Planning: Representation and Forward Search

Computer Science cpsc322, Lecture 17

(Textbook Chpt 8.1 (Skip 8.1.1-2)- 8.2)

February, 10, 2010

Course Announcements

- Final Exam Apr 19, 12:00 pm (3 hours, DMP 201)
- Solutions for ArcC practice ex. + practice ex. for SLS posted
- Assign2 on CSPs will be posted after class (due March 3)

Subjects needed for NLP experiment.

- Tomorrow and Fri, flexible schedule. 2-2.5h -> 20$
- If interested send email asap to: gabriel.murray@gmail.com

Lecture Overview

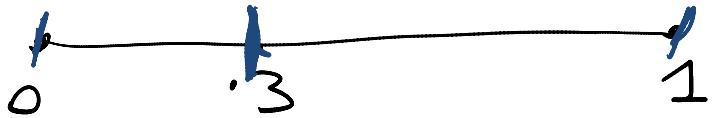
- Clarification
- Where are we?
- Planning
  - Example
  - STRIPS: a Feature-Based Representation
  - Forward Planning

Sampling a discrete probability distribution

e.g. Sim. Annealing. Select n' with probability p

$p = .3$

generate random number in $[0,1]$



if $< .3$ accept n'

2

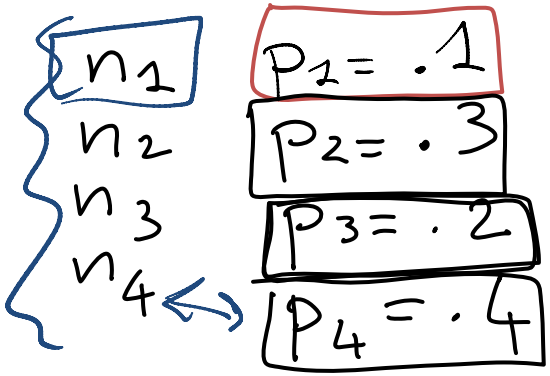
e.g. Beam Search: Select K individuals. Probability of selection proportional to their value

