

Termelési rendszerek, mint komplex, adaptív rendszerek a K 73376 sz. OTKA projekt Zárójelentése

Témavezető: Dr. Monostori László

A piaci viszonyok növekvő változékonysága háttérbe szorítja a korábbi merev, hierarchikus termelési architektúrákat; melyeket lazán csatolt, kommunikáló és kooperáló komponensek (ágensek) hálózatoként kell létrehozunk, ahol a koordináció, az együttműködés, kooperáció és adaptivitás fontos szerepet játszik.

A Komplex Adaptív Rendszerek elmélete a rendszerstruktúrák és –dinamikák tanulmányozásának új paradigmája. Főleg arra a kérdéskörre fókuszál, hogy az adaptivitás miként teremt – és egyidejűleg – old fel komplexitást.

Termelési struktúrák új paradigma szerinti tervezése, vizsgálata és működtetése során olyan fontos problémákkal kell szembesülnünk, mint a nemlineáris jelenségek, a bizonytalan és gyakran hiányos adatok és tudás, az állapotok számának kombinatorikai robbanása, a környezet dinamikus változása és az ún. keretprobléma. A központi kérdés, hogyan hozzunk létre egy autonóm ágensekből álló nyitott rendszert, mely előre nem látható körülmények között is teljesíteni képes célját. Ily rendszerek működtetésénél *az irányítás és az emergensia megfelelő egyensúlyát* kell megtalálnunk. Annak megértési nehézsége, hogy az ágensek egyedi jellegzetességei hogyan befolyásolják együttes viselkedésüket, aláhúzzák a szimuláció jelentőségét e területen. Ebből a szempontból *az elméleti és a szimulációs vizsgálatok megfelelő egyensúlyára* kell törekednünk.

Fontos lépéseket tűztünk ki a dinamikus, rugalmas termelési struktúrák modellezésének, tervezésének, irányításának és menedzsmentjének elméleti megalapozása terén. Figyelembe szándékoztunk venni a termelési hierarchia különböző szintjeit, a műhelyektől a vállalatokon át a termelési hálózatokig, szinergiákra törekedve az *optimalás, az autonómia és a kooperáció* tekintetében.

A *Termelési rendszerek, mint komplex, adaptív rendszerek* című OTKA projekt tervezésekor a következő főbb célkitűzéseket adtuk:

Komplexitás-kutatás:

1. Különböző tudományágak komplexitás-modelljeinek (pl. számítási komplexitás, Kolmogorov komplexitás, információ komplexitás, topológiai komplexitás) és alkalmazhatóságuknak vizsgálata, a termelésben jelentkező különböző komplexitásfajták leírására.
2. Termelési struktúrák komplexitás-modelljeinek és –mértékeinek kidolgozása.

Változások és zavarok kezelése gépi tanulás, adaptáció és önszerveződés által:

3. Dinamikus termelési struktúrákban jelentkező változások és zavarok felismerésére szolgáló algoritmusok kidolgozása; intelligens felügyeleti algoritmusok kifejlesztése.
4. A gépi tanulás módszereinek (különös tekintettel a megerősítéses tanulásra) kutatása és alkalmazása termelési struktúrák optimalálására és a bizonytalanságok, változások és zavarok kezelésére.
5. Termelési struktúrák önszerveződésére és ön-adaptálására szolgáló algoritmusok kidolgozása.

Az alábbiakban megadjuk az OTKA támogatás tényét is tartalmazó 13 impaktos cikk adatait és a cikkekben szereplő összefoglalóikat:

- [2] **Csáji, B.Cs.; Monostori, L.:** Adaptive stochastic resource control: A machine learning approach, *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research (JAIR)*, Vol. 32, 2008, AAAI Press, pp. 453-486. (**Impact factor: 1.611**)

The paper investigates stochastic resource allocation problems with scarce, reusable resources and non-preemptive, time-dependent, interconnected tasks. This approach is a natural generalization of several standard resource management problems, such as scheduling and transportation problems. First, reactive solutions are considered and defined as control policies of suitably reformulated Markov decision processes (MDPs). We argue that this reformulation has several favorable properties, such as it has finite state and action spaces, it is aperiodic, hence all policies are proper and the space of control policies can be safely restricted. Next, approximate dynamic programming (ADP) methods, such as fitted Q-learning, are suggested for computing an efficient control policy. In order to compactly maintain the cost-to-go function, two representations are studied: hash tables and support vector regression (SVR), particularly, v-SVRs. Several additional improvements, such as the application of limited-lookahead rollout algorithms in the initial phases, action space decomposition, task clustering and distributed sampling are investigated, too. Finally, experimental results on both benchmark and industry-related data are presented.

