

Intelligent Systems

Exercise 2- Design

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1. Organisational issues
2. Observer/Controller - Pattern
3. Distribution variants
4. Python Visualisation: WSA Lübeck

Organisational issues

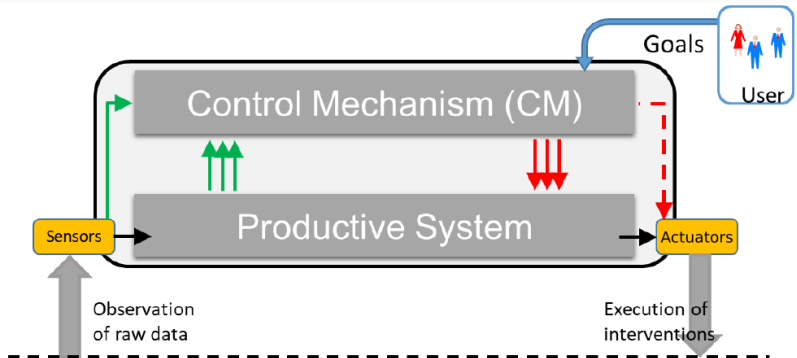
Finalise the composition of the student groups.

Exercise 1	Organisation & Python Intro	✓	We, 11.11.2020, 10:15
Exercise 2	Design / Intro to FT	✓	We, 18.11.2020, 10:15
FT I	FT I Preprocessing		Mo, 23.11.2020, 14:15
FT I	FT I Preprocessing Presentation		We, 25.11.2020, 10:15
Exercise 3	Preprocessing		We, 02.12.2020, 10:15
Exercise 4	Representation		We, 09.12.2020, 10:15
FT II	FT II Feature Selection		Mo, 14.12.2020, 14:15
FT II	FT II Feature Selection Presentation.		We, 16.12.2020, 10:15
Exercise 5	Similarities / Segmentation		We, 06.01.2021, 10:15
Exercise 6	Clustering		We, 13.01.2021, 10:15
Exercise 8	Classification		We, 20.01.2021, 10:15
FT III	FT III Model Selection		We, 27.01.2021, 10:15
FT III	FT III Model Selection Presentation		We, 27.01.2021, 12:15
Exercise 9	Quantification/Eval.		We, 03.02.2021, 10:15
Exercise 10	RL / Quantification		We, 10.02.2021, 10:15

Tabelle 1: Roadmap – no changes (yet)

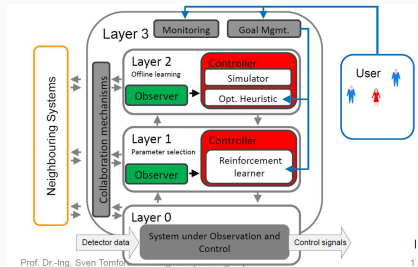
Observer/Controller - Pattern

Explain the Observer/Controller pattern by choosing your own example. In detail, start with a real-world application and explain how the system can be optimised with the O/C Pattern by Observation and Control.



Green: flow of observed data
Red: flow of control interventions

- Additional layer 2 for offline learning
- Complex optimisation techniques on layer 2 (EA, Simulations, ...)
- Different time scales (online/offline) for learning on layer 1 and layer 2



Be sure to define the following points:

- System boundaries
- Goal
- Sensors (internal/external)
- Actions

The example from the lecture for controlling traffic lights (OTC).

Other candidates:

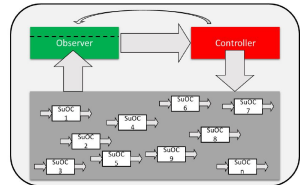
- Self-controlled heating system
- Elevator
- Cam Stabiliser
- ...

Distribution variants

- A. Classify the given distributed systems into one of the categories: fully centralised, fully decentralised and hybrid.**
- B. Explain your decision by describing communication channels, process flows and the level of autonomy.

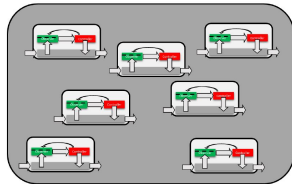
- System parameters globally accessible/adaptable
- No homogeneous agents
- Superagent

Variant A: Fully centralised



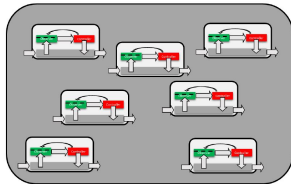
- No global state accessible;
but agent-specific local view
and neighbourhoods
- Homogeneous agents
possible

Variant B: Fully decentralised



- Global state accessible and agent-specific local view and neighbourhoods
- Heterogeneous structure of agents

Variant B: Fully decentralised



- A. Classify the given distributed systems into one of the categories: fully centralised, fully decentralised and hybrid.
- B. Explain your decision by describing communication channels, process flows and the level of autonomy.**

EXERCISE 2 - DISTRIBUTION VARIANTS

DISTRIBUTION AND COMMUNICATION

Name	Dist.	Communication Channel
P2P-Network	originally: fully-decentralised	Network packages
VCS GIT	fully-centralised	ssh
Ant colony	fully-decentralised	pheromones
Internet	hybrid	Internet protocol

Tabelle 2: Distribution variant examples

EXERCISE 2 - DISTRIBUTION VARIANTS PROCESSES AND AUTONOMY

Name	Process flow	Autonomy
P2P-Network	Ask / Provide	no autonomy
VCS GIT	pull/change/add/commit/push	deep copy of root
Ant colony	exploration / exploitation	no autonomy
Internet	REST-Queries	"no" client state

Tabelle 3: Distribution variant examples

Python Visualisation: WSA Lübeck

Python Visualisation: WSA Lübeck

→ <https://www.pegelonline.wsv.de/webservices/files/Wasserstand+Rohdaten/OSTSEE/LT+KIEL>