

# Multi-agent systems

## General overview

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# Modular systems

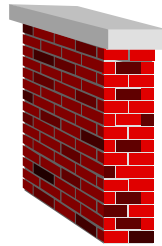
- a complex system cannot not be monolithic, but modular
- how kind of modules we should use ?
- how organization of these modules we should use ?

# Transferring Real to Virtual

- The core of this problem resides in strategy how we transfer units of real world into computer (how we model real world)
- These strategies can be classified according to kind of activity which the transferred units exhibit

# Types of activity

- passive unit



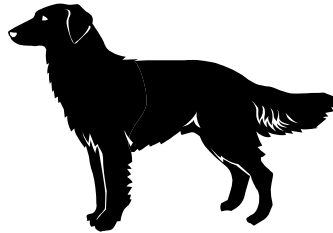
(record)

- reactive unit



(object)

- proactive unit



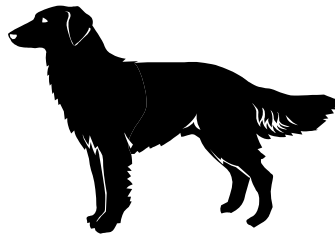
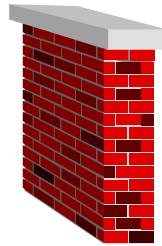
(agent)

# Types of activity

- simple and single units

- units which have relations with others

- units which have own behavior



- structured programming

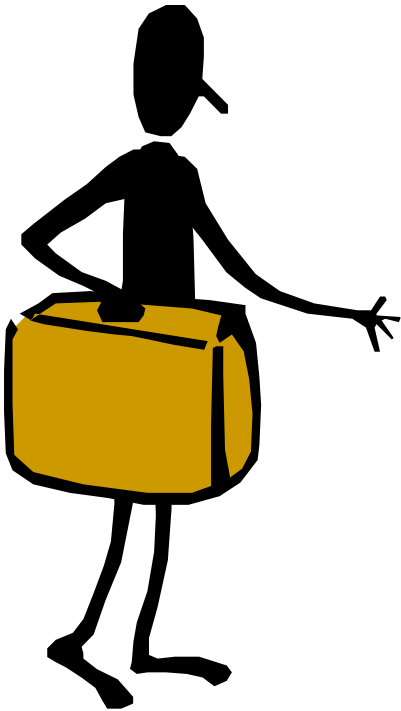
- object-oriented programming

- agent-oriented programming

# What is agent ?

- “Agent” is not a technology
- “Agent” is a metaphor only
- “Agent” defines just a framework for many various technologies which use the same metaphor

