

Runtime Revision of Norms and Sanctions based on Agent Preferences



Davide Dell'Anna, Mehdi Dastani, Fabiano Dalpiaz

Department of Information and Computing Sciences, Utrecht University, The Netherlands
D.DellAnna@uu.nl, M.M.Dastani@uu.nl, F.Dalpiaz@uu.nl

Context

In a normative MAS, the enforced norms may be inadequate to fulfill the system objectives.

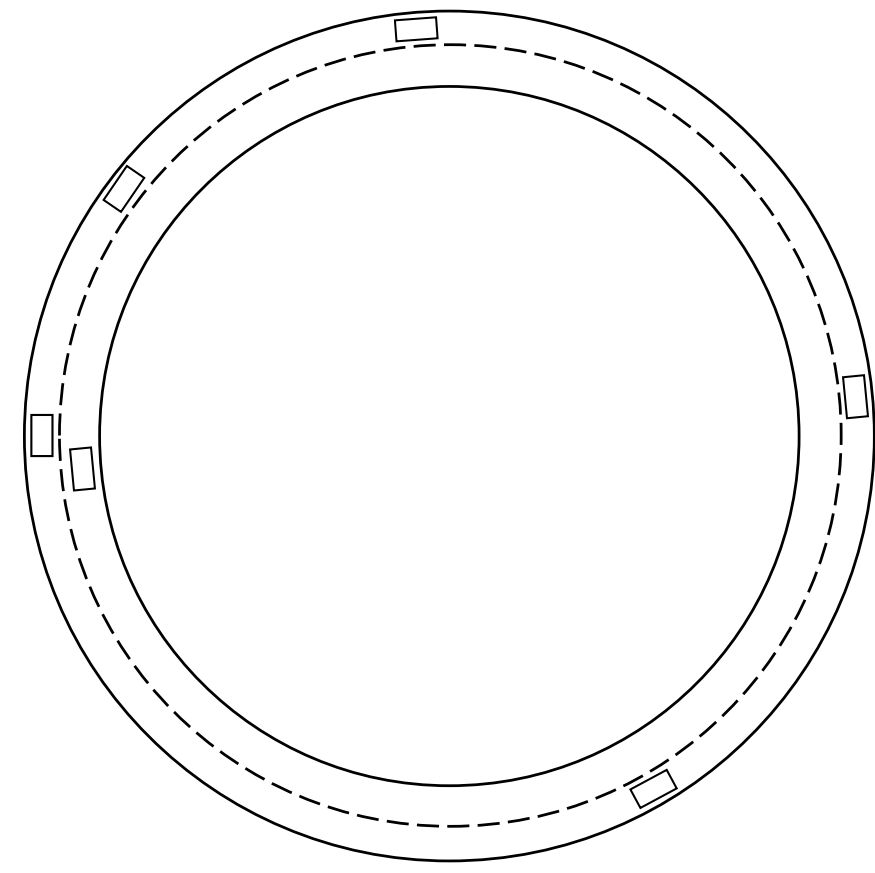
Example: Ring Road

Objective: avoid traffic jams.

