

# CS 4100 Homework 04: Connect Four

**Due Tuesday 3/14 at midnight (1 minute after 11:59 pm) in Gradescope (with a grace period of 6 hours)**

**You may submit the homework up to 24 hours late (with the same grace period) for a penalty of 10%.**

You must submit the homework in Gradescope as a zip file containing **two files**:

- The `.ipynb` file (be sure to `Kernel -> Restart and Run All` before you submit); and
- A `.pdf` file of the notebook.

For best results obtaining a clean PDF file on the Mac, select `File -> Print Review` from the Jupyter window, then choose `File-> Print` in your browser and then `Save as PDF`. Something similar should be possible on a Windows machine.

All homeworks will be scored with a maximum of 100 points; if point values are not given for individual problems, then all problems will be counted equally.

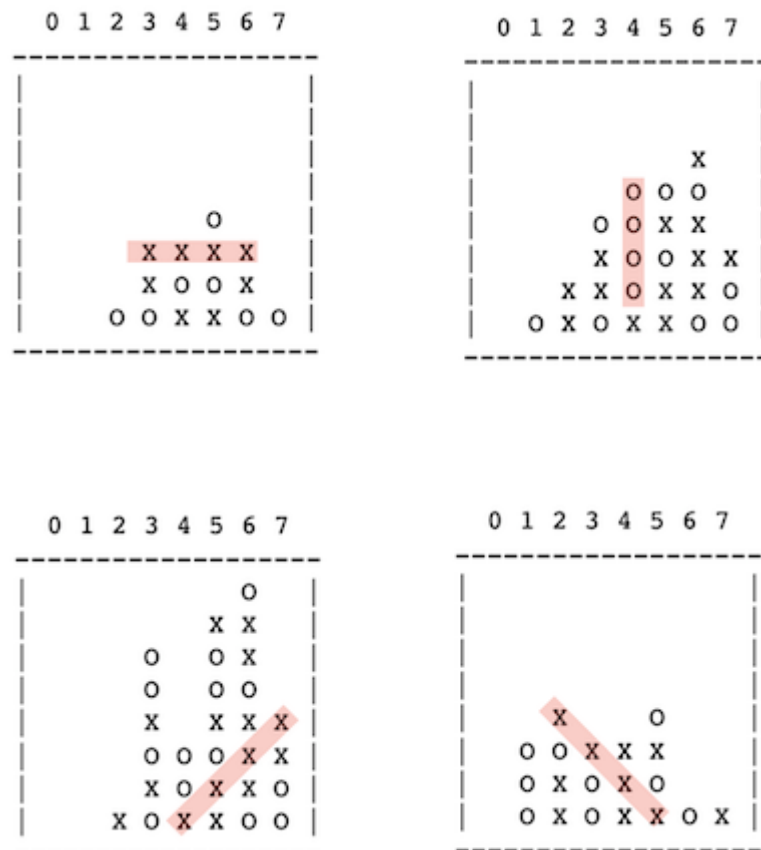
An Appendix is provided with examples of output for cases where the expected output is not able to be explained in comments.

## Problem One: Interactive Connect 4 (30 pts)

In this first problem, you will create the basic functionality for an interactive version of the Connect 4 game, in which you play against a naive player `player(...)` which simply chooses a random move. In the rest of the homework, you will write an improved `player(...)` which uses minmax to search for the best move.

