Planning

Techniques seen till now

- Search
 - Most fundamental approach
 - Need to define states, moves, statetransiton rules, etc.
- CSP
 - Search through constraint propagation
- Propositional logic
 - Deduction in a single state, no state change

- Probabilistic reasoning
 - Logic augmented with probabilities
- Temporal logic
 - Logic involving time
- Planning
 - Search involving logic
 - Change of states

Real world planning problems

- Autonomous vehicle navigation
- Robotics movement
- Travel planning
- Process control
- Assembly line
- Military operations
- Information gathering
- many more ...

A simple planning problem

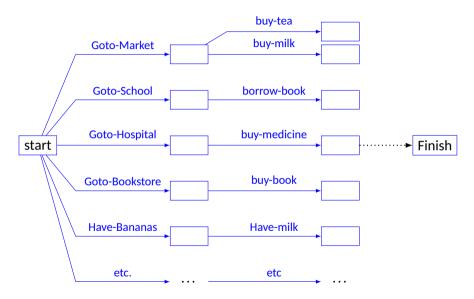
- Get me milk, bananas and a book
- Given
 - Initial state agent is at home without milk, bananas and book
 - Goal state agent is at home with milk, bananas and book
 - Actions / Moves agent can perform on a given state
 - Buy(X) buy item X where $X \in \{milk, bananas, book\}$
 - Steal(X) steal item X where $X \in \{milk, bananas, book\}$
 - Goto(X) move to X where $X \in \{market, home\}$

• ...

The planning problem

- Generate one possible way to achieve a certain goal given an initial situation and a set of actions
- Similar to search problems
 - Start state
 - List of moves
 - Result of moves
 - Goal state

Search



Planning vs Search

- Actions have requirements and consequences that should constrain applicability in a given state
 - Stronger interaction between actions and states needed
- Most parts of the world are independent of most other parts
 - Solve subgoals independently
- Human beings plan goal-directed, they construct important intermediate solutions first
 - Flexible sequence for construction of solution
- Planning systems do the following
 - Unify action and goal representation to allow selection (use logical language for both)
 - Divide-and-conquer by subgoaling
 - Relax requirement for sequential construction of solutions

STRIPS

- STanford Research Institute Problem Solver
- Many planners today use specification languages that are variants of the one used in STRIPS

Representation

- States conjunction of propositions
 - Example: AT(Home) ∧¬ Have(tea) ∧¬Have(bananas) ∧¬Have(book)
- Close world assumption atoms that are not present are treated as false
- Actions Serves as names
 - Precondition conjunction of literals
 - Effect conjunction of literals
 - Example:
 - Action: Goto(Market)
 - Precondition: AT(home)
 - Effect: AT(Market)
- Plan Solution for the problem
 - A set of plan steps. Each step is one of the operators for the problem.
 - A set of step ordering constraints. Each ordering constraint is of the form $S_i < S_j$, indicating S_i must occur sometime before S_i .

Example - Flight operation

- Flying a plane from one location to another
- Actions FLY(plane-id, from, to)
 - Preconditions AT(plane-id,from) \(\times Airport(from) \(\times Airport(to) \)
 - Effects ¬AT(plane-id,from)∧AT(plane-id, to)

• Cargo transport involving loading and unloading and flying it from one place to another

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- Initial state $AT(C_1, CCU) \wedge AT(C_2, DEL) \wedge AT(P_1, CCU) \wedge AT(P_2, DEL)$

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- Action Load(c, p, a)

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- Action Load(c, p, a)
 - Precondition AT(c, a) ∧ AT(p, a)
 - **Effect** ¬AT(c, a) ∧ In(c, p)

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- Action Load(c, p, a)
 - Precondition AT(c, a) ∧ AT(p, a)
 - **Effect** ¬AT(c, a) ∧ In(c, p)
- Action Unload(c, p, a)

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 - Precondition In(c, p) ∧ AT(P, a)
 - **Effect AT**(c, a) ∧ ¬In(c, p)
- Action Fly(p, from, to)

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Plan

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- Plan
 - Load(*C*₁, *P*₁, CCU)

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- Plan
 - Load(C_1 , P_1 , CCU)
 - Fly(P₁, CCU, DEL)
 - **Unload(***C*₁, *P*₁, **DEL)**

- Cargo transport involving loading and unloading and flying it from one place to another
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- Action Unload(c, p, a)
 - Precondition In(c, p) ∧ AT(P, a)
 - Effect AT(c, a) ∧ ¬In(c, p)
- Action Fly(p, from, to)
 - Precondition AT(p, from)
 - Effect $\neg AT(p, from) \wedge AT(p, to)$

- Plan
 - Load(*C*₁, *P*₁, CCU)
 - Fly(P₁, CCU, DEL)
 - **Unload(***C*₁, *P*₁, **DEL)**
 - Load(C₂, P₂, DEL)
 - Fly(*P*₂, DEL, CCU)
 - **Unload**(*C*₂, *P*₂, **CCU**)

• Change a flat tire with a spare one

- Change a flat tire with a spare one
- Initial state Tire(flat) ∧ Tire(Spare) ∧ AT(Flat, Axle) ∧ At(Spare, Trunk)

- Change a flat tire with a spare one
- Initial state Tire(flat) ∧ Tire(Spare) ∧ AT(Flat, Axle) ∧ At(Spare, Trunk)
- Goal state AT(Spare, Axle)

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- Initial state Tire(flat) ∧ Tire(Spare) ∧ AT(Flat, Axle) ∧ At(Spare, Trunk)
- Goal state AT(Spare, Axle)
- Action Remove(obj, loc)

