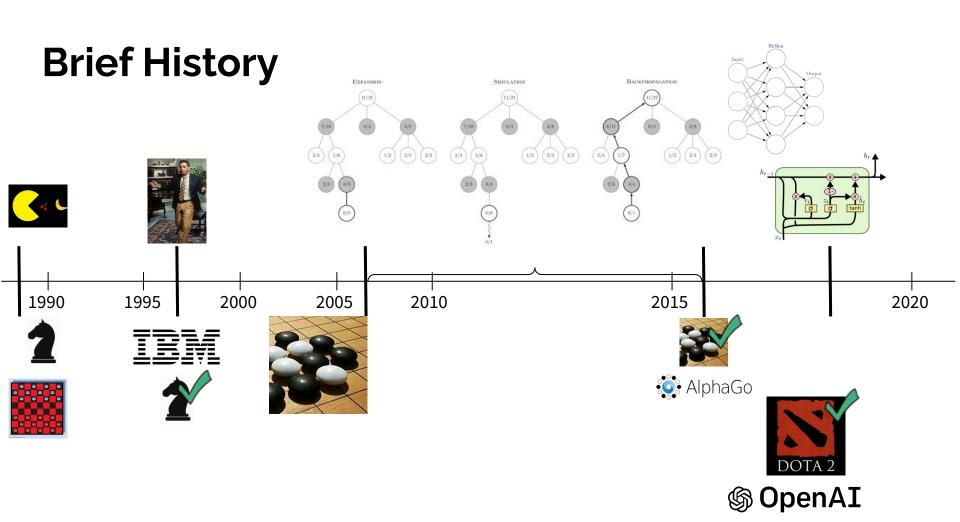
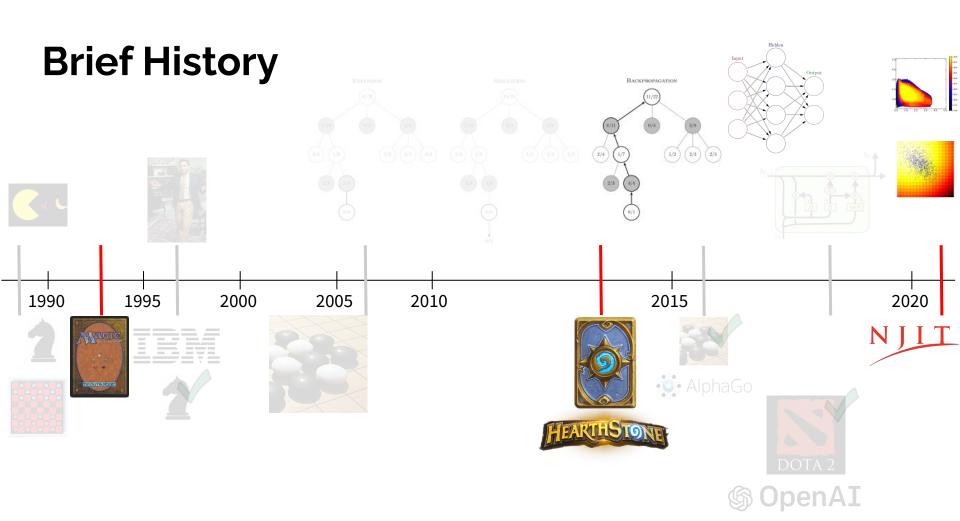


Analysis of Gameplay Strategies in Hearthstone: A Data Science Approach

Connor W. Watson | Dr. Amy K. Hoover | Dr. Usman W. Roshan | Dr. Senjuti Basu Roy





Why Games?

- Hard to "predict":
 - Chess has 6 pieces, Hearthstone over 3000
 - Multiple strategies (5) + sub-strategies (100?)
 - Observability
 - Chess (deterministic) vs Hearthstone (stochastic) [1]
- Hearthstone has orders of magnitude larger solution space than Chess/Go
 - Game tree + level of uncertainty grow (MCTS)
 - Brute force is challenging shown for Backgammon, Checkers, Chess
 - Need a better way to make decisions

Abstract

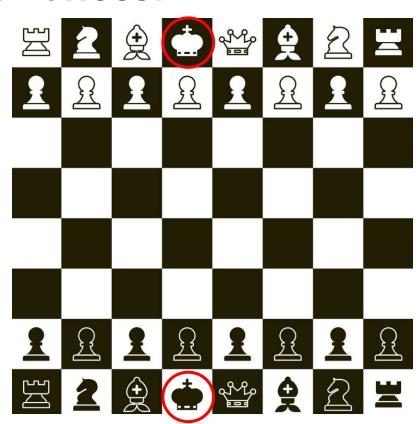
High Level Goals:

- 1. Compare/contrast & visualize gameplay strategies
- 2. Use new algorithm to make better players
 - a. Can agents make better decisions
- 3. Predict gameplay strategies

What is Hearthstone...Chess?

Remove the pieces...

