

Achieving parsimony between NGS and the Michigan approach 2012 Update

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SOARTECH

Modeling human reasoning.
Enhancing human performance.

Introduction

- The Michigan approach and NGS are often presented as opposing approaches to goal management
- There are some historical reasons for that, BUT:
 - There is no current, essential incompatibility
 - With some minor modification, they can be mutually beneficial

Michigan Approach

- Tasks are represented in a goal hierarchy
 - Operators that persist for more than one decision become goals
- The architecture allows a single decomposition stack to exist at once (the state stack)
- The architecture commits to operators (and thus decompositions) until the operator is no longer relevant or another operator is preferred
 - If operators are indifferent, Soar will commit to one, not flip-flop between them
 - Because operators become goals, this also means Soar might not interleave between “mutually indifferent goals”

Michigan Approach in Practice

- Interleaving tasks can be difficult, and there is no standardized way to manage it
- Interleaving comes at the cost of “losing the stack”
 - To be able to “pick up where we left off”, superstate structures must be maintained if want to interrupt an ongoing task to do another task
- Long term “stack regeneration knowledge” implicitly represents information associated with long-term goals, but representational approaches are generally ad hoc

NGS Approach

- Tasks are represented in a goal hierarchy that is maintained on the top state, rather than as operators
- Multiple goals may be active at once; goals may be i-supported or o-supported, depending on the application
- Can create complex goal-subgoal relationships, usually in a tree or a forest or a directed acyclic graph
- Operator proposals typically test for the presence of a top-state goal structure
 - Syntactically very similar to testing for an operator in the state stack
- Task interleaving schemes are easy to implement using goal priorities and/or operator preferences

NGS Approach in Practice

- NGS has so far not been used much in learning systems, and is generally designed to avoid the use of one type of operator no-change impasse
- NGS may introduce some difficulties in Soar-style impasse-driven learning
 - In particular, it can be harder to detect “no-change” types of impasses
- Some task interleaving schemes can make debugging and “threading” issues painful
 - But this may be more a property of task interleaving than of NGS
- May have to do a little extra work when you *don't* want to interleave

Combining the Approaches

- We desire a common Soar programming style (with supporting code) that mixes the UM and NGS approaches, combining their strengths
 - Task interleaving is easier and less error prone for tasks that benefit from it
 - Goal hierarchy management/rebuilding is done in a more uniform and reusable way
 - We take full advantage of Soar's impasse-driven learning mechanisms, for models that benefit from them
 - Soar coding styles and development tools naturally support the mixed approach
- Which direction should we go?
 - Should we build a library that automatically generates NGS structures from Michigan-style goal stacks?
 - Or should we build a library that automatically generates Michigan-style goal stacks from NGS structures?

NeoNGS Design Requirements

- A goal structure should persist as long as it is relevant, even when the impasse associated with the goal is (temporarily) missing from the stack
- The solution should work with all varieties of learning in Soar
- Goal structures can be either I-supported or O-supported, depending on developer/application preference
- The support received by a goal structure should never be a “surprise”
- Goal-implementation patterns should be easy to use, should foster reuse, and should not require major changes to programming style
- A particular model should easily be able to use NeoNGS for none, some, or all of its goal representations
- NeoNGS should make it easier to conceptualize and implement models that
 - Use goal hierarchies
 - Have to interleave attention between goal hierarches
- Design choice: Generate Michigan-style stacks from NGS structures
 - Primarily because of “support” requirements...generating NGS structures automatically involves “returning results” in Soar
 - Means that programmers will be writing “goal creation rules” instead of “operator proposal rules”

NGS in a Nutshell

```
sp "elaborate*goal-set
  (state <s> ^superstate nil)
-->
(<s> ^goals <g>) "
```

```
sp "elaborate*goal*subgoal
  (state <s> ^superstate nil
    ^goals <gs>)
(<gs> goal.subgoal <sgoal>)
-->
(<gs> ^goal <sgoal>) "
```

```
sp "elaborate*supergoal
  (state <s> ^superstate nil
    ^goals.goal <goal>)
(<goal> ^subgoal <sgoal>)
-->
(<sgoal> ^supergoal <goal>) "
```

