Non-Deterministic Planning

Stefan Edelkamp

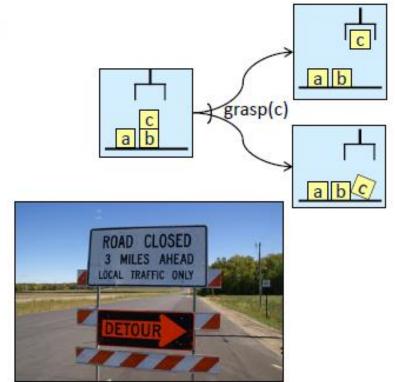
PUI - CTU



Stefan Edelkamp

Motivation

- We've assumed action *a* in state *s* has just one possible outcome
 - $\succ \gamma(s,a)$
- Often more than one possible outcome
 - > Unintended outcomes
 - Exogenous events
 - Inherent uncertainty











Nondeterministic Planning Domains

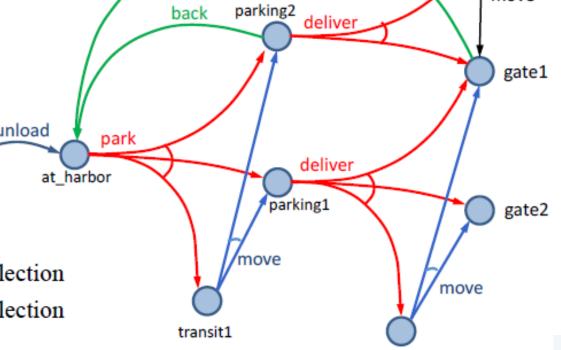
- 3-tuple (S, A, γ)
 - ➢ S and A − finite sets of states and actions
 - $\succ \gamma: S \times A \to 2^S$
- γ(s,a) = {all possible "next states" after applying action a in state s}
 a is applicable in state s iff γ(s,a) ≠ Ø
- Applicable(s) = {all actions applicable in s} = { $a \in A \mid \gamma(s,a) \neq \emptyset$ }
- One action representation: *n* mutually exclusive "effects" lists
 - $a(z_1, ..., z_k)$ pre: $p_1, ..., p_m$ eff₁: $e_{11}, e_{12}, ...$ eff₂: $e_{21}, e_{22}, ...$... eff_n: $e_{n1}, e_{n2}, ...$
- Problem: n may be combinatorially large
 - Suppose a can cause any possible combination of effects e₁, e₂, ..., e_k
 - Need eff_1 , eff_2 , ..., eff_{2^k}
 - One for for each combination
 - For now, ignore most of that
 - states, actions ⇔ nodes, edges in a graph

Nondeterministic Planning Domains

- For deterministic planning problems, search space was a graph
- Now it's an AND/OR graph
 - \geq OR branch:
 - several applicable actions, which one to choose?
 - > AND branch:
 - multiple possible outcomes
 - unload park • must deliver handle at_harbor on ship all of them parking1

back

- Analogy to PSP
 - \triangleright OR branch \Leftrightarrow action selection
 - \blacktriangleright AND branch \Leftrightarrow flaw selection



transit3

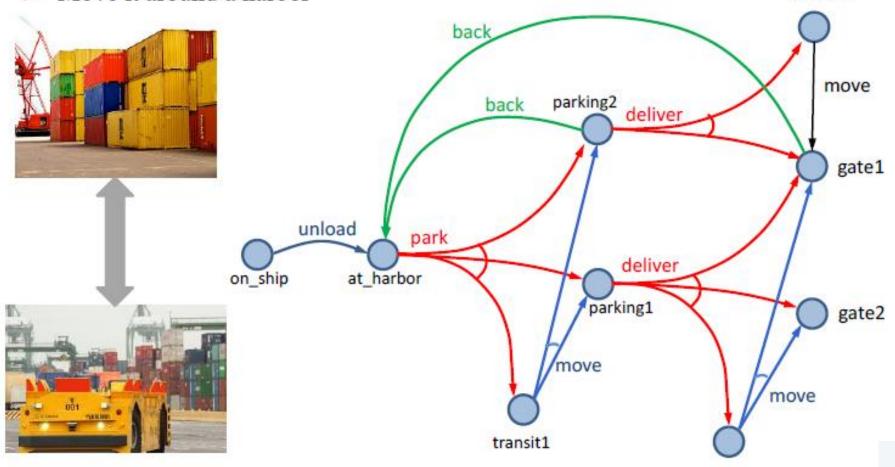
move



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Example

- Very simple harbor management domain
 - Unload a single item from a ship
 - Move it around a harbor



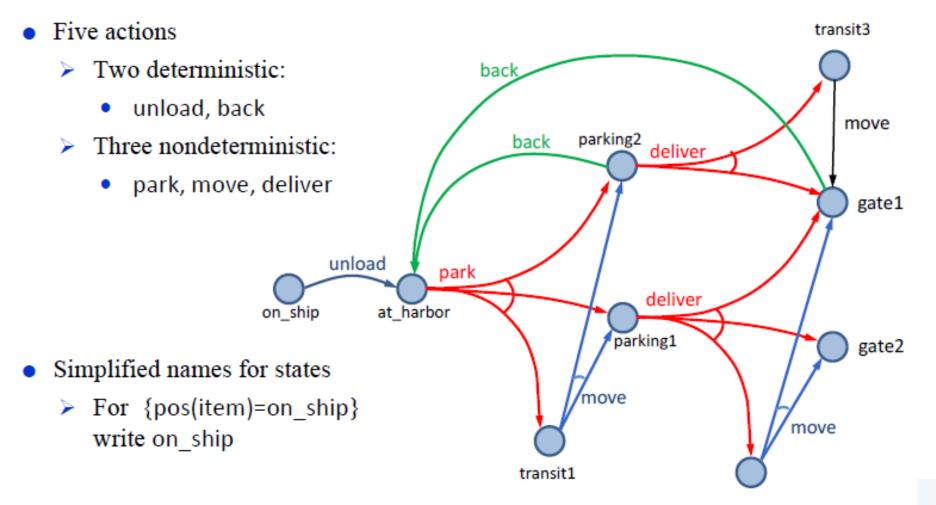




transit3

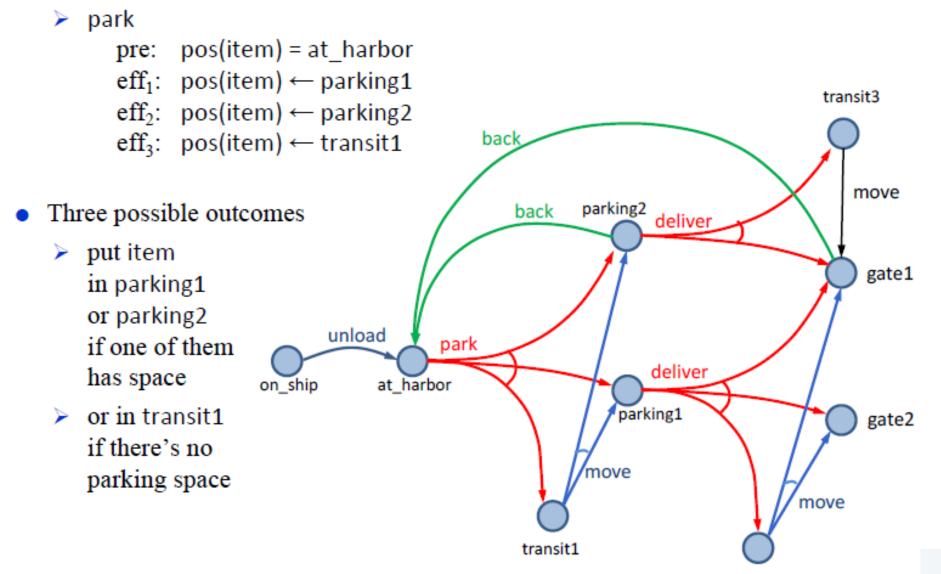
Example

• One state variable: pos(item)





Actions

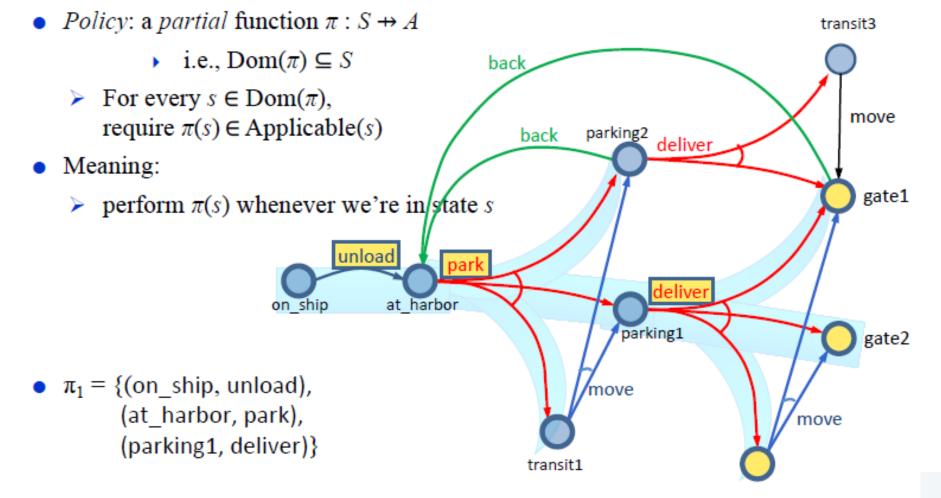






Plans Policies

- Need something more general than a sequence of actions
 - After park, what do we do next?

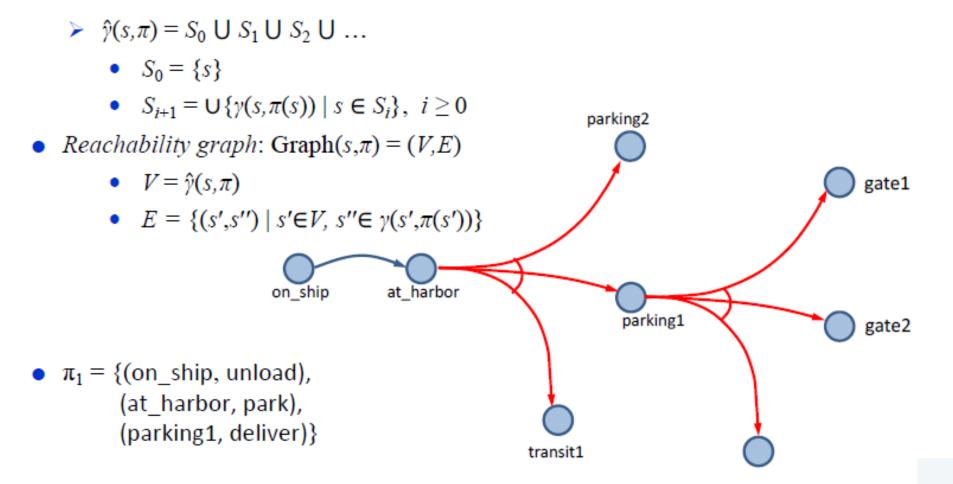




Definitions Over Policies

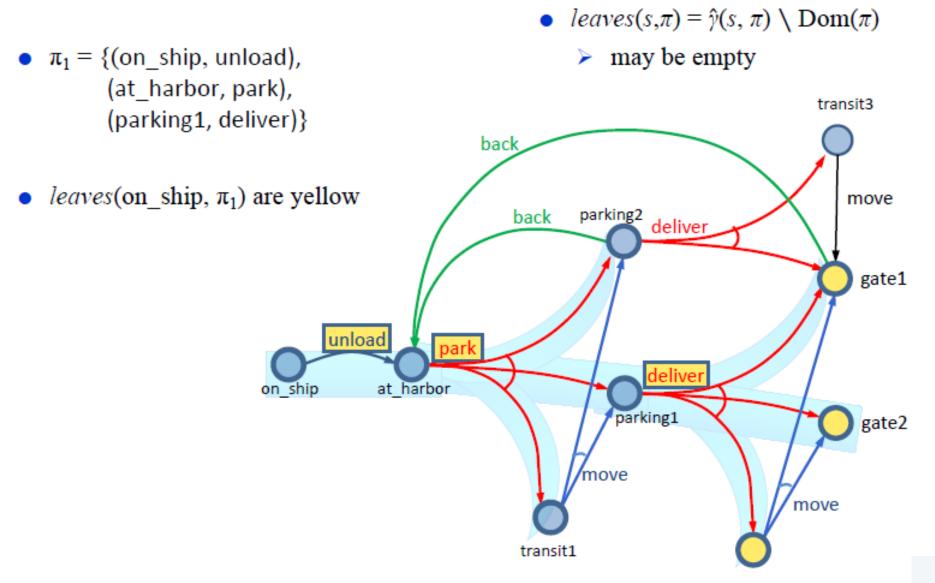
 Transitive closure: {all states reachable from s using π}

- $leaves(s,\pi) = \hat{\gamma}(s,\pi) \setminus \text{Dom}(\pi)$
 - may be empty



