

Connect Four Problem with Monte Carlo Tree Search

MAIN CLASSES:

- **Main.java**

- Keep playing the game until the game is done.
- Using monte carlo search method to find the next move for each opponent (in our case RED & YELLOW AI players)

```
Board ConnectFourBoard = new Board( numColumns: 7, numRows: 6, Board.RED_TURN); // Red always play first

int moveColumn;
while (ConnectFourBoard.checkBoardState() == Board.IN_PROGRESS) {

    ConnectFourBoard.printPlayerTurn();
    MonteCarloTreeSearch mcts = new MonteCarloTreeSearch(ConnectFourBoard);

    if (ConnectFourBoard.getPlayerTurn() == Board.RED_TURN)
        moveColumn = mcts.findBestMove( bonus: 1);
    else
        moveColumn = mcts.findBestMove( bonus: 1.5); // I chose to sample more for YELLOW player

    ConnectFourBoard.dropMarker(moveColumn);
    ConnectFourBoard.alternatePlayerTurn();
    System.out.println(ConnectFourBoard.toString());
}

// game is done at this point, print out results
System.out.println("\n GAME FINISHED!!");
ConnectFourBoard.printBoardState();
```

- Player with 50% more searches is YELLOW.

- **Board.java:**

- Modeling a connect four board. Using a 2D char array to store content:

```
// Board contents
public static final char EMPTY_SLOT = 'E';
public static final char RED_MAKER = 'R';
public static final char YELLOW_MARKER = 'Y';
```

- Game states (win/loss/draw) and player turns are also stored.
- Has functions to print out player turn, board state, board layout.
- Has functions to make a play, alternate player turn, and check for a winner.

- **Node.java:**

- A search node in Monte Carlo Tree. Core component.
- Keeping track of game play statistics, children & parent nodes, current board state:

```
private Node parent;
private List<Node> expandedNodes;
private List<Node> unexpandedNodes;
private Board board;
private int simulationCount; // trials
private int redWinCount;
private int yellowWinCount;
private int drawCount;
```

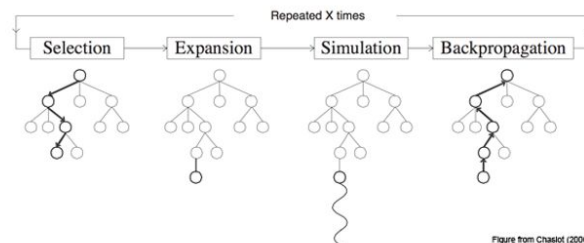
- **MonteCarloTreeSearch.java:**

- The main algorithm using Monte Carlo Tree Search method lightweight payout.
- Run 1000 simulations to find the best move to play

```
private static final int numOfSimulations = 1000;
```

- Has 4 main methods:
 - **Select:** Traversing down the search tree to select the best move based on UCT value. If node is not fully expanded/leaf node, go to expansion phase.
 - **Expand:** Randomly pick one of the possible moves from our current node and create a child node according to that move.
 - **Simulation:** Simulate game with each player making random moves until draw or one player has won.
 - **Backpropagation:** The result of the simulation is updated back to the root node: simulation/ win/ draw counts are increased accordingly.

Basic MCTS Algorithm



Selection: Recursively pick best node that maximizes UCB for Trees (UCT)
as long as the node is visited more than N_0 times

Expansion: Add child node(s) off the selected node to the list of possible nodes
we can select in the next round; only 1 node in simplest implementation

Simulation: Randomly simulate game to completion

Backprop: Update nodes on the path with simulation results (wins, number of visits)

