



# Applications and Opportunities

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## Outline

- ◆ Remarks on previous discussions, in the light of applications
- ◆ Thoughts on possible areas of application

Informed by planning work in non-adversarial\* settings.

# What *is* Planning?

- ◆ Adversarial Planning: Detailed thinking about the interaction between different players.
  - Simple dynamics, “complex” interactions.
- ◆ Conventional Planning: Detailed thinking about complex dynamics
  - “A set of attributes that we can’t enumerate.”
  - Possibly just complex *deterministic* dynamics (so called “classical” planning)
    - ◆ UAV missions
    - ◆ Large-scale military deployment
  - McDermott argues that plan *management* is more appealing than plan synthesis in applications
  - Games against nature
    - ◆ MDP planning
    - ◆ Game-theoretic controller synthesis

## Do We See Syntheses?

- ◆ Complex dynamics with interactions...
- ◆ RoboCup, Capture the Flag
- ◆ Computer games and simulations

# Issue of Mathematical Optimization

- ◆ Experience from talking to designers and users of optimization systems for chemical plants...
  - Engineers using multidimensional optimizers would turn them into one-dimensional constrained optimization.
  - Engineers will often reverse-engineer objective functions from desired behaviors

◆ What about stability of solutions?

◆ Can the factorized representations help?

*This argument doesn't apply to decision support tools producing insights.*

# What Do People Want?

## ◆ Autonomous decision-makers?

- Probably not for military decision support
- But maybe for autonomous systems (might be relatively invisible to users) :
  - ◆ Keep the UAV safe
  - ◆ Patrol to find X

## ◆ Recommendations?

## ◆ Situation awareness?

## ◆ Critiques?

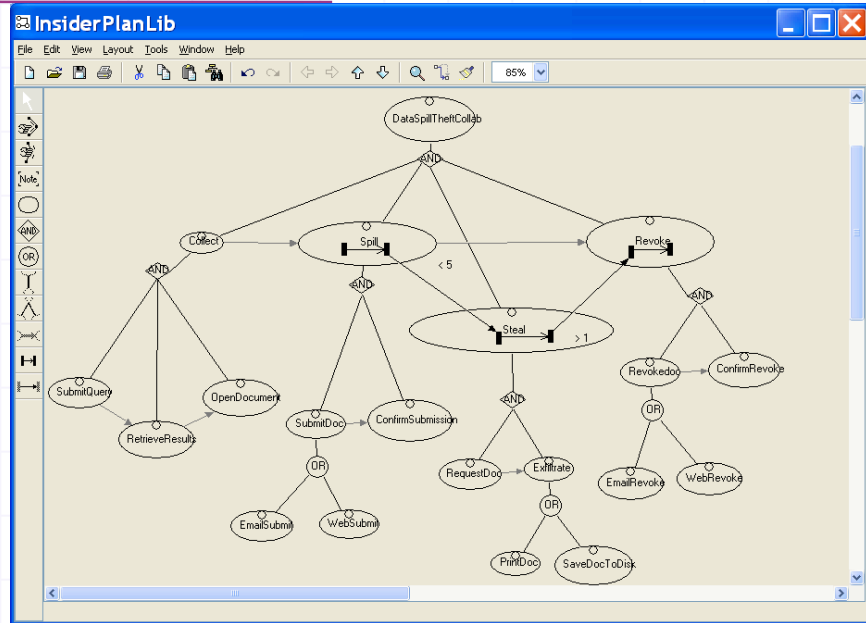
## ◆ Counter-examples?

## ◆ Explanations....

## ◆ If we don't have an autonomous system applying policy, can we compress and regularize policies to make them comprehensible?

# Plan Recognition

- ◆ Given a set of possible plans or goals for an agent, and an observation trace, attempt to identify the agent's active plan(s) or goal(s).
- ◆ Often used to provide assistance to users.
  - Software apps. E.g., Microsoft Lumiere project.
  - Adaptive tutoring systems.
- ◆ Rarely has incorporated deception or adversarial components.
- ◆ Now typically Bayesian.
- ◆ If adversarial reasoning could be incorporated, could plan recognizers provide useful decision support?
- ◆ Can we integrate game-theoretic reasoning into the Bayesian approaches?