### Setup and Rules of Connect 4

Connect 4 is a children's game consisting of an 8x8 frame in which you can drop either red or yellow disks in a column; the disks fall to the bottom and can not be moved afterwards:

**Utility Code**

You must use this data structure for the board.

```

In [1]: 1 import numpy as np
2
3 # Board is 8x8 numpy array
4 # 0 = no piece
5 # 1 = X piece
6 # 2 = O piece
7
8 blank = 0
9 X = 1
10 O = 2
11
12 symbol = [' ', 'X', 'O']
13
14 N = 8
15
16 def getEmptyBoard(): # use this function
17     return np.zeros((N,N)).astype(int)
18
19 # This will be used to indicate an error when you try to make a move
20
21 ERROR = -1
22
23 # Check for error: use this function ONLY, since numpy arrays work st
24
25 def isError(B):
26     if type(B) == int:
27         return B == ERROR
28     else:
29         return False
30
31 # Print out a human-readable version of the board, can indent if want
32
33 def printBoard(B, ind=0):
34     indent = '\t'*ind
35     if isError(B):
36         print(indent, "ERROR: Overflow in column.")
37         return
38     print(indent, '  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7')
39     print(indent, '-----')
40     for row in range(N):
41         print(indent, '|', end='')
42         for col in range(N):
43             print(' ' + symbol[B[row][col]], end='')
44         print(' |')
45     print(indent, '-----')
46
47 printBoard(getEmptyBoard())
48 print()
49 printBoard(ERROR)

```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

```

-----
|
|
|
|
|
|
|
|

```



ERROR: Overflow in column.

## Part A

Fill in the following template for `dropPiece` to allow players to drop pieces into the frame to make a move.

Consult the Appendix to see the detailed outputs from the tests.

```

In [2]: 1 # This function should make the indicated move on the input board, and
2 # if there is no room in the column of the move. Note that you are cl
3 # IN PLACE, but also returning it, so you can indicate the error by re
4 # Do NOT make a copy, as that is very inefficient!
5
6 # player is 1 (X) or 2 (O); 0 <= move <= 7; board is 8x8 numpy array a
7 # If move is illegal (either outside range 0..7) or there is no room i
8
9 def illegalMove(m):
10     return not(0 <= m <= 7)
11
12 def noRoomInColumn(move, board):
13     return board[0][move] != blank
14
15 def dropPiece(player, move, board):
16     if (illegalMove(move) or noRoomInColumn(move, board)):
17         return ERROR
18     else:
19         for row in reversed(range(0, 8)):
20             if(board[row][move] == 0):
21                 board[row][move] = player
22                 break
23     return board # just to get it to compile, you
24
25 # tests
26
27 # makeExample takes a list of X,O,X,O etc. moves and create a board.
28 # May be useful for testing.
29
30 def makeExample(moves):
31     B = getEmptyBoard()
32     player = X
33     nextPlayer = O
34     for m in moves:
35         B = dropPiece(player, m, B)
36         if isError(B): # NOTE: This is the way to check
37             return ERROR
38         player, nextPlayer = nextPlayer, player
39     return B
40
41
42 # Test out of range error -- See Appendix for what you should produce
43
44 if(dropPiece(X, 100, getEmptyBoard())):
45     print("Move outside range 0..7!")
46 else:
47     print("Range test did not work. ")
48 print()
49
50 # Test dropPiece
51
52 B = dropPiece(X, 3, getEmptyBoard())
53 B = dropPiece(O, 4, B)
54 B = dropPiece(X, 0, B)
55 B = dropPiece(O, 7, B)
56 B = dropPiece(X, 5, B)

