# Using the Moise<sup>+</sup> Organisational Model for a Cooperative Framework of MAS Reorganisation

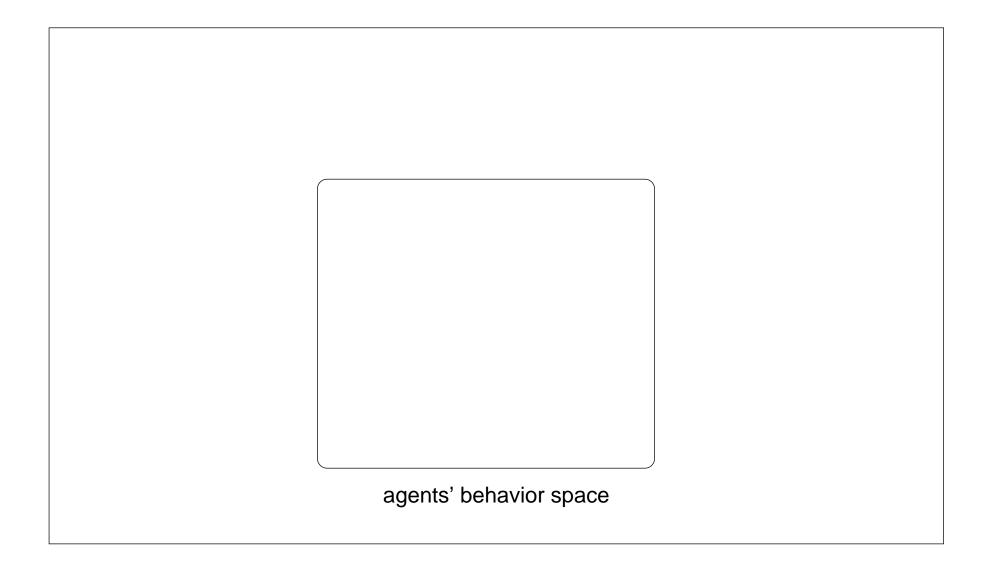
Jomi Fred Hübner, Jaime Simão Sichman, and Olivier Boissier

