Winning Edge: Texas Hold'em Data Analysis

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Background

WinningEdge[™] is a strategy optimization tool for online, low-stakes Texas hold'em players. The application will provide real time probabilities and suggest action based on an ML algorithm trained using historical data. In using WinningEdge[™], players will be able to make better informed decisions with the goal of winning and being profitable.

Data

- >500,000 low-stakes, heads up texas hold'em poker games purchased from 888poker.com
 - 888poker.com is one of the three largest online poker sites.
 - Data stored in >30,000 .txt files of various lengths.
- Data included in each game:
 - # of players, usernames, and who is small and big blind.
 - 。 Game ID#
 - Time and Data
 - Chip stack sizes
 - All betting actions at each phase of game (preflop, flop, turn, river).
 - Bet amounts
 - Board cards at each phase of game. (if applicable)
 - Player cards. (if nobody folds)

Data Example:

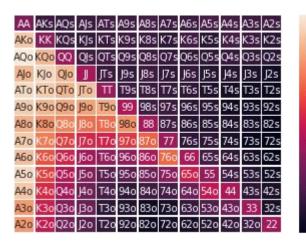
This is an example of a single game played

 Here you can see the structure of the data given directly from 888poker.com

```
#Game No: 502745408
***** 888poker Hand History for Game 502745408 *****
$0.01/$0.02 Blinds No Limit Holdem - *** 06 06 2018 04:49:57
Table Bedford 6 Max (Real Money)
Seat 1 is the button
Total number of players: 2
Seat 1: ponte1001 ($0.80)
Seat 4: Bolorig888 ($1.01)
ponte1001 posts small blind [$0.01]
Bolorig888 posts big blind [$0.02]
** Dealing down cards **
ponte1001 calls [$0.01]
Bolorig888 checks
** Dealing flop ** [ 2c, Qh, Jd ]
Bolorig888 checks
ponte1001 checks
** Dealing turn ** [ 9h ]
Bolorig888 bets [$0.04]
ponte1001 calls [$0.04]
** Dealing river ** [ Js ]
Bolorig888 bets [$0.06]
ponte1001 calls [$0.06]
** Summary **
Bolorig888 shows [9c, Qs]
ponte1001 mucks [9s, 6h]
Bolorig888 collected [$0.23]
```

Use Case 1: Showdown Analysis

Which hands are more likely to make it to the end?



- 1000

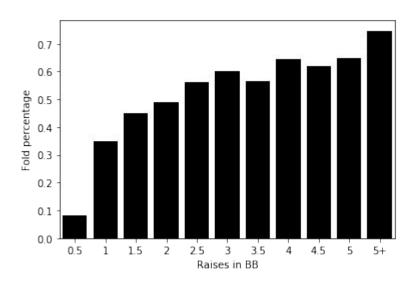
- 800

- 600

- 400

Use Case 2: Bet comparison

What size bet can make the opponent fold for the cheapest price?



Use Case 3: Catching Bluffs

You made it to the river. Opponent bets. Given the board and how the hand was played, how do you know if its a bluff?

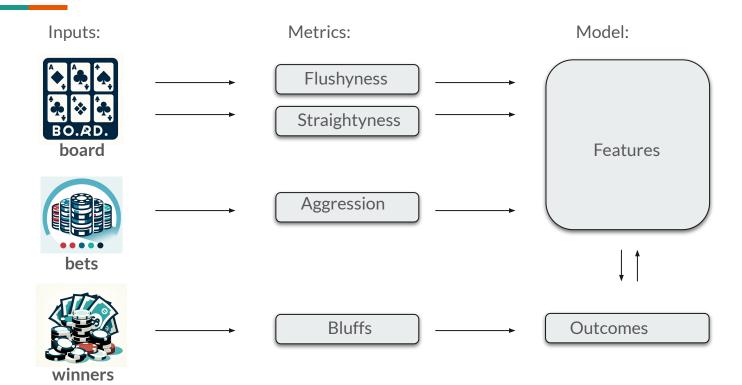
Our first model considers only the board texture and aggression level of opponent.

57% accuracy is low.

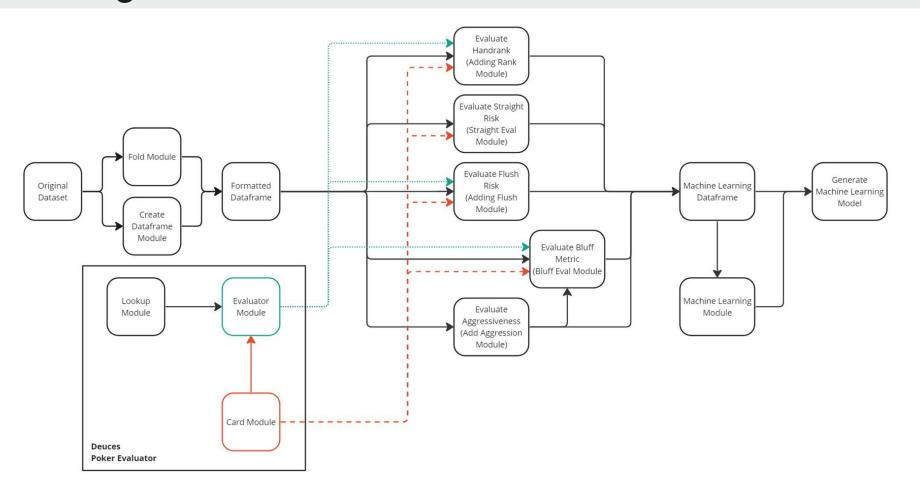
To improve, we need better features.

```
In [3]: X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size=0.2, random state=40)
       model = LogisticRegression()
       model.fit(X train, y train)
       v pred = model.predict(X test)
       accuracy = accuracy score(y test, y pred)
       print(f"Accuracy: {accuracy * 100:.2f}%")
       precision = precision score(v test, v pred)
       print(f"Precision: {precision * 100:.2f}%")
       recall = recall score(y test, y pred)
       print(f"Recall: {recall * 100:.2f}%")
       Accuracy: 57.31%
       Precision: 52.57%
        Recall: 31.56%
In [4]: coefficients = model.coef
       intercept = model.intercept
       print("Coefficients:", coefficients)
       print("Intercept:", intercept)
       Coefficients: [[ 0.2130902
                                 -0.23594029 0.11906768]]
       Intercept: [-0.15363636]
```

