

Modeling Bad TV Actors in Soar

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Émile Architecture for Social Agents



- Goal: Rich believable model of human behavior for interactive (non-scripted) simulations
- **Problem:** How to get the right action, gesture, ... at the right time
- Solution(?!): rich model of mental state and cognition
 - > Goals,
 - > Plans,
 - Social knowledge,
 - > Emotional state,
 - **>**

Till you get old and die (or join a startup)

And cheat like mad (backstory)

Émile Architecture for Social Agents



- Dream: There are general domain-independent solutions
 - ➤ Adding a domain-theory to domain-independent agent architecture should be easier than starting from scratch, yes? Maybe?...
 - ➤ Aim for general solutions
 - Domain independent planning algorithm
 - Domain independent model of emotional reasoning
 - Vaguely general model of social knowledge
 - ➤ But limit the flexibility

Bad idea:

Maximize this 40 dimension utility function

Good idea:

Here's some actions and goal, pursue it ruthlessly

Review



• Focus:

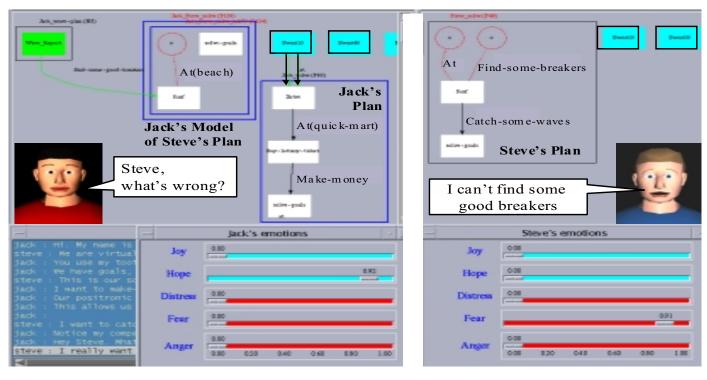
➤ Socially-situated planning

Shaping the way plans are generated and executed to fit the social context:

- Defer to my superiors
- Collaborate with my friends
- Communicate socially appropriate information
- > Emotional reasoning
 - Display reasonable gestures, expressions
 - Display reasonable coping behaviors (fight vs. flight)

Example





Demonstration

- > Interaction of two agents with differing personalities
- > Also illustrates social stances, communications model

Social Knowledge



Social State

- > Relationships (friend, enemy, boss)
- > Obligations (IOU an answer to your question)
- > Common knowledge (I know that you know...)

Social Actions

- > Speech Acts (inform, request,...)
- > Planning Stances (be rude w.r.t. Jack's plans)

Social Rules

> Associate actions with state





➤ IF I have a plan that is *relevant* to another plan AND the other plan is owned by a friend AND the friend doesn't know my relevant plan AND the friend isn't threatening my plans THEN tell the friend the plan





➤ IF My personality is FAIR

AND My plan threatens your plan

AND I don't have an obligation to fix my plan

AND You don't have and obligation to fix your plan

THEN Inform you of the conflict

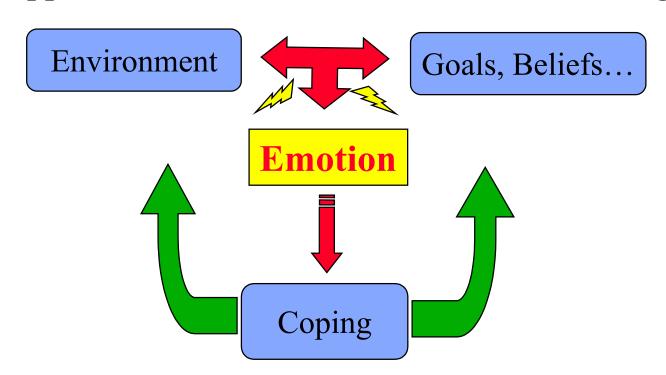
➤ IF I have a goal
 AND the goal is active
 AND I don't have a plan for the goal
 THEN Create a new plan structure
 Populate the plan with the goal
 Allow the planner to modify the plan

Emotions



• Emotional Appraisal Models (Lazarus, Cox, Wells)

Appraisal is relation between environment and goals



The Power of Plans



- Plans mediate this relationship
- Planning algorithms help infer contextual info
 - > Detect planning threats or opportunities
 - > Reason about probability of goal attainment
 - > Reason about the importance of subgoals
 - > Context changes as "think things through"
- Emotions as a form of plan evaluation
 - > Emotions side-effect of generating and executing plans

Emotions as Evaluators



• Evaluation involves:

- > Causal structure: how are goals achieved or threatened
- > Utility model: how important are different goals?
- ➤ Probability model: how likely is goal attainment?
- > Social norms: does plan satisfy social constraints?

