PLANNING AND ACTING

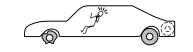
Chapter 13

Outline

- ♦ The real world
- ♦ Conditional planning
- \diamondsuit Monitoring and replanning

Chapter 13 2

The real world



START

~Flat(Spare) Intact(Spare) Off(Spare)
On(Tire1) Flat(Tire1)

On(x)

Remove(x)

Off(x) ClearHub

Off(x) ClearHub

Puton(x)

On(x) ~ClearHub

Intact(x) Flat(x)
Inflate(x)
~Flat(x)

On(x) ~Flat(x)

FINISH

Chapter 13 3

Chapter 13 1

Things go wrong

Incomplete information

$$\label{eq:linear_problem} \begin{split} & \text{Unknown preconditions, e.g., } Intact(Spare)? \\ & \text{Disjunctive effects, e.g., } Inflate(x) \text{ causes} \\ & Inflated(x) \lor SlowHiss(x) \lor Burst(x) \lor BrokenPump \lor \dots \end{split}$$

Incorrect information

Current state incorrect, e.g., spare NOT intact Missing/incorrect postconditions in operators

Qualification problem:

can never finish listing all the required preconditions and possible conditional outcomes of actions

Chapter 13 4

Solutions

Conformant or sensorless planning

Devise a plan that works regardless of state or outcome Such plans may not exist

Conditional planning

Plan to obtain information (observation actions) Subplan for each contingency, e.g.,

 $[Check(Tire1), \mathbf{if}\ Intact(Tire1)\ \mathbf{then}\ Inflate(Tire1)\ \mathbf{else}\ Call\ AAA$

Expensive because it plans for many unlikely cases

Monitoring/Replanning

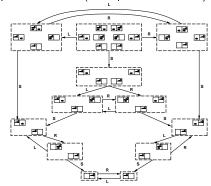
Assume normal states, outcomes

Check progress during execution, replan if necessary Unanticipated outcomes may lead to failure (e.g., no AAA card)

(Really need a combination; plan for likely/serious eventualities, deal with others when they arise, as they must eventually)

Conformant planning

Search in space of belief states (sets of possible actual states)

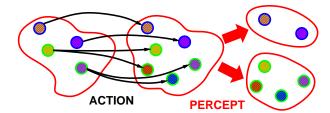


Chapter 13 5

Chapter 13 6

Conditional planning

If the world is nondeterministic or partially observable then percepts usually provide information, i.e., $\emph{split up}$ the belief state



Chapter 13 7

Conditional planning contd.

Conditional plans check (any consequence of KB +) percept

 $[\ldots, \mathbf{if}\ C\ \mathbf{then}\ Plan_A\ \mathbf{else}\ Plan_B, \ldots]$

Execution: check C against current KB, execute "then" or "else"

Need *some* plan for *every* possible percept

(Cf. game playing: some response for every opponent move)

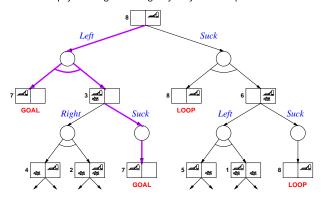
(Cf. backward chaining: some rule such that every premise satisfied

AND-OR tree search (very similar to backward chaining algorithm)

Chapter 13 8

Example

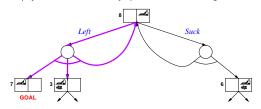
Double Murphy: sucking or arriving may dirty a clean square



Charter 13 9

Example

Triple Murphy: also sometimes stays put instead of moving



 $[L_1: Left, if AtR then L_1 else [if CleanL then [] else Suck]]$ or [while AtR do [Left], if CleanL then [] else Suck] "Infinite loop" but will eventually work unless action always fails

Charter 13 10

Execution Monitoring

"Failure" = preconditions of remaining plan not met

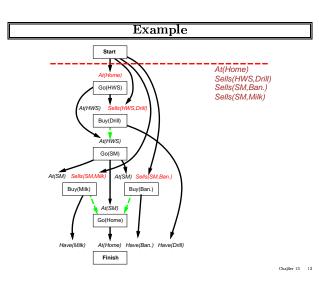
Preconditions of remaining plan

- = all preconditions of remaining steps not achieved by remaining steps
- = all causal links *crossing* current time point

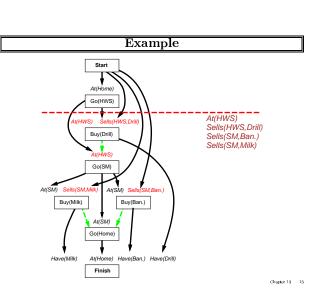
On failure, resume POP to achieve open conditions from current state

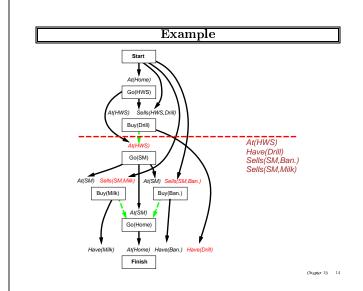
IPEM (Integrated Planning, Execution, and Monitoring):

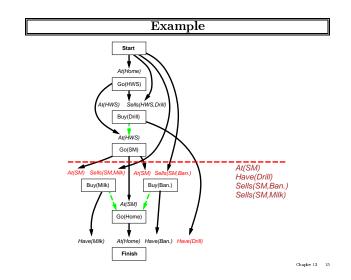
keep updating Start to match current state links from actions replaced by links from Start when done

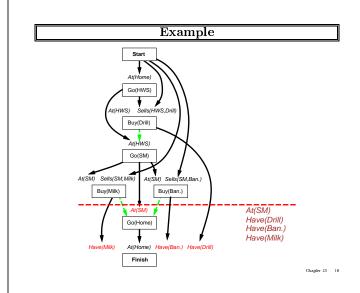


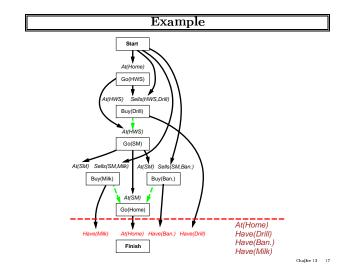
Chapter 13 11

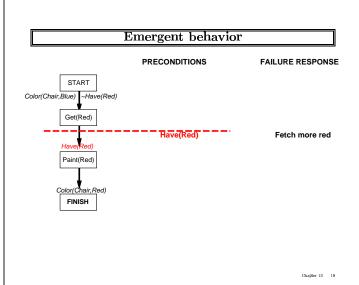


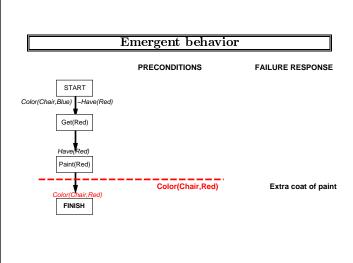






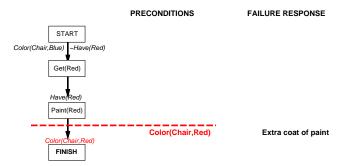






Chapter 13 19

Emergent behavior



"Loop until success" behavior $\it emerges$ from interaction between monitor/replan agent design and uncooperative environment

Chapter 13 20