

T. J. Watson Research Center

PANDA:

Policy-driven Automated Negotiation Decision-making Approach

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Outline

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Project Objective

- Automated Service Negotiations
- PANDA Framework
- Conclusion & Outlook

Assumptions

- Cross-organizational use of Web and Grid services
- Agreements that define these services
- Marketplace for comparable services
- Costs of new agreements must be low

PANDA Objective

- Automated negotiation of service contracts
- Explicit representation of intended behavior

Service Life-cycle:



Why automated negotiation of service contracts?
 Fine granularity, just when need arises
 On demand services
 No unprofitable long-term contracts
 Not just unilateral description (WSDL, WS-Policy)
 Automation
 Human negotiations are slow and costly
 They suffer from culture, ego, pride
 (Semi) automation reduces cost and time



Definition of a negotiation

A negotiation is an

exchange of messages

between two or more parties

intended to reach an agreement.

Definition | Example

offer, acceptance, ...

provider & client

service contract



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Issues in Negotiations





Templates and multiple attributes



Contract Implementation Plan



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Decision-making





A *utility function* maps decision parameters on a single dimensional abstract utility value.

- Standard tool in economics: descriptive and prescriptive use
 - Trade-offs between otherwise "incomparable" parameters (CPU usage, memory)
 - Representation of non-linear preferences





Rules

- If-then constructs
 Condition(s) → action(s)
- Ways to express rules Java (JRules), Prolog, ...
- PANDA rule language
 - Via XML schema
 - Structure reasoning by defining accessible sensors and effectors



Rule language

- Condition → Action
- Sensors & effectors map to utility functions and decision parameters
- Rule RuleSet decision-maker rule corpus



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Mixed Policies: Externalized Negotiation Behavior

- Advantages and draw-backs of rules and utility functions (expressiveness, manageability, ease of elicitation)
- Integrate both in negotiation policy

Negotiation Policy						
Ruler	Utility Functic ns					
Decision Parameters						
Direct <i>P</i> arameters	Derivativ <i>e</i> Parameters					

Divide policy in small units

- Definition of points of decision-making,
- Association of utility functions
- Definition of objects that can be accessed by the policy





Combining decision-makers

- Different decision-makers can deal with different negotiation aspects.
- Decision-making becomes manageable!



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Conclusion

- Assumption:
 - Cross-organizational use of Web and Grid services
 - Automated negotiation of service contracts is necessary
- Contribution:
 - Formalism for negotiation policy (rules + utility functions).
 - Automated execution by (multiple) decision-maker components.
 - Decomposition of decision-making.
 (no omnipotent utility function, no global consistent rule corpus)
 - Facilitates structured reasoning
 - No perfect strategy, but tool to specify and execute it.



Future Work?

- Framework implementation
 - Renegotiation & contract versioning
 - Utility functions in XML representation
 - Usability: policy editor, library of object pool elements, ...
- Evaluation
 - Experimental evaluation of the usability
- Interaction Protocols
 - Multilateral negotiations
 - Structured exchanges and market mechanisms



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