

Where is modern RL at today

Success of deep RL = in domains that aren't similar to the real world (Go is structured, with few unexpected situations)

Sample inefficient -> requires simulation

Why is everyone not using q learning

- not easy to get convergence - q learning with nonlinear function approximation is not guaranteed to converge either in theory or practice
- doesn't in general converge
- sensitive to hyper parameters
- lots of local optima

rl tasks = small, uniform, goal=master, test identical to train

real world = huge, highly varied, goal=dont screw up too much, test set = unmitigated disaster of complexity

Open AI Dota

TODO

(https://www.reddit.com/r/MachineLearning/comments/99ix2d/d_openai_five_loses_against_first_professional/)

(<https://www.rockpapershotgun.com/2018/07/20/ai-wizard-mike-cook-wants-openais-dota-bots-to-teach-him-not-beat-him/>)

(<http://www.gamesbyangelina.org/2018/06/good-luck-have-fun/>)]

(https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/openai-assets/dota_benchmark_results/network_diagram_08_06_2018.pdf)

Learning Montezuma's Revenge

<https://blog.openai.com/learning-montezumas-revenge-from-a-single-demonstration/>

Ha & Schmidhuber (2018) World Models

[paper](#) - [blog post](#) - [blog post appendix](#)

Inspiration from humans

We use low dimensional mental models to represent the world around us.

Our brain learns abstract representations of spatial and temporal information. Evidence also suggests that perception itself is governed by an internal prediction of the future, using our mental models.

This predictive model can be used to perform fast reflexive behaviours when we face danger.

The agent

Solves a car racing task that previously hadn't been solved.

Unsupervised learning is used to train a generative environment model. This environment model is then used by the agent to learn a policy. Policy is then transferred back to the real environment.

Key idea is **compression**

- V compresses the dimensionality of the observation
- M compresses the observation over time

Agent has

- visual sensory component (V) that compresses pixels into lower dimensional representation
- memory component (M) that makes predictions based on past sequences
- decision making component (C) decides what action to take based on vision and memory

V is a Variational Auto Encoder - a network that compresses and reproduces the observation of the environment. The reconstructed observation is not used - what is valuable is the compressed version of the observation (aka the **latent representation**). This lower dimensional representation is more useful (TODO).

Uses a temperature parameter to control amount of uncertainty in generated environments. Show that noisier environments help prevent agent from taking advantage of imperfections of its internal world model.

The latent representation (i.e. middle layer) of V is used in two ways - by the memory M to predict the next latent representation of the observation - by the controller C to select actions

The memory (M) is a Mixed Density Recurrent Network. It predicts the latent representation of the observation - not the raw observation. Compresses over time. A predictive model of the future vectors that V is expected to produce.

Outputs probability density function instead of a deterministic prediction. Modeled as a mixture of Gaussians - Mixture Density Network.

Mixed density networks

Bishop (1994) - Mixture Density Networks [paper](#)

Mixture Density Networks with TensorFlow [blog post](#) - [pytorch implementation](#)

The mixed density network uses the log-likelihood of the distribution versus the training data as the loss function. This is also used in logistic regression and in the cross entropy minimization of a softmax.

