IS597 Final Project: The C&C Game

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IntroductionConquering and Capturing

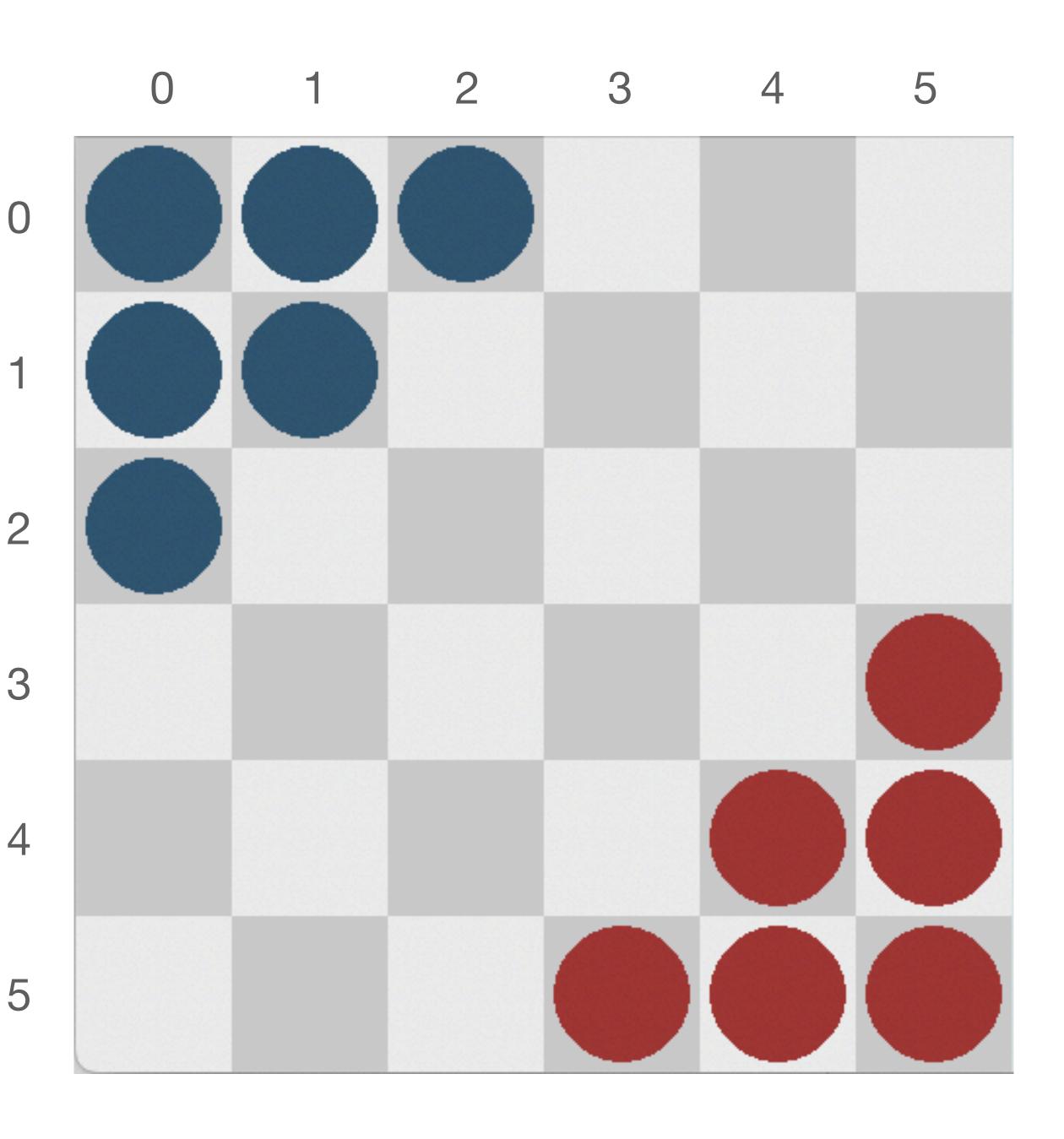
Ideas

- Chinese Checkers
