

Joint handling of Rational and Behavioral reactions in Assistant Conversational Agents

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Introduction

Context: Assistant Conversational Agents (ACA)

assistant: rational agents to assist novice users

conversational: virtual characters, personality, multimodality (\subset NL)

Classic Architecture: 3 actors, 3 bilateral interaction interfaces

Actors:

U User (Human person)

S System (Computer application)

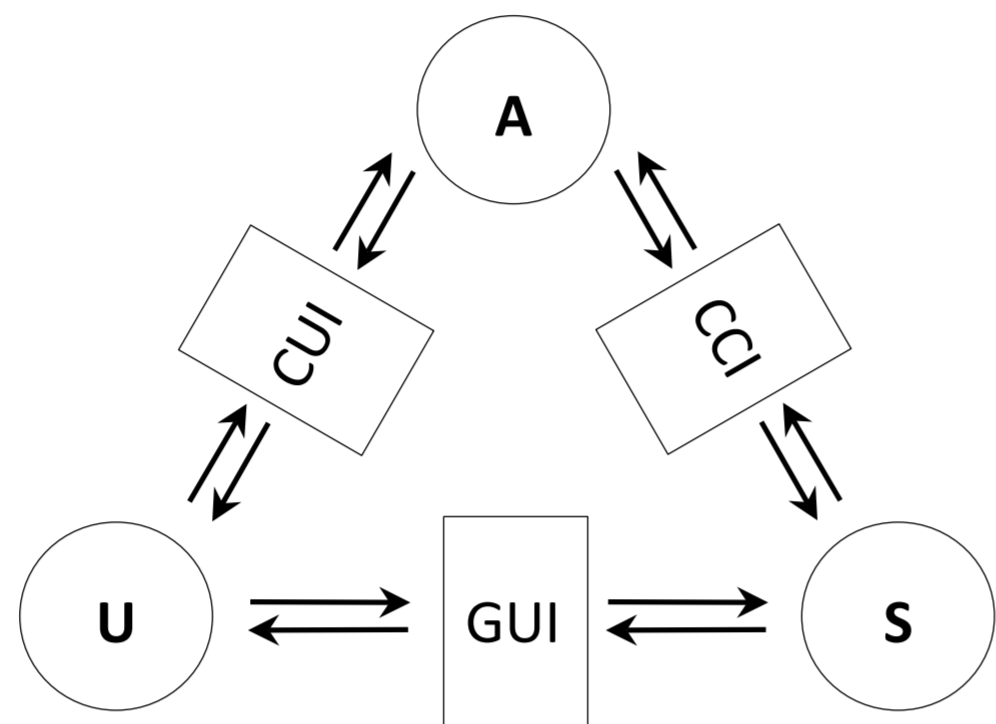
A Agent (Software tool)

Interfaces:

GUI Graphical User Interface

CUI Conversational User Interface

CCI Control Command Interface



Issue: different roles (presenter, help, companion, coach...)

