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From Agents to Artifacts Back and Forth Operational and Doxastic Use of Artifacts in MAS

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> presented by Andrea Omicini

OUTLINE

- Rationale of Agents and Artifacts (A&A) approach
- CArtAgO and Artifact programming model
- Agents and Artifacts in the Loop of Cognitive Interactions
- Example: Producers-Consumers

Conclusions

THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENT IN MAS



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- "Traditional" (D)AI / agent / MAS view
 - the target of agent actions and source of agents perception
 - something out of MAS design / engineering



THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENT IN MAS

- "Traditional" (D)AI / agent / MAS view
 - the target of agent actions and source of agents perception
 - something out of MAS design / engineering
- New perspective in recent works
 - environment as a first-class issue in engineering MAS
 - mediating interaction among agents
 - encapsulating functionalities and services for enabling/ managing such interactions
 - coordination, organisation, security,...



ENVIRONMENT IN MAS PROGRAMMING ?

PERCEPTION IN AUTONOMOUS AGENTS ?



- Environment as monolithic / centralised block
 - defining agent (external) actions
 - typically a static list of actions, shared by all the agents
 - generator of percepts
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- No specific (programming) model for defining structure and behaviour
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- No support for interoperability across platforms

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 - Based on the mechanisms inherited from OO (Java)
- MAS: Great attention for message exchange and ACL
 - Sophisticated infrastructures for message passing, *but....*
 - Protocols, Ontologies = Computational load on Agents
- In general, for other kinds of percepts:
 - Information flow is shaped based on the format provided by the adopted environment
 - No clear distinction, at a reasoning level, between practical and perceptive activities

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- GOLD-MINER DEMO -

```
public class MiningPlanet extends jason.environment.Environment {
public void init(String[] args) {...}
public boolean executeAction(String ag, Structure action) {
    boolean result = false;
    int agId = getAgIdBasedOnName(ag);
    if (action.equals(up)) {
      result = model.move(Move.UP, agId);
    } else if (action.equals(down)) {
      result = model.move(Move.DOWN, aqId);
    } else if (action.equals(right)) {
    return result;
}
private void updateAgPercept(String agName, int ag) {clearPercepts(agName);
  // its location
  Location l = model.getAgPos(ag);
  addPercept(agName, Literal.parseLiteral("pos(" + 1.x + "," + 1.y + ")"));
  if (model.isCarryingGold(aq)) {
    addPercept(agName, Literal.parseLiteral("carrying_gold"));
  }
  // what's around
  updateAgPercept(agName, l.x - 1, l.y - 1);
  updateAgPercept(agName, l.x - 1, l.y);
}
```

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 - designing good and effective place for agents to live and work in
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- Perspective: designing worlds in agent systems for agents' activities
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- "Work environment" notion
 - that part of the MAS that is designed and programmed so as to ease agent activities and work
 - first-class entity of the agent world
- as pivotal element of MAS design and programming

A HUMAN WORK ENVIRONMENT (~BAKERY)



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From Agents to Artifacts Back and Forth

ARTIFACTS ARE IN THE AGENT MAINSTREAM

...not really, actually...

An Introduction to MultiAgent Systems **WILEY** MICHAEL WOOLDRIDGE

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From Agents to Artifacts Back and Forth

AGENTS & ARTIFACTS (A&A) MODEL: BASIC IDEA IN A PICTURE



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AGENTS

MAS

concepts like Action, Perception, Observation

i.e., no agents sharing and calling OO objects

keeping the agent abstraction level

- effective programming models
 - for controllable and observable computational entities

DESIDERATA FOR A WORK. ENV. PROGRAMMING MODEL (1/2)

Abstraction

actions 9 9 percepts

• Abstraction

- keeping the agent abstraction level
 - concepts like Action, Perception, Observation
 - i.e., no agents sharing and calling OO objects
- effective programming models
 - for controllable and observable computational entities

Orthogonality

- wrt agent models, architectures, platforms
- support for heterogeneous systems





• (Dynamic) extendibility

- dynamic construction, replacement, extension of environment parts
- support for open systems



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Modularity

away from the monolithic and centralised view



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Modularity

away from the monolithic and centralised view

Reusability

 reuse of environment parts in different application contexts / domains



A&A BASIC CONCEPTS

• Agents

- autonomous, goal-oriented, social, pro-active entities
- create and co-use artifacts for supporting their activities
 - besides direct communication
- Artifacts
 - *non-autonomous, authomatic, function*-oriented entities
 - controllable and observable
 - modelling the tools and resources used by agents
 - designed by MAS programmers

• Workspaces

- logically grouping agents & artifacts
- defining the topology of the computational environment

WORK ENVIRONMENT IN A&A



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WORK ENVIRONMENT IN A&A

- Artifacts as building bricks to structure the (work) environment
- Workspaces as topological structure of the w.e.



