

Lecture 07

Types of Agent Programs

Artificial Intelligence

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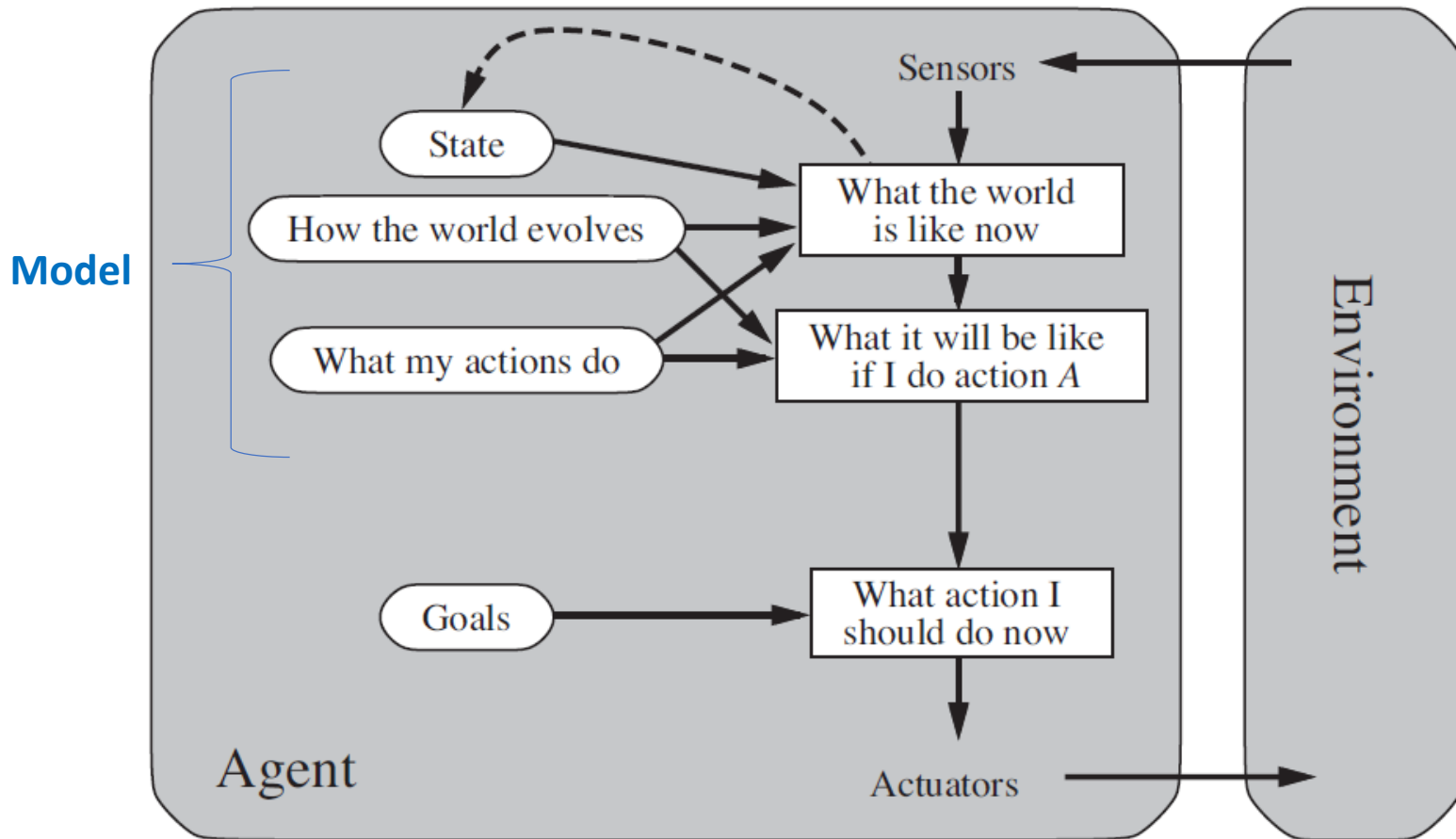
Today's Agenda