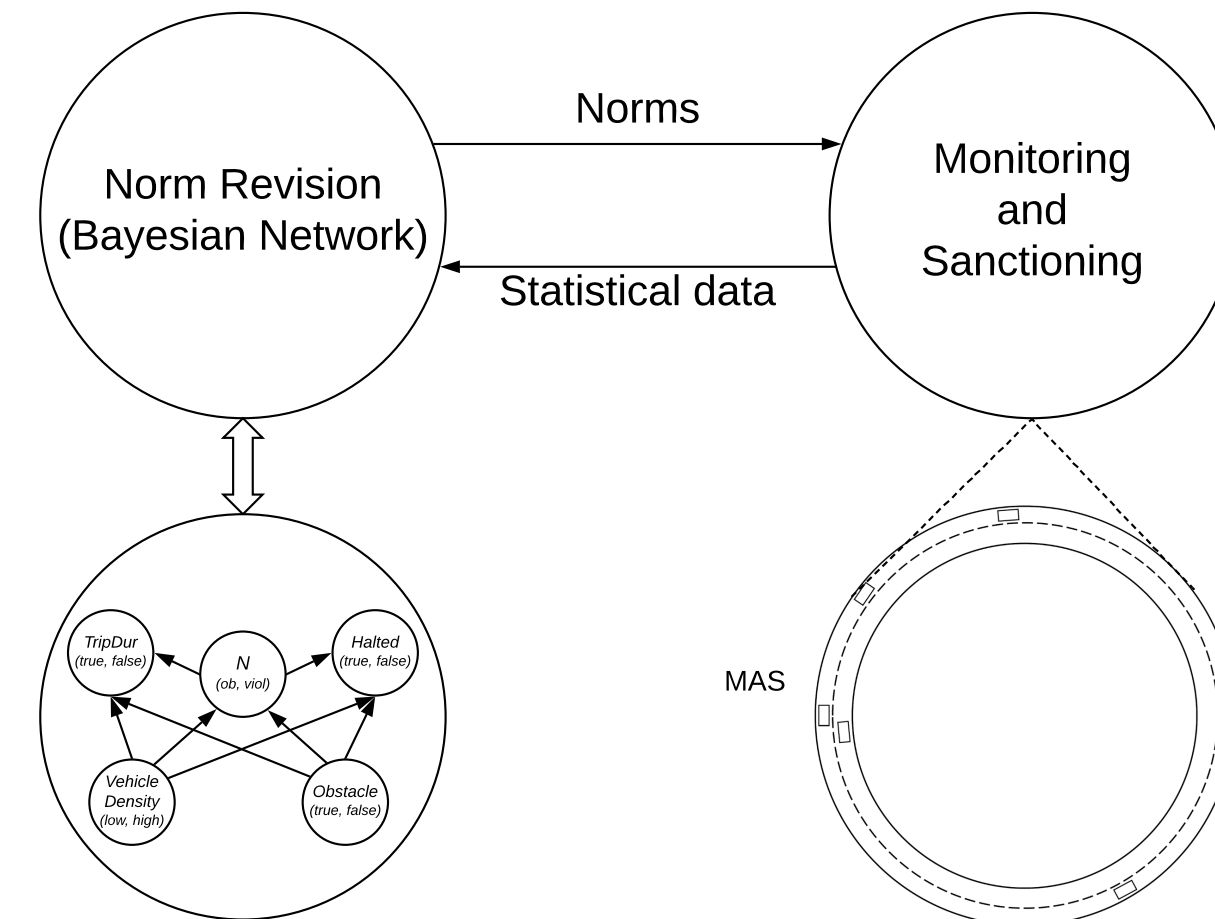
Norm: cars' speed ≤ 50 km/h.

Context: road density 30 cars/km.

Norm obeyed + **interactions** and **local decisions** of cars, following their **preferences** \rightarrow objective is not achieved.