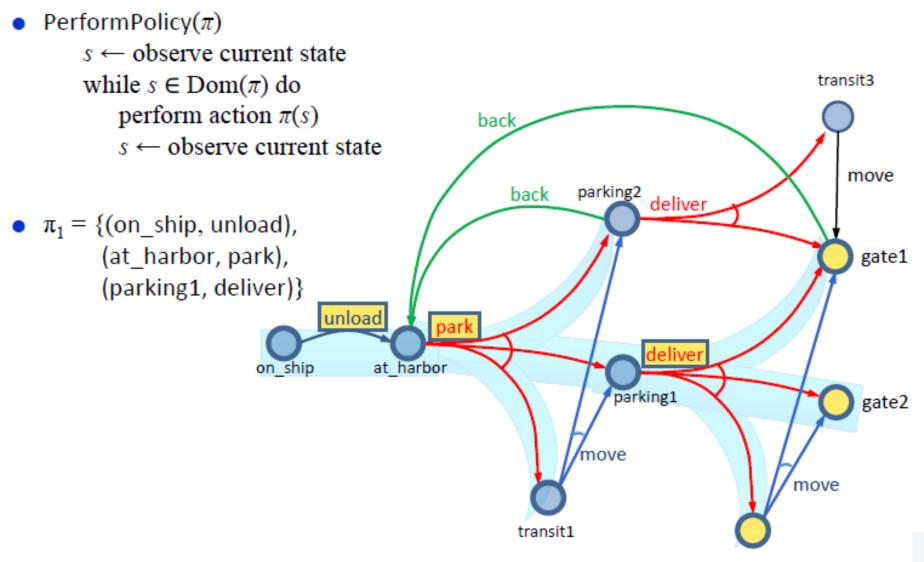


Definitions Over Policies





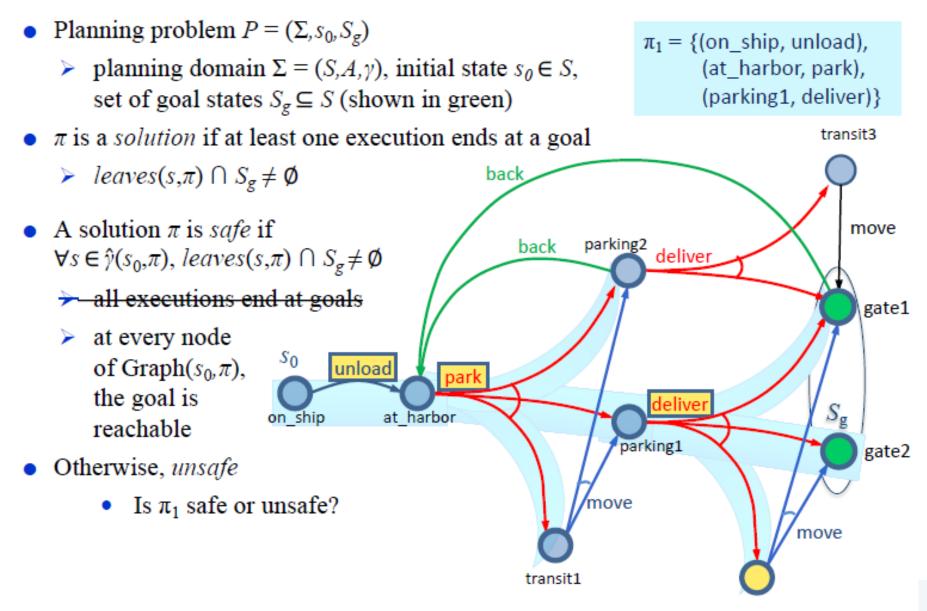
Performing a Policy







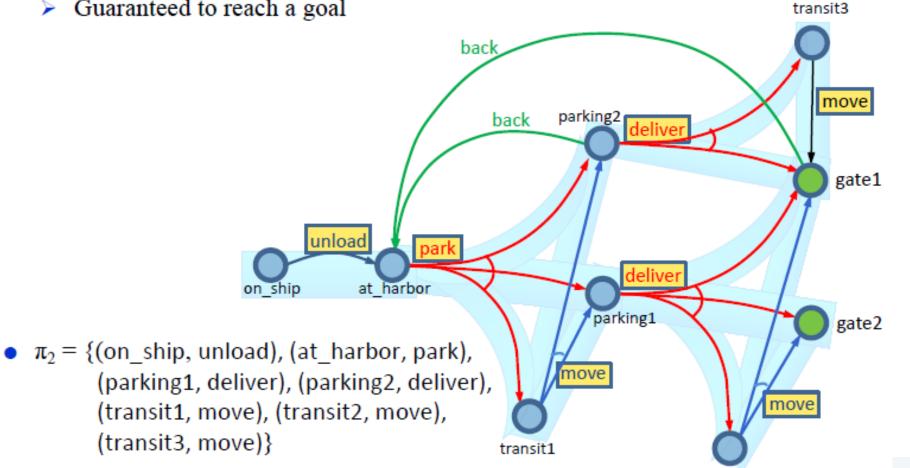
Planning Problems and Solutions





Safe Solutions

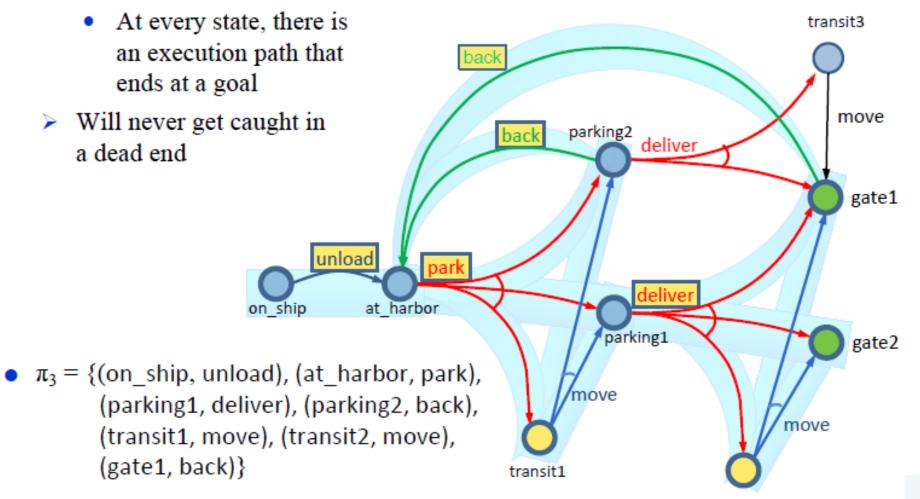
- Acyclic safe solution
 - $\operatorname{Graph}(s_0,\pi)$ is acyclic, and $\operatorname{leaves}(s,\pi) \subseteq S_g$ ≻
 - Guaranteed to reach a goal \geq





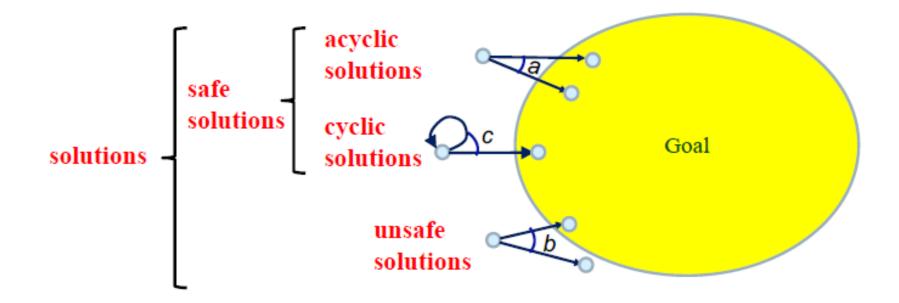
Safe Solutions

- Cyclic safe solution
 - ▶ Graph(s_0, π) is cyclic, leaves(s, π) ⊆ S_g , ∀ $s \in \hat{\gamma}(s_0, \pi)$, leaves(s, π) ∩ $S_g \neq \emptyset$





Kinds of Solutions

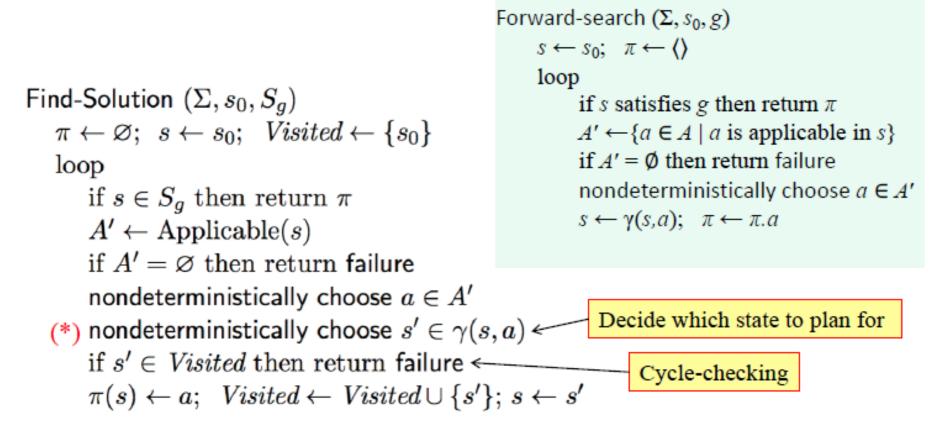




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Finding (Unsafe) Solutions

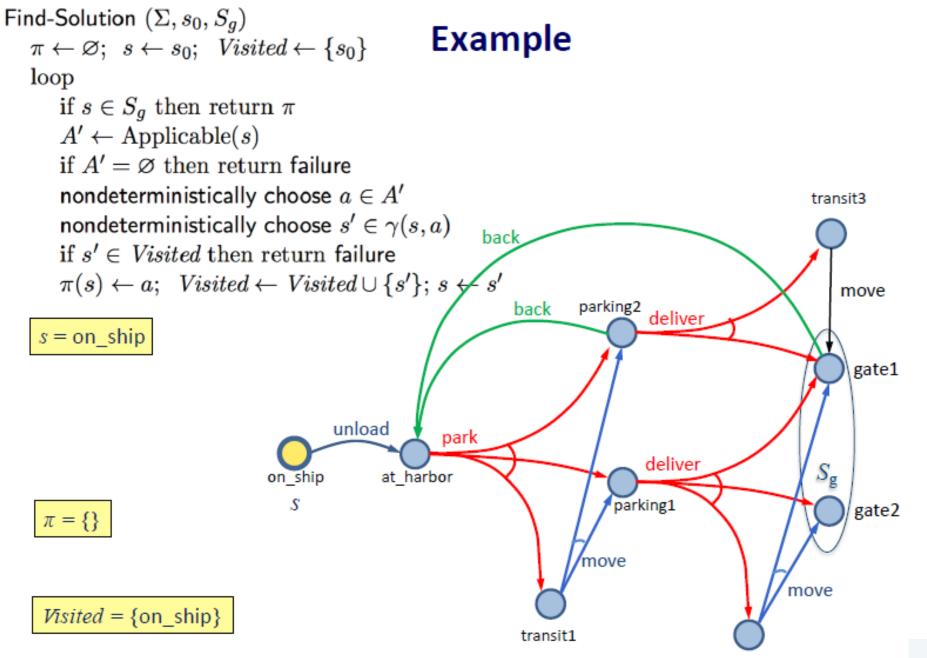
For comparison:



Poll: which should (*) be?

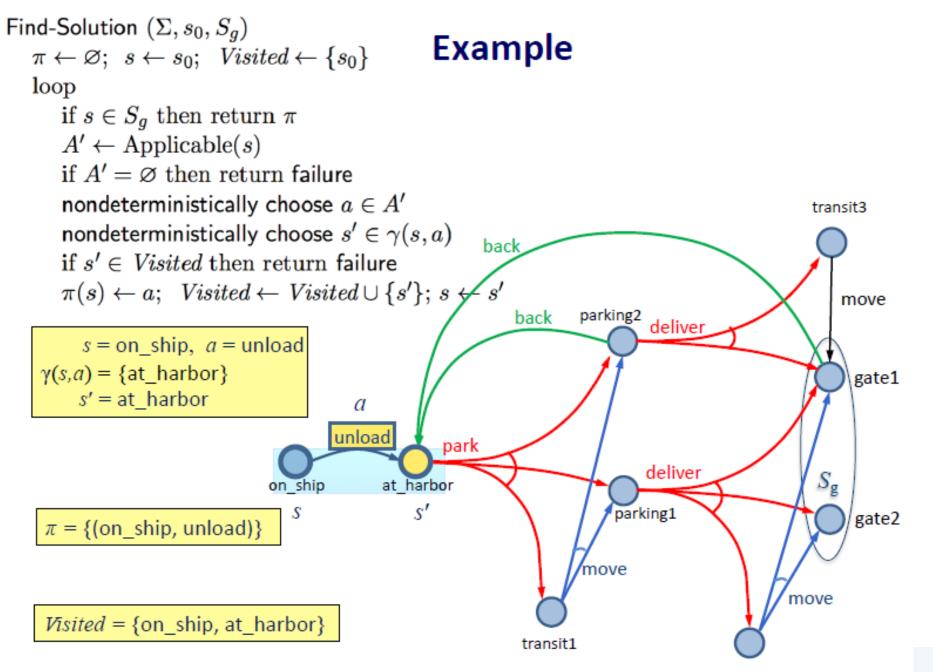
- 1. nondeterministically choose
- 2. arbitrarily choose



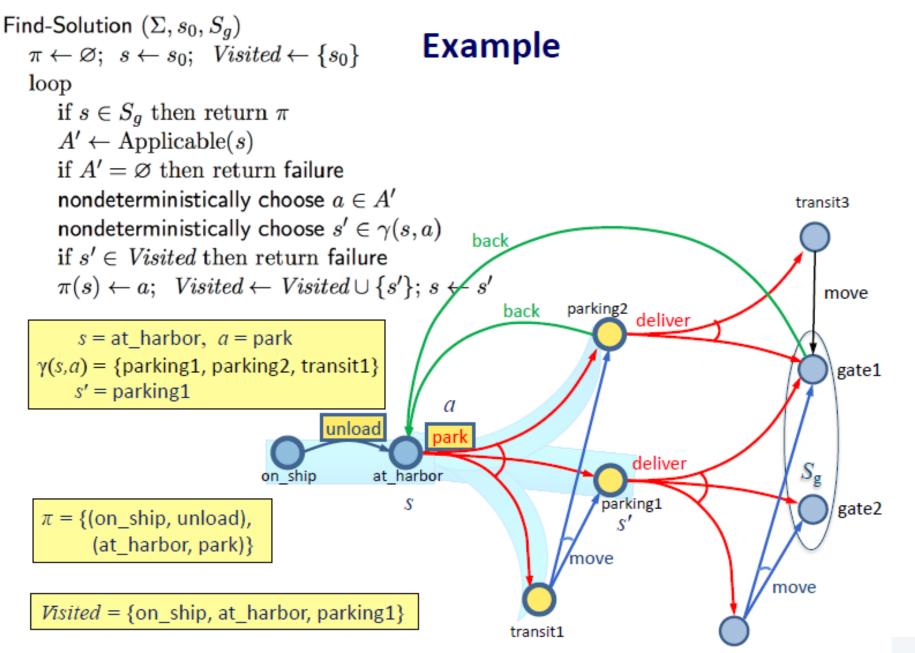




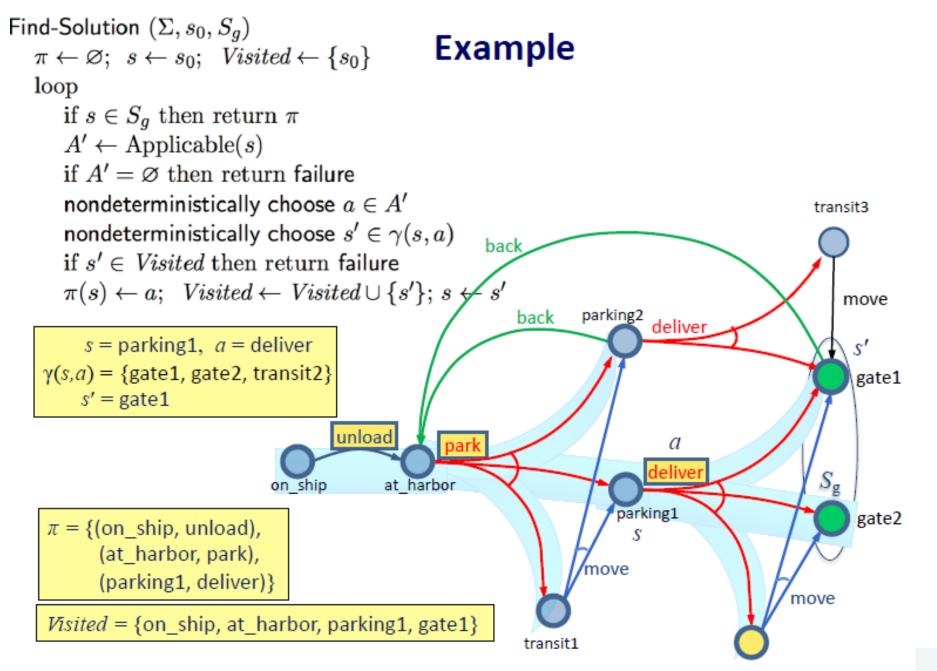
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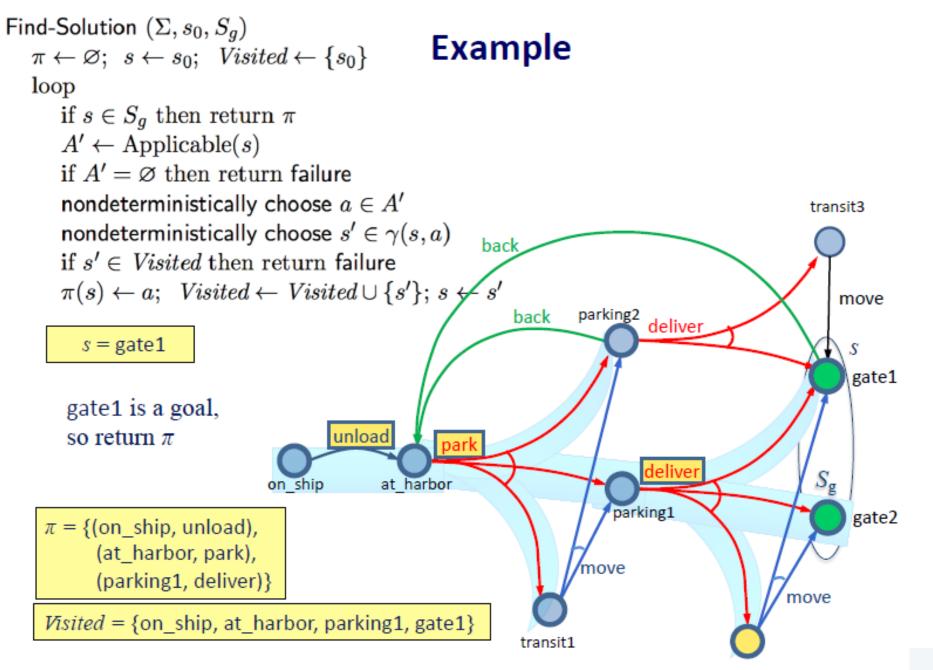










