

人工智能实验报告

实验5 PDDL 实验

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一、实验内容

1. Blocks world

- 补全动作前提和效果 (blocks.pddl) 。

2. 15 puzzle

- 从 A* 和 IDA* 中 ppt 上的四个 15 数码问题中任选一个。补全完整 domain 文件 (puzzle.pddl) 和一个 PPTx.pddl 文件，只允许有 slide 这一个动作，其他自行定义。
- 不需要考虑解的最优性。

需要写清论域和问题的定义。可参考理论课件，如果和课件有出入的要描述清楚，在实验结果中展示使用规划器求解的结果。

二、算法原理

PDDL = Planning Domain Definition Language 是对人工智能规划语言进行标准化的一种尝试。PDDL 提供了标准化，好处是能使研究更易于重用和比较。与针对特定论域的系统相比，这要付出一些表达能力的代价。

三、流程图

1. Blocks world

1. 定义领域 `blocks`，包含谓词和行动。
2. 行动 `move` 接受两个参数 `?x` 和 `?y`，前提条件是 `?x` 和 `?y` 必须都是可移动的，且它们不相同。
3. 行动 `move` 的效果是将所有在 `?x` 下方的物体 `?z` 都标记为可移动且不在 `?x` 上方，然后将 `?x` 放在 `?y` 上方，同时将 `?y` 标记为不可移动，将 `?x` 标记为不在桌面上。
4. 行动 `moveToTable` 接受一个参数 `?x`，前提条件是 `?x` 不在桌面上且是可移动的。
5. 行动 `moveToTable` 的效果是将所有在 `?x` 上方的物体 `?y` 都标记为可移动且不在 `?x` 上方，然后将 `?x` 移动到桌面上。

2. 15 puzzle

1. 定义领域 `puzzle`，其中包含谓词和行动。
2. 定义类型 `num` 和 `loc`，表示数字和位置。

3. 定义谓词 `neighbor`，表示位置 `?x` 和位置 `?y` 是相邻的。
4. 定义谓词 `at`，表示数字 `?x` 在位置 `?y`。
5. 定义谓词 `zero_at`，表示数字 0 的位置在 `?x`。
6. 定义行动 `slide`，接受参数 `?n`、`?x` 和 `?y`，前提条件是数字 `?n` 在位置 `?x`，位置 `?y` 是位置 `?x` 的相邻位置，并且数字 0 的位置在位置 `?y`。
7. 行动 `slide` 的效果是将数字 `?n` 的位置从 `?x` 移动到 `?y`，同时将数字 0 的位置从 `?y` 移动到 `?x`。

四、关键代码展示

1. Blocks world

`move` 是将积木 `x` 移到 `y` 上，`moveToTable` 将 `x` 放在桌上。（`x`、`y` 是参数）

```
(define (domain blocks)
  (:requirements :strips :typing :equality
    :universal-preconditions
    :conditional-effects)
  (:types physob)
  (:predicates
    (ontable ?x - physob) ;物体?x是否在桌面上
    (clear ?x - physob)   ;物体?x是否没有被其他物体覆盖
    (on ?x ?y - physob)) ;物体?x是否在物体?y上方

  (:action move
    :parameters (?x ?y - physob)
    :precondition (and (clear ?x) (clear ?y) (not (= ?x ?y))) ; 前提条件：物体?x和物体?y必须都是可移动的，且它们不相同。
    :effect (and
      (forall (?z - physob)
        (when (on ?x ?z) ;对于所有在物体?x下方的物体?z
          (and (clear ?z) (not (on ?x ?z)))) ;将它们都标记为可移动且不在物体?x上方
        (on ?x ?y) ;将物体?x放在物体?y上方
        (not (clear ?y)) ;物体?y不再是可移动的
        (not (ontable ?x)))) ;物体?x不再在桌面上

    (:action moveToTable
      :parameters (?x - physob)
      :precondition (and (not (ontable ?x)) (clear ?x)) ;前提条件：物体?x不在桌面上且是可移动的
      :effect (and
        (forall (?y - physob)
          (when (on ?x ?y) ;对于所有在物体 ?x 上方的物体 ?y
            (and (clear ?y) (not (on ?x ?y)))) ;将它们都标记为可移动且不在物体?x上方
          (ontable ?x))) ; 将物体?x移动到桌面上
    )
```