Norm-based Supervision of MAS

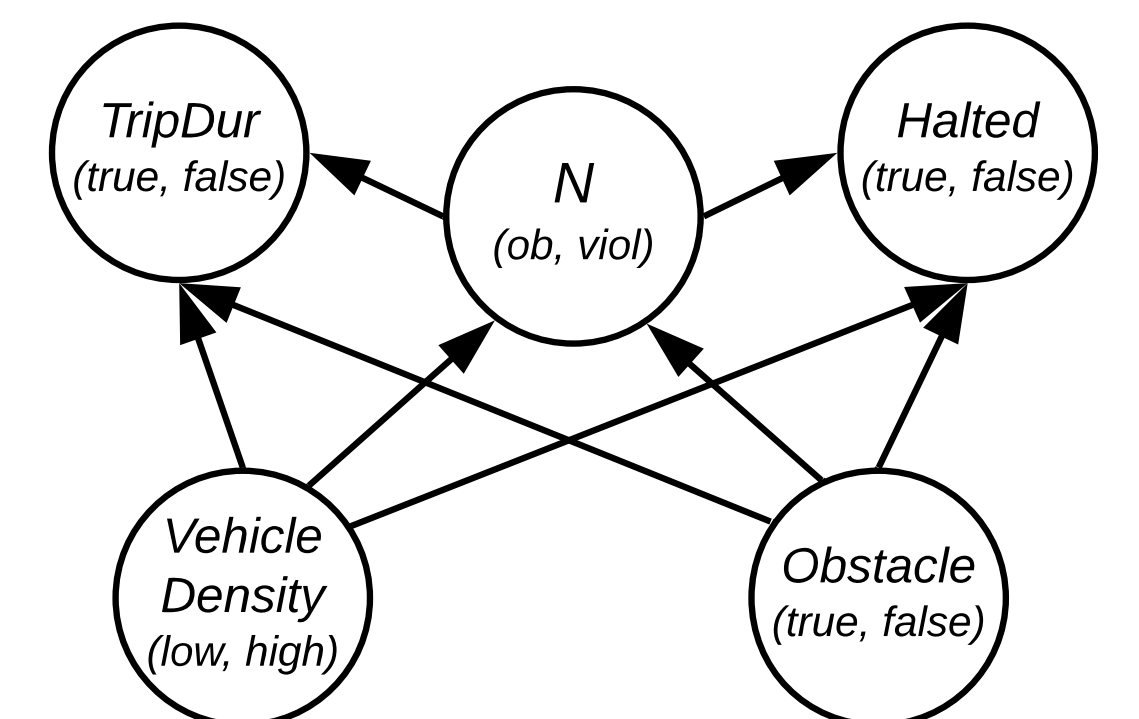


MAS supervision mechanism

- Continuously monitors the execution of a MAS
- Evaluates the norm enforcement in terms of the overall objectives
- Intervenes by revising the norms

Norm Bayesian Network

- Two objectives nodes **O**
- One norm node **N**
- Two context nodes **C**



Research Question

How to effectively **revise the sanction** of a norm so to ensure the fulfillment of the system objectives?

Norms and Agents Preferences

Norm: $N = (p, s)$, with $p \in L$ set of propositional atoms, and $s \in \mathbb{N}$.

Agent's Preference: $Pref(a) = (C, \succeq)$, with $C = \{(p_i, b_i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq k \text{ \& } b_i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ and \succeq partial order on C .

Preferences characterize **agent's type**.

Example: $N = (speed_50, 1)$. Two types of agents: $T1$ and $T2$

$T1: (speed_100, 0) \succeq (speed_50, 0) \succeq (speed_100, 1) \succeq (speed_50, 1)$

$T2: (speed_100, 0) \succeq (speed_100, 1) \succeq (speed_50, 0) \succeq (speed_50, 1)$

$T1$ has no reason to violate N , $T2$ has reason to violate N .

Sanction Revision Strategies

SYNERGY

Positive synergy between N and O iff $P(O_{true}|N_{ob}) \geq P(O_{true}|N_{viol})$.

- If positive synergy \rightarrow reduce violations of N
- Otherwise \rightarrow increase violations of N

New sanction: the closest s expected to increase (reduce) $P(N_{viol}|\mathbf{c})$.

SENSITIVITY

Required revision strength $\Delta\theta_{N_{viol}|\mathbf{c}}$ in context \mathbf{c} : required change in $P(N_{viol}|\mathbf{c})$ so that $P(O_{true}|\mathbf{c}) \geq \tau$

$$P(O_{true}|\mathbf{c}) + \frac{\delta P(O_{true}|\mathbf{c})}{\delta \theta_{N_{viol}|\mathbf{c}}} \cdot \Delta\theta_{N_{viol}|\mathbf{c}} \geq \tau$$

