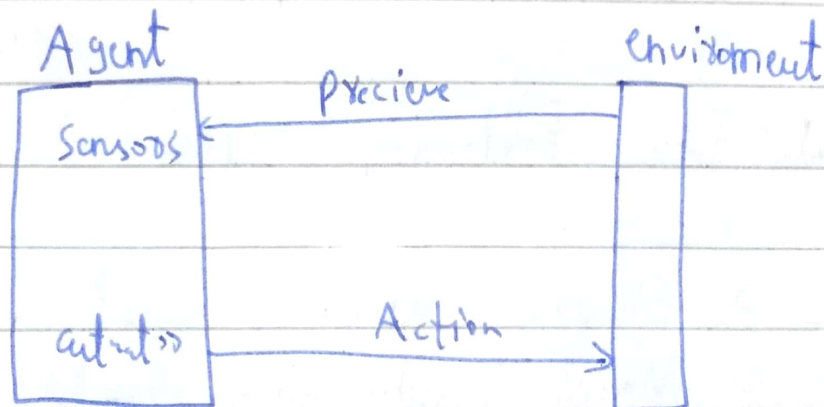


Agent :

An agent perceives something from environment through sensors and perform actions on environment through actuators.

→ The actions performed by an agent are calculated by an agent function.
It maps percept sequence to actions.



→ An agent program implements the agent function.

→ This program runs on some sort of computing with physical sensors and actuators.

→ The key difference b/w agent program and agent function is that ~~agent~~

" agent program takes current percept as input but agent function takes entire entire percept history "

∴ AGENT TYPES ∴

Agents have following types.

- Simple reflex agents
- Model based reflex agents / reflex agent with state
- Goal based agent
- Utility based agent.

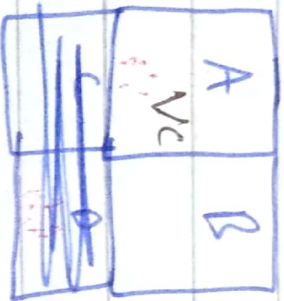
"Simple Reflex Agents":

- > These agents perform actions on the basis of current percept.
- > These agent uses ~~cond~~ **Condition** **Action** Rules that maps a state to an action

if condition/state then Action,

Example

Consider the vacuum cleaner example where Vc is a reflex agent.



It action will completely depends on the current state and ~~its~~ ~~actions~~ can't it does not think about the future consequences. Its action can be mapped by following agent function.

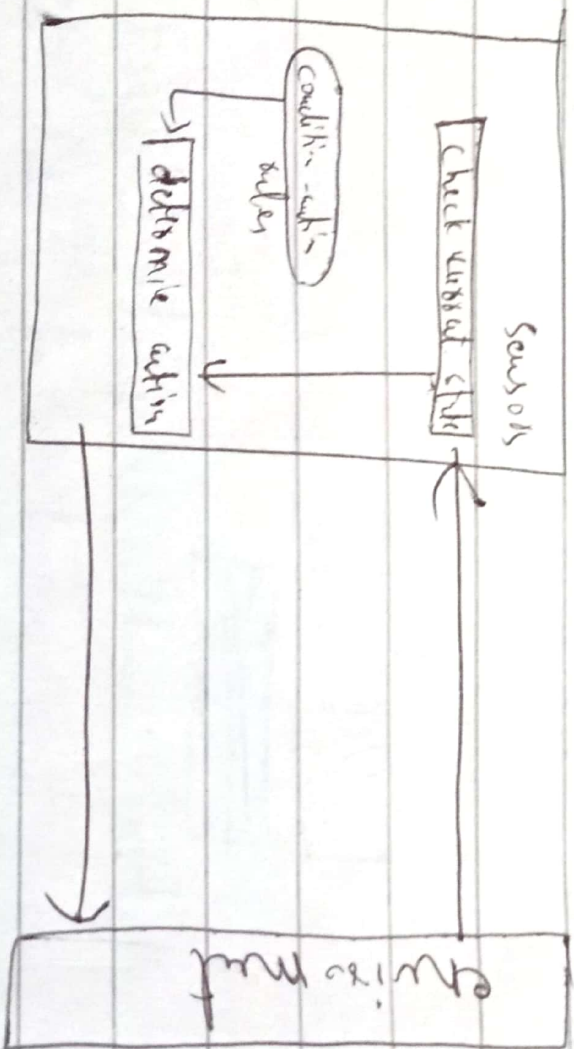
Location & status

Function Reflex-vacuum-agent (L, S) return action

condition if status = dirty then return suck
 Action else if location = A then return right
 else if location = B then return left

① = checking current percept / state

Schematic diagram for simple reflex agent



General action program:

A generalised

action program for reflex based agents is as follows:-

Function Simple-reflex-agent (percept) return action
persistent rules (a list of condition-action rules)
state \leftarrow INTERPRET-INPUT (percept)
rule \leftarrow RULE-MATCHING (rules, state)
action \leftarrow rule.action

Return action.

