

# **Everglades Agent Behavior Analytics**

Group 20 | Project progress update

# About us

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Computer Science (BS)  
Statistics (BS)

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Statistics minor

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Computer Science (BS)

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SCAN & Math minor

# What we're going to talk about

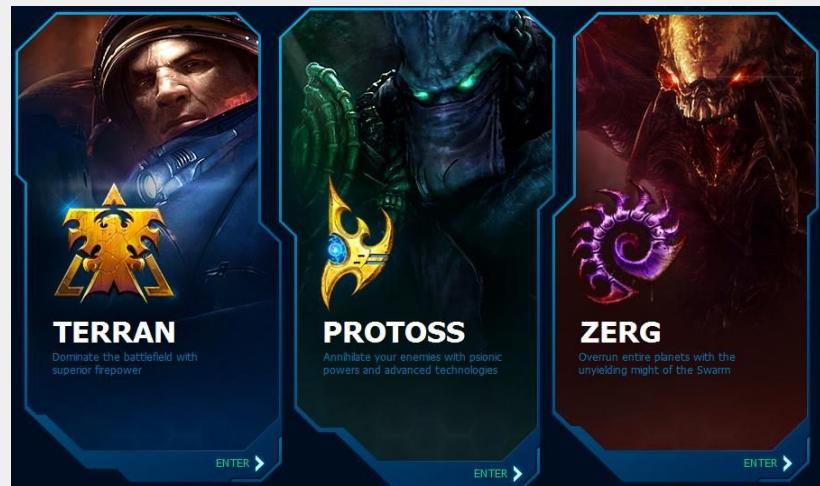
- 1. Introduction
- 2. Goals
- 3. Project breakdown
- 4. Dataset generation
- 5. Map insight
- 6. Data exploration
- 7. Data preprocessing
- 8. Predictor
- 9. Demo

# Project Overview

- The Everglades Agent Behavior Analytics project is a project with the goal to set the baseline for accurate analysis of RTS (Real-Time Strategy) data that is used to learn and infer better strategies for the future.
- Due to the current lack of meaningful data, it was important to focus on a similar RTS to get meaningful data.
- Everglades as an RTS game has the goals of having specific unit compositions, strategies, base layouts, and more all features that are present in StarCraft 2 which makes it the perfect Game for effective crossover data.

# What is Starcraft 2?

- SC2 is a complex real time strategy game developed by Blizzard that pits players on a variety of maps with one goal: to destroy the enemies base and force them to concede.
- Players can choose between 3 unique races to play as
  - Zerg, Protoss and Terran
- Gameplay has two major components
  - Macro: Building up an economy and army
  - Micro: Attacking and moving your units in a strategic way to reach victory





# Goals

## Required:

- Characterize StarCraft 2 match output from a publicly available dataset to determine 5 behaviors that most often lead to wins.
- Propose 5 new metrics to predict agent performance, similar to Sabermetrics.
- Identify 3 map differences affect the output of games with similar strategies.

## Nice-to-haves:

- Implement a supervised machine learning classification algorithm that predicts the outcome of a match given the current game state with at least 75% accuracy by late endgame.

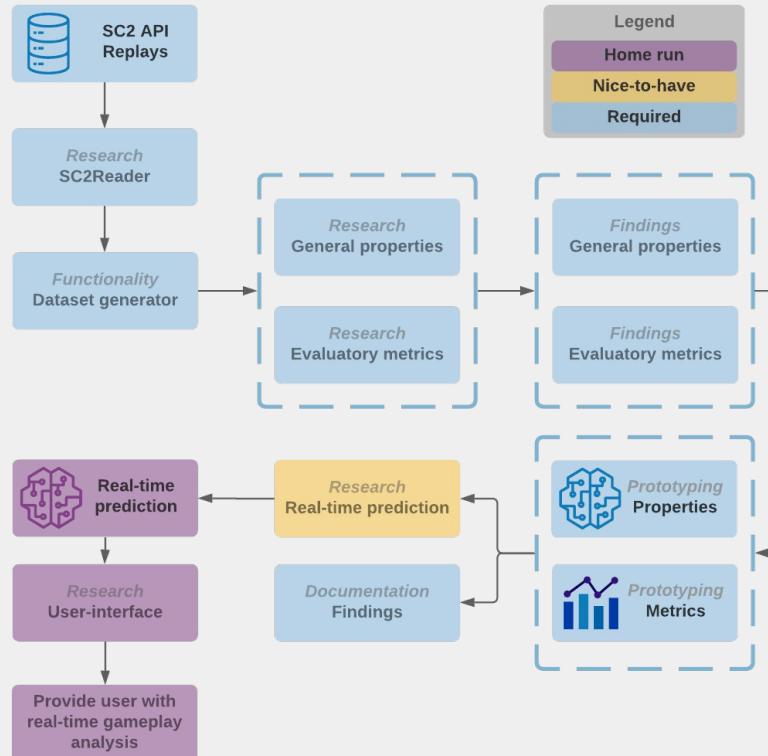
## Home Run:

- Develop a real-time analytics engine that runs simultaneously with StarCraft match playback. The engine should be at a minimum to predict odds of winning and describe the agent behaviors.

# Work Split

<b>Elaine</b>	Data Preprocessing, Significance Testing & Model Training
<b>Ian</b>	Map Scraper/Data Parsing/RTS Research
<b>Manuel</b>	Data Parsing/Data Preprocessing/EDA
<b>Ossama</b>	Neural Networks, Model Training
<b>Thomas</b>	Data Parsing/Collection/RTS Research

# Project diagram



# Generating the Datasets

TIME_vs_MacSed_G1.SC2Replay									
1	4d50	511b	0002	0000	0004	0000	7300	0000	
2	0512	0002	2c53	7461	7243	7261	6674	2049	
3	4920	7265	706c	6179	1b31	3102	050c	0009	
4	0202	090a	0409	0006	0904	0809	b2f8	090a	
5	09b2	f809	0409	0406	09ec	a702	0806	010a	
6	0502	0202	205f	d8d4	b6b5	2723	b448	62df	
7	29f2	32cf	310c	09b2	f809	0e05	0202	0220	
8	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	

The SC2 replay files used in our datasets were generated from past professional 1v1 tournaments.

These files are saved as .SC2REPLAY, a file format originally created by Blizzard.

Raw .SC2REPLAY is unreadable, we need a parser.

# sc2reader

- Python supported library developed with the sole intention of parsing .SC2REPLAY files
- The data parsed includes:
  - Player details: Winner/Loser, Race chosen...
  - Map details: Size of map, version of the map...
  - Economies, Unit Classification, and Unit Commands which are key metrics we are parsing out and saving using sc2reader's PlayerStatsEvent

