

ICAPS 2014

IPPC Discrete Track Results

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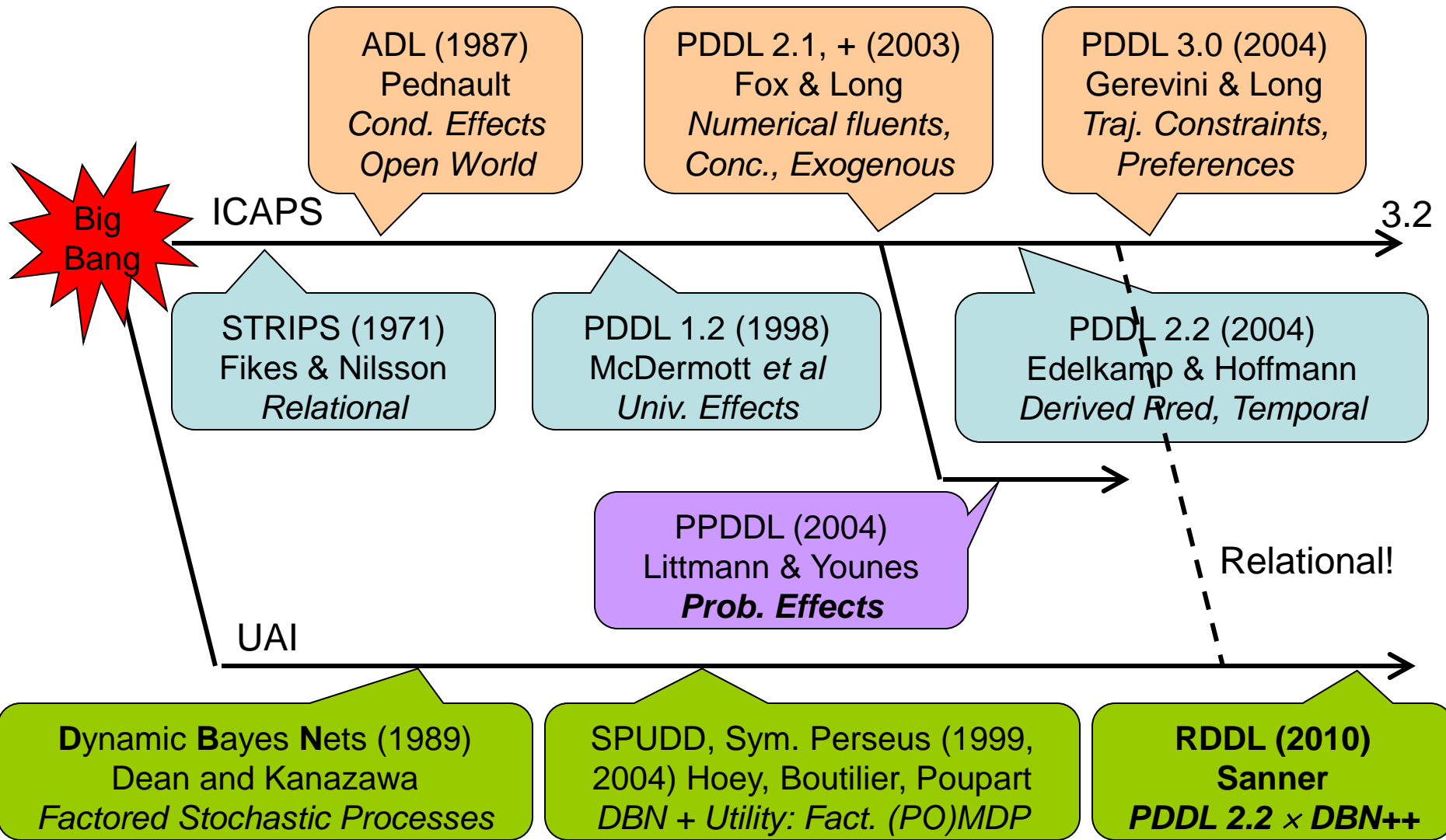
Domains contributed by
Libby Ferland (U. Kentucky)

Zhenyu Yu (School of Economics and Management, Tongji University)

