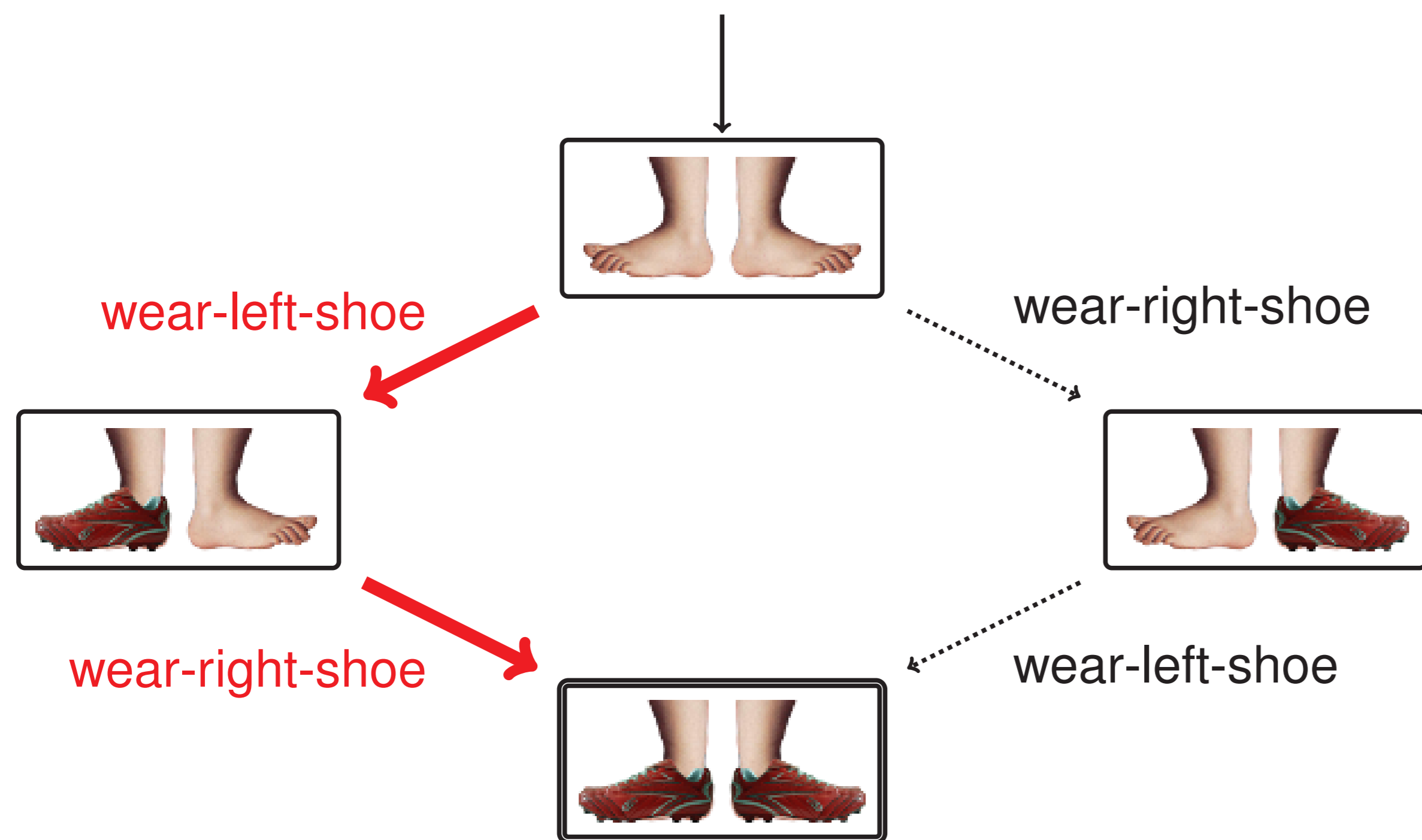


## Introduction

### Heuristic search

- Popular technique to facilitate planning.
- Drawback:** number of state explorations scales exponentially even under generous assumptions [Helmert and Röger 2008].



### Partial order reduction

- Observation:** unnecessary interleavings of transitions
- Idea:** Enforce a particular ordering among operators.
- Problem:** Original techniques in model checking are sound [Valmari 1989, Godefroid 1996], but adaptations for planning are not [Chen and Yao 2009, Xu et al. 2011, Chen et al. 2009].
- Objective:** Adapt original techniques with as little modification as possible.

## Preliminaries

### SAS<sup>+</sup> planning tasks

- An SAS<sup>+</sup> planning task  $\Pi$  is a 4-tuple  $\langle V, I, O, G \rangle$ , where:
  - $V$  is a finite set of finite-domain state variables.
  - $I$  is the initial state.
  - $O$  is a finite set of operators.
  - $G$  is the goal.
- A fact is a pair  $\langle v, d \rangle$  with  $v \in V$  and  $d \in \text{Dom}(v)$ .
- An operator consists of **preconditions** and **effects**.

### Dependency of operators

- Operator  $o_1$  **disables**  $o_2$  if  $o_2$  requires a variable to have a particular value and  $o_1$  assigns another value to the variable.
- Operators  $o_1$  and  $o_2$  **conflict** if both of them affect a common variable differently.
- Operators  $o_1$  and  $o_2$  are **dependent** if  $o_1$  disables  $o_2$ , or  $o_2$  disables  $o_1$ , or  $o_1$  and  $o_2$  conflict.

