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COMPLEX RESPONSIVE PROCESSES IN A MULTI-AGENT SYSTEM

Knowledge Sharing in a Self-Adaptive Multi-Agent System based on the principles of Complex Responsive Processes of Relating

Guido Willemsen
PhD student ISCTE-IUL/ISTA

Guido T. H. J. Willemsen
ISCTE-IUL/ISTA
University Institute of Lisbon
Lisbon, Portugal
Email: gwnou@iscte-iul.pt

Luis M. P. Correia
Dept. Informática, LASIGE,
Faculdade de Ciências
Universidade de Lisboa
Lisbon, Portugal
Email: luis.correia@ciencias.ulisboa.pt

Marco A. Janssen
School of Sustainability /
School of Complex Adaptive Systems
Arizona State University
Phoenix, USA
Email: marco.janssen@asu.edu



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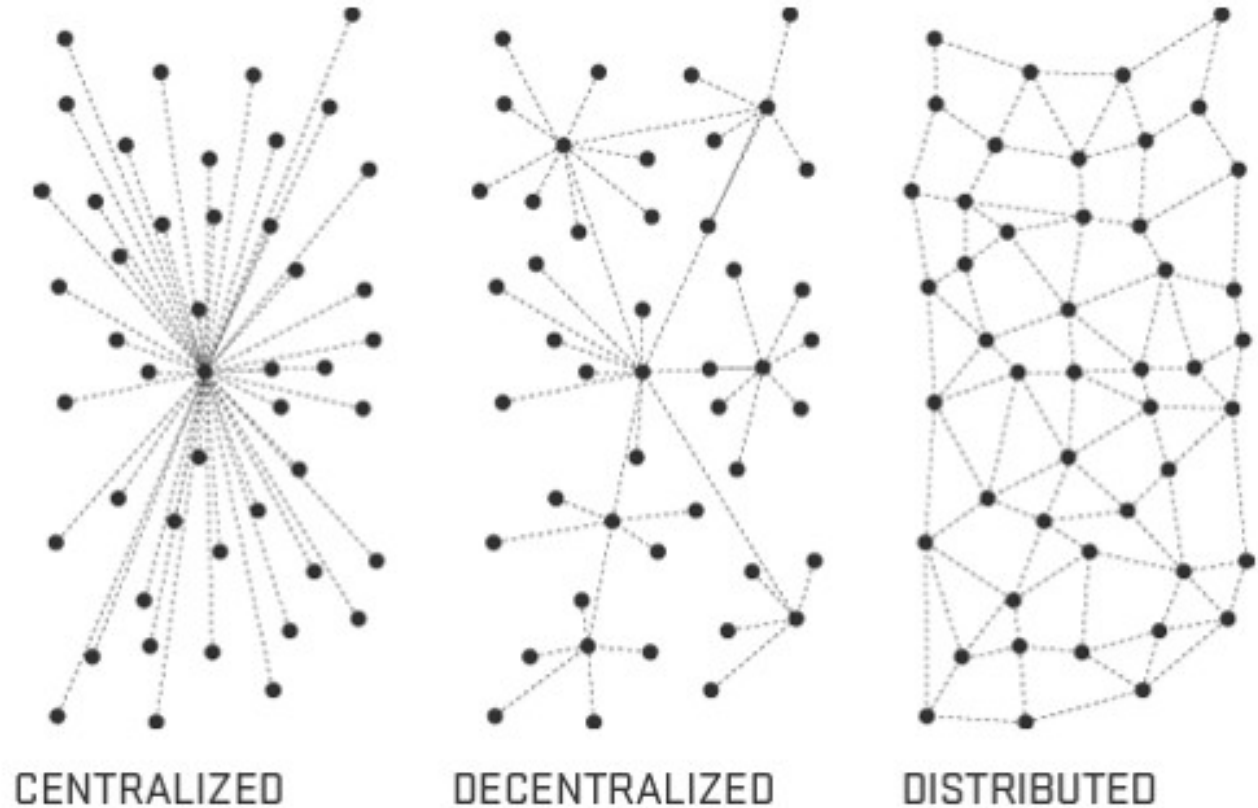


Guido Willemsen

- Master in Business Administration
- 25 years professional experience as IT entrepreneur, project and interim manager (Viacom, ThermoFisher Scientific, Philips, Vodafone, Heineken)
- Special interest in Enterprise Architecture, Business Process Management Systems and Human Centric Automation
- Main challenge: how to apply social complex systems in autonomic automation?