- [3] **Csáji, B.Cs.; Monostori, L.:** Value function based reinforcement learning in changing Markovian environments, *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, MIT Press, Vol. 9, 2008, pp. 1679-1709. (**Impact factor: 3.116**)

The paper investigates the possibility of applying value function based reinforcement learning (RL) methods in cases when the environment may change over time. First, theorems are presented which show that the optimal value function of a discounted Markov decision process (MDP) Lipschitz continuously depends on the immediate-cost function and the transition-probability function. Dependence on the discount factor is also analyzed and shown to be non-Lipschitz. Afterwards, the concept of (e;d)-MDPs is introduced, which is a generalization of MDPs and e-MDPs. In this model the environment may change over time, more precisely, the transition function and the cost function may vary from time to time, but the changes must be bounded in the limit. Then, learning algorithms in changing environments are analyzed. A general relaxed convergence theorem for stochastic iterative algorithms is presented. We also demonstrate the results through three classical RL methods: asynchronous value iteration, Q-learning and temporal difference learning. Finally, some numerical experiments concerning changing environments are presented.

- [10] **Pfeiffer, A.; Kádár, B.; Monostori, L.; Karnok, D.:** Simulation as one of the core technologies for digital enterprises: Assessment of hybrid rescheduling methods, *International Journal of Computer Integrated Manufacturing*, Taylor & Francis, Vol. 21, No. 2, March 2008, pp. 206-214. (**Impact factor: 0.722**)

The current paper tackles the problem of managing the uncertainties during the execution of predictive schedules in a dynamic environment. The dynamic

environment in question is represented by a simulation model – connected to a production scheduler system – with flexible modelling capabilities. The paper addresses the simulation module of the proposed architecture highlighting its main functionalities and advantages, compared to former simulation-based solutions. By applying the proposed architecture, which constitutes a coherent part of a digital enterprise approach, the solution methods for stability-oriented rescheduling can be thoroughly tested and analysed. An evaluation of several scenarios of the rescheduling threshold and the timing of rescheduling are also presented in an industrial case-study.

- [11] **Schuh, G.; Monostori, L.; Csáji, B.Cs.; Döring, S.:** Complexity-based modeling of reconfigurable collaborations in production industry, *Annals of the CIRP*, Vol. 57, No. 1, 2008, pp. 445-450. (DOI: 10.1016/j.cirp.2008.03.013) (**Impact factor: 1.123**)

Engaging in collaborations and managing relationships within the same have become a major concern for managers in industrial companies. However, the direct transfers of current management approaches to complex networked enterprises working in highly dynamic environments fail regularly, as they lack problem-oriented interdisciplinary inferences. The cooperative EU funded project, COLL-PLEXITY, – Collaborations as Complex Systems – shifts from existing approaches to collaboration. It targets the interdisciplinary development of a Generic Model of Complexity as the basis for a problem-to-system match framework for collaborative systems in the production industry. The paper explains the scientific approach to this model and its expected applicability in production industry.

- [12] **Váncza, J.; Egri, P.; Monostori, L.:** A coordination mechanism for rolling horizon planning in supply networks, *Annals of the CIRP*, Vol. 57, No. 1, 2008, pp. 455-458. (DOI: 10.1016/j.cirp.2008.03.105) (**Impact factor: 1.123**)

We model planning in a supply network as a distributed effort for matching future demand with supply on a rolling horizon, by relying on asymmetric and in part uncertain information. For achieving high service level and low overall costs throughout the network there is a need of managing the intentions and interactions of the partners. We present a novel coordination mechanism where sharing information truthfully and planning local production optimally serve both system-wide and individual objectives. The work is nested in practice: application examples are taken from the production of customized mass products.

