Tic-Tac-Toe Game with AI Using Minimax Algorithm

Title Page

Project: Tic-Tac-Toe Solver

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Course: AI for Engineers

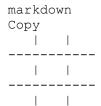
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Introduction:

Tic-Tac-Toe is a common two-player board game in which three marks ('X' or 'O') are to be obtained in a row, column, or diagonal on a grid of 3x3. Traditionally, the game is played between two players, but here we are simulating one player using AI. The AI will play 'O' and the other player will play 'X'. This is a problem to create an AI based on a famous algorithm named Minimax that determines the optimum moves for a game of Tic-Tac-Toe. The AI will try to maximize its winning chances and reduce the winning chances of the human player.

Visual Representation of Tic-Tac-Toe Board:



The below picture shows an initial empty 3x3 grid, where the players will make their moves marking ('X' for human and '0' for AI).

Methodology:

To solve this problem, the following methodology was adopted:

- 1. **Game Representation:** The Tic-Tac-Toe game board is represented in Python using a 2D list (a 3x3 matrix). Any cell may contain either 'X', 'O', or an empty space (" ").
- 2. The Minimax algorithm is a recursive decision-making process that is used to compute the best move for the AI. It goes through all possible moves and selects the one that will maximize the probability of the AI winning. The algorithm alternates between maximizing and minimizing, based on whether it is the turn of the AI or the human player.
- 3. It attempts all potential board positions by making each move and forecasting the next move and so on until it reaches a terminal position (win, lose, or draw).
- 4. **Game Flow:** The human player makes their move by specifying the row and column.
- 5. The AI makes its move by evaluating all possible outcomes using the Minimax algorithm.
- 6. The board gets updated and the winner is established after each move. The game continues until a player is declared the winner or all the cells are filled (resulting in a draw).
- 7. **Winner Checking:** The game checks for the winner after each move by looking at the rows, columns, and diagonals. When a player achieves three marks in a row, column, or diagonal, then they are the winner.

8. **Game Termination:** The game is finished when there is a winner or the board is completed but no one has won, and that's a draw.

Code:

```
import math
def print board(board):
   for row in board:
       print(" | ".join(row)) # I used '|' for separator.
       print("-" * 9) # For print the separator between rows.
   for row in range(3):
        if board[row][0] == board[row][1] == board[row][2] != " ":
            return board[row][0]
   for col in range(3):
       if board[0][col] == board[1][col] == board[2][col] != " ":
           return board[0][col]
   if board[0][0] == board[1][1] == board[2][2] != " ":
        return board[1][1]
   if board[0][2] == board[1][1] == board[2][0] != " ":
       return board[1][1]
   if all(board[r][c] != " " for r in range(3) for c in range(3)):
def minimax(board, depth, is maximizing):
   winner = check winner(board)
   if winner == "X":
       return -10 + depth # Human wins
   elif winner == "0":
       return 10 - depth # AI wins
   elif winner == "Draw":
   if is maximizing: # AI's turn (maximize score)
       best score = -math.inf
       for r in range(3):
           for c in range(3):
```

```
if board[r][c] == " ": # Check empty cells
                   board[r][c] = "O"
                    score = minimax(board, depth + 1, False)
                   board[r][c] = " " # Undo move
                   best score = max(best score, score)
       return best score
       best score = math.inf
       for r in range(3):
           for c in range(3):
                if board[r][c] == " ":
                   board[r][c] = "X"
                   score = minimax(board, depth + 1, True)
                   board[r][c] = " " # Undo move
                   best score = min(best score, score)
def best move(board):
   best score = -math.inf
   move = (-1, -1)
   for r in range(3):
       for c in range(3):
           if board[r][c] == " ":
               board[r][c] = "O"
               score = minimax(board, 0, False)
               board[r][c] = " " # Undo move
               if score > best score:
                   best score = score
                   move = (r, c)
   return move
def tic tac toe():
   board = [[" " for in range(3)] for in range(3)] # Start with an empty board.
   print("Tic Tac Toe - You (X) vs AI (O)")
   print board(board)
   for turn in range(9): # Maximum of 9 moves in a 3x3 grid
        if turn % 2 == 0: # Human player's turn (X)
           while True:
                try:
                   row, col = map(int, input("Enter row and column (0-2) separated by
space: ").split())
                   if board[row][col] == " ": # Check if cell is empty
                       board[row][col] = "X"
                       print("Cell already taken! Choose again.")
                except (ValueError, IndexError):
                   print("Invalid input! Enter numbers between 0-2.")
           print("AI is making a move...")
```

```
row, col = best_move(board)
    board[row][col] = "O"

print_board(board)  # Display the updated board.
winner = check_winner(board)
if winner: # If the game ends (someone wins or it's a draw).

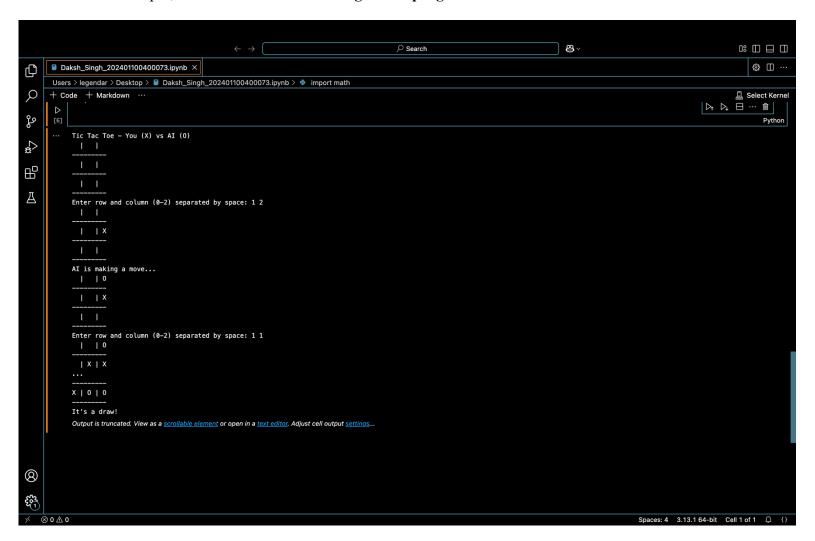
if winner == "Draw":
    print("It's a draw!")
    else:
        print(f"{winner} wins!")
    return

# Run the game if this script is executed directly.

if __name__ == "__main__":
    tic_tac_toe()
    # Start the Tic Tac Toe game.
```

Output/Result:

To showcase the output, here is a screenshot of the game in progress:



In the game output, you will see:

- A Tic Tac Toe solver demonstrates key game theory principles.
- The Minimax algorithm ensures the AI is unbeatable, leading to a win or draw if the opponent plays optimally.
- Future enhancements could extend these methods to more complex games like Connect Four or Chess.

References/Credits:

- "Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach" by Stuart Russell and Peter Norvig.
- Online resources and research papers on game-solving algorithms.