



**Multi Agent & Cooperative  
Robotics Laboratory**

# **Exploiting Reusable Organizations to Reduce Complexity in Multiagent System Design**

**Walamitien H. Oyen**

Scott A. DeLoach

Gurdip Singh

Kansas State University

<http://macr.cis.ksu.edu/>

# Organization-based Multiagent Systems (OMAS)

- Design of MAS is complex and all possible configuration cannot be defined at design time
- OMAS have been viewed as an effective paradigm for addressing the design challenges of large and complex MAS
- Organizational perspective is the main abstraction
  - “ clear separation between agents and system
- Development of OMAS
  - “ several methodologies have been proposed: GAIA, TROPOS, OMACS, AGRõ

## Current Problems with OMAS

- Decomposition is often suggested, but no rigorous process or guidance to recombine sub-organizations
- Designers generally handle complexity of large organizations based on intuition and experience, leading to ad-hoc designs that are difficult to maintain
- We need to provide an effective and systematic design for such systems

## Contributions

- We propose the use of reusable multiagent organizations which provide services at the organization level
- We rigorously specify the key concepts that allow the design of reusable OMAS
- We formally define the composition process through which reusable *OMAS components* can be composed to build larger organizations.

# Organization Model

- Organization Model for Adaptive Computational Systems (OMACS)
  - “ Metamodel for agent organizations
  - “ Structure allows multiagent teams to autonomously reconfigure at runtime
- An organization is comprised of:
  - “ a set of **goals** that the organization needs to accomplish
  - “ a set of **roles** that must be played to achieve the goals
  - “ a set of **capabilities** required to play the roles
  - “ a set of **agents** who are assigned to roles in order to achieve organizational goals

# Organization Model

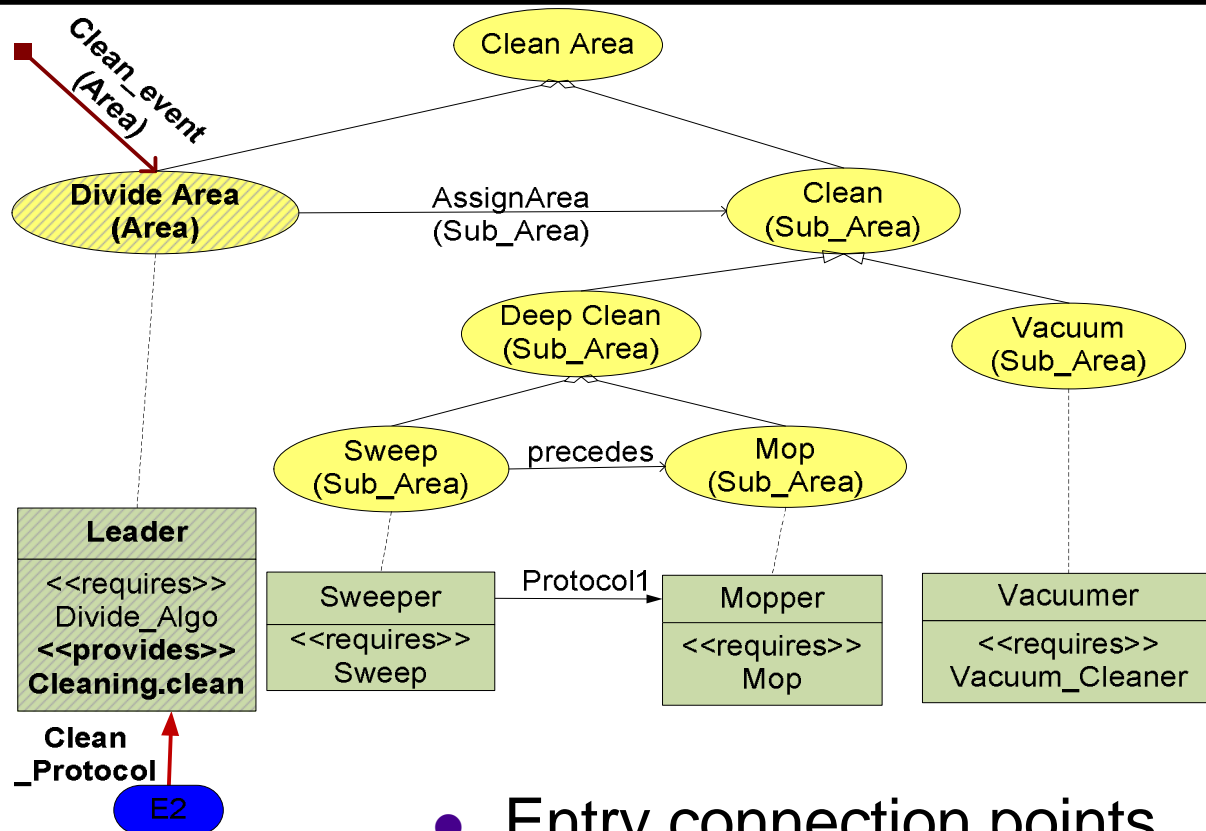
- Two main models to represent an organization:
  - “ **Goal Model:** Goal tree capturing AND and OR decompositions of organizational goals
  - “ **Role Model:** Graph of roles connected by protocols

