

15 min + 5 min question

POSTER 4ft (122cm) wide x 6ft (183 cm) tall

Masataro Asai

2nd year in Ph.D course

University of Tokyo

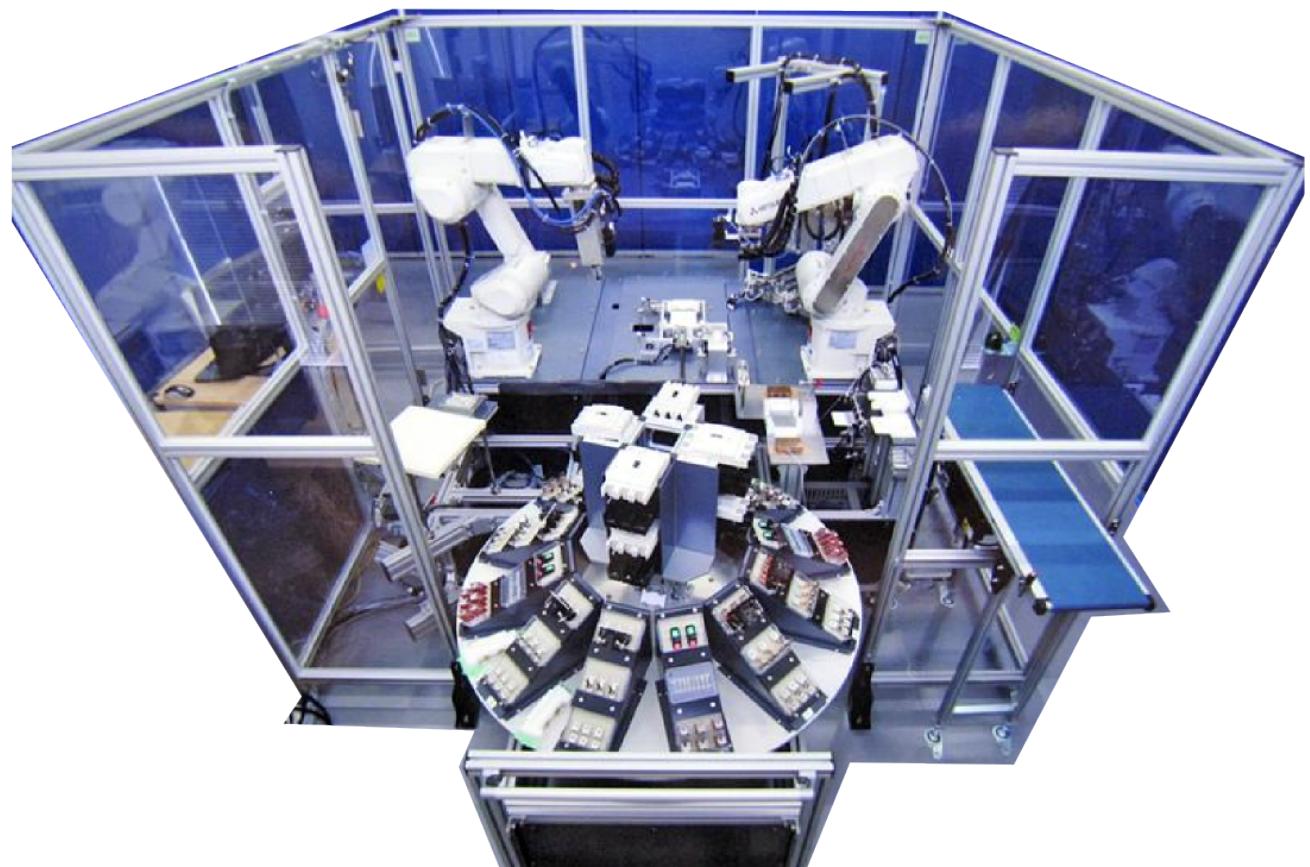
Short talk (15min)

1 Overview

- What I've been doing (5 min)
 - primarily in classical planning
 - **1st paper** : application-oriented macro-related paper
 - **2nd paper** : macro-related paper
 - **3rd paper** : A* tiebreaking paper
- How to form a clean thesis & what I'm interested in (10 min)
 - To construct a consistent story →
 - *Theory unifying all satisficing heuristic search*
 - *4th paper* : aiming to be a non ad-hoc macro paper

2 Cell-Assembly system

Process scheduling w/
organized robotic arms

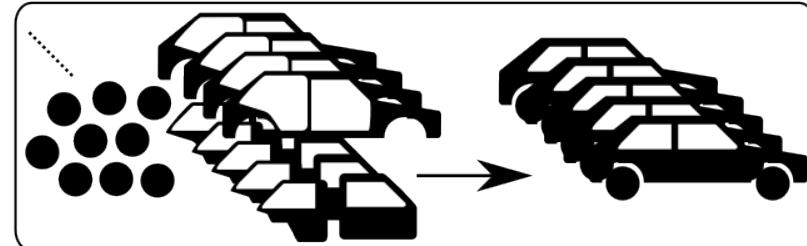
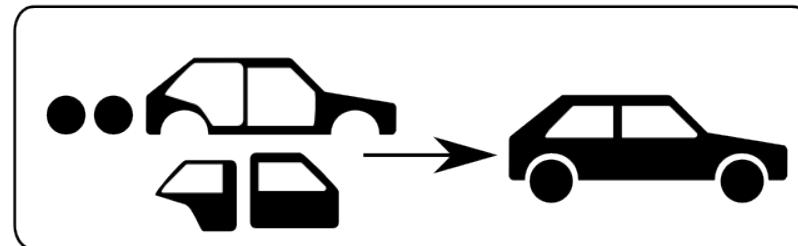
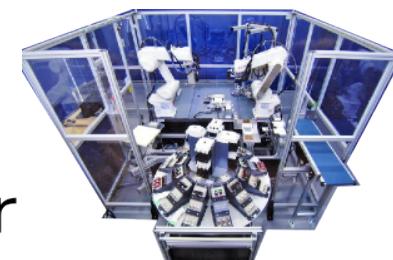


2.1 Issues addressed

Production scale problems

PDDLs containing 1000 object instances

Repetition should not confuse the planner

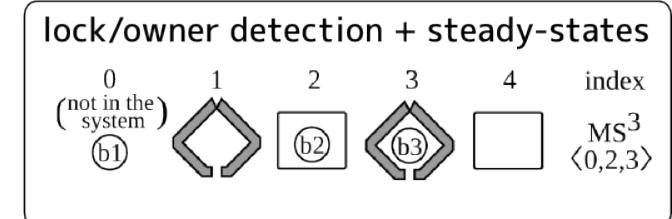


Proposed Method:

Detecting one cycle of a loop

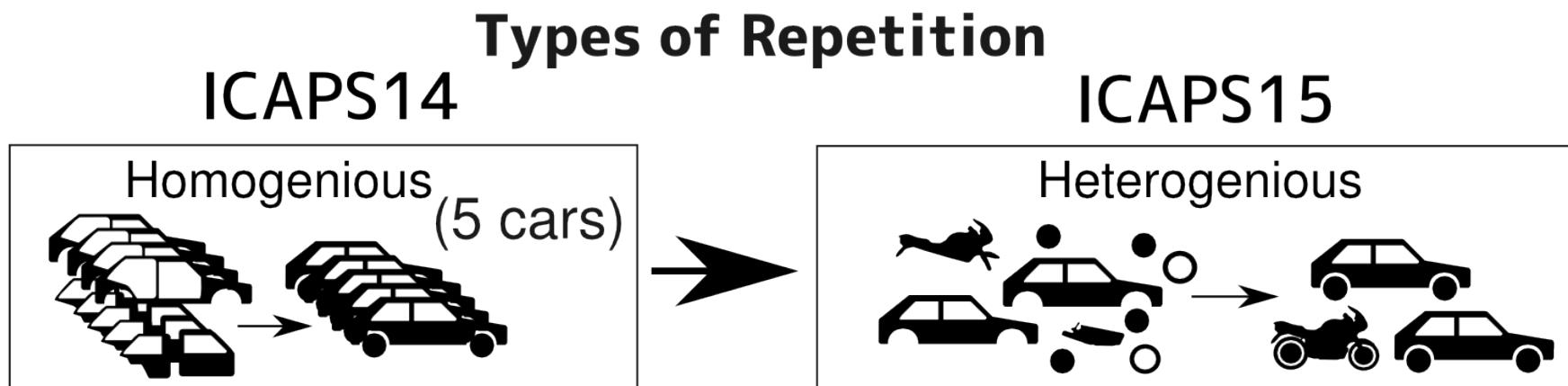
(*steady states* of the environment)