```



Next, you must write the function `checkWin` , which determines whether one of the players has a winning configuration.



```
In [3]: 1 # player = 1 (X) or 2 (O)
2 # checkWin(X,board) returns X=1 if X wins, else 0
3 # checkWin(0,board) returns O=2 if O wins, else 0
4
5 # No need to check if X and O both have winning sequences, since this
6
7
8 # horizontal win :
9 def horizontalWin(player,board):
10     for row in range(8):
11
12         for col in range(5):
13             if(board[row][col] == player):
14                 if (board[row][col + 1] == player
15                     and board[row][col + 2] == player
16                     and board[row][col + 3] == player):
17                     return True
18         return False
19
20 # vertical win :
21 def verticalWin(player,board):
22     for col in range(8):
23
24         for row in range(5):
25             if(board[row][col] == player):
26                 if (board[row + 1][col] == player
27                     and board[row + 2][col] == player
28                     and board[row + 3][col] == player):
29                     return True
30         return False
31
32 # postive diagonal win //// :
33 def posDiagonalWin(player,board):
34     for row in range(3, 8):
35
36         for col in range(5):
37             if(board[row][col] == player):
38                 if (board[row - 1][col + 1] == player
39                     and board[row - 2][col + 2] == player
40                     and board[row - 3][col + 3] == player):
41                     return True
42         return False
43
44 # negative diagonal win \\\ :
45 def negDiagonalWin(player,board):
46     for row in range(5):
47
48         for col in range(5):
49             if(board[row][col] == player):
50                 if (board[row + 1][col + 1] == player
51                     and board[row + 2][col + 2] == player
52                     and board[row + 3][col + 3] == player):
53                     return True
54         return False
55
56
```

```

57 def checkWin(player,board):
58     # your code here
59
60     if(horizontalWin(player,board) or
61        verticalWin(player,board) or
62        negDiagonalWin(player,board) or
63        posDiagonalWin(player,board)):
64         return player
65     else:
66         return 0

```

```

In [4]: 1 # tests
2
3 NoWins = [
4     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
5     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
6     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
7     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 2,
8     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[2, 0, 0,
9
10 XWins = [
11     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
12     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
13     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
14     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
15     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
16     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
17     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
18     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
19     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
20     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
21     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
22     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
23     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
24
25 OWins = [
26     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
27     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
28     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
29     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
30     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
31     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
32     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
33     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
34     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
35     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
36     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
37     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,
38     np.array([[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0],[0, 0, 0,

```

```
In [5]: 1 for b in XWins:
2         print(checkWin(X,b),end=' ')      # 111111111111
3     print()
4     for b in OWins:
5         print(checkWin(O,b),end=' ')      # 222222222222
6     print()
7     for b in NoWins:
8         print(checkWin(X,b),end=' ')      # 00000
9     print()
```

```
111111111111
222222222222
00000
```

## Part C

This last part of Problem One will enable you to play interactively against a random player. You should play the game sufficiently to understand the rules and some basic strategy before starting on the minmax version of the player.

Since I/O is always the most frustrating and least interesting part of any program, the template below provides some basic interaction to build on.

You should provide an interaction approximately as shown in the Appendix at the bottom of this notebook.

Note carefully:

- You must check for a win after each move;
- Code your main loop as a `for` loop with a maximum of 64, so that if the board were to fill up, the game would terminate with the message "Tie game!" (just check if the `for` loop variable `== 64` after the loop ends);
- Terminate the game with an appropriate error message (as shown in the Appendix) if your move is an error, i.e.,
  - Move is not in the range 0..7; or
  - Move is in a column that is already full.

Note that the random player will never make an illegal move.

The graders will play your game to verify that it works as expected.



0's move: 5

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	X				O			

X's move: 1

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		X					
	X				O		

0's move: 2

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		X					
	X	O			O		

X's move: 1

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

```
|
|
|   X
|   X
|  X O       O
|-----|
```

O's move: 4

```
  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7
|-----|
|
|
|   X
|   X
|  X O       O O
|-----|
```

X's move: 1

```
  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7
|-----|
|
|   X
|   X
|   X
|  X O       O O
|-----|
```

X WINS !

**Problem Two (60 pts)**

You will now create an automated player. The basic ideas have been presented in lecture on 2/8 and 2/13 and we will not repeat them here.

**Part A**

The first task is to write the evaluation (heuristic) function which tells you how good a board position is for you.

