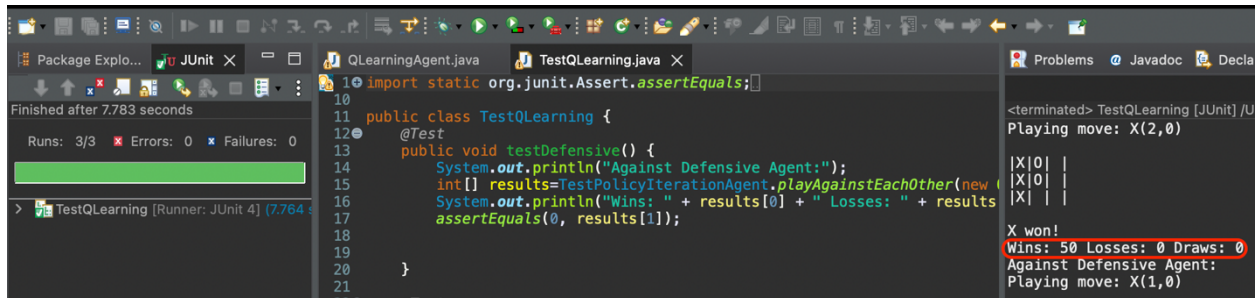


Hosam Farouk

Q-Learning Agent VS Random Agent:



The screenshot shows an IDE with a Java test class `TestQLearning` and its output. The test class has a method `testDefensive` that calls `TestPolicyIterationAgent.playAgainstEachOther` and prints the results. The output shows the game state, the move played, and the final results: Wins: 50, Losses: 0, Draws: 0.

```
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;

10
11 public class TestQLearning {
12     @Test
13     public void testDefensive() {
14         System.out.println("Against Defensive Agent:");
15         int[] results=TestPolicyIterationAgent.playAgainstEachOther(new
16         System.out.println("Wins: " + results[0] + " Losses: " + results
17         assertEquals(0, results[1]);
18
19
20
21
22     }
23 }
```

Finished after 7.783 seconds
Runs: 3/3 Errors: 0 Failures: 0

> TestQLearning [Runner: JUnit 4] (7.764 s)

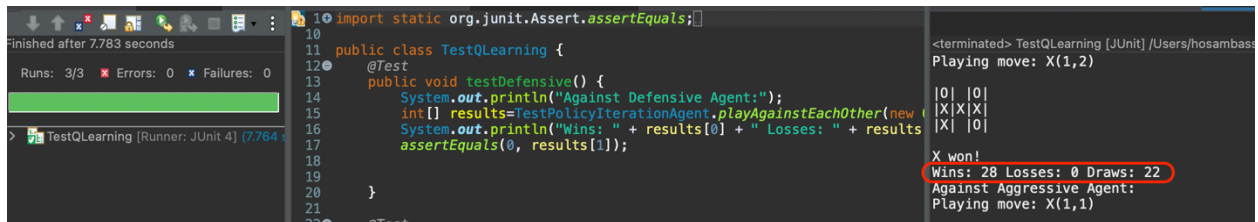
<terminated> TestQLearning [JUnit] /U
Playing move: X(2,0)

```
|X|0| |
|X|0| |
|X| | |
```

X won!
Wins: 50 Losses: 0 Draws: 0
Against Defensive Agent:
Playing move: X(1,0)

Wins: 50 | Losses: 0 | Draws: 0

Q-Learning Agent VS Defensive Agent:



The screenshot shows an IDE with a Java test class `TestQLearning` and its output. The test class has a method `testDefensive` that calls `TestPolicyIterationAgent.playAgainstEachOther` and prints the results. The output shows the game state, the move played, and the final results: Wins: 28, Losses: 0, Draws: 22.

```
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;

10
11 public class TestQLearning {
12     @Test
13     public void testDefensive() {
14         System.out.println("Against Defensive Agent:");
15         int[] results=TestPolicyIterationAgent.playAgainstEachOther(new
16         System.out.println("Wins: " + results[0] + " Losses: " + results
17         assertEquals(0, results[1]);
18
19
20
21
22     }
23 }
```

Finished after 7.783 seconds
Runs: 3/3 Errors: 0 Failures: 0

> TestQLearning [Runner: JUnit 4] (7.764 s)

