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Engineering Emergence: an occam-π Adventure

A thesis, boids and a demo ...

Process architecture and boids ...

Observations of emergence...

Summary and Conclusions ...



Some future systems will be too complex to design and implement *explicitly*.

Instead, we will have to learn to engineer the desired behaviours *implicitly*.

We will do this through the discovery and programming of *simple* rules of behaviour, applied to a mass of *dynamically configured and interacting components*, from which desired *complex* behaviours *emerge* ...



Some future systems will be too complex to design and implement *explicitly*.

Instead, we will have to learn to engineer the desired behaviours *implicitly*.

The components *individually* will be *simple*, showing not a hint of the *complex* behaviours that can emerge when *a lot of them* get together ...

Examples?

Mechanisms design (game theory, micro-economics)

- Rational actors have local, private information
- Emergent: optimal allocation of scarce resources
- Optimal decisions rely on truth revelation

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Examples?

Swarming behaviour (flocks, wasp colony behavior)

- Autonomous (non-rational) actors, local interactions only
- Emergent: "swarm" behavior
- UAV swarms and autonomous robots



UAV SWARM HEALTH MANAGEMENT Aerospace Controls Laboratory, MIT (see http://vertol.mit.edu/)

Examples?

Social communication (gossip, epidemic algorithms)

- Large, ad hoc, dynamic networks
- Emergent: minimum power to achieve eventual consistency
- Low power, low reliability sensors and data propagation



Self-regulating sensor networks, Trickle algorithm, Stanford (see August '08 issue of CACM)





Boids: avoid collisions, match vector with those of birds is sight, head for the centre of mass of birds in sight, take fright if a *hoik* is spotted, be attracted by *foid*, ...

demo ...

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Lightweight Communicating Processes

- Fine-grained
- Massively parallel (zillions)
- Process-oriented



CSP / occam-п

п-calc / occam-п

Processes, networks, networks-within-networks

- Channel (reader-writer) synchronisation
- Barrier (multiway synchronisation)

• Ever-changing network topologies

- Dynamic birth, re-connections, death
- Mobile channels and processes
- Mobile process location and neighbour awareness



(a) a network of three processes, connected by four internal (hidden) and three external channels.



(c) three processes sharing the client end of a channel bundle to a bank of servers sharing the other end.



(b) three processes sharing the client end of a channel bundle to a server process.



(d) n processes enrolled on a shared barrier (any process synchronising must wait for all to synchronise).

23-Nov-09









Each server is responsible for its own region of space ...

• A region may hold many birds ... or none ...

 Each bird is in only one region at a time ... but can consult with its immediately neighbouring regions ...







Each bird registers its state (position, vector, alarm φ state, colour, etc.) to the server for its region ...

23-Nov-09



 Each bird knows its position relative to its current region of space - it doesn't know which region that is ...



Birds have a maximum range of vision (up to a radius of 1) ...



Birds have a maximum range of vision (up to a radius φ of 1) ... so may need to consult up to 4 servers ... Copyright P.H.Welch

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Birds also have a restricted angle of vision ... in this Ø case to 300° (i.e. missing 60° rear view) ... Copyright P.H.Welch

 A bird process follows a general pattern for mobile agents ...

> It has a pilot sub-process, responsible for dealing with the servers in its immediate neighbourhood and, when necessary, moving between them. The pilot is the eyes and wings of the bird ...

> It has brain sub-processes, receiving vision information from the pilot and computing wing muscle forces back to the pilot ...







 A bird process follows a general pattern for mobile agents ...

> The birds are kept in step with each other (and with a visual renderer process) by *barrier syncs* ... which also provides a model of time. The pilot process does this ...

Barrier Synchronisation

The occam-π BARRIER type corresponds to a multiway CSP event, though some higher level design patterns (such as resignation) have been built in.



Basic CSP semantics apply. When a process synchronises on a barrier, it blocks until all other processes enrolled on the barrier have also synchronised. Once the barrier has completed (i.e. all enrolled processes have synchronised), all blocked processes are rescheduled for execution.



 A bird process follows a general pattern for mobile agents ...



 A regional server process holds a dynamic array of all visiting birds ...

> It supplies this information to all observers: the birds, the process doing the rendering ... and, in future, live hawks, food, etc.

These server processes do not sync on the barrier ... they have no need keep note of time ... or keep in step with the birds.

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Case study – reminder

Boids: avoid collisions, match vector with those of birds is sight, head for the centre of mass of birds in sight, take fright if a *hoik* is spotted, be attracted by *foid*, ...

Case study – reminder

Almost all processes have been described – (5x800) bird processes, (8x5) regional servers. There are only 4 others (for visual rendering and keyboard input).

Case study – reminder

There is *nothing* in the design or programming dealing with *flocking*, *scattering*, *orbiting*, *feeding frenzies*, *migration waves*, *turbulent flow* or *solving mazes*!

Case study – reminder

We don't like the *scattering* ... we would prefer the flock to *maintain cohesion* when danger is spotted and *turn-as-one away* from it ... but what are the rules for engineering this behaviour?

There is no concept of flock (for example) in the design ... so there is nothing to program directly.

The panic signal propagates fast across a flock ... but the birds don't have the right rules for the right response to emerge. Any ideas? ©©©

Scheduling dyamics – reminder

The network topology changes all the time as the birds move ...

The computational loading on each bird and each server varies dynamically and cannot be predicted in advance ...

Nevertheless, the occam-pi kernel (CCSP) does a good job of very lightweight load balancing across all the cores (that we have right now!) ...

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Engineering Emergence – Summary

We have described an architecture for the *intentional emergence* of complex systems behaviour.

Processes (mobile, communicating and **lightweight**) are good candidates for supporting such an architecture. **occam-** π provides this computational model and scales well across both shared and distributed memory.

Engineering the desired behaviour is *indirect*. We need to discover simple *low-level rules* for pieces that we can program and, then, *run masses* of them. For complex systems, there will be *no high-level components* that directly work the behaviour we want.



Engineering Emergence – Summary

Research projects

www.cosmos-research.org www.occam-pi.org

rmox.net

occam-pi course @ Kent

http://www.cs.kent.ac.uk/projects/ofa/sei-cmu/

Engineering Emergence – Summary

Once more, and this time with feeling ...



Drug design: try to build molecules with certain shapes (to match the geometry of suspected weak spots of rogue cells) ...

Emergent behaviours: elimination (or inhibition) of tumours.

Autonomous driving: avoid collisions, head for the longest straight clear path (with speed in proportion), add bias in general favour of destination (if known) ...

Emergent behaviours: safe driving, efficient use of the road, faster completion of journey.

