

MADMASS

Massively Distributed Multi Agent System Simulator

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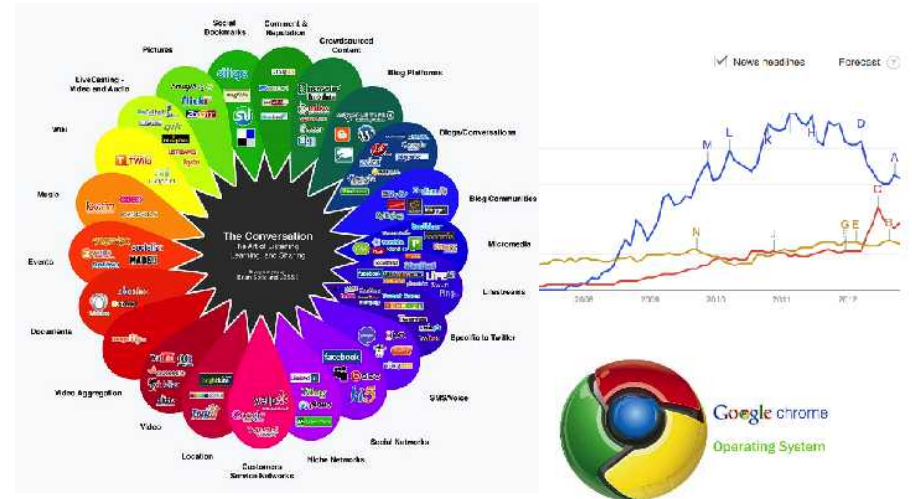
Introduction

- Introduction
- Agents in the Cloud
- Behavior Modeling

- research-oriented start-up
- founded by me, Cottefogle and Farinelli*
- team from Lab RoCoCo (DIS, Sapienza)
- 3 research engineers + 2 PhDs*



Google's hybrid approach to research
 A. Spector, P. Norvig, and S. Petrov
 Communications of the ACM, 2012, vol. 55, no. 7



1. clients: browser and mobile apps
2. servers: distributed system running on IaaS/PaaS
3. dev: established tools , e.g., Ruby on Rails
 - Berkley SaaS course on coursera.org

... but apps are not just documents! They can become though to develop because of design complexity and scalability requirements

- Agent-Oriented Software Engineering (AOSE)
 - complex distributed systems [Jennings, 99]
 - has a rich state of the art [Wooldridge,01]
- AOSE can simplify development of SaaS
- MAS can greatly benefit from Cloud Computing

github SOCIAL CODING

algorithmica / madmass

Source Commits Network Pull Requests (0) Issues (0) Graphs

Switch Branch (1) Switch Tag (1) Branches List

Madmass stands for "Massively Distributed Multi-Agent System Simulator" and is a framework for designing web based multi agent system simulations, with a massive number of agents. madmass is released under AGPL license. — Read more

Downloads

type fixed

algorithmica authored September 30, 2011

madmass /

| name | age | message | history |
|-----------|--------------------|--|---------|
| config/ | August 19, 2012 | added configuration, communication, agent and acti... [algorithmica] | |
| lib/ | September 07, 2011 | type fixed [algorithmica] | |
| test/ | September 02, 2011 | Integrator with rolls apps [algorithmica] | |
| .document | July 28, 2011 | first commit [algorithmica] | |
| .g.ignore | July 28, 2011 | ignored network files [algorithmica] | |





