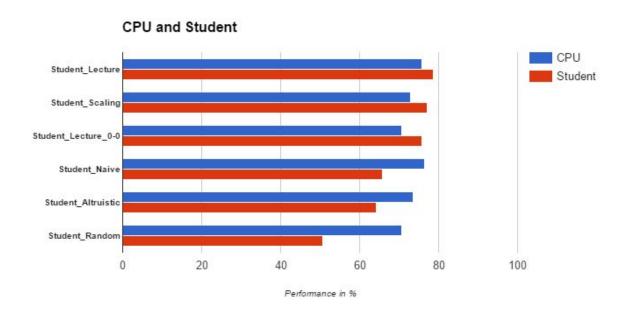
# Analysis Isolation

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## Overview

This graphic shows the performance of the different scoring functions.



The following data was used to create the graphic.

Function	CPU	Student
Student_Lecture	75.71	78.57
Student_Scaling	72.86	77.14
Student_Lecture_0-0	70.71	75.71
Student_Naive	76.43	65.71
Student_Altruistic	73.57	64.29
Student_Random	70.71	50.71

# Comparison of scoring functions

This chapter illustrates the different custom scoring functions that were evaluated and compared against each other and shows the tournament result aligned to the specific function.

I tried a hand full of scoring functions and documented my findings in this document.

#### Random scoring function (center)

The player stars at the center when he has the first move.

The first test was done with a scoring function that returned random values for every node. As expected, the agent performed worse. In the lecture it was stated, that an optimal agent will always outperform an agent that uses no strategy or a non-optimal strategy.

*******		*******	
Evaluating: ID_Improved		Evaluating: Student	
******		******	
Playing Matches:		Playing Matches:	
Match 1: vs Random	Result: 19 to 1	Match 1: vs Random	Result: 17 to 3
Match 2: vs MM_Null	Result: 15 to 5	Match 2: vs MM_Null	Result: 13 to 7
Match 3: vs MM_Open	Result: 12 to 8	Match 3: vs MM_Open	Result: 8 to 12
Match 4: vs MM_Improved	Result: 10 to 10	Match 4: vs MM_Improved	Result: 8 to 12
Match 5: vs AB_Null	Result: 18 to 2	Match 5: vs AB_Null	Result: 10 to 10
Match 6: vs AB_Open	Result: 15 to 5	Match 6: vs AB_Open	Result: 6 to 14
Match 7: vs AB_Improved	Result: 10 to 10	Match 7: vs AB_Improved	Result: 9 to 11
Results:		Results:	
70.71%		Student 50.71%	

## Simple scoring function (center)

The player stars at the center when he has the first move.

This improved scoring function simply returns the number of possible steps at the given node. As it does not put the opponent into consideration it is not surprising that the player lost against the computer agent. However, the score has increased related to the random scoring function, as moves are avoided that don't offer many next possible steps.

*******		*******	
Evaluating: ID_Improved		Evaluating: Student	
*******		*******	
Playing Matches:		Playing Matches:	
Match 1: vs Random	Result: 20 to 0	Match 1: vs Random	Result: 18 to 2
Match 2: vs MM_Null	Result: 19 to 1	Match 2: vs MM_Null	Result: 19 to 1
Match 3: vs MM_Open	Result: 13 to 7	Match 3: vs MM_Open	Result: 13 to 7
Match 4: vs MM_Improved	Result: 13 to 7	Match 4: vs MM_Improved	Result: 8 to 12
Match 5: vs AB_Null	Result: 15 to 5	Match 5: vs AB_Null	Result: 12 to 8
Match 6: vs AB_Open	Result: 15 to 5	Match 6: vs AB_Open	Result: 11 to 9
Match 7: vs AB_Improved	Result: 12 to 8	Match 7: vs AB_Improved	Result: 11 to 9
Results:		Results:	
76.43%		Student 65.71%	

## Lecture scoring function (center)

The player stars at the center when he has the first move.

This test used the scoring function from the lecture, where situations that offer many moves to the opponent are penalized.

******		******	
Evaluating: ID_Improved		Evaluating: Student	
*******		*******	
Playing Matches:		Playing Matches:	
Match 1: vs Random	Result: 20 to 0	Match 1: vs Random	Result: 19 to 1
Match 2: vs MM_Null	Result: 18 to 2	Match 2: vs MM_Null	Result: 18 to 2
Match 3: vs MM_Open	Result: 17 to 3	Match 3: vs MM_Open	Result: 16 to 4
Match 4: vs MM_Improved	Result: 11 to 9	Match 4: vs MM_Improved	Result: 12 to 8
Match 5: vs AB_Null	Result: 17 to 3	Match 5: vs AB_Null	Result: 19 to 1
Match 6: vs AB_Open	Result: 11 to 9	Match 6: vs AB_Open	Result: 14 to 6
Match 7: vs AB_Improved	Result: 12 to 8	Match 7: vs AB_Improved	Result: 12 to 8
Results:		Results:	
75.71%		Student 78.57%	

## Altruistic scoring function (center)

The player stars at the center when he has the first move.