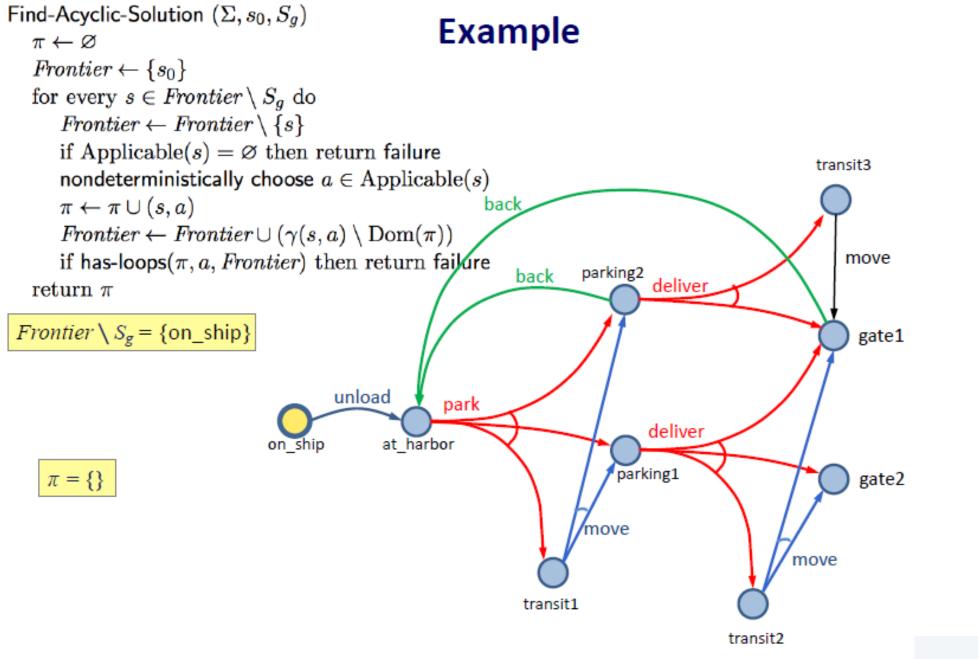




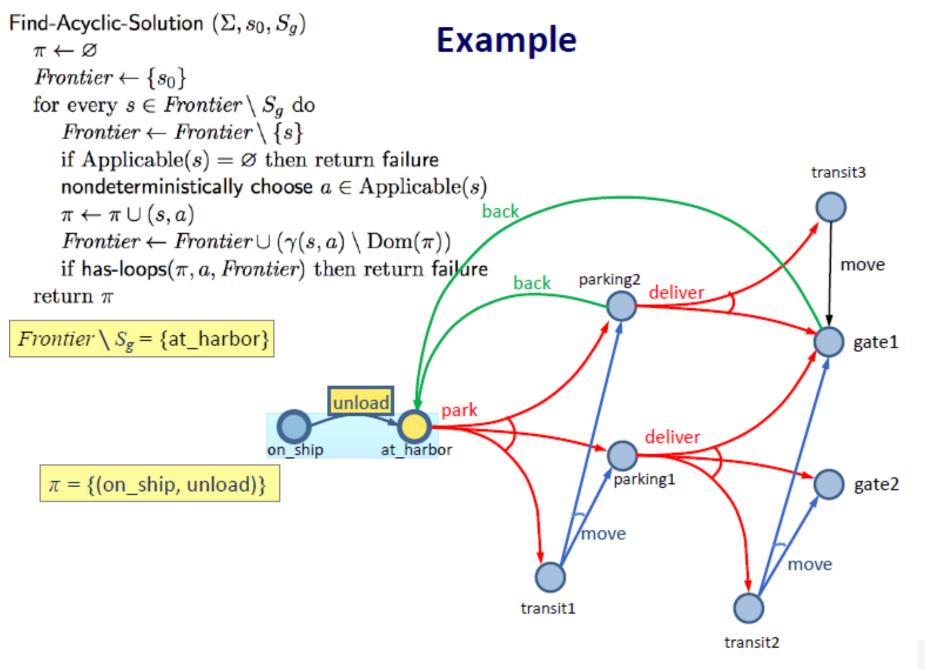
Finding Acyclic Safe Solutions

```
Find-Acyclic-Solution (\Sigma, s_0, S_q)
   \pi \leftarrow \emptyset
   Frontier \leftarrow \{s_0\}
   for every s \in Frontier \setminus S_q do
       Frontier \leftarrow Frontier \setminus \{s\}
       if Applicable(s) = \emptyset then return failure
       nondeterministically choose a \in Applicable(s)
       \pi \leftarrow \pi \cup (s,a)
       Frontier \leftarrow Frontier \cup (\gamma(s, a) \setminus \text{Dom}(\pi))
       if has-loops(\pi, a, Frontier) then return failure
   return \pi
                                   Check for cycles:
                                              For each s' \in \gamma(s, a) \cap \text{Dom}(\pi), is s \in \hat{\gamma}(s', \pi)?
```