Multi-Agent Distributed Decision Making

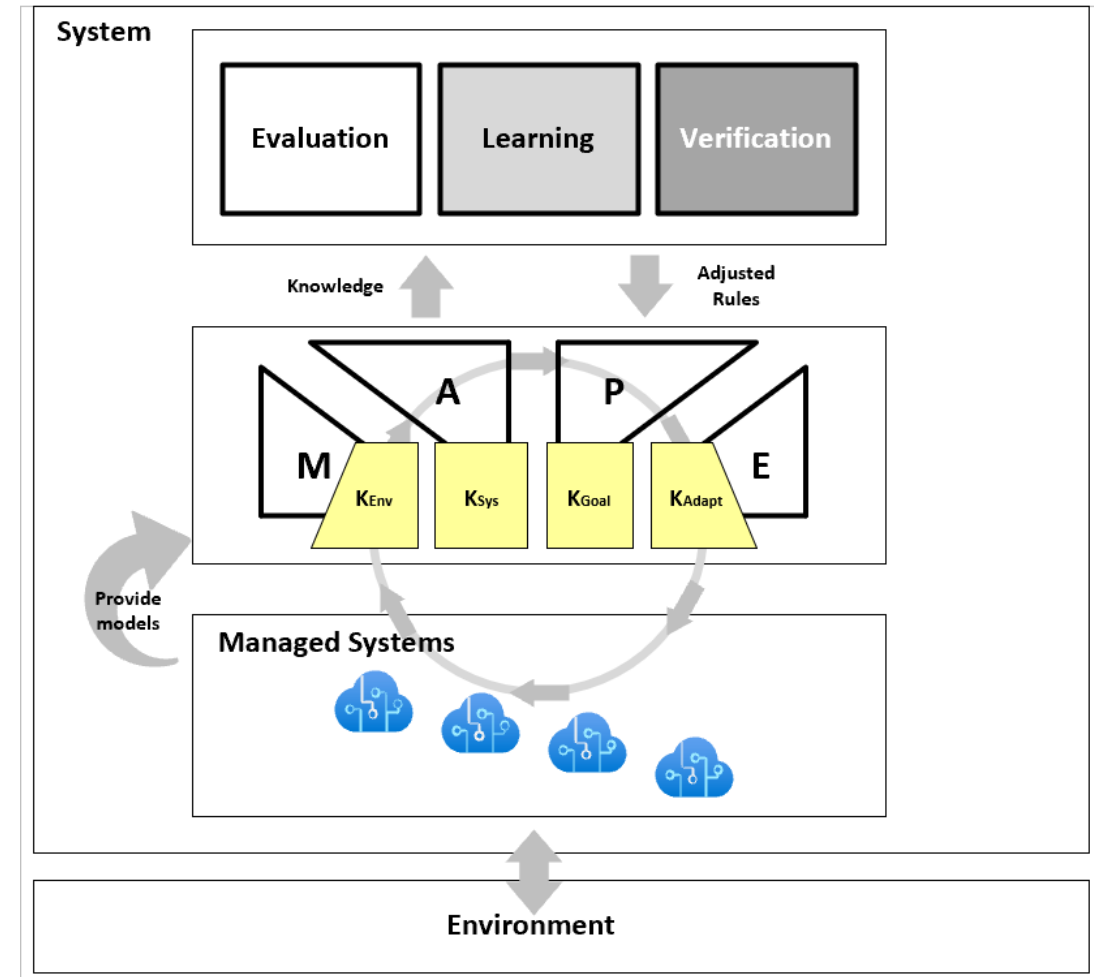
- No central control
- Improve reaction time
- Sub-optimal, incomplete information
- Redundancy
- Good enough for now, safe enough to try
- Cooperation and collaboration required



