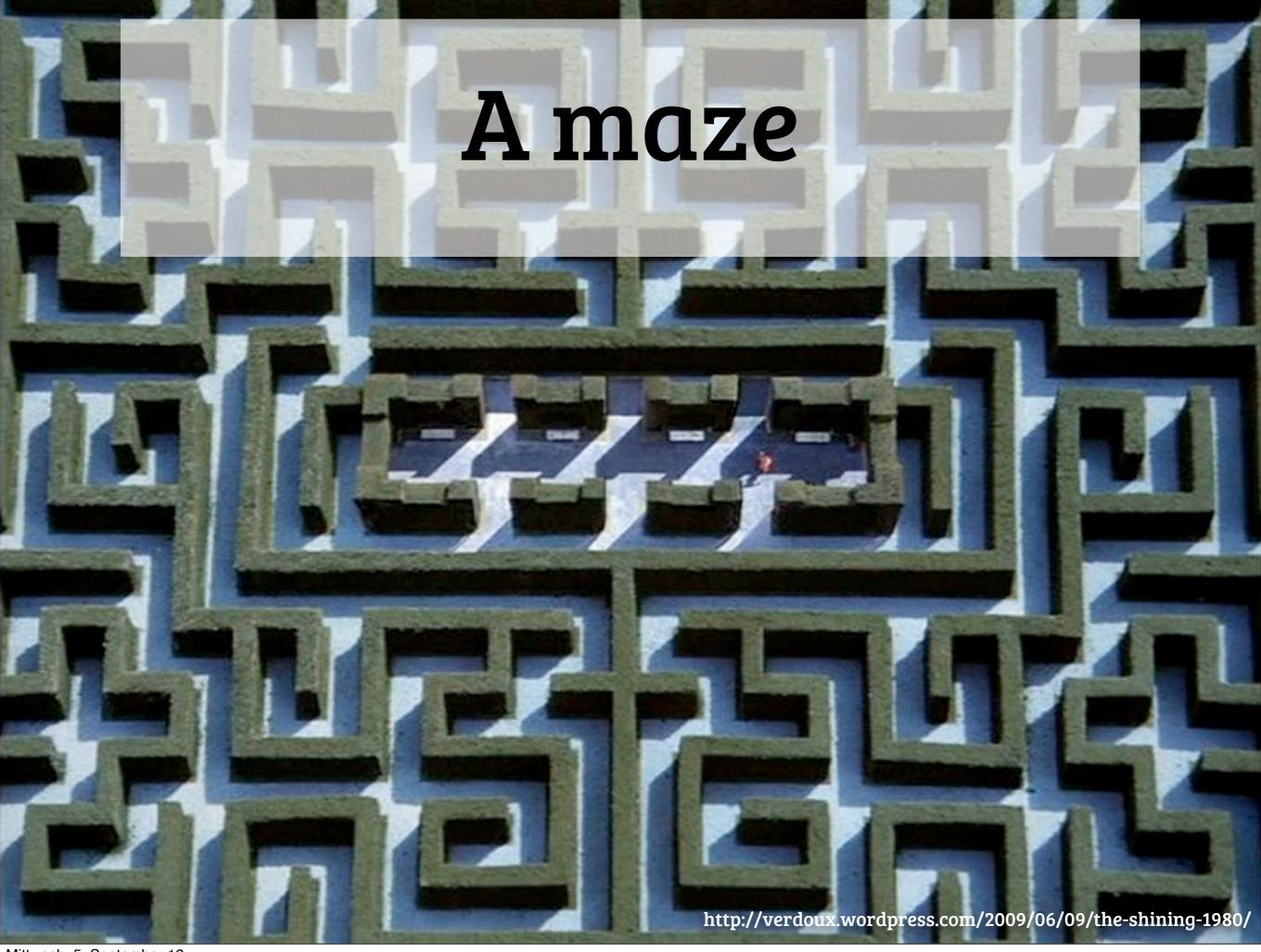