There are two parameters which you can experiment with to provide the best behavior:

- THREE\_SCORE

- TWO\_SCORE

The evaluation method returns an integer value calculated from O's point of view as follows:

- If the board is a win for O, return `sys.maxsize = 9223372036854775807` (you will need to `import sys`)
- If the board is a win for X, return `-sys.maxsize = -9223372036854775807`

Otherwise, let `O_SCORE` be the sum of the following:

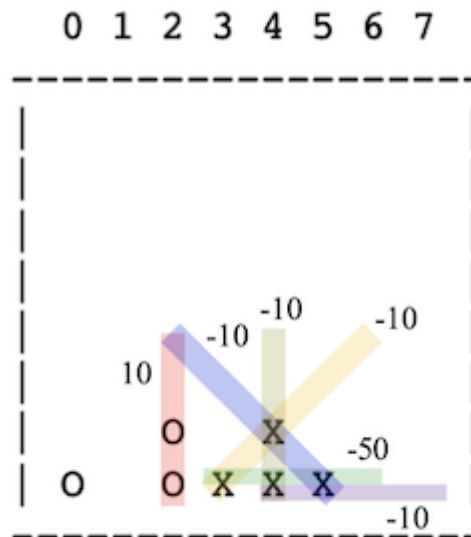
- For any sequence of 3 O's (in a row, column, or diagonal) which could potentially be extended later to a win, add `THREE_SCORE`
- For any sequence of 2 O's (in a row, column, or diagonal) which could potentially be extended later to a win, add `TWO_SCORE`

and let `X_SCORE` be the sum of the following:

- For any sequence of 3 X's (in a row, column, or diagonal) which could potentially be extended later to a win, subtract `THREE_SCORE`
- For any sequence of 2 X's (in a row, column, or diagonal) which could potentially be extended later to a win, subtract `TWO_SCORE`

Return `O_SCORE + X_SCORE`

For example, in the following board `B`, if we set `THREE_SCORE = 50` and `TWO_SCORE = 10`, `eval(B)` should return `-80`, not a good position for O!



(Note that the two winning configurations for X in the lower right corner are not mutually exclusive, and in fact an intelligent player would always choose to move to 6, so that a move to 7 is irrelevant; however, considering all such interactions is too complicated, and in the eval function described below, we do not account for these complications.)

Complete the following template and test it as shown.

**HINT:** The best way to write this is to adapt your `checkWin` function, which already enumerates all possible sequences which could produce a win. For each such sequence, count the number of 0's, 1's, and 2's. Then:

- If there are four 2's, then return `sys.maxsize` (a win for O);
- If there are four 1's, then return `-sys.maxsize` (a win for X);
- If there are two 0's and two 2's, then this is a sequence which should count for `TWO_SCORE` ;
- If there is one 0 and three 2's, then this is a sequence which should count for `THREE_SCORE` ;
- If there are two 0's and two 1's, then this is a sequence which should count for `-TWO_SCORE` ;  
and
- If there is one 0 and three 1's, then this is a sequence which should count for `-THREE_SCORE` .

Note that for the first two cases, as an alternative you could simply call your original `checkWin` before checking the other cases.



```

In [7]: 1 import sys
2
3 OWIN = sys.maxsize
4 XWIN = -OWIN
5
6 THREE_SCORE = 50                                # just for testing, you may want to
7 TWO_SCORE = 10                                  # for these two parameters
8
9
10 # Return evaluation of the board from O's point of view
11
12 def eval(board):
13
14     while(checkWin(X, board) == 0 and checkWin(O, board) == 0):
15         score = 0
16
17         # check horizontal 2s
18         for row in range(8):
19             for col in range(8):
20
21                 if(col <= 6):
22                     # check horizontal 2s to the right
23                     if(board[row][col] == O and board[row][col + 1] ==
24                        score += TWO_SCORE
25                     if(col <= 5):
26                         if(board[row][col + 2] == O):
27                             score += THREE_SCORE
28                     elif(board[row][col + 1] == X and board[row][col]
29                        score -= TWO_SCORE
30                     if(col <= 5):
31                         if(board[row][col + 2] == X):
32                             score += THREE_SCORE
33
34                 if(row <= 6):
35                     # check vertical 2s downward
36                     if(board[row][col] == O and board[row - 1][col] ==
37                        score += TWO_SCORE
38                     if(row <= 5):
39                         if(board[row - 2][col] == O):
40                             score += THREE_SCORE
41                     elif(board[row][col] == X and board[row - 1][col]
42                        score -= TWO_SCORE
43                     if(row <= 5):
44                         if(board[row - 2][col] == X):
45                             score += THREE_SCORE
46
47                 if(row >= 1 and col <= 6):
48                     # check pos diagonal 2s
49                     if(board[row][col] == O and board[row - 1][col + 1]
50                        score += TWO_SCORE
51                     if(row >= 2):
52                         if(col <= 5 and board[row - 2][col + 2] ==
53                             score += THREE_SCORE
54                     elif(board[row][col] == X and board[row - 1][col +
55                        score -= TWO_SCORE
56                     if(row >= 2 and col <= 5):

