## BRACIS'14

## Macroscopic Observation of Large-scale Multi-agent Systems

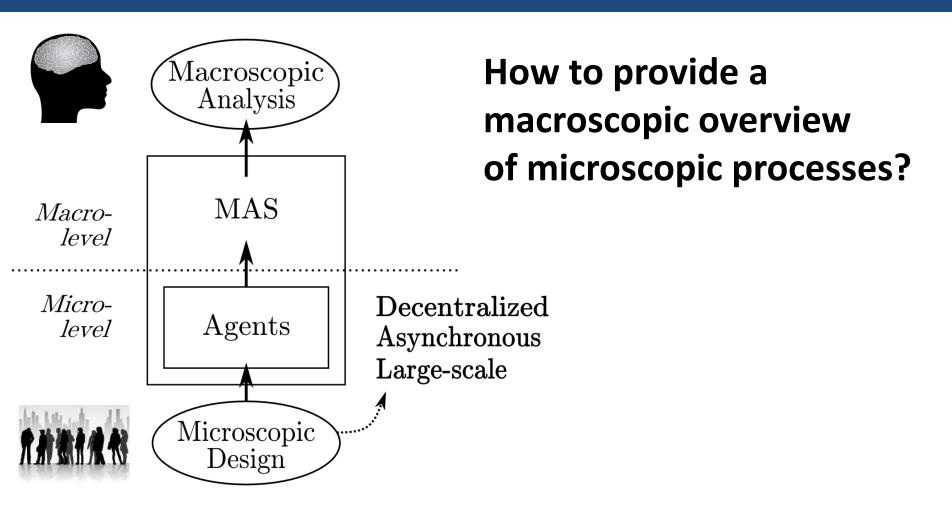
Robin Lamarche-Perrin<sup>1</sup>, <u>Yves Demazeau</u><sup>2</sup>, and Jean-Marc Vincent<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Laboratoire d'Informatique de Grenoble, France



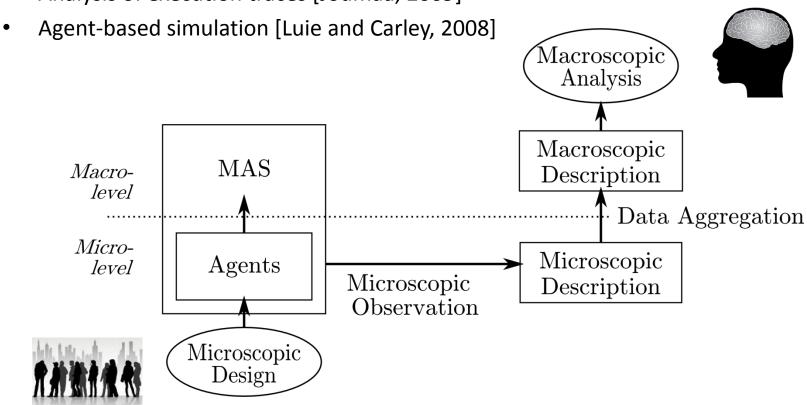


## The Analysis of Large-scale MAS



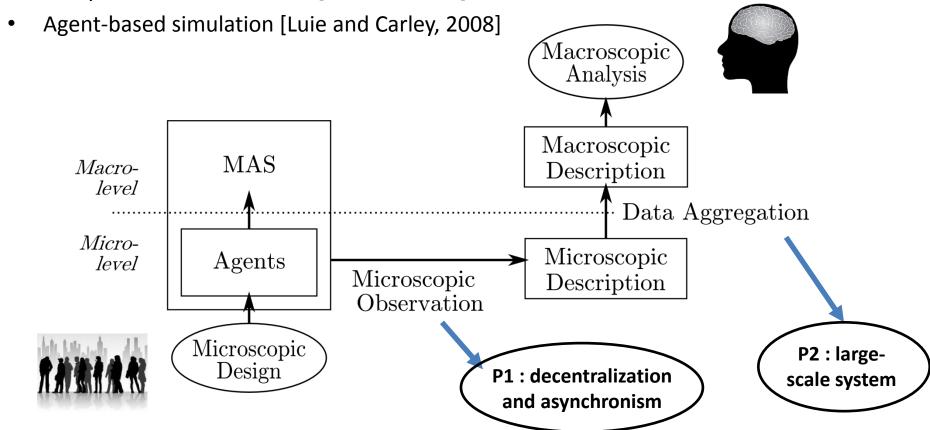
#### Examples:

Analysis of execution traces [Journaa, 2009]

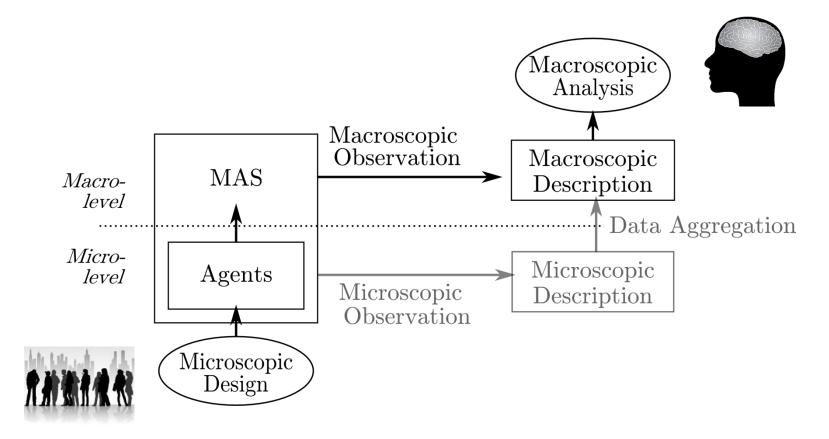


#### Examples:

Analysis of execution traces [Journaa, 2009]



No precedence to the best of our knowledge



[Bonabeau and Dessalles, 1997]

« Emergence is associated with a decrease of the relative complexity. »

#### MAS Execution x



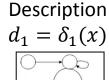
[Bonabeau and Dessalles, 1997]

« Emergence is associated with a decrease of the relative complexity. »





