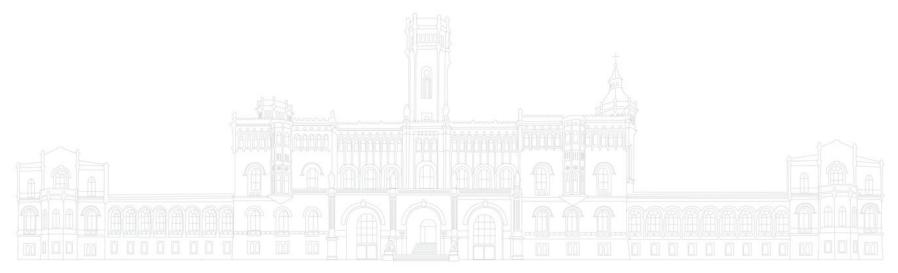




Advanced Topics in Deep Reinforcement Learning

Hyperparameters













What Is A Hyperparameter?

Low-level design decision that contributes to training







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Examples:

- Learning rate
- Exploration epsilon
- Batch size
- Gradient clipping range
- ...







Low-level design decision that contributes to training

Examples:

- Learning rate
- Exploration epsilon
- Batch size
- Gradient clipping range
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These are often integral to successful training

What Do Hyperparameters Do?





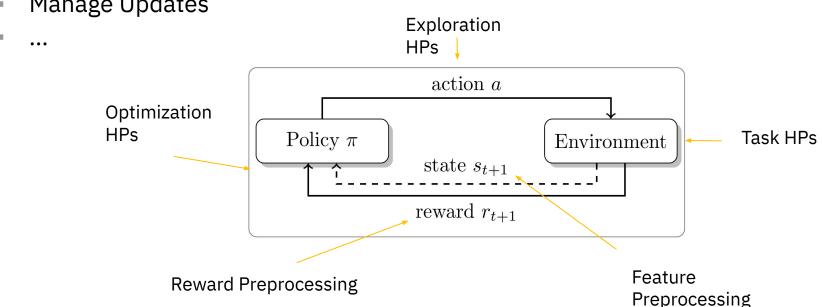
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- Shape environment interactions
- Manage Updates
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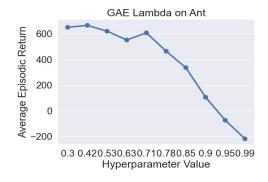
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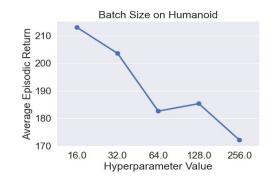


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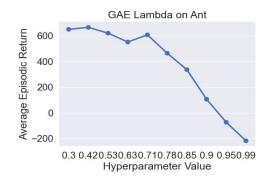


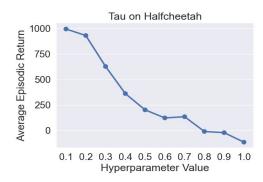
Top: Sweeps on PPO Brax.

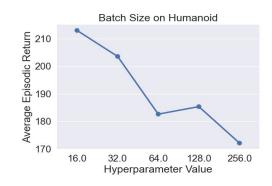
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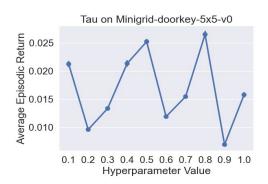












Top: Sweeps on PPO Brax.
Bottom: Sweeps on DQN.

[Eimer et al. 2023]











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- But: very small batches can be helpful: [Obando-Ceron et al. 2023]
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 - Supports exploration
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- This suggests batch size is much more complex in RL than supervised learning









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- This makes simple exploration a lot more capable

Meta-Algorithmics





Meta-Algorithmics





Examples:

- Hyperparameter Optimization
- Algorithm Selection
- Landscape analysis
- Meta-learning initializations, algorithms, etc.
- Task ordering
- ...





AutoRL [Parker-Holder et al. 2022]

If we want to optimize anything that goes into an RL pipeline, we're doing AutoRL.

