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Out: longer than average. Get started.

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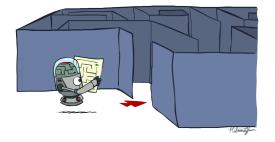
Pinned Post: Al in the news!

Lecture Attendance Link

Lecture Attendence Link: http://bit.ly/2GEMokS

CS 188: Artificial Intelligence

Search.



Agents that Plan Ahead

Agents that Plan Ahead Search Problems.

Agents that Plan Ahead Search Problems. Model world with state space.

Agents that Plan Ahead
Search Problems.
Model world with state space.
Setting up state spaces.

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Uninformed Search Methods:

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Depth-First Search

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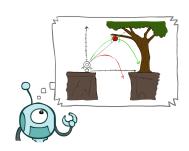
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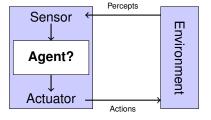
Uninformed Search Methods:

Depth-First Search

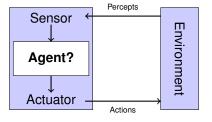
Breadth-First Search

Uniform-Cost Search





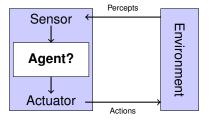
An agent percieves its environment with sensors and acts on environment using actuators.



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Car:

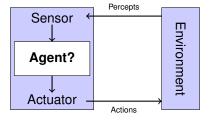
Sensors:



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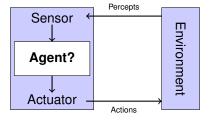
Sensors: camera,



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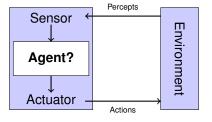
Sensors: camera, lidar,



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Car:

Sensors: camera, lidar, speed gauge,

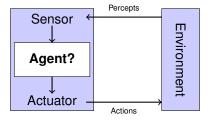


An agent percieves its environment with sensors and acts on environment using actuators.

Car:

Sensors: camera, lidar, speed gauge, ..

Actuators:

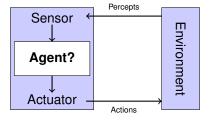


An agent percieves its environment with sensors and acts on environment using actuators.

Car:

Sensors: camera, lidar, speed gauge, ..

Actuators: gas petal,

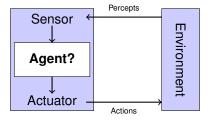


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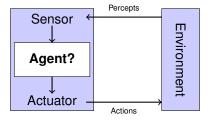


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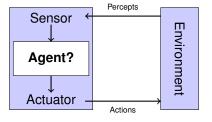
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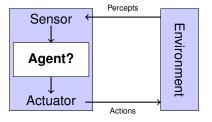
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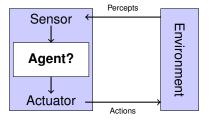
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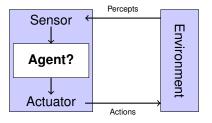
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Input/Output:



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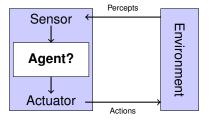
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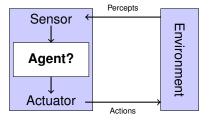
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Rationality

A rational agent chooses actions that maximize expected utility.

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Today: agents that have a goal, and a cost.

E.g., reach goal with lowest cost.

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Today: agents that have a goal, and a cost.

E.g., reach goal with lowest cost.

Later: agents have numerical utilities, rewards, etc.

E.g., takes action that maximizes total reward over time.

(Reward: largest total profit. or expected total profit.)

The environment largely determines the agent design.

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 $Fully/partialy\ observable \rightarrow agent\ request\ \underline{memory}\ (internal\ state)$

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Discrete/ continuous → agent can/can't enumerate all states

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Stochastic/deterministic \rightarrow agent deals with contingencies

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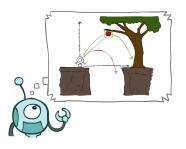
Fully/partialy observable → agent request memory (internal state)

 $\mbox{Discrete/ continuous} \rightarrow \mbox{agent can/can't enumerate } \mbox{all states}$

 $Stochastic/deterministic \rightarrow agent \ deals \ with \ {\color{red} contingencies}$

Single-agent/multi-agent \rightarrow agent may need to behave randomly.

