

# **Behavioural State Machines**

## Framework for programming cognitive agents

Peter Novák

Clausthal University of Technology, Germany

Thursday, February 19, 2009 ATG@ČVUT



# Motivation & domain frame

## Embodied cognitive/knowledge intensive agent

generates and maintains a model of its environment and uses it as a basis for deciding about its future actions.

environment: rich, unstructured, dynamic, noisy

mental attitudes: beliefs, desires, plans, obligations, norms, etc.

knowledge: different KR techniques are suitable for different tasks

#### Problem statement

- 1 How to program cognitive agents?
  - reactiveness vs. deliberation & heterogeneous KRR
  - → practical framework
- 2 How to use such a framework? Pragmatics?
  - set of sound methodological guidelines, design phase support



# Agenda

- Motivation
- Behavioural State Machines/Jazzyk
- Code patterns for agent programming
- Case studies
- Summary & conclusion



## **Behavioural State Machines**

Different programming languages are suitable for different knowledge representation tasks.



Heterogeneous knowledge bases!

Focus on encoding agent's behaviours.

#### **Behavioural State Machines**

A programming framework with clear separation between knowledge representation and agent's behaviours.

#### **BSM** framework provides:

- clear semantics: Gurevich's Abstract State Machines
- modularity: KR, source code
- easy integration with external/legacy systems



# lazzyk BSM agent: $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n, \mathcal{P})$

## KR module $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{U})$

- $\blacksquare$  S a set of states
- $\blacksquare$   $\mathcal{L}$  a KR language,
- $\blacksquare \mathcal{Q}$  a set of query operators  $\models: \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{L} \to \{\top, \bot\}$ ,
- $\mathcal{U}$  set of update operators  $\oplus : \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{L} \to \mathcal{S}$ .

→ appeared @ ProMAS'08



# lazzyk BSM agent: $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n, \mathcal{P})$

# KR module $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{U})$

- $\blacksquare$  S a set of states
- $\blacksquare$   $\mathcal{L}$  a KR language,
- $\blacksquare \mathcal{Q}$  a set of query operators  $\models: \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{L} \to \{\top, \bot\}$ ,
- $\mathcal{U}$  set of update operators  $\oplus : \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{L} \to \mathcal{S}$ .

#### mental state transformer $\tau$ : $\models_i \varphi \longrightarrow \oplus_i \psi$

→ appeared @ ProMAS'08



# Jazzyk BSM agent: $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n, \mathcal{P})$

## KR module $\mathcal{M} = (\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{U})$

- $\blacksquare$  S a set of states
- $\blacksquare$   $\mathcal{L}$  a KR language,
- lacksquare  $\mathcal{Q}$  a set of query operators  $\models: \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{L} \to \{\top, \bot\}$ ,
- $\mathcal{U}$  set of update operators  $\oplus : \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{L} \to \mathcal{S}$ .

#### mental state transformer $\tau$ : $\models_i \varphi \longrightarrow \oplus_i \psi$

```
when \operatorname{query}_i \operatorname{module}_i \ [\{\ \varphi\ \}] \ \operatorname{then} \ \operatorname{update}_j \ \operatorname{module}_j \ [\{\ \psi\ \}] when \operatorname{query}_i \ \operatorname{module}_i \ [\{...\}] \ \operatorname{and} \ \operatorname{query}_j \ \operatorname{module}_j \ [\{...\}] \ \operatorname{then} \ \{ .... \} \ | \ \operatorname{update}_l \ \operatorname{module}_l \ [\{...\}]
```

## Jazzyk - the BSM language

→ appeared @ ProMAS'08



# Semantics: $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n, \mathcal{P})$

labeled transition system over states  $\sigma = \langle \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n \rangle$ induced by updates  $\oplus \psi$  $yields(\tau, \sigma, \rho)$ 

$$\frac{yields(\tau_1, \sigma, \rho_1), yields(\tau_2, \sigma, \rho_2)}{yields(\tau_1; \tau_2, \sigma, \rho_1) \ yields(\tau_1; \tau_2, \sigma, \rho_2)}$$



