

Two-player Games – Part 2

ZUI 2016/2017

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Previously ... on Two-Player Games

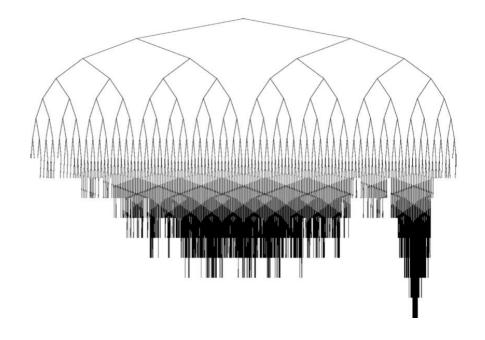
- minimax search
- alpha-beta pruning
- Negascout
- problems with long horizon
 - evaluation function
 - iterative deepening





Towards better algorithms ...

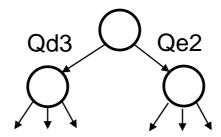
- we do not want to evaluate all paths equally
- we want to search more deeply (thoroughly) more prospect variants
- we do not want to spend time with bad variants





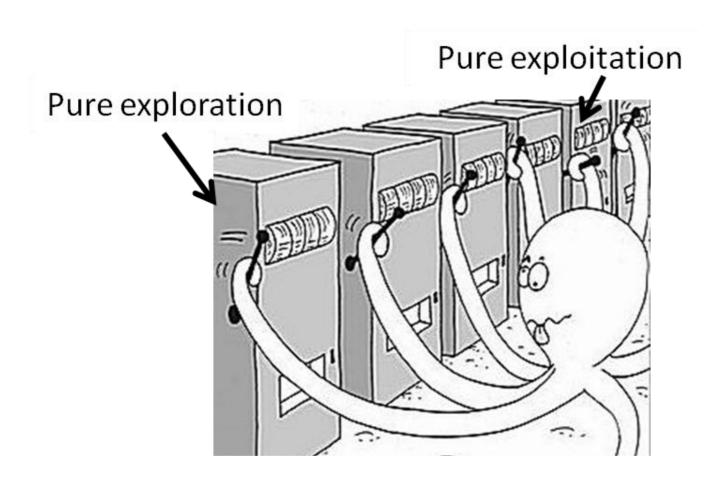
Towards better algorithms ...

let's start from the beginning



- what if we estimate that Qd3 is (right now) a better move than Qe2
- there is a dilemma
 - either we want to get a better further plan (and thus also an estimate) of the better move (Qd3)
 - or we want to find a better continuation for the worse move (Qe2) –
 maybe there is one and we've just missed it before



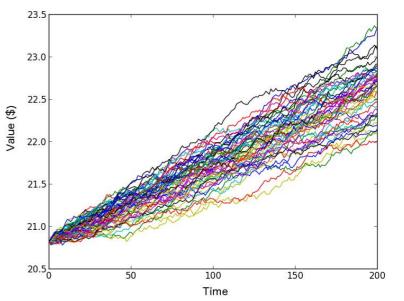




Monte Carlo Methods

- what if we do not have evaluation function?
 - we can estimate the value of the position with a Monte Carlo method
 - from a given position we perform random samples until the terminal position of the game
 - the more samples we perform, the better estimate of the true value we get

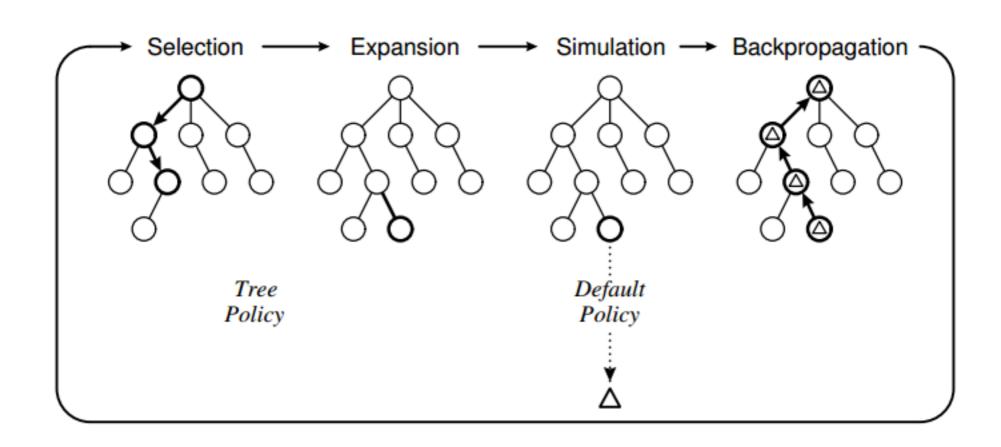
Simulated paths of the value of an asset using Monte Carlo





