

AI Final Project Report Winter 2022

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1 Motivation

1.1 Approach

March 25th 2022 Today, we played a few games against each other. We believe that in order to design a good AI agent, we must first understand the fundamentals of the game as well as to develop a few basic strategies. Our first instinct is to avoid corners and borders as well as being near a lot of walls. Our main strategy is to limit the opponent's movement while allowing ourselves to have a lot of moves. This means that generally speaking, we would like to move towards the center and block the opponent.

2 Theoretical Approach

2.1 Basic Strategies

First, we need to implement some basic strategies. We implemented a Depth First Search in order to enumerate all the possible moves given a specific position, a chess board and a maximum number of steps. Below we have some other basic strategies, we are using a heuristic that is considering the following points at every turn:

1. Check how close we are to the center. The closer we are, the more points we award to our agent. In parallel, we also evaluate how close the opponent is to the center. The heuristic score is given by our agent's position relative to the opponent's position towards the center.
2. Check the number of walls surrounding both our agent and the opponent. The distance to consider is $n = \lfloor \frac{\text{Board Size}}{4} \rfloor$. The heuristic score is

given by the number of walls around our agent relative to the number of walls around the opponent.

3. Check how many moves our agent and the opponent can make. The heuristic score is given by the number of moves our agent has relative to the number of moves the opponent has.

The algorithm that we have chosen to implement is Minimax with Alpha-Beta Pruning. The goal is to use a heuristic function to give a score to each move. This implies that the agent can decide which move has better winning chances relative to others. The leaf nodes that we get from the Alpha-Beta algorithm are positions that are evaluated according to the three points above, each having a different weight. We have decided to make our agent more aggressive, thus we are giving a higher scaling factor to limiting the opponent's moves. To help with Alpha-Beta Pruning, we sort the first set of moves in order of closeness to the center.

The way we have chosen to perform our search is using Iterative Deepening Search. The algorithm will try to reach the highest depth possible within 2 seconds. If it times out, it will take the best move of the previous depth search.

3 Advantages and Disadvantages

3.1 Advantages

Since we let the algorithm run for the entire 2 seconds, we are able to reach high depth with small size boards. Our program is always able to find mate in 1's, or a forced mate and we'll avoid moves that get ourselves checkmated whenever possible. It also favors centralized play, which reduces chances of getting cornered.

3.2 Disadvantages And Weaknesses

The algorithm doesn't prune as much as we expected. Hence, at higher board sizes, it is only able to reach a maximum depth of 1 in most cases. Furthermore, when the opponent is out of the range of our agent's moves, it will play extremely passively, as it does not know what to do. Due to the nature of Minimax, our agent assumes that the opponent will play optimally. Thus, if the program sees that the opponent can force us into a mate, it will view all moves as a loss and boxes itself.

4 Other Approaches

We've tried other approaches at the beginning such as using a Breadth First Search in order to generate the tree of possible moves. We realized that at each iteration of a Breadth First Search, we would also have to keep track of all the nodes up to the depth that we are searching for. On the other hand, an Iterative Deepening Search will not have to keep all of them in memory since either some nodes are already visited or they are nodes that we will visit later. Not to mention, Iterative Deepening Search also does better in our situation since we have a time constraint. In the event that we reach the time limit, the algorithm will still have some sense of what a good score is even without a full traversal of the desired depth.

After discovering our flaws with our Minimax algorithm, we attempted at removing moves that were futile, such as moving towards the edge of the board during the start of the game. When we exceeded a certain amount of possible moves, we were hoping that this would reduce the search space of our program. However, it led to a few errors, which resulted in the agent performing random walks at times. This was likely due to removing moves that could've been the only escape of the agent. It was also difficult to determine an appropriate cutoff value to determine when we would perform this elimination of moves.

5 Further Improvements

We believe that one improvement to our agent can be improving its heuristic with some added features to consider such as:

- 1.