

DeepStack

Expert-Level Artificial Intelligence in Heads-Up No-Limit Poker

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Artificial Intelligence for Games
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1 Perfect vs Imperfect information Games

- Introduction
- No-Limit Heads-up Texax Holdem
- Perfect Information strategies

2 DeepStack

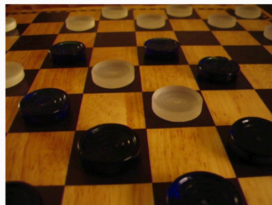
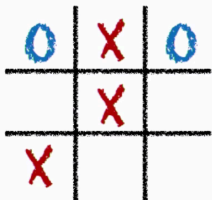
- Re-solving (CFR)
- Depth limited search
- Counterfactual Value Networks
- Sparse lookahead trees

3 Evaluation

- Performanve against humans
- Exploitability (LBR)
- Nice features

4 Conclusion

Perfect information games



Von Neuman on games

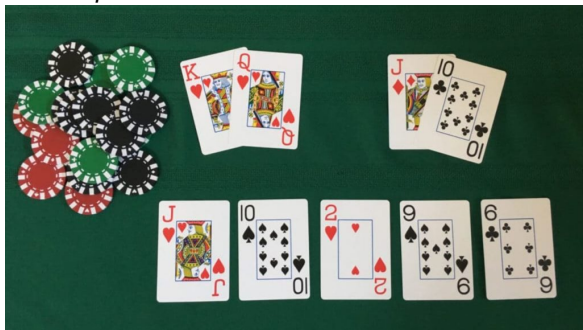


Real life is not like that. Real life consists of bluffing, of little tactics of deception, of asking yourself what is the other man going to think I mean to do. And that is what games are about in my theory.

*von Neumann from a discussion
recounted by Bronkowski (1973)*

No-Limit Heads-up Texax Holdem

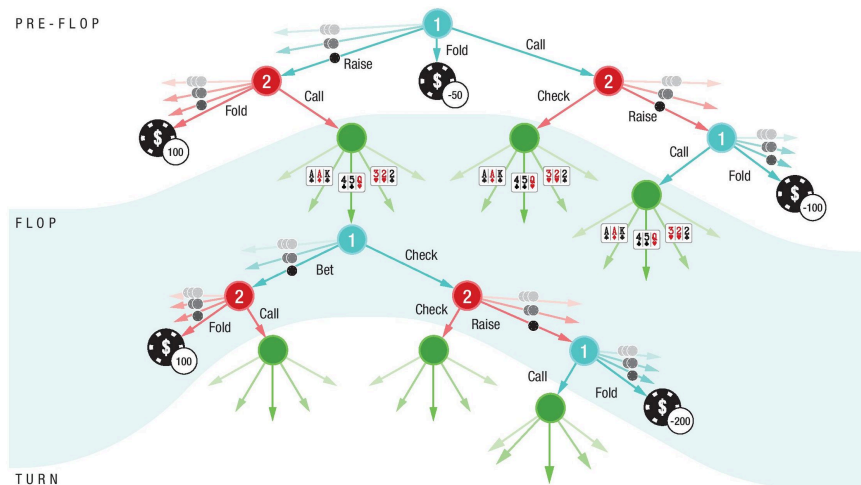
- 2 player zero-sum game
 - 4 Betting rounds on "who has the better cards"
 - 2 Hold cards (private) (3, 4, 5) public cards.
- 10^{160} *decisionpoints*



