



# Automated Planning

## Goal Count: A Simple Domain-Independent Heuristic Function

Jonas Kvarnström

Department of Computer and Information Science

Linköping University

# Heuristics given Structured States



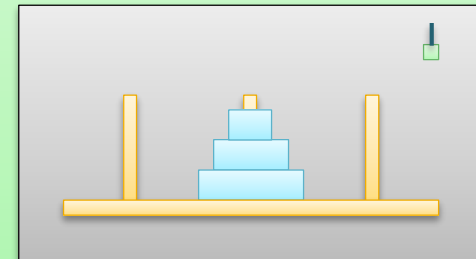
- In planning, we often want domain-independent heuristics
  - Should work for any planning domain – how?
- Take advantage of structured high-level representation!

## ■ Plain state transition system

- We are in state 572,342,104,485,172,012
- The goal is to be in one of the  $10^{47}$  states in  $S_g = \{ s[482,293], s[482,294], \dots \}$
- Should we try action A297,295,283,291 leading to state 572,342,104,485,172,016?
- Or maybe action A297,295,283,292 leading to state 572,342,104,485,175,201?

## ■ Classical representation

- We are in a state where disk 1 is on top of disk 2
- The goal is for all disks to be on peg C
- Should we try **take(B)**, leading to a state where we are holding disk 1?
- ...

