

## Wrap-up

### Requirements

Parts 1-17 of this lecture

### Goals

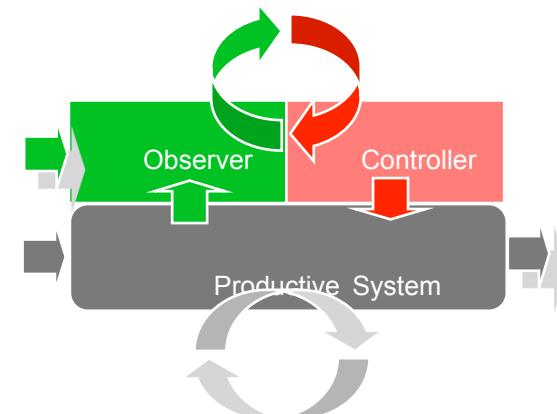
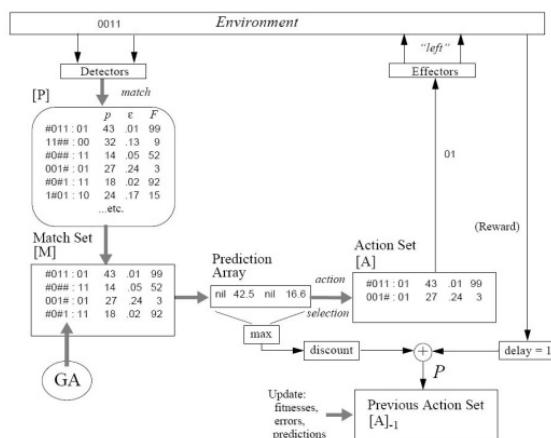
Organic Computing: The big picture

### Content

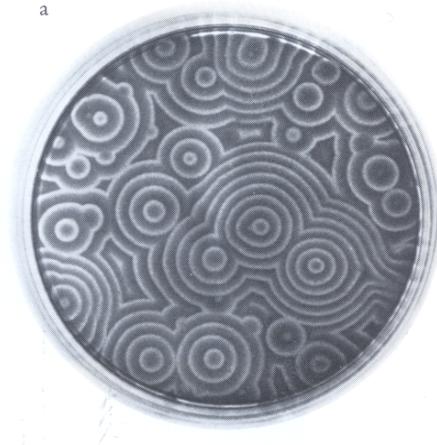
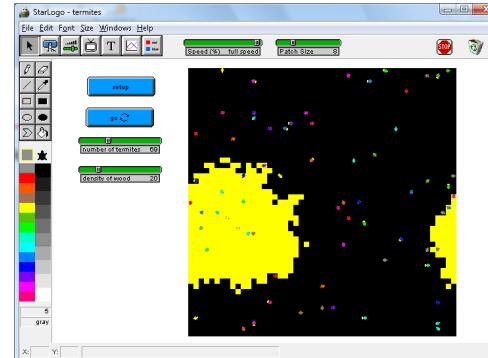
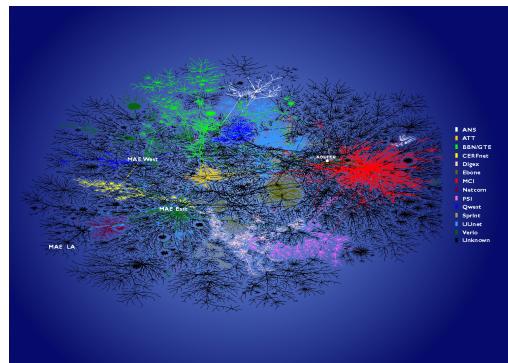
- Summary: What is it all about?

□ What is the story behind Organic Computing?

- Balinese water temples?
- Ant? Fireflies?
- Observer/Controller architectures?
- Machine Learning?



- Multiple phenomena which are difficult to model with standard techniques
  - Balinese water temples
  - Dissipative structures
  - Ants
  - Small World Phenomenon:
    - Social systems
    - Internet
  - Alife, for example Tierra



1. „Autonomous agents“ use local knowledge, behave locally.
2. Agents interact in large populations.
3. Learning by non-deterministic state exploration: evolution
4. Local behaviour leads to complex global behaviour: Emergence.
5. Global order evolves without control from „outside“: Self-organisation.

Local autonomy, interaction, evolution and non-determinism, emergence, self-organisation

What for?

