



JOHN LIU

Team Fight Tactics

An Machine Learning Ranking Project

TM



Team Fight Tactics

Background

Developed by Riot Games
Compete with 8 other players
Build the strongest team

Our goal?

Create a model that can predict the Top 4 (Half) of the lobby.

We will be using ranking algorithms to achieve this

Why?

New mode called double up allows players to play in teams of 2.

Best gameplay experience comes from close games

Ranking

Given a QUERY
and a SET of DOCUMENTS
learn a FUNCTION
to SCORE the documents

Ranking

Why not classification?

Could we try and predict the probabilities
of a document being relevant to a query?

Crude but possible.
Misses relationship between
Query-Document
Document-Document

Ranking

Why not Regression?

Could we try and predict
the relevancy score of a document?

Again, crude but possible.
Misses relationship between
Query-Document
Document-Document



Techniques

Point-wise

Go document
by document

Closest to
classification/regression

$(Q1, d1) - .9$
 $(Q1, d2) - .2$
 $(Q1, d3) - .5$

Pair-wise

Go pair by pair

Compare each pair, which one
should be on top?

$(Q, (d1, d2)) - 1$
 $(Q, (d2, d3)) - 0$
 $(Q, (d1, d3)) - 1$

List-wise

Considers all queries

Try to find an optimal order for
entire list by optimizing metric

Data Acquisition

Where do we get it?

Public Riot Developer API at
<https://developer.riotgames.com/>

How do we get it?

Using Riot Watcher
<https://riot-watcher.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

Which API method to use?

We want a list of matches.
TFT-MATCH-V1

SUMMONER

GET:

SUMM NAME

PUUID

ENC SUM NAME

ENC PUUID

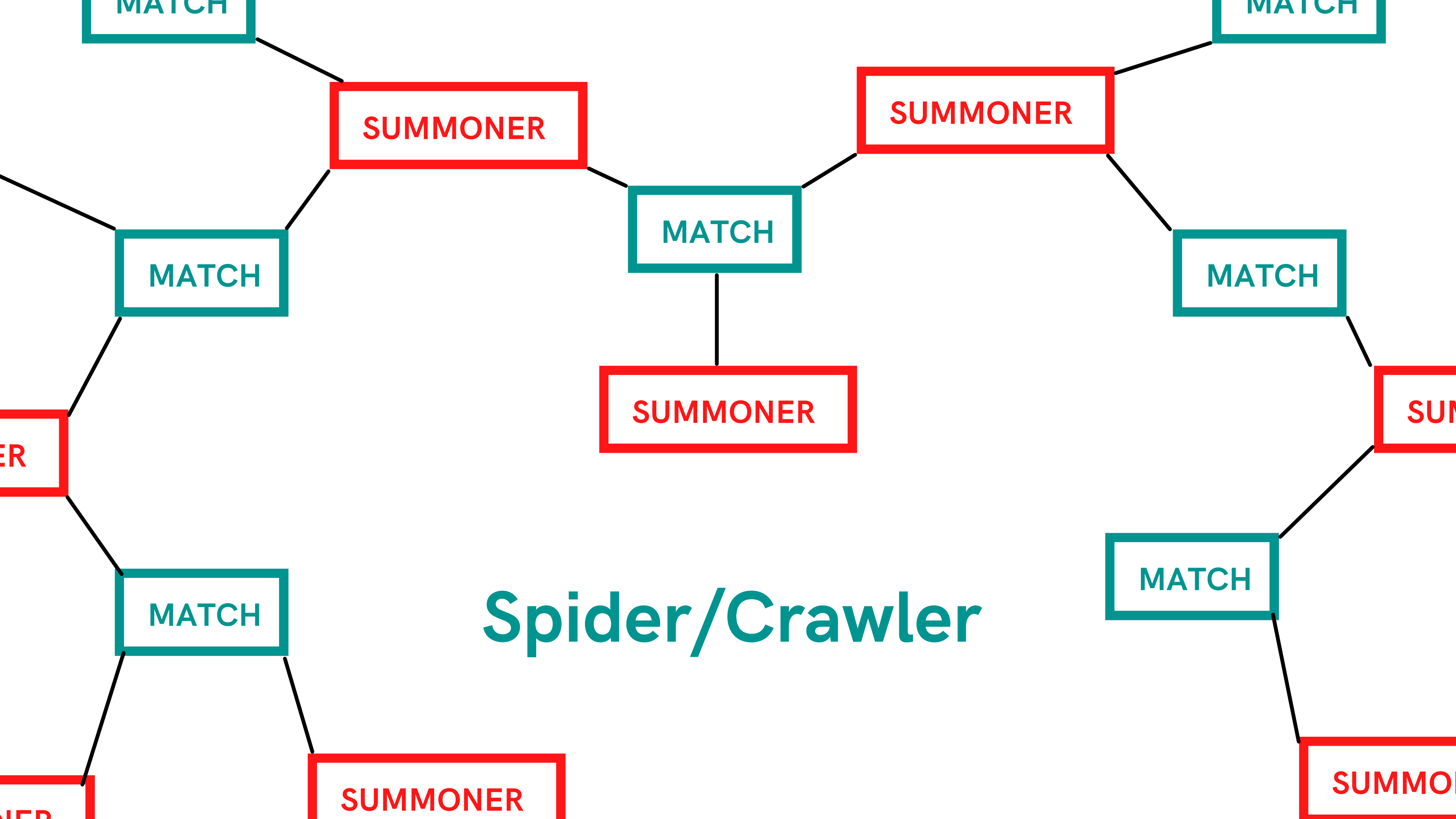
MATCH

GET:

MATCH ID

PUUID

Spider/Crawler



```
rate = 0
```

```
for puuid in puuid_list:
```

```
    try:
```

```
        match_list = tft.match.by_puuid('americas', puuid, count=matches_per_player)
```

```
        rate = check_rate(rate, 200)
```

```
        for match_id in match_list:
```

```
            match=tft.match.by_id('americas', match_id)
```

```
            rate =check_rate(rate, 200)
```

```
            #Version Check
```

```
            if 'Version 12.3' in match['info']['game_version']:
```

```
                #Double Up Check
```

```
                try:
```

```
                    match['participants'][0]['partner_group_id']
```

```
                #Match Double Up
```

```
            except:
```

```
                match_df = pd.concat([match_id:pd.DataFrame(match['info']['participants'])], names=['MATCH_ID'])
```

```
                res = pd.concat([res, match_df])
```

```
            #Version 11 match
```

```
            else:
```

```
                continue
```

```
        if res.shape[0] % 1000 == 0:
```

```
            if verbose:
```

```
                print("*" * 30)
```

```
                print(f'Reached {res.shape[0]} Rows')
```

```
                print('Saving...')
```

```
                print(f'Current Time: [{time.strftime("%H:%M:", time.localtime())}]')
```

```
            res.to_csv('../datasets/match_df.csv', index_label=['MATCH_ID', 'index'])
```

21 Hours

253,000 Rows

31625 Matches



Cleaning and EDA

Cleaning

Tutorials

Double Up Games

Version

Unpacking

Traits and Units were stored as string
interpretation of nested dictionary in list

Meta

What do people think is the strongest traits/units?

```
ast.literal_eval(node_or_string)
```

Safely evaluate an expression node or a string containing a Python literal or container display. The string or node provided may only consist of the following Python literal structures: strings, bytes, numbers, tuples, lists, dicts, sets, booleans, `None` and `Ellipsis`.

This can be used for safely evaluating strings containing Python values from untrusted sources without the need to parse the values oneself. It is not capable of evaluating arbitrarily complex expressions, for example involving operators or indexing.

