

FOUNDATION FOR INTELLIGENT PHYSICAL AGENTS

FIPA Recruiting Interaction Protocol Specification

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35 00003]. A complete overview of the FIPA specifications and their current status may be found on the FIPA Web site.

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37 represented many countries worldwide. Further information about FIPA as an organization, membership information,
38 FIPA specifications and upcoming meetings may be found on the FIPA Web site at <http://www.fipa.org/>.

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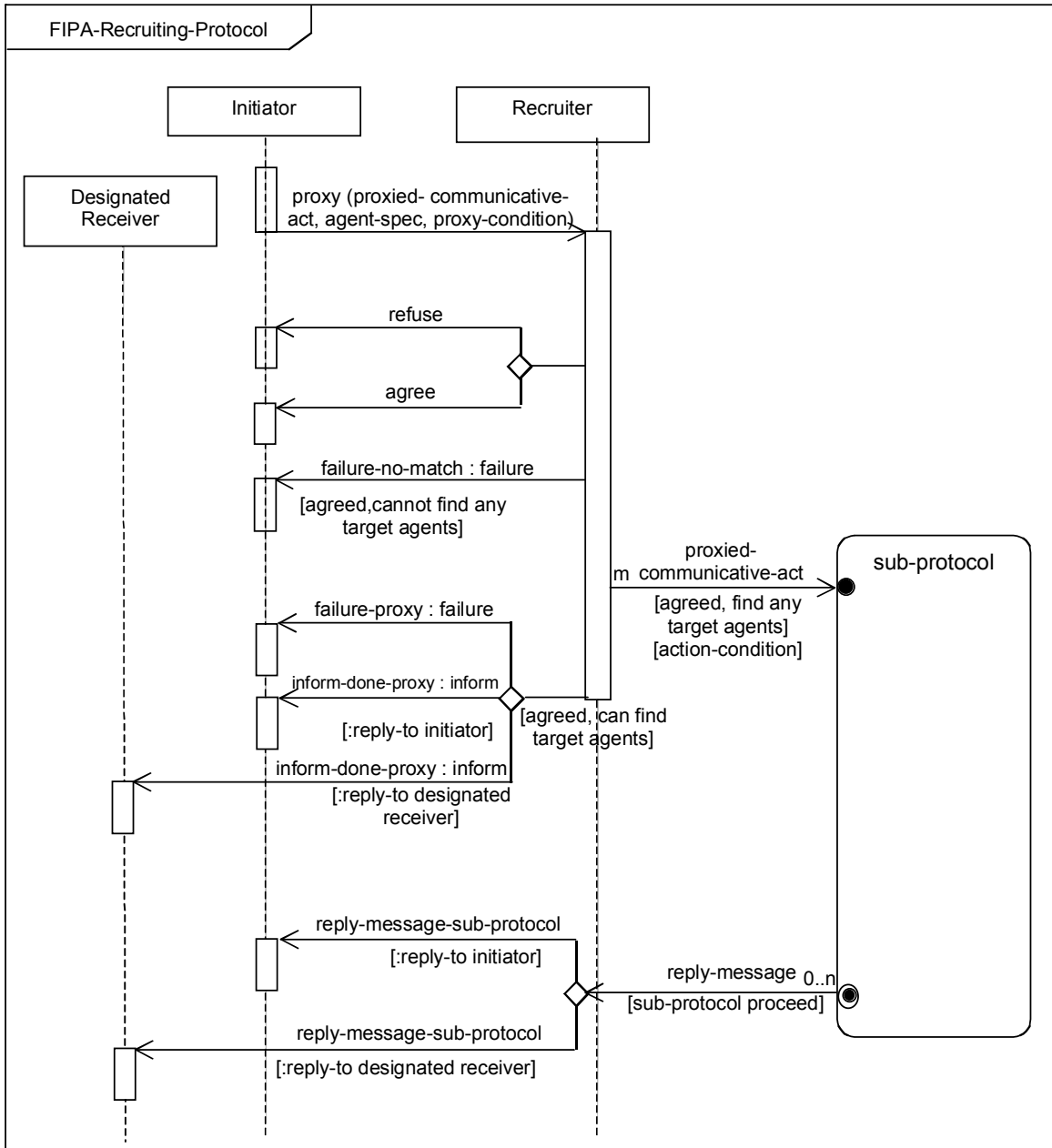
46 **1 FIPA Recruiting Interaction Protocol**

47 The FIPA Recruiting Interaction Protocol (IP) is designed to support recruiting interactions in mediated systems and in
48 multi-agent systems, for example, [Finin97].

49
50 A recruiter agent is a form of broker, which, generally speaking, is an agent that offers a set of communication
51 facilitation services to other agents using some knowledge about the requirements and capabilities of those agents. A
52 typical example of brokering is one in which an agent can request a broker to find one or more agents who can answer
53 a query. The broker then determines a set of appropriate agents to which to forward the query and sends the query to
54 those agents.