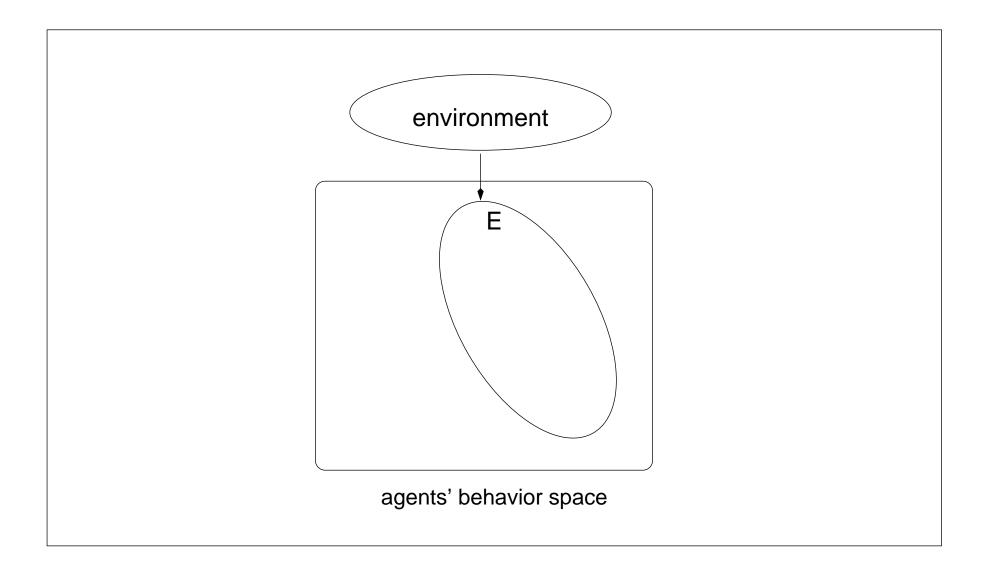
FURB/DSC & USP/LTI & ENSM.SE/SMA

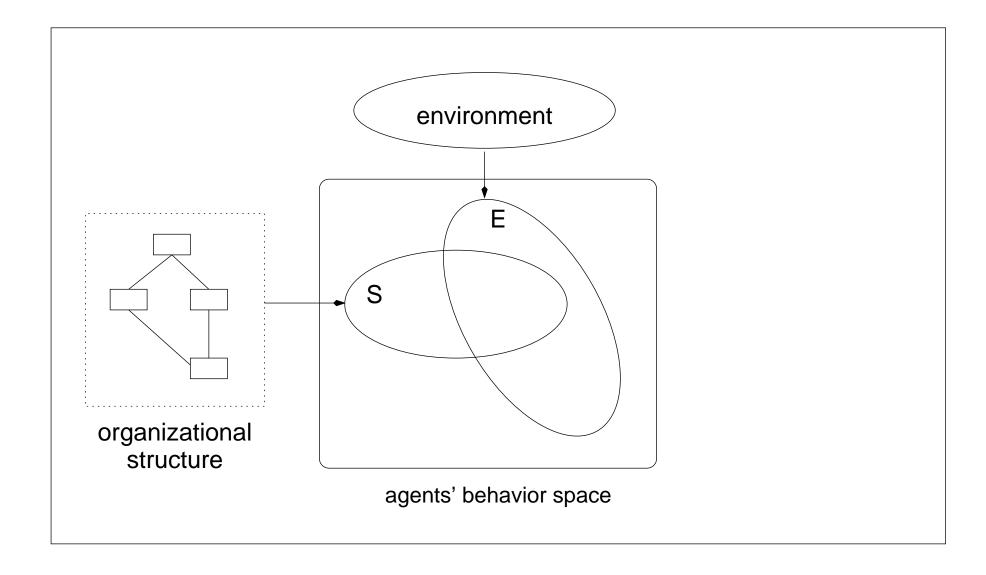
SBIA'2004, São Luis, Brazil

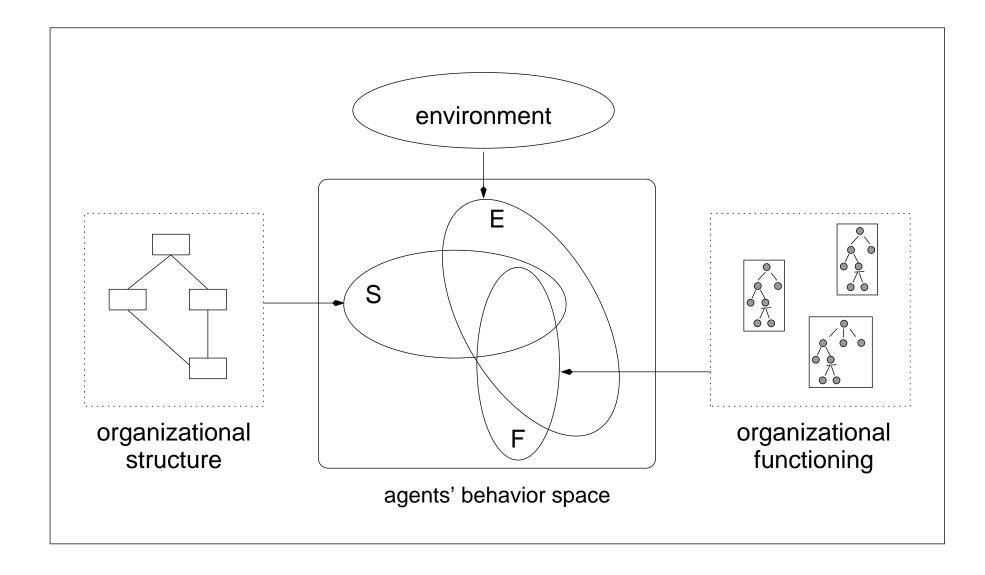
#### **Context**

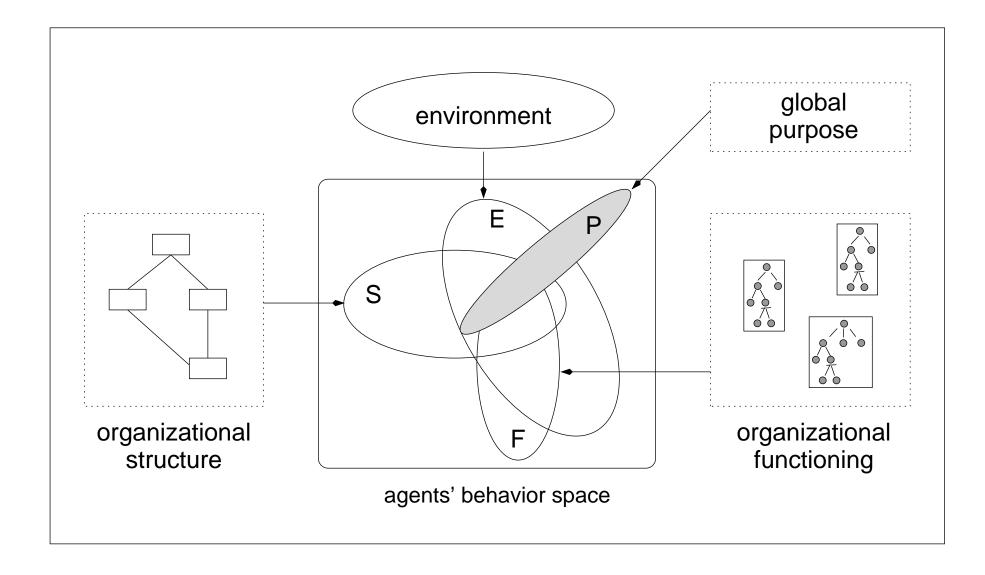
- A multiagent system has two properties which seems controversial:
  - \* a **global** purpose × **autonomous** agents While the autonomy of the agents is essential for the MAS, it may cause the looseness of the global congruence.
