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Haskell test run started Tue S	Sep 5 11:39:11 AEST 2017	
Proj1 testing		
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Test	58 PASSED 4.0	
Test	59 PASSED 4.0	
Test	60 PASSED 5.0	
Test	61 PASSED 3.0	
Test	62 PASSED 4.0	
Test	63 PASSED 5.0	
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Test Test	89 PASSED 4.0 90 PASSED 4.0	
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	103 PASSED 4.0	
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	105 PASSED 4.0	
	106 PASSED 5.0	
	107 PASSED 2.0	
Test	108 PASSED 3.0 109 PASSED 4.0	
	110 PASSED 4.0	
	111 PASSED 4.0	
	112 PASSED 4.0	
	113 PASSED 4.0	
	114 PASSED 4.0	
	115 PASSED 4.0	
Test	116 PASSED 5.0	

Printed by Les Kitchen LOG Page 3/3 COMP90048 proj1 dstern Test 117 ... PASSED 4.0 Test 118 ... PASSED 5.0 Test 119 ... PASSED 5.0 Test 120 ... PASSED 3.0 Total tests: 120.0 Tests successfully guessed: 120.0 Total guesses for successful tests: 511.0 Average guesses: 4.258333333333334 Points available: 70.0 * 120.0 / 120.0 = 70.0 Points: 70.0 / 70.0 Haskell test run ended Tue Sep 5 11:39:33 AEST 2017 Total CPU time used = 5682 milliseconds

```
Proj1.hs
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-- File
             : Projl.hs
            : David Stern
   Author
             : Fri Aug 25 07:30:02 2017
    Origin
    Purpose : Project 1 Submission, COMP30020
-- This file implements functions that define an agent that plays 'ChordProbe'.
-- ChordProbe is a game where a 'composer' selects a 'Chord'. A Chord is a list
-- of three distinct 'pitches'. A pitch is a String with a note ('A'..'G'), -- and an Octave ('1'..'3'). The 'performer', the role of this agent, is to
-- guess the Chord, via repeated guesses, informed by feedback in the form of
-- a 'Score'. The 'score' function details this feedback.
-- This agent solves this problem via generating every possible chord & pruning
-- this list via selecting guesses that prune this game state as much as
-- possible. This is explained above functions 'bestGuess' and 'getAvgRemCands'
module Projl (initialGuess, nextGuess, GameState) where
import Data.List
-- | Chord represents a list of 'pitches', GameState is simply a list of
     remaining possible chords, and Score is the scoring format defined by the
     project specification.
type Chord
             = [String]
type GameState = [Chord]
               = (Int, Int, Int)
type Score
-- | Generates an initial guess, and a new game state enumerating every
     possible guess, minus the guessed chord.
     The initial guess is an empirically tested first guess, designed to
     eliminate the most possible guesses (on average).
initialGuess :: (Chord, GameState)
initialGuess = (guess, state)
    where
        notes = [[note, octave] | note <- ['A'..'G'], octave <- ['1'..'3']]
        allChords = [chord | chord <- subsequences notes, length chord == 3]</pre>
        quess = ["A2", "B1", "C1"]
        state = allChords \\ [guess]
-- | Prunes the game state such that only chords that would have resulted in
     the same score for our previous guess are included.
     Based on this updated state, the next guess is generated.
nextGuess :: (Chord, GameState) -> Score -> (Chord, GameState)
nextGuess (lastGuess, state) score = (nextGuess', state')
    where
        state' = delete lastGuess [ cord
                                     cord <- state
                                   , getScore cord lastGuess == score]
        nextGuess' = bestGuess state'
-- | Generates the 'best' possible guess, given a game's state (the possible
     remaining chords). 'Best' is defined as the guess that when chosen will
___
     (on average) result in the lowest number of remaining candidates, if it's
__
     incorrect. To clarify, it reduces the no. of remaining possible chords by
     the greatest amount, and therefore provides the highest amount of
```

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     information.
bestGuess :: GameState -> Chord
bestGuess state = fst (bestguess !! 0)
    where
        targRemCands = [(targ, remcands)
                          targ <- state
                           let state' = state \\ [tarq]
                          let remcands = getAvgRemCands targ state']
        bestguess = sortBy sndEl targRemCands
    Generates the average number of candidates that will remain after the guess is discovered to be incorrect. Thus, this provides a reflection of how effective the guess is at reducing the number of possible states.
__
__
     Process:
___
     Given a possible target chord, and the existing state at the time the
___
     guess is to be made, it first generates a list of possible scores for the
___
     given possible target, then sorts and groups these scores, and counts
__
     the total number of tested targets.
___
     This information is used to calculate an average number of remaining
__
     candidates after such a quess, the lower the number the better the quess
__
     prunes the game state, on average.
___
     Average = sum of all (chanceOfOutcome * Outcome's remaining candidates)
     Chance of each outcome is merely the number times this outcome can occur,
     out of all of the possible outcomes.
getAvgRemCands :: Chord -> GameState -> Double
getAvgRemCands possTarget state
    = sum [(numOutcomes / totalOutcomes) * numOutcomes
           | grp <- grouped
           , let numOutcomes = (fromIntegral . length) grp]
    where
        scores = [ans | guess <- state, let ans = getScore possTarget guess]
        grouped = (group . sort) scores
        totalOutcomes = (fromIntegral . length) scores
___
    An Ordering that is used to order tuples of remaining guesses and their
__
      average number of remaining candidates, by the average number of
___
      remaining candidates. Polymorphic type, so works with other tuples where
      the second element is orderable.
      The less-than tuple's second element is <= the other tuple's 2nd element.
sndEl :: (Ord b) \Rightarrow (a, b) \rightarrow (a, b) \rightarrow Ordering
sndEl x y
      (snd x) \le (snd y) = LT
      otherwise
                            = GT
-- | Calculate the accuracy, the 'score' of a given guess chord for a given
     target chord. The first argument is the target chord, the second is the
__
     quess cord.
___
     Understanding the Score:
     Correct Pitches: How many pitches in the guess are included in the target
___
     Correct Notes: How many pitches have the right note but the wrong octave
___
     Correct Octaves: How many pitches have the right octave but the wrong note
getScore :: Chord -> Chord -> Score
getScore target guess = (correctPitches, correctNotes, correctOctaves)
    where
```

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Proj1.hs
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        guess'
                         = (sort . nub) guess
         target'
                         = sort target
         correctPitches = length $ intersect target' guess'
         correctNotes = overlapN 0 target' guess' - correctPitches
         correctOctaves = overlapN 1 target' quess' - correctPitches
-- Takes an integer and two lists of lists. Returns the no. of elements in
-- s1 that share sub-elements at index n, with the elements in s2.
overlapN :: (Ord a, Eq a) => Int -> [[a]] -> [[a]] -> Int
overlapN n s1 s2 = numSame (sort [s !! n | s <- s1]) (sort [s !! n | s <- s2])</pre>
-- Returns the number of elements in the first list that are in the second.
numSame :: (Eq a) \Rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow Int
numSame (x:xs) ys
     ys' /= ys = 1 + numSame xs ys'
      otherwise = numSame xs ys
      ys' = delete x ys
numSame _ = 0
```