# **JADE Tutorial for beginners**



Part 2 - USING JADE Fabio Bellifemine, TILAB

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- What is JADE
- Main features of JADE
- How to install and use JADE
- Graphical tools to monitor and debug agent systems
- Configuring JADE

#### **JADE**

- JADE is an agent platform that implements the basic services and infrastructure of a distributed multi-agent application:
  - agent life-cycle and agent mobility
  - white & yellow-page services
  - peer-to-peer message transport & parsing
  - agent security
  - scheduling of multiple agent tasks
  - set of graphical tools to support monitoring, logging, and debugging
- JADE allows faster time-to-market for new services by making key functionality available across multiple applications
  - terminal2terminal and multi-party communication (N:M)
  - where needed, communication based on MSISDN-identity & mobile terminals providing (as well as accessing) services
  - pro-active applications
- Some relevant features:
  - is extremely light-weight, ported to J2ME-CLDC-MIDP 1.0
  - enables interoperability through FIPA compliance
  - is an Open Source project originated by TILAB and currently governed by an International Board
  - is used by several R&D projects



#### Faster time to market: example of source code JADE and JXTA.

```
public class AgentThatSearchesAndUseAService
    extends jade.core.Agent {
public void setup() {
    DFAgentDescription dfd = new DFAgentDescription();
    dfd.setType("SearchedService");
    DFAgentDescription[] agents =
        DFService.search(this,dfd);
    ACLMessage msg = new
        ACLMessage(ACLMessage.REQUEST);
    msg.addReceiver(agents[0].getAID();
    msg.setContent("execute service");
    send(msg);
    System.out.println(blockingReceive());
}
```

```
public class PeerThatSearchesAndUsesAService {
private void startJxta() {
 netPeerGroup =
    PeerGroupFactory.newNetPeerGroup();
 discoSvc =
    netPeerGroup.getDiscoveryService();
 pipeSvc = netPeerGroup.getPipeService();
private void startClient() {
 Enumeration enum1 =
   discoSvc.getLocalAdvertisements(
     DiscoveryService.ADV, "SearchedService",
     SERVICE);
  Enumeration enum2 =
   discoSvc.getRemoteAdvertisements(
     null, DiscoveryService.ADV,
     "SearchedService", SERVICE, 1, null);
  Enumeration enum = <enum1 + enum2>;
 ModuleSpecAdvertisement mdsadv =
   (ModuleSpecAdvertisement)enum.nextElement();
  StructuredTextDocument doc =
    (StructuredTextDocument)
    mdsadv.getDocument(new
    MimeMediaType("text/plain"));
  PipeAdvertisement pipeadv =
   mdsadv.getPipeAdvertisement();
  Pipe sendPipe = pipeSvc.createOutputPipe(
  pipeadv, 10000);
 msg = pipeSvc.createMessage();
 msg.setString(TAG, "Request Service");
  sendPipe.send(msg);
  Pipe myPipe =
   pipeScv.createInputPipe(pipeadv);
 System.out.println(myPipe.waitForMessage());
public void main() {
 startJxta();
 startClient();
```

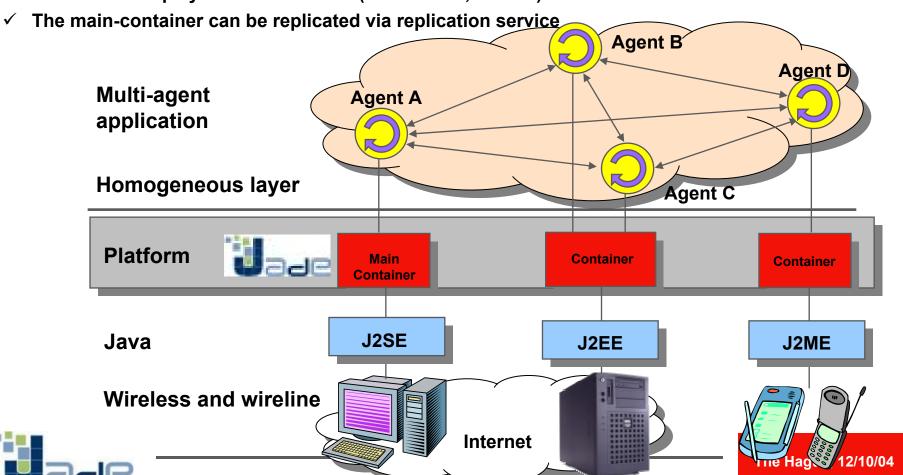


## **JADE Hides FIPA From Programmers!**

- No need to implement the Agent Platform
  - AMS, DF, and ACC executed at start-up
- No need to implement agent-management ontology and functionalities
  - An agent is registered with the AP within its constructor
    - It is given a name and an address
  - The DFService class provides a simplified interface to access the services of the DF (registration, searching, lease-renewal, ...)
- No need to implement Message Transport and Parsing
  - Automatically (and possibly efficiently) done by the framework when sending/receiving messages
- Interaction Protocols must only be extended via handle methods
- AND it is standard FIPA

