

# Optimal Combat Scenario for Dungeons & Dragons

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**Abstract**—This article examines the multi-step decision-making process involved in combat encounters in Dungeons and Dragons 5th edition. In D&D combat, players fight creatures controlled by the Dungeon Master. The goal is to maximize the hit points of player characters while minimizing those of the enemies. The system includes the set of PCs and enemies, and the states of the system include the HP values of PCs and enemies, the condition of the PC and enemy, and spell slots remaining.

Inputs include the actions the enemy performs and the state of the creature, while outputs include the actions the PCs perform on the enemy creature. The uncertainties in this system come from the dice rolls the players make when performing an action and not knowing the specific stats of the enemy they face. Combat is based on initiative order, and each round is a full completion of the initiative list.

This system uses a Markov Decision Process to create the dynamic program. This dynamic programming algorithm has been shown to be up to 70% effective in winning these combat scenarios.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The goal of this project is to create a dynamic program that can optimize a combat scenario for the game Dungeons & Dragons. While the scenario the dynamic program will optimize is not a 1:1 representation of the D&D 5e Ruleset, it is similar enough that it should be recognizable as a D&D game. Due to the sheer number of decisions that could be made in a typical D&D combat, many limitations had to be implemented so that the program could fit within the scope of the project. These limiting assumptions will be outlined in detail in Section II.

In a typical D&D combat, characters controlled by the players (PCs) face off against enemy creatures ("monsters") controlled by the Dungeon Master (DM). The actions of PCs and creatures (collectively, referred to as actors) are determined by a dice roll. The roll of the die plus some modifier needs to meet or exceed the so-called Armor Class (AC) to be able to count as a "hit" and deal damage. The PCs AC is known, while the AC of the monster is hidden from the players. Only when the players roll some number and hit do they ascertain the AC of the monster.

Players can perform many actions in their turn, including melee or ranged weapon attacks, spell casts, movement on the battlefield, interaction with their environment, helping other PCs, ingest a potion (or poison), and more. For the simulation outlined in this report, the only actions a PC can take are: move, weapon attack, drink a potion, or do

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nothing. Monsters will have the same set of actions, sans drinking a potion. The battlefield is flat with no obstacles or borders to limit movement. Both PC and monster have an AC of 15. Their strength and dexterity modifiers (used for the sword and the bow) are +5, but this modifier is only used to determine the success of the attack, not as a modifier on the damage done to the

A combat is considered successful if the PCs live while killing the monster. Therefore, the dynamic program will be optimized to maximize the HP value of the PC, while minimizing the HP value of the monster.

## II. PROBLEM DEFINITION

For the simplistic case, let states at time-step  $k$ , be

$$x_k = \begin{bmatrix} x_{pc,p} \\ x_{mn,p} \\ x_{pc,hp} \\ x_{mn,hp} \\ x_{pc,potion} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{X} = \mathcal{X}_p^2 \times \mathcal{X}_{hp}^2 \times \mathcal{X}_{potion} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^4 \times \mathbb{Z}_+^2 \times \mathbb{Z}_+$$

where states and sets are defined as before and  $x_{pc,potion} \in \mathcal{X}_{potion}$  is the number of potions available to the PC.

Let the inputs to the system be only the players inputs:

$$u_k = \begin{bmatrix} u_{pc,m} \\ u_{pc,a} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}_p \times \mathcal{U}_a$$

The monster's inputs to the system will be incorporated as a deterministic and stochastic input that are closed-loop within the system and treated as part of the nonlinear aspects of the update function.

Let the noise signal  $w_k$  for each time-step be defined as a collection of the PC and Monster dice rolls,

$$w_k = \begin{bmatrix} w_{pc} \\ w_{mn} \end{bmatrix}, \quad w_i = \begin{bmatrix} w_{i,4} \\ w_{i,6} \\ w_{i,8} \\ w_{i,20} \end{bmatrix} \quad \forall i=pc,mn$$

The associated success or fail noise  $\forall i=pc,mn \forall j=mn,pc \forall l=dex,str$  is derived as

$$w_{i,sf} = \begin{cases} 0 & (a_{i,l} + w_{i,d20} \leq a_{j,ac}) \\ 1 & (a_{i,l} + w_{i,d20} > a_{j,ac}) \end{cases}$$

where the modifiers are held constant as  $a_{i,l} = a_{i,dex} = a_{i,str} = 5$  and  $a_{j,ac} = 15$ .

