p-ISSN: 2686-6285 e-ISSN: 2715-0461

Application of Artificial Intelligence to the Development of Playing Ability in the Valorant Game

Adwita Fernanda¹, Abid Renata Fadri Geovanni², Miftahul Huda³ Faculty Information Technologhy, Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta University^{1,2,3} JI. Brawijaya, Geblagan, Tamantirto, Kec. Kasihan, Kabupaten Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta 55183^{1,2,3} Indonesia e-mail: <u>adwitafernanda4@gmail.com</u> ¹, <u>abidrenatafg@gmail.com</u> ², hudamiftahul362@gmail.com ³

To cite this document: Fernanda, A., Fadri Geovanni, A. R. ., & Huda, M. . (2022). Application of Artificial Intelligence to the Development of Playing Ability in the Valorant Game. IAIC Transactions on Sustainable Digital Innovation (ITSDI), 4(1). Retrieved from <u>https://aptikomjournal.id/index.php/itsdi/article/view/566</u> DOI: <u>https://doi.org/10.34306/itsdi.v4i1.566</u>

Abstract

From children to adults, everyone enjoys playing online games as a form of entertainment. Online games have a more popular market because they can meet other players worldwide connected to the internet. NPCs (players controlled by a computer system) are also available in online games as player substitutes or for skill practice. As a result, we have been interacting with artificial intelligence in the competition and our environment without realizing it. The game's AI (Artificial Intelligent) can offer an experience similar to playing with other players. Artificial intelligence may always influence online games, whether to replace opponents or choose the game's plot. First Person Shooter (FPS) game Valorant was made available for free on the Windows platform by Riot Games. With a CS: GO-like concept (Counter Strike Global Offensive). The amount of money you have available for each round must be calculated at the equipment purchasing phase to produce effective gaming equipment. The Greedy Algorithm is one of the algorithms that can be used to choose the equipment for the money/cred owned. This algorithm will select the most expensive item the player can buy each round so that the player's chances of winning that round increase.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Valorant Game, Algoritma Greedy, Heuristic Techniques

1. Introduction

In the modern era, many online games are now circulating as a medium of entertainment for the wider community [1]. Online games are loved by all circles of society, from children to adults. The feature that is most often found in online games is AI (Artificial Intelligent), or can be called artificial intelligence [2],[3]. AI is an artificial intelligence that a system has created on a computer [4]. If applied to a game, AI can be transformed into an NPC (NonPlayer Character) to fight players with conditions that resemble online matches [5],[6].

One of the most popular online games today is Valorant. Valorant is a free FPS (First Person Shooter) game created by Riot Games for the Windows operating system [7]. With a similar concept to CS: GO (Counter Strike Global Offensive), this game comes with two teams, five against five players [8]. The difference is that each Valorant agent or hero has unique skills to add to the excitement of the battle. This game also has a large selection of agents, weapons, game modes, and maps that can be played [9]. Valorant now also has several tournaments both in the national and international arena, so the fans are getting more and more [10].







Author Notification 12 September 2022 Final Revised 24 September 2022 Published 27 September 2022 This paper aims to find out how influential AI is on the ability to play a game player, especially in the Valorant game [11]. Is it a significant impact, or maybe players are more comfortable against other real players. AI in online games has many types, one of which is player decision-making [12],[13]. With this, the application of AI can be used to provide recommendations to players on the best ways and strategies to fight the NPCs they face [14].

As the Valorant game develops and new players are added to the game, a guide is needed that can be given to players in setting strategies in this game [15]. One of the most important strategies is determining equipment purchase at the start of each round [16]. The equipment purchase phase takes a calculation of the money you have in each round to produce efficient equipment in the game [17]. One of the algorithms that can be used in determining the equipment selection for the money/cred owned is the Greedy Algorithm [18]. This algorithm will choose the most expensive item that can be purchased by the player each round so that the possibility of the player winning that round is more significant. In addition, this algorithm will also be combined with heuristic techniques that can eliminate and improve the desired results [19].

