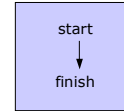


Partial-Order Planning Algorithms

Lecture 11 • 1

Partially Ordered Plan

- Plan
 - Steps
 - Ordering constraints
 - Variable binding constraints
 - Causal links
- POP Algorithm
 - Make initial plan
- Loop until plan is a complete
 - Select a subgoal
 - Choose an operator
 - Resolve threats



Lecture 11 • 2

Choose Operator

- Choose operator(c, S_{needs})
 - **Choose** a step S from the plan or a new step S by instantiating an operator that has c as an effect
 - If there's no such step, **Fail**
 - Add causal link $S \square_c S_{needs}$
 - Add ordering constraint $S < S_{needs}$
 - Add variable binding constraints if necessary
 - Add S to steps if necessary
- Nondeterministic choice
 - **Choose** - pick one of the options arbitrarily
 - **Fail** - go back to most recent non-deterministic choice and try a different one that has not been tried before

Lecture 11 • 3

Resolve Threats

- A step S threatens a causal link $S_i \square_c S_j$ iff $\neg c \in effects(S)$ and it's possible that $S_i < S < S_j$
- For each threat
 - **Choose**
 - Promote $S : S < S_i < S_j$
 - Demote $S : S_i < S_j < S$
 - If resulting plan is inconsistent, then **Fail**

Lecture 11 • 4

Threats with Variables

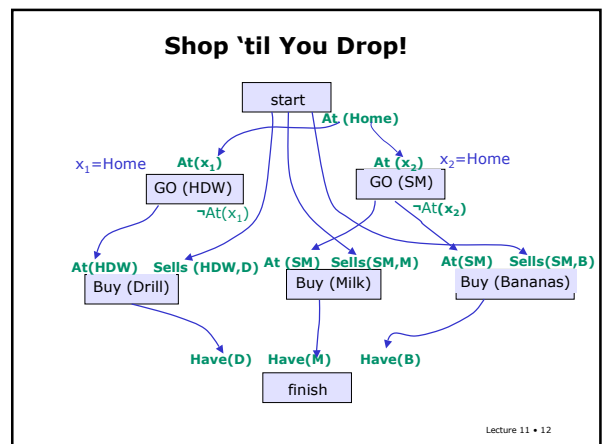
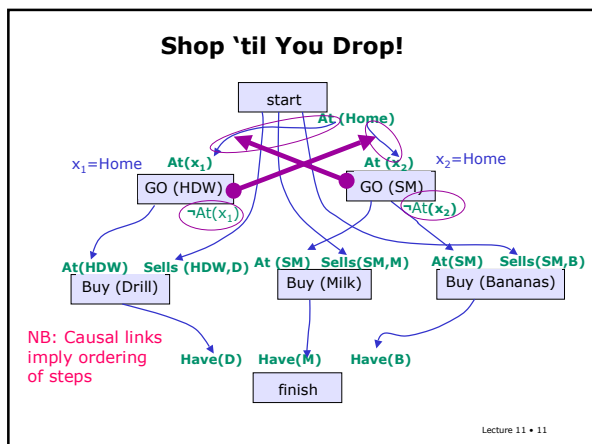
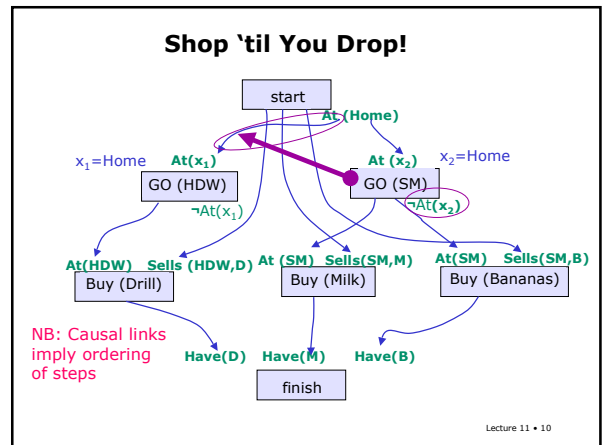
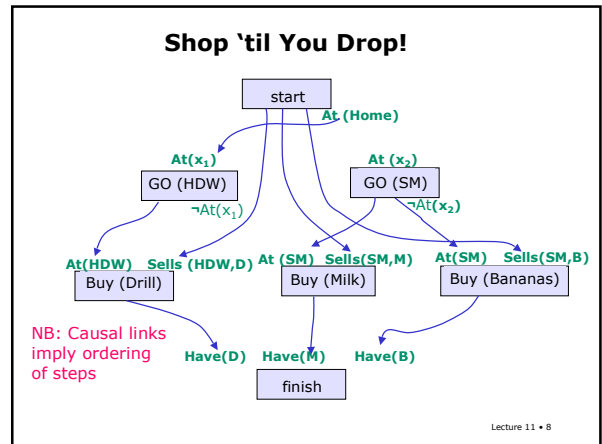
- If c has variables in it, things are kind of tricky.
- S is a threat if there is any instantiation of the variables that makes $\neg c \in effects(S)$
 - We could possibly resolve the threat by adding a negative variable binding constraint, saying that two variables or a variable and a constant cannot be bound to one another
 - Another strategy is to ignore such threats until the very end, hoping that the variables will become bound and make things easier to deal with