- The organisation of an MAS is used to solve this conflict constraining the agents' behaviour towards global purposes.
- Example: when an agent adopts a role, it indeed adopts a set of behavioural constraints that collaborates for a global purpose.



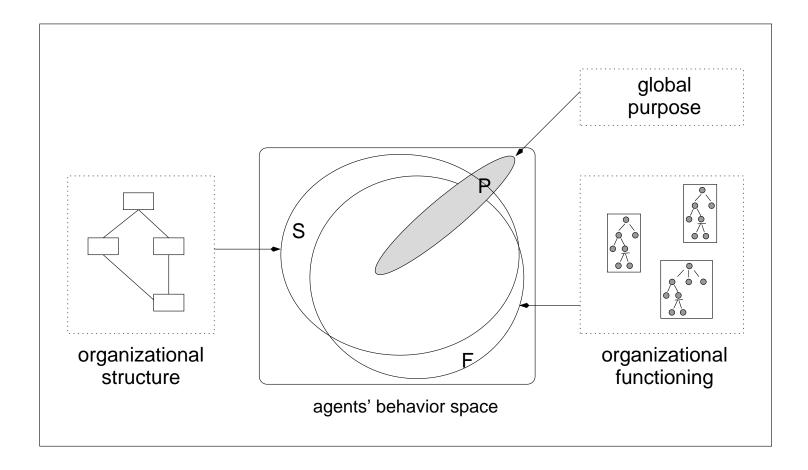






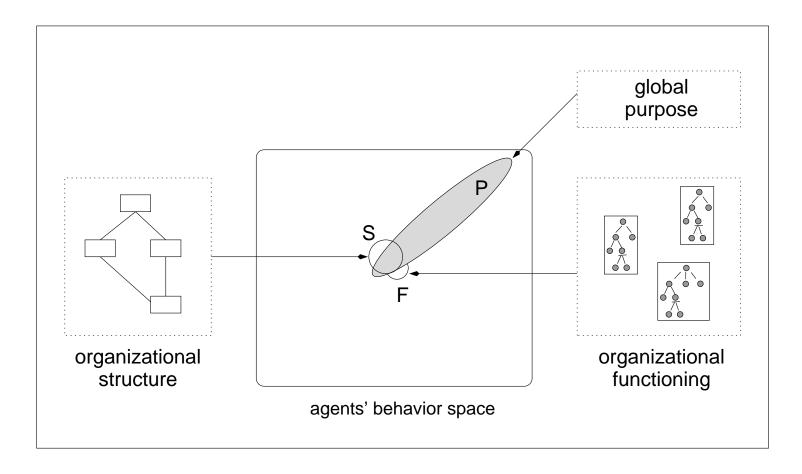


### The **problem** of finding a good organisation



(the organisation does not help to global purpose)