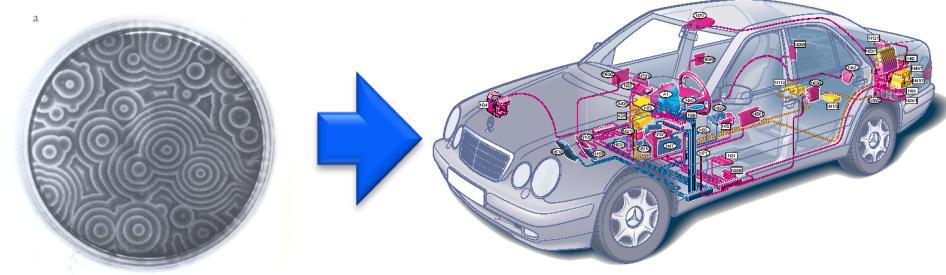
Local autonomy, interaction, evolution and non-determinism, emergence, self-organisation

### What for?

❑ The problem: Complexity of technical systems

❑ Technical systems

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| ▪ Large populations       | ✓ |
| ▪ Autonomy                | ✓ |
| ▪ Interaction             | ✓ |
| ▪ Locality                | ✓ |
| ▪ Adaptivity and learning | ✗ |
| ▪ Evolution               | ✗ |
| ▪ Self-organization       | ✗ |
| ▪ Emergence               | ? |



❑ → Apply natural principles to technical systems!

□ What is state-of-the-art in systems engineering/design? For example

- V-model
- Y-Chart
- 4D Design
- Waterfall
- ...

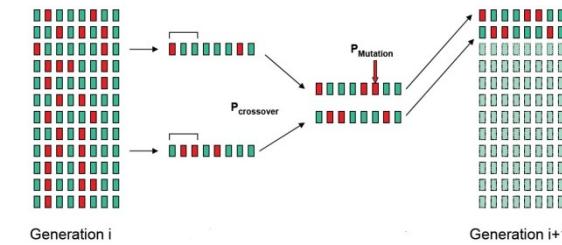
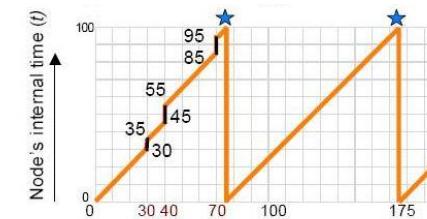
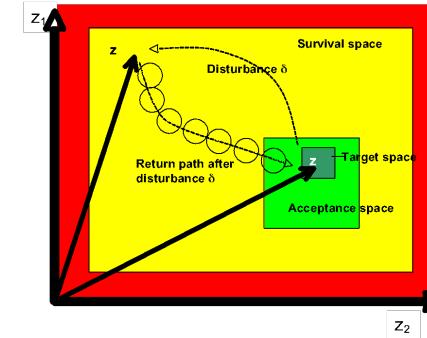
□ → **Working hypothesis:** In the future we will encounter problems building complex systems with standard techniques.

□ Common understanding of terms

- Emergence
- Self-x
- {acceptance, configuration,...}-space

□ Applied techniques

- Multi-agent systems
- Ant Colony Optimization
- Sync: Firefly Reach-back algorithm
- Observer/Controller architecture
- Learning classifier systems
- Genetic algorithms
- Neural Networks
- ...



## Organic Traffic Control

### Complex system

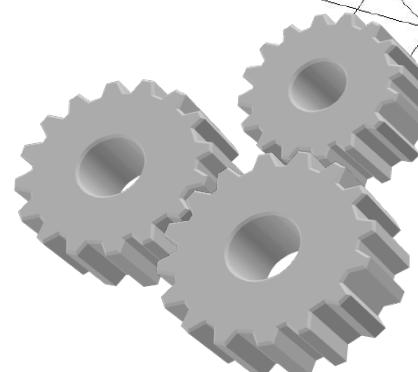
- Incomplete knowledge
- Cannot be optimized for all possible situations

