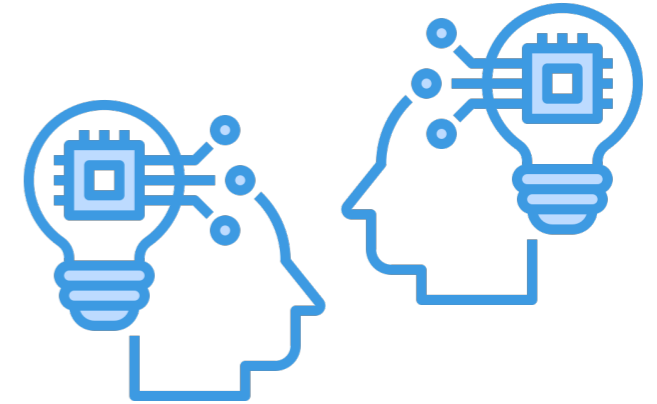


Argumentative agents with local store

Context and Goal

- Concurrent language based on computational argumentation (TCLA)
- Agents interact and reason asynchronously



$P ::= \text{let } C \text{ in } A$

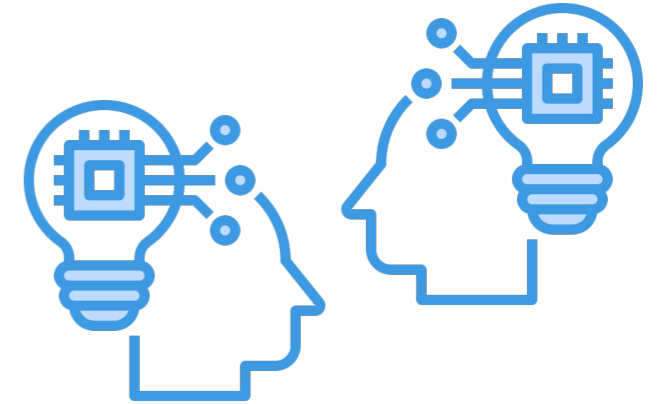
$C ::= p(x) :: A \mid C, C$

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$E ::= \text{check}_t(Arg, R) \rightarrow A \mid \text{c-test}_t(a, l, \sigma) \rightarrow A \mid \text{s-test}_t(a, l, \sigma) \rightarrow A \mid E + E \mid E +_P E$

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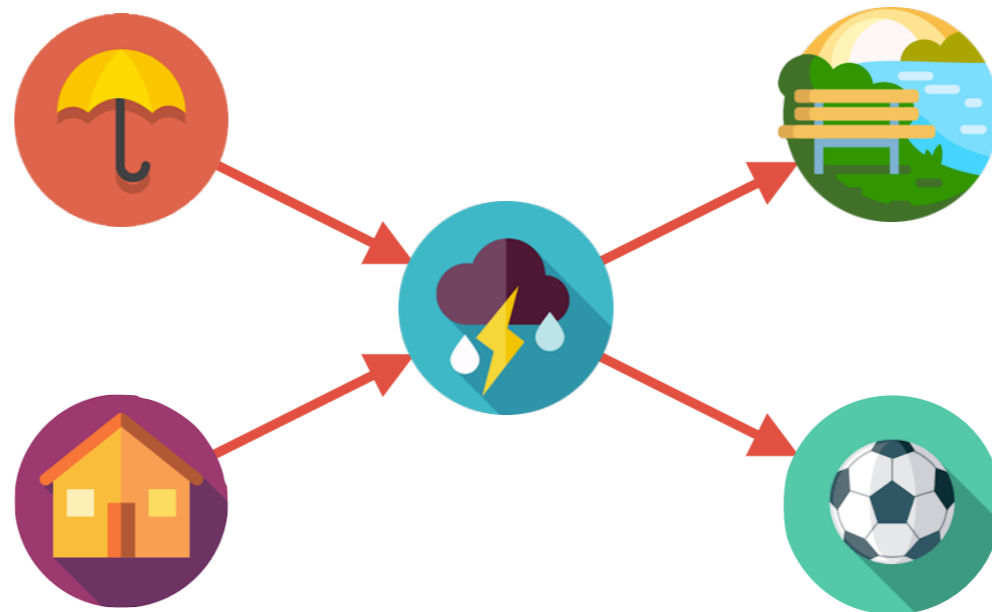
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- Introduce a notion of locality
- Enable private and strategic reasoning via local stores

