Verifying Planning Sketches in CTL^{*}_f

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Sketch [Bonet and Geffner, 2021, Drexler et al., 2021]

Planning

- Find path from initial state to goal state
- Sketches express subgoal structure in a planning problem
- Sketches decompose problems into subproblems
- Class of domain instances with similar goal
 - e.g. clearing a block in the blocksworld

Sketch Rules

- Features
 - Numerical n: how many blocks are stacked
 - Boolean b: whether a block is being held
- Sketch consists of one or multiple sketch rules
- Sketch rule: $C \rightarrow E$
 - C: $n > 0, n = 0, b, \neg b$
 - E: $n\uparrow$, $n\downarrow$, n=, b, $\neg b$, b=
 - not mentioned then value doesn't matter
- e.g. *clear*(x)[Bonet and Geffner, 2021]

$$\begin{split} \{\neg H, n > 0\} \to \{H, n \downarrow\} & n = \text{number of blocks above } x \\ \{H, n > 0\} \to \{\neg H, n =\} & H = \text{whether a block is being held} \end{split}$$

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Definition (Good sketch)

For a sketch over a class of problems Q to be *good*, the following conditions should hold for all instances in Q;

- For every state *s* of the instance, there should exist a sketch rule such that its condition is true in *s* and its effect can be reached from *s*, unless *s* is a goal state or a state from which it is impossible to reach the goal.
- 2 A sketch rule should not lead to a state from which the goal cannot be reached.
- **3** Every path consisting of a chain of rule applications should eventually reach the goal.
- If it is possible to reach the goal from the initial state, there should exist at least one path consisting of a chain of rule applications.

- Convert constraints of a good sketch to CTL^{*}_f
- E.g. constraint 2: A sketch rule should not lead to a state from which the goal cannot be reached.

$$\neg \bigvee_{i} \left(\mathsf{EF} (C_i \land \mathsf{EF} (E_i \land \neg \mathsf{EF} goal)) \right)$$

Model check over transition systems of instances

- [Drexler et al., 2022]
 - Generate feature pool [Bonet et al., 2019]
 - Encode constraints into answer set programming (ASP)
 - Return a desired number of solutions, using a set of PDDL instances
- Our work
 - Generate feature pool [Bonet et al., 2019]
 - Generate sketch pool
 - Combine all possible conditions and effects in rules
 - Combine rules in sketches
 - Verify sketches over a set of PDDL instances

Preliminary Evaluation

Done

- Implementation using NuSMV
- Verified sketches from [Drexler et al., 2022] for *blocks_{clear}*, *blocks_{on}*, *gripper*, *miconic*
- Generated and verified sketches, e.g. gripper

$$\begin{split} s_0 &: \{ \textit{True} \} \rightarrow \{ n_g \uparrow \} \\ s_1 &: \{ \textit{True} \} \rightarrow \{ n_b \uparrow \} \\ s_2 &: \{ \textit{True} \} \rightarrow \{ n_a \downarrow \} \\ s_3 &: \{ n_a > 0 \} \rightarrow \{ n_a \downarrow \} \\ s_4 &: \{ \textit{True} \} \rightarrow \{ n_{\neg g} \downarrow \} \\ s_5 &: \{ n_{\neg g} > 0 \} \rightarrow \{ n_{\neg g} \downarrow \} \\ s_6 &: \{ \textit{True} \} \rightarrow \{ b \} \\ s_7 &: \{ \neg b \} \rightarrow \{ b \} \end{split}$$

 $n_g =$ number of blocks at their goal destination

$$n_b =$$
 number of blocks in room b

 n_a = number of blocks in room a

 $n_{\neg g} =$ number of blocks not at their goal destination

b = whether there are balls that are not at their goal destination

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Preliminary Evaluation

Done

- Implementation using NuSMV
- Verified sketches from [Drexler et al., 2022] for *blocks_{clear}*, *blocks_{on}*, *gripper*, *miconic*
- Generated and verified sketches, e.g. gripper
- Compared manually with sketches generated by Drexler et al.

To do/limitations

- Model check with bounded sketch width
- pre-filtering sketches/feature sets

References

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