Validating Procedural Knowledge in the Open Virtual Collaboration Environment

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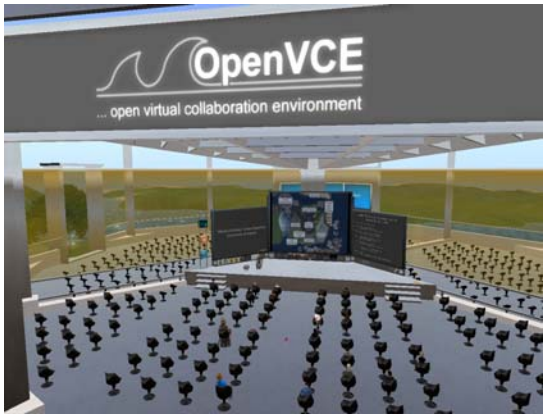
Introduction and Overview

- crisis response (planning) is a collaborative effort
  - idea: use new media technologies to support task-centric collaboration (use procedural knowledge)
  - problem: development and validation of procedures

- Overview
  - Procedural Knowledge and OpenVCE
  - OpenVCE Workflow
  - Validating Procedural Knowledge
  - Evaluation and Future Work
  - Conclusions



Procedural Knowledge

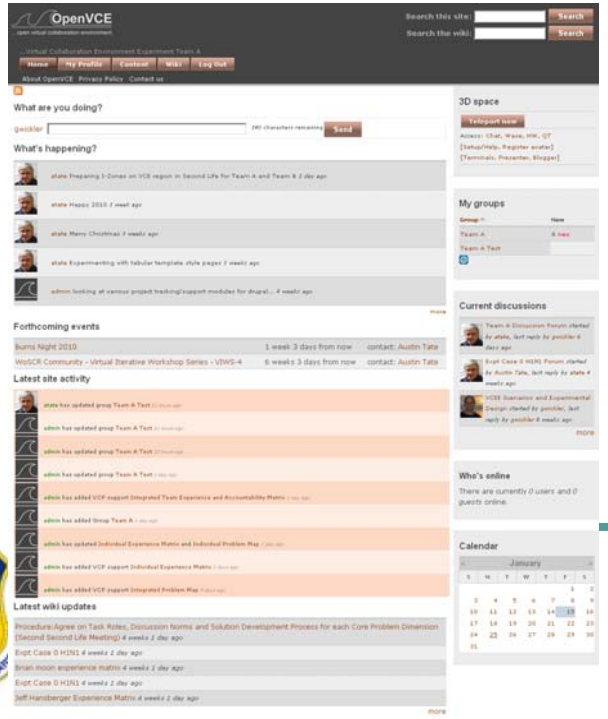
- **SOPs: manual describing courses of action**
  - **represent best-practise knowledge; authored by experts**
  - **mostly available in form of books; used for teaching and training**

- **problems (with use in emergencies):**
  - **access time: finding best procedure in (large) body of text takes time, when time is short**
  - **structure: procedure described in free text form; must read all to find specific information**
  - **updating: procedure changes over time; old knowledge tends to persist, especially in people**

