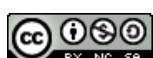
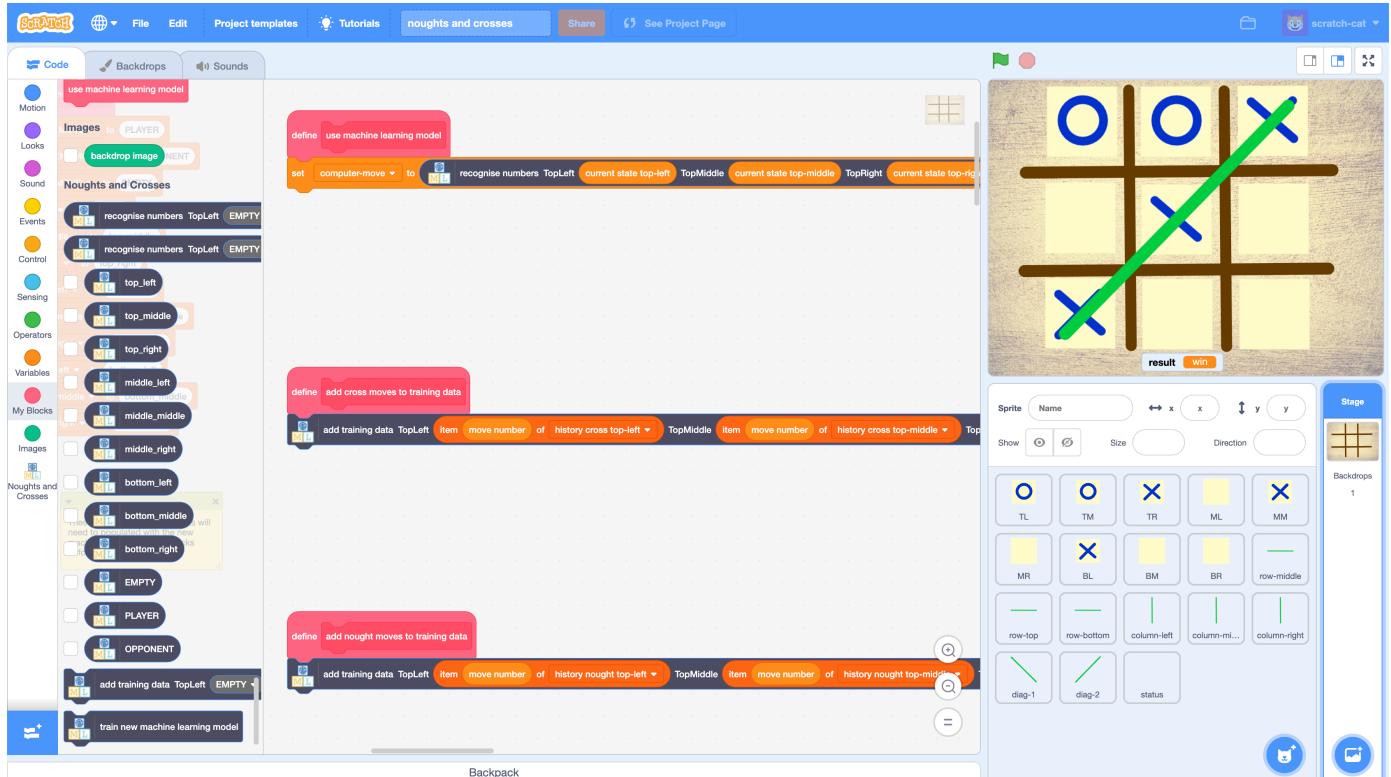


# Noughts & Crosses

This is an activity to provide children with a hands-on demonstration of machine learning at an event like a Science Fair.

Children can try playing Noughts and Crosses against a computer. The computer will learn from the games that it plays, getting better throughout the Science Fair as it has more and more training.