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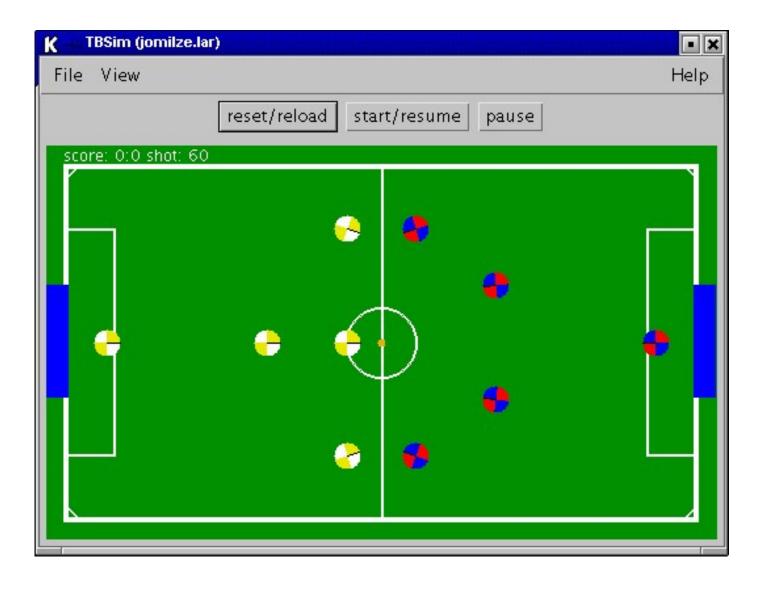


(the organisation extinguish the agents' autonomy)

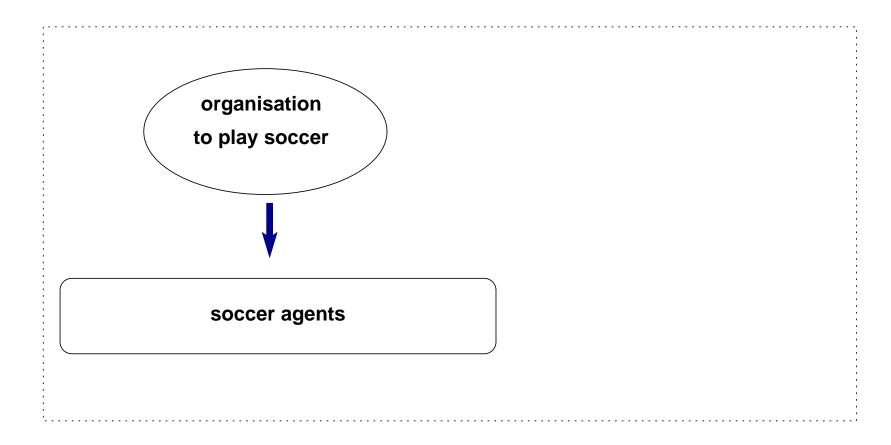
# The problem of finding a good organisation on **dynamic** environment

- Initially, the problem can be solved by the MAS designer.
- On dynamic and open environments, the agents themselves must change its organisation.
  - \* reorganisation

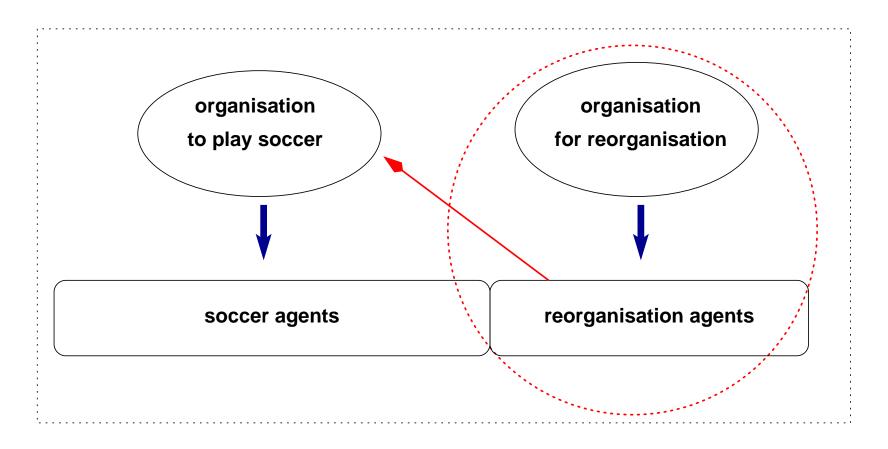
### Study Case: Robocup small size league



