Intelligent Agents

Chapter 2

Reminders

Assignment 0 (lisp refresher) due 9/8
account forms from 727 Soda.

Lisp/emacs tutorial: 10-12 and 3.30-4.30 on Fri 9/2, 273 Soda

My office hours on Tuesday moved to 4.30-5.30

Section swapping proposal
Blaine to teach 106 (Wed 4-5) instead of 104 (Wed 12-1)
John to teach 104 (Wed 12-1) instead of 106 (Wed 4-5)
⇒ non-CS students in 104 switch to 106

Outline

◇ Agents and environments

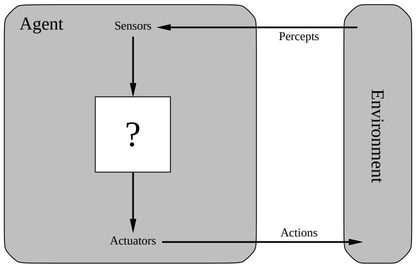
◇ Rationality

◇ PEAS (Performance measure, Environment, Actuators, Sensors)

◇ Environment types

◇ Agent types

Agents and environments



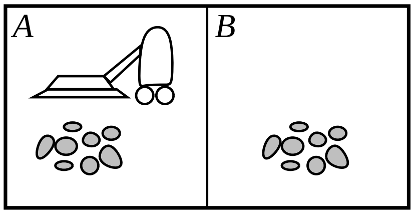
Agents include humans, robots, softbots, thermostats, etc.

The agent function maps from percept histories to actions:

$f : \mathcal{P}^* \to \mathcal{A}$

The agent program runs on the physical architecture to produce f

Vacuum-cleaner world



Percepts: location and contents, e.g., $[A, Dirty]$

Actions: $Left$, $Right$, $Suck$, $NoOp$

A vacuum-cleaner agent

Percept sequence	Action
$[A, Clean]$	$Right$
$[A, Dirty]$	$Suck$
$[B, Clean]$	$Left$
$[B, Dirty]$	$Suck$
$[A, Clean]$, $[A, Clean]$	$Right$
$[A, Clean]$, $[A, Dirty]$	$Suck$
⋮	⋮

```
function REFLEX-VACUUM-AGENT([location,status]) returns an action
    if status = Dirty then return Suck
    else if location = A then return Right
    else if location = B then return Left
```

What is the **right** function?
Can it be implemented in a small agent program?

Rationality

Fixed performance measure evaluates the environment sequence

– one point per square cleaned up in time T? **WYAFIWYG**
– one point per clean square per time step, minus one per move?
– penalize for $> k$ dirty squares?

A rational agent chooses whichever action maximizes the expected value of the performance measure given the percept sequence to date

Rational ≠ omniscient
– percepts may not supply all relevant information
Rational ≠ clairvoyant
– action outcomes may not be as expected
Hence, rational ≠ successful

Rational ⇒ exploration, learning, autonomy

PEAS

To design a rational agent, we must specify the task environment

Consider, e.g., the task of designing an automated taxi:

Performance measure??

Environment??

Actuators??

Sensors??

PEAS

To design a rational agent, we must specify the task environment

Consider, e.g., the task of designing an automated taxi:

Performance measure?? safety, destination, profits, legality, comfort, . . .

Environment?? US streets/freeways, traffic, pedestrians, weather, . . .

Actuators?? steering, accelerator, brake, horn, speaker/display, . . .

Sensors?? video, accelerometers, gauges, engine sensors, keyboard, GPS, . . .

Internet shopping agent

Performance measure??

Environment??

Actuators??

Sensors??

Internet shopping agent

Performance measure?? price, quality, appropriateness, efficiency

Environment?? current and future WWW sites, vendors, shippers

Actuators?? display to user, follow URL, fill in form

Sensors?? HTML pages (text, graphics, scripts)

Environment types

	Peg Solitaire	Backgammon	Internet shopping	Taxi
Observable??				
Deterministic??				
Episodic??				
Static??				
Discrete??				
Single-agent??				

Environment types

	Peg Solitaire	Backgammon	Internet shopping	Taxi
Observable??	Yes	Yes	No	No
Deterministic??				
Episodic??				
Static??				
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Single-agent??				

Environment types

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Environment types

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Episodic??	No	No	No	No
Static??	Yes	Semi	Semi	No
Discrete??	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Single-agent??	Yes	No	Yes (except auctions)	No

The environment type largely determines the agent design

The real world is (of course) partially observable, stochastic, sequential, dynamic, continuous, multi-agent

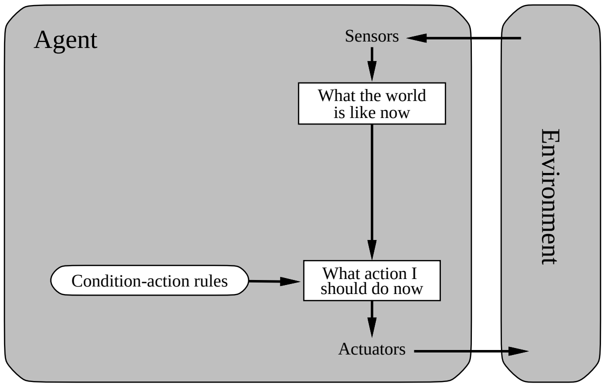
Agent types

Four basic types in order of increasing generality:

