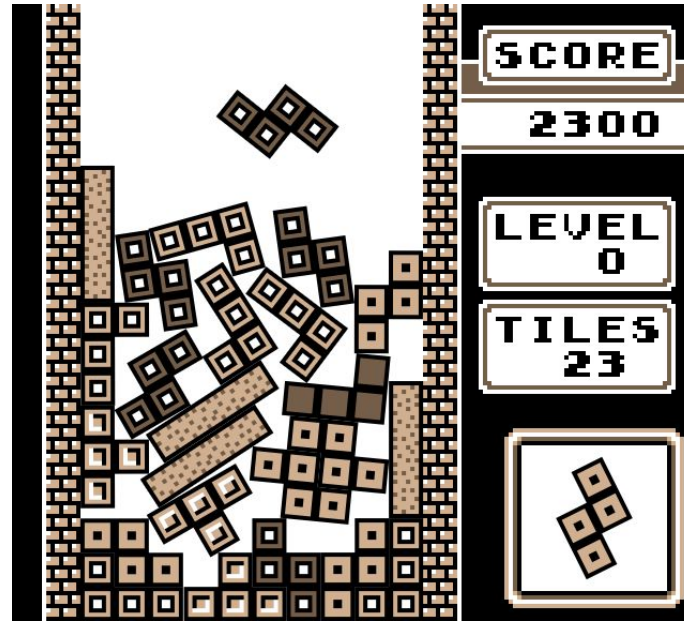


# Count of Monte Carlo

Applying Monte Carlo Tree Search to Tetris



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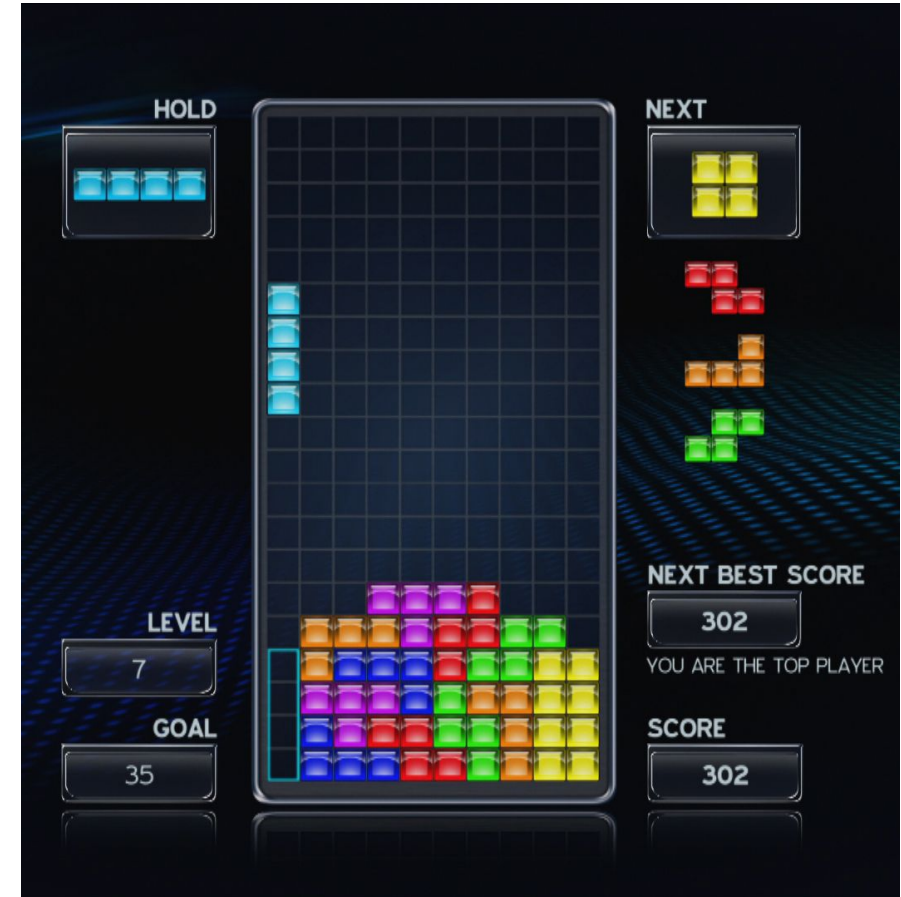
# Contents

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- Problem Introduction
- Methods
  - Search tree representation
  - State transition function
  - Monte Carlo Tree Search
  - Heuristics
- Results
- Future Work

# Tetris

- Classic video game
- Guide 7 types of pieces onto a grid
- Goal to fill rows completely
  - Full rows disappear
- Know only current and next piece
  - Depending on variant
- Stochastic, non-deterministic



