



Massachusetts  
Institute of  
Technology



# PDSketch

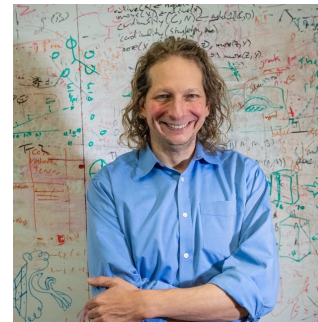
## Integrated Domain Programming, Learning, and Planning



**Jiayuan Mao**



Tomás Lozano-Pérez



Joshua B. Tenenbaum



Leslie Pack Kaelbling

MIT CSAIL





# *Factored Encodings* for Environments

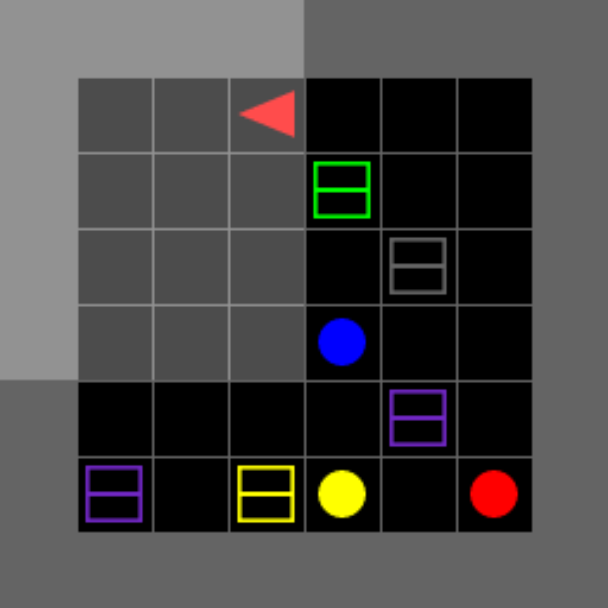
- Human can reason about *factored encodings* of the physical world.

## **Intuition:**

- Factored encodings enable better data efficiency in learning.
- Factored encodings enable better planning efficiency.



# MiniGrid Example

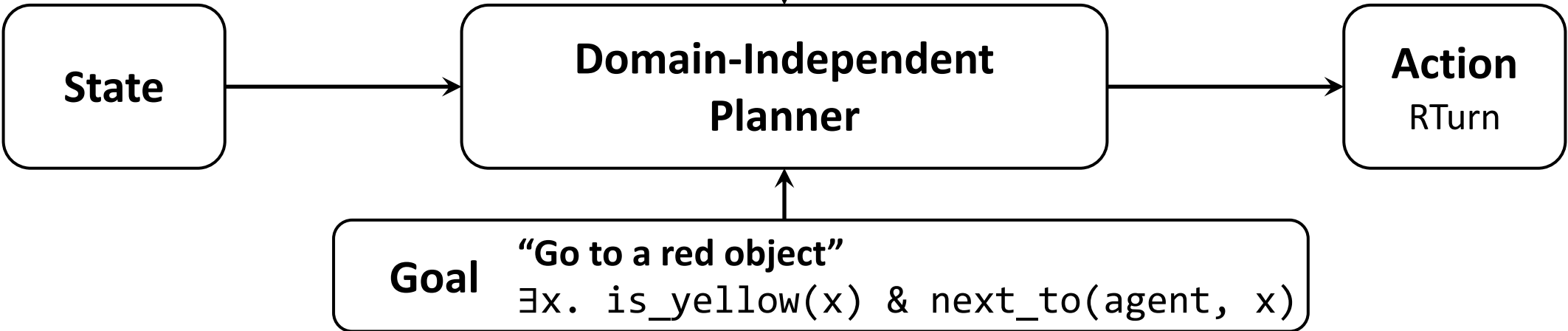


**State Space:**  
s.agent = (x, y, facing)  
s.objects[i] = (x, y, image)

**Predicates**  
next\_to(agent, object)  
is\_yellow(object)  
is\_box(object)  
.....

**Transition Model**  
def move\_forward(s): ...  
def rturn(s): ...  
def toggle(s): ...  
.....

**Domain Model**



# Existing Frameworks

## Domain Programming

```
def facing(agent, object): ...
```

```
def move_forward(s):  
    if not any(  
        facing(s.agent, x) and  
        is_obstacle(x)  
        for x in s.objects  
    ):  
        if s.agent.facing == 0:  
            s.agent.x -= 1  
        elif s.agent.facing == 1:  
            s.agent.y += 1  
        elif ...
```

A lot of prior knowledge.  
No/Minimal training data.  
Fast planning.

## Neural Network Learning

```
def move_forward(s):  
    s.agent = ??(s)  
    for i in range(n):  
        s.objects[i] = ??(s)
```

?? : Trainable Neural Networks.

Minimal prior knowledge.  
A lot of training data.  
Slow planning.

# Existing Frameworks

## Domain Programming

```
def facing(agent, object): ...
```

```
def move_forward(s):  
    if not any(  
        facing(s.agent, x) and  
        is_obstacle(x)  
        for x in s.objects  
    ):  
        if s.agent.facing == 0:  
            s.agent.x -= 1  
        elif s.agent.facing == 1:  
            s.agent.y += 1  
        elif ...
```

A lot of prior knowledge.  
No/Minimal training data.  
Fast planning.

## PDSketch (This Work)

```
def move_forward(s):  
    if not any(  
        ??(s.agent, x)  
        for x in s.objects  
    ):  
        s.agent = ??(s.agent)
```

Small amount of prior knowledge.  
Small amount of training data.  
Fast planning.

