



Agyeya Workshop: AI Interpretability & Safety | September 12, 2026

Beyond the Lab: User-Aligned Assessment of Taskable AI Systems

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CeRAI
Centre for Responsible AI

Taskable AI Systems: Systems that can Learn and Plan



User gives a task and Robots have to complete it

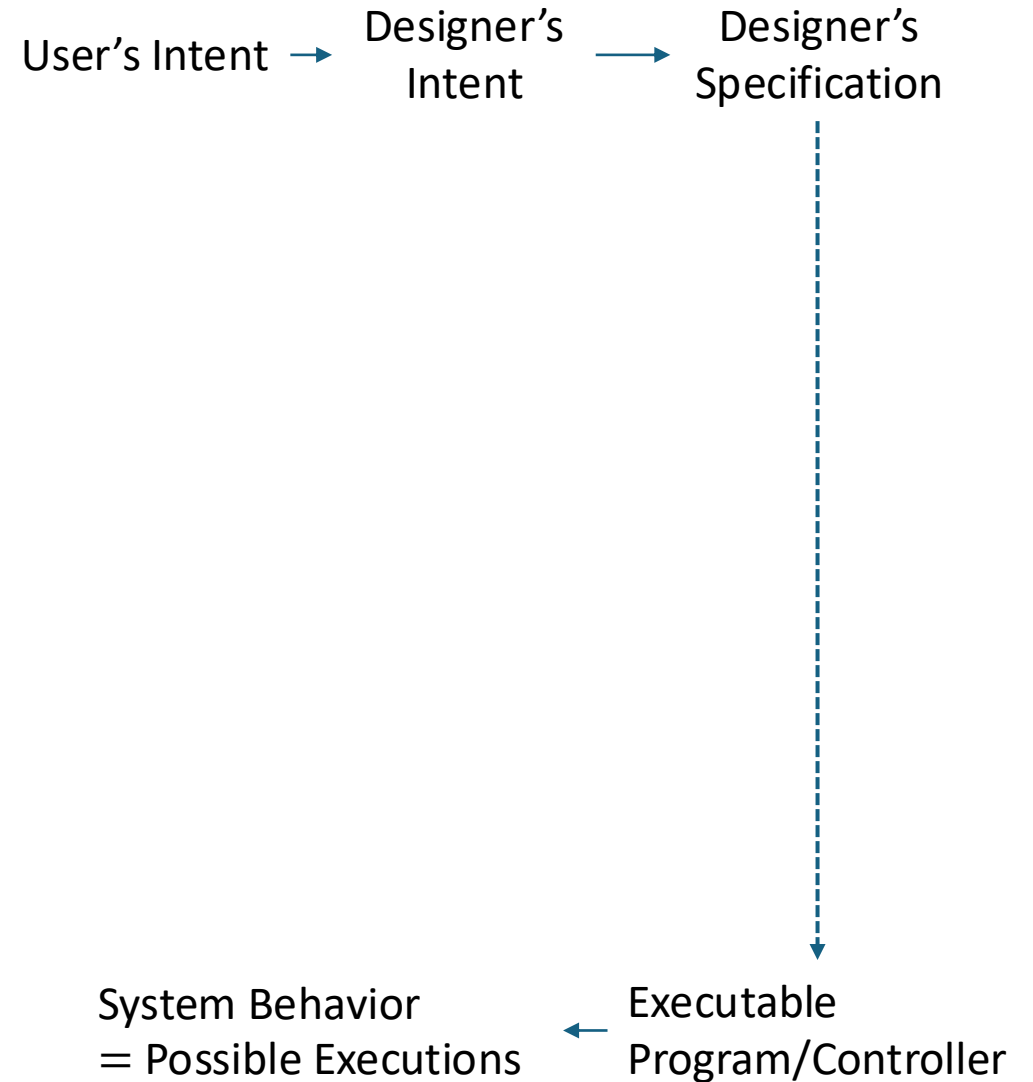
- Sequential Decision-Making Systems.
- Systems designed to be able to help user.
- User has a task in mind and expects the AI system to help in that task.

Personalized Assessment of AI Systems that can Learn and Plan

- Users would like to give AI systems multiple tasks.
 - How would users know what the AI systems can do?



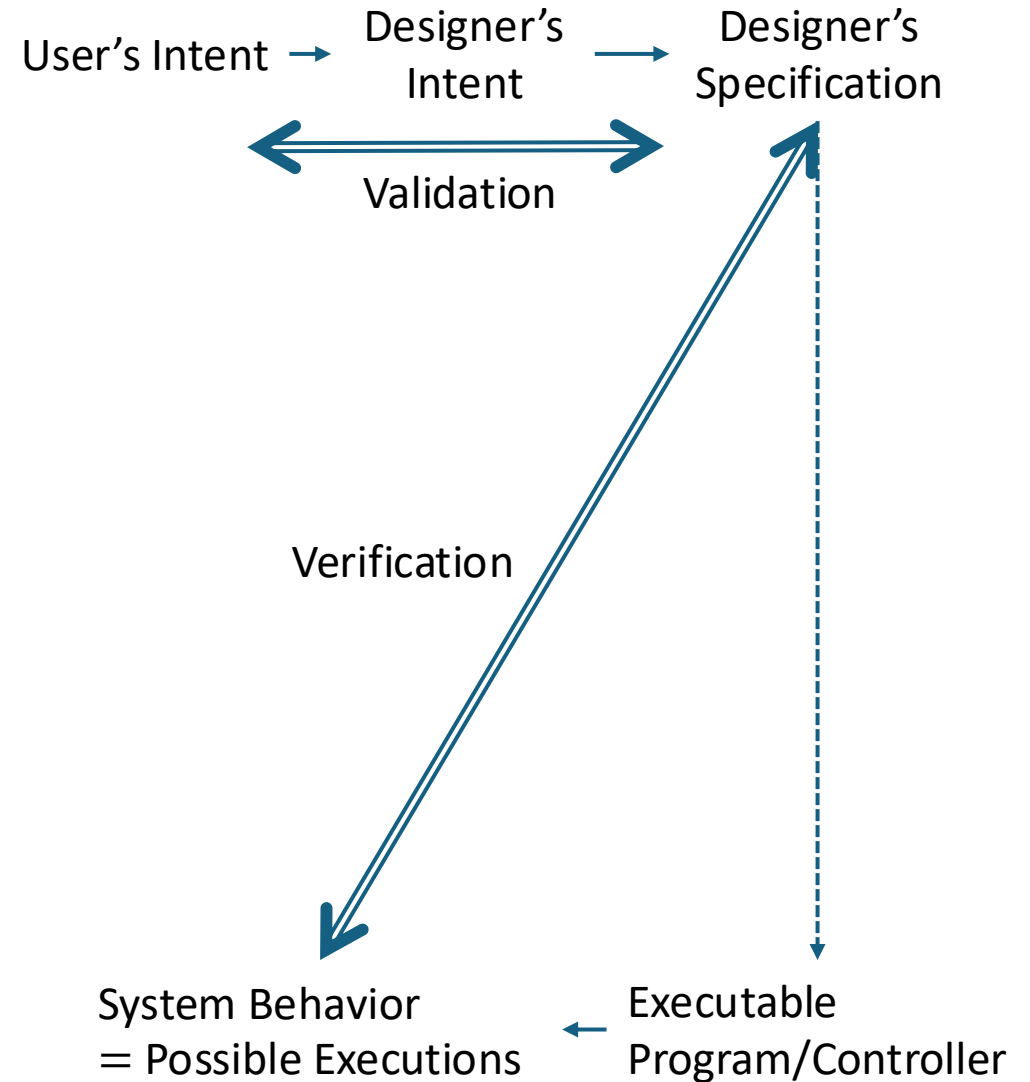
Classical Notion of Verification



Classical Notion of Verification

Input for Verification: Executable Program/Controller
(includes task spec)
+ Model/assumptions on env
+ Safety property