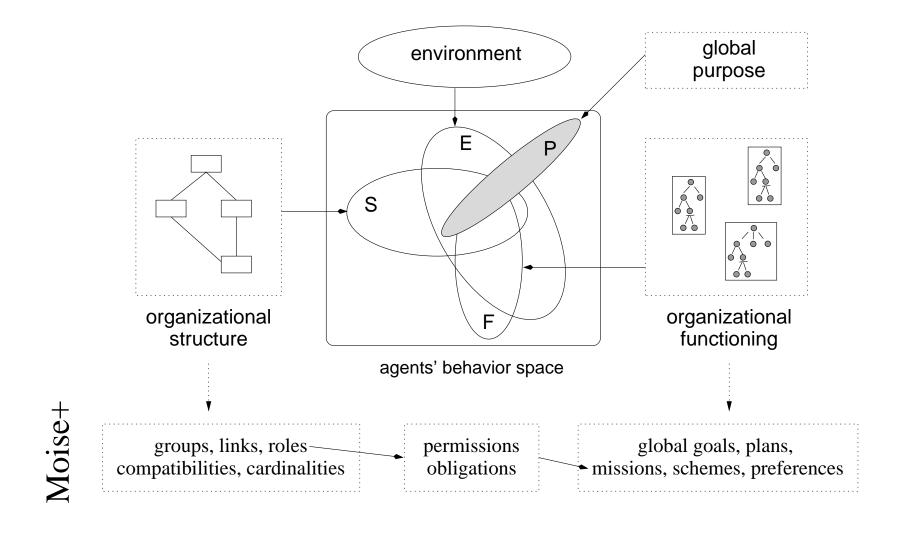
#### JOJTEAM organisation



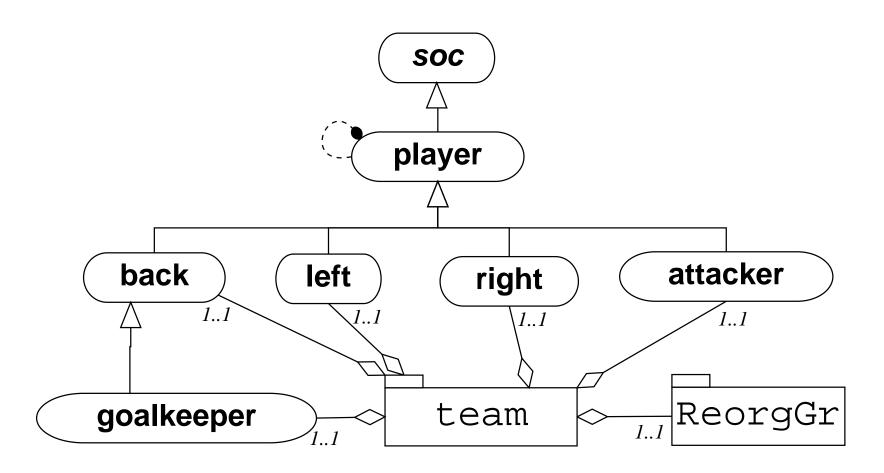
#### Our approach

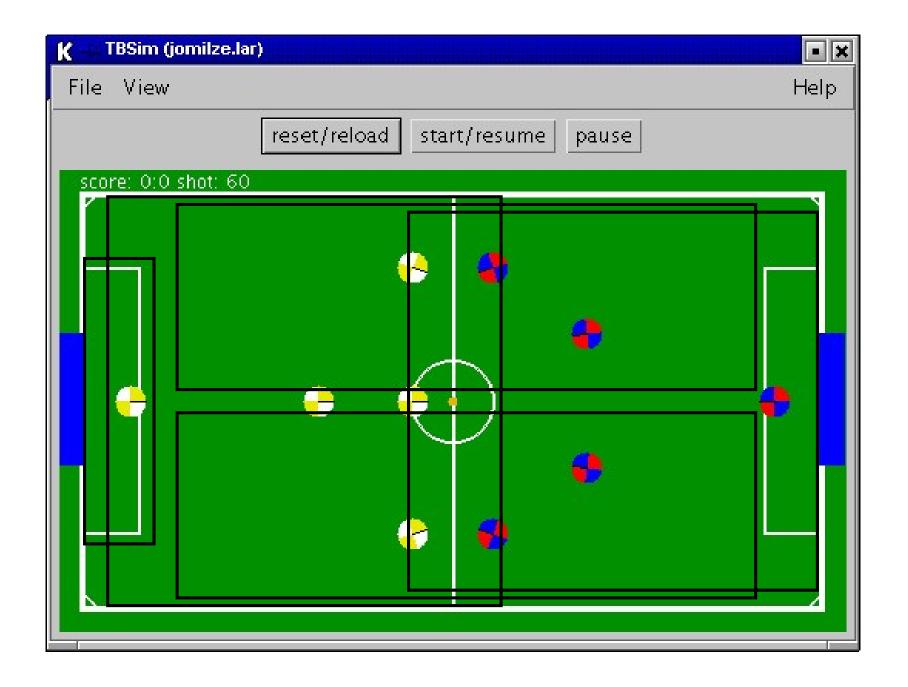


### **Specifying** organisations $\mathcal{M}$ OISE<sup>+</sup>

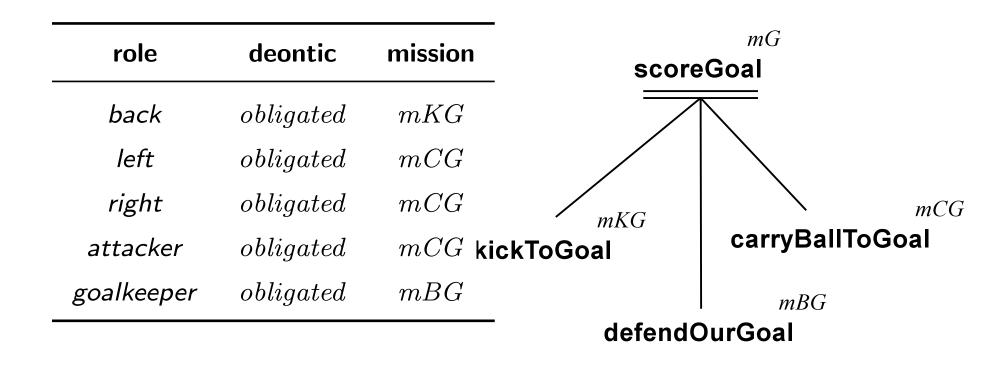


### The initial organisational structure of the ${\tt