

In [25]: `%cd ..`

C:\Users\alexa\Documents

In [15]: `%load_ext autoreload
%autoreload 2

import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

from IPython import display
from lib.viz import showarray

import os, time, json, io

import logging
logger = logging.getLogger()

import lib.init
from lib.run import find_model, mk_env_agent, nsteps_env_agent
from lib.dashboard import get_episode_dashboard
from lib.pyb.eos3d import EyeOnStickEnv3D`

The autoreload extension is already loaded. To reload it, use:
`%reload_ext autoreload`

In []:

In [16]: `import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns`

In [17]: `env_class = EyeOnStickEnv3D
model_name='eos3d.6j-coarse-aim'
model_version = None
gui = False`

In [18]: `registered_model = find_model(model_name, model_version=model_version)
print(registered_model)`

<ModelVersion: creation_timestamp=1616789697781, current_stage='None', description=None, last_updated_timestamp=1616789697781, name='eos3d.6j-coarse-aim', run_id='e5e61bc4891a495ba6bb2b453c08506d', run_link=None, source='.\mlruns\3\93762e91c9764017912a26bc0ea3bf50\artifacts\saved_models\85', status='READY', status_message=None, tags={}, user_id=None, version=145>

In [19]: `nsteps = 150`

In []:

In [20]: `def run(params, ntargetsposes, gearfuncs, nsteps):
 env, model = mk_env_agent(env_class, registered_model, params, gui=gui)

 df = []
 for tp in range(ntargetsposes):
 env.reset() # random target position and manipulator pose

 target_pos = env.env_method('get_target')[0] # we sample one env`

```

pose = env.env_method('get_pose')[0]
#print(f"targetpose {tp} of {ntargetsposes}")

for (i, (gf_name, gf)) in enumerate(gearfuncs):
    env.env_method('set_gearfunc', gf)
    env.env_method('reset', pose=pose, target_pos=target_pos)

    ninfos = nsteps_env_agent(env, model, nsteps)[3]

    _df = pd.DataFrame(ninfos).assign(gf=gf_name)
    df.append(_df)

env.close()
env = model = None

df = pd.concat(df)
return df

```

Experiment 1

In [21]:

```

gearfuncs = [
    ('lin', lambda phi: phi),
    ('tanh', lambda phi: np.tanh(phi)),
    ('square', lambda phi: np.square(phi)),
]

palette={"lin": "green", "tanh": "blue", "square": "orange"}

def run_ex1():
    df = run(params={'NJ': 6, 'NP': 4}, ntargetsposes = 100, gearfuncs=gearfuncs, nsteps=nsteps)

    df["alpha"] *= 180 / np.pi
    df["eye_level"] *= 180/np.pi

    return df

```

In [31]:

```

if False:
    df = run_df()
    df.to_pickle("exp0326\\exp0326-df.pkl")
else:
    df = pd.read_pickle("exp0326\\exp0326-df.pkl")

```

In [32]:

df

Out[32]:

	alpha	eye_level	reward	gf
0	104.490079	80.564389	0	lin
1	104.474186	80.836120	0	lin
2	103.694703	78.671793	0	lin
3	102.147644	75.459833	0	lin
4	99.891591	71.846406	0	lin
...
145	63.011428	9.686099	0	square
146	62.321030	10.187579	0	square
147	61.746882	10.396318	0	square

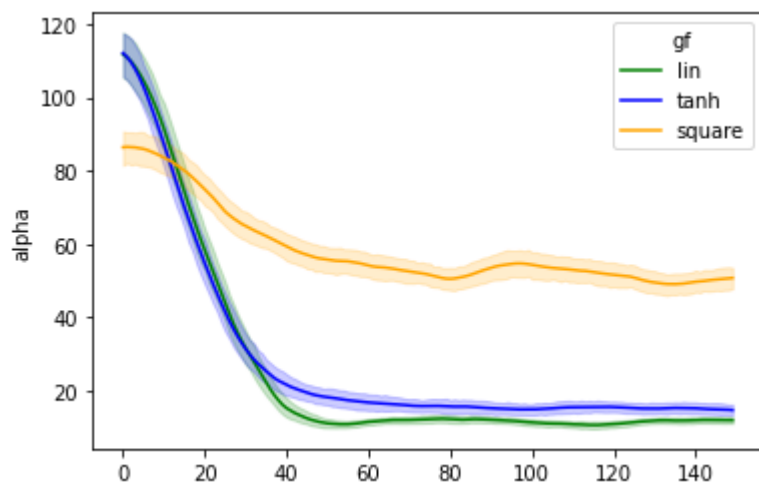
	alpha	eye_level	reward	gf
148	61.369426	10.332288	0	square
149	61.559933	10.441407	0	square