2. 15 puzzle

- 谓词和类的定义 · `slide` 动作。

```
(define (domain puzzle)
  (:requirements :strips :equality
                :typing:universal-preconditions
                :conditional-effects)

  (:types num loc)

  (:predicates (neighbor ?x ?y - loc)    ;x、y相邻
               (at ?x - num ?y - loc)    ;数字x在位置y上
               (zero_at ?x - loc)        ;数字0在位置x上

  )

  (:action slide
    ;slide(n,x,y) 将数字n从位置x移动到位置y上
    :parameters (?n - num ?x ?y -loc)   ;n为数字，x、y为位置
    :precondition (and(zero_at ?y)(at ?n ?x)(neighbor ?x ?y))
    ;前提(都是合取):(1) 0在位置y上 (2) n在位置x上 (3) 位置x、y相邻
    :effect (and(not(zero_at ?y))(zero_at ?x)(at ?n ?y)(not (at ?n ?x)))
    ;效果(都是合取):(1) 0不在位置y上 (2) 0在位置x上 (3) 数字n在位置y上 (4) 数字n不在位置x上
  )
)
```

- 初始状态定义和目标状态定义

```
(define (problem PPT1)
  (:domain puzzle)
  (:objects num_1 num_2 num_3 num_4 num_5 num_6 num_7 num_8 num_9 num_10 num_11
            num_12 num_13 num_14 num_15 - num
            p_1 p_2 p_3 p_4 p_5 p_6 p_7 p_8 p_9 p_10 p_11 p_12 p_13 p_14 p_15 p_16
            - loc
  )
  (:init (neighbor p_1 p_2)(neighbor p_1 p_5)
        (neighbor p_2 p_1)(neighbor p_2 p_3)(neighbor p_2 p_6)
        (neighbor p_3 p_2)(neighbor p_3 p_4)(neighbor p_3 p_7)
        (neighbor p_4 p_8)(neighbor p_4 p_3)
        (neighbor p_5 p_1)(neighbor p_5 p_6)(neighbor p_5 p_9)
        (neighbor p_6 p_5)(neighbor p_6 p_7)(neighbor p_6 p_2)(neighbor p_6 p_10)
        (neighbor p_7 p_6)(neighbor p_7 p_8)(neighbor p_7 p_3)(neighbor p_7 p_11)
        (neighbor p_8 p_7)(neighbor p_8 p_4)(neighbor p_8 p_12)
        (neighbor p_9 p_5)(neighbor p_9 p_10)(neighbor p_9 p_13)
        (neighbor p_10 p_9)(neighbor p_10 p_11)(neighbor p_10 p_14)(neighbor p_10
p_6)
        (neighbor p_11 p_10)(neighbor p_11 p_12)(neighbor p_11 p_7)(neighbor p_11
p_15)
        (neighbor p_12 p_11)(neighbor p_12 p_8)(neighbor p_12 p_16)
        (neighbor p_13 p_9)(neighbor p_13 p_14)
        (neighbor p_14 p_13)(neighbor p_14 p_15)(neighbor p_14 p_10)
        (neighbor p_15 p_14)(neighbor p_15 p_16)(neighbor p_15 p_11)
        (neighbor p_16 p_15)(neighbor p_16 p_12)

        (at num_14 p_1)
```

```

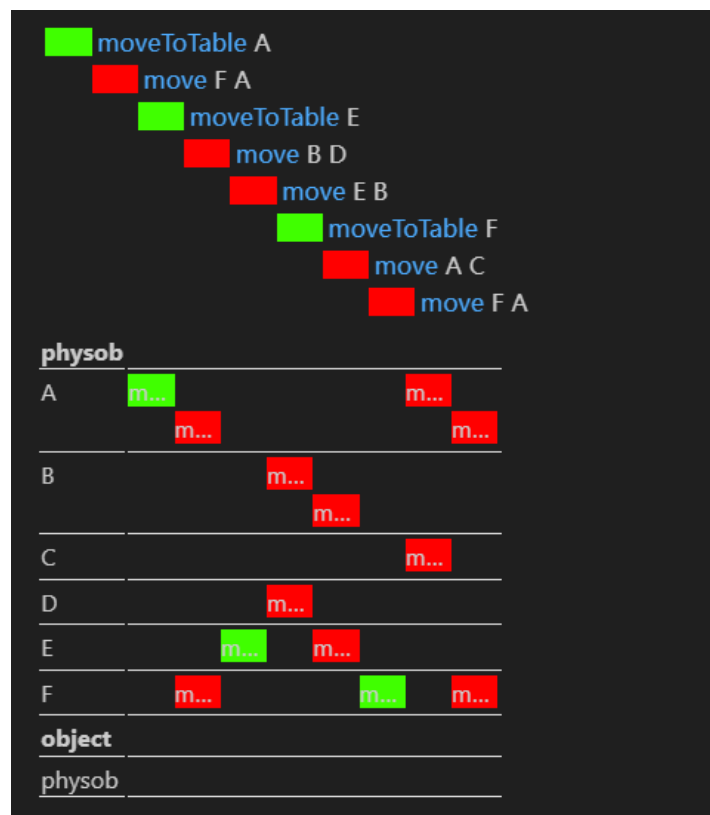
    (at num_10 p_2)
    (at num_6 p_3)
    (at num_4 p_5)
    (at num_9 p_6)
    (at num_1 p_7)
    (at num_8 p_8)
    (at num_2 p_9)
    (at num_3 p_10)
    (at num_5 p_11)
    (at num_11 p_12)
    (at num_12 p_13)
    (at num_13 p_14)
    (at num_7 p_15)
    (at num_15 p_16)
    (zero_at p_4)
)

(:goal (and(at num_1 p_1)(at num_2 p_2)(at num_3 p_3) ;目标
    (at num_4 p_4)
    (at num_5 p_5)
    (at num_6 p_6)
    (at num_7 p_7)
    (at num_8 p_8)
    (at num_9 p_9)
    (at num_10 p_10)
    (at num_11 p_11)
    (at num_12 p_12)
    (at num_13 p_13)
    (at num_14 p_14)
    (at num_15 p_15)
    (zero_at p_16)))
)

