

Errata for *Automated Planning: Theory and Practice*

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Page ii, 5th line from bottom. Remove “for a list of publications.”

Page xxiv, last paragraph. replace this paragraph with the following:

The web site for the book can be found at <http://www.laas.fr/planning> or <http://books.elsevier.com/mk/1558608567>. It contains a complete set of lecture slides, and other auxiliary materials.

Page 6, Example 1.1, 3rd line. Change “can can” to “can”.

Page 10, last paragraph. Change A0 to A1.

Page 11, 3rd line before Section 1.6. Change II to III.

Page 25, middle of the page. $i = 0, \dots, n$ should be $i = 0, \dots, m$.

Pages 25 and 26. All occurrences of “ $\text{val}_{i+1 \bmod m}$ ” should be $\text{val}_{i+1 \bmod m}$ ”.

Page 30, 2nd line of Example 2.10. c1,c2 should be c3,c1.

Page 31, last paragraph. “ g contains negated atoms” should be “ g may contain negated atoms”, and “Definition 2.1 (see page 20)” should be “on page 22”.

Page 32, Example 2.11, 8th line. l1 should be loc1.

Page 33, 2nd paragraph, 2nd line. “is” should be “be”.

Page 33, 2nd bullet. t and $I(t)$ should be s and $I(s)$.

Page 35, last line. Interchange the superscripts $+$ and $-$.

Page 48, 4th line. x_n should be t_n .

Page 51, 5th line. “effects” should be “precond”.

Page 51, 6th line. “precond” should be “effects”.

Page 56, 2nd bullet. P should be (P, k) .

Page 57. Remove the paragraph before Proposition 3.1.

Page 73, line 5 of Section 4.3. The equation should be

$$\Gamma^{-1}(g) = \{\gamma^{-1}(g, a) \mid a \in A \text{ is relevant for } g\}$$

Page 73, 4th line from bottom. applicable should be relevant.

Page 74, middle of page. “ $r1$ ” should be “ $r1$ ”. One line earlier, “ $\text{at}(r1, \text{loc1})$,” should be removed. Three lines later, “ $\text{occupied}(\text{loc1})$ ” should be “ $\neg\text{occupied}(\text{loc1})$ ”.

Page 79, last line before Section 4.5.2. In “ $\text{position}(c1, s_0)$ ”, $c1$ should be $c3$.

Page 88, first line of Definition 5.1. “set” should be “multiset”.

Page 107, line 12 of Exercise 5.7. Both occurrences of $\text{status}(x, \text{fill})$ should be $\text{status}(x, \text{filling})$.

Page 121, 4th line of Definition 6.4. “actions” should be “actions, see p. 124”.

Page 126, 7th line of Example 6.3. $\text{Mr}21$ should be $\text{Mr}12$.

Page 157, line 12. Interchange “function” and “cost”.

Page 165, exercise 7.3. After “robots”, insert “that can be in the same location at the same time”.

Page 171, Examples 8.3 and 8.4. $\{(\alpha, \alpha), (\beta, \beta), (\gamma, \gamma)\}$ should be $\{(\alpha, \alpha); (\beta, \beta); (\gamma, \gamma)\}$.

Page 171, 5th line from bottom. “due” should be “dual”.

Pages 174–177. Replace Section 8.3.1 with the pages at the end of the errata list.

Page 191. Add the following:

8.11 Modify the encoding of Frame Axioms (Step 4 in Section 8.3.1) such as to get only binary constraints (hint: add a new CSP variable for each action and for each variable invariant for that action).

Page 202, 2nd and 3rd lines of (9.1). Replace the two lines with

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta_0(s, g) &= 0 && \text{if } g \subseteq s \\ \Delta_0(s, g) &= 0 && \text{if } p \notin s \text{ and } \forall a \in A, p \notin \text{effects}^+(a)\end{aligned}$$

Page 202, first line after (9.1). Replace “an estimate” with “the exact value”.

Page 203, Figure 9.2. Replace “ $U \leftarrow \{s\}$ ” with “ $U \leftarrow s$ ”.

Replace “ $\exists u \in U, \text{precond}(a) \subseteq u$ ” with “ $\text{precond}(a) \subseteq U$ ”.

Replace “ $U \leftarrow \{u\} \cup \text{effects}^+(a)$ ” with “ $U \leftarrow U \cup \text{effects}^+(a)$ ”.

Page 213, last paragraph, 6th line. “were” should be “when”.

Page 213, last paragraph, 8th line. ’99 should be ’98.

Page 220, Section 10.3, 2nd paragraph. Remove the space after “ progr ”.

Page 240, Example 11.8, 3rd line. $\text{loc}2$ should be $l2$.