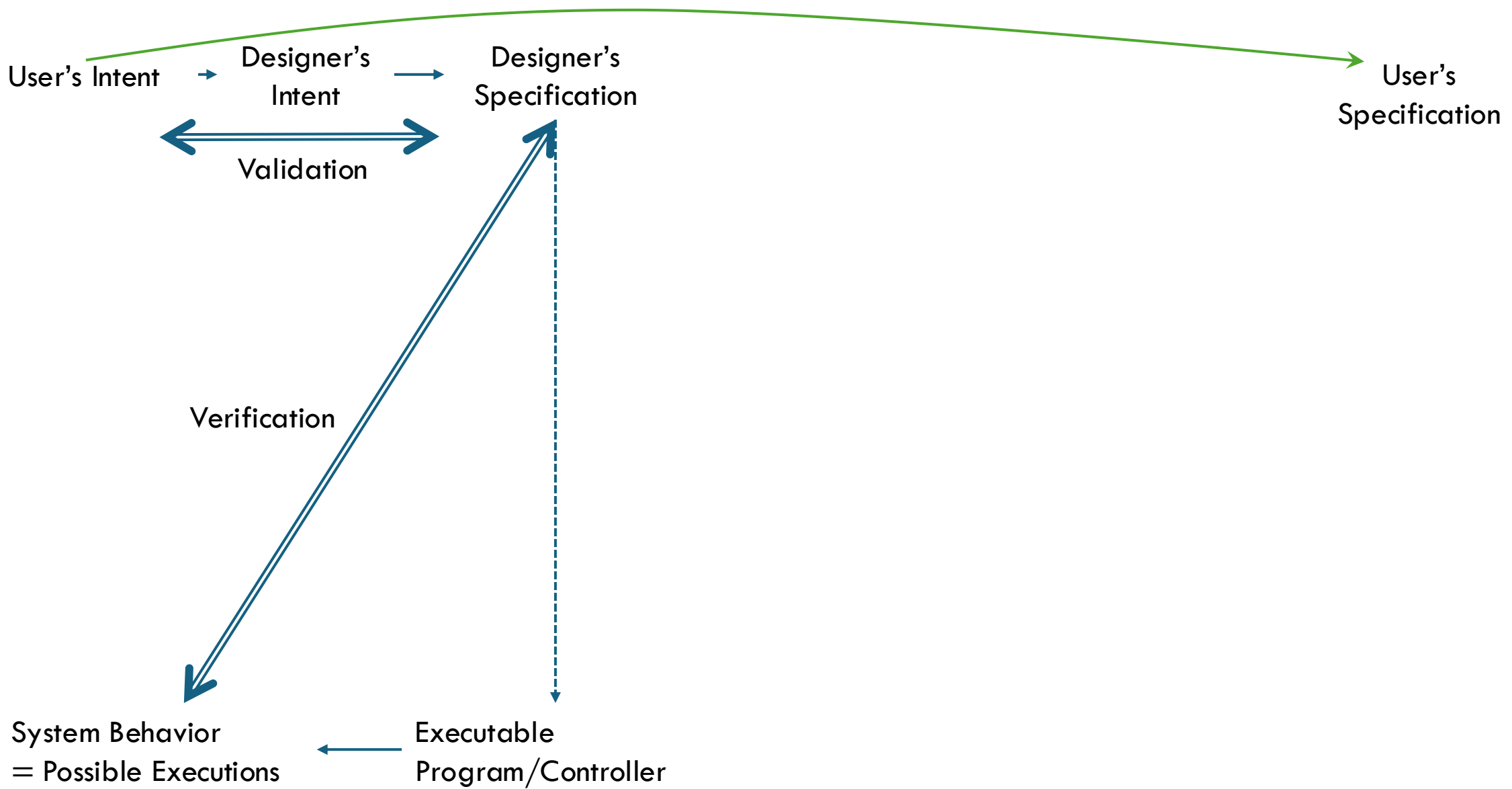
The designer plays a central role

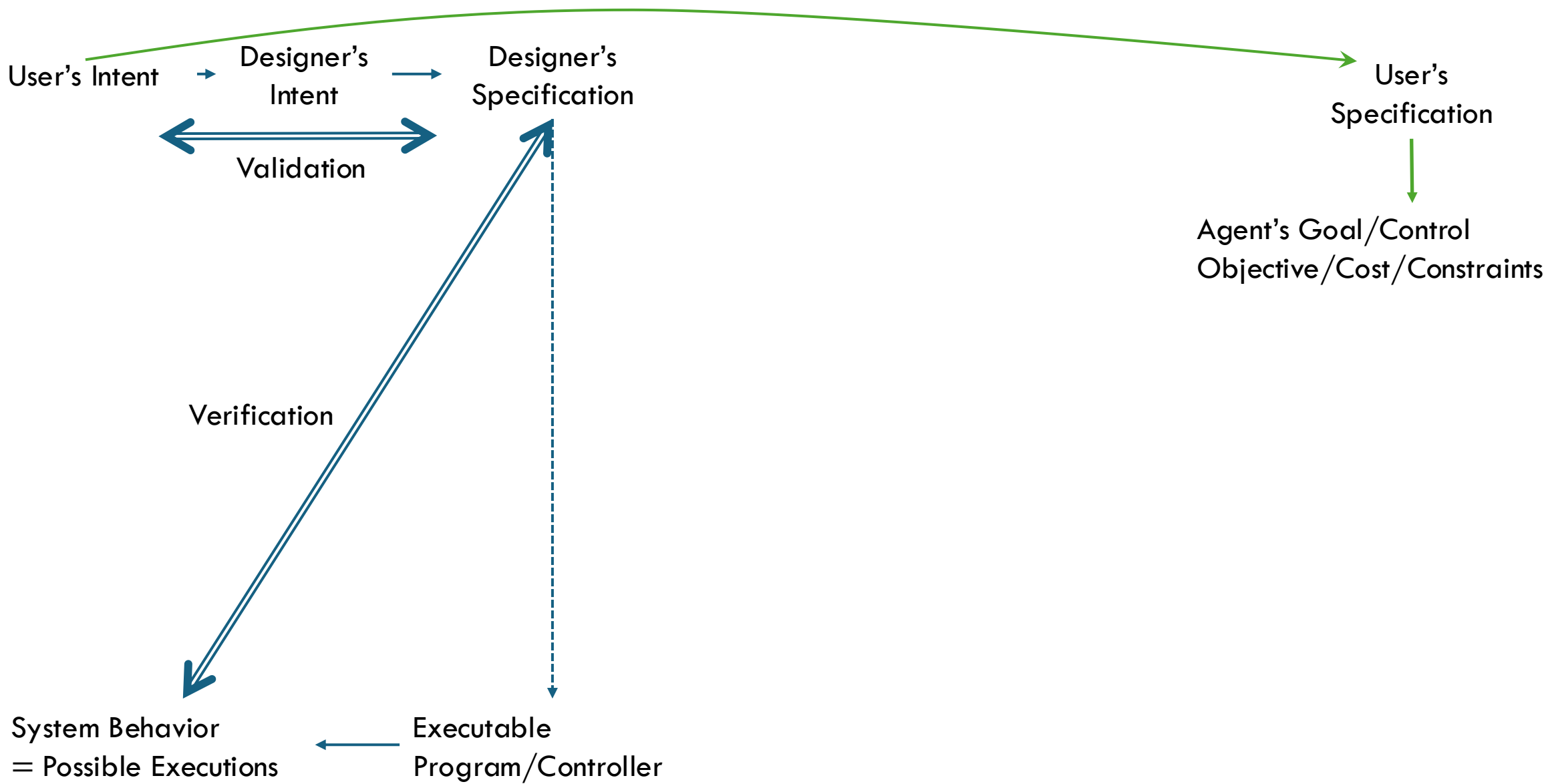


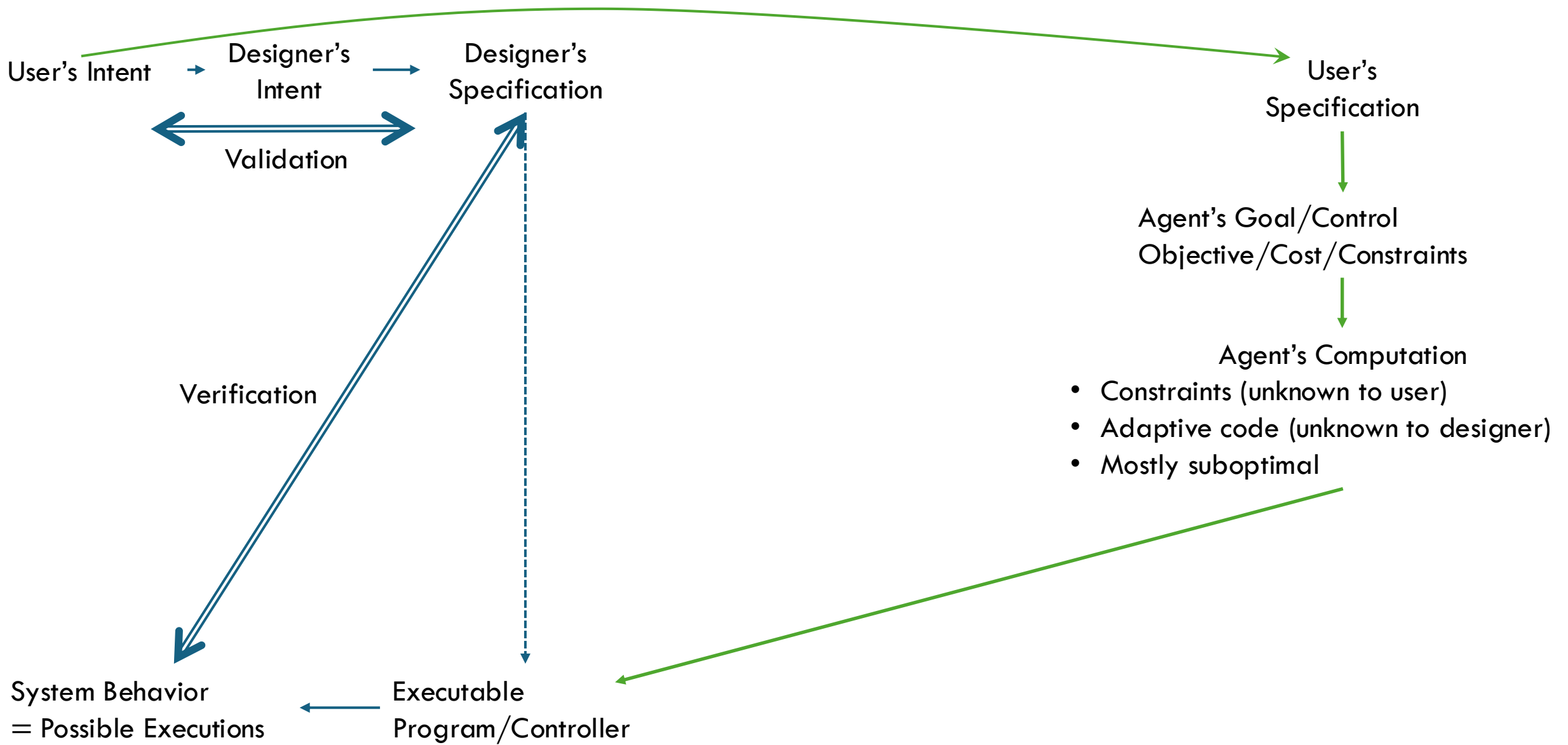
Personalized Assessment of AI Systems that can Learn and Plan

