

Planificación Clásica



Objetivo del Tema

1. Aprenderemos qué es Classic Planning y las aproximaciones típicas
2. Introduciremos PDDL (Planning Definition Domain language)
3. Aprenderemos a plantear problemas que resolveremos aplicando planning
4. Usaremos POPF, una planner de PDDL



¿Qué es Planning?

1. Planning es el **proceso de cálculo de un plan para conseguir uno o varios objetivos**
2. Un plan es una secuencia de acciones que conduce de un estado inicial a un estado que contiene los objetivos a conseguir

¿Cuáles son los elementos que encontramos en el Planning?

1. El estado de un problema lo conforma un conjunto de predicados

Perdido \wedge huerfano

robotAt(r2d2, Tatooine) \wedge robotAt(c3po, Devaron)

2. No son válidos

\neg rico

es negativo

\neg robotAt(bb8, Dagobah)

es negativo

areFighting(owner(bb8), DarthVader)

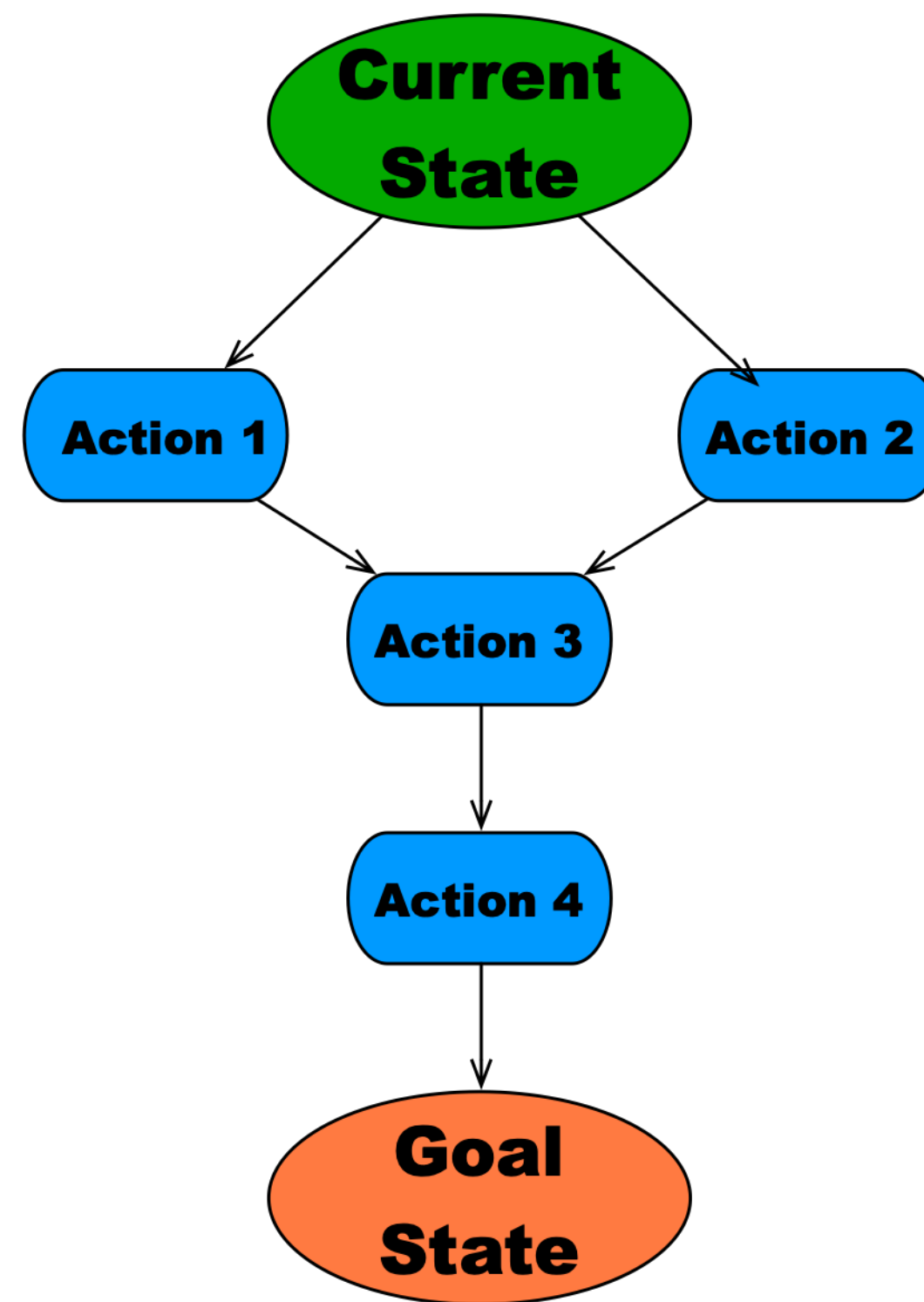
No funciones

robotAt(x, y)

