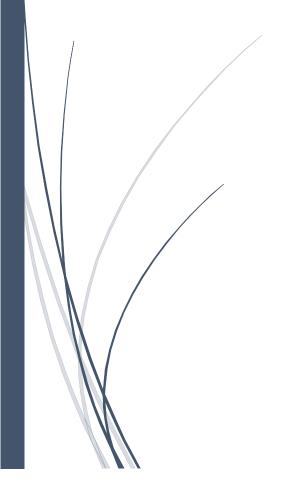
Lab 2 Al

Connect 4

Presented to

Dr Marwan el torki

Ta eng.mohamed el habibi



OMAR ELSAMMAK

Overview:

Connect 4 is a two-player game in which the players first choose a color and then take turns dropping their colored discs from the top into a grid. The pieces fall straight down, occupying the next available space within the column. The objective of the game is to connect-four of one's own discs of the same color next to each other vertically, horizontally, or diagonally. The two players keep playing until the board is full. The winner is the player having greater number of connected-fours.

Functions used:

1. Draw gui

This function draws the array to form a gui to make communication easier

2. Array_2_int

This function takes the array that represents the board and stores it in a Long int to store the game state (it represents each column state in 9 bits)

3. Int 2 array

This function takes the stored long int and transfers it into a 6*7 array to represent the state of the board

4. Get playable row

This function takes the column we want to play in and the state of the board as a long int and gets which row is the last free one so that we can drop the piece in it

5. Get playable_columns

This function takes the board state as a long int and checks which columns are available

6. Drop checker

This functions take the row and column we want to play in and which turn is it and it places the checker piece in the desired place

7. Print arr

Takes the state as and array and prints it just to illustrate and make sure that the gui is

Working (just a check not important)

8. Calculate_score

Calculates the weight of the given node so that we can use it in the minimax algorithm

9. Get fours

This functions traverses through the array to get how many combinations of fours are there for a certain player (either player 1 or 2) to be used

when calculating the score of a certain node , also used to check which player is the winner

10. Get threes

This functions traverses through the array to get how many combinations of threes are there for a certain player (either player 1 or 2) to be used when calculating the score of a certain node

11. Get_twos

This functions traverses through the array to get how many combinations of twos are there for a certain player (either player 1 or 2) to be used when calculating the score of a certain node

12. Minimax

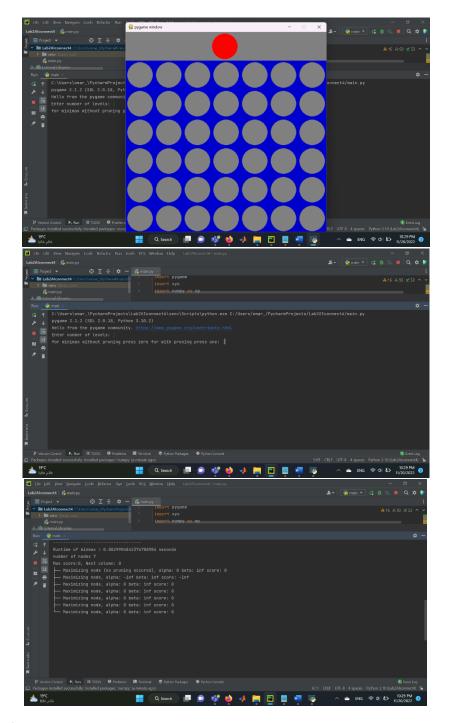
the main algorithm used for making the computer play against a user it is a recursive algorithm ,it also uses recursion to search through the game-tree.

two players play the game, one is called MAX and other is called MIN Both Players of the game are opponent of each other, where MAX will select the maximized value and MIN will select the minimized value This algorithm applies DFS, so in this game-tree, we have to go all the way through the leaves to reach the terminal nodes

This function takes the depth of the tree from the user as an input K And whether we want to use it using alpha-beta pruning or not

13. If game ened

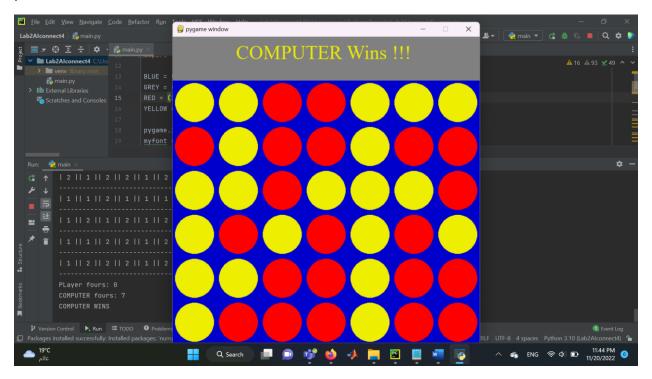
This function checks if all the columns are full to see if the game ended or not