This scoring function assumes that situations where the enemy has more moves could lead to a winning situations. The idea was to prefer moves still provide some space for the opponent. The evaluation shows that this scoring function performs comparable to the naive scoring function.

**************************************		*********  Evaluating: Student	
Playing Matches:		Playing Matches:	
Match 1: vs Random Match 2: vs MM_Null Match 3: vs MM_Open Match 4: vs MM_Improved Match 5: vs AB_Null Match 6: vs AB_Open Match 7: vs AB_Improved	Result: 15 to 5 Result: 13 to 7 Result: 16 to 4 Result: 12 to 8	Match 1: vs Random Match 2: vs MM_Null Match 3: vs MM_Open Match 4: vs MM_Improved Match 5: vs AB_Null Match 6: vs AB_Open Match 7: vs AB_Improved	Result: 18 to 2 Result: 16 to 4 Result: 11 to 9 Result: 9 to 11 Result: 15 to 5 Result: 12 to 8 Result: 9 to 11
Results:  73.57%		Results:Student 64.29%	

#### Lecture scoring function (0,0)

The player stars at the coordinate (0,0) when he has the first move.

This test used the scoring function from the lecture, where situations that offer many moves to the opponent are penalized.

The change of the starting position should evaluate if the starting position has a major effect or not, as the set of moves in this variant of isolation is strongly constrained compared to original isolation.

The performance was comparable to the scoring function from the lecture, but performed a little bit worse. This could however be an effect of randomness.

******	*******
Evaluating: ID_Improved	Evaluating: Student
******	*****
Playing Matches:	Playing Matches:
Match 1: vs Random Result: 19 to 1	Match 1: vs Random Result: 19 to 1
Match 2: vs MM_Null Result: 19 to 1	Match 2: vs MM_Null Result: 18 to 2
Match 3: vs MM_Open Result: 11 to 9	Match 3: vs MM_Open Result: 11 to 9
Match 4: vs MM_Improved Result: 14 to 6	Match 4: vs MM_Improved Result: 14 to 6
Match 5: vs AB_Null Result: 16 to 4	Match 5: vs AB_Null Result: 15 to 5
Match 6: vs AB_Open Result: 11 to 9	Match 6: vs AB_Open Result: 14 to 6
Match 7: vs AB_Improved Result: 9 to 11	Match 7: vs AB_Improved Result: 15 to 5
	!
Results:	Results:
70.71%	Student 75.71%

#### Adapting scoring function (center)

The player stars at the center when he has the first move.

The idea of this scoring function is to give the opponent more space at the beginning of the match. Moves that offer more space to the opponent are penalized more and more while the game progresses. So when we get close to the end game, the enemy should not get possibilities to evolve his game, for free.

The performance of this scoring function was comparable to the scoring function used in the lecture.

$$score(move) = ownMoves - \frac{0.25*numberOfMaxMoves}{numberOfMovesPerformed}*opponentMoves$$

As the performance is very close, I would avoid this function due to the highly increased complexity compared to the lecture scoring function.

*******		*******	
Evaluating: ID_Improved		Evaluating: Student	
*******		*******	
Playing Matches:		Playing Matches:	
Match 1: vs Random	Result: 20 to 0	Match 1: vs Random	Result: 20 to 0
Match 2: vs MM_Null	Result: 18 to 2	Match 2: vs MM_Null	Result: 20 to 0
Match 3: vs MM_Open	Result: 14 to 6	Match 3: vs MM_Open	Result: 16 to 4
Match 4: vs MM_Improved	Result: 15 to 5	Match 4: vs MM_Improved	Result: 16 to 4
Match 5: vs AB_Null	Result: 16 to 4	Match 5: vs AB_Null	Result: 16 to 4
Match 6: vs AB_Open	Result: 11 to 9	Match 6: vs AB_Open	Result: 13 to 7
Match 7: vs AB_Improved	Result: 8 to 12	Match 7: vs AB_Improved	Result: 7 to 13
Results:		Results:	
72.86%		Student 77.14%	

## Conclusion

It turns out that besides the correct implementation of the algorithms, that enable the player to evaluate the search space in a directed manner, the scoring function (heuristic) is very important and will have a significant impact on the outcome of a game.

Scoring functions that penalize situations that could be advantageous for the opponent, perform better than scoring functions that completely ignore the opponent.

The complexity of the scoring function and its performance do not correlate with each other. A good scoring function could be super simple and effective at the same time whereas a complex, multi-factor function could perform much worse if it takes the wrong factors into consideration.