**Issues and Trends in Expert Systems, Genetic Algorithms, Robotics, and Multi-Agent Systems using industry 4.0.**

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**Abstract**

This article discusses the important trends and uses of expert systems, genetic algorithms, robotics, and multi-agent systems in Industry 4.0. Expert systems have been combined with big data, IoT, natural language processing, and human cooperation, resulting in advances in industries such as healthcare, finance, and manufacturing. In hybridization, multi-objective optimisation, parallelization, self-adaptation, and real-world applications, genetic algorithms have showed success, contributing to greater efficiency and competitiveness. Robotics, particularly cobots and mobile robots, has revolutionised industrial processes, quality control, and human-robot interaction by incorporating machine learning, 3-D printing technology, improved sensors, and cloud robotics. Multi-Agent Systems (MAS) have embraced machine learning game theory, swarm intelligence, block-chain, and social network analysis to have an impact on sectors including autonomous decision-making, predictive maintenance, and supply chain management. The continuous progress of these technologies promises even more improvements and societal influence.

**I Introduction**

Expert systems, genetic algorithms, robotics, and multi-agent systems are transforming how we tackle difficult problems and traverse the quickly changing environment of Industry 4.0. These technologies provide innovative solutions and potential for development in a variety of industries, ranging from healthcare to manufacturing. This survey article attempts to investigate the significant breakthroughs and advances in these fields, as well as their applications and potential societal influence. Expert systems use artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques to replicate human decision-making processes, whereas genetic algorithms use natural selection principles to optimise solutions to difficult issues. Robotics has advanced significantly, with collaborative robots (cobots) collaborating with humans and cloud robotics providing access to powerful computational resources. Meanwhile, multi-agent systems are made up of several autonomous agents that work together to achieve common goals, with the use of machine learning, game theory, and blockchain technology. Understanding these trends and their applications is critical for industries that want to prosper in the Industry 4.0 era. This article will investigate the most recent advances and achievements in expert systems, genetic algorithms, robotics, and multi-agent systems, providing insights into their potential impact on diverse sectors and how they might help shape the future of human-technology collaboration.

**keywords**

 **Expert Systems, Big Data, IoT, ML, 3D-Printing, Cloud Robotics, Multi-agent, Blockchain, Industry 4.0, predictive maintenance, Lidar, Game Theory, genetic algorithms.**

**II Major Trends in Expert Systems**

Expert systems, also known as knowledge-based systems, are computer programmes that can simulate a human expert's decision-making skills in a certain field. These systems analyse data, make decisions, and deliver insights using artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning techniques. Expert systems have made substantial progress in a variety of industries, including healthcare, finance, and manufacturing [1]. Here are some of the significant themes in expert systems that are shaping their future.

**Integration with Big Data and IoT:** To enable more precise decision-making, expert systems are increasingly being connected with big data and the Internet of Things (IoT). Expert systems can analyse enormous amounts of information from many sources, such as electronic health records, financial data, and social media, using big data [11]. Expert systems can deliver more accurate suggestions and forecasts by combining this data with insights from IoT devices such as sensors and cameras.

**Greater Use of Natural Language Processing (NLP):** Natural Language Processing (NLP) is an artificial intelligence (AI) approach that allows computers to understand and interpret human language. NLP is increasingly being employed in expert systems to allow users to communicate with the system in a more natural manner than is possible with structured queries [10]. As a result, virtual assistants such as chatbots and voice assistants that can deliver personalised recommendations and guidance have been developed [1].

**Expansion to new industries:** Initially, expert systems were designed for use in specialised industries such as healthcare and banking. However, there is an increasing trend in other areas, including as transportation, energy, and agriculture, to use expert systems[2]. Expert systems, for example, can be used in the transportation industry to optimise routes and reduce fuel use, while in agriculture, they can be used to monitor crop health and optimise irrigation.

**Increased Collaboration with Human Experts:** Expert systems are not intended to replace human experts, but rather to supplement them. As a result, collaboration between expert systems and human specialists is becoming more common [5]. In healthcare, for example, expert systems can assist clinicians in making more accurate diagnoses, but the final decision is still made by the doctor. This collaboration has the potential to improve patient outcomes and allow human specialists to make more informed decisions.