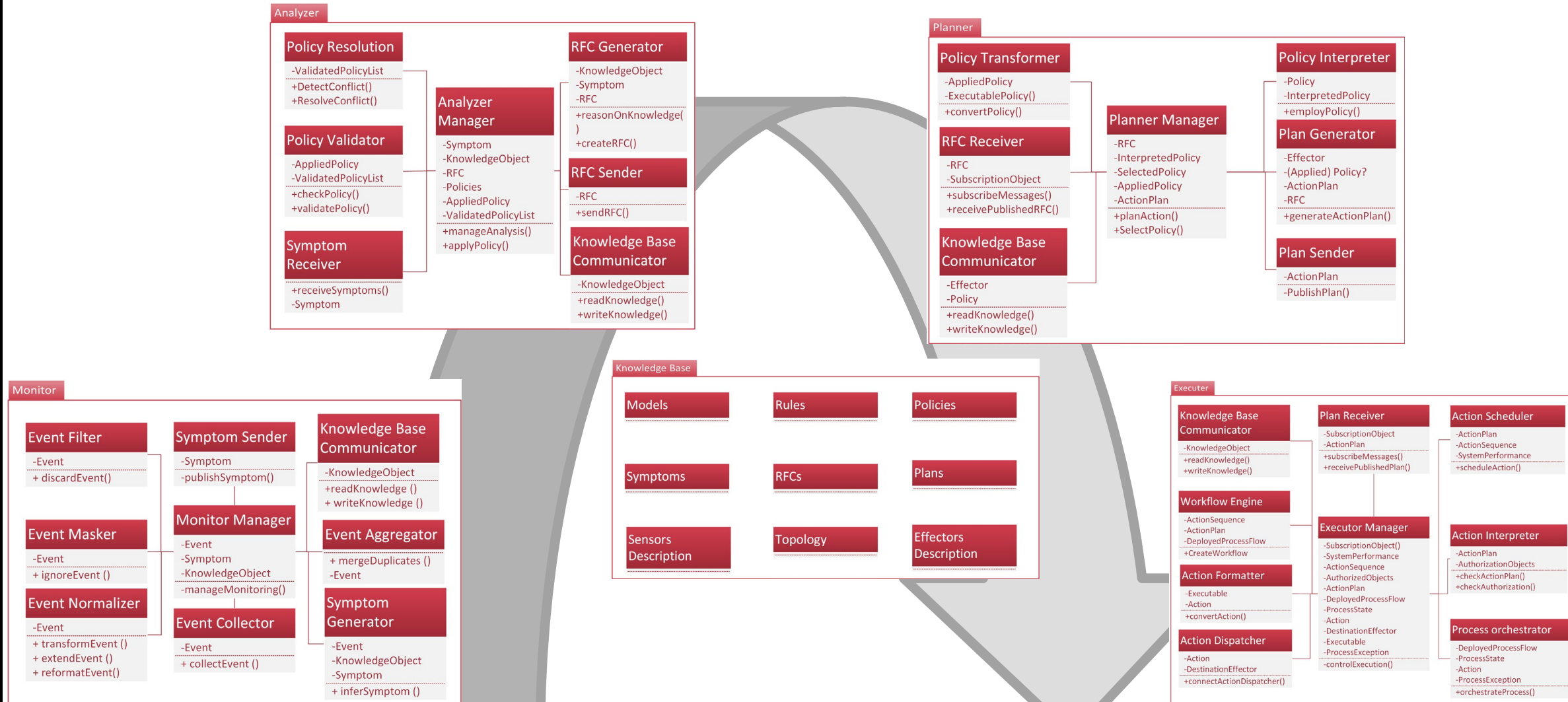
Source: P. Baran, 1964

Autonomic Automation – MAPE-K (ext.)

- Operational Systems are controlled by Agents
- Execution is triggered by an agent and instance-specific control cycle which makes the system adaptive
 - Monitor
 - Analyze
 - Plan
 - Execute
- Extension by Kloes *et al.*: Double loop learning by challenging the assumptions
 - Evaluate
 - Learn
 - Verify
- To maximize the advantage of this capability, the architecture of the operational system should be suitable

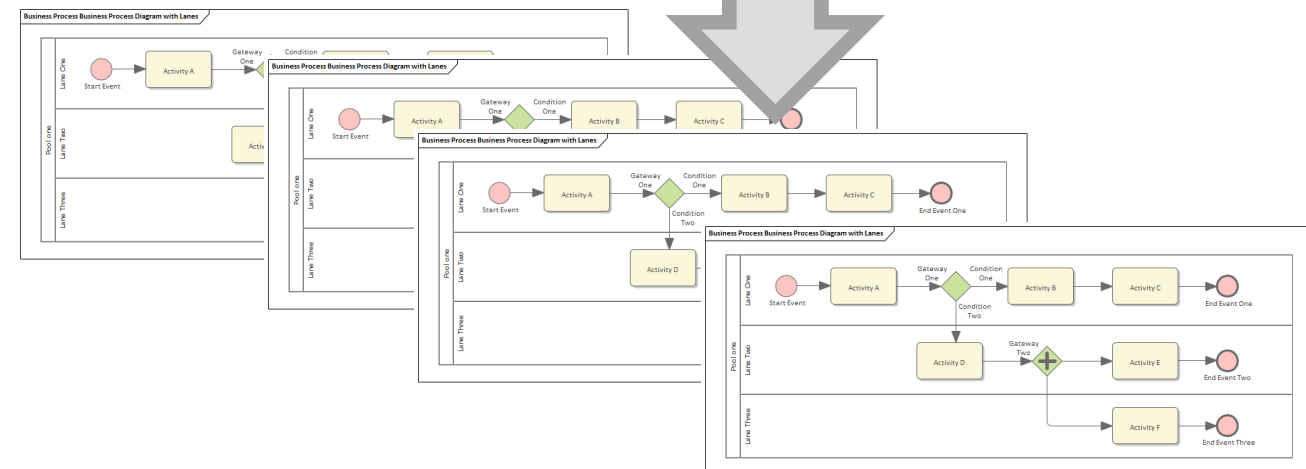
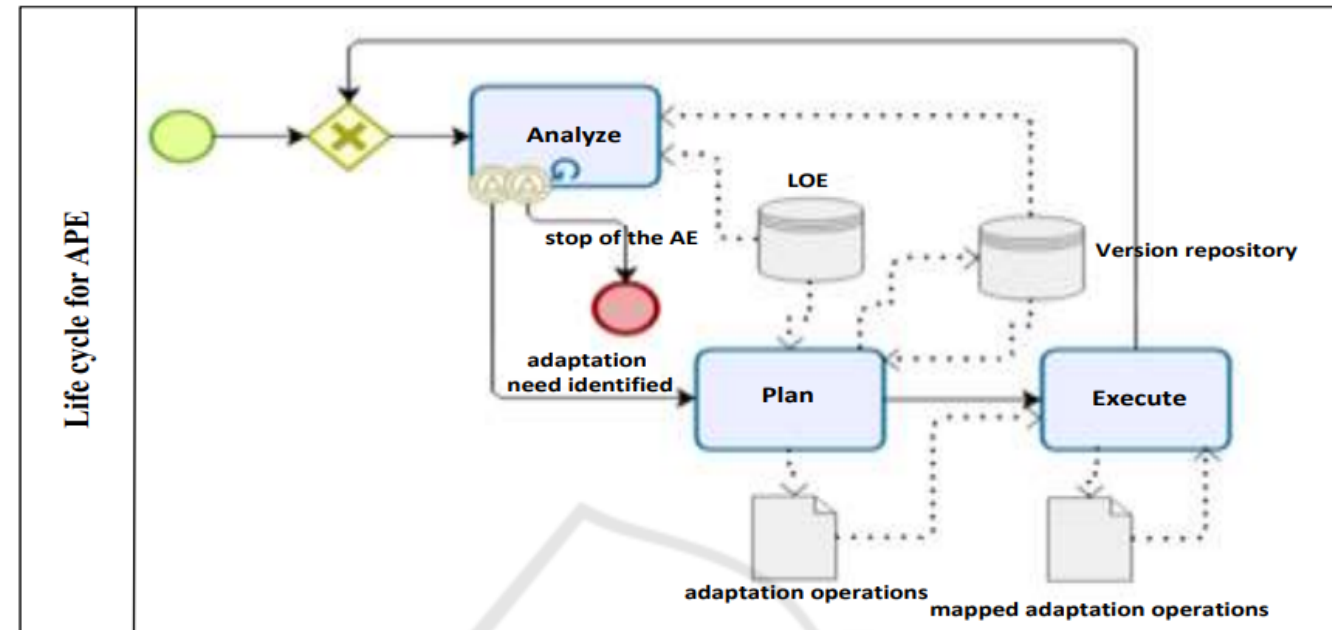