JOJTEAM}$

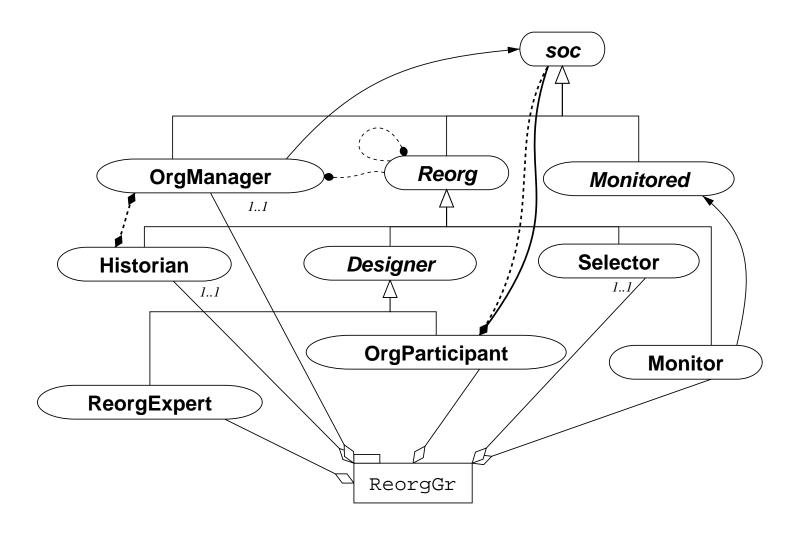




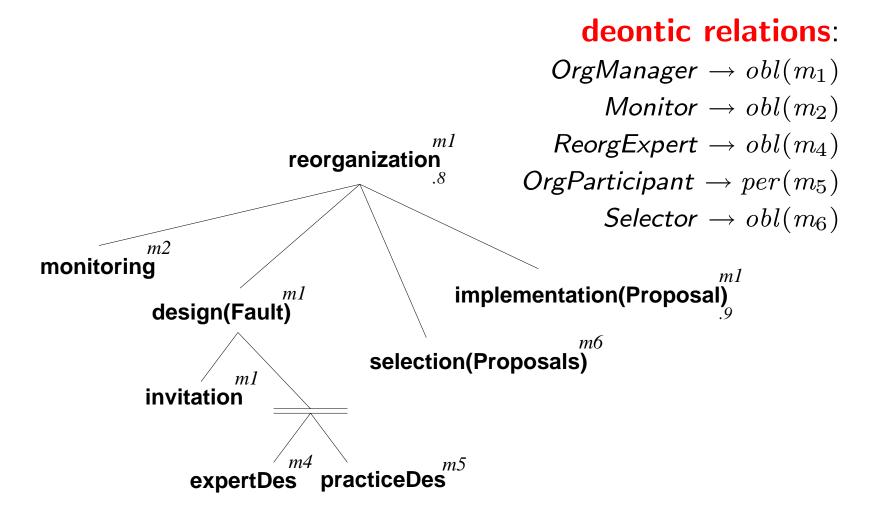
### The initial organisational **functioning** of the ${\tt JOJTEAM}$



# Structural dimension of the reorganisation

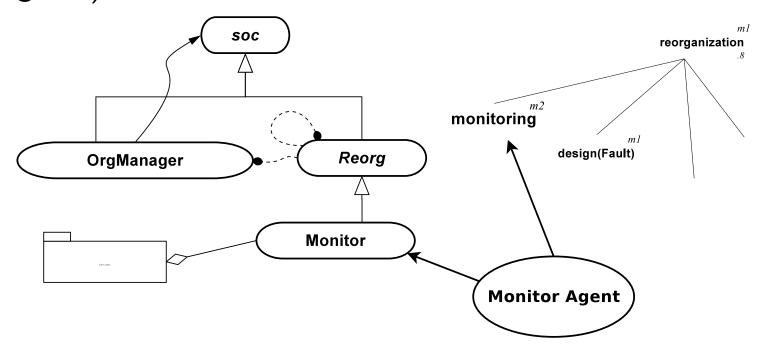


# Functional dimension of the reorganisation



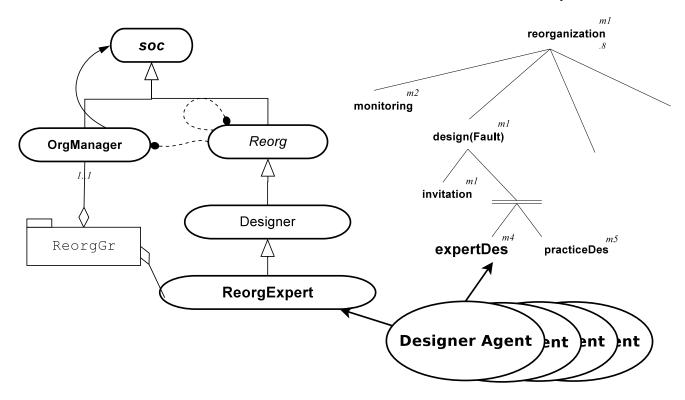
#### Monitoring goal

 JOJTEAM: the Monitor agent starts a reorganisation each 24.000 simulation step (5 reorganisation each game)



#### **Design** goal

• JOJTEAM: 9 designers that always propose the same king of reorganisation ( $1\times1\times3$ ,  $4\times1$ , increase the players area, change the team goals, ...)



