

FOUNDATION FOR INTELLIGENT PHYSICAL AGENTS

FIPA Nomadic Application Support Specification

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31 of specification may be found in the FIPA Procedures for Technical Work. A complete overview of the FIPA
32 specifications and their current status may be found in the FIPA List of Specifications. A list of terms and abbreviations
33 used in the FIPA specifications may be found in the FIPA Glossary.

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

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85 1 Scope

86 This document is part of the FIPA specifications and deals with agent middleware to support applications in nomadic
87 environment. The environment of mobile computing is very different compared to today's environment of traditional
88 distributed systems in many respects. Bandwidth, latency, delay, error rate, interference, interoperability, computing
89 power, quality of display, among other things may change dramatically as a nomadic end-user moves from one location
90 to another. All these cause new demands for adaptability of data services.

91
92 Adaptability to the changes in the environment of nomadic end-users is an important issue. A nomadic end-user
93 confronted with these circumstances would benefit from having the following functionality provided by the infrastructure:
94 information about expected performance, agents controlling over the transfer operations, a condition-based control
95 policy, capability provided by agents to work in a disconnected mode, advanced error recovery methods, and
96 adaptability.

97
98 This specification gives an overview of the Nomadic Application Support area and contains specifications for:
99

100 Monitor Agent (MA) functionality,

101
102 Control Agent (CA) functionality, and,
103

104 An ontology for representing the quality of service of the Message Transport Service in the context of nomadic
105 application support.

106
107 In addition, two other FIPA specifications are related to Nomadic Application Support: FIPA Agent Message Transport
108 Protocol for WAP Specification [FIPA00076] and FIPA ACL Message Representation in Bit-Efficient Encoding
109 Specification [FIPA00069].
110

111

2 General Analysis

2.1 Overview

The results of current developments in both wireless data communications and mobile computers are being combined to facilitate a new trend: *nomadic computing*. Compared to today's traditional distributed systems, the nomadic computing environment is very different in many respects. Bandwidth, latency, delay, error rate, quality of display and other non-functional parameters may change dramatically when a nomadic end-user moves from one location to another and thus from one computing environment to another, for example, from a wireline LAN to a UMTS network. The variety of mobile workstations, handheld devices and smart phones, which allow nomadic end-users to access Internet services, is increasing rapidly. The capabilities of mobile devices range from very low performance equipment (such as PDAs) up to high performance laptop PCs. All these devices create new demands for adaptability of Internet services. For example, PDAs cannot display properly high quality images and as nomadic end-users may be charged based on the amount of data transmitted over the GPRS-UMTS network, they may have to pay for bits that are totally useless to them.

Confronted with these circumstances, the nomadic end-user would benefit from having the following functionality provided by the infrastructure: information about expected performance, agent monitoring and controlling the transfer operations, and adaptability.

The ability to automatically adjust to changes in a transparent and integrated fashion is essential for *nomadicity*; nomadic end-users are usually professionals in areas other than computing. Furthermore, today's mobile computer systems are already very complex to use as productivity tools. Thus, nomadic end-users need all the support that a FIPA agent-based distributed system can deliver and adaptability to the changes in the environment of nomadic end-users is an important issue.

FIPA uses the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) [WAP99] as its wireless Message Transport Protocol (MTP - see [FIPA00076]). The WAP Forum has developed industry-wide specifications for low bandwidth wireless services (such as GSM, GPRS, etc.) and wireless devices (such as mobile telephones and personal digital assistants). The WAP specification address the characteristics of wireless networks by adapting low bandwidth wireless services and low-end mobile devices to the special requirements of information services. The WAP specification defines a set of standard components that can be used in agent message communication, such as standard data formats and standard data communication protocols.

The adaptation of applications to various nomadic computing environments is an important area. There are several tasks that agents need to carry out during application adaptation:

1. Selection of MTP and Message Transport Connection (MTC) to be used for agent communication.
2. Selection of an ACL and content language representation to be used for agent communication.
3. Provision of support for application agents to carry out adaptation of application data, such as still images, video and audio, XML, etc. Today's Internet application data (such as multimedia content) are designed with high performance desktop PCs and high quality displays in mind. Therefore, the application data is frequently unsuitable for nomadic computing using wireless wide-area networks and low performance mobile devices, and hence requires modification.
4. Communication between agents performing adaptation.

The FIPA Nomadic Application Support specifications define agent middleware to:

- Monitor and control an MTP and the underlying MTC, and,

- An ontology for representing the quality of service of the Message Transport Service in the context of nomadic application support.

In addition, this specification gives examples of the use of the above scenarios.

2.2 Monitoring and Controlling Quality of Service

The functions required to carry out monitoring and controlling for quality of service can be split into several specific tasks:

1. Observing the quality of service of MTPs and MTCs,
2. Measuring (if there are no other means to obtain the required information) the quality of service of an MTP and MTC,
3. Collecting information from the observing and measuring sources,
4. Analysing the information, and,
5. Controlling an MTC and selecting an MTP.

Based on this division, the agent middleware consists of the following logical agents (see *Figure 1*):

- A **Monitor Agent** (MA) which carries out tasks 1 through 4, and,
- A **Control Agent** (CA) which carries out task 5.

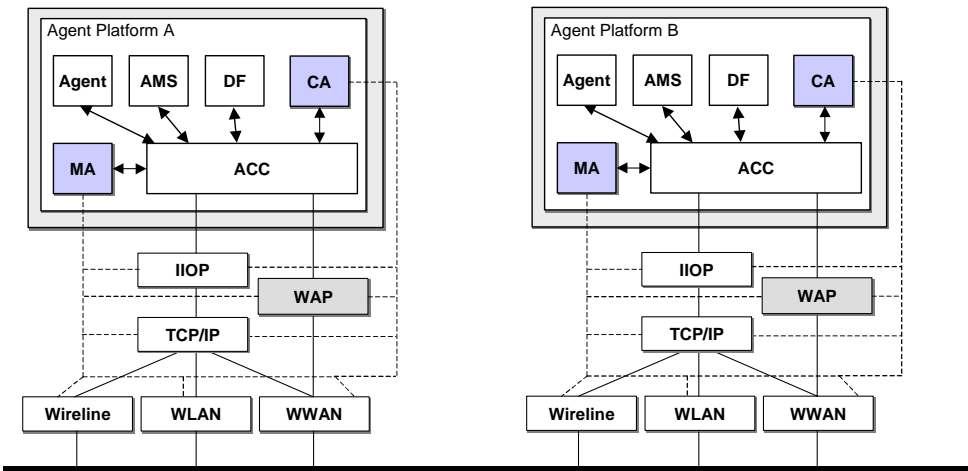


Figure 1: Reference Model of Agent based Adaptation

The most appropriate configuration of MAs and CAs is that there is at least one pair in each AP involving adaptation. The MA may measure the actual quality of service of an MTC, if the network running an MTC does not provide users with required performance data¹.

An MA may:

- Consist of network-service-specific components that collect raw performance data at fixed intervals,
- Provide a repository for the measurement data collected,
- Perform first level analysis of the collected data, and,

¹ The way this actual measurement is performed is not a subject of standardisation within FIPA.

Send the results of the analysis to CA, if requested to do so.

A CA may:

Manage (establish, close, suspend, activate, etc.) an MTC².

In some cases there is a need for MAs and CAs in heterogeneous APs to communicate with each other; therefore, interaction protocols and ontologies to achieve this are specified in this document.

2.3 Negotiation of Message Transport Requirements

There are several mechanisms that can determine the MTP, message representation and content language to use between communicating entities:

Communicating entities know a peer entity's preferences beforehand and use them.

The activating entity tries to use a method and if the peer entity is not capable of using the suggested method, then the activating entity may try another one (and so on).

The communicating entities negotiate about a method to be used.

2.3.1 Negotiation About Message Transport Protocols

Previous FIPA specifications have implicitly assumed that the MTC is operational all the time (meaning that the MTC has been established before the agent message exchange and that it is reliable). However, this is not always the case within a nomadic environment.

A CA can activate the selection of an MTP or an agent can propose an MTP to a CA and it is the responsibility of the CA to either accept or reject the proposal based on whether it is possible to use the proposed MTP. CAs negotiate with peer CAs to use proposed MTPs which is illustrated in Figure 2.

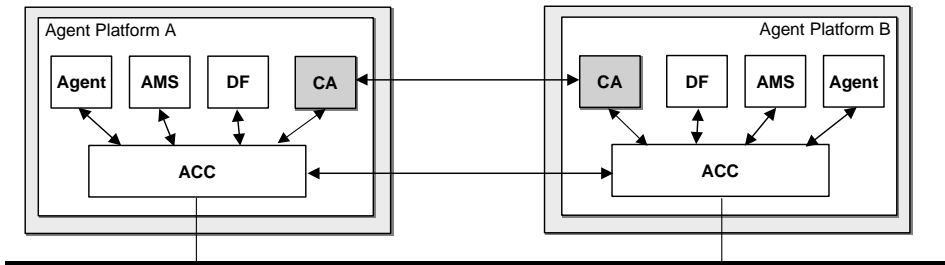


Figure 2: Control Agents Negotiating About a Message Transport Protocol

CAs use the FIPA-Propose interaction protocol [FIPA00036] and the use action to negotiate about an MTP. An example negotiation is given in section 5.2, *Negotiating Message Transport Protocols*.

