



CENTRO DE CIENCIAS EXATAS E TECNOLOGICAS - CCE

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DISSERTATION:

**ON SELECTING OF HEURISTICS FUNCTIONS FOR  
DOMAIN INDEPENDENT PLANNING**

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## Abstract

In this dissertation we present a greedy method based on the theory of supermodular optimization for selecting a subset of heuristics functions from a large set of heuristics with the objective of reducing the running time of the search algorithms.

[Holte et al., 2006] showed that search can be faster if several smaller pattern databases are used instead of one large pattern database. We introduce a greedy method for selecting a subset of the most promising heuristics from a large set of heuristics functions to guide the A\* search algorithm. If the heuristics are consistent, our method selects a subset which is guaranteed to be near optimal with respect to the resulting A\* search tree size. In addition to being consistent, if all heuristics have the same evaluation time, our subset is guaranteed to be near optimal with respect to the resulting A\* running time. We implemented our method in Fast Downward and showed empirically that it produces heuristics which outperform the state of the art heuristics in the International Planning Competition benchmarks.

In this dissertation we advance and develop the approach of selection for solving different state-space problems. Namely,

- Develop an approach for selecting a subset of heuristic functions with the goal of reducing the running time of the search algorithms employing these functions.
- Obtain the cardinality of the subsets of heuristics found.
- Develop a method to find a subset of heuristics from a large pool of heuristics that optimize the number of nodes expanded in the process of search.
- Use Stratified Sampling (SS) algorithm for predicting the search tree size of Iterative-Deepening A\* (IDA\*). We use SS as our utility function.

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# 1 Introduction

Every problem of Artificial Intelligent (AI) can be cast as a state space problems. The state space is a set of states where each state represent a possible solution to the problem and each state is linked with other states if exists a function that goes from one state to another. In the search space could be many solutions that represent the same state, each of this solution is called node. So, many nodes can be represented as one state. To find the solution of the problem is required the use of a search algorithm for example: Depth First Search (DFS), which looks the solution of the problem traversing the search space exploring the nodes in each branch before backtracking up to find the solution. Another search algorithm is Breadth First Search (BFS), which looks for the solution exploring the neighbor nodes first, before moving to the next level of neighbors. The mentioned algorithms have the characteristic that when they do the search, they generate a larger search space, basically for two main reasons: a) Need to be consider the total number of states and each possibility need to be analyzed in order to determinate if the solution is found. b) There is no guide to get to the solution. The search space that generate these algorithms is called Brute force search tree (BFST).

There are other types of algorithms called heuristic informed search, which are algorithms that requires the use of the heuristics. The heuristic is the estimation of the distance for one node in the search space to get to the near solution. The heuristic informed search generates a smaller search tree in comparison to the BFST, because the heuristic guide the search to get the solution reducing the running time of the search algorithm.

The nodes that the algorithm need to review is

The new approach for selecting a subset of heuristics functions for domain-independent planning has two main objectives: First, make a selection of heuristics from a large set of heuristics with the goal of reducing the running time of a search algorithm employing the subset functions. Second, find out if the prediction of Stratified Sampling (SS) might be helpful in selecting a subset of heuristics to guide the A\* search.

Maybe writing [Krause and Golovin, 2012] should demonstrated something. Cite by holte [Holte et al., 2006] and this. Another cite [Xu et al., 2014] what about this. Another cite [Krause and Guestrin, 2007] what about this.

In order to achieve the first objective we present The Greedy Algorithm, which provides a good approximation to the optimal solution of the NP-hard optimization problem [Krause and Golovin, 2012].

In order to achieve the second objective we use the *relative unsigned error* to probe the accuracy of the predictions of SS with respect to IDA\*. We know that SS does not make even reasonable predictions for the number of nodes expanded by A\*. Nevertheless, even though SS produces poor predictions for the number of nodes expanded by A\*, we would like to verify whether these predictions can be helpful in selecting a subset of heuristics to guide the A\* search.