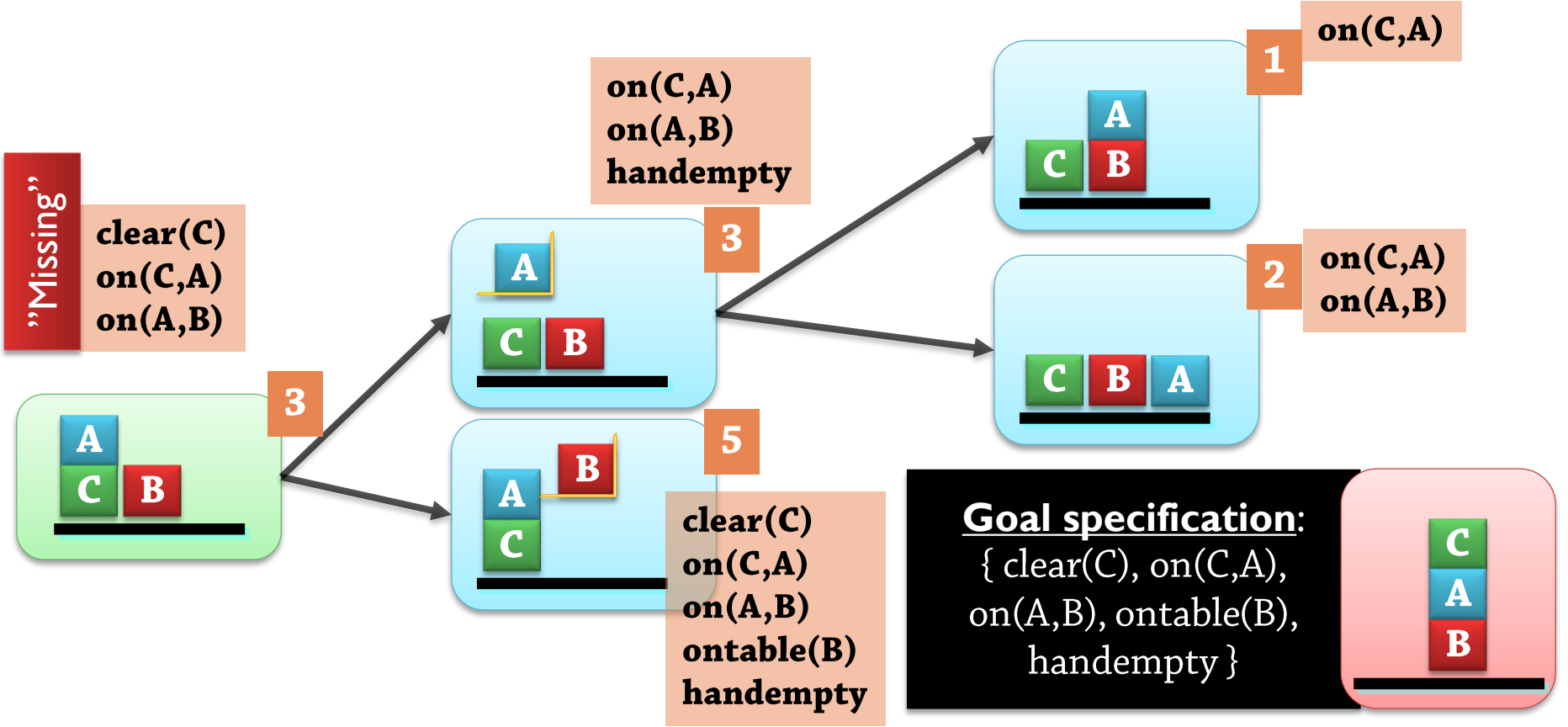


- Assumptions:
  - *Forward state space planning*: Nodes  $n$  are states  $s$
  - Classical expressivity; goal is a set of ground literals  $\{on(A, B), \neg handempty\}$ 
    - PDDL: (and (on A B) (not (handempty)))
- An intuitive idea for  $h(s)$ :
  - Try to estimate the number of actions required to reach the goal from  $s$ 
    - Should be *related to* how many goal facts are not yet achieved in  $s$
  - Let  $h(s) =$  number of goal literals that are not achieved in  $s$ 
    - $h(s) = |(g^+ - s) \cup (g^- \cap s)|$
    - (Not the expected *cost* to achieve those goals)
- An associated search strategy:
  - Let's use **Greedy Best First Search**

# Counting Remaining Goals

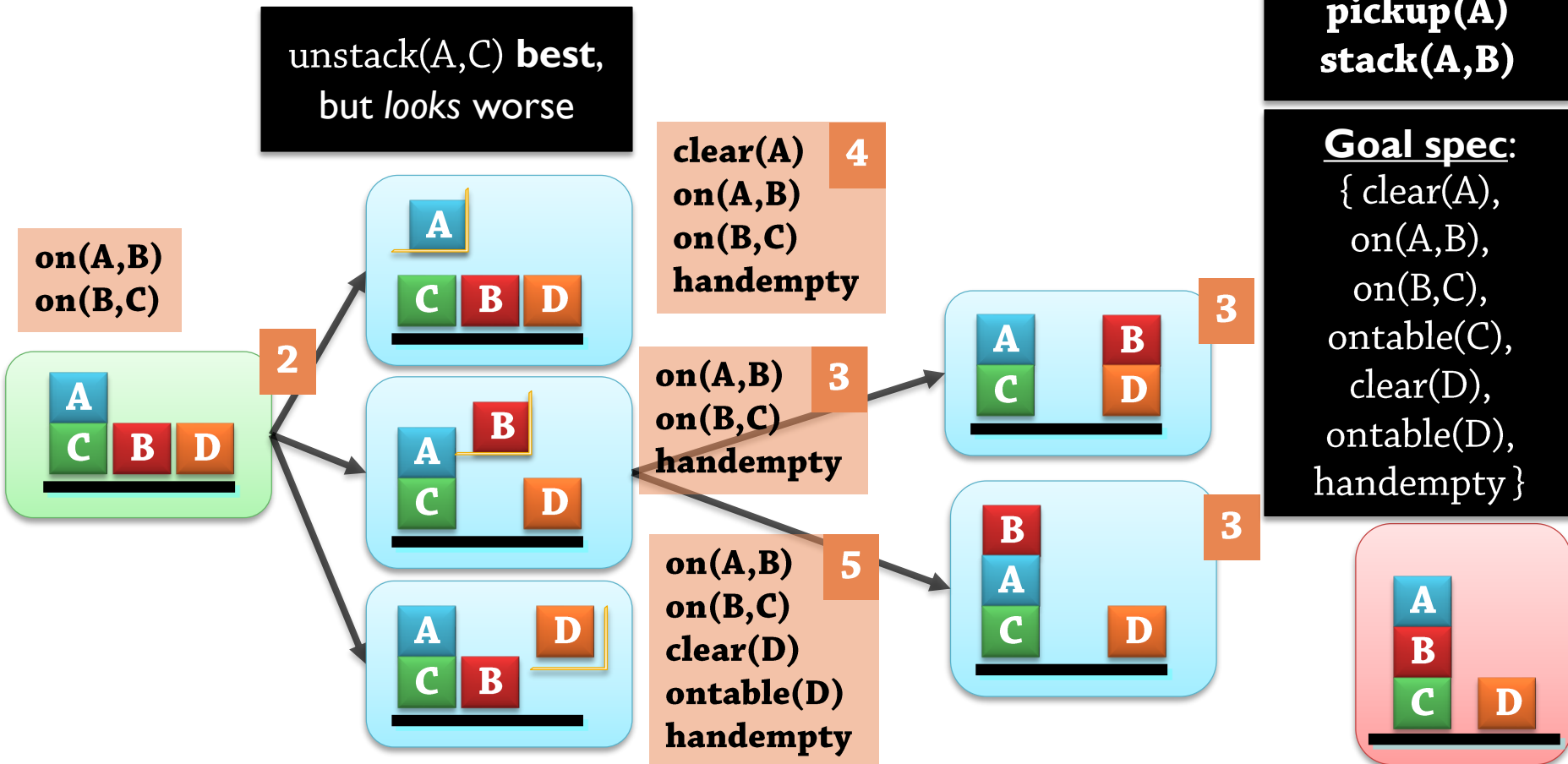
- Count the number of “missing” goal literals