**Observation** Device  $\delta_2$ 



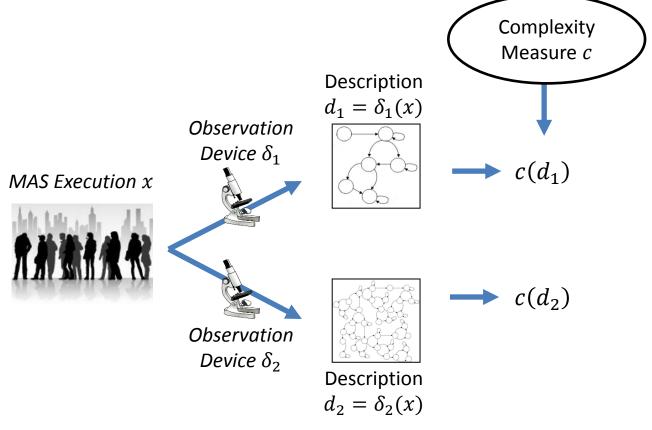




Description  $d_2 = \delta_2(x)$ 

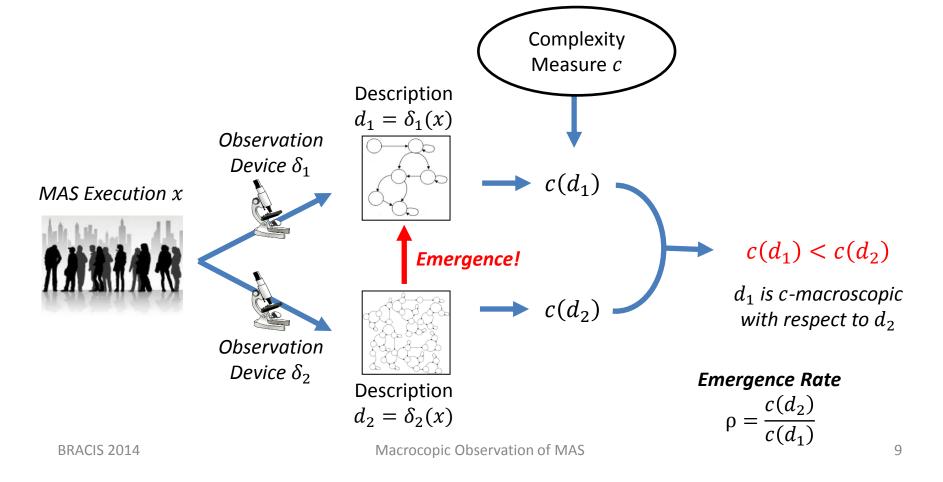
[Bonabeau and Dessalles, 1997]

« Emergence is associated with a decrease of the relative complexity. »



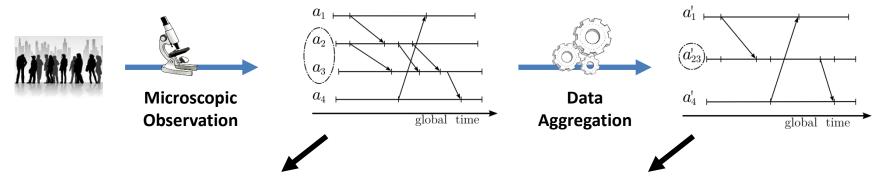
[Bonabeau and Dessalles, 1997]

« Emergence is associated with a decrease of the relative complexity. »



## A Two-parts Talk

#### 1. Aggregating Microscopic Causal Descriptions

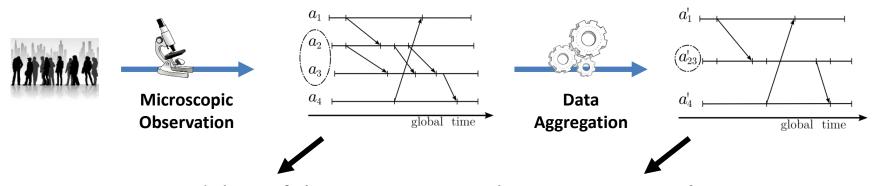


1.a. Syntactic modeling of the microscopic causal structure

1.b. **Spatiotemporal aggregation** of this causal structure

## A Two-parts Talk

#### 1. Aggregating Microscopic Causal Descriptions



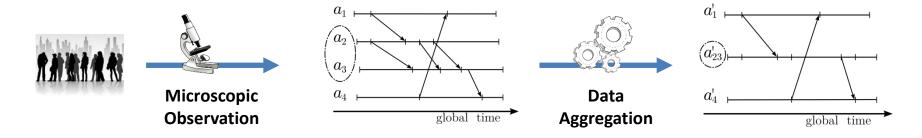
1.a. Syntactic modeling of the microscopic causal structure

1.b. **Spatiotemporal aggregation** of this causal structure

How to provide a macroscopic description without computing the microscopic description?

## A Two-parts Talk

#### 1. Aggregating Microscopic Causal Descriptions



#### 2. Macroscopic Observation of an Ant Colony

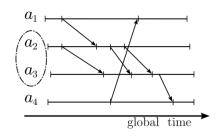


# Aggregating Microscopic Causal Descriptions



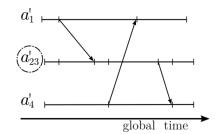


Microscopic Observation





Data Aggregation

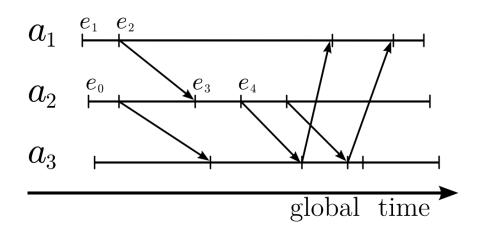


## **Causal Descriptions of MAS**

Generic modeling of the execution causal structure

- to focus on the syntax of agent interactions
- to abstract away the semantics of interactions

Interaction diagrams adapted from Distributed Systems [Mattern, 1989] to Multi-agent Systems

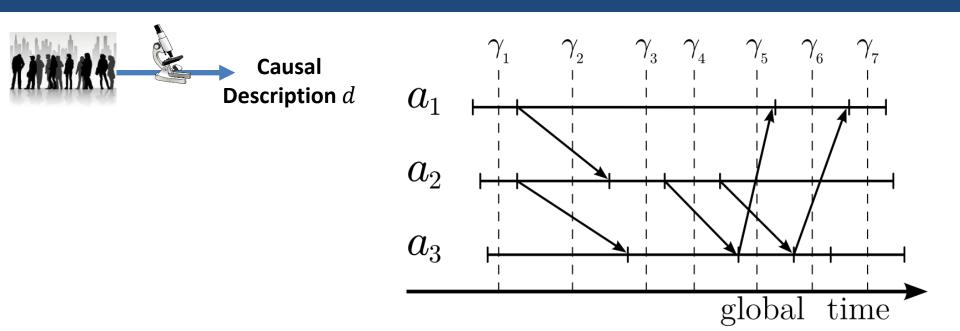


Causal dependence:

