MoHex Wins 2016 Hex 11x11 and 13x13 Tournaments

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In the longer version of the report, we include all games.

Figure 1: Participants and observers at the Hex competitions.

1. THE TOURNAMENTS

There were two Hex tournaments at the 2016 Olympiad: board size 11×11 and board size 13×13. Three programs competed in each tournament: Ezo by Kei Takada, supervised by Masahito Yamamoto, from Japan; Hexamaze by Tianli Zhang from China; and MoHex 2.0 (Huang et al., 2013), by Broderick Arneson, Ryan Hayward, Philip Henderson, Aja Huang, Jakub Pawlewicz, Noah Weninger, and Kenny Young from Canada.

MoHex, the winner of the previous six Olympiad Hex competitions (Hayward et al., 2013), is an MCTS program that uses the Benzene Hex framework built on the code base of Fuego (Enzenberger et al., 2007–2012). MoHex performs knowledge computation in UCT tree nodes visited at least 256 times. MoHex ran on Firecreek, a 24 core shared-memory machine, with 4 cores reserved for the DFPNS solver (Pawlewicz and Hayward, 2013), which produces perfect play if it solves the position within the time allotted. MoHex uses a book — built by Broderick Arneson with Thomas Lincke’s method (Lincke, 2000). Noah Weninger expanded the book and added a feature allowing the use of rotational symmetry for openings whose rotation is in the book. For each board size, the book covers at least eight openings.

Ezo is a stronger version of the program that competed in the 2015 Olympiad. Ezo, now based on the Benzene framework, uses iterative deepening depth-first search with an evaluation function using a linear combination of two network connectivity measures (Takada et al., 2015). Ezo ran on two threads of an i7 4790 laptop, with one thread for search and one thread for Benzene’s Depth-First Proof Number Search endgame solver.

Hexamaze is a new MCTS program written by Tianli Zhang from Beijing Institute of Technology.

Each tournament was a three-player double round robin, so 12 games in total with 8 games per player.

11x11 Tournament.⁶ The tournament took place on June 26 and 27. The final two scheduled games were not played, as by then the outcome had been decided. After the tournament, MoHex and Ezo played two exhibition games.

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⁶Source files for this report, including .sgf files, at https://github.com/ryanbhayward/icga-olympiad-hex.
same-resource games, with one thread for the search and one thread for the solver. They each won one game. In the tournament, the operator usually resigned once the Benzene solver detected a win or loss.

<table>
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<th>11x11 results</th>
<th>MOHEX</th>
<th>EZO</th>
<th>HEXAMAZE</th>
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</table>

This is the longer version, so we include all games.

**Figure 2:** Game 1: EZO-MOHEX 0-1. Game 2: MOHEX-HEXAMAZE 1-0. Game 3: HEXAMAZE-EZO 0-1.

**Figure 3:** Game 4: MOHEX-EZO 1-0. Game 5: HEXAMAZE-MOHEX 0-1. Game 6: Ezo-HEXAMAZE 1-0.

**Figure 4:** Game 7: Ezo-MOHEX 0-1. Game 8: MOHEX-HEXAMAZE 1-0. Game 9: HEXAMAZE-EZO 0-1.

**13×13 Tournament.** The tournament took place on June 30 and July 1. As with 11×11, there was clear separation between each pair of players. In games 10 and 12 MOHEX played first in the centre, allowing the opponent to swap and take what is presumably the strongest possible opening move.
2. CONCLUSIONS

In pre-tournament tests, Ezo won 65% of its games against 1-thread MoHex, but here the 20-thread search of MoHex was too strong. Hexamaze played well when allowed the centre against MoHex, forcing a long game.

The next step is to add neural nets. For this tournament, the MoHex team prepared MoHexNET, a program that combines the MCTS tree and a depth-1 tree found by NeuroHex, a Deep Convolution Neural Net (Young, Vasan, and Hayward, 2016). On typical swap-game openings, MoHexNET wins 55% of its games against MoHex, a small first step towards an AlphaGo-style player.

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3. REFERENCES


<table>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 5: Game 10: MoHex-Ezo 1-0. Exhibition 1-thread games: Ezo-MoHex 0-1, MoHex-Ezo 0-1.
Figure 6: Game 1: EZO-MoHEX 0-1. Game 2: MoHEX-HEXAMAZE 1-0. Game 3: HEXAMAZE-EZO 0-1.

Figure 7: Game 4: MoHEX-EZO 1-0. Game 5: HEXAMAZE-MoHEX 0-1. Game 6: Ezo-HEXAMAZE 1-0.

Figure 8: Game 7: Ezo-MoHEX 0-1. Game 8: MoHEX-HEXAMAZE 1-0. Game 9: HEXAMAZE-Ezo 0-1.

Figure 9: Game 10: MoHEX-Ezo 1-0. Game 11: HEXAMAZE-MoHEX 0-1. Game 12: Ezo-HEXAMAZE 1-0.