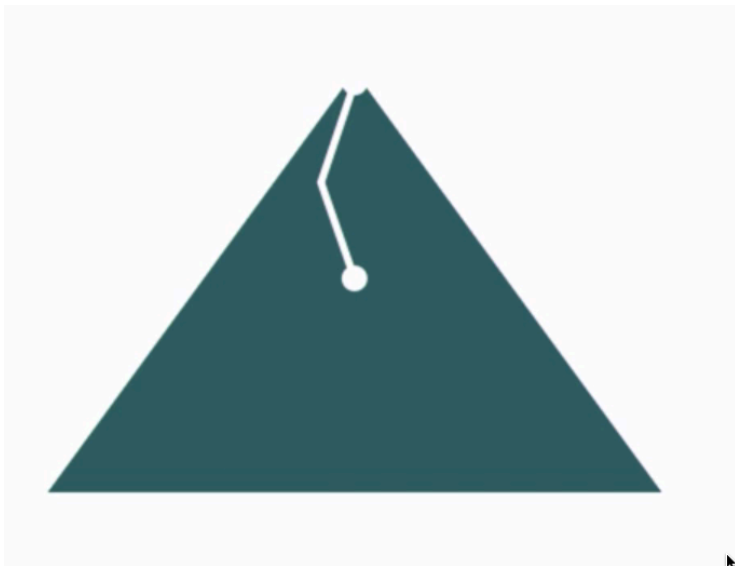
Poker Terms

- Bigblind
- Fold
- Check
- Call
- Bet (raise)
- Flop (Pre-Flop)
- Turn
- River
- range