Page 244, last paragraph, 3rd line. π should be $\pi = \langle a_1, \dots, a_n \rangle$.

Page 269, 5th paragraph, 2nd line. $\text{load}(r, c)$ should be $\text{load}(r1, c1)$.

Page 274, 2nd through 12th lines. Put space before (domain), (move l2), etc. to line them up in a column.

Page 283, 1st bullet. “location 1 to location 2” should be “location 2 to location 1”.

Page 295, 5th and 8th lines of the text. Replace all four occurrences of \cup with \bullet .

Page 299, last line. “a” should be “an”.

Page 302, 3rd line. Replace “As mentioned earlier, IA_c is” with “Let IA_c be”.

Page 303, title of Section 13.4.1. Replace “Constraints” with “Problems”.

Page 303, Section 13.4.1, 3rd paragraph, 1st line. Remove “constraint”.

Page 311, 10th line before bottom. Remove “for”.

Page 322, 2nd and 3rd bullets. Replace C with θ .

Page 338, 2nd line of the figure. Replace “return(π)” with “return(π, Φ)”.

Page 346, Figure 14.8. filling(bt), filling(wm), and filling(dw) should be fill(bt), fill(wm), and fill(dw).

Page 371, Figure 15.9, 6th line. $\theta(\alpha/\Phi)$ should be $\{\theta(\alpha/\Phi)\}$.

Page 393, 6th-8th lines from bottom. replace f and e with full and empty throughout.

Page 395, 5th line from bottom. “function” should be “partial function”.

Page 396, 3rd line. $b(s3) = 0$ should be $b(s4) = 0$.

Page 396, 5th line. observe – container should be observe-container.

Page 403, end of 1st paragraph. Replace “conventions” with “ideas”.

Page 415, 3rd and 4th bullets. $S \times C \times A$ should be $S \times C \rightarrow A$, and $S \times C \times S \times C$ should be $S \times C \times S \rightarrow C$.

Page 421, Section 17.3.3. Replace “In spite of ... seem to be” with “Temporal logics cannot express goals that are”.

Page 432, 1st paragraph, 4th line. Replace “a satisfiability problem” with “the problem of finding a plan that satisfies the specification”.

The next four pages contain the replacement for Section 8.3.1.

8.3.1 Encoding a Planning Problem into a CSP

A bounded planning problem $P = (O, R, s_0, g, k)$ in the state variable representation is encoded into a constraint satisfaction problem P' in four steps corresponding respectively to (1) the definition of the CSP variables of P' , (2) the definition of the constraints encoding the initial state s_0 and the goal g , (3) the encoding of the actions that are instances of operators in O , and (4) the encoding of the frame axioms.

The set of solutions of the CSP P' is intended to correspond to the set of plans $\langle a_1, \dots, a_k \rangle$ of P of length $\leq k$. We are interested in characterizing the sequences of states $\langle s_0, s_1, \dots, s_k \rangle$ corresponding to such plans. For convenience, let us refer to the state s_j in this sequence by its index j , for $0 \leq j \leq k$.

Step 1: CSP variables. The CSP variables of P' are defined as follows:

- for each ground state variable x_i of P ranging over D_i and for $0 \leq j \leq k$, there is a CSP variable of P' , $x_i(j, v_u, \dots, v_w)$ whose domain is D_i ,
- for $0 \leq j \leq k - 1$, there is a CSP variable, denoted $\text{act}(j)$, whose domain is the set of all possible actions, in addition to a **noop** action that has no preconditions and no effects, i.e., $\forall s, \gamma(s, \text{noop}) = s$. More formally:

$\text{act} : \{0, \dots, k - 1\} \rightarrow D_{\text{act}}$, and

$D_{\text{act}} = \{a(v_u, \dots, v_w) \text{ ground instance of } o \in O\} \cup \{\text{noop}\}$

Hence, the CSP variables are all the ground state variables of P , plus one variable $\text{act}(j)$ whose value corresponds to the action carried out in state j .

Example 8.14 Let $P = (O, R, s_0, g)$, where O are the operators given in Example 8.13 for a simplified DWR domain with one robot **r1**, one container **c1**, and two adjacent locations **l1**, **l2**. Since there is a single robot and a single container, let us simplify the notation by removing the arguments r and c in the variables **rloc**, **rload**, **cpos**, and in the operators. Let s_0 be the following state $s_0 = \{\text{rloc}=\text{l1}, \text{rload}=\text{nil}, \text{cpos}=\text{l2}\}$; and let $g = \{\text{cpos}=\text{l1}\}$. A plan for this problem consists in moving the robot from **l1** to **l2**, loading the container, moving back to **l1** and unloading. Assume that we are seeking a plan of at most $k = 4$ steps. The corresponding CSP P' has the following set of variables:

- $\text{rloc}(j) \in \{\text{l1}, \text{l2}\}$, for $0 \leq j \leq 4$;
- $\text{rload}(j) \in \{\text{c1}, \text{nil}\}$, for $0 \leq j \leq 4$;
- $\text{cpos}(j) \in \{\text{l1}, \text{l2}, \text{r1}\}$, for $0 \leq j \leq 4$;

- $\text{act}(j) \in \{\text{move}(l, m), \text{load}(l), \text{unload}(l), \text{noop}\}$, for all the possible instances of these operators and for $0 \leq j \leq 3$.

