

Nondeterministic Bigraphs and Their Use in Modelling Movement

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Motivation



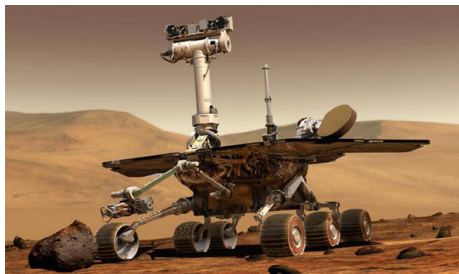
Motivation



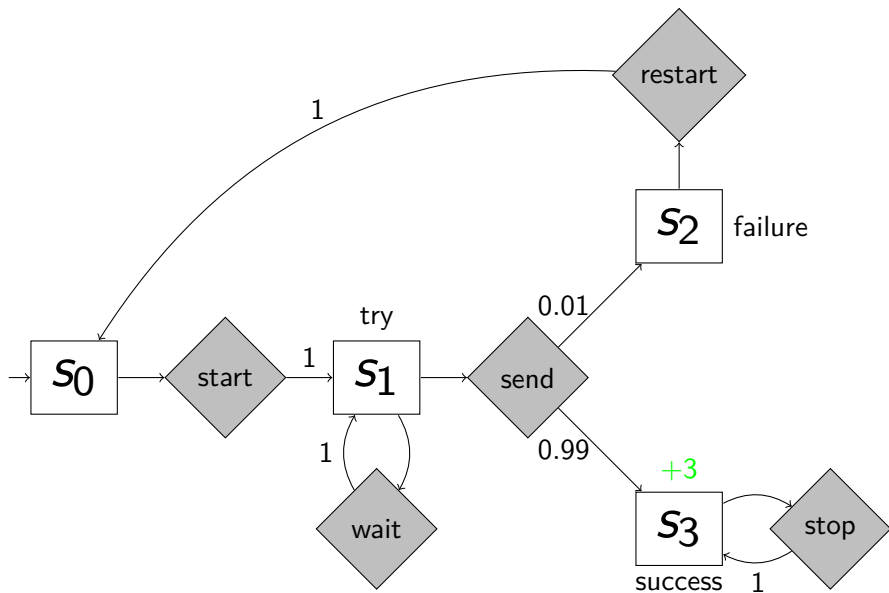
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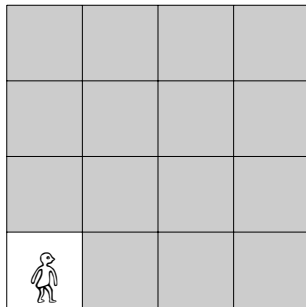
Markov Decision Process



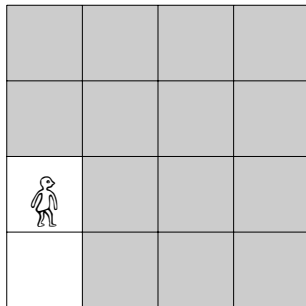
Collecting Objects in a Grid

- Each cell is either visited or unvisited.
- When entering an unvisited cell, with probability p the agent receives an object.
- Once a set number of objects is collected, the agent heads home.

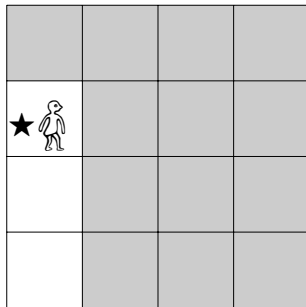
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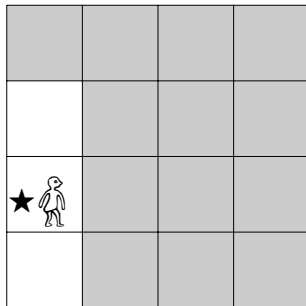
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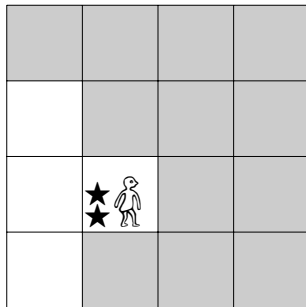
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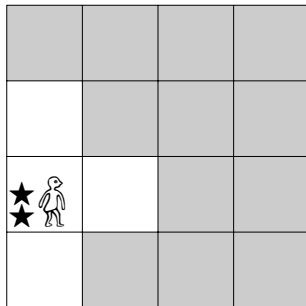
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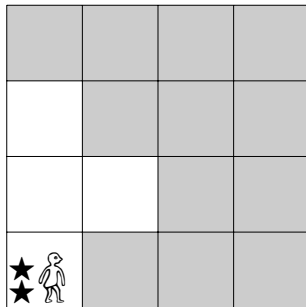
Collecting Objects in a Grid



