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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Annexe II: Snake game: jeu jouable par l'utilisateur

TIPE 2024

Apprendre à une intelligence artificielle à jouer à Snake en utilisant un algorithme génétique

Marilou Bernard de Courville

Nº SCEI 40091

June 5, 2024

Introduction

Problématique et pertinence au regard du thème de l'année

- Le jeu de Snake: piloter un serpent sur une grille dans le but de manger des pommes, sans rentrer dans les murs ni se replier sur soi-même.
- ▶ **Objectif:** mettre en place une intelligence artificielle pouvant jouer efficacement au jeu de Snake, apprenant de manière autonome.
- ▶ Le moyen d'y parvenir: utiliser un algorithme génétique, qui s'inspire de l'évolution naturelle pour entraîner un réseau de neurone opérant les décisions de mouvement du serpent dont les entrées sont des paramètres de vision.
- ▶ Les réseaux de neurones: Warren S. McCulloch et Walter Pitts, A logical calculus of the ideas immanent in nervous activity, 1943, comparent les neurones à seuil binaire à la logique booléenne puis Frank Rosenblatt, The perceptron: a probabilistic model for information storage and organization in the brain, 1958, introduit la notion de poids
- ▶ L'algorithme génétique: développé par John Holland dans les années 1970, il s'inspire de l'évolution naturelle pour résoudre des problèmes d'optimisation

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Le jeu de Snake

Brève histoire et règles du jeu

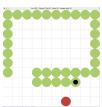
Origine: borne d'arcade *Blockade*, créée par Gremlin en 1976, popularisé par Nokia en 1997 sur mobile

Règles du jeu:

- Le serpent débute avec une longueur initiale donnée sur un échiquier entouré d'un mur et contenant une pomme.
- L'objectif est de le faire grandir en mangeant des pommes.
- Chaque pomme consommée augmente sa longueur d'une unité et fait apparaître une nouvelle pomme à un emplacement aléatoire.
- ► Le joueur dirige le serpent à l'aide des touches directionnelles du clavier ← ↑ ↑ ↓ → .
- Le jeu se termine si le serpent heurte un mur ou son propre corps.
- Le score du joueur est égal au nombre de pommes mangées.







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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python



Déplacer le serpent

Grâce à un réseau de neurones

Idée: utiliser un réseau de neurones multicouches à propagation avant pour déterminer le mouvement du serpent.

- Entrées: paramètres de vision.
- Sorties: les directions ← ↑ ↓ .

Modélisation d'un neurone: somme pondérée des entrées par un poids synaptique auguel on ajoute un biais. Sortie générée par une fonction d'activation non linéaire

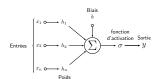
$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^\mathsf{T}, \mathbf{h} = (h_1, \dots, h_n)^\mathsf{T}$$

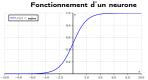
 $y = \sigma (\mathbf{h}^\mathsf{T} \mathbf{x} + b)$

Généralisation à un réseau multicouches: modélisation matricielle avec fonction vectorielle σ

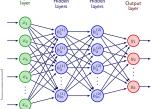
$$\begin{pmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} = \sigma \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_{1,1}^{(2)} & h_{1,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & h_{1,k}^{(2)} \\ h_{2,1}^{(2)} & h_{2,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & h_{2,k}^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_{m,1}^{(2)} & h_{m,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & h_{m,k}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \sigma \begin{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h_{1,1}^{(1)} & h_{1,2}^{(1)} & \cdots & h_{1,m}^{(1)} \\ h_{2,1}^{(1)} & h_{2,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & h_{1,m}^{(2)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ h_{k,1}^{(1)} & h_{k,2}^{(2)} & \cdots & h_{k,n}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ h_{k,k}^{(2)} & \cdots & h_{k,n}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ y_2 \\ \vdots \\ y_m \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(2)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1^{(1)} \\ b_2^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ b_k^{(n)} \end{pmatrix} +$$

Décision de direction: celle qui a la plus grande valeur de sortie.









Réseau de neurones multicouches

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Stratégies de vision

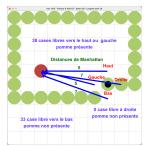
Paramètres en entrée du réseau de neurones

- Stratégie n°1: dans les 8 directions de mouvements, 3 informations par direction (distance à la pomme, distance aux murs, distance à la queue)
 - \rightarrow réseau [24, 18, 18, 4].
- Stratégie n°2: dans les 4 directions de mouvements, 3 informations par direction (espace libre dans la direction du mouvement, distance de Manhattan à la pomme dans la direction du mouvement, la pomme est dans l'espace libre dans cette direction), et la taille du serpent → réseau [13, 12, 12, 4].

Remarque: la stratégie n°2 est avantagée par la connaissance de la position de la pomme et l'espace libre dans les 4 directions de mouvement.







Stratégie nº 2



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Annexe I: Snako

Évaluation de la performance d'un serpent

Objectif: mesurer la performance d'un serpent grâce à une fonction de fitness.

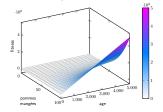
Paramètres: taille du serpent (pommes mangées) et âge (mouvements effectués) à la fin du jeu.

Fonctions de fitness évaluées: maximiser f_1 ou f_2 favorise la croissance et la longévité des serpents.

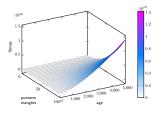
- $f_1(taille, age) = taille^3 \times age$
- $f_2(\text{taille}, \text{age}) = (2 \times \text{taille})^2 \times \text{age}^{1.5}$

Astuces:

- Pour éviter les boucles infinies: un nombre de points de vie est attribué à chaque serpent, décrémenté à chaque mouvement et réinitialisé à chaque pomme mangée. Á 0, le serpent meurt et son âge est pénalisé dans le calcul de la fitness
- Pour favoriser une croissance rapide: f1 est utilisée au début du jeu. Ensuite on passe à f2 qui valorise la survie du serpent pour manger plus de pommes.



$$\text{fitness } f(\mathsf{taille}, \mathsf{age}) = \mathsf{taille}^3 \times \mathsf{age}$$



 $\begin{array}{l} \text{fitness} \\ f(\text{taille}, \text{age}) = (2 \times \text{taille})^2 \times \text{age}^{1.5} \end{array}$

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python



Optimiser les décisions du serpent

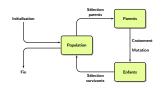
Entrainement du réseau de neurones par algorithme génétique

Principe: approche évolutionniste d'une population de réseaux de neurones par algorithme génétique

- Sélection de parents par la "sélection roulette": chaque serpent a une certaine chance d'être choisi en fonction de sa fitness.
- Croisement des serpents sélectionnés par paires aléatoire (parents) en K points (ici K=2) pour recomposer la population totale en générant des enfants.
- Mutation par ajustement mineur aléatoire dans le chromosome de chaque serpent pour maintenir la diversité.

Formalisation de la mutation:

- $p_m = 0.1$ probabilité de mutation,
- $c_m = 0.1$ le coefficient de mutation,
- $\forall h_i(t)$ à l'itération t, on tire $U \sim \mathcal{U}(0,1)$ et $C \sim \mathcal{U}(-1,1)$
- Si $U < p_m$, $h_i(t+1) = h_i(t) + C \times c_m$ sinon $h_i(t+1) = h_i(t)$.



Processus itératif



Croisement 2 points (2 points crossover)

Remarque: L'amélioration de la fitness est garantie à chaque génération mais pas la convergence vers un optimum global.

