

# FAI Final Project Report

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## The methods I have tried

I tried two methods to develop my agent.

The first method is very straightforward. I used if-else statements to determine the agent's actions, dividing the process into preflop and postflop stages. In the preflop stage, I categorized the strength of the starting hands in detail. Then, determined the appropriate action based on the hand strength and player position. For example, if I received strong hole cards, I would raise regardless. If the hole cards were of medium strength, I would decide to call or fold based on my current position. If the hole cards were weak, I would choose to fold directly. In the postflop stage, I used an encoding method found on internet to calculate the strength of my hole cards combined with the community cards, and I decided on actions based on the estimated return rate.

Since the first method is too straightforward and there are many aspects I haven't considered (such as the opponent's behavior and the current call amount, etc.), I thought I should use what I learned in class to develop a trained agent from a machine learning perspective. After searching online, I decided to use Q-learning from reinforcement learning to develop this agent. With the help of a GitHub repo shared by classmates in the discussion, I added emulator, card\_utils, and game\_state\_utils to assist in development. I also used the existing random\_player to help train the agent.

## Configurations

### MyEnhancedPokerPlayer

1. Initialization: UUID-Player identifier.
2. Action Declaration: Uses different strategies for preflop and postflop stages.
3. Preflop Strategy: Determines action based on hand rank and player position.
4. Position Calculation: Identifies player position relative to the dealer button.
5. Hand Evaluation: Ranks hands using a custom scoring system for preflop.

### RLPlayer

1. Initialization:
  - Q-Table: A dictionary to store state-action values.
  - Learning Parameters:
    - learning\_rate ( $\alpha$ ): 0.1
    - discount\_factor ( $\gamma$ ): 0.9
    - exploration\_rate ( $\epsilon$ ): 1.0 with decay of 0.99
  - Emulator: Used for simulating game conditions.
2. Game Start Configuration: Registers players and sets game rules using the emulator.

### 3. Action Declaration:

- Uses  $\epsilon$ -greedy strategy: Random action with probability  $\epsilon$ . Best action based on Q-values otherwise.
- Round Result Handling:
  - Updates Q-values based on received reward and the new state.
  - Decays the exploration rate.
  - State Representation: Combines hole cards, current street, and pot amount.
  - Q-Table Update:  $Q(s, a) \leftarrow Q(s, a) + \alpha (r + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s', a') - Q(s, a))$

## Comparison of the methods

### Key Differences

**MyEnhancedPokerPlayer** employs predefined strategies for different states of the game, while **RLPlayer** uses strong q-learning method to dynamically learn the best actions over time, which is adaptable and improves with more game as it learns from outcomes. On the other hand, **MyEnhancedPokerPlayer** more focuses on the hole card and current position, which might ignore some important information such as the opponent's action. **RLPlayer** is more generally to consider different state representation, so that it can facing more different situation.

### MyEnhancedPokerPlayer v.s. RLPlayer

```
Game1: The winner is RLPlayer with a remaining stack of 2000
Game2: The winner is RLPlayer with a remaining stack of 1045
Game3: The winner is RLPlayer with a remaining stack of 1030
Game4: The winner is MyEnhancedPokerPlayer with a remaining stack of 1965
Game5: The winner is RLPlayer with a remaining stack of 2000
```

Figure 1: RLPlayer win the BO5

### MyEnhancedPokerPlayer v.s. baseline0\_ai

```
Game1: The winner is MyEnhancedPokerPlayer with a remaining stack of 2000
Game2: The winner is MyEnhancedPokerPlayer with a remaining stack of 2000
Game3: The winner is MyEnhancedPokerPlayer with a remaining stack of 2000
Game4: The winner is baseline0_ai with a remaining stack of 1150
Game5: The winner is baseline0_ai with a remaining stack of 2000
```

Figure 2: MyEnhancedPokerPlayer win the BO5

### RLPlayer v.s. baseline0\_ai

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Game1: The winner is baseline0_ai with a remaining stack of 1175
Game2: The winner is baseline0_ai with a remaining stack of 1165
Game3: The winner is baseline0_ai with a remaining stack of 1170
Game4: The winner is baseline0_ai with a remaining stack of 1180
Game5: The winner is baseline0_ai with a remaining stack of 1165

```

Figure 3: baseline0\_ai win the BO5

## Discussion and Conclusion

- **RLPlayer:**

Pros: Learns and adapts over time, potentially outperforming static strategies in the long run. Suitable for environments where long-term adaptation and learning are crucial.

Cons: More complex to implement and requires a large number of games to converge to optimal strategies, may result in bad performance sometimes since not complete implementation:(

- **MyEnhancedPokerPlayer:**

Pros: Simpler to implement and faster in decision-making. Effective if the predefined strategies are robust and tailored to specific game conditions. Aggression can sometimes have very good consequences.

Cons: Lacks adaptability and may perform poorly against sophisticated opponents or in dynamic game environments.

## Method I choose to submit finally

RLPlayer should be the better agent to submit, but unfortunately, perhaps due to my insufficient implementation skills, even though I spent a lot of time training the agent, it did not perform very well when competing against baselines\_ai. Despite further optimization with online searches and GPT assistance, the agent's performance was still inferior to the former. Due to time constraints, I decided to submit the first agent, **MyEnhancedPokerPlayer**, for the competition, as it wins against baselines\_ai more often than RLPlayer. However, I have also included my implementation of the second agent.

## Reference

**PyPokerEngine github repo:**

<https://github.com/ishikota/PyPokerEngine> &

[https://ishikota.github.io/PyPokerEngine/tutorial/simulate\\_the\\_game\\_by\\_emulator/](https://ishikota.github.io/PyPokerEngine/tutorial/simulate_the_game_by_emulator/)

**Hole card and all card evaluation:**

<https://www.pokerstrategy.com/poker-hand-charts-evaluations/> &

<https://cowboyprogramming.com/2007/01/04/programming-poker-ai/>

**Q-learning and Deep-Q-Network:**

<https://www.adaltas.com/en/2019/01/09/applying-deep-reinforcement-learning-poker/> &

<https://medium.com/@mycorino/building-a-deep-q-network-powered-poker-bot-1a48e296805d>