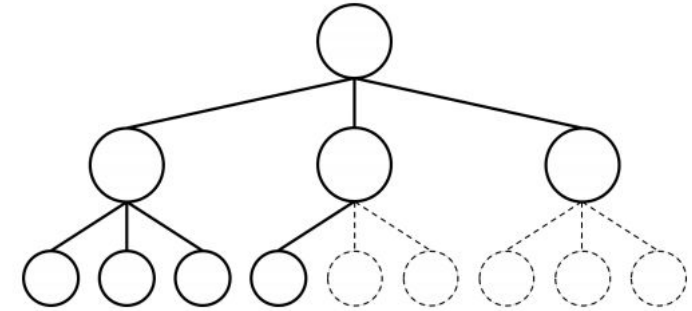
# Work done

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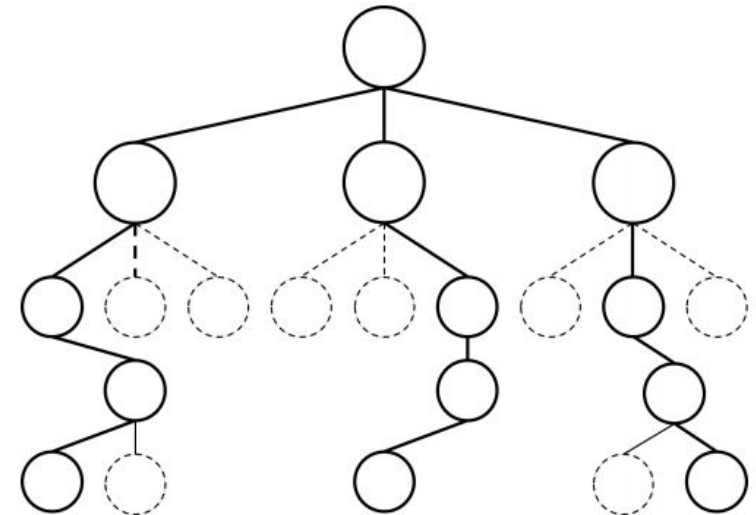
- Implemented two different AI capable of playing Tetris
  - Monte Carlo Tree Search (MCTS)
  - Breadth-First Search (BFS)
- Originally implemented MCTS
  - Project goal
- BFS used to tune heuristics
  - Ended up performing excellently

# Search tree representation

- Search tree algorithm utilization
  - Represent the game in a search tree
  - Nodes being the current and possible future game states
- State transition function
  - Needed in order to produce a search tree
  - Was not included in the open source game



