

# Transforming Fact Landmarks to Action Landmarks for Heuristic Search

Bachelor Thesis Presentation
University of Basel - Al Research Group

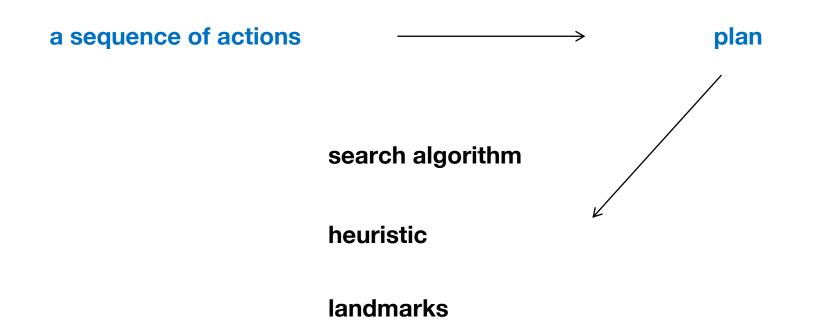
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# Introduction

### What is classical planning?

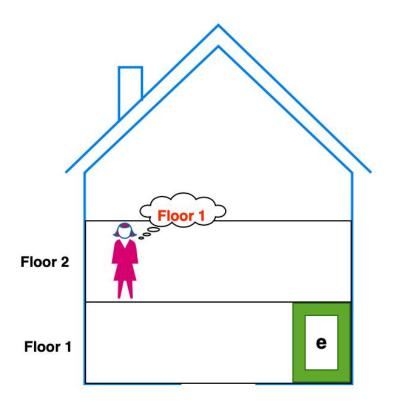






# Background - Example

#### **Elevator problem**



#### State variable

p-at, e-at, p-in  $dom(p-at) = \{1, 2\}, dom(e-at) = \{1, 2\}, dom(p-in) = \{e, \neg e\}$ 

#### **Initial state**

Passenger on floor 2: <p-at, 2> Elevator on floor 1: <e-at, 1> Passenger not inside the elevator: <p-in, ¬e>

#### The goal

Passenger on floor 1: <p-at, 1>

#### **Action**

p-leave-e-1 **pre:** <p-in, e>, <e-at, 1> **eff:** <p-at, 1>



# Background - Landmark

#### **Definition - Disjunctive Fact Landmark**

A disjunctive fact landmark  $l^F$  for state s is a set of atoms such that all s-plans  $\pi$  visit a state containing some atom in  $l^F$ .

#### **Definition - Disjunctive Action Landmark**

A disjunctive action landmark  $l^A$  for state s is a set of actions such that all s-plans  $\pi$  satisfy  $l^A \cap \pi \neq \emptyset$ .

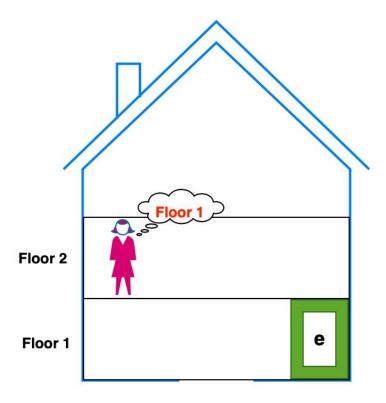


## Fact Landmark Generation

Preparation: Fact landmarks

Generation of fact landmarks: Backchaining + Fact landmark candidates test

```
{ <p-at, 1> }
      first achievers: p-leave-e-1
 preconditions: { <p-in, e> }, { <e-at, 1> }
      first achievers: p-board-e-2
  preconditions: {<e-at, 2>}, {<p-at, 2>}
      first achievers: e-move-1-2
preconditions: { <e-at, 1> }
```