No grounded

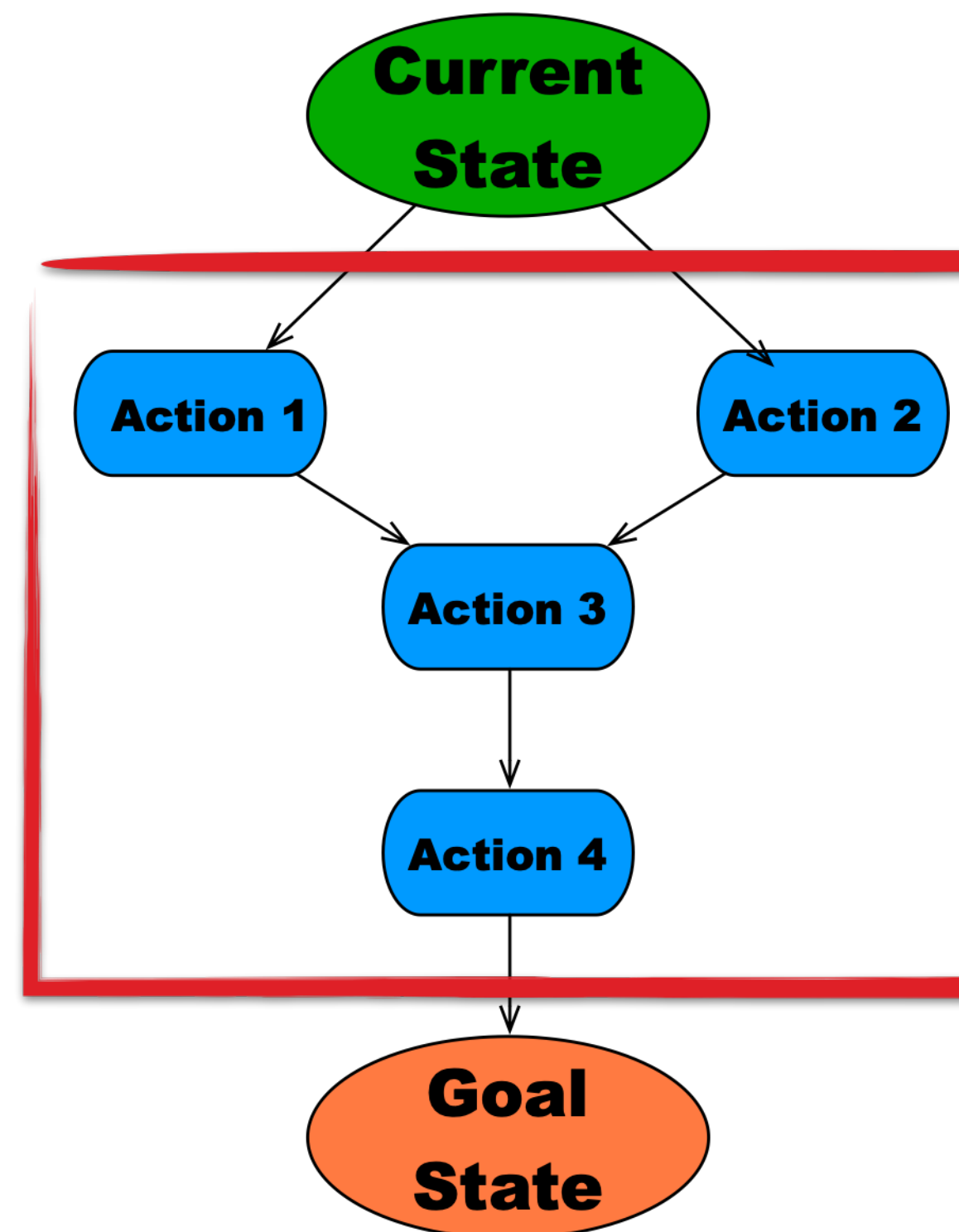
¿Qué es Planning?

1. Planning es el **proceso de cálculo de un plan para conseguir uno o varios objetivos**
2. Un plan es una secuencia de acciones que conduce de un estado inicial a un estado que contiene los objetivos a conseguir



¿Qué es Planning?

1. Planning es el **proceso de cálculo de un plan para conseguir uno o varios objetivos**
2. Un plan es una secuencia de acciones que conduce de un estado inicial a un estado que contiene los objetivos a conseguir



**Esto se calcula
automáticamente!!!**

Más elementos en Planning

1. Una acción permite cambiar el estado del problema
2. Tiene una precondición
3. Tiene un efecto que cambia el estado del problema
4. Un acción es aplicable si su precondición se cumple

$Action(Travel(r, s, from, to),$
 $PRECOND : robotAt(r, from) \wedge spaceshipAt(s, from) \wedge robot(r) \wedge spaceship(s) \wedge$
 $planet(from) \wedge planet(to)$
 $EFFECT : \neg robotAt(r, from) \wedge robotAt(r, to))$

5. Add List (ADD) es la lista de predicados que añade una acción
6. Delete List (DEL) es la lista de predicados que añade una acción

$$(state, action) = (state - DEL(action)) \cup ADD(action)$$

$Travel(r2d2, millenniumFalcon, Tatooine, Naboo)$
 $robotAt(r2d2, Tatooine) \wedge$
 $robot(r2d2) \wedge$
 $spaceship(millenniumFalcon) \wedge$
 $planet(Tatooine) \wedge$
 $planet(Naboo)$

\longrightarrow

~~$robotAt(r2d2, Tatooine) \wedge$~~
 $robot(r2d2) \wedge$
 $spaceship(millenniumFalcon) \wedge$
 $planet(Tatooine) \wedge$
 $planet(Naboo) \wedge$
 $\longrightarrow robotAt(r2d2, Naboo)$

Ejemplo: Viajes estelares

Init(
 $robotAt(r2d2, Naboo) \wedge robotAt(c3p0, Tatooine) \wedge spaceshipAt(milleniunFalcon, Alderaan) \wedge$
 $spaceshipAt(Xwing, Kessel) \wedge robot(r2d2) \wedge robot(c3p0) \wedge spaceship(milleniunFalcon) \wedge$
 $spaceship(Xwing) \wedge planet(Alderaan) \wedge planet(Kessel)$)

Goal(
 $robotAt(r2d2, Tatooine) \wedge robotAt(c3p0, Naboo)$)

Action(*Load*(r, s, p),
PRECOND : $robotAt(r, p) \wedge spaceshipAt(s, p) \wedge robot(r) \wedge spaceship(s) \wedge$
 $planet(p)$
EFFECT : $\neg robotAt(r, p) \wedge robotIn(r, s)$)

Action(*Unload*(r, s, p),
PRECOND : $robotIn(r, s) \wedge spaceshipAt(s, p) \wedge robot(r) \wedge spaceship(s) \wedge$
 $planet(p)$
EFFECT : $\neg robotIn(r, s) \wedge robotAt(r, p)$)

Action(*Fly*($s, from, to$),
PRECOND : $spaceshipAt(s, from) \wedge spaceship(s) \wedge planet(from) \wedge planet(to)$
EFFECT : $\neg spaceshipAt(s, from) \wedge spaceshipAt(s, to)$)

