
1 FOUNDATION FOR INTELLIGENT PHYSICAL AGENTS

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4 **FIPA 97 Draft Specification**

5 **Part 4**

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7 **Personal Travel Assistance**

8

9 ***Obsolete***

10

11 © 1997 FIPA - Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents

12 *Geneva, Switzerland*

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16 This revision of FIPA '97 specification part 4 supersedes all previous documents.

17 *The latest ratified version of this document and its peers may be found on the FIPA web site: <http://drogo.cseit.it/fipa>*

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78 **Foreword**

79 The Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents (FIPA) is a non-profit association registered in Geneva, Switzerland.
80 FIPA's purpose is to promote the success of emerging agent-based applications, services and equipment. This goal is
81 pursued by making available in a timely manner, internationally agreed specifications that maximise inter-operability
82 across agent-based applications, services and equipment. This is realised through the open international collaboration
83 of member organisations, which are companies and universities active in the agent field. FIPA intends to make the re-
84 sults of its activities available to all interested parties and to contribute the results of its activities to appropriate formal
85 standards bodies.

86 This specification has been developed through direct involvement of the FIPA membership. The 35 corporate members
87 of FIPA (October 1997) represent 12 countries from all over the world

88 Membership in FIPA is open to any corporation and individual firm, partnership, governmental body or international
89 organisation without restriction. By joining FIPA each Member declares himself individually and collectively committed to
90 open competition in the development of agent-based applications, services and equipment. Associate Member status is
91 usually chosen by those entities who do want to be members of FIPA without using the right to influence the precise
92 content of the specifications through voting.

93 The Members are not restricted in any way from designing, developing, marketing and/or procuring agent-based appli-
94 cations, services and equipment. Members are not bound to implement or use specific agent-based standards, recom-
95 mendations and FIPA specifications by virtue of their participation in FIPA.

96 This specification is published as FIPA 97 ver. 1.0 after two previous versions have been subject to public comments
97 following disclosure on the WWW. It has undergone intense review by members as well non-members. FIPA is now
98 starting a validation phase by encouraging its members to carry out field trials that are based on this specification. Dur-
99 ing 1998 FIPA will publish FIPA 97 ver. 2.0 that will incorporate whatever adaptations will be deemed necessary to take
100 into account the results of field trials.

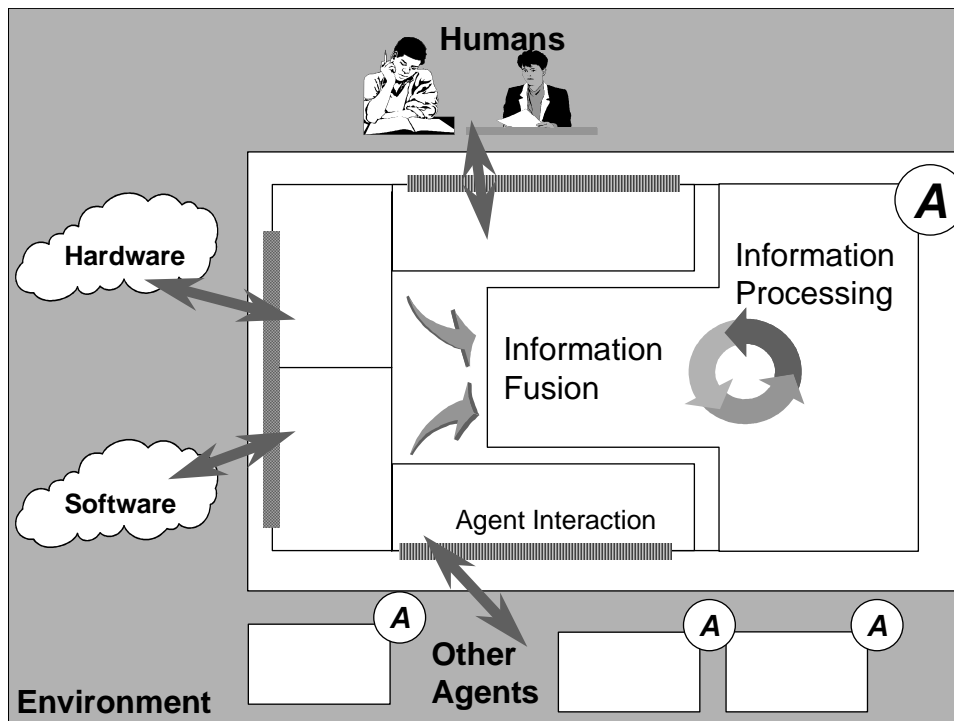
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101 **Introduction**

102 This FIPA 97 specification is the first output of the Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents. It provides specification of
 103 basic agent technologies that can be integrated by agent systems developers to make complex systems with a high
 104 degree of inter-operability.

105 FIPA specifies the interfaces of the different components in the environment with which an agent can interact, i.e. hu-
 106 mans, other agents, non-agent software and the physical world. See figure below

107



108

109

110

111 FIPA produces two kinds of specification

112 **normative** specifications that mandate the external behaviour of an agent and ensure inter-operability with other
 113 FIPA-specified subsystems;

114 **informative** specifications of applications for guidance to industry on the use of FIPA technologies.

115 The first set of specifications – called FIPA 97 – has seven parts:

116 three normative parts for basic agent technologies: agent management, agent communication language and
 117 agent/software integration

118 four informative application descriptions that provide examples of how the normative items can be applied: per-
 119 sonal travel assistance, personal assistant, audio-visual entertainment and broadcasting and network management
 120 and provisioning.

121 Overall, the three FIPA 97 technologies allow:

122 the construction and management of an agent system composed of different agents, possibly built by different de-
123 velopers;

124 agents to communicate and interact with each other to achieve individual or common goals;

125 legacy software or new non-agent software systems to be used by agents.

126

127 A brief illustration of FIPA 97 specification is given below

128

129 **Part 1 Agent Management**

130 This part of FIPA 97 provides a normative framework within which FIPA compliant agents can exist, operate and be
131 managed.

132 It defines an agent platform reference model containing such capabilities as white and yellow pages, message routing
133 and life-cycle management. True to the FIPA approach, these capabilities are themselves intelligent agents using for-
134 mally sound communicative acts based on special message sets. An appropriate ontology and content language allows
135 agents to discover each other's capabilities.

136

137 **Part 2 Agent Communication Language**

138 The FIPA Agent Communication Language (ACL) is based on speech act theory: messages are actions, or *communi-*
139 *cative acts*, as they are intended to perform some action by virtue of being sent. The specification consists of a set of
140 message types and the description of their pragmatics, that is the effects on the mental attitudes of the sender and re-
141 ceiver agents. Every communicative act is described with both a normative form and a formal semantics based on mo-
142 dal logic.

143 The specifications include guidance to users who are already familiar with KQML in order to facilitate migration to the
144 FIPA ACL.

145 The specification also provides the normative description of a set of high-level interaction protocols, including request-
146 ing an action, contract net and several kinds of auctions etc.

147

148 **Part 3 Agent/Software Integration**

149 This part applies to any other non-agentised software with which agents need to „connect“. Such software includes
150 legacy software, conventional database systems, middleware for all manners of interaction including hardware drivers.
151 Because in most significant applications, non-agentised software may dominate software agents, part 3 provides impor-
152 tant normative statements. It suggests ways by which Agents may connect to software via „wrappers“ including specifi-
153 cations of the wrapper ontology and the software dynamic registration mechanism. For this purpose, an Agent Re-
154 source Broker (ARB) service is defined which allows advertisement of non-agent services in the agent domain and
155 management of their use by other agents, such as negotiation of parameters (e.g. cost and priority), authentication and
156 permission.

157

158 **Part 4 - Personal Travel Assistance**

159 The travel industry involves many components such as content providers, brokers, and personalisation services, typi-
160 cally from many different companies. In applying agents to this industry, various implementations from various vendors

161 must inter-operate and dynamically discover each other as different services come and go. Agents operating on behalf
 162 of their users can provide assistance in the pre-trip planning phase, as well as during the on-trip execution phase. A
 163 system supporting these services is called a PTA (Personal Travel Agent).

164 In order to accomplish this assistance, the PTA interacts with the user and with other agents, representing the available
 165 travel services. The agent system is responsible for the configuration and delivery - at the right time, cost, Quality of
 166 Service, and appropriate security and privacy measures - of trip planning and guidance services. It provides examples
 167 of agent technologies for both the hard requirements of travel such as airline, hotel, and car arrangements as well as
 168 the soft added-value services according to personal profiles, e.g. interests in sports, theatre, or other attractions and
 169 events.

170

171 ***Part 5 - Personal Assistant***

172 One central class of intelligent agents is that of a personal assistant (PA). It is a software agent that acts semi-
 173 autonomously for and on behalf of a user, modelling the interests of the user and providing services to the user or other
 174 people and PAs as and when required. These services include managing a user's diary, filtering and sorting e-mail,
 175 managing the user's activities, locating and delivering (multi-media) information, and planning entertainment and travel.
 176 It is like a secretary, it accomplishes routine support tasks to allow the user to concentrate on the real job, it is unobtru-
 177 sive but ready when needed, rich in knowledge about user and work. Some of the services may be provided by other
 178 agents (e.g. the PTA) or systems, the Personal Assistant acts as an interface between the user and these systems.

179 In the FIPA'97 test application, a Personal Assistant offers the user a unified, intelligent interface to the management of
 180 his personal meeting schedule. The PA is capable of setting up meetings with several participants, possibly involving
 181 travel for some of them. In this way FIPA is opening up a road for adding inter-operability and agent capabilities to the
 182 already established

183

184 ***Part 6 - Audio/Video Entertainment & Broadcasting***

185 An effective means of information filtering and retrieval, in particular for digital broadcasting networks, is of great impor-
 186 tance because the selection and/or storage of one's favourite choice from plenty of programs on offer can be very im-
 187 practical. The information should be provided in a customised manner, to better suit the user's personal preferences
 188 and the human interaction with the system should be as simple and intuitive as possible. Key functionalities such as
 189 profiling, filtering, retrieving, and interfacing can be made more effective and reliable by the use of agent technologies.

190 Overall, the application provides to the user an intelligent interface with new and improved functionalities for the
 191 negotiation, filtering, and retrieval of audio-visual information. This set of functionalities can be achieved by collaboration
 192 between a user agent and content/service provider agent.

193

194 ***Part 7 - Network management & provisioning***

195 Across the world, numerous service providers emerge that combine service elements from different network providers
 196 in order to provide a single service to the end customer. The ultimate goal of all parties involved is to find the best deals
 197 available in terms of Quality of Service and cost. Intelligent Agent technology is promising in the sense that it will facili-
 198 tate automatic negotiation of appropriate deals and configuration of services at different levels.

199 Part 7 of FIPA 1997 utilises agent technology to provide dynamic Virtual Private Network (VPN) services where a user
 200 wants to set up a multi-media connection with several other users.

201 The service is delivered to the end customer using co-operating and negotiating specialised agents. Three types of
 202 agents are used that represent the interests of the different parties involved:

203 The Personal Communications Agent (PCA) that represents the interests of the human users.

204 The Service Provider Agent (SPA) that represents the interests of the Service Provider.

205 The Network Provider Agent (NPA) that represents the interests of the Network Provider.

206 The service is established by the initiating user who requests the service from its PCA. The PCA negotiates in with
207 available SPAs to obtain the best deal available. The SPA will in turn negotiate with the NPAs to obtain the optimal solu-
208 tion and to configure the service at network level. Both SPA and NPA communicate with underlying service- and net-
209 work management systems to configure the underlying networks for the service.

210 1 Scope

211 This document adds to the FIPA 1997 standard for inter-operating agents and agent societies by providing an applica-
212 tion specification for the travel industry. This document provides

213 An overview of the current industry in regard to agents;

214 A reference architecture for a multi-agent system in this industry;

215 Examples of the agent management details such as domains and naming;

216 Examples of agent communication details such as content ontologies and communication protocols;

217 Examples of agent/software integration such as for accessing databases and mobile users

218 This document does not pretend to be a complete specification of this large and complex industry, but such examples
219 help to illustrate the use of FIPA 1997 standard and thereby quicken the development and deployment of real systems.
220 On the other hand, some points of this architecture have been selected as *semi*-normative requirements for field trials in
221 order to begin inter-operability tests of such trials in 1998. These requirements are noted throughout the document as
222 they arise.

223 In summary, this document serves three purposes:

224 Continue testing the FIPA technical specifications. The context of a real application serves to determine the
225 strengths and weaknesses of the specifications.

226 Demonstrate the real business value -- and requirement -- of a standard specification for such a large, distributed,
227 multi-vendor application.

228 Define initial application architecture, object design and use case analysis for actual development of field trials (see
229 FIPA7604).

