Lab 4

Tasnimul Hasnat 190041113 Saturday, Sep 30 2023

This task required us to improve the ReflexAgent class so that the pacman plays respectably. For this I worked on the evaluationFunction() function as described below:

At first to deal with the ghosts I calculated the Manhattan distance from the Pacman to each of the ghosts. If it's equal to 0 (Pacman and ghost in the same position) then I checked if the scared time is more than 0 or not (scared time over or not). If it is not (scared time over), then Pacman will die and -1x10⁹ will be returned else the score 1x10⁹ will be returned. If none of these happens then I took the list of currently available foods. Then I used a loop to find the closest food distance from Pacman using Manhattan distance between each of the foods and Pacman and taking the minimum of them. The reciprocal of the closest food distance + 1 will be the returned score. 1 is added so that divide by 0 situation doesn't come.

The code is given below:

```
class ReflexAgent(Agent):
   def getAction(self, gameState):
        legalMoves = gameState.getLegalActions()
       # Choose one of the best actions
        scores = [self.evaluationFunction(gameState, action) for action in legalMoves]
        bestScore = max(scores)
        bestIndices = [index for index in range(len(scores)) if scores[index] == bestScore]
        chosenIndex = random.choice(bestIndices) # Pick randomly among the best
        return legalMoves[chosenIndex]
   def evaluationFunction(self, currentGameState, action):
       successorGameState = currentGameState.generatePacmanSuccessor(action)
        newPos = successorGameState.getPacmanPosition()
        newFood = successorGameState.getFood()
        newGhostStates = successorGameState.getGhostStates()
        newScaredTimes = [ghostState.scaredTimer for ghostState in newGhostStates]
        "*** YOUR CODE HERE ***"
        for ghost in newGhostStates:
            ghostDistance = util.manhattanDistance(newPos, ghost.getPosition())
            if ghostDistance==0:
                if ghost.scaredTimer>0:
                    return 1e9
               elif ghost.scaredTimer==0:
                   return -1e9
```

```
closestFood = 1e9
  foods = currentGameState.getFood().asList()
  for food in foods:
         dist = util.manhattanDistance(newPos, food)
         closestFood = min(dist,closestFood)

    return 1/(closestFood+1)
    #return successorGameState.getScore()

def scoreEvaluationFunction(currentGameState):
    return currentGameState.getScore()
```

This task required us to implement minimax search for Pacman and the ghosts where the Pacman does the Max function and the ghosts do the Min function. This task was solved for us where the work was done in the Minimax Agent class.

The main functions for minimax agent is minValue and maxValue. In both cases at first, if the next agent is Pacman then depth is decreased by 1 because it means actions for Pacman and all the ghosts are done for the previous depth level. Else the depth remains same for next ghost agent. Then for every action we collect the next successor state from the current state using given functions. Then we collect the scores for reaching theses successor states. Finally, for minValue function we take the minimum of the scores and return the score and the action that led to this minimum score. Similarly, for maxValue function we take the maximum of the scores and return the score and the action that led to this maximum score.

In the value function the gamestate, agentIndex and depth is given as parameter. Here at first it is checked if the depth limit has been reached or if the game has come to a decision of win or lose. If it is then the evaluationFunction is called to calculate the score and the game is stopped by giving direction STOP. Else if the agent is Pacman then maxValue function is called and if it's any of the ghosts then minValue function is called. This function returns the next score and action.

Finally, the getAction function calls the value function for Pacman from a game state and returns the action.

