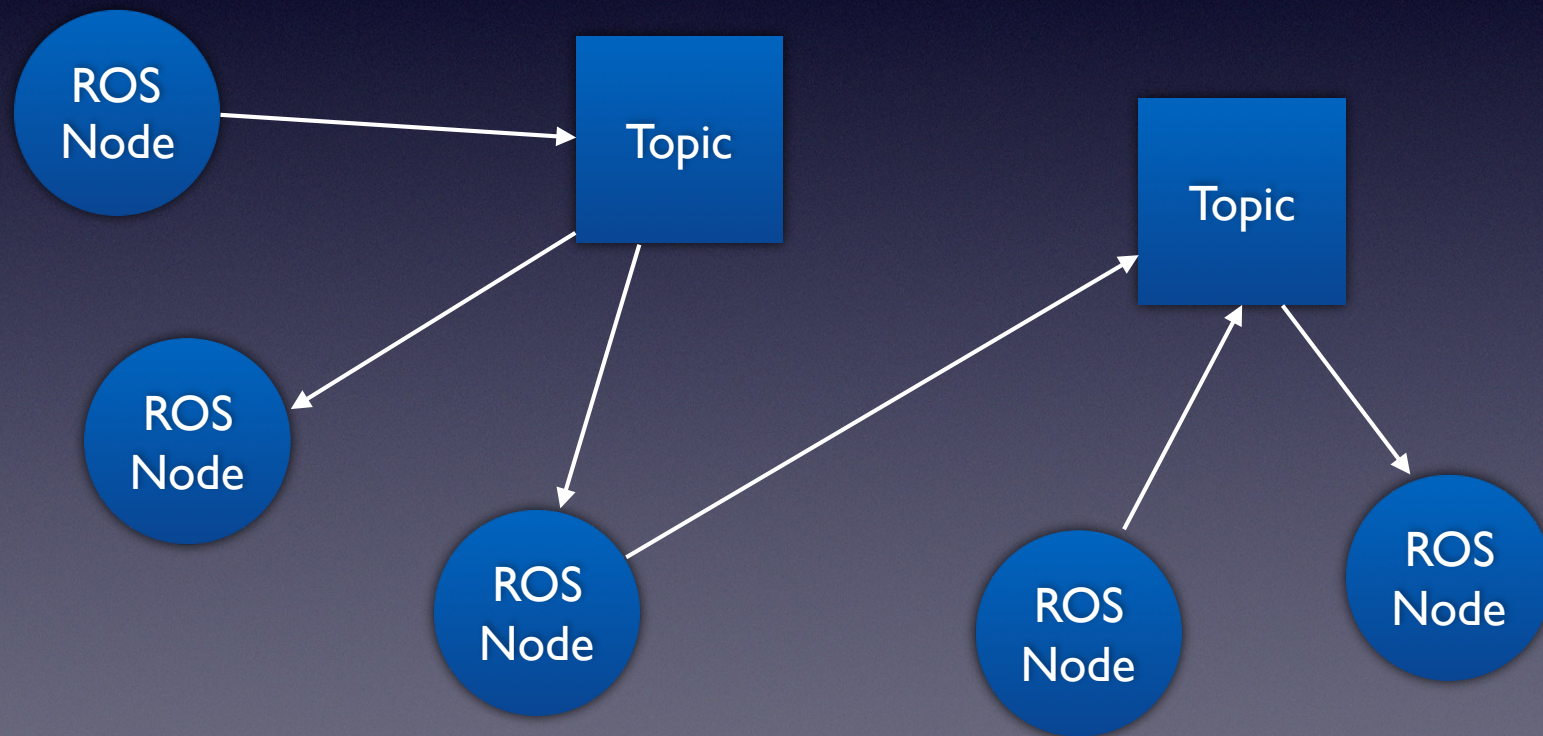
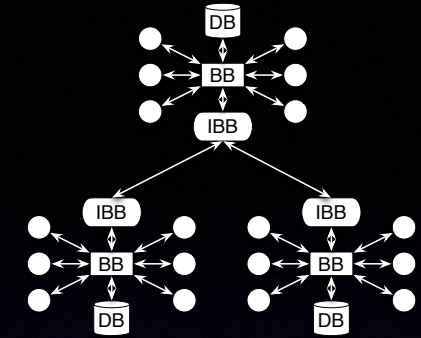


Software vs Cognitive Architectures

Robot Operating System (ROS)



