

## Ao Dai: Agent Oriented Design for Ambient Intelligence

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Amal El Fallah Seghrouchni, Andrei Olaru, Thi Thuy Nga Nguyen and Diego Salomone

LIP6, University Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris

- Introduction
- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- Interaction
- Experiment
- Conclusion

## Ao Dai: Agent Oriented Design for Ambient Intelligence

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overview

## ■ What is Aml?

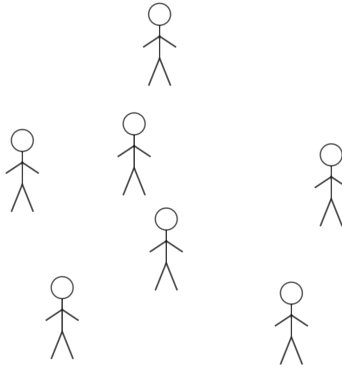
- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- Interaction
- Experiment
- Conclusion

Ubiquitous electronic environment that supports people in their daily lives, in a proactive, but "invisible" and non-intrusive manner [Ramos et al., 2008, Weiser, 1993]

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- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- Interaction
- Experiment
- Conclusion

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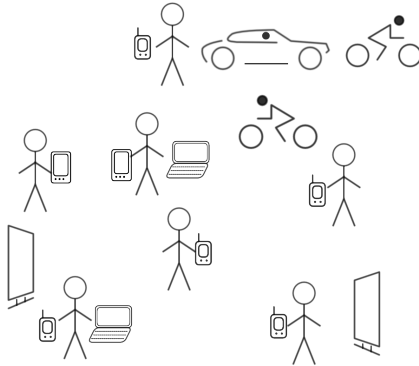


People

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- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- Interaction
- Experiment
- Conclusion

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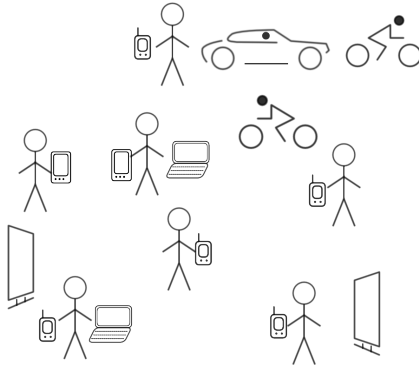


People · Devices

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- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- Interaction
- Experiment
- Conclusion

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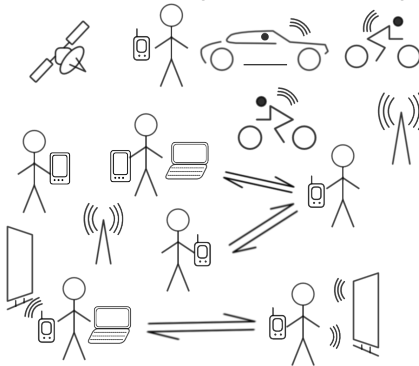


People · Devices · Services

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- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- Interaction
- Experiment
- Conclusion

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People · Devices · Services · Communication

■ Introduction

■ **Context-Awareness**

■ Agents

■ CLAIM

■ Scenario

■ Architecture

■ Agent Types

■ Interaction

■ Experiment

■ Conclusion

Context is any information that can be used to characterize the situation of an entity. An entity is a person, place, or object that is considered relevant to the interaction between a user and an application, including the user and applications themselves. [Dey and Abowd, 2000]



■ Introduction

■ **Context-Awareness**

■ Agents

■ CLAIM

■ Scenario

■ Architecture

■ Agent Types

■ Interaction

■ Experiment

■ Conclusion

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Aspects: [Chen and Kotz, 2000]

- ▶ physical aspect (e.g. location)
- ▶ user profile and preferences
- ▶ computing resources
- ▶ associations  
(e.g. time – place – activity)
- ▶ temporal aspect
- ▶ activity
- ▶ social aspect

■ Introduction

■ **Context-Awareness**

■ Agents

■ CLAIM

■ Scenario

■ Architecture

■ Agent Types

■ Interaction

■ Experiment

■ Conclusion

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In the Ao Dai project, we have so far considered:

- ▶ the spatial location of the user
- ▶ the user's preferences
- ▶ the available computing resources

■ Introduction

■ Context

■ Why Agents?

