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Feedback test	48 PASSED 49 PASSED 50 PASSED 51 PASSED 52 PASSED 53 PASSED 54 PASSED 55 PASSED 56 PASSED 57 PASSED 58 PASSED 59 PASSED 60 PASSED	
Testing guessing functions Guess test	1 PASSED 3.0 2 PASSED 4.0 3 PASSED 5.0 4 PASSED 5.0 5 PASSED 6.0 6 PASSED 4.0 7 PASSED 5.0 8 PASSED 5.0 9 PASSED 5.0 9 PASSED 4.0 10 PASSED 4.0 11 PASSED 4.0 11 PASSED 2.0 12 PASSED 4.0 13 PASSED 3.0 14 PASSED 2.0 15 PASSED 4.0 16 PASSED 4.0 17 PASSED 4.0 18 PASSED 5.0 16 PASSED 4.0 19 PASSED 3.0 20 PASSED 3.0 21 PASSED 3.0 22 PASSED 5.0 23 PASSED 5.0 24 PASSED 5.0 25 PASSED 4.0 26 PASSED 4.0 27 PASSED 4.0 28 PASSED 4.0 29 PASSED 4.0 29 PASSED 4.0 29 PASSED 5.0 30 PASSED 3.0 31 PASSED 3.0 31 PASSED 3.0 32 PASSED 4.0 29 PASSED 5.0 30 PASSED 5.0 31 PASSED 3.0 32 PASSED 5.0 33 PASSED 5.0 34 PASSED 5.0 35 PASSED 5.0 36 PASSED 5.0 37 PASSED 5.0 38 PASSED 5.0 39 PASSED 5.0 41 PASSED 5.0	

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Guess test 44 Guess test 45 Guess test 46 Guess test 47 Guess test 48 Guess test 49 Guess test 50 Guess test 51 Guess test 52 Guess test 53 Guess test 54 Guess test 55 Guess test 55 Guess test 57 Guess test 57 Guess test 57 Guess test 58 Guess test 59 Guess test 59 Guess test 60 Total tests: 60.0 Tests successfully guessed: 60.0	PASSED 5.0 PASSED 4.0 PASSED 5.0 PASSED 4.0 PASSED 4.0 PASSED 5.0 PASSED 5.0 PASSED 4.0 PASSED 4.0 PASSED 4.0 PASSED 4.0 PASSED 4.0 PASSED 5.0	
Total guesses for successful tests Average guesses: 4.1 Available points: 50.0 Points earned: 50.0	: 246.0	
Overall Results: Available points: 70.0 Points earned: 70.0 Haskell test run ended 2019-04-03 2 Total CPU time used = 1583 millised Completed tests Wed Apr 3 22:52:57	conds	

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Proj1.hs
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-- File
             : Projl.hs
-- Author : Ming Pan
-- Start Date : 28/03/2019
           : COMP90048 Declarative Programming Project 1 submission
-- Purpose
-- Last Modified Date: 03/04/2019
module Proj1 (Pitch, toPitch, feedback,
   GameState, initialGuess, nextGuess) where
import Data.Char
import Data.List
-- A Pitch is composed by a Note (Char) and a Octave (Int)
-- The GameState coomposed by the different guesses (3-pitches chords)
-- The first guess was concluded by numouros practice and it can be
-- considered as the 'best' first guess
            = Pitch { note :: Char, octave :: Int } deriving (Eq)
data Pitch
type GameState = [[Pitch]]
-- Define the consts
-- allPitches is the collection of all the valid pitches for gaming
-- allChords is the list of all the subsets of allPitches with length==3
-- firstGuess is conducted by numerous tests on the server and performs
-- the best (lowest average guess)
allPitches :: [Pitch]
allPitches = [Pitch note octave | note <- ['A'..'G'],
             octave <- [1..3]]
allChords :: [[Pitch]]
allChords = [chord | chord <- subsequences allPitches,
             length chord == 3]
firstGuess :: [Pitch]
firstGuess = [Pitch 'A' 1, Pitch 'B' 2, Pitch 'C' 2]
-- This is the function that takes String args and determine whether it
-- is a valid input for generating a Pitch since a Pitch can be represe-
-- nted by 2-character String, the note of a Pitch ranged 'A' to 'G' and
-- octave ranged 1 to 3.
toPitch :: String -> Maybe Pitch
toPitch str
    | strlen == 2 && (note >= 'A' && note <= 'G')
          && (octave >= 1 && octave <= 3) = Just (Pitch note octave)
    otherwise
                                          = Nothing
   where
       strlen = length str
       note = head str
       octave = digitToInt (str!!1)
-- toString function that convert a pitch to a coresponded string
toString :: Pitch -> String
toString pitch = [note pitch] ++ [(intToDigit (octave pitch))]
-- Instance declaration for Pitch in the Show class
instance Show Pitch where
   show pitch = toString pitch
-- The feedback function takes the guess that provided by the composer
-- and generate the result of correctness. The rules are shown as
-- follows:
-- 1. how many pitches in the guess are included in the target (correct
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     pitches).