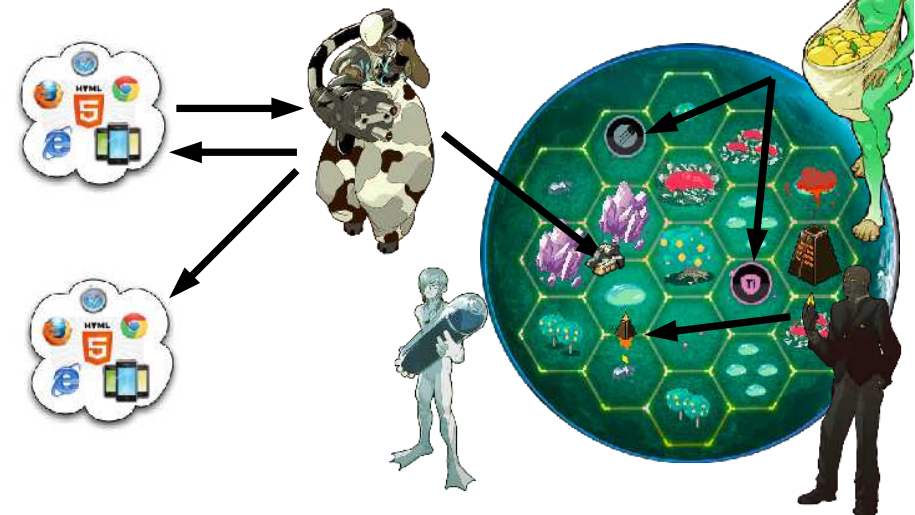
Agents in the Cloud

Università degli Studi di Verona – November 2012

AO Programming

- Environment
- Agents (if necessary)
- User Interfaces

Example

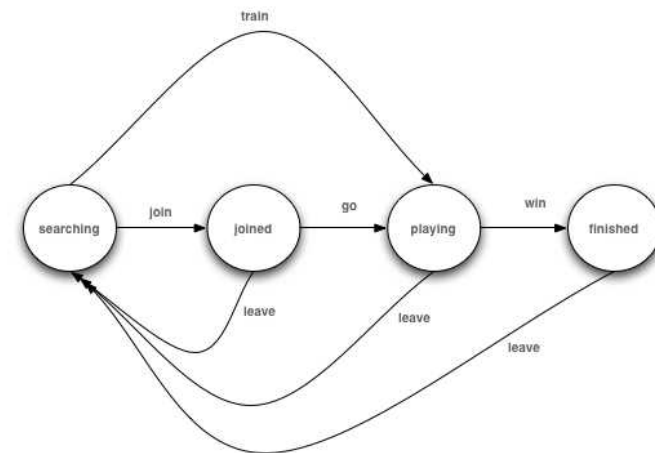


- js API + HTML5
- agent communication
 - ask_agent
 - on_percept
- GUIs not web pages (coming soon)
 - 1 page apps
 - HTML templating (Web Sockets)

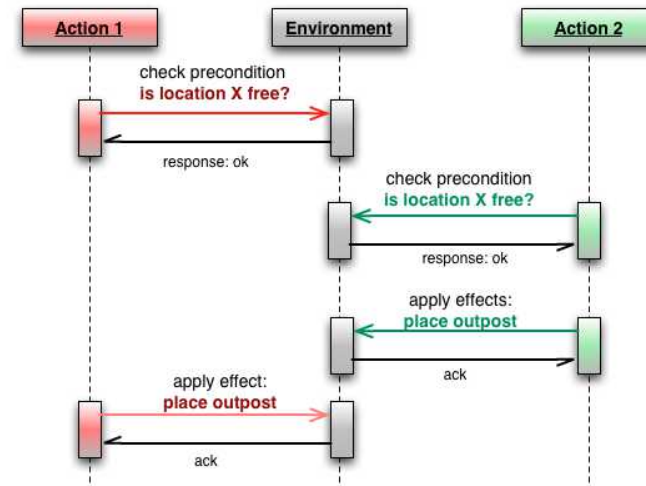
- Domain Data Model (AR, Fenix-DML)
- Actions
 - Preconditions
 - Effects
 - Percepts



- proxy agents
- periodic agents
- event-driven agents



“[...] if the assumptions (pre-condition) underlying the procedure become false while the procedure is executing, then the behavior of the procedure may not be defined — often, it will simply crash.” [Wooldridge01]

