

Lecture *Hierarchical Planning*

Chapter: *Solving Hierarchical Problems via Search*

Dr. Pascal Bercher

Institute of Artificial Intelligence,
Ulm University, Germany

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 - Solving Techniques
 - Running Example
- 2 HTN Progression Search
 - Introduction
 - Algorithm
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 - Excursions
- 3 Decomposition-Based HTN Planning
 - Introduction
 - Prerequisites of Algorithm
 - Algorithm
 - Properties
 - Excursions



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 - Local search (not covered).



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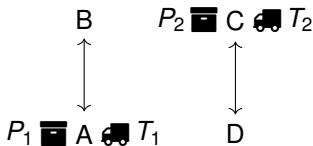
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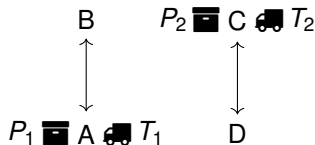
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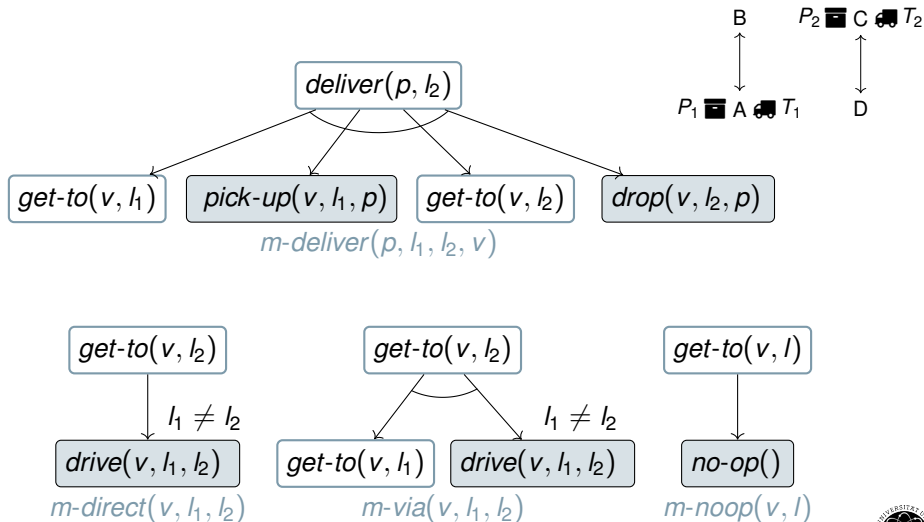
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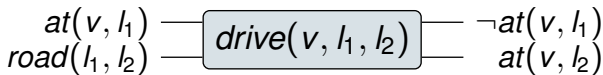
- We model the respective domain and problem as an HTN problem.

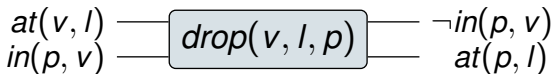
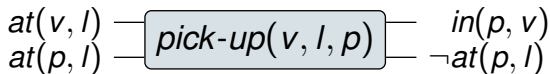


Graphical Illustration of Domain Model



Formal Action Model



$$\boxed{\text{no-op}()}$$


Assume the following sorts/types: v – *vehicle*, l, l_1, l_2 – *location*, and p – *package*. Further assume that constants of the respective sorts/types are provided.



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- Note: The standard progression algorithm, SHOP2, relies on *preconditions of methods*. (We only discuss this briefly here.)



HTN Progression, Pseudo Code

Algorithm: HTN Progression Search

Input: An HTN problem $\mathcal{P} = (V, P, \delta, C, M, s_I, tn_I)$ **Output:** A solution \bar{a} or **fail** if none exists