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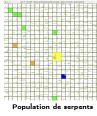
Annexe I: Snake game: code en oython

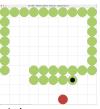


Algorithme d'optimisation

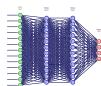
Entrainement du réseau de neurones par algorithme génétique

```
Population \mathcal{P} \leftarrow 484 = 22^2 serpents
for all serpent s \in \mathcal{P} do
    cerveau c de s \leftarrow réseau neurones [13, 12, 12, 4], poids & biais
aléatoires
end for
génération a \leftarrow 0
while a < 2000 do
    for serpent s \in \mathcal{P} do
         age a_s \leftarrow 0 de s, longueur l_s \leftarrow 3, point de vie v_s \leftarrow 50
         vivant ← true, mortVieillesse ← false
         while vivant do
             position_s \leftarrow avance direction = c [vision_s (position_s)]
             if position s ∈ {mur, queue} then
                  vivant = false
             else
                  a_s \leftarrow a_s + 1
             end if
             if position ∈ {pomme} then
                  l_s \leftarrow l_s + 1, v_s \leftarrow 50
                  régénère pomme emplacement aléatoire accessible
             else
                  v_s \leftarrow v_s - 1
             end if
             if v_s < 0 then
                  mortVieillesses ← true, vivants ← false
             end if
         end while
         fitness_s \leftarrow f_s(l_s, a_s, mortVieillesse_s)
    S \leftarrow \text{les } 20\% meilleurs serpents au sens de fitness s
    Reconstitue \mathcal{P} \leftarrow S \cup \mathsf{mutations}[\mathsf{croisements}(\mathcal{P})]
    q \leftarrow q + 1
end while
```





Le jeu pour un serpent



Cerveau (stratégie nº2)

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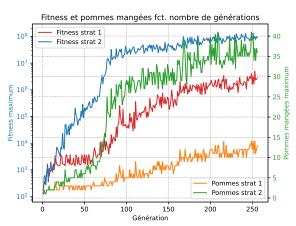
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Annexe I: Snake game: code en

Résultats de convergence



Convergence des stratégies de vision n°1 et n°2

- Observation: la stratégie de vision n°2 converge plus rapidement que la stratégie n°1, et atteint un score de fitness plus élevé.
- ▶ Interprétation: la stratégie de vision n°2 fournit au serpent des informations plus pertinentes pour localiser et atteindre la pomme.

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Algorithme

- Deux outils informatiques de modélisation et d'optimisation sont mis en œuvre pour jouer de manière autonome au jeu de Snake:
 - Des réseaux de neurones afin de prendre des décisions de mouvement, dont les entrées sont des informations visuelles.
 - Des algorithmes génétiques pour optimiser les poids et biais des réseaux de neurones
- Dans les deux cas, ces outils sont inspirés de la nature, grande source d'inspiration pour l'ingénierie.
- ► Tous les programmes ont été implémentés en python avec une interface graphique pygame sans librairie annexe permettant une visualisation en temps réel de l'optimisation de la population de serpents.
- Différentes stratégies de vision et de fitness ont été proposées et discutées en terme de pertinence et performance.
- Des pistes d'amélioration restent à explorer:
 - Optimisation de la conception du réseau de neurones.
 - Utiliser une fonction de fitness dynamique pour mieux prendre en compte les contraintes de la taille du serpent.

Performance

Algorithme

Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

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config.pv

DEBUG = False ORIGINAL_SIZE_THREE = True DISPLAY ALL POPULATION = True

DISPLAY LARGEST SNAKE = False

DISPLAY_GRAPHICS = False

number of cells for the snake to move in each game WIDTH = 10

HETGHT = 10

BOARD_SIDE = 880 # indication of largest board side (for max of WIDTH and → HEIGHT)

POPULATION = 22**2 # 484 population of snakes or number of games in the → collection

ZOOM_FACTOR = 2 # zoom factor for the longest snake

game strategy, 1:24.18.18.4; 2:9.10.10.4 $GAME_STRATEGY = 5$ FITNESS_STRATEGY = 3

MAX_ITERATION = 2000 # number of iterations before stopping the program SAVE = True # save the game brains to a file RESTORE = False # restore the game brains from a file

→ file to save the brains

Algorithme

Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

```
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```

```
CURVES FILES = 'saved curves' + '-' + str(POPULATION) + '-' +

→ str(GAME_STRATEGY) + str(FITNESS_STRATEGY) + '.pickle' # name of the

→ file to save the curves.

NUMBER_CROSSOVER_POINTS = 2 # number of crossover points for the genetic

→ algorithm
```

MUTATION_CHANCE = 0.4 # chance of mutation for the genetic algorithm MUTATION_COEFF = 0.4 # coefficient for the mutation

→ str(GAME_STRATEGY) + str(FITNESS_STRATEGY) + '.pickle' # name of the

PORTION BESTS = 20 # percentage of bests brains to keep for the genetic → algorithm

antoine libs/game/lib.rs and game wasm/src/lib.rs # k=1 KPointsCrossover #NUMBER GAMES: u32 = 2 000: WIDTH: u32 = 30: HEIGHT: u32 = 30: #MUTATION_CHANCE: f64 = 0.5; MUTATION_COEFF: f32 = 0.5; SAVE_BESTS: usize \rightarrow = 100; MAX_AGE: u32 = 500; APPLE_LIFETIME_GAIN: i32 = 50;

BRAINS FILE = 'saved brains' + '-' + str(POPULATION) + '-' +

LIFE_TIME = True # apply life time constraint to the snake to avoid

MAX LIFE POINTS = 50 # maximum number of life points for the snake APPLE_LIFETIME_GAIN = 20 # number of life points gained when eating an → apple

Configuration III

config.py

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Annexe I: Snake

game: code en python

Un jeu I

game.py

```
# un jeu = un seul serpent
from random import randrange
from neural_network import NeuralNetwork
from numpy import argmax
import collections
import config as c
from typing import Tuple, List
import math
class Game:
    vision = []
    def __init__(self, width: int = 10, height: int = 10, max_life_points:

    int = 50, apple lifetime gain: int = 500, strategy: int = 2.

    num_fitness: int = 1) → None:

        self.width = width
        self.height = height
        self.max_life_points = max_life_points
        self.apple_lifetime_gain = apple_lifetime_gain
        self.strategy = strategy
        self.last_space = 0
        self.last visited = set()
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Un jeu II

game.py

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Various rules to create a neural network:

- * The number of hidden neurons should be between the size of the \hookrightarrow input layer and the size of the output layer.
 - * The number of hidden neurons should be 2/3 the size of the input
- $\hookrightarrow\,$ layer, plus the size of the output layer.
 - * The number of hidden neurons should be less than twice the size of the input layer.
 - * The number of hidden neurons should be between the size of the input layer and the output layer.
 - * The most appropriate number of hidden neurons is sqrt(input layer nodes * output layer nodes)

```
if strategy == 1:
```

Neural network composed of 4 layers, input layer has 24

→ neurons, 2 hidden layers each with 18 neurons, output

→ layer has 4 neurons (4 directions)

in total it has 24 + 18 + 18 + 4 = 64 neurons.

self.brain = NeuralNetwork([24, 18, 18, 4])

self.vision_strategy = self.process_vision

elif strategy == 2:

self.brain = NeuralNetwork([9, 10, 10, 4])
self.vision_strategy = self.process_vision2

elif strategy == 3:

