
LandFill

A Magic: The Gathering Manabase Generation App

By

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Executive Summary

This report documents the development of LandFill, a website for use by players of a deck-building trading card game called Magic: The Gathering (MTG). LandFill automates the selection of resource-providing “land” cards, used to play resource-demanding “spell” cards; the resource in question is called “mana”. Over 1000 land cards have been printed, only around 38 of which can be included in any given deck. If inputted a decklist with no land cards, it selects land cards for it. Some land cards produce multiple type of mana but incur a gameplay penalty when played that limits the speed or flexibility with which these mana types can be accessed. Other lands can only produce one type of mana but incur no such penalties. Selecting appropriate lands is therefore a combinatorial optimization contingent on both the distribution of how cards in the deck require mana of different types, and how well the deck is able to accommodate the penalties of different land cards. While many players select lands based on intuition and preference, some best-practices in Land Selection have been determined by professional MTG player and Mathematics Ph.D Frank Karsten, whose work has been based on experiments run using Monte Carlo search. LandFill adapts this approach into a flexible and user-friendly application that can assess cards for a specific deck. Beginning with Karsten’s heuristic that a victorious MTG player is usually the one who spends the most total mana, LandFill implements an extremely simple MTG player AI who attempts to allocate land cards efficiently to spend as much mana as possible. Over many simulated games, it determines an approximate performance score for the deck. Using this performance score, LandFill is able to implement a Steepest-Ascent Hill Climbing algorithm to identify a list of high performing lands. While tests of output consistency show that LandFill is not capable of establishing a definitive optimum, user tests found it to be capable of assembling a comparable or better list of lands than they would themselves in less time and with reduced effort.

Dedication and acknowledgements

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Author's declaration

I declare that the work in this dissertation was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the University's Regulations and Code of Practice for Research Degree Programmes and that it has not been submitted for any other academic award. Except where indicated by specific reference in the text, the work is the candidate's own work. Work done in collaboration with, or with the assistance of, others, is indicated as such. Any views expressed in the dissertation are those of the author.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Overview

Magic: The Gathering (MTG) is a Trading Card Game (TCG) designed by Wizards of the Coast (WOTC). Players take the role of a wizard, whose deck is a library of spells with which they battle one or more similarly equipped opponents. Pursuit of the hobby thus involves mastery of both gameplay and deck construction. While tournament-level participation relies on “netdecking” — copying a decklist with a history of competitive success — the hobby is intended to have a significant creative component, with the unranked Commander format gaining popularity in recent years through its focus on unique and personal decks [20].

In addition to spell cards, decks also contain “land” cards, which generate “mana”, a resource expended to cast spells. A deck’s lands collectively form its “manabase”. Mana comes in five colours: White, Blue, Black, Red and Green (abbreviated respectively to W, U, B, R and G, or WUBRG collectively). Spells require specific colours, and lands produce one or more colours. A deck including spells of many colours has access to more spells, but runs an increased risk of a “colour screw”, in which the player does not draw lands of the colours they need. Whereas selecting a list of spells is a stimulating creative pursuit, choosing a deck’s manabase is less so: within a set budget, and notwithstanding the minority of lands which come with effects outside mana provision, there are objectively lists of lands that will maximize a player’s chances of being able to play their spells.

LandFill is a webapp that automates this aspect of deck building. It models the selection of lands for a deck as a combinatorial optimization problem, where a given manabase yields a measurable performance score for the deck as a whole. This performance score is necessarily approximate: Churchill *et al* have demonstrated that, as it is possible to construct within an MTG game a Turing Machine whose halting is the necessary condition for a player’s victory, a deck’s winning strategy is undecidable [8], meaning that it is beyond LandFill’s capacity to determine what lands support the most decisive plays. Nevertheless, the heuristic that the winning MTG player is typically the one who spends the most mana over the course of the game [26] provides an opening for approximating a performance score via Monte Carlo methods. Using a stripped-down MTG simulator, in which the simulated player aims only to spend as much mana as possible each turn, LandFill estimates over iterated games how effective a given manabase is. It then produces successively optimized manabases via a Hill Climbing Algorithm. Via a web interface, users are then able to input a deck’s spell cards into this system and receive a completed decklist that had been broadly optimized within their set preferences. Initial user testing suggests that users are able to use LandFill to generate manabases of a comparable or greater

quality to those they can assemble themselves in less time and with less effort.

1.2 Thesis Layout

My writeup here documents the development and testing of LandFill. I will begin by outlining relevant MTG rules and design trends, and the difficulties these introduce for optimization, followed by an overview of how LandFill will approach these. I will then outline my initial consultations with MTG players, and the features they require from a manabase optimization app. Dividing LandFill into four components — a MTG card database, an MTG game simulator, an optimization algorithm implementer, and a user interface — I will then outline its structure, and justify the decisions made during development. I will then summarize a second round of user-testing, and outline the value added by LandFill. I will conclude with an evaluation of the strengths and limitations of the app, and areas for future development.

Chapter 2

Problems and Proposed Solutions to MTG Manabase Optimization

2.1 Gameplay Concepts and Terminology

2.1.1 Overview

MTG can be played in several “Formats”, with different deckbulding stipulations but largely identical rules, an overview of which is provided here.

At the start of an MTG game, each player shuffles their deck (sometimes referred to as a “library”) and draws a “hand” of seven cards. A player may “mulligan” a poor hand, shuffling it back into the deck and drawing a fresh one. While mulligan rules vary, players typically incur an increasing penalty for each mulligan performed. One additional card is drawn at the start of each turn. Cards in hand may be played onto the “battlefield”. Each turn, a player may play one land card, which they may use once per turn by “tapping” it (turning it 90°). All lands untap at the start of each turn. A player, if they draw sufficient land cards, should therefore have access to one mana on their first turn, two mana on their second turn, and so forth. Spell cards which increase the amount of mana available per turn at a higher rate than this are called “ramp” spells.

The “mana cost” of most spells includes a generic cost, payable by any mana, and any number of “pips”, each representing a single required colour. Fig. 2.1 shows a card requiring two black mana, one red mana, one blue mana, and four generic mana. It would thus be said to have a ”cost” of UBBR4, and a ”converted mana cost” (CMC) of eight. The spread of CMCs across a deck’s spell cards is called its “curve”.

Each colour is produced by a “basic land”: Plains (W), Island (U), Swamp (B), Mountain (R) and Forest (G). Whereas no deck may contain more than four copies of the same card (sometimes one copy, in “singleton” formats), any deck may contain any number of basic lands. In addition to the type ”land”, a land card may have subtypes, providing opportunities for synergy. Confusingly, the five basic lands, in addition to being named cards, are also card subtypes, collectively called the five “basic landtypes”. Tropical Island, for example, is a non-basic land which has the subtypes Island and Forest. Any card, therefore, which references “an island” or “a forest” could have that criteria met by Tropical Island, a Basic Forest or a Basic Island. Within MTG player parlance, which will be used in this text, saying “a Forest” may refer to any card with the Forest subtype, while saying “a Basic Forest” refers to the specific card named Forest (Basic Forest, helpfully, also has the Forest subtype).

Any card with a basic landtype taps for the corresponding colour of mana by default. However, not



Figure 2.1: A spell card

every card that taps for that colour of mana has that subtype. Tropical Island, for example, taps for both G and U, as does Hinterland Harbour, which is neither a Forest nor an Island.

Although a small minority of lands produce more than one mana per tap, this is exceptionally rare. Through this writeup, a land which produces BUG, taps for Black, Blue or Green. Reflecting this, throughout this writeup, I will use the below standard to represent game state. In the example given, a player’s hand contains a spell that requires R and U and G, a land that produces R or U per tap, a Basic Mountain and a Basic Island, while the battlefield contains a land that produces U or G per tap.

$$\text{Battlefield} = \left[\text{Land}(UG) \right]$$

$$\text{Hand} = \left[\text{Spell}(RUG) \quad \text{Land}(RU) \quad \text{Land(Basic Mountain)} \quad \text{Land(Basic Island)} \right]$$

If a card is identified by a set of pips instead of a name, note that if it is a spell this refers to the colours it *requires*, while if it is a land it refers to colours it *can produce*. In the above hand, the Spell requires Red and Blue and Green mana, while the first land produces Red or Green.

Lands that produce two colours are called Dual Lands, while lands that produce three are called Tri Lands; the small subset of lands that can produce all five colours are called WUBRG lands. Some lands can produce colourless mana (C), which is only useful in generic costs. Since 2015, WOTC have printed some spells which require specifically colourless mana, but this is rare.

Lands which provide an ability outside mana production are called “utility lands,” and are irrelevant to LandFill’s calculations.

2.1.2 Land Balancing and Cycles

Within WOTC design principles, if card A is better than card B in at least one way, and worse in no ways, A is considered “strictly better” than B [18]. Tropical Island, tapping for UG, is strictly better than both Basic Island and Basic Forest. Since early sets, however, WOTC have generally avoided printing land cards which are strictly better than basic land cards [44]. Virtually all land cards which produce more than one colour of mana are either “balanced” (given a downside), or produce mana via a more complex mechanism. Breeding Pool, for example, is identical to Tropical Island save that it enters already tapped (and thus unusable on the turn it is played) unless the player pays 2 life when playing it. Lands are typically printed in cycles, which share a common balancing mechanism but produce different colours. Stomping Ground, for example, has the same stipulation as Breeding Pool,



Figure 2.2: UW and RG lands of different cycles. Left to right: “Battle”, “Shock”, “Check”, “Fetch”, “Filter” and “Slow” Lands. Notice the “hybrid” mana cost of the filter land’s second ability, meaning that requires a mana of either of its colours to activate, and the diamond marker in the output of its first ability, meaning that said ability only produces colourless mana

but produces RG instead of UG. Cycles usually carry informal names within the community: Breeding Pool and Stomping Ground are both “Shock Lands,” while Tropical Island is an “Original Dual Land.” The prevalence of cycles such as Check and Fetch lands (see Fig. 2.2), additionally means that a cycle with basic landtypes may be considered strictly better than an identical cycle without. Lands which always enter tapped are called “taplands”

To illustrate the complexity this introduces to optimization, consider as an example the lands Prairie Stream and Deserted Beach, both referenced in Fig. 2.2. Since any situation in which Prairie Stream would enter untapped would also allow Deserted Beach to enter untapped, but the same is not true vice-versa, Deserted Beach is, taken in isolation, a stronger land. Consider, however, the following situation (in which all land cards are depicted in Fig 2.2). Two players play two identical UW decks with identical UW manabases consting of Flooded Strand, Hallowed Fountain, and multiple Basic Plains and Basic Island cards. The only difference is that one includes a Prairie Stream, and the other includes a Deserted Beach.

Both decks draw the below opening hand:

$$\text{Hand} = \left[\text{Spell}(UWW) \quad \text{Spell}(UUW) \quad \text{Spell}(UU) \quad \text{Land(Basic Plains)} \quad \text{Land(Flooded Strand)} \right]$$

Since the player needs copious amounts of both U and W mana, it behoves them to use the Flooded Strand to search their library for a non-basic Plains or Island capable of producing UW. Since this hand contains no spells of CMC=1, there is no disadvantage to playing a tapped land on their first turn. The Prairie Stream player may then go and fetch the Prairie Stream at no downside. However, the Deserted Beach player has to fetch the Hallowed Fountain, leaving Deserted Beach in their library. Consider, then, that when each player shuffles for the Flooded Strand’s effect, the UW land remaining in their respective library (Deserted Beach for the Deserted Beach player, and Hallowed Fountain for the Prairie Stream player) is placed on top. Since the Hallowed Fountain can come in untapped for a trivial life point investment, the Prairie Stream player therefore has the option of playing the spell that costs UU, whereas the Deserted Beach player — able to play only a tapped Deserted Beach or a Basic Plains, which produces only W — cannot do so.

Therefore, the appropriateness of playing a Prairie Stream vs a Deserted Beach in a given manabase depends on, in addition to other considerations such as the presence of Check Lands:

- The probability of a player beginning a turn with N lands on the battlefield in which N is greater than 1 and at least two lands are basic.
- The probability of a player beginning a turn with N lands on the battlefield, a fetch land in hand, and no possible set of spells to play with combined CMC of $N + 1$

Optimization, therefore, may be thought of as a simultaneous two-part process:

- Replacing Basic Land cards with multicolour lands that improve P , until a point is reached at which the accumulated downsides of those lands start to outweigh the diminishing returns from that improved access...
- ...while choosing the multicolour lands whose downsides are the most significantly ameliorated by the specific spread of CMC and cost values of the spells in the deck, and by the interactions between those lands and other lands in the manabase.

This makes manabase generation a Combinatorial Optimization problem. If a deck requires a manabase of M land cards, and operates with a performance of P for any given manabase (assigning a single performance metric for a deck is complicated; see §6.3), the question is what combination of M cards from the set of all lands that produce one or more of the deck's colours maximizes the value of P .

There are therefore two problems to solve. The first is to find a method for determining P from a particular deck. The second is inherent to most Combinatorial Optimization problems: given that these typically deal with more candidate solutions than can be feasibly investigated separately, it is necessary to find a method of optimization that will traverse only a relevant subsection of the total search space.

2.2 Simulation and Optimization

LandFill approaches this problem via the implementation of two algorithms: an internal algorithm, which simulates MTG games and assesses the performance of a given manabase, and an external one, which provides the internal one with a series of increasingly optimized decks to test. These will be referred to as the “Simulator” and the “Optimizer”, and the broad structure of both, and the relationship between them, will be introduced below.

2.2.1 LandFill Simulation

In MTG parlance, “Goldfishing” refers to testing out a deck by taking repeated turns against no opponent, and assessing the performance of the cards in the absence of opposing disruption [35]. Simulating all possible spell card interactions is an unfeasible undertaking here, and not necessarily a helpful one: Churchill *et al* have demonstrated that, as it is possible to construct within an MTG game a Turing Machine whose halting is the necessary condition for a player’s victory, even a deck able to model all spell interactions would not be able to interpret and execute any deck strategy [8]. However, since our concern is only with the ability of a manabase to deploy spell cards, there is a useful heuristic to fall back on: in a game, the winning player is typically the one who spends the most mana [26]. The simulator, therefore, need only try to spend as much mana as possible each turn. Broken down into constituent steps, the algorithm for a simulated game is as follows:

1. Draw an initial hand of 7 cards.
2. Mulligan as necessary.
3. Draw an additional card at the beginning of each turn.
4. Identify which playable land will allow the expenditure of M mana, where M is the maximum that may be spent that turn.
5. Play that land.
6. Play a combination of spells with total CMC M .
7. Repeat steps 3-6 for each turn of the simulated game.

Within our heuristics, we may safely choose a combination of spells at cost C at random, since we have no way of telling which would be relevant in any given game, and can only estimate their value as an efficient use of mana. However complexity is introduced by situations in which multiple lands allow for the spending of C mana, such as in the sample hand drawn in the previous section illustrating the appropriateness of Slow Lands vs Battle Lands: in the absence of any spells of CMC=1, playing either the Basic Plains or the Flooded Strand yields $C = 0$. The simulator, therefore, must have some capability of assessing which lands maximize expenditure on future turns.

2.2.2 LandFill Optimization

In a Monte Carlo search, solution space is explored by taking the random outputs of stochastic processes, and sampling the resulting distribution to approximate the typical values of that process [34]. Assuming correct function of the aforementioned simulator, a Monte Carlo assessment of a manabase would be conducted by giving it a deck, running a large number of games with it, and recording the deck's average performance. The performance of a deck fed into a large number of games becomes P the objective function for the combinatorial optimization problem outlined at the end of §2.1.2.

LandFill's search space is L -dimensional, where L is the number of lands required by the deck, in which each dimension represents the quantity of a given land in the manabase (limited, in the Commander format, to values 0 or 1 for all non-basic lands). LandFill uses a variant of Hill Climbing optimization, also known as Neighbourhood Search. In Hill Climbing optimization, once an initial solution \underline{x}_c is determined, all solutions in its neighbourhood $N(\underline{x}_c)$ — i.e., all solutions which differ from by some simple transformation \underline{x}_c — are examined. The first solution to return a higher value is adopted as the new \underline{x}_c [49]. In the context of manabase optimization, the iterations are as follows:

1. Generate an initial manabase, \underline{x}_c , for the input deck.
2. Conduct many simulations and determine the sample average performance, $F(\underline{x}_c)$, of the deck. By the law of large numbers, this can be treated as an approximation for the true average performance.
3. Exchange a land in the deck for a different one, creating a new manabase, \underline{x}_t .
4. If $F(\underline{x}_t) > F(\underline{x}_c)$, adopt \underline{x}_t as the new value of \underline{x}_c , and return to step 2.
5. If not, return the original land to the manabase and return to step 2, this time making a different, previously unexplored substitution.

6. If all lands in the deck have been systematically replaced with every candidate land that could replace them, and no value has exceeded $F(\underline{x}_c)$, return \underline{x}_c as an optimized manabase.

Since Hill Climbing is a “greedy” optimization algorithm, it searches for *local* rather than *global* maxima. There exist viable optimization algorithms, such as Simulated Annealing, which are less susceptible to this[49]. However, given that the simulator itself can only loosely approximate the decision-making process of an actual MTG Game, LandFill falls into the category of optimization problem for which “the optimal solution”, as described by Zanakis and Evans, “[is] only academic” [58]. To be a valuable product, LandFill needs only to be able to create a more reliable manabase than a human player could in a comparable length of time.

2.3 Development and Testing Methodologies

In software development, “Verification” testing tests code functionality according to designer specifications, while “Validation” testing tests whether the code meets user needs [52]. The schedule for each of these is detailed below

2.3.1 Verification Testing

My schedule for verification testing was couched within an “Iterative” development process, whereby each feature was independently designed and tested before being added to the core product [3]. The Simulator and Optimizer are two of four component subsystems to LandFill, arranged like so:

1. The *Database* — stores information about MTG cards.
2. The *Simulator* — simulates games using information from the database.
3. The *Optimizer* — assesses decks using performance data from the simulator.
4. The *Interface* — allows for use of the optimizer by a lay customer.