# Semantics: $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n, \mathcal{P})$

labeled transition system over states  $\sigma = \langle \sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n \rangle$ induced by updates  $\oplus \psi$ 

$$yields(\tau, \sigma, \rho)$$

$$\frac{\top}{yields(\mathbf{skip},\sigma,\mathbf{skip})} \quad \frac{\top}{yields(\mathbf{update}_{\oplus_i} \ \mathbf{module}_i \ \psi,\sigma,\oplus_i \psi)} \quad \frac{yields(\tau,\sigma,\rho)}{yields(\{\tau\},\sigma,\rho)}$$

$$\frac{\mathit{yields}(\tau,\sigma,\rho),\sigma {\models_i} \phi}{\mathit{yields}(\mathsf{when}\,\mathsf{query}_{\models_i}\,\mathsf{module}_i\,\phi\,\mathsf{then}\,\tau,\sigma,\rho)} \qquad \frac{\mathit{yields}(\tau,\sigma,\rho),\sigma {\not\models_i} \phi}{\mathit{yields}(...,\sigma,\mathsf{skip})}$$

$$\frac{yields(\tau_1, \sigma, \rho_1), yields(\tau_2, \sigma, \rho_2)}{yields(\tau_1; \tau_2, \sigma, \rho_1) \ yields(\tau_1; \tau_2, \sigma, \rho_2)}$$

$$\frac{yields(\tau_1, \sigma, \rho_1), yields(\tau_2, \sigma \bigoplus \rho_1, \rho_2)}{yields(\tau_1, \tau_2, \sigma, \rho_1 \bullet \rho_2)}$$



## Semantics cont.

## computation step

 $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n, \mathcal{P})$  induces a transition  $\sigma \to \sigma'$  iff  $\sigma' = \sigma \bigoplus \rho$ and the program  $\mathcal{P}$  yields  $\rho$  in  $\sigma$ , i.e.  $\exists \theta : yields(\mathcal{P}, \sigma, \rho)$ .



## Semantics cont.

## computation step

 $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{M}_1, \dots, \mathcal{M}_n, \mathcal{P})$  induces a transition  $\sigma \to \sigma'$  iff  $\sigma' = \sigma \bigoplus \rho$  and the program  $\mathcal{P}$  yields  $\rho$  in  $\sigma$ , i.e.  $\exists \theta : yields(\mathcal{P}, \sigma, \rho)$ .

## Jazzyk BSM semantics (operational view)

A sequence  $\sigma_1, \ldots, \sigma_i, \ldots$ , s.t.  $\sigma_i \to \sigma_{i+1}$ , is a trace of BSM. An agent system (BSM), is characterized by a set of all traces.

### Jazzyk BSM semantics (denotational view)

 $\tau \leadsto \mathfrak{f}_{\tau} : \sigma \mapsto \{\rho | yields(\tau, \sigma, \rho)\}$ : a specification of *enabled* updates



→ appeared @ AAMAS'06, ProMAS'07, AITA'08, ProMAS'08



```
/* When the searched item is found, pick it */
when desires<sub>C</sub> [{ task(pick(X)) }] then {
     /* PICK */
     when believes [{ see(X) }] then {
          when believes<sub>R</sub> [{ dir(X,'ahead'), dist(X,Dist) }] then act_{\mathcal{E}} [{ move forward Dist }];
          when believes \mathcal{B} [{ dir(X, Angle) }] then act \mathcal{E} [{ turn Angle }]
     } . . . ;
/* Goal adoption */
when believes \mathcal{B} [{needs(X)}] then add \mathcal{G} [{task(pick(X))}];
/* Drop the goal */
when desires<sub>G</sub> [{ task(pick(X)) }] and believes<sub>B</sub> [{holds(X)}] then remove<sub>G</sub> [{task(pick(X))}];
/* When endangered, run away */
when desires<sub>G</sub> [{ maintain(safety) }] and believes<sub>B</sub> [{ threatened }] then {
     /* RUN AWAY */
     when believes [ { random(Angle) }] then {
          act<sub>E</sub> [{ turn Angle }],
          act<sub>E</sub> [{ move forward 10 }]
     }:
```

```
/* When the searched item is found, pick it */
ACHIEVE('task(pick(X))', 'needs(X)', 'holds(X)', PICK)
/* When endangered, run away */
MAINTAIN('maintain(safety)', 'threatened', RUN_AWAY)
```



# Problem: pragmatics of programming with BSM

BSM → **generic** programming language for cognitive agents

specification  $\phi \leadsto \operatorname{program} \mathcal{P}$ 



Support of design process by code templates/idioms/design patterns...



