

# CS584: Machine Learning

## Implementation of Result Prediction by Analyzing Data in DotA2

Presenter: Xin Su, Shiyang Li

Instructor: Gady Agam

Department of Computer Science

Illinois Institute of Technology

# Outlines

---

- Introduction
- Data Collection
- Algorithm
  - Decision Tree
  - Random Forest (Majority voting / AdaBoost voting)
- Performance
- Result and Discussion
- Conclusion

# Introduction

- DotA2
  - Multi-player online battle game: 5 vs 5



## Data Collection

---

- Filtered WebAPI
- Game Duration > 18 min
- Features
  - Each player owns 7 features:
    - 'kills', 'deaths', 'assists'
    - 'last\_hits', 'denies'
    - 'gold\_per\_min', 'xp\_per\_min'
  - Total 70 features for one game
- Total 1908 lines of data

# Algorithm - Greedy Decision Tree

- Feature split selection
  - Least classification error
- Stopping condition
  - Data completely separated
  - No features
  - Minimum data amount
  - Maximum tree depth

```
##### printing tree start #####
    depth = 3 (LEAF result = -1)
    depth = 2 (fid=0, th=2.5)
    depth = 3 (LEAF result = -1)
depth = 1 (fid=54, th=383.5)
    depth = 3 (LEAF result = 1)
    depth = 2 (fid=19, th=354.0)
    depth = 3 (LEAF result = -1)
depth = 0 (fid=40, th=411.5)
    depth = 3 (LEAF result = 1)
    depth = 2 (fid=0, th=2.5)
    depth = 3 (LEAF result = 1)
depth = 1 (fid=5, th=351.5)
    depth = 3 (LEAF result = -1)
    depth = 2 (fid=61, th=409.5)
    depth = 3 (LEAF result = 1)
##### printing tree end #####
```

# Algorithm - Random Forest

- Data & Feature Split
  - Bootstrap sampling data
  - Random  $m$  features  $\ll$  total  $M$  features
- Voting Machine
  - Majority voting
  - AdaBoost voting

## Algorithm - AdaBoost

- T weak models  $f_1(X) \dots f_T(X)$ , m datasets, n features
- Start same weight for all data:  $\alpha_i = 1/m$ ,  $i = 1 \dots m$
- for (t in 1 .. T) :
  - Learn  $f_t(X)$  with data weights  $\alpha_i$
  - Compute model weight  $w_i$ 
    - $w_t = \frac{1}{2} \ln((1 - \text{weight\_error}(f_t)) / \text{weight\_error}(f_t))$
  - Recompute data weights  $\alpha_i$ 
    - $\alpha_i = \alpha_i \exp(-w_t)$ , if  $f_t(x_i) = y_i$
    - $\alpha_i = \alpha_i \exp(w_t)$ , if  $f_t(x_i) \neq y_i$
- Final model predict by
  - $\hat{y} = \text{sign}(\sum_{t=1 \dots T} (w_t f_t(X)))$

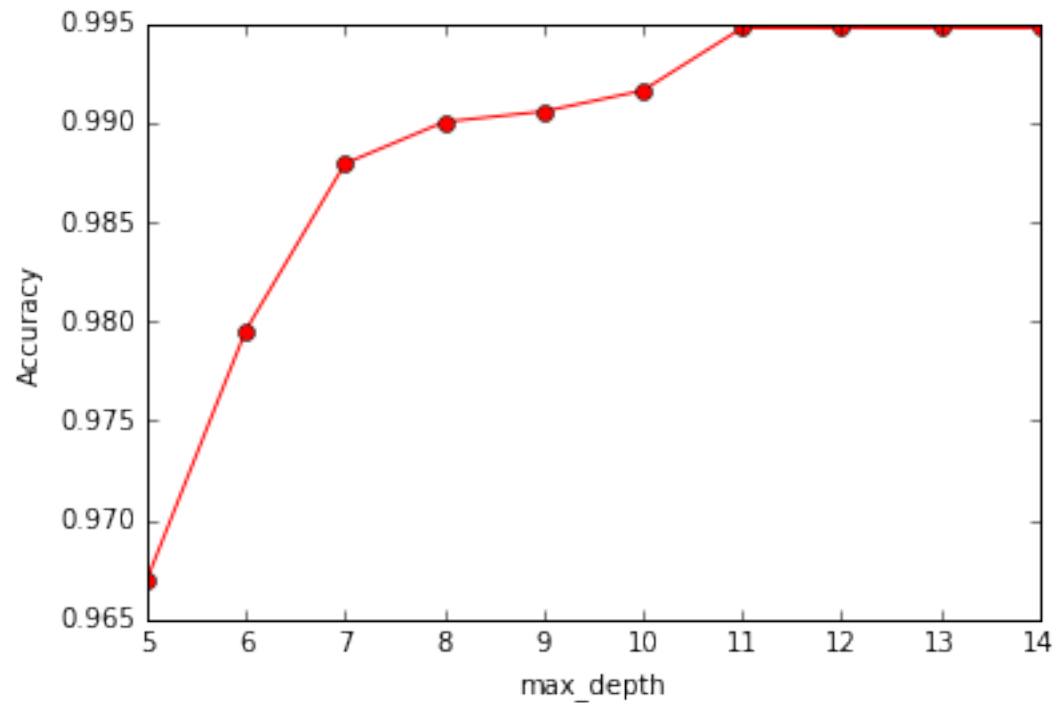
# Performance

Model	Parameters	Accuracy	Duration
<b>Decision Tree</b>	max_depth=8 min_amt=5	0.99	<= 1s
<b>Random Forest (Majority voting)</b>	min_amt = 5 max_depth = 3 tree_amt = 20 feature_size = 0.1	0.984	<= 16s
<b>Random Forest (AdaBoost voting)</b>	min_amt = 5 max_depth = 3 tree_amt = 20 feature_size = 0.1	0.982	<= 16s
<b>DT</b>	sklearn	0.79	<= 0.5s
<b>RF</b>	sklearn	0.985	<= 0.5s
<b>SVM</b>	sklearn	0.99	<= 0.1s
<b>Naive Bayes</b>	sklearn	0.99	<= 0.1s



