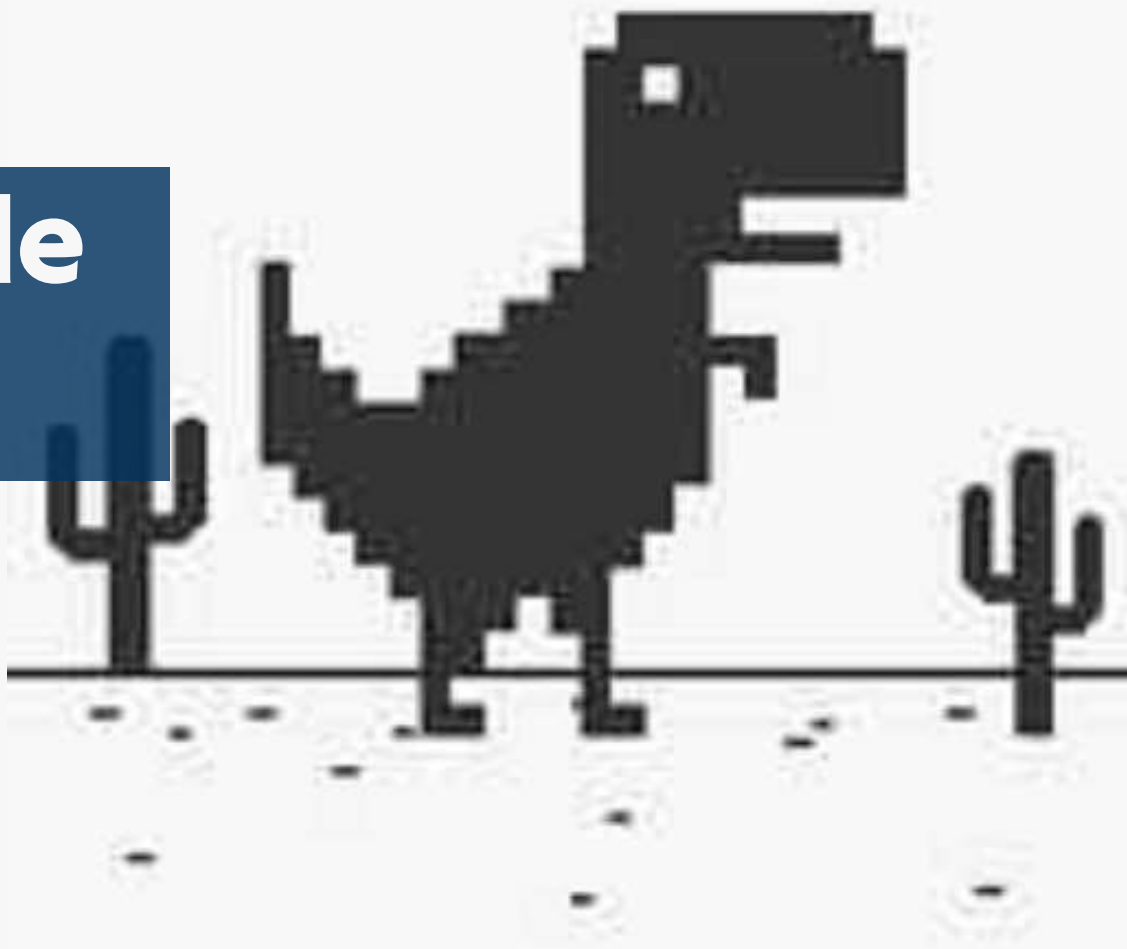


# AI for Google Dino Game

Presenter: Jiahao Yang



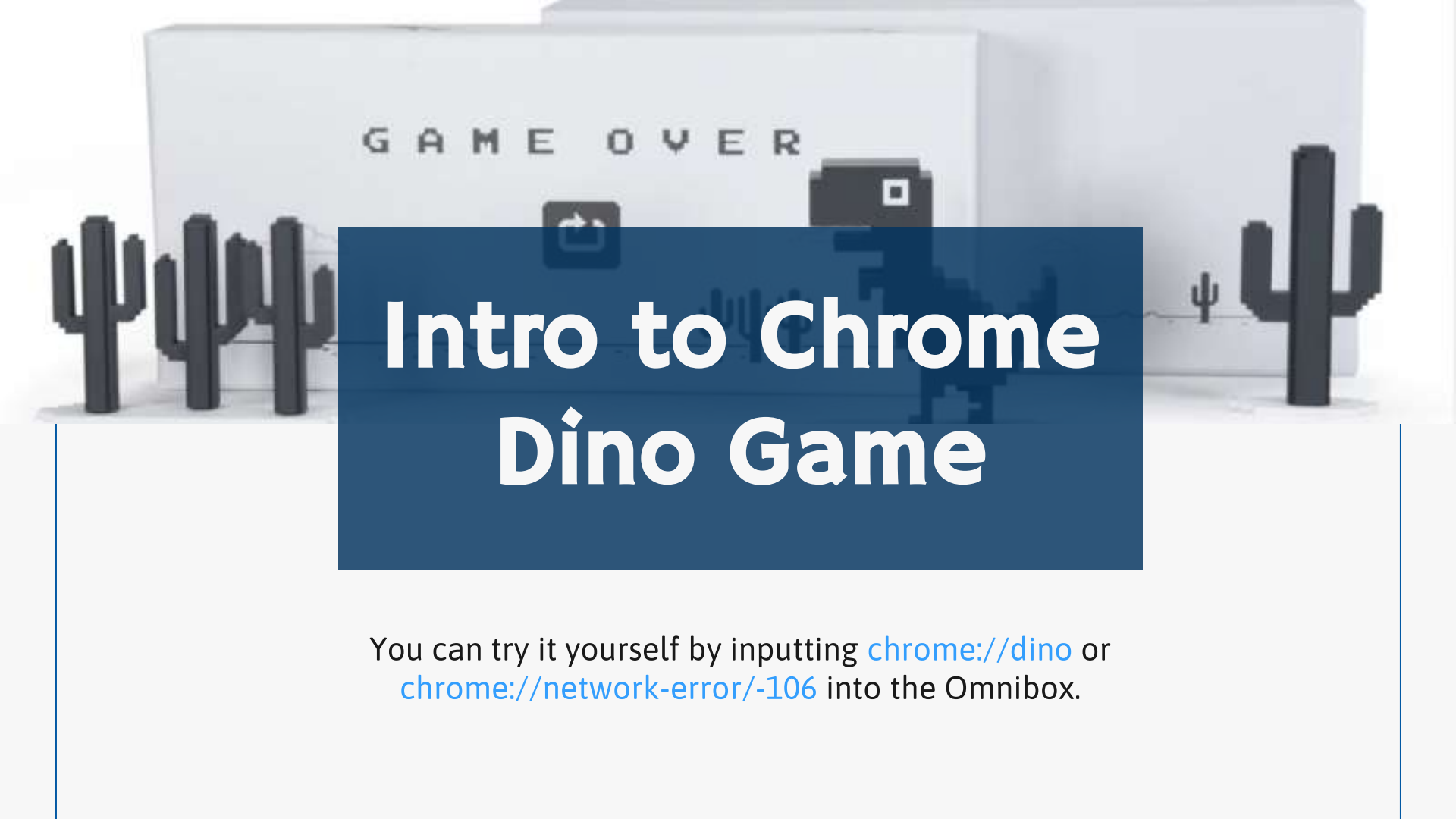


## 未连接到互联网

请试试以下办法：

- 检查网线、调制解调器和路由器
- 重新连接到 Wi-Fi 网络

ERR\_INTERNET\_DISCONNECTED

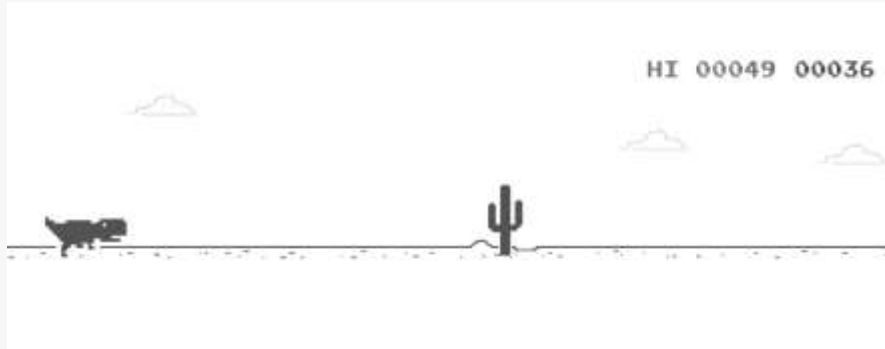


GAME OVER

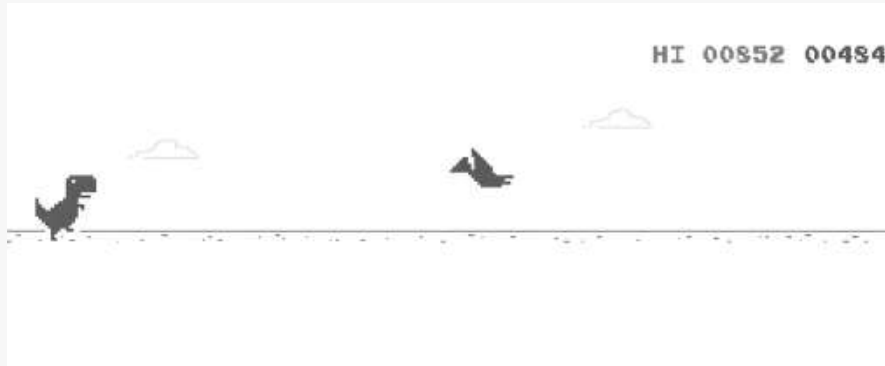
# Intro to Chrome Dino Game

You can try it yourself by inputting <chrome://dino> or <chrome://network-error/-106> into the Omnibox.

# Game Rules



Press the “space” key to control the T-Rex to jump over the cacti.



Press the “down” key to control the T-Rex to dodge the birds.

# Game Rules



Player's Final Goal:  
To make this Lonely T-Rex run further.



# Build the AI

Reinforcement Learning: Deep Q-Network

# In fact, this is not a new task, people have already done it



This is the demonstration video on YouTube.

There are even related papers or reports.

## Dinosaur Game ABSTRACT

In this project, we implement both feature-extraction based algorithms and an end-to-end deep reinforcement learning method to learn to control Chrome offline dinosaur game directly from high-dimensional game screen input. Results show that compared with the pixel feature based algorithms, deep reinforcement learning is more powerful and effective. It leverages the high-dimensional sensory input directly and avoids potential errors in feature extraction. Finally, we propose special training methods to tackle class imbalance problems caused by the increase in game velocity. After training, our Deep-Q AI is able to outperform human experts.

### Keywords

Deep Q-Learning; MLP; Feature Extraction with OpenCV

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Learning human-level control policies directly from high-dimensional sensory data (such as vision) is a long-standing challenge for controlling system design. Many classical control algorithms are based on accurate modeling or domain knowledge of the underlying dynamics in the system. However, for systems with unknown dynamics and high dimensional input, these methods are unrealistic and hard to generalize.

In this project, we propose Deep Q-learning, online learning Multi Layered Perceptron (MLP) and rule-based decision-making (Human Optimization) for learning to control the game agent in T-Rex, the classic game embedded