- Halma Game
- English Checkers

Adjustments

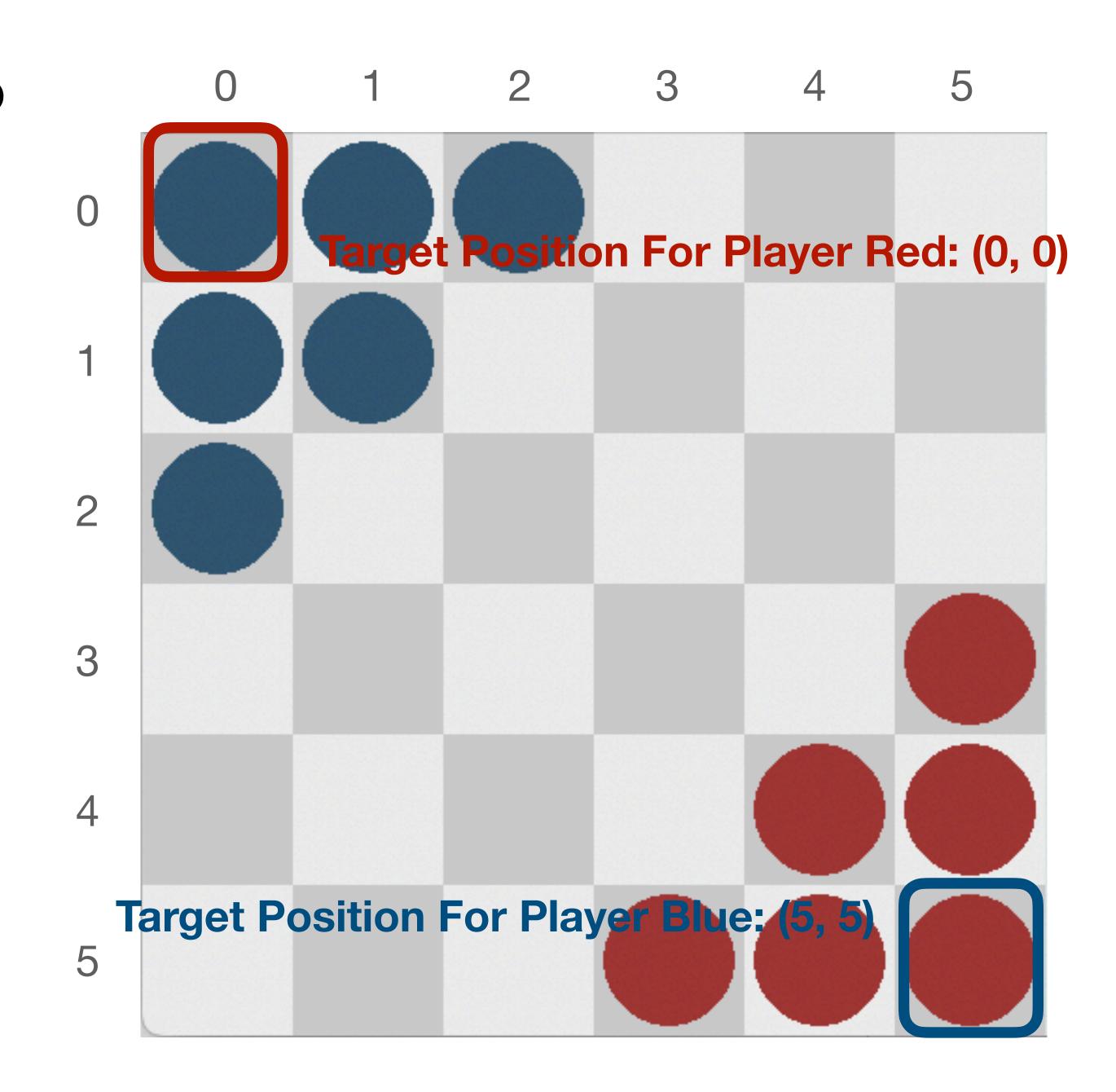
- Jumping Moves: Continuously Jumping and stop at any valid position
- Capturing Rule
- Conquering Rule