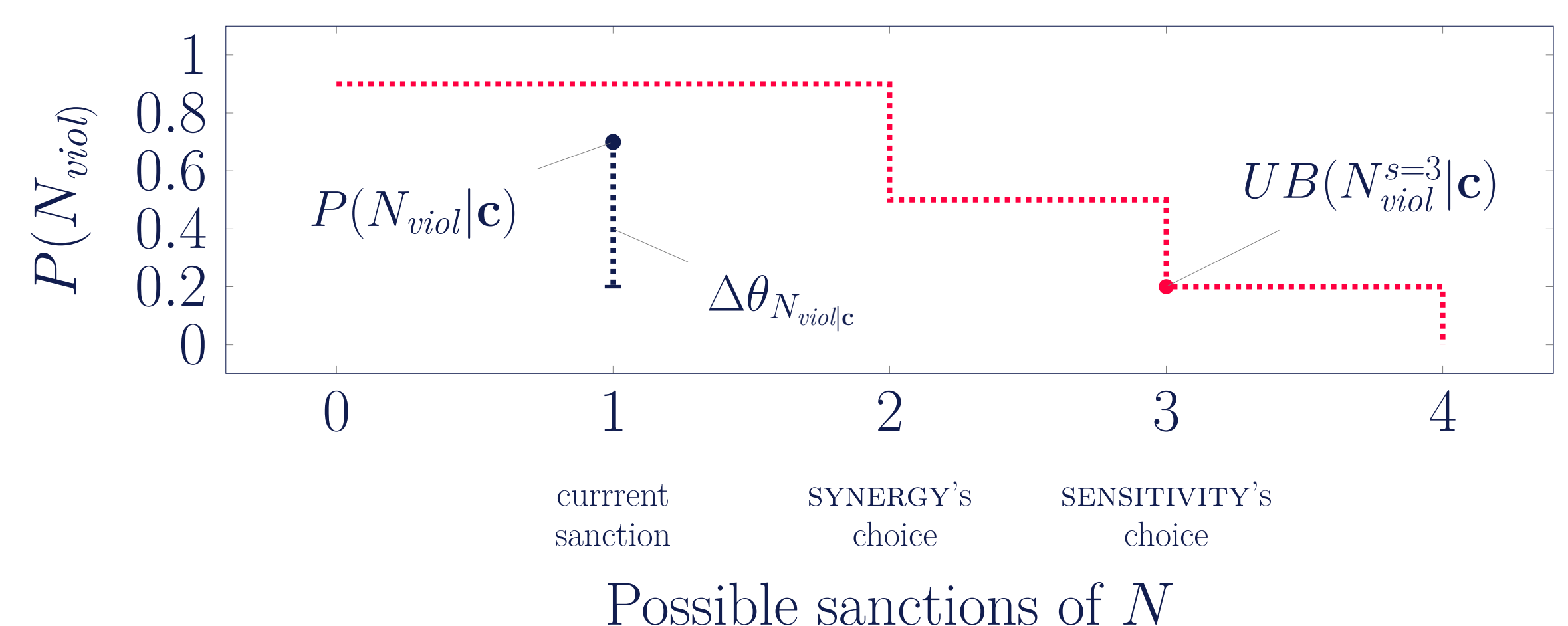
New sanction: the closest s s.t. $UB(N'_{viol}|\mathbf{c}) - P(N_{viol}|\mathbf{c}) \approx \Delta\theta_{N_{viol}|\mathbf{c}}$.

Example

$N = (speed_50, 1)$. Positive synergy between N and O in \mathbf{c} .

SYNERGY: reduce $P(N_{viol}) \rightarrow$ new sanction: 2

SENSITIVITY: reduce $P(N_{viol})$ of $\Delta\theta_{N_{viol}|\mathbf{c}} = -0.5 \rightarrow$ new sanction: 3