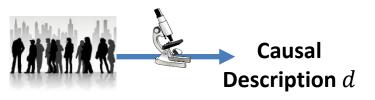
$$e_1 < e_2 < e_3 < e_4$$

Independence:

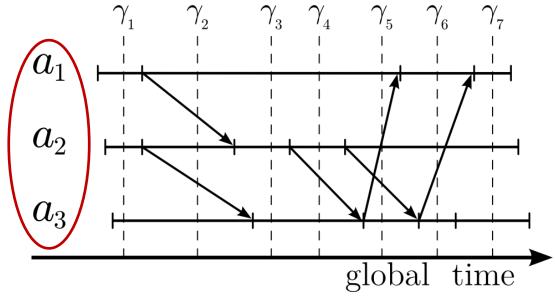
$$e_0 \parallel e_1$$



How to **measure** the complexity of an interaction diagram?

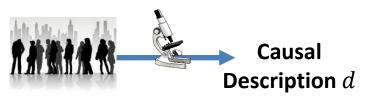


Set of Agents  $A_d$ 



Spatial complexity

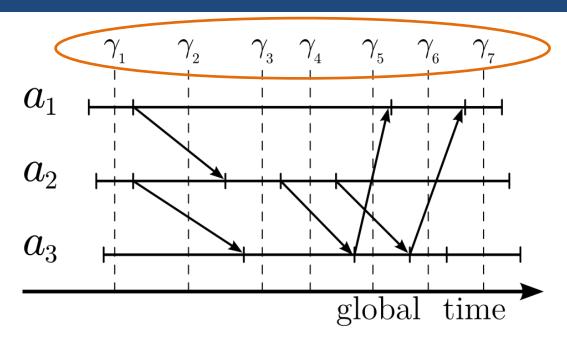
$$c_s(d) \sim |A_d|$$



Set of Time Cuts  $\Gamma_d$ 

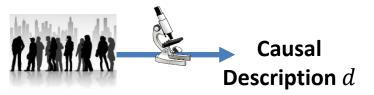


Temporal complexity

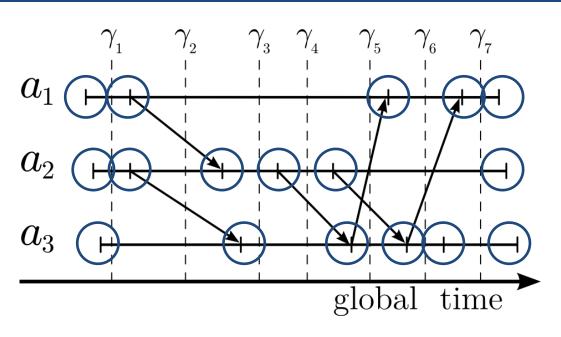


$$c_s(d) \sim |A_d|$$

$$c_t(d) \sim |\Gamma_d|$$



Set of Events  $E_d$ 



- Spatial complexity
- Temporal complexity
- Spatio-temporal complexity

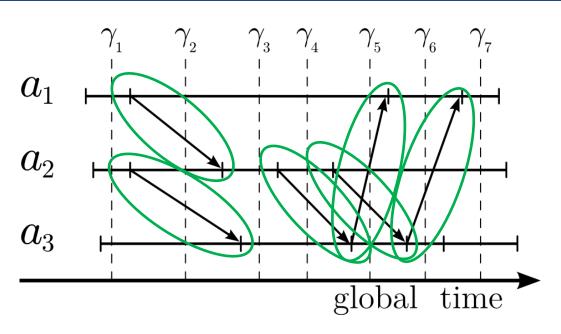
$$c_s(d) \sim |A_d|$$

$$c_t(d) \sim |\Gamma_d|$$

$$c_{st}(d) \sim |E_d|$$



Set of Interactions  $I_d$ 



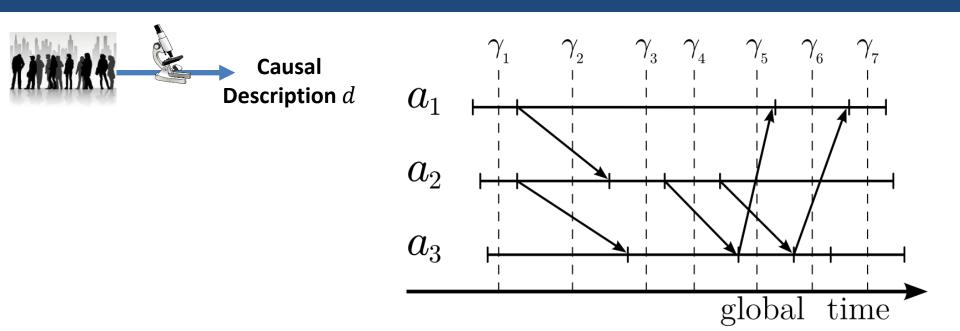
- Spatial complexity
- Temporal complexity
- Spatio-temporal complexity
- Interaction complexity