Agents that Plan









Reflex agents:

 Choose action based on current percept (and maybe memory)







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- May have memory or a model of the world's current state







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Can a reflex agent be rational? Examples:







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Can a reflex agent be rational? Examples: Stove:







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Stove: hot, ouch!







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Stove: hot, ouch!

Car:







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Car: deer,







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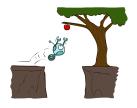
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[Demo: reflex (L2D1 and L2D2)]

Video of Demo Reflex Optimal



Video of Demo Reflex Odd



Planning agents:













Planning agents:

Ask "what if?"







Planning agents:

Ask "what if?"
Decisions based on (hypothesized)
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Optimal or not optimal. Complete or not.

Planning Agents







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Planning Agents







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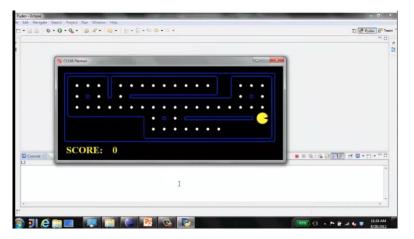
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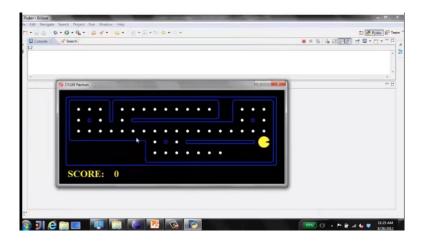
[Demo: nearest dot re-planning (L2D3), mastermind (L2D4)]

Video of Demo

Replanning



Video of Demo Mastermind





A search problem consists of:

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A state space

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A state space















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A successor function (with actions, costs)

A search problem consists of:

A state space







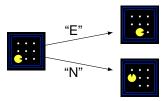








A successor function (with actions, costs)



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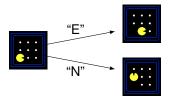








A successor function (with actions, costs)



A start state and a goal test

A search problem consists of:

A state space







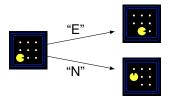








A successor function (with actions, costs)



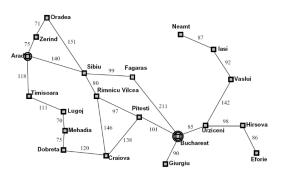
A start state and a goal test

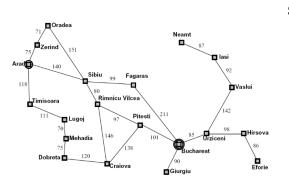
A solution is a sequence of actions (a plan) which transforms the start state to a goal state

Search Problems Are Models

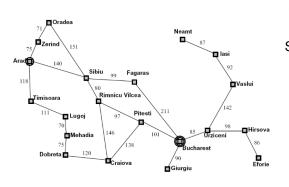




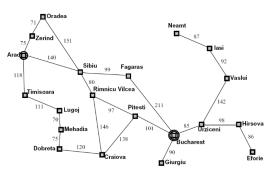




State space: Cities



State space:
Cities
Successor function:



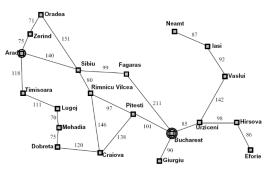
State space: Cities

.

Successor function:

Roads: Neighboring city with

cost = distance



State space:

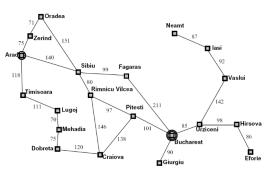
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Start state:



State space:

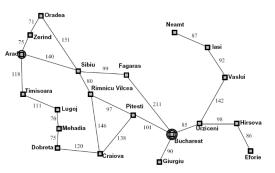
Cities

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Start state: Arad



State space:

Cities

Successor function:

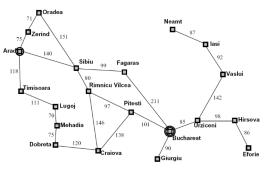
Roads: Neighboring city with

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Start state:

Arad

Goal test:



State space:

Cities

Successor function:

Roads: Neighboring city with

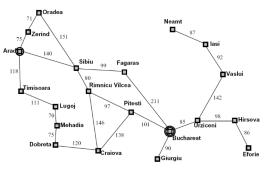
cost = distance

Start state:

Arad

Goal test:

Is state == Bucharest?



