The Planning Problem
Finding a sequence of actions to achieve some goal.

Planning
Fundamental to AI:
• Intelligence is about behavior.

Similar to search!
• More specific.
• More structure.

Shakey the Robot
Research project started in 1966.

Integrated:
• Computer vision.
• Planning.
• Control.
• Decision-Making.
• KRR
STRIPS Planning

Represent the world using a KB of first-order logic.

Actions can change what is currently true.

Describe the actions available:
• Preconditions
• Effects

must be true in KB

close to KB after execution

PDDL

Planning Domain Description Language
• Standard language for planning domains
• International programming competitions
• At version 3, quite complex.

Separate definitions of:
• A domain, which describes a class of tasks.
  • Predicates and operators.
• A task, which is an instance of domain.
  • Objects.
  • Start and goal states.

Examples: Blocks World

Predicate is a first-order logic function returning True or False, given a set of objects.

(define (domain blocksworld)
 (:requirements :strips :equality)
 (:predicates (clear ?x)
  (on-table ?x)
  (arm-empty)
  (holding ?x)
  (on ?x ?y))

(example PDDL code from PDDL4j open source project)
PDDL: Operators

Operators:
- Name
- Parameters
- Preconditions
- Effects

(:action pickup
 :parameters (?ob)
 :precondition (and (clear ?ob) (on-table ?ob) (arm-empty))
 :effect (and (holding ?ob) (not (clear ?ob)) (not (on-table ?ob))
 (not (arm-empty))))

PDDL: Operators

(:action putdown
 :parameters (?ob)
 :precondition (and (holding ?ob))
 :effect (and (clear ?ob) (arm-empty) (on-table ?ob)
 (not (holding ?ob))))

Note! Markov assumption.

PDDL: A Problem

(define (problem pb3)
 (:domain blocksworld)
 (:objects a b c)
 (:init (on-table a) (on-table b) (on-table c)
 (clear a) (clear b) (clear c) (arm-empty))
 (:goal (and (on a b) (on b c))))

PDDL: States

As in HMMs, state describes the configuration of the world at a moment in time.

Conjunction of positive literal predicates.
- (on-table a) (on-table b) (on-table c) (clear a) (clear b)
 (clear c) (arm-empty))

Those not mentioned assumed to be False.
(closed world assumption)

c.f. Knowledge base concept of a model.
**PDDL: Goals**

Conjunction of literal predicates:
- \((\text{and} (\text{on a b} \text{ (on b c)}))\)

Predicates not listed are don’t-cares.

Each goal is thus a partial state expression.

**PPDL: Action Execution**

Start state:
- \((\text{on-table a) (on-table b) (on-table c)})\)
- \((\text{clear a) (clear b) (clear c) (arm-empty)})\)

Action: pickup(a)
- Check preconditions
- Delete negative effects.
- Add positive effects.

\[
:\text{action pickup} \\
\text{parameters (?ob)} \\
\text{precondition (and (clear ?ob) (on-table ?ob) (arm-empty))} \\
\text{effect (and (holding ?ob) (not (clear ?ob)) (not (on-table ?ob)) (not (arm-empty))))}
\]

Next state:
- \((\text{on-table a) (on-table b) (on-table c)})\)
- \((\text{clear a) (clear b) (clear c) (arm-empty)})\)
- \((\text{holding a)})\)

**Planning**

Search problem.
- Nodes are states.
- Actions are applicable operators.
- Goal expression is goal test.

**Forward Search**

Breadth- or depth-first search typically hopeless (high \(b, d\))

Can use structure in the problem to build a heuristic:
- States are conjunctions of predicates.
- We know the goal predicates.
- We know the predicates deleted and added by actions.

Major approach to solving planning problems:
Use this knowledge to construct a problem-specific heuristic automatically.
FFPlan

Relaxation
- Make the problem easier (e.g., delete negative effects)
- Solve the easier problem
- Use distances as a heuristic to the hard problem.
- **FF planner** (major breakthrough, circa 2001)

```lisp
(:action pickup
 :parameters (?ob)
 :precondition (and (clear ?ob) (on-table ?ob) (arm-empty))
 :effect (and (holding ?ob) (not (clear ?ob)) (not (on-table ?ob)) (not (arm-empty))))
```

Alternative Approach

Regression Planning
- Start at the goal (partial state)
- Regress backwards
- Reverse operators

```
(and (on a b)
 (on b c))
```

```
putdown(a)
```

Planning Competitions

Competitions held every few years
- Int. Conf. Automation and Planning
- Problems described in PDDL

```
2014 (deterministic)
```

DART

Planner used by the US military for logistics.

“Introduced in 1991, DART had by 1995 offset the monetary equivalent of all funds DARPA had channeled into AI research for the previous 30 years combined.”

“Directly following its launch, DART solved several logistical nightmares, saving the military millions of dollars. Military planners were aware of the tremendous obstacles facing moving military assets from bases in Europe to prepared bases in Saudi Arabia, in preparation for Desert Storm. DART quickly proved its value by improving upon existing plans of the U.S. military. What surprised many observers was DART’s ability to adapt plans rapidly in a crisis environment.”

(wikipedia)