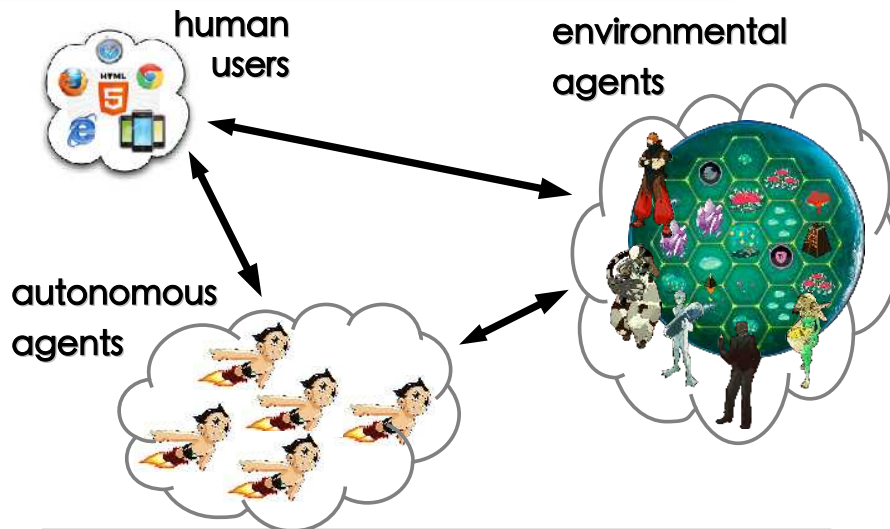
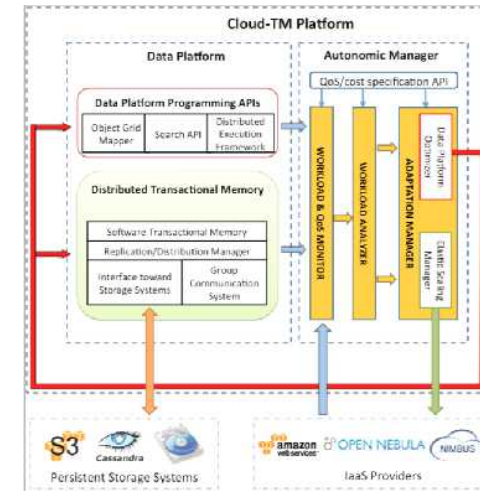
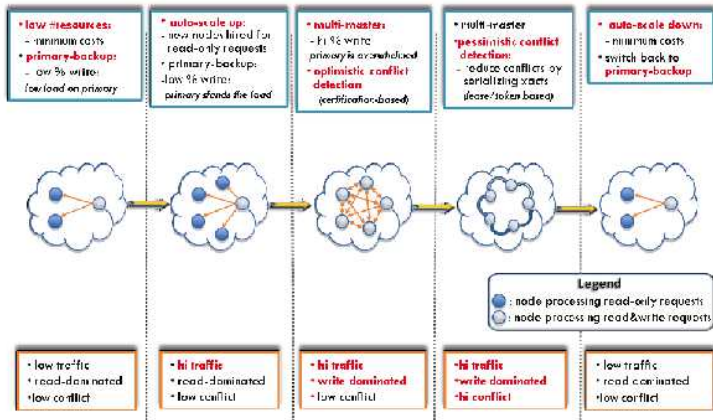


```

tx_monitor do
  @action.execute if @action.applicable?
end
dispatch percepts
    
```

how to ensure (strong) consistency?

- data is distributed and partially replicated among (many) hundreds of servers
- the servers must coordinate to maintain operations on the environment consistent



- control interface
 - CRUD on groups and agents
 - play/pause/stop
 - benchmarking editor (available soon)
- autonomous agent API
 - custom agent
 - PNP agent (ongoing work)



- open source experimental platform
 - large scale MAS simulations
 - experiments in the cloud (cheap & fast)
- just focus on your research code



- open-source soon
- benefits of madmass
- many research challenges:
 - machine learning (we have logs)
 - bargaining and markets (Farinelli/Tamassia)
 - non-cooperative game theory
 - cooperative game theory (coalition formation)
 - human-agent interaction



- use the the Harvester domain to test/develop your research with a real application
- use MADMASS to build your build your own MAS
- we are happy to help!

Behavior Design



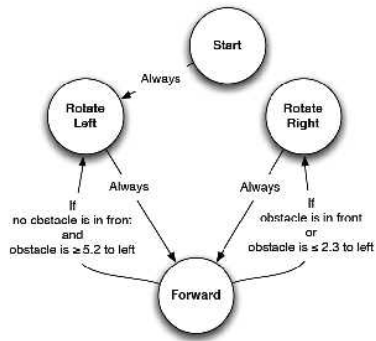
Designing bots as *custom agents* for the Harvestar is not trivial

- 4 players, non zero sum
- async: no turns & exogenous events
- non determinism and partial observability
- 4 vs 4 parallel bargaining/ system markets
- coalition formation

- we would like to provide general purpose tools
- but real-time/multi-agent planners
 - aren't expressive enough to represent all the features of interest
 - are computationally too expensive for real applications



- put human intelligence into the process
- tools to represent, analyze and execute plans
 - FSA-based
 - BDI-based
 - Petri Net-based



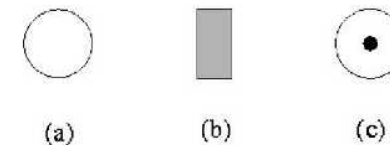
Rapidly grow in size
 e.g., it grows exponentially
 in the number of actions to
 model concurrency

In a Belief, Desire, Intention framework (BDI), agents select behaviors to be executed (intentions) based on their goals (desires), and the current representation of the environments state (beliefs).

- reduces plan size, but rough cut (mainly reactive plans)
- anyway needs FSA plans (intentions)
- no analysis tool available

Models of behavior based on Petri Nets (rather than FSA).