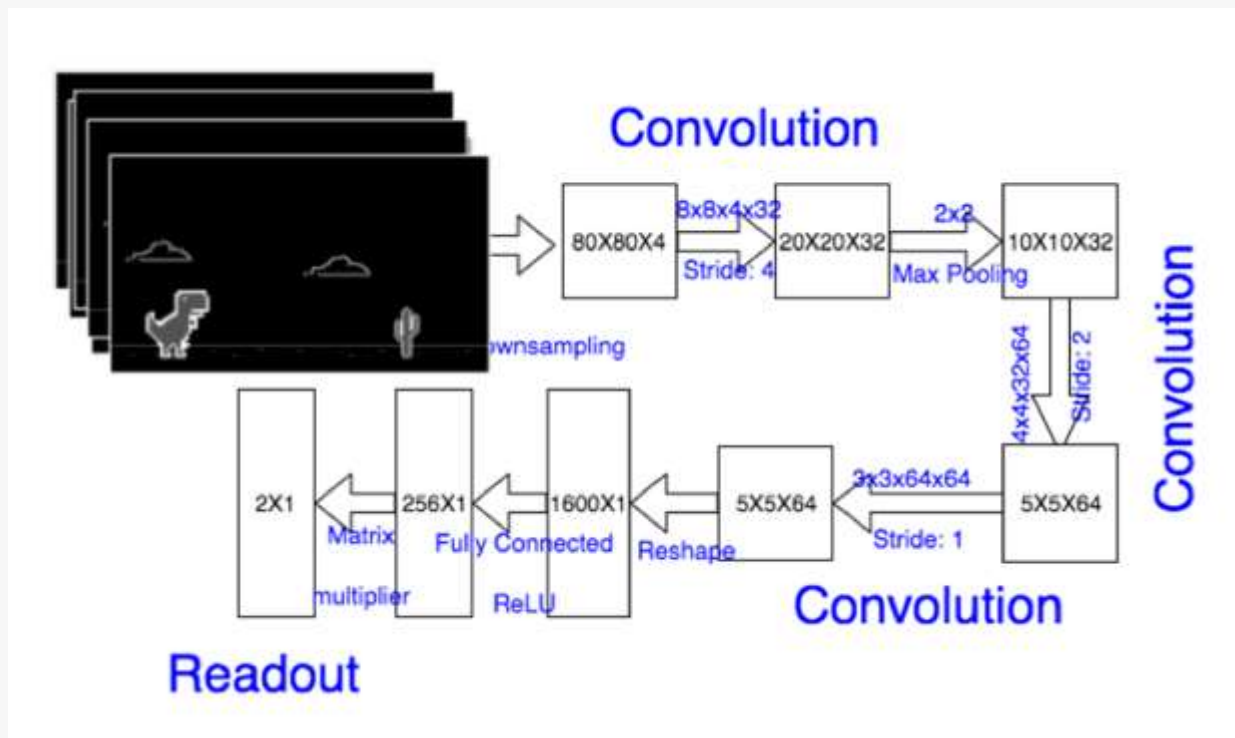
# Learn from others

GitHub,  
YouTube,  
Google,  
.....

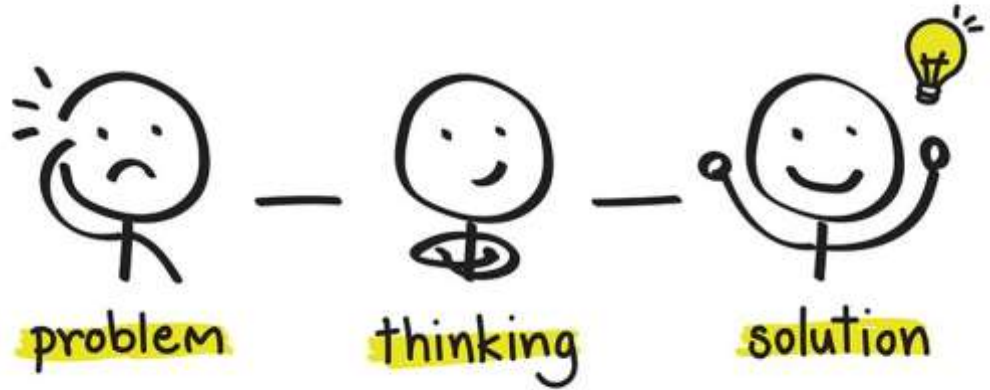




# CNN Solution

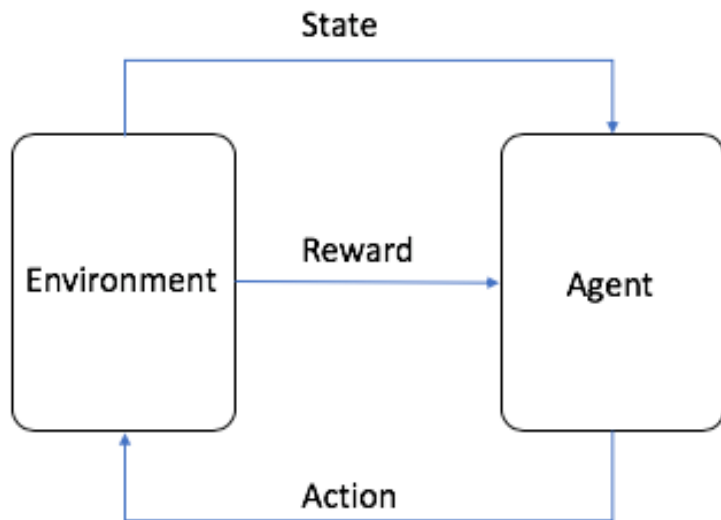


**Is there a  
simpler  
way?**



- I don't know how to collect a large and useful dataset. Is there any machine learning method that is less dependent on the dataset?

# Reinforcement learning



Reinforcement learning is learning what to do—how to map situations to actions—so as to maximize a numerical reward signal.