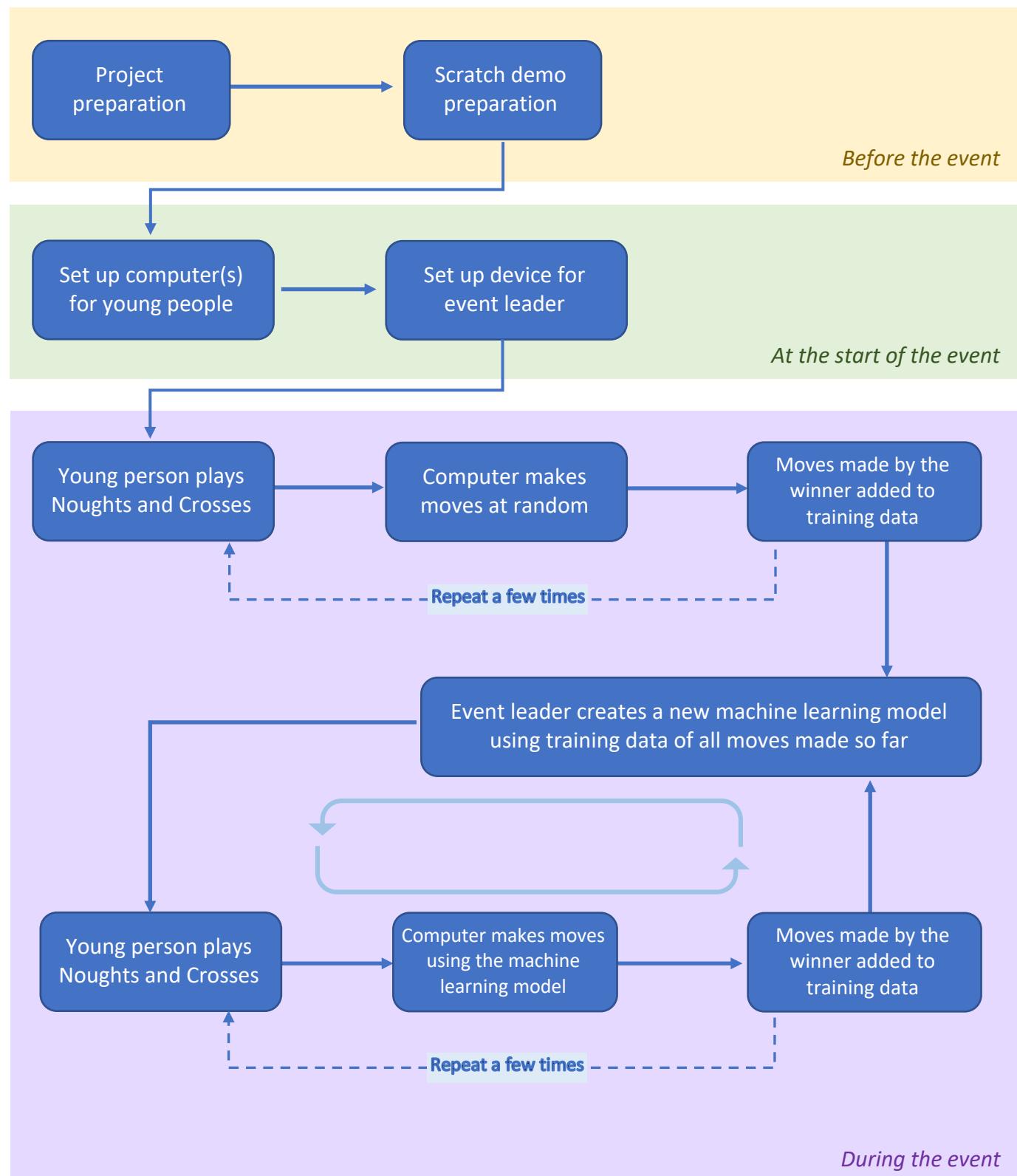
A version of this activity where students can work individually to train their own machine learning model and make their own project can be downloaded from <https://machinelearningforkids.co.uk/worksheets>



This project worksheet is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial Share-Alike License  
<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>

This version of the “Noughts & Crosses” activity is intended for use at events like Science Fairs, where there will be a very large number of children over an extended period, but where individual children will only get a minute or two to try an activity.

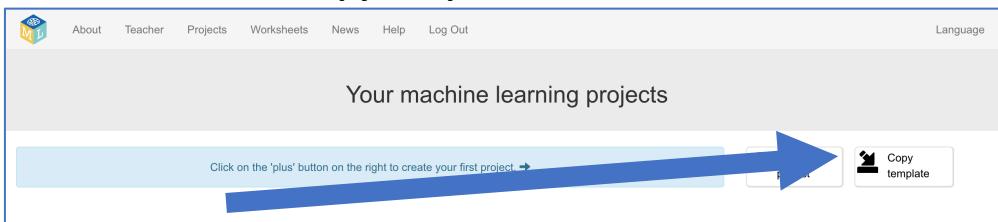
Each child who tries will play noughts and crosses against the computer. In doing so, they each contribute a small amount of training to a shared machine learning model. As the event continues, the computer will learn from games that the children play against it, and get better and better at playing the game.