2.3.2 Negotiation About Message Representation

In the environment of nomadic applications, it may be necessary to switch from one ACL representation to another; for example, when a mobile host roams from a wireline network to a wireless network. Application agents may use the FIPA-Propose interaction protocol and the use action to negotiate about the representation of ACL. Examples of this negotiation are given in section 5.3, *Negotiating Message Representation*.

² The way that management actions are executed is not a subject of standardisation within FIPA.

3 Nomadic Application Support Ontology

The FIPA-Nomadic-Application ontology is a combination of FIPA-MTS-QoS, FIPA-Communication-Management, and FIPA-Message-Representation ontologies.

3.1 Object Descriptions

This section describes a set of frames, that represent the classes of objects in the domain of discourse within the framework of the FIPA-Nomadic-Application ontology.

The following terms are used to describe the objects of the domain:

- Frame.** This is the mandatory name of this entity, that must be used to represent each instance of this class.
- Ontology.** This is the name of the ontology, whose domain of discourse includes the parameters described in the table.
- Parameter.** This is the mandatory name of a parameter of this frame.
- Description.** This is a natural language description of the semantics of each parameter.
- Presence.** This indicates whether each parameter is mandatory or optional.
- Type.** This is the type of the values of the parameter: Integer, Word, String, URL, Term, Set or Sequence.
- Reserved Values.** This is a list of FIPA-defined constants that can assume values for this parameter.

3.1.1 Quality of Service Description

This type of object represents the quality of service of the transport protocol or communication channel.

Frame	qos			
Ontology	FIPA-MTS-QoS			
Parameter	Description	Presence ³	Type	Reserved Values
line-rate	The bandwidth in one direction over the link.	Optional	rate-value	
throughput	The number of user data bits successfully transferred in one direction across the link ⁴ . Successful transfer means that no user data bits are lost, added or inverted in transfer.	Optional	rate-value	
throughput-std-dev	The current standard deviation of the throughput within a time unit.	Optional	rate-value	
rtt	The round trip time which is the time required for a data segment to be transmitted to a peer entity and a corresponding acknowledgement sent back to the originating entity.	Optional	time-value	
rtt-std-dev	The standard deviation of the round-trip time within a time unit.	Optional	time-value	

³ While all of the parameters for this object are optional, a valid qos object will contain at least one parameter.
⁴ See [ITUX135].

delay	The (nominal) time required for a data segment to be transmitted to a peer entity.	Optional	time-value	
delay-std-dev	The standard deviation of the delay time within a time unit.	Optional	time-value	
mean-up-time	The expected uptime of an established link.	Optional	time-value	
omission-rate	The probability that a data segment is not transmitted correctly over a link.	Optional	probability-value	
ber	The ratio of the number of bit errors to the total number of bits transmitted in a given time interval ⁵ .	Optional	probability-value	
frame-error-rate	The probability that a data segment is not transmitted correctly over a link.	Optional	probability-value	
conn-setup-delay	The (sampled) delay to establish a connection between communicating entities.	Optional	time-value	
conn-setup-failure-prob	The ratio of total call attempts that result in call setup failure to the total call attempts in a population of interest.	Optional	probability-value	
status	The connectivity status of the link. Connected means that there (at least) logical connection between communicating entities. Disconnected means that there is no connection between communicating entities, and the communicating entities are not establishing a connection at the moment. Connecting means that there is no connection between communicating entities, but they are currently establishing a connection between them.	Optional	Word	Connected Disconnected Connecting

3.1.2 Rate Value

This type of object represents a data transfer value.

Frame Ontology	rate-value FIPA-MTS-QoS			
Parameter	Description	Presence	Type	Reserved Values
direction	The direction in which this value is measured. Inbound means the data transmission where the actor receives the data, and outbound means the data transmission where the actor transmits the data.	Mandatory	Word	Inbound Outbound

⁵ See [ITUE800].

unit	The unit in which the value is represented. Bits/s means bits per seconds. Kbits/s means kilobits per seconds. One kilobit is 2 ¹⁰ bits. Mbits/s means megabits per second. One megabit is 2 ²⁰ bits. Gbits/s means gigabits per second. One gigabit is 2 ³⁰ bits.	Mandatory	Word	GBits/s Mbits/s Kbits/s Bits/s
value	The rate value.	Mandatory	Number	

3.1.3 Time Value

This type of object represents a time value.

Frame Ontology	time-value FIPA-MTS-QoS			
Parameter	Description	Presence	Type	Reserved Values
direction	The direction in which this value is measured. Inbound means the data transmission where the actor receives the data, and outbound means the data transmission where the actor transmits the data.	Optional ⁶	Word	Inbound Outbound
unit	The unit in which the value is represented. h means hours, m means minutes, s means seconds, and ms means milliseconds.	Mandatory	Word	h m s ms
value	The time value.	Mandatory	Number	

3.1.4 Probability Value

This type of object represents a probability value.

Frame Ontology	probability-value FIPA-MTS-QoS			
Parameter	Description	Presence	Type	Reserved Values
direction	The direction in which this value is measured. Inbound means the data transmission where the actor receives the data, and outbound means the data transmission where the actor transmits the data.	Optional	Word	Inbound Outbound
value	The probability value which obeys the following axiom: $0 \leq \text{value} \leq 1$	Mandatory	Number	

⁶ This parameter is mandatory for those QoS values that have a different value depending upon the direction.

3.1.5 Change Constraint

This type of object represents constraints that limit quality of service notifications.

Frame Ontology	change-constraint FIPA-MTS-QoS			
Parameter	Description	Presence	Type	Reserved Values
value	The description of the constraints.	Mandatory	Expression	

3.1.6 Time Constraint

This type of object represents constraints that limit quality of service notifications.

Frame Ontology	time-constraint FIPA-MTS-QoS			
Parameter	Description	Presence	Type	Reserved Values
type	The type of the constraint. If the type <code>Every</code> is used, then the expression becomes true after value and thereafter at intervals of value. If the type <code>After</code> is used, then the expression becomes true only after value.	Mandatory	Word	Every After
value	The time value.	Mandatory	time-value	

3.1.7 Communication Channel Description

This type of object represents a communication channel.

Frame Ontology	comm-channel FIPA-Communication-Management			
Parameter	Description	Presence⁷	Type	Reserved Values
name	The logical name of the communication channel.	Optional	Word	
target-addr	The target transport address of the communication channel. This may also be the address of a gateway ACC.	Optional	URL	
options	A list of optional parameters for the communication channel.	Optional	Set of property (see [FIPA00023])	

⁷ Either the :name parameter or the :target-addr parameter must be present in this object.

3.1.8 Transport Protocol Description

This type of object represents a transport protocol.

Frame Ontology	transport-protocol FIPA-Communication-Management			
Parameter	Description	Presence	Type	Reserved Values
Name	The logical name of the transport protocol.	Mandatory	Word	
gw-addr	The transport address of the gateway ACC.	Optional	URL	
dest-addr	The transport address of the ultimate destination. If this address is present, but gw-addr is not, then the Control Agent may select the most appropriate gateway transport address to use.	Optional	URL	
options	A list of optional parameters for the transport protocol.	Optional	Set of property	

3.1.9 Transport Protocol Selection

This type of object represents a selection of transport protocol.

Frame Ontology	transports FIPA-Communication-Management			
Parameter	Description	Presence	Type	Reserved Values
send	A list of transport protocols supported for sending messages.	Mandatory	Sequence of transport-protocol	
recv	A list of transport protocols supported for receiving messages.	Mandatory	Sequence of transport-protocol	

3.1.10 Message Representation Description

This type of object represents an ACL message representation.

Frame Ontology	msg-representation FIPA-Message-Representation			
Parameter	Description	Presence	Type	Reserved Values
Name	The name of the message representation.	Mandatory	Word	See [FIPA00068]
Options	A list of parameters for the message representation.	Optional	Set of property	

3.1.11 Message Representation Selection

This type of object represents a selection of message representations.

Frame Ontology	msg-rep-selection FIPA-Message-Representation			
Parameter	Description	Presence	Type	Reserved Values
send	A list of message representations supported for sending messages.	Mandatory	Sequence of msg-representation	
recv	A list of message representations supported for receiving messages.	Mandatory	Sequence of msg-representation	

3.2 Function and Predicate Descriptions

The following tables define usage and semantics of the functions and the predicates that are part of the FIPA-Nomadic-Application ontology.

The following terms are used to describe the functions of the FIPA-Nomadic-Application domain:

- Function.** This is the symbol that identifies the function in the ontology.
- Predicate.** This is the symbol that identifies the predicate in the ontology.
- Ontology.** This is the name of the ontology, whose domain of discourse includes the function or the predicate described in the table.
- Supported by.** This is the type of agent that supports this function or predicate.
- Description.** This is a natural language description of the semantics of the function or the predicate.
- Domain.** This indicates the domain over which the function predicate is defined. The arguments passed to the function or predicate must belong to the set identified by the domain.
- Range.** This indicates the range to which the function maps the symbols of the domain. The result of the function is a symbol belonging to the set identified by the range.
- Arity.** This indicates the number of arguments that a function or a predicate takes. If a function or a predicate can take an arbitrary number of arguments, then its arity is undefined.

