

On semantics of STRIPS

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Outline

1 Introduction to STRIPS

2 Semantics of STRIPS

The STRIPS

- STRIPS: n. 1) An automated planner by Fikes and Nilsson in 1971 2) **The input language of the planner.**
- It operates on world models, represented by sets of formulas of first-order logic.
- World model are changed by *operators*.

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Building blocks of STRIPS

- Start with an arbitrary first-order language L .
- A *world model* is any set of sentences of L .
- An *operator description* is a triple of sentences of L , $\langle P, D, A \rangle$
 - ▶ P : precondition
 - ▶ D : delete list
 - ▶ A : add list

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STRIPS system

A STRIPS system Σ consists of

- an initial world model M_0
- a set O_p of symbols called operators
- a family of operator descriptions $\{P_\alpha, D_\alpha, A_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in O_p}$

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An example

modified from original STRIPS paper

operator *pushto*(X, Y): robot pushes object X next to Y

- Precondition: $\text{pushable}(X) \wedge \text{nextto}(\text{robot}, X)$
- Delete list:
 $\text{atrobot}(\$), \text{nextto}(\text{robot}, \$), \text{nextto}(\$, X), \text{at}(X, \$), \text{nextto}(X, \$)$
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Plans in STRIPS

- For a STRIPS system Σ , a *plan* is any finite sequence of its operators, denoted as $\bar{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N)$ where $\alpha_i \in Op$, $\forall i \in 1..N$.
- A plan defines a sequence of world models M_0, M_1, \dots, M_N , where M_0 is the initial world model and $M_i = (M_{i-1} \setminus D_{\alpha_i}) \cup A_{\alpha_i}$, $\forall i \in 1..N$.
- $\bar{\alpha}$ is accepted by the system if $M_{i-1} \vdash P_{\alpha_i}$, $\forall i \in 1..N$.
- We call M_N the result of executing $\bar{\alpha}$ and denote it as $R(\bar{\alpha})$.

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Interpreted STRIPS system

- The world described by language L at any instant is in a *state*.
- An action is a partial function from states to states.
- If $f(s)$ is defined, we say that f is *applicable* in state s and $f(s)$ is the result of action f .
- We assume that each operator α in STRIPS is associated with an action f_α .
- A STRIPS system along with the information above is called an *interpreted STRIPS system*.
- For each plan $\bar{\alpha} = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N)$ of an interpreted STRIPS system, we define $f_{\bar{\alpha}}$ to be the composite action $f_{\alpha_N} \dots f_{\alpha_1}$.

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Soundness

How sound is STRIPS in describing a world?

Definition A

An operator description (P, D, A) is **sound** relative to an action f if, for every state s such that P is satisfied in s ,

- f is applicable in state s ,
- every sentence that is satisfied in s and does not belong to D is satisfied in $f(s)$,
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Soundness cond.

Is this semantics good?

Problems

- Atoms in the delete list of *pushto*(X, Y) are obviously not the only sentences that may become false after action execution.
- Their conjunction or disjunction, e.g., *atrobot*($\$$) \wedge *nextto*($X, \$$), or any sentence of the form $A \wedge F$ (A is an atom in delete list and F is any sentence in L) is also a such sentence. By definition A , the delete list will be infinite.
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- Thus, they have to be satisfied in all states.

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Second try on semantics

Definition B

An operator description (P, D, A) is **sound** relative to an action f if, for every state s such that P is satisfied in s ,

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Σ is sound if M_0 is satisfied in the initial state s_0 , each operator description $(P_\alpha, D_\alpha, A_\alpha)$ is sound relative to f_α , and every *non-atomic sentence in M_0 is satisfied in all states of the world.*

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“One more thing”

- The delete list of $push(X, Y)$ includes $nextto(robot, \$)$ but not $nextto(\$, robot)$.
- This is “a trick carefully planned by the authors.”
- $nextto(\$, robot)$ never appears in initial model or add list of any operator.
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The general semantics of STRIPS

Suppose we have a special set E of ground atoms. Formulas from E is called *essential*.

Definition C

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In memory of

Steve Jobs
1955-2011

