

FOUNDATION FOR INTELLIGENT PHYSICAL AGENTS

FIPA Agent Message Transport Envelope Representation in XML Specification

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2000/05/25	Initial draft		
2000/06/16	Updated the DTD to resolve some ambiguities and updated example accordingly. Replaced href attribute with value. Modified the AID object semantics in order to permit the name field to contain a URL and to clearly specify the name of the user-defined properties.		
2000/06/19	Added a notes appendix temporarily to keep track of issues related to the specification. Minor phrasing edits.		
2000/06/21	Modified the semantics of user-defined for AID level and top level. Updated DTD and examples.		
2000/06/29	Made use of user defined parameters more clear; changed a-id to agent-identifier; changed a-id-user-defined to aid-user-defined		
2000/07/21	Changed the names of content-* parameters to be consistent with 00067 specification. Change envelope-to and -from to "to" and "from". Deleted Section 2.2. on lexical analysis . Removed user-defined elements in envelope (user may define a new tag instead) and in the AID (now unsupported). Removed transport behaviour sub-elements (transport-errors etc.) which are not supported in other syntaxes. Relative time removed for consistency with other specifications		
2000/08/16	Changed the url and name tags from attribute to start/end form. Added specification for the envelope MIME type and on the body / envelope separation. Added some more references.		

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1 Scope

This document is part of the FIPA specifications and deals with message transportation between inter-operating agents. This document also forms part of the FIPA Agent Management Specification [FIPA00023] and contains specifications for:

- Syntactic representation of a message envelope in XML form (see [W3Cxml]).

2 XML Envelope Representation

This section gives the concrete syntax for the message envelope specification that must be used to transport messages over a Message Transport Protocol (MTP - see [FIPA00067]). This concrete syntax is designed to complement [FIPA00071] and [FIPA00084].

2.1 Component Name

The name assigned to this component is:

```
fipa.mts.env.rep.xml.std
```

2.2 Mime type

Where required, the MIME type (see [RFC2046] of items generated according to this specification is taken to be application/xml. The charset encoding used in this section must conform to [W3Cxml].

2.3 Syntax

The following DTD specifies the encoding of the abstract FIPA specification as an XML message:

```
<!--
Document Type: XML DTD
Document Purpose: Encoding of FIPA ACL message envelopes (as in [FIPA0067]).
See http://www.fipa.org
Last Revised: 2000-08-16
-->

<!ELEMENT    envelope                ( params+ )>

<!ELEMENT    params                  ( to?,
                                     from?,
                                     comments?,
                                     acl-representation?,
                                     payload-length?,
                                     payload-encoding?,
                                     date?,
                                     encrypted?,
                                     intended-receiver?,
                                     received? )>

<!ATTLIST    params                  index CDATA #REQUIRED>

<!ELEMENT    to                      ( agent-identifier+ )>

<!ELEMENT    from                     ( agent-identifier )>

<!ELEMENT    acl-representation       ( #PCDATA )>

<!ELEMENT    comments                 ( #PCDATA )>

<!ELEMENT    payload-length           ( #PCDATA )>

<!ELEMENT    payload-encoding         ( #PCDATA )>
```

```

<!ELEMENT    date                ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT    encrypted           ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT    intended-receiver   ( agent-identifier+ )>

<!ELEMENT    agent-identifier    ( name,
                                   addresses?,
                                   resolvers? )>
<!ELEMENT    name                ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT    addresses           ( url+ )>
<!ELEMENT    url                 ( #PCDATA )>
<!ELEMENT    resolvers           ( agent-identifier+ )>

<!ELEMENT    received            ( received-by,
                                   received-from?,
                                   received-date,
                                   received-id?,
                                   received-via? )>

<!ELEMENT    received-by        EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST    received-by        value CDATA #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT    received-from      EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST    received-from      value CDATA #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT    received-date      EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST    received-date      value CDATA #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT    received-id        EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST    received-id        value CDATA #IMPLIED>

<!ELEMENT    received-via      EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST    received-via      value CDATA #IMPLIED>

```

2.4 Additional Syntax Rules

The following additional rules not specified in the DTD also apply:

1. [FIPA00067] requires that all changes made to a message envelope by one message processing step (e.g. handling of the message by a single ACC) be attributable to the message processor that made the changes. This is achieved in the XML envelope by grouping all changes made by one message processor (ACC) at one point in time into a single PARAMS element.
2. There is no need to add envelope parameter values to a new PARAMS element if the values of these parameters is not being updated. Only parameters whose value is being changed need be included. The meaning of a PARAMS statement containing two elements defining new values for the same envelope parameter is undefined.