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Un jeu III

game.pv

```
self.brain = NeuralNetwork([13, 12, 12, 4])
    self.vision_strategy = self.process_vision3
elif strategy == 4:
    self.brain = NeuralNetwork([25, 18, 18, 4])
    self.vision_strategy = self.process_vision4
elif strategy == 5:
    self.brain = NeuralNetwork([13, 12, 12, 4])
    self.vision_strategy = self.process_vision5
self.age = 0
self.lost = False
self.apples_eaten = 0
#self.direction = (-1, 0) # default direction is left for first

→ move

self.direction = (randrange(-1, 2), randrange(-1, 2)) # make first

→ move random

self.snake body = [ # snake starts at the center and has 3 bits
    (int(width / 2), int(height / 2))
if c.ORIGINAL SIZE THREE:
    self.snake_body.append((int(width / 2) + 1, int(height / 2)))
    self.snake_body.append((int(width / 2) + 2, int(height / 2))
self.original_size = len(self.snake_body)
self.seed new apple()
```

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Un jeu IV

game.py

```
self.life points = self.max life points
    self.died_bc_no_apple = 0
    self.death reason = "None"
    if c.NORMALIZE BOARD:
        self.norm_constant_diag = math.sqrt(width ** 2 + height ** 2)
        self.norm constant board = width * height / 10.0
    else:
        self.norm_constant_diag = 1
        self.norm constant board = 20.0
    if num_fitness == 1:
        self.fitness = self.fitness1
    elif num_fitness == 2:
        self.fitness = self.fitness2
    elif num fitness == 3:
        self.fitness = self.fitness3
    elif num fitness == 4:
        self.fitness = self.fitness4
    elif num fitness == 5:
        self.fitness = self.fitness5
def seed_new_apple(self):
    self.apple = (randrange(0, self.width), randrange(0, self.height))
    while self.apple in self.snake_body:
        self.apple = (randrange(0, self.width), randrange(0,
        ⇔ self.height))
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Un jeu V

game.pv

```
def step(self, life_time: bool) -> bool:
    # process the vision output through the neural network and output

→ activation

    activation = self.brain.feedforward(self.vision_strategy())
    # take the highest activation index for the direction to take
    index = argmax(activation)
   match index:
        case 0:
            self.direction = c.right
        case 1:
           self.direction = c.up
        case 2:
            self.direction = c.left
        case 3:
            self.direction = c.down
    return self.move_snake(self.direction, life_time)
def move_snake(self, incrementer: Tuple[int, int], life_time: bool) ->

→ bool:

   moved_head = (self.snake_body[0][0] + incrementer[0],
      self.snake_body[0][1] + incrementer[1])
```

Marilou Bernard de Courville

Le ieu de Snake

Algorithme

Un jeu VI

game.pv

```
# vérification de la présence de la tête dans la grille
if not (0 <= moved_head[0] < self.width and 0 <= moved_head[1] <
⇔ self.height):
    self.death reason = "Wall"
    self.lost = True
    return False
# sauvegarde de la fin de la queue
end tail = self.snake bodv[-1]
# déplacement du serpent
for i in reversed(range(1, len(self.snake_body))):
    self.snake_body[i] = self.snake_body[i - 1]
self.snake_body[0] = moved_head
#collisions avec le corps
for bit in self.snake_body[1:]:
    if bit == self.snake_body[0]:
        self.lost = True
        self.death_reason = "Body"
        return False
self.age += 1
self.life points -= 1
```

Marilou Bernard de Courville

Le ieu de Snake

Performance

Algorithme

Un jeu VII

game.py

```
#collisions avec la pomme
if self.snake_body[0] == self.apple:
   self.snake_body.append(end_tail) # agrandir le serpent avec la

→ queue précédente

   self.seed_new_apple()
   self.apples_eaten += 1
   if c.RESET_LIFETIME:
       self.life points = self.max life points # on réinitialise
       → la durée de vie au max
   else:
       self.life_points += self.apple_lifetime_gain # on

→ réinitialise la durée de vie conformément au

→ commentaire en dessous:
   # optimize not to recalculate last_visited and last_space for
   # if moved head is in last visited it needs to be removed
   if self.strategy == 2 or self.strategy == 5: # update

    → last visited and last space

       if moved_head in self.last_visited: # adapt last_visited

→ and last space

           self.last_visited.remove(moved_head) # only head is to

→ be removed since tail not moved with apple eaten

           self.last space -= 1
```

Marilou Bernard de Courville

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

else:

else: # reset last visited and last space

if self.strategy == 2 or self.strategy == 5: # update

optimize not to recalculate last_visited and last_space for

if moved head in self.last visited: # adapt last visited

check if end_tail is connected to last_visited

chapter elements (can be visited) since it has moved and

if any(abs(end tail[0] - x) == 1 $^$ abs(end tail[1] -

self.last_visited.add((end_tail[0], end_tail[1]))

self.last_visited.remove(moved_head) # only head is to

→ be removed since tail not moved with apple eaten

self.last_space = 0

self.last_space -= 1

self.last_space = 0
self.last visited = set()

vérification de la durée de vie

→ leaves an empty space

self.last_space += 1
else: # reset last_visited and last_space

→ and last_space

self.last visited = set()

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

```
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```

Un jeu IX

game.pv

```
if life time and self.life points <= 0:
       self.death reason = "Life"
       self.lost = True
       self.died_bc_no_apple = 1
       return False
   return True
# vision strategy: 8 directions, 3 informations per direction
# (1D distance to apple in direction of move, 1 / wall_distance in

→ apples_eaten + original_size

def process_vision(self) -> List[float]:
   vision = [0 for in range(3*8)]
   for (i, incrementer) in enumerate(c.eight_directions):
       apple distance = -1
       wall_distance = -1
       tail_distance = -1
       (x, y) = self.snake_body[0]
       distance = 0
       while True:
          x += incrementer[0]
```

Marilou Bernard de Courville

Introduction au thème

Le ieu de Snake

Algorithme

game.py

```
v += incrementer[1]
            distance += 1
            # sortie de grille
            if not self.is_on_board(x, y):
                wall distance = distance
                break
            # sur la pomme
            if (x, y) == self.apple and apple_distance == -1:
                apple_distance = distance
            # sur la queue
            if (x, y) in self.snake body and tail distance == -1:
                tail distance = distance
       vision[3*i] = 0 if apple distance == -1 else 1
       vision[3*i + 1] = 1 / wall_distance
        vision[3*i + 2] = tail_distance if tail_distance != -1 else 0
    self.vision = vision
   return vision
# vision strategy: 4 directions, 3 informations per direction
# (manhattan distance to apple, 1 / wall_distance in direction of
   move, tail distance in direction of move) + apples eaten +
  original_size
                                        4 D > 4 B > 4 E > 4 E > E 900
```

Marilou Bernard

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Un jeu XI

game.pv

```
def process_vision3(self) -> List[float]:
    vision = []
    for (i. incrementer) in enumerate(c.four directions):
        apple_distance = -1
        wall distance = -1
        tail distance = -1
        (x, v) = self.snake body[0]
        distance = 0
        # try to get inputs between [0,1] for the neural network
        distance_apple = self.manhattan_distance_to_apple((x +

    incrementer[0], y + incrementer[1]))

        vision.append(1.0 / distance apple if distance apple != 0 else
        \hookrightarrow 1)
        while True:
            x += incrementer[0]
            v += incrementer[1]
            distance += 1
            # sortie de grille
```