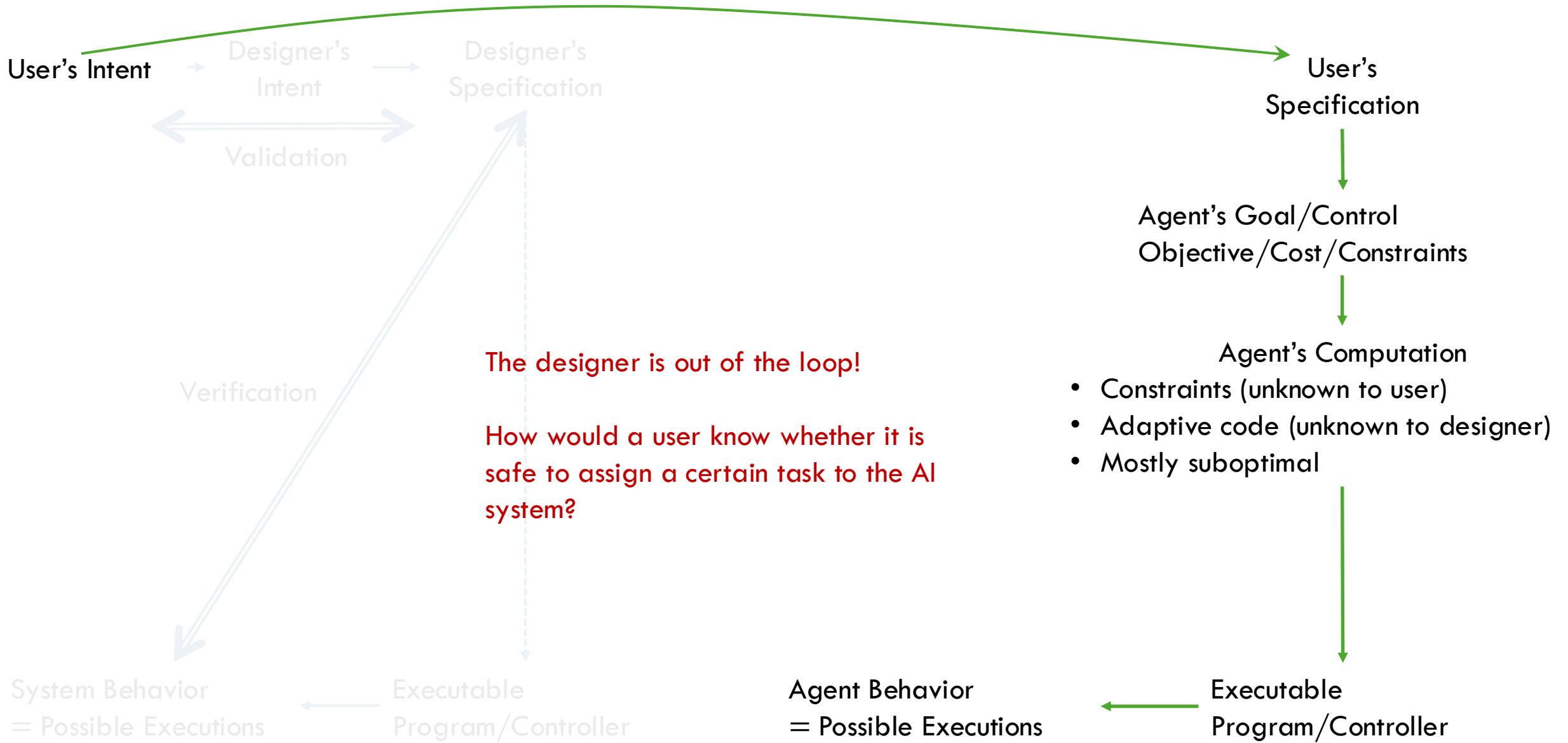
- Users would like to give AI systems multiple tasks.
 - How would users know what the AI systems can do?
- AI systems should support third-party assessment.
- The assessment should work with:
 - *Adaptive* AI systems.
 - *Black-Box* AI systems.