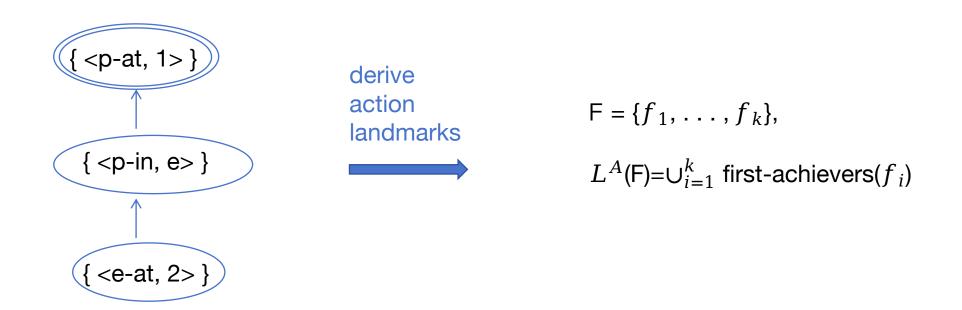




# **Action Landmark Generation**

#### Fact Landmark Graph (V, E)

V: a set of fact landmarks, E: a set of edges labeled with natural orderings.

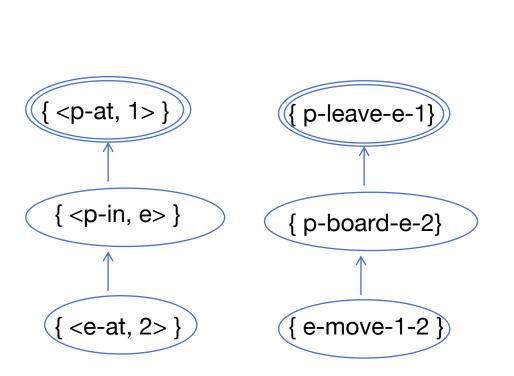




# **Action Landmark Generation**

#### Action Landmark Graph (V, E)

V: a set of action landmarks, E: a set of edges labeled with natural orderings.





Fact landmarks F and F':

F 
$$\rightarrow$$
 F' Corresponding action landmarks  $L^A(F)$  and  $L^A(F')$ :  $L^A(F) \rightarrow L^A(F')$ 



How a fact landmark holds in a state? How an action landmark holds in a state?





Transition produced by some action **a**: 
$$s \xrightarrow{a} s'$$
 L = { $A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_k$ }

$$Hit(a) = \{A \in L \mid a \in A\}$$

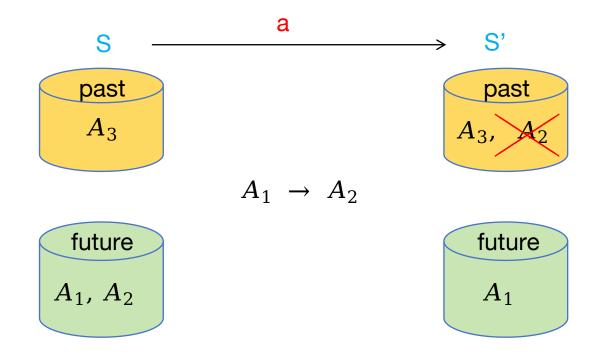
To track action landmarks' status at each state s

past

future

Example: L = 
$$\{A_{1}, A_{2}, A_{3}\},$$
  
 $A_{1}$ = {b, c},  $A_{2}$ = {a},  $A_{3}$ = {a, d}

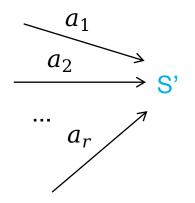




Conflict occurs.  $A_2 \in \text{Hit(a)}$  is not considered as achieved.

Example: L = 
$$\{A_{1}, A_{2}, A_{3}\},\$$
  
 $A_{1}$ = {b, c},  $A_{2}$ = {a},  $A_{3}$ = {a, d}





#### Conservative merge at s':

$$past (s') = \bigcap_{i=1}^{r} past^{a_i}(s')$$
$$future (s') = \bigcup_{i=1}^{r} future^{a_i} (s')$$

#### **Optimistic merge** at s':

```
past(s') = \bigcup_{i=1}^{r} past^{a_i}(s')

future(s') = \bigcap_{i=1}^{r} future^{a_i}(s')
```

===> not valid

Example: L = {
$$A_1$$
,  $A_2$ ,  $A_3$ },  $A_1$ = {b, c},  $A_2$ = {a},  $A_3$ = {a, d}  $s_1 \xrightarrow{b} s'$ ,  $s_2 \xrightarrow{d} s'$ 

