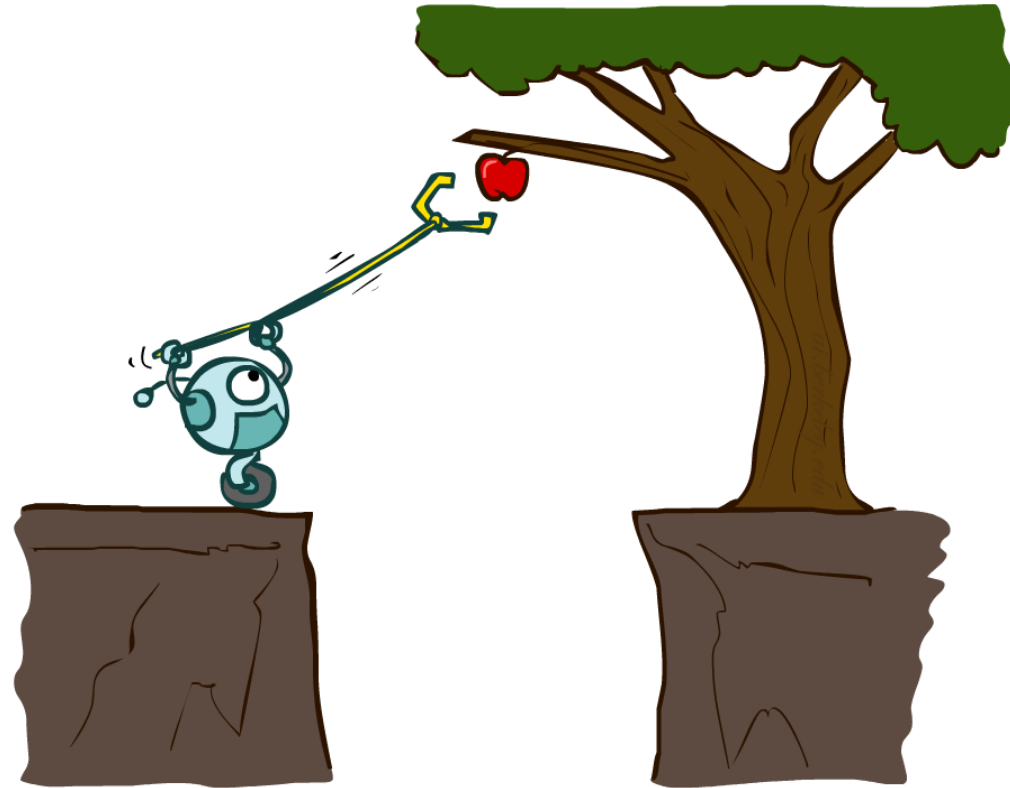


# CSE 473: Artificial Intelligence

## Agents and environments



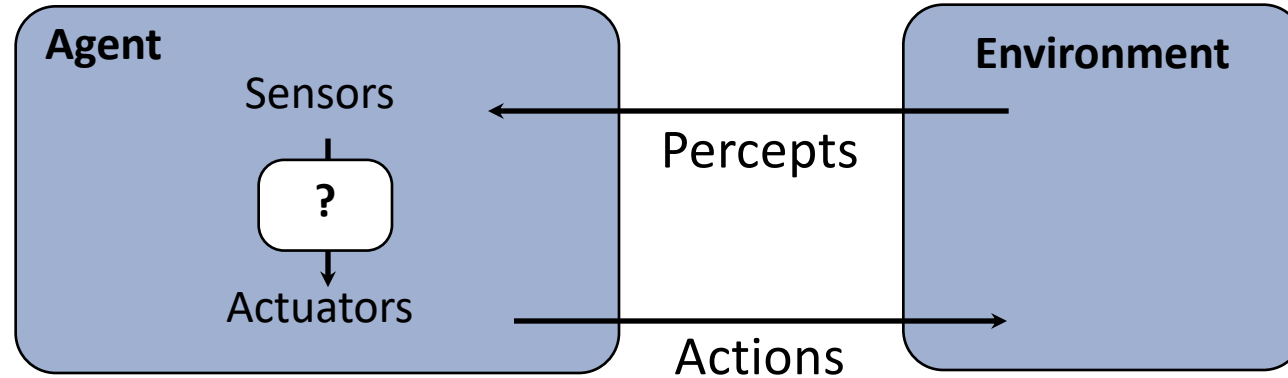
slides adapted from  
Stuart Russel, Dan Klein, Pieter Abbeel from [ai.berkeley.edu](http://ai.berkeley.edu)  
And Hanna Hajishirzi, Jared Moore, Dan Weld

