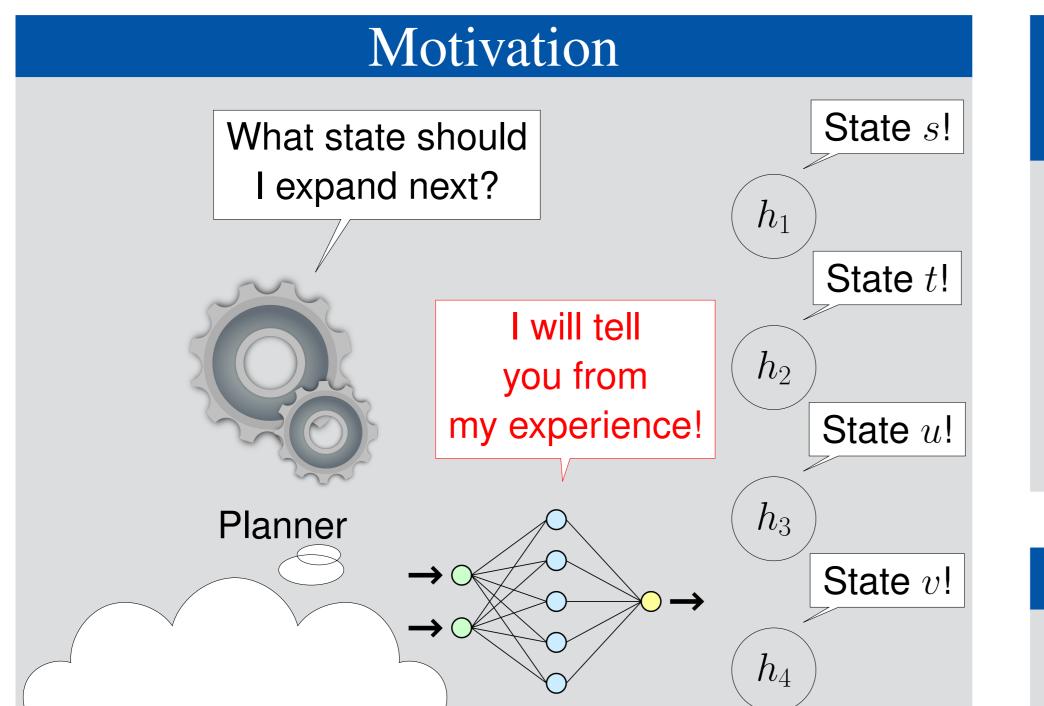
# Learning Heuristic Selection with Dynamic Algorithm Configuration

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# Dynamic Algorithm Configuration – Theoretical Properties

- An optimal DAC policy is at least as good as an optimal AS policy and an optimal AAC policy.
- There is a family of planning tasks so that a DAC policy expands exponentially fewer states until a plan is found.

### Features and Rewards

Features for each heuristic h ∈ H (open list)
max<sub>h</sub>, min<sub>h</sub>, μ<sub>h</sub>, σ<sup>2</sup><sub>h</sub>, #<sub>h</sub> and t ∈ N<sub>0</sub>

#### Who is correct?

#### RL Agent

# Satisficing planning

- Search for a good plan
- Inadmissible heuristics are difficult to combine
- Greedy search with multiple heuristics
  - States evaluated with each heuristic
  - One separate open list for each heuristic

## Automated Algorithm Configuration

- ► Algorithm Selection  $\tilde{\pi} : \mathcal{I} \to H$ 
  - Considers instance
  - E.g. portfolio planner
- ► Adaptive Algorithm Configuration  $\tilde{\pi} : \mathbb{N}_0 \to H$ 
  - Considers time step
  - E.g. alternation between heuristics

- **>** Difference of each feature between t 1 and t
- Reward: -1 for each expansion step until solution is found

## Experiments

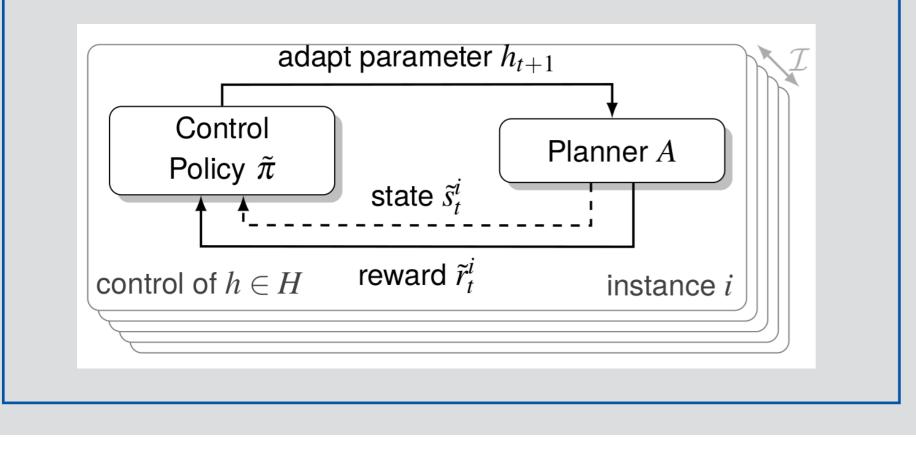
- $\blacktriangleright H = \{h_{\rm ff}, h_{\rm cg}, h_{\rm cea}, h_{\rm add}\}$
- ► 6 domains with 100 instances per train/test Set
- ► *e*-greedy deep Q-learning (double DQN)
  - $\blacktriangleright$  2-layer network with 75 hidden units
  - ► 5 different DAC polices per domain

| Algorithm        | CONTROL POLICY |       |       | SINGLE HEURISTIC |          |           |           | BEST AS            |
|------------------|----------------|-------|-------|------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| Domain (# Inst.) | RL             | RND   | ALT   | $h_{f\!f}$       | $h_{cg}$ | $h_{cea}$ | $h_{add}$ | $\overline{SGL.h}$ |
| barman (100)     | 84.4           | 83.8  | 83.3  | 66.0             | 17.0     | 18.0      | 18.0      | 67.0               |
| BLOCKS (100)     | 92.9           | 83.6  | 83.7  | 75.0             | 60.0     | 92.0      | 92.0      | 93.0               |
| CHILDS (100)     | 88.0           | 86.2  | 86.7  | 75.0             | 86.0     | 86.0      | 86.0      | 86.0               |
| rovers (100)     | 95.2           | 96.0  | 96.0  | 84.0             | 72.0     | 68.0      | 68.0      | 91.0               |
| sokoban (100)    | 87.7           | 87.1  | 87.0  | 88.0             | 90.0     | 60.0      | 89.0      | 92.0               |
| visitall (100)   | 56.9           | 51.0  | 51.5  | 37.0             | 60.0     | 60.0      | 60.0      | 60.0               |
| SUM (600)        | 505.1          | 487.7 | 488.2 | 425.0            | 385.0    | 384.0     | 413.0     | 489.0              |

Our approach based on RL performs overall best

▶ Dyn. Algorithm Configuration  $\tilde{\pi} : \mathcal{I} \times \mathbb{N}_0 \times \tilde{\mathcal{S}} \to H$ 

- Considers instance, time step and planner state
- Problem can be considered as MDP
- Our approach based on Reinforcement Learning



Best Algorithm Selection (Oracle) is worse than control policies

### Conclusion and Future Work

DAC can improve heuristic selection.

- Considers instance, time step and planner state
- Can improve search performance exponentially
- ► It is possible to learn good policies
- Future: Investigate domain-specific state features