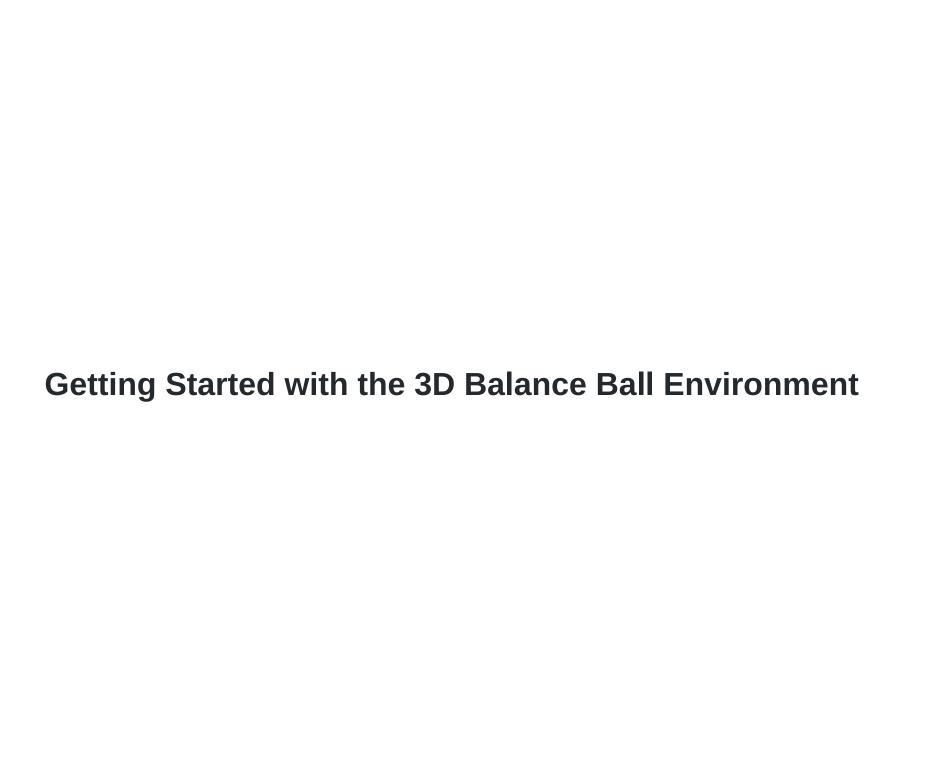
Unity로 Machine learning Agent 만들기: First story: 기본구성 설명

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Understanding a Unity Environment (3D Balance Ball)

- An agent observes and interatcs with an environment
- In Unity, an environment contains :
 - Academy
 - One or more Brain
 - Agent objects



1. Academy

- The Academy object for the scene is placed on the Ball3DAcademy Gameobject
- Several properties that control how the environment works
 - Training and Inference Configuration : set the graphcs and timescale
 - Training Configuration: academy uses it during training
 - Inference Configuration : when not training

1.1 Setting graphics and time

- Training configuration: low graphics quality, high time scale
- Inference Configuration: High graphics quality, time scale 1.0
- Observing the environment during traing
 - Adjeust the Inference Configuration : use larger window, timecale closer to 1:1

1.2 Three functions

- There are three functions you can implement
- 1. Acdemy.InitializeAcademy(): Called once when the envrionment is launched
- 2. Academy.AcademyStep(): Called at every simulation step before Agent.AgentAction() and after the agents collect observation
- 3. Academy.AcademyReset(): when Academy starts or restarts simulations

2. Brain

- Brain doesn't store inofrmation about an agent
- Routes the agent's collected observations to the decision making process and returns the chosen action to the agent
- All agents can share the same brain, but act differently

2.1 Type of Brains

- Brain Type: how an agent makes its decisions
 - External type : when you train your agents
 - Internal type : when you use the trained model
 - Heuristic brain : allow you to handcode tha agent's logic
 - Player brain : lets you map keyboard commands to actions,

You can also implement your own type of brain

3. Vector Observation Space

- ML-Agents classfies vector observation into two types:
 - Continuous : vector of floating point of numbers
 - Discrete: index into a table of states

4. Vector Action Space

- An agent is given instructions from the brain in the form of actions.
- Two types of action:
 - Continuous :vector of numbers
 - Can vary continuously (force, torque)
 - Discrete: action space defines its actions as a table(index to this table)

5. Agent

- Agent is the actor that obeserves and takes action in the Environment
- Agent object has few properties that afftect behavior:
 - Brain : Every agent must have a brain.Brain determines how an agent make decisions
 - Visual observations Camera objects, used by agent to obseve the environment.
 - Max Step How many simulation steps can occur before the agent decides it is done.
 - Reset On Done Defines whether an agent over when it is finished

5. Agent subclass implementation

- Agent.AgentReset() When the Agent resets and beginning of a session.
- Agent.CollectObservations() Called every simulation step,
 Collecting the agent's obeservation
- Agent.AgentAction() Called every simulation step, receive
- action chosen by the brain