- simple reflex agents
- reflex agents with state
- goal-based agents
- utility-based agents

All these can be turned into learning agents

Simple reflex agents



Example

```
function REFLEX-VACUUM-AGENT([location,status]) returns an action
    if $status = Dirty$ then return $Suck$
    else if $location = A$ then return $Right$
    else if $location = B$ then return $Left$
```

```
(setq joe (make-agent :body (make-agent-body)
    :program
      #’(lambda (percept)
          (destructuring-bind (location status) percept
            (cond ((eq status ’Dirty) ’Suck)
                  ((eq location ’A) ’Right)
                  ((eq location ’B) ’Left))))))
```

Problems with simple reflex agents

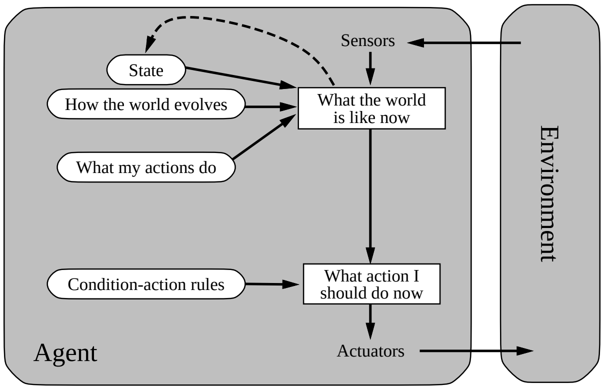
Simple reflex agents fail in partially observable environments

E.g., suppose location sensor is missing

Agent (presumably) *Suck*s if *Dirty*; what if *Clean*?
⇒ infinite loops are unavoidable

Randomization helps (why??), but not that much

Reflex agents with state

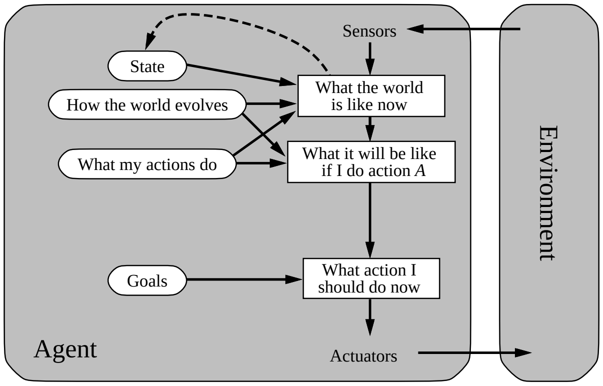


Example

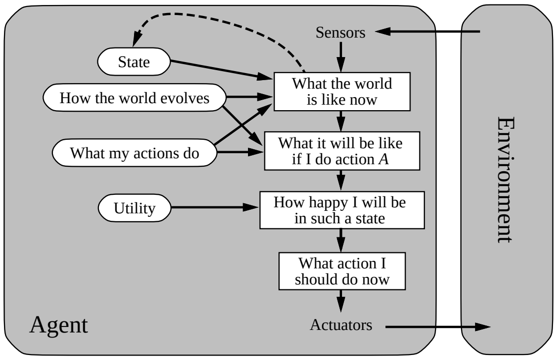
```
function REFLEX-VACUUM-AGENT([location,status]) returns an action
static: $last\_A$, $last\_B$, numbers, initially $\infty$
    if $status = Dirty$ then ...
```

```
:program
(let ((last-A infinity) (last-B infinity))
  (defun reflex-vacuum-agent-with-state (percept)
    (destructuring-bind (location status) percept
      (incf last-A) (incf last-B)
      (cond
       ((eq status ’Dirty)
        (if (eq location ’A) (setq last-A 0) (setq last-B 0))
        ’Suck)
       ((eq location ’A) (if (> last-B 3) ’Right ’NoOp))
       ((eq location ’B) (if (> last-A 3) ’Left ’NoOp)))))
  #’reflex-vacuum-agent-with-state)
```

Goal-based agents


Sensors
State
How the world evolves
What my actions do
What the world is like now
What it will be like if I do action *A*
Goals
What action I should do now
Agent
Actuators
Environment

Utility-based agents


Sensors
State
How the world evolves
What my actions do
What the world is like now
What it will be like if I do action *A*
Utility
How happy I will be in such a state
What action I should do now
Agent
Actuators
Environment

Summary

Agents interact with environments through actuators and sensors

The agent function describes what the agent does in all circumstances

The performance measure evaluates the environment sequence

A perfectly rational agent maximizes expected performance

Agent programs implement (some) agent functions

PEAS descriptions define task environments

Environments are categorized along several dimensions:
observable? deterministic? episodic? static? discrete? single-agent?

Several basic agent architectures exist:
reflex, reflex with state, goal-based, utility-based