## Example: Cleaning Service

- XML service specification

```
<service name= Cleaning>
  <operation name= clean>
    <connector>
      <protocol>clean_protocol</protocol>
      <event>clean_event(area) </event>
    </connector>
    <conditions>
      <pre> The area is accessible </pre>
      <post> The area has been cleaned </post>
    </conditions>
  </operation>
</service>
```

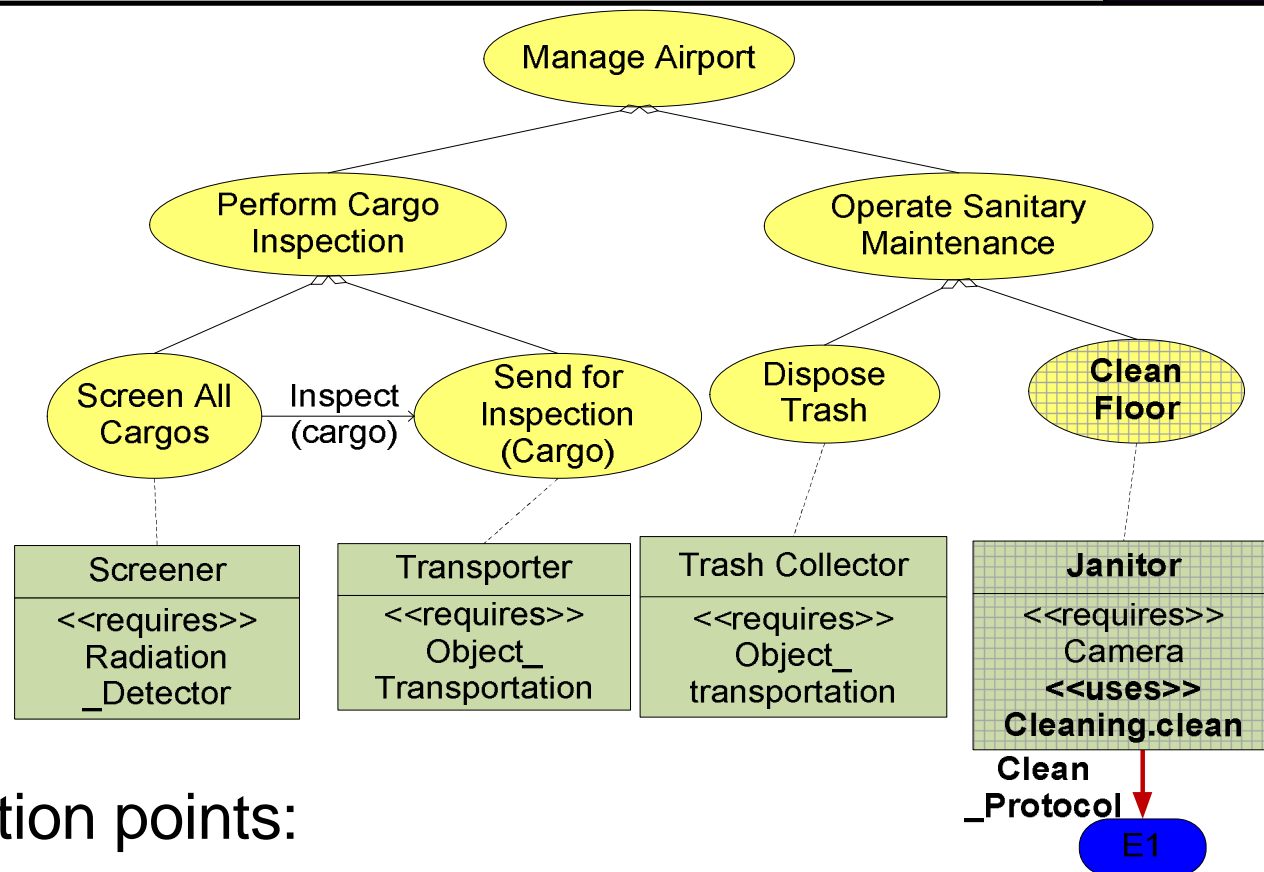
# Example: Service Provider



- Entry connection points
  - “ Entry Goal: used to initiate the operation
  - “ Entry Role: used to interact with the service