Explanation:

- > The agent function will take the current percept as input
- > rules is a global variable i.e. persistent.
- > Interpret-Input function will find the state of system.
- > Rule is self explanatory.

- > They are only effective in a
- > For reflex agents the environment is not fully observable.
- > It works perfect in fully observable

Model-Based-Reflex-Agents:

→ If the environment is partially observable then the simple reflex based agents can cause some problems such as it may go into an infinite loop.
e.g if we take vacuum cleaner example it will always go b/w A and B if both are clean, we must have some sort of knowledge stored in the agent about history that it already cleaned A and B.

→ In such kind of problem where the world is partially observable we require an agent that must "keep track of" world it can't see right now. That is it must maintain some sort of **Internal state** that depends on the percept history.

that can be used for taking decisions of current state.

Updating the internal state:

For updating

the internal state of such agents we require two kinds of Knowledge:

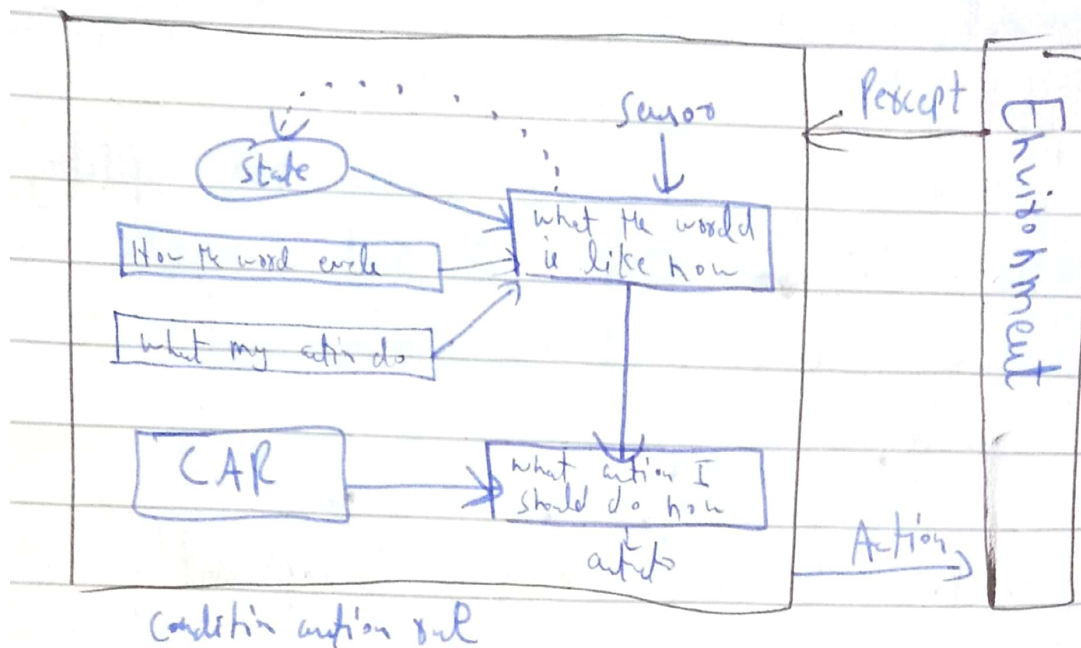
→ How the world evolves independently of the agent.

It means if agent do nothing ^{then} what happens in world.

→ How agent's own action affect the world. It means if agent do some action how it ~~can~~ affect the world.

The both knowledge will be combined ~~in~~ and stored as internal state of the agent.

→ This know of "How the world works" is called **Model** ~~act~~.



Explanation of diagram:

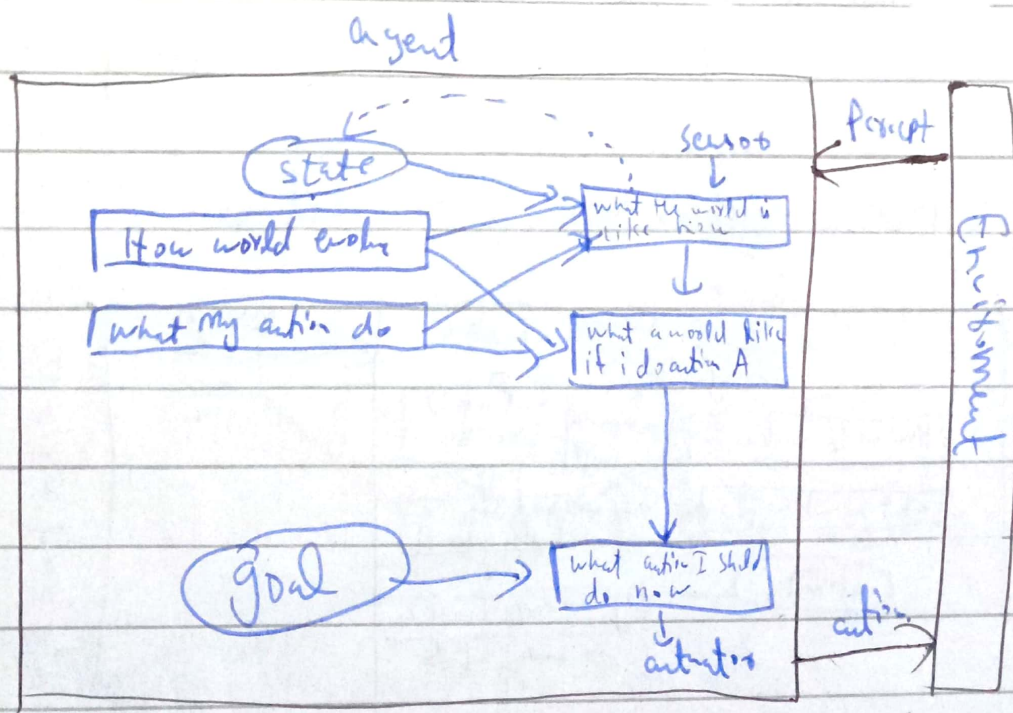
- The sensor will get the percept of of the environment
- It see how the partially observable world is like now.
- It ~~sees~~ اب اس کو پتہ چلے گا کہ اس کی ^{history} یہ state اس کی perception میں ہے
- Now it combines the knowledge of stored state, how the world evolves in such state and ^{how} agent own actions affect the world, ^{in such state} these knowledge