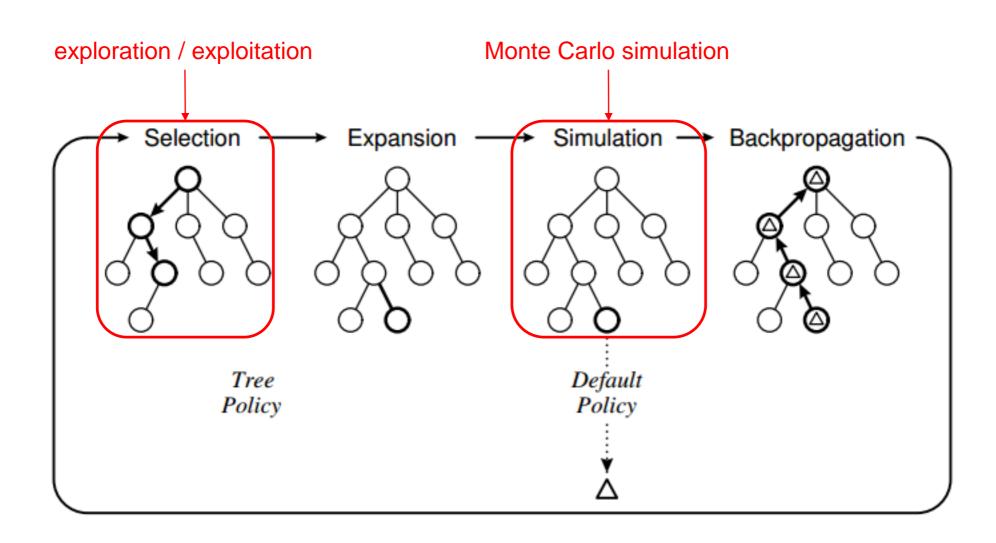
Monte Carlo Tree Search

putting it all together



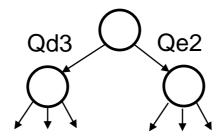


Monte Carlo Tree Search





bandit theory

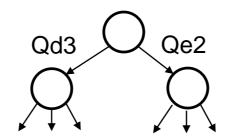


• UCB – upper confidence bounds

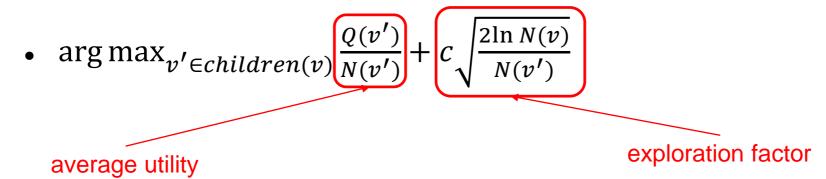
•
$$\operatorname{arg\,max}_{v' \in children(v)} \frac{Q(v')}{N(v')} + c \sqrt{\frac{2 \ln N(v)}{N(v')}}$$



bandit theory

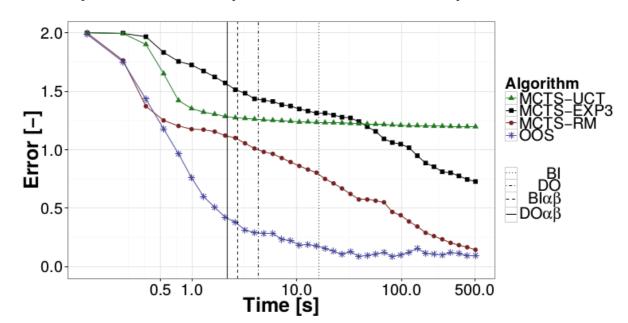


• UCB – upper confidence bounds





- many existing variants for the bandit problem
 - UCB1
 - EXP3
 - UCB-V
 - ...
- can have a very different performance in practice





MCTS and Parameter Tuning

- Different bandit methods can have different parameters
- Practical performance depends on the correct choice
- The choice is domain dependent
- The choice is opponent dependent (!)



