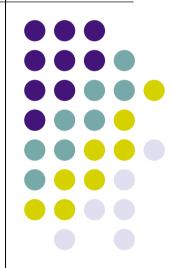
Stateless Agents out of Ports





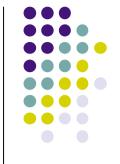
2

```
proc {Math M}
   case M
   of add(N M A) then A=N+M
   [] mul(N M A) then A=N*M
   [] int(Formula A) then
   end
end
```



Making the Agent Work

```
MP = {NewPort S}
proc {MathProcess Ms}
    case Ms of M|Mr then
        {Math M} {MathProcess Mr}
    end
end
thread {MathProcess S} end
```

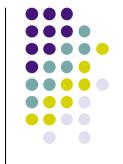


Smells of Higher-Order...

```
proc {ForAll Xs P}
  case Xs
  of nil then skip
  [] X|Xr then {P X} {ForAll Xr P}
  end
```

end

Call procedure P for all elements in Xs

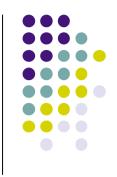


Smells of Higher-Order...

• Using ForAll, we have

```
proc {MathProcess Ms}
    {ForAll Xs Math}
end
```





```
MP = {NewPort S}
thread {ForAll S Math} end
```



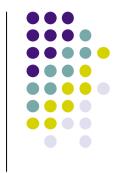


```
MP = {NewPort S}
thread for M in S do {Math M} end
end
```



Smells Even Stronger...

```
fun {NewAgent0 Process}
    Port Stream
in
    Port={NewPort Stream}
    thread {ForAll Stream Process} end
    Port
end
```



Smells Even Stronger...

```
fun {NewAgent0 Process}
   Port Stream
in
   Port={NewPort Stream}
   thread
      for M in Stream do {Process M} end
   end
   Port
```

2003-10-31

Why Do Agents/Processes Matter?



- Model to capture communicating entities
- Each agent is simply defined in terms of how it replies to messages
- Each agent has a thread of its own
 - no screw-up with concurrency
 - we can easily extend the model so that each agent have a state (encapsulated)
- Extremely useful to model systems!

Summary



- Ports for message sending
 - use stream (list of messages) as mailbox
 - port serves as unique address
- Use agent abstraction
 - combines port with thread running agent
 - simple concurrency scheme
- Introduces non-determinism... and state!