

Neural Network Heuristics for Classical Planning: A Study of Hyperparameter Space

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Outline

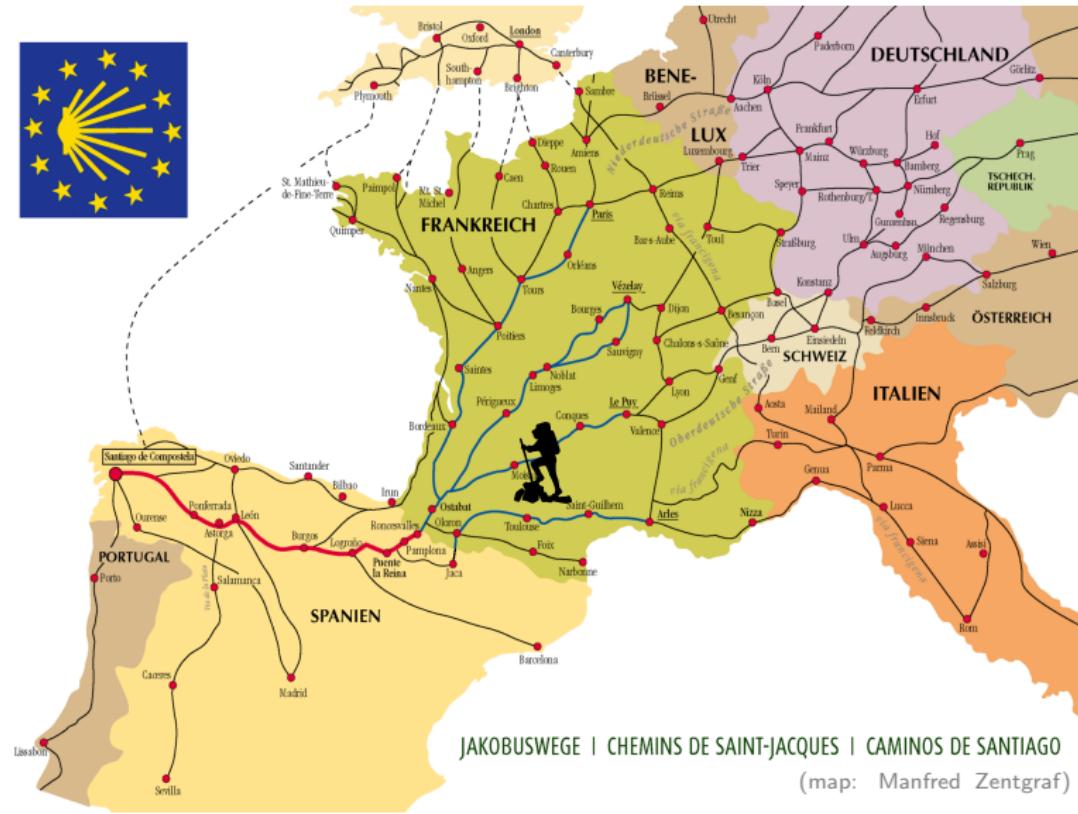
1 Introduction

2 Framework

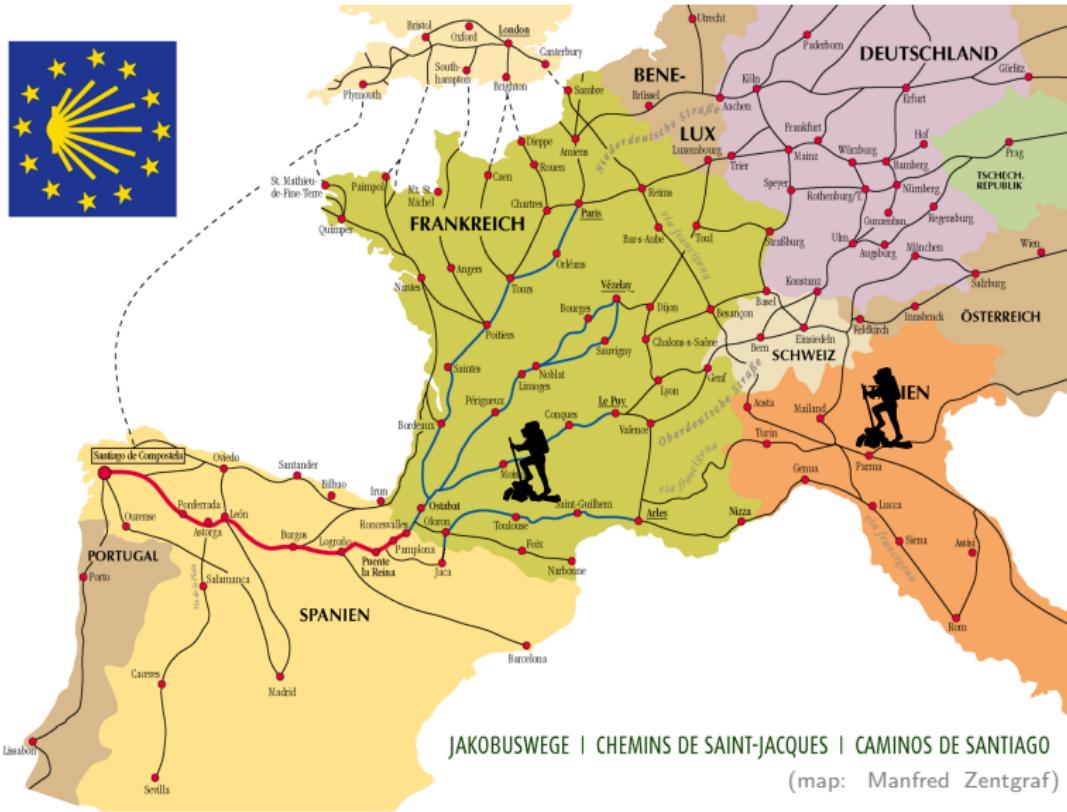
