Planning Search Algorithm

Description:

Three problems are defined in classical PDDL and implemented in my_air_cargo_problems.py. Domain-independent heuristics are defined by implementing relaxed problem heuristics in my_air_cargo_problems.py and implementing Planning Graph and automatic heuristics in my_planning_graph.py. Various uninformed and informed planning searches are run to find solutions to each of the planning problems.

Results:

Problem 1	Plan length	Expansions	Goal Tests	New Nodes	Time Ela
breadth_first_search	6		56	180	0.07180
breadth_first_tree_search	6		1459	5960	2.4567
depth_first_graph_search	20	21	22	84	0.0325
depth_limited_search	50	101	271	414	0.1817
uniform_cost_search	6	55	57	224	0.0904
recursive_best_first_search with h_1	6	4229	4230	17023	6.9316
greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_1	6	7	9	28	0.0111
astar_search with h_1	6	55	57	224	0.0920
astar_search with h_ignore_preconditions	6	41	43	170	0.0718
astar_search with h_pg_levelsum	6	11	13	50	3.5073
Problem 2					
breadth_first_search	9		4612	30534	37.148
breadth_first_tree_search	Х		X	X	
depth_first_graph_search	105	107	108	959	1.0025
depth_limited_search	х		х	X	
uniform_cost_search	9		4604	41804	73.663
recursive_best_first_search with h_1	X		x	x	
greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_1	11	15	17	139	0.1353
astar_search with h_1	9		4817	43707	76.06
astar_search with h_ignore_preconditions	9		1430	13087	20.45
astar_search with h_pg_levelsuM	9	81	83	793	789.73
Problem 3					
breadth first search	12	14120	17673	124926	199.88
breadth_inst_search	X		X	124920 X	155.00
depth first graph search	288	292	293	2388	3.2713
depth_limited_search	X		X	X	5.271
uniform cost search	12	17057	17059	149807	522.31
recursive_best_first_search with h_1	X		17033 X	X	322.51
greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_1	26		2769	25044	58.032
astar_search with h_1	12	17860	17862	156595	518.03
astar_search with h_ignore_preconditions	12	4933	4935	43845	112.69
astar_search with h_pg_levelsum	12		404	3698	6290.

Observations:

Generally, as the complexity of a planning problem increases (as seen in the result from problem 1 to 3) the metrics increases as well. For breadth first search and uniform cost search, resulting metrics, with the exception of plan length, increase exponentially with increase in the complexity of a planning problem. On the other hand, depth first graph search has a linear increase as complexity increases. Results also show that both breadth first search and uniform cost search find optimal solutions but takes more time to compute while depth first graph search produces a non-optimal solution but takes less time to compute.

Results show that A* search with heuristics, ignore preconditions and level-sum, produce optimal solutions for all problems. Though A* search with level-sum search fewer nodes than A* search with ignore preconditions. A* search with level-sum takes more time to compute compared to A* search with ignore preconditions due to additional computation in searching for a solution in a planning graph.

With a tradeoff in computational time, the best performing heuristics using A* search is levelsum as it produces an optimal solution and searches far fewer nodes than the other heuristics. It also performs better compared to the non-heuristic search planning methods in terms of optimality and nodes expanded.

Recommended Plans:

Using A* search with level-sum, the following are optimal plans for the planning problems.

Problem 1:

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

Problem 2:

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

Problem 3:

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