IA PyRat: Livrable Final

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Lien vers le code :

Vous trouverez ci-joint un lien pour l'IA qu'on a développé :

IA PyRat sans centre

Vous trouverez également le code en annexe joint.

Explication de la stratégie :

La stratégie du joueur dans notre algorithme est d'aller à chaque fois vers la pièce de fromage la plus proche et cela en utilisant deux fonctions : order by nearest et find closest piece of cheese.

En effet, la fonction order_by_nearest réordonne les éléments d'un dictionnaire donné par l'ordre croissant de ses valeurs comme le montre son code ici :

```
def order_by_nearest(dictionary):
    reverse={j:i for i,j in dictionary.items()}
    a=list(dictionary.values())
    a.sort()
    return {reverse[i]:i for i in a}
```

Ainsi, dans la function find_closest_piece_of_cheese, on n'a qu'à extraire le premier élément du dictionnaire que nous fournira Djikstra et retourner le chemin qu'il faut emprunter :

```
def find_closest_piece_of_cheese(graph,current_position,remaining):
    distances,routing_table=Dijkstra(graph,current_position)
    weight={i:distances[i] for i in remaining}
    order=order_by_nearest(weight)
    closest_piece_of_cheese=list(order.keys())[0]
    chemin=find_route(routing_table,current_position,closest_piece_of_cheese)
    return closest_piece_of_cheese,chemin
```

On fait cette étape à chaque fois que le rat n'est pas en mouvement, chose qu'on peut savoir avec la variable booléenne moving dans la fonction turn qui nous permet de trouver un chemin qui nous mène à la pièce de fromage la plus proche dans la liste listcheese=list(set(pieces)-set(eaten_pieces)) des pièces restantes dans le labyrinthe.

Mais dans notre stratégie en fait, on prend en compte ce que fait l'adversaire par le biais de deux compteurs : is_matched et is_following_me ainsi que des variables booléennes test et testing[-1] == eaten_pieces[-1].

En effet, test signale dans turn si notre adversaire a attrapé une pièce de fromage on teste également si c'est la pièce vers laquelle je me dirige à travers testing[-1] == eaten_pieces[-1]. Dans le cas échéant, j'abandonne ce chemin et j'emprunte un nouveau (en utilisant Dijkstra) qui me mènera à la pièce la plus proche de ma position actuelle.

J'applique également cette alternative dans le cas où l'adversaire est devant moi d'une ou deux cases

(opponent_location in [path_to_new_target[1],path_to_new_target[2]]). En effet, si l'adversaire demeure devant moi is_following_me fois (dans notre code c'est 3 fois maximum), j'abandonne cette pièce et je pars à la recherche d'une nouvelle et si il y parvient avant que je fasse(len(path_to_new_target)<3), is following me reçoit 3 automatiquement.

Finalement, je teste aussi si on est sur la même case par le biais du compteur is_matched. Si mon score est plus grand que l'adversaire, je ne fais rien, mais dans le cas contraire, et si on reste collés plus que 3 fois, je change d'objectif immédiatement tout en supposant que cette pièce a été mangée à travers la syntaxe listcheese.remove(tempted).

