

Software agent computing

2nd laboratory activities at Warsaw University of Technology

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<u>Methodology</u> for software development is intended to:

- discipline software development by defining set of guidelines for covering the whole lifecycle of system development
- ✓ define the abstraction for modelling software (object-oriented, agent-oriented, data-oriented, knowledge-based etc.)



Chris Preist HP Laboratories Bristol, UK

et al. say*

"One of the most fundamental obstacles to large-scale take-up of agent technology is the lack of mature software development methodologies for agent-based systems."

* M. Luck, P. McBurney, Ch. Preist (2003). Agent technology: Enabling next generation computing: A roadmap for agent-based computing. AgentLink report., http://www.ecs.soton.ac.uk/~mml/papers/al2roadmap.pdf

Exisiting methodologies

Exisiting methodologies

• MaSE

Scott A. DeLoach, Mark F. Wood and Clint H. Sparkman, *"Multiagent Systems Engineering"*, *The International Journal of Software Engineering and Knowledge Engineering*, Volume 11 no. 3, June 2001, http://www.cis.ksu.edu/~sdeloach/publications/Journal/MaSE%20-%20IJSEKE.pdf

Tropos

Perini, P. Bresciani, F. Giunchiglia, P. Giorgini, and J. Mylopoulos. "A knowledge level software engineering methodology for agent oriented programming". Autonomous Agents, Montreal CA, May 2001, http://www.auml.org/auml/supplements/Bresciani-Agents2001.pdf

JADE-oriented

Magid Nikraz1a, Giovanni Caireb, Parisa A. Bahri (2006), "A Methodology for the Analysis and Design of Multi-Agent Systems using JADE", http://jade.tilab.com/doc/JADE methodology website version.pdf

• Other: Gaia, Prometheus – described on 1st lecture!



Comparision: which one is better ?

 Onn Shehory, Arnon Sturm, *Methodologies for Agent-Oriented Software Engineering*, Presentation from EASSS 2006, Annecy, France.

- → I've got copy for you :-)
- → See links there

Ask Kate Slezavina,

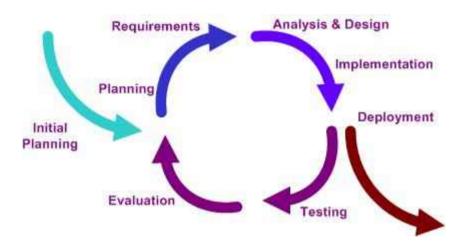
Project #3: Designing eLearning environment with three different agent-oriented methodologies

Software development lifecycle

Planning

- Analysis
- Design
- Implementation
- Testing

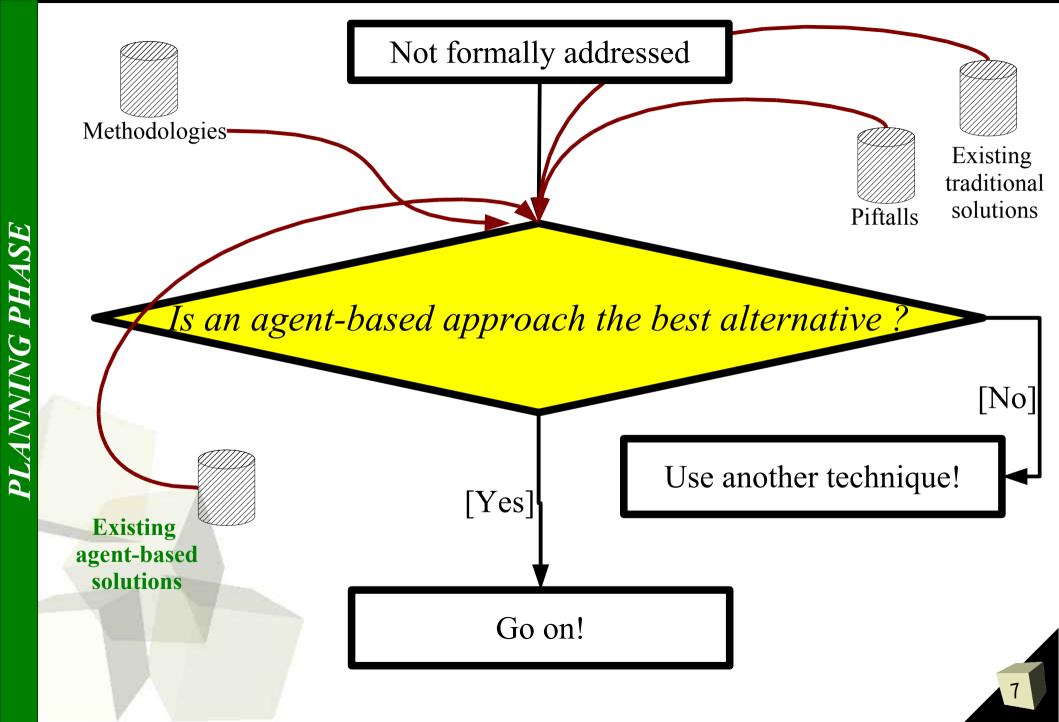
I propose methodology based on JADE-oriented methodology
Prometheus methodology
own experience



Planning phase

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Planning phase



Philosophy of agent modelling



Prof. Nick Jennings School of Electronics & Computer Science University of Southampton, UK

says*

- Agents mainly should be used for modelling
 - ✓ Decentralized nature of a problem
 - ✓ Many points of control
 - ✓ Various perspectives
 - ✓ Competitive tasks

*Nicholas R. Jennings. *An agent-based approach for building complex software systems*. Commun. ACM, 44(4):35–41, 2001.