# Logic for BSM

→ (Novák, Jamroga @ AAMAS'09)

#### DCTL\*=DL+CTL\*

LTL⊂DCTL\*

A hybrid of *Dynamic Logic* and *Temporal Logic CTL\**:

$$([\tau_1] \diamondsuit \varphi_1) \ \mathcal{C} \ [\tau_2] \Box (\varphi_2 \lor \varphi_3)$$

### **Program annotation**

→ aggregation!

Annotation function  $\mathfrak{A}: (\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{A}) \cup \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{A})) \to LTL$ 

 $\mathfrak{A}(\oplus_{\mathcal{B}} see(friend)) = \bigcirc happy \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad [\oplus_{\mathcal{B}} see(friend)] \bigcirc happy$ 

$$\phi \in LTL \leftarrow \stackrel{\phi \leftarrow [\mathcal{P}^*]\mathfrak{A}(\mathcal{P})}{\longleftarrow} - [\mathcal{P}]\mathfrak{A}(\mathcal{P}) \in DCTL^*$$
 $[\mathcal{P}]$  characterization



# Logic for BSM

→ (Novák, Jamroga @ AAMAS'09)

#### DCTL\*=DL+CTL\*

LTLCDCTL\*

A hybrid of *Dynamic Logic* and *Temporal Logic CTL\**:

$$([\tau_1] \diamondsuit \varphi_1) \ \mathcal{C} \ [\tau_2] \square (\varphi_2 \lor \varphi_3)$$

## **Program annotations**

→ aggregation!

Annotation function  $\mathfrak{A}: (\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{A}) \cup \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{A})) \to \mathit{LTL}$ 

$$\mathfrak{A}(\oplus_{\mathcal{B}} see(friend)) = \bigcirc happy \quad \leadsto \quad [\oplus_{\mathcal{B}} see(friend)] \bigcirc happy$$

$$\phi \in LTL \leftarrow \stackrel{\phi \overset{?}{\longleftarrow} [\mathcal{P}^*]\mathfrak{A}(\mathcal{P})}{\longleftarrow} - [\mathcal{P}]\mathfrak{A}(\mathcal{P}) \in DCTL^*$$
 refinement  $[?]\phi$   $[\mathcal{P}]$ ? characterization



# Logic for BSM

→ (Novák, Jamroga @ AAMAS'09)

#### DCTL\*=DL+CTL\*

LTL⊂DCTL\*

A hybrid of *Dynamic Logic* and *Temporal Logic CTL\**:

$$([\tau_1] \diamondsuit \varphi_1) \ \mathcal{C} \ [\tau_2] \Box (\varphi_2 \lor \varphi_3)$$

## **Program annotations**

→ aggregation!

Annotation function  $\mathfrak{A}: (\mathcal{Q}(\mathcal{A}) \cup \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{A})) \to LTL$ 

$$\mathfrak{A}(\oplus_{\mathcal{B}} see(friend)) = \bigcirc happy \quad \leadsto \quad [\oplus_{\mathcal{B}} see(friend)] \bigcirc happy$$

$$\phi \in LTL \leftarrow \stackrel{\phi \stackrel{?}{\longleftarrow} [\mathcal{P}^*]\mathfrak{A}(\mathcal{P})}{\longleftarrow} - [\mathcal{P}]\mathfrak{A}(\mathcal{P}) \in DCTL^*$$
 refinement 
$$[?]\phi \qquad \qquad [\mathcal{P}]? \text{ characterization}$$



## Behavioural design patterns: decomposition

## Example (gradual refinement)

- $1 S_1 \equiv \varphi$
- 2  $S_2 \equiv \phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \vee \phi_3$  and  $\phi_1 \wedge \phi_2 \vee \phi_3 \Rightarrow \varphi$
- 3  $S_3 \equiv [ACHIEVE(\tau_1)]\phi_1 \wedge \ldots \vee [MAINTAIN(\tau_3)]\phi_3$
- 4 ...
- 5  $S_5 \equiv [\mathcal{P}](\phi_1 \wedge \ldots \vee \phi_3)$  and  $\mathcal{P} \leftrightarrow \pi_1, \ldots, \pi_3$

$$S_5 \Rightarrow S_4 \Rightarrow S_3 \Rightarrow S_2 \Rightarrow S_1 \equiv \varphi$$



# Agent system architecture (BDI instance)

We assume BDI-like agent architecture:  $\mathcal{B}$ ,  $\mathcal{G}$ ,  $\mathcal{E}$  with  $\models_i, \oplus_i, \ominus_i$ .