3 Experiments

4 Conclusion

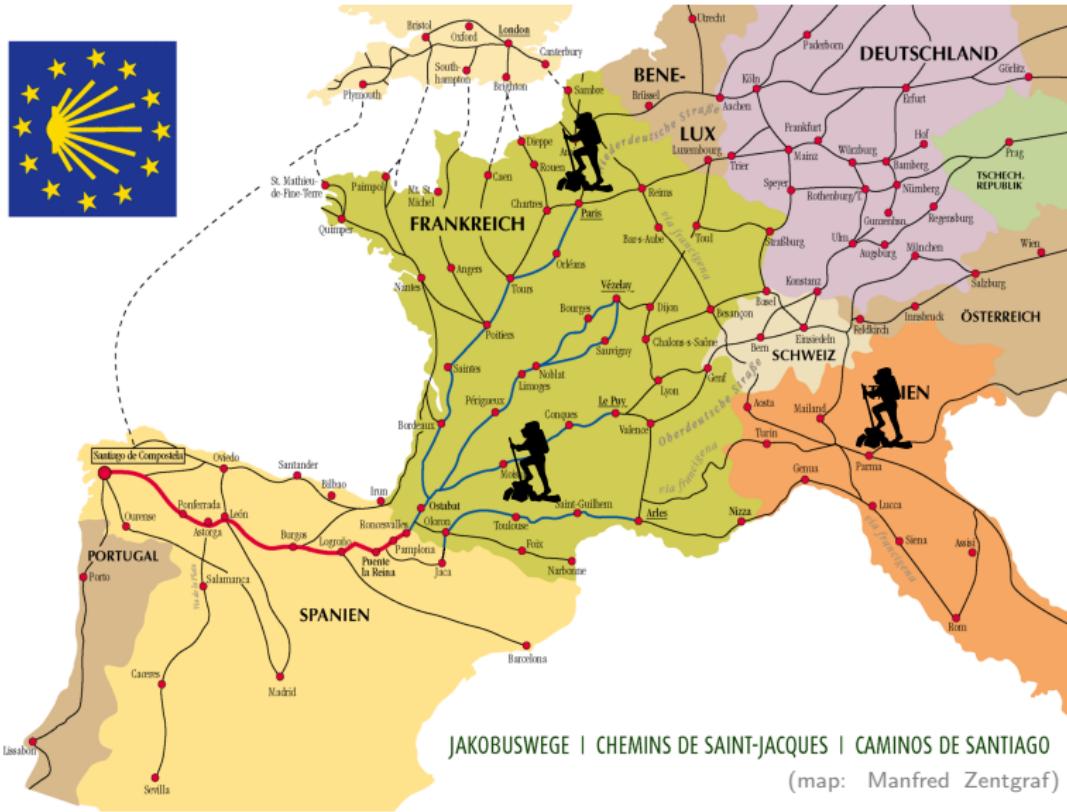
Motivation



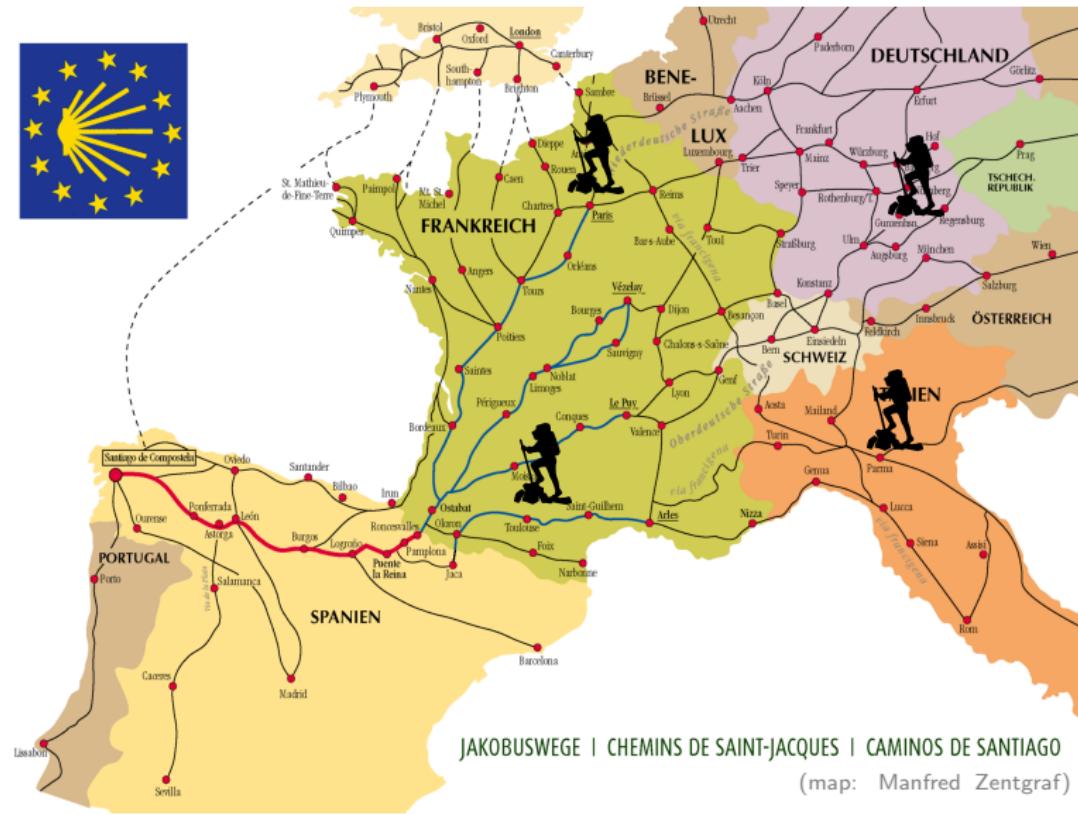
