



# FarMAS: a MAS for Extended Quality Workflow

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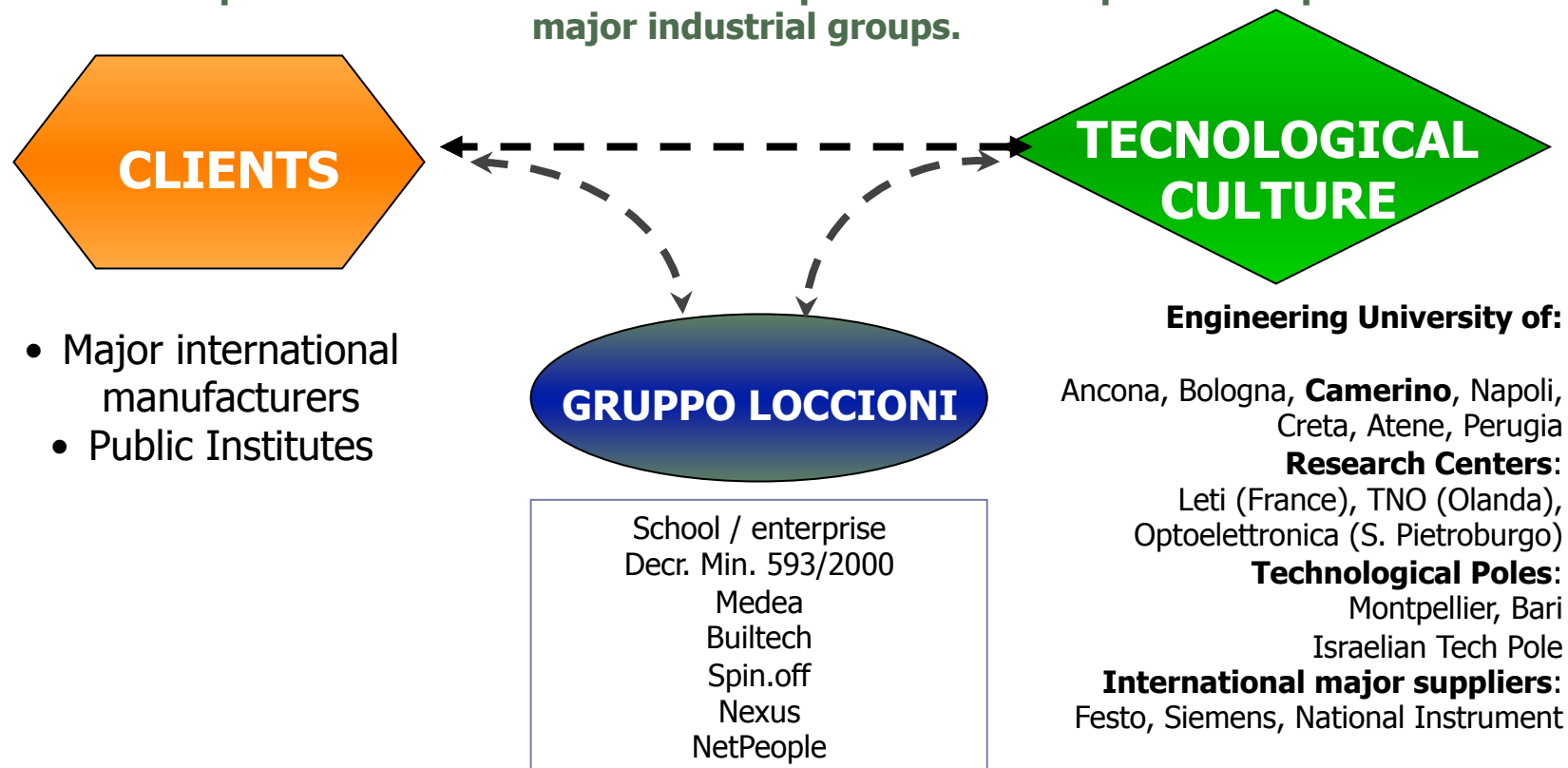
TAPOCS 2004  
Theory And Practice of Open Computational Systems  
Modena 14/15 June 2004

## Mission

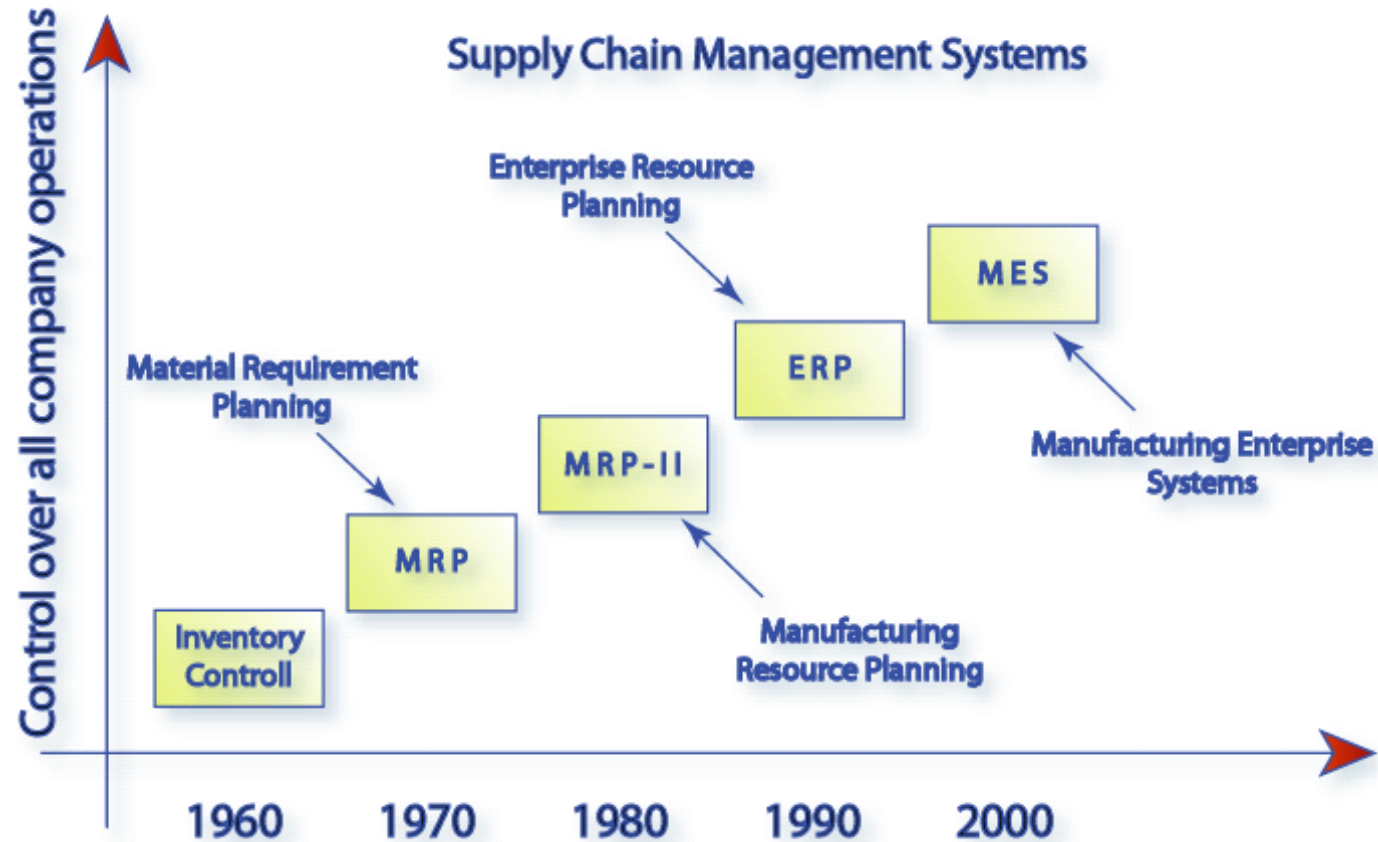
To improve productive processes and products quality, in order to improve the quality of life.

## How we operate

We design and manufacture turn key solutions integrating different technologies, that we acquire thanks to collaborations with Universities, research Centres, etc: We then develop solutions and transfer our competence into the productive process of major industrial groups.



# Industrial Domain

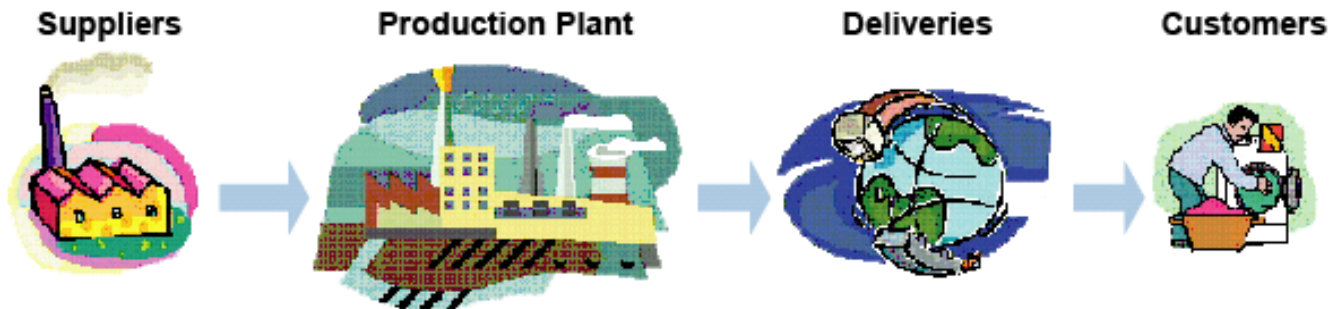


No support for the **traceability** of components and semi-manufactured products in terms of **quality control**.

# Outline

- The industrial domain: Extended Supply Chain
  - The developed application: Extended Quality Workflow
- The open computational system: FarMAS infrastructure
  - *Why practical approach for closed systems cannot be applied?*
  - *What kind of openness is considered?*
- A Case Study: Functional Testing Process
  - The organizational model
- Future activities
- *Open problems*

# Industrial Domain – the Extended Supply Chain Management



Many actors with different roles

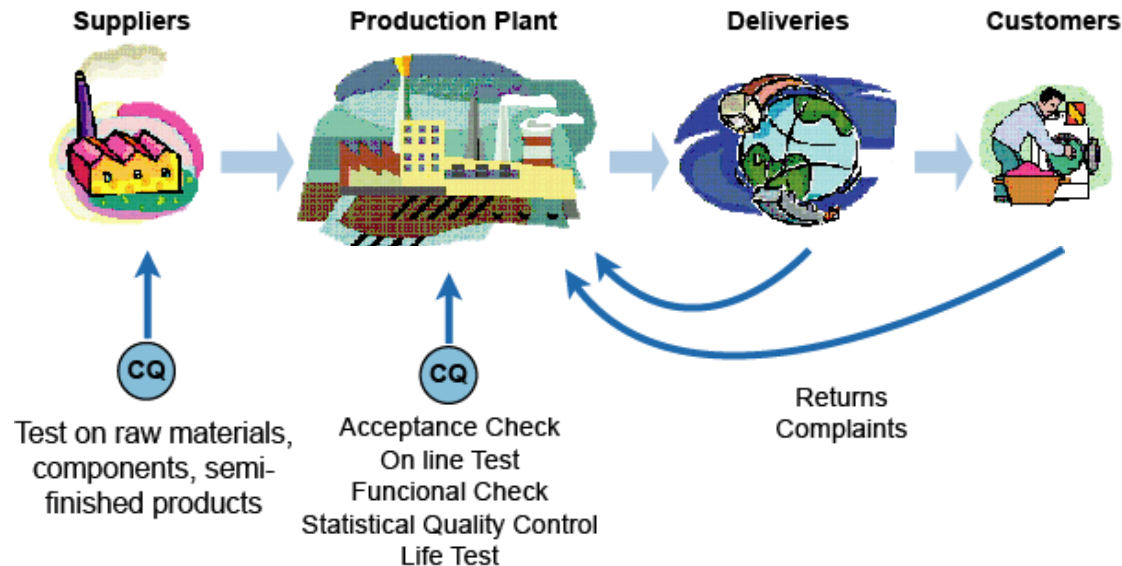
- Suppliers
- Production plants
- Global distribution networks
- Technical assistance centers

Many actors which perform several tasks

- Produce raw materials
- Produce Semi-manufactured products
- Assemble components
- Deliver final products
- Support customers post sale
- ...