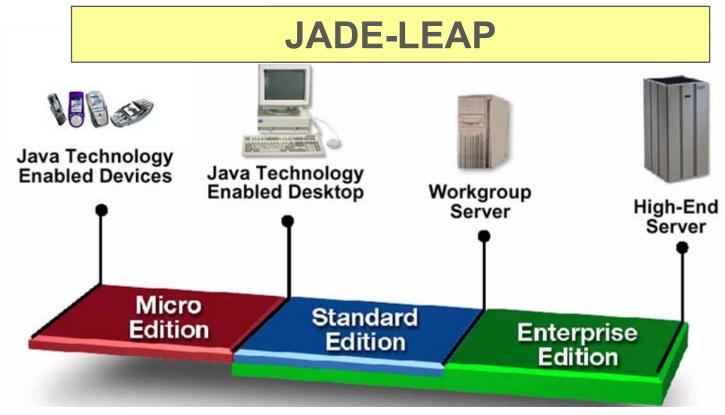


- ✓ A JADE-based application is composed of a collection of active components called Agents
- √ Each agent has a unique name
- ✓ Each agent is a peer since he can communicate in a bidirectional way with all other agents.
- ✓ Each agent lives in a container (that provides its run time) and can migrate within the platform
- ✓ One container plays the role of main (where AMS, DF live)



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#### **Java 2 Platform and JADE**



- footprint of the JADE-LEAP run-time on mobile phones:
  - 10-30 Kbyte if compiled with the JVM (ROMizing)
  - 40-100 Kbyte otherwise
- tested over almost all Java mobile phones
- integrated with Operator APN Radius Server to allow SIM-based addressing and authorization



## **Downloading JADE – content of the files**





## **JADE** command line arguments

Usage: java jade.Boot [options] [agent specifiers]

- most used options:
  - help
  - container creates a container and joins it to an existing platform
  - host <hostname> specifies the host of the platform to be joined
  - -port <port number> specifies the port number " " " " "
  - gui launches the remote monitoring agent
  - nomtp / -mtp lists of MTPs (by default HTTP is launced)
  - conf <file name> creates/loads a configuration file
  - -<key> <value>
- agent specifiers:
  - list of agents to launch, separated by a space
  - <agentName>:<agentClass>(<agentParams>)

e.g. java jade.Boot –gui –nomtp –port 1200 W1:x.y.W(20) W2:x.y.W(10)

Note: refers to the JADE Administrator's Guide for the full list of options



# The main graphical tools of JADE

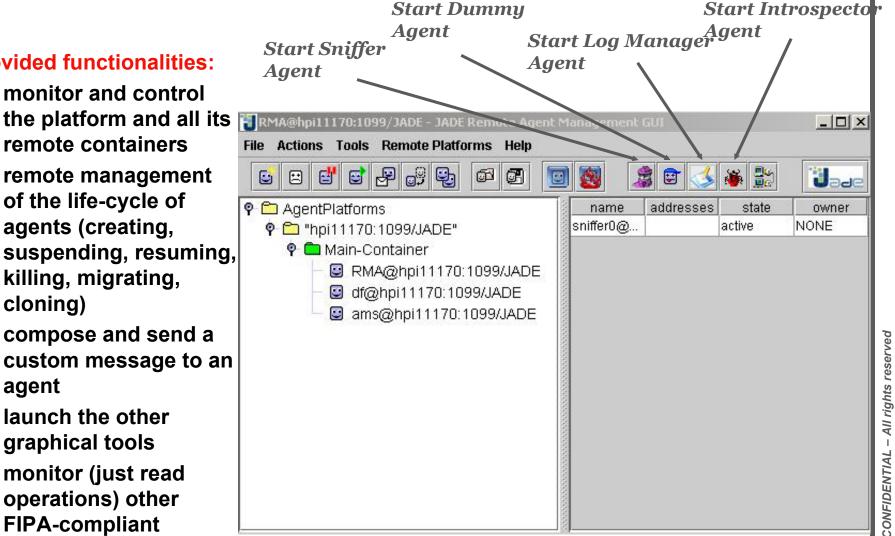
- supports the management, control, monitoring, and debugging of a multi-agent platform
  - RMA (Remote Monitoring Agent)
  - Dummy Agent
  - Sniffer Agent
  - Introspector Agent
  - Log Manager Agent
  - DF (Directory Facilitator) GUI