Leave the King on board



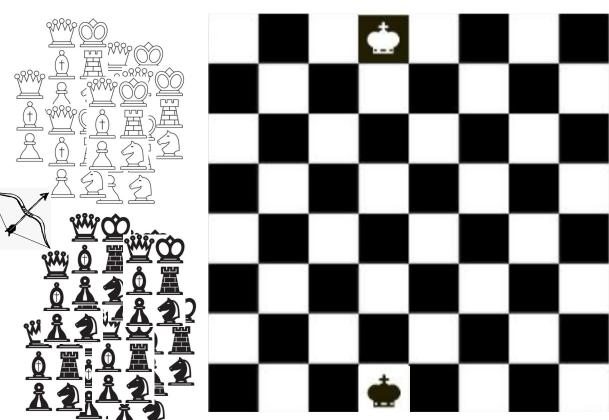
What is Hearthstone...Chess?

Pick 30

Bring those to games

King has abilities \

Where are the pieces...



What is Hearthstone...Chess?

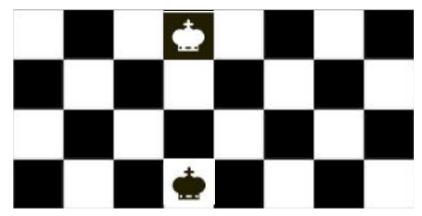
Hide pieces

Every turn you put some

What's the goal?

Goal: hit king 30 times

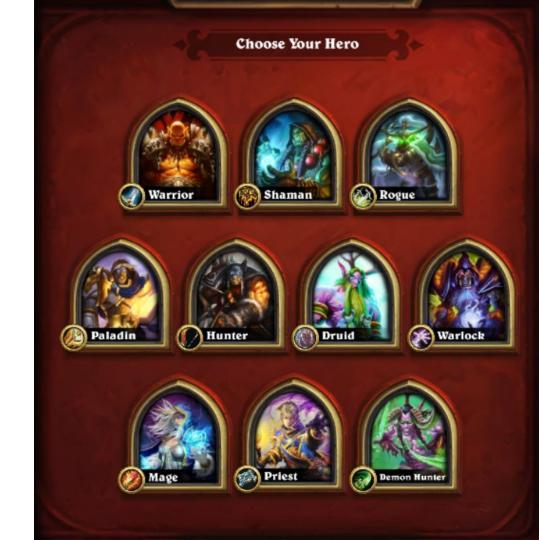






Hero Classes

- 10 to choose from
- Each has specific cards
- "Basic" cards shared with all



Types of Cards - Minions/Spells

- Mana cost (top left)
- Name <u>(center)</u> /Effect <u>(lower middle)</u>
- Attack power (bottom left)
- Health points (bottom right)
- Played onto the board

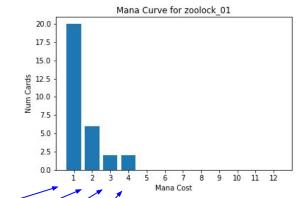


- Mana cost (top left)
- Name <u>(center)</u> /Effect <u>(lower middle)</u>
- Played from hand (single use)
 - Not on the board

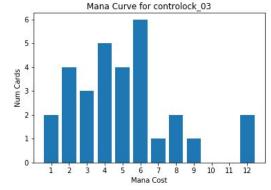


Deck Building Strategies

- Mana Curve amount of cards in each bin of mana cost
 - Resource management tied to strategy
- Aggro deck (top)
 - Many low cost cards
- Control deck (bottom)
 - Scattered across all bins





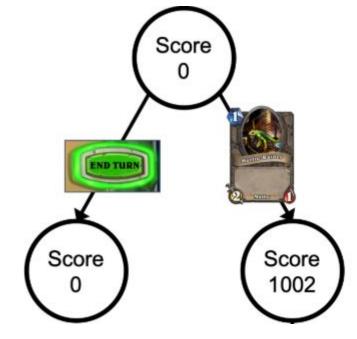


SabberStone: a HS Simulator

- Hearthstone is not open source
- SabberStone is a community repository
 - GitHub: https://github.com/HearthSim/SabberStone
- Comes packaged with AI for research / testing
 - Turn local game tree
 - Heuristic scoring functions

Heuristic Scoring Functions

- AggroScore
 - Rewards attacking opponent
 - End game faster
- ControlScore
 - Rewards board control
 - o End game slower
- Can an algorithm evolve better scoring functions?



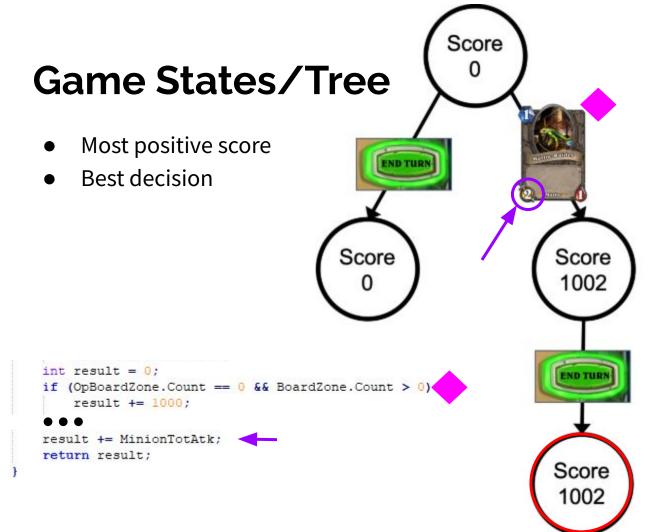
Heuristic Scoring Functions

```
//ControlScore
                                                                   //AggroScore
public override int Rate()
                                                                   public override int Rate()
   if (OpHeroHp < 1)
                                                                        if (OpHeroHp < 1)
       return int.MaxValue:
                                                                            return int.MaxValue:
   if (HeroHp < 1)
                                                                       if (HeroHp < 1)
       return int.MinValue:
                                                                            return int.MinValue:
   int result = 0:
                                                                       int result = 0:
                                                                       if (OpBoardZone.Count == 0 && BoardZone.Count > 0)
   if (OpBoardZone.Count == 0 && BoardZone.Count > 0)
       result += 1000:
                                                                            result += 1000;
                                                                       if (OpMinionTotHealthTaunt > 0)
   result += (BoardZone.Count - OpBoardZone.Count) * 50;
   result += (MinionTotHealthTaunt - OpMinionTotHealthTaunt) * 25;
                                                                            result += OpMinionTotHealthTaunt * -1000;
   result += (HeroHp - OpHeroHp) * 10;
                                                                       result += (HeroHp - OpHeroHp) * 1000;
   result += MinionTotAtk:
                                                                       result += MinionTotAtk:
   return result:
                                                                        return result:
```

