## 6.176 Strategy Report

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#### Introduction

This strategy report outlines the strategies that our pokerbot used for the 6.176 Pokerbots competition, including how we exploited other opponents to determine when to bet, raise, check, or fold.

### The Opponent class

We created a Python class Opponent that keeps track of player stats throughout the game. Thus, whenever NEWGAME is called, we create three Opponent objects, including one for our own player. Each opponent has several basic attributes, including name, stack size, what seat the opponent is at (1, 2, or 3), whether the opponent is playing the current hand, and whether the opponent is eliminated from the game. Additionally, each Opponent has the following attributes:

bot.foldPer	percentage of hands folded pre-flop
bot.folds	number of folds pre-flop
bot.VPIP	percentage of hands in which opp. put money in pot pre-flop
bot.PFR	percentage of hands in which opp. raised pre-flop
bot.WTSD	percentage of hands in which opp. went to showdown
bot.WMSD	percentage of showdowns in which opp. goes and wins

These attributes allow us to classify an opponent one of several categories: calling machine (one who calls very often, easy to win money from), rock (conservative player, usually only plays premium hands), fish (poor player who often likes to go to showdown), tight-aggressive (TAG), loose-aggressive (LAG). Because playing styles might change, we also evaluate based on the last h hands.

We also use the M-ratio, so a player's M-ratio (denoted bot.MRatio) is defined by

$$M = \frac{\rm stack}{\rm small\ blind + big\ blind + total\ antes}$$

However, the M-ratio simplifies in this game, since the antes are zero, and the small blind is always 1 and the big blind is always 2. Hence, the M-ratio is simply  $\frac{\text{stack}}{3}$ .

# Strategy

Once we parse the inputs from each  ${\tt GETACTION}$  packet,