

Ants

Amazing ants!

Martijn Fleuren Marinus Oosters Carlos Tomé Cortiñas
Matthew Swart

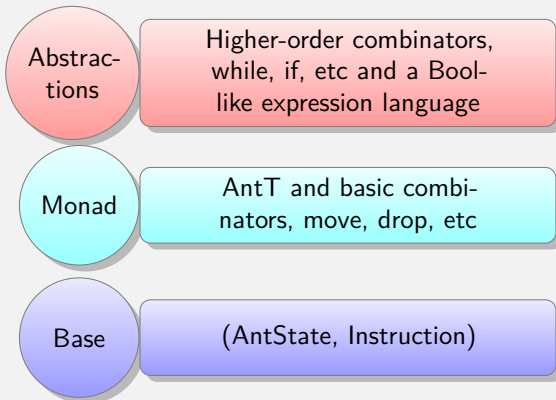


Overview

- ▶ Architecture
- ▶ Genetic Strategy search
- ▶ Optimizations
- ▶ Testing



Architecture of the EDSL



Internals (I) (Ant/Monad.hs)

```
import                Control.Monad.Tardis

newtype AntT m l a =
  AntT { runAnt :: TardisT (Program l) l m a }
```

A Tardis is the combination of the State monad transformer and the Reverse State monad transformer.

```
instance MonadFix m => Monad (TardisT bw fw m)
  ...
```



Internals (II) (Ant/Monad.hs)

```
data Program l =  
  Program { _entry      :: l  
           , _commands  :: Map l (Command l) }  
  
goto :: MonadFix m => l -> AntT m l ()  
goto = ...  
  
label :: MonadFix m => AntT m l l  
label = ...
```



Example

```
{-# LANGUAGE RecursiveDo #-}  
  
prog1 :: (MonadFix m, Label l)  
      => AntT m l ()  
prog1 = mdo  
  l <- label  
  turn left  
  goto l
```



Abstractions over AntT (Abstractions.hs)

```
-- / Look until we can find what we are looking for.
-- leave a mark on the way.
search :: (MonadFix m, Label l)
    => Maybe Marker
    -> Condition
    -> AntT m l ()
search m cond = do
    while (Not (ahead ==: cond      :|:
                leftAhead ==: cond :|:
                rightAhead ==: cond)) $ do
        try 2 move turnRandom
        maybe (return ()) mark m
        flip_ 15 turnRandom
```



Genetic (I) (Genetic/Evolve.hs)

- ▶ Instead of thinking deep about how to write a strategy, let a computer do the searching for you.
- ▶ How to generate random programs?



Genetic (II) Meat of the search

- ▶ QuickCheck has `generate :: Gen a -> IO a` to transfer random samples to IO
- ▶ Use some kind of 'max' function and then use it in a fold

```
evalP (p1, f1) p2 =  
  fitness p2 >=>  
    \f2 -> return $ if f1 < f2 then (p2, f2)  
              else (p1, f1)  
search n = do  
  prog1    <- newProgram  
  fit1     <- fitness prog1  
  xs       <- generate n - 1 programs  
  (best,_) <- foldM evalP (prog1, fit1) xs  
  return best
```



Genetic (III) Results

- ▶ Benchmark against the winner of ICFP2004 lightning division
- ▶ None of the programs obtained a score >0
- ▶ There is no meaningful way to tune a random program
- ▶ Possible solution: write small programs and compose them randomly (attempted, not finished)
- ▶ Brute force random search is *not a good idea*



Optimizations (I) (Ant/Optimizations.hs)

The size of generated programs is huge, consider:

```
move (goto p_label) (goto p_label)
p_label <- label < * p
```

versus

```
move p p
```



Optimizations (II) (Ant/Optimizations.hs)

We define a optimization as:

```
newtype Opt l1 l2 =  
  Opt { unOpt :: Program l1 -> Program l2 }  
  
type Optimization l = Opt l l  
  
instance C.Category Opt where  
  
applyOpt :: Optimization l -> Program l -> Program l
```

. . . And we have implemented a couple of them:

```
unreachableOpt  :: Label l => Optimization l  
duplicateCodeOpt :: Label l => Optimization l
```

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Testing (I) (test/Spec.hs)

How do we know that the optimizations do not change the intended behaviour of a program?

At least the optimised program should be valid ...



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```
testOptimization :: Op -> AntMTest L -> Bool
testOptimization opt antm =
    valid $ applyOpt (toOptimization opt)
                  (compileProg (toAntM antm))
```



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```

But we could do better, and we do!



Testing (I) (test/Spec.hs)

```
test :: Int -> Int -> AntMTest L -> Op -> Property
test r seed cprog opt = do
  gs1 <- run $
    initState seed tinyWorld
      (toCmds cprog)
      blackInstr
  >>= runNRounds r
  gs2 <- run $
    initState seed tinyWorld
      (toCmds $ applyOpt
        (toOptimization opt)
        cprog)
      blackInstr
  >>= runNRounds r
  run (gs1 == gs2)
```



Conclusions

- ▶ Making the EDSL was a lot of fun
- ▶ But making good strategies even with a nice EDSL is hard
- ▶ The Tardis monad is a very powerful abstraction for writing assembly-like code

Thank you for your attention!

Any Questions?

