#### THE PELITA CONTEST (A BRIEF INTRODUCTION)

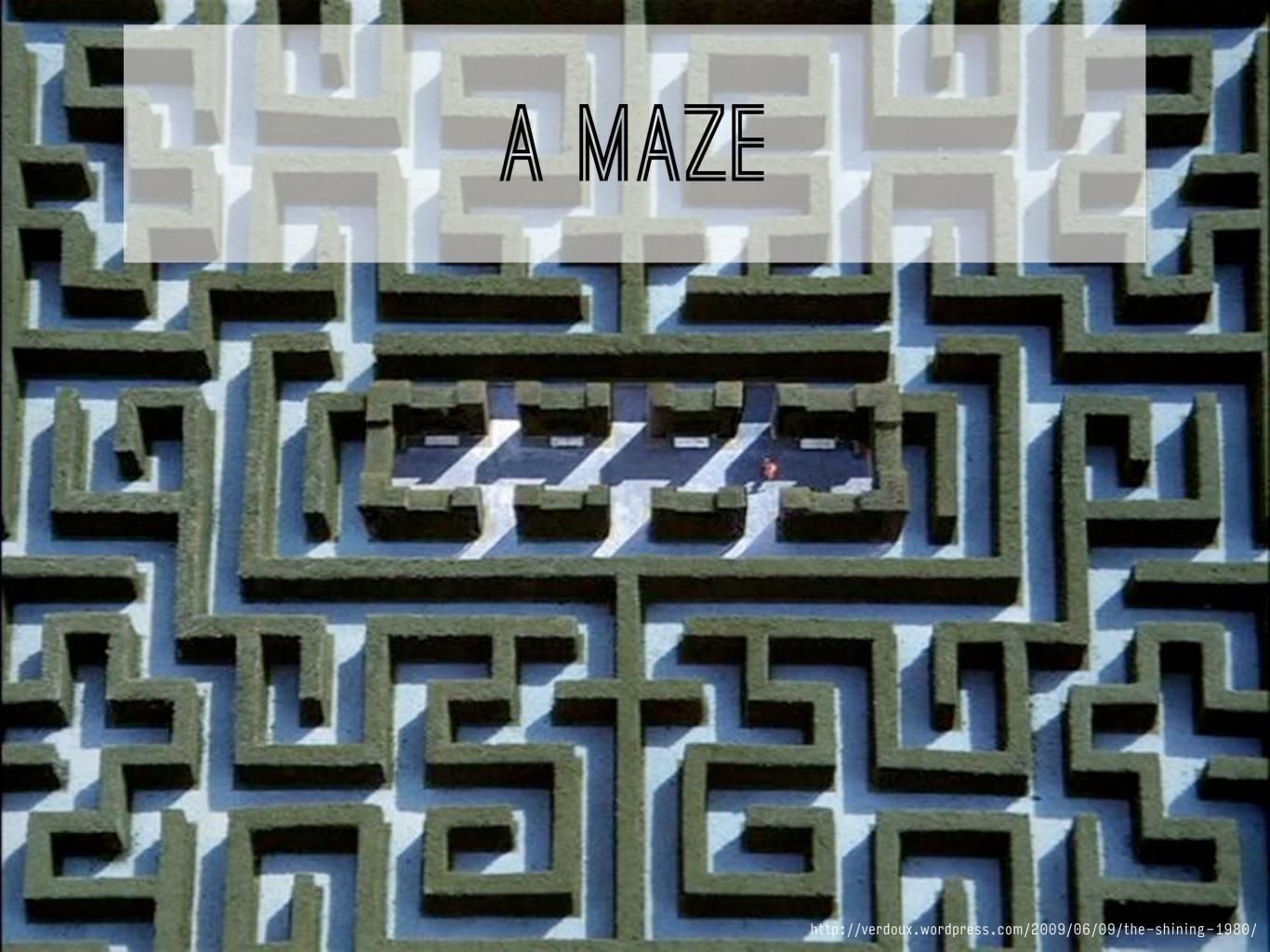
ADVANCED SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMMING IN PYTHON #ASPP2017

