Implementing a Hearthstone Engine

Using Model-Driven Development Approach

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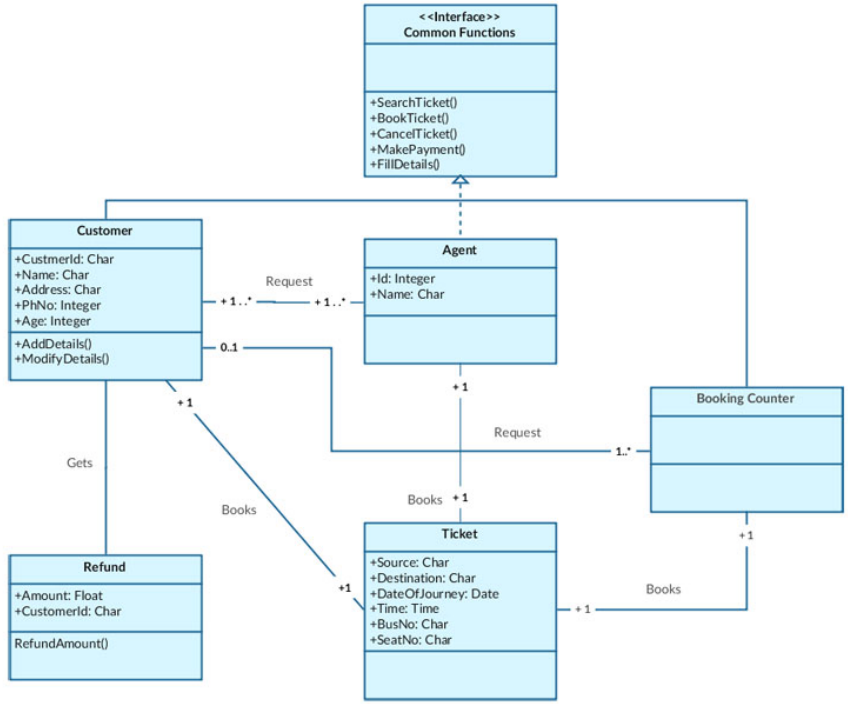
Outline

Outline

Model-Driven Software Design

- Higher level of abstraction
- Specify data, attributes and relations instead of writing code