This is a sample run

The computer asks for the depth and whether we want to play using alpha-beta pruning or without, Then we can start playing using the gui

After every move the number of nodes expanded are printed, and the search tree is also printed

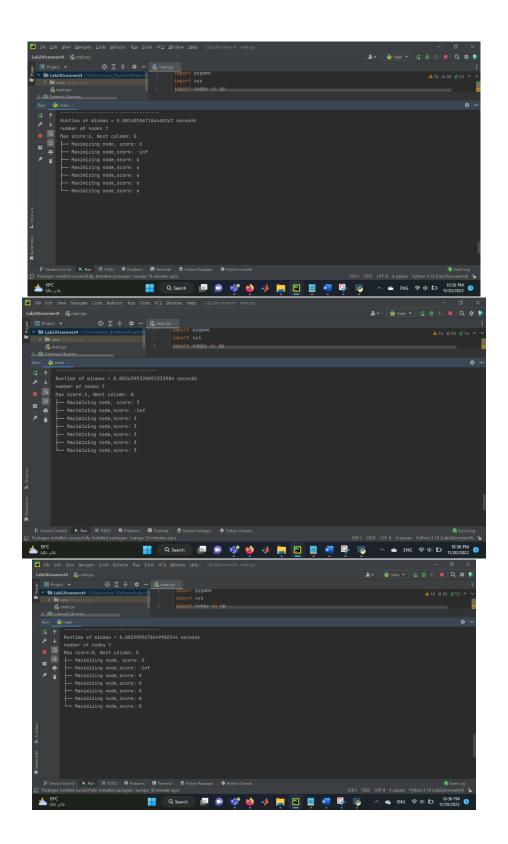


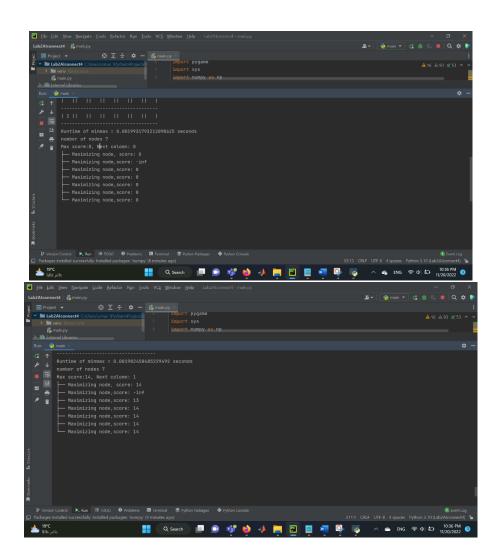
Here is a sample run using depth one and with alpha beta pruning

Now I will demonstrate more by showing multiple test cases for multiple depths with and without alpha beta pruning

Without alpha beta pruning:

Depth 1

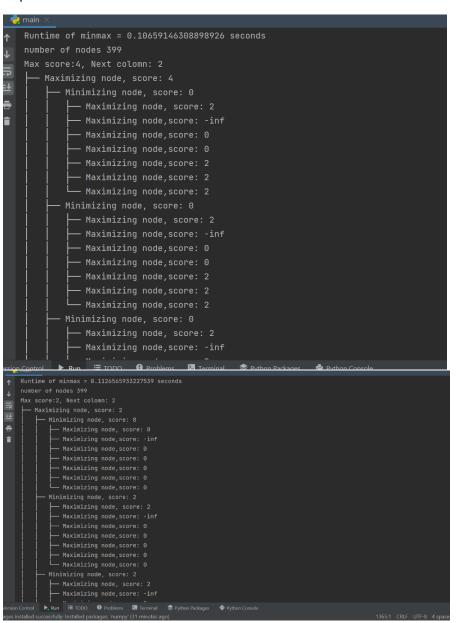




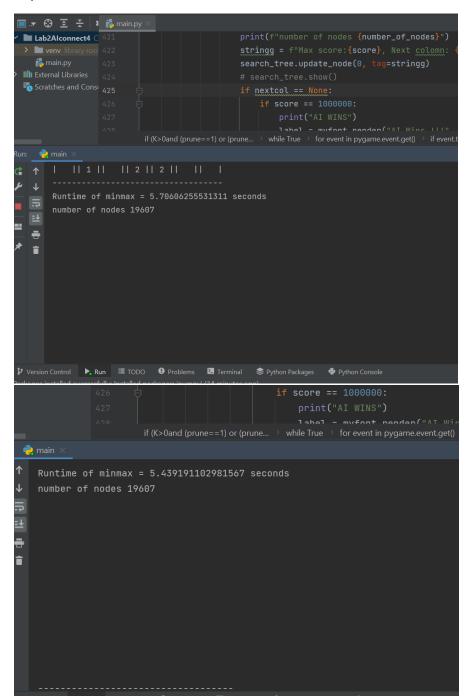
Depth 2:

```
Runtime of minmax = 0.0147173309320
number of nodes 50
Max scores (0, Next colomn: 1)
Ministring node, score: -2
Ministring node, score: -2
Ministring node, score: -2
Ministring node, score: -2
Ministring node, score: -1
Ministring node, score: 0
Ministring node, score: -1
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    ** The Tailor of the Tailor of
                                    The main is a control of minima in the main in the main in physical averaging in the main in physical averaging in many in the main in the main in physical averaging in the main in main in many in the main in many in many in the main in many in many in the main in many in the main in many in the main in many in the many in many in the many in t
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Depth 3:



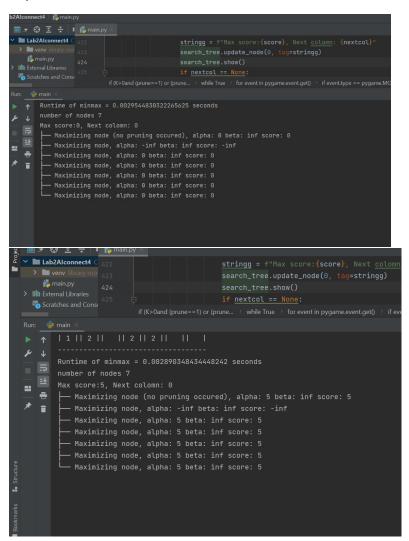
Depth 5:



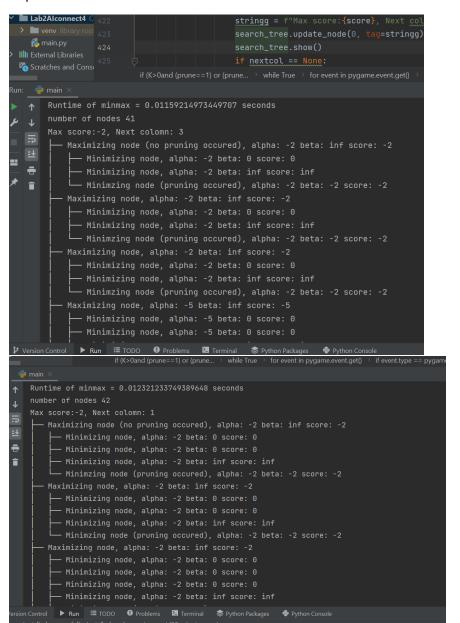
As shown the time taken by minmax increases as the depth increases because the number of nodes searched increase exponentionally			

With alpha beta pruning:

Depth 1



Depth 2:



```
Lab2Alconnect4
                                               sys.exit()
       🛵 main.py
                                           if event.type == pygame.MOUSEMOTION:
  > IIII External Libraries
                                               pygame.draw.rect(screen, GREY, (0, 0, width, SQUARESIZE))
    Scratches and Consc
      ↓ Runtime of minmax = 0.23752403259277344 seconds
          number of nodes 967
          Max score:-2, Next colomn: 4
             - Maximizing node (no pruning occured), alpha: -2 beta: inf score: -2
                  - Minimizing node, alpha: -2 beta: inf score: inf

    Maximizing node (no pruning occured), alpha: 0 beta: inf score: 0

                         — Minimizing node, alpha: O beta: 2 score: 2
                          — Minimizing node, alpha: 0 beta: 2 score: 2
                          - Minimizing node, alpha: 0 beta: 2 score: 2
                          – Minimizing node, alpha: O beta: inf score: inf
Structure
                        └── Minimzing node (pruning occured), alpha: 0 beta: -6 score: -6

    Maximizing node, alpha: -2 beta: inf score: -3

                         — Minimizing node, alpha: -2 beta: 2 score: 2
                          – Minimizing node, alpha: -2 beta: 2 score: 2
                         — Minimizing node, alpha: -2 beta: 2 score: 2

    Minimizing node, alpha: -2 beta: inf score: inf

                          - Minimzina node (pryving CCARea) bådame:⊔ogaepairo⊌:score.
> IIII External Libraries
                                               pygame.draw.rect(screen, GREY, (0, 0, width, SQUARESIZ
  Scratches and Consc
                             if (K>0and (prune==1) or (prune... \rightarrow while True \rightarrow for event in pygame.event.get() \rightarrow if event.type ==
Run: 👘 main
         Runtime of minmax = 0.1890861988067627 seconds
         number of nodes 800
==
         Max score:-2, Next colomn: 1