Collecting Objects in a Grid



Collecting Objects in a Grid



A High Level View

- Controls (types of nodes)

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 - ▶ Agent, Cell, Directions, Object

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- Predicates (properties to check)
 - ▶ goal: collected the required number of objects
 - ▶ home: is in the southwest corner of the grid

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 - ▶ Grouped into **actions** by direction
 - ▶ Different rules for going to visited and unvisited cells

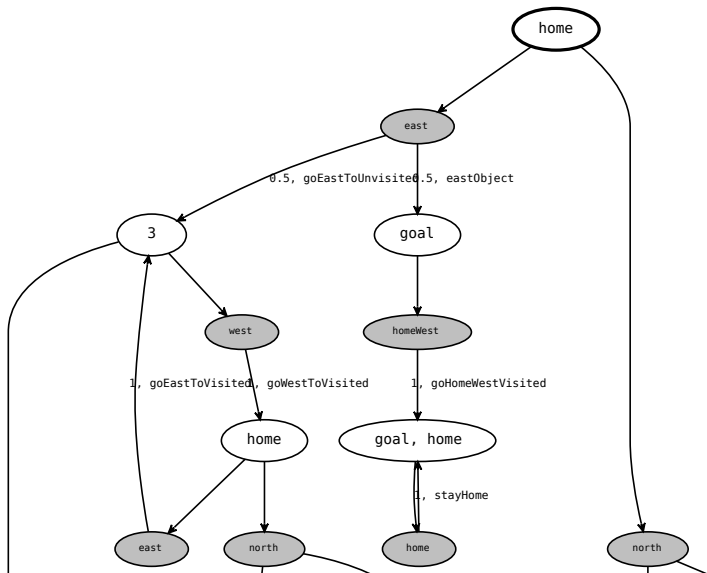
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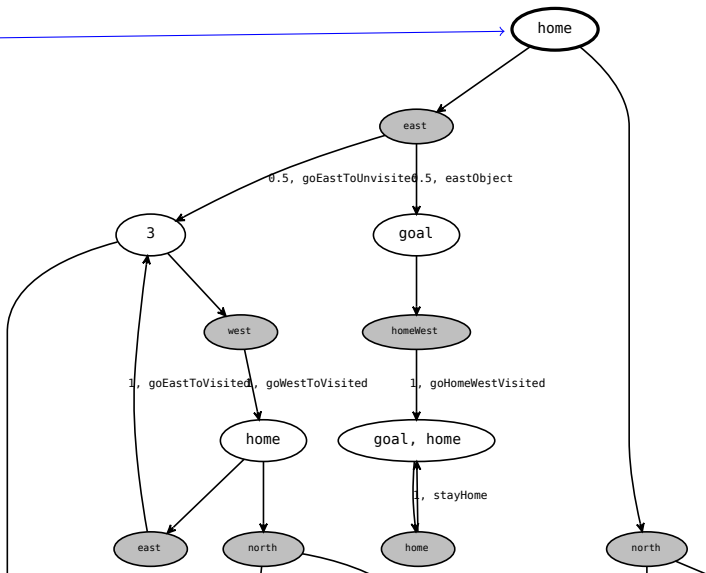
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- Reaction rules (how the state changes)
 - ▶ Grouped into **actions** by direction
 - ▶ Different rules for going to visited and unvisited cells
 - ▶ Priority 1: going/staying home (5 rules)
 - ▶ Priority 2: 3 rules for each direction
 - ★ visited
 - ★ unvisited
 - ★ unvisited + object