■ CLAIM

■ Scenario

■ Architecture

■ Agent Types

■ Interaction

■ Experiment

■ Conclusion

Software agents are an appropriate implementation for Aml, considering they satisfy the needs of Aml in terms of:

- reactivity
- proactivity
- autonomy
- anticipation
- reasoning

■ Introduction

■ Context

■ Why Agents?

■ CLAIM

■ Scenario

■ Architecture

■ Agent Types

■ Interaction

■ Experiment

■ Conclusion

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Agents also offer beliefs, goals, intentions and easier implementation of a human-inspired behaviour.

■ Introduction

■ Context

■ Why Agents?

■ CLAIM

■ Scenario

■ Architecture

■ Agent Types

■ Interaction

■ Experiment

■ Conclusion

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For Ao Dai, we use CLAIM + Sympa as agent-oriented programming language and platform.

■ Introduction

■ Context

■ Agents

■ Why CLAIM?

■ Scenario

■ Architecture

■ Agent Types

■ Interaction

■ Experiment

■ Conclusion

- Agent-Oriented programming language created by Alexandru Suna, during his Thesis at LIP6 [Suna and El Fallah Seghrouchni, 2004]
- Eases the programming task involving a Multi-Agent System

CLAIM is based on **explicit declaration** of agent's characteristics:

- ▶ Knowledge
- ▶ Goals
- ▶ Capabilities
- ▶ Procedures
  - Conditions
  - Triggers
  - ...

■ Introduction

■ Context

■ Agents

■ Why CLAIM?

■ Scenario

■ Architecture

■ Agent Types

■ Interaction

■ Experiment

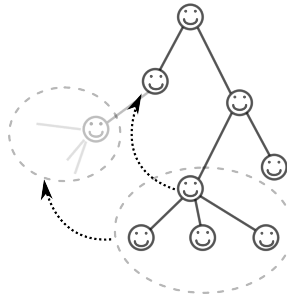
■ Conclusion

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- ▶ Knowledge
- ▶ Goals
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  - ...

· an essential feature – mobility:



■ Introduction

■ Context

■ Agents

■ Why CLAIM?

■ Scenario

■ Architecture

■ Agent Types

■ Interaction

■ Experiment

■ Conclusion

· **example:**

```
defineAgentClass PDA(?w,?h,?xi,?yi){  
  authority = null;  
  parent = null;  
  knowledge = {location(?xi,?yi); type(1);}  
  goals = null;  
  messages = null;  
  capabilities = {  
    message = PDAatLoc (?name,?xnew,?ynew);  
    condition = null;  
    do{send(this,migrateTo(?name))}  
    effects = null;  
  }  
  migrate{  
    message = migrateTo(?name);  
    condition = not(Java(PDA.isParent(this,?name)));  
    do{send(this,removeOldNavi(?name))  
    .moveTo(this,?name).send(this,demandNavi(?name))}  
    effects=null;  
  }  
  ...  
  processes={send(this,starting())}  
  agents=null;  
}
```



■ Introduction

■ Context

■ Agents

■ Why CLAIM?

■ Scenario

■ Architecture

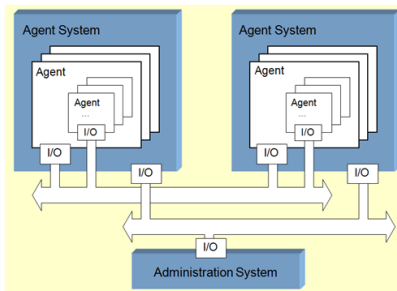
■ Agent Types

■ Interaction

■ Experiment

■ Conclusion

- CLAIM agents are managed by the Sympa platform, that executes the CLAIM code
- Sympa is Java-based.