```

```
▼ 57         if(board[row - 2][col + 2] == X):
58             score += THREE_SCORE
59
▼ 60     if(row <= 6 and col <= 6):
61         # check neg diagonal 2s
▼ 62         if(board[row][col] == O and board[row + 1][col + 1] == O):
63             score += TWO_SCORE
▼ 64             if(row <= 5 and col <= 5):
▼ 65                 if(board[row + 2][col + 2] == O):
66                     score += THREE_SCORE
▼ 67             elif(board[row][col] == X and board[row + 1][col + 1] == X):
68                 score -= TWO_SCORE
▼ 69                 if(row <= 5 and col <= 5):
▼ 70                     if(board[row + 2][col + 2] == X):
71                         score += THREE_SCORE
72
73     return score
▼ 74
75     if(checkWin(X, board) == X):
76         return XWIN
▼ 77     elif(checkWin(O, board) == O):
78         return OWIN
```



		O	X				
	X	O	O			X	

eval(B) = 20

				X			
			O	O		X	
	O	O	X	X	X		O

eval(B) = 60

				O			
			O	O	X	O	
	X	X	O	X	X	O	X

eval(B) = 70

						X	
				X	X	O	
		X	O	O	O	X	
		O	X	O	O	X	X

eval(B) = 170

				X			
				X			
			X		O		X
	X	X	O		X	O	X

O	O	O		X	O	X	O
O	X	O	X	X	X	O	O
O	O	X	X	O	X	O	X

```
eval(B) = 260
```

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X
X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O
X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O
O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X
X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O
X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O
O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X
X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O

```
eval(B) = 1200
```

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		X					
		X				X	
		O				X	
		X				O	X
O	O	O	O		O	X	X

```
eval(B) = 9223372036854775807
```

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
							X
							X
						O	X
						O	X
O						X	O
X	X	O		O		O	X

```
eval(B) = -9223372036854775807
```

## Part B

Now you must implement the `minMax` algorithm as described in lecture, with the following changes and additions:

- `minMax` as shown in the template must take the following parameters:
  - `board` -- the current board being evaluated
  - `player` -- either 1 (X) or 2 (O); the O player is the maximizing player (board is a max node) and X is the minimizing player (board is a min node)
  - `depth` -- level of this call: the first call in `player` starts at level 0, and you should increase the depth by 1 for each recursive call to `minMax`
  - `alpha,beta` -- cutoff bounds as described in lecture.
- `minMax` must return a pair `(score,move)` giving the min-max score calculated for the `board` and the move that corresponds to this score. The move will only be used at the top level by `player`, and will be ignored by recursive calls to `minMax`. (However, it might be useful for tracing execution.) By this arrangement, you will not need a separate "chooseMove" function as shown in the lecture slides, and can simply use the first call to `minMax` to generate the move.
- You must count the number of nodes examined (or, following the pseudo-code below, the number of calls to `minMax`); you may examine at most 10,000 nodes in any single call to `player`; as shown in the pseudo-code, a new call to `minMax` above this limit should immediately return `(0,None)`.
- It is *strongly recommended* that you do *not* make multiple copies of the board (e.g., when creating child nodes); instead, use the "recursive backtracking" trick of making a move on the board before each recursive call, then *undoing* the move before the next call:

```

    for move in range(8):
        row = row that this move would be placed in
        board[row][move] = player that is making this move
    # make the move
        val = minMax(board, <other player>, ....)
        board[row][move] = 0
    # undo the move