- Goal-based Agents
- Utility-based Agents
- Learning Agents

Goal Based Agents

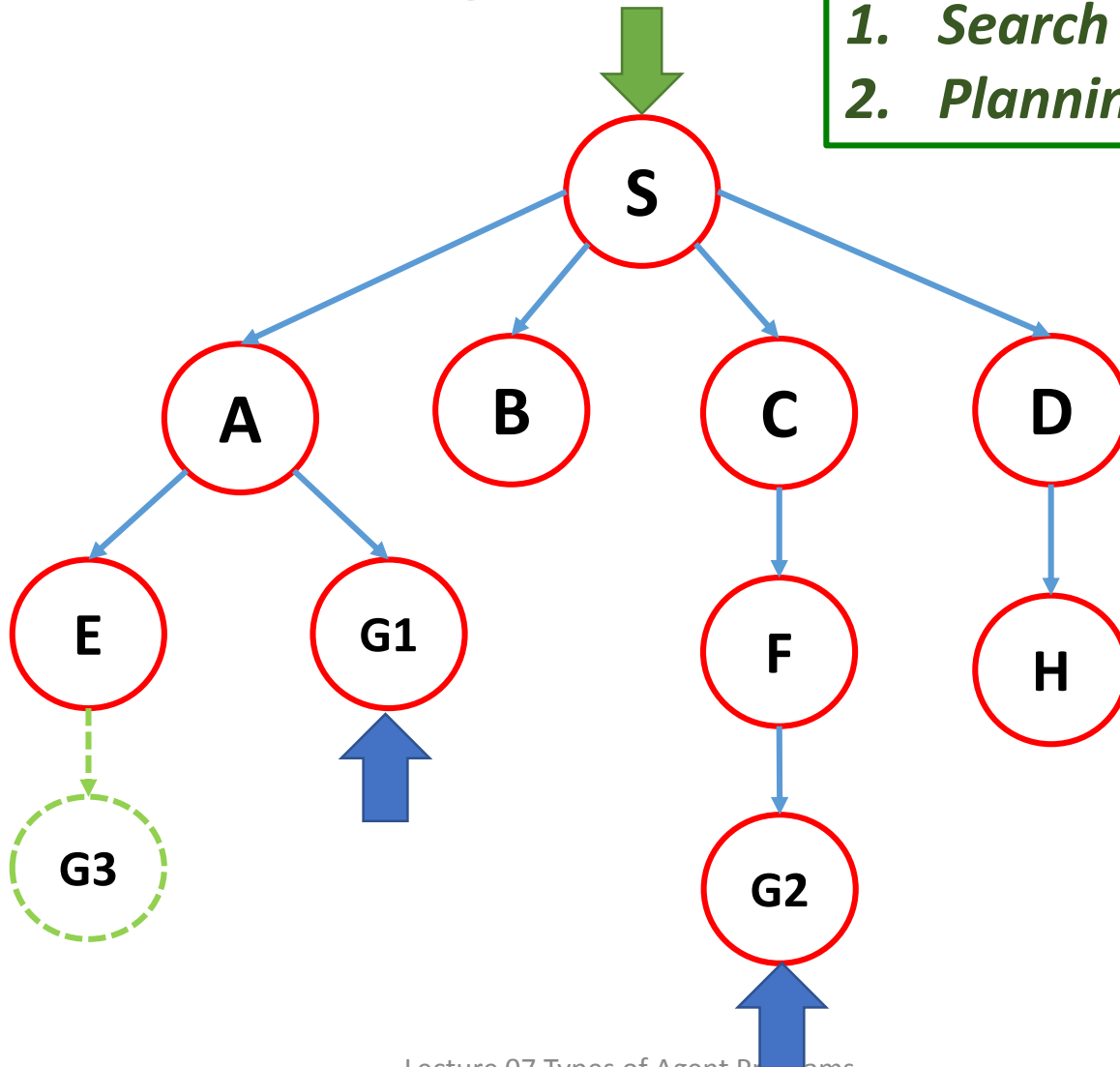
- Expansion of Model Based Reflex Agent
- Desirable situation -> **GOAL**
- Searching & Planning

Goal-based Agents



Goal Based Agent

1. *Search Technique*
2. *Planning*



Goal-based Agents

- A goal-based agent has flexibility to adjust its actions based on successfully reaching a **goal**
 - Goal based agent chooses its actions in order to achieve goals
 - Considers the future actions
 - Uses goal information to select between possible actions in the current state
- Example:
 - A GPS system finding path to a certain destination.

Contd...

- The agent needs some sort of **goal** information that describes situations that are desirable
 - Instead of having predefined Condition-Action rules for choosing the actions,
 - Agent should choose the action that best aligns with his **Goal**.

