Multi Agent Systems

- Lab 5 -

Q-Learning and SARSA

Value Iteration Recap

Policy and Value Iteration algorithms require knowledge of environment dynamics

$$V^{*}(s) = \max_{a} [R(s,a) + \gamma \sum_{s'} P(s'|s,a) V^{*}(s')]$$

- $P(s' \mid s, a)$ has to be known
- In many real world problems the environment dynamics is not known before hand => the agent has to *estimate rewards* and *improve its policy* based on direct interaction with the environment

Q-Function

 Instead of a state value function, we are more explicit, in storing the value of executing an action in a given state

$$q^{\pi}(s,a) = E_{\pi}[R_{t+1} + \gamma R_{t+2} + \gamma^{2} R_{t+3} + ... | S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a] = E_{\pi}\left[\sum_{\tau=t+1} \gamma^{\tau-t-1} R_{\tau} | S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a\right]$$

Bellman equation for q-function

$$q^{\pi}(s,a) = E_{\pi}[R_{t+1} + \gamma q^{\pi}(S_{t+1},A_{t+1})|S_{t} = s, A_{t} = a] = \sum_{s' \in S} \sum_{r \in R} p(s',r|s,a)[r + \gamma q^{\pi}(s',\pi(s'))]$$

Agent learns by observing consequences of actions it takes in the environment

Q-values adjusted through **temporal differences**

Learning is off-policy

Learning policy is greedy

Play policy allows for exploration

```
procedure \epsilon-Greedy (s, q, \epsilon)
with prob \epsilon: return random(A) argmax q(s,a)
with prob 1-\epsilon: return
```

```
procedure Q-Learning (<S, A, y>, \epsilon)
  for all s in S, a in A do
     q(s,a) \leftarrow 0 // set initial values to 0
  end for
  for all episodes do
     s ← initial state
     while s not final state do
        pick action \alpha using ε-Greedy (s, q, ε)
        execute a \rightarrow \text{get reward r} and next state s'
        q(s, a) \leftarrow q(s, a) + \alpha(r + \gamma max_{\alpha}, q(s', a') - q(s, a))
        S \leftarrow S'
     end while
  end for
  for all s in S do
     \pi(s) \leftarrow argmax_{ain} q(s, a)
  end for
  return \pi
```

Agent learns by observing consequences of actions it takes in the environment

Q-values adjusted through **temporal differences**

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Learning policy is greedy

Play policy allows for exploration

```
procedure ε-Greedy (s, q, ε) with prob ε: return random(A) argmax q(s, a) with prob 1-ε: return a
```

```
procedure Q-Learning (<S, A, y>, \epsilon)
  for all s in S, a in A do
     q(s,a) \leftarrow 0 // set initial values to 0
  end for
  for all episodes do
     s ← initial state
     while s not final state do
         pick action a using \epsilon-Greedy (s, q, \epsilon)
        execute a \rightarrow \text{get reward r} and next state s'
        q(s, a) \leftarrow q(s, a) + \alpha(r + \gamma max_{\alpha}, q(s', a') - q(s, a))
        S \leftarrow S'
      end while
  end for
  for all s in S do
     \pi(s) \leftarrow argmax_{ain A} q(s, a)
  end for
  return \pi
```

Agent learns by observing consequences of actions it takes in the environment

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procedure ε-Greedy (s, q, ε) with prob ε: return random(A) argmax q(s, a) with prob 1-ε: return a

```
procedure Q-Learning (<S, A, y>, \epsilon)
  for all s in S, a in A do
     q(s,a) \leftarrow 0 // set initial values to 0
  end for
  for all episodes do
     s ← initial state
     while s not final state do
        pick action \alpha using ε-Greedy (s, q, ε)
        execute a \rightarrow \text{get reward r} and next state s'
        q(s, a) \leftarrow q(s, a) + \alpha(r + ymax_a, q(s', a') - q(s, a))
        S \leftarrow S'
     end while
  end for
  for all s in S do
     \pi(s) \leftarrow argmax_{ain A} q(s, a)
  end for
  return \pi
```

```
Agent learns by observing consequences
of actions it takes in the environment
Q-values adjusted through temporal
differences
Learning is off-policy
  Learning policy is greedy
  Exploration policy is ε-Greedy (tradeoff
  Exploration  Exploitation)
procedure \epsilon-Greedy (s, q, \epsilon)
  with prob \epsilon: return \mathit{random}(A)\mathit{rgmax}\,q(s , a)
  with prob 1-ε: return
end
```

```
procedure Q-Learning (<S, A, y>, \epsilon)
  for all s in S, a in A do
     q(s,a) \leftarrow 0 // set initial values to 0
  end for
  for all episodes do
     s ← initial state
     while s not final state do
        pick action \alpha using \epsilon-Greedy (s, q, \epsilon)
        execute a \rightarrow \text{get reward r} and next state s'
        q(s, a) \leftarrow q(s, a) + \alpha(r + y \max_{s} q(s', a') - q(s, a))
        S \leftarrow S'
     end while
  end for
  for all s in S do
     \pi(s) \leftarrow argmax_{ain A} q(s, a)
  end for
  return \pi
```

SARSA Algorithm

Agent learns by observing consequences of actions it takes in the environment

Q-values adjusted through temporal

differences

Learning is **on-policy**

Action used to explore = action used for updating the q-values

```
procedure \epsilon-Greedy (s, q, \epsilon) \underset{a}{argmax} \ q(s,a) with prob \epsilon: return \underset{a}{random(A)} with prob 1-\epsilon: return
```

```
procedure SARSA (<S, A, y>, \epsilon)
   for all s in S, a in A do
     q(s,a) \leftarrow 0 // set initial values to 0
   end for
   for all episodes do
     s ← initial state
      pick action \alpha from s using \epsilon-Greedy (s, q, \epsilon)
      while s not final state do
         execute a \rightarrow \text{get reward r} and next state s'
         Pick action a' from s' using \epsilon-Greedy (s', q, \epsilon)
         q(s, a) \leftarrow q(s, a) + \alpha(r + y q(s', a') - q(s, a))
         s \leftarrow s', a \leftarrow a'
      end while
   end for
   for all s in S do
     \pi(s) \leftarrow argmax_{ain} q(s, a)
   end for
   return \pi
```

OpenAI Gym Environments

Remember the Taxi-v3 and FrozenLake-v1 environment in OpenAI Gymnasium:

Task

- Implement a Q-Learning agent and a SARSA agent for these environments
- Create the reward per training epoch plot for both Q-Learning and SARSA
 - Plot the reward evolution for Q-Learning and SARSA on the same diagram
 - Every X (e.g. 50, 100) epochs do an **evaluation run** (run the *currently learned policy* for 50 epochs and report the *average reward*)
- Compare the convergence speed and highest reward metrics of each algorithm under different hyperparameter settings (see next slide)

OpenAI Gym Environments

- Task (details)
 - Vary the main parameters influencing learning:
 - y 0.5, 0.9
 - $\varepsilon 0.1, 0.5, 0.8$
 - α (lr) 0.1, 0.5, 0.9
 - Analyse the results by:
 - Keeping two parameters constant (e.g. y=0.9, $\epsilon=0.1$) and varying the third;
 - plot all variations of a parameter on the same graph (e.g. all variations of α are displayed on the same graph to better observe the influence of that single parameter)