

#### Universidade do Minho

Escola de Engenharia Departamento de Informática

> Mestrado Integrado em Engenharia Informática Mestrado em Engenharia Informática Agentes Inteligentes 2020/2021

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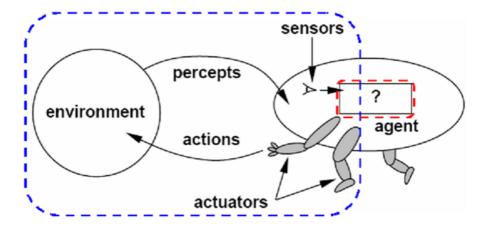
# JESS IN JADE







JESS used to implement the reasoning module of a JADE agent



JADE provides environment and facilitates the sending / receiving of messages

JESS enables the implementation of the agent's decision module in a declarative way

O JESS can be used in one of the many behaviours of an agent



#### **Considerations:**

- To embed Jess in a Java application (such as a JADE agent), you simply need to create a jess. Rete object
- To run the rule-based engine, the method Rete.run() is applied
  - o Makes the engine consecutively fire applicable rules, and will return only when there are no more rules to fire
  - o The JADE agent thread will be blocked while Rete engine is running!

#### Mitigation:

 Jess.Rete class includes another run method that allows us to specify the maximum number of cycles the engine should run.



## **JESS-JADE API - JessBehaviour**

#### **JessBehaviour**

- Agent able to continuously reason by implementing a CyclicBehaviour consisting of running a Jess engine
- JessBehaviour starts by loading prepared CLP script
- Behaviour action executes limited number of passes
  - jess.run(x) returns number of passes executed
- If no passes are executed, block behaviour until triggered

```
class JessBehaviour extends CyclicBehaviour
   // the Jess engine
   private jess. Rete jess;
   // maximum number of passes that a run of Jess can execute before giving control to the agent
   private static final int MAX JESS PASSES = 1;
   JessBehaviour(Agent agent, String jessFile) {
       super (agent);
       // create a Jess engine
       jess = new jess.Rete();
       // load the Jess file
       trv {
           // open the Jess file
           FileReader fr = new FileReader(jessFile);
           // create a parser for the file
           jess.Jesp j = new jess.Jesp(fr, jess);
           // parse the input file into the engine
               j.parse(false);
           } catch (jess.JessException je) {
               je.printStackTrace();
           fr.close();
       } catch (IOException ioe) {
           System.err.println("Error loading Jess file - engine is empty");
   public void action() {
       // to count the number of Jess passes
       int executedPasses = -1;
       // run jess
       try {
           // run a maximum number of steps
           executedPasses = jess.run(MAX JESS PASSES);
       } catch (JessException je) {
           je.printStackTrace();
       // if the engine stopped, block this behaviour
       if (executedPasses < MAX JESS PASSES)
           // the behaviour shall be unblocked by a call to restart()
} // end JessBehaviour class
```





## **ACLMessage & Facts**

- In JADE, it is a good practice to implement methods to handle ACLMessage as a new String Fact
- Required to create respective methods:
  - addFact(String fact) assert new information into the JESS engine (also unblocks JESSBehaviour)
  - newMsg(ACLMessage msg) handle
     ACLMessage to add as a new Fact

```
boolean addFact(String jessFact) {
    // assert the fact into the Jess engine
    try {
        jess.assertString(jessFact);
    } catch(JessException je) {
        return false;
    }
    // if blocked, wake up!
    if(!isRunnable()) restart();
    // message asserted
    return true;
}
```

```
boolean newMsg(ACLMessage msg) {
    String jf = ... // use msg to assemble a Jess construct
    // "feed" Jess engine
    return addFact(jf);
}
```



## **ACLMessage & Facts**

- In JADE, it is a good practice to implement methods to handle JESS Facts
- Required to create respective methods:
  - runQuery(String queryName,
     ValueVector values) query facts from
     JESS engine
  - removeFacts(String name)

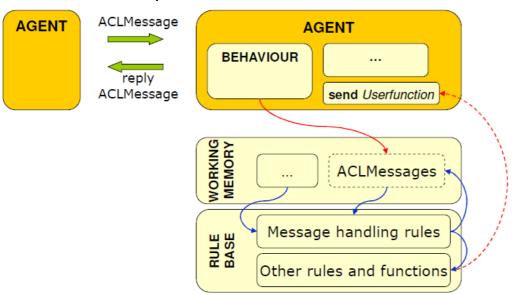
```
public Iterator runQuery(String queryName, ValueVector values){
    Iterator it = null;
    try{
        it = jess.runQuery(queryName, values);
    }
    catch(JessException je) {
            je.printStackTrace();
    }
    return it;
}
```

```
public void removeFacts(String name) {
    try {
        jess.removeFacts(name);
    } catch (JessException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }
}
```



## **MsgListening & JessBehaviour**

- Based on the previous methods, we now integrate a Behaviour that handles incoming messages (which makes use of JessBehaviour)
- All messages received are directly provided into JessBehaviour, which in turn handles the rulebased system



```
class MsgListening extends CyclicBehaviour {
    // a reference to the JessBehaviour instance
    private JessBehaviour jessBeh;
    MsgListening (Agent agent, JessBehaviour jessBeh) {
        super (agent);
        // save reference to the JessBehaviour instance
        this.jessBeh = jessBeh;
    public void action() {
        MessageTemplate mt = ... // some template
        ACLMessage msg = mvAgent.receive(mt);
        if (msq != null) {
            // put into Jess engine
            if (jessBeh.newMsq(msq))
                ... // do something
            else
                ... // do something else
        } else
            block();
} // end MsgListening class
```





- Guidelines:
  - o Introduction to Programming with Jess in Java
  - o **Embedding Jess in a Java Application**
  - o Adding Commands to Jess
- Documentation:
  - o Class Jess.Rete
- More examples available at JADE API
  - o JADE API Examples download link: <a href="https://jade.tilab.com/dl.php?file=JADE-examples-4.5.0.zip">https://jade.tilab.com/dl.php?file=JADE-examples-4.5.0.zip</a>
  - Directory: JADE-examples-4.5.0.zip\jade\src\examples\jess\\*



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