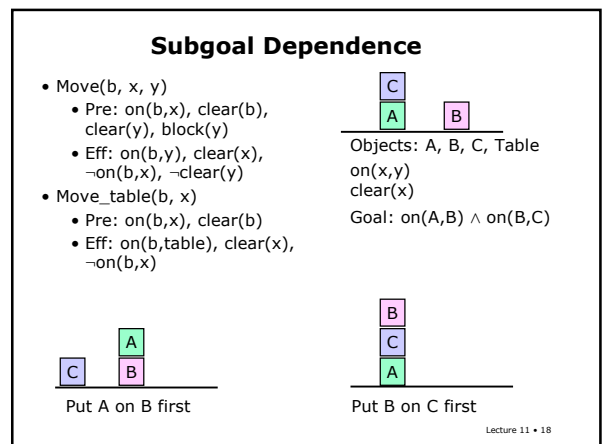
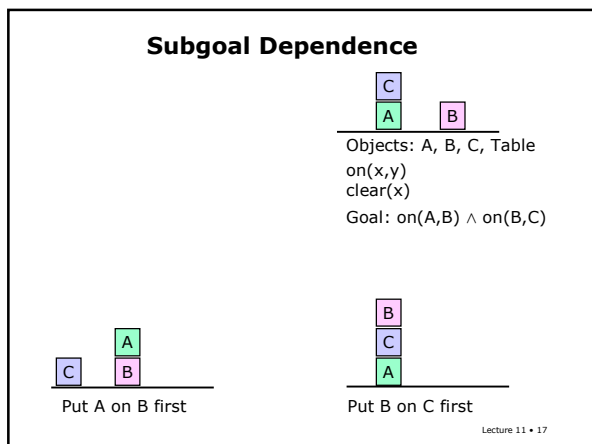
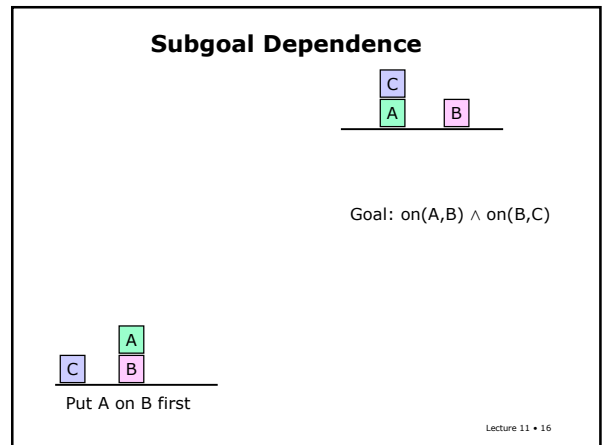
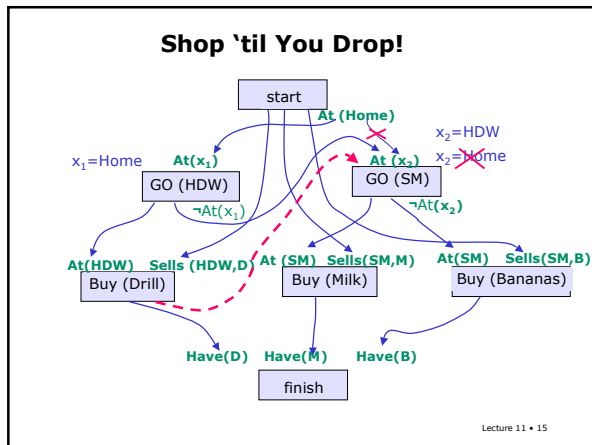
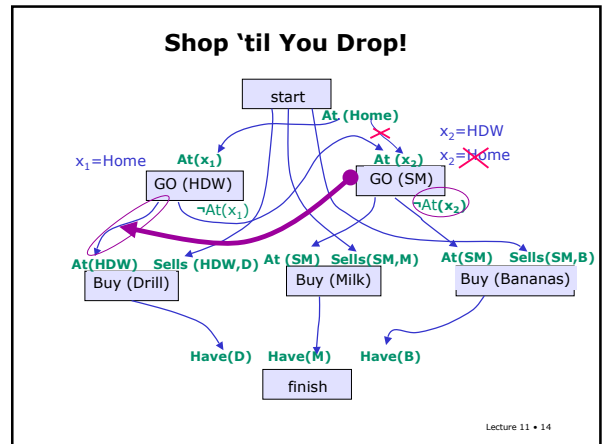
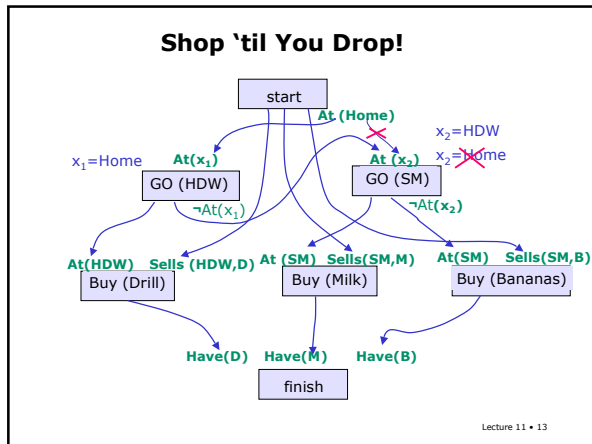
Lecture 11 • 5

