**CSE 579**

**Module 5 Graded Assignment**

**Template for clingo Work**

Problem 1

| Input  Program | %%%% File: a2\_p1.txt: Blocks World %%%%  % sort and object declaration  % every block is a location  location(B) :- block(B).  % the table is a location  location(table).  % state description  % two blocks can't be on the same block at the same time  :- 2{on(BB,B,T)}, block(B), T = 0..m.  % effect and preconditions of action  % effect of moving a block  on(B,L,T+1) :- move(B,L,T).  % concurrent actions are limited by num of grippers  :- not {move(BB,LL,T)} grippers, T = 0..m-1.  % a block can be moved only when it is clear  :- move(B,L,T), on(B1,B,T).  % a block can't be moved onto a block that is being moved also  :- move(B,B1,T), move(B1,L,T).  % domain independent axioms  % fluents are initially exogenous  1{on(B,LL,0):location(LL)}1 :- block(B).  % uniqueness and existence of value constraints  :- not 1{on(B,LL,T)}1, block(B), T=1..m.  % actions are exogenous  {move(B,L,T)} :- block(B), location(L), T = 0..m-1.  % commonsense law of inertia  {on(B,L,T+1)} :- on(B,L,T), T < m.  % limited space on the table  :- not {on(B,table,T)}s, T=0..m.  #show move/3.  %%%% File: a2\_p1\_blocks\_scenario.txt %%%%  block(1..6).  % initial state  :- not on(1,2,0; 2,table,0; 3,4,0; 4,table,0; 5,6,0; 6,table,0).  % goal  :- not on(3,2,m; 2,1,m; 1,table,m; 6,5,m; 5,4,m; 4,table,m). |
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| Command  Lines | You should write multiple command lines below.  clingo -c s=3 -c m=4 -c grippers=26 a2\_p1.txt a2\_p1\_blocks\_scenario.txt  clingo -c s=3 -c m=5 -c grippers=26 a2\_p1.txt a2\_p1\_blocks\_scenario.txt  clingo -c s=4 -c m=2 -c grippers=26 a2\_p1.txt a2\_p1\_blocks\_scenario.txt  clingo -c s=4 -c m=3 -c grippers=26 a2\_p1.txt a2\_p1\_blocks\_scenario.txt |
| Outputs  of clingo | You should write multiple outputs, one for each command. These outputs serve as the evidences of your answer to the following question.  Hint 1: Let n be the maximal number of blocks that can be placed directly on the table. There should be 2 command lines and outputs for n=3, where   * the 1st command line and output show k steps are not enough and * the 2nd command line and output show k+1 steps are enough.   Similarly, there should be another 2 command lines and outputs for n=4.  Hint 2: We do not give any limitation on the number of grippers.  ***s=3; m=4***    ***s=3; m=5***    ***s=4; m=2***    ***s=4; m=3*** |
| Answer  to Questions | Fill in the following table that lists the minimum number of steps to solve the modified block world problem for different values of n, where n is the maximal number of blocks that can be placed directly on the table.   | n | Number of steps | | --- | --- | | 3 | 5 | | 4 | 3 | |

Problem 2

| Input  Program | %%%% % File: a2\_p2.txt: Blocks World %%%%%  % sort and object declaration  % every block is a location  location(B) :- block(B).  % the table is a location  location(table).  % state description  % two blocks can't be on the same block at the same time  :- 2{on(BB,B,T)}, block(B), T = 0..m.  % effect and preconditions of action  % effect of moving a block  on(B,L,T+1) :- move(B,L,T).  % concurrent actions are limited by num of grippers  :- not {move(BB,LL,T)} grippers, T = 0..m-1.  % a block can be moved only when it is clear  :- move(B,L,T), on(B1,B,T).  % a block can't be moved onto a block that is being moved also  :- move(B,B1,T), move(B1,L,T).  % domain independent axioms  % fluents are initially exogenous  1{on(B,LL,0):location(LL)}1 :- block(B).  % uniqueness and existence of value constraints  :- not 1{on(B,LL,T)}1, block(B), T=1..m.  % actions are exogenous  {move(B,L,T)} :- block(B), location(L), T = 0..m-1.  % commonsense law of inertia  {on(B,L,T+1)} :- on(B,L,T), T < m.  % blocks cannot be stacked on top of one another.  undr\_fn(X1,X2,T) :- on(X2,X1,T).  undr\_fn(X1,X3,T) :- undr\_fn(X1,X2,T), undr\_fn(X2,X3,T).  :- on(X1,X1,T).  :- on(X1,X2,T), undr\_fn(X1,X2,T).  block(1..6).  #show move/3. |
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| Command  Line | clingo -c grippers=26 -c m=0 a2\_p2.txt 0 |
| Output  of clingo |  |
| Answer  to Questions | How many valid states are there when there are 6 blocks? (Note that the limitation of blocks introduced in question 1 is not considered here.)  4051 |

Problem 3

Reading: A plan may allow multiple actions happening at the same time, e.g., when we have multiple robots working together to increase efficiency. However, if there is a little bit delay on one action, then we may get unexpected results. For example, when 2 robots are moving 2 adjacent blocks to the left at the same time, if there is a delay for the robot on the left-hand side, then these 2 robots may hit with each other. To make sure that our plan will get the expected result, we introduce the restriction "serializable" on the actions happening at the same time. This restriction simply says that, even if some actions in the same time stamp happen in serial with arbitrary ordering, the final result would be the same.