Since each component utilizes the one before it,, LandFill naturally lends itself to an Iterative Development process. The classic alternative of “Waterfall Development”, in which all testing is withheld until product completion [3], would in this case forbid me from factoring in shortcomings of a given component into the design of the component superceding it if those shortcomings were not discovered until after development. Moreover, iterative development puts LandFill in good stead for its anticipated lifecycle. Since WOTC regularly prints new cards, and each new mechanically distinct land must be individually coded, LandFill will always need to be able to accept new additions to its codebase.

Since verification testing is to be conducted on each component separately, testing approaches for each component will be outlined in the section of this thesis that deal with that component.

2.3.2 Validation Testing and User Research

Validation Testing was conducted via a series of user tests after development. Details of the methodology and results of this are in Chapter 8.

LandFill’s viability ultimately rests on its comparison to a human deckbuilder and not in its ability to find a consistent global optimum. It must therefore be flexible enough to fit into a range of different

deck construction strategies, and be able to accommodate, via user input, game-extrinsic manabase restrictions such as price and preference. To ensure that this was accounted for during development, I conducted user research via a series of interviews and exercises with MTG players. This is detailed in Chapter 3.

2.4 Relevance to Existing Material

LandFill engages with three areas of prior research:

- Academic interest in MTG automation.
- Use of computer models in manabase analysis within the MTG player community.
- Existing deckbuilding apps.

I will outline its engagement with these areas below.

2.4.1 Academic Interest in MTG Automation

Much modern academic interest in MTG, from a computer science perspective, rests on Ward and Cowling’s landmark 2009 paper, “Monte Carlo Search Applied to Card Selection in Magic: The Gathering”. Ward and Cowling hypothesize that methods used to automate other imperfect information games, such as Bridge and Poker, may be applied to MTG [54][14][1]. A decade hence, interest in this problem has resurged thanks to the rollout of WOTC’s virtual MTG venue, MTG:Arena, which, although primarily a player-vs-player (PvP) engine, features an AI opponent, nicknamed Sparky, who, although useful in gameplay tutorials, presents no challenge to experienced players[1].

Ward and Cowling point to the inherent difficulty of automating games of imperfect information: strategic thinking in MTG is confounded by the unknowability of both the opponent’s hand and the next card to draw. Since LandFill’s goal is simply to spend as much mana as possible each turn, these concerns are both rendered irrelevant: the hand is simply a set of resources to be allocated as efficiently as possible. This puts it somewhat outside the realm of scholarship inaugurated by Ward and Cowling, which is chiefly concerned with how to encode strategy given the complexity of gameplay and the limited information. Drawing on methods used in other imperfect information games, such as Go and Poker, Ward and Cowling’s automated players use Monte Carlo analysis to examine possible outcomes of combat between creature spells once cast [54], while Alvin *et al* explore graphical representation of card synergies [1]; in both cases, effective use of lands to play spells is trivial, as the deciding factor in which spell to cast is based on the exigencies of the game state. Indeed, Esche’s 2018 research into optimal MTG strategy eschews casting any multicolour spells, testing his virtual player only on a mono-red deck [14]. LandFill’s simulator represents a small engagement with this line of research, as it offers a fast method of determining optimal mana usage.

Automation of deckbuilding, rather than of play, is more relevant to LandFill but less well studied. Sverre Johann Bjørke and Knut Aron Fludel explore the use of a genetic algorithm to generate decks out of a set card pool (as is done by human players in the “Limited” format); however, their results are inconclusive. As their work relied on a full automated AI player — which, as established, still underperform compared to human players — their generated decks only performed well against other decks also played by the same automated player, and faltered against human opponents. LandFill represents a narrowing of the ambitions of Bjørke and Fludel’s work. From a purer mathematics

Sources	C	1C	CC	2C	1CC	CCC	3C	2CC	1CCC	CCCC	4C	3CC	2CCC	1CCCC	5C	4CC	3CCC	5CC	4CCC	Sources
6	58.4%	63.1%	19.4%	69.8%	25.5%	4.5%	76.6%	33.4%	7.3%	0.7%	82.4%	42.1%	11.3%	1.5%	87.4%	51.1%	16.7%	60.0%	23.3%	6
7	64.6%	69.3%	25.4%	76.0%	32.9%	7.3%	82.3%	42.0%	11.5%	1.6%	87.5%	51.9%	17.5%	3.0%	91.6%	61.5%	25.2%	70.4%	33.8%	7
8	70.3%	74.7%	31.5%	81.0%	40.2%	10.8%	86.8%	50.6%	16.5%	2.9%	91.3%	61.1%	24.7%	5.4%	94.6%	70.7%	34.3%	78.9%	44.8%	8
9	75.1%	79.3%	37.8%	85.2%	47.5%	14.8%	90.4%	58.4%	22.7%	4.7%	94.1%	69.3%	32.7%	8.7%	96.6%	78.3%	44.3%	85.7%	55.8%	9
10	79.4%	83.3%	43.9%	88.6%	54.4%	19.5%	93.1%	65.9%	29.2%	7.3%	96.1%	76.2%	41.0%	13.1%	97.9%	84.5%	53.7%	90.5%	65.9%	10
11	83.0%	86.5%	50.1%	91.4%	61.0%	24.7%	95.1%	72.4%	36.2%	10.4%	97.5%	82.1%	49.5%	18.3%	98.8%	89.3%	62.8%	94.0%	74.7%	11
12	86.3%	89.3%	55.9%	93.6%	67.1%	30.4%	96.7%	78.3%	43.5%	14.3%	98.4%	86.9%	57.8%	24.5%	99.3%	92.9%	71.1%	96.4%	82.0%	12
13	89.0%	91.7%	61.5%	95.3%	72.7%	36.2%	97.8%	83.2%	50.8%	18.8%	99.1%	90.9%	65.7%	31.5%	99.5%	78.5%	98.0%	87.7%	99.0%	13
14	91.3%	93.6%	66.7%	96.7%	77.9%	42.3%	98.6%	87.4%	58.0%	24.1%	99.5%	93.8%	72.9%	39.1%	99.8%	97.3%	84.6%	99.0%	92.3%	14
15	93.2%	95.1%	71.7%	97.7%	82.3%	48.5%	99.1%	90.9%	65.0%	30.0%	99.7%	96.0%	79.4%	47.0%	99.9%	98.5%	89.6%	99.5%	95.4%	15
16	94.9%	96.4%	76.2%	98.5%	86.2%	54.8%	99.5%	93.7%	71.5%	36.3%	99.9%	97.6%	85.0%	55.1%	100.0%	99.2%	93.4%	99.8%	97.6%	16
17	96.2%	97.5%	80.3%	99.1%	89.7%	61.0%	99.7%	95.8%	77.7%	42.9%	99.9%	98.6%	89.6%	63.3%	100.0%	99.7%	96.1%	99.9%	98.8%	17
18	97.3%	98.2%	84.0%	99.4%	92.5%	66.9%	99.9%	97.4%	83.2%	50.1%	100.0%	99.3%	93.3%	71.1%	100.0%	99.9%	97.9%	100.0%	99.6%	18
19	98.2%	98.8%	87.3%	99.7%	94.8%	72.7%	100.0%	98.5%	87.9%	57.3%	100.0%	99.7%	96.1%	78.5%	100.0%	100.0%	99.1%	100.0%	99.9%	19
20	99.9%	99.3%	90.3%	99.9%	96.7%	78.2%	100.0%	99.3%	91.9%	64.8%	100.0%	99.9%	98.0%	85.2%	100.0%	100.0%	99.7%	100.0%	100.0%	20
21	99.4%	99.6%	92.9%	100.0%	98.1%	83.2%	100.0%	99.7%	95.1%	72.3%	100.0%	99.2%	90.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	100.0%	100.0%	21
22	99.7%	99.8%	95.2%	100.0%	99.1%	88.1%	100.0%	99.9%	97.6%	79.5%	100.0%	100.0%	99.8%	95.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	22
23	99.9%	99.9%	97.1%	100.0%	99.7%	100.0%	100.0%	99.2%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	98.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	23
24	100.0%	100.0%	98.7%	100.0%	100.0%	96.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	24
25	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	25

Figure 2.3: Frank Karsten’s recommendations for how many lands a deck should include capable of producing colour C; he recommends adopting the highest Y-axis score corresponding to a card whose mana cost appears in your deck [26]

perspective, Riccardo Fazio and Salvatore Iacono have conducted some research into how to quantify the mana requirements of a deck; however, their work is limited only to assessing the quantity of each colour required, and not how these quantities are spread across mechanically distinct lands.

2.4.2 Manabase Analysis within the Player Community

Guides exist on how to write basic scripts in order to use Monte Carlo techniques to analyse a given deck [56]. A central figure in this practice is Frank Karsten, who has written extensively on how to determine a manabase for a multicoloured deck. His seminal series of articles, *How Many Sources Do You Need to Consistently Cast Your Spells?*, use Monte Carlo search to produce a grid (see Fig. 2.3) outlining how many lands of colour C you need depending on the most demanding spell requiring colour C in your deck. Rather than simulate gameplay, Karsten draws random hands for each possible spell (abstracted to just its mana cost), to determine the number of lands of the spell’s colour that would need to be included in the deck in order to reliably cast it on the turn when the M^{th} land is played, where M is the spell’s CMC.

While this article engages broadly with the issue of how many multicolour lands are necessary in a deck before they begin to incur diminishing returns, it cannot assess when these diminishing returns become a greater handicap than expanded colour access. To understand whether that land will be able to use its full productive capacities when played as the M^{th} land requires an understanding not just of the coloured lands drawn previously, but the behaviour of these lands in a state of play. This is where I believe the implementation of a stripped down play simulator will pay dividends.

This approach has been used by Karsten elsewhere, to analyse manabase choices in the context of the Limited format (which features small decks and a heavily restricted set of lands to choose from)[25] and the Standard format around the release of the Ixalan Set[24]. In the latter article, Karsten’s engagement is limited to one nonbasic land cycle — Check Lands — and only to their probability of entering tapped, not the probability that their entering tapped incurs a gameplay downside in the context of a given deck. In the former article, Karsten engages explicitly with the question of at what point the disadvantages of dual lands outweigh the advantages of greater colour access, making this work a natural precursor to LandFill. Karsten’s simulator is likely to converge on a more reliable performance estimate for a given manabase, running orders of magnitude more times than LandFill does. However, in addition to lacking deck construction functionality, its simplified game simulation model only uses one type of nonbasic land, and utilizes a much more straightforward decision making process. Ultimately, this restricts this analysis into simply a matter of deck-building best-practices. LandFill, therefore, may be seen as an attempt to adapt Karsten’s methodology for this area of his



Figure 2.4: A screenshot of a deck under partial construction in Arena, with the decklist on the right-hand side column. Basic Plains and Basic Islands are automatically added as white and blue spells are.

research into into a widely applicable deckbuilding tool in the vein of his grid.

2.4.3 Existing Deckbuilding Apps

I have identified three pieces of software which support the same phase of deck-building as LandFill, and will examine their functionality below.

The first is MTG: Arena [30] (screenshot in Fig. 2.4), which is capable of automatically filling a deck with an appropriate proportion of each basic land in accordance with the deck’s colours. While this is relevant for the Standard and Limited formats largely played on Arena, the deckbuilding restrictions of which only offer few nonbasic lands, it is less appropriate for other formats, in which a sizeable proportion of a manabase will be nonbasic; it is also only accessible to decks constructable via the limited set of cards available on MTG Arena.

The second is the website ManaGathering [31] (screenshot in Fig. 2.5), a database of nonbasic lands sorted by colour. Players input the colours of their deck and are given a list of nonbasics within those colours, sorted by cycle. Although ManaGathering has no optimization or manabase generation facility, it fulfills a similar role in the deck building process as LandFill, facilitating the choice of generically strong mana-producing lands once utility lands or lands fulfilling a niche strategic concern of the deck have been chosen. A broad success metric for LandFill is that it should return a better result than a player using ManaGathering could in a comparable time.

Finally, the website Archidekt [2] (screenshot in Fig. 2.6) combines a basic-land allocator *à la* MTG: Arena with a communal “package” system. Players create packages of lands which are saved publically on the site, and may be imported by other players. For example, a player may get a list of colour-appropriate lands of a reasonable price by importing a given manabase package and then automatically generating a list of basic lands. The question of whether LandFill or Archidekt are

CHAPTER 2. PROBLEMS AND PROPOSED SOLUTIONS TO MTG MANABASE OPTIMIZATION

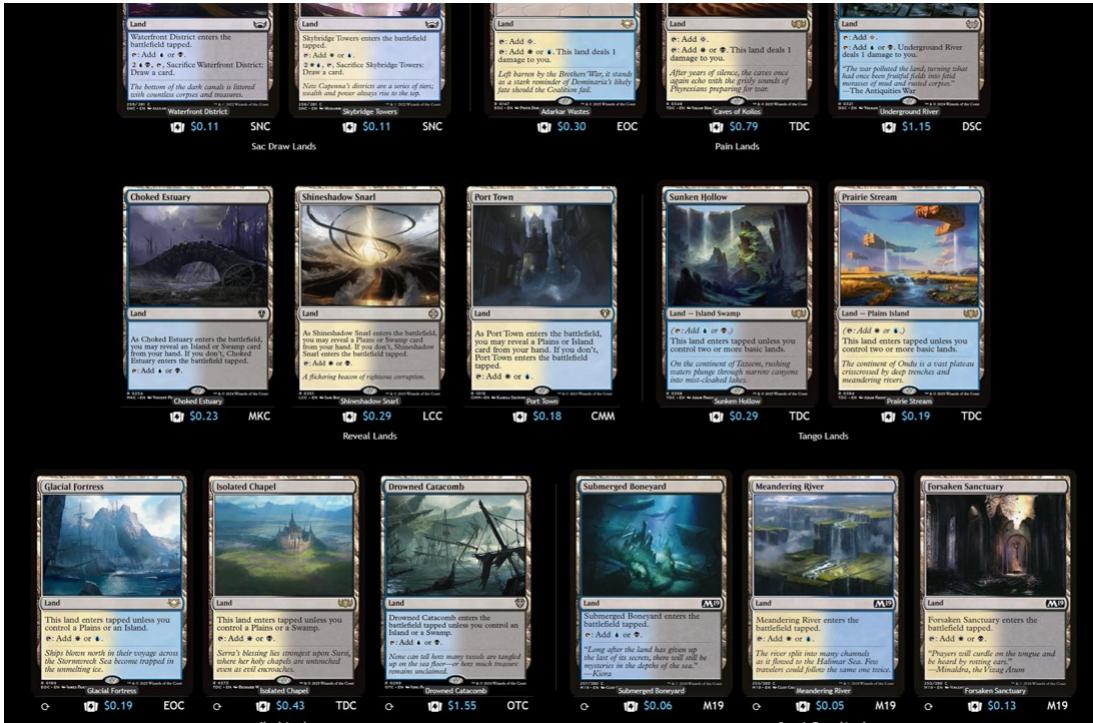


Figure 2.5: A zoomed-out screenshot of an excerpt from the ManaGathering page for a WUB deck. Note the WU, UB and BW lands arranged by cycle.

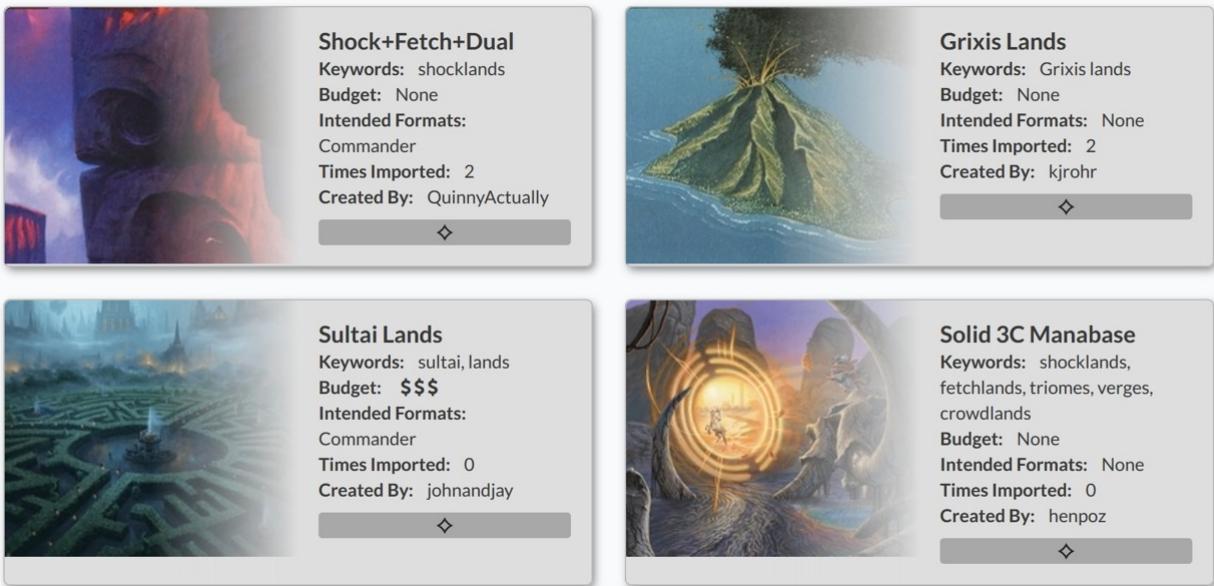


Figure 2.6: A screenshot of community created land packages on Archidekt, categorized by, among other things, price and color. These can be imported into a decklist.

capable of producing more reliable manabases is unlikely to be answered in the timeframe of this investigation, but LandFill represents an alternative approach; moreover, as Archidekt's functionality is limited to decks that are stored within its database, it offers a more flexible service to deckbuilders who may prefer other collection-tracking databases such as TappedOut or Moxfield.