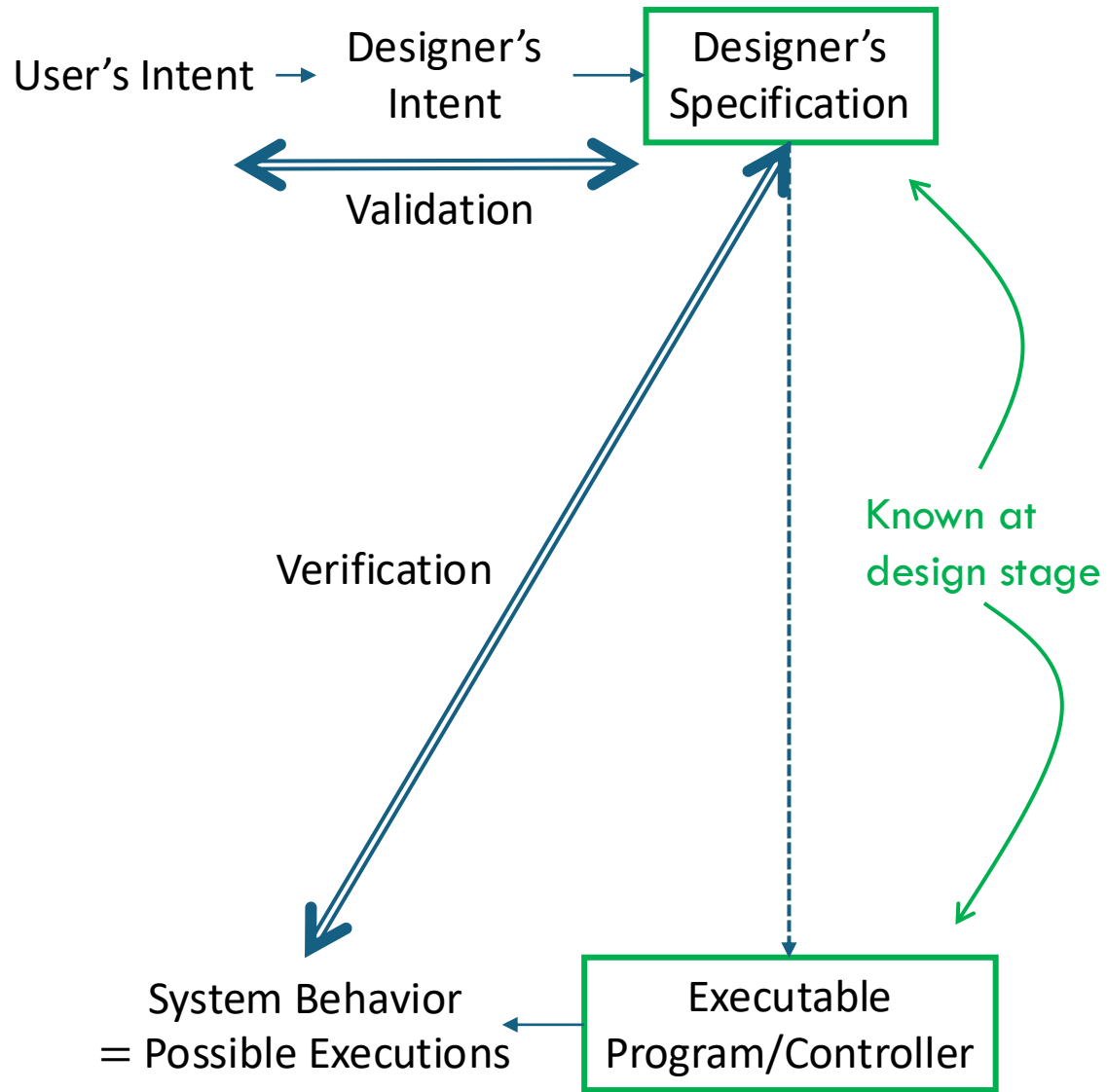




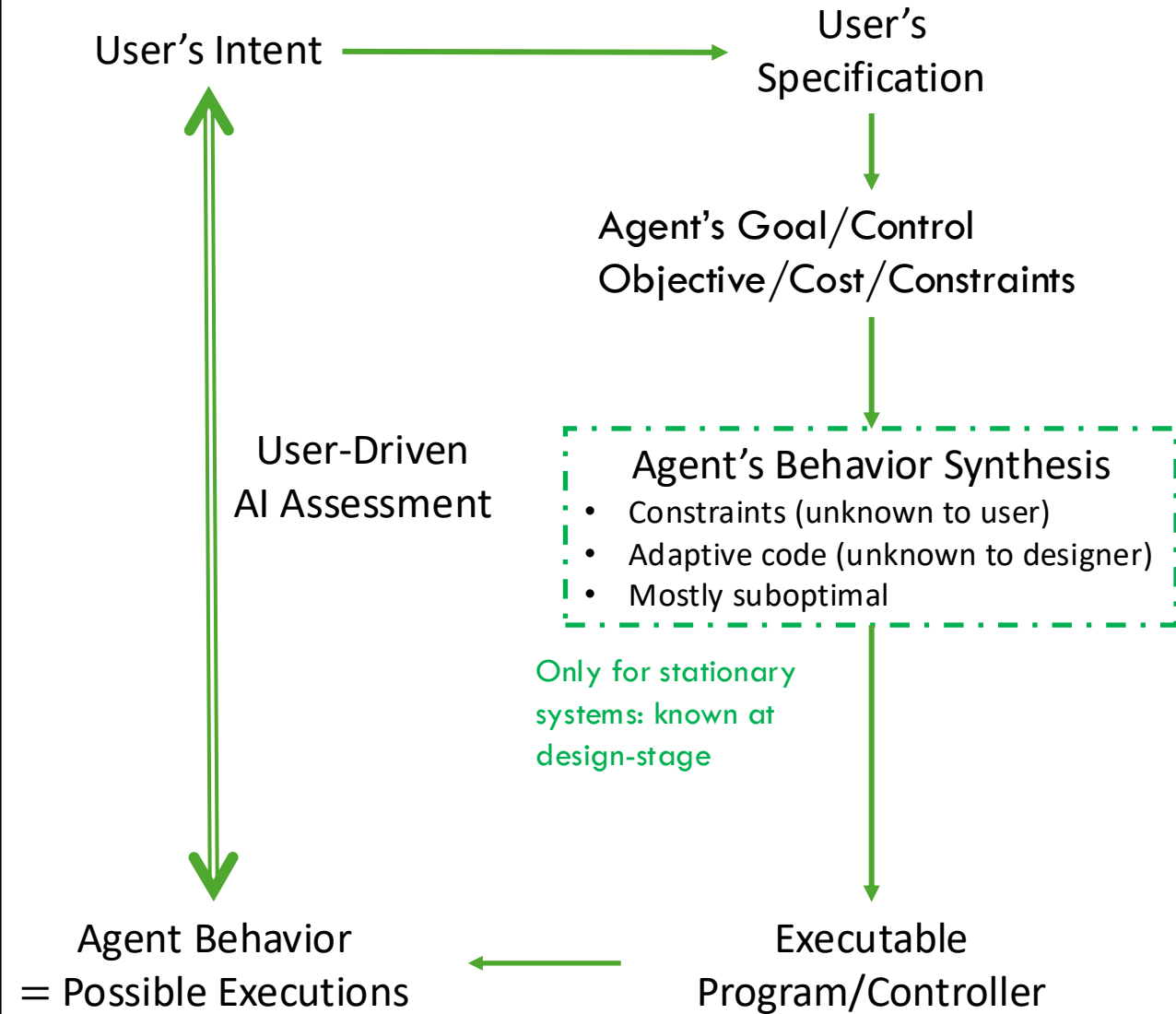




Conventional Verification



Needed for AI Systems

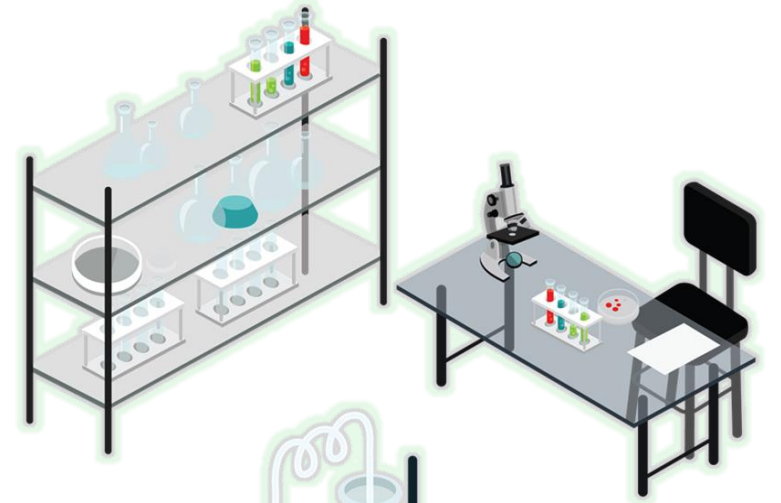


The Assessment Problem

Will it be able to safely rearrange my lab for the next round of experiments?

Output

- A description of agent's working:
 - A list of capabilities.
 - An interpretable description of each capability.



Black-Box AI

- Arbitrary internal implementation
- Comes with a Trained Policy



```
at(p0,cell_6_3)
clear(cell_0_0)
door_at(cell_9_2)
next_to(m0)
alive(m0)
key_at(9_4)
```

[Input]
Concepts that the
user understands



Personalized
AI-Assessment
Module (AAM)



Arbitrary internal
implementation

Doesn't know
user's vocabulary

Black-Box AI

```
at(p0,cell_6_3)
clear(cell_0_0)
door_at(cell_9_2)
next_to(m0)
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key_at(9_4)
```

[Input]
Concepts that the
user understands



Personalized
AI-Assessment
Module (AAM)