- [21] **Monostori, L.; Kemény, Zs.; Ilie-Zudor, E.; Szathmári, M.; Karnok, D.:** Increased transparency within and beyond organizational borders by novel identifier-based services for enterprises of different size, *CIRP Annals – Manufacturing Technology*, Vol. 58, No. 1, 2009, pp. 417-420. (DOI: 10.1016/j.cirp.2009.03.086) (**Impact factor: 1.603**)

Recent trends in production call for efficient means of tracking and tracing within and beyond company borders. The pioneering track-and-trace solutions introduced by large companies can, due to their expenses as well as their lack of flexibility, hardly be the preferred choice for networks of smaller enterprises, and the mainstream of today's new off-the-shelf business integration platforms is not targeting the small business sector either. The paper highlights the key problems to be overcome for the successful introduction of lean but extensible

entry-level track-and-trace solutions, and presents the concept and first pilot application results of the ongoing, EU-funded R&D project, TraSer.

- [22] **Monostori, L.; Kis, T.; Kádár, B.; Váncza, J.; Erdős, G.:** Real-time, cooperative enterprises for customised mass production, *International Journal of Computer Integrated Manufacturing*, Taylor & Francis, Vol. 22, No. 1, 2009, pp. 55-68. (ISSN: 0951-192X) (DOI: 10.1080/09511920802369324) (**Impact factor: 0.659**)

The paper discusses the main requirements that are posed by customised mass production towards managing production networks. Special emphasis is put on real-time, cooperative behaviour. We present a large-scale national industry-academia R&D project aimed at improving the performance of a production network that produces consumer goods in large quantities and variability. An integrated approach is outlined for planning and scheduling the behaviour of the system at network-, factory- and plant levels, as well as for adapting the various plans and schedules to real execution conditions. Novel, integrated solutions are described for rolling horizon production scheduling of a factory with more than 100 production lines, for real-time control of daily production supported by information fusion and simulation, as well as for cooperative component supply. The industrial deployment of the integrated systems is also presented together with some lessons of their routine application.

- [27] **Ueda, K.; Takenaka, T.; Váncza, J.; Monostori, L.:** Value creation and decision-making in sustainable society, *CIRP Annals – Manufacturing Technology*, Vol. 58, No. 2, 2009. (DOI: 10.1016/j.cirp.2009.09.010) pp. 681-700. (**Impact factor: 1.603**)

Manufacturing exists to create value. However, historically, discussion of economic issues in manufacturing primarily emphasizes cost. It is becoming more difficult to understand and control values of products and services in response to rapid globalization and networking. This paper presents a discussion of the nature of value considering a history of axiology, design problems of artifacts, social dilemmas, network externalities, and sustainability. Promising academic methodologies are presented herein with emphasis on transdisciplinary and synthetic approaches. Value creation models based on Emergent Synthesis and co-creative decision-making are presented. This paper involves some important study examples of service and production toward sustainable value creation in society.

- [30] **Kádár, B.; Lengyel, A.; Monostori, L.; Suginishi, Y.; Pfeiffer, A.; Nonaka, Y.:** Enhanced control of complex production structures by tight coupling of the digital and the physical worlds, *CIRP Annals – Manufacturing Technology*, Vol. 59, No. 1, 2010, pp. 437-440. (DOI: 10.1016/j.cirp.2010.03.123) (**Impact factor: 1.684**)

Unexpected disturbances and local decisions almost always deteriorate the execution of manufacturing plans. Digital enterprise technologies are hard to use, due to the complexity of production and the frequently changing circumstances. One of the main goals of the research described in the paper is the automatic model building of the discrete-event simulation system, based on intelligent analysis of the huge amount of information incorporated in the production database. The developed solution supports shop-floor dispatching and shop-floor managers in making control decisions.

- [34] **Monostori, L.; Csáji, B.Cs.; Kádár, B.; Pfeiffer, A.; Ilie-Zudor, E.; Kemény, Zs.; Szathmári, M.:** Towards adaptive and digital manufacturing, *Annual Reviews in Control*, Vol.34, No.1, April 2010, pp.118-128, (DOI: 10.1016/j.arcontrol.2010.02.007) (**Impact factor: 1.884**)

The problem each manufacturer repeatedly faces is how to meet demand by making available the required quantities of products in the specified quality and at proper time. From the four main R&D directions, i.e., adaptive manufacturing, digital manufacturing, knowledge-based manufacturing, and networked manufacturing, emphasized by the European initiative Manufacture, mostly the first two are underlined in the paper by illustrating some solution approaches. However, all the related issues, i.e., knowledge-based manufacturing and networked manufacturing, together with the requirements of real-time functioning and cooperativeness are kept in view.