#### THE PELITA CONTEST (A BRIEF INTRODUCTION)

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#### IN SHORT

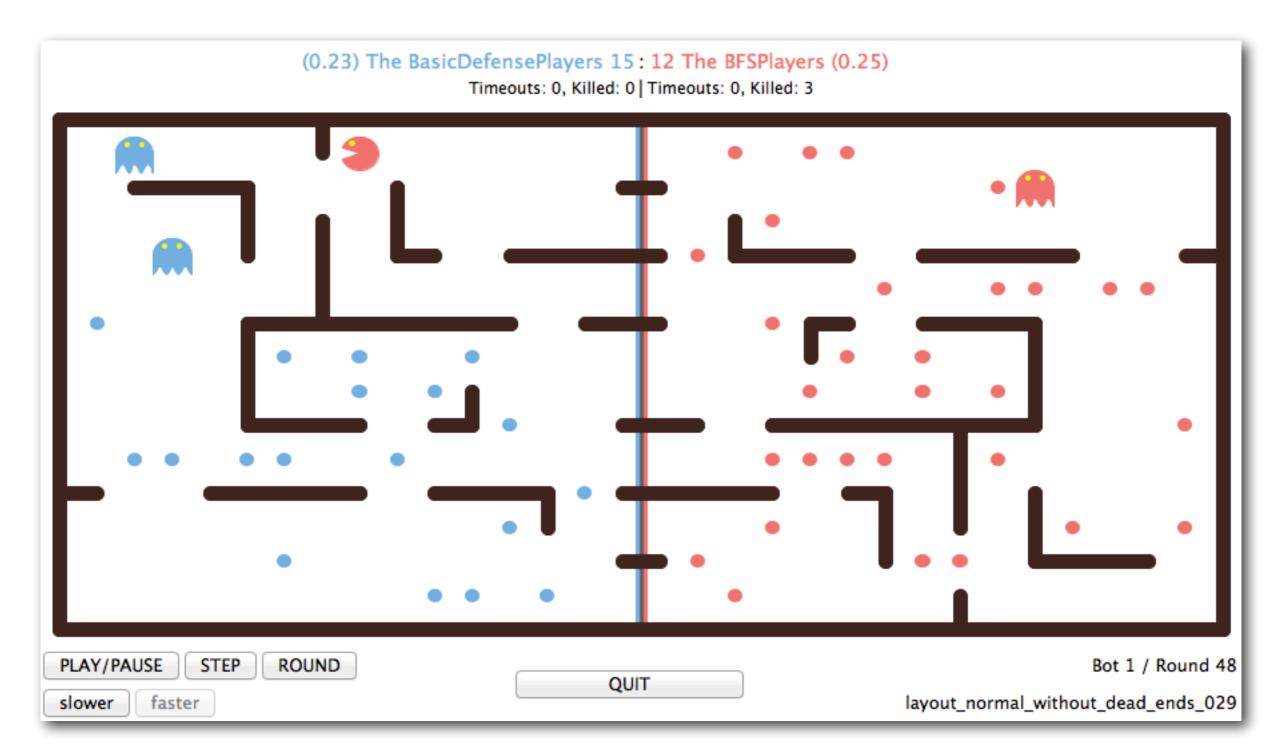


## MOVING AROUND

### ENEMY BOTS







#### BEFORE YOU ASK

#### • Pelita

