### Jade program that creates N agents and each agent will print its ID

#### **ABOUT THE CODE**

#### The Imports

```
import jade.core.Agent;
import jade.core.Profile;
import jade.core.ProfileImpl;
import jade.core.Runtime;
import jade.wrapper.ContainerController;
import jade.wrapper.StaleProxyException;
import jade.wrapper.AgentController;
import jade.wrapper.AgentController;
import java.util.Scanner;
```

# The profile class

The profile class allows retrieving configuration-dependant classes.

It is abstract, so it cannot be instanciated. We then create an instance of profileImp instead.

This class, **ProfileImpl**, extends the <u>Profile</u> class. It allows the JADE core to retrieve configuration-dependent classes and boot parameters.

```
p.setParameter(Profile.MAIN_HOST , "localhost");
p.setParameter(Profile.GUI, "true");
ContainerController cc=rt.createMainContainer(p);
```

The setParameter allows us to assign values to some property names.

We set the main host adress to be the local host, which is our machine in this case.

And the GUI set to true allows us to view the graphical interface.

Container controller is proxy class allowing access to a jade agent container whose instance we also created.

It is possible to request services in process agent containers by invoking methods on instances of this class.

```
public class Main extends Agent
{
    protected void setup() { System.out.println("I am an Agent "+getLocalName()); }

public static void main(String[] args) {
    //Runtime structure so that it knows how to execute our code provided by jade
    Runtime rt=Runtime.instance();

    //profile class so that we can pass arguments, its abstract, so we call its child
    Profile p=new ProfileImpl();

    //main container has address of local host

    p.setParameter(Profile.MAIN_HOST , s1: "localhost");
    p.setParameter(Profile.GUI, s1: "true");
    ContainerController cc=rt.createMainContainer(p);

    Scanner enterUser = new Scanner(System.in);
    System.out.println("Enter a number of agents :");
    int n = enterUser.nextInt();
```

figure: code

## The runtime instance

```
Runtime rt=Runtime.instance();
```

We create an instance of runtime. This is so that it knows how to execute our code provided by jade. Instanciating of this class that should be then used to create agent containers.

### The agent Controler

```
AgentController ac;
```

Agent Controller manages all details of startup and communication with each agent. It can interact with one or more agents simultaneously. A client is not associated with a particular agent until it obtains a handle to it from the Agent Controller.

```
ac = cc.createNewAgent(" "+i, "TheAgent", null);
ac.start();
```

*CreateNewAgent* creates a new JADE agent, running within this container. With parameters:

- *Name* the unique name for the newly created agent (in our program its an integer value).
- *className* which is name of the class that implements the agent
- Arguments an object array eith initialization parameters

The start method will call the setup method for the agent.

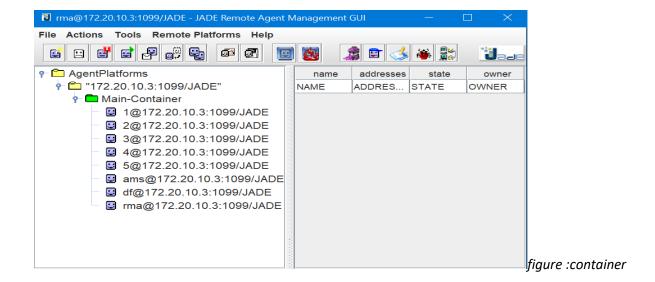
So I created a loop that creates an instance of an agent whose characteristics are defined in a separate file of the className specified in the new agent parameters.

```
for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)
{
    AgentController ac;
    try {
        ac = cc.createNewAgent(" "+i, "TheAgent", null);
        ac.start();
    }
    catch(StaleProxyException e) {
        e.printStackTrace();
    }</pre>
```

Upon execution, we can personalize our number of agents through the input, and each agent will then print its name as follows:

figure execution

### Then in the main container, each of the agents will be added as follows:



### <u>Reference</u>

1. <a href="https://jade.tilab.com/doc/api/jade/core/ProfileImpl.html">https://jade.tilab.com/doc/api/jade/core/ProfileImpl.html</a>

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2. <a href="https://jade.tilab.com/doc/api/jade/core/Runtime.html">https://jade.tilab.com/doc/api/jade/core/Runtime.html</a>

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