# **TicTacToe**

Release 1.0.0

Kranthi Sedamaki

# **CONTENTS:**

1	rl_tictactoe	1
	1.1 policy_iteration module	1
	1.2 q_learning module	
	1.3 tictactoe module	
	1.4 value_iteration module	5
2 Indices and tables		
Ру	ython Module Index	9
In	ndex	11

### **RL\_TICTACTOE**

### 1.1 policy\_iteration module

Returns

Return type

The updated values for each state

npt.NDArray[np.float16]

```
class policy_iteration.PolicyIteration(board_size: int = 3, win_condition: int = 3, gamma: float16 =
      Bases: TicTacToe
      Policy Iteration algorithm for Tic-Tac-Toe
      static action_to_int(action: ndarray[Any, dtype[int8]]) \rightarrow int
           converts an action to an integer
               Parameters
                    action (npt.NDArray[np.int8]) - the action
                   the integer representation of the action
               Return type
      get_policy(epsilon: float = 0.0001, max_iterations: int = 100) \rightarrow Tuple[ndarray[Any, dtype[ScalarType]],
                    ndarray[Any, dtype[ScalarType]]]
           Generates a policy based on value iteration
               Returns
                   A tuple of policy and values
               Return type
                    Tuple[npt.NDArray, npt.NDArray]
      update_values(policy: ndarray[Any, dtype[int8]], prev_values: ndarray[Any, dtype[float16]]) \rightarrow
                       ndarray[Any, dtype[float16]]
           Updates the values of the states based on the policy
               Parameters
                    • policy (npt.NDArray[np.int8]) – The policy to use
```

• prev\_values (npt.NDArray[np.float16]) - The current values for each state

### 1.2 q\_learning module

```
class q_learning.QLearning(board_size: int = 3, win_condition: int = 3, gamma=0.9, learning_rate=0.1)
      Bases: PolicyIteration
      Q Learning algorithm for Tic Tac Toe
      get_policy() → Tuple[ndarray[Any, dtype[int8]], ndarray[Any, dtype[float16]]]
                   policy based on the q table npt.NDArray[np.float16]: the q table
               Return type
                    npt.NDArray[np.int8]
      max_expected_value(state: int) \rightarrow float16
           Returns the max expected value
               Parameters
                    state (int) – the index of the current state
               Returns
                   the max expected value
               Return type
                   np.float16
      q_learning(num_episodes=1000000) \rightarrow None
           Runs the Q-learning algorithm
      update_q_table(state: int, action: int) \rightarrow None
           Updates the q table
               Parameters
                    • state (int) – the index of the current state
                    • action (int) – the integer representation of the action
                    • reward (int) – the reward for the action
                    • next_state (int) – the index of the next state
```

#### 1.3 tictactoe module

```
class tictactoe.TicTacToe(board_size: int = 3, win_condition: int = 3, gamma: float16 = 0.9)
    Bases: object
A Tic-Tac-Toe game
static action_to_int(action: ndarray[Any, dtype[int8]]) → int
A utility function to convert the action to action int

Parameters
    action (npt.NDArray[np.int8]) - the action

Returns
    the action int
```

```
Return type
              int
available_actions(state: ndarray) → ndarray[Any, dtype[int8]]
     A utility function to get the available actions :param state: the current state of the board :type state:
     np.ndarray
         Returns
             the available actions
         Return type
             np.ndarray
static check_win(state: ndarray[Any, dtype[int8]], win_condition: int) → Tuple[bool, int]
     checks if there is a winner
         Parameters
              • state (npt.NDArray[np.int8]) - the board
              • win_condition (int) – the number of markers in a row to win
         Returns
              (game_over, winner)
         Return type
              Tuple[bool, int]
draw_board()
     draw the board on the screen
draw_game_over(winner: int)
     draws the game over screen
draw_markers()
     draw markers on the screen
static get_action(state: ndarray, next_state: ndarray) → Tuple[int, int]
     A utility function to get the action from the state and next state :param state: the current state of the board
     :type state: np.ndarray :param next_state: the next state of the board :type next_state: np.ndarray
         Returns
              the action
         Return type
              Tuple[int, int]
index_to_state(index: int) \rightarrow ndarray
     A utility function to convert index to state :param index: index of the state from the state space :type index:
     int
         Returns
             the current state of the board
         Return type
```