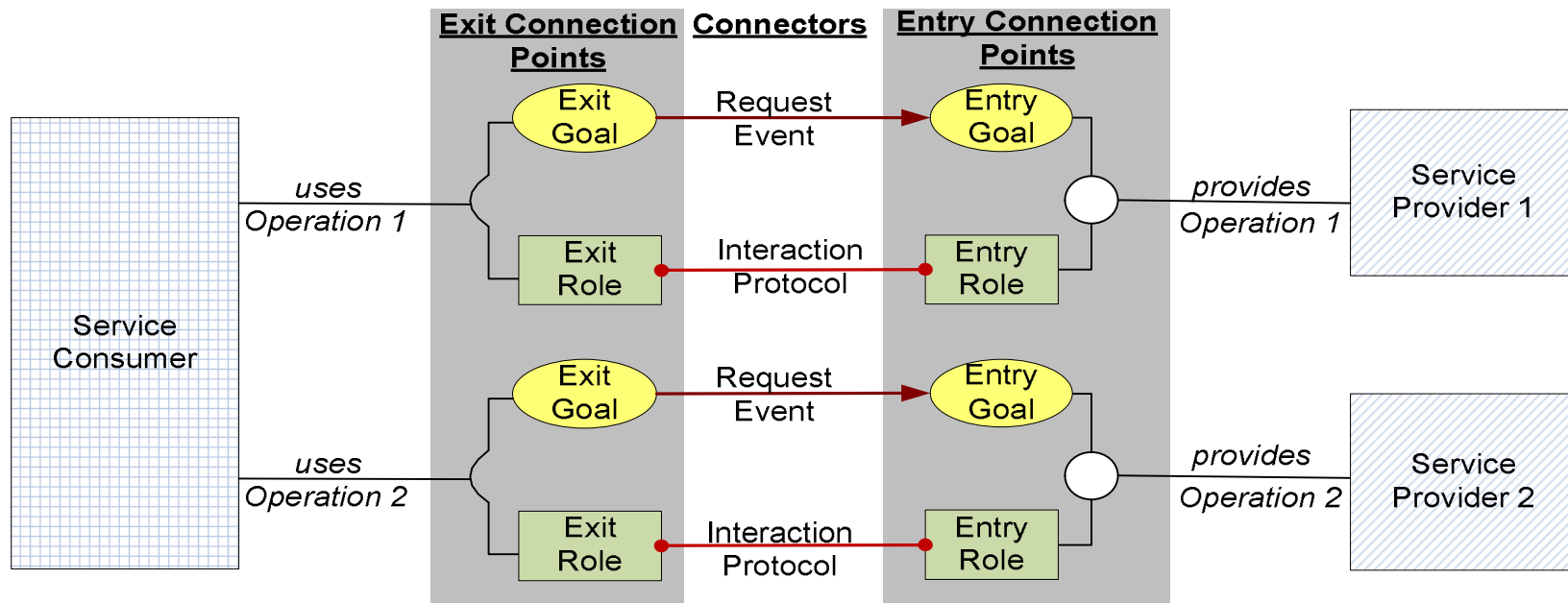


# Example: Service Consumer



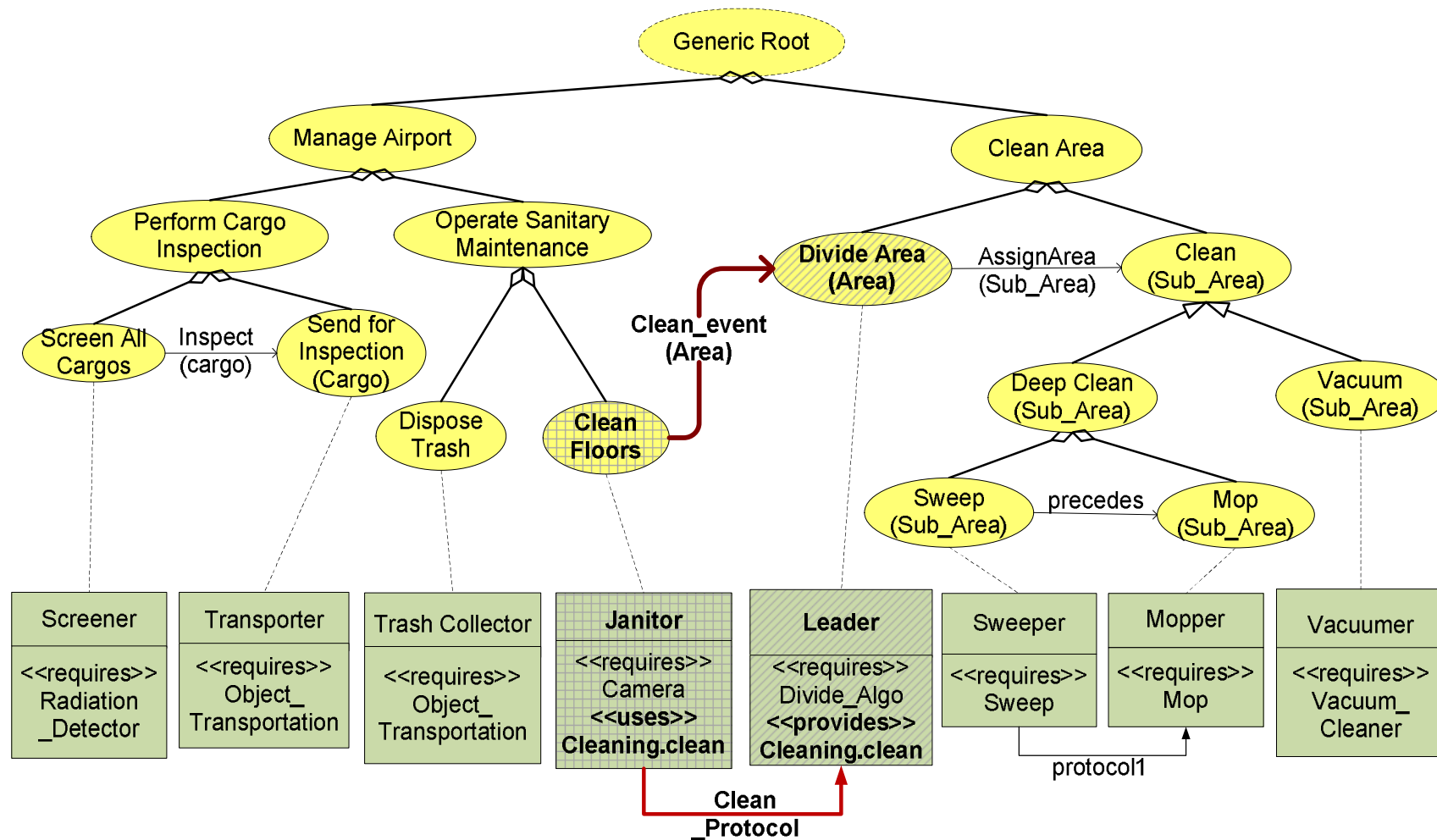
- Exit connection points:
  - Exit Goal: goal from which the event is generated
  - Exit Role: Role that requires the operation.

