Intelligent Agent
2 INTELLIGENT AGENT: Outline

◊ Agent
◊ PAGE (Percepts, Actions, Goals, Environment)
◊ Environment types
◊ Agent functions and programs
◊ Agent types
Agent

An agent is anything that can be viewed as perceiving its environment through sensors and acting upon that environment through effectors.
- an animal agent
- a human agent
- a robotic agent
- a software agent:
  - internet agent - crawler, softbot, webbot, search agent, email agent, schedule agent, etc.
Agent

- environment
- percepts
- actions
- effectors
- sensors
- agent
Must first specify the setting for intelligent agent design

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

Percepts

Actions

Goals

Environment
E.g., the task of designing an automated taxi:

**Percepts**?? video, accelerometers, gauges, engine sensors, keyboard, GPS, ...

**Actions**?? steer, accelerate, brake, horn, speak/display, ...

**Goals**?? safety, reach destination, maximize profits, obey laws, passenger comfort, ...

**Environment**?? urban streets, freeways, traffic, pedestrians, weather, customers, ...
Web shopping agent

Percepts??

Actions??

Goals??

Environment??
Rational agents

A rational agent is one that does right thing.

Without loss of generality, “goals” specifiable by performance measure defining a numerical value for any environment history

Rational action: whichever action maximizes the expected value of the performance measure given the percept sequence to date

Rational $\neq$ omniscient
Rational $\neq$ clairvoyant
Rational $\neq$ successful
## Environment Types

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accessible??</th>
<th>Deterministic??</th>
<th>Episodic??</th>
<th>Static??</th>
<th>Discrete??</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Solitaire</td>
<td>Backgammon</td>
<td>Internet shopping</td>
<td>Taxi</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The environment type largely determines the agent design.

The real world is (of course) inaccessible, stochastic, sequential, dynamic, continuous.
Agent Functions and Programs

An agent is completely specified by the agent function mapping percept sequences to actions

(In principle, one can supply each possible sequence to see what it does. Obviously, a lookup table would usually be immense.)

One agent function (or a small equivalence class) is rational

Aim: find a way to implement the rational agent function concisely

An agent program takes a single percept as input, keeps internal state:

```
function SKELETON-AGENT( percept) returns action
  static: memory, the agent’s memory of the world
  memory ← UPDATE-MEMORY( memory, percept)
  action ← CHOOSE-BEST-ACTION( memory)
  memory ← UPDATE-MEMORY( memory, action)
  return action
```
The code

The code is divided into four directories:

- **agents**: code defining agent types and programs
- **algorithms**: code for the methods used by the agent programs
- **environments**: code defining environment types, simulations
- **domains**: problem types and instances for input to algorithms

(Often run algorithms on domains rather than agents in environments.)

```lisp
(setq joe (make-agent :name 'joe :body (make-agent-body)
                       :program (make-dumb-agent-program)))
```

```lisp
(defun make-dumb-agent-program ()
  (let ((memory nil))
    #'(lambda (percept)
       (push percept memory)
       'no-op)))
```
Agent Types

Four basic types in order of increasing generality:
- simple reflex agents
- reflex agents with state
- goal-based agents
- utility-based agents
Simple reflex agents

Agent

Sensors

What the world is like now

Condition–action rules

What action I should do now

Effectors

Environment
Goal-based agents

Agent

State
- How the world evolves
- What my actions do

Sensors
- What the world is like now
- What it will be like if I do action A

Goals
- What action I should do now

Effectors

Environment
Utility-based agents

Agent

State

What the world evolves

What my actions do

Utility

Environment

Sensors

What the world is like now

What it will be like if I do action A

How happy I will be in such a state

What action I should do now

Effectors
The Vacuum World

code/agents/environments/vacuum.lisp

Percepts (<bump> <dirt> <home>)

Actions shutoff forward suck (turn left) (turn right)

Goals (performance measure on environment history)
- +100 for each piece of dirt cleaned up
- -1 for each action
- -1000 for shutting off away from home

Environment
- grid, walls/obstacles, dirt distribution and creation, agent body
- movement actions work unless bump into wall
- suck actions put dirt into agent body (or not)

Readings