Query

Response



Black-Box AI



simulator

Arbitrary internal
implementation

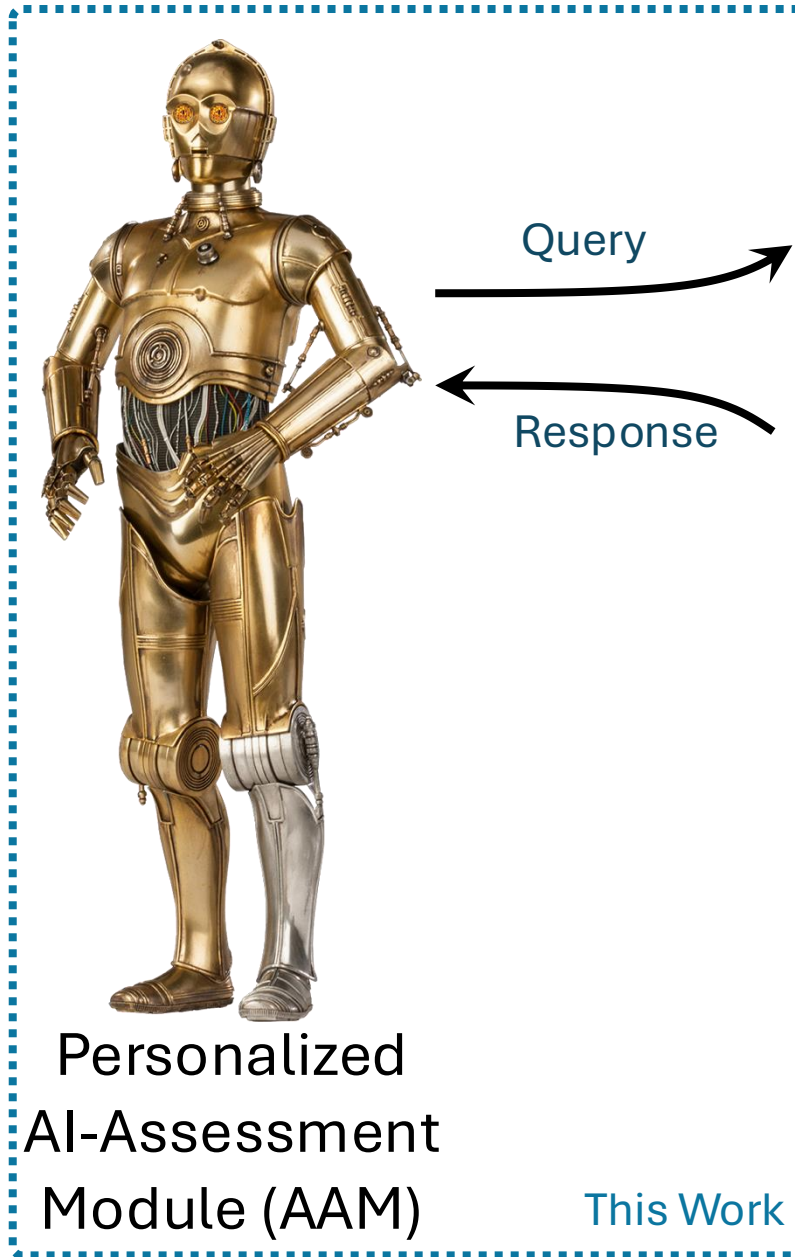
Doesn't know
user's vocabulary



[Input]
Concepts that the
user understands



[Output]
User-Interpretable
description of
Black-Box AI's
capabilities



Query



Response



Black-Box AI



simulator

Arbitrary internal
implementation

Doesn't know
user's vocabulary

The Assessment Problem

Black-Box (Taskable) AI

- Can be connected to a simulator.
- Can have arbitrary internal implementation.
- Does not know input vocabulary.

Input

- Predicates (User vocabulary)
 - With their evaluation functions

Output

- A description of agent's working:
 - A list of capabilities.
 - An interpretable description of each capability.

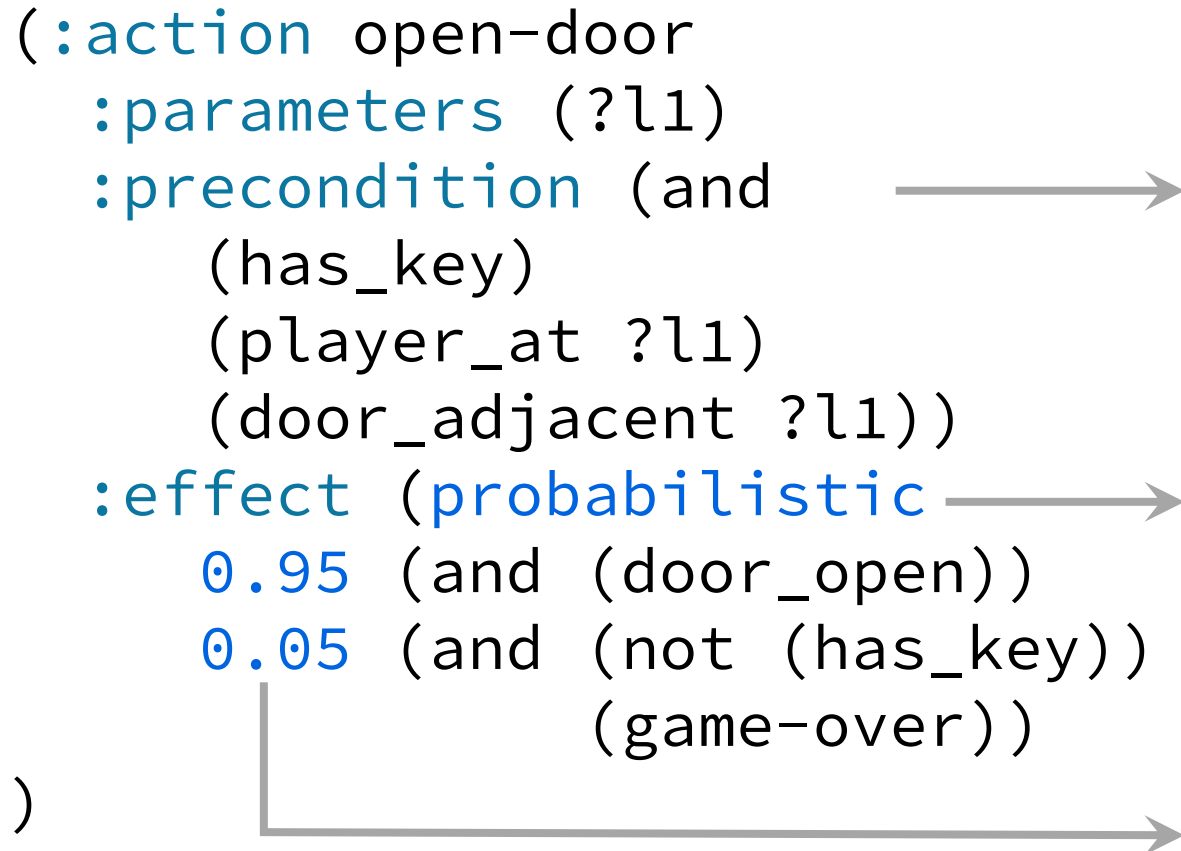


simulator

Black-Box AI

Interpretable Description: PDDL/PPDDL

```
(:action open-door
  :parameters (?l1)
  :precondition (and
    (has_key)
    (player_at ?l1)
    (door_adjacent ?l1))
  :effect (probabilistic
    0.95 (and (door_open))
    0.05 (and (not (has_key))
              (game-over))
  )
```



Precondition: This condition must be true for this action to execute

Effect: This is a set of conditions, one of which becomes true when this action is executed

Probabilities: Each set of effect has an associated probability with which that effect set is executed

Interpretable: Easily Convertible to Natural Language

```
(:action open-door
  :parameters (?l1)
  :precondition (and
    (has_key)
    (player_at ?l1)
    (door_adjacent ?l1))
  :effect (probabilistic
    0.95 (and (door_open))
    0.05 (and (not(has_key))
              (game-over))
  )
```

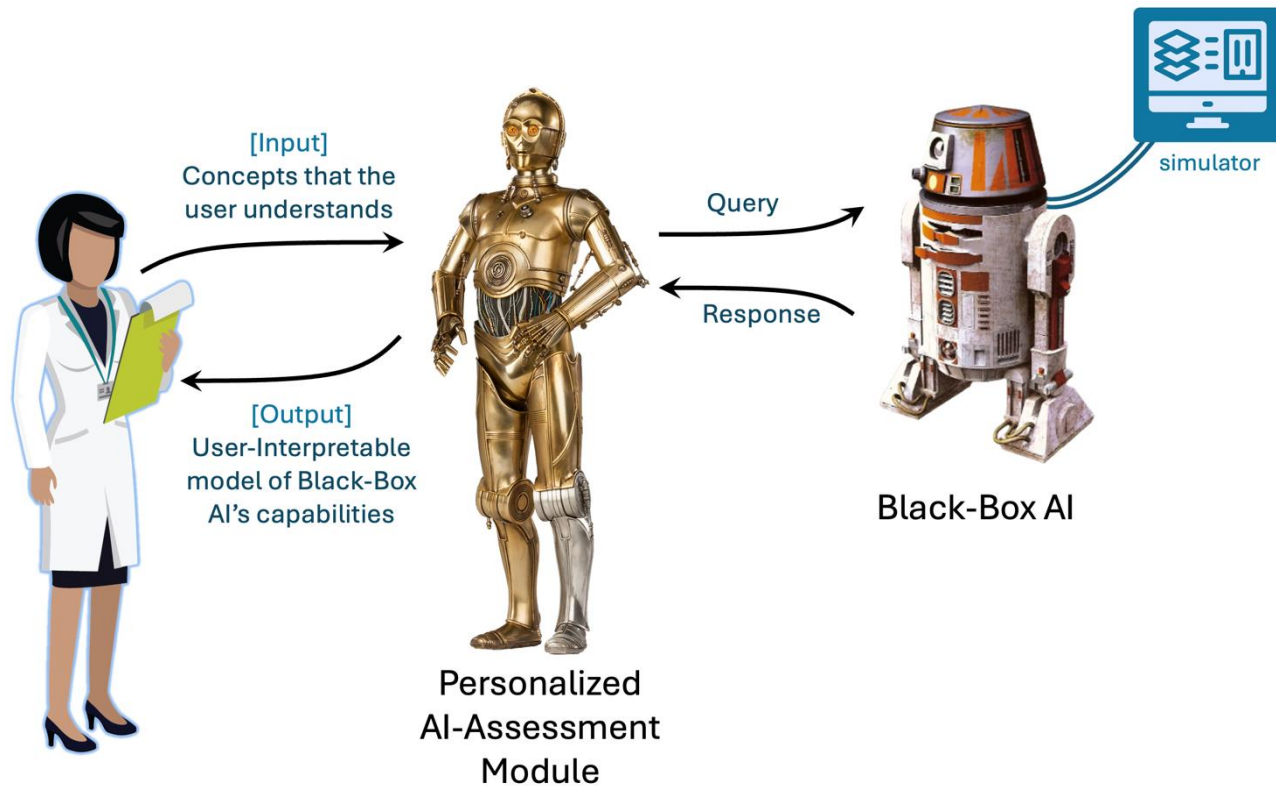
The player can open the door when in location ?l1 if:

- It has the key
- The player is at location ?l1
- The door is adjacent to location ?l1

After executing that capability:

- With 95% probability, the door will open
- With 5% probability, the player will not have the key and the game will be over

Deterministic and Stationary Setting



Assumptions

- User's vocabulary matches simulator's vocabulary.
- Black-Box AI provides a list of capabilities.
- Stationary agent model.
- Deterministic environment.
- Fully observable setting.