⇒ **different behaviors** expected, taking psychology into account,

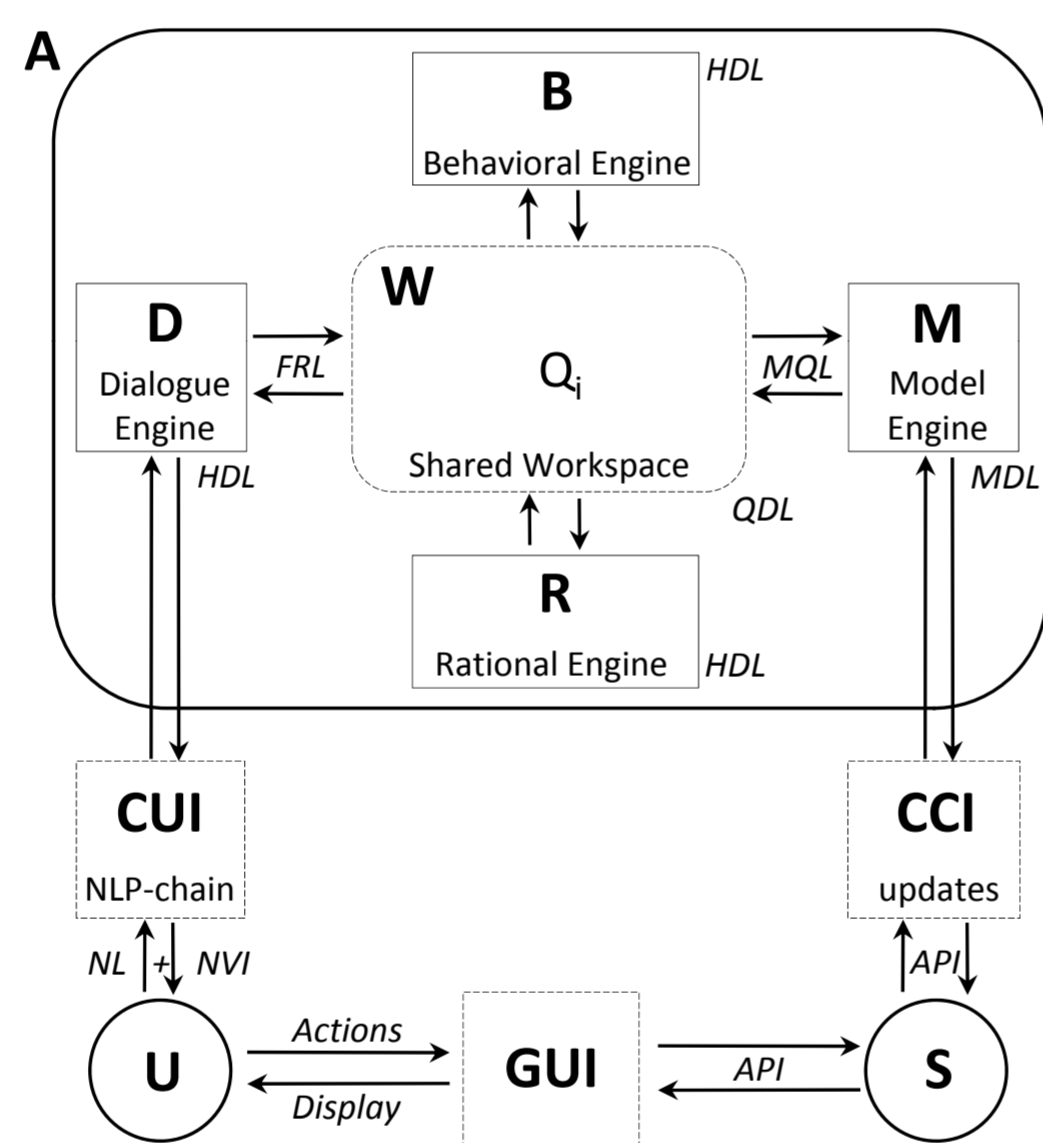
⇒ **impact** even on **rational** decisions.

Objective: architecture with intertwined psychology and rationality.

The R&B Framework

U User
S System
A Agent
W Workspace
R Rational Engine
B Behavioral Engine
D Dialogue Engine
M Model Engine
GUI Graphical user Interface
CUI Conversational User Interface
CCI Control/Command Interface

NL Natural Language
NVI Non Verbal Interaction
FRL Formal Request Language
MDL Model Description Language
MQL Model Query Language
HDL Heuristic Description Language
QDL Query Description Language
API Application Programming Interface
Q_i Query objects
NLP-chain Natural Language Processing chain



► **Rational** and **Behavioral** architecture, based on:

► **Principle of separation:** rational and behavioral heuristics are:

- designed separately;
- executed concurrently on separated engines R and B;
- experimented separately or together.

► **Principle of genericity:** a case study $\Leftrightarrow \langle Policy, Situation \rangle$:

- *Policy* is related to:
 - the heuristic management in engines R and B,
 - the query management in the shared workspace W.
- *Situation* depends on the user-agent (U-A) relationship

► Here, we consider Situation = “strict help agent”,
i.e. U interacts with S and A is ignored unless “things go wrong”

► In this situation, we have the following workflow:

$$U \xrightarrow{NL} CUI \xrightarrow{NL^+} D \xrightarrow{\frac{QDL}{[FRL]}} \left(B|R \xrightarrow{\frac{QDL}{[MQL]} M \xrightarrow{\frac{QDL}{[MQL]} B|R} \right)^* \xrightarrow{\frac{QDL}{[FRL]}} D \xrightarrow{NL} CUI \xrightarrow{NL} U$$

with optional system updates: $\left(M \xrightarrow{API} CCI \Rightarrow S \right)^*$

where $\frac{QDL}{[X]}$ = a request written in X is wrapped into a QDL query.