State space:

Cities

Successor function:

Roads: Neighboring city with

cost = distance

Start state:

Arad

Goal test:

Is state == Bucharest?

Solution?

The world state includes every last detail of the environment.

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The world state includes every last detail of the environment.

Search state keeps only details needed for planning (abstraction).

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Problem: Pathing

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States:

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Problem: Pathing

States: (x, y) location

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States: (x, y) location

Actions:

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States: (x, y) location

Actions: NSEW

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States: (x, y) location

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Successor: update location only

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Goal test: is (x, y) = END?

The world state includes every last detail of the environment.



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Problem: Eat-All-Dots

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Problem: Eat-All-Dots

States: $\{(x,y), \text{ dot booleans}\}$

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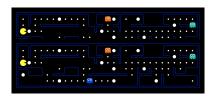
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Problem: Pathing

States: (x, y) location

Actions: NSEW

Successor: update location only

Goal test: is (x, y) = END?

Problem: Eat-All-Dots

States: $\{(x,y), \text{ dot booleans}\}$

Actions: NSEW

Successor:

The world state includes every last detail of the environment.



Search state keeps only details needed for planning (abstraction).

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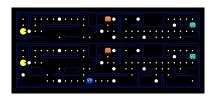
States: $\{(x,y), \text{ dot booleans}\}$

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possibly a dot boolean

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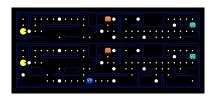
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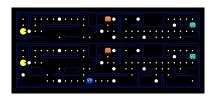
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Goal test: dots all false

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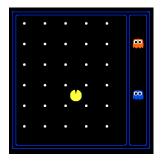
States: $\{(x,y), \text{ dot booleans}\}$

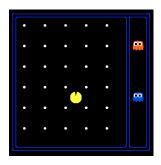
Actions: NSEW

Successor: update location and possibly a dot boolean

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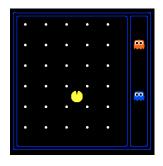






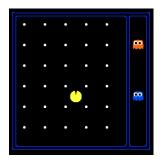
World state:

Agent positions:



World state:

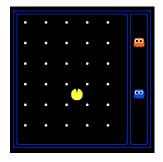
Agent positions: 120



World state:

Agent positions: 120

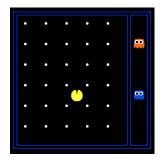
Food count:



World state:

Agent positions: 120

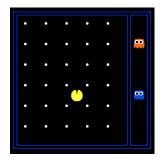
Food count: 30



World state:

Agent positions: 120

Food count: 30 Ghost positions:

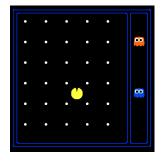


World state:

Agent positions: 120

Food count: 30

Ghost positions: 12



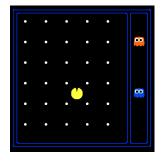
World state:

Agent positions: 120

Food count: 30

Ghost positions: 12

Agent facing:



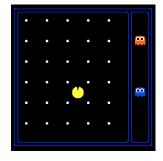
World state:

Agent positions: 120

Food count: 30

Ghost positions: 12

Agent facing: NSEW



World state:

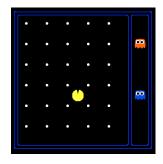
Agent positions: 120

Food count: 30

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How many World states?



World state:

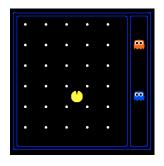
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How many World states? 120



World state:

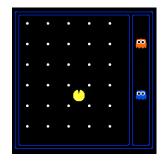
Agent positions: 120

Food count: 30

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How many World states? $120 \times (2^{30}) \times (12^2) \times 4$



World state:

Agent positions: 120

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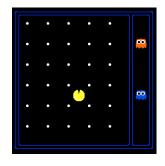
Ghost positions: 12

Agent facing: NSEW

How many World states?