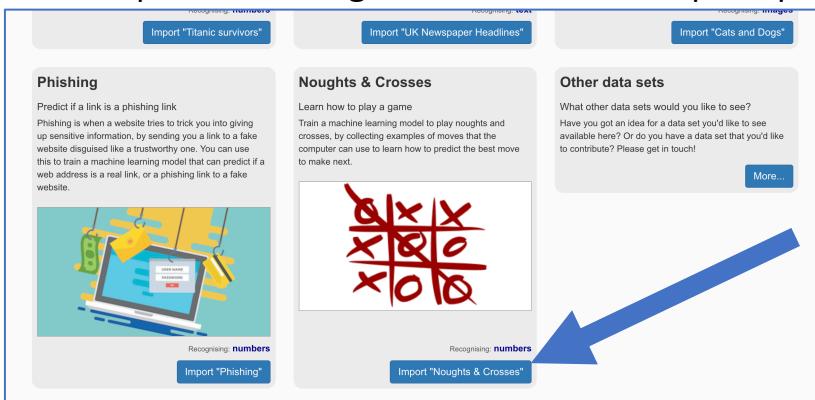
# Event leader instructions : Project preparation

**Objective:** Create a group project & prepare it for use at your event

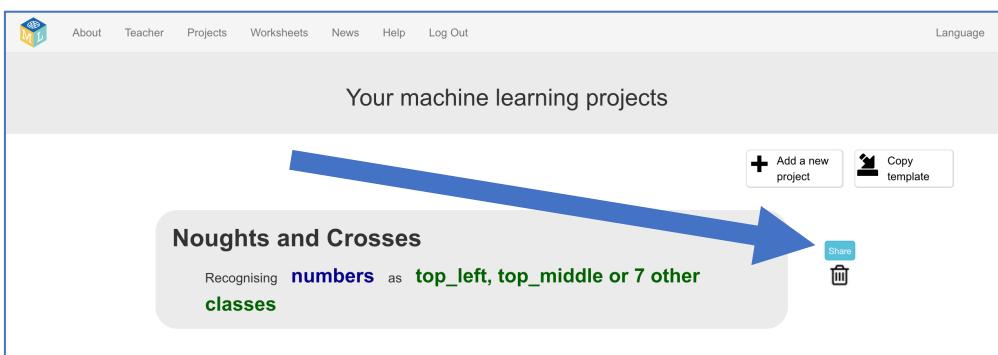
1. Go to <https://machinelearningforkids.co.uk/> in a web browser
2. Login using your **teacher** username/password
3. Click on “**Projects**” in the top menu bar
4. Click on the “**Copy template**” button



5. Import the “**Noughts and Crosses**” template project



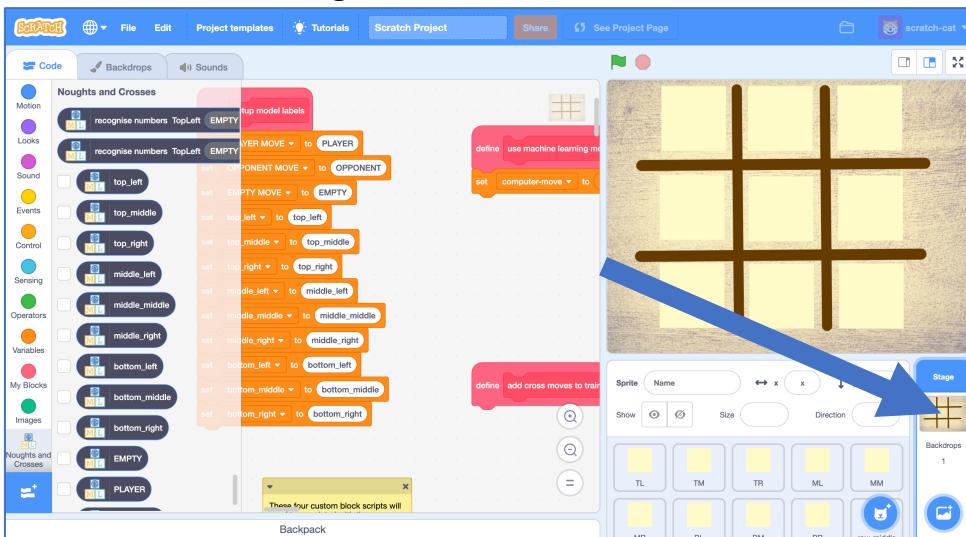
6. Click the “**Share**” button



# Event leader instructions : Scratch demo preparation

**Objective:** Create the Scratch project that children will use

1. Go to <https://machinelearningforkids.co.uk/> in a web browser
2. Login using your **teacher** username/password
3. Click on “**Projects**” in the top menu bar
4. Click on “**Noughts and Crosses**” in the list of projects
5. Click the “**Make**” button
6. Click the “**Scratch 3**” button
7. Click on “**straight into Scratch**” button
8. Open the Noughts and Crosses template project  
*Click “**Project templates**” and then click on “**Noughts and Crosses**”*
9. Click on the **Stage**



## 10. Update the “use machine learning model” script

Start by copying in the “**recognise numbers ... (label)**” block from your ML project.