Frameself Architecture for MAPE-K

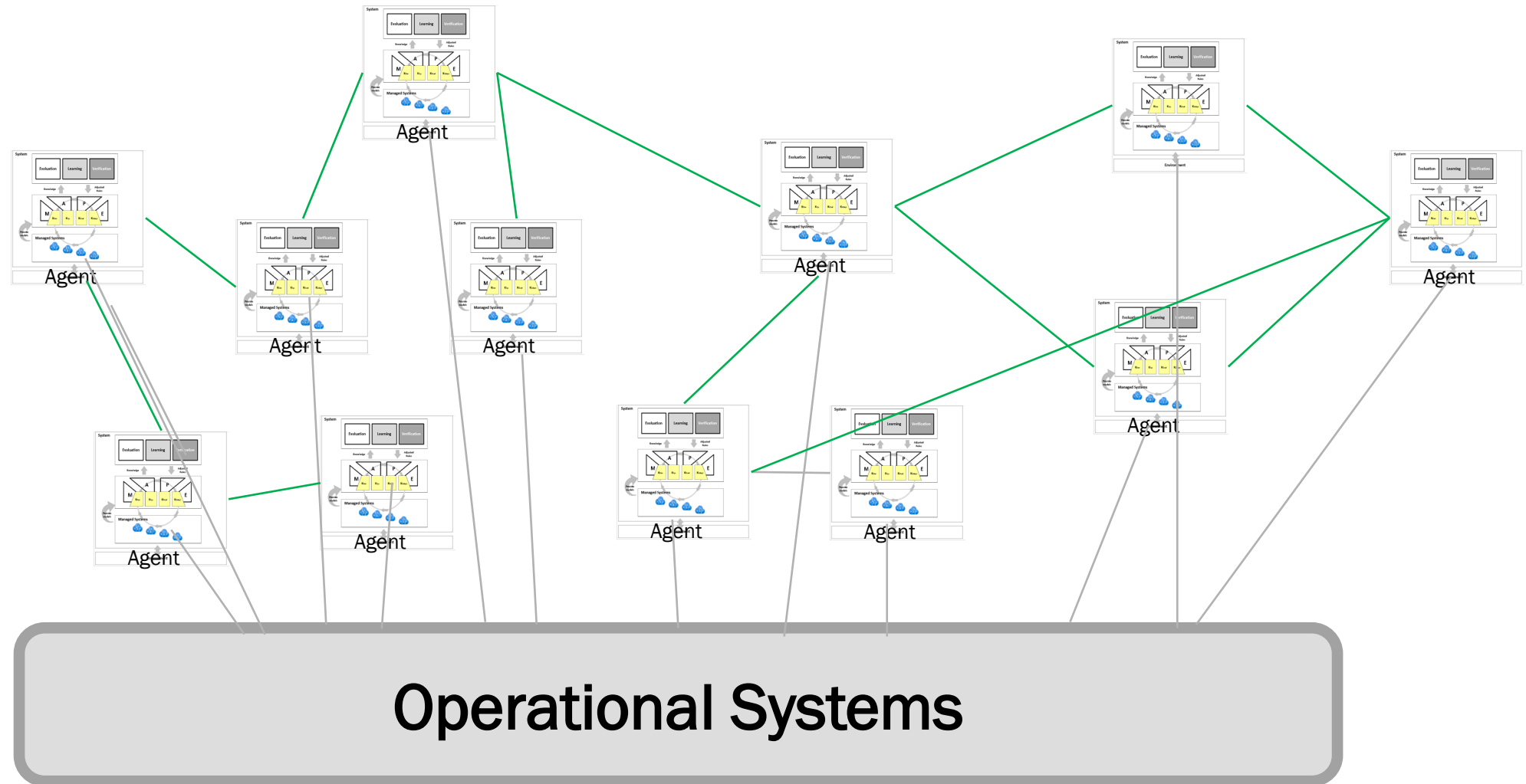


Patterns instead of predefined processes

- Self-Adapting capabilities enable context specific choices
- Predefined processes often lack context specificity or are too fine grained (and complicated)
- Simple, small scale patterns can be combined into an instant process
- The Monitor and Analysis phase defines the context from the environment and selects appropriate actions.
- The Planning and Execution phase assembles and implements the relevant Process Patterns
- To support this MAPE control cycle, the Knowledge base is kept up-to-date