The screenshot shows the Task Tracker Interactive interface. The 'Domain File' section lists various plans and their parameters, such as 'submitquery (jones :type :topsecret) (query :type :topsecret)', 'retrieveresults (jones :type :topsecret) (query :type :topsecret)', 'opendocument (jones :type :topsecret) (query :type :topsecret)', 'emailsubmit (jones :type :topsecret) (query :type :topsecret)', 'confirmsubmission (henderson :type :secret) (query :type :secret)', 'requestdoc (smith :type :secret) (middle :type :secret)', 'printdoc (smith :type :secret) (curaq-resp :type :secret)', 'emailrevoke (jones :type :topsecret) (query :type :topsecret)', 'confirmrevoke (henderson :type :secret) (query :type :secret)', 'selfquery (hansen :type :analyst) (hansen :type :analyst)', and 'retrieveselfquery (hansen :type :analyst) (hansen :type :analyst)'. The 'Observation Timeline' section shows a list of observations, including 'SUBMITQUERY (jones :topsecret) (query :type :topsecret)', 'RETRIEVERESULTS (jones :topsecret) (query :type :topsecret)', 'OPENDOCUMENT (jones :topsecret) (query :type :topsecret)', 'CONFIRMSUBMISSION (henderson :secret) (query :type :secret)', 'PRINTDOC (smith :secret) (curaq-resp :type :secret)', 'CONFIRMREVOKE (henderson :secret) (query :type :secret)', 'SELFQUERY (hansen :analyst) (hansen :type :analyst)', 'RETRIEVESelfQUERY (hansen :analyst) (hansen :type :analyst)', 'PRIVILEGEQUERY (montes :cuba) (query :type :secret)', and 'RETRIEVEPRIVILEGEQUERY (montes :cuba) (query :type :secret)'. The 'Explanation 1' section shows the probability of each plan given the observations: 'P( WRITEREPORT | observations ) = 1.0', 'P( PRIVILEGESURFING | observations ) = 1.0', 'P( EGOSURFING | observations ) = 1.0', and 'P( DATASPILLTHEFTCOLLAB | observations ) = 1.0'. The 'SubmitQuery' section shows the current query: 'SubmitQuery(Agent, Query)' and a 'GetExp' button.



# Some Possible Areas for Application





# Evaluating Task/Function Allocation

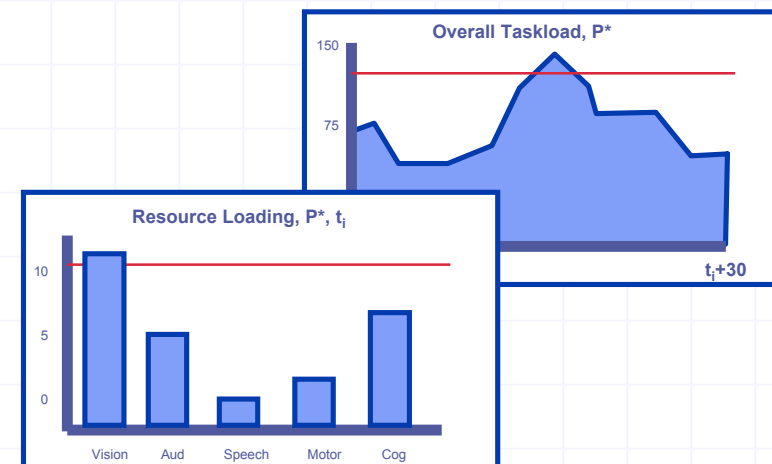
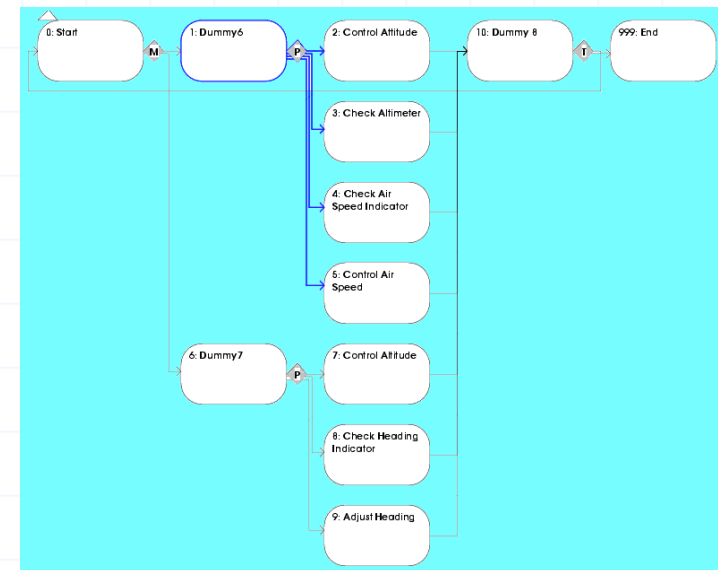
## ◆ Problem:

- Designing human-machine system to perform a task or suite (stochastic?) of tasks.
- Have information about the human workload requirements for tasks, and duration distributions.
- Look for problematic scenarios to critique proposed designs
  - ◆ By search
  - ◆ By simulation

## ◆ Typically these approaches assume canonical agents

- Possibly varying for fatigue or other factors
- Do not take cultural features into account
- Do not take into account individual goals, etc. into account.