■ Introduction

■ Context

■ Agents

■ CLAIM

■ Ao Dai Scenario

■ Architecture

■ Agent Types

■ Interaction

■ Experiment

■ Conclusion

· a researcher comes for the first time to the LIP6 laboratory, for a presentation.

· as he enters the floor and the meeting will start soon, a nearby screen shows the way to the meeting room where he must go.

· in the meeting room, he needs a large screen for a presentation. The system will suggest going to another room where there is a larger screen, more adequate to the user's preferences.

Basic elements:

- ▶ physical context (localization)
- ▶ computational context (available devices / services)
- ▶ user preferences

■ Introduction

■ Context

■ Agents

■ CLAIM

■ Scenario

■ **System Architecture**

■ Agent Types

■ Interaction

■ Experiment

■ Conclusion

Idea: map contexts to agents:

- each agent represents a device, or a service, or a location, or a user;
- the agent sub-tree of every agent represents the context of the agent and moves together with it.

■ Introduction

■ Context

■ Agents

■ CLAIM

■ Scenario

■ **System Architecture**

■ Agent Types

■ Interaction

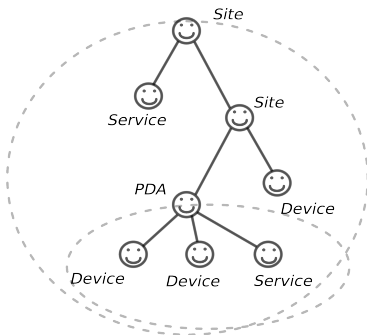
■ Experiment

■ Conclusion

Idea: map contexts to agents:

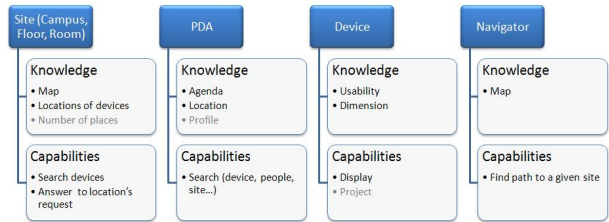
- each agent represents a device, or a service, or a location, or a user;
- the agent sub-tree of every agent represents the context of the agent and moves together with it.

Example:



## Types of agents:

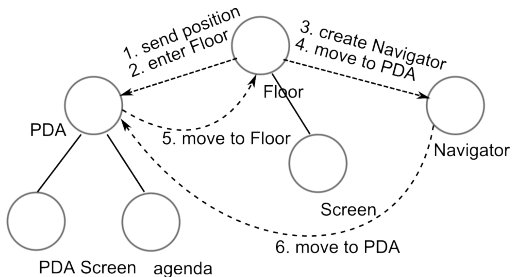
- ▶ Site (e.g. Floor, Office) – represents a physical place;
- ▶ Device / Service (e.g. Navigator, Screen) – offers a certain capability;
- ▶ PDA – directly interacts with the user.



· Agent interacts only with its parent or its children

Examples:

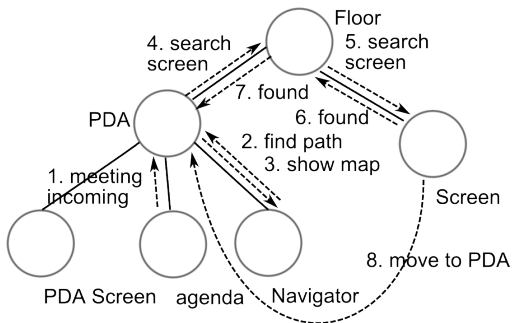
User enters floor:



- Introduction
- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- **Interaction**
- Experiment
- Conclusion

