
Agents and Environments

Lecture 3

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January 15, 2016

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(Slides based in part on slides from Andrea Thomaz)

Task Setting

The problem the agent is trying to solve:

P – Performance Metric

E – Environment

A – Actuators

S – Sensors

Automated Taxi Problem (coming soon...)

P – Safe, fast, legal, max revenue, min cost, min fuel, ...

E – city roads, traffic, pedestrians, bikers, construction, ...

A – Car controls (steering, gas pedal) and human interface

S – Cameras, radar, laser rangefinder, GPS, mapping, engine sensors, human input devices

Environment Types

Fully Observable

Deterministic

Episodic

Static

Discrete

Single-Agent

Partially Observable

Stochastic

Sequential

Dynamic

Continuous

Multi-Agent

Summary

Agents map states to actions

States and actions represented as tuples

Agents should be rational

Select the action that maximizes the outcome

Task defined by PEAS

Performance metric, Environment, Actuation, Sensors

Environment Types influence the difficulty of the problem

Agent Program Design

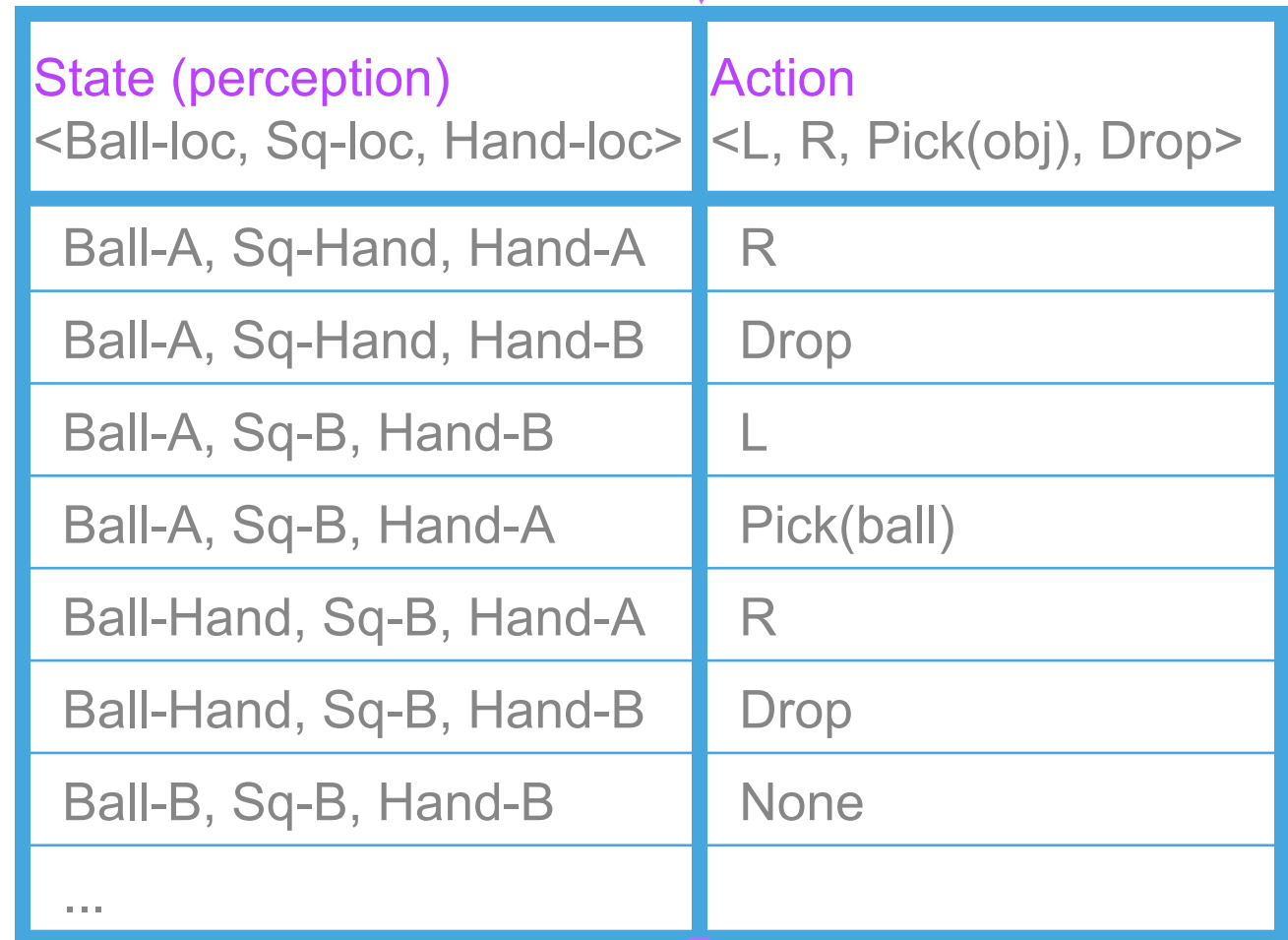
Sensors

Just build a big table?

