

General, Maintainable, Extensible Communications for Computer Generated Forces

Robert E. Wray, James C. Beisaw,
Randolph M. Jones, Frank V. Koss,
Paul E. Nielsen, Glenn E. Taylor



Soar Technology, Inc.
3600 Green Court Suite 600
Ann Arbor, MI 48105
734-327-8000

CGF Communications

- ◆ Requirements
 - Model human communications
 - Provide status and decision rationale
- ◆ Our approach
 - Unified & flexible communications infrastructure
- ◆ Benefits
 - Consistency, maintainability, extensibility, customization

Communications in TacAir-Soar

- ◆ TacAir-Soar: A real-time, entity-level simulation of military aircraft
- ◆ Challenges presented by former design
 - Utilize different implementations for generating communications
 - Generate multiple messages for same communication event
 - Couple message meaning and syntax
 - Little user customization for communications

Design

◆ Design elements

- Unified communications knowledge
- Language for communicating events
- Message transport infrastructure
- Handlers for specific communications devices

◆ Life cycle of a communication event

- Intention → Generation → Customization → Transmission

Unified Communication Knowledge

- ◆ Consistent and reusable implementation
- ◆ Interface between behavior and communication knowledge
- ◆ Separation of computationally inexpensive generation of communication and computationally expensive generation of the final message
 - Always suggest an intent to communicate and then decide whether message should be sent
- ◆ Context-free message delivery knowledge

Example: Intent to Communicate

Intention → Generation → Customization → Transmission

IF

Goal: request-position-from-partner

Partner-name: ?partner-name ("eagle3")

Mission-radio: ?radio ("radio-a")

THEN CREATE

Communication

Name: where-are-you

Content:

Partner-name: ?partner-name ("eagle3")

Previous-communication:

Radio: ?radio ("radio-a")

From: ?partner-name ("eagle3")

Language for Communication Events

- ◆ Catalog of message types
 - Templates define syntax and parameters for each message
- ◆ Simple attribute-value content language
- ◆ Simple taxonomy of messages
 - Complex utterances

Example: Message Generation

Message Template

Intention→**Generation**→Customization→Transmission

Message-definition: where-are-you

Requires: partner-name

Parameters:

Type: single-value-utterance

Radio call-sign?: yes

Performative: ask-one (KQML) [see next slide]

Content:

Partner-name: ?partner-name

Message Transport Infrastructure

- ◆ Agent communication languages
 - KQML, FIPA-ACL
 - Performative: attitude of the speech-act
 - tell, ask, order, reply, did-not-understand,

- ◆ KQML Message:

Performative: ask-one

Sender: eagle1

Receiver: eagle3

Language: attribute-value description

Ontology: FWA-Operations

Content: (where-are-you (partner-name eagle3))

Handlers for Specific Communication Devices

- ◆ Format message for particular communications device
- ◆ Separates device specific knowledge from agent's task knowledge
- ◆ Translation can occur outside agent's knowledge base

Example: Registration of Device

Intention → Generation → **Customization** → Transmission

IF

Communication

Previous-communication:

Radio: ?radio

("radio-a")

THEN CREATE

Communication

Device:

Radio: ?radio

("radio-a")

Type: radio

Example: Message Handler Radio

Intention → Generation → **C**ustomization → **T**ransmission

IF

Definition

Type: single-value-utterance

Name: ?name

call-sign?: yes

Content: ?attribute

Device

Type: Radio

Radio: ?radio

Content:

?attribute ?value

("where-are-you")

("partner-name")

("radio-a")

("partner-name:eagle3")

THEN CUSTOMIZE & TRANSMIT MESSAGE

Device: ?radio

("radio-a")

Utterance: "?my-call-sign ?name ?value"

("eagle1 where-are-you eagle3")

Example: Message Handler

Agent Window

Intention → Generation → **Customization** → **Transmission**

IF

Definition

Type: single-value-utterance

Name: ?name

Content: ?attribute

("where-are-you")

("partner-name")

Device

Type: Text

Name: agent-window

Content:

?attribute ?value ("partner-name:eagle3")