Query Description Language (QDL)

Query = element of \mathbb{W} wrapping a *FRL* or *MQL* request + attributes.

$$Q_i = [\text{value}[\{r\}\{r_i\}], \text{history}[\{D, R, \dots\}], \text{to}[M], \text{status}[+]] \\ = Q_i.\text{value}_{Q_i.\text{status}}^{Q_i.\text{history}|Q_i.\text{to}} = \{r_1, \dots, r_n\}_{\{D, R, \dots\}^+}^M \text{ (shortened)}$$

- $i \in \mathbb{N}^+$ is the absolute identifier of the query in the session
- **value** contains one or several *FRL* | *MQL* requests
- **history** $\in \{D, R, B, M\}^*$ is the stack of engines that handled Q_i
- **to** $\in \{D, R, B, M\}$ is the next engine meant to retrieve Q_i
- **status** $\in \{\emptyset, -, +\}$ shows the success of the latest handling of Q_i

Heuristic Description Language (HDL)

Heuristic = definition of R or B reaction to a class of *QDL* requests.

H : id[QDL pattern]:- {GuardedScript₁, ..., GuardedScript_n}

GuardedScript \equiv {Guard₁ \rightarrow Script₁, ..., Guard_n \rightarrow Script_n}

Guard_i \equiv Logical expr | \emptyset ($\emptyset = \text{True}$)

Script_i \equiv Instruction | {Instruction₁, ..., Instruction_n}

Instruction_i \equiv Basic operation | Query call | GuardedScript

Query call \equiv Q[Query id, {FRL req | MQL req}]

Heuristic Scheduler (HS)

HS defines corouting *Policy* of the different heuristics:

► within a heuristic *H*, priority between GuardedScripts:

- guards overlap \Rightarrow **execution policies**
- guard remains active \Rightarrow **repetition policies**

► within a case study, priority between heuristics and engines:

- several heuristic can match a $Q_i \in \mathbb{W} \Rightarrow$ **heuristic policies**
- several $Q_i \in \mathbb{W}$ can be matched \Rightarrow **query policies**

Examples of heuristics for a help agent

Rational: “What is your age?” $\Rightarrow Q_1 = \{\text{ASK}_u[\text{agent.age}]\}_{\{D\}}^R$

$$H_{R1} : \text{ask-agent-attribute}[\{\text{ASK}_u[\text{agent.x}_-]\}_{-}] :=$$

$$\rightarrow Q[i, \text{GET}[\text{x}_-]],$$

$$Q_i^+ \rightarrow Q[j, \text{TELL}_a[\text{agent.x}_-, Q_i.\text{value}],$$

$$Q_i^- \rightarrow Q[j, \{\text{UNKNOWN}_a[\text{agent.x}_-, \text{TELL}_a[Q_i.\text{value}]]\}$$

$$Q_i^{-\emptyset} \rightarrow Q_{\text{this}}^+$$

Behavioral: “I’m not satisfied” $\Rightarrow Q_2 = \{\text{DISLIKE}_u[\text{agent}]\}_{\{D\}}^R$

$$H_{B2} : \text{dislike-agent}[\{\text{DISLIKE}_u[\text{agent}]\}_{-}] :=$$

$$\rightarrow \{ Q[i, \text{MAP}[\text{energy}, \lambda x.x * 0.9]],$$

$$Q[j, \text{MAP}[\text{confidence}, \lambda x.x * 0.9]],$$

$$Q[k, \text{MAP}[\text{cooperation}, \lambda x.x * 0.9]] \}$$

$$Q_i^+ \wedge Q_i.\text{value} < -0.5 \rightarrow Q[l, \text{TELL}_a[\text{energy}, \text{“tired”}]]$$

$$Q_i^+ \wedge Q_i.\text{value} < -0.5 \rightarrow Q[l, \text{TELL}_a[\text{confidence}, \text{“depressed”}]]$$

Conclusion and perspectives

Implemented R&B framework relies on state-of-the-art for rationality (decision tree and plans) and psychology (model of mind) models.

Next works will involve:

- Defining software tools for **heuristics manipulation**
- Developing larger case studies
- **Experimenting policies** impact on perceived personality