Game States

- Starting turn 1 (bottom)
- Both players start with 0
- Gain 1 mana at start of turn
- 1 mana to spend
 - 1 cost cards only



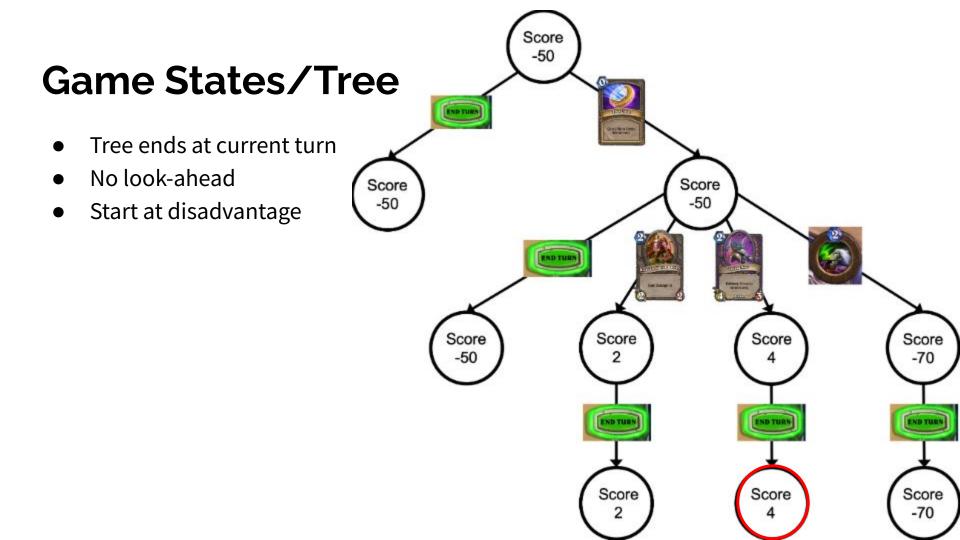




Game States

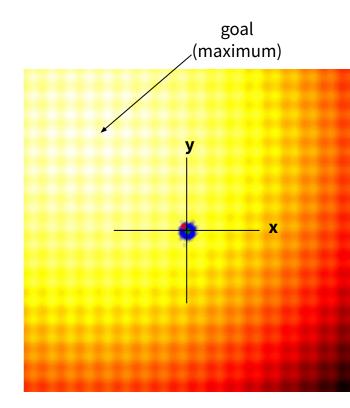
- Choice: play minion card
- Maintain board control





CMA-ES

- Calculate fitness for generation (solutions)
- Isolate top N %
- Calculate covariance matrix of next generation
 - Uses covariance matrix only
- Sample new solutions from it



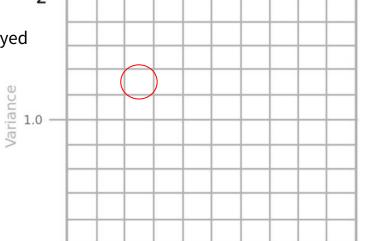
- Average mana cost = 2.5
- Variance = 1.25
- Behavior Vector: (2.5, 1.25)
- Fitness (win rate) = 100/200
 - NumGamesWon / NumGamesPlayed











Average mana cost

Map of Elites

Buffer

D1: F=100

10

D1: F=100

- Average mana cost = 2.5
- Variance = 1.25
- Behavior Vector: (2.5, 1.25)
- Fitness (win rate) = 100/200
 - NumGamesWon / NumGamesPlayed

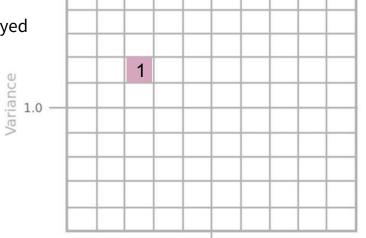
D1: F=100











Average mana cost

Map of Elites

Buffer

D1: F=100

10

Average mana cost = 6.5

Variance = 0.25

Behavior Vector: (6.5, 0.25)

