Java Agent **DE**velopment Framework (JADE)

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- Programming with JADE Basic Features
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 - Exercise 1
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JADE and the Agent Abstraction

JADE Main Features

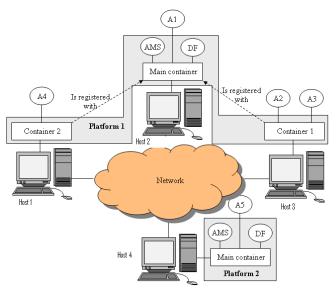
- Software platform providing basic middleware-layer functionalities for the realisation of distributed application by exploiting the agent abstraction
- Full compliant with FIPA specifications
- Provides graphical tools to support programmers when debugging and monitoring

JADE Agents

- Identified by a globally unique name: AgentIdentifier or AID
- Can join and leave a host platform at any time and can discover other agents through both white-page and yellow-page services
- Can initiate communication with any other agent at any time and can equally be the object of an incoming communication at any time
- Can be mobile



JADE Architecture







JADE Architecture

Agents and Containers

- A JADE platform is composed of agent containers that can be distributed over the network
- Agents live in containers
- A container is a Java process providing the JADE run-time and all the service needed for hosting and executing agents

Main Container

- Is a special container representing the bootstrap point of the platform
- All the containers must join to a main container by registering with it
- By default the *Main Container* contains two agents:
 - Agent Management System (AMS) that supervises the entire platform
 - Directory Facilitator (DF) that implements the yellow pages service

Complexity in Multi-agent Applications

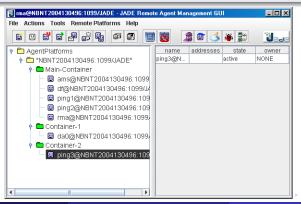
- Often distributed across several hosts
- Composed of perhaps hundreds of multi-threaded processes
- They are dynamic in that agents can appear, disappear and migrate
- → Difficulties in management and especially debugging
- → JADE has an event notification service which forms the basis of
 - The JADE RMA management console
 - A set of graphical tools
 - → They are provided to help in the management and debugging phase





JADE RMA (Remote Monitoring Agent)

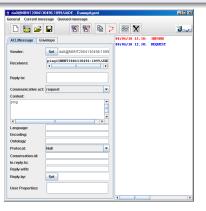
- Implements a graphical platform management console
- Provides a visual interface to monitor and administer a distributed JADE platform composed of one or several hosts and container nodes
- It includes a "Tools" menu through which other tools can be launched





Dummy Agent

 A simple tool that is useful for sending stimuli, in the form of custom ACL messages, to test the behaviour of another agent

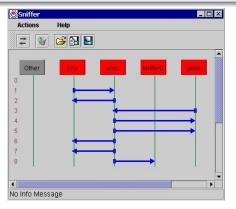






Sniffer Agent

 A tool used for debugging or, simply documenting conversations between agents

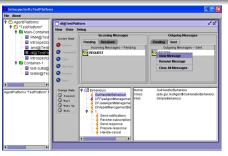






Introspector Agent

- While the Sniffer Agent is a tool useful to sniff, monitor and debug conversation between agents, the Introspector Agent should be used to debug the behaviour of a single agent
- In fact, it allows an agent's life cycle, and its queues of sent and received messages, to be monitored and controlled

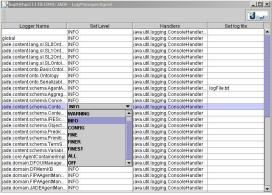






Log Manager Agent

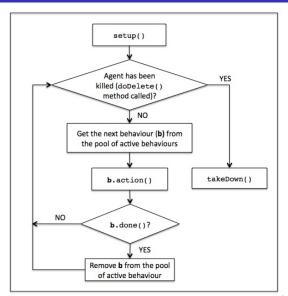
 Is a tool that simplifies the dynamic and distributed management of the logging facility by providing a graphical interface that allows the logging levels of each component of the JADE platform to be changed at run-time