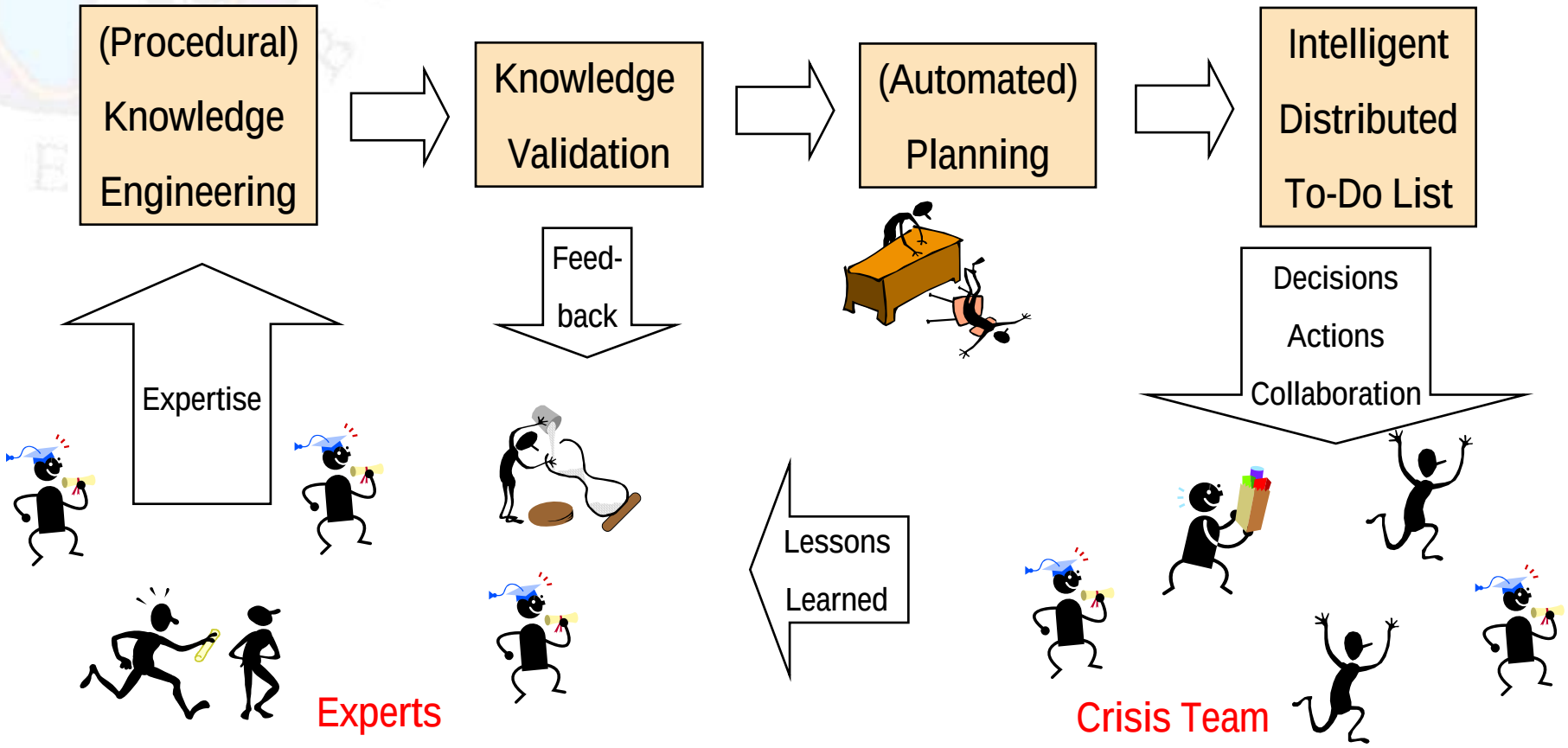
- **structure: hierarchical task networks**

OpenVCE

- **OpenVCE: supports collaboration in virtual spaces**
  - **website based on open source content management system (Drupal + MediaWiki) for asynchronous collaboration**
  - **3D virtual space for synchronous collaboration (Second Life)**
  - **virtual collaboration protocol: procedure for using OpenVCE**



