

Scenario generation for deliberation with structured arguments

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- Argumentation and agents
- The use of argumentation

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- Deliberation framework
- Rule chaining
- Knowledge assignment

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- Approach
- Metrics
- Experiments

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Argumentation in multi-agent systems

- ▶ Argumentation in the reasoning process
- ▶ Argumentation in dialogues
 - Persuasion, negotiation, deliberation, ...

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An example dialogue

- ▶ a_1 : We should go to the local pizzeria.

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An example dialogue

- ▶ a_1 : We should go to the local pizzeria.
- ▶ a_2 : Why should we go there? I propose we go to the nearby bistro instead.

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An example dialogue

- ▶ a_1 : We should go to the local pizzeria.
- ▶ a_2 : Why should we go there? I propose we go to the nearby bistro instead.
- ▶ a_1 : Well, the pizzeria serves tasty pizza's. Why should we go to the bistro?

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An example dialogue

- ▶ a_1 : We should go to the local pizzeria.
- ▶ a_2 : Why should we go there? I propose we go to the nearby bistro instead.
- ▶ a_1 : Well, the pizzeria serves tasty pizza's. Why should we go to the bistro?
- ▶ a_2 : The toppings at the pizzeria are very dull, while the bistro has the best steaks in town.

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An example dialogue

- ▶ a_1 : We should go to the local pizzeria.
- ▶ a_2 : Why should we go there? I propose we go to the nearby bistro instead.
- ▶ a_1 : Well, the pizzeria serves tasty pizza's. Why should we go to the bistro?
- ▶ a_2 : The toppings at the pizzeria are very dull, while the bistro has the best steaks in town.
- ▶ ...

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Deliberation characteristics

- ▶ Mutual deliberation goal
- ▶ Unequal roles between agents
- ▶ Not all options are known by all agents
- ▶ Compatible and conflicting agent goals
- ▶ Incomplete information and from different sources

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Why use argumentation?

- ▶ Argumentation makes dialogues...
 - more efficient
 - more effective

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Why use argumentation?

- ▶ Argumentation makes dialogues...
 - more efficient
 - more effective
- ▶ But these claims still need validation through
 - Formal analysis
 - Experimentation

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Experimentation in dialogues

1. Generate a scenario
2. Let the agents deliberate
3. Determine the dialogue outcome
4. Measure the dialogue efficiency and effectiveness

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Experimentation in dialogues

1. **Generate a scenario**
2. Let the agents deliberate
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Deliberation system

- ▶ An ASPIC argumentation system \mathcal{L}
- ▶ A topic language L_t consisting of
 - options L_o
 - goals L_g
 - beliefs L_b
- ▶ A mutual deliberation goal $g_d \in L_g$

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Communication language

Table: The available speech acts in deliberation dialogue

speech act	attacks	surrenders
<i>propose(o)</i>	<i>why-propose(o)</i>	
<i>why-propose(o)</i>	<i>argue(A ⊢ p)</i> where $o \in A$	
<i>argue(A ⊢ p)</i>	<i>argue(B ⊢ p')</i> where $B \vdash p'$ defeats $A \vdash p$	<i>concede(p)</i>
	<i>why(p')</i> where $p' \in A$	<i>concede(p')</i>
<i>why(p)</i>	<i>argue(A ⊢ p)</i>	<i>retract(p)</i>
<i>concede(p)</i>		
<i>retract(p)</i>		

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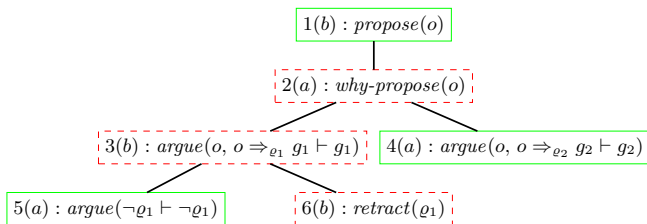
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Example dialogue

$\mathcal{A} = \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$ with dialogue goal g_d



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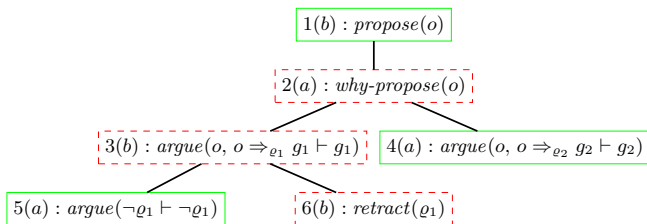
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Example dialogue