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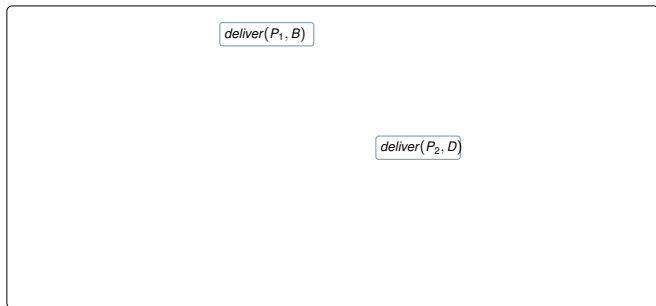
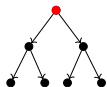
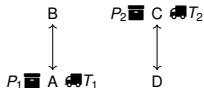
1 fringe ← {(sI, tnI, ε)}
2 while fringe ≠ ∅ do
3   n = (s, tn, ā) ← nodeSelectAndRemove(fringe)
4   if tn is empty then
5     return ā
6   else
7     U ← detectUnconstrainedSteps(tn)
8     for t ∈ U do
9       if isPrimitive(t) and pre(t) ⊆ s then
10        fringe ← fringe ∪ {n.apply(t)}
11      else if isCompound(t) then
12        fringe ← fringe ∪ {n.decompose(t, m) |
13          m ∈ M with m = (α(t), tnm)}
13 return fail

```



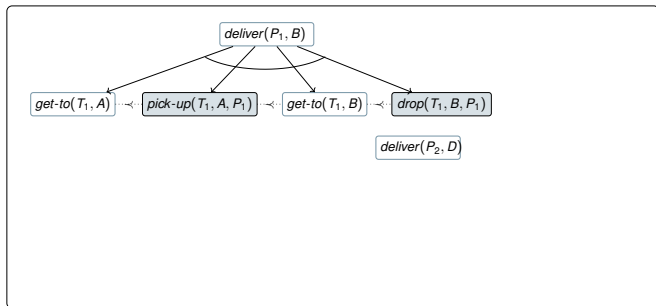
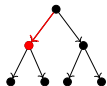
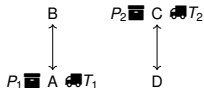
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HTN Progression, Example


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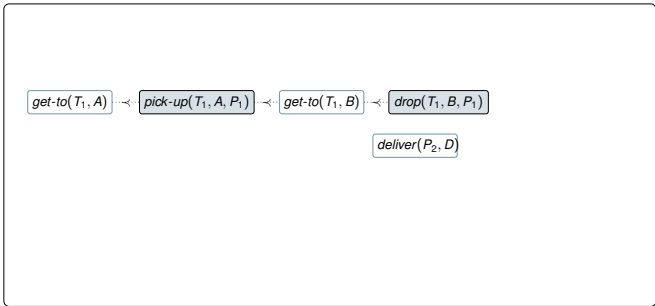
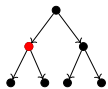
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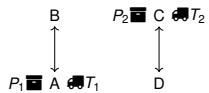

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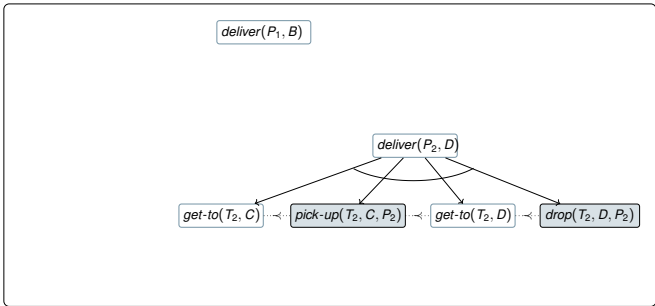
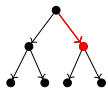
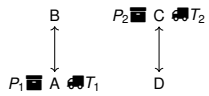


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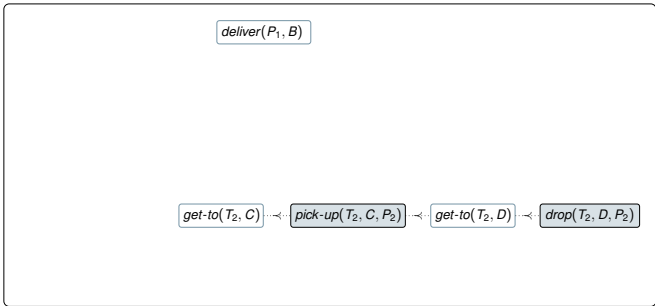
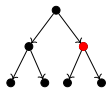
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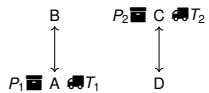

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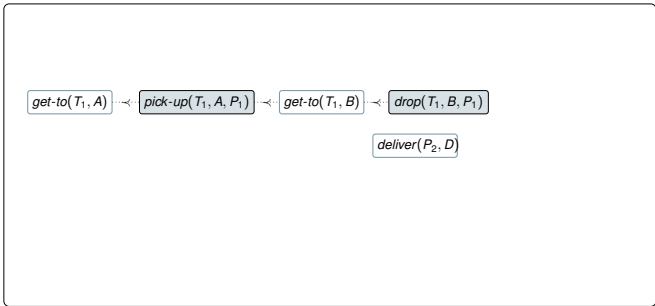
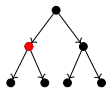
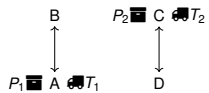


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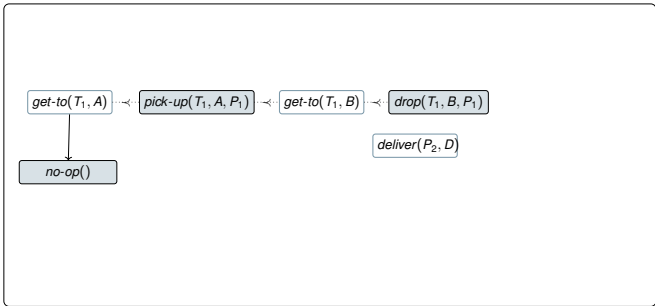
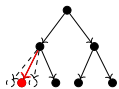
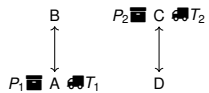
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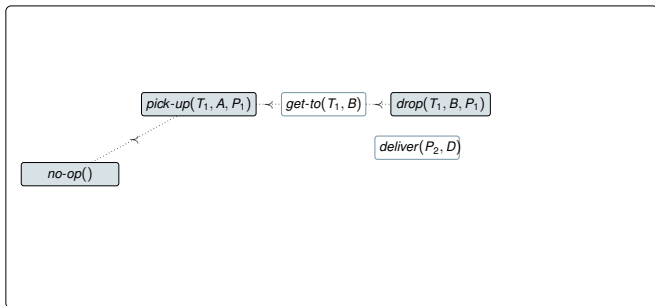
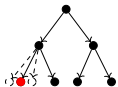
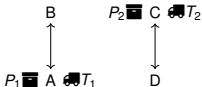
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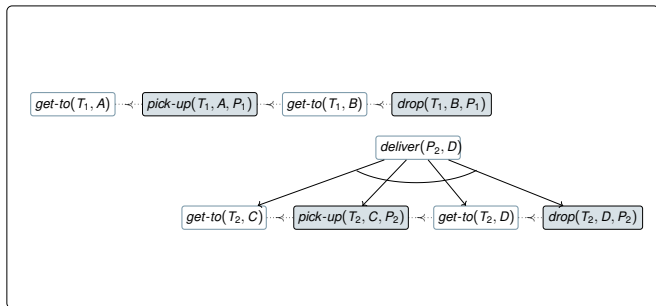
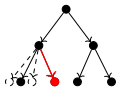
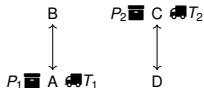
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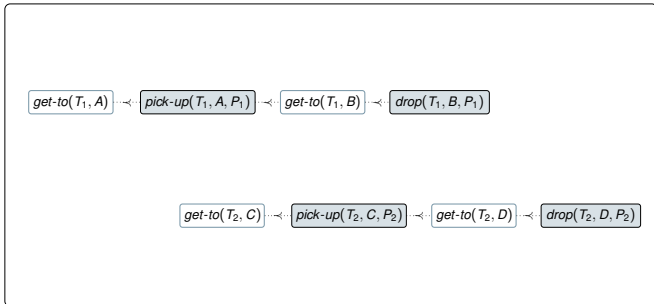
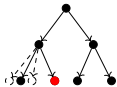
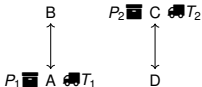
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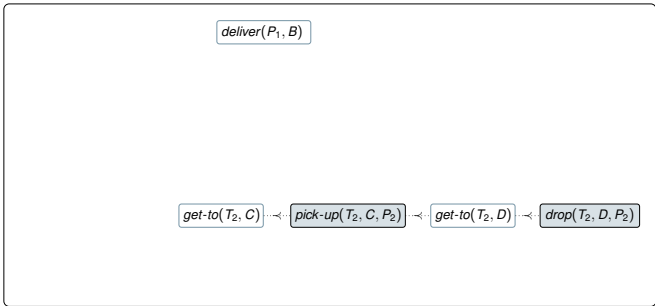
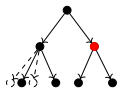
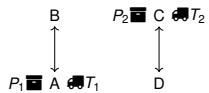
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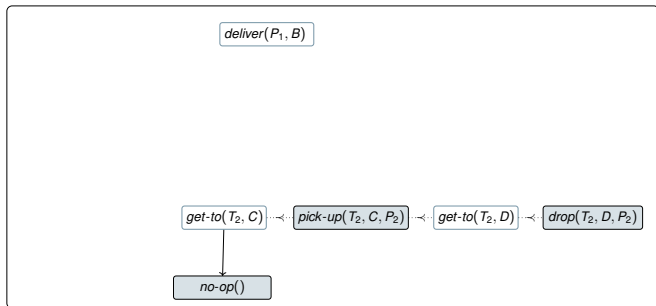
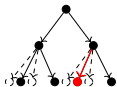
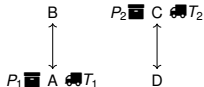
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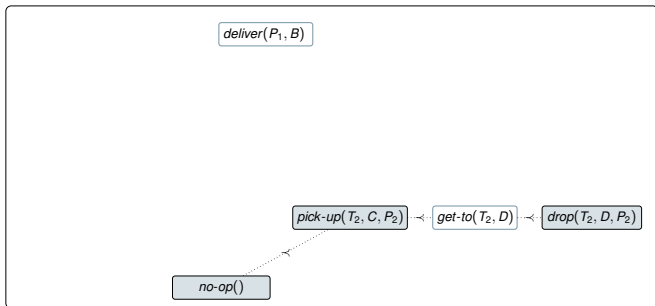
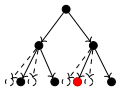
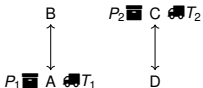
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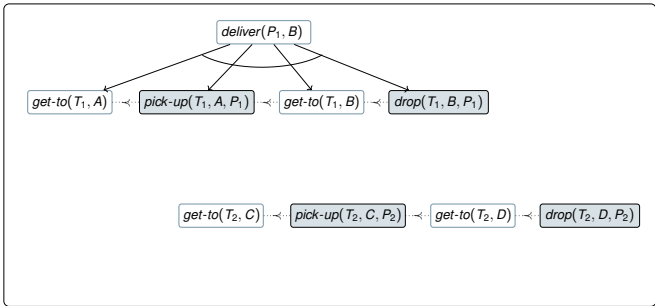
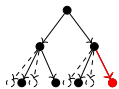
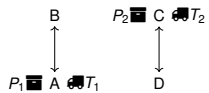
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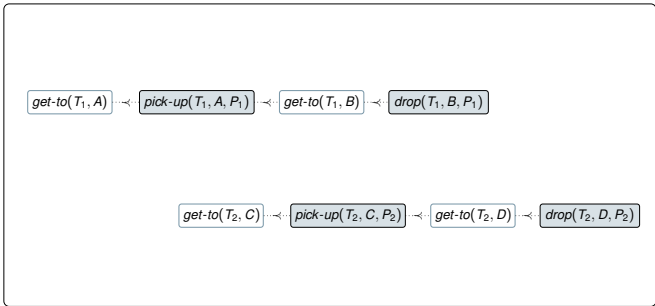
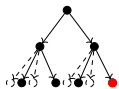
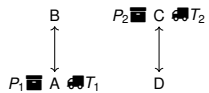
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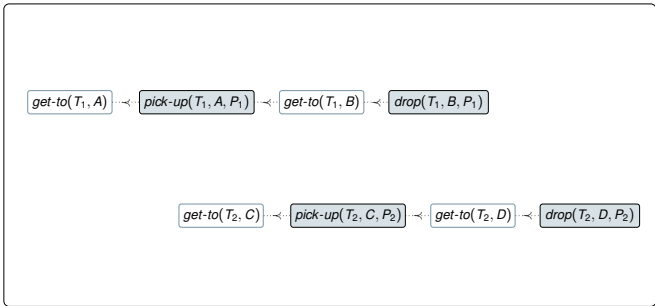
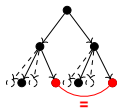
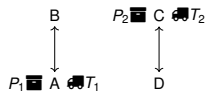
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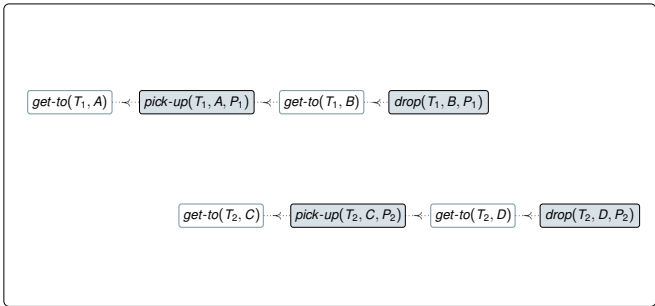
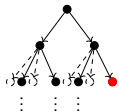
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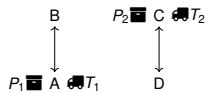
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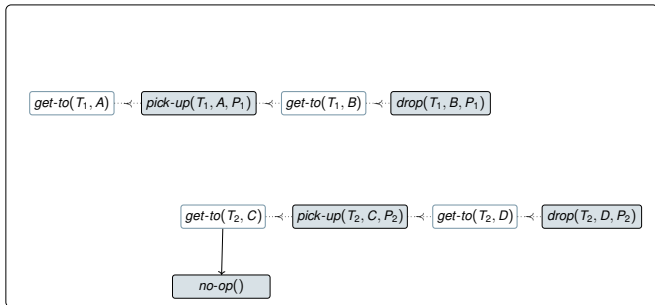
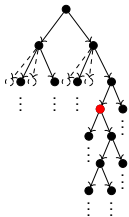