---- Richard S. Sutton and Andrew G. Barto 《Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction II》

# Q-learning

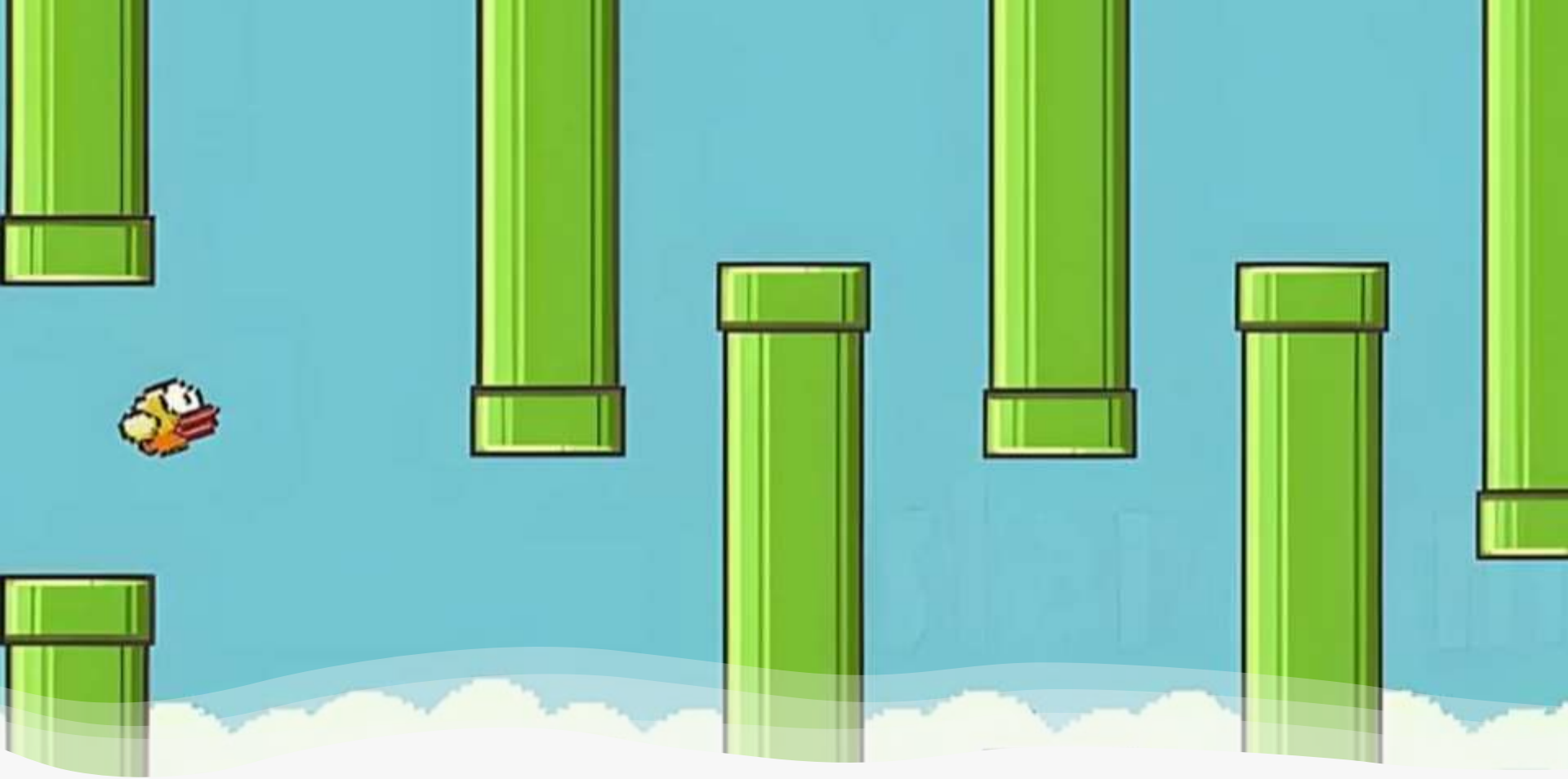
Initialized

Q-Table		Actions					
		South (0)	North (1)	East (2)	West (3)	Pickup (4)	Dropoff (5)
States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	327	0	0	0	0	0	0
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	499	0	0	0	0	0	0

Q-Table Sample  
& Update Rules

from wiki

$$Q^{new}(S_t, A_t) \leftarrow (1 - \underbrace{\alpha}_{\text{learning rate}}) \cdot \underbrace{Q(S_t, A_t)}_{\text{current value}} + \underbrace{\alpha}_{\text{learning rate}} \cdot \underbrace{\left( R_{t+1} + \underbrace{\gamma}_{\text{discount factor}} \cdot \underbrace{\max_a Q(S_{t+1}, a)}_{\text{estimate of optimal future value}} \right)}_{\text{new value (temporal difference target)}}$$