3. This specification permits multiple occurrences of unique message envelope-level parameters (`{to, :from, :intended-receiver, :date, :acl-representation, :encrypted, :payload-length, :received :transport-behaviour` etc.) in order to handle field value overwriting as specified in [FIPA00067]. To help obtain the latest (and currently valid) value of any parameter, the `INDEX` attribute of the `PARAMS` element is used to establish an order of the different occurrences of elements (and hence envelope parameters). The first and oldest occurrence of the element will have an `INDEX` value of 1, the next value of the field will have `INDEX` value of 2 and so on.
4. When adding a new `PARAMS` element, the `INDEX` attribute will have a value with 1 higher than the largest existing `INDEX` of any `PARAMS` element currently in the envelope. The first `PARAMS` element will have the `INDEX` value of 1.
5. The current value of any envelope-level field will be given by the value of the field as it appears in the newest `PARAMS` element that contains that field.
6. The following pseudo code algorithm may be used to obtain the latest values for each of the envelope parameters:

```
EnvelopeWithAllFields := new empty Envelope;

while ((EnvelopeWithAllFields does not contain values for all its fields)
      OR (all PARAMS elements in the sequence have been processed) ) {
  // the processor gets the next envelope in the sequence starting with the one
  // with the highest index
  tempEnvelope = getNextEnvelope;
  foreach field in an envelope {
    if ((this field has no value in envelopeWithAllFields)
        AND (this field has a value in tempEnvelope))
      then copy the value of this field from tempEnvelope to envelopeWithAllFields
  }
}
```

EnvelopeWithAllFields contains now the latest values for all its fields set in the envelope.

2.5 Representation of Time

Time tokens are based on [ISO8601], with extensions for relative time and millisecond duration's. Time expressions may be absolute, or relative to the current time. If no type designator is given, the local time zone is used. The type designator for UTC is the character `z`. UTC is preferred to prevent time zone ambiguities. Note that years must be encoded in four digits. As examples, 8:30am on April 15th, 1996 local time would be encoded as:

```
19960415T083000000
```

The same time in UTC would be:

```
19960415T083000000Z
```

3 References

- [FIPA00023] FIPA Agent Management Specification. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents, 2000.
<http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00023/>
- [FIPA00067] FIPA Agent Message Transport Service Specification. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents, 2000.
<http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00067/>
- [FIPA00069] FIPA ACL Message Representation in Bit-Efficient Encoding Specification. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents, 2000.
<http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00069/>
- [FIPA00070] FIPA ACL Message Representation in String Specification. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents, 2000.
<http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00070/>
- [FIPA00071] FIPA ACL Message Representation in XML Specification. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents, 2000.
<http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00071/>
- [FIPA00075] Agent Message Transport Protocol for IIOP. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents, 2000.
<http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00075/>
- [FIPA00084] FIPA Agent Message Transport Protocol for HTTP Specification. Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents, 2000.
<http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00084/>
- [ISO8601] Date Elements and Interchange Formats, Information Interchange-Representation of Dates and Times. International Standards Organisation, 1998.
<http://www.iso.ch/cate/d15903.html>
- [RFC2046] Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Part Two: Media Types, Freed and Borenstein, November 1996.
<http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2046.txt>
- [W3Cxml] Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 Specification (Recommendation). World Wide Web Consortium, 1998.
<http://www.w3c.org/TR/REC-xml/>

4 Informative Annex A – Examples

1. Here is a simple example of an envelope conforming to the DTD described in Section 2.3:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>

<envelope>

  <params index="1">

    <to>
      <agent-identifier>
        <name>receiver@foo.com</name>
        <addresses>
          <url>http://foo.com/acc</url>
        </addresses>
      </agent-identifier>
    </to>
    <from>
      <agent-identifier>
        <name>sender@bar.com</name>
        <addresses>
          <url>http://bar.com/acc</url>
        </addresses>
      </agent-identifier>
    </from>

    <acl-representation>fipa.acl.rep.xml.std</acl-representation>

    <date>20000508T042651481</date>

    <encrypted>no encryption</encrypted>

    <received >
      <received-by value="http://foo.com/acc" />
      <received-date value="20000508T042651481" />
      <received-id value="123456789" />
    </received>