# Outline

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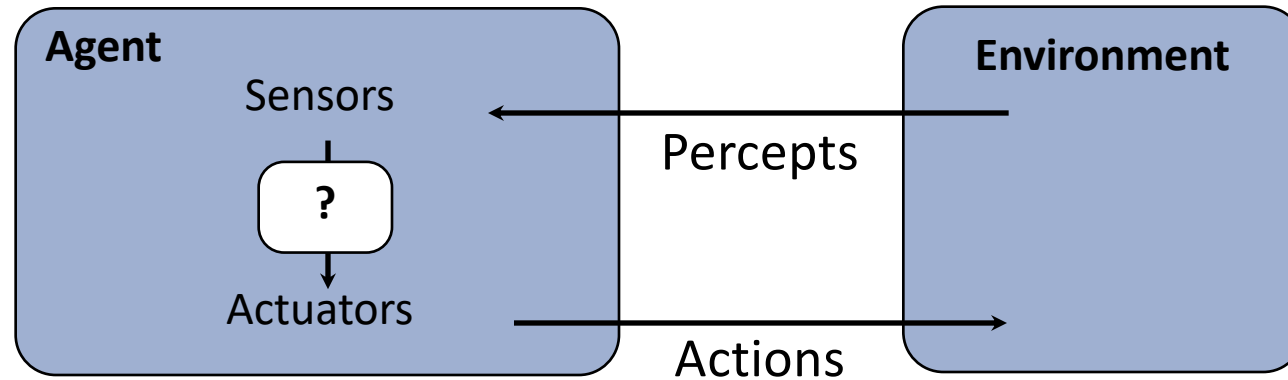
- Agents and environments
- Rationality
- PEAS (Performance measure, Environment, Actuators, Sensors)
- Environment types
- Agent types

# Agents and environments



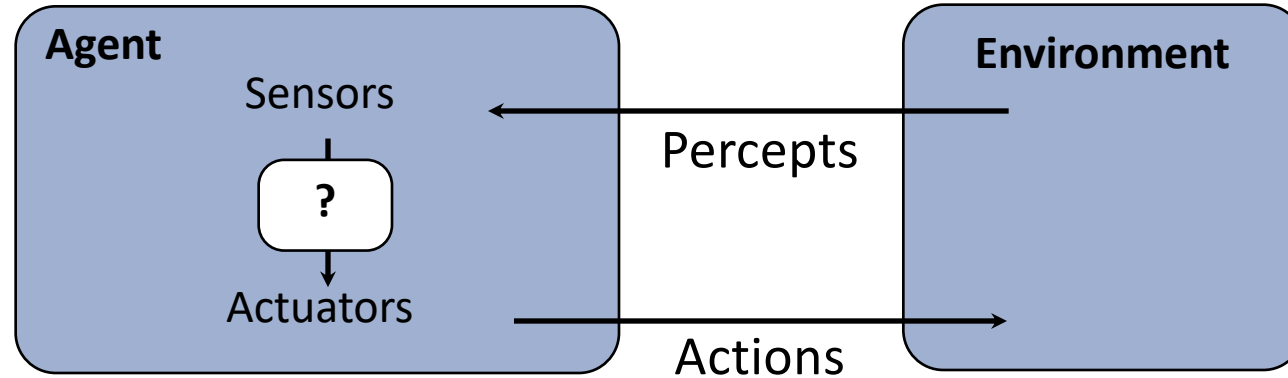
- An agent **perceives** its environment through **sensors** and **acts** upon it through **actuators** (or **effectors**, depending on whom you ask)