- Change a flat tire with a spare one
- Initial state Tire(flat) ∧ Tire(Spare) ∧ AT(Flat, Axle) ∧ At(Spare, Trunk)
- Goal state AT(Spare, Axle)
- Action Remove(obj, loc)
 - Preconditions AT(obj, loc)
 - Effects ¬AT(obj,loc) ∧ AT(obj, Ground)

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- Initial state Tire(flat) ∧ Tire(Spare) ∧ AT(Flat, Axle) ∧ At(Spare, Trunk)
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Action - PutOn(t, axle)

- Change a flat tire with a spare one
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- Goal state AT(Spare, Axle)
- Action Remove(obj, loc)
 - Preconditions AT(obj, loc)
 - Effects ¬AT(obj,loc) ∧ AT(obj, Ground)
- Action PutOn(t, axle)
 - Preconditions Tire(t) ∧ AT(t, Ground) ∧ ¬AT(Flat, axle)
 - Effects ¬AT(t, Ground) ∧ AT(t, axle)

- Change a flat tire with a spare one
- Initial state Tire(flat) ∧ Tire(Spare) ∧ AT(Flat, Axle) ∧ At(Spare, Trunk)
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 - Effects ¬AT(t, Ground) ∧ AT(t, axle)
- Plan

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 - Effects ¬AT(t, Ground) ∧ AT(t, axle)
- Plan
 - Remove(Flat, Axle)
 - Remove(Spare, Trunk)
 - PutOn(Spare, Axle)

Example - Blocks world

• Build a 3-block tower





Example - Blocks world

- Build a 3-block tower
- Initial state ON(A,Table) ∧ ON(B,Table) ∧ ON(C,A) ∧ Clear(B) ∧ Clear(C)





Example - Blocks world

- Build a 3-block tower
- Initial state ON(A,Table) ∧ ON(B,Table) ∧ ON(C,A) ∧ Clear(B) ∧ Clear(C)
- Goal state ON(A,B) ∧ ON(B,C)





- Build a 3-block tower
- Initial state ON(A,Table) ∧ ON(B,Table) ∧ ON(C,A) ∧ Clear(B) ∧ Clear(C)
- Goal state ON(A,B) ∧ ON(B,C)
- Action move(x, y)





- Build a 3-block tower
- Initial state ON(A,Table) ∧ ON(B,Table) ∧ ON(C,A) ∧ Clear(B) ∧ Clear(C)
- Goal state ON(A,B) ∧ ON(B,C)
- Action move(x, y)
 - Precondition Clear(x) ∧ Clear(y)
 - Effect ON(x, y)





- Build a 3-block tower
- Initial state ON(A,Table) ∧ ON(B,Table) ∧ ON(C,A) ∧ Clear(B) ∧ Clear(C)
- Goal state ON(A,B) ∧ ON(B,C)
- Action move(x, y)
 - Precondition Clear(x) ∧ Clear(y)
 - Effect ON(x, y)
- Action moveToTable(x, Table)





- Build a 3-block tower
- Initial state ON(A,Table) ∧ ON(B,Table) ∧ ON(C,A) ∧ Clear(B) ∧ Clear(C)
- Goal state ON(A,B) ∧ ON(B,C)
- Action move(x, y)
 - Precondition Clear(x) ∧ Clear(y)
 - Effect ON(x, y)
- Action moveToTable(x, Table)
 - Precondition Clear(x)
 - Effect ON(x, Table)





- Build a 3-block tower
- Initial state ON(A,Table) ∧ ON(B,Table) ∧ ON(C,A) ∧ Clear(B) ∧ Clear(C)
- Goal state ON(A,B) ∧ ON(B,C)
- Action move(x, y)
 - Precondition Clear(x) ∧ Clear(y)
 - Effect ON(x, y)
- Action moveToTable(x, Table)
 - Precondition Clear(x)
 - Effect ON(x, Table)





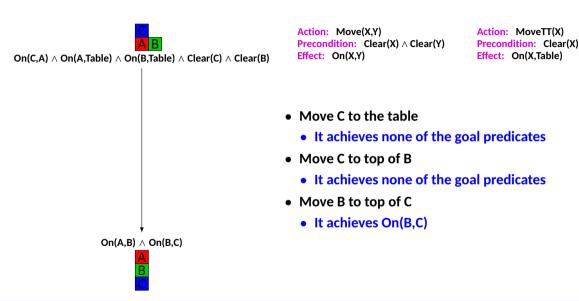
Plan

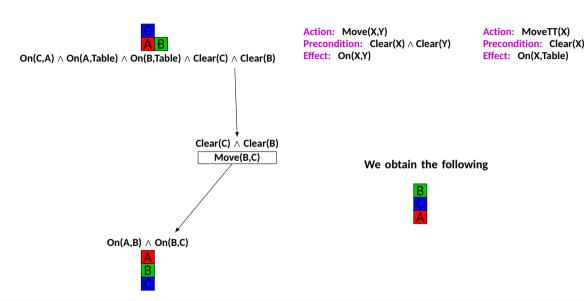
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 - Precondition Clear(x) ∧ Clear(y)
 - Effect ON(x, y)
- Action moveToTable(x, Table)
 - Precondition Clear(x)
 - Effect ON(x, Table)



- Plan
 - moveToTable(C, Table)
 - move(B, C)
 - move(A, B)













 $On(C,A) \land On(A,Table) \land On(B,Table) \land Clear(C) \land Clear(B)$

On(A,B) \wedge On(B,C)





Action: Move(X,Y)

Precondition: Clear(X) ∧ Clear(Y)

Effect: On(X,Y)

Action: MoveTT(X)
Precondition: Clear(X)

Effect: On(X,Table)

 $On(A,B) \wedge On(B,C)$





 $On(C,A) \land On(A,Table) \land On(B,Table) \land Clear(C) \land Clear(B)$

Action: Move(X,Y)

Precondition: Clear(X) ∧ Clear(Y)