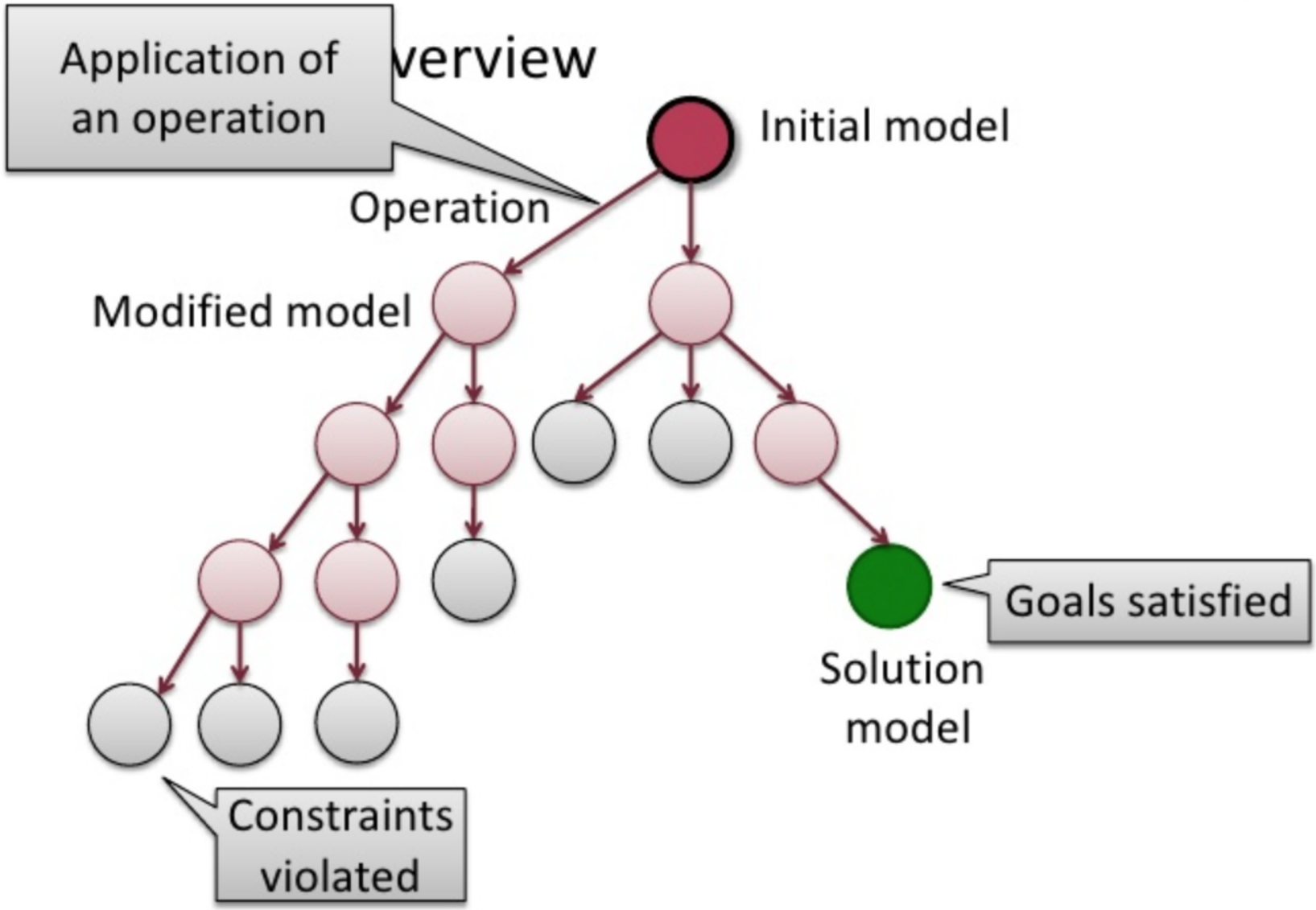
Trading Card Games

Game Engines

VIATRA

- Eclipse Framework
- VIsual Automated model TRAnsformations
- Query engine and Model Transformations
- Design Space Exploration for game engine

Design Space Exploration



Outline

Current state of Research

- Few attempts found for model-driven game development
- Object-oriented game engine found for popular board games
- Simulators for Hearthstone exist
- No model-driven game engine found

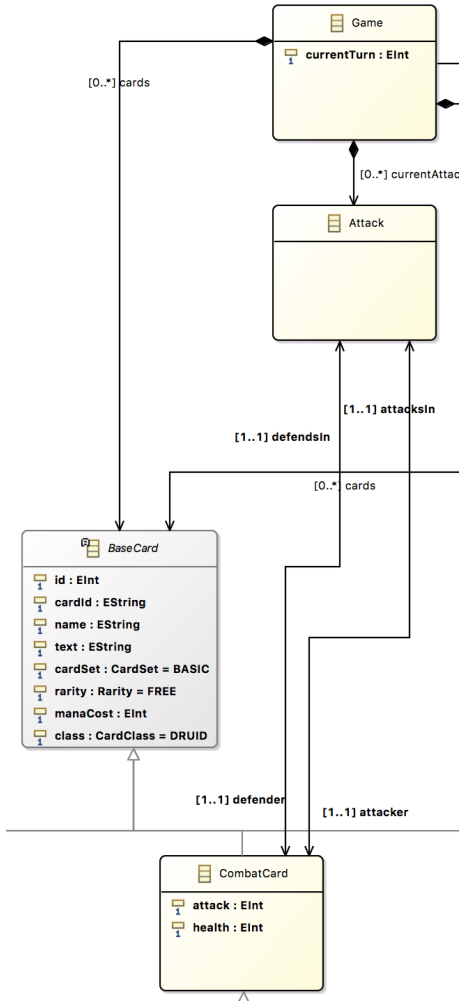
Outline

Scope

- Building all mechanics of Hearthstone not doable in short period
- Implement small subset of the game
- Proof by construct for feasibility
- All mechanics adhere to the same Phase/Queue rules
- We modeled the Attack Into Death Resolution mechanic

Model

- Model attack mechanic at a higher level
- Create class diagram
- Multiple changes throughout process
- Generates robust production-level Java code

