

# On the Evolution of Planner-Specific Macro Sets

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## Introduction

- Macros are a well-established reformulation technique for encapsulating sequences of operators in AI-planning
- Existing techniques require a training phase, and rely on the fact that training is representative of testing instances
- Extracted macros can not be modified and are used on every instance of the considered domain

## Idea

We propose an approach capable of:

- Automatically combine macros, collected from different sources, in suitable sets
- Evolve the composition of macro sets according to observed performance of a given planner
- Exploit the availability of multi-core machines

## The MEvo Approach

The core of MEvo is presented in Algorithm 1, and requires a domain model  $\mathbf{D}$ , a stream of problems  $\mathbf{I}$ , a solver  $\mathbf{p}$ , a pool of macros  $\mathbf{M}$ , and a the max number of macros per set  $\mathbf{n}$ .

It operates by solving each problem via 4 set of macros:

- **Original** (O): empty set, for solvability.
- **Random**: a randomly selected set of macros.
- **Best** (B): the best macros, according to observed performance.
- **AlmostBest** (A): a mix of best and near-best macros.

## Algorithm 1 Components of the MEvo algorithm

```
1: procedure MEvo( $M, I, D, p, n$ )
2:    $E = \text{initialiseMacroScores}(M)$ 
3:   for  $i$  in  $I$  do
4:      $S = \text{getMacroSets}(E, M, n)$ 
5:      $r = \text{solveInstance}(S, D, i, p)$ 
6:      $E = \text{updateMacroScores}(r, E)$ 
7:   end for
8: end procedure
```

Macros' score is updated after each iteration, and takes into account the number of macros in each set, and the performance achieved.

## Results and Take-home Message

- MEvo allows to effectively select and exploit macros for improving the performance of planners.
- Planners tend to prefer different macros, according to the structure of the problems and their search strategy
- New macros can be added overtime, without restarting.
- Macro sets can be efficiently evolved, also in case of sudden structural problems changes.
- MEvo provides a good approach for exploiting multi-core machines.
- MEvo outperforms state of the art of multicore planning.

Set	Domains					
	Bar 150	Bw 160	Dep 165	MBW 150	Park 140	
Jasper	O	94.3 (69.3)	57.2 (36.9)	84.6 (55.2)	<b>36.8</b> (26.7)	0.0 (0.0)
	B	113.6 (80.7)	<b>86.2</b> (55.0)	<b>86.1</b> (56.3)	34.7 (26.0)	0.0 (0.0)
	A	<b>115.1</b> (80.7)	40.3 (31.3)	78.9 (52.1)	34.3 (26.)	0.0 (0.0)
	MEvo	130.0 (86.7)	97.0 (60.6)	120.0 (72.7)	49.0 (32.7)	0.0 (0.0)
LPG	O	0.0 (0.0)	70.2 (76.9)	<b>146.2</b> (100.0)	<b>24.2</b> (17.3)	0.0 (0.0)
	B	0.0 (0.0)	<b>158.4</b> (100.0)	107.6 (95.2)	22.5 (18.7)	0.0 (0.0)
	A	0.0 (0.0)	98.7 (63.1)	111.6 (100.0)	23.2 (19.3)	0.0 (0.0)
	MEvo	0.0 (0.0)	160.0 (100.0)	165.0 (100.0)	33.0 (22.0)	0.0 (0.0)
Mp	O	13.5 (10.7)	0.0 (0.0)	147.8 (100.0)	<b>1.2</b> (1.3)	1.0 (0.7)
	B	<b>15.5</b> (11.3)	<b>98.5</b> (62.5)	<b>162.8</b> (100.0)	1.1 (1.3)	1.0 (0.7)
	A	14.5 (10.7)	47.8 (31.3)	159.9 (98.8)	1.0 (0.7)	0.0 (0.0)
	MEvo	24.0 (16.0)	106.0 (66.3)	165.0 (100.0)	3.0 (2.0)	1.0 (0.7)
Probe	O	89.6 (68.0)	106.6 (77.5)	<b>164.5</b> (100.0)	37.8 (27.3)	2.0 (1.4)
	B	<b>98.4</b> (73.3)	<b>140.8</b> (88.8)	159.0 (100.0)	<b>42.2</b> (32.7)	2.0 (1.4)
	A	93.5 (71.3)	135.2 (86.3)	157.6 (100.0)	34.7 (27.3)	0.0 (0.0)
	MEvo	128.0 (85.3)	144.0 (90.0)	165.0 (100.0)	64.0 (42.7)	2.0 (1.4)
Yahsp	O	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	6.9 (4.7)	0.0 (0.0)
	B	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	3.7 (2.4)	7.0 (4.7)	0.0 (0.0)
	A	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	<b>8.0</b> (4.8)	7.0 (4.7)	0.0 (0.0)
	MEvo	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	11.0 (6.7)	7.0 (4.7)	0.0 (0.0)