Effect: On(X,Y)

Action: MoveTT(X)
Precondition: Clear(X)

Effect: On(X,Table)

MoveTT(C)

Move(A.B)

 $On(A,B) \wedge On(B,C)$



C A B On(C,A) ∧ On(A,Table) ∧ On(B,Table) ∧ Clear(C) ∧ Clear(B)

Action: Move(X,Y)

Precondition: Clear(X) ∧ Clear(Y)

Effect: On(X,Y)

Action: MoveTT(X)
Precondition: Clear(X)
Effect: On(X,Table)

Clear(C)

MoveTT(C)

Clear(A) ∧ On(C,Table)

Move(A,B)

 $On(A,B) \wedge On(B,C)$





Action: Move(X,Y)

Precondition: Clear(X) ∧ Clear(Y)

Effect: On(X,Y)

Action: MoveTT(X)
Precondition: Clear(X)
Effect: On(X,Table)

Clear(C)

MoveTT(C)

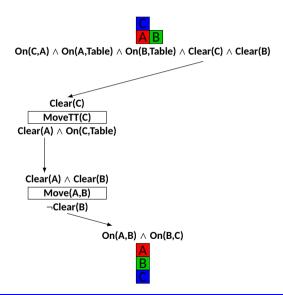
Clear(A) ∧ On(C,Table)

Clear(A) ∧ Clear(B)



 $On(A,B) \wedge On(B,C)$





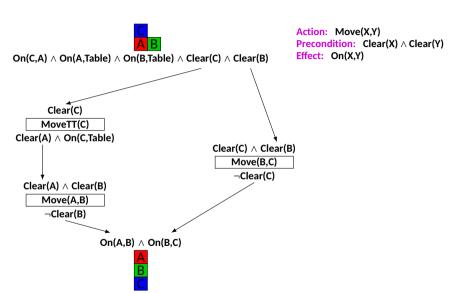
Action: Move(X,Y)

Precondition: Clear(X) ∧ Clear(Y)

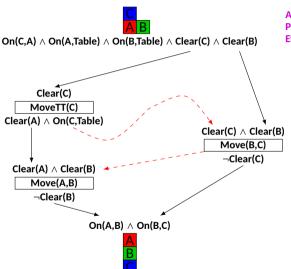
Effect: On(X,Y)

Action: MoveTT(X)
Precondition: Clear(X)

Effect: On(X,Table)



Action: MoveTT(X)
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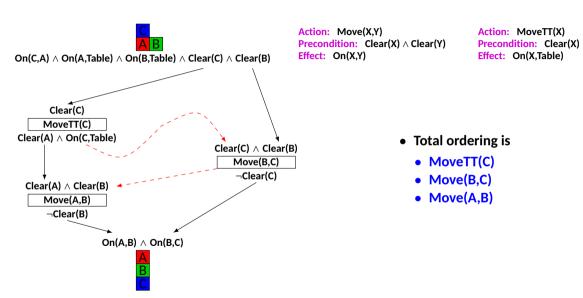


Action: Move(X,Y)

Precondition: Clear(X) ∧ Clear(Y)

Effect: On(X,Y)

Action: MoveTT(X)
Precondition: Clear(X)
Effect: On(X,Table)



- Initial state : ∅
- Goal state: LeftShoeOn ∧ RightShoeOn
- Action LeftSock
 - Precondition: ∅
 - Effect: LeftSockOn
- Action RightSock
 - Precondition: Ø
 - Effect: RightSockOn
- Action LeftShoe
 - Precondition: LeftSockOn
 - Effect: LeftShoeOn
- Action RightSock
 - Precondition: RightSockOn
 - Effect: RightShoeOn

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Start

Finish

- Initial state : ∅
- Goal state: LeftShoeOn ∧ RightShoeOn
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 - Precondition: ∅
 - Effect: LeftSockOn
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 - Precondition: Ø
 - Effect: RightSockOn
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 - Precondition: LeftSockOn
 - Effect: LeftShoeOn
- Action RightSock
 - Precondition: RightSockOn
 - Effect: RightShoeOn

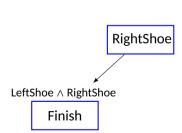
Start

 $LeftShoe \land RightShoe$

Finish

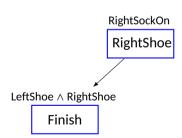
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Start



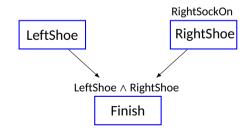
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Start



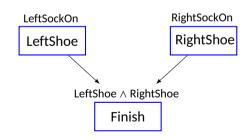
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Start



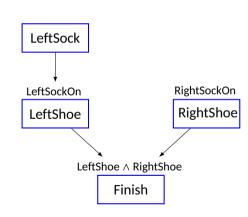
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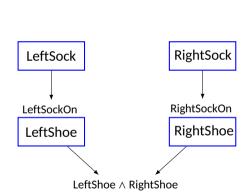


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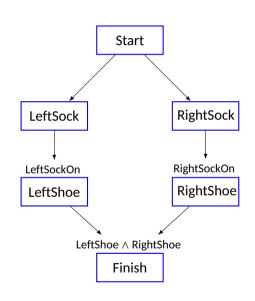
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Finish

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 - Precondition: Ø
 - Effect: RightSockOn
- Action LeftShoe
 - Precondition: LeftSockOn
 - Effect: LeftShoeOn
- Action RightSock
 - Precondition: RightSockOn
 - Effect: RightShoeOn



Partial order planning

- Basic idea: Make choices only that are relevant for solving the current part of the problem
- Least commitment choices
 - Ordering Leave actions unordered, unless they must be sequential
 - Binding Leave variable unbound, unless needed to unify with conditions being achieved