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Agents and roles

- ▶ A set of roles \mathcal{R}
 - A set of options $O_r = \{o_1, \dots, o_i\}$ such that $|O_r| = n_{O_r}$
 - A set of goals $G_r = \{g_1, \dots, g_j\}$ such that $|G_r| = n_{G_r}$
- ▶ Every agent $a \in \mathcal{A}$
- ▶ A knowledge pool K is assigned:
 - a set of pool options $O_K = \bigcup_{r \in \mathcal{R}} O_r$
 - a set of pool goals $G_K = \bigcup_{r \in \mathcal{R}} G_r$

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Rule chains

- ▶ Idea: reasoning chains from a goal g to an option o

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Rule chains

- ▶ Idea: reasoning chains from a goal g to an option o
- ▶ Example chain

$$C_{g_d, o_1} = \{o_1 \Rightarrow_{\varrho_1} p_5, p_5 \Rightarrow_{\varrho_2} p_2, p_2 \Rightarrow_{\varrho_3} g_d\}$$

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Rule chains

- ▶ Idea: reasoning chains from a goal g to an option o
- ▶ Example chain
$$C_{g_d, o_1} = \{o_1 \Rightarrow_{\varrho_1} p_5, p_5 \Rightarrow_{\varrho_2} p_2, p_2 \Rightarrow_{\varrho_3} g_d\}$$
- ▶ given $l = 3$ and $\{p_5, p_2\} \subseteq S$

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Conflict generation

- ▶ Every rule chain $C_{g,o}$ has a set of conflicts $\bar{C}_{g,o}$
- ▶ containing for every rule $p \Rightarrow_{\varrho} q \in C_{g,o}$:
 - a fact $\neg \varrho$ (an undercutter)
 - a fact $\neg p$ (an underminer)
 - a fact $\neg q$ (a rebuttal)

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Role beliefs

- ▶ Assign beliefs to a role r depending on the role's options

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Role beliefs

- ▶ Assign beliefs to a role r depending on the role's options
- ▶ For every option $o \in O_K$ a set of *role-option beliefs* B_r^o is any set such that:
 - if $o \in O_r$ then $B_r^o = C_{g,o}$ for some goal $g \in G_r$
 - if $o \notin O_r$ then $B_r^o \subseteq \bar{C}_{g,o}$ for an arbitrary goal $g \in G_r$ such that $|B_r^o| = n_{B_r^o}$

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Option and goal allocation

- ▶ An agent $a \in \mathcal{A}$ with role r has:
 - A set of *options* $O_a = O_r$

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Option and goal allocation

- ▶ An agent $a \in \mathcal{A}$ with role r has:
 - A set of *options* $O_a = O_r$
 - A set of *non-role originating goals* $G_a^{\bar{r}}$ where for every $g \in G_a^{\bar{r}}$ it holds that $g \in G_K \setminus G_r$ and such that $|G_a^{\bar{r}}| = n_{G_a^{\bar{r}}}$
 - The combined set of *goals* $G_a = G_r \cup G_a^{\bar{r}}$

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Belief allocation

- ▶ An agent $a \in \mathcal{A}$ with some role r is assigned a set of *role-originating beliefs*

$$B_a^r \subseteq \bigcup_{o \in O_K} B_r^o \text{ such that } |B_a^r| = n_{B_a^r}$$

- ▶ and a set of *non-role originating beliefs*

$$B_a^{\bar{r}} \subseteq \bigcup_{o \in O_a} C_{g,o} \text{ for an arbitrary goal } g \in G_a$$

- ▶ such that $|B_a^{\bar{r}}| = n_{B_a^{\bar{r}}}$

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Testing scenarios for interestingness

- ▶ Scenarios contain expressivity and cover the deliberation problem dynamics

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Testing scenarios for interestingness

- ▶ Scenarios contain expressivity and cover the deliberation problem dynamics
- ▶ Do they cater interesting dialogues?
- ▶ Test whether it allows arguments for/against agent's options

