# Future Directions for First-Order Decision-Theoretic Planning

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## **MDP Overview**

- MDPs are *de facto* standard model for decision-theoretic planning problems
- But, traditional enum. state models are inadequate for representation / inference
- Thus, **MDP** research has focused on:
  - ◆ Algorithms that exploit MDP structure
  - ◆ MDP language extensions for succinct models

## **FOMDP Overview**

- Addressing both issues, **first-order MDPs** (**FOMDPs**) **introduced** (BRP, 2001)
- Allows relational MDPs (RMDPs) to be solved independently of ground domain
- But, this **level of abstraction** has its **costs**:
  - **◆ Theorem proving** required for **compactness**
  - ◆ No upper bound on optimal value fn size!

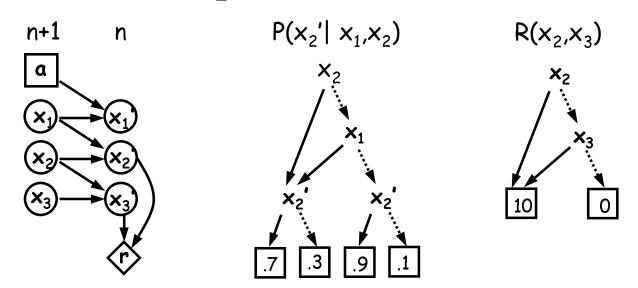
# **Current and Future Directions**

More research needed to make MDPs and FOMDPs practical for realistic applications:

- Structure exploitation in algorithms:
  - **Exploiting structure for exact/approx. solutions**
  - **Exploiting structure in basis function approaches**
- **■** Modeling language extensions:
  - ◆ Sum/count aggregators
  - Explicit quantity
  - ◆ Topological structure
  - Program constraints
  - Concurrent actions

# 1a) Exploiting CSI in Factored MDPs

■ Use **ADDs** to **exploit CSI** in **factored MDP** model:



- Value iteration (VI) for factored MDPs:
  - $V^{n+1}(x_1...x_i) = R(x_1...x_i) + \gamma \cdot max_a \sum_{x_1'...x_i'} \prod_{F_1...F_i} P_1(x_1'|_{...}a) ... Pi(x_i'|_{...}a) V^n(x_1'...x_i')$

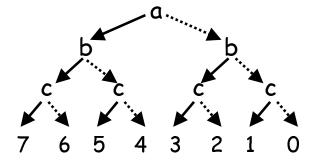
■ SPUDD (HSHB, 1999): ADD-based VI

**BKGD** 

# 1a) Is CSI enough for MDPs?

- **ADDs** exploit **CSI**, but more structure beyond CSI
- **Example 1: Additive reward/utility functions**

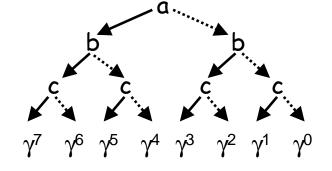
$$R(a,b,c) = R(a) + R(b) + R(c)$$
  
=  $4a + 2b + c$ 



**■ Example 2: Multiplicative** value **functions** 

$$V(a,b,c) = V(a) \cdot V(b) \cdot V(c)$$

$$= \gamma^{(4a+2b+c)}$$



# 1a) Exploiting CSI/Add/Mult in MDPs

#### **PREV**

- Replace ADDs with Affine ADDs (SM, 2005)
- **Example 1: Additive** reward/utility **functions**

• 
$$R(a,b) = R(a) + R(b)$$
=  $2a + b$ 

•  $(2/3,1/3) < (0,1/3) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) < (0,0) <$ 

■ Example 2: Multiplicative value functions

$$V(a,b) = V(a) \cdot V(b)$$

$$= \gamma^{(2a+b)}; \gamma < 1$$

$$<0,0 > \sqrt{\frac{\gamma^2 - \gamma^3}{1 - \gamma^3}}$$

■ Up to exp→lin time/space reduct., never worse!

#### 1a) Exploiting Prop. Structure in FOMDPs

**■ FOMDP operations** use case statements, e.g.

						∃x
∃x A(x)	10		∃ <b>y A</b> ( <b>y</b> )	1		
¬∃ <b>x A(x)</b>	20	$\oplus$	- ∃ <b>y A(y)</b>	2	_	$\frac{\neg \exists x \ A(x) \ ^ \exists y \ A(y)}{\neg \exists x \ A(y)}$
						$\neg \exists x \ A(x) \ \neg \exists y \ A(y)$

**■ Problem: Case ops** yield **redundant formulae** 

CURR | Solution: Extract prop. struct. & simplify, e.g.

Prop Var	FOL Mapping	_	а	10		а	1		a	11
α	∃ <b>x A</b> ( <b>x</b> )	7	¬а	20	$\oplus$	¬a	2	_	¬a	22
Ь	∃x B(x)							•		

#### 1a) Exploiting CSI/Add/Mult in FOMDPs

**CURR** 

■ Propositional mapping also enables extension of case statements to first-order (affine) ADDs

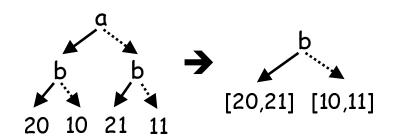
Prop Var	FOL Mapping	a	þ	a
a	∃x A(x)		2 1	- b
b	$\exists x \ A(x)^B(x)$	20 10		22 11 12

- Use lexicographic relation ordering for vars
- Use ordered resolution for consistency check
- Replace FOMDP case and ops with FO(A)ADD ⇒ exploit logical, add, and mult structure!