Abstract Syntax

Tree

Warning: It is possible to crash the Python interpreter with a sufficiently large/complex string due to stack depth limitations in Python's AST compiler.

It can raise `ValueError`, `TypeError`, `SyntaxError`, `MemoryError` and `RecursionError` depending on the malformed input.

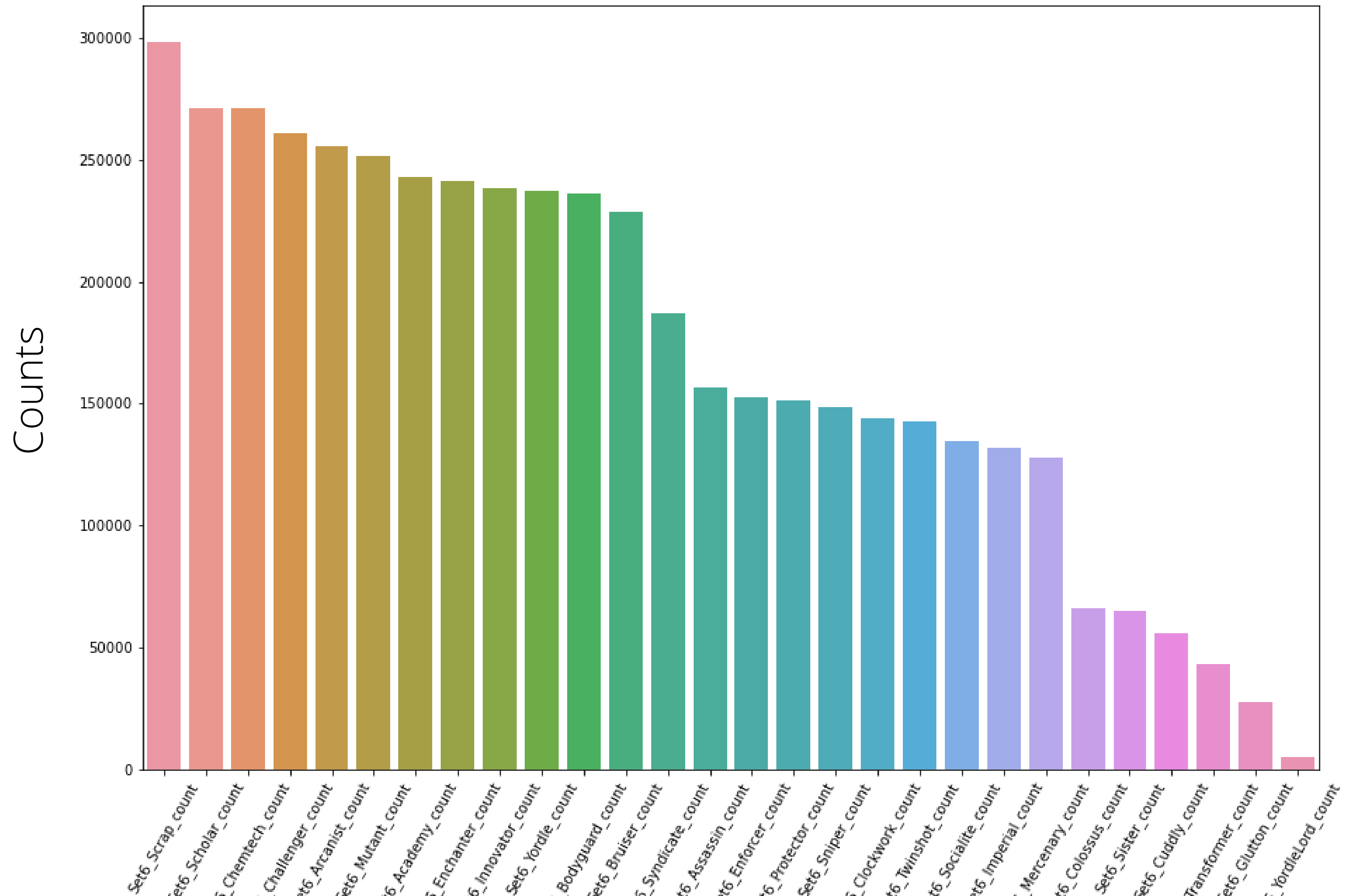
ast.literal_eval()

Changed in version 3.2: Now allows bytes and set literals.

