

# CS 4200 - Project 3

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## 1 Code Outline

For the outline of the program, I implemented a few auxiliary functions such as: `create_board` which creates the  $8 \times 8$  `numpy array` that represents the board, `print_board` which prints out the current board, `x_moves` which returns the moves of the X player on the board, `o_moves` which returns the moves of the O player on the board, `valid_move` which checks if a given move is a “valid” move, and `game_over` which checks to see if a board state is a terminal board state.

The `heuristic` function takes in a given board state and computes the heuristic using the following formula:

$$h = 100X_3 + 10X_2 + X_1 - 100O_3 - 10O_2 - O_1$$

where,

$X_3$  :The number of X's that are 3 in a row

$X_2$  :The number of X's that are 2 in a row

$X_1$  :The number of X's that are 1 in a row

$O_3$  :The number of O's that are 3 in a row

$O_2$  :The number of O's that are 2 in a row

$O_1$  :The number of O's that are 1 in a row

for the `minimax` function I implemented the  $\alpha - \beta$  pruning method with a limit depth search of  $d = 2$ . It's a recursive implementation that passes along the current depth, current board,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and whether it is the maximizing players turn to each recursive call for each successive child node.

```

def minimax(board, depth, alpha, beta, maximizing_player):
    """
    Summary: Use the minimax algorithm to find the best move for a player
    Input: 8x8 numpy array, integer, integer, integer, boolean
    Output: Tuple
    """

    # Check if the game is over or the maximum depth has been reached
    if game_over(board) or depth == 2:
        return (heuristic(board), None)

    else:
        # If the player is maximizing
        if maximizing_player:
            max_eval = float("-inf")
            best_move = None

            # Iterate through all possible moves
            for move in possible_moves(board):
                board[move[0]][move[1]] = 1
                eval = minimax(board, depth + 1, alpha, beta, False)[0]
                board[move[0]][move[1]] = -1
                if eval > max_eval:
                    max_eval = eval
                    best_move = move
                alpha = max(alpha, eval)
                if beta <= alpha:
                    break

            return (max_eval, best_move)

        # If the player is minimizing
        else:
            min_eval = float("inf")
            best_move = None

            # Iterate through all possible moves
            for move in possible_moves(board):
                board[move[0]][move[1]] = 0
                eval = minimax(board, depth + 1, alpha, beta, True)[0]
                board[move[0]][move[1]] = -1
                if eval < min_eval:
                    min_eval = eval
                    best_move = move
                beta = min(beta, eval)
                if beta <= alpha:
                    break

            return (min_eval, best_move)

```

Figure 1: Code sample of minimax implementation

the children of the current root node is generated by the `possible_moves` function. As we pass our

function calls back up the stack each recursive call of `minimax` is responsible for updating the  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  parameters when necessary.

## 2 Output

```
Computer move: g4 in 0.29433131217956543 seconds
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
A - - - - -
B - X - - - -
C - - - - -
D - - - - -
E - - - - -
F - - - - -
G X X X X - -
H 0 0 X 0 0 X 0

X wins
Move history:
1. 0: b2
2. X: g1
3. 0: h3
4. X: g2
5. 0: g3
6. X: h7
7. 0: g4
(base) nreef@Noahs-MacBook-Air-2 CS-4200-Artificial-Intelligence %
```

Figure 2: Example game of Computer Winning

```
Enter your move: e5
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
A - - - - -
B - X - - - -
C - - X X - -
D - - X 0 - 0
E - - - 0 - X X
F - - - 0 X 0 0
G - - - 0 - -
H - - - - -

O wins
Move history:
1. 0: b2
2. X: c5
3. 0: d4
4. X: c4
5. 0: e7
6. X: e8
7. 0: f6
(base) nreef@Noahs-MacBook-Air-2 CS-4200-Artificial-Intelligence %
```

Figure 3: Example Game of Human Winning