



Integrating CP-Nets in Reactive BDI Agents

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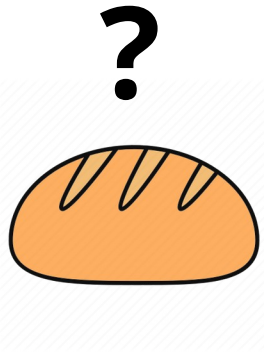
Outline

- Motivation
- BDI agents' procedural knowledge
- Explicit preferences language: CP-Nets
- Reactivity as plan selection without reflection

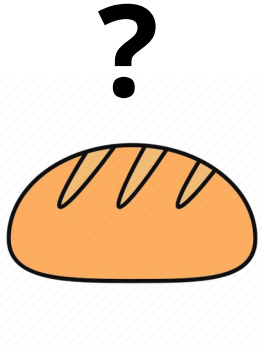
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Preferences affect choices

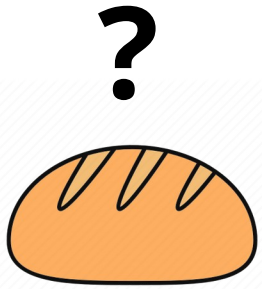


Preferences can be verbalized



Brown Bread > White Bread
Fresh > Stale

Preferences can be verbalized



**Do we
reflect on
them every
time?**

**Brown Bread > White Bread
Fresh > Stale**

Motivation

- BDI (*belief-desire-intention*) agents are a powerful ABM (*agent-based modeling*) tool
- Main BDI frameworks lack explicit preferences
 - ex. Jason (AgentSpeak), 2APL/3APL, GOAL, Jadex
- Questions:
 - *How to represent preferences?*
 - *How to act based on preferences?*
- Goal: **integrate preferences while keeping reactivity**

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BDI procedural knowledge

- Plans as **Goal-Plan rules**: *means for achieving a goal*
- Formulated as $\langle e, c, p \rangle$

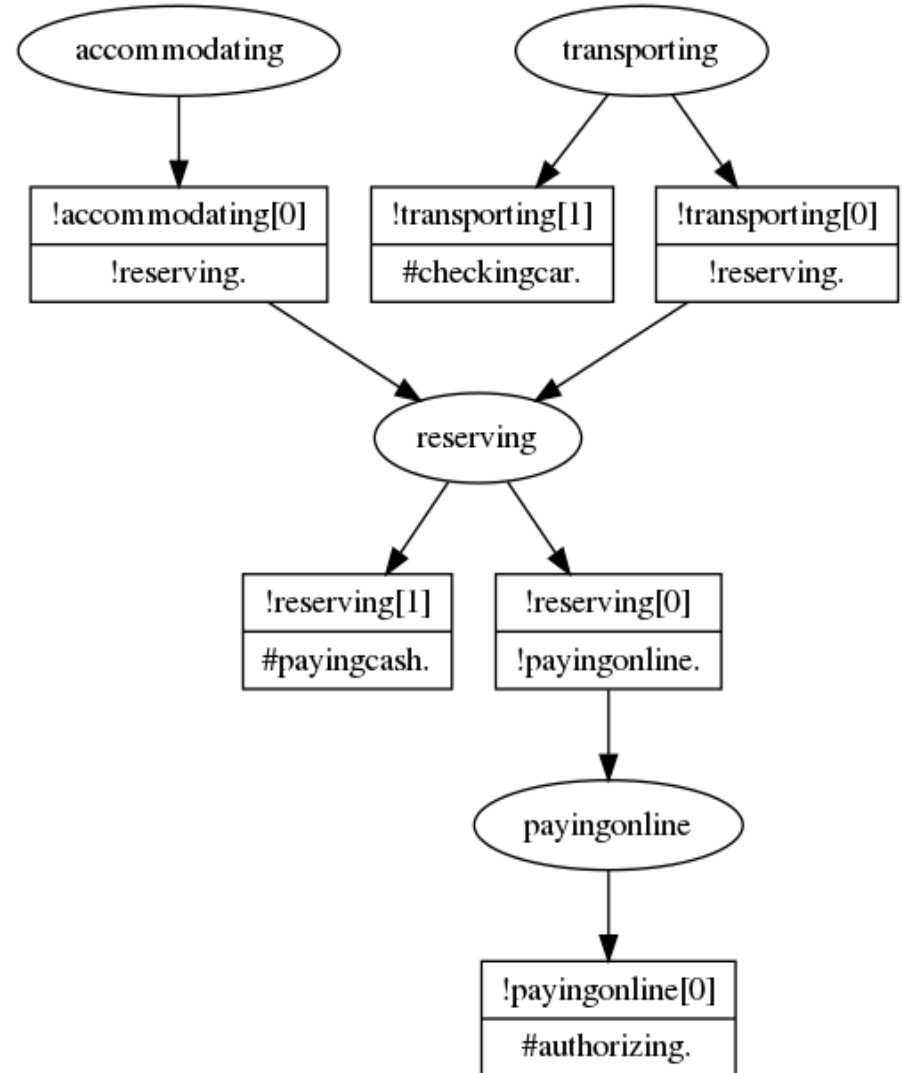
e: invocation event, goal

c: context condition

p: plan body, sequence of steps

```
+!transporting : money =>  
    !reserving.  
+!transporting : car =>  
    #checking_car.
```

```
+!transporting =>
  !reserving.
+!transporting =>
  #checking_car.
+!accommodating =>
  !reserving.
+!reserving =>
  !paying_online.
+!reserving =>
  #paying_cash.
+!paying_online =>
  #authorizing.
```



