

General Game Playing

Metagaming

Michael Genesereth
Computer Science Department
Stanford University

Metagaming

Metagaming is match-independent game processing, i.e. game processing that is done independent of any particular opponent or any particular state.

Objective of metagaming - to optimize performance in playing specific matches of the game.

Usually done offline, i.e. during the *startclock* or *between moves* or *in parallel with regular game play*.

#1 - Headstart

Headstart = game tree search during the start clock.

```
function start (r,rs,sc,pc)
  {role = r;
   library = definemorerules([],rs.slice(1));
   roles = findroles(library);
   state = findinits(library);
   startclock = parseInt(sc);
   playclock = parseInt(pc);
   var reward = parseInt(findreward(role,state,library));
   tree = makenode(state,findcontrol(state,library),reward);
   return 'ready' }
```

```
function play (move)
  {if (move!==nil)
    {tree = subtree(move,tree); state = tree.state};
   if (findcontrol(state,library)!==role) {return false};
   var deadline = Date.now()+playclock*1000;
   while (Date.now()<deadline) {process(tree)};
   return selectaction(tree)}
```

Headstart

```
function start (r,rs,sc,pc)
{role = r;
  library = definemorerules([],rs.slice(1));
  roles = findroles(library);
  state = findinits(library);
  startclock = parseInt(sc);
  playclock = parseInt(pc);
  var reward = parseInt(findreward(role,state,library));
  tree = makenode(state,findcontrol(state,library),reward);
  var deadline = Date.now()+startclock*1000;
  while (Date.now()<deadline) {process(tree)};
  return 'ready'}
```

```
function play (move)
{if (move!==nil)
  {tree = subtree(move,tree); state = tree.state};
  if (findcontrol(state,library)!==role) {return false};
  var deadline = Date.now()+playclock*1000;
  while (Date.now()<deadline) {process(tree)};
  return selectaction(tree)}
```

#2 - Bigswitch

Bigswitch is using the startclock to analyze a game and use the analysis to adjust runtime play.

(1) runtime players (e.g. iterative deepening vs greedy)

(2) evaluation functions (e.g. mobility, intermediate values, depth charges)

(3) selection functions or coefficients (e.g. coefficients for exploration and exploitation)

How to Decide

Analyze rules *somehow*

Run some depth charges:

- Check for intermediate state values

- Branching factor

- Depth

- Cost of expanding

#3 Rewrite Rules

Source-to-Source Transformations

changing game descriptions before runtime
possibly changing players

(a) Logical Optimization (week 6 - today!)

(b) Game Tree Restructuring (week 7)

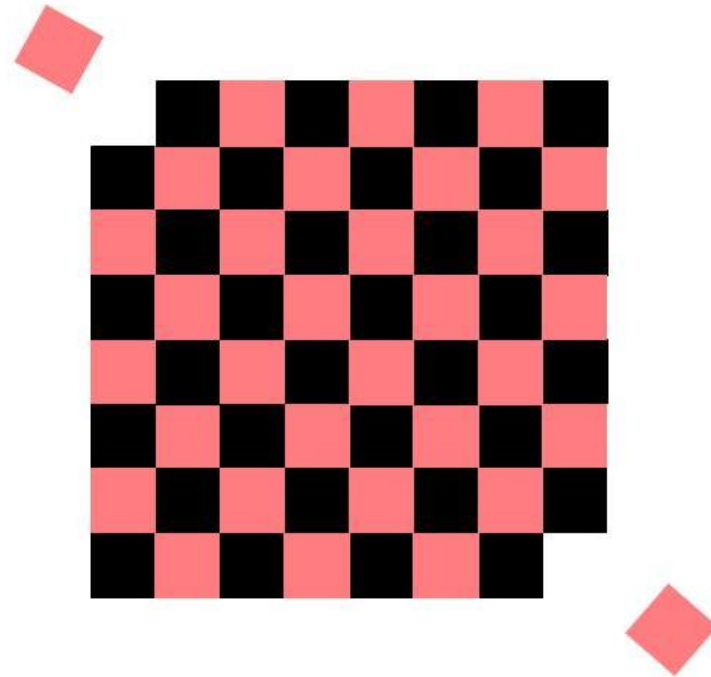
(c) Game Grounding, Symbolizing, and Vectorizing (week 8)

#4 - Symbolic Reasoning

Symbolic Reasoning (week 9)

