

The Metaglué Software Agent System

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The Problem: Traditional programming languages provide no support for managing systems of interactive, distributed computations, i.e., those in which different components run asynchronously on a heterogeneous collection of networked computers.

Metaglué [5] is an extension to the Java programming language that provides very high-level support for writing large groups of software agents that interact with one another.

Motivation: Metaglué was developed as part of the AI Lab's Intelligent Room Project [4, 3]. The Intelligent Room has literally dozens of hardware and software components that run on a variety of networked workstations. We needed a system that could provide the *computational glue* for linking all of these components and coordinating the flows of data among them.

The computational needs of the Intelligent Room – while not unique – were not satisfied by any pre-existing software systems or programming environments. We wanted the Intelligent Room's software infrastructure to be persistent, robust, and dynamically reconfigurable. We needed the ability to modify (or even introduce) individual components without bringing the whole system down, and we wanted to have tools for understanding and debugging the behavior of large groups of interacting software agents.

Previous Work: There are currently several other pragmatic research systems for creating software agents [6, 7, 8]. They provide low-level functionality, e.g., support for *mobile agents* and directory services, which is necessary but not sufficient. These systems have no ability to manage groups of agents, to modify their activities in principled ways, or to abstractly and concisely describe their behaviors.

Metaglué is based on the Sodabot [1] programming language, which was used to create the first distributed control system in the Intelligent Room [2].

Approach: Metaglué adds several new primitives and capabilities to the Java programming language. At the lowest level, it allows distributed agents to locate and refer to one another by their functions and capabilities, without respect to where they are physically running. Metaglué agents are also mobile, in that they can move among physical computers while they are running.

Metaglué replaces Java's remote method invocation (RMI) mechanism with one that allows dynamic reconnection. This allows individual Metaglué software agents to invisibly resume previously established connections to other Metaglué agents that have been lost for some reason. Useful not only for ensuring reliability, this capability is essential for debugging a persistent, distributed software agent system. It makes it possible to stop, debug, and then seamlessly restart components in a running system. (No other current software agent programming language supports this.)

Using the current version of Metaglué, we have written a robust, distributed controller for the Intelligent Room that consists of 60 software agents running on eight networked workstations.

Difficulty: The largest challenge in the design of Metaglué has been making it powerful while keeping its semantics simple and elegant. It seems quite clear that for Metaglué to not only be useful but also influential, it must be easy to learn, understand, and remember.

We have also tried quite hard to resist *creeping featurism* – the tendency towards adding every new capability that came to mind during development.

Impact: Because Metaglué is an extension to the Java programming language, it shares Java's portability and flexibility. Its low computational overhead, coupled with the ease of transforming pre-existing software into "Metaglué agents," has made it a very attractive platform for creating systems of distributed, interacting, and persistent software agents. For this reason, Metaglué has been of enormous benefit in the Intelligent Room.

However, there are growing communities of researchers and implementers with similar computational needs, in areas ranging from information retrieval to online commerce to industrial manufacturing. We believe Metaglué's capabilities will be equally useful for them as well.

Future Work: We are currently adding a resource management system, to make it simpler for agents to request hardware devices or other agents with more localized knowledge of their requirements. In addition, we are adding a rule-based expert system environment (the Metaglué Expert System Shell) and extending the system to better represent agents acting on behalf of users.

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