

About SgStrategy:  
a simple implementation  
of strategies  
(and how we can use it)

Martin Müller  
Go Seminar, Feb. 2007

# Contents

- What do I mean by “strategy”
- Examples
- Applications
- Preliminary implementation
- Next steps

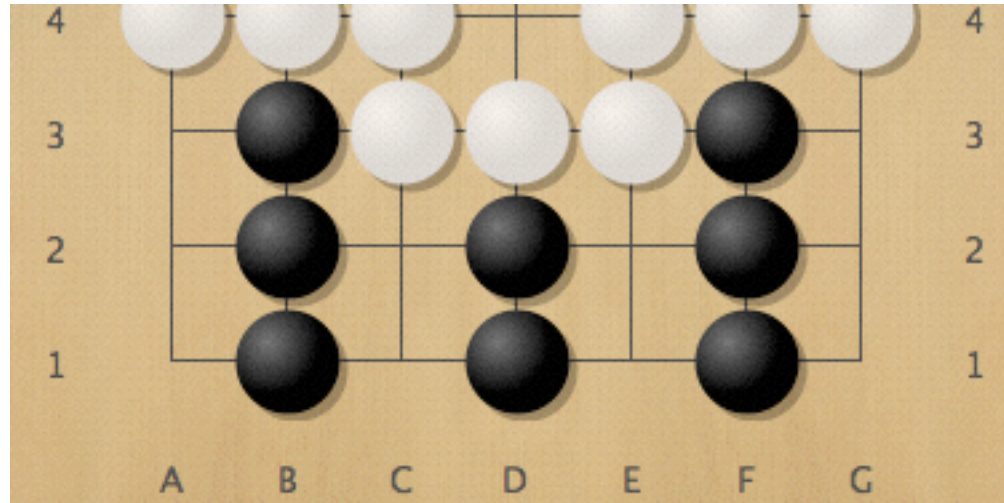
# What do I mean by “strategy”

- Vague term: e.g. strategy vs tactics
- Here: a proven way to achieve a goal
  - Example: proof tree
  - Example: miai strategy
- Is there a better term?

# Motivation

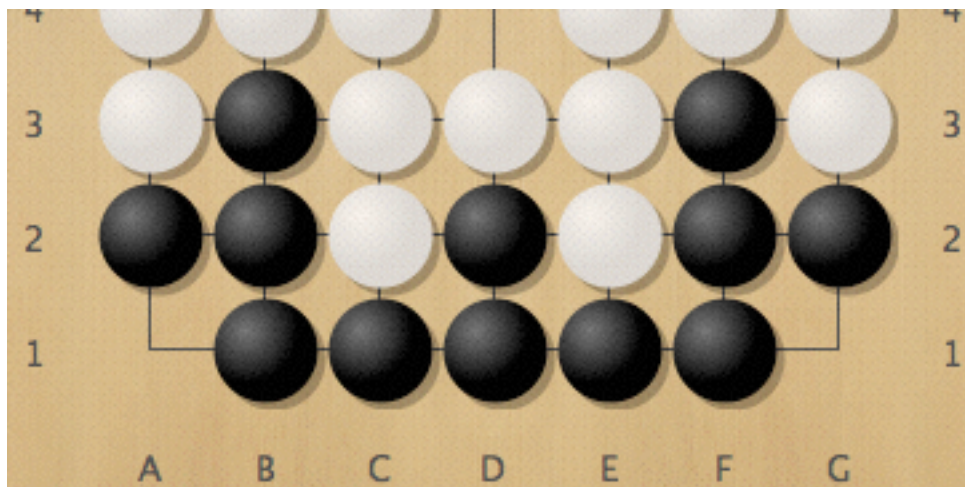
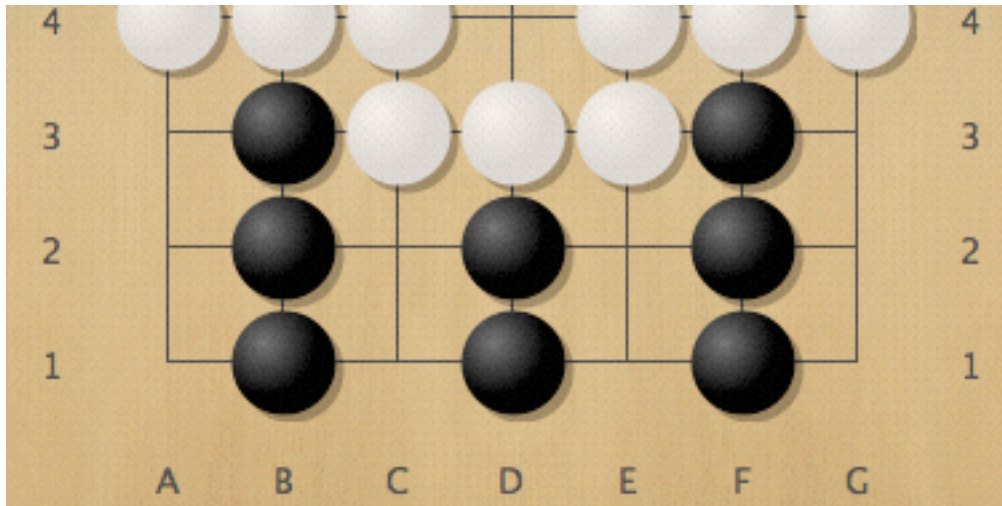
- Much Go knowledge represented implicitly using heuristic rules
  - only tested while constructing connections, dividers, groups, zones,...
  - no chance to check accuracy by other means
  - cannot handle dependencies etc.
- Want to find, use direct representation