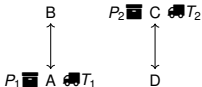
HTN Progression, Example



$$\pi = ()$$


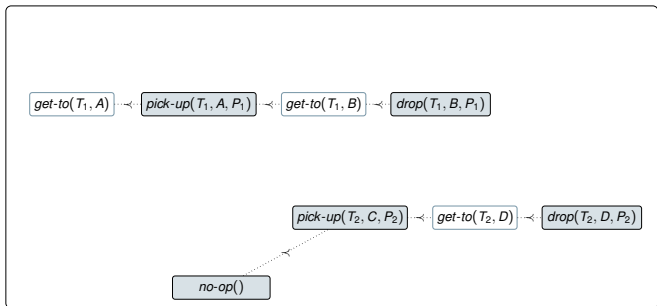
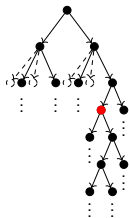
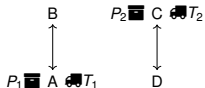
Algorithm

HTN Progression, Example


 $\pi = ()$


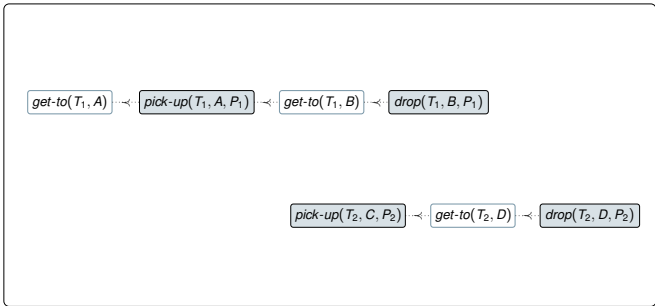
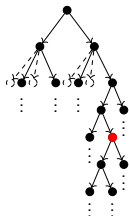
Algorithm

HTN Progression, Example

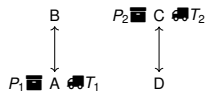

 $\pi = ()$


Algorithm

HTN Progression, Example

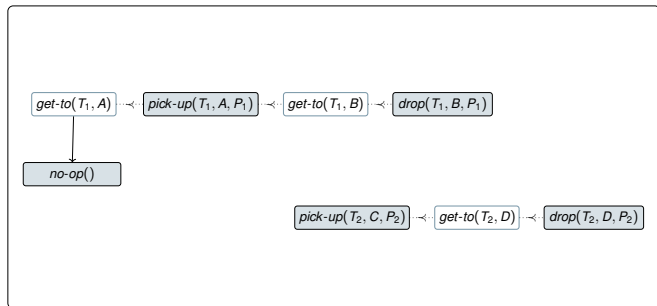
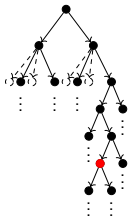


$\pi = (no-op())$

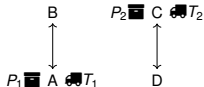


Algorithm

HTN Progression, Example

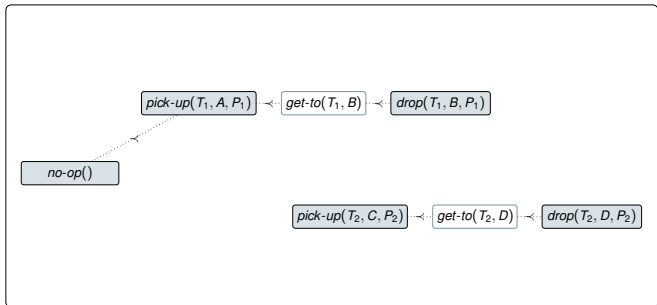
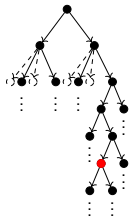


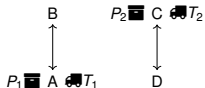
$$\pi = (no-op())$$



Algorithm

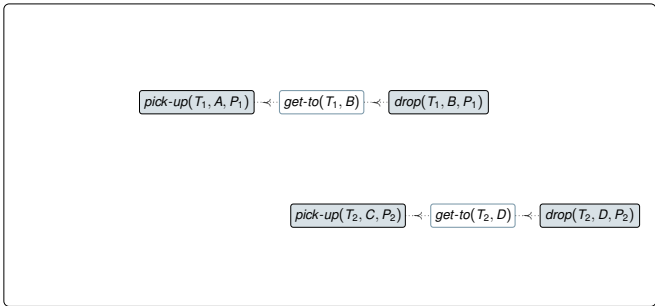
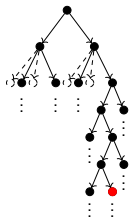
HTN Progression, Example



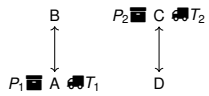
$$\pi = (no-op())$$


Algorithm

HTN Progression, Example

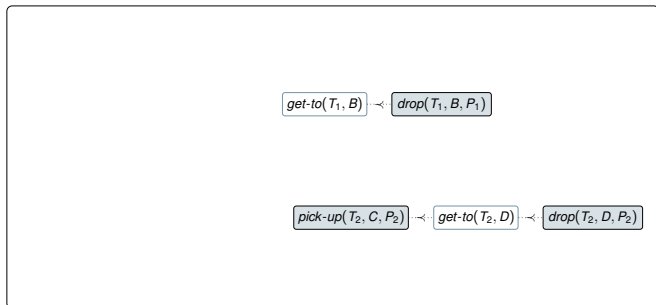
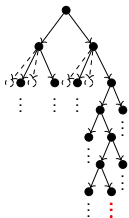


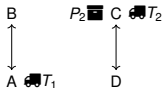
$\pi = (no-op(), no-op())$



Algorithm

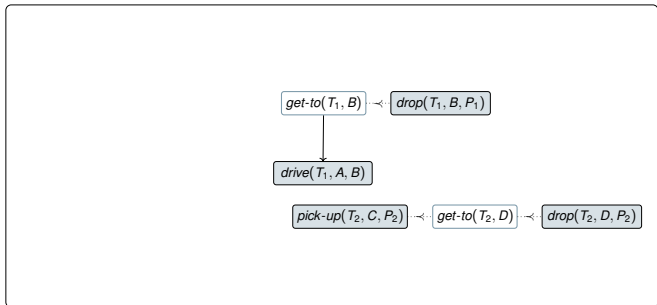
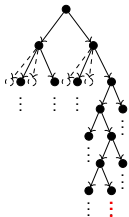
HTN Progression, Example

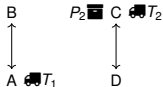


$$\pi = (\text{no-op}(), \text{no-op}(), \text{pick-up}(T_1, A, P_1))$$


Algorithm

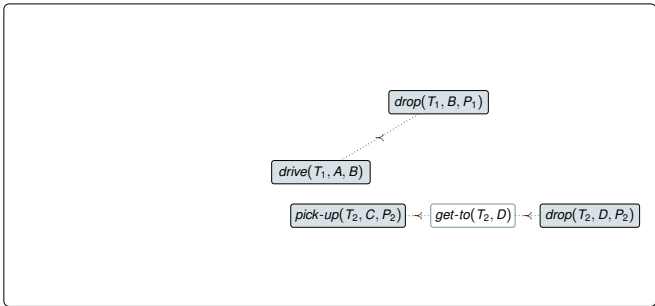
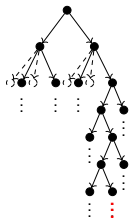
HTN Progression, Example



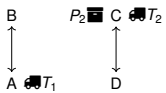
$$\pi = (\text{no-op}(), \text{no-op}(), \text{pick-up}(T_1, A, P_1))$$


Algorithm

HTN Progression, Example

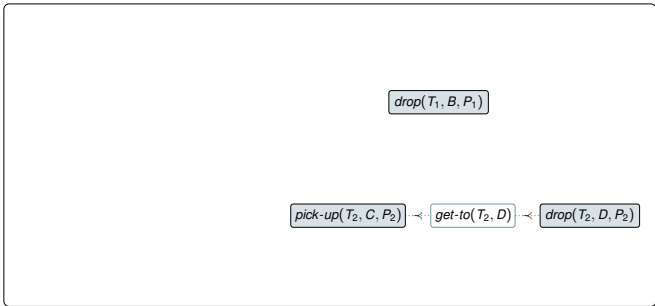
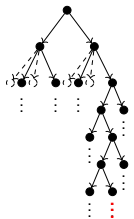


$$\pi = (no-op(), no-op(), pick-up(T_1, A, P_1))$$

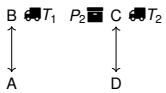


Algorithm

HTN Progression, Example

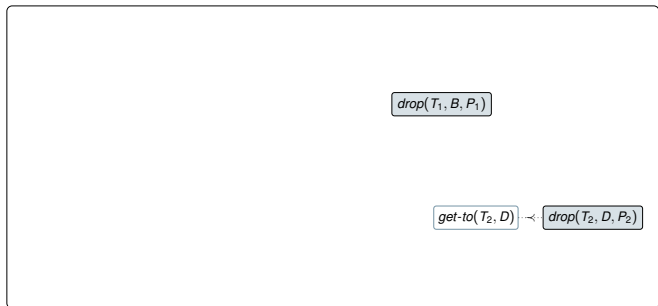
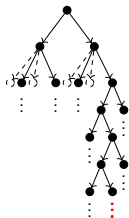


$\pi = (no-op(), no-op(), pick-up(T_1, A, P_1), drive(T_1, A, B))$



Algorithm

HTN Progression, Example

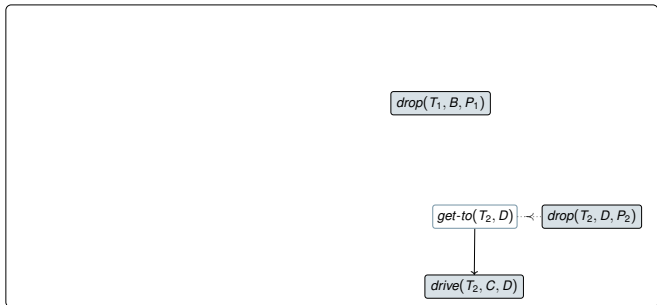
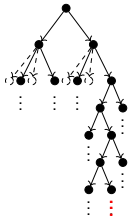


$\pi = (no-op(), no-op(), pick-up(T_1, A, P_1), drive(T_1, A, B),$
 $pick-up(T_2, C, P_2))$

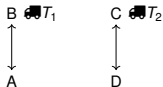


Algorithm

HTN Progression, Example

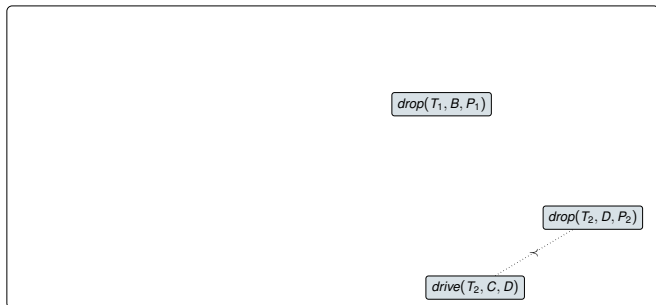
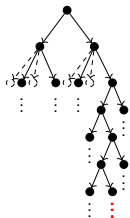


$\pi = (no-op(), no-op(), pick-up(T_1, A, P_1), drive(T_1, A, B), pick-up(T_2, C, P_2))$

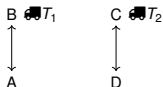


Algorithm

HTN Progression, Example

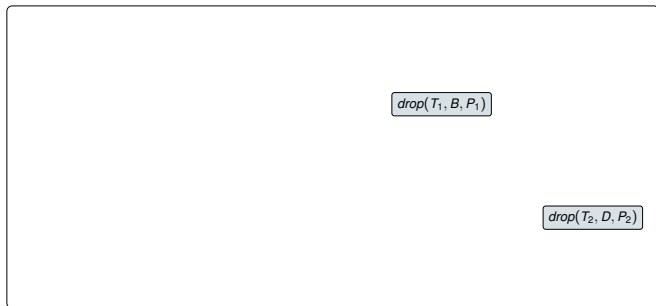
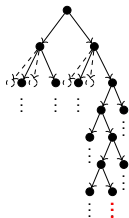


$\pi = (no-op(), no-op(), pick-up(T_1, A, P_1), drive(T_1, A, B),$
 $pick-up(T_2, C, P_2))$

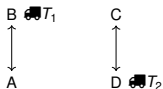


Algorithm

HTN Progression, Example

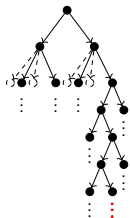


$\pi = (no-op(), no-op(), pick-up(T_1, A, P_1), drive(T_1, A, B),$
 $pick-up(T_2, C, P_2), drive(T_2, C, D))$



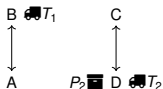
Algorithm

HTN Progression, Example



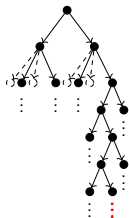
$drop(T_1, B, P_1)$

$$\pi = (no-op(), no-op(), pick-up(T_1, A, P_1), drive(T_1, A, B),$$

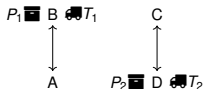
$$pick-up(T_2, C, P_2), drive(T_2, C, D), drop(T_2, D, P_2))$$


Algorithm

HTN Progression, Example



$$\pi = (no-op(), no-op(), pick-up(T_1, A, P_1), drive(T_1, A, B),$$

$$pick-up(T_2, C, P_2), drive(T_2, C, D), drop(T_2, D, P_2), drop(T_1, B, P_1))$$


Pseudo Code of Standard HTN Progression Search – Can We Do Better?

Algorithm: HTN Progression Search

Input: An HTN problem $\mathcal{P} = (V, P, \delta, C, M, s_I, tn_I)$ **Output:** A solution \bar{a} or **fail** if none exists