55
56 In the case of recruiting (as opposed to brokering), the answers from the selected target agents either go directly back
57 to the original requestor or to some designated receivers. The use of recruiter agents can significantly simplify the task
58 of interaction with agents in a multi-agent system. Recruiter agents also enable a system to be adaptable and robust in
59 dynamic situations, supporting scalability and security control at the recruiting agent.

60
61 The representation of this IP is given in *Figure 1* which is based on an extension of UML 1.x. [Odell2001]. This protocol
62 is identified by the token `fipa-recruiting` as the value of the `protocol` parameter of the ACL message.
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Figure 1: FIPA Recruiting Interaction Protocol

68 **1.1 Explanation of the Interaction Protocol Flow**

69 The FIPA Recruiting Interaction Protocol (IP) is a macro IP since the `proxy` communicative act (see [FIPA00037]) for
70 recruiting embeds a communicative act as its argument and so the IP for the embedded communicative act is also
71 embedded in this IP. This embedded IP guides some parts of the remainder of the interaction, thus parts of this protocol
72 are written very generically.

73
74 The Initiator of the recruiting interaction begins the interaction with a `proxy` message which contains the following: a
75 referential expression denoting the target agents to which the recruiter should forward the communicative act, the
76 communicative act to forward and a set of proxy conditions such as the maximum number of agents to be forwarded.
77 The Recruiter processes the request and makes a decision whether to agree to or refuse the request, and
78 communicates either an `agree` or a `refuse` communicative act accordingly. Communication of a `refuse` terminates
79 the interaction.

80

81 Once the Recruiter has agreed to be a proxy, it then locates agents per the description from the `proxy` message. If no
 82 such agents can be found, the Recruiter returns a `failure-no-match` and the interaction terminates. Otherwise, the
 83 Recruiter may modify the list of matching agents based on the `proxy-condition` parameter. It then begins m
 84 interactions with the resulting list of n agents with each interaction in its own separate sub-protocol. The initiation of the
 85 sub-protocol should be done with care, using the ACL parameters (see [FIPA00061]) to correlate the responses to the
 86 request. If the Recruiter has been given a message containing a separate `designated-receiver` parameter from
 87 the interaction Initiator, it needs to start each sub-protocol with a `reply-to` parameter containing the Designated
 88 Receiver and the `conversation-id` of the original conversation. If the Recruiter instead is to indicate that the Initiator
 89 should receive the replies, then the `reply-to` parameter should designate the Initiator and the `conversation-id` of
 90 the recruiting conversation. Other ACL parameters may also need to be propagated.

91

92 Note that the nature of the sub-protocol and the nature of the replies are driven by the interaction protocols specified in
 93 the communicative act from the proxy message. As the sub-protocol progresses, it forwards its responses back either
 94 to the Designated Receiver or to the Initiator, depending on the value of the `reply-to` parameter in the `proxy`
 95 message. These messages are defined as `reply-message-sub-protocol` communications and may be either
 96 successful replies as defined by the sub-protocol or `failure`. If the initial proxy was an `inform`, there may in fact be
 97 no replies from the sub-protocol (and in fact means that the interaction is identical to a brokered `inform`). When the
 98 sub-protocol completes, the Recruiter forwards the final `reply-message-sub-protocol` from the sub-protocol and
 99 the recruiting IP terminates.

100

101 A second issue to address occurs because multiple agents may match and therefore multiple sub-protocols may be
 102 initiated by the Recruiter within the recruiting IP. In this case, the sub-protocols may be communicating multiple `reply-`
 103 `message-sub-protocol` communications from the different agents involved in the IP (for a total of m responses).
 104 This is complicated by such situations as one sub-protocol responding with a `failure` while a second sub-protocol
 105 returns a `reply-message-sub-protocol`, or the situation where results are inconsistent. The agent that receives
 106 the messages must determine how to detect and resolve such situations internally.

107

108 Any interaction using this interaction protocol is identified by a globally unique, non-null `conversation-id` parameter,
 109 assigned by the Initiator. The agents involved in the interaction must tag all of its ACL messages with this conversation
 110 identifier. This enables each agent to manage its communication strategies and activities, for example, it allows an
 111 agent to identify individual conversations and to reason across historical records of conversations.

112

113 In the case of 1:N interaction protocols or sub-protocols the Initiator is free to decide if the same `conversation-id`
 114 parameter should be used or a new one should be issued. Additionally, the messages may specify other interaction-
 115 related information such as a timeout in the `reply-by` parameter that denotes the latest time by which the sending
 116 agent would like to have received the next message in the protocol flow.

117

118 1.2 Exceptions to Interaction Protocol Flow

119 At *any* point in the IP, the receiver of a communication can inform the sender that it did not understand what was
 120 communicated. This is accomplished by returning a `not-understood` message. As such, *Figure 1* does not depict a
 121 `not-understood` communication as it can occur at any point in the IP. The communication of a `not-understood`
 122 within an interaction protocol may terminate the entire IP and termination of the interaction may imply that any
 123 commitments made during the interaction are null and void. However, since this IP broadcasts to more than one
 124 Participant, multiple responses are also possible. Each response, then, must be evaluated separately – and some of
 125 these responses might be `not-understood`. However, terminating the entire IP in this case might not be appropriate,
 126 as other Participants may be continuing with their sub-protocols.