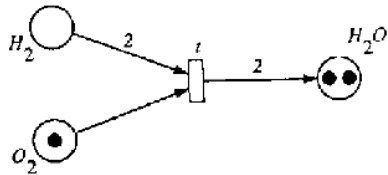
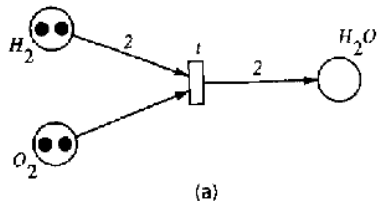
- more expressive/exponentially more compact than FSA
- many analysis tools
- yet, complex to design and no general language, just ad hoc models



(a)

(b)

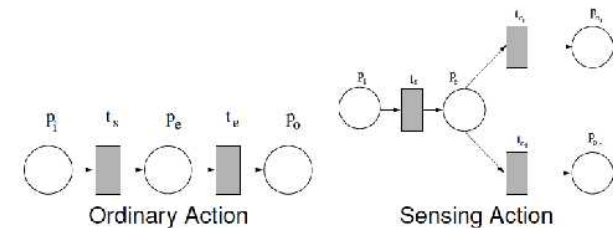
(c)

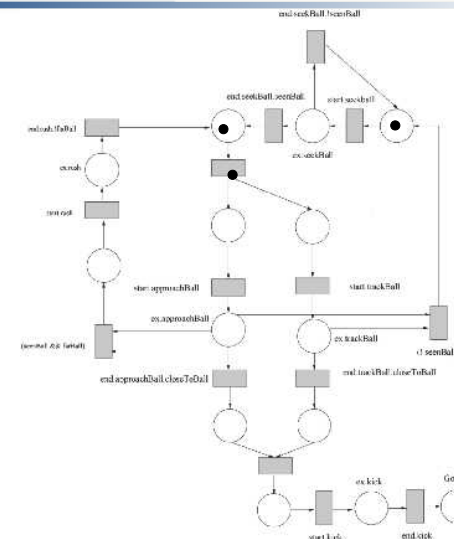
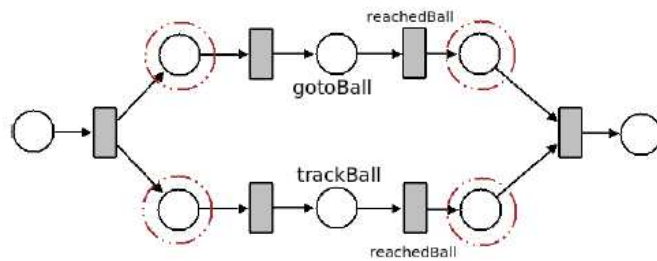
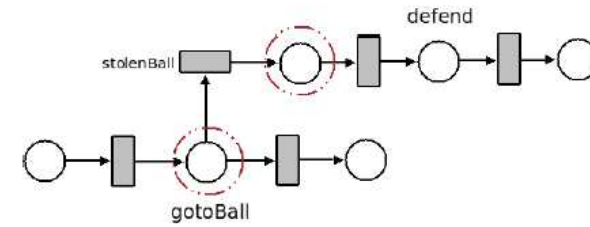
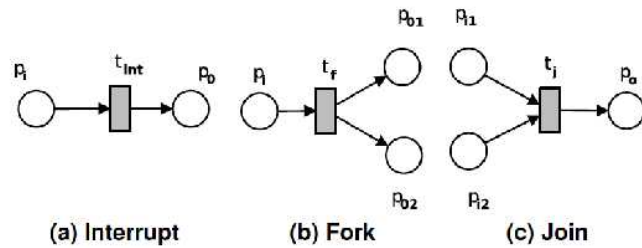


A systematic and methodological approach for MAS Plan Design based on **Petri nets** that allows for **Distributed Execution** of multi-agent plans.