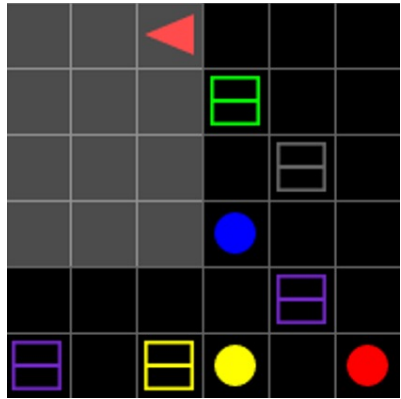
## Neural Network Learning

```
def move_forward(s):  
    s.agent = ??(s)  
    for i in range(n):  
        s.objects[i] = ??(s)
```


?? : Trainable Neural Networks.


Minimal prior knowledge.  
A lot of training data.  
Slow planning.

# PDSketch: Integrated Programming and Learning



**Agent<sup>t</sup>**  
(x=2, y=0,  
facing=3)

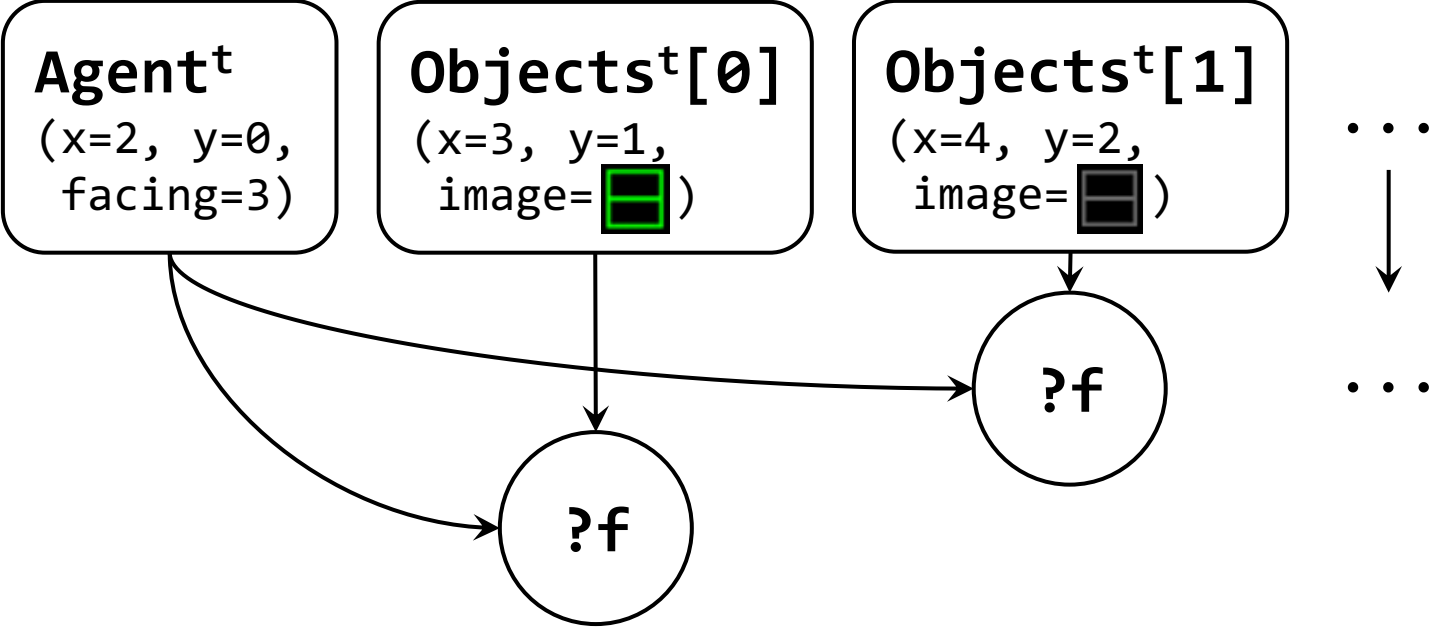
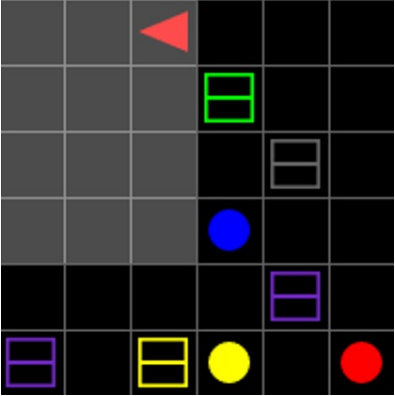
**Objects<sup>t</sup>[0]**  
(x=3, y=1,  
image=)

**Objects<sup>t</sup>[1]**  
(x=4, y=2,  
image=)

...

```
def move_forward(s):  
    if not any(  
        ?f(s.agent, x)  
        for x in s.objects  
    ):  
        s.agent = ?g(s.agent)
```

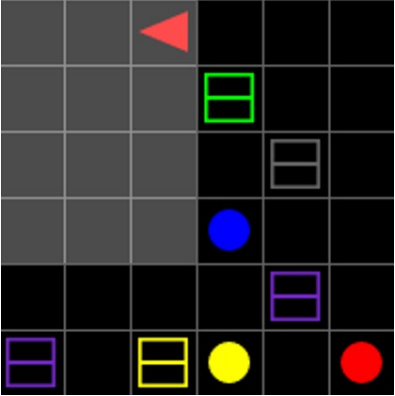
# PDSketch: Integrated Programming and Learning



