

# SARL

## Agent Programming Language

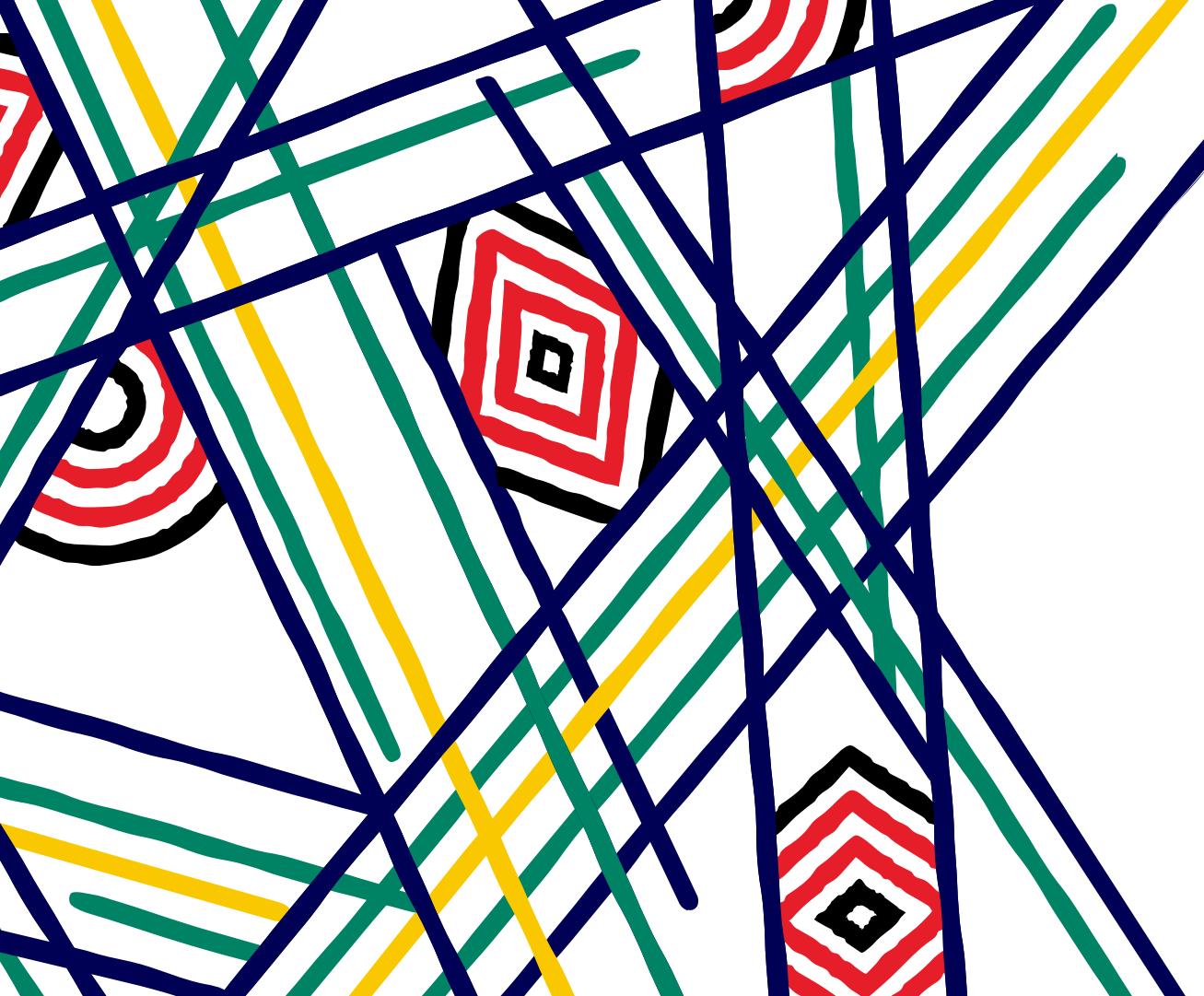


**Sebastian Rodriguez - [sebastian.rodriguez@rmit.edu.au](mailto:sebastian.rodriguez@rmit.edu.au)**

**Summer Workshops 2026**

**Security and Resilience Hub**

**27 Feb 2026**



## Acknowledgement of Country

RMIT University acknowledges the people of the Woi wurrung and Boon wurrung language groups of the eastern Kulin Nation on whose unceded lands we conduct the business of the University.

RMIT University respectfully acknowledges their Ancestors and Elders, past and present.

RMIT also acknowledges the Traditional Custodians and their Ancestors of the lands and waters across Australia where we conduct our business.

### Artwork 'Sentient' by Hollie Johnson

Hollie is a Gunaikurnai and Monero Ngarigo woman from Gippsland who graduated from RMIT with a BA in Photography in 2016.



# Agenda

9:30 – 9:45	Introduction and housekeeping
9:45 – 10:15	Agents and their applications
10:15 – 11:15	Programming a SARNL agent
11:15 – 11:45	Coffee Break
11:45 – 12:15	Interacting with the external world
12:15 – 12:45	Multiagent communications
12:45 – 1:15	LLM-Agents in SARNL
1:15 – 1:30	Close and Survey





# The Team

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# What is an Agent? - Terminology

The word 'agent' is the central focus, rendered in large green letters. Surrounding it are numerous other terms in various colors (purple, yellow, blue, green) representing different concepts:

- top left: reflection (yellow)
- top center: tool context (purple)
- top right: coordination (purple), workflow (purple), task (yellow)
- right side: RAG (yellow), embedding (blue)
- bottom right: planning (blue)
- bottom center: iteration (purple)
- bottom left: retrieval (green), orchestration (yellow)
- left side: autonomous (yellow), memory (yellow), multi-agent (yellow), reasoning (green)
- center bottom: API (purple), vector (purple)
- bottom center: prompt (blue)



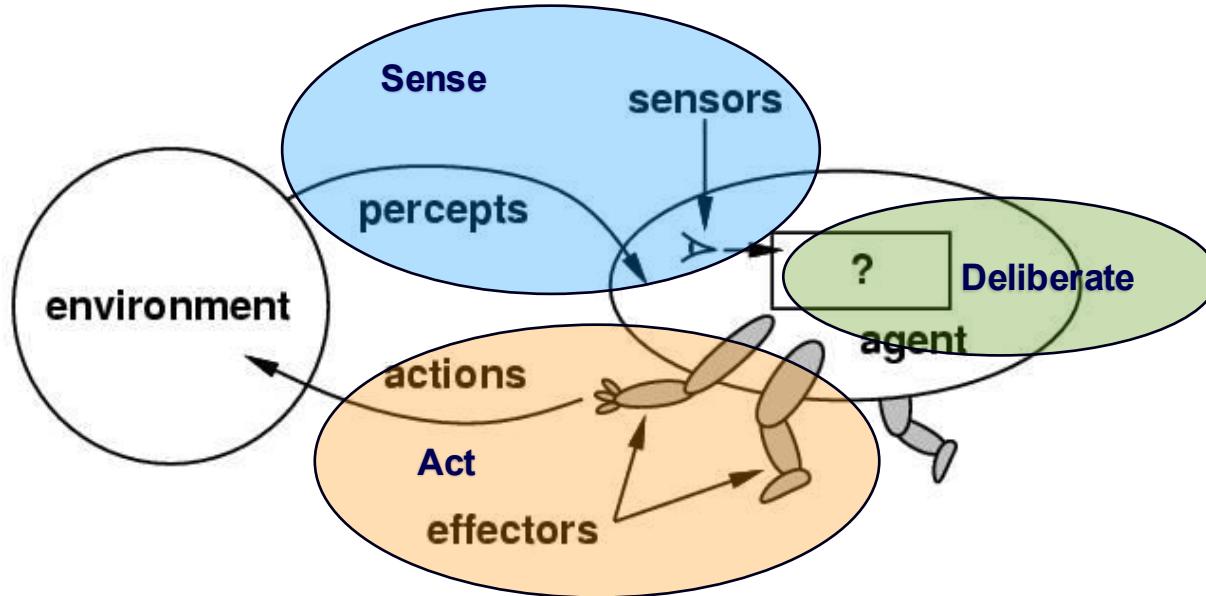
# What is an Agent? - Terminology

agent context workflow task  
reflection coordination RAG  
memory execution chain embedding  
autonomous function-calling  
multi-agent orchestration planning  
reasoning API  
prompt LLM iteration  
retrieval API vector

behavior multiagent utility  
task goals state  
interaction learning adaptation  
acts rational  
action perceives policy perception  
model environment  
planning autonomous sensors  
environment actuators decision performance



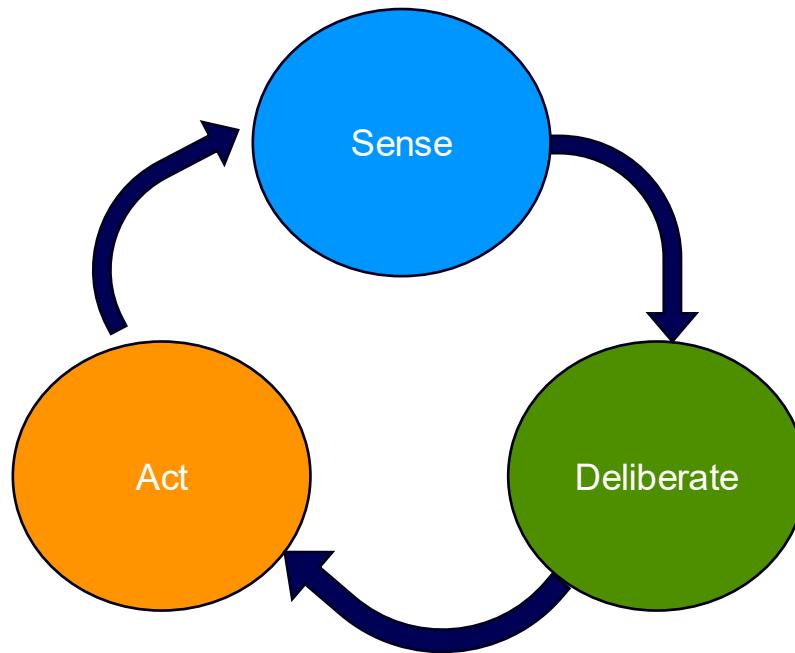
# What is an Agent? - Terminology



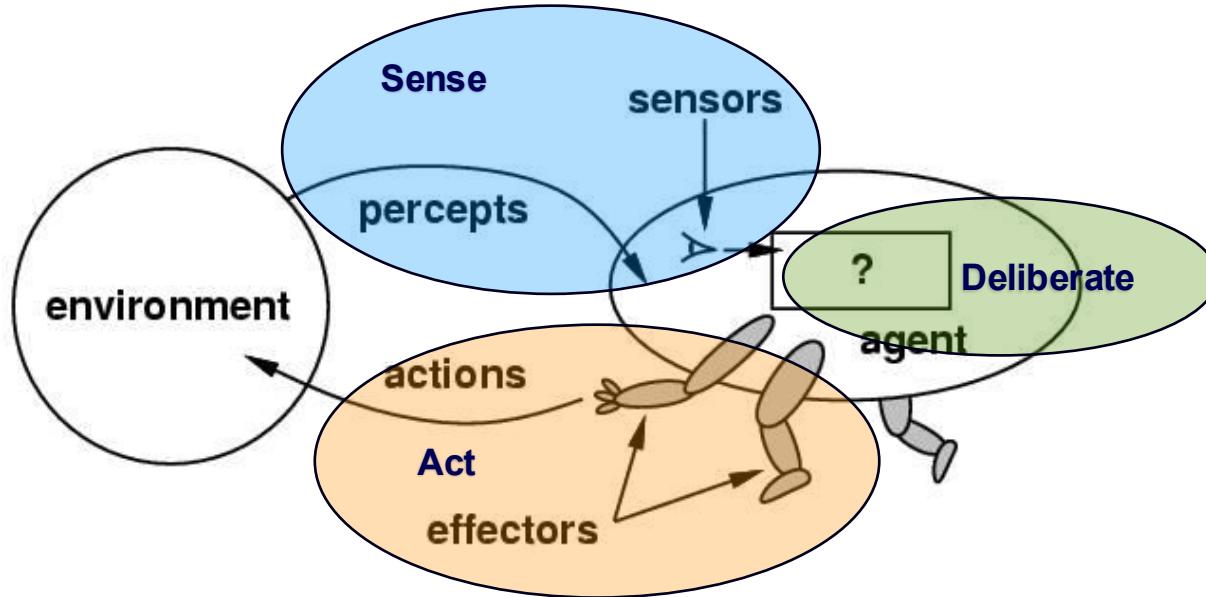
An **agent** is anything that can be viewed as perceiving its environment through **sensors** and acting upon that environment through **actuators**.

