

# Hierarchical Planning

CompSci 767

2011

# Outline

- Introduction
- ABSTRIPS
- ALPINE/PRODIGY
- Summary

# Introduction

- Heuristic value of  $n$  often calculated by mapping node to abstract space and solving there.
- However, when abstract solution found, only information that is returned is solution length.
- Everything else about the abstract solution is thrown away!!!!!!
- *Can we use the abstract solution as constraints on our ground solution?*
- *Why don't we see more hierarchical planners in use today?*

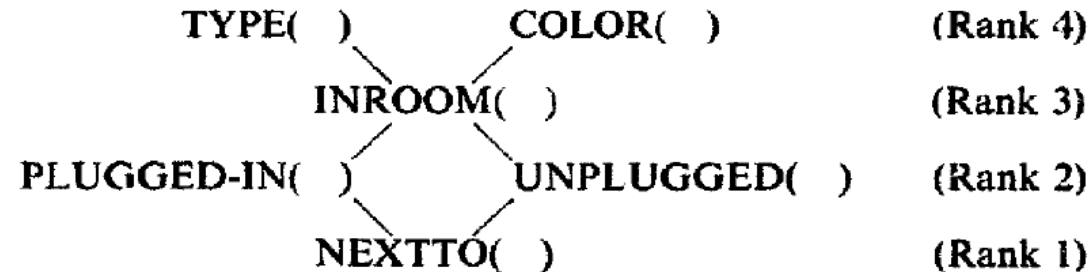
# ABSTRIPS Overview

- Sacerdoti, 1974: “**Planning in a Hierarchy of Abstraction Spaces**”, AIJ.
- Semi-automatically created an ordering of domain literals.
- This order defined abstraction levels for planning.
- Find solution at the most abstract level and recursively refine down to the ground level.
- If fails to solve subproblem at a level, then backtracks up to next higher level.

# Determining ABSTRIPS Criticality Levels

- Given predetermined partial ordering of literals.
- All literals, whose truth value could not be changed, are assigned maximum value.
- Order of each remaining literal examined is determined by the partial ordering.
  - If short plan found to achieve literal from state when all previous literals were true, then literal assigned a criticality equal to its rank in partial ordering.
  - If no such plan found, literal assigned a criticality greater than the highest rank in partial order.

# Assigning Criticality Levels



## TurnOnLamp(*lamp*)

pre: TYPE(*lamp*,**lamp**) ^ (Exists rx)(INROOM(Me,rx) ^ INROOM(*lamp*,rx))  
^ PLUGGED-IN(*lamp*) ^ NEXTTO(Me, *lamp*).

“TYPE” not changeable by any operator, so criticality -> 6.