... = ====

Marilou Bernard de Courville

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Un jeu XII

game.py

```
if not self.is on board(x, v):
              wall_distance = distance
              break
          # sur la queue
          if (x, y) in self.snake_body and tail_distance == -1:
              tail distance = distance
       vision.append(1.0 / wall distance)
       vision.append(1.0 / tail_distance if tail_distance != -1 else
       \hookrightarrow 1)
   vision.append(1 / (self.apples_eaten + self.original_size))
   self.vision = vision
   return vision
# vision strategy: 4 directions, 3 informations per direction
# (1 if direction is the closest to the apple, 1 / wall_distance in

→ apples_eaten + original_size

def process_vision4(self) -> List[float]:
   vision = []
   min_distance_index = min(range(len(c.eight_directions)),
     key=lambda i:

→ self.manhattan_distance_to_apple((self.snake_body[0][0] +__
   - -: -- - -: -- - -: -- - [:] [4] ) ) )
```

Marilou Bernard

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Un jeu XIII

game.pv

```
for (i, incrementer) in enumerate(c.eight_directions):
    apple_distance = -1
   wall distance = -1
   tail_distance = -1
    (x, y) = self.snake_body[0]
   distance = 0
   while True:
        x += incrementer[0]
        v += incrementer[1]
        distance += 1
        # sortie de grille
        if not self.is_on_board(x, y):
            wall distance = distance
            break
        # sur la queue
        if (x, y) in self.snake_body and tail_distance == -1:
            tail distance = distance
   vision.append(1 if i == min_distance_index else 0)
   vision.append(1.0 / wall distance)
```

Marilou Bernard de Courville

Le ieu de Snake

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Un jeu XIV

game.py

```
vision.append(tail distance if tail distance != -1 else 0)
   vision.append(self.apples_eaten + self.original_size)
   self.vision = vision
   return vision
#? weights 8 bits vs. float? normalization?
# vision strategy: 4 directions, 3 informations per direction
# (free spaces in direction of move, manhattan distance to apple in

→ apples_eaten + original_size

def process_vision5(self) -> List[float]:
   # neural network input contains free space in all directions.

→ eaten (size of snake)

   # 9 inputs in total
   neural_network_input = []
   (hx, hy) = self.snake_body[0] # head of the snake body
   for direction in c.four directions:
       (dx, dy) = direction
       (cnx, cnv) = (hx + dx, hv + dv)
       #metric = self.count_free_moving_spaces(cnx, cny)
       #neural_network_input.append(1.0 / metric if metric != 0 else
      \hookrightarrow 1)
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Un jeu XV

game.pv

```
#metric = self.manhattan distance to apple((cnx, cnv))
      #neural_network_input.append(1.0 / metric if metric != 0 else
      \hookrightarrow 1)
      neural_network_input.append(self.count_free_moving_spaces(cnx,
      → neural_network_input.append(self.manhattan_distance_to_apple((cnx, vision)))
      neural network input.append(1 if self.apple in

→ self.last_visited else 0) # apple can be reached going in

      #neural_network_input.append(1.0 / (self.apples_eaten +
   ⇔ self.original_size))
   neural_network_input.append(self.apples_eaten +

→ self.original size)

   self.vision = neural_network_input
   return neural network input
# vision strategy: 4 directions, 2 informations per direction
# (free spaces in direction of move, manhattan distance to apple in
def process vision2(self) -> List[float]:
   # neural network input contains free space in all directions,

→ eaten (size of snake)
```

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Le ieu de Snake

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Annexe I: Snake

game: code en python

Un jeu XVI

game.pv

```
# 9 inputs in total
            neural_network_input = []
             (hx, hy) = self.snake_body[0] # head of the snake body
            for direction in c.four directions:
                         (dx, dy) = direction
                          (cnx, cnv) = (hx + dx, hv + dv)
                         #metric = self.count free moving spaces(cnx, cnv)
                         #neural_network_input.append(1.0 / metric if metric != 0 else
                        \hookrightarrow 1)
                         #metric = self.manhattan_distance_to_apple((cnx, cny))
                         #neural_network_input.append(1.0 / metric if metric != 0 else
                        → 1)
                        neural_network_input.append(self.count_free_moving_spaces(cnx,

→ neural_network_input.append(self.manhattan_distance_to_apple((cnx_Adnexe I: Snake)))

Address to the control of the con
                        #neural_network_input.append(1.0 / (self.apples_eaten +
            ⇔ self.original_size))
            neural_network_input.append(self.apples_eaten +

    self.original_size)

            self.vision = neural network input
            return neural network input
def is on board(self, x, v) -> bool:
```

Le ieu de Snake

Algorithme

game: code en python

Un jeu XVII

game.py

```
return 0 <= x < self.width and 0 <= v < self.height
def is_possible_move(self, x, y) -> bool:
    # check if the move is on the board and not on the snake body

→ except for the tail (since it has moved)

    return self.is_on_board(x, y) and (x, y) not in

    self.snake bodv[:-1]

def get_possible_moves(self, cur):
    (x, y) = cur
   moves = []
   for direction in c.eight_directions:
        (i, j) = direction
        if self is possible move(x + i, v + i):
            moves.append(direction)
    return moves
def count_free_moving_spaces(self, x, y) -> int:
    # Breadth-First Search, BFS, snake heads moves to (x, y) and

→ tail's end is no more

    if not self.is_possible_move(x, y): # does not check snake's tail
        return ()
    if (x, y) in self.last_visited:
        return self.last_space
    space = 0
```

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de Courville

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Un jeu XVIII

game.pv

```
visited = set([(x, v)])
    queue = collections.deque([(x, y)]) # efficient for pop(0) and

→ append

    while (len(queue) > 0):
        cur = queue.popleft()
        space += 1
        for direction in self.get_possible_moves(cur):
            (i, j) = direction
            (cx, cv) = cur
            cn = (cx + i, cv + j)
            (cnx, cny) = cn
            if cn not in visited and self.is_possible_move(cnx, cny):

→ # does not check snake's tail

                queue.append(cn)
                visited add(cn)
    self.last_visited = visited
    self.last space = space
    return space
def manhattan_distance_to_apple(self, head):
    return abs(self.apple[0] - head[0]) + abs(self.apple[1] - head[1])
def fitness1(self):
   return pow(3, self.apples_eaten) * (self.age - 50 *

→ self.died bc no apple)
```

Marilou Bernard de Courville

Le ieu de Snake

Algorithme

Un jeu XIX

game.pv

```
def fitness2(self):
   return (self.apples_eaten ** 3) * (self.age - 50 *

    self.died_bc_no_apple)

def fitness3(self):
    return ((self.apples eaten * 2) ** 2) * ((self.age - 50 *

    self.died_bc_no_apple) ** 1.5)

def fitness4(self):
   return (self.age * self.age) * pow(2, self.apples_eaten) * (100 *

→ self.apples eaten + 1)

def fitness5(self):
    return (self.age * self.age * self.age * self.age) * pow(2.