# Remote Management Agent (RMA)

#### **Provided functionalities:**

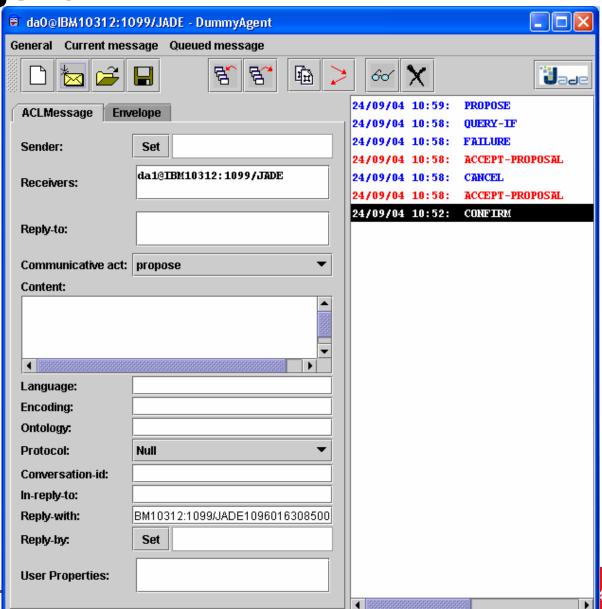
- monitor and control remote containers
- remote management of the life-cycle of agents (creating, suspending, resuming, killing, migrating, cloning)
- compose and send a custom message to an agent
- launch the other graphical tools
- monitor (just read operations) other **FIPA-compliant** platforms



java jade.Boot -gui

#### **Provided functionalities:**

- compose and send a custom messages
- load/save the queue of messages from/to a file



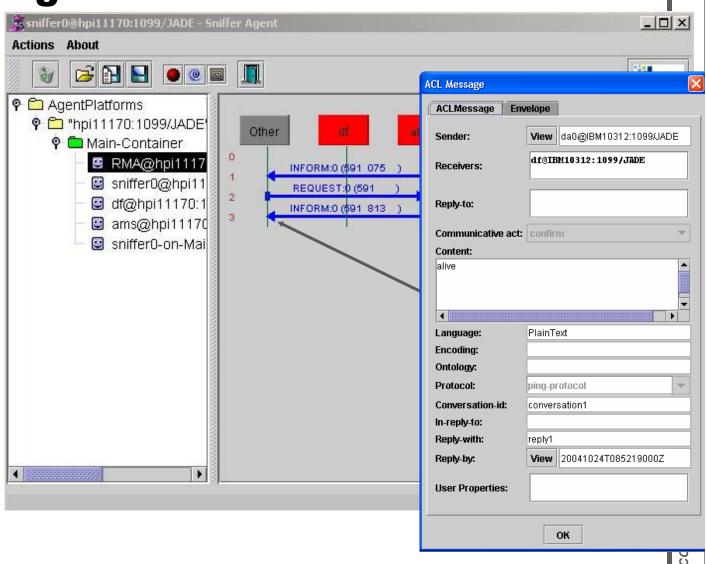




#### **Sniffer Agent**

#### **Functionalities:**

- display the flow of interactions between selected agents
- display the content of each exchanged message
- save/load the flow on/from a file







