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Learning to Play Poker with Transformers

Exploring LLMs for Strategic Decision-Making

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MVA Master Students

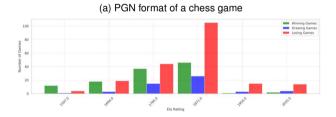
Paris-Saclay University

Chess as Inspiration for Poker

- GPT-3.5 Turbo fine-tuned on PGN chess games reaches 1800 ELO
- Learns to play without explicit rules
- Predicts next move adapts style dynamically
- Outperforms ChatGPT in real chess matches

```
[Event "F/S Return Match"]
[Site "Belgrade, Serbia JUG"]
[Date "1992.11.04"]
[Round "29"]
[White "Fischer, Robert J."]
[Black "Spassky, Boris V."]
[Result "1/2-1/2"]
```

1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 a6 4. Ba4 Nf6 5. O-O Be7 6. Re1 b5 7. Bb3 d6 8. c3 O-O 9. h3 Nb8 10. d4 Nbd7 11. c4 c6 12. cxb5 axb5 13. Nc3 Bb7 14. Bg5 b4 15.



(b) Win/Draw/LooseS of the model by ELO

Poker as a Sequential Decision Problem

Similarities with Chess

- Hands can be represented as a sequence of actions (raise, fold, call, etc.) like a natural sequence
- There is no optimal strategy but good strategies depend on other profiles at the table

Differences

- Multiplayer (+2)
- Masked information
- Randomness

Our Data: Raw Poker Hand Logs

- 45,000 hands from online logs
- Extracted from professional player sessions

```
Game started at: 2016/11/29 15:25:37
Game ID: 787027613 0.50/1 (PRR) Karkadann (Hold'em)
Seat 7 is the button
Seat 1: StephCurry (105.78).
Seat 2: PANDAisEVIL (101).
Seat 3: AironVega (103.20).
Seat 4: IlxxxlT (43).
Seat 5: pineapplesand (40).
Seat 6: dankmann (206,52).
Seat 7: ElvenEyes (115).
Seat 8: gust (46).
Seat 9: VegetablesArentYummy (273.59).
Player gust has small blind (0.50)
Player VegetablesArentYummy has big blind (1)
Player gust received a card.
Player gust received a card.
Player VegetablesArentYummy received a card.
Player VegetablesArentYummy received a card.
Player StephCurry received a card.
Player StephCurry received a card.
Player PANDAisEVIL received a card.
Player PANDAisFVII received a card.
Player AironVega received a card.
Player AironVega received a card.
Player IlxxxlI received card: [9d]
Player IlxxxlI received card: [7d]
Player pineapplesand received a card.
Player pineapplesand received a card.
Player dankmann received a card.
Player dankmann received a card.
Player ElvenEves received a card.
Player ElvenEves received a card.
```

```
Player StephCurry folds
Player PANDAISEVII folds
Player AironVega folds
Player IlxxxII folds
Player pineapplesand folds
Player dankmann raises (3)
Player ElvenEyes folds
Player gust folds
Player VegetablesArentYummy folds
Uncalled bet (2) returned to dankwann
Pot: 2.50, Rake 0
Player PANDAISEVIL does not show cards. Bets: 0. Collects: 0. Wins: 0.
Player AironVega does not show cards Bets: 0. Collects: 0. Wins: 0.
Player IlxxxII does not show cards. Bets: 0. Collects: 0. Wins: 0.
*Player dankmann mucks (does not show cards), Bets: 1, Collects: 2,50, Wins: 1,50
Player gust does not show cards.Rets: 0.50. Collects: 0. Loses: 0.50.
Player VegetablesArentYummy does not show cards.Bets: 1. Collects: 0. Loses: 1.
Game ended at: 2016/11/29 15:26:36
```

Raw log of a poker hand

Conversion to usable format

JSON Part 1 {"date": "2016/9/4 1:55:32". "game id": "718933960". "variant": "PRR". "table name": "Monopod". "type_game": "Short", "button seat": 2. "players": ["BIGRAISE", "tcoll16", "cracypoker", "vege", "bjv1105", "IlxxxII", "WalterBlack", → "TheFront7", "NoSugarJoe"], "players seats": [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]. "starting_stacks": [120.0, 216.0, 227.55, 213.5, → 522.98, 80.0, 179.55, 263.95, 100.0], "player small blind": "cracypoker". "small blind": 2.0. "player_big_blind": "vege". "big blind": 4.0. "player": "IlxxxlI". "cards_player": ["4c", "5h"], "dealed cards": { "flop": ["3d", "Qs", "2s"], "turn": ["Ks"]. "river": ["6s"]}.

```
JSON Part 2
  "actions": {
    "pre-flop": {
     "players": ["bjv1105", "IlxxxlI".
     → "WalterBlack". "TheFront7".
                 "NoSugarJoe", "BIGRAISE",
                "cracypoker", "vege"].
     "actions": ["RAISE", "FOLD", "CALL", "FOLD",

→ "CALL", "FOLD",

                 "FOLD", "FOLD", "FOLD"],
     "values": [12.0, null, 12.0, null, 8.0, null,

    null, null, null]

   }.
    "post-flop": {}.
    "post-turn": {}.
    "post-river": {}
  "card shown by players": [null, null, null, null,

→ null, null, "Ac 3s", null, null],

  "finishing stack": [120.0, 216.0, 225.55, 209.5,

→ 489.18.80.0.254.1.263.95.64.21
```