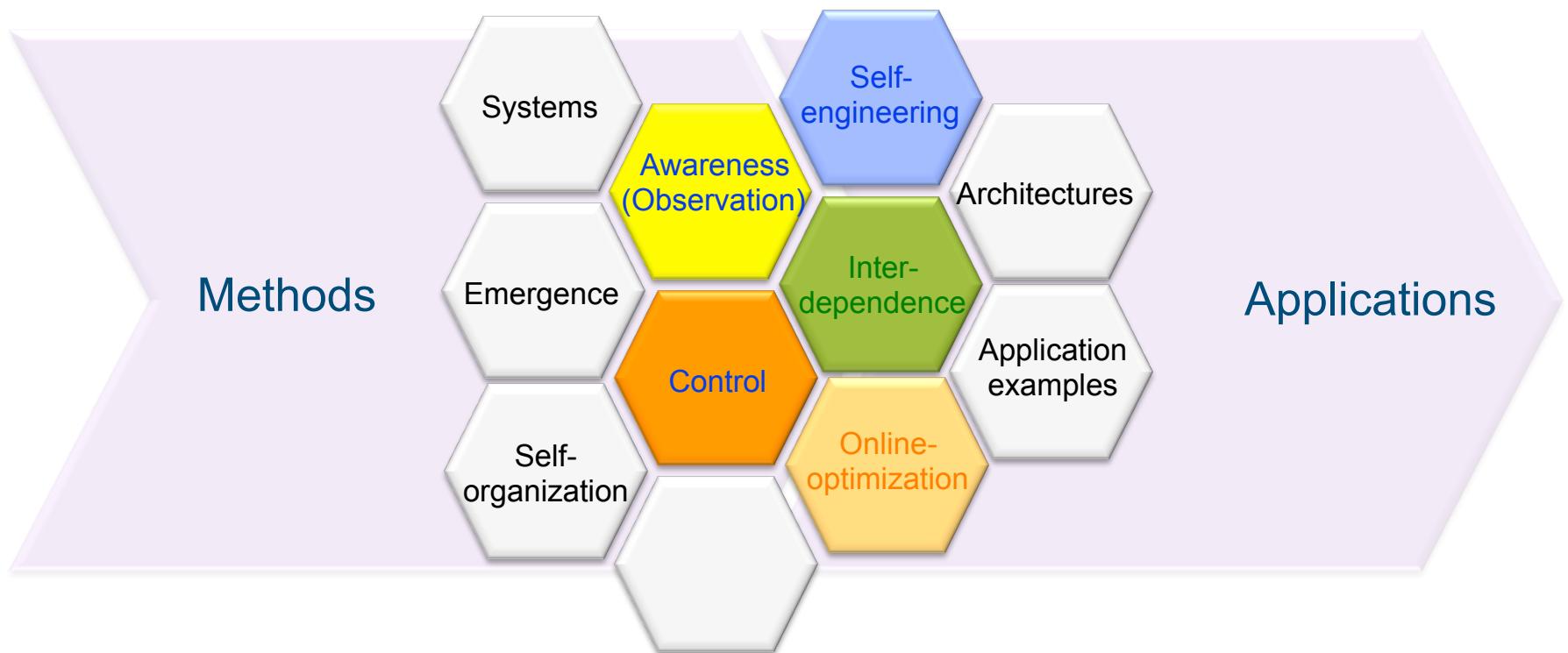
### Properties

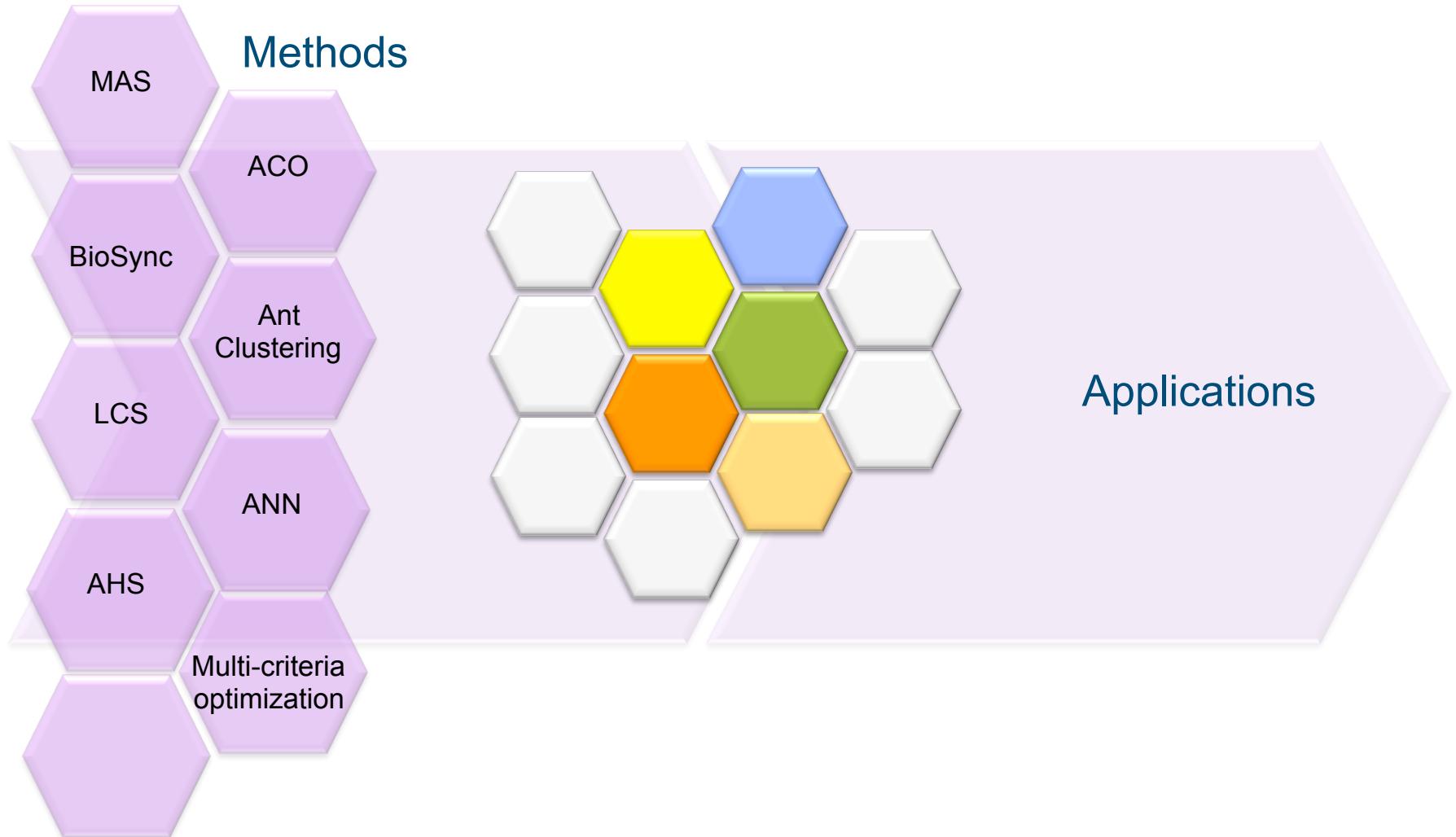
- It is learning!
- It is adaptive!