Objectives for IPPC 2014

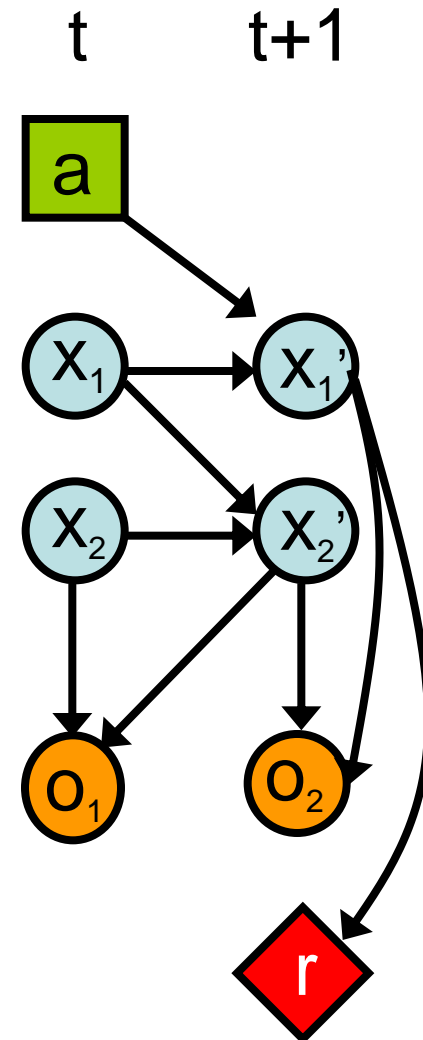
- Continue IPPC 2011 focus on expressive domains
 - Especially independent exogenous uncertainty
 - Traffic Control (random traffic arrivals)
 - Elevator Control (random person arrivals)
 - **Need**
 - concurrency
 - independent exogenous effects
 - continuing processes and non-goal rewards
 - distributions that are complex function of state
 - partial observability
 - **Required a new language**
 - RDDDL (lifted DBN, probabilistic programs for conditional model)

A Brief History of (ICAPS) Time

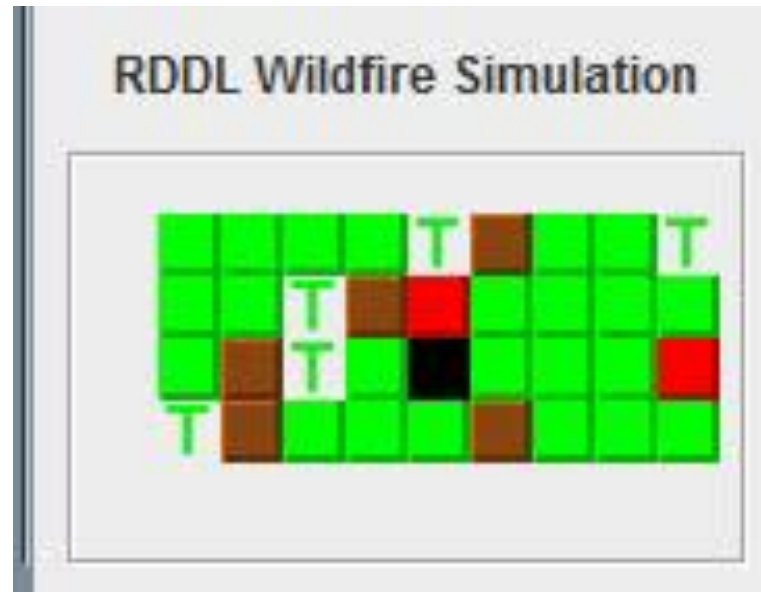


What is RDDDL?

- **Relational Dynamic Influence Diagram Language**
 - Relational [DBN + Influence Diagram]
 - Everything is a fluent!
 - states
 - observations
 - actions
 - Conditional distributions are probabilistic programs



Wildfire Domain (new in 2014)



- Contributed by Zhenyu Yu (School of Economics and Management, Tongji University)
 - Karafyllidis, I., & Thanailakis, A. (1997). *A model for predicting forest fire spreading using gridular automata*. *Ecological Modelling*, 99(1), 87-97.