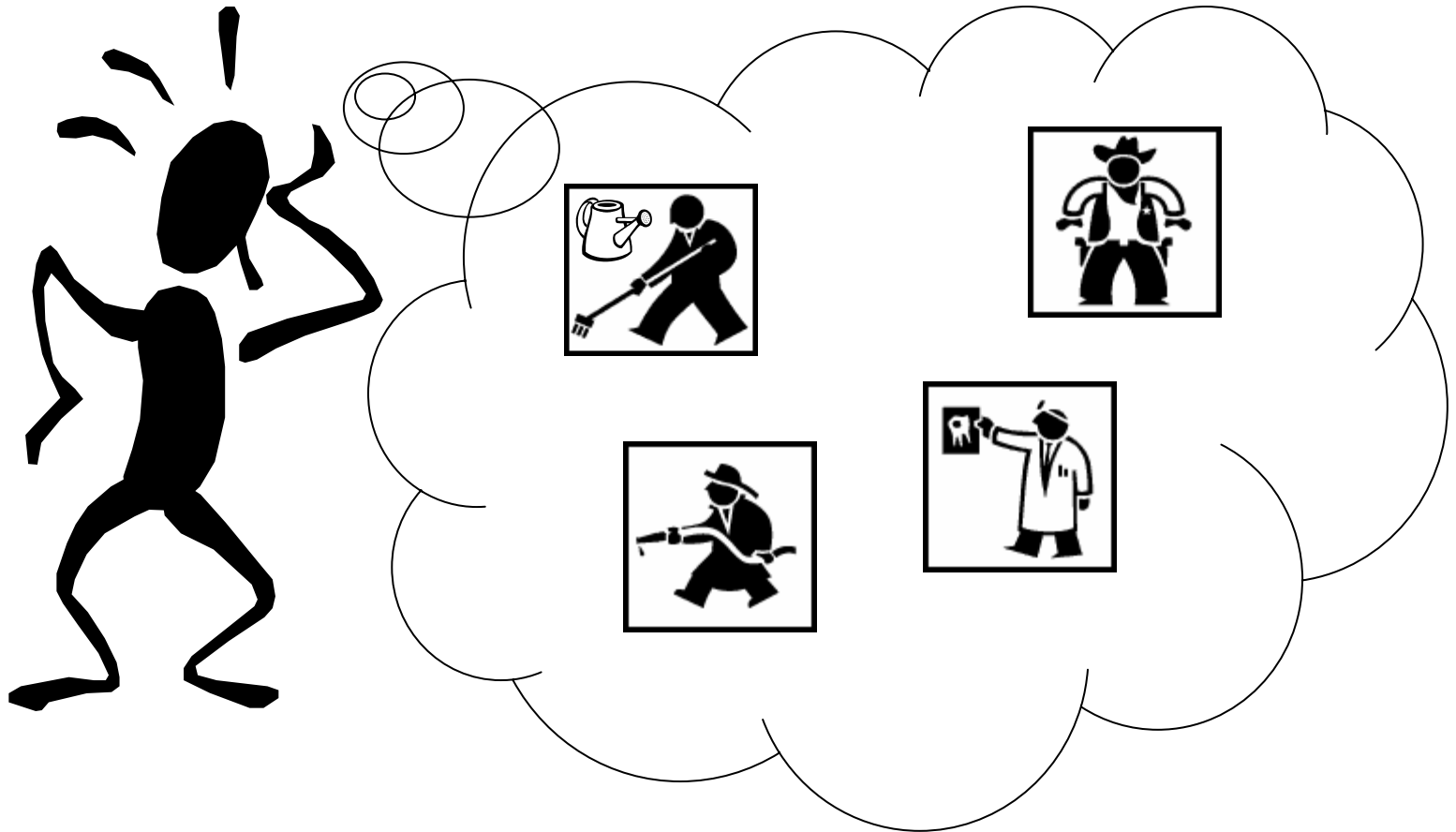
# Agent metaphor



**Agent is a deputy which represents a real unit - exhibiting an active behavior - in computer**

**Multi-agent system is a system which building units are agents**

# Sorry, the metaphor is too wide



Conference on agents = Tower of Babel



# Agent platforms

Therefore various platforms try to specify smaller domains like:

- Intelligent agents
- Software agents
- Autonomous agents
- Mobile agents
- ...many others

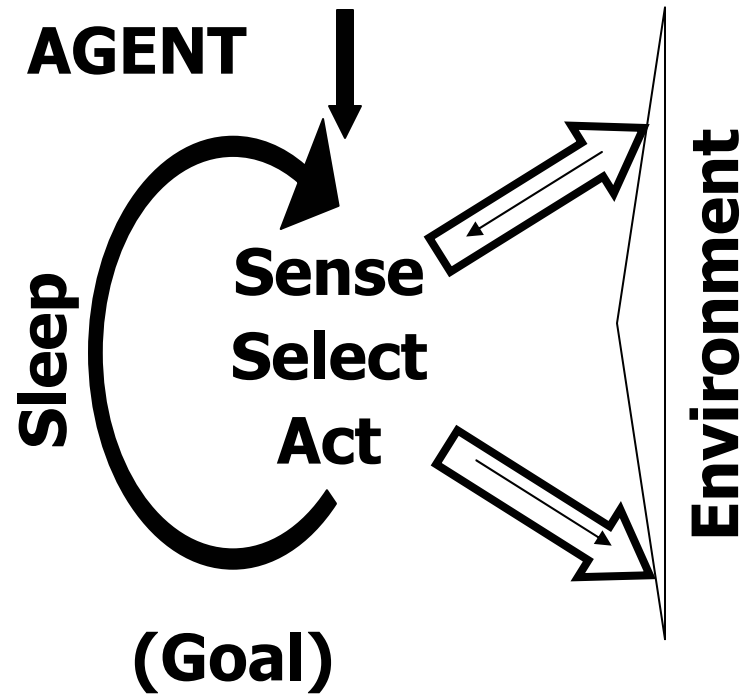
Even some researchers abandon word “agent” and use a replacement (e.g. resource)

