FOUNDATION FOR INTELLIGENT PHYSICAL AGENTS

FIPA Subscribe Interaction Protocol Specification

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Geneva, Switzerland

Notice

Foreword

The Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents (FIPA) is an international organization that is dedicated to promoting the industry of intelligent agents by openly developing specifications supporting interoperability among agents and agent-based applications. This occurs through open collaboration among its member organizations, which are companies and universities that are active in the field of agents. FIPA makes the results of its activities available to all interested parties and intends to contribute its results to the appropriate formal standards bodies where appropriate.

The members of FIPA are individually and collectively committed to open competition in the development of agent-based applications, services and equipment. Membership in FIPA is open to any corporation and individual firm, partnership, governmental body or international organization without restriction. In particular, members are not bound to implement or use specific agent-based standards, recommendations and FIPA specifications by virtue of their participation in FIPA.

The FIPA specifications are developed through direct involvement of the FIPA membership. The status of a specification can be either Preliminary, Experimental, Standard, Deprecated or Obsolete. More detail about the process of specification may be found in the FIPA Document Policy [f-out-00000] and the FIPA Specifications Policy [f-out-00003]Procedures for Technical Work. A complete overview of the FIPA specifications and their current status may be found in the FIPA List of Specifications. A list of terms and abbreviations used in the FIPA specifications may be found in the FIPA Glossaryon the FIPA Web site.

FIPA is a non-profit association registered in Geneva, Switzerland. As of Juneanuary 20020, the 56 members of FIPA represented many17 countries worldwide. Further information about FIPA as an organization, membership information, FIPA specifications and upcoming meetings may be found on the FIPA Web site at http://www.fipa.org/.

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1   FIPA Subscribe Interaction Protocol

In the FIPA Subscribe Interaction Protocol (IP), ~~an agent requests~~the receiving agent is requested to perform an inform action (similar as ~~to~~ a `query-ref`) when the subscribe message is received, and subsequently when the referenced objects change.
~~to be notified whenever a condition specified in the subscription message becomes true~~

The representation of this IP is given in *Figure 1* which is based on an extension of UML 1.x. [Odell2001] This protocol is identified by the token fipa-subscribe as the value of the protocol parameter of the ACL message.
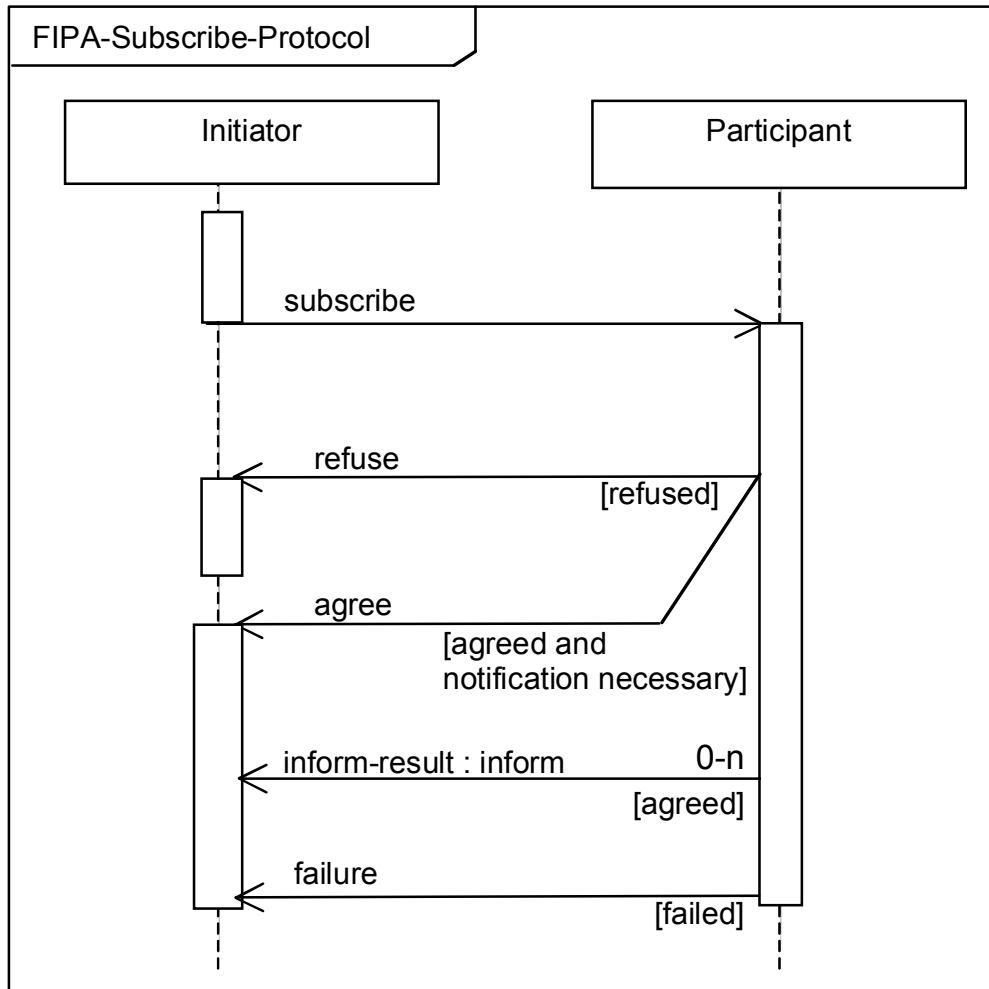

