



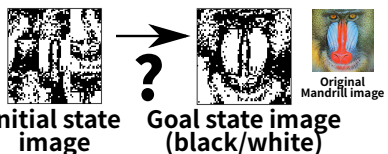
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Learning Neural-Symbolic Descriptive Planning Models via Cube-Space Priors: The Voyage Home (to STRIPS)

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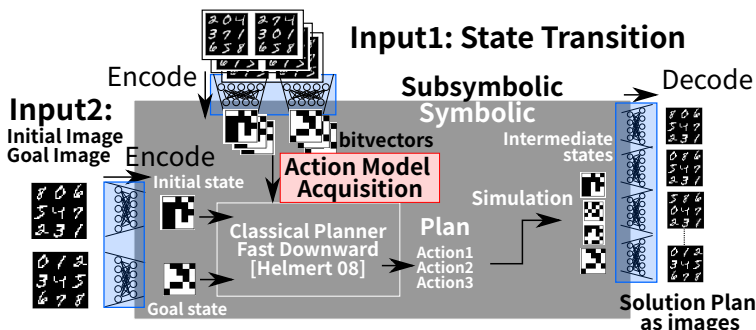
1. Our Objectives

Visually presented classical planning domains

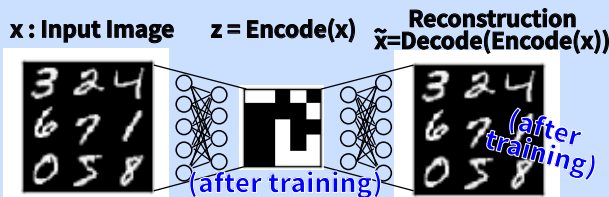


However:
We want to solve **15-puzzle**
→ Requires better scalability

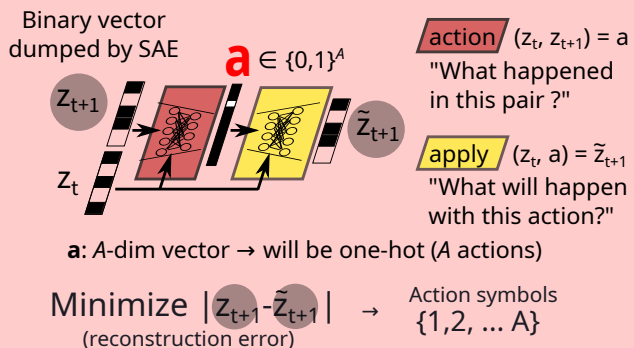
2. Image-based planning: LatPlan (AAAI18)



3. State AutoEncoder(SAE): Binary Concrete VAE



4. Action AutoEncoder(AAE): Gumbel Softmax VAE with Skip Connection



5. LatPlan incompatible with SotA heuristics e.g. LMcut/M&S(Helmert et al, 09,14)

because **AAE** is a black-box function

- Custom planner w/ Goal-Count
- Not ideal

To improve the scalability of Latplan
We need a STRIPS-compatible AAE
and run SotA PDDL-based planners

5. The core elements missing in AAE

$$\text{AAE: } z_{t+1} = \text{apply}(z_t, a)$$

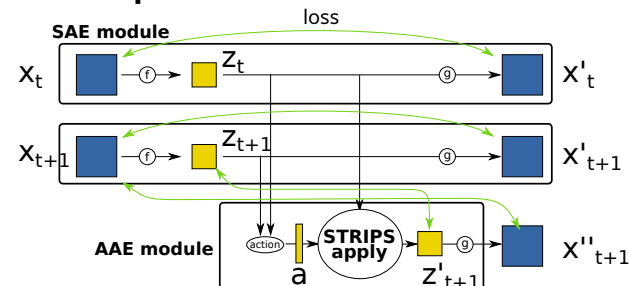
$$\text{STRIPS: } z_{t+1} = (z_t / \text{del}(a)) \cup \text{add}(a)$$

Issue1: Effects must be disentangled from z_t .
→ apply may have conditional effects

Issue2: Z is fixed / Z and A are trained separately
→ Z may not have a compact STRIPS model