It is worth noting that while Archidekt is the only card database to offer this feature, it is not the only card database. Others include Moxfield [36], TappedOut [51] and Deckbox [12], all of which allow the player to upload a decklist to be stored and visually displayed. Although providing very different value to LandFill, they will be referenced throughout this writeup, as, as will be covered in

§3.1, decklists both entered into and extracted from LandFill will often likely be moving to and from such databases.

2.5 Library/Language Choices

My choices of language and libraries were informed by two main priorities. Due to my short turnaround time, it was important that I use libraries and languages with substantial community support for web development. Meanwhile, as a usable app, LandFill benefits from high performance so as to maximize the number of simulations it can run, but does not need to offer a complex user interface nor store user data, prompting me to favour high-performance tools over complex and scalable ones.

In places where these requirements are at odds, I prioritized the former: my choice of Python as a backend and Javascript as a frontend was driven largely by the popularity of these languages in web design. However, in other decisions, the two requirements informed each other constructively. I chose Flask [16] as a backend web framework as its simplicity made it both easy to learn and reputably faster; contenders like Django [13] are made both slower and more complex due to their abundance of features (FastAPI [15], potentially lighter and faster than Flask, was discarded due to its smaller userbase and thus relative paucity of learning resources). React [40], which I chose as my frontend framework, similarly sports a wealth of support resources, and features a Virtual DOM that lowers performance overheads when users make small input changes — a relevant concept here, as users will likely order several simulations with small preferential changes on each one.

The use of Object Relational Mappers (ORMs) is common in web design, usually as a component of a CRUD (Create, Read, Delete, Update) interface taking user data. Although LandFill makes heavy use of Object Relational Mapping to store a database of MTG cards, the user needs to only read the database. For this reason, SQLAlchemy [50], an ORM esteemed for rapid performance at the cost of easy data amendment [53], was the obvious choice.

During development, I sometimes used the Large Language Model ChatGPT [7]. The majority of my usage was to help identify bugs in my code. I also used it to suggest libraries or standardized testing methodologies (i.e., the Kano Questionnaire) after providing an outline of my use case; in all these cases, I researched its suggestions thoroughly after recommendation. Later in development, I commissioned it to write sections of code for me based on a pseudocode outline.

2.5.1 LandFill Structure

Excluding the Database, accessed by other objects via SQLAlchemy, the components outlined in §2.3.1 are displayed in Fig. 2.7. Details about the role of each constituent class, and the interactions between them, can be found at the start of the relevant sections.

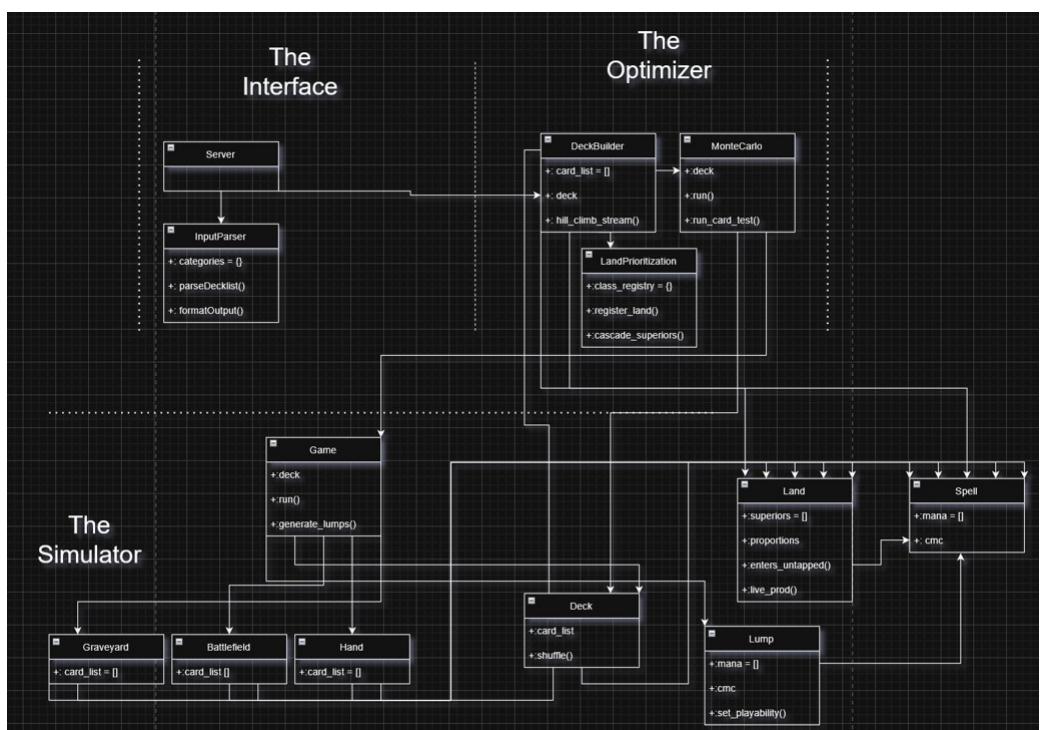


Figure 2.7: Class diagram of major classes in LandFill.

Chapter 3

Pre-Development User Research

3.1 Overview

I began development by holding one-on-one user research sessions with eight MTG players. The sessions were divided into two parts, a Semi-Structured Interview and a Think-Aloud Mockup Test, with an additional Kano Questionnaire circulated to users afterwards.

3.1.1 Semi-Structured Interview

In addition to specific feedback on possible features, I was interested in understanding more about how players typically create manabases. I therefore chose to lead with a Semi-Structured Interview. This is a data-gathering method in which the interviewer stays flexible on how and in what sequence questions are asked, to allow unexpected themes and topics to emerge [32]. My questions were as follows:

- How do you approach selecting lands for a deck, and how does this vary across formats you play?
- How do you approach acquiring lands for a deck (eg, do you assemble a list of cards to purchase, do you assemble a list of cards you already have — and if so, do you have a good knowledge of what lands you own)?
- What role do existing deckbuilding support apps, such as Moxfield and TappedOut, play in your process?
- Do you factor the strategy of your deck into land choices in terms of pure mana production (i.e., not including utility lands).
- How do you mulligan? How does this vary across formats that you play?

3.1.2 Think-Aloud Mockup Testing

In a “Think-Aloud Evaluation”, users are asked to narrate aloud their thoughts and opinions while attempting to use a system [55]. This is an appropriate method for early development since it can be conducted on a “mockup”, an aesthetically versimillitudinous but non-functional representation of the planned interface. Users are occasionally prompted for input, and may be given solutions to problems if necessary, but are largely expected to use the product unassisted. The LandFill mockup presented to users is displayed in Fig. 3.1.

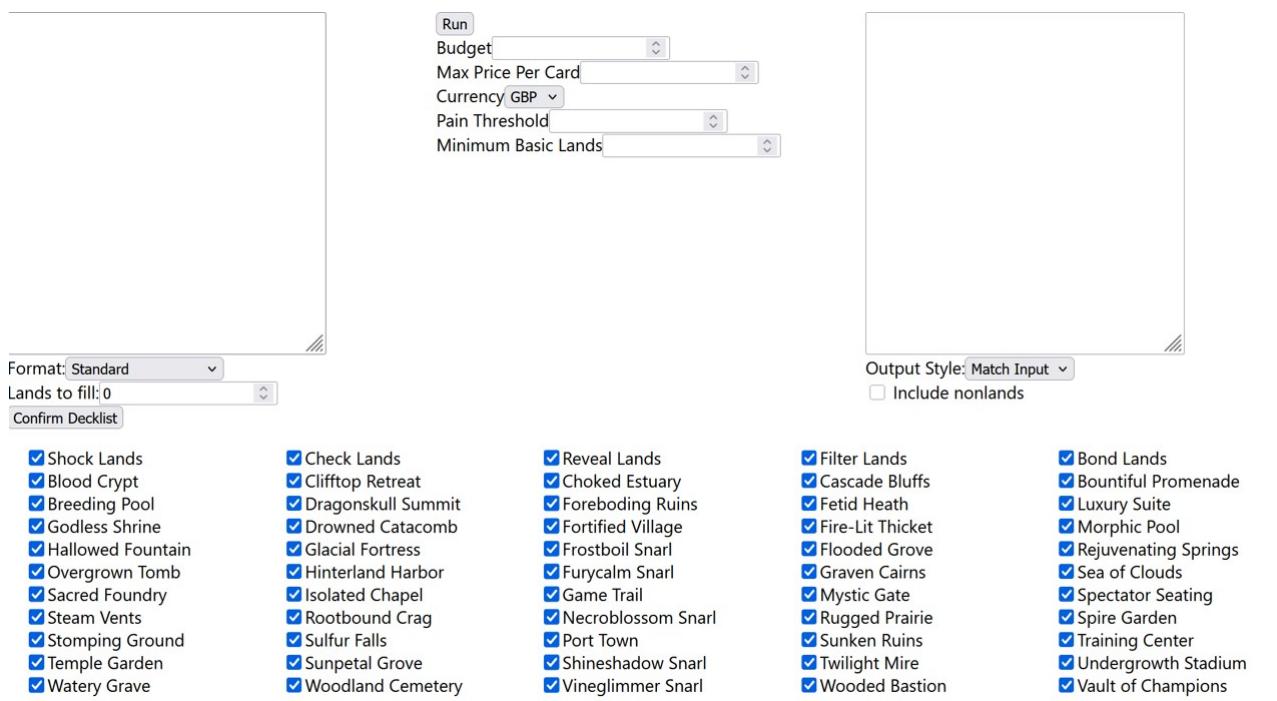


Figure 3.1: Draft front-end used for mockup testing.

3.1.3 Kano Questionnaire

Kano Analysis is an approach to user evaluation that examines the emotional response of a prospective user to the presence or absence of a given feature. I developed a Kano Questionnaire after analysis of the Interview and Think-Aloud data, so as to prioritize which features, suggested by individual testers, were reflective of more widespread demand. A generic Kano template is displayed in Fig. 3.2. My questionnaire listed the following proposed features:

- The option to exclude from consideration all lands which always enter tapped.
- The option to exclude from consideration all lands above a certain price.
- The option to exclude any individual land or cycle from consideration via the player’s own preference.
- The option to mark some lands as mandatory for LandFill to include.
- The option to “weight” lands, so that LandFill prioritizes a player’s preferred cycles in its evaluation.
- The option to input a list of lands as well as a list of nonlands and have LandFill choose the best of these, rather than explore all possible lands.
- The option to tell LandFill not to recommend “Off-colour Fetches”. For example, a Fetch Land that can search for an Island or Plains can still fetch Islands in a UR deck. This was considered distasteful by one test subject.
- The ability to see an image and description of any suggested land/cycle.
- The ability to view performance metrics for the deck after manabase generation.

Feature 1 Title

Feature presentation and description

If you have the feature above, how would you feel?

I like it	I expect it	I am neutral	I can tolerate it	I dislike it
<input type="radio"/>				

If you don't have the feature above, how would you feel?

I like it	I expect it	I am neutral	I can tolerate it	I dislike it
<input type="radio"/>				

Figure 3.2: A question in a generic Kano questionnaire

- A FAQ explaining how LandFill determines lands.
- The ability to specify how much life a player is comfortable to lose to land cycles that require a life point investment, i.e., Shock Lands.
- The ability to view low-performing lands in a given decklist, to inform a player's choice of supplemental mana generation spells, or what to replace on the release of new cycles.
- The ability to generate manabases for, respectively, the Commander, Modern, Legacy, Pauper and Limited formats.
- The ability to copy a decklist into and out of LandFill with minimal reformatting from, respectively, the following database apps: TappedOut, Archidekt, Moxfield, Deckbox.

3.2 Emerging Themes

While initial user-testing yielded multiple small design considerations, and will be cited as various development decisions are outlined throughout this writeup, key themes are outlined below.

3.2.1 Commander/Casual Preference

Commander, Limited and Pauper were the three most popular formats among interviewees. Of these three, a plurality of interviewees acknowledged that Commander would be the only format for which they would consider using LandFill. The other two were disqualified by users in general on the following grounds:

- Limited — in this format, cards are assigned to a player at random immediately before a game. Decklists are therefore not generally uploaded to any databases, and inputting all cards into LandFill, especially on a mobile device, would be impractical.
- Pauper — this format restricts decks to only common and cheap cards. In Pauper, use of utility lands, or lands with specific synergistic qualities, is so normalized that manabase strategies prioritize this over consistent mana generation.

While fewer interviewees had much experience with more competitive formats such as Standard, Legacy and Modern, several interviewees raised doubts as to the ability of any spontaneous manabase

generator to gain traction within those scenes, as players in those formats habitually use existing deck archetypes, and attach to them manabases with proven competitive credentials. In responses to the Kano Questionnaire, most respondents expressed that they would like/be neutral on support for non-Commander formats, but only one respondent identified any format other than Commander as a minimum expectation.

I therefore decided that I would restrict LandFill to being solely a Commander product for initial development. Commander's deckbuilding restrictions are markedly different from other formats, and will be discussed at length in my outline of the Simulator (see 5.1). I therefore deemed it more important to make a product that worked seamlessly for Commander decks, rather than one that attempted to accommodate potential decks across a wider range of formats.

3.2.2 Lack of Strategic Thinking but Strong Preferences

When asked about how the strategy of a given deck informed their choice of lands, nearly all test subjects said that it did so, but almost solely in regards to the ancillary effects of certain cycles – i.e., Gain Lands (tapped dual lands that increase the player's life point total by 1 on entry) being popular in decks that trigger from gaining life. Only one said that they would actively choose slower but more colour-diverse lands for slower decks.

However, when presented with the Mockup outlined in 3.1, all users swiftly devoted themselves to using the tickboxes to remove lands or cycles that they did not want to have included in the deck, despite having been told to imagine this mockup returning a fully optimized list of lands. Several users also expressed a desire for a weighting functionality, so that they may specify lands which they prefer.

Some testees also expressed a dislike of certain categories of lands or cycles, i.e., any cycle of dual land that only ever enters the battlefield tapped, or any off-colour Fetch Land (see the relevant listed feature in 3.1.3).

The lack of strategic decision-making in manabase assembly validates LandFill's use-case, as it suggests that, by testing lands against the needs of the deck, LandFill is putting more consideration into land selection than a typical player. However, it is clear that player input needs to include both:

- A positive component, in which players can force inclusion of potentially suboptimal lands such as Gain Lands due to deck strategy.
- A negative component, in which players are given extensive leeway to remove lands from consideration.

3.2.3 Deckbuilder Personas

Testees broadly designed manabases in one of two ways, embodied in the below personas:

- Persona A, who possesses a large collection of land cards and, on creation of a new deck, selects lands in the appropriate colours from this collection.
- Persona B, who develops a new deck and chooses lands based on abstract preference, and then orders those lands.

This prompted me to ask testees which of the following two models of LandFill they would prefer:

- Model 1 — LandFill, in addition to taking a decklist of nonland cards, also takes a list of land cards that the player might have found in their collection, and returns the optimum subsection of these.
- Model 2 — LandFill takes a decklist of nonland cards and asks the user only to specify what lands they do not want, generating an optimized list from the remaining options.

I expected a preference towards Model 1 to be strongly associated with Persona A deckbuilders and vice versa, but to my surprise, a majority of deckbuilders across the personae preferred Model 2. Several Persona A deckbuilders preferred it because they were enthused by the prospect of being recommended lands they had not heard of before.

While this was a majority consensus, and all Kano respondents said they would be able tolerate the absence of Model 1 functionality, some users did express a desire for Model 1 functionality, making it a viable route for future development of LandFill. However, the initial design covered in this writeup will adhere to Model 2.

3.2.4 Flexible Input Parsing

All users polled made use of at least one online database (a plurality used TappedOut, with Moxfield and Deckbox also being popular). In the Think-Aloud evaluation, they copy pasted decklists from these sources into LandFill, and said they would return the list of outputted lands there. Interestingly, many copied not from the inbuilt export feature of these sites, but instead by simply copying the decklist as it is displayed on the page.

This suggests LandFill would benefit from a flexible input parsing device. LandFill should be able to accept a decklist pasted in from both the export features and front pages of all these databases, and format its outputs so as to be input into these services. Moreover, TappedOut and Archidekt allows for categorization of cards into custom types, which are included in the decklist when copied. The parser, therefore, must be able to recognise these custom types and parse them not as cards but as keys to a dict object which contains the list of cards corresponding to that category, and then display accordingly on output. This avoids players losing their custom categories when they utilize LandFill.

3.2.5 Mulligans

No testee was able to describe any consistent principles on which they based their decision to mulligan. All testees said the decision would be based not just on the castability of spells in the hand, but also the strategy enactable via those cards. It is not, therefore, my priority to provide a means to replicate a given LandFill user's mulligan preferences. For the initial design, the mulligan heuristic will be built into the simulator.

3.2.6 Life Loss, Cost, and the Knapsack Problem

Because user testing was conducted before the development of the Optimizer, I suggested two proposed features which proved unimplementable:

- Total manabase cost.
- The maximum amount of life a player was happy to lose to lands, such as Pain Lands and Shock Lands, which require a life point investment (this value is set via the “Pain Threshold” input on

3.1; that testees unanimously found this wording confusing is ultimately irrelevant, as the feature was not included).

These are theoretically easy to determine for any decklist. Manabase cost can be determined from the sum price of each card, data which can be easily included in the Database. While tracking life expenditure would be more difficult, as it would require the Simulator to try and minimize life point expenditure in a situation where there are multiple ways to spend the same amount of mana, it would also be possible to return the average life point penalty incurred over a Monte Carlo search along with the general performance metric. However, these are both examples of the 0—1 Knapsack Problem, itself a NP-hard combinatorial optimization problem, in which a subsection of weighted items must be chosen from a larger set that minimize the total weight (with weight, in this case, representing respective average life damage and card cost)[33]. Since this would involve simultaneously optimizing multiple areas of deck design, it would represent a sizeable increase in computational complexity for LandFill.