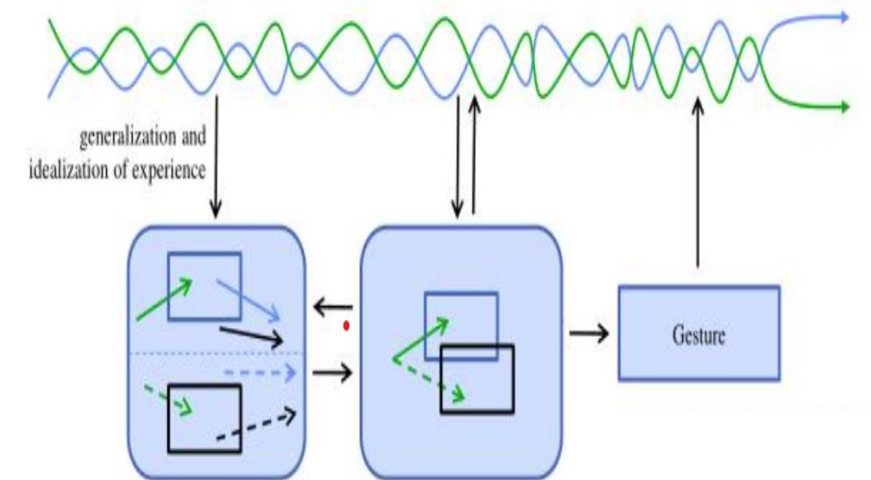
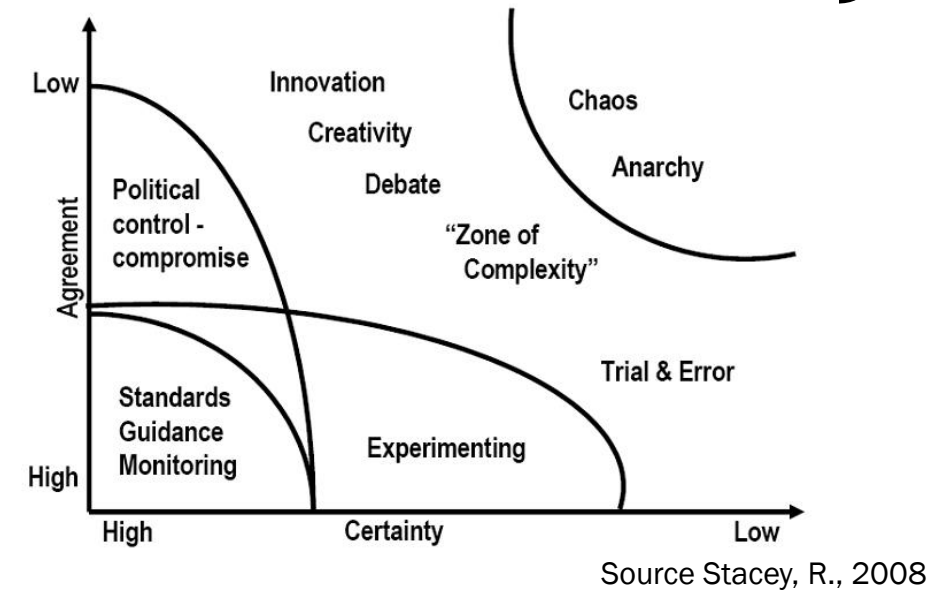


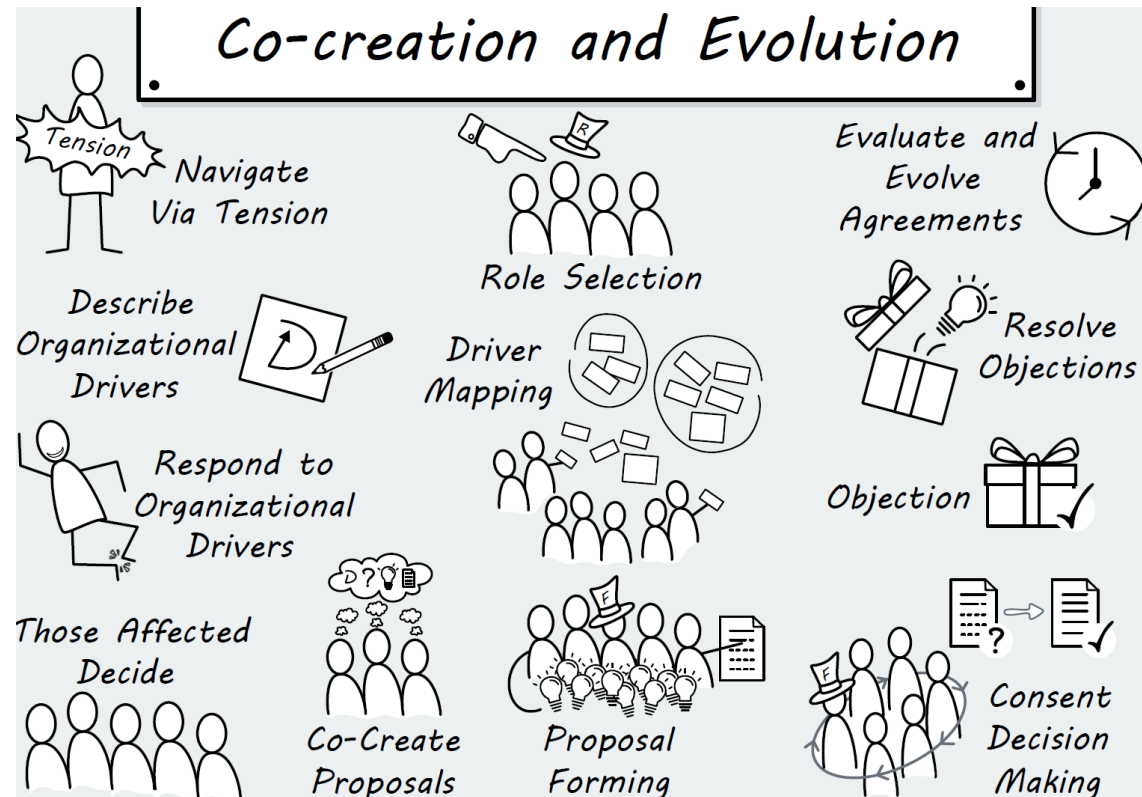
Self Adapting Multi-Agent Complex Systems