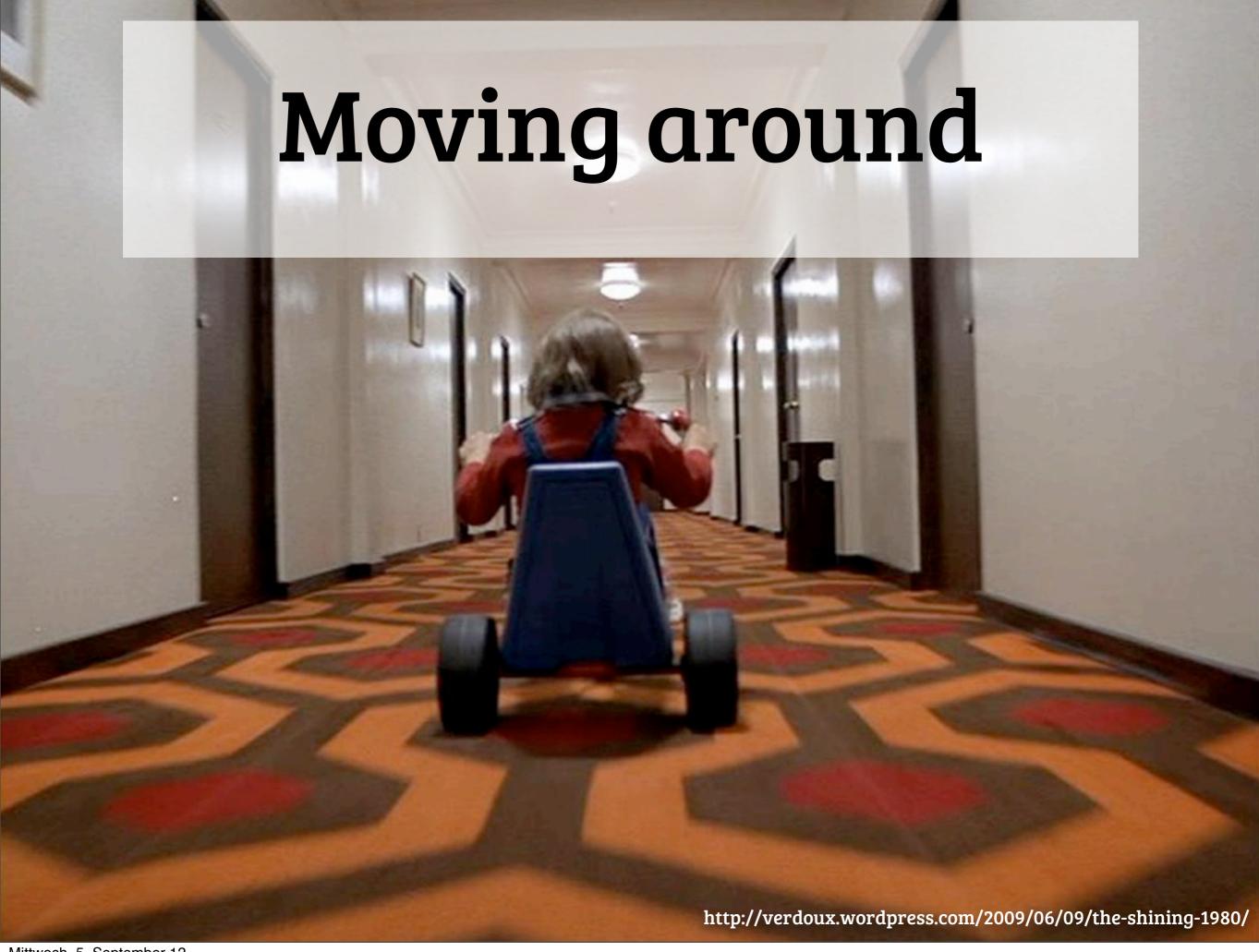
