```
; Evacuation Efficency (v.1.6.3 LAMBDA)
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;Made in netlogo v6.0
globals [escaped alex escaped audrey escaped reg escaped injured]
; the more agressive agent set
breed [alex alexes]
;the more submissive agent set
breed [audrey audreys]
;the middle of the two
breed [andy andys]
to clear
  clear-all
end
to setup
  ifelse sprout? = true
  Γ
      ;reset graph
  set escaped 0
  set alex escaped 0
  set audrey escaped 0
  set reg escaped 0
  set injured 0
  clear-turtles
  ; finds patches that are within the building to spawn from
  ask n-of numb (patches with ([pcolor != red and pcolor != green and
pxcor > -13 and pxcor < 15]))
  Γ
    ; coinflip for regular andy
    ifelse (random(2)) = 0
    Γ
    sprout 1
    [set color yellow
    set breed andy
    set shape "square"]
    1[
     ; further coinflip o divide remaining andy
     ifelse (random(2)) = 0 [
     sprout 1
    [set color blue
     if color toggle = false
      Γ
        set color yellow
      1
     set breed alex
    set shape "square"]
    ][
```

```
sprout 1
    [set color orange
      if color toggle = false
      [
      set color yellow
      1
    set breed audrey
   set shape "square"]
   ]
   ]
  ]
  1
  ;---sprout off-----
  Γ
  set escaped 0
  set alex escaped 0
  set audrey escaped 0
  clear-turtles
  if andy on = true
  [
   create-andy numb
   Γ
      setxy (((-12) + 2) + random (26)) (((-12) + (-2)) + random
(29))
     set color yellow
  ]
  1
  if alex on = true
  Γ
   create-alex numb alex
   Γ
   setxy (((-12) + 2) + random (26)) (((-12) + (-2)) + random (29))
   set color blue
   ]
  ]
if audrey on = true
  Γ
  create-audrey numb_audrey
  Γ
```

```
setxy (((-12) + 2) + random (26)) (((-12) + (-2)) + random (29))
set color orange

]
]
]
reset-ticks
setup-plots
end
```

```
to bounce alex
```

;The bounce function is the dictates how the agents interact with eachother.

```
; determines if the agent goes up or down
if [pcolor] of patch-at dx 1 = red
[
    if ycor > (-1 * box)[set heading (180)]
    if ycor < (-1 * box)[set heading (90)]
]
if not any? other audrey-on patch-ahead 1 = false
[
    set heading (heading - 180)
    fd 1.2
    set heading(heading + 79)
    set heading(heading - 259)
]
```

end

to bounce_audrey ;The bounce function is the dictates how the agents interact with each other. ; In the case of this breed, if a red wall blocks its path, it will turn towards the door and try to move closer to it until it can move around the obstacle. ;When coming into contact with another agent, It will turn around to find a clear path before trying to go towards the door again. ;In this sense the agent "waits" and "pushes" its way around other agents.

