

Black Jack

by Andrea Kaminski, Dajana Berthold, Michael Freiwald, Andreas Mayer, Matthias Müller-Brockhausen, Daniel Sikeler

Index

- Black Jack
- Strategies
- Al Relevance
- System Design & Architecture
- Implementation
- Live Demo

Black Jack

What is Black Jack?

- gambling card-game against the Croupier (dealer)
- goal: get closer to 21 points than the Croupier without exceeding that score
- usually played with six standard 52-card decks (312 cards)

Black Jack

card values

- 2 9: the value shown on the card
- kings, queens and jacks: 10 points
- ace: either 1 or 11 points (freely decidable)

moves

- Hit
- Stand
- Double / Double Down

- Split
- Surrender
- Bust / Break

Strategies

- common rules
- Soft 17
- Card Counting
- Strategy Table

Strategies: common rules

- never over 21
- dealer >= 7 & player < 16 -> HIT
- dealer <= 6 & player <= 11 -> HIT
- dealer >= 7 & player >= 17 -> STAND
- dealer <= 6 & player >= 12

Strategies: Soft 17

- ace + 6 -> STAND
- hand >= 17 -> STAND

Hit Soft: ace + 6 -> HIT

- High Low:
- introduced in 1963 by Harvey Dubner
- 5 steps

step 1:

assign a point value to each rank

| High-Low Point Values | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| RANK | VALUE | | | |
| 2 | +1 | | | |
| 3 | +1 | | | |
| 4 | +1 | | | |
| 5 | +1 | | | |
| 6 | +1 | | | |
| 7 | 0 | | | |
| 8 | 0 | | | |
| 9 | 0 | | | |
| 10 | -1 | | | |
| J | -1 | | | |
| Q | -1 | | | |
| K | -1 | | | |
| Α | -1 | | | |

step 2:

- start with "Running Count" of zero
- keep adding or subtracting from the "Running Count"

Example:

step 3:

divide the "Running Count" by the number of decks remaining
 -> "True Count"

example:

",Running Count" = 7
4 decks left ->
$$7/4 = 1.75 \sim 2$$

step 4:

- the greater the "True Count", the more to bet
- when and how much you bet depends on your own style
- try to make your play look natural ->

increase bets after win decrease after a loss stay the same after push

step 5 (for some hands):

- play according to the "True Count" AND a table of "Index Numbers"
- The greater the count, the more inclined you will be to STAND, DOUBLE, SPLIT or SURRENDER

example:

P: 15 , **D**: 10, **True Count**: 4 -> STAND if True Count >= 4

Hand Dealer: 3 8 9 10 Н н н н н н 8 н н н Н DD DD DD DD н н 9 DD DD DD DD DD DD DD н 10 DD 11 DD DD DD DD DD DD DD н DD DD 12 н S S s Н н н н н 13 н н н н н s s S s н н 14 s s s s н н H/R 15 s s S s н н 16 H/R H/R H/R s s s s 17 s s s s S s S s A,2 н н н н DD DD н н DD н A,3 н н н DD н н н н DD DD DD Н н **A,4** н н н н A,5 н н н DD DD DD Н н A,6 DD DD DD DD н н н Hand DD Н **A,7** DD DD DD s s **8,A** s S S s s s S s s **A,9** s s S s s s s S s 2,2 H/P H/P Р Р Р н н н н H/P H/P 3,3 Р н н н н н 4,4 H/P H/P н н н н 5,5 DD DD DD DD DD DD DD DD н н 6,6 H/P н Р н н 7,7 Р н н Р Р Р 8.8 Р Р Р P Р Р Р Р 9,9 P Р Р s s s 10,10 s s s s Р Р Р Р

Shortcuts:

Stand

H Hit

P Split

DD Double Down

H/P Split if Player is able to make DD next Round.

Else: HIT

H/R Surrender if possible. Else: HIT

Strategies: Table

- first time 1958
- left column hand of Player
- horizontal column hand of Dealer

Al relevance

- different types of agents
 - Simple Reflex Agent
 - Omniscient Agent
 - Model Based Reflex Agent
 - Goal Based Agent
 - Learning Agent
- predicate logic
 - Java has a class for this with "and", "or" and "negate" methods

Agent's Performance

| Name | Туре | Wins | Loses | Black Jack | Profit |
|--------------------|------------|------|-------|------------|--------|
| WallHackAgent | Omniscient | 5587 | 3075 | 397 | 2262 |
| AlwaysStandAgent | Simple | 3872 | 5618 | 466 | -1513 |
| HitUntilAgent | Goal | 3987 | 5105 | 468 | -884 |
| ReflexAgent | Simple | 3115 | 6811 | 463 | -4619 |
| BasicStrategyAgent | Model | 4711 | 4746 | 489 | -527 |
| HighLowAgent | Model | 4091 | 5328 | 434 | -6740 |
| PredicateAgent | Model | 4517 | 5411 | 433 | -1321 |
| SaveAgent | Goal | 4192 | 5198 | 458 | -777 |
| LearningAgent | Learning | 4643 | 4816 | 453 | -598 |

Agent's Performance (2)

- 10000 games player vs. dealer
- WallHackAgent
 - for comparison reasons
 - best performance
- Black Jack doesn't say much about performance.
- Many wins don't mean high profit (wager is relevant too).
- Luck is significant for Black Jack and so it's difficult to construct good agents.