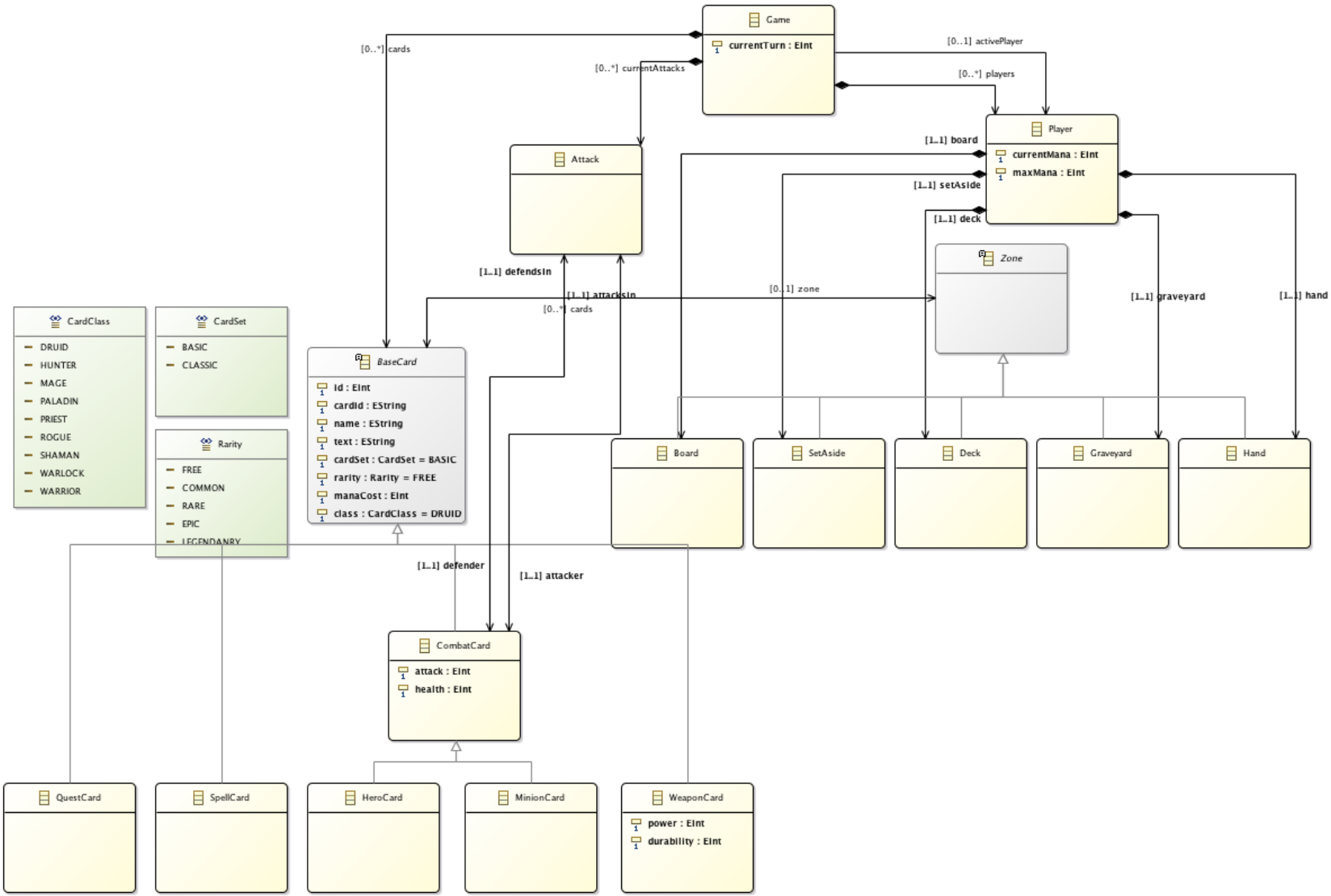


Query and Transformation

- VIATRA Query Language to define queries
- Queries designed in declarative manner
- Xtend for transformation rules
- Query and Transformations tightly coupled

Outline

Model


Game
currentTurn : EInt
[0..*] cards
[0..*] currentAttacks
[0..1] activePlayer
[0..*] players
Attack
Player
currentMana : EInt
maxMana : EInt
[1..1] board
[1..1] setAside
[1..1] deck
[1..1] defendsIn
[1..1] attacksIn
[0..*] cards
[0..1] zone
Zone
[1..1] graveyard
[1..1] hand
CardClass
DRUID
HUNTER
MAGE
PALADIN
PRIEST
ROGUE
SHAMAN
WARLOCK
WARRIOR
CardSet
BASIC
CLASSIC
Rarity
FREE
COMMON
RARE
EPIC
LEGENDARY
BaseCard
id : EInt
cardId : EString
name : EString
text : EString
cardSet : CardSet = BASIC
rarity : Rarity = FREE
manaCost : EInt
class : CardClass = DRUID
Board
SetAside
Deck
Graveyard
Hand
[1..1] defender
[1..1] attacker
CombatCard
attack : EInt
health : EInt
QuestCard
SpellCard
HeroCard
MinionCard
WeaponCard
power : EInt
durability : EInt

Queries

```
pattern attack(attacker : CombatCard, defender : CombatCard) {
    Game.currentAttacks(_, attack);
    Attack.attacker(attack, attacker);
    Attack.defender(attack, defender);
    attacker != defender;
}
pattern deadMinion(player : Player, minion : MinionCard) {
    Player.board(player, board);
    MinionCard.zone(minion, board);
    MinionCard.health(minion, health);
    check(health <= 0);
}
```