Create a Al Player



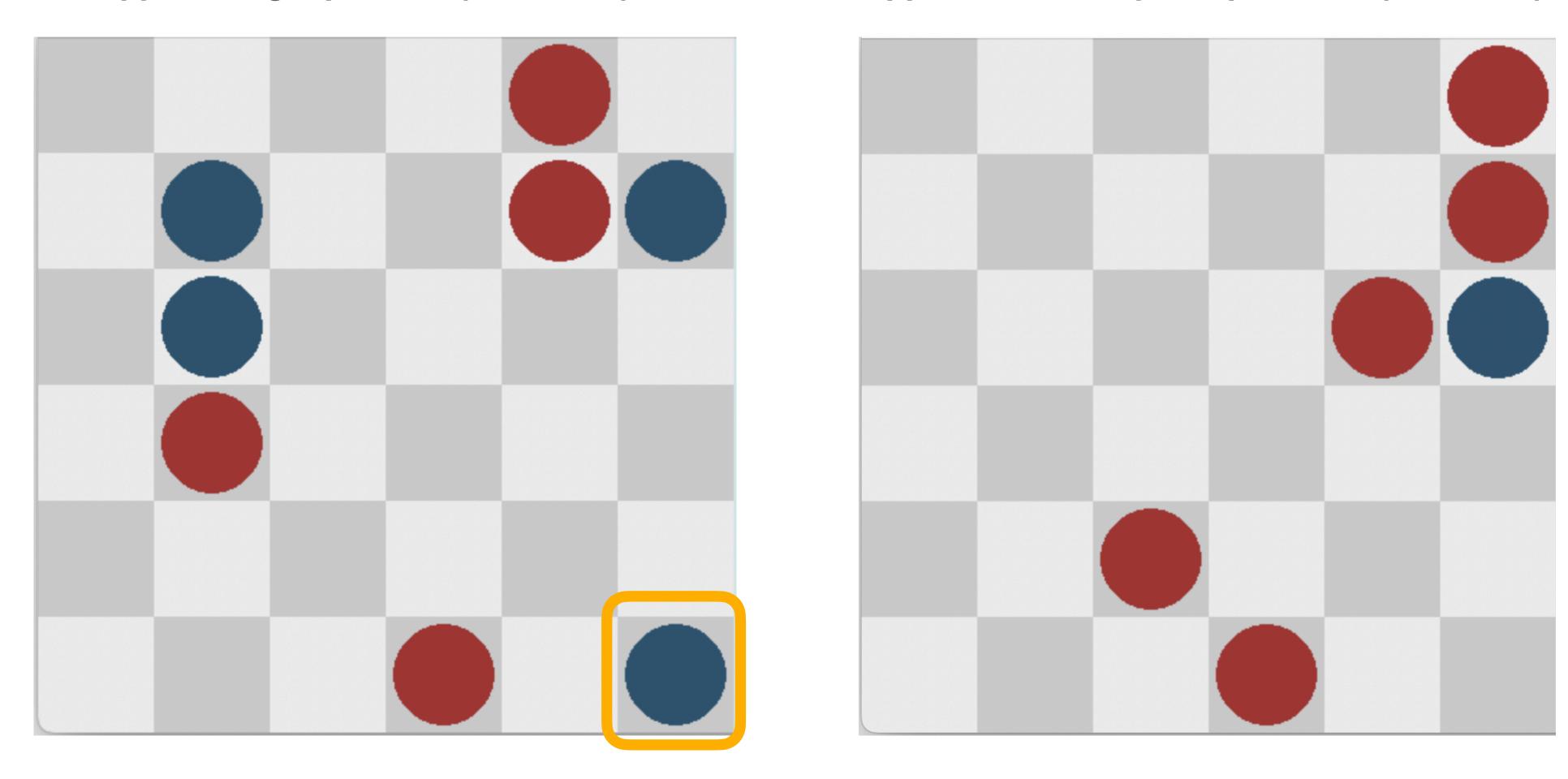
How to win a game?

