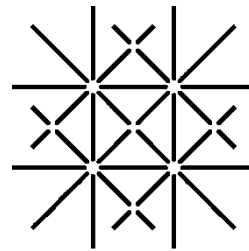


Generating and Evaluating Unsolvable STRIPS Planning Instances for Classical Planning

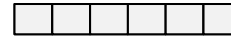
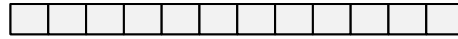
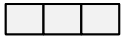
Bachelor's Thesis

Dietrich Zerr

05.08.2014



UNI
BASEL



Contents

1. Introduction

- Goals of this thesis
- Planning
- Heuristics

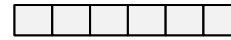
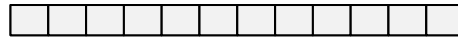
2. Sokoban

- What is Sokoban?
- Unsolvable Instances
- Experimental Results

3. NoMystery

- What is NoMystery?
- Unsolvable Instances
- Experimental Results

4. Conclusion

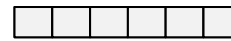
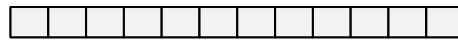


Goals of this thesis

Investigating unsolvability for classical planning

Recent work "*Distance*"? *Who Cares? Tailoring Merge-and-Shrink Heuristics to Detect Unsolvability* by Hoffmann et al. (ECAI'14)

- Finding suitable problem domains for unsolvable problems
- Constructing unsolvable problem instances
- Implementing a problem generator
- Evaluating different heuristics on generated unsolvable problems

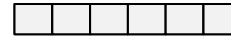
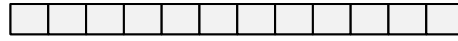


Planning

Solving formalized problems we meet in real life

- set of variables
- initial state
- goal states
- set of actions
 - precondition --> effect
 - cost
- plan = sequence of actions from the initial state to a goal state

Either find a plan or prove that there is no such plan



Heuristics

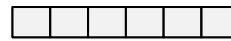
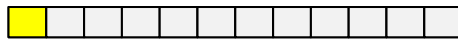
Approximate the distance to a goal state

- as close as possible to real distance, as cheap as possible

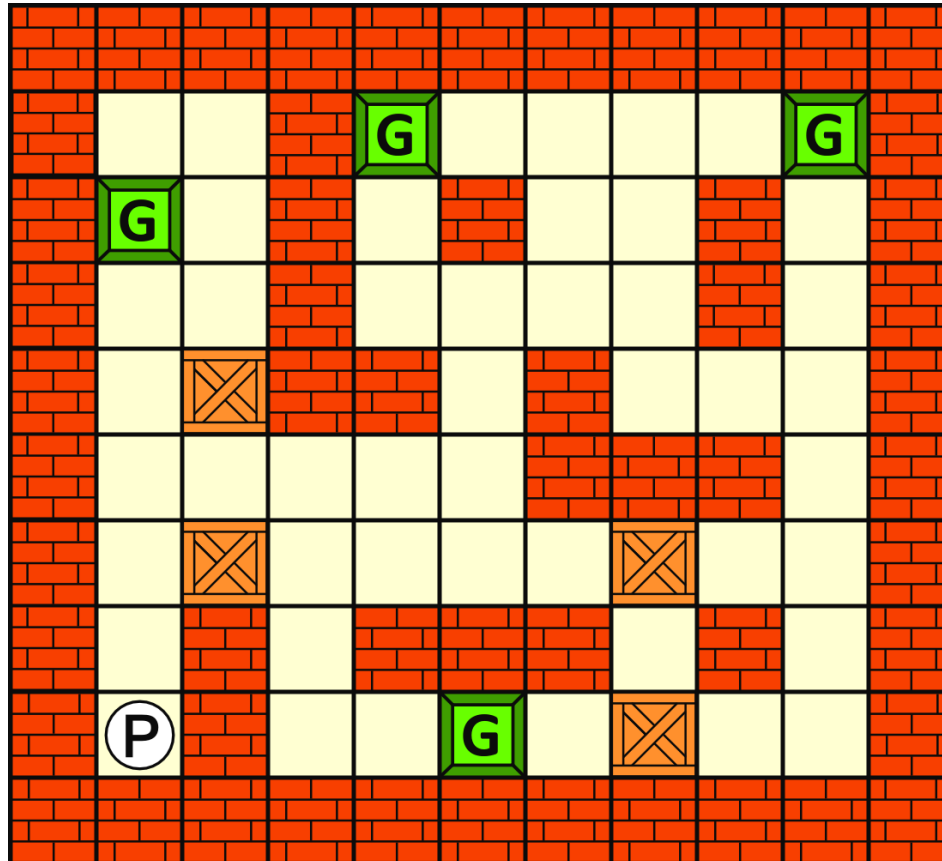
Domain specific vs. domain independent

Admissible = never overestimate the distance

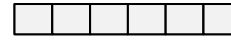
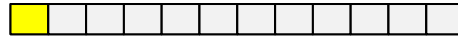
- Heuristic says ∞ \rightarrow real distance is ∞ \rightarrow cut off