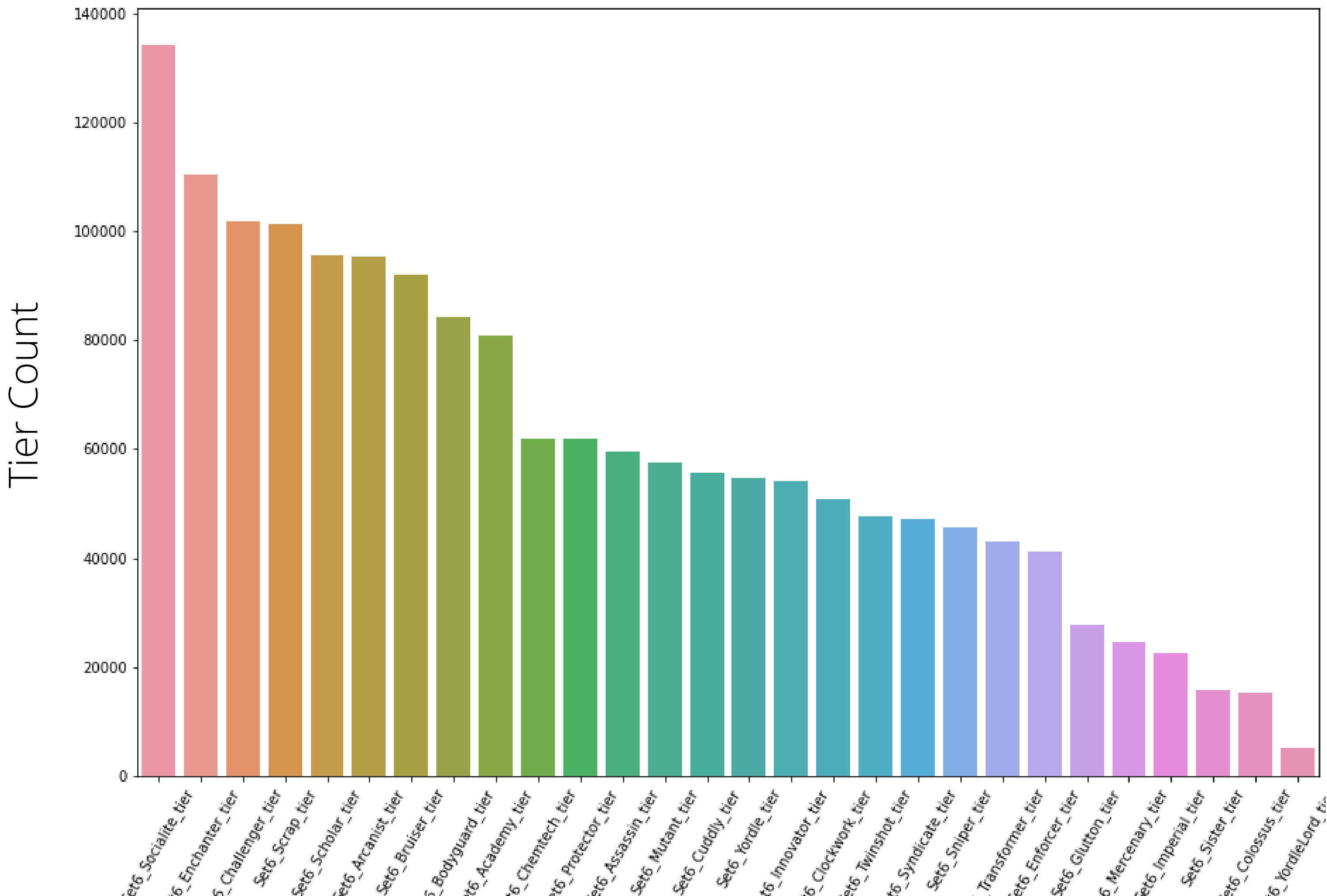
Changed in version 3.9: Now supports creating empty sets with `'set()'`.