# Agents and environments



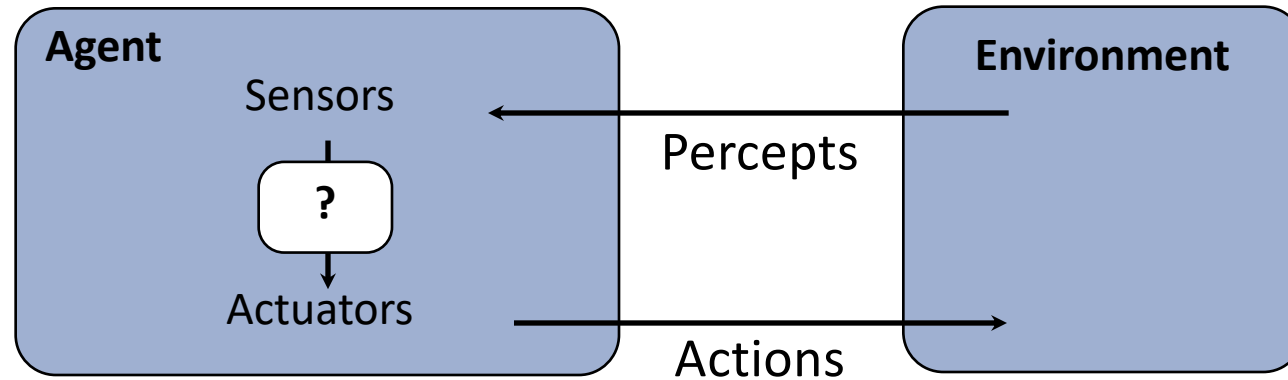
- Are humans agents?
- Yes!
  - Sensors = vision, audio, touch, smell, taste, proprioception
  - Actuators = muscles, secretions, changing brain state

# Agents and environments



- Are pocket calculators agents?
- Yes!
  - Sensors = key state sensors
  - Actuators = digit display