Fitness (win rate) = 80/200

NumGamesWon / NumGamesPlayed

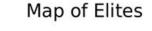


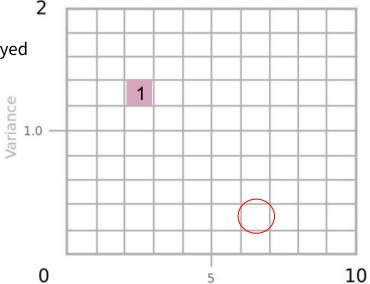






D2: F=80





Average mana cost



D1: F=100

D2: F=80

Average mana cost = 6.5

Variance = 0.25

Behavior Vector: (6.5, 0.25)

Fitness (win rate) = 80/200

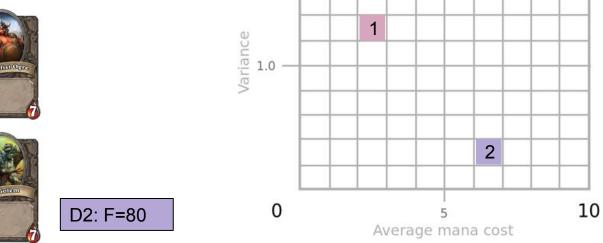
NumGamesWon / NumGamesPlayed











Map of Elites

Buffer

D1: F=100

D2: F=80

- Average mana cost = 2.5
- Variance = 1.25
- Behavior Vector: (2.5, 1.25)
- Fitness (win rate) = 180/200
 - NumGamesWon / NumGamesPlayed



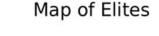


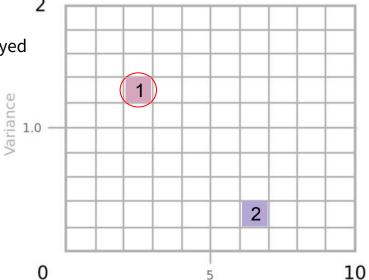
What happens?





D3: F=180





Average mana cost

Buffer

D1: F=100

D2: F=80

D3: F=180

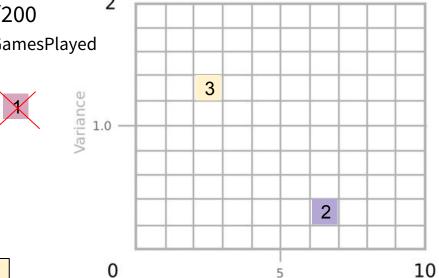
- Average mana cost = 2.5
- Variance = 1.25
- Behavior Vector: (2.5, 1.25)
- Fitness (win rate) = 150/200
 - NumGamesWon / NumGamesPlayed











Buffer

D1: F=100

D2: F=80

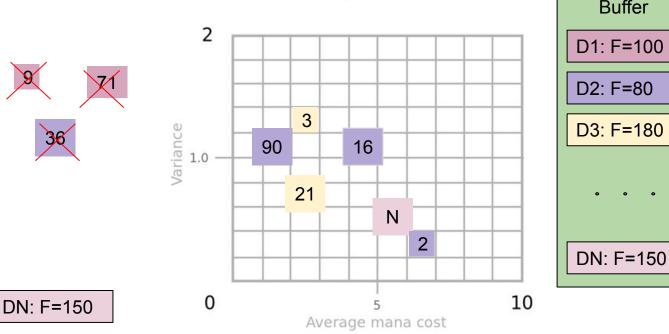
D3: F=180

Average mana cost

Map of Elites

Keep the "Elite" decks (solutions)

These have the highest win rate in each grid cell

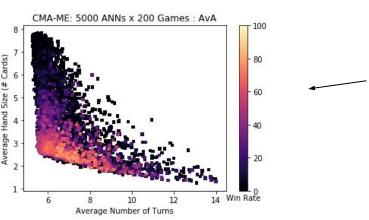


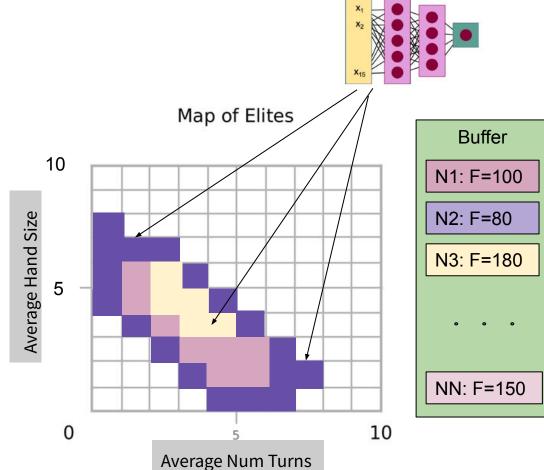
Map of Elites

Buffer

CMA-ME

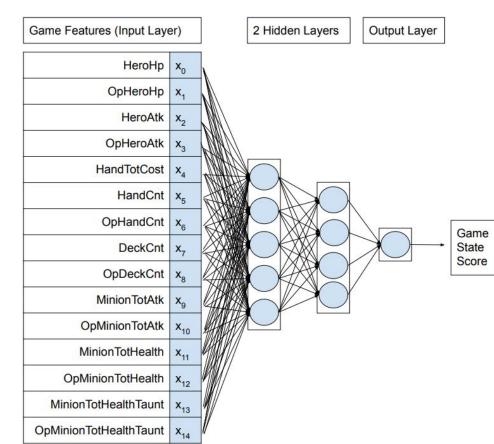
- Use ANNs instead of decks
- Evolve with CMA-ES
- MAP of Elite ANNs
- Play 200 games with 5000 ANNs





Artificial Neural Network

- Fully connected
 - All nodes connect from one layer to next
- Feed forward
 - No backward connections
- Inspired by [8, 9]
- Input:
 - Visible game pieces
- Output:
 - Game state score



Research Questions

- 1. Is control really better than aggro?
 - a. Or is ControlScore a better heuristic
- 2. Can ANNs perform better?
- 3. Can gameplay strategies be predicted?
- 4. Can gameplay strategies be visualized?