230 The number of agents and types of vendor in this application are beyond a complete specification in this document. The
231 scope of the document is large, but serves only as a broad outline for actual development by individual vendors.

232 2 Normative references

233 The following references are cited in this document. The FIPA standards are required for all field test based on this
234 specification. All other standards are here used as examples. The specific field trials will determine which of these ex-
235 amples (or other standards) are most appropriate for the members involved (see FIPA7604 for current assumptions).

236 FIPA 1997 Part 1: *Agent Management*, Part 2: *Agent Communication Language*, and Part 3: *Agent/Software Integra-*
237 *tion*.

238 Geographic Data Files. European Committee for Standardisation for GeoPoints

239 ISO 639 for Language names.

240 ISO 3166 for Country names.

241 ISO 8601 for Date/time format

242 **3 Terms and definitions**

243 **Provider**

244 In the provider role, an organisation interfaces with a customer to agree to the provision of a service. This will involve
245 producing a contract which records the conditions under which a service will be provided, and which will be agreed to
246 by both the provider and customer.

247 **Service provider**

248 It is an entity that provides either telecommunications services, information services or both, as well as applications
249 services. In the definition of service provider we address only services available on the network. In this case there are
250 two types of services, services which are the subject of the brokerage (Travel Information Brokerage) and supporting
251 services (security, billing, certificates).

252 **Content provider**

253 It is an entity that offers negotiable services or goods to users - directly or by the means of a brokerage service.

254 **Network provider**

255 It is an entity that provides all necessary networking functions to others actors.

256 **Customer**

257 In the customer role an organisation or individual interfaces with a provider organisation to procure services. Within this
258 role the organisation or individual enters into a contract with a provider for the purpose of procuring services.

259 **User**

260 In the user role an organisation or individual uses a service procured from another organisation. Such use will be based
261 on conditions laid down in a contract which was agreed between the organisation acting in a customer role and the
262 other organisation acting in a provider role. The service can be a management service in which case the responsibility
263 for the role would contain the responsibilities entailed by those services. The distinction between a customer and a
264 user, is that the former defines the type and scope of the service made available by the provider through negotiation,
265 whereas the latter uses the service within these agreed parameters.

266 **4 Symbols (and abbreviated terms)**

267 GPS: *Global Position System.*

268 GSM: *Global Systems for Mobile Communication.*

269 HTTP: *Hyper-Text Transfer Protocol*, a commonly used protocol to transfer documents on the world wide web.

270 IIOP: *Internet-interorb Protocol.* See OMG

271 OMG: *Object Management Group*

272 OPS. *Open Profiling Standard.*

273 QoS: *Quality of Service.*

274 PA: *Personal Assistant.* See FIPA 1997 Part 5. PAs are expected to also participate in the PTA system.

275 PDA *Personal Digital Assistant* Small computing device, not an agent per se.

276 PTA: *Personal Travel Assistance*

277 UMTS *Universal Mobile Telecommunication System*

278 XML: *Extended Markup Language*.

279 **5 General Analysis**

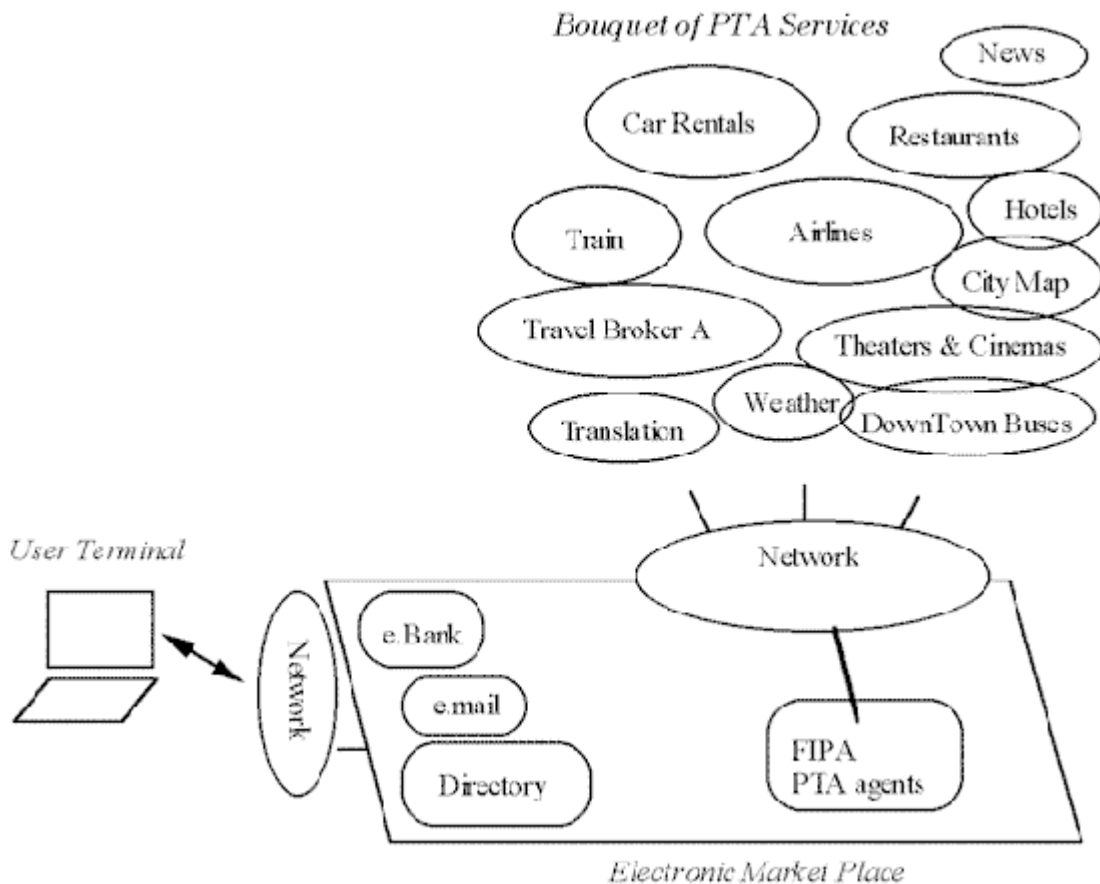
280 **5.1 Introduction**

281 A wide variety of travel related services are becoming increasingly available through electronic means. There is a need
 282 for convenient and ready access to these services, in particular for travellers. This presents a prime example to show-
 283 case the benefits of agent technology. Agents operating on behalf of their users can provide assistance in the pre-trip
 284 planning phase, as well as during the on-trip execution phase of a trip. A system supporting these services is called a
 285 PTA system.

286 In order to accomplish this assistance, these agents will interact with the user and with other agents representing the
 287 available travel services. The agent system is responsible for the configuration and delivery - including the right time,
 288 cost, QoS, and appropriate security and privacy measures - of trip planning and guidance services (e.g. multi-modal
 289 route planning, hotel and parking-lot reservations, individualised traffic guidance, cartography services, tourism informa-
 290 tion, plane reservation, metro guidance, weather conditions, public transportation, special events, Arts,...). Further,
 291 there is interaction with other supporting agents such as media agents, directory services (yellow and white pages), and
 292 information brokers that seek, evaluate and deliberate on information.

293

294



311 **Figure 1 A scene from FIPA enabling applications**

312 The PTA system should support the following core functionalities:

313 Different modes for request/response. The user does not need to be connected while a request completed;

314 Composition of services. The system should provide an integrated experience even though the component ser-
315 vices are disparate.

316 Comparison of service offerings. The system should evaluate and provide the user with different service dimen-
317 sions such as cost or other user's experience.

318 Learning the user profile. The system should become more efficient toward the user's needs and habits with con-
319 tinued experience.

320 Inter-operability of communication means. The same underlying services should be available through many differ-
321 ent media such as voice-phone, pager, e-mail, screen-phones, and Web.

322 Administration of agents. The system and user will need the ability to follow-up agents or otherwise change their
323 behaviour at any time.

324 Alerts. The user should be notified of significant events.

325 Negotiation and transactions. The system should act on the user's behalf to make deals and commit to purchases,
326 for example.

327 This list of functions includes connectivity to basic services such as email as well as emerging services in e-commerce
328 such as advertising and web casting. The PTA domain is rich with many basic and emerging possibilities, but for focus
329 in this document, two test scenarios are developed, which represent the two basic phases of agent support:

330 Pre-trip planning. The activities made in preparation for a trip, such as booking flights and hotels.

331 On-trip execution. The activities required during a trip for successful execution such as monitoring the schedule
332 and making changes to bookings as required.

333 Focusing on these primary scenarios, this document includes an overall outline of the agent types and roles, and the
334 software and devices required for both phases. For instance, on-trip execution introduces the potential use of PDAs and
335 the agents' attachments to cellular or GSM-based phones and GPS services. Other secondary scenarios are included
336 in this document to demonstrate other aspects of the FIPA 1997 specifications; for instance, parts of an agent's lifecycle
337 and special focus of mobility will be included.

338 Travel is an excellent application to demonstrate because it includes so many external attachments that are of interest
339 to many other applications. For instance, the Travel scenario will include

340 Information Retrieval. Travel services provide both database and Web-based access and search

341 Scheduling. Travel not only includes scheduling within its own domain, travel schedules must also interact with
342 personal calendars and schedules. Calendar tools, e-mail, and other general office applications are required.

343 End-user Mobility. Not to be confused with agent mobility, travel implies several mobile device modalities and prob-
344 lems of communication in connected/disconnected states

345 Agent mobility. Because of user mobility, agent mobility is often indicated for the transfer of binary or script code
346 through the network

347 Moreover, the Travel scenario includes very strong testing of agent-to-agent attachment and the internal capacities to
348 support different agent roles. For instance, the following agent-based technologies are also of very general interest:

349 Combined or Competitive Services. Compare attributes, negotiate cost and time

350 User Profiling. Personal preferences, adaptive user modelling

351 The latter issue is not directly addressed by the FIPA 97 standard, but is critical to Travel and several other end-user
352 driven applications. It should be addressed more in the future (also see OPS).

353 **5.2 Problem Statements**

354 The application of agents to the Travel industry exposes some very important problems now being faced by agent de-
355 velopers and applications in many other industries as well:

356 Web-based and Database-based Publication: As the travel service providers move from database to web-based
357 pricing, for instance, agent developers are faced with the problems of HTML parsing. While this method is worka-
358 ble, it is very sensitive to minor and peripheral format changes. All agents of all vendors must spend a great deal of
359 effort to maintain the agents' proper attachment. Both the database-based and Web-based content can include
360 "agentised" mediation. Aside from some re-publication issues, one or a few agent-based services can parse and
361 otherwise "logicise" the raw data, offering this service to other agents. Other solutions, such as XML tags for ontol-
362 ogy and content are very sympathetic to agent development, and future Web-based service providers might di-
363 rectly provide the agent-based service as well, but in any case, other agents from other vendors should rely on a
364 well-founded communication standard at the level of agents.

365 Complexity of Market (De)Regulations: Travel policy (especially in world-wide travel) is complex and often un-
366 known to human travel agents. These policies are highly distributed, from corporate policy to agency policy to na-
367 tional and international law. The representation and use of such policies is a fairly straight-forward knowledge engi-
368 neering task. A distributed agent approach seems required to partition the problem and allow different vendors to
369 provide different parts of the solution so that every agent in the system needs not carry all the responsibility.

370 Complexity of Real-world Transactions: Travel planning is really a "super-transaction" of many negotiations. A ser-
371 vice cannot merely find low fare, because lower fare is only one of many hard and soft constraints. A transaction
372 cannot be based or concluded only for flight arrangements, because hotel, car, and many personal arrangements
373 must also be established. To provide real value, a service should also be suggestive -- beyond the direct travel
374 needs and the Personal Travel Assistance Services should collectively provide the end user with a complete travel
375 package, not just the minimal travel documents. It should contribute for market expansion into other segments.

376 This last problem suggests the need to co-ordinate the transactions using agent-based protocols such as Contract Net
377 and internal technologies such as incremental scheduling. Because these are very specialised techniques, the FIPA
378 design philosophies for agent software integration and agent interaction provide a solution by distributing the responsi-
379 bilities; PTA is a very large and difficult problem, best solved by vendor specialists in internal agent technologies, exter-
380 nal software domains, and agent-to-agent protocols that can work together.

381 To summarise, the PTA services should provide an effective testbed of the technology-oriented normative parts of the
382 FIPA 1997 standard.

383 **5.3 Business Domain analysis**

384 Although the business analysis will not be fully developed in this document, it will give a hint of a generic Business
385 Model of the PTA application. This viewpoint is on a system focus: on the purpose, scope and policies for the system. It
386 can be modelled in terms of objects representing user roles, business and management policies. This viewpoint is con-
387 cerned with the overall environment in which a system is to operate. In our case it spans co-operating organisations. In
388 general the following figure represents the separate business domains.

