

# CMSC 373 Artificial Intelligence Fall 2023 10-RobotsAndAgents

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## Intelligence Without Representation?

- KR systems are brittle, and expensive (in terms of computational effort)
- KR systems do not scale up (even CYC!)
- “Blocks world is bogus” because it is a toy world and it is simulated (Wooldridge, 2020)
- **Rodney Brooks:** Systems need to be situated in the real world.

Intelligent behavior can be generated **without explicit knowledge and reasoning**.  
Logical reasoning is also expensive. Reasoning is not the starting point of AI.

Also opposed to divide-and-conquer approach to AI.

- But did Brooks offer an alternative?

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## Brooksian Revolution

- Build *artificial creatures*, not artificial humans

A creature must cope appropriately and in a timely fashion with changes in its dynamic environment.

A Creature should be robust (i.e. not brittle) in response to changes in its environment.

A creature should be able to maintain multiple goals and have the ability to switch based on the circumstances.

A creature should do *something* in the world; it should have a purpose for its being.



From: [https://people.csail.mit.edu/brooks/all%20images/company%20images/brooks\\_sept\\_2021.jpg](https://people.csail.mit.edu/brooks/all%20images/company%20images/brooks_sept_2021.jpg)

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## Behavioral AI

- Subsumption Architecture

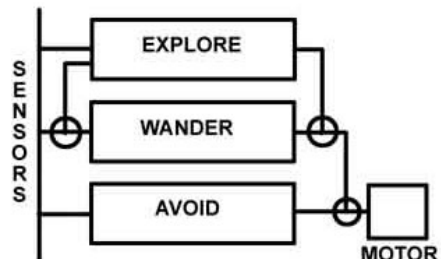
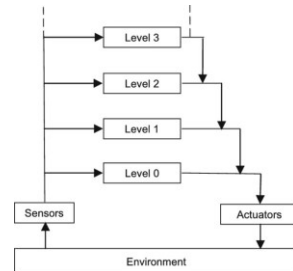
Situatedness  
Embodiment  
Intelligence bottom up  
Emergence

- Layers of control

All layers may have an action to suggest.  
Only one will be carried out at any time.  
The action from the "lowest" (highest) module.  
E.g. AVOID subsumes WANDER.  
WANDER subsumes EXPLORE.

- Built several robots: Allen, Herbert, Tom & Jerry, Seymour, Genghis, Squirt.

Genghis Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1j6CIIOWRng>

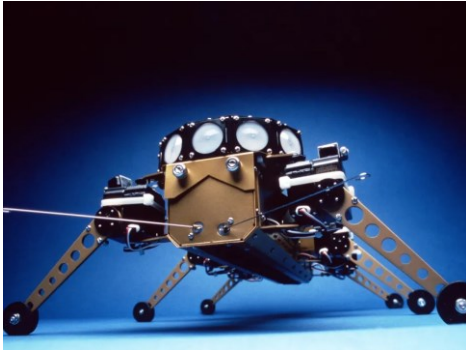


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## Genghis Video

- ABC News Nightline, *Robots Like Us*, 1996. [on dvd]

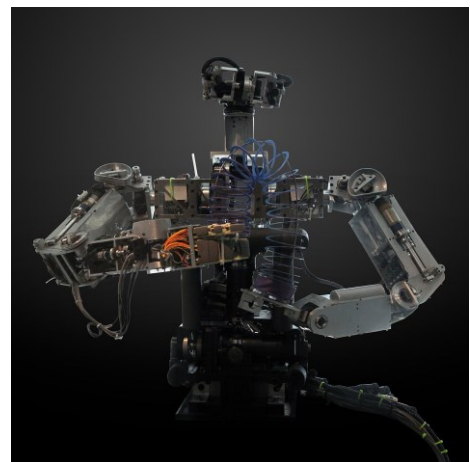


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## Cog - A Humanoid Robot (1993-2003)

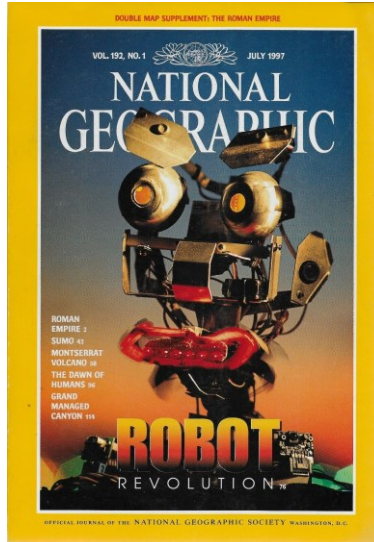
- Motivation: *Humanoid intelligence requires humanoid interactions with the world.*
- It turns out to be easier to build real robots than to simulate complex interactions with the world, including perception and motor control. Leaving those things out would deprive us of key insights into the nature of human intelligence.