Actions - Usually not subjected to least commitment

Initial State: Action: Start

Effect: At(Home) ∧ Sells(BS,Book) ∧ Sells(M,Milk) ∧ Sells(M,Bananas)

Goal State: Action: Finish

Precondition: Have(Book) ∧ Have(Milk) ∧ Have(Bananas) ∧ At(Home)

Action: Go(y) Action: Buy(x)

Precondition: At(x) Precondition: $At(y) \land Sells(y,x)$

Effect: $At(y) \land \neg At(x)$ Effect: Have(x)

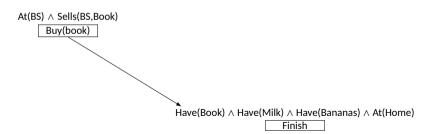
Start

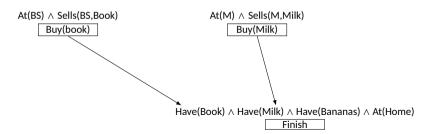
At(Home) \land Sells(BS,Book) \land Sells(M,Milk) \land Sells(M,Bananas)

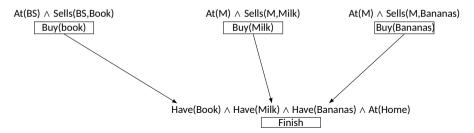
Start

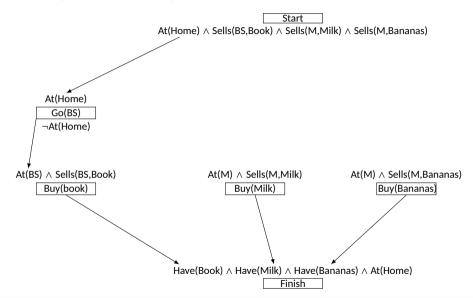
At(Home) ∧ Sells(BS,Book) ∧ Sells(M,Milk) ∧ Sells(M,Bananas)

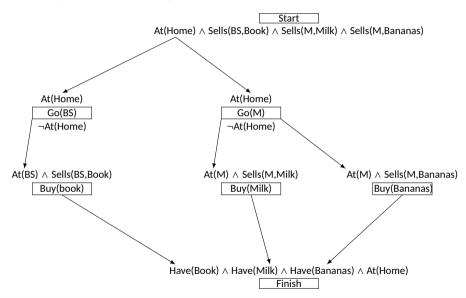
 $\begin{tabular}{c|c} \hline Start \\ At(Home) \land Sells(BS,Book) \land Sells(M,Milk) \land Sells(M,Bananas) \\ \hline \end{tabular}$

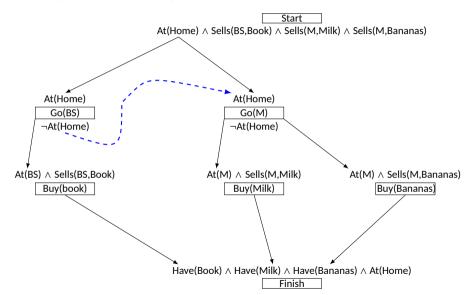


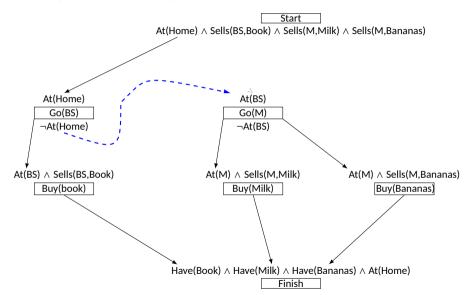


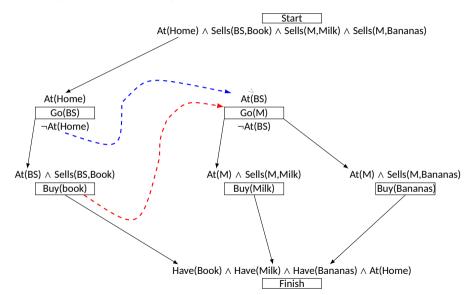


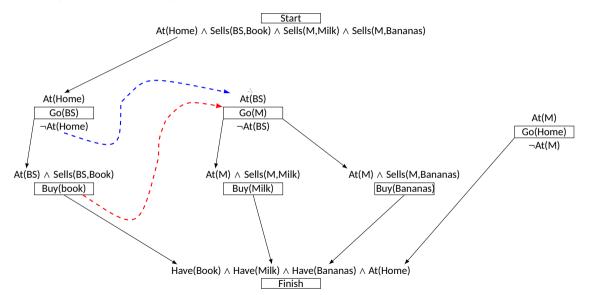


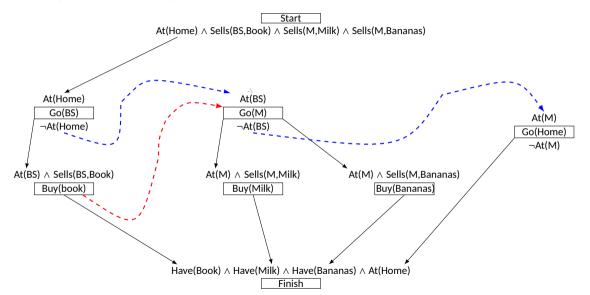


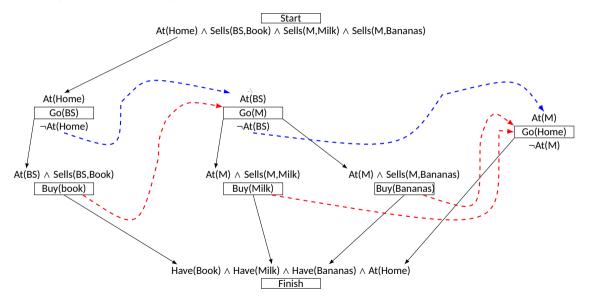












- Consists of a sequence of levels that correspond to time steps in the plan
- Each level contains a set of actions and a set of literals that could be true at that time step depending on the actions taken in previous time steps