→ self.apples_eaten) * (500 * self.apples_eaten + 1)
# age^2*2^apple*(coeff*apple+1)
# age^2*2^10*(apple-9)*(coeff*10)
# score = self.apples_eaten, frame_score = self.age
# ((score^3)*(frame score)
# ((score*2)^2)*(frame score^1.5)
```

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Le ieu de Snake

Algorithme

Un jeu XX

game.py

```
# remarks
# * 3^apple*(age): pow(3, self.apples_eaten) * (self.age - 50 *

→ self.died_bc_no_apple) trains faster
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

from genetic_algorithm import GeneticAlgorithm

game collection.py

serpents en parallèle

from game import Game

Le ieu de Snake

Algorithme

```
import pickle
import config as c
import math
from typing import List. Tuple
class GameCollection:
   games = []
   ga = GeneticAlgorithm(math.ceil(c.PORTION_BESTS * c.POPULATION / 100),

→ c.NUMBER CROSSOVER POINTS, c.MUTATION CHANCE, c.MUTATION COEFF)

   iteration = 0
   generation = 1
   def __init__(self, number_games:int, width:int, height:int) -> None:
       self.games = [Game(width, height, c.MAX_LIFE_POINTS,

    for _ in range(number_games)]

   def snake_to_display(self) -> Tuple[Game, int]:
       for i in range(len(self.games)):
          if not self.games[i].lost:
              return self.games[i]. i
                                       ◆□▶→□▶→□▶→□▶□□
```

La population: collection de jeux II

game collection.py

```
return self.games[0], 0
def longest_snake(self) -> Tuple[Game, int]:
    longest = 0
    index = 0
    for i in range(len(self.games)):
        if len(self.games[i].snake_body) > longest:
            longest = len(self.games[i].snake_body)
            index = i
   return self.games[index], index
def step(self, life_time: bool) -> bool:
    self_iteration += 1
    one_game_not_lost = False
    for game in self.games:
        if not game.lost:
            one_game_not_lost = True
            game.step(life_time)
    # if all games are lost, evolve
    if not one_game_not_lost:
        self.evolve()
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

```
return one game not lost
def evolve(self):
   new_population = self.ga.evolve([
       (game.brain.game.fitness())
      for game in self.games
   1)
   width, height = self.games[0].width, self.games[0].height
   for i in range(len(new_population)):
       g = Game(width, height, c.MAX_LIFE_POINTS,
      g.brain = new_population[i] # inject brain in game
       self.games[i] = g # replace current game with new one
   self.iteration = 0
   self.generation += 1
def save brains(self, filename):
   # save the game collection and all the games in the game

→ collection to a file

   #for game in self.games:
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

```
print(game.brain.lavers sizes)
    game_brains = [game.brain for game in self.games]
    if c.DEBUG:
        for brain in game_brains:
            print(brain.weights, end=' ')
        print()
    print("save_brains: len(game_brains): ", len(game_brains))
    with open(filename, 'wb') as f:
        pickle.dump(game brains, f)
def restore_brains(self, filename):
    with open(filename, 'rb') as f:
        game_brains = pickle.load(f)
        print("restore_brains: len(game_brains): ", len(game_brains))
        for i in range(len(self.games)):
            self.games[i].brain = game_brains[i]
        if c.DEBUG:
            for brain in game_brains:
                print(brain.weights, end=' ')
            print()
def save_to_file(self, filename):
    with open(filename, 'wb') as f:
        pickle.dump(self, f)
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

```
game collection.py
     Oclassmethod
     def load_from_file(cls, filename):
         with open(filename, 'rb') as f:
             return pickle.load(f)
     def best fitness(self):
         return max(game.fitness() for game in self.games)
     def worst fitness(self):
         return min(game.fitness() for game in self.games)
     def average_fitness(self):
         return sum(game.fitness() for game in self.games) /
         → len(self.games)
     def max_apple_eaten(self):
         return max(game.apples eaten for game in self.games)
     def min_apple_eaten(self):
         return min(game.apples_eaten for game in self.games)
     def average_apple_eaten(self):
         return sum(game.apples_eaten for game in self.games) /

    len(self.games)
```

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Algorithme

Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

from typing import List, Tuple

class GeneticAlgorithm:

self.k = k

self.coeff = coeff

from neural network import NeuralNetwork

⇒ = 0.5, coeff: float = 0.5) -> None:
self.save bests = save bests

→ -> Tuple[NeuralNetwork, NeuralNetwork]:

maxi = sum([x[1] for x in population])

Roulette-wheel selection: numpy.random.choice

self.mut chance = mut chance

→ p=selection_probability)

def __init__(self, save_bests: int = 10, k: int = 5, mut_chance: float

def select_parent(self, population: List[Tuple[NeuralNetwork, int]])

selection_probability = [x[1] / maxi for x in population]
parent1, parent2 = np.random.choice(len(population),

return population[parent1][0], population[parent2][0]

→ p=selection_probability), np.random.choice(len(population),

genetic algorithm.py

import numpy as np

import copy

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

```
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```

Algorithme génétique II

```
genetic algorithm.py
```

```
def crossover(self, parent a: List[float], parent b: List[float]) ->
 .....
     K-point crossover cf Wikipedia:
     - select k random points in range(len(parent_a))
     - create a new array which alternate between coefficients of
parent_a and parent_b
     0.00
     n = len(parent a)
     # list of crossover points
     1 = sorted([np.random.randint(0, n) for _ in range(self.k)]) # to
     \hookrightarrow avoid having two times the same index
     1.append(-1) # to avoid index out of range but never ued
     child = []
     current_parent = 0
     current_index = 0
     for i in range(n):
         if i == l[current_index]:
             current_parent = 1 - current_parent
             current index += 1
         if current_parent == 0:
             child.append(parent a[i])
         else:
             child.append(parent_b[i])
     return child
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Algorithme génétique III

genetic algorithm.py

```
def mutate(self, genome: List[float]) -> None:
     Gaussian mutation:
     - for each coefficient:
         - if random() <= mutation chance (paramètre réglé):
             - generate a sign at random
             - generate an amplitude (between 0 and 1)
             - add sign * amplitude * coeff to the coefficient (coeff
is a parameter)
    for i in range(len(genome)):
         if np.random.random() <= self.mut_chance:</pre>
             sign = 1 if np.random.random() <= 0.5 else -1
             amplitude = np.random.random()
             genome[i] += sign * amplitude * self.coeff
 def evolve(self, population: Tuple[NeuralNetwork, int]) -> list:
     assert(len(population) != 0)
     new_population = []
     # sélection des meilleurs
     population.sort(key=lambda x : x[1], reverse=True)
     for i in range(len(population)):
         if i < self.save_bests:
             new_population.append(copy.deepcopy(population[i][0])) #

→ to avoid reference
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Algorithme génétique IV

genetic algorithm.py

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Réseau de neurones I

→ b) return activation

```
neural network.py
 import numpy as np
 from typing import List
 def sigmoid(x):
     return 1.0/(1.0 + np.exp(-x))
 class NeuralNetwork:
     layers_sizes = []
     weights = []
     biases = []
     activation_function = None
     def __init__(self, layers_sizes:List[int]) -> None:
```

```
self.biases = [np.random.randn(i, 1) for i in layers_sizes[1:]]
   self.weights = [np.random.randn(i, j) for (i, j) in
   self.activation_function = sigmoid
   self.lavers sizes = lavers sizes
def feedforward(self, activation):
   for w, b in zip(self.weights, self.biases):
```

activation = self.activation_function(np.dot(w, activation) +

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Réseau de neurones II

neural network.py

```
.....
def to_genome(self) -> List[float]:
    genome = []
   for w in self.weights:
        for line in w:
            for c in line:
                genome.append(c)
    for b in self.biases:
        for c in b:
            genome.append(c)
    return genome
.....
def to_genome(self) -> List[float]:
    genome = np.concatenate([w.flatten() for w in self.weights] +
        [b.flatten() for b in self.biases])
   return genome.tolist()
Oclassmethod
def from_genome(cls, genome: List[float], layers: List[int]):
    assert len(lavers) > 0
   nn = cls(lavers)
    # this code is more efficient than the commented code below

→ because it avoids the list inversions
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