### Disjunctive action landmarks

A **disjunctive action landmark** for a set of facts  $F$  in state  $s$  is a set of operators  $L$  such that every applicable operator sequence that starts in  $s$  and ends in  $s' \supseteq F$  contains at least one operator  $o \in L$ .

### Necessary enabling sets

A **necessary enabling set** for operator  $o \notin \text{app}(s)$  in state  $s$  is a disjunctive action landmark for  $\text{pre}(o)$  in  $s$ .

## Strong stubborn sets

### Definition

Let  $\Pi$  be a planning task and let  $s$  be a state. A **strong stubborn set** in  $s$  is a set of operators  $T_s \subseteq O$  such that:

- $T_s$  contains all the operators that interfere with some applicable operator in  $T_s$ .
- $T_s$  contains a necessary enabling set in  $s$  for each inapplicable operator in  $T_s$ .
- $T_s$  contains a disjunctive action landmark for the goal in  $s$ .

## Strong stubborn set computation (conceptually)

**Algorithm 1** Strong stubborn set computation for state  $s$

**Input:** State  $s$

**Output:** Strong stubborn set  $T_s$  for  $s$

- $T_s \leftarrow L_s^G$  for some disjunctive action landmark  $L_s^G$  for  $G$  in  $s$
- repeat**
- for all**  $o \in T_s$  **do**
- if**  $o \in \text{app}(s)$  **then**
- $T_s \leftarrow T_s \cup \text{dep}(o)$
- else**
- $T_s \leftarrow T_s \cup N_s^o$  for some nec. enabling set  $N_s^o$  for  $o$  in  $s$
- until**  $T_s$  reaches a fixed-point
- return**  $T_s$

## Experiments

Node generations and coverage of

- Plain A\*,
- A\* with Expansion Core (EC [Chen and Yao 2009, Xu et al. 2011]), and
- A\* with strong stubborn sets (SSS),

- Nodes and coverage +EC, +SSS relative to plain A\*
- green/red:** improvement/deterioration compared to plain A\*
- bold:** best result per domain

all guided by the LM-cut heuristic.

Domain <small>(problems)</small>	Nodes generated			Coverage		
	A*	+EC	+SSS	A*	+EC	+SSS
PARCPRINTER-08 <small>(30)</small>	2461106	100%	<1%	18 ±0	<b>+12</b>	
PARCPRINTER-OPT11 <small>(20)</small>	2460475	100%	<1%	13 ±0	<b>+7</b>	
WOODWK-OPT08 <small>(30)</small>	7334811	17%	<b>3%</b>	17 +5	<b>+11</b>	
WOODWK-OPT11 <small>(20)</small>	7334070	17%	<b>3%</b>	12 +3	<b>+7</b>	
SATELLITE <small>(36)</small>	4283651	64%	<b>5%</b>	7 ±0	<b>+3</b>	
LOGISTICS00 <small>(28)</small>	12855134	100%	<b>17%</b>	20 ±0	<b>+1</b>	
OPENSTACKS-OPT08 <small>(30)</small>	34336295	100%	<b>52%</b>	18 -2	<b>+2</b>	
OPENSTACKS-OPT11 <small>(20)</small>	34209201	100%	<b>52%</b>	13 -2	<b>+2</b>	
ELEVATORS-OPT08 <small>(30)</small>	18561161	100%	<b>55%</b>	19 ±0	<b>+3</b>	
ELEVATORS-OPT11 <small>(20)</small>	18006303	100%	<b>55%</b>	16 ±0	<b>+2</b>	
PSR-SMALL <small>(50)</small>	1859026	100%	<b>80%</b>	<b>49</b> -1	±0	
MPRIME <small>(35)</small>	921359	100%	<b>84%</b>	<b>22</b> -1	±0	
ROVERS <small>(40)</small>	1281967	99%	<b>87%</b>	7 ±0	<b>+1</b>	
PIPESWORLD-TK <small>(50)</small>	585963	100%	<b>97%</b>	<b>9</b> -1	±0	
PIPESWORLD-NOTK <small>(50)</small>	2798494	100%	<b>99%</b>	<b>17</b> -1	±0	
FREECELL <small>(80)</small>	<b>5543463</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>15</b> -4	<b>-3</b>	
GRIPPER <small>(20)</small>	<b>10807891</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7</b> -1	±0	
PARKING-OPT11 <small>(20)</small>	<b>39354</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2</b> -1	<b>-1</b>	
SCANALYZER-08 <small>(30)</small>	<b>7781870</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>14</b> ±0	<b>-1</b>	
SCANALYZER-OPT11 <small>(20)</small>	<b>7781742</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11</b> ±0	<b>-1</b>	
TRUCKS <small>(30)</small>	<b>11687203</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>10</b> -1	<b>-1</b>	
REMAINING DOMAINS <small>(707)</small>	136716998	100%	<b>94%</b>	<b>425</b> ±0	±0	
OVERALL <small>(1396)</small>	329647537	96%	<b>72%</b>	741 -7	<b>+44</b>	

## Future work

- Investigation of other partial order reduction methods and their combination with our POR framework.

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