and perform Loop-Unrolling



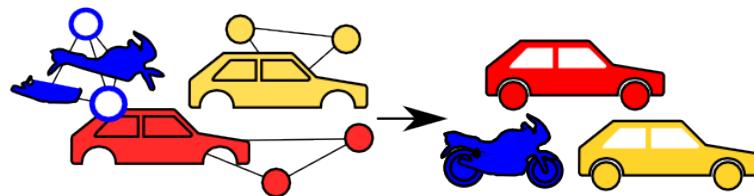
3 ICAPS15 paper

heterogeneous

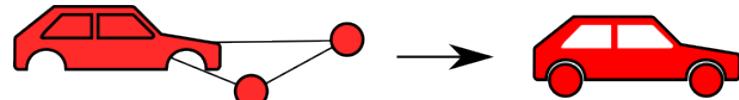


Methods:

1. Detect the object structures from the predicates



2. *long zero-ary macro operators*
 - zero-ary macros: 10-200 ops
 - **specialized** knowledge for each group
e.g. macro encoding a *subplan for a car*



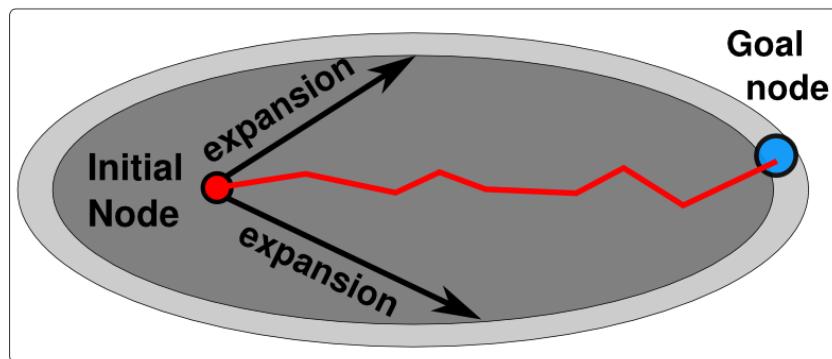
4 AAAI16 paper (visit my 2nd poster session)

*Understanding the search space of A**

- $f > f^*$ (entire search space)
- $f = f^*$ (some nodes are expanded by A*)
- $f < f^*$ (all nodes are expanded by A*)

 Optimal solution

2D pathfinding etc.

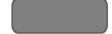


Few nodes have $f=f^$*

Tiebreaking not important

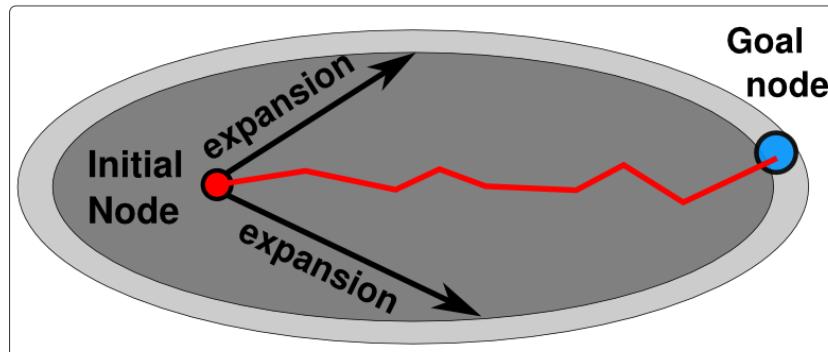
4.1 AAAI16 paper (visit my 2nd poster session)

*Understanding the search space of A**

 $f > f^*$ (entire search space)
 $f = f^*$ (some nodes are expanded by A*)
 $f < f^*$ (all nodes are expanded by A*)

 Optimal solution

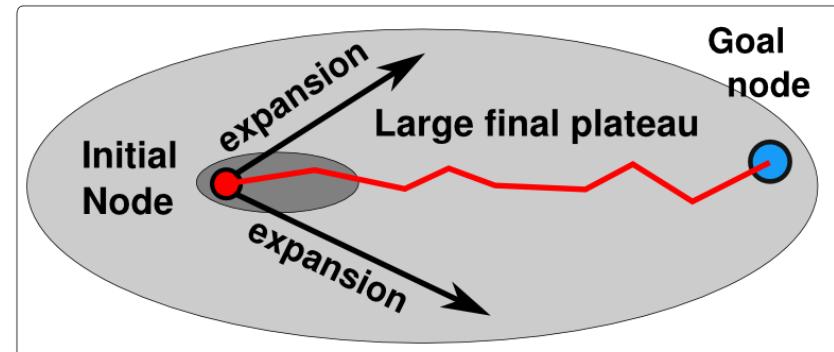
2D pathfinding etc.



Few nodes have $f=f^$*

Tiebreaking not important

Classical Planning

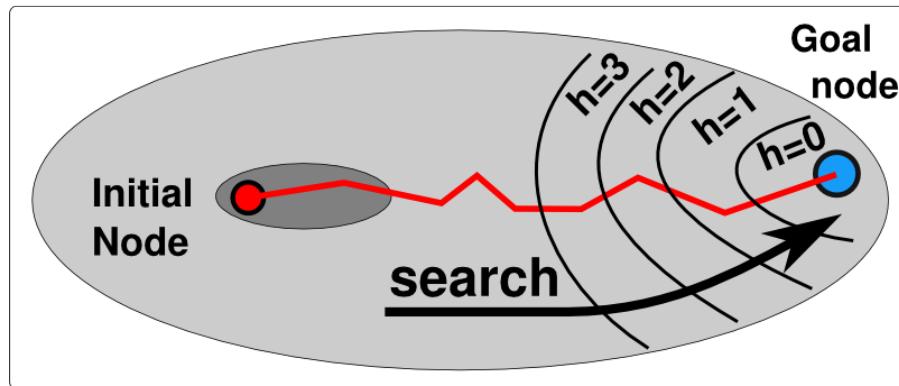


Almost all nodes are $f=f^$*

→ *Tiebreaking has a huge impact*

4.2 Investigating h -tiebreaking in A*

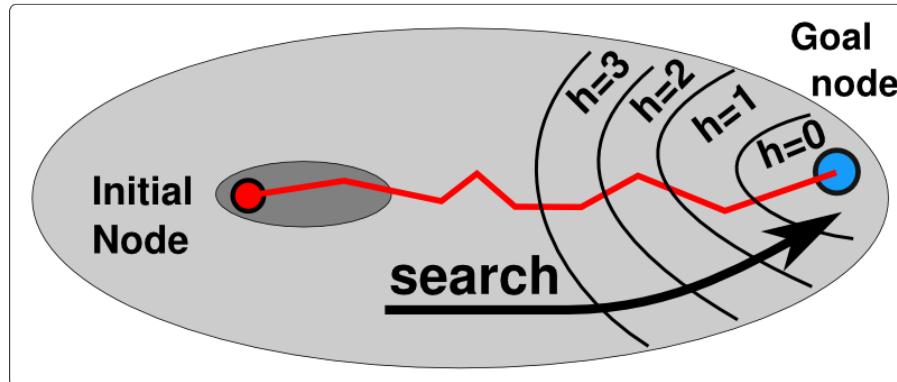
*Domains with strictly
Positive Action Costs only*