This report have three sections, the first section is the introduction, the second is the experiment 1 which contains four main tables showing the results of the *relative unsigned error*. and the last section in the conclusion.

## 2 Comparison of SS with IDA\*

Stratification Sampling is an algorithm that estimates the number of nodes expanded performed by heuristic search algorithm seeking solutions in state space. We apply SS to predict the number of nodes expanded by IDA\* in a given  $f$ -layer when using a consistent heuristics.

We first ran IDA\* for Fast-Downward benchmark for optimal domains. Our evaluation metric is coverage, *i.e.*, number of problems solved within 24 hours time limit. We note that in 24 hours non all the instances for a specific domain using a consistent heuristic can be solved. Afterwards, run SS using as a threshold the  $f$ -layer for each instance of each domain, this process is executed using different number of probes *i.e.*, 1, 10, 100, 1000, and 5000.

In our experiment 1, prediction accuracy is measured in terms of the *Relative Unsigned Error* (ss-err), which is calculated as:

$$\frac{\sum_{s \in PI} \frac{Pred(s,d) - R(s,d)}{R(s,d)}}{|PI|}$$

Where  $PI$  is the set of problem instances,  $Pred(s, d)$  and  $R(s, d)$  are the predicted and actual number of nodes expanded by IDA\* for start state  $s$  and cost bound  $d$ . A perfect score according to this measure is 0.000.

The heuristics used for this experiment 1 were: hmax, ipdb, lmcut, and merge\_and\_shrink. There are 4 tables, each table shows the results running IDA\* and SS using one consistent heuristic. The first column represent the optimal domains for Fast-Downward benchmark. The remaining 10 columns shows the 5 different probes *i.e.*, 1, 10, 100, 1000, and 5000. Each probe has two columns which represent the ss-err and the ss-time. The last two columns are the information for IDA\* which represent the average value of the number of nodes expanded and the average time

Table 1: Experiment 1 - Comparison using hmax heuristic

	hmax												
	1		10		100		1000		5000				
Domain	error	time	error	time	error	time	error	time	error	time	ida*	ida*-time	n
barman-opt11	0.60	0.06	0.45	0.32	0.20	3.21	0.07	32.57	0.04	214.59	8835990.00	6016.38	20
blocks	0.42	0.02	0.17	0.10	0.06	1.06	0.03	10.86	0.01	65.97	28510300.00	3030.97	35
elevators-opt08	0.67	1.61	0.48	11.13	0.21	110.38	0.13	1140.05	0.48	3012.95	923397.00	4795.09	30
elevators-opt11	0.84	1.40	0.42	9.85	0.23	96.37	0.13	994.33	0.14	4223.73	966309.00	4759.72	20
floortile-opt11	2.02	0.01	0.62	0.07	0.40	0.69	0.14	6.93	0.11	36.60	30522300.00	3919.72	2
nomystery-opt11	0.53	0.07	0.26	0.38	0.07	3.63	0.03	36.35	0.01	181.03	6565740.00	3256.86	20
openstacks-adl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
openstacks-opt08	0.58	82.20	0.04	800.37	0.10	1260.88	0.10	12368.90	0.22	9594.93	73087.30	2669.55	30
openstacks-opt11	0.03	94.79	0.03	774.86	0.10	991.57	0.10	10148.40	0.24	8779.80	62942.40	3156.36	20
parcprinter-opt11	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.35	0.00	3.48	0.00	17.29	1.00	0.00	20
parking-opt11	0.17	1.79	0.04	11.36	0.01	114.28	0.00	1196.83	0.00	5835.03	374925.00	5607.50	20
pegsol-opt11	0.17	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.37	0.01	3.69	0.00	17.88	68763.70	5.00	20
scanalyzer-opt11	0.43	3.13	0.25	28.79	18.63	273.74	0.02	3033.06	0.04	10021.00	8257850.00	4808.75	20
sokoban-opt08	0.35	0.27	0.22	1.95	0.09	20.24	0.05	214.01	0.03	965.40	2657890.00	3385.95	30
sokoban-opt11	0.41	0.31	0.26	2.00	0.11	21.42	0.05	222.47	0.04	1056.61	3118530.00	3932.69	20
tidybot-opt11	300.86	4.40	1072.40	26.48	5.88	238.76	0.01	2747.10	0.04	11572.90	431336.00	5465.62	20
transport-opt08	0.55	0.33	0.36	2.57	0.27	23.11	0.13	236.72	0.10	1363.04	1462640.00	957.41	27
transport-opt11	0.63	0.09	0.54	0.61	0.24	5.89	0.15	59.37	0.11	290.31	2622880.00	2253.51	20
visitall-opt11	0.12	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.56	0.00	5.77	0.00	28.07	71032400.00	3704.78	20
woodworking-opt08	0.89	0.16	0.57	1.44	0.35	13.94	0.13	140.83	0.07	685.86	4170080.00	4055.03	30
woodworking-opt08	1.28	0.15	0.69	1.33	0.27	13.21	0.17	130.82	0.07	664.08	5139070.00	4944.76	20