45000 rows × 4 columns

доверительный интервал альфы и угла атаки, на 150 шагов

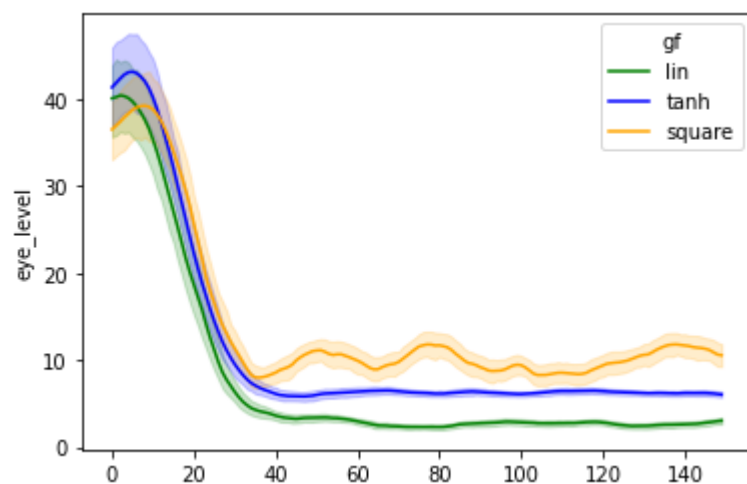
```
In [33]: sns.lineplot(x=df.index, y="alpha", hue="gf", palette=palette, data=df)
```

Out[33]: <AxesSubplot:ylabel='alpha'>



```
In [34]: sns.lineplot(x=df.index, y="eye_level", hue="gf", palette=palette, data=df)
```

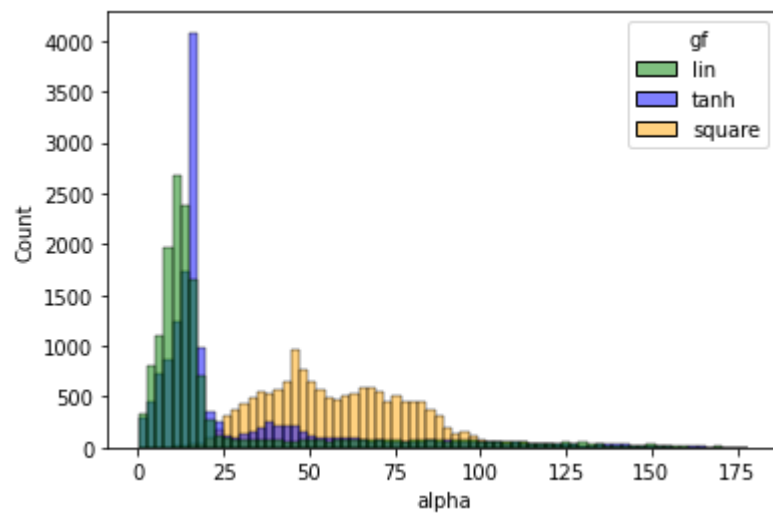
Out[34]: <AxesSubplot:ylabel='eye_level'>



