

FOUNDATION FOR INTELLIGENT PHYSICAL AGENTS

FIPA Query Interaction Protocol Specification

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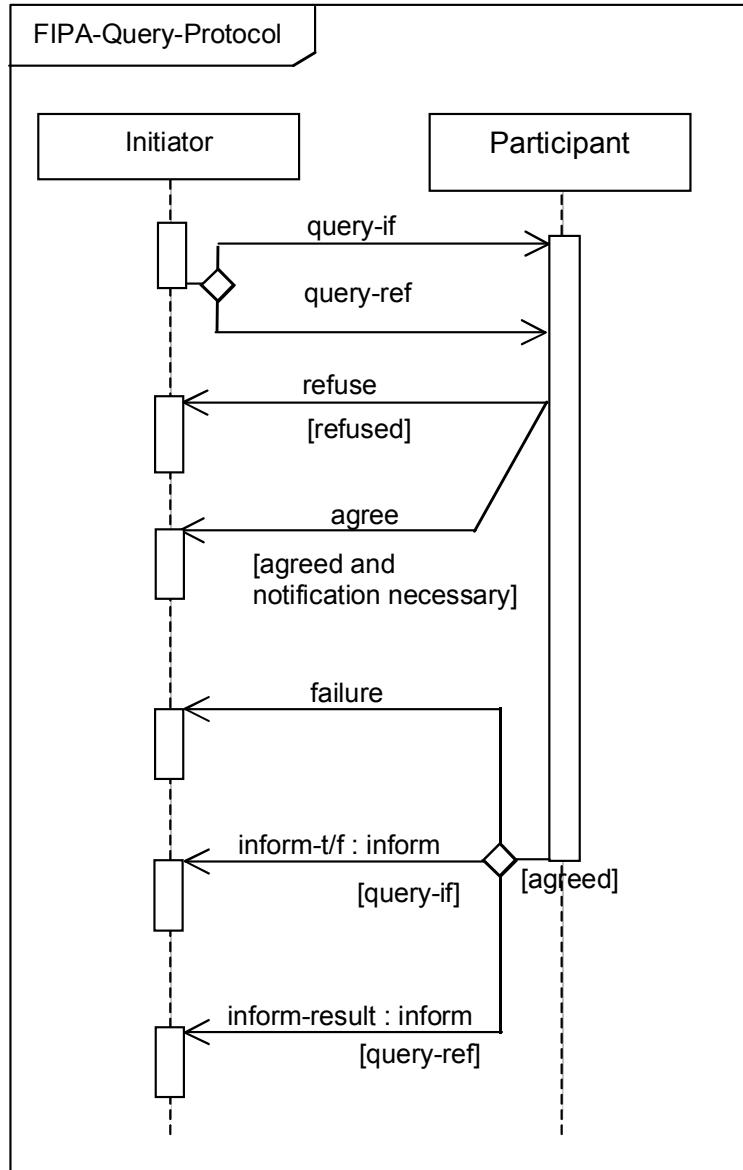
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47 **1 FIPA Query Interaction Protocol**

48 The FIPA Query Interaction Protocol (IP) allows one agent to request to perform some kind of action on another agent.

49
50 The representation of this IP is given in *Figure 1* which is based on extensions to UML1.x [Odell2001]. This protocol is
51 identified by the token `fipa-query` as the value of the `protocol` parameter of the ACL message.
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54
55 **Figure 1: FIPA Query Interaction Protocol**
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57 **1.1 Explanation of the Protocol Flow**

58 The Initiator requests the Participant to perform some kind of `inform` action using one of two query communicative
59 acts, `query-if` or `query-ref` (see [FIPA00037]). The `query-if` communication is used when the Initiator wants to
60 query whether a particular proposition is true or false and the `query-ref` communication is used when the Initiator
61 wants to query for some identified objects. The Participant processes the `query-if` or `query-ref` and makes a
62 decision whether to accept or refuse the query request. If the Participant makes a refuse decision, then “refused”
63 becomes true and the Participant communicates a `refuse`. Otherwise, “agreed” becomes true.

64

65 If conditions indicate that an explicit agreement is required (that is, “notification necessary” is true), then the Participant
66 communicates an `agree`. The `agree` may be optional depending on circumstances, for example, if the requested
67 action is very quick and can happen before a time specified in the `reply-by` parameter. If the Participant fails, then it
68 communicates a `failure`.