3.2.1 Request Monitoring Information

Predicate	qos-information
Ontology	FIPA-Nomadic-Application
Supported by	MA
Description	<p>An agent asks for quality of service information from an MA using the FIPA-Query interaction protocol (see [FIPA00027]). The agent may specify either a communication channel or transport protocol to request quality of service information from.</p> <p>The predicate is true, when the values of the QoS parameters defined in the QoS object are true for given communication channel or transport protocol (i.e., the QoS of communication channel or transport protocol is what stated in the QoS object). Otherwise the predicate is false.</p>
Domain	comm-channel ⁸ / ⁸ transport-protocol, ⁹ qos
Arity	2

⁸ Where '/' is "exclusive or".
⁹ Where ',' is "and".

3.2.2 Subscribe to Changes

Predicate	qos-notification
Ontology	FIPA-Nomadic-Application
Supported by	MA
Description	<p>An agent subscribes to notifications about changes to the quality of service from an MA using the FIPA-Subscribe interaction protocol (see [FIPA00035]).</p> <p>The predicate is true, when the values of the QoS parameters defined in the QoS object are true for given communication channel or transport protocol, and the given constraints are met. Otherwise the predicate is false.</p>
Domain	comm-channel, qos, change-constraints / time-constraints
Arity	3

3.2.3 Open Communication Channel

Function	open-comm-channel
Ontology	FIPA-Nomadic-Application
Supported by	CA
Description	<p>An agent can request that a CA open a communication channel. The communication channel description should contain enough information for a CA to be able to choose the right communication channel, that is, either the :name parameter or the :target-addr parameter must be present. The agent may also supply additional communication channel information by using the :options parameter.</p>
Domain	comm-channel
Range	The execution of this function results in a change of the state, but it has no explicit result. Therefore there is no range set.
Arity	1

3.2.4 Close Communication Channel

Function	close-comm-channel
Ontology	FIPA-Nomadic-Application
Supported by	CA
Description	<p>An agent can request that a CA close a communication channel. The communication channel description should contain enough information for a CA to be able to choose the right communication channel, that is, either the :name parameter or the :target-addr parameter must be present.</p>
Domain	comm-channel
Range	The execution of this function results in a change of the state, but it has no explicit result. Therefore there is no range set.
Arity	1

3.2.5 Activate a Message Transport Protocol

Function	activate
Ontology	FIPA-Nomadic-Application
Supported by	CA
Description	An agent can request that a CA activate a Message Transport Protocol (MTP). The transport protocol description should contain enough information to allow the CA to identify the correct transport protocol. Additionally, the agent may supply address information to where the transport protocol connection should be opened. It is possible to give the address of the gateway and/or the address of the destination AP.
Domain	Sequence of transport-protocol
Range	transport-protocol
Arity	1

3.2.6 Deactivate a Message Transport Protocol

Function	deactivate
Ontology	FIPA-Nomadic-Application
Supported by	CA
Description	An agent can request that a CA deactivate an MTP.
Domain	transport-protocol
Range	The execution of this function results in a change of the state, but it has no explicit result. Therefore there is no range set.
Arity	1

3.2.7 Select a Message Transport Protocol

Function	use
Ontology	FIPA-Nomadic-Application
Supported by	CA
Description	An CA can request another CA to select an MTP for use between Agent Communication Channels (ACCs) using the FIPA-Propose interaction protocol (see [FIPA00036]). The requesting CA shall provide enough information to establish a working MTP connection. The direction of communication (either send, receive or both) and the list of MTPs must be present. The list of MTPs is an ordered list where the highest priority is the first item and the lowest priority is the last item in the list. The receiving CA shall select at most one MTP for the proposed direction of communication (either send, receive or both)
Domain	transports
Range	transports
Arity	1

3.3 Exceptions

The exceptions for the FIPA-Nomadic-Application ontology follow the same form and rules as specified in [FIPA00023].

3.3.1 Not Understood Exception Propositions

The same set of “*Not Understood Exception Propositions*” as in the FIPA-Agent-Management ontology is used in the FIPA-Nomadic-Application ontology (see [FIPA00023]).

3.3.2 Refusal Exception Propositions

The same set of “*Refusal Exception Propositions*” as defined in the FIPA-Agent-Management ontology is used in FIPA-Nomadic-Application ontology (see [FIPA00023]). In addition, the FIPA-Nomadic-Application ontology defines the propositions given below.

Communicative Act Ontology	Refuse FIPA-Nomadic-Application	
Predicate symbol	Arguments	Description
already-open	String	The specified communication channel is already open; the string identifies the communication channel.
not-open	String	The specified communication channel is not open; the string identifies the communication channel.
already-activated	String	The specified transport protocol is already activated; the string identifies the transport protocol.
not-active	String	The specified transport protocol is not active; the string identifies the transport protocol.
unrecognised-comm-channel	String	The specified communication channel is not recognised; the string identifies the communication channel.
unsupported-protocol	String	The specified transport protocol is not supported; the string identifies the transport protocol.

3.3.3 Failure Exception Propositions

Communicative Act Ontology	failure FIPA-Agent-Management	
Predicate symbol	Arguments	Description
internal-error	String	See [FIPA00023].
open-failed	String	The opening of a communication channel failed; the string identifies the failure reason.
transient-failed	String	The opening/closing of a communication channel or the activation/deactivation of a transport protocol failed; the string identifies the failure reason.
close-failed	String	The closing of a communication channel failed; the string identifies the failure reason.
activation-failed	String	The activation of a transport protocol failed; the string identifies the failure reason.
deactivation-failed	String	The deactivation of a transport protocol failed; the string identifies the failure reason.

4 Registration of the Control Agent and Monitor Agent with the DF

In order for a Control Agent and Monitor Agent to advertise its willingness to provide its services to an agent domain, it must register with a DF (as described in [FIPA00023]).

As part of this registration process following of constant values are introduced that universally identify the services the agent provides:

The name slot in service-description frame of a Control Agent must be declared as a constant `fipa-mts-control`.

The type slot in service-description frame of a Control Agent must be declared as a constant `fipa-ca`.

The ontology slot in service-description frame of a Control Agent should be declared as a constant `fipa-nomadic-application` or a constant `fipa-communication-management`.

The type slot in service-description frame of a Monitor Agent must be declared as a constant `fipa-mts-monitor`.

The type slot in service-description frame of a Monitor Agent must be declared as a constant `fipa-ma`.

The ontology slot in service-description frame of a Monitor Agent should be declared as a constant `fipa-nomadic-application`.

Below is given an example content of a agent `df-agent-description` frame which provides both MA and CA functionality:

```
(df-agent-description
  :name
    (agent-identifier
      :name monitor&control_agent@iiop://foo.com/acc
      :addresses (sequence iiop://foo.com/acc))
  :protocols (set fipa-request fipa-propose fipa-subscribe)
  :ontology (set fipa-nomadic-application)
  :language (set fipa-sl0)
  :services (set
    (service-description
      :name fipa-mts-control
      :type fipa-ca
      :ontology fipa-nomadic-application)
    (service-description
      :name fipa-mts-monitor
      :type fipa-ma
      :ontology fipa-nomadic-application))
  :ownership (set Sonera))))
```

5 Scenarios

5.1 Registration with a DF

1. A CA registers with a DF (see [FIPA00023]):

```

(request
  :sender
    (agent-identifier
      :name ca@foo.com
      :addresses (sequence http://foo.com/acc))
  :receiver (set
    (agent-identifier
      :name df@foo.com
      :addresses (sequence http://foo.com/acc)))
  :language FIPA-SL0
  :protocol FIPA-Request
  :ontology FIPA-Agent-Management
  :content
    (action
      (agent-identifier
        :name df@foo.com
        :addresses (sequence http://foo.com/acc))
      (register
        (df-agent-description
          :name
            (agent-identifier
              :name ca@foo.com
              :addresses (sequence http://foo.com/acc))
          :services (set
            (service-description
              :name fipa-mts-control
              :type fipa-ca
              :ontology (set FIPA-Nomadic-Application))))))))

```

2. A MA registers with a DF:

```

(request
  :sender
    (agent-identifier
      :name ma@foo.com
      :addresses (sequence http://foo.com/acc))
  :receiver (set
    (agent-identifier
      :name df@foo.com
      :addresses (sequence http://foo.com/acc)))
  :language FIPA-SL0
  :protocol FIPA-Request
  :ontology FIPA-Agent-Management
  :content
    (action
      (agent-identifier
        :name df@foo.com
        :addresses (sequence http://foo.com/acc))
      (register
        (df-agent-description
          :name
            (agent-identifier
              :name ma@foo.com
              :addresses (sequence http://foo.com/acc))
          :services (set
            (service-description

```

```

470      :name fipa-mts-monitor
471      :type fipa-ma
472      :ontology (set FIPA-Nomadic-Application))))))

```

473 5.2 Negotiating Message Transport Protocols

474 This example shows a scenario, where an application agent requests the use of either the WAP MTP [FIPA00076] or a
 475 proprietary MTP (for example, x.uh.mdcP). The message flow of a successful negotiation is illustrated in *Figure 3*.
 476