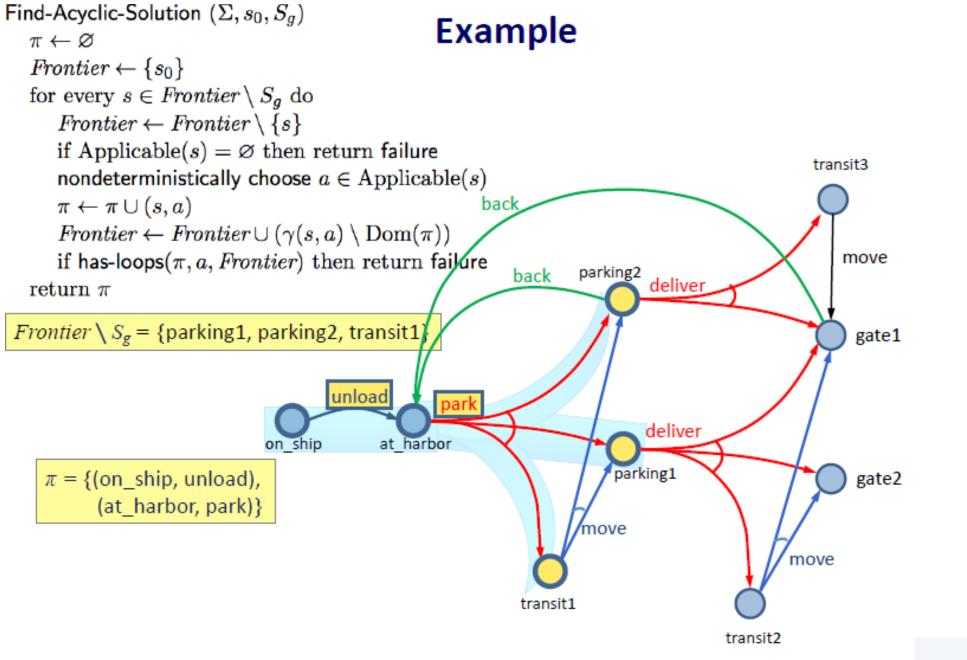




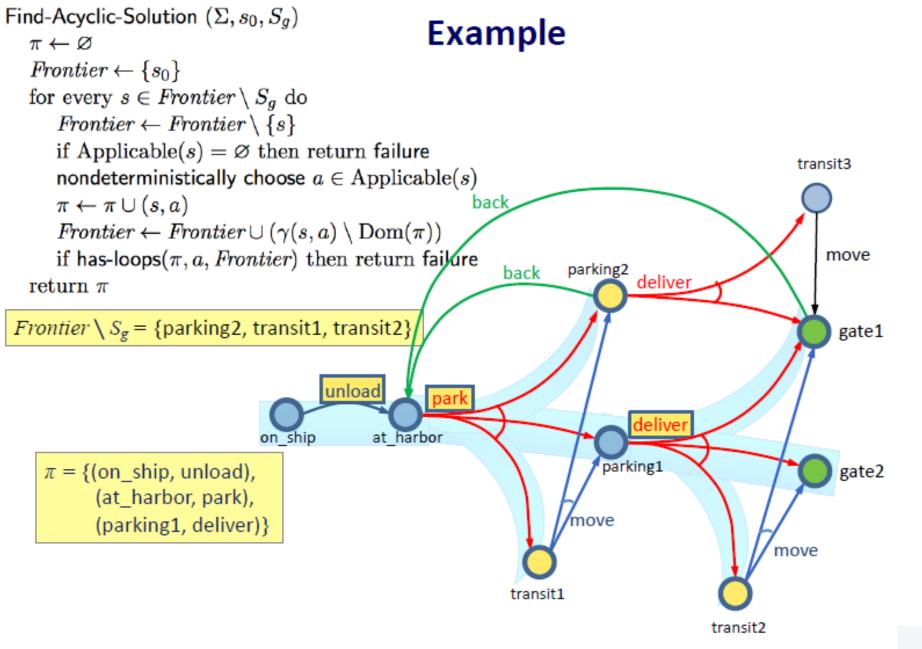




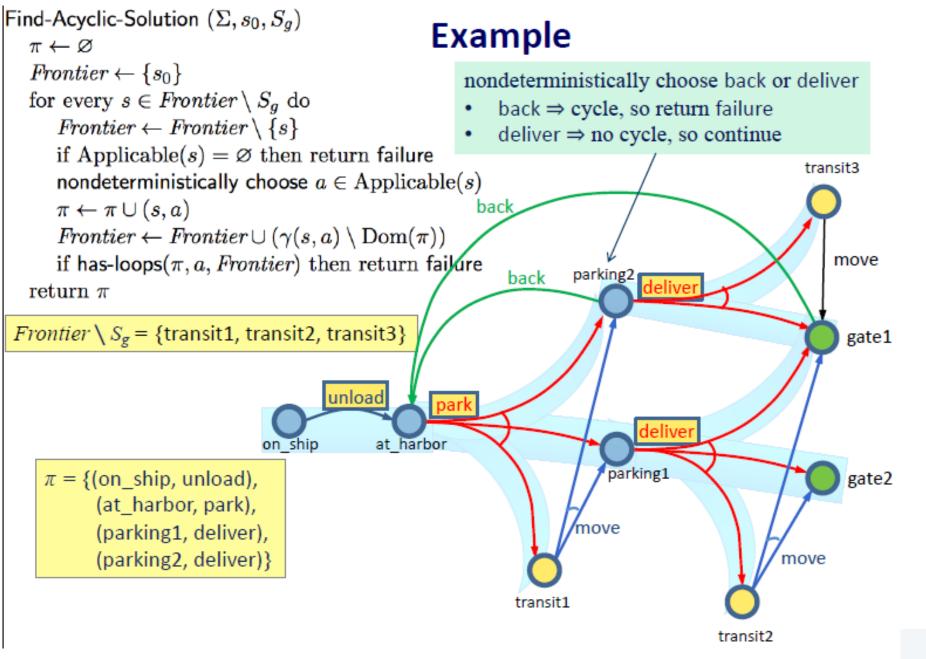




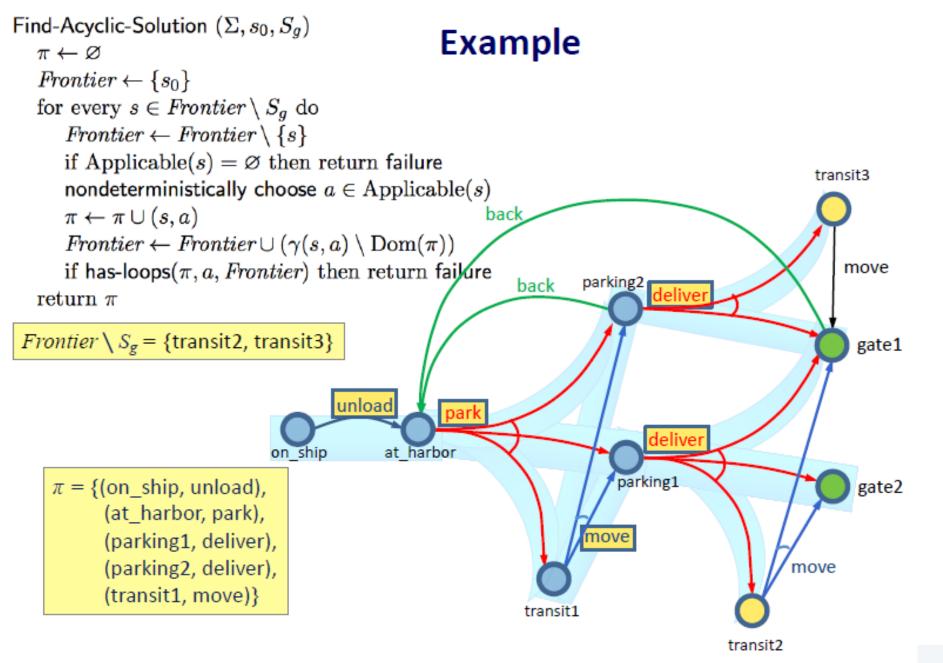




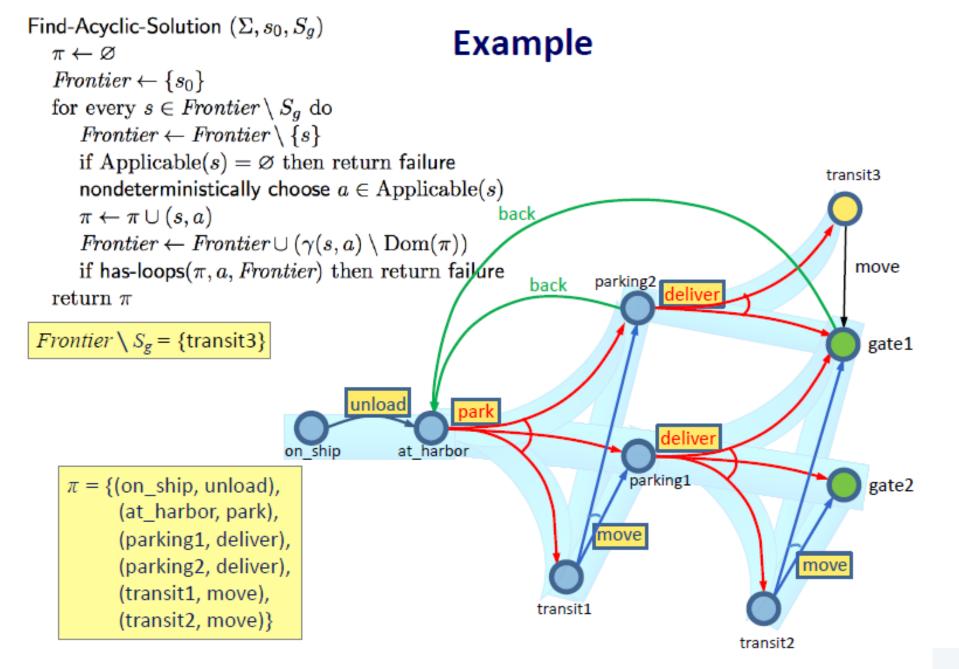




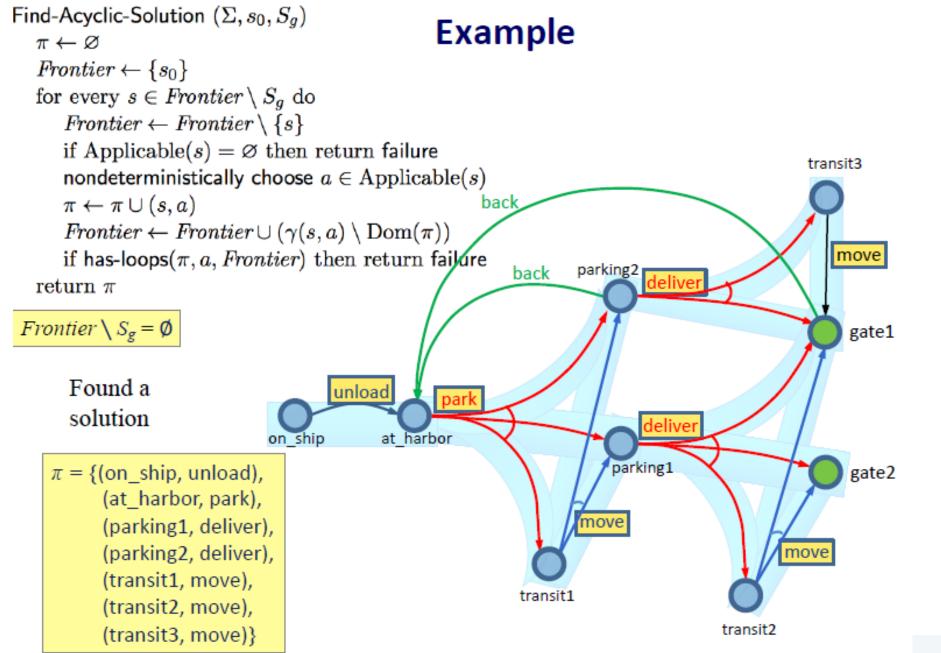












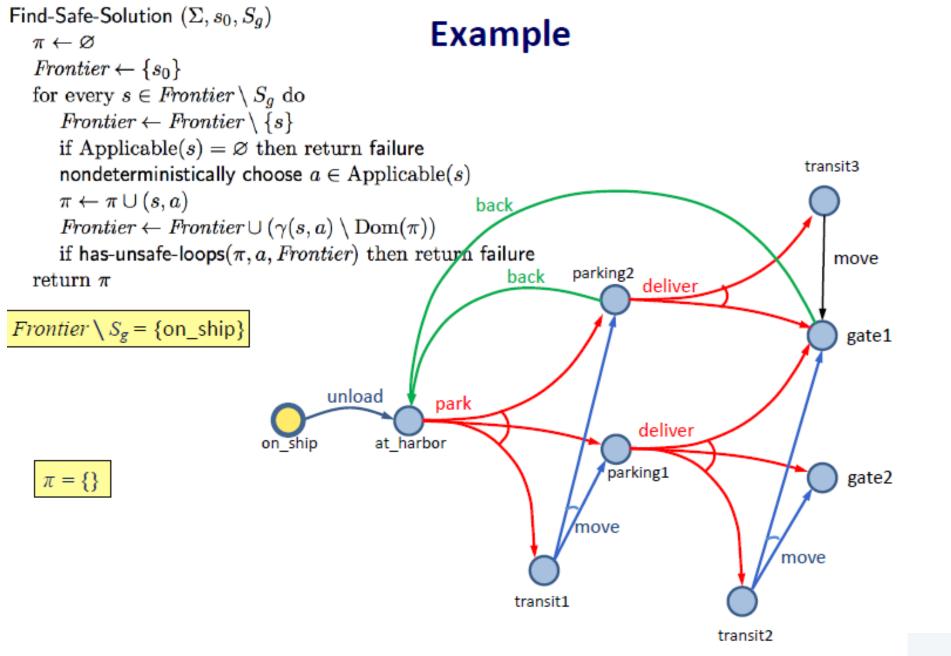


Find-Safe-Solution

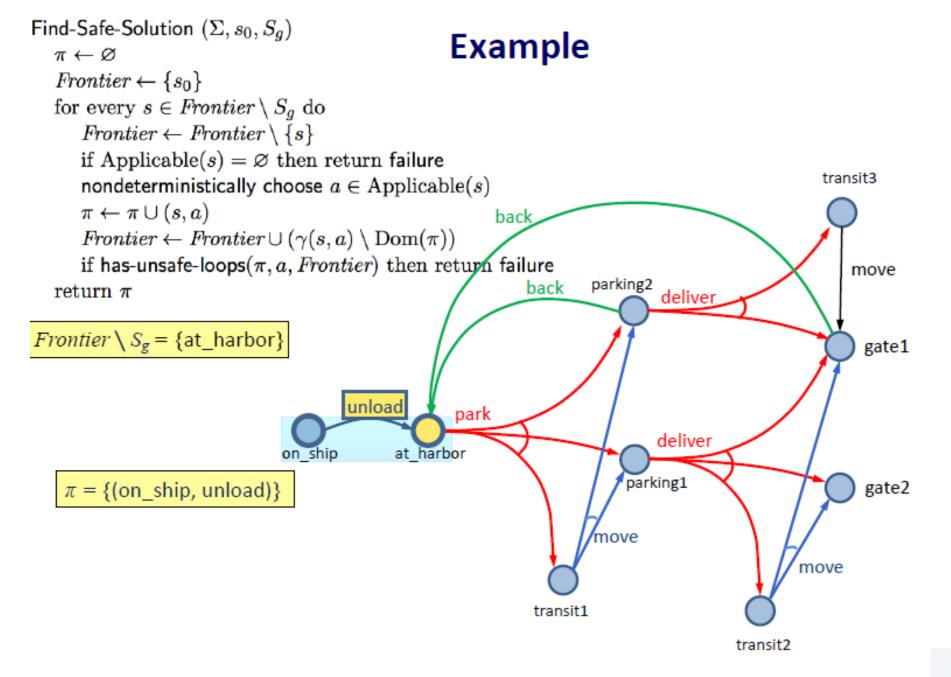
Find-Safe-Solution (Σ, s_0, S_q) $\pi \leftarrow \emptyset$ Keep track of unexpanded states, like A^* Frontier $\leftarrow \{s_0\} \leftarrow$ for every $s \in Frontier \setminus S_q$ do Frontier \leftarrow Frontier \setminus {s} if $Applicable(s) = \emptyset$ then return failure nondeterministically choose $a \in Applicable(s)$ Add all outcomes that $\pi \leftarrow \pi \cup (s, a)$ π doesn't already handle Frontier \leftarrow Frontier $\cup (\gamma(s, a) \setminus \text{Dom}(\pi)) \checkmark$ if has-unsafe-loops($\pi, a, Frontier$) then return failure return π

- Same as Find-Acyclic-Solution except for one difference:
- has-unsafe-loops instead of has-loops
 - Check whether π contains any cycles that can't be escaped:
 - ► For each $s' \in \gamma(s,a) \cap \text{Dom}(\pi)$, is $\hat{\gamma}(s',\pi) \cap Frontier = \emptyset$?