## ◆ Potentially could be extended to automatically choosing optimal function allocation.



# “Etiquette for Avatars”

**NUGGET:** A predictive model of “believability” of social interactions based on observable etiquette dimensions: familiarity, power, intrusiveness and character

## **APPLICATION:**

- ◆ Interactive simulations to support training for etiquette
  - Military
  - Medical– esp. elder care

## **STATUS:**

- ◆ Ongoing work covers
  - Manipulating perceptions about dimensions
  - “Culture modules”

*SIFT and USC ISI and ICT.*



Tactical Language Tutor– CARTE, USC.



Carmen's Bright Ideas– CARTE, USC.

# Cultural Modules for Rapid Creation of Training Simulations

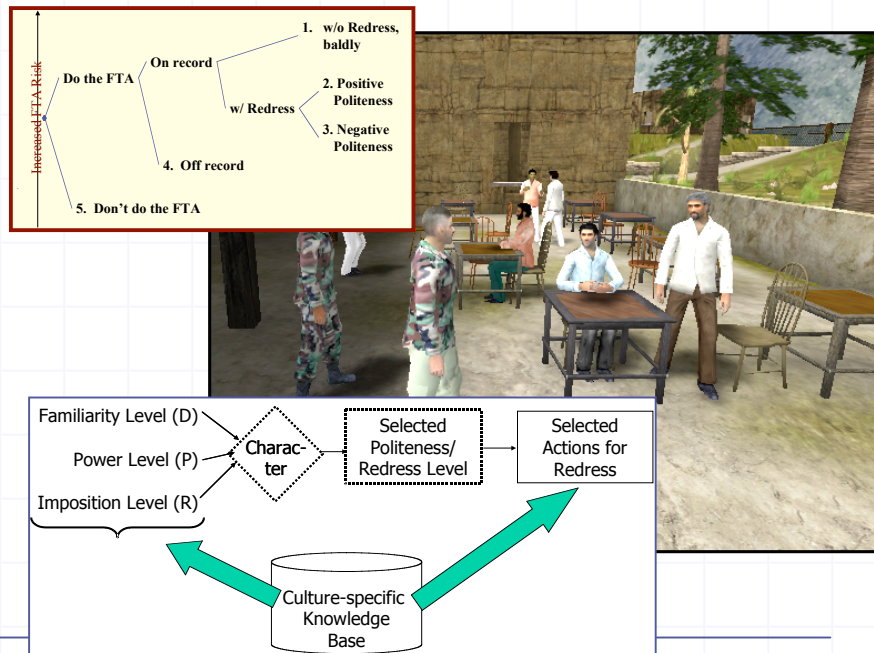
**SIFT, LLC— Dr. Chris Miller**  
**USC/ISI— Dr. Lewis Johnson**

## Main Objectives

- ◆ **Phase I**--Develop algorithm for dynamic, culture-specific social interactions based on an abstract model of “face threats”
- ◆ **Out Phases**—
  - Make model interactive with users
  - Investigate methods for embedding culture modules
  - Demo portability in militarily-relevant game/simulation environment

## Key Innovations

- ◆ Abstract, modular approach to social interaction “etiquette” knowledge
  - Supported by theory and 20 years of empirical observation
- ◆ Embedding in gaming/sim technology
  - Rapid generation of diverse Non-Player Characters (NPCs) that behave like culture-specific individuals
    - ◆ Take offense realistically for their culture
    - ◆ Offer redress realistically

