# STRIPS Representation

- State-based view of time.
- The actions are external to the logic.
- Given a state and an action, the STRIPS representation is used to determine
  - whether the action can be carried out in the state
  - what is true in the resulting state

# STRIPS Representation: Idea

- Predicates are primitive or derived.
- Use normal rules for derived predicates.
- The STRIPS representation is used to determine the truth values of primitive predicates based on the previous state and the action.
- Based on the idea that most predicates are unaffected by a single action.
- STRIPS assumption: Primitive relations not mentioned in the description of the action stay unchanged.

# STRIPS Representation of an action

The STRIPS representation for an action consists of:

preconditions A list of atoms that need to be true for the action to occur

delete list A list of those primitive relations no longer true after the action

add list A list of the primitive relations made true by the action

# STRIPS Representation of “pickup”

The action *pickup*(*Ag*, *Obj*) can be defined by:

preconditions [*autonomous*(*Ag*), $Ag \neq Obj$, *at*(*Ag*, *Pos*), *sitting_at*(*Obj*, *Pos*)]

delete list [*sitting_at*(*Obj*, *Pos*)]

add list [*carrying*(*Ag*, *Obj*)]

# STRIPS Representation of “move”

The action $move(Ag, Pos_1, Pos_2)$ can be defined by:

preconditions $[autonomous(Ag), adjacent(Pos_1, Pos_2, S)$ ,
$sitting\_at(Ag, Pos_1)]$

delete list $[sitting\_at(Ag, Pos_1)]$

add list $[sitting\_at(Ag, Pos_2)]$

# Example Transitions

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} sitting\_at(rob, o109). \\ sitting\_at(parcel, storage). \\ sitting\_at(k1, mail). \end{array} \right\}$$

$$move(rob, o109, storage) \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} sitting\_at(rob, storage). \\ sitting\_at(parcel, storage). \\ sitting\_at(k1, mail). \end{array} \right\}$$

$$pickup(rob, parcel) \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} sitting\_at(rob, storage). \\ carrying(rob, parcel). \\ sitting\_at(k1, mail). \end{array} \right\}$$