The code is given below:

```
def value(self, gameState, agentIndex, depth):
    if depth == 0 or gameState.isWin() or gameState.isLose():
        return self.evaluationFunction(gameState), Directions.STOP
    elif agentIndex == 0:
       return self.maxValue(gameState, agentIndex, depth)
       return self.minValue(gameState, agentIndex, depth)
def minValue(self, gameState, agentIndex, depth):
    nextAgent = (agentIndex + 1) % gameState.getNumAgents()
    if nextAgent == 0:
       nextDepth = depth - 1
       nextDepth = depth
    selectedScore, selectedAction = 1e9, Directions.STOP
    actionList = gameState.getLegalActions(agentIndex)
    for action in actionList:
        successorState = gameState.generateSuccessor(agentIndex, action)
        successorScore = self.value(successorState, nextAgent, nextDepth)[0]
        if selectedScore > successorScore:
            selectedScore = successorScore
            selectedAction = action
    return selectedScore, selectedAction
def maxValue(self, gameState, agentIndex, depth):
    nextAgent = (agentIndex + 1) % gameState.getNumAgents()
    if nextAgent == 0:
       nextDepth = depth - 1
       nextDepth = depth
    selectedScore, selectedAction = -1e9, Directions.STOP
    actionList = gameState.getLegalActions(agentIndex)
    for action in actionList:
        successorState = gameState.generateSuccessor(agentIndex, action)
        successorScore = self.value(successorState, nextAgent, nextDepth)[0]
        if selectedScore < successorScore:</pre>
            selectedScore = successorScore
            selectedAction = action
   return selectedScore, None
```

This task required us to implement alpha beta pruning for the minimax tree. For this I worked on the AlphaBetaAgent class. The code is pretty much same as the previous one with additions of some more lines of code.

Here in the minValue and maxValue function, after selecting the minimum and maximum score with the action that led to the score we compare the score with the best option on path to root. If the min/max score is worse than the best option, then we discard it. For minValue we check the score, if it's less than alpha (MAX's best option on path to root). If it is then we prune that is we return the score, action and don't calculate further. We also update the beta if the score is less than its present value, before returning. For maxValue we check the score, if its greater than beta (MIN's best option on path to root). If it is then we prune that is we return the score, action and don't calculate further. We also update the alpha if the score is greater than its present value before returning.

Additionally in value(), minValue(), maxValue() function we give alpha, beta as the parameters. The code is given below:

```
class AlphaBetaAgent(MultiAgentSearchAgent):
   def getAction(self, gameState):
       alpha = -1e9
       beta = 1e9
       return self.value(gameState, 0, self.depth, alpha = alpha, beta = beta)[1]
   def value(self, gameState, agentIndex, depth, alpha, beta):
       if depth == 0 or gameState.isWin() or gameState.isLose():
           return self.evaluationFunction(gameState), Directions.STOP
       elif agentIndex == 0:
           return self.maxValue(gameState, agentIndex, depth, alpha, beta)
           return self.minValue(gameState, agentIndex, depth, alpha, beta)
   def minValue(self, gameState, agentIndex, depth, alpha, beta):
       nextAgent = (agentIndex + 1) % gameState.getNumAgents()
       if nextAgent == 0:
           nextDepth = depth - 1
           nextDepth = depth
       selectedScore, selectedAction = 1e9, Directions.STOP
       actionList = gameState.getLegalActions(agentIndex)
       for action in actionList:
```

```
successorState = gameState.generateSuccessor(agentIndex, action)
       successorScore = self.value(successorState, nextAgent, nextDepth, alpha, beta)[0]
        if selectedScore > successorScore:
            selectedScore = successorScore
            selectedAction = action
       if selectedScore < alpha:
            return selectedScore, selectedAction
       beta = min(beta, selectedScore)
   return selectedScore, selectedAction
def maxValue(self, gameState, agentIndex, depth, alpha, beta):
   nextAgent = (agentIndex + 1) % gameState.getNumAgents()
   if nextAgent == 0:
       nextDepth = depth - 1
       nextDepth = depth
   selectedScore, selectedAction = -1e9, Directions.STOP
   actionList = gameState.getLegalActions(agentIndex)
    for action in actionList:
        successorState = gameState.generateSuccessor(agentIndex, action)
       successorScore = self.value(successorState, nextAgent, nextDepth, alpha, beta)[0]
       if selectedScore < successorScore:
           selectedScore = successorScore
           selectedAction = action
        if selectedScore > beta:
            return selectedScore, selectedAction
       alpha = max(alpha, selectedScore)
   return selectedScore, selectedAction
```

This task required us to implement expectimax. For this I worked on the ExpectimaxAgent class. The code is pretty much same as the minimax one with some modifications.

So here the only change is that, instead of using minValue function we used expValue function to calculate the expected value. All other functionalities are exactly same as the minimax one. In the expValue function after getting score for each of the states that each of the actions led to, we calculate the expected value of the scores. Where uniform distribution is assumed among the states. Thus the probability p=1/len(actionList) is multiplied with each of the scores and they are

all added to get the expected value. This expected value and a randomly chosen action is returned from the function.