**Focus on Explainability and Transparency:** One of the most difficult aspects of expert systems is their lack of explainability and transparency. It can be difficult to comprehend how an expert system reached a specific judgement or suggestion. However, there is a rising tendency towards designing more transparent and explainable expert systems [5]. Users will gain faith in the system if they can grasp the reasons behind the system's recommendations. Expert systems are a rapidly developing technology with the potential to alter a wide range of industries. Expert systems are growing more powerful and valuable through integrating with big data and IoT, leveraging natural language processing, expanding to new industries, partnering with human experts, and emphasising on explainability and transparency. As these patterns continue to evolve, we can anticipate even greater advances in expert system capabilities and applications. Expert systems are a critical component of Industry 4.0, the fourth industrial revolution that emphasises production automation and networking [1]. These intelligent systems alter industries such as healthcare, banking, logistics, and manufacturing by utilising new technology like as machine learning, artificial intelligence, and big data. Expert systems are revolutionising Industry 4.0 in the following ways:

**Improved productivity:** Expert systems can analyze large volumes of data, identify patterns and trends, and make predictions that aid in improving production processes [10]. This enables manufacturers to enhance their productivity and optimize their supply chains.

**Quality control:** Expert systems can identify potential quality issues before they occur, allowing for immediate corrective action, minimizing waste, and enhancing overall product quality.

**Predictive maintenance:** Expert systems can monitor machine performance, detect anomalies, and predict when maintenance is required [11]. This enables manufacturers to schedule maintenance activities and minimize production downtime.

**Cost savings:** By utilizing expert systems, manufacturers can streamline their operations and reduce costs associated with manual labor and waste.

**Increased efficiency:** Expert systems can automate repetitive tasks, allowing employees to focus on more critical studies, and improving overall efficiency. Expert systems are transforming industry 4.0 by improving productivity, quality control, predictive maintenance, cost savings, and efficiency [8]. They are an essential component of the fourth industrial revolution and are revolutionizing the manufacturing industry.

**III Major Trends in Genetic Algorithms**

Genetic algorithms are a type of optimization algorithm that uses natural selection and genetic inheritance to search for the best solution to a problem [3]. They are inspired by the process of evolution in living organisms, where traits that improve an individual's chances of survival and reproduction are more likely to be passed on to the next generation.

Over the years, genetic algorithms have been used to solve a wide range of problems in various fields, including engineering, finance, and biology [4]. In this article, we will discuss some of the major trends in genetic algorithms and their applications.

**Hybridization:** One of the major trends in genetic algorithms is hybridization with other optimization techniques. This approach involves combining genetic algorithms with other algorithms to create a new algorithm that has the strengths of both algorithms. For example, a hybrid genetic algorithm can be combined with a local search algorithm to improve the quality of the solutions obtained [10]. The local search algorithm can help to refine the solutions obtained by the genetic algorithm, making them more accurate and efficient.

**Multi-objective optimization:** Another major trend in genetic algorithms is the use of multi-objective optimization. Multi-objective optimization involves optimizing multiple objectives simultaneously, which is often the case in real-world problems[9]. Genetic algorithms can be used to optimize multiple objectives by creating a set of solutions that trade-offs between the different objectives. This approach can help to find a set of solutions that are optimal for all objectives, rather than just one objective.

**Parallelization:** Parallelization is another major trend in genetic algorithms. Parallelization involves running multiple instances of the genetic algorithm simultaneously on different processors or machines [11]. This approach can help to speed up the optimization process, allowing more solutions to be evaluated in a shorter amount of time. It also allows for more complex optimization problems to be solved, as the computation can be distributed among multiple processors.

**Self-adaptation:** Self-adaptation is a trend in genetic algorithms that involves the use of self-adjusting parameters. In a traditional genetic algorithm, the parameters are fixed and do not change during the optimization process [7]. However, in a self-adaptive genetic algorithm, the parameters can change dynamically during the optimization process, based on the performance of the solutions generated. This approach can help to improve the convergence of the algorithm and the quality of the solutions obtained.

**Real-world applications:** Finally, a major trend in genetic algorithms is the use of real-world applications. Genetic algorithms have been applied to a wide range of real-world problems, including scheduling, routing, and portfolio optimization. One example of a real-world application of genetic algorithms is in the field of bioinformatics, where they have been used to solve problems related to sequence alignment and protein structure prediction. Genetic algorithms have evolved significantly over the years and have become a powerful tool for solving optimization problems in various fields [3]. The major trends in genetic algorithms, such as hybridization, multi-objective optimization, parallelization, self-adaptation, and real-world applications, have helped to improve their efficiency and effectiveness. As the field of genetic algorithms continues to evolve, we can expect to see further advances in their applications and techniques, which will continue to expand their use in solving complex optimization problems. Genetic algorithms are an essential component of Industry 4.0, as they can be used to solve complex optimization problems [11]. In Industry 4.0, companies are leveraging genetic algorithms to optimize supply chain management, product design, and production processes. Some of the key benefits of using genetic algorithms in Industry 4.0 include:

**Improved Efficiency:** Genetic algorithms can be used to optimize complex systems and processes, which can help improve efficiency and reduce waste.

**Reduced Costs:** By optimizing systems and processes, genetic algorithms can help companies reduce costs and improve their bottom line.

**Faster Innovation:** Genetic algorithms can help companies rapidly iterate and optimize new products and designs, which can help drive faster innovation.

