# Blackjack

## Guillaume Donnet

#### **Preliminaries**

```
# change working directory
# setwd("C:/Users/gus/projet/R/blackjack")

# read the csv definition of a full deck
# also ensure we only import the first three columns
single_deck <- read.csv("deck.csv", sep=";")[, 1:3]

# first, we create a Black Jack deck by combining four full decks
# this will actually be a global variable, used but never modified
four_decks <- rbind(single_deck, single_deck, single_deck)</pre>
```

### Printing helpers

```
# given a data.frame of hands, this function
# cat to the console face, suite, value for each card (rows)
cat_deck <- function(x){</pre>
  for (i in 1:nrow(x))
    cat("\t- ", paste(x[i, ], sep=" "), "\n")
  cat("\t+ sum:", sum(x$value))
}
# This one cat a full report of hands and and chances
# it does not require arguments since we use global variables
cat_status <- function(){</pre>
  # cat a current stage message on the console
  # cat("\n", rep("*", 10), " Current state ", rep("*", 10), sep="")
  cat(" - Dealers hand:\n")
  cat deck(dealers)
  cat("\n - Your hand:\n")
  cat_deck(yours)
  # calculate chances to win
  calculate_chances()
```

#### Game functions

```
# Given a data.frame, use sample to shuffle
shuffle deck <- function(x) {</pre>
 # by default, sample() simply shuffle its first argument
  \# with replace=FALSE. Here, we use it on the x rows
 x[sample(1:nrow(x)), ]
# Initialize the game by shuffling the 'four_decks' variables, which creates the 'casino_deck' qlobal
# Deck is shuffled once for all. Then draw two cards for the dealer, two for you
# and assign these decks to global variables. (And also remove them from the 'casino_deck'). Finally pr
start_game <- function() {</pre>
  # shuffle
  casino_deck <- shuffle_deck(four_decks)</pre>
  # since it has been shuffled we can arbitrarily take any two sets of two cards
  # let's keep it simple, so we go for the first two for the dealer
  # create global variables on the fly.
  dealers <<- casino_deck[1:2, ]</pre>
  # and the next two for myself
  yours <<- casino_deck[3:4, ]
  # then remove the first three and turn casino_deck_shuffled into a global
  # variable 'casino_deck_shuffled'
  casino_deck <<- casino_deck[-(1:4), ]</pre>
  # use cat_status to print full report on the console
  cat_status()
}
# a function that calculates chances and cat it, nicely formatted
# does not require arguments since the three of them (dealers, yours and casino_deck are global variabl
calculate_chances <- function(){</pre>
  # calculate sum in each hand
  yours_sum <- sum(yours$value)</pre>
  dealers_sum <- sum(dealers$value)</pre>
  # if more than 21, you lose
  if (yours_sum > 21){
    prob <- 0
  } else {
    # otherwise sum up remaining values, ie all remaining cards
    # add your current hand, and test whether you're still <= 21
    next_sum <- (casino_deck$value + yours_sum)</pre>
    winning_draw <- (next_sum <= 21) & (next_sum >= dealers_sum)
    # chances to win is simply the average of this logical vector
    prob <- mean(winning_draw)</pre>
  }
  # turn prob into a nicely formatted percentage
  # we have ~200 hundred cards so we can go for a 0.5% accuracy
  # but say we go for one decimal
  prob_pc <- round(100*prob)</pre>
  cat("\n - Chances:", prob_pc, "%")
# this function simply remove the top card (row) of the global variable # 'casino_deck', which is alrea
```

```
# then use cat_status
deal <- function(){</pre>
  yours <<- rbind(yours, casino_deck[1, ])</pre>
  casino_deck <<- casino_deck[-1, ]</pre>
  cat_status()
}
# Verdict of the game
# begins like calculate sum and ends up with a victory/defeat message
stop_game <- function(){</pre>
  # calculate sum in each hand
  yours_sum <- sum(yours$value)</pre>
  dealers_sum <- sum(dealers$value)</pre>
  # if more than 21, you lose
  if (yours_sum > 21){
   victory <- FALSE
  } else {
    # otherwise just compare if above or equal
    victory <- (yours_sum >= dealers_sum)
  # Finally print a status
  if (victory)
    cat("\n - You win :)")
  else
    cat("\n - You lose :(")
}
```

## Examples

```
# this ensure replicability of our meaningful examples
set.seed(2022)
ex 1
start_game()
## - Dealers hand:
## - four clubs 4
## - three hearts 3
## + sum: 7
## - Your hand:
## - jack spades 10
## - four clubs 4
## + sum: 14
## - Chances: 53 %
stop_game() # victory: cautious but winning decision
##
## - You win :)
```

```
start_game()
## - Dealers hand:
## - eight spades 8
## - six spades 6
## + sum: 14
## - Your hand:
## - seven clubs 7
## - two spades 2
## + sum: 9
## - Chances: 69 %
stop_game() # defeat: caution does not work all the time...
##
## - You lose :(
\mathbf{ex} \ \mathbf{3}
start_game()
## - Dealers hand:
## - ten diamonds 10
## - seven diamonds 7
## + sum: 17
## - Your hand:
## - queen hearts 10
## - three clubs 3
## + sum: 13
## - Chances: 39 %
deal() # fingers crossed..
## - Dealers hand:
## - ten diamonds 10
## - seven diamonds 7
## + sum: 17
## - Your hand:
## - queen hearts 10
## - three clubs 3
## - queen diamonds 10
## + sum: 23
## - Chances: 0 %
```

```
stop_game() # but defeat!
##
## - You lose :(
ex 4
start_game()
## - Dealers hand:
## - king hearts 10
## - four clubs 4
## + sum: 14
## - Your hand:
## - ace spades 1
## - two hearts 2
## + sum: 3
## - Chances: 0 %
deal()
           # the only possible way to win is to draw at least 2 more cards
## - Dealers hand:
## - king hearts 10
## - four clubs 4
## + sum: 14
## - Your hand:
## - ace spades 1
## - two hearts 2
## - three spades 3
## + sum: 6
## - Chances: 47 %
deal()
## - Dealers hand:
## - king hearts 10
## - four clubs 4
## + sum: 14
## - Your hand:
## - ace spades 1
## - two hearts 2
## - three spades 3
## - four diamonds 4
## + sum: 10
## - Chances: 78 %
stop_game() # but defeat! we want to end on a victory
##
## - You lose :(
```

#### $\mathbf{ex} \ \mathbf{5}$

```
## - Dealers hand:
## - king hearts 10
## - eight diamonds 8
## + sum: 18
## - Your hand:
## - jack hearts 10
## - king diamonds 10
## + sum: 20
## - Chances: 8 %

stop_game() # here it is!
##
##
## - You win :)
```