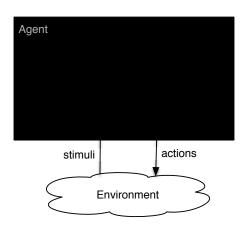
# Agent architectures and hierarchical control

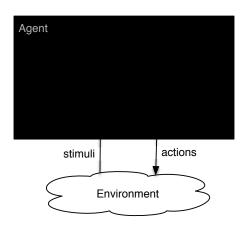
#### Overview:

- Agents and Robots
- Agent systems and architectures
- Agent controllers
- Hierarchical controllers

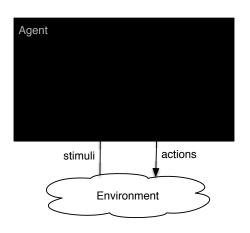




A agent system is made up of

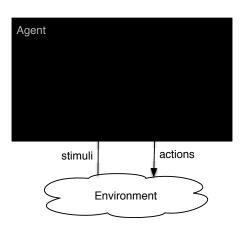


A agent system is made up of an agent and an environment.



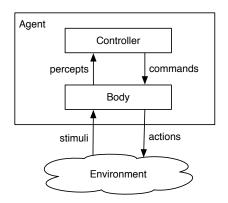
A agent system is made up of an agent and an environment.

 An agent receives stimuli from the environment

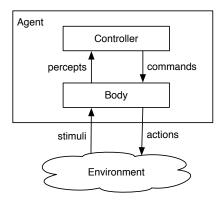


A agent system is made up of an agent and an environment.

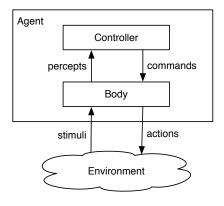
- An agent receives stimuli from the environment
- An agent carries out actions in the environment.



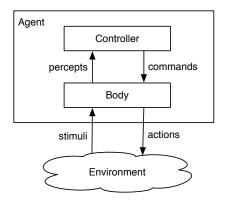
An agent is made up of a body and a controller.



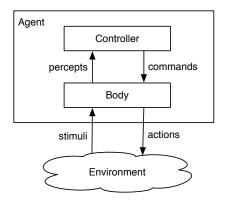
 An agent interacts with the environment through its body.



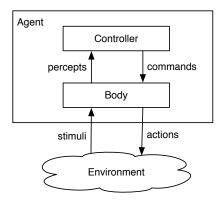
- An agent interacts with the environment through its body.
- The body is made up of:



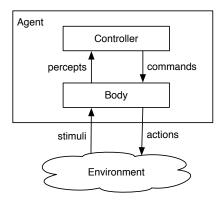
- An agent interacts with the environment through its body.
- The body is made up of:
  - sensors that interpret stimuli



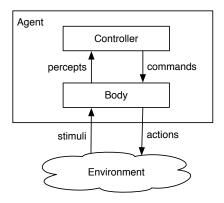
- An agent interacts with the environment through its body.
- The body is made up of:
  - sensors that interpret stimuli
  - actuators that carry out actions



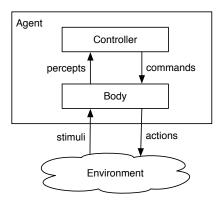
- An agent interacts with the environment through its body.
- The body is made up of:
  - sensors that interpret stimuli
  - actuators that carry out actions
- The controller receives



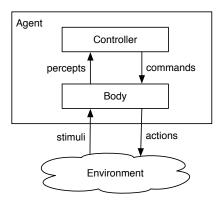
- An agent interacts with the environment through its body.
- The body is made up of:
  - sensors that interpret stimuli
  - actuators that carry out actions
- The controller receives percepts from the body.