Annexe:

```
import heapq
MOVE DOWN = 'D'
MOVE LEFT = 'L'
MOVE RIGHT = 'R'
MOVE UP = 'U'
pieces=[]
moves=[]
eaten_pieces=[]
moving=False
meta_graph = {}
best paths = {}
testing={}
path to new target=[]
is following me=0
is_matched=0
consider as eaten=[]
tempted=tuple()
def create_structure():
   return []
   #Create a minheap
def empty(structure):
   return structure == []
def add or replace (structure, element) :
   heapq.heappush(structure, element) #element = (key(vertex), value(dista
nce from initial vertex))
    # Add an element to the minheap
def remove (structure) :
   #Before executing the function, we check wether our structure is an emp
ty list or not
   assert structure != []
   return heapq.heappop(structure)
    # remove an element from the minheap
def Dijkstra (graph, start_vertex) :
    # Initialize structure with initial vertex, at distance 0, with no pred
ecessor
    queuing_structure = create_structure()
    add or replace(queuing structure, (0, start vertex, None))
```

```
# Initialize routing (main difference with course is we also store the
length of paths stored with explored vertices)
    explored vertices = {}
    routing table = {}
    # Loop until all vertices have been explored
    while len(queuing structure) > 0 :
        # Pop next vetex to visit
        (distance to current vertex, current vertex, parent) = remove(queui
ng structure)
        if current vertex not in explored vertices :
            # Store route to it
            explored_vertices[current_vertex] = distance_to_current_vertex
            routing table[current vertex] = parent
            # Add its its neighbors to the structure for later consideratio
            for neighbor in graph[current vertex] :
                if neighbor not in explored vertices :
                    distance to neighbor = distance to current vertex + gra
ph[current vertex][neighbor]
                    add or replace(queuing structure, (distance to neighbor
, neighbor, current vertex))
    # Return shortest paths and routing table
    return explored vertices, routing table
def find route (routing table, source location, target location) :
    # Return a sequence of locations from source to target using provided r
outing table
    route = [target location]
    while route[0] != source location :
        route.insert(0, routing table[route[0]])
   return route
def order by nearest(dictionary):
    reverse={j:i for i,j in dictionary.items()}
   a=list(dictionary.values())
    a.sort()
    return {reverse[i]:i for i in a}
def updatepieces (metaGraph, location):
   test=False
    if location in metaGraph :
       eaten pieces.append(location)
       test=True
    return eaten pieces, test
```

```
def build meta graph (mazeMap, pieces of cheese):
   all_locations = pieces_of_cheese
   metaGraph = {}
   bestPaths = {}
   i = len(all locations) -1
   while i >= 0:
        explored_vertices,routing_table = Dijkstra(mazeMap,all_locations[i]
       j = 0
       while j < i:
            if all locations[i] not in bestPaths :
                bestPaths[all locations[i]] = {}
                metaGraph[all locations[i]] = {}
            if all locations[j] not in bestPaths :
                bestPaths[all locations[j]] = {}
                metaGraph[all_locations[j]] = {}
            if not metaGraph[all_locations[j]].get(all_locations[i], False)
                path = find_route(routing_table, all_locations[i], all_loca
tions[j])
                distance = explored_vertices[all_locations[j]]
                metaGraph[all_locations[i]][all_locations[j]] = distance
                bestPaths[all_locations[i]][all_locations[j]] = path
                metaGraph[all locations[j]][all locations[i]] = distance
                bestPaths[all locations[j]][all locations[i]] = path[::-1]
            j += 1
        i -= 1
   metaGraph={i:order by nearest(metaGraph[i]) for i in metaGraph.keys()}
   return metaGraph, bestPaths
```

```
def move_from_locations_step (source_location, target_location) :
   difference = (target location[0] -
 source location[0], target location[1] - source location[1])
   if difference == (0, -1):
        return MOVE DOWN
    elif difference == (0, 1):
       return MOVE UP
    elif difference == (1, 0) :
       return MOVE RIGHT
    elif difference == (-1, 0):
       return MOVE LEFT
   else :
       raise Exception("Impossible move")
def find closest piece of cheese(graph, current position, remaining):
    distances, routing table=Dijkstra(graph, current position)
    weight={i:distances[i] for i in remaining}
    order=order by nearest(weight)
    closest piece of cheese=list(order.keys())[0]
    chemin=find route(routing_table,current_position,closest_piece_of_chees
e)
    return closest piece of cheese, chemin
def move from locations(locations):
   if len(locations)<2:
       pass
   else:
       move to apply=move from locations step(locations[0],locations[1])
       locations.pop(0)
       return move to apply
def preprocessing (maze_map, maze_width, maze_height, player_location, oppo
nent location, pieces of cheese, time allowed) :
   global meta graph, best paths, pieces
   pieces=pieces of cheese[:]
   meta graph, best paths=build meta graph (maze map, pieces of cheese)
```

```
def turn (maze map, maze width, maze height, player location, opponent loca
tion, player_score, opponent score, pieces of cheese, time allowed) :
    global meta graph, eaten pieces, testing, path to new target, pieces, is fol
lowing me
   global moving
    global tempted, is matched
    # Si l'ennemi mange une pièce de fromage et que je n'y suis pas, on la
compte
    eaten pieces,test = updatepieces (meta graph,opponent location)
    # Si une pièce de fromage a été mangée, on la compte
    eaten pieces, = updatepieces (meta graph,player location)
    listcheese=list(set(pieces)-set(eaten pieces))
   if moving:
        if (not path_to_new_target) or (test and testing[-
1] == eaten pieces[-1]) or (is following me==3) :
                is following me=0
                moving = False
    if not moving:
        if is matched==3 and opponent score>player score:
            is matched=0
            listcheese.remove(tempted)
            new target, path to new target=find closest piece of cheese (maze
map,player location,listcheese)
           moving=True
            testing=path to new target
            path to new target.pop(0)
        else:
            new target, path to new target=find closest piece of cheese (maze
map,player location,listcheese)
           tempted=new target
            testing=path to new target
            path to new target.pop(0)
            moving = True
            if len(path to new target)>=3:
                if opponent location in [path to new target[1], path to new
target[2]]:
                    is following me+=1
            else:
                is following me=3
            if opponent location == player location:
                is matched+=1
    next location = path to new target.pop(0)
    UDRL=move from locations step (player location, next location)
   return UDRL
```