

Cost-Optimal Planning with Complementary Pattern-Databases

Santiago Franco
Huddersfield University

A Tale of 4 planners

- 1. RIDA. Full Sampling(CCs). ICAPS 14**
- 2. GHS. Stratified Sampling. IJCAI 16.**
- 3. CPC. Dynamic Parameters. IJCAI 17.**
- 4. Complementary. Learning Parameters. IPC 18.**
- 5. Future: Learning Choices.**

Choices

- 1. Cost-Partition**
- 2. Representation**
- 3. Selection**
- 4. Pattern Generators**
- 5. Seeders**
- 6. Learning**
- 7. Generation Rules**
- 8. Local Search**
- 9. Combinations**

Existing Methods

Algorithm	iPDB	gaPDB	Gamer	CPC
Evaluation	Random walk	Avg-h	Avg-h	SS
Candidate	HC/HC-VNS	GA	HC	GA'
PDB Size Limit	Fixed	Fixed	—	Dynamic
Aggregation	h^C	0/1P	—	0/1P + h^C

Table 6: Comparison of PC generation algorithms.

1. Cost Partition

- **Ask Florian and Jendrik, that is why they are here :-)**
- **We use the humble Zero-One partition**
- **We do not claim this to be the best approach, but it works well enough.**
- **Saturated Cost Partitioning probably better**
- **But there is a trade-off between combination system calculations vs generating more patterns.**

2. Symbolic Representation

Symbolic:

- 1.No a priori size limit (cross product)**
- 2.Larger search spaces than explicit.**
- 3.More expensive to initialize and query than explicit.**
- 4.Compression level is unknown a priori!**

2. Explicit Representation

- 1) **Fast to initialize and query**
- 2) **For small PDBs, it can be faster to generate.**
- 3) **Great in “disjunctive-friendly” domains like Visitall.**
- 4) **Scorpion showed they are still very competitive.**

3. Selection Metric

Metric:

- Time Metric
- Size Metric
- Avg Heuristic Value

Sampling Technique:

- Full Sample using Culprit Counters(RIDA)
- Random Walk (iPDB Sampling)
- Stratified Sampling

4. Sampling Algorithms

- **Random walk with variable depth (iPDB) AAAI 07**
- **Full compressed lossless sample using Culprit Counters (RIDA) ICAPS 14**
- **Stratified Sampling with Culprit Counters (Levi + Franco) IJCAI 16**

5. Pattern Generators

- **RBP: GA-style (FD's implementation of Edelkamp GA), Prune unconnected a posteriori.**
- **CBP: Only Connected, Disjoint, Asymmetric.**
- **Gamer: Single pattern, iterative, avg h value.**
- **Perimeters: All variables, partial PDB growth.**

6. Seeders

- **Explored Options:**
 - Perimeter: Arbitrary large time and memory limit.
 - Gamer: The same limits as Perimeter.
 - LmCut: Sampling issue, asymmetric computational costs.
- **PDBs are generated and selected to complement Seeders.**
- **Smart enough to ignore Seeder if not competitive.**

7. Learning

- **Pattern Generator**
- **PDB sizes (crossproduct)**
- **Max number of variables**
- **Number of patterns (GAs)**
- **Time per PDB (partial PDBs, Complementary)**
- **Disjoint or not**
- **Number of starting goal variables**
- **New, improve or local search for pattern generation.**

8. Local Search

- **Fully Random: Mutations**
- **Deterministic: Gamer-like improvements**
- **Merge smaller patterns**

9. Combining PDBs

- **Canonical: Expensive but safe**
- **Sample-based: Greedy, Faster TPN, but potentially negative.**
- **Clear connection with cost partitioning and admissible heuristic combination theory.**

10. PDB generation types

- 1. Fully**
- 2. Incremental**
- 3. On-line**
- 4. Hierarchical (Holte)**

IPC Complementary1 Algorithm

Algorithm 1 Complementary PDBs Creation

Require: base heuristic h_{base} , time and memory limits t and m respectively UCB1 PDB size range S_{min}, S_{max} .

Ensure: Selected set of pattern collections \mathcal{P}_{sel}

- 1: $\mathcal{P}_{sel} = \emptyset$ // \mathcal{P}_{sel} is a set of pattern collections
- 2: $\mathcal{P} = \emptyset$ // \mathcal{P} is a pattern collection
- 3: Ch // Ch UCB1 choices: new generating \mathcal{P} parameters or grow un-terminated $\mathcal{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{sel}$ or local search using $\mathcal{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{sel}$
- 4: $Seed \leftarrow$ search heuristic or pattern(s) with arbitrary time/size limits or \emptyset .
- 5: $SampleSearchSpace$ is a time-limited sample, given a \mathcal{P}_{sel} using either strat. sampling or an iPDB-style Random walk.
- 6: EM // EM is the evaluation method given a candidate \mathcal{P} , a $SampleSearchSpace$ and a metric(time or size). True if improvement found.
- 7: $SelPDBs \leftarrow Seed$
- 8: $SampleSearchSpace(\mathcal{P}_{sel})$
- 9: **while** time t or memory m limits are not exceeded **do**
- 10: $T_{cost} = StartTimer$
- 11: Choose a representation(symbolic or explicit)
- 12: $Ch \leftarrow GenerateUCB1Choices$
- 13: $\mathcal{P} \leftarrow Execute(Ch)$
- 14: **if** $EM(\mathcal{P}_{sel}, \mathcal{P}, SampleSearchSpace)$ **then**
- 15: $\mathcal{P}_{sel} \leftarrow \mathcal{P}$
- 16: $UpdateRewards(T_{cost})$
- 17: $SampleSearchSpace(\mathcal{P}_{sel})$
- 18: $ClearDom(\mathcal{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{sel}, SampleSearchSpace)$
- 19: $UpdateCosts(T_{cost})$
- 20: **return** Canonical(\mathcal{P}_{sel})