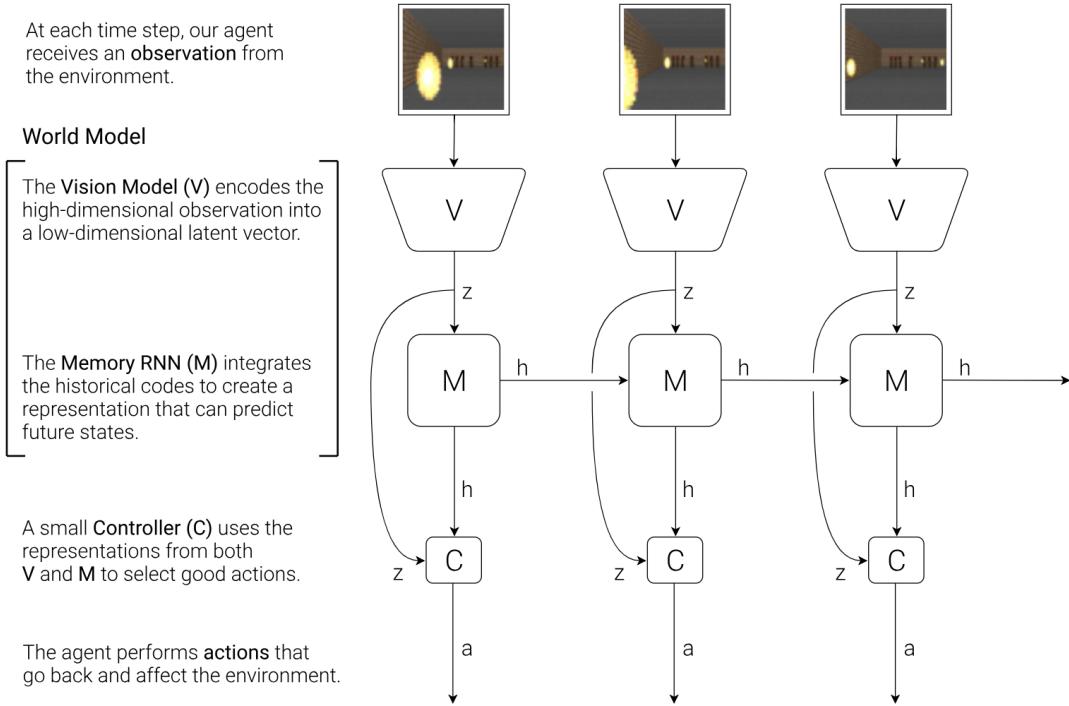


Figure 1: The agent consists of three components - Vision (V), Memory (M), and Controller (C)

Controller (C)

Many model free RL algos use small networks with few parameters. The algo is often bottlenecked by the credit assignment problem - making it hard to learn millions of weights. Smaller networks are used as they iterate faster to a good policy

High compact policy (it is a linear function!).

A smaller controller allows the learner to focus on credit assignment on a smaller search space, without sacrificing capacity and expressiveness via the world model

Simple as possible - trained separately from V and M. Single linear layer that maps the MDN-RNN hidden state and latent representation of the observation to action

```
def rollout(controller):
    ''' env, rnn, vae are '''
    ''' global variables '''
    obs = env.reset()
    h = rnn.initial_state()
    done = False
    cumulative_reward = 0
    while not done:
        z = vae.encode(obs)
        a = controller.action([z, h])
        obs, reward, done = env.step(a)
        cumulative_reward += reward
        h = rnn.forward([a, z, h])
    return cumulative_reward
```