Transition System



Transition System

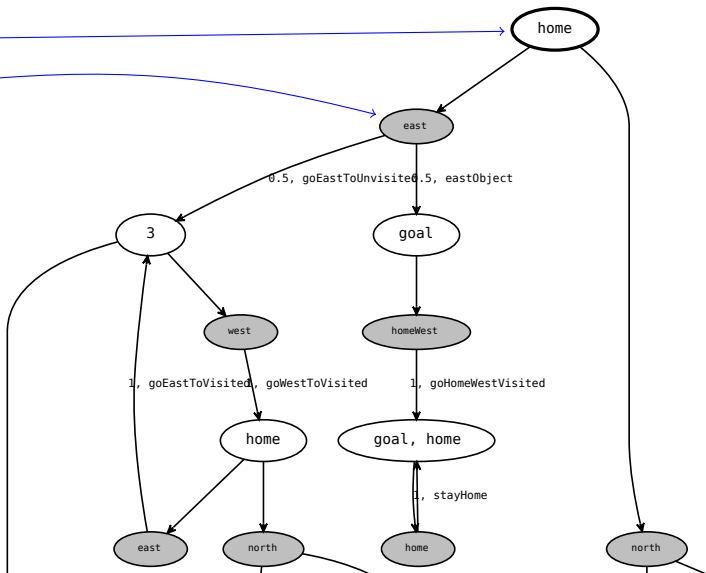
- States



Transition System

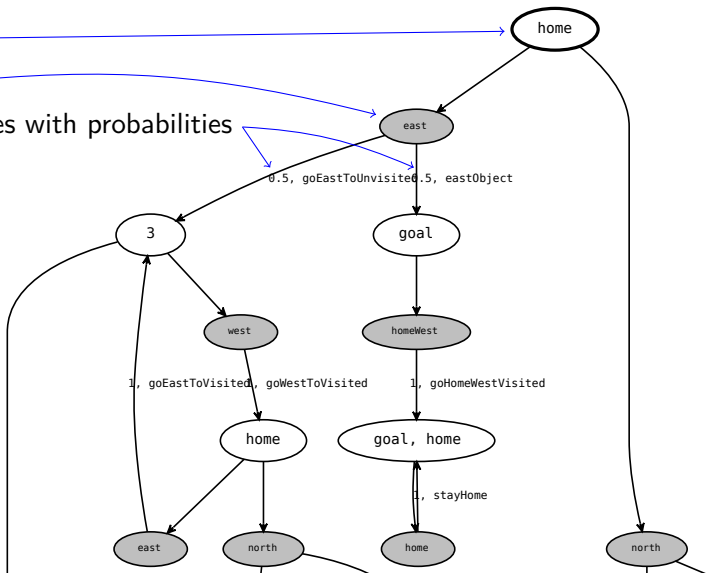
- States

- Actions



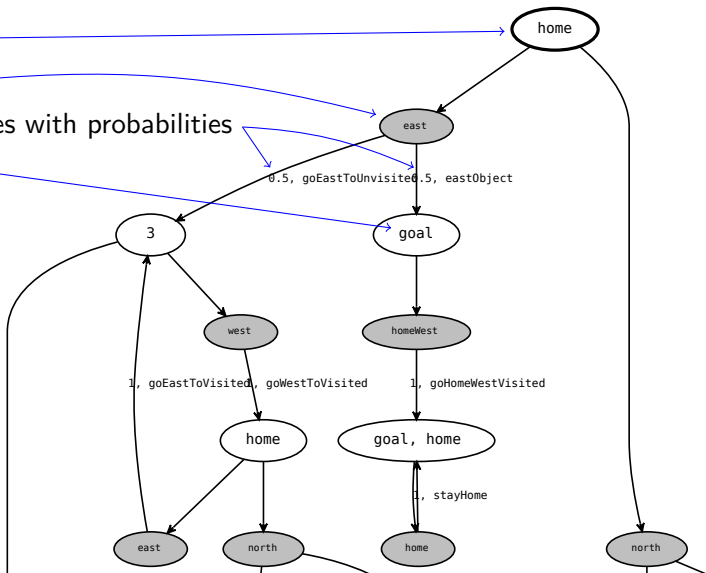
Transition System

- States
- Actions
- Reaction rules with probabilities



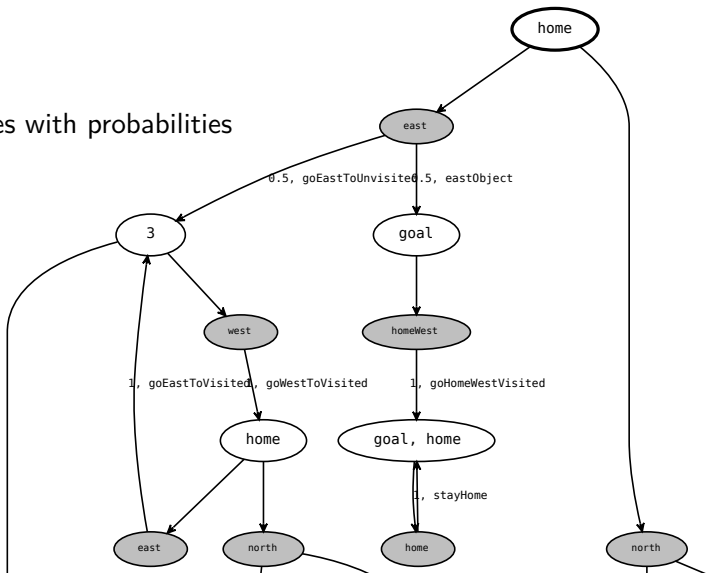
Transition System

- States
- Actions
- Reaction rules with probabilities
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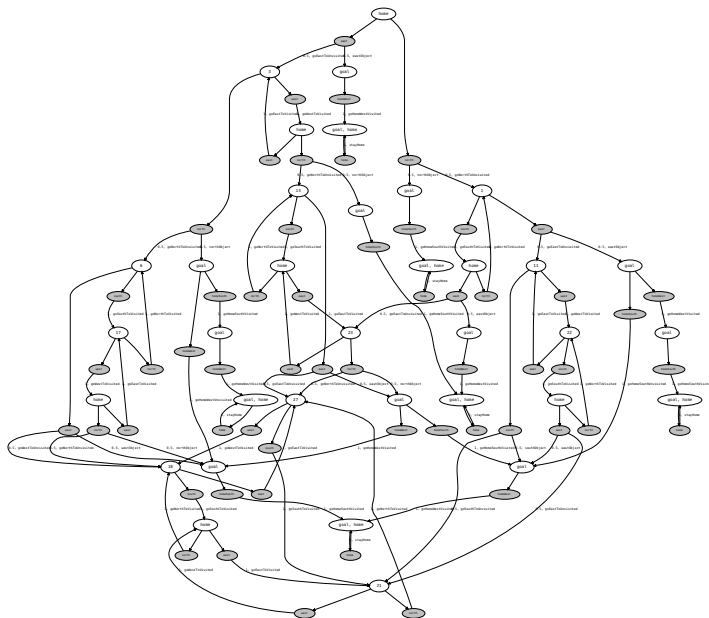


Transition System

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- Actions
- Reaction rules with probabilities
- Predicates



Transition System



Mechanics of Workflow

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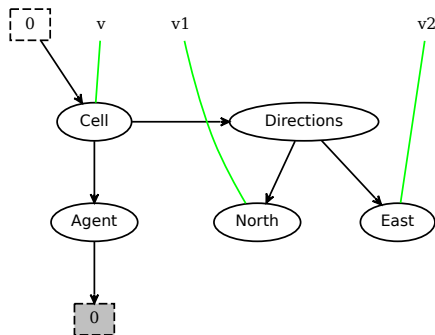
Mechanics of Workflow