### Applied techniques

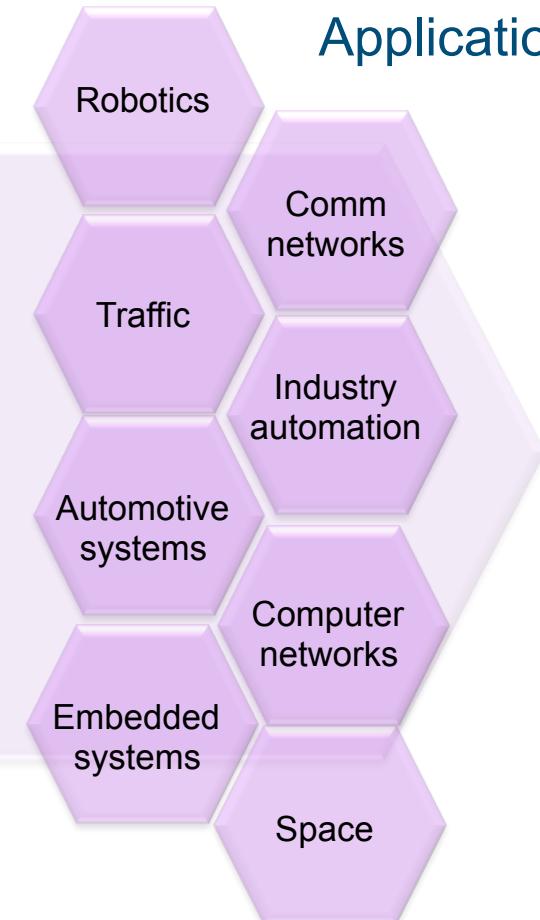
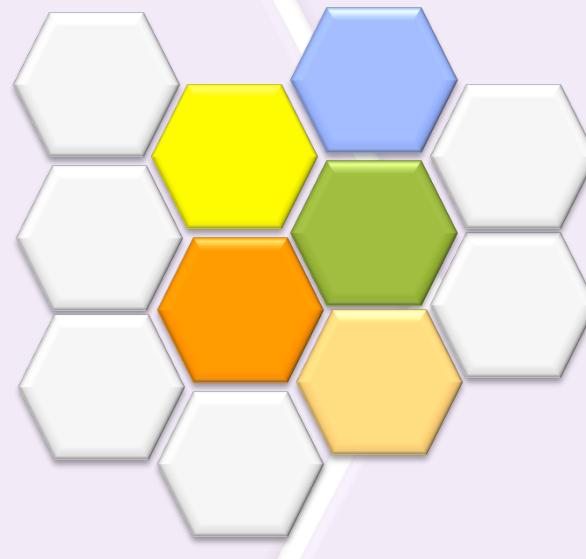
- Observer/Controller architecture
- LCS
- Genetic Algorithms







