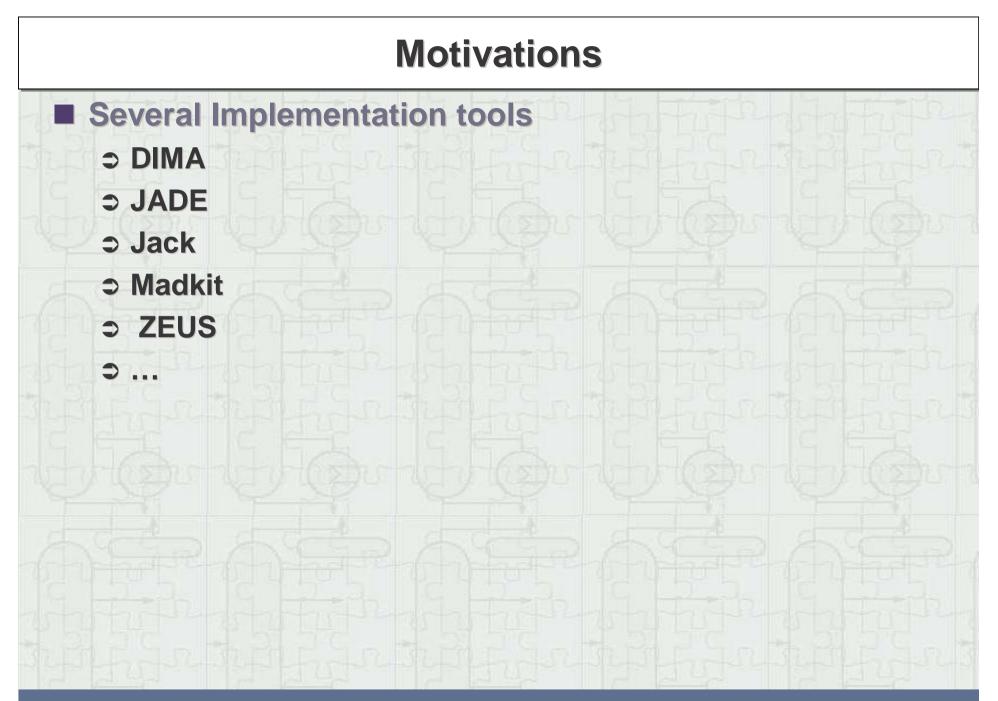


## Meta-Models & Model-Driven Architectures

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# **Motivations** Several methodologies/Meta-models ⇒ Aalaadin ⇒ Adelfe ⇒ GAIA **⊃ INGENIAS** ⇒ PASSI ⇒ RICA ⇒ Tropos Э....

# **Motivations**

#### Problems

- Methodologies do often not rely on existing agent-based development tools
- MAS implementation requires deep knowledge of technical details of agent architectures and agent development tools, multi-agent concepts ...
- Technical migration (new version of the platform ...) may evolve several hard problems

Question: how to bring the gap between existing multiagent tools and methodologies ?

# A Solution: MDA approach

Use a Model-Driven Architecture (OMG) approach to develop MAS

### Separate:

- ⇒ Application logic (e.g. PIM = Platform Independent Model)
- From the underlying technologies (e.g. PSM = Platform Specific Model)