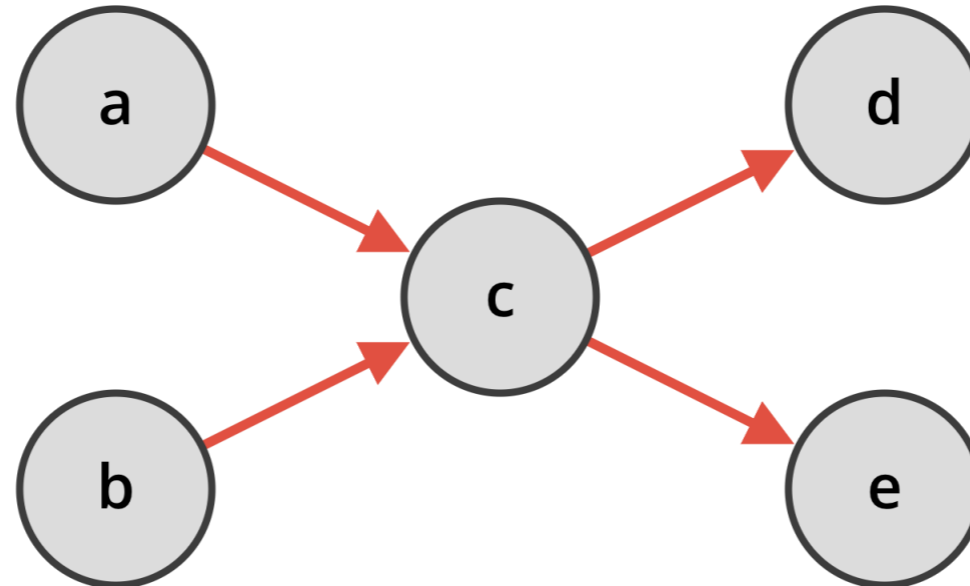
Computational Argumentation

- Abstract Argumentation Framework $\langle \text{Arg}, R \rangle$
- Represents and evaluates arguments
- Conflict-freeness and admissibility
- Acceptance Semantics