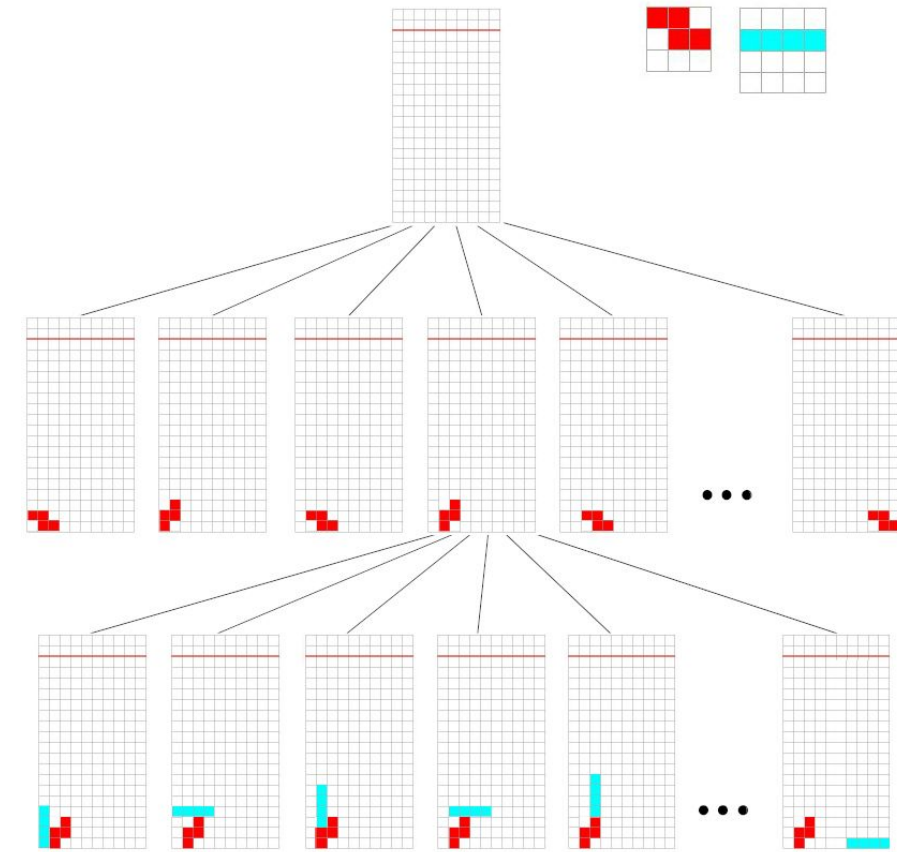
Search utilizing Breadth First Search



Search utilizing Monte Carlo Tree Search

# State transition function

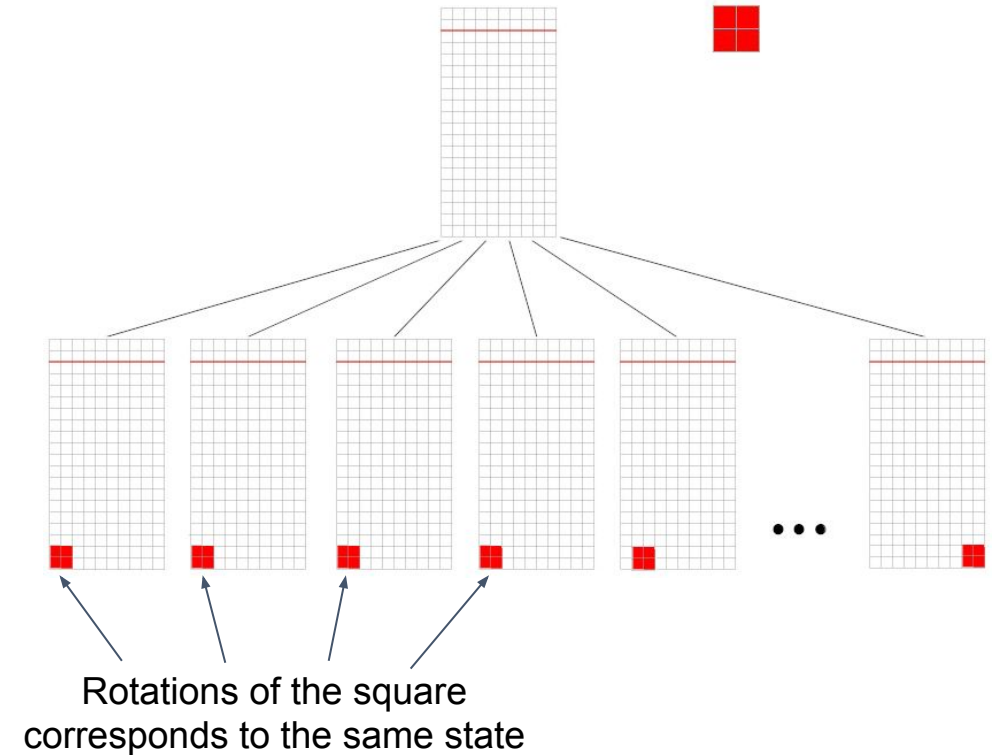
- State transition function
  - Given any state (board + falling brick) → get every possible child state
  - In practice: copies of the game and simulations for every brick orientation/place combination
  - Assignment of randomly chosen bricks → MCTS



source: <http://totologic.blogspot.se/2013/03/tetris-ai-explained.html>

# Avoidance of duplicate states

- Local hash tables
  - Efficiency when expanding child nodes (avoidance of duplicate states)
  - Example: square block rotations



## MCTS

- **Start** -> Sampling -> Expansion -> Simulation -> Backprop -> **Start**
- Sampling criteria: UCB1.

For simulation:

- First, tried out random (light) playouts.
- Then heavy playouts with our BFS.
- Performance limitations for deeper search.
- Winning condition in Tetris? Design decision.