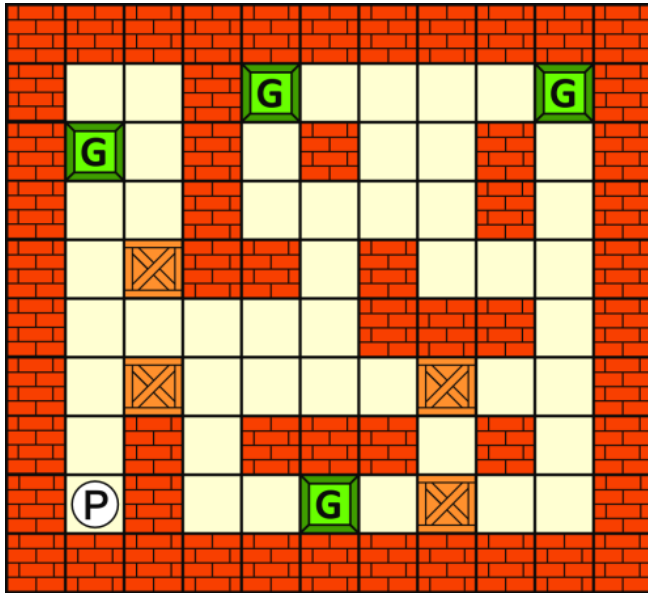
Sokoban



P = Player, G = Goal field

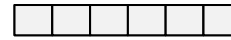
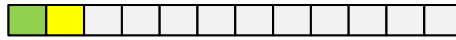


Sokoban



P = Player, G = Goal field

- Goal: push all boxes on goal fields
 - order does not matter
 - a box can be moved on any goal
- Player can...
 - move horizontally and vertically
 - push only one box at a time
- Player cannot...
 - pull boxes
 - walk over walls or boxes
 - push boxes over wall or other boxes
- Difficulty:
boxes can easily get into a dead end



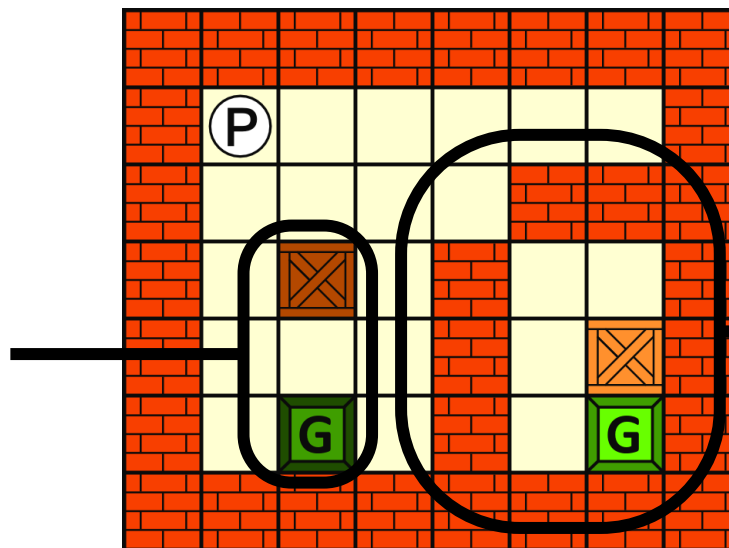
Unsolvable Sokoban Instances

Different kinds of unsolvability possible → ‘groups’

1. group ‘one box can never reach any goal’

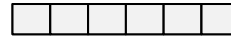
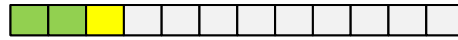
Example:

random box
and goal field



unsolvability
pattern

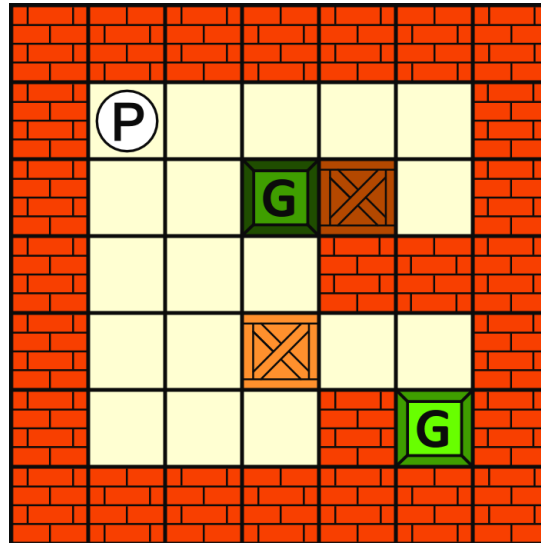
Mode 1



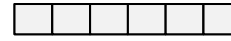
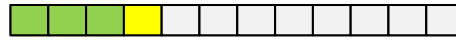
Unsolvable Sokoban Instances

2. group 'one goal cannot be reached'

Example:



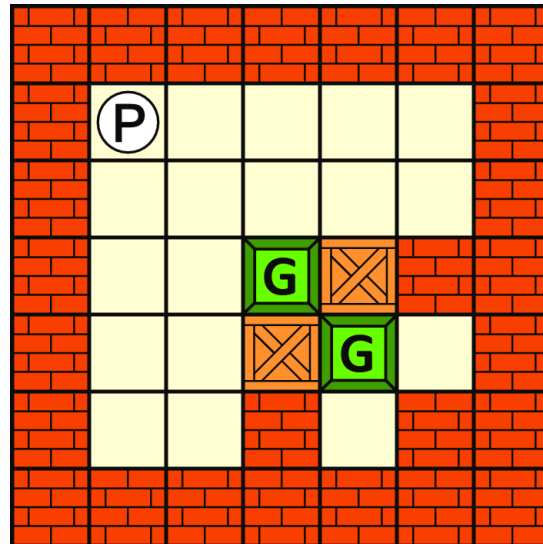
Mode 3



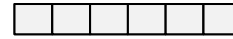
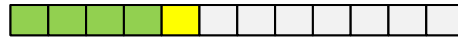
Unsolvable Sokoban Instances

3. group 'two boxes block each other'

Example 1:



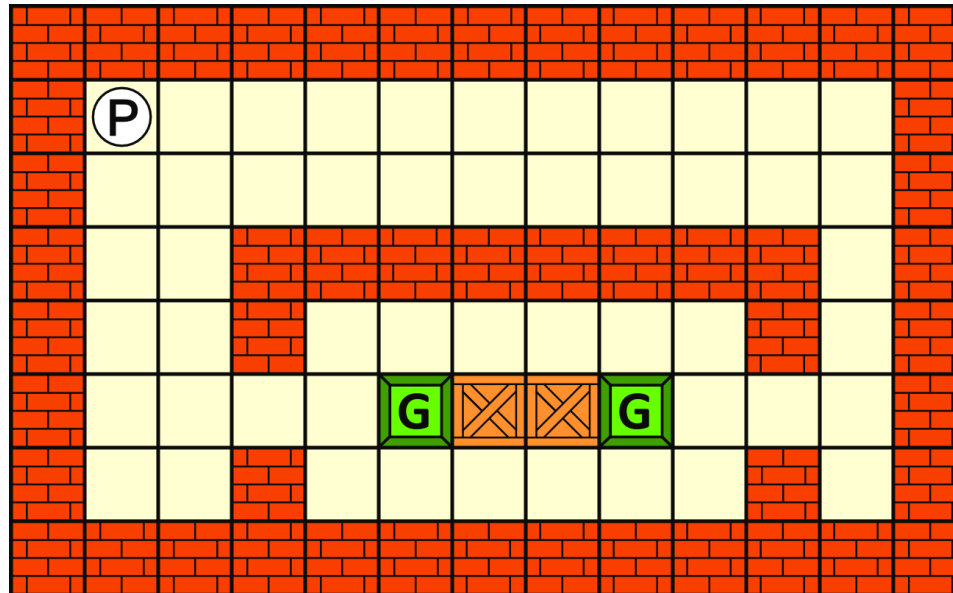
Mode 7



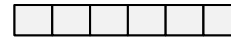
Unsolvable Sokoban Instances

3. group 'two boxes block each other'

Example 2:



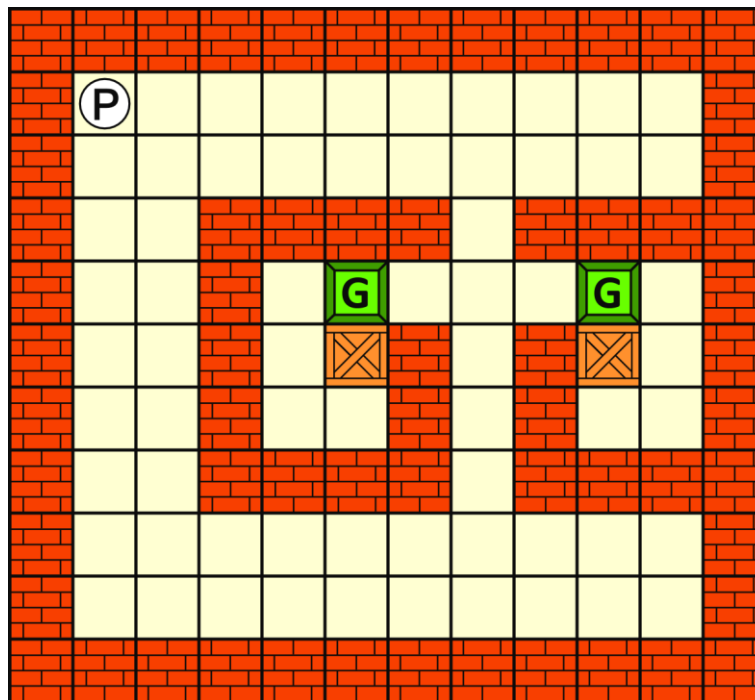
Mode 9



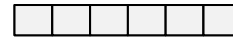
Unsolvable Sokoban Instances

4. group 'goal blocks player'

Example:



Mode 10

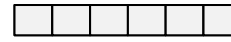


Sokoban Experiments

Limits: 3072 MB and 30 minutes

Used heuristics:

- blind heuristic (or blind search)
- maximum heuristic (h^{\max})
- Pattern Database (PDB)
- Incremental Pattern Database (iPDB)
- Merge-and-Shrink (M&S)
 - `merge_strategy = merge_dfp`
 - `shrink_strategy = shrink_bisimulation(max_states = 50000)`
- h^2 (or generally h^m)



Sokoban Experiments

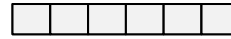
Not too easy, not too hard

How to find a suitable complexity?

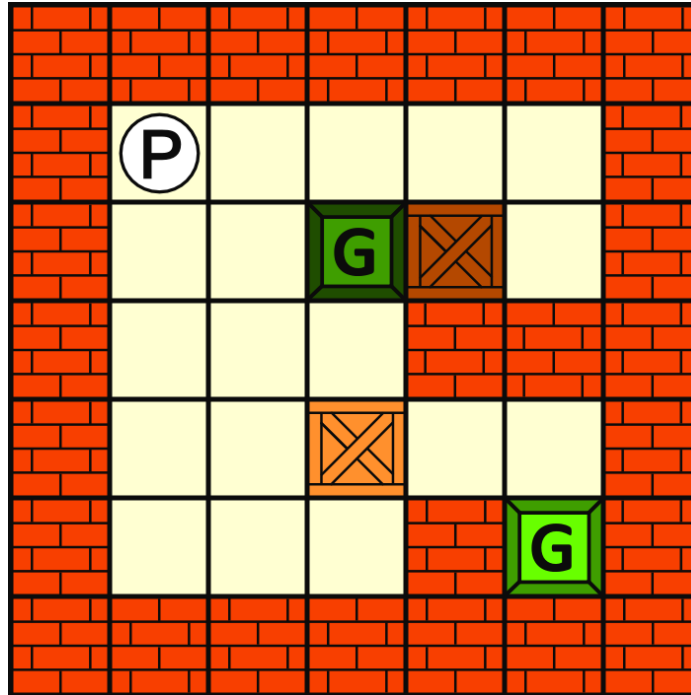
(field size, number of boxes)