```

1 fringe ← {(sI, tnI, ε)}
2 while fringe ≠ ∅ do
3   n = (s, tn, ā) ← nodeSelectAndRemove(fringe)
4   if tn is empty then
5     return ā
6   else
7     U ← detectUnconstrainedSteps(tn)
8     for t ∈ U do
9       if isPrimitive(t) and pre(t) ⊆ s then
10        fringe ← fringe ∪ {n.apply(t)}
11      else if isCompound(t) then
12        fringe ← fringe ∪ {n.decompose(t, m) |
13          m ∈ M with m = (α(t), tnm)}
13 return fail

```



Eliminating Redundancy in Progression Search

- The previous algorithm branches over:



Eliminating Redundancy in Progression Search

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 - All applicable primitive tasks.



Eliminating Redundancy in Progression Search

- The previous algorithm branches over:
 - All applicable primitive tasks.
 - All decomposition methods for all compound tasks.



Eliminating Redundancy in Progression Search

- The previous algorithm branches over:
 - All applicable primitive tasks.
 - All decomposition methods for all compound tasks.
- We have to decompose *all* compound tasks and – in contrast to action application – the order in which they are handled has no influence on the resulting solutions.



Eliminating Redundancy in Progression Search

- The previous algorithm branches over:
 - All applicable primitive tasks.
 - All decomposition methods for all compound tasks.
 - We have to decompose *all* compound tasks and – in contrast to action application – the order in which they are handled has no influence on the resulting solutions.
- It's also correct to *pick* an abstract task!



Improved HTN Progression, Pseudo Code

Algorithm: HTN Progression Search

Input: An HTN problem $\mathcal{P} = (V, P, \delta, C, M, s_I, tn_I)$ **Output:** A solution \bar{a} or **fail** if none exists