Surprisingly, subjects were broadly ambivalent on both of these features. During the Think Aloud evaluation, no subjects attempted to make use of either. Kano data introduces some more nuance. The ability to specify an upper limit of life loss was something all but one respondent would consider desirable, although none considered it a minimum requirement, nor its absence to be something they would “dislike”. The ability to specify price limits performed similarly, save that one respondent did indeed consider it a minimum requirement. This suggests that, while it is not worthwhile to simultaneously attempt to optimize these metrics while optimizing mana production, these features are not useless, and it is worth finding some approximate representation of them in design. My approach to the issue of life loss is covered in §6.1.2. My approach to price consideration is covered in §7.2.2.

Chapter 4

The Database

4.1 Database Requirements

The database in which LandFill stores card objects will need regular updating by the site owner. This is for two reasons:

- WOTC regularly releaseses new sets of MTG cards.
- Since LandFill will factor price consideration into its choices, the database must reflect the up-to-date price of a given card.

In a given session, the database will be queried at two points:

- When a user's decklist is added, to determine the mana costs of nonland cards.
- To identify a list of candidate lands for the manabase.

This creates two constraints for the database: it must be up-to-date, and have reasonable response times over multiple queries for individual objects. An early prototype used the Scrython API (see §4.2) to fetch requested cards from an existing online MTG database. While this guaranteed up-to-date information, it more than ten minutes to retrieve a list of 50 nonland cards due to a combination of connection latency and the need to avoid overwhelming the server.

To accommodate both constraints, the database must store information locally, but be easily updatable.

4.2 Choice of Online Database — ScryFall/Scrython

One popular source of MTG card data for developers is mtg.json, a json reprsentation of all cards. Mtg.json is popular for the breadth of information it contains, including card reprints, making it useful for development of shopfronts or collection management software [41]. Since LandFill needs to know only the gameplay-relevant attributes of a card and its price, I favoured a more streamlined source. I ultimately chose to use the database Scryfall [47], which is predominantly used by players rather than programmers; I felt that this wider userbase would ensure up-to-date information. ScryFall offers an API for code integration, for which a python library, Scrython [48] has already been developed. Scrython accepts card queries using the format of ScryFall's advanced search option, and returns a list of dict objects listing card attributes, referred to within LandFill's code and this writeup as

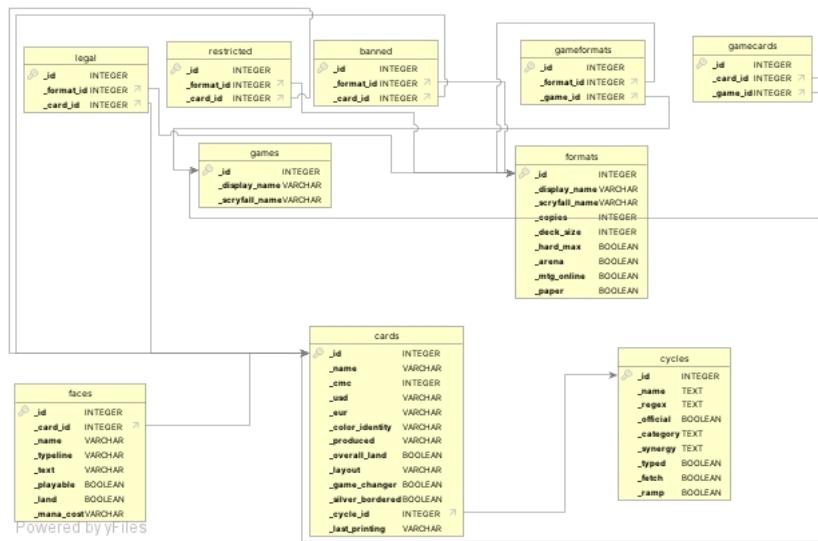


Figure 4.1: Layout of mtg.db

“SCOs” (Scrython Card Objects). LandFill’s database, thererfore, is a translation of these SCOs to SQLAlchemy’s ORM format. Allowing for small pauses to prevent server overuse, downloading all 30,000 cards (at time of writing) takes around one hour, and could easily be run weekly, or in response to new sets.

In addition to ease of access ScryFall has the advantage of listing the colours produced by a given land card, eliminating the need to parse this from the card text.

4.3 Database Layout

Since LandFill uses Flask, it is built not on SQLAlchemy but on the slightly more feature-heavy Flask-SQLAlchemy extension [17]. This means that each mapped class extends Flask-SQLAlchemy’s `model` ancestor class, rather than the `declarative-base` class used in classic SQLAlchemy. The relational mapping between models in mtg.db is shown in Fig. 4.1.

The two upper rows of tables in Fig. 4.1 map the many-to-many relationships which denote the availability of a card across formats and “games” (eg, physical MTG games, MTG: Arena); one card is legal in many formats, and one format has many legal cards. Since the initial deployment of LandFill focusses on the Commander format, this is largely irrelevant, but remains in the schema for use in future expansion. Discussion henceforth will focus solely on the models Card (table: cards), Cycle (table: cycles) and Face (table: faces).

Although not every attribute of a SCO is embodied in a model, in this initial development stage, LandFill errs in favour of storing too much data rather than too little, meaning that some card attributes, including `Card._silver_bordered` and `Card._last_printing`, are not relevant to this writeup. I will define attributes throughout this writeup as they become relevant.

4.4 Database Management

I developed a class, `DatabaseManager`, which contains simple methods that bulk-transfer card information from Scryfall to the Database via Scrython. Within my codebase, a single instance of `DatabaseManager` is created in one script, `manage_database.py`. Simply running this script will fully

update the database with all existing cards. Pauses are built into the script using Python’s `time` module to avoid overburdening ScryFall’s servers.

To facilitate debugging during development, ScryFall is never queried for all cards. Instead, a for-loop is used to systematically acquire cards in order of mana cost, and add them to the database only after all have been downloaded. This means that, when errors occurred during download, I can resume the download from midway through the loop rather than starting from the beginning.

4.5 Representing Multiple-Faced Cards

Some cards have two faces, each of which may be considered two different cards with their own text and mana cost. Although most cards have only one face, I sought to keep the database in 1st Normal Form, a database normalization standard which stipulates each column in a database contains only a single value per entry [37]. I therefore treat Faces as having a many-to-one relationship with cards. Broadly, the Face object has attributes used to determine its interaction with a given game state: i.e., its casting cost and potential basic landtypes (stored in the `faces._typeline` attribute), while the Card object holds attributes relating to the viability of a card within a deck and a given user’s preferences (IE, what colours of mana it produces, the cost of the card).

The rules on how to play a card’s different face varies between cards: some maybe played with either face, while others have a single playable face and swap to the other under certain game conditions. This is determined by the `cards._layout` attribute. A card’s layout is one of several strings extracted from the SCO, each of which denotes a different way of formatting face relationships (i.e., cards with the “transform” layout have one playable face; cards with the “adventure” and “mdfc” layout have two). The playability of a given face is stored in the `faces._playable` attribute.

Some cards are a spell card on one side and a land card on another. A card is considered a land if it has at least one playable face that is a land, represented by the `card._overall_land` attribute.

4.6 Cycles

Recall from Fig. 2.2 land cards within the same cycle are mechanically identical but refer to different colours in their text. A card’s membership in a given cycle is, unfortunately, not included in a SCO. For this reason, each cycle has a string attribute, `cycle._regex`, consisting of a Regular Expression. If DatabaseManager matches the regex of a cycle to a card, that card is connected to that cycle via Foreign Key. Since some cycles are mechanically identical to each other but are distinguished by the presence of basic land types or whether the constituent cards have the “snow” card type, these are both also stored in the cycle object as Boolean values, to sort cards whose text matches multiple cycles.

4.7 Database Verification Testing

A secondary script, `test_db.py`, conducts both Unit Tests and Property Tests on the database.

In Unit Testing, the output of code is compared to a pre-computed result [43]. In this case, Unit Tests check that there are an expected number of total cards and an expected number of total lands in each cycle. Unit testing cycles is important in ongoing maintenance, to ensure that any new regex patterns added for new cycles does not accidentally capture existing ones.

In Property Testing, random inputs are generated for code, and outputs are checked to ensure they fall within broad parameters [43]. In this case, the Property tests randomly selects a sample of database entries and checks that none have more than two faces, and that none have two faces with the same text. This is more expedient than testing all cards, and allows reasonable confidence that the database is populated as expected.

Chapter 5

The Simulator

5.1 The Commander Format

In the Commander format, deckbuilders choose a creature to be the “Commander” of the deck. Rather than being included in the deck, the Commander is placed in the “Command Zone”, allowing them to be reliably cast in every game. Some cards are marked to allow a “Partner”, a secondary commander also placed in the command zone. Because of this, Commander decks generally include cards that work synergistically with the commander in gameplay.

Analysis by the Command Zone podcast suggests that the average Commander game runs for 10 turns per player [22]. Unlike other formats, Commander is typically played with more than two players per game.

Commander games utilize the “London” mulligan rule, with a single “free” mulligan. This means that at the beginning of a game, a player must put N cards on the bottom of their library, where N is the number of mulligans they have taken after the initial free one [10].

5.2 Classes

5.2.1 GameCard and subclasses

During simulation, a land must exhibit the unique behaviour of its cycle. LandFill, in order to execute the method overriding required here, requires a class hierarchy beginning with a general Card object, of which Spells and Lands are behaviourally distinct child classes, and each cycle represents a further child class of Land.

SQLAlchemy does support Single Table Inheritance, in which subclasses with distinct methods are stored in the ancestor class’s shared table; it is also possible to temporarily store game state information via cached properties without updating the database. However, in practice, it proved simpler to create a new abstract class, GameCard, for representation of the Card object in game. The initiation method of each GameCard takes a Card ORM object as an argument, and extracts relevant data from it. This removes any risk of persisting data in between games. It also allows me to create SubLands, a descendant class of Land that, rather than deriving any of its attributes from information stored in the Database, can be assigned manually to produce any colour of mana when it is instantiated. This allows me to model objects that behave like Lands in simulation but do not represent real land cards, and assign them as properties of other Land objects, which is useful when modelling more complex lands. This will be detailed in §5.7.

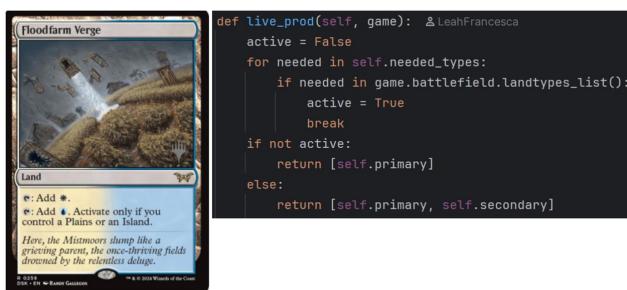


Figure 5.1: Example of a land belonging to the Verge cycle and the implementation of `land.live_prod(game)` in that cycle

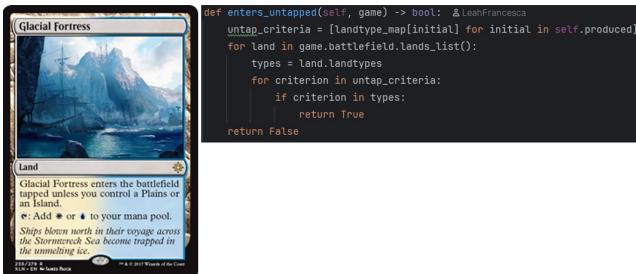


Figure 5.2: Example of a land belonging to the Check cycle and the implementation of `land.enters_untapped(game)` in that cycle

- `GameCard.mandatory` — if `True`, this card must be included in the deck.
- `GameCard.permitted` — if `False`, this card, although retrieved from the Database for player approval, was considered undesirable by the player and should not be tested or included.

The simulation makes heavy use of two methods belonging to the Land subclass, both of which take a Game (see §5.2.3) as an argument:

- `land.live_prod(game)` — given the current game state, returns the colours of mana a land can produce, expressed as a list of strings (i.e., `["U", "W"]` for a UW land.)
- `land.enters_untapped(game)` — returns `True` if the land would enter untapped given the current game state, and `False` if not.

For examples of how these are overridden to reflect mechanically distinct cycles, see Fig. 5.1 and Fig. 5.2. When a Card is returned from the ORM, the relevant GameCard subclass for it is determined via a match statement taking its attribute `Card.cycle` as an argument.

A Spell object stores its mana cost as a list of objects corresponding to the differing costs of its faces. Each cost is a dict object relating a pip to a quantity. A Spell with one face that costs WUU2 would have `Spell.cost = [{"W":1, "U":2, "B": 0, "R": 0, "G": 0, "C": 0, "Gen": 2}]`.

`GameCard.wasted_games` is a list attribute, usage of which will be covered in §6.4.2

5.2.2 CardCollection and Subclasses

CardCollection is an abstract class representing any Zone into which a GameCard can be moved such that it is never in multiple CardCollections. CardCollection subclasses are as follows:

- Deck.

- Hand — a player’s hand drawn at the start of each game, from which cards can be played.
- Battlefield — a zone into which cards are played from the hand during a game.
- Graveyard — a zone containing cards in a game that are no longer in play.
- DeckBuilder — this object tests different decks and runs the Hill Climbing algorithm. It is modelled as a CardCollection in that it may be thought of as a virtual “player”, who swaps their cards into and out of a deck before each game.

CardCollections contain a list attribute, `CardCollection.card_list`, and the specialized `CardCollection.giveCardCollection`, which removes a GameCard from a CardCollection’s card list and adds it to the card list of another, ensuring a card is never in two zones at once.

5.2.3 Simulation and Subclasses

The Simulation abstract class covers objects that perform actions with a specific deck, and thus take a Deck as an attribute, and feature an overwritten method, `Simulation.run()`, which performs a simulation and assigns data from that simulation as attributes of the object.

- Game — simulates a game of MTG with its deck.
- MonteCarlo — creates many Game objects using its deck and runs them.

5.2.4 “Lump”

Consider the below game state:

$$\text{Battlefield} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Land(Basic Forest)} & \text{Land(Basic Forest)} & \text{Land(Basic Island)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Hand} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Spell}(G) & \text{Spell}(GG) \end{bmatrix}$$

Although any individual spell in the player’s hand is castable, including the largest spell, the current selection of lands is suboptimal, as if the player had access to three green mana, they could cast two spells this turn. For this reason, rather than assessing the castability of spells, LandFill assesses the castability of “lumps”. A Lump is an aggregation of Spell objects, which unlike in a CardCollection are not removed from any other lists when assigned. On a given turn, a Game will have a Hand, a CardCollection, and a series of Lumps, which represent different permutations of cards in that hand. `Lump.cost` is formatted similarly to `Spell.cost`, and returns the combined cost of all the Spells making it up. A Lump only stores one face of a spell; the face to be included is specified at the Lump’s instantiation. `Lump.cmc` returns the sum of the CMC of all its constituent cards.

5.3 Initiating a Game

At the start of each game, the deck is shuffled. The first seven cards from the Deck are moved to the Hand.

As covered in §3.2.5, it is not practical to implement realistic mulligan behaviour, especially since adherence to the London Mulligan approach would require strategic decision making about what cards

to put on the bottom. LandFill therefore mulligans at most one time (the “Free” mulligan), and only if their initial hand contains fewer than three lands.

To avoid having to model the Command Zone, the Commander and Partner are added to the Hand after mulligans.

5.4 Running a Turn

The below process is repeated ten times per game. Many decisions made in running an individual turn refer to the number L , which is the number of lands on the battlefield at the start of the turn. The most mana accessible on any given turn, then, is $L + 1$, contingent on having a land in hand that will enter the battlefield untapped.

5.4.1 Untap and Draw

Every Land object has a Boolean value, `Land.tapped`. At the start of every turn, all lands in the Battlefield object are set to `Land.tapped = False`.

5.4.2 Determining Lumps

LandFill here makes use of the `combinations` function belonging to Python’s `itertools` module [21]. This allows it to determine all possible spell combinations in the hand. Each of these combinations are added to a Lump, to check whether they can be played with the current lands.

As this has to be done every turn to accommodate newly drawn cards, I immediately identified it as a potential runtime bottleneck. A non-mulliganned initial opening hand containing 2 lands and 6 spells (after the draw during the first turn) produces $2^6 - 1 = 63$ combinations. While the only relevant combinations are those with combined CMC $< L + 1$, this cannot be determined without checking individual combinations as per the Knapsack Problem (see §3.2.6). The simulator therefore uses the following heuristics:

- There is no need to search for any combinations of more than $L+1$ spells, as (notwithstanding spells of CMC zero, which are irrelevant for manabase optimization), there is no way to play more than this number of spells in a single turn using only lands.
- Any spells of $CMC > L + 1$ are ineligible, as they would not be castable in the first place.

Code profiling, carried out throughout development via the `line_profiler` library [29], shows that, with these heuristics in place, playing lumps takes up around 1/3rd of the runtime of `game.run_turn()`, making it an area for further improvement. Notably, it is *not* viable here to resort to Lazy Evaluation, which in this context would mean ceasing generation of new combinations after a playable lump has been identified. Consider the following opening hand ($L = 0$):

$$\text{Hand} = [\text{Spell}(U) \quad \text{Spell}(G) \quad \text{Spell}(GB) \quad \text{Land}(Island) \quad \text{Land}(Forest) \quad \text{Land}(Swamp)]$$

Were Lumps to be generated and tested lazily, the simulator would identify the spell costing U as playable, and play the Basic Island as the land for the turn. This would be a suboptimal play, however, as playing the Basic Forest would allow the same mana expenditure while also allowing the playing of a spell on turn 2 (if the Swamp were then played).

5.4.3 Playing a Land and a Lump

If the Hand object contains no Lands, the playability of each Lump is determined, and largest playable Lump is “played” — its constituent Spell objects are moved to the Battlefield. Determining the playability of a Lump is a complex process outlined in §5.4.4.