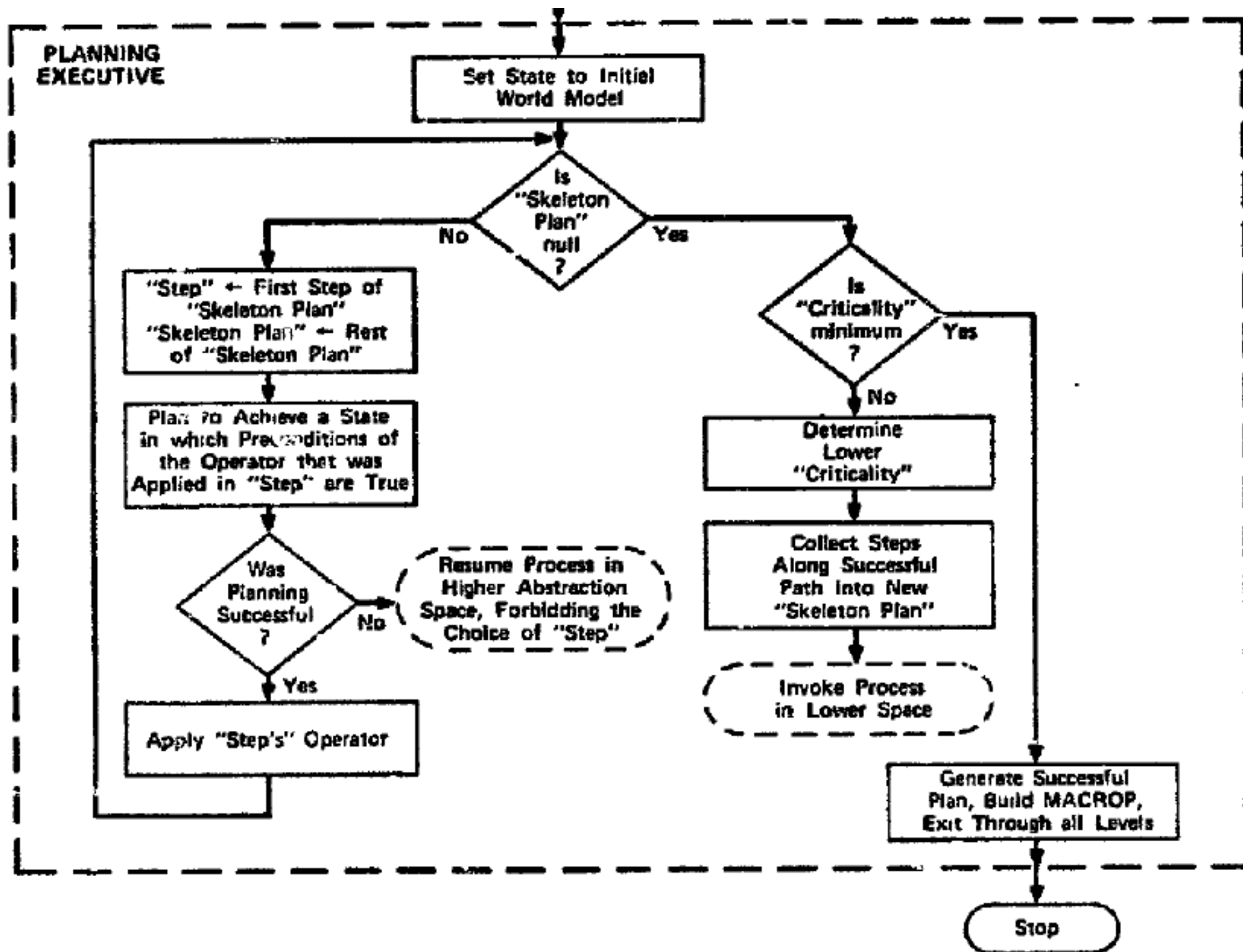
“INROOM” cannot be achieved from just TYPE(*lamp*,**lamp**) is asserted,  
so assigned a criticality > highest rank in partial order, i.e., -> 5