```

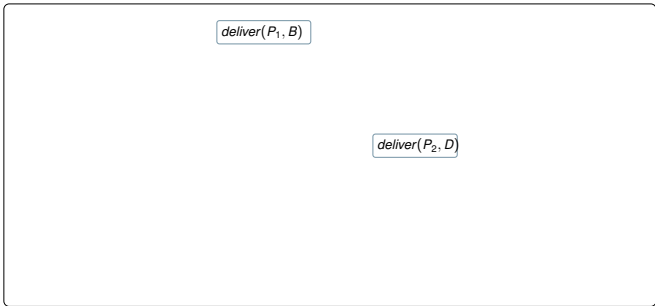
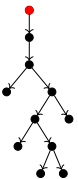
1 fringe  $\leftarrow \{(s_I, tn_I, \varepsilon)\}$ 
2 while fringe  $\neq \emptyset$  do
3    $n = (s, tn, \bar{a}) \leftarrow \text{nodeSelectAndRemove}(\text{fringe})$ 
4   if tn is empty then
5     return  $\bar{a}$ 
6   else
7      $(U_P, U_C) \leftarrow \text{detectUnconstrainedSteps}(tn)$ 
8     for  $t \in U_P$  do
9       if  $\text{pre}(t) \subseteq s$  then
10        fringe  $\leftarrow \text{fringe} \cup \{n.\text{apply}(t)\}$ 
11     $t \leftarrow \text{compoundTaskSelect}(U_C)$ 
12    fringe  $\leftarrow \text{fringe} \cup \{n.\text{decompose}(t, m) \mid$ 
       $m \in M \text{ with } m = (\alpha(t), tn_m)\}$ 
13 return fail

```

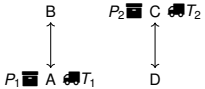


Algorithm

Improved HTN Progression, Example

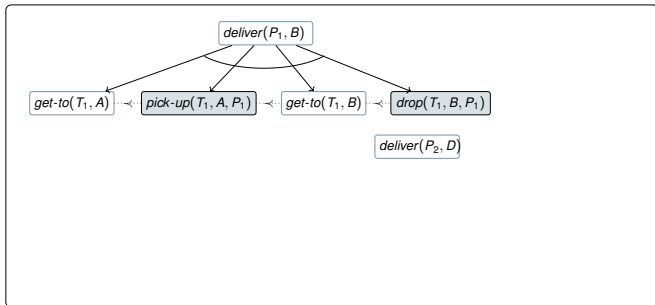
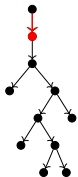


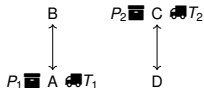
$\pi = ()$



Algorithm

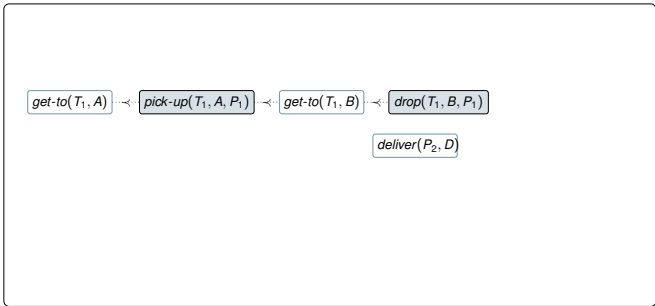
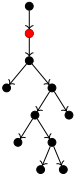
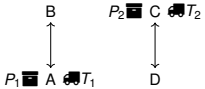
Improved HTN Progression, Example



$$\pi = ()$$


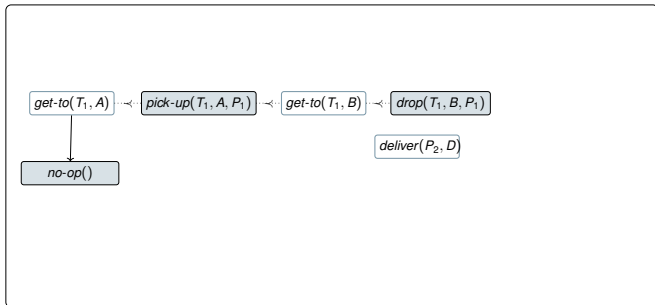
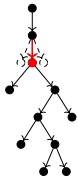
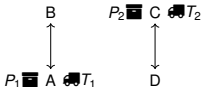
Algorithm

Improved HTN Progression, Example


 $\pi = ()$


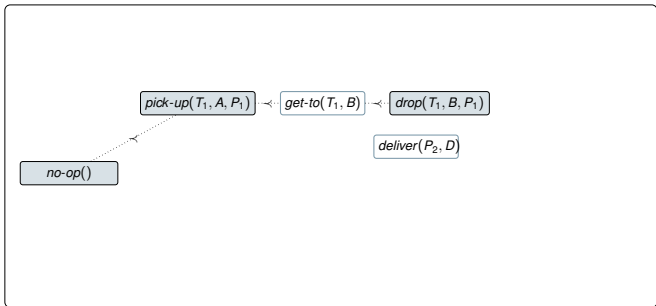
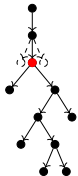
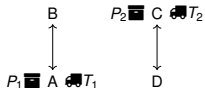
Algorithm

Improved HTN Progression, Example


 $\pi = ()$


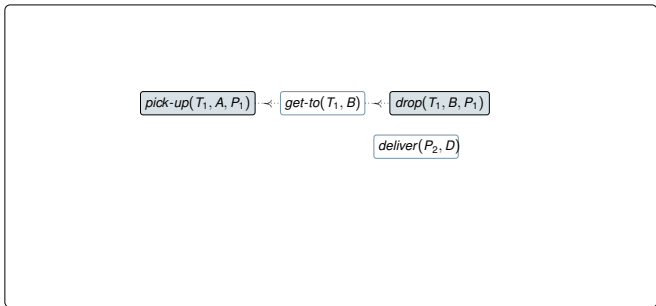
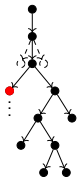
Algorithm

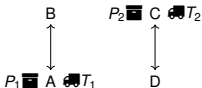
Improved HTN Progression, Example


 $\pi = ()$


Algorithm

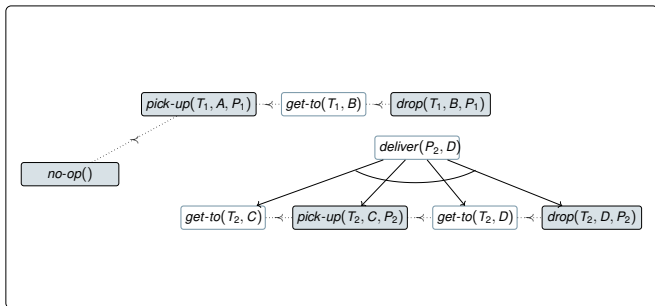
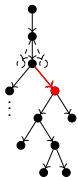
Improved HTN Progression, Example

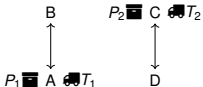


$$\pi = (no-op())$$


Algorithm

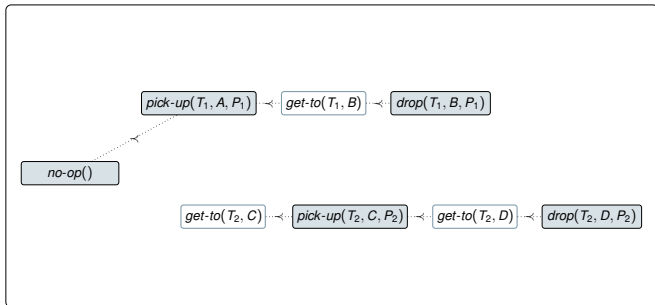
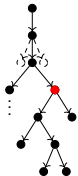
Improved HTN Progression, Example

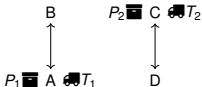


$$\pi = ()$$


Algorithm

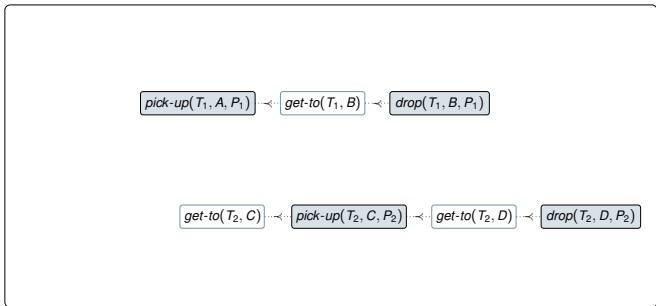
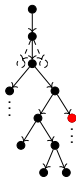
Improved HTN Progression, Example

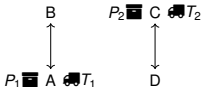


$$\pi = ()$$


Algorithm

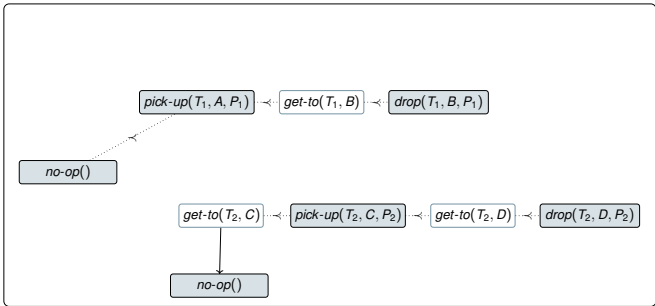
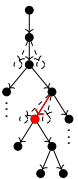
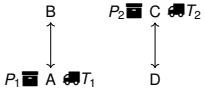
Improved HTN Progression, Example



$$\pi = (no-op())$$


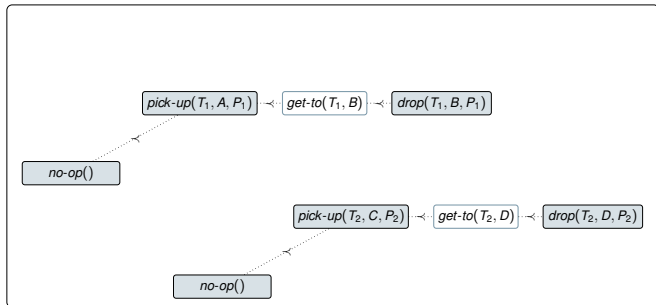
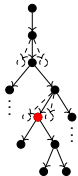
Algorithm

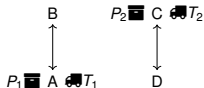
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 $\pi = ()$


Algorithm

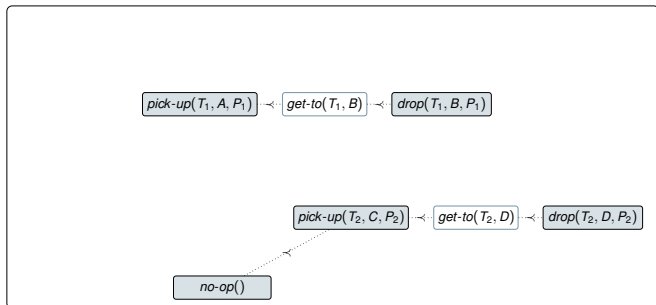
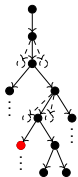
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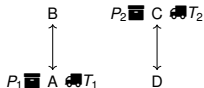
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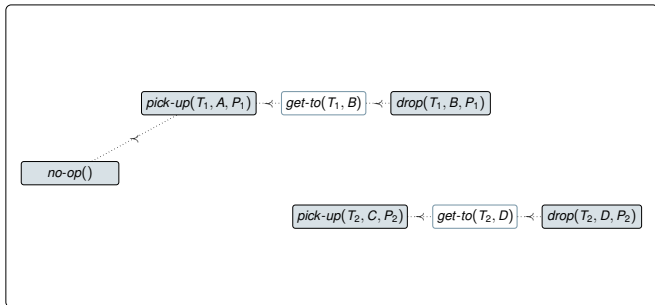
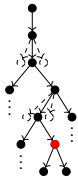


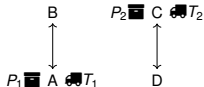
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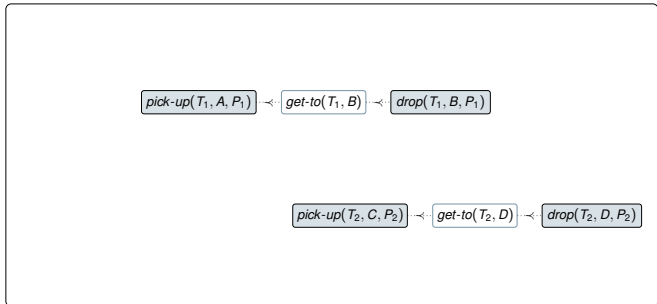
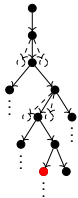
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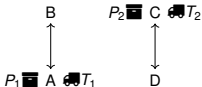


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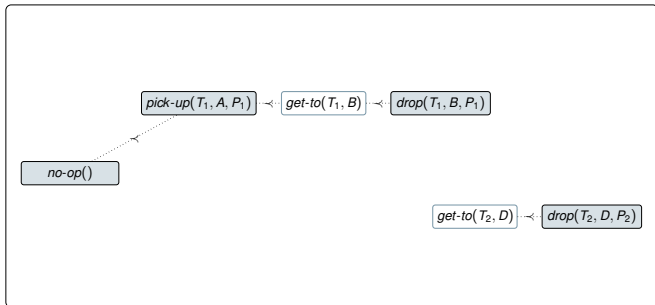
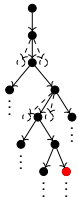
Improved HTN Progression, Example



$$\pi = (no-op(), no-op())$$


Algorithm

Improved HTN Progression, Example

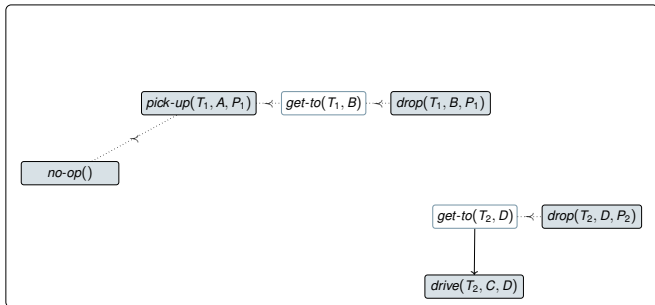
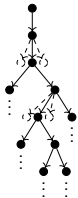


$$\pi = (no-op(), pick-up(T_2, C, P_2))$$



Algorithm

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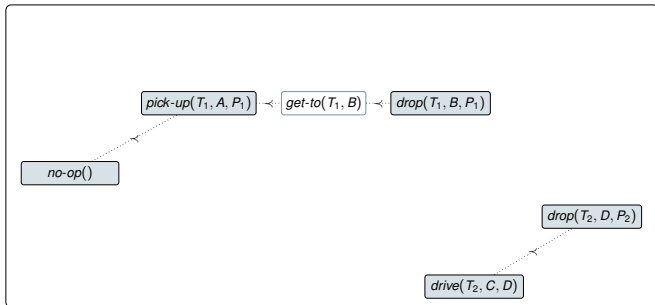
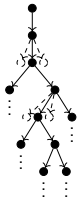


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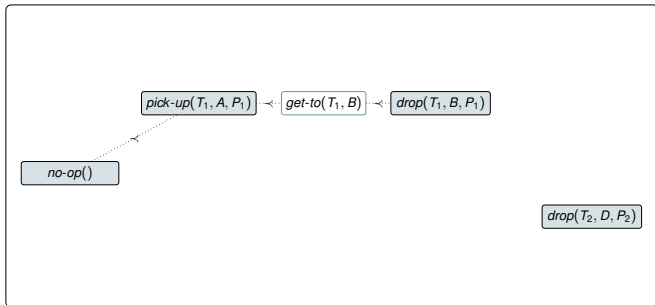
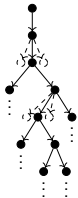


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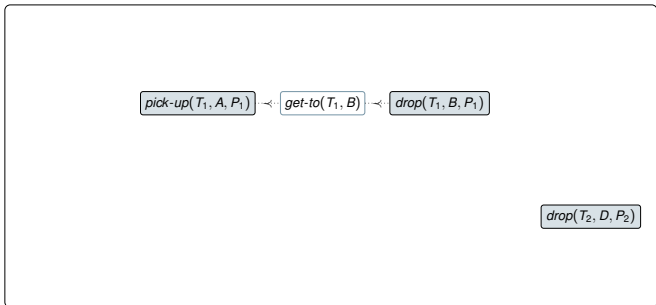
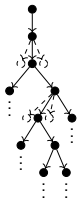


$$\pi = (no-op(), pick-up(T_2, C, P_2), drive(T_2, C, D))$$



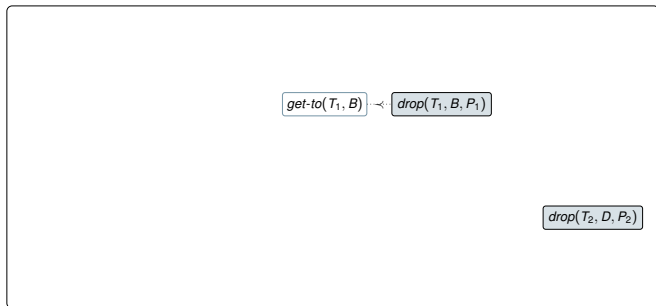
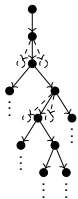
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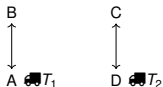
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$$\pi = (no-op(), pick-up(T_2, C, P_2), drive(T_2, C, D), no-op())$$

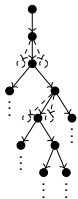

Improved HTN Progression, Example



$$\pi = (no-op(), pick-up(T_2, C, P_2), drive(T_2, C, D), no-op(), pick-up(T_1, A, P_1))$$


Algorithm

Improved HTN Progression, Example

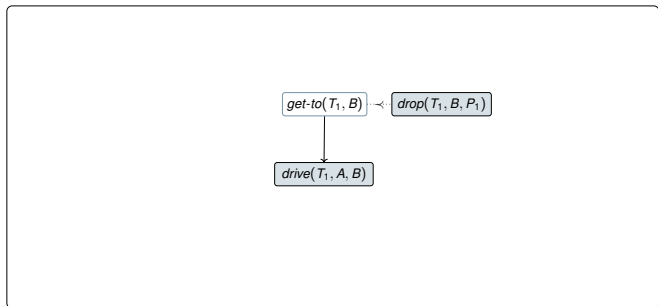
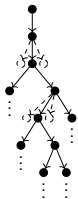


`get-to(T_1, B)` ← `drop(T_1, B, P_1)`

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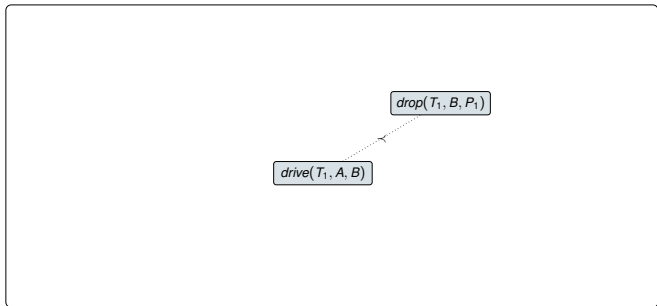
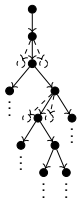


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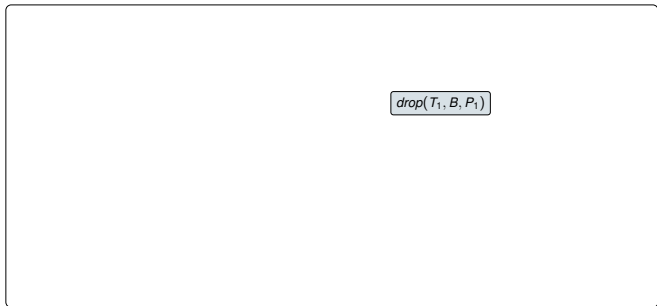
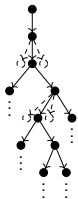

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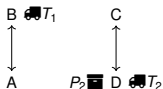


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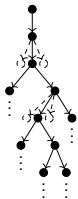
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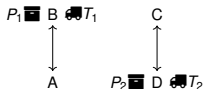


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Properties

Theorem

HTN progression search is sound and complete.

The completeness, however, depends on the deployed search strategy, i.e., the implementation of *nodeSelectAndRemove()*.



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Proof:

Follows from the properties of the underlying search algorithm.

However:

- Be aware that the transition system is not finite!
- We need to argue why the restricted algorithm is still complete although not branching over all choices.



SHOP/SHOP2 and Method Preconditions

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 - Note: these valuations can be arbitrary program calls.
- Note the semantical difference of method preconditions in total-order HTN problems (i.e., SHOP) versus partial-order HTN problems (i.e., SHOP2).



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- State constraints: They can simply be tracked as well (and removed as soon as satisfied) in accordance to the definition given in the lecture.



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Terminology:

- In the remainder, we will fuse the terminologies from POCL planning with those from HTN planning.
- Rather than talking about *task networks*, we refer to them as *partial plans*.



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New flaws:

- Compound task flaw:



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- Any further flaws? No, but we need to alter the remaining flaws and modifications.



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 - Producer *could be added* via decomposing a compound task: decompose with the respective methods (more details later).



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Let (PS, \prec, CL, α) be a partial plan (where a plan step $ps \in PS$ can also contain compound tasks, $\alpha(ps) \in P \cup C$).