**Optimal:**  
unstack(A,C)  
stack(A,B)  
pickup(C)  
stack(C,A)

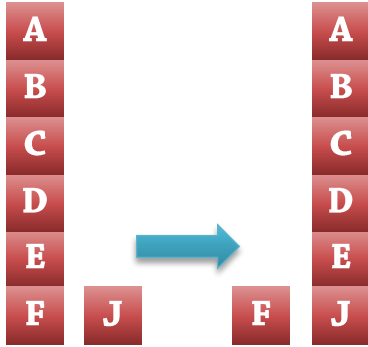


# Counting Remaining Goals (2)

- A perfect solution? No!
  - We must often "unachieve" individual goal literals to get closer to a goal state!



# bw-tower07-astar-gc: Only 7 blocks, A\* search, based on goal count

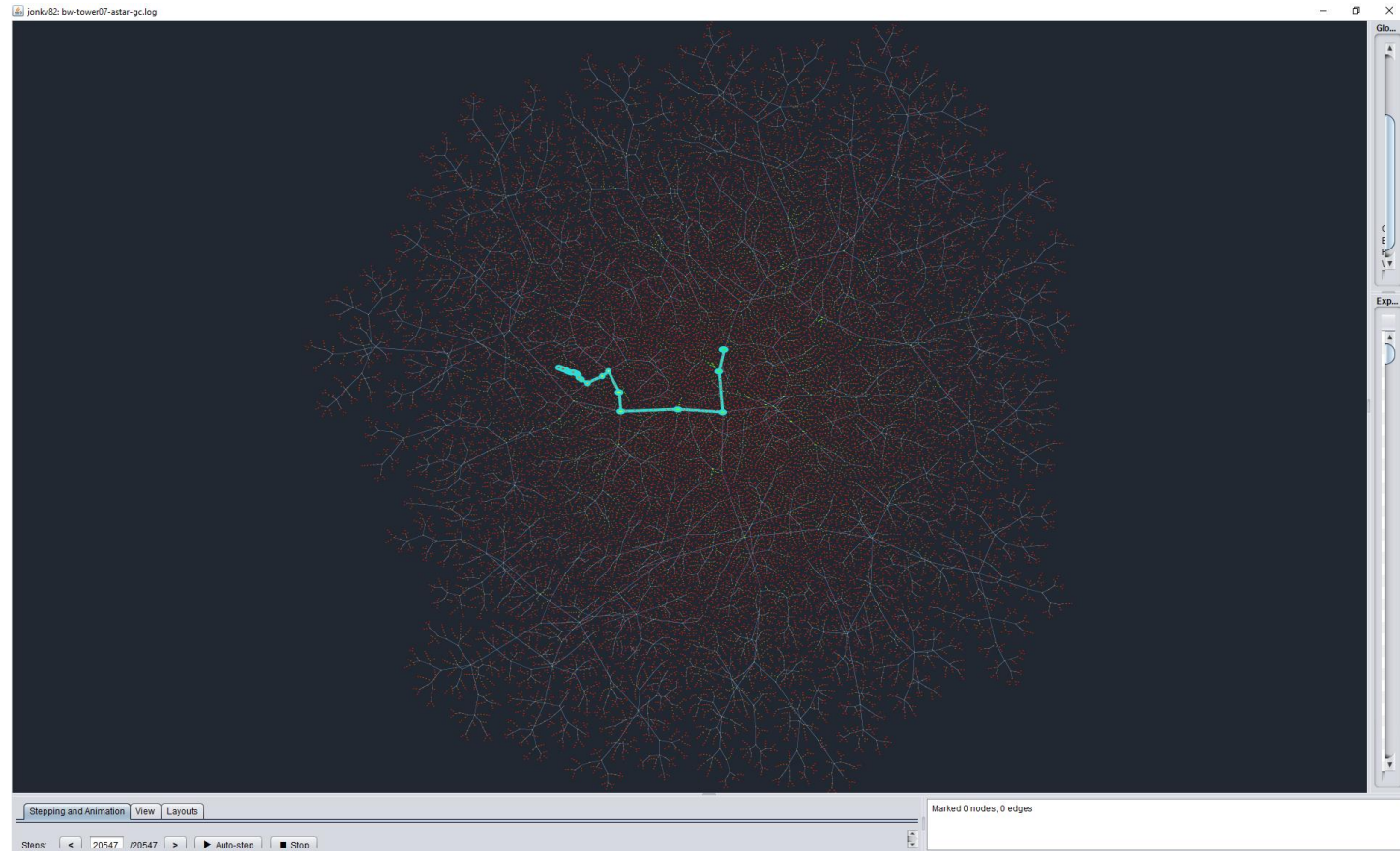


18 actions in  $\pi$

States:

6463 calculated,  
3222 visited

(With Dijkstra,  
43150 / 33436 –  
improved, but we  
can do better!)