→ by trying around

Note: problems from the first group 'one box can never reach any goal' are solved by the pre-processing step



2. group 'one goal cannot be reached'



Mode 3

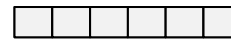
Introduction



Sokoban



NoMystery



Conclusion



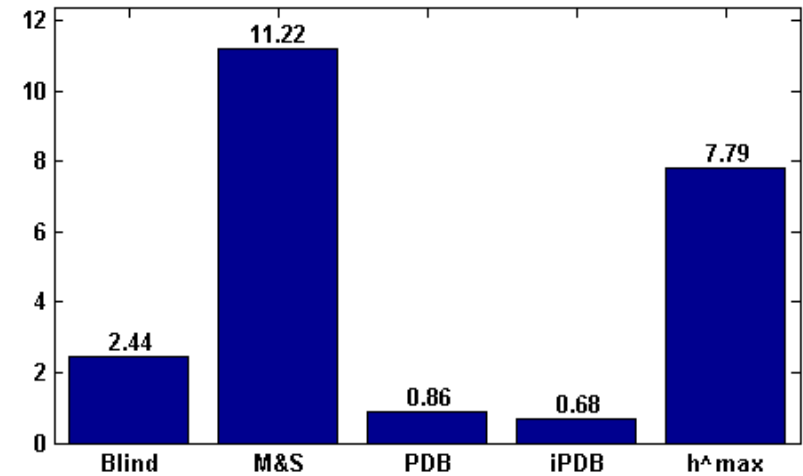
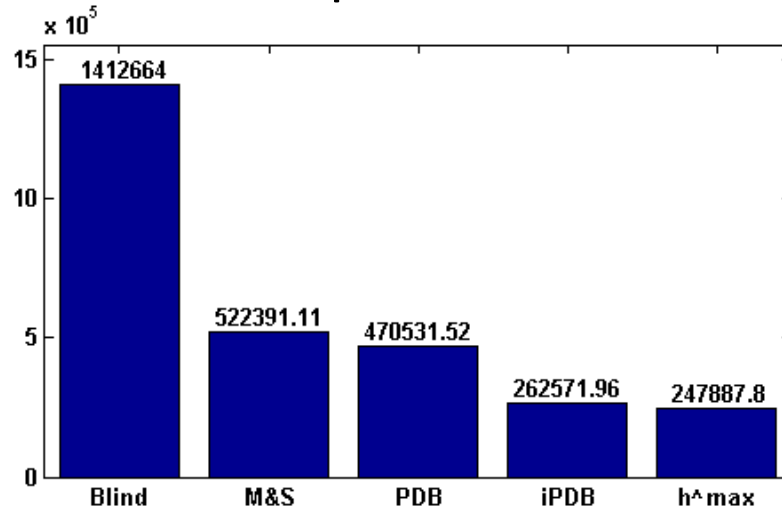
2. group 'one goal cannot be reached'

Mode 3

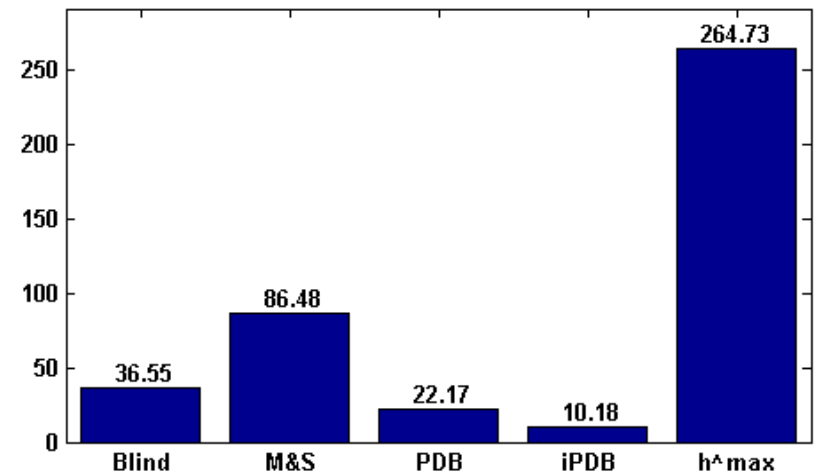
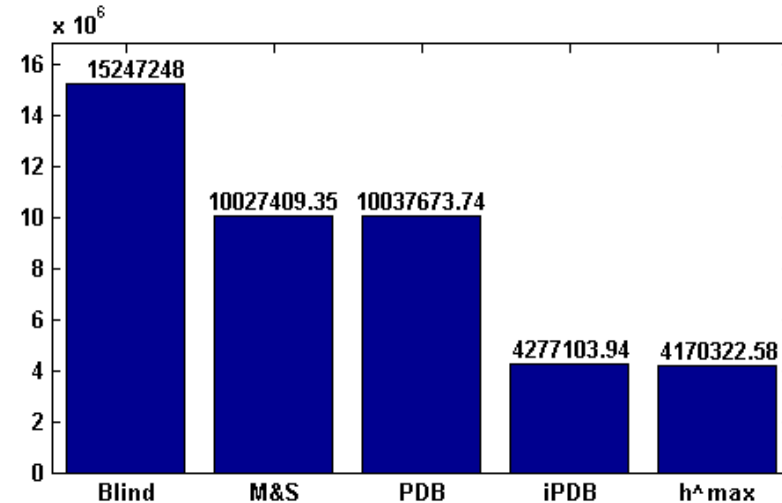
Expansions

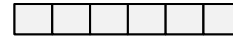
Total Time (sec)

