

Chapter:
Complexity Results for Plan Verification

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Overview:

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Recap on Complexity Theory
- 3 Plan Verification
- 4 Verify Non-hierarchical Plans
- 5 Verify Hierarchical Plans
- 6 Summary



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- The *plan verification problem*:
How hard is it to decide whether a given plan is actually a solution?



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- Insights may also allow for compilation techniques.
- Last, but *not-at-all least*: they help understanding the problem! (Understanding the problem should always be the first step.)



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- Note: $PSPACE = NPSPACE$ (holds also for higher classes).



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 - Empty or primitive initial task network.
 - Totally ordered methods/initial task network.



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Proof:

Execute the plan and check whether every action can be applied in the respective state and whether a goal is produced. (\rightarrow Linear effort.)



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Hardness: Reduction from CNF Sat (proof idea via black board).



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→ Then, checking executability is in \mathbb{P} , right?
 - No! This is only the case if we know the *labels/task ids* rather than just the actions.
 - Otherwise, we have to check whether there is a refinement of the task network's ordering constraint leading to the witness, which is again NP -hard.



Verification of HTN Plans – for Altered Executability Semantics

- Let's consider a practically more Useful definition of executability.
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Deciding whether a (primitive) task network is a solution is, even for *all executability semantics*, NP -complete.



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- Verifying hierarchical plans is often harder, because we also need to check the refinement criterion.
- Complexity results give rise to specialized algorithms, to heuristics, and to translations to other problem classes.