# Example



- Black is alive, even if White plays first
- What is Black's strategy for living?
- How can we represent that strategy?

# Example - Proof Tree



- For each W move, give one B answer, such that all lines end in a B win
- Example:
  1. W A3 - 2. B A2 -
  3. W C2 - 4. B C1 -
  5. W E2 - 6. B E1 -
  7. W G3 - 8. B G2 -alive by static evaluation

# Proof Tree(2)

- Branching factor at start: 10
- much repetition in search
- Not the way we analyze such problems - we use subgoals eye and connection

# Composite strategies

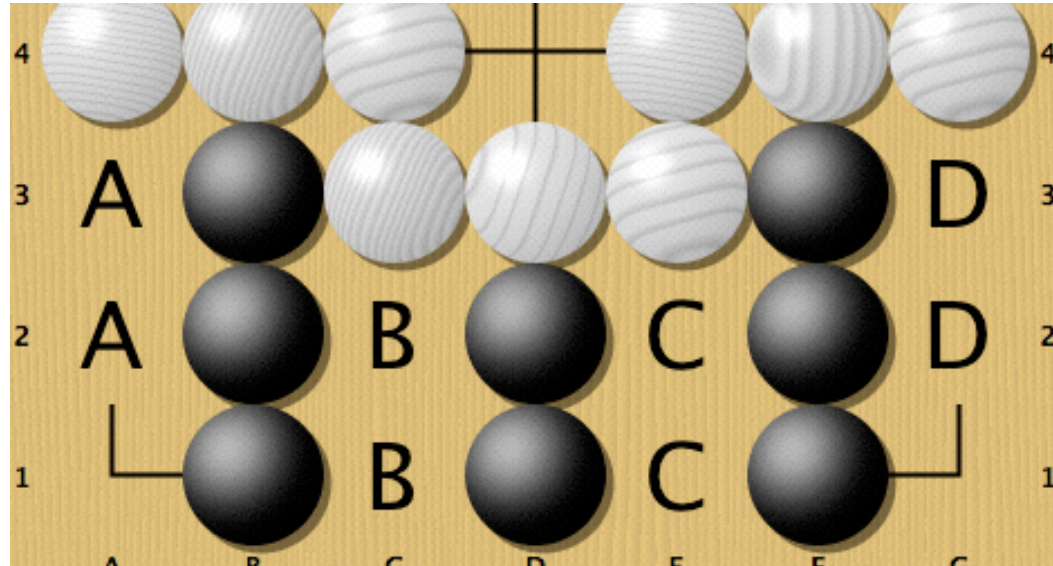
- Logic of goals, subgoals
- $\text{Live}(B I) = \text{EyeAt}(A I) \text{ and } \text{EyeAt}(G I) \text{ and } \text{Connect}(B I, F I)$
- $\text{Connect}(B I, F I) = \text{Connect}(B I, D I) \text{ and } \text{Connect}(D I, F I)$



# Miai strategies

- Miai:  $\text{play}(A)$  or  $\text{play}(B)$
- $\text{EyeAt}(A1)$ :  $\text{play}(A3)$  or  $\text{play}(A2)$
- $\text{Connect}(B1, D1)$ :  $\text{play}(C2)$  or  $\text{play}(C1)$
- $\text{Connect}(D1, F1)$ :  $\text{play}(E2)$  or  $\text{play}(E1)$
- $\text{EyeAt}(G1)$ :  $\text{play}(G3)$  or  $\text{play}(G2)$