Automatic Theorem Proving

Automatic Programming



Logical Simplification

Example

SEND
+MORE

MONEY


Solution

```
digit(1)      digit(6)
digit(2)      digit(7)
digit(3)      digit(8)
digit(4)      digit(9)
digit(5)      digit(0)
```

```
solution(S,E,N,D,M,O,R,Y) :-
  digit(S) & digit(E) & digit(N) & digit(D) &
  digit(M) & digit(O) & digit(R) & digit(Y) &
  S!=0 & E!=S & N!=S & N!=E & D!=S & D!=E & D!=N &
  M!=0 & M!=S & M!=E & M!=N & M!=D &
  O!=S & O!=E & O!=N & O!=D & O!=M &
  R!=S & R!=E & R!=N & R!=D & R!=M & R!=O &
  Y!=S & Y!=E & Y!=N & Y!=D & Y!=M & Y!=O & Y!=R
  evaluate(S*1000+E*100+N*10+D,U) &
  evaluate(M*1000+O*100+R*10+E,V) &
  evaluate(M*10000+O*1000+N*100+E*10+Y,W) &
  evaluate(plus(U,V),W)
```


8 Queens

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 **Gamemaster** [Sign In](#)

Protocol: standalone
Game: nqueens

		♛					
				♛			
						♛	
	♛						
			♛				
					♛		
♛							

8

Move:

Goal Description

```
digit(1)      digit(5)
digit(2)      digit(6)
digit(3)      digit(7)
digit(4)      digit(8)
```

```
base(cell(X,Y)) :- digit(X) & digit(Y)
```

```
solution(C1,C2,C3,C4,C5,C6,C7,C8) :-
  cell(C1) & cell(C2) & cell(C3) & cell(C4) &
  cell(C5) & cell(C6) & cell(C7) & cell(C8) &
  ~attacks(C1,C2) & ... & ~attacks(C7,C8)
```

Analysis

64 x 64 x 64 x 64 x 64 x 64 x 64 x 64 =
281,474,976,710,656 instances

Subgoal Ordering

Original Rule

```
solution(X,Y) :- p(X) & r(X,Y) & q(X)
```

Reformulation

```
solution(X,Y) :- p(X) & q(X) & r(X,Y)
```

Analysis

Original Rule

`solution(X,Y) :- p(X) & r(X,Y) & q(X)`

$$(n^2 + 2n) + n*((n^2 + 2n) + n*(n^2 + 2n)) = \\ n^4 + 3n^3 + 3n^2 + 2n$$

Reformulation

`solution(X,Y) :- p(X) & q(X) & r(X,Y)`

$$(n^2 + 2n) + n*((n^2 + 2n) + 1*(n^2 + 2n)) = \\ 2n^3 + 5n^2 + 2n$$

Subgoal Ordering Technique

Accept query rule as input.

(1) Create new query with head of input and empty body.

(2) Iterate through subgoals. On encountering one with all variables bound in subgoals of new query, add to new query and remove from original query. If none found, remove *first* subgoal, add to new query, and repeat.

Output the new query.

Example:

```
solution(X,Y) :- p(X) & r(X,Y) & q(X)
solution(X,Y) :-
```

Subgoal Ordering Technique

Accept query rule as input.

(1) Create new query with head of input and empty body.

(2) Iterate through subgoals. On encountering one with all variables bound in subgoals of new query, add to new query and remove from original query. If none found, remove *first* subgoal, add to new query, and repeat.

Output the new query.

Example:

```
solution(X,Y) :- p(X) & r(X,Y) & q(X)
solution(X,Y) :- p(X)
```

Subgoal Ordering Technique

Accept query rule as input.

(1) Create new query with head of input and empty body.

(2) Iterate through subgoals. On encountering one with all variables bound in subgoals of new query, add to new query and remove from original query. If none found, remove *first* subgoal, add to new query, and repeat.

Output the new query.

Example:

```
solution(X,Y) :- p(X) & r(X,Y) & q(X)
solution(X,Y) :- p(X) & q(X)
```

Subgoal Ordering Technique

Accept query rule as input.

(1) Create new query with head of input and empty body.

(2) Iterate through subgoals. On encountering one with all variables bound in subgoals of new query, add to new query and remove from original query. If none found, remove *first* subgoal, add to new query, and repeat.

Output the new query.