#### 1a) Structured Approximation Solutions

**PREV** 

- APRICODD (SHB, 2000): Approx. VI w/ ADDs
  - At each VI step,
     prune value fn &
     replace w/ range
  - ◆ Err. contracts on VI
  - Can still converge!



**FUTR** 

- Extend **APRICODD** to **AADDs** for **MDPs** 
  - Prune nodes that minimize  $max(|F(v, X) F(\neg v, X)|)$
  - ◆ Can perform explicit merges in node cache, or reduce precision at terminal (more difficult for AADDs)

**FUTR** 

- Extend **APRICODD** to **FO(A)ADDs** for **FOMDPs** 
  - ◆ Direct extension, or can we exploit structure better?

### 1b) Structured FO Basis Fn Solutions

Represent value fn as linear comb. of basis fns:

$$V(s) = w_1^{\bullet} \begin{bmatrix} \exists b,c \ BIn(b,c,s) & 1 \\ \neg \exists b,c \ BIn(b,c,s) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \oplus w_2^{\bullet} \begin{bmatrix} \exists t,c \ TIn(t,c,s) & 1 \\ \neg \exists t,c \ TIn(t,c,s) & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Reduces MDP solution to finding good weights

**PREV** 

- FOALP (SB, 2005): Approx. LP for FOMDPs
  - ◆ Formulate as optimization of LP w/ FO constraints
  - ◆ Use a relational variant of var elim to efficiently find max violated constraint for constraint generation
  - ◆ Projection of value fn onto weights obviates need for simplification, only need to do consistency checking!

# 1b) More FO Basis Fn Research

**FUTR** 

- **FO Approximate Policy Iteration (FOAPI):** 
  - ◆ API typically yields lower error than ALP
  - **◆ Generalize API error bounds to FOAPI:** 
    - ♦ API has much tighter err. bounds than ALP!

**FUTR** 

- Additional research for FOALP / FOAPI:
  - ◆ Use of **FO**(A)**ADD** data structures
  - ◆ Can we automatically generate basis fns?
  - **◆ Techniques** for reducing approx. error:
    - ◆ Partition relevance reweighting (FOALP)
    - ♦ Bellman error-directed on-line search

# 2a) Sum/Count Aggregators

■ Often, reward scales with domain size:

SysAdmin Domain: 
$$R(s) = \sum_{c} \frac{\text{running}(c,s)}{\neg \text{running}(c,s)} \frac{1}{0}$$

- Cannot repr. in current FOMDP formalism!
- Need sum/count aggregator language extension

**CURR** 

- One solution approach: extension of FOALP
  - **♦** Basis fns w/ aggregators scale w/ domain size
  - **◆ Caveat:** leads to a **FO LP** with ∞ **constraints**
  - ♦ But, solve over-constrained LP, then relax active constraints
  - ◆ Scalable, near-optimal solution on SysAdmin

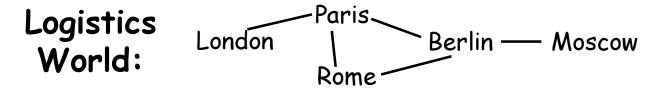
# 2b) Explicit Quantity

- Often, we want to represent quantity explicitly:
  - hasWater(Tank-A,25), hasMileage(Car-1,12.34)
- Fortunately, explicit quantity is easy to specify in first-order action theories, e.g.
  - ♦ hasWater(t,q,do(a,s)) = hasWater(t,q-y,s)  $\land$  a=fill(y)  $\land$  y  $\leq$  20  $\lor$ hasWater(t,q+y,s)  $\wedge$  a=drain(y)  $\vee$ hasWater(t,q,s)  $\land$  ( $\neg \exists y$ .  $a=fill(y) \land y \le 20$ ) $\land \neg \exists y$ . a=drain(y)
- Can apply standard solution techniques (1a,1b)
- Problem: simplification/inconsistency detection with arithmetic functions & inequalities

FUTR  $\mid \blacksquare \Rightarrow$  Need to identify practical inference rules

# 2c) Topological Structure

■ Many problems have underlying topology, e.g.



■ Waste of computation to rely on MDP inference to perform graph-theoretic operations

**FUTR** 

- Ideally, want to **compile out topological content:** 
  - ◆ Precompute stochastic shortest paths between all node pairs
  - ◆ Use a combo of macro-actions and lookup tables during regression/max of actions

# 2d) Program Constraints

#### **FUTR**

- Have policy constraints in form of a program
- Goal: make opt. decision at non-det. choice pts
- Solution: Generalize HAM model (PR, 1998) to FOMDPs with GOLOG program constraints

# 2e) Concurrent Actions

- **FUTR** | Most **real-world problems** consist of **actions** executable in parallel
  - How to **deal** with **action interactions?** 
    - **◆** Factored action effects
    - ◆ Basis function techniques, e.g. (GKGK, 2003)

# Summary of Research Plan

#### Current directions to complete:

- ◆ (1a) Exact FOMDP solutions with FO(A)ADDs
- ◆ (2a) Sum/Count aggregators

#### **■** Future directions:

- (1a) Approx. MDP solutions with AADDs
- ◆ (1a) Approx. FOMDP solutions with FO(A)ADDs
- ◆ (1b) FOAPI and FOALP/FOAPI enhancements
- (2b) Explicit quantity
- (2c) Topological structure
- (2d) Program constraints
- ◆ (2e) Concurrent actions

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