# sc2reader's *PlayerStatsEvent* Data

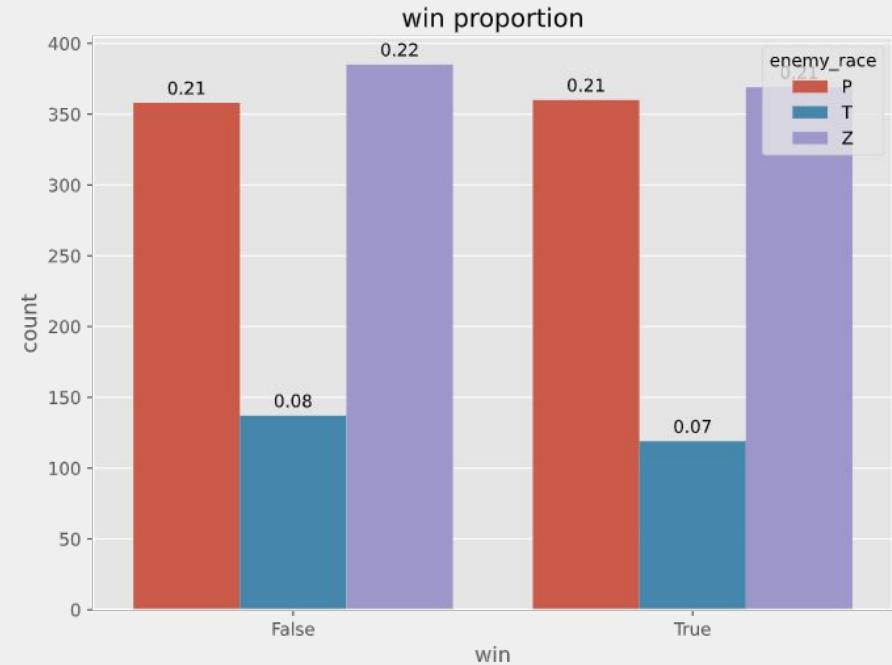
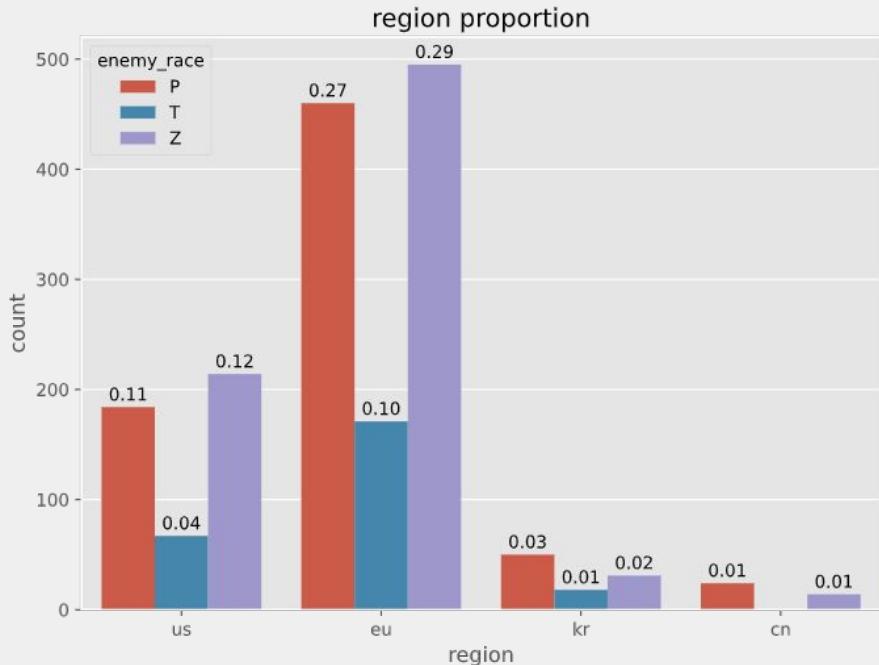
Types of data collected	Why we collect it
Current Worker Count	# of workers means more minerals/vespene collected
Food Used/Available	Food determines how large an army can be
Current Vespene/Mineral Count	Minerals/Vespene is used to create units
Vespene/Minerals Collection Rate	Correlated with # of workers
Vespene/Minerals Lost	Gives more value than just # of units lost
Unit's Born/Died	Allows us to replicate the players army in the dataset
Unit Initialized	Allows us to replicate the players buildings in the dataset
Actions Per Minute	High APM is correlated with higher skilled players

# The Datasets

- The replay data was parsed into 3 main datasets based on the race chosen:
  - Terran players only
  - Zerg players only
  - Protoss player only
- With these 3 main datasets, we will be breaking these data sets down further based on:
  - The 6 matchups, e.g. Protoss vs Terran
  - 3 most commonly played maps
- Goal is for the model to be able to accurately predict a players performance based on previous metrics of player's playing the same race.
  - PvT: One model tracking the Protoss player and another tracking the Terran player



# Terran Geographical and Win Proportions



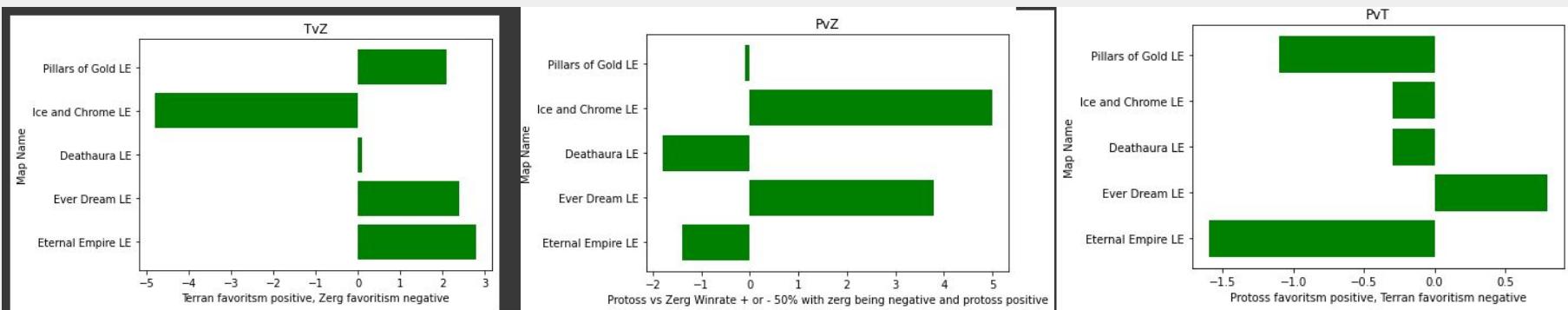


# Map Scraper

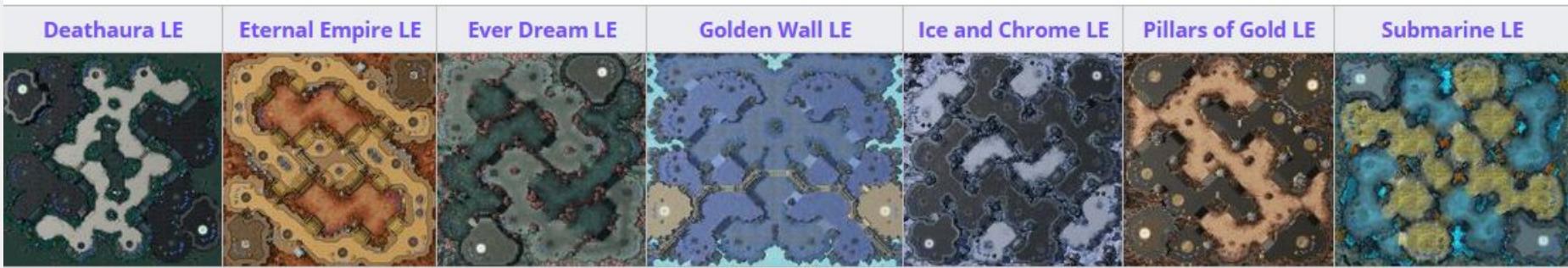
- Important info for setting a baseline win prediction
- Scraper takes info from the liquid gamepedia and pulls info about all tournament games played on the map
- Pulls specific map info for each matchup
  - Ex. PvZ, PvP, etc.



# Win Rate Per Matchup



# What Makes A Good Map



Picking Maps in SC2

- 4 bans
- 3 picks
- 7 Map pool means all maps are picked or banned

# Map Differences That Lead to Wins

Overarching map differences

1. Map Area:

- Map Width vs Height in pixels

2. Easy Defendable 3rd Base

3. Ledges:

- Gives differing Units Power

4. Xel'Naga Towers

- More vision

5. Air Space

- More space for air attacks

6. Chokepoints

- Areas with few or tight entrances

7. Map Openness

- Open Area with no chokes and lots of room for units

8. Outside Factors

- Anything Unique to a Map not featured on the standard type of maps players are used to

# Fair Games

Map	#	Σ	Protoss	Zerg	Protoss %	Σ	Zerg	Neut	Protoss %	Σ	Neut	Protoss	Zerg %	Σ	Zerg	Protoss %	Σ	Neut
Submarine LE	2305	538	299	239	55.6%	539	282	257	52.3%	547	223	324	40.8%	252	201	228		

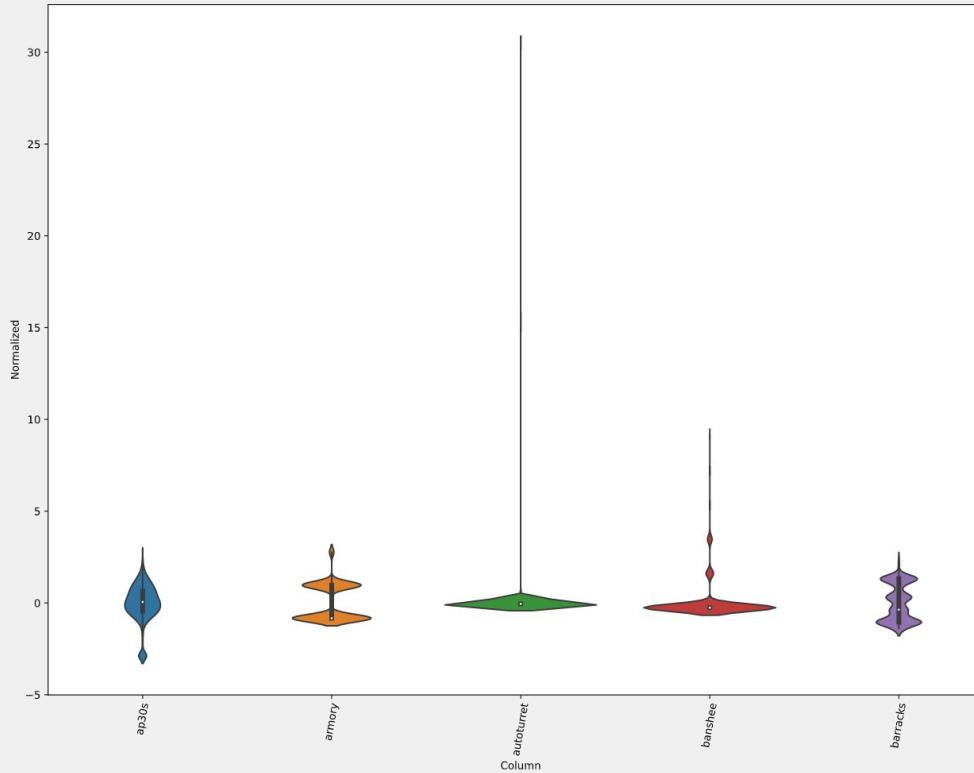
Protoss on Submarine LE

- Abysmal WR
- This is probably why it is underplayed
- One race can skew the favoritism of a map