$$c_s(d) \sim |A_d|$$

$$c_t(d) \sim |\Gamma_d|$$

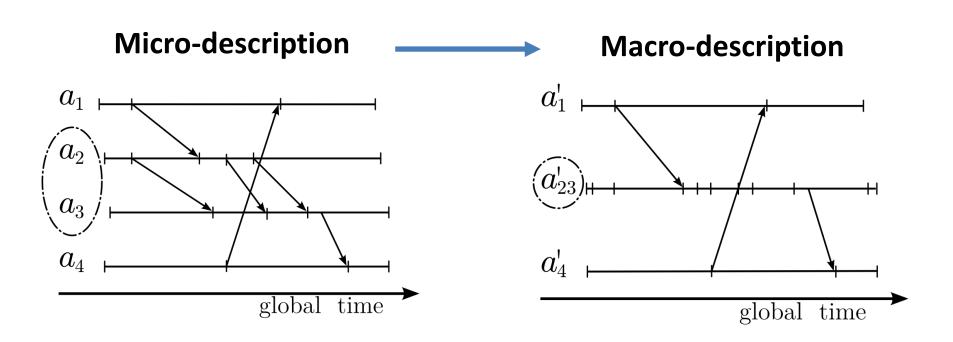
$$c_{st}(d) \sim |E_d|$$

$$c_i(d) \sim |I_d|$$



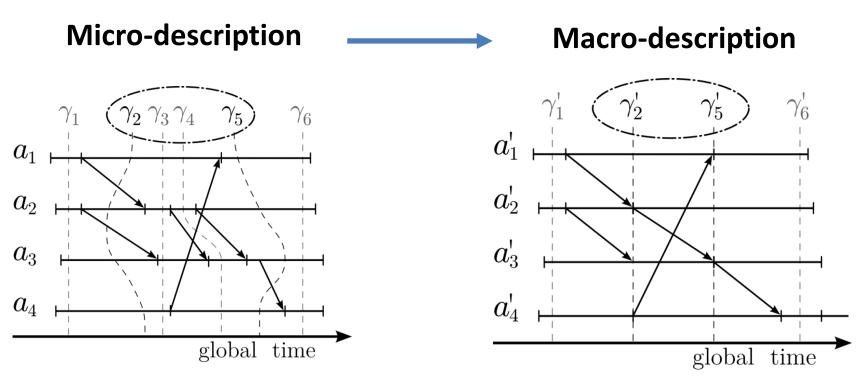
How to **reduce** the complexity of an interaction diagram?

## **Spatial Aggregation**



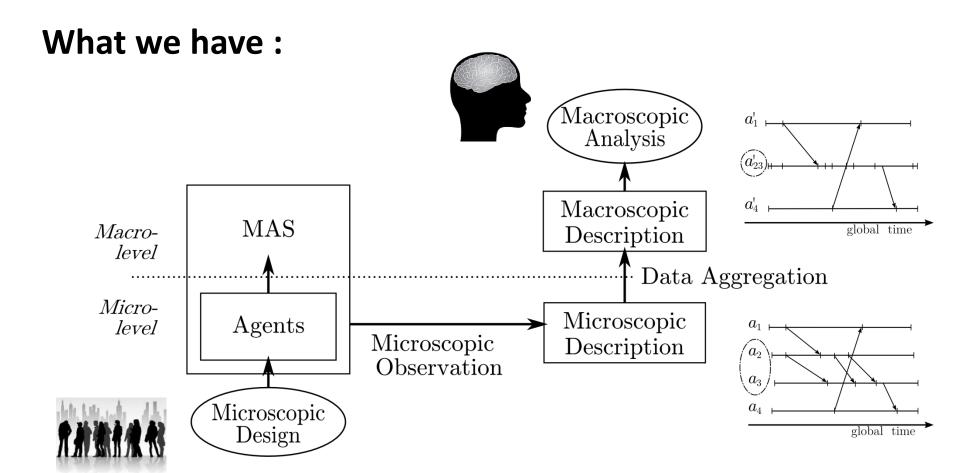
- Reduction of spatial complexity
- Potential reduction of interaction complexity
- Conservation of temporal complexity

## **Temporal Aggregation**

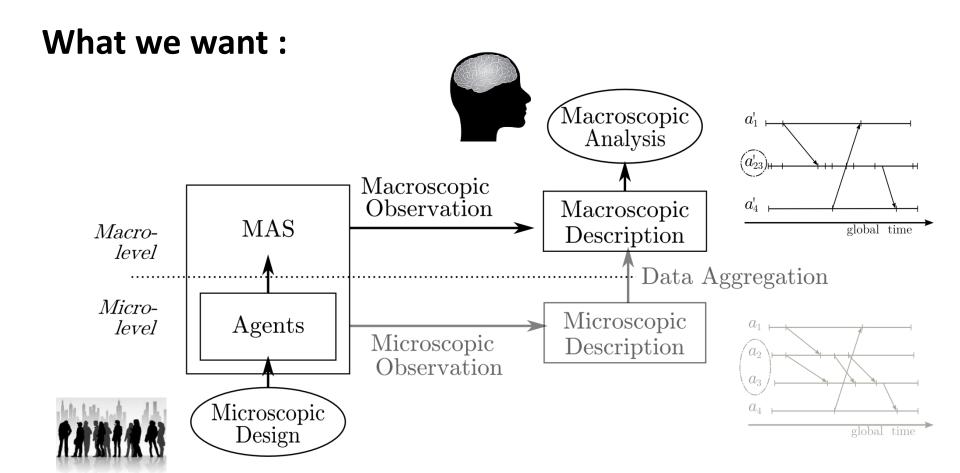


- Reduction of temporal complexity
- Potential reduction of interaction complexity
- Conservation of space complexity

#### **Macroscopic Observation of Causal Structures**



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# Macroscopic Observation of an Ant Colony

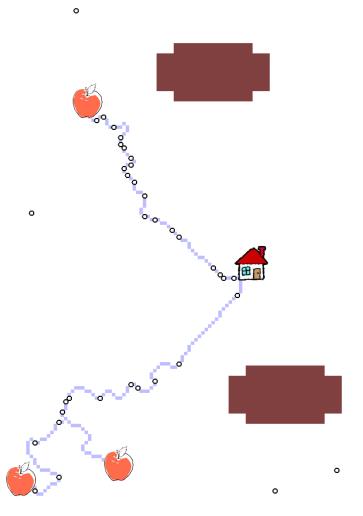




 $a_{23}$   $a_{4}$   $a_{23}$   $a_{4}$   $a_{23}$   $a_{23}$ 

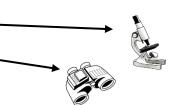
- Incorporate the observation process within the MAS execution
- Distribute in space and time the computation of aggregated causal descriptions
- → The agents support their own macro-observation process, that becomes itself an emergent process

## **Observation of an Ant Colony**

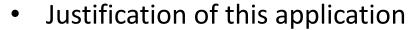


AntsForage on MASON
 Micro-observation device
 Macro-observation device

[Luke et al., 2005]