After the first transition: past(s') =  $\{A_1\}$ , future(s')=  $\{A_2, A_3\}$ After the second transition: past(s') =  $\{A_3\}$ , future(s') =  $\{A_1, A_2\}$ Merge at s': past(s') =  $\emptyset$ , future(s') =  $\{A_1, A_2, A_3\}$ 



# Landmark Count Heuristic

Original landmark count heuristic *h*<sup>sum</sup>

 $L^F$ : a set of fact landmarks that need to be achieved at state s,  $F \in L^F$  is a fact landmark, F's first achievers is  $o^F = \{o \mid o \in o_F\}$ .

$$h^{sum}(s) = \sum_{F \in L^F} C(o_F)$$

$$C(o_F) = min_{o \in o_F} cost(o)$$

#### Adaptation $h^{a-sum}$

 $L^A$ : a set of action landmarks that need to be achieved at state s,  $A \in L^A$  is an action landmark  $h^{a-sum}(s) = \sum_{A \in L^A} C(A)$ 

$$C(A)=min_{a\in A}cost(a)$$



# Experimental results

What do we compare?

hsum

 $h^{a-sum}$ 

4 fact landmark factories: hm, rhw, exhaust, zg

What search algorithm do we use? greedy best first search (lazy) algorithm

#### Resource limit?

Search time limit: 5 minutes

Memory limit: 3584MB



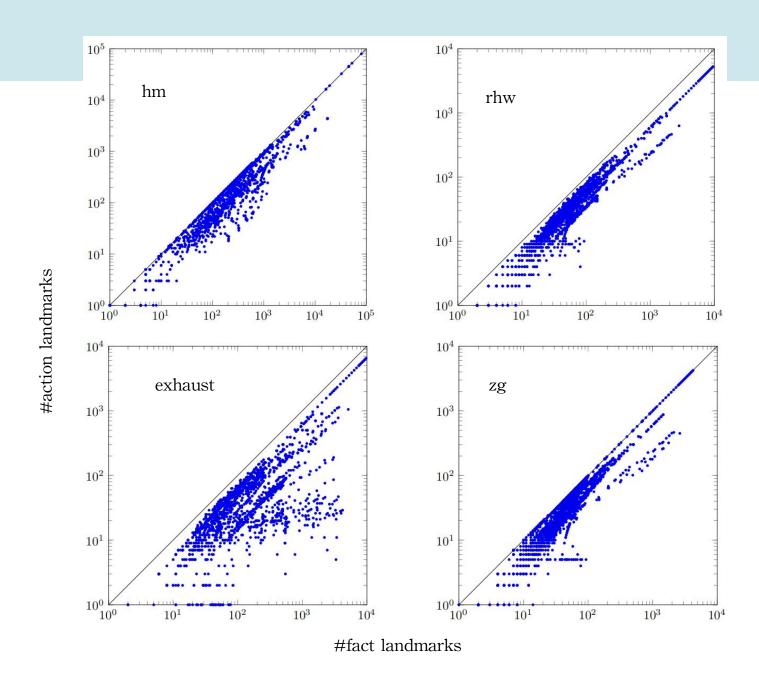
# Experimental results - loss of landmarks