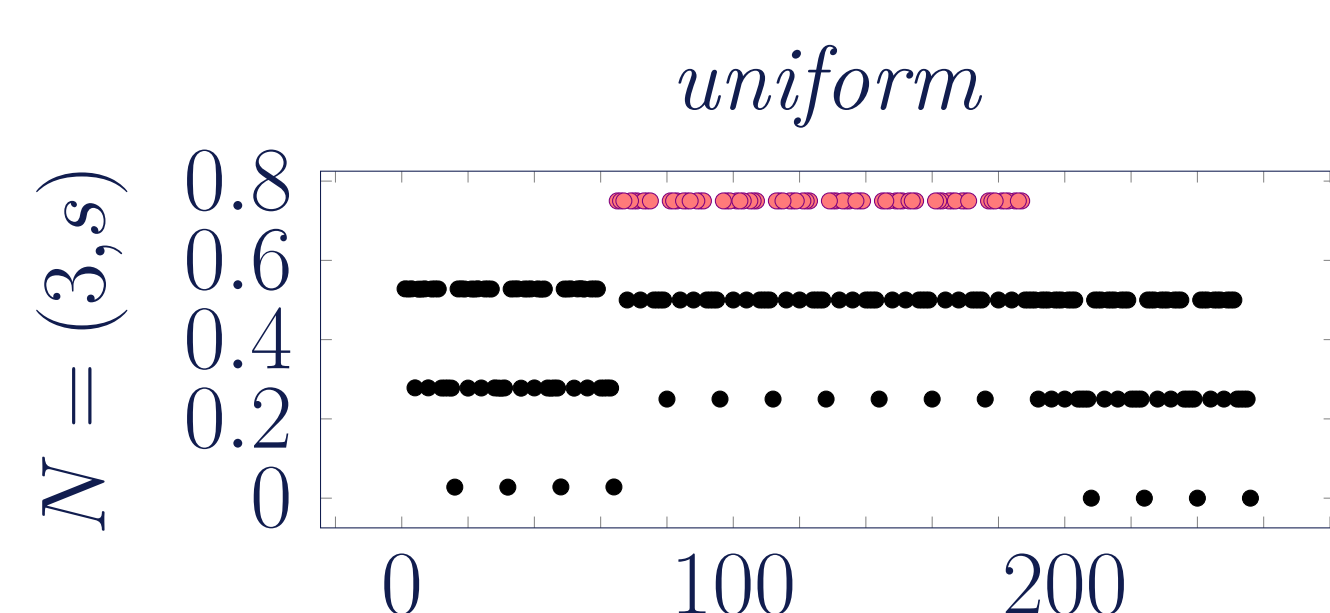


Revision Strategies as Hill Climbing Neighborhood Heuristics: Steps to Converge

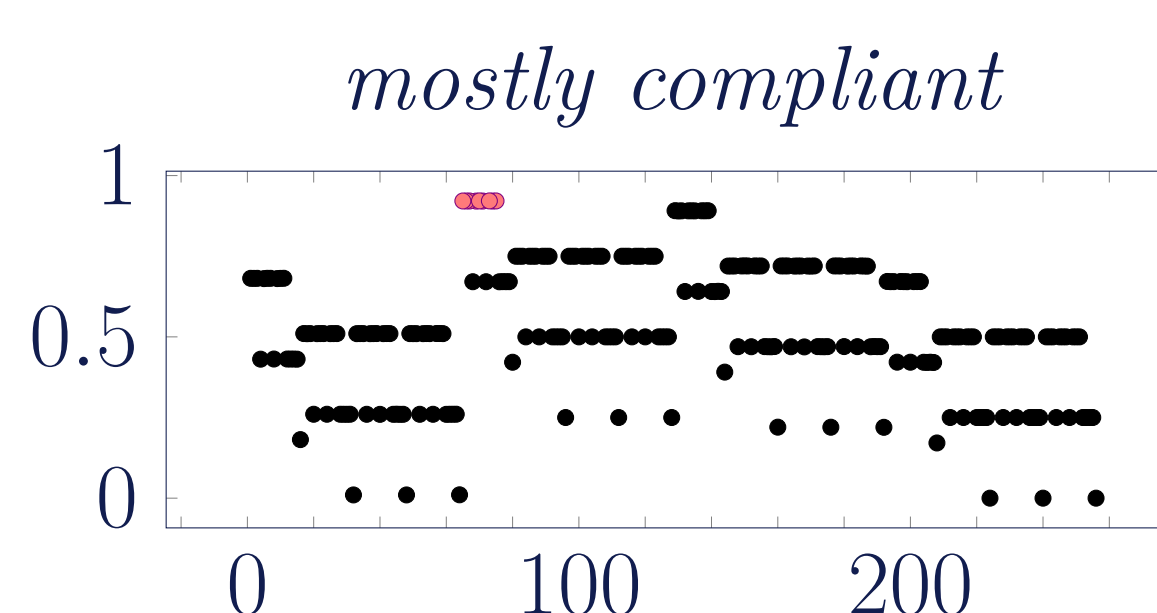
Six scenarios of the Ring Road with **SUMO Traffic Simulator**: 2 norms and 3 distributions of agents.