Emergent phenomena
 Creation of pheromone tracks
 Exploitation of food sources

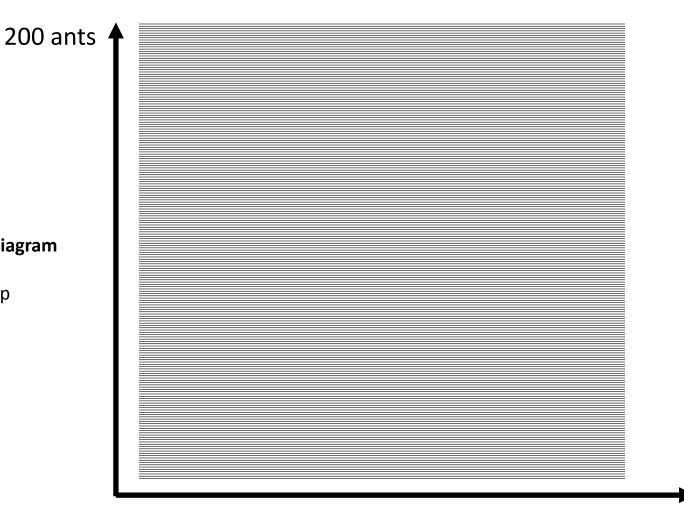


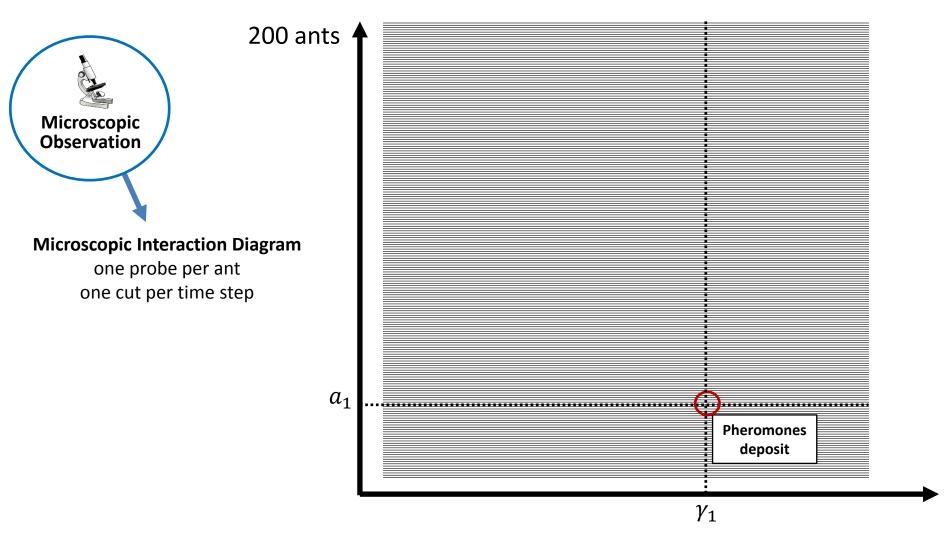
- Classical and well-known MAS
- Pedagogical objectives
- First evaluation of the approach

