Implementing and Comparing Adversarial Search and Reinforcement Learning in Tic Tac Toe

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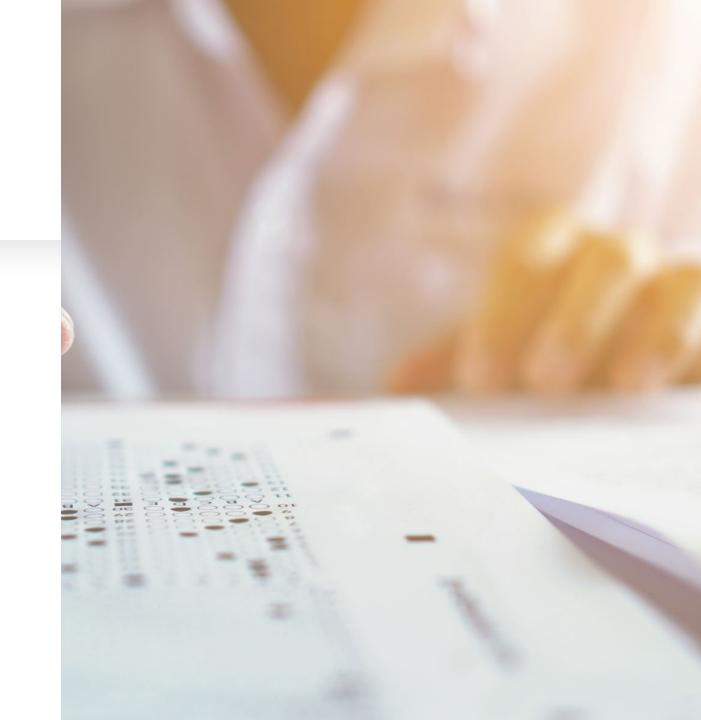
Project Objectives

TIC TAC TUE HI et bestScore = -Infinity; or (let i = 0; i < 3; i++) { for (let j = 0; j < 3; j++) { // Is the spot available? if (board[board[i] ai; let scor inimax(b d, board[i] bestScor ✓ score, ✓ stS

- To develop adversarial search algorithms and reinforcement learning agents to solve the Tic Tac Toe game.
- To implement three types of Artificial Intelligence agents:
- 1. Q-learning (from Reinforcement Learning)
- 2. Min-Max Algorithm (from Adversarial Search)
- 3. Alpha-Beta Pruning (from Adversarial Search)
- To test these agents by having them play multiple rounds of Tic Tac Toe against each other and identify the most efficient algorithm.

Deliverables

- User Documentation: A model that explains the Tic Tac Toe game implementation using the three Al agents (Min-Max, Alpha-Beta, and Reinforcement Learning).
- Codebase: Python (.py) files for the Al agents.
- GitHub Repository: A link to the repository containing the code and related files.
- Demonstration Video: A YouTube video showcasing the implementation along with slides.



Approach



- Reinforcement Learning Approach:
 Q-Learning
- This is our first approach, where the agent learns the optimal strategy through interactions with the game environment.

Adversarial Search Approaches:

Min-Max Algorithm: A decisionmaking strategy for two-player zerosum games that considers all possible moves.

Alpha-Beta Pruning: An optimization technique that reduces the number of nodes evaluated in the Min-Max algorithm.

- Technology Stack:
- Programming Language: Python 3

Evaluation Methodology

- The project will be assessed based on the successful implementation of the Al agents.
- The performance of each agent will be evaluated by counting the number of wins each agent achieves when playing against each other.
- A comparison table will be generated, showing the moves and corresponding scores for each agent, along with their win rates.
- Graphs will be used to visually represent the performance of each agent.
- Time and space complexity of each algorithm will be compared to assess their efficiency.