Make sure you choose the **(label)** one, and not the **(confidence)** one.



Next, copy in the orange “current state...” blocks into the spaces in your “**recognise numbers**” block.

They are lined up for you underneath, already in the right order.



Check that you match up the names correctly.

e.g. the arrows above show that the “**current state top-middle**” block goes in the hole next to the “**TopMiddle**” label.

Do this for all nine blocks, not just the few that are visible in the screenshot. This means needing to scroll to the right a bit!

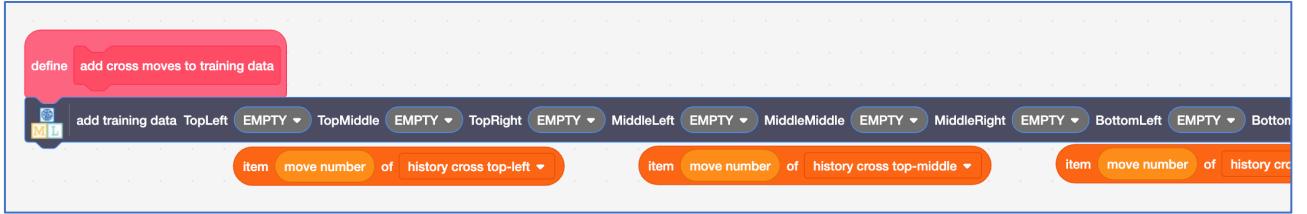
## 11. Update the “add cross moves to training data” block

Start by copying in the “**add training data ...**” block from your ML project.



Next, copy in the orange “item...” blocks into the spaces in your “**add training data**” block.

As before, they are prepared for you underneath, already in the right order.



As before, check that you match up the names correctly.



The last block is the choice that the player makes.

## 12. Update the “add nought moves to training data” block

Start by copying in the “add training data ...” block from your ML project.

Next, copy in the orange “item...” blocks into the spaces in your “add training data” block.

As before, they are prepared for you underneath, already in the right order.



As before, check that you match up the names correctly.



As before, the last block is the choice that the player makes.

## 13. The project is ready to use. Save the project to a file to keep it safe

Click on “File” -> “Save to your computer”

## Event leader instructions : At the start of the event

For the event, you will need:

- **Computer(s) for young people visiting the event to use**

This can be a computer or a laptop – it needs to be able to run Scratch

There isn't a limit on how many of these you have – if you're going to have lots of young people at the event, you can have lots of laptops!

- **Device for event leader**

This can be a computer, or it could be a tablet or smartphone.

It doesn't need to run Scratch. It will be used to monitor progress and refresh the machine learning model throughout the event.

**Objective:** Set up the computer(s) for use by young people

**1.** Go to <https://machinelearningforkids.co.uk/> in a web browser

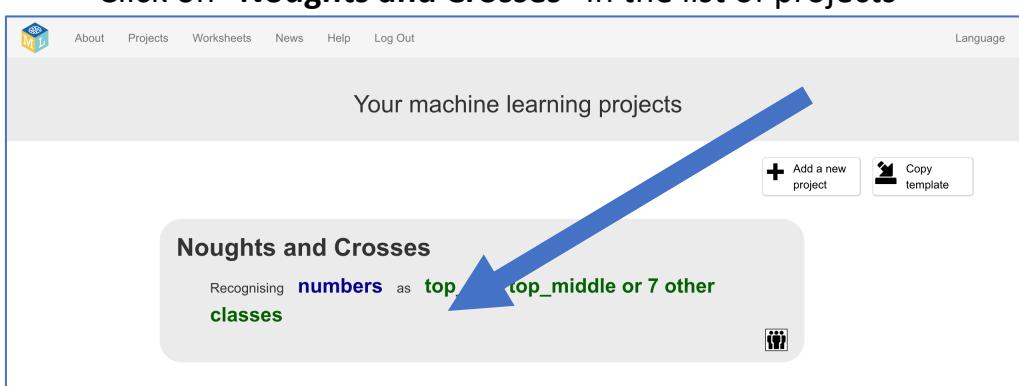
**2.** Login using your **student** username/password

**Don't** use your teacher username/password – the teacher logon can perform destructive actions, like deleting large amounts of training data or even the entire project.