25 total columns...

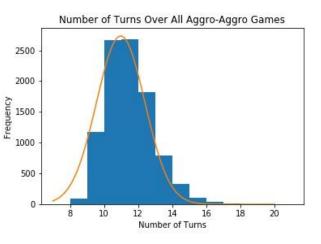
- Collection of turns (all games)
- Num turns per game, which player won, etc...
- How to reduce this?

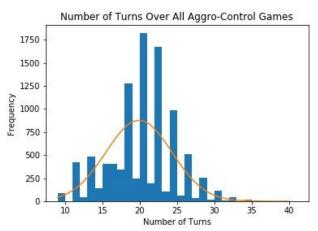
AMOUNTHEALEDTHISTURN	CURRENT_PLAYER	P2_HEALTH	P1_HEALTH	TURN_NO
0	P1 FitzVonGerald	30	30	1
0	P2 RehHausZuckFuchs	30	30	2
0	P1 FitzVonGerald	29	30	3
0	P2 RehHausZuckFuchs	29	27	4
0	P1 FitzVonGerald	24	27	5
0	P2 RehHausZuckFuchs		21	6
0	P1 FitzVonGerald	16	21	7
0	P2 RehHausZuckFuchs	16	8	8
0	P1 FitzVonGerald	30	30	1

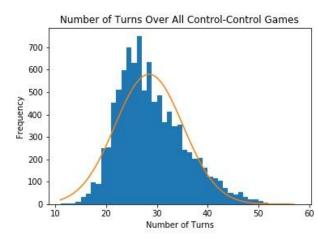
13 total columns...

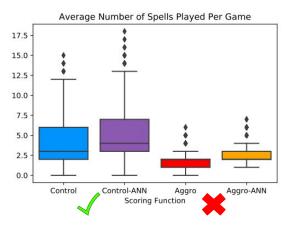
- Lots of feature engineering
- Player statistics per turn/game

PlayerStrategy	AvgHealedPerTurn	AvgHeroAttacksPerTurn	AvgCardsDrawnPerTurn	AvgCardsPlayedPerTurn
0.0	1.17	0.0	1.50	1.50
0.0	0.00	0.0	1.14	0.86
0.0	0.00	0.0	1.00	1.17
0.0	0.00	0.0	1.50	1.00
0.0	0.00	0.0	1.00	1.40
1.0	0.83	0.0	1.17	1.00
1.0	0.36	0.0	1.91	1.36
1.0	0.33	0.0	1.17	1.00
1.0	0.36	0.0	2.09	1.18
1.0	0.14	0.0	1.21	1.21

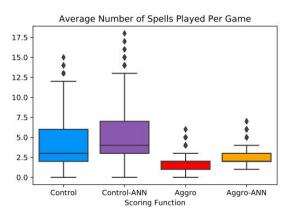


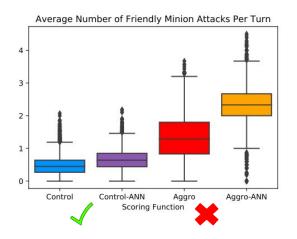










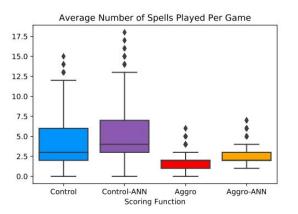


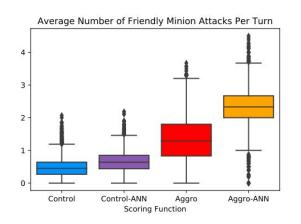


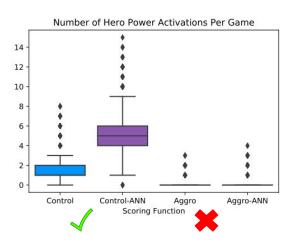












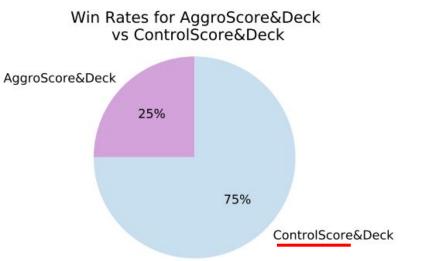


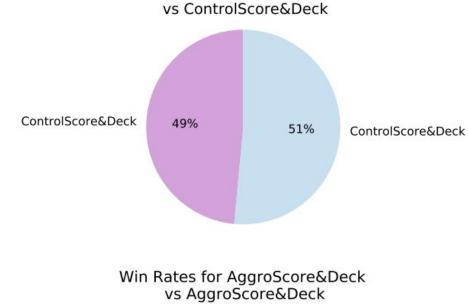
Experiment 1

- Test aggro players vs control players
- Test decks using opposite scoring function
- Which performs better?
 - Is control > aggro generally?
 - Or is ControlScore > AggroScore?
- Hypotheses:

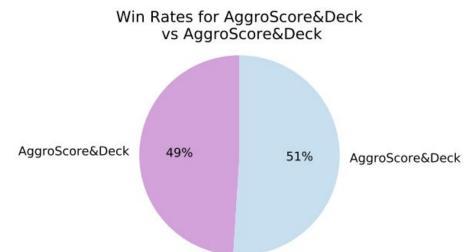
 - \circ $\bar{X}_{ControlScore} > \bar{X}_{AggroScore}$

- ControlScore > AggroScore
 - o bottom
- 50/50 in mirror matches
 - o (right)

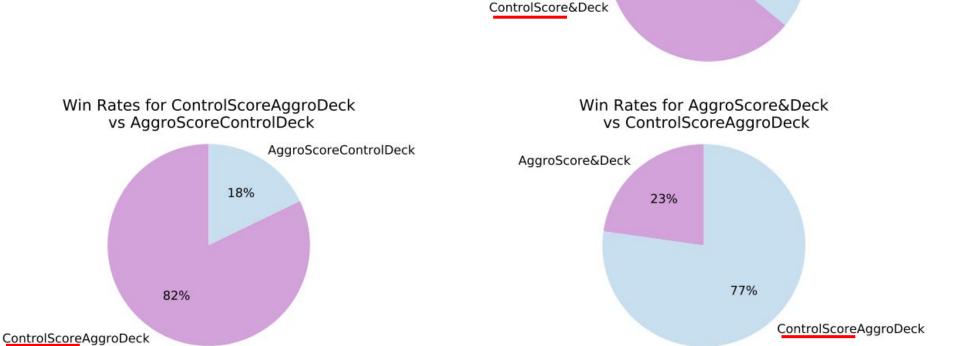




Win Rates for ControlScore&Deck



- ControlScore > AggroScore
 - ControlScore won in all three charts



Win Rates for ControlScore&Deck vs AggroScoreControlDeck

64%

36%

AggroScoreControlDeck

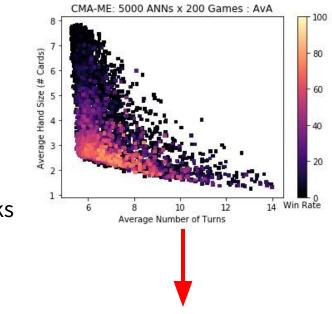
Experiment 2

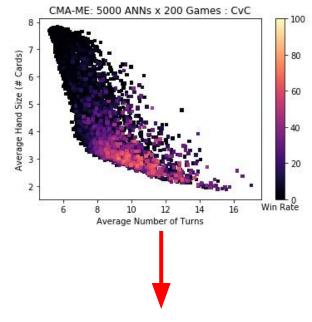
- Evolve networks with different behavior features
 - Number of ANNs to evolve
 - Change num turns / hand size
- Hypothesis:

Table 4.3 CMA-ME Behavior Configurations^a

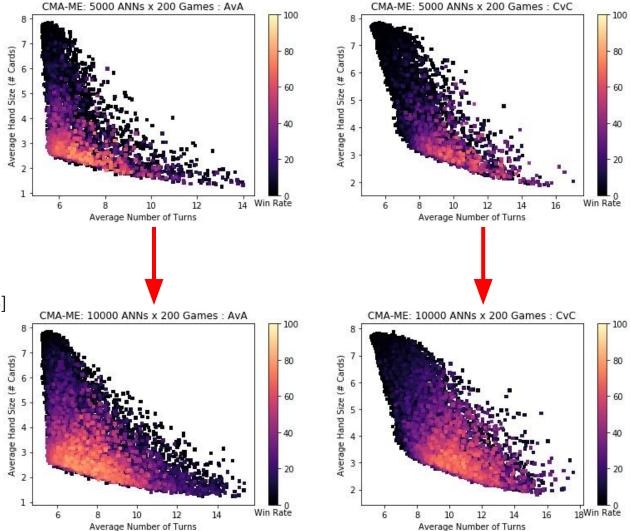
ze	$Network\\Name$	Num Games per ANN	Num ANNs To Evaluate	HandSize [Min,Max]	NumTurns [Min,Max]	PlayerScore, OpponentScore
	Warlock Net_CC_sm	100	5000	[1,7]	[5,15]	Control, Control
	CvsNNC_2.0	100	5000	[1,7]	[25,35]	Control,Control
	CvsNNC_ Large	200	50000	[1,9]	[5,45]	Control, Control
	Warlock Net_AA_sm	100	5000	[1,7]	[5,15]	Aggro,Aggro
	Warlock Net_AA_lg	200	50000	[1,9]	[5,45]	Aggro,Aggro

- Aggro networks (left)
 look much different
 than control networks
 (right)
- Main difference:
 - o num turns (x axis)
- Where are the ANNs focused?





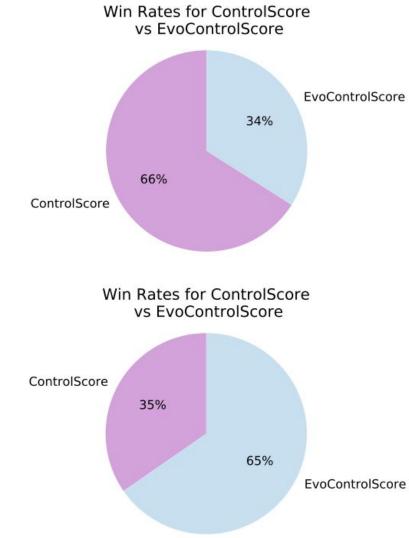
- Aggro networks (left)
 look much different
 than control networks
 (right)
- Changed behaviors:
 - NumTurns [5,15] -> [5,45]
 - NumGames 100->200
- How do these change ANNs?



