

# [Free essay on artificial intelligence](https://assignbuster.com/free-essay-on-artificial-intelligence/)

[](https://assignbuster.com/)[Technology](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/technology/), [Artificial Intelligence](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/technology/artificial-intelligence/)

\n[toc title="Table of Contents"]\n

\n \t

1. [Autonomous agents](#autonomous-agents) \n \t
2. [Cognitive agents](#cognitive-agents) \n \t
3. [Reactive agents](#reactive-agents) \n \t
4. [Hybrid agents](#hybrid-agents) \n \t
5. [Conclusion](#conclusion) \n \t
6. [Works Cited](#works-cited) \n

\n[/toc]\n \n

## Autonomous agents

An agent is a computer system which is the ability to undertake an autonomous action in a given environment so that it meets the objectives of the design. They are autonomous because there is no intervention.

## Cognitive agents

They are also called deliberative architectures. Their main focus is symbolic reasoning and planning. An example is a traditional decomposition of a mobile robot control system into functional modules. It is concerned with imitating the behaviors of other objects so that the routines and behaviors can be adopted (Russell and Norvig 81).

## Reactive agents

These are agents which have no representation of the environment. There are two types in this category. The first is the reflex reactive where there are no internal states; in this case there are only rules for input and output. The other type is reactive where there are internal states which are not cognitive. This type is based on reactivity and based on rules. There are many problems which have not been solved. This has led to many researchers questioning the validity of the paradigm. Many researchers question whether it is right to have the categorization in the first place. There are many techniques which are used by reactive agents. This is an underpinning factor that makes the agent still in use (Nilsson 71).

## Hybrid agents

This is a mixture between reactive and cognitive agents. In so doing, they attempt to balance between creativeness and deliberateness. This is a combination of the two architectures that have been discussed. Example of this category is touring machines. This architecture makes use of horizontal layering architecture. It has three subsystems which are perception, action and control subsystems (Bobrow 81).

## Conclusion

The future of artificial intelligence is bright. There are many processes that are being computerized. Computers are fast taking up human processes and this is making artificial intelligence to become more enhanced. There is wide research that is being undertaken in artificial intelligence so that there is a definite autonomous agent. Computer processes are better than the human processes. They are faster and keener. Human beings become tired unlike computers which do not get tired. Many professionals are therefore turning to computers to undertake the tasks that need more attention (Bekey 72).

With the advancement in technology, it is clear many engineering techniques are being used to come up with advanced robots and autonomous agents that are taking up the work that has been done by human beings. In my own evaluation is that there should be more developments in this area. Artificial intelligence is simplifying human tasks. The tasks that are repetitive are getting replaced and done by computer systems. This is bringing political undertones with many people claiming that this is reducing politics. I strongly believe that artificial intelligence should be developed. It has been useful in automating tasks (Nilsson 81).

Artificial intelligence should be encouraged and enhanced. These will enable human beings to work on other tasks which are not repetitive and which requires thinking. Artificial intelligence is also getting significant use in processing delicate tasks like in medicine where they are used to do operations. More enhancements should be deployed in this area.

## Works Cited

Bekey, George. Autonomous agents. New York: Springer, 1998.   
Bobrow, Daniel Gureasko. Artificial intelligence in perspective. Massachussets: MIT Press, 1994.   
Nilsson, Nils. Artificial intelligence: A new synthesis. New Jersey: Morgan KAufmann, 1998.   
Russell, Stuart Jonathan and Peter Norvig. Artificial intelligence: A modern approach. New York: Prentice Hall, 2010.