

processor time might indicate to a user that he or she underestimated the amount of time required to run those tasks. (It is assumed that users/developers provide a conservative estimate of the processor time needed to run each task, which is used by the agent in scheduling its activities.)

5 As another example, by looking at the current state of the coordination process for a job (from the graphical depiction of the coordination process), a user might be able to infer, for instance, why the job was rejected by the agent. Since each node of the coordination graph indicates a particular state of the process, the trace of a job on the graph informs the user of most of all there is to know about
10 the coordination of that job. For instance, from a trace, a user might infer that Job-0, say, failed because it required certain resources which the agent did not have; further, the agent could not find any other agent that could provide the resource within the required quantity, time, cost and other constraints.

15 **5.4 The Control Monitor Tool**

It allows for the following functions:

Browse-through

20 Add

Modify

Delete

These functions act on current goals, jobs, resources, tasks, organisational
25 relations and knowledge, and co-ordination strategies. Other functions include:

Suspend (jobs or agents)

resume (jobs or agents)

Kill (agents)

30

These latter three are done by sending request messages to these agents with the contents being the above (e.g. a suspension notice).

The control monitor tool again works in relation to single agents. It provides an online version of the original CABS agent-building capabilities.