Don't Connect 5

"The essence of strategy is choosing what not to do"

— Michael Porter

You and your friend Eric are bored playing the classic <u>"Five in a Row"</u> game, so both of you decided to make the game more interesting by adding the following rule changes:

- The game now happens on the vertices of a hexagonal grid instead of a board.
- Unlike the classic game, connections do not have to go in a straight line (and there is no straight line to go...) any path is a connection.
- And you win when you con ???

"Wait!", your other friend Kevin interrupted. Kevin has always been bad at the connect 5 game, so he demanded that you and Eric make it a **Don't Connect 5 game**.

The following are the (actual) rules

- The board is a hexagonal grid with radius 4
- Three players take turns to place stones of their color on the vertices. Each player may choose to pass and not place a stone
- The game ends when no stone is placed for three consecutive turns, either because there is no space or no player chooses to make a move.
- Score is calculated by the following method for each player:
 - For each <u>connected component</u> formed by the stones placed down by the player, the diameter(<u>length of the longest path</u>) in the component is calculated.
 - Depending on how many stones are there in the longest path, a score is added to the player's final score

#stones	<3	3	4	5	>5
score	0	1	3	0	0

- The scores from all of a player's connect components are summed, giving the total score.

You are to implement one function, bot move

bot move takes parameters

- The current board: a dictionary of {(x, y, z):id}, where x, y, z is the hexagonal coordinate and id is the player id(0, 1, or 2)
- Your player number(0, 1, or 2)

Bot_move should output a 3-tuple of hexagonal coordinates, the position of your next move; or None, if no move is intended to be taken.

Instructions for using the visualizer

- Run `hex_grader.py` and the game file will be saved in the `games` folder
- Run `hex_visualizer.py` and select the save file you want to visualize

For using the visualizer,

- # Press < > to go forward/back, hold for fast forward/backing
- # Press C to toggle coordinate
- # Press Space to load another save

If Pygame does not work for your device(`NSInvalidArgumentException` something), you may also use the following method:

- 1. Go to https://replit.com/ and create an account
- 2. Click "Create Repl" and "Import from Github"
- 3. Click "From URL" and put in https://github.com/topazand/CMIMC2024-DCON5-Visualizer
- 4. Use 'python3 main.py' as the run command
- 5. Upload and put your game files into the 'games' folder on Repl.it
- 6. Run and input the name of the file you want to visualize(something.json)
- 7. Follow the `using the visualizer` instructions above.

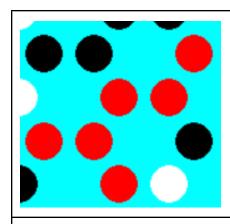
Time/Memory

- Memory limit: 256 MB
- Time limit: 30 seconds **for each game**(not each move)
- If there is a timeout, your bot will **not move** for the rest of the game.
- In case of an illegal output (occupied or out-of-bound), **no move** will be taken.

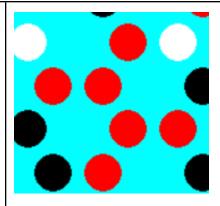
Grading: Your ranking in each game affect your ELO rating, with changes proportional to

Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score	Rank	Score
1	1	1	.5	1	1	1	0
2	0	1	.5	2	5	1	0
3	-1	3	-1	2	5	1	0

Example of longest path calculation

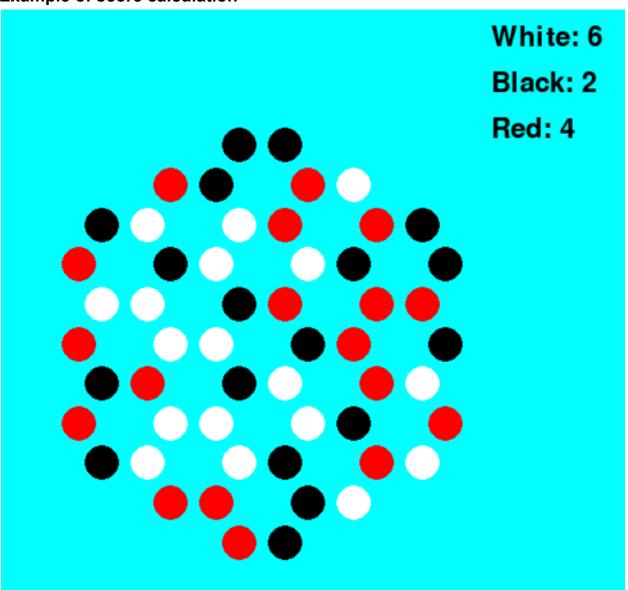


This connected component gives red $\underline{0}$ point because it has diameter 5.



This connected component gives red $\underline{3}$ points because it has diameter 4.

Example of score calculation



In the above game,

- White has 3 + 3 = 6 points since it has two connected components each of diameter 4.
- Black has 1 + 1 = 2 points since it has two connected components each of diameter 3.
- Red has 3 + 1 = 4 points since it has one connected component of diameter 4 and one of diameter 3.

Explanation of Hexagonal Coordinates

$$(3, -2, 1)(3, -2, 0)$$

$$(2, -2, 2)(2, -2, 1) \qquad (3, -1, 0)(3, -1, -1)$$

$$(1, -2, 3)(1, -2, 2) \qquad (2, -1, 1)(2, -1, 0) \qquad (3, 0, -1)(3, 0, -2)$$

$$(0, -2, 3) \qquad (1, -1, 2)(1, -1, 1) \qquad (2, 0, 0)(2, 0, -1) \qquad (3, 1, -2)$$

$$(0, -1, 3)(0, -1, 2) \qquad (1, 0, 1)(1, 0, 0) \qquad (2, 1, -1)(2, 1, -2)$$

$$(-1, -1, 3) \qquad (0, 0, 2)(0, 0, 1) \qquad (1, 1, 0)(1, 1, -1) \qquad (2, 2, -2)$$

$$(-1, 0, 3)(-1, 0, 2) \qquad (0, 1, 1)(0, 1, 0) \qquad (1, 2, -1)(1, 2, -2)$$

$$(-2, 0, 3) \qquad (-1, 1, 2)(-1, 1, 1) \qquad (0, 2, 0)(0, 2, -1) \qquad (1, 3, -2)$$

$$(-2, 1, 3)(-2, 1, 2) \qquad (-1, 2, 1)(-1, 2, 0) \qquad (0, 3, -1)(0, 3, -2)$$

$$(-2, 2, 2)(-2, 2, 1) \qquad (-1, 3, 0)(-1, 3, -1)$$

$$(-2, 3, 1)(-2, 3, 0)$$

Each position is encoded by a coordinate (x, y, z). The 'center' (which is not a valid position) has coordinates (0, 0, 0). An increase in each entry of the coordinate corresponds to moving in a certain direction.

- x: 60 deg, top-right
- y: -60 deg, bottom-right
- z: 180 deg, left