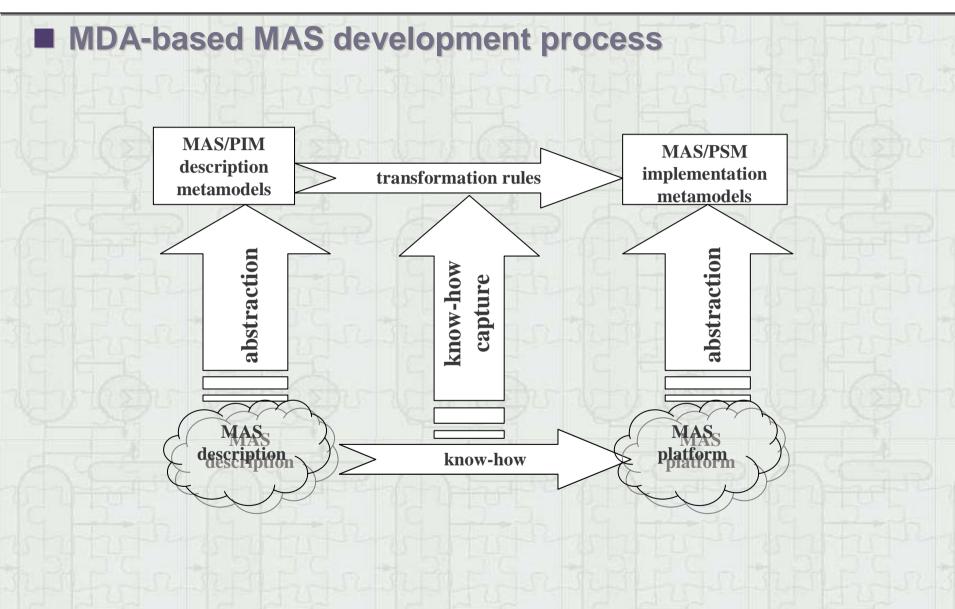
### Mechanisms/tools:

- Meta-modeling
- Transformations of models

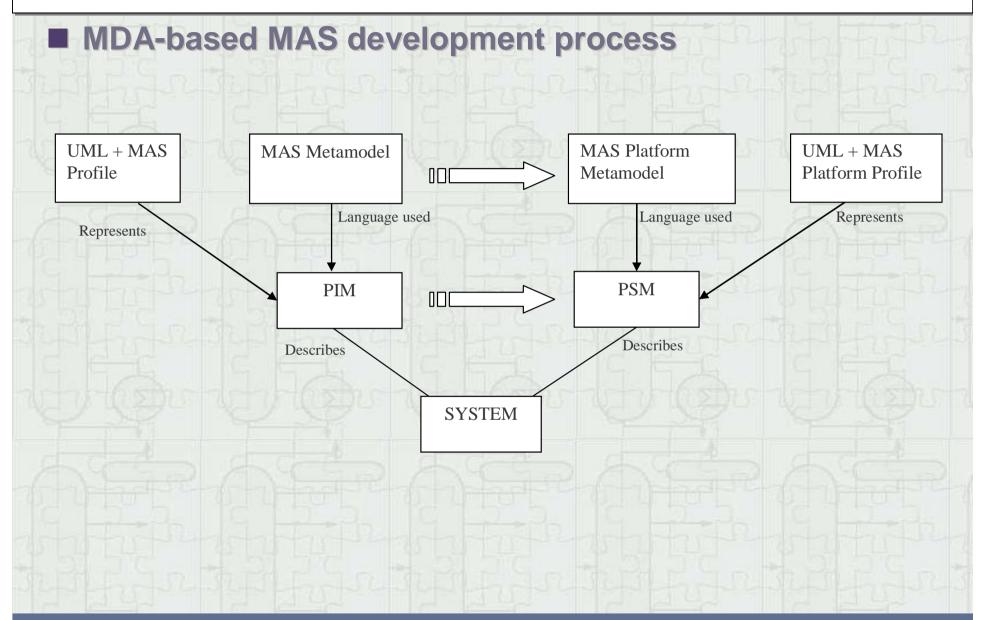
#### Aim:

- Improve reusability
- Facilitate the development process

# **Overview of Meta-DIMA**

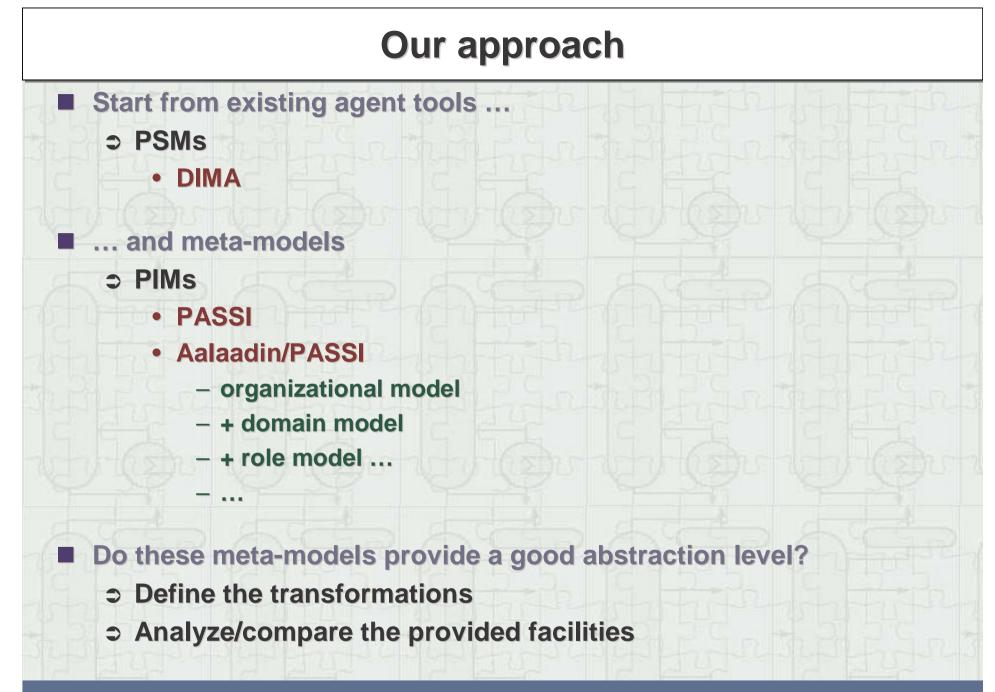


# **Overview of Meta-DIMA**



# **Overview of Meta-DIMA**

- The elaboration of Meta-DIMA is based on the following steps:
  - 1. Identification of the different abstraction levels: analysis of multi-agent applications, theories and tools to define the PIMs and the PSMs.
  - 2. Definition of a library of meta-models: identification of the concepts of each abstraction level and determination of the appropriate meta-models.
  - 3. Design of transformation rules: Analysis of the knowhow involved in a multi-agent system development to define the transformation rules.



#### DIMA

Э ....

**Э** ....

- Modular agent architecture
- Reuse of existing paradigms
  - rule-based systems, finite state machines, classifiers, CBR ...

#### **DIMA provides several frameworks**

- ATN-based Framework
- Rule-Based Framework
- Case-Based Framework
- Classifier-Based Framework

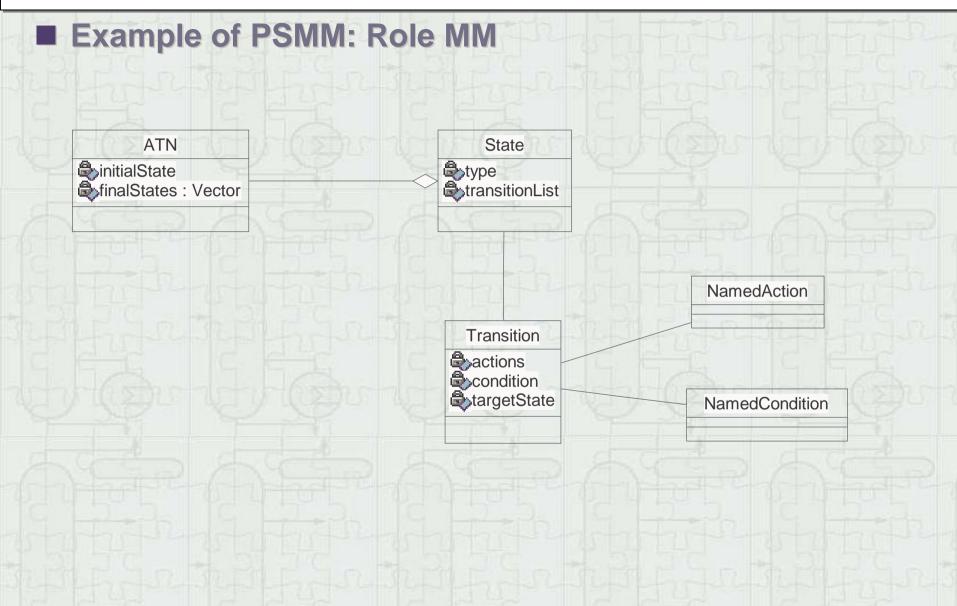
- **DIMA provides several libraries** 
  - ⇒ Agent models
  - Interaction protocols
  - Communication components