If the Hand contains at least one Land, the Lumps are ranked by the value of `Lump.cmc`, in descending order. The Simulator then sequentially plays each land, determines the first (largest) lump that can be played with it on the battlefield, assigns it to the Land as a temporary variable, and then returns it to the hand. The list of land objects (`lands`) is then progressively refined by the below functions:

```
allows_largest = self.filter_by_largest(lands)
filtered_as_taplands = self.filter_as_taplands(allows_largest)
filtered_by_most_produced = self.filter_by_most_produced(filtered_as_taplands)
```

Where:

- `filter_by_largest()` returns a list of lands capable of playing a Lump of CMC M , where M is the highest CMC of any Lump.
- `filter_by_taplands()` returns its input if none of the inputted lands would enter tapped this turn, and otherwise produces the ones that will. Placing this after `filter_by_largest()` ensures that the deck aims to play lands that enter tapped on a turn when that makes no difference to the amount of mana cast, thus preventing them from interfering at more meaningful moments later on.
- `filter_by_most_produced()` assesses the non-generic combined pips of every spell in the hand, and returns the land or lands which remove the largest number of these pips which are not already produced by a land on the battlefield. For example, if a hand’s spells have the combined pips R B U G G, and the battlefield contains a single swamp, then Ketria Triome (producing RUG) would have a score of 1, while Zagoth Triome (producing BUG) would have a score of 2. Lands with the lowest score are returned, and out of these lands, lands which produce the greatest variety of mana are prioritized (i.e., for a hand requiring G and U, a BUG land would be prioritized over a GU land)

A land is played from the returned lands at random, and a lump is played with a CMC as close to $L + 1$ as possible. When the Lump is played, each land used in its casting is set to `land.tapped = True`. If relevant, as in the case of Fetch Lands (see §5.7.1), the Land is informed what color of mana it will be producing, as per the mapping returned by the Linear Assignment Function outlined in the following section.

5.4.4 Assessing Lump Playability

The question of whether a given Lump can be played with a given set of lands is non-trivial. This is partly to do with the inbuilt complexity of some lands; complex designs such as Filter Lands, Check Lands and Dual-Faced Lands are discussed in §5.7. However, even setting these aside, the fact that some lands produce many colors of mana while others produce few or one means that a mapping



Figure 5.3: Two potential arrangements of lands that can be canonicalized identically

between land and pip must be established such that multicolor lands are not “wasted” on pips which are already well served by lands offering fewer colours. Several approaches to this were explored during development.

My initial approaches involved generating a list of all combinations of mana that the Lands in the Battlefield object could produce. If an entry on this list included all pips in `Lump.cost`, then that Lump is playable. The runtime bottleneck that this produces should be quickly obvious, especially as there are no comparable heuristics to those used when determining Lumps. Consider the below battlefield:

$$\text{Battlefield} = \begin{bmatrix} \text{Land}(BUG) & \text{Land}(BUG) & \text{Land}(UG) & \text{Land}(UG) \\ \text{Land}(UG) & \text{Land}(GB) & \text{Land}(GB) & \\ \text{Land(Basic Island)} & \text{Land(Basic Island)} & & \end{bmatrix}$$

In this case, there are $3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 1 \times 1 = 288$ combinations, which must be re-calculated on every played land. While lazy evaluation is an option here, it does not save much time, as any half-completed lazy calculations must be needlessly re-commenced if another lump is played before a new land is played.

To save recalculating combinations each turn, my initial solution was to store the list of combinations as an attribute of the Battlefield Object. Whenever a new land, capable of producing N different colours was played, its first colour would be added to all existing combinations. The Battlefield would then generate $N - 1$ shallow copies of each combination, adding a different colour produced by the new land to each. Even without new combination generation, however, simply iterating through the existing combinations to update them proved far too slow.

A more promising solution was to establish a function capable of generating all combinations of colored mana from a an input set of lands, and memoize the output of this function. In memoization, the output of a function from a given set of arguments is stored in a cache, and a new output is calculated only if those arguments are not already cached [9]. In Python, this cache can be persisted across sessions via the Pickle library [38]. Because any two untapped lands that produce (for example) UB are functionally identical in this context, the number of combinations to memoize appears at first comparatively small, as each land can be canonicalized only as the colours it produces. Moreover, basic lands do not need to be canonicalized, and simply reattached to each permutation afterwards (see Fig. 5.3).

This functioned acceptably for a 3-colour deck. Memoization via Pickle produced a .pkl file of around 1000 megabytes. However, when I trialled a 5-color deck, this expanded by a factor of five (and may have continued to expand). The cache in memory, meanwhile, became so lengthy that a single cache miss took multiple seconds, and even a comparatively small number of cache misses increased

the runtime, at this stage in development, from running 1000 games in about five seconds to running that same number over forty minutes.

Ultimately, I settled on modelling the question as a Linear Assignment Problem using SciPy's `linear_assignment()` function [46]. Koopmans and Beckman [27] set out the Linear Assignment problem in the following layman's terms: paraphrasing, if a set of factories are to be built on a set of plots of land, and the suitabilities of a given plot to a factory's production processes means that each factory will return a specific profit at a specific plot, how can plots be assigned to factories to maximize the overall profit? In this context, it is helpful to invert the example. If a factory incurs a specific *cost* at a specific plot, how can plots be assigned to minimize costs?

Plots of land are here equivalent to Land objects, while the factories are equivalent to the pips of a Lump's cost. `Lump.cost` is here reformatted into a list of strings corresponding to the number of each pip (treating the "Gen" key in the dict object here as a pip). The list is then given any number of strings that read "None", to ensure that the length of the list is equal to L (ensuring, with reference to the above example, that the Linear Assignment solution holds even if there are fewer factories than plots). Any lump with a total CMC greater than L is removed from consideration. "Costs" are then set for each Land, using `Land.live_prod`, like so:

	A pip in <code>Land.live_prod()</code>	A pip not in <code>Land.live_prod()</code>	"Gen"	"None"
A Land for which <code>Land.tapped = True</code>	9999	9999	9999	2
A Land for which <code>Land.tapped = False</code>	2	9999	2	2

SciPy's `linear_assignment()` then returns a mapping of lands to pips that minimizes this total cost. If the total cost is less than 9999, the Lump is playable. While this did not perform better than the memoization method for a 3-color deck, time penalties for 4-colour and 5-colour decks became negligible.

5.5 Concluding a Game

When a game is concluded, all cards owned by the Hand, Battlefield and Graveyard are returned to the Deck. Performance metrics for the game are set as attributes of the Game object, for querying by the MonteCarlo and DeckBuilder objects.

5.6 Heuristics

For the initial development covered in this writeup, the below heuristics have been adopted; all offer an opportunity for future improvement of the product.

5.6.1 Multiple-Faced Cards and Alternate Casting Costs

Spells are only cast via the mana cost of their first playable face, and not via any alternate mana costs. As mentioned, many spells are in fact two spells, either of which may be played; many more cards have alternate casting costs listed in their textboxes, where casting them for a different cost

changes the behaviour of the card on cast. Ideally, LandFill would treat these both as separate spells when assigning combinations in the hand, and denote a card as cast if either of its options are played. However, in addition to the difficulty of parsing the textboxes of cards with multiple costs, representing some cards in the hand as two cards which cannot both be played in the same Lump adds an extra layer of complexity to Lump creation, and has not been implemented at this stage.

5.6.2 Spells with X in their Mana Cost

A spell with mana cost GX may be cast for one Green mana plus any amount of generic mana, usually accruing more value to the player for a higher value of X . This is complicated to include in Lump combinations; moreso in the case of cards with multiple values of X (a card costing XX being includable in any lump that leaves an even quantity of leftover mana). Therefore, X is always assumed to be 1 generic mana.

5.6.3 Strategies for Future Turns

The ordering of `filter_by_largest()`, `filter_by_taplands()` and `filter_by_largest()` encourages the Simulator to play a land that enters tapped on a turn when this does not affect mana expenditure. This allows for some forethought, relevant to situations such as the sample comparison between the Battle and Slow lands in §2.1.2. However, there are some more niche situations in which this order of priorities does not apply. Consider the below hand with $L = 0$:

$$\text{Hand} = \left[\text{Land}(BW) \quad \text{Land(Basic Island)} \quad \text{Land(Basic Island)} \quad \text{Spell}(BBWW4) \quad \text{Spell}(UU) \right]$$

Since the BW land removes more colours of mana from the hand, it would be played by the simulator. However, the spell requiring BW had a CMC of 8 and will not be played for some time; playing the Basic Island, however, would allow playing the UU spell on the following turn. Since it is necessary for the Simulator to assess the castability of Lumps rather than Spells, planning for future turns is difficult, and indeed situations like this may only be coverable via the progressive addition of heuristics. A future refactor may replace the hand object with a “queue” of spell combinations of progressively higher mana costs, adding each newly drawn card to this queue.

5.6.4 Ramp and Draw Spells

Many spells draw additional cards, while some provide additional mana. Doing so would potentially be a very fruitful area of development, and will be discussed in the conclusion. However, in addition to the difficulties of coding ramp and draw spells, introduction of these factors bring complex strategic considerations — it may, for example, be advisable in some situations to spend less than $L + 1$ mana on a ramp spell to allow for greater overall expenditure later; it is also typically advisable to play draw spells before playing lands if possible, to see if a superior land is added to the hand.

5.6.5 Bond Lands

Bond Lands are a cycle of two-colour lands without basic landtypes. They enter tapped unless a player has two or more opponents, making them extremely strong in Commander. Bond Lands, in the Simulator, always enter untapped.

5.7 More Complex Lands

Some land cycles required significantly more complex simulation logic, outlined below. Mechanics for the respective cycles are either detailed below or can be found in Fig. 2.2 in §2.1.2.

5.7.1 Fetch Lands

During assessment of Lump playability, a Fetch Land (instantiated as a `FetchLand` object) is considered to produce mana of colour M mana if:

- The deck currently contains a land for which it can search that can produce M
- That land would return `land.enters_untapped(game)` = `True` for the current game state.

The search itself happens is set when the `FetchLand` is tapped for mana. The `FetchLand` calls the `game.filter_by_most_produced()` method from the current `Game` object to narrow down the lands it is capable of fetching, adding an extra argument to specify that it the method must also account for pips in the hand currently unaccounted for by lands in the *hand*, rather than just on the battlefield. This encourages the `FetchLand` to make new colours of mana available. After this, the `FetchLand` is moved to the Graveyard. If tapped for “None” mana, a `FetchLand` will search for a land that will enter tapped, if one is available in the deck.

While production of W, U, B, R, or G by a `FetchLand` has the standard cost of 2 during Linear Assignment, production of “Gen” is weighted at cost 1, and “None” has cost 0. This means that `SciPy.linear_assignment()` uses the `FetchLand` to pay for a “Gen” or “None” pip if possible. This prevents the `FetchLand` from being forced to search for a colour it does not need to in order to pay a generic cost, and allows it to, as much as possible, find the best land for the current hand rather than just for the spell.

To ensure that any `FetchLands` search for Lands even on a turn when no Lump is played — allowing them to remove from the deck lands that will enter tapped, as per the scenario in §2.1.2 — an additional “Null Lump”, containing no Spells, is created each turn, forcing the Fetch Land to always provide at least one “None”.

5.7.2 Filter Lands

A Filter Land (instantiated as a `FilterLand`) produces C and has two SubLands (see §5.2.1), each of which may produce either of the Filter Land’s colours. In order to account for a situation in which multiple `FilterLands` may pay for the abilities of others, the following recursive algorithm is used:

1. If a Lump is castable on a battlefield containing `FilterLands` while tapping those `FilterLands` for C, it is cast as normal.
2. If not, `FilterLands` are placed into a new list, \underline{L}_f . A permutation of this list is lazily generated via `itertools.permutations()`, from first `Filter Land` $F(1)$ to n ’th `Filter Land` $F(n)$.
3. A new list, \underline{L}_{nf} , containing all non-`Filter Lands` is generated, including the subset of lands capable of paying $F(1)$ ’s cost, $P(1)...P(n)$. $P(1)$ is removed from \underline{L}_{nf} , and the `SubLands` of $F(1)$ are added in its place.

4. Repeat steps 2 and 3, starting with \underline{L}_f each time, until all FilterLands have been either replaced with their SubLands, or tap for colourless if there is no land capable of paying for them, with $F(n)$ being the final one so replaced.
5. If the Lump is castable with the resulting list of lands and sublands, cast it.
6. If it is not, return the land $P(1)$ that had been removed at the recursion depth when the sublands of $F(n)$ had been added, and remove $P(2)$. Assess the castability of the Lump again, casting it if possible.
7. If no lands $P(1)-P(n)$ in the list at the recursion depth of $F(n)$ allow for the lump to be played, return to step six for the list at the recursion depth of $F(n - 1)$.
8. If the recursion depth of $F(1)$ is reached, return to step 2 generate a new permutation with new values of $F(1)$ and $F(n)$
9. If all permutations of \underline{L}_f have been tried, the Lump is not castable.

Although this requires testing a large number of permutations if a Lump is not castable, the rarity of having a large number of FilterLands simultaneously in play means that this does not incur a noticeable runtime penalty.

5.7.3 Dual-Faced Lands

A Dual-Faced Land has two faces, each of which are playable, and each of which tap for exactly one colour of mana. All Dual-Faced Lands enter the battlefield untapped. The DualFacedLand objects is assigned two SubLands, each capable of producing one of its colours, and an attribute, `DualFacedLand.committed`, initialized to `None`. When tapped for “Gen” or “None”, if `DualFacedLand.committed = None`, one of the DualFacedLand’s SubLands is selected via `Game.filter_by_most_produced()` in a similar manner to FetchLands, and `DualFacedLand.committed` is set to that SubLand. When tapped for coloured mana, `DualFacedLand.committed` is set to the SubLand capable of producing that colour. If `land.committed != None`, the land is tapped as though it itself were the SubLand returned by that attribute. The Battlefield object sets `DualFacedLand.committed` to `None` when it returns it to another zone. Like FetchLands, a DualFacedLand has a lower weighting to force `SciPy.linear_assignment()` to map it to “Gen” or “None” mana if possible when a Lump is played.

5.8 Simulator Verification Testing

Testing of the Simulator was done via optional `samplehand = []` and `samplaptopdeck = []` arguments passed to `Game.run()`. Both are arrays of card names as strings, which, if included, are extracted from the deck and placed either in the hand or at the front of the deck object after it is shuffled. This allowed me to watch the Simulator play sample hands and ensure behaviour was as expected.

Chapter 6

The Optimizer

6.1 Constituent Classes

6.1.1 DeckBuilder and MonteCarlo

Recall that these respectively are subclasses of CardCollection and Simulation. Their relationship may be modelled as so: DeckBuilder produces a deck, creates a single MonteCarlo object for that deck, uses that MonteCarlo's `MonteCarlo.run()` method to run many games, and then accesses performance data for those games via the MonteCarlo's attributes.

6.1.2 LandPrioritization

At each increment of the Hill Climbing Algorithm, when a land is removed from the deck, DeckBuilder does not test any candidate replacement land unless all lands that are strictly better than it are already either in the deck or forbidden from consideration by the player. This is for three reasons:

- As will be discussed in §6.2.1, it is not always possible to determine a conclusive performance difference between two decks with very similar card lists. Insofar as some lands can be decisively considered to be better than others, it is worth utilizing this information as a backstop against fluke results.
- As noted in §3.2.6, some lands are balanced via a life point penalty. This does not, however, impact their performance within the Simulator in any way. A land, therefore, should not be tested against a land which is only worse than it because of a life point penalty.
- Since LandFill uses a Hill Climbing algorithm, the performance P of the deck must be repeatedly determined at each increment. The number of separate P scores to be taken at each increment increases with the number of lands that could be added to the deck. This is time consuming.

DeckBuilder is therefore given a LandPrioritization object, which maps out strict superiority/inferiority relationship. Land A is considered strictly better than land B if it is capable of producing all colours that B does and meets at least one of the below criteria, as long as B does not meet any of the same criteria *vice versa*:

- Produces additional colours that B does not.
- Never enters tapped, while B sometimes does.

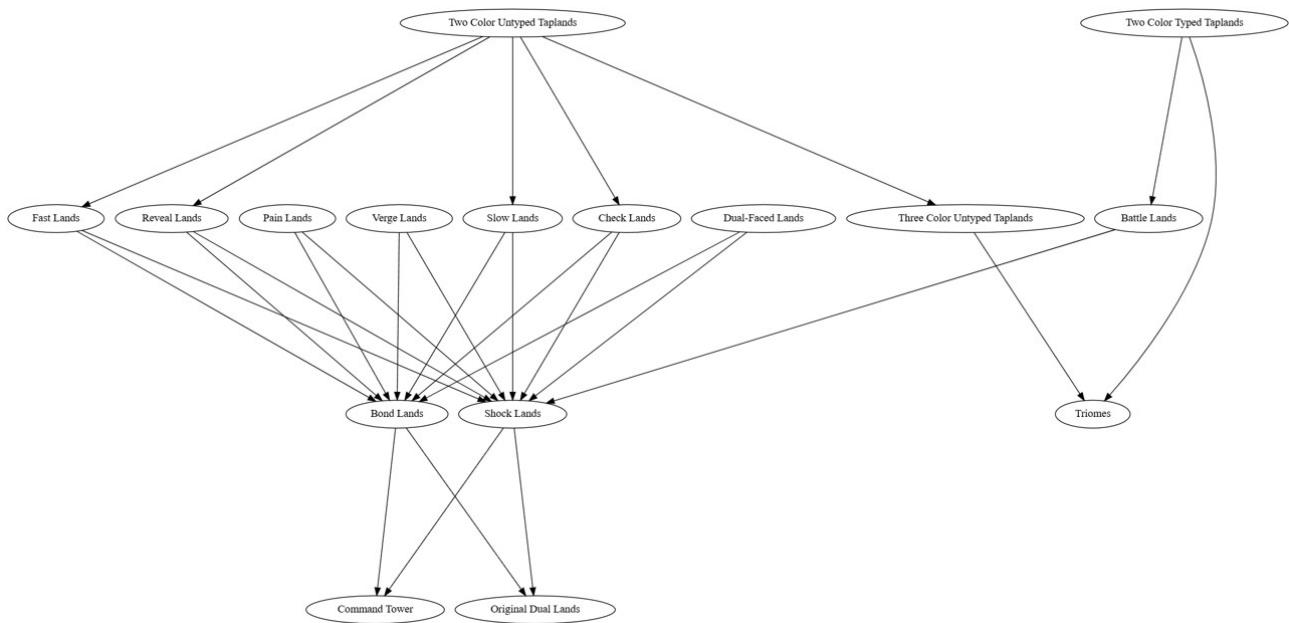


Figure 6.1: Digraph of strict betterness relationships between all cycles currently handled by LandFill, where each arrow points to the superior land. Note that some labels (i.e., Three Colour Untyped Taplands) refer not to single cycles but to groups of mechanically equivalent cycles which differ in ways that do not pertain to mana generation.