Agent Cycle







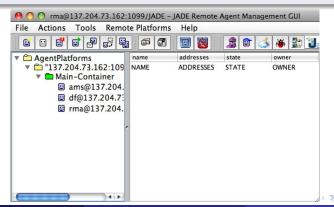
Agent Example

```
import jade.core.Agent:
import java.util.Iterator;
@SuppressWarnings("serial")
public class HelloWorldAgent extends Agent
   @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
   protected void setup()
        System.out.println("Hello World! I'm an agent"):
        System.out.println("My local name is " + getAID().getLocalName());
        System.out.println("My GUID is " + aetAID().aetName());
        System.out.println("My addresses are: ");
        Iterator it = getAID().getAllAddresses();
        while (it.hasNext())
            System.out.println("- " + it.next());
        System.out.println("My addresses are: ");
        Object[] aras = aetArauments():
        if (aras != null)
            for (int i = 0; i < args.length; i++)
                System.out.println("- " + args[i]);
        doDelete():
```



Agent Execution

- Compile the Agent HelloWorldAgent with the command javac -cp jade.jar *.java
- Run the *Main Container* with the command java -cp .:jade.jar jade.Boot -gui





Agent Execution

Run the Agent with the command
 java -cp .:jade.jar jade.Boot -container Pet:HelloWorldAgent

```
Hello World! I'm an agent
My local name is Pet
My GUID is Pet@137.204.73.162:1099/JADE
My addresses are:
- http://polo-port03.polocesena.dir.unibo.it:7778/acc
My arguments are:
```

Run the Agent with the command

```
java -cp .:jade.jar jade.Boot -container
"Pet:HelloWorldAgent(arg1,arg2)"
```

```
Hello World! I'm an agent
My local name is Pet
My GUID is Pet@137.204.73.162:1099/JADE
My addresses are:
- http://polo-port03.polocesena.dir.unibo.it:7778/acc
My arguments are:
- arg1
- arg2
```

Agent Behaviour

- Three primary behaviour types are available with JADE
 - One-shot. Designed to complete in one execution phase
 - Cyclic-shot. Designed to never complete
 - Generic-shot. Embed a status trigger and execute different operations depending on the status value



Example of Behaviour Implementation (From BOOK-TRADING Project)

```
private class OfferRequestsServer extends CyclicBehaviour
   public void action()
        MessageTemplate mt = MessageTemplate.MatchPerformative(ACLMessage.CFP):
        ACLMessage msg = myAgent.receive(mt);
        if (msq != null)
           // CFP Message received. Process it
            String title = msg.getContent();
            ACLMessage reply = msq.createReply();
            Integer price = (Integer) catalogue.get(title);
            if (price != null)
                // The requested book is available for sale. Reply with the
                // price
                reply.setPerformative(ACLMessage.PROPOSE);
                reply.setContent(String.valueOf(price.intValue()));
            else
                // The requested book is NOT available for sale.
                reply.setPerformative(ACLMessage.REFUSE):
                reply.setContent("not-available"):
            myAgent.send(reply):
        else
           block():
```

Example of Behaviour Definition (From BOOK-TRADING Project)

```
// Add the behaviour serving queries from buyer agents
addBehaviour(new OfferRequestsServer());
// Add the behaviour serving purchase orders from buyer agents
addBehaviour(new PurchaseOrdersServer());
```





Agent Communication

- Agent communication is implemented in accordance with the FIPA specifications
- The communication paradigm is based on asynchronous message passing:
 - A mailbox associated to each agent
 - An agent is notified whenever a message is posted in the mailbox

Messages

- Compliant with FIPA-ACL message structure
 - The sender of the message
 - The list of receiver
 - The *communication act* (or *performative*) indicating what the sender intends to achieve by sending the message
 - The content containing the actual information to be exchanged
 - The content language indicating the syntax used to express the content
 - The *ontology* indicating the semantic used to interpreter the content
 - Some additional fields.

