Multiagentové systémy

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Real-time operation

- If something is to happen, it must happen within a certain time (latency)
- System speed must not be determined by the slowest modules: which is fast, it is fast, what is slow, it is slow
- (Brain is fast, neurons slow)

Body as a computational device



- Instead of single calculation of non-linear function (what is difficult), we iterativelly calculate its linear approximation (what is easy)
- Just for nice math: we in fact employ Taylor's theorem

(Taylor's theorem) $f(x) = p_0 + p_1(x - x_0) + p_2(x - x_0)^2 + \dots + p_n(x - x_0)^n + \dots$ $f(x_0) = p_0 \quad f^{(1)}(x) = p_1 + 2p_2(x - x_0) + \dots + np_n(x - x_0)^{n-1} + \dots$

$$p_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} \qquad f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n$$

If $x - x_0$ is small: $f(x) \doteq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$

$$f_{t+1} := f_t + \nabla f_t \Delta x$$



Agent-Space

- Multi-agent architecture designed at FMFI UK 1997-2004
- It express ideas of Brooks and Minsky ba language of MAS (with indirect communication)



Jozef Kelemen





Motivation: development of biomimetic control systems

- Agent-Space is a kind of MAS implementation on VM
- It serves for control, e.g. of mobile robots
- It mimics modularity od distributed hardware in software by multi-agent modularity
- In software of course we can organize modules even in better way than we could organize distributed hardware modules

Traditional control

- modules have fixed number of inputs, outputs and parameters
- one output is linked to several inputs
- transformation of inputs to outputs is performed by a scheduler and it is often uninterruptible



An example of alternative approach

• Let us concern a simple example:

A mobile robot following a pingpong ball



Motivation example

• Initial solution can be based on a single pipeline



Motivation example

- Gradually we concern more a more wide operational conditions
- and observe where the traditional approach falls into troubles



Motivation example

What condition can be considered:

- Different illumination of scene
- More balls in the scene
- Following of occluded ball
- Active search for ball which is not shoot to image

Troubles of the traditional approach

- Combination of fast and slow modules
- Different frequencies of individual inputs to module
- Dynamic change of outputs from module
- Limited time validity of some data
- Non priority based coordination

Alternative architecture

- Connections among modules will be replaced by named data on a blackboard (space), so called blocks, providing indirect communication among the agents
 - Agents can read, write and delete the blocks
 - Agents can define time validity and priority of its write operation

Alternative architecture

- Modules will be replaced by agents
 - We replace global scheduler of modules by own control of agents
 - Module calculation will be put to loop blocked by proper timers and triggers and it will run in own thread
 - Inputs and output to the module will turn to read and write operation over space

Alternative architecture

We have to pay attention to some implementation details, namely:

- It is not wished to create blocks by calling a create operation over space; it is much better to let the block to be create by the first write operation
- Blocks can be empty
- It is better to write nothing and let the original value disappear due to limited time validity than to write 'bad value'
- Mass read and write operation are important, based on mask (wildcard or regex)

Implicit sampling

 Since write operation overwrites data stored in a block regardless their consumers have undertaken them or not, any data flow is inherently (potentially) sampled.



Data flow many:many



consumer

producer

consumer

package com.microstepmis.agentspace.demo; import com.microstepmis.agentspace.*;

public class Agent1 extends Agent {

int i = 0;

```
public void init(String[] args) {
  attachTimer(1000);
}
```

```
public void senseSelectAct() {
   System.out.println("write: "+i);
   write("a",i++);
}
```

Code example

public class Agent2 extends Agent {

int i;

```
public void init(String args[]) {
  attachTrigger("a");
}
```

```
public void senseSelectAct() {
    i = (Integer) read("a",-1);
    System.out.println("read "+i);
}
```

```
public class Starter {
```

public static void main(String[] args) {

new SchdProcess("space","com.microstepmis.agentspace.SpaceFactory",new String[]{"DATA"}); new SchdProcess("agent1","com.microstepmis.agentspace.demo.Agent1",new String[]{}); new SchdProcess("agent2","com.microstepmis.agentspace.demo.Agent2", new String[]{});

}

Different distribution of timer frequencies



Combination of fast and slow modules



Dynamic change of inputs and outputs to modules



Pure reactivity and limited time validity





Non-trivial coordination among layers based changing priority





Advantages

- The selected problems of traditional architecture can be solved easily
- Yet another advantages ?
- Some ideas for improvement of control programming ?

Subsumption



Agent-Space is able to implement Brooks' subsumption

Operation in real time

- Agent-Space supports real-time operation
- Real-time is important for cognitive processes



https://youtu.be/NTrJfW939S0 https://youtu.be/DwjnkU4Hdf0 https://youtu.be/GzHnRXik41c https://youtu.be/KWK7PpfglNw

Combining strong and weak agents

- MAS modularity enables incorporation of GOFAI methods into system in a comfortable way
- E.g. top hierarchical layers will be implemented with strong agents; as a result we employ GOFAI only where it is more suitable than stimulus-response modules

MAS and programming languages

- Potential to extend language by communication means among agents
- E.g. agent-space would extend assignment: var = val; var = val for 1s at priority 0.5;
- E.g. code can be invoked by assignment obj.met(arg); obj.attr = val; delay(1s);

So far, no adaptation

- So far, we have dealt with systems which can do someting intelligent, but their capabilities do not improve through time
- That is a feature of the so called Cambrian inteligence
- How could we provide adaptation? (to be continued ...)