```
offset = 0
    for i, (j, k) in enumerate(zip(layers[:-1], layers[1:])):
        nn.weights[i] = np.reshape(genome[offset:offset + i * k], (k,
        offset += j * k
    for i, k in enumerate(lavers[1:]):
        nn.biases[i] = np.reshape(genome[offset:offset + k], (k, 1))
        offset += k
    .....
    genome = list(reversed(genome))
    nn.weights = [np.array([[genome.pop() for _ in range(j)] for _ in
range(i)]) for (i, j) in zip(nn.layers_sizes[1:],
nn.layers_sizes[:-1])]
    nn.biases = [np.array([genome.pop() for _ in range(i)]) for i in
nn.lavers sizes[1:]]
    return nn
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Programme principal I

main.py

```
import pygame
import os
import signal
import sys
from game collection import GameCollection
import math
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import config as c
from scipy.interpolate import make_interp_spline
import pickle
import sys
game_collection = GameCollection(c.POPULATION, c.WIDTH, c.HEIGHT)
if c.RESTORE and os.path.exists(c.BRAINS_FILE):
    game_collection.restore_brains(c.BRAINS_FILE)
# board with all populations has games_per_side games per side
# each game has WIDTH x HEIGHT cells
if c.DISPLAY_ALL_POPULATION:
    games_per_side = math.ceil(math.sqrt(c.POPULATION))
else:
    games per side = 1
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

```
CELL_SIDE = (c.BOARD_SIDE // games_per_side) // max(c.WIDTH, c.HEIGHT)
GAME_WIDTH = CELL_SIDE * c.WIDTH
GAME HEIGHT = CELL SIDE * c.HEIGHT
BOARD_WIDTH = games_per_side * GAME_WIDTH
BOARD_HEIGHT = games_per_side * GAME_HEIGHT
print(f"CELL SIDE: {CELL SIDE}, GAME WIDTH: {GAME WIDTH}, GAME HEIGHT:

← GAME_HEIGHT BOARD_WIDTH: {BOARD_WIDTH}, BOARD_HEIGHT:

→ {BOARD HEIGHT}")

if c.DISPLAY_GRAPHICS:
    # pygame setup
    pygame.init()
    screen = pygame.display.set mode((BOARD WIDTH, BOARD HEIGHT))
    clock = pvgame.time.Clock()
running = True
dt = 0
iteration = 0
max fitness = []
min fitness = []
avg_fitness = []
max apple eaten = []
```

Programme principal III

main.py

```
min apple eaten = []
avg_apple_eaten = []
max snake length = 0
def save curves(filename):
    with open(filename, 'wb') as f:
        pickle.dump((max_fitness, min_fitness, avg_fitness,

→ max_apple_eaten, min_apple_eaten, avg_apple_eaten,

→ max snake length), f)
def restore curves(filename):
    with open(filename, 'rb') as f:
        data = pickle.load(f)
    return data
def save_and_exit(signal, frame):
    if c. SAVE:
        game_collection.save_brains(c.BRAINS_FILE)
        save_curves(c.CURVES_FILES)
    svs.exit(0)
# save program state in case of interruption
signal.signal(signal.SIGINT, save and exit)
while running:
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Programme principal IV

main.py

```
cur_max_fitness = game_collection.best_fitness()
cur min fitness = game collection.worst fitness()
cur avg fitness = game collection.average fitness()
cur_max_apple_eaten = game_collection.max_apple_eaten()
cur_min_apple_eaten = game_collection.min_apple_eaten()
cur_avg_apple_eaten = game_collection.average_apple_eaten()
if cur max apple eaten >= max snake length:
   max_snake_length = cur_max_apple_eaten + 1
# retrieve the new game
if c.DISPLAY_LARGEST_SNAKE:
   game, current snake = game collection.longest snake() # to see the
   → longest snake
else:
   game, current snake = game collection.snake to display()
# display game iteration and fitness of the game (generation) as

→ window title

#info = f"Gen {game_collection.generation} - Iter

→ {game collection.iteration} - Fitness {game.fitness():.2e} - Max

← {round(cur_avg_fitness, 2):.2e} - Max eaten {cur_max_apple_eaten}

→ - Longest ever {max snake length}"
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Programme principal V

main.py

```
info = f"Gen {game collection.generation} - Iter
→ - Apple ({cur_min_apple_eaten}: {round(cur_avg_apple_eaten,

→ 1)}:{cur_max_apple_eaten}) - Best snake {max_snake_length}"

if c.DISPLAY GRAPHICS:
   # poll for events
   # pvgame.QUIT event means the user clicked X to close your window
   for event in pygame.event.get():
      if event.type == pygame.QUIT:
         running = False
   # fill the screen with a color to wipe away anything from last
   screen.fill("white")
   pygame.display.set caption(info)
   if not c.DISPLAY_ALL_POPULATION:
      for (x, y) in game.snake_body:
          pygame.draw.circle(screen, "darkolivegreen3", (x *
          \hookrightarrow 2), CELL SIDE / 2)
      (x, y) = game.snake_body[0] # head of the snake
      pygame_draw_circle(screen, "black", (x * CELL SIDE + CELL SIDE
      \hookrightarrow / 2, v * CELL SIDE + CELL SIDE / 2), CELL SIDE / 4)

↓□▶ ↓□▶ ↓□▶ ↓□▶ □ ♥Q♥
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

main.py

```
(x, v) = game.apple
    pygame.draw.circle(screen, "brown3", (x * CELL_SIDE +

← CELL SIDE / 2, v * CELL SIDE + CELL SIDE / 2), CELL SIDE /
    \hookrightarrow 2)
    # surround the current game with a black rectangle
    pygame.draw.rect(screen, "black", (BOARD_WIDTH, BOARD_HEIGHT,

→ BOARD WIDTH, BOARD HEIGHT), 1)

else:
    # draw all games of the game collection in one big table and

→ each game has coordinate and use a square matrix of

    sqrt(POPULATION) x sqrt(POPULATION)

    # Iterate over each game in the collection
    for i, game in enumerate(game_collection.games):
        # Calculate the row and column of the current game in the

    table

        row = i // games_per_side
        col = i % games per side
        # if game is lost change the color of the rectangle to red
        if game.lost:
            pygame.draw.rect(screen, "red", (col * GAME_WIDTH, row

→ * GAME HEIGHT, GAME WIDTH, GAME HEIGHT))
        # do a case switch to change the color of the rectangle

    → depending on the death reason
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Programme principal VII

main.py

```
if game.death reason == "Wall":
   pygame.draw.rect(screen, "orange", (col * GAME_WIDTH,

→ row * GAME HEIGHT, GAME WIDTH, GAME HEIGHT))
elif game.death reason == "Body":
   pygame.draw.rect(screen, "blue", (col * GAME_WIDTH,

→ row * GAME HEIGHT, GAME WIDTH, GAME HEIGHT))
elif game.death reason == "Life":
   pygame.draw.rect(screen, "green", (col * GAME_WIDTH,

→ row * GAME HEIGHT, GAME WIDTH, GAME HEIGHT))
# surround the current game with a black rectangle
pygame.draw.rect(screen, "black", (col * GAME_WIDTH, row *

→ GAME_HEIGHT, GAME_WIDTH, GAME_HEIGHT), 1)

# Calculate the position of the game cell on the screen
cell_x = col * GAME_WIDTH
cell v = row * GAME HEIGHT
# Draw the game on the screen at the calculated position
for (x, y) in game.snake_body:
   pygame.draw.circle(screen, "darkolivegreen3", (cell_x

→ + x * CELL SIDE + CELL SIDE / 2, cell v + v *

    □ CELL SIDE + CELL SIDE / 2), CELL SIDE / 2)

