

# Ai Applications & Ethics (TC-7)

## LAB 6

Utkarsh Bhangale  
20200802124

**Aim: - Program to implement, game playing: Minimax, alpha-beta pruning.**

**Software Required: Google Colab.**

**Algorithm:**

**1. Define the Game Tree:**

- Represent the game state as a tree where each node represents a possible game state.
- Nodes at even depths (0, 2, 4, etc.) represent the maximizing player's turn.
- Nodes at odd depths (1, 3, 5, etc.) represent the minimizing player's turn.

**1. Evaluate Terminal Nodes:**

- Assign values to terminal nodes based on the game outcome. For example, +1 for a win, -1 for a loss, and 0 for a draw.

**1. Recursively Evaluate Non-terminal Nodes:**

- Use a recursive approach to evaluate non-terminal nodes by considering the values of their children.
- If it's the turn of the maximizing player, choose the child with the maximum value.
- If it's the turn of the minimizing player, choose the child with the minimum value.

**1. Return the Best Move or Value:**

**\* At the root of the tree (initial game state), choose the move or value that leads to the best outcome for the maximizing player.**

**Pseudo Code:**

```
plaintext
function minimax(node, depth, maximizingPlayer):
    if depth is 0 or node is a terminal node:
        return the heuristic value of node
    if maximizingPlayer:
        maxEval = -∞
        for each child of node:
            eval = minimax(child, depth - 1, False)
            maxEval = max(maxEval, eval)
        return maxEval
    else: # minimizing player
        minEval = +∞
        for each child of node:
            eval = minimax(child, depth - 1, True)
            minEval = min(minEval, eval)
        return minEval
// Initial call
minimax(initialNode, depth, True)
```

In [2]:

```
import math
class Node:
    def __init__(self, value, children=None):
        self.value = value
        self.children = children if children else []
def min_max(node, depth, is_maximizing):
    if depth == 0 or not node.children:
        return node.value

    if is_maximizing:
        max_eval = -math.inf
        for child in node.children:
            eval = min_max(child, depth - 1, False)
            max_eval = max(max_eval, eval)
        return max_eval

    else:
        min_eval = math.inf
        for child in node.children:
            eval = min_max(child, depth - 1, True)
            min_eval = min(min_eval, eval)
        return min_eval

def build_custom_graph():
    # Define the custom game graph with provided values
    node_g = Node(-1)
    node_f = Node(8)
    node_e = Node(-3)
    node_d = Node(-1, [node_g])
    node_c = Node(2)
    node_b = Node(1, [node_e, node_f])
    root_node = Node(4, [node_b, node_c, node_d])

    return root_node

root_node = build_custom_graph()
depth = 4
result = min_max(root_node, depth, True)
print(f"Best value at root node is: {result}")
```

Best value at root node is: 2

### Relative Application: -

- **Chess, Checkers, and Go:** Minimax is widely used to create AI opponents in board games. It helps the computer player decide the best move by considering possible future moves and outcomes.
- **Card Games like Poker:** Minimax can be applied to poker games to create strategic AI players that evaluate different possible actions and select the one with the highest expected utility.
- **Network Routing:** Minimax can be applied to optimize network routing, where the goal is to find the path that minimizes potential delays or maximizes data throughput.
- **Adversarial Scenarios:** In the field of cybersecurity, Minimax can be used to model the decision-making process of both attackers and defenders in an adversarial environment.
- **General Game Playing:** Minimax is a fundamental concept in game theory and general game playing, where the objective is to create agents that can play a wide variety of games effectively

## Conclusion:

**We have successfully implemented game playing: Minimax, alpha-beta pruning using python.**