- [35] **Monostori, L.; Erdős, G.; Kádár, B.; Kis, T.; Kovács, A.; Pfeiffer, A.; Váncza, J.:** Digital enterprise solution for integrated production planning and control, *Computers in Industry*, Vol.61, No.2, 2010, pp.112-126, (DOI: 10.1016/j.compind.2009.10.008) (**Impact factor: 1.620**)

Digital enterprise technologies combined with sophisticated optimization algorithms can significantly contribute to the efficiency of production. The paper introduces a novel approach for integrated production planning and control, with the description of the mathematical models and solution algorithms. The deterministic optimization algorithms are complemented by a discrete-event simulation system to assess solution robustness in case of disturbances. The methods are illustrated by describing two prototype systems and by some experimental results obtained in an industry initiated project.

- [37] **Tolio, T.; Ceglarek, D., Elmaraghy, H.A.; Fischer, A.; Hu, S.J.; Laperrière, L.; Newman, S.T.; Váncza, J.:** SPECIES-Co-evolution of products, processes and production systems, *CIRP Annals - Manufacturing Technology*, Vol. 59 No. 2, 2010, pp. 672-693 (**Impact factor: 1.654**)

Manufacturing enterprises are changing the way they behave in the market to face the increasing complexity of the economic, socio-political and technological dynamics. Manufacturing products, processes and production systems result in being challenged by evolving external drivers, including the introduction of new regulations, new materials, technologies, services and communications, the pressure on costs and sustainability. The co-evolution paradigm synthesises the recent scientific and technical approaches proposed by academic and industrial communities dealing with methodologies and tools to support the coordinated evolution (co-evolution) of products, processes and production systems. This paper aims at reviewing and systemising the research carried out in the field of manufacturing coevolution with a particular focus on production systems. An introductory investigation of various industrial perspectives on the problem of co-evolution is presented, followed by the description of the coevolution model and the methodology adopted for framing the existing scientific contributions in the proposed model. Then, the core part of the work is presented, consisting in a systemised analysis of the current methodologies dealing with co-evolving product, process and system and a

description of problems that remain unsolved, thus motivating future research strategies and roadmaps.

- [38] **Váncza, J.; Egri, P.; Karnok, D.:** Planning in concert: A logistics platform for production networks, *International Journal of Computer Integrated Manufacturing*, Vol. 23 No. 4., 2010, 297–307 (DOI: 10.1080/09511921003630092) (**Impact factor: 0.553**)

In this paper the authors consider supply planning in a production network as a distributed effort for matching future demand and supply by relying on asymmetric and partly uncertain information. Even though decisions are made autonomously and locally, partners should act in a concerted way. For approaching the two main conflicting goals of a high service level and low overall costs throughout the network, there is a need for a specific coordination media for managing the intentions and interactions of the partners. Starting from the design principles, the authors describe a logistics platform that provides a complex service for communicating and evaluating all relevant information that may influence the operation of supply channels. A particular interest is in coordinating a focal supply network that produces customised mass products. The implementation technologies of the system are outlined together with the first lessons of the deployed application.

- [45] **Kovács, A.; Erdős, G.; Viharos, Zs.J.; Monostori, L.:** A system for the detailed scheduling of wind farm maintenance, *CIRP Annals – Manufacturing Technology*, Vol. 60, No. 1, 2011, pp. 497-501. (DOI: 10.1016/j.cirp.2011.03.049) (**Impact factor: 1.684**)

As the share of wind energy increases on the global energy market, the efficient operation of wind farms gains an ever growing significance. Among operational decisions, the planning and scheduling of maintenance operations are crucial for the availability of turbines, as well as for the operational costs. The paper introduces a system that performs the detailed scheduling of maintenance operations at a set of wind farms maintained by common personnel. The scheduling problem is modeled and solved as a mixed-integer linear program. The system constitutes a module of an integrated framework for condition monitoring, diagnosis, and maintenance of wind turbines.