```

```

In [9]: 1 maxNodeLimit = 10000          # You can not change this
        2 maxDepth = 3                # You will want to change this and expect
        3 countNodes = 0
        4 def minMax(board, player, depth, alpha, beta):
        5
        6     global countNodes
        7     countNodes += 1
        8
        9     otherPlayer = None
       10     # Gives the other player:
       11     if player == X:
       12         otherPlayer = O
       13     else:
       14         otherPlayer = X
       15
       16     #Base cases:
       17     # Check if node limit reached
       18     if countNodes > maxNodeLimit:
       19         return (0, None)
       20     # Check if leaf node or depth limit reached
       21     if depth == maxDepth:
       22         return (eval(board), None)
       23
       24     bestScore = -XWIN if player == X else -OWIN
       25     bestMove = None
       26
       27     # Make every possible move to check for best move
       28     for move in range(8):
       29
       30         row = None
       31
       32         for i in range(len(board)-1,-1,-1):
       33             if board[i][move] == blank:
       34                 row = i
       35                 break
       36
       37         if row is not None:
       38             #recursive move and undoing the move afterwards
       39             board[row][move] = player
       40             score, _ = minMax(board, otherPlayer, depth+1, alpha, beta)
       41             board[row][move] = blank
       42
       43         if player == O:
       44             if score > bestScore:
       45                 bestScore = score
       46                 bestMove = move
       47                 alpha = max(alpha, score)
       48         else:
       49             if score < bestScore:
       50                 bestScore = score
       51                 bestMove = move
       52                 beta = min(beta, score)
       53
       54         if alpha >= beta:
       55             break
       56

```

```
▼ 57     if bestMove == None:
58         bestMove = 7
59     return (bestScore, bestMove)
60
61
62     # You will use this function in your interactive version below
63
▼ 64 def player(board):
65     move = minMax(board, 0, 0, -sys.maxsize, sys.maxsize)[1]    # only pla
66     return move
```



```

In [10]: 1 # Some simple tests: better testing can be done by running the intera
2 # Your results may vary slight from what is shown here, but should be
3
4   4   maxDepth = 1           # minMax will call eval on all children of root
5
6   6   board1 = makeExample([3,4,2,5,2,6,2])
7   7   print()
8   8   printBoard(board1)
9   9   print("minMax:", minMax(board1,0,0,-sys.maxsize,sys.maxsize) ) # (92
10
11  11  board2 = makeExample([3,4,2,5,2,0,2])
12  12  print()
13  13  printBoard(board2)
14  14  print("minMax:", minMax(board2,0,0,-sys.maxsize,sys.maxsize) ) # (10
15
16  16  maxDepth = 2
17
18  18  board2 = makeExample([3,4,2,5,2,0,2])
19  19  print()
20  20  printBoard(board2)
21  21  print("minMax:", minMax(board2,0,0,-sys.maxsize,sys.maxsize) ) # (-50
22
23  23  board3 = makeExample([3,0,4,4,3,4,5])
24  24  print()
25  25  printBoard(board3)
26  26  print("minMax:", minMax(board3,0,0,-sys.maxsize,sys.maxsize) ) # (-92
27

```

[illegible]

```

    0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-----
|                                     |
|                                     |
|                                     |
|                                     |
|          X                         |
|          X                         |
|   O      X X O O                  |
|-----|
minMax: (40, 6)