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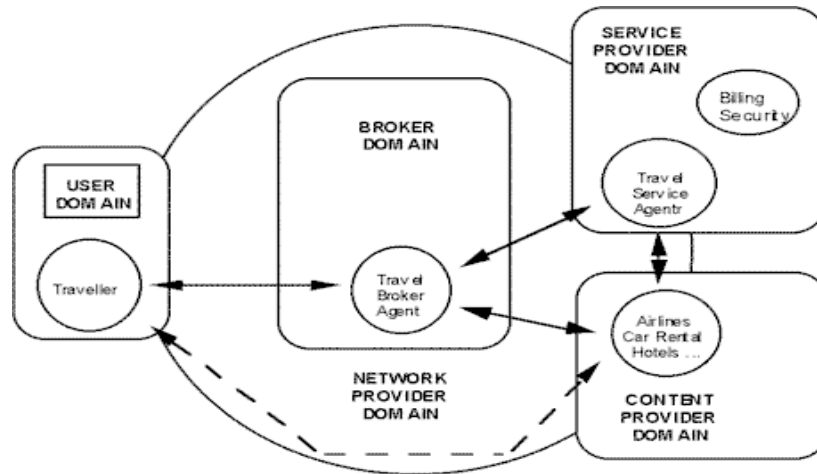


Figure 2. Relationships between Business Domains

This model can be used as a framework for:

Analysing the organisational environment. This mainly includes network operators, service providers and customers. Which actors are involved and how do they relate to each other, i.e. their roles, their domains of activity, the inter-domain policies (security, billing), and what are the interactions between the system and the environment in which it is placed?

Defining the requirements of actors. For instance, what are the requirements between customers with respect to providers, i.e. contractual relationships properties (security aspects, payment, QoS, ...)?

In each role, an actor performs different types of provisioning activities. Identifying these helps distinguish between different parts of an organisation and can indicate the types business and management support required.

5.4 Actors and Roles

This section derives definitions for each actor-agent involved in the travel brokerage service and identifies their roles.

Travel Service Agent(s)

These service agents are responsible for attachment to the data of their domain. The scope of each domain is arbitrary, but each such agent would tend to specialise in global flight plans and hotel arrangements or local hotel, car, and restaurant information. Other services might specialise in tourism or restaurants, for example, but globally. In either case, providing such "soft" added value about museums, theme parks, and special events/offers should be a strong part of agent co-operativity to build a more complete travel plan for the user.

In all cases, this agent type is responsible for maintaining the data access, interpretation and delivery to other agents. Such agents would typically use search services, too, in order to keep themselves up to date or to provide integrated / agentised search within the a travel domain to other agents. Any such agent service might be implemented as a "wrap-

427 per" around legacy databases or WWW page content. New services can be directly agentised, but this distinction is
428 transparent to other agents.

429 **Travel Broker Agent(s)**

430 This agent is responsible to locating and contracting with Travel Service Agents. It can obtain the travel options from
431 several services, filter and select from the alternatives, and legally bind a contract and travel documents based on a
432 final selection. It can schedule and incrementally reschedule the entire travel plan across several service types (flight,
433 train, hotel, special events).

434 This agent type provides its service to any "anonymous" user. In other words, its service connection with the user is
435 only for the life of the super transaction; it does not serve as the personal agent to any one user and does not keep any
436 persistent information about particular users, aside from its own auditing/logging needs.

437 **Personal Travel Assistant**

438 This agent acts on behalf of a user. It is legally authorised to act on behalf of the user, to the level allowed by the user.
439 While conceptually seen as one personal assistant for each user, the implementation should be assumed to use a
440 multi-user, server-based design. This agent type has many similarities to a Personal Assistant and might simply be a
441 "cast" of it. This agent is responsible for remembering and following the user's instructions and learning the user's pref-
442 erences based on choices or feedback after the trip.

443 **Mini Personal Travel Assistant**

444 This lightweight agent is typically very device-dependent, such as an agent operating on a PDA or laptop. For instance,
445 bandwidth and modality become special issues. Although this tends to cause restriction of functionality, many additional
446 functions such as GPS and GSM could be provided.

447 Some assumptions about these responsibilities might be changed or elaborated. For instance, the Travel Broker might
448 maintain some of the personal information of users, such as simple travel preferences (airline seating, smoking or not).
449 Also, value-added service can be provided by many different arrangements. For instance, the communication of the
450 Mini Travel Assistant into the network-based agents can be various. Does the user/MiniPTA contact the Broker directly
451 on the road or always go through the PTA? Can the user directly contact the Broker? Is the Personal Travel Assistant
452 really a sub-function of a Personal Assistant (like a personal secretary)?

453 Each project will determine the answers to these questions, but for initial field trials of FIPA 1997 standards, this docu-
454 ment will assume that Travel Broker Agent (as defined in this document) will interact with Personal Assistants (as de-
455 fined in FIPA 1997 Part Five). The Personal Assistant will take the role of Personal Travel Assistant. In either case, the
456 following scenario is primary for such field trails.

457 **5.5 Overall Scenario**

458 The typical dialogue between real users and travel agencies will be used as a guiding metaphor:

- 459 1) The user asks his/her secretary to make travel reservations for the next day. The user delegates the task to the
460 agent. The agent is generally autonomous and bothers the user only for confirmation or in exception conditions.
461 Time constraints for completion of this task might be explicitly stated or assumed according to the travel attributes
462 or personal preferences (past history).
- 463 2) The secretary calls a Travel Agency. In the simplest case, the user's company might be pre-contracted with only
464 one Agency, or the secretary might have some choice, but only within a list of approved and registered agencies.
465 Assume that there is some sort of accreditation or professional membership that ensures/suggests competency.
- 466 3) The Travel Agency contacts several providers of services to build a complete plan. The Travel agent maintains a
467 dialogue with the secretary, who has a better sense of the user, validates how the travel documents should be de-
468 livered, etc.

469 4) The secretary reports back to the user with a plan, options, and additional information. The secretary places the
 470 schedule with some travel information on the user's calendar, perhaps also setting reminders for when the user
 471 should leave to catch the flight.

472 **5.6 External Software Integration**

473 These different agent types have varying levels of integration to external software and/or other agents. For instance,
 474 Travel Service Agent responsibilities are most for attachment to data sources, whereas a Broker Agent's function is
 475 more abstract and more responsible to managing agent interactions. The following table lists only external software
 476 attachments.

477 **Table 1 External Attachments for Different Agent Types**

Agent Type	Possible Software Attachments
Travel Service Agent	Existing Travel DB Services HTTP/HTML (for Web-based content) Broadcast protocols (e.g. RDS, DAB, ...) Search Service (one or many, web-based or not)
Travel Broker Agent	Yellow-Page Directory (e.g. LDAP) White-Page Directory (e.g. LDAP)
Personal Travel Assistant	GSM (cell phone) Protocol Email Calendar / Scheduling Fax E-commerce (Cyber cash or others) Video server
Mini-Personal Travel Assistant	GSM Protocol GPS/Cartography Pager

478

479 Note that the Travel Broker Agent uses directory services but provides much more. More than a directory service alone,
 480 a Broker is itself an agent and can provide the negotiation and consolidation of services as an added-value. Also note
 481 how the PTA might provide travelogue video services; although a Personal Assistant can also talk directly to a Broker,
 482 this is the kind of added value within a particular industry focus that a PTA can uniquely provide. This list is by no
 483 means exhaustive, but gives some idea of the integration components required and how these components might be
 484 reusable in other domains aside from Travel.

485 **5.7 Internal Software (Degrees and Types of Intelligence)**

486 Although FIPA 1997 has deferred the distinction between external and internal components, this document provides
 487 some examples and guidance.

488 For instance, there are two approaches. First, special internal engines such as for scheduling or learning can use the
 489 Agent/Software Integration standard of FIPA 1997 to attach such components to the agent. The internal reasonings of
 490 the agent can control other external and internal components equally. At least, applications can test this hypothesis:
 491 whether or not the external wrapper interface can be used to attach internal capabilities of the agent to each other as
 492 well.

493 Second, any special intelligence function can be made into a first class agent that provides such scheduling or transla-
 494 tion of learning services. This approach too should be tested with different applications and compared with the first ap-
 495 proach.

496 In some regards, the two approaches are very internal components of intelligence to be viewed recursively -- an large-
 497 grained agent's internal composition is a "society of minds" based on smaller, semantically simpler agents. Wrappers
 498 are much like very simple agents using a subset of communicative acts.

499 These notions need further specification and test, but for this PTA application, the following internal capabilities seem to
 500 imply certain internal components and its is assumed that such components would be included as components in the
 501 explicitly named agents of the PTA system.

502 **5.8 Internal Capabilities**

503 As mentioned below, internal capabilities are not mentioned by the FIPA 1997 standard but are important considera-
 504 tions for the application design. The following table lists the types of technology the agents are likely to require to serve
 505 each of their purposes.

506 **Table 2. Internal Capabilities of Different Agent Types**

Agent Type	Possible Internal Capability
Travel Service Agent	Rule-based inferencing Procedural scripting
Travel Broker Agent	Rule-based policy and planning Contract-net Rationality Acquaintance Modelling
Personal Travel Assistant	Rule sets Preference facts based on end-user instruction Learning for adaptive user model
Mini Personal Travel Assistant	Some micro-kernel capabilities, especially for user interaction, need local installation Server-loadable procedures such as Java binary code or script (dynamic "brains")

507

508 Travel Service Agents have simple requirements; they typically will respond to requests for information. Simple rule
 509 based or even scripting systems for the most basic services will be typical.

510 Travel Broker Agents are probably the most complex agents. They must adhere to industry and owner policies. They
 511 should follow a number of co-operation and negotiation protocols. This is the most appropriate place for rational agents
 512 that can understand and respond very flexibly to any number of different situations. As included in the scenarios below,
 513 the Broker Agents should maintain an acquaintance model, such as for management of long-term associations with
 514 other agents.

515 As for the Personal Agents, basic inferencing is probably appropriate, but the addition of end-user modelling (learning)
 516 will be of increasing importance in such agents. The Mini-PTA is more peculiar. It should act much like the PTA, but
 517 given the device sizes it must live on, the Mini-PTA per se needs to be more minimal and rely on networking to other
 518 agents to provide its intelligence as perceived by the user. Some core capabilities will need to be installed, but aside
 519 from communications with other agents, alternative architectures employing mobile code can dynamically load the Mini-
 520 PTA as needed.

521 **5.9 Human-Agent Interface**

522 While the fundamentals of human-agent and agent-agent interaction should be based on the same underlying formal
 523 dialogue model, the entire set of FIPA technologies at this point does not seem to support the full application develop-
 524 ment. Particularly, there are neither standard interfaces and component definitions for supporting the graphical/text

525 and/or voice/speech interface directly at the end-user, nor translation tools from these "natural" representations to the
 526 formal model. To compensate, the above scenario assumed a highly restrictive end-user input form, which would have
 527 to be tightly coupled to the dialogue representation.

528 A very important issue to consider is the "just necessary level" of user interaction. How is this established? By standard
 529 user interface controls and techniques? This problem requires specialised studies to define just necessary level: how
 530 are user preferences established and how do preferences interact with task complexity. Acceptability of the Personal
 531 Travel Assistant -- and all other assistants -- will be based largely on matters of trust and control.

532 Even though human-agent dialogue tools are not now specified by FIPA, this application specification includes a Dia-
 533 logue Wrapper, which translates any software user-interface events and media applications into FIPA compliant com-
 534 municative acts and content within the agent.

535 **5.10 Agent Management**

536 Life cycle management is the first concern of the PTA system, even before the system is deployed. The domain defini-
 537 tions, agent naming, and registrations must be handled first.

538 PTA requirements for e-commerce and personal profile give great need to addressing security. Basic services for en-
 539 suring the financial transaction and certification of documents are required. Much of this can be assumed by appropriate
 540 use of the underlying protocol (SSL or SHTTP, for example). FIPA and the PTA Ontology in this document do not pro-
 541 vide for electronic commerce directly, but Agent Management does provide basic authentication mechanisms.