#### **Introspector Agent**

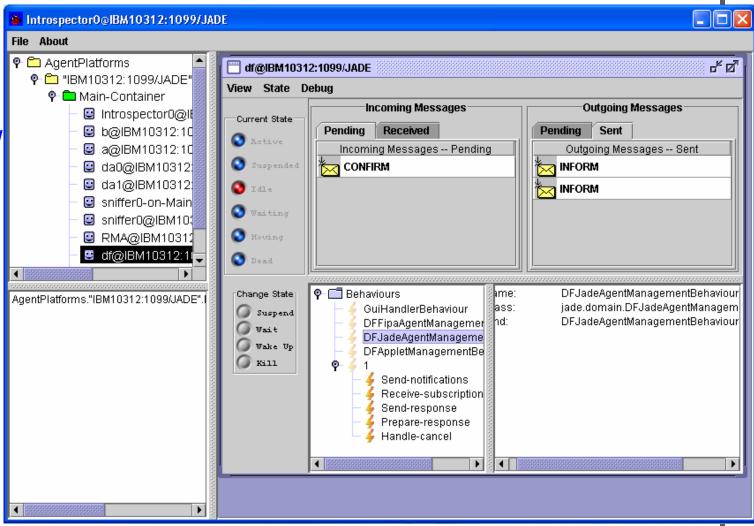
#### **Functionalities:**

# monitoring agent internal state

- received/sent/ pending msg
- scheduled behaviours (active, blocked) and subbehaviours
- agent state

# debugging execution

- step-by-step
- slowly
- break points





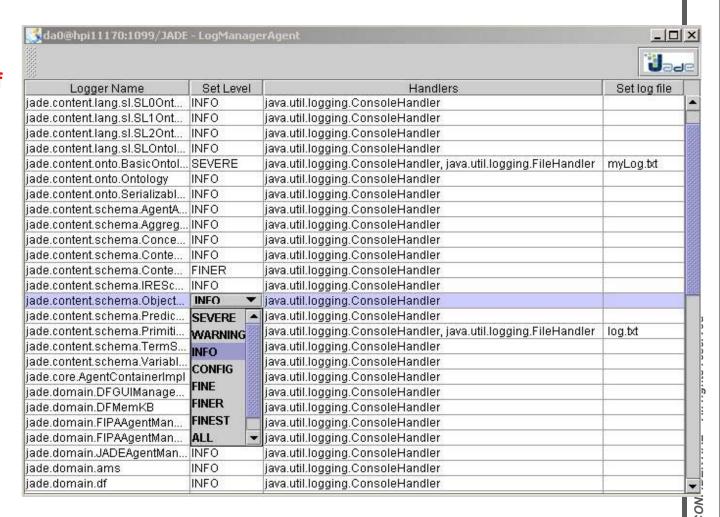


#### **Log Manager Agent**

Is the GUI to modify at run-time the logging of the platform.

It is based upon java.util.logging and it allows to:

- browse all Logger objects on its container (both JADE-specific and application-specific)
- modify the logging level
- add new logging handlers (e.g. files)



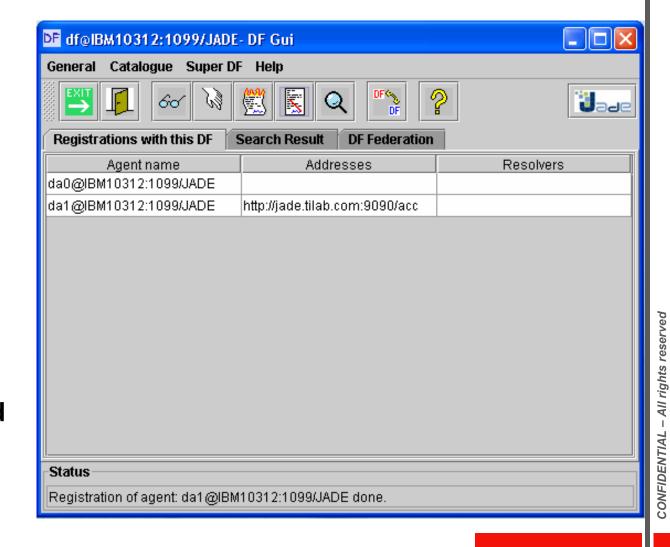




#### **DFGUI**

#### GUI of the yellowpage service, it allows to:

- browse, register,
  deregister,
  modify, search
  agent
  descriptions
- federate with other DFs
- execute federated searchs





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# FYI – Some topics not fully covered by this tutorial

- Integration with JESS (Java Expert System Shell)
  - It allows reasoning about messages in JESS
  - It allows a JESS program to control sending/receiving messages and/or creating/destroying JADE behaviours
- JADE and some Internet tools
  - integration with servlets, applets, JSP
- Advanced features
  - distributed security, fault tolerance, support for replicated agents and services, persistence
  - application-specific persistent delivery filters & JADE kernellevel services
  - JADE and .NET
  - JADE, Protégé, XML, RDF and OWL

Note: the documentation includes a tutorial for almost each of these aspects