Example:

```
solution(X,Y) :- p(X) & r(X,Y) & q(X)
solution(X,Y) :- p(X) & q(X) & r(X,Y)
```

Example

SEND
+MORE

MONEY

One Solution

```
digit(1)      digit(6)
digit(2)      digit(7)
digit(3)      digit(8)
digit(4)      digit(9)
digit(5)      digit(0)
```

```
solution(S,E,N,D,M,O,R,Y) :-
  digit(S) & digit(E) & digit(N) & digit(D) &
  digit(M) & digit(O) & digit(R) & digit(Y) &
  S!=0 & E!=S & N!=S & N!=E & D!=S & D!=E & D!=N &
  M!=0 & M!=S & M!=E & M!=N & M!=D &
  O!=S & O!=E & O!=N & O!=D & O!=M &
  R!=S & R!=E & R!=N & R!=D & R!=M & R!=O &
  Y!=S & Y!=E & Y!=N & Y!=D & Y!=M & Y!=O & Y!=R
  evaluate(S*1000+E*100+N*10+D,X) &
  evaluate(M*1000+O*100+R*10+E,Y) &
  evaluate(M*10000+O*1000+N*100+E*10+Y,Z) &
  evaluate(plus(X,Y),Z)
```

Computational Analysis

Data

digit(1)	digit(6)
digit(2)	digit(7)
digit(3)	digit(8)
digit(4)	digit(9)
digit(5)	digit(0)

Rule

```
solution(S,E,N,D,M,O,R,Y) :-  
    digit(S) & digit(E) & digit(N) & digit(D) &  
    digit(M) & digit(O) & digit(R) & digit(Y) & ...
```

Analysis

$10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 10^8 = 100,000,000$ cases

111,111,110 unifications

Running time ~ minutes

Subgoals Reordered

```
solution(S,E,N,D,M,O,R,Y) :-
    digit(S) & S!=0 &
    digit(E) & E!=S &
    digit(N) & N!=S & N!=E &
    digit(D) & D!=S & D!=E & D!=N &
    digit(M) & M!=0 & M!=S & M!=E & M!=N & M!=D &
    digit(O) & O!=S & O!=E & O!=N & O!=D & O!=M &
    digit(R) & R!=S & R!=E & R!=N & R!=D &
                R!=M & R!=O &
    digit(Y) & Y!=S & Y!=E & Y!=N & Y!=D &
                Y!=M & Y!=O & Y!=R &
    evaluate(S*1000+E*100+N*10+D,X) &
    evaluate(M*1000+O*100+R*10+E,Y) &
    evaluate(M*10000+O*1000+N*100+E*10+Y,Z) &
    evaluate(plus(X,Y),Z)
```


Computational Analysis

Rule

```
solution(S,E,N,D,M,O,R,Y) :-  
  digit(S) & S!=0 &  
  digit(E) & E!=S &  
  digit(N) & N!=S & N!=E &  
  digit(D) & D!=S & D!=E & D!=N &  
  digit(M) & M!=0 & M!=S & M!=E & M!=N & M!=D &  
  digit(O) & O!=S & O!=E & O!=N & O!=D & O!=M &  
  digit(R) & R!=S & R!=E & R!=N & R!=D &  
           R!=M & R!=O &  
  digit(Y) & Y!=S & Y!=E & Y!=N & Y!=D &  
           Y!=M & Y!=O & Y!=R & ...
```

Analysis

$10 \times 9 \times 8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 = 1,814,400$ cases

5,989,558 / 7,921,010 unifications

Interpreted ~ 40 seconds Compiled ~ 4 seconds

Computational Analysis

Rule

```
goal(S,E,N,D,M,O,R,Y) :-  
    digit(D) &  
    digit(E) & mutex(E,D) &  
    digit(Y) & mutex(Y,D,E) &  
        evaluate(remainder(plus(D,E),10),Y) &  
    digit(S) & distinct(S,0) & mutex(S,D,E,Y) &  
    digit(N) & mutex(N,D,E,Y,S) &  
    digit(M) & distinct(M,0) & mutex(M,D,E,Y,S,N) &  
    digit(O) & mutex(O,D,E,Y,S,N,M) &  
    digit(R) & mutex(R,D,E,Y,S,N,M,O) & ...
```

