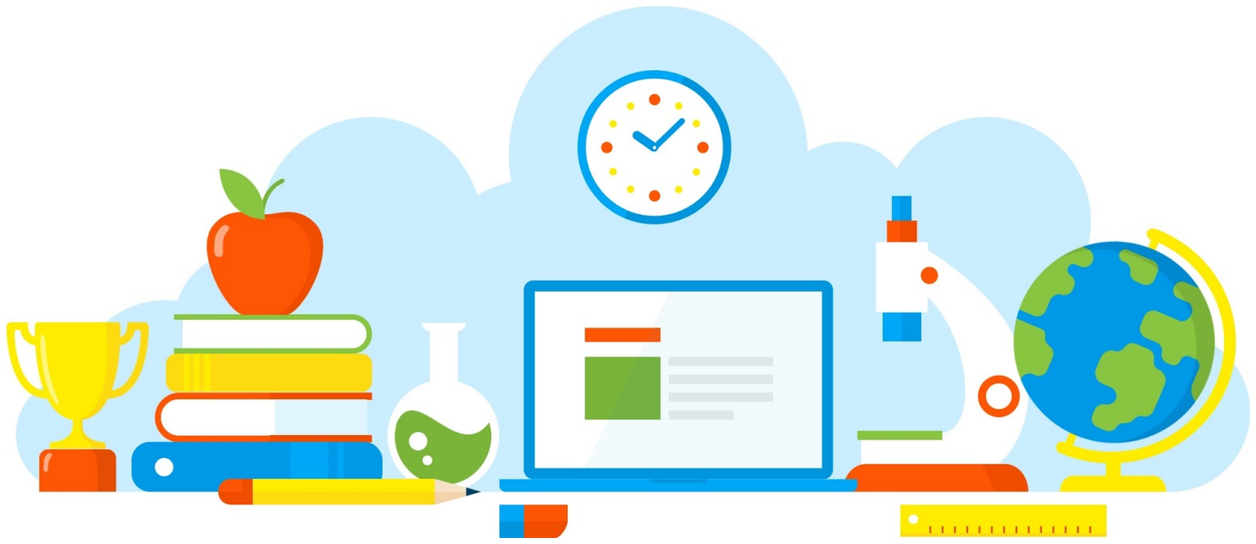

Planning Search Heuristic Analysis

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Introduction:

For this project, we implemented a planning search agent to solve deterministic logistics planning problems for an Air Cargo transport system. We use a planning graph and automatic domain-independent heuristics with A* search and compare their results/performance against several uninformed non-heuristic search methods (breadth-first, depth-first, etc.).

Planning problems:

- Problem 1:

```
Init(At(C1, SFO) ∧ At(C2, JFK)
        ∧ At(P1, SFO) ∧ At(P2, JFK)
        ∧ Cargo(C1) ∧ Cargo(C2)
        ∧ Plane(P1) ∧ Plane(P2)
        ∧ Airport(JFK) ∧ Airport(SFO))
Goal(At(C1, JFK) ∧ At(C2, SFO))
```

- Problem 2:

```
Init(At(C1, SFO) ∧ At(C2, JFK) ∧ At(C3, ATL)
        ∧ At(P1, SFO) ∧ At(P2, JFK) ∧ At(P3, ATL)
        ∧ Cargo(C1) ∧ Cargo(C2) ∧ Cargo(C3)
        ∧ Plane(P1) ∧ Plane(P2) ∧ Plane(P3)
        ∧ Airport(JFK) ∧ Airport(SFO) ∧ Airport(ATL))
Goal(At(C1, JFK) ∧ At(C2, SFO) ∧ At(C3, SFO))
```

- Problem 3:

```
Init(At(C1, SFO) ∧ At(C2, JFK) ∧ At(C3, ATL) ∧ At(C4, ORD)
        ∧ At(P1, SFO) ∧ At(P2, JFK)
        ∧ Cargo(C1) ∧ Cargo(C2) ∧ Cargo(C3) ∧ Cargo(C4)
        ∧ Plane(P1) ∧ Plane(P2)
        ∧ Airport(JFK) ∧ Airport(SFO) ∧ Airport(ATL) ∧ Airport(ORD))
Goal(At(C1, JFK) ∧ At(C3, JFK) ∧ At(C2, SFO) ∧ At(C4, SFO))
```

The optimal sequences of actions:

The goal of each problem can be reach by different plans put i added the optimal one