Blackboards

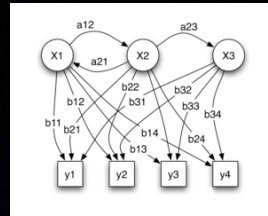


- Agents communicate by posting objects to blackboard
- Objects are timestamped and logged to a database
 - enables introspection and learning
- An agent subscribes to objects of specified types
- Agent is activated when object of the right type is posted

audio input



speech recognition



natural language processing

```

<postal-address> ::= <name-part> <street-address>
<name-part> ::= <personal-part> <last-name> <opt-jr>
<personal-part> ::= <first-name> | <initial> "."
<street-address> ::= <opt-apt-num> <house-num> <street>
<zip-part> ::= <town-name> ", " <state-code> <ZIP-code>
<opt-jr-part> ::= "Sr." | "Jr." | <roman-numeral> | ""

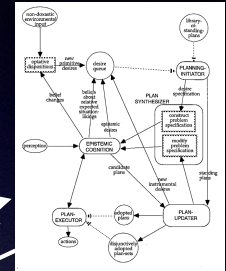
```

"pick up the green ball"

pickup(B)

move(..)

contact



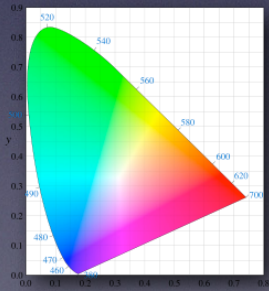
planner



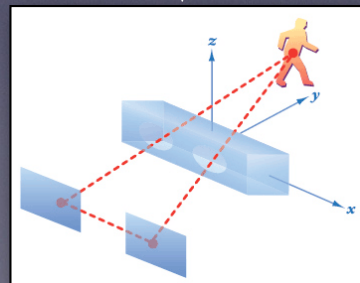
tactile sensors



stereo camera



colour recognition



depth analysis



motor actions

Robot software architectures

- Most robot systems are ad hoc combinations of components
- Supported by software architectures (e.g. ROS)
- No principled way of combining components
- No principled way of extending system or components through learning

Three-Layer Architecture

Deliberative Layer
(Planning and World Models)

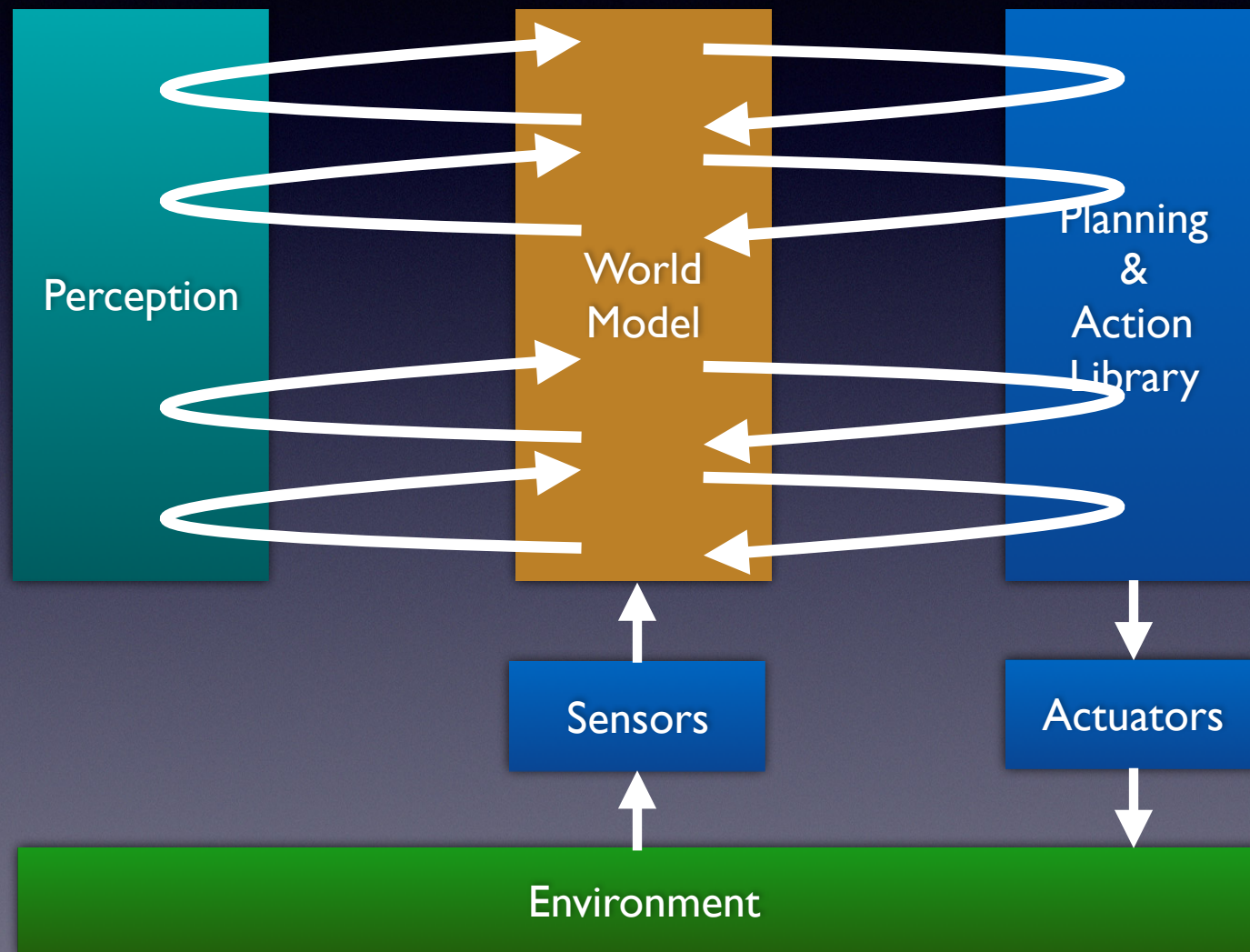
Sequencing Layer
(Operating system Level-
activates and Deactivates
Control Layer activities)