 $120 \times (2^{30}) \times (12^2) \times 4$

States for pathing?



World state:

Agent positions: 120

Food count: 30

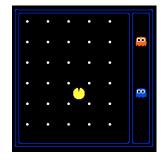
Ghost positions: 12

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World state:

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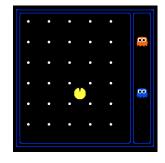
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States for pathing? 120

120

States for eat-all-dots?



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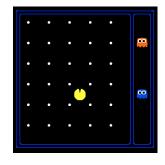
Ghost positions: 12

Agent facing: NSEW

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States for pathing?

States for eat-all-dots? 120



World state:

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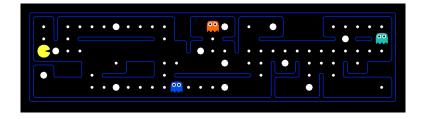
Ghost positions: 12

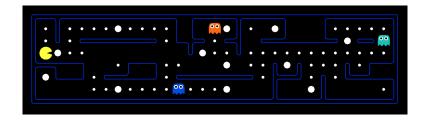
Agent facing: NSEW

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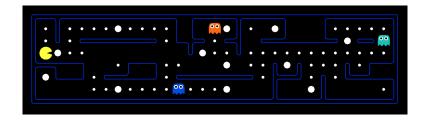
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States for eat-all-dots? $120 \times (2^{30})$

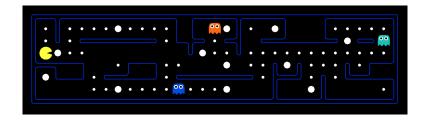




Problem: eat all dots while keeping the ghosts perma-scared?



Problem: eat all dots while keeping the ghosts perma-scared? What does the state space have to specify?



Problem: eat all dots while keeping the ghosts perma-scared?

What does the state space have to specify?

agent position



Problem: eat all dots while keeping the ghosts perma-scared?

What does the state space have to specify?

- agent position
- dot booleans



Problem: eat all dots while keeping the ghosts perma-scared?

What does the state space have to specify?

agent position dot booleans power pellet booleans



Problem: eat all dots while keeping the ghosts perma-scared?

What does the state space have to specify?

agent position dot booleans power pellet booleans remaining scared time

Agent Design

The environment largely determines the agent design.

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 $Fully/partialy\ observable \rightarrow agent\ request\ \underline{memory}\ (internal\ state)$

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Stochastic/deterministic \rightarrow agent deals with contingencies

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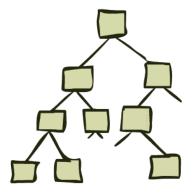
Fully/partialy observable → agent request memory (internal state)

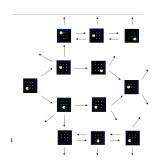
 $\mbox{Discrete/ continuous} \rightarrow \mbox{agent can/can't enumerate } \mbox{all states}$

 $Stochastic/deterministic \rightarrow agent \ deals \ with \ {\color{red} contingencies}$

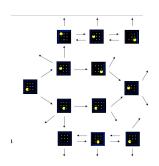
Single-agent/multi-agent \rightarrow agent may need to behave randomly.

State Space Graphs and Search Trees



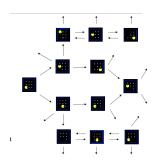


State space graph: A mathematical representation of a search problem



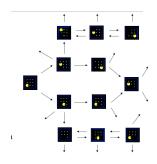
State space graph: A mathematical representation of a search problem

Nodes are (abstracted) world configurations.



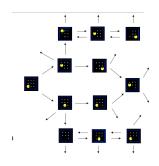
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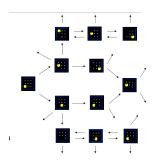
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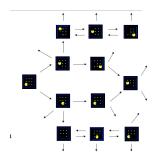


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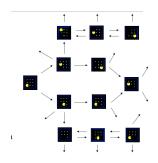


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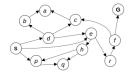
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E.g., replanning.

