# Please download the Forward and backward algorithm code from 2.7

### Forward and Backward

# How to generate the data

Please use generator.py file if you want to generate the data with new parameters. Uncomment line 64 save\_obj(output\_sequences, "sequence\_output") to save the data dictionary in pickle format. I have written the script in a way so that it would be easier to understand for everyone. You are welcome to optimize or change it according to your requirements.

# How to load sequence\_output.pkl file

Use the following code to load the data file.

```
def load_obj(name ):
    with open('./' + name + '.pkl', 'rb') as f:
        return pickle.load(f)
    sequence_outputs = load_obj("sequence_output")
```

The data file contains dictionary of dictionaries. The first level dictionary has keys as pairs e.g. (1,2) represents player 1 and player 2. Then each first level key has R keys which are rounds e.g [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10] and each r has the output sequence of observation. I have kept N = 20, M = 30 and R = 10. You can see all the first level keys (player pairs) using print sequence\_outputs.keys() and rounds for pair (1,2) using print sequence\_outputs[(1,2)].keys().

## Linear Solver

Please use the numpy linear solver numpy.linalg.solve if required.

Numpy Linear Solver - Solver documentation

### **Example:**

See the example code to solve the linear equations 3 \* x0 + x1 = 9 and x0 + 2 \* x1 = 8:

#### Code

```
1  a = np.array([[3,1], [1,2]])
2  b = np.array([9,8])
3  x = np.linalg.solve(a, b)
4  print 'output = ',x
```

```
1 | output = array([ 2., 3.])
```