- **Problem 1:** the optimal plan length is **6** actions

  Load(C1, P1, SFO)
  Load(C2, P2, JFK)
  Fly(P1, SFO, JFK)
  Fly(P2, JFK, SFO)
  Unload(C1, P1, JFK)
  Unload(C2, P2, SFO)

- **Problem 2:** the optimal plan length is **9** actions

  Load(C1, P1, SFO)
  Load(C2, P2, JFK)
  Load(C3, P3, ATL)
  Fly(P1, SFO, JFK)
  Fly(P2, JFK, SFO)
  Fly(P3, ATL, SFO)
  Unload(C3, P3, SFO)
  Unload(C2, P2, SFO)
  Unload(C1, P1, JFK)

- **Problem 3:** the optimal plan length is **12** actions

  Load(C1, P1, SFO)
  Load(C2, P2, JFK)
  Fly(P1, SFO, ATL)
  Load(C3, P1, ATL)
  Fly(P2, JFK, ORD)
  Load(C4, P2, ORD)
  Fly(P1, ATL, JFK)
  Fly(P2, ORD, SFO)
  Unload(C4, P2, SFO)
  Unload(C3, P1, JFK)
  Unload(C2, P2, SFO)
  Unload(C1, P1, JFK)

Uninformed Search Strategies Analysis:

All they can do is generate successors and distinguish a goal state from a non-goal state. In this section, we compare the performance of seven such strategies in terms of **speed** (execution time, measured in seconds), **memory usage** (measured in search node expansions) and **optimality** (Yes, if a solution of optimal length is found; No, otherwise). The number of goal tests and number of new nodes are not reported in the tables below since they do not change the results of our analysis below.

- **Problem 1 result**:

Search Strategy	Optimal	Path Length	Execution Time (s)	Node Expansions
Breadth First Search	Yes	6	0.0464	43
Breadth First Tree Search	Yes	6	0.7367	1458
Depth First Graph Search	No	12	0.0066	12
Depth Limited Search	No	50	0.0705	101
Uniform Cost Search	Yes	6	0.0288	55
Recursive Best First Search	Yes	6	2.2037	4229
Greedy Best First Graph Search	Yes	6	0.00417	7

- **Problem 2 result:**

Search Strategy	Optimal	Path Length	Execution Time (s)	Node Expansions
Breadth First Search	Yes	9	7.2539	3401
Breadth First Tree Search	---	---	---	---
Depth First Graph Search	No	346	1.2379	350
Depth Limited Search	---	---	---	---
Uniform Cost Search	Yes	9	9.7369	4761
Recursive Best First Search	---	---	---	---
Greedy Best First Graph Search	Yes	9	1.01222	550

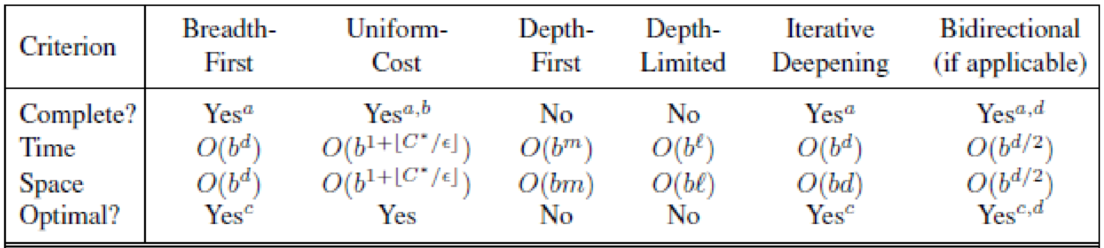
- **Problem 3 result:**

Search Strategy	Optimal	Path Length	Execution Time (s)	Node Expansions
Breadth First Search	Yes	12	33.384	14491
Breadth First Tree Search	---	---	---	---
Depth First Graph Search	No	1878	17.4739	1948
Depth Limited Search	---	---	---	---
Uniform Cost Search	Yes	12	42.8779	17783
Recursive Best First Search	---	---	---	---
Greedy Best First Graph Search	No	22	9.5244	4031

***Analysis*:**

With this 3-problem set, **Breadth First Search** and **Uniform Cost Search** are the only two uninformed search strategies that **yield an optimal action plan** under the 10mn time limit. When it comes to execution speed and memory usage, **Depth First Graph Search** is the **fastest and uses the least memory**. However, it does not generate an optimal action plan (problem 1: plan length of 12 instead of 6, problem 2: plan length of 346 instead of 9, problem 3: plan length of 1878 instead of 12).

