Classical Planning Report

January 13, 2019

1 Classical Planning Exploration

The complete table of results comparing all eleven search algorithms for each of the four planning problems.

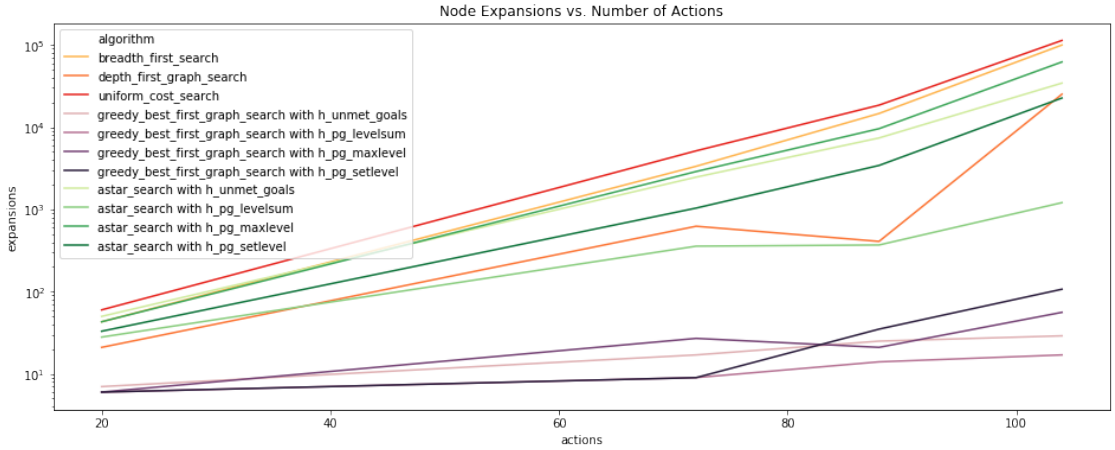
	problem	algorithm	actions	\
0	1	breadth_first_search	20	
1	1	depth_first_graph_search	20	
2	1	uniform_cost_search	20	
3	1	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_unmet_goals	20	
4	1	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_pg_levelsum	20	
5	1	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_pg_maxlevel	20	
6	1	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_pg_setlevel	20	
7	1	astar_search with h_unmet_goals	20	
8	1	astar_search with h_pg_levelsum	20	
9	1	astar_search with h_pg_maxlevel	20	
10	1	astar_search with h_pg_setlevel	20	
11	2	breadth_first_search	72	
12	2	depth_first_graph_search	72	
13	2	uniform_cost_search	72	
14	2	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_unmet_goals	72	
15	2	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_pg_levelsum	72	
16	2	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_pg_maxlevel	72	
17	2	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_pg_setlevel	72	
18	2	astar_search with h_unmet_goals	72	
19	2	astar_search with h_pg_levelsum	72	
20	2	astar_search with h_pg_maxlevel	72	
21	2	astar_search with h_pg_setlevel	72	
22	3	breadth_first_search	88	
23	3	depth_first_graph_search	88	
24	3	uniform_cost_search	88	
25	3	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_unmet_goals	88	
26	3	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_pg_levelsum	88	
27	3	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_pg_maxlevel	88	
28	3	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_pg_setlevel	88	
29	3	astar_search with h_unmet_goals	88	
30	3	astar_search with h_pg_levelsum	88	

31	3	astar_search with h_pg_maxlevel	88
32	3	astar_search with h_pg_setlevel	88
33	4	breadth_first_search	104
34	4	depth_first_graph_search	104
35	4	uniform_cost_search	104
36	4	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_unmet_goals	104
37	4	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_pg_levelsum	104
38	4	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_pg_maxlevel	104
39	4	greedy_best_first_graph_search with h_pg_setlevel	104
40	4	astar_search with h_unmet_goals	104
41	4	astar_search with h_pg_levelsum	104
42	4	astar_search with h_pg_maxlevel	104
43	4	astar_search with h_pg_setlevel	104