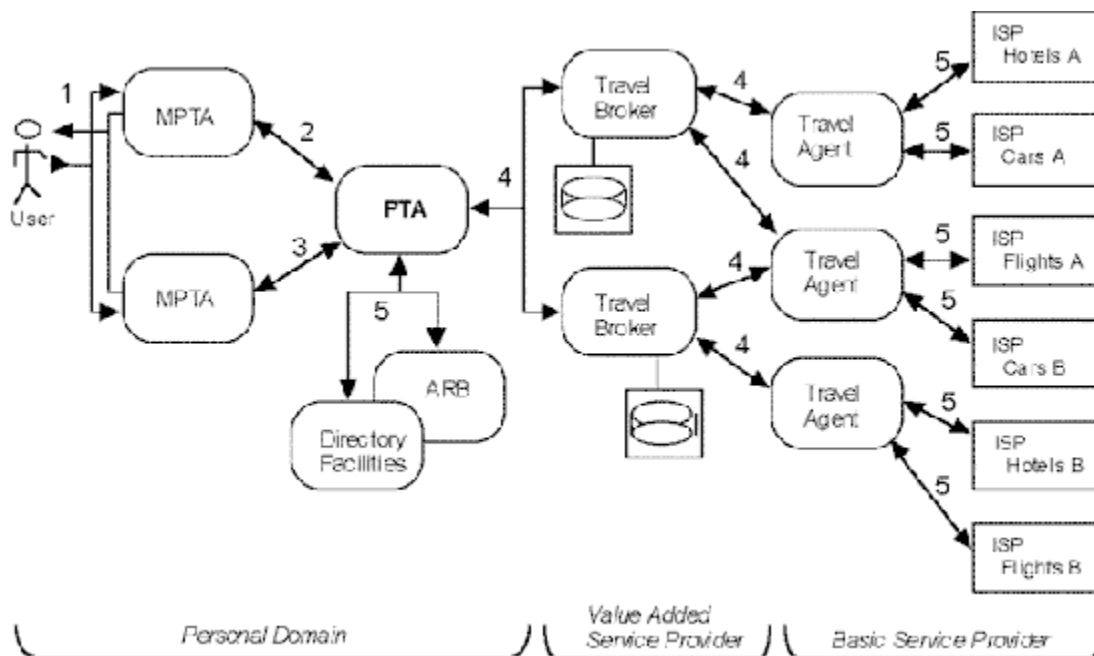
542 Because Agent Management directly represents the application architecture, the following section starts to provide
 543 more explicit designs as examples of Agent Management.

544 **6 Architecture**

545 **6.1 Services Architecture and Protocols**

546 The PTA architecture should act as a reference model which identifies and characterises the components, interfaces,
 547 and protocols. The following diagram shows the general application architecture of the pre-trip planning system.

548



549

Figure 3. PTA Architecture

550 The diagram represents the various agent types and the communication types between them. This section provides a
 551 description of representative agents, some representative platforms, and then the protocols between them. Conventions
 552 such as for agent naming will be followed as they are developed by the Agent Management specification, but note that
 553 much of what is below is deliberately inconsistent (when consistency is not required) to demonstrate the probable state
 554 of multi-vendor vagaries.

555

556 **6.2 Agent Definitions**

557 Assume that a small company, CompanyXYZ, has installed an agent platform in which a multi-user implementation of a
 558 PTA is added. Each employee also is given a PDA with a mini-PTA. CompanyXYZ has agreements and policies to use
 559 World Travel Agency business travel. As an added value to its employees, CompanyXYZ has also developed its PTA to
 560 look-up value-added brokers to arrange for their personal interests, as well. These agencies are associated with various
 561 basic service providers.

562 **6.2.1 Mini-PTA**

:agent-name	Mini-pta.joesmith@CompanyXYZ.com
:agent-type	PTA-mini
:agent-services	:service-ontology user :service-description (notify available) :service-ontology pta :service-description :location
:interaction-protocols	Fipa-request
:ontology	User PTA
:address	Gsm://minipta/~smith.1
:ownership	Joe Smith

563

564 Joe Smith is given a mini-PTA because he travels a lot for Company XYZ. Because of its limited capacity, it under-
 565 stands only fipa-request protocol, but can provide unique service to the entire PTA system of agents. Assuming an on-
 566 tology called user, it can handle the operation of notifying the user, if he/she is available. For on-trip monitoring, it can
 567 provide :location of itself, through its GPS attachment for example.

568 **6.2.2 Personal Travel Agent**

:agent-name	Pta@CompanyXYZ.com
:agent-type	PTA-personal-travel-agent
:agent-services	:service-ontology PTA :service-description :service-ontology user :service-description PersonalInterests
:interaction-protocols	Fipa-contract-net Fipa-auction-dutch Fipa-request
:ontology	PTA
:address	iiop://companyxyz.allagents:9000/acc
:ownership	Company XYX Limited Partnership

569

570 Assume that a small company such as XYZ would have only one personal travel agent as a multi-user system to ser-
 571 vice its entire staff. As a small company, XYZ allows any flights with any carrier in order to get the cheapest fare and
 572 therefore, this PTA can follow Dutch auctions as well as contract net for conversation – either with brokers or with ser-

573 vice providers directly. The company itself owns this PTA in order to control it in regard to corporate travel policies for
 574 example. Not only does the PTA handle the PTA ontology for making regular travel arrangements, note that it only un-
 575 derstands user profiling. Residing on a server, the PTA is responsible for holding such personal profiling information
 576 (common travel preferences as well recreational interests perhaps).

577 6.2.3 Travel Broker

:agent-name	TravelAgent76@WorldTravel.
:agent-type	PTA-broker
:agent-services	...
:interaction-protocols	FIPA-contract-net FIPA-request-when
:ontology	PTA
:address	iiop://worldtravel.brokers:9000/brokeracc
:ownership	World Travel Incorporated

578

579 As a large travel company, WorldTravel has a bank of several agents. This is number 76. As a broker, this agent un-
 580 derstands contract-net for negotiating basic travel arrangements, but also provides monitoring functions for its custom-
 581 ers by using the request-when protocol with its service providers. For instance, when a certain condition occurs con-
 582 cerning a reservation or the availability of a resource, the travel broker is notified and can in turn notify other acquaint-
 583 ances.

584 6.2.4 Tourist Office Broker

:agent-name	Touragent@tokyotourism.com
:agent-type	PTA-broker
:agent-services	...
:interaction-protocols	FIPA-request
:ontology	User-PersonalInterest
:address	iiop://toyko.tourism.broker:9000/acc
:ownership	Tokyo Tourism Bureau

585

586 A tourist office in Tokyo with a small budget wants to participate in the PTA system by registering its agent with several
 587 brokers as a free value-added source of information. It is itself of broker of other agents in its geography, but it is infor-
 588 mational only. For instance, given a user's personal interests, it can connect a PTA to an appropriate soft-service agent.
 589 It might also provide information about these soft services but does no transaction itself; it only needs the FIPA-request
 590 protocol.

591 6.2.5 Flight Service Provider

:agent-name	Domestic389@flightplanners.foil.com
:agent-type	PTA-server
:agent-services	:service-ontology PTA :service-description (reserve purchase) (PTA-MeanType :plane) :language KIF1.0
:interaction-protocols	Fipa-contract-net
:ontology	PTA
:address	Iiop://FOIL.planners:9000/brokeracc
:ownership	FOIL Incorporated

592

593 A very large flight reservation company maintains a number of agents, some for domestic travel and some for interna-
594 tional. It can make reservations or accept purchase for flights, but for flights only.

595 **6.2.6 Web Service Provider**

:agent-name	Gardenguide@kewtgardens.com
:agent-type	PTA-server
:agent-services	:service-ontology PTA :service-description (contains :pointOfInterest Gardening)
:interaction-protocols	Fipa-request
:ontology	Yahoo PTA
:address	http://kewt.agents:9000/guideacc
:ownership	Kewt Gardens

596

597 A public garden that has a Web site for itself and links to other points of similar interest could register with a broker to
598 provide information in this recreational domain. Although IOP was initially required to register with the brokers, it then
599 changes its preferred address to use HTTP, perhaps to use a future HTTP user profiling standard. Note also that the
600 ontology assumes Yahoo-based classification as a de-facto standard for specifying a user's interests.

601

602 **6.3 Platform Profiles**

603 The following descriptions provide a list of examples using the FIPA 1997 platform profile definition.

604 **6.3.1 Small Company Agent Platform**

:platform-name	CompanyXYZ.allagents.home
:iiop-url	Iiop://companyxyz.allagents:9000/acc
:dynamic-registration	No
:ownership	CompanyXYZ Limited Partnership
:certification-authority	Change-environment administrator Delegation-allowed (user miniPTA) (administrator PTA) Grant-services within-platform Access-DF within-platform
:default-DF	CompanyXYZ.df

605

606 The XYZ company knows and provides all agents to its employees and so the agent system design is tightly controlled;
607 the broker agents that the company has decided to use are known and static. Therefore, it does not allow dynamic reg-
608 istration. Authority is given to the administrator only and all permissions for accessing services and the DF are limited to
609 agents within this platform. If any broker wants to contact the PTA, it must be based on its acquaintance model devel-
610 oped from the PTA's initial contact with it.

611 **6.3.2 Travel Broker Agent Platform**

:platform-name	WorldTavel.brokers
:iiop-url	Iiop://worldtravel.brokers:9000/brokeracc

:dynamic-registration	Yes
:mobility	No
:ownership	WorldTravel Incorporated
:certification-authority	Change-environment administrator Delegation-allowed no Grant-services within-platform CompanyXYZ.personal-travel-agent access-DF within-platform
:default-DF	WorldTravel.serviceYellowPages

612

613 The Travel Service company obviously wants to allow outside agents to use its services. Otherwise, no delegation is
614 allowed.

615 **6.3.3 Agent „Hotel“ Platform (on-trip execution)**

:platform-name	ParisAgentSpace
:iiop-url	iiop://ibm.paris.agentspace:9000/checkin
:dynamic-registration	Yes
:mobility	Yes
:ownership	Itty Bitty Machines Incorporated
:certification-authority	Change-environment administrator Delegation-allowed no grant-services (service-provider guest) (content-provider guest) access-DF yes
:default-DF	ParisAgentSpace.consierge

616

617 Here, the metaphor of travelling agents as entourage to the human traveller is entertained by giving mobile agents a
618 temporary home as well. The requirement is obviously not to rest; indeed, the agent can be continuously very active.
619 But such a platform and availability of a local DF as concierge provides a natural metaphor for many agent-based ser-
620 vices.

621 The platform grants the agent access to all the services and content granted to guest authority. Many such services can
622 be provided by the hotel itself or by surrounding partner agents in the local area. For instance, the hotel can provide its
623 services to a human guest to the agent; the agent can request the room service to deliver the user’s preferred breakfast
624 at the preferred time, for example. But note that such a platform can also be hosted by a company other than the hotel
625 itself.

626 The specific transport mechanisms (TCP/IP, GSM, SHTTP, etc.) for each of the agent-agent or agent-GUI connections
627 in the above diagram, as well as the default method for inter-platform routing should be more fully described. However,
628 this is still problematic. For instance, GSM is not available world-wide. The agent definitions as provided are suggestive,
629 but each application will have to determine some of these issues case-by-case.

630 **6.3.4 Domain Structures**

631 The following table provides the list of Directory Facilitators and the agents registered to them (and DFs registered to
632 other DFs) for the pre-trip planning architecture.

633 **Table. Example of Directory Structure for Pre-Trip Planning Agents**

Directory Facilitator	Registered Agent
CompanyXYZ.df	CompanyXYZ.personal-travel-agent

	CompanyXYZ.mini-pta.joesmith.agent1 WorldTravelService.brokerListing TravelGuideBroker
WorldTravelService.yellowPages	FOIL.plannersDirectory GreatDealAuctioneer
FOIL.plannersDirectory	FOIL.planner.international FOIL.planner.US
TravelGuide.recreationalDirectory	KewtGardens.englishgardenguide WorldSoccerFederation.ticketseller

634

635 This table illustrates the agent-to-agent relationships that are most likely. For instance, a corporation is usually respon-
636 sible for software distribution to its employees, in this case providing the directory of PTAs, MiniPTAs within its own
637 domain, as well as contracted relationships to one or two travel brokers.

638 The travel brokers maintain a directory of service agents. These service agents are usually associated with well known,
639 large service providers in the case of corporate travel agents, but generally, brokers might also keep web-based travel
640 service agents in their directory.

641 Large service providers might keep their own directory of service agents, and associate different agents to different
642 requests as a method of call handling. For instance, some service agents in a larger agency might handle international
643 travel, while others handle local arrangements. These sorts of service differences would be registered in the directory.

644 **7 Ontology**

645 Ontologies are needed to serve as a medium of common understanding among the collaborating agents. The Travel
646 Ontology should be defined in a precise and consistent way to ensure an unambiguous interaction model between the
647 disparate agents. More specifically, it is a significant part of the protocol that collaborating agents necessarily communi-
648 cate the same terms or vocabularies to mean the same concepts or ideas for the same context. There are already sev-
649 eral methods for building ontologies and languages to express them (Prolog, L-Lilog, Ontolingua, Loom, Back++, etc.).
650 However, there is not a well-known ontology built on *travelling*.

