

# Abstract Agentic System Architecture Design v1.1

## System: Chronoktonos

- **Document Version:** 1.1
- **Status:** Proposed Revision
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### 1. The Agent (Node)

The fundamental building block of the system. Each Agent is an instance of a generic class, its specific role defined by its configuration and internal logic.

#### 1.1. Core Attributes

- **agent\_id:** A unique identifier (e.g., "Puppetmaster", "SystemArchitect\_v3"). Serves as its network address.
- **input\_dir (Mailbox):** A dedicated, unique file system directory for receiving messages.
- **processed\_dir:** A directory for archiving messages after successful processing.

#### 1.2. Core Capabilities

- **Active Listening:** Continuously monitors its input\_dir for new message files.
- **Internal Logic (process\_input Method):** The agent's "brain." Executes logic based on message content.
- **Communication (\_send\_message Method):** Can send messages to any other known agent by writing to their mailbox.
- **Status Reporting (Heartbeat):** Periodically updates its status in the Central Mailbox Registry.

#### 1.3. Agent Lifecycle (New in v1.1)

An agent exists in one of the following states, reflected in the registry:

- **spawning:** The agent is initializing but not yet ready to process messages.
- **active:** The agent is running and processing messages.
- **error:** The agent has encountered a critical, unrecoverable error and has ceased operation.
- **inactive:** The agent is not running or is intentionally paused.
- **terminated:** The agent has been gracefully shut down.

### 2. The Central Mailbox Registry

A globally accessible mechanism mapping agent\_id to mailbox paths and operational

status.

## 2.1. Implementation

- **mailbox\_map.json**: A JSON file in a central directory (e.g., `/var/lib/agent_mailboxes/mailbox_map.json`).
- **mailbox\_map.lock (New in v1.1)**: A lock file that must be acquired before any write operation to `mailbox_map.json` and released immediately after. This prevents data corruption from concurrent writes. An agent attempting to write must wait if the lock file exists.

## 2.2. Content Structure

Each entry in the map is an object containing agent details:

```
"SystemArchitect_v3": {  
  "mailbox_path": "/var/lib/agent_mailboxes/SystemArchitect_v3_in",  
  "status": "active",  
  "last_heartbeat": "2025-07-20T18:30:00Z",  
  "last_processed_task_id": "xyz789",  
  "description": "Designs and refines the system architecture."  
}
```

## 3. The Message (Packet)

The standardized JSON file for information exchange.

### 3.1. Structure (Refined in v1.1)

- **Required Fields:**
  - `message_id`: A new, unique UUID for the message itself.
  - `sender_id`: The `agent_id` of the originator.
  - `recipient_id`: The `agent_id` of the intended receiver.
  - `timestamp_utc`: ISO 8601 timestamp of message creation.
  - `type`: The message's purpose (e.g., "request", "result", "directive").
  - `payload`: The data content of the message.
- **Optional Fields:**
  - `task_id`: A unique identifier to track a specific task or conversational thread.
  - `priority`: A numerical priority (e.g., 1-5) for agents that support it.

### 3.2. File Naming Convention

`[timestamp]_[message_id].json` (e.g., `20250720183000Z_uuid-v4-string.json`). The

sender and task are now inside the file, simplifying the filename.

## 4. Security & Access Control (New in v1.1)

The file-system-based architecture requires strict permissioning.

- **Directory Permissions:** Each agent's `input_dir` should only be writable by the agents authorized to send it messages. By default, only the agent itself and the Puppetmaster should have write access.
- **Message Integrity:** While not yet implemented, future versions should consider payload checksums or signatures to verify message integrity and sender authenticity.

## 5. Integration of Human Agents

Human participants are integrated as Agent instances, using their mailbox to send and receive messages manually or via simple tooling.

## 6. Abstract Principles

- **Decentralized Processing, Centralized Discovery:** Agents operate independently but find each other via the shared registry.
- **Asynchronous & Message-Driven:** Communication is non-blocking, via messages.
- **Plug-and-Play Extensibility:** New agents can be added by creating mailboxes and registering them.