Computational Argumentation

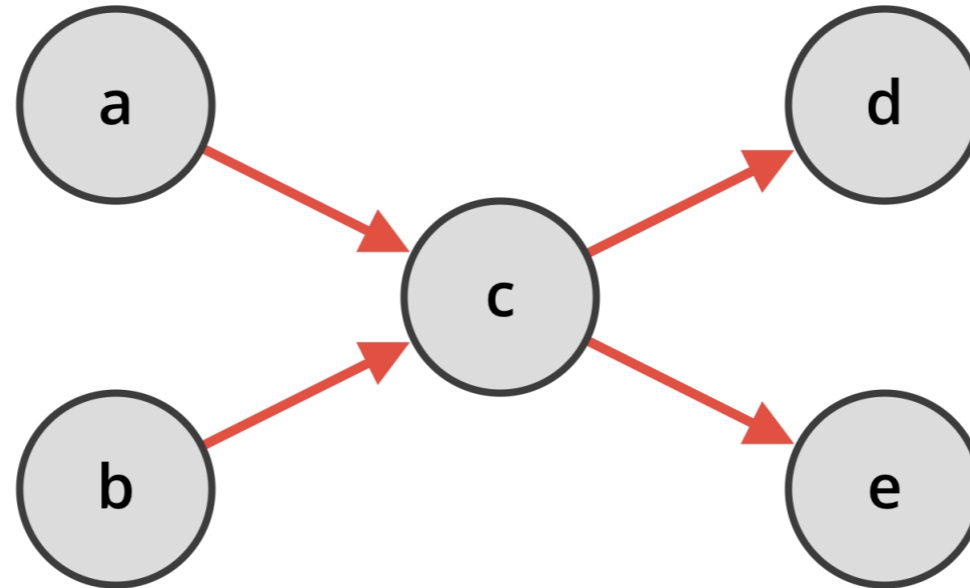
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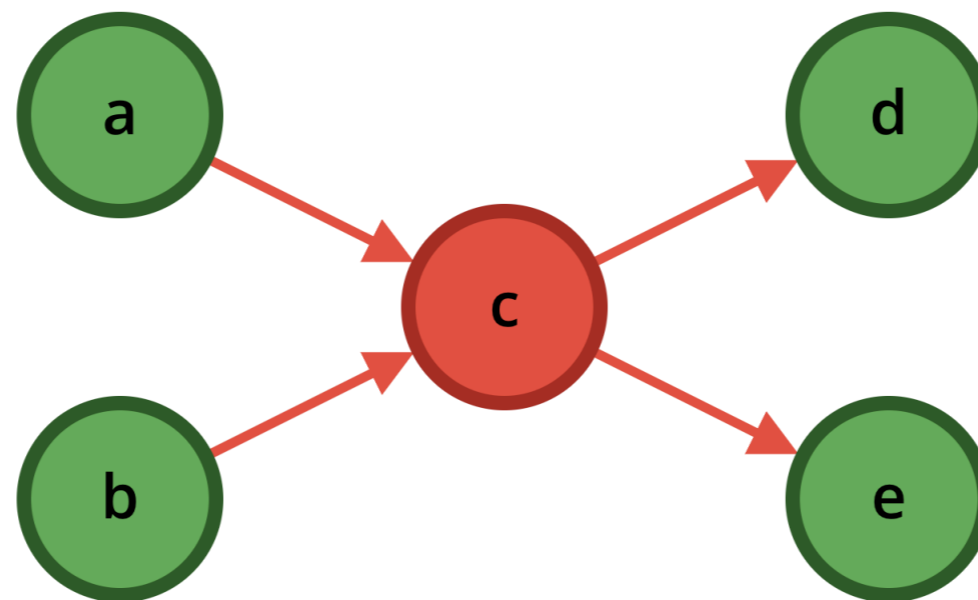
$a \in \text{Arg}$ is **defended** iff
 $\forall b \in \text{Arg} \text{ s.t. } (b, a) \in R. \exists c \in \text{Arg} \text{ s.t. } (c, b) \in R$



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Add and remove

$\langle \text{add}(Arg', R') \rightarrow A, \langle Arg, R \rangle, T \rangle \longrightarrow \langle A, \langle Arg \cup Arg', (R \cup R')_{\parallel (Arg \cup Arg')} \rangle, \text{dec}(T) \rangle$ **Ad**

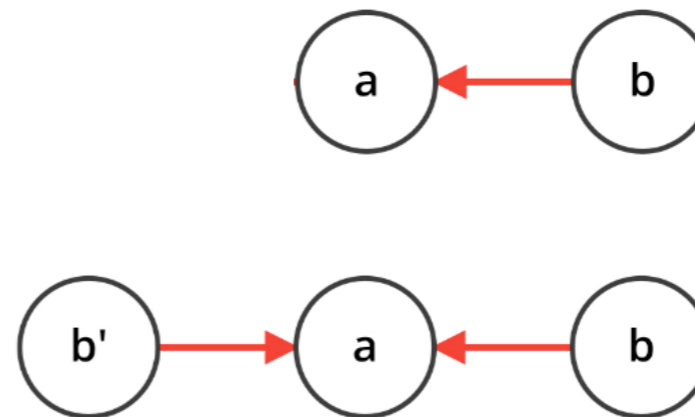
$\langle \text{rmv}(Arg', R') \rightarrow A, \langle Arg, R \rangle, T \rangle \longrightarrow \langle A, \langle Arg \setminus Arg', (R \setminus R')_{\parallel (Arg \setminus Arg')} \rangle, \text{dec}(T) \rangle$ **Re**