# Submarine LE



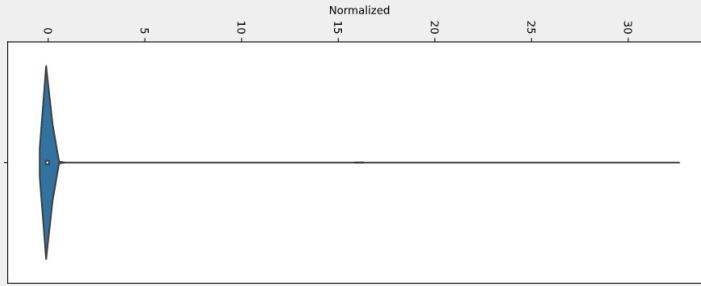
# Normalized Terran vs Zerg @ Ever Dream LE



# Normalized Terran vs Zerg @ Ever Dream LE

Auto-Turret unit

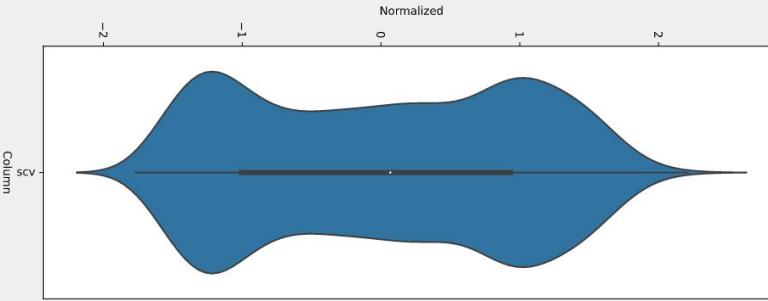
Column



We have a few features with the same right skewness. This is expected given that many of these units are meant for late game and are used respectively.

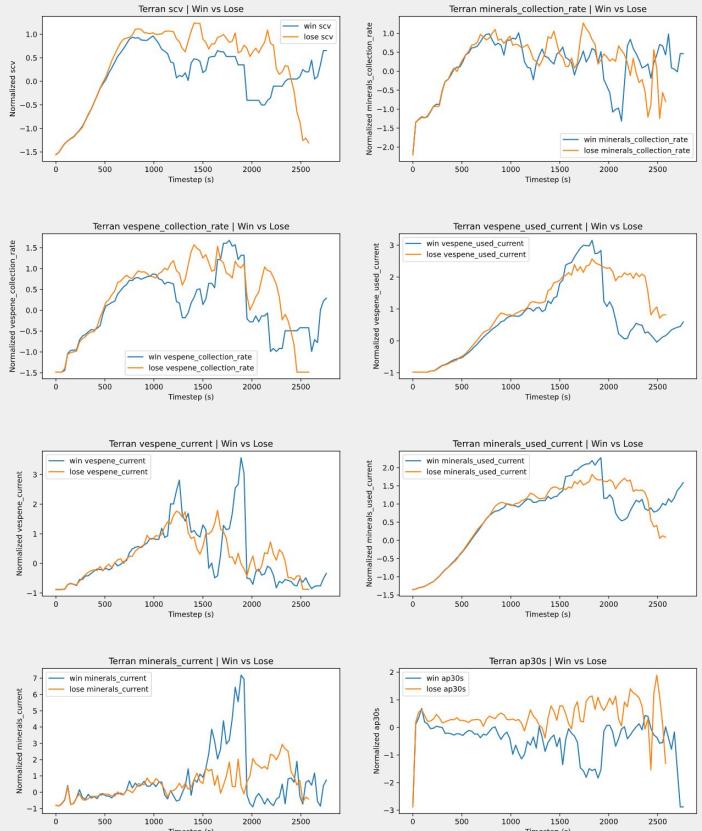
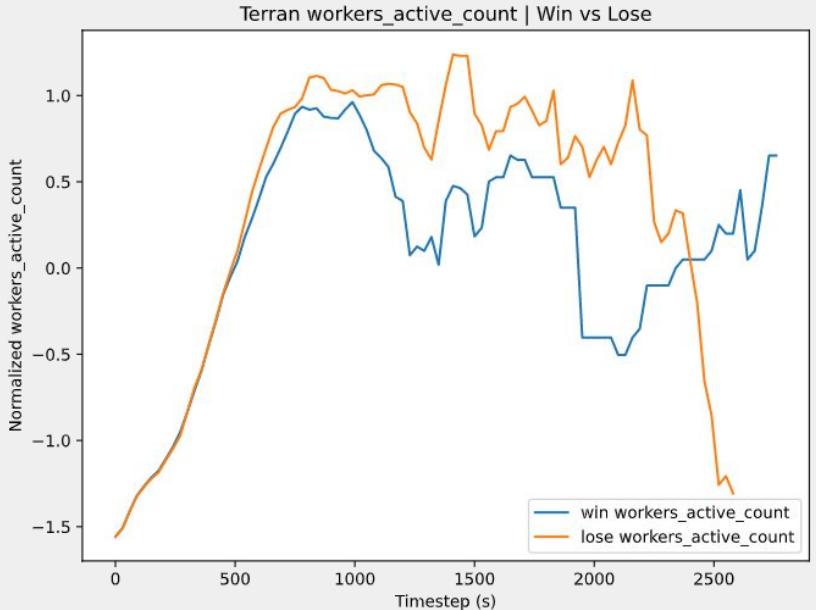
# Normalized Terran vs Zerg @ Ever Dream LE

SCV worker

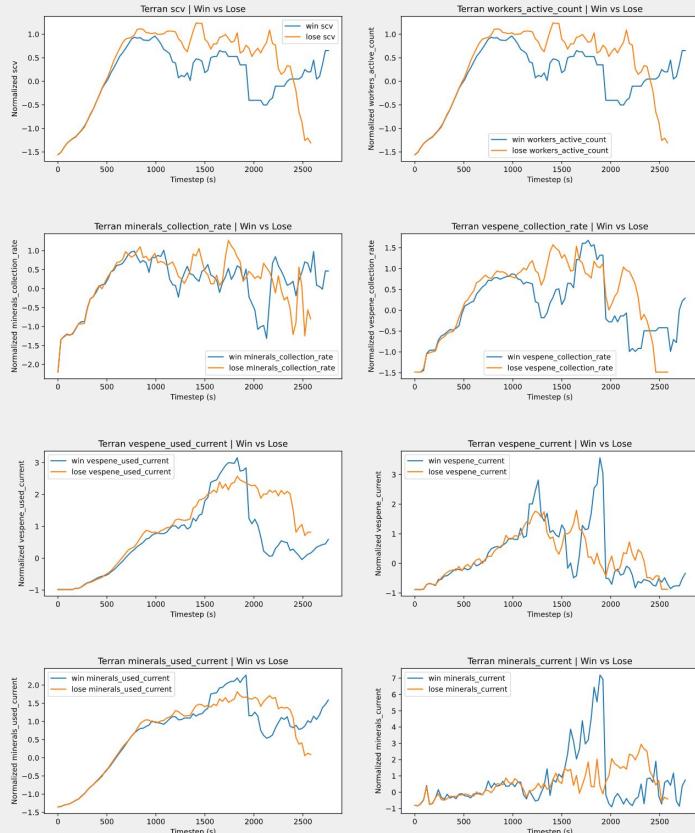
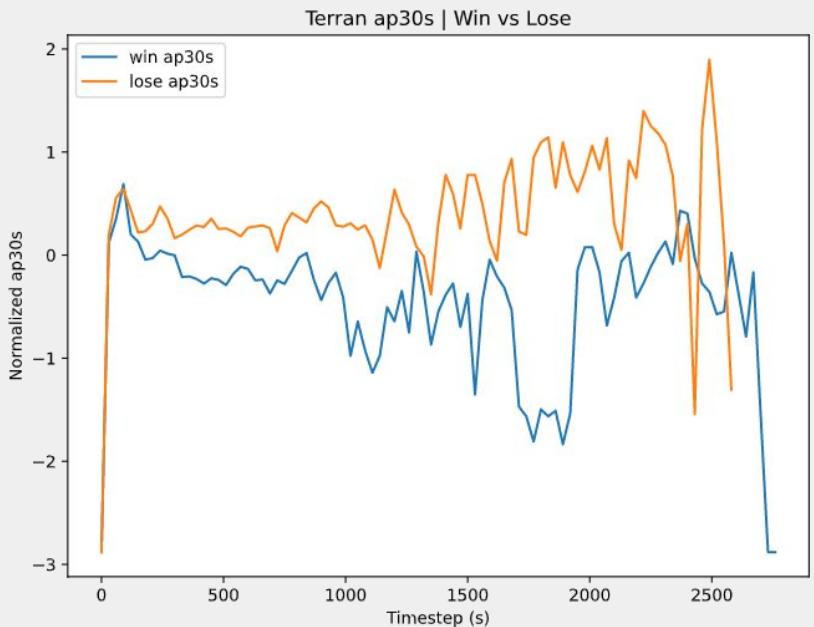