— Russell & Norvig, AI: A Modern Approach (2010)

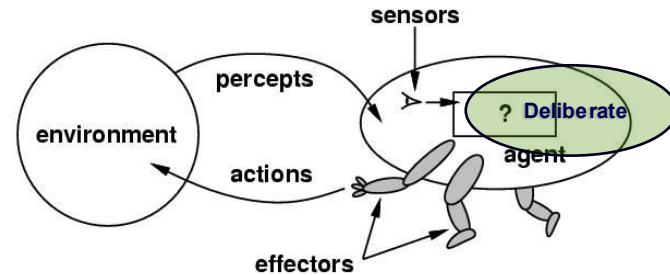
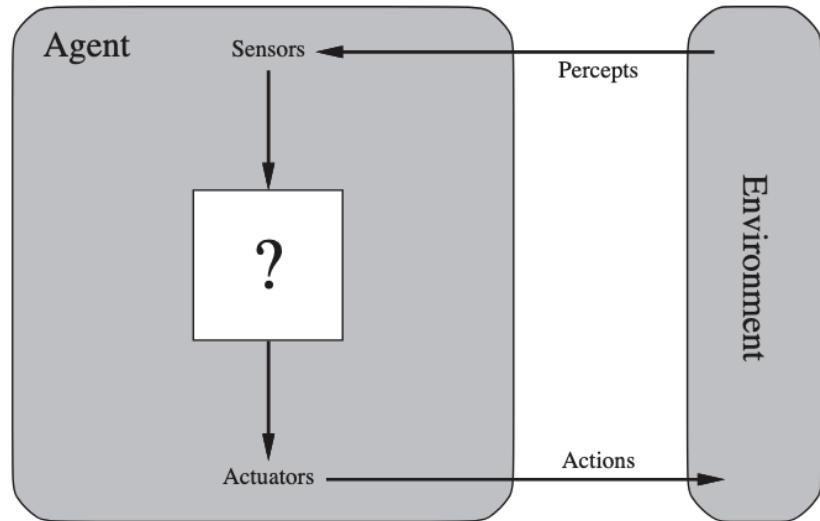
# What is an Agent? - Terminology



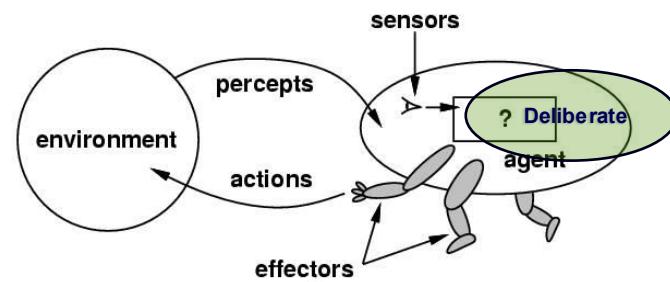
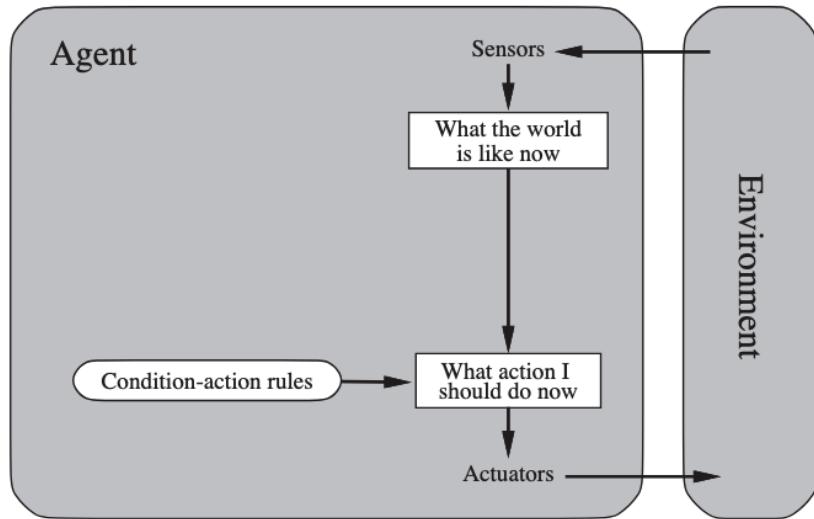
# What is an Agent? - Terminology



# What is an Agent? - Deliberation



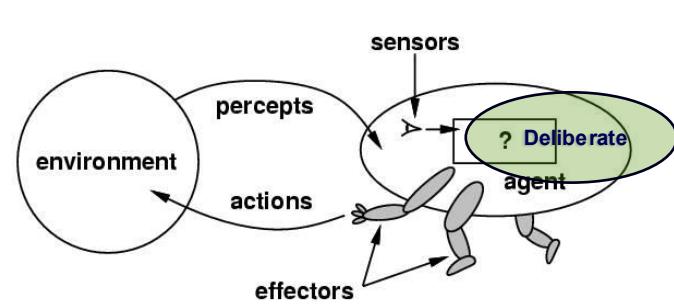
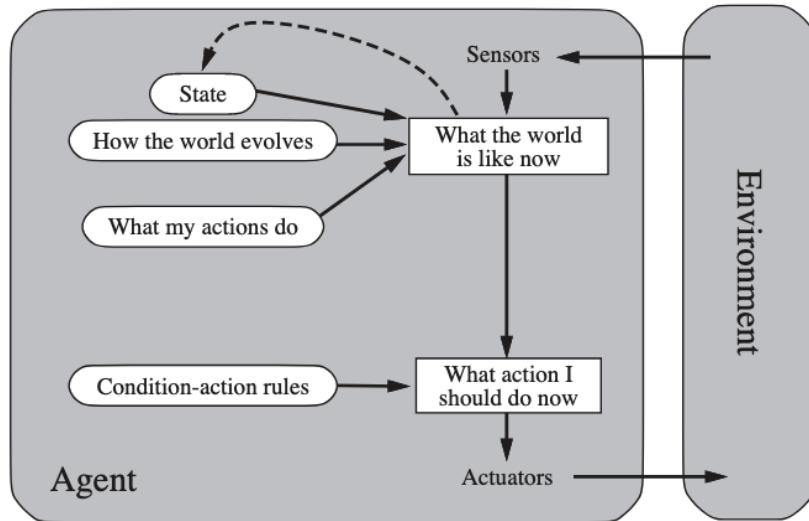
# Deliberation - Reflex



*if temperature > 22 then turnACOn*



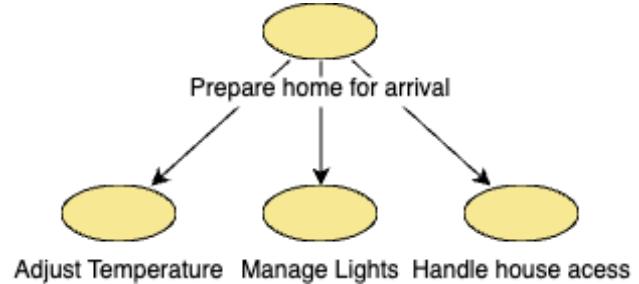
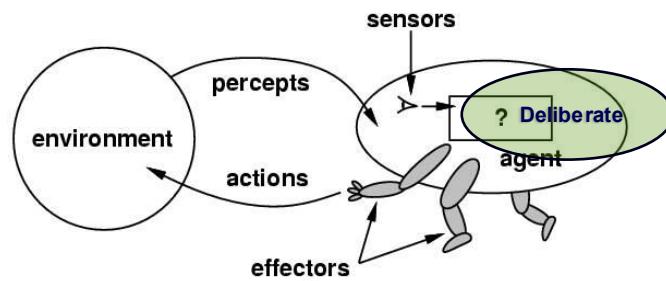
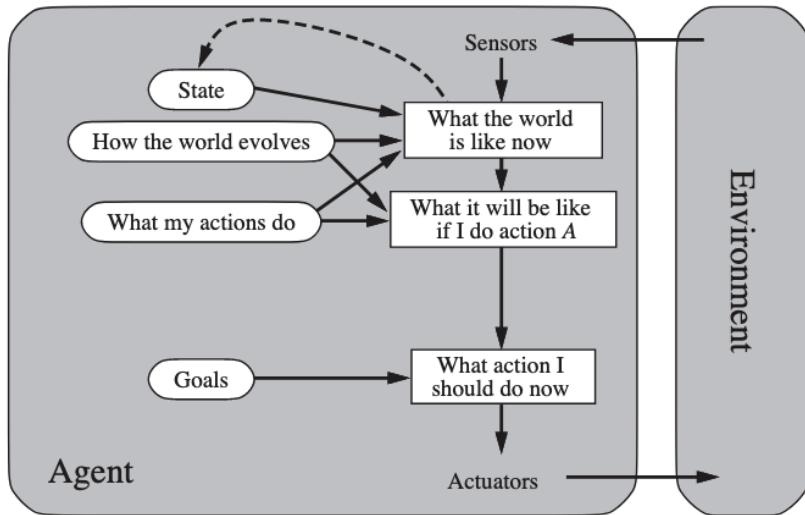
# Deliberation – Model based Reflex



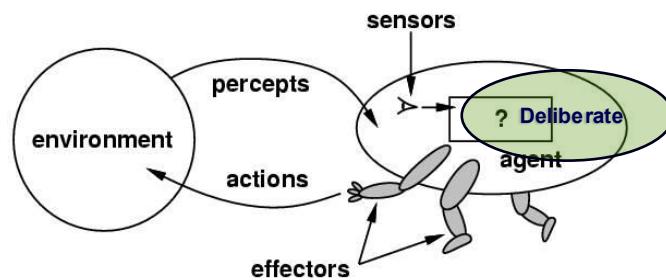
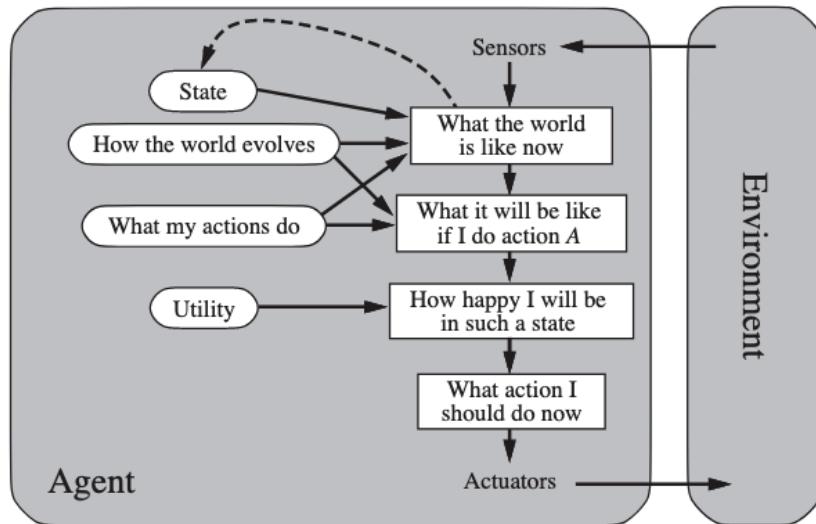
*if temperatureIsRising then turnACOn*