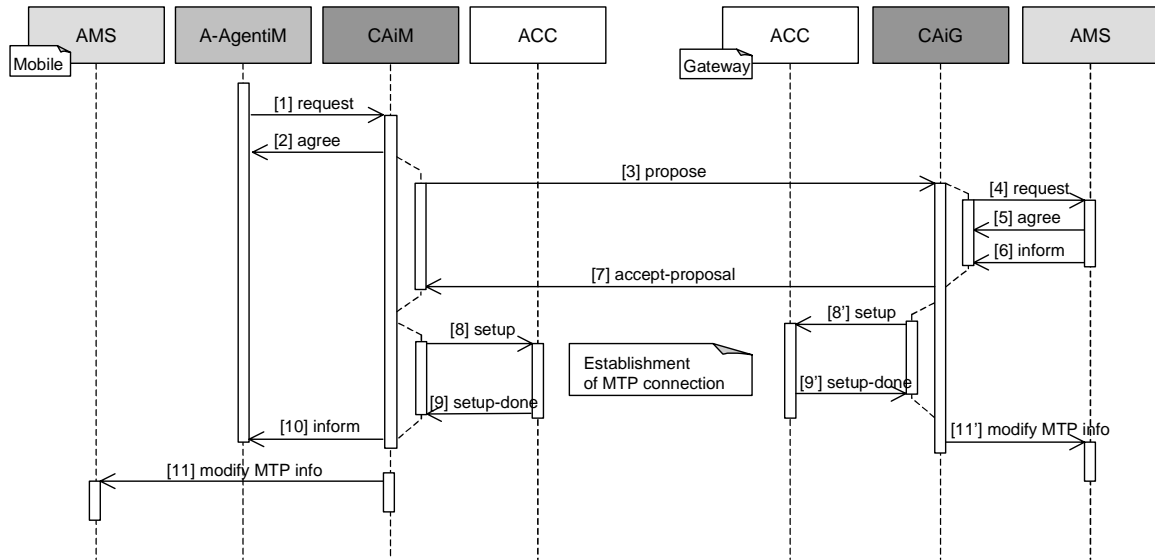


Figure 3: Flow of Message Transport Protocol Negotiation

1. Message 1 request: An application agent issues a request to the CA to activate either the fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std or x.uh.mdcP MTPs.

```

484 (request
485   :sender
486     (agent-identifier
487       :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com10)
488   :receiver (set
489     (agent-identifier
490       :name CaiM@mobile.com))
491   :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
492   :language FIPA-SL0
493   :protocol FIPA-Request
494   :content
495     (action
496       (agent-identifier
497         :name CAiM@mobile.com)
498       (activate (sequence
499         (transport-protocol
500           :name x.uh.mdcP)
501         (transport-protocol
502           :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std
503           :dest-addr wap://gateway.com:1234/acc))))))
504
505

```

¹⁰ In all of the examples in this specification, the suffix of *iM* in an agent's name represents a mobile host, that is, an agent that is located on a mobile AP. Similarly, the suffix *iG* represents a gateway host and the suffix *iF* represents a fixed network host.

2. Message 2 agree: The CA agrees to activate an MTP. The decision to agree or disagree to activate an MTP might be based on the internal state of the CA (that is, the CA knows whether a requested MTP can be activated or not) or the CA might ask for an AP description from an AMS.

```
(agree
  :sender
    (agent-identifier
      :name CAiM@mobile.com)
  :receiver (set
    (agent-identifier
      :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com))
  :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
  :language FIPA-SL0
  :protocol FIPA-Request
  :content
    ((action
      (agent-identifier
        :name CAiM@mobile.com))
      (activate (sequence
        (transport-protocol
          :name x.uh.mdcp)
        (transport-protocol
          :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std
          :dest-addr wap://gateway.com:1234/acc))))
    true))
```

3. Message 3 propose: The CA in the mobile host proposes to its peer CA in the gateway host that either the fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std or x.uh.mdcp MTPs should be used in communication between the APs.

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>11
<envelope>
  <params index="1">
    <to>
      <agent-identifier>
        <name>CAiG@gateway.com</name>
      </agent-identifier>
    </to>
    <from>
      <agent-identifier>
        <name>CAiM@mobile.com</name>
      </agent-identifier>
    </from>
    <acl-representation>fipa.acl.rep.string.std</acl-representation>
    <date>20000606T100900000</date>
  </params>
</envelope>
(propose
  :sender
    (agent-identifier
      :name CAiM@mobile.com)
  :receiver (set
    (agent-identifier
```

¹¹ In most of the examples, the envelope part has been omitted for clarity.

```

565         :name CAiG@gateway.com))
566 :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
567 :language FIPA-SL0
568 :protocol FIPA-Propose
569 :content
570   ((action
571     (agent-identifier
572       :name CAiM@mobile.com)
573     (use
574       (transports
575         :send (sequence
576           (transport-protocol
577             :name x.uh.mdcp)
578           (transport-protocol
579             :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std)))
580         :recv (sequence
581           (transport-protocol
582             :name x.uh.mdcp)
583           (transport-protocol
584             :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std))))))
585   true))
586

```

4. Message 4 request, message 5 agree and message 6 inform: The CA in the gateway host requests the AP description from the local AMS (see [FIPA00023]) to determine whether the `x.uh.mdcp` or `fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std` MTPs are supported. The AMS informs the CA that both MTPs are supported and the CA decides to use `fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std` MTP based on the current quality of service requirements of the MTC.

```

592
593 (request
594   :sender
595     (agent-identifier
596       :name CAiG@gateway.com)
597   :receiver (set
598     (agent-identifier
599       :name ams@gateway.com))
600   :ontology FIPA-Agent-Management
601   :language FIPA-SL0
602   :protocol FIPA-Request
603   :content
604     (action
605       (agent-identifier
606         :name ams@gateway.com)
607       get-description))
608
609 (agree
610   :sender
611     (agent-identifier
612       :name ams@gateway.com)
613   :receiver (set
614     (agent-identifier
615       :name CAiG@gateway.com))
616   :ontology FIPA-Agent-Management
617   :language FIPA-SL0
618   :protocol FIPA-Request
619   :content
620     ((action
621       (agent-identifier
622         :name ams@gateway.com)
623       get-description)
624     true))
625
626 (inform
627   :sender

```

```

628     (agent-identifier
629       :name ams@gateway.com
630       :addresses (sequence http://gateway.com/acc))
631 :receiver (set
632   (agent-identifier
633     :name CAiG@gateway.com
634     :addresses (sequence http://gateway.com/acc)))
635 :ontology FIPA-Agent-Management
636 :language FIPA-SL0
637 :protocol FIPA-Request
638 :content
639   (ap-description
640     :name sonera-platform
641     :transport-profile
642     (ap-transport-description
643       :available-mtps
644       (set
645         (mtp-description
646           :profile fipa.profile.mts.alpha
647           :mtp-name fipa.mts.mtp.iiop.std
648           :addresses (sequence iiop://gateway.com/acc))
649         (mtp-description
650           :profile fipa.profile.mts.beta
651           :mtp-name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std
652           :addresses (sequence wap://gateway.com:1234/acc))
653         (mtp-description
654           :profile x.uh.profile
655           :mtp-name x.uh.mdc
656           :addresses (set mdc://gateway.com/acc))))))
657

```

5. Message 7 accept-proposal: The CA in the gateway host accepts the proposal to use the fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std MTP and sends the response to the CA in the mobile host informing it about the preferred MTP.

```

661
662 (accept-proposal
663   :sender
664     (agent-identifier
665       :name CAiG@gateway.com)
666   :receiver (set
667     (agent-identifier
668       :name CAiM@mobile.com))
669   :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
670   :language FIPA-SL0
671   :protocol FIPA-Propose
672   :content
673     (action
674       (agent-identifier
675         :name CAiM@mobile.com)
676       (use
677         (transports
678           :send (sequence
679             (transport-protocol
680               :name x.uh.mdc
681             (transport-protocol
682               :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std)))
683           :recv (sequence
684             (transport-protocol
685               :name x.uh.mdc
686             (transport-protocol
687               :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std))))))
688       (transports
689         :send (sequence
690           (transport-protocol

```

```

691         :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std))
692     :recv (sequence
693         (transport-protocol
694         :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std))))
695

```

6. Messages 8 and 8' setup: The CAs request their respective ACCs to setup the `fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std` MTP. This is an implementation issue.

7. Message 9 and 9' setup-done: The ACCs inform their respective CAs that the `fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std` MTP has been established between the mobile host and the gateway host.

8. Message 10 inform: The CA informs the application agent that the MTC is established.

```

704 (inform
705   :sender
706     (agent-identifier
707     :name CAiM@mobile.com)
708   :receiver (set
709     (agent-identifier
710     :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com))
711   :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
712   :language FIPA-SL0
713   :protocol FIPA-Request
714   :content
715     (result
716     (action
717       (agent-identifier
718       :name CaiM@mobile.com)
719     (activate (sequence
720       (transport-protocol
721       :name x.uh.mdcp)
722       (transport-protocol
723       :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std
724       :dest-addr wap://gateway.com:1234/acc))))
725     (transport-protocol
726     :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std))
727

```

9. Message 11 and 11' set-description: CAiM (/CAiG) modifies the AP description to show that the `fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std` is now active.

5.3 Negotiating Message Representations

This example shows a scenario where an application agent in a mobile host proposes to its peer application agent in a fixed host the use of the `fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std` representation of ACL [FIPA00069] for their communication. The message flow is illustrated in *Figure 4*.

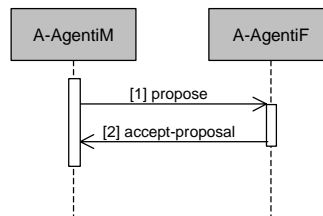


Figure 4: Flow of Message Representation Negotiation

1. Message 1 `propose`: The agent in the mobile host proposes the use of the `fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std` representation of ACL.