- An agent interacts with the environment through its body.
- The body is made up of:
  - sensors that interpret stimuli
  - actuators that carry out actions
- The controller receives percepts from the body.
- The controller sends



- An agent interacts with the environment through its body.
- The body is made up of:
  - sensors that interpret stimuli
  - actuators that carry out actions
- The controller receives percepts from the body.
- The controller sends commands to the body.



- An agent interacts with the environment through its body.
- The body is made up of:
  - sensors that interpret stimuli
  - actuators that carry out actions
- The controller receives percepts from the body.
- The controller sends commands to the body.
- The body can also have reactions that are not controlled.



• A controller is the brains of the agent.



- A controller is the brains of the agent.
- Agents are situated in time, they receive sensory data in time, and do actions in time.



- A controller is the brains of the agent.
- Agents are situated in time, they receive sensory data in time, and do actions in time.
- Controllers have (limited) memory and (limited) computational capabilities.



- A controller is the brains of the agent.
- Agents are situated in time, they receive sensory data in time, and do actions in time.
- Controllers have (limited) memory and (limited) computational capabilities.
- The controller specifies the command at every time.



- A controller is the brains of the agent.
- Agents are situated in time, they receive sensory data in time, and do actions in time.
- Controllers have (limited) memory and (limited) computational capabilities.
- The controller specifies the command at every time.
- The command at any time can depend on the current and previous percepts.

 A smart home will monitor your use of essentials, and buy them before you run out.
 Example: snack buying agent:

abilities:

- A smart home will monitor your use of essentials, and buy them before you run out.
   Example: snack buying agent:
  - ▶ abilities: buy chips (and have them delivered)

- A smart home will monitor your use of essentials, and buy them before you run out.
   Example: snack buying agent:
  - abilities: buy chips (and have them delivered)
  - goals:



- A smart home will monitor your use of essentials, and buy them before you run out.
   Example: snack buying agent:
  - abilities: buy chips (and have them delivered)
  - goals: mimimize price, don't run out of chips



- A smart home will monitor your use of essentials, and buy them before you run out.
   Example: snack buying agent:
  - abilities: buy chips (and have them delivered)
  - goals: mimimize price, don't run out of chips
  - stimuli:

- A smart home will monitor your use of essentials, and buy them before you run out.
   Example: snack buying agent:
  - abilities: buy chips (and have them delivered)
  - goals: mimimize price, don't run out of chips
  - stimuli: price, number in stock

 A smart home will monitor your use of essentials, and buy them before you run out.
 Example: snack buying agent:

- abilities: buy chips (and have them delivered)
- goals: mimimize price, don't run out of chips
- stimuli: price, number in stock
- prior knowledge:

- A smart home will monitor your use of essentials, and buy them before you run out.
  - Example: snack buying agent:
    - abilities: buy chips (and have them delivered)
    - goals: mimimize price, don't run out of chips
    - stimuli: price, number in stock
    - prior knowledge: range of prices, consumption rates

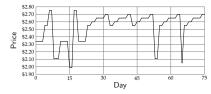
## The Agent Functions

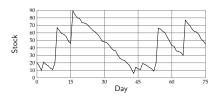
• A percept trace is a sequence of all past, present, and future percepts received by the controller.



## The Agent Functions

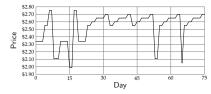
• A percept trace is a sequence of all past, present, and future percepts received by the controller.

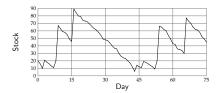




## The Agent Functions

 A percept trace is a sequence of all past, present, and future percepts received by the controller.





• A command trace is a sequence of all past, present, and future commands output by the controller.



• A percept trace is a sequence of all past, present, and future percepts received by the controller.



- A percept trace is a sequence of all past, present, and future percepts received by the controller.
- A command trace is a sequence of all past, present, and future commands output by the controller.



- A percept trace is a sequence of all past, present, and future percepts received by the controller.
- A command trace is a sequence of all past, present, and future commands output by the controller.
- An agent's history at time t is sequence of past and present percepts and past commands.