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- We need a mapping from each compound task to each reachable state variable. For efficiency reasons, this has to be done *once* in a preprocessing step.
- How to deal with cycles?



Alterations to POCL Planning, Open Preconditions, cont'd II

Let $ps \in PS$ be (primitive), $ps' \in PS$ (compound), and (v, ps) (open condition) as before.

- Let the planning problem be acyclic. Then, we can offer *one modification* for each producer for (v, ps) . Note that this might include applying methods over several levels of abstraction at once.



Alterations to POCL Planning, Open Preconditions, cont'd II

Let $ps \in PS$ be (primitive), $ps' \in PS$ (compound), and (v, ps) (open condition) as before.

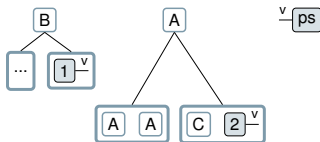
- Let the planning problem be cyclic. With the previous strategy, there might be *infinitely many* modifications. Otherwise, we might become incomplete:



Alterations to POCL Planning, Open Preconditions, cont'd II

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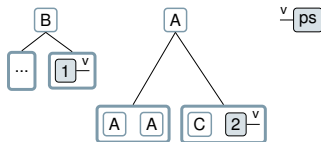


→ Only offering two modifications (one for A and one for B) will wrongly prevent the planner from inserting C arbitrarily often.

Alterations to POCL Planning, Open Preconditions, cont'd II

Let $ps \in PS$ be (primitive), $ps' \in PS$ (compound), and (v, ps) (open condition) as before.

- Let the planning problem be cyclic. With the previous strategy, there might be *infinitely many* modifications. Otherwise, we might become incomplete:



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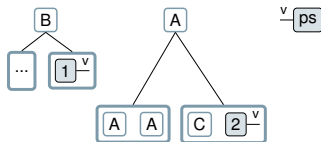
- Solution (in such cyclic cases): We just decompose A , but without resolving the open precondition flaw. So, how many modifications do we get here?



Alterations to POCL Planning, Open Preconditions, cont'd II

Let $ps \in PS$ be (primitive), $ps' \in PS$ (compound), and (v, ps) (open condition) as before.

- Let the planning problem be cyclic. With the previous strategy, there might be *infinitely many* modifications. Otherwise, we might become incomplete:



→ Only offering two modifications (one for A and one for B) will wrongly prevent the planner from inserting C arbitrarily often.

- Solution (in such cyclic cases): We just decompose A , but without resolving the open precondition flaw. So, how many modifications do we get here?
- Three! Two of them do insert a link and hence resolve the flaw.



Alterations to POCL Planning, Causal Threats

Let $ps, ps' \in PS$ be primitive tasks sharing a causal link (ps, v, ps') .
When does a further step $ps'' \in PS$ threaten that causal link?



Alterations to POCL Planning, Causal Threats

Let $ps, ps' \in PS$ be primitive tasks sharing a causal link (ps, v, ps') .

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- If ps'' is primitive: Just as in POCL planning.



Alterations to POCL Planning, Causal Threats

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- If ps'' is compound: If there is some primitive task reachable with v in its delete list (and the ordering restrictions as usual).



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Modifications if ps'' is compound:

- Promotion and Demotion:



Alterations to POCL Planning, Causal Threats

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Modifications if ps'' is compound:

- Promotion and Demotion: Doing this is correct and resolves the flaw, but introduces non-systematicity and violates least commitment. Why?



Alterations to POCL Planning, Causal Threats

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Alterations to POCL Planning, Causal Threats

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- Decomposition: Could we just choose decompositions that prevent deleting v ?



Alterations to POCL Planning, Causal Threats

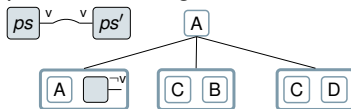
Let $ps, ps' \in PS$ be primitive tasks sharing a causal link (ps, v, ps') .

When does a further step $ps'' \in PS$ threaten that causal link?

- If ps'' is primitive: Just as in POCL planning.
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Modifications if ps'' is compound:

- Promotion and Demotion: Doing this is correct and resolves the flaw, but introduces non-systematicity and violates least commitment. Why? Because it orders all sub tasks rather than just those required for eliminating the threatening step.
- Decomposition: Could we just choose decompositions that prevent deleting v ? No!



Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Pseudo Code

Algorithm: Plan space-based HTN Search

Input: An HTN problem $\mathcal{P} = (V, P, \delta, C, M, s_I, tn_I)$ **Output:** A solution plan or **fail**.

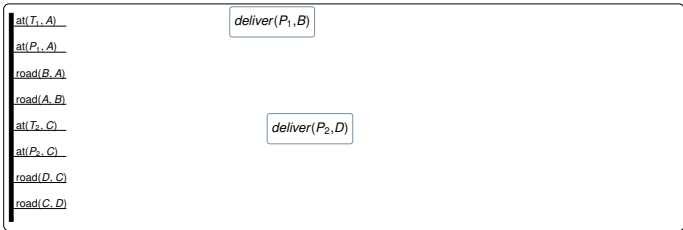
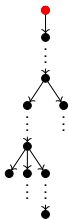
```
1 fringe = {PI} // Created from tnI as seen in first lecture.
2 while fringe ≠ ∅ do
3   P := nodeSelectAndRemove(())fringe)
4   F := flawDetection(P)
5   if F = ∅ then return P
6   f := flawSelection(F)
7   fringe := {applyModification(m, f) | m is a modification for f}
8 return fail
```

Note: Syntactically, this algorithm looks *exactly* like the POCL algorithm, but with flaws/modifications altered accordingly.



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example



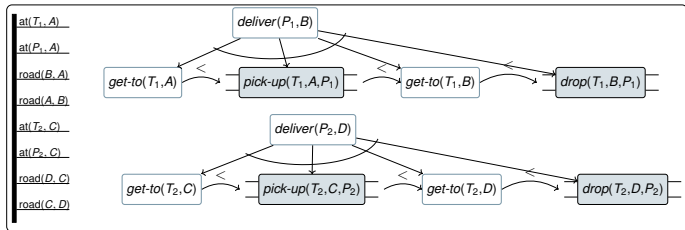
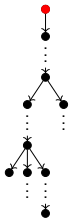
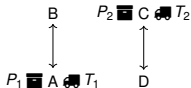
Flaws

Modifications



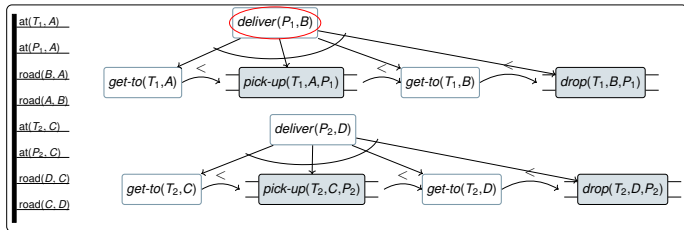
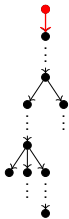
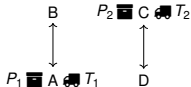
Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws***compound task: $deliver(P_1, B)$* *compound task: $deliver(P_2, D)$* **Modifications**decompose with $m-deliver(P_1, A, B, T_1)$ decompose with $m-deliver(P_2, C, D, T_2)$ 

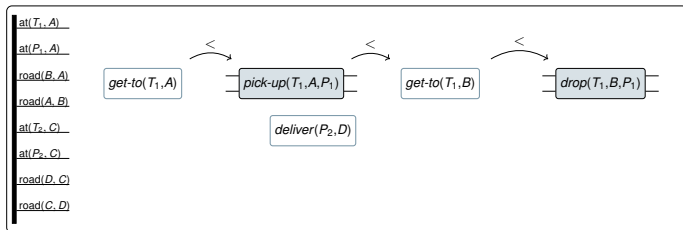
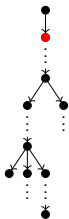
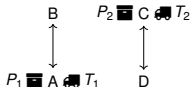
Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws****compound task:** $deliver(P_1, B)$ **compound task:** $deliver(P_2, D)$ **Modifications****decompose with** $m-deliver(P_1, A, B, T_1)$ **decompose with** $m-deliver(P_2, C, D, T_2)$ 

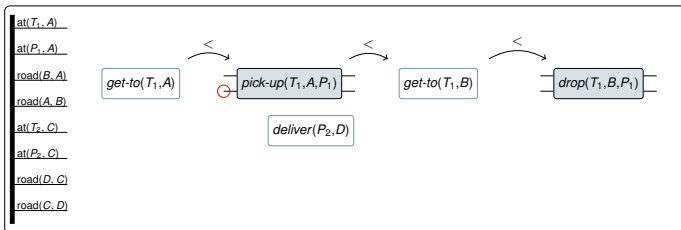
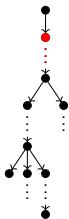
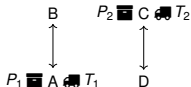
Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws***compound task: deliver(P₂, D)**compound task: get-to(T₁, A)**open prec.: at(T₁, A) of pick-up(T₁, A, P₁)**open prec.: at(P₁, A) of pick-up(T₁, A, P₁)**compound task: get-to(T₁, B)**open prec.: at(T₁, B) of drop(T₁, B, P₁)**open prec.: in(P₁, T₁) of drop(T₁, B, P₁)***Modifications**decompose with *m-deliver(P₂, C, D, T₂)*decompose with *m-direct(T₁, B, A)*decompose with *m-via(T₁, B, A)*decompose with *m-noop(T₁, A)*insert causal link from *init*decompose *get-to(T₁, A)* with *m-direct(T₁, B, A)*decompose *get-to(T₁, A)* with *m-via(T₁, B, A)*insert causal link from *init*decompose with *m-direct(T₁, A, B)*decompose with *m-via(T₁, A, B)*decompose with *m-noop(T₁, B)*decompose *get-to(T₁, B)* with *m-direct(T₁, A, B)*decompose *get-to(T₁, B)* with *m-via(T₁, A, B)*insert causal link from *pickup(T₁, A, P₁)*

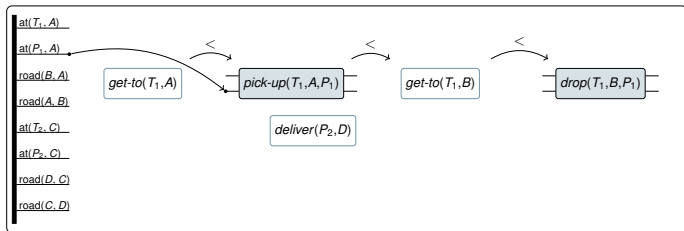
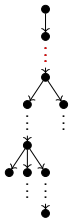
Algorithm

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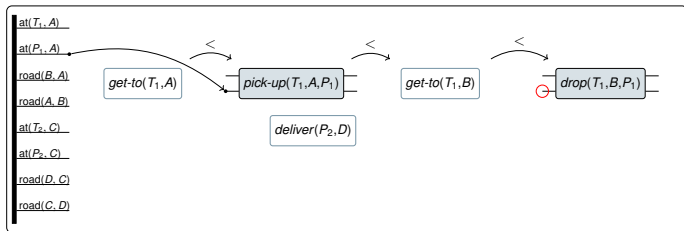