*h-based tiebreaking
gives heuristic guidance*

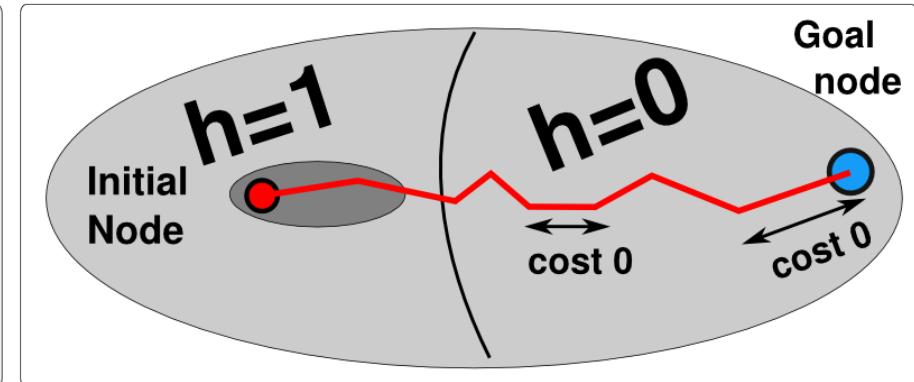
4.3 Investigating h -tiebreaking in A*

Domains with strictly Positive Action Costs only



h -based tiebreaking gives heuristic guidance

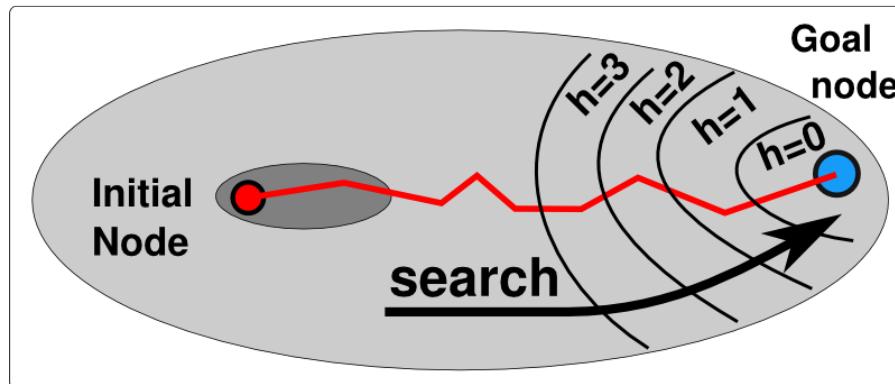
Domains with 0-cost Actions



***Has larger h -plateaus
 h -tiebreaking does not work***

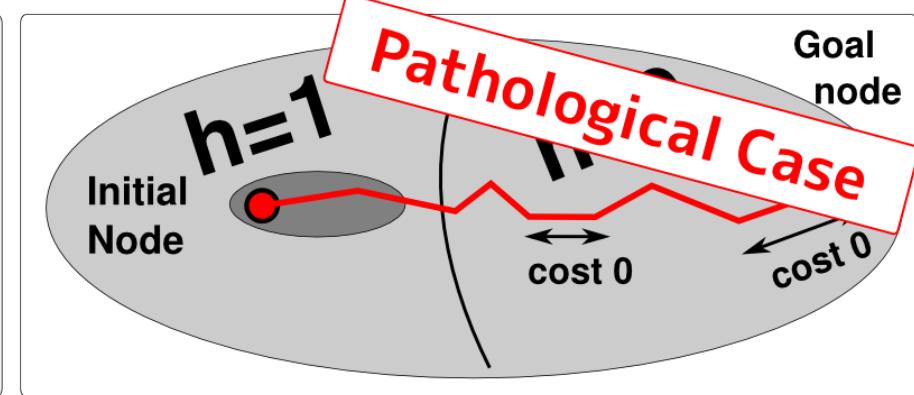
4.4 Investigating h -tiebreaking in A*

*Domains with strictly
Positive Action Costs only*



*h -based tiebreaking
gives heuristic guidance*

*Domains with
0-cost Actions*

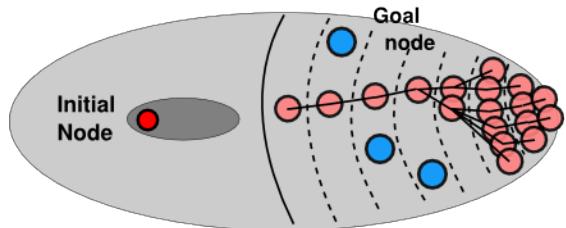


*Enlarge h -plateaus
 h -tiebreaking does not work*

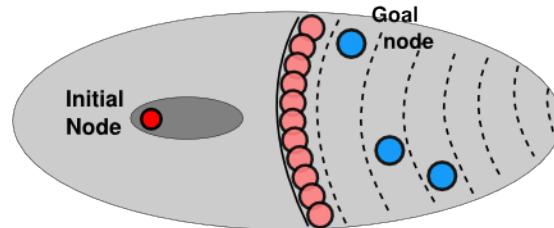
4.5 Investigating $h +$ LIFO/FIFO tiebreaking in A*