- Recall AggroScore v AggroScore had roughly 50% win rate
- ANN aggro players performed better than AggroScore



- Top: same configs as aggro evolution
- Bottom: expanded num turns / hand size
- Change behaviors -> control ANNs perform better
 - Particularly for hand size / num turns
 - Evolves a stronger control network



Experiment 3

- Can a model predict / generalize gameplay strategy?
- Compare across **five** models [6]
- Train using aggro and control players
 - AggroScore/ControlScore
- Test using players with ANN heuristics

High accuracy on train/validation data

- Lower accuracy on test data
- Precision > Recall

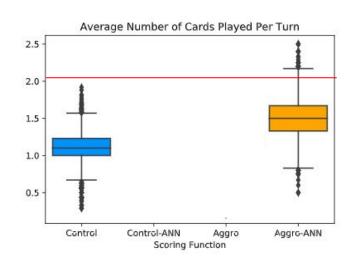
Validation Data - Aggro/ControlScores

Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall
Logistic Regression	0.9986	0.9981	0.9992
Random Forest	0.9990	0.9988	0.9992
SVM	0.9987	0.9983	0.9992
Decision Tree	0.9981	0.9978	0.9983
SGD Classifier	0.9988	0.9985	0.9992

Test Data - ANN Heuristics

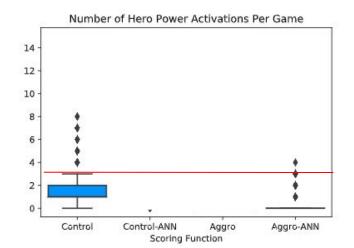
Model	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	
Logistic Regression	0.6106	0.7390	0.3418	
Random Forest	0.6623	0.8201	0.4157	
SVM	0.6120	0.7408	0.3446	
Decision Tree	0.6817	0.7854	0.4999	
SGD Classifier	0.6245	0.7708	0.3543	

- Control class mostly correct
- Aggro class mostly incorrect
 - Strategies tend to "bleed"
- Aggro-ANN features may fall into the ControlScore distribution



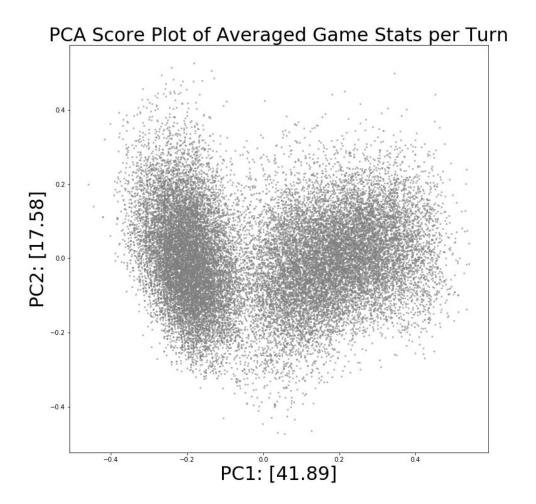
SVM Classifier Confusion Matrix

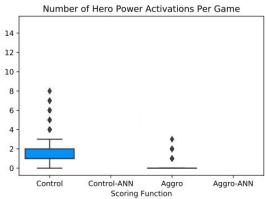
	Actual				
		Aggro	Control		
	Aggro	3532	1201	4733	
Predicted	Control	6526	8757	15283	
		9958	9958	19916	

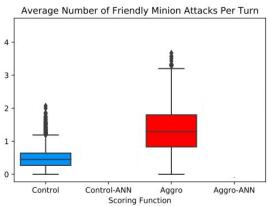


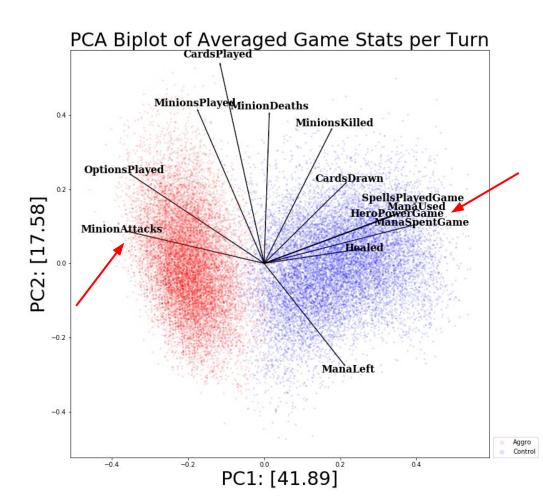
Experiment 4

- How to visualize players in Cartesian space?
- PCA for space reduction
 - Projected on 2 axes
 - Aggro/Control Score only