распределение альф в зависимости от типа нелинейности

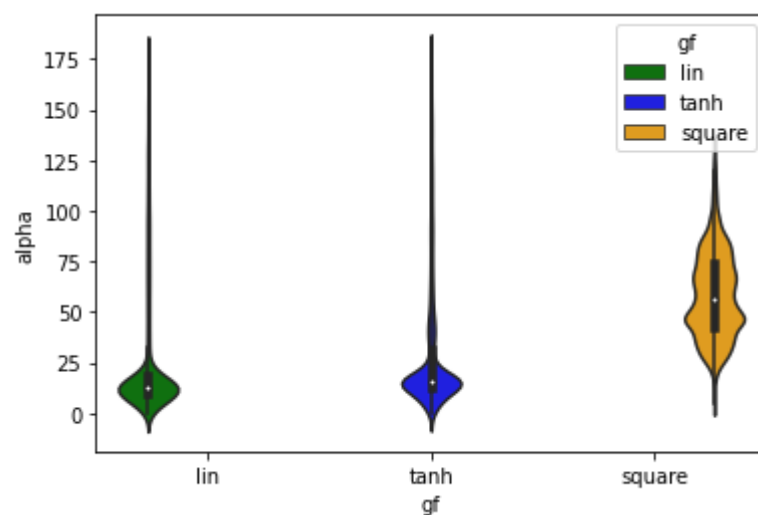
```
In [35]: sns.histplot(x="alpha", hue="gf", palette=palette, data=df)
```

Out[35]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='alpha', ylabel='Count'>



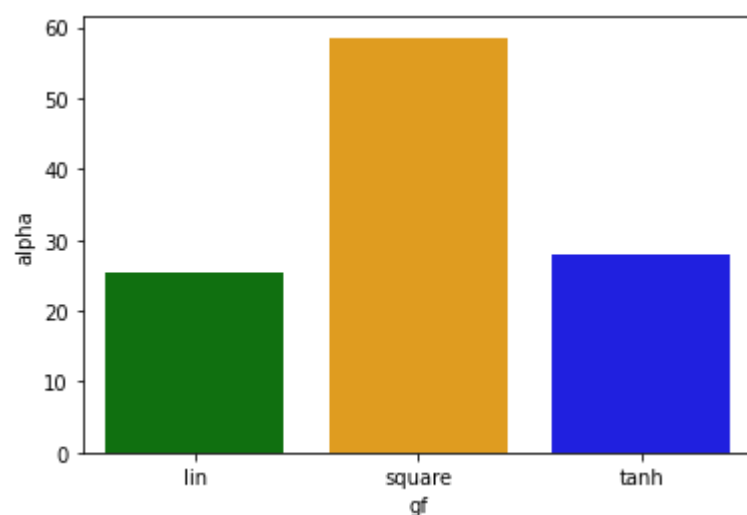
```
In [36]: sns.violinplot(x="gf", y="alpha", hue="gf", palette=palette, data=df)
```

```
Out[36]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='gf', ylabel='alpha'>
```



```
In [37]: sns.barplot(x="gf", y="alpha", palette=palette, data=pd.DataFrame(df.groupby('gf')['alpha'].mean()))
```

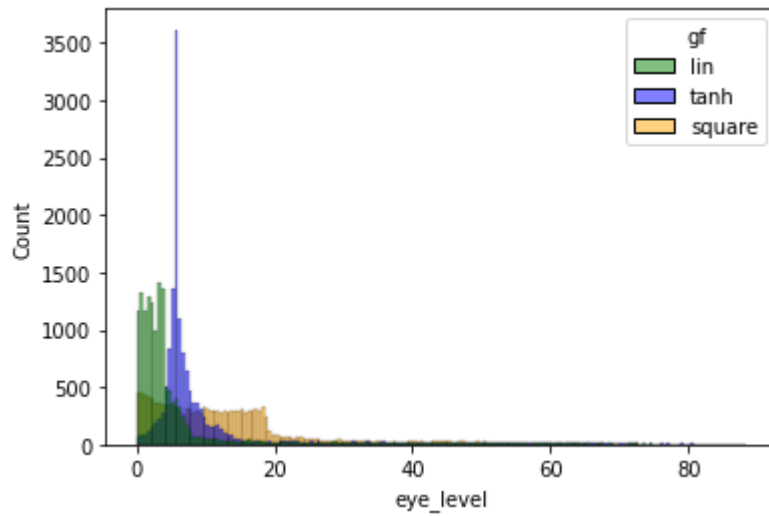
```
Out[37]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='gf', ylabel='alpha'>
```