Examples and contr-example

✓ Air Traffic Manament System,

tested at Sydney airport

✓ Flexible Manufacturing System

• developed and used by *DaimlerChrysler*

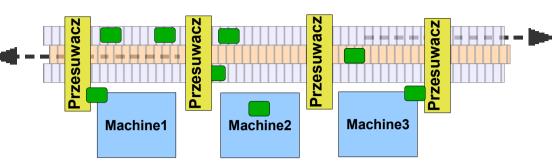
× Travel Support System,

Example 1: Flexible Manufacturing System

Traditional manufacturing line

Sytuacja

- różne maszyny realizują różne etapy produkcyjne
- przesuwacze dostarczają maszynom produkty z taśmy



Problem

× Mała zdolność do adaptacji

każda <mark>zmiana produktu</mark> to kosztowna rekonstrukcja linii produkcyjnej

× Brak elastyczności

<mark>uszkodzenie</mark> pojedynczej maszyny to blokada całej linii produkcyjnej



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Making the system flexible

Lokalni agenci

każdy element systemu kontroluje oddzielny χ agent Switch

🗸 Koordynacja

agenci koordynuują działania między sobą

Negocjacje zmniejszają obciążenie

ProductAgent ogłasza aukcję, *MachineAgenci* składają propozycje – wygrywa maszyna o (przede wszystkim) najmniejszym aktualnym obciążeniu

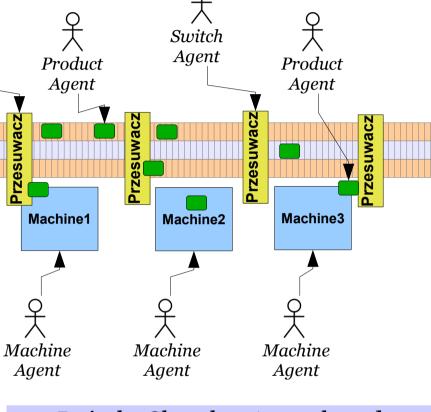
Rozmowy bilateralne rozwiązują deadlock rozmowy między *ProductAgent* a *SwitchAgent*

pozwalają przemieszczać produkty w kierunku pożądanych maszyn z pomięciem zablokowanych maszyn

Zysk

Zwiększona wydajność (10%)

 Elastyczność: szybka reakcja na lokalne problemy typu bottleneck
 * S. Bussmann and K. Schild (2004). An Agent-based Approach to the Control of Flexible Production Systems



DaimlerChrysler: Agent-based Manufacturing Control System*







Example 2: "OASIS" Air Traffic Manament System



- <u>Aim</u>: *Design an air traffic manament system* which:
 - ✓ Calculates expected time of arrival (ETA) of aircraft
 - ✓ Sequences them in respect to optimality criteria
 - ✓ Issuing control directives to the pilots to achieve assigned ETAs
 - ✓ Monitor conformance

Domain characteristics

Environment can evolve in **nondeterministic** way:

- wind field *can change*
- operating conditions *can change*
- runway conditions *can change*
- presence of other aircraft *can change*, etc.

System can act in nondeterministic way:

- system can take a *number of different actions*:
 - → Requesting an aircraft change speed
 - → Strech / shorten / hold a flight path, etc.