- Start with an initial state
- Find all applicable reaction rules (from the highest non-empty priority class)
 - ▶ Priorities and actions are orthogonal concepts
- Normalise probabilities per action
 - ▶ Caveat: one rule can sometimes be applied in multiple ways
 - ▶ In that case, each outcome is equally likely

Mechanics of Workflow

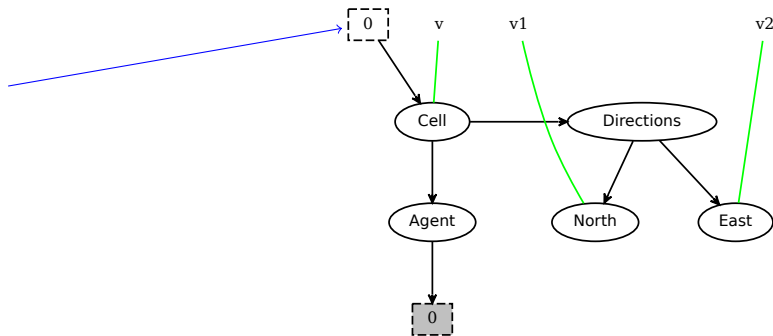
- Start with an initial state
- Find all applicable reaction rules (from the highest non-empty priority class)
 - ▶ Priorities and actions are orthogonal concepts
- Normalise probabilities per action
 - ▶ Caveat: one rule can sometimes be applied in multiple ways
 - ▶ In that case, each outcome is equally likely
- Either:
 - ▶ Breadth first search to generate the full transition system
 - ▶ Or select the next state randomly for a simulation