NeoNGS in a Nutshell

```

sp "elaborate*goal-set*substates
  (state <s> ^superstate.goals
    <goals>)
-->
(<s> ^goals <goals>) "

sp "propose*pursue-goal
  (state <s> ^superstate nil
    ^goals.goal <goal>)
  (<goal> ^name <name>
    -^supergoal)
-->
(<s> ^operator <o> +)
(<o> ^name <name>
  ^goal <goal>) "
```

```

sp "propose*pursue-subgoal
  (state <s> ^goal <g>
    ^name <name>)
  (<g> ^name <name>
    ^subgoal <sgoal>)
  (<sgoal> ^name <sname>)
-->
(<s> ^operator <o> +)
(<o> ^name <sname>
  ^goal <sgoal>) "
```

NeoNGS Experiments

- Receive message to count from 1 to 10
- In the middle of counting, receive message to count from 100 to 103
- Interrupt original counting task, complete higher priority task, resume original task
- Works with chunking
- Working on experimental models for blocks world, water jugs, and robot simulator

Experiment Trace

1: O: O1 (achieve-handle-message)

2: ==>S: S4 (operator no-change)

3: O: O3 (achieve-count)

4: ==>S: S6 (operator no-change)

5: O: O4 (init-count)

current count = 1

6: O: O5 (count-1)

current count = 2

7: O: O6 (count-1)

current count = 3

8: O: O7 (count-1)

current count = 4

9: O: O8 (count-1)

current count = 5

10: O: O10 (achieve-handle-message)

11: ==>S: S9 (operator no-change)

12: O: O12 (achieve-count)

13: ==>S: S11 (operator no-change)

14: O: O13 (init-count)

current count = 101

15: O: O14 (count-1)

current count = 102

16: O: O15 (count-1)

current count = 103

17: O: O1 (achieve-handle-message)

18: ==>S: S13 (operator no-change)

19: O: O16 (achieve-count)

20: ==>S: S15 (operator no-change)

21: O: O17 (count-1)

current count = 6

22: O: O18 (count-1)

current count = 7

23: O: O19 (count-1)

current count = 8

24: O: O20 (count-1)

current count = 9

25: O: O21 (count-1)

current count = 10

Experiment Trace After Chunking

1: O: O1 (achieve-handle-message)

current count = 1

current count = 2

current count = 3

current count = 4

current count = 5

2: O: O3 (achieve-handle-message)

current count = 101

current count = 102

current count = 103

3: O: O1 (achieve-handle-message)

current count = 6

current count = 7

current count = 8

current count = 9

current count = 10

Using NeoNGS to support the Michigan approach

- In the Michigan approach, handling interruptions and interleaving while maintaining the decomposition relationship relies on ad-hoc structures to store intermediate information
- NeoNGS goals can be those structures, standardizing how agents are designed to deal with these issues
- Standardization will make it easier for people to create, understand, and maintain Soar agents
 - Especially complex agents that implement task interleaving

Summary

- Nuggets
 - Significant step toward resolving/integrating NGS and UM approaches
 - UM-style behavior before chunking, NGS-style behavior after chunking
 - Better understanding of the roles of interleaving and commitments in representational choices
- Coal
 - Still not a robust package of reusable code
 - Would be nice if we can resolve automated building of goal structures from operators
 - Can we ensure the Soar development tools support the integrated approach?

BACKUP

Example “Goal Proposal Rule”

```
sp "create-subgoal*achieve-count
  (state <s> ^superstate nil
    ^goals <goals>)
  (<goals> ^goal <g>)
  (<g> ^name achieve-handle-message
    ^message <msg>)
  (<msg> ^task count
    ^params <par>)
  (<par> ^start-num <start>
    ^end-num <end>)
  -->
  (<g> ^subgoal <sg>)
  (<sg> ^name achieve-count
    ^start-num <start>
    ^end-num <end>) "
```

Example Chunk From Experiment

```
sp {chunk-7*d15*opnochange*1
    :chunk
    (state <s1> ^operator <o1>)
    (<o1> ^goal <g1>)
    (<g1> ^subgoal <s2>)
    (<s2> ^cur-num 101
        ^end-num 103
        ^name achieve-count)
    -->
    (<s2> ^cur-num 101 - ^cur-num 102 +)
}
```