## robot in 3D environment: search/pick/deliver/escape

#### Structure:

 $\mathcal{B}$ : belief base in Prolog-like language ( $\models_{\mathcal{B}}, \oplus_{\mathcal{B}}, \ominus_{\mathcal{B}}$ )

 $\mathcal{G}$ : goal base in Prolog as well ( $\models_{\mathcal{G}}, \oplus_{\mathcal{G}}, \ominus_{\mathcal{G}}$ )

 $\mathcal{E}$ : interface to environment - body ( $\models_{\mathcal{E}}, \oplus_{\mathcal{E}}, \ominus_{\mathcal{E}}$ )

#### **Behaviours:**

FIND:  $[FIND]\mathfrak{A}(FIND) \Rightarrow [FIND^*] \diamondsuit holds(item42)$ 

RUN\_AWAY:  $[RUN_AWAY] \mathfrak{A}(RUN_AWAY) \Rightarrow [RUN_AWAY^*] \diamond safe$ 



# BSM design patterns: TRIGGER

$$[\tau]\mathfrak{A}(\tau)\Rightarrow (\mathfrak{A}(\models_{\mathcal{G}}\varphi_{\mathbf{G}})\rightarrow [\mathsf{TRIGGER}(\varphi_{\mathbf{G}},\tau)^*]\Diamond \mathfrak{A}(\tau))$$

## running example (cont.)

TRIGGER(has(item42), FIND)

TRIGGER(keep\_safe, RUN\_AWAY)



# BSM design patterns: ADOPT/DROP

```
define ADOPT(\varphi_{\mathbf{G}}, \psi_{\oplus}) when \models_{\mathcal{B}} \psi_{\oplus} and not \models_{\mathcal{G}} \varphi_{\mathbf{G}} then \oplus_{\mathcal{G}} \varphi_{\mathbf{G}} end define DROP(\varphi_{\mathbf{G}}, \psi_{\ominus}) when \models_{\mathcal{B}} \psi_{\ominus} and \models_{\mathcal{G}} \varphi_{\mathbf{G}} then \ominus_{\mathcal{G}} \varphi_{\mathbf{G}} end
```

$$\mathfrak{A}(\models_{\mathcal{B}}\psi_{\oplus}) \to [\mathsf{ADOPT}(\varphi_{\mathbf{G}},\psi_{\oplus})^*] \diamondsuit \mathfrak{A}(\models_{\mathcal{G}}\psi_{\mathbf{G}})$$
$$\mathfrak{A}(\models_{\mathcal{B}}\psi_{\ominus}) \to [\mathsf{DROP}(\varphi_{\mathbf{G}},\psi_{\ominus})^*] \diamondsuit \neg \mathfrak{A}(\models_{\mathcal{G}}\psi_{\mathbf{G}})$$

## running example cont.

```
ADOPT(has(item42), needs(item42))
DROP(has(item42), \neg needs(item42) \lor \neg exists(item42))
```



# BSM design patterns: ACHIEVE

```
\begin{split} & \text{define ACHIEVE}(\varphi_{\mathbf{G}}, \varphi_{\mathbf{B}}, \psi_{\oplus}, \psi_{\ominus}, \tau) \\ & \text{TRIGGER}(\varphi_{\mathbf{G}}, \tau) \,; \\ & \text{ADOPT}(\varphi_{\mathbf{G}}, \psi_{\oplus}) \,; \\ & \text{DROP}(\varphi_{\mathbf{G}}, \varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) \,; \\ & \text{DROP}(\varphi_{\mathbf{G}}, \psi_{\ominus}) \\ & \text{end} \\ & \qquad \qquad ([\tau] \mathfrak{A}(\tau) \wedge [\tau^*] \diamondsuit \varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) \Rightarrow \\ & \qquad \qquad [\text{ACHIEVE}(\varphi_{\mathbf{G}}, \varphi_{\mathbf{B}}, \psi_{\oplus}, \psi_{\ominus}, \tau)^*] \mathfrak{A}(\models_{\mathcal{G}} \varphi_{\mathbf{G}}) \mathcal{U} \mathfrak{A}(\models_{\mathcal{B}} \varphi_{\mathbf{B}} \vee \models_{\mathcal{B}} \varphi_{\ominus}) \end{split}
```