1 row for every possible
state s in the set S of
all states

Each row contains the best
action for that state

Totally impractical!



A diagram illustrating the impracticality of a table-based agent program. A purple arrow points from the word 'Sensors' at the top to a table. Another purple arrow points from the bottom of the table to the word 'Actuators' at the bottom. The table has two columns: 'State (perception)' and 'Action'. The 'State (perception)' column lists various states as combinations of Ball-loc, Sq-loc, and Hand-loc. The 'Action' column lists the best action for each state, such as 'R', 'Drop', 'L', 'Pick(ball)', and 'None'. The table is enclosed in a blue border.

State (perception) <Ball-loc, Sq-loc, Hand-loc>	Action <L, R, Pick(obj), Drop>
Ball-A, Sq-Hand, Hand-A	R
Ball-A, Sq-Hand, Hand-B	Drop
Ball-A, Sq-B, Hand-B	L
Ball-A, Sq-B, Hand-A	Pick(ball)
Ball-Hand, Sq-B, Hand-A	R
Ball-Hand, Sq-B, Hand-B	Drop
Ball-B, Sq-B, Hand-B	None
...	

Actuators

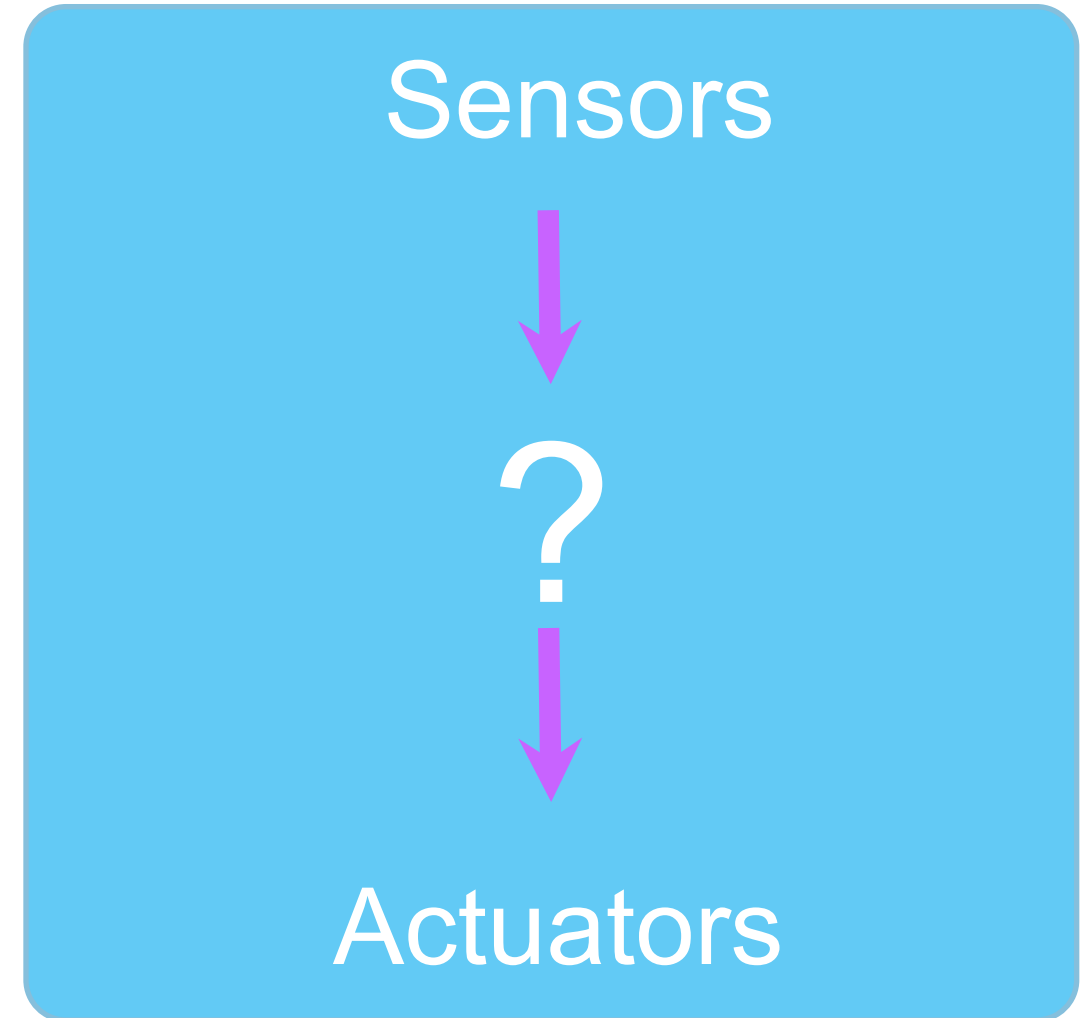
Types of Agents

Reflex

Model-based

Goal-based

Utility-based



Reflex Agent

Sensors



what is the
world like now?



what action
should I take?