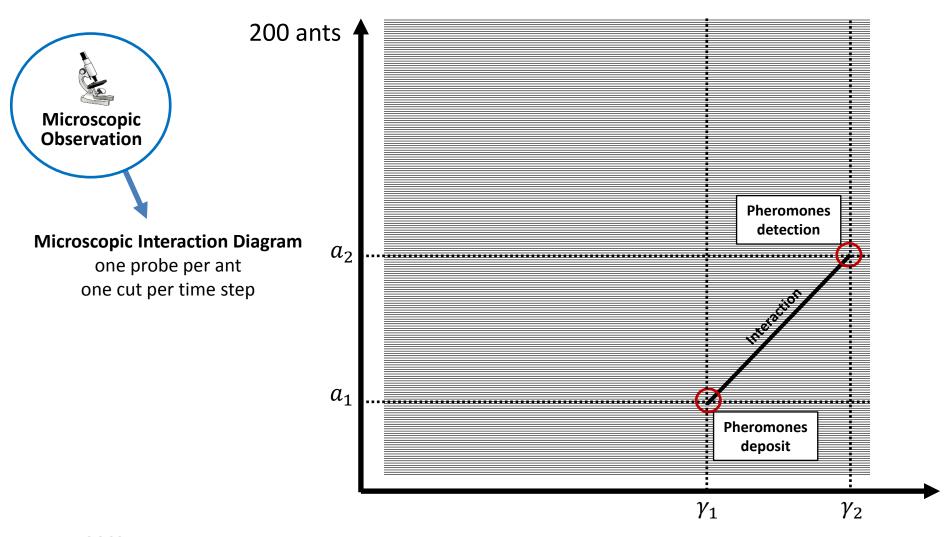


Microscopic Interaction Diagram one probe per ant

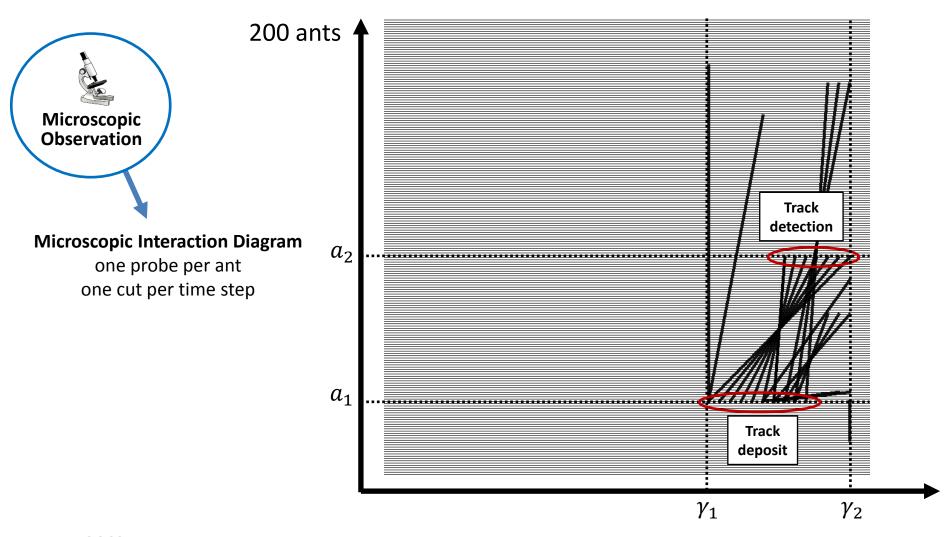
one cut per time step



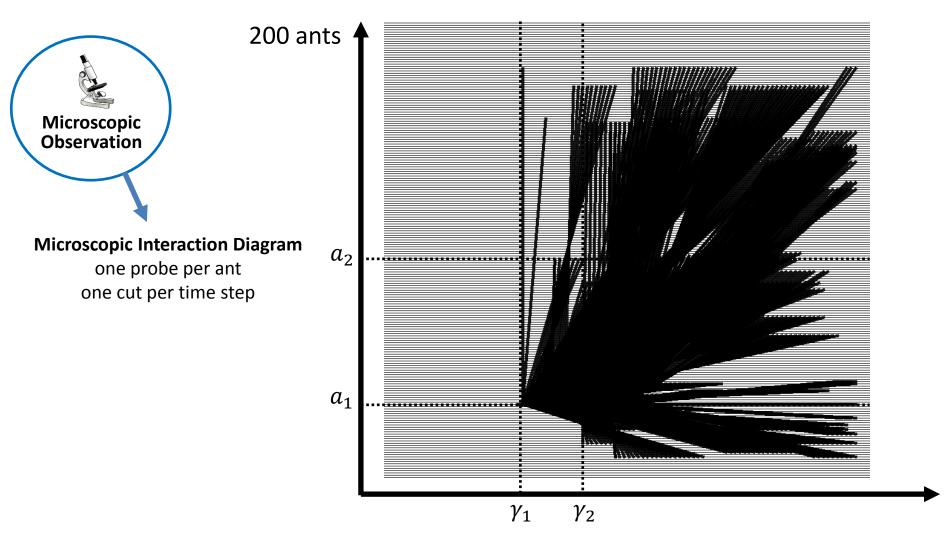




**BRACIS 2014** 



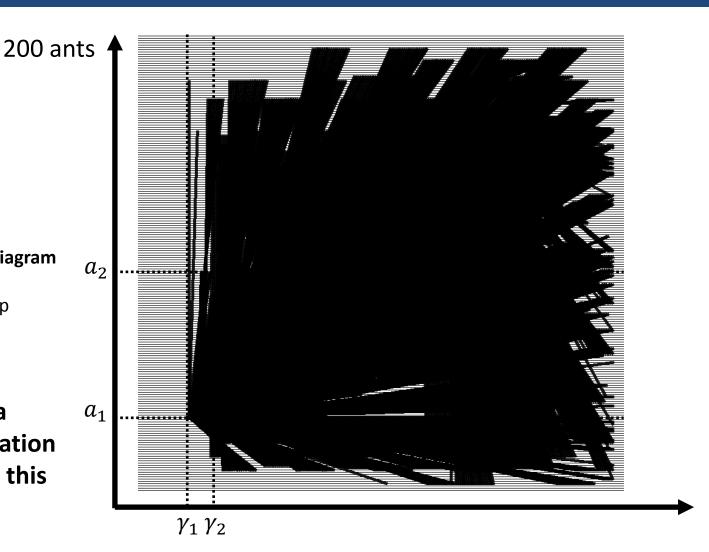
**BRACIS 2014** 



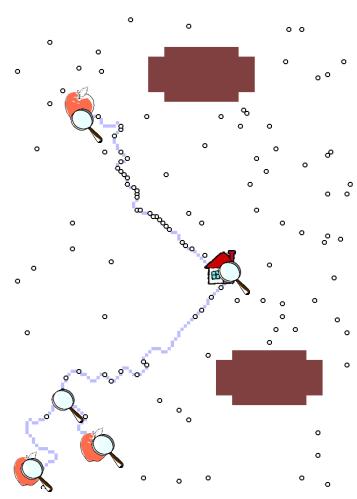


Microscopic Interaction Diagram
one probe per ant
one cut per time step

How to design a macroscopic observation design to deal with this complexity?



## **Macro-probes for Spatial Aggregation**



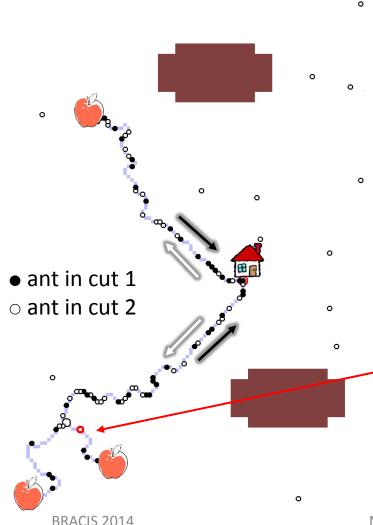
Adapted from distributed sensor networks

Macro-probes: sensors located in decisive places (home, food sources, track forks) in order to centralize spatial information

