Super-Human AI for Strategic Reasoning: Beating **Top** Pros in Heads-Up No-Limit Texas Hold'em

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Poker







Poker



Security (Physical and Cyber)



AlphaGo



AlphaGo



AlphaGo techniques extend to all perfect-information games

Search in perfect-information games

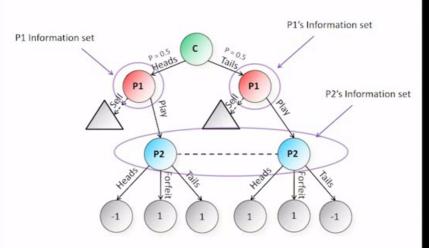


Search in perfect-information games



- · An optimal response to the Queen's Gambit does not depend on the Sicilian Defense
- · This is not true in imperfect-information games

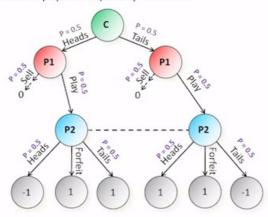
Imperfect-information games: Coin Toss



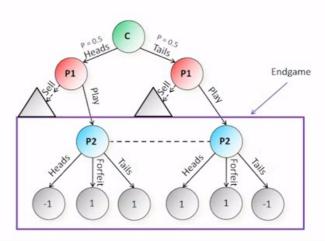
Nash equilibrium

Nash Equilibrium: a profile of strategies in which no player can improve by deviating (beliefs derived from strategies using Bayes rule)

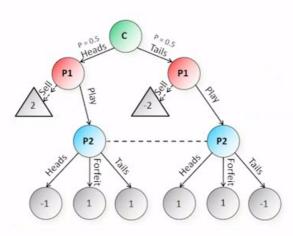
 ϵ -Nash Equilibrium: No player can improve by more than ϵ



Imperfect-information games: Coin Toss



Imperfect-information games: Coin Toss



Tackling imperfect-info games

- Domain-independent techniques
- · Techniques for complete-info games don't apply
- Challenges
 - Uncertainty about what others and chance will do
 - Unknown state => interpreting signals

Most real-world "games" are like this

- Negotiation
- · Business strategy
- Strategic pricing
- Areas of finance
- Next-generation (cyber)security (zero-day vulnerabilities, jamming [DeBruhl et al.], OS)
- Political campaigns (e.g., media spending)
- Military (e.g., allocating troops, spending on space vs ocean, tactical)
- Auctions
- Steering evolution and biological adaptation, medical treatment planning [Sandholm 2012, AAAI-15 SMT Blue Skies]

. ..



Poker

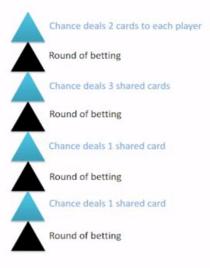
- · Recognized challenge problem in game theory and AI
 - [Nash 1950]
 - [Kuhn 1950]
 - [Waterman 1970]
 - [Caro 1984]
 - [Pfeffer & Koller 1995]
 - [Billings et al. 1998]
 - [Schaeffer et al. 1999]
 - [Shi & Littman 2001]
 - [Billings et al. 2003]
- Tremendous progress in the last 12 years
 - Rhode Island Hold'em solved (~10⁹ decisions) [Gilpin & Sandholm 2005]
 - Annual Computer Poker Competition started in 2016
 - Limit Texas Hold'em essentially solved (~10¹³ decisions) [Bowling et al. 2015]

Heads-up no-limit Texas hold'em

- Has become the main benchmark and challenge problem in AI for imperfect-information games
- 10¹⁶¹ situations
- Mostly played on the Internet
 - Also in World Series of Poker, NBC Heads-Up Championship, etc.
 - Featured in Casino Royale and Rounders

No prior AI has been able to beat top humans

Texas hold'em



Brains vs Al Rematch

 Libratus (= our AI) against four of the best headsup no-limit Texas Hold'em specialist pros