- Artifacts as Special Purpose computational 'objects'
- Agents and Artifacts are not alternative notions, are *dual* notions

WORK ENVIRONMENT IN A&A

Artifacts as Interfaces and Facades to external world(s)


WORK ENVIRONMENT IN A&A



- Interaction of Ag and Art based on not ambigous notions of
 - Action
 - Perception
 - Observation

ARTIFACT COMPUTATIONAL MODEL - "COFFEE MACHINE METAPHOR" -



- **CArtAgO** platform / infrastructure
 - runtime environment for executing (possibly distributed) artifactbased environments
 - Java-based programming model for defining artifacts
 - set of basic AGENT-API to work wihin artifact-based environment
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- Distributed and open MAS
 - workspaces distributed on Internet nodes
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 - Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) security model
- Open-source technology
 - available at <u>http://cartago.sourceforge.net</u>

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- Integration with existing agent platforms
 - cognitive agent platforms in particular
 - ongoing cooperation with Jomi, Rafael, Alexander, Lars, Mehdi
 - available bridges: *Jason*, Jadex, simpA
 - ongoing: **2APL**, Jade
 - "agent body" notion for technically realising the integration
 - effectors and sensors to act upon and sense artifacts
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- Outcome
 - developing open and heterogenous MAS
 - different perspective on *interoperability*
 - sharing and working in a common work environment
 - common data-model based on Object-Oriented or XML-based data structures

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CArtAgO ARCHITECTURE



INTEGRATING HETEROGENEOUS AGENTS PLATFORMS

Extending agents repertoire with a basic set of actions enabling playing within artifact-based environment

workspace management	<pre>joinWsp(Name,?WspId,+Node,+Role,+Cred) quitWsp(Wid)</pre>
artifact use	<pre>use(Aid,OpCntrName(Params),+Sensor,+Timeout,+Filter) sense(Sensor,?Perception,+Filter,+Timeout) grab([Aid]) release([Aid])</pre>
artifact observation	<pre>observeProperty(Aid,PName,?PValue) focus(Aid,+Sensor,+Filter) stopFocus(Aid)</pre>
artifact instantiation, discovery, management	<pre>makeArtifact(Name,Template,+ArtifactConfig,?Aid) lookupArtifact(Name,?Aid) disposeArtifact(Aid)</pre>

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 - ...When Agents are reasoning? /w mental states (Beliefs, Goals, Intentions)?

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- What's for agent architectures and systems...
 - ...When Agents are reasoning? /w mental states (Beliefs, Goals, Intentions)?
- Functional Approach to A&A design
- From an agent viewpoint, artifacts embeds:
 - Informational (Doxastic) Function
 - Operational (Purposive) Function

- Operations are Artifacts intended purposes
 - "Intented" is in the mind of Artifact Designers before beeing in agents intentions
- From an agent viewpoint, Artifacts are nonautonomous but automatic devices providing functionalities
- Exploitable as self contained operations:
 - Improving repertoire of actions, as <u>additional means to achieve Goals</u>
 - Externalise and distribute part of agent activities

- Goals can thus be achieved by the mean of operations which have been defined by the artifact developer within artifacts control interface.
- Agent's Goal 'is' in Operation Outcomes:

```
+!doAction
  : not done(myGoal) & mySensor(S) & artifactID(Aid)
  <- cartago.use(Aid, doAction(X, Y, ...), S);
     cartago.sense(S, done(Res) );
     +done(Res). /* Res is myGoal */
+!doAction : true
  <- ?done(myGoal).</pre>
```

- Artifacts include *machine-readable* Representations
 - Can maintain, make it observable, pre-process information
- From an **agent viewpoint**, Artifacts are *informational* units, exploitable in a *situated* way:
 - As external repositories, automatically collecting and providing strategic knowledge
 - Additional memory, even shared between agent groups
 - Observable cues in order to highlight relevant information in environments (situated cognition)

- Artifact Observable properties can be exploited by agents to retrieve strategic information
- The mechanism of observation is conceived as a weak interaction
- Strategic (Goal Supporting) knowledge 'is' in artifacts readable properties:

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PRODUCERS CONSUMERS

• Example: a variable number of Producer and Consumer Agents want to exchange generic Informational Items



- Agents have bounded resources: Time, Space, Memory...
 - Need for a strategy to synchronise / coordinate exchanges
 - Well known problem in concurrent systems
 - What's in MAS ?

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 Direct Interaction: overload of messages and broadcasts (who may I ask for a relevant Item ?)



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- Which need to be typed (protocols)
- Bidirectional (Request-Response, Solicit Response...)

Use an Object as a shared buffer reduces the number of interactions



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- Which kind of interaction? From Agents to (Java) Objects? RPC?
- Not the same level of abstraction for domain entities of the system

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• Use a Mediator Agent to maintain the abstraction



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- But which kind of Agents? Reactive? Autonomous? (can say no?!?)
- Still need protocols and messages to exchange: opennes?

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• Use an Artifact !



• Use an Artifact !