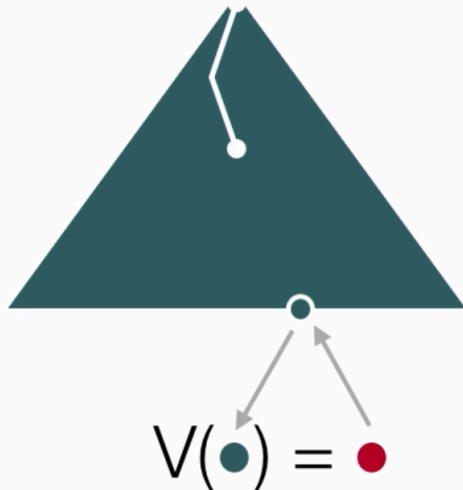
Poker Game Tree



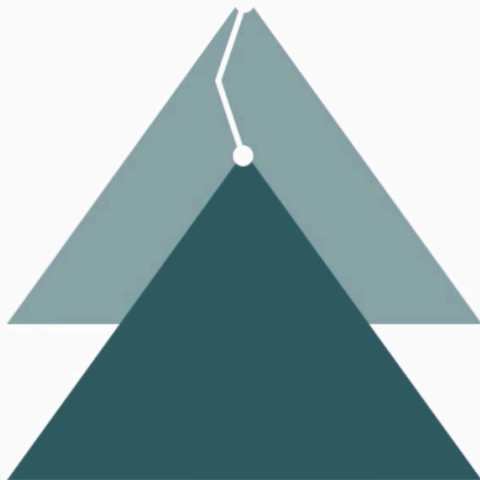
Perfect information game



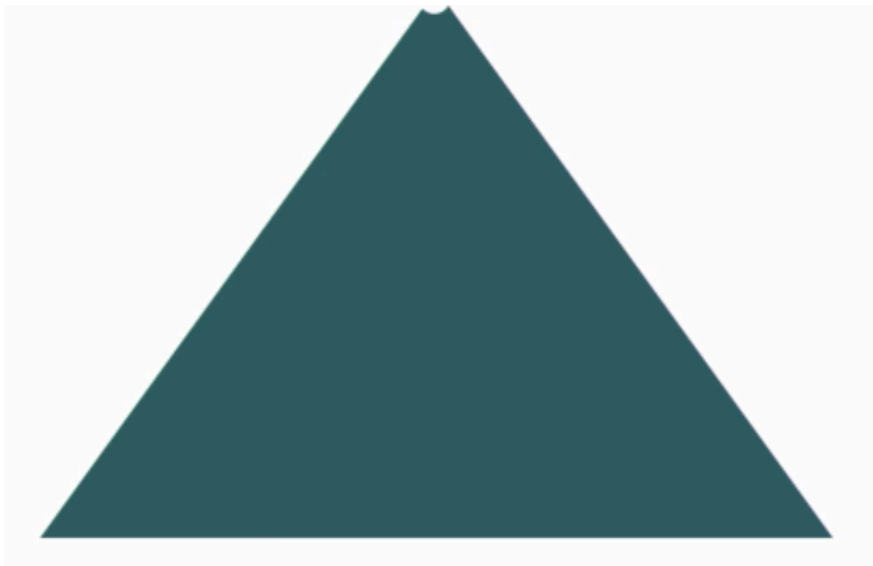
Perfect information game



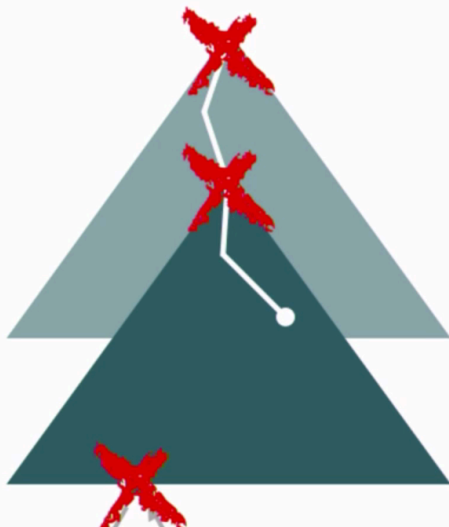
Perfect information game



Perfect information game



Problems for imperfect information games



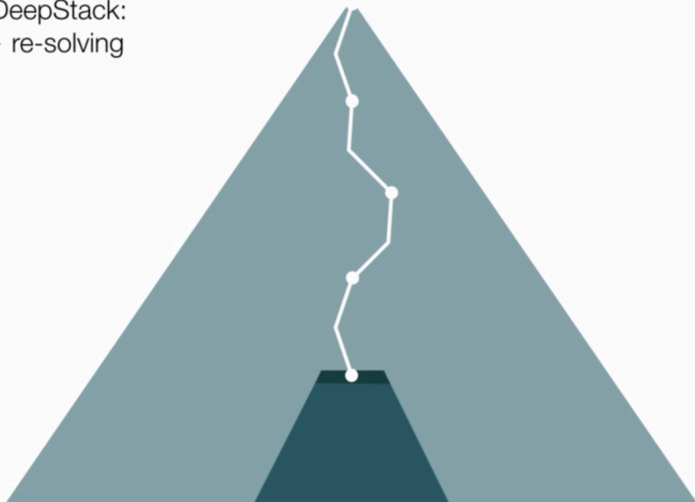
Questions

- How can we forget supergames without using necessary information?
- How do we solve a subgame when there are no definite states to start from?
- How do we evaluate a state, when we can't use a single value to summarize a position?

Re-solving

DeepStack:

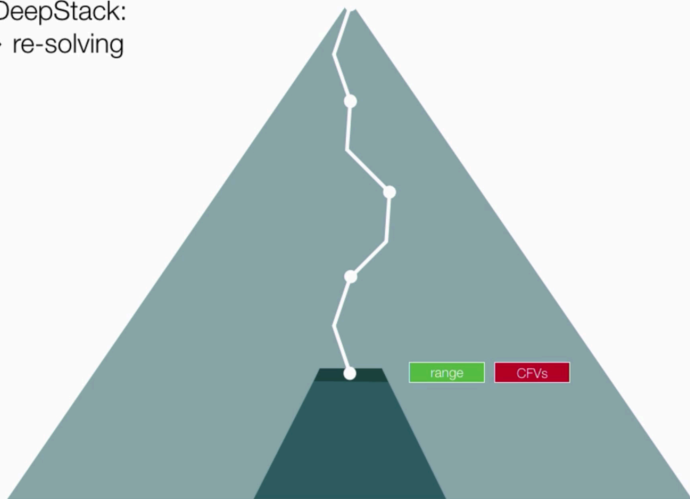
► re-solving



Re-solving

DeepStack:

► re-solving



Re-solving



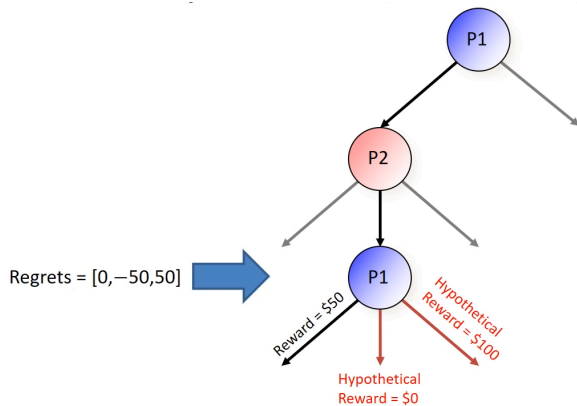
range

CFVs

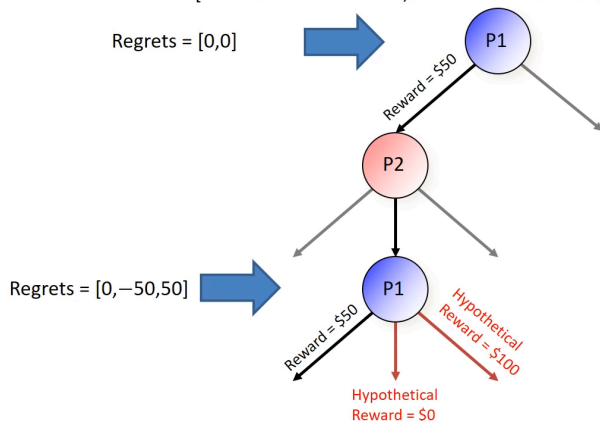
Counterfactual Regret Minimization

- **Counterfactual:** "If i had known"...
- **Regret:** "how much better would i have done if i did something else instead?"
- **Minimization:** "what strategy minimizes my overall regret?"
- Average strategy over i iterations = approximation to Nash Equilibrium