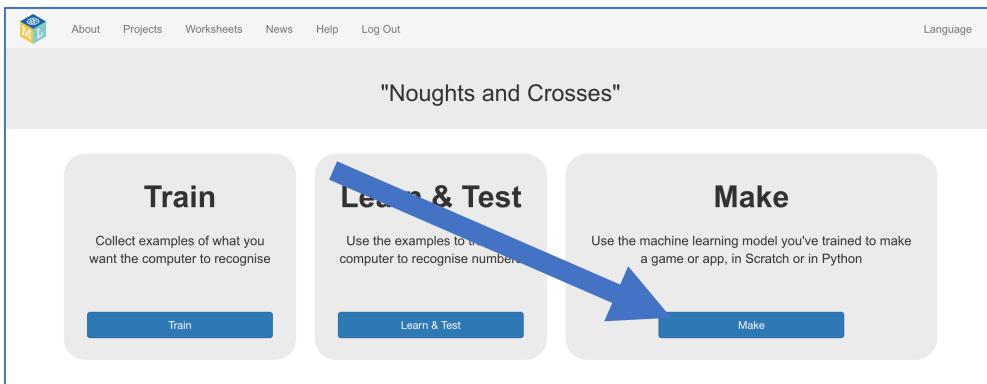
The student username/password is safer as it can only add to the training data and use the machine learning model.

**3.** Click on “Projects” in the top menu bar

**4.** Click on “Noughts and Crosses” in the list of projects

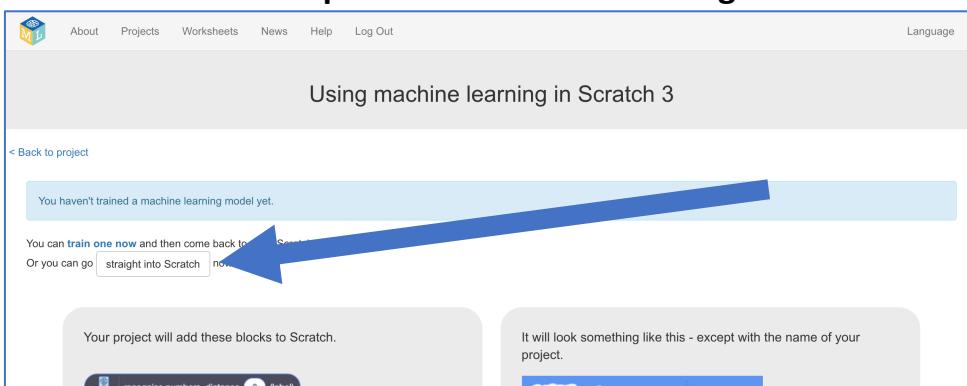


## 5. Click the “Make” button



## 6. Click the “Scratch 3” button

## 7. Click on the “Open in Scratch 3” or “straight into Scratch” button



## 8. Open the project file created earlier in the **Scratch demo preparation** step *Click “File” -> “Load from your computer”*

### Instructions: Activity by young people during the event

Play Nought and Crosses in Scratch

**Tip:** Playing in full-screen mode is safer as it will prevent students accidentally moving the game board parts during the game.

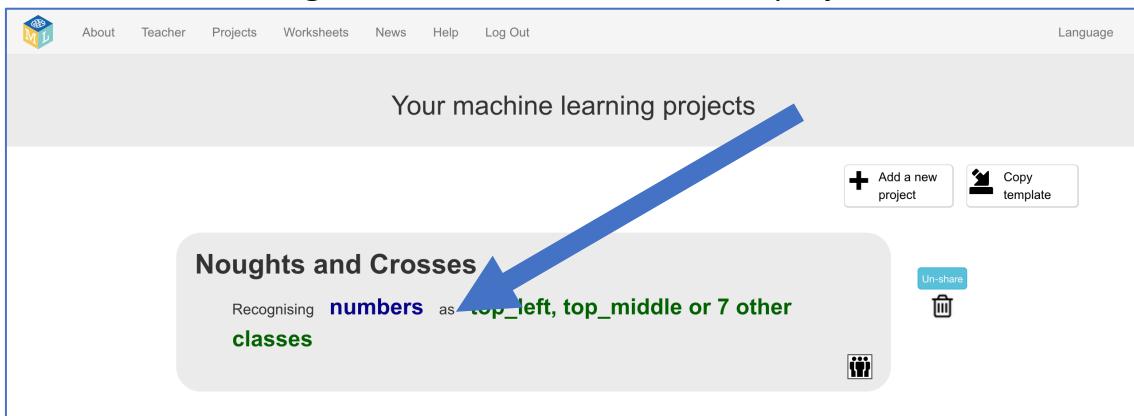
The computer will use a machine learning model to decide on the moves that it will take. That model is trained using the games previously played by young people.

