Architecture and agent definition Multiagent and Agent System

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1 Architecture

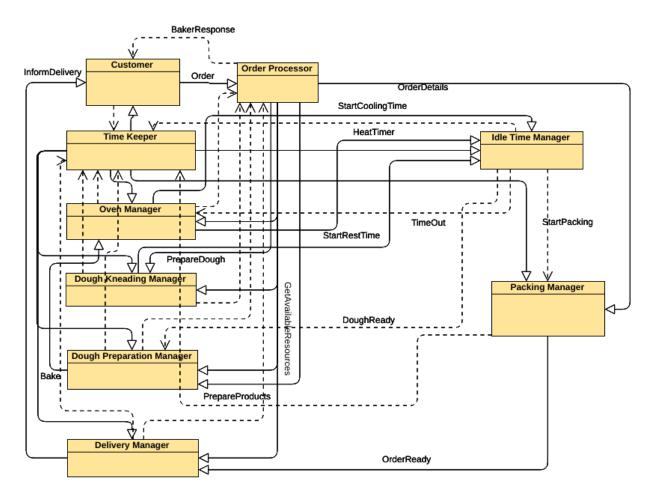


Figure 1: Architecture diagram explaining the interaction between customer and bakery agents

2 Agent descriptions

2.1 Customer

• Stage: Order

• Agent/Object: Agent

• Static/Dynamic: Static

• Behaviour: PlaceOrder

- Messages in:
 - AskForPriceProposalResponse (Sender: OrderProcessor)
 - AskForPriceRefuseResponse (Sender: OrderProcessor)
 - RefuseOrderResponse (Sender: OrderProcessor)
- Messages out:
 - AskForPrice (Receiver: OrderProcessor)
 - AcceptProposal (Receiver: OrderProcessor)

2.2 Order Processor

- Stage: Order
- Agent/Object: Agent
- Static/Dynamic: Static
- Behaviour: CFPServer, OrderServer
- Messages in:
 - AskForPrice (Sender: Customer)
 - AcceptProposal (Sender: Customer)
- Messages out:
 - AskForPriceProposalResponse (Receiver: Customer)

- AskForPriceRefuseResponse (Receiver: Customer)
- RefuseOrderResponse (Receiver: Customer)
- OrderDetails (Receiver: PackagingManager)

2.3 Oven Manager

- Stage: OrderProcessing
- Agent/Object: Agent
- Static/Dynamic: Static
- Behaviour: TBD

2.4 Dough Kneading Manager

- Stage: OrderProcessing
- Agent/Object: Agent
- Static/Dynamic: Static
- Behaviour: TBD

2.5 Idle Time Manager

- Stage: OrderProcessor
- Agent/Object: Agent
- Static/Dynamic: Static
- Behaviour: TBD

2.6 Dough Preparation Manager

- Stage: OrderProcessing
- Agent/Object: Agent
- Static/Dynamic: Static

• Behaviour: TBD

2.7 Packaging Manager

• Stage: OrderProcessing

• Agent/Object: Agent

• Static/Dynamic: Static

• Behaviour: TBD

2.8 Delivery Manager

• Stage: Delivery

• Agent/Object: Agent

• Static/Dynamic: Static

• Behaviour: TBD

2.9 Time Keeper

 \bullet $\mathbf{Stage} :$ Order, Order Processing, Delivery

• Agent/Object: Agent

• Static/Dynamic: Static

• Behaviour: TBD

2.10 Order

 \bullet $\mathbf{Stage} :$ Order

• Agent/Object: Object

 \bullet $\mathbf{Static}/\mathbf{Dynamic}:$ Dynamic

2.11 Truck

• Stage: Delivery

• Agent/Object: Object

• Static/Dynamic: Static

2.12 Product

• Stage: Order, OrderProcessing, Delivery

• Agent/Object:

• Static/Dynamic:

2.13 Location

• Stage: Delivery

• Agent/Object: Object

• Static/Dynamic: Dynamic

2.14 StreetNetwork

• Stage: Delivery

• Agent/Object: Object

• Static/Dynamic: Static

3 Order Aggregation

• As mentioned in the slides, the expected order times are as follows,

1. 50% to 100% of the orders from super markets and sales shops arrive at the end of the day before delivery. They are next day orders. The remaining orders < 50% orders from the super markets and sales shops arrive on the same day as delivery.

- 2. All the orders from hospitals and old age homes arrive once a day (might not be fixed time), but for next day delivery.
- 3. Some customers like catering services, clubs etc make orders several days ahead of delivery.
- To ensure freshness and the reputation of the bakery, products can only be produced on the day of the order (however the dough preparation should also be done on the same day or not is not mentioned so we assume there is no restriction on that.)
- With this overview in mind we can see that before the start of the shift, the information about the next day orders is already known and hence the dough preparation can be planned for all the orders combined as it is independent of the type of product to be made.
- From the orders which are received (at the end of the delivery) for the super markets for the next day delivery, we can approximate them to be around 75% ((50+100)/2) of the total orders expected and we can assume that we might get another 25% (100-75) of orders on the same day as delivery. This is just an **estimated guess**.
- In reality, it might happen that,
 - 1. the same day orders might be less than 25% of the total next day orders.
 - 2. sometimes they might be more than 25% of the total next day orders.
- \bullet For the prior case, the dough is already available. For the latter case the amount of orders which are > 25% cannot be accepted.
- Based on the above intuition, the order processing agent creates a work plan at the start of each shift.