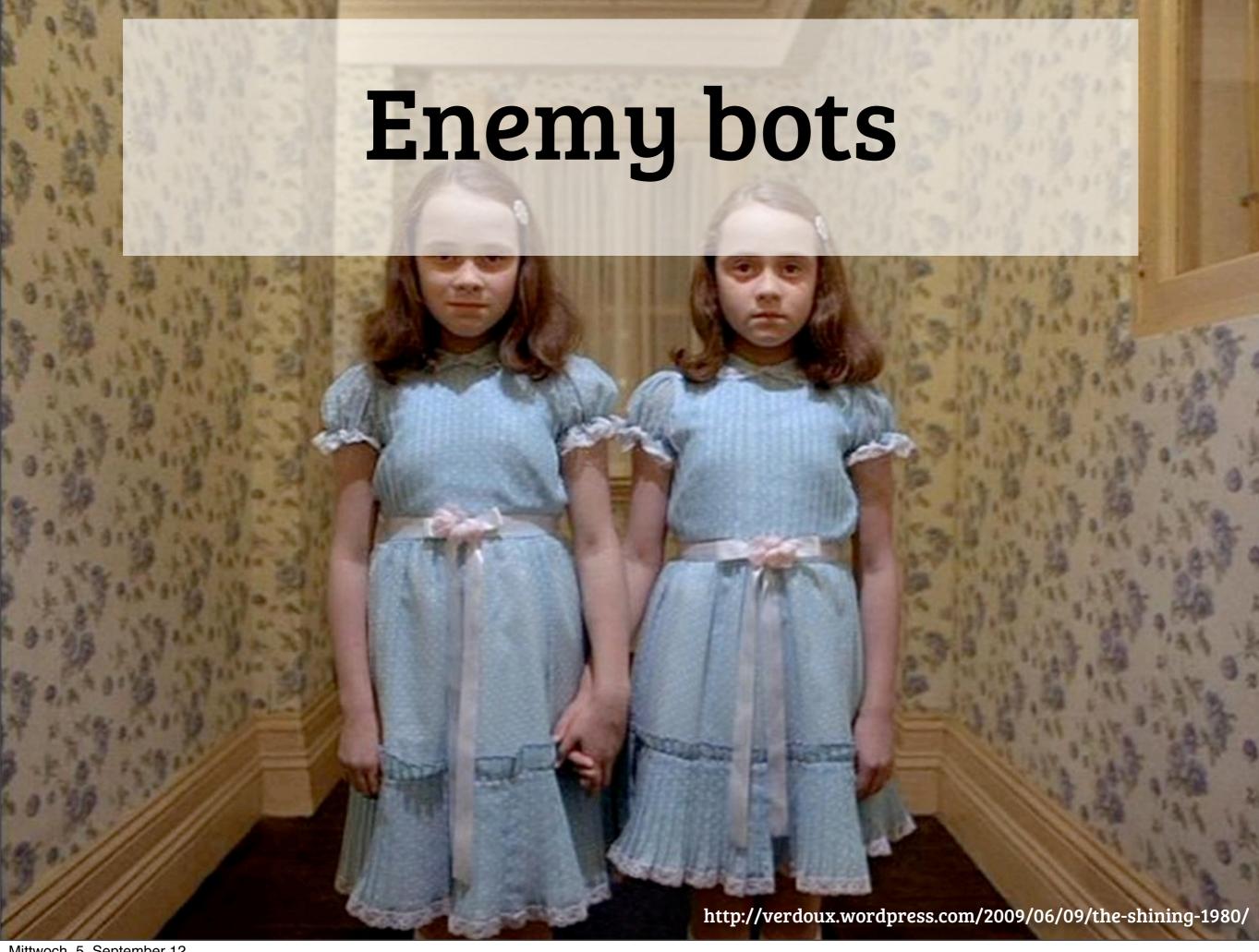
#### The Pelita contest