4.4 goal node, init

LIFO=Depth-first could miss the shallow solutions

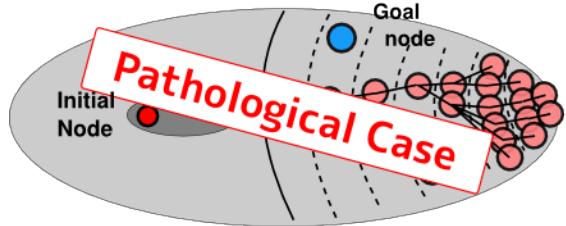


FIFO=Breadth-first doesn't reach solutions

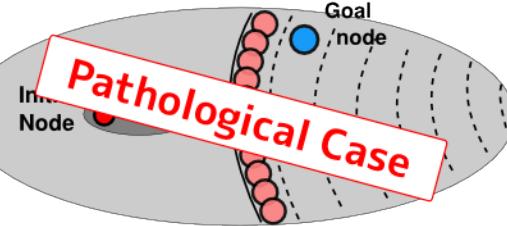


4.6 Investigating $h +$ LIFO/FIFO tiebreaking in A*

LIFO=Depth-first could miss the shallow solutions

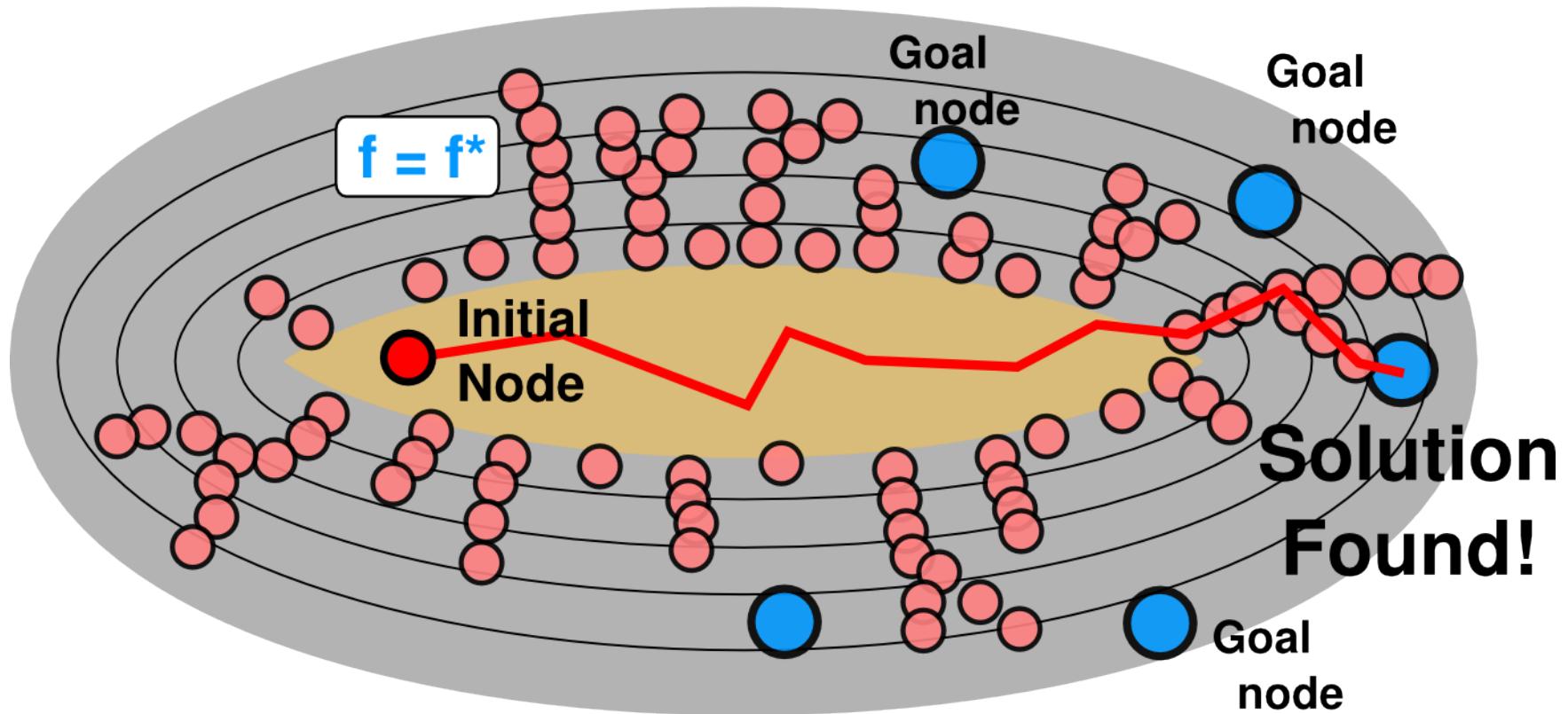


FIFO=Breadth-first doesn't reach solutions



4.7 A* with $h +$ Depth Diversification

Select a depth randomly (Random Depth)
Select a node randomly (Random Order)



and "plateau search = satisficing planning"

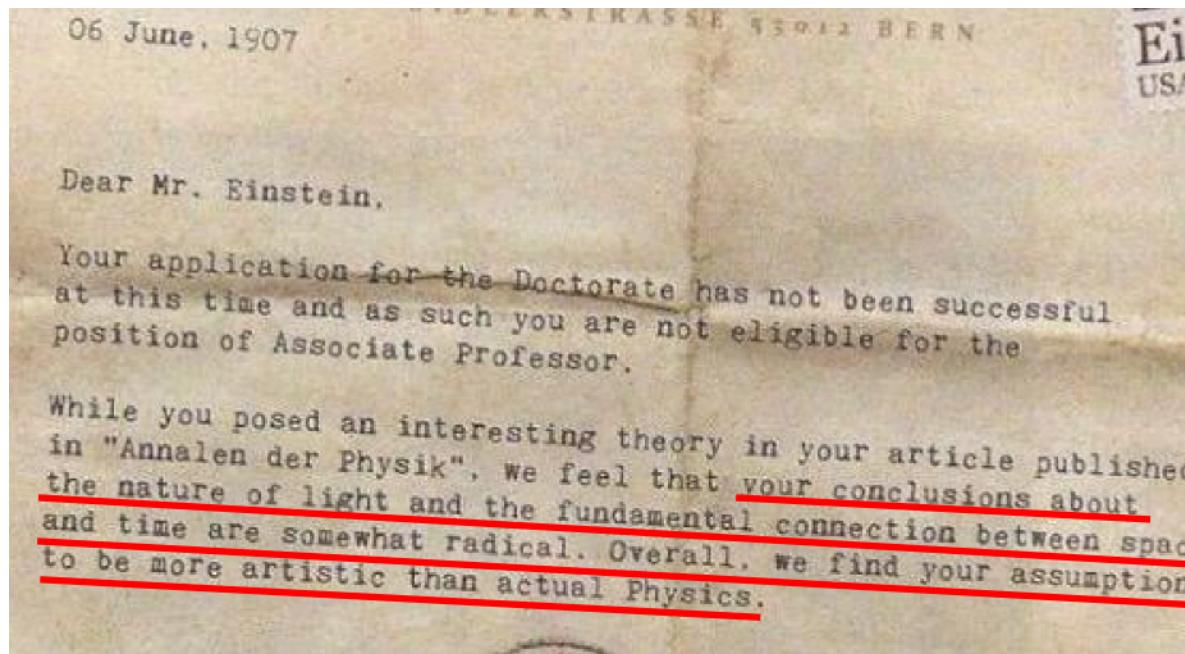
5 Toward Thesis Proposals

- **How to make a consistent thesis?**
 - Macro papers → satisficing search
 - Tiebreaking papers → optimal search (A^*)
 - I have to **unify them**

6 Inherent Danger of Showing Research Ideas at DC

I am inclined to continuing research after graduation as a PostDoc / maybe in industry, but showing too much unreliable ideas here may cause this:

(just be sure, I'm **not** claiming I am Einstein, no!)