Goal: to determine an **optimal sanction** $s \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$ for each of 4 execution contexts. \rightarrow 256 possible configurations for each scenario.

Average number of steps required to find an **optimal configuration** ($P(O_{true}) \geq \tau$):



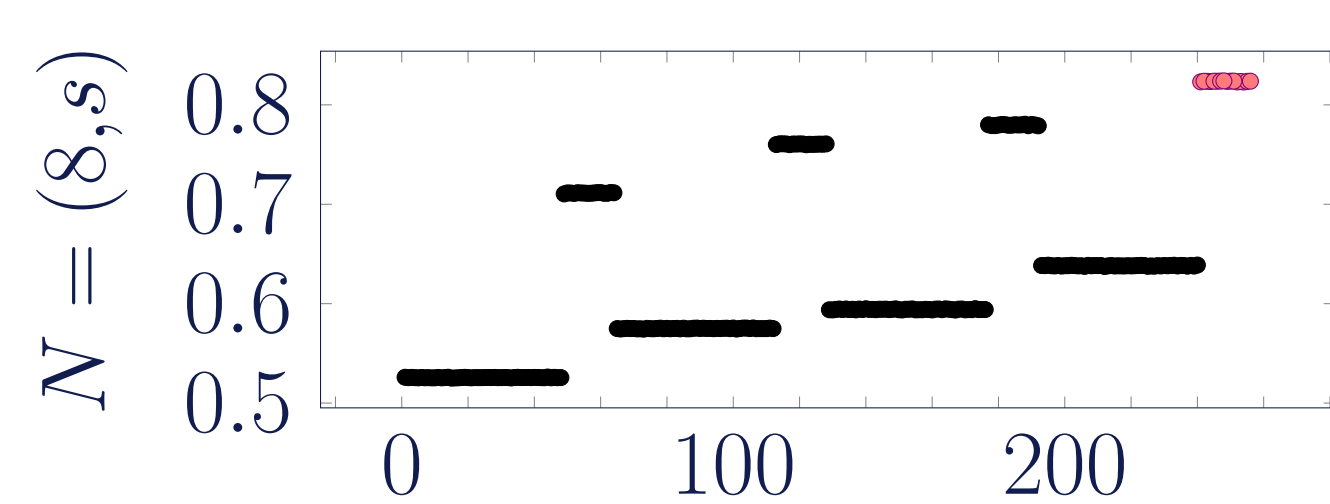
uninformed: 66.07 ± 41.91
SYNERGY: 15.80 ± 25.91
SENSITIVITY: 1.67 ± 1.29 **~98% GAIN**