- [49] **Ilie-Zudor, E.; Kemény, Zs.; van Blommestein, F.; Monostori, L.; van der Meulen, A.:** A survey of applications and requirements of unique identification systems and RFID techniques, *Computers in Industry*, Vol. 62, No. 3, April 2011, pp. 227-252, (ISSN: 01663615) (DOI: 10.1016/j.compind.2010.10.004) (**Impact factor: 1.620**)

The paper contains an overview of unique identification issues and of the various radio frequency identification techniques that are available now or will become available in the short term. The paper also compares RFID with traditional ID technologies. It shows application possibilities and gives examples of current implementations. Each application has its own requirements that translate into specific RFID techniques, -options and -parameters. Techniques include frequency range, tag energy supply and tag writing capabilities. The data to be stored in the tag and transferred to the reader must be selected as one of the options. Parameters influence reliability and confidentiality, among other things. Information interchange issues of identifier-

based operations in supply-chains are discussed as well, while the last part of the paper presents a framework for choosing an auto-ID technique in a supply chain.

- [50] **Váncza, J.; Monostori, L.; Lutters, E.; Kumara, S.R.; Tseng, M.; Valckenaers, P.; Van Brussel, H.:** Cooperative, responsive manufacturing enterprises, *CIRP Annals – Manufacturing Technology*, Vol. 60, No. 2, 2011, pp. 797-820. (ISSN: 00078506) (DOI: 10.1016/j.cirp.2011.05.009) (**Impact factor: 1.684**)

The paper discusses manufacturing enterprises' compelling challenges that are directly stemming from generic conflicts between competition and cooperation, local autonomy and global behavior, design and emergence, planning and reactivity, uncertainty and a plethora of information. Responses in product and service design, organization of production networks, planning and management of operations, as well as production control are surveyed. As illustrated through industrial case studies, production engineering should integrate a rich body of interdisciplinary results together with contemporary information and communication technologies in order to facilitate cooperation and responsiveness that are vital in competitive, sustainable manufacturing.

Az impakt faktoros publikációk is mutatják, hogy kutatásunkkal sikerült a gyártási hierarchia különböző szintjeit megcélolni, a műhelyektől a vállalatokon át a termelési hálózatokig, szinergiákra törekedve az *optimalás, az autonómia és a kooperáció* tekintetében. Ezen túlmenően az eredmények a *szélerőmű-farmok* szintén igen összetett rendszerének felügyeletére, diagnosztikájára és karbantartás-ütemezésére is kiterjedtek [45], valamint a *fenntartható társadalom értékteremtési problémáira*, ahol a gyártással kapcsolatos problémák jelentős szerepet játszanak [27].

Az impaktos publikációk társszerzői között igen neves kutatók találhatók Németországból, Japánból, Olaszországból, Kanadából, Izraelből, az Egyesült Királyságból, Hollandiából, Belgiumból, Hon Kong-ból és nem utolsósorban az Egyesült Államokból.

A projekthez kötődő egyéb eredmények és események

PhD disszertációk

A projekt témájában három sikeres Ph.D. védésről számolhatunk be:

- **Pfeiffer András:** Novel methods for decision support in production planning and control, Dissertation for the Ph.D. Degree of the Budapest of Technology and Economics, Budapest, Hungary, 2008. p. 144.
- **Csáji, B.Cs.:** Adaptive resource control: Machine learning approaches to resource allocation in uncertain and changing environments, Dissertation for the Ph.D. Degree of the Doctoral School in Informatics, Faculty of Informatics, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary, 2008. p. 104.
- **Egri, P.:** Cooperative production networks, Dissertation for the Ph.D. Degree of the Doctoral School in Informatics, Faculty of Informatics, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary, 2009. p. 123.

Több PhD dolgozat előkészítés alatt áll, ugyanígy Váncza József akadémia doktori értekezése is.

Díjak, kitüntetések

- **Csáji B.:** az MTA Ifjúsági Díja, 2008.
- **Monostori, L.:** Magyar Köztársasági Érdemrend Lovagkeresztje, 2010. március 16.
- **Monostori, L.:** az MTA levelező tagja, 2010. május 3.
- **Egri, P.:** Best Paper Award, 43rd CIRP International Conference on Manufacturing Systems - Sustainable Production and Logistics in Global Networks, May 26 - 28, 2010, Vienna, Austria
- **Kádár Botond:** az International Academy of Production Engineering (CIRP) levelező tagja, 2010. augusztus.
- **Váncza József:** International Academy of Production Engineering (CIRP) Scientific Technical Committee on Production Systems and Organizations, titkár, 2010. augusztus.
- **Monostori László:** a Miskolci Egyetem Gépészmérnöki és Informatikai Karának Díszdoktora (Professor Honoris Causae Facultatis Mechanicae Universitatis Miskolcinensis), 2010. szeptember 3.
- **Váncza József:** a Miskolci Egyetem Gépészmérnöki és Informatikai Kara Emlékérme, 2010. szeptember 3.
- **Egri, P.:** Bolyai Ösztöndíj, 2011. június.
- **Monostori, L.:** a Miskolci Egyetem Tiszteletbeli Doktora (Doctor honoris causa), 2011. június 25.
- **Monostori, L.:** International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC), Coordination Committee (CC) on Manufacturing and Logistics Systems, Elnök 2011 (újabb 3 évre).