```

五、实验结果展示

1. Block world



```

--- OK.
Match tree built with 36 nodes.

PDDL problem description loaded:
  Domain: BLOCKS
  Problem: PROB
  #Actions: 36
  #Fluents: 48
Goals found: 8
Goals_Edges found: 8
Starting search with 1-BFWS...

```

```

Plan found:
0.00000: (MOVETOTABLE A)
0.00100: (MOVE F A)
0.00200: (MOVETOTABLE E)
0.00300: (MOVE B D)
0.00400: (MOVE E B)
0.00500: (MOVETOTABLE F)
0.00600: (MOVE A C)
0.00700: (MOVE F A)
Metric: 0.007
Makespan: 0.007
States evaluated: undefined
☑ problem.pddl (3.265 sec)
Planner found 1 plan(s) in 3.267secs.

```

2. 15 puzzle

得出详细解法可见压缩包内 `plan` 文件。

```
Domain: puzzle, Problem: PPT1
--- OK.
Match tree built with 720 nodes.

PDDL problem description loaded:
  Domain: PUZZLE
  Problem: PPT1
  #Actions: 720
  #Fluents: 256
Goals found: 16
Goals_Edges found: 16
Starting search with 1-BFWS...
--[15 / 0]--
--[15 / 2]--
```

```
Plan found:
0.00000: (SLIDE N_6 P_3 P_4)
0.00100: (SLIDE N_10 P_2 P_3)
0.00200: (SLIDE N_14 P_1 P_2)
0.00300: (SLIDE N_4 P_5 P_1)
0.00400: (SLIDE N_9 P_6 P_5)
0.00500: (SLIDE N_1 P_7 P_6)
0.00600: (SLIDE N_5 P_11 P_7)
0.00700: (SLIDE N_11 P_12 P_11)
0.00800: (SLIDE N_15 P_16 P_12)
0.00900: (SLIDE N_7 P_15 P_16)
0.01000: (SLIDE N_13 P_14 P_15)
```

```
0.23300: (SLIDE N_9 P_15 P_14)
0.23400: (SLIDE N_11 P_11 P_15)
0.23500: (SLIDE N_10 P_10 P_11)
0.23600: (SLIDE N_9 P_14 P_10)
0.23700: (SLIDE N_14 P_13 P_14)
0.23800: (SLIDE N_13 P_9 P_13)
0.23900: (SLIDE N_9 P_10 P_9)
0.24000: (SLIDE N_10 P_11 P_10)
0.24100: (SLIDE N_11 P_15 P_11)
0.24200: (SLIDE N_15 P_16 P_15)
Metric: 0.24200000000000002
Makespan: 0.24200000000000002
States evaluated: undefined
☑ PPT1.pddl (3.098 sec)
Planner found 1 plan(s) in 3.099secs.
```

六、参考资料

1. 实验课 ppt。
2. https://blog.csdn.net/Eastmount/article/details/125299411?ops_request_misc=%257B%2522request%255Fid%2522%253A%2522171447190116800225516550%2522%252C%2522scm%2522%253A%252220140713.130102334..%2522%257D&request_id=171447190116800225516550&biz_id=0&utm_medium=distribute.pc_search_result.none-task-blog-2~all~top_click~default-2-125299411-null-null.142^v100^pc_search_result_base8&utm_term=pddl&spm=1018.2226.3001.4187