- A percept trace is a sequence of all past, present, and future percepts received by the controller.
- A command trace is a sequence of all past, present, and future commands output by the controller.
- An agent's history at time t is sequence of past and present percepts and past commands.
- A transduction specifies a function from an agent's history at time t into its command at time t.

- A percept trace is a sequence of all past, present, and future percepts received by the controller.
- A command trace is a sequence of all past, present, and future commands output by the controller.
- An agent's history at time t is sequence of past and present percepts and past commands.
- A transduction specifies a function from an agent's history at time t into its command at time t.
- A controller is an implementation of a transduction.



 An agent doesn't have access to its entire history. It only has access to what it has remembered.



- An agent doesn't have access to its entire history. It only has access to what it has remembered.
- The memory or belief state of an agent at time t encodes all
  of the agent's history that it has access to.

- An agent doesn't have access to its entire history. It only has access to what it has remembered.
- The memory or belief state of an agent at time t encodes all
  of the agent's history that it has access to.
- The belief state of an agent encapsulates the information about its past that it can use for current and future actions.

- An agent doesn't have access to its entire history. It only has access to what it has remembered.
- The memory or belief state of an agent at time t encodes all
  of the agent's history that it has access to.
- The belief state of an agent encapsulates the information about its past that it can use for current and future actions.
- At every time a controller has to decide on:

- An agent doesn't have access to its entire history. It only has access to what it has remembered.
- The memory or belief state of an agent at time t encodes all
  of the agent's history that it has access to.
- The belief state of an agent encapsulates the information about its past that it can use for current and future actions.
- At every time a controller has to decide on:
  - What should it do?

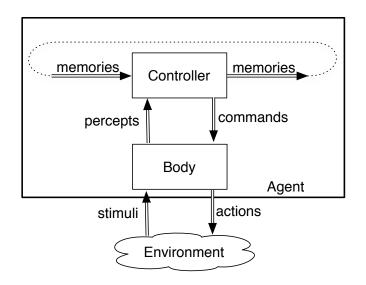
- An agent doesn't have access to its entire history. It only has access to what it has remembered.
- The memory or belief state of an agent at time t encodes all
  of the agent's history that it has access to.
- The belief state of an agent encapsulates the information about its past that it can use for current and future actions.
- At every time a controller has to decide on:
  - ► What should it do?
  - What should it remember? (How should it update its memory?)



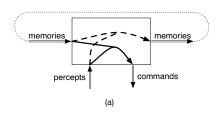
- An agent doesn't have access to its entire history. It only has access to what it has remembered.
- The memory or belief state of an agent at time t encodes all
  of the agent's history that it has access to.
- The belief state of an agent encapsulates the information about its past that it can use for current and future actions.
- At every time a controller has to decide on:
  - ► What should it do?
  - What should it remember? (How should it update its memory?)
  - as a function of its percepts and its memory.

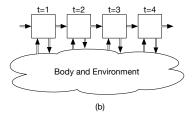


#### Controller

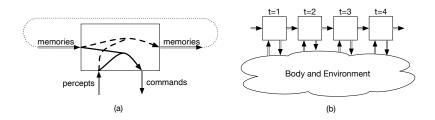


### Functions implemented in a controller





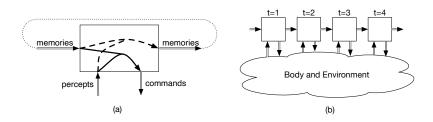
### Functions implemented in a controller



For discrete time, a controller implements:

• belief state function remember(belief\_state, percept), returns the next belief state.

### Functions implemented in a controller



For discrete time, a controller implements:

- belief state function remember(belief\_state, percept), returns the next belief state.
- command function command(belief\_state, percept) returns the command for the agent.