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Parameters to the scenario generation process

		min	example	max
n_A	The number of agents	1	3	6
$n_{\mathcal{R}}$	The number of roles	1	2	6
n_{O_r}	A role r 's options set size	2	2	5
n_{G_r}	A role r 's goals set size	2	2	5
n_S	The chaining seedset size	10	10	100
l	The length of rule chains	3	3	9
$n_{B_r^o}$	An agent a 's negated role-option beliefs set size	0	3	15
$n_{G_a^r}$	An agent a 's non-role originating goals set size	0	1	2
$n_{B_a^r}$	An agent a 's role-originating beliefs set size	1	7	15
$n_{B_a^{\bar{r}}}$	An agent a 's non-role originating beliefs set size	0	2	20

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Option justification

- ▶ An agent a 's option $o \in O_a$ is a *justified option* if, on the basis of the beliefs $B_a \cup \{o\}$, an argument $A \sim g$ can be constructed for some goal $g \in G_a$ such that $o \in A$.
- ▶ A generated scenario with a set of agents \mathcal{A} has an *option justification percentage*

$$j_{\mathcal{A}} = \frac{|\bigcup_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \{o \mid o \in O_a \text{ where } o \text{ is a justified option}\}|}{n_{\mathcal{A}} \times n_{O_r}} \times 100$$

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Countered option justification

- ▶ An agent a 's justified option o , as supported by argument $A \sim g$, is also a *countered justified option* if some agent $a' \in \mathcal{A}$, where $a \neq a'$, can, on the basis of beliefs $B_{a'} \cup \{o\}$, construct a counter-argument $B \sim p$ that defeats $A \sim g$.
- ▶ A generated scenario with a set of agents \mathcal{A} has an *option countered justification percentage*

$$\bar{j}_{\mathcal{A}} = \frac{|\bigcup_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \{o \mid o \in O_a \text{ where } o \text{ is a countered justified option}\}|}{|\bigcup_{a \in \mathcal{A}} \{o \mid o \in O_a \text{ where } o \text{ is a justified option}\}|} \times 100$$

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Experimental setup

- ▶ Generate and play scenarios repeatedly
- ▶ 1000 runs with random parameter settings
- ▶ Apply metrics...

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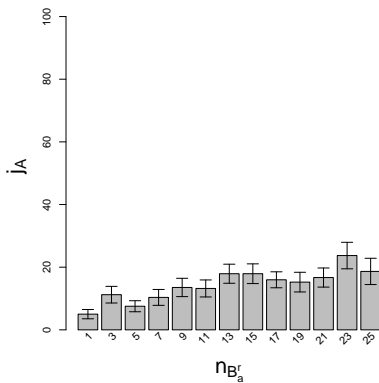
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Option justification

Average option justification percentage (with standard errors of the mean) with $n_{B'_a} \in \{1, \dots, 25\}$



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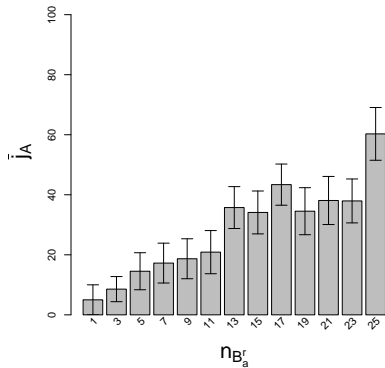
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Countered option justification

Average countered option justification percentage (with standard errors of the mean) with $n_{B_a^r} \in \{1, \dots, 25\}$



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Experimental results

- ▶ Out of the 10 input parameters 7 have a statistically significant influence on j_A
- ▶ Out of the 10 input parameters 8 have a statistically significant influence on \bar{j}_A
- ▶ When j_A is important: vary l
- ▶ When \bar{j}_A is important: vary n_A
- ▶ $n_{B_a}^r$ has a big influence on both

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Most interesting dialogues

- ▶ Maximize j_A and \bar{j}_A
- ▶ Linear model predicts: get the maximal outcome

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Most interesting dialogues

- ▶ Maximize j_A and \bar{j}_A
- ▶ Linear model predicts: get the maximal outcome
- ▶ Produces $j_A = 53\%$ and $\bar{j}_A = 99\%$

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Research results

- ▶ A methodology for experimental research with argumentation in MAS
- ▶ Identify the most interesting parameter settings
- ▶ Identify which parameters to vary

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Future work

- ▶ Larger project to show use of argumentation in MAS
- ▶ Strategies...
- ▶ More expressive logics and frameworks...

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