Other examples

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Ask Paweł Olesiuk,

Project #8: Modelling logistic company with holonic multi-agent system

Ask Andrzej Borowczyk,

Project #9: BDI agents in erderly people hospitalization

Contr-example: Travel Support System



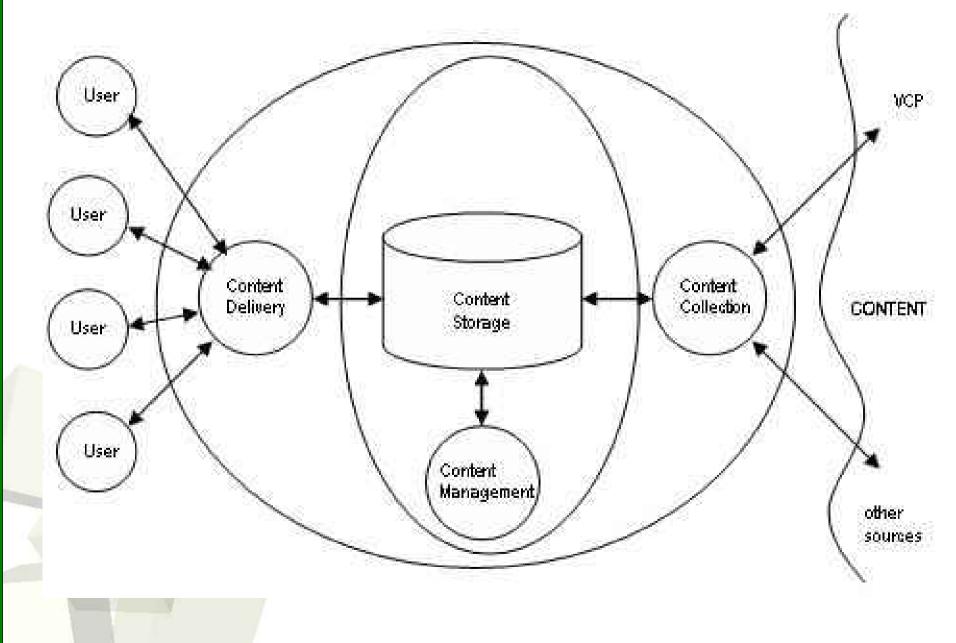
Inspiration for system

"Hungry foreign tourist arrives to an unknown city and seeks a nice restaurant serving cuisine that she likes. Internet, contacted for advice about restaurants in the neighborhood, recommends mainly establishments serving steaks, not knowing that the tourist is a fanatic vegetarian."

Paradigmatic case of agent system design and implementation



Bird-flight perspective



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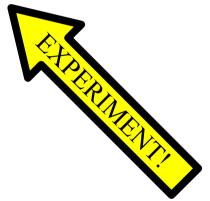
Pitfall of agentifying all



Prof. Marcin Paprzycki Systems Research Institute Polish Academy of Sciences Warsaw, Poland

> "Decompose all functionalities as agents! Agentify all! If something is not an agent (e.g. expert system, database, etc.) it will be wrapped in an agent or interfaced via an agent."*

* Maciej Gawinecki, Mateusz Kruszyk, Marcin Paprzycki, Maria Ganzha (2007) *"Pitfall of agent system development o the basis of a Travel Support System". Proceedings of the BIS Conference* (to appear)



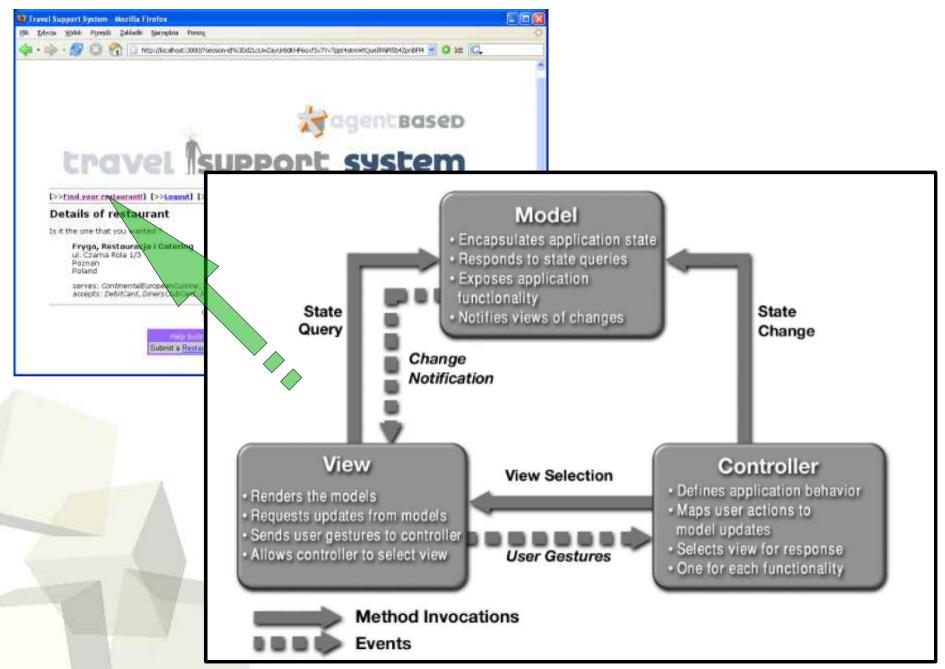


Prof. Michael Wooldridge Department of Computer Science University of Liverpool Liverpool, UK

"You see agents everywhere! It'ss a pitfall."*

* Wooldridge, M., Jennings, N.R.: "*Pitfalls of Agent-Oriented Development*". In Sycara, K.P., Wooldridge, M., eds.: *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Autonomous Agents (Agents'98)*, New York, ACM Press (1998) 385–391

MVC pattern – theory



PLANNING PHASE

MVC pattern – adaptation

SHA – Session Handling Agent, PrA – Proxy Agent, VTA – View Transforming Agent, PA – Personal Agent

Approach	Model	View	Controller	HTTP server
Agent-based TSS	SHA/PA prepares models with pure data .	VTA wrapping Raccoon server generates view: HTML representation for model	SHA receives requests from PrA, forwards model to VTA, and returns view to PrA	PrA wraps home- made Java-based server
Traditional approach (Content Management System – CMS)	Data classes + DAO objects + data sources (e.g. database)	Templates processor, e.g. Velocity, Freemaker	J2EE application framework, e.g. Spring using container (Tomcat, Jetty, Resin)	Efficient HTTP server e.g. Apache

Ask Edilbek Slanor,

Project #6: Agent as data provider in Content Management System

Why not agents ?