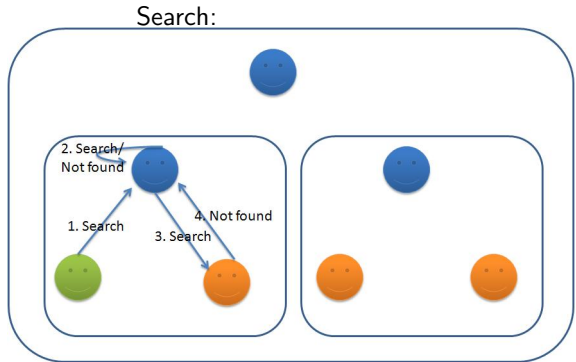
Examples:

User needs a screen to show the path:



- Introduction
- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- **Interaction**
- Experiment
- Conclusion

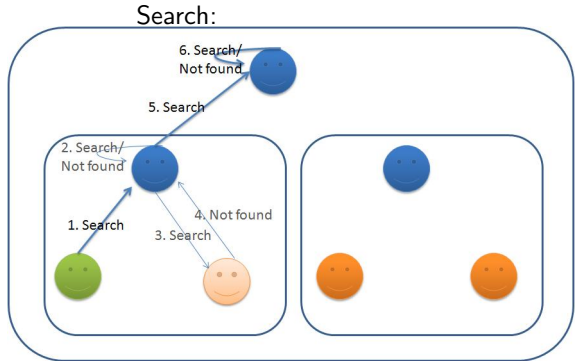
Examples:





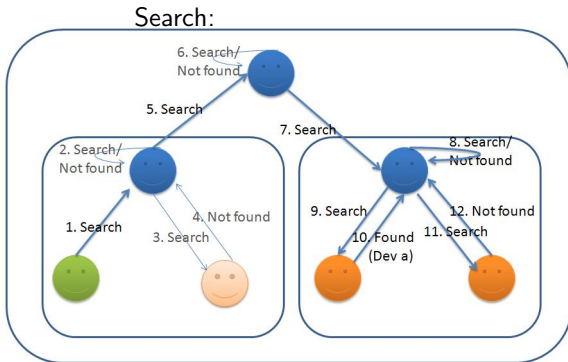
- Introduction
- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- **Interaction**
- Experiment
- Conclusion

Examples:



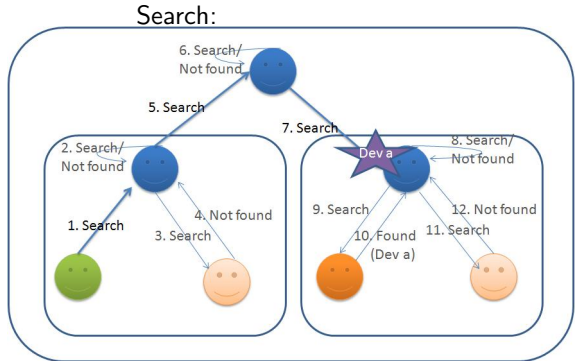
- Introduction
- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- **Interaction**
- Experiment
- Conclusion

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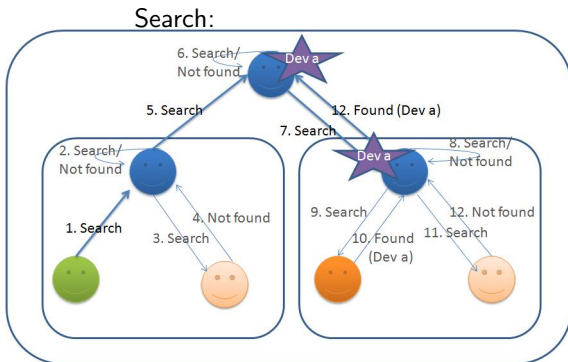


- Introduction
- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- **Interaction**
- Experiment
- Conclusion

Examples:

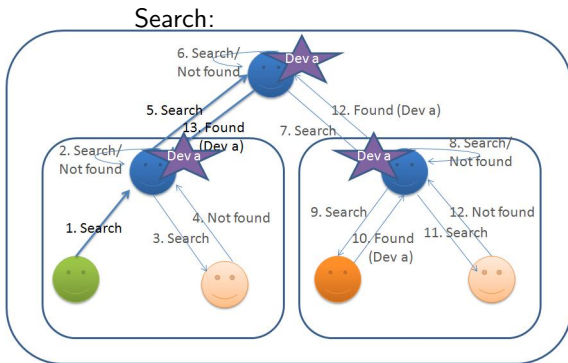


## Examples:



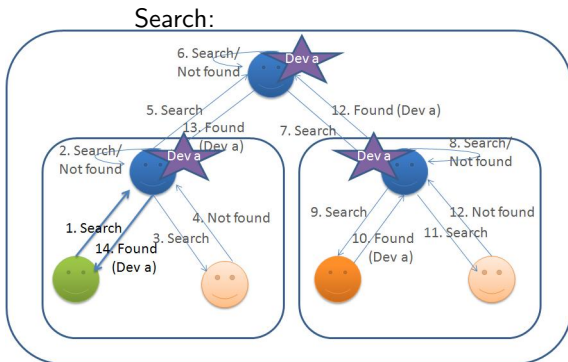
- Introduction
- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- **Interaction**
- Experiment
- Conclusion

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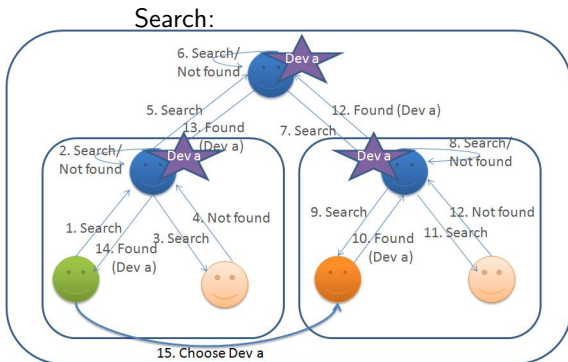
- Introduction
- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- **Interaction**
- Experiment
- Conclusion

Examples:



- Introduction
- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- **Interaction**
- Experiment
- Conclusion

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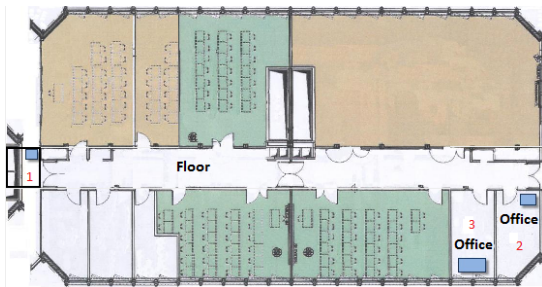
- Introduction
- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- Interaction
- Ao Dai Demo
- Conclusion

· presented at the 5th NII-LIP6 Workshop, and developed by Thi Thuy Nga Nguyen, Diego Salomone-Bruno and Andrei Olaru, under the supervision of prof. Amal El Fallah Seghrouchni.



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- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- Interaction
- **Ao Dai Demo**
- Conclusion

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- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- Interaction
- Experiment
- Conclusion

- the Ao Dai project means implementing the idea of linking the two concepts of context and agent in a hierarchy.
- the project was implemented in CLAIM, that offers to developers an easy way to work with agents and hierarchies of agents, at a higher level.
- the demonstration showed how a simple scenario can be implemented, supporting context-aware actions that support the user.
- future work includes developing the features of agents, a better representation of context, and the extension of the types of context that are supported.



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- Introduction
- Context
- Agents
- CLAIM
- Scenario
- Architecture
- Agent Types
- Interaction
- Experiment
- Conclusion

## Thank You!

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