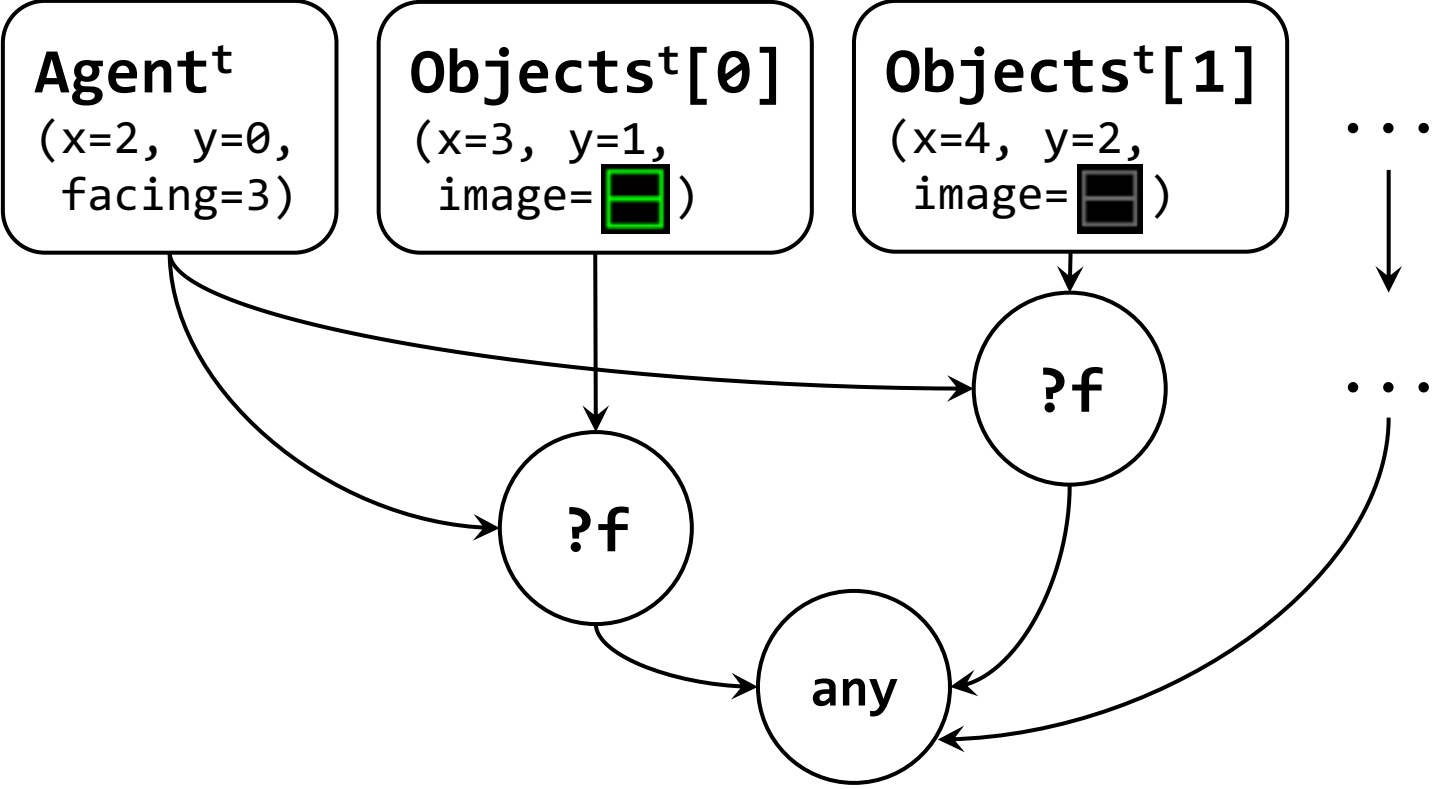
```
def move_forward(s):  
    if not any(  
        ?f(s.agent, x)  
        for x in s.objects  
    ):  
        s.agent = ?g(s.agent)
```



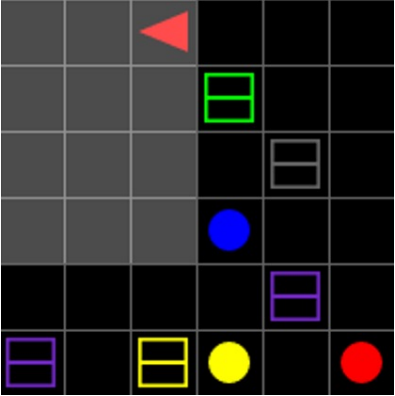
# PDSketch: Integrated Programming and Learning