Deterministic and Stationary Setting



Input

- Predicates (User vocabulary)
 - With their evaluation functions
- List of capabilities.

Output

- PDDL-like description of each capability.

Assumptions

- User's vocabulary matches simulator's vocabulary.
- Black-Box AI provides a list of capabilities.
- Stationary agent model.
- Deterministic environment.
- Fully observable setting.



Siddharth
Srivastava



Shashank
R Marpally

Asking the Right Questions: Learning Interpretable
Action Models Through Query Answering

Pulkit Verma, Shashank Rao Marpally, Siddharth Srivastava

In Proceedings of the Thirty-Fifth AAAI Conference on
Artificial Intelligence, 2021

Exponential Search for Learning Correct Description

- Consider the following 4 predicates/concepts:
 - (has_key)
 - (door_open)
 - (door_adjacent ?x)
 - (player_at ?x)
- Consider just one capability:
(open-door ?x)
- $9^{|C| \times |P|} = 9^{1 \times 4} = 6561$ possible models
(Assuming deterministic models/
descriptions, i.e., no probabilities).

```
(:action open-door
  :parameters (?l1)
  :precondition (and
    (+/-/∅) (has_key)
    (+/-/∅) (door_open)
    (+/-/∅) (door_adjacent ?l1)
    (+/-/∅) (player_at ?l1))
  :effect (and
    (+/-/∅) (has_key)
    (+/-/∅) (door_open)
    (+/-/∅) (door_adjacent ?l1)
    (+/-/∅) (player_at ?l1)))
```

Simple Queries

Query	In state s_I , what will happen if you execute the plan $\pi = \langle c_1, \dots, c_n \rangle$?	Can you go from state s_I to state s_F ?
Response	I can execute first ℓ steps of the plan, ending up in state s_F .	Yes / No.
	Plan Outcome Queries	State Reachability Query

- How to generate the queries?
- How to use the responses to generate models?

We have a reduction that converts this to a planning problem, so it automatically generates queries.

AAM learns Accurate Deterministic Models

- Theorem (*termination*) : The algorithm terminates after a finite number of iterations.
- Theorem (*soundness*): The resulting (set of) model(s) is(are) functionally equivalent to the ground truth model.

Stochastic and Stationary Setting

Input

- Predicates (User vocabulary)
 - With their evaluation functions
- List of capabilities.

Output

- PPDDL-like description of each capability.



Siddharth
Srivastava



Rushang
Karia

Autonomous Capability Assessment of Sequential Decision-Making Systems in Stochastic Settings

Pulkit Verma, Rushang Karia, Siddharth Srivastava

In Proceedings of the Thirty-seventh Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems,, 2023

Assumptions

- User's vocabulary matches simulator's vocabulary.
- Black-Box AI provides a list of capabilities.
- Stationary agent model.
- ~~Deterministic~~ ^{Stochastic} environment.
- Fully observable setting.

Discovering Capabilities

Input

- Predicates (User vocabulary)
 - With their evaluation functions
- Samplers: high-level state to low-level state.
- Low-level state transitions.

Output

- List of capabilities.
- PDDL-like description of each capability.



Siddharth
Srivastava



Shashank
R Marpally

Discovering User-Interpretable Capabilities of Black-Box
Planning Agents

Pulkit Verma, Shashank Rao Marpally, Siddharth Srivastava

In Proceedings of 19th International Conference on Principles
of Knowledge Representation and Reasoning, 2022

Assumptions

- ~~User's vocabulary matches simulator's vocabulary.~~
- Black-Box AI provides a list of ~~capabilities.~~ *transitions.*
- Stationary agent model.
- Deterministic environment.
- Fully observable setting.

Discovering Capabilities in Stochastic Settings

Input

- Predicates (User vocabulary)
 - With their evaluation functions
- Samplers: high-level state to low-level state.
- Low-level state transitions.

Output

- List of capabilities.
- PDDL-like description of each capability.



Daniel
Bramblett



Rushang
Karia



Adrian
Ciotinga



YooJung
Choi



Siddharth
Srivastava

Autonomous Assessment of
Generalizability of AI Agent
Capabilities

D Bramblett, R Karia, A Ciotinga,
P Verma, Y Choi, & S Srivastava

In ICAPS GenPlan Workshop,
2026

Assumptions

- ~~User's vocabulary matches simulator's vocabulary.~~
- Black-Box AI provides a list of ~~capabilities.~~ **transitions.**
- Stationary agent model.
- **Stochastic** ~~Deterministic~~ environment.
- Fully observable setting.

Differential Assessment

Input

- Initial model of the AI system.
 - Predicates (User vocabulary)
 - With their evaluation functions
 - List of capabilities.
- Observations collected from AI system.

Output

- Updated PDDL-like description of each capability.



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Rashmeet
K Nayyar

Differential Assessment of Black-Box AI Agents

Rashmeet K Nayyar*, Pulkrit Verma*, Siddharth Srivastava

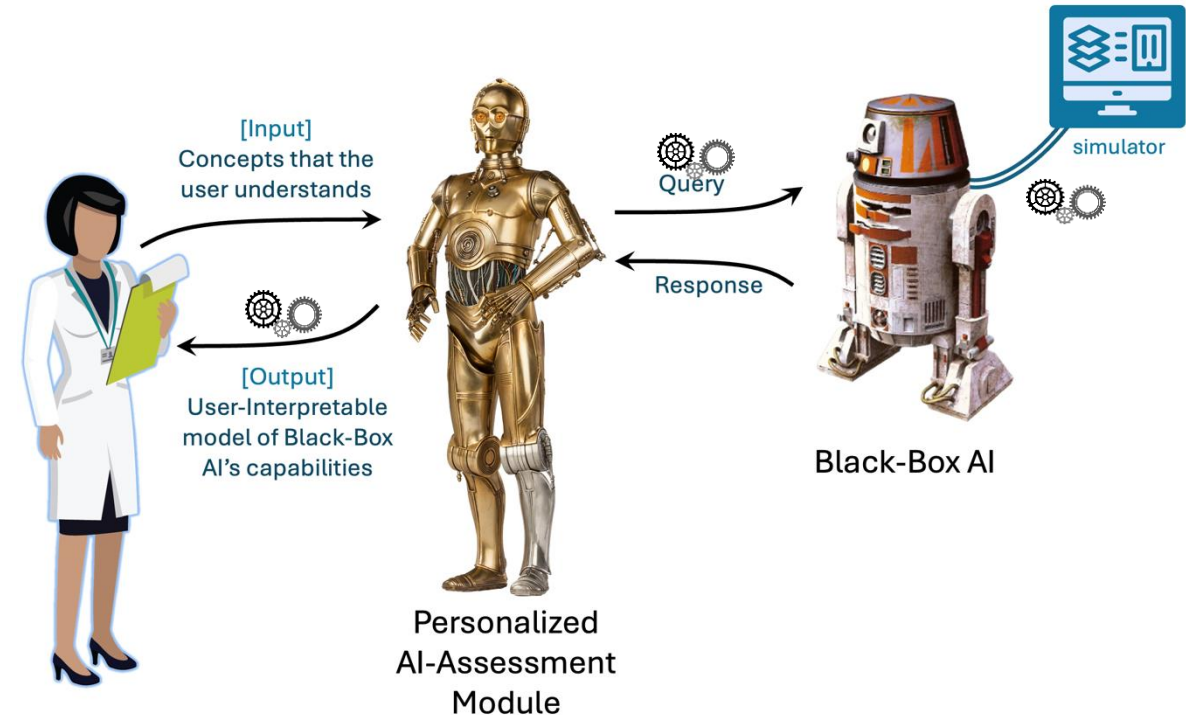
In Proceedings of Thirty-Sixth AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence, 2022

Assumptions

- User's vocabulary matches simulator's vocabulary.
- Black-Box AI provides a list of capabilities.
- ~~Stationary~~ ^{Adaptive} agent model.
- Deterministic environment.
- Fully observable setting.