2. Research Method

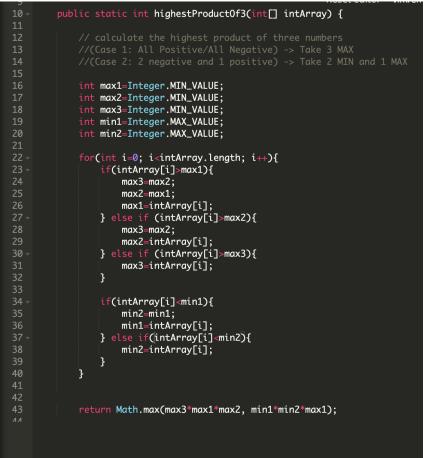
2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Greedy Algorithm

The greedy algorithm is an algorithm that runs step by step and, at each stage, will choose the most optimal choice at that time in the hope that it will produce an optimal final result as well [20]. In short, the Greedy algorithm chooses an optimum local value to achieve an optimum global value. The greedy algorithm does not see the problem ahead but only at that moment [21]. As a result, the Greedy algorithm will not always produce an optimal solution.

The greedy algorithm is widely used because the steps are easy to understand and easy to use. Greedy efficiency analysis is also more accessible than other algorithms, such as Divide and Conquer [22]. The Greedy algorithm is usually used for optimization problems because there are many problems that, if explored in detail, will take a lot of time [23]. The Greedy algorithm is used to get as close as possible to the optimal solution.

- 1. Greedy algorithms always apply the principle of "take what you can get now!" at each step and hope that the last step will get the maximum value. The greedy algorithm has several elements that will be used to determine the steps:
- 2. Candidate set (C) is the set that contains the elements that make up the solution.
- 3. A set of Solutions (S) is a set that contains candidates selected as solutions to a problem.
- 4. Solution Function, which is a function to determine whether the selected candidate set has provided a solution
- The selection function is used to select the most likely candidate to achieve the optimal solution. The selection function usually determines a candidate's most significant or smallest value.
- 6. Feasibility Function, which is a function that checks whether a candidate deserves to be a solution or not. Eligibility is limited using the constraints that have been determined. If it is feasible, then it is included in the solution set.
- 7. An objective function is a function that maximizes or minimizes the value of the solution.



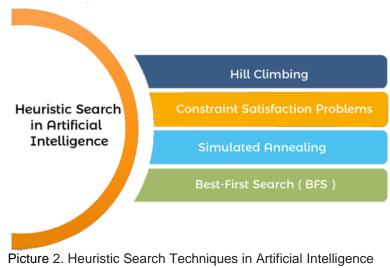
Picture 1. Greedy Algorithm Example

The greedy algorithm has several weaknesses. Namely, it does not operate entirely on all available alternatives. There are several different selection functions, so it must choose the correct procedure so that some greedy algorithm problems do not produce optimal values. However, this greedy algorithm is favored because this algorithm article is easier to understand and make than other more complicated algorithms. The time cost of this algorithm is small, so solutions can be obtained quickly.

2.1.2 Heuristic Techniques

Heuristics is a technique that improves efficiency in the search process with (completeness). A heuristic is an action that helps find a path in the tracing tree that demands a solution to a problem.

This technique is designed to solve problems regardless of whether the solution can be proven mathematically correct. Examples of these techniques include using guesswork, intuitive judgment, or common sense. Heuristics refer to methods for solving problems based on experience, from the learning process, and finding solutions, although they are not guaranteed to be optimal. Heuristics are not an algorithm but act as a guide. Heuristics may not always give optimal results, but they are instrumental in problem-solving.

