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PU	Public	X
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	

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Abstract

This report presents the deliverable D5.3 accounting for the software descriptions of the models for the markets - goods and labour and credit markets. This deliverable acts as part of the work package 5 which comprises of agent based computational models of goods, labour and credit markets required for the project EURACE.

1 Introduction

2 General Model Implementation

Models are constructed from agents that have functions. These functions must be executed in a correct order for the model to run correctly. Formerly this order was defined in the model definition XMML by dependencies between functions. These dependencies could be either internal, within individual agents, or communication, dependent on messages from other agents. This was enough information to be able to order functions and plan communication synchronisation points to work in parallel.

The economic models eventually started to run only certain functions at certain times, for example, weekly or monthly. Because each function was still being executed this required a condition at the start of every function and soon became a hinderance. Even though a series of functions used the same time series they all had to include the same condition. This was also true of other conditions, for example only households that were unemployed need execute functions involved with the labour market.

This was solved by defining the model in the XMML as a state machine. Where states are defined before and after functions. Each state can have many incoming functions and many outgoing functions. Only the unique start state has no incoming functions, and end states have no outgoing functions. This then allows branches of functions where the condition for all the functions can be defined at the start of the branch. An example of this is shown by the similar models in Figures 1 and 2.

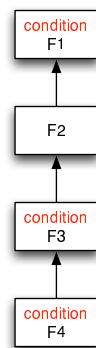


Figure 1: Dependency graph model

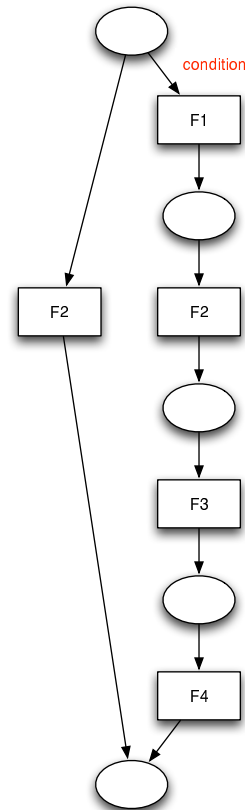


Figure 2: State graph model

The model can now be recognised as a state machine but with the restriction that once a state has been entered by an agent it cannot reenter the same state. This provides synchronisation

of agents in parallel during execution. Also input to functions are sets of inputs (messages) which can be empty. This is the level of detail required by FLAME to plan the communication synchronisation in parallel.

Each function can then be defined by the parameters as shown in Table 1, where M_{pre} is the pre-condition of the memory and M_{post} is the post-condition of the memory.

Current State	Input	M_{pre}	Function	M_{post}	Output	Next State
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Table 1: Function parameters

In XMML this is currently written as below where M_{pre} is defined as *condition* and M_{post} is written as source code within a function with the same name as the function name.

```

<function>
  <name>Function_name</name>
  <description>A description of the function</description>
  <currentState>current_state</currentState>
  <nextState>next_state</nextState>
  <condition>condition</condition>
  <inputs>inputs</inputs>
  <outputs>outputs</outputs>
</function>

```

3 Goods and Labour Market Implementation

The goods and labour market is based on the model presented by the Bielefeld unit. Detailed description of the model can be found in D5.1. Here is a brief overview of the implementation of the model.

3.1 Description

In order to parse the model and test it for results the labour and goods market has to be integrated with various models of the credit, government and financial management markets. Here we concentrate on the essence of the individual functions involved with the labour and goods market only. The two main agent involved in this process are namely - Firms and Households. The state dependency diagram 3 describes how these functions are interacting with each other.

3.1.1 Firm Agent in the Labour and Goods Market

Table 2: State Transition Table of the Firm involved in Labour Market.