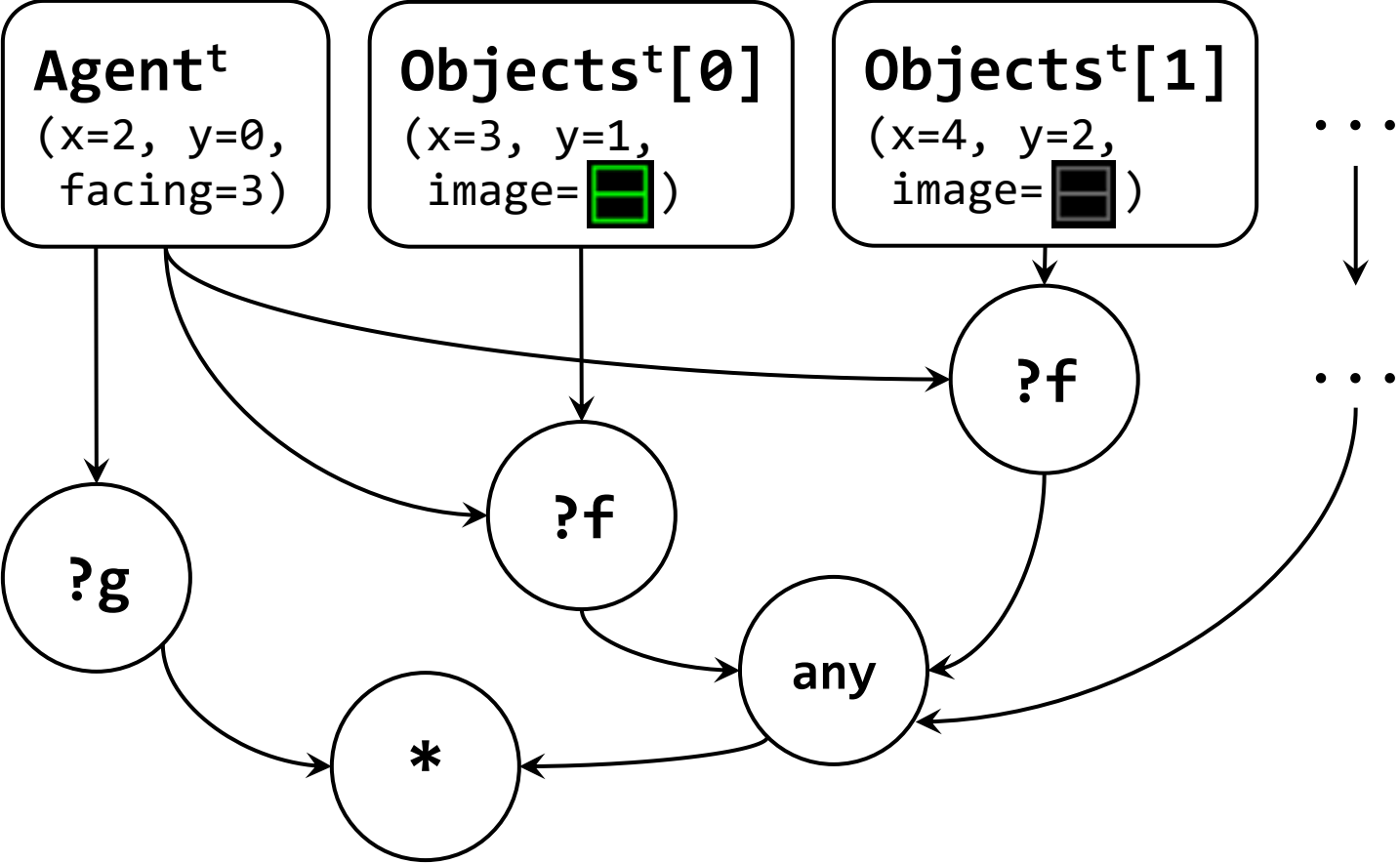
```
def move_forward(s):  
    if not any(  
        ?f(s.agent, x)  
        for x in s.objects  
    ):  
        s.agent = ?g(s.agent)
```



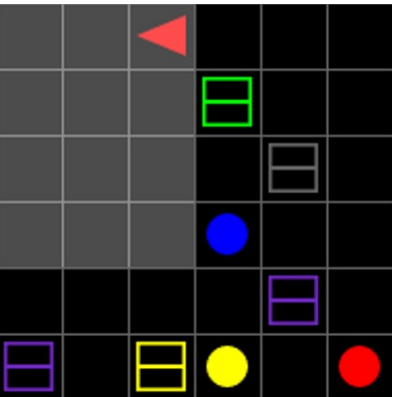
# PDSketch: Integrated Programming and Learning