- Occupying the target position
 - For Blue Player: (5, 5)
 - For Red Player: (0, 0)
- Make the opponent has only one piece left on the board

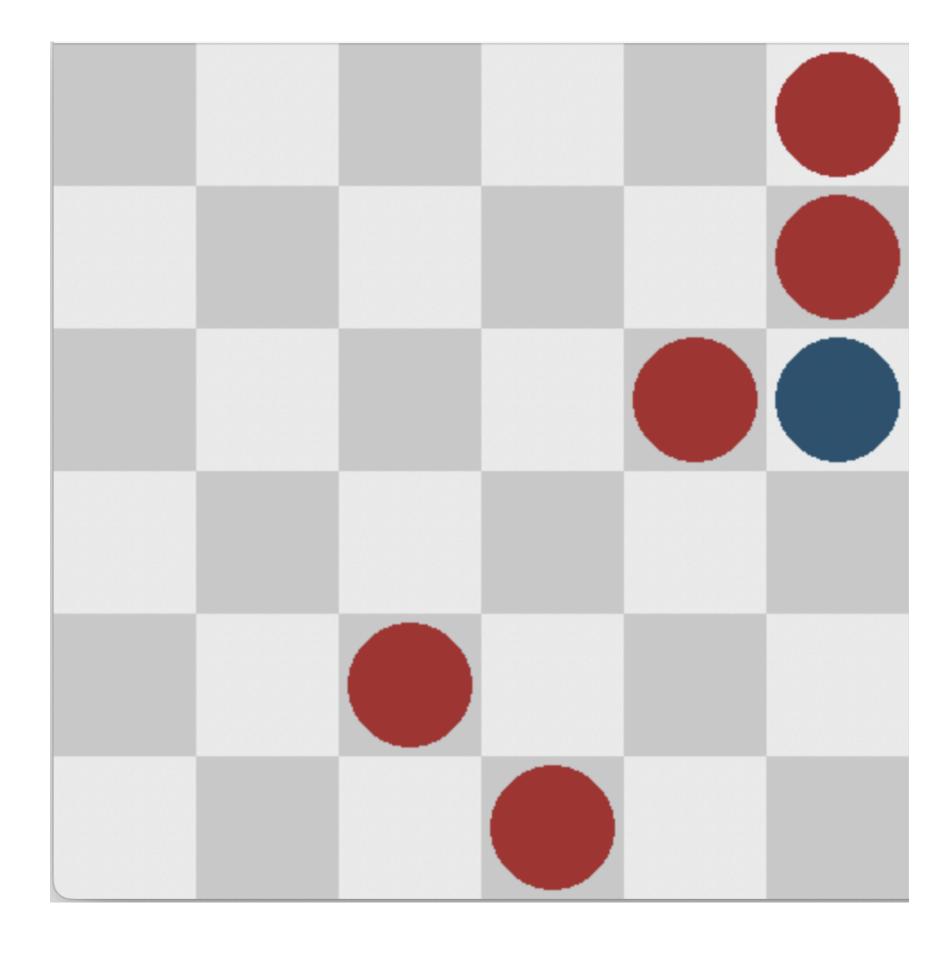


How to win a game?

Winning Condition 1: Occupy the target position (Blue Wins)



Winning Condition 2: Opponent has only one piece left (Red Wins)



How to make a move?