Function Name	Current State	Next State	Condition	Inputs	Outputs	Description
Firm _calculate _specific _skills _and _wage _offer	Start _Firm _Labour _Role	011				
Firm _send _vacancies	011	03	a.no_employees LT a.employees_needed		vacancies	If additional workers are needed the firm sends vacancies messages especially the different wage offers for the different general skill groups.
Firm _send _redundancies	011	03c	a.no_employees GT a.employees_needed		firing	If the firm wants to decrease the workforce it sends redundancies.
Firm _idle	011	03c	a.no_employees EQ a.employees_needed			Firm does nothing.
Firm _read _job _applications _send _job _offer _or _rejection	03	04		job _application	job_offer, applica- tion_rejection	Firm reads the application, ranks the applicants according to their general and specific skills and sends as many job offers to the first ranked applicants as the firm has vacancies to fill. The other applicants are refused.
Firm _read _job	04	05a		job_acceptance		The firm reads the responses to their job offers and updates the

Table 3: State Transition Table of the Household involved in Labour Market.

Function Name	Current State	Next State	Condition	Inputs	Outputs	Description
Household _read _firing _messages	Start _Household _Labour _Role	01d	a.employee _firm _id NEQ -1	firing		The household checks whether is is fired or not.
Household _idle	01d	01a	a.employee _firm _id EQ -1			Household does nothing.
Household _idle	Start _Household _Labour _Role	01a	a.employee _firm _id EQ -1			Household does nothing.
Household _UNEMPLOYED _read _job _vacancies _and _send _applications	01a	01		vacancies	job _application	Household reads vacancies mes- sages and sends applications.
Household _on _the _job _search _decision	01d	01b	a.employee _firm _id NEQ -1			Household de- cides whether to search on the job or not.
Household _OTJS _read _job _vacancies _and _send _applications	01b	01	a.on_the_job_search EQ 1	vacancies	job_application	Household searches on the job. Reads vacancies mes- sages and send s applications.
Household _idle	01b	06	a.on_the_job_search NEQ 1			Household does nothing.
Household _read _job _offers _send _response	01	02		job_offer	quitting, job_acceptance	Household reads the job offers and ranks them according to the wage offer.
Household _finish _labour _market	02	06	(a.employee_firm_id NEQ -1) AND (a.on_the_job_search NEQ 1)			
Household _read _application _rejection _update _wage _reservation	02	03	a.employee_firm_id EQ -1	application _rejection		
Household _OTJS _read						Household searches on

3.2 Messages involved

4 Credit Market Implementation

4.1 State dependency diagram

4.2 State Transition Table

4.2.1 Firm Agent

Function Descriptions:

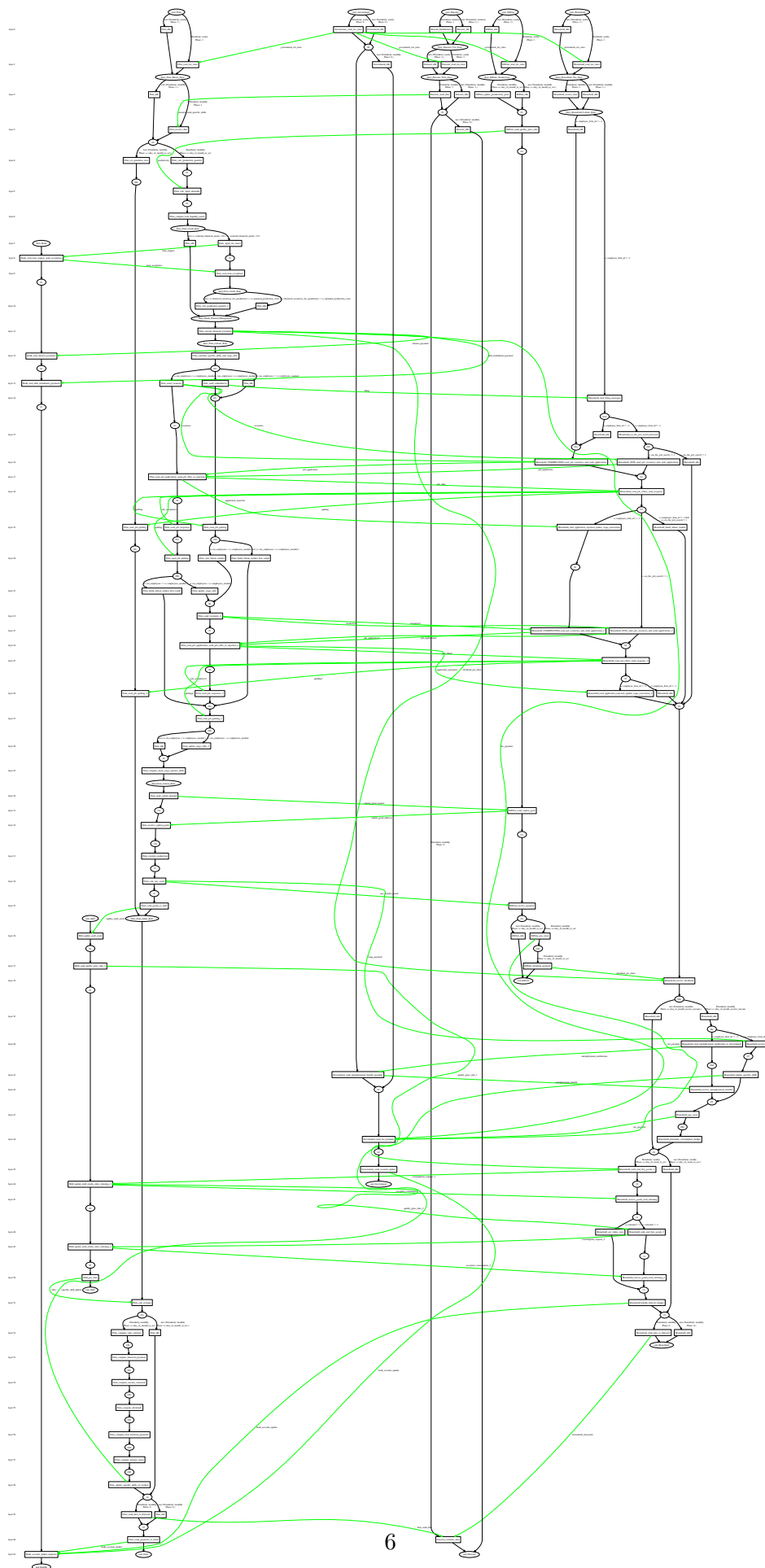


Figure 3: State Dependency Diagram.

Table 4: Messages involved in the labour and goods market implementation.

Name	Variables being sent	Description
vacancies	firm_id, region_id, firm_vacancies, skill_group, firm_wage_offer	Send by firms. Includes the id, the region id the number of vacancies and the wage offer for the according general skill level.
vacancies2	firm_id, region_id, firm_vacancies, skill_group, firm_wage_offer	Send by firms. Includes the id, the region id the number of vacancies and the wage offer for the according general skill level.
firing	firm_id, worker_id	Send by firms. Includes the id and the id of the dismissed employee.
job_application	worker_id, firm_id, region_id, general_skill, specific_skill	Send by households to apply for a job. Includes the id, firm id, region id the general as well as the specific skills.
job_application2	worker_id, firm_id, region_id, general_skill, specific_skill	Send by households to apply for a job. Includes the id, firm id, region id the general as well as the specific skills.
job_offer	firm_id, worker_id, region_id, wage_offer	Send by firms to make a job offer for a household. Includes the id, worker id and the corresponding wage offer.
job_offer2	firm_id, worker_id, region_id, wage_offer	Send by firms to make a job offer for a household. Includes the id, worker id and the corresponding wage offer.
job_acceptance	worker_id, firm_id, region_id, general_skill, specific_skill	Send by households to accept the job offer. Includes the id, firm id, region id, the general as well as the specific skills.
job_acceptance2	worker_id, firm_id, region_id, general_skill, specific_skill	Send by households to accept the job offer. Includes the id, firm id, region id, the general as well as the specific skills.
application_rejection	firm_id, worker_id	Send by firms. Includes the id and the id of the refused applicant.
application_rejection2	firm_id, worker_id	Send by firms. Includes the id and the id of the refused applicant.
quitting	worker_id, firm_id	Send by households to quit the current job. Includes the id, firm id.
quitting2	worker_id, firm_id	Send by households to quit the current job. Includes the id, firm id.