# Deliberation – Goal Based



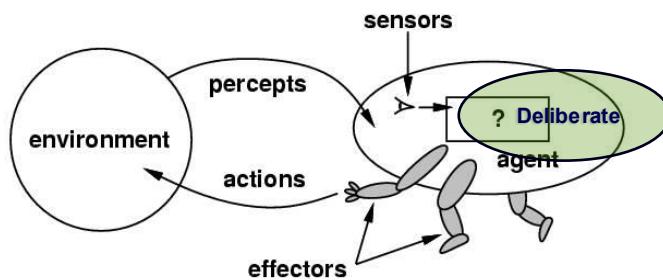
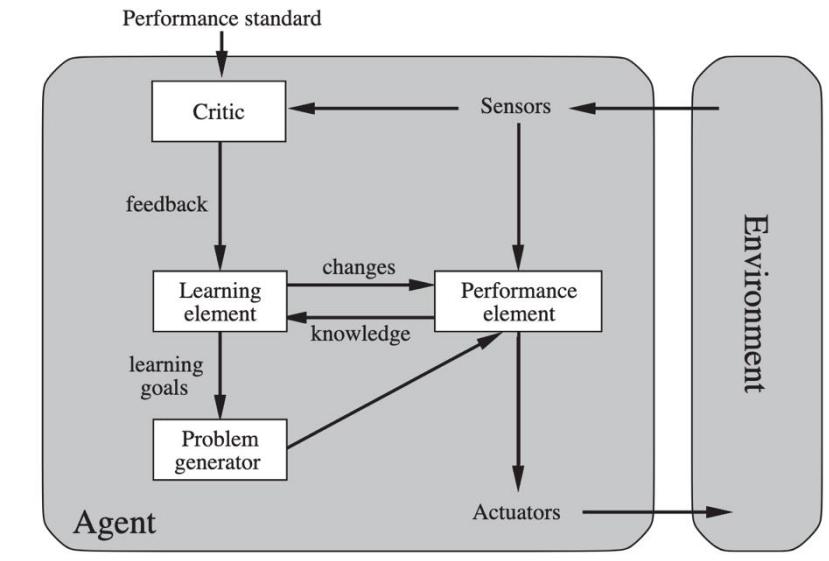
# Deliberation – Utility



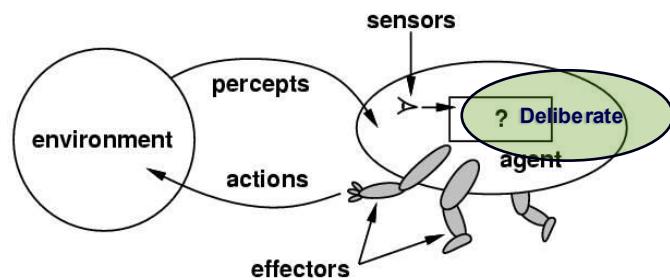
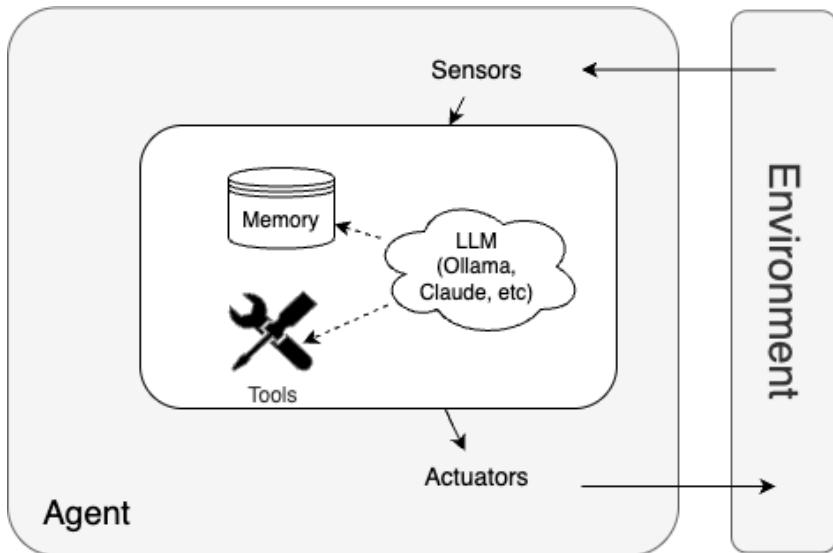
What do I prefer,  
lower the temperature or save energy?



# Deliberation – Learning



# Deliberation – LLM



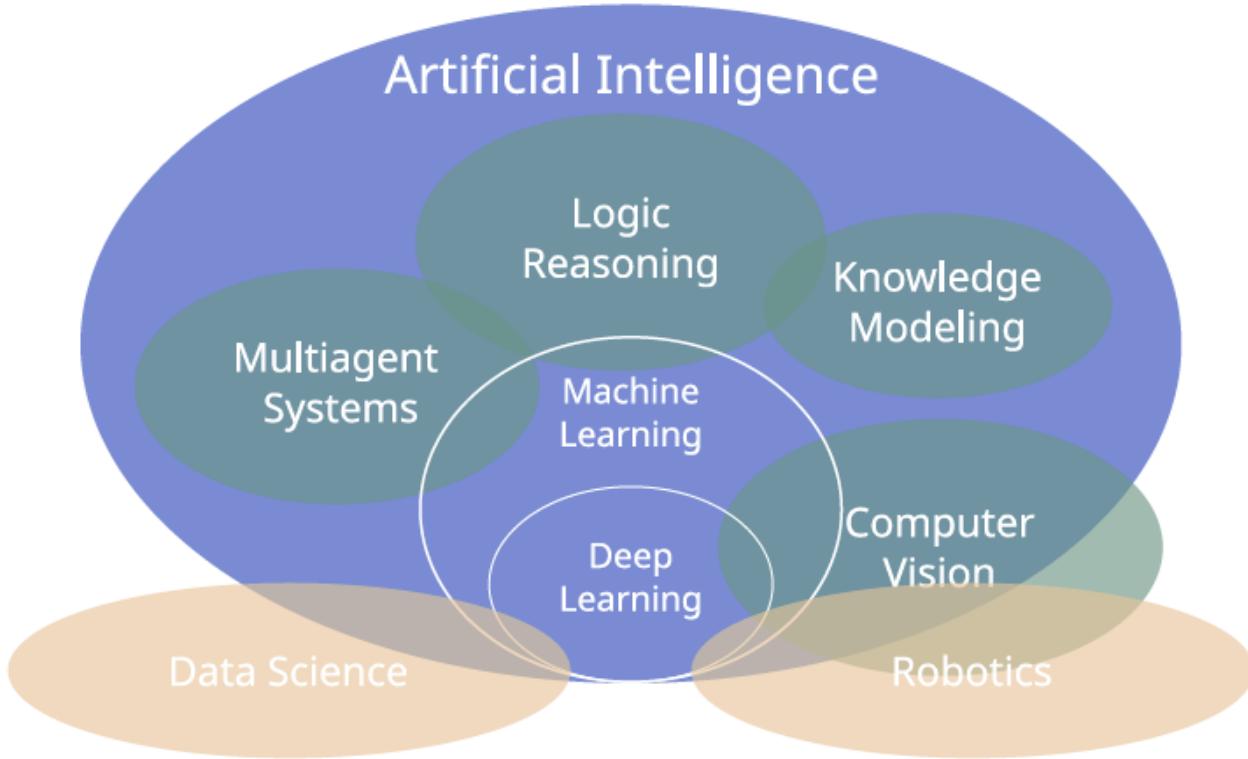
Use the LLM to Decide what to do

- LLMs are hosted outside of the agent
- Tools can be actuators

Not in Russell & Norvig



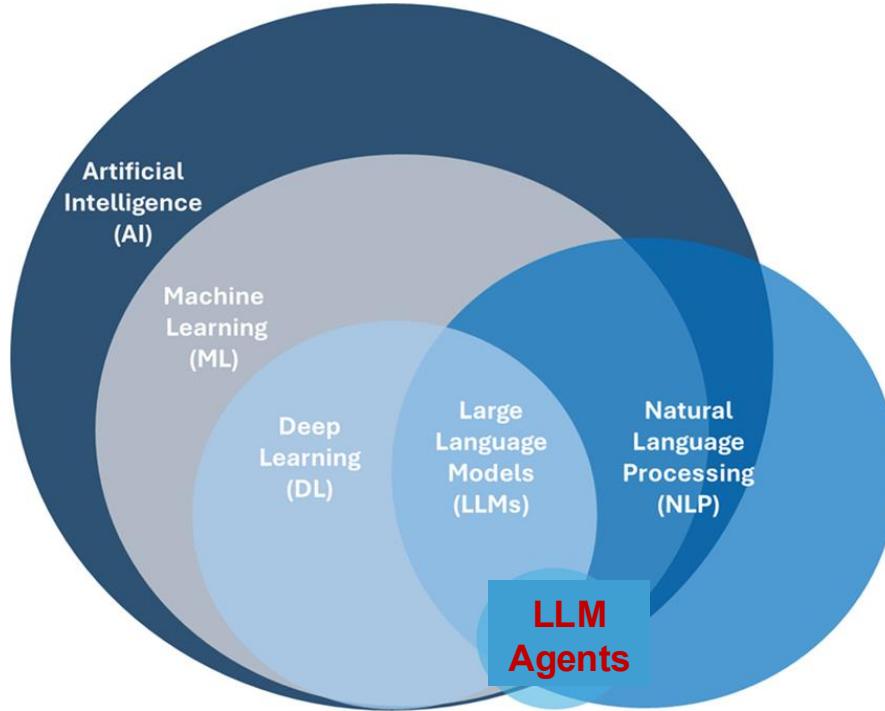
# Agents and AI



Based on ACM Classification



# LLM-Agents



How AI Transforms Regulatory Submission:  
Current Clinical Implementation and Future Prospects.  
Podichetty et al, 2025

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# Domains

Autonomous Vehicles & Robotics

Healthcare

IoT and Industry 4.0

Gaming

Digital Twins and Simulations

Customer Service and Virtual Assistants

Smart Buildings

...

...