- 120,000 hands over 20 days in January 2017
- \$200,000 divided among the pros based on performance

Conservative experiment design to favor humans

- Large number of hands
- Humans got to choose:
 - #days, break days, times of day, breaks between sessions—even dynamically
 - Two tabling
 - 4-color deck
 - Hot keys, adjustable dynamically
 - Specific hi-res monitors, their own mice
 - Twitch chat on vs off
 - Play in public vs private within each pair
 - 200 big blinds deep
- No use of timing tells
- Action history displayed
- Hand histories given to both sides every evening, including hands opponent folded
- Humans allowed to:
 - Use computers and any programs to analyze
 - Collaborate and coordinate actions (except within each hand)
 - Get outside help (e.g., Doug Polk)
- · Humans allowed to think as long as they want
- Mis-click hands canceled
- Ginseng ①

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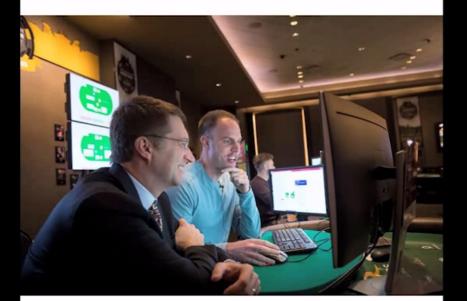


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User interface

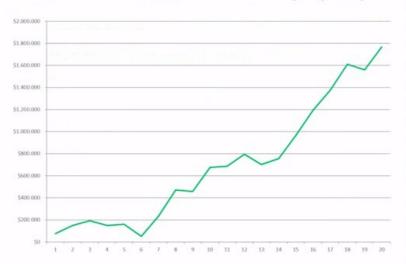


Final result

- · Libratus beat the top humans in this game by a lot
 - 147 mbb/hand
 - Statistical significance 99.98%, i.e., 0.0002
 - Each human lost to Libratus



Libratus's cumulative lead day by day

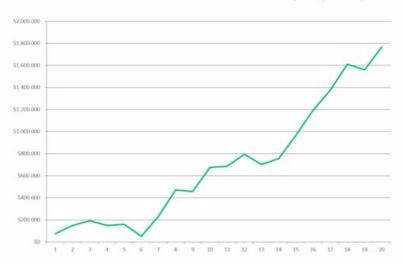


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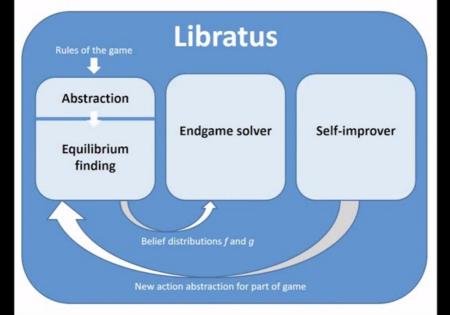
Libratus's cumulative lead day by day

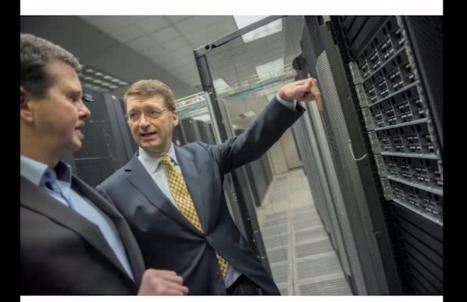


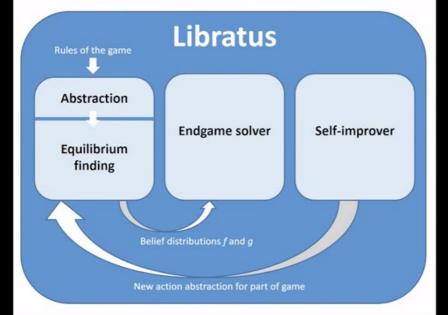
Lengpudashi vs humans event

- 36,000 hands against 6 Chinese poker players
- Well-prepared opponents
 - WSOP bracelet winner
 - Expertize in computer science & ML
 - Studied Libratus's hand histories in advance
- 4.5 days: April 6-10, 2017
- · Lengudashi won by 220 mbb/hand
 - Won each of the 9 sessions
 - Also beat each human individually

