

Planning and Optimization

E13. Merge-and-Shrink: Pruning and Usage in Practise

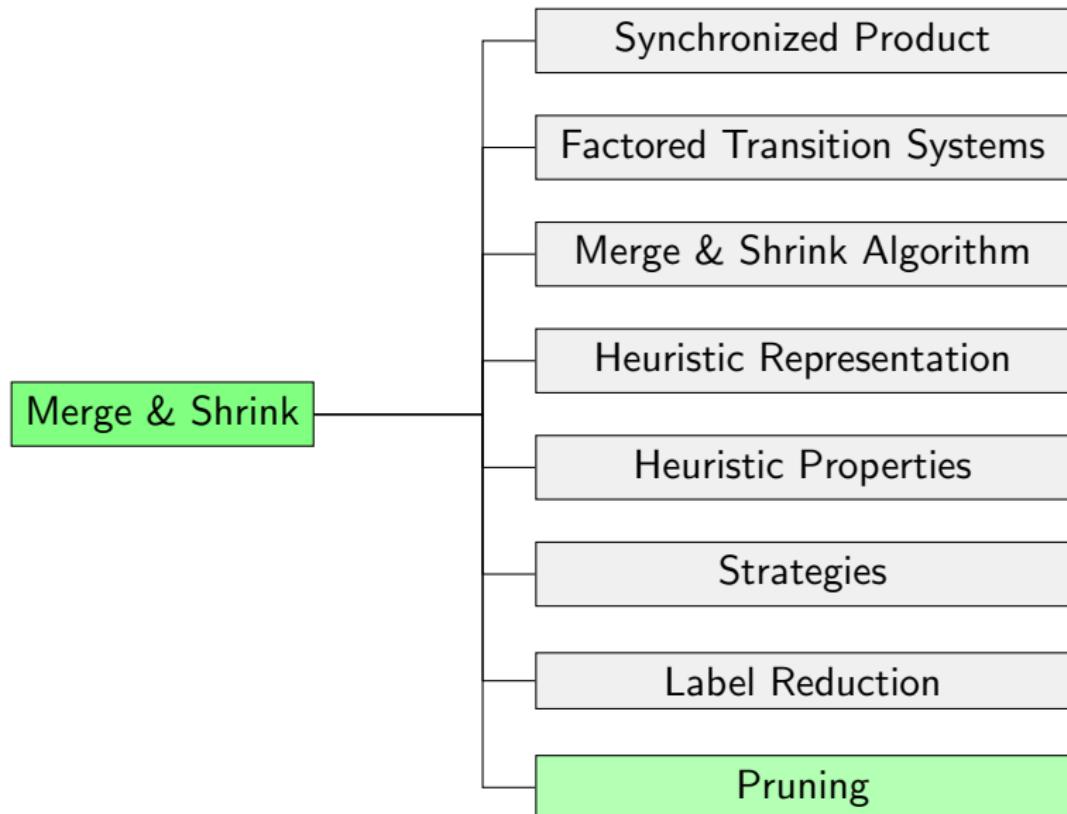
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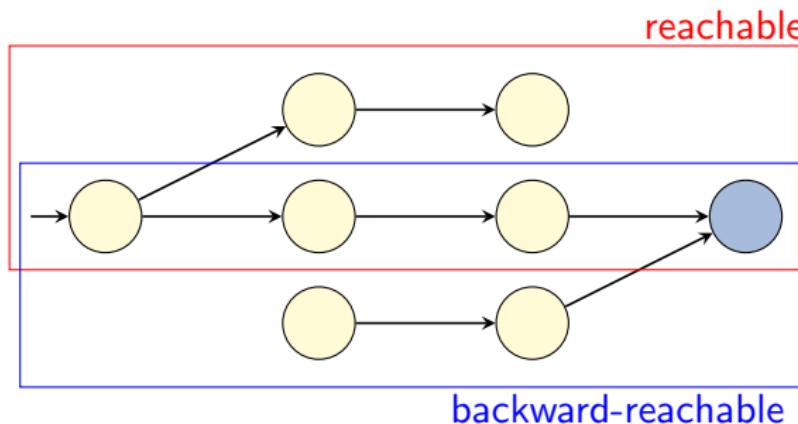
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Pruning

Merge-and-Shrink



Alive States



- state s is **reachable** if we can reach it from the initial state
- state s is **backward-reachable** if we can reach the goal from s
- state s is **alive** if it is reachable and backward-reachable
→ only alive states can be traversed by a solution
- a state s is **dead** if it is not alive.

