

FOUNDATION FOR INTELLIGENT PHYSICAL AGENTS

FIPA Inform Communicative Act Specification

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34 used in the FIPA specifications may be found in the FIPA Glossary.

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37 specifications and upcoming meetings may be found at <http://www.fipa.org/>.

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42 **1 Scope**

43 This document specifies the Inform communicative act that is compliant to [FIPA00037] requirements.

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2 Inform

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| Summary | The sender informs the receiver that a given proposition is true. |
| Content | A proposition. |
| Description | <p>The sending agent:</p> <p>holds that some proposition is true,</p> <p>intends that the receiving agent also comes to believe that the proposition is true, and,</p> <p>does not already believe that the receiver has any knowledge of the truth of the proposition.</p> <p>The first two properties defined above are straightforward: the sending agent is sincere, and has (somehow) generated the intention that the receiver should know the proposition (perhaps it has been asked). The last property is concerned with the semantic soundness of the act. If an agent knows already that some state of the world holds (that the receiver knows proposition p), it cannot rationally adopt an intention to bring about that state of the world, that is, that the receiver comes to know p as a result of the <i>inform</i> act. Note that the property is not as strong as it perhaps appears.</p> <p>The sender is not required to establish whether the receiver knows p. It is only the case that, in the case that the sender already happens to know about the state of the receiver's beliefs, it should not adopt an intention to tell the receiver something it already knows.</p> <p>From the receiver's viewpoint, receiving an <i>inform</i> message entitles it to believe that:</p> <p>the sender believes the proposition that is the content of the message, and,</p> <p>the sender wishes the receiver to believe that proposition also.</p> <p>Whether or not the receiver does, indeed, adopt belief in the proposition will be a function of the receiver's trust in the sincerity and reliability of the sender.</p> |
| Formal Model | <pre><i, inform(j,)> FP: B_i B_i(Bif_j Uif_j) RE: B_j</pre> |
| Example | <p>Agent i informs agent j that (it is true that) it is raining today.</p> <pre>(inform :sender i :receiver j :content "weather (today, raining)" :language Prolog)</pre> |

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48 **3 References**

- 49 [FIPA00037] FIPA Communicative Act Library Specification. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents, 2000.
50 <http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00037/>