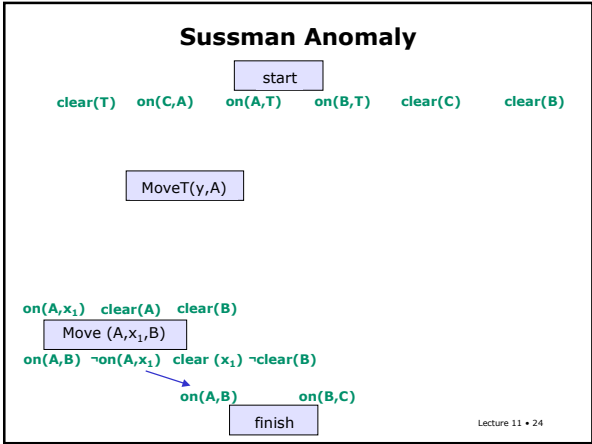
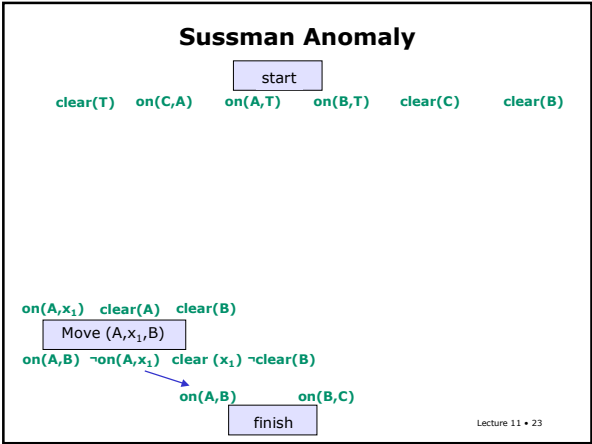
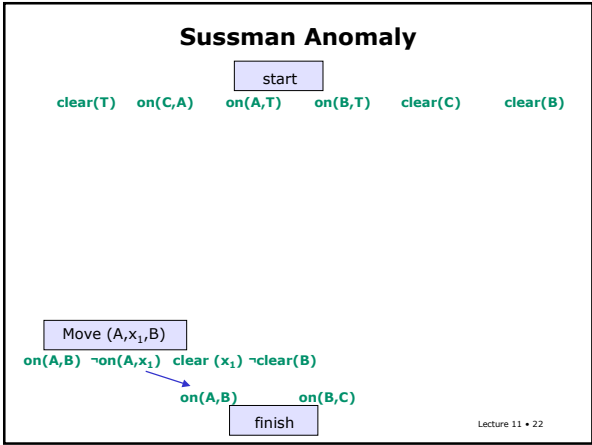
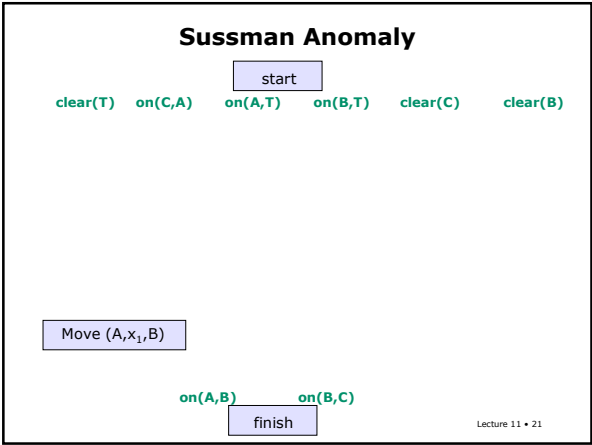
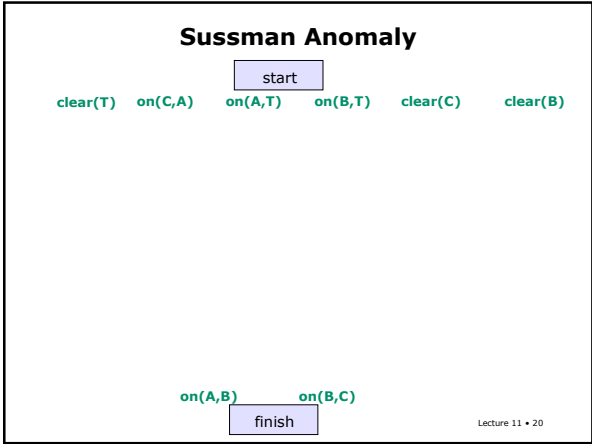
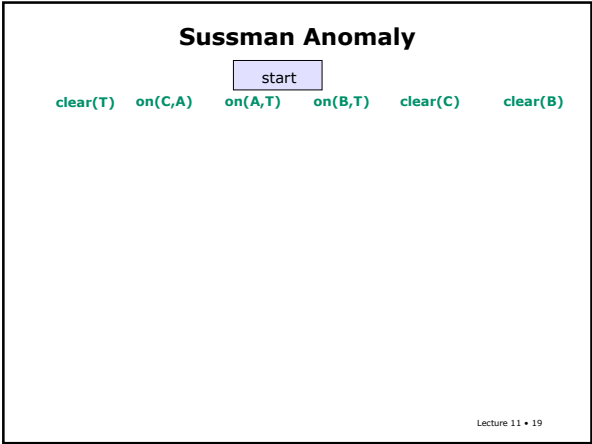
Shopping Domain