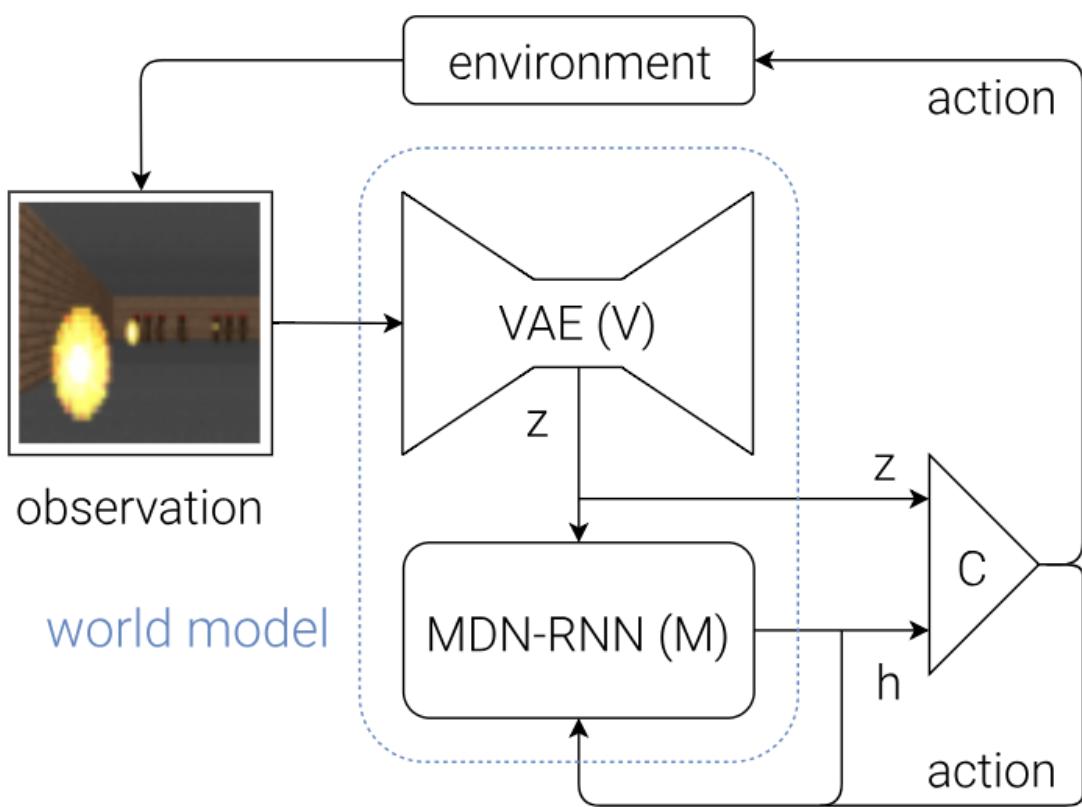


Figure 2: Flow diagram of the agent model

The simplicity of C allows using unconventional ways to train C - Ha et. al use Covariance-Matrix Adaptation Evolution Strategy (CMA-ES). This algorithm works well for solution spaces of up to a few thousand parameters.

CMA-ES - [wikipedia](#)

Stochastic and derivative free.

Evolutionary algo = repeated interplay of variation (recombination and mutation) + selection based on some objective function.

New candidates are sampled according to a multivariate normal distribution. Recombination is selecting a new mean for this distribution. Mutation is adding a zero mean random vector.

Pairwise dependencies are represented by a covariance matrix - CMA is a method to update this covariance matrix. Adapting this covariance matrix amounts to learning a second order model of the objective function. Only the ranking between candidates is used for learning the sample distribution.

Environment & experiments

First agent to solve this car racing task. Tracks are randomly generated for each trial, agent rewarded for visiting as many tiles in the least amount of time. Action space is continuous - steering left/right, acceleration and brake.

VAE is trained using dataset of 10,000 random rollouts. Minimize the difference between a frame and the reconstructed version. **How is this distance measured????**

Now can use the trained autoencoder to train the memory model. The MDN-RNN is trained to model $P(z_{t+1}|a_t, z_t, h_t)$ using a mixture of Gaussians. The MDN-RNN is predicting the next state (generating a probability distribution over next states as function of the action taken, the latent representation of the observation and the hidden state of the MDN-RNN).

Procedure

1. 10,000 random rollouts
2. train VAE to encode observation into latent vector
3. train MDN-RNN to predict probability distribution of next state
4. use CMA-ES to solve for the parameters of the linear controller

Model	Parameter Count
VAE	4,348,547
MDN-RNN	422,368
Controller	867

Experiment results

V only

Learning to drive from good features is not difficult - easy to train small feed-forward network to map hand engineered features to policy.

First test is on the agent that can only access the latent representation of the observation. Achieved 632 +/-