(a brief introduction)

#### In short

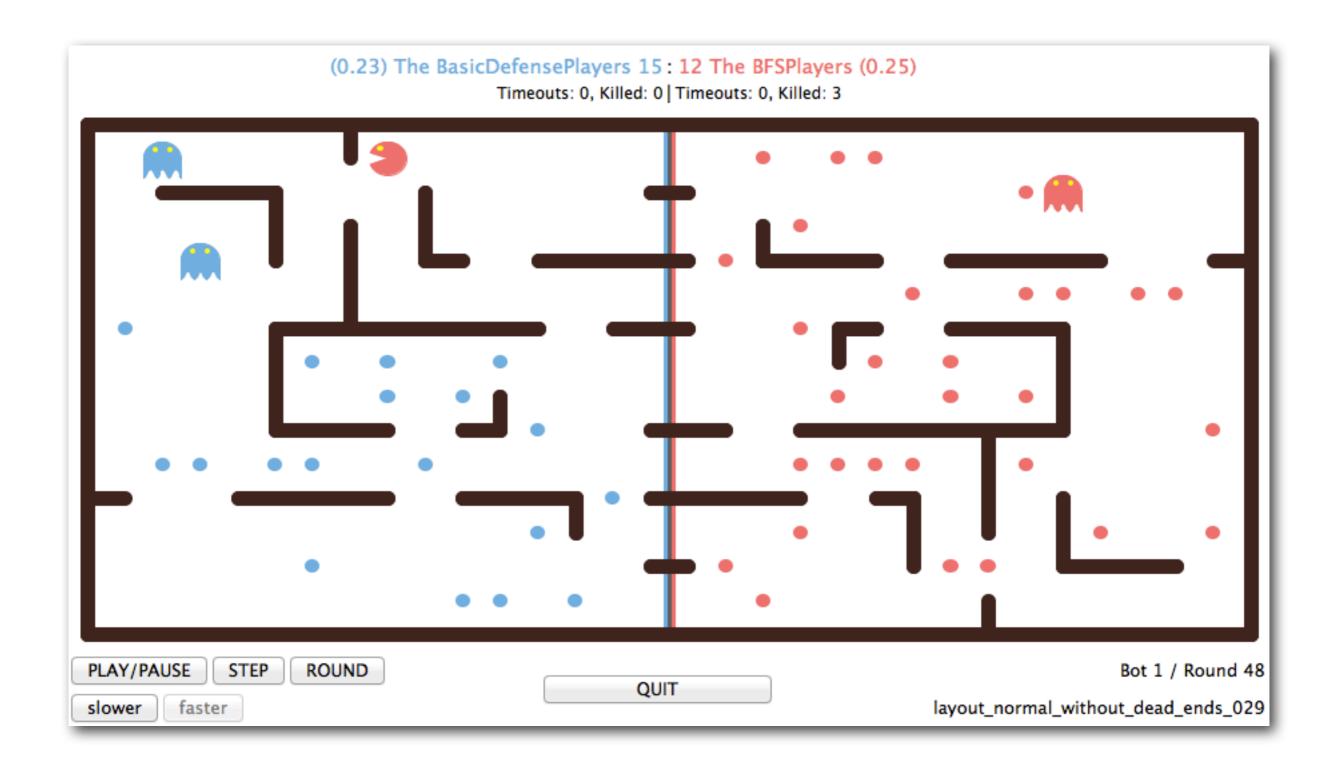








#### Pelita



# Before you ask

- Pelita
- Actor-based Toolkit for Interactive Language Education in Python
- 'Pill-eater'
- Created 2011–2012 especially for the summer school
- (Idea from John DeNero and Dan Klein, UC Berkeley¹)

# git describe && git shortlog -sn | cut -f2

#### • v0.2.0-rc1

Rike-Benjamin Schuppner
Valentin Haenel
Tiziano Zito
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Anna Chabuda
Francesc Alted
Zbigniew Jędrzejewski-Szmek
Christian Steigies

