

## More Examples

The following tables show a number of examples. Each column is a scenario of a particular *DC* (top row of the header is what is desired to *change*, and the second row of the header is what is desired to *keep* doing). We assume *S* is all the things that are flagged in *DC* as changing.

The rows correspond to different actions (listed on the left). Each cell shows for the given scenario (column header) and the given action, how does the action appear in the *RCM*? Is it direct, a pob, a cause, both pob and cause, or none of the above (denoted “-”). Note that these tables are generated by the Prolog implementation.

The first table is the scenario in Figure 1 of the paper.

DC Change:	[by_bike]	[by_bike]	[by_car]	[by_car]
Keep:	[]	[going_to_work]	[]	[going_to_work]
going_to_work	-	-	cause	-
bike_route_to_work	cause+pob	cause+pob	cause	cause+pob
by_bike	direct	direct	cause	cause+pob
by_car	pob	cause+pob	direct	direct
drive_route_to_work	pob	cause+pob	cause+pob	cause+pob
get_bike_keys	pob	pob	-	pob
get_car_keys	-	cause	cause	cause
navigation	-	-	-	-
put_on_raincoat	-	-	-	-

The second table is the same example, but where initially one is cycling to work, i.e. AB=[going\_to\_work, by\_bike, get\_bike\_keys, bike\_route\_to\_work],

DC Change:	[by_bike]	[by_bike]	[by_car]	[by_car]
Keep:	[]	[going_to_work]	[]	[going_to_work]
going_to_work	cause	-	-	-
bike_route_to_work	cause+pob	cause+pob	pob	cause+pob
by_bike	direct	direct	pob	cause+pob
by_car	cause	cause+pob	direct	direct
drive_route_to_work	cause	cause+pob	cause+pob	cause+pob
get_bike_keys	cause	cause	-	cause
get_car_keys	-	pob	pob	pob
navigation	cause	cause	cause	cause
put_on_raincoat	-	-	-	-