Future Work

- 1) Online PDBs (Holte, Haslum)**
- 2) Reformulation of SAS+ representations (Similar to symbolic search)**
- 3) Advanced cost partitioning with symbolic search**
- 4) Learning beyond parameters: Terminate, local search or new patterns?**
- 5) New pattern generator methods, e.g. bin packing.**

Results: IPC 18 Complementary1

Table 1: Coverage of Complementary1 Modules. Reg stands for all components active. "NoPer" stands for perimeter PDB inactivated. "+BinPack" stands for using PDBs generated by bin packing generator. "CBP", "Cgamer" and "BinPackOnly" rows also have Perimeter inactive.

Domain/Method	Agr	Cal	DN	Nur	OSS	PNA	Set	Sna	Spi	Ter	Total
Comp1/Reg	10	11	13	12	12	19	9	10	12	16	124
Comp1/NoPer+BinPack	10	12	14	14	12	6	9	12	11	16	126
Comp1/NoBinPack	6	11	13	14	12	19	9	11	11	16	122
Comp1/CBP+BinPack	8	12	14	13	12	18	9	11	11	16	124
Comp1/CBP-NoBinPack	6	12	14	13	12	18	9	9	11	16	120
Comp1/Gamer+BinPack	13	12	14	14	12	17	9	12	11	16	130
Comp1/Gamer-BinPack	8	12	12	16	12	18	9	14	11	16	128
Comp/BinPackOnly	7	12	14	12	12	7	9	11	11	12	107
Solved by any of the Comp1 methods above											
*	14	12	14	16	12	20	9	14	12	16	139
Competition result below included for Completeness											
Comp1	10	11	14	13	13	17	8	11	11	16	124

Results: Symbolic Vs Explicit, IJCAI 17

	RBP	CBP	50/50	UCB1
Explicit	908	864	923	936
Symbolic	973	909	1,000	1,009

Table 1: Planner's coverage while using different bin packing approaches.

Results: Fixed vs Dynamic PDB Size

	Adjustable	10^4	10^5	10^6	10^7	10^8
Explicit	936	891	923	930	918	316
Symbolic	1,009	884	910	919	924	940

Table 2: Planner's coverage with our scheme to automatically adjust the PDB size limit and with different fixed values of PDB size limit.

Additional Results IJCAI 17

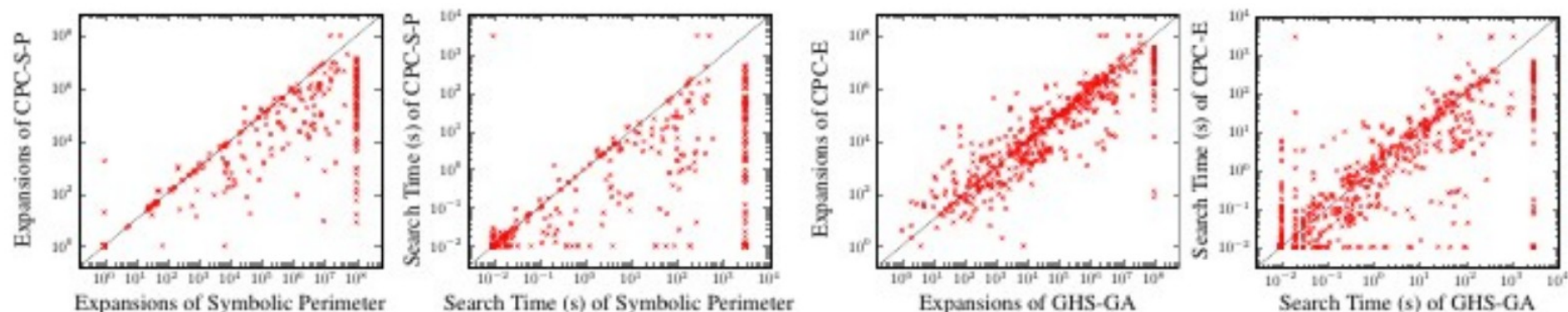


Figure 1: Search time and expanded nodes until last f -layer for CPC-E vs. GHS-GA and CPC-S-P vs. P.

Explicit			Symbolic		
AVG	RS	SS	AVG	RS	SS
872	891	936	895	1,009	1,009

Table 4: Coverage of alternative sampling methods.

CPC-S	P	max(P, CPC-S)	CPC-S-P
1,009	962	1,014	1,055

Table 5: Coverage of CPC complementing a perimeter heuristic vs. maximum of regular CPC and the same heuristic.

Further Reading Authors

Cost partitioning: Pommering, Seipp.

Sampling: Levi, Barley, Helmert, Franco.

**Pattern Generation: Edelkamp, Haslum,
Kissman, Torralba, Franco.**

Symbolic Search: Torralba, Edelkamp, Haslum.

Local Search: Edelkamp, Franco.