- Sometimes enters untapped, while *B* never does.
 - Requires a life point investment that *B* does not.
 - Has basic landtypes, while *B* does not.
 - Always produces its colours, while *B* only produces some of them under certain conditions.

Strict Betterness is mapped in Fig. 6.1. While most of these nodes represent distinct cycles, some represent mechanically identical categories, i.e., Two Colour Typed Taplands refer to any cycle of lands that produce two colours of mana, always enter the battlefield tapped, and have basic landtypes. Command Tower is also not a cycle but an individual land unique to the Commander Format that always enters untapped and produces any colour. Fetch Lands and Filter Lands, given their mechanical distinction from other lands, have no strict superiors or inferiors.

This relationship is encoded into the `LandPrioritization` object via a dict, where a `Land` child class is a key mapping to a list of all superior classes. All `Land` objects belonging to the `DeckBuilder` that are permitted for consideration by the user are fed into `LandPrioritization.register_land()` and stored within the `LandPrioritization`. After all `Land` objects are registered, `LandPrioritization.cascade_superiors()` assigns each a list of all superior `Lands` that have also been registered, stored as an attribute of the `Land` object. This process overlooks any absent lands that the user does not want `LandFill` to consider: if the user does not want to include Battle Lands, for example, any two-colour lands that always enter tapped and have basic landtypes will recognise an equivalently coloured Shock Land as a superior.

6.2 Optimization Algorithm

6.2.1 Outline of Steepest Ascent Hill Climbing Algorithm

LandFill improves on the “Simple” Hill Climb algorithm set out in §2.2.2 by implementing instead a “Steepest Ascent” Hill Climb. At every increment it examines *all* inputs in the neighbourhood and chooses the one that representing the highest rate of improvement [49]. Since all lands must be entered into the deck in discrete quantities, this can be calculated easily by modelling all exchanges and selecting the one offering the highest improvement.

This is, however, time consuming to calculate, as it means that every candidate land must be tested once for each land in the deck it could replace. This adds a search space of $N \times M$ to each increment, where N is the number non-mandatory lands in the deck and M is the number of permitted lands in the DeckBuilder with all strict superiors in the deck. However, it is possible to divide this heuristically into two steps:

- Identify the worst land in the deck.
- Identify the best land to replace it with.

The manner in which LandFill does this is outlined in §6.4.2.

6.2.2 Other Options

Simulated Annealing is a variant of the Neighbourhood Search algorithm that avoids becoming trapped in local maxima by introducing an element of randomness. At any given increment, the function may return a higher score but decline to accept this as a new value, with the probability of this occurrence dependent on a “temperature” variable that decreases as the search space is traversed [49]. Since LandFill’s success criterion is simply the ability to return an equivalently optimized list of lands that a human player could provide in a similar timeframe with similar effort, I consider a local maxima to be an acceptable return value.

I did explore one approach that applied the “temperature” concept from Simulated Annealing to a Neighborhood Reduction schema. In Neighborhood Reduction, moves that are unlikely to lead to an optimal solution are discarded, saving processing time. The LandPrioritization object is a simple example of this. As will be seen in §6.3.4, a Check Land is functionally identical to a Shock Land when they are the only nonbasic cards in a manabase. Therefore, it may not be necessary to test every candidate Check Land each time one basic land is removed from the deck, as this will, in the abstract, only decrease the viability of Check Lands. Check Lands will only become relevant again at a later stage in optimization, once better nonbasic options have been exhausted.

To take advantage of this, I trialled an algorithm in which a declining temperature T governed the number of lands swapped out of the deck at each increment: initial steps swapped out the worst T lands in the deck for the best performing T lands tested individually. As the value of T decreased, each swap became smaller, and thus each land was tested against a more accurate representation of the decklist in the form to which it would be introduced. This meant, essentially, that while initial iterations largely tested lands on general quality, later iterations took more time to test lands on their synergy with the existing manabase. While this did offer runtime improvements, it was ultimately not chosen, given that Neighborhood Reduction methods carry some inherent risk of suboptimality [45], and the same runtime improvement could ultimately be achieved more simply, and with greater user

consent, by simply advising users to automatically mark high performing cycles such as Shock Lands and Fetch Lands for mandatory inclusion unless they specifically did not want them.

6.3 Choice of Performance Metrics

6.3.1 Overview

To test different performance metrics, four sample decks containing the same nonland cards in colours BUG were submitted to MonteCarlo objects outside the context of the Hill Climbing algorithm:

- BasicDeck — a deck containing only Basic Lands in the deck’s colours.
- PartialDeck — a deck containing Basic Lands, Shock Lands and Fetch Lands, representing a deck part way through the optimization process.
- OverDeck — a deck containing no basic lands, reflecting hypothetical over-application of the optimization principles.
- ExpectedDeck — a deck whose manabase was chosen by me, reflecting what I as a user of LandFill might expect an optimized deck to look like.

6.3.2 Use of “Wasted Mana”

While our initial heuristic was that a good manabase should allow the most mana to be spent, there are problems with simply assessing a deck based on total expenditure. In his analyses, referenced in §2.4, Karsten proposed three underlying assumptions [26] for assessing the castability of a spell of mana cost M :

- We want to cast the spell on turn M .
- We condition on drawing at least M lands by turn M .
- There are a realistic number of lands in the deck

To control for these factors, at the conclusion of each turn, the Simulator identifies:

- $C(l)$, the CMC of the largest Lump determined that turn whose CMC is equal to or less than the number of lands on the battlefield at the turn’s conclusion, tapped or not.
- $C(c)$, the CMC of the Lump that was cast this turn.

The sum of all values of $C(l) - - - C(c)$ in a game is W , the total wasted mana per game. This penalizes lands which enter the battlefield tapped, as they permit larger value of $C(l)$ without increasing the maximum value of $C(c)$, as well as game states in which there is an insufficient range of colours on the battlefield, without penalizing the curve of the player’s deck relative to the number of lands they selected.

Deck	Mean	Median	Mode	Range	Kurtosis
BasicDeck	2.696	1.0	0	21	2.589267
PartialDeck	1.479	0.0	0	18	8.076589
OverDeck	0.895	0.0	0	10	5.604503
ExpectedDeck	0.609	0.0	0	18	31.770379

Figure 6.2: Outputs in terms of wasted mana for each deck

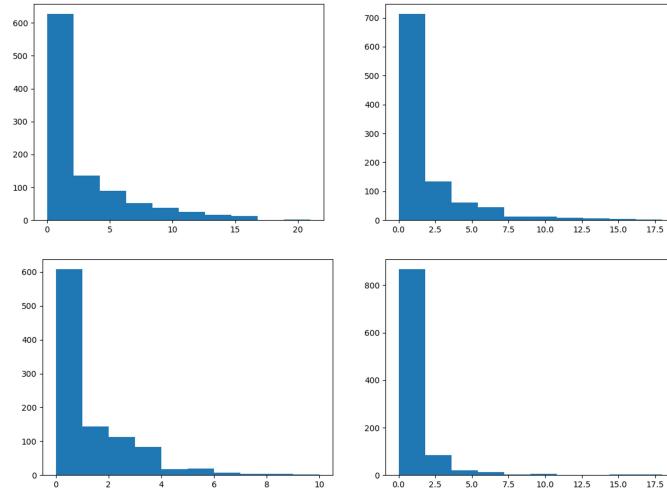


Figure 6.3: Histograms of the mana wasted by each deck: clockwise from top left: BasicDeck, PartialDeck, OverDeck, ExpectedDeck

6.3.3 Initial Analysis

Data from a trial of four decks is presented in Fig. 6.2. Note that:

- Modal values of W are consistently zero, while BasicDeck’s median W value of 1 is the highest of any deck, indicating that even at a comparatively low level of optimization, any performance considerations that are not simply the probability of wasting no mana in a game are only relevant in a minority of games. For all decks, the second most common value of W after 0 is 1.
- While the decline in mean values of W between PartialDeck and ExpectedDeck is comparable in size to the mean decline between BasicDeck and PartialDeck, kurtosis increases dramatically at higher levels of optimization. Since ExpectedDeck does not have a higher range than PartialDeck, this means that, past a certain degree of optimization, performance improves by replacing small values of W with 0, rather than by decreasing the worst-case value of w .
- Using mean and range, OverDeck could be considered a more viable deck than ExpectedDeck, having only a slightly higher mean W but a much lower range (wasting at most 10 mana per game, as opposed to ExpectedDeck’s 18) — it is a lower performing but safer option.

Examining the histograms of ExpectedDeck and OverDeck’s mana wastage clarifies this (see Fig. 6.3). Note that between PartialDeck and OverDeck, the proportion of games where $W = 0$ declines, increasing again for ExpectedDeck. This indicates that while the mean wasted mana between ExpectedDeck and OverDeck may not favour ExpectedDeck by a wide enough margin to offset the reduced risk of extreme mana wastage, OverDeck’s reliability does come at the cost of a non-negligible

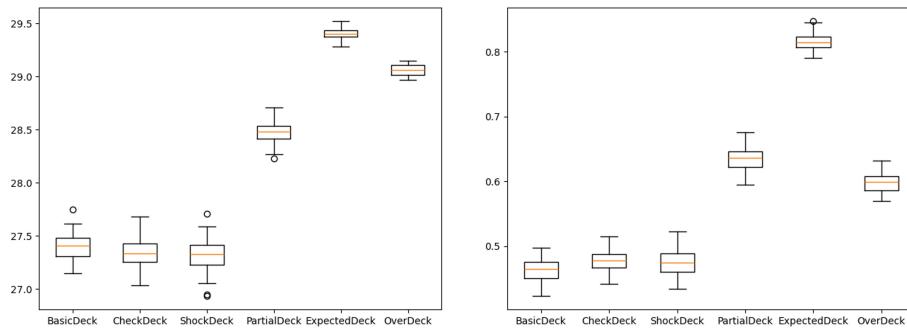


Figure 6.4: Box Plots representing the same MonteCarlo output data as (left to right): proportion of games in which zero mana is wasted, and area under a CMF of mana wasted.

reduction in the likelihood of a game wasting no mana at all. Given that, as mentioned, zero mana is wasted in a plurality of games even at a low level of optimization, an amelioration of suboptimal results at the cost of optimal results is not considered a worthwhile exchange. LandFill therefore assesses a manabase based on the probability, henceforth P , of it not wasting any mana at all in a game.

6.3.4 Proportion Wasted vs Cumulative Distribution

An alternative metric to P , that may capture some subtleties to the data, is C , the area under a Cumulative Distribution Function (CDF) of wasted mana per game. In such a metric, a decklist with a lower value of P would be penalized compared to one with a higher value, but two decks with equivalent values of P may return different scores depending on their probability of producing games with very high values of W .

I investigated this using two new decks, CheckDeck and ShockDeck, both identical to BasicDeck save for the replacement of a single Basic Forest with, respectively, a UB Check Land and a UB Shock Land (see Fig. 2.2). This represents decks after a first Hill Climb increment. Whereas OverDeck is unlikely to ever be assembled by LandFill in its normal course of operations, if one metric was better able to distinguish the slight superiority of ShockDeck (which need never have a land enter tapped) to CheckDeck (which, on occasion, will), and distinguish the slight superiority of both to BasicDeck, that would be a stronger metric to use. I conducted 100 MonteCarlos of 1000 games each for all decks, summarizing the same data first with P and second with C . Box plots of the results are shown in Fig. 6.4

Disappointingly, neither of these methods prove more able to capture subtle performance differences at the increment level; use of P seems slightly more capable; however, the widely overlapping distributions for both metrics suggest that 1000 simulated games is not enough to distinguish between the two decks. However, with the exception of OverDeck, which is significantly more harshly penalized by P , there is not a meaningful difference between P and C in the proximity of the whiskers between decks that have multiple cards different between them, suggesting that the additional information provided by C does not produce a meaningfully more sensitive assessment.

Given this, P presents several design advantages. First, it is faster: given that any value of wasted mana greater than 0 is equally discrediting, games can be abandoned once the value of W increases above zero. Secondly, it is a simpler metric. This investigation thus far has been carried out under the assumption that, as these metrics are done at a level of statistical abstraction that does not translate neatly into MTG strategy, the criterion is built into the code and not customizable by the user. See & Lee's 2004 examination of trust in complex software is instructive here. See & Lee distinguish between

trustworthy and trustable software, arguing that the trustability benefit of simple processes, that may be graspable by the user, sometimes outweigh the trustworthiness benefits of more complex code that may be more accurate [28]. Accepting this, as C offers no meaningful assessment improvement despite greater nuance, I have chosen P as it is easier to explain to a lay user.

6.4 The Hill Climbing Algorithm

6.4.1 Setup

Once the user has selected preferences, the Deck and DeckBuilder objects are instantiated. Since both are CardCollection objects, GameCards are assigned to each accordingly:

GameCard representation of..	Assigned To	<code>GameCard.mandatory</code>
All nonland cards	Deck	True
All land cards in the player's input (i.e., utility lands)	Deck	True
Any land cards that the player selected from LandFill's input screen to definitely include	Deck	True
All Land cards in a recognised cycle that are not already in the deck	DeckBuilder	False
100 basic land cards of each colour required by the deck	DeckBuilder	False

Basic Lands, rather than a random sample of nonbasic lands, are used as the starting input thanks to the principle of diminishing returns set out in §2.1.2.

6.4.2 Each Increment

With a new manabase added, DeckBuilder creates a new MonteCarlo object for the deck. `MonteCarlo.run()` simulates a set number G_r of games. For each, the boolean value $W > 0$ is added to `MonteCarlo.wasted_games`, and to `GameCard.wasted_games` for each GameCard object that was drawn during the game. Every land to which the simulated player has access, essentially, takes responsibility for the success or failure of the game. The MonteCarlo then uses this information to rank all GameCards in the deck by performance, and then resets all values of `GameCard.wasted_games` to empty arrays. The lowest ranking GameCard is set as `MonteCarlo.worst_performing_card`.

With the worst card established, as outlined in §6.2.1, the next step is to identify the strongest card to replace it. This is more complicated, given the small performance differences between two decks that differ only on one card — especially since, as each candidate replacement card must be tested at each increment, it is not practical to run as many simulations as was used in `MonteCarlo.run()`. Instead, for each candidate card, DeckBuilder calls a new method: `MonteCarlo.card_test(Land)`. This runs as follows for input land L , where T refers to the number of turns for the simulated game plus the number of cards (7) in an opening hand, and G_c is the number of games simulated by the function:

1. `MonteCarlo.worst_performing_card` is removed from the deck and replaced with L .

2. A simulation is run.
3. If L or any lands capable of searching the library for L are in the top T cards of the deck, the game is run as normal.
4. If not, L is randomly added to some position within the top T cards of the deck.
5. If a mulligan occurs, steps 3 and 4 are repeated.
6. The game is run as normal, save that the value of W is not increased until after L is drawn.
7. Steps 2 — 6 are repeated \underline{G}_c times.
8. L is removed from the deck and replaced with `MonteCarlo.worst_performing_card`.

Steps 3 and 4 are separated because, for reasonable size of T , the chance of drawing L before any lands capable of searching for it, is very high. Once a land is in the player's hand, it becomes an invalid target for a Fetch Land. The importance of this is best illustrated with the Triome cycle, which are basic-landtyped taplands which tap for three colours. A deck forced to draw a tapland every game incurs a significant penalty which may overcome its need for colours; however, a deck with many Fetch Lands may benefit from those Fetch Lands being given the option of fetching a three-colour land on a turn when extra mana is not needed.

`MonteCarlo.card_test(Land)` returns to DeckBuilder the value of P for the specified substitution, and DeckBuilder replaces `textttMonteCarlo.worst_performing_card` with the land that returns the highest value.

I assessed possible values for \underline{G}_r and \underline{G}_c based on their ability to produce similar manabases when a DeckBuilder was run ten times using the same initial deck. The similarity of any two manabases A and B can be determined via the Multiset Jaccard Index [11]. This can be extrapolated to all ten manabases by calculating the indices pairwise and then finding the average. This produced the below data:

\underline{G}_r	\underline{G}_c	Average Jaccard Index	Runtime
100	50	0.678	13 seconds
100	100	0.693	16 seconds
500	100	0.717	36 seconds
1000	200	0.697	1m 23 seconds
500	1000	0.705	5m 31 seconds
2000	400	0.710	4m 46 seconds
10000	2000	0.815	21m 32 seconds

While the Jaccard Index broadly increases with higher values of \underline{G}_r and \underline{G}_c , small alterations in these values do not produce striking differences; even the above data includes clear outliers, and is unlikely to be reliable. A substantial improvement requires a tenfold increase in the number of simulated games, which incurs a sizeable runtime penalty (it should also be noted here that this test was done with a three-colour deck; in a five-colour deck, with many more candidate land to be tested at each increment, the runtime penalty would be even greater). For the initial version, I used a value of 1000 \underline{G}_r and 200 for \underline{G}_c .

