Survey 9 * Required

1. P	lease give your name *
2. P	lease give your CUHK student ID *
	ow much of Assignment 8 have you completed? * Mark only one oval.
(What? There is an assignment!?
(Seen it.
(Thought about it.
(Tried it.
(Finished it!!
	ave you enrolled into Course 3 yet? * fark only one oval.
(Yes
(No
(Maybe
	ow many Course 3 Module 1 lectures have you watched? *
(None
(1
(2-3
(All
	What are covered in Module 1? You can tick more than one. *
	Global constraints
Ī	Propagators
Ī	Propagation Engine
Ī	Basic search
[Variable ordering
Ī	Value ordering

7. What are the basic components of a Constraint Programming (CP) Solver? You can take more than one. *
Check all that apply.
Searching
Merging
Propagation
Sorting
Bounding
8. How do the two components (call them 1 and 2) of a CP Solver collaborate with each other? *
Mark only one oval.
1, 2, 2, 2,
1, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1,
2, 1, 1, 1,
1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2,
NONE of the above
9. What is the basic functionality of a propagator? * Mark only one oval.
Examine a constraint
Prune variable domain values
Assign a value to a variable
Select a variable
NONE of the above
Considering the same constraint, which of the following is true? You can tick more than one. The Check all that apply.
A domain propagator is at least as good as a bounds propagator
A domain propagator is stronger than a bounds propagator
A bounds propagator is at least as good as a domain propagator
A bounds propagator is stronger than a domain propagator
A domain propagator is equivalent to a bounds propagator
Considering the same constraint, which of the following about domain and bounds(Z) propagators are true? You can tick more than one. * Check all that apply.
A bounds(Z) propagator prunes more in general
A domain propagator prunes more in general
A bounds(Z) propagator is more expensive to execute in general
A domain propagator is more expensive to execute in general
Using bounds(Z) propagators in a CP solver is always faster
Using domain propagators in a CP solver is always faster

12. Considering the same constraint, which of the following about dor propagators are true? You can tick more than one. *	nain and bounds(R)
Check all that apply.	
A bounds(R) propagator prunes more in general	
A domain propagator prunes more in general	
A bounds(R) propagator is more expensive to execute in general	
A domain propagator is more expensive to execute in general	
Using bounds(R) propagators in a CP solver is always faster	
Using domain propagators in a CP solver is always faster	
13. Considering the same constraint, which of the following about bou propagators are true? You can tick more than one. * Check all that apply.	ınds(Z) and bounds(R)
A bounds(R) propagator prunes more in general	
A bounds(Z) propagator prunes more in general	
A bounds(R) propagator is more expensive to execute in general	
A bounds(Z) propagator is more expensive to execute in general	
Using bounds(R) propagators in a CP solver is always faster	
Using bounds(Z) propagators in a CP solver is always faster	
14. Given a set of propagators, when will a propagation engine stop? Mark only one oval.	*
After each propagator is exercised once	
After each propagator is exercised twice	
Until every propagator is removed	
Until every propagator can make no changes to variable domain	IS
Until every variable domain becomes empty	
15. What does a propagator of a constraint do? * Mark only one oval.	
Remove variables that can satisfy the constraint	
Remove variables that cannot satisfy the constraint	
Remove variable domain values that can satisfy the constraint	
Remove variable domain values that cannot satisfy the constrain	nt
NONE of the above	
16. Given a set of propagators, what does a propagation engine do? * Mark only one oval.	
Propagate information of constraints from one to another via var	iable domains
Propagate domains of variables from one to another via constra	ints
Propagate variable domain values from one to another via varia	bles
Propagate variable domains from one to another via variables	
NONE of the above	

17. In chronological backtracking search, what aspects of the search tree is affected by variable choices (assuming value ordering remains unchanged)? You can tick more than one. * Check all that apply.
The height
The size
The width
The shape
The ordering of the levels
The ordering of the branches
The ordering of the solutions
The number of root nodes
The number of internal nodes
The number of leave nodes
18. In chronological backtracking search, what aspects of the search tree is affected by value choices (assuming variable ordering remains unchanged)? You can tick more than one. * Check all that apply.
The height
The size
The width
The shape
The ordering of the levels
The ordering of the branches
The ordering of the solutions
The number of root nodes
The number of internal nodes
The number of leave nodes
19. How can propagation and search be combined to solve satisfaction problems? * Mark only one oval.
propagate once and then search
propagate and search in no particular order
search once and then propagate
propagate and search interleave
NONE of the above
20. Have you attempted Workshop 9 yet? * Mark only one oval.
Thought about it
Completed it
Sompleted it

What? There is another ASSIGNMENT!?
Seen it.
Thought about it.
Tried it.
Finished it!!