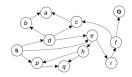
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Tiny search graph for a tiny search problem

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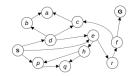
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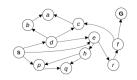
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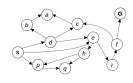
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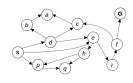
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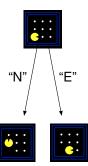
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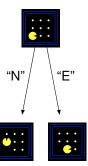
This is now / start



Possible futures.

A search tree:

This is now / start

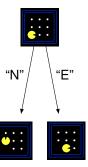


Possible futures.

A search tree:

A "what if" tree of plans and their outcomes

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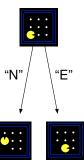
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The start state is the root node

This is now / start



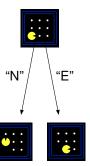
Possible futures.

A search tree:

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The start state is the root node Children correspond to successors

This is now / start



Possible futures.

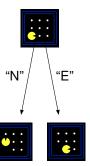
A search tree:

A "what if" tree of plans and their outcomes

The start state is the root node
Children correspond to successors

Nodes show states, but correspond to PLANS that achieve those states

This is now / start



Possible futures.

A search tree:

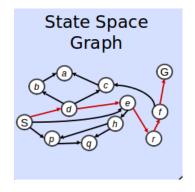
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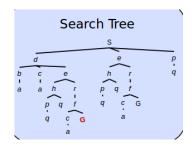
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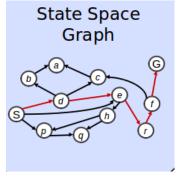
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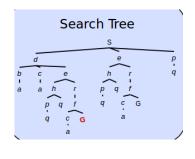
Nodes show states, but correspond to PLANS that achieve those states

For most problems, we can never actually build the whole tree

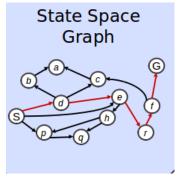


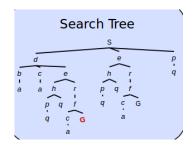






Each NODE in search tree is an entire PATH in state space graph.

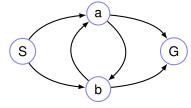




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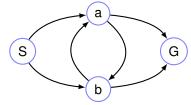
We construct both on demand – and we construct as little as possible.

Consider this 4-state graph:

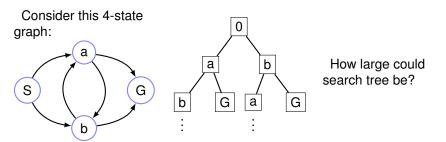


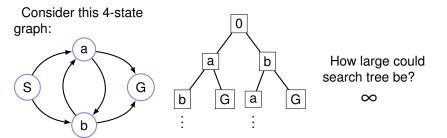
How large could search tree be?

Consider this 4-state graph:

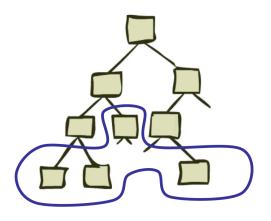


How large could search tree be? ∞





Tree Search



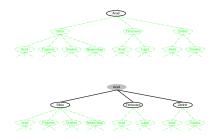
Search Example: Romania



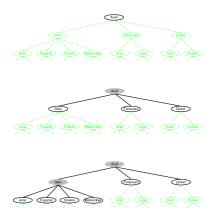


Search:

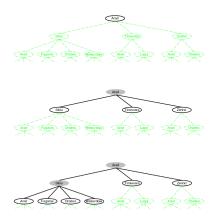
(1) Expand out potential plans (tree nodes)



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- (1) Expand out potential plans (tree nodes)
- (2) Maintain a fringe of partial plans under consideration.
- (3) Try to expand as few tree nodes as possible

Important ideas:

Important ideas:

Fringe

Important ideas:

Fringe

Expansion

Important ideas:

Fringe

Expansion

Exploration strategy

Important ideas:

Fringe

Expansion

Exploration strategy

Main question: which fringe nodes to explore?

Important ideas:

Fringe Expansion Exploration strategy

Main question: which fringe nodes to explore?

```
function TREE-SEARCH( problem, strategy) returns a solution, or failure initialize the search tree using the initial state of problem loop do

if there are no candidates for expansion then return failure choose a leaf node for expansion according to strategy

if the node contains a goal state then return the corresponding solution else expand the node and add the resulting nodes to the search tree end
```