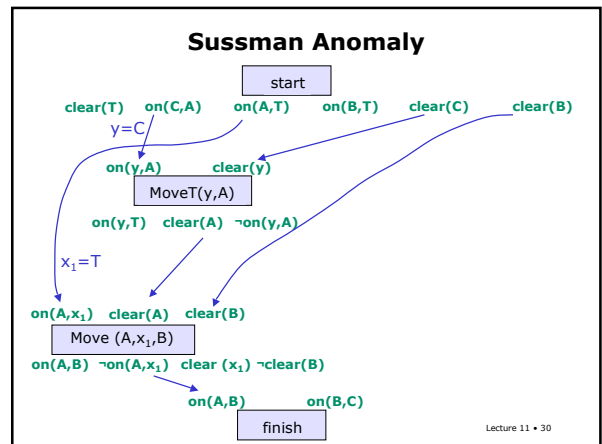
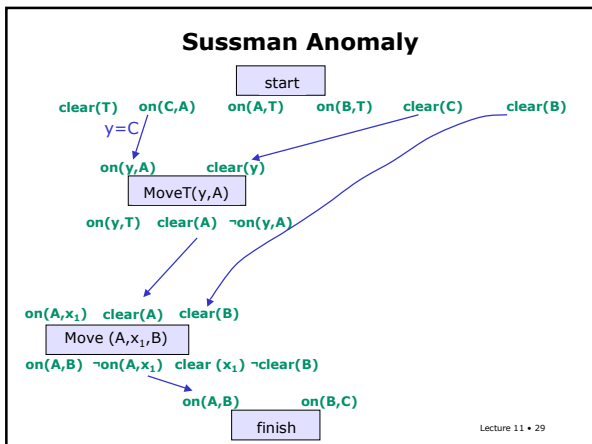
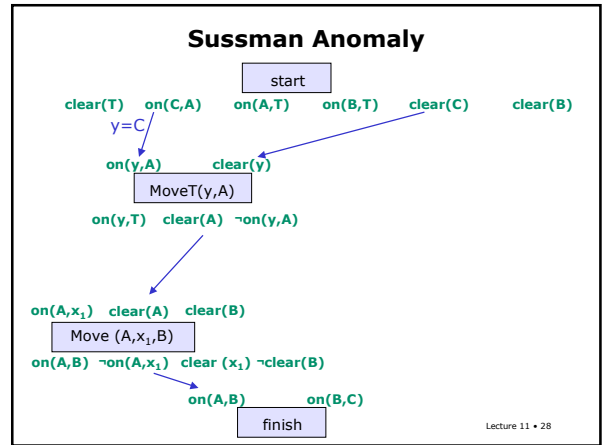
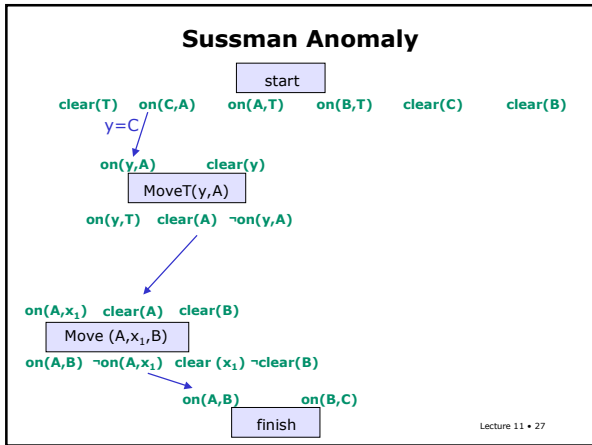
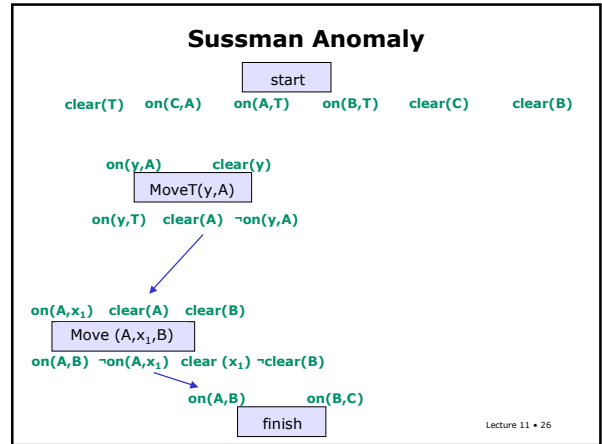
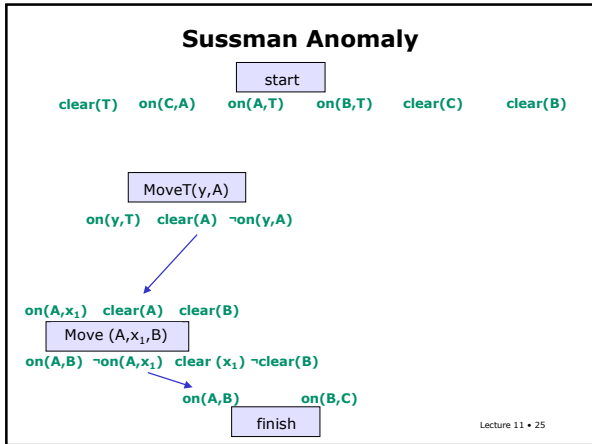
- Actions
 - Buy($x, store$)
 - Pre: At($store$), Sells($store, x$)
 - Eff: Have(x)
 - Go(x, y)
 - Pre: At(x)
 - Eff: At(y), \neg At(x)
- Goal
 - Have(Milk) \wedge Have(Banana) \wedge Have(Drill)
- Start
 - At(Home) \wedge Sells(SM, Milk) \wedge Sells(SM, Banana) \wedge Sells(HW, Drill)