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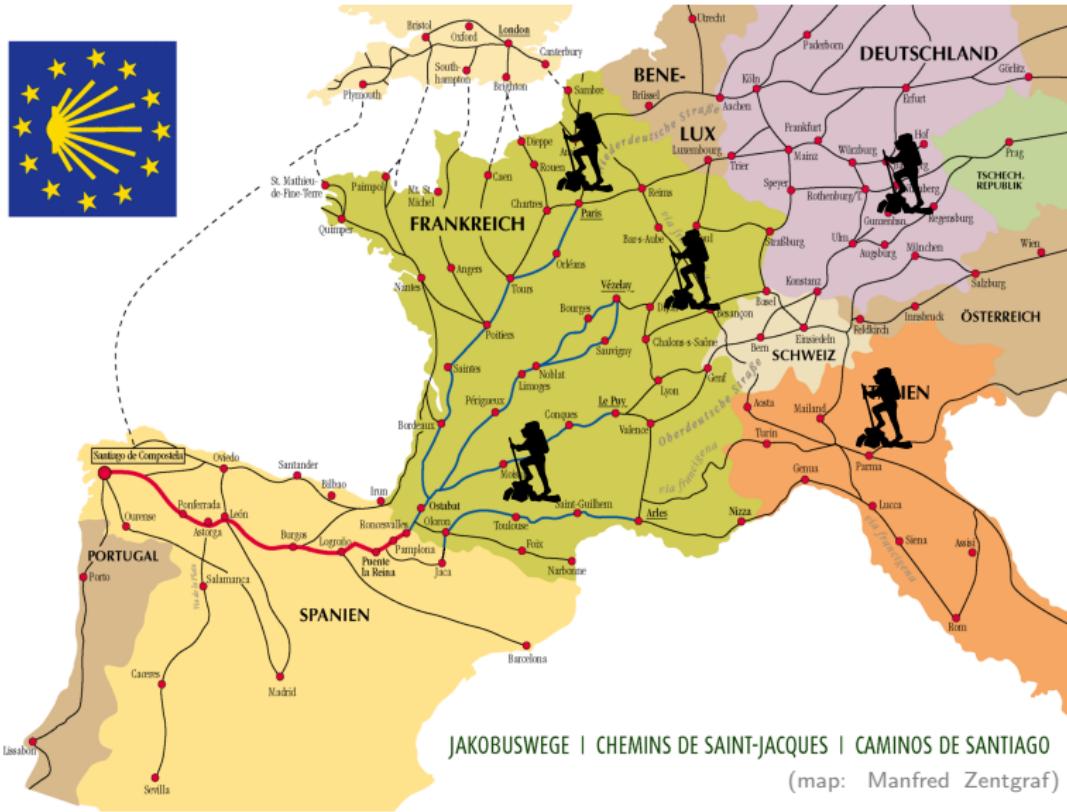
Motivation



