



Tic Tac Toe

Presented by

Abdullah Al Mamun

ID: 22101158

Anika Nawer Nabila

ID: 22101152



Presented to

Bidita Sarkar Diba

Lecturer

Department of CSE

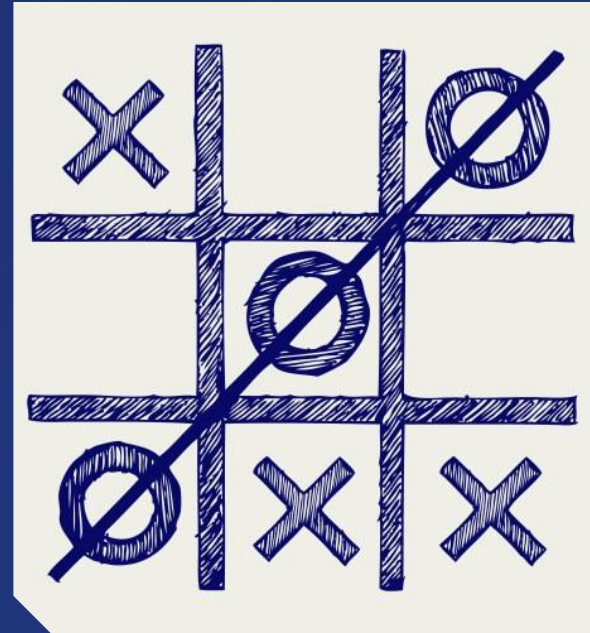
University of Asia Pacific

Problem Statement :

The goal of this project is to create a Tic Tac Toe game with an **unbeatable** AI using the **Minimax** algorithm optimized by **Alpha-Beta pruning**. The AI should make optimal moves while minimizing computation time. The game should support multiple modes: **Human vs Computer** and **Computer vs Computer**, and provide a modern, interactive GUI using Python's Tkinter library.

Game Modes:

- Human vs. Computer
- Computer vs. Computer



Game Rules and Representation

Rules:

- The game is played on a **3×3 grid**.
- Player X always goes first, followed by Player O.
- Players alternate turns, placing their symbol (X or O) in an empty cell.
- The first player to align **three symbols horizontally, vertically, or diagonally** wins.
- If all cells are filled without a winner, the game ends in a **draw**.

Board Representation:

The board is represented as a **2D list** in Python:



Minimax Algorithm

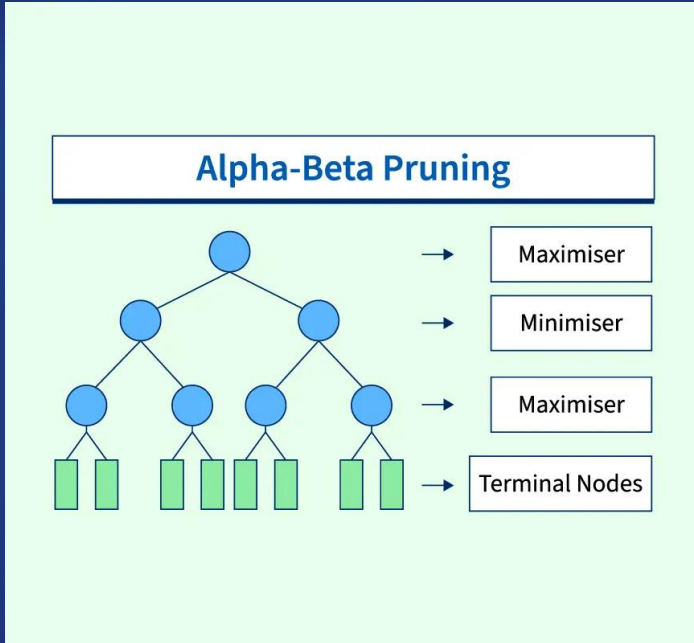


The Minimax Algorithm is widely used in game theory for decision-making. It involves evaluating every possible move to determine the optimal strategy for the AI.

Players:

- **Maximizer (X):** Aims to maximize the score (win).
- **Minimizer (O):** Aims to minimize the score (prevent loss).

Alpha Beta Pruning



Key Values:

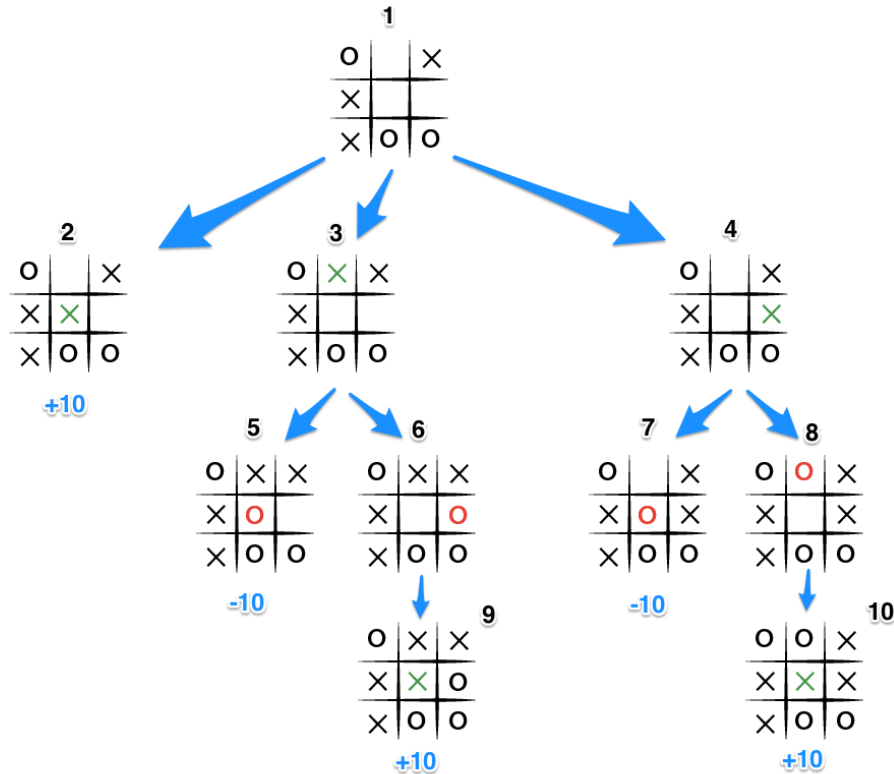
- **Alpha:** Best score Maximizer can guarantee.
- **Beta:** Best score Minimizer can guarantee.