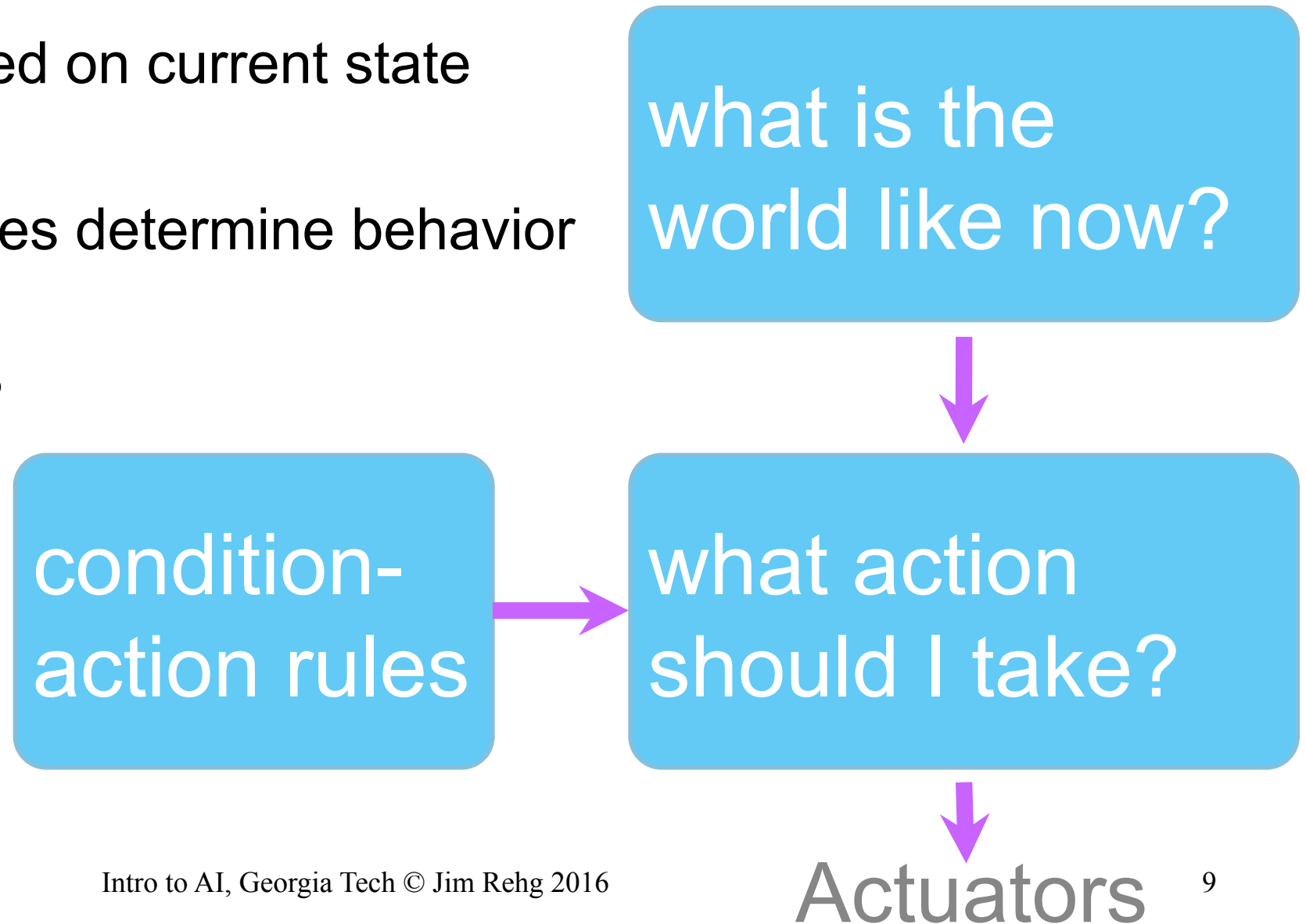
Actuators

Reflex Agent

Perform action based on current state

Condition-action rules determine behavior

Better than a table?



Condition-Action Tables vs Rules

State (perception) <Ball-loc, Sq-loc, Hand-loc>	Action <L, R, Pick(obj), Drop>
A, A, A	Pickup (Square)
B, A, A	Pickup (Square)
...	

VS.

