# Quiz

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### What is a method?

- 1. As in procedural programming.
- 2. As action in classical planning.
- 3. Prescription of how task decomposes into sub-tasks.

#### Answer:

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### What is the difference between HTN and STN?

- 1. HTN is hierarchical but STN is linear.
- 2. STN is a special case of HTN where leafs are classical actions.
- 3. STN is more general.

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#### Answer:

2. STN is a special case of HTN where leafs are classical actions.

### Classical planning is ...?

- 1. strictly more expressive than HTN planning.
- 2. equally expressive as HTN planning.
- 3. strictly less expressive than HTN planning.

**Answer:** 

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### Answer:

3. Classical planning is strictly less expressive than HTN planning.

### What is a causal link?

- 1. Connects achieving action and required precondition/goal.
- 2. Connects a threat and the action causing the treat.
- 3. Connects two actions affecting the same fact.

Answer:

- - -

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#### Answer:

1. Connects achieving action and required precondition/goal.

### What is a threat?

- 1. Action which can be ordered between two actions connected by a causal link and deletes the causal link fact.
- 2. A fact which is in mutex with a fact on causal link.
- 3. An action which deletes some effect of some action and has not been ordered before or after the action.

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# What is not among the advantages of POP planning?

- 1. Can be easily accommodated for righer action models (durative, parallel,..)
- 2. Better heuristics exists for POP.
- 3. Can work with partially instantiated actions.

#### **Answer:**

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#### **Answer:**

2. Better heuristics exists for POP.

What is not among the disadvantages of POP planning?

- 1. Higher per-node computation cost.
- 2. Heuristics hardly adapted for POP.
- 3. Larger branching factor.

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- 2. Actions which affect other agents.
- 3. Actions which can be shared among agents.

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#### Answer:

2. Actions which affect other agents.

### How does MAD-A\* work?

- 1. Each agent searches using private actions and inform about (relevant) public actions.
- 2. Agents first search using only public actions, then add (relevant) private actions.
- 3. Each agent searches using its own actions and inform about (relevant) public actions.

#### **Answer:**

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3. Each agent searches using its own actions and inform about (relevant) public actions.