# Use Cases

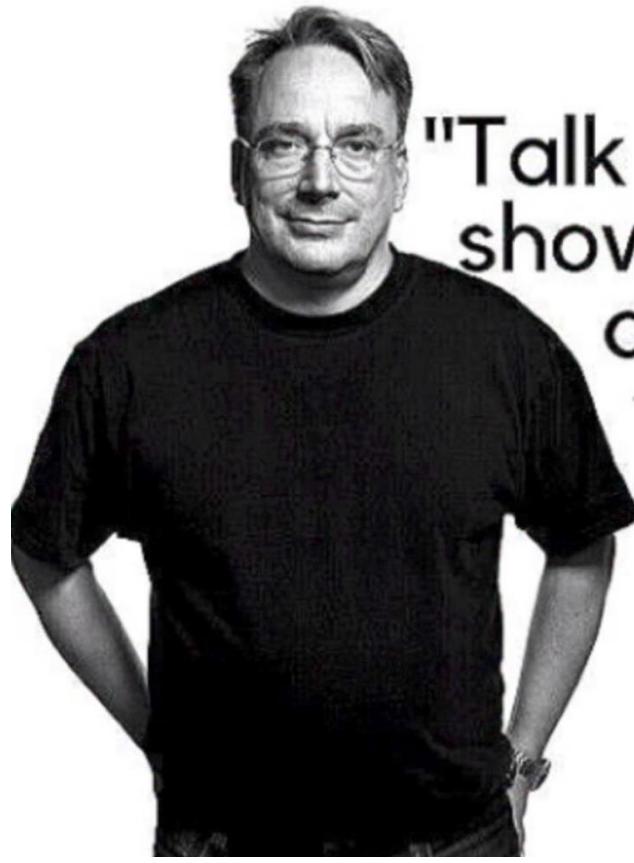
Use Case	Key Requirements	Example Domains	Best Type of Agent	Why LLM-Agents Are Weak Here
Real-Time Safety-Critical Systems	Determinism; millisecond response; certifiable logic; safety guarantees	Air traffic control; space systems; industrial automation	Reflex agents; Hybrid reactive–deliberative agents	Unbounded latency; non-deterministic outputs; difficult to formally verify
Formal Planning & Optimal Control	Completeness; optimality; constraint satisfaction; cost minimization	Logistics optimization; mission planning; supply chain scheduling	Goal-oriented agents; Classical planning agents	No guarantees of optimality or constraint satisfaction; approximate reasoning
Multiagent Coordination & Strategic Reasoning	Commitment tracking; protocol compliance; joint intention reasoning; norm enforcement	Smart grids; energy markets; traffic coordination; defense simulations	BDI agents; Norm-aware agents	No explicit belief/desire/intention model; weak protocol compliance; poor equilibrium reasoning
Embedded / Resource-Constrained Systems	Low latency; minimal memory footprint; energy efficiency; local autonomy	IoT devices; edge robotics; automotive ECUs; sensor networks	Reflex agents; Lightweight goal-based agents	High computational cost; cloud dependency; energy inefficient
High-Frequency Trading & Finance	Deterministic execution; microsecond-level response; auditable strategy logic	Algorithmic trading; quantitative finance systems	Reactive agents; Utility agents	Latency too high; stochastic outputs unacceptable; weak explainability



# Use Cases

Use Case	Key Requirements	Example Domains	Better Type of Agent	Why Non-LLM Agents Are Weak Here
<b>Natural Language Enterprise Copilot for Policy &amp; Operational Support</b>	Advanced natural language understanding; handling ambiguity; contextual reasoning across large document corpora;; conversational interaction; adaptive clarification	Government policy advisory assistants; internal knowledge copilots;	LLM-Agent with RAG + tool orchestration	Classical agents require explicit symbolic representations and predefined ontologies; brittle under ambiguous or underspecified input; high engineering cost to model open-ended language; poor scalability across heterogeneous document sources





**"Talk is cheap,  
show Me the  
code"**

- Linus Torvalds



# SARL – Set up your IDE

<https://www.sarl.io>

# SARL

General-purpose Agent-Oriented Programming Language.

[Download »](#) [Documentation »](#)



## Java Interoperability

SARL code is ultimately translated to JVM bytecode.  
You can create Java objects, call their methods  
transparently from SARC Agents.



## Advanced IDE Support

SARL SDK provides full integration with the Eclipse Java IDE and giving a great user experience with all expected features, such as auto-completion, syntax highlighting and much more.



## Open Source

SARL tooling is released under [Apache License Version 2.0](#) giving you flexibility to develop your projects.

[View details »](#)



# SARL – Set up your IDE

<https://www.sarl.io/download/>

The screenshot shows the "Download Options" section of the SARL website. It displays two main download cards:

- SARL Development Environment 0.15.1 (only for Java 21 or higher)**: This card is highlighted with a large red circle. It includes a "Just Download and Unzip" link and "Changes in 0.15.1". Below it are download links for Windows, macOS (Intel), macOS (Silicon), and Linux, each with md5 and sha1 checksums.
- SARL Development Environment 0.13.0 (only for Java 17)**: This card includes a "Just Download and Unzip" link and "Changes in 0.13.0". It has download links for Windows, macOS (Intel), and Linux.

At the bottom of the page, there is a link to "download other version".

# Mac Users

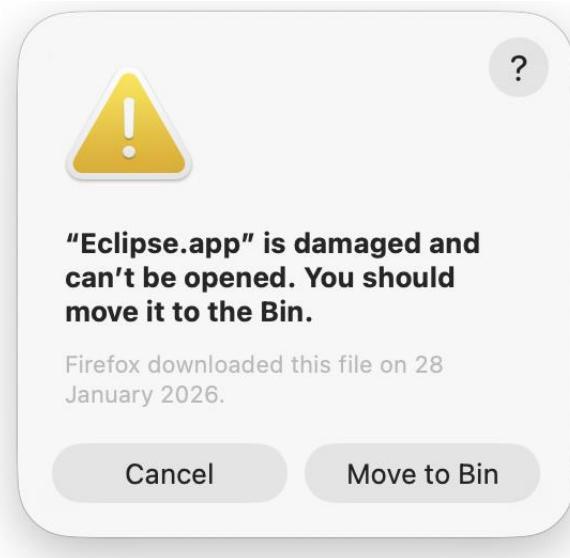
## Source:

typically, due to macOS security features (Gatekeeper)

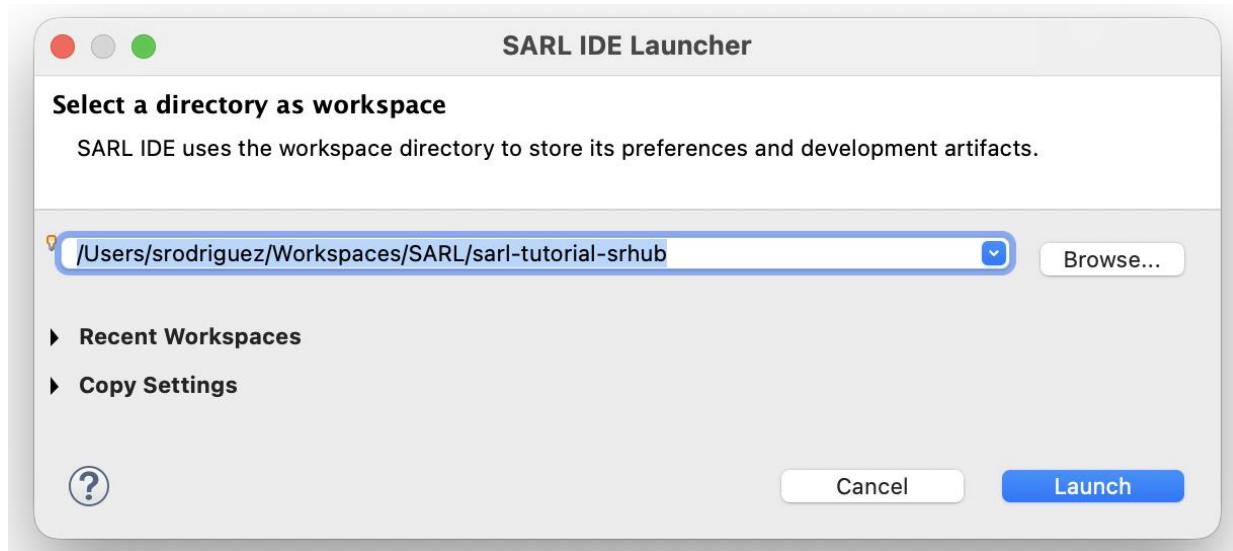
## Solution:

In your terminal

```
$ xattr -d com.apple.quarantine /Applications/Eclipse.app
```



# Choose where to place your projects (aka your Workspace)



sarl-tutorial-srhub - SARC IDE

Welcome

## Welcome to the development environment for SARC Developers

 [Create a new SARC project](#)  
Create a new SARC project in the SARC ide.

 [Create a new SARC Maven project](#)  
Create a new Maven-based SARC project in the SARC ide.

 [Create a Hello World application](#)  
A guided walkthrough to create the famous Hello World in Eclipse

 [Create a new Java project](#)  
Create a new Java Eclipse project

 [Checkout projects from Git](#)  
Checkout Eclipse projects hosted in a Git repository

 [Import existing projects](#)  
Import existing Eclipse projects from the filesystem or archive

 [Launch the Eclipse Marketplace](#)  
Enhance your IDE with additional plugins and install your Marketplace favorites

 [Open an existing file](#)  
Open a file from the filesystem

 [Overview](#)  
Get an overview of the features

 [Samples](#)  
Try out the samples

 [What's New](#)  
Find out what is new

Always show Welcome at start up



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# Access the code

<https://github.com/srodriguez-research/sarl-tutorial>



# SARL – Essential Concepts

## Goal

Provide the fundamental abstractions

## Individual

**Agent architecture-agnostic**

Powerful (yet simple) extension mechanism

## Social

Multiple interaction mechanisms

Distribution (network) abstraction

## Collective

Native support for "recursive agents" (holons)

## Open-Source Project

Apache v2 License

<http://www.sarl.io>

<http://www.github.com/sarl>



## Modern Tooling and Ecosystem

### Full IDE Support

- Debugging
- Autocompletion
- Error Checking
- much more...



## Compatible with modern tools

- Maven / Docker (Deploy)
- Junit / Cucumber (Testing)

## Java interoperability

- Easy integration with other systems
- Databases
- Simulators
- APIs / Web services
- IoT Devices



# SARL – Users

Users▼ by Country ID▼



Last 12 months ▾

**Open-Source Project**  
Apache v2 License  
<http://www.sarl.io>  
<http://www.github.com/sarl>



# SARL – Multiagent system

A collection of agents interacting together in a collection of shared distributed spaces

## Dimensions of a MAS

**Individual**: the Agent abstraction (Agent, Capacity, Skill)

**Social**: the Interaction abstraction (Space, Event, etc.)

**Collective**: the Holon abstraction (Context)

## Main Concepts

Agent

Capacity / Skill

Space

Context

**SARL: a general-purpose agent-oriented programming language.** Rodriguez, S., Gaud, N., Galland, S. (2014)  
Presented at the The 2014 IEEE/WIC/ACM International Conference on Intelligent Agent Technology, IEEE Computer Society Press, Warsaw, Poland.