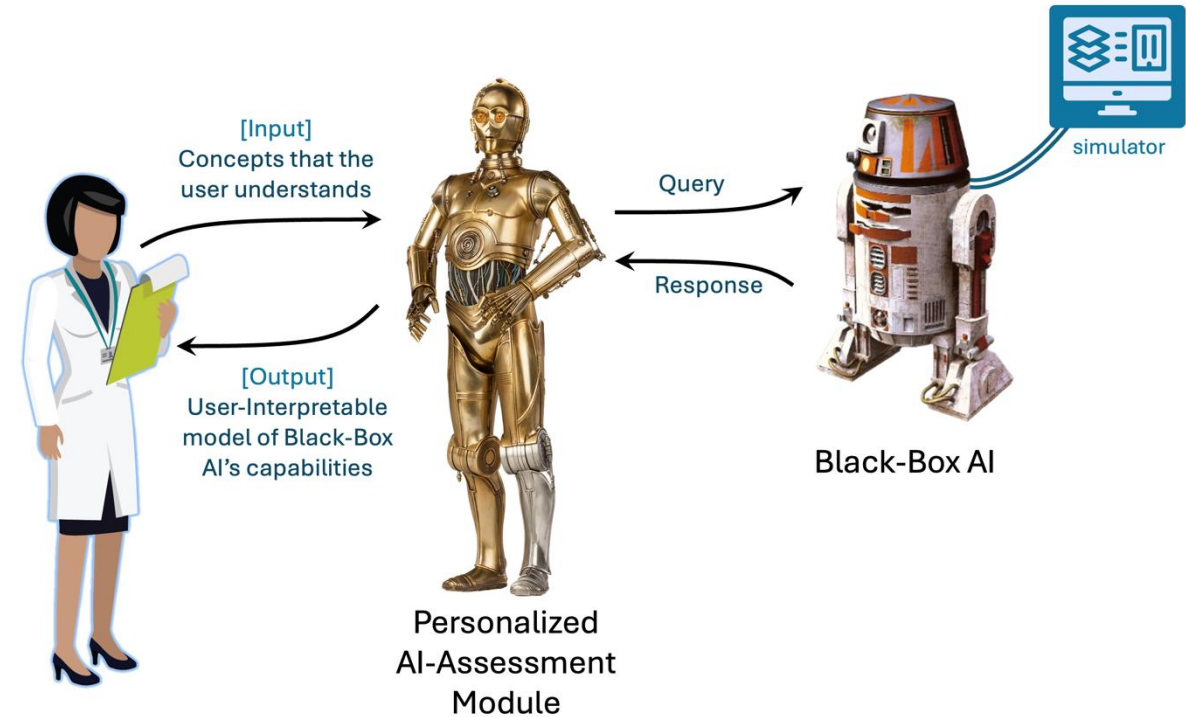
Future Work: Complexity Analysis

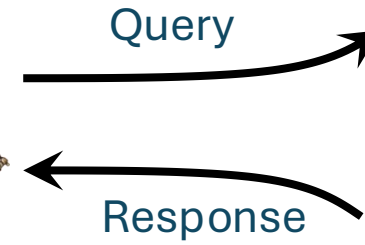
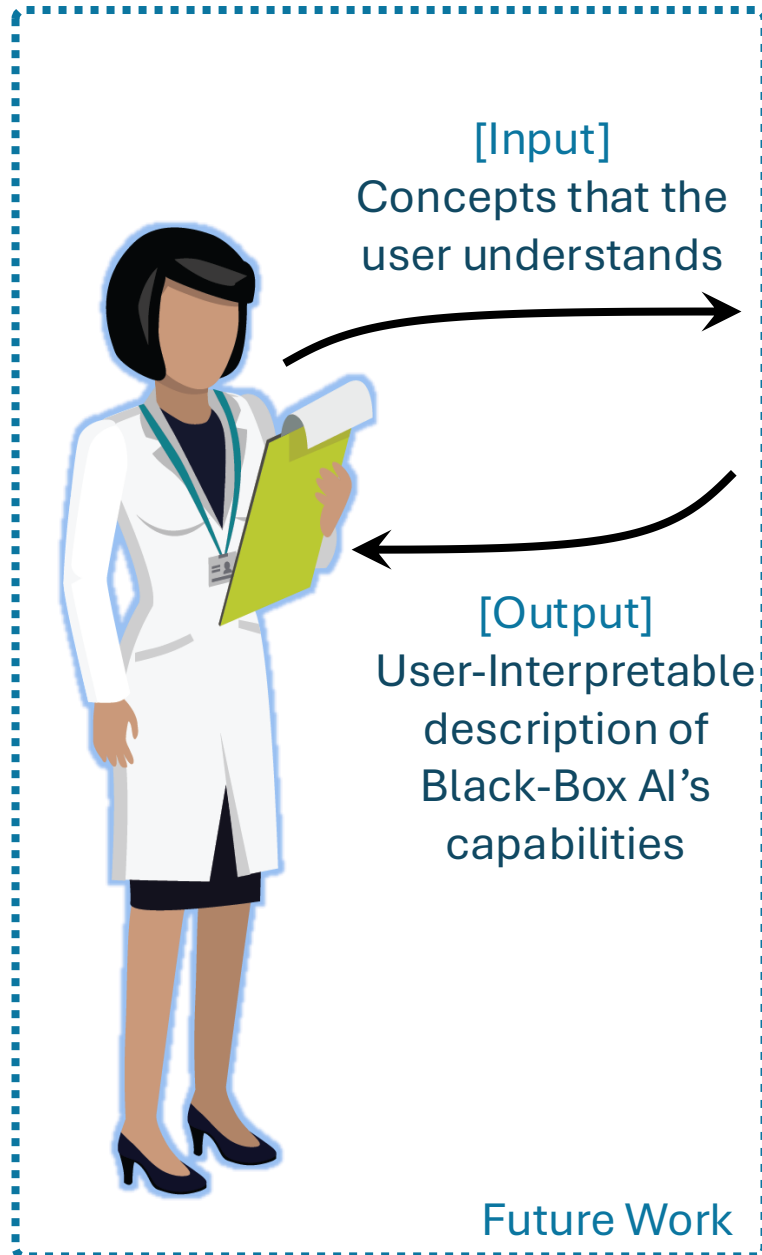
- Perform extensive analysis of queries in terms of:
 - Complexity of generating them.
 - Complexity of answering them.
 - Complexity of inferring models from Black-Box AI's responses.
- Extend the work for partially observable settings.



Future Work: Interpretable Representations

- Representations beyond PDDL.
 - LTL – Linear Temporal Logic
 - STL- Signal Temporal Logic
- How interpretable each representation is?