Model: Under the hood



Design:



Evaluator Demo

board = [

Card.new('2h').

Card.new('2s'),

Card.new('Jc'),

Card.new('Kh'),

Card.new('Oc')

```
# Initialize evaluator. This step calls the lookup function and generate
  from winedge import Card, Evaluator
                                                                                                                               # the LookupTable for hand ranks.
                                                                                                                               evaluator = Evaluator()
  # for debugging purposes, also include ``lookup```
\\wsl.localhost\Ubuntu-22.04\home\dheino13\WinningEdge
                                                                                                                               # evaluator.evaluate(hand, board) provide hand ranks
                                                                                                                               # other functions provide different ways of representing hand strengths
 Input hands and board
                                                                                                                               rankclass1 = evaluator.class to string(evaluator.get rank class(evaluator.evaluate(hand1, board)))
                                                                                                                               rankperc1 = evaluator.get_rank_percentage(evaluator.evaluate(hand1, board))
 Provide hands information of you and your opponent, as well as the community cards.
                                                                                                                               rankclass2 = evaluator.class to string(evaluator.get rank class(evaluator.evaluate(hand2, board)))
 Name the cards in the following way:
                                                                                                                               rankperc2 = evaluator.get rank percentage(evaluator.evaluate(hand2, board))

    For ranks, use ['23456789TJQKA'].

    For suits, use ['shdc']

                                                                                                                               print("Rank class for your hand is: %s" % rankclass1)
   • For example, ten of heart would be named ['Th'], whereas eight of spade is denoted as ['8s']
                                                                                                                               print("The hand strength is: %f" % rankperc1)
                                                                                                                               print("Rank class for your opponent's hand is: %s" % rankclass2)
  hand1 = [
                                                                                                                               print("The hand strength is: %f" % rankperc2)
      Card.new('Ts'),
      Card.new('Ac')
                                                                                                                               if rankperc1 > rankperc2:
                                                                                                                                   print('\nYou won!')
  hand2 = [
                                                                                                                               elif rankperc1 < rankperc2:
      Card.new('2c'),
                                                                                                                                   print('\nYou lost!')
      Card.new('Js')
                                                                                                                               else:
```

print("\nIt's a draw!")

Rank class for your hand is: Straight

Rank class for your opponent's hand is: Full House

The hand strength is: 0.785580

The hand strength is: 0.957920

You lost!

Repository Structure:

- Dataframe directory
 - Formatted dataframe
 - Create dataframe module
- ML directory
 - ML dataframes
 - MI module
- Notebooks directory
 - Module prototypes
- Winedge directory
 - Data and dataframe analysis modules

```
../WinningEdge/
- LICENSE
  - README.md
  - dataframe
    - convert data to dataframe.ipynb
    --- create_dataframe.py
    poker_dataframe_bugfixed.pkl
    poker dataframe with agg columns.pkl
    Component Specification.pdf
    - Functional Specifications.pdf
    - Technology Review Slides.pdf
    --- use-case.md
   environment.yml

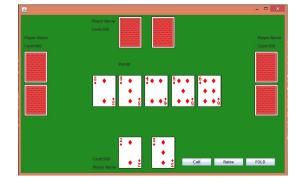
    examples

    - README.md
    --- eval comp demo.ipvnb
    --- README.txt
    - df filtered w flush.pkl
    - df filtered w flush strength.pkl
    - make_ml_df.ipynb
    - make_regression_model.ipynb
    -- needs labels.pkl
    --- ready_to_model.pkl
   - notebooks
    - AddingFlush.ipynb
    - AddingRank.ipvnb
    - WIP.ipynb
    - bluff metric prototype.ipynb
    - straight_risk_prototype.ipynb
    -- testing create dataframe.ipynb
  setup.pv
   - winedge
   Folded.ipynb
    — __init__.py
    -- pycache
     — add aggression column.py
    --- add_fold_column.py
    adding flush.py
   - adding_rank.py
   - bluff_eval.py
   - card.py
   - evaluator.py
    - lookup.py
    - straight risk eval.py
   --- tests.py
```

Lessons Learned:

- Understanding limitations and possible biases of data prior to modelling
 - Player cards only visible for completed games introduces heavy bias to ML model
- Importance of a comprehensive dataset
- Benefits of Modular Design
 - Breaking problem into smaller parts (Dataframe, Evaluator, etc.)
- Importance of complete data
 - Handling missing / invalid data

Future Work:



- Refine ML algorithm to increase accuracy
- Purchase more comprehensive dataset to train ML and eliminate biases
- Implement GUI to utilize software in real time while gaming
- Implement continuous training so training dataset can be expanded in real time while in use
- Expand scope of software to higher stakes game and >2 players

Thanks!