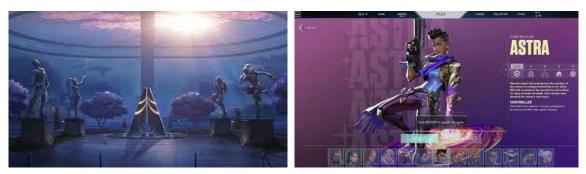


(Source: <u>https://www.javatpoint.com/heuristic-techniques</u>)

A good heuristic technique can drastically reduce the time needed to solve a problem by eliminating the need to consider unnecessary possible solutions. In addition, a good heuristic technique can help an algorithm find a more optimal solution closer to the desired result. An example of this heuristic technique is solving anagram problems. An anagram is the exchange of letters in a word or sentence so that the new word or sentence has another meaning. When completed by exhaustive search, we must search for all permutations of letters forming words or sentences, then check whether the words or sentences that are included contain meaning. Heuristic techniques can be used to reduce the number of search solutions. One of the heuristic techniques used, for example, makes a rule that in English, the letters c and h are always used as ch, so we only make permutations of letters with c and h side by side. All permutations with notes c and h are not side by side rejected from the search.

2.1.3 Valorant Game

Valorant is a free FPS (First Person Shooter) game created by Riot Games for the Windows operating system. With a similar concept to CS: GO (Counter Strike Global Offensive), this game comes with two teams, five against five players. The difference is that each Valorant agent or hero has unique skills to add to the excitement of the battle. One game consists of 24 rounds. With each team divided into attackers and defenders. The attacker is a team tasked with placing bombs. At the same time, the defender team must prevent this from happening. After 12 rounds, the two teams will switch roles.



Picture 3. Valorant Game Display (Source: https://playvalorant.com/id-id/)

This game provides many agents who have their respective roles and skills. Each player can choose an agent according to his role. Some of the positions available in this game include

duelist, initiator, controller, and sentinel. Each agent has advantages and disadvantages and can be used according to the player's wishes. Duelists can fight at close range, Initiators can attack and open wars, Controllers can set maps, and Sentinels can assist by healing to restore dead friends. Each role also consists of various agents with different skills, and players can do so many variations.



Picture 4. Valorant Game Agents (Source: https://playvalorant.com/id-id/)

This game also provides various maps that can be played. Seven maps or spaces can be used to compete in Valorant. Each map has its uniqueness and challenges. The map in Valorant consists of Fracture, Breeze, Icebox, Bind, Haven, Split, and Ascend. Each has a plan and fighting style with a different background.



Picture 5. Map in Valorant Game (Source: https://playvalorant.com/id-id/)

Players can join the Attacker or Defender group. Each team consists of 5 players. Each player is required to complete several missions or eliminate groups of enemies. The game takes short rounds and ends when the player is defeated or the task has been completed. In most game modes, a losing player must wait until the game round is over to participate again. In this game, players can purchase weapons and other equipment at the start using the money earned based on the performance of completing missions. Players who complete tasks or defeat enemies will get money/cred according to what has been done. In addition, each player receives prize money for every completed round, and the winning team will get a large amount of money.

The mode that Valorant players are most interested in is Competitive Mode. This mode is a mode where each team must win 13 rounds out of 24 available rounds in each game. There

are two parts in each game that are separated every 12 rounds. Every 12 rounds, the team will switch positions from Attacker to Defender or vice versa. At the beginning of the first round, each player is given \$800 to buy equipment in the form of weapons and skills, a simple pistol, and a knife. In addition, each player in each round has been given a life of 100 HP (Health Points). The equipment available is weapons and other equipment. The round will end if one of the teams succeeds in carrying out their objective, i.e., the Attacker detonates the spike installed at the spike installation location in the space provided, or the Defender manages to defuse the bomb or prevent the Attacker from setting a point at one of the bomb installation sites during one round (3 minutes). In addition, each team will be said to have won the round if it manages to destroy all opposing team members. At the end of each round, each player will be given additional money based on their performance in that round.