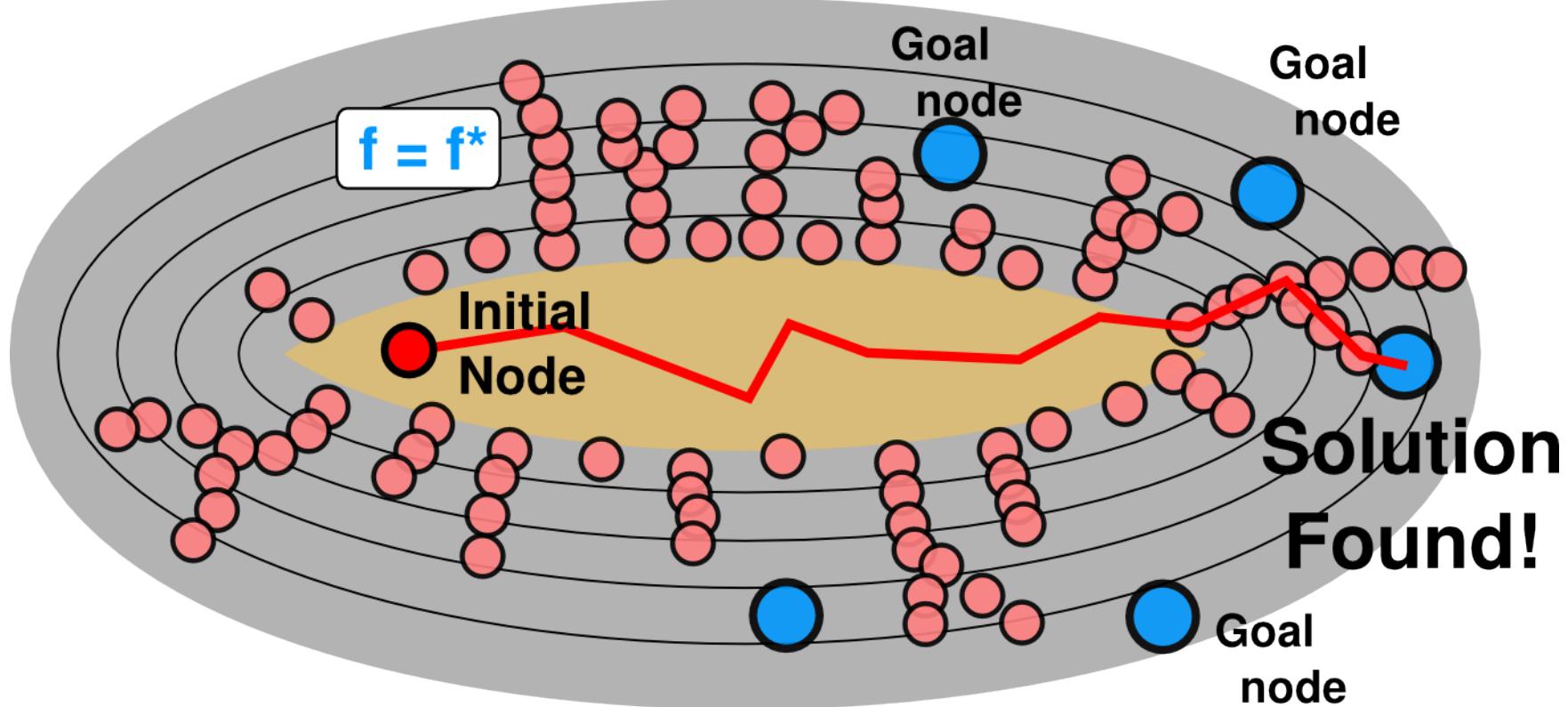


7 Danger Zone!

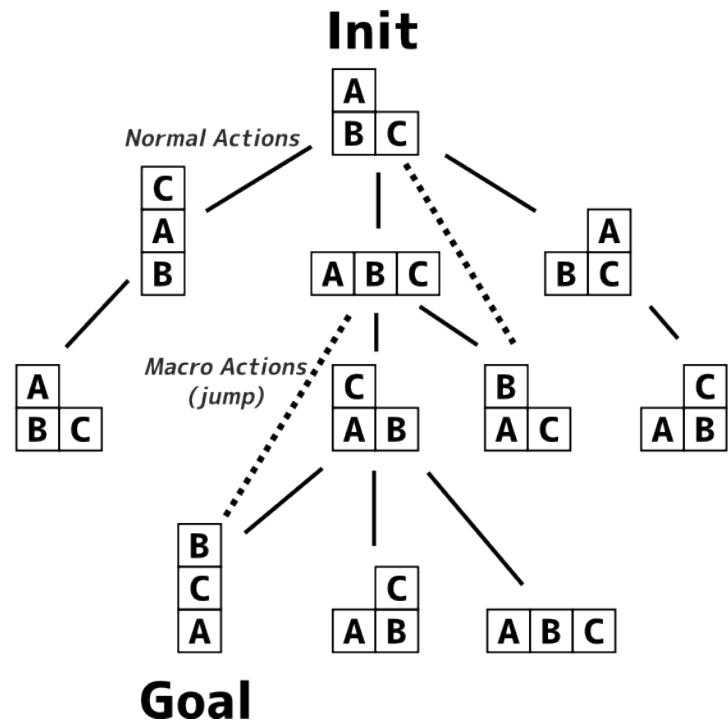
Research IDEAs : not yet fully developped

8 Background 1: A* [RD RO] paper was about search space

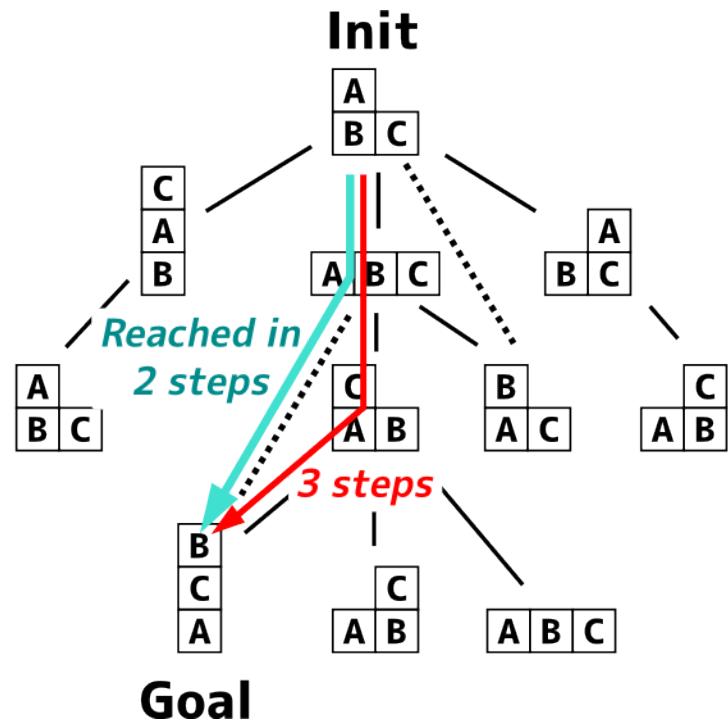
*Select a depth randomly (Random Depth)
Select a node randomly (Random Order)*



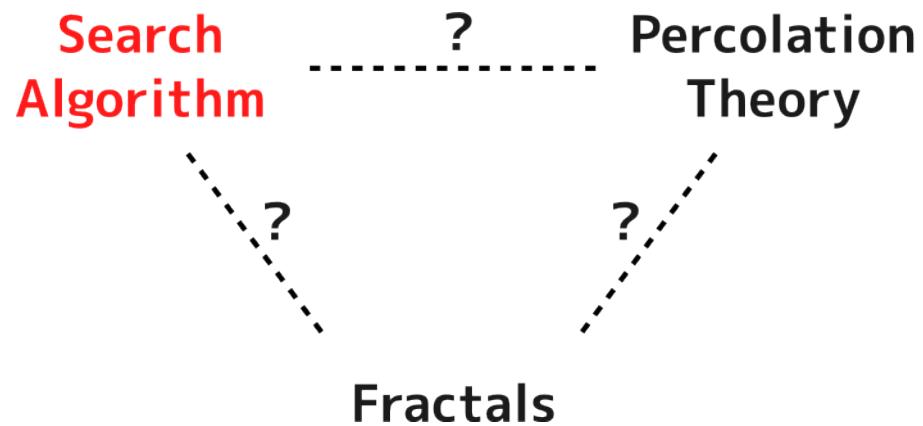
9 Background 2: Macro operators changes the search space structure



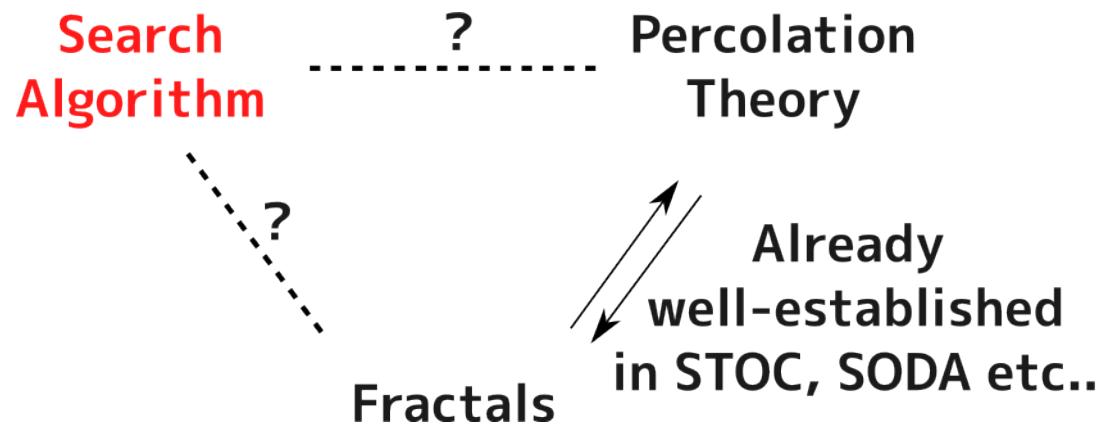
10 Background 2: Macro operators changes the search space structure



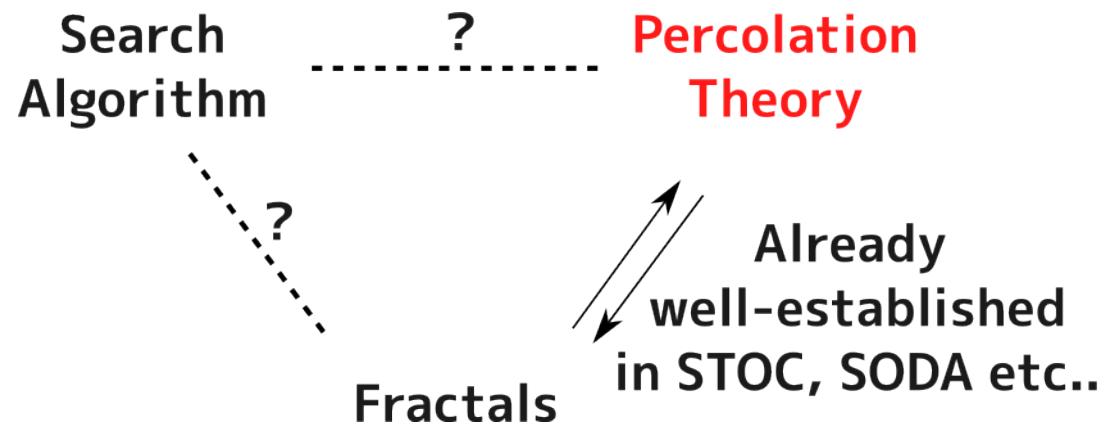
11 Unifying Framework : Discuss Search Space Theoretically