Analysis

438,728 / 7,921,010 unifications

Interpreted ~ 4 seconds

Subgoal Removal

Original Rule:

```
solution(X,Y) :- p(X,Y) & q(Y) & q(Z)
```

Equivalent Reformulation:

```
solution(X,Y) :- p(X,Y) & q(Y)
```

Rule Removal

Redundant Rules:

```
solution(X) :- p(X,b) & q(b) & r(Z)
solution(X) :- p(X,Y) & q(Y) & r(Z)
```

Non-Redundant Rules:

```
solution(X) :- p(X,b) & q(b) & r(Z)
solution(X) :- p(X,Y) & q(Y) & r(c)
```

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Standard Players

[Legal](#) - Legal player

[Random](#) - Random player

[Onestep](#) - One Step player using intermediate values

[Twostep](#) - Two Step player using intermediate values

[Minimax](#) - Full Minimax player using intermediate values

[Minimaxdepth](#) - Minimax player to fixed depth using intermediate values


[Minimaxid](#) - Minimax player with iterative deepening using intermediate values

[MCS](#) - Monte Carlo Search - one step player using depth charges

[PTS](#) - Minimax player with persistent breadth-first search using intermediate values

[Greedy](#) - PTS player with search based on exploration and exploitation

Standard Metagamers

 [Optimizer](#) - performs optimizations on game descriptions.

[Materializer](#) - materializes relations used in game descriptions.

[Simplifier](#) - simplifies games by eliminating subgoals or rules based on ground facts in the game description.

[Grounder](#) - converts game descriptions with variables to fully grounded versions.

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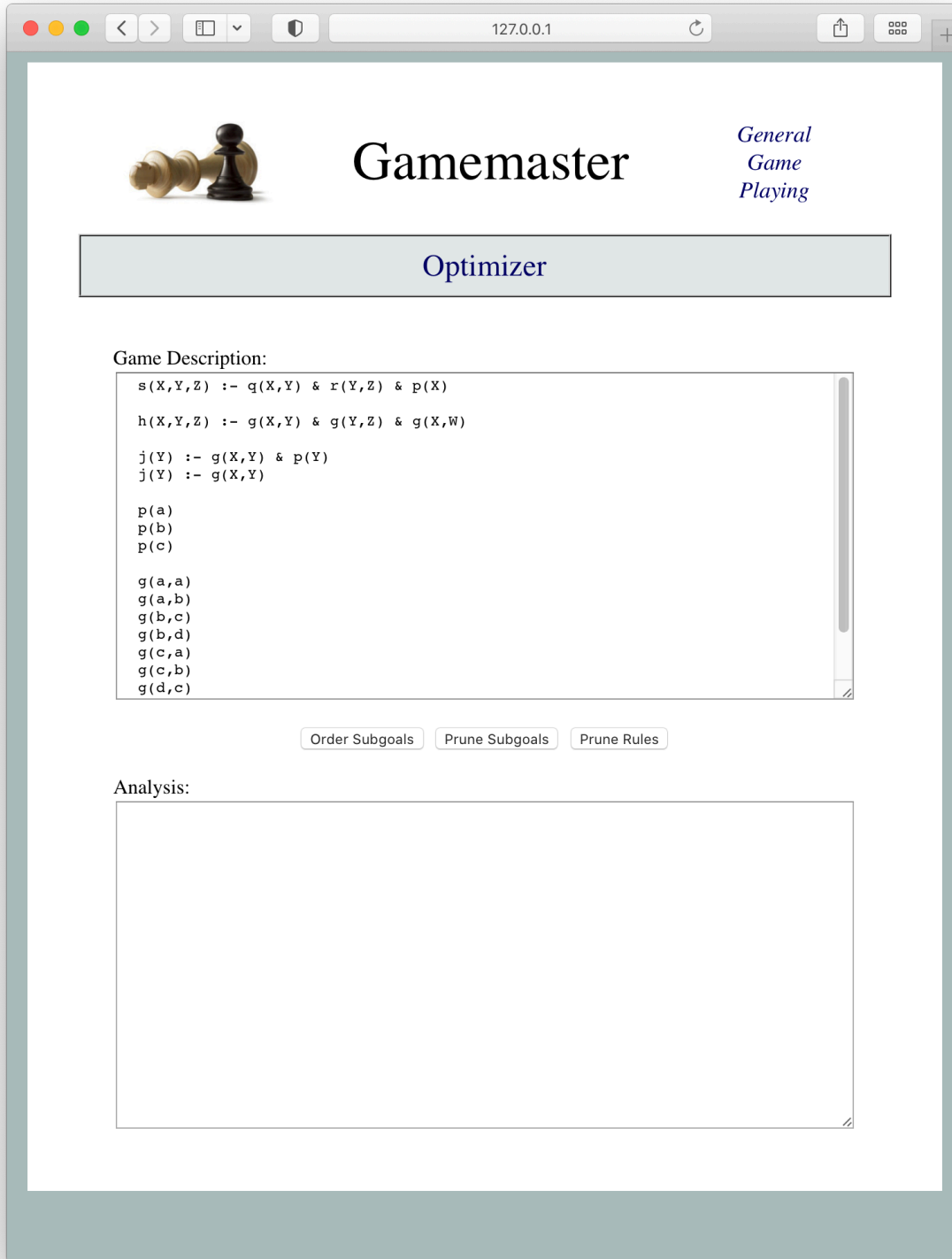
[Pruner](#) - prunes games to include only potentially relevant actions based on dependency analysis of fully grounded game descriptions.