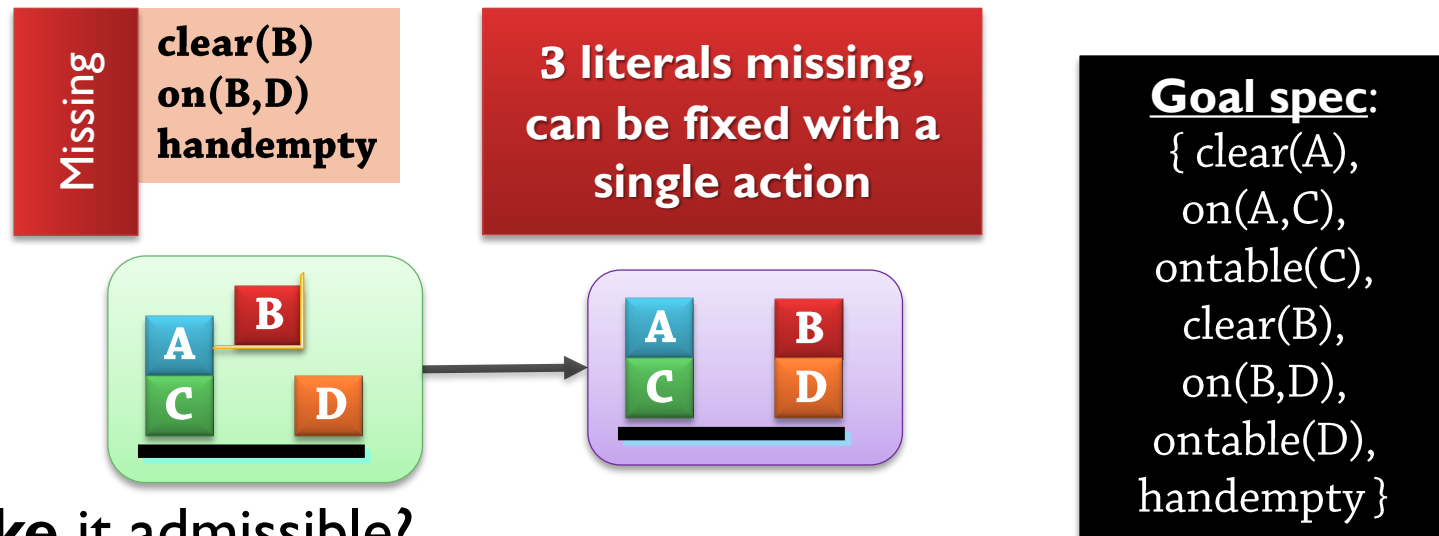
- $h(s_0) = 1$ : Only one “missing” literal
- For a long time, all **useful** successors appear to **increase** remaining cost
  - Removing a block that must be moved
- And many **useless** successors appear to **decrease** remaining cost
  - Building towers that will need to be torn down

Not very  
informative!

# Counting Remaining Goals (3)

- Admissible?

- No!
- (Doesn't matter in our chosen search strategy)



- Can we make it admissible?

- Yes: Divide by the maximum number of facts modified by any action

# Counting Remaining Goals (4): Analysis



- What we see from this example...
  - Not very much: **All heuristics have weaknesses!**

Even the **best planners** will make “strange” choices, visit **tens, hundreds** or even **thousands** of “unproductive” nodes for every action in the final plan

The heuristic should make sure we don't need to visit **millions, billions** or even **trillions** of “unproductive” nodes for every action in the final plan!

- But a thorough empirical analysis *would* tell us:
  - **This** heuristic is **far** from sufficient!



- Planning Competition 2011: Elevators domain, problem 1
  - A\* with goal count heuristics
    - States: 108'922'864 generated, gave up
  - LAMA 2011 planner, good heuristics, other strategy:
    - Solution: 79 steps, 369 cost
    - States: 13236 generated, 425 evaluated/expanded
- Elevators, problem 5
  - LAMA 2011 planner:
    - Solution: 112 steps, 523 cost
    - States: 41811 generated, 1317 evaluated/expanded
- Elevators, problem 20
  - LAMA 2011 planner:
    - Solution: 354 steps, 2182 cost
    - States: 1'364'657 generated, 14985 evaluated/expanded

## Important insight:

Even a state-of-the-art planner can't go *directly* to a goal state!

Generates *many* more states than those actually on the path to the goal...