If *finding the optimal path length is critical*, what strategy should we use? Because it performs **faster and uses less memory** than Uniform Cost Search, **Breadth First Search** is the recommended search strategy. This isn't much of a surprise, as BFS is complete and optimal. It's only downside is memory usage, if the problem's branching factor is high, as shown in [1] section 3.4.7:



Criterion	Breadth-First	Uniform-Cost	Depth-First	Depth-Limited	Iterative Deepening	Bidirectional (if applicable)
Complete?	Yes^a	Yes^{a,b}	No	No	Yes^a	Yes^{a,d}
Time	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^{1+\lfloor C^*/\epsilon \rfloor})$	$O(b^m)$	$O(b^\ell)$	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^{d/2})$
Space	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^{1+\lfloor C^*/\epsilon \rfloor})$	$O(bm)$	$O(b\ell)$	$O(bd)$	$O(b^{d/2})$
Optimal?	Yes^c	Yes	No	No	Yes^c	Yes^{c,d}

Figure 3.21 Evaluation of tree-search strategies. b is the branching factor; d is the depth of the shallowest solution; m is the maximum depth of the search tree; l is the depth limit. Superscript caveats are as follows: ^{a} complete if b is finite; ^{b} complete if step costs $\geq \epsilon$ for positive ϵ; ^{c} optimal if step costs are all identical; ^{d} if both directions use breadth-first search.

Which search strategy should we use, if *having an optimal path length is not the primary criteria*? For problems 2 and 3, the Depth First Graph Search plan lengths are so much longer than the optimal path length that it wouldn't make sense to use this search strategy. **Greedy Best First Graph Search is the best alternative**. In problems 1 and 2, it manages to find the optimal path. In problem 3, it does not find the optimal path but the path length it generates is 22 instead of 10, which is much better than Depth First Graph Search (1878 path length!). Moreover, it still provides execution time savings and uses less memory than the best search strategy for an optimal solution (Breadth First Search).

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informed Search Strategies Analysis:

informed search strategy — one that uses problem-specific knowledge beyond the definition of the problem itself — can find solutions more efficiently than can an uninformed strategy. In this section, we compare the performance of **A* Search using three different heuristics**. Here again, we evaluate these strategies in terms of **speed**, **memory usage** and **optimality**.

- **Problem 1 result**:

Search Strategy	Optimal	Path Length	Execution Time (s)	Node Expansions
A* Search with h1 heuristic	Yes	6	0.0657	55
A* Search with Ignore Preconditions heuristic	Yes	6	0.0495	41
A* Search with Level Sum heuristic	Yes	6	0.9787	11

- **Problem 2 result**:

Search Strategy	Optimal	Path Length	Execution Time (s)	Node Expansions
A* Search with h1 heuristic	Yes	9	10.361	4761
A* Search with Ignore Preconditions heuristic	Yes	9	4.9108	1450
A* Search with Level Sum heuristic	Yes	9	206.562	86

Problem 3 result:

Search Strategy	Optimal	Path Length	Execution Time (s)	Node Expansions
A* Search with h1 heuristic	Yes	12	46.780	17783
A* Search with Ignore Preconditions heuristic	Yes	12	20.504	5003
A* Search with Level Sum heuristic	---	---	---	---

Analysis:

While all heuristics yield an optimal action plan, only the h1 and Ignore Preconditions heuristics return results within the 10mn max execution time set by the Udacity staff. Which heuristic should we use? Of the two strategies mentioned above, **A* Search with Ignore Preconditions heuristic is the fastest**. If we let search run to completion on our machine, **A* Search with Level Sum heuristic uses the least memory**, but its execution time is much slower (26 mn for problem 2!).

informed Search vs Uninformed Search :

The search strategies that generate optimal plans are Breadth First Search, Uniform Cost Search, and A* Search with all three heuristics.

As we saw earlier, when it comes to execution speed and memory usage of uninformed search strategies, **Depth First Graph Search** is faster and uses less memory than Uniform Cost Search. As for informed search strategies, **A* Search with Ignore Preconditions heuristic** is the fastest and uses the least memory. So, really, the choice is between Depth First Graph Search and A* Search with Ignore Preconditions heuristic. Here we compare their results against our 3-problem set.

From the results above, because it is faster and uses less memory, **A* Search with Ignore Preconditions heuristic** would be the best choice overall for our Air Cargo problem.

References:

[1] *Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach (2010, 3rd Ed.), by S. Russell & P. Norvig*