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Exercise 2A Epsilon Greedy

Exercise 2.2A: Epsilon Greedy

In this exercise, you will examine the epsilon greedy policy.

Make sure that you have:

- 1. Completed the setup requirements as described in the Set Up Lab Environments section
- 2. Completed the previous exercises in this lab

Now, run jupyter notebook and open the "Ex2.2A Epsilon Greedy.ipynb" notebook under **Module 2** folder.

- 1. Examine the notebook. We have given you an implementation of the epsilon greedy algorithm.
- 2. Once you have studied the notebook, prepare a simulation. Don't change any other parameter, that is:
 - evaluation_seed = 5016
 - num actions = 10
 - trials = 10000

- distribution = "bernoulli"
- 3. Set the epsilon to zero.
- 4. Run the simulation, observe the results, and answer the following questions.

Lab Question

1/1 point (graded)

With epsilon set to zero, what do you observe?

- The epsilon greedy behaves randomly
- The epsilon greedy behaves like the optimistic greedy algorithm
- The epsilon greedy behaves like the greedy algorithm



Submit

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Set the epsilon to one. Run the simulation again and observe the results.

Lab Question

1/1 point (graded)

With epsilon set to one, what do you observe?

The epsilon greedy behaves randomly



- The epsilon greedy behaves like the optimistic greedy algorithm
- The epsilon greedy behaves like the greedy algorithm

Submit

You have used 2 of 2 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Now, try several different number of epsilons (0.05, 0.1, 0.15). Make sure the other parameters stay the same, that is:

• evaluation_seed = 5016

•	num	actions	= 10
		_0.0	. •

- trials = 10000
- distribution = "bernoulli"

Run the simulations and observe the results.

Lab Question

1/1 point (graded)

Which epsilon gives the most average reward?







You have used 1 of 2 attempts Submit

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

Now let's prepare another simulation by setting a different seed, so your parameters should look like this:

- evaluation_seed = 1239
- num actions = 10
- trials = 10000
- distribution = "bernoulli"

Run the simulations with different number of epsilons (0.05, 0.1, 0.15) and observe the results.

Lab Question

1/1 point (graded)

Which epsilon gives the most average reward?

0.05

0.1

0.15

Submit

You have used 1 of 2 attempts

✓ Correct (1/1 point)

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