```

743 (propose
744   :sender
745     (agent-identifier
746       :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com)
747   :receiver (set
748     (agent-identifier
749       :name A-AgentiF@fixed.com))
750   :ontology FIPA-Message-Representation
751   :language FIPA-SL0
752   :protocol FIPA-Propose
753   :content
754     ((action
755       (agent-identifier
756         :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com)
757       (use
758         (msg-rep-selection
759           :send (sequence
760             (msg-representation
761               :name fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std))
762           :recv (sequence
763             (msg-representation
764               :name fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std))))))
765     true))

```

2. Message 2 accept-proposal: The agent in the fixed host accepts the proposal.

```

768
769 (accept-proposal
770   :sender
771     (agent-identifier
772       :name A-AgentiF@fixed.com)
773   :receiver (set
774     (agent-identifier
775       :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com))
776   :ontology FIPA-Message-Representation
777   :language FIPA-SL0
778   :protocol FIPA-Propose
779   :content
780     (action
781       (agent-identifier
782         :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com)
783       (use
784         (msg-rep-selection
785           :send (sequence
786             (msg-representation
787               :name fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std))
788           :recv (sequence
789             (msg-representation
790               :name fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std))))
791       (msg-rep-selection
792         :send (sequence
793           (msg-representation
794             :name fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std))
795         :recv (sequenc
796           (msg-representation
797             :name fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std))))
798

```

5.4 Message Exchange Over a WAP Message Transport Protocol

Figure 5 refers to reference architecture for message exchange in context of nomadic applications. Messages between the mobile host and gateway host are delivered mainly using the `fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std` MTP and messages between gateway host and other APs in the fixed network are delivered using the `fipa.mts.mtp.iiop.std` MTP (see [FIPA00075]).

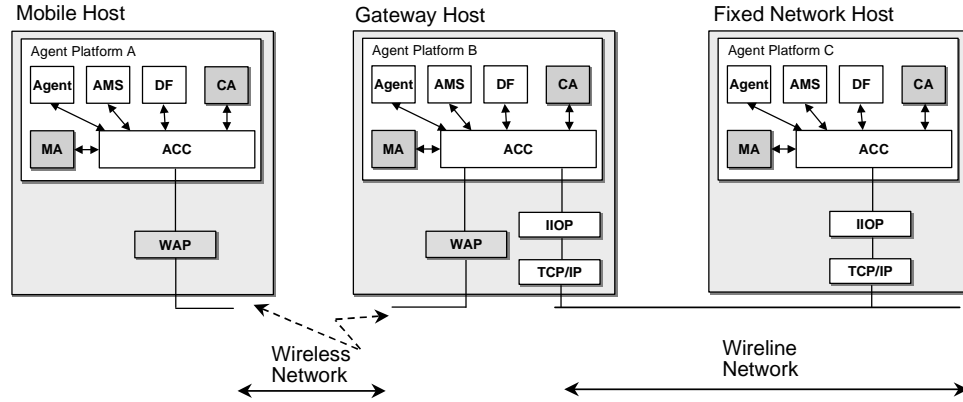


Figure 5: Gateway-Based Nomadic Application Architecture

5.4.1 Message Exchange Activation by an Agent in a Mobile Host

This example shows the scenario where an agent in a mobile host has a WAP address and an agent in fixed host has an IIOP address. In this example, there are three specific APs involved; one running in a mobile host, one running in a gateway host and the last one running in a host situated in a fixed network which represents the rest of the network. An example of the flow of a message exchange is illustrated in *Figure 6*.

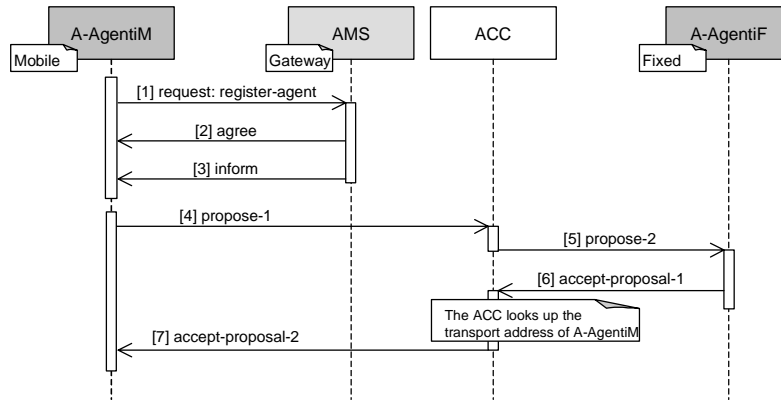


Figure 6: Mobile Originated Message Exchange Over Gateway Host

1. Message 1 *request*, message 2 *agree* and message 3 *inform*: In order to be reachable from an AP operating in a fixed network environment, an agent in the mobile host must register with the AP running in the gateway host. Subsequently, the ACC in the gateway host AP can forward messages intended for the agent operating in the mobile host to the ACC.

```
(request
  :sender
    (agent-identifier
      :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com)
  :receiver (set
    (agent-identifier
      :name ams@gateway.com))
  :language FIPA-SL0
  :protocol FIPA-Request
  :ontology FIPA-Agent-Management
  :content
    (action
      (agent-identifier
        :name ams@gateway.com))
```

```

838     (register
839       (ams-agent-description
840         :name
841           (agent-identifier
842             :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com
843             :addresses (sequence wap://mobile.com:1234/acc))
844             :state active))))

```

The AMS informs A-AgentiM that registration was completed successfully and after registration, A-AgentiM can be reached via the gateway host using, for example, the following to envelope parameter:

```

849 <to>
850   <agent-identifier>
851     <name>A-AgentiM@mobile.com</name>
852     <addresses>
853       <url>iiop://gateway.com/acc</url>
854     </addresses>
855   </agent-identifier>
856 </to>

```

If the gateway host is not operational, then the direct WAP address (wap://mobile.com:1234/acc) could be used.

2. Message 4 propose 1: A-AgentiM sends a propose message to A-AgentiF. In the from envelope parameter, A-AgentiM informs A-AgentiF that its primary return address is its address in the gateway host.

```

863 <?xml version="1.0"?>
864 <envelope>
865   <params index="1">
866     <to>
867       <agent-identifier>
868         <name>A-AgentiF@fixed.com</name>
869         <addresses>
870           <url>iiop://fixed.com/acc</url>
871         </addresses>
872       </agent-identifier>
873     </to>
874     <from>
875       <agent-identifier>
876         <name>A-AgentiM@mobile.com</name>
877         <addresses>
878           <url>iiop://gateway.com/acc</url>
879           <url>wap://mobile.com:1234/acc</url>
880         </addresses>
881       </agent-identifier>
882     </from>
883     <acl-representation>fipa.acl.rep.string.std</acl-representation>
884     <date>20000606T100900000</date>
885   </params>
886 </envelope>
887
888 (propose
889   :sender
890     (agent-identifier
891       :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com)
892   :receiver (set
893     (agent-identifier
894       :name A-AgentiF@fixed.com))
895   :language FIPA-SL0
896   :content
897     (action
898       (agent-identifier
899         :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com)
900       (compress-data (> object-size 1kb))))

```

The ACC in the mobile host forwards the message to the ACC in the gateway host using `fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std MTP`¹².

3. Message 5 propose 2: The ACC in the gateway host forwards the message to A-AgentiF using `fipa.mts.mtp.iiop.std MTP`. The ACC may change the encoding of the message.

4. Message 6 accept-proposal 1: A-AgentiF accepts A-AgentiM's proposal by sending an accept-proposal message to A-AgentiM using its gateway host address.

```
(accept-proposal
:sender
  (agent-identifier
   :name A-AgentiF@fixed.com)
:receiver (set
  (agent-identifier
   :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com))
:language FIPA-SL0
:content
  ((action
   (agent-identifier
    :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com)
   (compress-data (> object-size 1kb)))
 true))
```

5. Message 7 accept-proposal 2: The ACC in the gateway host forwards the message to the ACC in the mobile host using the `fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std MTP`. The ACC may change the encoding of the message.

5.4.2 Message Exchange Termination to an Agent in a Mobile Host

This example shows the scenario where an agent in a fixed host activates a conversation. The message flow is illustrated in *Figure 7*.

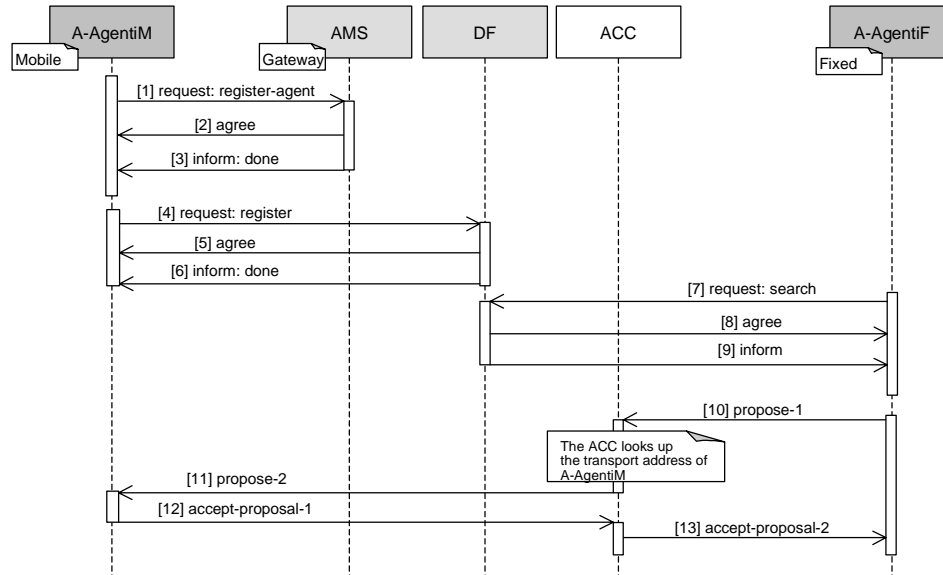


Figure 7: Mobile Terminated Message Exchange Over Gateway Hosts

1. Message 1 request, message 2 agree and message 3 inform: See *Section 5.4.1, Message Exchange Activation by an Agent in a Mobile Host*.

¹² The actual way in which this is achieved is not a subject of standardisation within FIPA.

2. Message 4 request: A-AgentiM needs to register its services with the DF in the gateway host in order to be able to publicise its services even when the mobile host itself is disconnected from the fixed network.