Explanation of code :

- > The state in persistent represents the internal state of agent.
- > Model represent two things
 - ↳ how sys world evolve
 - ↳ how action affect world
- > rules are condition action rules.
- > action is the recent action of agent.
The rest is self explanatory.

∴ Goal-Based Agents ∴

- Goal based agents are extension of model based agents. They also keep an internal state
- But in these models the agent perform an action that leads towards a Goal.
- **Search** and **Planning** are used to Find the action sequence that leads agent to achieve goal



Utility-based Agents::

→ In utility based agents our primary focus is utility not goal i.e. if I go to a state whether it make me happy or not

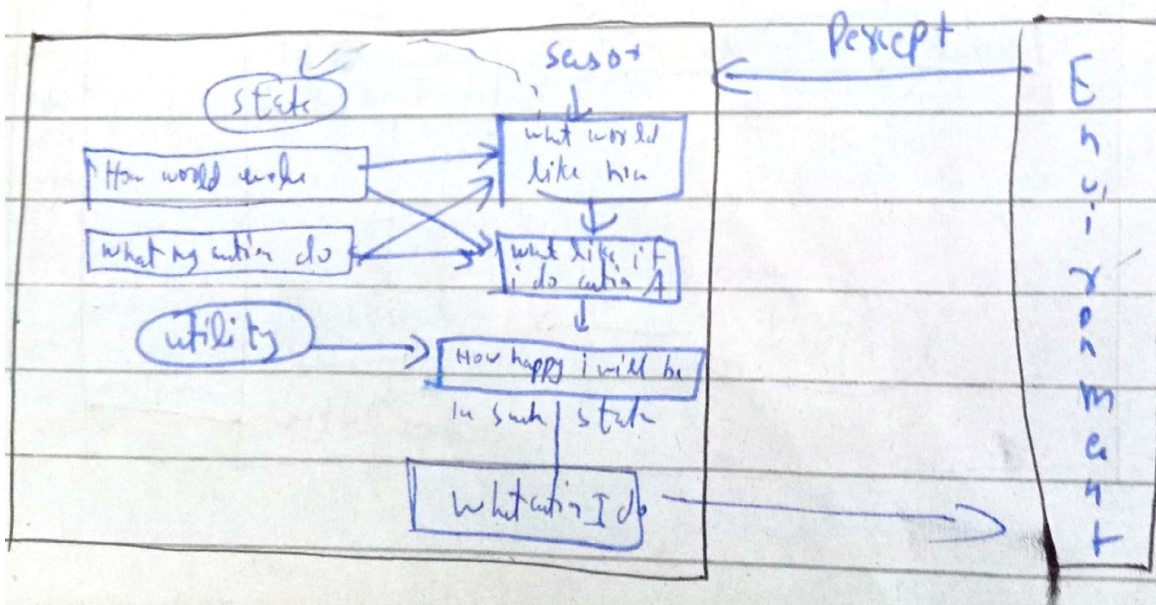
→ Utility based agents maximize the utility.

→ The utility is measured by a utility function.

Example:

If I want to go VET ~~there~~
There are many paths that lead me to achieve my goal but the choicest path will maximize the utility.

→ These agents use more rational.



will be combine we have a new picture of "What the world is like now" and this picture of world also has some info about environment that is not observable.

→ Now this percept is pass to function and it check condition action rules to determine action.

Action function:

Function MODEL-BASED-REFLEX-AGENT (percept) ^{action} return

Persistent state, ~~rules~~ •
models
rules,
action,

state ← UPDATE-state (model, ~~rules~~, percept, state)

rule ← RULE-MATCH (state, rules)

action ← rule.Action

return action.