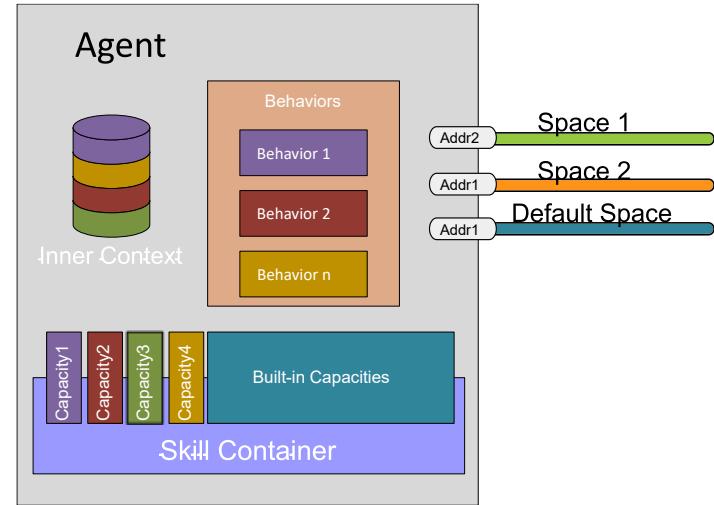
<http://www.sarl.io>



# Agent

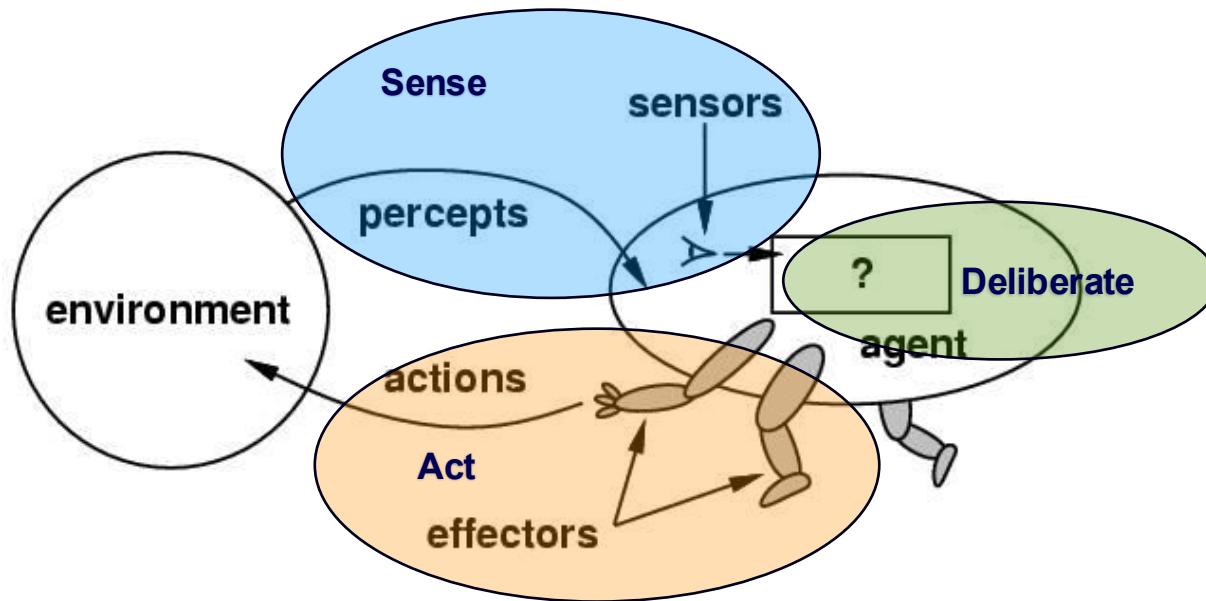
- An agent is an autonomous entity having some intrinsic skills to implement the **capacities** it exhibits.
- An agent initially owns native capacities called **Built-in Capacities**.
- An agent defines a **Context**.

```
agent HelloAgent {  
    on Initialize {  
        println("Hello World!")  
    }  
    on Destroy {  
        println("Goodbye World!")  
    }  
}
```



# Simple Aircon Controller Agent

If temperature is 22 C or higher, turn the AC on



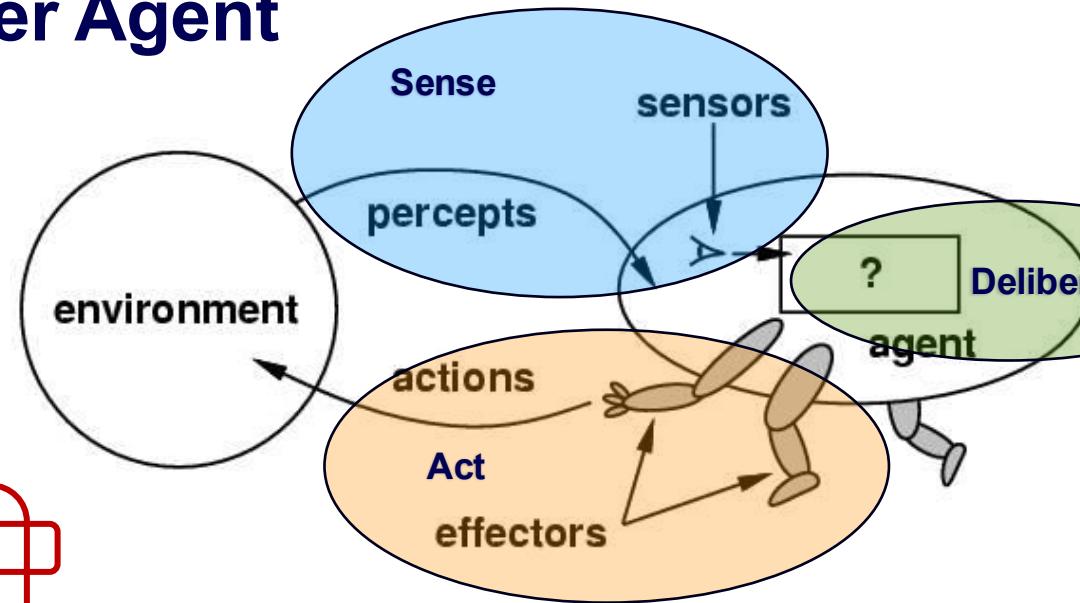
# Simple Aircon Controller Agent

## Percepts definition

```
event TemperatureChanged {  
    var temperature: int  
}
```

```
agent AirconController {  
    Sense
```

```
on TemperatureChanged{  
    if(occurrence.temperature > 22){  
        //turn Aircon On  
    }else{  
        //turn Aircon Off  
    }  
}
```



# Simple Aircon Controller Agent

```
event TemperatureChanged {  
    var temperature: int  
}  
  
agent AirconController2 {  
  
    on TemperatureChanged [temperature > 22] {  
        // turn Aircon On  
    }  
  
    on TemperatureChanged [temperature <= 22] {  
        // turn Aircon Off  
    }  
}
```

```
event TemperatureChanged {  
    var temperature: int  
}  
  
agent AirconController {  
  
    on TemperatureChanged{  
        if(occurrence.temperature > 22){  
            //turn Aircon On  
        }else{  
            //turn Aircon Off  
        }  
    }  
}
```



# Capacity and Skill

## Action

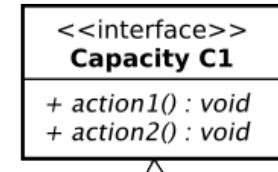
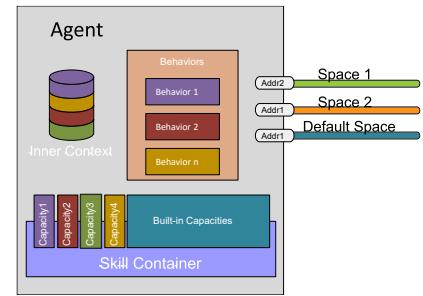
- A specification of a transformation of a part of the designed system or its environment.
- Guarantees resulting properties if the system before the transformation satisfies a set of constraints.
- Defined in terms of pre- and post-conditions.

## Capacity

- Specification of a collection of actions.

## Skill

- A possible implementation of a capacity fulfilling all the constraints of its specification, the capacity.



*Enables the separation between a generic behaviour and agent-specific capabilities.*



# Example

```
capacity Logger {  
    def debug(msg : String)  
    def info(msg : String)  
}  
  
skill ConsoleLogger implements Logger {  
  
    def debug(msg : String) {  
        System.out.println("DEBUG: " + msg)  
    }  
  
    def info(msg : String) {  
        System.out.println("INFO : " + msg)  
    }  
}
```

```
agent SimpleAgent {  
    uses Logger  
  
    on Initialize {  
        setSkillIfAbsent(new ConsoleLogger, Logger)  
        info("Hello world")  
        debug("This is a debug message")  
    }  
}
```



# Built-in Capacities

A SARTL Agent has inherently a set of Built-in Capacities

Behaviors	Manage sub-behaviors
Lifecycle	Agent life management (e.g. Agent spawning and killing)
Schedules	Scheduling of tasks
ExternalContextAccess	Access to external context
InnerContextAccess	Access to inner context
DefaultContextInteractions	Access to the default context
Logging	Access to the logging mechanism associated to the agent.



# Some useful actions from built-in capacities

## Behaviours

wake(evt: Event) – emit an event as a new perception for the agent

## Logging

info; debug; warning, etc.

## Lifecycle

killMe – stops agent execution

spawn(Agent, params) - Spawns a new Agent inside the default context of this agent.

## Schedule

in(delay: long, proc: Procedure) – Schedule a given task to be executed after the specified delay.

every (period: long, proc:Procedure) - Schedule a periodic execution of the given task



# Example

```
event Say {
    var msg : String
}

agent SayEventAgent {
    uses Behaviors, Logging, Schedules, Lifecycle

    on Initialize{
        wake(new Say => [msg="Hello World!"])
    }

    on Say{
        info("Reacting to a Say Event")

        info(occurrence.msg)

        in(2.seconds) [killMe]
    }

    on Destroy{
        info("Goodbye World")
    }
}
```

```
[INFO, 4:39:03pm, AGENT-88405bae-a979-4b49-994e-79a6ee50ebaa] Reacting to a Say Event
[INFO, 4:39:03pm, AGENT-88405bae-a979-4b49-994e-79a6ee50ebaa] Hello World!
[INFO, 4:39:05pm, AGENT-88405bae-a979-4b49-994e-79a6ee50ebaa] Goodbye World
[INFO, 4:39:05pm, SARL Run-time Environment] Stopping the kernel services
[INFO, 4:39:05pm, SARL Run-time Environment] All kernel services are stopped
```



# Behaviours

- Behavior maps a collection of perceptions represented by events to a sequence of Actions.
- Enable to split the global behaviour of an agent into smaller behaviours ⇒ modularity

```
behavior TheBehavior {  
    on Initialize {  
        println("Hello!")  
    }  
    on Destroy {  
        println("Goodbye!")  
    }  
}
```



# Behaviour Example

```
capacity ACControl{
    def turnOn
    def turnOff
}

behavior AirconController {
    uses ACControl

    on TemperatureChanged [temperature > 22] {
        turnOn
    }

    on TemperatureChanged [temperature <= 22] {
        turnOff
    }
}

agent SmartHomeController {
    uses Behaviors
    on Initialize {
        registerBehavior(new AirconController(this))
    }
}
```



---

# What we covered so far

- Create SARC Project / Convert to Maven Project
- Understanding the IDE
- Create a simple HelloWorld Agent
- Understanding Standard Events
- Add Capacities to your Agent
  - Schedules
  - Lifecycle
- Debugging your Agent
- Event Driven programming



# Remember this?

```
event Say {
    val msg : String
}

agent SayAgent {
    uses Behaviors, Logging, Schedules, Lifecycle
    var count : int = 0

    on Initialize {
        wake(new Say("Hello World! " + count))
    }

    on Say {
        info("Reacting to a Say Event")
        info(occurrence.msg)
        in(2.seconds)[killMe]
    }

    on Destroy {
        info("Goodbye World")
    }
}
```