Effect:

- Avoids unnecessary calculations.
- Enables deeper exploration of the game tree.

Outcome: Faster and more efficient decision-making.

Minimax Algorithm



Minimax Execution (Step-by-Step)

State 1: X's turn → generates States 2, 3, 4

State 2: End state → pushes **+10**

State 3: Generates States 5 & 6

State 5 → pushes **-10**

State 6 → leads to win → pushes **+10**

O picks $\min(-10, +10) = -10$

State 4: Generates States 7 & 8

State 7 → pushes **-10**

State 8 → leads to win → pushes **+10**

O picks $\min(-10, +10) = -10$

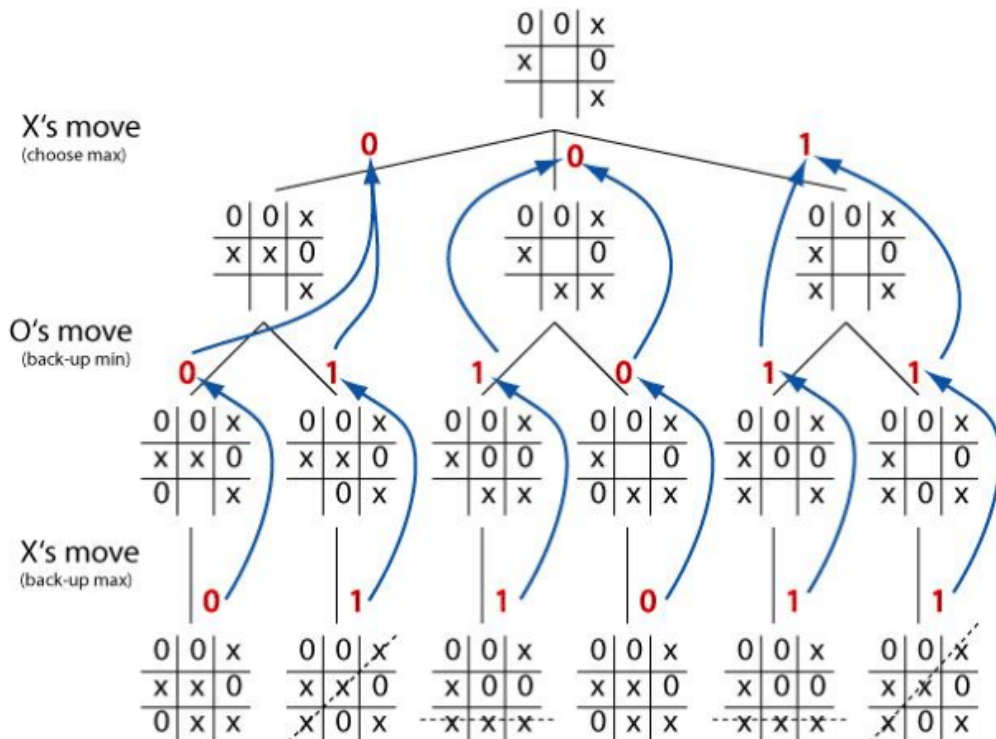
Backtrack to State 1:

Scores → $[+10, -10, -10]$

X picks $\max(+10, -10, -10) = +10$ ✓

Best Move → **State 2**

Alpha Beta Pruning



Important Links



[Source Code link](#)



[Report link](#)



Comparison and Findings



Feature	Minimax	Alpha-Beta Pruning
Decision Quality	Optimal	Optimal
Computation	Explores all nodes	Skips unnecessary branches
Time Complexity	$O(b^d)$	$O(b^{(d/2)})$ on average
Memory Usage	Higher	Lower
Gameplay Result	Same	Same

Findings:

- Both Minimax and Alpha-Beta pruning produce the same **optimal decisions**.
- Alpha-Beta pruning **reduces computation** and improves efficiency, especially useful in larger games.
- The AI is **unbeatable**, and the game ends in a **draw** if both players play optimally.



Conclusion

Building a Tic Tac Toe game with the Minimax Algorithm and Alpha-Beta Pruning is a great way to learn about AI and game development. Alpha-Beta Pruning helps make the AI more efficient, saving time while still playing well





Thank You