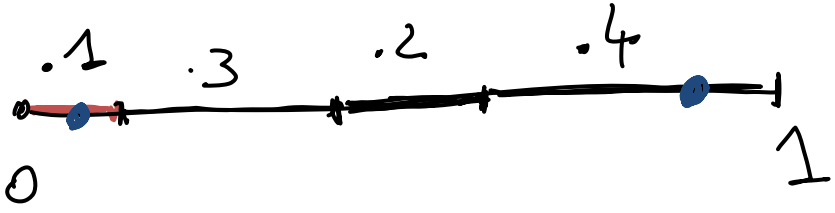
SAME HERE

samples

n_1

n_4





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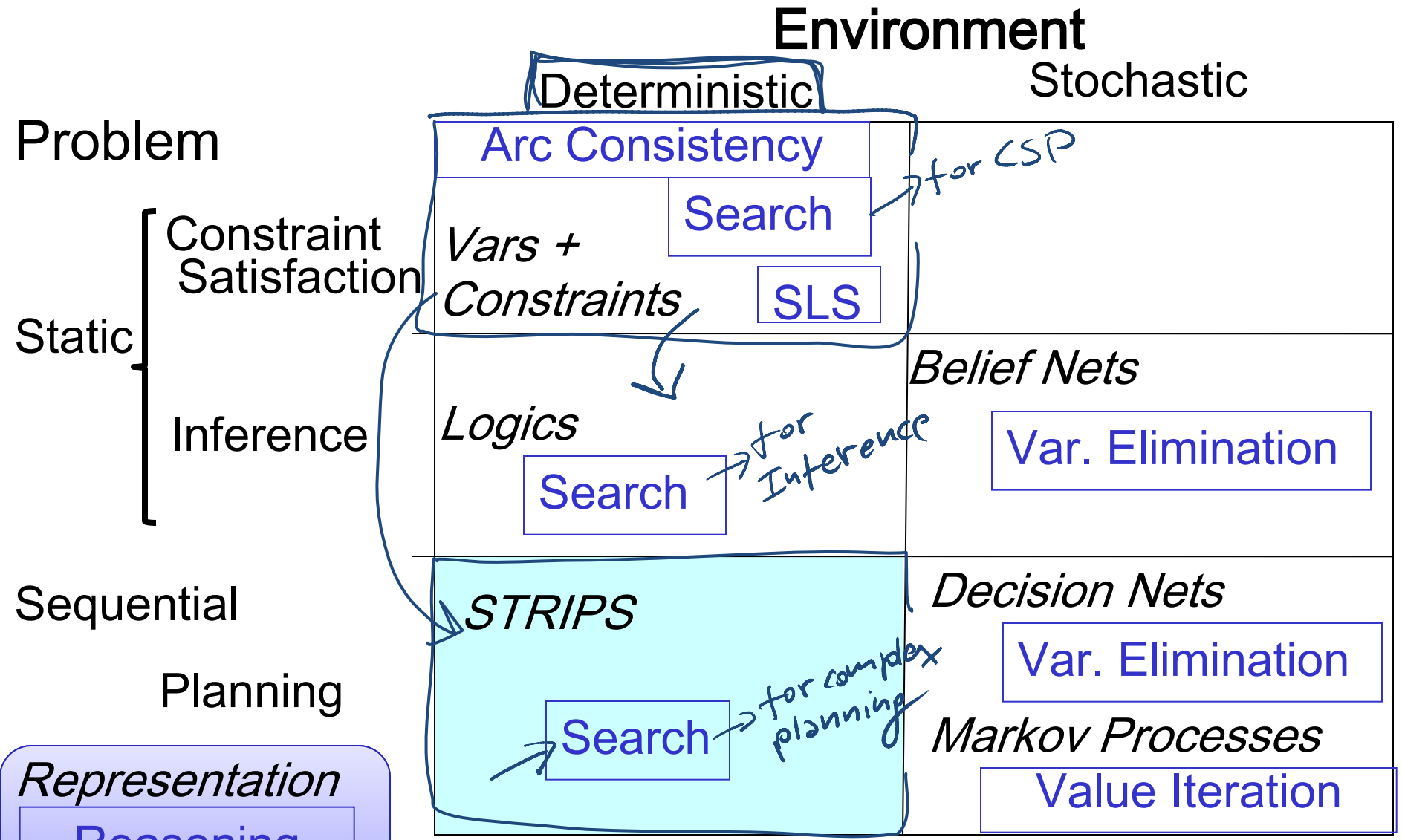
Modules we'll cover in this course: R&Rsys



Standard Search vs. Specific R&R systems

Constraint Satisfaction (Problems):

- State: assignments of values to a subset of the variables
- Successor function: assign values to a "free" variable
- Goal test: set of constraints
- Solution: possible world that satisfies the constraints
- Heuristic function: *none (all solutions at the same distance from start)*

Planning :

- State
- Successor function
- Goal test
- Solution
- Heuristic function (next class)

Inference

- State
- Successor function
- Goal test
- Solution
- Heuristic function

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Planning as Search: State and Goal

How to select and organize a sequence of actions to achieve a given goal…

State: Agent is in a possible world (**full assignments** to a set of variables/features)

A B C domain(true, false) (T, F) (1 0)

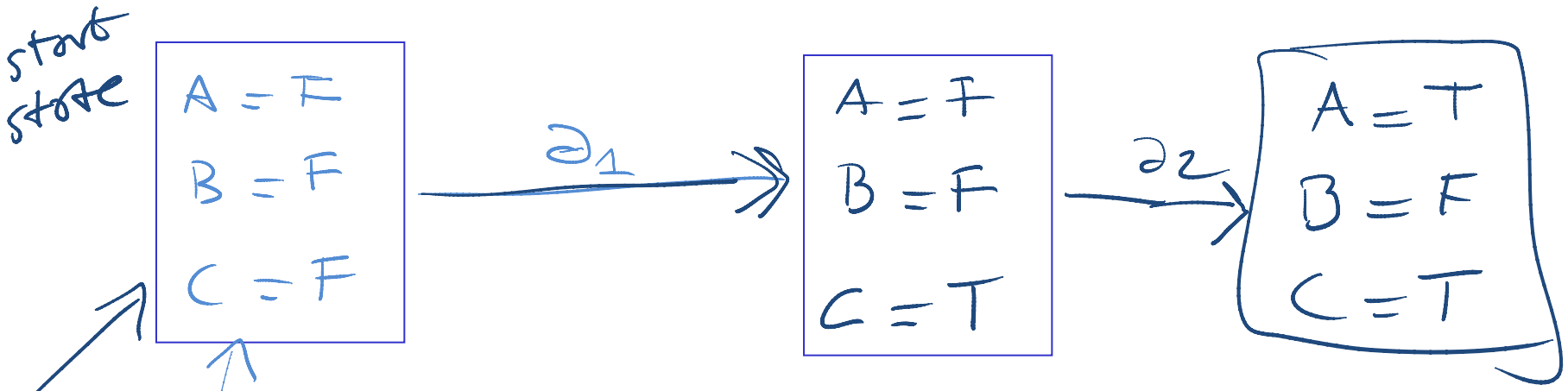
$$\begin{bmatrix} A=T \\ B=F \\ C=T \end{bmatrix}$$