“PLUGGEDIN” can be achieved from “TYPE” and “INROOM”, -> 2

“NEXTTO” can be achieved from “INROOM”, -> 1

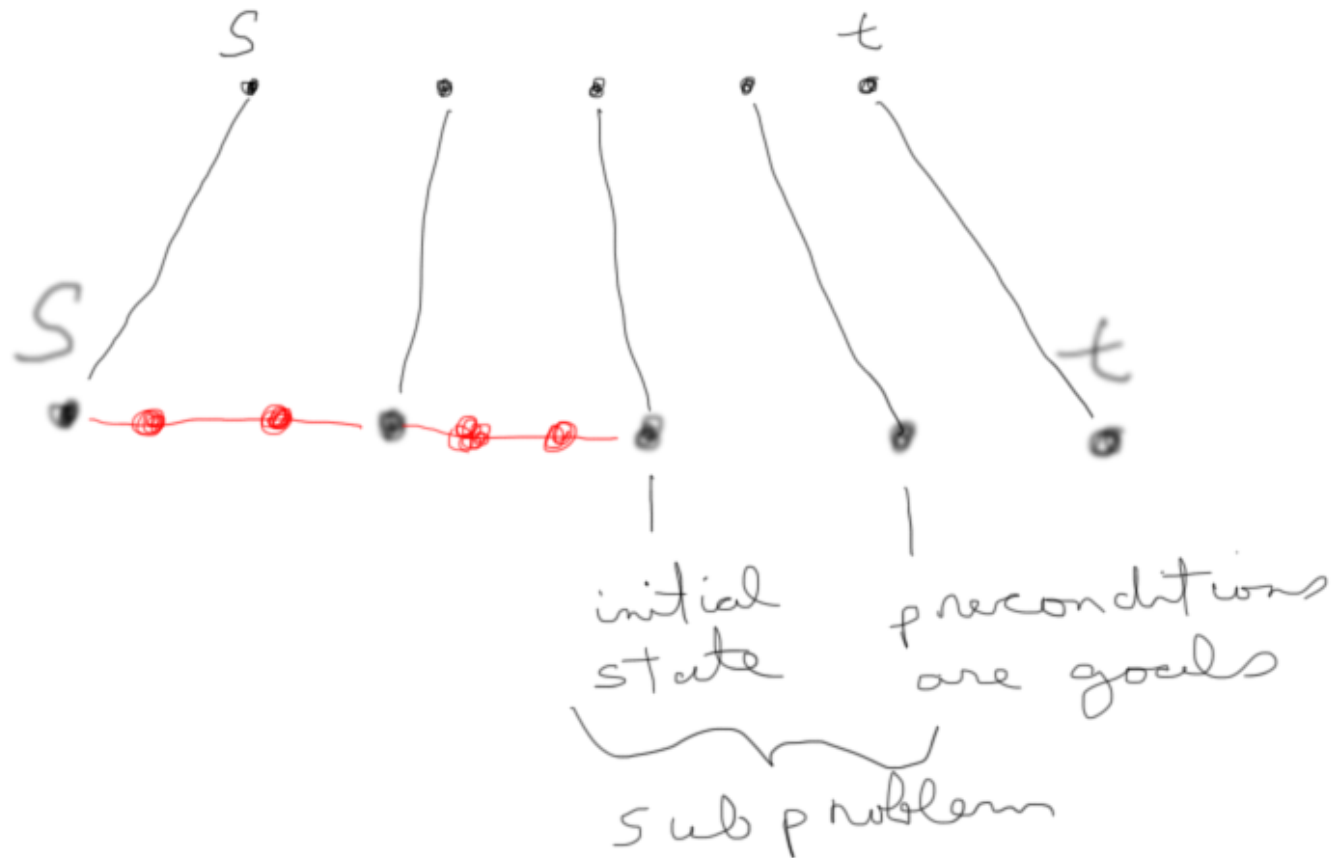
# Using ABSTRIPS Criticality Levels

- Criticality level only apply to op preconditions.
- At “abstraction” level  $L$ , only “worry” about preconditions  $\geq$  criticality level  $L$ .
- At top level, solve the problem but don’t worry about op preconditions.
- At lower levels, take abstract plan from above and now solve op preconds from this level.
- View abstract plan as sequence of problems.