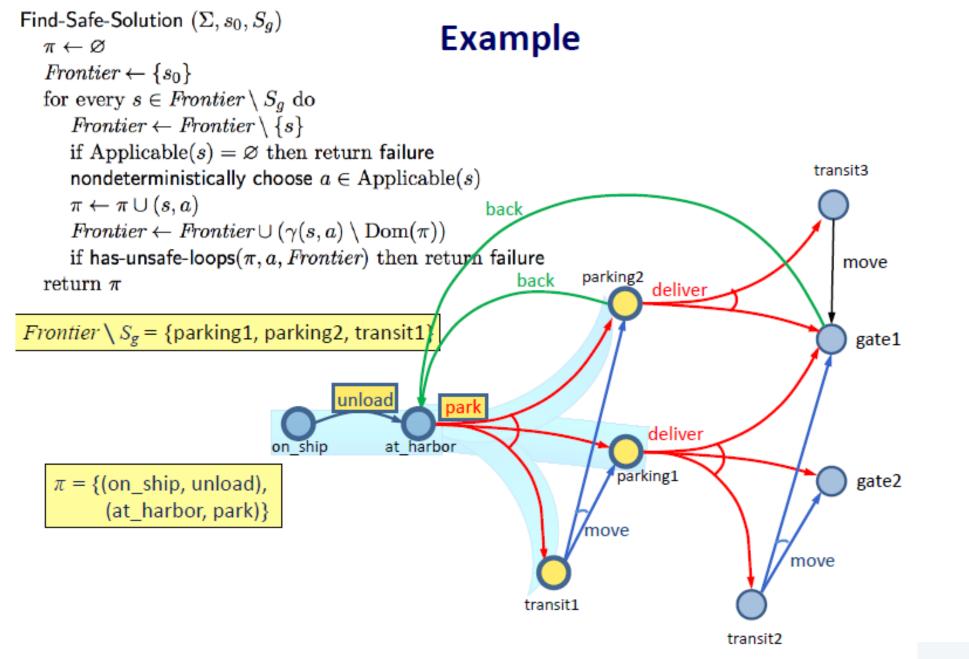




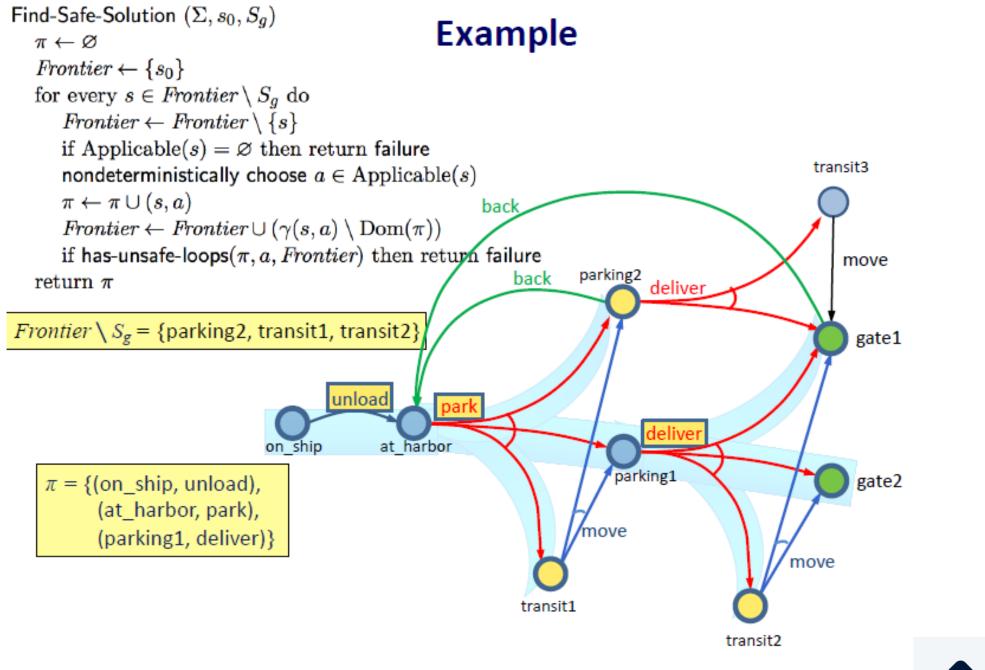


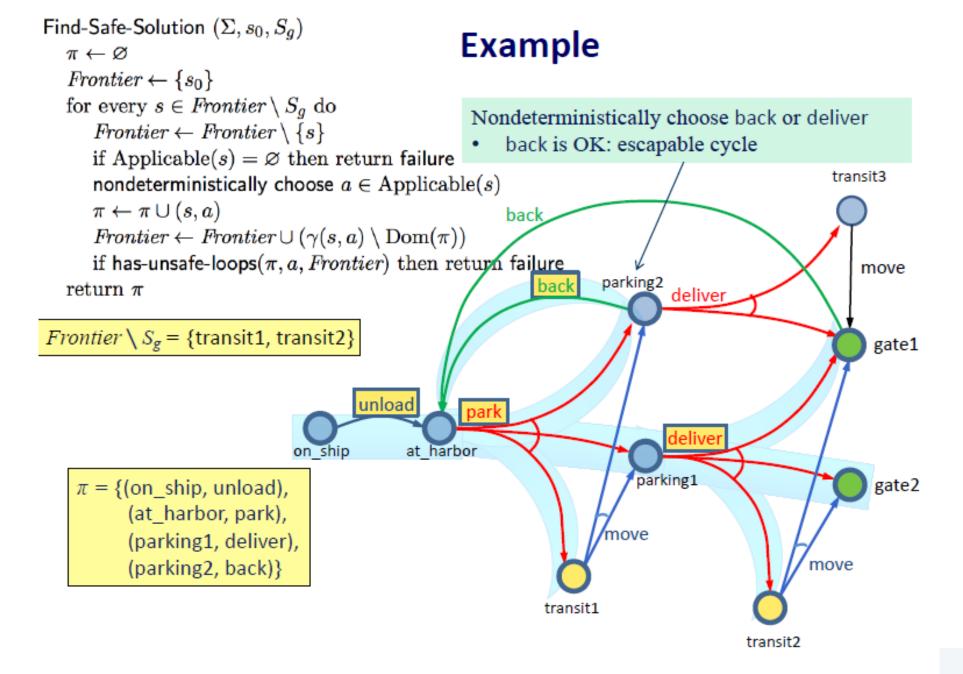




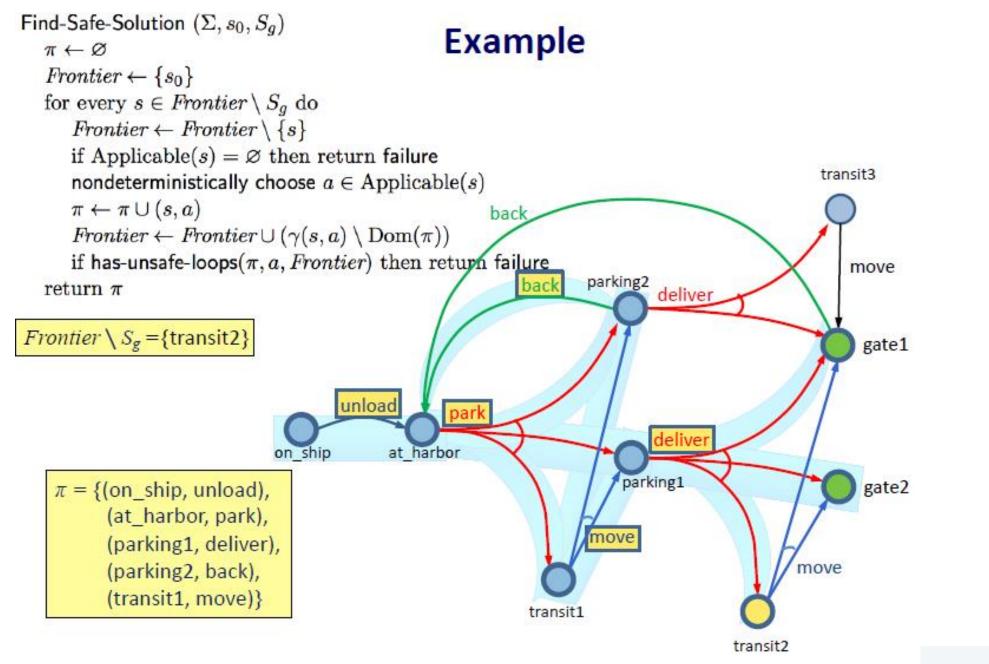




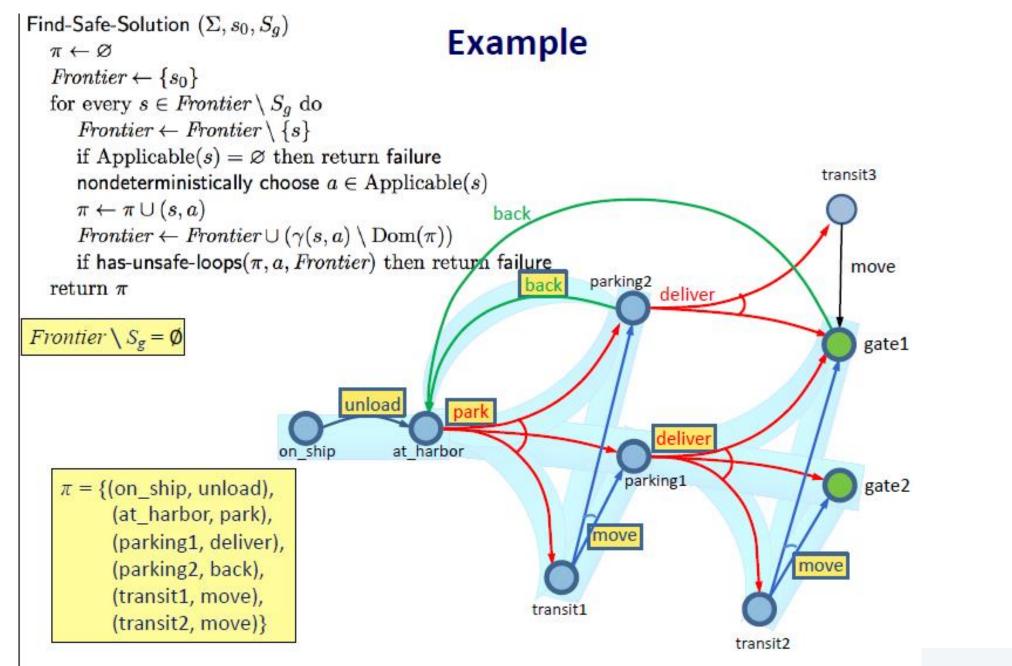












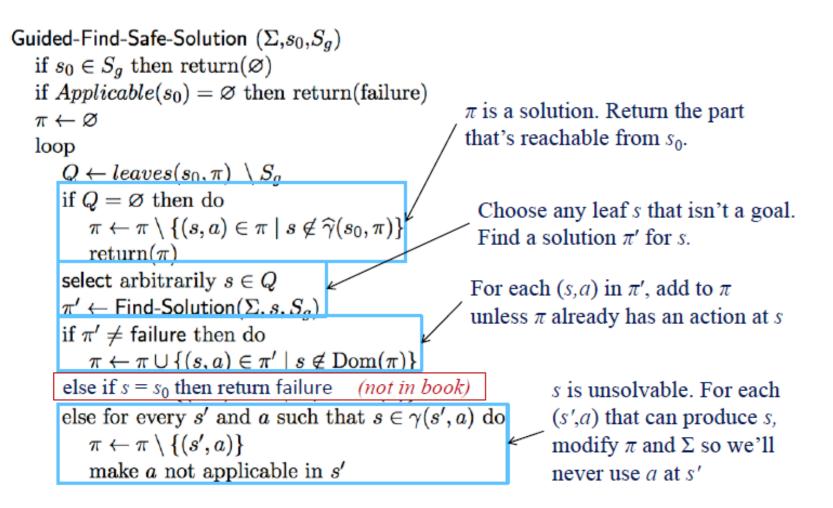


Guided-Find-Safe-Solution

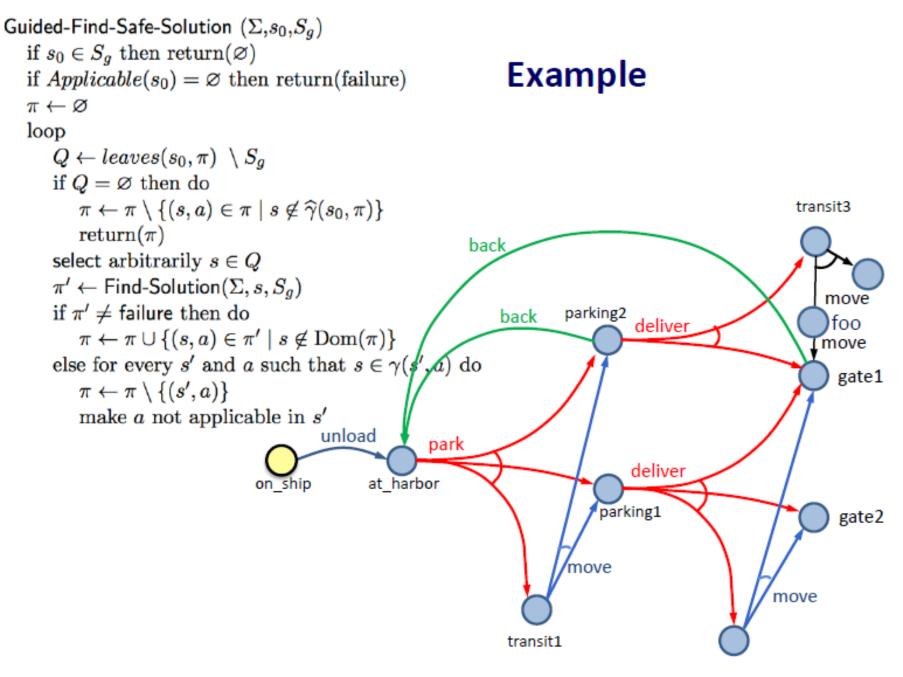
- Motivation:
 - Much easier to find solutions if they don't have to be safe
 - Find-Safe-Solution needs plans for all possible outcomes of actions
 - Find-Solution only needs a plan for one of them
- Idea:
 - > loop
 - Find a solution π
 - Look at each leaf node of π
 - If the leaf node isn't a goal, find a solution and incorporate it into π