Software Design & Architecture

Basics

- necessity for a Black Jack Game API
 - implement own game
 - + full control of the api
 - + complete understanding of all game mechanisms
 - waste time
 - potential fault in game logic
 - find available open source implementation
 - + more time to build agents
 - + guarantees correct game implementation
 - may need modifications to fit purpose

Black Jack API

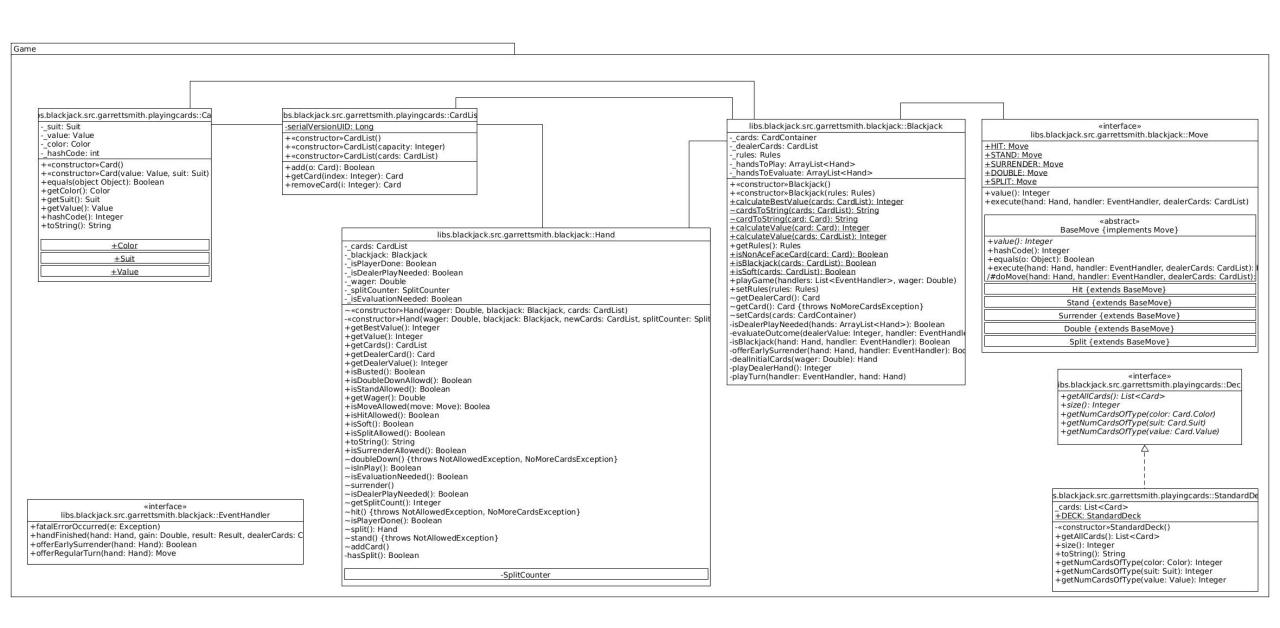
- provide an interface for players
- preventillegal actions
- take care of game logic
- support for advanced features
 - wagers / purse
 - split & double
 - multiplayer
- Monte Jack (everything except multiplayer) http://garrettsmith.net/montejack/

Modifications needed

- multiplayer
- added Publish-Subscribe-Pattern
 - for observation of the game environment.
 - Example: new card decks available
- publish some methods for omniscience

BaseAgent

- implements the PlayerHandler of the API
- Base Class for our agents (DRY)
- handles logging
- Agents only have to implement playTurn(Hand).



«abstract» ai.agents::BaseAgent

+name: String - purse: Double

- hasDealerCardBeenPrinted: Boolean

+«constructor»BaseAgent(name: String)

+newGame()

+playTurn(Hand hand) : Move +fatalErrorOccurred(e: Exception)

