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**LEVERAGING MCTS FOR
OPTIMAL DECK BUILDING
STRATEGIES**

**A PRESENTATION BY SPARSH
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Rules for the Game

1

Goal:
Collect
The Most
Money

1

2

Take
Turns:
Buy Cards
Or Play
Cards

2

3

Use
Value
Cards to
Buy Shop
Cards

3

4

Play
Special
Cards To
Thwart
Your Rival

4

Rules for the Game

5

Ability card
Blackhole:
A Card
For A Card

5

6

Ability card
Steal:
Steal
A Card

9

7

Discard
Hand And
draw to
Three

7

8

End
of
Turn

8

MDP MODELING

- **State Space:**
 - **Big!**
 - **$N(\text{Initial Shop States}) = 420$**
 - **$N(\text{initial Hand States}) = 20$**
 - **$N(\text{initial States})$**
 - **$= N(\text{Initial Shop States}) * 2(N(\text{initial Hand States}))$**
 - **$= 16800$**
 - **Approx. Max $N(\text{states from a action}) = 105$**

MCTS

- heuristic based approach.
- Progressive Widening Variation
 - Used to mitigate consequences of vast state space
 - Limit new sampled states

Steps

- Select:
 - Pick Best Leaf Node
 - UCB1 algorithm
- Rollout:
 - Simulate ('bias' random)
 - lose = -1 / win = 1
- back-propagate
- Repeat

Assumptions

- We assumed deferring turn is undesirable
- Smarter Rollout policies and value functions could improve performance

Progressive Widening

- By selecting appropriate parameters, we limited the number of sampled states per action to 40

Conclusion

- few seconds for 10,000 iterations
- MCTS is a key tool for vast state space challenges.