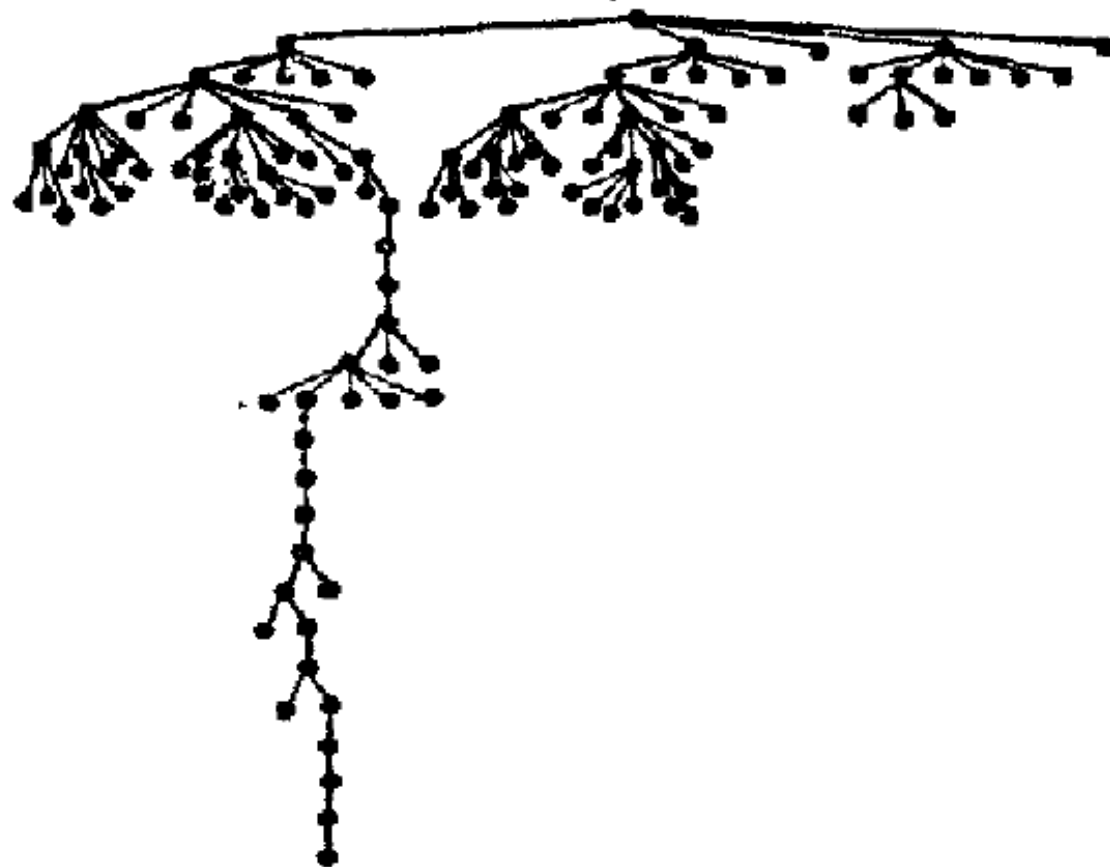


# Abstract Plan Use



How well can ABSTRIPS do?

# STRIPS



**(a) STRIPS SEARCH TREE FOR THE SAMPLE PROBLEM**



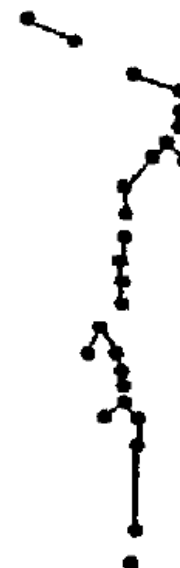
(b) ABSTRIPS SEARCH TREE IN THE SPACE OF CRITICALITY 6