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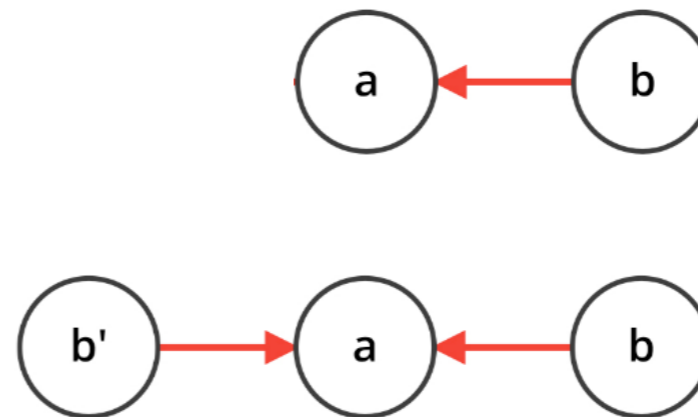


Add and remove

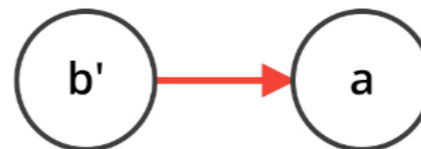
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- Example 1: $\text{add}(\{b'\}, \{(b', a)\}) \rightarrow \text{success}$



- Example 2: $\text{rmv}(\{b\}, \{\}) \rightarrow \text{success}$



Timeout Environments with TC

- The passing of time is handled on a **global clock** via a timeout environment $T : I \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{\infty\}$
- We can update/decrement timers in T

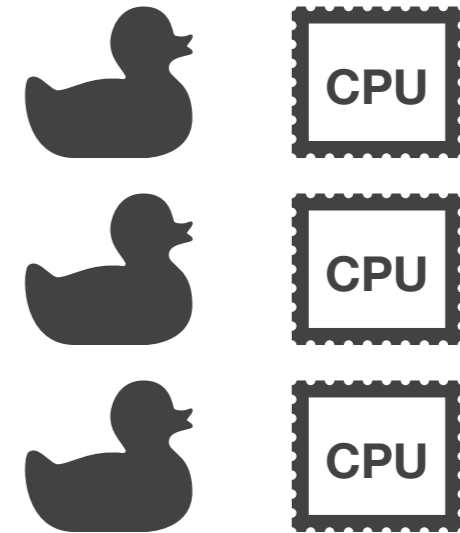
$$T[\bar{I} : \bar{t}](I) = \begin{cases} T(I) & \text{if } I \neq \bar{I} \\ \bar{t} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$dec(T)(I) = \begin{cases} T(I) - 1 & \text{if } 0 < T(I) \in \mathbb{N} \\ T(I) & \text{if } T(I) = 0 \text{ or } T(I) = \infty \end{cases}$$

I	T(I)
Agent A	4
Agent B	1
Agent C	2

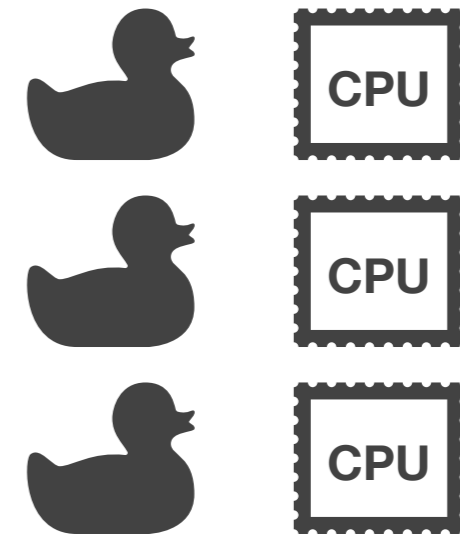
Handling Parallelism

- True Concurrency (TC)
 - Infinite number of processors
 - All concurrent agents executed simultaneously