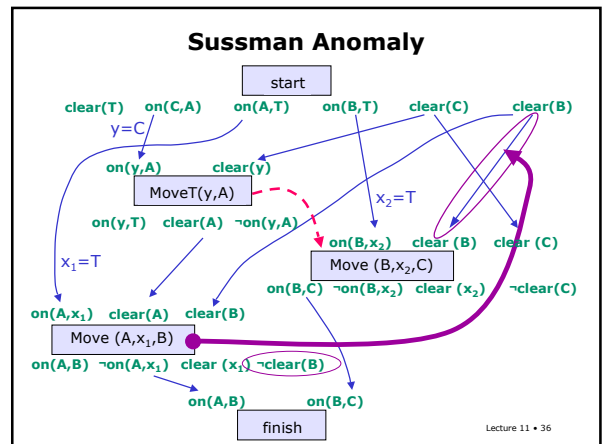
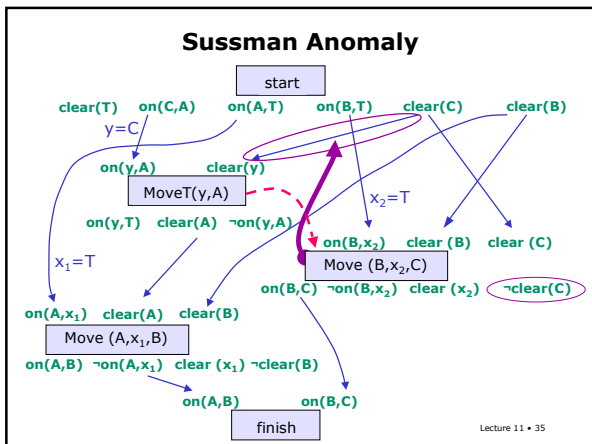
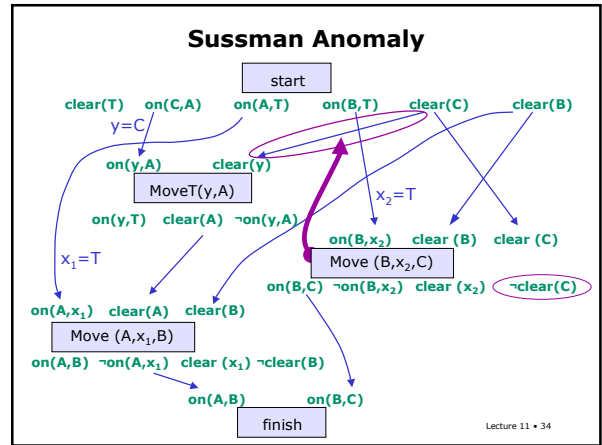
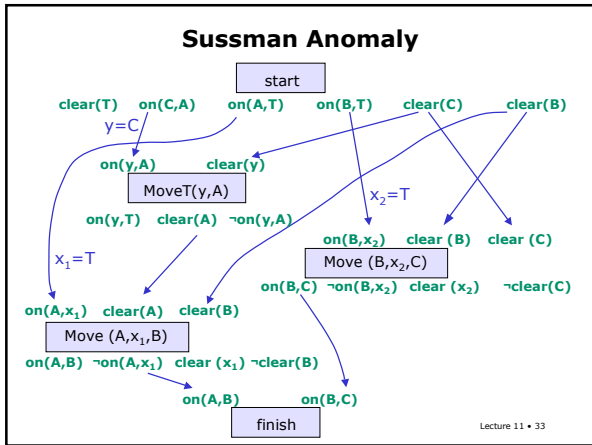
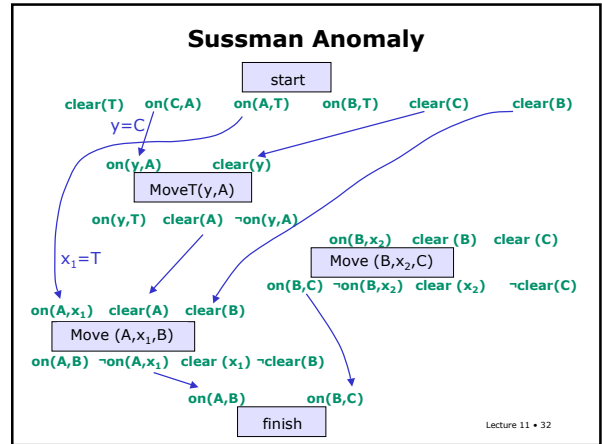
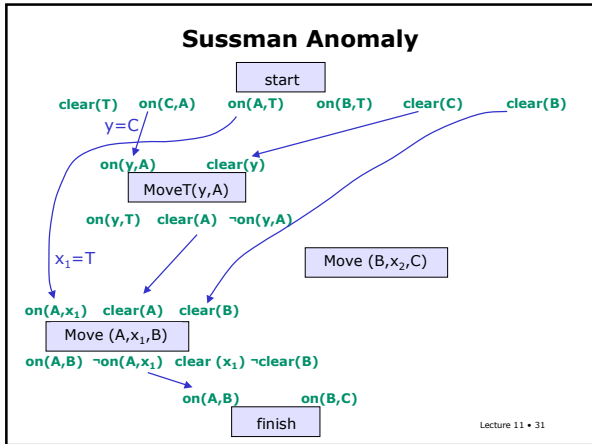
Lecture 11 • 6