Goal-based Action Selection

- Achieving the goals can take 1 action or many actions.
 - Their every action is intended to reduce its distance from the goal
- Actions chosen → goals, based on
 - the current state
 - the current percept
- Goal-based action selection
 - Straightforward
 - When goal satisfaction results immediately from a single action
 - Tricky
 - when the agent has to consider long sequences of twists and turns in order to find a way to achieve the goal

Action Sequence

- Two aspects of finding action sequence are:
 - Searching
 - Planning
- These help agent in achieving goal.

Reflex Agents vs Goal Based Agents

- The reflex agents just have an automated response for certain situations. (**Condition-Action Rules**)
- Unlike reflex agents before acting this agent **reviews many actions** in order to achieve its **goals**
- Which is computationally expensive?
 - Goal Based
- Which is more flexible?
 - Goal Based

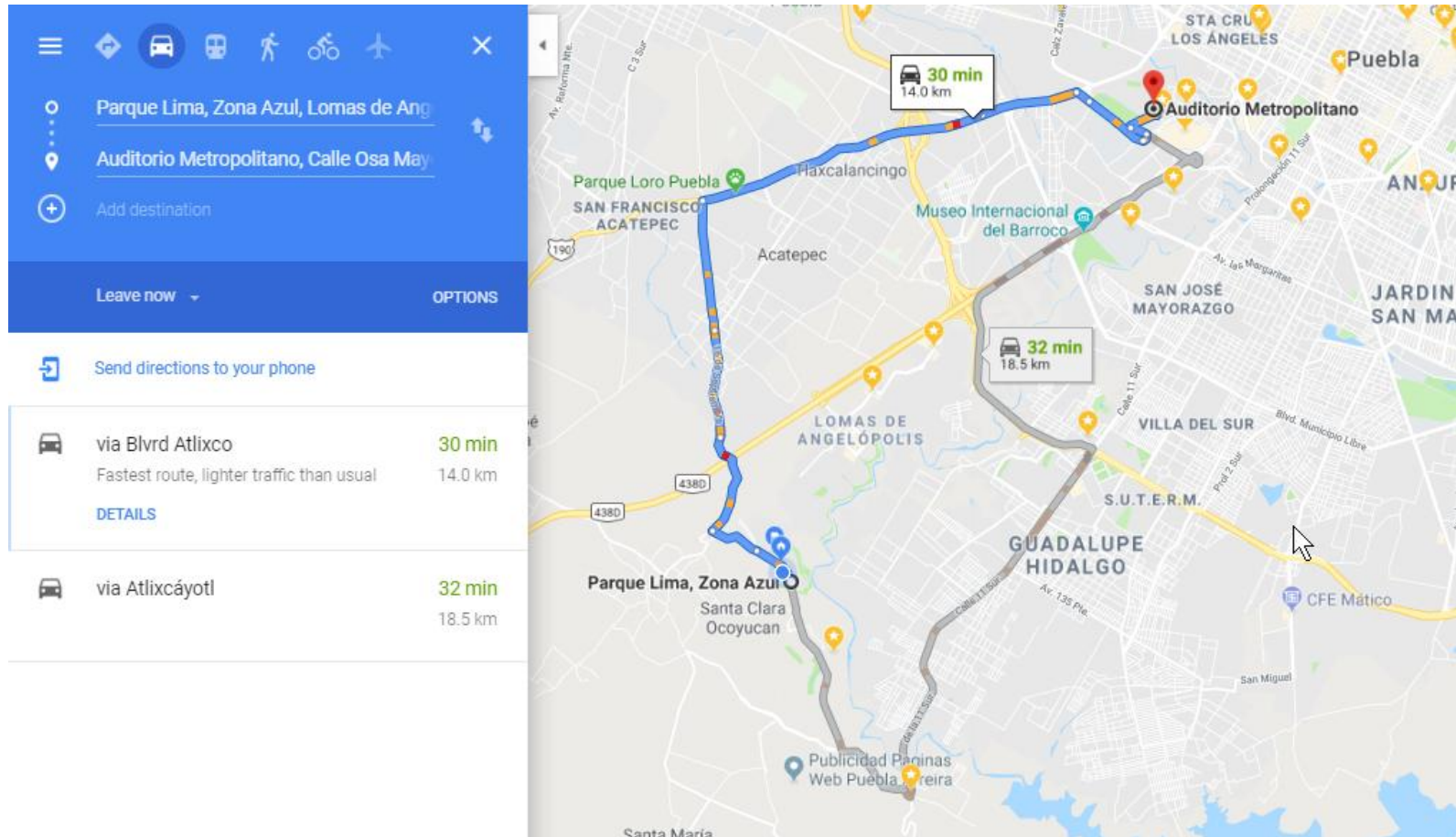
Smart Warehouse



Utility-based Agents

- Goals alone are not enough to generate **high-quality** behavior in most environments
 - Goals just provide a crude binary distinction between “happy” and “unhappy” states.
- Many action sequences will get the taxi to its destination
 - But some are quicker, safer, more reliable, or cheaper than others
- **Performance measure** assigns a score to any given sequence of environment states