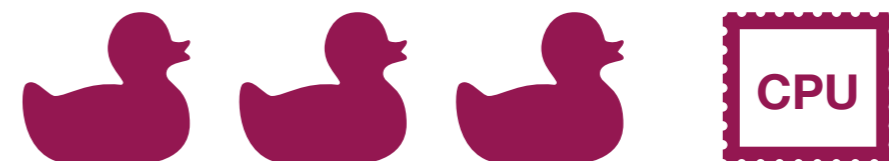


Handling Parallelism

- True Concurrency (TC)
 - Infinite number of processors
 - All concurrent agents executed simultaneously



- Alternative: interleaving
 - 1 processor
 - 1 operation at a time



True Concurrency

$$\frac{\langle A_1, F, T \rangle \longrightarrow \langle A'_1, F', T_1 \rangle, \quad \langle A_2, F, T \rangle \longrightarrow \langle A'_2, F'', T_2 \rangle}{\langle A_1 \parallel A_2, F, T \rangle \longrightarrow \langle A'_1 \parallel A'_2, *(F, F', F''), T_1 \cup T_2 \rangle}$$

TC

$$*(F, F', F'') := (F' \cap F'') \cup ((F' \cup F'') \setminus F)$$

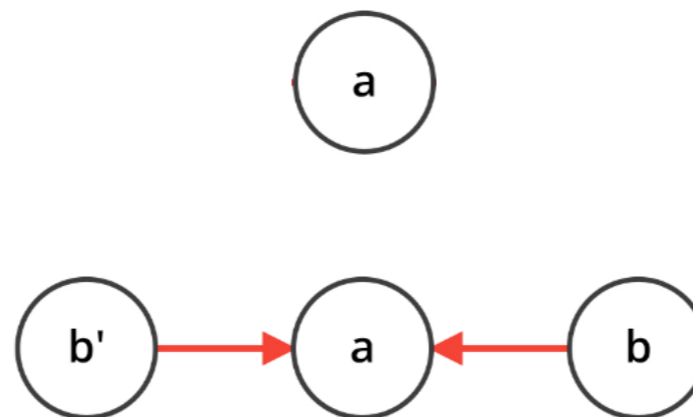
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TC

$$*(F, F', F'') := (F' \cap F'') \cup ((F' \cup F'') \setminus F)$$

- Example: $\mathit{add}(\{b\}, \{(b,a)\}) \rightarrow \mathit{success} \parallel \mathit{add}(\{b'\}, \{(b',a)\}) \rightarrow \mathit{success}$

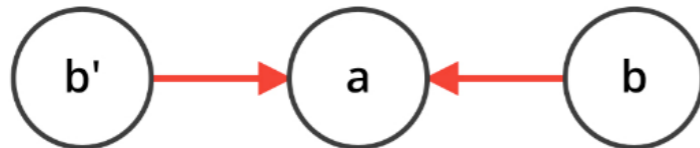


Check

$$\frac{Arg' \subseteq Arg \wedge R' \subseteq R, t > 0}{\langle check_t(Arg', R') \rightarrow A, F, T \rangle \longrightarrow \langle A, F, dec(T) \rangle}$$

Ch1

- Example 1: $check_5(\{a\}, \{\}) \rightarrow success$



Check

$$\frac{Arg' \subseteq Arg \wedge R' \subseteq R, t > 0}{\langle check_t(Arg', R') \rightarrow A, F, T \rangle \longrightarrow \langle A, F, dec(T) \rangle}$$

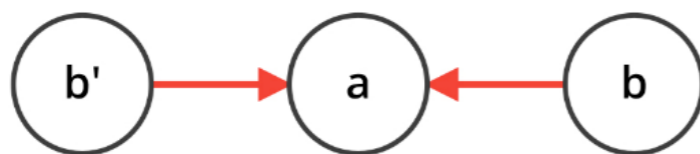
Ch1

$$\frac{\neg(Arg' \subseteq Arg \wedge R' \subseteq R), t > 0}{\langle check_t(Arg', R') \rightarrow A, F, T \rangle \longrightarrow \langle check_I(Arg', R') \rightarrow A, F, dec(T[I : t]) \rangle}$$

where I is a fresh timeout identifier

Ch2

- Example 2: $check_5(\{c\}, \{\}) \rightarrow success$
 - ▶ Next step: $check_A(\{c\}, \{\}) \rightarrow success$