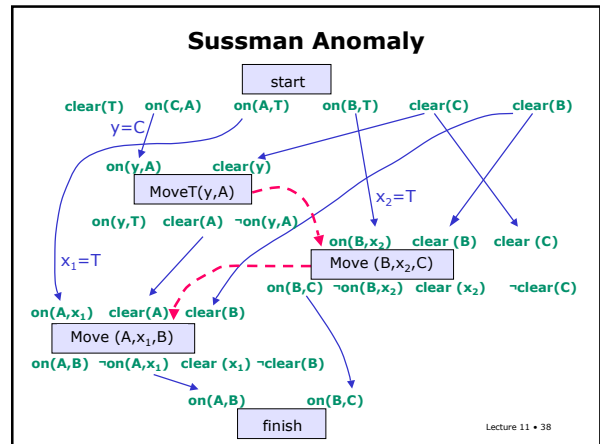
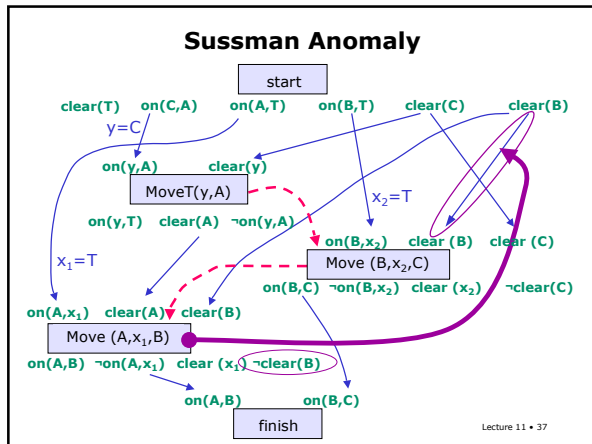












- ### Recitation Problems
- Russell & Norvig
 - 11.2
 - 11.7 a,b,c
 - 11.9
- Lecture 11 • 39