+handFinished(hand: Hand, gain: Double, result: Result, dealerCards: C

+offerEarlySurrender(hand: Hand): boolean

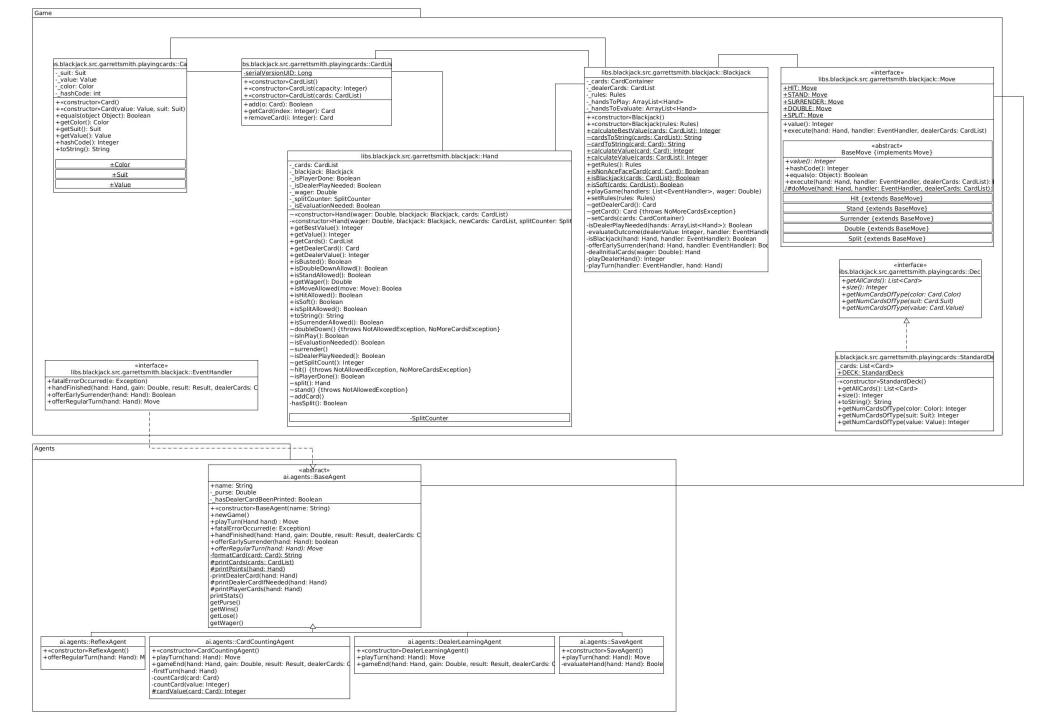
+offerRegularTurn(hand: Hand): Move

-formatCard(card: Card): String
#printCards(cards: CardList)
#printPoints(hand: Hand)
-printDealerCard(hand: Hand)

#printDealerCardIfNeeded(hand: Hand)

#printPlayerCards(hand: Hand)

+printStats() +getPurse(): int +getWins(): int +getLose(): int +getWager(): int



Agent Implementation

Simple

- AlwaysStandAgent
- ReflexAgent

Model

- BasicStrategyAgent
 - HighLowAgent
 - PredicateAgent

Learning

LearningAgent

Goal

- HitUntilAgent
 - SaveAgent

Omniscient

WallHackAgent

Methods to implement

All agents extend the abstract class BaseAgent.

- Our Agents need:
 - Default-Constructor
 - Method: playTurn()
 - optional: override dealerCreateNewDecks()

Simple – ReflexAgent

- 4 possible moves:
 - double down
 - stand
 - split
 - hit

- use java.util.Random to get a random integer value between 0-3
- Do this as long as one of the moves is allowed.

GoalBased – HitUntilAgent / SaveAgent

Both of the agents check whether they are above a certain value or not.

HitUntilAgent

- hits until his hand card value is above 17
- problem:
 ace has card value 1 -> the agent may hit too often

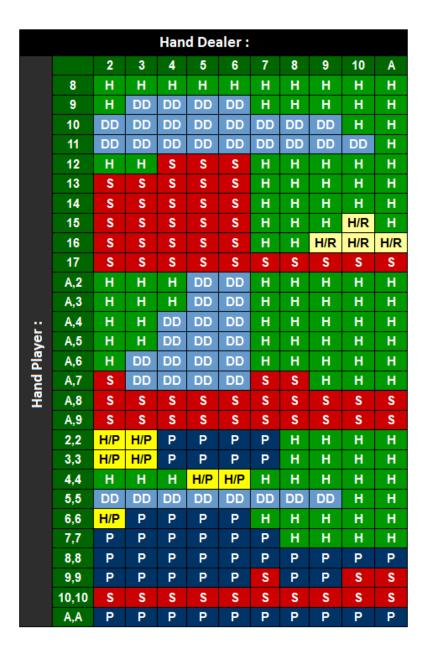
SaveAgent

• will only hit if it isn't possible to get a value greater than 21

 same logic as HitUntilAgent without its problem

ModelBased - BasicStrategy

- performes a move based on its and the dealer's hand
- separation in three different agents:
 - BasicStrategySplitAgent
 - BasicStrategySoftAgent
 - BasicStrategyHardAgent
- problems:
 No information which moves are allowed in the next round
 H/P is always a hit in our case



Learning – Learning Agent

• 2 maps: one for loosing / one for winning history

- check whether the player cards were used in a previous game:
 - Yes:

Check if win or loose rate was higher:

- -> perform the same action as last time
- No: use the BasicStrategyAgent to do a move
- save the last result

Live Demo



Thank you for your attention and have a nice Black Jack.