- Uses pattern matching to find objects
- Easily transformed from Java code

Transformation Rules

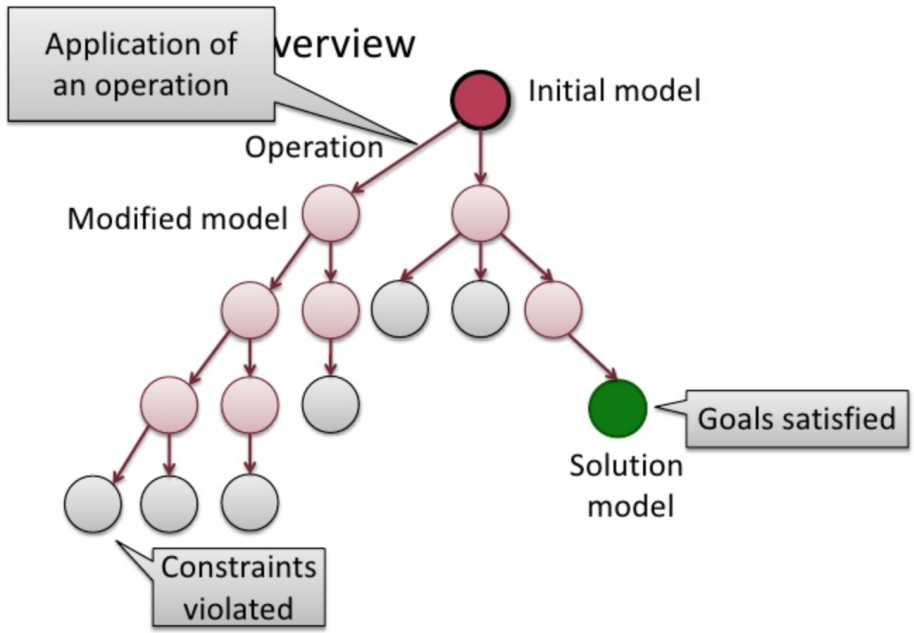
```
val performAttackRule = createRule.name("attack").precondition(attack).action[
    println(attacker.name + " attacks " + defender.name);
    attacker.health = attacker.health - defender.attack
    defender.health = defender.health - attacker.attack
].build
val moveDeadMinionToGraveyard = createRule.name("deadMinion").precondition(deadMinion).action[
    println("Dead Minion moved to graveyard")
    minion.zone = player.graveyard
].build


def executeAttack() {
    performAttackRule.fireOne
    moveDeadMinionToGraveyard.fireWhilePossible
}
private void performAttack(MinionCard attacker, MinionCard defender) throws ViatraQueryException {
    Attack attack = HearthstoneFactory.eINSTANCE.createAttack();
    attack.setAttacker(attacker);
    attack.setDefender(defender);
    game.getCurrentAttacks().add(attack);
    transformations.executeAttack();
}
```

- BatchTransformation vs EventDrivenTransformation

```
72  DesignSpaceExplorer dse = new DesignSpaceExplorer();
73  dse.setInitialModel(game);
74  dse.addMetaModelPackage(HearthstonePackage.eINSTANCE);
75  try {
76      dse.addObjective(Objectives.createConstraintsObjective("HardObjective")
77              .withHardConstraint(DeadHeroQuerySpecification.instance()));
78  } catch (ViatraQueryException e) {
79      e.printStackTrace();
80  }
81  ViatraQueryEngine queryEngine = null;
82  try {
83      queryEngine = ViatraQueryEngine.on(new EMFScope(game));
84  } catch (ViatraQueryException e) {
85      e.printStackTrace();
86  }
87  ruleProvider = new HearthstoneMTs(queryEngine);
88
89  dse.addTransformationRule(ruleProvider.createAndAttackRule);
90  dse.addTransformationRule(ruleProvider.playMinionRule);
91  dse.addTransformationRule(ruleProvider.newTurnRule);
92  dse.addTransformationRule(ruleProvider.enableAttackRule);
93  dse.startExploration(Strategies.createBfsStrategy(0));
```

Design Space Exploration

- Initial Model: The State of the game you want to analyse
- Operation: The Transformation Rules applied to the State
- Solution Model: Model that satisfies all constraints



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Conclusion

- It is feasible to model an AI trading card games
- Iterative process of developing new mechanics
- Scope $\rightarrow$ model $\rightarrow$ query $\rightarrow$ transformation
- Bundle into DSE to create prototype of an Engine

What's next

- Extend the modeled game to all the mechanics
- Model History for better heuristics and pruning
- Research Internship 2: Literature study on the artificial intelligence for games. Focus on elements of chess, Go and Texas Hold'em
- Master Thesis: Combine model-driven approach and literature study to build Hearthstone engine and benchmark the results