Example of DF Usage: Registration (From BOOK-TRADING Project)

```
// Register the book-selling service in the yellow pages
DFAgentDescription dfd = new DFAgentDescription();
dfd.setName(getAID());
ServiceDescription sd = new ServiceDescription():
sd.setType("book-selling");
sd.setName("JADE-book-tradina"):
dfd.addServices(sd);
try
    DFService.register(this, dfd);
catch (FIPAException fe)
    fe.printStackTrace();
```



Example of DF Usage: Searching (From BOOK-TRADING Project)

```
DFAgentDescription template = new DFAgentDescription():
ServiceDescription sd = new ServiceDescription():
sd.setType("book-selling");
template.addServices(sd);
try
    DFAgentDescription[] result = DFService.search(myAgent, template);
    System.out.println("Found the following seller agents:");
    sellerAgents = new AID[result.length];
    for (int i = 0: i < result.length: ++i)
        sellerAgents[i] = result[i].getName();
        System.out.println(sellerAgents[i].getName()):
catch (FIPAException fe)
    fe.printStackTrace():
```





Example of Message Sending (From BOOK-TRADING Project)

```
// Send the cfp to all sellers
ACLMessage cfp = new ACLMessage(ACLMessage.CFP);
for (int i = 0; i < sellerAgents.length; ++i)
{
    cfp.addReceiver(sellerAgents[i]);
}
cfp.setContent(targetBookTitle);
cfp.setConversationId("book-trade");
cfp.setReplyWith("cfp" + System.currentTimeMillis()); // Unique
myAgent.send(cfp);</pre>
```



Example of Message Reception and Blocking (From BOOK-TRADING Project)

```
private class OfferRequestsServer extends CyclicBehaviour
   public void action()
       MessageTemplate mt = MessageTemplate.MatchPerformative(ACLMessage.CFP);
        ACLMessage msg = myAgent.receive(mt);
        if (msq != null)
            // CFP Message received. Process it
            String title = msq.getContent():
            ACLMessage reply = msq.createReply();
            Integer price = (Integer) catalogue.get(title):
            if (price != null)
                // The requested book is available for sale. Reply with the
                // price
                reply.setPerformative(ACLMessage.PROPOSE);
                reply.setContent(String.valueOf(price.intValue()));
            else
                // The requested book is NOT available for sale.
                reply.setPerformative(ACLMessage.REFUSE):
                reply.setContent("not-available");
           myAgent.send(reply):
        else
            block():
} // End of inner class OfferRequestsServer
```



JADE for Usage

- Homepage: http://jade.tilab.com/
- Download JADE-all-4.0.1.zip containing
 - bin
 - doc
 - examples
 - src
- We need jade.jar in bin, the documentation in doc and examples





Jason with JADE

- It is possible to use Jade as communication infrastructure for Jason
- It is possible to integrate Jade agents with Jason agents
- See http://jason.sourceforge.net/mini-tutorial/jason-jade/





Outline

- **Exercises**
 - Exercise 1
 - Exercise 2





Thermostat Agent with JADE

Requirements

- Check the environment temperature T.
- Until T is not: > 18 and < 22:
 - Decrease T of one unit if the temperature is 22
 - Increase T of one unit if the temperature is 18

Constraint

- ThermostatAgent interacts with the environment to sense and change the temperature
- The environment can be simulated by an agent





Outline

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Thermostat Agent with Agent Interaction

New Constraints

- There are three agents:
 - ThermostatAgent interacts with the environment to sense and change the temperature
 - ManagerAgent publish the service JADE-themperature-checking in the DF
 - ThermostatAgent searches the service JADE-themperature-checking in the DF and obtain the Agent ID (AID) of ManagerAgent
 - ThermostatAgent asks to ManagerAgent the new value of the temperature





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