**Aggregated Agents:** all ants are associated to the last probe they visited

**Probe Interactions:** transfer of an ant from a track to another one

### **Distributed Cuts and Temporal Aggregation**

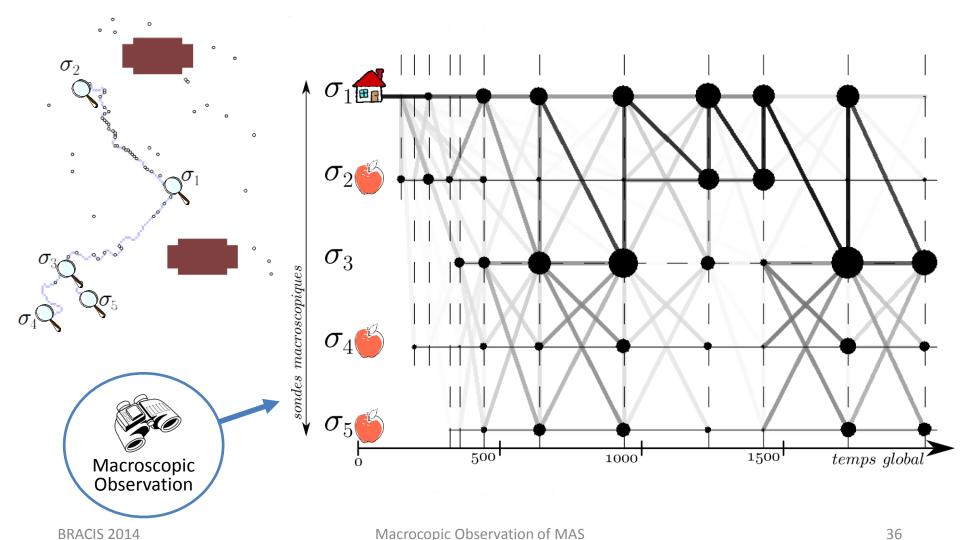


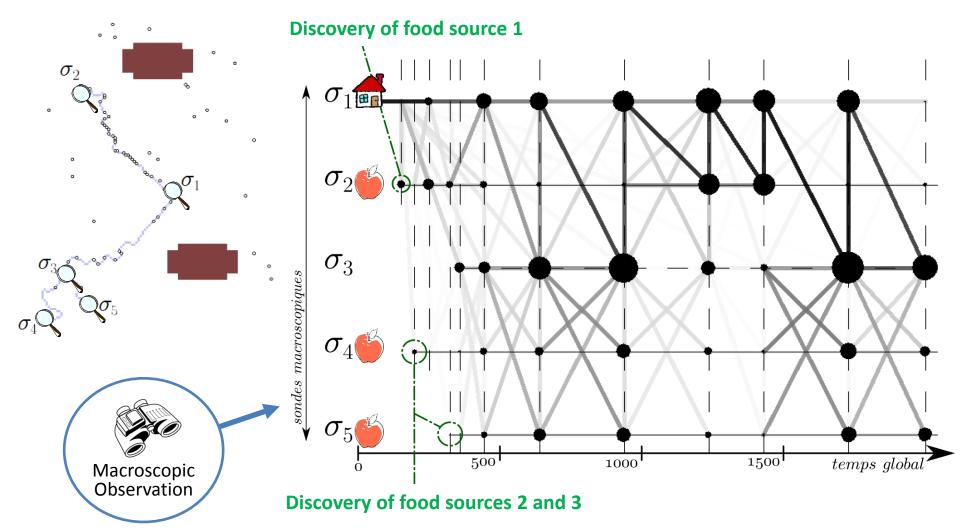
Adapted from the *snapshot algorithm* [Chandy and Lamport, 1985]

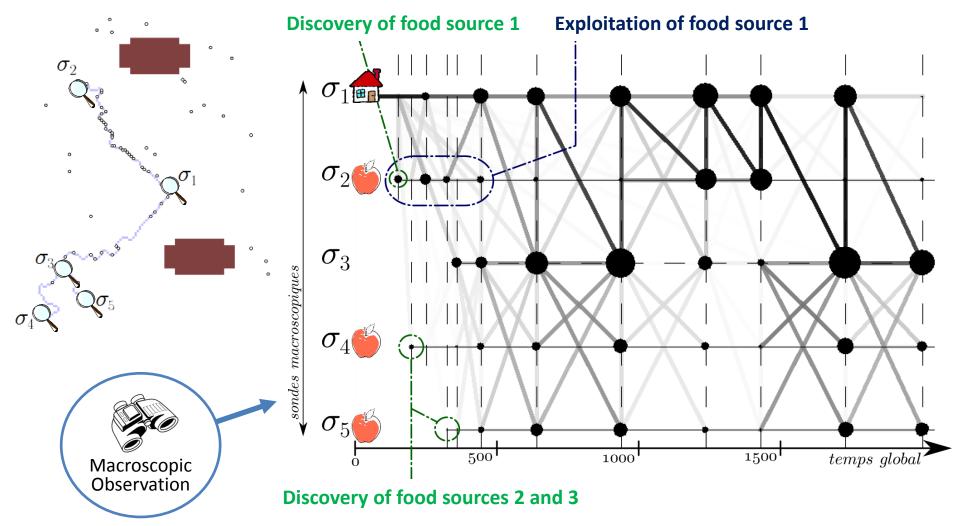
**Macro-cuts:** abstract time intervals synchronizing temporal information

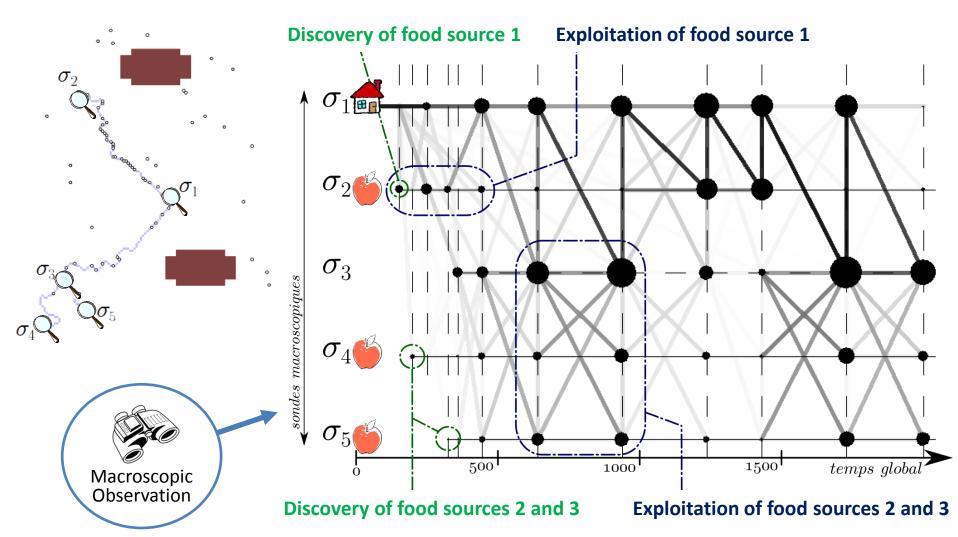
**Aggregated Cuts:** all interactions happening during the round-trip of a given ant of reference

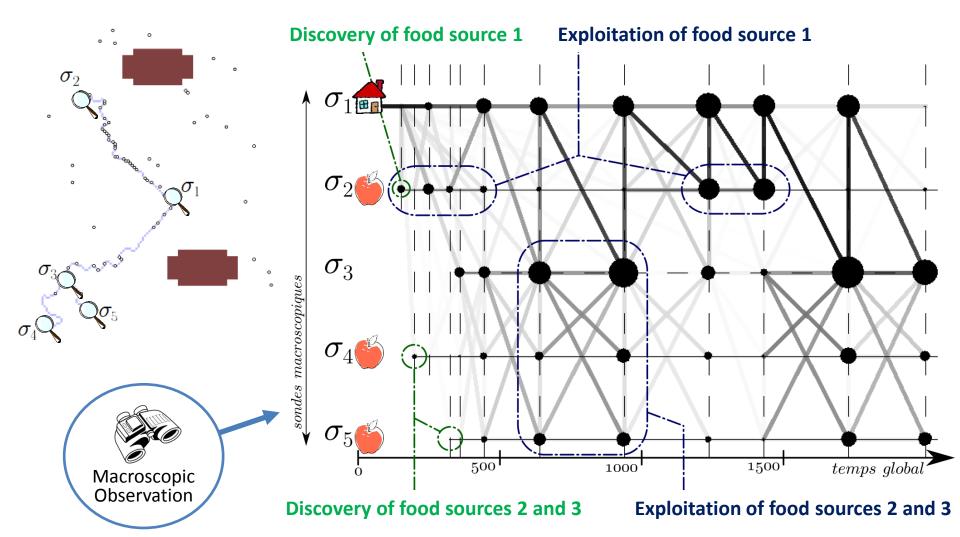
**Probe Interactions:** ant transfers aggregated for each round-trip