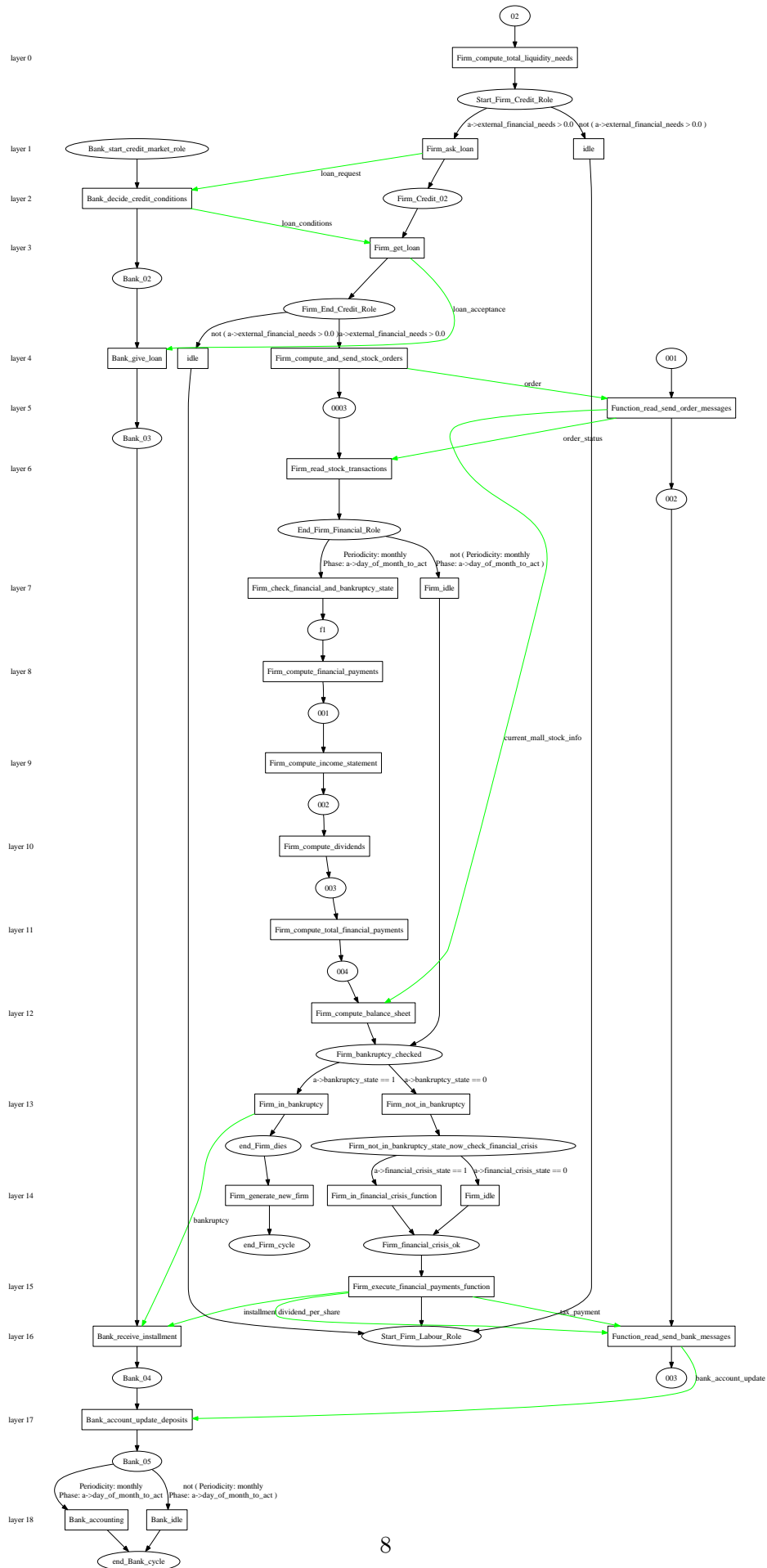


Figure 4: State Dependency Diagram.

