

Planning in AI

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Source : <https://www.aiai.ed.ac.uk/project/plan/ooc/>

Human Planning and Acting

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- acting after planning:

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- people plan only when strictly necessary

Defining AI Planning

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 - aims at achieving some pre-stated objectives
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- AI planning:
 - computational study of this deliberation process

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- engineering goal of AI:

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understand intelligence
 - planning is an important component of rational (intelligent) behaviour
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- scientific goal of AI:
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 - planning is an important component of rational (intelligent) behaviour
- engineering goal of AI:
build intelligent entities
 - build planning software for choosing and organizing actions for autonomous intelligent machines

Domain-Specific vs. Domain-Independent Planning

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- domain-specific planning: use specific representations and techniques adapted to each problem
 - important domains: path and motion planning, perception planning, manipulation planning, communication planning

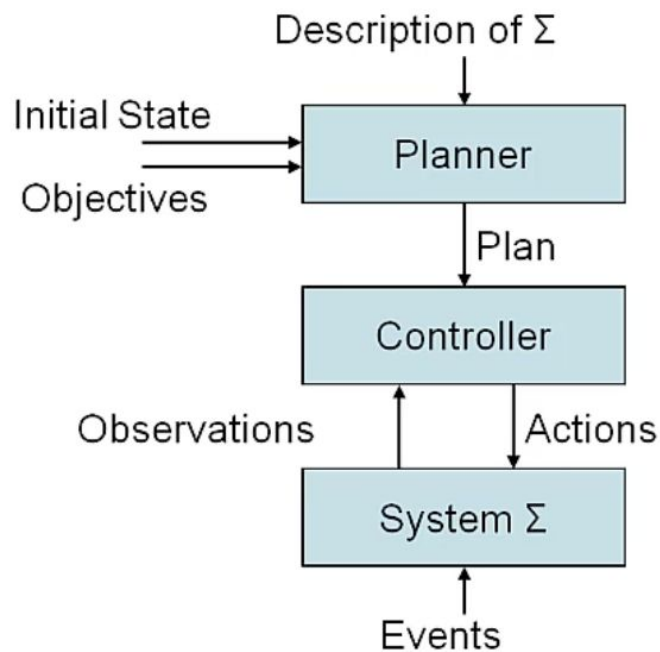
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 - leads to general understanding of planning

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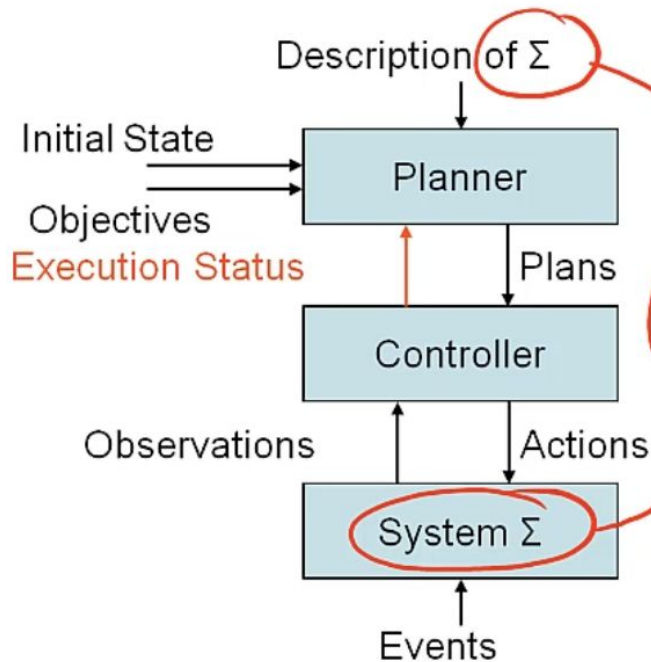
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- domain-independent planning complements domain-specific planning

Planning and Plan Execution



- **planner:**
 - given: description of Σ , initial state, objective
 - generate: plan that achieves objective
- **controller:**
 - given: plan, current state (observation function: $\eta: S \rightarrow O$)
 - generate: action
- **state-transition system:**
 - evolves as actions are executed and events occur

Dynamic Planning



- problem: real world differs from model described by Σ
- more realistic model: interleaved planning and execution
 - plan supervision
 - plan revision
 - re-planning
- dynamic planning: closed loop between planner and controller
 - execution status

Toy Problems vs. Real-World Problems

Toy Problems/Puzzles

- concise and exact description
- used for illustration purposes (e.g. here)
- used for performance comparisons

Real-World Problems

- no single, agreed-upon description
- people care about the solutions