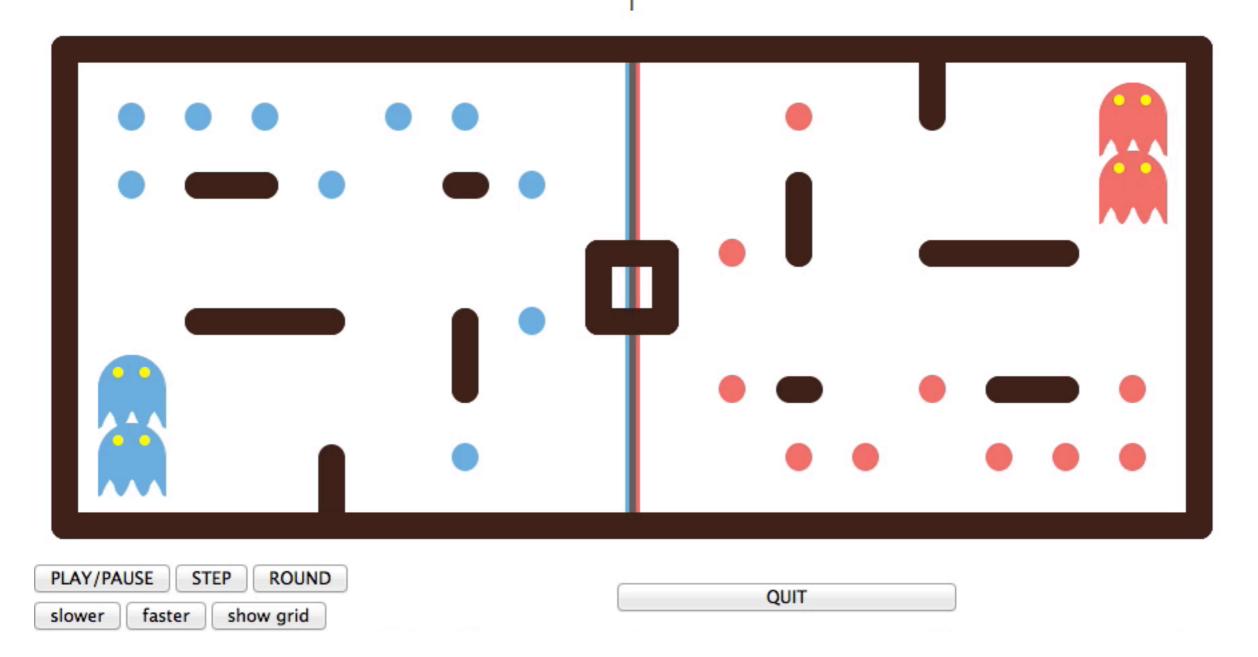
- Actor-based Toolkit for Interactive Language Education in Python
- 'Pill-eater'
- Created 2011-2012 especially for the summer school
- (Idea from John DeNero and Dan Klein, UC Berkeley<sup>1</sup>)