# Agent definition

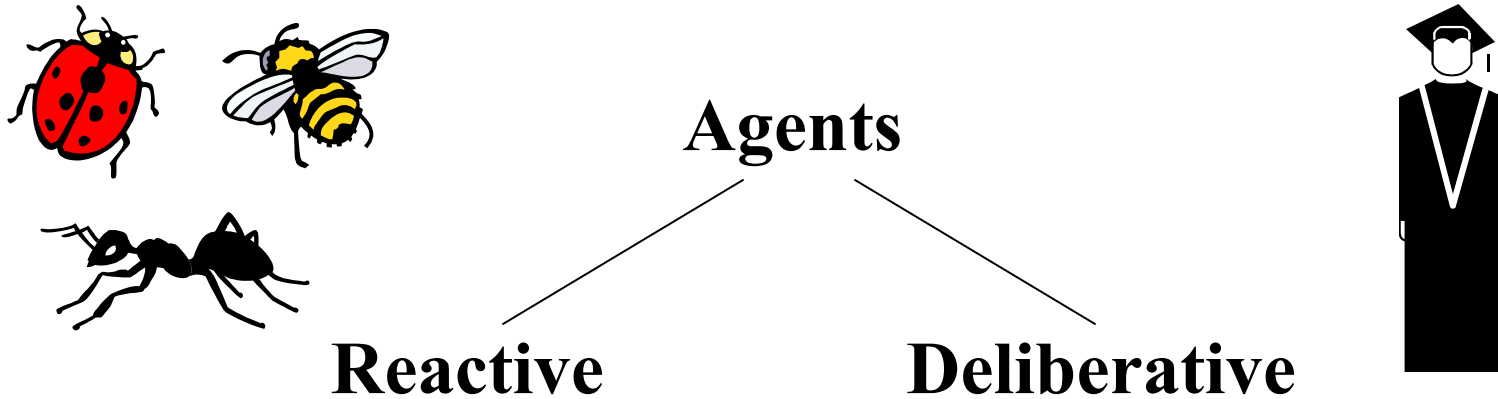
[modified definition by Jim Doran]

Agent is a process which constantly selects and performs actions upon perception of its environment, pursuing a goal.

# Agent: form of code



# Classification according to method of action selection

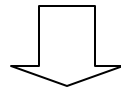
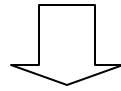


They react: select an action because this is the action which is dedicated to be selected upon the current conditions

They decide: select an action because the estimated consequences of the action seem to be the best

## Reactive selection

I am going to exam



*Always going to  
exam, I dress a  
miniskirt*

I'll dress a miniskirt

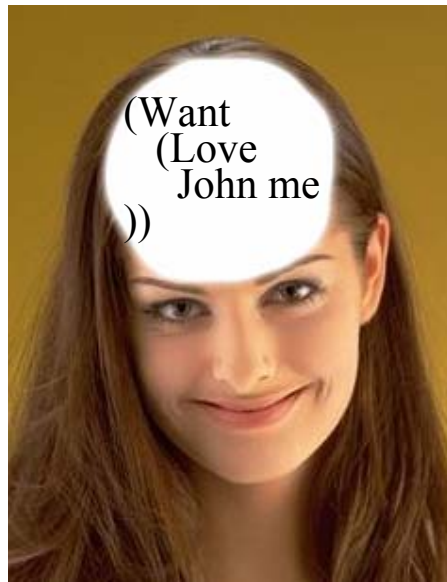
FASHION

## Deliberative selection

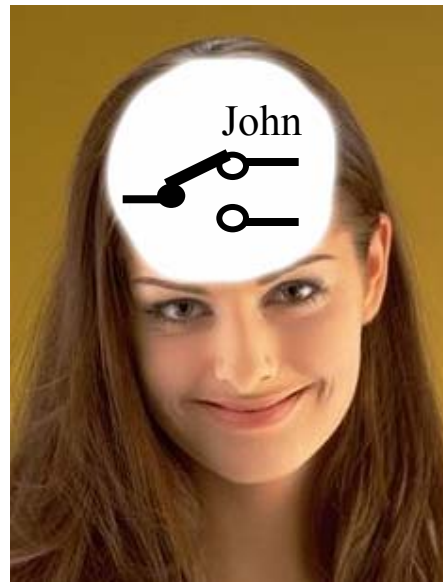
*I'd like to pass the  
exam, but my skills are  
poor. I have a chance  
only if my professor  
pays attention to  
something else than my  
knowledge. He is a man  
and my hams are  
beauty. Therefore I'll  
dress a miniskirt*