127

128 At any point in the IP, the initiator of the IP may cancel the interaction protocol by initiating the meta-protocol shown in
 129 *Figure 2*. The `conversation-id` parameter of the cancel interaction is identical to the `conversation-id` parameter
 130 of the interaction that the Initiator intends to cancel. The semantics of cancel should roughly be interpreted as meaning
 131 that the initiator is no longer interested in continuing the interaction and that it should be terminated in a manner
 132 acceptable to both the Initiator and the Participant. The Participant either informs the Initiator that the interaction is done
 133 using an `inform-done` or indicates the failure of the cancellation using a `failure`.

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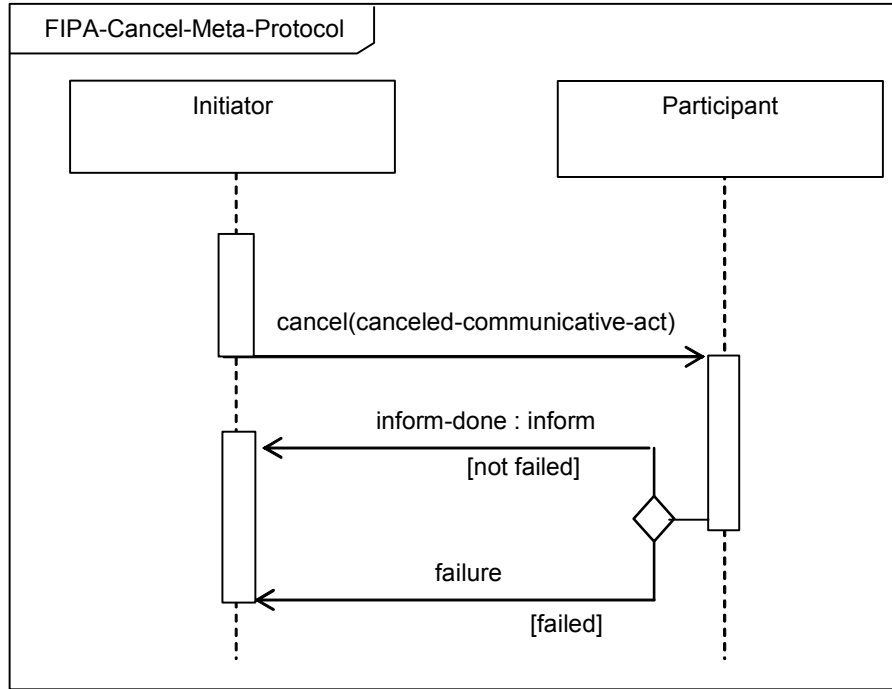


Figure 2: FIPA Cancel Meta-Protocol

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This IP is a pattern for a simple interaction type. Elaboration on this pattern will almost certainly be necessary in order to specify all cases that might occur in an actual agent interaction. Real world issues such as the effects of cancelling actions, asynchrony, abnormal or unexpected IP termination, nested IPs, and the like, are explicitly not addressed here.

142 **2 References**

143 [Finin97] Finin, T. Labrou, Y. and Mayfield, J., *KQML as an Agent Communication Language*. In: Software
144 Agents, Bradshaw, J., Ed., MIT Press, 1997.

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

147 [FIPA00061] FIPA ACL Message Structure Specification. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents, 2000.
148 <http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00061/>

149 [Odell2001] Odell, James, Van Dyke Parunak, H. and Bauer, B., *Representing Agent Interaction Protocols in UML*.
150 In: Agent-Oriented Software Engineering, Ciancarini, P. and Wooldridge, M., Eds., Springer, pp. 121-
151 140, Berlin, 2001.
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153

154 3 Informative Annex A — ChangeLog

155 3.1 2002/11/01 - version G by TC X2S

156	Entire document:	Changed the name Destinator to Designated Receiver
157	Page 1, line 42:	Reworked and expanded the section description of the IP
158	Page 1, Figure 1:	The <code>not-understood</code> communication was removed
159	Page 2, Figure 1:	Used a more generic set of communicative acts which indicates that the sub-protocols are going to forward their responses (failure or references) to either the Initiator or the Designated Receiver
160		
161		
162	Page 2, Figure 1:	Multiple sub-protocols indicated by inserting m and n respectively on two arcs; m sub-protocols can be started, resulting in n responses
163		
164	Page 2, Figure 1:	To conform to UML 2, the protocol name was placed in a boundary, x is removed from the diamonds (<code>xor</code> is now the default) and the template box was removed
165		
166	Page 2, line 69:	Added a new section on Explanation of Protocol Flow
167	Page 2, line 69:	Reworked and expanded the section on Exceptions of Protocol Flow to incorporate a meta-protocol for cancel
168		
169	Page 2, line 69:	Added a paragraph explaining the <code>not-understood</code> communication and its relationship with the IP
170		
171		