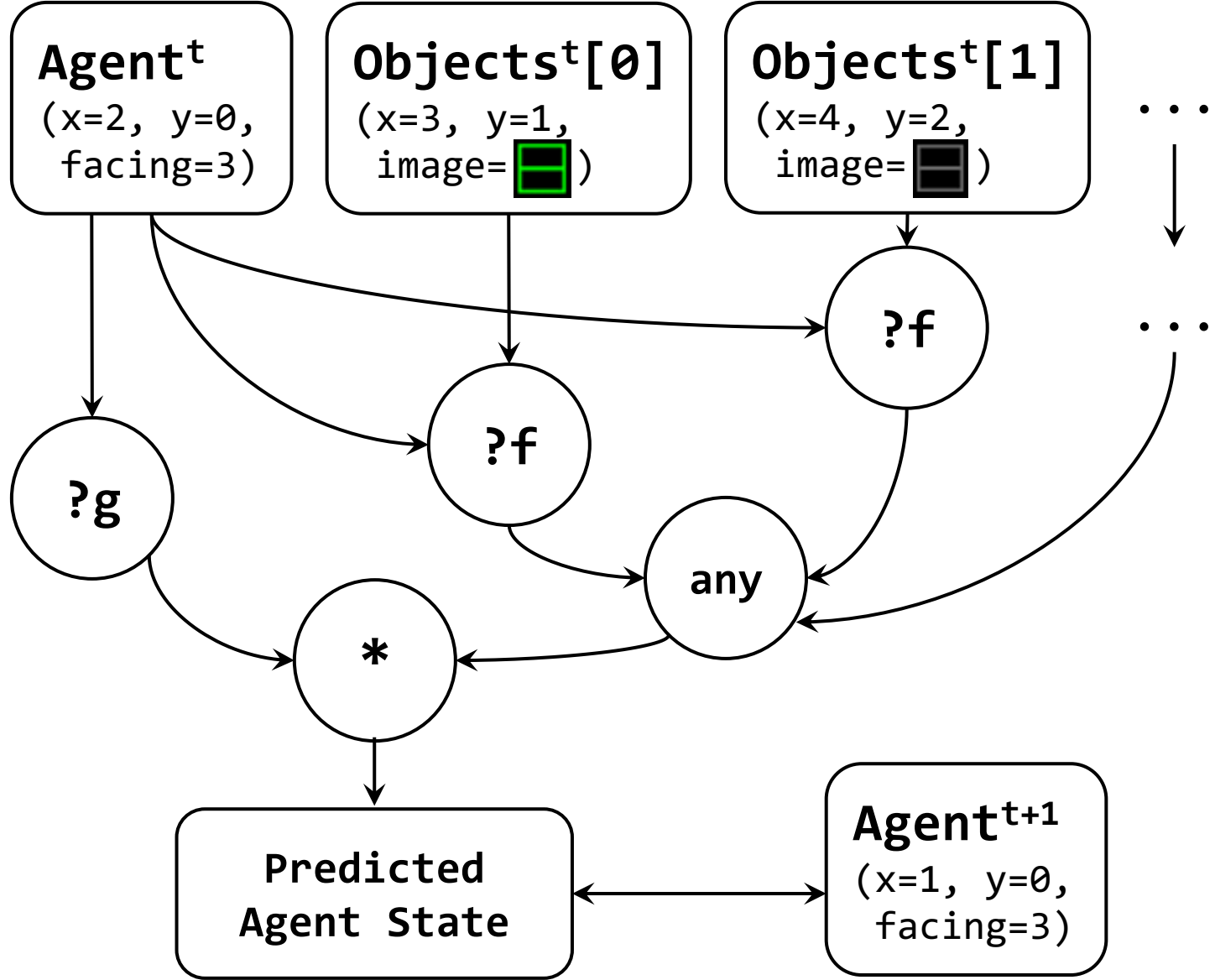
```
def move_forward(s):
    if not any(
        ?f(s.agent, x)
        for x in s.objects
    ):
        s.agent = ?g(s.agent)
```



# PDSketch: Integrated Programming and Learning

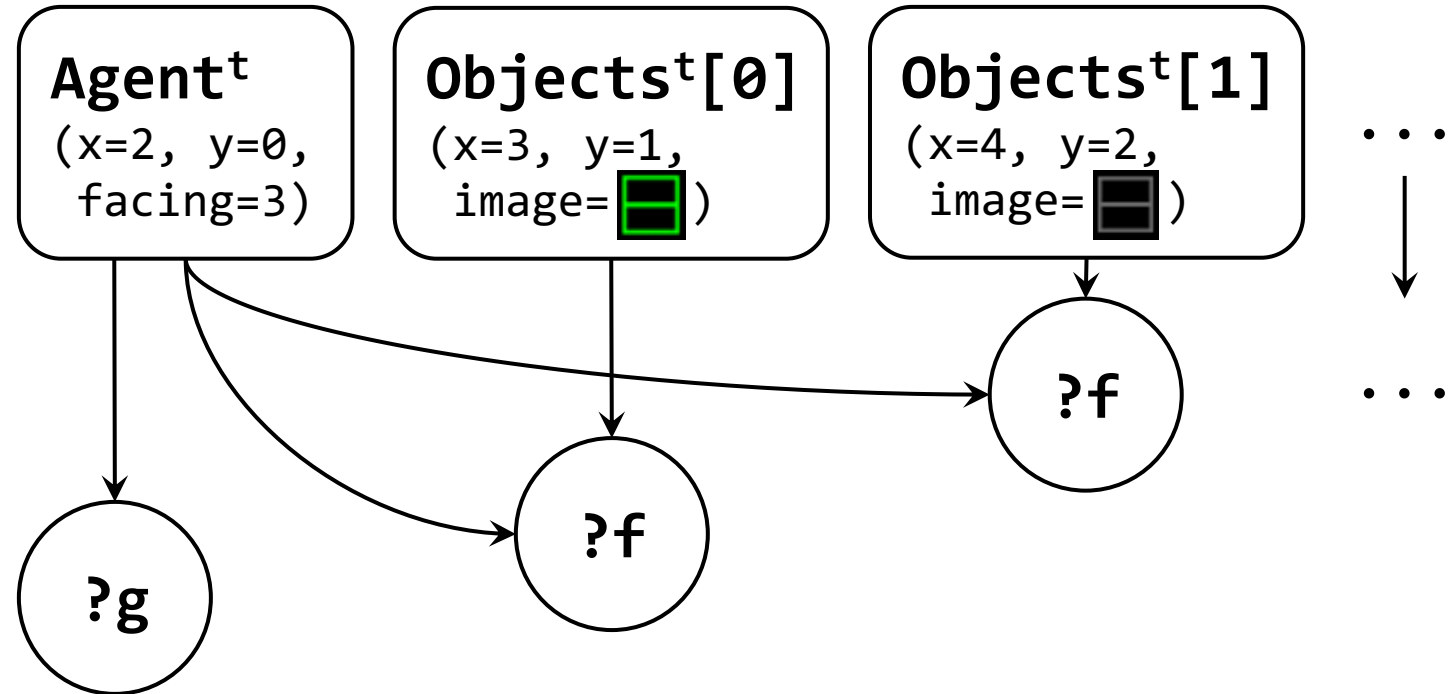
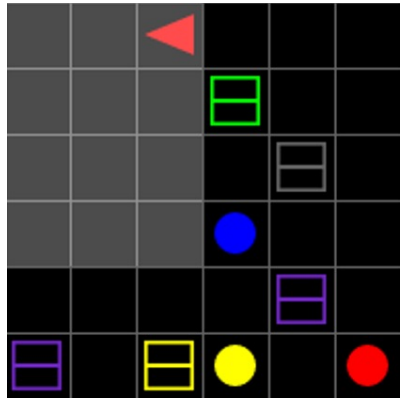


```
def move_forward(s):
    if not any(
        ?f(s.agent, x)
        for x in s.objects
    ):
        s.agent = ?g(s.agent)
```