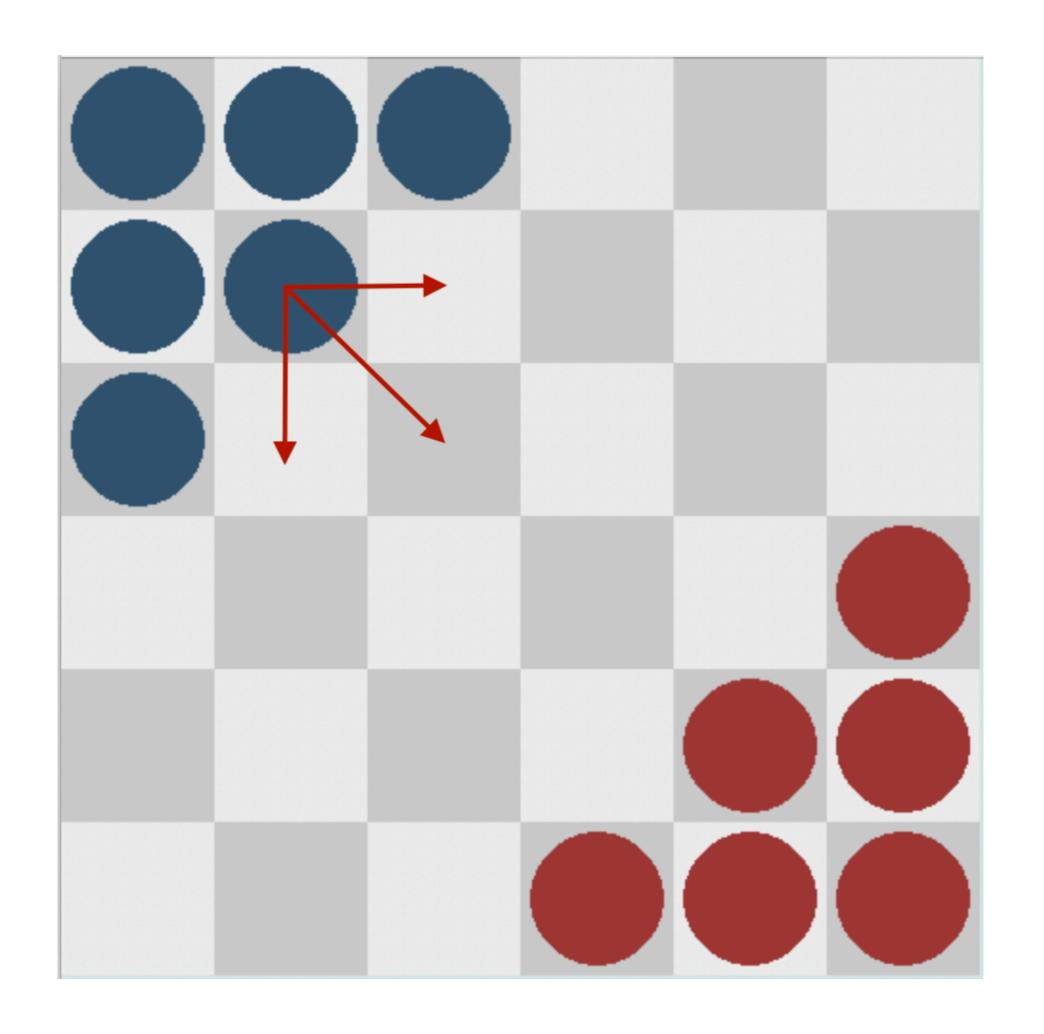
Normal Moves and Jumping Moves

Normal Moves

Three possible directions - the end positions should always getting closer to the target