Older General Game Playing Websites

[Tiltyard](#) (web site) - allows users to register players for automatic round robin competition against other general game playing programs. Warning: Games on this website do not necessarily comply with the current General Game Playing standard.

[GGP.org](#) (web page) - General website on GGP. Contains information on how to develop software for GGP. Warning: Games on this website do not necessarily comply with the current General Game Playing standard.

Questions and Comments



Loading Metagaming Code

```
<script src='http://epilog.stanford.edu/javascript/  
epilog.js'></script>
```

```
<script src='http://gamemaster.stanford.edu/javascript/  
localStorage.js'></script>
```

```
<script src='http://gamemaster.stanford.edu/metagaming/  
optimizer.js'></script>
```

```
<script src='http://gamemaster.stanford.edu/gameplaying/  
pts.js'></script>
```

```
<script src='http://gamemaster.stanford.edu/reasoning/  
general.js'></script>
```

Usage

```
function start (r,rs,sc,pc)
{role = r;
 rules = rs.slice(1);
 startclock = numberize(sc);
 playclock = numberize(pc);

 rules = prunerulesubgoals(rules);
 rules = prunerules(rules);
 rules = fixrules(rules);

 library = definemorerules([],rs);
 roles = findroles(library);
 state = findinits(library);
 var active = findcontrol(state,library);
 var reward = parseInt(findreward(role,state,library));
 tree = makenode(state,active,reward,false);
 return 'ready'}
```


Materialization

Basic Idea

Materialization is the process of precomputing a view relation and storing the result so that subsequent queries can be answered by lookup rather than computation.

Advantage: Look up is often much cheaper than computation. Efficiency advantage if the relation is queried often.

Disadvantages: Relation may be *large* (e.g. third generation relatives of US population) or even *infinite* (e.g. the set of all primes) and/or *expensive* to compute (e.g. factors of a large number) and may be accessed only infrequently.

Example

```
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(1,1) & solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(2,2) & solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
goal(robot,100)    :- cell(3,3) & solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(4,4) & solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(5,5) & solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(M,N) & distinct(M,N)
```

```
solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5) :-
```

```
  index(X1) & index(Y1) &
  index(X2) & index(Y2) &
  index(X3) & index(Y3) &
  index(X4) & index(Y4) &
  index(X5) & index(Y5) &
  ~queenmove(X1,Y1,X2,Y2) &
  ~queenmove(X1,Y1,X3,Y3) &
  ~queenmove(X1,Y1,X4,Y4) &
  ~queenmove(X1,Y1,X5,Y5) &
  ~queenmove(X2,Y2,X3,Y3) &
  ~queenmove(X2,Y2,X4,Y4) &
  ~queenmove(X2,Y2,X5,Y5) &
  ~queenmove(X3,Y3,X4,Y4) &
  ~queenmove(X3,Y3,X5,Y5) &
  ~queenmove(X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
```

Example

```
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(1,1) & solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(2,2) & solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
goal(robot,100)    :- cell(3,3) & solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(4,4) & solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(5,5) & solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(M,N) & distinct(M,N)
```

```
solution(1,1,2,3,3,5,4,2,5,4)
```

```
...
```