651 The Travel Ontology does not exist by itself, neither is it self-sufficient to represent the PTA. Separation and cross-
652 references to other Ontologies is necessary as indicted in the following figure.

653

654

655

656

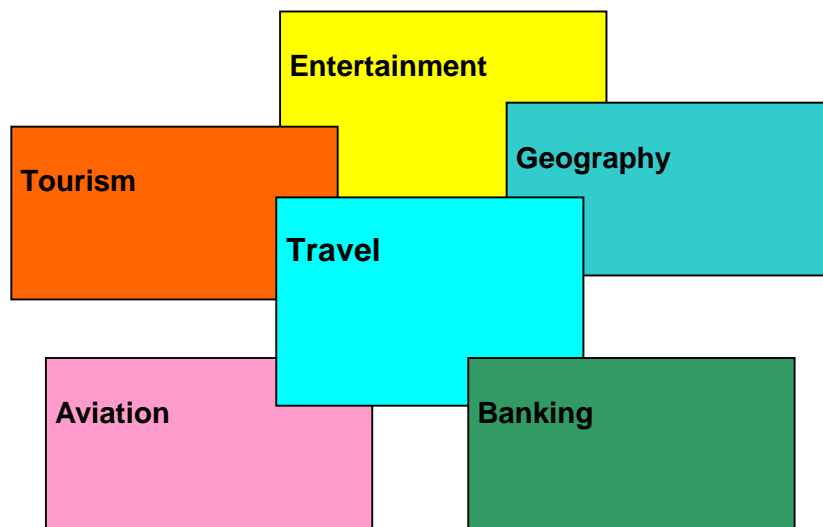
657

658

659

660

661



662

Figure 4. Potential Ontologies for Travel and Associated Domains

663 As FIPA moves to support ontology definition and publication, these various ontologies will in fact become better separated. But because the development and publication of ontologies per se is still evolving, the PTA Ontology will be defined here. For other possible relationships to Travel, consider the other application specifications in FIPA 1997 Parts 664 Five to Seven. For instance, the Entertainment domain is applicable for referencing video travelogues as a special case for video-on-demand. 665 666 667

668 Non-FIPA standards such as for Geographic Data Files will be referenced whenever they exist. Of course, primitive types such as Time, String, and numerical formats such as Double are specified by ISO standards (see Normative References). Other ISO standards such as for Language and Country codes are also mentioned as normative. 669 670

671 The PTA Ontology referenced below is merely a starting point for the future. Its primary purpose is to help the interoperability of early field trials of this application. These field trials will become the true drivers of the ontology. For instance, electronic commerce (the Banking domain) is currently ignored in the following definitions but is required for real transactions in Travel. 672 673 674

675 7.1 Content

676 The following types of PTA content can be used for basic request-reply protocols as a start for PTA field trials. Assuming that a PTA or PA is the sending agents for example, it can query a Broker or Service Provider agent. This agent can reply with the request of return an exception. The following definitions are purely informative, but as Broker/Service Provider systems are developed and published, and as PTA or PA systems are developed and wish to early-test these services, the following should be used as a common reference. 677 678 679 680

681 PTA messages should use the following types of content:

```
682 PTA-Content ::= PTA-TripSummary | PTA-TripDetails | PTA-Exception | PTA-Evaluation
```

683

684 7.1.1 Trip Summary

685 The sender will tend to provide PTA-TripSummary as part of a query for travel arrangements, passing its parameters as a set of constraints. The receiver will reply with PTA-TripDetails or PTA-Exception. PTA-Evaluation will be described later as a method for the sender to pass „relevance-or-trash“ evaluations of the receiver’s replies. 686 687

688 PTA-TripSummary is the initial object sent as follows:

```
689 PTA-TripSummary ::=
690     "( " ":tripSummary"
691         "( " ":origin" PTA-Location
692             [ ":via" PTA-Location* ]
693             ":destination" PTA-Location
694             ":time" PTA-TravelTime+
695             [ ":returnTravelTime" PTA-TravelTime* ]
696             [ ":budget" PTA Budget ]
697             [ ":generalPreferences" PTA-GeneralPreferences ]
698             [ ":cTPreferences" PTA-CTPreferences ]
699             [ ":iTPreferences" PTA-ITPreferences ] )" )"
```

700

701 Origin, destination, and time are all that are required in this object. PTA-TravelTime defined below allows for exact time or a time-constraint range. More than one time can be included. All other fields are optional such as via locations, return time and several ancillary parameters such as language and preferences. Budget is also passed as an optional constraint. 702 703 704

705 PTA-Locations are of various types as follows:

```

706 PTA-Location ::= PTA-Address | PTA-ParkAndRidePoint | PTA-PointOfInterest |
707 PTA-TextLocation | PTA-UnresolvedServicePoint |
708 PTA-ResolvedServicePoint | PTA-TaxiStand | PTA-GDFNode |
709 PTA-ResolvedCity

```

710 PTA-TextLocation is the most basic type, allowing any string-based description. PTA-Address is self-explanatory below.
 711 PTA-PointOfInterest begins to allow the addition of soft-service information such as from Tourism. „Resolved“ and „Un-
 712 ResolvedServicePoints“ distinguish between well known locations of service providers versus general locations that are
 713 less well defined. PTA-GDFNode is a Geography-based location defined by Geographic Data Files (see normative ref-
 714 erences). The location types and supporting types are defined as follows:

```

715 PTA-Address ::= "( " :address"
716                 " :country" CountryCode " :city" String " :zipCode" ZIPCode
717                 " :street" String " :houseNumber" String )"

```

```

718 PTA-ParkAndRidePoint ::=
719     "( " :parkAndRidePoint"
720     ( PTA-UnresolvedServicePoint | PTA-ResolvedServicePoint ) )"

```

```

721 PTA-PointOfInterest ::=
722     "( " :pointOfInterest"
723     " :country" CountryCode " :city" String " :name" String )"

```

```

724 PTA-TextLocation ::= "( " :textLocation" String )"

```

```

725 PTA-UnresolvedServicePoint ::=
726     "( " :unresolvedServicePoint"
727     " :country" CountryCode " :city" String " :name" String )"

```

```

728 PTA-ResolvedServicePoint ::=
729     "( " :resolvedServicePoint"
730     " :serviceProvider" PTA-ServiceProviderID " :id" String
731     " :name" String
732     [ " :mean" PTA-MeanType ]
733     " :country" CountryCode " :city" String
734     [ " :coordinate" Double Double ] )"

```

```

735 PTA-MeanType ::= " :underground" | " :commuterTrain" | " :bus" | " :tram" | " :lowFloorBus" |
736 " :train" | " :magneticTrain" | " :cableRailway" | " :ship" | " :chainTrain"
737 | " :suspensionRailway" | " :plane" | " :foot"

```

```

738 PTA-TaxiStand ::= "( " :taxiStand
739                 " :country" CountryCode " :city" String " :name" String
740                 [ " :coordinate" Double Double ] )"

```

```

741 PTA-GDFNode ::= "( " :gDFNode"
742                 " :nodeID" UnsignedLong " :name" String )"

```

```

743 PTA-ResolvedCity ::= "( " :resolvedCity"
744                 " :country" CountryCode " :city" String " :id" String )"

```

```

745 CountryCode ::= GE | US | UK | FR | ... // ISO 3166 [add more countries -ed]

```

```

746 ZIPCode ::= String

```

747

748 Time is a particularly important, general ontology that needs co-ordinated development and normative specification in
 749 the future. For now, PTA-TravelTime includes the semantics for arrival and departure but otherwise relies on basic Time
 750 representation according to ISO standard (see normative references and FIPA 1997 Parts One to Three for more de-
 751 tailed specification).

```

752 PTA-TravelTime ::= "( ( ":departure" | ":arrival" )
753 ( ":at" Time
754 | ":after" Time [ ":before" Time ]
755 | ":before" Time ) )"

```

756

757 PTA-Budget is similar to time in being a scalar constraint, specified either as a point or as a range as follows: low
758 enough.

```

759 PTA-Budget ::= "( " ":at" Currency" UnsignedLong
760 | ":lower" Currency UnsignedLong
761 | ":upper" Currency UnsignedLong )"

```

762

763 The sender can establish a budget range by specifying an upper spending limit for example. The receiver can reply with
764 the exact amount using the „at“ parameter. Such a budget can also be used in other scenarios such as for a Dutch
765 Auction. The budget can be used to trigger the automatic purchase by an agent when the price meets the constraints.

766 The entire domain of user profiling needs more focus in FIPA and other efforts such as OPS. For instance, the user's
767 preferred language is a general matter beyond just PTA. But until such preferencing ontologies are more fully devel-
768 oped, the following items are useful within the domain of PTA and its field trails.

769 Three types of preferences are defined. PTA-GeneralPreferences indicate preferred means of travel such as train ver-
770 sus car. Such means of transport are then divided into „common travel“ and „individual travel“, represented by PTA-
771 CTPreferences and PTA-ITPreferences, respectively. Common travel such as by plane or train has different paramet-
772 ers than individual travel such as by car.

```

773 PTA-GeneralPreferences ::=
774     "( ( ":byCost" | ":byTime" | ":byComfort" )
775     "( " ":preferred" ( ":collectiveTransport" |
776                       ":individualTransport" |
777                       ":urbanPublicTransport" |
778                       ":intercityCollectiveTransport" |
779                       ":individualCar" | ":taxi" ) )"
780     "( " ":exclude" ( ":collectiveTransport" | ":individualTransport"
781                       | ":urbanPublicTransport"
782                       | ":intercityCollectiveTransport"
783                       | ":individualCar" | :taxi ) )"
784     [ ":language" LanguageCode* ]
785     [ ":mapForRoute" ]
786     [ ":mapForOrigin" ]
787     [ ":mapForDestination" ] )"

```

```

788 LanguageCode ::= "GE" | "FR" | "UK" | "US" | ...           // ISO 639,
789                                                         // add more language codes -ed

```

790 byCost, byTime, byComfort can be optionally included by the sender to convey QoS requirements. The receiver should
791 be expected to use the parameter to both clip and order the results. For instance, consider that byComfort is selected
792 as the QoS requirement and that it implies the minimisation of via-points. If the receiver finds enough direct routes, it
793 might only reply with these more comfortable routes and not a full list of possibilities.

794 The sender can select preferred modes and excluded modes of transportation. The language of the travel documents
795 and the inclusion of maps can also be specified.

```

796 PTA-CTPreferences ::=
797     "( " ":requestedClass" ( ":first" | ":second" | ":business" |
798         ":economy" | ":lastMinute" )
799     ":fare" ( "Child" | "Senior" | "MonthlyPass" | "WeeklyPass" | ...
800     ":publicUrbanPreferences"
801         "( " [ ":footPathKnown" ] [ ":escalatorRequested" ]
802             [ ":handicapForEntry" ]
803             [ ":maxNumberOfTransportChanges" UnsignedShort ]
804             [ ":maxMinutesOnFoot" UnsignedShort ]
805             [ ":heavyLuggage" ] )" )" )"
```

```

806 PTA-ITPreferences ::=
807     "( " ":preferredSpeed" ( ":lorry" | ":bus" | ":carRelaxed" |
808         ":carHurry" )
809     [ ":parkingAtDestination" ]
810     [ ":weatherInformation" ] )" )"
```

811 Common travel preferences include class of travel and consideration of special fare assignments or selections. Note
 812 the meaning of „individual travel“ to include common services such as buses, but which allow the user an anonymous
 813 and individual means of transport.

814 **7.1.2 Trip Details**

815 Given a PTA-TripSummary as a query, the receiver will typically reply with PTA-TripDetails as follows:

```

816 PTA-TripDetails ::=
817     "( " ":tripSummary" PTA-TripSummary
818     ":serviceSegments" ( PTA-ITSegment* | PTA-CTSegment* )
819     "( " ":additionalInformation
820         "( " ":information" String
821             ":essential" | ":important" | ":unimportant" | ":remark"
822             )" )" )" )"
```

823 TripDetails include the PTA-TripSummary. The constraints passed by the sender are replaced by the specific values or
 824 the trip-plan. For instance, the exact time and budget of the trip are provided. Additional information is appended, typical
 825 of travel documents for providing contact numbers, emergency procedures, and such as text to the user. Most impor-
 826 tantly, the details of the trip are provided in serviceSegments.