Characteristics of MVC + HTTP:

- **stateless** each user request is independent to others,
- reactive MVC components react only to external requests,
- **synchronous** process of realizing a single user request is a sequence of steps, where each next step cannot be realized until the previous one has been finished,
- **parallel, but not concurrent** parallelism is utilized to decrease interleaving in I/O operations.

But... agents are:

- proactive,
- statefull,
- concurrent,
- use asynchronous communication.

Use simpler traditional approaches if possible!

Modelling a part of the system with higher abstraction than naturally necessary, results in difficulties of verifying and reasoning about such solution (i.e. the simpler the model the easier it is to think about it, to verify its correctness and to remove errors).*

* Maciej Gawinecki, Mateusz Kruszyk, Marcin Paprzycki, Maria Ganzha (2007) *"Pitfall of agent system development o the basis of a Travel Support System". Proceedings of the BIS Conference* (to appear)





Example for modelling E-Commerce Agent Platform

E-CAP team



PLANNING PHASE

Costin Badica

ANALYSIS PHASE

Analysis Phase

Analysis aim and steps

Aim

- Clarify the problem
- Avoid concerning about the solution
- Steps
 - Defining system scenarios and use cases
 - Identifying roles and their responsibilies
 - Identifying roles acquaintance
 - Matching agents with roles
 - Deploying agents over platforms and hosts

Main scenario in E-CAP

- 1. The Client chooses a Shop to negotiate at.
- 2. The Shop registers the Client for negotiation.

3. Negotiations.

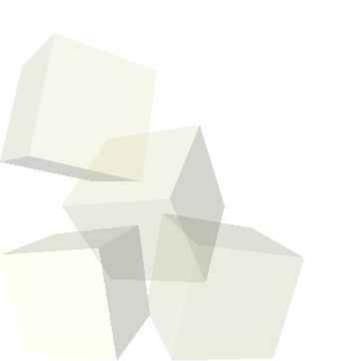
- 4. The Shop reserves a product for the Client.
- 5. The Client confirmes/cancels the reservation.

6. Sale finilization:

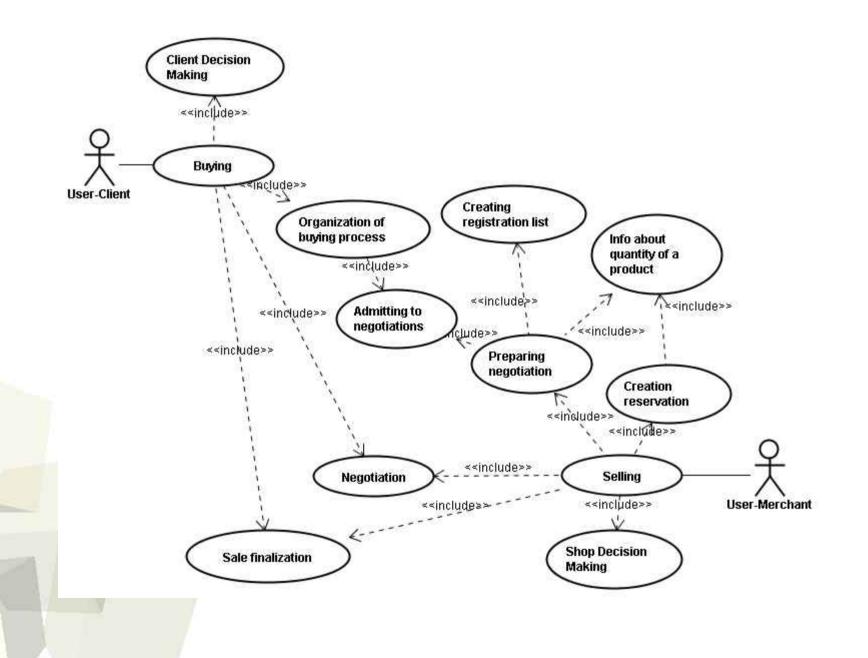
(a) the Client pays for the product to the Shop,

(b) the Shop delivers the product to the Client.