Goal: Agent wants to be in a possible world were **some** variables are given specific values

$A=T \quad C=F$

Planning as Search: Successor function and Solution

Actions : take the agent from one state to another



Solution: sequence of actions that when performed will take the agent from the current state to a goal state

sol a_1 a_2

A = T

Goal

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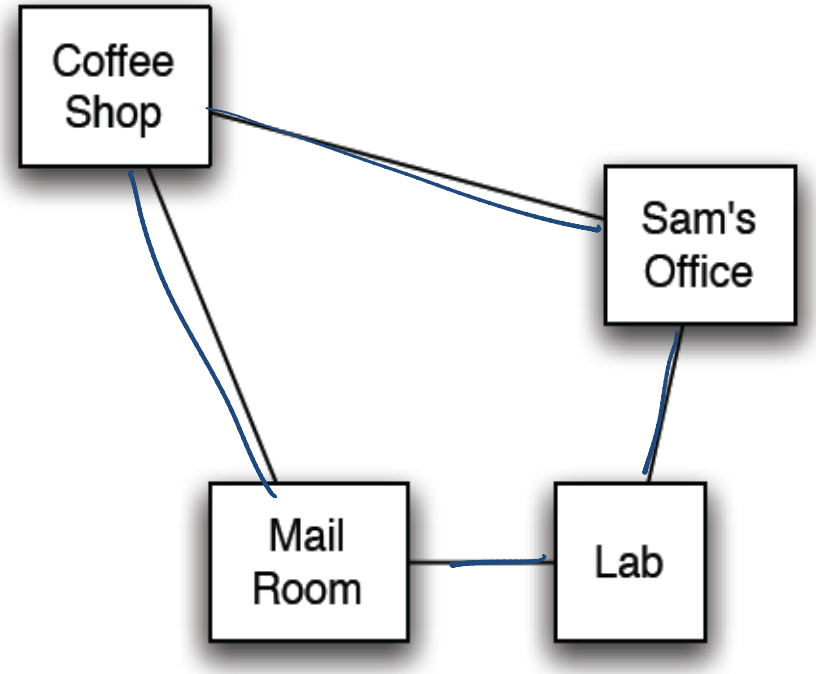
Delivery Robot Example (textbook)

Consider a **delivery robot named Rob**, who must navigate the following environment, can deliver coffee and mail to Sam



Another example will be available as a Practice Exercise: "Commuting to UBC"

Delivery Robot Example: States

The state is defined by the following variables/features:

RLoc - Rob's location

- domain: coffee shop (*cs*), Sam's office (*off*), mail room (*mr*), or laboratory (*lab*)

RHC - Rob has coffee True/False. → rhc (RHC=T) $\overline{rhc}$ (RHC=F)