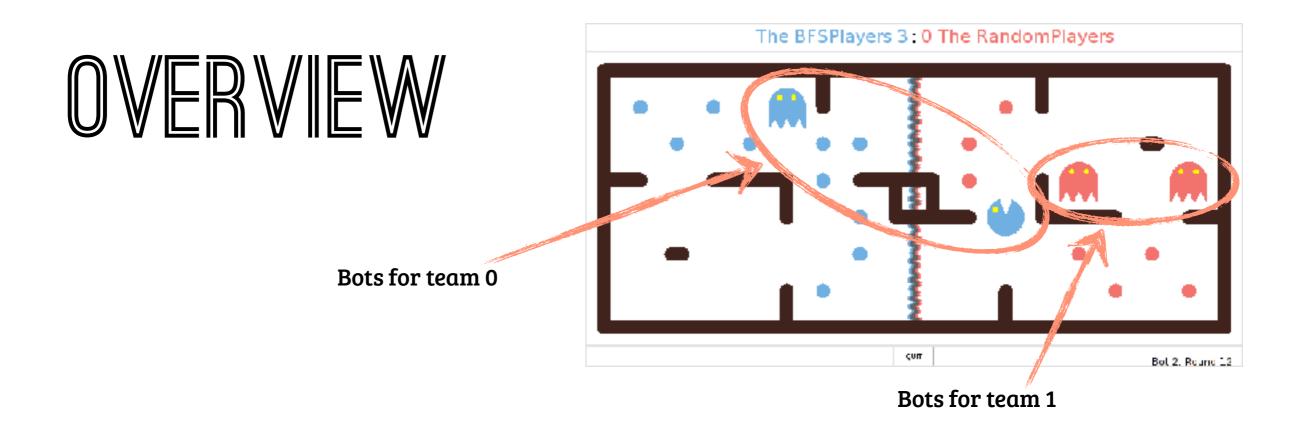
#### AUTHORS

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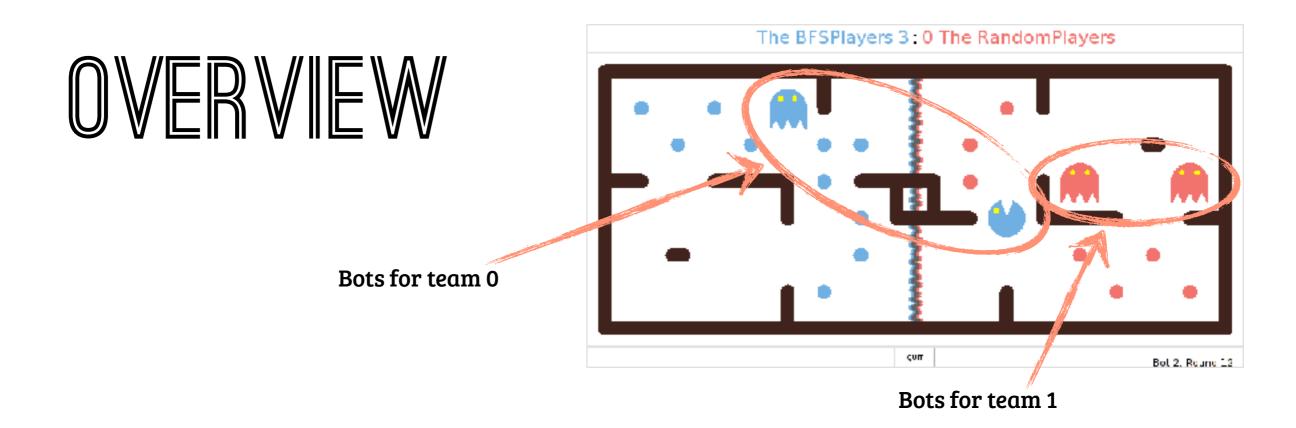
#### OVERVIEW

(0.00) The FoodEatingPlayers 0:0 The RandomExplorerPlayers (0.00)





#### • Each Team owns two Bots



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

## OVERVIEW



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- Harvester or Destroyer Bots

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- 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

ETTAL A

http://filmscoreclicktrack.com/2013/01/the-ten-commandments-of-film-music/

#### 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.

# CONTROLLING THE BOTS

### MY FIRST PLAYERS

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.



- 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\_bots
  Who 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.maze
  How does my world look like?
- self.legal\_moves Where can I go?
- self.me.is\_destroyer
  Am I dangerous?

#### BUILDING A TEAM

- A team consists of two players (and a name)
- Create it using the SimpleTeam class
  - SimpleTeam("Magnificent Team", GoodPlayer(), RemarkablePlayer())
- Export your team using the factory function
  - def factory():
     return SimpleTeam(...)

#### DEMO BOTS

- In pelita/player directory
- There are hidden bots on our servers
  - We tell you how to use them when it's time



#### • Now, let's build an example player

### DEBUGGING



#### DEBUGGING

- Use a pre-defined DebuggablePlayer to explore the API
- class DebuggablePlayer(AbstractPlayer):

def get\_move(self):
 direction = datamodel.stop
 pdb.set\_trace()
 return direction