Identifying roles and responsibilies

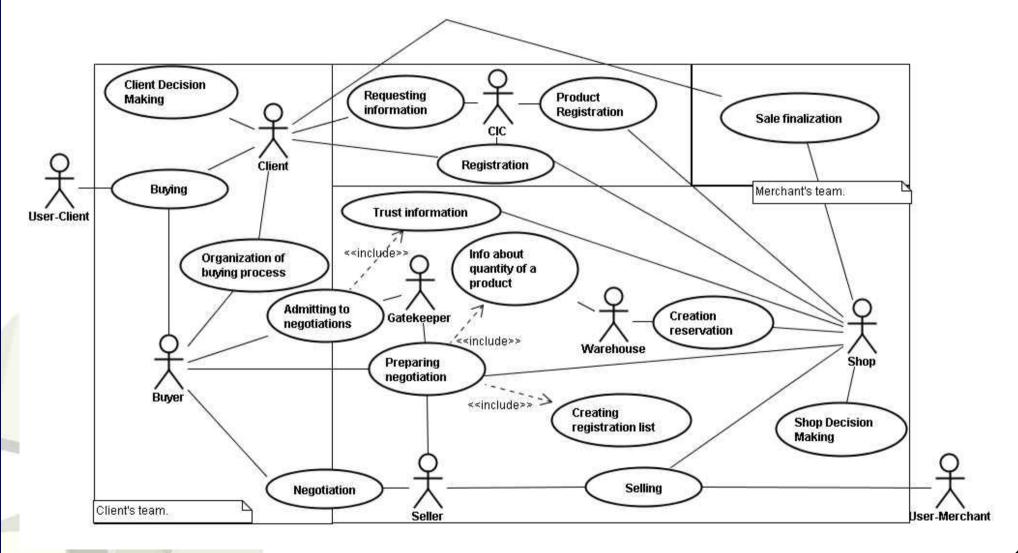


E-CAP general use-case diagram



4NALYSIS PHASE

E-CAP detailed use-case diagram

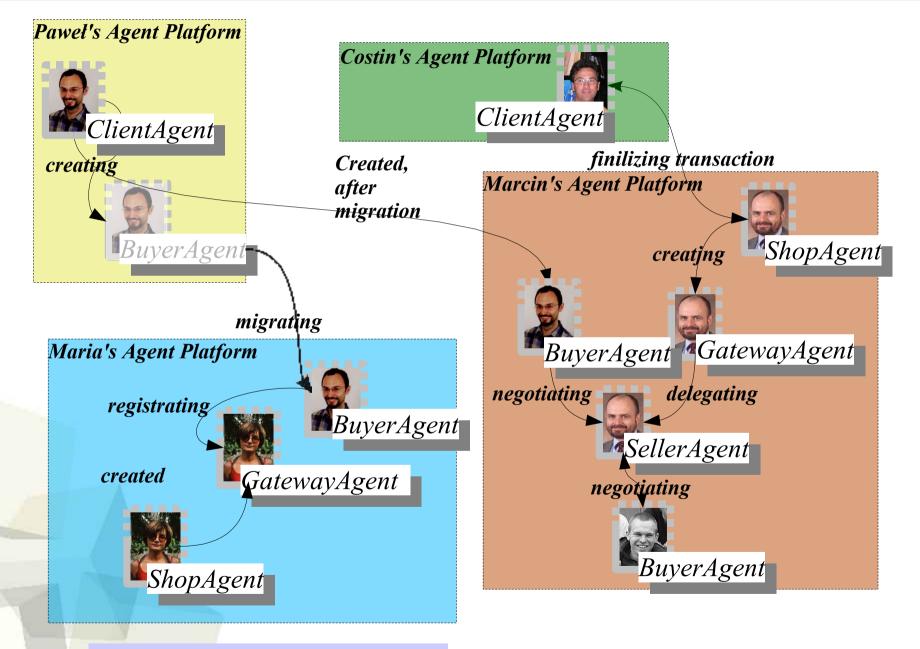


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Deploying agents over platforms

- Physical hosts/platforms are indicated for particular agents
- Factors to consider:
 - agents belonging to competitive or politically conflicted owners go to different platforms (security reasons)
 - communication efficiency
 - inter-platform communication
 - inter-platform mobility

Deployment diagram



E-Commerce Agent Platform*

ANALYSIS PHASE

DESIGN PHASE

Design Phase

Analysis aim and steps

Aim

- Clarify the problem
- Avoid concerning the about solution

Steps

- Defining system scenarios and use cases
- Identifying roles and their responsibilies
- Identifying roles acquaintance
- Matching agents with roles
- Deploying agents over platforms and hosts

Implementation Phase

Analysis aim and steps

Aim

- Clarify the problem
- Avoid concerning the about solution

■ Steps

- Defining system scenarios and use cases
- Identifying roles and their responsibilies
- Identifying roles acquaintance
- Matching agents with roles
- Deploying agents over platforms and hosts

Perspectives in MAS

External (inter-agent) perspective

- Cooperation and competitiveness
- Communication
- Interaction protocols
- Communication ontologies

Internal (intra-agent) perspective

- Behaviours
- Knowledge
- Handling with messages

IMPLEMENTING PHASE

Translating Interaction Protocols into FSMBehaviour

Interaction protocols

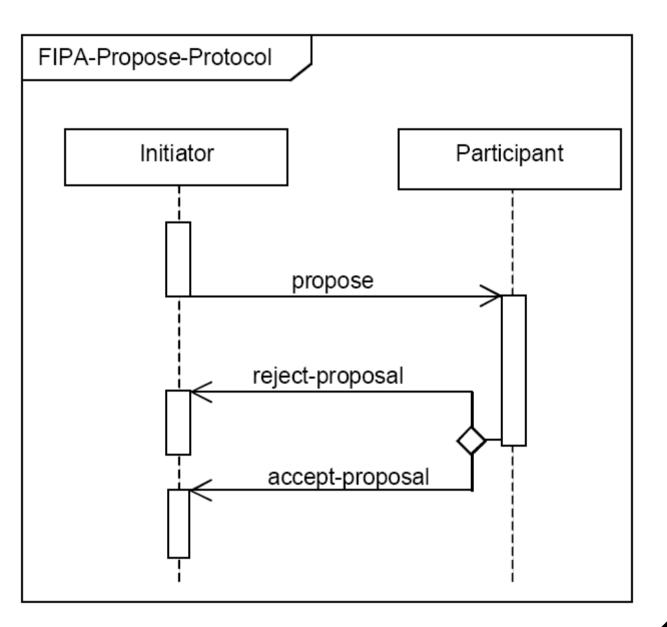
- Having a standard set of types of messages (INFORM, REQUEST, PROPOSE) allows specifying predefined sequences of messages exchanged by agents during a conversations.
- These are known as Interaction Protocols

FIPA Propose Interaction Protocol

Description:

Initiator propose to do an action, if *Participant* will accept the proposal.