Easy

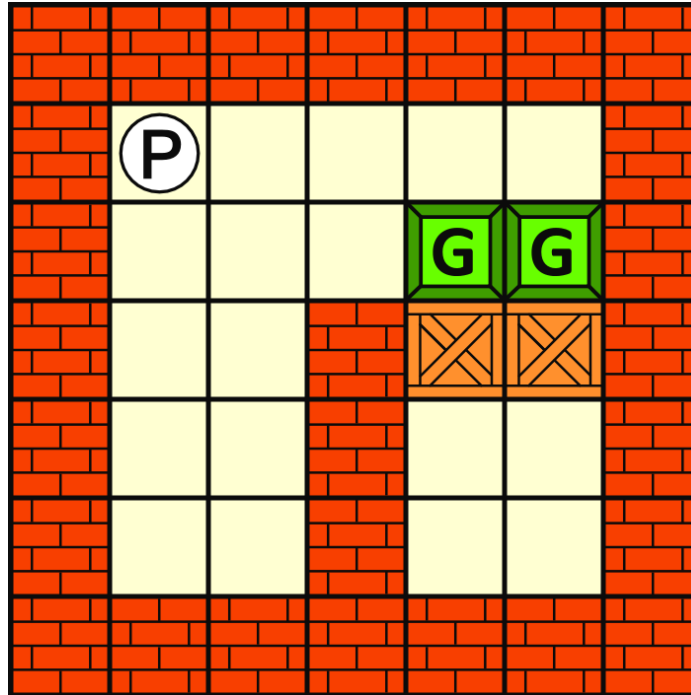


Hard





3. group 'two boxes block each other'



Mode 8

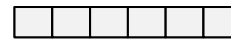
Introduction



Sokoban



NoMystery



Conclusion



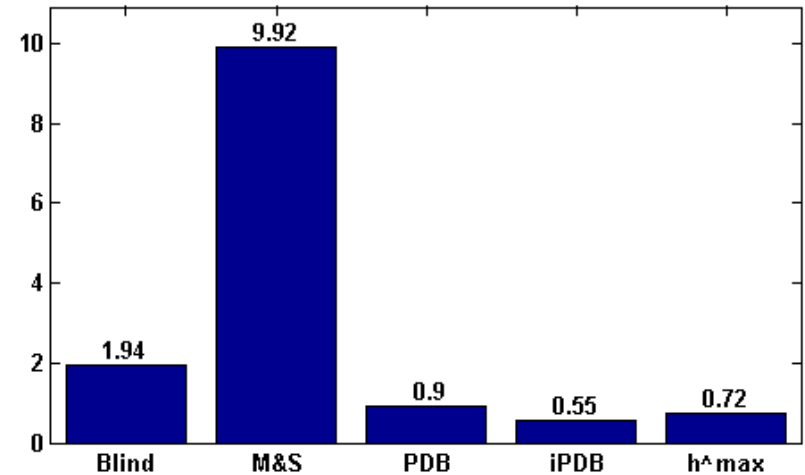
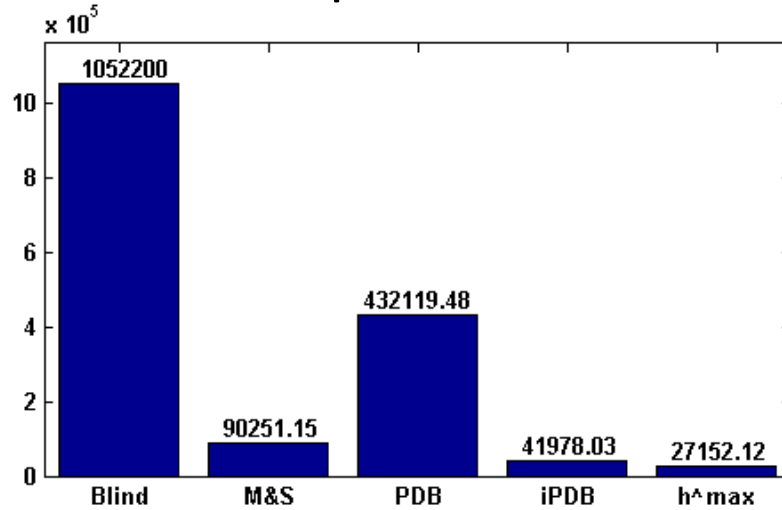
3. group 'two boxes block each other'

Mode 8

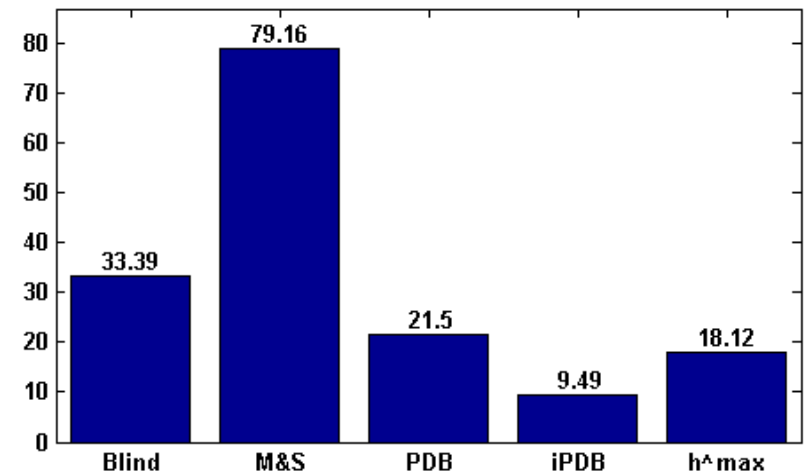
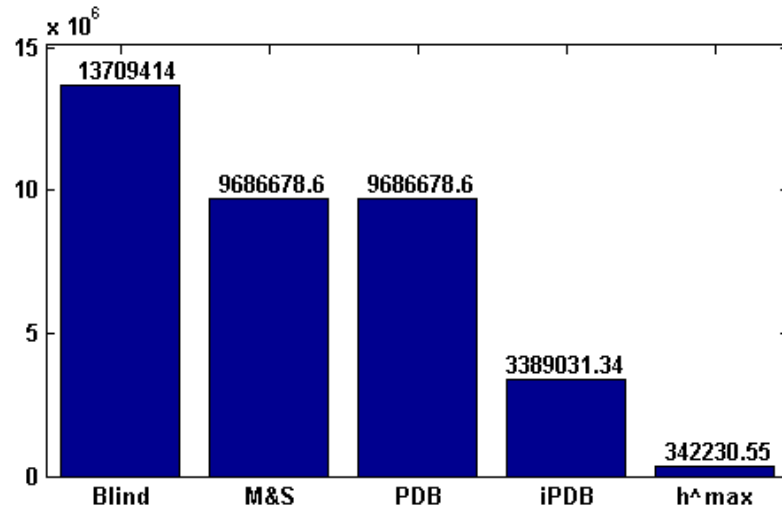
Expansions