More common units like the SCV show a more normal distribution. Given that these units are required to gather resources and therefore create units we see the latter distribution.

# Terran vs Zerg Metrics Comparison



# Terran vs Zerg Metrics Comparison



# Key Metrics

1. Worker #/Workers active:

- More workers = more materials

2. Number of Command Centers/Hatchery/Nexus:

- higher number implies expansion

3. Vespene/Minerals used in active forces:

- Shows the strength of the current army

4. Food made:

- If value decreases, it implies player's base is being attacked

5. Current Vespene/Minerals Count:

- Higher the number means more wasted time with resources

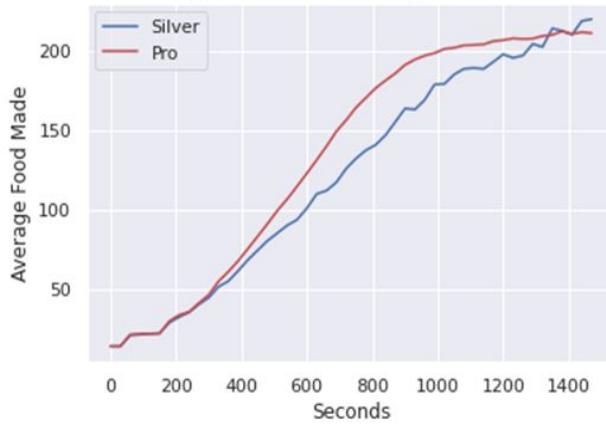
6. APM:

- Correlated with higher skill

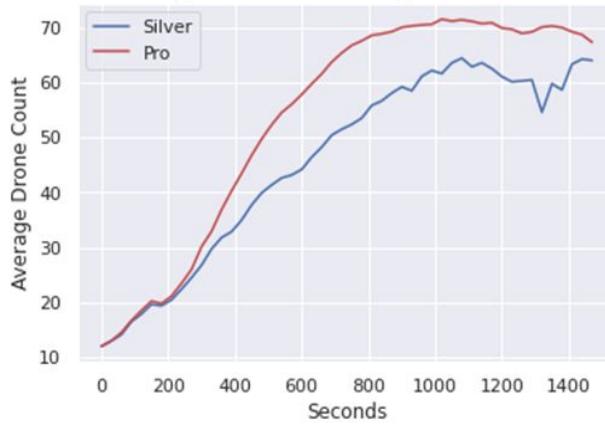
7. Certain META Unit Types in Early Game

- Marine, Zergling

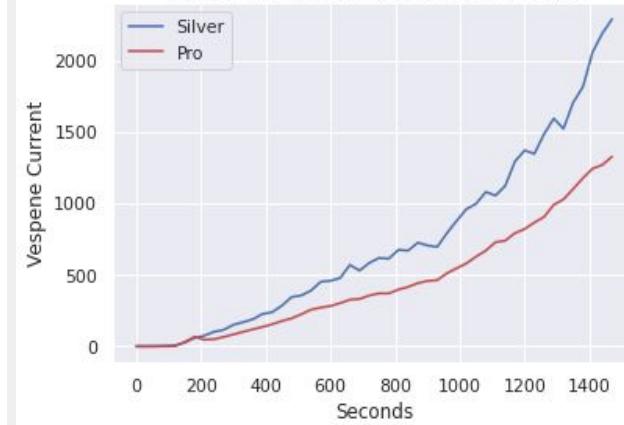
Zerg: Silver and Pro Average Food Made



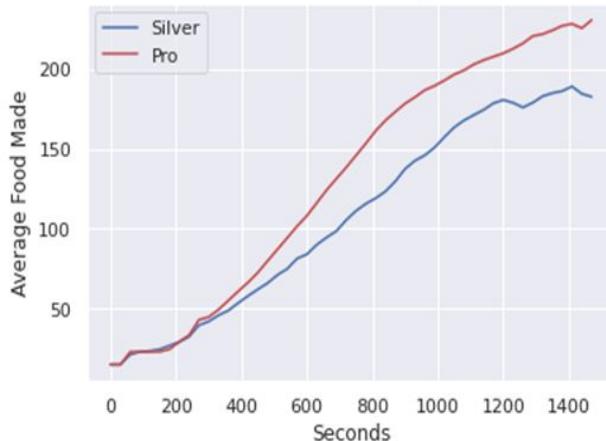
Zerg: Silver and Pro Average Drone Count



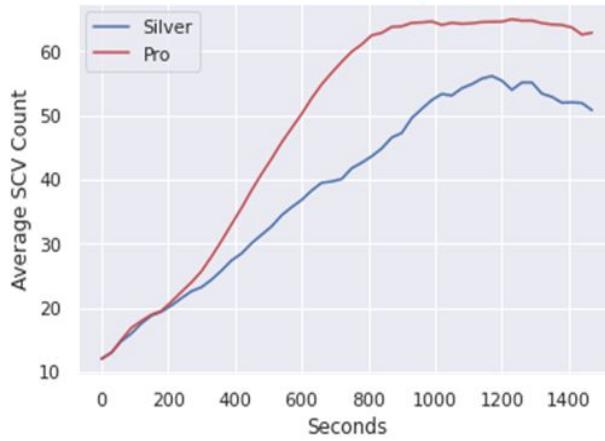
Zerg: Silver and Pro Current Vespene Count



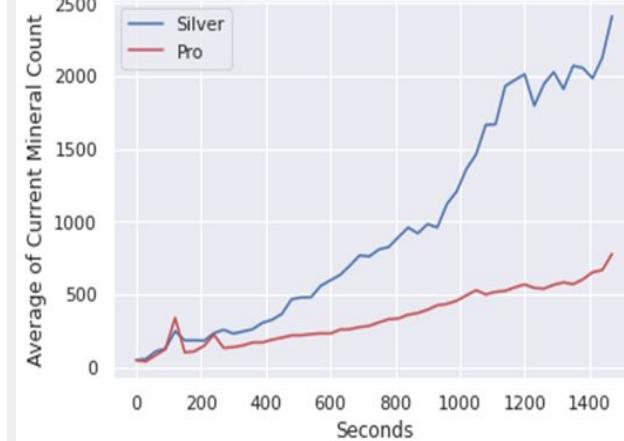
Terran: Silver and Pro Average Food Made