12 Unifying Framework : Discuss Search Space Theoretically



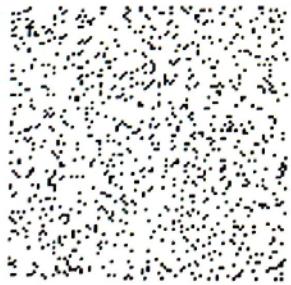
13 Unifying Framework : Discuss Search Space Theoretically



14 Example: 2-dimentional grids

A node is either **occupied** or **unoccupied**

occupied = black, **unoccupied = white**



not percolated
=occupied nodes
are disconnected
everywhere



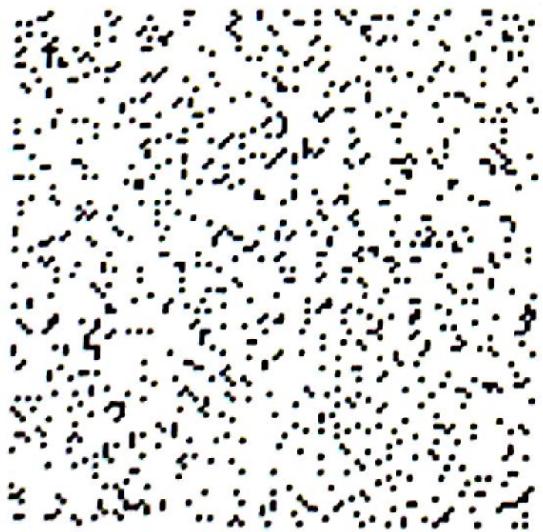
percolated
=occupied nodes
are connected
everywhere

- Key interst: **when/how** a graph percolates?

15 Percolation described by occupation ratio r

Occupation ratio $r = \text{occupied} / \text{total}$

Obviously disconnected

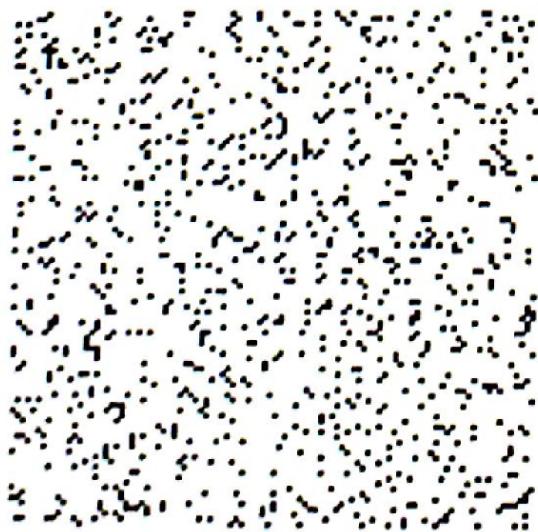


$r=0.1$

15.1 Percolation described by occupation ratio r

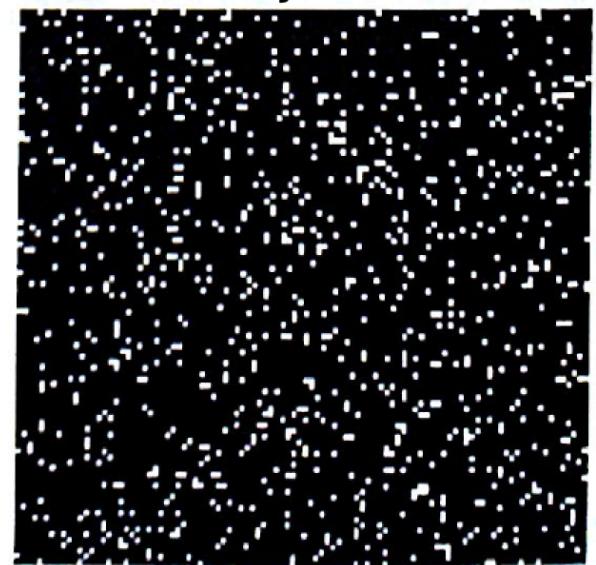
Occupation ratio $r = \text{occupied} / \text{total}$

Obviously disconnected



$r=0.1$

Obviously connected

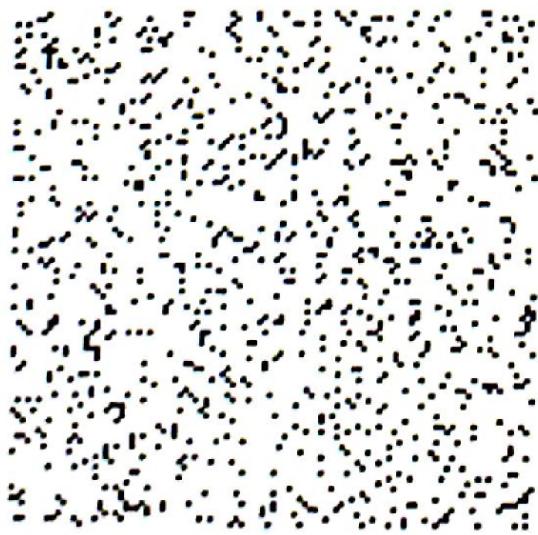


$r=0.9$

15.2 Percolation described by occupation ratio r

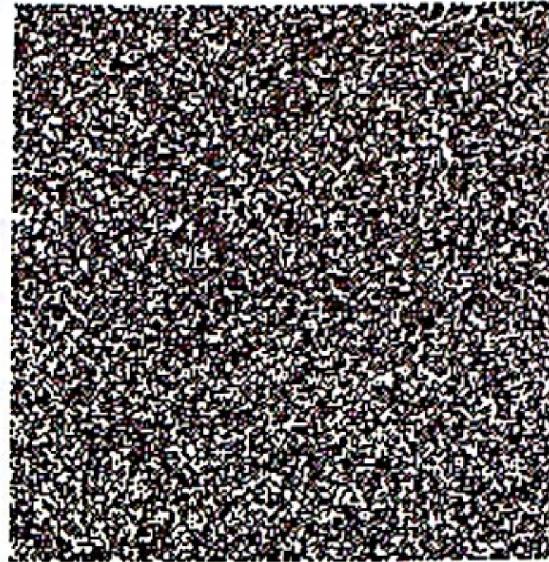
Occupation ratio $r = \text{occupied} / \text{total}$