Click on the Green Flag to start a new game.

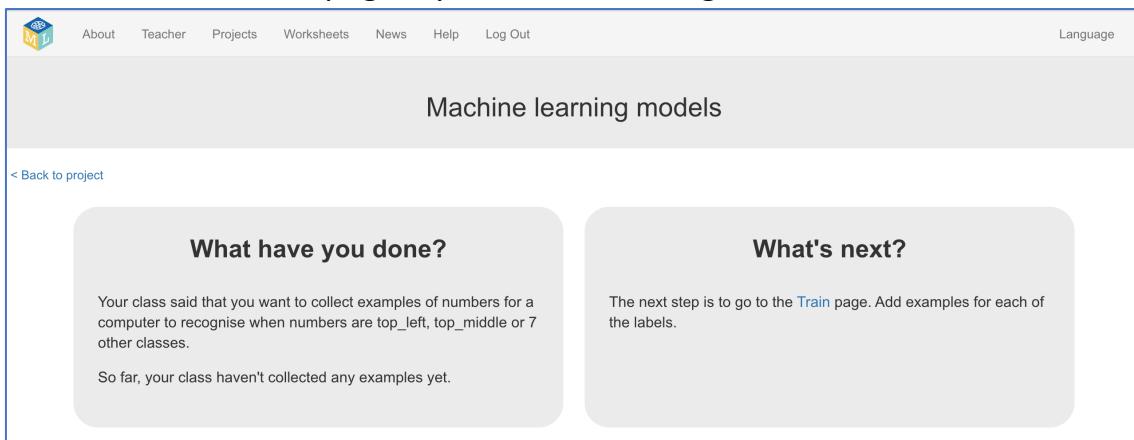
*During the event*

## Objective: Set up the device for use by the event leader

1. Go to <https://machinelearningforkids.co.uk/> in a web browser
2. Login using your **teacher** username/password
3. Click on “**Projects**” in the top menu bar
4. Click on “**Noughts and Crosses**” in the list of projects



5. Click on the “**Learn & Test**” button
6. Bookmark this page – you’ll use it throughout the event



# Instructions: Event leader responsibilities during the event

The “Learn & Test” page will let you monitor the progress throughout the event.

Refresh the page periodically to see how things are going.

After every 5 – 10 games or so, click the “**Train new machine learning model**” button to train a new machine learning model. The new training examples that children are collecting **only have an impact after they are used to train a new model**.

*During the event*

## Before any children have played any games...

### Machine learning models

< Back to project

#### What have you done?

Your class said that you want to collect examples of numbers for a computer to use to recognise when numbers are top\_left, top\_middle or 7 other classes.

So far, your class haven't collected any examples yet.

#### What's next?

The next step is to go to the [Train](#) page. Add examples for each of the labels.

## After the first few games...

### Machine learning models

< Back to project

#### What have you done?

Your class has collected examples of numbers for a computer to use to recognise when numbers are top\_left, top\_middle or 7 other classes.

They've collected:

- 1 example of top\_left,
- 1 example of top\_middle,
- 1 example of top\_right,
- 0 examples of middle\_left,
- 2 examples of middle\_middle,
- 0 examples of middle\_right,
- 2 examples of bottom\_left,
- 1 example of bottom\_middle,
- 2 examples of bottom\_right

#### What's next?

Keep going!

Ask your class to go back to the [Train](#) page and collect more examples for each of the labels.

The more you can get, the better it should learn, but you need at least five examples of each as an absolute minimum.

## After enough games to be able to train a machine learning model...

Machine learning models

< Back to project

**What have you done?**

Your class has collected examples of numbers for a computer to use to recognise when numbers are top\_left, top\_middle or 7 other classes.

They've collected:

- 4 examples of top\_left,
- 8 examples of top\_middle,
- 14 examples of top\_right,
- 8 examples of middle\_left,
- 15 examples of middle\_middle,
- 9 examples of middle\_right,
- 11 examples of bottom\_left,
- 6 examples of bottom\_middle,
- 12 examples of bottom\_right

**What's next?**

Ready to start the computer's training?

Click the button below to start training a machine learning model using the examples your class have collected so far.

(Or ask your class to go back to the [Train](#) page if you want them to collect more examples first.)