respectively. The text “—” means that IDA\* could not solve the problems, consequently there are not results for SS.

In the Table ?? we can see that there are seven domains which IDA\* could not solve any instance in 24 hours. The ss-err decrease for each domain according the number of probes increases. The domains that have the perfect score are: openstacks-opt11-strips, parcprinter-opt11-strips.

Table 2: Experiment 1 - Comparison using hmax heuristic

Domain	hmax												
	IDA*	time	ss-error					time					
			1	10	100	1000	5000	1	10	100	1000	50000	n
barman-opt11	8835990.00	6016.38	0.60	0.45	0.20	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.32	3.21	32.57	214.59	20
blocks	28510300.00	3030.97	0.42	0.17	0.06	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.10	1.06	10.86	65.97	35
elevators-opt08	1628240.00	8455.25	0.67	0.48	0.21	0.13	0.09	1.61	11.13	110.38	1140.05	5312.77	30
elevators-opt11	1012570.00	4987.57	0.84	0.42	0.23	0.13	0.10	1.40	9.85	96.37	994.33	4425.93	20
floortile-opt11	30522300.00	3919.72	2.02	0.62	0.40	0.14	0.11	0.01	0.07	0.69	6.93	36.60	2
nomystery-opt11	6565740.00	3256.86	0.53	0.26	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.07	0.38	3.63	36.35	181.03	20
openstacks-adl	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
openstacks-opt08	89953.60	3285.60	0.58	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	82.20	800.37	1344.94	13193.50	11809.10	30
openstacks-opt11	80108.50	4017.19	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	94.79	774.86	1067.84	10929.00	11174.30	20
parcprinter-opt11	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.35	3.48	17.29	20
parking-opt11	374925.00	5607.50	0.17	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	1.79	11.36	114.28	1196.83	5835.03	20
pegsol-opt11	68763.70	5.00	0.17	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.37	3.69	17.88	20
scanalyzer-opt11	8449890.00	4920.58	0.43	0.25	18.63	0.02	0.01	3.13	28.79	273.74	3033.06	10254.00	20
sokoban-opt08	2657890.00	3385.95	0.35	0.22	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.27	1.95	20.24	214.01	965.40	30
sokoban-opt11	3118530.00	3932.69	0.41	0.26	0.11	0.05	0.04	0.31	2.00	21.42	222.47	1056.61	20
tidybot-opt11	444473.00	5632.08	300.86	1072.40	5.88	0.01	0.01	4.40	26.48	238.76	2747.10	11925.40	20
transport-opt08	1462640.00	957.41	0.55	0.36	0.27	0.13	0.10	0.33	2.57	23.11	236.72	1363.04	27
transport-opt11	2622880.00	2253.51	0.63	0.54	0.24	0.15	0.11	0.09	0.61	5.89	59.37	290.31	20
visitall-opt11	71032400.00	3704.78	0.12	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.56	5.77	28.07	20
woodworking-opt08	4170080.00	4055.03	0.89	0.57	0.35	0.13	0.07	0.16	1.44	13.94	140.83	685.86	30
woodworking-opt08	5139070.00	4944.76	1.28	0.69	0.27	0.17	0.07	0.15	1.33	13.21	130.82	664.08	20