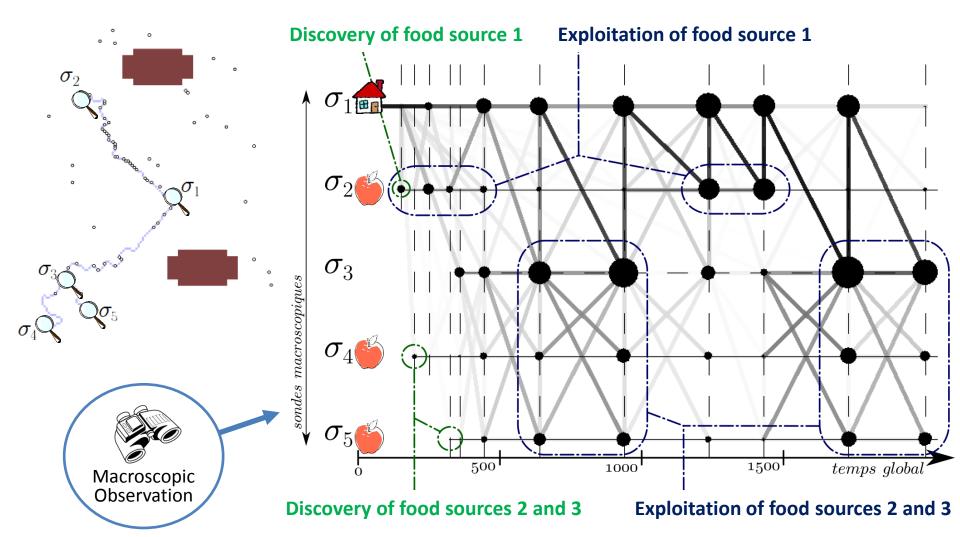












#### Results

- Getting the macroscopic description is less expensive
  - 100 simulations with 6400 ants and 6400 time steps
  - 220×200 grid with 10 food sources and 4 obstacles

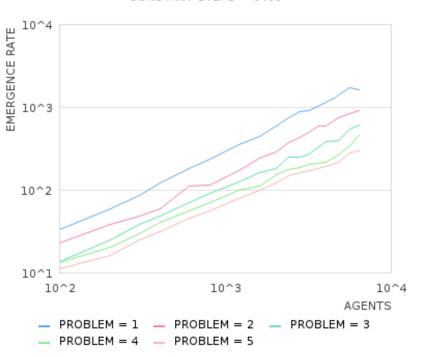
	Average emergence rate	Std. dev.
Spatial Complexity	$\bar{\rho_s} = 300$	$\sigma_{\scriptscriptstyle S}=1,4$
Temporal Complexity	$\bar{\rho_t} = 180$	$\sigma_t = 1.2$
Interaction Complexity	$\overline{ ho_i}=14000$	$\sigma_i = 1,5$
Relative Complexity	$\overline{\rho_r} = 58$	$\sigma_r = 1.5$

 It is tractable, and yet emergent phenomena of interest are still fully described by the macroscopic observation

## Results

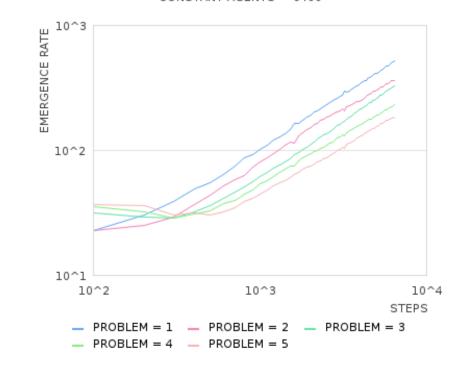
## **Spatial Complexity** wrt the number of agents

CONSTANT STEPS = 6400

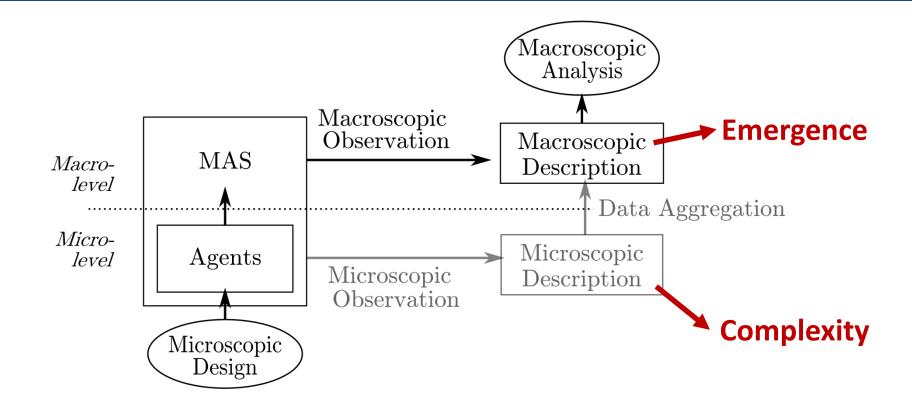


## Temporal Complexity wrt execution time

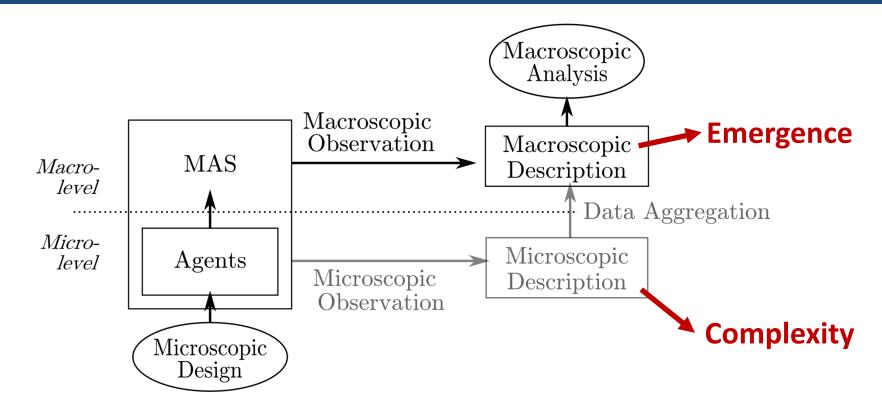
CONSTANT AGENTS = 6400



## **Conclusion and Perspectives**



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InternalExternalMacroMASEmergenceMicroAgentsComplexity

Any other interpretation or exploitation of this diagram?

## Thank you for your attention

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