Ejercicio: Viajes estelares

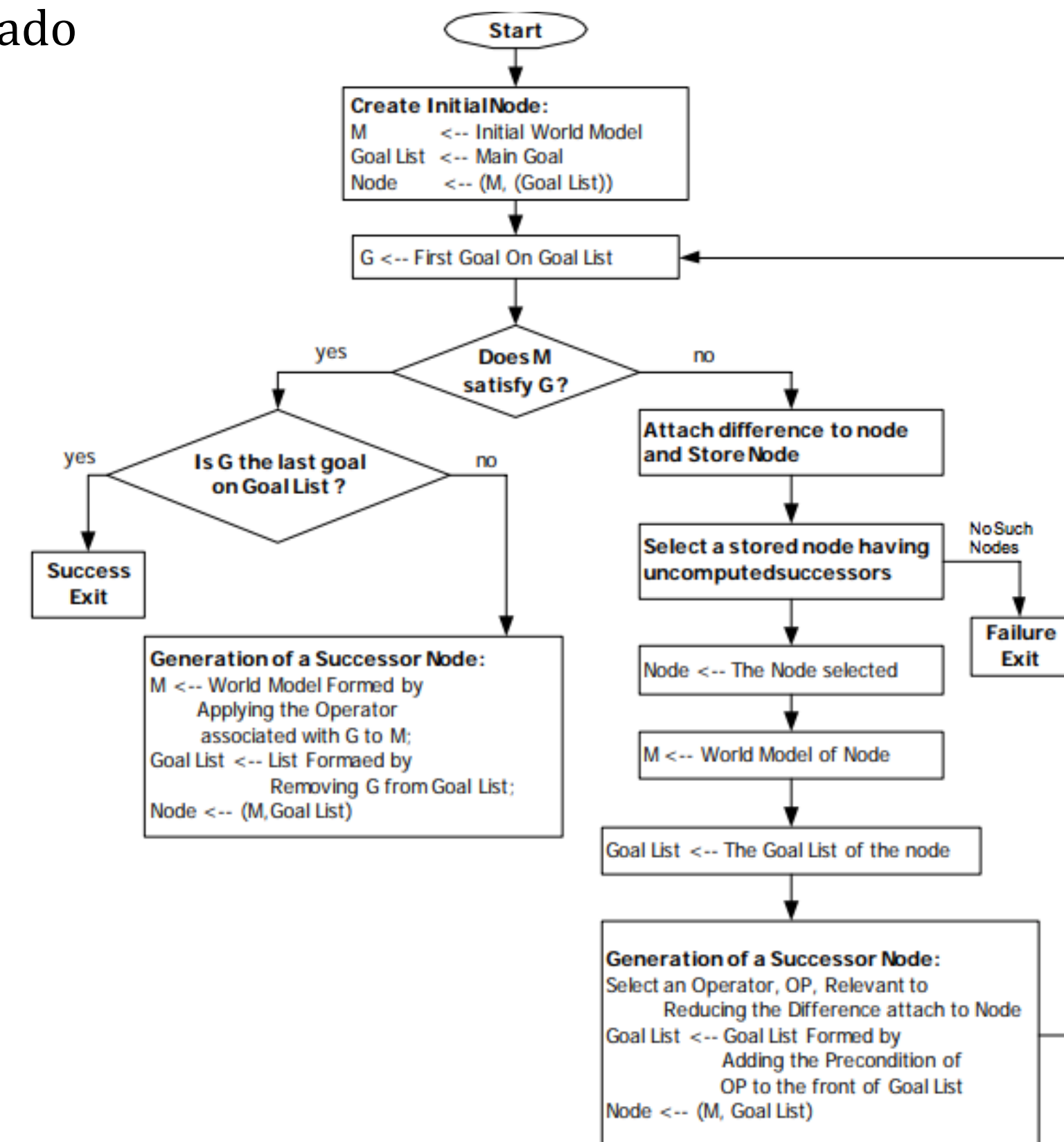
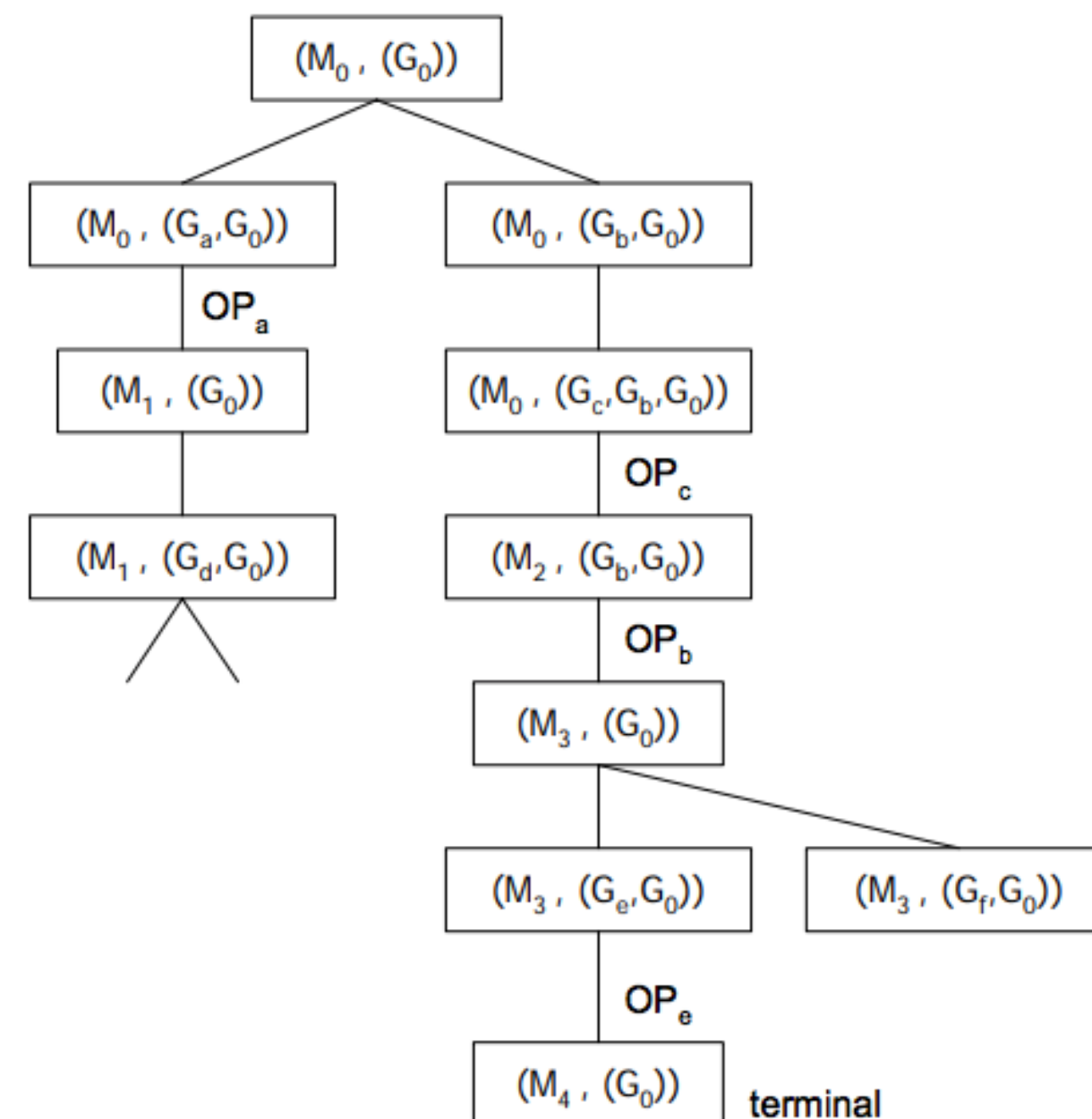
1. En una hoja de papel pon el estado inicial
2. Calcula la secuencia de acciones para obtener el goal
3. Por cada acción, tacha los predicados que se eliminan, y escribe los que se añaden
4. Encuentra el error, y qué efecto produce

10 minutos!!!

