

6.825 Techniques in Artificial Intelligence

Planning Miscellany

- SATPlan
- Conditional Planning

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SATPLAN

- One approach: Extract SAT problem from planning graph
- Another approach: Make a sentence for depth n , that has a satisfying assignment iff a plan exists at depth n
 - Variables:
 - Every proposition at every even depth index: $clean_0, garb_2$
 - Every action at every odd depth index: $cook_1$

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Constructing SATPLAN sentence

- Initial sentence (clauses): $garb_0, clean_0, quiet_0, \neg present_0, \neg dinner_0$
- Goal (at depth 4): $\neg garb_4, present_4, dinner_4$
- Action $a_t \rightarrow (Pre_{t-1} \wedge Eff_{t+1})$ [in clause form]
 - $Cook_1 \rightarrow (clean_0 \wedge dinner_2)$
- Explanatory Frame Axioms: For every state change, say what could have caused it
 - $garb_1 \wedge \neg garb_3 \rightarrow (dolly_2 \vee carry_2)$ [in clause form]
- Conflict exclusion: For all conflicting actions a and b at depth t , add $\neg a_t \vee \neg b_t$
 - One's precondition is inconsistent with the other's effect

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SATPLAN

- There are many preprocessing steps possible to reduce the size of the SAT problem
- We can use insight of where sentence came from to, for example, choose the order of the variables in DPLL [pick action variables first, they cause conflicts as soon as possible].
- Recently, new methods that are closer to first order have become more popular

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Planning Assumptions

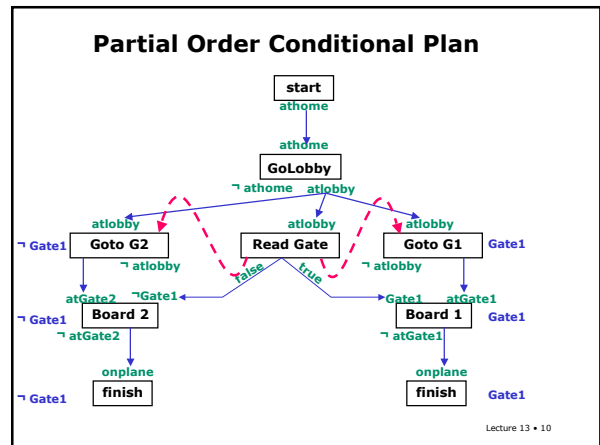
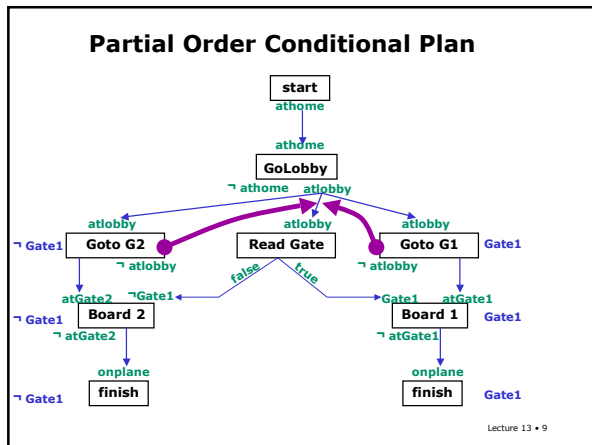
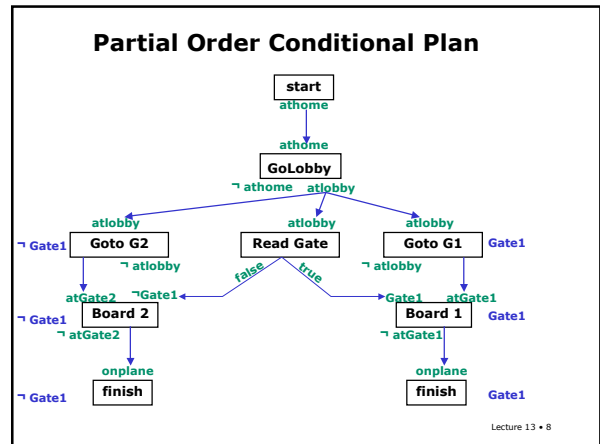
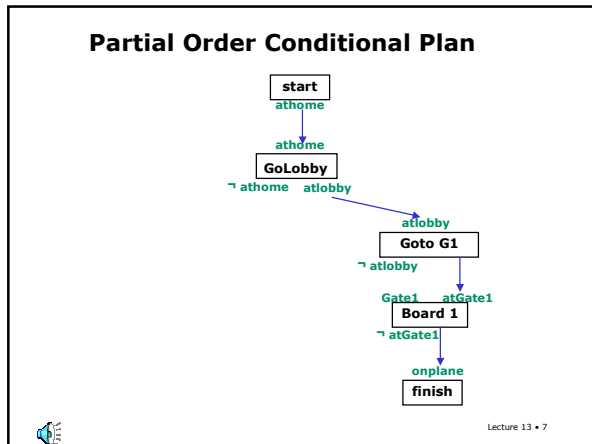
- learning {
 - Assumed complete and correct model of world dynamics
- conditional planning {
 - Assumed know initial state
- replanning {
 - Assumed world is deterministic
- These assumptions hold in domains such as scheduling machines in factories but not in many other domains.