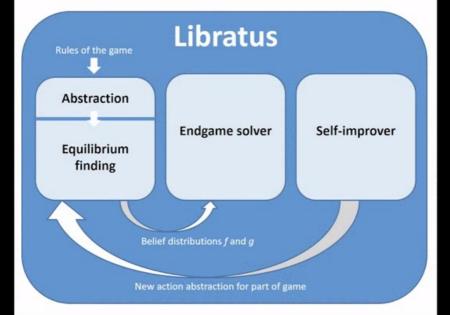
How do Libratus and Lengpudashi work?

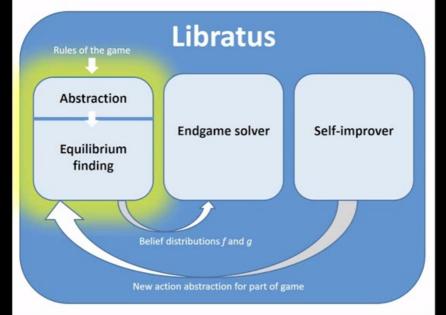




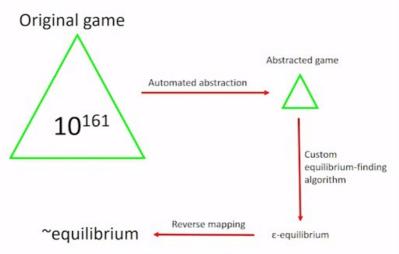








Abstraction [Gilpin & Sandholm EC-06, J. of the ACM 2007...]



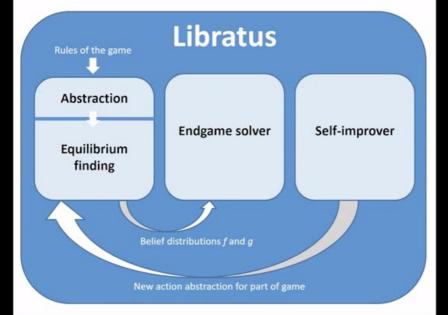
Foreshadowed by Shi & Littman 01, Billings et al. IJCAI-03

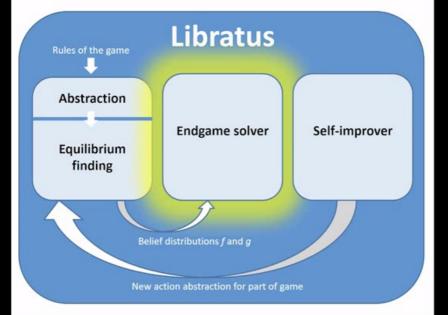
New equilibrium-finding algorithm

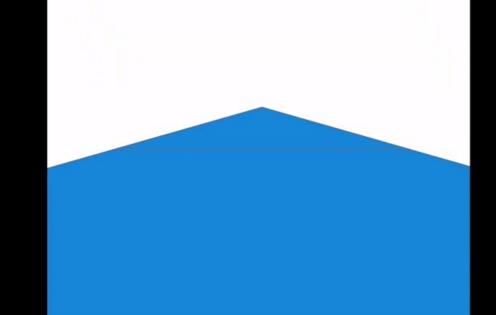
- Improvement on Monte-Carlo Counterfactual Regret Minimization [Lanctot et al. NIPS-09]
- Starts visiting less often paths where our own actions don't look promising (similar to Brown & Sandholm NIPS-15 paper and AAAI-17 workshop paper)
 Speedup => can solve larger abstractions
- Also, the imperfect-recall abstraction, in effect, becomes finer grained
 Better solution quality
- Distributed across 1 + 195 compute nodes

