

Mastermind: AI Project

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The left side of the slide features two large, abstract, organic shapes. The upper shape is primarily yellow and orange with diagonal streaks of red and blue. The lower shape is more complex, with a mix of orange, red, and blue, and some darker, textured areas. Both shapes have a slightly grainy, hand-drawn appearance.

Outline

Code breaking algorithms
and applications

- *Introduction and Motivation*
- *Known Strategies.*
- *Statistics*
- *Practical Applications*
- *References*

What is Mastermind?

- A “code-breaking” game, similar to Wordle.
- Code-maker v/s Code-breaker (You!)
- Standard mastermind: 6 colours, 4 columns
- Limited number of guesses
- Feedback using the placement of colours (how many in right place, how many in wrong place)
- Possible combinations - Increases exponentially with number of colours



Known Strategies

Donald Knuth - Consistency

- Strategically optimal algorithm
- Guaranteed to hit in less than 6 guesses
- *Very slow*

Guervos et al. - Evolutionary Algos

- Fitness function - Difference or Distance
- Stepwise optimal - Minimize distance to a consistent combination
- Immediate guessing

Berghman et al. - Eligible Set

- Eligible set v/s Immediate guess
- Reducing eligible set size
- Increasing fitness with number of guesses

Belal and Bestavros

- Maximizes minimum information gain
- Optimized for upper bound on guesses
- Lookahead strategy - Predicts pools of eligible sets



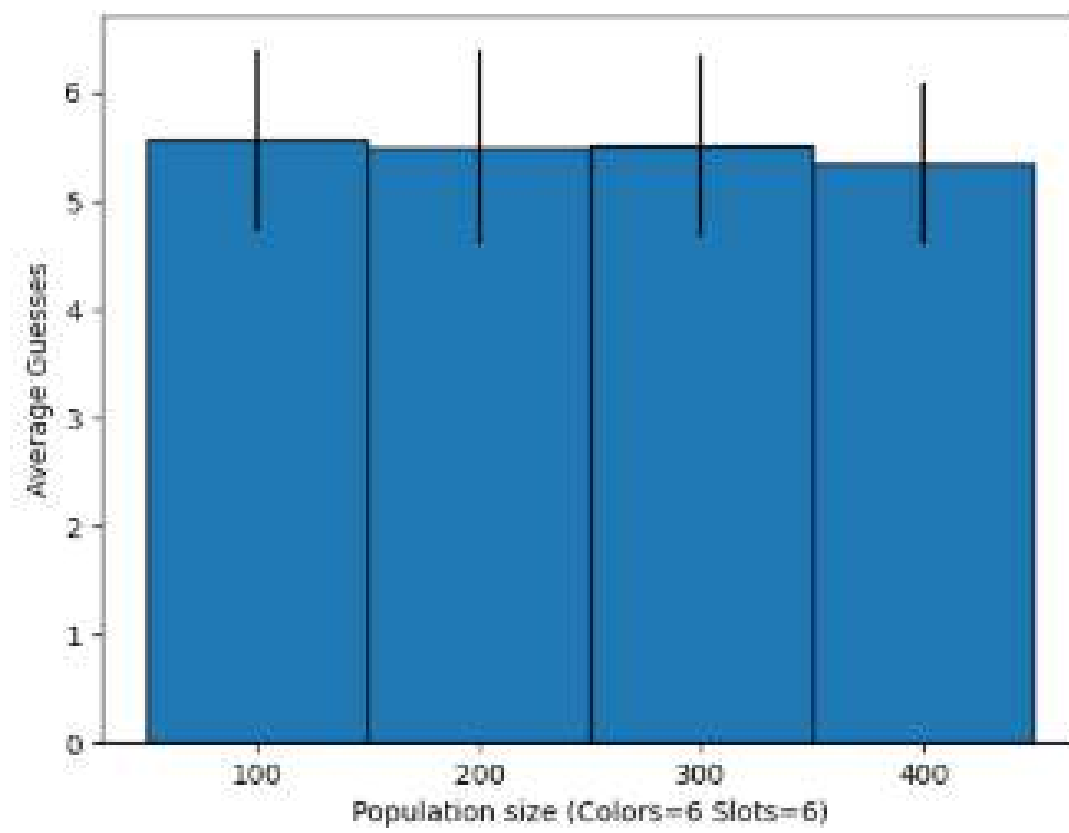
Evolutionary Algorithms

- Generations, Populations
- Crossover, Mutations and non-determinism
- Fitness functions - Picking out the best
- Convergence - Dependence on population size and number of generations
- Hyperparameters: Dependence of speed on population size