 Exception: Participant can inform Initiator that it did not understand what was communicated.



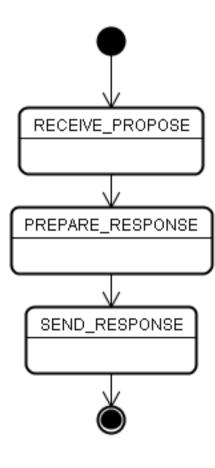
FIPA Propose Interaction Protocol Specification, http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00036/

Support for interaction protocols

- The jade.proto package contains behaviours for both the *Initiator* and *Responder* role in the most common interaction protocols:
 - FIPA-Request (AchieveREInitiator/Responder)
 - FIPA-Contract-Net (ContractNetInitiator/Responder)
 - FIPA-Subscribe (SubscriptionInitiator/Responder)
 - FIPA-Propose (ProposeInitiator/Responder)
- All these classes automatically handle
 - the **flow of messages** checking that it is compliant to the protocol
 - The timeouts (if any)
- They provide callback methods that should be redefined to take the necessary actions when e.g. a message is received or a timeout expires.

Propose Participant states





Propose Participant implementation

Code: jade.proto.ProposeResponder

public class ProposeResponder extends FSMBehaviour implements
 FIPANames.InteractionProtocol {

// Register the FSM transitions
registerDefaultTransition(RECEIVE PROPOSE, PREPARE RESPONSE);

registerDefaultTransition(PREPARE_RESPONSE, SEND_RESPONSE);
registerDefaultTransition(SEND_RESPONSE, RECEIVE_PROPOSE);

// Create and register the states that make up the FSM
Behaviour b = null;

// RECEIVE_PROPOSE

rec = new MsgReceiver(myAgent, mt, -1, getDataStore(), PROPOSE_KEY); registerFirstState(rec, RECEIVE_PROPOSE);

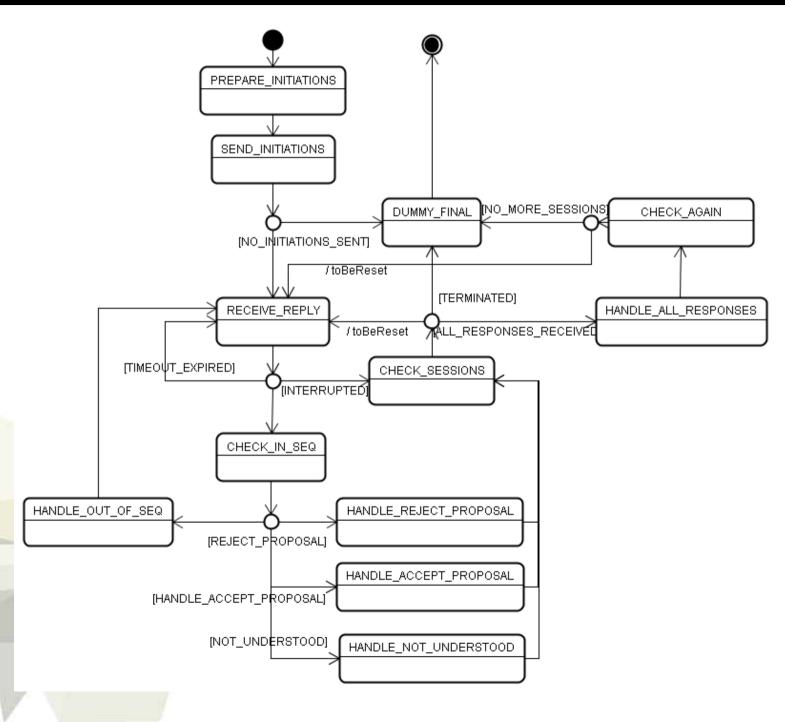
// PREPARE_RESPONSE

b = new PrepareResponse(myAgent); b.setDataStore(getDataStore()); registerState(b, PREPARE RESPONSE);

// SEND_RESPONSE

b = new ReplySender(myAgent, RESPONSE_KEY, PROPOSE_KEY); b.setDataStore(getDataStore()); registerState(b, SEND RESPONSE);