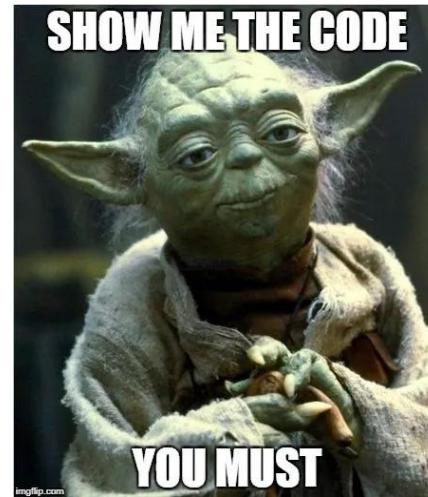
```
[INFO, 4:39:03pm, AGENT-88405bae-a979-4b49-994e-79a6ee50ebaa] Reacting to a Say Event
[INFO, 4:39:03pm, AGENT-88405bae-a979-4b49-994e-79a6ee50ebaa] Hello World!
[INFO, 4:39:05pm, AGENT-88405bae-a979-4b49-994e-79a6ee50ebaa] Goodbye World
[INFO, 4:39:05pm, SARL Run-time Environment] Stopping the kernel services
[INFO, 4:39:05pm, SARL Run-time Environment] All kernel services are stopped
```



# Say 5 times

Adapt the example before so it says “Hello world” 5 times.

```
[INFO, 8:14:34pm, AGENT-997003d1-7301-4293-a576-8c6554441e41] Hello World! 0
[INFO, 8:14:35pm, AGENT-997003d1-7301-4293-a576-8c6554441e41] Hello World! 1
[INFO, 8:14:36pm, AGENT-997003d1-7301-4293-a576-8c6554441e41] Hello World! 2
[INFO, 8:14:37pm, AGENT-997003d1-7301-4293-a576-8c6554441e41] Hello World! 3
[INFO, 8:14:38pm, AGENT-997003d1-7301-4293-a576-8c6554441e41] Hello World! 4
[INFO, 8:14:38pm, AGENT-997003d1-7301-4293-a576-8c6554441e41] Goodbye World
[INFO, 8:14:39pm, SARN Run-time Environment] Stopping the kernel services
[INFO, 8:14:39pm, SARN Run-time Environment] All kernel services are stopped
```



# Say 5 times - option with if

```
agent SayTimesAgent {
    uses Behaviors, Logging, Schedules, Lifecycle
    var count : int = 0

    on Initialize{
        wake(new Say("Hello World! "+count))
    }

    on Say {
        count+=1
        info(occurrence.msg)
        if (count > 4) {
            killMe
        } else {
            in(1.seconds)[wake(new Say( "Hello World! " + count))]
        }
    }

    on Destroy{
        info("Goodbye World")
    }
}
```



# Say 5 times - option with events

```
agent SayTimesEventsAgent {
    uses Behaviors, Logging, Schedules, Lifecycle

    var count : int = 0

    on Initialize {
        wake(new Say( "Hello World! " + count))
    }

    on Say[count<5] {
        count += 1
        info(occurrence.msg)
        in(1.seconds)[wake(new Say("Hello World! " + count))]
    }

    on Say [count >= 5] {
        killMe
    }

    on Destroy {
        info("Goodbye World")
    }
}
```



# Create your own Agent : Factorial

Create an Agent that can calculate the factorial of a number using events

$$\begin{aligned} n! &= n \times (n - 1) \times (n - 2) \times (n - 3) \times \cdots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 \\ &= \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n \times (n - 1)!, & \text{if } n \geq 1. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

For example,

$$5! = 5 \times 4! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120.$$

**Solution:** <https://www.sarl.io/library/io.sarl.eclipse.examples.factorial/index.html>



# Preparing the second part

Install the open llama from <https://ollama.com/>

Once installed, in your terminal

```
$ ollama serve
```

```
$ ollama pull llama3.2
```



A top-down photograph of two teal-colored ceramic cups filled with coffee. Each cup has a matching saucer. The coffee in both cups features latte art: the cup on the left has the words "COFFEE CHAT?" written in a stylized font, while the cup on the right has the word "YEAH!" inside a heart shape. The cups are placed on a light-colored wooden surface with visible horizontal planks.

Let's take 30 minutes to talk agents!

# Access External Services

## Java interoperability

- Easy integration with other systems
- Databases
- Simulators
- APIs / Web services
- IoT Devices



If there is JAVA SDK or API, SARC Agents can access use them



# Access External Services

## Weather Agent

Use <https://open-meteo.com/>

Try in locally in your terminal:

```
curl -s "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast?latitude=-37.814&longitude=144.9633&current=temperature_2m"
```

```
{
  "latitude": -37.75,
  "longitude": 145.0,
  "generationtime_ms": 0.029325485229492188,
  "utc_offset_seconds": 0,
  "timezone": "GMT",
  "timezone_abbreviation": "GMT",
  "elevation": 19.0,
  "current_units": {
    "time": "iso8601",
    "interval": "seconds",
    "temperature_2m": "°C"
  },
  "current": {
    "time": "2026-02-25T04:30",
    "interval": 900,
    "temperature_2m": 20.9
  }
}
```



# Weather Agent –

```
agent WeatherAgent {
    uses Logging, Lifecycle

    val API_ENDPOINT = "https://api.open-meteo.com/v1/forecast?latitude=-37.814&longitude=144.9633&current=temperature_2m"

    on Initialize {
        val client = HttpClient.newHttpClient();
        val request = HttpRequest.newBuilder().uri(URI.create(API_ENDPOINT)).GET().build();
        val response = client.send(request, HttpResponse.BodyHandlers.ofString());

        // Check the status code and body
        info("Status Code: " + response.statusCode());
        info("Response Body: " + response.body());

        val objectMapper = new ObjectMapper();
        val rootNode = objectMapper.readTree(response.body());

        info("Current temperature is {0}", rootNode.get("current").get("temperature_2m"))

        killMe
    }
}
```

Can you make this a shareable Capacity / Skill?



---

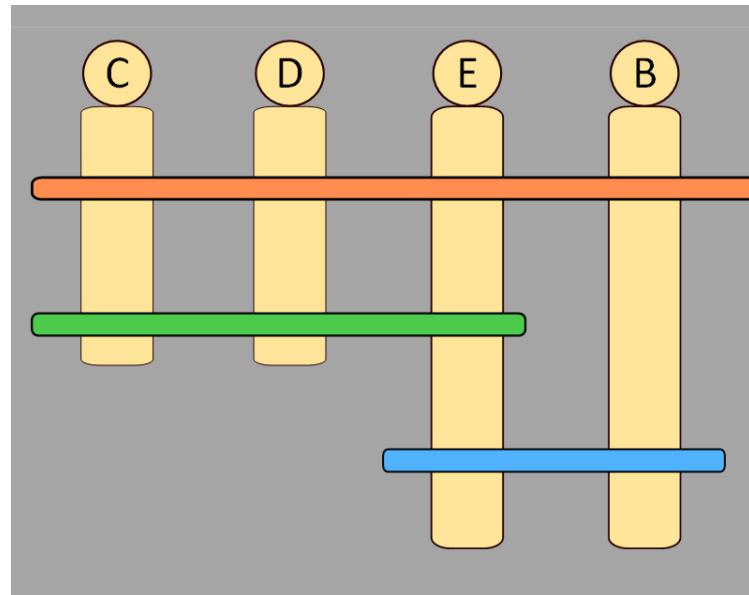
# Multi Agent Systems



# The more, The merrier

**Multiagent system** (in SARL)

A collection of agents interacting together in a collection of shared distributed spaces



# Communication Support

## Space

- Support of interaction between agents respecting the rules defined in various Space Specifications.

## Space Specification

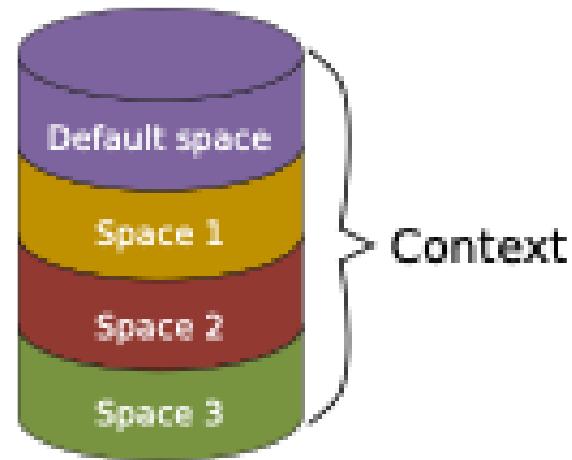
- Defines the rules (including action and perception) for interacting within a given set of Spaces respecting this specification.
- Defines the way agents are addressed and perceived by other agents in the same space.
- A way for implementing new interaction means.



# Context and Spaces

## Context

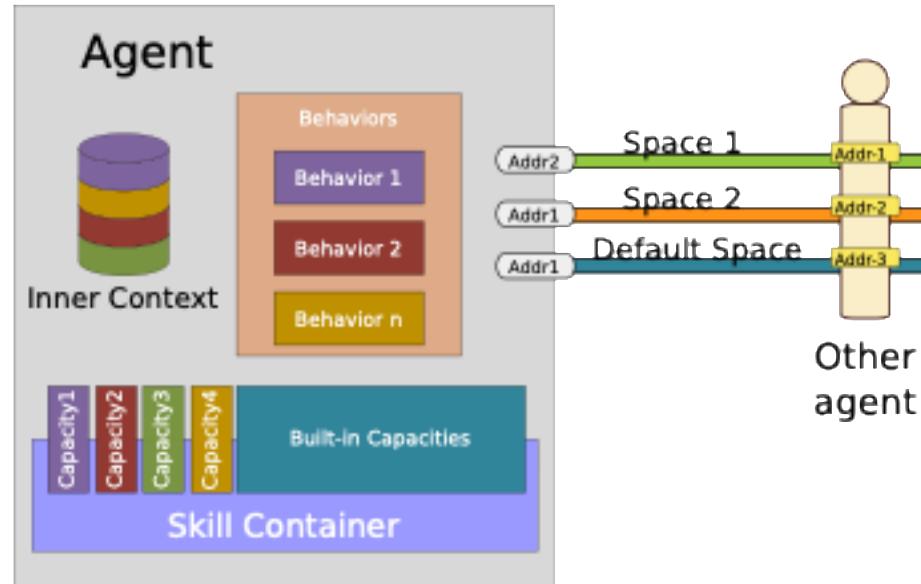
- Defines the boundary of a sub-system.
- Collection of Spaces.
- Every Context has a Default Space.
- Every Agent has a Default Context, the context where it was spawned.