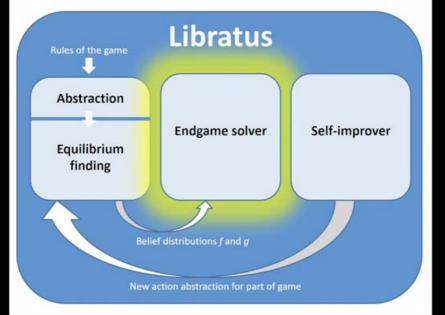
Card abstraction

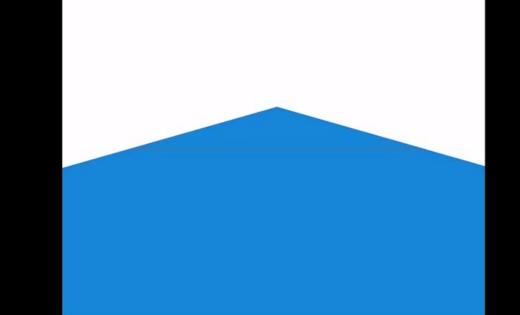
- Same card abstraction algorithm that we used in Tartanian8
- · But much finer abstraction
 - 1st and 2nd betting round: no abstraction
 - 3rd betting round: 55M card histories -> 2.5M buckets
 - − 4th betting round: 2.4B card histories -> 1.25M buckets



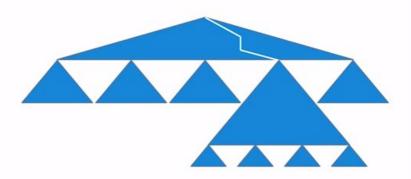


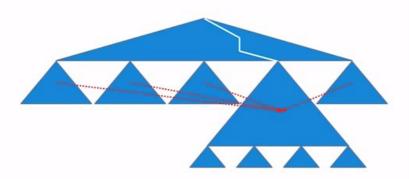


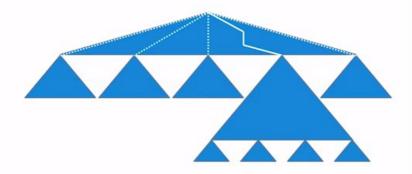


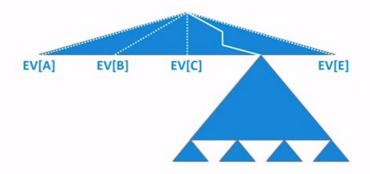


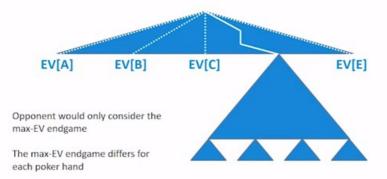


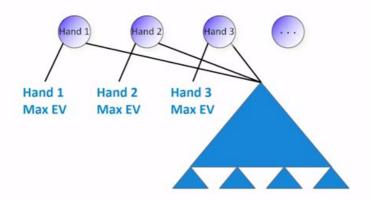


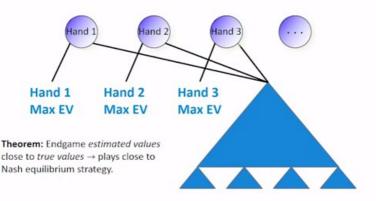






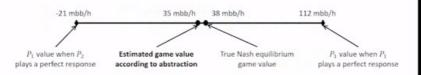




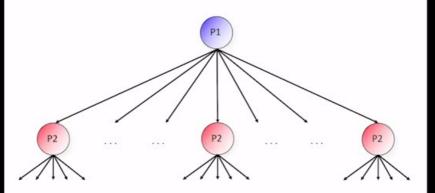


How good are abstraction strategies?