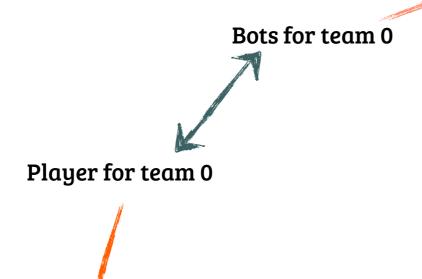
Each Team owns two Bots

Bots for team 0



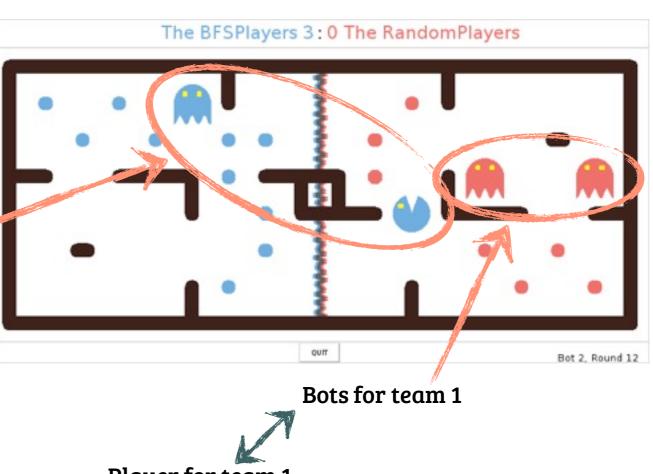
Bots for team 1

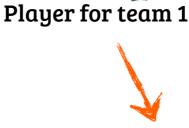
- Each Team owns two Bots
- Each Bot is controlled by a Player



from pelita.datamodel import east
from pelita.player import AbstractPlayer

class UnidirectionalPlayer(AbstractPlayer):
 def get\_move(self):
 return east





from pelita.datamodel import west
from pelita.player import AbstractPlayer

class UnidirectionalPlayer(AbstractPlayer):
 def get\_move(self):
 return west

- Each Team owns two Bots
- Each Bot is controlled by a Player
- Harvester or Destroyer Bots