# Default Space

## Default Space: an Event Space

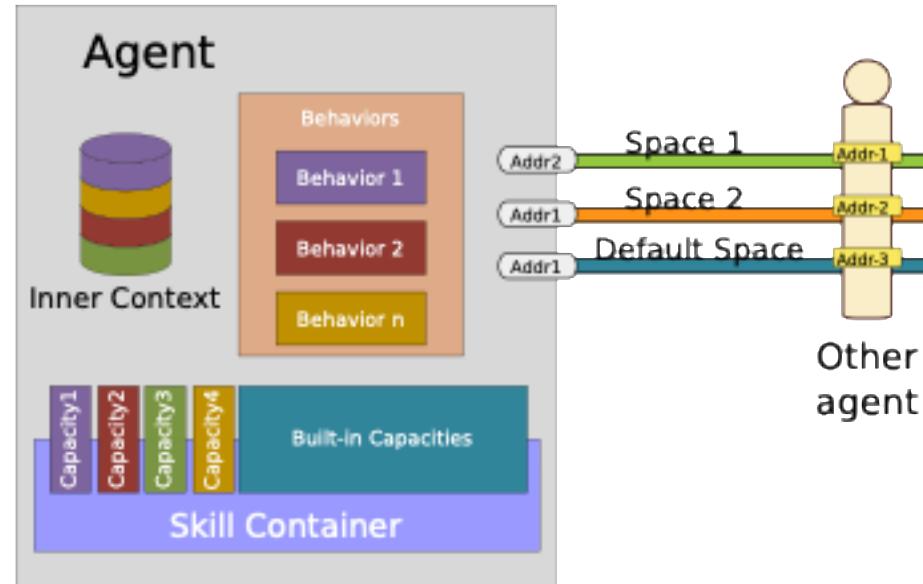
- Event-driven interaction space.
- Default Space of a context, contains all agents of the considered context.
- Event: the specification of some occurrence in a Space that may potentially trigger effects by a participant.



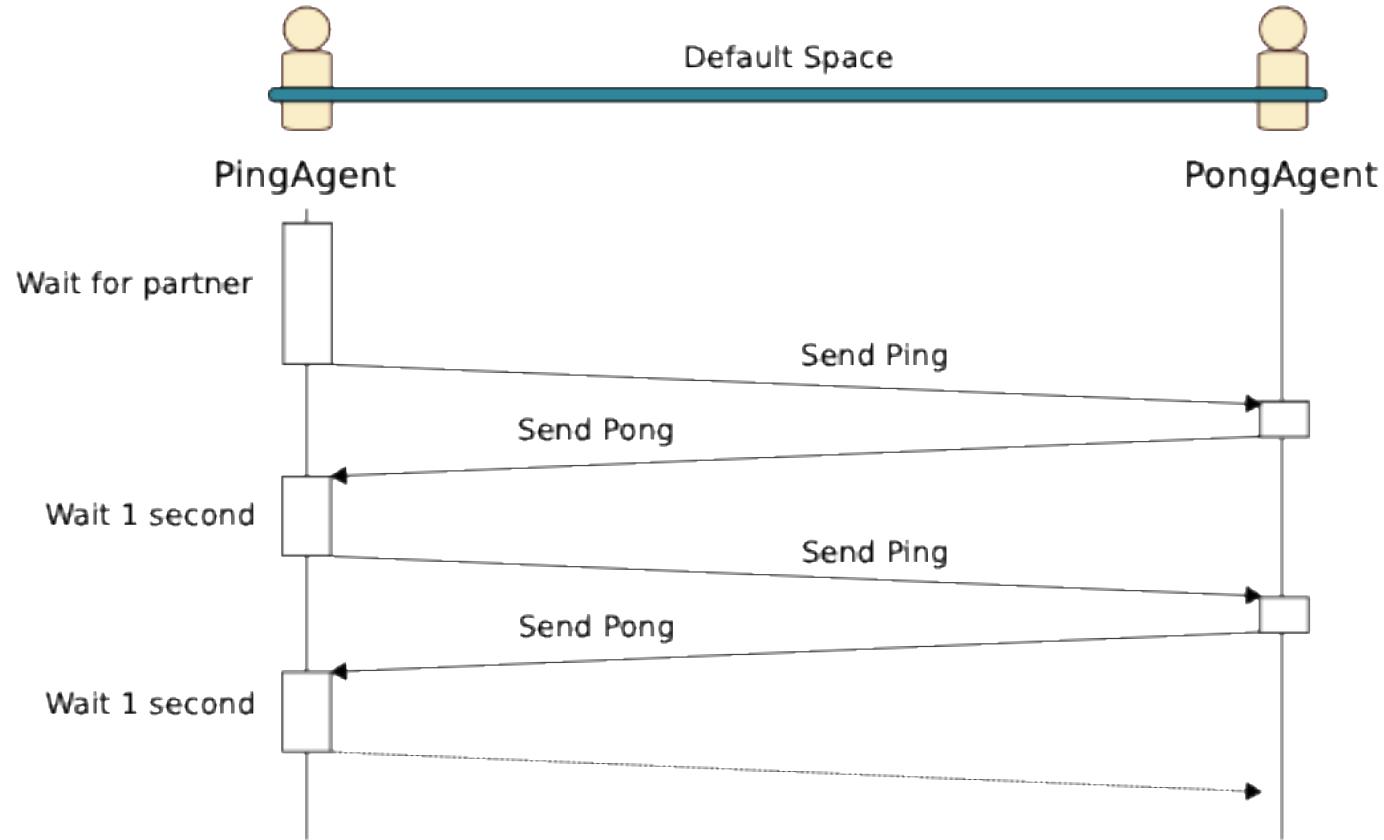
# Default Space

## Default Space: an Event Space

- Agents can emit events
- Agents perceive events they register for using an “on Event” clause
- Events can carry data



# Communicating with other agents



# Communicating with other agents

```
event Ping {  
    val index : int  
}
```

```
event Pong {  
    val index : int  
}
```



# Communicating with other agents

```
agent PingAgent {  
  
    uses DefaultContextInteractions, Schedules, Logging  
  
    on Pong {  
        info("Receiving Pong #" + occurrence.index)  
        info("Sending Ping #" + (occurrence.index + 1))  
        emit(new Ping( occurrence.index + 1 )) [it == occurrence.source]  
    }  
  
    on Initialize {  
        info("Waiting for Pong Agent")  
        val taskVar = task("waiting_for_partner")  
  
        taskVar.every(1000) [  
            if (defaultSpace.numberOfStrongParticipants > 1) {  
                info("Pong Agent detected.")  
                info("Sending Ping #0")  
                emit( new Ping(0) )  
                taskVar.cancel  
            }  
        ]  
    }  
}
```

```
event Ping {  
    val index : int  
}  
  
event Pong {  
    val index : int  
}
```

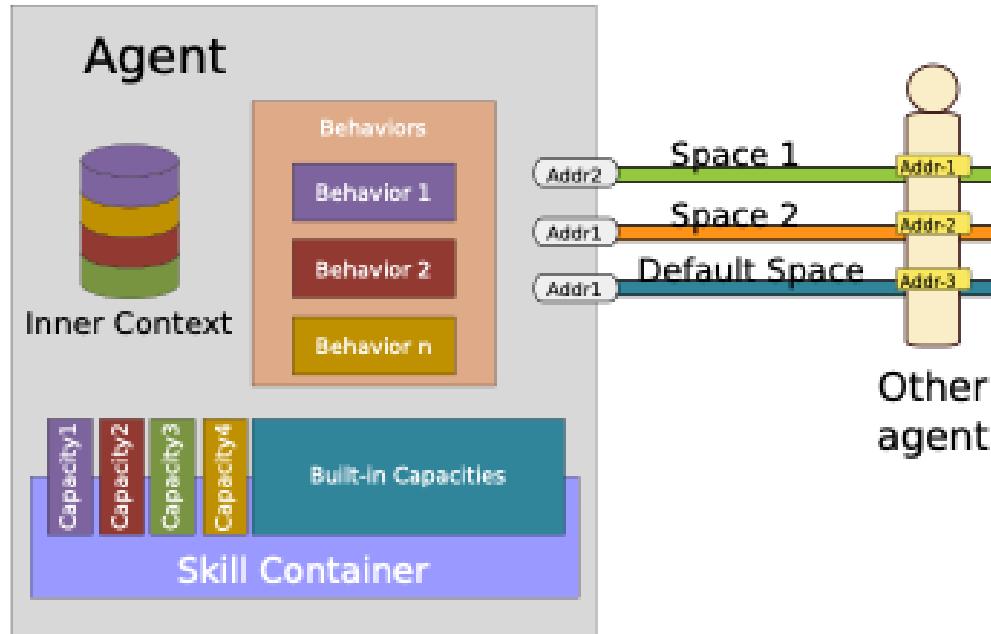


# Communicating with other agents

```
agent PingAgent {  
  
    uses DefaultContextInteractions, Schedules, Logging  
  
    on Pong {  
        info("Receiving Pong #" + occurrence.index)  
        info("Sending Ping #" + (occurrence.index + 1))  
        emit(new Ping(occurrence.index + 1)) [it == occurrence.source]  
    }  
  
    on Initialize {  
        info("Waiting for Pong Agent")  
        val taskVar = task("waiting_for_partner")  
  
        taskVar.every(1000) [  
            if (defaultSpace.numberOfStrongParticipants > 1) {  
                info("Pong Agent detected.")  
                info("Sending Ping #0")  
                emit( new Ping(0) )  
                taskVar.cancel  
            }  
        ]  
    }  
}
```

```
event Ping {  
    val index : int  
}  
  
event Pong {  
    val index : int  
}  
  
agent PongAgent {  
    uses DefaultContextInteractions, Logging  
    on Ping {  
        info("Receiving Ping #" + occurrence.index)  
        info("Sending Pong #" + occurrence.index)  
        emit(new Pong(occurrence.index)) [it == occurrence.source]  
    }  
}
```

# Creating Your own spaces



# Creating Your own spaces

```
event Task {
    val name : String
}

agent SpaceAgent {
    uses DefaultContextInteractions, Behaviors, Logging, Lifecycle, Schedules, ExternalContextAccess

    on Initialize {
        val id = UUID.randomUUID
        val spaze = defaultContext.getOrCreateSpaceWithSpec(OpenEventSpaceSpecification, id)
        spaze.registerStrongParticipant(asEventListener)

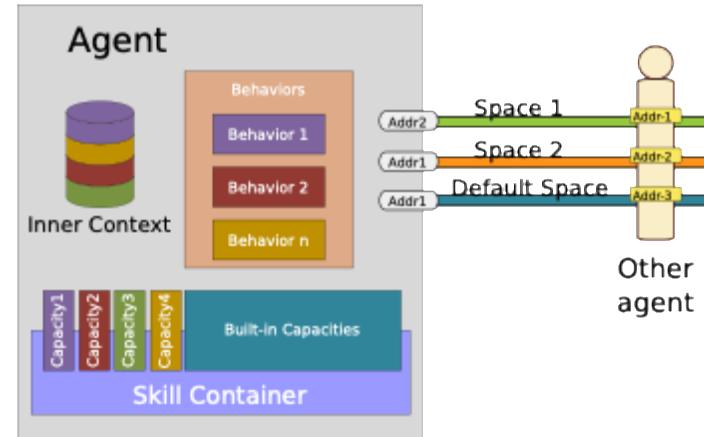
        spawn(WorkerAgent, "W1", id)
        spawn(WorkerAgent, "W2")

        every(1.seconds) [
            spaze.emit(new Task("In task Space"))
            defaultSpace.emit(new Task("In Default Space"))
        ]
    }
}

agent WorkerAgent {
    uses DefaultContextInteractions, Behaviors, Logging

    var name : String

    on Initialize {
        name = occurrence.parameters.get(0) as String
    }
}
```