- pelita -- no-timeout DebuggablePlayer
- (Pdb) p <u>self.me</u>

## TESTING

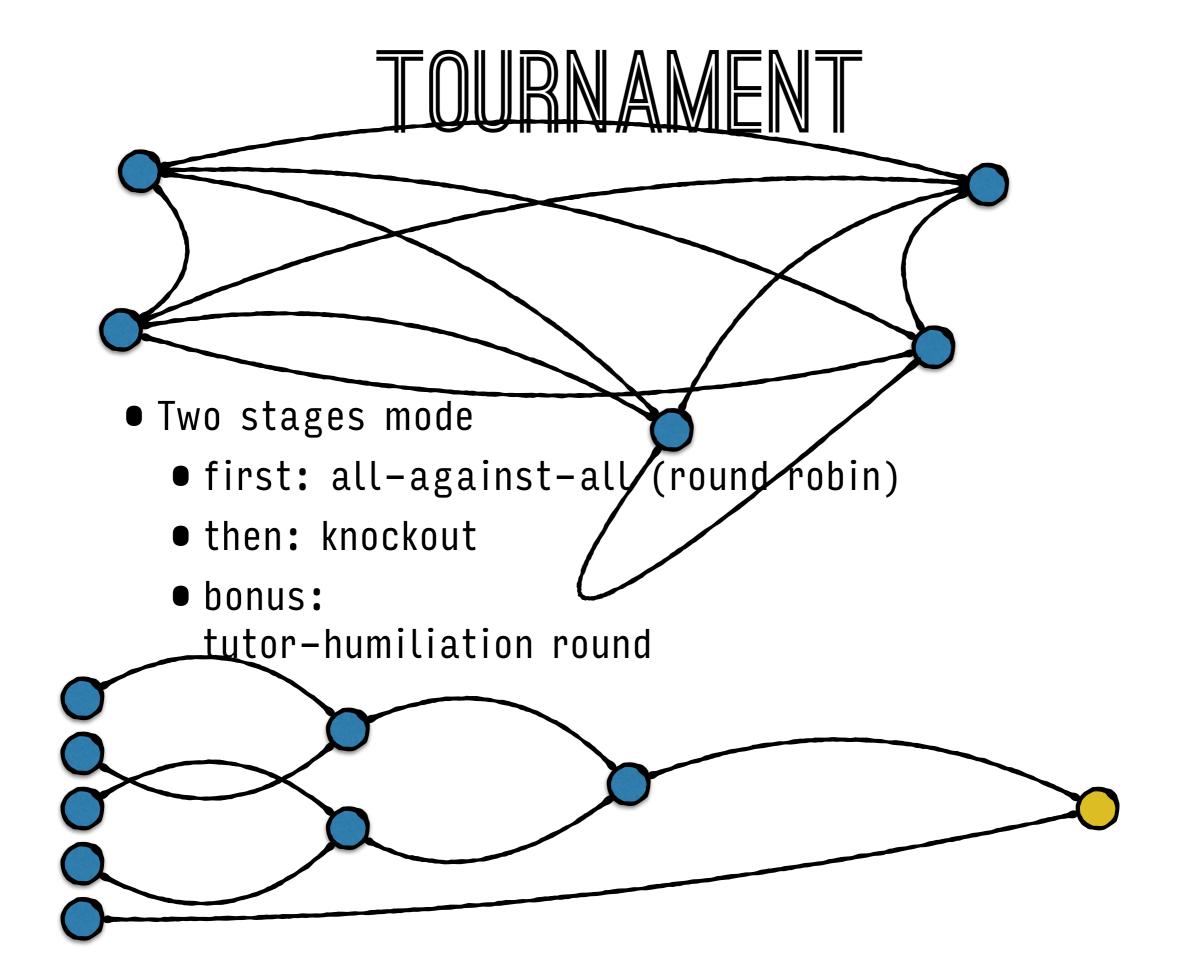
http://verdoux.wordpress.com/2009/06/09/the-shining-1980/

#### TESTING

- Two ways to test your Players
- first: Simply run the game and test by watching
  - \$ pelita MyTeam EnemyTeam
- second: Write proper tests and test by testing
  - Example in the template

## TOURNAMENT

http://magiaeimagem.files.wordpress.com/2010/02/ingmar-bergman-the-seventh-seal.jpg



#### TOURNAMENT

- Clone the group repository
- It contains a module in team/. (Uses \_\_init\_\_.py)
- Exports a 'factory' method:

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

• Run it as

```
pelita groupN/team
```

- Additionally contains util and testing repositories
- Test with py.test or simply run 'make test'

- Mazes don'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

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

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

#### • The match environment:

- numpy is installed
- also: pylint (just so you know)
- additional packages may or may not be negotiable

#### GETTING READY

- Clone the pelita and group repos: git clone https://github.com/ASPP/pelita.git git clone https://github.com/ASPP/groupN.git
- Install pelita: pip install git+https://github.com/ASPP/pelita.git
- Run a simple demo game: pelita groupN/team
- For help: pelita --help
- See the Pelita documentation: https://ASPP.github.io/pelita
- Questions? Ask us.
- Vent your frustration: #aspp2017

# REPO CLOSES

.9

6

http://25.media.tumblr.com/tumblr\_m3vmn8RTTH1qathv6o1\_500.png

# REPO CLOSES

9

## SATURDAY, 5PM.

#### MOVIE STILLS

- 'Them' (1954, dir. Gordon Douglas)
- 'The Ten Commandments' (1956, dir. Cecil B. DeMille)
- 'Det sjunde inseglet' (1957, dir. Ingmar Bergman)
- 'Smultronstället' (1957, dir. Ingmar Bergman)
- 'The Shining' (1980, dir. Stanley Kubrick)
- 'Pi' (1998, dir. Darren Aronofsky)
- 'Computer Chess' (2013, dir. Andrew Bujalski)