

**Artificial Intelligence And
Expert System**

ASSIGNMENT # 02

**AI Tic-Tac-Toe: A Comparative Study of
Minimax vs Alpha-Beta Pruning**

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Introduction

This assignment explores the application of Artificial Intelligence to the classic game of Tic-Tac-Toe using the Minimax algorithm and its optimization via Alpha-Beta Pruning. The goal is to implement both approaches and compare their performance based on computation time and node expansion.

Objective

- Implement the core logic of Tic-Tac-Toe.
- Develop an AI player using the Minimax algorithm.
- Enhance the algorithm with Alpha-Beta Pruning.
- Compare the performance of both algorithms.
- Allow the user to choose which AI to play against.

Game Logic Overview

The Tic-Tac-Toe board is represented as a 1D list of 9 elements. The game includes methods to:

- Make and validate moves
- Detect a winner or a draw
- Print the current state of the board

Minimax Algorithm

The Minimax algorithm is a recursive decision-making algorithm used in two-player games. It simulates all possible moves up to terminal states and assigns scores to determine the optimal move.

Alpha-Beta Pruning Optimization

Alpha-Beta Pruning improves Minimax by pruning branches that will not affect the final decision, significantly reducing the number of nodes explored.

Code Features

- User chooses whether to enable Alpha-Beta pruning.
- Playable game loop vs AI (as 'O').
- Performance stats shown after the game ends.
- Uses `tabulate` to display node count and execution time comparison.

Output

```
Do you want to use Alpha-Beta Pruning? (y/n): Y

Starting Tic-Tac-Toe Game (You = X, AI = O)
| |
-----
| |
-----
| |
Your move (0-8): 4
AI plays at 0
O| |
-----
|X|
-----
| |
Your move (0-8): 2
AI plays at 6
O| |X
-----
|X|
-----
O| |
Your move (0-8): 3
AI plays at 5
O| |X
-----
X|X|O
-----
O| |
```

```

Your move (0-8): 1
AI plays at 7
O|X|X
-----
X|X|O
-----
O|O|
Your move (0-8): 8
O|X|X
-----
X|X|O
-----
O|O|X
It's a draw!

```

Performance Comparison

After each game, a table is displayed showing:

- Time taken for both algorithms
- Number of nodes explored
- Efficiency ratio (how much fewer nodes Alpha-Beta used)

--- Performance Comparison ---			
Algorithm	Time (s)	Nodes Explored	Efficiency
Minimax	5.79023	549945	Baseline
Alpha-Beta	0.311925	30709	17.91x fewer nodes

Conclusion

Alpha-Beta Pruning significantly improves performance over the standard Minimax algorithm by pruning unnecessary computations, achieving faster decisions with fewer node evaluations.