SWC - Sam wants coffee T/F

MW - Mail is waiting T/F

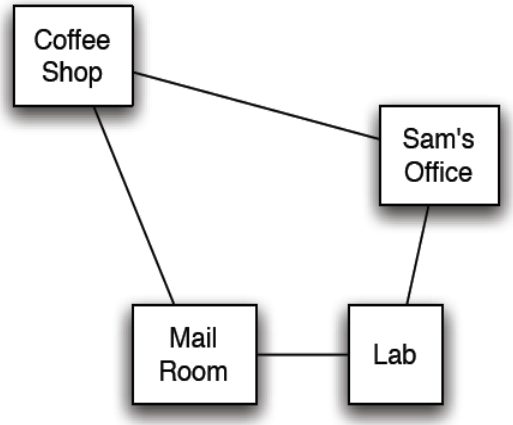
RHM - Rob has mail T/F

4 2 2 2 2

Example state: {cs, rhc, swc, mw, rhm}

Number of states: 64

Delivery Robot Example: Actions



The robot's actions are:

Move - Rob's move action

- move clockwise (*mc*), move anti-clockwise (*mac*)
  ~~not move (nm)~~

PUC - Rob picks up coffee

- must be at the coffee shop

DelC - Rob delivers coffee

- must be at the office, and must have coffee

PUM - Rob picks up mail

- must be in the mail room, and mail must be waiting

DelM - Rob delivers mail

- must be at the office and have mail

preconditions

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STRIPS action representation

The key to sophisticated planning is modeling actions

In STRIPS, an action has two parts:

1. Preconditions: a set of assignments to features that **must be satisfied** in order for the action to be legal
2. Effects: a set of assignments to features that are **caused** by the action

STRIPS actions: Example

STRIPS representation of the action pick up coffee, *PUC*:

- **preconditions** *Loc* = *cs* and *RHC* = F
- **effects** *RHC* = T

STRIPS representation of the action deliver coffee, *DelC*:

- **preconditions** *Loc* = *off* and *RHC* = T (*SWC* = T)
- **effects** RHC = F and SWC = F

Note in this domain Sam doesn't have to want coffee for Rob to deliver it; one way or another, Sam doesn't want coffee after delivery.

STRIPS actions: MC and MAC

STRIPS representation of the action

MoveClockwise ?

mc-cs

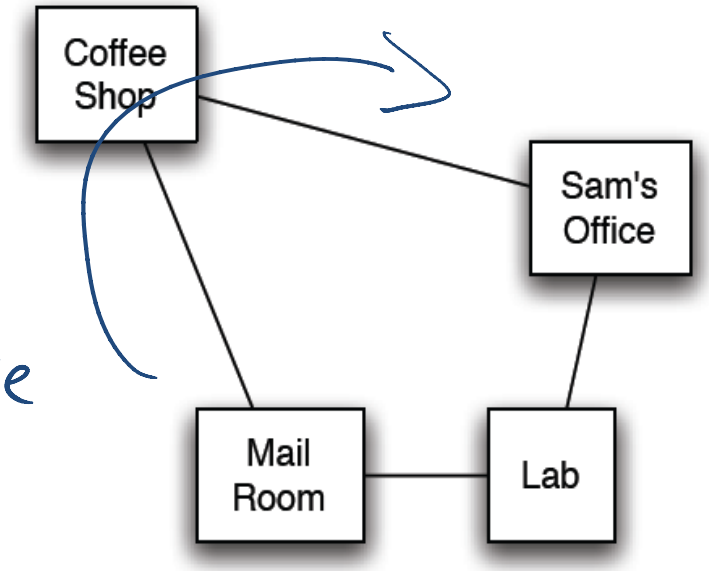
Prec loc=cs

Eff loc=office

mc-off

:

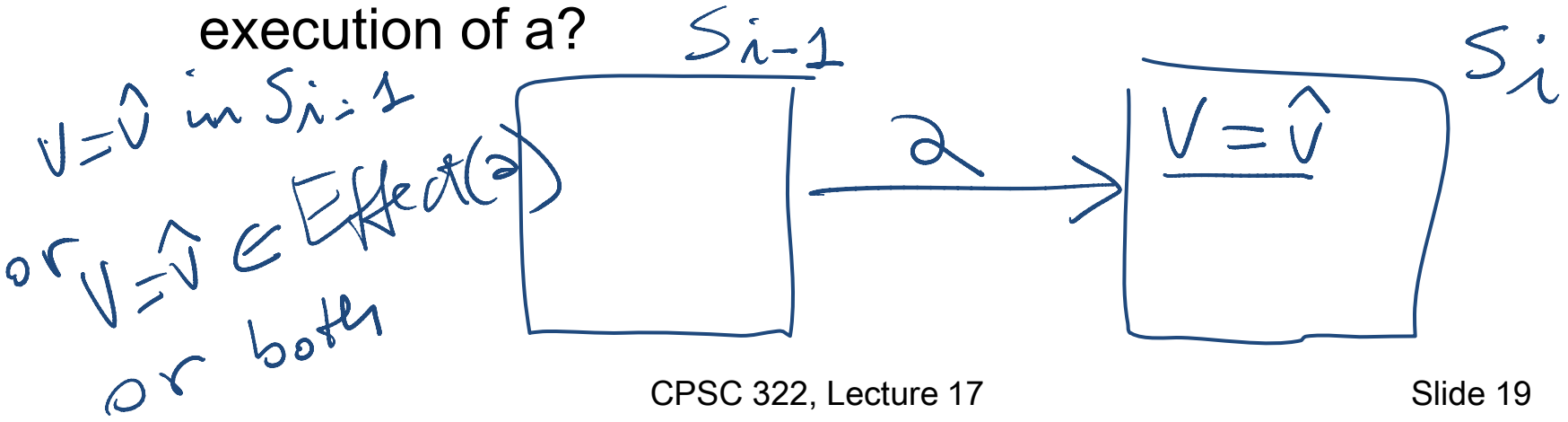
mac-cs



STRIPS Actions (cont')

- The STRIPS assumption:
  - all variables not explicitly changed by an action stay unchanged

  - So if the feature/variable **V** has value $\hat{v}$ after the action **a** has been performed, what can we conclude about **a** and/or the state of the world immediately preceding the execution of a?



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Forward Planning

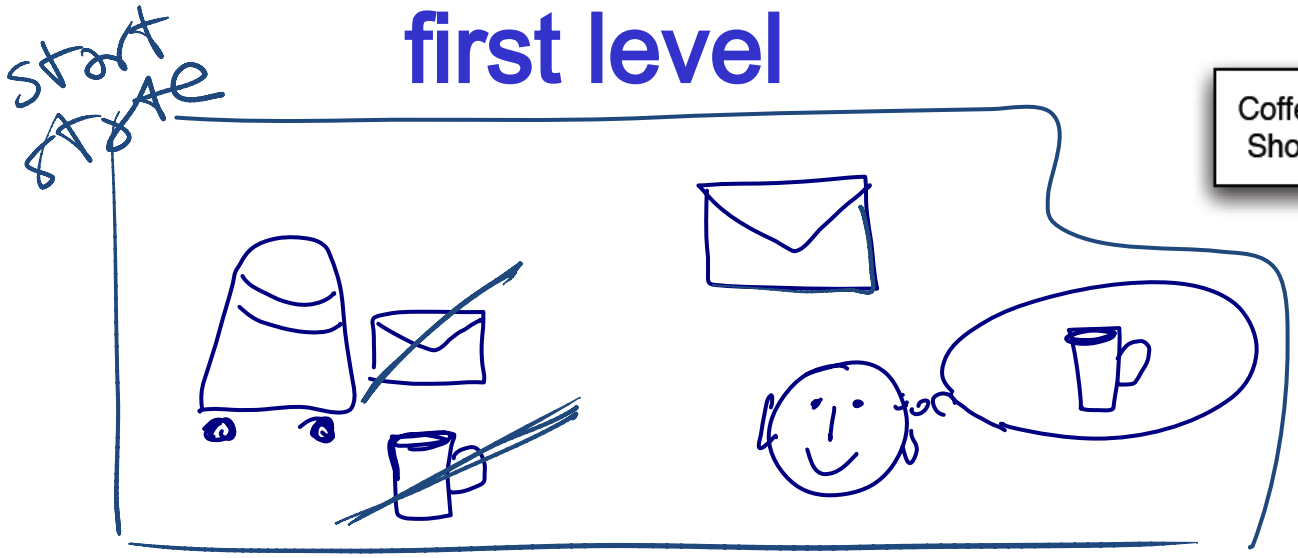
To find a plan, a solution: search in the state-space graph.

