

### Q1) Reactive Agents:

Reactive agents are driven by the principle of responding to changes in their environment. They operate on a stimulus-response basis, where they continuously monitor their environment and take actions directly in response to perceived stimuli.

Eg:

A robot vacuum cleaner that moves around a room, changing direction when it encounters an obstacle. It does not plan its route or remember where it has been, it simply reacts to obstacles in its path.

### Proactive Agents:

Proactive agents are capable of anticipating future states of the environment and taking actions that move them towards achieving their objectives.

Eg:

A chess playing program that anticipates the opponent's moves and plans several steps ahead.

to achieve the goal of winning the game.

### Q2) Organization as an Agent:

This perspective sees an organization as a unified entity that makes strategic decisions, plans and take actions to achieve specific goals, similar to an intelligent agent in a multiagent system. For example, a multinational corporation acts as a single entity in decision-making, negotiations, and competition to maximize profits and achieve long-term objectives.

### Organization as an Institutions:

This perspective focuses on the organization as a structure composed of rules, norms and roles that guide the behavior of its members. It emphasizes the framework that shapes interactions and behaviours within the organization, such as a university that operates based on academic rules etc.



### Q3) Accessible Environment:

Agents does not have full access to all the information about the state of the environment

### Inaccessible Environment:

These have complete and accurate information about the state of the environment at any given time.

### Deterministic Environment:

In this environment actions may have uncertain or probabilistic outcomes.

### Non-deterministic Environment:

In this environment agents actions is predictable and consistent.

### Q4) Belief-desire-Intention ::

Belief represents the information that an agent has about the world, including its environment, other agents and itself.

Desire represents the goals or objectives that the agent wants to achieve. These are the

outcomes or states of the world that the agents finds desirable.

Intentions are the plans or commitments that an agent decides to pursue in order to achieve it desires. Intentions represent the chosen course of action that the agent is committed to executing.