# Application – Extended Quality Workflow (EQuW)

EQuW is a workflow for the evaluation of product's quality through tests classification, quality reports integration and data analysis.



During the production process different quality controls are made over the Extended Supply Chain. Each actor of the Extended Supply Chain is characterized by:

- different quality controls mechanisms
- specific equipments
- heterogeneous data format
- heterogeneous solution/strategy



**Supply Chain  
management system =  
Complex open  
environment**



# Quality Data for Quality Control

- Where and why is important to trace all quality data?
  1. At the *production plant*, once a defect is identified in a complex product, **quality data** produced during the life cycle of any single component can provide useful information for further diagnosis.
  2. At the *customer place* when a technical assistance is repairing a product's defect, an early diagnosis could be made analysing all **quality data** of the components.
  3. At a *strategic level*, where decision must be taken also mining the **quality data** of all products.



# Quality Data Traceability

The traceability of quality data for an extended quality workflow in a supply chain is a complex process

## Quality Data

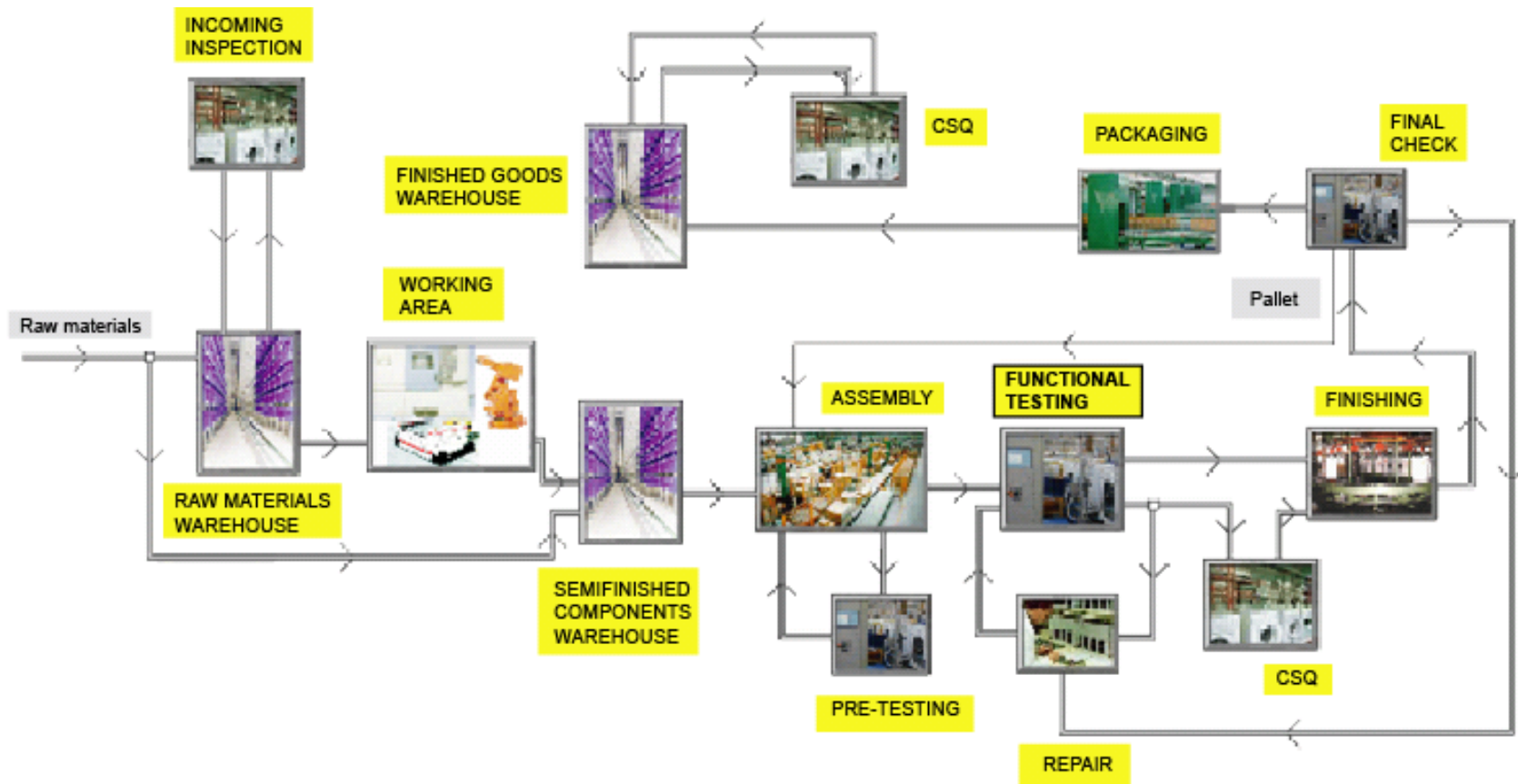
- Identification
- Retrieval
- Wrapping
- Collection
- Integration

## Environment

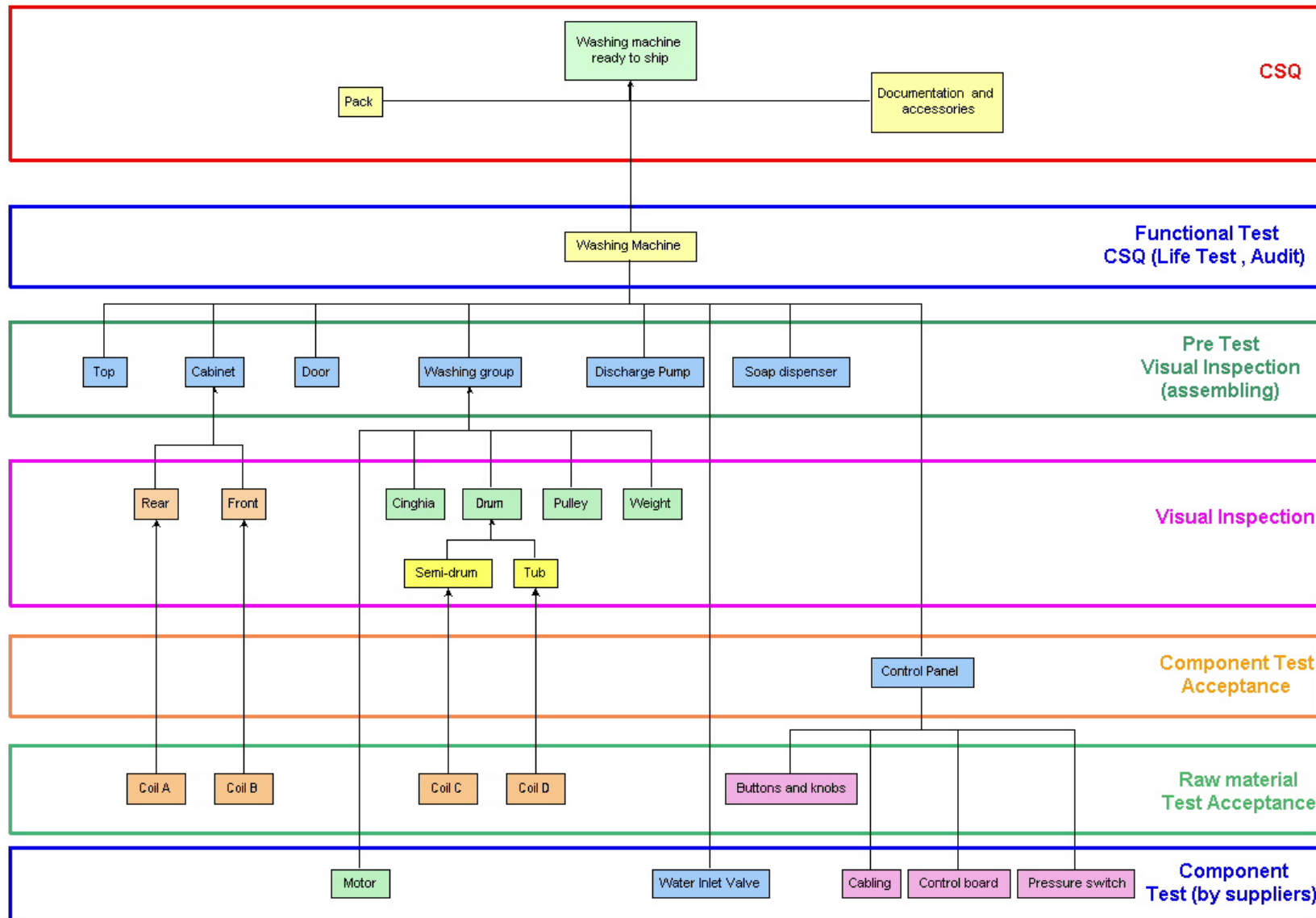
- Distributed
- Heterogeneous
- Dynamic
- Embedded
- *domotica*