(x, y) = game.snake_body[0]
pvgame.draw.circle(screen, "black", (cell x + x *

    ← CELL_SIDE / 2), CELL_SIDE / 4)
```

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Annexe I: Snake

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game: code en python

Programme principal VIII

main.py

```
(x, v) = game.apple
          pygame.draw.circle(screen, "brown3", (cell_x + x *

    □ CELL_SIDE + CELL_SIDE / 2, cell_y + y * CELL_SIDE + 
    □ CELL_SIDE + CELL_SIDE / 2, cell_y + y * CELL_SIDE + 
    □ CELL_SIDE + CELL_SIDE / 2, cell_y + y * CELL_SIDE + 
    □ CELL_SIDE + CELL_SIDE / 2, cell_y + y * CELL_SIDE + 
    □ CELL_SIDE + CELL_SIDE / 2, cell_y + y * CELL_SIDE + 
    □ CELL_SIDE + CELL_SIDE / 2, cell_y + y * CELL_SIDE + 
    □ CELL_SIDE + CELL_SIDE / 2, cell_y + y * CELL_SIDE + 
    □ CELL_SIDE + CELL_SIDE / 2
    □ CELL_SIDE / 2

          # zoom on longest snake
game, current_snake = game_collection.longest_snake() # to see

    → the longest snake

row = current snake // games per side
col = current_snake % games_per_side
cell_x = col * GAME_WIDTH
cell_y = row * GAME_HEIGHT
# draw a white rectangle centred on (cell_x, cell_y) with a
→ width of c.ZOOM FACTOR * WIDTH + CELL SIDE and a height of
pygame.draw.rect(screen, "yellow", (cell_x, cell_y,
for (x, y) in game.snake_body:
          pygame.draw.circle(screen, "darkolivegreen3", (cell_x +
          \hookrightarrow c.ZOOM FACTOR * (x + CELL SIDE + CELL SIDE / 2).

→ cell_v + c.ZOOM_FACTOR * (v * CELL_SIDE + CELL_SIDE /

→ 2)), c.ZOOM FACTOR * CELL SIDE / 2)
(x, v) = game.snake body[0]
pygame.draw.circle(screen, "black", (cell_x + c.ZOOM_FACTOR *
4□ > 4回 > 4 = > 4 = > = 900
```

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Annexe I: Snake

game: code en python

main.py

```
(x, v) = game.apple
      pygame.draw.circle(screen, "brown3", (cell_x + c.ZOOM_FACTOR *
      else:
   print(info)
# update your game state here
if not game_collection.step(c.LIFE_TIME): # all sakes in collection

    → dead go next iteration

   max_fitness.append(cur_max_fitness)
   min fitness.append(cur min fitness)
   avg_fitness.append(cur_avg_fitness)
   max_apple_eaten.append(cur_max_apple_eaten)
   min apple eaten.append(cur min apple eaten)
   avg_apple_eaten.append(cur_avg_apple_eaten)
   # plot max_fitness as function of 0:iteration
   iteration += 1
   if iteration >= c.MAX_ITERATION:
      break
if c.DISPLAY_GRAPHICS:
   # flip() the display to put your work on screen
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Programme principal X

main.py

```
pvgame.displav.flip()
        clock.tick(500)
if c.SAVE:
    game collection.save brains(c.BRAINS FILE)
    save curves(c.CURVES FILES)
print(max fitness)
fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()
color = 'tab:blue'
ax1.set xlabel('Iteration')
ax1.set vlabel('Max Fitness', color=color)
#x_new = np.linspace(0, len(max_fitness), 300)
#spl = make interp spline(range(len(max fitness)), max fitness, k=3)
#max_fitness_smooth = spl(x_new)
#ax1.plot(x_new, max_fitness_smooth, color=color)
ax1.set_yscale('log')
ax1.plot(range(len(max_fitness)), max_fitness, color=color)
ax1.tick_params(axis='y', labelcolor=color)
ax2 = ax1.twinx()
color = 'tab:red'
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Programme principal XI

main.py

```
ax2.set vlabel('Average Fitness', color=color)
ax2.set_vscale('log')
ax2.plot(range(len(avg_fitness)), avg_fitness, color=color)
ax2.tick params(axis='v', labelcolor=color)
plt.title('Max and Average Fitness vs Iteration')
plt.grid(True)
fig.tight_layout()
plt.show()
fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()
color1 = 'tab:blue'
ax1.set xlabel('Iteration')
ax1.set_vlabel('Max Fitness', color=color1)
ax1.plot(range(len(max fitness)), max fitness, color=color1)
ax1.tick_params(axis='v', labelcolor=color1)
color2 = 'tab:red'
ax2 = ax1.twinx()
ax2.set vlabel('Average Fitness', color=color2)
ax2.plot(range(len(avg_fitness)), avg_fitness, color=color2)
ax2.tick_params(axis='v', labelcolor=color2)
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Programme principal XII

main.py

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

from neural network import NeuralNetwork

def restore_snake(brain_number: int) -> Game:

assert(os.path.exists(c.BRAINS_FILE))

with open(c.BRAINS_FILE, 'rb') as f:
 game brains = pickle.load(f)

game = restore_snake(c.SINGLE_SNAKE_BRAIN)

restore brain from file and inject it into the snake

→ c.APPLE LIFETIME GAIN, c.GAME STRATEGY, c.FITNESS STRATEGY)

game = Game(c.WIDTH, c.HEIGHT, c.MAX LIFE POINTS,

game.brain = game_brains[brain_number]

print(game.brain, end=' ')

play snake.py

import pygame
import os

import pickle
from game import Game
import config as c

import sys

from PIL import Image

if c.DEBUG:

return game

frames = []

print()

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

```
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```

Rejouer le meilleur serpent sauvé II

```
play snake.py
```

```
# pygame setup
pygame.init()
# board contains one game/snake
#CELL SIDE = c.BOARD SIDE // max(c.WIDTH, c.HEIGHT)
CELL_SIDE = 10
GAME WIDTH = CELL SIDE * c.WIDTH
GAME_HEIGHT = CELL_SIDE * c.HEIGHT
screen = pygame.display.set_mode((GAME_WIDTH, GAME_HEIGHT))
clock = pvgame.time.Clock()
running = True
dt = 0
iteration = 0
max_snake_length = 0
#? VERIFIED
while running:
    iteration += 1
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

```
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```

```
cur_fitness = game.fitness()
cur_apple_eaten = game.apples_eaten
if cur_apple_eaten >= max_snake_length:
   max_snake_length = cur_apple_eaten + 1
# display game iteration and fitness of the game (generation) as