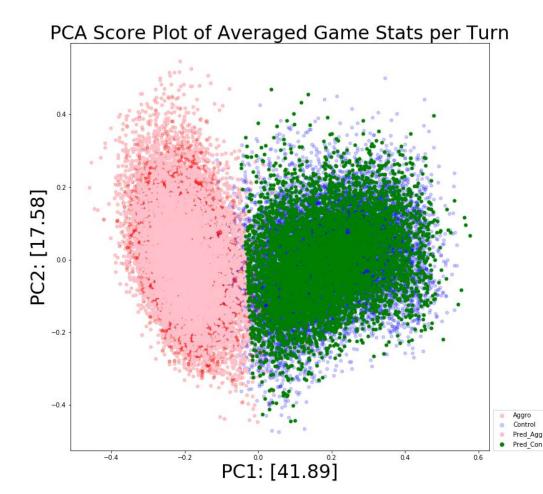


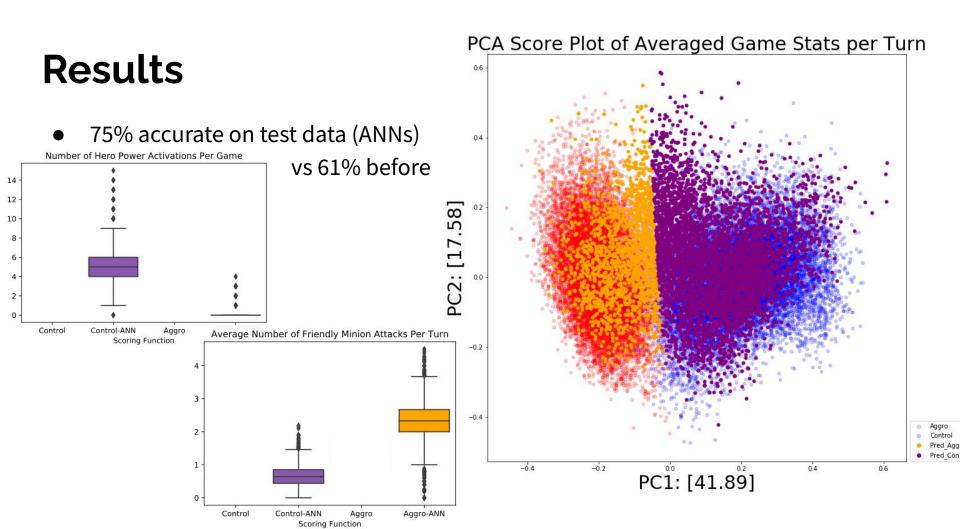






- Support Vector Classifier
- 98% accurate on validation data





Conclusions

- What is validated
 - ControlScore better than AggroScore
 - CMA-ME produces better heuristics
 - Other applications?
- What **needs to be** improved
 - Supervised learning models
- Future work
 - More heroes / decks
 - Human players
 - Turn-by-turn prediction







Thank You

- Dr. Hoover
- Dr. Roshan
- Dr. Basu Roy
- The Public

Questions



Bibliography

- [1] Stiegler, Andreas, et al. "Symbolic reasoning for hearthstone." IEEE Transactions on Games 10.2 (2017): 113-127.
- [2] M. Campbell, A. J. Hoane Jr, and F.-h. Hsu, "Deep blue," Artificial intelligence, vol. 134, no. 1-2, pp. 57–83, 2002.
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- [4] M. C. Fontaine, J. Togelius, S. Nikolaidis, and A. K. Hoover, "Covariance matrix adaptation for the rapid illumination of behavior space," arXiv preprint arXiv:1912.02400, 2019.
- [5] A. Bhatt, S. Lee, F. de Mesentier Silva, C. W. Watson, J. Togelius, and A. K. Hoover, "Exploring the hearthstone deck space," in Proceedings of the 13th International Conference on the Foundations of Digital Games. ACM, 2018, p. 18.
- [6] Fernández-Delgado, Manuel, et al. "Do we need hundreds of classifiers to solve real world classification problems?." The journal of machine learning research 15.1 (2014): 3133-3181.
- [7] D. Ha, "A visual guide to evolution strategies," blog.otoro.net, 2017. [Online]. Available:

https://blog.otoro.net/2017/10/29/visual-evolution-strategies/

- [8] Cuccu, Giuseppe, Julian Togelius, and Philippe Cudré-Mauroux. "Playing atari with six neurons." Proceedings of the 18th international conference on autonomous agents and multiagent systems. International Foundation for Autonomous Agents and Multiagent Systems, 2019.
- [9] Bellemare, Marc G., et al. "The arcade learning environment: An evaluation platform for general agents." Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research 47 (2013): 253-279.

Appendix (Unused)

Appendix should contain supporting charts / slides with more details. This section was unused. Instead, some draft slides were pushed to the back.

Hyperparameter Search

- SVM / LogReg -
 - l1/l2 regularization,
 - o C (0.1, 1, 10, 100) regularization parameter
- RF number of estimators (50, 100, 200)
- DT
 - (gini, entropy)
 - splits (best, random)
 - max depth (4-10)
- SGD loss (hinge, log, perceptron, modified huber),
 - l1/l2 regularization
 - learning rate (1, 0.1, 0.01, 0.001)

Hyperparameter Search Resilts

The results of the hyperparameter search are below:

- Logistic Regression: 12 regularizer, C coefficient of 10
- Random Forest: 100 estimators
- Support Vector Classifier: 12 regularizer, C coefficient of 1
- Decision Tree Classifier: best splitters, max depth of 10, entropy criterion
- SGD CLassifier: modified huber loss, 12 regularizer, alpha 0.001