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Questions and Comments

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Gamemaster

*General
Game
Playing*

Materializer

Game Description:

```
role(robot)

base(f(X,Y)) :- g(X,Y)
base(e(X,Y)) :- g(X,Y)

action(doit(a))

init(f(a,b))
init(e(a,b))

s(X,Y,Z) :- g(X,Y) & r(Y,Z) & p(X)
h(X,Y,Z) :- g(X,Y) & g(Y,Z) & j(Z)
j(Y) :- g(X,Y) & k(Y)
k(Y) :- f(X,Y)
l(Y) :- g(Y,Y)

g(a,a)
g(a,b)
```

Analysis:

Loading Metagaming Code

```
<script src='http://epilog.stanford.edu/javascript/  
epilog.js'></script>
```

```
<script src='http://gamemaster.stanford.edu/javascript/  
localstorage.js'></script>
```

```
<script src='http://gamemaster.stanford.edu/metagaming/  
materializer.js'></script>
```

```
<script src='http://gamemaster.stanford.edu/gameplaying/  
pts.js'></script>
```

```
<script src='http://gamemaster.stanford.edu/reasoning/  
general.js'></script>
```

Usage

```
function start (r,rs,sc,pc)
{role = r;
 rules = rs.slice(1);
 startclock = numberize(sc);
 playclock = numberize(pc);

 rules = materializestaticrelations(rules);

 library = definemorerules([],rs);
 roles = findroles(library);
 state = findinits(library);
 var active = findcontrol(state,library);
 var reward = parseInt(findreward(role,state,library));
 tree = makenode(state,active,reward,false);
 return 'ready' }
```


Simplification

Basic Idea

Simplification is the process of substituting static facts into rules and eliminating true subgoals and eliminating rules with false subgoals.

Example

`h(a,b,c) :- g(a,b) & g(b,c)`

`j(a) :- g(a,a) & k(a)`

`j(b) :- g(a,b) & k(b)`

`j(c) :- g(b,c) & k(c)`

`j(a) :- g(c,c) & k(a)`

`j(b) :- g(c,b) & k(b)`

`k(a) :- f(a,a)`

`k(b) :- f(a,b)`

`k(c) :- f(b,c)`

`g(a,b)`

`g(b,c)`

`g(c,a)`

`g(c,b)`

Example

$h(a,b,c) :- g(a,b) \ \& \ g(b,c)$

$j(a) :- g(a,a) \ \& \ k(a)$

$j(b) :- g(a,b) \ \& \ k(b)$

$j(c) :- g(b,c) \ \& \ k(c)$

$j(a) :- g(c,c) \ \& \ k(a)$

$j(b) :- g(c,b) \ \& \ k(b)$

$k(a) :- f(a,a)$

$k(b) :- f(a,b)$

$k(c) :- f(b,c)$

$g(a,b)$

$g(b,c)$

$g(c,a)$

$g(c,b)$

$h(a,b,c)$

$j(b) :- k(b)$

$j(c) :- k(c)$

$k(a) :- f(a,a)$

$k(b) :- f(a,b)$

$k(c) :- f(b,c)$

$g(a,b)$

$g(b,c)$

$g(c,a)$

$g(c,b)$

Example of Materialization + Simplification

```
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(1,1) & solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(2,2) & solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
goal(robot,100)    :- cell(3,3) & solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(4,4) & solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(5,5) & solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(M,N) & distinct(M,N)
```

```
solution(X1,Y1,X2,Y2,X3,Y3,X4,Y4,X5,Y5) :-
```

```
  index(X1) & index(Y1) &
  index(X2) & index(Y2) &
  index(X3) & index(Y3) &
  index(X4) & index(Y4) &
  index(X5) & index(Y5) &
  ~queenmove(X1,Y1,X2,Y2) &
  ~queenmove(X1,Y1,X3,Y3) &
  ~queenmove(X1,Y1,X4,Y4) &
  ~queenmove(X1,Y1,X5,Y5) &
  ~queenmove(X2,Y2,X3,Y3) &
  ~queenmove(X2,Y2,X4,Y4) &
  ~queenmove(X2,Y2,X5,Y5) &
  ~queenmove(X3,Y3,X4,Y4) &
  ~queenmove(X3,Y3,X5,Y5) &
  ~queenmove(X4,Y4,X5,Y5)
```

Example of Materialization + Simplification

```
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(1,1)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(2,2)
goal(robot,100)    :- cell(3,3)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(4,4)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(5,5)
goal(robot,0)      :- cell(M,N) & distinct(M,N)
```

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Standard Players

[Legal](#) - Legal player

[Random](#) - Random player

[Onestep](#) - One Step player using intermediate values

[Twostep](#) - Two Step player using intermediate values

[Minimax](#) - Full Minimax player using intermediate values

[Minimaxdepth](#) - Minimax player to fixed depth using intermediate values

[Minimaxid](#) - Minimax player with iterative deepening using intermediate values

[MCS](#) - Monte Carlo Search - one step player using depth charges


[PTS](#) - Minimax player with persistent breadth-first search using intermediate values

[Greedy](#) - PTS player with search based on exploration and exploitation

Standard Metagamers

[Optimizer](#) - performs optimizations on game descriptions.

