

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.

Idea: search in the state-space graph.

- The nodes represent the states
- There is an arc $\langle s, s' \rangle$ labeled with action A if
 - ▶ A is an action that can be carried out in state s and
 - ▶ s' is the state resulting from doing A in state s
- A plan is a path from the state representing the initial state to a state that satisfies the goal.

Example state-space graph

Actions

mc: move clockwise

mcc: move counterclockwise

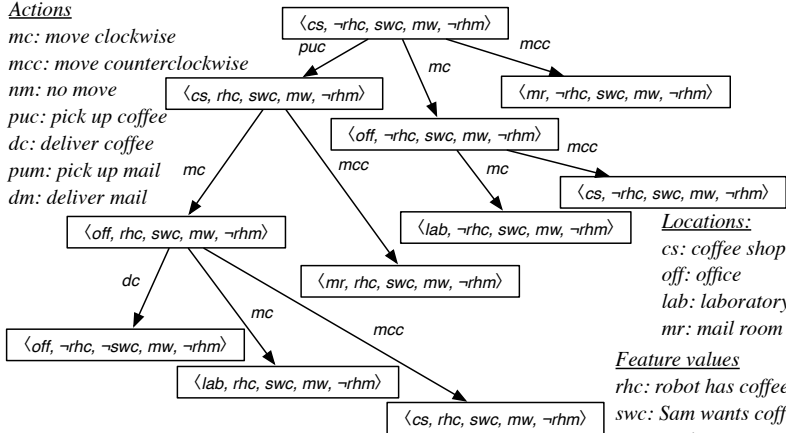
nm: no move

puc: pick up coffee

dc: deliver coffee

pum: pick up mail

dm: deliver mail



Locations:

cs: coffee shop

off: office

lab: laboratory

mr: mail room

Feature values

rhc: robot has coffee

swc: Sam wants coffee

mw: mail waiting

rhm: robot has mail

Forward planning representation

- The search graph can be constructed on demand: you only construct reachable states.
- If you want a cycle check or multiple path-pruning, you need to be able to find repeated states.
- There are a number of ways to represent states:
 - ▶ As a map from features into their values
 - ▶ As a path from the start state

Forward search can use domain-specific knowledge specified as:

- a heuristic function that estimates the cost from a complete state description to a goal.
- domain-specific pruning of neighbors:
 - ▶ don't pick-up coffee unless Sam wants coffee.
 - ▶ unless the goal involves time constraints, don't do a "no move" action.
 - ▶ don't go to the coffee shop unless "Sam wants coffee" is part of the goal and Rob doesn't have coffee (maybe not)