## Methods



## Applications

Robotics

Comm  
networks

Traffic

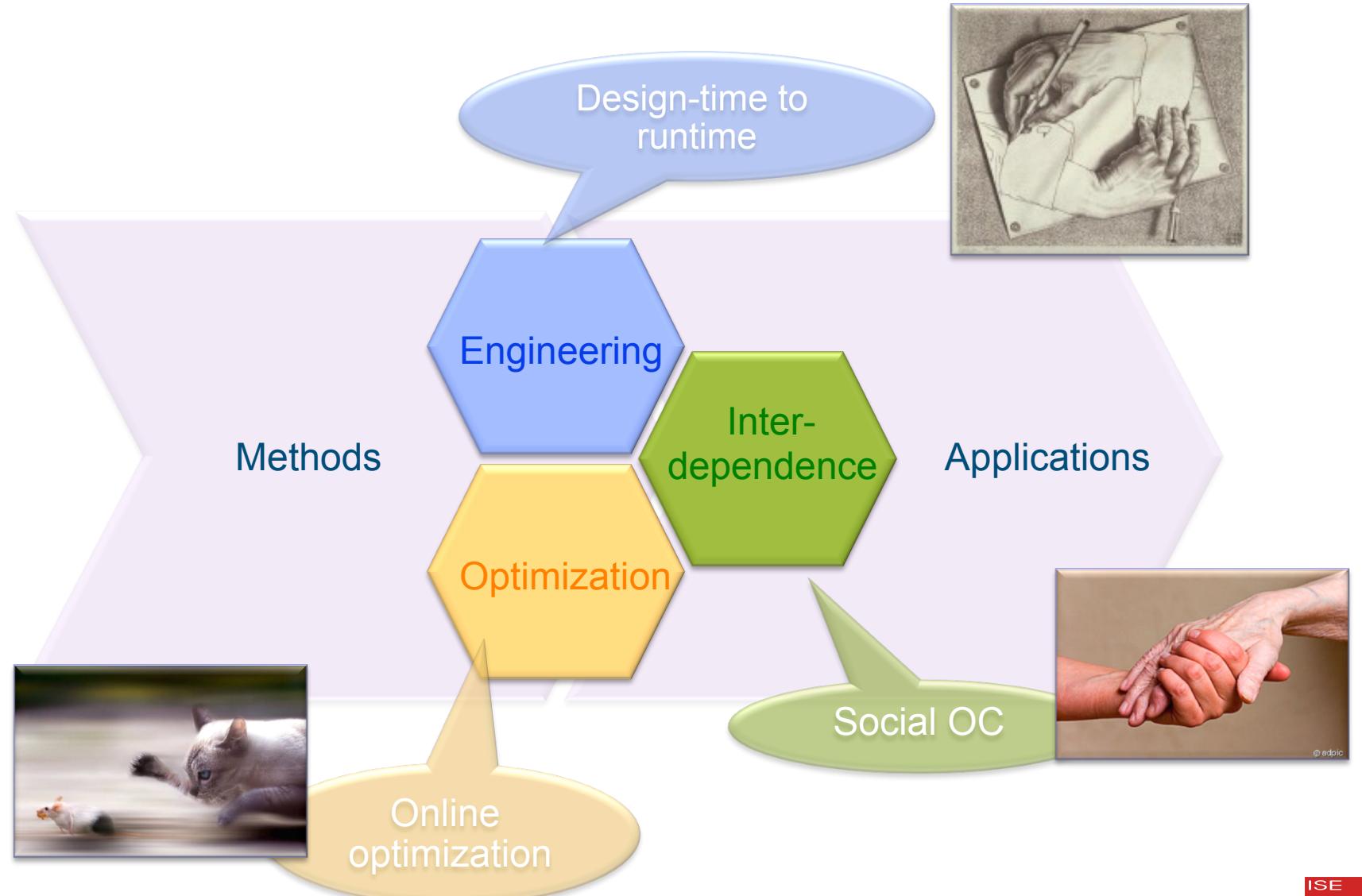
Industry  
automation

Automotive  
systems

Computer  
networks

Embedded  
systems

Space



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- ❑ There is **no checklist** (yet) to decide whether “something is Organic Computing” or not.
- ❑ Aspects discussed in the lecture provide some indicators.
- ❑ After all, Organic Computing is a young research area!
  - Very dynamic
  - Three dimensions of OC under investigation
  - Lots of work to be done, e.g.

In your Master thesis ☺



# Organic Computing

[www.organic-computing.de/](http://www.organic-computing.de/)

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