Collaborative Problem Solving

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Seminar: Advanced dialogue modeling for practical applications

Outline

- Background
 - ♦ Understanding of terms and assumptions
- Model
 - Problem Solving
 - ♦ Collaborative Problem Solving
- Applications
 - ♦ A sample architecture (TRIPS)
 - ♦ Some sample rules (Sammy)

Articles

- Nate Blaylock, James Allen, and George Ferguson Managing communicative intentions with collaborative problem solving (2003)
- Nate Blaylock Towards flexible, domain-independent dialogue management using collaborative problem solving (2007)
- James Allen, Donna Byron, Myroslava Dzikovska, George Ferguson, Lucian Galescu, and Amanda Stent Towards Conversational Human-Computer Interaction (2001)

Collaborative Problem Solving

- The process of agents jointly choosing goals, planning and acting in order to accomplish them.
- No single-agent decisions possible
- Model the range between system-control and user control



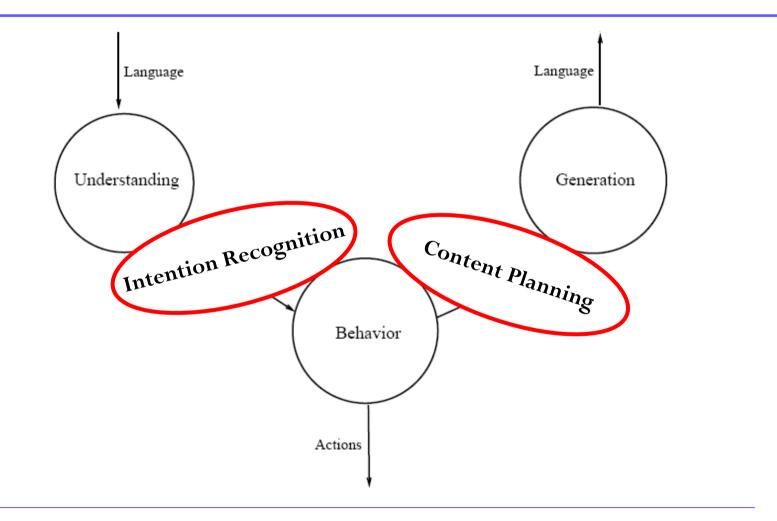
Assumptions

- Practical Dialogue Hypothesis
 - The conversational competence required for practical dialogues, while still complex, is significantly simpler to achieve than general human conversational competence.
- Domain Independence Hypothesis
 - Within the genre of practical dialogue, the bulk of the complexity in the language interpretation and dialogue management is independent of the task being performed.

Goals

- Domain Portability
- Abstracting from linguistic surface
- Create Intention/Language Interface
 - ♦ Intention Recognition
 - ♦ Content planning
- Collaboration in planning *and* acting

Building Conversational Agents



Abstract Objects

- Objectives
- Recipes / Solutions
- Resources
- Situations
- Atomic Actions
- (Evaluations)
- (Constraints)

Task Model

- A task model provides domain-specific instantiations for the abstract objects
 - ♦ Implemented as typed feature structures
 - ♦ All objects descend from the abstract types
- The problem solving methods are domainindependent

Single Agent Problem Solving (PS)

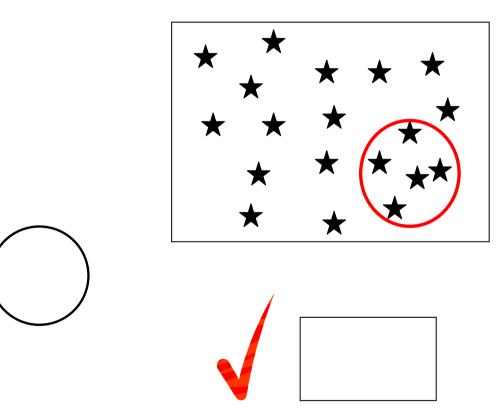
- Determining Objectives
 - ♦ What is the goal?
- Determining and Instantiating Recipes for Objectives
 - ♦ How can it be achieved?
- Executing Recipes and Monitoring Success
 - ♦ Acting and Reporting