In this problem there are $6 \times 5 - 1 = 29$ CSP variables. \square

Step 2: Constraints encoding s_0 and g . The encoding of the state s_0 and the goal g into constraints follows directly from the definition of the CSP variables.

- Every ground state variable x_i whose value in s_0 is v_i is encoded into a unary constraint of the corresponding CSP variable for $j = 0$ of the form:

$$\{(x_i(0) = v_i)\} \quad (8.1)$$

- Every ground state variable x_i whose value is v_i in the goal g is encoded into a unary constraint of the corresponding CSP variable for $j = k$

$$\{(x_i(k) = v_i)\} \quad (8.2)$$

Note that there is no constraint for s_0 and g on the CSP variables $\text{act}(j)$.

Example 8.15 The state s_0 of Example 8.14 is translated into the following unary constraints: $\{(\text{rloc}(0)=1)\}$, $\{(\text{rload}(0)=\text{nil})\}$, and $\{(\text{cpos}(0)=12)\}$.

The goal g is translated into the unary constraint: $\{(\text{cpos}(4)=1)\}$. \square

Step 3: Constraints encoding actions. This encoding step translates the actions of the planning problem P into binary constraints of P' . We'll first define the set of all allowed pairs in these binary constraints for all actions; let E be this set. We'll then use the pairs in the set E to define the constraints on the state variables that encode each action.

For every action $a(v_u, \dots, v_w)$, an instance of some operator $o \in O$ such that the constants v_u, \dots, v_w meet the rigid relations in the preconditions of a , and for $0 \leq j \leq k - 1$, we do the following:

- For every condition of the form $(x_i = v_i)$ in $\text{precond}(a)$ we put in E the pair:

$$(\text{act}(j) = a(v_u, \dots, v_w), x_i(j) = v_i) \quad (8.3)$$

- For every condition of the form $(x_i = v_i)$ in $\text{precond}(a)$ such that there is no assignment of x_i in $\text{effects}(a)$ we put in E the pair:

$$(\text{act}(j) = a(v_u, \dots, v_w), x_i(j + 1) = v_i) \quad (8.4)$$

- For every assignment $x_i \leftarrow v_i$ in $\text{effects}(a)$ we put in E the pair:

$$(\text{act}(j) = a(v_u, \dots, v_w), x_i(j+1) = v_i) \quad (8.5)$$

Once this is done for all actions, we have in E all the pairs of allowed values for the variable $\text{act}(j)$ and for the variables appearing in actions. The binary constraint on $\text{act}(j)$ and a variable x is simply the union of all pairs in E related to $\text{act}(j)$ and x .

Example 8.16 The `move` and `load` operators in the Example 8.14 lead to the following pairs in E :

$$\begin{aligned} &(\text{act}(j) = \text{move}(l, m), \text{rloc}(j) = l), (\text{act}(j) = \text{move}(l, m), \text{rloc}(j+1) = m), \\ &(\text{act}(j) = \text{load}(l), \text{rloc}(j) = l), (\text{act}(j) = \text{load}(l), \text{rloc}(j+1) = l) \\ &(\text{act}(j) = \text{load}(l), \text{cpos}(j) = l), (\text{act}(j) = \text{load}(l), \text{cpos}(j+1) = \text{r1}), \\ &(\text{act}(j) = \text{load}(l), \text{rload}(j) = \text{nil}), (\text{act}(j) = \text{load}(l), \text{rload}(j+1) = \text{c1}), \end{aligned}$$

for (l, m) being either $(l1, l2)$ or $(l2, l1)$, and for $0 \leq j \leq 3$. A similar set of pairs is defined for the operator `unload`.

