

Udacity AIND Project III – Heuristic Analysis

Rongyu Lin

Part 1. Non-heuristic Planning Methods Metrics

| Problem | Algorithm | Expansions | Goal Tests | New Nodes | Time | Plan Length | Optimal |
|---------|---------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|---------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | breadth_first_search | 43 | 56 | 180 | 0.0245s | 6 | Yes |
| 1 | breadth_first_tree_search | 1458 | 1459 | 5960 | 0.7553s | 6 | Yes |
| 1 | depth_first_graph_search | 21 | 22 | 84 | 0.0116s | 20 | No |
| 1 | depth_limited_search | 101 | 271 | 414 | 0.0739s | 50 | No |
| 1 | uniform_cost_search | 55 | 57 | 224 | 0.0335s | 6 | Yes |
| 2 | breadth_first_search | 3343 | 4609 | 30509 | 11.659s | 9 | Yes |
| 2 | breadth_first_tree_search | N/A | N/A | N/A | >20min | N/A | N/A |
| 2 | depth_first_graph_search | 624 | 625 | 5602 | 3.086s | 619 | No |
| 2 | depth_limited_search | 222719 | 2053741 | 2054119 | 984.85s | 50 | No |
| 2 | uniform_cost_search | 4853 | 4855 | 44041 | 15.502s | 9 | Yes |
| 3 | breadth_first_search | 14663 | 18098 | 129631 | 150.98s | 12 | Yes |
| 3 | breadth_first_tree_search | N/A | N/A | N/A | >20min | N/A | N/A |
| 3 | depth_first_graph_search | 408 | 409 | 3364 | 2.3543s | 392 | No |
| 3 | depth_limited_search | N/A | N/A | N/A | >20min | N/A | N/A |
| 3 | uniform_cost_search | 17797 | 17799 | 156081 | 47.227s | 12 | Yes |

Part 2. Heuristic Planning Methods Metrics

| Problem | Algorithm | Expansions | Goal Tests | New Nodes | Time | Plan Length | Optimal |
|---------|--|------------|------------|-----------|----------|-------------|---------|
| 1 | astar_search h_1 | 55 | 57 | 224 | 0.036s | 6 | Yes |
| 1 | astar_search h_ignore_preconditions | 41 | 43 | 170 | 0.0344s | 6 | Yes |
| 1 | astar_search h_pg_levelsum | 11 | 13 | 50 | 0.8269s | 6 | Yes |
| 2 | astar_search h_1 | 4853 | 4855 | 44041 | 10.459s | 9 | Yes |
| 2 | astar_search h_ignore_preconditions | 1450 | 1452 | 13303 | 3.792s | 9 | Yes |
| 2 | astar_search h_pg_levelsum | 86 | 88 | 841 | 180.16s | 9 | Yes |
| 3 | astar_search h_1 | 17797 | 17799 | 156081 | 51.433s | 12 | Yes |
| 3 | astar_search h_ignore_preconditions | 5034 | 5036 | 44886 | 18.648s | 12 | Yes |
| 3 | astar_search h_pg_levelsum | 313 | 315 | 2885 | 775.172s | 12 | Yes |

Part 3. Written Analysis

Optimal Plans:

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| <i>Problem 1.</i> | load(C1, P1, SFO) load(C2, P2, JFK) Fly(P2, JFK, SFO) load(C2, P2, SFO) Fly(P1, SFO, JFK) load(C1, P1, JFK) | <i>Problem 2.</i> | load(C1, P1, SFO) load(C2, P2, JFK) load(C3, P3, ATL) Fly(P2, JFK, SFO) load(C2, P2, SFO) Fly(P1, SFO, JFK) load(C1, P1, JFK) Fly(P3, ATL, SFO) load(C3, P3, SFO) | <i>Problem 3.</i> | load(C1, P1, SFO) Fly(P1, SFO, ATL) load(C3, P1, ATL) Fly(P1, ATL, JFK) load(C1, P1, JFK) load(C2, P2, JFK) Fly(P2, JFK, ORD) load(C4, P2, ORD) Fly(P2, ORD, SFO) load(C2, P2, SFO) load(C3, P1, JFK) load(C4, P2, SFO) |
|-------------------|--|-------------------|---|-------------------|--|

Comparing and Contrasting non-heuristic search result metrics

Depth-first search has less number of node expansions and time spent than breadth-first search. The number and time difference is much bigger when it comes to more complexing problem. However, optimality of depth-first search is really poor. Even for the easiest problem (Problem 1), depth-first search is not able to give optimal plan. Depth-limit search expands much more nodes and costs much more time than depth-first search (even more than 20 minutes to solve Problem 2), yet its plan does not improve much, which is still far from the optimal one. Breadth-first search performs pretty good in solving the problems. We can tell from the above table that it is able to give optimal plan for each problem in a rather small amount of time with less number of node expansions. Uniform cost search also gives optimal plan for each problem, with a bit larger number of node expansions than breadth-first search. For easier problems (Problem 1 and 2), Uniform cost search costs a bit more time than breadth-first search, yet it has much less time complexity for complexing problems (Problem 3). Therefore, for easier problems, breadth-first search should be recommended, while uniform cost search for more complexing problems.

Comparing and Contrasting heuristic search result metrics

From the table in Part 2 we can tell that heuristic searches all give optimal plans, so the only things that matter are time spent and number of node expansions.

“level-sum” heuristic performs the best in number of node expansions but worst in time spent. “ignore preconditions” heuristic has the fastest computation and a decent number of node expansions. “h_1” heuristic expands the most number of nodes and also spends more time than “ignore preconditions”. To conclude, “level-sum” has the highest time complexity but lowest space complexity, “ignore preconditions” is opposite to “level-sum”, and “h_1” is in the middle of both complexities.

Therefore, if a problem is to be solved with limited space and unlimited time, “level-sum” should be recommended. When time is limited but space is not, “ignore preconditions” is recommended.

Comparing and Contrasting non-heuristic with heuristic

Heuristic search planning methods are not always better than non-heuristic ones. When solving simpler problems, non-heuristic (simpler) method, especially breadth-first search, performs better in both time and space complexity. Heuristic methods are better in solving more complexing problems, and depending on which complexity (time/space) is more important, “level-sum” or “ignore preconditions” heuristic is recommended.