New Coverage Algorithm

Charles Zhang
July 1 2020

```
options(digits = 6)
library(tictoc)

Environment Example(7x8):

"""

1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8

9 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15 - 16

17 - 18 - 19 - 20 - 21 - 22 - 23 - 24

25 - 26 - 27 - 28 - 29 - 30 - 31 - 32

33 - 34 - 35 - 36 - 37 - 38 - 39 - 40

41 - 42 - 43 - 44 - 45 - 46 - 47 - 48

49 - 50 - 51 - 52 - 53 - 54 - 55 - 56

"""
```

Global variable

```
ROWS = 16
COLS = 16
START = 1
Reward = 200
V = ROWS * COLS
S = 1:V
R = matrix(-1, V, V)
# four cornors
R[1, c(2, 1+COLS)] = 0
R[COLS*(ROWS-1)+1, c(COLS*(ROWS-1)+1-COLS, COLS*(ROWS-1)+2)] = 0
R[COLS, c(COLS-1, 2*COLS)] = 0
R[V, c(V-1, V-COLS)] = 0
# four boundary edges
for(i in 2:(COLS - 1)) {
  R[i, c(i-1, i+1, i+COLS)] = 0
                                   # up edge
 R[V-i+1, c(V-i+2, V-i, V-i+1-COLS)] = 0 # bottom edge
for(i in 1:(ROWS-2)) {
  R[i*COLS+1, c(i*COLS+1-COLS, i*COLS+2, i*COLS+1+COLS)] = 0 # left edge
  R[(i+1)*COLS, c(i*COLS, (i+2)*COLS, (i+1)*COLS-1)] = 0 # right edge
}
# inside vertices
for (i in 0:(COLS-3)) {
 for (j in 1:(ROWS-2)) {
     \texttt{R[j*COLS+2+i, c(j*COLS+1+i, j*COLS+3+i, j*COLS+2+COLS+i, j*COLS+2-COLS+i)] = 0 } 
  }
```

```
# give reward
if (COLS %% 2 == 0) {
 END = 2
 R[2, c(1, COLS+2, 3)] = Reward
# else if (ROWS \% 2 == 0) {
\# END = COLS+1
# R[END, c(1, END+1, END+COLS)] = Reward
# }
} else {
 END = 2
 R[2, c(1, COLS+2, 3)] = 0
 print("Not Hamiltomian Cycle so No Coverage Path!")
Q = matrix(0, V, V)
alpha = 0.6
rounds = 1000
r = 1
get_actions <- function(s) {</pre>
 a = c()
  for (i in 1:V) {
    if(R[s,i] != -1) a = c(a, i)
 return(a)
}
```

Core algorithm based on Q learning

```
tic()
while (r <= rounds) {</pre>
 s = sample(S, 1)
 while (TRUE) {
    action_space = get_actions(s)
    action <- sample(action_space, 1)</pre>
    s_next <- action
    actions_next = get_actions(s_next)
    qs = c()
    for (i in actions_next) qs = c(Q[s_next,i], qs)
    Q[s,action] <- R[s,action] + alpha * max(qs)
    s = s_next
    if (s == END) break
 }
 r <- r+1
}
```

Find Path based on Q table

```
path = c()
state = START
Q[Q == 0] <- 1000
while (length(path) < V)
{</pre>
```

```
pre_state = state
path = c(path, state)
state = match((min(Q[state,])), Q[state,])
Q[pre_state, ] = 1000
Q[, pre_state] = 1000
}
```

Running Time

```
toc()
## 114.207 sec elapsed
path

## [1] 1 17 33 49 65 81 97 113 129 145 161 177 193 209 225 241 242
## [18] 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 240 224 208
## [35] 192 176 160 144 128 112 96 80 64 48 32 16 15 31 47 63 79
```

[52] 95 111 127 143 159 175 191 207 223 239 238 222 206 190 174 158 142 ## ## [69] 126 110 94 78 62 46 30 14 13 29 45 61 77 93 109 125 141 [86] 157 173 189 205 221 237 236 220 204 188 172 156 140 124 108 ## [103] 60 44 28 12 11 27 43 59 75 91 107 123 139 155 171 187 203 ## [120] 219 235 234 218 202 186 170 154 138 122 106 90 74 58 42 26 ## **[137]** 9 25 41 57 73 89 105 121 137 153 169 185 201 217 233 232 216 ## [154] 200 184 168 152 136 120 104 88 72 56 24 8 40 7 23 39 ## [171] 71 87 103 119 135 151 167 183 199 215 231 230 214 198 182 166 150 **##** [188] 134 118 102 86 70 54 38 22 6 5 21 53 37 69 85 101 117 ## [205] 133 149 165 181 197 213 229 228 212 196 180 164 148 132 116 100 ## [222] 68 52 36 20 4 3 19 35 51 67 83 99 115 131 147 163 179 ## [239] 195 211 227 226 210 194 178 162 146 130 114 98 82 66 50 34 ## [256] 2