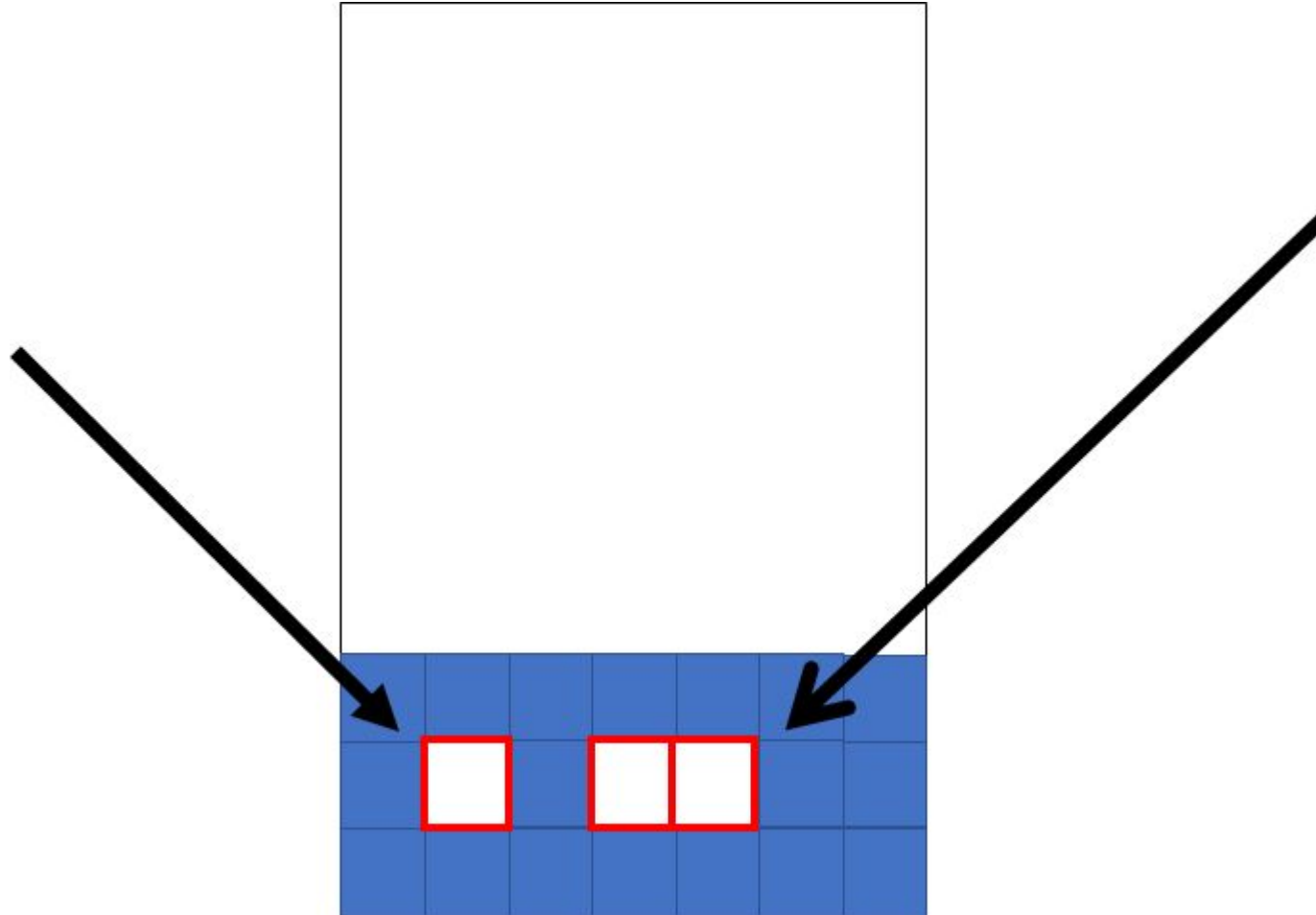


# Heuristics

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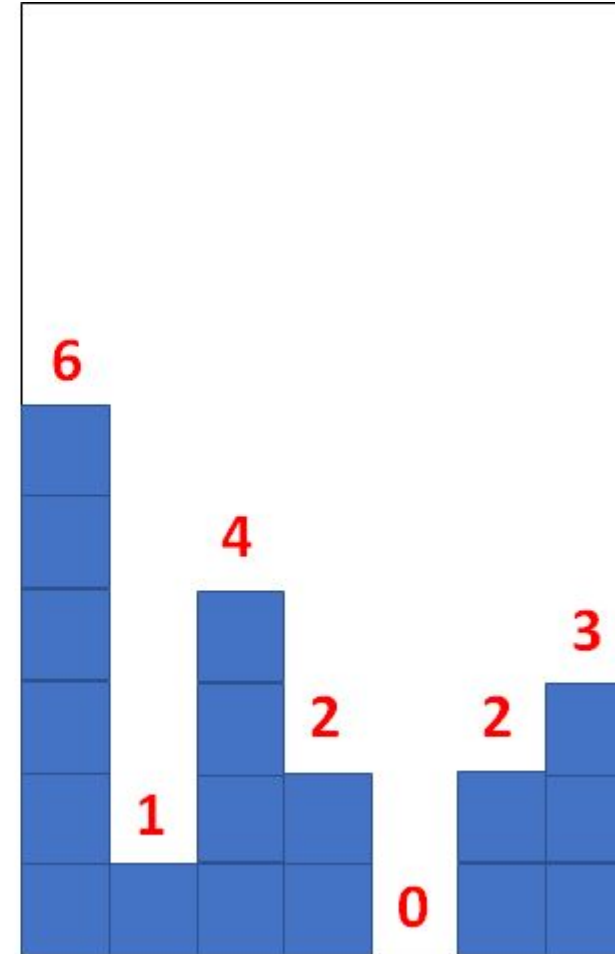
- Number of holes
- Aggregate height
- Cleared lines