Wildfire in RDDDL

```
cpfs {

    burning'(?x, ?y) =
        if ( put-out(?x, ?y) )
            then false
        else if (~out-of-fuel(?x, ?y) ^ ~burning(?x, ?y))
            then Bernoulli( 1.0 / (1.0 + exp[4.5 - (sum_{?x2: x_pos, ?y2: y_pos}
                (NEIGHBOR(?x, ?y, ?x2, ?y2) ^ burning(?x2, ?y2))]) )
        else
            burning(?x, ?y); // State persists

    out-of-fuel'(?x, ?y) = out-of-fuel(?x, ?y) | burning(?x,?y);

};

reward =
    [sum_{?x: x_pos, ?y: y_pos} [ COST_CUTOUT*cut-out(?x, ?y) ]]
+ [sum_{?x: x_pos, ?y: y_pos} [ COST_PUTOUT*put-out(?x, ?y) ]]
+ [sum_{?x: x_pos, ?y: y_pos} [ COST_NONTARGET_BURN*[ burning(?x, ?y) ^ ~TARGET(?x, ?y) ]]]
+ [sum_{?x: x_pos, ?y: y_pos}
    [ COST_TARGET_BURN*[ (burning(?x, ?y) | out-of-fuel(?x, ?y)) ^ TARGET(?x, ?y) ]]];

```

Other Objectives for RDDDL

- **Translations to draw in different communities**
 - Factored MDP / POMDP community
 - ICAPS PPDDL community
 - 11 competitors in 2011, 6 competitors in 2014
- **Single normalized evaluation criteria**
 - Sum of undiscounted rewards over finite horizon
 - Averaged over 30 trials