Bigraphs



Bigraphs

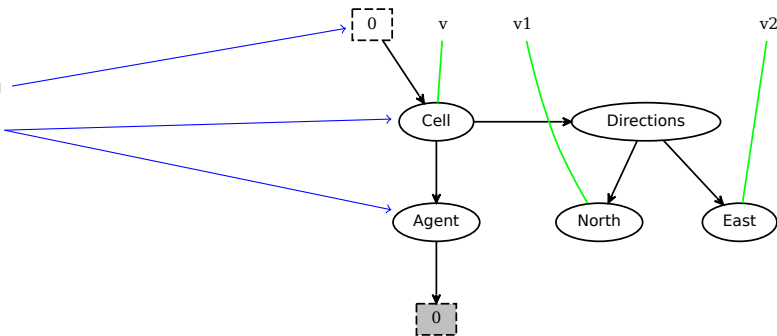
- Region



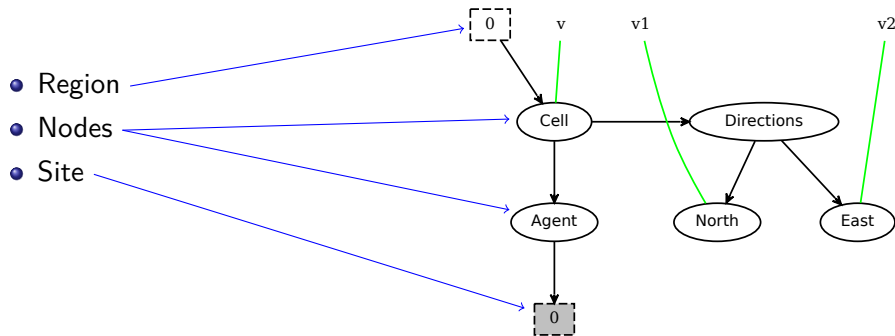
Bigraphs

- Region

- Nodes

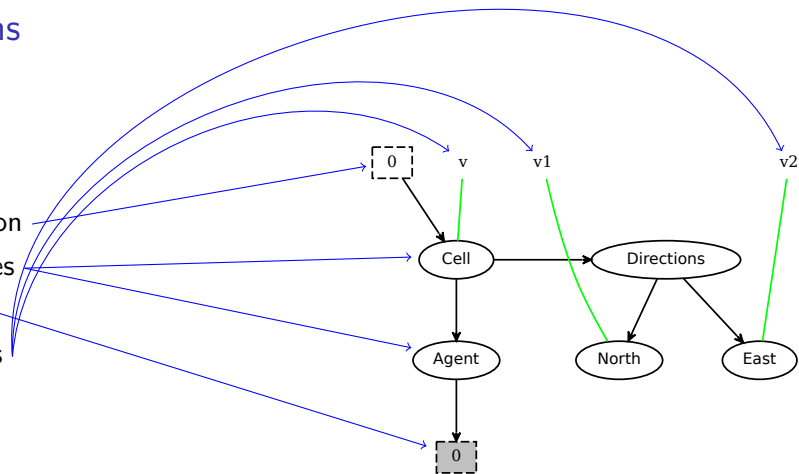


Bigraphs

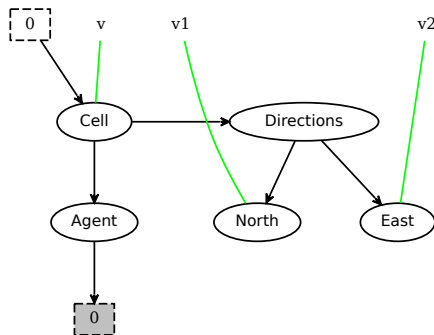


Bigraphs

- Region
- Nodes
- Site
- Links



Bigraphs

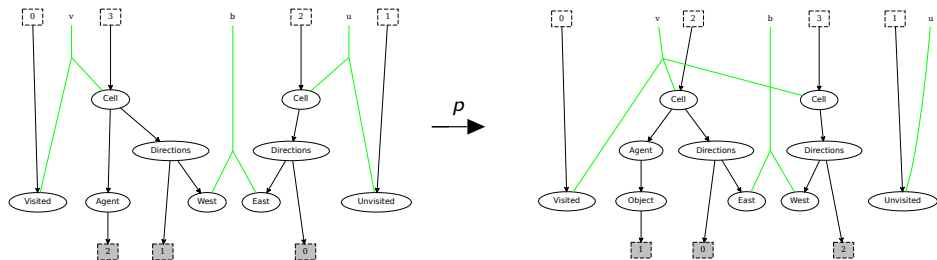


```
big home = Cell{v}.(Directions.(North{v1}  
                                | East{v2})  
                | Agent);
```

Initial State

```
big initial = Visited{v}
              || Unvisited{u}
              # bottom left
              || Cell{v}.(Directions.(North{a}
                                      | East{b}))
                                      | Agent.1)
              # top left
              || Cell{u}.Directions.(East{c}
                                      | South{a})
              # bottom right
              || Cell{u}.Directions.(North{d}
                                      | West{b})
              # top right
              || Cell{u}.Directions.(West{c}
                                      | South{d});
```