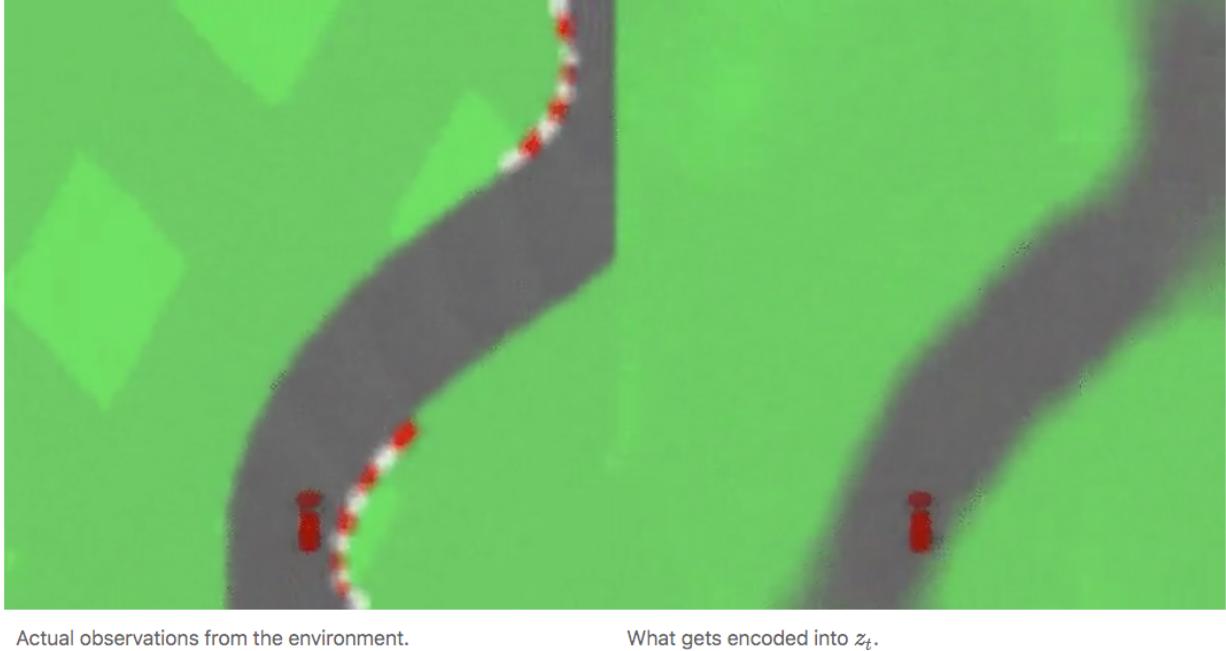


Figure 3: Actual and reconstructed observations. Note the reconstructed observation is not used by the controller - it is shown here to compare the quality with the actual observation.

251 over 100 trials. Same performance as A3C. Adding a hidden layer improves it to 788 ± 141 (still not solved)

V and M - full world model

Combining with M gives good representation of both current observation and what to expect in the future. **Agent doesn't need to plan** - all of the information about the future is represented in the RRN hidden state.

Traditional Deep RL requires pre-processing of frame (i.e. edge detection) or stacking of trajectories. World models directly learns a spatial-temporal representation.

Learning inside of a dream

Use the *VizDoom: Take Cover* environment - reward is number of timesteps alive. Each rollout runs for 2100 steps, task is solved if average survival time over 100 consecutive rollouts is greater than 750 steps.

Procedure

Building a world model suitable for training requires predicting the done flag for a terminal state (one of the game rules).

Model predicts the latent representation of the observation. This means that this simulation doesn't need to encode any real pixel frames. This has advantages (discussed later). The dream environment has identical interface as the real environment, allowing policy to be transferred from the dream to real environment.

TODO draw a picture of the dream env without the autoencoder

Method	Average Score over 100 Random Tracks
DQN [53]	343 ± 18
A3C (continuous) [52]	591 ± 45
A3C (discrete) [51]	652 ± 10
ceobillionaire's algorithm (unpublished) [47]	838 ± 11
V model only, z input	632 ± 251
V model only, z input with a hidden layer	788 ± 141
Full World Model, z and h	906 ± 21

Figure 4: Experiment results



Figure 5: The final agent solving the *VizDoom: Take Cover* environment

Result of ‘~900 time steps’. RNN is able to simulate key aspects of the game (game logic, enemy behaviour, physics and the 3D graphics rendering).

Possible to add noise into the dream environment using a temperature parameter during the sampling process. **Agents that perform well in the higher temperature settings perform better in the normal setting.** The temperature parameter prevents agent taking advantages of imperfections in the world model. An agent that is able to survive in the noisier virtual environment will thrive in the original, cleaner environment.

Agent that learned in dream environment has a score of ~1100 time steps over 100 consecutive random trials.

Cheating the world model

Initial experiments the agent discovered a way to use an adversarial policy that prevented the memory model generating fireballs. World model is exploitable by the controller, in a way that the real environment might not be.

Controller has access to all hidden states of M - this grants the controller access to the internal states and memory of the game engine - rather than being limited to observations.

MDN-RNN models the distribution of possible next states to make it more difficult for the controller to exploit deficiencies of M. If actual env is deterministic, then this could be approximated. Also allows the temperature parameter to be used to control randomness (the tradeoff between realism and exploitability).