MCTS and Parameter Tuning

ĺ			$DO\alpha\beta$	OOS(0.6)	UCT(2)	EXP3(0.2)	RM(0.1)	Mean	
	OOS	0.5	35.3(2.9)	50.9(3.6)	28.5(3.3)	54.9(3.6)	43.7(3.5)	42.66	
	OOS	0.4	35.0(2.9)	56.0(3.6)	26.6(3.2)	56.1(3.6)	42.6(3.6)	43.26	
	oos	0.3	36.5(3.0)	57.8(3.5)	27.7(3.2)	55.7(3.6)	44.8(3.6)	44.5	
	oos	0.2	35.0(2.9)	53.1(3.6)	26.8(3.2)	54.1(3.6)	41.4(3.5)	42.08	
	oos	0.1	34.6(2.9)	55.6(3.6)	24.1(3.1)	56.2(3.6)	43.0(3.6)	42.7	
	UCT	1.5	83.2(2.2)	74.0(3.8)	79.1(2.9)	87.4(2.9)	70.6(3.9)	78.86	
\bigcap	UCT	1	83.8(2.1)	74.8(3.7)	81.4(2.7)	89.8(2.6)	68.8(4.0)	79.72	
	UCT	0.8	86.5(2.0)	77.9(3.6)	77.1(3.0)	89.2(2.7)	74.1(3.8)	80.96	
U	UCT	0.6	89.4(1.8)	75.7(3.7)	54.9(3.9)	90.0(2.6)	74.1(3.7)	76.82	
	UCT	0.4	75.8(2.6)	75.0(3.7)	31.4(3.7)	89.8(2.6)	70.6(3.9)	68.52	
ĺ	EXP3	0.9	47.8(3.1)	68.2(2.8)	23.1(2.4)	67.2(2.8)	55.2(2.8)	52.3	
	EXP3	0.8	46.9(3.1)	68.4(3.6)	23.0(3.1)	74.2(3.4)	61.5(3.7)	54.8	
	EXP3	0.6	42.5(3.1)	67.6(3.7)	20.4(3.1)	65.4(3.7)	59.4(3.8)	51.06	
	EXP3	0.5	38.7(3.0)	60.9(3.8)	15.1(2.7)	64.7(3.7)	52.9(3.9)	46.46	
	EXP3	0.4	35.9(3.0)	57.5(3.9)	17.5(3.0)	64.1(3.8)	54.9(3.9)	45.98	
Ì	RM	0.5	44.5(3.0)	41.1(3.5)	31.7(3.3)	49.4(3.6)	34.3(3.3)	40.2	
	RM	0.3	42.8(3.0)	52.1(3.5)	33.8(3.4)	61.2(3.5)	43.7(3.5)	46.72	
	RM	0.2	41.8(3.0)	55.7(3.6)	30.7(3.3)	59.2(3.5)	46.4(3.6)	46.76	
	RM	0.1	37.0(2.9)	58.1(3.5)	34.9(3.4)	57.6(3.6)	54.1(3.6)	48.34	
	RM	0.05	36.4(3.0)	59.6(3.5)	29.7(3.3)	59.3(3.5)	51.1(3.6)	47.22	