(c) ABSTRIPS SEARCH TREES IN THE SPACE OF CRITICALITY 5



ABSTRIPS SEARCH TREES  
IN THE SPACE OF  
CRITICALITY 2



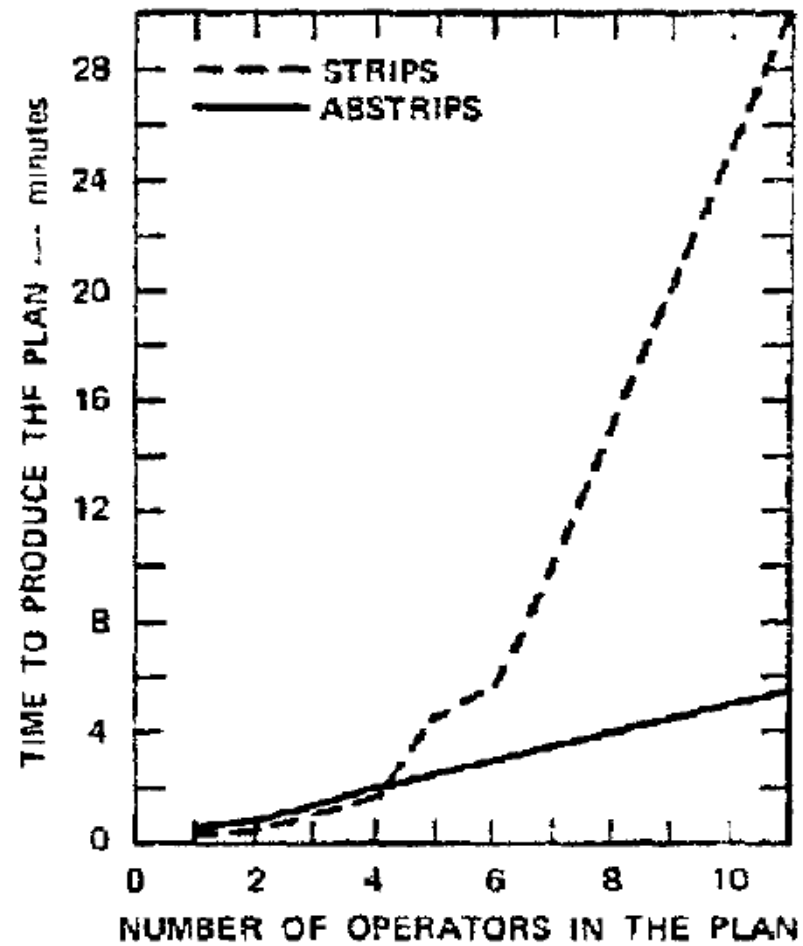
ABSTRIPS SEARCH TREES  
IN THE PROBLEM SPACE

# ABSTRIPS vs STRIPS

Comparison of planning times and search trees

	PROBLEM 1	PROBLEM 2	PROBLEM 3	PROBLEM 4	PROBLEM 5
<b>ABSTRIPS</b>					
Time to find plan (minutes)	1 : 54	2 : 55	2 : 24	2 : 30	6 : 41
Total nodes in search trees	25	34	30	33	63
—by spaces <sup>a</sup>	5, 5, 5, 10	5, 7, 7, 15	3, 4, 11, 12	5, 7, 7, 14	5, 17, 16, 25
Nodes on solution path	24	32	28	32	54
—by spaces <sup>a</sup>	5, 5, 5, 9	5, 7, 7, 13	3, 4, 10, 11	5, 7, 7, 13	5, 11, 15, 23
Operators in plan	4	6	5	6	11
<b>STRIPS</b>					
Time to find plan (minutes)	1 : 40	5 : 44	4 : 34	9 : 47	> 20 : 00 <sup>b</sup>
Total nodes in search tree	10	33	22	51	—
Nodes on solution path	9	13	11	15	—
Operators in plan	4	6	5	7	—

# Scaling Up



# ABSTRIPS Summary

- Showed that hierarchical planning could reduce complexity from exponential to polynomial.
- Semi-automated assignment of criticality level
- Had problems:
  - ignored subproblem interactions (deletes)
  - treated all goals at highest level
  - frequently backtracked across levels

# ALPINE

- Knoblock, 1994, “**Automatically generating abstractions for planning**”, AIJ.
- Fully automated partitioning of literals into abstraction hierarchy.
- Abstraction hierarchy guaranteed to satisfy *ordered monotonicity* property.
- Ordered monotonicity decreased backtracking across levels.



# ABSTRIPS vs ALPINE approaches

- ABSTRIPS worked with *relaxed* versions of the problem (i.e., dropped precondition literals).
- ALPINE worked with *reduced* versions of the problem (i.e., removed literals from problem spaces).
- At abstraction level  $L$ , all lower level literals are removed from the state, the goal, and the operator descriptions.