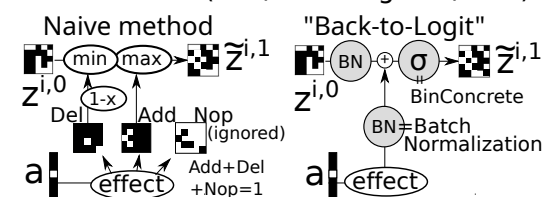
Solution: Train Z and A end-to-end
+ Restrict A to STRIPS
→ Z must adapt to A (STRIPS)

6. Cube-Space AE: end-to-end SAE+AAE



7. How to enforce STRIPS?

Naive method (add/del using min/max)



Back-to-Logit: NNs prefer continuous vectors
Convert discrete → continuous (logit)
→ using Batch Normalization (Ioffe, Szegedy, 2015)
Continuous addition to compute effects
Discretize the result to obtain successor $z^{i,1}$
Guarantees STRIPS encoding (see theorem)

Training performance BtL \gg min/max. Batchnorm is a must. End-to-end is a must

Domain	(1) BtL Cube-Space AE	(2) Total loss	(3) Ablation study	(4) Direct loss under A = 300 → 100
	Rec. Succ. Direct	MinMax Smooth BtL	-BN -Direct -Succ.	Cube-Space AE SAE+Cube-AAE
Hanoi	.001 .002 .001	.439 .436 .003	.019 .088 .501	.001 → .001 .001 → .002
LOut	.000 .000 .000	.506 .506 .000	.002 .239 .412	.001 → .008 .010 → .040
Twisted	.000 .001 .000	.458 .487 .001	.002 .154 .498	.000 → .002 .001 → .011
Mandril	.000 .001 .001	.500 .600 .002	.035 .046 .495	.001 → .002 .000 → .006
Mnist	.000 .000 .000	.512 .506 .001	.002 .158 .462	.000 → .001 .002 → .005
Spider	.001 .001 .001	.607 .563 .003	.026 .073 .376	.003 → .002 .001 → .003

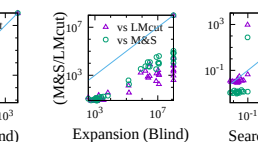
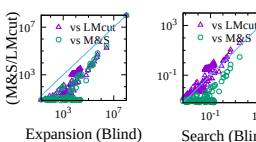
Planning performance

blind	gc	blind	gc	Domain	blind	gc	lma	LMcut	M&S
f v o	f v o	f v o	f v o		f v o	f v o	f v o	f v o	f v o
0 0 0	8 4 3	1 0 0	19 0 0	LOut(30)	30 30 30	30 30 17	30 21 5	30 30 30	30 30 30
0 0 0	4 0 0	0 0 0	14 2 2	Twisted(30)	30 25 25	30 26 5	30 20 4	30 29 29	30 25 25
15 14 14	17 17 16	15 15 15	13 12 12	Mandril(30)	30 29 13	30 18 9	30 23 11	30 29 13	30 30 13
0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	Mnist(30)	30 25 24	30 4 4	30 7 7	30 25 24	30 26 24
8 8 8	4 4 4	3 3 1	13 3 0	Spider(30)	30 28 16	30 27 12	28 22 14	30 28 16	30 28 16

Plans f(ound), v(alid) and o(ptimal) by (left) AMA2 and (right) Cube-Space AE. Best result except > 2 ties are in bold.

4x4 LightsOut and 8 puzzle

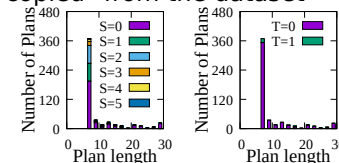
Mandril 15-puzzle



Cube-Space AE outperforms previous baselines (in f, v, o)
LMcut/M&S significantly improves the performance vs. blind search

8. Results

Strong generalization:
Plans do not contain examples "copied" from the dataset



9. Conclusion

- We proposed how to learn symbolic STRIPS model using NNs completely unsupervised.
- SotA planning heuristics **work out of the box w/o extra training + has optimality guarantee**
- A strong candidate for replacing model-free RL which needs a huge amount of training**