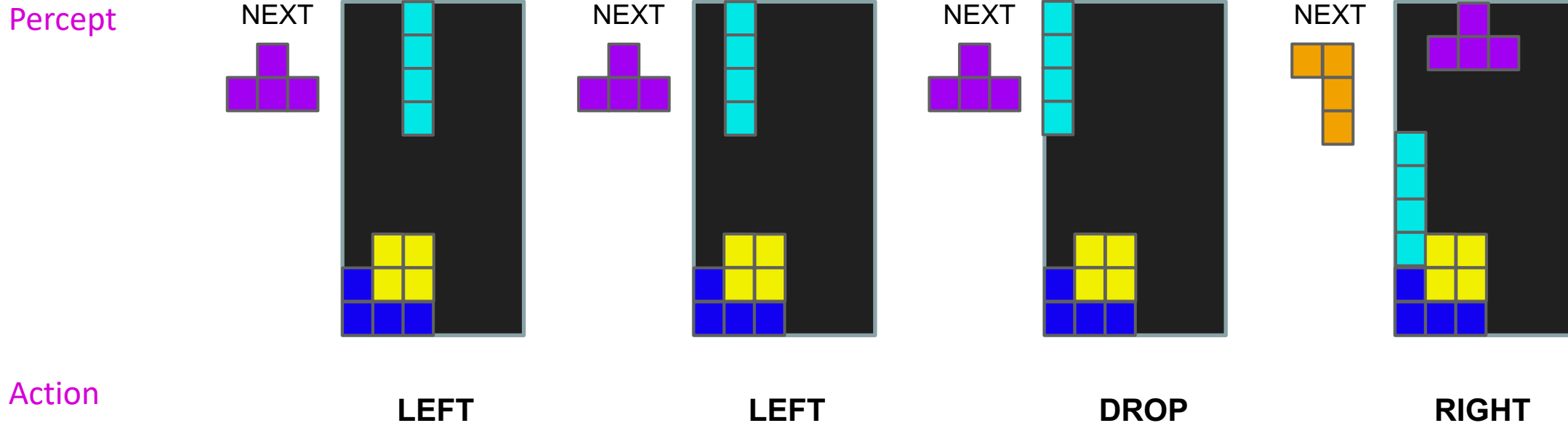
# Agents and environments



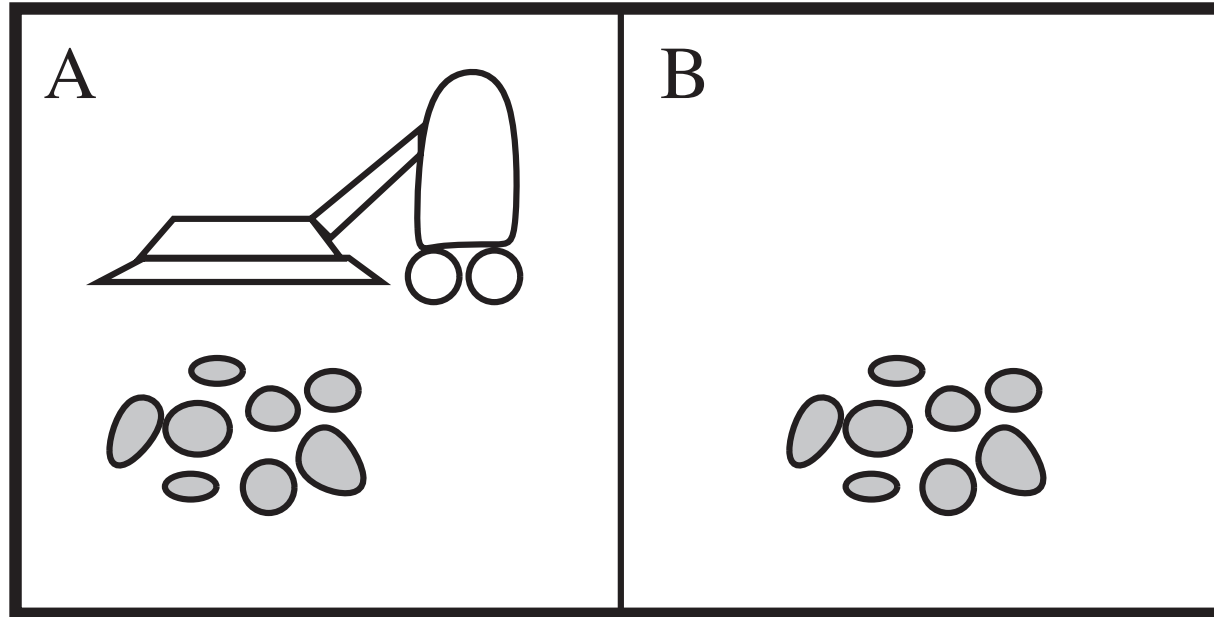
- AI is more interested in agents with large computational resources and environments that require nontrivial decision making

# Agent functions

- The **agent function** maps from percept histories to actions:
  - $f: \mathcal{P}^* \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$
  - I.e., the agent's actual response to any sequence of percepts



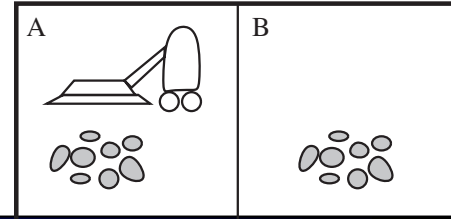
# Example: Vacuum world



- Percepts: *[location,status]*, e.g., *[A,Dirty]*
- Actions: *Left, Right, Suck, NoOp*



# Vacuum cleaner agent



## Agent function

Percept sequence	Action
[A,Clean]	Right
[A,Dirty]	Suck
[B,Clean]	Left
[B,Dirty]	Suck
[A,Clean],[B,Clean]	Left
[A,Clean],[B,Dirty]	Suck
etc	etc

## Agent program

```
function Reflex-Vacuum-Agent([location,status])
    returns an action
    if status = Dirty then return Suck
    else if location = A then return Right
    else if location = B then return Left
```

What is the *right* agent function?

Can it be implemented by a small agent program?

