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# Python3 program to find the next optimal move for a player
player, opponent = 'x', 'o'
# This function returns true if there are moves
# remaining on the board. It returns false if
# there are no moves left to play.
def isMovesLeft(board) :
 for i in range(3) :
    for j in range(3) :
     if (board[i][j] == '_') :
       return True
  return False
# This is the evaluation function as discussed
# in the previous article ( http://goo.gl/sJgv68 )
def evaluate(b) :
  # Checking for Rows for X or O victory.
 for row in range(3) :
    if (b[row][0] == b[row][1] and b[row][1] == b[row][2]):
     if (b[row][0] == player):
       return 10
     elif (b[row][0] == opponent) :
       return -10
  # Checking for Columns for X or O victory.
 for col in range(3) :
   if (b[0][col] == b[1][col] and b[1][col] == b[2][col]):
      if (b[0][col] == player):
       return 10
      elif (b[0][col] == opponent) :
       return -10
  # Checking for Diagonals for X or O victory.
  if (b[0][0] == b[1][1] and b[1][1] == b[2][2]):
    if (b[0][0] == player):
      return 10
    elif (b[0][0] == opponent):
     return -10
 if (b[0][2] == b[1][1] and b[1][1] == b[2][0]) :
    if (b[0][2] == player):
     return 10
    elif (b[0][2] == opponent):
     return -10
 \# Else if none of them have won then return 0
 return 0
# This is the minimax function. It considers all
\ensuremath{\text{\#}} the possible ways the game can go and returns
# the value of the board
def minimax(board, depth, isMax) :
  score = evaluate(board)
 # If Maximizer has won the game return his/her
  # evaluated score
  if (score == 10) :
   return score
 # If Minimizer has won the game return his/her
  # evaluated score
  if (score == -10) :
   return score
 # If there are no more moves and no winner then
  # it is a tie
  if (isMovesLeft(board) == False) :
   return 0
 # If this maximizer's move
  if (isMax):
    best = -1000
    # Traverse all cells
    for i in range(3) :
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for j in range(3) :
        # Check if cell is empty
        if (board[i][j]=='_'):
          # Make the move
          board[i][j] = player
          # Call minimax recursively and choose
          # the maximum value
          best = max( best, minimax(board,
                       depth + 1,
                      not isMax) )
          # Undo the move
          board[i][j] =
    return best
  # If this minimizer's move
  else :
    best = 1000
    # Traverse all cells
    for i in range(3) :
      for j in range(3) :
        # Check if cell is empty
        if (board[i][j] == '_') :
          # Make the move
          board[i][j] = opponent
          # Call minimax recursively and choose
          # the minimum value
          best = min(best, minimax(board, depth + 1, not isMax))
          # Undo the move
          board[i][j] = '_'
    return best
# This will return the best possible move for the player
def findBestMove(board) :
  bestVal = -1000
  bestMove = (-1, -1)
  # Traverse all cells, evaluate minimax function for
  # all empty cells. And return the cell with optimal
  # value.
  for i in range(3) :
    for j in range(3) :
      # Check if cell is empty
      if (board[i][j] == '_') :
        # Make the move
        board[i][j] = player
        # compute evaluation function for this
        moveVal = minimax(board, 0, False)
        # Undo the move
        board[i][j] = '_'
        # If the value of the current move is
        # more than the best value, then update
        # best/
        if (moveVal > bestVal) :
          bestMove = (i, j)
          bestVal = moveVal
  print("The value of the best Move is :", bestVal)
  print()
  return bestMove
# Driver code
board = [
  [ 'x', 'o', 'x' ],
  [ 'o', 'o', 'x' ],
  [ '_', '_', '_' ]
bestMove = findBestMove(board)
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print("The Optimal Move is :")
print("ROW:", bestMove[0], " COL:", bestMove[1])
# This code is contributed by divyesh072019

The value of the best Move is : 10

The Optimal Move is :
ROW: 2 COL: 2
```