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	1. Motivation	4. HEX-Encoding for Angry Birds Tactic
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- Angry Birds (http://www.angrybirds.com) is a strategic arcade video game where the player uses a slingshot to shoot a limited number of birds at constructions aiming to destroy all pigs in the field
- Physics simulation results are accessed via external atoms, e.g., • decide whether O_1 falls whenever O_2 falls
 - decide which O' intersect with trajectory of a bird after hitting O
 - compute distances between O_1 and O_2



- Goal: Construct a declarative agent which plays the game
- Challenge: Plan optimal shots under consideration of physics
- ► Our means: HEX-programs, i.e., Answer Set Programming (ASP) with external sources and other extensions

2. HEX-Programs

► Tactic in details:

- Consider each shootable target (objects which have a direct and unobstructed path from the slingshot)
- Compute the estimated damage on each non-target object (discrete) values), taking different bird types into account
- Rank the targets (=answer sets) using weak constraints: add malus points for each pig, where the number of added malus points decreases with increasing likelihood that the pig is destroyed
- Learn from history: never play a level in the same way more then once, look for new shots

5. ASP encoding for Angry Birds Strategy

Strategy in details:

- First play each level once
- Then play levels in which our score maximally differs from the best



- HEX-programs extend ASP by external sources
- Rule bodies may contain external atoms, e.g.



• *&distance* $[O_1, O_2](D)$ is true iff distance between O_1 and O_2 is D



• $& canpush[ngobject](O_1, O_2)$ is true iff O_1 can push O_2 given additional info in extention of *ngobject*

Example

- \blacktriangleright Estimate likelihood that object O_2 falls when object O_1 is hit
- r1: $pushDamage(O_2, P_1, P) \leftarrow pushDamage(O_1, _, P_1), P_1 > 0$



 $& canpush[ngobject](O_1, O_2),$ pushability $(O_2, P_2), P = P_1 * P_2/100$.

3. Architecture of our Agent

Play levels in which we played best and the difference to the second best score is minimal

5. Preliminary Benchmark Results

Level	ABC-AI	ABC-IS	HEX(2013)	HEX(2014)[n]
level 1	27550	30490	32090	31540 [7]
level 2	52420	34600	53460	44330 [10]
level 3	33460	41070	42370	41910 [6]
level 4	18690	27990	27970	28520 [18]
level 5	36280	62780	63300	69260 [13]
level 6	17870	17500	34810	34890 [9]
level 7	22510	20560	45710	45690 [11]
level 8	47400	40440	38730	57070 [11]
level 9	35600	42500	43160	51560 [12]
level 10	41530	43970	55660	55000 [9]
Sum	333310	361900	437260	459770

► ABC-AI: plain ASP

- ► ABC-IS: procedural implementation
- ► HEX(2013): HEX at IjCAI'13
- ► HEX(2014): HEX as by 17.08.14 [*n*] : number of runs (strategy)

► We use the provided framework (browser plugin, vision module etc.) Agent builds on tactic and strategy both realized declaratively

6. Results and Outlook

- **Tactic:** reasoning about the next shot is done in a HEX-program Π • **Input**: scene info from the vision module (facts of Π) • **Output**: desired target (extracted from models of Π)
- Strategy: next level to played is computed in an ASP program Π' Input: info about the number of times levels were played, best scores achieved, scored of our agent, etc. encoded as facts Output: next optimal level to be played

► Results:

- Agent is realized using declarative programming means
- New vision module provided by the organizers is integrated
- Declarative strategy is realized (used to be in java)
- Fixes and improvements

Possible improvements:

- Combine objects which behave like a single one
- Plan over multiple shots



7. References

- ► Eiter, T., Ianni, G., Schindlauer, R., and Tompits, H. (2006). Effective Integration of Declarative Rules with External Evaluations for Semantic-Web Reasoning ESWC'06 volume 4011, pages 273–287.
- Angry Birds AI competition Benchmark (http://aibirds.org/benchmarks.html)