	hm	rhw	exhaust	zg
Average loss per task	33.9%	46.6%	64.5%	37.9%



# Experimental results - loss of landmarks

a high loss ≠ error



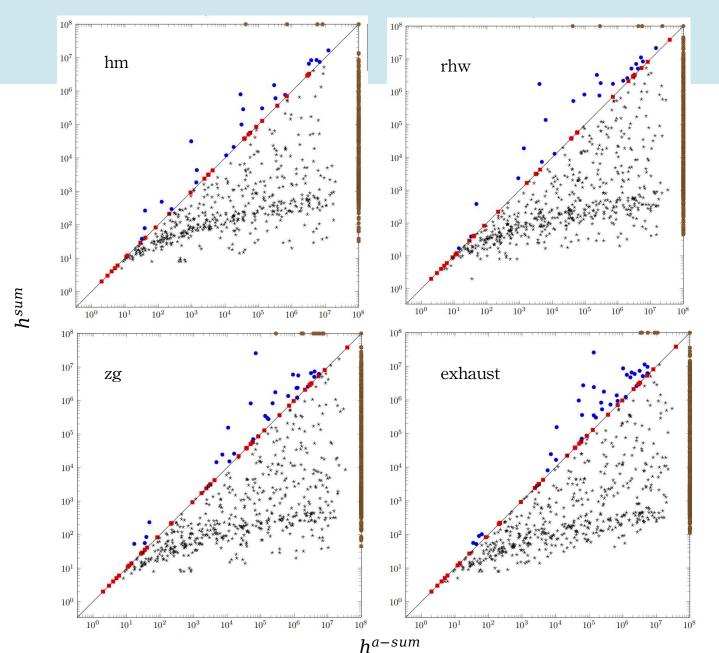


# Experimental results - Initial heuristic values

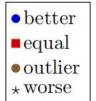
Whether the loss of landmarks introduced by the transformer affects the initial heuristic value ?

$$h^{sum}(s_I) = h^{a-sum}(s_I)$$

	hm	rhw	exhaust	zg
Average initial heuristic value	1765518	59245	79547	34448



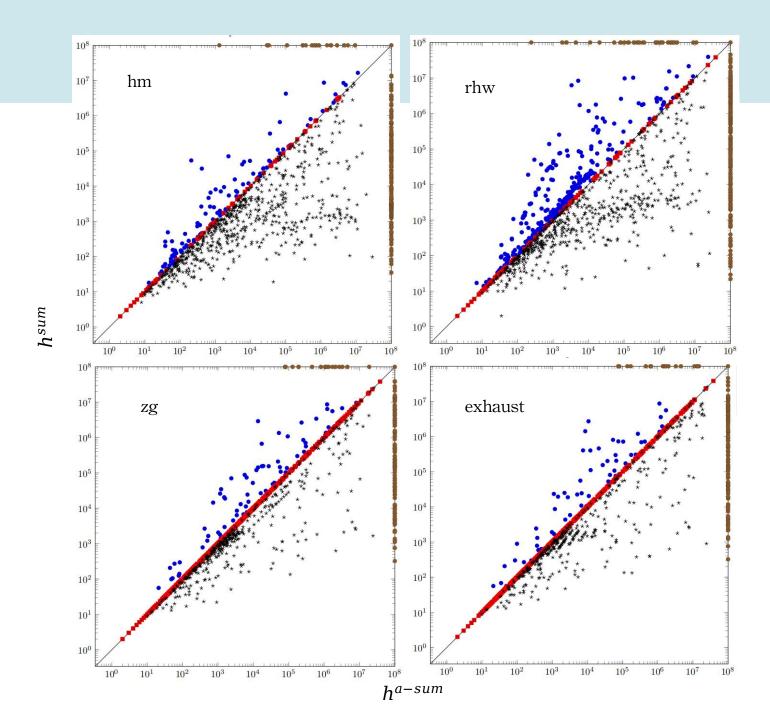




Experimental results - Expansions

 $h^{sum}$  VS  $h^{a-sum}$  (with conversative merge rule)

When a heuristic can better guide the search, the search algorithm expands fewer states.





# Experimental results - Expansions

Percentage of tasks on which the heuristics have identical expansions

	hm	rhw	exhaust	zg
Percentage of tasks	7.2%	8.0%	46.1%	45.7%

 $h^{sum}$  VS  $h^{a-sum}$  (with optimistic merge rule)



# Experimental results - Search time

 $h^{sum}$  VS  $h^{a-sum}$  (with conversative merge rule)

- Search time score
- Search time per expansion

	$h^{ ext{a-sum}}$				$h^{\mathrm{sum}}$			
	hm	rhw	exhaust	zg	hm	rhw	exhaust	zg
Mean of search time score	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.45	0.56	0.50	0.52
Time per expansion	1.43	1.19	0.99	0.10	4.61	4.92	2.88	2.64

Second row: Time per expansion, numbers are multiplied by  $10^{-5}$  and measured in second.