Reaction Rule: Go West and Collect an Object



A Tale of Schrödinger's Wall...



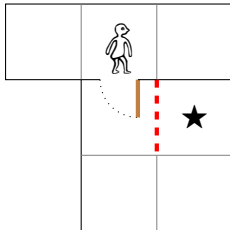
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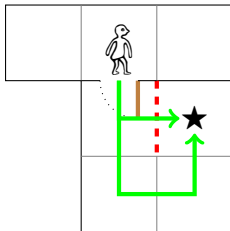
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 - ▶ no Object, no Visited/Unvisited
- Reaction rules
 - ▶ Priority 1: generating the room (2 rules in 1 action)

A High Level View

- Controls

- ▶ Agent, Cell, Directions, Goal, Node
- ▶ North, East, West, South
- ▶ no Object, no Visited/Unvisited

- Reaction rules

- ▶ Priority 1: generating the room (2 rules in 1 action)
- ▶ Priority 2: movement in 6 directions (including going in/out)
 - ★ each rule in a separate action

A High Level View

- Controls

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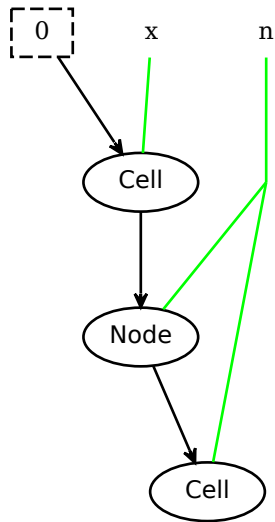
- Reaction rules

- ▶ Priority 1: generating the room (2 rules in 1 action)
- ▶ Priority 2: movement in 6 directions (including going in/out)
 - ★ each rule in a separate action

- Predicate

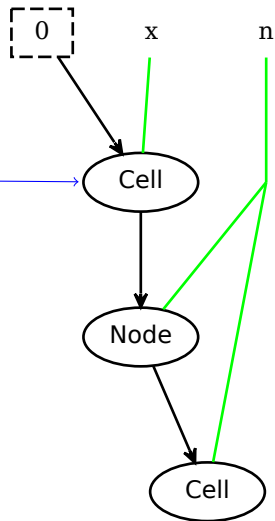
- ▶ is Agent and Goal in the same cell?