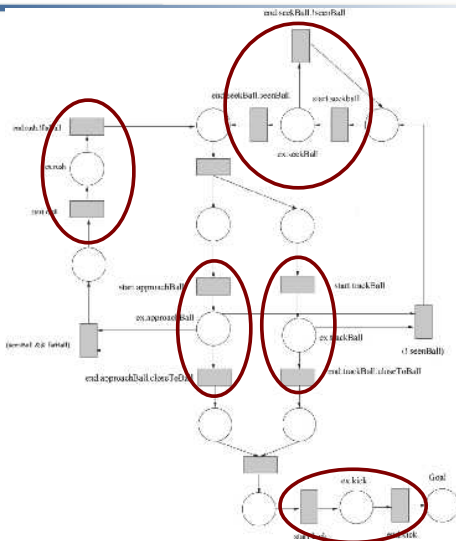
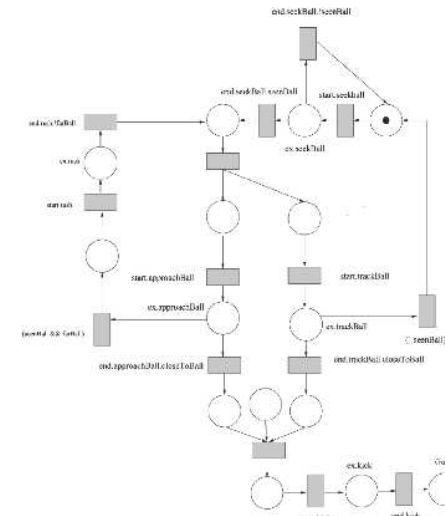
Ziparo, Iocchi, Lima, Nardi, Palamara Petri Net Plans: A Framework for Cooperation and Coordination in Multi-Robot Systems. *Journal of Autonomous Agents and Multi-Agent Systems*, 2010.

- take inspiration from action languages [Rei01]
- concurrent/non-instantaneous actions
- sensing actions [SL93,DINR97]
- coordination & collaborative behaviors [CL91]
- plan analysis & distributed execution



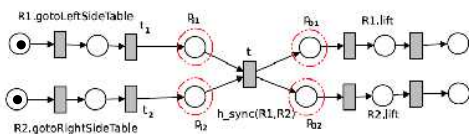


- We reduce to standard PN analysis tools that can be directly used on PNPs.
- safe: thread-wise
- minimal: no unreachable states
- effective: no “dead ends”

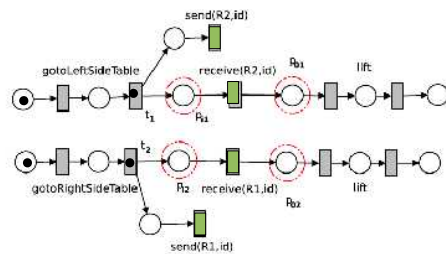




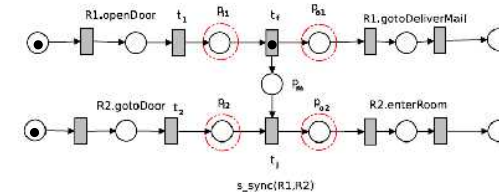
- for small teams (2-10 agents)
- centralized design, distributed execution
- based on three operators
 - soft sync
 - hard sync
 - joint commitment



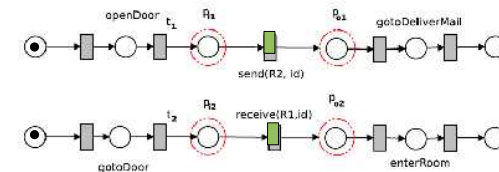
Centralized



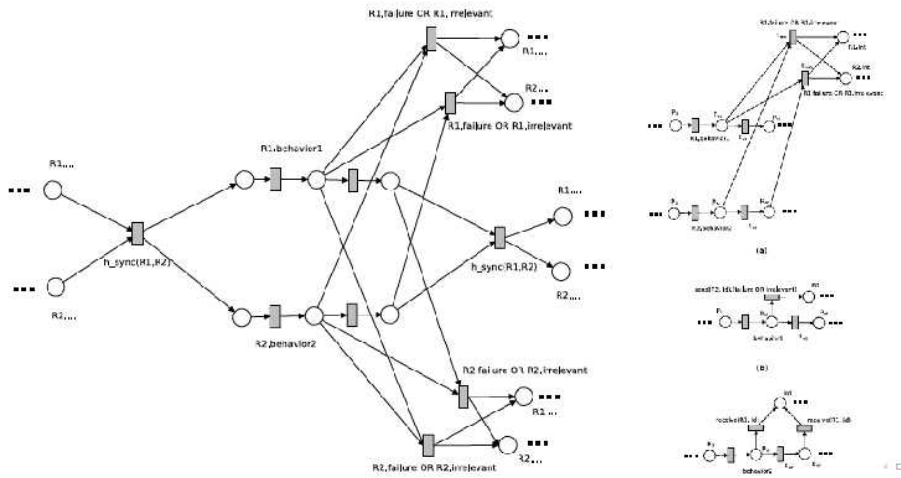
Distributed



Centralized



Distributed



Property 1. It can be proved that the behavior of the distributed execution “is the same” of the centralized one when robots have access to a reliable communication channel

Property 2. It can be proved that properties verified for the centralized model, hold also for the distributed one.



Best Robotic Demo Award
Int. Conf. Autonomous Agents and Multi Agent Systems 2008

Thanks!