

Artificial Intelligence

Advanced Tic-Tac-Toe Project Report

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1. Introduction

1.1 Project Overview

The Advanced Tic-Tac-Toe project introduces a strategic **4x4 variant** of the classic game, enhanced with **power moves** ("Swap" and "Block") to increase complexity. The primary objective is to develop an **Al opponent** using the **Minimax algorithm with Alpha-Beta Pruning**, capable of handling the expanded board and new mechanics efficiently.

1.2 Objectives

- Implement a 4x4 Tic-Tac-Toe game with modified rules.
- Introduce **power moves** (Swap and Block) to enhance strategic depth.
- Develop an Al using Minimax with Alpha-Beta Pruning for optimal decision-making.
- Design heuristic functions to evaluate board states accurately.
- Ensure efficient performance optimization to handle increased complexity.

2. Game Design

2.1 Core Mechanics

- **4x4 Grid**: Expanded from the traditional 3x3, requiring **four marks in a row** to win.
- Power Moves:
 - **Swap** (2 uses/game): Exchange positions of any two marks on the board.
 - o **Block** (1 use/game): Temporarily block a cell for one turn.
- Win Condition: Align four marks in a row, column, or diagonal.

2.2 Game Rules

- 1. Players alternate turns, placing X or O on the board.
- 2. Power moves can be used after placing a mark (but not immediately after an opponent's move).
- 3. The game ends when:
 - A player forms a line of four.
 - The board is full (draw).

3. Al Implementation

3.1 Algorithm Selection

- Minimax Algorithm: Evaluates all possible moves to determine the best strategy.
- Alpha-Beta Pruning: Optimizes Minimax by eliminating unnecessary branches, reducing computation time.

```
def minimax(brd, depth, is_maximizing, alpha, beta, max_depth=6):
   if is winner(brd, '0'):
       return 20 - depth
   if is winner(brd, 'X'):
       return depth - 20
   if is_draw(brd) or depth >= max depth:
       return 0
   if is maximizing:
       max eval = -math.inf
        for move in get_available_moves(brd):
            brd[move] = '0'
            eval = minimax(brd, depth + 1, False, alpha, beta)
            brd[move] = ' '
            max_eval = max(max_eval, eval)
           alpha = max(alpha, eval)
            if beta <= alpha:
                break
       return max eval
   else:
       min eval = math.inf
        for move in get_available_moves(brd):
            brd[move] = 'X'
            eval = minimax(brd, depth + 1, True, alpha, beta)
            brd[move] = ' '
           min_eval = min(min_eval, eval)
            beta = min(beta, eval)
            if beta <= alpha:
                break
       return min eval
```

3.2 Heuristic Function

The evaluation function assigns scores based on board states:

- +1000 for a win, -1000 for a loss.
- +50 for three marks in a row (potential win setup).
- +10 for two marks with an empty adjacent space.
- Additional weights for **power move availability** and **blocked cell impact**.

3.3 Performance Optimization

- Alpha-Beta Pruning reduces the search space by ~50%.
- **Depth-limited search (4–5 ply)** balances performance and accuracy.
- Efficient move ordering improves pruning effectiveness.

```
alpha = max(alpha, eval)
if beta <= alpha:
break
```

```
beta = min(beta, eval)
if beta <= alpha:
    break</pre>
```

4. Implementation Details

4.1 Technologies Used

- **Python 3.x** (primary language)
- **Pygame** (for graphical interface)
- NumPy (for board state management)

