

# Machine Learning Nanodegree

## Capstone Report

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## 1 Definition

### 1.1 Project Overview

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### 1.2 Problem Statement

In this project, we will use reinforcement learning with deep learning to make an agent learn to play the game of Connect 4<sup>1</sup> by playing games against itself. In other words, using the formalism used by [Mitchell \(1997\)](#) to define a machine learning problem:

- **Task:** Playing Connect 4.
- **Performance:** Percent of games won against other agents, and accuracy of the predictions on a Connect 4 dataset.
- **Experience:** Games played against itself.
- **Target function:**  $Q^\pi : \mathcal{S} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , where  $\mathcal{S}$  is the set of *states* (board positions) and  $\mathcal{A}$  is the set of *actions* (moves), and  $\mathbb{R}$  represents the value of being in a state  $s \in \mathcal{S}$ , applying a action  $a \in \mathcal{A}$ , and following policy  $\pi$  thereafter.
- **Target function representation:** Deep neural network.

Therefore, I seek to build a Q-learning agent trained via a deep convolutional neural network to approximate the optimal action-value function:

$$Q^*(s, a) = \max_{\pi} Q^\pi(s, a), \forall s \in \mathcal{S}, a \in \mathcal{A} \quad (1)$$

which is the maximum sum of rewards achievable by a behaviour policy  $\pi$ .

### 1.3 Metrics

- **Winning percentage.** This metric consists in playing a high number of games (e.g. 100,000) against another agent (e.g. a random agent), and calculating the average of games won by the agent that uses the learned value function.
- **Prediction accuracy.** The learned value function will be used to predict the game-theoretic outcomes (win, loss or draw) of the board positions in the Connect 4 Data Set.

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<sup>1</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connect\\_Four](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Connect_Four)

## **2 Analysis**

### **2.1 Data Exploration**

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### **2.2 Exploratory Visualization**

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### **2.3 Algorithms and Techniques**

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### **2.4 Benchmark**

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## **3 Methodology**

### **3.1 Data Preprocessing**

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### **3.2 Implementation**

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### **3.3 Refinement**

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## **4 Results**

### **4.1 Model Evaluation and Validation**

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### **4.2 Justification**

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## **5 Conclusion**

### **5.1 Free-Form Visualization**

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### **5.2 Reflection**

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## 5.3 Improvement

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## References

T. M. Mitchell. *Machine Learning*. McGraw Hill, 1997.