

Coco: Runtime Reasoning About Conflicting Commitments

Nirav Ajmeri, Jiaming Jiang, Rada Chirkova, Jon Doyle, Munindar P. Singh

Department of Computer Science
North Carolina State University

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Outline

Introduction

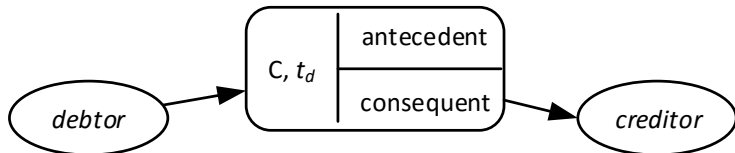
Formal Language

Formalizing Healthcare Scenario

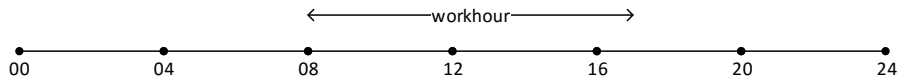
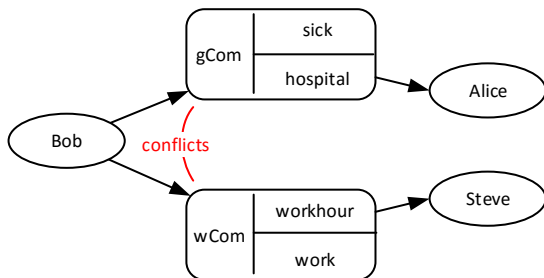
Conclusion

Commitment Schema

- For effective interactions, agents enter into commitments



Commitment Instances



Problem

How to detect and resolve runtime conflicts?

Contributions

- ▶ Representations for commitments and dominance
- ▶ Decision procedures for determining compliance of actions with commitment instances
 - ▶ apply ASP to identify nondominated commitments
 - ▶ apply Alechina et al.'s [2013] techniques to determine compliance of agent actions with nondominated commitment instances

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An Example Commitment Schema

Definition of the gCom schema

- 1 $schema(gCom)$
- 2 $guardianR(C, G, T) \rightarrow dbt(gCom, G, T)$
- 3 $guardianR(C, G, T) \rightarrow crd(gCom, C, T)$
- 4 $[sick(C, T) \wedge crd(gCom, C, T)] \rightarrow ant(gCom, T)$
- 5 $[bring(G, C, Ped, T) \wedge pedR(C, Ped, T) \wedge dbt(gCom, G, T) \wedge crd(gCom, C, T)]$
 $\rightarrow con(gCom, T)$
- 6 $dDuration(gCom, 3)$

Schema Predicates

| Schema predicates | |
|---|---|
| <i>schema</i> (<i>S</i>) | <i>ant</i> (<i>S</i> , <i>T</i>) |
| <i>dbt</i> (<i>S</i> , <i>P</i> , <i>T</i>) | <i>con</i> (<i>S</i> , <i>T</i>) |
| <i>crd</i> (<i>S</i> , <i>P</i> , <i>T</i>) | <i>dDuration</i> (<i>S</i> , <i>T</i>) |
| Instance predicates | |
| <i>sInst</i> (<i>Si</i>) | <i>violated</i> (<i>Si</i> , <i>T</i>) |
| <i>isInstOf</i> (<i>Si</i> , <i>S</i>) | <i>satisfied</i> (<i>Si</i> , <i>T</i>) |
| <i>dbtI</i> (<i>Si</i> , <i>P</i>) | <i>becomesDetached</i> (<i>Si</i> , <i>T</i>) |
| <i>crdI</i> (<i>Si</i> , <i>P</i>) | <i>becomesViolated</i> (<i>Si</i> , <i>T</i>) |
| <i>antI</i> (<i>Si</i> , <i>T</i>) | <i>becomesSat</i> (<i>Si</i> , <i>T</i>) |
| <i>conI</i> (<i>Si</i> , <i>T</i>) | <i>conflicting</i> (<i>Si</i> ₁ , <i>Si</i> ₂ , <i>T</i>) |
| <i>dDurationI</i> (<i>Si</i> , <i>T</i>) | <i>dominates</i> (<i>Si</i> ₁ , <i>Si</i> ₂ , <i>T</i>) |
| <i>detached</i> (<i>Si</i> , <i>T</i>) | <i>dominated</i> (<i>Si</i> , <i>T</i>) |
| <i>sameDbtI</i> | <i>conI</i> NotHold(<i>Si</i> , <i>T</i> ₁ , <i>T</i>) |
| <i>sameCrdI</i> | |