Back Prop

# PDSketch: Integrated Programming and Learning



```
def move_forward(s):  
    if not any(  
        ?f(s.agent, x)  
        for x in s.objects  
    ):  
        s.agent = ?g(s.agent)
```

Each **??** can be implemented as a neural network module.

The programmatic structures encode

- The sparse and local structures of modules.
- The lifted structures (parameter sharing) of modules.



# Learning and Planning Efficiency

## PDS-Rob

Full robot movement models.  
Need to learn object classifiers.

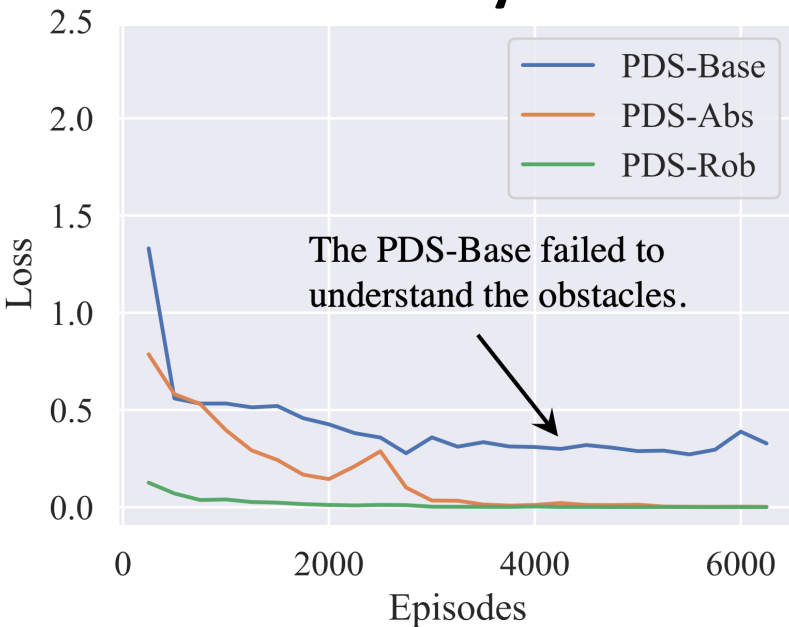
## PDS-Abs

Abstract robot models.  
(Sparse and local structures)

## PDS-Base

Graph neural network.  
(Weakest prior)

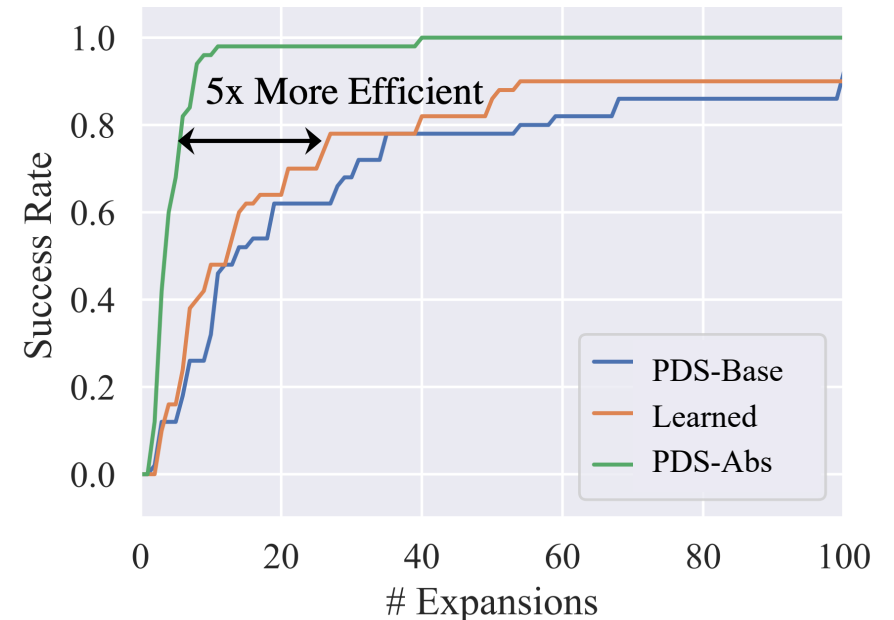
### Data Efficiency



### Success Rate

Behavior Cloning	0.79
Decision Xformer	0.82
DreamerV2	0.79
<b>PDS-Base</b>	<b>0.62</b>
<b>PDS-Abs</b>	<b>0.98</b>
<b>PDS-Rob</b>	<b>1.00</b>

### Planning Efficiency



# Learning and Planning Efficiency

These sparsity and locality structures can be *easily specified* using a First-Order-Logic language (derived from PDDL).