Pruning States (1)

- If in a factor, state s is dead/not backward-reachable then all states that “cover” s in a synchronized product are dead/not backward-reachable in the synchronized product.
- Removing such states and all adjacent transitions in a factor does not remove any solutions from the synchronized product.
- This pruning leads to states in the original state space for which the merge-and-shrink abstraction does not define an abstract state.
→ use heuristic estimate ∞

Pruning States (2)

- Keeping exactly all backward-reachable states we still obtain safe, consistent, goal-aware and admissible (with conservative transformations) or perfect heuristics (with exact transformations).
- Pruning unreachable, backward-reachable states can render the heuristic unsafe because pruned states lead to infinite estimates.
- However, all reachable states in the original state space will have admissible estimates, so we can use the heuristic like an admissible one in a forward state-space search such as A* (but not in other contexts like such as orbit search).

We usually prune all dead states to keep the factors small.

Merge-and-Shrink in Practise

Merge-and-Shrink

- Merge-and-Shrink is a general framework.
- The full framework also covers label reduction and pruning.
- For all transformations, we need to select a strategy.
merge, shrink, label reduction, pruning strategy
- The general strategy orchestrates the transformations.
How can this look like in practise?

Merge-and-Shrink in Fast Downward

Input: Factored transition system F , merge strategy MS, shrink strategy SS, prune strategy PS, label reduction strategy LRS, size limit $N \in \mathbb{N}$.

Output: Trans. system \mathcal{T} and mapping σ from states of $\bigotimes F$ to states of \mathcal{T} .

▷ Copy input factored transition system, compute Σ to represent the identity state mapping on $\bigotimes F'$, set λ to the identity label mapping.

$\langle F', \Sigma, \lambda \rangle \leftarrow \langle F, \{\pi_{\mathcal{T}} \mid \mathcal{T} \in F'\}, \mathbf{id} \rangle$

for $\mathcal{T} \in F$ **do**

▷ Prune atomic factor \mathcal{T} with PS.

$\langle F', \Sigma, \lambda \rangle \leftarrow \text{COMPOSETRANSFORMATION}(\text{PRUNE}(F', \mathcal{T}))$

end for

...

Merge-and-Shrink in Fast Downward (cont'd)

while $|F'| > 1$ **do**

▷ *With MS, select two factors from F' to be merged in this iteration.*

$\mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2, \leftarrow \text{SELECT}(F')$

▷ *With LRS, apply a label reduction to F' .*

$\langle F', \Sigma, \lambda \rangle \leftarrow \text{COMPOSETRANSFORMATION}(\text{LABELREDUCTION}(F'))$

▷ *With SS, shrink \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 so that the size of their product respects N .*

$\langle F', \Sigma, \lambda \rangle \leftarrow \text{COMPOSETRANSFORMATION}(\text{SHRINK}(F', \mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2, N))$

▷ *With LRS, apply a label reduction to F' .*

$\langle F', \Sigma, \lambda \rangle \leftarrow \text{COMPOSETRANSFORMATION}(\text{LABELREDUCTION}(F'))$

▷ *Apply the merge transformation.*

$\langle F', \Sigma, \lambda \rangle \leftarrow \text{COMPOSETRANSFORMATION}(\text{MERGE}(F', \mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2))$

▷ *With PS, prune the product factor \mathcal{T}^\otimes of \mathcal{T}_1 and \mathcal{T}_2 .*