Satisfaction and Violation

Satisfaction

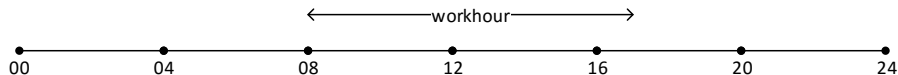
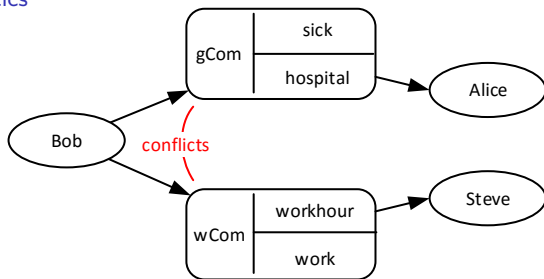
- 1 $[detached(Si, T') \wedge conl(Si, T) \wedge difference(T, T', 1)] \rightarrow becomesSat(Si, T)$

Violation

- 1 $[becomesDetached(Si, T_1) \wedge dDurationl(Si, T_2) \wedge addition(T_1, T_2, T) \wedge conlNotHold(Si, T_1, T) \wedge \neg dominated(Si, T)] \rightarrow becomesViolated(Si, T)$

Conflict between Commitment Instances

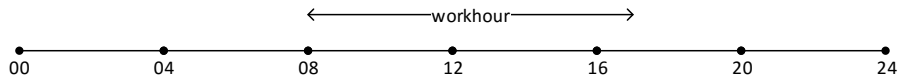
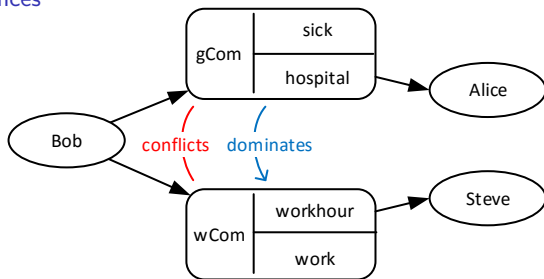
Based on Semantics



- 1 $[detached(Si_1, T) \wedge detached(Si_2, T) \wedge \neg(conl(Si_1, T) \leftrightarrow conl(Si_2, T))] \rightarrow conflicting(Si_1, Si_2, T)$

Dominance between Commitment Instances

Based on Preferences



- 1 $[isInstOf(Si_1, gCom) \wedge isInstOf(Si_2, wCom) \wedge detached(Si_1, T) \wedge detached(Si_2, T) \wedge sameDbtI(Si_1, Si_2)] \rightarrow dominates(Si_1, Si_2, T)$

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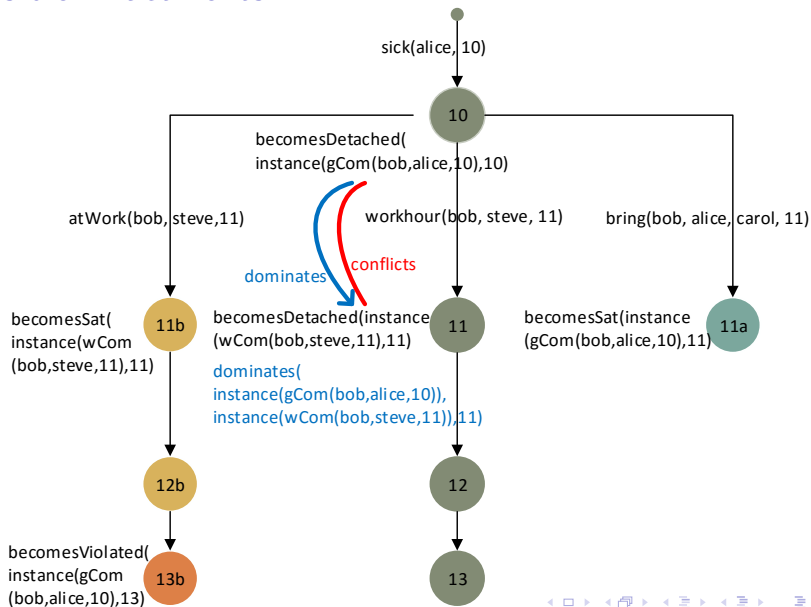
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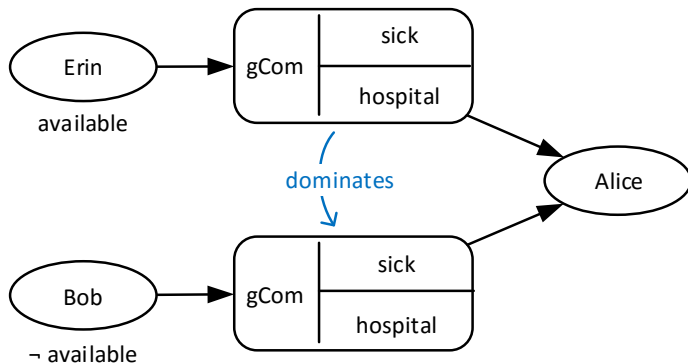
Possible Enactments