For every +ve and -ve literal C, we add a persistence action with precondition C and effect C

Start: Have(Cake)

Finish: Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake)

Start: Have(Cake)

Finish: Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake)

Action: Eat(Cake)

Precondition: Have(Cake)

Effect: Eaten(Cake) ∧ ¬Have(Cake)

Action: Bake(Cake)

Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

Effect: Have(Cake)

Start: Have(Cake)

Finish: Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake)

Action: Eat(Cake)

Precondition: Have(Cake)

Effect: Eaten(Cake) ∧ ¬Have(Cake)

Action: Bake(Cake)

Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

22

Effect: Have(Cake)

 S_0

Have(Cake)

¬Eaten(Cake)

Start: Have(Cake)

Finish: Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake)

Action: Eat(Cake)

Precondition: Have(Cake)

Effect: Eaten(Cake) ∧ ¬Have(Cake)

Action: Bake(Cake)

Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

22

Effect: Have(Cake)

 S_0 A_0

Have(Cake)

¬Eaten(Cake)

Start: Have(Cake)

Finish: Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake)

Action: Eat(Cake)

Precondition: Have(Cake)

Effect: Eaten(Cake) ∧ ¬Have(Cake)

Action: Bake(Cake)

Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

22

Effect: Have(Cake)

 S_0

 A_0

Have(Cake)

Eat(Cake)

¬Eaten(Cake)

Start: Have(Cake)

Finish: Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake)

Action: Eat(Cake)

Precondition: Have(Cake)

Effect: Eaten(Cake) ∧ ¬Have(Cake)

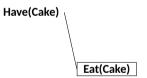
Action: Bake(Cake)

Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

22

Effect: Have(Cake)

 S_0 A_0



¬Eaten(Cake)

Start: Have(Cake)

Finish: Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake)

Action: Eat(Cake)

Precondition: Have(Cake)

Effect: Eaten(Cake) ∧ ¬Have(Cake)

Action: Bake(Cake)

Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

22

Effect: Have(Cake)

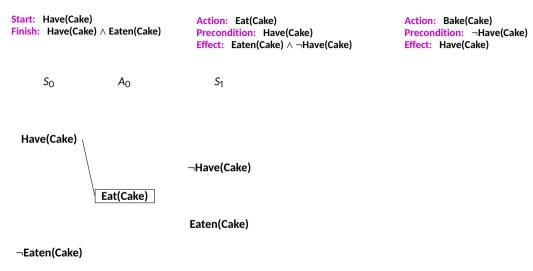
 S_0

 A_0

 S_1



¬Eaten(Cake)



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22

Start: Have(Cake) Finish: Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake) Action: Eat(Cake)

Precondition: Have(Cake)

Effect: Eaten(Cake) ∧ ¬Have(Cake)

Action: Bake(Cake)

Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

22

Effect: Have(Cake)

 S_0

 A_0

 S_1

Have(Cake) ¬Have(Cake) Eat(Cake) Eaten(Cake)

¬Eaten(Cake)

Start: Have(Cake) Finish: Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake) Action: Eat(Cake)

Precondition: Have(Cake)

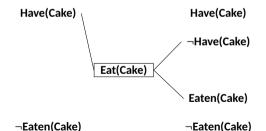
Effect: Eaten(Cake) ∧ ¬Have(Cake)

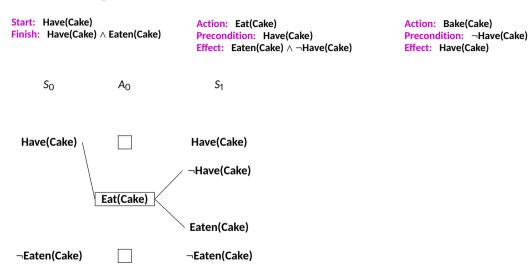
Action: Bake(Cake)

Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

Effect: Have(Cake)

 S_0 A_0 S_1





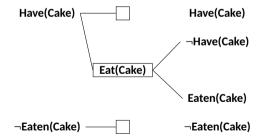
 Start:
 Have(Cake)
 Action:
 Eat(Cake)
 Action:
 Bake(Cake)

 Finish:
 Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake)
 Precondition:
 ¬Have(Cake)

 Precondition:
 ¬Have(Cake)
 Precondition:
 ¬Have(Cake)

Effect: Eaten(Cake) ∧ ¬Have(Cake) Effect: Have(Cake)

 S_0 A_0 S_1



Start: Have(Cake) Finish: Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake)

¬Eaten(Cake)

Action: Eat(Cake)

 S_1

¬Eaten(Cake)

Precondition: Have(Cake)

Effect: Eaten(Cake) $\land \neg$ Have(Cake)

Action: Bake(Cake)

Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

Effect: Have(Cake)

 S_0 A_0

Have(Cake)

Have(Cake)

Fat(Cake)

Eaten(Cake)

Start: Have(Cake)

Finish: Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake)

Action: Eat(Cake)

Precondition: Have(Cake)

Effect: Eaten(Cake) ∧ ¬Have(Cake)

Action: Bake(Cake)

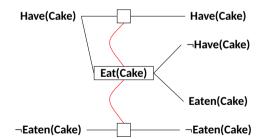
Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

Effect: Have(Cake)

 S_0

 A_0

 S_1



Start: Have(Cake)

Finish: Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake)

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Action: Bake(Cake)

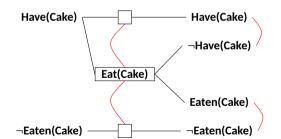
Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

Effect: Have(Cake)