Propose Initiator states



Propose Initiator implementation

Code: jade.proto.ProposeIntiator

public class ProposeInitiator extends FSMBehaviour {

// Register the FSM transitions registerDefaultTransition (PREPARE INITIATIONS, SEND INITIATIONS); registerTransition (SEND INITIATIONS, DUMMY FINAL, 0); registerDefaultTransition (SEND INITIATIONS, RECEIVE REPLY); registerTransition(RECEIVE REPLY, CHECK SESSIONS, MsgReceiver.TIMEOUT EXPIRED); registerTransition (RECEIVE REPLY, CHECK SESSIONS, MsqReceiver.INTERRUPTED); registerDefaultTransition(RECEIVE REPLY, CHECK IN SEQ); registerTransition(CHECK IN SEQ, HANDLE NOT UNDERSTOOD, ACLMessage.NOT UNDERSTOOD); registerTransition (CHECK IN SEQ, HANDLE REJECT PROPOSAL, ACLMessage. REJECT PROPOSAL); registerTransition(CHECK IN SEQ, HANDLE ACCEPT PROPOSAL, ACLMessage. ACCEPT PROPOSAL); registerDefaultTransition (CHECK IN SEQ, HANDLE OUT OF SEQ); registerDefaultTransition(HANDLE NOT UNDERSTOOD, CHECK SESSIONS); registerDefaultTransition (HANDLE REJECT PROPOSAL, CHECK SESSIONS); registerDefaultTransition (HANDLE ACCEPT PROPOSAL, CHECK SESSIONS); registerDefaultTransition (HANDLE OUT OF SEQ, RECEIVE REPLY); registerDefaultTransition(CHECK SESSIONS, RECEIVE REPLY, toBeReset); registerTransition(CHECK SESSIONS, HANDLE ALL RESPONSES, ALL RESPONSES RECEIVED); registerTransition (CHECK SESSIONS, DUMMY FINAL, TERMINATED); registerDefaultTransition (HANDLE ALL RESPONSES, CHECK AGAIN); registerTransition(CHECK AGAIN, DUMMY FINAL, 0); registerDefaultTransition(CHECK AGAIN, RECEIVE REPLY, toBeReset);

registerFirstState(b, PREPARE_INITIATIONS);

registerLastState(b, DUMMY FINAL);



- Chapter 3.5 in the *Programmers guide* included in the JADE distribution provides a detailed explanation of the interaction protocol support
- API documentation (*javadoc*): jade.proto package
- Sample code: examples.protocols package in the examples included in the JADE distribution.

IMPLEMENTING PHASE



TESTING PHASE

Tools for testing phase

Debugging communication

DummyAgent

- interacting with JADE agents
- sending ACL messages



maintains a list of ACL messages sent and received

Introspector

- monitoring and controlling the *life-cycle* of agent
- monitoring agent's exchanged messages
- monitoring the queue of behaviours (*step-by-step* execution)

SnifferAgent

- tracking and displaying messages from/to sniffed an agents
- saving tracked messages

Logging

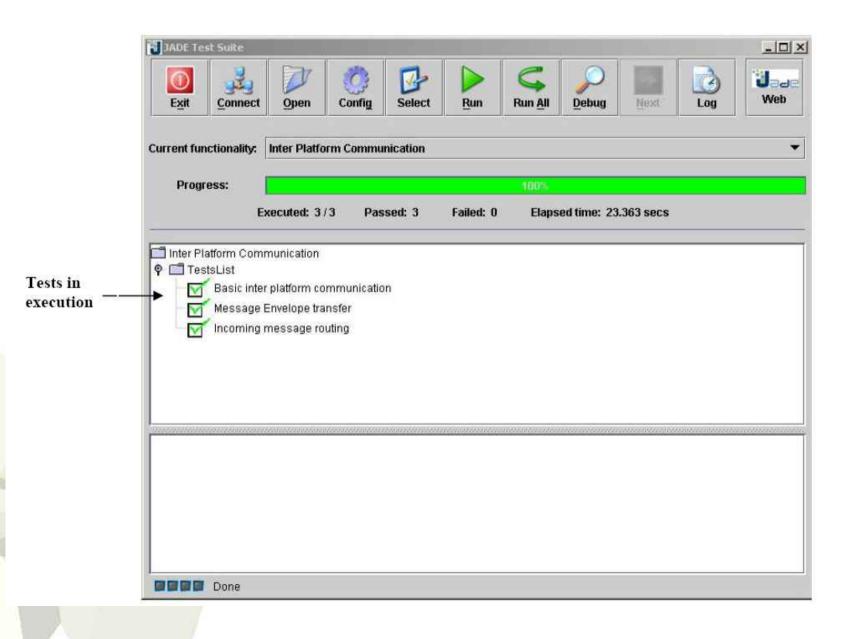
- Type of error information and its narrow context are usually sufficient to find the reason of the error and eliminate it in the source code.
- Traditional solutions for Java:
 - Java Logging API (JSR47), comes with the JRE, http://java.sun.com/
 - log4j, http://logging.apache.org/log4j/
- Agent-oriented solutions for JADE:
 - JADE Logging service, http://jade.tilab.com
 - → JSR47-based
 - LoggerAgent environment, http://jadex.sourcefoge.net/
 - → Part of JADEX project,
 - → JSR47-based
 - Log4JADE (experimental), http://log4jade.sourceforge.net/
 - → log4j-based
- Comparision of different approaches can be found in
 - Maciej Gawinecki, "Agent-based logging system," in: Proceedings of the 18th Mountain Summer School of Polish Information Processing Society. Szczyrk, Poland. 2006.