**Improved Quality:** Genetic algorithms can be used to optimize quality control processes, which can help ensure that products meet high-quality standards. Genetic algorithms are playing a crucial role in transforming Industry 4.0, and companies that leverage these tools will be better positioned to compete and succeed in the rapidly evolving digital landscape [5].

**IV Major Trends in Robotics Technique**

Robotics has been a rapidly evolving field of technology with immense potential to change the world as we know it [6]. With the advancements in AI and machine learning, robots have become smarter, more intuitive, and more efficient than ever before. Over the last decade, the robotics industry has seen an array of significant trends that are set to shape the future of robotics. Here are some of the most significant trends in robotics:

**Collaborative robots (cobots):** Collaborative robots or cobots are one of the most significant trends in the robotics industry today. These robots are designed to work alongside humans, helping them in their daily tasks [2]. Unlike traditional industrial robots that operate in isolation, cobots are designed to be safe and intuitive, making them ideal for use in small to medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) that have limited floor space.

**Machine learning:** Machine learning is a subset of AI that allows robots to learn and adapt to new situations on their own [10]. It enables robots to develop their own decision-making abilities based on the data collected from the environment they operate in. Machine learning has revolutionized the field of robotics by making robots more autonomous, efficient, and accurate.

**3D Printing:** 3D printing technology has enabled the rapid prototyping of complex mechanical parts that would have been impossible to make using traditional manufacturing methods. With the help of 3D printing, engineers and designers can create complex mechanical parts that can be assembled together to create a fully functional robot [7]. This technology has also made it possible to create customized robots that are tailored to specific tasks and environments.

**Mobile robots:** Mobile robots are another significant trend in robotics. These robots can move around autonomously, without the need for human intervention. They can be used in a wide range of applications, from warehouse management to home automation [8]. Mobile robots are designed to navigate through complex environments, avoiding obstacles and adapting to changes in the environment they operate in.

**Advanced sensors:** Sensors are the eyes and ears of robots. They help robots perceive the world around them and make decisions based on the data they collect. Advanced sensors, such as lidar, ultrasonic, and infrared sensors, have revolutionized the field of robotics by making robots more aware of their surroundings [10]. They help robots navigate through complex environments, avoid obstacles, and interact with humans and other robots in a safe and efficient manner.

**Human-robot interaction:** Human-robot interaction is another significant trend in the robotics industry. As robots become more ubiquitous, they are starting to interact with humans more frequently [12]. This interaction can be in the form of physical collaboration, such as cobots working alongside human workers, or in the form of virtual interaction, such as chatbots or virtual assistants [1]. As the interaction between humans and robots becomes more common, the need for robots to be socially aware and empathetic is becoming increasingly important.

**Cloud Robotics:** Cloud robotics is a relatively new trend in the field of robotics. It involves the use of cloud computing to perform intensive computing tasks and store large amounts of data. By using the cloud, robots can access powerful computing resources and data storage, allowing them to perform complex tasks that would have been impossible with their onboard computing power alone [2]. Cloud robotics also allows robots to share data with other robots and with humans, enabling them to learn from each other and work together more effectively. The robotics industry is constantly evolving and changing, with new and exciting trends emerging every day [11]. The above trends are just a few of the most significant ones that are shaping the future of robotics. With continued advancements in AI and machine learning, we can expect to see even more revolutionary trends in robotics in the years to come. Robotics is a field that has the potential to change the world, and the future looks bright for this exciting and innovative industry. Robotics is playing a significant role in the fourth industrial revolution, also known as Industry 4.0 [2]. The use of robotics is transforming various industries and creating new opportunities for businesses. Some ways in which robotics is transforming Industry 4.0 include:

**Automation of production processes:** Robotics is automating production processes, making them more efficient, accurate, and cost-effective. Robots can work for long hours without the need for breaks, which increases production output [6].

Increased safety: Robotics is increasing safety in the workplace by taking on dangerous tasks that put human workers at risk. Robots can also work in hazardous environments where humans cannot operate [12].

**Improved quality control:** Robots are helping to improve the quality of products by detecting defects and ensuring that products meet the required specifications.

**Real-time monitoring:** Robotics is enabling real-time monitoring of production processes, which enables manufacturers to identify and resolve problems quickly.

**Flexibility:** Robots are designed to be flexible, which means they can adapt to changing production needs and requirements.

**Collaborative robots:** Collaborative robots or cobots are becoming more common, which means that robots can work alongside humans in the workplace [6]. This makes it possible for robots and humans to work together to improve production output. Robotics is transforming Industry 4.0 by automating production processes, increasing safety, improving quality control, enabling real-time monitoring, providing flexibility, and making it possible for robots and humans to work together [4].