Stanford Research Institute Problem Solver

STRIPS

- 1971. Imperial College London
- Primer lenguaje de planning ampliamente usado
- Lo usó Shakey en 1984 (SRI)



<http://ai.stanford.edu/~nilsson/OnlinePubs-Nils/shakey-the-robot.pdf>

<http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~mmv/planning/readings/strips.pdf>

Planning Domain Definition Language

PDDL

- PDDL1.2 fue el lenguaje oficial del primer IPC (International Planning Competition) en 1998
- Inspirado en STRIPS
- Un modelo puede aplicarse a muchos problemas distintos
- La versión 2.1 es la más popular, ya que incluye durative actions.
- POPF

<http://www.cs.cmu.edu/~mmv/planning/readings/98aips-PDDL.pdf>

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

- Establecer las reglas (Domain)
- Presentar una situación y un goal (Problem)
- Usar un plan solver
- Conseguir un plan

```
(define (domain simple)
  (:types robot room)
  (:predicates
    (robot_at ?r - robot ?ro - room)
    (connected ?ro1 ?ro2 - room))
  (:durative-action move
    :parameters (?r - robot ?r1 ?r2 - room)
    :duration ( = ?duration 5)
    :condition (and
      (at start (connected ?r1 ?r2))
      (at start (robot_at ?r ?r1)))
    :effect (and
      (at start (not (robot_at ?r ?r1)))
      (at end (robot_at ?r ?r2))))
  )
```

Domain.pddl

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

- Establecer las reglas (Domain)
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```
(define (domain simple)
  (:types robot room)
  (:predicates
    (robot_at ?r - robot ?ro - room)
    (connected ?ro1 ?ro2 - room))
  (:durative-action move
    :parameters (?r - robot ?r1 ?r2 - room)
    :duration (= ?duration 5)
    :condition (and
      (at start (connected ?r1 ?r2))
      (at start (robot_at ?r ?r1)))
    :effect (and
      (at start (not (robot_at ?r ?r1)))
      (at end (robot_at ?r ?r2))))
  )
```

Domain.pddl

```
(define (problem problem_1)
  (:domain simple)
  (:objects
    r2d2 - robot
    bedroom living kitchen - room
  )
  (:init
    (robot_at r2d2 bedroom)
    (connected living bedroom)
    (connected bedroom living)
    (connected living kitchen)
    (connected kitchen living))
  (:goal (and (robot_at r2d2 kitchen)))
  )
```

Problem1.pddl

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

- Establecer las reglas (Domain)
- Presentar una situación y un goal (Problem)
- Usar un plan solver
- Conseguir un plan

**PDDL
Planner**

```
(define (domain simple)
  (:types robot room)
  (:predicates
    (robot_at ?r - robot ?ro - room)
    (connected ?ro1 ?ro2 - room))
  (:durative-action move
    :parameters (?r - robot ?r1 ?r2 - room)
    :duration (= ?duration 5)
    :condition (and
      (at start (connected ?r1 ?r2))
      (at start (robot_at ?r ?r1)))
    :effect (and
      (at start (not (robot_at ?r ?r1)))
      (at end (robot_at ?r ?r2))))
  )
```

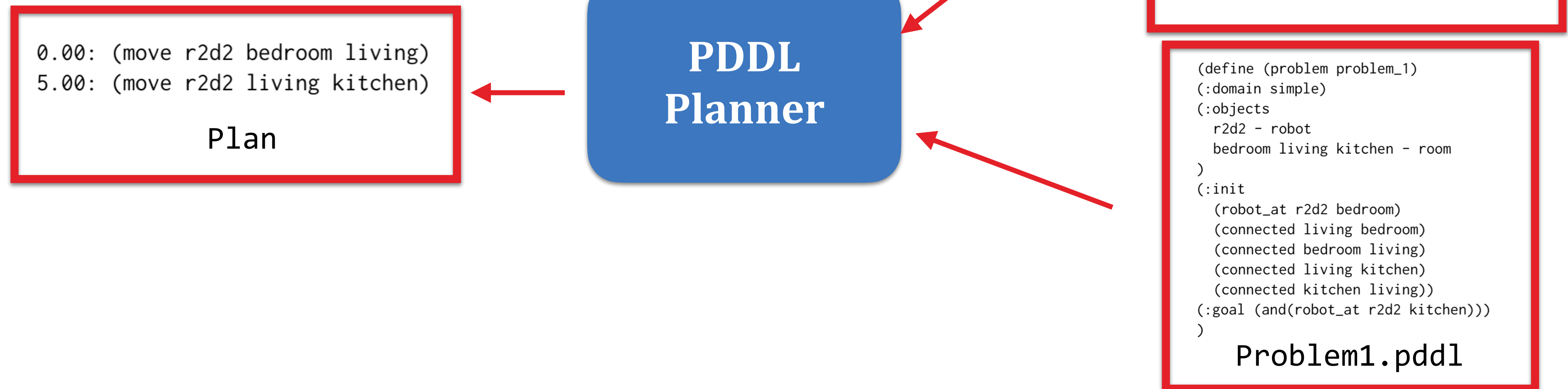
Domain.pddl