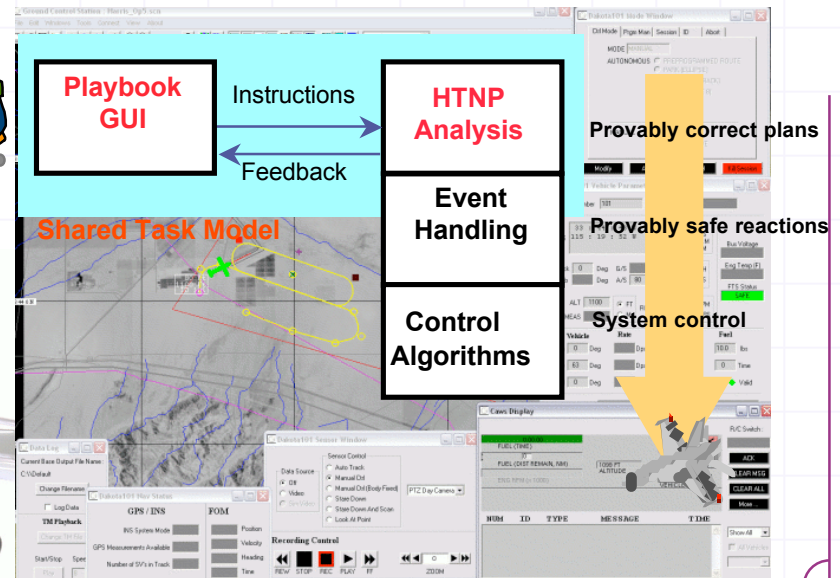
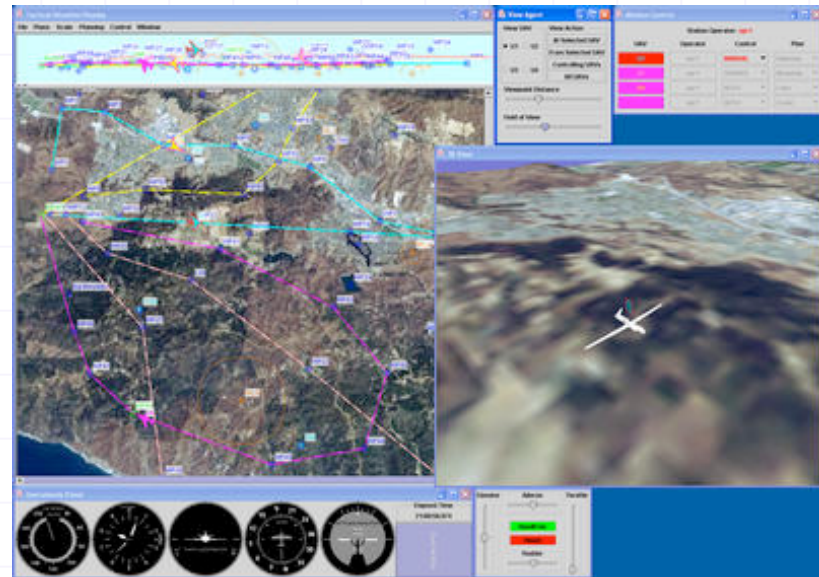


## Expected Impact

- ◆ 10x improvement in ability to generate NPC behaviors
- ◆ Improvements in game generation speed and cultural interaction
  - Accurate depiction of cultural norms
- ◆ More playable games → 100 to 10,000x improvement in distribution of Cross-Cultural Training for soldiers
  - Saves resources, time, dollars and lives

# Playbook™ for UAVs

- ◆ Objective: Provide high-level control for complex systems allowing intuitive tasking.
  - E.g., Watch location Alpha for 30 minutes starting by 20 minutes from now...
  - Insulate users from details of control systems, platforms.
- ◆ Technique: Use hierarchical task network (HTN) planning to generate plans to actualize user task requests.
  - Enhanced version of UMD SHOP2 planner.
  - HTNs permit following standard operating procedures, make planner results more understandable.
- ◆ Opportunity: take into account adversarial aspects of problem.



# Simulating Computer Intrusions

- ◆ Application to:
    - Training security personnel
    - Evaluating security strategies
    - Experimental test beds for security systems (e.g., Intrusion Detection Systems)
  - ◆ Critical issue is to model adversaries that vary on (at least)
    - Goals
    - Levels of competence
  - ◆ Need to cope with constant attacks and probes by “ankle-biters.”
    - We care about non-optimal attacks, *a lot*. Including mis-targeted attacks and accidental damage.
    - We also care about optimal attacks.
  - ◆ Incomplete information characterizes the domain.
  - ◆ Poor sensors.
  - ◆ Attacks are multiple-stage, overlapping (share components), and the “physics” are important, so very difficult to enumerate the attacks.
  - ◆ Level of abstraction is a critical issue
- [Goldman, 2002; Boddy, et al., 2005]

# Real-time Controller Synthesis

- ◆ Controller synthesis framework for non-stochastic system: force a win for any opponent move. Similar to bilevel programming, but discrete.
- ◆ Controller synthesis for controls; AI people likely to call it “contingent planning.”
- ◆ Typically played against nature.
- ◆ Can be done, somewhat efficiently, for domains where time matters, and threats must be *preempted*.
  - E.g., to break a radar lock, you must begin evasive maneuvers within time  $t$  of sensing threat, assuming you check for threats every  $t'$  seconds...
  - Can find time parameters from descriptions of processes and actions
- ◆ Game theory leveraged to play against nature: can we go back and play the game against an intelligent adversary?  
[Tripakis & Altisen; Goldman, Musliner & Pelican]