## running example cont.

```
ACHIEVE(
```

```
has(item42),

holds(item42),

needs(item42),

\neg needs(item42) \lor \neg exists(item42),

FIND)
```



# BSM design patterns: MAINTAIN

```
define MAINTAIN(\varphi_{\mathbf{G}}, \varphi_{\mathbf{B}}, \tau) when not \models_{\mathcal{B}} \varphi_{\mathbf{B}} then TRIGGER(\varphi_{\mathbf{G}}, \tau); ADOPT(\varphi_{\mathbf{G}}, \top) end
```

$$([\tau]\mathfrak{A}(\tau) \wedge [\tau^*] \Diamond \mathfrak{A}(\models_{\mathcal{B}} \varphi_{\mathbf{B}})) \Rightarrow (\mathfrak{A}(\models_{\mathcal{G}} \varphi_{\mathbf{G}}) \to [\mathsf{MAINTAIN}(\varphi_{\mathbf{G}}, \varphi_{\mathbf{B}}\tau)^*] \Box (\neg \mathfrak{A}(\models_{\mathcal{B}} \varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) \to \Diamond \mathfrak{A}(\models_{\mathcal{B}} \varphi_{\mathbf{B}})))$$

### running example cont.

MAINTAIN(keep\_safe, safe, RUN\_AWAY)



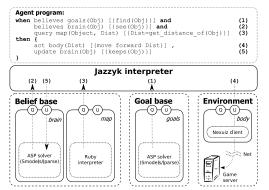
# Running example finish

```
Robot program
PERCEIVE,
 MAINTAIN(
   keep_safe,
   threatened,
   RUN AWAY);
 ACHIEVE(
   has(item 42),
   holds(item 42),
   needs(item 42),
   \neg needs(item42) \lor \neg exists(item42),
   FIND)
```



# Jazzbot: bot in a simulated 3D environment

- testbed for heterogeneous KRR in agent domain
- testbed for NMR/ASP/EKB apps in dynamic environment
- challenging, rich, dynamic environment



→ Novák @ ProMAS'08, detailed report under submission



## URBI-Bot: simulated e-Puck mobile robot

→ towards embodied cognitive robotics

## URBI

Simple event-based programming language

→ OS independent, easy integration, modular - components for robotic HW modules

#### **URBI-Bot (e-Puck robot)**

- similar architecture as Jazzbot, i.e. uses NMR/ASP
- code for the Webots simulator is directly transferable to the real robot



→ detailed report under submission



# Summary

## Original problem statement

- 1 How to program cognitive agents?
  - reactiveness vs. deliberation & heterogeneous KRR
- 2 How to use such a framework? Pragmatics?
  - set of sound methodological guidelines, design phase support

#### **Proposed solutions:**

- Behavioural State Machines/Jazzyk framework
- 2 BSM design patterns + informal BDI directed methodology

#### Not only theory, but also demonstrated functionality!

- robust & efficient action selection (BSM semantics)
- elaboration tolerant programming style (macros, patterns)
- horizontal & vertical modularity



# On-going & future research agenda

- 1 Efficient & robust action selection
  - model-checking of DCTL\* annotations
  - Probabilistic Behavioural State Machines (submitted)
  - extensive library of BSM design patterns
- 2 Towards open multi-agent systems
  - platform for open heterogeneous MASs (position paper)
  - using SRI's OAA as a MAS communication middleware (Agent Contest 2009)
- 3 Exploiting limits of BSM
  - non-player characters for computer games
  - entertainment robotics: Rovio, Nao (URBI)









# Thank you for your attention...

http://jazzyk.sourceforge.net/