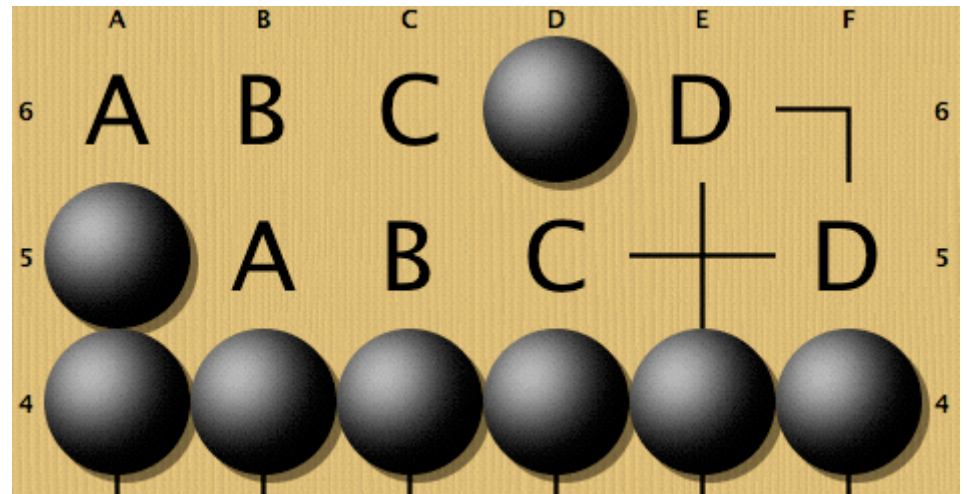
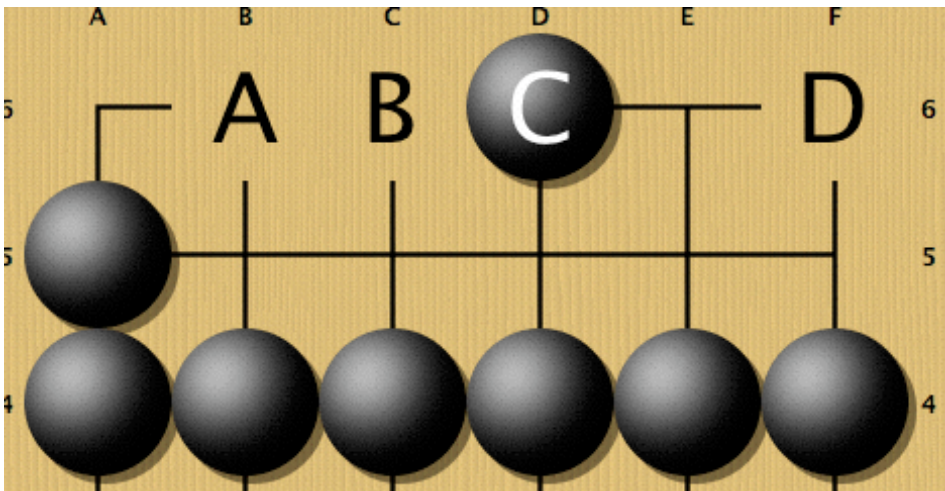
# Miai Map



- Compact, fast representation of set of miai strategies
- Board array, for each point contains miai point

# An Application

- Static Safety Solver: Miao strategy to access interior points
- Guarantees one sure liberty