# The Number of Holes heuristic

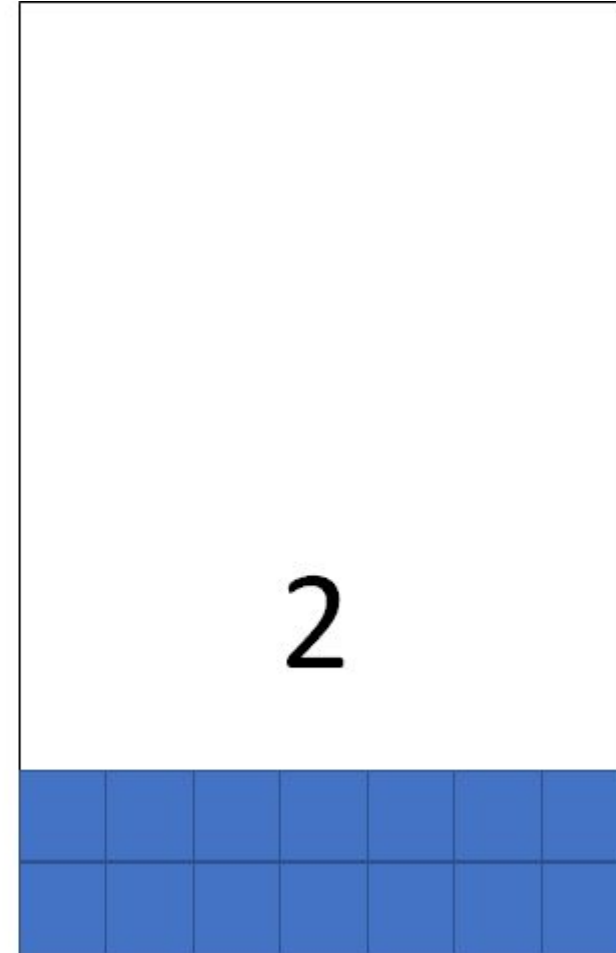
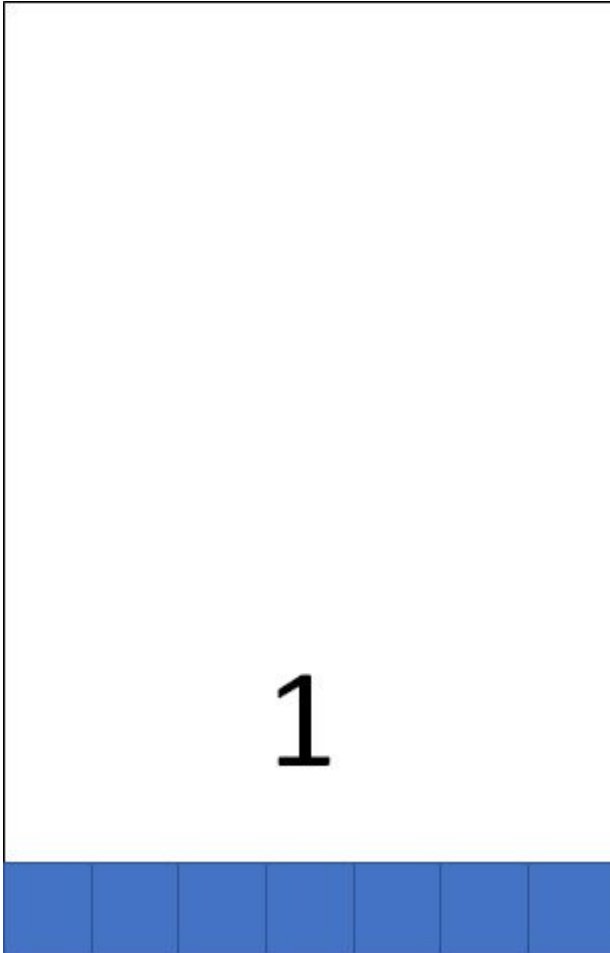


# The Aggregate Height heuristic

$$\sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^9 (\text{column\_height}_i)^2}$$