Figure 1: FIPA Subscribe Interaction Protocol

1.1   Explanation of the Protocol Flow

The Initiator begins the interaction with a subscribe message containing the reference of the objects in which he is interested. ~~This message may also contain a~~ `conversation-length` ~~message element denoting the length of the subscription period.~~ The Participant processes the `subscribe` and makes a decision whether to accept or refuse the query request. If the Participant makes a refuse decision, then "refused" becomes true and the Participant communicates a `refuse`. Otherwise, "agreed" becomes true. If conditions indicate that an explicit agreement is required (i.e., "notification necessary" is true), then the Participant communicates an `agree`. The `agree` may be

optional depending on circumstances, e.g., if the query is very quick to answer, and can happen before a `reply-by` time from the request is reached. In a successful response, the Participant replies with an `inform-result` communication with the content being a referring expression to the subscribed objects ~~that were subscribed to~~. The Participant continues to send `inform-result` messages as the objects denoted by the referring expression change. If at some point after the Participant agrees, it experiences a failure, then it communicates this with a `failure` message, which also terminates the interaction. Otherwise, the interaction may be terminated by the Initiator using the cancel metaprotocol.

Any interaction using this interaction protocol is identified by a globally unique, non-null `conversation-id`, assigned by the Initiator. The agents involved in the interaction must tag all of its ACL messages with this conversation identifier. This enables each agent to manage its communication strategies and activities, e.g., it allows an agent to identify individual conversations and to reason across historical records of conversations. Additionally, because it may be important to preserve the sequence of the `inform-result` messages, it is important that the message transport used for this IP preserve the ordering of messages.

~~1.11~~.2 Exceptions to Interaction Protocol Flow

At *any* point in the IP, the receiver of a communication can inform the sender that it did not understand what was communicated. This is accomplished by returning a `not-understood` communication. As such, the figure above does not depict a `not-understood` communication as it can occur after any communication. The communication of a `not-understood` within an interaction protocol may terminate the entire IP. Termination of the interaction may imply that any commitments made during the interaction are null and void.

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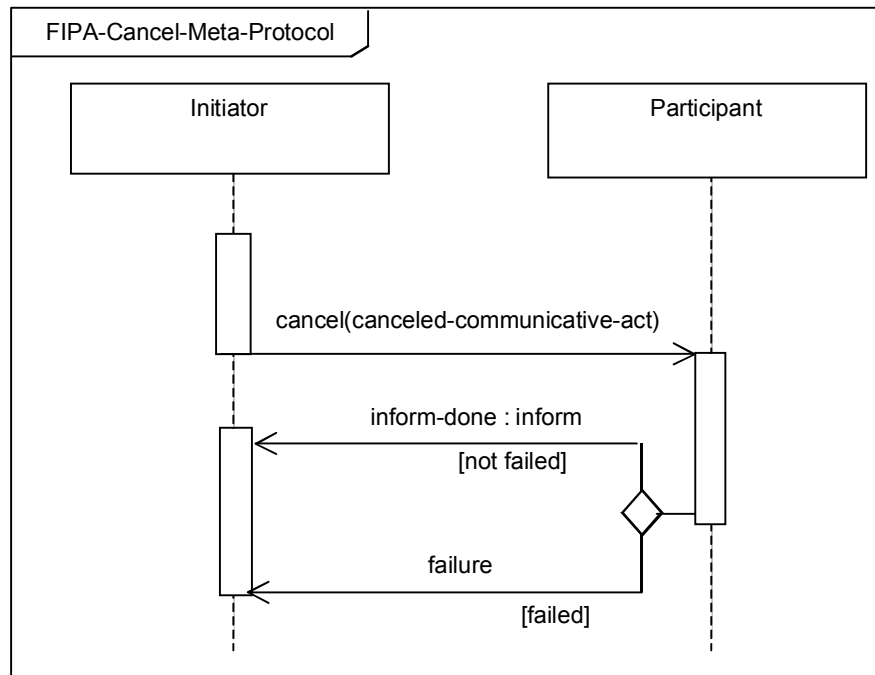
Figure 2: FIPA cancel meta-protocol

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.

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2   References

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

[Odell2001]   Odell, James, H. Van Dyke Parunak, and Bernhard Bauer, "Representing Agent Interaction Protocols in UML," *Agent-Oriented Software Engineering*, Paolo Ciancarini and Michael Wooldridge ed., Springer, Berlin, 2001, pp. 121-140. http://www.fipa.org/docs/input/f-in-00077.

3   Informative Annex A — ChangeLog

3.1   2002/07/25 version F by FIPA Architecture Board

Page 1, Figure 1 :	The «not-understood» communication was removed
Page 1, Figure 1 :	Reworked the protocol flow to insert an optional « agree ». Deleted the explicit cancel from the protocol diagram because it has been moved to the meta-protocol section. Added guards to the diagram to indicate that the protocol may be terminated by reaching the end of the conversation-length.
Page 1, Figure 1 :	To conform to UML 2, the protocol name was placed in a boundary, « x » is removed from the diamonds (xor is now the default), and the template box was removed.
Page 1, line 42 :	Modified description of subscribe interaction proticol.
Page 1, line 51 :	Added a new section 1.1 entitled « Explanation of the Protocol Flow »
Page 1, line 51 :	Renumbered old section 1.1 to section 1.2. Added a paragraph explaining the not-understood communication and its relationship with the IP, and the cancel meta-protocol.
Page 1, line 54 :	Added References and ChangeLog sections
Page iii :	Regenerated Table of Contents