Conflict-detection, Formally

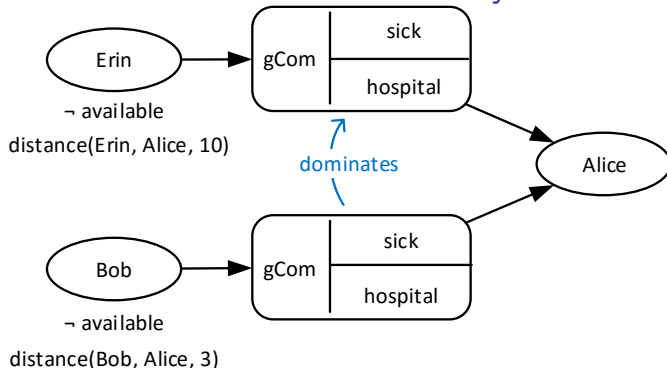
- 1 $[atLocation(P, L_1, T) \wedge (L_1 \neq L_2)] \rightarrow \neg atLocation(P, L_2, T)$
- 2 $[isInstOf(Si, gCom) \wedge conl(Si, T) \wedge dbtl(Si, G)] \rightarrow atLocation(G, hospitalLoc, T)$
- 3 $[employerR(Ee, Er, T) \wedge \neg atLocation(Ee, companyLoc, T)] \rightarrow \neg atWork(Ee, Er, T)$
- 4 $[isInstOf(Si, wCom) \wedge dbtl(Si, Ee) \wedge crdl(Si, Er)$
 $\wedge \neg atWork(Ee, Er, T)] \rightarrow \neg conl(Si, T)$
- 5 $[isInstOf(Si, wCom) \wedge conl(Si, T) \wedge dbtl(Si, Ee)$
 $\wedge crdl(Si, Er)] \rightarrow atLocation(Ee, company, T)$
- 6 $[guardianR(C, G, T) \wedge pedR(C, Ped, T) \wedge \neg atLocation(G, hospitalLoc, T)]$
 $\rightarrow \neg bring(G, C, Ped, T)$
- 7 $[isInstOf(Si, gCom) \wedge dbtl(Si, G) \wedge crdl(Si, C)$
 $\wedge pedR(C, Ped, T) \wedge \neg bring(G, C, Ped, T)] \rightarrow \neg conl(Si, T)$

Example Basis for Dominance: Availability



- 1 $[isInstOf(Si_1, gCom) \wedge isInstOf(Si_2, gCom) \wedge detached(Si_1, T) \wedge detached(Si_2, T) \wedge sameCrdl(Si_1, Si_2) \wedge dbtl(Si_1, G_1) \wedge dbtl(Si_2, G_2) \wedge (G_1 \neq G_2) \wedge available(G_1, T) \wedge \neg available(G_2, T)] \rightarrow dominates(Si_1, Si_2, T)$

Example Basis for Dominance: Proximity



- 1 $[isInstOf(Si_1, gCom) \wedge isInstOf(Si_2, gCom) \wedge detached(Si_1, T) \wedge detached(Si_2, T) \wedge sameCrdl(Si_1, Si_2) \wedge crdl(Si_1, C) \wedge dbtl(Si_1, G_1) \wedge dbtl(Si_2, G_2) \wedge (G_1 \neq G_2) \wedge \neg available(G_1, T) \wedge \neg available(G_2, T) \wedge dist(G_1, C, D_1, T) \wedge dist(G_2, C, D_2, T) \wedge (D_1 \leq D_2)] \rightarrow dominates(Si_1, Si_2, T)$

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Conclusion and Future Directions

Coco provides

- ▶ Flexible formalization of instances
- ▶ Reasoning about conflicts between commitments and dominance at runtime

Subsequent work

- ▶ Human-subject study to elicit normative requirements
- ▶ Participants using Coco-based methodology
 - ▶ produce specifications with higher coverage and correctness;
 - ▶ expend equal time; and
 - ▶ feel Coco-based methodology is easy

Future directions

- ▶ Dealing with cycles in dominance
- ▶ Applying priority to a set of dominance relations

Thank you

Multiagent Systems and Service-Oriented Computing Laboratory, NCSU
<http://research.csc.ncsu.edu/mas/>