- Main function to find best move:

```
public int findBestMove(double bonus) {
    for (int i = 0; i < numOfSimulations * bonus; i++) {
        //System.out.println("Simulation # " + i);
        // Step 1: Selection
        Node leaf = selectNode(root);
        //System.out.println("Selected Node: " + leaf.getBoard().toString());

        //System.out.println("Expansion phase");           // Step 2: Expansion
        // jump to simulation if leaf node
        Node nodeToExplore = expandNode(leaf);

        //System.out.println("Expanded Node: " + nodeToExplore.getBoard().toString());

        //System.out.println("Simulation phase");
        // Step 3: Simulation/Roll out
        int result = randomSimulation(nodeToExplore);

        //System.out.println("Back Propagation phase");
        // Step 4: Back Propagation
        backPropagate(nodeToExplore, result);
    }

    int maxIndex = root.getChildIndexWithMaxSimulation();
    Node winnerNode = root.getExpandedNodes().get(maxIndex);
    System.out.print("==> Move column selected: [" + maxIndex + "] - ");
    switch(root.getBoard().getPlayerTurn()) {
        case Board.RED_WON:
            System.out.print("Red win counts: " + winnerNode.getRedWinCount() + " - Number of simulations: " + win
            System.out.println("\n==> Estimated probability best move: " + Math.round(((double) winnerNode.getRedW
            break;
        case Board.YELLOW_WON:
            System.out.print("YELLOW win counts: " + winnerNode.getYellowWinCount() + " - Number of simulations: "
            System.out.println("\n==> Estimated probability best move: " + Math.round(((double)winnerNode.getYellow
            break;
    }
    return root.getChildIndexWithMaxSimulation();
}
```

- **UpperConfidenceTree.java:**

- Helper class to calculate UCT value for selection phase in MCTS.
 - I modeled it closely to the formula given in the handout in class:

$$\frac{w_i + d_i/2}{n_i} \pm c \sqrt{\frac{\ln N}{n_i}}$$

Reference:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UXW2yZndI7U>

<https://towardsdatascience.com/monte-carlo-tree-search-158a917a8baa>

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/ml-monte-carlo-tree-search-mcts/>

<https://int8.io/monte-carlo-tree-search-beginners-guide/>

Note:

- Increasing the number of simulations & giving Yellow player more number of searches
⇒ Yellow will win more consistently compared to Red.

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Screenshots:

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[CONNECT FOUR GAME - MONTE CARLO TREE SEARCH METHOD]

Computer RED [R] VS Computer YELLOW [R]

RED PLAYER TURN

=> Move column selected: [1] - Red win counts: 552 - Number of simulations: 994

=> Estimated probability best move: 56%

		----		----		----		----		----		----		
5														
		----		----		----		----		----		----		
4														
		----		----		----		----		----		----		
3														
		----		----		----		----		----		----		
2														
		----		----		----		----		----		----		
1														
		----		----		----		----		----		----		
0				R										
		----		----		----		----		----		----		
		0		1		2		3		4		5		6

YELLOW PLAYER TURN

=> Move column selected: [4] - YELLOW win counts: 829 - Number of simulations: 1492

=> Estimated probability best move: 56%

		----		----		----		----		----		----		
5														
		----		----		----		----		----		----		
4														
		----		----		----		----		----		----		
3														
		----		----		----		----		----		----		
2														
		----		----		----		----		----		----		
1														
		----		----		----		----		----		----		
0				R						Y				
		----		----		----		----		----		----		
		0		1		2		3		4		5		6

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RED PLAYER TURN

```
==> Move column selected: [1] - Red win counts: 994 - Number of simulations: 994
```

==> Estimated probability best move: 100%

5							
4							
3				Y			
2		R	Y	R			
1		Y	Y	Y	R		
0	R	R	R	Y	Y	R	R
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

YELLOW PLAYER TURN

```
==> Move column selected: [1] - YELLOW win counts: 1494 - Number of simulations: 1494
```

==> Estimated probability best move: 100%

	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
5							
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4							
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
3		Y		Y			
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
2		R	Y	R			
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1		Y	Y	Y	R		
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
0	R	R	R	Y	Y	R	R
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

GAME FINISHED!!

==> YELLOW Won!