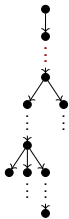
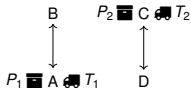
Algorithm

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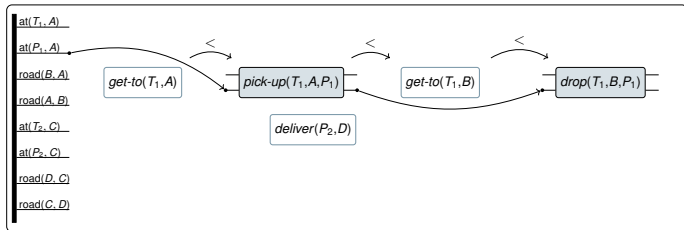
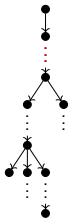
Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

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Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws**

compound task: deliver(P₂, D)

compound task: get-to(T₁, A)

open prec.: at(T₁, A) of pick-up(T₁, A, P₁)

compound task: get-to(T₁, B)

open prec.: at(T₁, B) of drop(T₁, B, P₁)

Modifications

decompose with *m-deliver(P₂, C, D, T₂)*

decompose with *m-direct(T₁, B, A)*

decompose with *m-via(T₁, B, A)*

decompose with *m-noop(T₁, A)*

insert causal link from *init*

decompose *get-to(T₁, A)* with *m-direct(T₁, B, A)*

decompose *get-to(T₁, A)* with *m-via(T₁, B, A)*

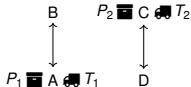
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decompose with *m-via(T₁, A, B)*

decompose with *m-noop(T₁, B)*

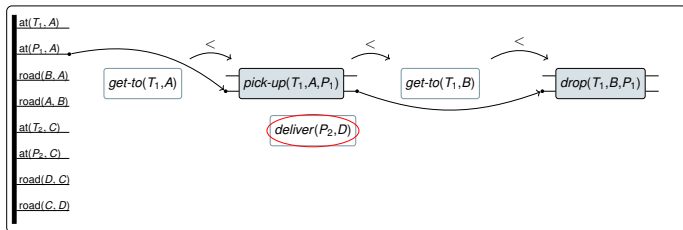
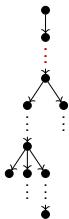
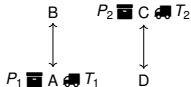
decompose *get-to(T₁, B)* with *m-direct(T₁, A, B)*

decompose *get-to(T₁, B)* with *m-via(T₁, A, B)*



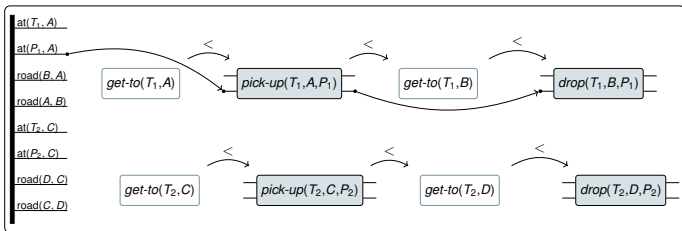
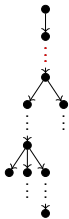
Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws****compound task:** $deliver(P_2, D)$ compound task: $get-to(T_1, A)$ open prec.: $at(T_1, A)$ of $pick-up(T_1, A, P_1)$ compound task: $get-to(T_1, B)$ open prec.: $at(T_1, B)$ of $drop(T_1, B, P_1)$ **Modifications**decompose with $m-deliver(P_2, C, D, T_2)$ decompose with $m-direct(T_1, B, A)$ decompose with $m-via(T_1, B, A)$ decompose with $m-noop(T_1, A)$ insert causal link from *init*decompose $get-to(T_1, A)$ with $m-direct(T_1, B, A)$ decompose $get-to(T_1, A)$ with $m-via(T_1, B, A)$ decompose with $m-direct(T_1, A, B)$ decompose with $m-via(T_1, A, B)$ decompose with $m-noop(T_1, B)$ decompose $get-to(T_1, B)$ with $m-direct(T_1, A, B)$ decompose $get-to(T_1, B)$ with $m-via(T_1, A, B)$ 

Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws**

compound task: get-to(T_1, A)

open prec.: at(T_1, A) of pick-up(T_1, A, P_1)

compound task: get-to(T_1, B)

open prec.: at(T_1, B) of drop(T_1, B, P_1)

...

Modifications

decompose with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-noop*(T_1, A)

insert causal link from *init*

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-direct*(T_1, A, B)

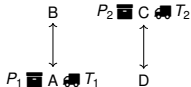
decompose with *m-via*(T_1, A, B)

decompose with *m-noop*(T_1, B)

decompose *get-to*(T_1, B) with *m-direct*(T_1, A, B)

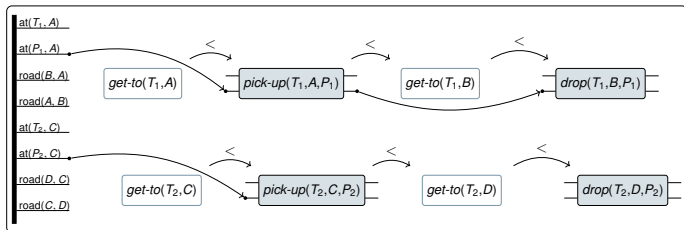
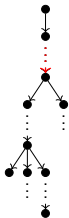
decompose *get-to*(T_1, B) with *m-via*(T_1, A, B)

...



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws**

compound task: $get\text{-}to(T_1, A)$

open prec.: $at(T_1, A)$ of $pick\text{-}up(T_1, A, P_1)$

compound task: $get\text{-}to(T_1, B)$

open prec.: $at(T_1, B)$ of $drop(T_1, B, P_1)$

...

Modifications

decompose with $m\text{-}direct(T_1, B, A)$

decompose with $m\text{-}via(T_1, B, A)$

decompose with $m\text{-}noop(T_1, A)$

insert causal link from *init*

decompose $get\text{-}to(T_1, A)$ with $m\text{-}direct(T_1, B, A)$

decompose $get\text{-}to(T_1, A)$ with $m\text{-}via(T_1, B, A)$

decompose with $m\text{-}direct(T_1, A, B)$

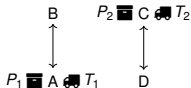
decompose with $m\text{-}via(T_1, A, B)$

decompose with $m\text{-}noop(T_1, B)$

decompose $get\text{-}to(T_1, B)$ with $m\text{-}direct(T_1, A, B)$

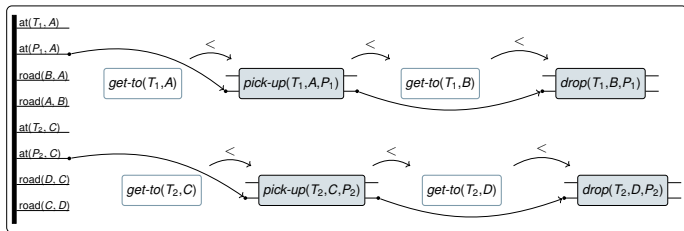
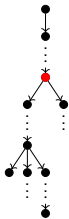
decompose $get\text{-}to(T_1, B)$ with $m\text{-}via(T_1, A, B)$

...



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws**

compound task: get-to(T_1, A)

open prec.: at(T_1, A) of pick-up(T_1, A, P_1)

compound task: get-to(T_1, B)

open prec.: at(T_1, B) of drop(T_1, B, P_1)

...

Modifications

decompose with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-noop*(T_1, A)

insert causal link from *init*

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-direct*(T_1, A, B)

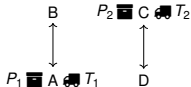
decompose with *m-via*(T_1, A, B)

decompose with *m-noop*(T_1, B)

decompose *get-to*(T_1, B) with *m-direct*(T_1, A, B)

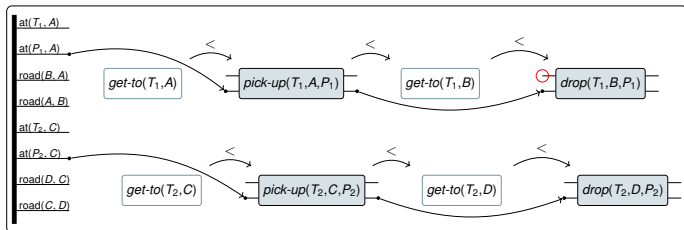
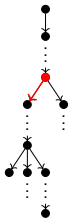
decompose *get-to*(T_1, B) with *m-via*(T_1, A, B)

...



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws**

compound task: get-to(T_1, A)

open prec.: at(T_1, A) of pick-up(T_1, A, P_1)

compound task: get-to(T_1, B)

open prec.: at(T_1, B) of drop(T_1, B, P_1)

...

Modifications

decompose with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-noop*(T_1, A)

insert causal link from *init*

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-direct*(T_1, A, B)

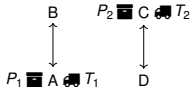
decompose with *m-via*(T_1, A, B)

decompose with *m-noop*(T_1, B)

decompose *get-to*(T_1, B) with *m-direct*(T_1, A, B)

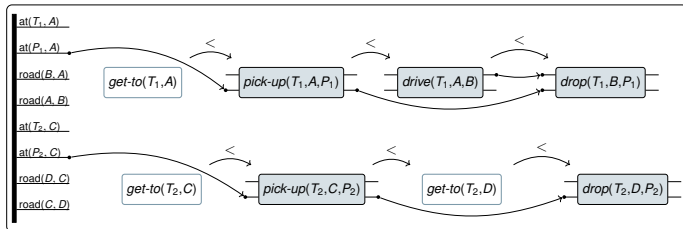
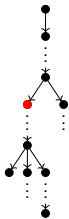
decompose *get-to*(T_1, B) with *m-via*(T_1, A, B)

...



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws**

compound task: get-to(T_1, A)

open prec.: at(T_1, A) of pick-up(T_1, A, P_1)

open prec.: at(T_1, A) of drive(T_1, A, B)

open prec.: road(A, B) of drive(T_1, A, B)

...

Modifications

decompose with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-noop*(T_1, A)

insert causal link from *init*

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

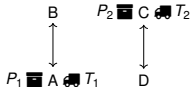
insert causal link from *init*

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

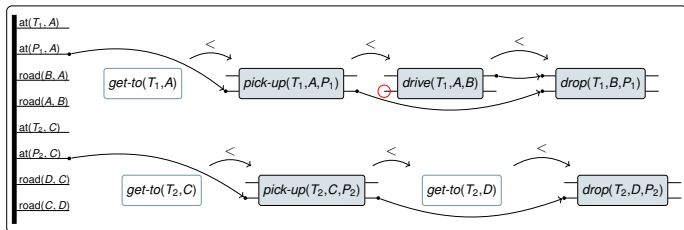
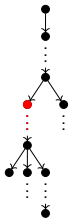
insert causal link from *init*

...



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws**

compound task: get-to(T_1, A)

open prec.: at(T_1, A) of pick-up(T_1, A, P_1)

open prec.: at(T_1, A) of drive(T_1, A, B)

open prec.: road(A, B) of drive(T_1, A, B)

...

Modifications

decompose with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-noop*(T_1, A)

insert causal link from *init*

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

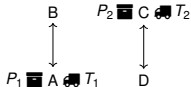
insert causal link from *init*

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

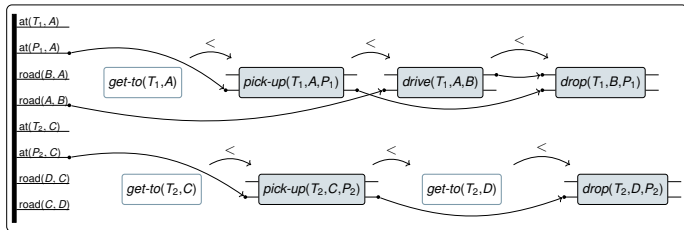
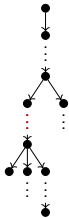
insert causal link from *init*

...



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws**

compound task: get-to(T_1, A)

open prec.: at(T_1, A) of pick-up(T_1, A, P_1)

open prec.: at(T_1, A) of drive(T_1, A, B)

...

Modifications

decompose with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-noop*(T_1, A)

insert causal link from *init*

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

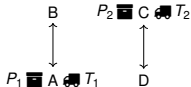
decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

insert causal link from *init*

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

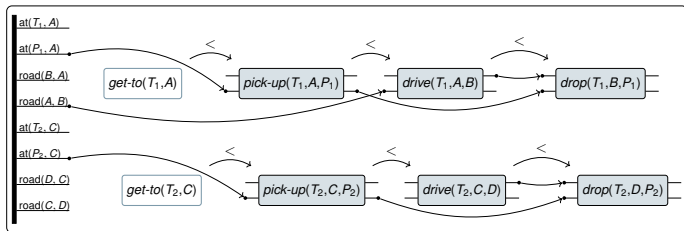
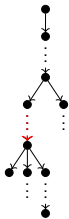
decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