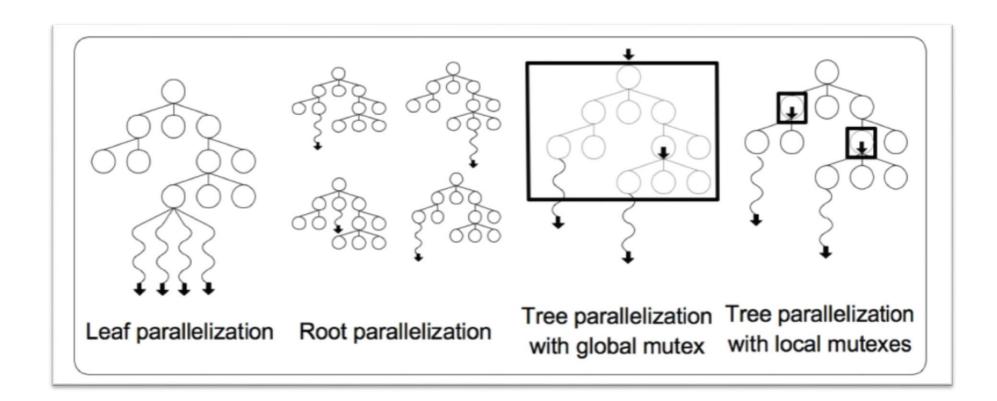


Heuristics and MCTS

- there are several points where MCTS can benefit from domain-specific heuristic
 - progressive unpruning/widening
 - standard MCTS adds all children
 - heavy rollout simulations
 - simulations do not have to be completely random
 - tradeoff between bias and complexity vs. speed
 - using evaluation function instead of simulation
 - often combined with previous









Variants of MCTS

• there are many improvements and variants of MCTS

• (see ``A Survey of Monte Carlo Tree Search Methods'' by Browne et

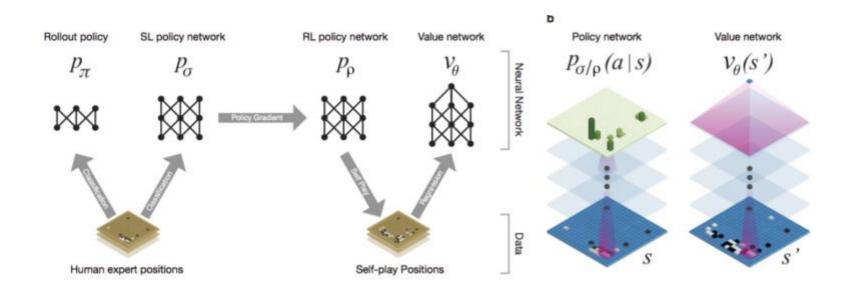
al. 2012)

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Flat MC/UCB	+ Go Phantom Go	NoGo Multi-player Go	Hex	r, Star, Kenkulai Havannah Lines of Action	P-Game	Othello	Arimaa Khet	Shogi	Mancala Blokus Duo	Focus Chinese Checkers	Yavalath Connect Econ	Tic Tac Toe Sum of Switches	Chess	LeftRight Games Morpion Solitaire	Crossword	SameGame	Sudoku, Kakuro Wumpus World	Mazes Tigers Grids	CADIAPLAYER			ron	Ms. Pac-Man Pocman, Battleship	Dead-End Wargus	Skat	Bridge	Dou Di Zhu	Klondike Solitaire Magic: The Gathering	Phantom Chess Urban Rivals	Backgammon	Settlers of Catan	toshambo	Thum and Taxis	Security	Mixed Integer Prog.	Sailing Domain	Physics Simulations Function America	Constraint Satisfaction	Schedul, Benchmarks	Rock-Sample Problem	Bus Regulation	Large State Spaces Feature Selection	PCG
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MCTS and Alpha Go

- a combination of statistical and symbolic AI
- integration of learned heuristic functions in a MCTS framework





Games and Game Theory

- one shot simultaneous-move games
 - Rock-Paper-Scissors
- sequential games with simultaneous moves
 - Tron, many card games, ...
 - alpha-beta algorithm can be generalized
- games with imperfect information



Two Player Games

- Important test environment for AI algorithms
- Benchmark of Al
 - Chinook (1994/96) world champion in checkers



• ...

Alpha Go (2016) – beats Lee Sedol in Go (4 – 1)

 DeepStack (2016/2017) – beats Poker Pros (https://www.deepstack.ai/)

• ...



Invitation



Artificial Intelligence Goes All-In: Computers Playing Poker



Prof. Michael Bowling

- · World-famous expert on AI and reinforcement learning
- · Led many outstanding computer poker results:
 - · Polaris, beating pros in heads-up limit poker
 - · Cepheus, playing optimally heads-up limit poker
 - DeepStack, beating pros in heads-up no-limit
 - Two publications on poker in prestigious Science
- Proposed Atari games as a benchmark for Al
- · Won one of the first RoboCup challenges

March 30, 2017 at 16:00

Auditorium KN:E-107, FEL CTU, Karlovo nám. 13, Prague 2









Games and Game Theory in AIC

- more fundamental research
 - general algorithms for solving sequential games with imperfect information
 - implementation of domain independent algorithms



