INTRODUCTION TO AI STRIPS PLANNING

.. and Applications to Video-games!

Course overview

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- Lecture 1: STRIPS planning, state-space search
- Lecture 2: Planning graphs, domain independent heuristics
- Lecture 3: Game-inspired competitions for AI research,
 AI decision making for non-player characters in games
- Lecture 4: Planning Domain Definition Language (PDDL), examples with planners and Prolog code
- Lecture 5: Employing STRIPS planning in games: SimpleFPS, iThinkUnity3D, SmartWorkersRTS

Lecture 6: Planning beyond STRIPS

What we have seen so far

- The STRIPS formalism for specifying planning problems
- Solving planning problems using state-based search
- Progression planning
- Effective heuristics for progression planning (based on relaxed problems, planning graphs)
- PDDL tools for expressing and solving STRIPS problems

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What we have seen so far

Classical planning

There is complete knowledge about the initial state
 Actions are deterministic with exactly one outcome
 The solution is a linear plan (a sequence of actions)

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□ Search "off-line", then execute with "eyes closed"



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









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STRIPS planning: Search



STRIPS planning: Execute



STRIPS planning: Execute

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blackbox –o sokoban-domain.txt –f sokoban-problem.txt

Begin plan

1 (push c4-4 c4-3 c4-2 down box1)

2 (push c4-3 c3-3 c2-3 left box2)

3 (move c3-3 c3-2 down)

4 (move c3-2 c2-2 left)

5 (move c2-2 c1-2 left)

• • •

27 (move c2-2 c1-2 left)

28 (move c1-2 c1-3 up)

29 (push c1-3 c2-3 c3-3 right box1)

30 (push c2-3 c3-3 c4-3 right box1)

End plan



STRIPS planning: Execute

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Initial state with incomplete information

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- Open world assumption, e.g., I don't know anything about block D, could be sitting anywhere
- Disjunctive information, e.g., $On(A,B) \lor On(B,A)$
- Existential information, e.g., I know there is a block on top of A but I don't know which one: ∃x On(x,A)

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Game-world: I know there is treasure hidden in some chest but I don't know which one

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Nondeterministic actions with more than one outcome

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- An action succeeds with a degree of probability, e.g., move(x,b,y) action succeeds with a 90% probability
- An action may have more than one outcomes, e.g., moving a block may lead to moving the intended block or a neighbouring one

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Game-world: Picking a lock may result in the door opening or the tool breaking

What we have **not** seen so far

Representation of the duration of actions

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- Representation of the **duration** of actions
 - How can we say that an action takes more time than another one?
 - How can we say that the goal should be reached within a time limit?

□ What we have **not** seen so far

Exogenous events

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Exogenous events

- What if in the blocks world we decided to push one of the blocks from time to time and change its location?
- What if in the blocks world there was another gripper that could move blocks in order to achieve their goal?

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Exogenous events

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Game-world: the state of the game is altered not only by the moves of our agent/NPC but also by the human player and other agents

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- E.g., sense which is the block that is on top of block A

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Game-world: look-inside(chest1) could update the information that the agent has about what is lying inside the chest

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A more expressive solution

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A solution can be

- a tree of nested if-then-else statements, e.g., [if open(chest) then ... else ...]
- a more expressive program that specifies how the agent should behave, e.g.,
 - [while ¬open(chest) do ... end while]

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Let's see some scenarios that combine such features

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Three versions of the Vacuum Cleaner domain





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Version 1 of the Vacuum Cleaner domain



Incomplete information about the initial state

The cleaning bot does not know its position

- Deterministic actions
 - Actions moveLeft, moveRight, clean always succeed with the intuitive effects

The bot does not get any other information about the state

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Version 1 of the Vacuum Cleaner domain



Conformant planning

Find a sequence of actions that achieves the goal in all possible cases

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Version 1 of the Vacuum Cleaner domain



- Conformant planning
 - Find a sequence of actions that achieves the goal in all possible cases
 - Plan: [moveLeft, clean, moveRight, clean]

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Version 2 of the Vacuum Cleaner domain



- Incomplete information about the initial state
 - The cleaning bot does not know its position
- Deterministic actions
 - Actions moveLeft, moveRight, clean always succeed with the intuitive effects
- At run-time the cleaning bot can see which state it is in