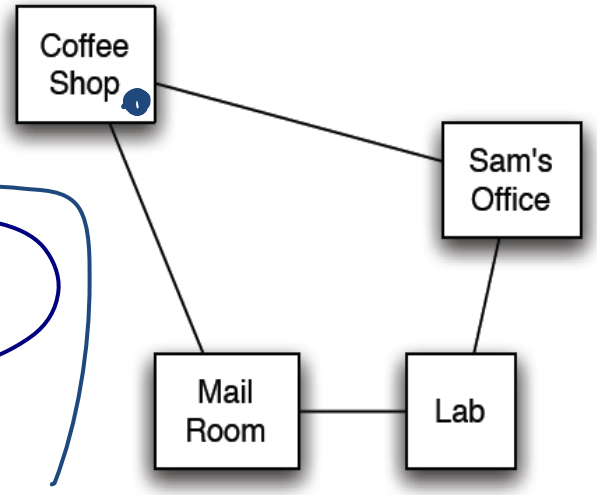
- The **states** are the **possible worlds**
- The **arcs** correspond to the **actions**: The arcs from a state ***s*** represent all of the actions that are legal in state ***s***. *(What actions are legal?)*

whose preconds are satisfied

- A **plan** is a path from the state representing the initial state to a state that satisfies the goal.