Picture 6. Gameplay Valorant (Source: https://playvalorant.com/id-id/)

The weapon or weapon section is divided into several types: Sidearm, Sub-Machine Gun, Shotgun, Rifle, Sniper, and Heavy. Sidearm is a gun-type weapon that is not very effective in combat but has a meager price, so it can almost always be bought with the money you have. Heavy is a weapon that tends to be heavy when used and does not have good accuracy, but having a lot of bullets can reduce the enemy's HP very quickly. Sub Machine-Gun (SMG) is a light weapon when carried and can fire its shots reasonably quickly, but every bullet that hits the enemy only reduces the enemy's HP a little. This SMG is effective in close combat but weak in long-range combat. The rifle is the weapon that Valorant players are most interested in because its fire can reduce enemy HP quickly and steadily, but it requires skill in controlling the fire. This weapon is very effective in long-range combat. Sniper is a weapon that relies heavily on longrange combat because it has a scope to see long distances and has a shot that can reduce a lot of enemy HP in one go. Still, the time it takes to shoot one image is long enough, so it relies heavily on accuracy. The weapons that the Attacker and Defender have are generally the same. Each weapon has a price that varies from 200 creds to 4500 creds. In addition, there is also armor as a player protector, divided into two based on strength, namely light armor and heavy armor, with a price of 400 and 1000 cred, respectively.



Picture 6. Purchase of Weapons in the Game Valorant (Source: https://playvalorant.com/id-id/)

The price of each piece of equipment in the form of weapons and armor can be seen below:

	_	1
Weapon Name	Туре	Price
Classic	Sidearm	\$0
Shorty	Sidearm	\$200
Frenzy	Sidearm	\$400
Ghost	Sidearm	\$500
Sheriff	Sidearm	\$800
Stinger	SMG	\$1000
Spectre	SMG	\$1600
Bucky	Shotgun	\$900
Judge	Shotgun	\$1500
Bulldog	Rifle	\$2100
Guardian	Rifle	\$2700
Phantom	Rifle	\$2900
Vandal	Rifle	\$2900
Marshal	Sniper	1100
Operator	Sniper	4500

Table 1. The Price of Weapons in The Game Valorant (Source: https://playvalorant.com/id-id/)

Ares	Heavy	1700
Odin	Heavy	3200
Light Armor	Armor	400
Heavy Armor	Armor	1000

In addition to weapons and armor, players can purchase some skills. The skills of each agent have different functions and prices. Each agent has a total of three ordinary skills and one ultimate skill. The cost of each skill purchased in each round usually ranges from 150 to 300 cred. In addition, one player can also buy equipment for other players.

3. Greedy Algorithm and Heuristic Techniques in Determining Equipments in Game Valorant

3.1 Problem Analysis and Strategy Design

The main problem with this problem is maximizing equipment and buying the best equipment based on your money. It was based on the author's personal experience and seeing other players. Several things can help design a strategy to solve this problem. The more expensive the weapon, the better its performance in knocking out opponents, so the greedy algorithm is quite suitable for solving this problem. Then, several weapons perform much better than other weapons and are used more often by players than other weapons, so order, the best types of weapons are Rifle, Heavy, Sniper, Shotgun, SMG, and Sidearm. Players also tend to buy skills before purchasing weapons and armor.

- 1. From the things that have been mentioned above, a strategy design can be made as follows using heuristic techniques:
- 2. Buy skills first before buying anything else.
- 3. After this is fulfilled, the greedy algorithm can be used to determine the purchase of weapons and armor.
- 4. In the purchase of weapons, the order of weapons starts from Rifle, Heavy, Sniper, Shotgun, SMG, and Sidearm
- 5. After purchasing the gun, if the cost is still possible, then proceed to the purchase of armor.
- 6. Generally, sidearms are purchased after purchasing armor

3.2 Greedy Strategy

Greedy's strategy starts with pre-processing, sorting all weapons from the most expensive to the lowest cost. Choose the gun with the highest price at each step from the available items.

- 1. Candidate Set: The set consists of all weapons and armor available in this game.
- 2. Solution Set: The set of weapons and grenades chosen because they have the maximum cost. This solution set contains a maximum of one weapon and one armor.
- 3. Selection Function: Choose the weapon and armor that has the maximum cost.
- 4. Feasibility Function: Checks whether the total cost of the set of existing solutions does not exceed the amount of money the player has.
- 5. Objective Function: Weapons and armor owned have a maximum cost.

