At the end of the class you should be able to:

- explain the model of deterministic planning
- represent a problem using the STRIPs representation of actions.

- deterministic or stochastic dynamics
- fully observable or partially observable
- explicit states or features or individuals and relations
- static or finite stage or indefinite stage or infinite stage
- goals or complex preferences
- perfect rationality or bounded rationality
- flat or modular or hierarchical
- single agent or multiple agents
- knowledge is given or knowledge is learned
- reason offline or reason while interacting with environment

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 - Goals are predicates of states that need to be achieved.
- Planning is finding a sequence of actions to solve a goal.

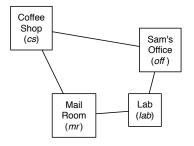
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Image: 1

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- The preconditions of an action specify when the action can be carried out.
- The effect of an action specifies the resulting state.

Delivery Robot Example



Features:

- RLoc Rob's location
- RHC Rob has coffee
- SWC Sam wants coffee
- MW Mail is waiting
- RHM Rob has mail

Actions:

- *mc* move clockwise
- mcc move counterclockwise
- puc pickup coffee
- dc deliver coffee
- pum pickup mail
- dm deliver mail

State	Action	Resulting State
$\langle lab, \neg rhc, swc, \neg mw, rhm \rangle$	тс	$\langle mr, \neg rhc, swc, \neg mw, rhm \rangle$
$\langle lab, \neg rhc, swc, \neg mw, rhm \rangle$	тсс	$\langle \textit{off}, \neg \textit{rhc}, \textit{swc}, \neg \textit{mw}, \textit{rhm} \rangle$
$\langle off, \neg rhc, swc, \neg mw, rhm \rangle$	dm	$\langle off, \neg rhc, swc, \neg mw, \neg rhm \rangle$
$\langle off, \neg rhc, swc, \neg mw, rhm \rangle$	тсс	$\langle \textit{cs}, \neg \textit{rhc}, \textit{swc}, \neg \textit{mw}, \textit{rhm} angle$
$\langle off, \neg rhc, swc, \neg mw, rhm \rangle$	тс	$\langle \textit{lab}, \neg \textit{rhc}, \textit{swc}, \neg \textit{mw}, \textit{rhm} \rangle$

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What happens when we also want to model its battery charge? Want "elaboration tolerance".

The state is a function from features into values. So it can be represented as a set of feature-value pairs. For each action:

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STRIPS assumption: every feature not mentioned in the effect is unaffected by the action.

Example STRIPS representation

Pick-up coffee (*puc*):

• precondition: {*RLoc* = *cs*, *RHC* = *False*}. "The robot needs to be at the coffee shop and not holding coffee in order to pick up coffee."

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Deliver coffee (*dc*):

• precondition: {*Rloc* = off, *RHC* = *True*} "The robot needs to be at the office and holding coffee in order to deliver coffee."

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- effect: {*RHC* = *True*}. "After the robot picks up coffee, it is holding coffee. Nothing else has changed."

Deliver coffee (*dc*):

- precondition: {*Rloc* = off, *RHC* = *True*} "The robot needs to be at the office and holding coffee in order to deliver coffee."
- effect: {*RHC* = *False*, *SWC* = *False*} "After the robot delivers coffee, it is not holding coffee, and Sam no longer wants coffee. Nothing else has changed."

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Given:

- A description of the effects and preconditions of the actions
- A description of the initial state
- A goal to achieve

find a sequence of actions that is possible and will result in a state satisfying the goal.