## PDS-Abs

Abstract robot models.  
(Sparse and local structures)

### Data Efficiency



### Success Rate

Behavior Cloning	0.79
Decision Xformer	0.82
DreamerV2	0.79
PDS-Base	0.62
PDS-Abs	0.98
PDS-Rob	1.00

### Planning Efficiency



# Learning and Planning Efficiency

## PDS-Abs

Abstract robot models.  
(With Structures)

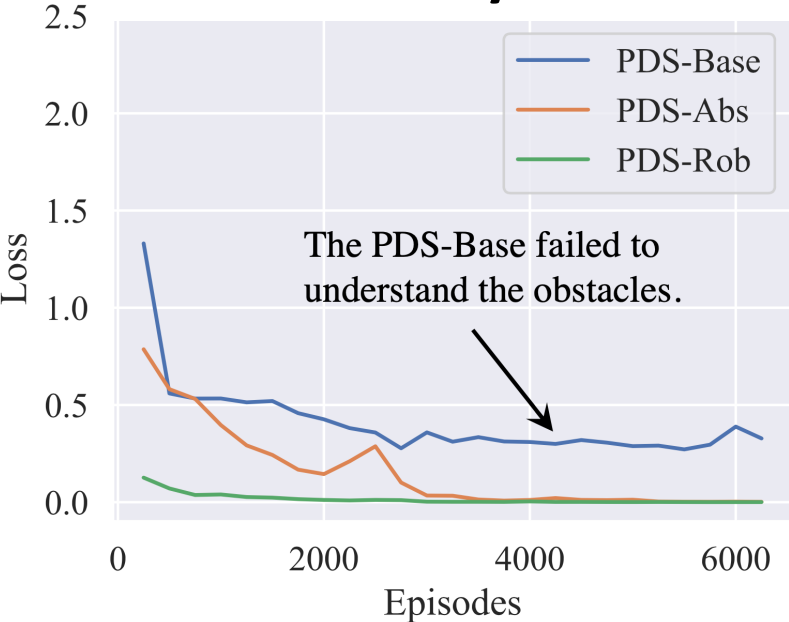
## Success Rate

Very small amount of prior knowledge significantly improves the *data efficiency*.

## Planning Efficiency



## Data Efficiency



# Learning and Planning Efficiency

PDS-Abs  
Abstract robot models.  
(With Structures)

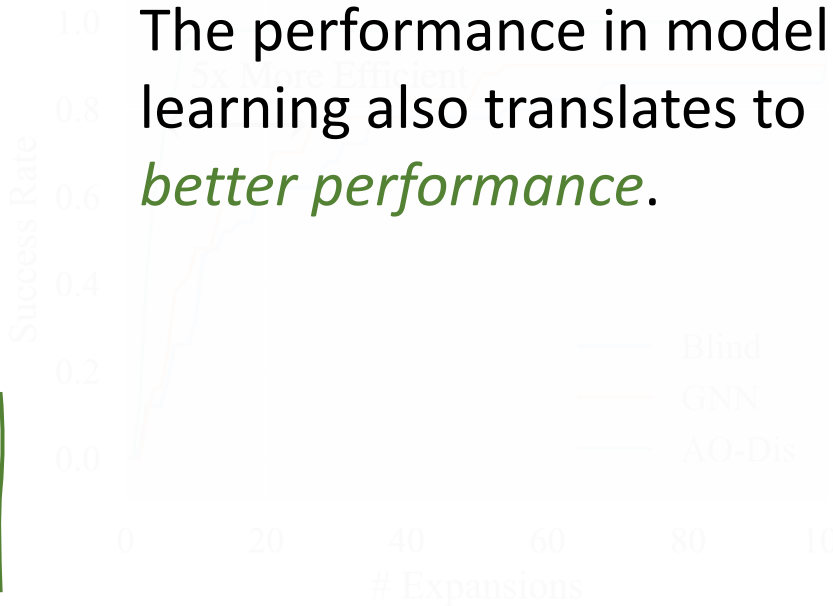
## Data Efficiency



## Success Rate

Behavior Cloning	0.79
Decision Xformer	0.82
DreamerV2	0.79
<b>PDS-Base</b>	<b>0.62</b>
<b>PDS-Abs</b>	<b>0.98</b>
<b>PDS-Rob</b>	<b>1.00</b>

## Planning Efficiency





# Learning and Planning Efficiency

PDS-Abs

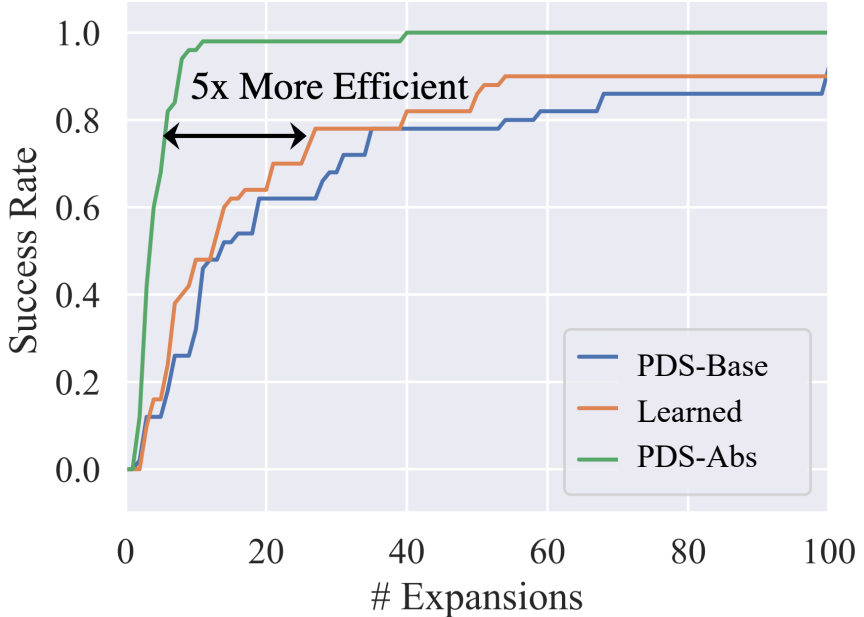
Abstract robot models.  
(With Structures)