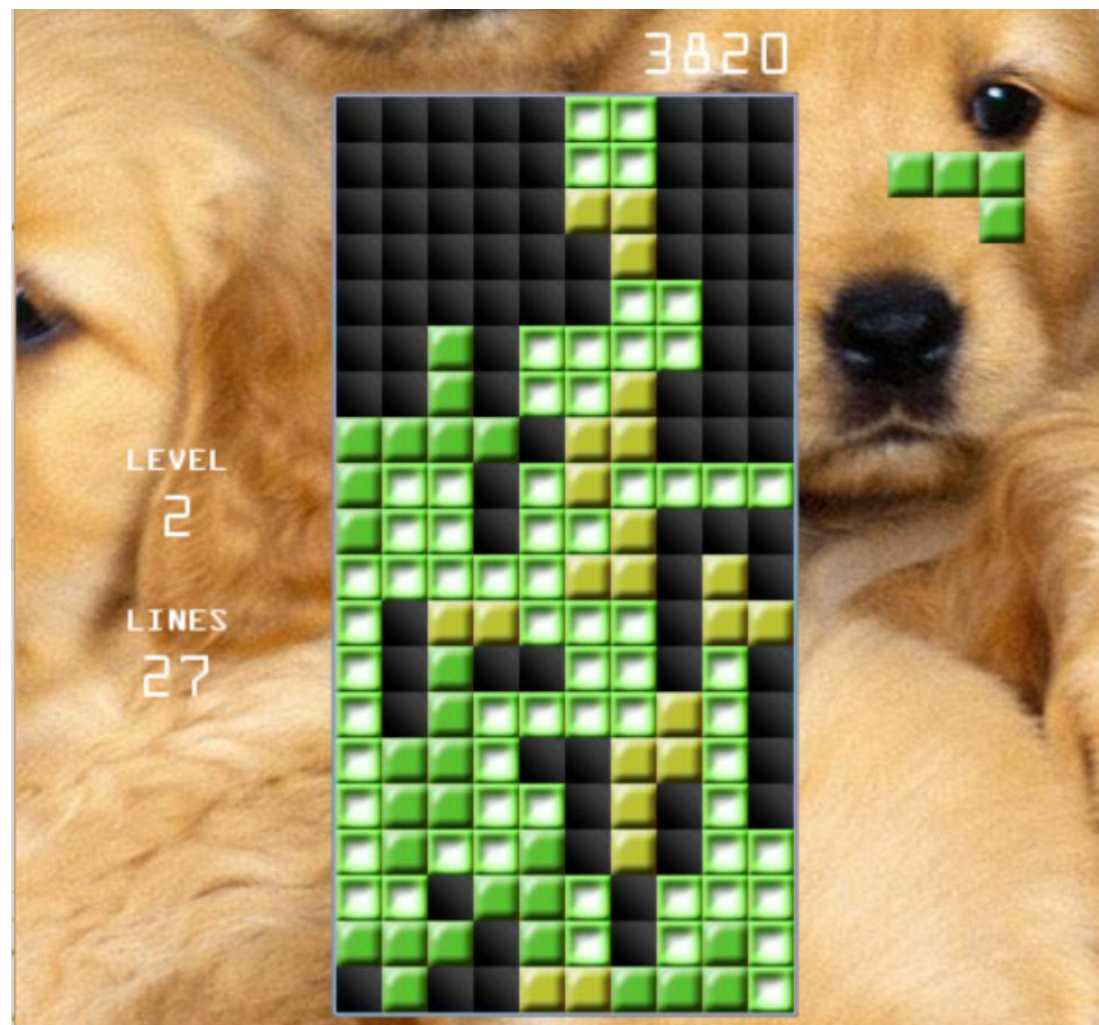
# The Cleared Lines heuristic



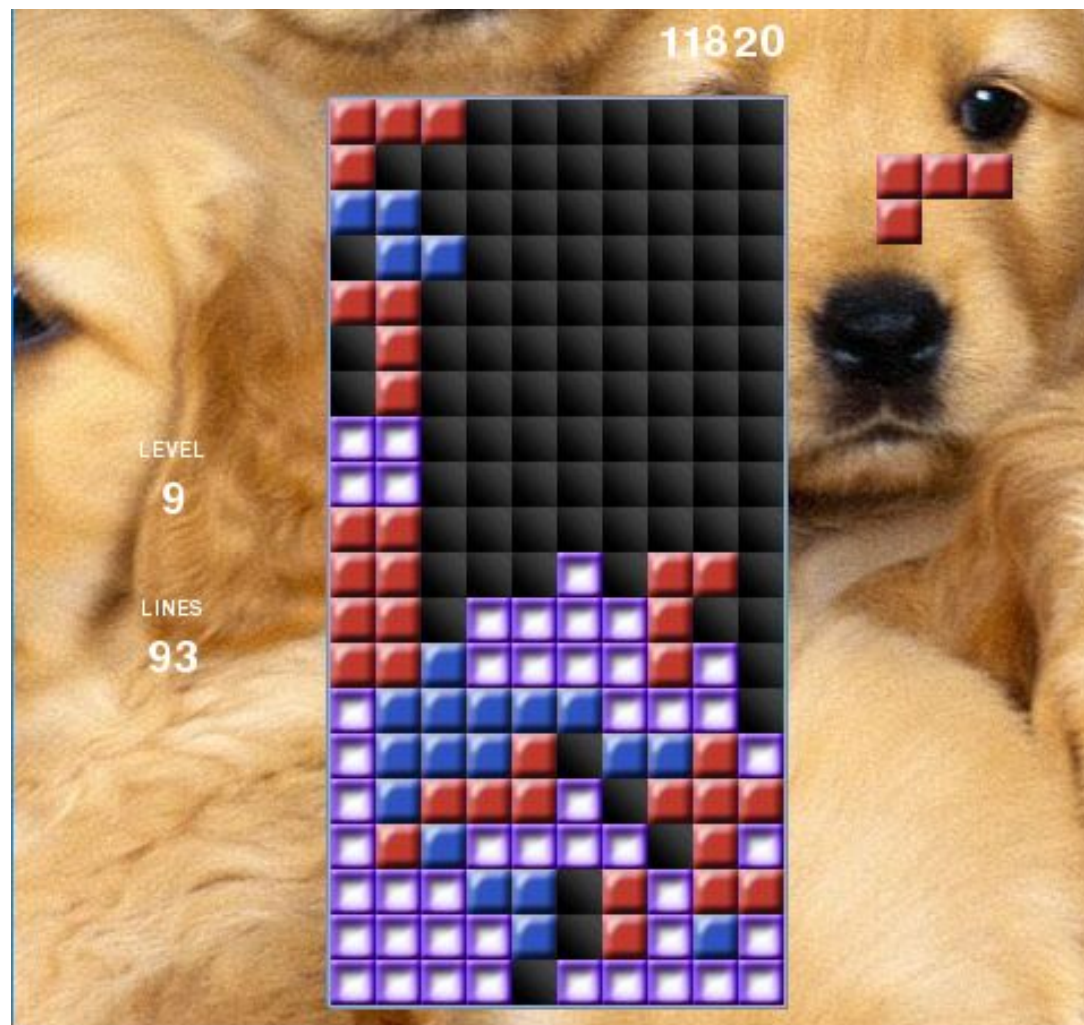
# Results

Method	Lines Cleared	Score
BFS (depth 2)	93	11820
BFS (depth 1)	40	5770
MCTS	27	3820