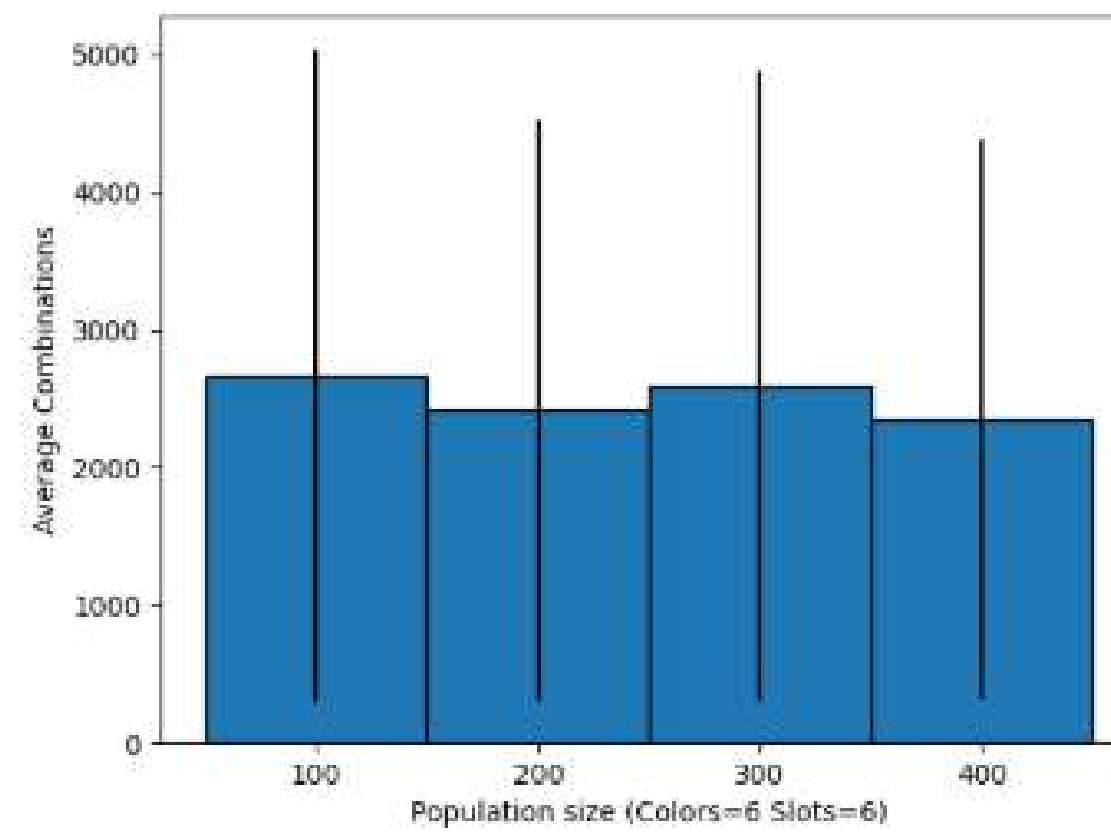


Performance Metrics - GenMM vs Knuth

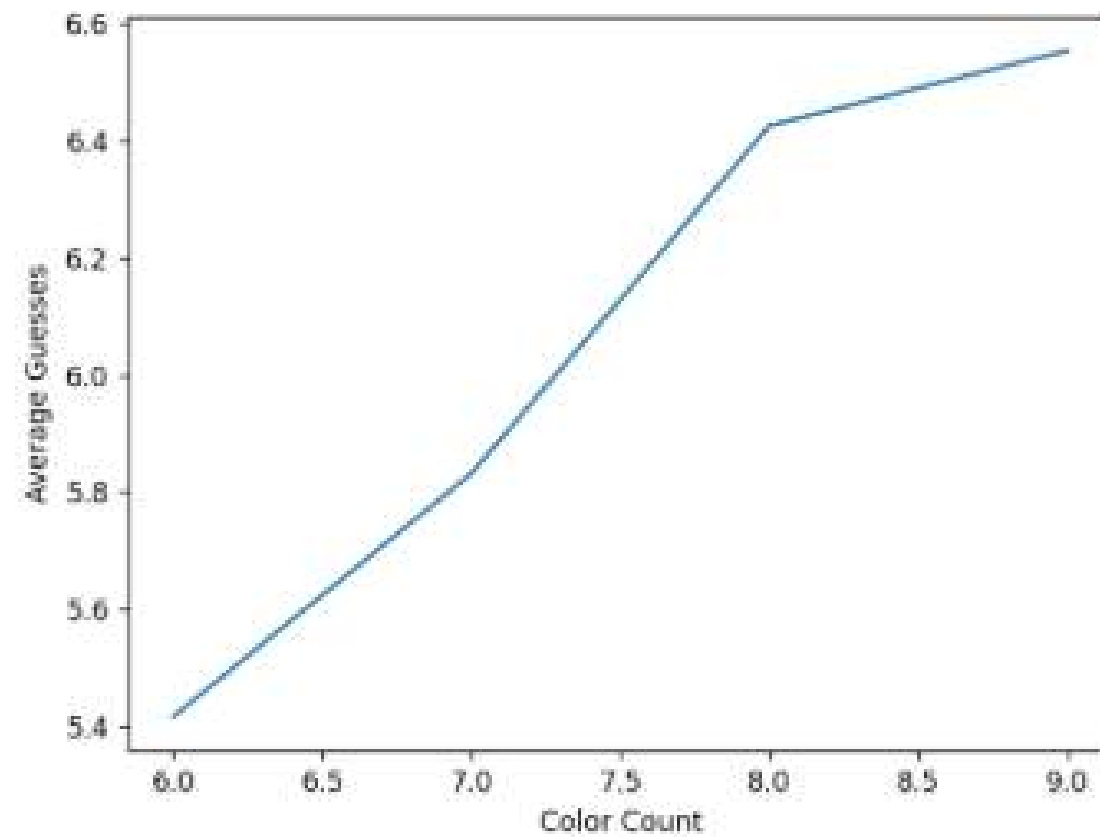
Algorithm	Average Guesses	Average Evaluated Combinations
GenMM(1)	4.67	316
GenMM(2)	4.60	307
Knuth's MM	4.76	All