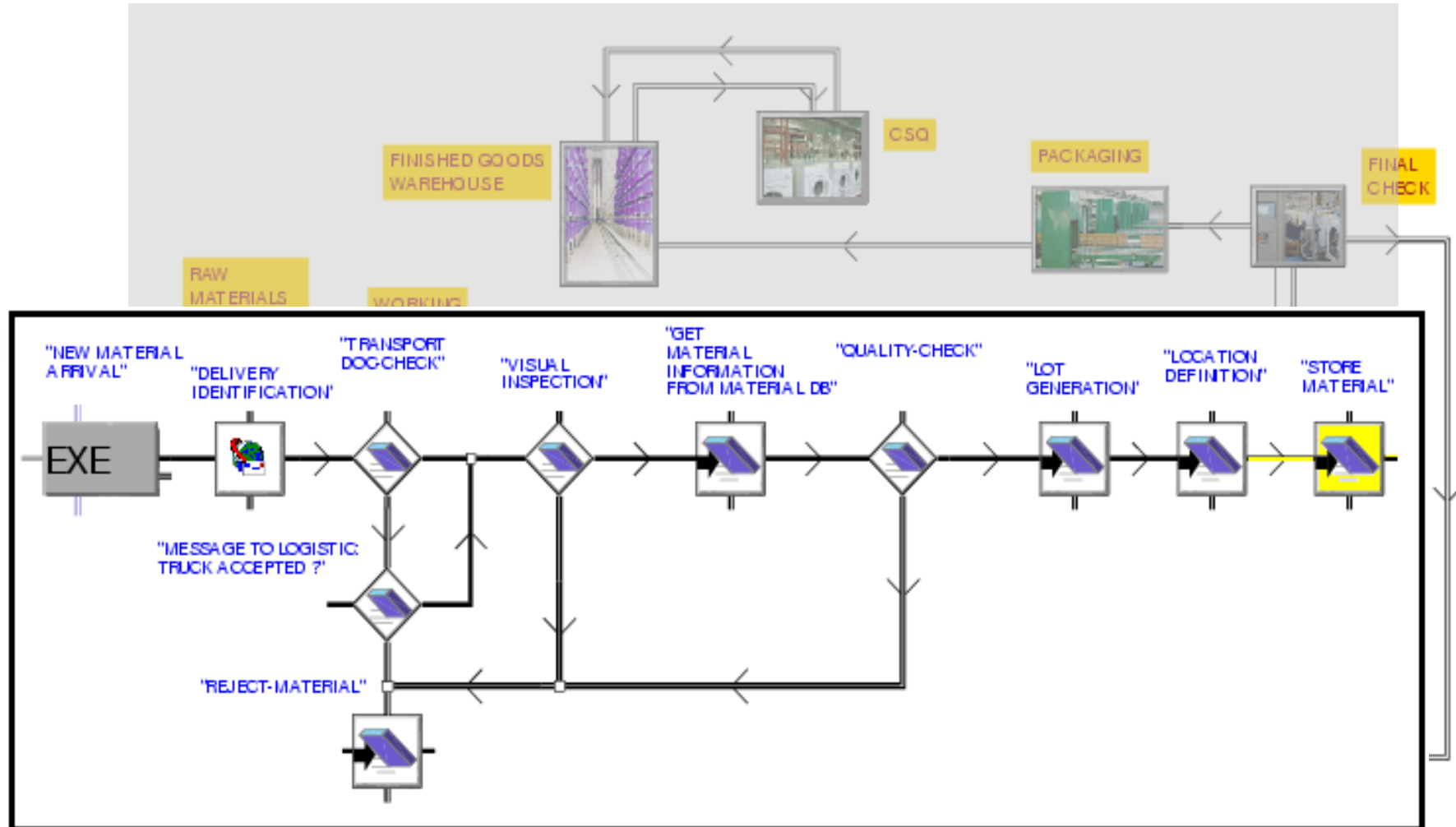
# Production Plant architecture

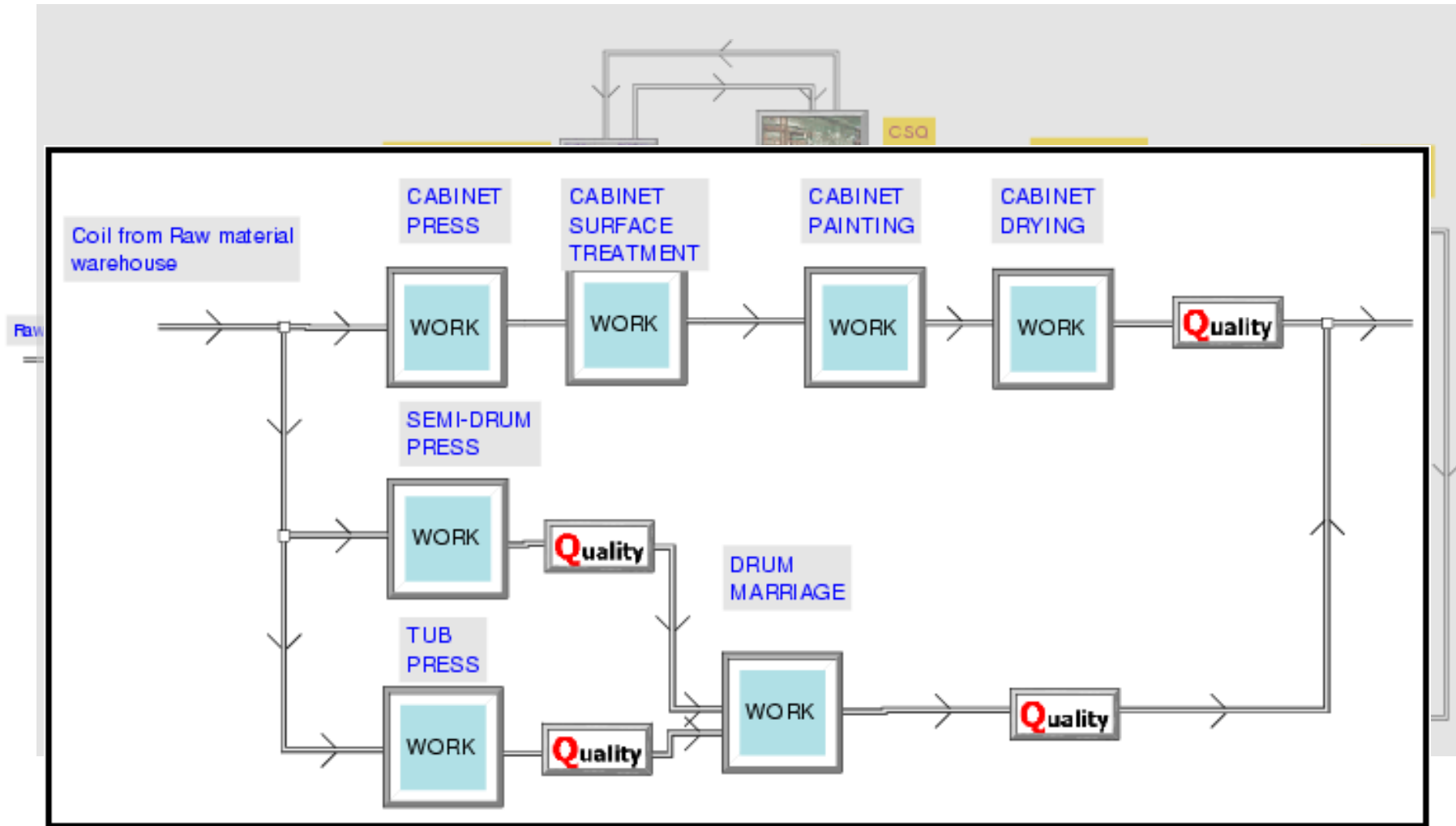


# Genealogy

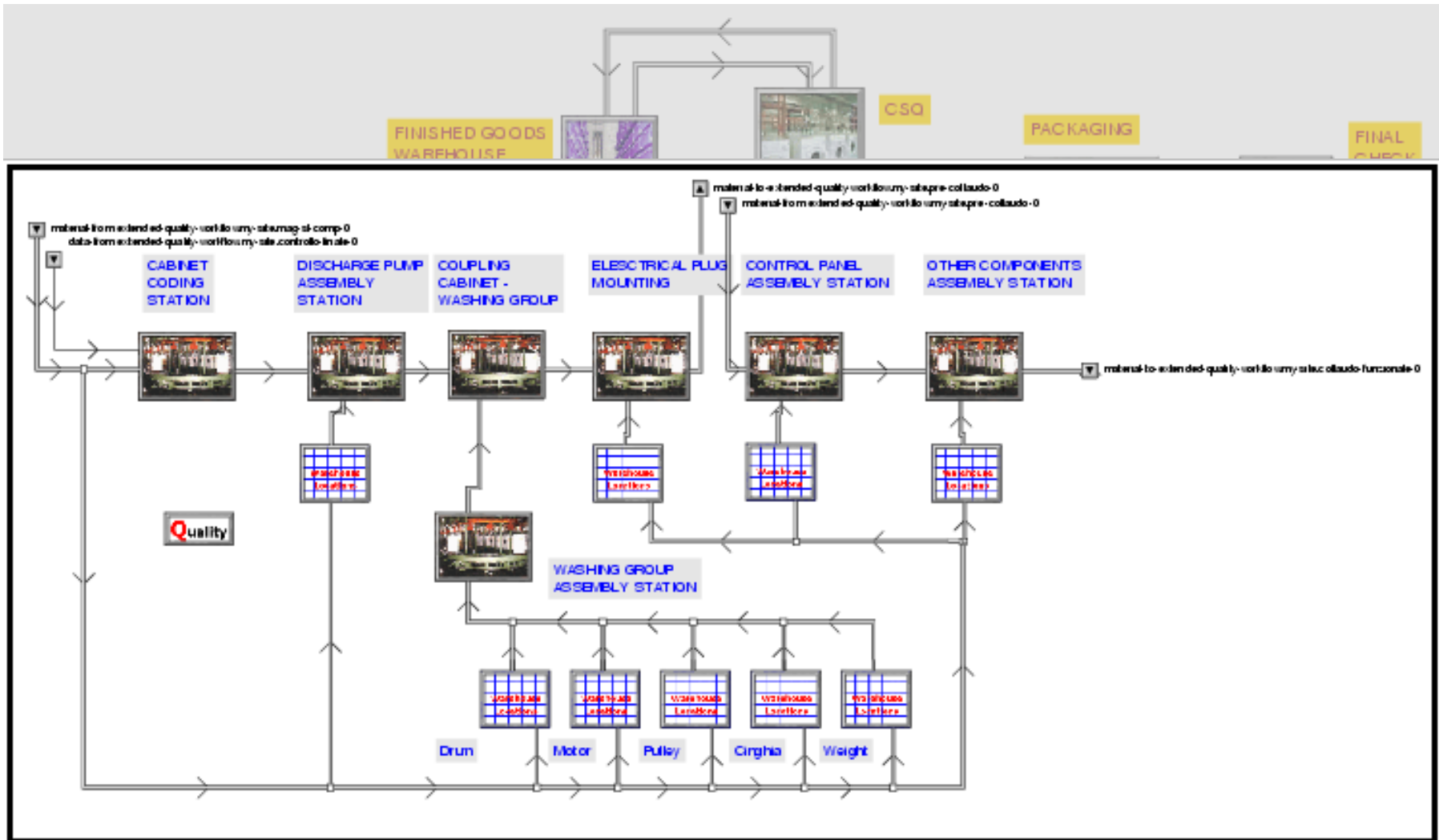


# Material Arrival

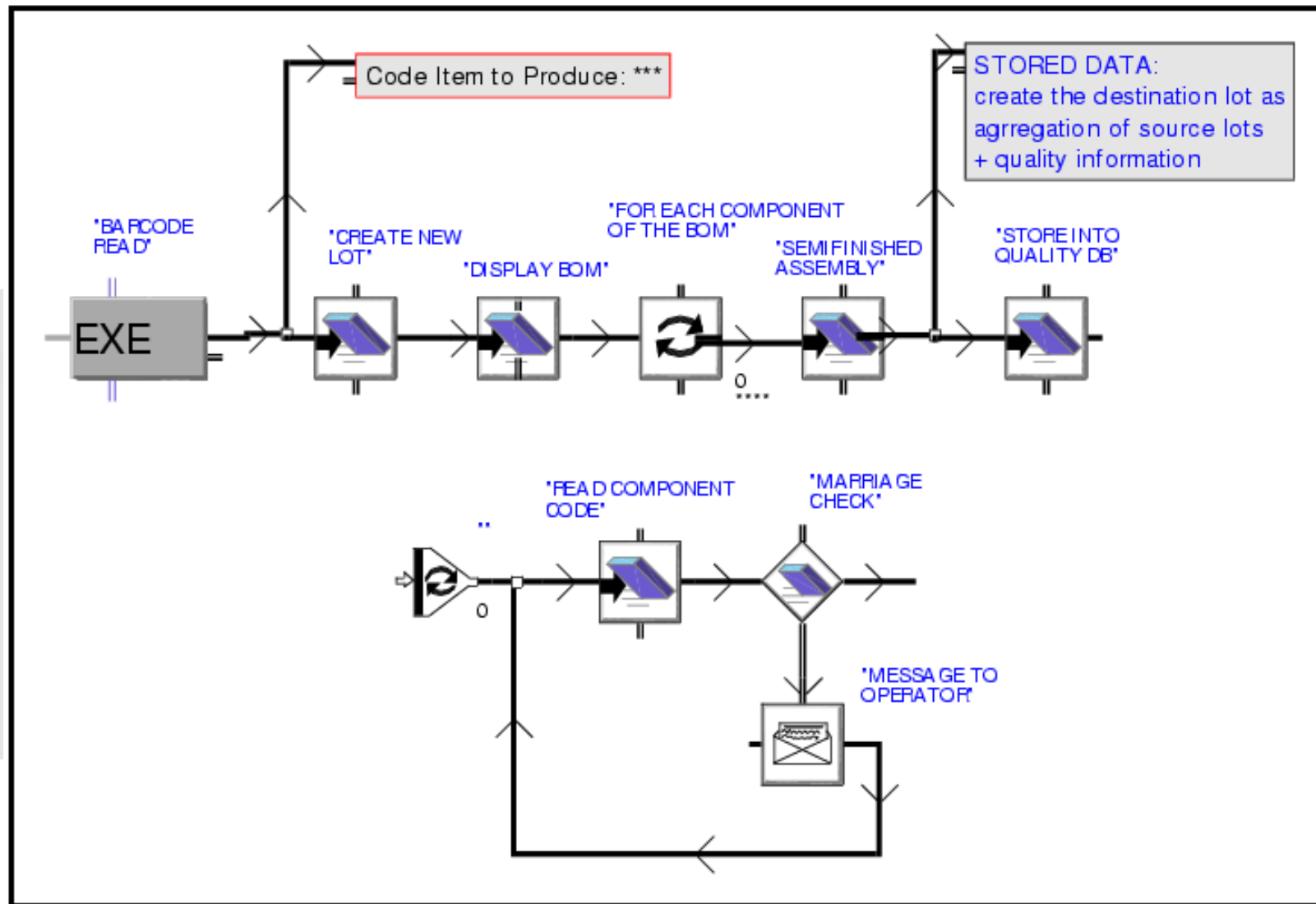




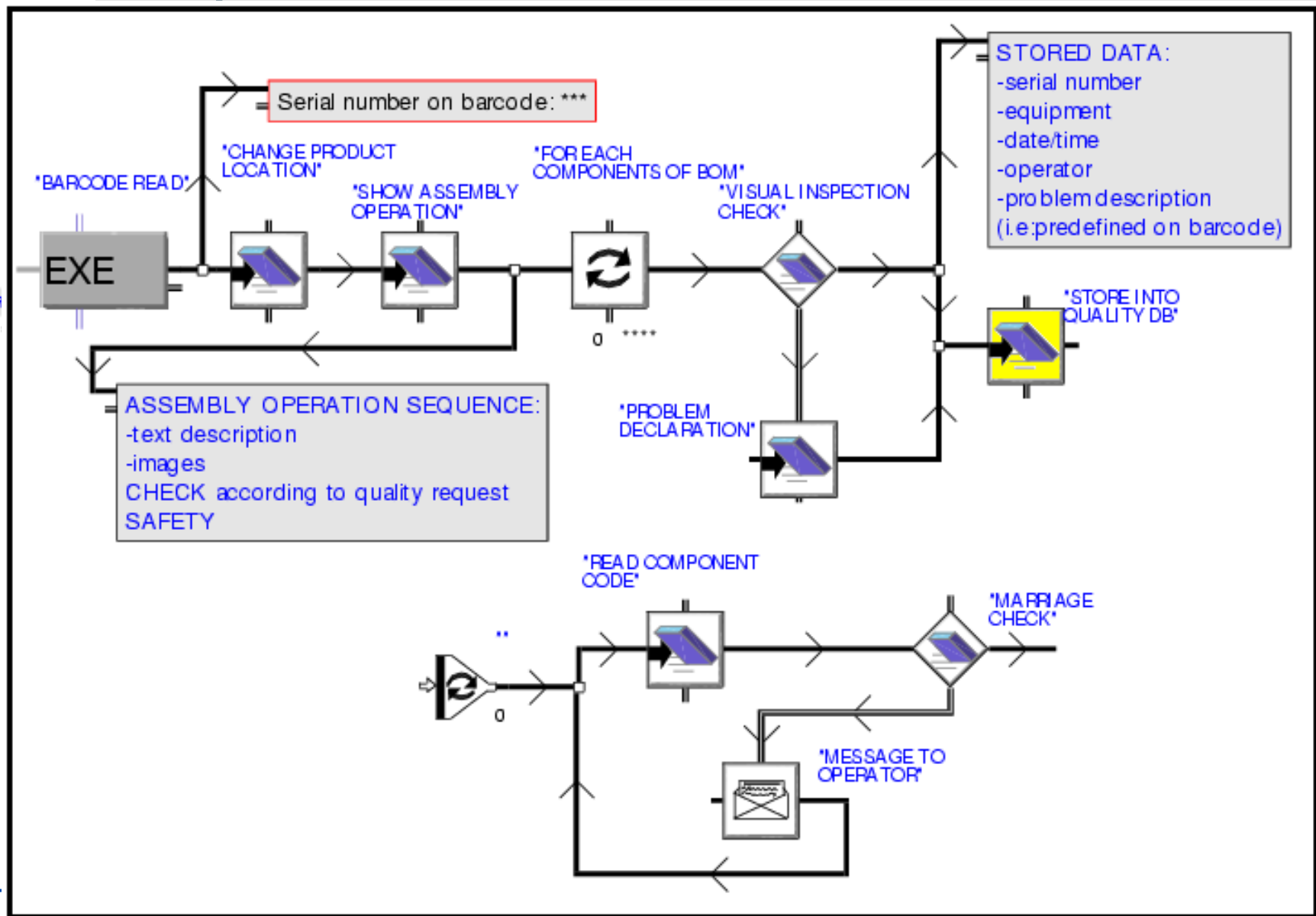
# Assembly

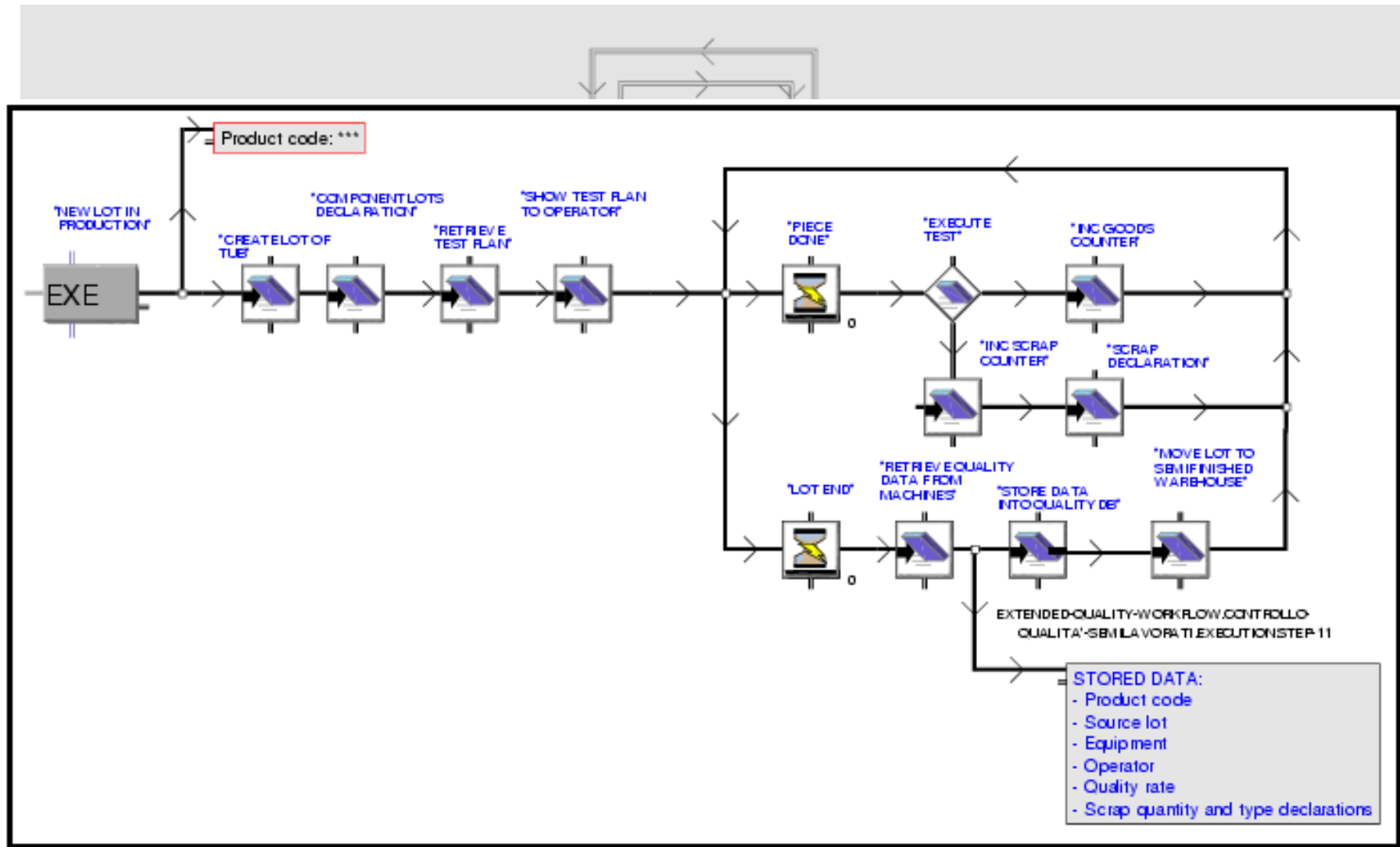