$\langle F', \Sigma, \lambda \rangle \leftarrow \text{COMPOSETRANSFORMATION}(\text{PRUNE}(F', \mathcal{T}^\otimes))$

end while

return single elements $\mathcal{T} \in F$ and $\sigma \in \Sigma$

Stopping Early

- Merge-and-shrink has significant precomputation time before we can start the search.
- We typically stop the algorithm after a preset time (e.g. half of the time that is overall available).
- The factored transition system then still contains several factors. Each of them induces an individual heuristic.
- We can combine them by taking the maximum or use a generalization of operator cost partitioning (cf. Ch. G7/8) to labels to obtain better estimates.
- Cost partitioning benefits from additional snapshots of factors from several iterations of merge-and-shrink.

State of the art: snapshots and saturated cost partitioning (Ch.G8)

Pruning
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Merge-and-Shrink in Practise
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Literature
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Summary
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Literature

Literature (1)

References on merge-and-shrink abstractions:

-  **Klaus Dräger, Bernd Finkbeiner and Andreas Podelski.**
Directed Model Checking with Distance-Preserving Abstractions.
Proc. SPIN 2006, pp. 19–34, 2006.
Introduces merge-and-shrink abstractions (for model checking) and **DFP** merging strategy.
-  **Malte Helmert, Patrik Haslum and Jörg Hoffmann.**
Flexible Abstraction Heuristics for Optimal Sequential Planning.
Proc. ICAPS 2007, pp. 176–183, 2007.
Introduces merge-and-shrink abstractions **for planning**.

Literature (2)

-  Raz Nissim, Jörg Hoffmann and Malte Helmert.
Computing Perfect Heuristics in Polynomial Time:
On Bisimulation and Merge-and-Shrink Abstractions
in Optimal Planning.
Proc. IJCAI 2011, pp. 1983–1990, 2011.
Introduces **bisimulation-based shrinking**.
-  Malte Helmert, Patrik Haslum, Jörg Hoffmann
and Raz Nissim.
Merge-and-Shrink Abstraction: A Method
for Generating Lower Bounds in Factored State Spaces.
Journal of the ACM 61 (3), pp. 16:1–63, 2014.
Detailed **journal version** of the previous two publications.

Literature (3)

-  Silvan Sievers, Martin Wehrle and Malte Helmert.
Generalized Label Reduction for Merge-and-Shrink Heuristics.
Proc. AAAI 2014, pp. 2358–2366, 2014.
Introduces modern version of **label reduction**.
(There was a more complicated version before.)
-  Gaojian Fan, Martin Müller and Robert Holte.
Non-linear merging strategies for merge-and-shrink
based on variable interactions.
Proc. SoCS 2014, pp. 53–61, 2014.
Introduces UMC and **MIASM** merging strategies

Literature (4)

-  Malte Helmert, Gabriele Röger and Silvan Sievers.
On the Expressive Power of Non-Linear Merge-and-Shrink Representations.
Proc. ICAPS 2015, pp. 106–1014, 2015.
Shows that **linear merging can require a super-polynomial blow-up** in representation size.
-  Silvan Sievers and Malte Helmert.
Merge-and-Shrink: A Compositional Theory of Transformations of Factored Transition Systems.
JAIR 71, pp. 781–883, 2021.
Detailed theoretical analysis of task transformations as **sequence of transformations**.

Literature (5)

-  Silvan Sievers, Florian Pommerening , Thomas Keller and Malte Helmert.
Cost-Partitioned Merge-and-Shrink Heuristics for Optimal Classical Planning.
Proc. IJCAI 2020, pp. 4152–4160, 2020.
Extends **saturated cost partitioning** to merge-and-shrink.

Summary

Summary

- **Pruning** is a transformation that is used to keep the size of the factors small. It depends on the intended application how aggressive the pruning can be.
- In practise, it is beneficial to set a **time limit** for merge-and-shrink. The factors can be considered as individual admissible heuristics.