Total Time (sec)

Easy



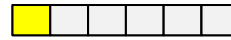
Hard



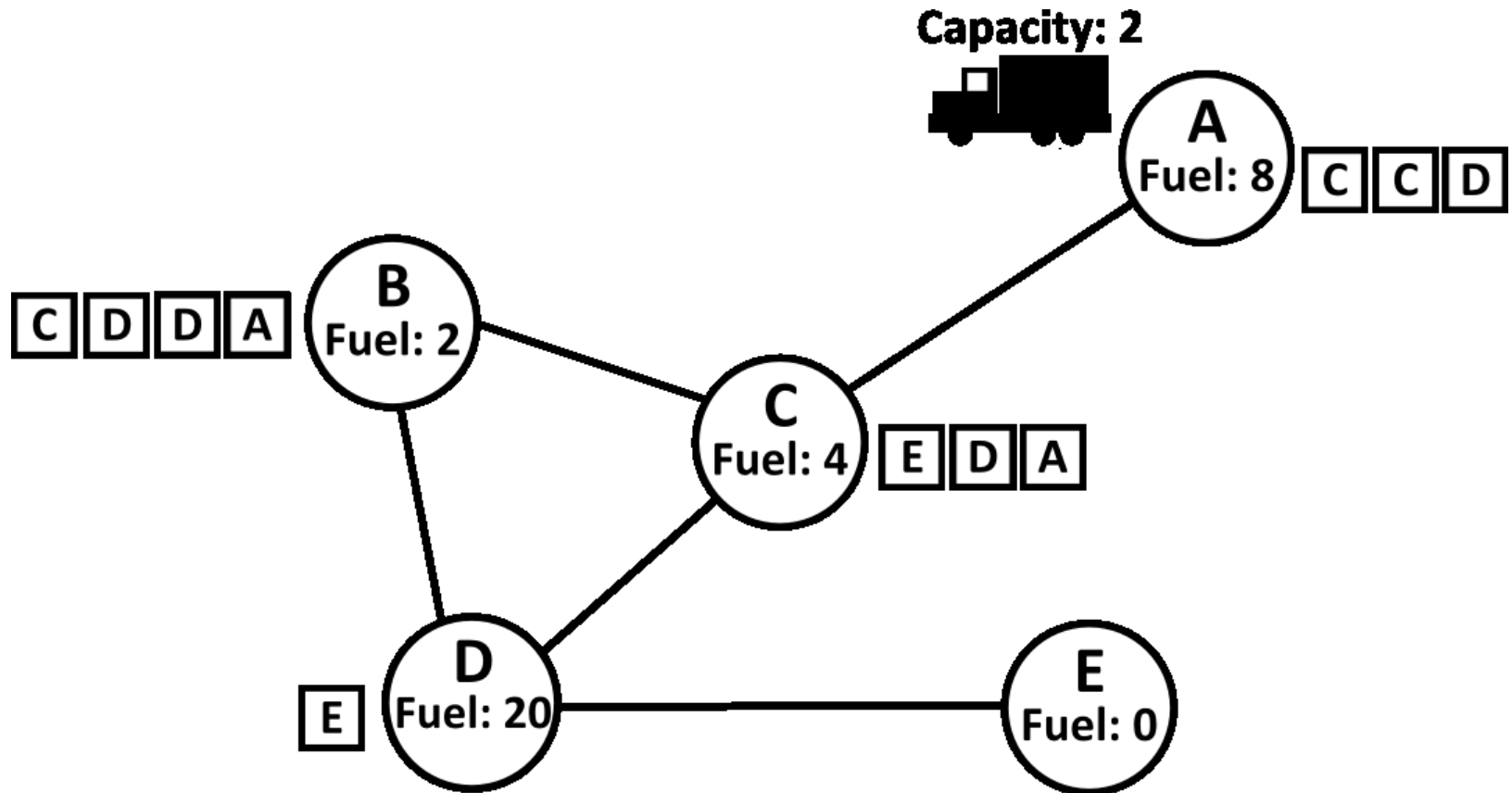


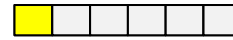
Conclusion for Sokoban

- iPDB and PDB
 - always a better than blind search
- M&S
 - slow but scales well
- h^{\max}
 - always good in terms of memory
 - fast on certain instances but slow on all others
 - group ‘two boxes block each other’ problems good for delete relaxation heuristics

