Reinforcement Learning Lab

Lesson 3: Monte Carlo Methods

Davide Corsi and Alberto Castellini

University of Verona email: davide.corsi@univr.it

Academic Year 2022-23



1/5

Corsi and Castellini Reinforcement Learning Lab Academic Year 2022-23

Environment Setup

The first step for the setup of the laboratory environment is to update the repository and load the miniconda environment.

• Update the repository of the lab:

```
cd RL—Lab
git stash
git pull
git stash pop
```

• Activate the *miniconda* environment:

```
conda activate rl-lab
```

Safe Procedure

Always back up the previous lessons' solutions before executing the repository update.

2/5

Corsi and Castellini Reinforcement Learning Lab Academic Year 2022-23

Today Assignment

In today's lesson, we implement the On Policy Monte Carlo Control algorithm in Python. In particular, the file to complete is:

```
RL-Lab/lessons/lesson_3_code.py
```

Inside the file, a function is partially implemented. The objective of this lesson is to complete it.

def on_policy_mc()

Expected results can be found in the:

RL-Lab/results/lesson_3_results.txt

Academic Year 2022-23

Pseudocode - On Policy Monte Carlo

```
On-policy first-visit MC control (for \varepsilon-soft policies), estimates \pi \approx \pi_*
Algorithm parameter: small \varepsilon > 0
Initialize:
    \pi \leftarrow an arbitrary \varepsilon-soft policy
    Q(s, a) \in \mathbb{R} (arbitrarily), for all s \in \mathcal{S}, a \in \mathcal{A}(s)
    Returns(s, a) \leftarrow \text{empty list, for all } s \in S, a \in \mathcal{A}(s)
Repeat forever (for each episode):
    Generate an episode following \pi: S_0, A_0, R_1, \ldots, S_{T-1}, A_{T-1}, R_T
    G \leftarrow 0
     Loop for each step of episode, t = T-1, T-2, \ldots, 0:
         G \leftarrow \gamma G + R_{t+1}
         Unless the pair S_t, A_t appears in S_0, A_0, S_1, A_1, ..., S_{t-1}, A_{t-1}:
              Append G to Returns(S_t, A_t)
             Q(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow \text{average}(Returns(S_t, A_t))
              A^* \leftarrow \operatorname{arg\,max}_a Q(S_t, a)
                                                                                   (with ties broken arbitrarily)
              For all a \in \mathcal{A}(S_t):
                      \pi(a|S_t) \leftarrow \begin{cases} 1 - \varepsilon + \varepsilon/|\mathcal{A}(S_t)| & \text{if } a = A^* \\ \varepsilon/|\mathcal{A}(S_t)| & \text{if } a \neq A^* \end{cases}
```

Figure: Pseudocode for the on-policy monte carlo control algorithm, the implementation is from the Sutton and Barto book *Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction*

Academic Year 2022-23

Assignment Notes

Today's assignment is based on the same environment as the first lesson (*DangerousGridWorld*). The suggested assignment's solution uses the sample_episode() function. Consult the first tutorial for more information.

First Visit vs Every Visit

The given pseudocode is for the first visit version. However, the most straightforward every-visit approach works for the *DangerousGridWorld* environment. The suggestion is to use the every visit approach, which does not require the check: *unless the pair* S_t , A_t appears in ... (6th line of pseudocode).

Results Disclaimer

Given the (high) stochasticity of the method, the obtained results may differ from those suggested. The crucial requirement is to obtain a policy that reaches the goal position.



Corsi and Castellini Reinforcement Learning Lab Academic Year 2022-23 5 / 5