The evolution of the very simple system is described as Markov chains and by a nonlinear update function:

$$x_{k+1} = f(x_k, u_k, w_k) = \begin{bmatrix} x_{pc,p} + f_{pc,m}(u_k) \\ x_{mn,p} + f_{mn,m}(x_k) \\ \begin{bmatrix} x_{pc,hp} \\ x_{mn,hp} \\ x_{pc,potion} \end{bmatrix} + f_{pc,a}(x_k, u_k, w_k) + f_{mn,a}(x_k, w_k) \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

where the associated functions update states as follows:

where weapons/potion modifiers are taken as  $a_{pc,wpn,m} = a_{mn,wpn,m} = 0$ ,  $a_{pc,wpn,r} = a_{mn,wpn,r} = 0$ , and  $a_{pc,potion} = 1$  and ranges are set as  $a_{pc,rng,m} = a_{mn,rng,m} = 2$  and  $a_{pc,rng,r} = a_{mn,rng,r} = 5$

The objective function is defined to minimize the monsters HP and maximize the PC HP while incentivising monster death and strongly disincentivising PC death.

#### A. System Definition

TABLE I  
ASSUMPTIONS

<b>Movement</b>	Single deterministic movement of 1 square per turn, followed by an action
<b>Actions</b>	Single action per time step: - Melee (hit check)(d6) - Short range - Ranged (hit check)(d8) - Longer range - Health Potion (d4 + 1) - Nothing
<b>Characters</b>	1 PC and 1 Monster with identical specs and modifiers, using the same weapon (+2)
<b>Monster</b>	Moves in a standard pattern and cannot heal
<b>Time Horizon</b>	Infinite Time Horizon
<b>Battlefield</b>	Infinite with no obstacles

The assumptions for this problem are outlined above. It is important to point out that this is not a true infinite time horizon problem: the scenario does not end when converging to some value. The simulation ends when one of the actors reaches a HP value of zero. Because it is unknown how many time steps this will take, the program is modeled like an infinite time horizon.

1) *States*: Let each character be associated with position and HP states. For position, let

$$x_{pc,p}, x_{mn,p} \in \mathcal{X}_p \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$$

describe the position on an infinite 2-d grid. For HP, let

$$x_{pc,hp}, x_{mn,hp} \in \mathcal{X}_{hp} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_+ = \{0, 1, 2, \dots\}$$

describe the HP for each character.

2) *Inputs*: The inputs to the system consist of movement and actions impacting the position and hp states respectively. For movement, a deterministic input of

$$u_{pc,m}, u_{mn,m} \in \mathcal{U}_m = \{0, N, E, S, W, NE, NW, SE, SW\} \\ = \{(0, 0), (-1, 0), (+1, 0), (0, -1), (0, +1), \\ (-1, -1), (-1, +1), (+1, -1), (+1, +1)\} \quad (2)$$

Where 0 is the actor not performing a movement at all.

For actions, the input for the PC and monster are respectively

$$u_{pc,a} \in \mathcal{U}_a = \{\text{Melee, Ranged, Heal, Nothing}\}$$

$$u_{mn,a} \in \mathcal{U}_a = \{\text{Melee, Ranged, Nothing}\}$$

where each of the actions (except nothing) are stochastic.

For Melee and Ranged attacks, the character acts upon another character's HP where the impact on HP is as follows:

- 1) Ensure in range for either melee or ranged attack - otherwise can't attack.
- 2) "Roll" for success/fail - if fail then self-loop on opponent HP
- 3) "Roll" for effectiveness - opponent HP decreased by Weapon/self Modifiers (2) + d6/d8

The PC is also allowed to use a health potion which has a stochastic effect upon the player's health:

- 1) Ensure potion is available - otherwise can't heal
- 2) "Roll" for effectiveness - player's HP increased by health modifier (1) + d4

3) *Stochastic Elements*: The stochastic aspects of the system can be described as a noise signal consisting of the PC and monster dice rolls. The actions themselves can be modeled as either a function of the noise signal or as a Markov chain acting directly upon the PC or Monster HP states.

The noise introduced by dice rolls are defined as for  $\{d2, d4, d6, d8, d10, d20, d100\}$  as

$$w_{pc,dn}, w_{mn,dn} \in \mathcal{W}_{dn} = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$$

with  $n = 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 20, 100$  respectively where each outcome is equally likely. The PDF can be seen in shorthand with  $P(w_{i,dn} = [1 \dots n]^T) = \frac{1}{n}[1 \dots 1]^T$ .

### III. DYNAMIC PROGRAMMING IMPLIMENTATION

#### A. Preliminaries

#### IV. RESULTS