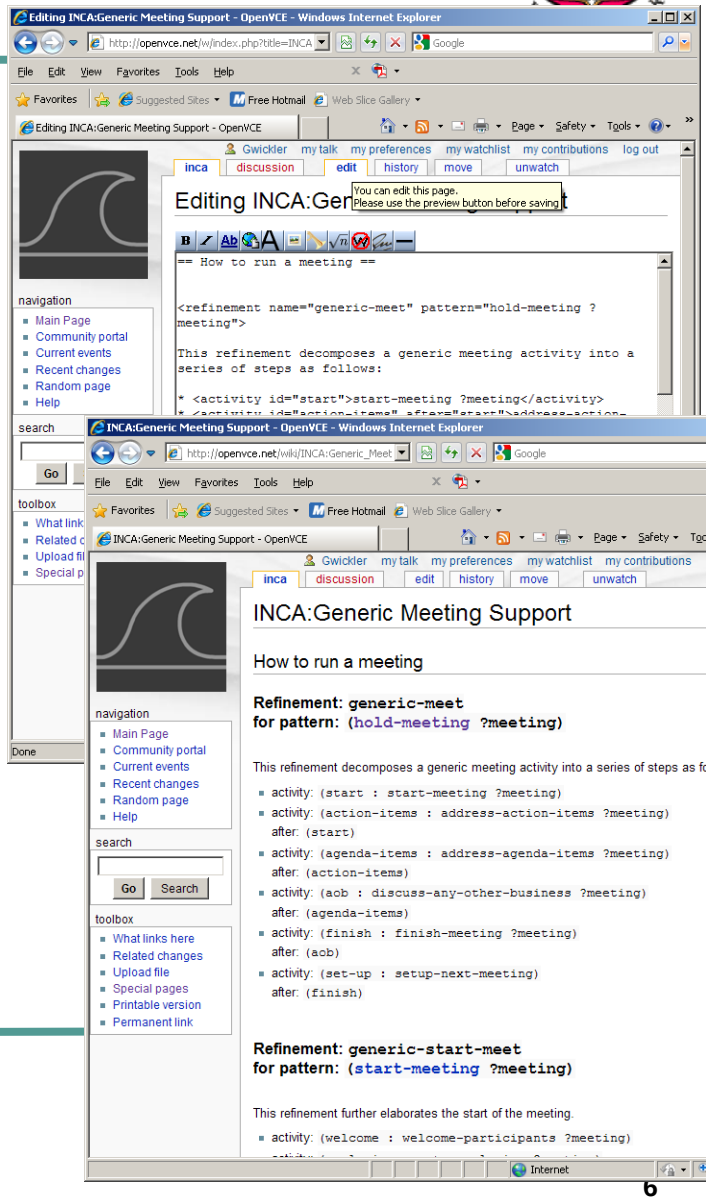
Using Procedural Knowledge in OpenVCE



Collaborative SOP Development

- idea: use wiki as tool for collaborative SOP development
  - MediaWiki: open source, scalable, robust tool
  - SOP/<I-N-C-A> extension: supports structured procedural knowledge

- creating an SOP on the wiki:
  - write the unstructured procedure as free text
  - divide into articles; one method/refinement per article
  - mark up articles using extension tags
- validating procedural knowledge:
  - automatic analysis of formal aspects
  - test for consistency
  - revise procedural knowledge



Distributed Use of Procedures

- export (formal) procedural knowledge to planning tool
- result: hierarchical task network
  - integrated into OpenVCE website
  - linked to procedural knowledge in wiki
  - linked to terminology in wiki
- plan execution:
  - people execute tasks
  - use capability model of agents involved to distribute tasks
  - link tasks to code for automatic execution (e.g. tasks related to 3D virtual world)

VCP Progress: Overview

Case: Teach VCP

[Help: SOP]

VCP Task	Help	Completed
Before Meeting 1:		
• **Process coordinator**: introduce themself; communicate case to team; introduce individual problem map	SOP	☑ done
• **Team members**: complete individual problem maps	SOP	☑ done
• **Process coordinator**: organize team meeting; create draft integrated problem map	SOP	☑ done
Meeting 1:		
• **Process coordinator**: welcome • **Team**: introductions; discuss and agree integrated problem map	SOP	☑ done
• **Process coordinator**: lay out timeline; reference process norms • **Team**: agree project roles	SOP	☑ done
Before Meeting 2:		
• **Team members**: complete individual experience matrix	SOP	☑ done
• **Process coordinator**: organize team meeting; generate experience slides (from accountability matrix)	SOP	☑ done
Meeting 2:		
• **Process coordinator**: reference discussion norms; introduce the problem dimension solution template • **Team**: discuss individual experiences (by dimension)	-	☑ done
• **Team**: discuss and agree subteams • **Case planner**: complete accountability matrix	SOP	☑ done
• **Case planner**: generate empty solution pages (from accountability matrix)	SOP	☑ done
Before Meeting 3:		
• **Gatekeeper**: monitor progress • **Subteams**: develop solutions • **Team members**: comment on others solutions	SOP	☑ done
• **Subteams**: create solution presentations • **Integrator**: begin integration	SOP	☑ done
Meeting 3:		
• **Subteams**: present solutions and discuss	SOP	☑ done
After Meeting 3:		
• **Integrator**: integrate and deliver final solution	-	☐ done