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Conditional Planning Example

Action	Preconditions	Effects
ReadGate	AtLobby	KnowWhether(Gate1)
BoardPlane1	Gate1, AtGate1	OnPlane, \neg AtGate1
BoardPlane2	\neg Gate1, AtGate2	OnPlane, \neg AtGate2
GotoLobby	AtHome	AtLobby, \neg AtHome
GotoGate1	AtLobby	AtGate1, \neg AtLobby
GotoGate2	AtLobby	AtGate2, \neg AtLobby

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Conditional Planning

- POP with these new ways of fixing threats and satisfying preconditions increases the branching factor in the planning search and makes POP completely impractical
- People are working on conditional planning versions of GraphPlan and SatPlan
- Instead of constructing conditional plans ahead of time, just plan as necessary when you have the information.

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Replanning

Goto Airport → Goto Gate

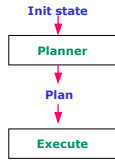
- One place where replanning can help is to fill in the steps in a very high-level plan

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Replanning



- One place where replanning can help is to fill in the steps in a very high-level plan
- Another is to overcome execution errors

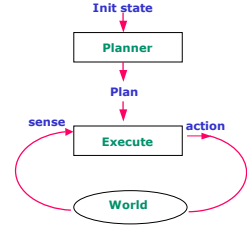


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Replanning



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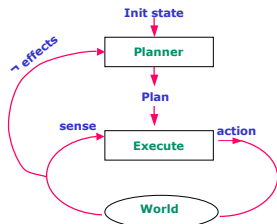


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Replanning



- One place where replanning can help is to fill in the steps in a very high-level plan
- Another is to overcome execution errors



Replanning Cycle

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Universal Plan

Assume

- Offline computation is cheap
- Space is plentiful
- Online computation is expensive
- Plan for every possible initial state
- Store: initial state → first step
- World is completely observable

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Triangle Tables

Fikes & Nilsson

	<i>Init</i>			
<i>Pre(A₁)</i>	Sells(HW, Drill)	Go HW <i>Eff(A₁)</i>		
<i>Pre(A₂)</i>		At HW	Buy Drill <i>Eff(A₂)</i>	
<i>Pre(A₃)</i>		At HW		Go SM <i>Eff(A₃)</i>
<i>Pre(A₄)</i>	Sells(SM, Bananas)		At SM	Buy Ban <i>Eff(A₄)</i>
<i>Goal Conds</i>			Have Drill	Have Bananas

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Execute Highest True Kernel (rectangle including lower left corner and some upper right corner)

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Triangle Tables Fikes & Nilsson

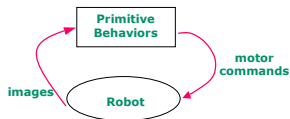
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Hybrid Architectures

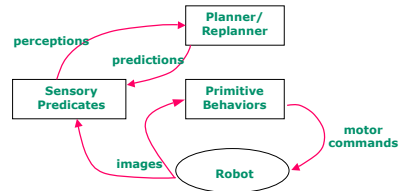
- Reactive lower level
- Deliberative higher level



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Hybrid Architectures

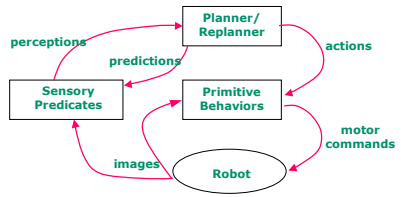
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Hybrid Architectures

- Reactive lower level
- Deliberative higher level



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