Commitment Acts

- Adopt
- Select
- Defer
- Abandon
- Release

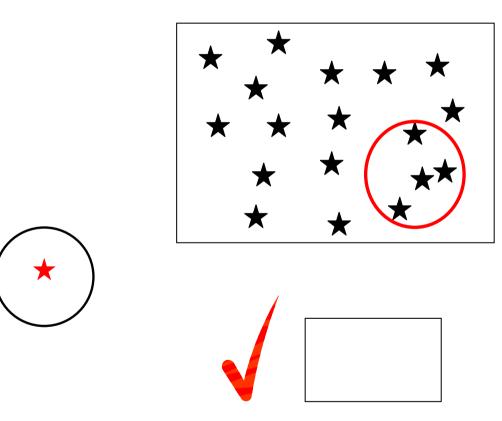
Commitment Acts

- Adopt
- Select
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- Release



Commitment Acts

- Adopt
- Select
- Defer
- Abandon
- Release



Application of Commitment Acts

	Adopt	Select	Defer	Abandon	Release
Objective	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Recipe	Х			Х	Х
Action	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Resource	Х			Х	Х
Situation	Х			Х	

Reasoning Acts

Identify

- ♦ Which options are available?
- Evaluate
 - ♦ Which options make sense?
- Modify
 - ♦ Any parameters have to be changed?

Application of Reasoning Acts

	Identify	Evaluate	Modify
Objective	Х	Х	Х
Recipe	Х	Х	Х
Action	Х	Х	Х
Resource	Х	Х	
Situation	Х	Х	Х

Collaborative Problem Solving (CPS)

Same Acts as in single agent PS

- ♦ c-adopt, c-select, c-defer,...
- ♦ c-identify, c-evaluate
- Can only be performed after interaction
- Cooperation and Coordination of both agents
- Different grades of collaboration

Interaction Acts

- Initiate
- Continue
- Complete
- Reject
- Take CPS-acts as argument
 - ♦ (initiate (c-adopt (objective (rescue person1)))

Dialogue Types

- Planning
- Acting
- Interleaved Planning and Acting
- Rejection
- Negotiation

Interleaved Planning and Acting

- User: Send ambulance one to Parma right away. (initiate (c-adopt (action (send amb1 Parma)))) (initiate (c-select (action (send amb1 Parma))))
- System: **OK.** [sends ambulance] Acting! (complete (c-adopt (action (send amb1 Parma)))) (complete (c-select (action (send amb1 Parma))))
- System: Where should we take the victim once we pick them up? (initiate (c-adopt (resource (hospital ?x))))
- User: **Rochester General Hospital**. (continue (c-adopt (resource (hospital RocGen))))
- System: OK.

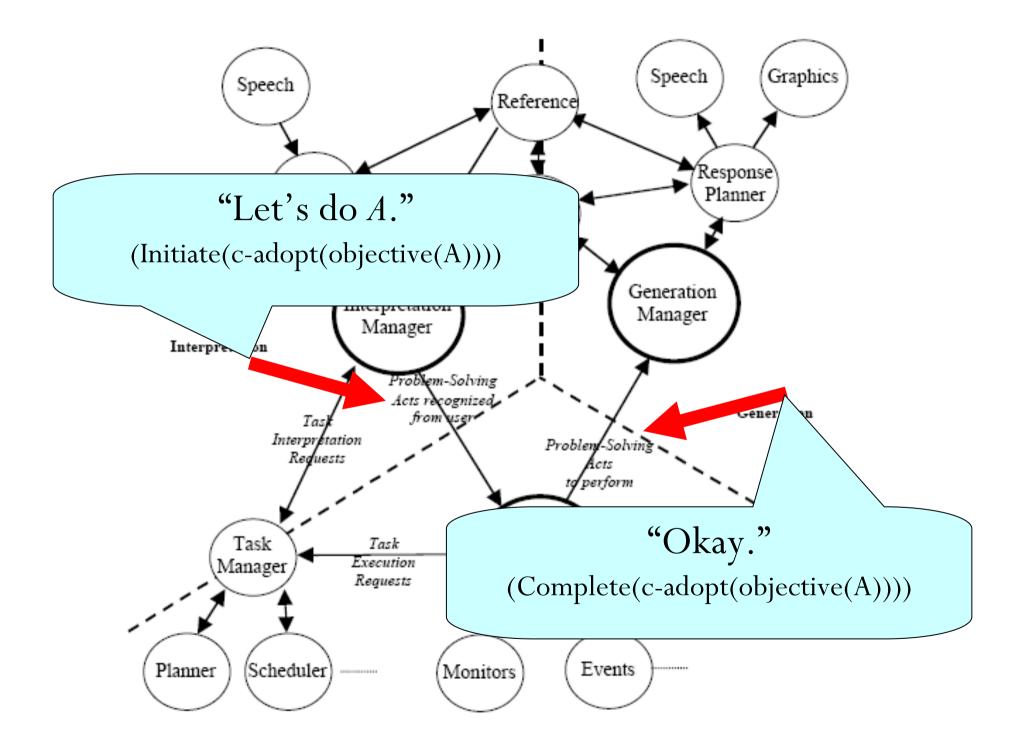
(complete (c-adopt (resource (hospital RocGen))))