→ window title

info = f"Iter {iteration} - Fitness {cur fitness: .2e} - Eaten
# poll for events
# pygame.QUIT event means the user clicked X to close your window
for event in pygame.event.get():
   if event.type == pygame.QUIT:
       running = False
# fill the screen with a color to wipe away anything from last frame
screen.fill("white")
# draw grid
for x in range(0, GAME_WIDTH, CELL_SIDE):
   pygame.draw.line(screen, "gray", (x, 0), (x, GAME_HEIGHT))
for y in range(0, GAME_HEIGHT, CELL_SIDE):
   pygame.draw.line(screen, "gray", (0, y), (GAME_WIDTH, y))
pygame.display.set caption(info)
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

```
for (x, y) in game.snake_body:
   pygame.draw.circle(screen, "darkolivegreen3", (x * CELL_SIDE +

    □ CELL_SIDE / 2, y * CELL_SIDE + CELL_SIDE / 2), CELL_SIDE / 2)

(x, y) = game.snake_body[0] # head of the snake
pygame.draw.circle(screen, "black", (x * CELL SIDE + CELL SIDE / 2, v

→ * CELL SIDE + CELL SIDE / 2), CELL SIDE / 4)
(x, y) = game.apple
pygame.draw.circle(screen, "brown3", (x * CELL_SIDE + CELL_SIDE / 2, v

→ * CELL_SIDE + CELL_SIDE / 2), CELL_SIDE / 2)
# suround the current game with a black rectangle
pygame.draw.rect(screen, "black", (GAME_WIDTH, GAME_HEIGHT,

→ GAME_WIDTH, GAME_HEIGHT), 1)

# update your game state here (do not constrain snake life time)
if not game.step(False): # snake is dead
    if iteration >= c.MAX ITERATION:
       break
    game = restore_snake(c.SINGLE_SNAKE_BRAIN)
# flip() the display to put your work on screen
pygame.display.flip()
frame_str = pygame.image.tostring(screen, "RGB")
frame_image = Image.frombytes("RGB", (GAME_WIDTH, GAME_HEIGHT),
```

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plot compare convergences.py

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

```
import pickle
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def restore curves(filename):
    with open(filename, 'rb') as f:
        data = pickle.load(f)
    return data
max_iterations = 256
(max fitness5, min fitness5, avg fitness5, max apple eaten5,
   min_apple_eaten5, avg_apple_eaten5, max_snake_length5) =
   restore curves("curve 53.pickle")
(max_fitness1, min_fitness1, avg_fitness1, max_apple_eaten1,
min_apple_eaten1, avg_apple_eaten1, max_snake_length1) =

    restore curves("curve 13.pickle")

fig, ax1 = plt.subplots()
color1 = 'tab:blue'
color2 = 'tab:red'
color3 = 'tab:green'
color4 = 'tab:orange'
ax1.set xlabel('Génération')
```

Courbes de convergence II

```
plot compare convergences.py
```

```
ax1.set vlabel('Fitness maximum', color=color1)
ax1.set_vscale('log')
# Kev change: Use iterations as the x-axis data
ax1.plot(range(1, max_iterations + 1), max_fitness1[1:max_iterations + 1],
ax1.plot(range(1, max iterations + 1), max fitness5[1:max iterations + 1],
ax1.tick_params(axis='v', labelcolor=color1)
ax1.legend(loc='upper left') # Add a legend for clarity
color3 = 'tab:green'
ax2 = ax1.twinx()
ax2.set vlabel('Pommes mangées maximum', color=color3)
# Kev change: Use iterations as the x-axis data
ax2.plot(range(1, max_iterations + 1), max_apple_eaten1[1:max_iterations +

→ 1], color=color4, label='Pommes strat 1')
ax2.plot(range(1, max_iterations + 1), max_apple_eaten5[1:max_iterations +

→ 1], color=color3, label='Pommes strat 2')
ax2.tick params(axis='v', labelcolor=color3)
ax2.legend(loc='lower right')
# Add Vertical Gridlines (The Key Change)
ax1.grid(axis='x', linestvle='--') # Gridlines on the x-axis (iterations)
```

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Courbes de convergence III

```
plot compare convergences.py
```

```
ax2.grid(axis='y', linestyle='--') # You need to add it for the second

→ axis too

# Additional styling improvement
plt.title('Fitness et pommes mangées fct. nombre de générations')
fig.tight_layout()
plt.savefig("curve_compare_cv.svg")
plt.savefig("curve_compare_cv.eps")
plt.savefig("curve_compare_cv.pdf")
plt.savefig("curve_compare_cv.png")
plt.show()
```

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playable game.py

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

```
# un seul serpent
from random import randrange
import pygame
class Game:
    WIDTH = 20
    HETGHT = 15
    snake_body = [
        (int(WIDTH / 2), int(HEIGHT / 2)),
            (int(WIDTH / 2) + 1, int(HEIGHT / 2)),
            (int(WIDTH / 2) + 2, int(HEIGHT / 2))
    apple = (randrange(0, WIDTH), randrange(0, HEIGHT))
    direction = (-1, 0)
    def step(self) -> bool:
        keys = pygame.key.get_pressed()
        if keys[pygame.K_RIGHT]:
            self.direction = (1, 0)
        elif keys[pygame.K_UP]:
            self.direction = (0, -1)
        elif keys[pygame.K_LEFT]:
            self.direction = (-1, 0)
```

Jeu intéractif II

```
playable game.py
```

```
elif kevs[pvgame.K DOWN]:
        self.direction = (0, 1)
   return self.move snake(self.direction)
def move snake(self, incrementer: (int, int)) -> bool:
    moved_head = (self.snake_body[0][0] + incrementer[0],

    self.snake bodv[0][1] + incrementer[1])

    # vérification de la présence de la tête dans la grille
    if not (0 <= moved_head[0] < self.WIDTH and 0 <= moved_head[1] <</pre>
   ⇔ self.HEIGHT):
       return False
    # sauvegarde de la fin de la gueue
    end_tail = self.snake_body[-1]
    # déplacement du serpent
    for i in reversed(range(1, len(self.snake_body))):
        self.snake bodv[i] = self.snake bodv[i - 1]
    self.snake body[0] = moved head
    #collisions avec la corps
    for bit in self.snake body[1:]:
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

```
playable main.py
```

```
# Example file showing a circle moving on screen
import pygame
from random import randrange
from playable_game import Game
game = Game()
SIDE = 50
# pygame setup
pvgame.init()
screen = pygame.display.set_mode((game.WIDTH * SIDE, game.HEIGHT * SIDE))
clock = pvgame.time.Clock()
running = True
dt = 0
# player_pos = pygame.Vector2(screen.get_width() / 2, screen.get_height()
\hookrightarrow / 2)
"""apple = (randrange(0, game.WIDTH), randrange(0, game.HEIGHT))
snake_body = [(int(game.WIDTH / 2), int(game.HEIGHT / 2)),
            (int(game.WIDTH / 2) + 1, int(game.HEIGHT / 2)),
            (int(game.WIDTH / 2) + 2, int(game.HEIGHT / 2))]"""
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

```
playable main.py
```

```
direction = (-1, 0)
while running:
    # poll for events
    # pygame.QUIT event means the user clicked X to close your window
    for event in pygame.event.get():
        if event.type == pygame.QUIT:
            running = False
    # fill the screen with a color to wipe away anything from last frame
    screen.fill("darkolivegreen3")
    for (x, y) in game.snake_body:
        pygame.draw.circle(screen, "darkolivegreen4", (x * SIDE + SIDE/2,
        \hookrightarrow v * SIDE + SIDE/2), SIDE / 2)
    (x, y) = game.snake_body[0]
    pygame.draw.circle(screen, "black", (x * SIDE + SIDE/2, y * SIDE +
    \hookrightarrow SIDE/2), SIDE / 4)
    (a, b) = game.apple
    pvgame.draw.circle(screen, "brown3", (a * SIDE + SIDE/2, b * SIDE +
    \hookrightarrow SIDE/2), SIDE / 2)
```

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Annexe I: Snake game: code en python

Programme principal du jeu intéractif III

playable main.py

```
# pygame.draw.circle(screen, "red", player_pos, 40)
# update your game state here
running = running and game.step()
# flip() the display to put your work on screen
pygame.display.flip()
# limits FPS to 60
# dt is delta time in seconds since last frame, used for framerate-
# independent physics.
# dt = clock.tick(60) / 1000
clock.tick(3)
pygame.quit()
```

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