



Adaptive Learning in Motion:

Harnessing Cloud-Based AI for Simulating Smart Navigation



School of Technology & Computing

Masters of Artificial Intelligence

Verónica
Elze

Vidhyalakshmi
Amarnath

Masters of Computer Science

Jayasudha
Kalamegam

Honorine
Ndom Ndzah





Agenda

- Goal, Motivation & Use
- Approach
- Background
- AI Process
- Demonstration
- Migration
- Cloud Service(s)
- Architecture
- Model Selection
- Metrics & Visualizations
- Observations & Conclusion
- Future Potential Work



Goal, Motivation, & Use



Navigate Dynamic Environments



Low-cost autonomous systems



Adaptation/Anticipation over Reaction



Approach



Research
Models &
Services



Review
Relevant
Literature



Analyze
Similar
Projects



Manual
Build & Test
Prototype(s)



Amazon
Web Service
& Metrics





Background



Simulation-Based Navigation Testing



Reinforcement Learning for Simulated Environments



Cloud Computing for AI Scalability



AI Local Process

BUILD

- ✓ Define model (PPO)
- ✓ Create custom simulation environment
- ✓ Preload essential configurations

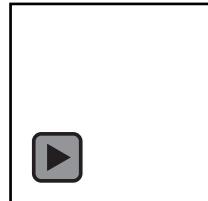
TRAIN

- ✓ Execute iterations
- ✓ Monitor metrics
- ✓ Adjust parameters

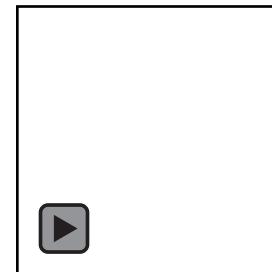
TEST

- ✓ Run in virtual environment
- ✓ Measure navigation accuracy
- ✓ Analyze performance in various scenarios