| Input  Program | Hint: the number of grippers is unlimited, meaning that you can have as many movements as you want as far as the movements are serializable.  %%%% File: a2\_p3.txt: Blocks World %%%%  % sort and object declaration  % every block is a location  location(B) :- block(B).  % the table is a location  location(table).  % state description  % two blocks can't be on the same block at the same time  :- 2{on(BB,B,T)}, block(B), T = 0..m.  % effect and preconditions of action  % effect of moving a block  on(B,L,T+1) :- move(B,L,T).  % concurrent actions are limited by num of grippers  :- not {move(BB,LL,T)}grippers, T = 0..m-1.  % a block can be moved only when it is clear  :- move(B,L,T), on(B1,B,T).  % a block can't be moved onto a block that is being moved also  :- move(B,B1,T), move(B1,L,T).  % domain independent axioms  % fluents are initially exogenous  1{on(B,LL,0):location(LL)}1 :- block(B).  % uniqueness and existence of value constraints  :- not 1{on(B,LL,T)}1, block(B), T=1..m.  % actions are exogenous  {move(B,L,T)} :- block(B), location(L), T = 0..m-1.  % commonsense law of inertia  {on(B,L,T+1)} :- on(B,L,T), T < m.  % serializability constraint  :- move(BB,LL,T), on(X,LL,T), move(X,B,T), block(X), T=1..m-1.  #show move/3.  %%%% File: a2\_p3\_blocks\_instances.txt %%%%  block(x1;x2;x3;x4;x5;x6;x7;x8;x9;x10;x11;x12;x13;x14;x15).  :- not on(x13,table,0;x12,x13,0;x1,x12,0;x2,x1,0;x3,x2,0;x15,table,0;x14,x15,0;x4,x14,0;x5,x4,0;x10,x5,0;x11,x10,0;x6,table,0;x7,x6,0;x8,x7,0;x9,x8,0).  :- not on(x5,x10,m; x1,x5,m; x14,x1,m; x9,x4,m; x8,x9,m; x13,x8,m; x15,x13,m; x11,x7,m; x3,x11,m; x2,x3,m; x12,x2,m). |
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| Command  Line | Please only show the command line that outputs the minimal length plan.  clingo -c grippers=26 -c m=8 a2\_p3.txt a2\_p3\_blocks\_instances.txt |
| Output  of clingo |  |

Problem 4

| Input  Program | %%%% File: a2\_p4.txt: Blocks World %%%%  %%%% sort and object declaration %%%%  % every block is a location  location(B) :- block(B).  % the table is a location  location(table).  %%%% state description %%%%  % two blocks can't be on the same block at the same time  :- 2{on(BB,B,T)}, block(B), T = 0..m.  %%%% effect and preconditions of action %%%%  % effect of moving a block  on(B,L,T+1) :- move(B,L,T).  % concurrent actions are limited by num of grippers  :- not {move(BB,LL,T)}grippers, T = 0..m-1.  % a block can be moved only when it is clear  :- move(B,L,T), on(B1,B,T).  % a block can't be moved onto a block that is being moved also  :- move(B,B1,T), move(B1,L,T).  %%%% domain independent axioms %%%%  % fluents are initially exogenous  1{on(B,LL,0):location(LL)}1 :- block(B).  % uniqueness and existence of value constraints  :- not 1{on(B,LL,T)}1, block(B), T=1..m.  % actions are exogenous  {move(B,L,T)} :- block(B), location(L), T = 0..m-1.  % commonsense law of inertia  {on(B,L,T+1)} :- on(B,L,T), T < m.  % serializability constraint  :- move(BB,LL,T), on(X,LL,T), move(X,B,T), block(X), T=1..m-1.  #minimize{1,B,L,T:move(B,L,T)}.  #show move/3.  %%%% File: a2\_p4\_blocks\_instances.txt %%%%  block(x1;x2;x3;x4;x5;x6;x7;x8;x9;x10;x11;x12;x13;x14;x15).  :- not on(x13,table,0;x12,x13,0;x1,x12,0;x2,x1,0;x3,x2,0;x15,table,0;x14,x15,0;x4,x14,0;x5,x4,0;x10,x5,0;x11,x10,0;x6,table,0;x7,x6,0;x8,x7,0;x9,x8,0).  :- not on(x5,x10,m; x1,x5,m; x14,x1,m; x9,x4,m; x8,x9,m; x13,x8,m; x15,x13,m; x11,x7,m;  x3,x11,m; x2,x3,m; x12,x2,m). |
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| Command  Line | You should write multiple command lines below.  clingo -c grippers=26 -c m=8 a2\_p4.txt a2\_p4\_blocks\_instances.txt 0  clingo -c grippers=26 -c m=9 a2\_p4.txt a2\_p4\_blocks\_instances.txt 0  clingo -c grippers=26 -c m=10 a2\_p4.txt a2\_p4\_blocks\_instances.txt 0 -t4 |
| Output  of clingo | You should write multiple outputs, one for each command. These outputs serve as the evidences of your answer to the question below.  ***m = 8***    ***m=9***    ***m=10*** |
| Answer  to Questions | What is the least number of actions when maxstep m is 8, 9, and 10?   | m | least number of actions | | --- | --- | | 8 | 18 | | 9 | 16 | | 10 | 15 | |