```
(define (problem problem_1)
  (:domain simple)
  (:objects
    r2d2 - robot
    bedroom living kitchen - room
  )
  (:init
    (robot_at r2d2 bedroom)
    (connected living bedroom)
    (connected bedroom living)
    (connected living kitchen)
    (connected kitchen living))
  (:goal (and (robot_at r2d2 kitchen)))
  )
```

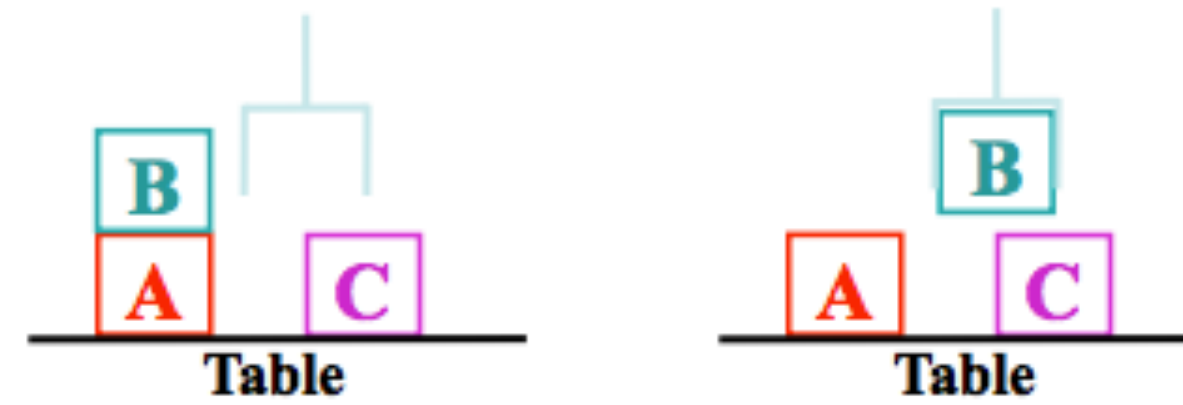
Problem1.pddl

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

- Establecer las reglas (Domain)
- Presentar una situación y un goal (Problem)
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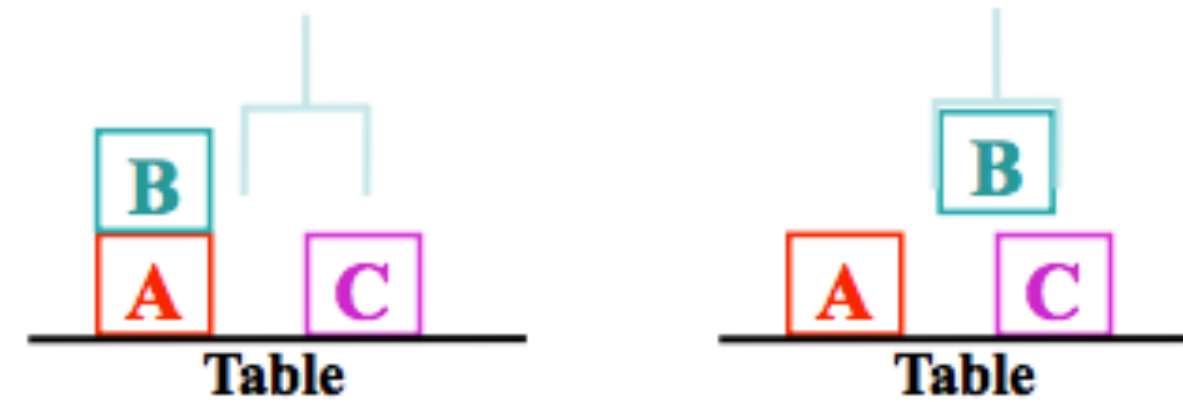
El mundo de los bloques



```
(define (domain blocks)
  (:requirements :strips :equality)
  (:predicates
    (on ?x ?y)
    (clear ?x)
    (table ?t)
    (block ?b)
  )

  (:constants Table)
```

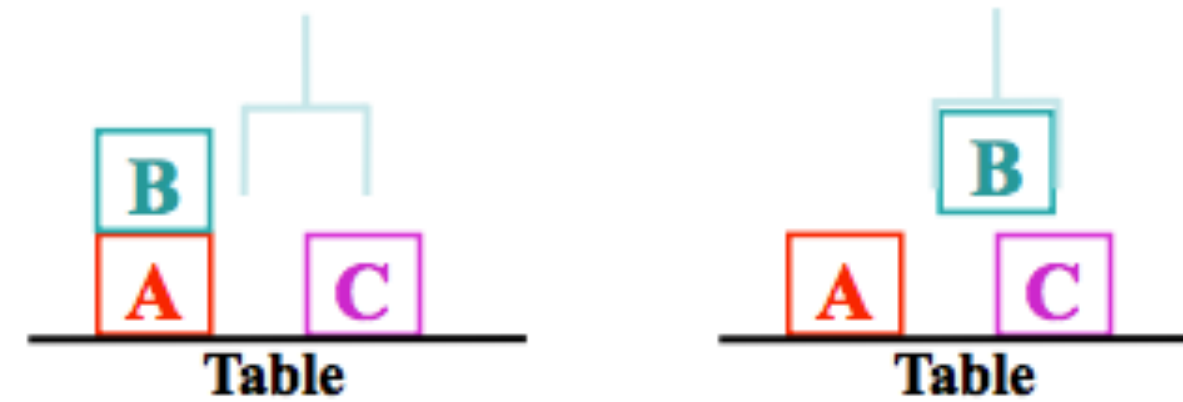
El mundo de los bloques



```
(:action move_to_table
:parameters (?b ?x)
:precondition
  (and
    (block ?b)
    (block ?x)
    (on ?b ?x)
    (clear ?b)
    (not (= ?b ?x))
  )
:effect
  (and
    (on ?b Table)
    (clear ?x)
    (not (on ?b ?x))
  )
)
```