Control Layer
(Stateless primitive
activities – No Decision
Making)

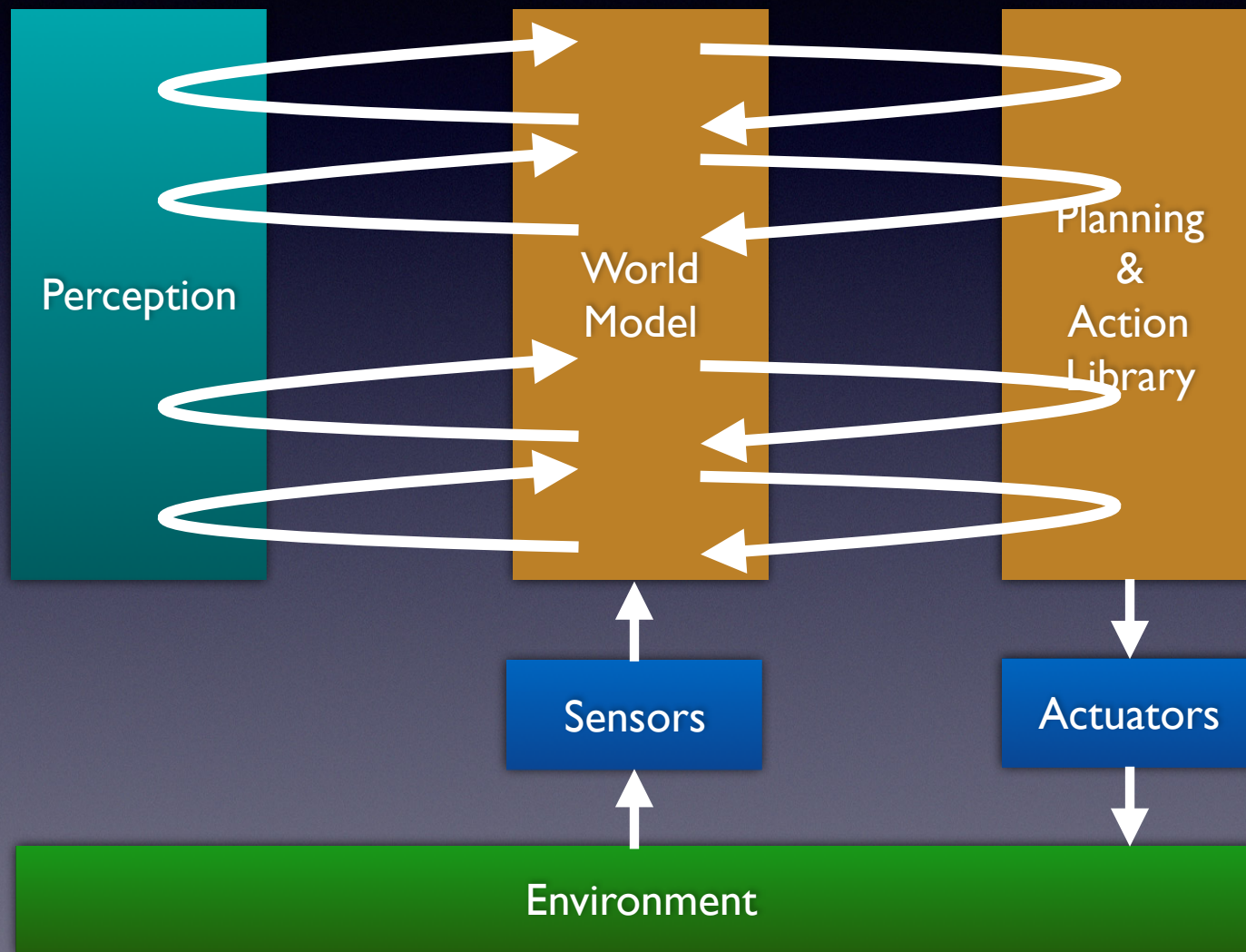
Scales in the Hierarchy

- General, deterministic, persistent, slow, human readable
- Specialised, stochastic, transient, fast, unreadable