1.3. tictactoe module 3

np.ndarray

**Parameters** 

**static int\_to\_action**(*action\_int: int*) → ndarray[Any, dtype[int8]]

A utility function to convert the action int to action

**action\_int** (int) – the action int

```
Returns
              the action
          Return type
              npt.NDArray[np.int8]
static is_legal_action(state: ndarray, x: int, y: int) \rightarrow bool
     A utility function to check if the action is legal
is_terminal_state(state: ndarray[Any, dtype[int8]]) \rightarrow bool
     A utility function to check if the state is terminal
          Parameters
              state (npt.NDArray[np.int8]) – the state
          Returns
              returns true if the state is terminal else false
          Return type
              bool
is\_valid\_state(state: ndarray[Any, dtype[int8]]) \rightarrow bool
     Checks if the state is valid
          Parameters
              state (npt.NDArray[np.int8]) - the input state
              returns true if the state is valid else false
          Return type
              bool
place_marker(x: int, y: int) \rightarrow None
     Places a marker on the board and updates the board inplace. Also updates the current player :param x:
     column:type x: int:param y: row:type y: int:param player: current player [1 -> player 1 (X), -1 -> player
     2(O)] :type player: int
reset()
     resets the game
reward_function(state: ndarray[Any, dtype[int8]]) \rightarrow float
     A utility function to get the reward of the a state
          Returns
              the reward of the current state
          Return type
              float
static state_to_index(state: ndarray) \rightarrow int
     A utility function to convert state to index :param state: the current state of the board :type state: np.ndarray
          Returns
              index of the state from the state space
          Return type
which_players_turn(state: ndarray[Any, dtype[int8]]) \rightarrow int
     A utility function to get the current player
```

#### Returns

the current player

#### **Return type**

int

### 1.4 value\_iteration module

**class** value\_iteration.**ValueIteration**(board\_size: int = 3, win\_condition: int = 3, gamma=0.9)

Bases: TicTacToe

Value Iteration algorithm for Tic-Tac-Toe

**static expected\_value**(probabilities: ndarray[Any, dtype[float16]], value: ndarray[Any, dtype[float16]])  $\rightarrow$  float16

A utility function to calculate the expected value

#### **Parameters**

- **probabilities** (*np.ndarray*) the probabilities of the actions
- **rewards** (*np.ndarray*) the rewards of the actions

#### Returns

the expected value

#### Return type

float

 $\textbf{get\_policy()} \rightarrow \text{Tuple}[\text{ndarray}[\text{Any, dtype}[\text{ScalarType}]], \text{ndarray}[\text{Any, dtype}[\text{ScalarType}]]]}$ 

Generates a policy based on value iteration

#### Returns

A tuple of policy and values

#### **Return type**

Tuple[npt.NDArray, npt.NDArray]

**update\_values**(*epsilon: float* = 0.0001,  $max\_iterations$ : int = 100)  $\rightarrow$  ndarray[Any, dtype[float16]] Performs value update

#### **Parameters**

- **epsilon** (*float*, *optional*) the limiting difference. Defaults to 1e-4.
- max\_iterations (int, optional) max number of iterations the algorithm is allowed to run. Defaults to 100.

#### Returns

an array of values for each state

#### **Return type**

npt.NDArray[np.float16]

### **CHAPTER**

# TWO

# **INDICES AND TABLES**

- genindex
- modindex
- search

# **PYTHON MODULE INDEX**

```
p
policy_iteration, 1

q
q_learning, 2
t
tictactoe, 2
V
value_iteration, 5
```

10 Python Module Index

# **INDEX**

Α	value_iteration, 5	
<pre>action_to_int() (policy_iteration.PolicyIteration</pre>	P	
action_to_int() (tictactoe.TicTacToe static method), 2 available_actions() (tictactoe.TicTacToe method), 3	<pre>place_marker() (tictactoe.TicTacToe method), 4 policy_iteration   module, 1</pre>	
C	PolicyIteration (class in policy_iteration), 1	
check_win() (tictactoe.TicTacToe static method), 3	Q	
D draw_board() (tictactoe.TicTacToe method), 3 draw_game_over() (tictactoe.TicTacToe method), 3	<pre>q_learning     module, 2 q_learning() (q_learning.QLearning method), 2 QLearning (class in q_learning), 2</pre>	
draw_markers() (tictactoe.TicTacToe method), 3	R	
E	reset() (tictactoe.TicTacToe method), 4	
expected_value() (value_iteration.ValueIteration static method), 5	reward_function() (tictactoe.TicTacToe method), 4	
G	S	
<pre>get_action() (tictactoe.TicTacToe static method), 3 get_policy()</pre>	<pre>state_to_index() (tictactoe.TicTacToe static method), 4 T</pre>	
<pre>get_policy() (q_learning.QLearning method), 2 get_policy() (value_iteration.ValueIteration method), 5</pre>	tictactoe module, 2 TicTacToe (class in tictactoe), 2	
1	U	
<pre>index_to_state() (tictactoe.TicTacToe method), 3 int_to_action() (tictactoe.TicTacToe static method), 3 is_legal_action() (tictactoe.TicTacToe static</pre>	<pre>update_q_table() (q_learning.QLearning method), 2 update_values()</pre>	
M	V	
<pre>max_expected_value()</pre>	<pre>value_iteration   module, 5 ValueIteration (class in value_iteration), 5</pre>	
<pre>module    policy_iteration, 1</pre>	W	
<pre>q_learning, 2 tictactoe, 2</pre>	<pre>which_players_turn() (tictactoe.TicTacToe method), 4</pre>	