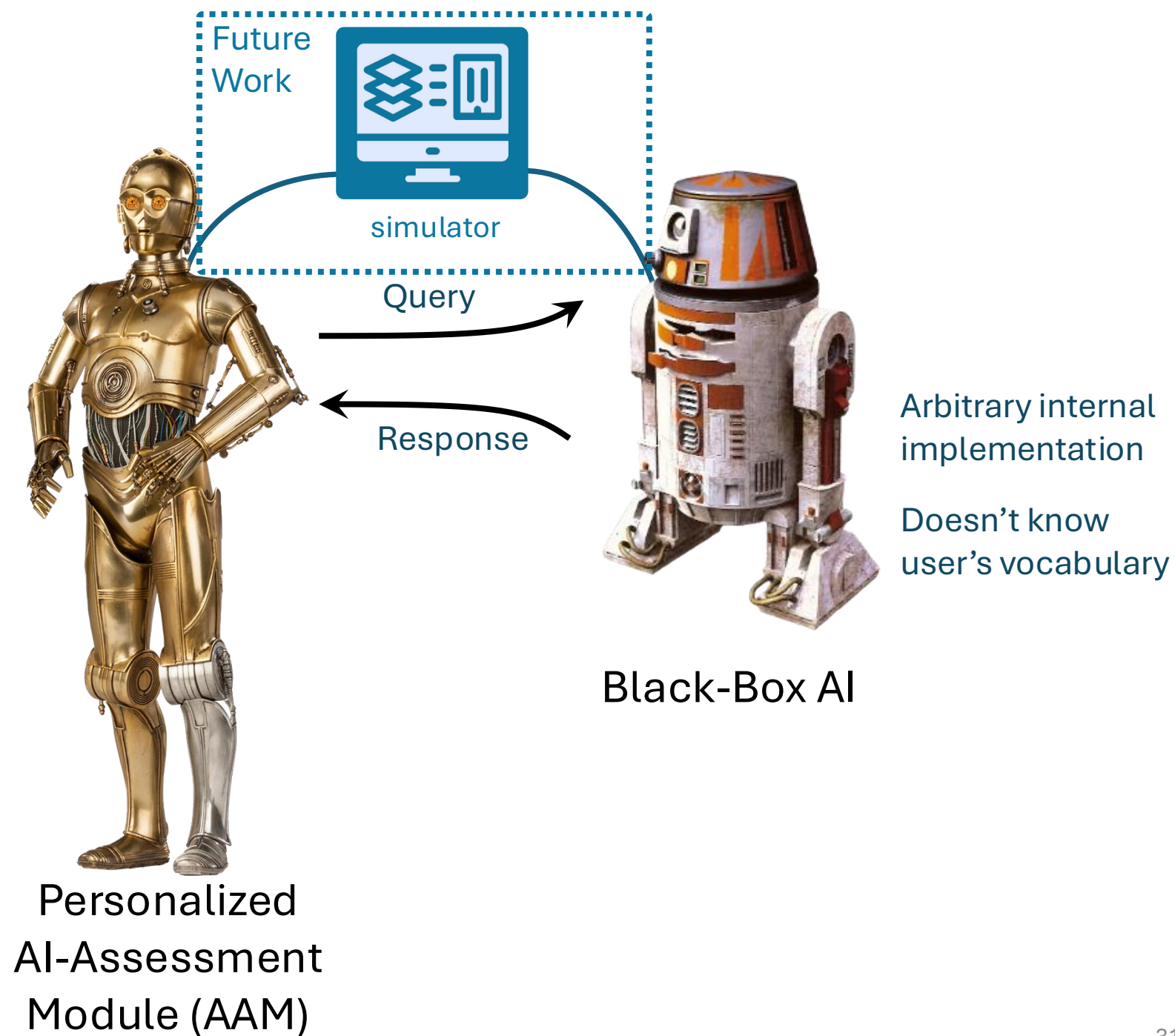
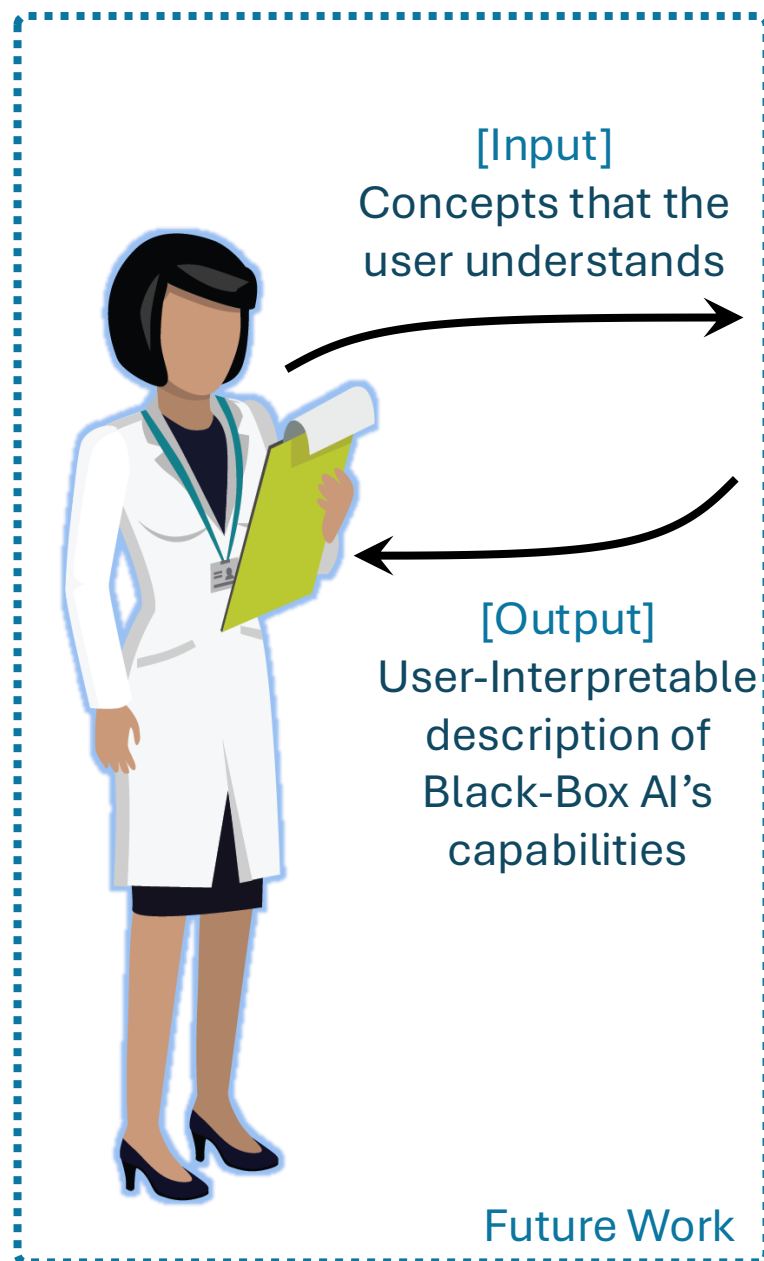


simulator

Arbitrary internal implementation

Doesn't know user's vocabulary

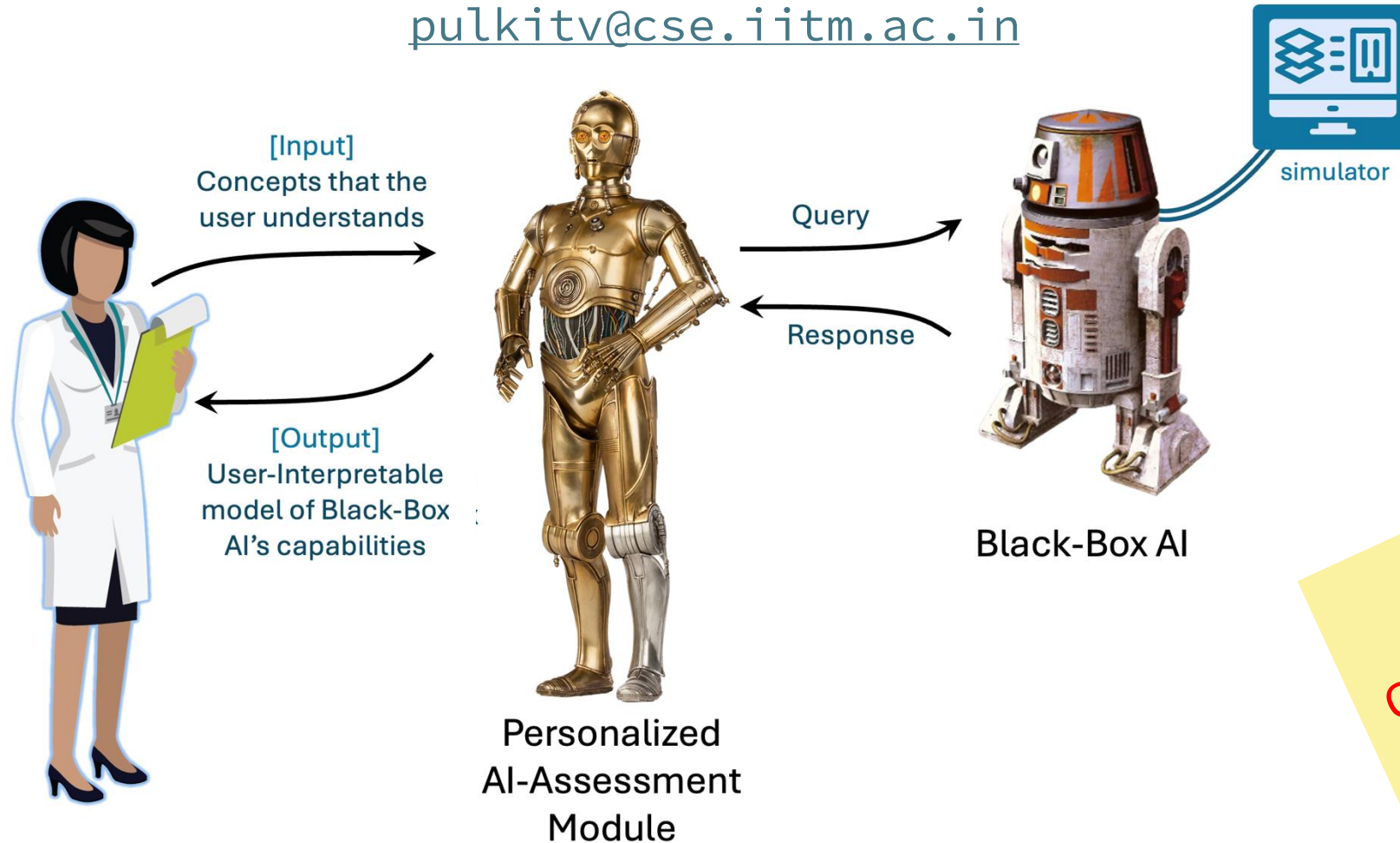
Black-Box AI



Beyond the Lab: User-Aligned Assessment of Taskable AI Systems

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Questions?