IP2 Mini project3 report

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要完成這次的mini project, 首先要先將state.cpp中的int State::evaluate()完成。基本概念就是, 在盤面上的每個棋子都可以被拿來評估盤面的優劣與否, 因此我們透過將每個棋子定一個分數, 再將我方的棋子加分敵方的棋子減分, 來將盤面的優劣數值化, 方便此AI思考要怎麼走下一步。後來精進evaluate() function, 由於每種棋子在棋盤上每個位置的效益不同, 於是又增加了能依據棋子位置額外增減分的功能。

```
int State_Value = 0;
const int Chess_Point[7] = {0,4,20,12,12,36,100000};
for (int i = 0; i < BOARD H; i++){
  for (int j= 0;j < BOARD W;j++)
    int WhiteBlock = board.board[0][i][j];
    int BlackBlock = board.board[1][i][j];
    int WhiteBouns = bouns[WhiteBlock][i][j];
    int BlackBouns = bouns[BlackBlock][5-i][4-j];
    if (player == 0){
      State Value += (Chess Point[WhiteBlock] + WhiteBouns + 12);
      State_Value -= (Chess_Point[BlackBlock] + BlackBouns + 4);
    }else if (player == 1){
       //if (i - 1 >= 0 && board.board[1][i-1][j] == '1' ) State Value -= 2;
      State Value += (Chess Point[BlackBlock] + BlackBouns + 4);
      State_Value -= (Chess_Point[WhiteBlock] + WhiteBouns + 12);
return State Value;
```

再來要完成MiniMax的部分,利用遞迴搜索每個深度的所有棋子移動的可能。code的思路是假設我下的每步都會是最好的,而對手也會選擇對他自己最好的一手。最後從中選擇能創造最好棋路的一手來作為下一手。

首先是get_move的部分,此函式是為了為了能傳回最佳的move。為了能利用遞迴透過數值挑選最優的盤面值,又另外寫了get_evaluate的函式,傳回值是int方便利用遞迴比較每個深度,一直往下搜索每層,直到沒有步數可以走或深度==0時會開始傳回evaluate()的值。

```
Move MiniMax::get_move(State *state, int depth){
    if(!state->legal_actions.size())
        state->get_legal_actions();

    Move BestStep;
    int BestValue = -1000000000;
    for (auto it : state->legal_actions){
        State* next_S = (*state).next_state(it);
        int NowCal = get_evaluate(next_S,depth -1,false);
        if (NowCal > BestValue){
            BestValue = NowCal;
            BestStep = it;
        }
        delete next_S;
    }
    return BestStep;
}
```

```
int MiniMax::get_evaluate(State *state2, int depth2, bool me){
 if(!state2->legal_actions.size())
    state2->get legal actions();
 if (depth2 == 0){ You, 前天 • FirstWinBaseline1 ...
   if (me){
     return (*state2).evaluate();
   }else {
     return (*state2).evaluate() * (-1);
  }else if (me){
   int CalBest = -1000000000;
   for (auto it2 : state2->legal actions){
     int Next Val = get evaluate((*state2).next state(it2),depth2 -1,false);
     CalBest = MAX(CalBest, Next Val);
   return CalBest;
  }else {
    int CalBest = 100000000;
    for (auto it3 : state2->legal_actions){
     int Next_Val = get_evaluate((*state2).next_state(it3),depth2 -1,true);
     CalBest = MIN(CalBest, Next Val);
   return CalBest;
```

最後是Alpha-Beta Pruning的部分,簡單來說是優化MiniMax。 α 會記錄我們目前搜索完的的最優解,而 β 則記錄對方選擇的最優解盤面值,若 α >= β 則代表我們選的最優解已經不可能被選了,就可以break,停止搜索這個節點,來減少不必要的搜索時間。與MiniMax一樣,get_move的部分,是為了為了能傳回最佳的move。再另外透過get_alphabeta來遞迴計算每個深度的最佳 α , β 。函式中添加了更多細節,不只沒有步數可以走或深度==0時會開始傳回evaluate()的值,當找到有人贏的情況時也會回傳值,當我方贏時傳回一個極大值,代表著最優解,敵方贏時,則傳回極小值,代表著對我方最差的情況。

```
Move AlphaBeta::get_move(State *state, int depth){
    if(state->legal_actions.empty())
        state->get_legal_actions();

    //stored_state state_table
    Move BestStep;
    int val = -100000;
    for (const auto &it : state->legal_actions){
        State* next_S = state->next_state(it);
        int AB_culculate = get_alphabeta(next_S,depth -1,false,-100000,100000);
        if (AB_culculate > val){
            val = AB_culculate;
            BestStep = it;
        }
    }
    return BestStep;
}
```

```
int AlphaBeta::get_alphabeta(State *state, int depth,bool me,int alpha,int beta){
 //std::string table_key = state->encode state();
 // return state table[table key];
 if(state->legal actions.empty()) state->get legal actions();
 if (depth == 0 || state->legal actions.empty()){
   if (me){
     int state val = state->evaluate();
     //state table[table key] = state val;
     return state val;
   }else {
     int state val = -state->evaluate();
     //state table[table key] = state val;
     return state val;
 //return me ? state->evaluate() : -state->evaluate();
 if(state->game state == WIN) {
   if (me) {
     //state table[table key] = INT32 MAX;
     return INT32 MAX;
     //state table[table key] = INT32 MIN;
     return INT32 MIN;
```

```
if (me){
  int value = -100000;
  for (const auto& it : state->legal_actions){
    State* NewState = state->next_state(it);
    value = std::max(value,get alphabeta(NewState, depth - 1, false, alpha, beta));
    alpha = std::max(value,alpha);
   if (alpha >= beta) break;
  return value;
 int value = 100000;
  for (const auto& it : state->legal actions){
                                                                (bool)true
    State* NewState = state->next state(it);
    value = std::min(value, get_alphabeta(NewState, depth - 1, true, alpha, beta));
    beta = std::min(value,beta);
   if (alpha >=beta) break;
  return value;
```