**V Major Trends in Multi-Agent Process**

Multi-Agent Systems (MAS) have become an increasingly popular research area in recent years, with applications in a wide range of fields, from transportation and logistics to finance and healthcare. MAS are complex systems that consist of multiple autonomous agents that interact with each other to achieve a common goal [4]. The agents are capable of acting independently, making decisions based on local information, and communicating with each other to coordinate their actions. In this article, we will discuss the major trends in Multi-Agent Systems and their potential impact on the field [5]. One of the major trends in Multi-Agent Systems is the use of machine learning techniques to improve agent decision-making. In the past, agents were typically designed to follow a fixed set of rules or algorithms, which limited their ability to adapt to changing circumstances. With the emergence of machine learning techniques, agents can now learn from their environment and make decisions based on data. For example, in transportation systems, agents can learn from traffic patterns and adjust their routes to avoid congestion. In healthcare, agents can learn from patient data to make more accurate diagnoses and treatment recommendations.

Another trend in Multi-Agent Systems is the use of game theory to model agent interactions. Game theory is a branch of mathematics that studies the behavior of individuals in strategic situations, where the outcome depends on the actions of multiple parties. In Multi-Agent Systems, game theory can be used to model the interactions between agents and predict their behavior. For example, in finance, game theory can be used to model the interactions between buyers and sellers in a market and predict price fluctuations [10]. An additional trend in Multi-Agent Systems is the use of swarm intelligence to improve agent coordination. Swarm intelligence is a collective behavior of decentralized, self-organized systems, where the system as a whole exhibits a higher level of intelligence than any of its individual parts. In Multi-Agent Systems, swarm intelligence can be used to improve agent coordination and achieve better outcomes. For example, in robotics, swarm intelligence can be used to coordinate the movements of multiple robots to perform complex tasks, such as exploring an unknown environment.

A fourth trend in *Multi-Agent* Systems is the use of *blockchain* technology to facilitate agent interactions. Blockchain is a distributed ledger technology that allows for secure, transparent, and tamper-proof transactions. In Multi-Agent Systems, blockchain can be used to facilitate secure and transparent interactions between agents. For example, in supply chain management, blockchain can be used to track the movement of goods and ensure that they are authentic and not counterfeit.

Another trend in Multi-Agent Systems is the use of social network analysis to model agent interactions. Social network analysis is a technique that studies the patterns of relationships between individuals in a social network [1]. In Multi-Agent Systems, social network analysis can be used to model the interactions between agents and predict their behavior. For example, in social media, social network analysis can be used to predict user behavior and recommend content that is likely to be of interest.

Multi-Agent Systems are a rapidly evolving field with a wide range of applications. The major trends in Multi-Agent Systems, including the use of machine learning, game theory, swarm intelligence, blockchain, and social network analysis, have the potential to revolutionize the way agents interact with each other and achieve their goals [11]. As the field continues to grow, it is likely that new trends will emerge, further advancing the capabilities of Multi-Agent Systems and their potential impact on society.

**Multi-Agent Systems (MAS)** are a set of autonomous and intelligent software agents that interact with each other and the environment to achieve a common goal and thus they are transforming *Industry 4.0 in several ways:*

**Autonomous Decision Making:** MAS enables autonomous decision-making, allowing machines to operate with little to no human intervention. This helps reduce errors and optimize production processes.

**Real-Time Monitoring:** MAS agents can monitor the production line and make decisions based on real-time data, reducing downtime and increasing efficiency.

**Collaborative Manufacturing:** With MAS, machines can work collaboratively, making production more efficient and reducing the need for human intervention.

**Predictive Maintenance:** MAS agents can predict machine failures, enabling proactive maintenance to prevent downtime and reduce repair costs.

**Resource Optimization:** MAS can optimize resource allocation, such as electricity and raw materials, to reduce costs and improve sustainability.

**Supply Chain Management:** MAS can improve supply chain management by enabling better coordination and communication between suppliers, manufacturers, and customers. MAS is transforming Industry 4.0 by enabling autonomous, efficient, and intelligent manufacturing processes [9].

**Conclusion**

Expert systems, genetic algorithms, robotics, and Multi-Agent Systems (MAS) are critical components of Industry 4.0, with revolutionary powers that are revolutionising numerous industries. This report reviewed the significant trends and developments in these fields, emphasising their potential to transform healthcare, banking, manufacturing, and other industries. As expert systems continue to interact with Big Data, IoT, and NLP, they will augment rather than replace human skill. With applications in hybridization, multi-objective optimisation, parallelization, self-adaptation, and real-world problem resolution, genetic algorithms have proven invaluable in optimisation. Cobots, mobile robots, and cloud robotics are critical to automating manufacturing processes and increasing human-robot collaboration.Trends in machine learning, game theory, swarm intelligence, and blockchain are enabling autonomous decision-making and improved agent coordination.

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