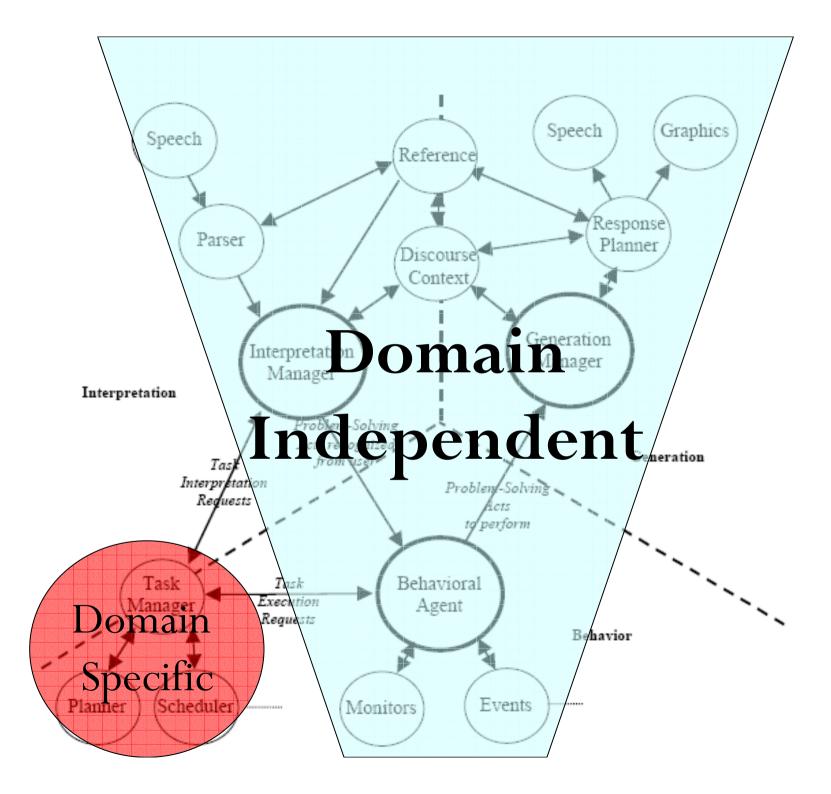
Negotiation

Let's use Ambulance one. User: (initiate (c-adopt (resource (amb1)))) System: Ambulance one is too far away. (reject (c-adopt (resource (amb1)))) (initiate (c-evaluate (resource (amb1) bad too-far))) System: Ambulance two is closer. (initiate (c-evaluate (resource (amb2) good closer))) System: Let's use it. (initiate (c-adopt (resource (amb2)))) OK, we'll do that instead. User: (complete (c-evaluate (resource (amb2) good closer))) (complete (c-evaluate (resource (amb1) bad too-far))) (complete (c-adopt (resource (amb2))))

TRIPS

- The Rochester Interactive Planning System
- Intelligent Planning Assistant
- Architecture implements CPS methods





SAMMIE-05

- Multimodal dialogue system for MP3-player control
- Collaboration only in slot-filling
- Part of TALK-project

Domain-independent rules

IF (initiate(c-identify(resource(x))))
AND resource A can be uniquely identified
THEN (continue(c-identify(resource(A))))

- U: Which Beatles album do you have? *(initiate....*
- S: I have "Magical Mystery Tour". (continue...

Domain-independent rules

IF (complete(c-select(objective(A))))
THEN put A on internal stack for execution

U: Play "Happy Birthday"!
S: OK. (complete(.....)
Execute?

Using domain-specific knowledge

- Invoke grounded recipe
 - ♦ Points to object methods
- Some domain-specific rules necessary
 - ♦ Execution actions which return value
 - ♦ e.g. Create playlist

Questions?

- Considering human as agent (Fabian)
- Choice of Objects (Miro)
- Domain-Portability (Alexander, Zhenghan)
- Modifying a completed CPS-act (Faisal)
 - $\blacklozenge initiate(abandon(resource((RH))))/initiate(adopt...(NYH))$
 - ♦ initiate(modify....
- External knowledge in rule formulation (Elahi)
- State-of-the-art? (Milos)
- Differences to SharedPlans (Raveesh)

Thank you!

TRIPS demo video



Conversational Interaction and Spoken Dialogue Research Group