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Best policy found by RL algorithm

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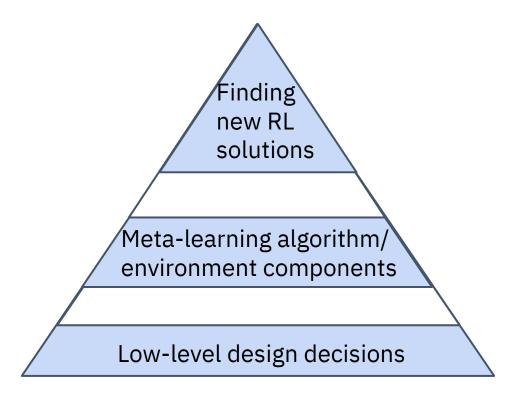


Hyperparameters, Algorithms, Tasks, etc. Best policy found by RL algorithm

AutoRL



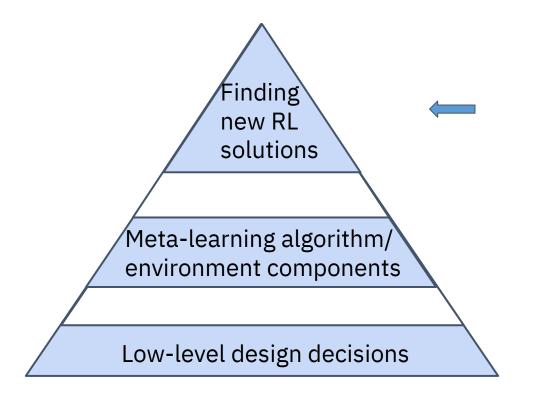










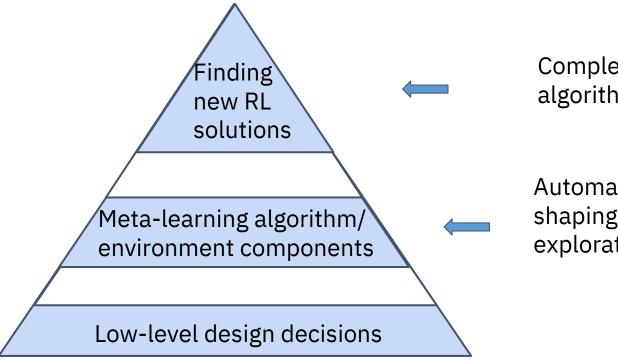


Completely new algorithms









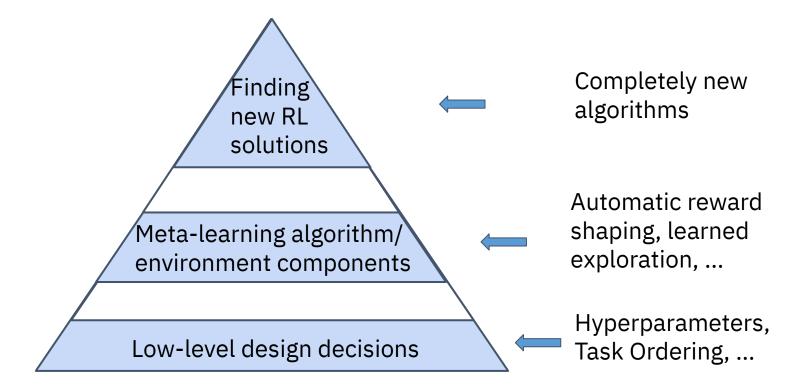
Completely new algorithms

Automatic reward shaping, learned exploration, ...













Examples of AutoRL Methods

- HPO via <u>Population-based Training</u>
- RL pipeline configuration with <u>ARLO</u>
- Curriculum learning via <u>PLR</u>
- Online exploration adjustment with <u>Bootstrapped Meta-Gradients</u>
- Meta-learned objective functions
- Evolved RL algorithms

• ...





Hyperparameter Optimization: Basics

We try to find a configuration that gives us the best outcome





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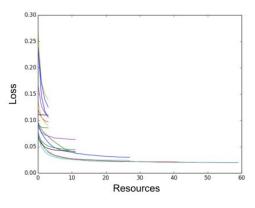


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Resource allocation in Hyperband [Li et al. 2018]





Considerations For RL

Before applying HPO to RL, we have to consider a few RL-specific issues in:

- Performance estimation
- Search spaces
- Objectives
- Dynamism
- Generalization