```
(:action move
:parameters (?b ?x ?y)
:precondition
  (and
    (block ?b)
    (block ?y)
    (clear ?b)
    (clear ?y)
    (on ?b ?x)
    (not (= ?b ?x))
    (not (= ?b ?y))
    (not (= ?x ?y))
  )
:effect
  (and
    (on ?b ?y)
    (clear ?x)
    (not (on ?b ?x))
    (not (clear ?y))
  )
)
```

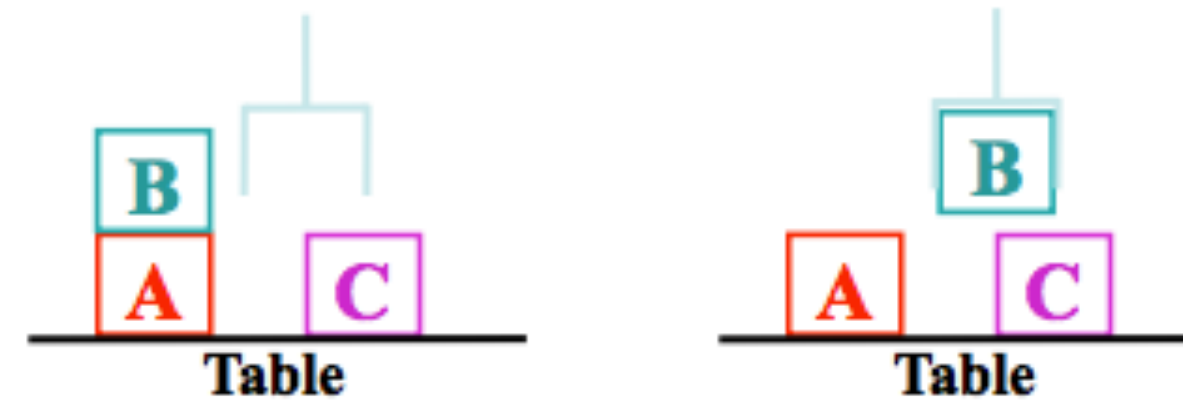

El mundo de los bloques



```
(define (problem blocks1)
  (:domain blocks)
  (:objects
    a b c
  )
  (:init
    (block a)
    (block b)
    (block c)
    (clear b)
    (clear c)
    (on b Table)
    (on a Table)
    (on c a)
  )
  (:goal (and
    (on b c) (on a b))
  )
)
```

- Ejercicio 1: Prueba a resolverlo con popf
- Ejercicio 2: Añade otro bloque y prueba una configuración inicial más compleja

El mundo de los bloques con tipos



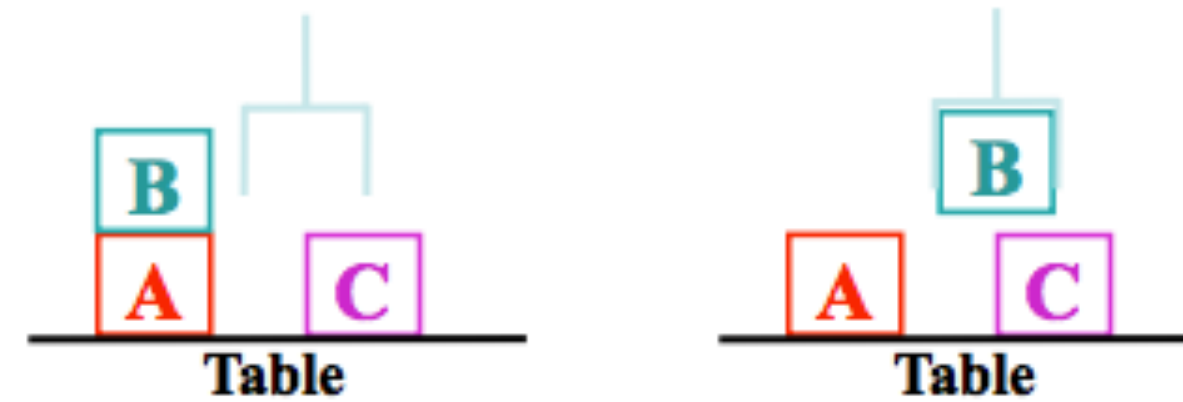
```
(define (domain blocks)
  (:requirements :strips :equality :typing)

  (:types
    table block - object
  )

  (:predicates
    (on ?x ?y - object)
    (clear ?x - object)
  )

  (:constants Table - table)
```

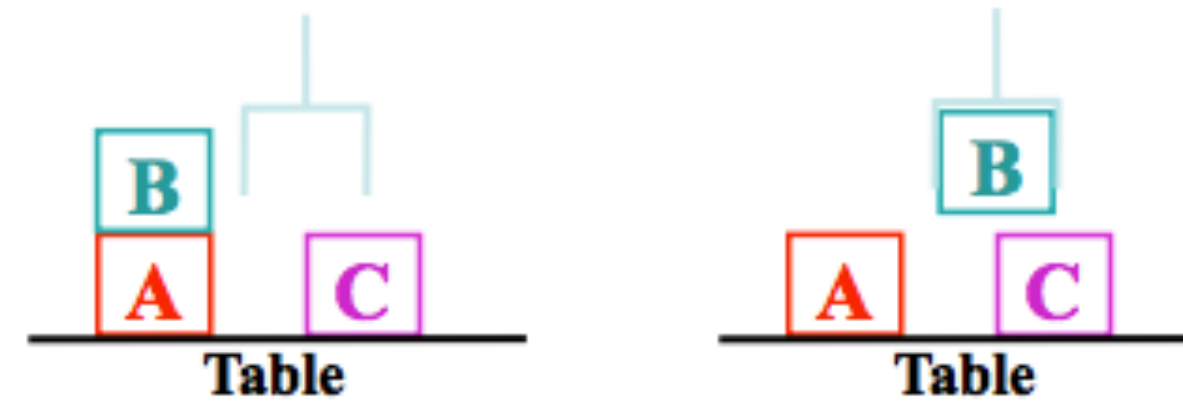
El mundo de los bloques con tipos



```
(:action move_to_table
:parameters (?b ?x - block)
:precondition
  (and
    (on ?b ?x)
    (clear ?b)
    (not (= ?b ?x))
  )
:effect
  (and
    (on ?b Table)
    (clear ?x)
    (not (on ?b ?x))
  )
)
```

```
(:action move
:parameters (?b - block ?x - object ?y - block)
:precondition
  (and
    (clear ?b)
    (clear ?y)
    (not (= ?b ?y))
  )
:effect
  (and
    (on ?b ?y)
    (clear ?x)
    (not (on ?b ?x))
    (not (clear ?y))
  )
)
```

El mundo de los bloques con tipos



```
(define (problem blocks1)
  (:domain blocks)
  (:objects
    a b c d - block
  )
  (:init
    (clear b)
    (clear d)
    (on c Table)
    (on a Table)
    (on b a)
    (on d c)
  )
)
```

```
(:goal (and
  (on b a)
  (on c b)
  (on d c)
  (on a Table)
))
```


Planning Domain Definition Language

PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site))
```

(domain <name>)

- Un dominio siempre empieza por `(define` y lo siguiente es la especificación del nombre del dominio del dominio.
- La mayor parte de los planificadores usan el nombre del fichero en lugar de este nombre