827 As with preferences, service segments are either for common or individual travel: PTA-CTSegments and PTA-
 828 ITSegments, respectively.

```

829 PTA-CTSegment ::= "( " ":cTSegment"
830     "( " ":servicePoint" PTA-ResolvedServicePoint
831         ":summary" PTA-TripSummary
832         ":serviceLinks" PTA-ServiceLinks* )" )" )"
```

```

833 PTA-ServiceLinks ::=
834     "( " ":transportLine" PTA-ServiceProviderID
835     ":origin" PTA-ResolvedServicePoint
836     ":departureTime" Time
837     ":destination" PTA-ResolvedServicePoint
838     ":arrivalTime" Time
839     ":delay" UnsignedShort )" )"
```

840
 841 CTSegments are composed of PTA-ServiceLinks. This level of detail might not always be presented to the user except
 842 in summary form, but formally, a common travel segment often includes plane „hops“ or train „stops“. These links are
 843 important to construct and monitor a trip. For instance, the „:delay“ parameter is useful for agent-based monitoring of a
 844 plan as the service moves from node to node.

845 PTA-SeviceProviderID ::= "JL" | "KE" | "NH" | "DB" | "LH" | "BAY_INFO" | "AA" | ...

846 Service providers are identifiable by either standard naming conventions as in the airline industry or by other publish-
847 able means. These examples include German railways such as Deutsche Bahn (DB), and airlines such as Lufthansa
848 (LH) and American Airlines (AA).

849 A PTA-ITSegment has a similar structure to a CTSegment. Both include Trip Summary to provide location, time,
850 budget, and preference information for each segment. Both indicate service points, but ITSegments might include unre-
851 solved service points, as well. For instance, car transportation might require a rental car (from a resolved service point)
852 or simple a personal car (unresolved service point).

```
853 PTA-ITSegment ::= "(" ":itSegment"
854                 ":servicePoint"
855                 PTA-ResolvedSevicePoint | PTA-UnresolvedServicePoint
856                 ":summary" PTA-TripSummary
857                 ":gDFLinks" PTA-GDFLink* ")"
```

858 Most importantly, ITSegments are composed of GDF-based links rather than PTA-ServiceLinks. For individual travel,
859 the trip definition and its navigation are based on geographical points.

```
860 PTA-GDFLink ::= "(" ":linkID" UnsignedLong ":name" String
861                 ":locationOfStart" [ Double Double ]
862                 ":locationOfEnd" [ Double Double ]
863                 ":turnInstruction" [ ":goStraight" | ":turnLeft" |
864                 ":turnRight" ]
865                 ":length" UnsignedLong
866                 [ ":travelInfo" String ] ")"
```

867 Note that the link definition includes not only its definition but its navigation. The end of each link is marked by an obvi-
868 ous landmark for wayfinding (such as an intersection), and the link includes directions on how to proceed to the next
869 link.

870 7.1.3 Exception

871 Exception conditions are relatively straight forward. Several exception types are handled by the same objects. They are
872 typed by parameter and the type-specific data is included according to the following definitions:

```
873 PTA-Exception ::= "(" ":type" ( :locationAmbiguous | :noCTConnection |
874                               :locationNotFound | :serviceNotAvailable |
875                               :noAddressInfoForCity )
876                 ":data" [ PTA-LocationAmbiguous | PTA-NoCTConnection |
877                 PTA-LocationNotFound | PTA-ServiceNotAvailable |
878                 PTA-NoAddressInfoForCity ]
879                 [ ":why" String ] ")"
```

```
880 PTA-LocationAmbiguous ::= "(" ":location" PTA-Location
881                 ":alternatives" PTA-Location + ")"
```

```
882 PTA-NoCTConnection ::= "(" ":from" String ")" "(" ":to" String ")"
```

```
883 PTA-LocationNotFound ::= "(" ":location" PTA-Location + ")"
```

```
884 PTA-ServiceNotAvailable ::= "(" ":serviceName" String ")"
```

```
885 PTA-NoAddressInfoForCity ::= "(" ":city" String ")"
```

886 The sender agent is expected to use these content objects within the failure communicative act. The sender is typically
887 a Broker or Service Provider agent, replying to a request from a PTA or PA. For instance, if the PTA specified a PTA-
888 Location that was unknown to the Service Provider, the latter would reply with PTA-LocationNotFound.

889 7.2 Operations

890 Aside from the objects just described, the PTA Ontology specifies a small number of operations within this domain.
891 Again, this is informative and only a beginning to this ontology but should be enough to start field trials.

892 `PTA-Operations ::= PTA-Reserve | PTA-Unreserve | PTA-Purchase | PTA-Modify`

893 After a query and return of TripDetails, the PTA or PA (typically) will ask to reserve or purchase any or all segments of a
894 particular plan. For later changes, PTA-Unreserve is also included. PTA-Modify will be discussed later. Note that the
895 FIPA ACL 'cancel' can be used as a Communicative Act to simply cancel the conversation, if nothing further is needed
896 after the initial inquiry.

897 `PTA-Reserve ::= "(" :reserve" PTA-Segment + ")"`

898 `PTA-UnReserve ::= "(" :unreserve" PTA-Segment ")"`

899 `PTA-Purchase ::= "(" :purchase" PTA-Segment + ")"`

900 `Currency ::= "DEM" | "FRF" | "GBP" | "USD" | ... // String according to ISO 4217`

901 Currency will obviously be required at this point, but at the time of this writing, this ontology does not provide details for
902 electronic commerce such as for security and financial exchange.

903 7.3 Negotiation

904 The following are more advanced functions that are intriguing for more intelligent negotiation of travel plans.

905 `PTA-Modify ::= "(" :modify" PTASegment ... ")"`

906 `PTA-Evaluation ::= "((" :relevant" KeyValuePair * |
907 " :trash" KeyValuePair *) ")"`

908 The first item, :modify, needs further development but is intended to allow the PTA or PA to request change of particular
909 segments.

910 The second item is more interesting. Here, the intention is to allow the PTA or PA to request more plans from the broker
911 or provider by simply evaluating some elements of given plans as relevant or trash. Such as in information retrieval
912 systems, the user (through means of the agent) or agent autonomously can initially query for travel plans but then dia-
913 logue with the provider by simply selecting the plans or plan-items that seem good and asking for more such plans.
914 Optionally, the user or agent can tell the provider what is not so good.

915 7.4 Elaboration of User-profile

916 The purpose of the user profile is to improve the PTA service to the user as well as to the broker or service/content
917 providers. Personalisation means ease of filling the request - since many personal data are constant - and also means
918 service modifications and propositions according to the accuracy of the user profile. From the user's point of view, per-
919 sonalisation affects the search process, assistance and the presentation of results. From the service/content provider's
920 perspective it helps in better matching the user needs. As examples for the PTA, we should have in the user profile the
921 following information:

922 Some items of „preference“ were included in the ontology above, but much more is possible in this special domain.
923 Even most simply, the requirements for e-commerce should include the user's preferred method of payment in a struc-
924 ture such as

925 `PTA-payment ::= "(" :payment"
926 " :means" (Visa | MasterCard | AmercianExpress | ...)
927 " :balance" Currency UnsignedLong
928 " :limit" Currency UnsignedLong ")"`

929 The hotel would also like to know whether a smoking or non-smoking room is preferred. This is a property of the user
 930 that might be granted to the hotel for this need, but the ontology of travel preferences as given above, general user
 931 preferences beyond travel, and the attachment of interests profiles to the items in any other ontology need future con-
 932 sideration by FIPA and application test in PTAs.

933 There are also many other complexities to what is generally called a user profile. Aside from the more static and clear
 934 attributes of the user such as name, telephone and email addresses, we need to more clearly differentiate what is
 935 called "personal profile" into three separate structures:

- 936 1) The ontology of domains such as travel, recreation, sports, entertainment, music
- 937 2) An explicit preference structure mapped onto this ontology (:preference carrier AirFrance)
- 938 3) An implicit preference structure, also mapped onto this ontology, such as learned patterns of the user's behaviour
 939 within a given ontology.

940 In other words, the ontology description of virtually all items should first exist separately from the user profile as already
 941 emphasised in the previous section. Moreover, the functions "preference" and "interest" can be applied. If it is of value,
 942 a distinction between these two might be:

943 Preferences. Reserved for the user's probable selection from a short, well defined list (forced choice situations).

944 Interests. Described personal strength of like-dislike on a single item (rating situations).

945 In summary of the PTA ontology, this document introduces a start towards the definitions of trip segments, especially in
 946 multi-modal travel. It highlights some inclusion of soft services and the important application of position and wayfinding
 947 technologies. It is still inadequate for the definition of node-based resources such as hotels and attractions. Its refer-
 948 ence to electronic commerce standards such as SET still need development for real business transactions to take
 949 place. And towards integration with other standards issues of user profiling and privacy, such as Open Profiling Stan-
 950 dard, much more can also be done to make such an application available.

951 **8 Study cases**

952 **8.1 Agent Domain Boot Process**

953 The following command is issued by the operating system in a boot/autoexec script or manually by the user.

```
954 prompt> PTAAgent -start -df DFAgent@df_host.PTA.com
```

955 This invokes the PTAAgent as background process, passing it a Directory Facilitator's address. The PTAAgent can
 956 subscribe to many agent domains, but in this case now registered to one. Even though the following scenarios have not
 957 yet elaborated the need for multiple registrations across domains, it is expected that agent providers will "slice" the ap-
 958 plication domains many different ways according to their business. For instance, some services will be based on geog-
 959 raphy, others on service type.

960 The Agent then internally executes something like the following statements:

```
961 self.state = unknown;
962 ...
963 self.state = suspended;
964 self.ACC.send( request
965     :sender self.name
966     :receiver self.myDF
967     :content ( register
968         (:agent-name self.name
969         :agent-services self.capabilities
```

```

970         :protocol FIPA-request
971         :ontology Agent-Life-Cycle
972         :address self.address
973         :ownership self.user
974         :state suspended ) )
975     :language fipa-agent-management
976     :context ( ( :protocol fipa-request ) )
977     ... );
978     ...
979     self.state = active;
980     self.ACC.send( request
981         :sender self.name
982         :receiver myDF
983         :content ( modify
984             ( :agent-name self.name
985               :state active ) )
986         :language fipa-agent-management
987         :context ( ( :protocol fipa-modify ) )
988         ... );
    
```

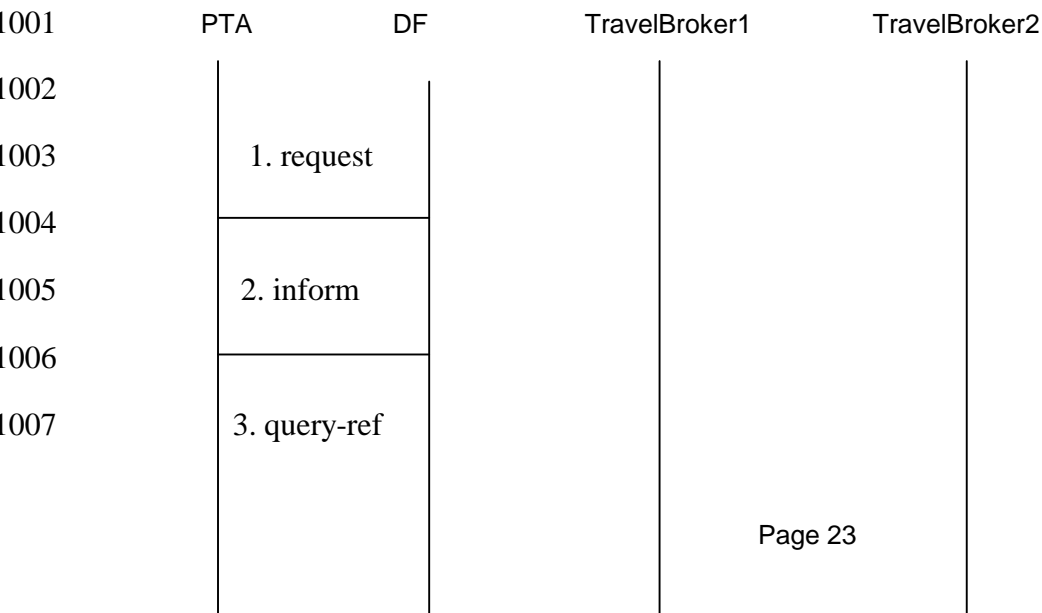
989 Agent is now booted and active! This scenario assumes that the DF is already booted and active; note that this same
 990 algorithm works for the DF too such as for registering itself with a „master DF“

991 **8.2 Pre-trip planning**

992 This scenario is focused exclusively on the details of agent interaction. As such, the following interaction diagram shows
 993 the four agents involved and the Communicative Acts between them