Applicability vs Preferability

- **Applicability:** *Which plan is applicable?*
- **Preferability:** *Which plan is preferred?*

- Current BDI frameworks
 - only express applicability
 - preference is implicit and static
 - through sequential ordering
 - resides in the designer's mind

```
+!transporting : money =>  
    !reserving.  
+!transporting : car =>  
    #checking_car.
```

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CP-nets

- Compact representation language [Boutilier2004]:
 - conditional preferences
 - based on "all else being equal" (ceteris paribus) assumption

"I prefer to fly rather than to drive" + all else being equal

*"if I'm flying I prefer night time, but
if I'm driving I prefer day time"* + all else being equal

conditioning preferences

CP-nets specification

```
not !transporting > !transporting : true.  
not !reserving > !reserving : !transporting .  
!reserving > not !reserving : not !transporting .  
!accommodating > not !accommodating : !reserving.  
not !accommodating > !accommodating : not !reserving.  
!paying_online > not !paying_online : !transporting.  
not !paying_online > !paying_online : not !transporting.
```

 (potentially) strict ordering between outcomes

!travelling, !reserving,
not !accommodating, !paying online > !travelling, !reserving,
not !accommodating, not !paying online

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Reflection vs Reaction

- *What do we mean by reflection and reaction?*
- Reflection as ***problem-solving***
 - In **cognitive terms**: Looking inside one's own mind (**introspection**) and adapt own's behaviour to achieve the best possible results amongst the available choices (**adaptation**)
 - In **computational terms**: *introspection* of the program at **run-time** and **online behavioural/structural adaptation** of the program to obtain certain results

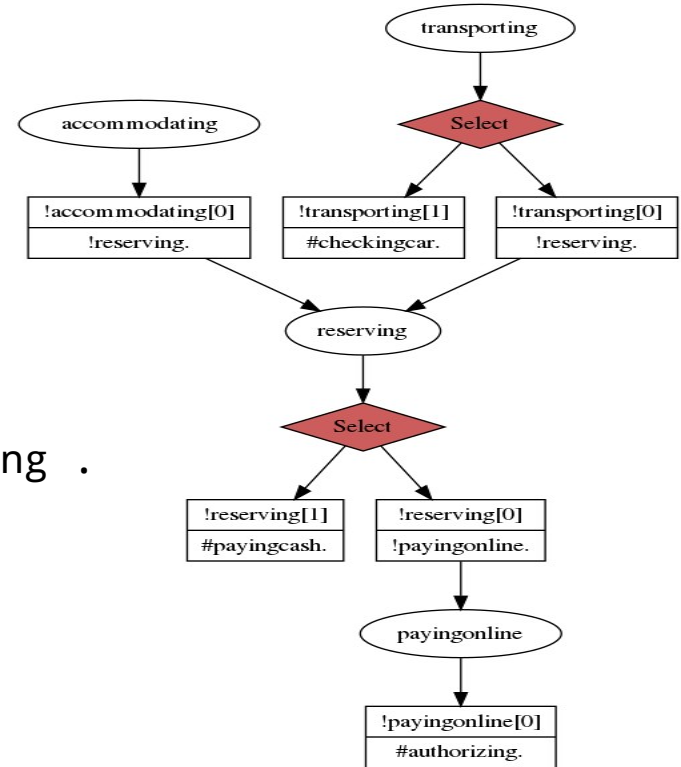
Reflection: preferences as a *rationale*

not !transporting > !transporting : true.
not !reserving > !reserving : !transporting .
!reserving > not !reserving : not !transporting .
!accommodating > not !accommodating : !reserving.
not !accommodating > !accommodating : not !reserving.
!paying_online > not !paying_online : !transporting .
not !paying_online > !paying_online : not !transporting .

At run-time



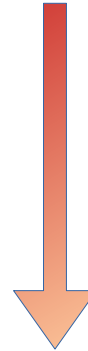
stop and reflect by means of preferences at every <Select>



What is the best solution amongst the available ones?