# Marriage

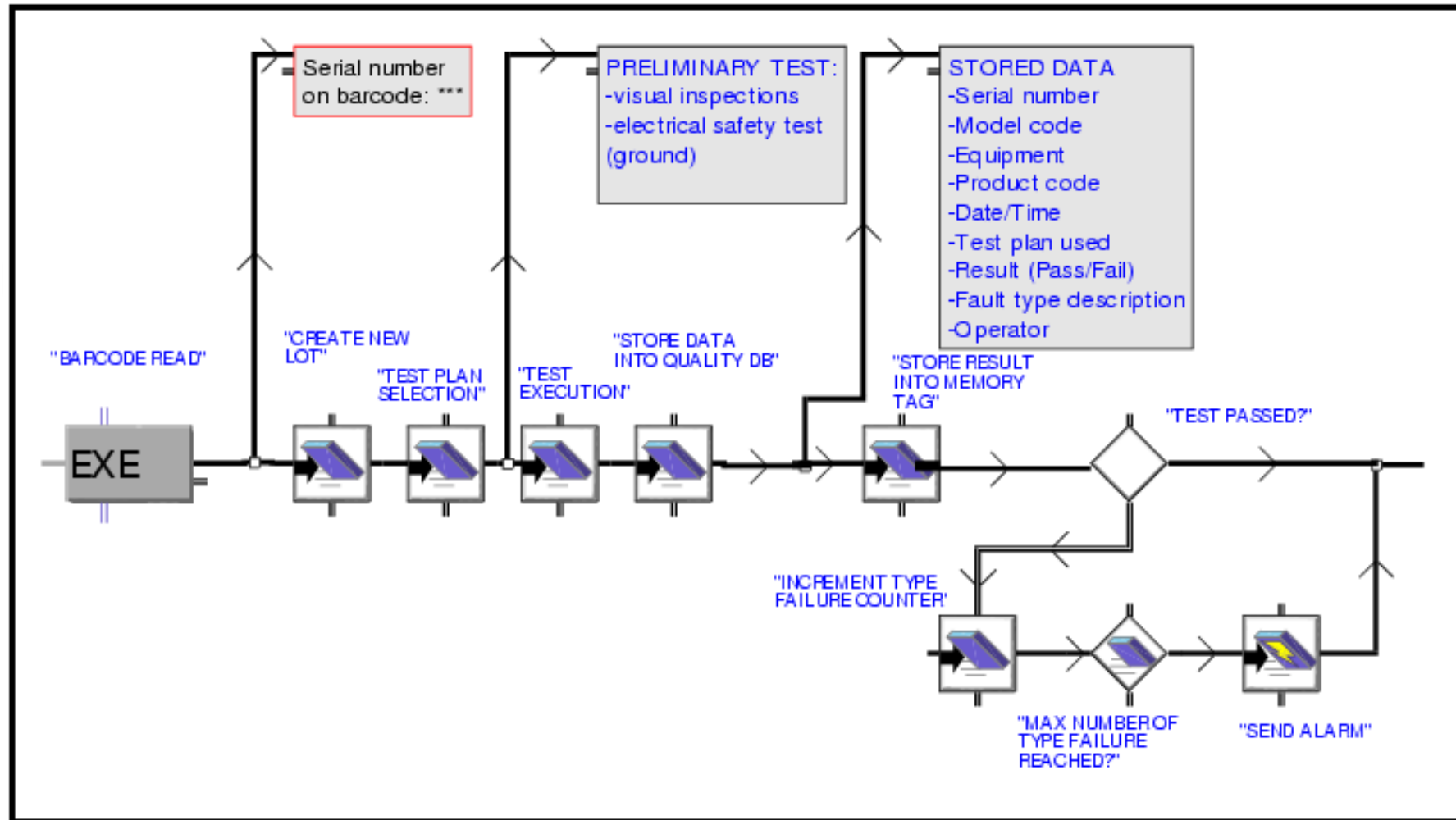


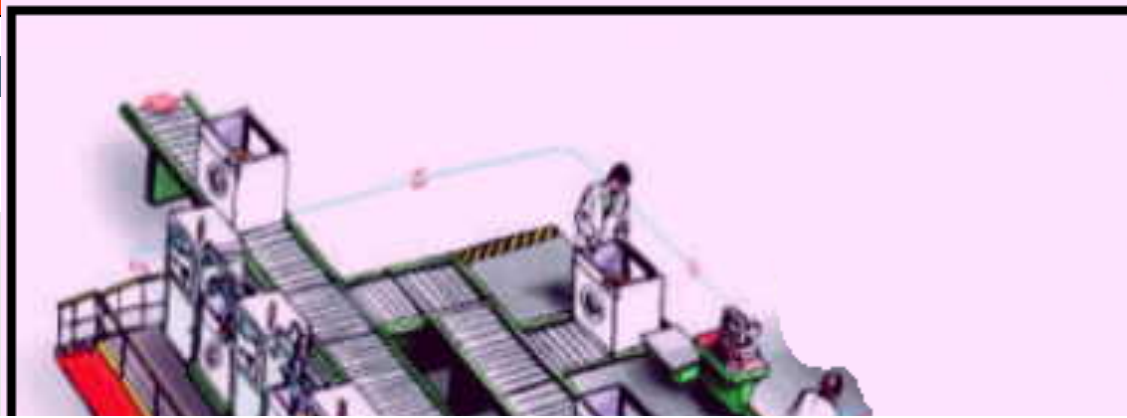
# Assembly station check



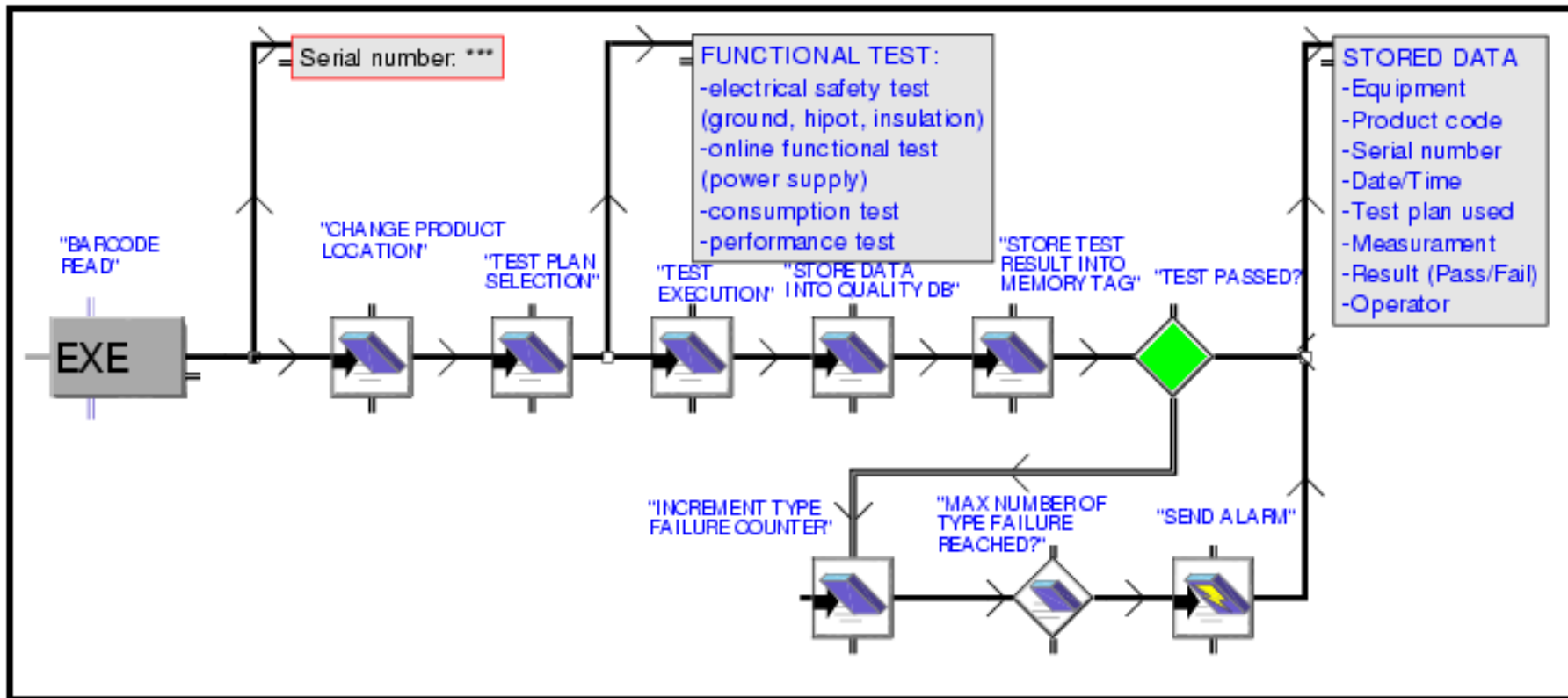


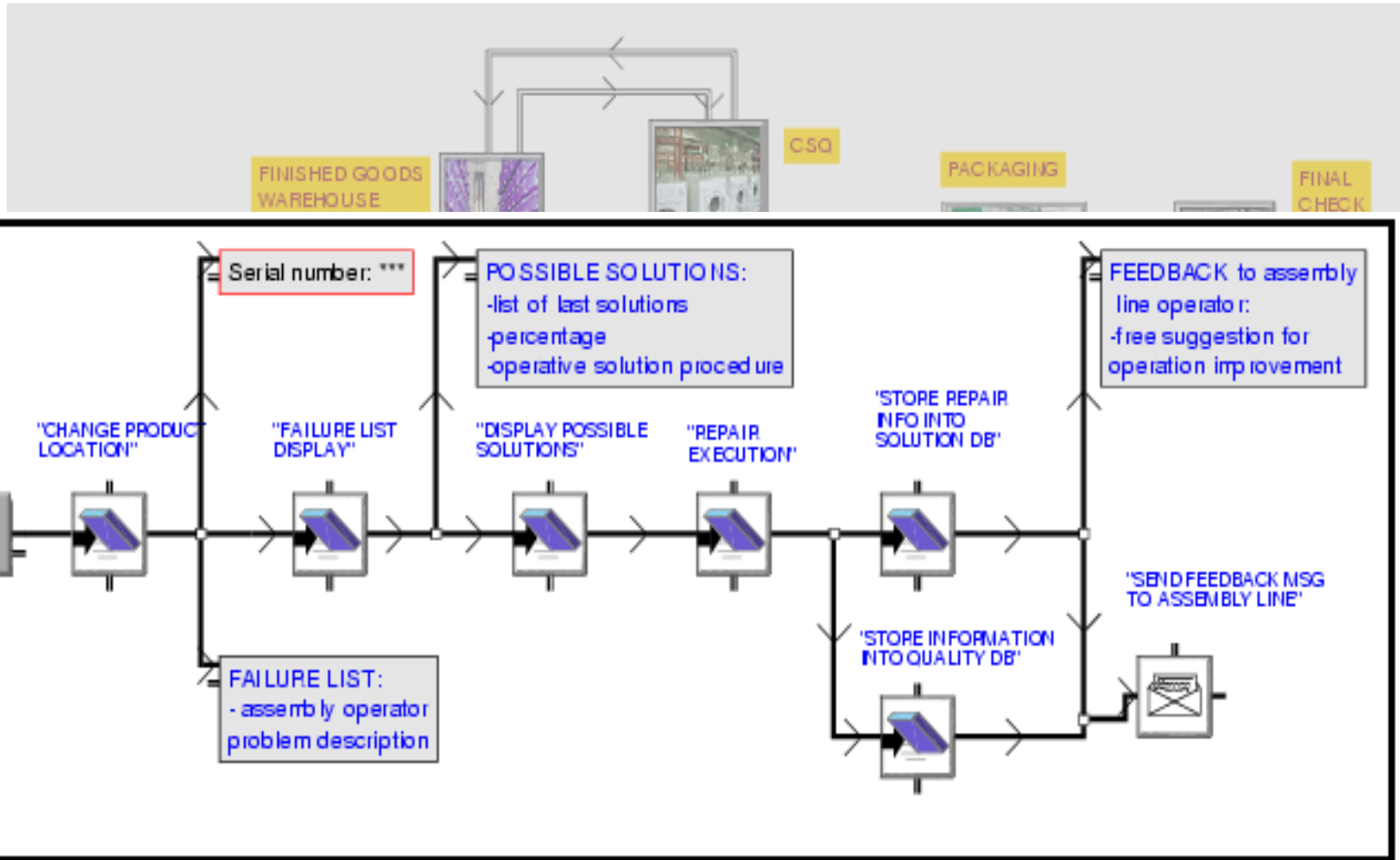


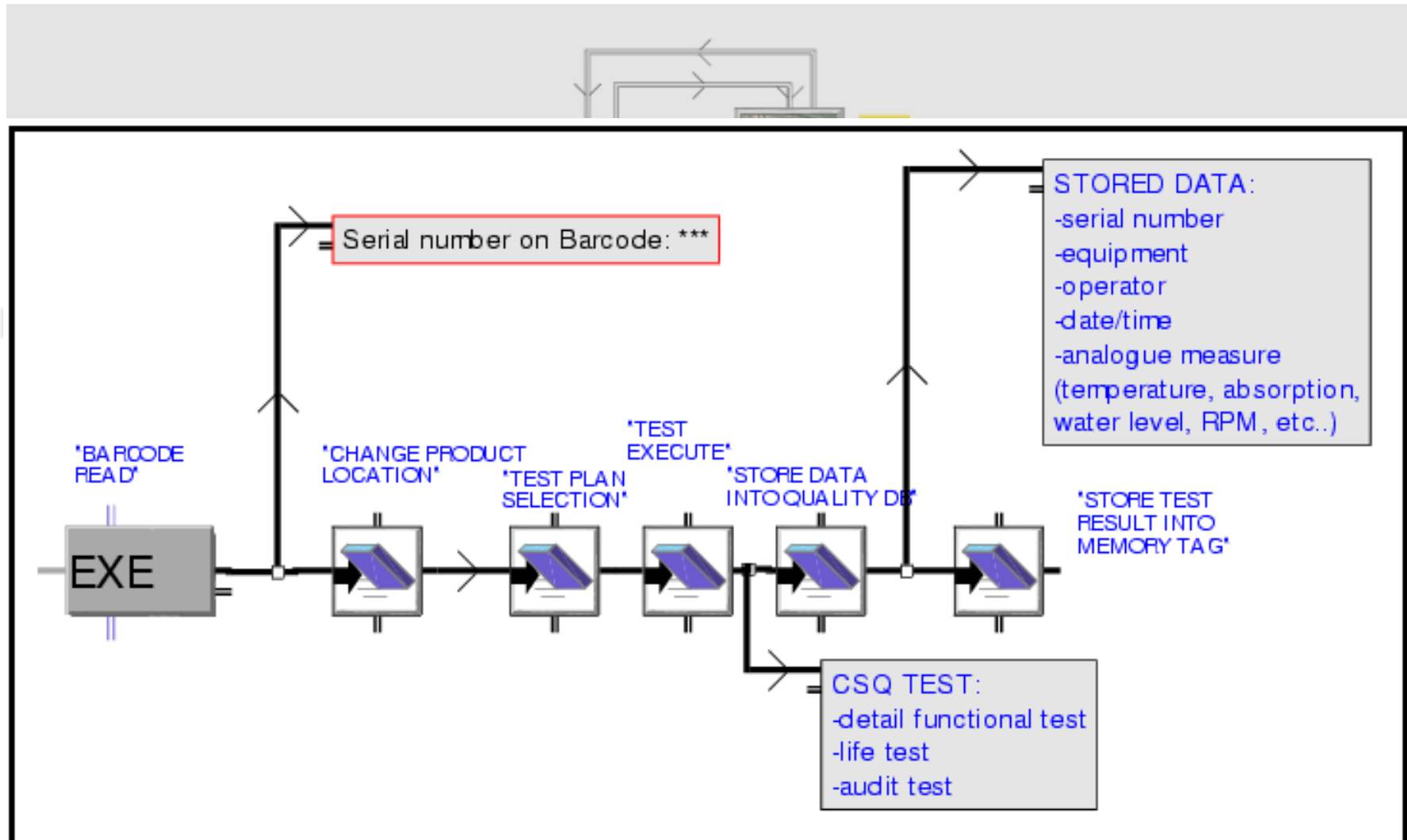


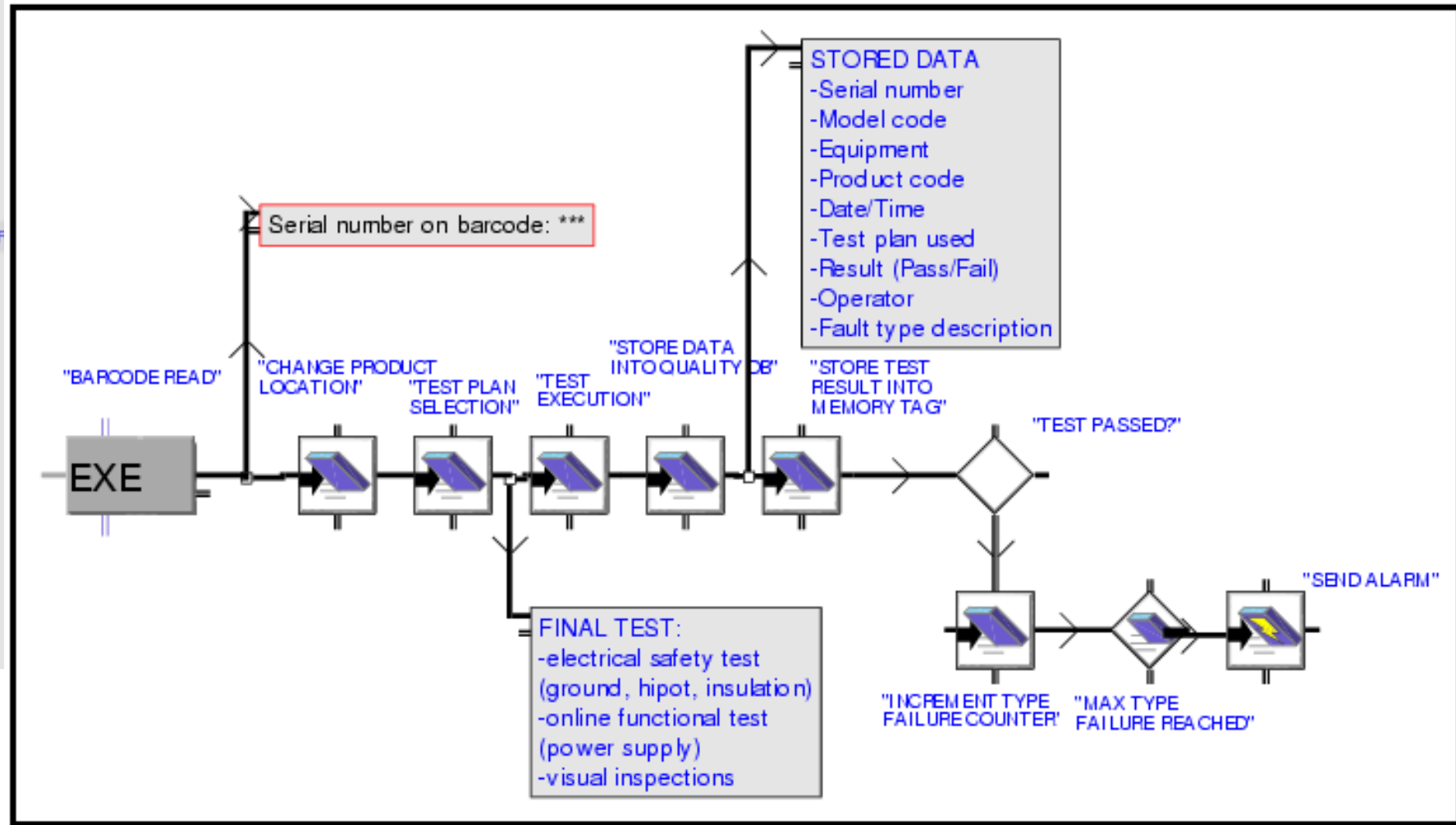


FINAL

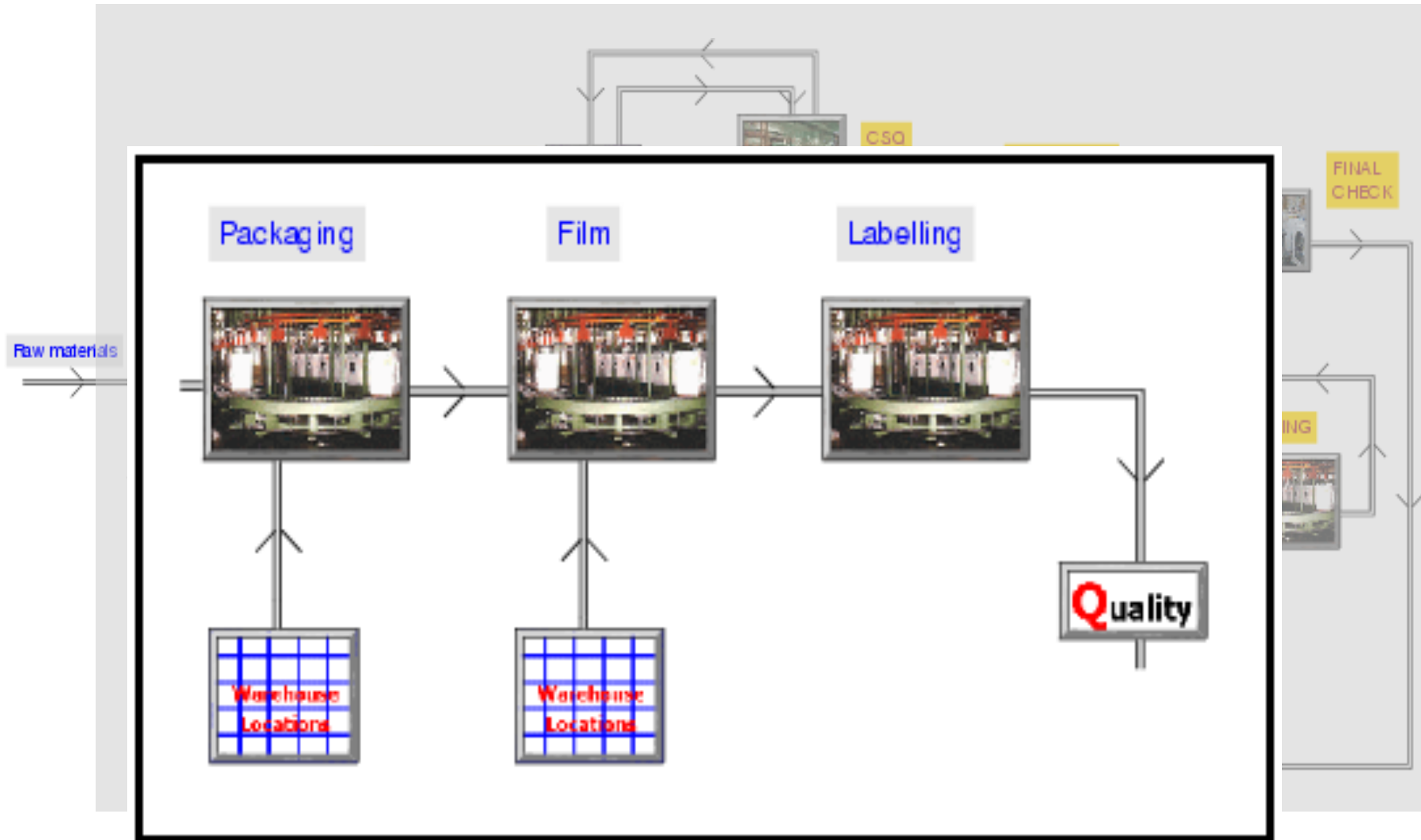




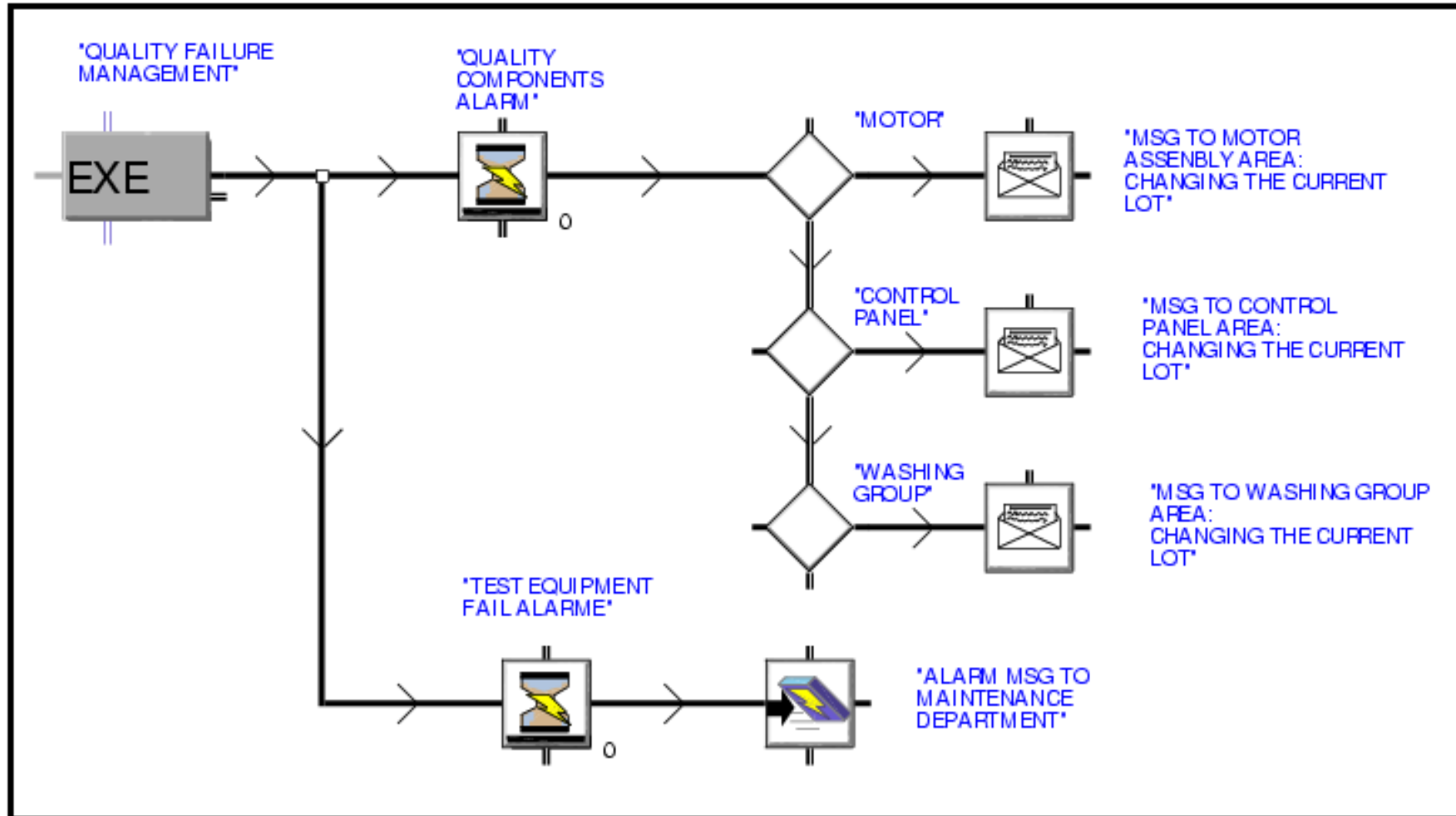