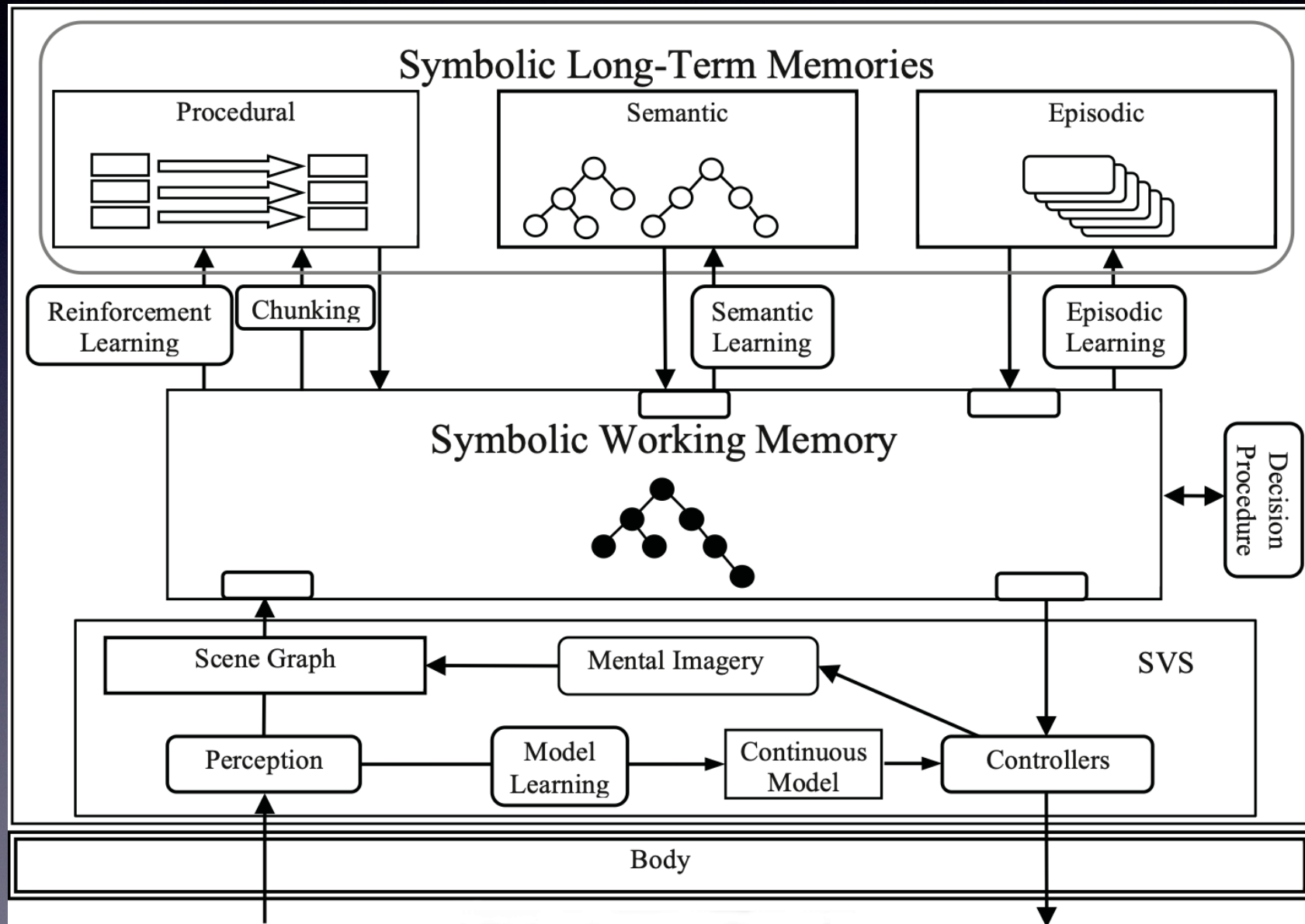
Nilsson's Triple Tower



Nilsson's Triple Tower



SOAR



RCS (Albus)