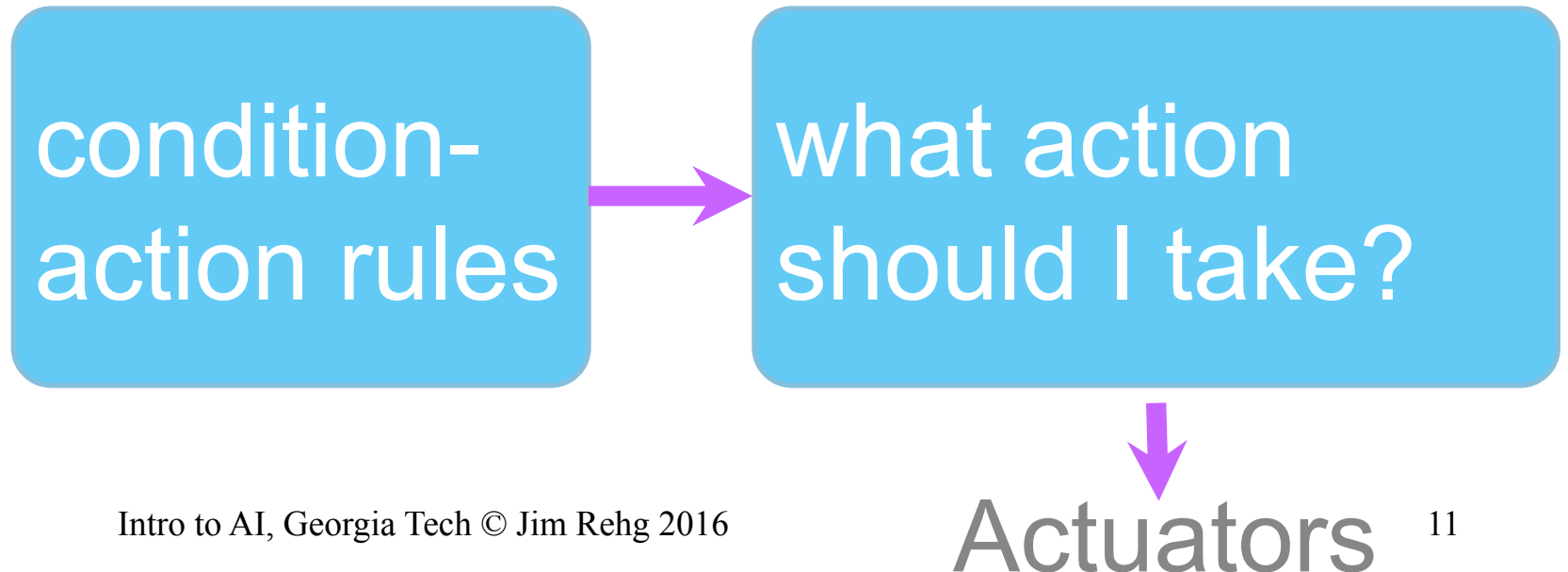
IF: (sq-A ^ Hand-A ^ !Ball-hand)
THEN: Pickup (Square)

Model-Based Agent

What if you can't see everything with current percepts? (observability)