```
let flip (random 2)
; determines if the agent goes up or down
if [pcolor] of patch-at dx 1 = red
```

```
[
 if ycor > (-1 * box) [set heading (180)]
 if ycor < (-1 * box) [set heading (90)]
1
if not any? other alex-on patch-ahead 1 = false
Γ
 if flip = 1
 Γ
 set heading (heading - 180)
 fd.5
 set heading(heading + 85)
 set heading(heading - 259)
 1
 if flip = 2
  Γ
 set heading (heading + 180)
 fd .5
 set heading(heading - 85)
 set heading(heading + 259)
 ]
1
if not any? other andy-on patch-ahead 1 = false
[
 if flip = 1
 Γ
 set heading (heading - 180)
 fd .75
 set heading(heading + 85)
 set heading(heading - 259)
 ]
 if flip = 2
  Γ
 set heading (heading + 180)
 fd .75
 set heading(heading - 85)
 set heading(heading + 259)
```

```
1
  ]
  if not any? other audrey-on patch-ahead 1 = false
  Γ
    if flip = 1
    Γ
    set heading (heading - 180)
    fd.9
    set heading(heading + 85)
    set heading(heading - 259)
    1
    if flip = 2
    Γ
    set heading (heading + 180)
    fd .9
    set heading(heading - 85)
    set heading(heading + 259)
    ]
  1
end
to bounce andy
  ;The bounce function is the dictates how the agents interact with
eachother
  let flip (random 2)
; determines if the agent goes up or down
  if [pcolor] of patch-at dx 1 = red
  Γ
    if ycor > (-1 * box) [set heading (180)]
    if ycor < (-1 * box)[set heading (90)]</pre>
  1
  if not any? other turtles-on patch-ahead 1 = false
  Γ
    if flip = 1
    Γ
    set heading (heading - 180)
```

```
fd 1
    set heading(heading + 85)
    set heading(heading - 259)
    1
    if flip = 2
    Γ
    set heading (heading + 180)
    fd 1
    set heading(heading - 85)
    set heading(heading + 259)
    ]
  1
end
to makebox
  ; made by Micah
  ;SETTING UP THE SCHOOL and classroom enviroment
  clear-patches
 ; origin points
 let origin x (-12)
 let origin y (box)
 ;top room vars
  let top room 1 (1 + box)
  let top room 2 (1 + box)
  let top room 3 (1 + box)
  ;hallway length vars
  let hall_leng_1 (-12)
  let hall leng 2 (-12)
  let hall leng 3 (-12)
  let hall leng 4 (-12)
  ;bottom room vars
  let bt room 1 (1 + box)
  let bt room 2 (1 + box)
  let bt room 3 (1 + box)
  ;back wall
  let bk wall 1 (16)
  let bk wall 2 (-16)
```

```
;making the front door/building edge
ask (patch (origin x) (-1) )
 [
 set pcolor green
 1
ask (patch (origin x) (0) )
  [
 set pcolor green
 ]ask (patch (origin x) (1) )
  [
 set pcolor green
 1
 ask (patch (origin x) (-2))
  Γ
 set pcolor red
 ]
 ask (patch (origin x) (-3))
  [
 set pcolor red
 ]
 ask (patch (origin x) (-4) )
  [
 set pcolor red
 1
 ask (patch (origin x) (2) )
  [
 set pcolor red
 1
 ask (patch (origin x) (3) )
  [
 set pcolor red
 ]
 ask (patch (origin x) (4) )
  [
 set pcolor red
 1
; TOP HALLWAY WALLs and doors
while [hall leng 1 < (17)]
Γ
 ask (patch (hall_leng_1) (origin_y) )
  Γ
 set pcolor red
```

let bk wall 3 (-16)

```
]
 set hall leng 1 (hall leng 1 + 1)
1
while [hall leng 3 < (17)]
Γ
 ask (patch (hall leng 3) (16) )
  Γ
 set pcolor red
 ]
 set hall leng 3 (hall leng 3 + 1)
1
  ;Making the upper hallway door gaps
ask (patch (0) (origin y) )
 ſ
 set pcolor black
 1
 ask (patch (-1) (origin y) )
 [
 set pcolor black
 ]
 ask (patch (-11) (origin y) )
 Γ
 set pcolor black
 1
 ask (patch (-10) (origin y) )
 [
 set pcolor black
 ]
 ask (patch (9) (origin y) )
 [
 set pcolor black
 ]
 ask (patch (10) (origin y) )
 [
 set pcolor black
 ]
;LOWER HALLWAY WALL
while [hall_leng_2 < (17)]</pre>
ſ
 ask (patch (hall_leng_2) (-1 * origin_y) )
 Γ
 set pcolor red
 1
 set hall leng 2 (hall leng 2 + 1)