Changed in version 3.10: For string inputs, leading spaces and tabs are now stripped.

Trait Count



Trait Tier Count



Modeling

Algorithms

RankNet, LambdaRank, and LambdaMART

As with everything

It all comes back to XGB

Evaluation Metric

Normalized Discounted Cumulative Gain



NDCG

[3,3,2,2,1]

$$\mathbf{CG} = 3 + 3 + 2 + 2 + 1 = 11$$

$$DCG = \frac{2}{\log_2(1+1)} + \frac{3}{\log_2(2+1)} + \frac{3}{\log_2(3+1)} + \frac{1}{\log_2(4+1)} + \frac{2}{\log_2(5+1)} \approx 6.64$$

$$iDCG = \frac{3}{\log_2(1+1)} + \frac{3}{\log_2(2+1)} + \frac{2}{\log_2(3+1)} + \frac{2}{\log_2(4+1)} + \frac{1}{\log_2(5+1)} \approx 7.14$$

$$\mathbf{NDCG} = DCG/iDCG$$

```
ter='gbtree', colsa  
colsample_bytree=1,  
importance_type=None  
ax_delta_step=0, ma  
e_constraints='()',  
objective='rank:nc  
_alpha=0, reg_lambd  
_method='gpu_hist',
```

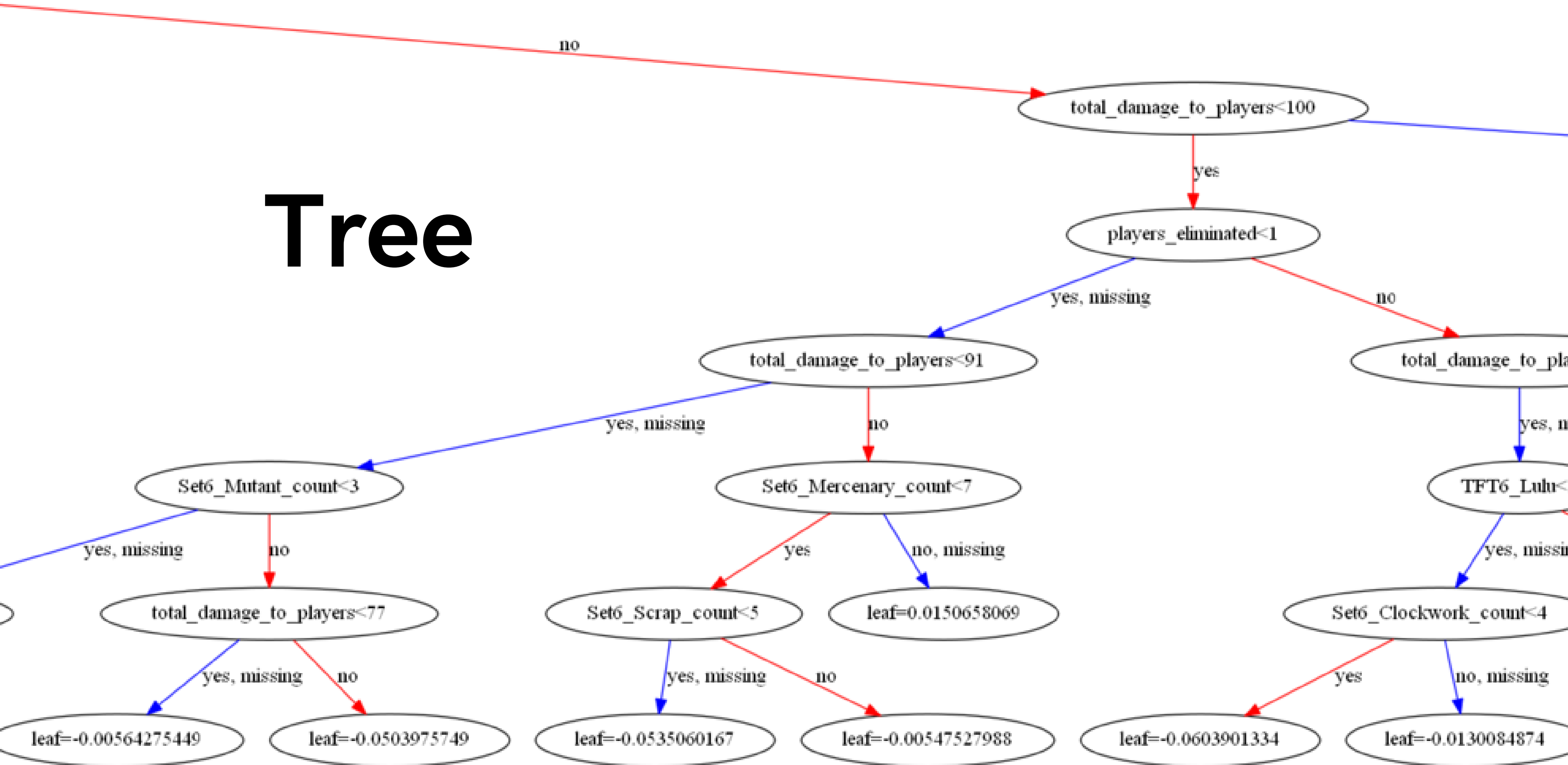
Model

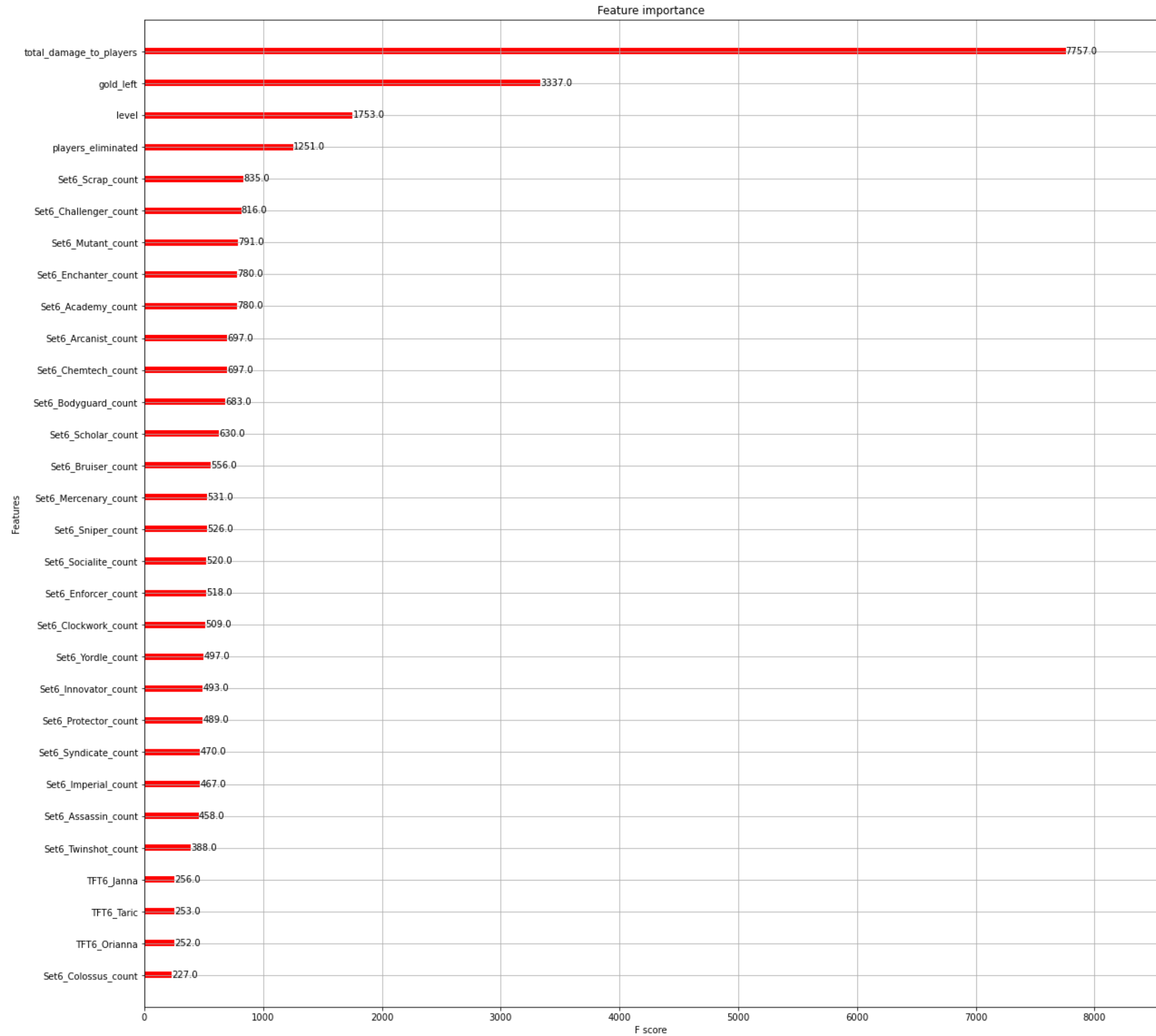
Avg NDCG

Train: 0.9889

Test: 0.9884

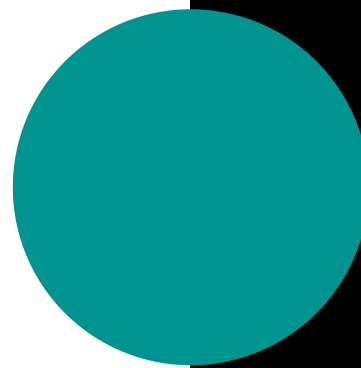