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

(domain <name>)

- Un dominio siempre empieza por `(define` y lo siguiente es la especificación del nombre del dominio del dominio.
- La mayor parte de los planificadores usan el nombre del fichero en lugar de este nombre

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- No está muy soportado
- “Hereda” de otro dominio “padre” la mayor parte de sus componentes

```
(:extends <domain_name>)
```

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Simular a `#include 0 import`
- “Hereda” de otro dominio “padre” la mayor parte de sus componentes

```
(:requirements <requirement_name>)
```


Planning Domain Definition Language

PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Simular a `#include 0 import`
- “Hereda” de otro dominio “padre” la mayor parte de sus componentes

```
(:requirements <requirement_name>)
```

- `:strips`
- `:typing`
- `:disjunctive-preconditions`
- `:equality`
- `:existential-preconditions`
- `:universal-preconditions`
- `:quantified-preconditions`
- `:conditional-effects`
- `:action-expansions`
- `:foreach-expansions`
- `:dag-expansions`
- `:domain-axioms`
- `:subgoal-through-axioms`
- `:safety-constraints`
- `:expression-evaluation`
- `:fluents`
- `:open-world`
- `:true-negation`
- `:adl`
- `:ucpop`
- `:numeric-fluents`
- `:durative-actions`
- `:continuous-effects`
- `:negative-preconditions`

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site))
```

- Permite añadir o borrar efectos

```
:effect (walls-built ?s)
:effect (not (walls-built ?s))
```

- **:strips**
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- :foreach-expansions
- :dag-expansions
- :domain-axioms
- :subgoal-through-axioms
- :safety-constraints
- :expression-evaluation
- :fluents
- :open-world
- :true-negation
- :adl
- :ucpop
- :numeric-fluents
- :durative-actions
- :continuous-effects
- :negative-preconditions

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Permitir usar tipos

```
(:types
  site material - object
  bricks cables windows - material
)
```

- :strips
- **:typing**
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- :foreach-expansions
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- :domain-axioms
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- :fluents
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- :ucpop
- :numeric-fluents
- :durative-actions
- :continuous-effects
- :negative-preconditions

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Permite usar or en las precondiciones

```
(or
  (walls-built ?s)
  (windows-fitted ?s)
)
```

- :strips
- :typing
- **:disjunctive-preconditions**
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- :foreach-expansions
- :dag-expansions
- :domain-axioms
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- :ucpop
- :numeric-fluents
- :durative-actions
- :continuous-effects
- :negative-preconditions

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site))
```

- Permite comparar si dos objetivos son el mismo

```
(not (= ?s1 ?s2))
```

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- :foreach-expansions
- :dag-expansions
- :domain-axioms
- :subgoal-through-axioms
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- :continuous-effects
- :negative-preconditions

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Permite usar `exist` en goals y precondiciones

```
(exists (?c - crane)
  (crane-is-free ?c)
)
```

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- **:existential-preconditions**
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- :foreach-expansions
- :dag-expansions
- :domain-axioms
- :subgoal-through-axioms
- :safety-constraints
- :expression-evaluation
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- :open-world
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- :numeric-fluents
- :durative-actions
- :continuous-effects
- :negative-preconditions

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- **:universal-preconditions**
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- :foreach-expansions
- :dag-expansions
- :domain-axioms
- :subgoal-through-axioms
- :safety-constraints
- :expression-evaluation
- :fluents
- :open-world
- :true-negation
- :adl
- :ucpop
- :numeric-fluents
- :durative-actions
- :continuous-effects
- :negative-preconditions

- Permite usar forall es goals y precondiciones

```
(forall (?c - crane)
  (crane-is-free ?c)
)
```

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- **:quantified-preconditions**
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
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- :domain-axioms
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- :fluents
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- :true-negation
- :adl
- :ucpop
- :numeric-fluents
- :durative-actions
- :continuous-effects
- :negative-preconditions

- Es equivalente a

```
(:requirements :existential-preconditions :universal-preconditions)
```

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- **:action-expansions**
- :foreach-expansions
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- :domain-axioms
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- :ucpop
- :numeric-fluents
- :durative-actions
- :continuous-effects
- :negative-preconditions

- Permite definir la misma acción con diferentes tipos

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Permite usar `foreach` en expansiones de acciones
- Equivalente a

```
(:requirements :action-expansions :foreach-expansions)
```

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- **:foreach-expansions**
- :dag-expansions
- :domain-axioms
- :subgoal-through-axioms
- :safety-constraints
- :expression-evaluation
- :fluents
- :open-world
- :true-negation
- :adl
- :ucpop
- :numeric-fluents
- :durative-actions
- :continuous-effects
- :negative-preconditions

Planning Domain Definition Language

PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
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  )
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```

- :strips
- :typing
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- :equality
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- :continuous-effects
- :negative-preconditions

- Permiten usar axiomas

```
(:derived (clear ?x)
  (and (not (holding ?x))
    (forall (?y) (not (on ?y ?x))))))
```

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
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  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
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- Permite usar axiomas como subgoals

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
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  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Permite definir predicados que deben ser válidos al final de la ejecución de un plan

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- :foreach-expansions
- :dag-expansions
- :domain-axioms
- :subgoal-through-axioms
- **:safety-constraints**
- :expression-evaluation
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- :open-world
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- :durative-actions
- :continuous-effects
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Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
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  (domain construction)
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  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Permite usar `eval` en axiomas
- Si dos predicados son equivalentes, devuelve `true`

```
(eval (im-not-true ?a) (im-true ?b))
```

- `:strips`
- `:typing`
- `:disjunctive-preconditions`
- `:equality`
- `:existential-preconditions`
- `:universal-preconditions`
- `:quantified-preconditions`
- `:conditional-effects`
- `:action-expansions`
- `:foreach-expansions`
- `:dag-expansions`
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- `:subgoal-through-axioms`
- `:safety-constraints`
- **`:expression-evaluation`**
- `:fluents`
- `:open-world`
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Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
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  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Permite usar `(fluents t)` en axiomas
- Cambia en PDDL 2.1, y no está claro el uso

- `:strips`
- `:typing`
- `:disjunctive-preconditions`
- `:equality`
- `:existential-preconditions`
- `:universal-preconditions`
- `:quantified-preconditions`
- `:conditional-effects`
- `:action-expansions`
- `:foreach-expansions`
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- **:fluents**
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Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- En planning, el predicado que no existe se considera falso (*closed-world assumption*)
- Esto permite que no sea así