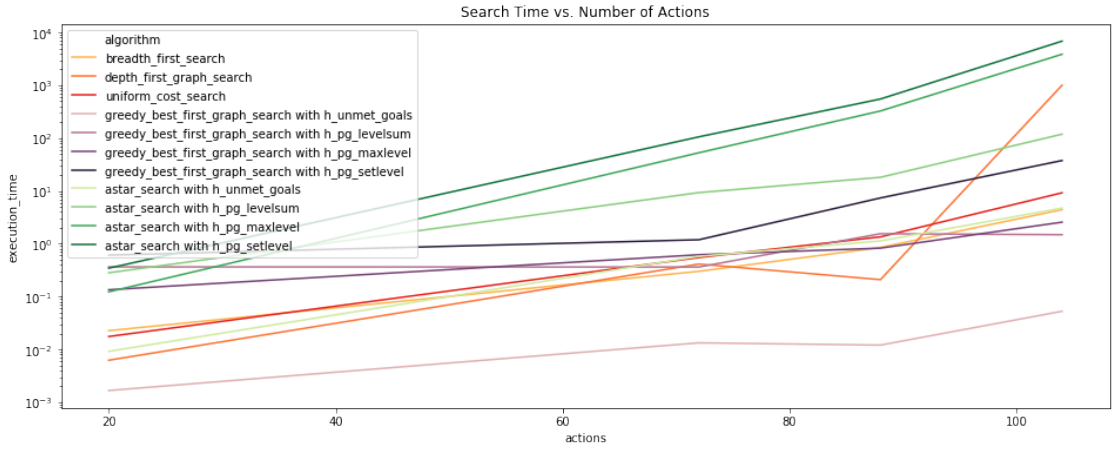
	expansions	goal_tests	new_nodes	plan_length	execution_time
0	43	56	178	6	0.022632
1	21	22	84	20	0.006242
2	60	62	240	6	0.017548
3	7	9	29	6	0.001667
4	6	8	28	6	0.364773
5	6	8	24	6	0.134647
6	6	8	28	6	0.609376
7	50	52	206	6	0.009193
8	28	30	122	6	0.282280
9	43	45	180	6	0.123078
10	33	35	138	6	0.345047
11	3343	4609	30503	9	0.301007
12	624	625	5602	619	0.412987
13	5154	5156	46618	9	0.548182
14	17	19	170	9	0.013318
15	9	11	86	9	0.363038
16	27	29	249	9	0.619586
17	9	11	84	9	1.191494
18	2467	2469	22522	9	0.577189
19	357	359	3426	9	9.294133
20	2887	2889	26594	9	52.780004
21	1037	1039	9605	9	105.682291
22	14663	18098	129625	12	0.851343
23	408	409	3364	392	0.209368
24	18510	18512	161936	12	1.351013
25	25	27	230	15	0.012072
26	14	16	126	14	1.549254
27	21	23	195	13	0.826525
28	35	37	345	17	7.368583
29	7388	7390	65711	12	1.131607
30	369	371	3403	12	18.096431
31	9580	9582	86312	12	326.427136
32	3423	3425	31596	12	549.598873

33	99736	114953	944130	14	4.419489
34	25174	25175	228849	24132	999.968523
35	113339	113341	1066413	14	9.215409
36	29	31	280	18	0.052743
37	17	19	165	17	1.485746
38	56	58	580	17	2.564387
39	107	109	1164	23	37.625936
40	34330	34332	328509	14	4.743122
41	1208	1210	12210	15	118.650650
42	62077	62079	599376	14	3863.493351
43	22606	22608	224229	14	6845.869624

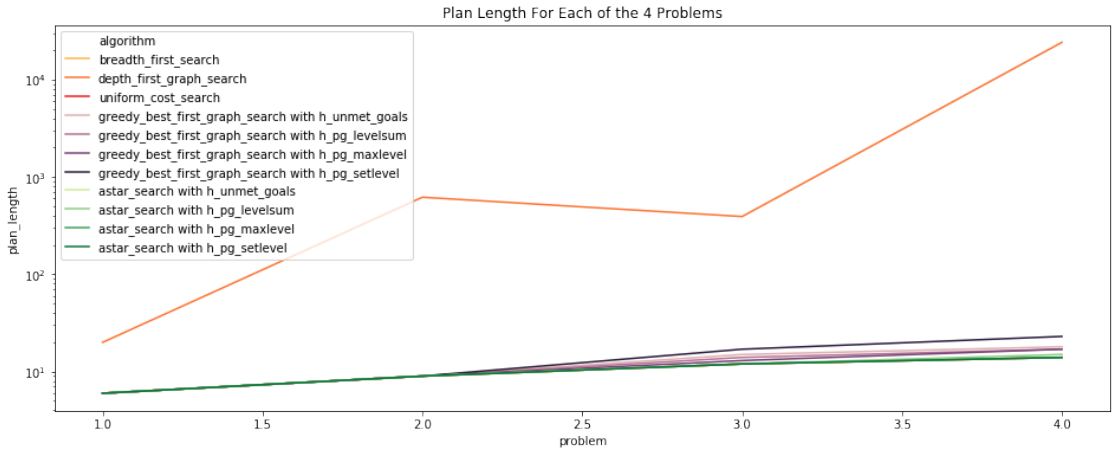
1.1 Use a table or chart to analyze the number of nodes expanded against number of actions in the domain