Google map



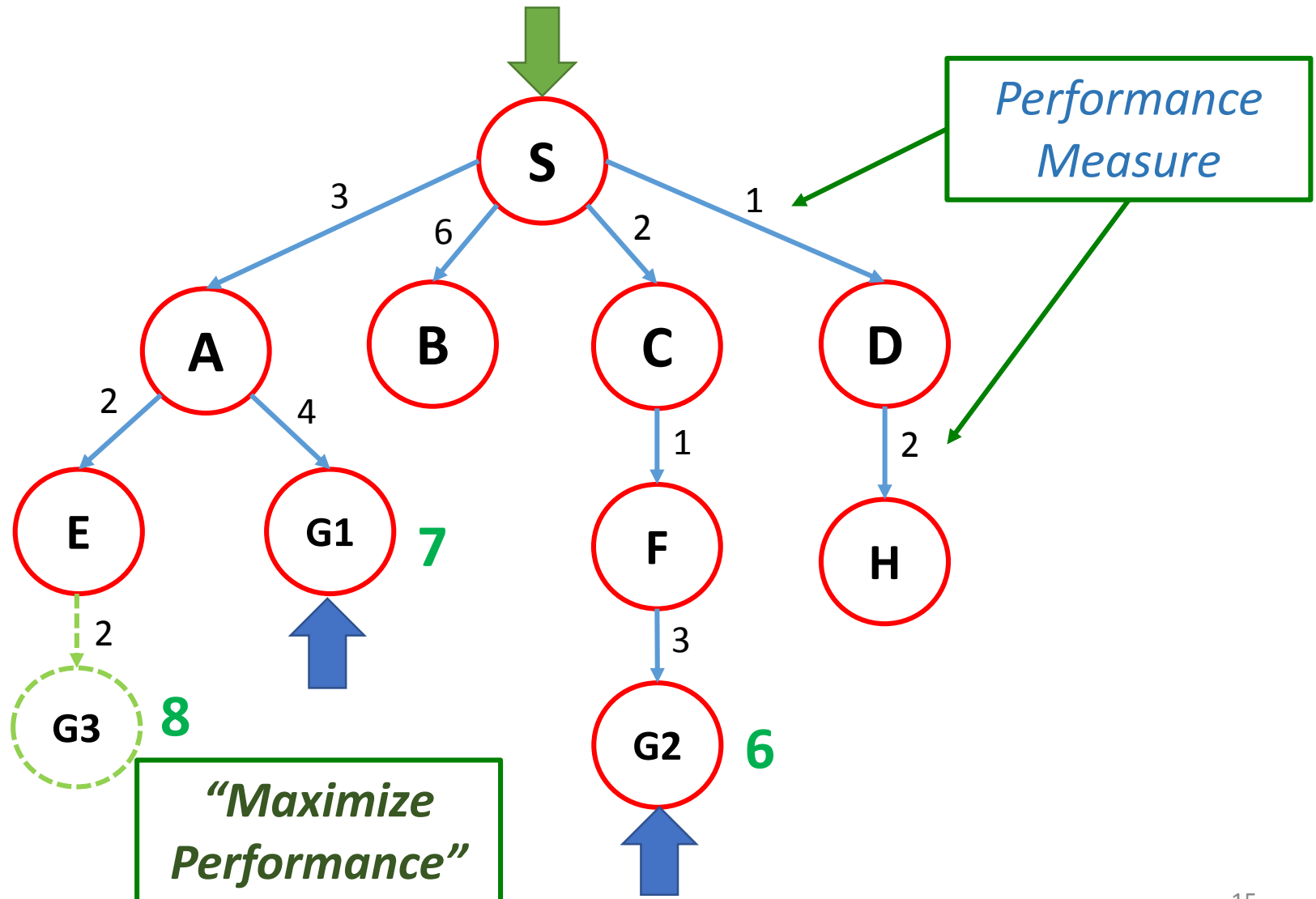
Utility-based Agents

- Utility agents provide the solution which **maximizes** the **performance measure**