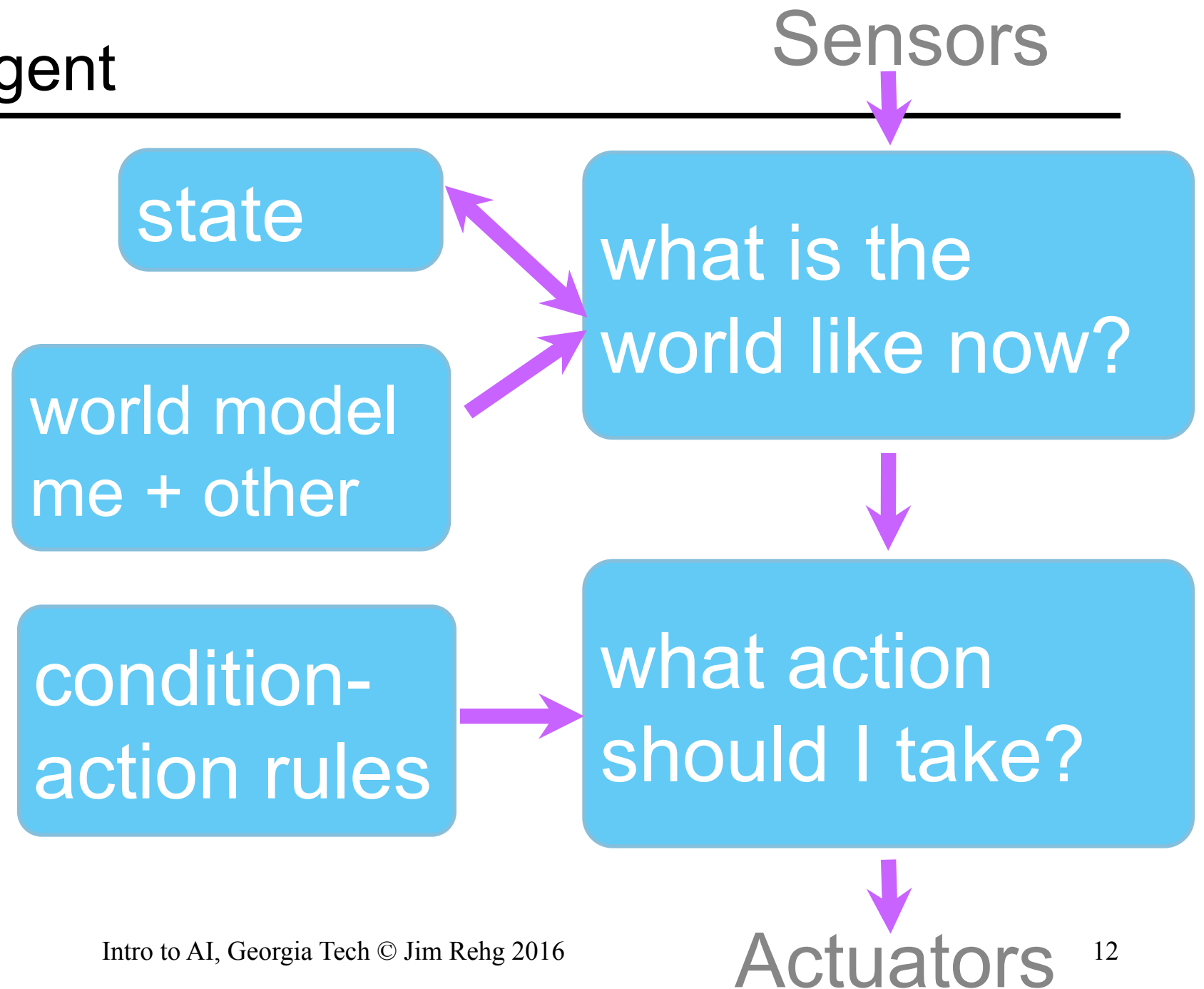
Create model of world

Track changes in state over time

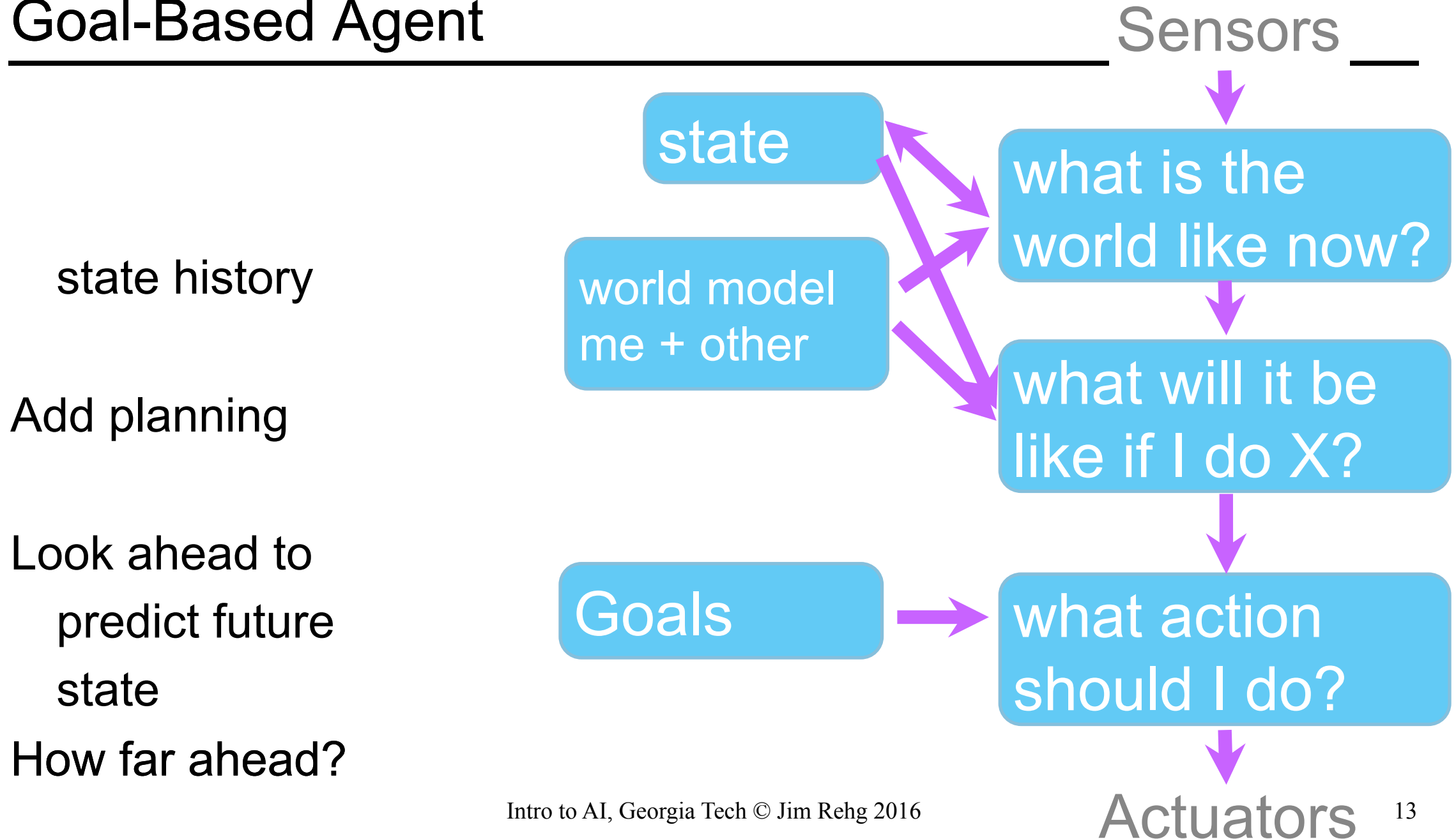


Model-Based Agent

Change “observer”