4.2 Code Structure

- 1. **GameBoard Class**: Manages the 4x4 grid, power moves, and win checks.
- 2. Al Class: Implements Minimax with Alpha-Beta Pruning and heuristic evaluation.
- 3. **GUI Class**: Handles user input and visual rendering.

```
class TicTacToeGUI:
    def __init__(self, root):
        self.root = root
        self.root.title("4x4 Tic Tac Toe")
        self.buttons = []
        self.status = tk.Label(root, text="Your turn (X)", font=('Arial', 14))
        self.status.grid(row=5, column=0, columnspan=4, pady=10)
        self.block mode = False
        self.player swap mode = False
        self.ai swap used = False
        self.swap selection = []
        self.player_blocks_used = 0
        self.ai blocks used = 0
        self.player_swap_used = False
        # Block button
        self.block_button = tk.Button(root, text="Block (2 left)", command=self.toggle_block_mode)
        self.block button.grid(row=6, column=0, columnspan=2, sticky='ew')
        # Swap button
        self.swap button = tk.Button(root, text="Swap (1 left)", command=self.toggle player swap mode)
        self.swap button.grid(row=6, column=2, columnspan=2, sticky='ew')
        for i in range(16):
            button = tk.Button(root, text=' ', font=('Arial', 24), width=4, height=2,
                              command=lambda i=i: self.human_move(i))
            button.grid(row=i // 4, column=i % 4)
            self.buttons.append(button)
```

4.3 Key Features

- Interactive GUI for human vs. AI or human vs. human gameplay.
- Power move tracking (Swap & Block usage).

```
def do block move(board):
    for line in win conditions:
        x count = sum(1 for i in line if board[i] == 'X')
        o count = sum(1 \text{ for } i \text{ in line if } board[i] == '0' \text{ or } board[i] == 'B')
        empty = [i for i in line if board[i] == ' ']
        if x count >= 3 and o count == 0 and len(empty) > 0:
            return empty[0]
    return None
def do swap move(board):
    for line in win conditions:
        o_indices = [i for i in line if board[i] == '0']
        blockers = [i for i in line if board[i] in ['X', 'B']]
        if len(o indices) == 3 and len(blockers) == 1:
            for i in range(16):
                 if board[i] == '0' and i not in o_indices:
                     blocker index = blockers[0]
                     # Perform the swap
                     board[i], board[blocker index] = board[blocker index], board[i]
                     return i, blocker_index
    return None
```

- Win detection for all possible alignments.
- Adjustable AI difficulty (search depth control).

5. Challenges and Solutions

5.1 Increased Complexity

- **Challenge**: 4x4 grid and power moves expand the state space exponentially.
- **Solution**: Alpha-Beta Pruning and depth limitation ensure feasible computation times.

5.2 Heuristic Design

- **Challenge**: Accurately evaluating board states with power moves.
- **Solution**: Added weights for strategic power move usage.

5.3 Performance vs. Accuracy

- Challenge: Balancing AI strength with reasonable response time.
- **Solution**: Optimized move ordering and efficient state evaluation.

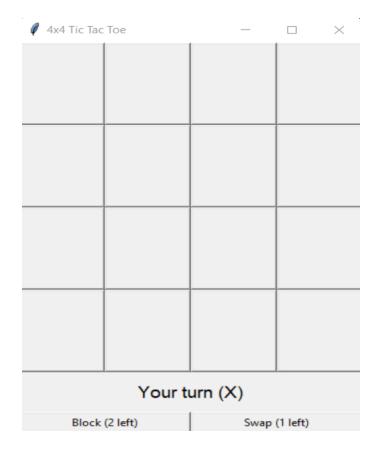
6. Results and Evaluation

6.1 Al Performance

- Competent strategic play at medium difficulty.
- Fast decision-making (~1–3 seconds per move).
- Adaptive to power moves, using them optimally.

6.2 User Experience

- Intuitive GUI with clear visual feedback.
- Smooth gameplay with responsive controls.



6.3 Limitations

- Computation time increases with deeper search depths.
- Heuristic function could be refined further.

7. Conclusion and Future Work

7.1 Achievements

- Successfully implemented **4x4 Tic-Tac-Toe with power moves**.
- Developed a strong AI opponent using Minimax and Alpha-Beta Pruning.
- Created an engaging and interactive gameplay experience.

7.2 Future Enhancements

- Machine Learning Integration: Train AI using reinforcement learning for adaptive strategies.
- Multiplayer Support: Online PvP mode.
- Advanced Heuristics: Improved evaluation for power moves.
- Mobile Port: Develop an Android/iOS version.