Mean of search time score 0.37 0.47 0.46 0.48

 $h^{a-sum}$  (with optimistic merge rule)



# Experimental results - Search memory

 $h^{sum}$  VS  $h^{a-sum}$  (with conversative merge rule)

- Memory score
- Memory per expansion

		h	a-sum		$h^{\mathrm{sum}}$			
	hm	rhw	exhaust	zg	hm	rhw	exhaust	zg
Mean of memory score	0.15	0.17	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.40	0.50	0.52
Memory per expansion	74.1	38.5	27.4	28.4	681.8	203.7	112.0	109.9

Second row: Memory per expansion is measured in KB

Mean of memory score 0.23 0.36 0.33 0.34

 $h^{a-sum}$  (with optimistic merge rule)



# Experimental results - Coverage

Coverage records #tasks that search algorithm can solve within the resource limits.

#### with conservative merge rule

#### with optimistic merge rule

	$h^{\text{a-sum}}$	$h^{\mathrm{sum}}$	difference	$h^{\text{a-sum}}$	$h^{\mathrm{sum}}$	difference
hm	577	1088	511	913	1088	175
rhw	658	1399	741	1174	1399	225
exhaust	637	1280	643	1160	1280	120
zg	641	1294	653	1180	1294	114

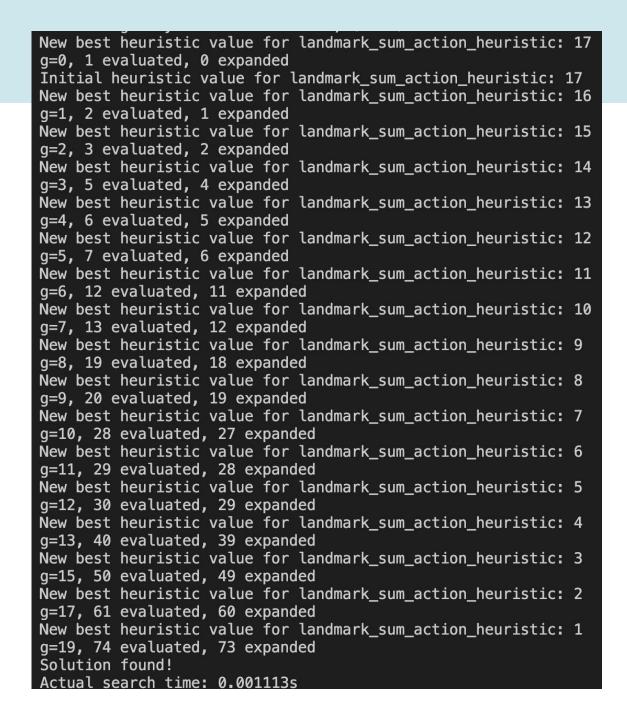


# Conclusion and Future work

 action landmark heuristic: less time/memory per state expansion; more expansions; longer search times; higher memory consumption; lower coverages

#### Future work:

- Let other landmark heuristics use the action landmarks.
- Refine the evaluation of status of action landmarks.
- Build the action landmarks directly on tasks.





 $h^{a-sum}$ 

#### optimistic merge rule VS conservative merge rule

New best heuristic value for landmark\_sum\_action\_heuristic: 17 g=0, 1 evaluated, 0 expanded Initial heuristic value for landmark\_sum\_action\_heuristic: 17 New best heuristic value for landmark\_sum\_action\_heuristic: 16 g=1, 2 evaluated, 1 expanded Solution found! Actual search time: 0.148163s



#### $h^{a-sum}$

#### optimistic merge rule VS conservative merge rule

```
Expanded 83 state(s).
Reopened 0 state(s).
Evaluated 84 state(s).
Evaluations: 84
Generated 815 state(s).
Dead ends: 0 state(s).
Number of registered states: 84
Int hash set load factor: 84/128 = 0.656250
Int hash set resizes: 7
Search time: 0.001158s
Total time: 0.009879s
```

```
Expanded 6849 state(s).
Reopened 0 state(s).
Evaluated 6850 state(s).
Evaluations: 6850
Generated 66647 state(s).
Dead ends: 0 state(s).
Number of registered states: 6850
Int hash set load factor: 6850/8192 = 0.836182
Int hash set resizes: 13
Search time: 0.148205s
Total time: 0.157168s
```