Motivation



Motivation



Motivation

often solve tasks with the **same goal** and **state space**

search algorithms start from scratch always

learn a heuristic once ⇒ reduce search effort always

Finite-Domain Representation (FDR)

Definition

An FDR planning task is a tuple $\Pi = (V, A, I, G)$ with:

- V : a set of multi-valued variables
- A : a set of actions
- I : an initial state
- G : a partial variable assignment



Finite-Domain Representation (FDR)

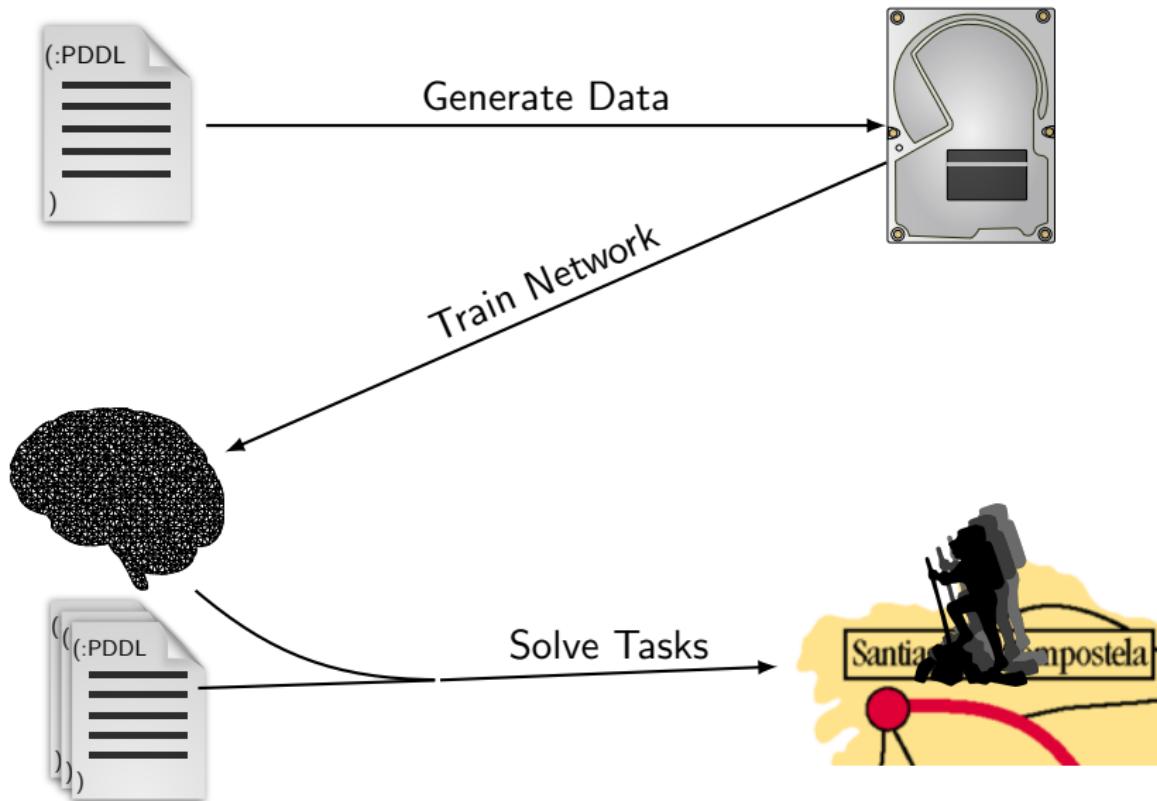
Definition

An FDR planning task is a tuple $\Pi = (V, A, I, G)$ with:

- V : a set of multi-valued variables
 - $\{p \mid p \in \text{pilgrims}\}$ with $\text{dom}(p) = \{\text{Irun}, \text{Bilbao}, \dots\}$
- A : a set of actions
 - defined by roads
- I : an initial state
 - $\{p \mapsto \text{home town} \mid p \in V\}$
- G : a partial variable assignment
 - $\{p \mapsto \text{Santiago} \mid p \in V\}$



Overview



Generate Data

```
1 def generate_data(  
2     task,  
3     timeout,  
4     walk_length,  
5     teacher_search,  
6 ):  
7     while time() < timeout:  
8         new_task = random_walk(task, walk_length)  
9         plan = solve(new_task, teacher_search)  
10        //plan = <a_1, a_2, ..., a_n>  
11        state = new_task.initial_state  
12        store(state, |plan|)  
13        for i in 1..|plan|:  
14            state = apply(state, a_i)  
15            store(state, |plan| - i)
```

Generate Data

```
1 def generate_data(
2     task,
3     timeout = 400 hrs,
4     walk_length = 200,
5     teacher_search = GBFS with hFF,
6 ) :
7     while time() < timeout:
8         new_task = random_walk(task, walk_length)
9         plan = solve(new_task, teacher_search, 30m, 3.8GB)
10        //plan = <a_1, a_2, ..., a_n>
11        state = new_task.initial_state
12        store(state, |plan|)
13        for i in 1..|plan|:
14            state = apply(state, a_i)
15            store(state, |plan| - i)
```

parallelized on 200 Intel Xeon E5-2600 cores

Train Network

Reminder

A state of an FDR task is a complete assignment to its variables.

var1	var2	...
val1 val2 ...	val1 val2

Train Network

Reminder

A state of an FDR task is a complete assignment to its variables.

var1	var2	...
0 1 ...	1 0

Train Network

Reminder

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var1	var2	...
0	1	...