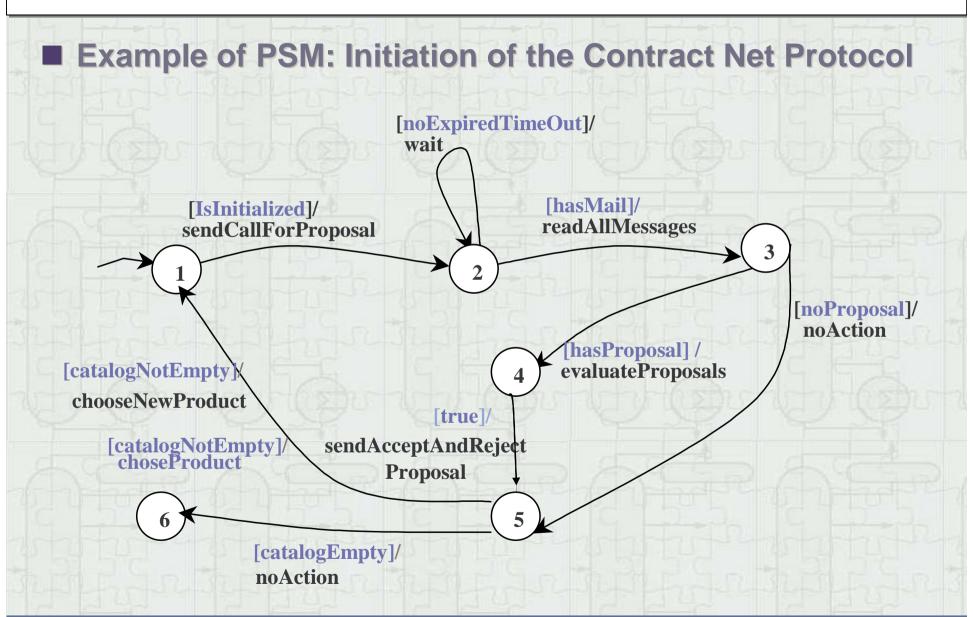
## Several libraries

- ⇒ Provide facilities to build MAS
- It is difficult to use all these libraries and their components

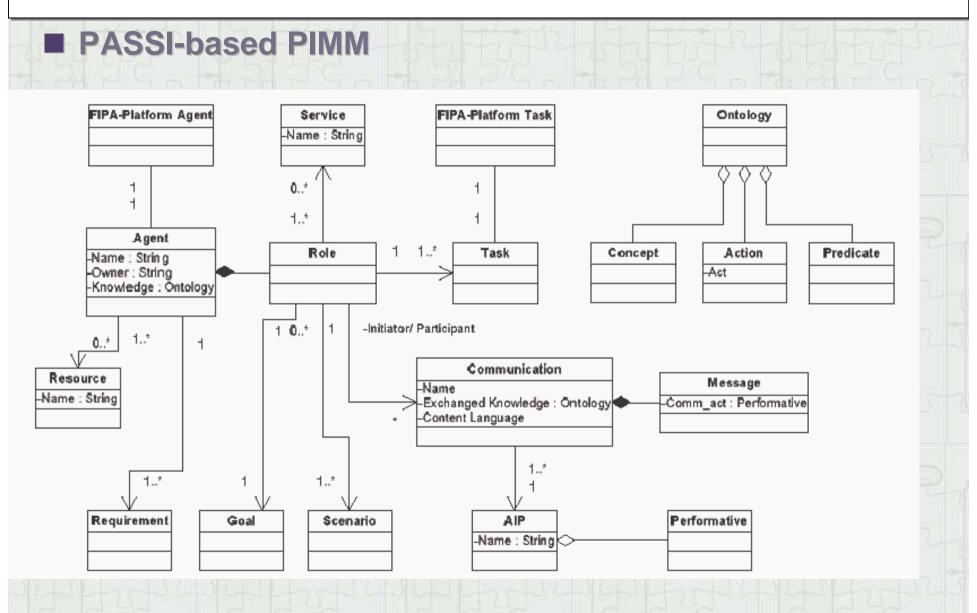
- PSMs
  Provide abstractions
  - Facilitate the use of DIMA