Testing suites

Traditional solution

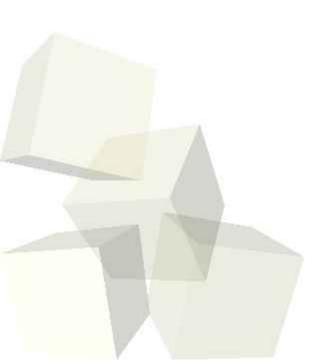
TESTING PHASE



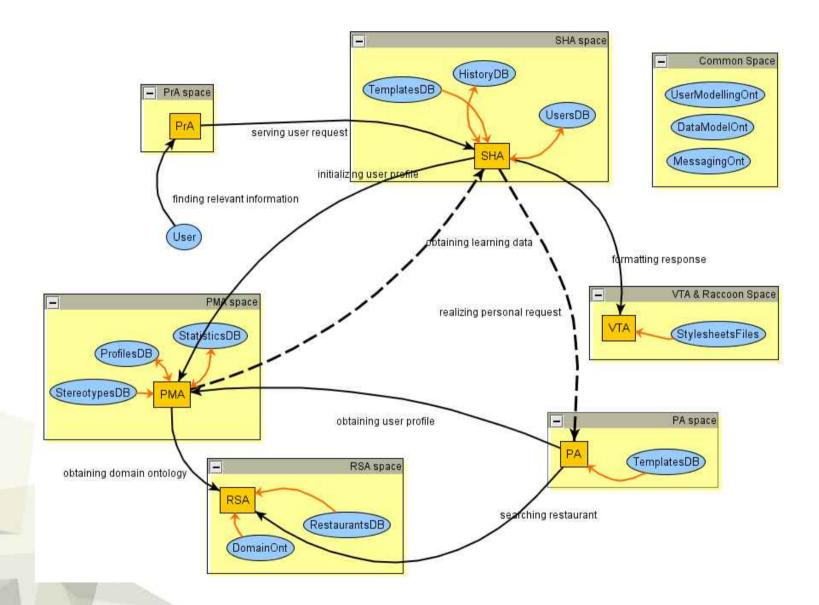
TESTING PHASE



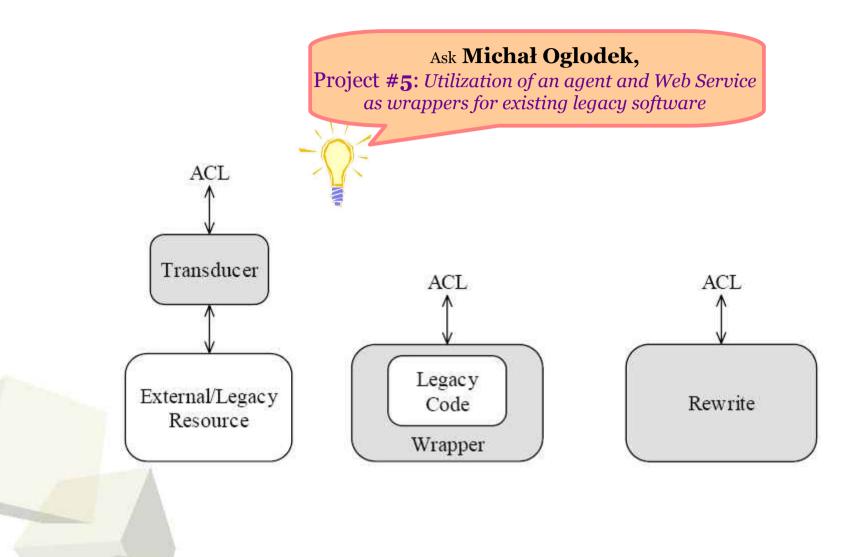




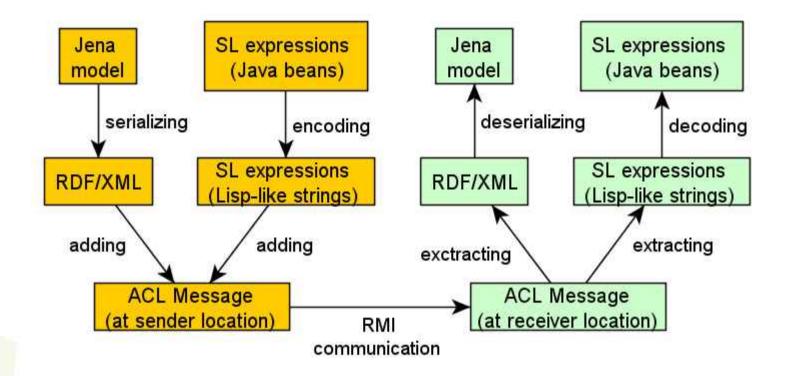




Agents and legacy software







Homework

- Re-implement presented application by use of any of complex behaviours (SequentialBehaviour, FSMBehaviour)
 - Documentation
 - → examples.behaviours.ComplexBehaviourAgent, examples.behaviours.FSMAgent classes in JADE package
 - → JADE Programmer's Guide, http://jade.tilab.com
- Think about agents modelling some phenomen from real world





Acknowledgements

Mateusz Kruszyk for veryfing part of tutorial