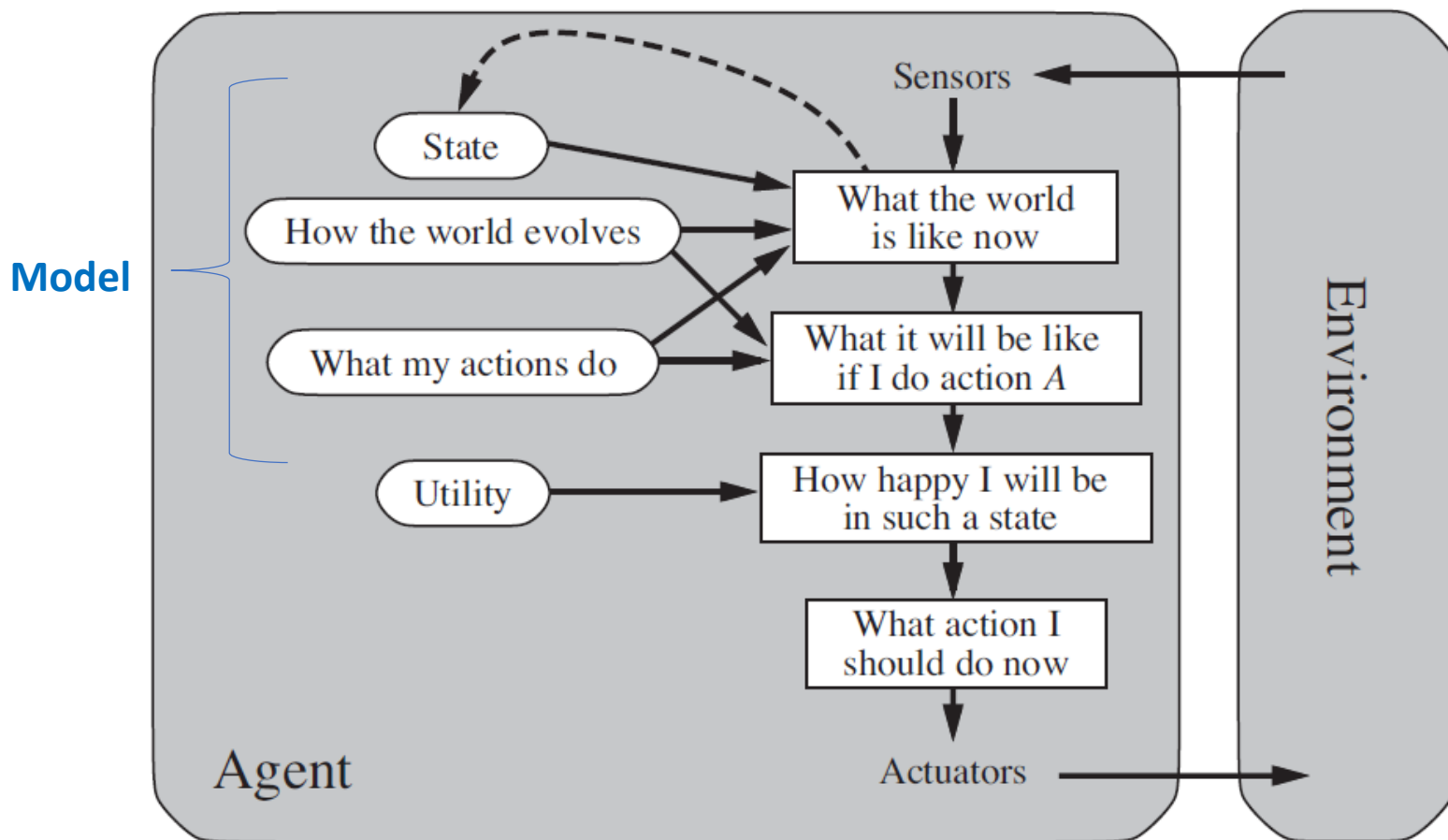
OR

- A **utility-based agent** is an **agent** that acts **based** not only on what the goal is, but the **best way** to reach that goal.