Save

Planning Domain Validation

- problem formulation: planning domain + problem define search space; essential for efficient planning
- idea:
  - explicitly represent (redundant) domain features
  - automatically (and efficiently) extract same features
  - ensure consistency of the representation
- overview (domain features):
  - static vs. fluent relations
  - domain types
  - reversible actions
  - inconsistent effects
- PDDL: contains types (optional); other features not supported

Static vs. Fluent Relations

- **example: DWR domain**

```
(:predicates
        :static (adjacent ?l1  ?l2 - location)
        :fluent (at ?r - robot ?l - location)
```

etc.

```
(:action move
        :parameters (?r - robot ?from ?to - location)
        :precondition (and
                (adjacent ?from ?to) (at ?r ?from)
                (not (occupied ?to)))
        :effect (and
                (at ?r ?to) (not (occupied ?from))
                (occupied ?to) (not (at ?r ?from)) ))
```

- **domain validation:**
  - **static relations: must not appear in effects**
  - **fluent relations: should appear somewhere in effects**

Domain Types: Example

- **example:**

```
(:predicates
        :static (adjacent ?l1  ?l2 - location)
        :fluent (at ?r - robot ?l - location)
```

etc.

```
(:action move
        :parameters (?r - robot ?from ?to - location)
        :precondition (and
                (adjacent ?from ?to) (at ?r ?from)
                (not (occupied ?to)))
        :effect (and
                (at ?r ?to) (not (occupied ?from))
                (occupied ?to) (not (at ?r ?from)) ))
```

- **domain validation:**
  - **derive type system from operator specification**
  - **compare declared types to derived types**

Reversible Actions: Example

- **example: DWR domain**

```
(:action move
    :parameters (?r - robot ?from ?to - location)
    :precondition (and
            (adjacent ?from ?to) (at ?r ?from)
            (not (occupied ?to)))
    :effect (and
            (at ?r ?to) (not (occupied ?from))
            (occupied ?to) (not (at ?r ?from))
    :reverses (move ?r ?to ?from) ))
```

- **domain validation:**
  - **compare operator pairs: test whether one reverses the effects of the other**
  - **compare to "reverses" declaration in definition**

Inconsistent Effects: Example

- **example: DWR domain**

```
(:action move
    :parameters (?r - robot ?from ?to - location)
    :precondition (and
            (adjacent ?from ?to) (at ?r ?from)
            (not (occupied ?to)))
    :effect (and
            (at ?r ?to) (not (occupied ?from))
            (not (at ?r ?from)) (occupied ?to) ))
```

- **domain validation:**
  - **identify potential inconsistencies in effects**
  - **add (implicit) inequalities to prevent instances**

Evaluation

- small number of planning domains (from IPC)
  - domains were authored independent form this work
  - domains were authored by experts
- feature extraction algorithms were applied to all domains
  - runs in negligible time
  - provides feature values for all features in all domains
- check consistency (manually)
  - no feature values in domain specifications
- results:
  - automatically extracted features appear sensible
  - conceptual flaw in one of the domains was highlighted
  - also: minor issue in planner

Conclusions

- **OpenVCE:**
  - **wiki extension supports collaborative development and validation of (semi-formal) procedural knowledge**
  - **virtual collaboration supported by procedural knowledge**
- **features:**
  - **static vs. dynamic: trivial, but helpful**
  - **types:**
    - **derived type system is most specific (of its kind)**
    - **flat; not hierarchical taxonomy/ontology**
  - **inconsistent effects: useful for planning**
  - **reversible actions: necessary criterion only**

The Future

- **Hedlamp: Machine Learning and Adaptation of Domain Models to Support Real Time Planning in Autonomous Systems**
  - **automatically acquiring procedural knowledge (machine learning)**
  - **domain analysis: towards a more human-like understanding of procedural knowledge (used in planning context)**
  - **use domain analysis to automatically improve learned model**

- **see: http://www.aiai.ed.ac.uk/project/hedlamp/**
- **or go there: http://virtual.aiai.ed.ac.uk:8002/ Hedland/**
  - **use in Firestorm OpenSim browser**