to include prior
world states



Goal-Based Agent

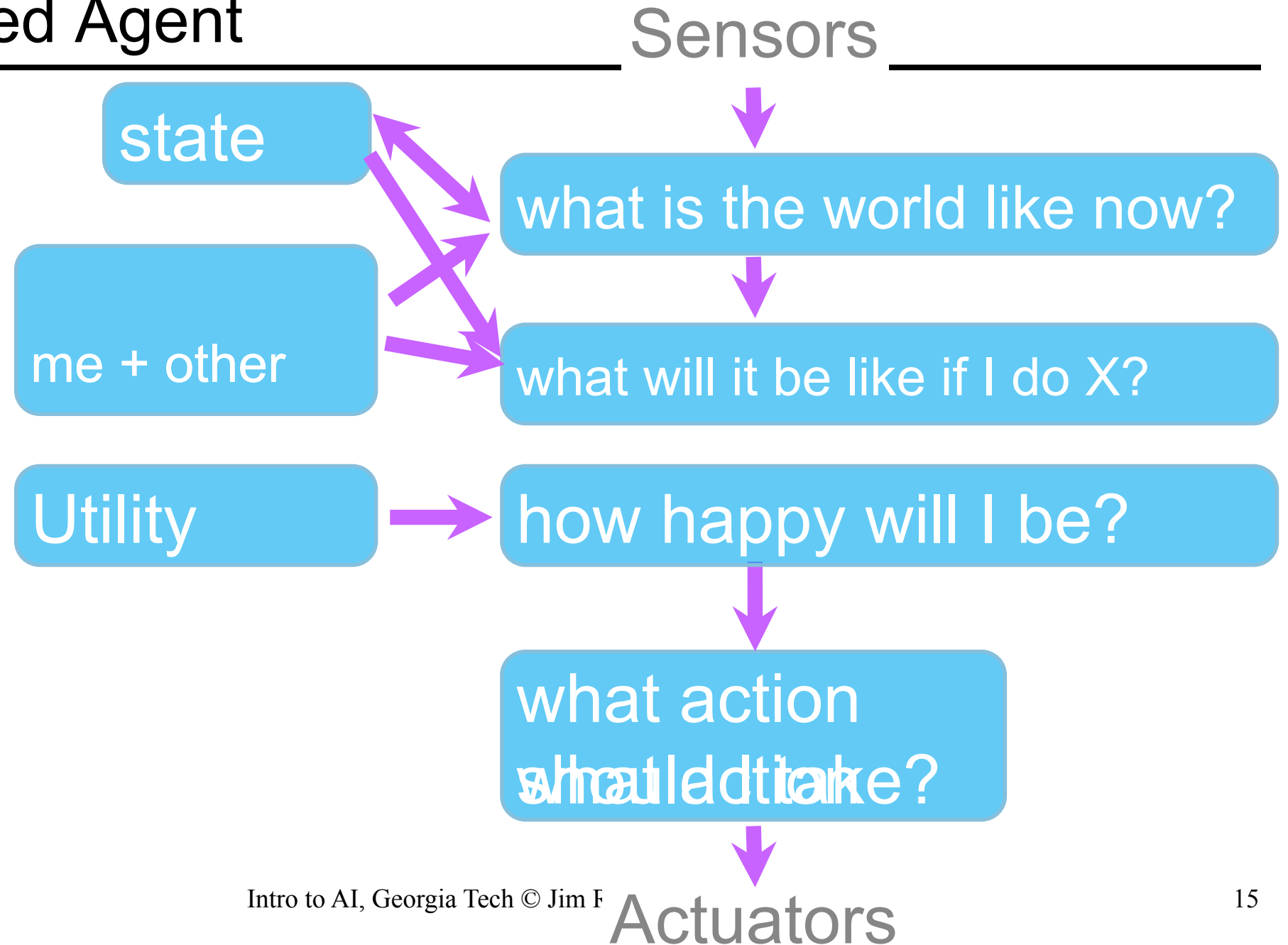


Utility-Based Agent

What if there are multiple ways to get to a goal state?

