## Capabilities of Cognitive Architectures

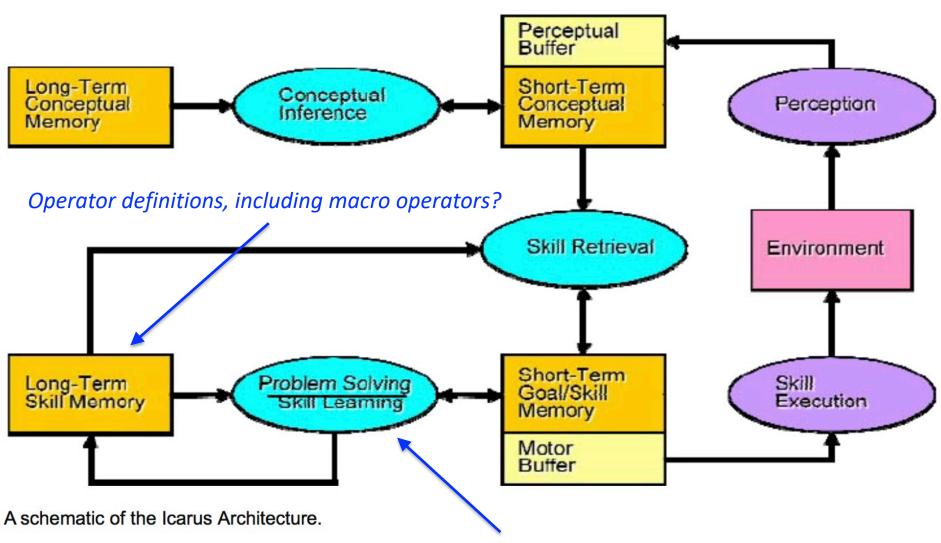
- Recognition and Categorization
  - represent patterns and situations in memory
  - learn these patterns
- Decision Making and Choice (one step plans?)
  - allowable alternatives
  - desirability of alternatives
    - goals, objectives, and utilities
  - learning allowability/desirability/effectiveness
- Perception and Situation Assessment
  - Compose large-scale environment models from percepts
  - relies recognition and categorization of patterns in the environment
  - relies on inferential mechanisms
- Prediction and Monitoring
  - model of the environment
  - effects of actions
- Problem Solving and Planning
  - goals, objective, and utilities
  - partially ordered actions
  - enabling conditions
  - predicted effects
  - learning to reduce effective breadth and depth of search

- Reasoning and Belief Maintenance
  - deductive reasoning
  - abductive reasoning
  - inductive reasoning
  - incremental or online learning
- Execution and Action
  - actuators in environment
  - primitive actions
  - composite actions
- Interaction and Communication
  - translating knowledge for other agents
  - question asking and answering
- Remembering, Reflection, and Learning
  - cognitive structures formed during external or cognitive activities
  - explanation/justification
  - metareasoning

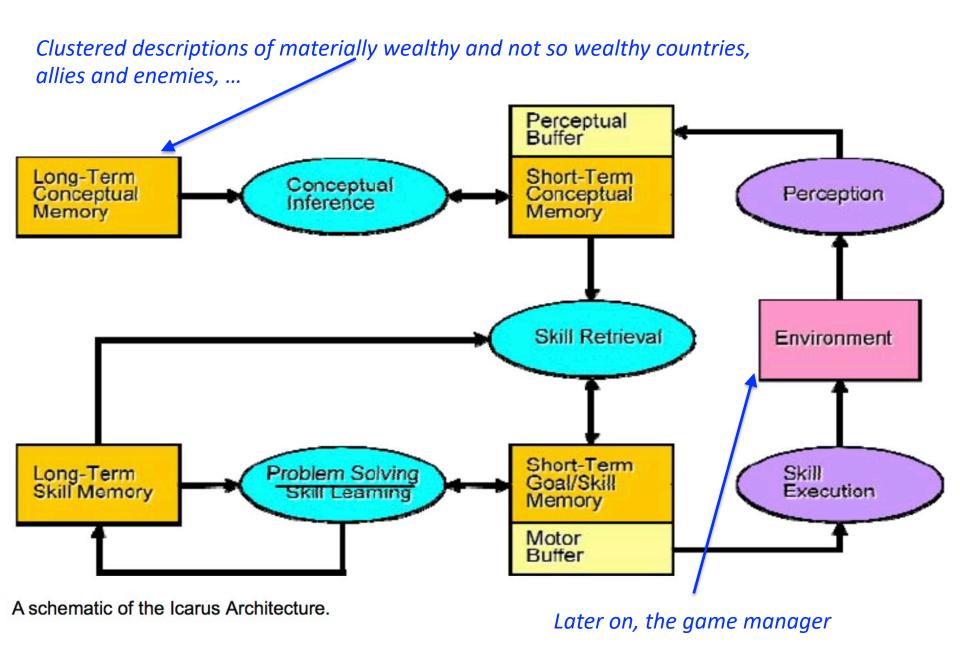
Learning is pervasive and in human instantiations, perhaps

emotional awareness and response

is too.



Anytime, forward, utility-driven search (i.e., planning, envisionment)



## The SOAR Cognitive Architecture

