

# Artificial Intelligence Planning

## Heuristic Search Planning

### A Tiny (But Tasty) Appetizer

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Thanks to everybody who contributed to the work described here!

# Agenda

- 1 Why?
- 2 What?
- 3 How?
- 4 Theory
- 5 Practice
- 6 And Now?

# Why?

## IPC = The International Planning Competition:

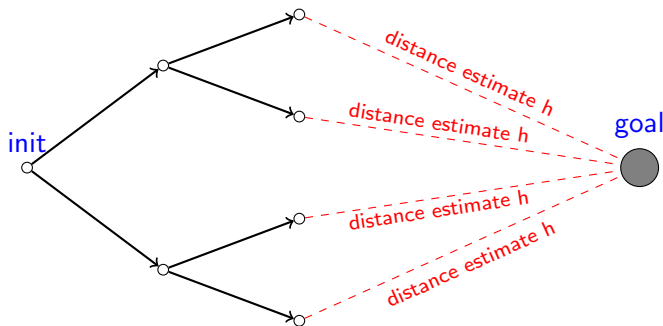
- IPC 2000 Winner: [heuristic search](#).
- IPC 2002 Winner: [heuristic search](#).
- IPC 2004 Winner: satisficing: [heuristic search](#), optimal: SAT.
- IPC 2006 Winner: satisficing: [heuristic search](#), optimal: SAT.
- IPC 2008 Winner: satisficing: [heuristic search](#), optimal: symbolic search.
- IPC 2011 Winner: satisficing: [heuristic search](#) (first 12 places), optimal: [heuristic search](#) (first 9 places).

## ATTENTION!

- This is only for the fully-automatic deterministic tracks of the IPC.
- This does NOT mean heuristic search is universally better; it's only the IPC setup.
- "Winner" is a very inadequate summary of such huge and complex events.

→ All I'm saying is: This approach has been mainstream in academic planning research during the last decade, and has produced a lot of interesting results.

# What (1): Heuristic (Forward) Search



→ Heuristic function  $h$  maps world states  $s$  to an estimate  $h(s)$  of goal distance. Search prefers to explore states with small  $h$ .

# What (2): Heuristic Functions



Problem: Find a route from Saarbruecken To Edinburgh.

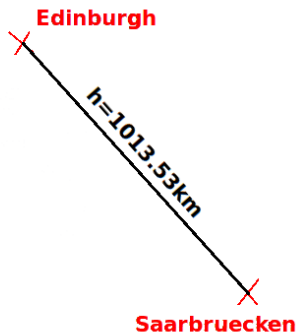
# What (2): Heuristic Functions

 **Edinburgh**

 **Saarbruecken**

Simplified Problem: Throw away the map.

# What (2): Heuristic Functions



Heuristic function: Straight line distance.

# How?

## Ignoring Deletes

 $h^{\max}$  $h^+$ 

## Abstractions

PDB

M&amp;S

## Critical Paths

 $h^1$  $h^2$  $h^3$ 

...

## Landmarks

 $h_L^{\text{LM}}$



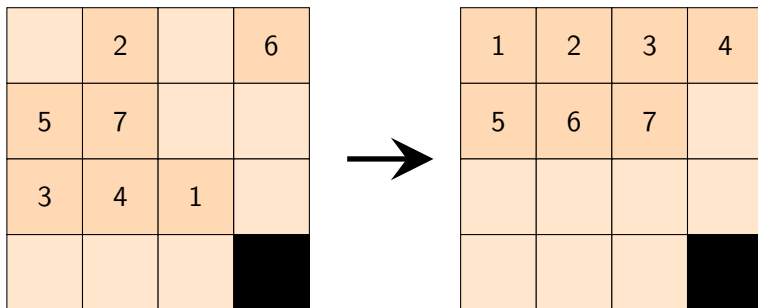
# Abstractions in the 15-Puzzle

9	2	12	6
5	7	14	13
3	4	1	11
15	10	8	



1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	

# Abstractions in the 15-Puzzle



$\rightarrow h =$  **Solution to Smaller (and Easier) Puzzle**

# How?

## Ignoring Deletes

 $h^{\max}$  $h^+$ 

## Abstractions

PDB

M&amp;S

## Critical Paths

 $h^1$  $h^2$  $h^3$ 

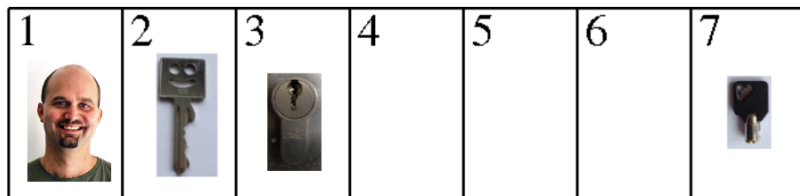
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## Landmarks

 $h_L^{\text{LM}}$

# Landmarks

Problem: Bring small key to position 1.



Landmarks:

- Joerg-at-2, Joerg-at-3, Joerg-at-4, Joerg-at-5, Joerg-at-6, Joerg-at-7.
- Lock-open.
- Have-big-key.
- Have-small-key.
- ...

$\rightarrow h =$  “Number of open items on the to-do list”

# How?

## Ignoring Deletes

 $h^{\max}$  $h^+$ 

## Abstractions

PDB

M&amp;S

## Critical Paths

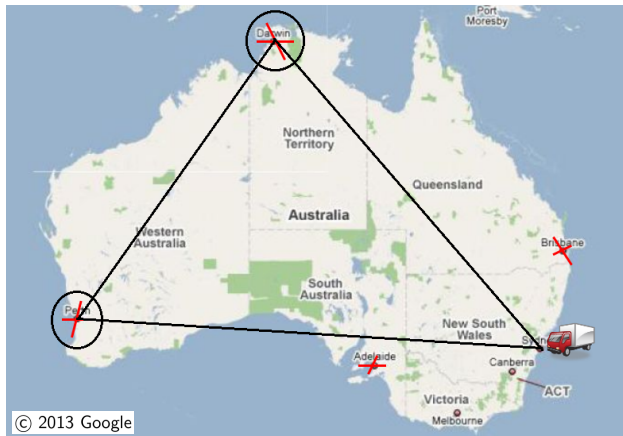
 $h^1$  $h^2$  $h^3$ 

...