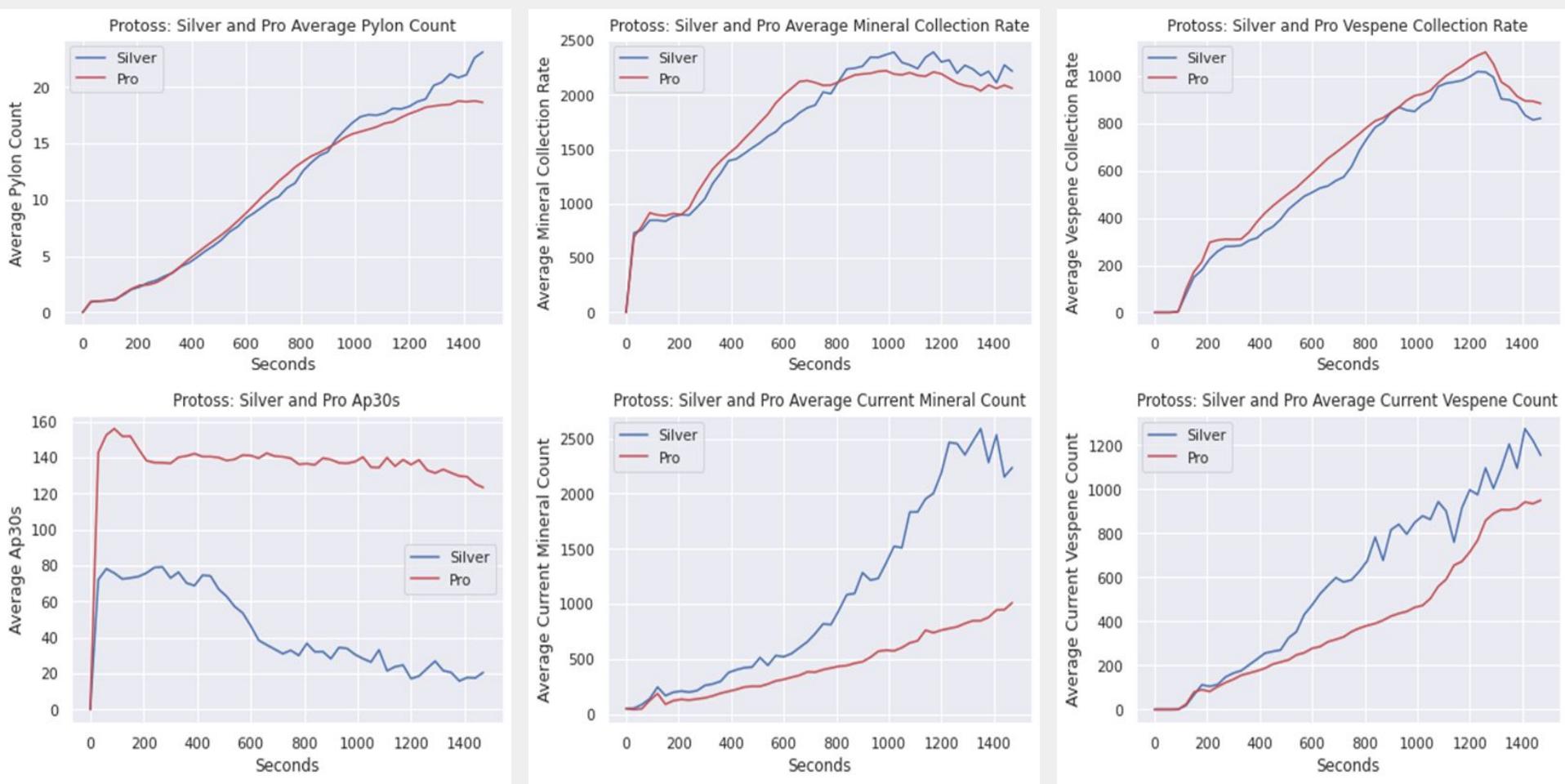


Terran: Silver and Pro Average SCV Count

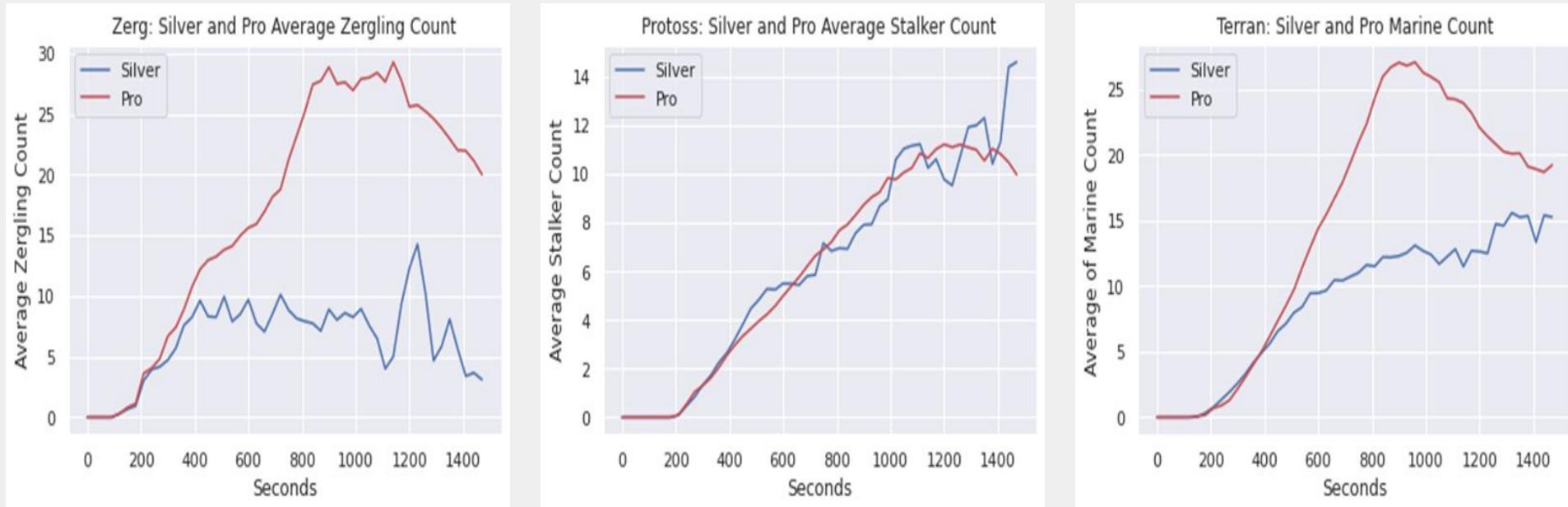


Terran: Silver and Pro Current Mineral Count



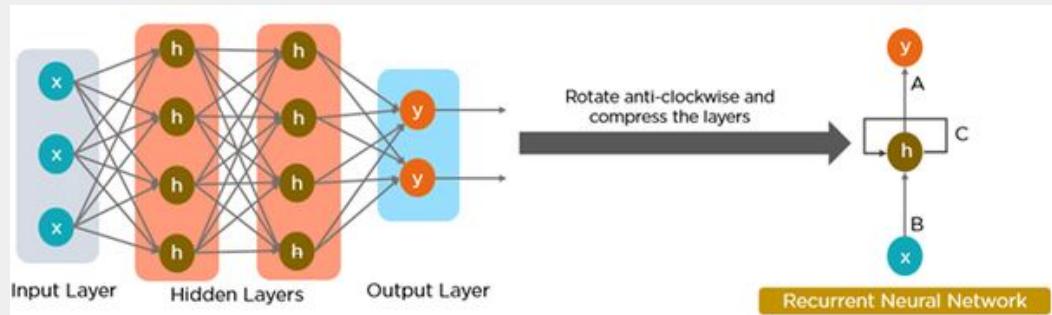


# Key Units Early/Mid Game Comparison



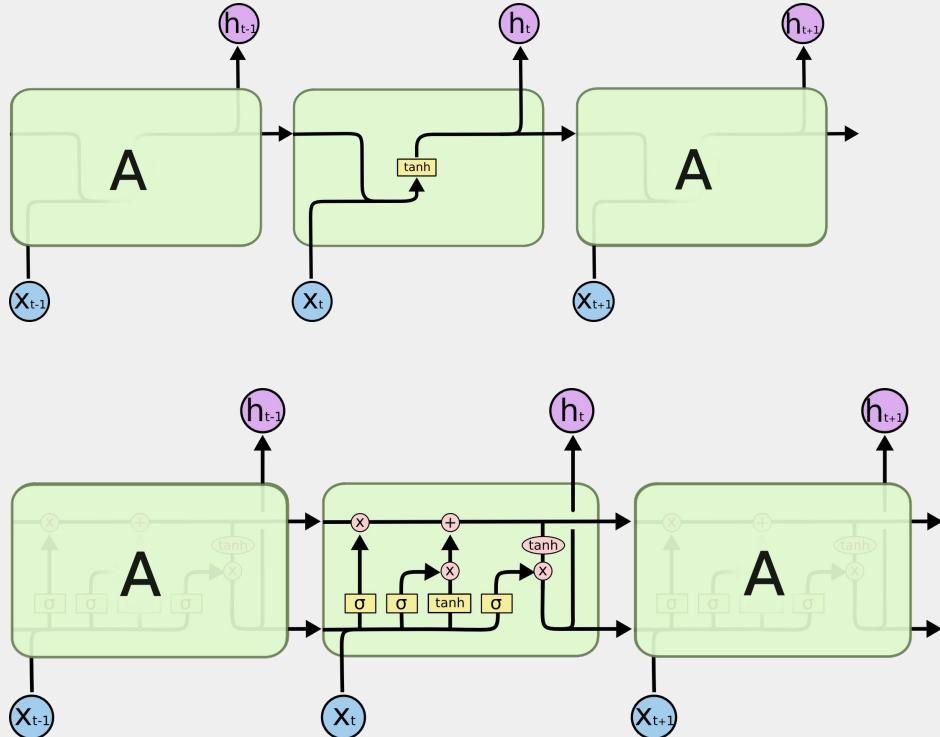
# Recurrent Neural Networks

- It is an algorithm that remembers its input, due to an internal memory, which makes it suited for machine learning problems that involve sequential data.