LOGIC

# Internal state of agents



deliberative  
agent

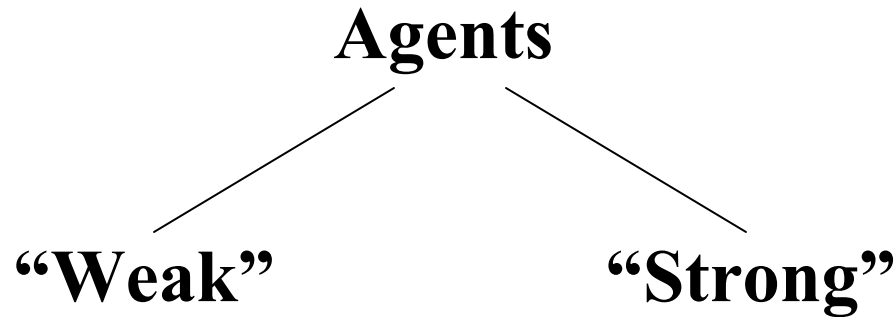


reactive  
agent



purely reactive  
agent

# How to achieve intelligence ?



Intelligence is got only due  
to interaction among agents



“New” Artificial Intelligence  
(emergent synthesis)

Intelligence is got also due  
to intelligent (GOFAI)  
component inside agents



Distributed Artificial Intelligence

# Agent and its goal

For any agent, there must be an answer for question:

“What this agent do ?”

Modeling the world, agent is a unit which has a goal



# Goal

```
graph TD; Goal[Goal] --- Implicit[expressed implicitly]; Goal --- Explicit[expressed explicitly];
```

**expressed implicitly**

designer knows,  
data does not contain

**expressed explicitly**

data contain the goal

system which navigates a car to a particular destination has an explicit goal

a pure transformation of color image to B/W image has an implicit goal

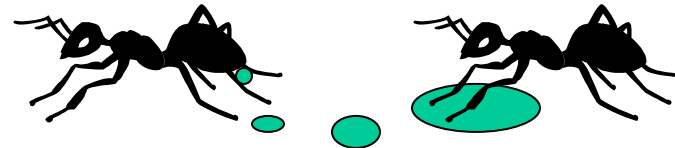
BUT! E.g. a neuron is not an agent because of missing goal

# Communication among agents

**direct** - by agent  
name or address



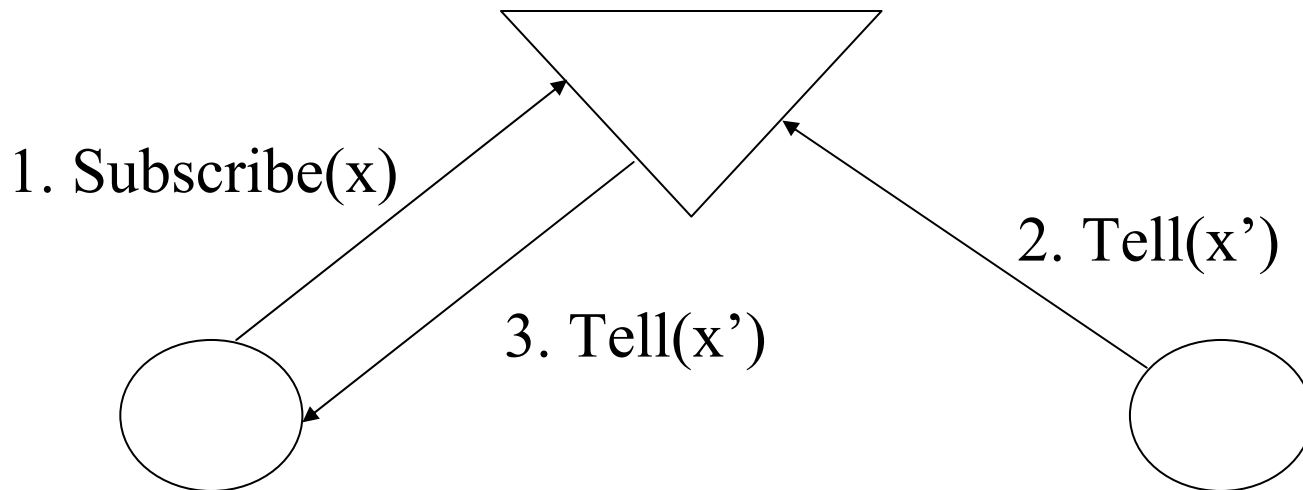
**indirect** – through another  
entity representing environment  
(**space**, mediator, facilitator,  
metaagent, ...)



special case: stigmergic communication

# Communication scenarios

- Communication protocol is based on “speech acts”



# Communicated data

- binary data (buffers) 0A 00 00 00
- typed data Integer 10
- semi-structured data <age> 10 </age>
- structured data <age value="10" />

(ontological problem)

# Implementation of agents

- concurrent programming: over inter-process communication
- object-oriented programming: objects running own thread
- network programming: as a middleware
- component programming: as a run-time component

# Standards and tools

- KQML
- KIF
- FIPA ACL
- BDI
- Aglets
- JADE

BUT! Mainly proprietary solutions

Thank you for your attention !

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