Evaluation Domain-independent

- > Appraisal rules:
 - Evaluate syntax of plans
 - Propagate probabilities and utilities

at(Jack,home)

at(car,home)

Probabilities propagate from the leaves of plan (I-support)

• Goals and preconditions have a priori probabilities

Make-money(Jack)

Goal

Probability: 0.10

at(Jack,home)

at(car,home)

at(Jack,store)

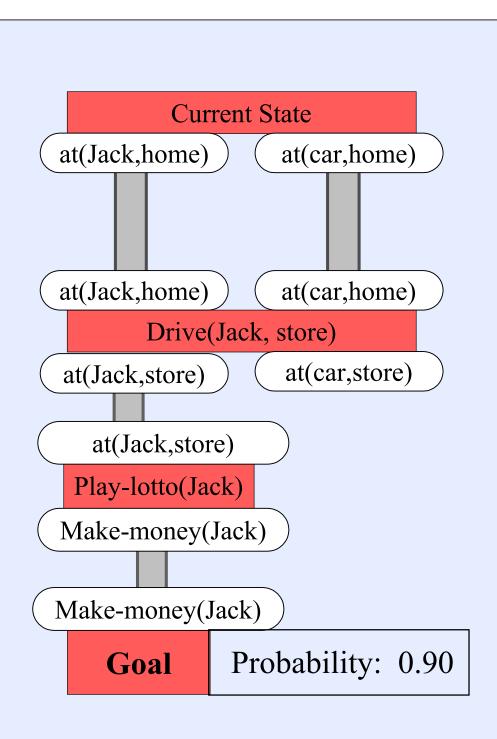
Play-lotto(Jack)

Make-money(Jack)

Make-money(Jack)

Goal

Probability: 0.50



at(Jack,home)

at(car,home)

Utilities propagate from the root (I-support)

- Goals and preconditions have intrinsic utility
- Subgoals inherit extrinsic utility

Make-money(Jack)

Goal

I-Utility: 64

at(Jack,home)

at(car,home)