```
(request
:sender
  (agent-identifier
   :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com)
:receiver (set
  (agent-identifier
   :name df@gateway.com))
:ontology FIPA-Agent-Management
:language FIPA-SL0
:protocol FIPA-Request
:content
  (action
   (agent-identifier
    :name df@gateway.com)
   (register
    (df-agent-description
     :name
      (agent-identifier
       :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com
       :addresses (sequence iiop://gateway.com/acc wap://mobile.com:1234/acc))
     :services (set
      (service-description
       :name Field-Warrior
       :type field-information
       :ontology (set field-service)
       :properties (set
        (property
         :name availability
         :value 24h))))
     :language (set FIPA-SL0))))))
```

3. Message 5 agree and message 6 inform: The DF in the gateway host AP informs A-AgentiM that registration was successful.

```
(inform
:sender
  (agent-identifier
   :name df@gateway.com)
:receiver (set
  (agent-identifier
   :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com))
:language FIPA-SL0
:protocol FIPA-Request
:ontology FIPA-Agent-Management
:content
  (done
   (action
    (agent-identifier :name df@gateway.com)
    (register
     (df-agent-description
      :name
       (agent-identifier
        :name A-AgentiM@mobile.com
        :addresses (sequence iiop://gateway.com/acc wap://mobile.com:1234/acc))
      :services
       (service-description (set
        :name Field-Warrior
        :type field-information
        :ontology field-service
```

```
1002         :properties (set
1003           (property
1004             :name availability
1005             :value 24h))))
1006         :language (set FIPA-SL0))))))
1007
```

- 1008 4. Message 7 request, message 8 agree and message 9 inform: When A-AgentiM needs the Field-Warrior
1009 service, it searches the gateway host DF which informs it that A-AgentiM offers such a service (see [FIPA00023]).
1010
- 1011 5. Message 10, 11, 12 and 13: The messages used and the message flow are similar to the example in *Section 5.4.1*,
1012 *Message Exchange Activation by an Agent in a Mobile Host*.
1013

6 Informative Annex A — Paramedic Scenario

This section illustrates some of the important issues of nomadic application support, using a paramedic application as an example.

6.1 Overview

A paramedic team has several working environments:

- An emergency dispatch centre, which is covered by the hospital ATM network,

- A geographical area, which is wireless wide-area network (e.g. GPRS), and,

- One or more hospitals, which are provided with a wireless local-area network.

When in transit, the paramedic computers are attached to docking stations residing in ambulances. At the dispatch centre, the docking stations are connected to the ATM network. The paramedic application comprises the following services:

- Retrieval of a patient's personal information, such as name, address, phone, and relatives,

- Retrieval of the patient's medical histories,

- Support for paramedic workers, and,

- Informing the hospital receiving the patient about the patient's current injury or illness and medical care given so far.

There are several application agents: Paramedic Support Agents (PSAs) working in the paramedic computers, Dispatching Support Agent (DSA) working at the dispatch centre system, and the Hospital First Aid Support Agent (HFASA) working at the hospital system.

The dispatch centre receives a call regarding a man who has severe chest pain; the symptom of an acute myocardial infarct. The caller identifies the man and gives his personal identification number to the dispatcher. The dispatcher alerts the paramedic team and informs the DSA about the address where the patient is located and his personal identification number. The DSA simultaneously informs the PSA about the address of the attack (and possibly some additional information about the environment of the heart attack) and queries the patient's medical history. Since the results of the query to a local hospital are received before the paramedic unit is dispatched, the DSA (in co-operation with the PSA) begins to load the patient's personal information and medical history into the paramedic computers. The medical history includes several items of text-based information. The transmission time to load the information via the ATM network to the paramedic computers (which are currently docked at the dispatch centre) is less than a second. Before the ambulance leaves the dispatch centre, the docking station is detached from the ATM network and is connected to the wireless wide-area network.

While the ambulance is approaching the location of the incident, the DSA receives more relevant results of the query of the medical histories such as the latest heart operation of the patient. The medical history comprises several parts of textual information and several images and the DSA begins loading the information. As the loading takes place when the ambulance is in motion, the DSA finds out that the quality of transport service is too low for loading some textual parts and any of the images of the medical history. It would take at least 40 minutes to download the images. Therefore, the DSA informs the PSA that images are not required for the paramedic unit. During downloading, the ambulance drives into a tunnel that causes the wireless link to be disconnected. After the tunnel, a CA re-establishes the connection and downloading continues.

At the scene, the ambulance is stationary and the quality of transmission service increases to a level at which the DSA is able to load the most relevant images (the ECGs) using an efficient compression method which is negotiated

between the DSA and the PSA to the paramedic computer. The paramedic team detaches the computers from the docking station and carries them to the patient.

The paramedic team realises that they need the assistance of a medical expert located at the university hospital to stabilise the patient's condition. Therefore, they attach electrodes to the patient and the PSA starts transmitting the data of measurement such as SpO2 (oxygen saturation), cardiac rhythm, ECG, end tidal CO2 and temperature to the hospital. After successfully stabilising the patient's condition, the paramedic team moves the patient to the ambulance and sets off for the hospital. As the quality of the transport service decreases because of the motion, the PSA finds out that not all the on-going measurement data can be transmitted on-line to the hospital. Therefore, the PSA decides to transmit the most relevant data (SpO2 and cardiac rhythm). The PSA stores the rest of the data (ECG, end tidal CO2 and temperature) into a cache of the paramedic computer.

After the ambulance arrives at the hospital, the patient is transferred immediately to an operating room. Simultaneously, the paramedic team connects their paramedic computer to the wireless LAN of the hospital and the PSA transmits (in co-operation with the HFASA) all the measurement data to the hospital's system. A surgeon retrieves and analyses the measurement data before surgery.

This example illustrates a future agent-based distributed system that offers its services at the best obtainable quality of service in a wide variety of environments. A possible agent architecture is illustrated in *Figure 8* which refers to three separate APs: *Dispatch*, *Gateway* and *Paracom*. In addition, there are several hospital APs which are not illustrated.

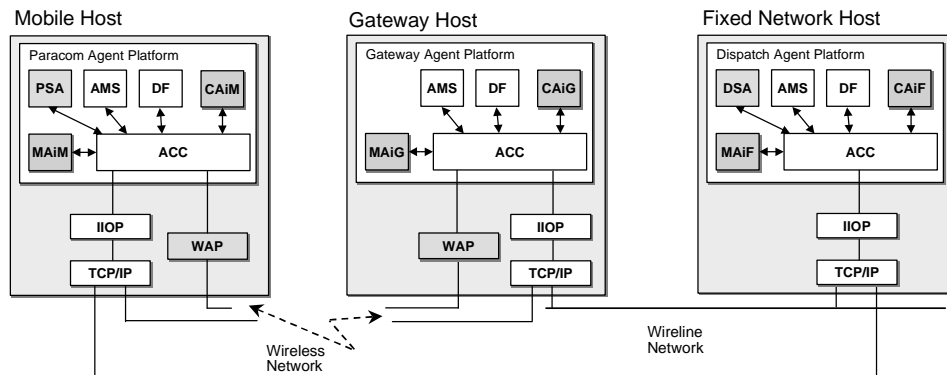


Figure 8: Paramedic Scenario Architecture

The agents in the scenario are:

MAiM, MAiG and MAiF are MAs which monitor the quality of the communication service,

CAiM, CAiG and CAiF are CAs which manage the establishment, teardown, suspension, activation, etc. of the connection between the PAs. The MA informs application agents about the status and changes of the network services.

When the mobile host is connected either to the ATM network or to the wireless LAN, the `fipa.mts.mtp.iiop.std` MTP is used directly between the *Paracom* AP and the *Dispatch* AP. When the mobile host is connected to the wireless WAN, all agent message communication takes place through the gateway host. The `fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std` MTP is primarily used between the *Paracom* AP and the *Gateway* AP. The `fipa.mts.mtp.iiop.std` MTP is used between the *Gateway* AP and the *Dispatch* AP.

6.2 Seamless Roaming

The Seamless Roaming scenario describes the process, when the paramedic computer roams from the ATM network to the UMTS network. The scenario is split into following events:

- Disconnection and reconnection of MTCs,
- Negotiation of MTPs, and,
- Negotiation of message representations.

6.2.1 Disconnection and Reconnection of an Message Transport Connection

The message exchange between the agents is illustrated in *Figure 9*.

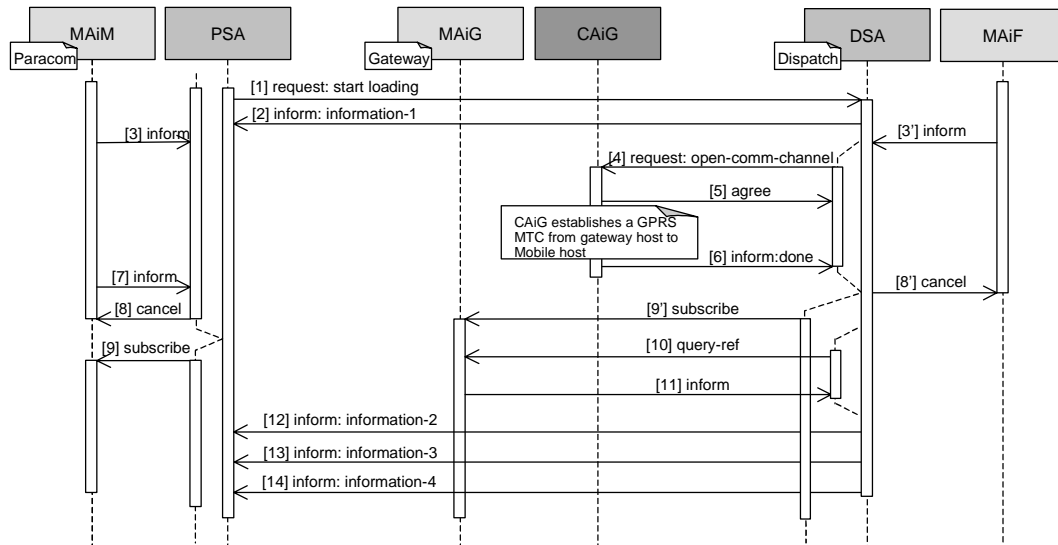


Figure 9: Disconnection and Reconnection of an Message Transport Connection

1. Message 1 *request*: The PSA starts loading data from the DSA by sending a *request* message. This message is application specific and thus not shown here.
2. Message 2 *inform*: The DSA starts sending information by first sending an *inform* message.
3. Messages 3 and 3' *inform*: MAiM (/ MAiF) informs the PSA (/DSA) that the ATM connection has broken.