Give some examples

Utility-Based Agent



How to Does an Agent Obtain a Model?

Model is “programmed” by humans

Knowledge Engineering

- Query Experts
- Build Knowledge Base
- Interface to Agent



Started in 1984 by Doug Lenat

Other examples?

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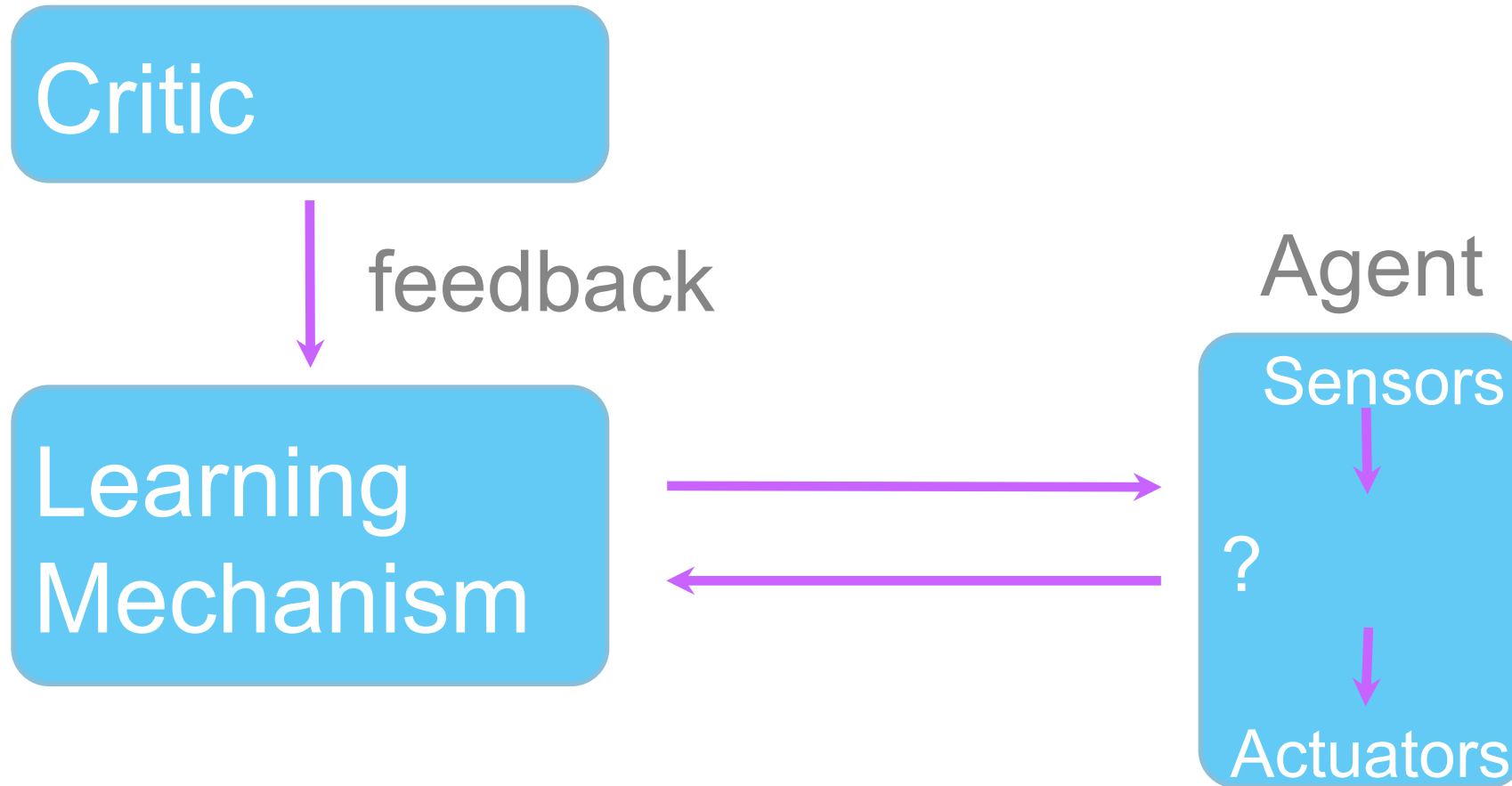
Other examples?