# Long Short Term Memory Networks

- LSTMs are explicitly designed to avoid the long-term dependency problem.
- An LSTM has a similar control flow as a recurrent neural network. It processes data passing on information as it propagates forward. The differences are the operations within the LSTM's cells.



# Data Preprocessing

- Data set:
  - Standardized
  - Normalized
  - One Hot Encoding Categorical Variables
  - Remove Unnecessary Variables
  - Split Data Set: 20% Testing, 80% Training -> 20% Validation
- Neural Networks:
  - Simple Recurrent Neural Network
  - Dense Neural Network
  - LSTM (Long-Short Term Memory Network)
  - GRU (Gated Recurrent Unit)

# Setting Up for Neural Network

- Sliding Window:



- Tensorflow Keras
- Early-Stopping
- Loss Function: Binary Cross Entropy
- Metric: Binary Accuracy, Precision, and Recall

# Baseline Performance

- Zero Rule

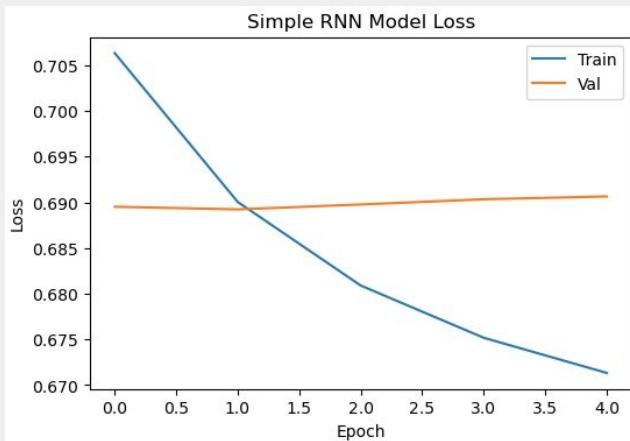
Normalized Terran	0.5511
Standardized Terran	0.5511
Normalized Protoss	0.4902
Standardized Protoss	0.4902
Normalized Zerg	0.4527
Standardized Zerg	0.4527

- Random Prediction

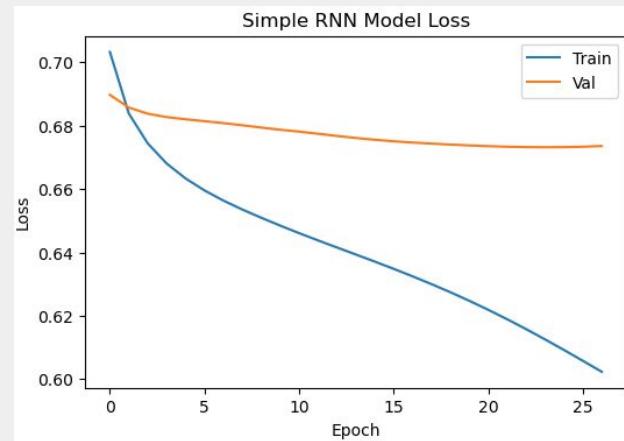
Normalized Terran	0.5017
Standardized Terran	0.5027
Normalized Protoss	0.5046
Standardized Protoss	0.4899
Normalized Zerg	0.5016
Standardized Zerg	0.4951

# Simple RNN: Terran

Normalized



Standardized

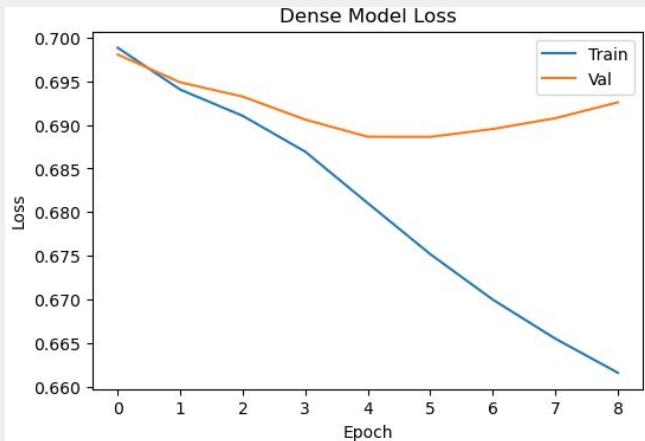


Metric	Value
<b>Loss Value</b>	0.6906
<b>Binary Accuracy</b>	0.5395
<b>Precision</b>	0.5559
<b>Recall</b>	0.7300

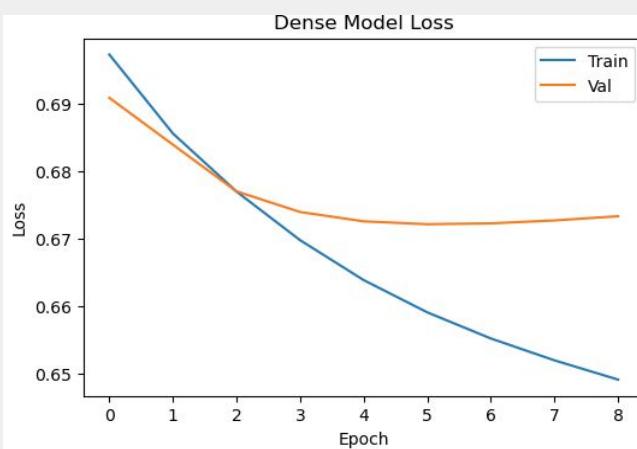
Metric	Value
<b>Loss Value</b>	0.6736
<b>Binary Accuracy</b>	0.5832
<b>Precision</b>	0.6105
<b>Recall</b>	0.6294

# Dense Neural Network: Terran

Normalized



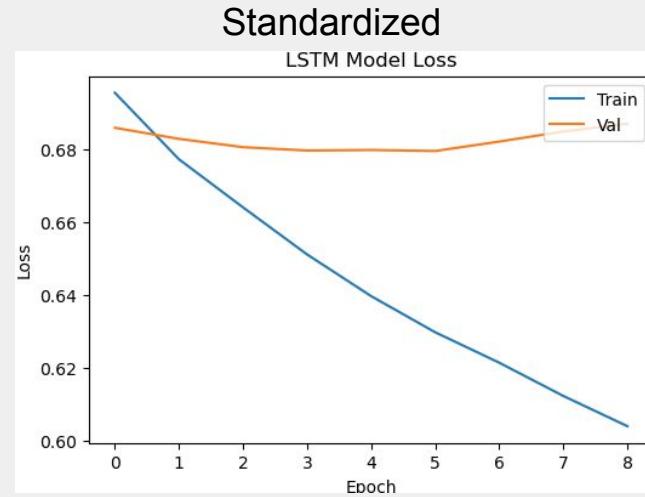
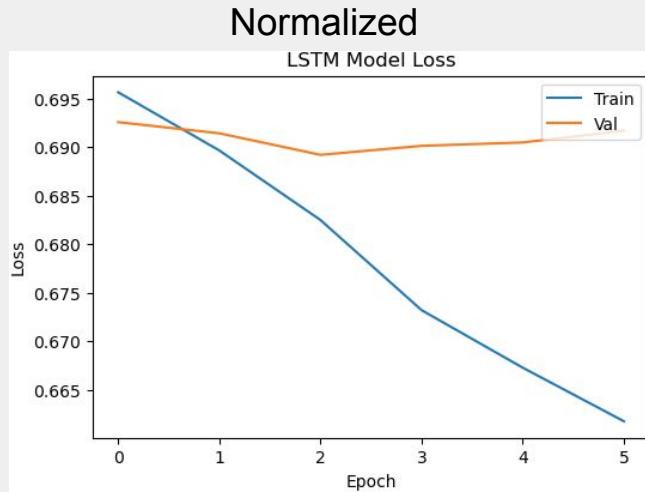
Standardized



Metric	Value
Loss Value	0.6926
Binary Accuracy	0.5319
Precision	0.5733
Recall	0.5200