```

```
1
 while [hall leng 4 < (17)]
  ſ
   ask (patch (hall leng 4) (-16) )
   Γ
   set pcolor red
   1
   set hall leng 4 (hall leng 4 + 1)
 1
    ;Making the lower hallway door gaps
 ask (patch (-3) (-1 * origin y))
   Γ
   set pcolor black
   1
   ask (patch (-4) (-1 * origin y))
   ſ
   set pcolor black
   1
   ask (patch (6) (-1 * \text{ origin } y))
   [
   set pcolor black
   ]
   ask (patch (7) (-1 * origin y))
   [
   set pcolor black
   1
   ask (patch (15) (-1 * origin y))
   [
   set pcolor black
   1
  ask (patch (14) (-1 * origin_y))
   ſ
   set pcolor black
   1
;THIS CODE MAKES the top rooms
while [top room 1 < (17)]
 Γ
   ask (patch (origin x) (top room 1))
    [
   set pcolor red
   1
   set top room 1 (top room 1 + 1)
 1
while [top room 3 < (17)]
 Γ
   ask (patch (origin x + 10) (top room 3))
```

```
ſ
   set pcolor red
   1
   set top room 3 (top room 3 + 1)
 1
while [top room 2 < (17)]
 [
   ask (patch (origin_x + 20) (top_room_2))
   [
   set pcolor red
   1
  set top room 2 (top room 2 + 1)
 1
;this code makes the bottom rooms
while [bt room 1 < (17)]
 [
   ask (patch (origin x) (-1 * bt room 1))
   [
   set pcolor red
   1
   set bt room 1 (bt room 1 + 1)
   1
while [bt room 3 < (17)]
 [
   ask (patch (origin x + 10) (-1 * bt room 3))
   [
   set pcolor red
   1
   set bt room 3 (bt room 3 + 1)
 1
while [bt room 2 < (17)]
 Γ
   ask (patch (origin x + 20) (-1 * bt room 2))
   Γ
   set pcolor red
   1
   set bt room 2 (bt room 2 + 1)
 ]
while [bk wall 1 > (0)]
Γ
  ask patch (16) (bk wall 1)
  Γ
   set pcolor red
  1
  set bk wall 1 (bk wall 1 - 1)
```

```
]
 while [bk wall 2 < (0)]
 ſ
   ask patch (16) (bk wall 2)
   Γ
    set pcolor red
   1
   set bk wall 2 (bk wall 2 + 1)
 1
 ask (patch (16) (0) )
   ſ
    set pcolor red
    1
  while [bt room 1 < (17)]
  [
   ask (patch (origin x) (-1 * bt room 1))
    [
    set pcolor red
    1
    set bt room 1 (bt room 1 + 1)
    1
; this code inpart prevents the backwall bug
let bugfix1 (-16)
while [bugfix1 < (17)]
[
ask (patch (17) (bugfix1))
    Γ
    set pcolor red
    1
set bugfix1 (bugfix1 + 1)
1
end
to fix error alex
 ;These following "fix error" procedures fix an error that resulted
in the turtles going too far into the wall and the program crashing.
 ask alex
  [
 if xcor > 17
  Γ
   set heading (180)
   fd 1
  1
  1
end
```

```
to fix error audrey
 ask audrey
  ſ
 if xcor > 17
  Γ
   set heading (180)
   fd 1
  1
  1
end
to fix error andy
 ask andy
  Γ
 if xcor > 17
  Γ
   set heading (180)
   fd 1
  1
  1
end
to go
 reset-timer
 ; origin points
 let origin x (-12)
  let origin y (box)
  ;the likeleyhood of an alex injuring the orther agents
 let injury_chance_alex1 ( numb * .06)
  let injury chance alex2 ( numb * .03)
  let injury chance alex3 ( numb * .01)
ask alex
  [
    if injurys = true
    [
      ;audrey 6%
      if injury chance alex1 > random(numb)
      [
       ask audrey-here [set color 27]
      1
      ;andy 3%
      if injury chance alex2 > random(numb)
```

```
Γ
        ask andy-here [set color 47]
      1
      ;alex 1%
      if injury chance alex3 > random(numb)
      Γ
        ask alex-here [set color 95]
      1
    1
      set heading towards patch (origin x) ((0) + 1)
      bounce alex
      fix error alex
      ifelse color != 27
      ; This set of commands dictates the movement of the healthy
Alexes while the second one dictates how they move when injured
      Γ
       fd 1.5
       ; this algorithm makes the Alex disaper as they go through the
end door, simulating their escape.