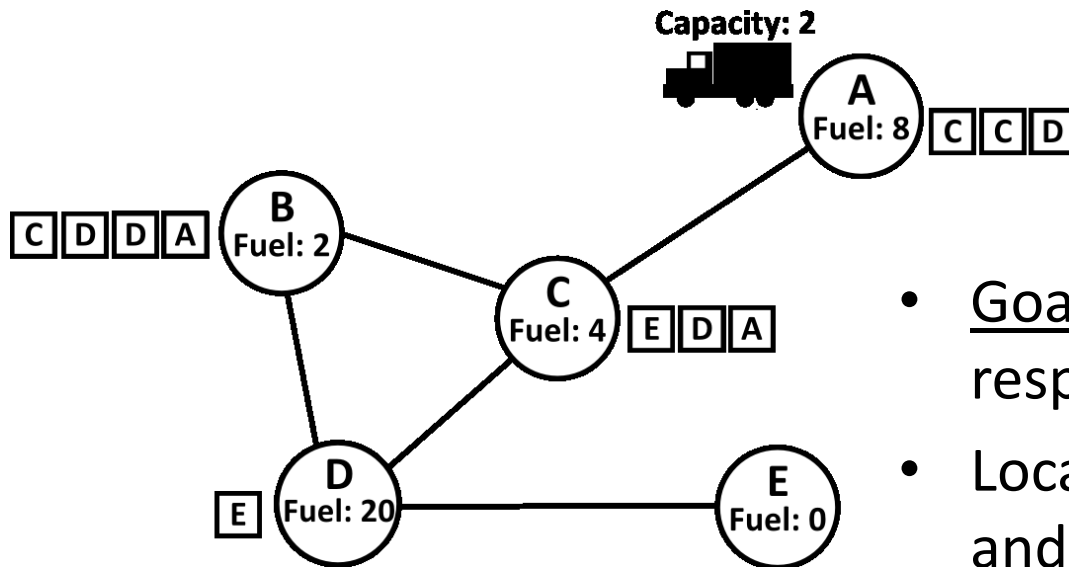


NoMystery

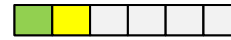




NoMystery



- Goal: move all packages to their respective destination
- Locations can have packages and fuel on them
- Vehicles...
 - can load packages up to their capacity limit
 - need one unit fuel to leave a location
- Difficulty: delivering all packages with the given amount of fuel

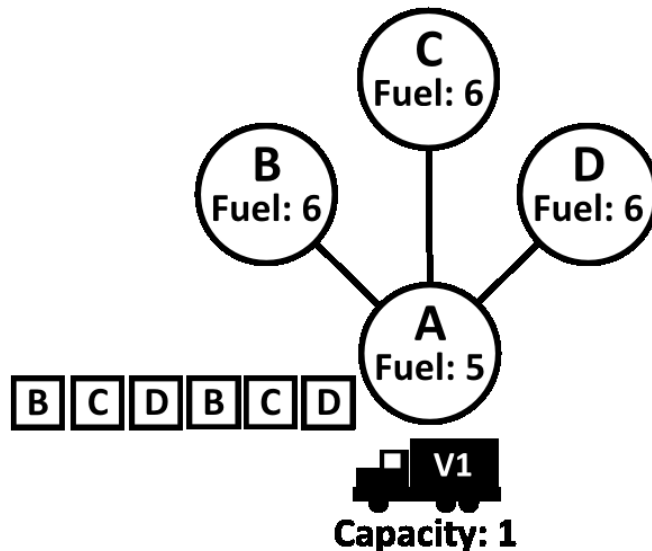


Unsolvable NoMystery Instances

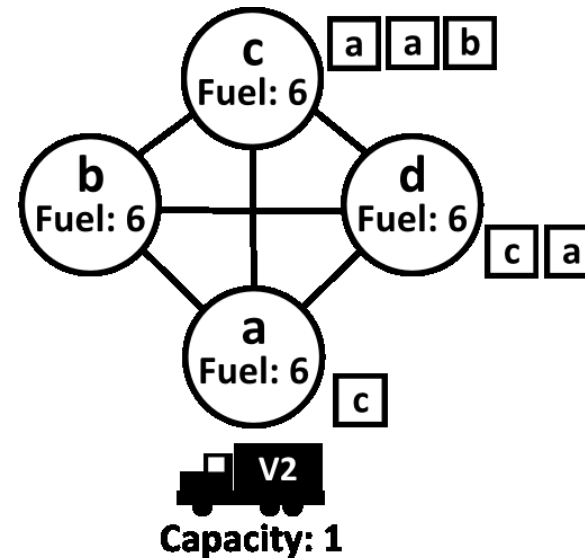
Only one kind of non-trivial unsolvability: lack of fuel