The Main Idea



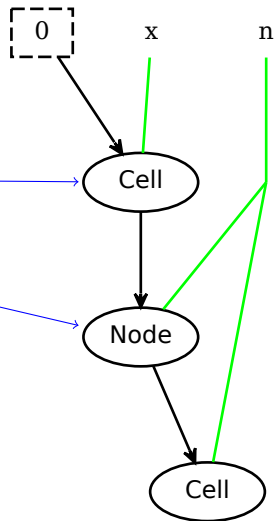
The Main Idea

- Outside the door



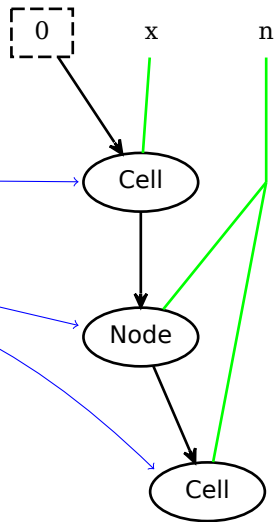
The Main Idea

- Outside the door
- The room



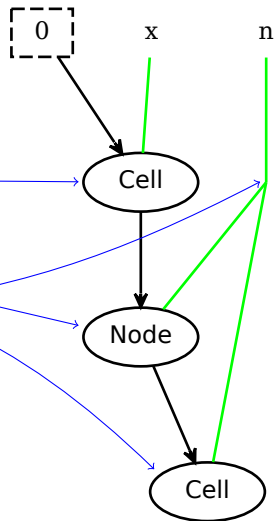
The Main Idea

- Outside the door
- The room
- Inside the door

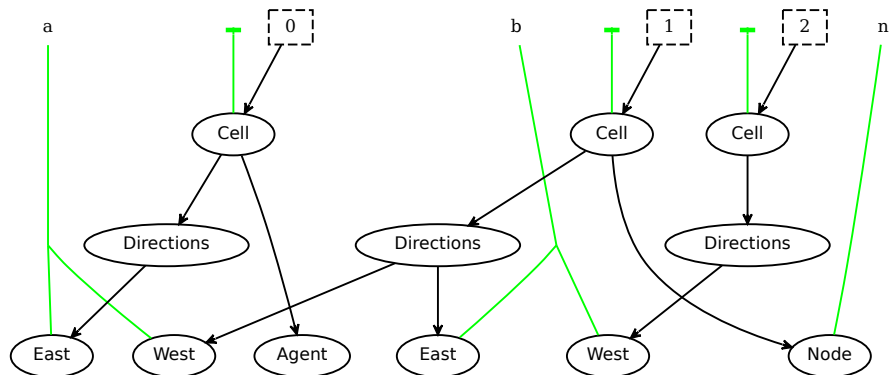


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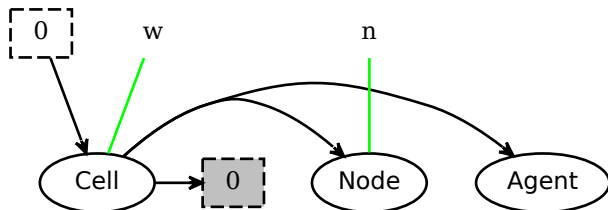
- Outside the door
- The room
- Inside the door
- Which cell is closest to the door?