In the greedy phase of purchasing weapons, the weapon that is always the first option is the Rifle type weapon. If no Rifle type weapon can be bought because the remaining money is less than the cost, proceed to Heavy, Sniper, Shotgun, SMG, and Sidearm weapons. After obtaining one weapon, move to the greedy phase to buy armor because each player can only carry one weapon. To proceed to the mean stage for purchasing grenades, players must have a minimum of 400 creds because the cheapest grenade can be purchased in Light Armor at 400 creds. Furthermore, to enter the sidearm purchase phase, the minimum money must be owned at 200 creds because the cheapest pistol, the Shorty, can be purchased at that price.

3.3 Greedy Strategy Implementation

An example of the first problem is that a player on the Attacker team has 4000 creds. The cost of solving the problem is as follows: (1) The price to buy Odin is 3200 cred, so that's enough to buy. Then the remaining money that the player has is 800 cred. (2) Check armor. The armor that can be purchased is light armor for 400 creds; the remaining money players have 400 creds. (3) Check the sidearm. The sidearm that can be bought is a frenzy for 400 creds; the remaining money the player has is 0 cred.

An example of the second problem is that a player on the Attacker team has 2000 cred. The cost of solving the problem is as follows: (1) The price to buy Ares is 1700 cred, so that's enough to buy. Then the remaining money that the player has is 300 cred. (2) Check armor. The cheapest armor is light armor for 400 creds, so if the money is not enough to buy armor, then the player's remaining money is 300 cred. (3) Check the sidearm. The sidearm that can be purchased is shorty for 200 creds, then the player's remaining money is 100 cred.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion from the results of this paper is that AI intervention is very influential on the environment in online games. With online games, many things can be accessed through a supporting storyline that makes the game feel at home to play. In addition, AI, which acts as an enemy in the game, functions as a form of achievement in the game or sparring against other real players.

Greedy Algorithm is one of the algorithm strategies specialized in solving optimization cases. Although greedy algorithms do not always produce optimal values, they are often used because they have solutions that are fast and often close to optimal values. This Algorithm can be used for many optimization cases. One example is the purchase of equipment in the game Valorant. Although there are many ways to buy equipment in this game, a greedy strategy can provide one solution close to the best. By purchasing the most expensive equipment that the player's money can accommodate, the more likely the player will win in this game because he has better equipment at the highest cost. Combining this strategy with Heuristic Techniques will produce a better solution and closer to the optimal solution.

References

- [1] P. Cairns, C. Power, M. Barlet, G. Haynes, C. Kaufman, and J. Beeston, "Enabled players: The value of accessible digital games," *Games Cult.*, vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 262–282, 2021.
- [2] Y. Zhao, "Deep Learning of 3D High-Precision Model Digital Engraving of Next-Generation Games Based on Artificial Intelligence," *Adv. Multimed.*, vol. 2022, 2022.
- [3] V. Agarwal, M. C. Lohani, A. S. Bist, and D. Julianingsih, "Application of Voting Based Approach on Deep Learning Algorithm for Lung Disease Classification," in 2022 International Conference on Science and Technology (ICOSTECH), 2022, pp. 1–7.
- [4] C. Zhang and Y. Lu, "Study on artificial intelligence: The state of the art and future prospects," *J. Ind. Inf. Integr.*, vol. 23, p. 100224, 2021.
- [5] J. C. F. Ho and R. Ng, "Perspective-taking of non-player characters in prosocial virtual reality games: Effects on closeness, empathy, and game immersion," *Behav. Inf. Technol.*, vol. 41, no. 6, pp. 1185–1198, 2022.
- [6] G. Maulani, N. Wiwin, V. Elmanda, and D. Julianingsih, "Conscious Fog and Electricity Computing Performance: Renewable Energy Case Study," in 2022 International Conference on Science and Technology (ICOSTECH), 2022, pp. 1–7.
- [7] P. Karkallis, J. Blasco, G. Suarez-Tangil, and S. Pastrana, "Detecting video-game injectors exchanged in game cheating communities," in *European Symposium On Research In Computer Security*, 2021, pp. 305–324.
- [8] W. Zhang, G. Muric, and E. Ferrara, "Individual and Collective Performance Deteriorate in a New Team: A Case Study of CS: GO Tournaments," *arXiv Prepr. arXiv2205.09693*, 2022.