Creating Suitable Sequence Format

Advantages of this format

- No peudos
- Stacks converted in BB
- Stacks precomputed
- Small vocabulary (90 tokens) so smaller models

Token vocabulary

```
[TABLE CONFIGURATION]
RTN=P7
SR=P1 0 SRR
RR=P2 1RR
[STACKS]
P1 · 174 3RR
P2 · 126 2RR
P3 - 195 6RR
P4: 62.1BB [Ad Kd]
P5: 98.4BB
P6: 190.2BB
P7 - 40 0RR
POT=1 5RR
[PREFLOP]
P3: FOLD
P4: RAISE 3BB
P5: CALL 3BB
P6 CALL 3RR
P7 FOLD
P1 · FOLD
P2 · FOLD
[STACKS]
P4: 58.6BB [Ad Kd]
P5 - 94 9RR
P6: 186.788
POT=12.0BB
```

```
[FLOP][10d 2h 5s]
P4: CHECK
P5: CHECK
P6: CHECK
[STACKS]
P4: 58.6BB [Ad Kd]
P5: 94.988
P6: 186.788
POT=12.0BB
[TURN][10d 2h 5s 2c]
P4: CHECK
P5: CHECK
P6: CHECK
[STACKS]
P4: 58.6BB [Ad Kd]
P5: 94.988
P6: 186.788
POT=12.0BB
[RIVER][10d 2h 5s 2c 4d]
CHECK
```

Input format

Training Pytorch Models from Scratch

Training configuration

- Architecture suited to small vocabulary
- Trained several Transformers model (1M to 100M params)
- Used 52K hands for training

Difficulties

- Always predicts "FOLD"
- Only learnt the format but not the game
- Class balancing in CrossEntropy did not improve this

```
Token: 'CHECK' | Correct: 0 / 1103 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: 'RATSE' | Correct: 0 / 1226 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: 'FOLD' | Correct: 6603 / 6603 occurrences | Accuracy: 100.00%
Token: 'CALL' | Correct: 0 / 773 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: 'ALLIN' | Correct: 0 / 156 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: 'BET' | Correct: 0 / 624 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: 'POT' | Correct: 0 / 0 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: 'BB' | Correct: 2778 / 2779 occurrences | Accuracy: 99,96%
Token: 'SB' | Correct: 0 / 0 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: 'BTN' | Correct: 0 / 0 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: '[PAD]' | Correct: 0 / 31713 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: '[EOS]' | Correct: 10485 / 10485 occurrences | Accuracy: 100.00%
Token: '1' | Correct: 0 / 595 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: '2' | Correct: 960 / 1015 occurrences | Accuracy: 94.58%
Token: '3' | Correct: 0 / 533 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: '4' | Correct: 0 / 168 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: '5' | Correct: 0 / 139 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: '6' | Correct: 0 / 161 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: '7' | Correct: 0 / 130 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: '8' | Correct: 0 / 76 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
Token: '9' | Correct: 0 / 101 occurrences | Accuracy: 0.00%
```

Performance analysis of Poker models



Fine-tuning a Pre-trained LLM

Model: SmolLM-135M (Non-Instruct)

- smallest model: 135M parameters
- no prior poker knowledge

Training

- Specific Dataset format
- Hugging Face Trainer API.



Does the Model Actually Play Poker?

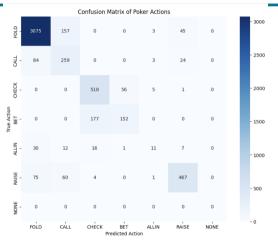


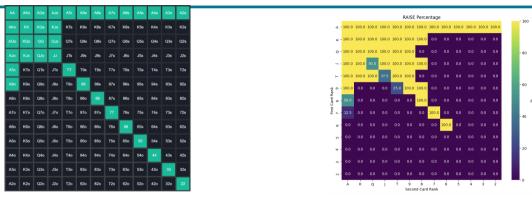
Figure: Fold Percentage Heatmap (Model vs Test Set)

Key Findings:

- The model makes statistically good decisions on unseen hands.
- It successfully generalizes beyond memorization.
- A pre-trained LLM might be necessary for stronger strategic understanding.



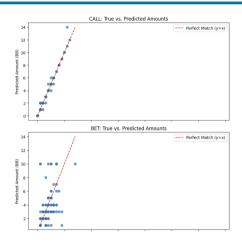
Does the Model Understand Hand Ranges?

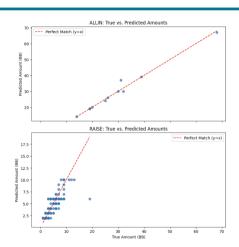


- The model mirrors pro-like tendencies. Overall range structure aligns well with optimal play.
- Premium pairs are preferred for aggression. Suited hands are more valued than offsuit hands.



How Well Does the Model Size Its Bets?





Surprisingly, the model exhibits coherent bet sizing patterns, aligning well with human decision-making.



Conclusion

Key Takeaways

- Training a language model from scratch for poker was unsuccessful—likely due to the complexity of the task and limited data.
- However, fine-tuning a pre-trained LLM led to impressive results, demonstrating a solid understanding of poker strategy.

Next Steps

- Test the model in a real poker environment against naive strategies, Monte Carlo agents, or even human players.
- Expand the dataset to improve generalization.
- Integrate reinforcement learning (RL): train the model through self-play with a reward based on its earnings per hand.
- Enhance inference with more compute, such as using < think > tokens for better decision-making.

12/12 May 22, 2025 abertay.ac.uk