# Dynamic Decomposition Search

- keep barrier intact
- similar idea, ad-hoc implementation

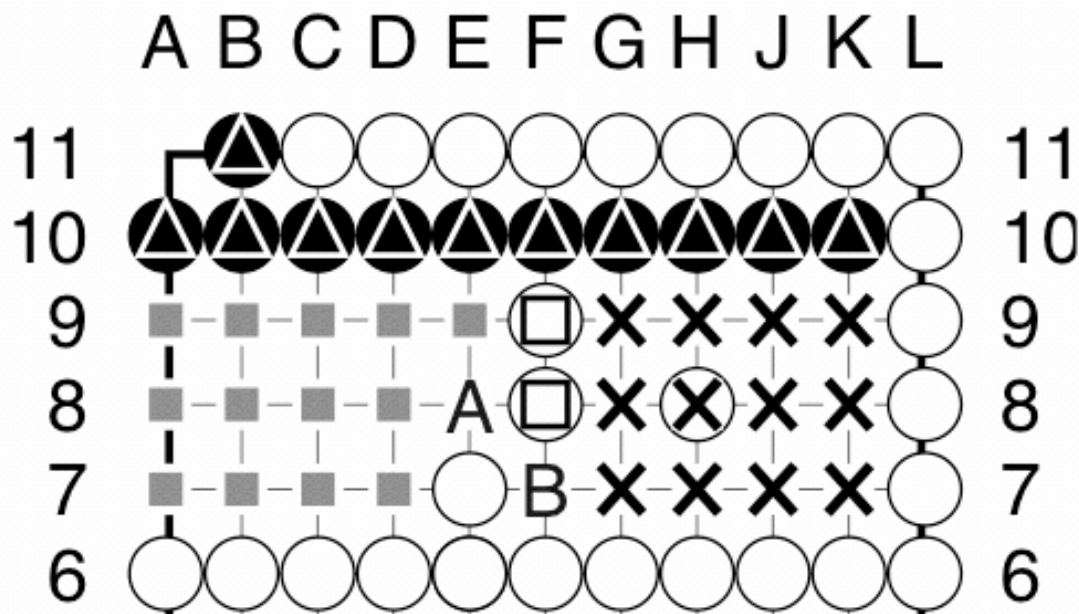
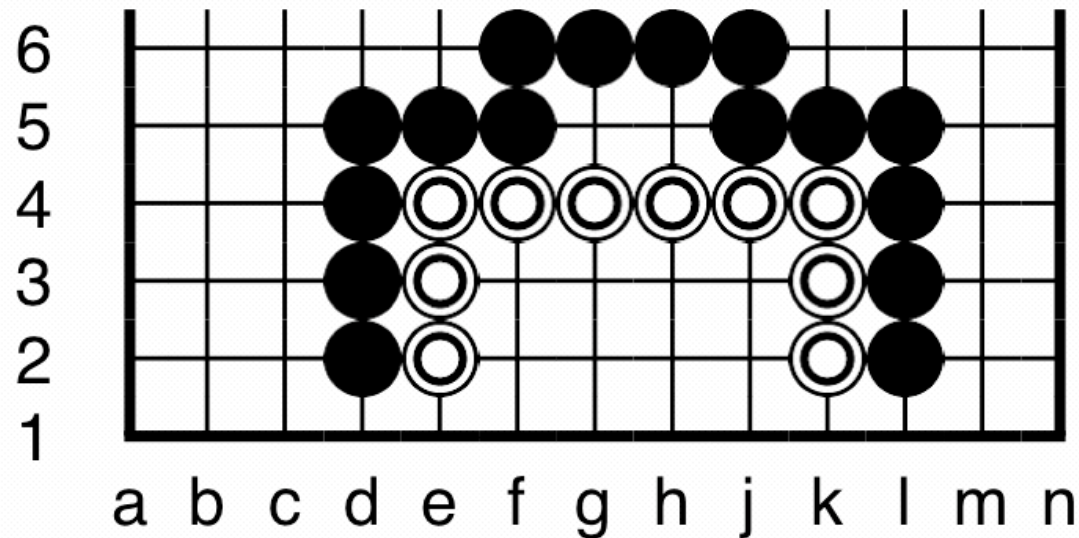


Figure 10: Relaxed decomposition.

# Open Boundary Safety Solver

- keep boundary intact
- similar idea, ad-hoc implementation



**Fig. 6.** external move generation for an open boundary area

# Goal

- general framework
- support for using it with searches, when building knowledge-based data structures

# Strategies in Play

- Find them
- Store them
- Track them
- Use them

# Track and Use

- status of strategy: achieved, threatened, (unknown), failed
- both players' moves change status
- threatened - move to save strategy is known



# Preliminary implementation

- SgStrategy
- SgMiaiStrategy
- SgMiaiMap

# Possible Extensions

- Combine strategies, check independence
- Get proof trees from searches
- Implicit strategy - recompute on demand
- I-level shallow partial proof trees, with re-search

# Possible applications

- Use throughout Explorer
- Use in UCT player
- Relation to Hex - virtual connections?

# In Explorer

- Represent low level: connections, dividers
- Build complex strategies: defend zone, group
- Represent goal-directed search outcomes
- Find and solve conflicts
- Use for
  - finding threats, double threats
  - safe play when winning

# In UCT player

- Related: Cazenave + Helmstetter, Combining Tactical Search and Monte-Carlo in the Game of Go, IEEE CIG 2005
- Use static analysis to find achieved goals at root, generate strategies
- Bias playouts to achieve strategies (answer all threats)
- Should help (assuming goals are good)...

# UCT(2)

- Can use goals as “virtual moves” in UCT tree
- How does following goal do vs. not following goal in the playouts?