The code is given below:

```
class ExpectimaxAgent(MultiAgentSearchAgent):
   def getAction(self, gameState):
       #util.raiseNotDefined()
       return self.value(gameState, 0, self.depth)[1]
   def value(self, gameState, agentIndex, depth):
       if depth == 0 or gameState.isWin() or gameState.isLose():
           return self.evaluationFunction(gameState), Directions.STOP
       elif agentIndex == 0:
           return self.maxValue(gameState, agentIndex, depth)
           return self.expdValue(gameState, agentIndex, depth)
   def expValue(self, gameState, agentIndex, depth):
       nextAgent = (agentIndex + 1) % gameState.getNumAgents()
       if nextAgent == 0:
           nextDepth = depth - 1
           nextDepth = depth
       selectedScore, selectedAction = 0, Directions.STOP
       actionList = gameState.getLegalActions(agentIndex)
       for action in actionList:
           successorState = gameState.generateSuccessor(agentIndex, action)
           successorScore = self.value(successorState, nextAgent, nextDepth)[0]
           p = 1/len(actionList)
           selectedScore = selectedScore + (p * successorScore)
       return selectedScore, random.choice(actionList)
   def maxValue(self, gameState, agentIndex, depth):
       nextAgent = (agentIndex + 1) % gameState.getNumAgents()
       if nextAgent == 0:
           nextDepth = depth - 1
           nextDepth = depth
       selectedScore, selectedAction = -1e9, Directions.STOP
       actionList = gameState.getLegalActions(agentIndex)
       for action in actionList:
           successorState = gameState.generateSuccessor(agentIndex, action)
           successorScore = self.value(successorState, nextAgent, nextDepth)[0]
```

if selectedScore < successorScore:
 selectedScore = successorScore
 selectedAction = action
return selectedScore, selectedAction</pre>

This task required us to implement a better evaluation function than what it really is. For this I worked on the betterEvaluationFunction() function. The task is almost similar to task 1 with some additions and modifications.

At first to deal with the ghosts I calculated the Manhattan distance from the Pacman to each of the ghosts. If it's less or equal to 1 (Pacman and ghost may land in the same position after the next move or they are already in the same position). If it is then I checked if the scared time is more than 0 or not (scared time over or not). If it is not (scared time over), then Pacman will die and -1x10⁹ will be returned else the score 1x10⁹ will be returned. If none of these happens then the next part is executed. Here I used a loop to find the closest food distance from Pacman using Manhattan distance between each of the foods and Pacman and taking the minimum of them. The extra part that I did here than task1 is I calculated the distance to closest capsule or power pallet from Pacman. I did this by using a loop and finding the Manhattan distance from Pacman to each of the capsules and taking the minimum of them. Finally, the new score is calculated as the summation of 1/ (closest food distance +1), 1/ (closest capsule distance +1) and the current score. 1 is added so that divide by 0 situation doesn't come. This new score is retuned. The code is given below:

```
def betterEvaluationFunction(currentGameState):
    #util.raiseNotDefined()

    currPos = currentGameState.getPacmanPosition()
    currGhostStates = currentGameState.getGhostStates()
    for ghost in currGhostStates:
        ghostDistance = util.manhattanDistance(currPos, ghost.getPosition())
        if ghostDistance<=1:
            if ghost.scaredTimer>0:
                return 1e9
        elif ghost.scaredTimer==0:
                return -1e9

currScore = currentGameState.getScore()
```

```
closestFoodDist = 1e9
foods2 = currentGameState.getFood().asList()
for food2 in foods2:
    dist2 = util.manhattanDistance(currPos, food2)
    closestFoodDist = min(dist2,closestFoodDist)

closestCapDist = 1e9
    caps = currentGameState.getCapsules()
    for cap in caps:
        dist2 = util.manhattanDistance(currPos, cap)
        closestCapDist = min(dist2,closestCapDist)

NewScore = (1/(closestFoodDist + 1)) + 1/(closestCapDist + 1) + currScore

return NewScore

# Abbreviation
better = betterEvaluationFunction
```