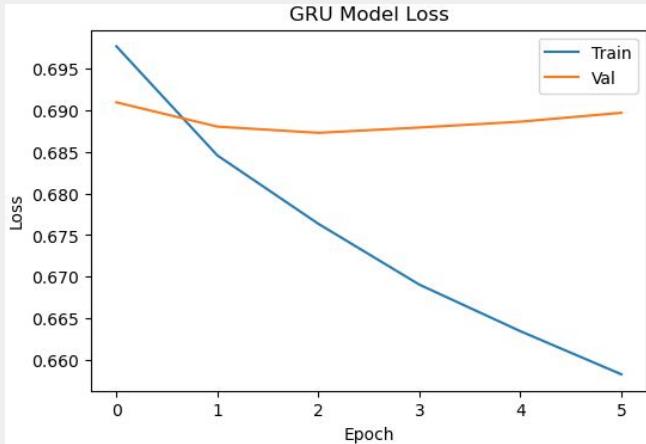
Metric	Value
Loss Value	0.6733
Binary Accuracy	0.5727
Precision	0.6157
Recall	0.5545

# LSTM: Terran

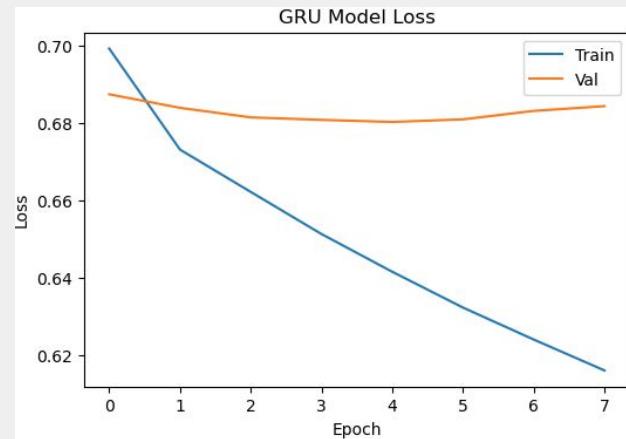


# GRU: Terran

Normalized



Standardized

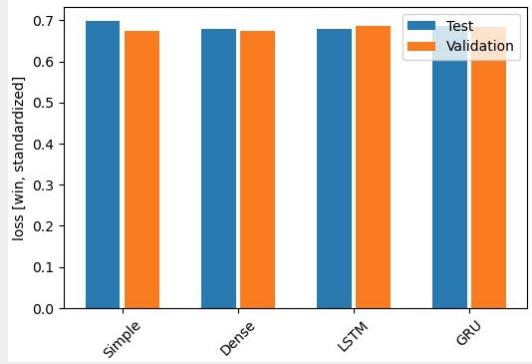


Metric	Value
Loss Value	0.6897
Binary Accuracy	0.5417
Precision	0.5815
Recall	0.5385

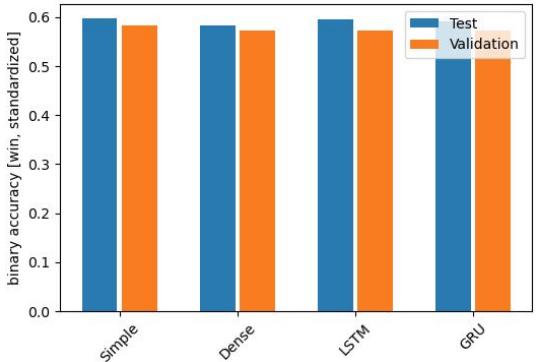
Metric	Value
Loss Value	0.6844
Binary Accuracy	0.5736
Precision	0.6056
Recall	0.6025

# Comparing Models: Terran

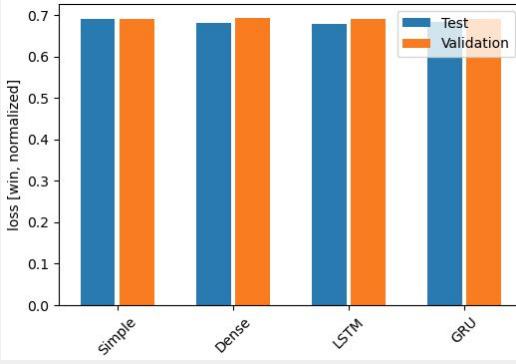
Normalized Loss



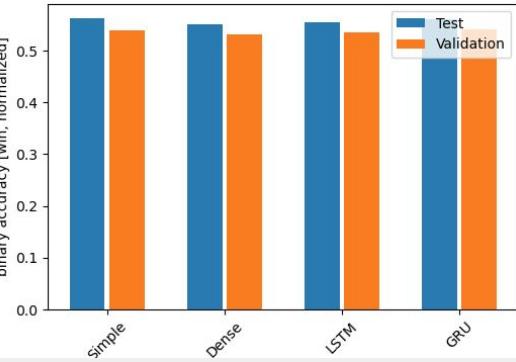
Normalized Binary Accuracy



Standardized Loss



Standardized Binary Accuracy





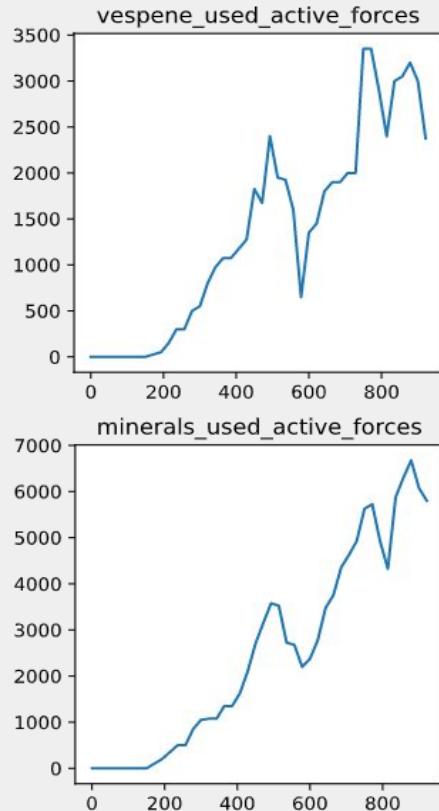
# Match of the Day:

**Scarlett** (Zerg) vs **Stats** (Protoss)

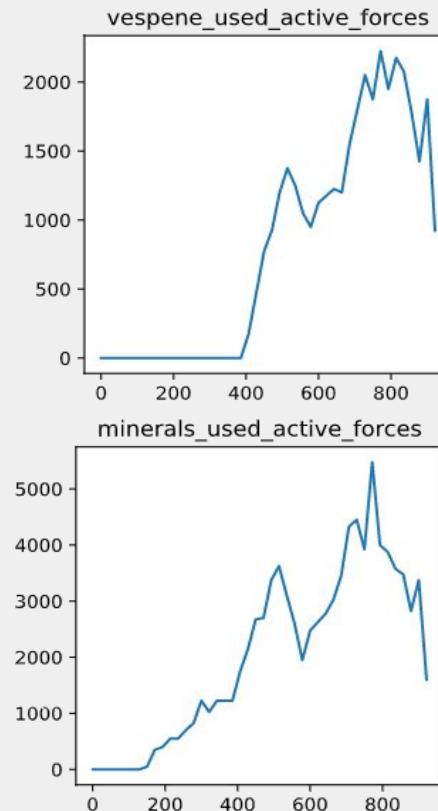




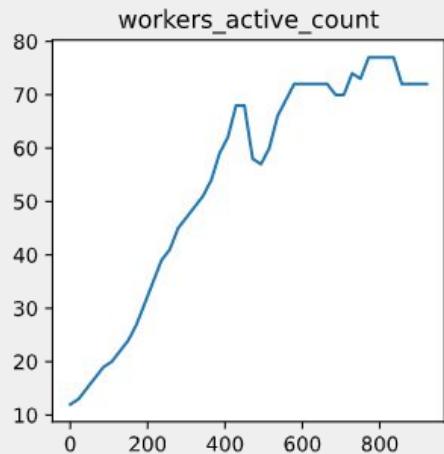
## Protoss



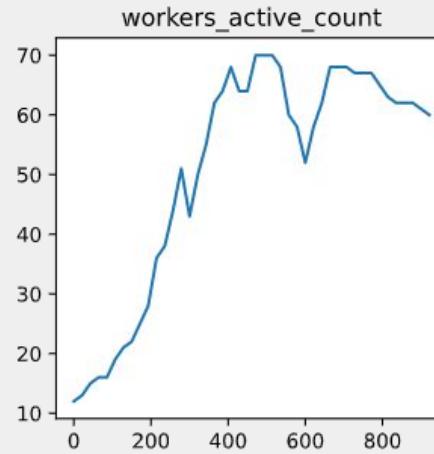
## Zerg



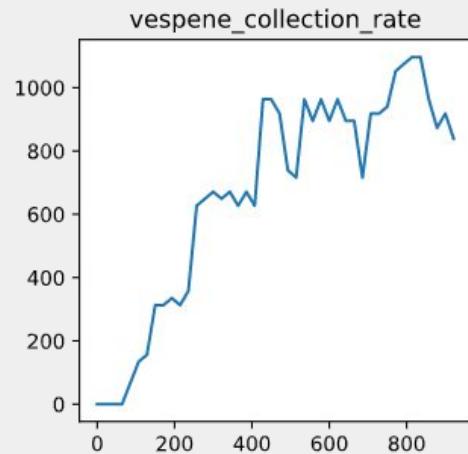
## Protoss



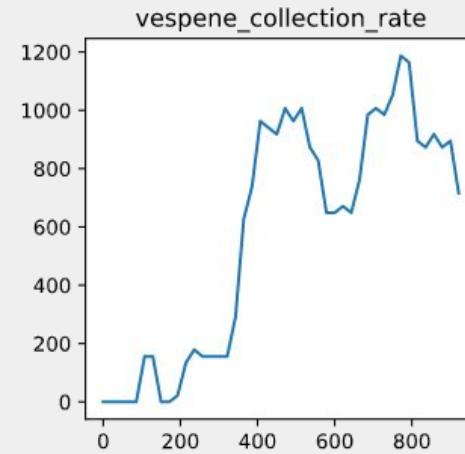
## Zerg



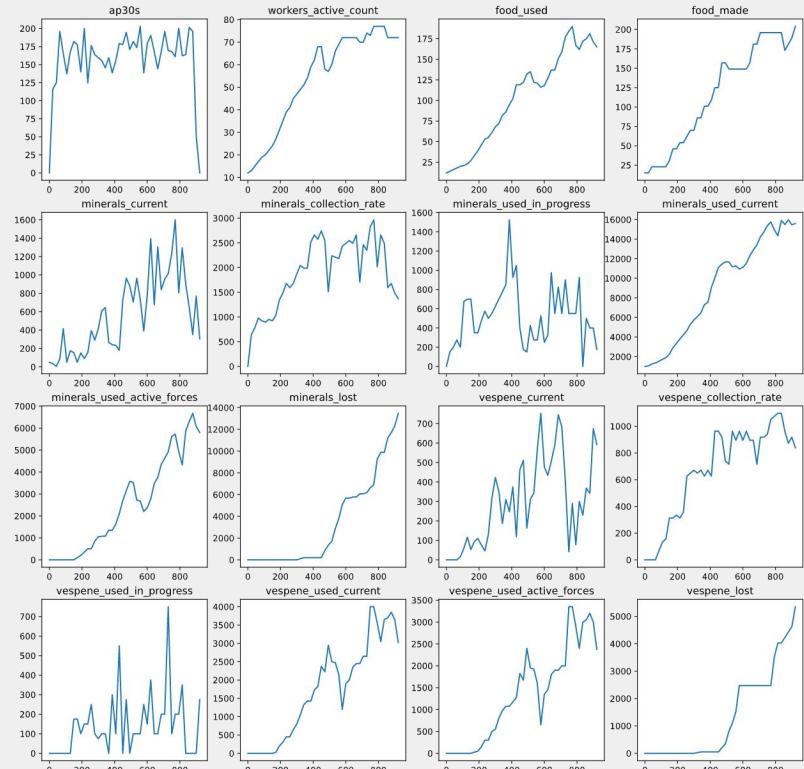
Protoss



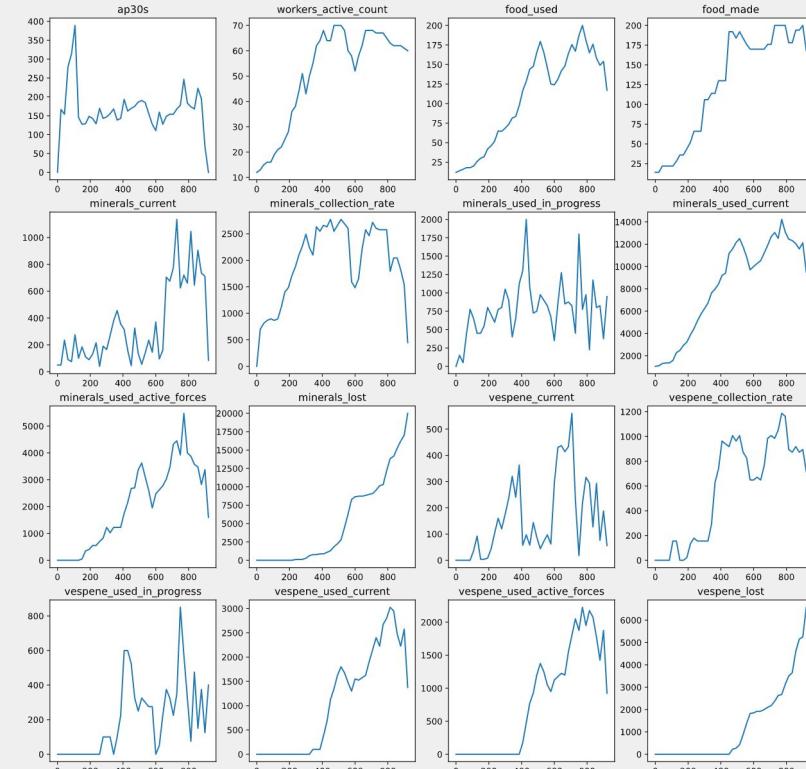
Zerg



# Protoss



# Zerg

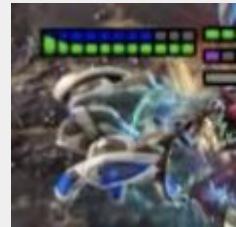


# Each Player vs Average Pro Stats





Queen

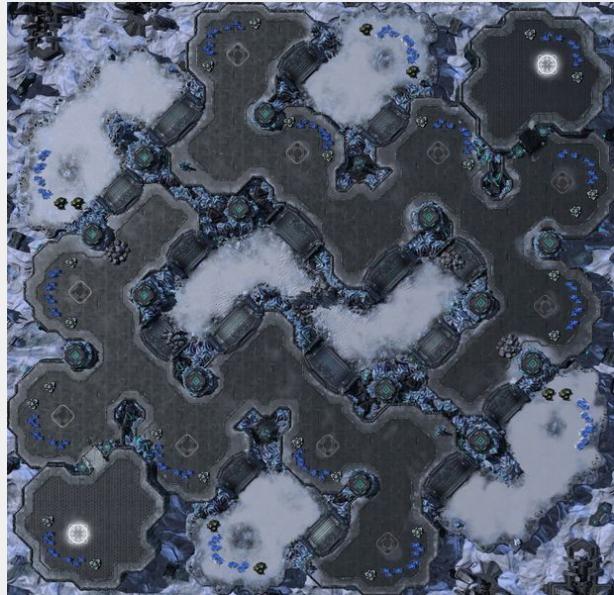
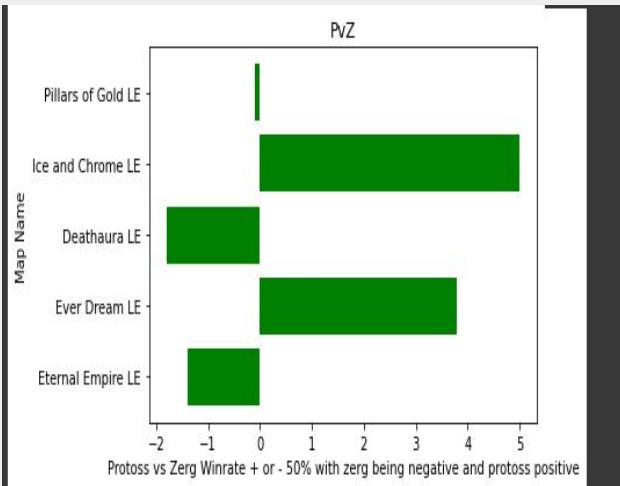


Immortal





# Eternal Empire LE



Eternal Empire LE  
(Current Map)

- Open nature of Maps
- Ramps and Chokepoints
- Xel'Naga(Vision Towers)
- Amount of "Safe" Bases

Ice and Chrome LE

# Prediction of match



# Future Work

- Implement an algorithm that can take these professional replay averages to predict what the META looks like
- Implement an algorithm that can detect if a low ranking player is a smurf
  - Aka a high level player intentionally playing on a low ranked account
- Further improve the model predictor