THEN CUSTOMIZE & TRANSMIT MESSAGE

Device: agent-window

Utterance: "=====
TEXT MESSAGE
====="

" ?my-call-sign: ?name ?value"

"=====

Costs

- ◆ Performance: Now a two-step process
 - Slight delay between message generation and communication
 - Not perceptible to humans
- ◆ More knowledge required to manage delay
- ◆ No formal evaluation yet

Benefits: Methodology and Infrastructure

- ◆ Common methodology
 - Consistent implementation
 - Easier for developers
 - Offset performance cost
- ◆ Maintainable communications infrastructure
 - Lower maintenance costs
 - Separation and encapsulation of communication generation from device messaging
 - Provide supporting resources and tools like the declarative message catalog

Benefits: Extensibility and Customization

- ◆ Extensible framework for communication
 - Extend message catalog
 - Intent to communicate in task knowledge
 - Message handlers for new devices
- ◆ User customization
 - Lookup tables and graphical tools will enable customization
 - Improvement over previous labor-intensive approach

Conclusions

- ◆ Communications requirements for CGFs are broader than just human communications
- ◆ Design for these requirements from the beginning
- ◆ Anticipate a lot of different communications requirements
- ◆ Put in place an infrastructure to handle these requirements

Conclusions

- ◆ Take advantage of existing technology: Work of the agent-based community
 - New work was not around when TacAir-Soar was designed
- ◆ Standardization of communications technology
 - Less expensive to customers

Acknowledgements

- ◆ This work was partly supported by Joint Forces Command under contract number 672-0-1112-900-050-010 and the Naval Warfare Development Center under contract number SPO700-99-D-0300.

References

- ◆ M. Burke. Rapid Knowledge Formation (RKF) Program Description, URL: <http://reliant.teknowledge.com/RKF/about/overview.htm>. 1999.
- ◆ B. Chandrasekaran, J. Josephson, and V. Benjamins. What Are Ontologies, and Why Do We Use Them? IEEE Intelligent Systems, 14, 1, 20-26. 1999.
- ◆ P. R. Cohen and H. J. Levesque. Communicative actions for artificial agents. Proceedings of the First International Conference on Multi-Agent Systems. 65-72. MIT Press. 1995.
- ◆ Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents. FIPA Communicative Act Library Specification. Technical Report XC00037H. August 2001.
- ◆ M. Genesereth. Knowledge interchange format. In James Allen, Richard Fikes, and Erik Sandewall, Eds., Proceedings of the Conference of the Principles of Knowledge Representation and Reasoning. 599-600. Morgan Kaufman Publishers. 1991.
- ◆ R. M. Jones, J. E. Laird, P. E. Nielsen, K. J. Coulter, P. Kenny and F. V. Koss. Automated intelligent pilots for combat flight simulation. AI Magazine. Spring, 1999.

References

- ◆ Y. Labrou and T. Finin. Semantics and Conversations for an Agent Communication Language. Proceedings of the American Association of Artificial Intelligence. 1997.
- ◆ J. E. Laird, A. Newell, and P. S. Rosenbloom. Soar: An Architecture for General Intelligence. Artificial Intelligence, 47:289-325. 1987.
- ◆ The MITRE Corporation. Command and Control Simulation Interface Language (CCSIL), MITRE Technical Report, Modeling and Simulation Technical Center. Oct1996.
- ◆ A. Newell, A. Reasoning, problem solving and decision processes: The problem space as a fundamental category. In N. Nickerson (Ed.), Attention and Performance VIII (Vol. VIII, pp. 693-718). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. 1991.
- ◆ P. Nielsen, F. Koss, G. Taylor, R. M. Jones. Communication with intelligent agents. 22nd Interservice/Industry Training Systems and Education Conference (ITSEC). Nov 2000.
- ◆ G. Taylor, R. M. Jones, M. Goldstein, and R. Frederiksen: VISTA: A generic toolkit for visualizing agent behavior. To appear in Proceedings of the 11th Conference on Computer Generated Forces and Behavioral Representation. Orlando, FL. 2002.