# Rationality

- A fixed **performance measure** evaluates the environment sequence
  - one point per square cleaned up?
    - Basically, but details matter: agent can dump dirt then clean, repeatedly
  - Add large penalty for dumping dirt? Add small penalty for moving?
- A **rational agent** chooses whichever action maximizes the **expected** value of the performance measure
  - given the percept sequence to date and prior knowledge of environment

Does Reflex-Vacuum-Agent implement a rational agent function?

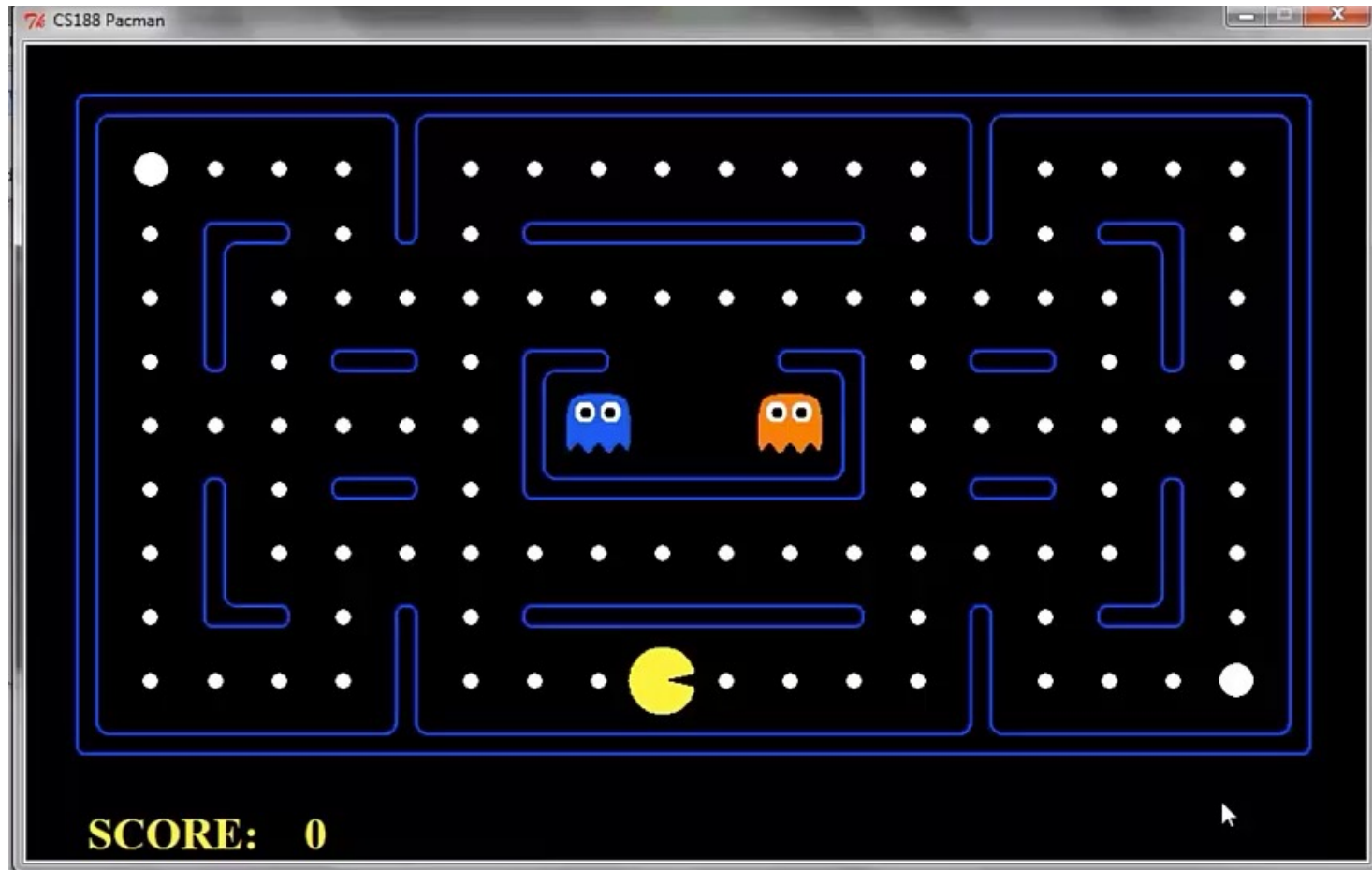
Yes, if movement is free, or new dirt arrives frequently