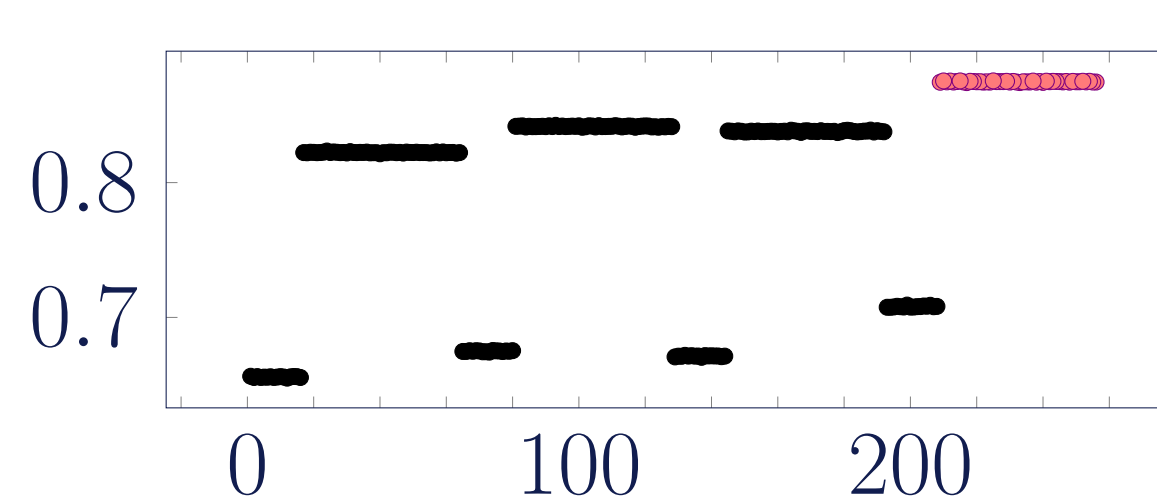
uninformed: 102.17 ± 30.67
SYNERGY: 50.00 ± 25.74
SENSITIVITY: 14.13 ± 22.73 **~86% GAIN**



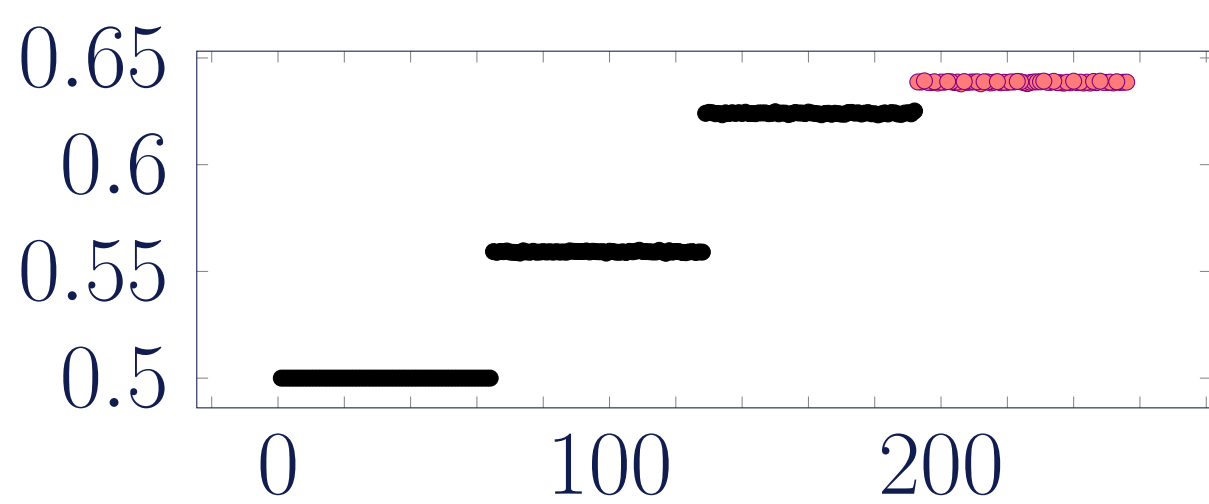
uninformed: 97.94 ± 33.49
SYNERGY: 11.96 ± 4.19
SENSITIVITY: 3.97 ± 2.48 **~96% GAIN**



uninformed: 109.98 ± 42.62
SYNERGY: 3.04 ± 1.68
SENSITIVITY: 2.25 ± 1.26 **~98% GAIN**



uninformed: 103.87 ± 66.18
SYNERGY: 1.25 ± 0.83
SENSITIVITY: 1.81 ± 1.26 **~98% GAIN**



uninformed: 74.29 ± 44.60
SYNERGY: 6.32 ± 4.27
SENSITIVITY: 6.02 ± 3.98 **~92% GAIN**

Current and Future Work

- Multiple norms
- More complex norms representation
- Revision strategies for norm's proposition
- Runtime norm-based mechanism design