Heuristic Analysis

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In this experiment, I solve Air Cargo transport system problem using planning search. Automated heuristics, A* algorithm is used and compared with uninformed non-heuristic search, BFS, DFS. This analysis is focused on their performance comparison.

Air Cargo Transport system problem

Three problems are carried out. This is the action schema:

And These are the three problems:

```
Init(At(C1, SF0) A At(C2, JFK)
            Λ At(P1, SF0) Λ At(P2, JFK)
            Λ Cargo(C1) Λ Cargo(C2)
            Λ Plane(P1) Λ Plane(P2)
            Λ Airport(JFK) Λ Airport(SFO))
    Goal(At(C1, JFK) A At(C2, SFO))
1.
    Init(At(C1, SFO) A At(C2, JFK) A At(C3, ATL)
             \Lambda At(P1, SF0) \Lambda At(P2, JFK) \Lambda At(P3, ATL)
            Λ Cargo(C1) Λ Cargo(C2) Λ Cargo(C3)
            Λ Plane(P1) Λ Plane(P2) Λ Plane(P3)
             Λ Airport(JFK) Λ Airport(SFO) Λ Airport(ATL))
    Goal(At(C1, JFK) A At(C2, SFO) A At(C3, SFO))
2.
    Init(At(C1, SFO) A At(C2, JFK) A At(C3, ATL) A At(C4, ORD)
            Λ At(P1, SF0) Λ At(P2, JFK)
            Λ Cargo(C1) Λ Cargo(C2) Λ Cargo(C3) Λ Cargo(C4)
            Λ Plane(P1) Λ Plane(P2)
            Λ Airport(JFK) Λ Airport(SFO) Λ Airport(ATL) Λ Airport(ORD))
    Goal(At(C1, JFK) A At(C3, JFK) A At(C2, SFO) A At(C4, SFO))
3.
```

So the goal is satisfying the problem's goal with optimal learning time and plan length.

Experiments

Problem1

| Search Algorithm | Expansions | Goal Tests | New Nodes | Plan Length | Time | Optimal |
|--|------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|--------|---------|
| BFS | 43 | 56 | 180 | 6 | 0.0364 | Т |
| BFTS | 1458 | 1459 | 5960 | 6 | 0.9841 | Т |
| DFGS | 12 | 13 | 48 | 12 | 0.0085 | F |
| Depth limited search | 101 | 271 | 414 | 50 | 0.9794 | F |
| uniform cost search | 55 | 57 | 224 | 6 | 0.3795 | Т |
| recursive best first search h_1 | 4229 | 4230 | 17029 | 6 | 2.9906 | Т |
| greedy best first graph search h_1 | 7 | 9 | 28 | 6 | 0.0049 | Т |
| a* search h_1 | 55 | 57 | 224 | 6 | 0.0461 | Т |
| a* h_ignore_preco nditions | 41 | 43 | 170 | 6 | 0.0366 | Т |
| a* h_pg_levelsum | 11 | 13 | 50 | 6 | 0.9947 | Т |

Problem 2

| Search Algorithm | Expansions | Goal Tests | New Nodes | Plan Length | Time | Optimal |
|---------------------|------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|--------|---------|
| BFS | 3346 | 4612 | 30534 | 9 | 10.173 | Т |
| | | | | | | |
| DFGS | 1124 | 1125 | 10017 | 1085 | 8.9764 | F |
| | | | | | | |

| uniform cost search | 4779 | 4781 | 43370 | 9 | 12.842 | Т |
|--|------|------|-------|----|--------|---|
| | | | | | | |
| greedy best first graph search h_1 | 590 | 592 | 5310 | 17 | 1.5291 | Т |
| a* search h_1 | 4779 | 4781 | 43370 | 9 | 13.742 | Т |
| a* h_ignore_preco nditions | 1450 | 1452 | 13303 | 9 | 4.8638 | Т |
| a* h_pg_levelsum | 86 | 88 | 841 | 9 | 173.25 | Т |

Problem 3

| Search Algorithm | Expansions | Goal Tests | New Nodes | Plan Length | Time | Optimal |
|--|------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|--------|---------|
| BFS | 14663 | 18098 | 129631 | 12 | 126.22 | Т |
| | | | | | | |
| DFGS | 627 | 628 | 5176 | 596 | 4.0525 | F |
| | | | | | | |
| uniform cost search | 17710 | 17712 | 155337 | 12 | 64.605 | Т |
| | | | | | | |
| greedy best first graph search h_1 | 4047 | 4049 | 36226 | 27 | 14.876 | F |
| a* search h_1 | 17710 | 17712 | 155337 | 12 | 65.232 | Т |
| a* h_ignore_preco nditions | 5034 | 5036 | 44886 | 12 | 21.381 | Т |
| a* h_pg_levelsum | 320 | 322 | 2953 | 12 | 968.05 | Т |

Analysis

In non-heuristic algorithm, BFS and uniform cost search looks optimal considering plan length and Time. BFS and uniform cost search show same plan length in all 3 problems, as problem being complicated, uniform cost search has faster execution time. DFGS shows fast execution time, but it has too long plan length which can not be used in real world. Plan length and execution time should be trade off. As a result, as BFS uses less memory than uniform cost search, I recommend to use BFS.

Considering A* search, A* always shows good plan length. However, for A* with three heuristics, each execution time is very different. For example in problem 3, A* h_ignore_preconditions has 21.381 execution time, but A* h_pg_levelsum has 968.05 time, which is very huge. But A* h_pg_levelsum has least memory. The trade off is in memory and execution time. I recommend A* h_ignore_preconditions because It shows fastest execution in all 3 problems and medium memory.

Finally, between BFS and A* h_ignore_preconditions, A* h_ignore_preconditions always shows faster execution time and less memory. My last recommend for search strategy is A* h_ignore_preconditions.

Reference

Stuart J. Russell, Peter Norvig(2010), Artificial Intelligence : A Modern Approach