# Rationality, contd.

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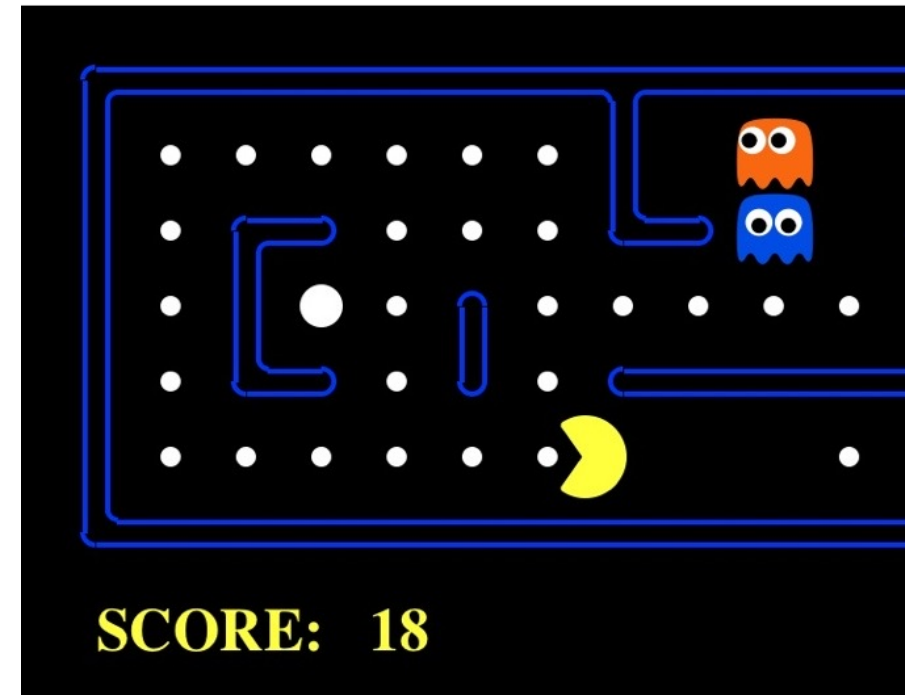
- Are rational agents *omniscient*?
  - No – they are limited by the available percepts
- Are rational agents *clairvoyant*?
  - No – they may lack knowledge of the environment dynamics
- Do rational agents *explore* and *learn*?
  - Yes – in unknown environments these are essential
- Do rational agents *make mistakes*?
  - No – but their actions may be unsuccessful / suboptimal
- Are rational agents *autonomous* (i.e., transcend initial program)?
  - Yes – as they learn, their behavior depends more on their own experience

# A human agent in Pacman



# The task environment - PEAS

- Performance measure
  - -1 per step; + 10 food; +500 win; -500 die; ghost
- Environment
  - Pacman dynamics (incl ghost behavior)
- Actuators
  - Left Right Up Down
- Sensors
  - Entire state is visible / observable (except power pellet duration)



# Pacman agent contd.

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- Can we (in principle) extend this reflex agent to behave well in all standard Pacman environments?
  - No – Pacman is not quite fully observable (power pellet duration)
  - Otherwise, yes – we can (*in principle*) make a lookup table.....

# PEAS: Automated taxi

- Performance measure
  - Income, happy customer, vehicle costs, fines, insurance premiums
- Environment
  - US streets, other drivers, customers, weather, police...
- Actuators
  - Steering, brake, gas, display/speaker
- Sensors
  - Camera, radar, accelerometer, engine sensors, microphone, GPS



Image: <http://nypost.com/2014/06/21/how-google-might-put-taxi-drivers-out-of-business/>