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Table 3: Poor prediction of SS against A\* ipdb

Experiment 2: Using ipdb heuristic - 500 in gapdb_deep			
Domain	A*	ss error	n
blocks	2.07455e+06	9.20794e+31	18
barman-opt11-strips	1.71877e+07	5.84137e+32	4
elevators-opt08-strips	1.39911e+07	9.2879e+23	7
elevators-opt11-strips	1.83142e+07	1.3003e+24	5
floortile-opt11-strips	1.40015e+07	7.52158e+16	4
nomystery-opt11-strips	40169.7	1.15599e+34	9
openstacks-opt08-strips	1874.5	999720	2
parcprinter-opt11-strips	1157	2.56184e+22	3
scanalyzer-opt11-strips	337894	3.71451e+32	3
sokoban-opt08-strips	1136.25	3.48709e+08	4
sokoban-opt11-strips	861	0.938381	1
transport-opt08-strips	755974	1.90383e+39	5
transport-opt11-strips	1.88894e+06	2.91167e+38	2
visitall-opt11-strips	8.12101e+06	3.18043e+43	8
woodworking-opt08-strips	1.50059e+06	8.65693e+17	7
woodworking-opt11-strips	4.81226e+06	3.02819e+18	2

Table 4: Poor prediction of SS against A\* lmcut

Experiment 2: Using lmcut heuristic - 500 in gapdb_deep			
Domain	A*	ss error	n
blocks	2.39089e+06	2.68279e+31	18
barman-opt11-strips	7.44986e+06	9.16154e+28	4
elevators-opt08-strips	1.17502e+07	3.7338e+19	7
elevators-opt11-strips	1.5278e+07	5.22719e+19	5
floortile-opt11-strips	702435	6.21105e+10	4
nomystery-opt11-strips	267100	1.03783e+26	9
openstacks-opt08-strips	1874.5	953648	2
parcprinter-opt11-strips	1363.67	2.33125e+21	3
scanalyzer-opt11-strips	334747	7.55436e+30	3
sokoban-opt08-strips	1000.75	2.27145e+08	4
sokoban-opt11-strips	861	0.938381	1
transport-opt08-strips	594665	4.60306e+24	5
transport-opt11-strips	1.48569e+06	1.15083e+25	2
visitall-opt11-strips	8.1205e+06	3.18043e+43	8
woodworking-opt08-strips	1.49993e+06	9.17535e+17	7
woodworking-opt11-strips	4.81236e+06	3.2025e+18	2



Table 5: Poor prediction of SS against A\* mands

Experiment 2: Using mands heuristic - 500 in gapdb_deep			
Domain	A*	ss error	n
blocks	2.96963e+06	1.01528e+31	18
barman-opt11-strips	2.67042e+07	2.08212e+36	4
elevators-opt08-strips	1.58876e+07	6.50833e+26	7
elevators-opt11-strips	2.0719e+07	9.11162e+26	5
floortile-opt11-strips	3.26068e+07	7.36763e+16	4
nomystery-opt11-strips	8236	2.02873e+26	9
openstacks-opt08-strips	1874.5	299017	2
parcprinter-opt11-strips	766.333	6.35555e+20	3
scanalyzer-opt11-strips	337893	1.76874e+29	3
sokoban-opt08-strips	602.5	4.08107e+08	4
sokoban-opt11-strips	861	0.938381	1
transport-opt08-strips	741293	2.72958e+37	5
transport-opt11-strips	1.85225e+06	6.82396e+37	2
visitall-opt11-strips	8.121e+06	3.22741e+43	8
woodworking-opt08-strips	5.48249e+06	1.21766e+18	7
woodworking-opt11-strips	1.77967e+07	4.26012e+18	2