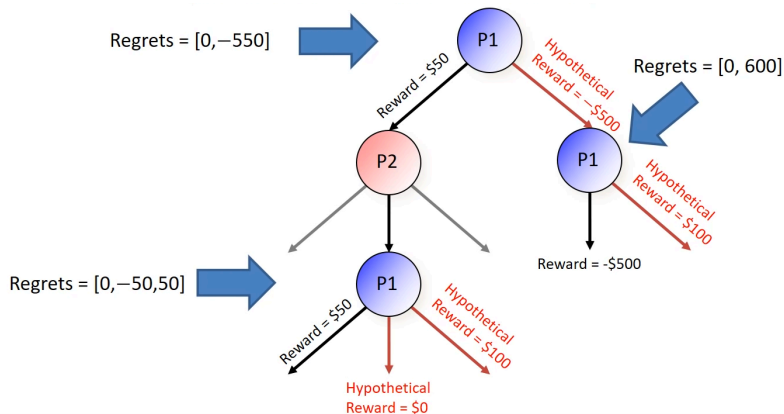
Counterfactual Regret Minimization



Counterfactual Regret Minimization



Counterfactual Regret Minimization



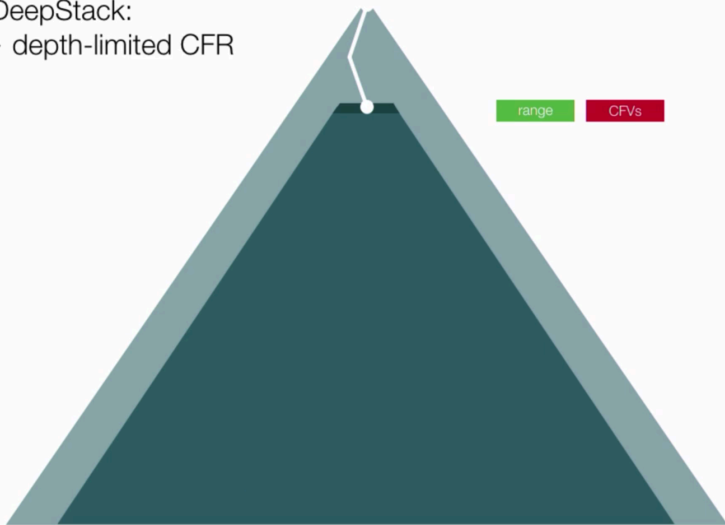
Continual Re-solving

- At every action we re-solve the subgame
- We need our range and opponents counterfactual value "What-if" (expected value) opponent reaches public state with hand x .
- 3 scenarios for updating range and CFVs.
 - **own action:** $CFVs = CFVs(\text{action})$ – Update range via Bayes rule
 - **Chance action:** $CFVs = CFVs(\text{chance action})$ – Eliminate impossible card combos.
 - **Opponents action:** Do Nothing

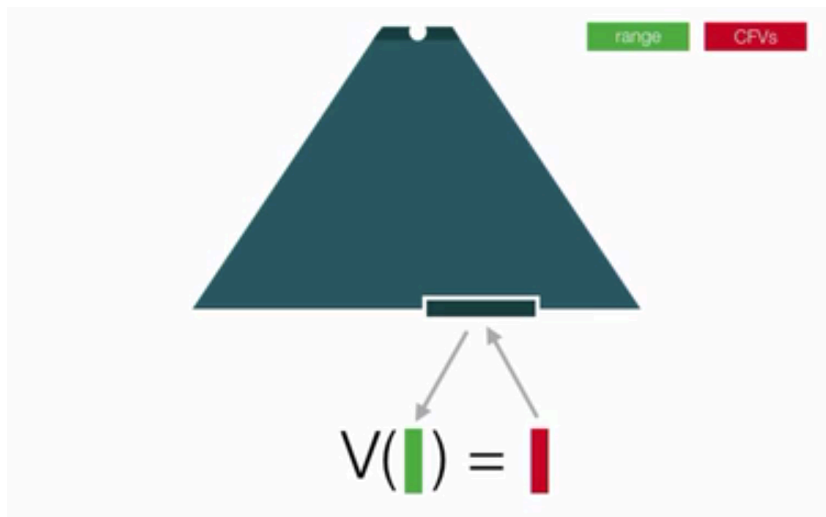
Depth limited search

DeepStack:

▶ depth-limited CFR



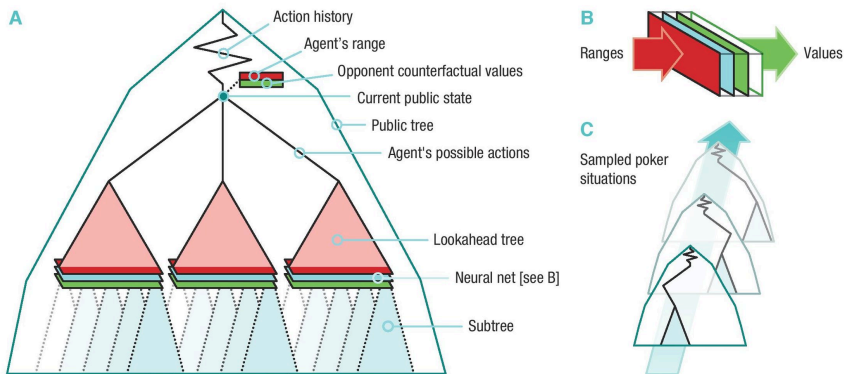
Depth limited search



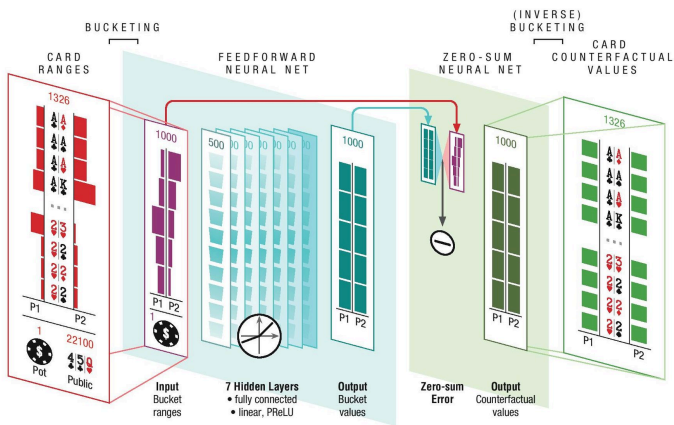
Solutions

- Search from a set of possible states, re-solving multiple times.
- Remember players range and opponents counterfactual values
- Get evaluation through Deep Counterfactual value networks

DeepStack elements summary



Deep Counterfactual Value Networks



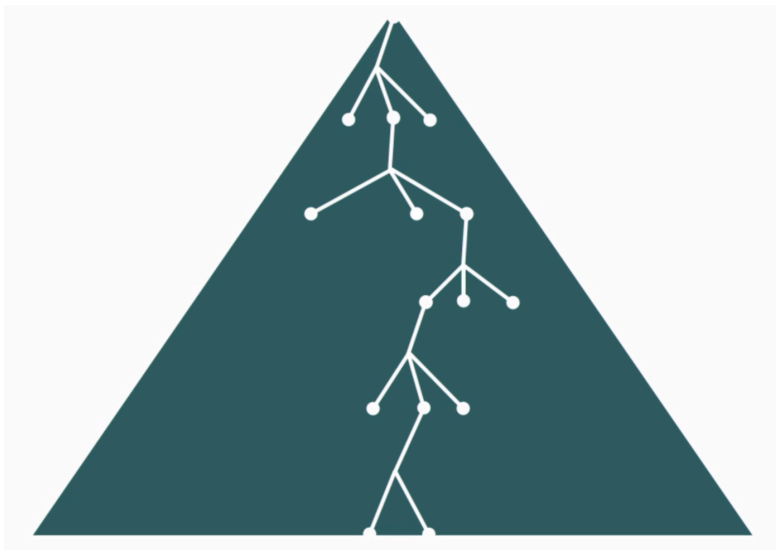
Deep Counterfactual Value Networks

- 2 Networks: Flop Network, Turn Network
- Auxiliary network (Pre-Flop)
- Simple FFNN (7 layers, 500 Nodes, ReLU)
- outer network to fit values for zero-sum game
- **input:** Pot sizes, public cards, players ranges
- **output:** Counterfactual Values (Players, Hands)

Training

- Randomly generated Poker situations.
- Turn network: 10M, Flop network:1M
- Turn network used for depth-limited lookahead in Flop Network training.

Sparse lookahead trees



Abstraction?

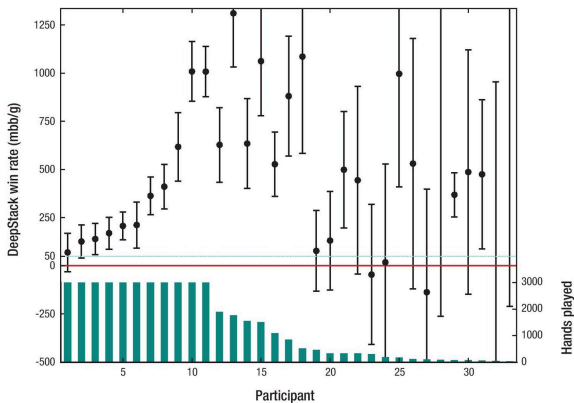
- Traditionally abstraction was used to simplify the game
- Action abstraction – Card abstraction
 - > Translation Errors
- Deepstack only uses action abstraction in lookahead
- Card clustering is used for NN input.