Complex Responsive Processes of Relating

- Zone of Complexity: a myriad complex of agent dynamics
- Gesture: Statement, authority or influence of the agent
- Response: Reaction of the interacting agent
- Dynamics arise in complex interactions between two or a collective of agents
- Gesture + Response = Social Act
- Patterns emerge in the absence of a plan -> base for resilience
- Clustering around agent based on power, knowledge, respect, contracts.

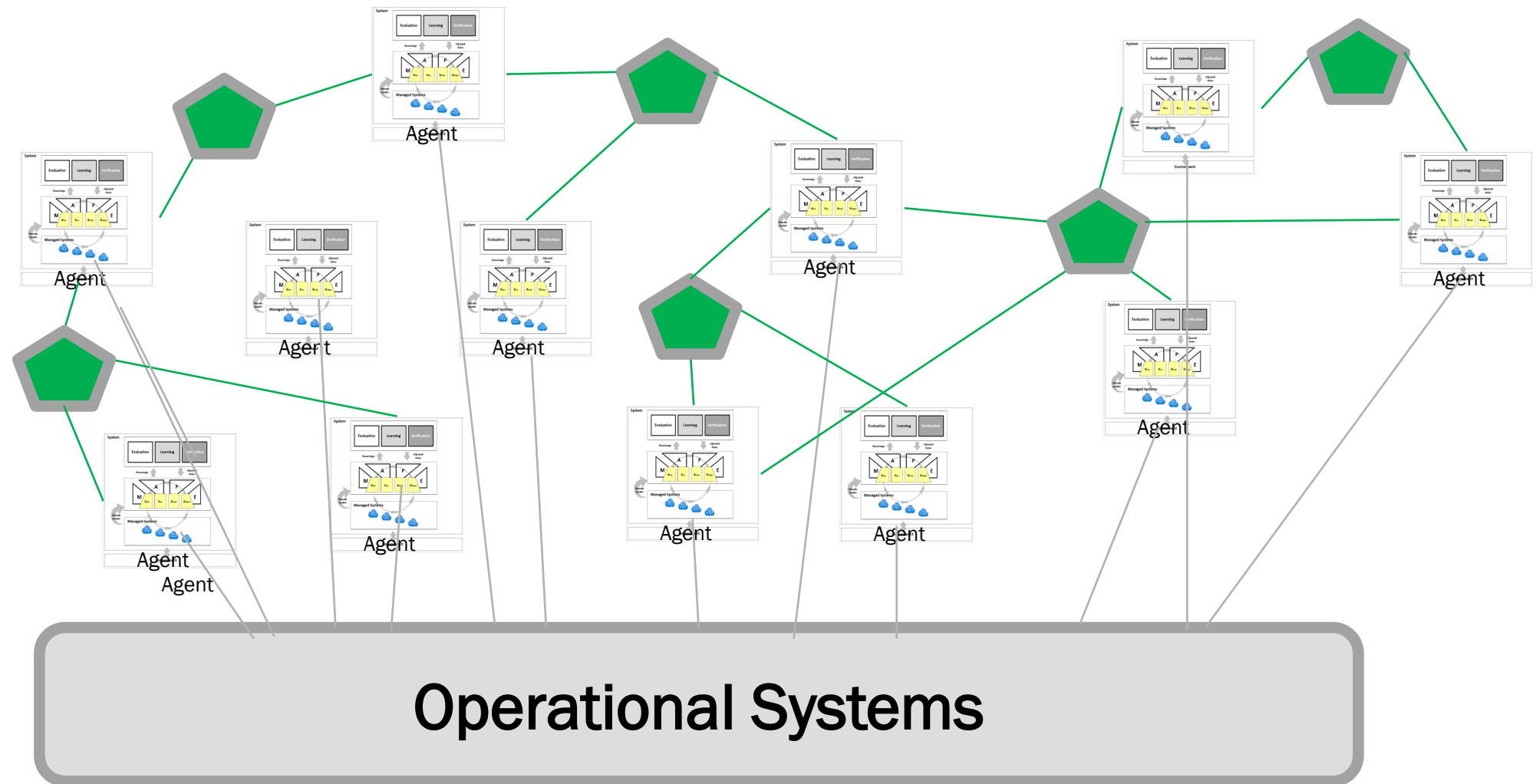