RDDLSim Software

Open source & online at

<http://code.google.com/p/rddlsim/>

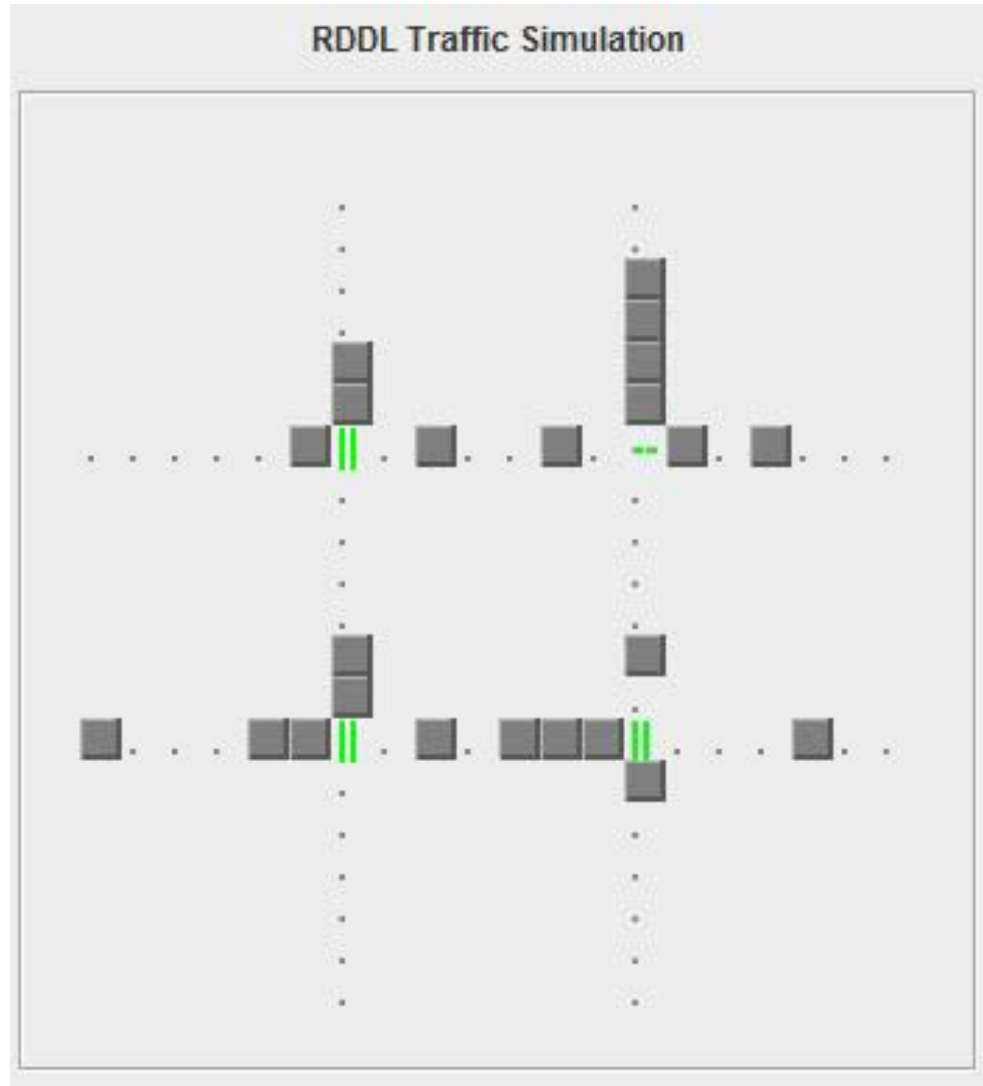
RDDL Software Overview

- BNF grammar and parser
- Simulator
- Automatic translations
 - LISP-like format (easier to parse)
 - SPUDD & Symbolic Perseus (boolean subset)
 - Ground PPDDL (boolean subset)
- Client / Server
 - Java and C/C++ sample clients
 - Evaluation scripts for log files
- Visualization
 - DBN Visualization
 - Domain Visualization – see how your planner is doing

Domains and Evaluation

- 4 domains from IPPC 2011
 - **Traffic Control:** highly exogenous, concurrent
 - **Elevator Control:** highly exogenous, concurrent
 - **Crossing Traffic:** goal-oriented, deterministic if move far left
 - **Skill Teaching:** few exogenous events
- 4 new domains
 - **Wildfire:** from ecological literature, **contributed by Zhenyu Yu**
 - **Academic Advising:** complex prereq structure, **contributed by Libby Ferland**
 - **Tamarisk:** from ecological literature, **used in 2014 RL Competition**
 - **Triangle Tireworld:** probabilistically interesting, **from IPPC 2008**
- Conditions
 - 10 instances per domain, 30 runs per instance
 - 18 minutes per instance (24 hours for all runs)
 - No discount, finite horizon of 40
- Used average normalized score [0,1]
 - Min: max(random policy, noop policy)
 - Max: best competitor

Boolean Traffic



Other Domains

(shown in separate videos)

Competition Evaluation

- **Client/Server** following *mdpsim* (IPPC 2004/6/8)
 - Sungwook Yoon adapted this for *rddlsim* in IPPC 2011
 - Server sends state / observations, client sends actions
- **Amazon EC2** (Elastic Compute Cloud)
 - Run client / server instances in same zone on demand
 - Ensures everyone has same computational power
 - Large EC2 instance (7.5Gb RAM, 2 Cores)
 - Everyone has admin access to their machines
 - Just pay for time used
 - Received an Amazon EC2 grant of \$2500 for competition
 - Also supported learning track
 - So, running it was free, **THANKS AMAZON!!!**

Competitors: Boolean MDP Track

Competitors	Algorithm
PROST (Keller, Geisser, Eyerich – Uni. Freiburg)	Extensions of UCT 2011 and 2014 versions
G-Pack (Kolobov – Microsoft Research, Redmond)	Labeled Reverse Iterative-Deepening RTDP, etc.
PPUDD (Teichteil-Konigsbuch, Drougard – Onera)	Possibilistic variation on SPUDD, two versions
LRTDP (Nunes de Barros, Hermann, Trevizan, Valdivia Delgado, Gamarra – U. Sao Paulo)	Symbolic Labeled RTDP with ADDs

Results: Boolean MDP Track

- **1st Place: PROST 2014**
- **2nd Place: G-Pack**

PROST 2014 (Keller, Geisser)	0.825	± 0.067
PROST 2011 (Keller, Eyerich)	0.769	± 0.072
G-Pack (Kolobov)	0.734	± 0.080
PPUDD v1 (Teichteil-Konigsbuch, Drougard)	0.373	± 0.082
PPUDD v2 (Teichteil-Konigsbuch, Drougard)	0.310	± 0.076
LRTDP (Nunes de Barros, Hermann, Trevizan, Valdivia Delgado, Gamarra)	0.198	± 0.061

Competitors: Boolean POMDP Track

Competitors	Algorithm
NUS-POMDPGroup (Lee, Zhang, Ye, Wu, Hsu – NUS)	Hybrid of POMCP & Sparse Belief Search
KAIST_AIPR_LAB (Han, Nam, Hong, Lee, and Kim – KAIST)	Hybrid of Symbolic HSVI & POMCP

Results: Boolean POMDP Track

- **1st Place: POMDPX_NUS**
- **2nd Place: KAIST-AILAB**

NUS-POMDPGroup (Lee, Zhang, Ye, Wu, Hsu)	0.776	± 0.089
KAIST_AIPR_LAB (Han, Nam, Hong, Lee, and Kim)	0.329	± 0.078

Thanks to All Competitors!