

# Resolve Hanabi with Neural Network

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## 1 Introduction

Hanabi is a cooperative game for 2 to 5 players with incomplete and asymmetric information. For this features it has been proposed by DeepMind group [2] as a new challenge for Reinforcement learning. The problem has been tackled both with deterministic (e.g [3]) and ML-learning based algorithm (e.g. [4]). The game has been demonstrated to be NP-Hard in general [1]. As a rule of thumb a good algorithm is able to achieve a perfect score (25 points) in more than the 90% of games.

## 2 Methods

### 2.1 General ideas

Even if more sophisticated algorithms are available, I have implemented the Deep-Q-Learning algorithm introduced by Mnih et al. [5].

## References

- [1] Jean-Francois Baffier et al. “Hanabi is NP-hard, Even for Cheaters who Look at Their Cards”. In: (Mar. 7, 2016). arXiv: 1603.01911v3 [cs.DM].
- [2] Nolan Bard et al. “The Hanabi challenge: A new frontier for AI research”. In: *Artificial Intelligence* 280 (2020), p. 103216. ISSN: 0004-3702. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.artint.2019.103216>. URL: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0004370219300116>.
- [3] Christopher Cox et al. “How to Make the Perfect Fireworks Display: Two Strategies for Hanabi”. In: *Mathematics Magazine* 88.5 (Dec. 2015), pp. 323–336. DOI: 10.4169/math.mag.88.5.323.
- [4] Adam Lerer et al. “Improving Policies via Search in Cooperative Partially Observable Games”. In: *AAAI 2020* (Dec. 5, 2019). arXiv: 1912.02318v1 [cs.AI].

- [5] Volodymyr Mnih et al. “Human-level control through deep reinforcement learning”. In: *Nature* 518.7540 (Feb. 2015), pp. 529–533. doi: 10.1038/nature14236.