Table 5: Functions being performed by the Firm involved in Credit Market.

Function Name	State From	State to	Condition on Function	Inputs	Outputs	Description
Firm _ask _loan	Start _Firm _Credit _Role	Firm _Credit _02	a.external _financial _needs GT 0.0		loan _request	
Firm _get _loan	Firm _Credit _02	Firm _End _Credit _Role		loan _conditions (a.id EQ m.firm_id	loan _acceptance	

4.2.2 Bank Agent

Bank functions:

Table 6: Functions being performed by the Bank involved in Credit Market.

Function Name	State From	State to	Condition on Function	Inputs	Outputs	Description
Bank _decide _credit _conditions	Bank _start _credit _market _role	Bank_02		loan_request (a.id EQ m.bank_id)	loan _conditions	
Bank _give _loan	Bank_02	Bank_03		loan _acceptance (a.id EQ m.bank _id)		
Bank _receive _installment	Bank_03	Bank_04		installment (a.id EQ m.bank_id) bankruptcy (a.id EQ m.bank_id)		
Bank _account _update _deposits	Bank_04	Bank_05		bank_account _update (a.id EQ m.bank_id)	central _bank _account _update	
Bank _accounting	Bank_05	end _Bank _cycle	monthly (a.day _of _month _to _act)			
Bank_idle	Bank_05	end _Bank _cycle	not (monthly (a.day _of _month _to _act))			

4.3 Messages being Used

Table 7: Messages involved in the credit market implementation.

Name	Variables being sent	Description
loan_request	firm_id, bank_id, equity, total_debt, external_financial_needs	Message added by firm to demand credit with bank_id, with financial info of applying firm.
loan_conditions	firm_id, bank_id, proposed_interest_rate, amount_offered_credit, value_at_risk	Message added by bank to offer credit, contains the interest rate, the amount of offered credit, and the value_at_risk.
loan_acceptance	bank_id, credit_amount_taken, loan_total_var	Message added by firm to accept a loan with bank_id, for the amount credit taken and VAR. The bank does not need to know the firm id.
installment	bank_id, installment_amount, interest_amount, var_per_installment	Message added by firm pays installment and interest to the bank.
bankruptcy	bank_id, bad_debt, credit_refunded, residual_var	Message added by firm to bank to signal bankruptcy.
BCE_return	bce_debt, id	

5 Testing

5.1 Unit Testing

The testing of individual modules of a piece of software, in the case of models these are the individual agent functions. Each function has an accompanying unit test function that sets the initial agent memory and any input, calls the function, and asserts that the new agent memory and outputs are what is expected.

FLAME provides procedures to help with unit testing:

- initialise_unit_testing()
- unittest_init_agentname_agent()
- ...update agent memory ...
- ...create input messages ...
- ...call function to test ...
- ...call test assertions ...
- unittest_free_agentname_agent()
- free_messages()
- clean_up()

5.2 Integration Testing

The testing of combinations of program modules up to the level of the whole system.

Need coverage of testing combinations, a test set.

The W-method proposed by T. Chow [1] provides a complete test set of sequences through a state machine.

Used an implementation called statechum (<http://statechum.sourceforge.net/>) that accepts graphml as input. Converted each agent into a separate state machine as graphml.

One way to analyse the output of runs is to use an invariant detector. This program reports any likely invariants, properties that hold at certain points. This could then be analysed by the modeller and possibly used as assertions in future test runs.

6 Conclusion

References

- [1] TS Chow. Testing software design modeled by finite-state machines. *IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering*, SE-4(3):178–187, March 1978.