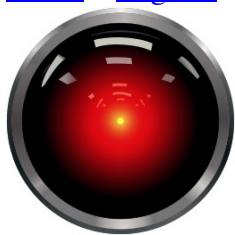


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HAL 9000 ^[3]

SAL, (Search and Learn) a [general game playing](#) and [learning open source program](#) for any [two-player board game](#) of [perfect information](#), written by [Michael Gherrity](#) as subject of his Ph.D. thesis *A Game Learning Machine* ^[1]. SAL is written in [ANSI C](#) ^[2].

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Description

The rule of the game is defined by subroutines for [generating legal moves](#), as already provided for [Tic-tac-toe](#), [Connect Four](#), and [Chess](#) in the source files `ttt.c`, `connect4.c`, and `chess.c`. One of them, or an

appropriate implementation of another game, needs to be copied to game.c for building SAL to play that game.

Search

For all games, SAL performs a two-ply, full-width [alpha-beta](#) search plus *consistency search* ^[4], which is a generalized [quiescence search](#) as proposed by [Don Beal](#) ^[5].

Evaluation

The game independent [evaluation](#) is implemented as [neural network](#) for each side. The inputs to the network are features [representing the board](#), the number of [pieces](#) of each type on the board, the type of piece just moved, the type of piece just captured (if any), and several features considering pieces and squares under attack. The neural network evaluator is trained by [temporal difference learning](#) to estimate the outcome of the game, given the current position ^[6].

Results

- In [Tic-tac-toe](#), SAL learned to play perfectly after 20,000 games
- In [Connect four](#), SAL learned to defeat an opponent program about 80% of the time after 100,000 games
- In Chess, after 4200 games against [GNU Chess](#), SAL evolved from a random mover to a reasonable, but still weak chess player

See also

- [Chess Engines with Neural Networks](#)
- [HAL](#)
- [Learning Chess Programs](#)
- [Metagamer](#)
- [Zillions of Games](#)

Publications

- [Michael Gherrity](#) (1993). *A Game Learning Machine*. Ph.D. thesis, [University of California, San Diego](#), advisor [Paul Kube](#), [pdf](#), [pdf](#)

Forum Posts

- [Subject: Re: Game Learning](#) by [Mike Gherrity](#), [ai-repository](#), July 1, 1994 ^[7]
- [Sal or neurochess](#) by ethan ara, [CCC](#), September 06, 2011

External Links

Game Player

- [SAL](#) from [Machine Learning in Games](#) by [Jay Scott](#)
- [SAL source code](#)

Misc

- [Sal \(disambiguation\)](#) from [Wikipedia](#)
- [SAL 9000](#) fictional computer in [2010: Odyssey Two](#)

References

1. [^] [Michael Gherrity](#) (1993). *A Game Learning Machine*. Ph.D. thesis, [University of California, San Diego](#), advisor [Paul Kube](#), [pdf](#), [pdf](#)
2. [^] [SAL source code](#)
3. [^] The famous red eye of [HAL 9000](#), the fictional character in [Arthur C. Clarke's Space Odyssey](#) series. [Image](#) by Cryteria, October 1, 2010, [Wikimedia Commons](#) - A game sequence between [Frank Poole](#) and HAL 9000 is given in the preface of [Michael Gherrity's thesis](#)
4. [^] [Consistency search](#) from [Machine Learning in Games](#) by [Jay Scott](#)
5. [^] [Don Beal](#) (1989). *Experiments with the Null Move*. [Advances in Computer Chess 5](#), a revised version is published (1990) under the title *A Generalized Quiescence Search Algorithm*. [Artificial Intelligence](#), Vol. 43, No. 1
6. [^] [SAL](#) from [Machine Learning in Games](#) by [Jay Scott](#)
7. [^] [Barney Pell](#) (1993). *Strategy Generation and Evaluation for Meta-Game Playing*. Ph.D: thesis, [Trinity College, Cambridge](#), [pdf](#)

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