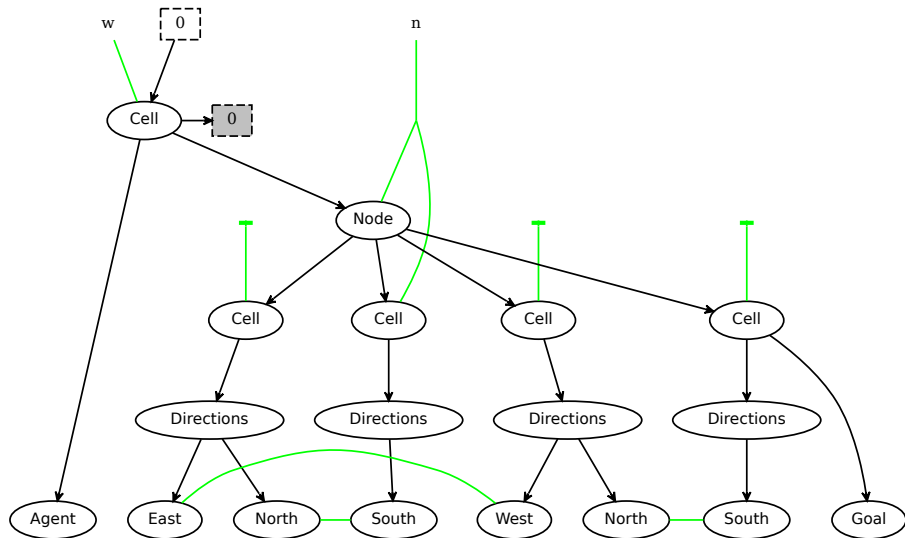
Initial State



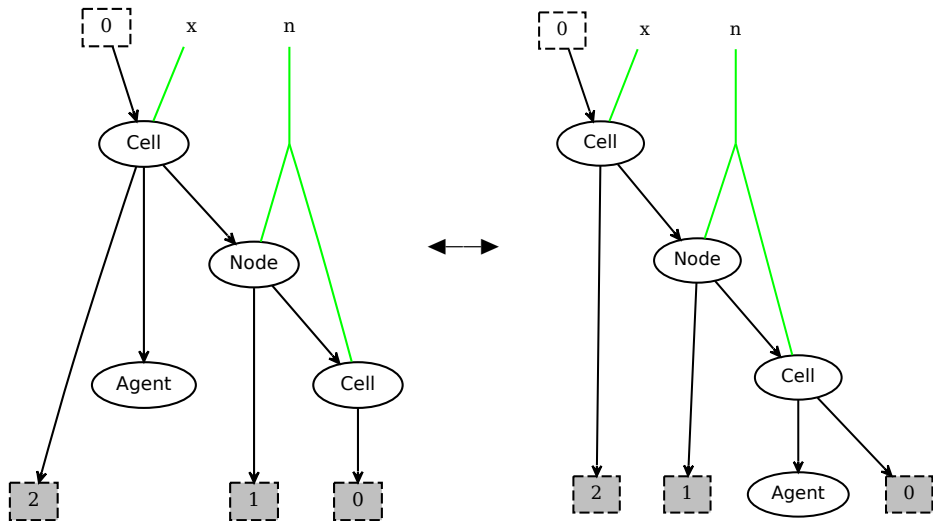
Opening the Door



Opening the Door



Entering/Leaving a Room



Entering/Leaving a Room

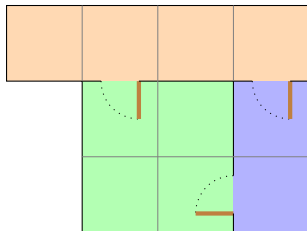
```
action goIn
  react goIn = Cell{x}.(Agent | Node{n}.(Cell{n}
                                     | id)
                               | id)
    - [1.0] ->
    Cell{x}.(Node{n}.(Cell{n}.(Agent
                               | id)
                             | id)
              | id);
end
```

Extensions

- Multiple rooms (make each Node uniquely identifiable)

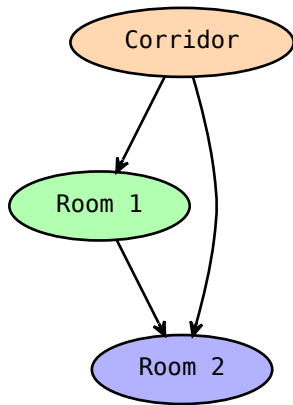
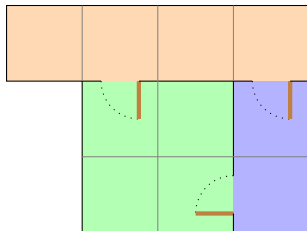
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- Arbitrarily complex configurations (via bigraphs with sharing)



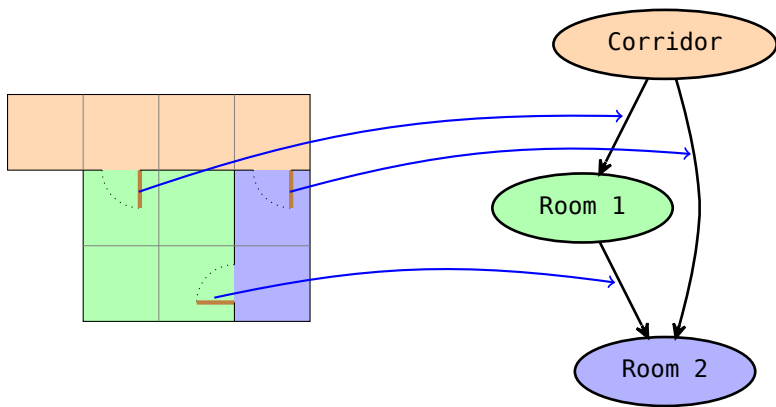
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Conclusions

- + A direct visual representation of the modelled situation
- + Easy to represent complicated spatial structures and uncertainty about them
- + Succinct and easy to modify
- Some simple ideas are impossible or hard to implement
- Not every aspect of a model can be exported for quantitative analysis
- More work to be done on probabilistic space