

# Planning and Optimization

## X2. Hands-On and Repetition

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## X2.1 Heuristics

## X2.2 A\* Search Algorithm

## X2.3 Hands-On

## Hands-On: Overview

Chapter overview: hands-on

- ▶ 1. The Planning Domain Definition Language (PDDL)
- ▶ 2. Getting to Know a Planner
- ▶ 3. Heuristics
- ▶ 4. A\* search algorithm

## X2.1 Heuristics

## Heuristics

### Definition (heuristic)

Let  $S$  be a state space with set of states  $S$ .

A **heuristic function** or **heuristic** for  $S$  is a function

$$h : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_0^+ \cup \{\infty\},$$

mapping each state to a non-negative number (or  $\infty$ ).

## Heuristics: Intuition

**idea:**  $h(s)$  estimates cost of cheapest path from  $s$  to closest goal state

- ▶ heuristics can be **arbitrary** functions
- ▶ **intuition:** the closer  $h$  is to true cost to goal, the more efficient the search using  $h$

## X2.2 A\* Search Algorithm

## A\* Search Algorithm

### A\* search algorithm

- ▶ based on heuristic  $h$ , define evaluation function  $f$  for node  $n$ :  
 $f(n) := g(n) + h(n.state)$
- ▶ trade-off between path cost and estimated proximity to goal
- ▶ intuition:  $f(n)$  estimates costs of cheapest solution from initial state through  $n.state$  to goal

## A\* Search Algorithm: Pseudo-Code

### A\* search algorithm (with re-opening)

```

open := new priority queue, ordered by  $\langle f, h \rangle$ 
if  $h(\text{init-state}) < \infty$ :
    open.insert(make_root_node())
distances := new HashTable
while not open.empty():
    n = open.pop-min()
    if (not distances.contains(n.state)) or  $(g(n) < \text{distances}[n.state])$ :
        distances[n.state] :=  $g(n)$ 
        if is-goal(n.state):
            return extract-solution(n)
        for each successor  $\langle a, s' \rangle$  of n.state:
            if  $h(s') < \infty$ :
                 $n' := \text{make\_node}(n, a, s')$ 
                open.insert( $n'$ )
return unsolvable

```

## A\* Search Algorithm

### Most important property

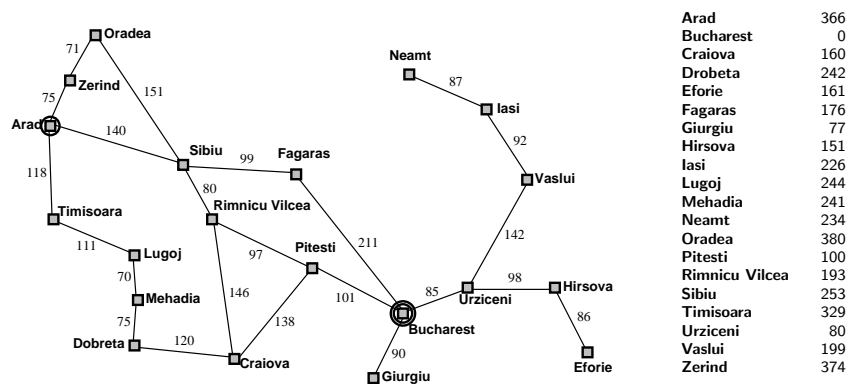
- ▶ A\* is **optimal** if the applied heuristic is **admissible**.

For more details on best-first search and A\*, see chapter 15–19 of the AI course last semester.

(<https://dmi.unibas.ch/de/studium/computer-science-informatik/fs18/lecture-foundations-of-artificial-intelligence/>)

## Example: A\* for Route Planning

### Example heuristic: straight-line distance to Bucharest



## Example: A\* for Route Planning

### (a) The initial state



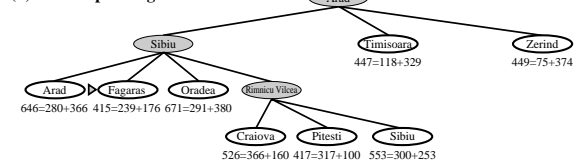
### (b) After expanding Arad



### (c) After expanding Sibiu

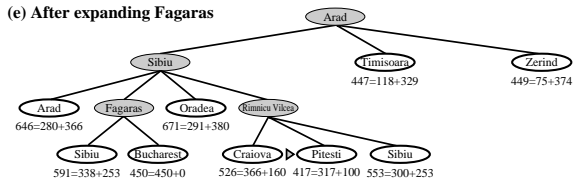


### (d) After expanding Rimnicu Vilcea

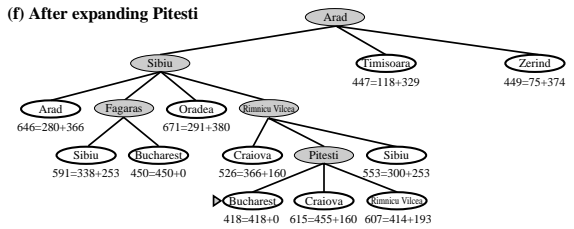


## Example: A\* for Route Planning

(e) After expanding Fagaras



(f) After expanding Pitesti



## X2.3 Hands-On

## Hands-On

### cloned course repository

<https://bitbucket.org/aibasael/planopt-hs18>

### update the course repository

```
cd planopt-hs18
hg pull -u
```

### compile the planner

```
cd classical/hands-on-2/fast-downward
./build.py
```

### work on the hands-on exercises

- ▶ implement A\* search
- ▶ compare to built-in implementation