# Parameter Exploration

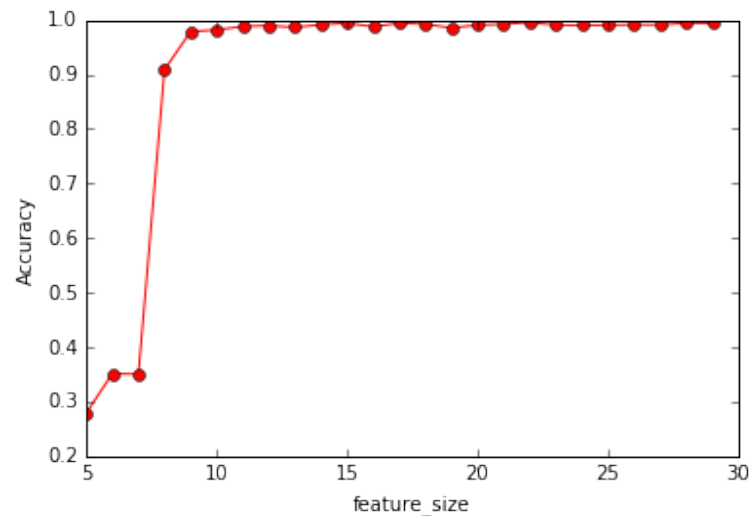
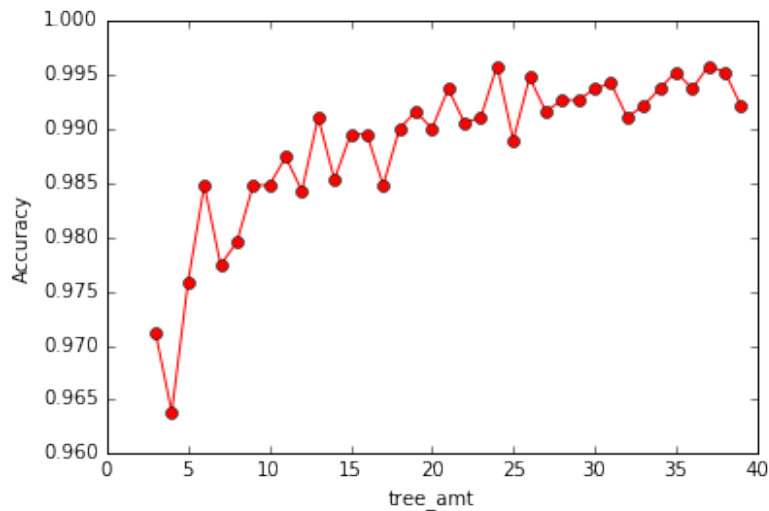
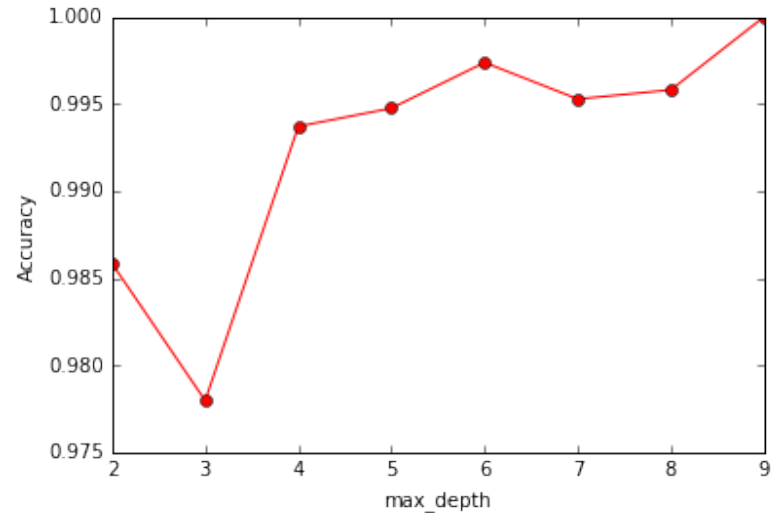
- Decision Tree
  - min\_depth





# Parameter Exploration

- Random Forest
  - max\_depth
  - tree\_amt
  - feature\_size



# Algorithm Comparison

---

- Decision Tree
  - High Accuracy
  - Fast
- Random Forest
  - High Accuracy
  - Fast (a little bit slower)
- Random Forest (AdaBoost):
  - High Accuracy
  - Fast (a little bit slower)
  - Not contribute too much in this case

## Conclusion

---

- Future Work
  - Predict based on real game timeline
  - Classification of player's role

## Reference

---

- [1] F. Johansson and J. Wikström, “Result prediction by mining replays in dota 2,” Master’s thesis, Blekinge Institute of Technology, SE-371 79 Karlskrona, Sweden, 2015.
- [2] “The WebAPI Website,” 2012. <http://dev.dota2.com/showthread.php?t=58317> [Online; accessed 10-Mar-2016].
- [3] D. P. Kevin Conley, “A Recommendation Engine for Picking Heroes in Dota2,” 2013.
- [4] C. G. Emily Fox, “Classification: A machine learning perspective,” University of Washington, Coursera, 2016.
- [5] M. P. Atish Agarwala, “Learning Dota 2 Team Compositions,” 2014.
- [6] C. M. Kuangyan Song, Tianyi Zhang, “Predicting the winning side of DotA2,” 2015.