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Version 2 of the Vacuum Cleaner domain



- Conditional planning
 - Find a plan that also uses if-then-else statements, such that it achieves the goal assuming that conditions can be evaluated at run-time
 - Plan: [if isRight then clean else moveRight, clean]

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Version 3 of the Vacuum Cleaner domain



- Complete information about the initial state
 - The cleaning bot is on the left, there is dirt on the right
- Nondeterministic actions
 - Actions moveLeft, moveRight my fail without affecting the state
- At run-time the cleaning bot can see which state it is in

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Version 3 of the Vacuum Cleaner domain



- Planning for more expressive plans
 - Find a a plan that also uses while statements, such that it eventually achieves the goal assuming that conditions can be evaluated at run-time
 - Plan: [while isLeft do moveRight end while, clean]

We see that the resulting plan need not be a linear sequence of actions

- How do we search for such plans?
 - AIMA Section 12.3: Planning and acting in nondeterministic domains
 - AIMA Section 12.4: Conditional planning

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Let's see an interesting extension of STRIPS that aims to account for some of the problems we identified

- Planning with Knowledge and Sensing (PKS)
 [Petrick, Bacchus 2002]
 - <u>http://homepages.inf.ed.ac.uk/rpetrick/software/pks/</u>
- Extension of STRIPS that takes into account that some information will be available at run-time
 - K_f is like the normal STRIPS database but with open world
 - K_w holds literals whose truth value will be known at run-time
 - K, holds literals with terms that will be known at run-time
 - K_x holds exclusive or information about literals
- Works with conditional plans that take cases

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- □ How do we search for such plans?
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Are these enough for building a real NPC?

What happens when an exogenous event changes something in the state while a plan is executed?

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- What happens when an exogenous event changes something in the state while a plan is executed?
 - The human player picks up the weapon that was part of the plan for the NPC
 - The player pushes the NPC out of the position it thinks its located
 - ••••

- What happens when an exogenous event changes something in the state while a plan is executed?
 - Before executing the next action check that the preconditions of the actions are satisfied
 - Before executing the next action check that the preconditions of all remaining actions will be satisfied
 - Specify some special conditions that should hold at each step of the plan in order to continue executing it

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- AIMA Section 12.5: Execution monitoring and replanning

The approaches we have seen so far look for a plan that features simple programming constructs

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- What if we could also provide the planner with a "sketch" of how the plan should look like?
 - Note that this makes sense only for a particular application, i.e., it is domain dependent

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- The approaches we have seen so far look for a plan that features simple programming constructs
- What if we could also provide the planner with a "sketch" of how the plan should look like?
 - Note that this makes sense only for a particular application, i.e., it is domain dependent
- In this way we can also specify a behavior for an agent that works in an "on-line" manner
 First, find a way to get a weapon. Execute the plan.
 Then, find a way to get to the player. ...



Golog: High-level agent programming language

```
search (
  (turn; \pi x. move(x))*;
  \pi x. pick-up(x);
  ?(\pi x. gun(x) and npc-holding(x));
);
search (
  (turn; \pi x. move(x))*;
  ?(npc-at(x) and player-at(y) and adjacent (x,y));
 );
shoot-player
```

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Golog: High-level agent programming language

primitive action α, φ?, wait or test for a condition $\delta_1; \delta_2,$ sequence $\delta_1 \mid \delta_2$, nondeterministic branch $\pi x. \delta(x),$ nondeterministic choice of argument δ^* , nondeterministic iteration if ϕ then δ_1 else δ_2 endIf, conditional while ϕ do δ endWhile, while loop $\delta_1 \parallel \delta_2,$ concurrency with equal priority $\delta_1 \rangle \delta_2,$ concurrency with δ_1 at a higher priority δ^{\parallel} , concurrent iteration $\langle \vec{x} : \phi(\vec{x}) \longrightarrow \delta(\vec{x}) \rangle,$ interrupt $n(\theta)$ procedure call

- □ Golog: High-level agent programming language
 - Based on situation calculus, a first-order logic formalism
 - Much more expressive than STRIPS for specifying a domain and an initial situation
 - Many extensions in the literature, and a few working systems available, e.g.,
 - <u>http://www.cs.toronto.edu/cogrobo/main/systems/index.html</u>

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Bibliography

Material

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