Small Grid
Get to Goal



Medium Grid
Avoid Dynamic Objects
Get to Goal



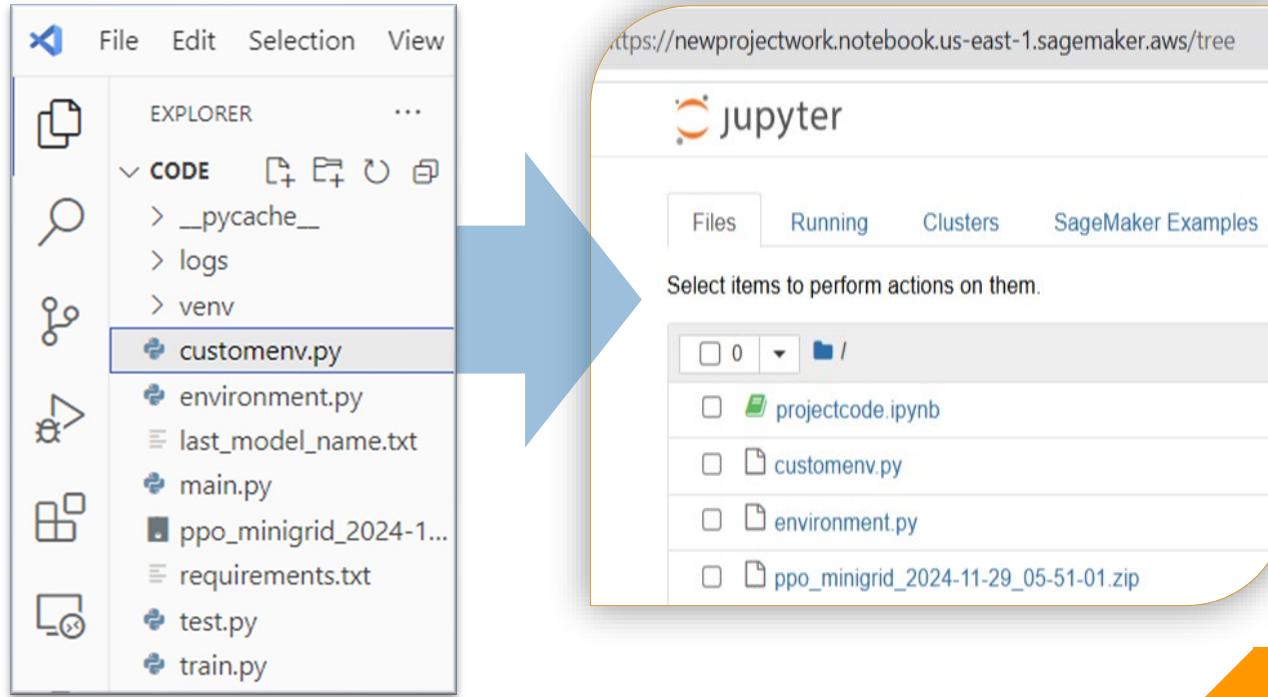


Demonstration





Migration Local to Cloud





Amazon Web Services

Compute Power
SageMaker
Train RL models

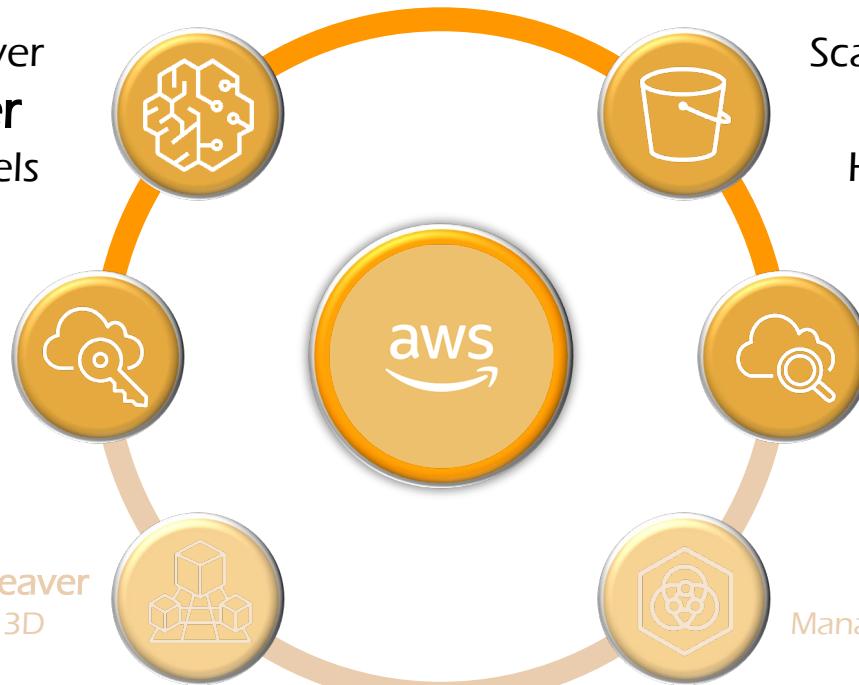
Security Measures
IAM
Ensure data privacy

SimSpace Weaver
Simulate in 3D

Scalable Storage
S3
Handle data

Logs
CloudWatch
Monitor resources

IoT
Manage Devices





Project Architecture Flow





Model Selection

Choosing Optimal RL Models for Dynamic Environments

Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO)

- ✓ High sample efficiency
- ✓ Proven effectiveness in dynamic scenarios



- ✓ Exploration
- ✓ Exploitation



- ✓ MiniGrid
- ✓ Actions



- ✓ Powerful
- ✓ Simple



Metrics

Training

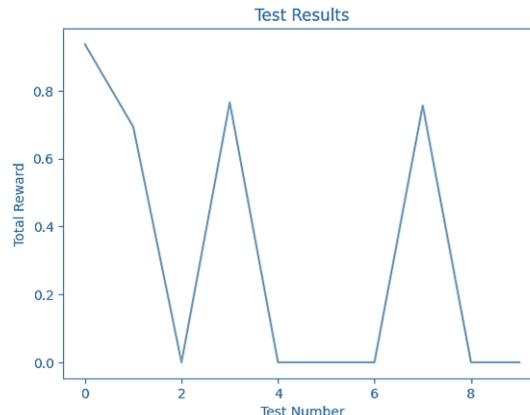
Cumulative Rewards: performance improvement