The constraint between the two state variables $\text{act}(j)$ and $\text{rloc}(j)$, for $0 \leq j \leq 3$, is the union of all the pairs in E related to these two variables, that is:

$$\begin{aligned} &\{(\text{act}(j) = \text{move}(l, m), \text{rloc}(j) = l), (\text{act}(j) = \text{load}(l), \text{rloc}(j) = l), \\ &(\text{act}(j) = \text{unload}(l), \text{rloc}(j) = l) \mid (l, m) \in \{(l1, l2), (l2, l1)\}\} \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Step 4: Constraints encoding frame axioms. A variable that is invariant for an action a remains unchanged between s and $\gamma(s, a)$. Frame axioms can be encoded directly into a *ternary* constraints whose tuples involve $\text{act}(j)$, an invariant variable $x_i(j)$ and $x_i(j+1)$. As in the previous step, we'll first define the set of all such tuples of possible values: for every action $a(v_u, \dots, v_w)$ and every variable x_i , invariant for a , a tuple of possible values is:

$$(\text{act}(j) = a(v_u, \dots, v_w), x_i(j) = v_i, x_i(j+1) = v_i), \text{ for } v_i \in D_i \quad (8.6)$$

A frame axiom constraint is the union of all such tuples related to the same three variables $\text{act}(j)$, $x_i(j)$ and $x_i(j+1)$.

Note that `noop` has no action constraint, since it has no precondition and no effect, but every state variable is invariant for `noop`.

Example 8.17 In Example 8.14, the variable `rload` is invariant with respect to the actions `move` and `noop`. Consequently, the frame axiom constraint for $\text{act}(j)$, $\text{rload}(j)$ and $\text{rload}(j+1)$, for $0 \leq j \leq 3$, is the following:

$$\begin{aligned} &\{(\text{act}(j) = \text{move}(l, m), \text{rload}(j) = v, \text{rload}(j+1) = v), \\ &(\text{act}(j) = \text{noop}, \text{rload}(j) = v, \text{rload}(j+1) = v) \mid v \in \{\text{c1}, \text{nil}\}\}. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Plan extraction. We have encoded a planning problem P and an integer k into a CSP P' . Let us assume that we have a tool for solving CSPs. Given P' as input, this CSP solver returns a tuple σ as a solution of P' , or “failure” if P' has no solution. The tuple σ gives a value to every CSP variable in P' , in particular to the variables $\text{act}(j)$. Let these values in σ be: $\text{act}(j) = a_{j+1}$, for $0 \leq j \leq k-1$. Each a_j is an action of P , and the sequence $\pi = \langle a_1, \dots, a_k \rangle$ is a valid plan of P that possibly includes *noop* actions.

Proposition 8.18 *There is a one-to-one mapping between the set of plans of length $\leq k$ that are solutions of a bounded planning problem P and the set of solutions of the CSP problem P' encoding P .*

Proof Let σ be a tuple solution of P' . The value in σ of the variable $\text{act}(0)=a_1$ meets all the constraints, in particular those specified through Equation 8.3: for every condition $x_i(0) = v_i$ in $\text{precond}(a_1)$, the constraint between $\text{act}(0)$ and $x_i(0)$ allows only the value $x_i(0) = v_i$ whenever $\text{act}(0)=a_1$. These values of the variables $x_i(0)$ also meet the unary constraints in Equation 8.1 for state s_0 . Consequently action a_1 , whose preconditions are met in state s_0 is applicable to s_0 .

Consider now the state s_1 corresponding to the state variables defined by the values of $x_i(1)$ in the solution σ . These values of $x_i(1)$ meet all the constraints, in particular those specified through Equations 8.4, 8.5, and 8.6 : whenever $\text{act}(0)=a_1$ the only allowed values for $x_i(1)$ are either those specified in the effects of a_1 , or $x_i(1) = x_i(0)$ when x_i is invariant in a_1 . This is exactly the definition of the state resulting from applying a_1 to s_0 , hence $s_1 = \gamma(s_0, a_1)$.

The same argument applies for $\text{act}(1)= a_2$ and $s_2 = \gamma(s_1, a_2)$; it can be repeated till $\text{act}(k-1) = a_k$ and $s_k = \gamma(s_{k-1}, a_k)$. Now, the values $x_i(k) = v_i$ meet also the unary constraints of Equation 8.2, i.e., the goal g is satisfied in s_k . Hence $\pi = \langle a_1, \dots, a_k \rangle$ is a valid plan of P .

Conversely, let $\pi = \langle a_1, \dots, a_k \rangle$ be a solution plan of P and let $s_1 = \gamma(s_0, a_1)$, \dots , $s_k = \gamma(s_{k-1}, a_k)$ be the corresponding sequence of states. Consider the tuple σ that gives to every CSP variable $x_i(j)$ the value corresponding to that of the state variable x_i in state s_j , for $0 \leq j \leq k$, and $\text{act}(j) = a_{j+1}$, for $0 \leq j \leq k-1$. It is straightforward to show that σ meets all the constraints of P' , hence it is a solution of P' .

This proof also shows that there is no plan of length $\leq k$ for the planning problem P iff the CSP P' is inconsistent. \square