Info from training computer:

**Train new machine learning model**



## After there is a working machine learning model, but enough training data to train a better one...

Machine learning models

< Back to project

**What have you done?**

Your class has trained a machine learning model to recognise when numbers are top\_left, top\_middle or 7 other classes.

You created the model on Sunday, May 27, 2018 11:44 PM.

Your class has collected:

- 6 examples of top\_left,
- 8 examples of top\_middle,
- 15 examples of top\_right,
- 8 examples of middle\_left,
- 16 examples of middle\_middle,
- 10 examples of middle\_right,
- 12 examples of bottom\_left,
- 7 examples of bottom\_middle,
- 15 examples of bottom\_right

**What's next?**

Try testing the machine learning model below. Enter an example of numbers below, that you didn't include in the examples you used to train it. It will tell you what it recognises it as, and how confident it is in that.

If the computer seems to have learned to recognise things correctly, then you can go to [Scratch](#) and use what the computer has learned to make a game!

Try putting in some numbers to see how it is recognised based on your training.

TopLeft	<input type="text"/>
TopMiddle	<input type="text"/>
TopRight	<input type="text"/>
MiddleLeft	<input type="text"/>
MiddleMiddle	<input type="text"/>
MiddleRight	<input type="text"/>
BottomLeft	<input type="text"/>
BottomMiddle	<input type="text"/>
BottomRight	<input type="text"/>

**Test**

Info from training computer:

Model started training at: Sunday, May 27, 2018 11:44 PM  
Current model status: Available

**Delete this model**

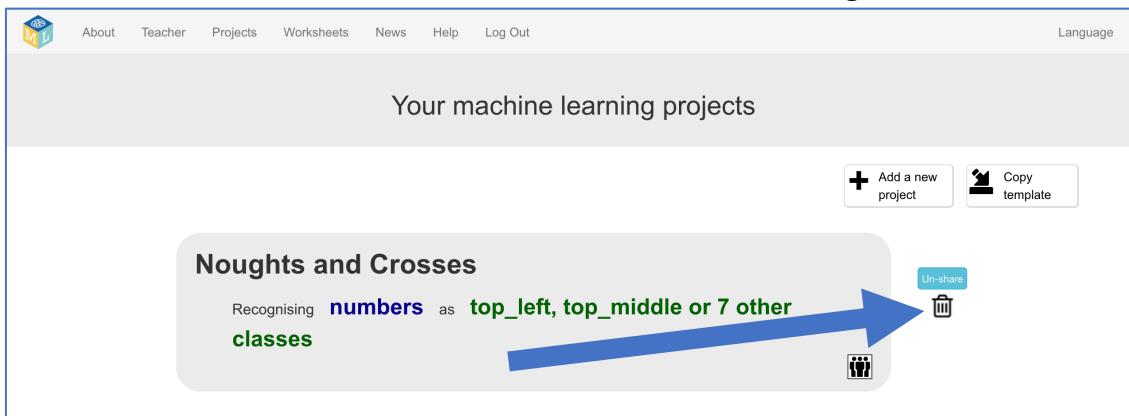
**Train new machine learning model**



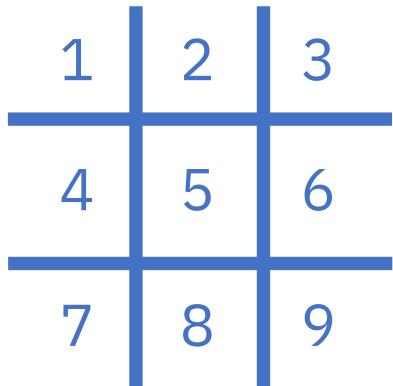
## Event leader instructions : After the event

**Objective:** Clear-up after the event is over

1. Go to <https://machinelearningforkids.co.uk/> in a web browser
2. Login using your teacher username/password
3. Click on “Projects” in the top menu bar
4. Click on the trash can **Delete** button next to “noughts and crosses”

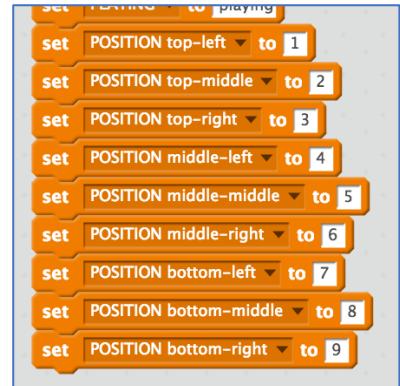


# Representing noughts and crosses in Scratch



The positions of spaces on the noughts and crosses board are numbered from 1 to 9.