I	T(I)
A	4

Check

$$\frac{Arg' \subseteq Arg \wedge R' \subseteq R, t > 0}{\langle check_t(Arg', R') \rightarrow A, F, T \rangle \longrightarrow \langle A, F, dec(T) \rangle}$$

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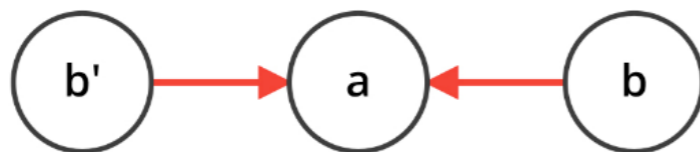
$$\frac{Arg' \subseteq Arg \wedge R' \subseteq R, T(I) > 0}{\langle check_I(Arg', R') \rightarrow A, F, T \rangle \longrightarrow \langle A, F, dec(T) \rangle}$$

Ch3

$$\frac{\neg(Arg' \subseteq Arg \wedge R' \subseteq R), T(I) > 0}{\langle check_I(Arg', R') \rightarrow A, F, T \rangle \longrightarrow \langle check_I(Arg', R') \rightarrow A, F, dec(T) \rangle}$$

Ch4

- Example 3: $check_A(\{c\}, \{\}) \rightarrow success$



I	T(I)
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Ch4

$$\langle check_0(Arg', R') \rightarrow A, F, T \rangle \longrightarrow \langle failure, F, dec(T) \rangle$$

Ch5

$$\frac{T(I) = 0}{\langle check_I(Arg', R') \rightarrow A, F, T \rangle \longrightarrow \langle failure, F, dec(T) \rangle}$$

Ch6

Locality with the *new* operator

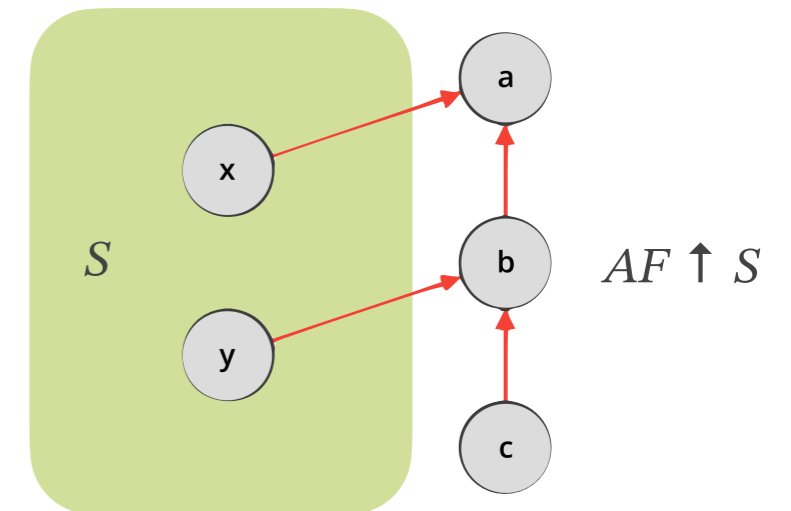
$$\frac{\langle A, (AF \uparrow S) \cup AF_{loc}, T \rangle \longrightarrow \langle B, AF', T' \rangle}{\langle \text{new } S \text{ in } A^{AF_{loc}}, AF, T \rangle \longrightarrow \langle \text{new } S \text{ in } B^{AF' \downarrow S}, (AF' \uparrow S) \cup (AF'' \downarrow S), T' \rangle} \quad \text{Loc}$$

$$R_{|S} = \{(a, b) \in R \mid a \in S \vee b \in S\}$$

$$F \downarrow S = \langle \text{Arg} \cap S', R_{|S} \rangle \text{ where } S' = S \cup \{b \mid (b, c) \in R_{|S} \vee (c, b) \in R_{|S}\}$$

$$F \uparrow S = \langle \text{Arg} \setminus S, R \setminus R_{|S} \rangle$$

- *new S in A* behaves like *A* where arguments in *S* are local to *A*
- AF_{loc} contains information on *S* which is hidden from the external *AF*