Convergence Time: RL model stabilization time

Simulation

Success Rate: successful navigations %

Obstacle Avoidance: Accuracy avoiding obstacles



```
Episode finished after 7 steps with total reward: 0.9369999999999999
Episode finished after 34 steps with total reward: 0.694
Episode finished after 100 steps with total reward: 0
Episode finished after 26 steps with total reward: 0.766
Episode finished after 100 steps with total reward: 0
Episode finished after 100 steps with total reward: 0
Episode finished after 100 steps with total reward: 0
Episode finished after 100 steps with total reward: 0
Episode finished after 27 steps with total reward: 0.757
Episode finished after 100 steps with total reward: 0
Episode finished after 100 steps with total reward: 0
```

Efficiency

Training Time per Epoch: training speed

Simulation Runtime: computational efficiency

Robustness

Generalization: performance in new environments

Failure Rate: undesirable outcomes frequency



Visualizations

Training Iteration Progress

rollout/ep_len_mean Average episode length during rollouts

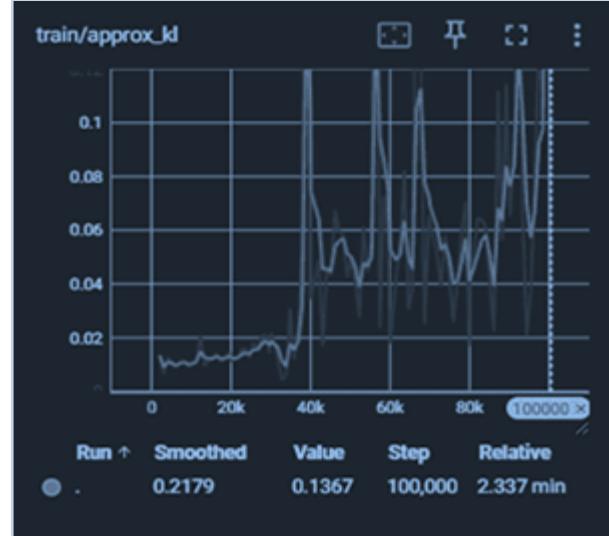
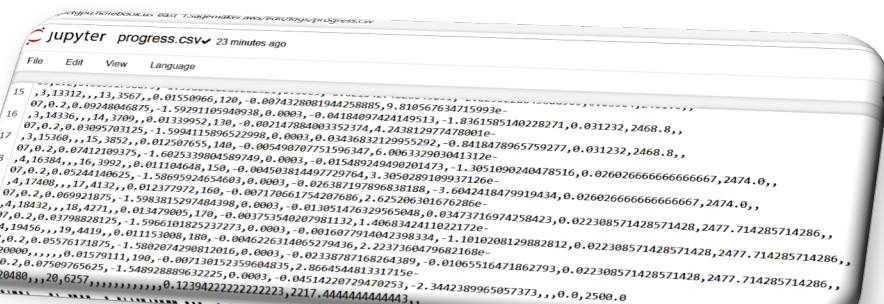
rollout/ep_rew_mean Average reward per episode