-- 2. how many pitches have the right note but the wrong octave (correct
-- notes). Fomula: cn = |cp - sn|
-- 3. how many pitches have the right octave but the wrong note (correct
      octaves) Fomula: co = |cp - so|
feedback :: [Pitch] -> [Pitch] -> (Int, Int, Int)
feedback target guess = (nCorrPitches, nCorrNotes, nCorrOctaves)
    where nCorrPitches = length (intersect target quess)
          sameNotes = findSame (eNotes target) (eNotes guess)
          sameOctaves = findSame (eOctaves target) (eOctaves guess)
nCorrNotes = absMinus sameNotes nCorrPitches
          nCorrOctaves = absMinus sameOctaves nCorrPitches
-- eNotes is the function that extract the notes of given pitches and
-- combine them to a char list
eNotes :: [Pitch] -> [Char]
eNotes[] = []
eNotes (x:xs) = (note x) : eNotes xs
-- eOctaves is the function that extract the notes of given pitches and
-- combine them to a integer list
eOctaves :: [Pitch] -> [Int]
eOctaves [] = []
eOctaves (x:xs) = (octave x) : eOctaves xs
-- find the number of same elements of 2 given lists
findSame :: Eq a \Rightarrow [a] \rightarrow [a] \rightarrow Int
findSame [] e = 0
findSame (x:xs) ys = if x 'elem' ys
                     then 1 + findSame xs (delete x ys)
                     else
                        findSame xs ys
-- absolute result value from minus
absMinus :: Int -> Int -> Int
absMinus a b
     a - b \le 0 = b - a
     otherwise = a - b
-- initialGuess fuction that take all the subsets for 3-pitch chords, and
-- remove the first guess from the game state.
initialGuess :: ([Pitch], GameState)
initialGuess
                 = (guess, gameState)
   where
        quess = firstGuess
        gameState = delete guess allChords
-- nextGuess function test all the candidates left in the game state with
-- the last guess made and save only the ones which is consistent to the
-- correct answer. A possible target is inconsistent with an answer you
-- have received for a previous guess if the answer you would receive for
-- that guess and that (possible) target is different from the answer you
-- actually received for that guess. Once the game state has been
-- updated, use the information to get the best option for next guess
nextGuess :: ([Pitch], GameState) -> (Int, Int, Int) -> ([Pitch], GameState)
nextGuess (lastGuess, gameState) score = (nextGuess, newState)
    where
        sameScoreCands = [target | target <- gameState,</pre>
                          feedback target lastGuess == score]
```

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Proj1.hs
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                       = delete lastGuess sameScoreCands
        newState
                       = bestGuess newState
        nextGuess
-- The bestGuess function return the best guess (the possible target that
-- will leave the maximum number of possible targets if we guess it) -- which is the first element (with the greatest number) of the sorted
-- tuple list [(possTarget, numOfTarLeft)].
bestGuess :: GameState -> [Pitch]
                        = fst (head sortedTup)
bestGuess gameState
    where
        tupNumOfTarLeft = getTup gameState gameState
        sortedTup
                    = sortBy sortRules tupNumOfTarLeft
-- This is the function that customized the ordering rules. The function
-- compares the second element of a tuple and decide the order. In this
-- case, it is the possible target left. The greater the number is, the
-- more chance that target is the actual target.
-- This can be explained as:
     totalTarget = scoreCase1 * m(1) + scoreCase2 * m(2) + ...
                 + scoreCasen * m(n)
     1. totalTarget is the total possible target in a game state (const),
     2. scoreCase1 to scoreCasen are different score types from testing
     3. the m(1) to m(n) are the numbers those relate to their score type
--
        respectively.
     let's suppose scoreCase m is the correct answer. Then we can conclude
     that the more scoreCases, the smaller m (x) from probability study.
sortRules :: (Ord b) \Rightarrow (a, b) \rightarrow (a, b) \rightarrow Ordering
sortRules x y
      (snd x) < (snd y) = GT
      otherwise
-- The getTup returns a tuple composed by 2 elements. The first element
-- represents the possible target and the second part shows the total
-- number of score types leave if we guess with it.
-- The process is described as follows:
-- 1. Get the possible target (possTar).
-- 2. Test each other chord (in the game state) with that possible target
      (possTar) and store the score into a score list.
-- 3. Sort the score list so that we can group the same result.
-- 4. The length of the groupted list is the number of total different
     score types of which corresponding to its' target (possTar)
getTup :: [[Pitch]] -> GameState -> [([Pitch], Int)]
getTup [] _
                         = []
getTup (x:xs) gameState = (x, scoreTypes) : getTup xs gameState
    where
        newState
                         = delete x gameState
                         = length (group (sort [score | quess <- newState,
        scoreTypes
                           let score = feedback x guess]))
```