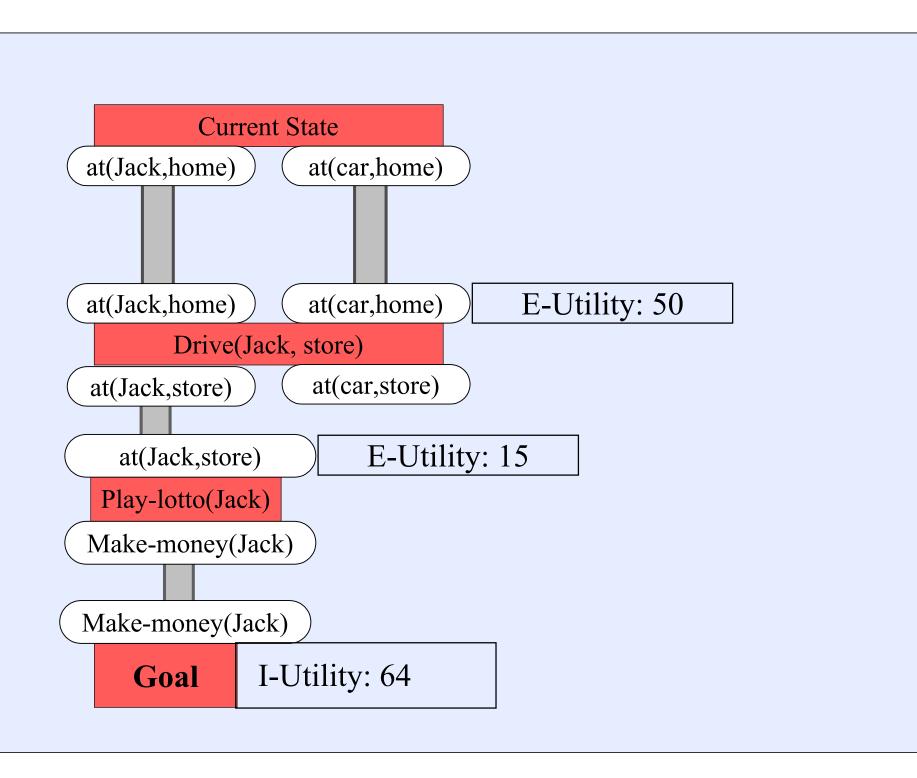
at(Jack, store) E-Utility: 15

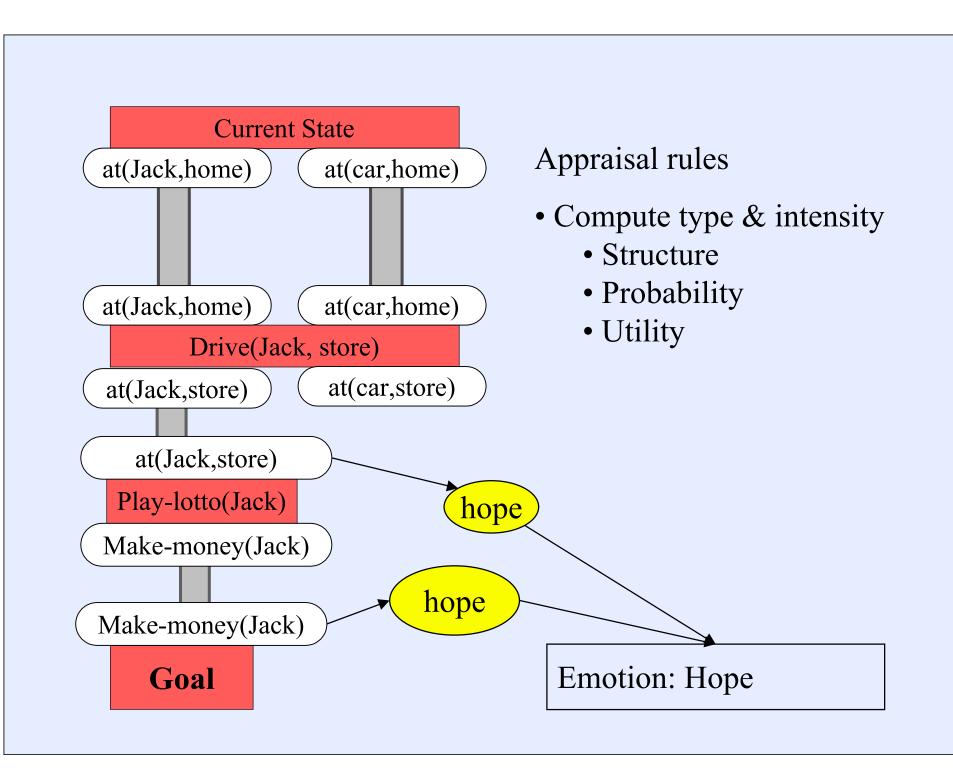
Play-lotto(Jack)

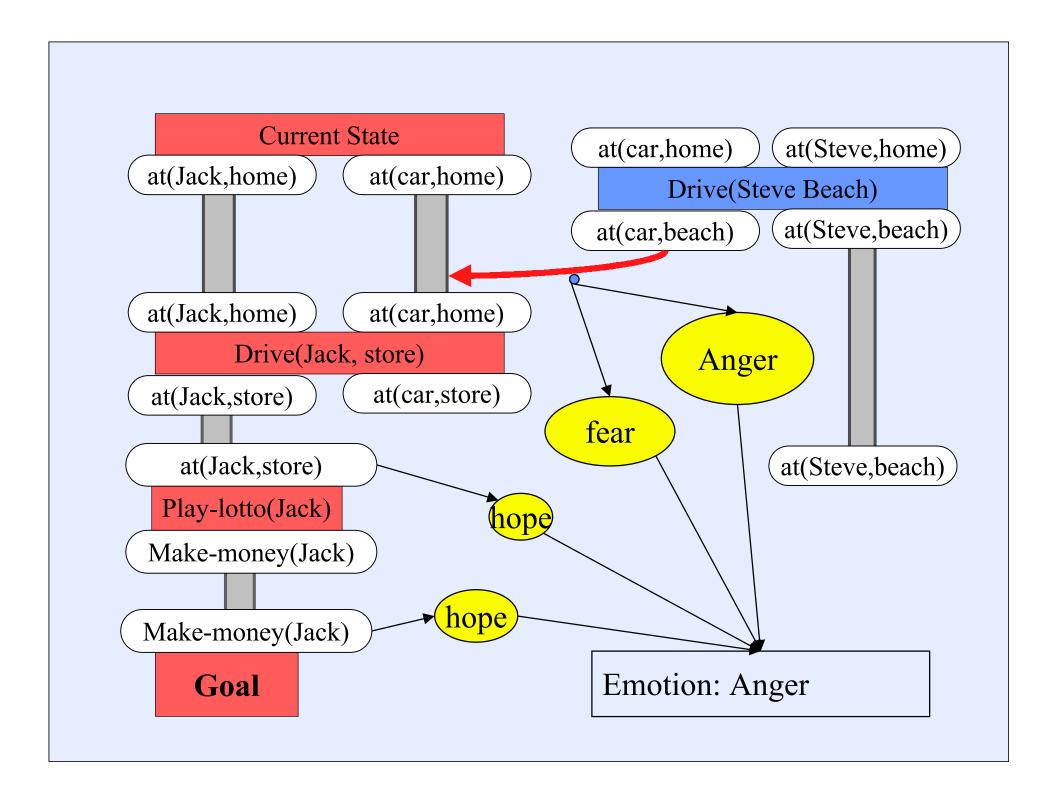
Make-money(Jack)

Make-money(Jack)

Goal I-Utility: 64







Effects of Emotion



- Drive Behavior
 - > Expressions, Gestures
- Focus Cognitive Resources
 - > Attack most intense plan flaws
- Act as social cue
- Guide Perception
 - ➤ Randy Hill



Conclusion



Nuggets

- ➤ All that infrastructure does provide leverage
- > Sometimes it does something surprising that looks good
- > Soar makes it easy to slather on more layers

Coal

- > Lots and lots of infrastructure to support simple behavior
- > Not terribly robust
- > Relying on TCL for things I wish the architecture supported