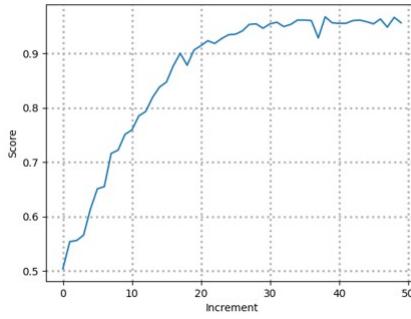


Figure 6.5: Rate of improvement in percentage of wasteless games for a BUG deck, where the X axis represents Hill Climb increments and the Y axis shows percentage of wasteless games.

6.4.3 Halting

Fig. 6.5 shows the rate of improvement of a deck at each step of the algorithm. The displayed pattern of a steep initial improvement that gradually shallows, with multiple small local maxima along the way, is indicative of most decks tested. Repeated application of the algorithm to an identical deck suggests that these local maxima are random performance outliers, and not true local maxima within the combinatorial optimization.

This means that rather than halting when a maxima is reached, the halting criterion must trigger when the rate of improvement drops below a certain threshold. For the data in Fig. 6.5, this would be around the 33rd-40th increment. This requires smoothing of the data, to avoid triggering the halting criterion during the descent after a local maxima. I trialled two filtering methods:

- Smoothing the line with a Savitsky-Golay filter to remove the data noise causing the local maxima, and then halting when the derivative of the resulting line reduced below zero. A Savitsky-Golay filter removes data noise by projecting a least-squares polynomial fit to sample data across a given window, and determining a new smoothed value from that polynomial [6].
- Calculating the mean result across a given window length from the most recent score generated, and comparing it with the mean result from the window of the same length before that. The system would halt when the mean of the prior window subtracted from the mean of the current window fell below zero.

While the Savitsky-Golay method is the more sophisticated of the two, trialling both found it to require a much larger window, as is demonstrated in Fig. 6.6. Halting is here triggered when the value of either of the filtering functions falls below zero. If the windows are of comparable size for the two filtering methods, the Savitsky-Golay filter retains too much data noise and triggers too soon. To trigger at an appropriate time, the Savitsky-Golay filter requires a larger window. The window-size of the halting algorithm represents a lower limit of how many iterations LandFill requires, and allowing a smaller window-size allows players who use large numbers of utility lands or who clearly specify their own preferential mandatory cycles to be rewarded with lower optimization times.

6.5 Optimizer Verification Testing

Verification Testing of the optimizer is difficult, it is impractical to assess a manabase's performance over real Commander games. For this reason, its outputs are predominantly tested as part of validation

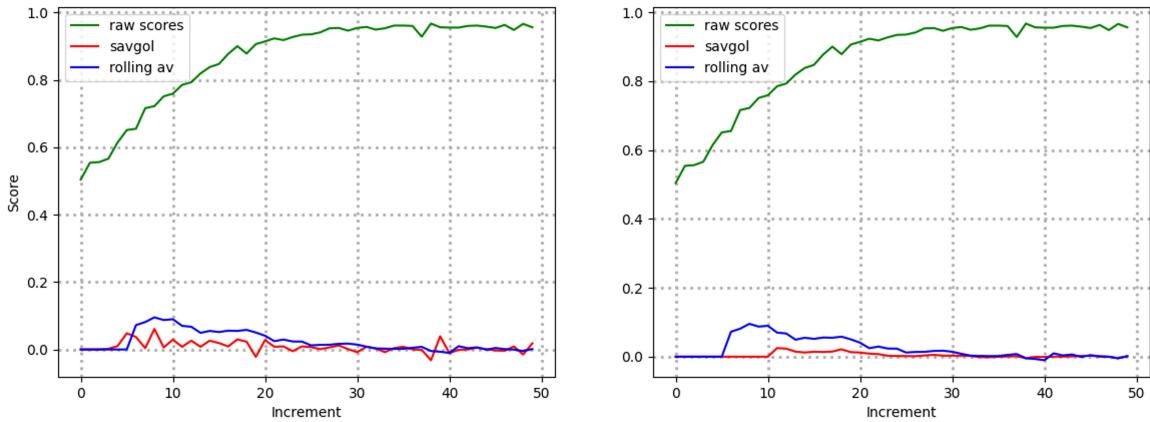


Figure 6.6: Outputs of the rolling average and the Savitsky-Golay derivative halting functions when applied to the data shown in Fig. 6.5; in both cases, the rolling average used a window size of 3, while the Savitsky-Golay filter window was set respectively at 3 (left) and 11 (right)

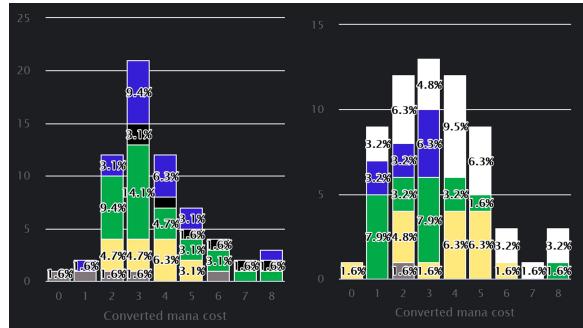


Figure 6.7: Mana curves as visualized using the TappedOut card database for a WUG and BUG deck respectively.

testing, in terms of user satisfaction. However, there are two indicators that can measure the degree to which the algorithm is converging on a useful value.

The first is consistency, and has been largely covered in §6.4.2. Given my chosen number of simulations per increment, we can say that LandFill has a consistency of around 70%, and that this can be increased at a meaningful cost to runtime.

The second is the degree to which the provided manabase reflects unique properties of the deck in question beyond its colours. This is not strictly necessary for a useful product, but the prospect of a bespoke manabase offers a meaningful addition of value over resources such as those published by Frank Karsten. I tested two decks, one BUG and one WUG, which have mana curves depicted in Fig. 6.7. Note that for the BUG deck, many hands will contain no spells playable on the first or second turn of the game, while this is not true for the WUG deck.

BUG received all three candidate Slow Lands and two out of three candidate Check Lands, both of which are cycles that improve if other lands are played before them in the battlefield. WUG received all three candidate Fast Lands and one out of three candidate Reveal Lands, both of which are cycles that improve if played early in the game before other lands. A Fast Land is a land that enters tapped unless a player controls 2 or fewer other lands; all other cycles are referenced in Fig. 2.2. This suggests that the Optimizer is meaningfully sensitive to deck strategy.

Chapter 7

The Interface

7.1 The Input Parser

In my initial user-research, subjects desired that LandFill support “round trips”. this means that LandFill can receive a list of cards in the formats output by known online card databases, and output cards in the same format. For this purpose, I created the InputParser class, of which one is created at the start of each session. Test users identified four databases: TappedOut, Moxfield, Archidekt and Deckbox. Since Tappedout and Moxfield both allow for lists to be copied from the deck homepage rather than from the formatted export panel, and Moxfield and Deckbox take inputted cards in the same format, this means that the InputParser has been designed to distinguish between six possible input formats, and return three possible output formats.

Since Tappedout and Archidekt both support categorization of cards (i.e., draw, ramp, win strategy, enemy card removal) with custom lables, the Input Parser stores all cards in a Dict object corresponding to each category, using a default key if none are specified by the user. On completion of the Monte Carlo process, the InputParser a total of six string objects: for each database format (Deckbox and Moxfield being identical), it returns the total decklist including lands (structured into categories if permitted by the database and provided by the user), and the list of provided lands.

7.2 App Layout

In the intial mockup drafted in §3.1, LandFill consisted of a single homepage. Users in the think-aloud evaluation generally did not understand the difference between the button that confirmed their nonland inputs and the button which commenced optimization. On redrafting, I split the design into four pages, outlined below and displayed in Figs. 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4

7.2.1 Deck Input (Fig. 7.1)

This page allows the user to list details kept constant throughout the session, i.e., cards inputted by the user, and the currency in which the session is to list card prices. The option to overwrite inputted lands with a new manabase was added in response to users in the Think-Aloud evalution who instantly copied a completed deck from a database into LandFill and manually removed lands from the list.

LandFill

LandFill is an automatic manabase generator for EDH decks.

Start by pasting in the nonland cards from your deck. You can copy+paste direct from TappedOut, Deckbox, Moxfield or Archidekt

HINT: Landfill only gives you lands that'll help you with color fixing. If you've got utility lands, req towers, etc, add them too.

1x <i>Insidious Roots</i>
1x <i>Jugan Defends the Temple</i>
1x <i>Mysticolith</i>
1x <i>Pennin's Aura</i>
1x <i>Phryxiian Arena</i>
1x <i>Song of Earendil</i>
1x <i>Sylvan Library</i>
1x <i>The First Titan Games</i>
1x <i>The Weatherseed Treaty</i>
1x <i>Tribute to the World Tree</i>

Sorcery (10)

1x <i>Aggressive Biomancy</i>
1x <i>Curse of the Swine</i>
1x <i>Decree of Pain</i>
1x <i>Desecrate</i>
1x <i>Farseek</i>
1x <i>Haunting Initiation</i>
1x <i>Irenicus's Vile Duplication</i>
1x <i>Moat</i>

Ignore all land cards currently in decklist (ie, remove them and replace them with a totally new manabase)

Commander

Xavier Sal, Infested Captain

Partner (leave blank if none)

--

Display card prices in: GBP

Figure 7.1: Deck Input page.

7.2.2 Preferences (Fig. 7.2)

The Preferences Page allows users to customize what lands are candidates for inclusion in the deck. The initial mockup had allowed players to exclude lands or whole cycles via a series of tickboxes, but during the Think-Aloud evaluation, users had found this both overwhelming, given the sheer quantity of lands, and unintuitive, as they did not always know what a given cycle did. Moreover, as LandFill can run more quickly if more cards are deemed by the player to be mandatory for inclusion, my design philosophy was to make it is easy as possible for to mark favoured cards, rather than placing the burden of them to list mandatory lands as part of the deck input. This required me to replace the binary input of a land being unchecked (excluded from consideration) or not with a three-way system, by which players could mark cycles as mandatory, possible or forbidden. I addressed all of these issues via a trio of drag-and-drop boxes from the React-Beautiful-DND library [39], while also adding a side-panel element which would show a sample card and card list from a draggable cycle object on mouseover.

Since some lands may behave identically as manabase components but may have additional mechanics that a player may prefer, I created two additional drag and drop boxes, each of which corresponds to a category of identical lands. The frontend does not support dragging between these boxes; rather, they are used to prioritize these lands according to thhe user's preference. Information from this input creates a session-specific amendment to the prioritization hierarchy used in the backend LandPrioritization object. For the preferencse set in Fig. 7.2, LandFill will only trial a Bicycle Land if the Typed Dual Land of its colours is either already in the deck or is excluded from consideration (both Bicycle and Typed Dual Lands being cycles of two-colour taplands with basic landtypes).

The panel of preferences set via tickboxes and numerical inputs above the drag-and-drop column are based on comments made by users during the initial mockup testing. Recall from §3.2.6 that players did want to factor price considerations into their choices. While it is impractical, as detailed, to allow the player to set a maximum price for the manabase, LandFill gives players the option to exclude all land cards above a certain price. I consider this to be a reasonable, if imperfect, proxy.

Given the complexity of the interface, it is worth touching on the underlying logic. A common theme among test subjects in pre-development evaluation was a lack of a single consistent plan or criterion determining what lands are included, with players generally expressing a range of broad preferences often caveatted by circumstance — price, for example, not being a factor if a player already owned an expensive land, even if they were not interested in buying more from the cycle. As another

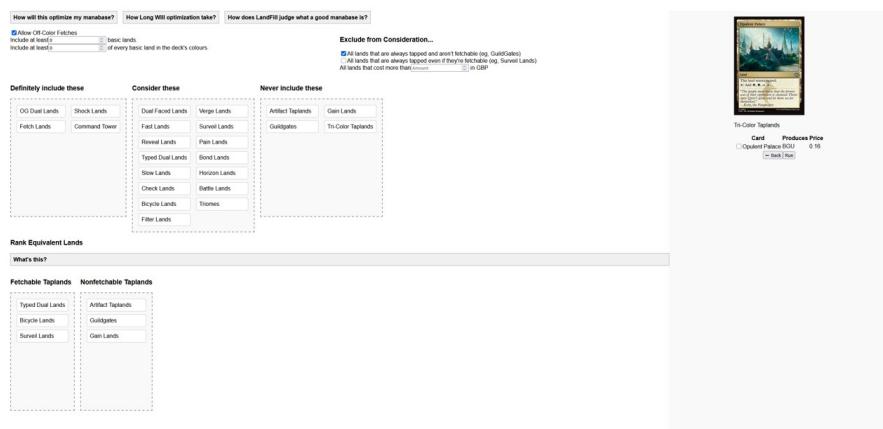


Figure 7.2: Preferences page, zoomed out to show all content; the rankings panels would normally be offscreen. The side-panel remains stationary as the user scrolls.

example, a subject who expressed considerable hostility to any land which only ever enters tapped admitted a fondness for the Surveil Land tapland cycle due to its utility effect. I felt it necessary, consequently, to always give players an override option. Individual cards can be added to consideration despite the status of the cycle as a whole via the tickboxes in the side panel, while use of any of the “Exclude from Consideration” Filters, which moves multiple drag-and-drop objects to the “Exclude” column, does not prevent any individual items so moved from being dragged *out* of that column. Since this means that a cycle or individual card may be categorized either by dragging and dropping or via a filter or override method, the state of any given land is always mapped to one of two “positiveArrays”, `positiveArrays.include` or `positiveArrays.consider`. If it is excluded via any method, it is put in one or more of several “excludeArrays”, corresponding to the frontend input used to exclude it (i.e., whether it was excluded with its whole cycle via the Drag and Drop panel, whether it was excluded for being an off-colour Fetch Land...). When the simulation is run, all lands in any `excludeArray` are marked as excluded, and all others are marked as either mandatory or possible, depending on which `positiveArray` they are in.

Information about the methodology and criteria used by LandFill, including an explanation of the P metric (see §6.3.3), is contained in the labelled panels, and is available on clicking.

7.2.3 Progress (Fig. 7.3)

Although initial drafts stayed on the Preferences page while the Optimizer runs, I felt that this was inappropriate for a runtime greater than one minute — I did not want the users to think that the program had simply crashed. Moreover, during mockup testing, several users expressed a desire to see the logic being used by the backend, as this would make the results more trustworthy. Although the Preferences Page contains a contextual explanation of the Hill Climbing algorithm, the use of a Progress page allows for this to be more clearly demonstrated: each step in the Hill Climb increment is printed to screen. At the conclusion of the Hill Climb algorithm, the Output page loads automatically.

As this feature was added late in development, it is done crudely, by polling the backend every two seconds for new updates.

Simulation running...

```

Setting up deck...
Deck contains 17 lands
Basic lands added to deck...
Starting score: 0.742
Replaced Island with Flooded Grove (0.784)
Replaced Swamp with Twilight Mire (0.775)
Replaced Island with Swamp (0.774)
Replaced Swamp with Sunken Ruins (0.777)

```

Figure 7.3: Progress page

The screenshot shows the Progress page with the following sections:

- Lands We've Added (ranked by performance):**
 - Twilight Mire (0.98)
 - Flooded Grove (0.9714285714285714)
 - Sunken Ruins (0.948051948051948)
 - Verdant Catacombs (0.9155844155844156)
 - Morphic Pool (0.9120879120879121)
 - Nurturing Peatland (0.9090909090909091)
 - Command Tower (0.9083333333333333)
 - Undergrowth Stadium (0.906832298136646)
 - Lianowar Wastes (0.9044117647058824)
 - Swamp (0.9038461538461539)
 - Wooded Foothills (0.9012345679012346)
 - Island (0.8988095238095238)
- Metrics:**
 - Percentage of wasteless games: 0.826
 - Total manabase price: 364.81
- Format Output:**
 - 1 Bloodstained Mire
 - 1 Island
 - 1 Nurturing Peatland
 - 1 Misty Rainforest
 - 1 Gloomlake Verge
 - 1 Twilight Mire
 - 1 Wildmoor Heath
 - 1 Marsh Flats
 - 1 Hinterland Harbor
 - 1 Waterlogged Grove
 - 1 Lianowar Wastes
 - 3 Forest
 - 1 Woodmoor Falls
 - 1 Morphic Pool
 - 1 Dreamroot Cascade
 - 1 Swamp
 - 1 Woodland Cemetery
 - 1 Underground River
 - 1 Dismal Backwater
 - 1 Sunken Ruins
- Output Style:** Noxfield/Deckbox (selected)
- Include nonlands
- Card View (Verdant Catacombs):**
 - Name: Verdant Catacombs
 - Performance: 0.9155844155844156
 - Price: 25.15 (GBP)
 - Text: "Per 1 life, Sacrifice Verdant Catacombs: Search your library for a Swamp or Forest card, put it onto the battlefield then shuffle."
- [Back to Cycles](#)

Figure 7.4: Output Page.

7.2.4 Output (Fig. 7.4)

The core feature of the Output Page is the textarea which shows the recommended decklist, which can display either the lands added to the deck or the entire decklist for easy export. When the entire decklist is displayed, if the input format included custom card categorizations (i.e., from TappedOut or ArchiDekt), these are re-added here, with new lands being added either under a new category, “Lands”, or under an existing category if one was detected by the InputParser that contained other land cards at input.

The left hand panel allows users to use the same mouseover interface as was employed on the Preferences Page to examine the cards added to their decklist. One subject, during initial user research, had asked to see the lands ranked by performance, as this would inform both their choice of ramp spells and tell them what lands they should replace on the printing of a new cycle.