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- :foreach-expansions
- :dag-expansions
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Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
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  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
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  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- No considera negación como fallo

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- :foreach-expansions
- :dag-expansions
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Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Implica otros requirements

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- :foreach-expansions
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- :domain-axioms
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- :open-world
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- :negative-preconditions

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
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```

- Implica otros requirements

- :strips
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Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Permiten usar funciones, que representan valores numéricos

```
(:functions
  (battery-amount ?r - rover)
)
```

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- :foreach-expansions
- :dag-expansions
- :domain-axioms
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- :safety-constraints
- :expression-evaluation
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- :open-world
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- :adl
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- **:numeric-fluents**
- **:durative-actions**
- **:continuous-effects**
- **:negative-preconditions**

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Permiten usar durative-action

```
(:durative-action move
  :parameters (<arguments>)
  :duration (= ?duration 5)
  :condition (logical_expression)
  :effect (logical_expression)
)
```

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- :foreach-expansions
- :dag-expansions
- :domain-axioms
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- :safety-constraints
- :expression-evaluation
- :fluents
- :open-world
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- :numeric-fluents
- **:durative-actions**
- :continuous-effects
- :negative-preconditions

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Permiten usar desigualdades para expresar duración

```
(= ?duration
  (/ (- 80 (battery-amount ?rover))
    (recharge-rate ?rover)))
```

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- :foreach-expansions
- :dag-expansions
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- :numeric-fluents
- :durative-actions
- :durative-inequalities
- :continuous-effects
- :negative-preconditions

Planning Domain Definition Language

PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
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  (:requirements :strips :typing)
  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Permite el uso de efectos continuos sobre números dentro de acciones durativas.

```
:effect
  (at end
    (increase (battery-amount ?rover)
      (* ?duration (recharge-rate ?rover))))
  )
```

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- :foreach-expansions
- :dag-expansions
- :domain-axioms
- :subgoal-through-axioms
- :safety-constraints
- :expression-evaluation
- :fluents
- :open-world
- :true-negation
- :adl
- :ucpop
- :numeric-fluents
- :durative-actions
- :durative-inequalities
- **:continuous-effects**
- :negative-preconditions

<https://planning.wiki/>

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
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  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Permite usar `not` en precondiciones

- :strips
- :typing
- :disjunctive-preconditions
- :equality
- :existential-preconditions
- :universal-preconditions
- :quantified-preconditions
- :conditional-effects
- :action-expansions
- :foreach-expansions
- :dag-expansions
- :domain-axioms
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- :safety-constraints
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<https://planning.wiki/>

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
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  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Definición de tipos

```
(:types
  <type_name_1> ... <type_name_n> - object
  <sub_name_1> ... <sub_name_n> - <type_name_1>
)
```

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(define
  (domain construction)
  (:extends building)
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  (:types
    site material - object
    bricks cables windows - material
  )
  (:constants mainsite - site)
```

- Definición constantes que se pueden usar en el dominio

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(:predicates
  (walls-built ?s - site)
  (windows-fitted ?s - site)
  (foundations-set ?s - site)
  (cables-installed ?s - site)
  (site-built ?s - site)
  (on-site ?m - material ?s - site)
  (material-used ?m - material)
)

(:timeless (foundations-set mainsite))
```

- Definición de predicados

```
(:predicates
  (<predicate_name> <argument_1> ... <argument_n>)
)
```

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(:predicates
  (walls-built ?s - site)
  (windows-fitted ?s - site)
  (foundations-set ?s - site)
  (cables-installed ?s - site)
  (site-built ?s - site)
  (on-site ?m - material ?s - site)
  (material-used ?m - material)
)

(:timeless (foundations-set mainsite))
```

- Un predicado que siempre es verdadero

Planning Domain Definition Language PDDL

```
(:action BUILD-WALL
  :parameters (?s - site ?b - bricks)
  :precondition (and
    (on-site ?b ?s)
    (foundations-set ?s)
    (not (walls-built ?s))
    (not (material-used ?b))
  )
  :effect (and
    (walls-built ?s)
    (material-used ?b)
  )
  ; :expansion ;deprecated
)

(:axiom
  :vars (?s - site)
  :context (and
    (walls-built ?s)
    (windows-fitted ?s)
    (cables-installed ?s)
  )
  :implies (site-built ?s)
)

;Actions omitted for brevity
)
```

- Una acción cons sus componentes

Planning Domain Definition Language

PDDL

```
(:action BUILD-WALL
  :parameters (?s - site ?b - bricks)
  :precondition (and
    (on-site ?b ?s)
    (foundations-set ?s)
    (not (walls-built ?s))
    (not (material-used ?b))
  )
  :effect (and
    (walls-built ?s)
    (material-used ?b)
  )
  ; :expansion ;deprecated
)

(:axiom
  :vars (?s - site)
  :context (and
    (walls-built ?s)
    (windows-fitted ?s)
    (cables-installed ?s)
  )
  :implies (site-built ?s)
)

;Actions omitted for brevity
)
```

- Un axioma es un predicado que se deriva de una condición

El dominio del brazo

```
(define (domain gripper-strips)
  (:predicates
    (room ?r)
    (ball ?b)
    (gripper ?g)
    (at-robby ?r)
    (at ?b ?r)
    (free ?g)
    (carry ?o ?g)
  )

  (:action move
    :parameters (?from ?to)
    :precondition
      (and
        (room ?from)
        (room ?to)
        (at-robby ?from)
      )
    :effect
      (and
        (at-robby ?to)
        (not (at-robby ?from)))
      )
  )

  (:action pick
    :parameters (?obj ?room ?gripper)
    :precondition
      (and
        (ball ?obj)
        (room ?room)
        (gripper ?gripper)
        (at ?obj ?room)
        (at-robby ?room)
        (free ?gripper)
      )
    :effect
      (and
        (carry ?obj ?gripper)
        (not (at ?obj ?room))
        (not (free ?gripper)))
      )
  )

  (:action drop
    :parameters (?obj ?room ?gripper)
    :precondition
      (and
        (ball ?obj)
        (room ?room)
        (gripper ?gripper)
        (carry ?obj ?gripper)
        (at-robby ?room)
      )
    :effect
      (and
        (at ?obj ?room)
        (free ?gripper)
        (not (carry ?obj ?gripper))
      )
  )
)
```