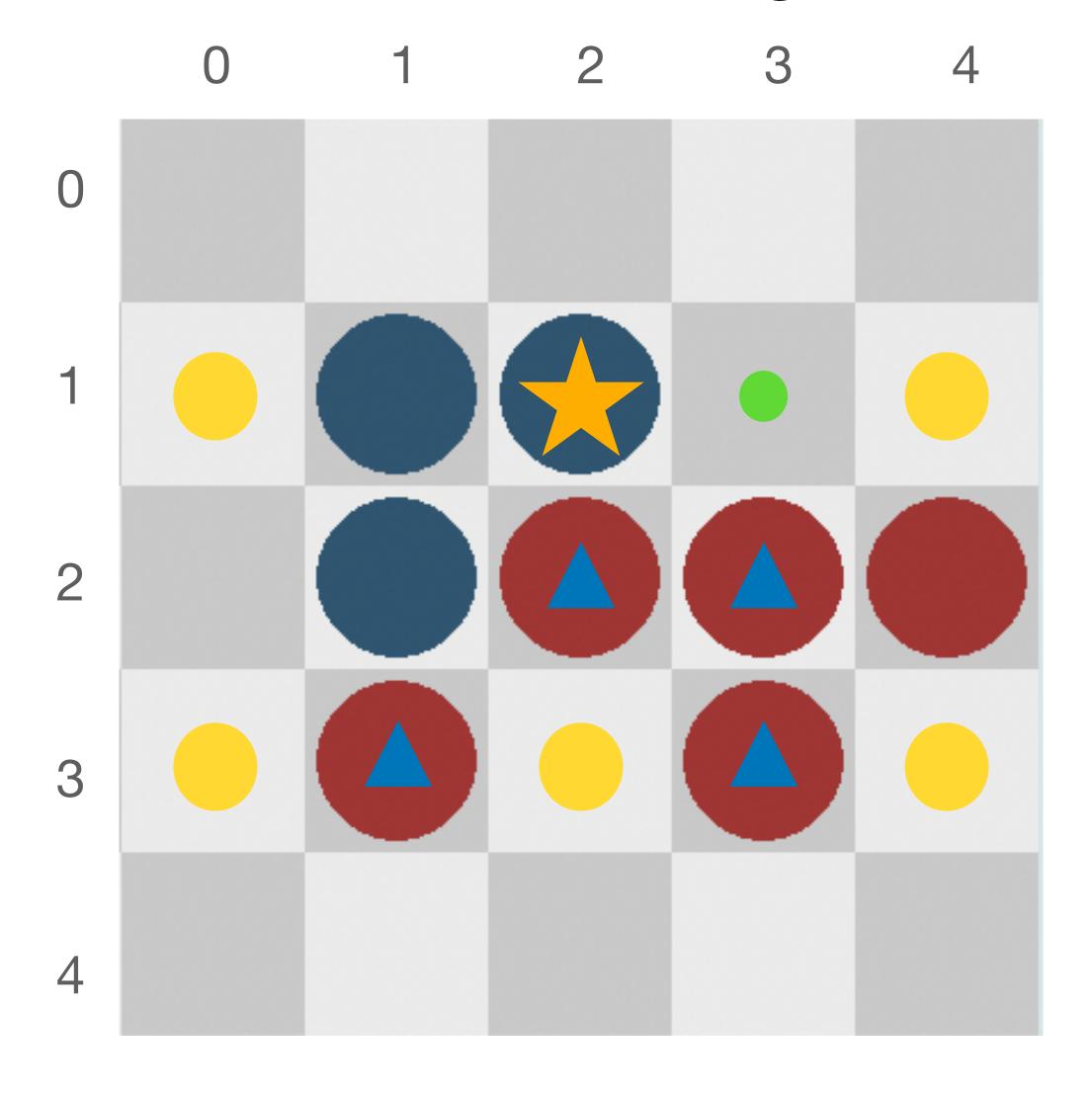
Jumping Moves

- Like English Checkers: but can continue
- Like Chinese Checkers: but in 8 directions
- Capturing: When jumping over opponent's pieces, the first jumped over opponent's piece will be removed.



How to make a move?

Example of a jumping move



Possible Jumping Moves For Blue(1, 2):

- $(1, 2) \rightarrow (3, 2)$ Capture (2, 2)
- $(1, 2) \rightarrow (3, 2) \rightarrow (3, 0)$ Capture (2, 2)
- $(1, 2) \rightarrow (3, 2) \rightarrow (3, 4)$ Capture (2, 2)
- $(1, 2) \rightarrow (3, 2) \rightarrow (3, 4) \rightarrow (1, 4)$ Capture (2, 2)
- $(1, 2) \rightarrow (3, 0)$
- $(1, 2) \rightarrow (3, 0) \rightarrow (3, 2)$ Capture (3, 1)
- $(1, 2) \rightarrow (3, 0) \rightarrow (3, 2) \rightarrow (3, 4)$ Capture (3, 1)
- $(1, 2) \rightarrow (3, 0) \rightarrow (3, 2) \rightarrow (3, 4) \rightarrow (1, 4)$ Capture (3, 1)
- $(1, 2) \rightarrow (1, 0)$
- $(1, 2) \rightarrow (1, 0) \rightarrow (3, 2)$
- $(1, 2) \rightarrow (1, 0) \rightarrow (3, 2) \rightarrow (3, 4)$ Capture (3, 3)
- $(1, 2) \rightarrow (1, 0) \rightarrow (3, 2) \rightarrow (3, 4) \rightarrow (1, 4)$ Capture (3, 3)
- $(1, 2) \rightarrow (3, 4)$ Capture (3, 2)
- (1, 2) -> (3, 4) -> (1, 4) Capture (3, 2)