 S_0

 A_0

 S_1



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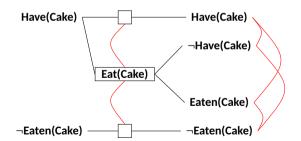
Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

Effect: Have(Cake)

 S_0

 A_0

 S_1



Start: Have(Cake)

Finish: Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake)

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Effect: Eaten(Cake) $\land \neg$ Have(Cake)

Action: Bake(Cake)

Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

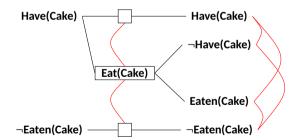
Effect: Have(Cake)

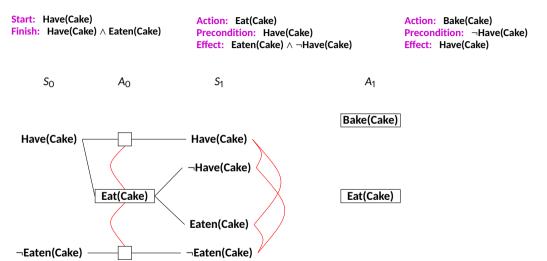
 S_0

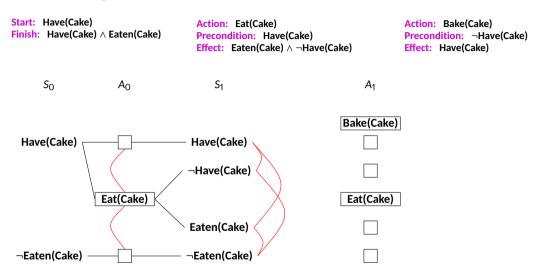
 A_0

 S_1

 A_1









Action: Eat(Cake)

Precondition: Have(Cake)

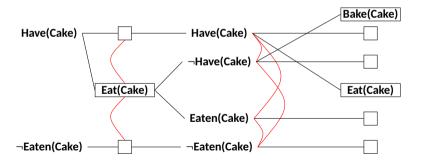
Effect: Eaten(Cake) ∧ ¬Have(Cake)

Action: Bake(Cake)

Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

Effect: Have(Cake)

 S_0 S_1 A_1 A_0



Start: Have(Cake)

Finish: Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake)

Action: Eat(Cake)

Precondition: Have(Cake)

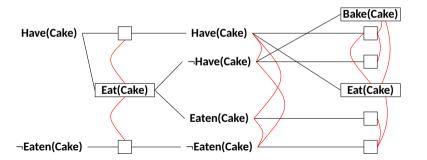
Effect: Eaten(Cake) $\land \neg$ Have(Cake)

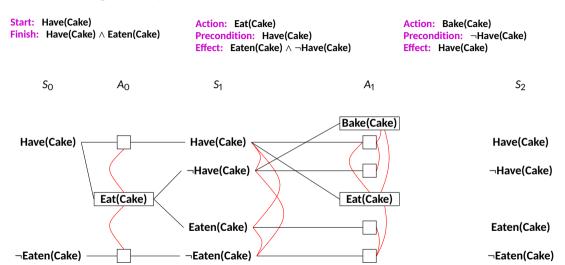
Action: Bake(Cake)

Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

Effect: Have(Cake)

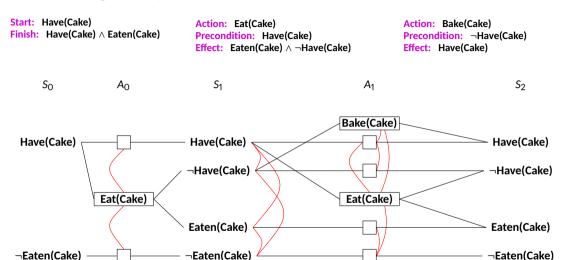
 S_0 A_0 S_1 A_1





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22



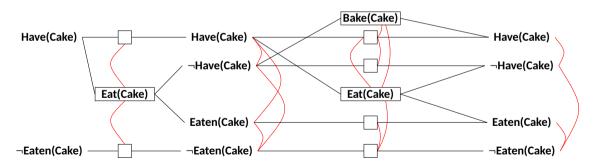
Start: Have(Cake) Action: Eat(Cake) Action: Bake(Cake)
Finish: Have(Cake) ∧ Eaten(Cake) Precondition: Have(Cake) Precondition: ¬Have(Cake)

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Effect: Eaten(Cake) ∧ ¬Have(Cake)

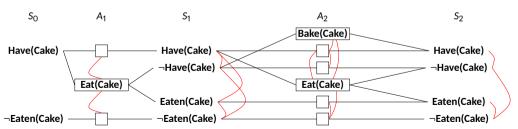
Effect: Have(Cake)

 S_0 A_0 S_1 A_1 S_2



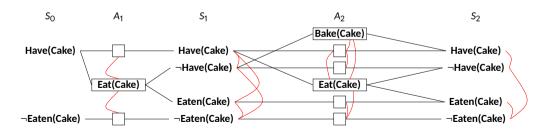
Mutex actions

- Mutual exclusion relation exists between two actions if
 - Inconsistent effects once action negates an effect of the other
 - Eat(Cake) causes ¬Have(Cake) and Bake(Cake) causes Have(Cake)
 - Interference one of the effects of one action is the negation of a precondition of the other
 - Eat(Cake) causes ¬Have(Cake) and the persistence of Have(Cake) needs Have(Cake)
 - Competing needs one of the preconditions of one action is mutually exclusive with a precondition of the other
 - Bake(Cake) needs ¬Have(Cake) and Eat(Cake) needs Have(Cake)



Mutex literals

- Mutual exclusion relation exists between two literals if
 - One is the negation of the other, OR
 - Each possible pair of actions that could achieve the two literals is mutually exclusive (inconsistent support)