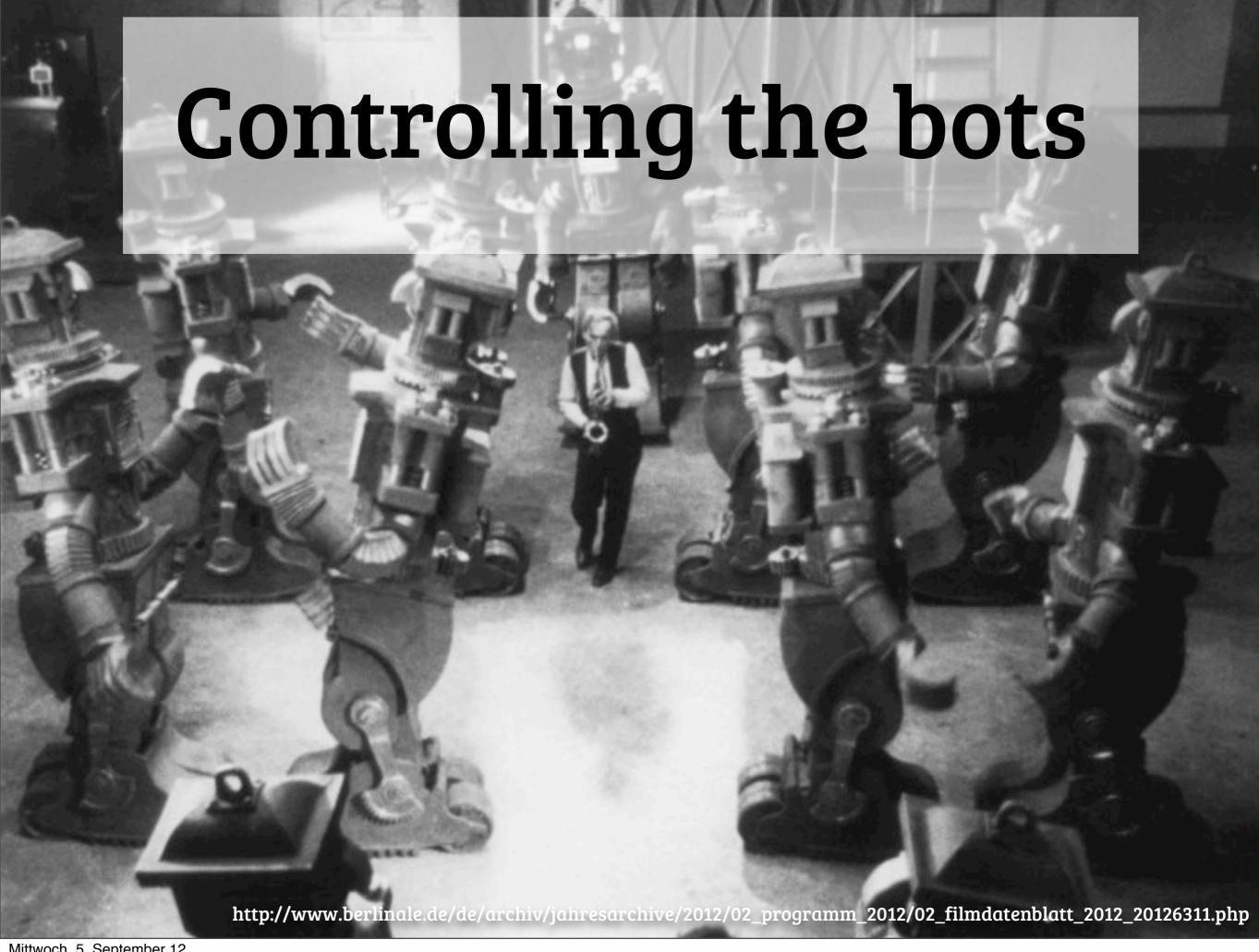
- Each Team owns two Bots
- Each Bot is controlled by a Player
- Harvester or Destroyer Bots
- Bots are Destroyers in homezone
- Harvesters in enemy's homezone
- Game ends when all food pellets are eaten



#### The rules

- Eating: When a Bot eats a food pellet, the food is permanently removed and one point is scored for that Bot's team.
- Timeout: Each Player only has 3 seconds to return a valid move. If it doesn't, a random move is executed. (All later return values are discarded.)

  5 timeouts and you're out!
- Eating another Bot: When a Bot is eaten by an opposing destroyer, it returns to its starting position (as a harvester). 5 points are awarded for eating an opponent.
- Winning: A game ends when either one team eats all of the opponents' food pellets, or the team with more points after 300 rounds.
- Observations: Bots can only observe an opponent's exact position, if they or their teammate are within 5 squares of the opponent bot. If they are further away, the opponent's positions are noised.



#### Short how-to

Subclass AbstractPlayer:

```
class MyPlayer(AbstractPlayer):
   def get_move():
     return stop
```

Build a SimpleTeam:

```
our_team = SimpleTeam("yeeeh", MyPlayer(), MyPlayer())
```

• Export:

```
def factory(): return our_team
```

# My first players

**Pelita** imports

Inherit from AbstractPlayer

Use the Player API

```
from pelita.datamodel import east
from pelita.player import AbstractPlayer

class UnidirectionalPlayer(AbstractPlayer):
    def get_move(self):
        return east

class DrunkPlayer(AbstractPlayer):
    def get_move(self):
        directions = self.legal_moves
        random_dir = self.rnd.choice(directions)
        return random dir
```

• Careful: Invalid return values of get\_move result in a random move.

# API examples

- In your get\_move method, information about the current universe and food situation is available. See the documentation for more details.
- self.current\_pos Where am I?
- self. me
   Which bot am I controlling?
- self. enemy\_botsWho and where are the other bots?
- self. enemy\_food
   Which are the positions of the food pellets?
- self. current\_uni
  Retrieve the universe you live in.
- self. current\_uni.mazeHow does my world look like?
- self. legal\_moves Where can I go?