Functions and Classes for Game Operating

- Class: Move For recording moves
- Class: GameBoard For recording and dealing game status
 - is_winning, is_loosing => test if a game is end
- Function: generate_moves() O(n²) generate all valid move for a board
- Function: is_valid() O(1) check if a move is valid
- Function: make_a_move() O(n)
 The function will generate a new game status => next round (Using deepcopy() which is O(n))

Moves Generating - in O(n²)

The function generate_moves() will generate all possible moves for a game status

- Algorithms for Normal Moves
 - Complexity: O(1)
 - The function generate_moves() where dealing with normal moves by trying three neighbor directions.
- Algorithms for Jumping Moves
 - Complexity: O(n²)
 - The function generate_moves() where dealing with the jumping move use a brute force searching process to get all valid end positions.

Functions and Classes for Players Playing Games

Class: HumanPlayer

Class: RandomPlayer

Class: SmartPlayer

- Class Method: choose_a_move()
 For each of the three players classes, there is a function choose_a_move() for choosing moves in the valid set of the moves in different methods
 - For HumanPlayer O(n) list out all options to human players, and get user's input
 - For RandomPlayer O(1) randomly pick a move by indexes
 - For SmartPlayer O(n depth) discuss it in the next slide...

Smart Player to choose a move - in O(n depth)

- A mini-max-like Algorithm
 Consider further moves by self and opponents and evaluate the moves
- Includes a depth search for making further moves
- Complexity: O(n depth) (default depth is 3)
- Evaluations: Based on three strategies
 - 1. Prefer to reduce opponents' pieces
 - 2. Prefer to get closer to the target position
 - 3. Prevent itself from being captured by the opponent

Version 1: Smart Player - Performance Plays better than random

- Total Testing Games: 50 games
- Average time per round: 22 secs
 (Compare to random player: 0.1 secs per round)
- Performance The Smart Player wins 31 games

Is there first player advantage in the game? Compete Random v.s. Random for 1000 rounds

• Total Games: 1000

Player 1 Total Wins: 510

Player 2 Total Wins: 490

Draws: 0

The GUI

Play the game!

- Built by PyGame
- Currently, we still need to use command line for interacting...
- Process:
 - 1. Choose Players' Types
 - 2. Game starts!
 - 3. If playing as a Human Player: Input a move option
 - 4. When Game Ends:
 Choose to start a new game or end the app

