Monte Carlo Methods - Off Policy

```
In [26]: import sys
    import gym
    import numpy as np
    from collections import defaultdict

Configuring the Blackjack environment

In [27]: env = gym.make('Blackjack-v0')

In [28]: print(vars(env))

{'action_space': Discrete(2), 'observation_space': Tuple(Discrete(32), Discrete (11), Discrete(2)), 'np_random': RandomState(MT19937) at 0x7F3084802380, 'natur al': False, 'dealer': [5, 8], 'player': [5, 8], 'spec': EnvSpec(Blackjack-v0)}
```

```
In [29]: #Generating Random Policy
         for i in range(5):
             print('Episode : ', i+1)
             state = env.reset()
             step = 0
             while True:
                 step +=1
                 # takes random action from environment's action space
                 action = env.action space.sample()
                 print('Step = {}\t State = {}\t Action Taken = {}'.format(step, state, ac
                 state, reward, done, info = env.step(action)
                 if done:
                     print('Game Ended...')
                     if reward > 0: print('Agent Won!\n')
                     else: print('Agent Lost!\n')
                     break
         Episode : 1
         Step = 1
                          State = (20, 8, False) Action Taken = 0
         Game Ended...
         Agent Won!
         Episode: 2
         Step = 1
                          State = (11, 6, False) Action Taken = 0
         Game Ended...
         Agent Lost!
         Episode: 3
         Step = 1
                          State = (13, 2, False) Action Taken = 0
         Game Ended...
         Agent Lost!
         Episode: 4
         Step = 1
                          State = (12, 9, False) Action Taken = 1
         Game Ended...
         Agent Lost!
         Episode : 5
         Step = 1
                          State = (11, 2, False) Action Taken = 1
         Step = 2
                          State = (19, 2, False) Action Taken = 1
         Game Ended...
         Agent Lost!
In [30]:
         #Random Policy
         def random policy(nA):
             A = np.ones(nA, dtype=float) / nA
             def policy_fn(observation):
                 return A
             return policy_fn
```

```
In [31]: #Greedy Policy
def greedy_policy(Q):
    def policy_fn(state):
        A = np.zeros_like(Q[state], dtype=float)
        best_action = np.argmax(Q[state])
        A[best_action] = 1.0
        return A
    return policy_fn
```

```
In [32]: #Defining Monte Carlo Off Policy
         def mc off policy(env, num episodes, behavior policy, max time=100, discount fact
             Q = defaultdict(lambda:np.zeros(env.action space.n))
             C = defaultdict(lambda:np.zeros(env.action space.n))
             target policy = greedy policy(Q)
             for i_episode in range(1, num_episodes+1):
                 if i episode % 1000 == 0:
                     print("\rEpisode {}/{}.".format(i_episode, num_episodes), end="")
                     sys.stdout.flush()
                 episode = []
                 state = env.reset()
                 for t in range(max time):
                     probs = behavior policy(state)
                     action = np.random.choice(np.arange(len(probs)), p=probs)
                     next_state, reward, done, _ = env.step(action)
                     episode.append((state, action, reward))
                     if done:
                         break
                     state = next state
                 G = 0.0
                 W = 1.0
                 for t in range(len(episode))[::-1]:
                     state, action, reward = episode[t]
                     G = discount factor * G + reward
                     C[state][action] += W
                     Q[state][action] += (W / C[state][action]) * (G - Q[state][action])
                     if action != np.argmax(target policy(state)):
                     W = W * 1./behavior_policy(state)[action]
             return Q, target policy
```

```
In [33]: random_policy = random_policy(env.action_space.n)
Q, policy = mc_off_policy(env, num_episodes=1000000, behavior_policy=random_policy
```

Episode 1000000/1000000.

```
In [34]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
         from mpl toolkits.axes grid1 import make axes locatable
         def plot policy(policy):
             def get_Z(x, y, usable_ace):
                 if (x,y,usable ace) in policy:
                      return policy[x,y,usable ace]
                 else:
                      return 1
             def get_figure(usable_ace, ax):
                 x range = np.arange(11, 22)
                 y range = np.arange(10, 0, -1)
                 X, Y = np.meshgrid(x_range, y_range)
                 Z = np.array([[get_Z(x,y,usable_ace) for x in x_range] for y in y_range])
                 surf = ax.imshow(Z, cmap=plt.get_cmap('Pastel2', 2), vmin=0, vmax=1, exte
                 plt.xticks(x_range)
                 plt.yticks(y range)
                 plt.gca().invert yaxis()
                 ax.set_xlabel('Player\'s Current Sum')
                 ax.set ylabel('Dealer\'s Showing Card')
                 ax.grid(color='w', linestyle='-', linewidth=1)
                 divider = make_axes_locatable(ax)
                 cax = divider.append_axes("right", size="5%", pad=0.1)
                 cbar = plt.colorbar(surf, ticks=[0,1], cax=cax)
                 cbar.ax.set_yticklabels(['0 (STICK)','1 (HIT)'])
             fig = plt.figure(figsize=(15, 15))
             ax = fig.add_subplot(121)
             ax.set_title('Usable Ace')
             get figure(True, ax)
             ax = fig.add_subplot(122)
             ax.set_title('No Usable Ace')
             get figure(False, ax)
             plt.show()
```

In [35]: policy = dict((k,np.argmax(v)) for k, v in Q.items())
 plot_policy(policy)