Utility Based Agents



Utility-based Agents



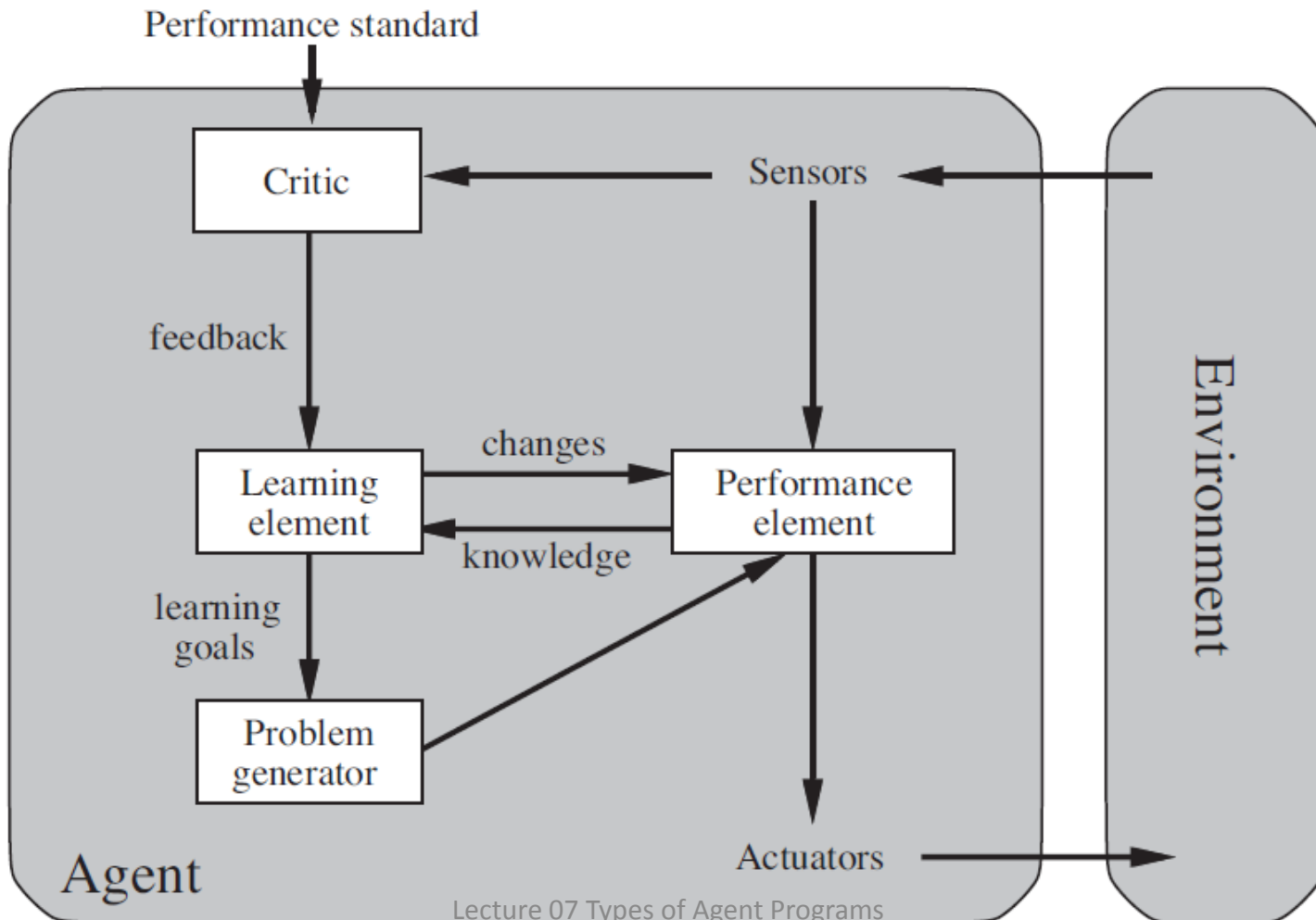
Utility Agents vs Goal-based Agents

- Difference
 - Goal-based agents have **several** action sequences which all satisfy it's goals
 - Whereas utility agent performs the most **effective** set of actions
- Common
 - Goal

Learning Agents

- After an agent is programmed, can it work immediately?
 - No, it still need teaching
- In AI,
 - Once an agent is done
 - We teach it by giving it a set of examples
 - Test it by using another set of examples
- We then say the agent learns
 - A learning agent

Learning Agent



Learning Agents

- Four conceptual components
 - Learning element
 - Making improvement
 - Performance element
 - Selecting external actions
 - Critic
 - Tells the Learning element how well the agent is doing with respect to fixed performance standard.
(Feedback from user or examples, good or not?)
 - Problem generator
 - Suggest actions that will lead to new and informative experiences.