Agent learns a model

From labeled examples (supervised)

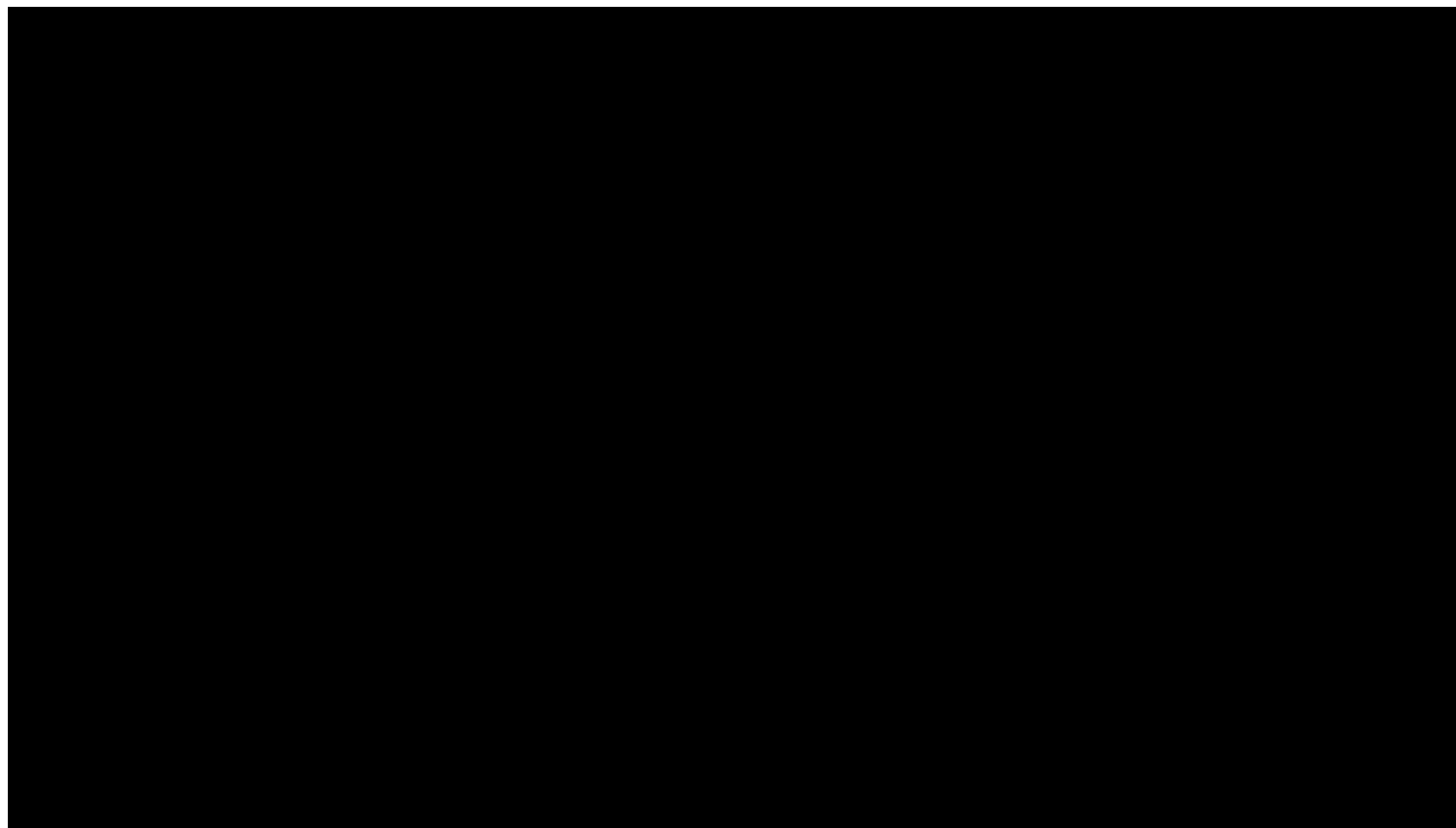
From its own experience (unsupervised)

Learning Agents



Many things to learn: World Model, Action Model, Utility Function, etc.

Google DeepMind – Deep Q Learning for Atari Games



V. Minh, et. al. “Human-level control through deep reinforcement learning”
Nature 518, pp. 529–533 (26 February 2015) doi:10.1038/nature14236

Google DeepMind

Deep Q-Learning

Deep = General function approximation technology for learning input-output mappings

Q-Learning = A simple form of reinforcement learning, where you learn to select actions optimally over time

Mastered about half of the classic Atari 2600 games

Space Invaders, Pong, etc. (but not Pac Man)

Company co-founded by Demis Hassabis, acquired by Google in 2014 for a reported \$650M

Questions?