# Ordered Monotonicity

- Key Idea: literals established at one level are not affected by any operators that can be added at any lower level.
- An operator *affects* a literal if it can either add or delete that literal.
- Can create problem-independent hierarchies or problem-dependent ones.

# ALPINE

Problem-independent algorithm for determining constraints

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**Input:** The operators that define the problem space.

**Output:** Sufficient constraints to guarantee ordered monotonicity.

```
function Find_Constraints(graph,operators):  
  for each op in operators  
    select lit1 in Effects(op)  
    begin  
      for each lit2 in Effects(op)  
        begin  
          Add_Directed_Edge(lit1,lit2,graph);  
          Add_Directed_Edge(lit2,lit1,graph)  
        end;  
      for each lit2 in Preconditions(op)  
        Add_Directed_Edge(lit1,lit2,graph)  
      end;  
    return(graph);
```

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# ALPINE vs Prodigy

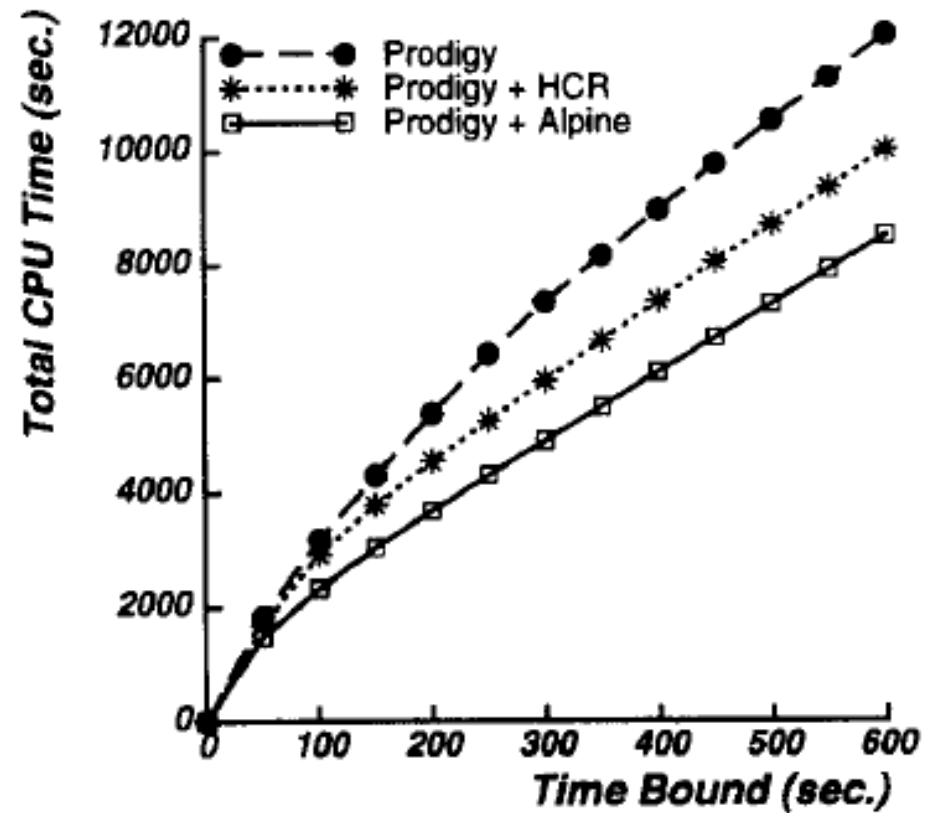
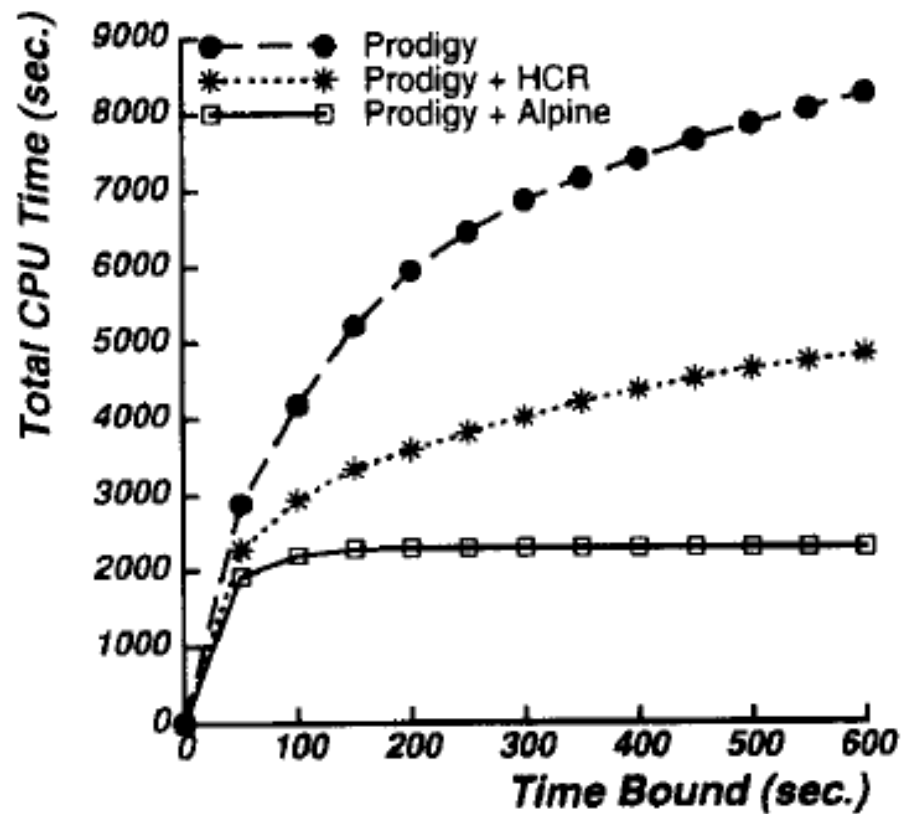


