

# Chapter 11

## Overview on Agent-Based Social Modelling and the Use of Formal Languages

**Cristina Montaña-Sales**

*Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya  
- Barcelona Tech, Spain*

**José M. Cela-Espin**

*Barcelona Supercomputing Center,  
Spain*

**Xavier Rubio-Campillo**

*Barcelona Supercomputing Center,  
Spain*

**Josep Casanovas**

*Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya  
- Barcelona Tech, Spain*

**Adriana Kaplan-Marcusan**

*Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain*

### ABSTRACT

*The use of agent-based modelling and simulation techniques in the social sciences has flourished in the recent decades. The main reason is that the object of study in these disciplines, human society present or past, is difficult to analyse through classical analytical techniques. Population dynamics and structures are inherently complex. Thus, other methodological techniques need to be found to more adequately study this field. In this context, agent-based modelling is encouraging the introduction of computer simulations to examine behavioural patterns in complex systems. Simulation provides a tool to artificially examine societies where a big number of actors with decision capacity coexist and interact. However, formal modelling in these areas has not traditionally been used compared to other fields of science, in particular in their use of formal languages during the modelling process. In this chapter, the authors aim to revise the most relevant aspects on modelling in social sciences and to discuss the use formal languages by social scientists.*

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-4666-4369-7.ch011

## INTRODUCTION

Computer modelling and complex systems simulation have dominated the scientific debate over the last decade, providing important outcomes in biology, geology and life sciences, and resulting in the birth of entirely new disciplines (e.g., bioinformatics, geoinformatics, health informatics, etc.). In the social sciences, the number of groups currently developing research programs in this direction is increasing. The results are extremely promising since simulation technologies have the potential to become an essential tool in the field (Gilbert, 2008).

However, some social scientists are sceptical about the idea of reproducing *in silico* population dynamics, because of the perceived complexity of social structures. This scepticism is understandable given the low number of projects that used this approach and the lack of experience of social scientists with these tools. Nevertheless, the research done in complexity science during recent years shows the way computer simulation can be applied to this field. Artificial intelligence portrays how the appropriate interconnection of very simple computational mechanisms is able to show extraordinary complex patterns, and access to distributed computing has become affordable. For this reason, agent-based simulation allows the implementation of experiments and studies that would not be viable otherwise (Pavon, Arroyo, Hassan, & Sansores, 2008).

Even though research in social complex systems is increasing, the number of social works using computer simulation in this area is not very substantial, according to the survey conducted by Leombruni and Richiardi (2006). Thus, efforts need to be made in order to give a boost in this multidisciplinary area of research, and provide tools suitable for this task. Collaboration among research groups becomes crucial, but the fact that social scientists and modellers use different languages is an issue that should be addressed in order to reach scientific advances. This is the reason why one of the main challenges of social simulation is to find a methodology capable of improving the communication channels between people related with the construction of the simulation model, who probably come from very different backgrounds. Only when there is a good communication between stakeholders simulation can be successful (Robinson & Pidd, 1998).

Formal languages are one of the possible solutions and probably the most suitable one. Here when we say *formal language* or *formalism* we refer to a language that is not ambiguous and can describe the behaviour of a system. An example of formal language can be mathematics or modelling languages such as Unified Modelling Language (UML), Petri Nets, Specification and Description Language (SDL) and those who are used as the basis for defining programming languages used in computer science. For instance, differential equations are used to describe the dynamic behaviour of complex systems in System Dynamics approach. The

43 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: [www.igi-global.com/chapter/overview-agent-based-social-modelling/77806](http://www.igi-global.com/chapter/overview-agent-based-social-modelling/77806)

## Related Content

---

### Simulating an Incentive Framework for Scientific Production by Means of Adaptive Agents

Gabriel Franklin and Tibérius O. Bonates (2014). *Interdisciplinary Applications of Agent-Based Social Simulation and Modeling* (pp. 221-238).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/simulating-an-incentive-framework-for-scientific-production-by-means-of-adaptive-agents/106772](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/simulating-an-incentive-framework-for-scientific-production-by-means-of-adaptive-agents/106772)

### A Scalable Multiagent Architecture for Monitoring Biodiversity Scenarios

Vladimir Rocha and Anarosa Alves Franco Brandão (2017). *Multi-Agent-Based Simulations Applied to Biological and Environmental Systems* (pp. 81-105).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/a-scalable-multiagent-architecture-for-monitoring-biodiversity-scenarios/173214](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/a-scalable-multiagent-architecture-for-monitoring-biodiversity-scenarios/173214)

### Artificial Neural Networks and Learning Techniques

Pushpendu Kar and Anusua Das (2016). *Handbook of Research on Advanced Computational Techniques for Simulation-Based Engineering* (pp. 227-251).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/artificial-neural-networks-and-learning-techniques/140392](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/artificial-neural-networks-and-learning-techniques/140392)

### On Simulation Performance of Feedforward and NARX Networks Under Different Numerical Training Algorithms

Salim Lahmiri (2016). *Handbook of Research on Computational Simulation and Modeling in Engineering* (pp. 171-183).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/on-simulation-performance-of-feedforward-and-narx-networks-under-different-numerical-training-algorithms/137438](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/on-simulation-performance-of-feedforward-and-narx-networks-under-different-numerical-training-algorithms/137438)

### Simulation Based Construction Project Schedule Optimization: An Overview on the State-of-the-Art

Maximilian Bügler and André Borrmann (2016). *Handbook of Research on Computational Simulation and Modeling in Engineering* (pp. 482-507).

[www.irma-international.org/chapter/simulation-based-construction-project-schedule-optimization/137451](http://www.irma-international.org/chapter/simulation-based-construction-project-schedule-optimization/137451)