train/approx_kl Kullback-Leibler divergence for policy updates

train/explained_variance Measures how well the value function predicts rewards

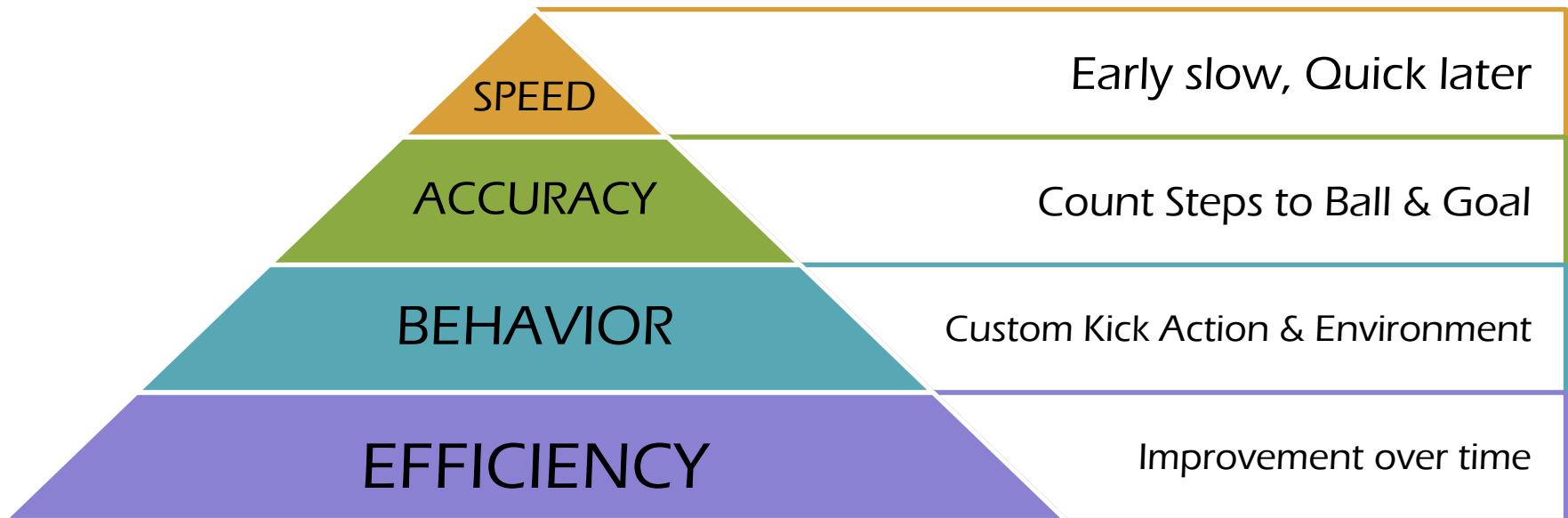
train/policy_gradient_loss & value_loss Policy & value functions performance indicators

time/fps & time/total_timesteps Performance & efficiency indicators during training





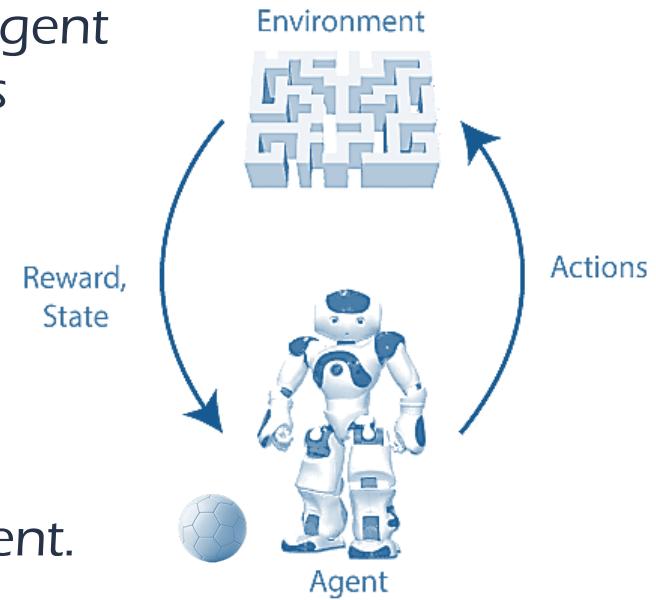
Observations





Conclusions

- Trained a Proximal Policy Optimization (PPO) agent to successfully navigate complex environments with obstacles.
- Demonstrated the ability to learn and adapt behavior based on environmental feedback.
- Achieved efficient performance with limited computational resources, utilizing AWS cloud services for scalable training & data management.





Future Potential Work

3D Simulation Enhancements

Upgrade to 3D simulations with tools like AWS SimSpace Weaver for realistic testing.

Dynamic Obstacle Interaction

Train RL models to handle moving players and unpredictable dynamics.

ML Model Refinements

Use advanced RL algorithms (e.g., DDPG, Multi-Agent RL) for better adaptability.





Thank you!



Verónica Elze
MS of AI



Vidhyalakshmi Amarnath
MS in AI



Jayasudha Kalamegam
MS in CS



Honorine Ndom Ndzah
MS in CS