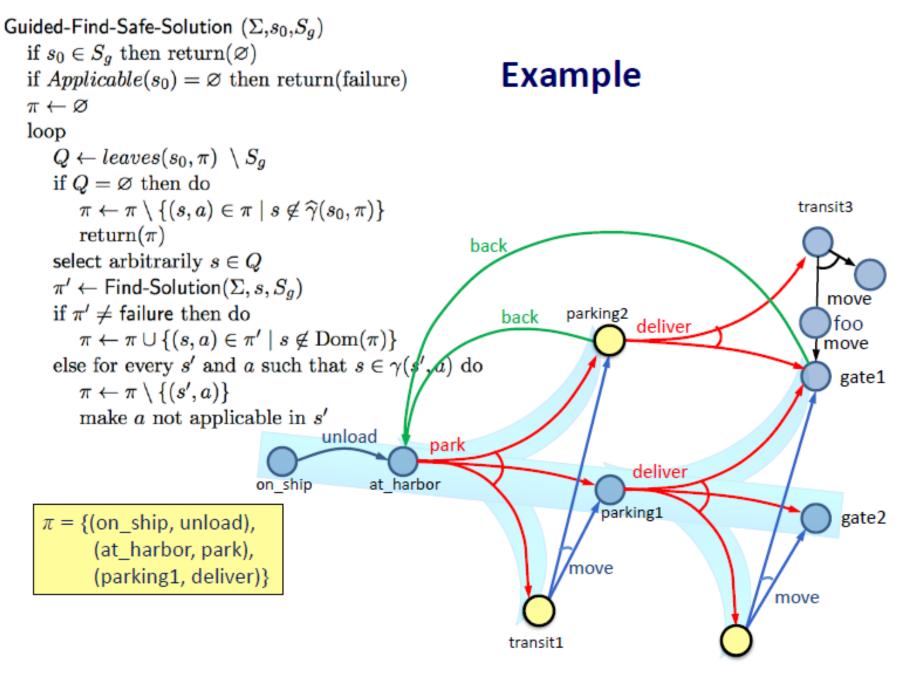


Guided-Find-Safe-Solution

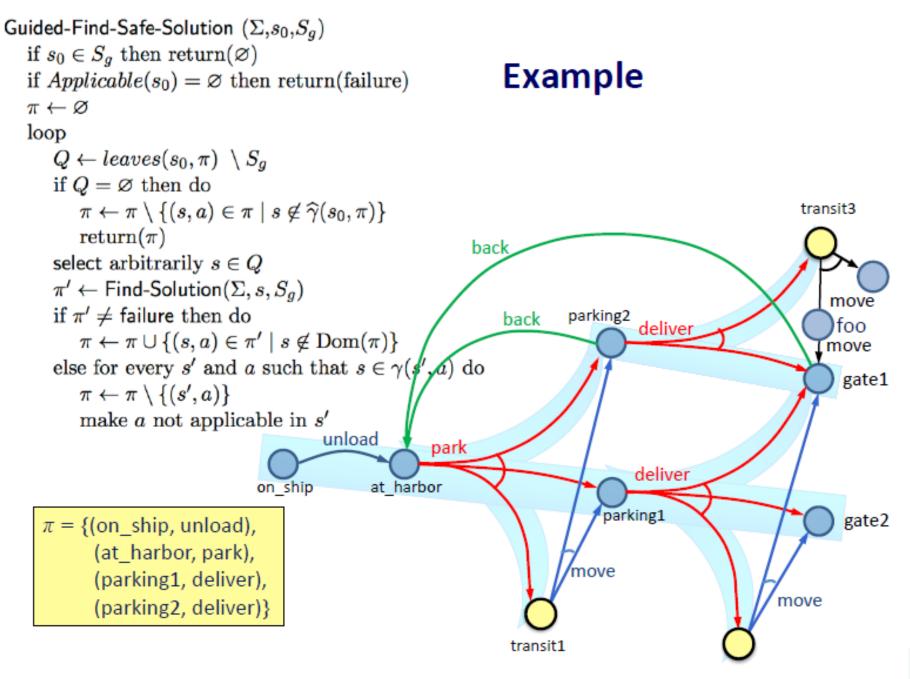




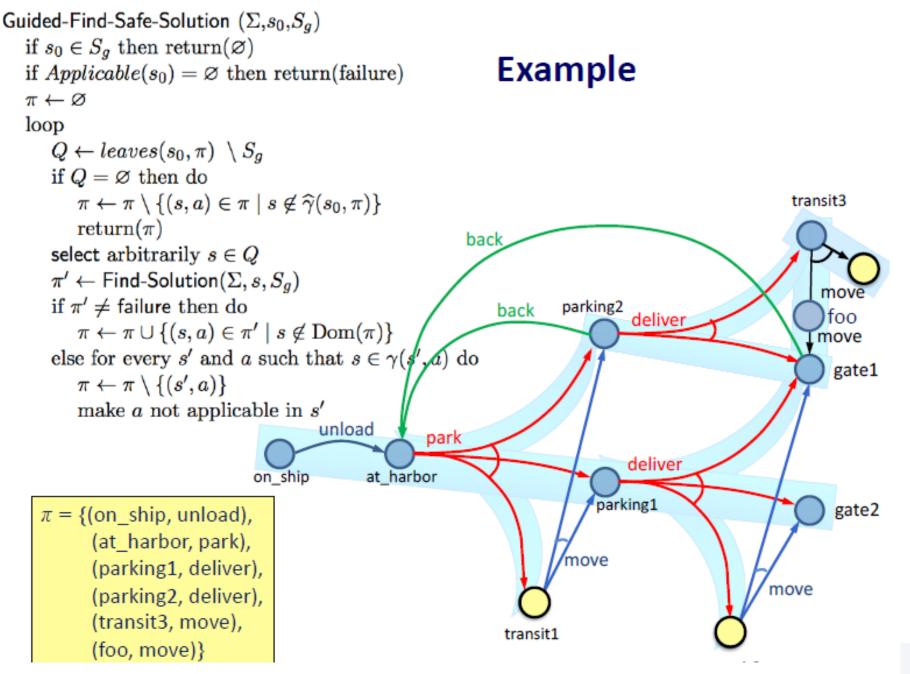




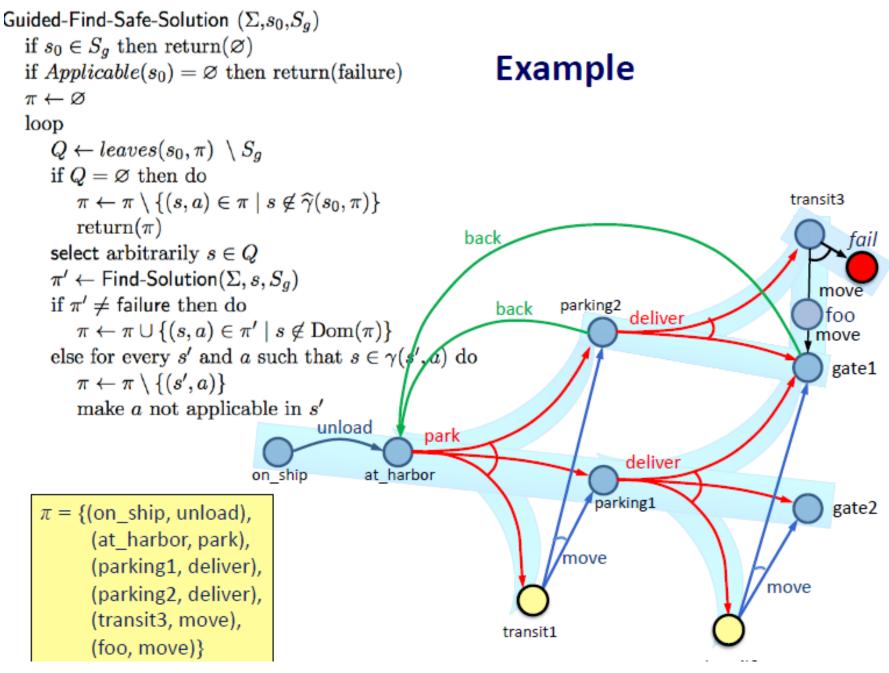




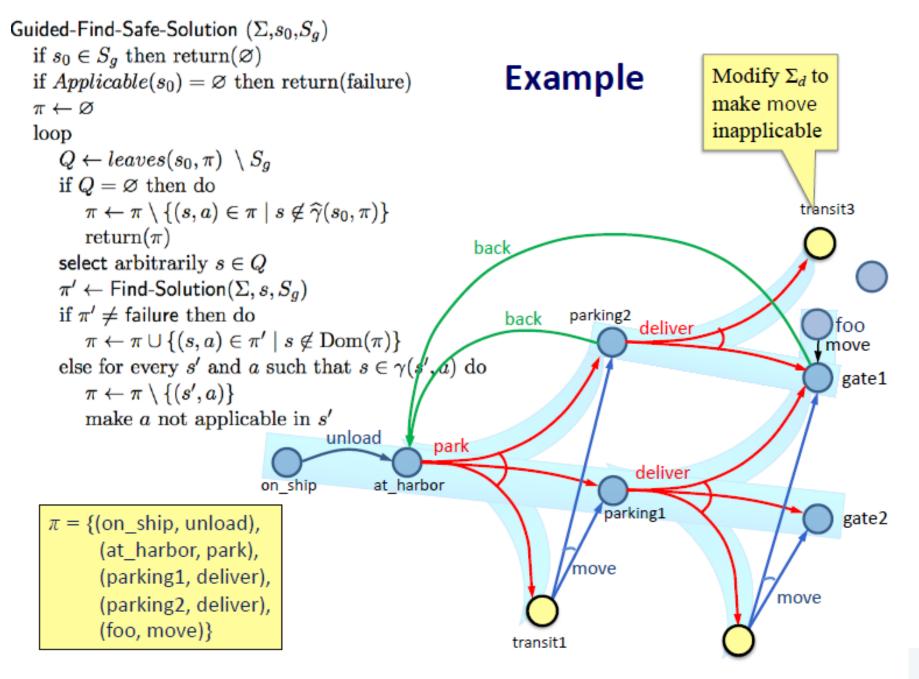




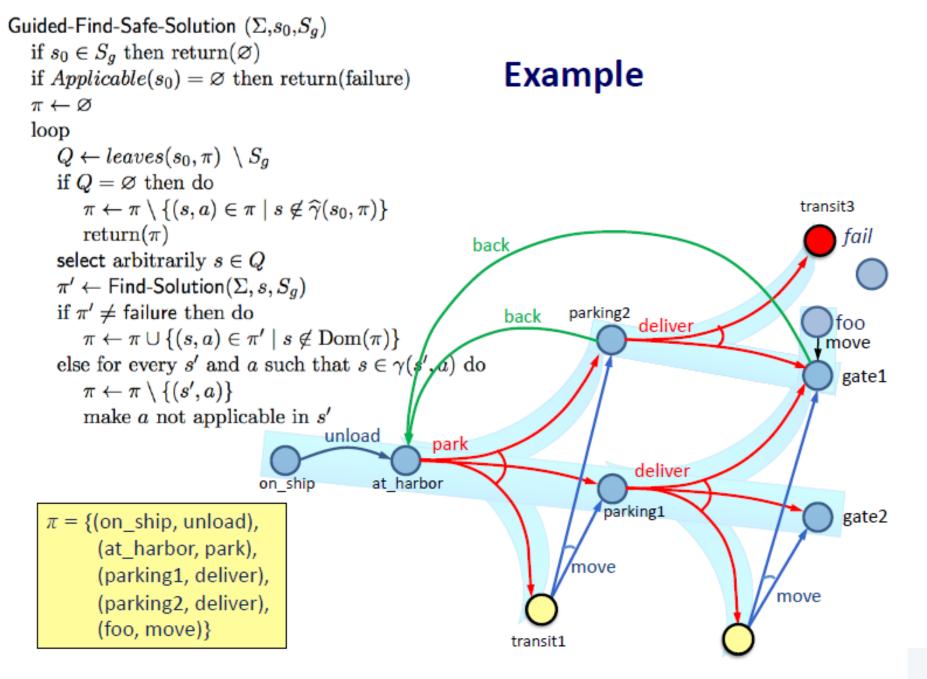




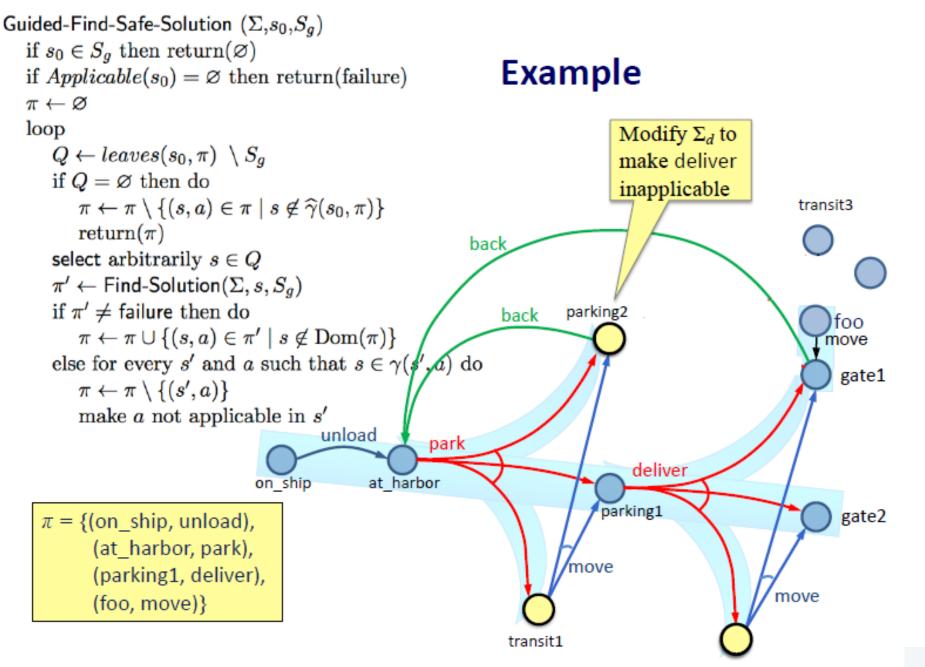




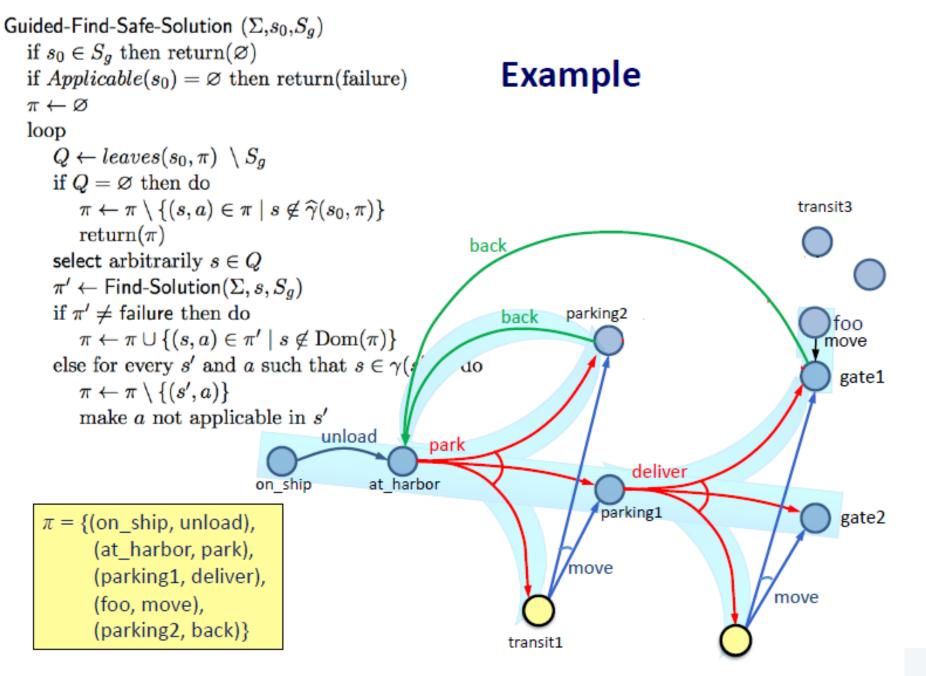




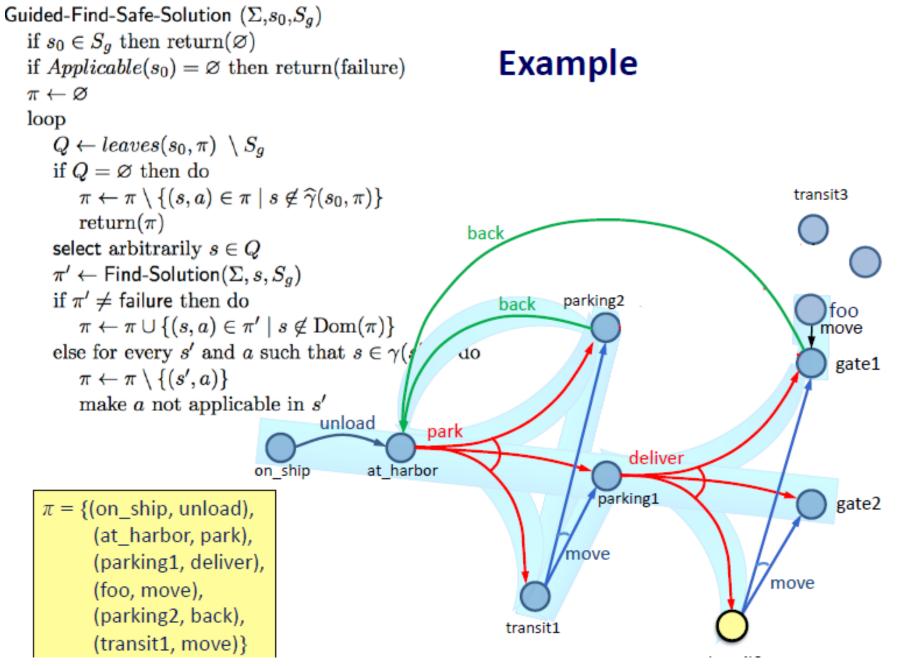


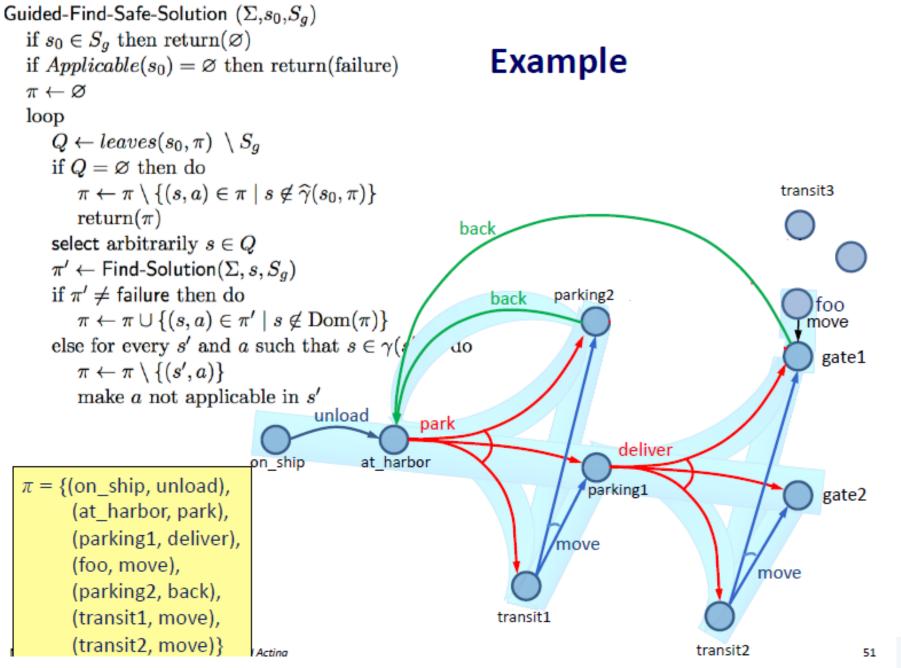






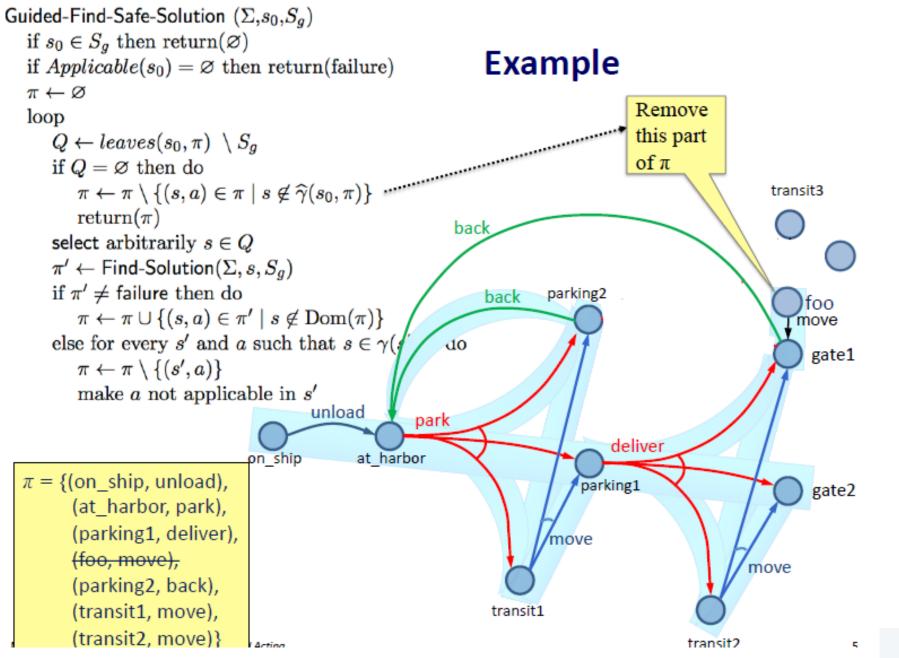






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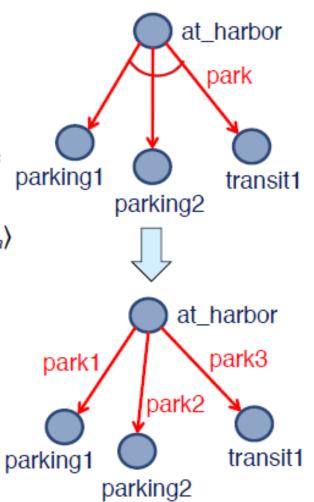


```
Guided-Find-Safe-Solution (\Sigma, s_0, S_q)
   if s_0 \in S_q then return(\emptyset)
   if Applicable(s_0) = \emptyset then return(failure)
   \pi \leftarrow \emptyset
   loop
        Q \leftarrow leaves(s_0, \pi) \setminus S_a
        if Q = \emptyset then do
            \pi \leftarrow \pi \setminus \{(s,a) \in \pi \mid s \notin \widehat{\gamma}(s_0,\pi)\}
             return(\pi)
        select arbitrarily s \in Q
        \pi' \leftarrow \mathsf{Find-Solution}(\Sigma, s, S_g)
        if \pi' \neq failure then do
             \pi \leftarrow \pi \cup \{(s, a) \in \pi' \mid s \notin \text{Dom}(\pi)\}
        else for every s' and a such that s \in \gamma(s', a) do
             \pi \leftarrow \pi \setminus \{(s', a)\}
             make a not applicable in s'
```

- How to implement it?
 - Need implementation of Find-Solution
 - Need it to be very efficient
 - We'll call it many times
- Idea: instead of Find-Solution, use a classical planner



- Convert the nondeterministic actions into something the classical planner can use
- Determinize
 - > Suppose a_i has n possible outcomes
 - \succ *n* deterministic actions, one for each outcome
- Classical planner returns a plan $p = \langle a_1, a_2, ..., a_n \rangle$
- If p is acyclic, can convert it to a policy
 - (unsafe) solution for P
 - > { $(s_0, a_1), (s_1, a_2), \dots, (s_{n-1}, a_n)$ } where
 - each a_i is the nondeterministic action whose determinization includes a_i
 - $s_i \in \gamma(s_{i-1}, a_i)$

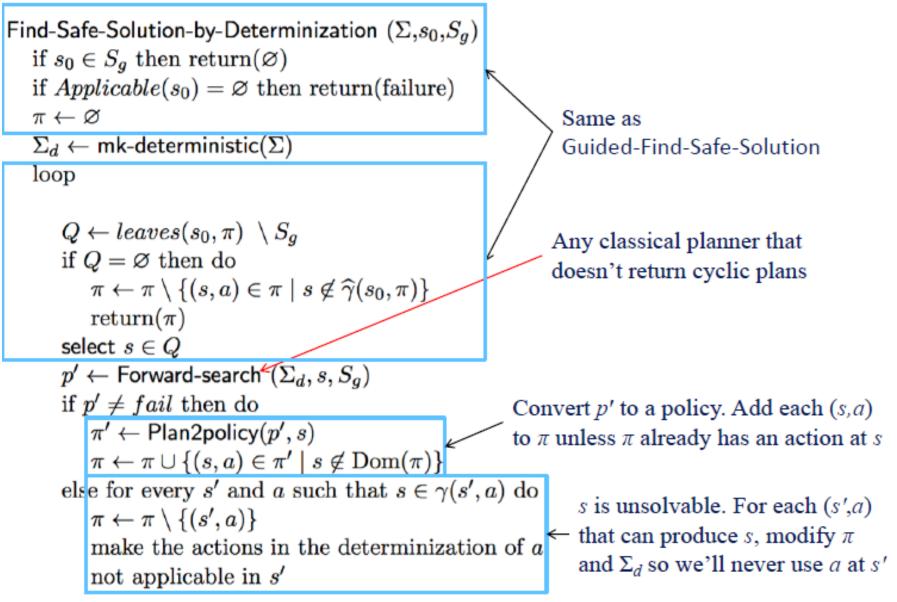




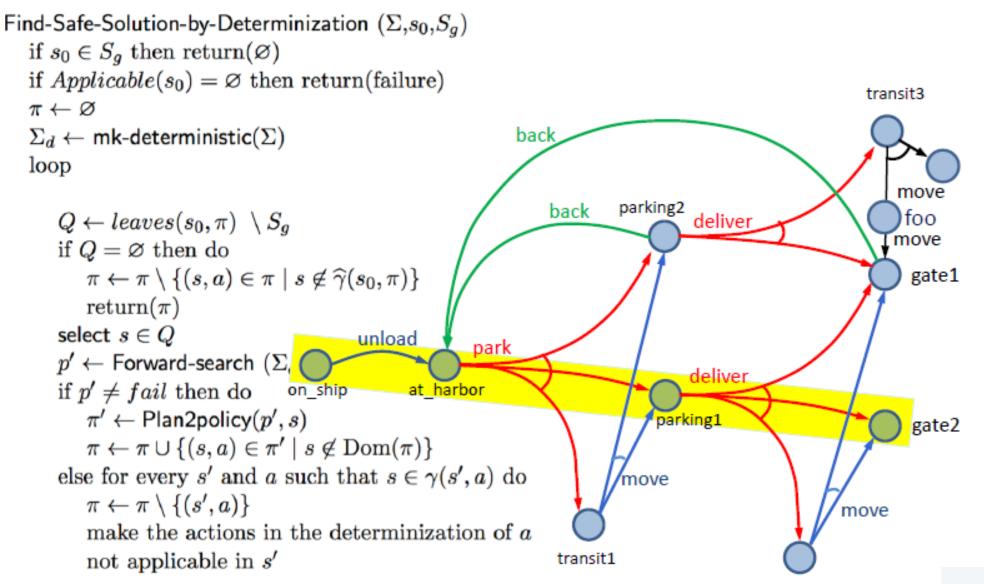
- Nondeterministic planning problem $P = (\Sigma, s_0, S_g)$
- Determinization $P_d = (\Sigma_d, s_0, S_g)$
- Classical planner returns a solution for P
 - > a plan $p = \langle a_1, a_2, ..., a_n \rangle$
- If p is acyclic, can convert it to an (unsafe) solution for P
 - {(s₀,a₁), (s₁,a₂), ..., (s_{n-1},a_n))
 where each a_i is the
 nondeterministic action whose
 determinization includes a_i
 - ▶ each $s_i \in \gamma(s_{i-1}, a_i)$

Plan2policy $(p = \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle, s)$ $\pi \leftarrow \varnothing$ loop for *i* from 1 to *n* do $\pi \leftarrow \pi \cup (s, \text{det2nondet}(a_i))$ $s \leftarrow \gamma_d(s, a_i)$ return π