New - some issues

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- No exit from a local context
 - Ad-hoc mechanisms needed to propagate information to the global level
 - Parallel processes needs to be re-synchronised
- Locality is temporary
 - No persistent storage
 - Opening a new *new* loses all previously written information



Local stores

- **Proposal: introduce operators with restricted context that work in permanent local stores**
- We looked at Spatial CCP¹

$$\frac{\langle P, c^i \rangle \longrightarrow \langle P', c' \rangle}{\langle [P]_i, c \rangle \longrightarrow \langle [P']_i, c \sqcup s_i(c') \rangle} \quad \text{Loc}$$

- Process P executes over the local store c_i (the portion of the global store visible to i)
- When P produces new information locally, the spatial process $[P]_i$ propagates it to the global store via the space function s_i

1. Knight, S., Palamidessi, C., Panangaden, P., Valencia, F.D.: Spatial and epistemic modalities in constraint-based process calculi. In CONCUR 2012 - Concurrency Theory - 23rd International Conference, 4-7, 2012

Local Add in TCLA

- $[add(\{a\}, \{\})]_i \rightarrow add(\{a\}, \{\})$: the agent i cannot detect whether a already exists in another local store, so a is added to the global store by default



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- $add(\{a\}, \{\}) \rightarrow [add(\{a\}, \{\})]_i$: adds a to the global store and then to the local one, even if agent i already knows that a is present globally
- **We define an agent's *view* as the union of its local store and the global one.** Therefore, the private “copy” of a disappears under *check* and *test*



Local Remove in TCLA

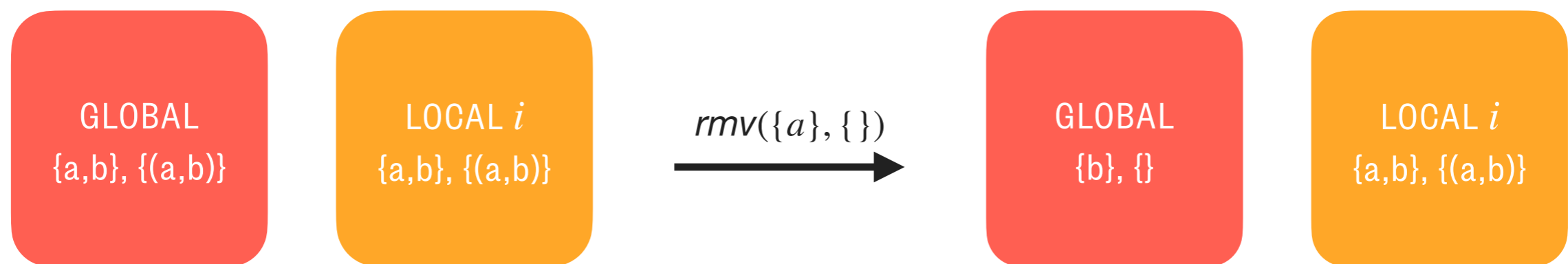
- **Global actions do not affect local stores**

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- If an argument a is present both in the global store and in some agent's local store, executing $rmv(\{a\}, \{\})$ removes a only from the global store and the local copies remain
- The same reasoning applies to attacks: removing the attack globally does not affect its local occurrences (local stores are self-contained AFs, so if an attack is stored locally, the involved arguments are also stored locally)




Local Check/Test in TCLA

- $check(\{a\}, \{\})$ verifies whether a is present in the global store 
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- Do we need a local-only *check*? What for? 
- What about local-only *tests*? Probably not

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- Local add/remove have implicit owner (so $[add_i(\{a\}, \{(a, b)\})]_j$ not allowed)



Conclusion



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 - Apply **TCLA** to chatbot-based interactions for persuasion and decision making (NLP layer to map natural language text into arguments + computational argumentation to guide system's responses)

**Thank you for
your attention!**

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