

Multiagent Systems: A distributed, bottomup approach to solving complex problems

Leen-Kiat Soh
Computer Science & Engineering
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, NE 68588-0115

lksoh@cse.unl.edu http://www.cse.unl.edu/agents January 7, 2013

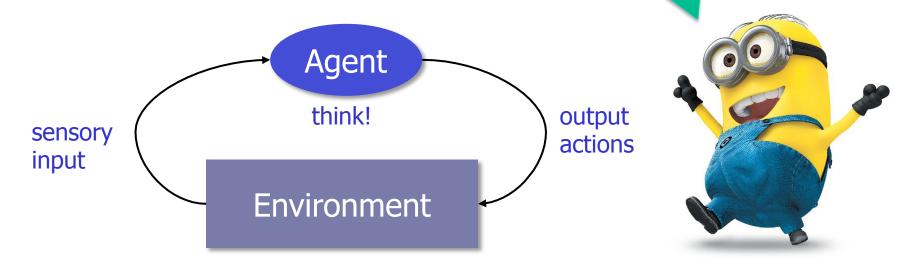
A couple of episodes ... from Seinfeld

- http://www.youtube.com/watch? v=e64nHicE1bY&feature=related
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vZwnSrAvfrI
 - 0:18 0:54

Agents

- What is an agent?
 - An agent is an entity that takes sensory input from its environment, makes autonomous decisions, and carries out actions that affect the environment
 - A thermostat is an agent
 - A calculator is not an agent

I think, therefore I am!



Intelligent Agents

- An intelligent agent is one that is capable of
 - flexible autonomous actions in order to meet its design objectives, where flexibility means:
 - Reactivity, Pro-activeness, and Social Ability
 - machine learning:

The acquisition of new knowledge and motor and cognitive skills and the incorporation of the acquired knowledge and skills in future system activities, provided that this acquisition and incorporation is conducted by the system itself and leads to an Am I flexible?

Is performance.

Oo I learn?



Complex Problems

- Inaccessible vs. accessible
 - Incomplete vs. complete data
- Deterministic vs. non-deterministic
 - Certainty vs. uncertainty
- Episodic vs. non-episodic
 - Each episode is independent of other
- Static vs. dynamic
 - Remain unchanged except by the performance of actions by the agent?
- Discrete vs. continuous
 - "Chess game" vs. "taxi driving"

There are too many scenarios to consider and some I don't even have a clue!

Why Agents?

- An agent-based solution is suitable if the problem is complex
- In other words, agents are used when you need to build a system that is adaptive to an uncertain, dynamic, and at times unexpected environment
 - So you can make full use of the autonomous property of an agent

Hmm ... Why do we hire an agent?



Multiagent Systems

- A multiagent system is a system where multiple agents perform a task better when working together
 - Interaction (communication)
 - Coordination and Collaboration (even via competition!)
 - Distribution of control and responsibilities
 - Customization, robustness, scalability
- Example: A group of basketball players who do not observe or communicate with each other is not a team—simply a group of individual agents.

To solve complex problems ...

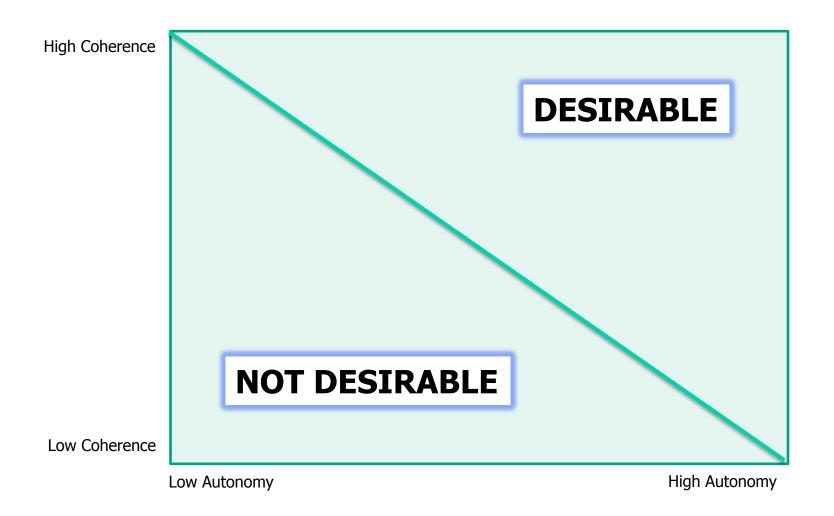
- Individual agents make local decisions with high autonomy to guarantee efficient solutions
 - Less reliant on other agents and no explicit global control
 - BUT: May lead to unexpected, "chaotic" results due to lack of coordination
- A multiagent system strives for global coherence to guarantee effective solutions
 - How well a system behave as a unit

– BUT: top-dow

You do what I tell you to do!



Local Decisions vs. Global Coherence



My research ...

- Computer-supported collaborative learning agents collaborate on behalf of students
- Smart grids agents for power consumers
- Ad hoc team formation agents forming teams in disaster emergency response
- Sensing and fusion agents manage data and information
- Intelligent user interfaces agents model users, customize services to support team formation and goal accomplishment

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Credit and References

Minion Pictures

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