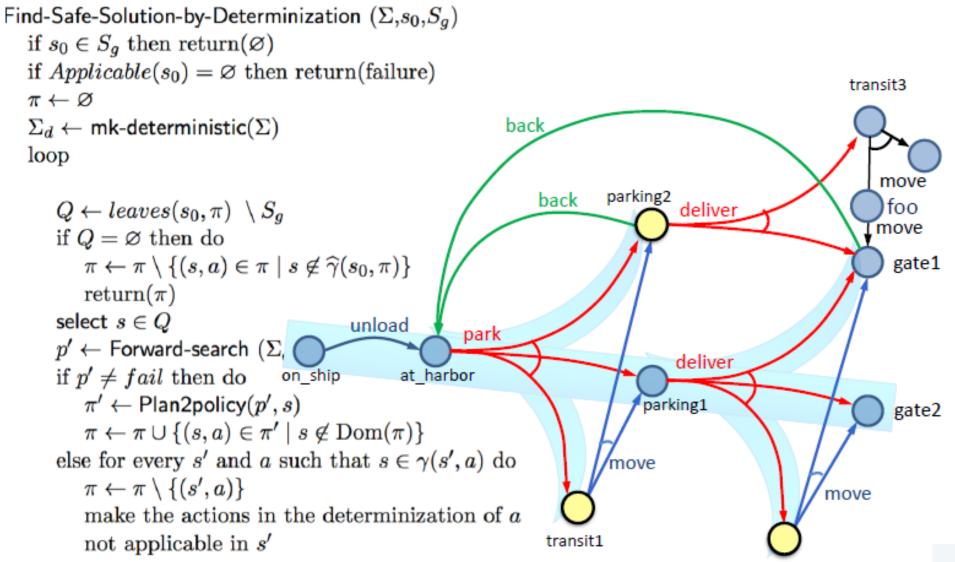




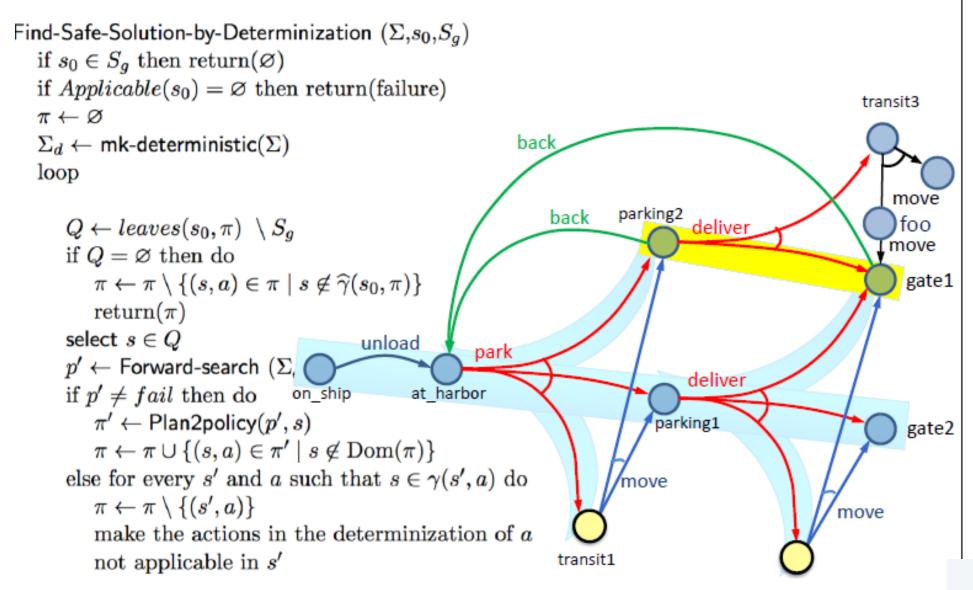






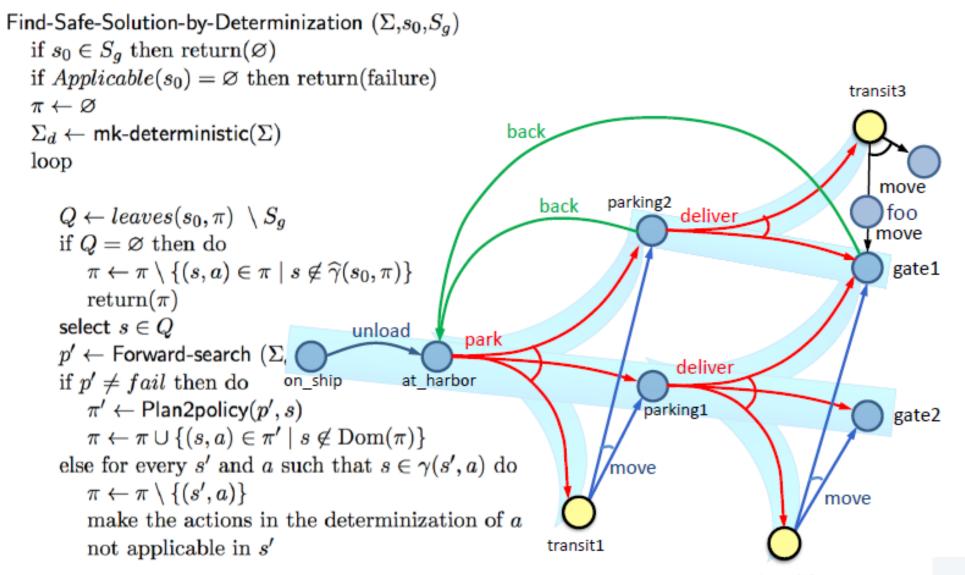




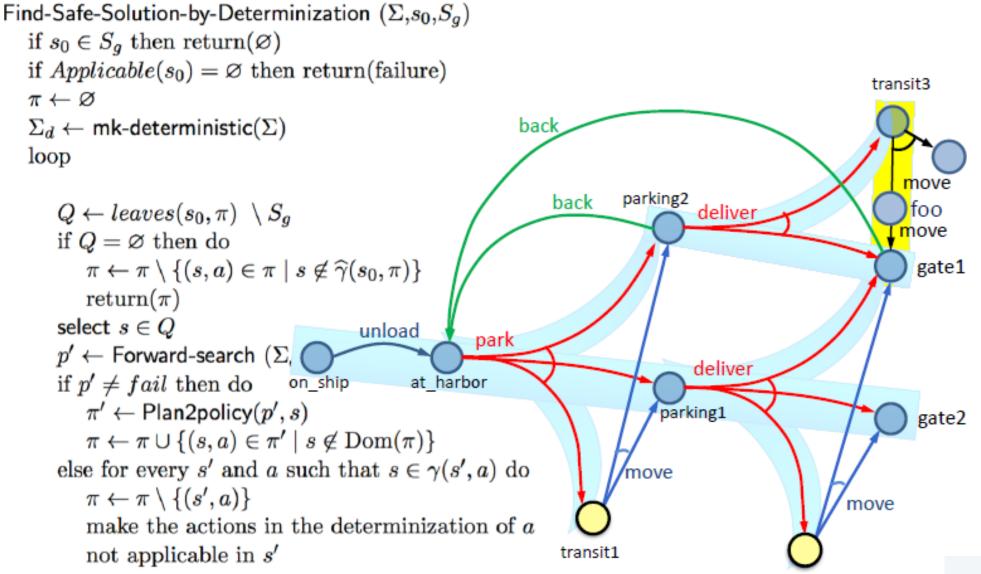




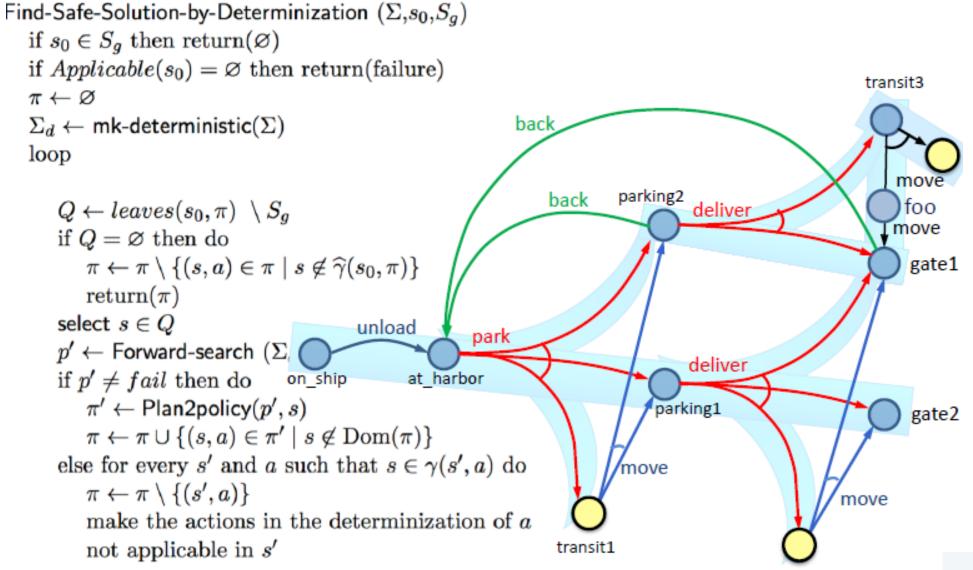




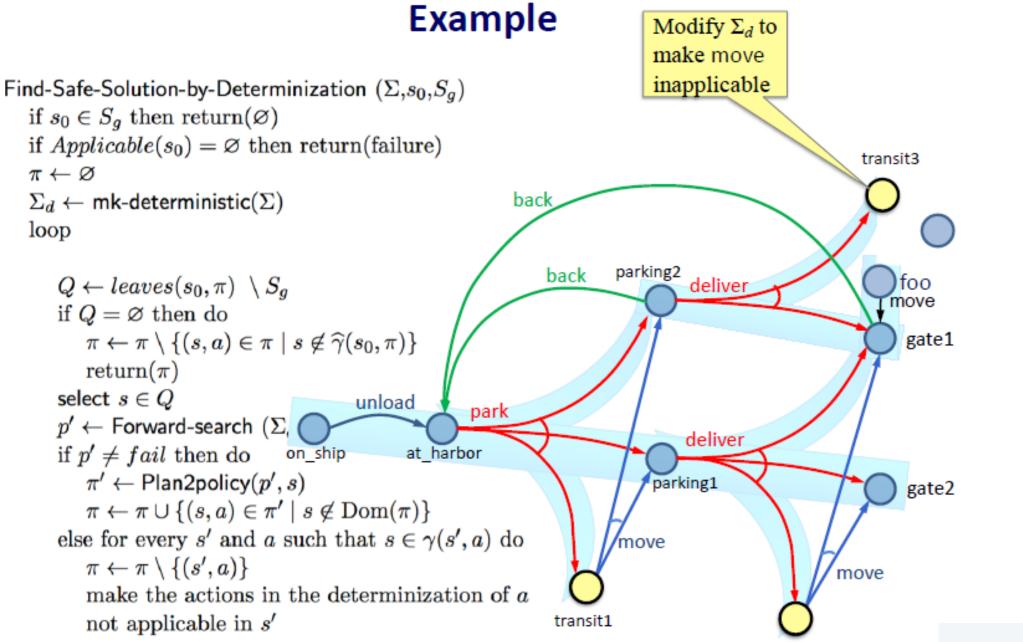




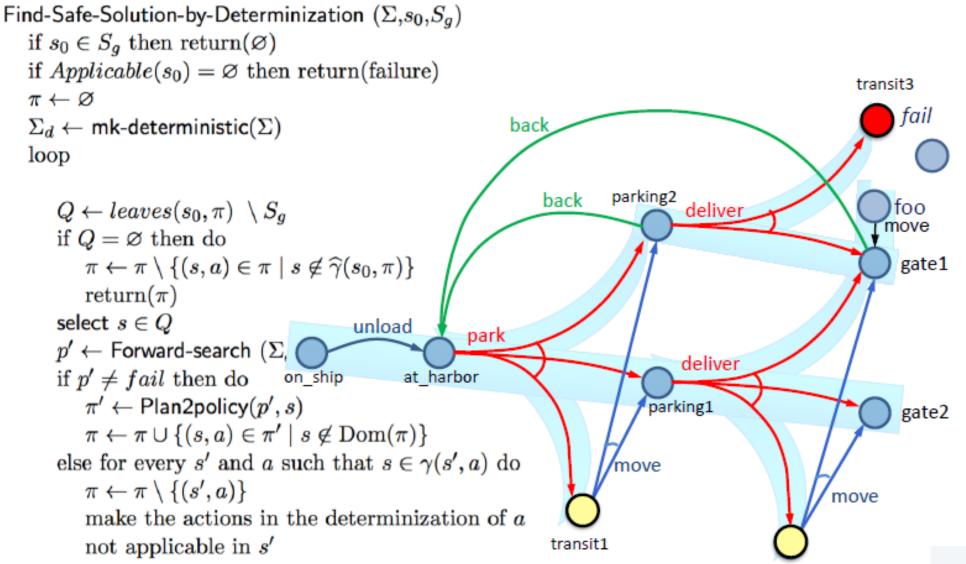






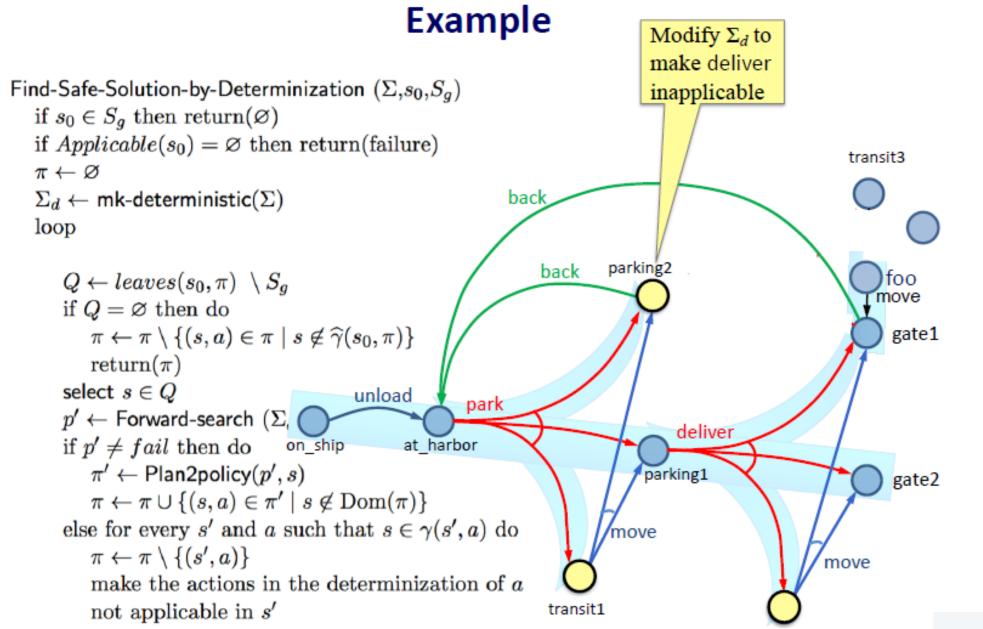






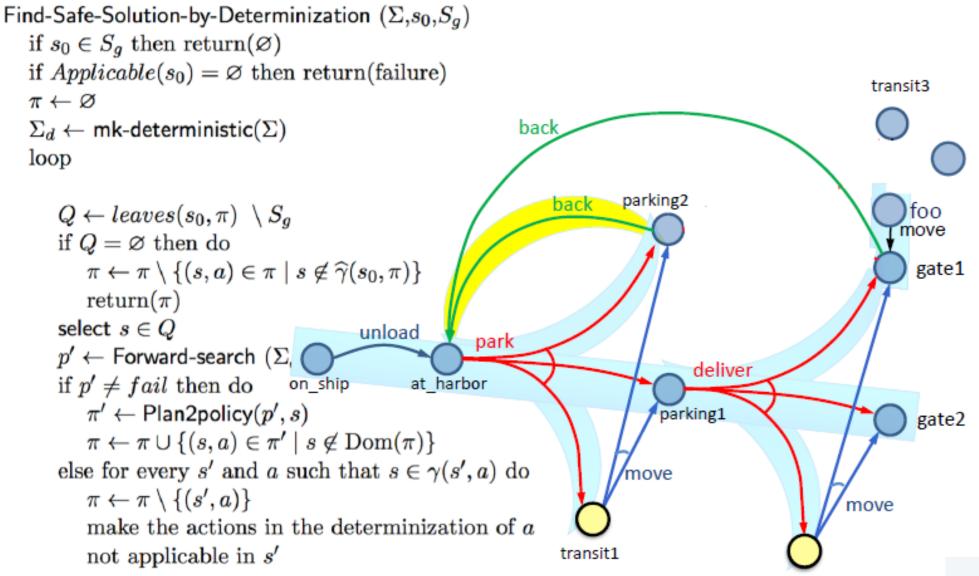




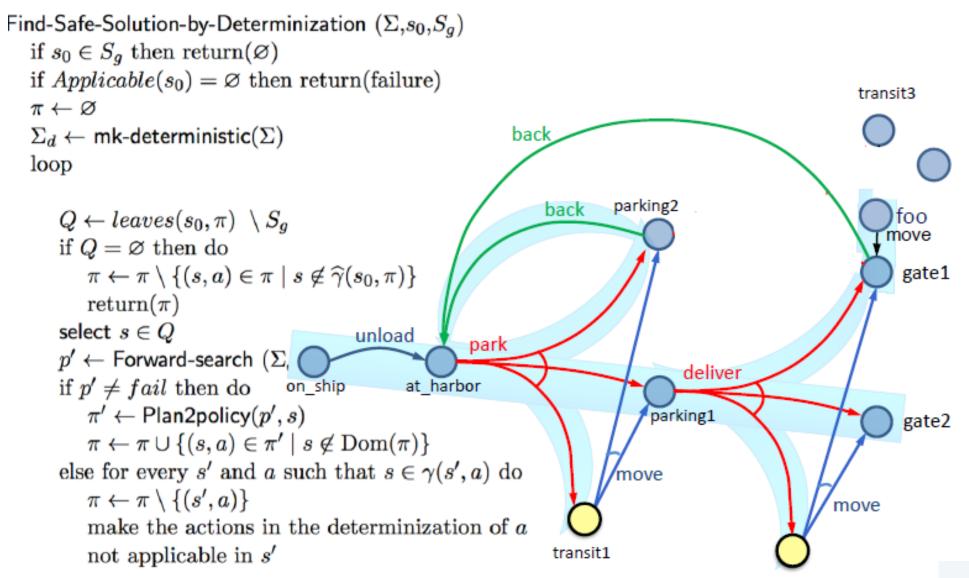




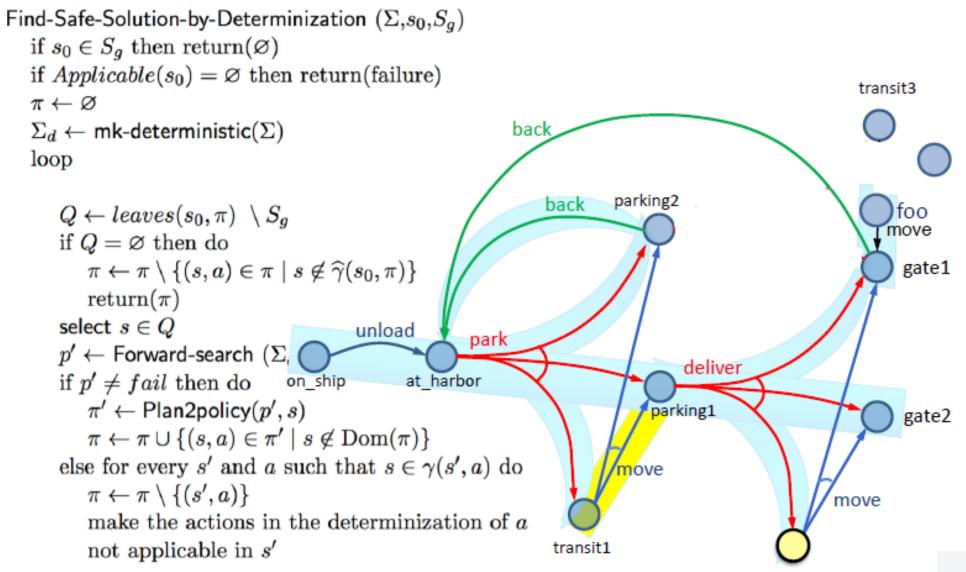




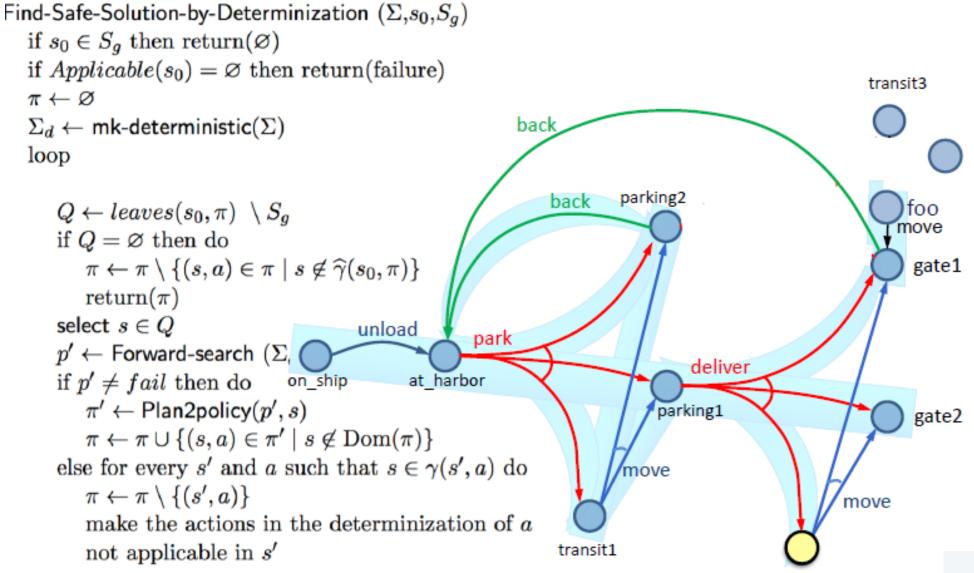






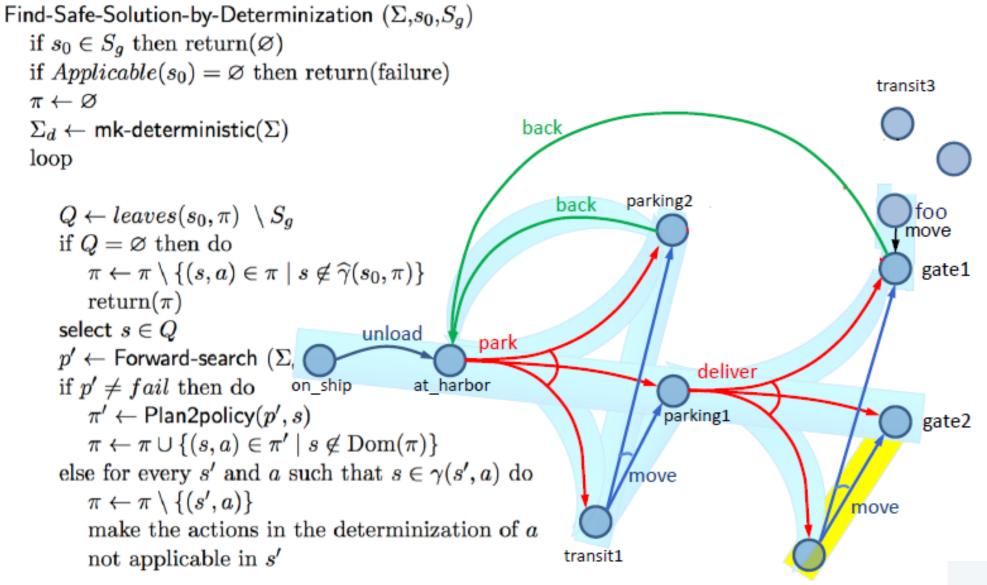




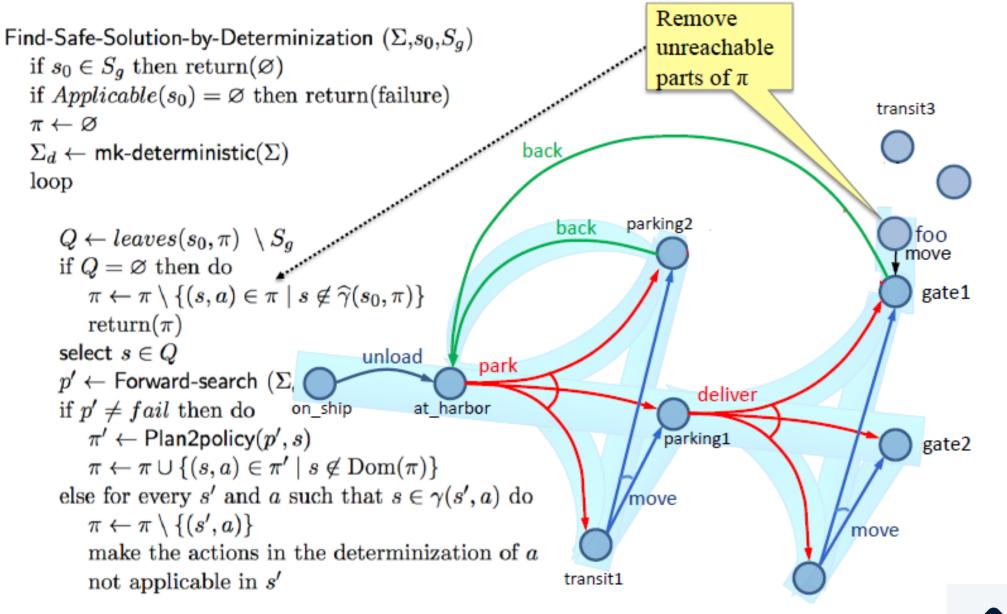














AI CENTER

Making Actions Inapplicable

Find-Safe-Solution-by-Determinization (Σ, s_0, S_g) if $s_0 \in S_g$ then return (\emptyset) if $Applicable(s_0) = \emptyset$ then return(failure) $\pi \leftarrow \emptyset$ $\Sigma_d \leftarrow mk-deterministic(\Sigma)$ loop

$$Q \leftarrow leaves(s_0, \pi) \setminus S_g$$

if $Q = \emptyset$ then do
 $\pi \leftarrow \pi \setminus \{(s, a) \in \pi \mid s \notin \widehat{\gamma}(s_0, \pi)\}$
return(π)
select $s \in Q$
 $p' \leftarrow$ Forward-search (Σ_d, s, S_g)
if $p' \neq fail$ then do
 $\pi' \leftarrow \text{Plan2policy}(p', s)$
 $\pi \leftarrow \pi \cup \{(s, a) \in \pi' \mid s \notin \text{Dom}(\pi)\}$
else for every s' and a such that $s \in \gamma(s', a)$ do
 $\pi \leftarrow \pi \setminus \{(s', a)\}$
make the actions in the determinization of a
not applicable in s'

- Modify Σ_d to make actions inapplicable
 - worst-case exponential time
- Better: table of bad state-action pairs
 - For every (s',a) such that s ∈ γ(s',a), Bad[s'] ← Bad[s'] ∪ determinization(a)
 - Modify classical planner to take the table as an argument
 - if s is current state, only choose actions in Applicable(s) \ Bad(s)



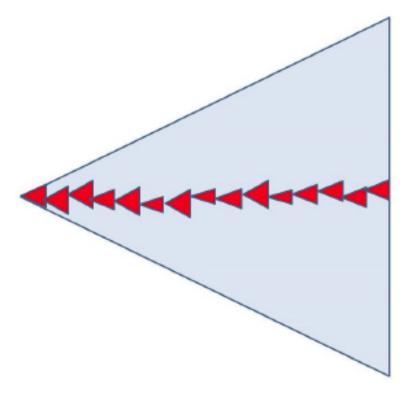
Skip Ahead

- Several topics I'll skip for now
 - will come back later if there's time
 - Other kinds of search algorithms
 - min-max search
 - Symbolic model checking techniques
 - Backward search
 - BDD representation
 - Reduce search-space size by planning over sets of states



5.6 Online Approaches

- Motivation
 - Planning models are approximate execution seldom works out as planned
 - Large problems may require too much planning time
- 2nd motivation even more stronger in nondeterministic domains
 - Nondeterminism makes planning exponentially harder
 - Exponentially more time, exponentially larger policies



Offline vs Runtime Search Spaces



Online Approaches

- Need to identify good actions without exploring entire search space
 - Can be done using heuristic estimates
- Some domains are *safely* explorable
 - Safe to create partial plans, because goal states are reachable from all situations
- Other domains contain dead-ends, partial planning won't guarantee success
 - Can get trapped in dead ends that we would have detected if we had planned fully
 - No applicable actions
 - robot goes down a steep incline and can't come back up
 - Applicable actions, but caught in a loop
 - robot goes into a collection of rooms from which there's no exit
 - > However, partial planning can still make success more likely



Lookahead-Partial-Plan

- Adaptation of Run-Lazy-Lookahead (Chapter 2)
- Lookahead is any planning algorithm that returns a policy π
 - π may be partial solution, or unsafe solution

Lookahead-Partial-Plan (Σ, s_0, S_g) $s \leftarrow s_0$ while $s \notin S_g$ and Applicable $(s) \neq \emptyset$ do $\pi \leftarrow \text{Lookahead}(s, \theta)$ if $\pi = \emptyset$ then return failure else do perform partial plan π $s \leftarrow \text{observe current state}$

Lookahead-Partial-Plan executes π as far as it will go, then calls Lookahead again



FS-Replan

