

Implementing a Deliberative Agent

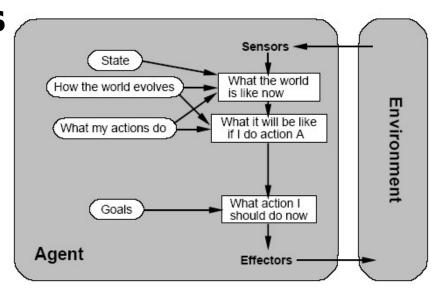
Intelligent Agents Course

(Credits to Radu Jurca Michael Schumacher)



Deliberative Agents

- Also named *mental* or *rational* Agents
- The agent has an explicit model of the world in which it lives.
- Seeks to perform goals
- A planner reasons on the world model and decides which actions to realize by producing a plan, in order to achieve its goals.





Vehicles - Deliberative Agents

- -> The vehicle computes an **optimal plan** using a state-based search algorithm
- Rewards on goal states: an optimal plan to minimize the cost

- States of the world are known with certainty
- State transitions are deterministic



The Cost of a Plan

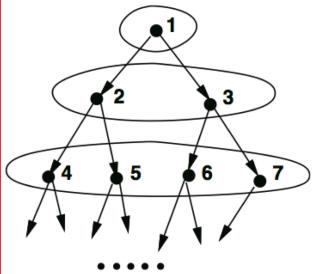
- Plan
 - Sequence of actions such that all tasks are delivered
 - Vehicle can carry multiple tasks
 - E.g. (T1,T2) ->
 - (move to pickup T1, pickup T1, move to delivery T1, deliver T1, move to pickup T2, pickup T2, move to deliver T2, deliver T2)
- Simplest cost form: distance x cost/km



Breadth-First Search Algorithm

Search with cycle detection

```
1.0 \leftarrow \text{initial node}
2.C \leftarrow \text{empty}
3.repeat
       if Q is empty, return failure
5. n \leftarrow \text{first element of } Q, Q \leftarrow \text{rest}(Q)
6. sin is a final node, return n
7. sin is not a member of C then
8.
            add n to C
9.
          S \leftarrow succ(n)
10. Q \leftarrow append(S, Q)
          \mathbf{endif}
11.
12.end
```





A* Search Algorithm

Algorithm A* (best-first)

```
1.Q \leftarrow initial node
2.C \leftarrow \text{empty}
3.repeat
4. if Q is empty, return failure
5. n \leftarrow \text{first element of } Q, Q \leftarrow \text{rest}(Q)
6. if n is a final node, return n
     if n \notin C, or has lower cost than its copy in C then
8.
        add n to C
9. S \leftarrow succ(n)
10. S \leftarrow sort(S,f)
11. Q \leftarrow \text{merge}(Q,S,f)
      (Q is ordered in increasing order of f(n) = g(n) + h(n))
      endif
12.
```



Implementing Vehicles

 As soon as a delivery city is reached: task is delivered

Internal planning process:

```
if (current plan is not applicable anymore) {
  then recompute plan
}
execute the plan's next action
```

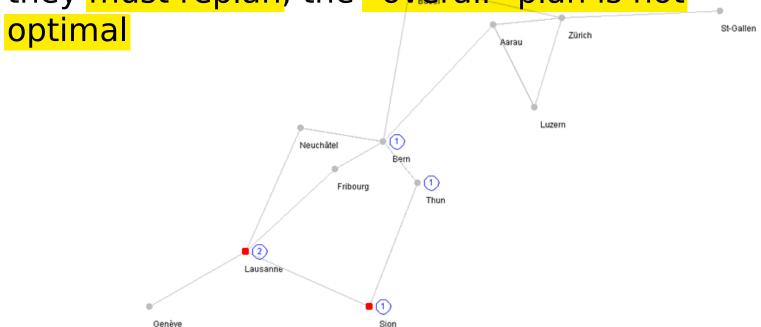
-> recomputing a plan may be necessary ...



Delivery Example

- 1 vehicle is able to carry out the intended plan
- 2 vehicles: => interference

they must replan, the "overall" plan is not





TO DO

- Representation for the states, transitions and goals (or final states)
- Implement breadth-first search and a state-based A* search algorithm
- Implement the deliberative agent
- Simulate 1, 2, 3 deliberative agents



Deliverable

- Check Moodle for deadlines
- 100 points