Percepts:



• Percepts: price, number in stock



• Percepts: price, number in stock

Action:



• Percepts: price, number in stock

Action: number to buy



• Percepts: price, number in stock

Action: number to buy

• Belief state:



Percepts: price, number in stock

Action: number to buy

• Belief state: (approximate) running average



- Percepts: price, number in stock
- Action: number to buy
- Belief state: (approximate) running average
- Command function:



- Percepts: price, number in stock
- Action: number to buy
- Belief state: (approximate) running average
- Command function:
  - ▶ if *price* < 0.9 \* *average* and *instock* < 60 buy 48
  - ▶ else if *instock* < 12 buy 12
  - else buy 0

- Percepts: price, number in stock
- Action: number to buy
- Belief state: (approximate) running average
- Command function:
  - ▶ if price < 0.9 \* average and instock < 60 buy 48
  - lack else if *instock* < 12 buy 12
  - else buy 0
- Belief state transition function:

$$average := average + (price - average) * 0.05$$



- Percepts: price, number in stock
- Action: number to buy
- Belief state: (approximate) running average
- Command function:
  - ▶ if *price* < 0.9 \* *average* and *instock* < 60 buy 48
  - lack else if *instock* < 12 buy 12
  - else buy 0
- Belief state transition function:

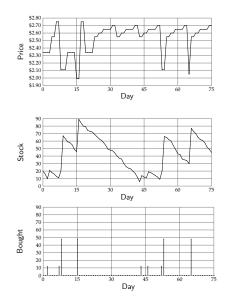
$$average := average + (price - average) * 0.05$$

This maintains a discouning rolling avergage that (eventually) weights more recent prices more.

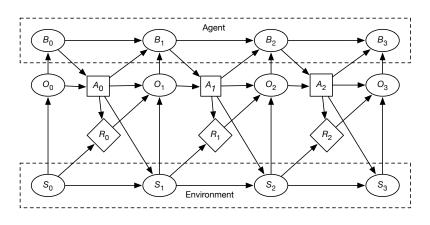
(see agents.py in AIPython distribution http://aipython.org)



# Percept and Command Traces (POMDP)

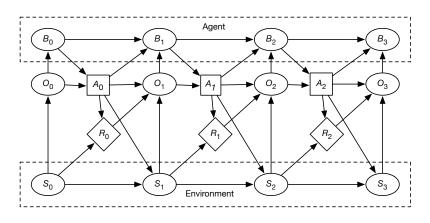




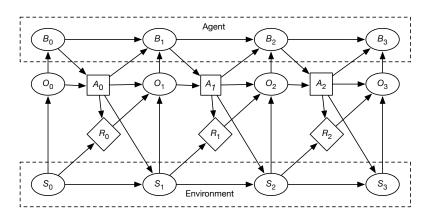


 $B_i$  agent's belief state at time i.

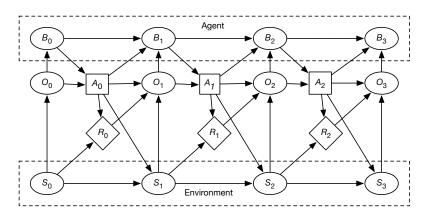
13 / 13



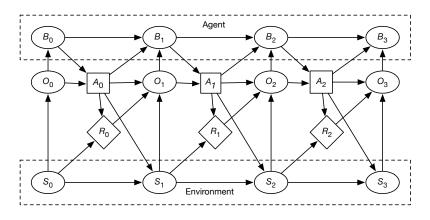
 $B_i$  agent's belief state at time  $i.A_i$  agent's action.



 $B_i$  agent's belief state at time  $i.A_i$  agent's action. $O_i$  is what the agent observes.



 $B_i$  agent's belief state at time  $i.A_i$  agent's action. $O_i$  is what the agent observes. $R_i$  is the reward.



 $B_i$  agent's belief state at time  $i.A_i$  agent's action. $O_i$  is what the agent observes. $R_i$  is the reward. $S_i$  is the world state.