 Adaptation of Run-Lookahead

 Calls Forward-Search on determinized domain, converts to a policy
 Unsafe solution

- Generalization:
 - Lookahead can be any planning algorithm that returns a policy π

```
FS-Replan (\Sigma, s, S_g)

\pi_d \leftarrow \varnothing

while s \notin S_g and Applicable(s) \neq \varnothing do

if \pi_d undefined for s then do

\pi_d \leftarrow \text{Plan2policy}(\text{Forward-search}(\Sigma_d, s, S_g), s)

if \pi_d = \text{failure then return failure}

perform action \pi_d(s)

s \leftarrow \text{observe resulting state}
```

```
\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{FS-Replan} \ (\Sigma, s, S_g) & (generalize) \\ \pi_d \leftarrow \varnothing & \\ \text{while } s \notin S_g \text{ and } \mathrm{Applicable}(s) \neq \varnothing \ \mathrm{do} & \\ & \text{if } \pi_d \text{ undefined for } s \text{ then } \mathrm{do} & \\ & \pi_d \leftarrow & \mathsf{Lookahead}(s, \theta) \\ & & \text{if } \pi_d = \mathsf{failure then return failure} \\ & & \text{perform } \mathsf{action} \ \pi_d(s) & \\ & & s \leftarrow \mathrm{observe \ resulting \ state} \end{array}
```



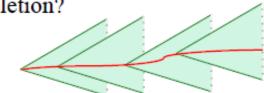
Possibilities for Lookahead

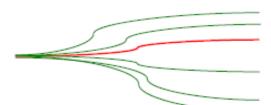
- Lookahead could be one of the algorithms we discussed earlier
 - Find-Safe-Solution Find-Acyclic-Solution Guided-Find-Safe-Solution Find-Safe-Solution-by-Determinization

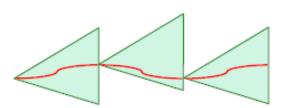
Planning

Acting

- What if it doesn't have time to run to completion?
 - Can use the same techniques we discussed in Chapter 3
 - Receding horizon
 - Sampling
 - Subgoaling
 - Iterative deepening









Stefan Edelkamp (cf. Book Automated Planning and Acting)

Possibilities for Lookahead

- Full horizon, limited breadth:
 - look for solution that works for some of the outcomes
 - E.g., modify Find-Acyclic-Solution to examine i outcomes of every action
- Iterative broadening:

for i = 1 by 1 until time runs out

look for a solution that handles i outcomes per action

```
Find-Acyclic-Solution (\Sigma, s_0, S_g)

\pi \leftarrow \varnothing

Frontier \leftarrow \{s_0\}

for every s \in Frontier \setminus S_g do

Frontier \leftarrow Frontier \setminus \{s\}

if Applicable(s) = \varnothing then return failure

nondeterministically choose a \in Applicable(s)

\pi \leftarrow \pi \cup (s, a)

Frontier \leftarrow Frontier \cup (\gamma(s, a) \setminus Dom(\pi))

if has-loops(\pi, a, Frontier) then return failure

return \pi
```



Safely Explorable Domains

- Safely explorable domain
 - for every state s, at least one goal state is reachable from s
- Suppose
 - We use Lookahead-Partial-Plan or FS-Replan in a safely explorable domain
 - Lookahead never returns failure
 - No "unfair" executions
- Then we will eventually reach a goal
- What would happen if we just chose a random action each time?



Summary

- Actions, plans, policies, planning problems
- types of solutions: unsafe, cyclic safe, acyclic safe
 - algorithms for each
- Guided-find-safe-solution
 - call find-solution to get an unsafe solution
 - call find-solution additional times on the leaves
- find-safe-solution-by-determinization
 - use determinized actions
 - call classical planner rather than find-solution
 - > if dead-ends are encountered, modify actions that lead to them
- continued on next page



Summary

- Online approaches
 - Lookahead-partial-plan
 - adaptation of Run-Lazy-Lookahead
 - FS-replan
 - adaptation of Run-Lookahead
- ways to do the lookahead
 - full breadth with limited depth,
 - iterative deepening
 - full depth with limited breadth
 - iterative broadening
 - convergence in safely explorable domains
- min-max-LRTA*

Can also adapt Run-Concurrent-Lookahead

Can put bounds on both depth and breadth