GraphPLAN algorithm

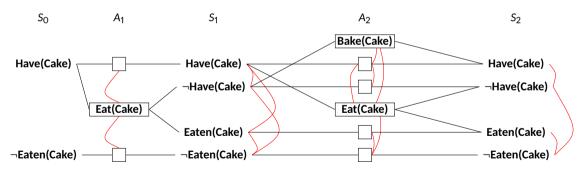
```
Function GraphPlan
graph ← Initial-Planning-Graph( problem )
goals ← Goals[ problem ]
do

if goals are all non-mutex in last level of graph then do
solution ← Extract-Solution( graph )
if solution ← failure then return solution
else if No-Solution-Possible (graph )
then return failure
graph ← Expand-Graph( graph, problem )
```

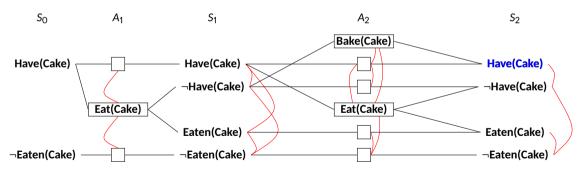
Termination

- Termination when no plan exists
 - Literals increase monotonically
 - Actions increase monotonically
 - Mutexes decrease monotonically

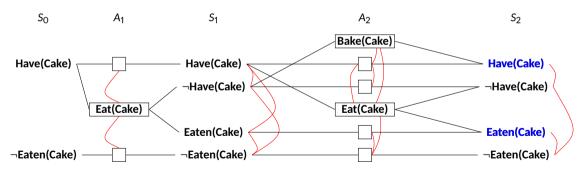
- Once a world is found having all goal predicates without mutexes, the plan can be extracted by solving a constraint satisfaction problem (CSP) for resolving the mutexes
- Creating the planning graph can be done in polynomial time, but planning is known to be a PSPACE-complete problem. The hardness is in the CSP.



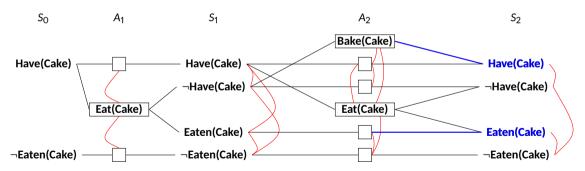
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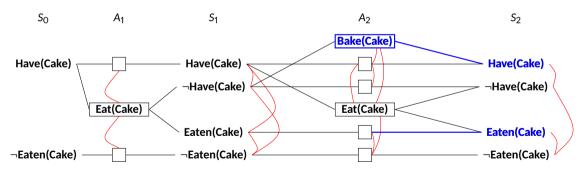
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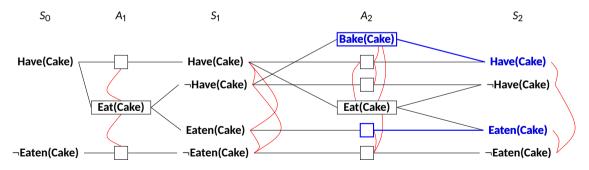
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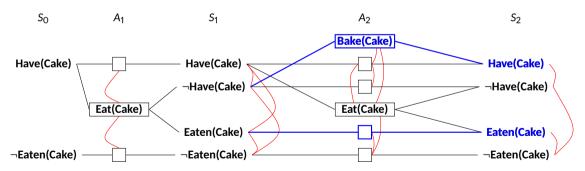
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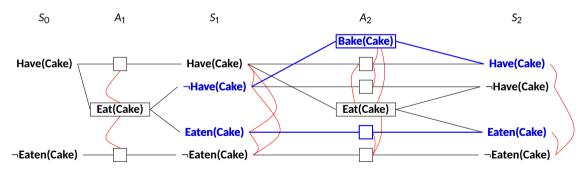
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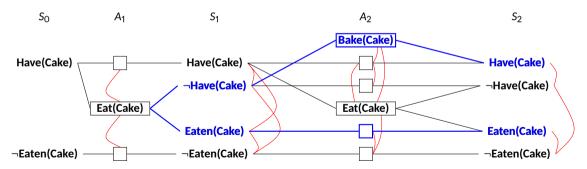
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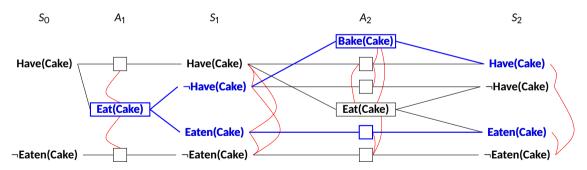
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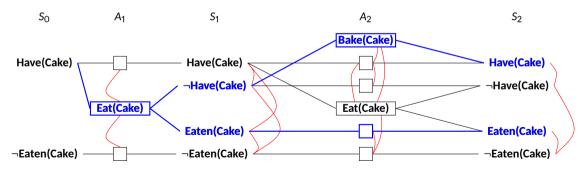
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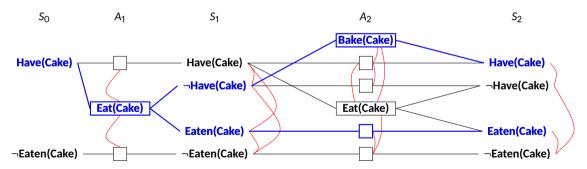
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Planning with Propositional Logic

- The planning problem is translated into a CNF satisfiability problem
- The goal is asserted to hold at a time step T, and clauses are included for each time step up to T.
- If the clauses are satisfiable, then a plan is extracted by examining the actions that are true.
- Otherwise, we increment T and repeat
- Constructing formulas to encode bounded planning problems into satisfiability problems
 - If f is a fluent At(M), we write At(M, i) as f_i , i denotes time stamp
 - If a is an action Move(A, B), we write Move(A, B, i) as a_i .
 - Notations: PC precondition, E effects, E⁺ effects in the +ve form, E⁻ effect in the -ve form, s_0 start state, g goal state, g^+ literals in +ve form in goal state, g^- literals in -ve form in goal state, A set of actions