994
 995
 996
 997
 998
 999

1000



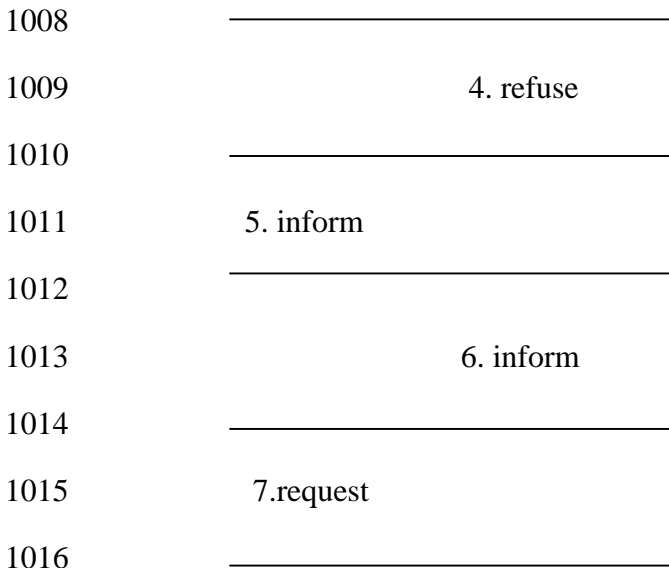


Figure. Agent Interaction for Pre-trip Planning

1019 A formal description of intentions and some of the important content description is described as follows:

1020 1. request. Request Directory Facilitator to find more than one Broker. Message content requires some rough descrip-
1021 tion of service offerings/capabilities.

```

1022 (request
1023   :sender PersonalTravelAgent
1024   :receiver an-df
1025   :content ( search ( :service ( :service-type TravelBroker ) ) )
1026   :language SL0
1027   :ontology fipa-agent-management
1028   :reply-with KarlsTrip
1029 )

```

1030 2. inform. The DF looks through its local yellow pages or ask-if other DFs. It informs the PTA with list of 2 Brokers meet-
1031 ing the service requirements. Note that the DF has NOT been required to open the communication to the Brokers or to
1032 ensure their current existence after their registration.

```

1033 ( inform
1034   :sender an-df
1035   :receiver PersonalTravelAgent
1036   :content ( :result ( :agent-name TravelBroker1
1037                       :agent-name TravelBroker2 ) )
1038   :in-reply-to KarlsTrip
1039 )

```

1040 3. query-ref – The PTA ask one of the Brokers for information (no contractual obligation) for a possible trip. Note that
1041 the PTA uses the iota operator when communicating with the Broker, which requires the SL2 language rather than SL0
1042 as required for agent management. This does not imply that SL is required for field trials; this content language in this
1043 scenario is provided only as an example.

```

1044 (query-ref
1045   :sender PersonalTravelAssistant
1046   :receiver TravelBroker1
1047   :content ( iota ?tripDetails ( available TravelBroker1 ?tripDetails :tripSummary

```

```

1048         ( :origin ( :countryCode GE :city Frankfurt )
1049           :destination ( :countryCode FR :city Dublin )
1050           :time ( :departure ( :after 19971010T170000Z
1051                               :before 19971919T240000Z ) ) ) )
1052     :ontology fipa-PTA
1053     :language SL2
1054 )

```

1055 4. refuse. One of the two agents refuses because it knows about two cities with the same name. It notifies the PTA of
1056 this error and gives the two cities as alternatives.

```

1057 ( refuse
1058   :sender TravelBroker1
1059   :receiver PersonalTravelAssistant
1060   :content ( :action TravelBroker1 "query-ref..."
1061             ( :type :locationAmbiguous
1062               :data
1063                 :location ( ... :city Frankfurt... )
1064                 :alternatives (...:city "Frankfurt am Main" ...
1065                               :city "Frankfurt a. d. Oder" )
1066                 :why "There are two cities in Germany with the same name." ) )
1067   :reply-with exception123
1068 )

```

1069 5. The PTA corrects this problem by informing the broker agent with its selection of a more exact city of origin.

```

1070 (inform
1071   :sender PersonalTravelAssistant
1072   :receiver TravelBroker1
1073   :content (:resolvedCity (:country DE :city "Frankfurt am Main" :id ... ) )
1074   :ontology fipa-PTA
1075   :in-reply-to exception123
1076 )

```

1077 6. inform. The Broker Agent can now reply with TripDetails. The broker has found and suggests a flight with Lufthansa
1078 Airlines. The departure time is at 18:05 on the requested day, within the constraints originally given by the Personal-
1079 TravelAgent.

```

1080 (inform
1081   :sender TravelBroker1
1082   :receiver PersonalTravelAssistant
1083   :content
1084     ( tripDetails
1085       ( :tripDetails
1086         ( :tripSummary
1087           ( :origin (:countryCode DE :city "Frankfurt am Main" )
1088             :destination (:countryCode IR :city "Dublin" )
1089             :time (:departure (:at 19971010T180500Z ) )
1090             :serviceSegments
1091               ( :CTSegment
1092                 ( :resolvedServicePoint
1093                   ( :serviceProvider LH
1094                     :name "Lufthansa Airlines"
1095                     :country "DE"
1096                     :city "Frankfurt am Main" )
1097                   :summary ...
1098                   :serviceLinks ... ) )
1099             :information ... ) ) ) )
1100 )

```

1101 7. request. The PTA is satisfied with this plan and proceeds to reserve the suggested serviceSegment.

```

1102 (request
1103   :sender PersonalTravelAssistant
1104   :receiver TravelBroker1
1105   :content ( :reserve
1106             ( :cTSegment
1107               ( :resolvedServicePoint
1108                 :serviceProvider LH
1109                 :name "Lufthansa Airlines"
1110                 :country DE
1111                 :city "Frankfurt am Main" )
1112               :summary ...
1113               :serviceLinks ... ) )
1114 )

```

1115 8.3 Elaboration of Pre-trip Planning

1116 While pre-trip planning is mostly a matter of reserving or purchasing hard travel documents, the full PTA system is intended to include the added value of „soft“ services. This scenario demonstrates such an elaboration of pre-trip planning. As mentioned in the Ontology section, the profiling ontology is not ready for field trial usage. However, this elaboration assumes such an ontology will at least include an object named PersonalInterest, which is used in this scenario, which continues where the last scenario ended.

1121 The travel broker asks the PTA whether it can have access to the user's preference profile in order to add additional entertainment items to the travel plans.

```

1123 (query-ref
1124   :sender TravelBroker1
1125   :receiver PersonalTravelAgent
1126   :content ( iota ?profile ( accessProfile PersonalTravelAgent ?profile ) )
1127   :language SL2
1128   :ontology fipa-profile
1129   :conversation-id profileRequest123
1130 )

```

1131 The PTA decided to provide the Broker with a subset of the user's profile. It provides three interest items, defined by the item itself and the item's ontology, as follows:

```

1133 (inform
1134   :sender PersonalTravelAgent
1135   :receiver TravelBroker1
1136   :content( :profile ( :personalInterests
1137                     ( :interest football :ontology sport )
1138                     ( :interest ballet :ontology culture )
1139                     ( :interest gardening :ontology hobby ) ) )
1140   :conversation-id profileRequest123
1141 )

```

1142 The broker replies with a Botanic Garden in Dublin as a potential point of interest for the end user.

```

1143 (inform
1144   :sender TravelBroker1
1145   :receiver PersonalTravelAgent
1146   :content ( :pointOfInterest
1147             :country IR
1148             :city Dublin
1149             :name Botanic Gardens )
1150   :conversation-id profileRequest123
1151 )

```

1152 The PTA ontology does not yet extend to „node“ items such as hotels, much less to soft travel items such as entertain-
 1153 ment events. However, with such extension a similar conversation could also provide a means for the broker to suggest
 1154 ballet or football tickets and the PTA reserve or purchase them and they become part of the complete travel package.

1155

1156 **8.4 Last-minute Auction for Lower Fare**

1157 Another airline provider notices a large number of open seats on one of its flights (which happens to satisfy the flight
 1158 plans in the above scenario). The airline provider agent contacts several brokers, one of which is the broker in the
 1159 above scenario. The broker contacts the PTA that owns the travel documents to see if it (or the PTA's user) would be
 1160 interested in a possibly cheaper fare.

```

1161 (inform
1162   :sender ServiceAgent1
1163   :receiver acquaintances*
1164   :content ( ( sell seats 100 )
1165             ( :tripSummary
1166               :origin ( :countryCode DE :city Frankfurt am Main )
1167               :destination ( :countryCode FR :city Paris )
1168               :time ( :departure ( :at 19971010T170000Z ) )
1169             ) )
1170   :ontology (fipa-PTA fipa-Market)
1171   :protocol fipa-auction-dutch
1172 )

```

1173 The auctioneer agent opens the auction at some starting price and invites takers for that price from the audience. The
 1174 auctioneer in this case is assumed to be the ServiceAgent1 but this is not necessary. Additionally, assume that the PTA
 1175 has registered itself with the auctioneer and is one of the agents participating in the audience.

```

1176 (cfp
1177   :sender auctioneer
1178   :receiver (audience c )
1179   :content ( ( buy ticket ) ( ( max-no 20 )( cost 100 ) ) )
1180   :reply-with cfp0
1181   :context fipa-auction-dutch
1182 )

```

1183 If no audience takes bid, the auctioneer counter-proposes with a lower price.

```

1184 (cfp
1185   :sender auctioneer
1186   :receiver ( audience c )
1187   :content ( ( buy ticket ) ( ( max-no 20 )( cost 99 ) ) )
1188   :reply-with cfp1
1189   :context fipa-auction-dutch
1190 )

```

1191 Audience1 agent takes a bid.

```

1192 (bid
1193   :sender audience1
1194   :receiver auctioneer
1195   :content ( ( buy ticket ) ( ( no 5 ) ( cost 99 ) ) )
1196   :in-reply-to cfp1
1197 )

```

1198 The auctioneer accepts this bid.

```

1199 (accept-offer
1200   :sender auctioneer

```

```

1201     :receiver audience1
1202     :content ( audience1 ( buy ticket ) ( ( no 5 ) ( cost 99 ) ) )
1203     :in-reply-to cfp1
1204 )

```

1205 The auctioneer continues to invite takers with a lower price.

```

1206 (cfp
1207   :sender auctioneer
1208   :receiver ( audience1 audience2 c )
1209   :content ( ( buy ticket ) ( ( max-no 15 ) ( cost 98 ) ) )
1210   :reply-with cfp2
1211 )

```

1212 This new cfp, bid and accept-offer cycle continues until the number of seats becomes 0 or it arrives at minimum price. If
1213 the number of goods offered is insufficient, the auctioneer may reject a bid as follows.

```

1214 (reject-offer
1215   :sender auctioneer
1216   :receiver audience2
1217   :content ( audience1 ( buy ticket ) ( ( no 5 ) ( cost 97 ) ) )
1218   :in-reply-to cfp3
1219 )

```

1220 At last the auctioneer tells the audience that the auction is finished.

```

1221 (inform
1222   :sender auctioneer
1223   :receiver ( audiennce1 audience2 c )
1224   :content ( done auction )
1225 )

```

1226 8.5 On-trip execution

1227 This scenario focuses more on the required software attachments rather than agent interaction. This scenario descrip-
1228 tion is still incomplete, but the following diagram shows the Inform-Request performative within the simple client-server
1229 protocol between an agent "core" and its wrappers.

1230 GUIEvent User asks miniPTA, "Where am I?" This is not a performative between user and agent. The dialogue wrapper
1231 is simply receiving an event from a piece of software.

1232 DialogWrapper informs agent core of event, but now in terms of dialogue semantics and content.

```

1233 (inform
1234   :sender DialogWrapper
1235   :receiver MiniPTA
1236   :content ( :gUIEvent WhereAmI )
1237   :ontology fipa-UserDialog
1238 )

```

1239 5. MiniPTA makes a query of GPS coordinates.

```

1240 (query-ref
1241   :sender MiniPTA
1242   :receiver MapAgent
1243   :content ( iota ?x ( :nearbyCityList ?x ( :GDFPosition ( 135 35 ) ) ) )
1244   :ontology fipa-GDF
1245 )

```

1246 6. inform. The MapAgent returns the list of nearby cities.

```

1247 (inform
1248     :sender MapAgent
1249     :receiver MiniPTA
1250     :content (Akashi)
1251     :ontology fipa-GPS
1252 )

```

1253 7. request. The MiniPTA requests the DialogWrapper to display the information about the city of the current position.

```

1254 (request
1255     :sender MiniPTA
1256     :receiver DialogWrapper
1257     :content ( :gUIAction ( :display „The city of the current position is Akashi.“) )
1258     :ontology fipa-UserDialog
1259 )

```

1260 8. GUIEvent. The DialogWrapper displays the information through the GUI.

1261

1262 The following is another scenario where the MiniPTA migrates on the network.

1263

1264 1. GUIEvent.

1265

1266 2. inform.