...



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws**

compound task: get-to(T_1, A)

open prec.: at(T_1, A) of pick-up(T_1, A, P_1)

open prec.: at(T_1, A) of drive(T_1, A, B)

...

Modifications

decompose with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-noop*(T_1, A)

insert causal link from *init*

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

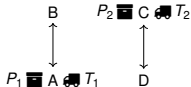
decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

insert causal link from *init*

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

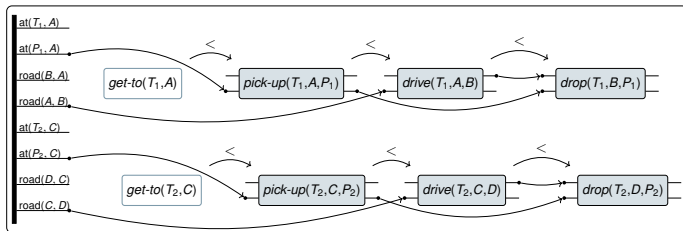
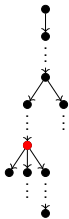
decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

...



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws**

compound task: get-to(T_1, A)

open prec.: at(T_1, A) of pick-up(T_1, A, P_1)

open prec.: at(T_1, A) of drive(T_1, A, B)

...

Modifications

decompose with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

decompose with *m-noop*(T_1, A)

insert causal link from *init*

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

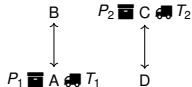
decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

insert causal link from *init*

decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-direct*(T_1, B, A)

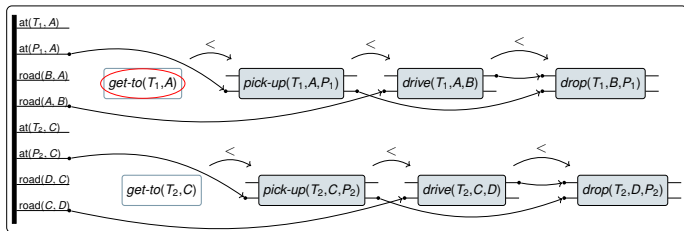
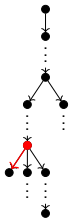
decompose *get-to*(T_1, A) with *m-via*(T_1, B, A)

...



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws**

compound task: $get\text{-}to(T_1, A)$

open prec.: $at(T_1, A)$ of $pick\text{-}up(T_1, A, P_1)$

open prec.: $at(T_1, A)$ of $drive(T_1, A, B)$

...

Modifications

decompose with $m\text{-}direct(T_1, B, A)$

decompose with $m\text{-}via(T_1, B, A)$

decompose with $m\text{-}noop(T_1, A)$

insert causal link from *init*

decompose $get\text{-}to(T_1, A)$ with $m\text{-}direct(T_1, B, A)$

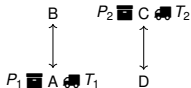
decompose $get\text{-}to(T_1, A)$ with $m\text{-}via(T_1, B, A)$

insert causal link from *init*

decompose $get\text{-}to(T_1, A)$ with $m\text{-}direct(T_1, B, A)$

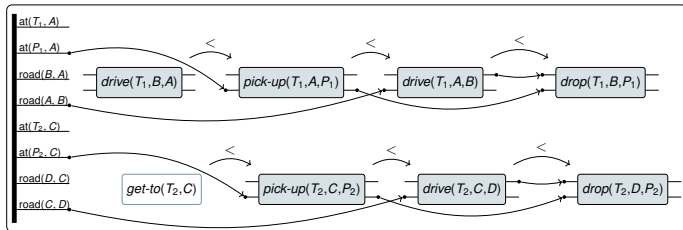
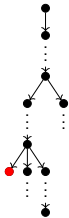
decompose $get\text{-}to(T_1, A)$ with $m\text{-}via(T_1, B, A)$

...



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws**

open prec.: $at(T_1, B)$ of $drive(T_1, B, A)$
open prec.: $road(B, A)$ of $drive(T_1, B, A)$
open prec.: $at(T_1, A)$ of $pick-up(T_1, A, P_1)$
open prec.: $at(T_1, A)$ of $drive(T_1, A, B)$
 ...

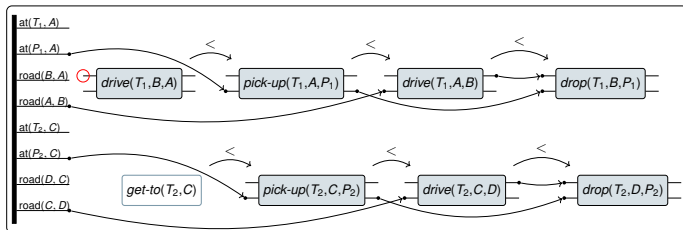
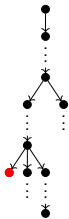
Modifications

—
 insert causal link from *init*
 insert causal link from *init*
 insert causal link from $drive(T_1, B, A)$
 insert causal link from *init*
 insert causal link from $drive(T_1, B, A)$
 ...



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws**

open prec.: $at(T_1, B)$ of $drive(T_1, B, A)$
open prec.: $road(B, A)$ of $drive(T_1, B, A)$
open prec.: $at(T_1, A)$ of $pick-up(T_1, A, P_1)$
open prec.: $at(T_1, A)$ of $drive(T_1, A, B)$
 ...

Modifications

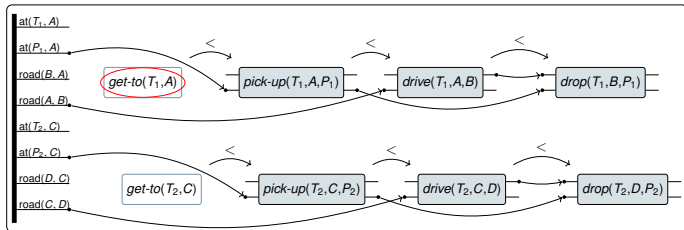
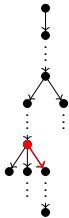
—
 insert causal link from *init*
 insert causal link from *init*
 insert causal link from $drive(T_1, B, A)$
 insert causal link from *init*
 insert causal link from $drive(T_1, B, A)$
 ...

This partial plan can be discarded, because it has a flaw without modifications



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws**

compound task: $get\text{-}to(T_1, A)$

open prec.: $at(T_1, A)$ of $pick\text{-}up(T_1, A, P_1)$

open prec.: $at(T_1, A)$ of $drive(T_1, A, B)$

...

Modifications

decompose with $m\text{-}direct(T_1, B, A)$

decompose with $m\text{-}via(T_1, B, A)$

decompose with $m\text{-}noop(T_1, A)$

insert causal link from *init*

decompose $get\text{-}to(T_1, A)$ with $m\text{-}direct(T_1, B, A)$

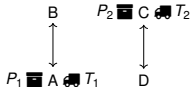
decompose $get\text{-}to(T_1, A)$ with $m\text{-}via(T_1, B, A)$

insert causal link from *init*

decompose $get\text{-}to(T_1, A)$ with $m\text{-}direct(T_1, B, A)$

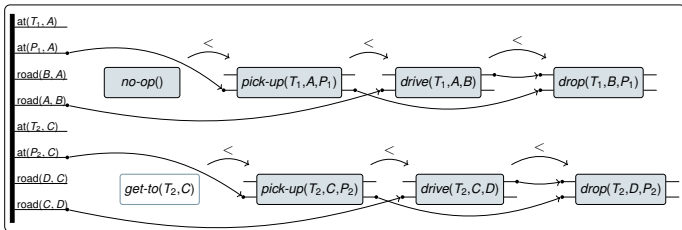
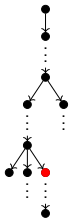
decompose $get\text{-}to(T_1, A)$ with $m\text{-}via(T_1, B, A)$

...



Algorithm

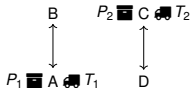
Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws***open prec.:* $at(T_1, A)$ of $pick-up(T_1, A, P_1)$ *open prec.:* $at(T_1, A)$ of $drive(T_1, A, B)$

...

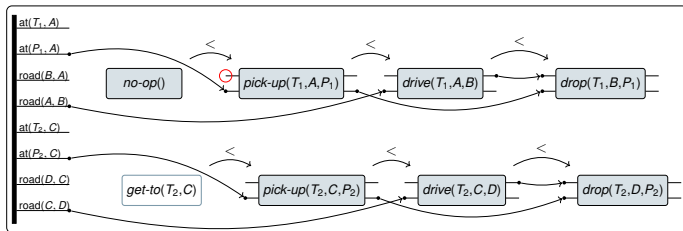
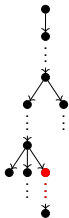
Modificationsinsert causal link from *init*insert causal link from *init*

...



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example



Flaws

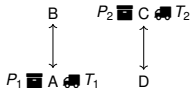
Modifications

open prec.: $at(T_1, A)$ of $pick-up(T_1, A, P_1)$ insert causal link from *init*

open prec.: $at(T_1, A)$ of $drive(T_1, A, B)$ insert causal link from *init*

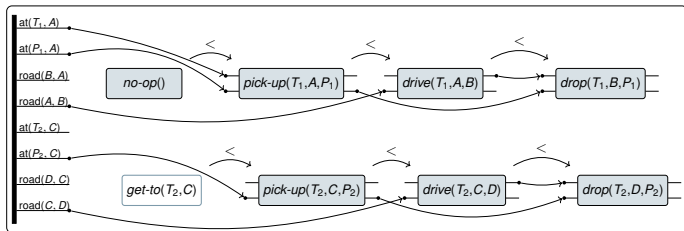
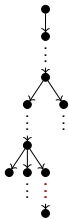
...

...



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example

**Flaws**

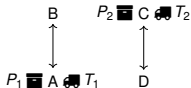
open prec.: at(T_1, A) of drive(T_1, A, B)

...

Modifications

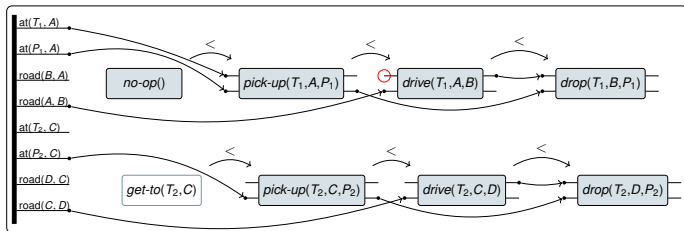
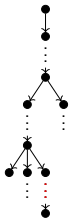
insert causal link from *init*

...



Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example



Flaws

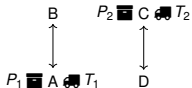
open prec.: $at(T_1, A)$ of $drive(T_1, A, B)$

...

Modifications

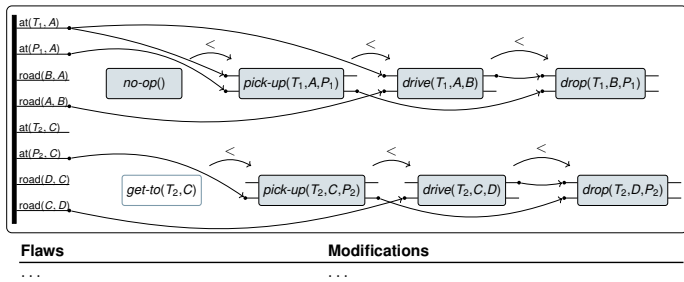
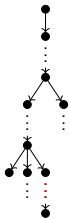
insert causal link from *init*

...



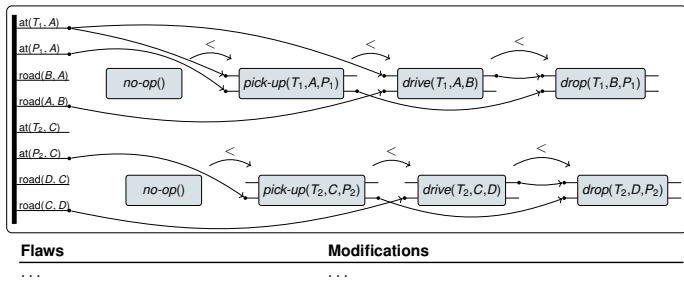
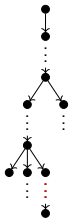
Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example



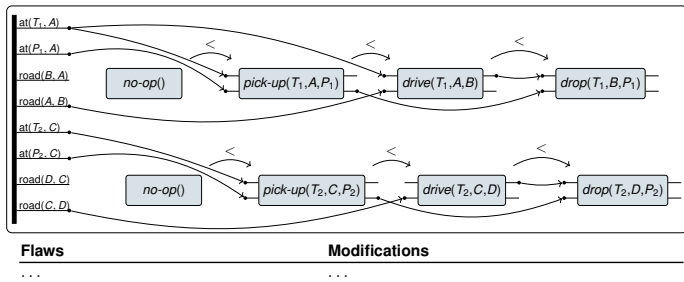
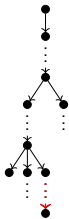
Algorithm

Plan Space-based HTN Planning, Example



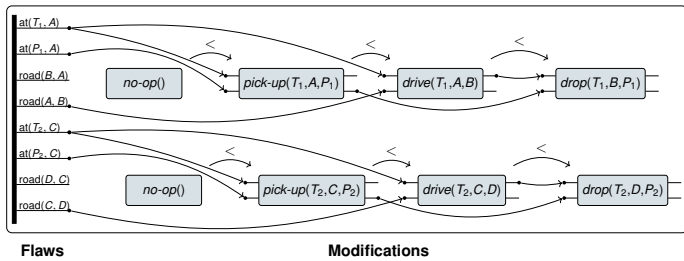
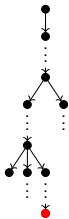
Algorithm

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This partial plan has no flaws, so it is a solution and returned



Flaw Selection Strategies

- Many of the flaw selection strategies for POCL planning can be reused for plan space-based HTN planning.
- As for POCL planning, one good possibility is LCFR. Further strategies might be discussed in the exercises.



Properties

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Proof:

Follows from the properties of the underlying search algorithm.

However:

- Be aware that the transition system is not finite!
- We had to show that for each flaw, *all* possible ways to resolve it are generated and that no unintended side effects occur such as being overly restrictive thereby unintentionally ruling out solutions.



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- Extension to hybrid planning, where compound tasks show preconditions and effects as well: Discussed at the end of the lecture if time.



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 - there is progression-based search in the space of states (plus the remaining task network),
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 - both approaches rely on heuristics to guide search (next lecture).