```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7



```

In [14]: 1 import time
2
3 from numpy.random import randint
4
5 def randomPlayer(board):
6     m = randint(8)
7     while noRoomInColumn(m,board):           # no move in this column
8         m = randint(8)
9     return m
10
11 #X is player; 0 is bot
12 def ConnectFour():
13     board = getEmptyBoard()
14     currplayer = X
15     for k in range(64):
16         if k % 2 == 0:
17             move = int(input('X\'s move: ')) # convert string to int
18             if illegalMove(move):
19                 print("Illegal move: not in range 0..7.\n")
20                 break
21             elif noRoomInColumn(move,board):
22                 print("Illegal move: column ", move, " is already full\n")
23                 break
24             else:
25                 print('\n')
26                 printBoard(dropPiece(X, move, board))
27                 print('\n')
28                 if checkWin(X, board):
29                     print('Win for O!\n')
30                     break
31
32         else:
33             currPlayer = 0
34             t_start = time.perf_counter()
35             move = player(board)
36             t_end = time.perf_counter()
37             print("Time elapsed:", np.around(t_end-t_start,2), "secs.")
38             print("Number of Nodes examined:", countNodes)
39             if noRoomInColumn(move,board):
40                 print("Illegal move: column ", move, " is already full\n")
41                 break
42             else:
43                 print('O\'s move: ', move,"\n")
44                 printBoard(dropPiece(0, move, board))
45                 print('\n')
46                 if checkWin(0, board):
47                     print('Win for O!\n')
48                     break
49
50     print("Bye!")
51 ConnectFour()
52
53 # Your code here

```

X's move: 5

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A								
B								
C								
D						X		
E								
F								
G								
H								

```
Time elapsed: 0.02 secs.  
Number of Nodes examined: 788  
O's move: 0
```

X's move: 6

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
O						X	X	

```
Time elapsed: 0.01 secs.
Number of Nodes examined: 819
O's move: 1
```

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

```

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
| O O       X X |
|---|

```

X's move: 2

```

  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
|---|
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
| O O X       X X |
|---|

```

Time elapsed: 0.01 secs.  
 Number of Nodes examined: 847  
 O's move: 0

```

  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
|---|
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
| O   |   |   |   |   |   |
| O O X       X X |
|---|

```

X's move: 3

```

  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
|---|
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |
| O   |   |   |   |   |   |
| O O X X   X X |
|---|

```

Time elapsed: 0.02 secs.  
 Number of Nodes examined: 899

O's move: 4

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0								
1	O							
2	O	O	X	X	O	X	X	

X's move: 3

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
O			X				
O	O	X	X	O	X	X	

```
Time elapsed: 0.01 secs.
Number of Nodes examined: 940
O's move: 1
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

X's move: 3

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

```

|           X           |
|  O O   X           |
|  O O X X O X X     |
|-----|

```

Time elapsed: 0.02 secs.  
 Number of Nodes examined: 982  
 O's move: 3

```

  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
|-----|
|           |
|           |
|           O         |
|           X         |
|  O O   X           |
|  O O X X O X X     |
|-----|

```

X's move: 2

```

  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
|-----|
|           |
|           |
|           O         |
|           X         |
|  O O X X           |
|  O O X X O X X     |
|-----|

```

Time elapsed: 0.02 secs.  
 Number of Nodes examined: 1005  
 O's move: 2

```

  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
|-----|
|           |
|           |
|           O         |
|         O X         |
|  O O X X           |
|  O O X X O X X     |
|-----|

```

Win for O!  
  
Bye!

Appendix: Expected Outputs

Problem 1 B

Move outside range 0..7!

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					X		
			O	X	O		
X			X	O	X		O

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X
X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O
O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X
X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O
O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X
X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O
O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X
X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O

No room in column 4: True

ERROR: Overflow in column.

Problem 1 C



---



```
Win for X!  
Bye!
```

----- Win for 0 -----

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

.... Many moves later .....

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

	X			
	X	X		O

			--	--		-	
			O	O	O		O O
X	O	X	X	O		X	X
O	X	O	X	X	X	O	O

X's move: 0

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

			X						
			X		X			O	
X		O	O	O			O	O	
X	O	X	X	O			X	X	
O	X	O	X	X	X	O	O		

0's move: 1

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

		X							
		X		X		O			
X	O	O	O	O		O	O		
X	O	X	X	O		X	X		
O	X	O	X	X	X	O	O		

Win for 0!

Bye!