# Results MCTS

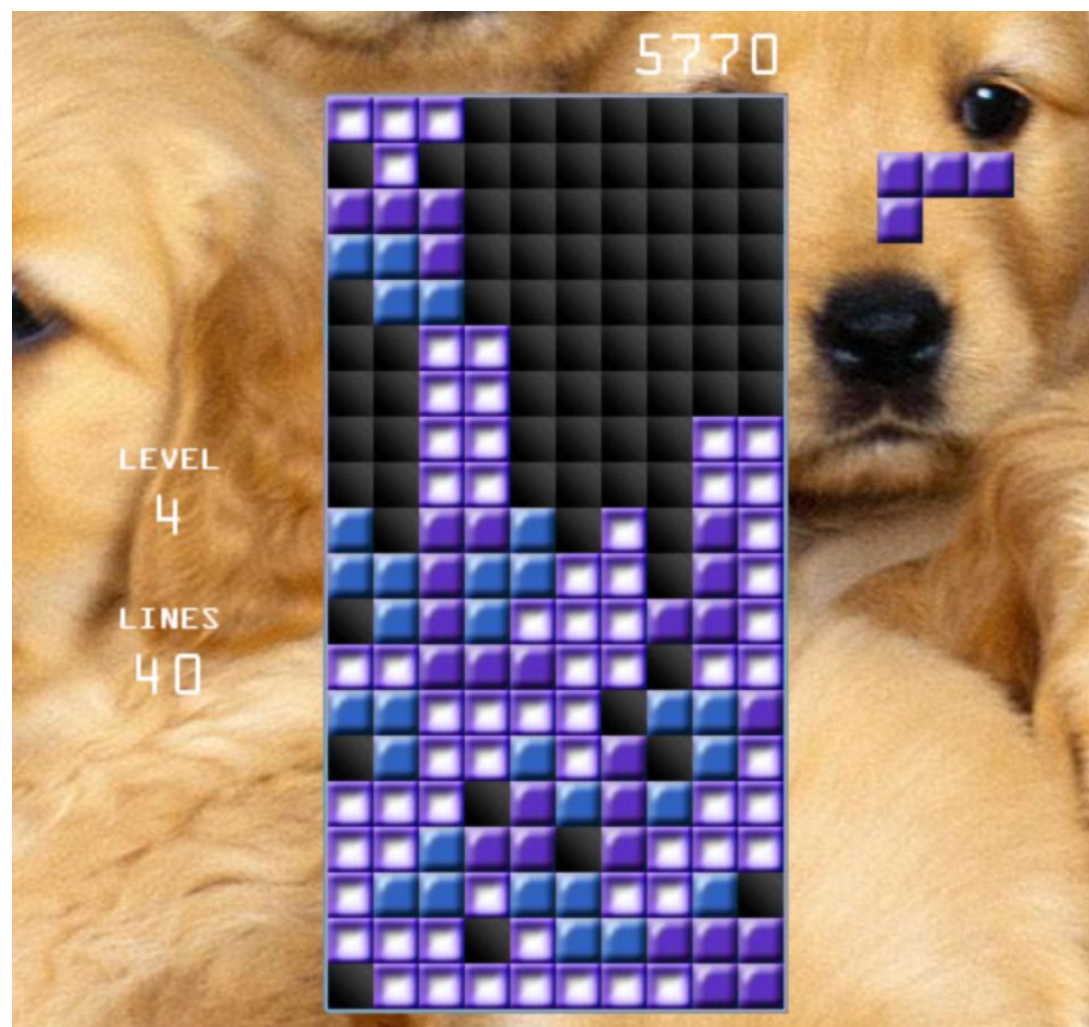


# Results BFS (depth 2)





# Results BFS (depth 1)

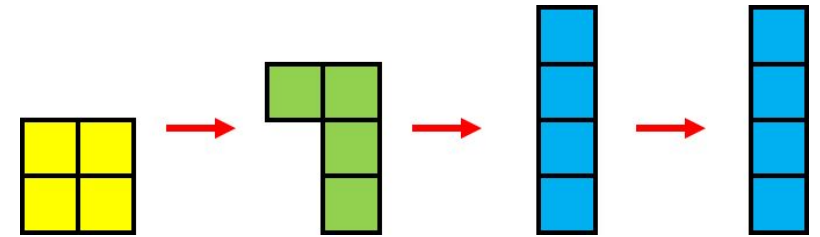




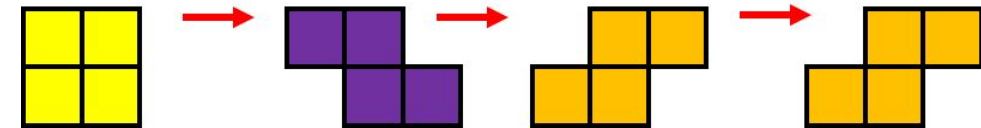
# Discussion

- Believe MCTS biased by having random paths with ideal piece drops
  - Will move based on anticipation of future pieces
    - e.g. two straight pieces in a row
  - Tetris is stochastic
  - When pieces never come, past move is in a bad spot
    - “Counting chickens before they hatch”
  - Performance limitations

Explored Path (returns good heuristics)



Actual future pieces



# Discussion

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- BFS works since it tries to optimize the map based on current piece
  - Current heuristics try to make the best possible map
  - Only works with what it already has
  - Similar to how actual people play
- MCTS robust to pieces, rather than to map state
  - Attempts to place piece in a way to optimize random child states
  - Theoretically valid, but biased toward piece choice

# Future work

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- Play in Real-time
- Could Improve MCTS
  - More Heuristics
  - Genetic Algorithms for Heuristics
    - Including MCTS 'C' value
  - Translate to cpp instead, or use pipes
    - Python too slow
- Bug in the later stages of the game
  - Causes pieces to stack in a column to one side

# Final Comments

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- MCTS catered towards scenarios when there is a clear advantage towards searching deep
  - Situations with few actions
  - Scenarios where actions can be undone based on new information
  - MCTS more suitable for games like Pac-Man
- Thank-you to Professor Tumova and Professor Jensfelt for this class and for your insight
  - You TAs were great too



# Questions?