# Packaging



# Failure Management



# Test system for Quality Control

- Sample of a single quality test:

Testing  
equipment



Testing Report  
Generated  
(WashingMachine)

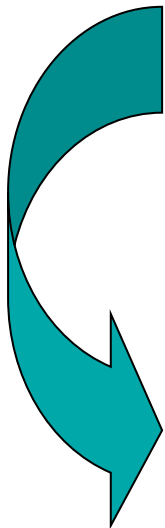
				Ohm	Mohm	mA	Volts
	MIN.			109,6	10	1,5	1980
	MAX.			121,2	100	8	2200
	COD. PROVA			50	20	10	11
	COD. POST.			4	4	4	4
Data	Ora	Matricola	Esito	Resistenza	Resist.	Isol	Rigidita di Contr. V
27/09/2003	14.25.04	2018964	OK	113,2	100	3,3	2126
27/09/2003	14.25.38	2018965	OK	113,2	100	3,3	2126
27/09/2003	14.26.15	2018988	KO	108,8	100	3,3	2124
27/09/2003	14.26.24	2018967	OK	112,7	100	3,2	2125



# Quality Data Traceability

The traceability of quality data is a complex process in an open environment

- Identification
- Retrieval
- Wrapping
- Collection
- Integration
- Distributed
- Heterogeneous
- Dynamic
- Embedded
- *domotica*



**FarMas**

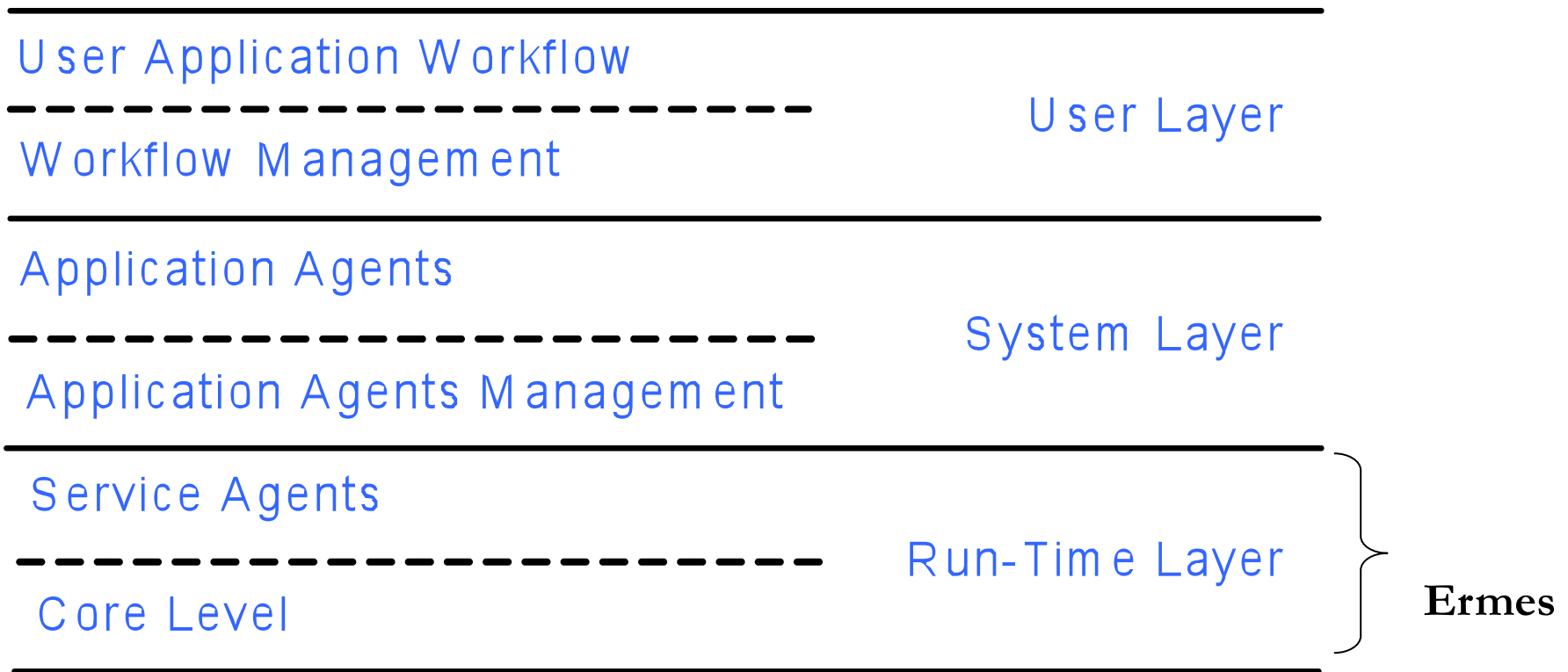
[F. Corradini, L. Mariani and E. Merelli  
“Agent-based approach for Tool Integration  
Journal on STTS special issue on tool Integration, to appear.]