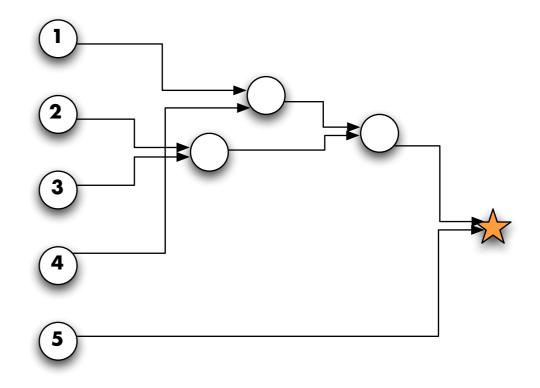
## Testing

- Two ways to test your Players
- first: Simply run the game and test by watching
  - \$./pelitagame MyTeam EnemyTeam
- second: Write unittests and test by testing
  - Example in the template



#### Tournament mode

- Two parts
  - first: all-against-all
  - then: knockout
  - bonus: tutor-humiliation round



### Tournament setup

- Group repository: git clone <name>@python.g-node.de/git/groupN
- Make it a module. (Add \_\_init\_\_.py)
- Export 'factory' method:

```
def factory():
    return SimpleTeam("The Winners", MyPlayer(), MyPlayer())
```

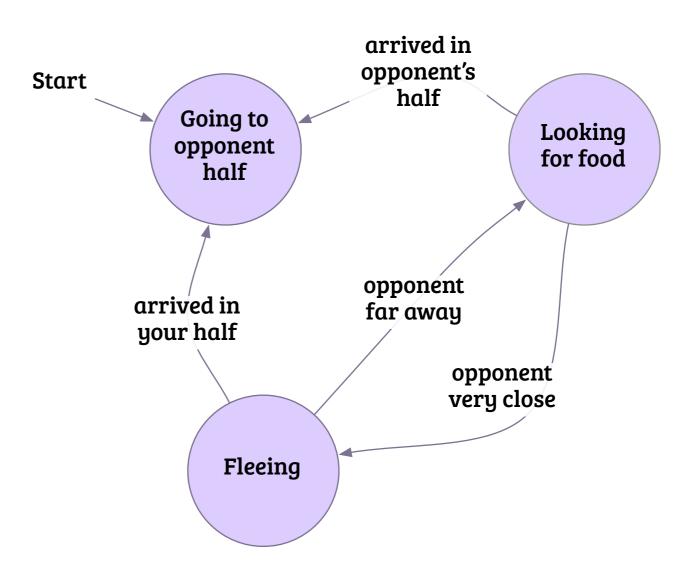
 Template and more information to be found in the wiki and in the documentation