- A Bounded Inventory Artifact is designed to function as a shared Inventory mediating the activities in an authomatic fashion
 - Ruling and Enabling the exchange
- Inventory can be modified to change performance of the system (i.e. capacity, size, data preprocessing)

BOUNDED INVENTORY



OBSERVABLE PROPERTIES:

n_items: int+
max_items: int

Invariants: n_items <= max_items

USAGE INTERFACE:

```
put(item:Item) / (n_items < max_items):
  [ obs_prop_updated, op_exec_completed ]</pre>
```

get / (n_items >= 0) :
 [obs_prop_updated, new_item(item:Item),
 op_exec_completed]

```
import alice.cartago.*;
import java.util.*;
public class BoundedInventory extends Artifact {
  private LinkedList<Item> items;
  @OPERATION void init(int nmax){
    items = new LinkedList<Item>();
    defineObsProperty("max items",nmax);
    defineObsProperty("n items",0);
  }
  @OPERATION(guard="inventoryNotFull") void put(Item obj){
    items.add(obj);
    updateObsProperty("n items",items.size()+1);
  }
  @OPERATION(guard="itemAvailable") void get(){
    Item item = items.removeFirst();
    updateObsProperty("n items",items.size()-1);
    signal("new item",item);
  }
  (GUARD boolean itemAvailable() { return items.size() > 0; }
  @GUARD boolean inventoryNotFull(Item obj){
    int maxItems = getObsProperty("max items").intValue();
    return items.size() < maxItems;</pre>
  }
}
```





 Both Producer and Consumer Goals are in Artifact outcomes, after the use of its operations



- Both Producer and Consumer Goals are in Artifact outcomes, after the use of its operations
- All the computation required to synchronise interactions is externalised in the Bounded Inventory
 - It can possibly pre-process the items, e.g. translate them to different ontologies

 Immagine now that 2 bounded buffers are in place, each with a different 'load'


Doxastic Function

 Immagine now that 2 bounded buffers are in place, each with a different 'load'



```
+!consumeActivity : true
    <- +min items(-1);
       cartago.lookupArtifact("inventory-1", InvID1);
       cartago.focus(InvID1);
       cartago.lookupArtifact("inventory-2", InvID2);
       cartago.focus(InvID2);
       +selectedInv(InvID1,0);
       !consumeAction.
/* Updates Goal Supporting Beliefs */
+n_items(N) [source(percept), artifact(InventoryID)]
  : selectedInv( ,N1) & N > N1
    <- -+selectedInv(InventorvID,N).
+!consumeAction : selectedInv(InvID,_)
    <- cartago.use(InvID, get, mySensor);
       cartago.sense(mySensor, new item(Item));
       cartago.use(console,println("Consumed:",Item));
       !consumeAction.
```

Doxastic Function

 Immagine now that 2 bounded buffers are in place, each with a different 'load'

PRODUCERS



+!consumeActivity : true
 <- +min items(-1);</pre>

cartago.lookupArtifact("inventory-1", InvID1);

• By focusing on artifact properties, Consumer can decide which is the most reliable one to use (Goal Supporting Beliefs)

Doxastic Function

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```

- By focusing on artifact properties, Consumer can decide which is the most reliable one to use (Goal Supporting Beliefs)
- Update of Goal Supporting Beliefs is done automatically
 - in reaction to a property change event

Cognitive Artifacts

The notion is related to agents able to bring about artifact informational functions [Norman]

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- To provide Relevant, Strategic Information to Single-Agent
 - Easy reasoning about goals: goal supporting beliefs
 - Simplifying agent choices and easing deliberation processes

Cognitive Artifacts

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- To provide Relevant, Strategic Information to Single-Agent
 - Easy reasoning about goals: goal supporting beliefs
 - Simplifying agent choices and easing deliberation processes
- To distribute Information in **Multi-Agent**
 - Across Agents: organise and make available relevant information as permanent sideeffect of artifact use (modification of artifact state)
 - 2. Across *Platforms*: mediated interactions
 - 3. Across *Time*: hold strategic information persistent over agent presence
 - 4. Across Space: no need for agents mutual presence within a location or heavy message exchange protocols

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Two more Steps towards an Extended Mind [Clarks]

Artifacts can be *cognitively* used once their representational and operational contents are mapped into reasoning processes

- Artifact discovery as a process of Epistemic Reasoning
 - Agents need to Read, learn, and match Artifact Representational contents
- Operational contents has to be included in **Practical Reasoning** (to achieve goals)
 - By changing the actions required for achieving a goal, artifact operations change means-end reasoning (planning)

ONGOING EVALUATION (APPLICATIONS)

- ORA4MAS (w/ Hubner, Boissier, Kitio, Ricci)
 - exploiting artifacts to build an organisational infrastructure
- CArtAgO-WS
 - basic set of artifacts for building SOA/WS applications
 - interacting with web services
 - implementing web services
- FORMAL MODEL
 - Interactions
- ARTIFACT LIBRARIES
 - setting up a set of reusable artifacts in MAS applications

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