Szabadalmi bejelentések

Japán:

Lengyel A., Nonaka Y., Kádár B., Monostori L.: *Self-Building production simulation system*, Japan 2009, Lajstromszám: JP 2009-163373.

USA:

Lengyel A., Nonaka Y., Kádár B., Monostori L.: *Production index information generating device, program therefore, and production information generating method*, USA 2010, Lajstromszám: US Application No. 12/833,186.

Jelentős nemzetközi rendezvény szervezése: a CIRP 61. Közgyűlése

2011. augusztus 21. és 27. között a kutatói és ipari szféra több mint 500 neves képviselőjének részvételével Budapesten tartotta alapításának 60. évfordulóján közgyűlését az International Academy for Production Engineering (CIRP, www.cirp.net). A nagy tekintélyű és korlátozott taglétszámú szervezetet 1951-ben hozták létre abból a célból, hogy nemzetközi összefogással segítse fejleszteni a gyártástudományt és -technológiát. A budapesti helyszín megválasztása jelentős megtiszteltetés volt a témakör hazai művelői számára, és egyben tükrözte a magyarországi gyártóipar kiemelkedő színvonalát és szerepét hazánk gazdasági teljesítményében.

A magyar előadók, akik részben az MTA Számítástechnikai és Automatizálási Kutatóintézetét (MTA SZTAKI), részben a Budapesti Műszaki és Gazdaságtudományi Egyetemet (BME)

képviselték, olyan, világszerte az érdeklődés középpontjában álló, mind tudományos, mind gyakorlati szempontból kiemelkedő témakörben járultak hozzá a Közgyűlés programjához, mint a gyártási folyamatok dinamikája, a szélerőmű-farmok diagnosztikája és karbantartás-ütemezése, vagy a kooperatív, változásokra gyorsan reagáló, a fenntartható növekedést szem előtt tartó vállalatok irányítási kérdései. Az utóbbi területen Váncza József tartotta a Közgyűlés egyik kiemelt, nemzetközi együttműködésben készült, ú.n. key-note előadását.

Monostori Lászlót a Közgyűlés során a CIRP leendő elnökének választották meg. Ez egy négy éves időtartam kezdetét jelenti, melynek szakaszai: Vice President Elect, Vice President, President és Past President.

Az eredmények oktatásba vitele, ipari bevezetés

Az eredmények oktatásba vitele elsősorban a BME Gépészkari Gyártástudomány és – technológia tanszék útján történik.

Az eredmények ipari bevezetése (GE, Hitachi, Audi, Bosch, Knorr Bremse, Bosch-Rexroth, stb.) az MTA SZTAKI keretében működő Fraunhofer Termelésirányítás és –informatika Projektközpont (<http://www.fraunhofer.hu>) keretében folyik.

Az OTKA projekt témájában megjelent publikációk és a főbb kapcsolódó előadások

Publikációk

- [1] **Csáji, B.Cs.; Monostori, L.:** A complexity model for networks of collaborating enterprises, *Proceedings of the 17th World Congress, The International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC)*, July 6-11, 2008, Seoul, Korea, pp. 13833-13838. *IFAC Proceedings Volumes (IFAC-PapersOnline)* Volume 17, Issue 1, 2008, (DOI: 10.3182/20080706-5-KR-1001.1871)
- [2] **Csáji, B.Cs.; Monostori, L.:** Adaptive stochastic resource control: A machine learning approach, *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research (JAIR)*, Vol. 32, 2008, AAAI Press, pp. 453-486. (**Impact factor: 1.611**)
- [3] **Csáji, B.Cs.; Monostori, L.:** Value function based reinforcement learning in changing Markovian environments, *Journal of Machine Learning Research*, MIT Press, Vol. 9, 2008, pp. 1679-1709. (**Impact factor: 3.116**)
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