Action-Failure Resilient Solution Search

Motivations

Deterministic planning provides valid plans Real World Real World

Planning is done using abstract models (e.g. PDDL)

Actions can fail in *unexpected ways* It is impossible to anticipate all possible failures

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What can we do?

Deterministic planning provides





But plan execution can fail



Planning is done using abstract models (e.g. PDDL)

Actions can fail in *unexpected ways* It is impossible to anticipate all possible failures

What can we do?



Find **solutions resilient** to a number of failures (with <u>repair guarantees</u> in case of action failures)

Agnostic to the particular reason of failure

Resilient Solutions

(Bounded) Resilient Solutions

A **K-Resilient problem** is a pair <Π, K> where:

- Π = Fully observable deterministic search problem
- K is an integer denoting a **number of action failures** we should be able to recover from, if they occur in a sequence of actions (a *plan*) solving Π.

K-Resilient Plan solving <∏, K> is

A plan for Π that guarantees we can recover from up to K action failures during its execution, and still achieve the goals.

Main Assumptions and Definitions

Assumptions about the failure model: when an action fails, (1) the current state remains the same, and (2) the faulty action cannot be later reused.

For a problem Π :

k-Resilient State: a state from which we can reach a goal state even if k failures occur:

- 1. A goal state is k-resilient.
- 2. A state *s* is 0-resilient if a plan from *s* to a goal state exists.
- 3. A state *s* is k-resilient if there exists an action *a* such that (1) its execution in *s* results in another k-resilient state, and (2) *s* is still (k-1)-resilient *without using a*.

K-Resilient plan solving $\langle \Pi, K \rangle$: a solution plan for Π where all traversed states are *K*-resilient.









ResPlan Algorithm and k-Resilience Checking

Method (high level): Find a plan π that solves Π and verify that every state traversed by π is *K*-resilient.

k-Resilience check <*s*, *k*, *V*>: is state *s* a *k*-resilient state in <*F*, $A \setminus V$, s_0 , *G*>?

Following the definition of k-resilient state, it answers whether state s is k-resilient without using the faulty actions V (forbidden after failure).

Plan under evaluation: car(A,B), train(B,F), train(F,G) **Is it 2-resilient?**



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Plan under evaluation: car(A,B), train(B,F), train(F,G) **Is it 2-resilient?**

<G, 2, {}>: TRUE, G is a goal state С Е <F, 2, {}>: <F[train(F,G)]=G, 2, {}>: <F, 1, {train(F,G)}>: А В D <B, 2, {}>: **.** F ~ <A, 2, {}>:

G

Plan under evaluation: car(A,B), train(B,F), train(F,G) Is it 2-resilient? NO



<A, 2, {}>:



Partial plan under evaluation: car(A,B), train(B,F), train(F,G)

<G, 2, {}>: TRUE, G is a goal state

<F, 2, {}>: FALSE
<F[train(F,G)]=G, 2, {}>: TRUE
<F, 1, {train(F,G)}>: FALSE

<B, 2, {}>:

<A, 2, {}>:



Partial plan under evaluation: *car*(A,B), *train*(B,F), *train*(F,G) when (re)planning, avoid visiting states that we discovered **not** resilient

<G, 2, {}>: TRUE, G is a goal state

<F, 2, {}>: FALSE
<F[train(F,G)]=G, 2, {}>: TRUE
<F, 1, {train(F,G)}>: FALSE

<B, 2, {}>:

<A, 2, {}>:



Revised plan under evaluation: car(A,B), car(B,D), car(D,G) Is it 2-resilient?

<G, 2, {}>: TRUE, G is a goal state С Е <D, 2, {}>: G А <B, 2, {}>: F <A, 2, {}>:

Revised plan under evaluation: car(A,B), car(B,D), car(D,G) Is it 2-resilient?



Revised plan under evaluation: car(A,B), car(B,D), car(D,G) Is it 2-resilient? YES