Evaluation

- Exploitability – Play against humans
- Problems with Variance(Luck) \rightarrow 100.000 Hands for statistical significance
 \rightarrow AIVAT 3k Hands = 90k normal hands



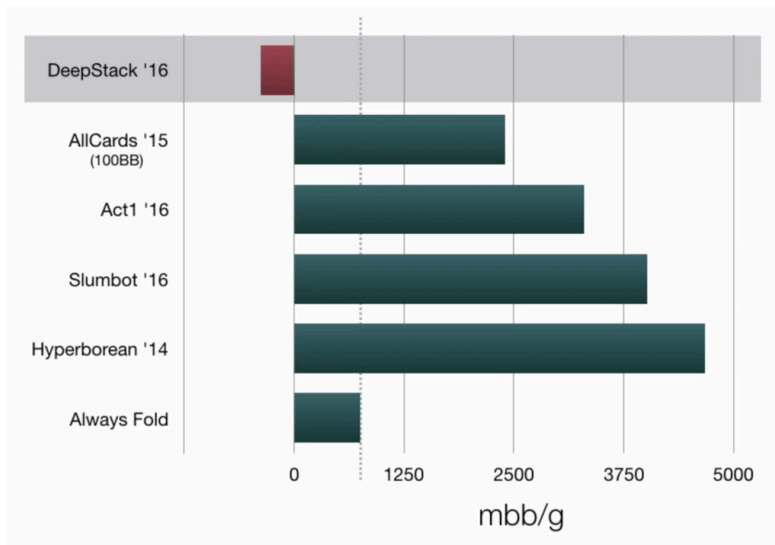
Pro players experimental results



Pro players experimental results

Player		Rank	Hands	Luck Adjusted Win Rate		Unadjusted Win Rate	
Martin Sture		1	3000	70 ±	119	-515 ±	575
Stanislav Voloshin		2	3000	126 ±	103	-65 ±	648
Prakshat Shrimankar		3	3000	139 ±	97	174 ±	667
Ivan Shabalin		4	3000	170 ±	99	153 ±	633
Lucas Schaumann		5	3000	207 ±	87	160 ±	576
Phil Laak		6	3000	212 ±	143	774 ±	677
Kaishi Sun		7	3000	363 ±	116	5 ±	729
Dmitry Lesnoy		8	3000	411 ±	138	-87 ±	753
Antonio Parlavecchio		9	3000	618 ±	212	1096 ±	962
Muskan Sethi		10	3000	1009 ±	184	2144 ±	1019

Exploitability



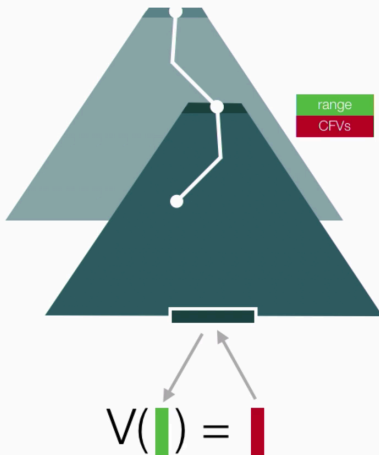
Nice to know



Thinking Time: 3s / action
7.2s / hand



Nice to know



Any Stack Size

Heads-up Freezeouts

Conclusion

- DeepStack beats Pro Poker player in No-Limit Heads-Up Holdem for the first time
- Connects Perfect information AI heuristical search strategy with imperfect information AI
- Plays with Nash Equilibrium approximated strategy
→ Doesn't exploit weaker players.
- No Multiplayer
- Can't explain moves but strategy tips can be taken away from DeepStacks play.

References

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Thank You for Listening
Any Questions?