# **DIMA-based PSM** Example of PSMM: Interactive Agent MM **InteractiveAgent** Strategy Proactivity InteractionRole Role Action Service **Communication Action Domain Action**



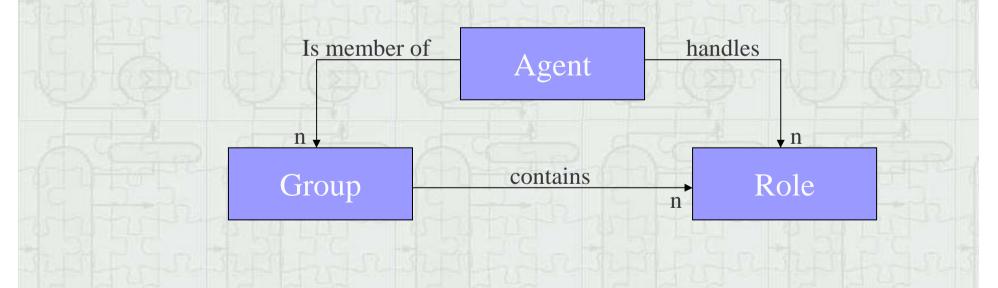


PASSI



# Aalaadin/PASSI-based PIM

- Several kinds of MMs
  - ⇒ Domain MM
    - Example: an ontology (see PASSI)
  - ⇒ Organizational MM
    - Example: Aalaadin
  - ⇒ Role MM
  - ⇒ Agent MM (Simplified version of PASSI)



# **Transformations**

- PASSI -> DIMA-based PSM
  - Transformation rules <=> matching rules
  - ⇒ Some concepts are not used

## Aalaadin/PASSI -> DIMA-based PSM

- Transformation rules represent the know-how
  - Ex: deduce the agents from the graph of roles
- ⇒ Few concepts
  - Easy to use

# **Comparison of the two PIMS**

- Three examples
  - ⇒ BookStore
  - ⇒ TimeTable
  - ⇒ Preys/Predators

#### **Develop MAS:**

- ⇒ Without MMs
- ⇒ With PASSI-based PIMM
- ⇒ With Aalaadin/PASSI-based PIMMs

#### Conclusion

- Developing MAS with MMs is easier
- Developing MAS with Aalaadin/PASSI-based MMs is often easier than PASSI-based MMs
  - Ex: facilities to develop heterogeneous agents

# Questions

- Several Meta-Models
  - ⇒ Aalaadin, Adelfe, GAIA, INGENIAS, PASSI, RICA, Tropos ...
  - **Meta-DIMA** 
    - ⇒ Reuse these MMs
- The best solution?
  - ⇒ Several MAS MMs
    - Characteristics of each MM
    - Target appplications
  - One MAS MM= Adelfe + GAIA + INGENIAS + PASSI + RICA +Tropos + ...
  - ⇒ Several Meta-Models
    - Agent MMs
    - Role MMs

. . .

Organization MMs