1267

1268 3. migrate. The MiniPTA migrates to the chair's machine to behave locally in the machine. This operation contains
1269 rather complex protocol using the planned FIPA '98 Agent Management functionality. After this migration, the
1270 MiniPTA is referred to as Chair.

1271

1272 4. subscribe. The Chair requests the GPSWrapper to notify it when the GDF co-ordinates of the user change.

```

1273 (subscribe
1274     :sender Chair
1275     :receiver GPSWrapper
1276     :content ( iota ?x ( :currentGDFPosition ?x ) )
1277     :ontology ( fipa-PTA fipa-GPS )
1278 )

```

1279 1. inform. The GPSWrapper informs the Chair its GDF co-ordinates when they change.

```

1280 (inform
1281     :sender GPSWrapper
1282     :receiver Chair
1283     :content ( :currentGDFPosition ( 135 35 ) )
1284     :ontology fipa-GPS
1285 )

```

1286 1. query-ref. The Chair requests to translate the GPS co-ordinates to a list of nearby cities.

```

1287 (query-ref
1288     :sender Chair
1289     :receiver MapAgent

```

```

1290     :content ( iota ?x ( nearbyCityList ?x ( :GDFPosition ( 135 35 ) ) ) )
1291     :ontology fipa-GPS
1292 )

```

1293 7. inform. The MapAgent returns the list of nearby cities.

```

1294 (inform
1295   :sender MapAgent
1296   :receiver Chair
1297   :content (Akashi)
1298   :ontology fipa-GPS
1299 )

```

1300 8.6 Travel Plan Monitoring

1301 The following notations provide some initial definition of agent planning, plan decomposition, and communication in the
 1302 context of plan monitoring. These steps are assumed to tie Pre-trip planning with On-trip execution. For instance, Pre-
 1303 trip planning should include distribution of the plan to multiple agents, such as between the miniPTA and PTA.

1304 A plan is composed of plan items such as

1305 $P = P_1 \cdot P_2 \cdot P_3 \cdot \dots \cdot P_N$

1306 which can be decomposed for the purposes of parallel execution of the monitoring

1307 $\text{Monitor}(P) = \text{Monitor}(P_1) \mid \text{Monitor}(P_2) \mid \dots \mid \text{Monitor}(P_N)$

1308 Given this parallel execution, the task of monitor can be distributed to many agents at many places as best (at the GPS
 1309 input, at the flight database, etc.).

1310 PTA owns the entire composite plan at pre-trip phase. Given the registered capabilities of other agents to accept the
 1311 Monitor performative, the PTA can request other agents to monitor parts of the plan. For instance, the PTA can distrib-
 1312 ute some elements to the miniPTA or to the Service Provider Agents. For instance in the latter case, the PTA can re-
 1313 quest a Service Agent to notify it if schedule or other conditions change (change of airports due to fog has implications
 1314 to change car reservations as well).

1315 Local re-planning, could ripple to other subplans

```

1316 internalMonitor(Pi) {
1317   deltaT = | currentLocation - Pi.arrivalLocation | / EstimatedVelocity;
1318   while ( currentLocation != Pi.arrivalLocation &&
1319         currentTime + deltaT < Pi+1.departureTime &&
1320         Pi+1.departureTime == Pi+1.carrier.departureTime ) {
1321     // Efficient monitoring should be a function of time to next plan step
1322     sleep( O( deltaT ) );
1323   }
1324   if ( currentLocation == Pi.arrivalLocation ) return;
1325   // k should be a minimal useful index, the short required replan
1326   Pi+1 \cdot \dots \cdot Pk = replan( Pi+1 \cdot \dots \cdot Pk );
1327 }

```

1328 9 Examples of Agent/Software Integration

1329 9.1 Web-based fare wrapper

1330 This example shows how a wrapper to web-based content hosting can be provided by a third-party vendor.

1331 Parsing is awful but is the only recourse available for an agent to access web-based content. Hopefully, ontology tags
 1332 or other future WWW schemes will help, but the general design will still hold; the wrappers can be provided to provide a
 1333 mapping between the raw content and its representation to a level of ontology and an agent-based representation.

1334 This example shows how such a third party vendor can provide added-value to the PTA community of agents, so that
 1335 every agent in the system does not have to re-implement such lower level attachments. The content structure is likely to
 1336 often change, but this wrapper provider can monitor and moderate such changes for several agents.

1337 Also assume that the web-based content provider offers a Dutch Auction to human participants from time to time. The
 1338 GreatDeal Web site publishes this event on its site such that the GreatDealParser can determine this event automati-
 1339 cally.

1340 9.1.1 Registration of wrapper

```

1341 (request
1342   :sender GreatDealWrapper
1343   :receiver AgentResourceBroker
1344   :content ( register-wrapper
1345             :service-type GreatDealParser
1346             :parent-type HTTPWrapper
1347             :ontology Market
1348             :events( :priceChange :greatDealAuction )
1349             :sensors( :currentPrice carrier flightNumber )
1350             :transport-medium HTTP
1351             :transport-address www.greatdeal.com/pricetable
1352             :message-format text
1353             :message-encoding xdr
1354             :language fipa-acl
1355           )
1356 )

```

1357 9.1.2 Agent request for price

```

1358 (query-ref
1359   :sender FlightServiceAgent
1360   :receiver GreatDealWrapper
1361   :content(currentPrice
1362           :carrier AA
1363           :flight 712
1364           )
1365 )

```

```

1366 (inform
1367   :sender GreatDealWrapper
1368   :receiver FlightServiceAgent
1369   :content(:price USD 400 )
1370 )

```

1371 9.1.3 Notification of price change

1372 The wrapper might support a subscription method to receiving such notification, but in the simplest case, consider that
 1373 the wrapper will trigger the following message when any published price changes on the price table page.

```

1374 (inform
1375   :sender GreatDealWrapper
1376   :receiver FlightServiceAgent
1377   :content
1378     (:event priceChange
1379     :carrier AA
1380     :flight 712

```



```

1381         :price USD 250 )
1382     )

```

1383 9.1.4 Internal procedural attachment

1384 The methods by which the GreatDealWrapper attaches procedures to these sensor and effector requests is entirely the
 1385 wrappers private responsibility. Assuming that the wrapper "proxy" converts the request message structure into a wrap-
 1386 per's request method, the following pseudo-code demonstrates how a Java-based adapter would implement the explicit
 1387 procedure. The proxy calls this method, which either returns the reply-contents or throws an error if not understood.

```

1388 public String query-ref( String content ) throws Error {
1389     try {
1390         //Uses a KIF parser to build attribute-value table in ctor
1391         ContentHashtable contentTable = new ContentHashtable( content );
1392         switch ( myTokenTable.lookup( contentTable.get( ":event" ) ) ) {
1393             // in this case we have only one Token for currentPrice
1394             case currentPrice_Token: {
1395                 String carrier = contentTable.get( "carrier" );
1396                 Integer flight = contentTable.get( "flightNumber" );
1397                 String price = myGreatDealParser.price( carrier, flight );
1398                 return ( "price" + price ); }
1399             default:
1400                 //Proxy will catch error and return notUnderstood message to agent
1401                 throw new ProxyError(notUnderstoodError, "Unknown content request!");
1402         } // end switch
1403     } // end try
1404 } // end query-ref

```

1405 Note that the example of a web content agent for local gardening attractions (given in example Agent Definitions) would
 1406 need similar wrappers such as to Kew Garden's home page for example. The wrapper would be very similar to this one,
 1407 except that the wrapper's events and sensors would be different and a different HTML parser would be used in the im-
 1408 plementation.

1409 Also assume that for this WebFareWrapper, such commonly useful events such as page-changed are inherited from
 1410 the parent-type HTTPWrapper. Such an event would be generally useful to all web-content agents in order for them to
 1411 alter their registered service description if needed. For example, if the content of a page changes, the agent could
 1412 check the integrity of the parser for the given wrapper. If it is no longer capable, the agent can modify itself and its regis-
 1413 tration as needed until the problem is fixed. As another side-effect, the agent could page the administrator-developer
 1414 about the parser problem to fix it as fast possible.

1415

1416 9.2 BAYERNInfo service wrapper

1417 This is an example of a specific existing service. Very high level intermodal route planning. Restricted to Bavaria.

1418 9.2.1 Agent request for route

```

1419 (query-ref
1420     :sender CompanyXYZ.mini-pta.joesmith.agent1
1421     :receiver BAYERNInfoWrapper
1422     :content( street-route
1423               :start-location ...
1424               :end-location ...
1425               :start-time 1700 )
1426 )

```

1427 **10 Future PTA Developments**

1428 **10.1 "Migrating" Agent to Guide Travelling Users**

1429 Mobile end-users are a major driver toward mobile agent technology. Agent mobility continues to be controversial, but
 1430 the applications to PTA as a natural abstraction for this application design seem clear. Mention of mobility occurs
 1431 throughout this document already, but for the future, the following scenarios are useful to further consider.

1432 **10.1.1 Mobility of the agent in a network: travel planning**

1433 The traveller is based in Germany and organises a business trip to Korea and Japan. The costs of communications and
 1434 their bandwidth have to be minimised, long distance calls should be avoided. While in Germany, the PTA checks for
 1435 flight facilities. Then it moves into the Korean domain containing the information on local arrangements as well as enter-
 1436 tainment facilities. The organisation of the meetings with the partners requests the use of negotiations so to find the
 1437 best schedules for everybody. In case of drastic time constraints such negotiations require lots of efforts. The hotel
 1438 reservation may be done by an auction to find the best conditions. Thanks to its autonomy, the PTA overcomes all the
 1439 problems and collects only the required information according to the flight schedules possibilities. For example it will
 1440 provide the list of concerts expositions and other events the traveller may attend during the stay. It moves to Japan to
 1441 carry the same work out and to finalise the trip possibilities. Finally the PTA returns to Germany with the schedules of
 1442 the meetings, the entertainment, hotel and car reservations etc.

1443 This scenario shows benefits for the traveller - in terms of quality of planning and lower travelling costs , the PTA ser-
 1444 vice provider - brings high added value, can bill the client, the services in Korea and Japan - new and convenient me-
 1445 dia.

1446 In particular the mobility of the agents provides shorter response times, minimises the cost of the transmissions and
 1447 lowers the passing band requested by the application.

1448 **10.1.2 Mobility of the traveller: travel monitoring**

1449 The traveller packs the miniPTA in his/her luggage so to be able to connect to his/her virtual office environment in a
 1450 transparent manner, e.g. the email, the ongoing work, the internet. The agent migration reduces the connection costs
 1451 by moving some agents in fixed network, so to gain efficiency and lower bandwidth.

1452 Another function of the mobile miniPTA is to monitor the progress of the travel. While staying in Korea a typhoon hits
 1453 the country and the flight of our traveller is cancelled. As such our traveller will pass one extra day in Korea, but has to
 1454 reschedule his/her meetings in Japan. The miniPTA will provide access to the requested data, propose to reschedule
 1455 the journey, the meetings, contact the Japanese partners, inquire for entertainment possibilities in Korea and finally
 1456 inform the German colleagues and family of our traveller of the new travel arrangements.

1457 In this case, the miniPTA has to access the local entertainment resources in Korea, but needs some agent mobility to
 1458 minimise the connection costs to Japan and Germany.

1459 **10.1.3 Mobility of the traveller: travel monitoring via UMTS**

1460 The mobile telecommunication world permits to access anybody anywhere at any time. As such the service offered by
 1461 the UMTS miniPTA are greatly enhanced. By taking our earlier example, the user gets the weather forecast as soon as
 1462 it is published. The miniPTA may reschedule the trip in time to finish business in Korea before the arrival to the Ty-
 1463 phoon. In such a case the traveller benefits of the full pro-activity of the agent approach and anticipates the problems.

1464 In addition to the mobility issues already mentioned, the UMTS miniPTA may need to move their agents into the fixed
 1465 infrastructures in aiming to reach high computer resources that cannot be integrated into the UMTS miniPTA today, as
 1466 energy consumption or weight constraints are extremely critical design parameters for such machines.

1467 10.2 Inter-operation between Agents and Workflow

1468 The agent design model was born from a blending of roots from artificial intelligence and transaction systems. In the
1469 latter, other models such as workflow have come to mature and are closely related to agent applications. Relationships
1470 between workflow and agents models is becoming very important to several application domains. In the case of PTA,
1471 the relationship between travel agents and corporate approval procedures should be considered. On the one hand, the
1472 practical matter of agent application – as in this PTA example – indicates a need to understand and inter-operate with
1473 other such technologies already established. On the other hand, understanding and comparison of both underlying
1474 models can be explored and tested within the context of FIPA directions and its relationships to other evolving stan-
1475 dards.

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