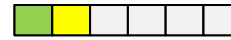
Structure: two subgraphs

unsolvable



solvable

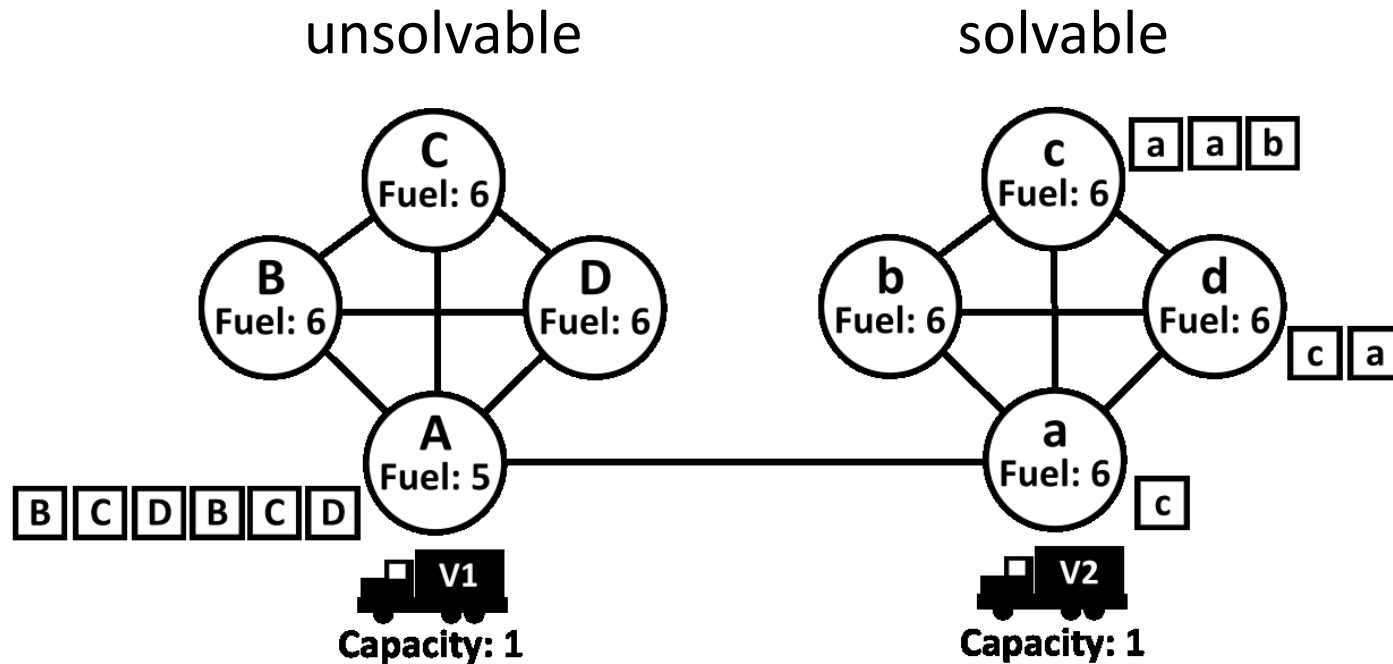




Unsolvable NoMystery Instances

Only one kind of non-trivial unsolvability: lack of fuel

Structure: two subgraphs





NoMystery Experiments

Same limits and heuristics used as for Sokoban

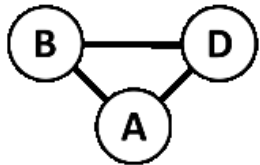
Complexity comes from:

- number of nodes
- number of packages
- connecting subgraphs
- structure of the unsolvable subgraph (star vs. clique)

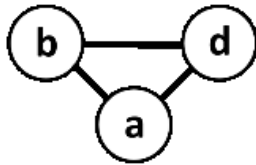


NoMystery Experiments

unsolvable



solvable



packages in the
solvable subgraph

packages in the
unsolvable subgraph

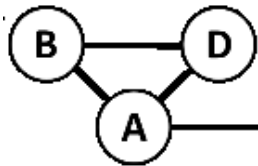
time (sec)
expansions

		2				
		Blind	M&S	PDB	iPDB	h^{\max}
4	time (sec)	5.14	0.1	2.54	3.54	7.83
	expansions	2 185 021	0	896 463	551 109	895 257
5	time (sec)	38.23	0.52	31.87	23.81	61.66
	expansions	13 924 406	0	9 662 215	4 602 906	6 153 606
		3				
		Blind	M&S	PDB	iPDB	h^{\max}
3	time (sec)	5.86	0.1	3.11	4.01	8.73
	expansions	2 380 287	0	998 764	451 576	941 492
4	time (sec)	53.90	0.1	45.84	29.02	88.26
	expansions	19 666 149	0	13 489 572	5 009 911	8 958 822
		4				
		Blind	M&S	PDB	iPDB	h^{\max}
2	time (sec)	3.32	0.16	0.1	0.84	4.48
	expansions	1 421 283	0	0	64 604	440 475
3	time (sec)	50.63	0.18	46.19	23.34	76.15
	expansions	17 058 074	0	12 964 993	3 944 435	7 267 801

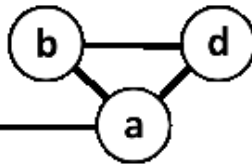


NoMystery Experiments

unsolvable



solvable



		2					
		Blind	M&S	PDB	iPDB	h^{max}	h^2
2		0.12	0.46	0.19	0.73	0.1	307.95
		59 866	0	59 866	1 121	6 665	458
3		3.99	3.54	4.48	2.00	2.07	
		1 617 191	345 740	1 617 191	124 493	136 435	
4		55.19	28.43	62.18	14.60	39.47	
		18 925 914	4 772 500	18 925 914	2 170 003	1 980 173	

		3				
		Blind	M&S	PDB	iPDB	h^{max}
2		1.39	2.16	1.69	1.01	0.96
		618 529	188 171	618 529	13 544	58 571
3		71.37	47.97	80.50	10.94	50.49
		23 146 257	8 311 707	23 146 257	1 416 266	2 350 471



Conclusion for NoMystery

- PDB
 - usually bad choice
 - only good for unconnected subgraphs with few packages
- M&S
 - very efficient on unconnected subgraphs
 - not bad connected subgraphs
- iPDB
 - best choice for connected subgraphs
 - good on unconnected subgraphs
- h^{\max}
 - not bad in terms of memory
 - usually slower than other heuristics



Conclusion Overall

- Heuristics can be more efficient than blind search
- Sometimes a trade-off between time and memory
- Blind search requires a lot of memory but is often fast
- iPDB is never a bad choice for Sokoban and NoMystery
- h^{\max} is good for certain Sokoban instances
- M&S is good for unconnected NoMystery instances

Questions?