Latent space is a single dimension Gaussian distribution. The use of mixed density model is useful for envs with random discrete events. A single dimension Gaussian is sufficient to encode individual frames, but a mixed density Gaussian makes it easier to model the logic behind random discrete states.

Temperature at 0.1 is effectively training C with a deterministic LSTM - this M is not able to shoot fireballs. M is not able to jump to another mode in the mixture Gaussian model where fireballs are formed and shot. The policy inside the dream will achieve perfect score (2100), but will fail in the real environment.

reviewed up until

Note again, however, that the simpler and more robust approach in Learning to Think [27] does not insist

Model based RL

TODO

Deep RL doesn't work yet

Blog post - [Deep Reinforcement Learning Doesn't Work Yet](#)

State of the art reinforcement learning is **sample inefficient** - we need lots of experience to learn

Tackling any problem where we don't have access to a simulator remain beyond modern RL

Domain specific algorithms often work faster & better. This is especially true if you have access to a good environment model to plan with

Requirement of a reward function - or the requirement to design one

Results can be unstable and hard to produce (this applies to a lot of scientific literature). Different random seeds can lead to dramatically different results

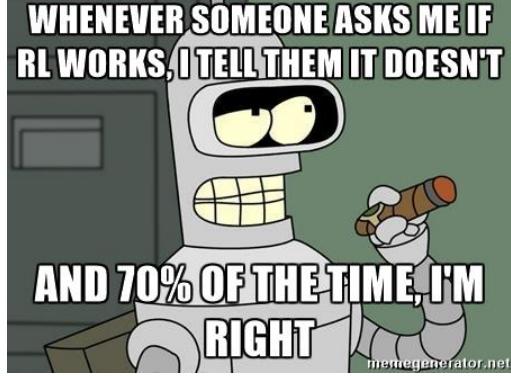


Figure 6:

[Supervised learning] wants to work. Even if you screw something up you'll usually get something non-random back. RL must be forced to work. If you screw something up or don't tune something well enough you're exceedingly likely to get a policy that is even worse than random. And even if it's all well tuned you'll get a bad policy 30% of the time, just because - Andrej Karpathy (when he was at OpenAI)

Still immature in real world production systems - examples are rare

Requirements and/or nice to haves for learning

- easy to generate experience
- simple problem
- ability to introduce self play
- well defined rewards and dense

RL solution doesn't have to achieve a global optima, as long as its local optima is better than the human baseline

Modern RL is sample inefficient

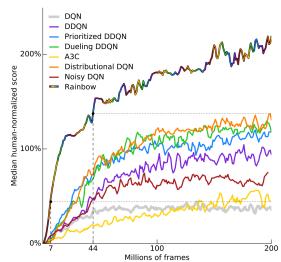


Figure 1: Median human-normalized performance across 57 Atari games. We compare our integrated agent (rainbow-colored) to DQN (grey) and six published baselines. Note that we match DQN's best performance after 7M frames, surpass any baseline within 44M frames, and reach substantially improved final performance. Curves are smoothed with a moving average over 5 points.

Figure 7:

To pass the 100% median performance

- Rainbow = 18 million frames = 83 hours of play
- Distributional DQN = 70 million
- DQN = never (even after 200 million frames!)

We can ignore sample efficiency if sampling is cheap

In the real world it can be hard or expensive to generate experience

It's not about learning time - it's about the ability to sample

Other methods often work better

Many problems are better solved by other methods

- allowing the agent access to a ground truth model (i.e. simulator)
- model based RL with a perfect model

In a similar vein, you can easily outperform DQN in Atari with off-the-shelf Monte Carlo Tree Search. Here are baseline numbers from [Guo et al, NIPS 2014](#). They compare the scores of a trained DQN to the scores of a UCT agent (where UCT is the standard version of MCTS used today.)