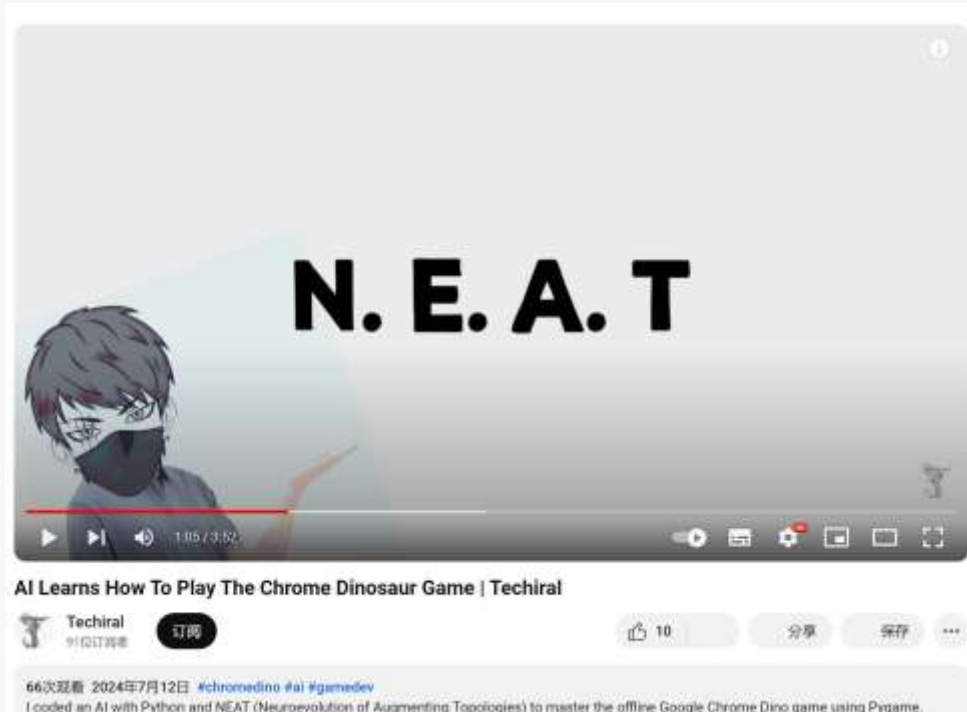
# Flappy Bird Game

A pixelated dinosaur, resembling a T-Rex, is constructed from grey, blocky pieces and sits on a desk. In the background, a computer monitor is visible, displaying a bright, out-of-focus image. The dinosaur's head is turned slightly to the right.

# Other interesting implementation

NEAT Algorithm

# NeuroEvolution of Augmenting Topologies



NeuroEvolution of Augmenting Topologies (NEAT) is a genetic algorithm (GA) for the generation of evolving artificial neural networks (a neuroevolution technique) . It alters both the weighting parameters and structures of networks, attempting to find a balance between the fitness of evolved solutions and their diversity. It is based on applying three key techniques: tracking genes with history markers to allow crossover among topologies, applying speciation (the evolution of species) to preserve innovations, and developing topologies incrementally from simple initial structures ("complexifying").

----wikipedia

GitHub Link: <https://github.com/Techiral/Dino-AI-NEAT>  
YouTube Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aNjsatpVXqw>

# Thank You!



 HTML



**JS** JavaScript

## Q & A



○○○

<https://lic>



# Reference

## Code Reference:

[https://github.com/YEC64/T-Rex\\_Game\\_With\\_Ai](https://github.com/YEC64/T-Rex_Game_With_Ai)

<https://github.com/jg-fisher/dinoAI>

<https://github.com/santifiorino/dino-reinforcement-learning>

<https://github.com/nicknochnack/DinoAI>

<https://github.com/Anch9999/AiToDinoRun>

<https://github.com/RohitNagraj/DinoAI>

<https://github.com/ssusnic/Machine-Learning-Flappy-Bird>

<https://github.com/g-arnav/DinoML>

## Work Reference:

<https://cs229.stanford.edu/proj2016/report/KeZhaoWei-AIForChromeOfflineDinosaurGame-report.pdf>

<https://medium.com/analytics-vidhya/create-an-ai-to-play-chrome-dino-game-with-cnn-b769e58bb14c>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WMYG6IEgMfw>