

# D&D Combat Length Predictions

Erdős Institute Data Science Boot Camp



# Guiding Question

• Given information about the starting state of a combat encounter, how many rounds should the encounter take?



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• Given information about the starting state of a combat encounter, how many rounds should the encounter take?

• Useful for game masters crafting encounters for their players.



## Data Preparation

- FIREBALL dataset: ~25,000 files, each depicting a unique combat encounter.
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• Format: Nested dictionaries, containing combat state updates, player state updates, commands issued, etc.

- Features extracted:
  - Party size
  - Player average level
  - Monster party size
  - Monster average level



#### <u>Purpose</u>

• Visualization of how features we use in the data is distributed



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- Visualization of how features we use in the data is distributed
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#### <u>Results</u>

- Diagonal plots show data distribution
- Off Diagonal plots show that there are not too many correlations





## Baseline Models - Mode

#### **Baseline Model**

• Mode Baseline

**Cross-Validation MSE** 

5.941



## Baseline Models - Median

#### **Baseline Model**

- Mode Baseline
- Median Baseline

**Cross-Validation MSE** 

5.941 5.766



# Baseline Models - Mean

#### **Baseline Model**

- Mode Baseline
- Median Baseline
- Mean Baseline

### **Cross-Validation MSE**

5.941 5.766 4.822



# Initial Advanced Model - Linear Regression

| <u>Model</u>      | Cross-Validation MSE |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| Mode Baseline     | 5.941                |
| Median Baseline   | 5.766                |
| Mean Baseline     | 4.822                |
| Linear Regression | 4.059                |
|                   |                      |



# More Advanced Models

- Ensembles of Trees!
  - Random Forest
  - Gradient Boost
  - XGBoost
- Grid Search for Hyperparameter Tuning

# **Ensembles of Trees**



## **<u>Grid Search for Hyperparameters</u>**



#### <u>Goal</u>

 Have systematic approach for finding the best hyperparameters for each ensemble learning model

#### <u>Method</u>

• Use Grid Search for each model

## **Random Forest Regressor**



# **Histogram-based Gradient Boost**





#### Newton Boosting

Gradient & Curvature/Hessian Newton Raphson Method

# -XGBoost

#### Sequential Learning

Additive Strategy Adding a weak learner at a time

#### **Parallel Computation**

System Optimization Enhancing Computational Efficiency

# **Comparing the Models**

| Model Name            | Average Cross-Validation MSE |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| Mode Baseline Model   | 5.941                        |
| Median Baseline Model | 5.766                        |
| Mean Baseline Model   | 4.822                        |

# **Comparing the Models**

| Model Name                 | Average Cross-Validation MSE |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Mode Baseline Model        | 5.941                        |
| Median Baseline Model      | 5.766                        |
| Mean Baseline Model        | 4.822                        |
| Linear Regression Model    | 4.059                        |
| Tuned Random Forest Model  | 3.880                        |
| Tuned Gradient Boost Model | 3.797                        |
| Tuned XGBoost Model        | <u>3.788</u>                 |



## Our Final Model - XGBoost + Feature Importance

Fit our tuned XGBoost to whole training set:

| Tuned XGBoost | Final MSE = 3.625 |
|---------------|-------------------|
|               |                   |



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#### Computed Feature Importance on whole set:

| <u>Feature</u>        | Importance Score |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Party Size            | 0.107            |
| Average Party Level   | 0.093            |
| Monster Party Size    | <u>0.688</u>     |
| Average Monster Level | 0.112            |







# <u>A Web App</u>

#### **DnD Combat Length Prediction**

#### Fill in the values below:

 party size (min:1, max:10)
 +

 average party level (min:1, max:20)
 +

 5.00
 +

 monster party size (min:1, max:10)
 +

 3

 3.00
 +

 Combat length prediction:
 +



# On the App

Some drawbacks of the app/model:



# On the App

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• The demo shows that the model is suitable for more reasonable data points. That is, a reasonable party size will give a reasonable prediction.



# On the App

Some drawbacks of the app/model:

- The demo shows that the model is suitable for more reasonable data points. That is, a reasonable party size will give a reasonable prediction.
- Entering an "unreasonable" party size gives unexpected outputs.





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- Four features is relatively small, and the model did quite well considering this.
- Some possible features to consider which could be extracted from the FIREBALL dataset are various categorical features about the player party, e.g., capturing the party composition, such as how many spellcasters did the party have.