69

70 In a successful response, the Participant replies with one of two versions of `inform`:

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- 72 • The Participant uses an `inform-t/f` communication in response to a `query-if` where the content of the
73 `inform-t/f` asserts the truth or falsehood of the proposition, or,

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- 75 • The Participant returns an `inform-result` communication in response to a `query-ref` and the content of the
76 `inform-result` contains a referring expression to the objects for which the query was specified.

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

82

83 1.2 Exceptions to Interaction Protocol Flow

84 At *any* point in the IP, the receiver of a communication can inform the sender that it did not understand what was
85 communicated. This is accomplished by returning a `not-understood` message. As such, *Figure 1* does not depict a
86 `not-understood` communication as it can occur at any point in the IP. The communication of a `not-understood`
87 within an interaction protocol may terminate the entire IP and termination of the interaction may imply that any
88 commitments made during the interaction are null and void.

89

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

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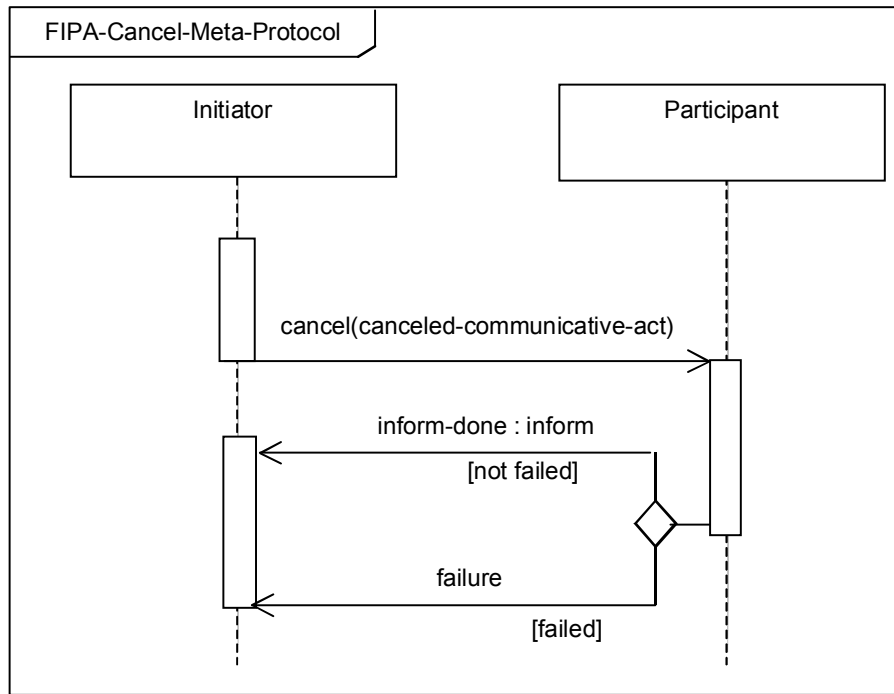


Figure 2: FIPA Cancel Meta-Protocol

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

104 **2 References**

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

107 [Odell2001] Odell, James, Van Dyke Parunak, H. and Bauer, B., *Representing Agent Interaction Protocols in UML*.
108 In: Agent-Oriented Software Engineering, Ciancarini, P. and Wooldridge, M., Eds., Springer, pp. 121-
109 140, Berlin, 2001.
110 <http://www.fipa.org/docs/input/f-in-00077/>
111

112 **3 Informative Annex A — ChangeLog**

113 **3.1 2002/11/01 - version G by TC X2S**

- 114 Page 1, Figure 1: The `not-understood` communication was removed
- 115 Page 1, Figure 1: Reworked the protocol flow to make the `agree` optional and made explicit the different inform
116 response content expected for a `query-if` as opposed to a `query-ref`
- 117 Page 1, Figure 1: To conform to UML 2, the protocol name was placed in a boundary, `x` is removed from the
118 diamonds (`xor` is now the default) and the template box was removed
- 119 Page 1, line 42: Reworked and expanded the section description of the IP
- 120 Page 1, line 54: Added a new section on Explanation of Protocol Flow
- 121 Page 1, line 54: Reworked and expanded the section on Exceptions of Protocol Flow to incorporate a meta-
122 protocol for `cancel`
- 123 Page 1, line 54: Added a paragraph explaining the `not-understood` communication and its relationship with
124 the IP
125

126 **3.2 2002/12/03 - version H by FIPA Architecture Board**

- 127 Entire document: Promoted to Standard status
- 128