```
(inform
:sender
  (agent-identifier
    :name MAiM@paracom.com)
:receiver (set
  (agent-identifier
    :name PSA@paracom.com))
:ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
:language FIPA-SL2
:protocol FIPA-Subscribe
:content
  (= (iota ?x
    (qos-information
      (comm-channel
        :name ATM
```

```

1142         :target-addr iiop://dispatch.com/acc)
1143     (qos
1144         :status ?x)))
1145     disconnected))
1146

```

4. Message 4 request: The DSA requests CAiG to open a wireless wide-area MTC.

```

1148
1149 (request
1150     :sender
1151         (agent-identifier
1152             :name DSA@dispatch.com)
1153     :receiver (set
1154         (agent-identifier
1155             :name CAiG@gateway.com))
1156     :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
1157     :language FIPA-SL0
1158     :protocol FIPA-Request
1159     :content
1160         (action
1161             (agent-identifier
1162                 :name CAiG@gateway.com)
1163             (open-comm-channel
1164                 (comm-channel
1165                     :name GPRS
1166                     :target-addr iiop://paramedic.com/acc))))))
1167

```

5. Message 5 agree: CAiG agrees that it will try to open the GPRS connection.

```

1168
1169 (agree
1170     :sender
1171         (agent-identifier
1172             :name CAiG@gateway.com)
1173     :receiver (set
1174         (agent-identifier
1175             :name DSA@dispatch.com))
1176     :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
1177     :language FIPA-SL0
1178     :protocol FIPA-Request
1179     :content
1180         ((action
1181             (agent-identifier
1182                 :name CAiG@gateway.com)
1183             (open-comm-channel
1184                 (comm-channel
1185                     :name GPRS
1186                     :target-addr iiop://paramedic.com/acc))))
1187         true))
1188
1189

```

Next CAiG establishes a GPRS MTC from the gateway host to the mobile host. This is an implementation issue.

6. Message 6 inform: After successful establishment, CAiG informs the DSA.

```

1190
1191
1192
1193
1194 (inform
1195     :sender
1196         (agent-identifier
1197             :name CAiG@gateway.com)
1198     :receiver (set
1199         (agent-identifier
1200             :name DSA@dispatch.com))
1201     :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
1202     :language FIPA-SL0
1203     :protocol FIPA-Request

```

```

1204 :content
1205   (done
1206     (action
1207       (agent-identifier
1208         :name CAiG@gateway.com))
1209     (open-comm-channel
1210       (comm-channel
1211         :name GPRS
1212         :target-addr iiop://paramedic.com/acc))))))
1213

```

7. Message 7 inform: MAiM informs the PSA that a new MTC has been established.

```

1215
1216 (inform
1217   :sender
1218     (agent-identifier
1219       :name MAiM@paracom.com)
1220   :receiver (set
1221     (agent-identifier
1222       :name PSA@paracom.com))
1223   :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
1224   :language FIPA-SL2
1225   :protocol FIPA-Subscribe
1226   :content
1227     (= (iota ?x
1228       (qos-information
1229         (comm-channel
1230           :name GPRS
1231           :target-addr wap://paramedic.com:1234/acc)
1232         (qos
1233           :status ?x)))
1234     connected))
1235

```

8. Message 8 and 8' cancel: The PSA (/DSA) cancels subscription notifications about the changes in the ATM MTC.

```

1237
1238 (cancel
1239   :sender
1240     (agent-identifier
1241       :name PSA@paracom.com)
1242   :receiver (set
1243     (agent-identifier
1244       :name MAiM@paracom.com))
1245   :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
1246   :language FIPA-SL0
1247   :protocol FIPA-Subscribe
1248   :content
1249     (subscribe
1250       :sender
1251         (agent-identifier
1252           :name PSA@paracom.com)
1253       :receiver (set
1254         (agent-identifier
1255           :name MAiM@paracom.com))
1256       :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
1257       :language FIPA-SL2
1258       :protocol FIPA-Subscribe
1259       :content
1260         (iota ?x
1261           (qos-information
1262             (comm-channel
1263               :name GPRS
1264               :target-addr wap://paramedic.com:1234/acc)
1265             (qos
1266               :status ?x))))))

```

1267
1268

9. Message 9 and 9' subscribe: The DSA (/PSA) subscribes to MAiG (/MAiM) for notifications about the changes in the GPRS MTC.

```
(subscribe
:sender
(agent-identifier
:name DSA@dispatch.com)
:receiver (set
(agent-identifier
:name MAiG@gateway.com))
:ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
:language FIPA-SL2
:protocol FIPA-Subscribe
:content
(iota ?x
(qos-information
(comm-channel
:name GPRS
:target-addr iiop://paramedic.com/acc)
(qos
:status ?x))))
```

10. Message 10 query-ref: The DSA requests current quality of service of the GPRS MTC from MAiG.

```
(query-ref
:sender
(agent-identifier
:name DSA@dispatch.com)
:receiver (set
(agent-identifier
:name MAiG@gateway.com))
:ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
:language FIPA-SL2
:protocol FIPA-Query
:content
(iota ?x
(qos-information
(comm-channel
:name GPRS)
(qos
:throughput ?x))))
```

11. Message 11 inform: MAiG informs the DSA the current quality of service of the GPRS MTC.

```
(inform
:sender
(agent-identifier
:name MAiG@gateway.com)
:receiver (set
(agent-identifier
:name DSA@dispatch.com))
:ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
:language FIPA-SL2
:protocol FIPA-Query
:content
(= (iota ?x
(qos-information
(comm-channel
:name GPRS)
(qos
:throughput ?x))))
(rate-value
:direction Outbound
```

```

1331 :unit Kbits/s
1332 :value 20)))
1333

```

12. Messages 12, 13 and 14 inform: The DSA sends the rest of the requested information to the PSA.

6.2.2 Example Negotiation of a Message Transport Protocol

When the mobile host roams from the ATM network to the GPRS network – after the reconnection – the PSA receives the information from MAiM that the *Paracom* AP is now connected to the GPRS MTC. The PSA reasons that the *fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std* MTP is better in that environment and it requests the CAiM to establish this MTP between ACCiM and ACCiG. Also, CAiM proposes the establishment of this MTP to CAiG, which accepts the proposal, and they command their respective ACCs to set it up. As a last action, both CAiF and CAiG modify the AP descriptions of their APs. The message flow is illustrated in Figure 10.

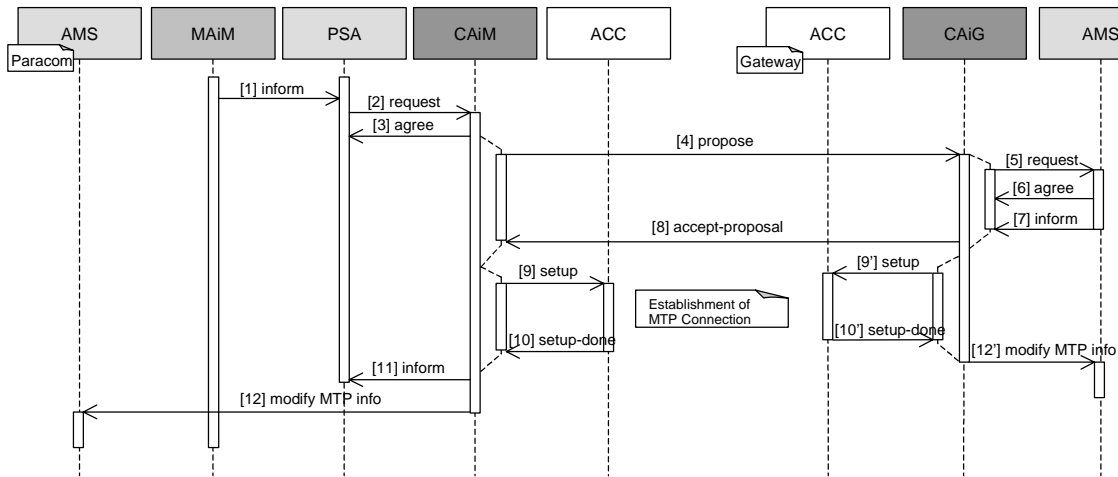


Figure 10: Example Negotiation of a Message Transport Protocol

1. Message 1 inform: MAiM informs the PSA that the *Paracom* AP is now connected to the GPRS network.