Agent	<i>B.Rider</i>	<i>Breakout</i>	<i>Enduro</i>	<i>Pong</i>	<i>Q*bert</i>	<i>Seaquest</i>	<i>S.Invaders</i>
DQN	4092	168	470	20	1952	1705	581
<i>-best</i>	5184	225	661	21	4500	1740	1075

Agent	<i>B.Rider</i>	<i>Breakout</i>	<i>Enduro</i>	<i>Pong</i>	<i>Q*bert</i>	<i>Seaquest</i>	<i>S.Invaders</i>
UCT	7233	406	788	21	18850	3257	2354

Figure 8:

The generalizability of RL means that except in rare cases, domain specific algorithms work faster and better

Requirement of a reward function

Reward function design is difficult - need to encourage behaviour - need to be learnable

Shaping rewards to help learning can change behaviour

Unstable and hard to reproduce results

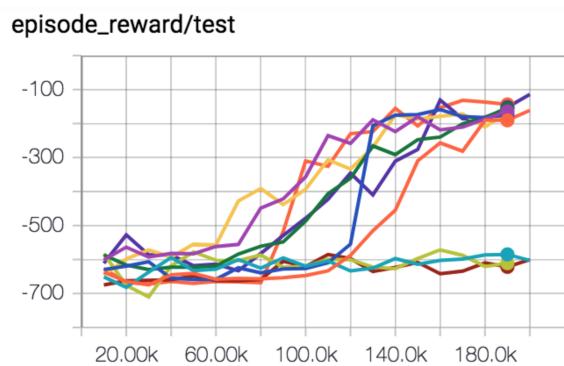


Figure 9:

Only difference is the random seed!

30% failure rate counts as working

Machine learning adds more dimensions to your space of failure cases

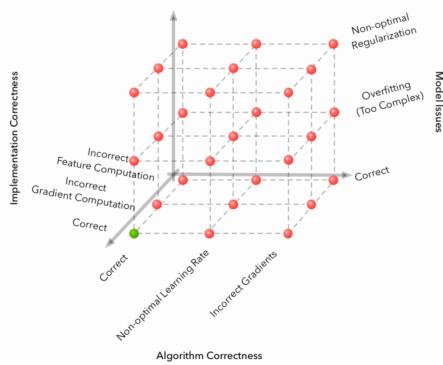


Figure 10:

RL adds an additional dimension - random change

A sample inefficient and unstable training algorithm heavily slows down your rate of productive research

[Supervised learning] wants to work. Even if you screw something up you'll usually get something non-random back. RL must be forced to work. If you screw something up or don't tune something well enough you're exceedingly likely to get a policy that is even worse than random. And even if it's all well tuned you'll get a bad policy 30% of the time, just because.

Long story short your failure is more due to the difficulty of deep RL, and much less due to the difficulty of "designing neural networks".

[Hacker News comment from Andrej Karpathy, back when he was at OpenAI](#)

Figure 11:

Going forward & the future

The way I see it, either deep RL is still a research topic that isn't robust enough for widespread use, or it's usable and the people who've gotten it to work aren't publicizing it. I think the former is more likely.

Figure 12:

Make learning easier

- ability to generate near unbounded amounts of experience
- problem is simplified into an easier form
- you can introduce self-play into learning
- learnable reward signal
- any reward shaping should be rich

The future

- local optima are good enough (is any human behaviour globally optimal)
- improvements in hardware help with sample inefficiency
- more learning signal - hallucinating rewards, auxillary tasks, model learning
- model learning fixes a bunch of problems - difficulty is learning one

Many things need to go right for RL to work - success stories are the exception, not the rule

Inverse reinforcement learning

Where does the reward come from?

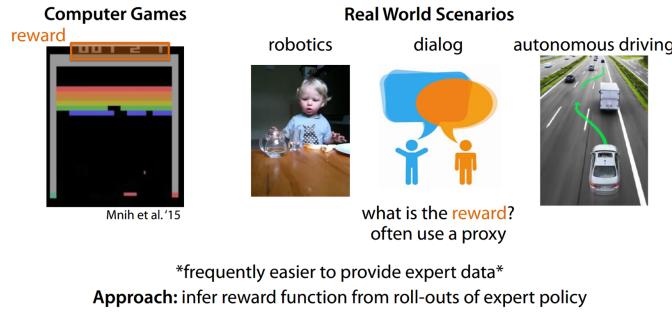


Figure 13: Chelsea Finn – Berkley Deep RL Bootcamp 2017

Closing thoughts

Exploration versus exploitation

Test your models on simple problems

Reinforcement learning is sample inefficient

Deep RL is hard

Reward engineering is key