# PEAS: Backgammon

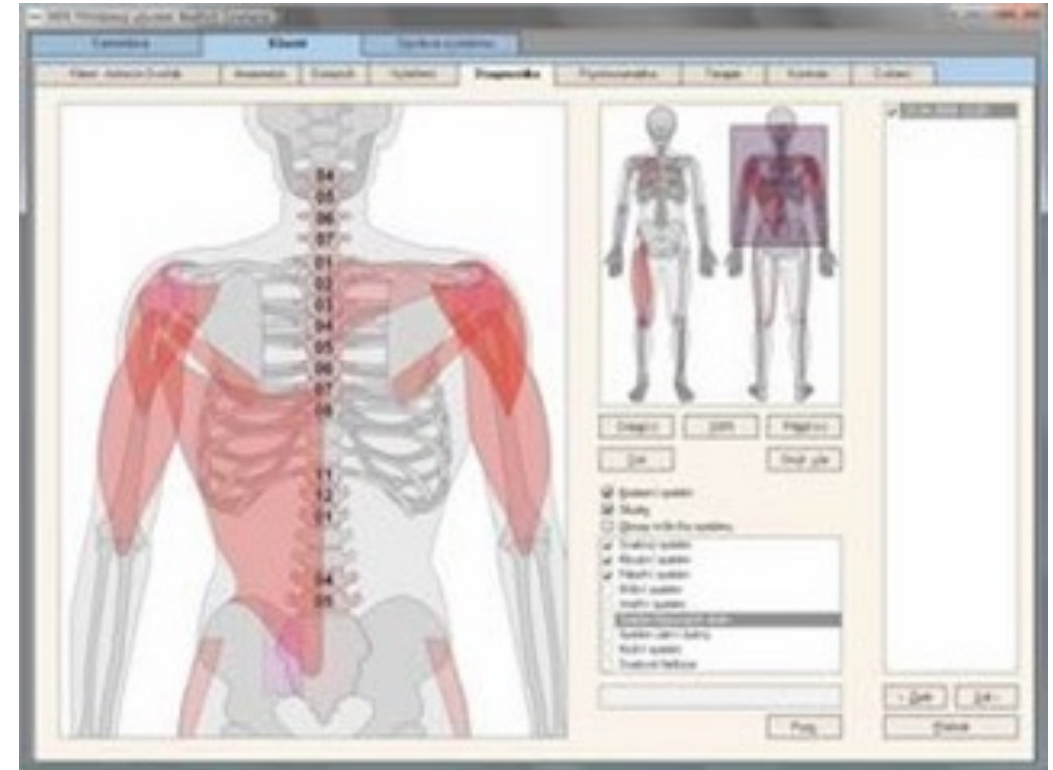
- Performance measure
  - Move all checkers home first
- Environment
  - Game board, other player?
- Actuators
  - Roll dice, decide how to move pieces
- Sensors
  - See the full board





# PEAS: Medical diagnosis system

- Performance measure
  - Patient health, cost, reputation
- Environment
  - Patients, medical staff, insurers, courts
- Actuators
  - Screen display, email
- Sensors
  - Keyboard/mouse, test results



# Environment types

	<b>Pacman</b>	<b>Backgammon</b>	<b>Diagnosis</b>	<b>Taxi</b>
Fully or partially observable	F*	F	P	P
Single-agent or multiagent	M	M	S	M
Deterministic or stochastic	D	S	D*	S
Static or dynamic	D	D	S	D
Discrete or continuous	D	D	C	C
Known physics?	Y	Y	N	Y
Known perf. measure?	Y	Y	N	Y*

# Agent design

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- The environment type largely determines the agent design
  - *Partially observable* => agent requires *memory* (internal state)
  - *Stochastic* => agent may have to prepare for *contingencies*
  - *Multi-agent* => agent may need to behave *randomly*
  - *Static* => agent has time to compute a rational decision
  - *Continuous time* => continuously operating *controller*
  - *Unknown physics* => need for *exploration*
  - *Unknown perf. measure* => observe/interact with *human principal*

# Summary

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- An *agent* interacts with an *environment* through *sensors* and *actuators*
- The *agent function* describes what the agent does in all circumstances
- Rational agents choose actions that maximize their expected utility
- PEAS descriptions define task environments; precise PEAS specifications are essential and strongly influence agent designs
- More difficult environments require more complex agent designs and more sophisticated representations