# Strategies



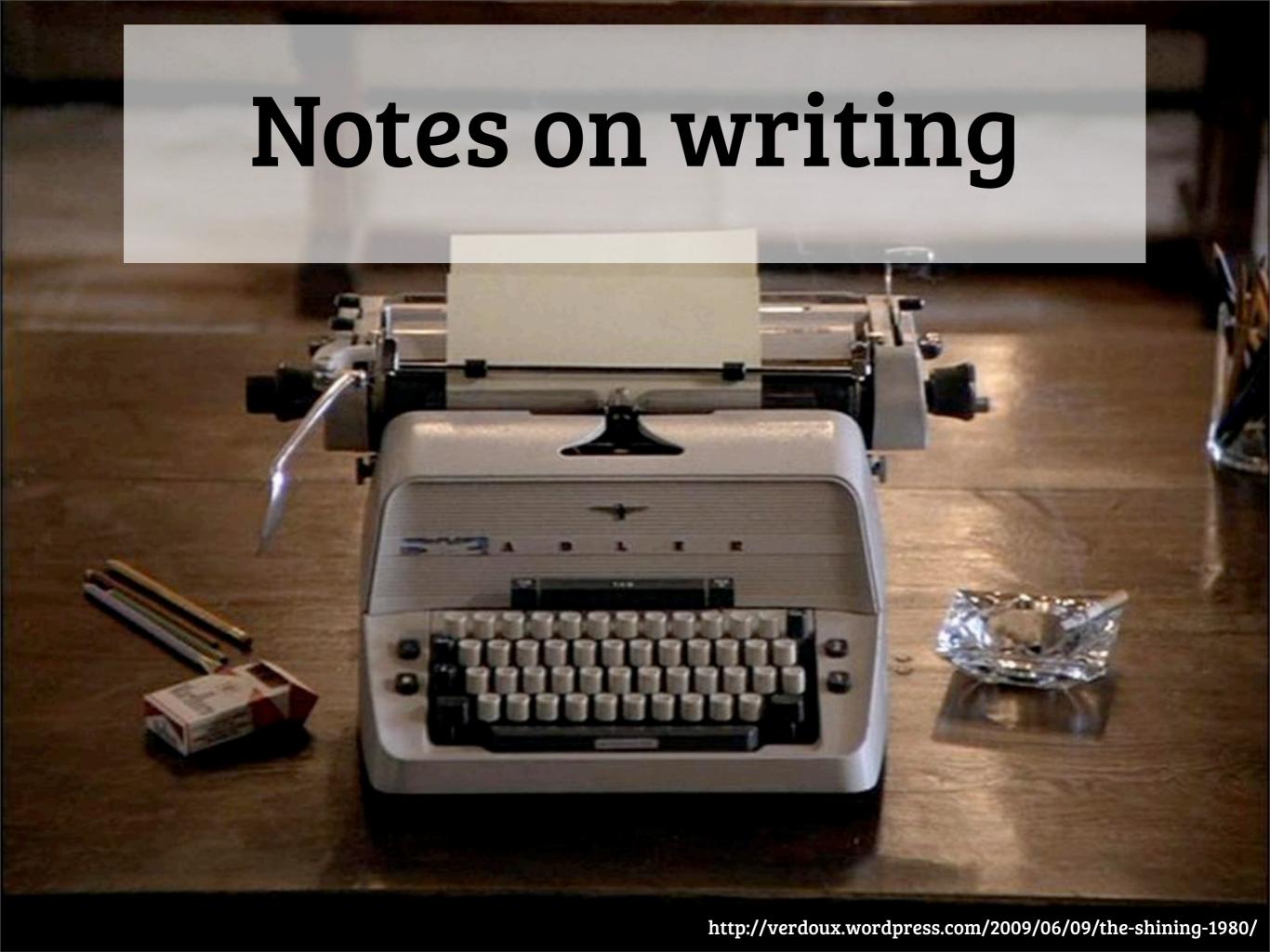
#### Finite state machine

 Evaluate the current situation and choose the algorithm accordingly



# Look-ahead Player

- Create a function which calculates a score for each situation, eg.
  - value(game\_state) = −1 × distance\_from\_nearest\_food + 100 × score
- At each turn do
  - get the legal moves for your bot
  - request the future universe, given one of the actions self.current\_uni.copy().move\_bot(self.\_index, direction)
  - compute the score
  - choose the direction with the best score



## Notes on writing

- Mazes won't have dead-ends
- Hard to catch another bot which outruns you
- We'd like to see bots which combine their powers and attack from two sides

### Notes on writing

- Think about shortest-path algorithms
- Keep track of opponents
- Investigate communication between the Players
- Re-use your code
- Think about working in a team

## Notes on writing

- Use the internal rng:
- instead of
  - random.choice
- you use
  - self.rnd.choice
- (more stable)

# Getting ready

- Clone the repo: git clone git://github.com/ASPP/pelita.git
- Run a simple demo game:
   ~/pelita/pelitagame
- For help:~/pelita/pelitagame --help
- See the Pelita documentation: http://ASPP.github.com/pelita
- Questions? Ask us.
- Write your own player already!