Obviously disconnected



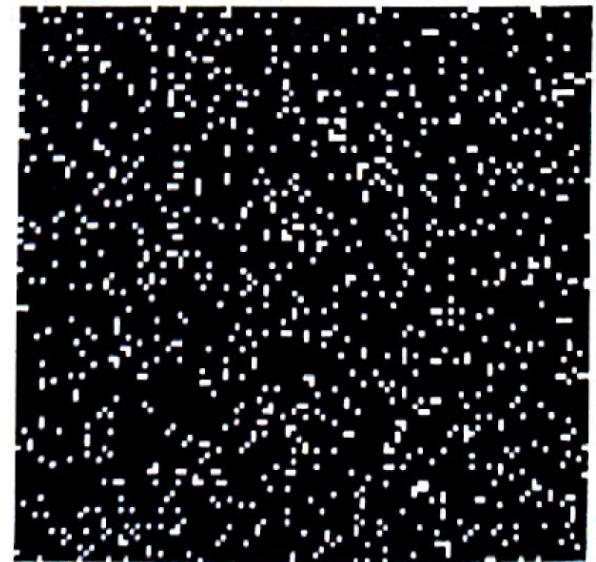
$$r=0.1$$

Connectivity non-trivial



$$r=r_c=0.5928$$

Obviously connected

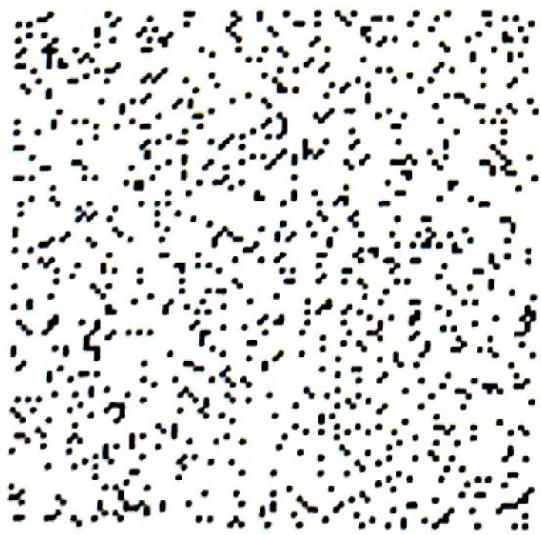


$$r=0.9$$

15.3 Percolation described by occupation ratio r

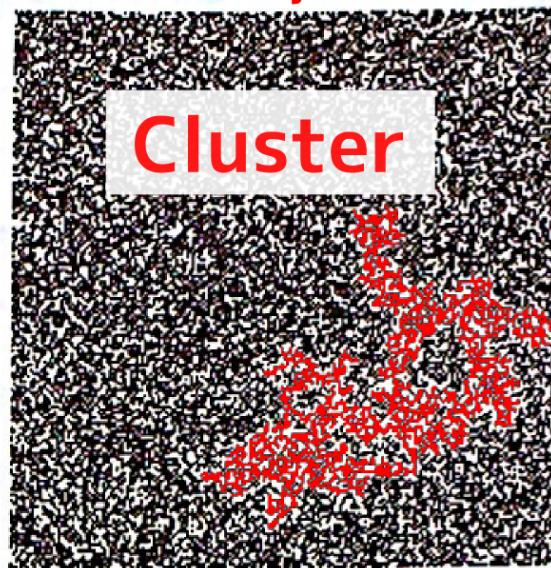
Occupation ratio $r = \text{occupied} / \text{total}$

Obviously disconnected



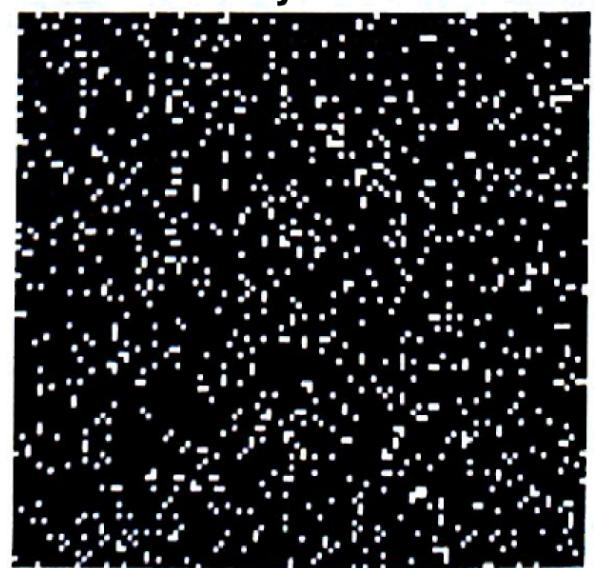
$$r=0.1$$

Connectivity non-trivial



$$r=r_c=0.5928$$

Obviously connected



$$r=0.9$$

15.4 Phase Transition

Probability p of
two nodes
having a path

$p=1$

$p=0$

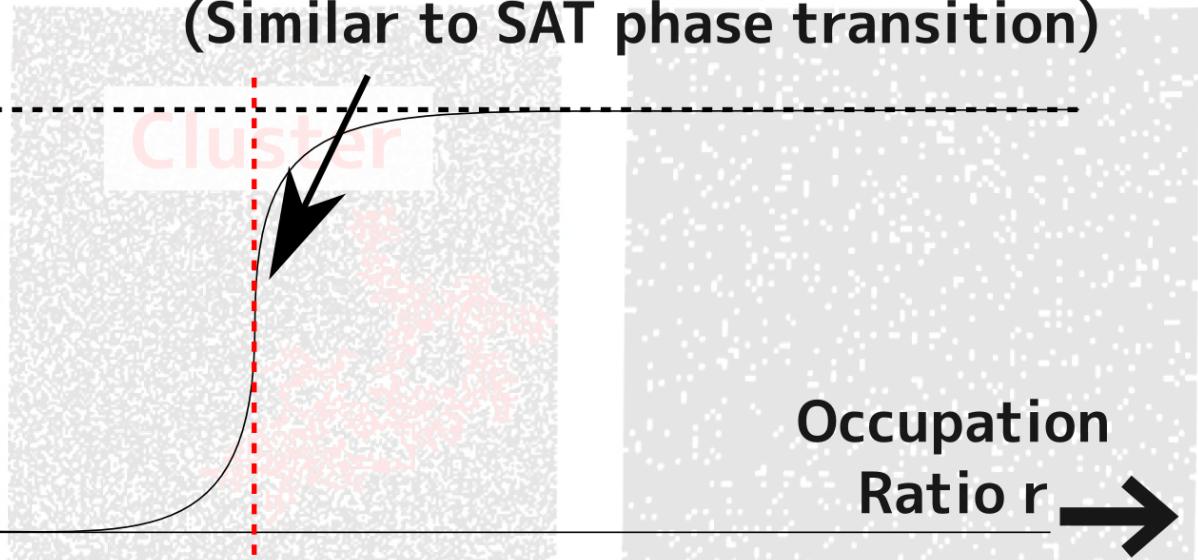
$r=0$

$r=0.1$

Critical Region: Increasingly Difficult to determine the graph connectivity
(Similar to SAT phase transition)

$r=r_c : \text{Critical value}$

Occupation
Ratio r



15.5 Macros may be shifting the ratio to the right

Probability p of
two nodes
having a path

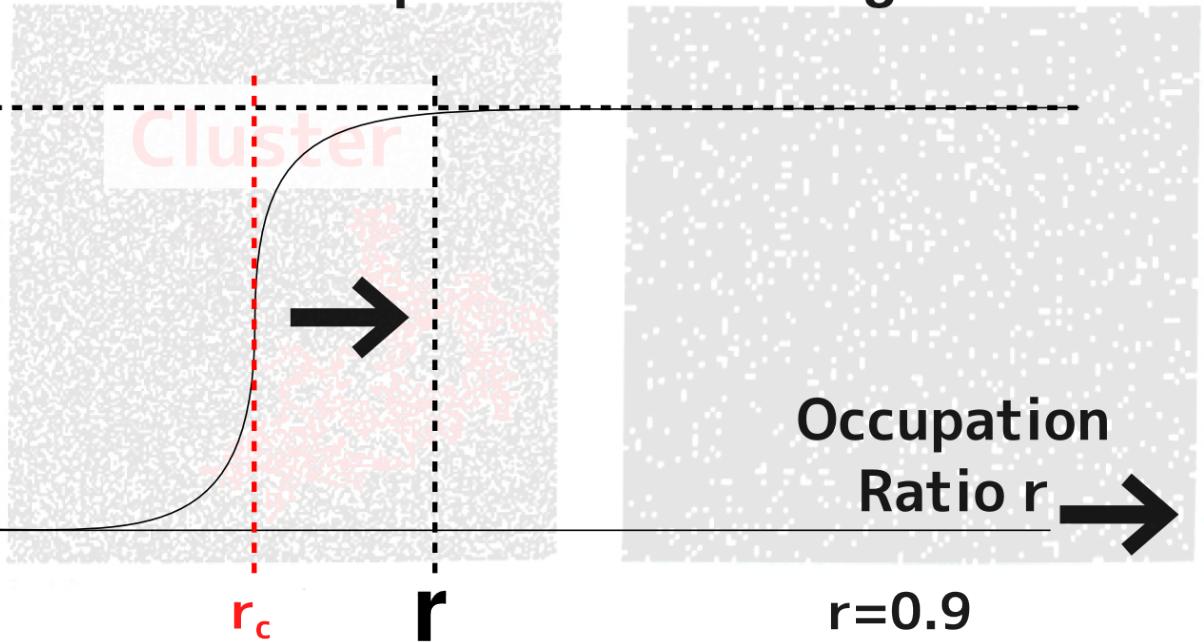
$p=1$

$p=0$

$r=0$

$r=0.1$

Macros add edges:
→ escapes the critical region?



