Graph Analysis

Optimal Path

Problem 1

The first problem is fairly easy to solve, since all planes are already in the airports where the cargo is, so they just need to load it in the plane, fly to the other airport and unload the cargo. The optimal plan contains six steps, one of the possible optimal plans is shown below:

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

Problem 2

The second problem is a little more difficult because it adds one cargo, one airport and one plane, but it still relatively easy to solve. The optimal plan contains nine steps, an optimal solution is shown below:

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

Problem 3

The third problem is the most complex one, there are only two planes to carry the cargo around, so the route is longer. The optimal plan contains twelve steps, an optimal solution is shown below:

 $\label{eq:load} \mbox{Load}(C2, P2, JFK) \rightarrow \mbox{Fly}(P2, JFK, ORD) \rightarrow \mbox{Load}(C4, P2, ORD) \rightarrow \mbox{Fly}(P2, ORD, SFO) \rightarrow \mbox{Unload}(C4, P2, SFO) \rightarrow \mbox{Load}(C1, P1, SFO) \rightarrow \mbox{Fly}(P1, SFO, ATL) \rightarrow \mbox{Load}(C3, P1, ATL) \rightarrow \mbox{Fly}(P1, ATL, JFK) \rightarrow \mbox{Unload}(C3, P1, JFK) \rightarrow \mbox{Unload}(C1, P1, JFK) \rightarrow \mbox{Unload}(C2, P2, SFO)$

Non Heuristic Search Methods

If we look at the no heuristic methods, we can see that the only algorithm that gave us an optimal path is breadth first search. It is quite intuitive that breadth first will give us the shortest path because it will start increasing the path length only if it doesn't find a solution, so it is warranted to find the shortest one; while for depth first search it will increasing the length of the graph until it finds a solution, for example in problem two and three, this algorithm finds a solution that is over 30x longer. In terms of elapsed time though, we find that breadth first search is the most time consuming, since it has to explore all the nodes in one level before going further. Greedy best first search is somewhere in between the other two algorithms, it finds better plans than depth first, but it takes much shorter than breadth first search to find these paths.

| Search Method | Problem 1 | Problem 2 | Problem 3 |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| breadth_first_search | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| depth_first_graph_search | 20 | 619 | 392 |
| greedy_best_first_graph_search | 6 | 21 | 22 |
| Table 1: Plan Length | | | |

| Search Method | Problem 1 | Problem 2 | Problem 3 |
|--------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| breadth_first_search | 43, 56, 180 | 3.343, 4.609, 30.509 | 14.663, 18.098, 129.631 |
| depth_first_graph_search | 21, 22, 84 | 624, 625, 5.602 | 408, 409, 3.364 |
| greedy_best_first_graph_search | 7, 9 , 28 | 990, 992, 8.910 | 5.614, 5.616, 49.429 |

Table 2: Nodes (Expansions, Goal Tests, New Nodes)

| Search Method | Problem 1 | Problem 2 | Problem 3 | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--|
| breadth_first_search | 0.04s | 16.43s | 129.95s | |
| depth_first_graph_search | 0.02s | 4.77s | 2.28s | |
| greedy_best_first_graph_search | 0.01s | 3.00s | 21.00s | |
| Table 3: Elapsed Time | | | | |

Heuristic Search Methods

We can see that all heuristic methods find the an optimal path, but depending on the heuristic used the elapsed time and nodes used varies quite dramatically, we can establish that the best performing heuristic was ignoring the preconditions, it takes us quite quickly to a solution. Pg levels_sum doesn't work at all, in the easiest problem, which with most search methods takes under a second to run, took over 30, despite not many nodes were created, my guess is that it is computationally expensive to create a PlanningGraph object overtime the heuristic has to be computed.

| Search Method | Problem 1 | Problem 2 | Problem 3 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| astar_search with h_1 | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| astar_search with h_ignore_preconditions | 6 | 9 | 12 |
| astar_search with h_pg_levelsum | 6 | NA | NA |
| Table 4: Plan I ength | | | |

| Search Method | Problem 1 | Problem 2 | Problem 3 |
|--|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| astar_search with h_1 | 55, 57, 224 | 4.852, 4.854, 44.030 | 18.235, 18.237, 159.716 |
| astar_search with h_ignore_preconditions | 41, 43, 170 | 1.450, 1.452, 13.303 | 5.040, 5.042, 44.944 |
| astar_search with h_pg_levelsum | 30, 32, 118 | NA | NA |
| Table 5: Nodes (Expansions, Goal Tests, New Nodes) | | | |

| Search Method | Problem 1 | Problem 2 | Problem 3 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| astar_search with h_1 | 0.06s | 15.35s | 67.37 |
| astar_search with h_ignore_preconditions | 0.06s | 5.97s | 26.25s |
| astar_search with h_pg_levelsum | 31.16s | NA | NA |
| Table 6: Elapsed Time | | | |