Fig. 10. Total CPU times in the robot planning domain.

# ALPINE vs ABSTRIPS

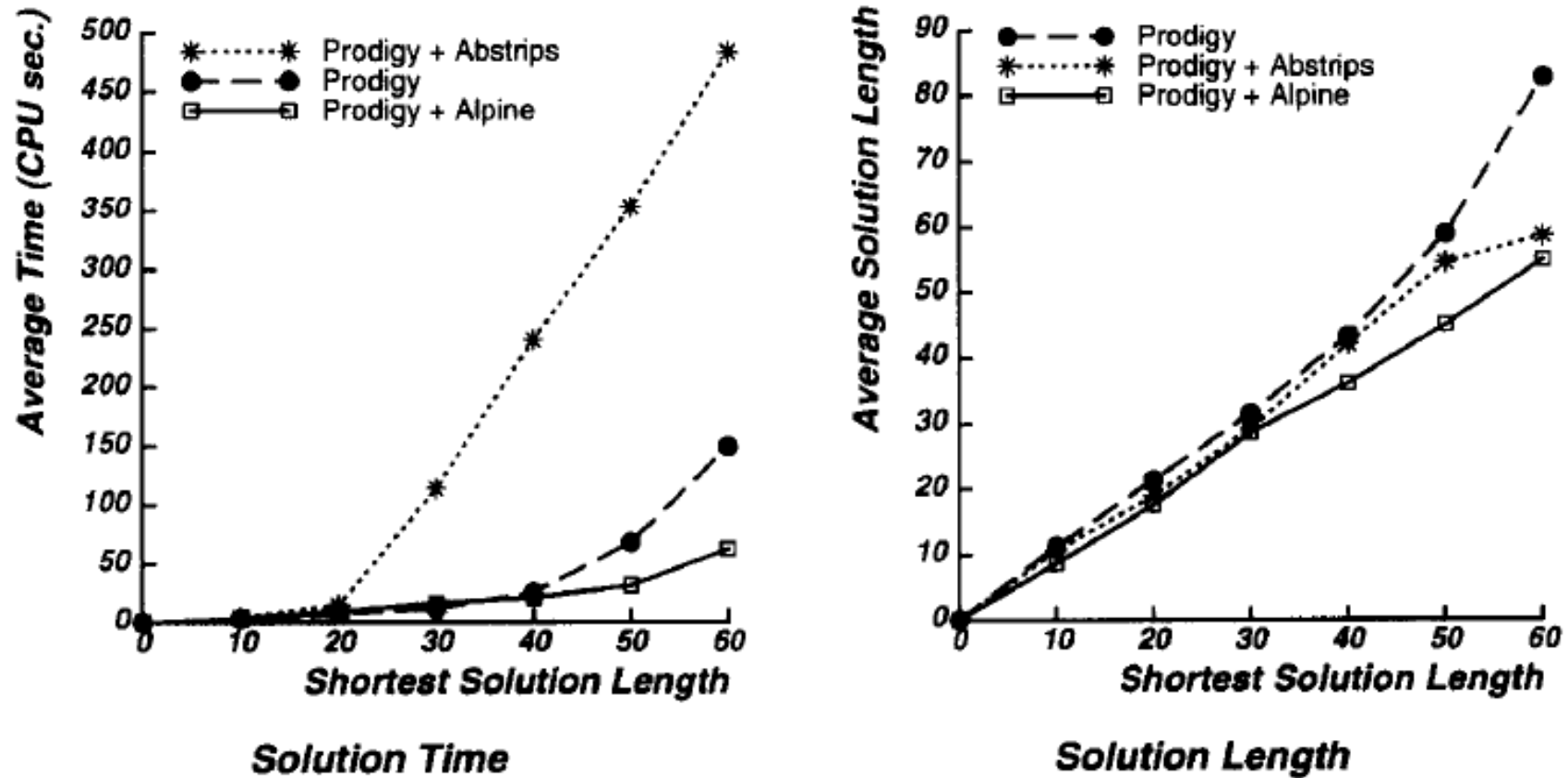


Fig. 18. Comparison of the average solution times and average solution lengths.

# Experimental Caveat

- ABSTRIPS abstract hierarchy creation algorithm was design for best-first search
- ALPINE abstract hierarchy creation algorithm was design for depth-first search
- Depth-first search suffers more acutely from earlier bad decisions than does best-first.
- Can't ignore target search algorithm when designing abstraction creation algorithm!!!

# ALPINE Summary

- Fully automated generation of abstraction hierarchy.
- Ordered monotonicity eliminated two sources of across level backtracking by:
  - using reduced models instead of relaxed models
  - tracking all sources of interactions
- Prodigy/ALPINE still backtracked when abstract plan unrefinable.
- Guaranteeing refinability called “downward refinability”, later systems tried to approximate this [Highpoint, Bacchus&Yang, 1994, “**Downward refinement and the efficiency of hierarchical problem solving**”, AIJ].

# Status

- *Can we use the abstract solution as constraints on our ground solution?*
  - Yes, there are ways of automatically creating the abstraction hierarchies and of using them to generate subproblems at lower levels.
- *Why don't we see more hierarchical planners in use today?*
  - These approaches depend upon deleting preconditions – i.e., edge supergraphs.
  - Cannot guarantee any savings.
  - Can create exponentially longer solutions.



# PostScript

- Weighted  $A^*$  and hierarchical search/planning:
  - Does lack of backtracking in hierarchical search imply weighted  $A^*$  can go directly to solution???
  - For what range of weights would this occur???
  - Once again, for what types of abstraction functions might this be true???

# Epilogue

- Abstraction and hierarchical planning seem central to controlling complexity in real life.
- Why hasn't it worked out so far in AI?
- What are we missing?
  - Optimal planning vs conservative design.
  - No silver bullet!!!!
  - Need to better understand all the different ways of doing abstraction, approximation, and reformulation.