STRIPS Representation

- > State-based view of time.
- The actions are external to the logic.
- Five a state and an action, the STRIPS representation is used to determine
 - > whether the action can be carried out in the state
 - > what is true in the resulting state

STRIPS Representation: Idea

- Predicates are primitive or derived.
- ➤ Use normal rules for derived predicates.
- The STRIPS representation is used to determine the truth values of primitive predicates based on the previous state and the action.
- ➤ Based on the idea that most predicates are unaffected by a single action.
- > STRIPS assumption: Primitive relations not mentioned in the description of the action stay unchanged.

STRIPS Representation of an action

The STRIPS representation for an action consists of:

preconditions A list of atoms that need to be true for the action to occur

delete list A list of those primitive relations no longer true after the action

add list A list of the primitive relations made true by the action

Qualification Problem in Planning

What preconditions must be fullfilled for an action to be carried out?

Example: Planning a trip

Operator "go_by_your_own_car" is applicable if

- you have an own car
- the car is operational
- the car has not been stolen.
- a car key is available
- you are able to drive
- going by car is not prohibited
- there is no earth-quake
- the car is not going to explode

. . .

Frame Problem in Planning

What are the effects of an action?

Example: Planning a trip

Operator "go_by_your_own_car" has the following effects:

- change of location of car and its load
- fuel consumption
- production of exhaust fumes
- wear of moving car parts
- wear of road
- impediment of other traffic
- noise generation
- setting off a landslide

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STRIPS Representation of "pickup"

The action pickup(Ag, Obj) can be defined by:

```
preconditions [autonomous(Ag), Ag \neq Obj, at(Ag, Pos), sitting_at(Obj, Pos)]
```

```
delete list [sitting_at(Obj, Pos)]
```

add list [carrying(Ag, Obj)]

STRIPS Representation of "move"

The action $move(Ag, Pos_1, Pos_2)$ can be defined by:

```
preconditions [autonomous(Ag), adjacent(Pos_1, Pos_2, S), sitting_at(Ag, Pos_1)]
```

delete list $[sitting_at(Ag, Pos_1)]$

add list $[sitting_at(Ag, Pos_2)]$

Example Transitions

```
sitting_at(rob, o109).

sitting_at(parcel, storage).

sitting_at(k1, mail).
```

```
move(rob, o109, storage)
\longrightarrow
sitting\_at(rob, storage).
sitting\_at(parcel, storage).
sitting\_at(k1, mail).
```

 $\begin{array}{c} pickup(rob, parcel) \\ \longrightarrow \end{array} \begin{cases} sitting_at(rob, storage). \\ carrying(rob, parcel). \\ sitting_at(k1, mail). \end{cases}$