Data Efficiency

Success Rate

The factored representation yields domain-independent heuristics which improves *planning efficiency*.

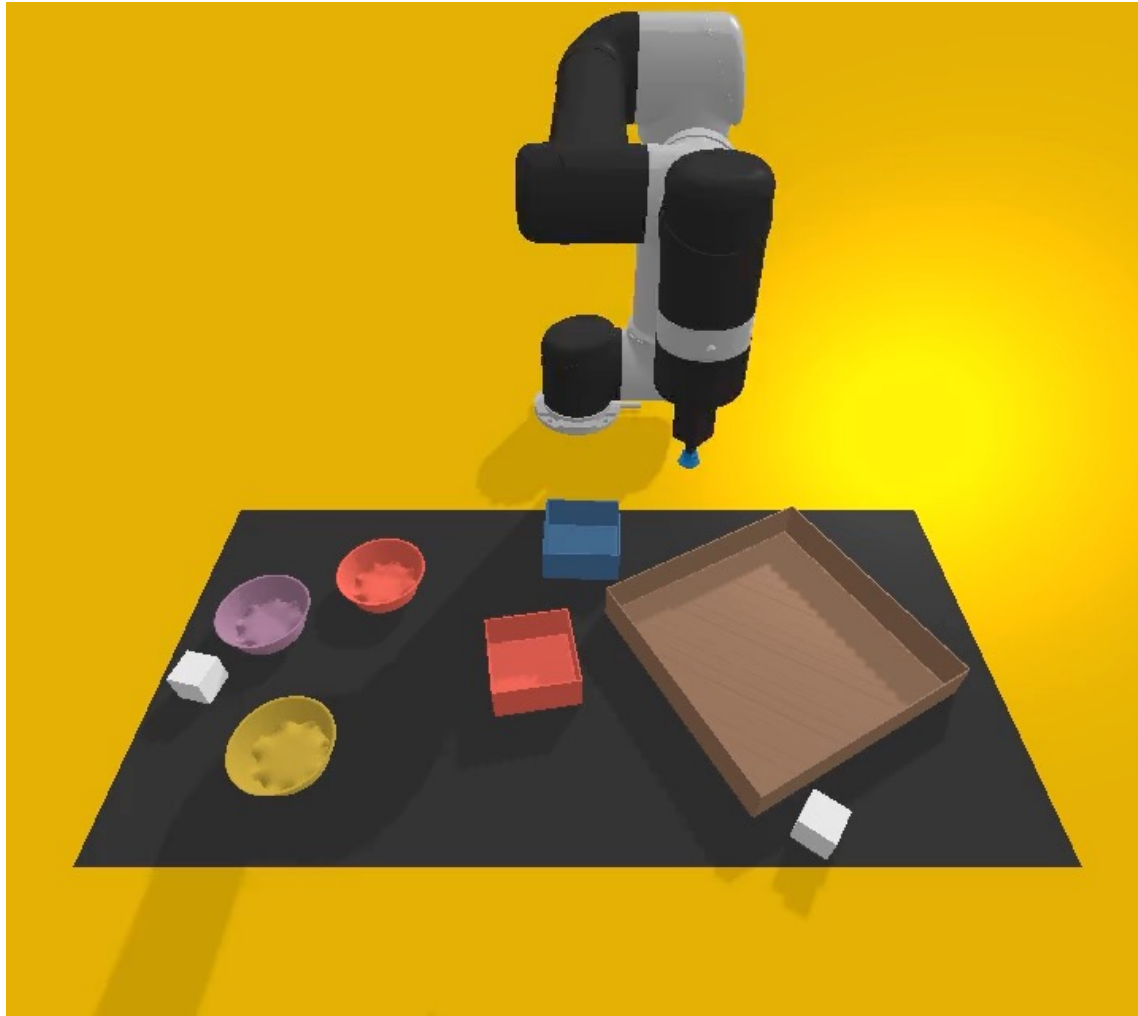
Planning Efficiency



# Generalization to Continuous Domains and Unseen Goals

**Trained on goals:**  $\exists x.y. color(x) \& color(y) \& rel(x, y)$  Positions, number of objects, colors vary.

$\exists x.y. purple(x) \& yellow(y) \&$   
 $inbox(x) \& inbox(y) \& left-of(x, y)$



$\forall x. yellow(x) \& inbox(x)$



# PDSketch: Integrated Domain Programming, Learning, and Planning

Mao, Lozano-Pérez, Tenenbaum, Kaelbling. In *NeurIPS* 2022.

- A framework for combining programmatic structures and learning for model-based planning.
- Such structural priors can be flexibly specified and matches the structures in the physical world.
- Leveraging factored representations improves data efficiency.
- Factored representation supports automatically derived planning heuristics.
- <https://pdsketch.csail.mit.edu>