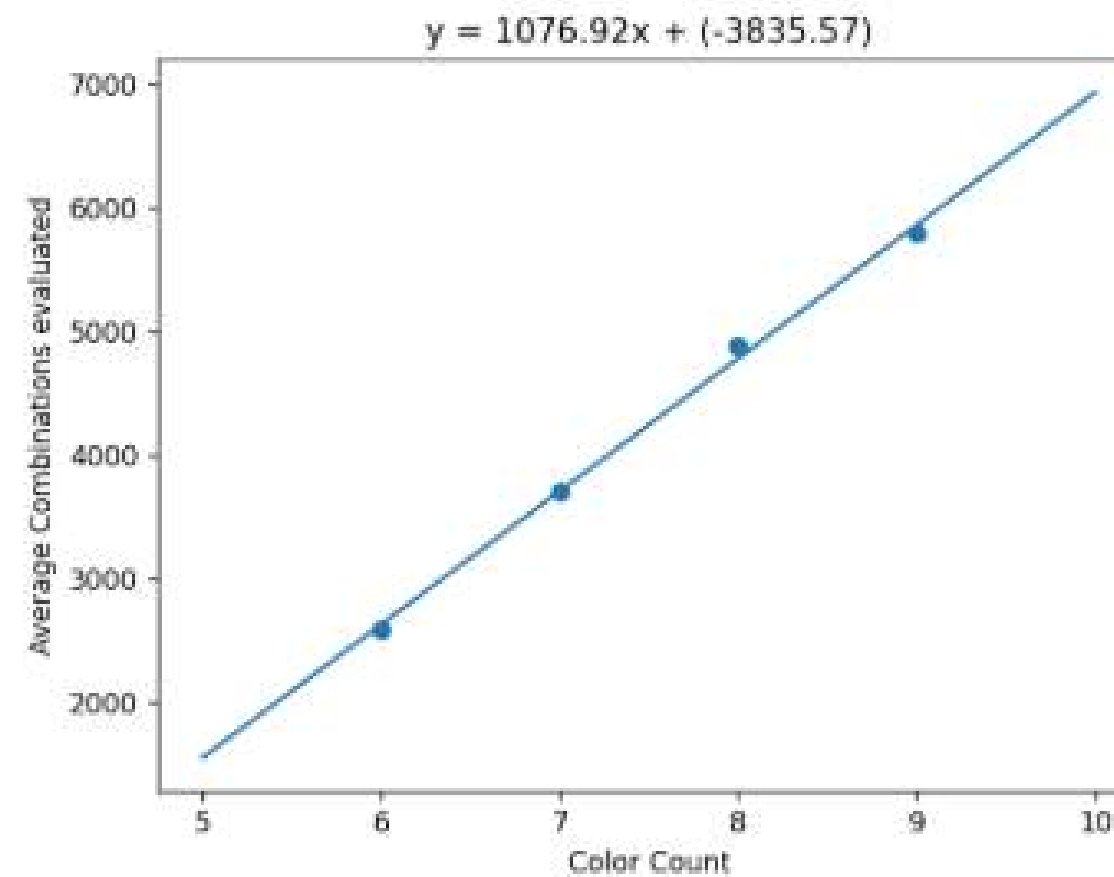
(a) Average Guess vs Population Size



(b) Average Combinations Evaluated vs Population Size



(c) Average Guess vs Color Count



(d) Average Combinations Evaluated vs Color

Novel Ideas for Practical Applications

Fuzzy Hash Reversal

- Applications in cybersecurity
- Easier version of a hash reversal problem
- Converting a problem of similarity checks to one of string regeneration

Unlimited Queries - Limited Time

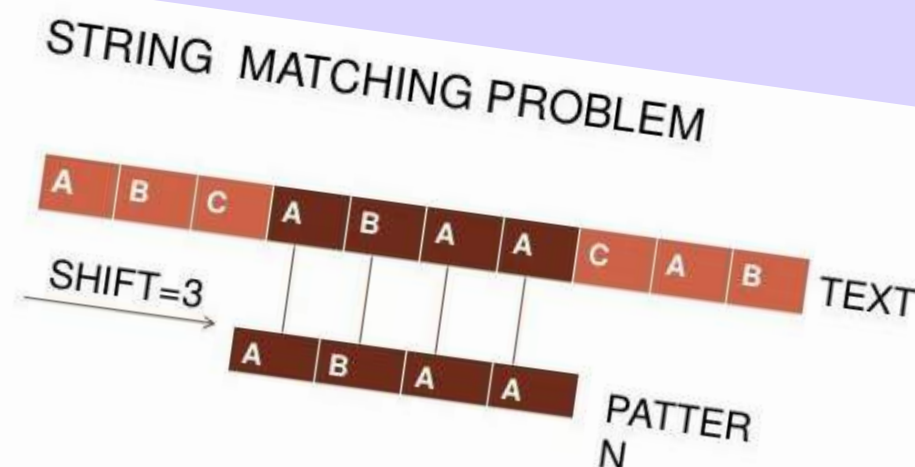
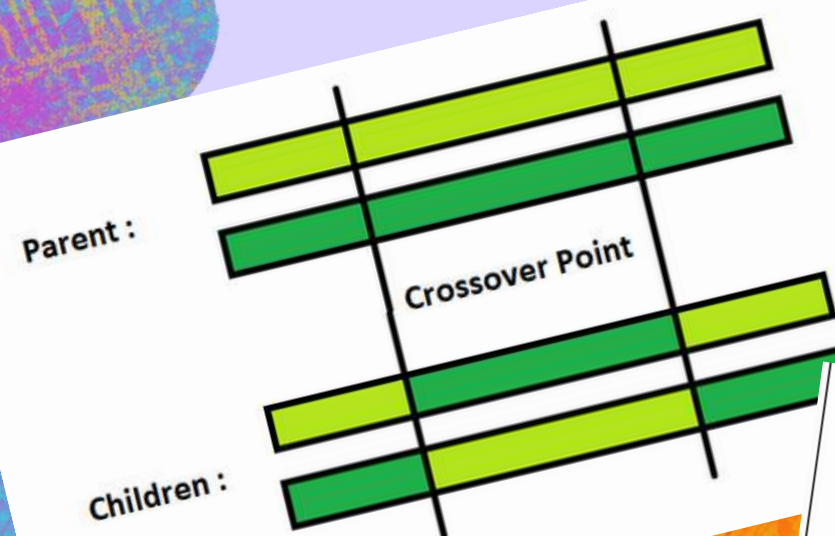
- String - Hash dataset
- Eligible parents, *closeness vs difference scores*
- Iterative difference reduction, stitching vs crossover

Protein Reverse Translation

- Biological analog of a codemaker
- Fixed codon possibilities, large search space

Mutation Detector

- DNA mutations, parent DNA search via protein differences



Thank you!

References:

- Knuth, Donald - *"The Computer as Master Mind"*
- Berghman, Lotte - *"Efficient solutions for Mastermind using genetic algorithms"*
- Merelo J.J.; Mora A.M.; Cotta .; Fernández-Leiva A.J. - *"Finding an Evolutionary Solution to the Game of Mastermind with Good Scaling Behavior"*
- Merelo-Guervós, J.J., Runarsson, T.P. - *"Finding Better Solutions to the Mastermind Puzzle Using Evolutionary Algorithms"*
- Bestavros, Belal - *"MasterMind: A game of Diagnosis Strategies"*