- The reorganisation change must be proposed as a reorganisation plan.
- Example:

```
 remove all roles from group team;
 create role back extending player;
 set back property area as "-137x40 10x-40";
 add role back into group team;
 define mission mKG as {kickToGoal};
 add mission mKG as obligation for back;
```

 A plan may change either the structure or the functioning (e.g. add a new mission for the Goalkeeper).

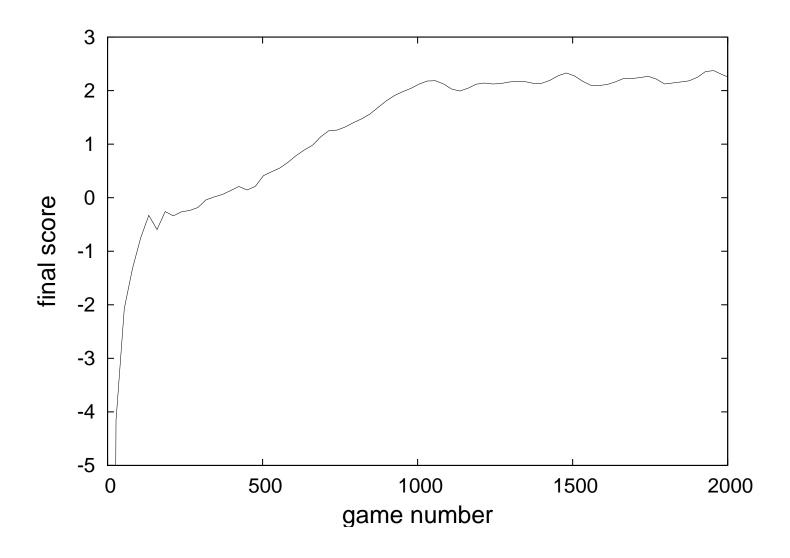
#### **Selection** goal

- ullet JOJTEAM: 1 agent that uses Q-Learning the learn when to choose each designer proposal
- State: match time (5 moments) and game score (-2,-1,0,1,2)
- Actions: choose designer 1, choose designer 2, ....
  choose designer 9
- Reward: goals

#### Implementation goal

 The OrgManager agent executes the reorganisation plan selected.

#### Results

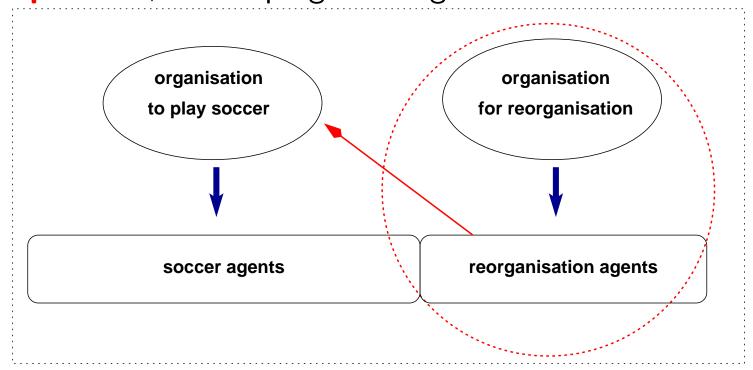


### Learnt policy

state (time, score)	action	state (time, score)	action
(0,0)	4×1		
(1,-2)	1×3×1	(2,-2)	4×1
(1,-1)	4×1	(2,-1)	4×1
(1,0)	4×1	(2,0)	nochange
(1,1)	unflexGolie	(2,1)	nochange
(1,2)	nochange	(2,2)	flex
(3,-2)	1×1×3	(4,-2)	4×1
(3,-1)	flexGolie	(4,-1)	nochange
(3,0)	1×1×3	(4,0)	flex
(3,1)	4×1	(4,1)	flex
(3,2)	nochange	(4,2)	nochange

#### Conclusions

• Since the reorganisation is a process like any other, an agent that understand  $\mathcal{M}_{OISE}^+$  specification can participate on reorganisation — thus it simplifies openness, "team programming".



- The reorganisation can have many monitoring and designing strategies.
- The reorganisation plans simplifies the design of new organisation and deal with some implementation problems.
- The Moise<sup>+</sup> independence among struncture and functioning simplifies the construction of reorganisation plans.
- An implementation is available at http://www.lti.pcs.usp.br/moise