

IMAS-MAI

Activity 1

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- 1 Characteristics of the environment
- 2 Best kind of architecture to apply to each type of agents.
- 3 Properties that should be exhibited by each type of agents
- 4 Agent types

Accessible or inaccessible

Accessible, since:

- All agents can obtain all the environment information.
- We consider Classifier agents can access to all the information
→ Manager tells them the parts they need.

Deterministic or non-deterministic

Deterministic, since:

- Depends on the application domain i.e. the dataset we want to learn.
- We consider that our models will be deterministic.

Episodic or non-episodic

Episodic, since:

- The system should not need to consider previous executions.

More complex approach → Manager agent could consider its own performance in previous episodes to change its behaviour.

Static or dynamic

Dynamic, since:

- Human interaction with the system at any moment of time.

Discrete or continuous

Discrete, since:

- Limited number of actions in the system.
- Finite dataset.

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Best kind of architecture to apply to User agent

Reactive, since it just sends queries:

- T: Training.
- P: Prediction.

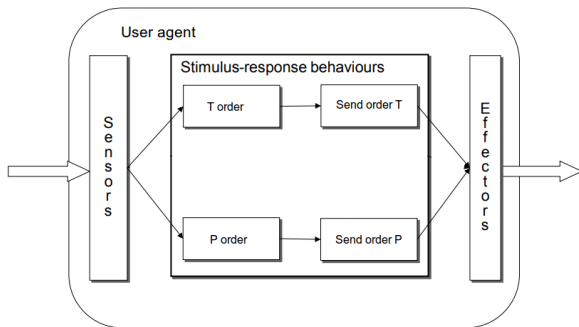


Figure: Basic architecture for the user agent (reactive)

Best kind of architecture to apply to Manager agent

Hybrid:

- Reactive: Behavioral layer → Send data
- Deliberative: Cooperative planning layer → Ensemble classifiers

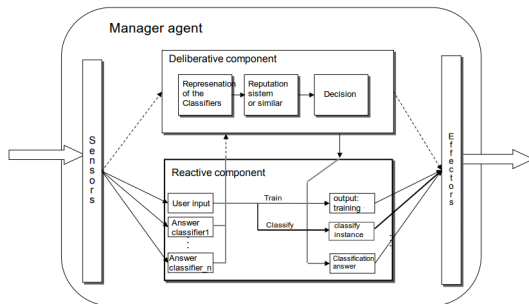


Figure: Basic architecture for the manager agent (hybrid)

Best kind of architecture to apply to the Classifier agents

Hybrid, since:

- Reactive: Behavioral layer → Inference
- Deliberative: Planning layer → Training

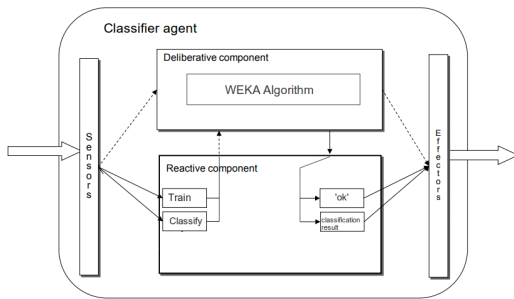


Figure: Basic architecture for the classifier agent (hybrid)

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Properties that should be exhibited by the User agent

- **Reactivity**
- **Communication and social ability**
- **Rationality**
- **Temporal Continuity**

Properties that should be exhibited by the Manager agent

- **Reactivity**
- **Proactiveness and Autonomy**
- **Communication and social ability**
- **Flexibility**
- **Rationality**
- **Reasoning and Learning**
- **Temporal continuity**

Properties that should be exhibited by the Classifier agents

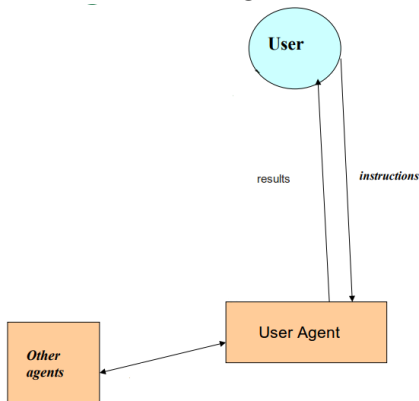
- **Reactivity**
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User agent type

Interface agent, since:

- Helps the user
- Avoid repetitive commands
- Limited cooperation and reasoning



Manager agent type

Collaborative agent, since:

- establishes communications with all the other agents
- Negotiates in case of conflict
- Has some limited learning

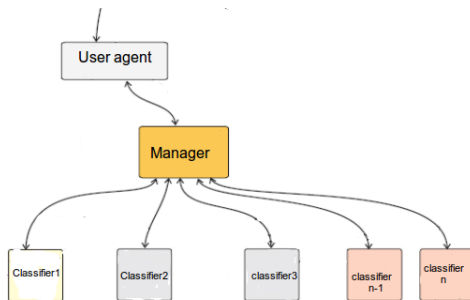


Figure: Collaborative type for the manager agent

Classifier agents type

Agentification, translator, since:

- The agent is a translation from the application (WEKA) to the manager

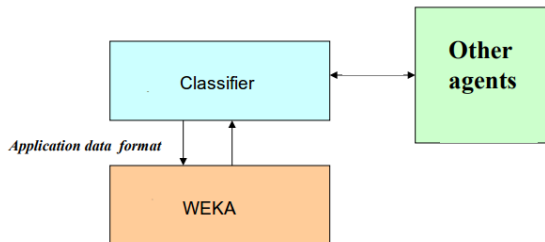


Figure: Agentification (translator) type for the classifier agent

Thank you

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