# Composition Process



- Consumer organizations can **invoke the operation via the request event**
- Consumer and Provider organizations can **interact via the interaction protocol.**

# Example: Composite Organization



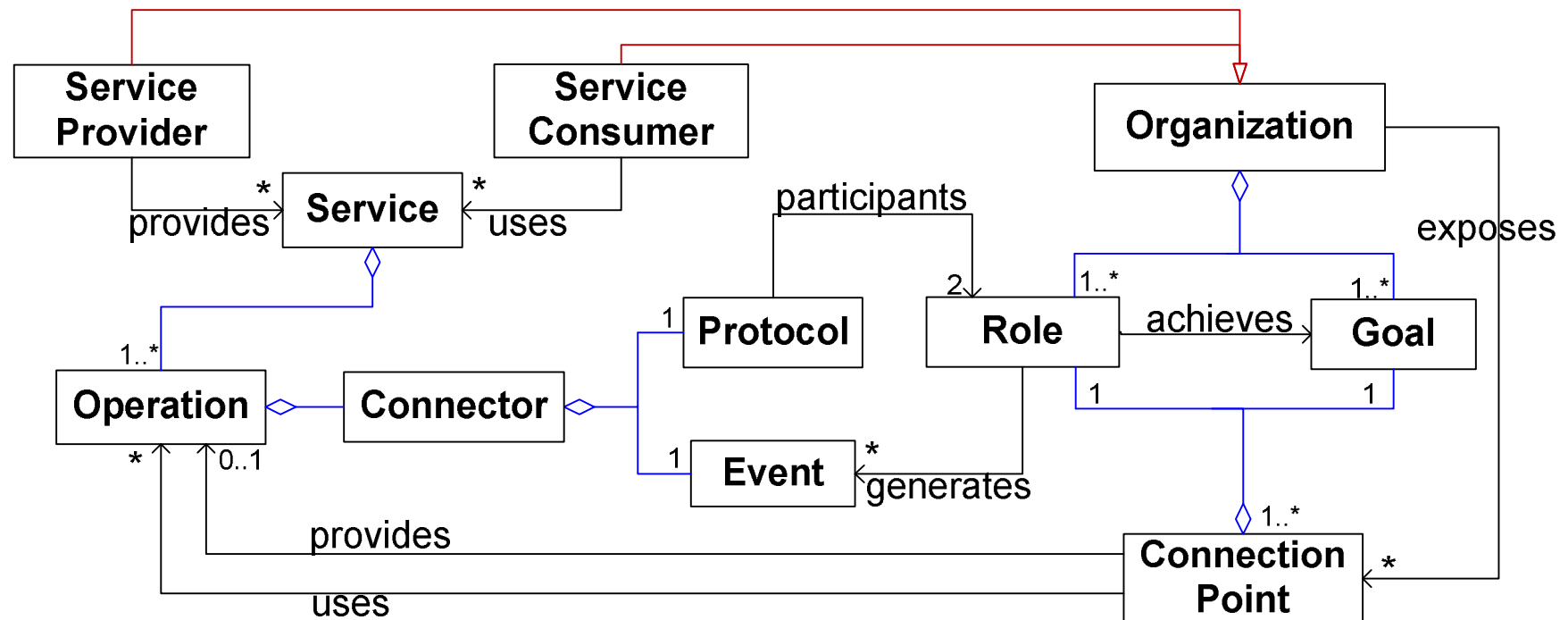
## Conclusion

- Our approach facilitates the development of complex OMAS by developing reusable organizations
- We describe how to design such organizations so that they expose the appropriate interfaces
- Our composition process merges compatible multiagent organizations into a single organization
- Future work: Methodological support
  - ” AgentTool III (<http://agenttool.cis.ksu.edu/>)
  - ” Organization-based Multiagent Systems Engineering methodology (<http://macr.cis.ksu.edu/O-MaSE>)



**THANK YOU!**

# Organizational Service Metamodel



# Service

- A *service* is a logical entity that represents a coarse-grained multiagent functionality.  
    “ XML-based specification contains a *description* of what the service proposes and a specification of each operation provided.

## Operations and Connectors

- An *operation* as a set of application-specific organizational goals that an organization needs to achieve in order to reach a desired state
- A connector is represented by an  $\langle \text{event}, \text{protocol} \rangle$  pair.
- Connectors provide the *glue* that binds consumers and providers together



## Connection Points

- A *connection point* is composed of a goal-role pair
- Entry connection points:
  - “ Entry Goal: used to initiate the operation
  - “ Entry Role: used to interact with the service
- Exit connection points:
  - “ Exit Goal: goal from which the event is generated
  - “ Exit Role: Role that requires the operation.

## Service Providers / Consumers

- autonomous multiagent organizations that **provide** or **use** services
- Composition of compatible components results in a valid composite organization