**a multi-agent system for quality data traceability**



# FarMAS – infrastructure

FarMas has been developed following a 3 layered software architecture





## FarMAS – infrastructure (2)

- User layer is an environment to specify *quality-oriented workflow*
  - The visual editor is *SIMATIC IT Modeler* from SIEMENS
  - The visual editor can be replaced with one open source (Jawe)



## FarMAS – infrastructure (3)

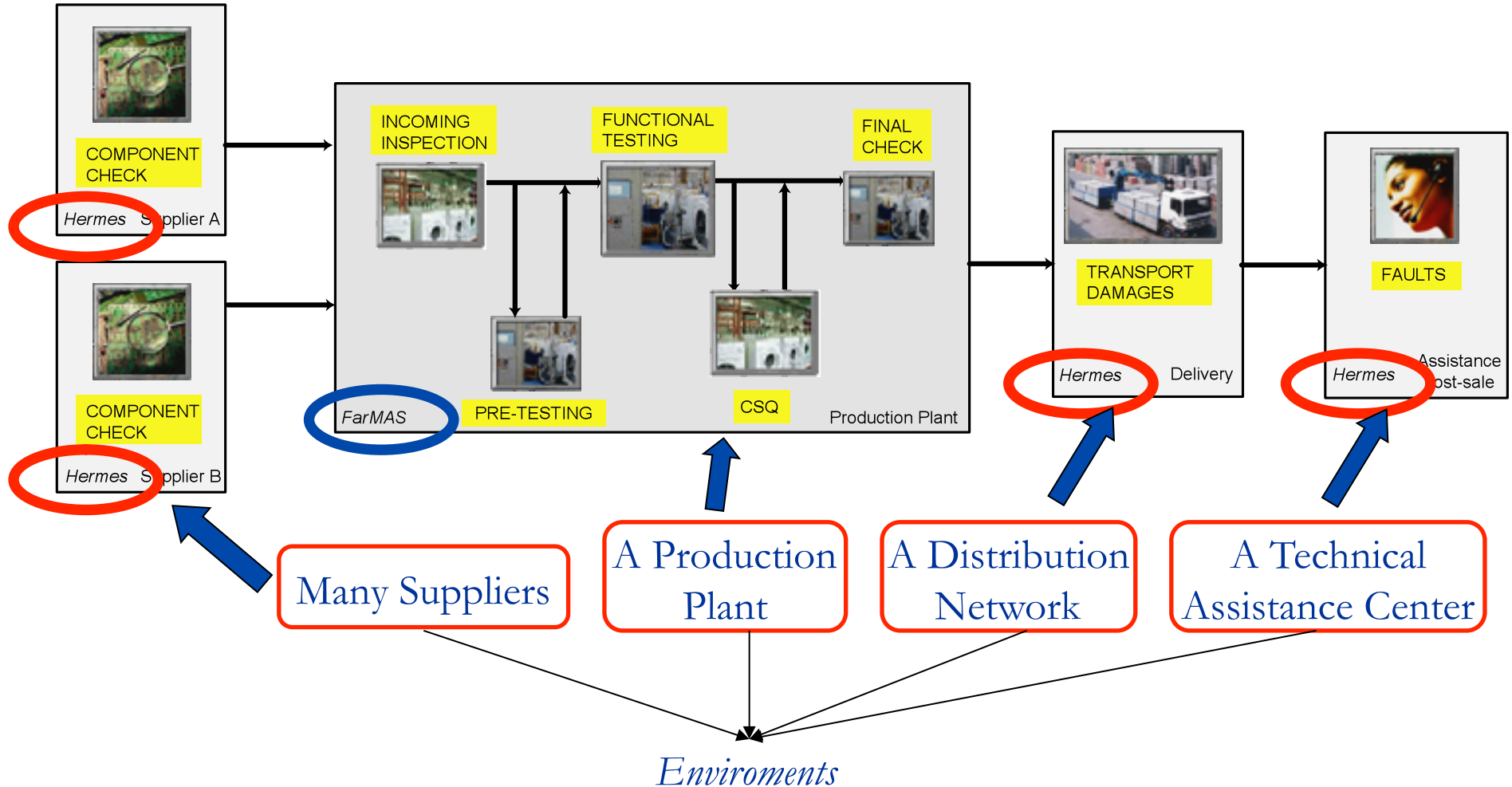
- System layer performs the mapping from a *quality oriented workflows* to an *agent oriented workflow* and it generates an agent society (workflow executors) from a given *agent oriented workflow*



## FarMAS – infrastructure (4)

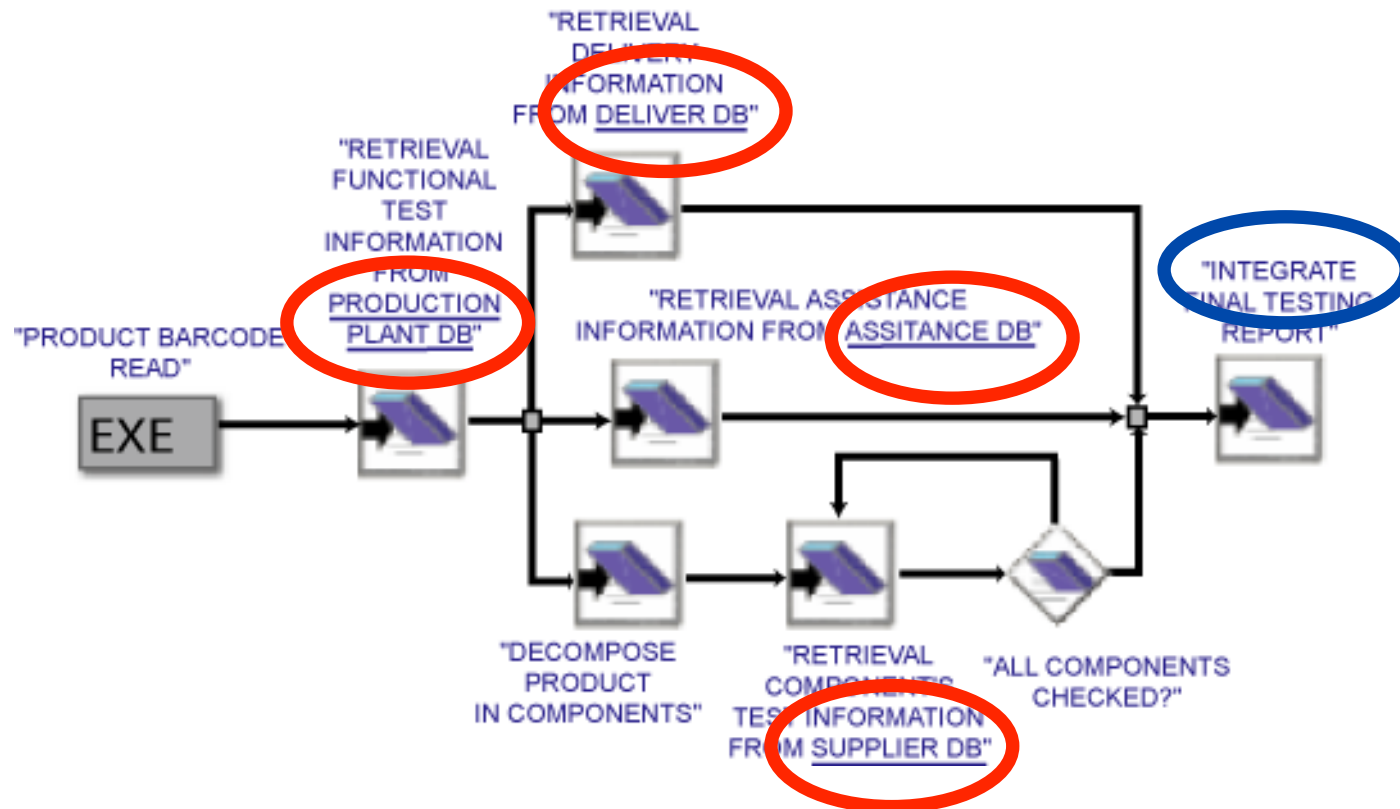
- Run-Time layer provides the needed support for the execution of workflow executors
  - The core is Hermes (agent-based middleware)
  - The service agents are AIXO agents (a component-based wrapper agent)

# Case Study: a simple supply chain



# Case Study: Functional testing

- The quality-oriented workflow → *Preliminary Roles and Interactions*



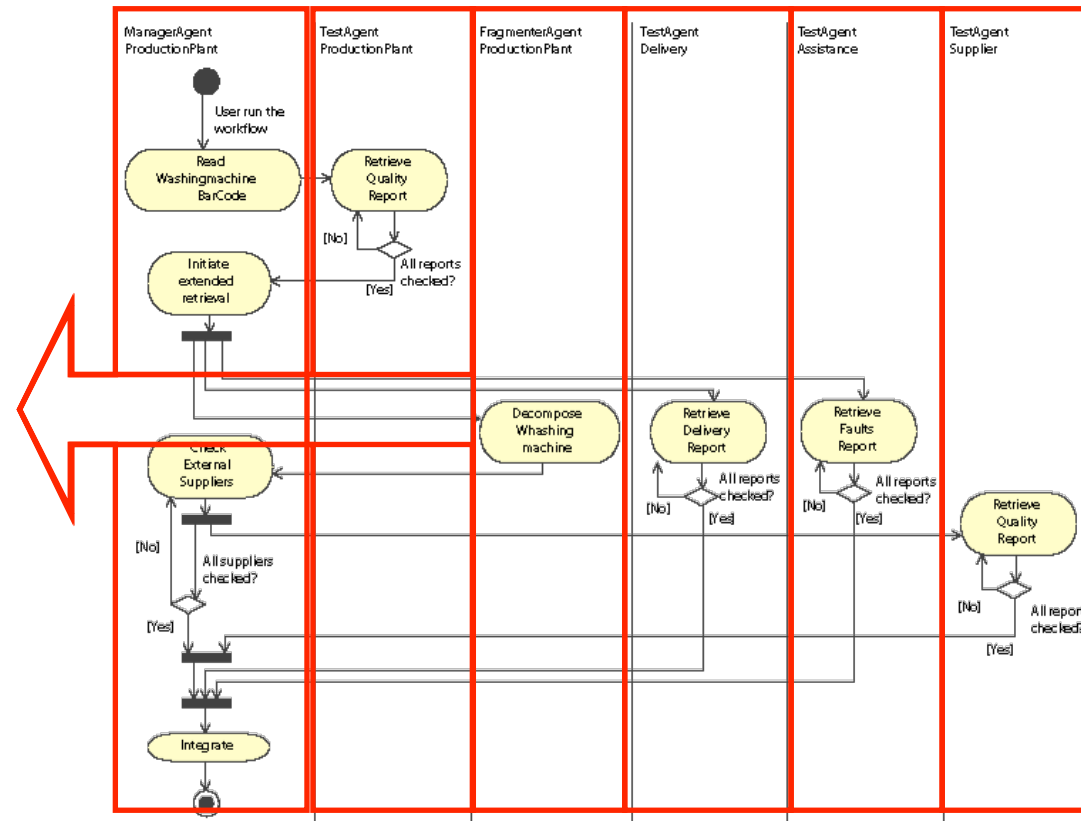
# Case Study: Functional testing (2)

- The agent-oriented workflow  $\longrightarrow$  *Roles and interactions*

**Test Agent:**

**Fragmenter Agent:**  
Retrieves quality data for a single component (either complex domestic agents and integrates the wrapper service components)

**Manager Agent:**  
Decomposes a complex domestic agent into a list of the wrapper service components





# On-going Activities

We are

- moving from the SIMATIC Modeler to one Open Source (Jawe, Taverna..)
- developing the first prototype of the compiler to allow the automatic generation of user-agents
- implementing new service agents for new test equipments
- defining a domain specific ontology for the quality control
- designing a test reports repository
- extending the propose approach as self-healing environment (automatic computing systems will detect, diagnose, and repair localized problems resulting from bugs or failures in software and hardware)



... for technical aspects the contact is  
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# Open problems

- Do we agree to classify this application as an open computational system?
- Has, in our opinion, the GAIA methodology been applied in this example?
  - What are the organizational abstractions?
- Is the workflow a coordination model suitable to describe the agent behaviour in a multiagent system?
- Do we need a formal methods to specify and verify consistency (integrity constraints) among roles, activities and rules?
- Do we need to specify a domain-specific ontology for any application domain as Quality Control of electrical domestic appliances?
  - What is the ontology of the environment (services and artifacts)?
  - What is the ontology of roles?
  - What is the ontology of the communication protocol (roles and interaction)?
  - What is the ontology of the organizational rules?
- Do we need to introduce code mobility?