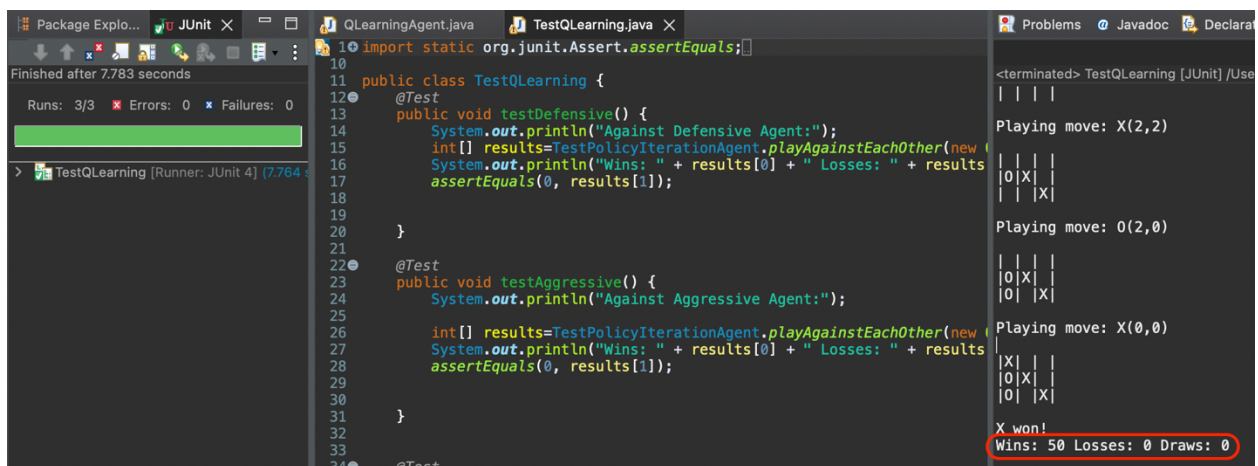
<terminated> TestQLearning [JUnit] /Users/hosambass
Playing move: X(1,2)

```
|0| |0|
|X|X|X|
|X| |0|
```

X won!
Wins: 28 Losses: 0 Draws: 22
Against Aggressive Agent:
Playing move: X(1,1)

Wins: 28 | Losses: 0 | Draws: 22

Q-Learning Agent VS Aggressive Agent:



The screenshot shows an IDE with a Java test class `TestQLearning` and its output. The test class has two methods: `testDefensive` and `testAggressive`, both calling `TestPolicyIterationAgent.playAgainstEachOther` and printing the results. The output shows the game state, the move played, and the final results: Wins: 50, Losses: 0, Draws: 0.

```
import static org.junit.Assert.assertEquals;

10
11 public class TestQLearning {
12     @Test
13     public void testDefensive() {
14         System.out.println("Against Defensive Agent:");
15         int[] results=TestPolicyIterationAgent.playAgainstEachOther(new
16         System.out.println("Wins: " + results[0] + " Losses: " + results
17         assertEquals(0, results[1]);
18
19
20
21
22     }
23
24     @Test
25     public void testAggressive() {
26         System.out.println("Against Aggressive Agent:");
27
28         int[] results=TestPolicyIterationAgent.playAgainstEachOther(new
29         System.out.println("Wins: " + results[0] + " Losses: " + results
30         assertEquals(0, results[1]);
31
32
33
34     }
35 }
```

Finished after 7.783 seconds
Runs: 3/3 Errors: 0 Failures: 0

> TestQLearning [Runner: JUnit 4] (7.764 s)

<terminated> TestQLearning [JUnit] /Use
Playing move: X(2,2)

```
| | | |
| | | |
|0|X| |
| | |X|
```

Playing move: O(2,0)

```
| | | |
|0|X| |
|0| |X|
```

Playing move: X(0,0)

```
|X| | |
|0|X| |
|0| |X|
```

X won!
Wins: 50 Losses: 0 Draws: 0

Wins: 50 | Losses: 0 | Draws: 0

Function Implementations in 2-3 sentences:

train():

- First initialised a variable episode to track how many episodes have been completed by the agent in the environment.
- Then loop for the number of iterations required and in the beginning of each iteration the environment is reset, and as long as the state is non-terminal it follows the epsilon greedy strategy on whether to exploit or explore in the next step based on the num generated by Math.random()
- After updating Q values based on the rewards and transitions, it extracts the optimal policy from the learned Q values

extractPolicy():

- First initialized a Policy Object.
- Then it extracts the optimal policy from the Q-table by iterating through all states and determining the move with the highest Q value for each non-terminal state using the Collections.max method. The extractedPolicy.policy.put.. maps states to their corresponding optimal moves.

getQValueForAllMoves():

- A helper method used to retrieve the Q values for all possible moves for a state which is saved in the variable moves using getPossibleMoves() method.
- It returns a HashMap where each move is a key, and its corresponding Q value is the value.

updateQValue():

- A helper method that updates the Q value for a state-move pair using the Q learning formula, incorporating the immediate reward and the discounted max arg Q value of the next state. The updated Q-value is then stored in the Q table.