

AI2 Module 4

Tutorial 4

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1 STRIPS Planning in the Blocks World

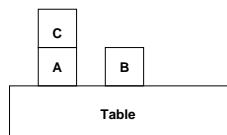
Imagine a Blocks World with 3 blocks: **A,B,C** and the STRIPS operators as introduced in the planning notes²:

- $\text{Pickup}(x)$, which picks up block x from the table,
- $\text{Putdown}(x)$, which puts block x on the table,
- $\text{Unstack}(x, y)$ which picks up block x which is stacked on y , and
- $\text{Stack}(x, y)$, which stacks block x on block y .

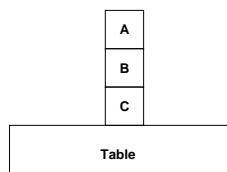
The operator $\text{Pickup}(x)$, for instance, can be represented as:

act:	$\text{Pickup}(x)$
pre:	$\text{OnTable}(x), \text{Clear}(x), \text{Handempty}$
add:	$\text{Holding}(x)$
del:	$\text{OnTable}(x), \text{Clear}(x), \text{Handempty}$

We look at a planning problem where the initial state can be described with: $\text{On}(C,A)$, $\text{OnTable}(A)$, $\text{OnTable}(B)$, $\text{Clear}(C)$, $\text{Clear}(B)$:



The goal is: $\text{On}(A,B) \wedge \text{On}(B,C)$:



(a) Represent the operator $\text{Unstack}(x, y)$:

act:	$\text{Unstack}(x, y)$
pre:	
add:	
del:	

¹In case of any question, do not hesitate to contact jjzimmer@mathweb.org.

²Available at <http://www.informatics.ed.ac.uk/teaching/classes/ai2/module4/notes/planning.pdf>.

- (b) Give the shortest possible plan, i.e. the shortest possible sequence of fully instantiated operators, that achieves the goal $\mathbf{On(A,B)}$ from the initial state.
- (c) Give the shortest possible plan that achieves the goal $\mathbf{On(B,C)}$ from the initial state.
- (d) Try to combine your plans from (b) and (c) to a single plan that achieves $\mathbf{On(A,B) \wedge On(B,C)}$.

2 Planning in the Wumpus World

Consider plan formation in the Wumpus World where the actions are: turning left (**Left**), turning right (**Right**), going forward (**Forward**), grabbing the gold (**Grab**), release the gold (**Release**), and shooting an arrow (**Shoot**). These actions can be represented by STRIPS operators, using (among others) the following predicates:

- $At(sq)$ means the agent is at square sq .
- $Heading(dir)$ means the agent is facing direction dir .
- $Next(sq_1, dir, sq_2)$ means that square sq_2 is adjacent to square sq_1 in direction dir .
- $Ninety(dir_1, dir_2)$ means that dir_2 is 90 degrees clockwise from dir_1 .
- $OK(sq)$ means that square sq is safe.
- $Wumpus(sq)$ means the Wumpus is in square sq .

The initial state of our planning problem can be described with the knowledge base:

$At(\langle 1, 1 \rangle),$	$Heading(West)$
$Ninety(West, North),$	$Ninety(North, East), \dots$
$Next(\langle 1, 1 \rangle, North, \langle 1, 2 \rangle),$	$Next(\langle 1, 2 \rangle, North, \langle 1, 3 \rangle), \dots$
$OK(\langle 1, 1 \rangle)$	$OK(\langle 1, 2 \rangle)$
$Wumpus(\langle 1, 3 \rangle)$	

- (a) Represent the **Shoot** action with a STRIPS operator. The agent could **Shoot** an arrow if it is facing direction dir and the square adjacent to its current position in direction dir contains the Wumpus. The Wumpus will be killed by this action.
- (b) Give a plan for killing the Wumpus in square $\langle 1, 3 \rangle$, i.e. give a sequence of fully instantiated operators that achieves the goal $\neg Wumpus(\langle 1, 3 \rangle)$.
- (c) Describe how STRIPS could find this plan.

3 Qualification and Ramification

Consider the action of taking a train from Edinburgh to London with preconditions $At(Agent, Edinburgh) \wedge At(Train, Edinburgh)$ and add list $At(Agent, London) \wedge At(Train, London)$.

- (a) What additional preconditions might be required to guarantee that the action can be applied?
- (b) What additional effects might be caused by the action?