       if x cor <= (origin x) + .5
       ſ
         if x cor >= (origin x) - .5
         Γ
           if ycor <= ((0) + 1.5)
           Γ
             if ycor >= ((0) + .5)
             Γ
               set escaped (escaped + 1)
               set alex escaped (alex escaped + 1)
               die
             ]
           1
         1
       ]
      1
      ; if the Alexes are injured, they go 50% of their movement
speed.
      [
       fd .7
      ; this algorithm makes the andy disaper as they go through the
end door, simulating their escape.
       if x cor <= (origin x) + .5
       ſ
         if x cor >= (origin x) - .5
         Γ
           if ycor <= ((0) + 1.5)
           [
```

```
if ycor >= ((0) + .5)
             Γ
               set escaped (escaped + 1)
               set alex escaped (alex escaped + 1)
               set injured (injured + 1)
               die
             ]
           1
         1
       ]
      1
  ]
ask audrey
  Γ
      set heading towards patch (origin x) ((0) + 1)
      bounce audrey
      fix error audrey
      ifelse color != 27
      ; This set of commands dictates the movement of the healthy
Audreyes while the second one dictates how they move when injured
      Γ
       fd .9
       ; this algorithm makes the audrey disaper as they go through
the end door, simulating their escape.
       if x cor <= (origin x) + .5
       Γ
         if x cor >= (origin x) - .5
         Γ
           if ycor <= ((0) + 1.5)
           ſ
             if ycor >= ((0) + .5)
             Γ
               set escaped (escaped + 1)
               set audrey escaped (audrey escaped + 1)
               die
             1
           ]
         ]
       ]
      1
      ; if the Audreys are injured, they go 50% of their movement
speed.
      Γ
      fd.4
      ; this algorithm makes the andy disaper as they go through the
```

end door, simulating their escape.

```
if x cor <= (origin x) + .5
       Γ
         if x cor >= (origin x) - .5
         Γ
           if ycor <= ((0) + 1.5)
           [
             if ycor >= ((0) + .5)
             Γ
               set escaped (escaped + 1)
               set audrey escaped (audrey escaped + 1)
               set injured (injured + 1)
               die
             ]
           ]
         1
       1
      ]
  1
  ask andy
  ſ
      set heading towards patch (origin_x) ((0) + 1)
      bounce andy
      fix error andy
      ifelse color != 47
      ; This set of commands dictates the movement of the healthy
andys, while the second one dictates how they move when injured
      [
       fd 1
       ; this algorithm makes the Andy disaper as they go through the
end door, simulating their escape.
       if x cor <= (origin x) + .5
       ſ
         if x cor >= (origin x) - .5
         Γ
           if ycor <= ((0) + 1.5)
           [
             if ycor >= ((0) + .5)
             [
               set escaped (escaped + 1)
               set reg escaped (reg escaped + 1)
               die
             1
           ]
         ]
       ]
```

```
]
      ; if the andys are injured, they go 50% of their movement speed.
      [
      fd .5
      ; this algorithm makes the andy disaper as they go through the
end door, simulating their escape.
       if x cor <= (origin x) + .5
       [
         if x cor >= (origin x) - .5
         Γ
           if ycor <= ((0) + 1.5)
           [
             if ycor >= ((0) + .5)
             Γ
               set escaped (escaped + 1)
               set reg escaped (reg escaped + 1)
               set injured (injured + 1)
               die
             ]
           ]
         ]
       ]
      ]
]
  tick
```

end