```
----- Error: Move not in range -----
```

X's move: 3

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

1000


```
|
|
|      O X
|
-----
```

.... Many moves later.....

X's move: 2

```
      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-----
|
|      X
|      X
|      X
|      O
|     X X X
|    O X X X O  O
|   O O X O X O O O
-----
```

O's move: 3

```
      0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
-----
|      O
|      X
|      X
|      X
|      O
|     X X X
|    O X X X O  O
|   O O X O X O O O
-----
```

X's move: 3  
Illegal move: column 3 is already full.  
Bye!

Problem 2 Part A

		O	X	
O	O	X	X	X


			X		
		O	O		X
O	O	X	X	X	O

$$\text{eval}(B) = -20$$

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

```
eval(B) = 90
```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

```

      X
    X X O
  X O O O X
O X O O X X

```

$$\text{eval}(B) = -10$$

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

		X					
		X					
		X		O			X
X	X	O		X	O	X	O
O	O	O		X	O	X	O
O	X	O	X	X	X	O	O
O	O	X	X	O	X	O	X

$$\text{eval}(B) = -30$$



0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X
X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O
X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O
O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X
X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O
X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O
O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X
X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O

```
eval(B) = 0
```

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	X						
	X				X		
	O				X		
	X				O	X	
O	O	O	O		O	X	X

```
eval(B) = 9223372036854775807
```

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						X	
						X	
					O	X	
					O	X	
O					X	O	
X	X	O		O	O	X	

```
eval(B) = -9223372036854775807
```

Problem Two Part B

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

X				
X				
X	X	O	O	O

```
minMax: (9223372036854775807, 7)
```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

		X			
		X			
O	X	X	O	O	

```
minMax: (10, 2)
```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

	X	X		
	X	X		
O	X	X	O	O

```
minMax: (-50, 2)
```

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

```
| -      -- -- --      |  
-----  
minMax: (-9223372036854775807, 7)
```

## Problem Two Part C

This trace was performed with a vanilla-flavored minMax (nothing other than alpha-beta pruning), with a maxDepth of 5.

X's move: 3

A diagram of a 2D array with 8 columns and 10 rows. The columns are indexed 0 to 7. The element at row 8, column 3 is marked with an 'x'.

O's move: 7

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				x				O

```
Number of nodes examined: 10000
```

Elapsed time: 13.9 secs.

X's move: 4

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

0's move: 5

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Number of nodes examined: 9111

Elapsed time: 12.5 secs.

X's move: 4

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					X			
				X	X	O		O

O's move: 4

[illegible]

Number of nodes examined: 9050

Elapsed time: 12.53 secs.

X's move: 2

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

```
|
|
|      O
|      X
|    X X X O   O
|-----|
```

O's move: 1

```
  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
|-----|
|
|
|
|      O
|      X
|    O X X X O   O
|-----|
```

Number of nodes examined: 2899  
Elapsed time: 4.01 secs.

X's move: 3

```
  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
|-----|
|
|
|
|      O
|    X X
|    O X X X O   O
|-----|
```

O's move: 5

```
  0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
|-----|
|
|
|
|      O
|    X X O
|    O X X X O   O
|-----|
```

Number of nodes examined: 6609

Elapsed time: 9.29 secs.

X's move: 3

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			X	O			
			X	X	O		
	O	X	X	X	O		O

O's move: 3

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0								
1								
2								
3				O				
4				X	O			
5				X	X	O		
6		O	X	X	X	O		
7							O	

Number of nodes examined: 6912

Elapsed time: 8.96 secs.

X's move: 2

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								

O's move: 6

```
Number of nodes examined: 3953
Elapsed time: 4.87 secs.
```

```
Win for 0!  
Bye!
```