Chapter 8

Post-Development Validation Testing

8.1 Methodology

I divided my post-development Validation Test into three broad sections, listed below. These were administered to five test subjects.

8.1.1 Effort Testing via TLX

LandFill adds value if it is able to create, with a user's input, a manabase for a deck that they consider to be of equivalent or superior quality to a manabase they could produce with an equal or lesser amount of time and effort. Measuring the quality of output against the time and effort required to obtain it can be done via the NASA Task Load Index (TLX). The TLX is a standardized questionnaire with a long history of industry usage. It uses six questions, each ranked out of 100 in increments of 5 to determine a subject's perception of how much effort they expended in service of a task, as well as how satisfied they are with their performance of that task [5]. The questions are as follows [19]:

1. How mentally demanding was the task?
2. How physically demanding was the task?
3. How hurried or rushed was the pace of the task?
4. How successful were you in accomplishing what you were asked to do? (note that for this question, a score of 0 denotes a feeling of perfect success, not total failure)
5. How hard did you have to work to achieve your level of performance?
6. How insecure, discouraged, irritated, stressed and annoyed were you?

A total score can be obtained by summing these scores and divided by 6, although the "raw" scores can be valuable as well.

I provided subjects with two incomplete Commander decks, a BUG deck and a WUR deck, both of which consisted solely of 62 nonland cards, and asked them to choose 38 land cards for each. Participants were allowed use of any existing deck-building apps, including Archidekt and Mana Gathering, for the WUR deck, and were asked to complete the BUG deck using LandFill. I timed participants in both tasks. After each task, subjects completed a TLX. This allowed me to compare a subject's perceived effort when building a manabase by hand to their perceived effort when using LandFill.

Although in some TLX analyses the user is asked to weight the six dimensions by significance to their perceived effort, there is evidence that this negatively impacts accuracy [5]. As I am interested in comparing raw scores, I am not necessarily interested in weighting anyway, so did not do this.

8.1.2 Serendipity Testing

It is impractical to test the quality of manabases recommended by LandFill by simply judging the win/loss rate of decks built around its suggestions. MTG games take time, and introduce many confounding variables, including player skill. Instead, it is more feasible to test simply whether a user is satisfied with the manabase recommended. This is touched on in the TLX, which asks users to rate their “performance” at the task (in this case, building a good manabase with LandFill), but warrants dedicated investigation. Problematically, however, several subjects during User Research expressed a desire for an app that would recommend them lands that they might not have thought of otherwise (see §??). Therefore, it is important to test the degree to which, insofar as LandFill is making distinct decisions to a human player, those decisions are welcomed by the human player.

I assessed this via the following method. After users had completed both TLX exercises, I used the preferences they had set for LandFill in generation of the BUG deck to generate an alternative list of lands for the WUR deck, and used a simple Python script to categorize lands (here just string representations of the land name) into:

- Lands included in both decklists.
- Lands selected by the user not selected by LandFill.
- Lands selected by LandFill not selected by the User.

I identified lands final two lists, and asked the user’s opinion on LandFill’s decision to include or exclude each, grouping into cycles where possible for simplicity. Basic Lands were included for the script with their numbers — i.e., if a player chose 4 Basic Islands, and LandFill chose 6 Basic Islands, than the second list would include “4 Basic Islands” and the latter would include “6 Basic Islands.”

While this does not map cleanly onto any standardized testing mechanism, it is inspired by the concept of “Serendipity”, which is used in the analysis of recommender systems such as the algorithms of sites like Spotify and Instagram. Serendipity compares the “unexpectedness” of recommended items — the similarity between recommended items and a user’s previous item interactions — with their “relevance”, i.e., whether the user interacted with them after recommendation [57]. However, as these more formalized metrics are designed for large platforms that accrue preference data over time, I significantly adapted them. I also treated them as a prompt for discussion, and thus a source of qualitative information, rather than as a numerical metric.

8.1.3 Semi-Structured Interview

In addition to the discussion prompts provided by the Serendipity Testing, I asked two additional questions:

- Do you have any suggestions for improvements or new features?
- Do you have any other general thoughts on LandFill?

	Test Subject	1	2	3	4	5
WUR Deck (made by user)	Mental Demand	25	50	60	10	45
	Physical Demand	25	10	10	0	20
	Temporal Demand	50	20	70	15	30
	Performance	40	20	40	65	70
	Effort	40	20	40	20	15
	Frustration	50	15	40	5	15
	Overall	38.33333	22.5	43.33333	19.16667	32.5
	Timing	8m 40	17m 40	41m 30	9m 45	11m 49
BUG Deck (made by LandFill)	Test Subject	1	2	3	4	5
	Mental Demand	15	10	10	20	10
	Physical Demand	0	0	10	0	0
	Temporal Demand	20	10	5	10	10
	Performance	20	1	40	15	30
	Effort	0	15	10	15	10
	Frustration	20	10	0	20	30
	Overall	12.5	7.666667	12.5	13.33333	15
	Timing	4m 33	5m 29	11m 23	6m 59	5m 43
Differences	Test Subject	1	2	3	4	5
	Mental Demand	10	40	50	-10	35
	Physical Demand	25	10	0	0	20
	Temporal Demand	30	10	65	5	20
	Performance	20	19	0	50	40
	Effort	40	5	30	5	5
	Frustration	30	5	40	-15	-15
	Overall	25.83333	14.83333	30.83333	5.833333	17.5
	Timing	4m 7	12m 11	30m 7	2m 46	6m 6

Figure 8.1: Scores and timings from the two TLX analyses, and the differences between these values.

8.2 Results

8.2.1 TLX Data Analysis

Scores from the TLX questionnaire are broken down by participant in Fig. 8.1. In all cases, use of LandFill resulted in:

- A lesser overall perceived workload.
- An equal or higher satisfaction with performance of the task — i.e., with the quality of the manabase generated.
- A reduction in time to complete.

Only participants 4 and 5 felt LandFill required more effort in any of the dimensions, and these were also the participants who felt that LandFill had increased their performance by the highest margin. Only participant 3 recorded no difference between their performance with LandFill and without it. This participant also saved by far the most time through use of LandFill, suggesting that this user naturally takes more time to build decks to a higher standard. This strongly vindicates my thesis that LandFill is a useful tool for deckbuilders.

8.2.2 Serendipity Test Analysis

Predictably, LandFill always recommended different quantities of each basic land than users. Since the deck under test was WUR, each generated manabase included a number of Island, Plains and Mountain cards. Users said that, when choosing a manabase, they had either divided land slots equally among the basic, or intuited the number based on the proportions required by the deck. All save one were happy to accept LandFill’s estimates over their own. Because the test decks are stored on TappedOut,

which lists in a pie-chart the proportions of colours required by the deck, it is also notable here that even the more thoughtful players here were making decisions based on more information than they may have had access to when deckbuilding normally. In initial user research, many participants said they determine complete decklists, including manabases, before uploading them to TappedOut or an equivalent database.

The one subject who *did* favour their own quantity of basics over LandFill used far fewer basics than LandFill recommended. This is because, while users were asked not to consider utility lands, in practice, the definition of a utility land is vague; some utility lands do generate coloured mana. This particular subject chose single-colour utility lands that entered untapped over basic lands, and said that this was a general preference of theirs.

If a nonbasic land was included in LandFill’s list but not in the player’s, the player when asked cited one of several possible explanations, including:

- The player had forgotten about this land.
- The player habitually did not think about this land.
- This land cycle incurs a life point penalty that the player typically shies away from.

Only the third case reflects a negative assessment of LandFill’s suggestion; in these cases, the player did not use the option to dismiss these lands from consideration. Given the absence of a holistic score assessing the life point damage incurred from the manabase, it may be necessary to include a more visible option to exclude lands based on life point investment in future versions.

If a nonbasic land was included in the player’s list but not LandFill’s, this was usually because it was a land that was not coded into LandFill. Typically, this was because it was a land that is not contained in a cycle — this is common for WUBRG lands. Currently, the only non-cycle land supported by LandFill is the Command Tower. Future iterations would thus likely benefit from inclusion of more non-cycle lands. While this is trivial to include in the backend, as these lands typically behave quite simply, it is potentially more complicated in the frontend, the layout of which is based on cycles.

8.2.3 Semi Structured Interview Response Analysis

Since much of the interview focussed on potential new features and fixes, the bulk of the data obtained here will be covered shortly in §???. However, I will briefly touch here on general thoughts. While social desirability bias is a factor here, four out of the five participants described LandFill as a useful service. Subjects highlighted its relevance not only to card selection but to formatting and card recollection, as it prevented spelling mistakes and did not accidentally suggest lands in the wrong colours. Several subjects commented that even if LandFill had not saved them time overall, automation of the process made it feel much less temporally demanding. Compared to the initial mockup, subjects found it much easier to mark cards for inclusion and exclusion, as LandFill now informs them of the behaviour of each cycle via the displayed card image.

Users, unfortunately, did experience some bugs in using the system. The InputParser did not account for formatting differences between search engines, and the toggle switch to include or remove nonland cards from the final deck output behaved temperamentally. Additionally, no user tested made use of the ability to rank mechanically equivalent lands; players either removed all (or all save one) rankable cycles from consideration or did not put much thought into which lands they would prefer.

In several cases, it was clear in the final output that the results were only approximate. One user noted that one individual Basic Mountain performed far higher in the output than all others did, and higher than several dual lands. A second noted that, in the BUG deck, an “on-colour” Fetch Land, searching for an Island and a Forest, ranked below two “off-colour” fetches, which could search respectively for Swamps and Plains and Forests and Plains. While, as outlined, these Fetch Lands are still useful in the deck, as they can fetch Shock Lands, they should be considered strictly inferior in context to on-colour fetches.

In both these specific cases, this can be addressed without fundamental alteration of LandFill’s methods. Regarding the latter, Off-Colour Fetch Lands can be ranked below On-Colour Fetch Lands in the LandPrioritization. Regarding the former, while it is useful during each Hill Climb increment to score each Basic Land separately, as it prevents nonbasic lands from being ejected prematurely, it may be wise to normalize all basics of each colour in the final output. However, in a general sense, it is likely worthwhile to stress to users more clearly that LandFill’s output is not totally prescriptive.

8.3 Additional Features

8.3.1 Persistant Preference Storage and Links with Existing Databases

Storage of user data between sessions was determined early in development to be wholly outside the scope of the prototype. Two testers bought it up as an immediate next step. In both cases, the subject felt it was important not simply to persist user preferences, but fully track the lands in a user’s collection. This could be done either by allowing LandFill to store a list of lands that a user owns, or by allowing LandFill to link with a user’s account on another card library database. In both cases, this would require users to be able to create a secure account with LandFill.

8.3.2 Flexible Runtimes and Accuracy

Several users commented that, as the bulk of LandFill’s runtime required no user input, it could afford to take longer than it currently did. Participant 3, notably, spent almost twice as much time producing their manabase as LandFill spent to conduct 10000 simulated games and 2000 card tests per run as detailed in §??, which resulted in an increased consistency of 10 percentage points compared to the amount of simulations currently run. They outlined a desirable use-case for LandFill where they specified a high degree of optimization consistency, and then “left it running while [they] had [their] lunch”.

In the future, LandFill could offer users one of several accuracy level options, with projected runtimes for each. This would require significant testing in its own right, however, as in order to let users make an informed choice, I would need to analyse the average Jaccard index improvement as a function of runtime increase across 2, 3, 4 and 5 colour decks.

8.3.3 Additional Formats and MTG: Arena Support

Users suggested the inclusion of other formats as a potential next step. Players also suggested that LandFill be formatted for use with MTG: Arena.

Given that Commander was the most popular format among my initial test subjects, and one designed for casual play, I stand by my decision to restrict initial development to this format, as it allowed me to focus on the core functionality of LandFill without worrying about handling format

specifications. However, if desirable, this expansion is possible without fundamental alteration of this functionality.

8.3.4 Frontend Formatting Improvements

While the completed frontend was considered by subjects to be easier to navigate than the mockup, subjects still identified several problems. These are listed below.

- Since the ability to select or deselect individual lands within a cycle was accessible on the side panel via mouseover, players had to move their mouse carefully from the cycle label to the panel to avoid accidentally brushing over another cycle. Ideally this would be replaced by a drop-down menu accessible over the cycle label itself.
- Currency is set globally on the first page. Subjects requested the ability to change it on subsequent pages, if they missed it on the first one.
- Card prices were taken from ScryFall as downloaded by Scrython. One subject pointed out, however, that this meant that LandFill only displays the lowest price for a given land, which may be an undesirable printing. Since cards are sold on a second-hand market, and price differs by printing, prices should be given as a range, not as a single value.
- Although a FAQ on the Preferences page outlines the performance metric used, this should be re-stated on the output page in case the user ignored it.
- One subject pointed out that, if a cycle is moved to the excluded column, but some individual lands were ticked within it, the label of the cycle should be represented differently within the column to show that it is not entirely excluded.

Chapter 9

Conclusion

9.1 Summary

In this thesis, I have outlined why spontaneous generation of an optimized manabase is complicated. I broadly outlined LandFill’s use case, as a flexible adaptation of the testing scripts developed by Frank Karsten so that they could be used to automate card selection for an individual deck, rather than just determine deckbuilding best-practices. I then illustrated how I organized a local database of MTG cards, and equipped it to be continuously updated in response to future sets.

Equipped with this database, I have outlined how I used Python to implement an extremely stripped down MTG simulator, how to encode behaviour that effectively utilizes mana, how to model the behaviour of land cycles, and the heuristics accepted here during initial development. I then demonstrated how to use the output of these simulations in a Hill Climbing algorithm to explore the search space of possible manabases in a way that balances runtime with accuracy. I then illustrated the frontend design that would allow this apparatus to be used by lay MTG players, and how it encourages them to simplify the job of the Optimizer component by specifying lands they do and do not want.

I finally outlined preliminary test results from this system, and how they strongly suggest that LandFill, subject to de-bugging, is already capable of streamlining the deckbuilding process, making it quicker and easier to assemble manabases to a higher standard. I then outlined features that users proposed, with some examination of how they might be implemented.

Throughout this writeup, I have highlighted where LandFill is a limited product. Its optimizations, even aside from the susceptibility of Hill Climbing algorithms to local maxima, are approximate and not wholly consistent, and there are subtleties of gameplay that it simplifies even within its simplified goals (maximize mana expenditure) as an automated player. While these do not impede its utility, as user testing demonstrates, I will conclude here by exploring some areas of development where, with hindsight, I may have made different decisions.

9.2 Self Assessment

9.2.1 Use of Python as Backend

Recall from §6.4.2 that, measured by average Jaccard Index, optimizations that took less than ten minutes for a three-colour deck only shared around 70% of lands in common. This suggests that, with use of the simulator as outlined here, a single optimum — even a local maximum — cannot be reliably reached in a usable timeframe, although user testing has expanded my perception of what a usable

timeframe may be. However, the increase in Jaccard Index when longer timeframes were permitted does suggest that there is room to improve LandFill simply by increasing the speed of the Simulator.

Code profiling was conducted repeatedly through development via the `line_profiler` library. It identified the main contributor to the Simulator's runtime the generation of Lumps and the assessment of Lump playability; while I adapted both processes several times to reduce this, and experimented with higher-performance libraries such as SciPy, there remains a runtime floor based on my current algorithm. Because of this, Python may not have been the best choice of a backend language. I chose Python due to its wide use in webdesign, but it is not considered a high performance language. With hindsight, it may have been wise to explore other options.

An intermediate solution may be to refactor around a piplining library such as Joblib [23] to allow multiple games to be run simultaneously. While I did explore a joblib-based implementation, the required deepcopying of deck and card objects immediately counteracted any runtime improvements. If it is feasible, it would have had to inform the structure of the objects at a much earlier stage of development.

9.2.2 Use of Hill Climbing Algorithm

Given the extent of research necessary to determine an appropriate objective function, halting criterion and simulation count per increment for the optimizer, one area did remain underexplored — the choice of Steepest Ascent Hill Climbing itself. While I did touch on other Neighbourhood Search variations, one possibility that I did not have time to explore was the use of an Evolutionary Algorithm. In such an algorithm, pairs of high-performing manabases would be randomly shuffled together with small mutations at each increment [4]. Since I did not trial this algorithm, I do not know if it would have been able to reach more consistent results from an equivalent number of simulated games. This would be a potential route for experimentation in future versions.

9.2.3 Mid-Development Validation and Verification Tests

Although only one participant in my post-development validation tests openly asked for a slower and more accurate product, all users worked more slowly than LandFill. In retrospect, I would have benefitted from a mid-development test after developing the Simulator, where users simply created a manabase on a stopwatch, as this would have enabled me to make more informed decisions about what constitutes a reasonable time for the optimizer to run.

I also did not concudct sufficient verification tests of the Simulator. During development I tested each new land cycle with many sample hands and checked their behaviour, including in combination with other cycles. However, I did not formally Unit Test the Simulator. Unit Testing the Simulator is complicated, as the gameplay decisions of each sample hand play out over many turns. Moreover, as the Simulator chooses lands to play by progressively shrinking a list of possible lands, there is a stochastic element involved if mure than one land is returned by the end of this process, although there are methods to test code with stochastic outputs. Unit testing the Simulator would be an essential test before full deployment, to ensure that existing code is not broken by the introduction of new cycles.

9.3 Final Thoughts

LandFill is a very promising deckbuilder's tool with potential market applicability. Ultimately, it is more successful as an automatic manabase generator for casual use than a comprehensive optimizer,

but this is still a valid use case. It may be immediately improved via more thorough Unit Testing and debugging, and implementing more complex simulation code to avoid some of the heuristics outlined in §5.6. Broader improvements may be achieved by finding ways to let it conduct more simulated games, either by making the Simulator faster, finding a more efficient Combinatorial Optimization algorithmm or by offering users more input over how long they are content to wait for it. It is, in sum, a successful prototype for an ambitious deckbuilder support app.

Appendix A

Appendix A

Begins an appendix

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