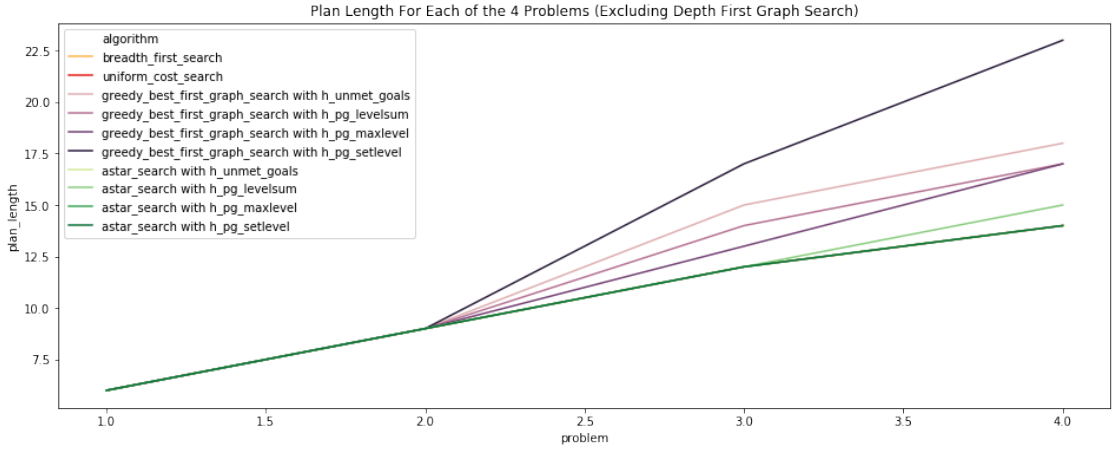


1.2 Use a table or chart to analyze the search time against the number of actions in the domain



1.3 Use a table or chart to analyze the length of the plans returned by each algorithm on all search problems





1.4 Which algorithm or algorithms would be most appropriate for planning in a very restricted domain (i.e., one that has only a few actions) and needs to operate in real time?

For problems that have few actions, all of the algorithms perform equally well in terms of finding the optimal plan. They don't, however, perfrom equally well in terms of the nodes expanded and how long the search took to execute. The most important consideration when dealing with real time applications is the time it takes for the search to execute. With this in mind, the **greedy best first graph search with the unmet goals heuristic** executed 3.7 times faster than the next fastest execution for problem 1 and 365 times faster than the algorithm with the slowest execution.

1.5 Which algorithm or algorithms would be most appropriate for planning in very large domains (e.g., planning delivery routes for all UPS drivers in the U.S. on a given day)

It depends what is most important to optimise for the problem at hand. If node expansion (memory / space requirements) and execution time are most important when searching for a plan that solves a complex problem, then **greedy best first graph search** expands the fewest nodes and searching with the **unmet goals heuristic** it executes the fastest. However, these algorithms performed the worst when it came to finding the optimal path. I would argue for a problems such as logistics planning where taking unnecessary steps to complete a plan would cost a company far more than the search execution time. In this case, finding the optimal plan is more important which suggests that **A*** would be a better choice and executing it using the **unmet goals heuristic** minimises the execution time and node expansion while optimising the plan length.

1.6 Which algorithm or algorithms would be most appropriate for planning problems where it is important to find only optimal plans?

Without a doubt the most successful search algorithm when it came to consistently finding the optimal plan is **A***. All of the algorithms found the optimal plan for problems 1 and 2 but the performance of the algorithms began to diverge for problems 3 and 4. All of heuristics used with **A*** found the optimal plan for problem 3 while all but one found the optimal plan for problem 4. The **unmet goals heuristic** provides the best balance between performance and search execution time while consistently finding the optimal path.