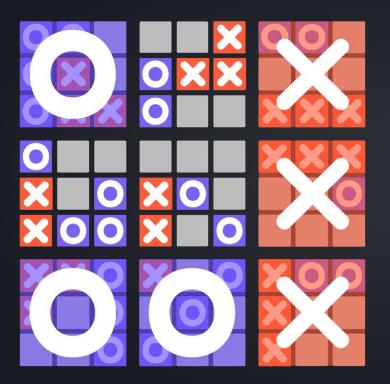
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE Final Project Delivery

# JULTIMATE TICTACTOE

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## **ULTIMATE TIC-TAC-TOE**





#### **OVERVIEW**

A variant of the popular Tic-Tac-Toe game consisting of a 3x3 grid of Tic-Tac-Toe boards. Players take turns playing on the smaller boards until one wins in the larger board.

#### **GOAL**

Implement the game, as well as **computer players** that can play it with varying levels of expertise.







#### **STATE**

Since the board is a grid of smaller boards, it can be represented as a multidimensional array.

#### **INITIAL STATE**

The 2D array is filled with empty strings.

#### **OBJECTIVE TEST**

Verify if any of the players has won the big board (**win**) or if there are no legal moves remaining (**draw**).

#### <u>OPERATORS</u>

Since the board is a grid of smaller boards, it can be represented as a multidimensional array.

#### **PRECONDITIONS**

The rules of Tic-Tac-Toe apply.

As such, the players:

- Take turns placing their marks on empty tiles.
  - Can only play in the small board dictated by their opponent's last move.
    - Unless it has already been won, in which case the player can choose.

#### **COST**

All moves have the same cost.

## **HEURISTICS**



The standard heuristics from Tic-Tac-Toe apply to both the big and small boards.



#### **MIDDLE**

Capturing the middle board presents the most victory opportunities.



#### **2 OUT OF 3**

Capturing two boards in a winning pattern that is not blocked creates a strong threat.



Preventing the opponent from making advantageous moves should be rewarded.



#### **TRAPS**

Forcing the opponent to play in boards where they have a weak presence is crucial.









#### **TECHNOLOGIES**

Opted for React with TypeScript.

#### **GAME**

#### Implemented the game state.

- Used a 2D string array to represent the tiles, as well as a string array for the big board.
- Implemented valid moves, turns, win conditions, etc.

#### Designed the gameplay UI.

- Designed the big board, small boards, and tiles.
- Added visual hints to aid the players in understanding the game state.



## **UPDATED PROGRESS**

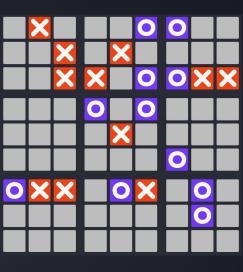


#### **GAME**

- Add two game menus.
- Allow customization of the board size.
- Improved the game GUI.

#### **GAMEPLAY**

- Add the possibility to play against the Al through the implementation of Minimax algorithm with alpha-beta pruning.
  - Deterministic decision-making suitable for perfect-information games.
  - o Good performance through efficient pruning of unnecessary search paths.
  - o Scalable difficulty through depth adjustment.
- Player can choose from 4 difficulties (<u>very easy</u>, <u>easy</u>, <u>medium</u> and <u>hard</u>).
- The game state is saved through each play.









The AI uses a composite evaluation function that considers:

# BOARD VALUE ASSESSMENT

Win/Loss detection.

Best potential winning moves. (center and corner control)

# STRATEGIC POSITION EVALUATION

Limiting opponent options by choosing the best moves.

Avoiding moves that send the opponent to advantageous boards.

# MOVE DEPTH CONSIDERATION

Quicker wins are prioritized over delayed wins.

Delayed losses are preferred over immediate losses.





# **EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS**

Difficulty	Algorithm	Depth	Heuristics	Player Wins	CPU Wins	Draws	CPU Win Rate	Average Decision Time
Very Easy	Randomizer	N/A	None	5	0	0	0%	2 ms
Easy	Minimax with alpha-beta pruning	2	All	1	3	1	60%	85 ms
Medium	Minimax with alpha-beta pruning	5	All	0	4	1	80%	455 ms
Hard	Minimax with alpha-beta pruning	7	All	0	5	0	100%	1790 ms

These results were obtained by playing 5 games in each difficulty in a default 3x3 size board.







#### Minimax with Alpha-Beta Pruning successfully powers the Al

- Provides competitive play across varying difficulty levels.
- Enables real-time responsiveness up to a particular depth.

#### **Heuristic Evaluation Function is the key for good AI gameplay**

- Captures strategic elements like board control and threats.
- Balances offense and defense.



#### **LIMITATIONS**

- Exponential growth of the search tree makes a full-depth search option (perfect play) computationally infeasible.
- Fixed heuristics with manually tuned weights may not generalize to all game situations and cannot adapt or learn from gameplay history.

### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**



The following are hyperlinks to the resources we consulted throughout this project:

#### **TECHNOLOGIES**

#### **React**

- <u>Documentation</u>
- <u>Tutorial</u>
- <u>Tic-Tac-Toe Tutorial</u>

#### **TypeScript**

- <u>Documentation</u>
- Documentation for React

#### **GAME**

#### **Ultimate Tic-Tac-Toe**

- <u>Rules</u>
- <u>Implementation</u>
- <u>Heuristics</u>

#### **ALGORITHMS**

Minimax (w/ Alpha-Beta Pruning)

Video