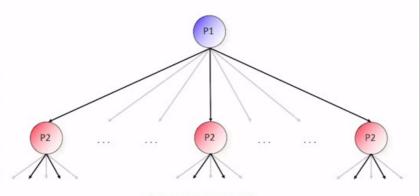
 Test game of Flop Texas Hold'em using an abstraction that is 0.02% of the full game size:



Action abstraction

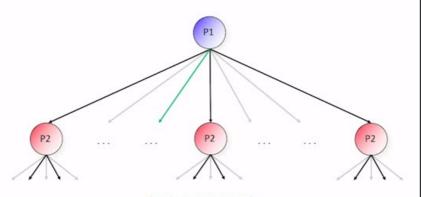


Action abstraction

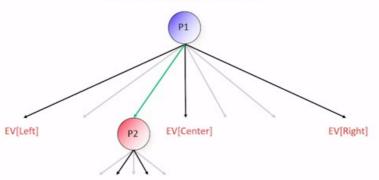


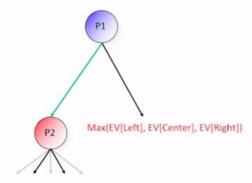
[Gilpin et al. AAMAS-08] [Hawkin et al. AAAI-11 AAAI-12] [Brown & Sandholm AAAI-14]

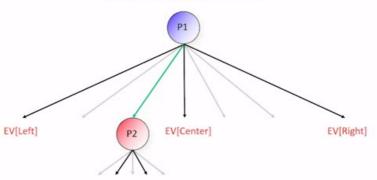
Action translation

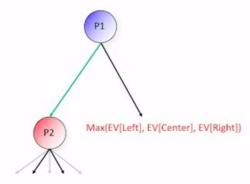


[Gilpin et al. AAMAS-08] [Schnizlein et al. IJCAI-09] [Ganzfried & Sandholm IJCAI-13]







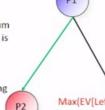


[Brown & Sandholm AAAI-17]

 Can be repeated for every subsequent off-tree action

 Theoretically safe if maximum action EV in the abstraction is close to the true maximum action EV

 Can mitigate this by including optimal actions in the abstraction [Brown & Sandholm AAAI-14]



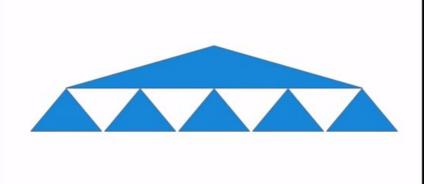
Max(EV[Left], EV[Center], EV[Right])

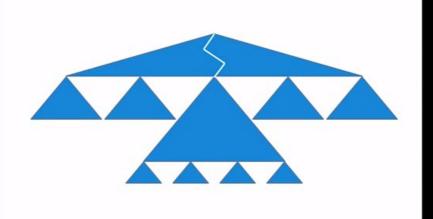
Medium-scale experiment on endgame solving within action abstraction

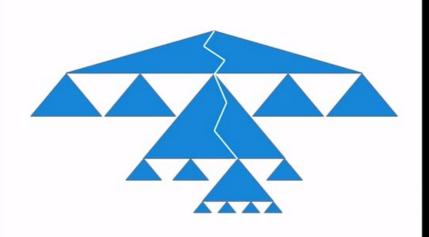
	Small Game Exploitability	Large Game Exploitability
Abstraction Strategy	91.3 mbb / hand	41.4 mbb / hand
Unsafe Endgame Solving	5.51 mbb / hand	397 mbb / hand
Safe Endgame Solving	8.26 mbb / hand	5.50 mbb / hand

Medium-scale experiments on nested endgame solving

	Exploitability
Randomized Pseudo-Harmonic Translation	1,465 mbb / hand
Nested Unsafe Endgame Solving	148.3 mbb / hand
Nested Safe Endgame Solving	119.1 mbb / hand