- [9] M. J. Scott et al., "Foundations for esports curricula in higher education," in Proceedings of the 2021 Working Group Reports on Innovation and Technology in Computer Science Education, 2021, pp. 27–55.
- [10] E. Mao, "The effectiveness of event marketing in an attention economy: Findings from Twitch live-stream esports tournament events," *J. Media Econ.*, pp. 1–18, 2022.
- [11] A. Dehpanah, M. F. Ghori, J. Gemmell, and B. Mobasher, "Behavioral Player Rating in Competitive Online Shooter Games," *arXiv Prepr. arXiv2207.00528*, 2022.
- [12] M. N. A. Khalid and H. Iida, "Objectivity and subjectivity in games: understanding engagement and addiction mechanism," *IEEE Access*, vol. 9, pp. 65187–65205, 2021.
- [13] B. Rawat, A. S. Bist, N. Mehra, M. F. Fazri, and Y. A. Terah, "Study of Kumaon Language for Natural Language Processing in End-to-End Conversation Scenario," *IAIC Trans. Sustain. Digit. Innov.*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 143–149, 2022.
- [14] J. Zhu *et al.*, "Player-Al interaction: What neural network games reveal about Al as play," in *Proceedings of the 2021 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, 2021, pp. 1–17.
- [15] S. Liu, X. Xu, and M. Claypool, "A Survey and Taxonomy of Latency Compensation Techniques for Network Computer Games," *ACM Comput. Surv.*, 2022.
- [16] J. Amutha, S. Sharma, and S. K. Sharma, "Strategies based on various aspects of clustering in wireless sensor networks using classical, optimization and machine learning techniques: Review, taxonomy, research findings, challenges and future directions," *Comput. Sci. Rev.*, vol. 40, p. 100376, 2021.
- [17] A. S. Anwar, B. Mardisentosa, and A. Williams, "The Role Of Technology In Education," *IAIC Trans. Sustain. Digit. Innov.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 36–40, 2021.
- [18] J.-Q. Li *et al.*, "A hybrid iterated greedy algorithm for a crane transportation flexible job shop problem," *IEEE Trans. Autom. Sci. Eng.*, 2021.
- [19] M. Toloueiashtian, M. Golsorkhtabaramiri, and S. Y. B. Rad, "An improved whale optimization algorithm solving the point coverage problem in wireless sensor networks," *Telecommun. Syst.*, vol. 79, no. 3, pp. 417–436, 2022.
- [20] A. Chug and S. Tarwani, "Identifying the Optimal Refactoring Dependencies Using Heuristic Search Algorithms to Maximize Maintainability," *Int. J. Softw. Eng. Knowl. Eng.*, vol. 31, no. 06, pp. 803–835, 2021.
- [21] Y.-Y. Huang, Q.-K. Pan, J.-P. Huang, P. N. Suganthan, and L. Gao, "An improved iterated greedy algorithm for the distributed assembly permutation flowshop scheduling problem," *Comput. Ind. Eng.*, vol. 152, p. 107021, 2021.
- [22] Z.-Y. Wang, Q.-K. Pan, L. Gao, and Y.-L. Wang, "An effective two-stage iterated greedy algorithm to minimize total tardiness for the distributed flowshop group scheduling problem," *Swarm Evol. Comput.*, vol. 74, p. 101143, 2022.
- [23] J. Mao, Q. Pan, Z. Miao, and L. Gao, "An effective multi-start iterated greedy algorithm to minimize makespan for the distributed permutation flowshop scheduling problem with preventive maintenance," *Expert Syst. Appl.*, vol. 169, p. 114495, 2021.