Train Network

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Feed-Forward Network

Regression:

2

Classification (one-hot):

0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---

Classification (unary):

1	1	1	0
---	---	---	---

10 fold cross-validation, 4 cores, 12GB memory & 24 hrs time limit

Solve Tasks

Use [neural network](#) as heuristic in a greedy best-first search.

- evaluate one state after another
- 1 core
- 30 min time & 3.8 GB memory limit

Domains

Blocksworld, Depots, Grid, NPuzzle, Pipesworld-NoTankage,
Rovers, Scanalyzer, Storage, Transport, VisitAll

- deadend-free
- select tasks with $1s < \text{teacher search solution time} < 900s$
- generate 200 unseen states for each selected task

Classification vs Regression

Domain	clsOH	clsU	reg
blocksworld	93.4	97.2	65.3
depots	87.7	76.2	77.3
grid	44.8	93.2	71.0
pipes-nt	84.3	89.6	82.0
scanalyzer	96.2	94.6	80.3
storage	14.5	95.5	98.5
transport	92.2	99.1	88.9
Average	73.3	92.2	80.5

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Sample Selection Strategies

$$S_{\mathcal{I}} \xrightarrow{a_1} s_1 \xrightarrow{a_2} s_2 \xrightarrow{a_3} \dots \xrightarrow{a_n} s_n$$

Domain	$s_{\mathcal{I}}$	$s_{\mathcal{R}}$	π
blocksworld	0.0	97.2	81.6
depots	28.6	76.2	71.2
grid	12.2	93.2	48.0
pipes-nt	90.6	89.6	75.8
scanalyzer	16.8	94.6	79.4
storage	13.5	95.5	52.0
transport	17.8	99.1	93.7
Average	25.6	92.2	71.7

Sample Selection Strategies

$$\textcolor{green}{s_{\mathcal{I}}} \xrightarrow{a_1} s_1 \xrightarrow{a_2} s_2 \xrightarrow{a_3} \dots \xrightarrow{a_n} s_n$$

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Sample Selection Strategies

$$\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{I}} \xrightarrow{a_1} s_1 \xrightarrow{a_2} s_2 \xrightarrow{a_3} \dots \xrightarrow{a_n} s_n$$

$\pi: \text{all}$

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Sample Selection Strategies

s_R : any

$$s_L \xrightarrow{a_1} s_1 \xrightarrow{a_2} s_2 \xrightarrow{a_3} \dots \xrightarrow{a_n} s_n$$

π : all

Domain	s_L	s_R	π
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Coverage

Domain	NN	h^{FF}	Lama
blocksworld	97.2	100	100
depots	76.2	92.1	100
grid	93.2	93.2	100
pipes-nt	89.6	63.6	98.7
scanalyzer	94.6	97.8	100
storage	95.5	94.5	96
transport	99.1	100	100
Average	92.2	91.6	99.2

Expansions

Domain	NN	h^{FF}	Lama
blocksworld	1381	12665	465
depots	182	47731	8734
grid	493	2439	150
pipes-nt	354	832	1676
scanalyzer	269	482	208
storage	4208	2089	24712
transport	3002	4586	192
Average	1413	10118	5162

Unsuccessful Domains

Domain	coverage	
	NN	h^{FF}
npuzzle	0.0	97.3
rovers	53.0	73.9
visitall	0.2	94.1
Average	17.7	88.4

Summary

Framework to train heuristics for Classical Planning

- generate training data
- use supervised learning to train networks
- use network as heuristic in any search algorithm

Explored a rich set of hyperparameters

Can outperform the state of the art in informedness and runtime

Outlook: Reinforcement Learning

Storage