New ideas in endgame solver

- Safe endgame solving taking into account opponent's mistakes in the hand so far
- · Nested endgame solving
- Endgame starts already on 3rd betting round
- · No card abstraction in the endgame
- Noise added to action abstraction before solving

Daniel McAulay on Libratus's

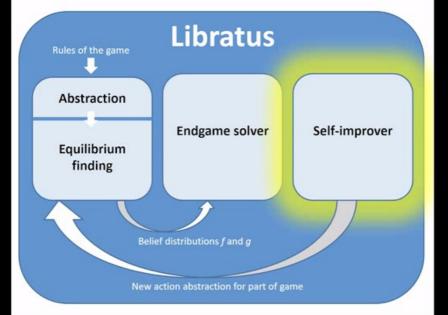
"balance" and use of "blockers"

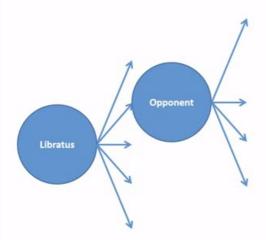


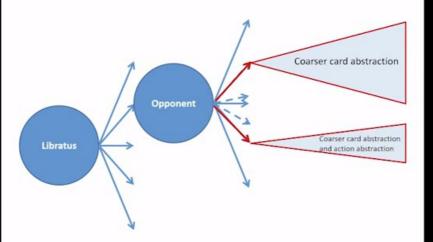


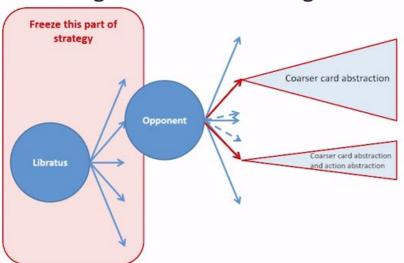
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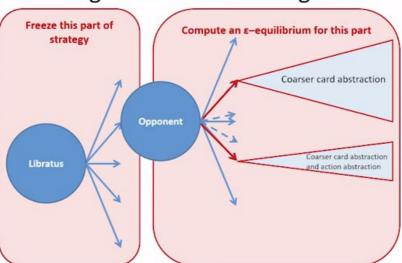
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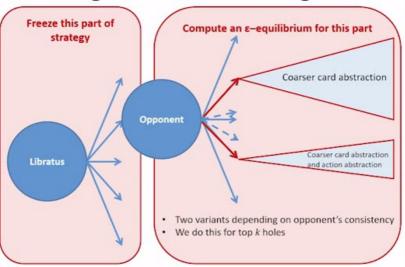












Jason Les and Jimmy Chou on Libratus's holes



Jason Les and Jimmy Chou

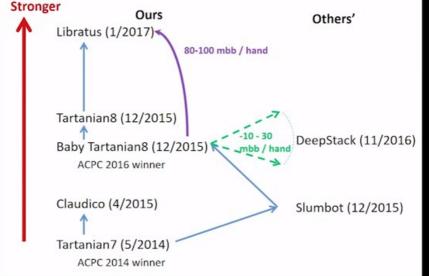
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Jason Les and Jimmy Chou

on Libratus's holes

Head-to-head strength of recent Als



Observations about Libratus's play

- · Strengths:
 - Small bets & huge bets & huge all-ins
 - "Perfect balance"
 - Mixed strategy, not "range-based"
 - "Donk betting"
 - No card abstraction in parts that are played
 - Provably near-perfect endgame play
 - Different bet sizings used in endgames
- Weaknesses:
 - "No" opponent exploitation
- Safe (equilibrium) play = timid? Let's ask Dong & Dan





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Some current & future research on this topic in my lab

- Practical lossy abstraction algorithms with bounds (also for modeling)
- New gradient-based equilibrium-finding algorithms [Kroer et al. EC-15, -17]
- Algorithms for equilibrium refinements [Kroer et al. IJCAI-17, Farina et al. 2017]
- Understanding exploration vs exploitation vs exploitability
- Additional applications
- ...

Thank you!

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