## **Global Objective**

During this practical session you will implement several Bandit algorithms and the needed framework to compare them on artificial data.

Thereafter you have up to **Tuesday 29**, **November at 8pm** to submit a short report which resumes your opinion about these algorithms (see requirements bellow).

This submission has to be done through Moodle corresponding link.

### **Source Code**

### Requisites

- Python3
- numpy and scipy for tensor manipulation
- matplotlib for graphics
- Jupyter-Notebook for the tutorial

### Initial

Moodle contains an initial version of the source code. It has been split in three files:

- player.py: some bandit algorithms implemented as objects with three functions
  - choose next arm() -> unsigned int : choose the next arm to pull
  - o update(unsigned int: arm, float: reward) -> void : update stored informations
    given that the arm arm was pulled \* restart() -> void : erase player's memory
- arm.py: some standard arms implemented as objects with two functions
  - draw() -> float: return a random value given the probability distribution corresponding to the arm
  - mean() -> float: return the expected reward corresponding to the probability distribution of the arm
- exp.py: a few useful functions to run experiments and plot results.

Note that for each setting (set of arms & algorithm), the algorithm is run against the environnement

nb\_games times and the logs (matrices) at index [i,j] contains the logged value at time-step j during game i. We store

- the index of the chosen arm,
- the reward obtained,
- the expected reward of the chosen arm,
- the expected reward of the best arm.

The four corresponding matrices are stored in a dictionary (take a look at line 44).

## **Mandatory Job During the Practical Session**

In almost chronological order:

#### Phase 0: Discover the APIs

- Read tutorial.ipynb, fill the missing code lines, and run.
- Take a look at already implemented players and arms.

#### Phase 1: UCB1

- Implement the UCB1 strategy.
- Compare  $\varepsilon_n$ -greedy, UCB1, and Thompson Sampling behavior
  - focus on the cumulative regret curve (given time-step)
  - fix the environment to two arms {Bernoulli(0.2), Bernoulli(0.5)}, with horizon 300
  - optimise the  $\varepsilon_n$ -greedy parameter and the UCB parameter
  - plot results of the selected parameters
- Do the same job against the set of two arms {Bernoulli(0.2), Bernoulli(0.9)}, with horizon 300 \* are the best parameters the same? How behave the parameters selected during previous optimization
- Idem with horizon 10,000

### **Bonus**

- Implement Bernoulli arms.
- Compare Algorithms with more divers environments (more arms, Bernoulli arms...).
- Look for the worst set of 10 arms for Explore Then Commit (with horizon 300). How behave UCB1 and  $\varepsilon_n$ -greedy against that setting ?
- Look for the worst set of 10 arms for UCB /  $\varepsilon_n$  -greedy.

# **Report Contain**

- Compare  $\varepsilon_n$ -greedy, UCB1, and Thompson Sampling behavior on your personal set of arms given in Moodle.
- Submit the corresponding report in pdf format.
- · The report should
  - $\circ$  express the choice of hyper-parameter for  $\varepsilon_n$  -greedy strategy,
  - compare all the algorithms,
  - include comments regarding the behavior of these algorithms.