Tree





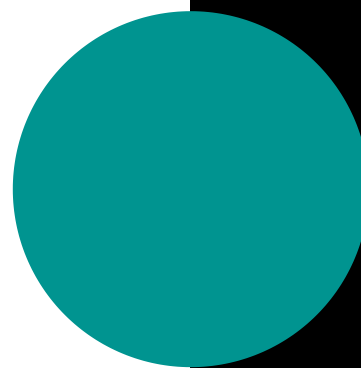
Feature Importance

Next Steps



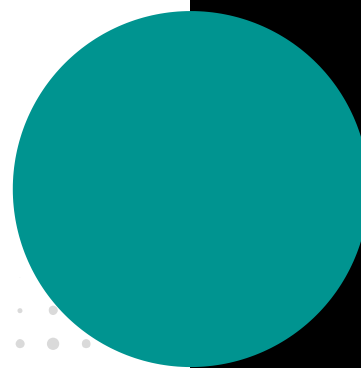
Incorporate More Data/ Use More Data

Performance too low to be useful. Omitted Unit Items. Only screenshot endgame.



Data Bias

Due to MMR (Match Making Ranking). Seed more Players



Add Frontend

Insights can be used routinely. Accessibility is key.

Thank you!



Ritvik Math

Youtube: Ritvik Math

Sophie Watson

Github: sophwats

Jake and Hank

Github: jellena

Github: hank-butler