## Landmarks

 $h_L^{\text{LM}}$

# Critical Paths in TSP



$\rightarrow h^m = \text{Most Expensive } m\text{-Sub-Tour}$

# How?

## Ignoring Deletes

 $h^{\max}$  $h^+$ 

## Abstractions

PDB

M&amp;S

## Critical Paths

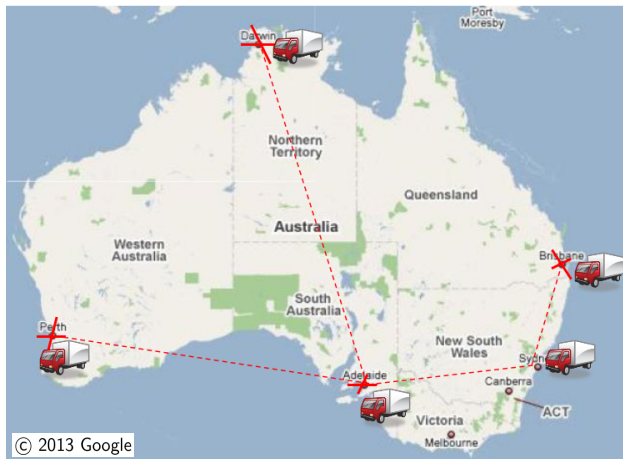
 $h^1$  $h^2$  $h^3$ 

...

## Landmarks

 $h_L^{\text{LM}}$

# Ignoring Deletes in TSP

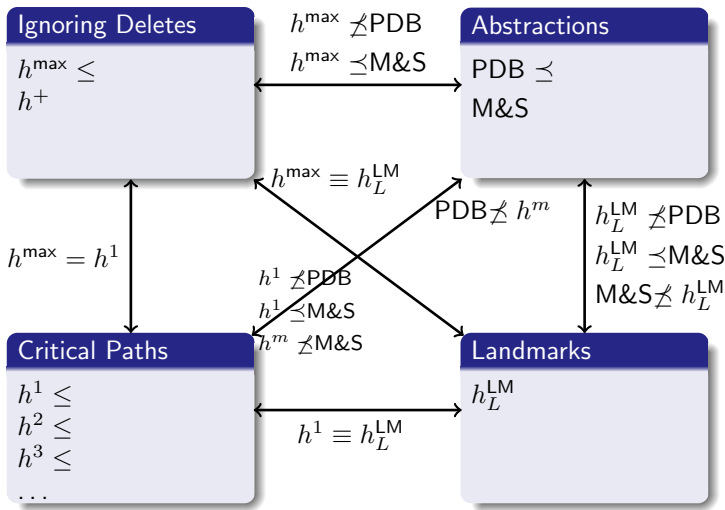


→  $h$  = Minimum Spanning Tree



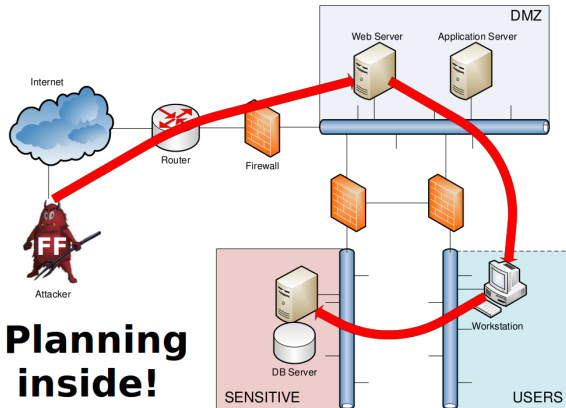
# Theory

## Compilability between lower-bound $h$ :



# Practice

Problem: Regular security checks by running (millions of) attacks.



→ Solution@Core Security: Heuristic Search Planning!

# And Now?

If your appetite is stimulated, you can have a look at my lecture slides . . .

`http://fai.cs.uni-saarland.de/teaching/winter12-13/planning.html`

. . .and/or google some of the great people who contributed to this area:

- Blai Bonet
- Carmel Domshlak
- Hector Geffner
- Patrik Haslum
- Malte Helmert

→ This list is very incomplete, there's lots more people who contributed!

# And Now?

You can also have a look at some papers:

- Abstractions: [Edelkamp (2001); Haslum *et al.* (2007); Helmert *et al.* (2007)]
- Landmarks: [Hoffmann *et al.* (2004); Karpas and Domshlak (2009); Richter and Westphal (2010)]
- Critical Paths: [Haslum and Geffner (2000)]
- Ignoring deletes: [Bonet and Geffner (2001); Hoffmann and Nebel (2001); Keyder *et al.* (2012)]
- Compilability: [Helmert and Domshlak (2009)]
- Security tests: [Lucangeli *et al.* (2010); Sarraute *et al.* (2012)]

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- Carlos Sarraute, Olivier Buffet, and Jörg Hoffmann. POMDPs make better hackers: Accounting for uncertainty in penetration testing. In Jörg Hoffmann and Bart Selman, editors, *Proceedings of the 26th National Conference of the American Association for Artificial Intelligence (AAAI'12)*, Toronto, ON, Canada, July 2012. AAAI Press.