    Maximizing node (no pruning occured), alpha: -2 beta: inf score: -2

    Minimizing node, alpha: -2 beta: inf score: inf

                     - Maximizing node (no pruning occured), alpha: O beta: inf score: O
                      └── Minimzing node (pruning occured), alpha: 0 beta: 0 score: 0

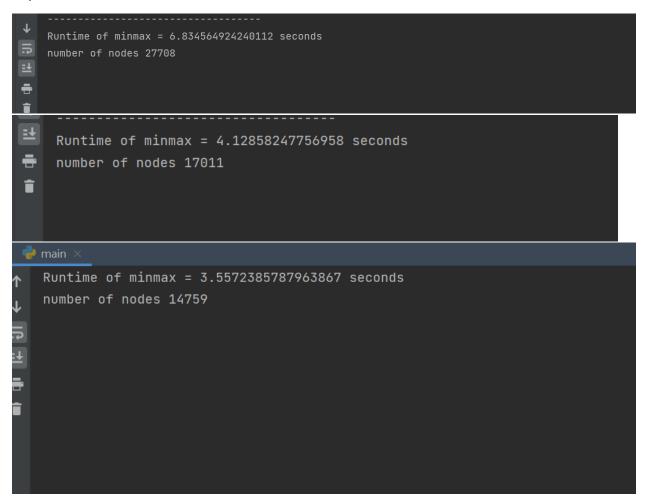
    Maximizing node, alpha: -2 beta: inf score: -2

    Minimizing node, alpha: -2 beta: inf score: inf

    Minimzing node (pruning occured), alpha: -2 beta: -2 score: -2

                      Maximizing node, alpha: -2 beta: inf score: -2
                        — Minimizing node, alpha: -2 beta: 0 score: 0
                         – Minimizing node, alpha: -2 beta: 0 score: 0
                         - Minimizing node, alpha: -2 beta: inf score: inf
                      └── Minimzing node (pruning occured), alpha: -2 beta: -2 score: -2
                      Maximizing node, alpha: -2 beta: inf score: -2
```

Depth 6:

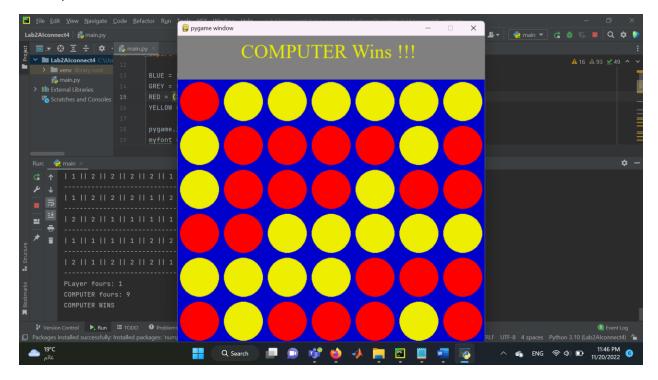


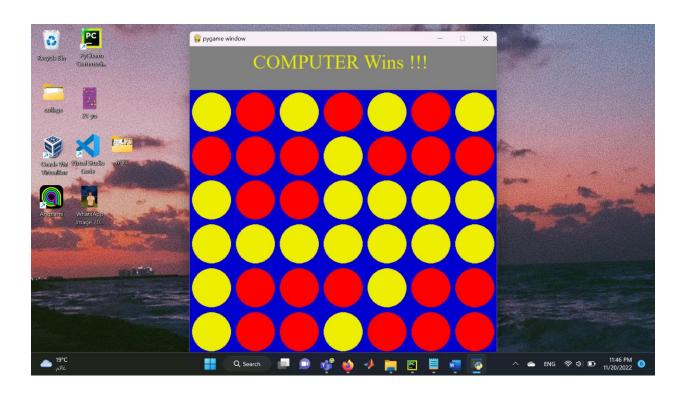
As show the time increases with depth increasing but when we increase the depth

But on average even with depth 6 using alpha beta pruning will be better than using depth 5 without alpha beta because the alpha beta doesn't always have to search the whole tree

Here are two full games first is using alpha beta and the other is without

And depth 4





Node expanded in different depths in above testcases

Depth	Alpha beta	No alpha beta
1	7 nodes and 0.029 secs	7 nodes and 0.0026 secs
2	41 nodes and 0.01 secs	56 nodes and 0.014 secs
3	119 nodes and 0.03 secs	399 nodes an 0.1 secs
4	976 nodes and 0.2 secs	2800 nodes and 0.83 secs
5	2315 nodes and 0.613 secs	19607 nodes and 5.4 secs
6	17011 nodes and 4.1 secs	137255 nodes and 41.25 secs