15.6 Forward Search : Increasing r as the search progresses

Probability p of
two nodes
having a path

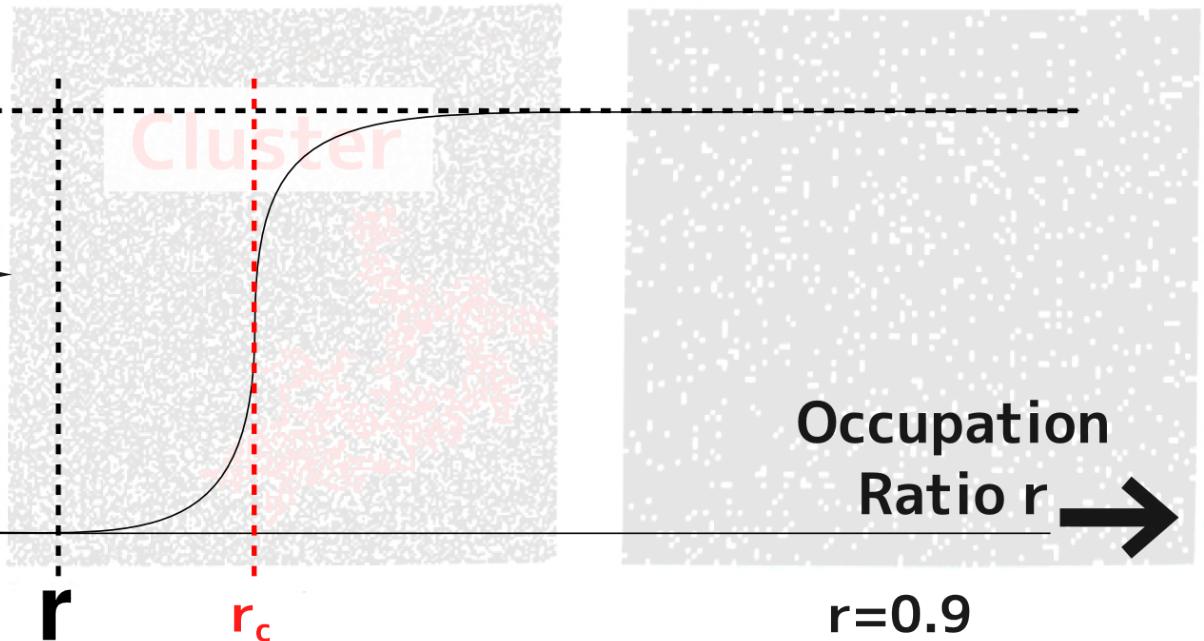
$p=1$

$r=0$

$r=0.1$

Ratio grows from 0% to 100%

When heuristic search finds a solution?



15.7 Open Questions

- Is there connection between macro-operators and critical region?
 - testing if randomly generated **Junk Macros** improves the performance
 - * **Ongoing work — *positive results* (next slide)**
- How *existing macro-approaches* change the connectivity?
 - MacroFF(Botea05), Marvin(Coles04,07) MUM(Chrpa14), CAP(Asai15), BLOMA(Siddiqui15)
- What is the r_c of each domain?
 - critical value of Logistics is X, Barman is Y ...
- At which r does each search algorithm find a solution?
 - Lookahead search, GBFS, Type-GBFS, A*...

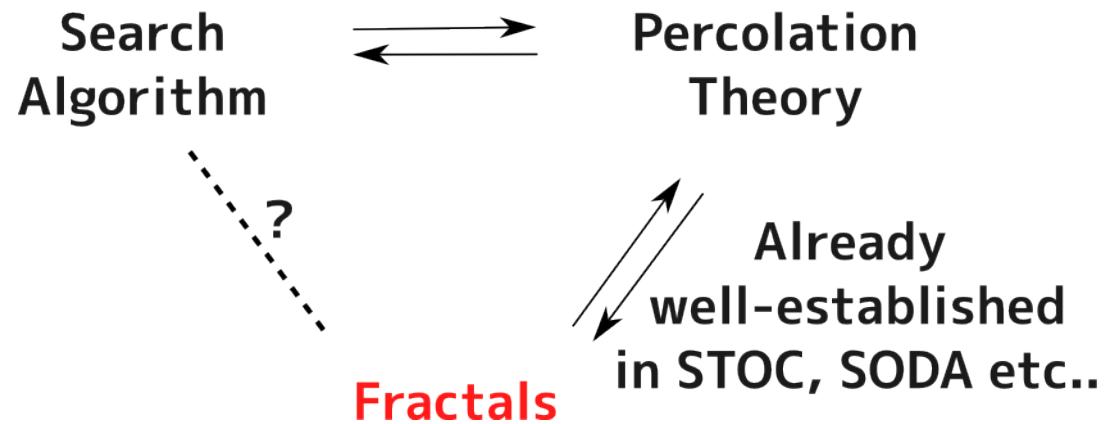
15.8 Preliminary results on Junk Macros

(LAMA) Domain	L	Preprocess [sec]	Search [sec]	Total [sec]	Eval [node]
airport	8	112 (1.1)	355 (.50)	467 (.57) →	280721 (.74)
cybersec	8	2217 (91)	3	2220 (.91)	3309
depot	8	22			
driverlog	5	4			
hanoi	2	3			
mystery	5	87 (1.4)	11	100 (1.4)	2643 (.08)
pipesworld-t	8	304 (1.5)	893 (2.1)	1197 (2.1)	355576 (.89)
rovers	2	331 (1.1)	114 (.96)	445 (1.1) →	87475 (.90)
transport-sat11	2	205 (1.3)	630 (2.0)	835 (1.8)	47244 (.47)

**Random junk macros
reduce the number of
evaluations compared
to w/o macros**

Promising direction!

16 Unifying Framework : Discuss Search Space Theoretically



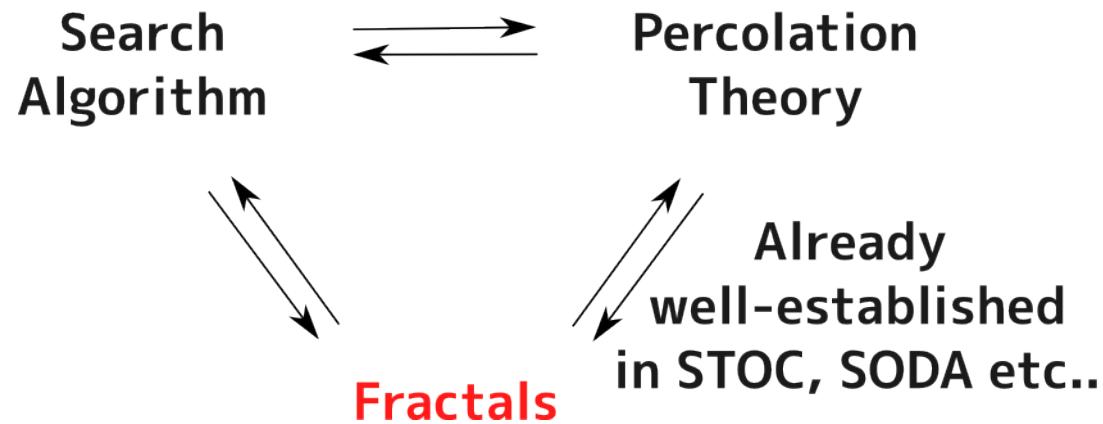
17 Fractals

Each search algorithm determines the *shapes* of the search space

effective search space: space evaluated by the search algorithm

effective search space \subseteq search space

18 Unifying Framework : Discuss Search Space Theoretically



19 Possible Benefits:

- More theories about macro operators. Only thing we know:
 - **"Increases branching factor"**
 - **!= effective** branching factor by heuristic search
- Understand Search Algorithms by the **shape of the explored space**
 - What is the fundamental difference between 2 algorithms?

20 Conclusion

Apply Percolation Theory / Fractals to macros / search algorithms

- Analyze macros analyze ICAPS15 macros????
- Analyze search algorithm behavior

→ Unified, consistent thesis!