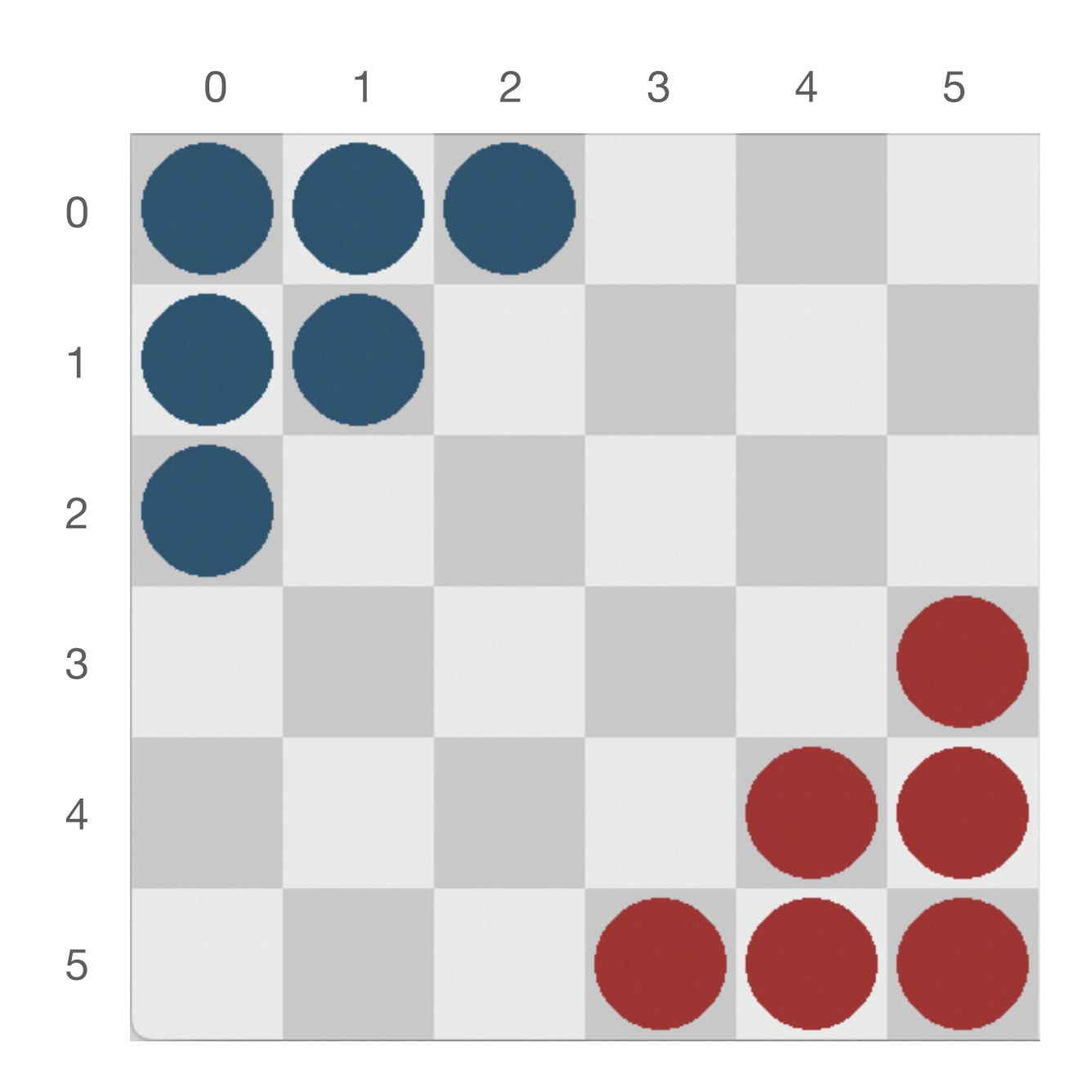
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Please Choose Player Types:
1: Human Player
2: Smart Player
3: Random Player
Please Choose the Player Type for Player 1:
Human Player's Options:
Option: 0 - (0, 1)->(1, 2); Capture: None
Option: 1 - (0, 1)->(0, 3); Capture: None
Option: 2 - (0, 1)->(2, 1); Capture: None
Option: 3 - (0, 0)->(2, 2); Capture: None
Option: 4 - (1, 1)->(2, 1); Capture: None
Option: 5 - (1, 1)->(1, 2); Capture: None
Option: 6 - (1, 1)->(2, 2); Capture: None
Option: 7 - (2, 0)->(3, 0); Capture: None
Option: 8 - (2, 0)->(2, 1); Capture: None
Option: 9 - (2, 0)->(3, 1); Capture: None
Option: 10 - (0, 2)->(1, 2); Capture: None
Option: 11 - (0, 2)->(0, 3); Capture: None
Option: 12 - (0, 2)->(1, 3); Capture: None
Option: 13 - (1, 0)->(2, 1); Capture: None
Option: 14 - (1, 0)->(1, 2); Capture: None
Option: 15 - (1, 0)->(3, 0); Capture: None
Please Input A Move Option:
```

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Restart the game?

1: Restart a game; 2: End the session.

Your Option:
```

App Demo



Improvement

The Smart Player

- Currently: just perform slightly better than random player
- Better strategies: less depth and run faster
- A better evaluation function

- Further strategies

- 1. Prevent the opponent from getting closer to the target point
- 2. Prefer a stronger structure with connection

• GUI

- Let users play without command line

Thanks!