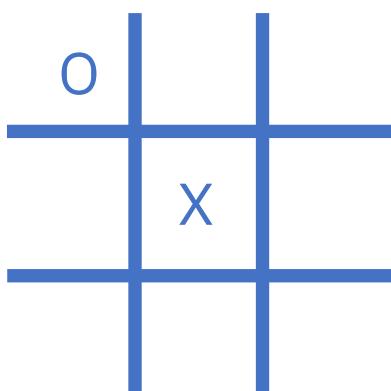
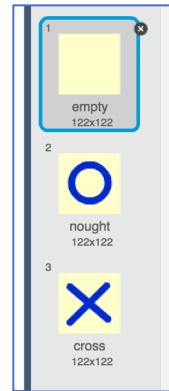
Data constants are used to make it easier to refer to them in scripts.



Empty = 1  
O = 2  
X = 3

An empty space is shown in costume 1.  
A nought is shown in costume 2.  
A cross is shown in costume 3.

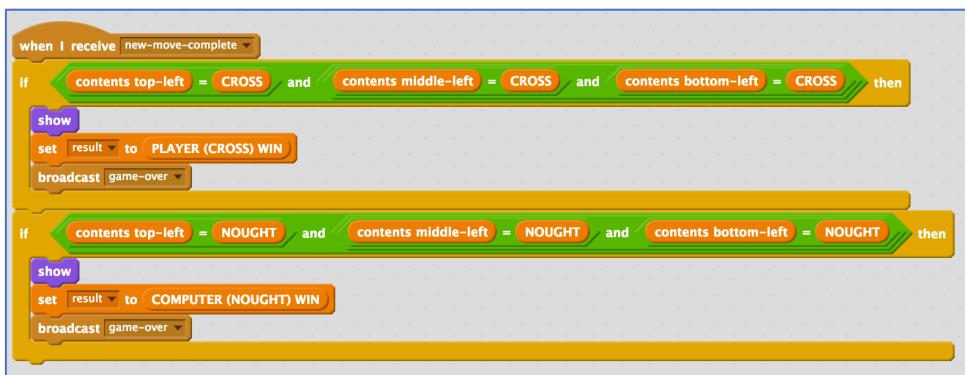
Data constants are used to make it easier to refer to these in scripts.



Variables are used to store the current state of the game.

For example, at this point:

contents top-left = 2  
contents middle-middle = 3  
contents bottom-right = 1



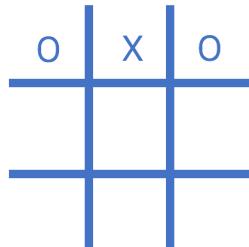
Each of the green row and column sprites check to see if someone has won.

This happens after every move.

## What is happening?

You're training a computer to play noughts and crosses. You do this by showing it examples of how you play the game.

Imagine the board looks like this and it is X's turn.

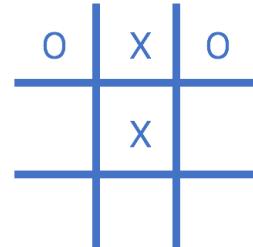


Imagine you decide to put your X in the centre space.

top-left	opponent
top-middle	player
top-right	opponent
middle-left	empty
middle-middle	empty
middle-right	empty
bottom-left	empty
bottom-middle	empty
bottom-right	empty

choice : middle-middle

Imagine the board looks like this and it is O's turn.



Imagine you decide to put your O in the bottom middle space.

top-left	player
top-middle	opponent
top-right	player
middle-left	empty
middle-middle	opponent
middle-right	empty
bottom-left	empty
bottom-middle	empty
bottom-right	empty

choice : bottom-middle

You're collecting examples of moves from the player that wins the game.

If you (X) win, your moves are used as examples to train the computer.  
If the computer (O) wins, the computer's moves are used to train with.

These **examples of moves that lead to winning** will teach the computer how to play to win!

## Did you know?

People have been learning about machine learning by training a computer to play noughts and crosses for decades!

One famous example was **Donald Michie** – a British artificial intelligence researcher. During World War II, Michie worked at Bletchley Park as a code breaker.

In 1960, he developed “**MENACE**” – the Machine Educable Noughts And Crosses Engine. This was one of the first programs able to learn how to play noughts and crosses perfectly.

As he didn’t have a computer he could use, Michie built MENACE using 304 matchboxes and coloured glass beads.

Each matchbox represented a possible state of the board – like the examples that you’ve been collecting in your training data.

He put beads in the matchboxes to show how often a choice led to a win – adding and removing these coloured beads was how his system represented the training data used to train the system.