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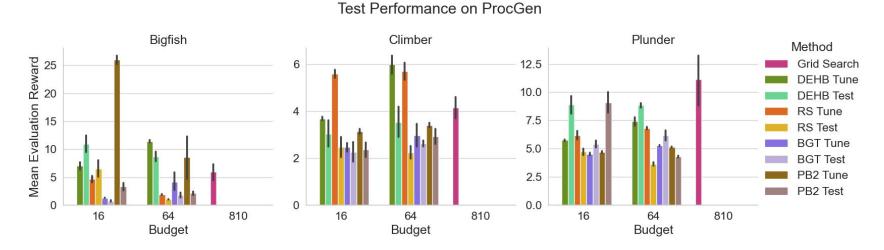


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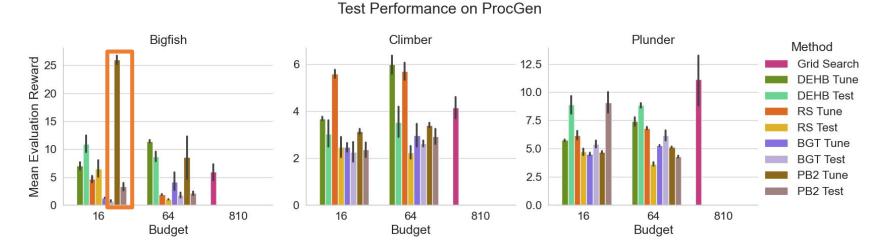
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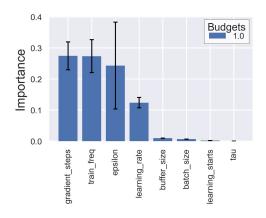


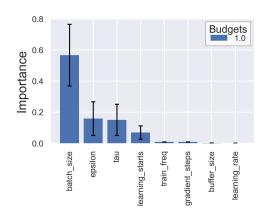
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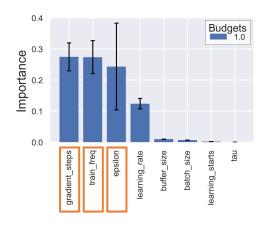


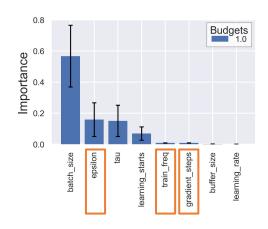
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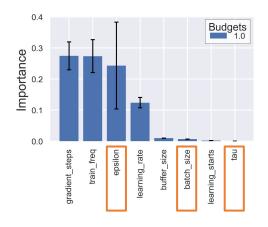
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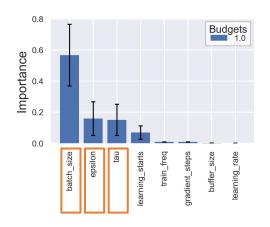
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- Final evaluation reward is by far the most common objective in RL so far











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- But: making schedules adaptive is very hard! [Adriaensen et al. 2022]

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Considerations For RL: Dynamism

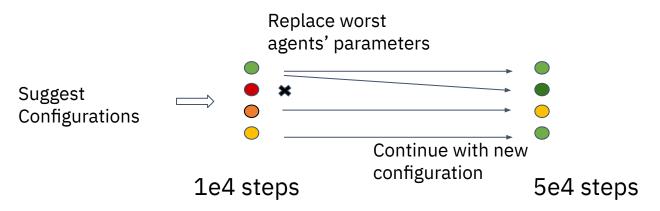
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- Two level problem: finding general policies and general hyperparameters
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- Learned approaches can take the task setting into account
- Best examples for RL: meta-gradient methods [Xu et al. 2018]





Hyperparameters η



Performance t





Hyperparameters η



Train

Performance t





Hyperparameters η



Train

Performance t

Performance t+1





Hyperparameters η



Performance t

Performance t+1

Update η via SGD using a differentiable meta-objective





Hyperparameters η



Performance t

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Update η via SGD using a differentiable meta-objective

=> Highly adaptive hyperparameter schedule learned during training





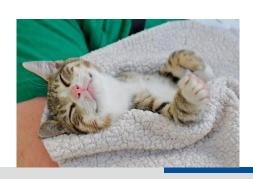
My Understanding of Hyperparameters in RL

- I understand what hyperparameters do
- I can name a few RL hyperparameters
- I understand the difficulties in performance estimation for RL



- I can describe AutoRL& give some examples
- I know at least 3 considerations for HPO in RL

- I can 1-2 HPO
 approaches for RL
- I can discuss which considerations we need for HPO in RL
- I can propose a simpleHPO pipeline



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