  </params>

</envelope>
```

2. Here is an example which covers all the aspects described in Section 2.3:

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>

<envelope>

  <params index="1">

    <to>
      <agent-identifier>
        <name>receiver@foo.com</name>
        <addresses>
```

```

    <url>http://foo.com/acc</url>
  </addresses>
</resolvers>
  <agent-identifier>
    <name>resolver@bar.com</name>
    <addresses>
      <url>http://bar.com/accl</url>
      <url>http://://bar.com/acc2</url>
      <url>http://bar.com/acc3</url>
    </addresses>
  </agent-identifier>
</resolvers>
</agent-identifier>
</to>

<from>
  <agent-identifier>
    <name>sender@bar.com</name>
    <addresses>
      <url>http://bar.com/acc</url>
    </addresses>
  <resolvers>
    <agent-identifier>
      <name>resolver@foobar.com</name>
      <addresses>
        <url>http://foobar.com/accl</url>
        <url>http://foobar.com/acc2</url>
        <url>http://foobar.com/acc3</url>
      </addresses>
    </agent-identifier>
  </resolvers>
</agent-identifier>
</from>

<comments>No comments!</comments>

<acl-representation>fipa.acl.rep.xml.std</acl-representation>

<payload-encoding>US-ASCII</payload-encoding>

<date>20000508T042651481</date>

<encrypted>no encryption</encrypted>

<intended-receiver>
  <agent-identifier>
    <name>intendedreceiver@foobar.com</name>
    <addresses>
      <url>http://foobar.com/accl</url>
      <url>http://foobar.com/acc2</url>
      <url>http://foobar.com/acc3</url>
    </addresses>
  <resolvers>
    <agent-identifier>
      <name>resolver@foobar.com</name>
      <addresses>

```

```

        <url>http://foobar.com/accl</url>
        <url>http://foobar.com/acc2</url>
        <url>http://foobar.com/acc3</url>
    </addresses>
    <resolvers>
        <agent-identifier>
            <name>resolver@foobar.com</name>
            <addresses>
                <url>http://foobar.com/accl</url>
                <url>http://foobar.com/acc2</url>
                <url>http://foobar.com/acc3</url>
            </addresses>
        </agent-identifier>
    </resolvers>
</agent-identifier>
</resolvers>
</intended-receiver>

<received>
    <received-by value="http://foo.com/acc" />
    <received-from value="http://foobar.com/acc" />
    <received-date value="20000508T042651481" />
    <received-id value="123456789" />
    <received-via value="http://bar.com/acc" />
</received>

</params>

</envelope>

```

3. Here is an example which also includes the MIME multipart encapsulation which might be used over HTTP (see [FIPA00084]):

```

MIME-Version: 1.0
Content-Type: multipart-mixed ;
    boundary="-----251D738450A171593A1583EB"

```

This is not part of the MIME multipart encoded message.

```

-----251D738450A171593A1583EB
Content-Type: application/xml

```

```

<?xml version="1.0"?>

<envelope>

    <params index="1">

        <to>
            <agent-identifier>
                <name>receiver@foo.com</name>
                <addresses>
                    <url>http://foo.com/acc</url>
                </addresses>
            </agent-identifier>
        </to>

```

```

<from>
  <agent-identifier>
    <name>sender@bar.com</name>
    <addresses>
      <url>http://bar.com/acc</url>
    </addresses>
  </agent-identifier>
</from>

<acl-representation>fipa.acl.rep.xml.std</acl-representation>

<payload-encoding>US-ASCII</payload-encoding>

<date>20000508T042651481</date>

<encrypted>no encryption</encrypted>

<received >
  <received-by value="http://foo.com/acc" />
  <received-date value="20000508T042651481" />
  <received-id value="123456789" />
</received>

</params>

</envelope>1
2
-----251D738450A171593A1583EB
Content-Type: application/text; charset=US-ASCII

... Some payload which doesn't end with a CRLF...
-----251D738450A171593A1583EB--

```

¹ CRLF at the end of the XML Envelope

² CRLF included in the boundary delimiter at the beginning

5 Informative Annex B – Notes

1. Referencing

There is no specific reference in the FIPA XML envelope reference to the DTD specified in the in section 2.3, *Syntax*. This is due to the fact that tests have shown that there is no consistent behaviour of most common parser in handling a DOCTYPE specification. The most inconvenient fact is that even in the case of non-validation the parsers are trying to download the DTD from the specified URI.