• Formula is built with these five kinds of sets of formulas:

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• Initial state:

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- Initial state:

•
$$C_1: \left(\bigwedge_{f \in S_0} f_0\right) \land \left(\bigwedge_{f \notin S_0} \neg f_0\right)$$

- Formula is built with these five kinds of sets of formulas:
- Initial state:

•
$$C_1: \left(\bigwedge_{f \in S_0} f_0\right) \land \left(\bigwedge_{f \notin S_0} \neg f_0\right)$$

• Goal state:

- Formula is built with these five kinds of sets of formulas:
- Initial state:

•
$$C_1: \left(\bigwedge_{f \in S_0} f_0\right) \land \left(\bigwedge_{f \notin S_0} \neg f_0\right)$$

Goal state:

•
$$C_2: \left(\bigwedge_{f \in g^+} f_T\right) \land \left(\bigwedge_{f \in g^-} f_T\right)$$

- Formula is built with these five kinds of sets of formulas:
- Initial state:

•
$$C_1: \left(\bigwedge_{f \in S_0} f_0\right) \wedge \left(\bigwedge_{f \notin S_0} \neg f_0\right)$$

Goal state:

•
$$C_2: \left(\bigwedge_{f \in g^+} f_T\right) \land \left(\bigwedge_{f \in g^-} f_T\right)$$

Action

- Formula is built with these five kinds of sets of formulas:
- Initial state:

•
$$C_1: \left(\bigwedge_{f \in S_0} f_0\right) \wedge \left(\bigwedge_{f \notin S_0} \neg f_0\right)$$

Goal state:

•
$$C_2: \left(\bigwedge_{f \in g^+} f_T \right) \wedge \left(\bigwedge_{f \in g^-} f_T \right)$$

Action

•
$$C_3: a_i \Longrightarrow \left(\bigwedge_{p \in PC(a)} p_i \land \bigwedge_{e \in E(a)} e_{i+1}\right)$$

- Formula is built with these five kinds of sets of formulas:
- Initial state:

•
$$C_1: \left(\bigwedge_{f \in s_0} f_0\right) \wedge \left(\bigwedge_{f \notin s_0} \neg f_0\right)$$

Goal state:

•
$$C_2: \left(\bigwedge_{f \in g^+} f_T \right) \wedge \left(\bigwedge_{f \in g^-} f_T \right)$$

Action

•
$$C_3: a_i \Longrightarrow \left(\bigwedge_{p \in PC(a)} p_i \land \bigwedge_{e \in E(a)} e_{i+1} \right)$$

 An action changes only the fluents that are in its effects.

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Action

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$$C_3: a_i \Longrightarrow \left(\bigwedge_{p \in PC(a)} p_i \land \bigwedge_{e \in E(a)} e_{i+1} \right)$$

An action changes only the fluents that are in its effects.

•
$$C_4: \left(\neg f_i \wedge f_{i+1} \implies \left(\bigvee_{\{a \in A \mid f_i \in E^+(a_i)\}} a_i \right) \right) \wedge \left(f_i \wedge \neg f_{i+1} \implies \left(\bigvee_{\{a \in A \mid f_i \in E^-(a_i)\}} a_i \right) \right)$$

 Explanatory frame axioms - set of propositions that enumerate the set of actions that could have occurred in order to account for a state change.

- Formula is built with these five kinds of sets of formulas:
- Initial state:

•
$$C_1: \left(\bigwedge_{f \in s_0} f_0 \right) \wedge \left(\bigwedge_{f \notin s_0} \neg f_0 \right)$$

Goal state:

•
$$C_2: \left(\bigwedge_{f \in g^+} f_T\right) \land \left(\bigwedge_{f \in g^-} f_T\right)$$

Action

•
$$C_3: a_i \Longrightarrow \left(\bigwedge_{p \in PC(a)} p_i \land \bigwedge_{e \in E(a)} e_{i+1} \right)$$

An action changes only the fluents that are in its effects.

• C₄:
$$\left(\neg f_i \wedge f_{i+1} \implies \left(\bigvee_{\{a \in A \mid f_i \in E^+(a_i)\}} a_i\right)\right) \wedge \left(f_i \wedge \neg f_{i+1} \implies \left(\bigvee_{\{a \in A \mid f_i \in E^-(a_i)\}} a_i\right)\right)$$

- Explanatory frame axioms set of propositions that enumerate the set of actions that could have occurred in order to account for a state change.
- Complete exclusion axiom only one action occurs at each step.

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• C_5 : $\neg a_i \lor \neg b_i$

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- Explanatory frame axioms set of propositions that enumerate the set of actions that could have occurred in order to account for a state change.
- Complete exclusion axiom only one action occurs at each step.
 - C_5 : $\neg a_i \lor \neg b_i$
- Need to check satisfiability of $C_1 \wedge C_2 \wedge C_3 \wedge C_4 \wedge C_5$

Excercise

• Consider a simple example where we have one robot r and two locations l_1 and l_2 . Let us suppose that the robot can move between the two locations. In the initial state, the robot is at l_1 ; in the goal state, it is at l_2 . The operator that moves the robot is: Action: move(r, l, l'), Precond: At(r, l), Effects: At(r, l'), $\neg At(r, l)$. In this planning problem, a plan of length 1 is enough to reach the goal state. Write the constraints.

Summary

- Search involving logic along with change of state
- We looked into planning problem where the environment is fully observable, deterministic and static
- We looked into planning graph and SAT based planning
- Application domains robotics, autonomous systems, etc.

Thank you!