Example state-space graph: first level





Actions

mc: move clockwise

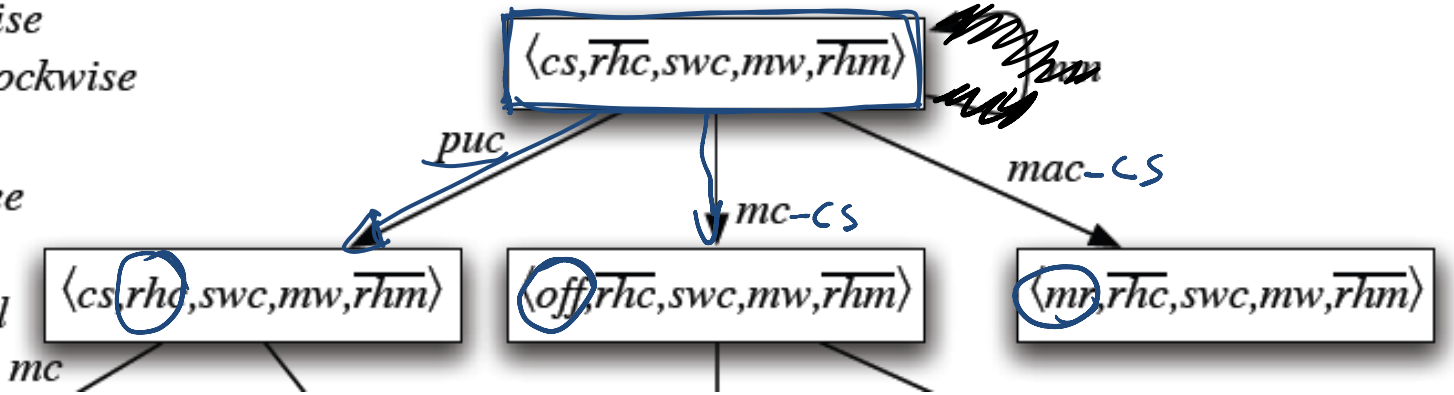
mac: move anticlockwise

puc: pick up coffee

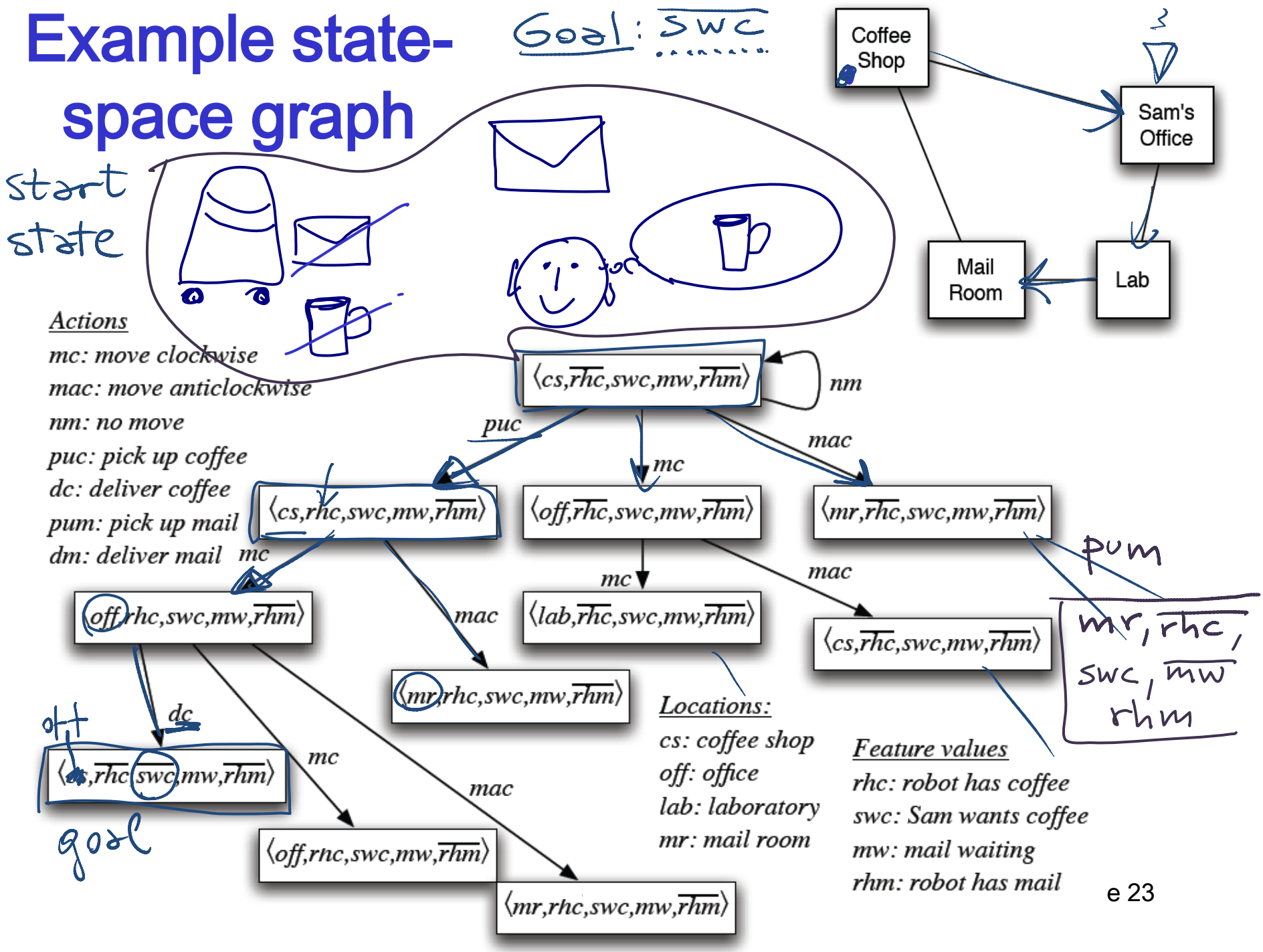
dc: deliver coffee

pum: pick up mail

dm: deliver mail



Example state-space graph



Learning Goals for today's class

You can:

- Represent a planning problem with the **STRIPS representation**
- Explain the **STRIPS assumption**
- Solve a planning problem by search (**forward planning**). Specify states, successor function, goal test and solution.

Next class

Finish Planning (Chp 8)

- Heuristics for planning (*not on textbook*)
- Mapping planning problem into a CSP (8.4)

Feedback summary ☺ 😐 ☹

• Assignments *(programming, unclear)*	10	1	12	(-2)
• Practice Exercises *(too easy)*	6	1	4	(+2)
• TAs	6	0	0	(+6)
• Lectures *(more interactive)*	12	7	6	(+8)
• Course Topics *(Bayesian Nets?)*	9	1	0	(+8)
• Learning Goals	10	0	0	(+10)
• Textbook	14	0	6	(+12)
• Slides (*hard to read*)	17	2	2	(+15)
• AIspace	17	0	2	(+15)

Feedback specific suggestions (>2 people)

- Post precise due textbook readings
- Sync slides right before lecture
- Provide reading list of recent research papers
- Use clickers