Reactive choices for plan selection

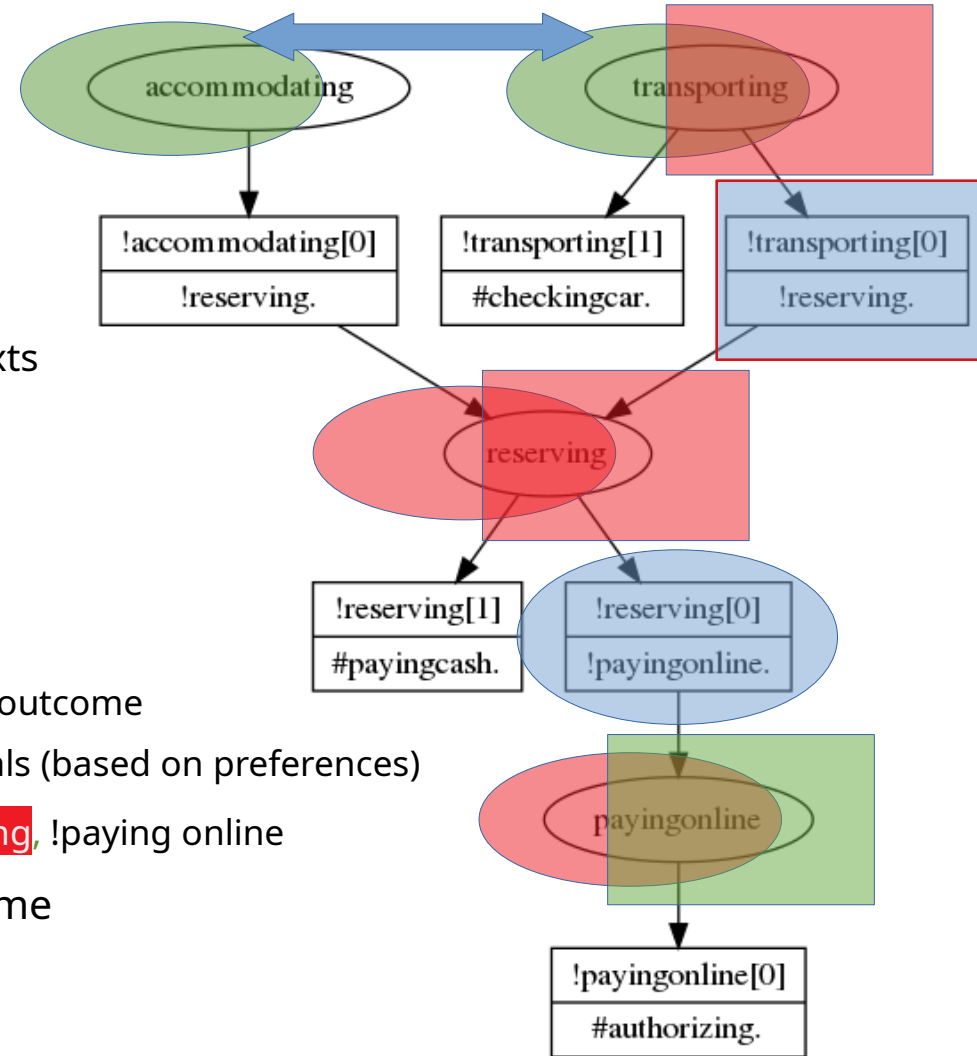
- Selection paths are decided *off-line*
 - requires known preferability between choices
 - preferability of choices should be computed based on explicit preferences



```
+!transporting : money =>  
    !reserving.  
+!transporting : car =>  
    #checking_car.
```

Ordering algorithm

- For each plan g_i
 - Find all **certain** and **possible** past and future contexts
 - Possible past contexts become conditions $C(g_i)$
 - For each condition, $c \in C(g_i)$
 - Find the best possible outcome $o(c, g_i)$
 - Add adoption all goals that are members of c
 - Add adoption of certain past and future goals to the outcome
 - Add most optimistic state of the uncertain future goals (based on preferences)
- e.g. !reserving[0]: !travelling, !reserving, not !accommodating, !paying online
- Sort plans from best to worst based on their outcome



Sample results

Non-Prioritized procedural knowledge

```
+!transporting => !reserving.  
+!transporting => #checking_car.  
+!reserving => !paying_online.  
+!reserving => #paying_cash.
```

CP-net preferences

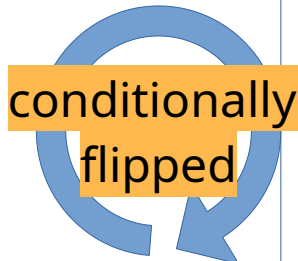
```
not !transporting > !transporting : true.  
not !reserving > !reserving : !transporting.  
...
```

Prioritized procedural knowledge

(~ AgentSpeak/Lightjason)



```
+!transporting <=  
#checkingcar.  
+!transporting <=  
!reserving.
```



```
+!reserving :  
!trans. & not !accommodating  
  <= !paying_online.  
  <= #paying_cash.  
  
+!reserving :  
(not !trans. & !accommodating) |  
(not !trans. & not !accommodating)  
  <= #paying_cash.  
  <= !paying_online.
```

Future directions

- Going beyond ***procedural, propositional*** preferences
 - **declarative** (achievement) and maintenance goals
 - *first order logic* (FOL) specifications
- Going beyond ***plan selection***
 - Triggering event selection
 - Intention selection

Thank you!

Questions?