```

1344 (inform
1345 :sender
1346   (agent-identifier
1347     :name MAiM@paracom.com)
1348 :receiver (set
1349   (agent-identifier
1350     :name PSA@paracom.com))
1351 :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
1352 :language FIPA-SL2
1353 :protocol FIPA-Subscribe
1354 :content
1355   (= (iota ?x
1356     (qos-information
1357       (comm-channel
1358         :name GPRS
1359         :target-addr wap://paramedic.com:1234/acc)
1360       (qos
1361         :status ?x))))
1362     connected))
1363

```

2. Message 2 request and message 3 agree: The PSA requests CAiM to establish the fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std MTP between ACCiM and ACCiG.

```

(request
  :sender
    (agent-identifier
      :name PSA@paracom.com)
  :receiver (set
    (agent-identifier
      :name CAiM@paracom.com))
  :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
  :language FIPA-SL0
  :protocol FIPA-Request
  :content
    (action
      (agent-identifier
        :name CAiM@paracom.com)
      (activate (sequence
        (transport-protocol
          :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std
          :gw-addr wap://gateway.com:1234/acc))))))

```

3. Message 4 propose: CAiM sends a propose message to the CAiG.

```

(propose
  :sender
    (agent-identifier
      :name CAiM@paracom.com)
  :receiver (set
    (agent-identifier
      :name CAiG@gateway.com))
  :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
  :language FIPA-SL0
  :protocol FIPA-Propose
  :content
    ((action
      (agent-identifier
        :name CAiM@paracom.com)
      (use
        (transports
          :send (sequence
            (transport-protocol
              :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std))
          :recv (sequence
            (transport-protocol
              :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std))))))
      true))

```

4. Message 5 request, message 6 agree and message 7 inform: CAiG requests the local AP description to find out if the fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std MTP is supported (see [FIPA00023]).

5. Message (8) accept-proposal: CAiG accepts CAiM's proposal to use the `fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std` MTP.

```
(accept-proposal
  :sender
    (agent-identifier
      :name CAiG@gateway.com)
  :receiver (set
    (agent-identifier
      :name CAiM@paracom.com))
  :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
  :language FIPA-SL0
  :protocol FIPA-Propose
  :content
    (action
      (agent-identifier
        :name CAiM@paracom.com)
      (use
        (transports
          :send (sequence
            (transport-protocol
              :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std))
          :recv (sequence
            (transport-protocol
              :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std))))))
    (transports
      :send (sequence
        (transport-protocol
          :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std))
      :recv (sequence
        (transport-protocol
          :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std))))))
```

6. Messages 9 and 9' setup and messages 10 and 10' setup-done: CAiM (CAiG) commands ACCiM (ACCiG) to setup the `fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std` MTP. As this is intra-platform communication between CAiM (CAiG) and ACCiM (ACCiG), this is an implementation issue.

7. Message 11 inform: CAiM returns the result to the PSA.

```
(inform
  :sender
    (agent-identifier
      :name CAiM@paracom.com)
  :receiver (set
    (agent-identifier
      :name PSA@paracom.com))
  :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
  :language FIPA-SL0
  :protocol FIPA-Request
  :content
    (result
      (action
        (agent-identifier
          :name CAiM@paracom.com)
        (activate (sequence
          (transport-protocol
            :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std
            :gw-addr wap://gateway.com:1234/acc)))
          (transport-protocol
            :name fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std
            :gw-addr wap://gateway.com:1234/acc))))))
```


8. Message 12 and 12' set-description: CAiM (CAiG) modifies the AP description to show that the `fipa.mts.mtp.wap.std` is now active.

6.2.3 Example Negotiation of a Message Representation

MAiM informs the PSA that the quality of the message transport connection has dropped significantly. The PSA reasons that the ACL representation needs to be changed to `fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std` and it proposes that to the DSA. The DSA accepts the PSA's proposal. The message flow is illustrated in Figure 11.

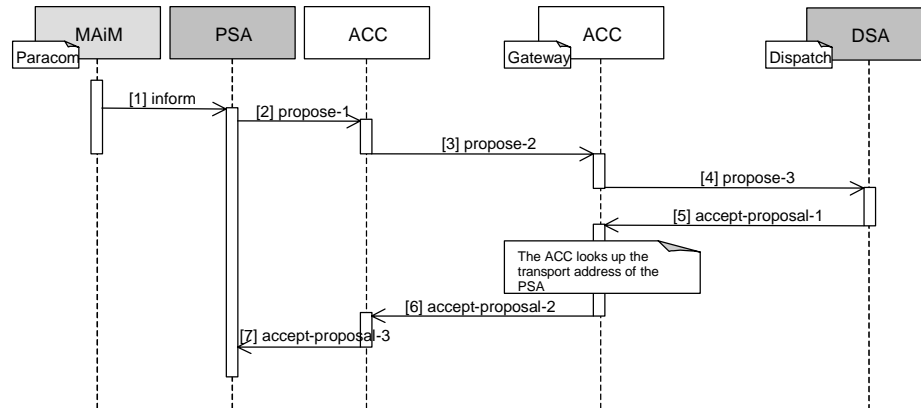


Figure 11: Example Negotiation of a Message Representation

1. Message 1 `inform`: The MA informs the PSA that the outbound throughput has changed.

```

(inform
  :sender
    (agent-identifier
      :name MAiM@paracom.com)
  :receiver (set
    (agent-identifier
      :name PSA@paracom.com))
  :ontology FIPA-Nomadic-Application
  :language FIPA-SL2
  :protocol FIPA-Subscribe
  :content
    (= (iota ?x (
      (qos-notification
        (comm-channel
          :name GPRS)
        (throughput
          (rate-value
            :unit Kbits/s
            :direction Outbound
            :value ?x))
        (change-constraint
          :value (<
            (qos
              :throughput
                (rate-value
                  :unit Kbits/s
                  :direction Outbound
                  :value 1)))))))
      (0.96)))
  )

```

2. Message 2 `propose-1`: Based on the new throughput value, the PSA decides to change to the message representation.

```

1528
1529 (propose
1530   :sender
1531     (agent-identifier
1532       :name PSA@paracom.com)
1533   :receiver (set
1534     (agent-identifier
1535       :name DSA@dispatch.com))
1536   :ontology FIPA-Message-Representation
1537   :language FIPA-SL0
1538   :protocol FIPA-Propose
1539   :content
1540     ((action
1541       (agent-identifier
1542         :name PSA@paracom.com)
1543       (use
1544         (msg-rep-selection
1545           :send (sequence
1546             (msg-representation
1547               :name fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std))
1548           :recv (sequence
1549             (msg-representation
1550               :name fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std))))))
1551     true))
1552

```

3. Message 3 propose-2: The ACC at the mobile host forwards the same message to the ACC at the gateway host.

4. Message 4 propose-3: The ACC at the gateway host forwards the same message to the PSA.

5. Message 5 accept-proposal-1: The PSA accepts the proposal and sends a message back to the DSA.

```

1558
1559 (accept-proposal
1560   :sender
1561     (agent-identifier
1562       :name DSA@dispatch.com)
1563   :receiver (set
1564     (agent-identifier
1565       :name PSA@paracom.com))
1566   :ontology FIPA-Message-Representation
1567   :language FIPA-SL0
1568   :protocol FIPA-Propose
1569   :content
1570     (action
1571       (agent-identifier
1572         :name PSA@paracom.com)
1573       (use
1574         (msg-rep-selection
1575           :send (sequence
1576             (msg-representation
1577               :name fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std))
1578           :recv (sequence
1579             (msg-representation
1580               :name fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std))))))
1581     (msg-rep-selection
1582       :send (sequence
1583         (msg-representation
1584           :name fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std))
1585       :recv (sequence
1586         (msg-representation
1587           :name fipa.acl.rep.bitefficient.std))))))
1588

```

6. Message 6 accept-proposal-2: The ACC at the gateway host forwards same message to the ACC at the mobile host.

1591

1592 7. Message 7 `accept-proposal-3`: The ACC at the mobile host delivers the same message to the PSA.

1593

7 References

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