[Materializer](#) - materializes relations used in game descriptions.

 [Simplifier](#) - simplifies games by eliminating subgoals or rules based on ground facts in the game description.

[Grounder](#) - converts game descriptions with variables to fully grounded versions.

[Symbolizer](#) - converts game descriptions with variables to fully grounded and symbolized versions (i.e. with all ground atoms converted to propositions).

[Pruner](#) - prunes games to include only potentially relevant actions based on dependency analysis of fully grounded game descriptions.

Older General Game Playing Websites

[Tiltyard](#) (web site) - allows users to register players for automatic round robin competition against other general game playing programs. Warning: Games on this website do not necessarily comply with the current General Game Playing standard.

[GGP.org](#) (web page) - General website on GGP. Contains information on how to develop software for GGP. Warning: Games on this website do not necessarily comply with the current General Game Playing standard.

Questions and Comments

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Gamemaster

*General
Game
Playing*

Simplifier

Game Description:

```
role(robot)
init(f(a,b))
init(e(a,b))
h(a,a,a) :- g(a,a) & g(a,a) & j(a)
h(a,a,b) :- g(a,a) & g(a,b) & j(b)
h(a,b,c) :- g(a,b) & g(b,c) & j(c)
h(a,b,d) :- g(a,b) & g(b,d) & j(d)
h(b,c,a) :- g(b,c) & g(c,a) & j(a)
h(b,c,b) :- g(b,c) & g(c,b) & j(b)
h(b,d,c) :- g(b,d) & g(d,c) & j(c)
h(b,d,d) :- g(b,d) & g(d,d) & j(d)
h(c,a,a) :- g(c,a) & g(a,a) & j(a)
h(c,a,b) :- g(c,a) & g(a,b) & j(b)
h(c,b,c) :- g(c,b) & g(b,c) & j(c)
h(c,b,d) :- g(c,b) & g(b,d) & j(d)
h(d,c,a) :- g(d,c) & g(c,a) & j(a)
h(d,c,b) :- g(d,c) & g(c,b) & j(b)
h(d,d,c) :- g(d,d) & g(d,c) & j(c)
```

Simplify

Result:

```
role(robot)
init(f(a,b))
init(e(a,b))
h(a,a,a) :- j(a)
h(a,a,b) :- j(b)
h(a,b,c) :- j(c)
h(a,b,d) :- j(d)
h(b,c,a) :- j(a)
h(b,c,b) :- j(b)
h(b,d,c) :- j(c)
h(b,d,d) :- j(d)
h(c,a,a) :- j(a)
h(c,a,b) :- j(b)
h(c,b,c) :- j(c)
h(c,b,d) :- j(d)
h(d,c,a) :- j(a)
h(d,c,b) :- j(b)
h(d,d,c) :- j(c)
```


Loading Metagaming Code

```
<script src='http://epilog.stanford.edu/javascript/  
epilog.js'></script>
```

```
<script src='http://gamemaster.stanford.edu/javascript/  
localStorage.js'></script>
```

```
<script src='http://gamemaster.stanford.edu/metagaming/  
simplifier.js'></script>
```

```
<script src='http://gamemaster.stanford.edu/gameplaying/  
pts.js'></script>
```

```
<script src='http://gamemaster.stanford.edu/reasoning/  
general.js'></script>
```

Usage

```
function start (r,rs,sc,pc)
{role = r;
 rules = rs.slice(1);
 startclock = numberize(sc);
 playclock = numberize(pc);

 rules = simplifyrules(rules);

 library = definemorerules([],rs);
 roles = findroles(library);
 state = findinits(library);
 var active = findcontrol(state,library);
 var reward = parseInt(findreward(role,state,library));
 tree = makenode(state,active,reward,false);
 return 'ready' }
```

General Game Playing



General Game Playing



Mike





**GENERAL
GAME
PLAYING**