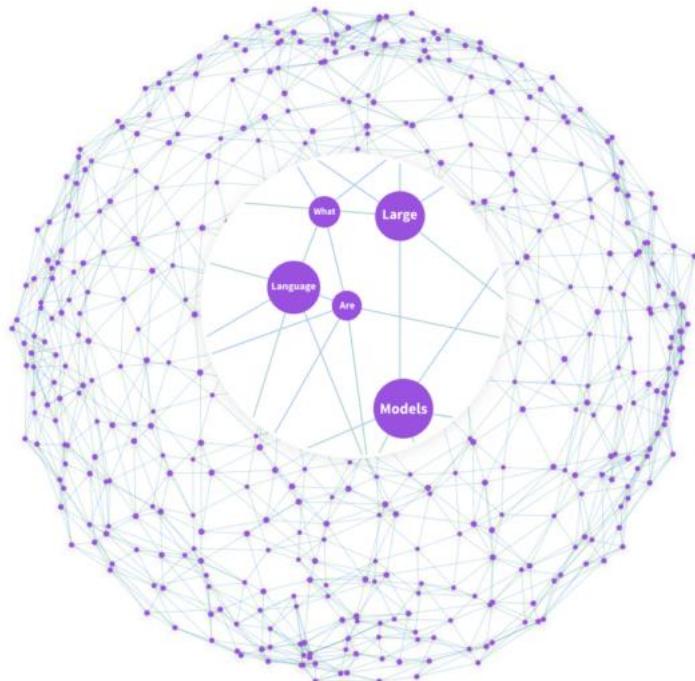
```
<terminated> SpaceAgent [SARL Agent] /Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/temurin-21.jdk/Contents/Home/bin/java (24 Feb 2026, 12:06:59 pm – 12:07:02 pm)  
[INFO, 12:07:02pm, AGENT-b366057f-1270-4f2b-98d2-3eb2658722c6] [W1] Received Task In task Space  
[INFO, 12:07:02pm, AGENT-b366057f-1270-4f2b-98d2-3eb2658722c6] [W1] Received Task In Default Space  
[INFO, 12:07:02pm, AGENT-e2d4b890-8aa8-4721-8853-a45be7fed0ec] [W2] Received Task In Default Space  
[INFO, 12:07:03pm, AGENT-b366057f-1270-4f2b-98d2-3eb2658722c6] [W1] Received Task In task Space  
[INFO, 12:07:03pm, AGENT-b366057f-1270-4f2b-98d2-3eb2658722c6] [W1] Received Task In Default Space  
[INFO, 12:07:03pm, AGENT-e2d4b890-8aa8-4721-8853-a45be7fed0ec] [W2] Received Task In Default Space
```

# Challenges in agent communications (in General)

- Define the communication support (how to send data) – Solve by SRE
- Define the correct "envelop" (how to find and address agents) – Solve by SARL
- Define the data to exchange (what to you need to send)
- Define the semantics of data (how to interpret the data of the message)
- Define the protocol of communication (what are the constraints when exchanging messages – order, timeouts, etc.)
- Monitoring
- Governance
- ...



# Large Language Models and SARC



# Open LLama

Install from <https://ollama.com/>

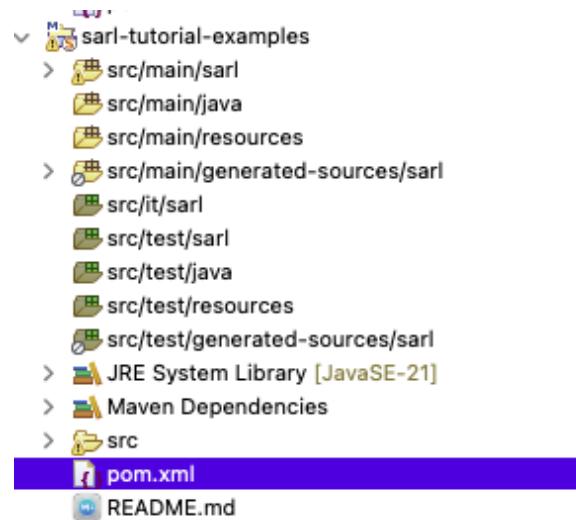
Once installed, in your terminal

```
$ ollama serve
```

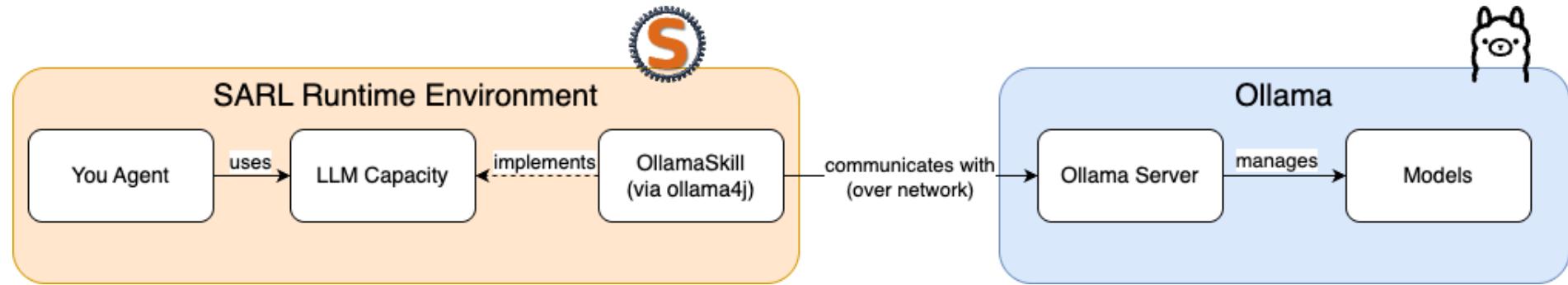
```
$ ollama pull llama3.2
```

In your SARL project pom.xml file, add the following:

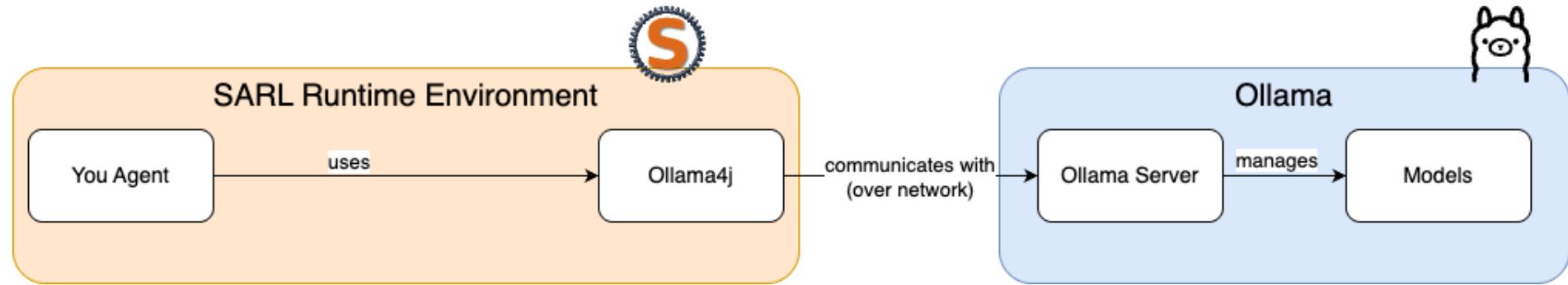
```
<dependencies>
  ...
  <dependency>
    <groupId>io.github.ollama4j</groupId>
    <artifactId>ollama4j</artifactId>
    <version>1.1.6</version>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```



# Integrating Ollama and SARC



# Integrating Ollama and SARC



# Well Done!!



Photo by [Elias Maurer](#) on [Unsplash](#)

# SARL has more to offer

## Holonic Agents

- Compose agents recursively with ease
- Integrate agent subsystems
- Implement complex system

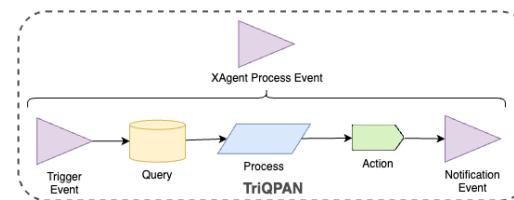
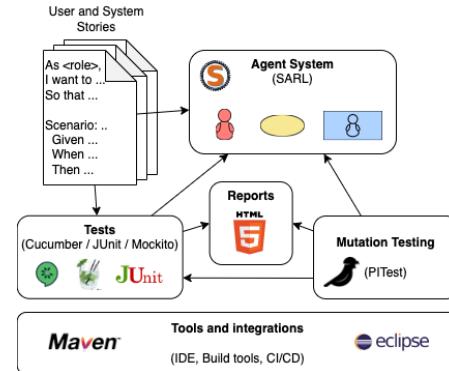
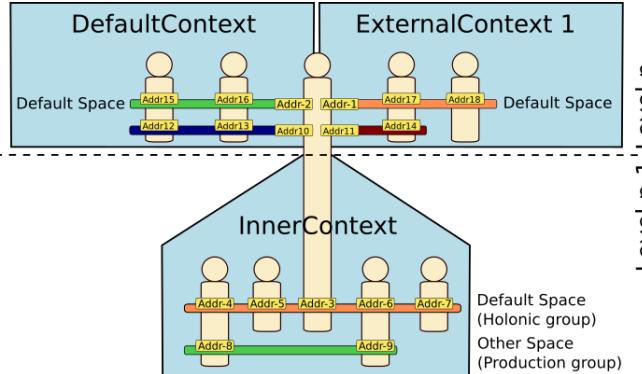
## Agent Architectures

- Goal reasoning agents
- Explainable Agent (XAg)

## Simulator Architecture

## SARL DevOps support

- Model Software Engineering practices support
- Test first approaches
- Error Handling in Agents



---

# Survey



<https://forms.gle/5Q8rB5AnYH1Wmcg9A>



# SARL

## Agent Programming Language



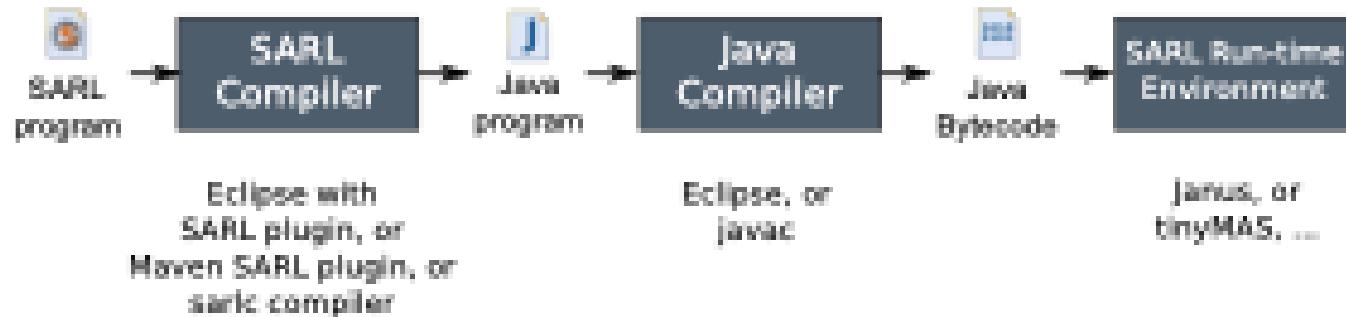
```
agent Sebastian {  
    uses DefaultContextInteractions  
    on Finished {  
        emit(new Greeting => [  
            message = "Thank you!"  
        ])  
    }  
}
```



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# SARL Compilation process



**SARL is 100% compatible with JAVA**