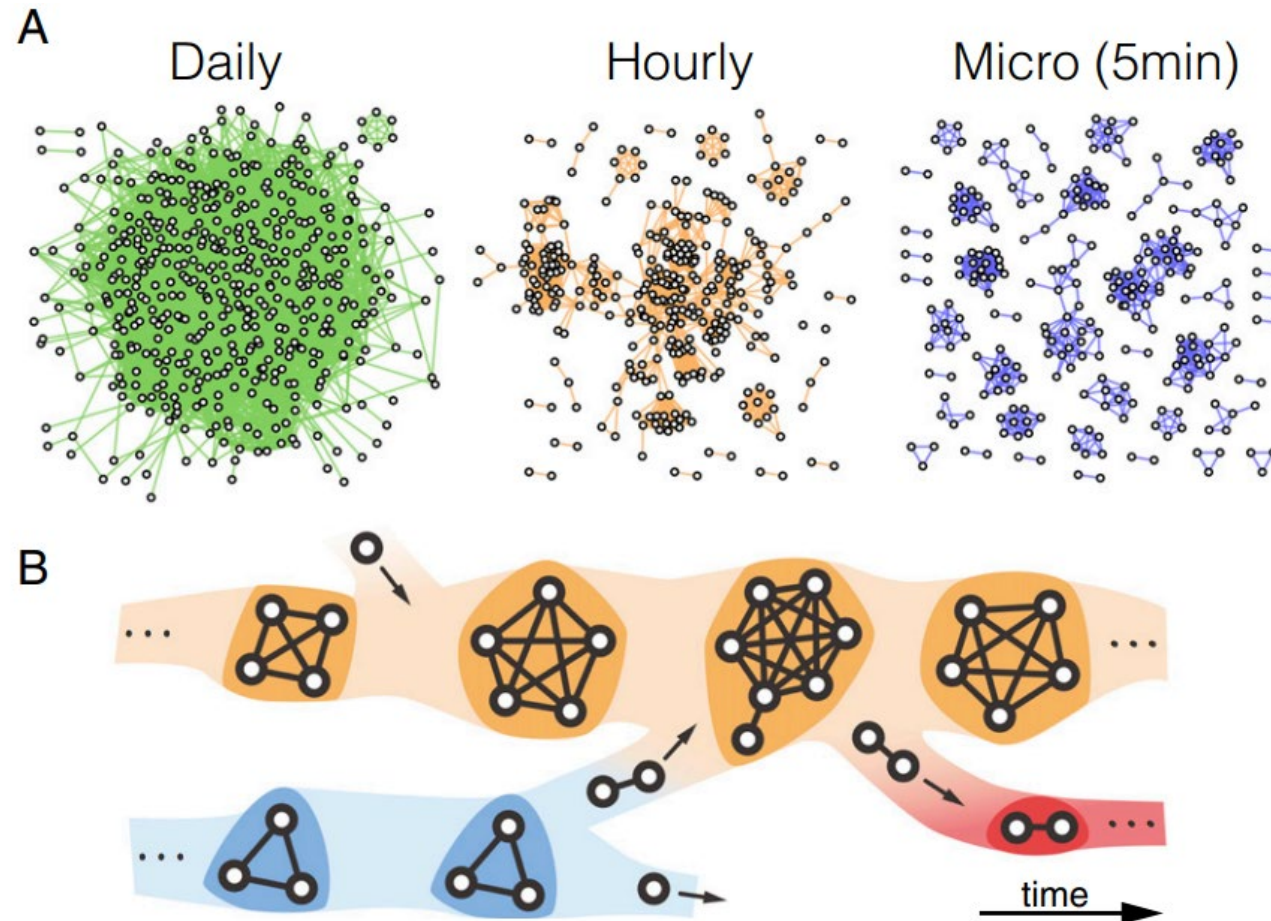
Source: J. Priest, et al, 2019

GESTURE & RESPONSE: SOCIOCRACY

Knowledge sharing through interest groups



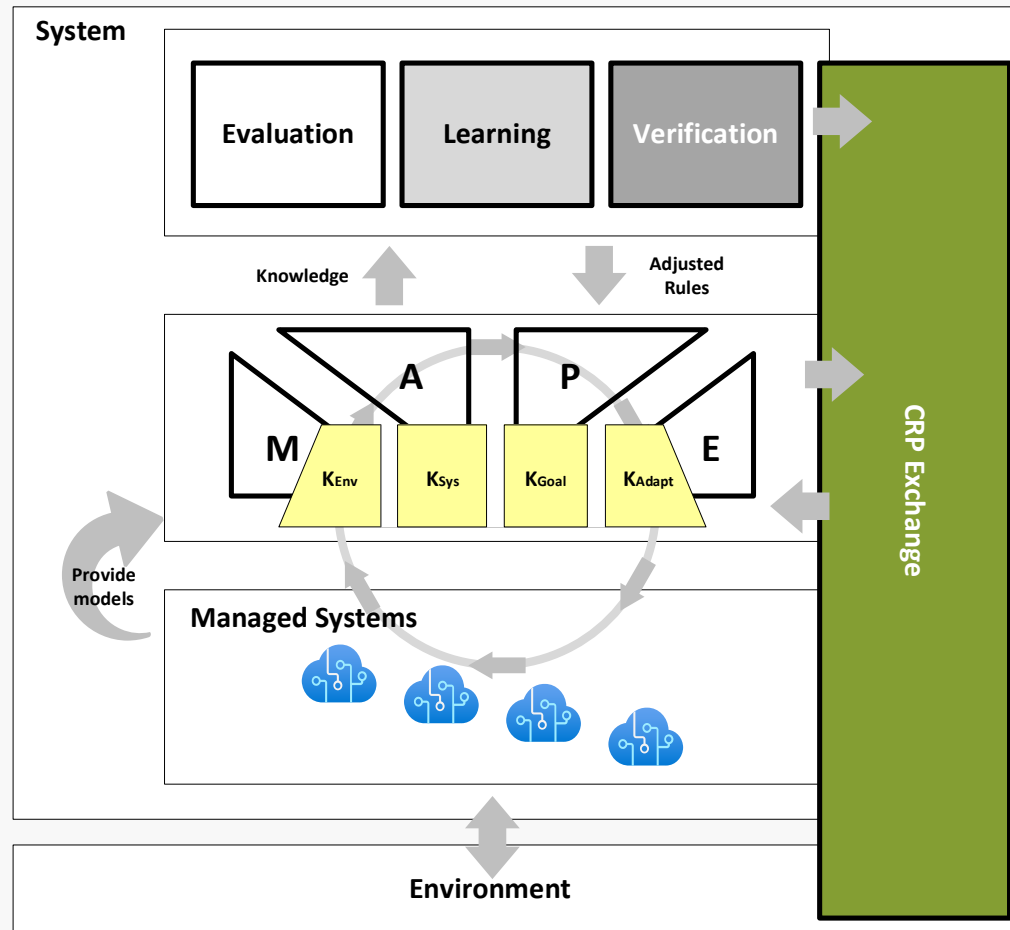
Social Gatherings in Different Time Scales



Continuous patterns of gathering and leave

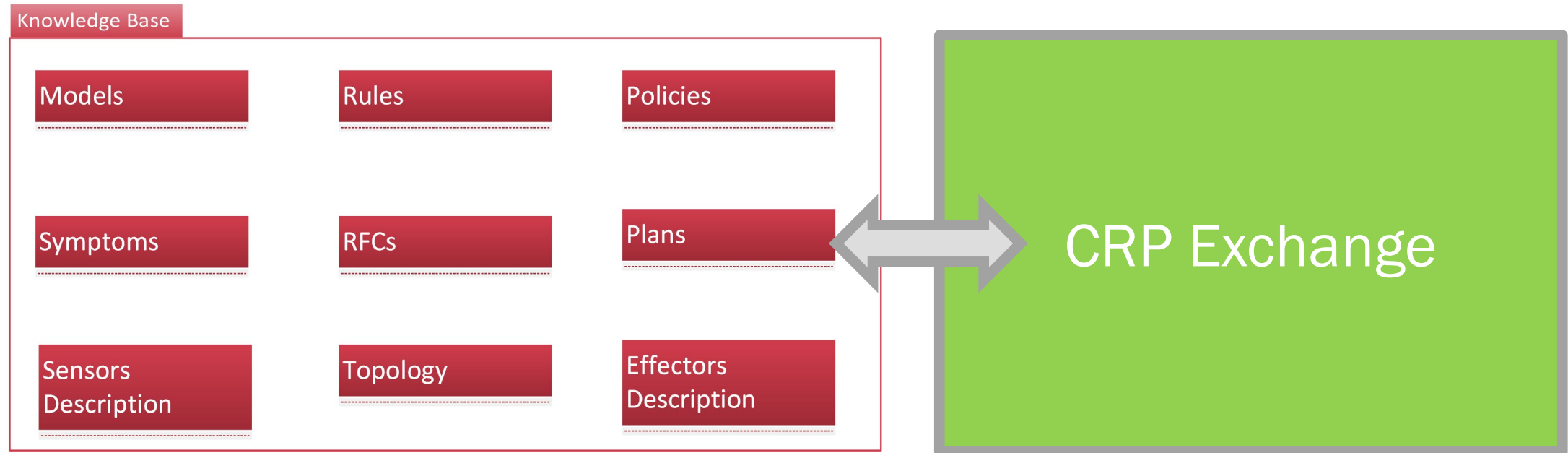
Themes emerge, are challenged, adopted and rejected

CRP MAS ARCHITECTURE



- How to integrate CRP concepts in the Frameself UML models?
- CRP extension to the (extended) MAPE-K model
- UML classes and methods required for CRP exchange
- Interaction model to update Knowledge Base based on CRP theme setting
- Application to operational model

MAPE-K CRP model as accelerator for Knowledge Creation



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Email: luis.correia@ciencias.ulisboa.pt

Marco A. Janssen
School of Sustainability /
School of Complex Adaptive Systems
Arizona State University
Phoenix, USA
Email: marco.janssen@asu.edu



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