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## Robotics Becomes Mainstream



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## Some famous robots (NASA)



Mars Pathfinder 1997



Spirit & Opportunity  
2004-2010, 2004-2018



Mars Curiosity Rover  
Launched 11/2011, landed 8/2012



Ingenuity Helicopter  
Launched 7/2020, landed 2/2021

From: <https://mars.nasa.gov/mer/>

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## Boston Dynamics Big Dog (2010)



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## Boston Dynamics – Spot (2019)



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## Agent-Based AI (1990s)

- Mostly disembodied AI agents
- A complete autonomous software entity (software agents)  
Partly fueled by the development of the World Wide Web  
shopping agents, e-mail assistants, etc.
- 2010 Apple launched Siri
- Others followed: Alexa, Google's Assistant, Microsoft's Cortana

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## Other Successful Approaches

- Rational Agents (Utility based agents)
- Bayesian Inference
- 1997: IBM's Deep Blue beat Garry Kasparov
- 2012: IBM's Watson wins Jeopardy!

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## IBM's Watson Jeopardy! (2011)



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## The Seasons of AI

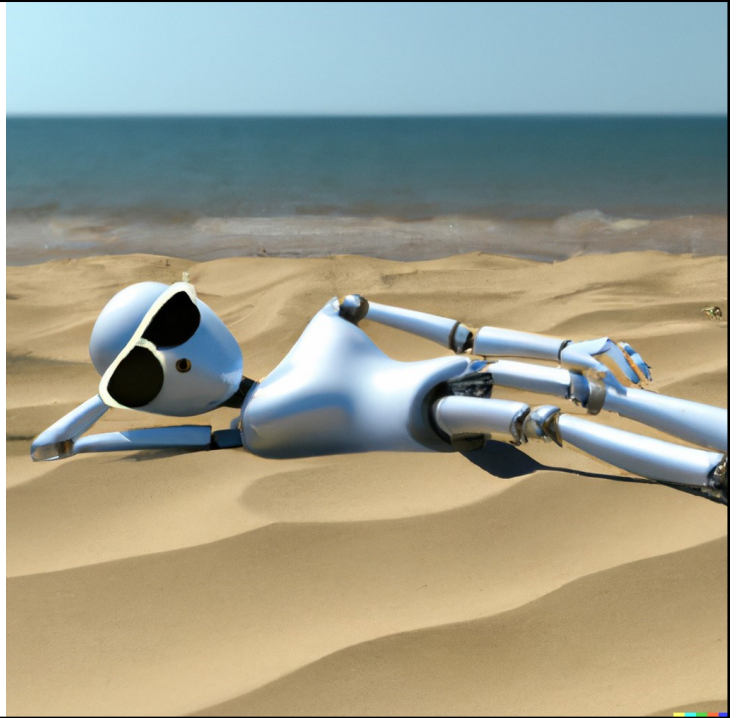
- **1950s – 1966 First AI Summer: Irrational Exuberance**  
Early successes in game playing, theorem proving, problem solving
- **1967 – 1977 First AI Winter**  
No useful deliverables led to loss of research funding and cancellation of AI programs. In UK *The Lighthill Report* (toy AI systems do not scale due to combinatorial explosion).
- **1978 – 1987 Second AI Summer/Spring**  
Rise of knowledge-based systems, success of Expert Systems. Boom times.
- **1988 – 1993 Second AI Winter**  
Failure of AI Hardware companies (Symbolics, LMI, Lisp Machines) and AI Companies (Teknowledge, Inference Corp. etc.) Commercial deployments of Expert Systems were discontinued.
- **1993 – 2011 Third AI Summer (Mostly academic advances)**  
Statistical approaches and extensions to logic (Bayesian Nets), Non-Monotonic Reasoning (in Logic), Fuzzy Logic, advances in Machine Learning (Decision Trees, Random Forests, Neural Nets), Cognitive Models, Logic Programming, Case-Based Reasoning, Genetic Algorithms, Agent-based approaches, etc.
- **2011 – Now Third AI Spring**  
Rise of Deep Learning, Neuro-symbolic AI, ChatGPT and other chatbots, generative AI.

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# AI Summer 1993-2011

Have a great Fall Break!



Picture made by Dall-E: <https://labs.openai.com/>  
October 6, 2023.

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## References

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- Rodney Brooks and Lynn Andrea Stein, *Building Brains for Bodies*, MIT AI Lab Memo 1439, August 1993.
- Hui-Quing Chong, Ah-Hwee Tan, Gee-Wah Ng, *Integrated cognitive architectures: A survey*, *AI Review*, 28(2): 103-130, January 2007
- M. Wooldridge: *A Brief History of Artificial Intelligence*. Flatiron Books, 2020.

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