распределение углов атаки

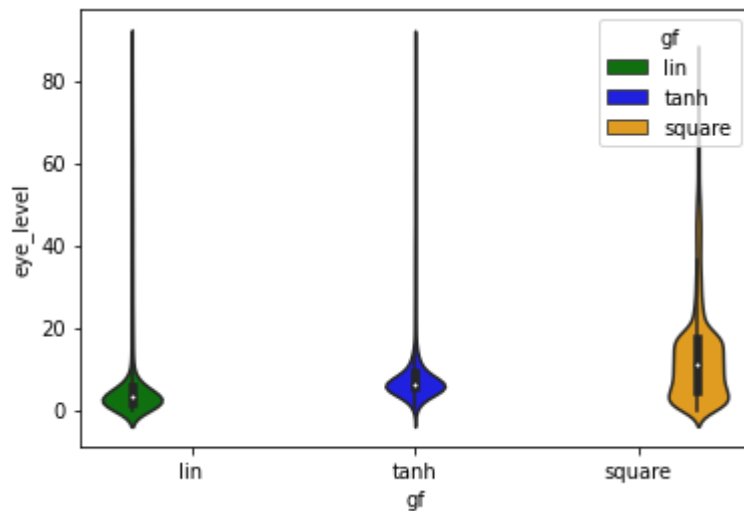
```
In [38]: sns.histplot(data=df, x="eye_level", palette=palette, hue="gf")
```

Out[38]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='eye_level', ylabel='Count'>



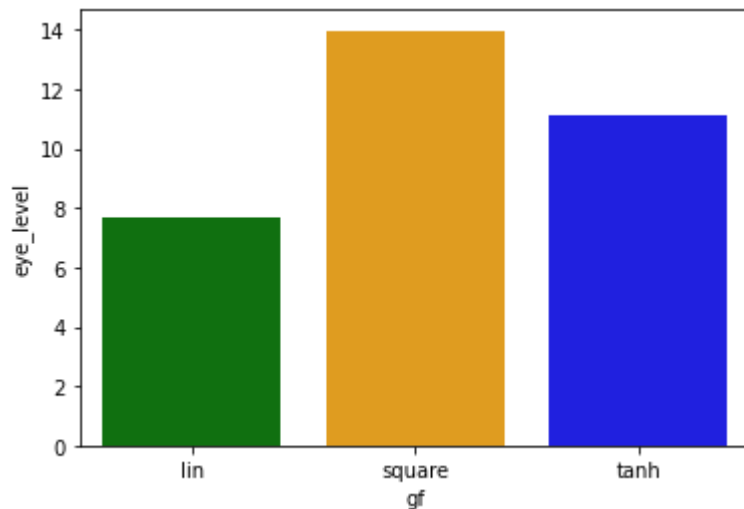
In [39]: `sns.violinplot(x="gf", y="eye_level", palette=palette, hue="gf", data=df)`

Out[39]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='gf', ylabel='eye_level'>



In [40]: `sns.barplot(x="gf", y="eye_level", palette=palette, data=pd.DataFrame(df.groupby('gf')['eye_level'].nunique()))`

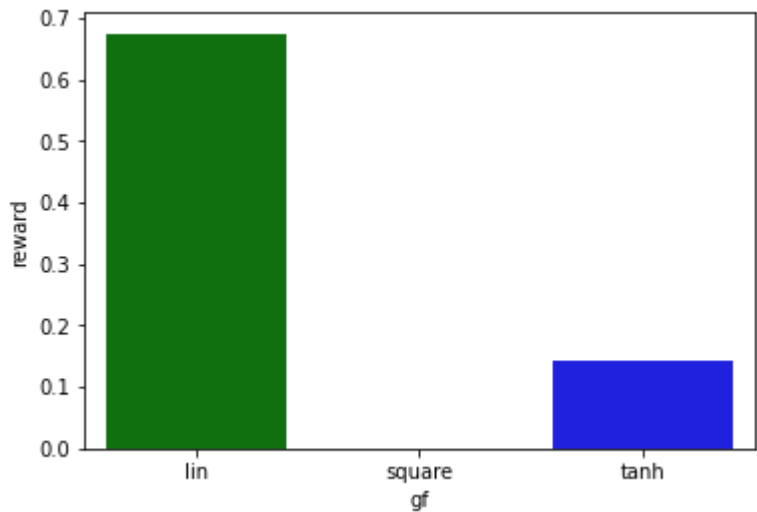
Out[40]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='gf', ylabel='eye_level'>



распределение кумулятивной награды по gf

In [54]: `sns.barplot(x="gf", y="reward", palette=palette, data=pd.DataFrame(df.groupby('gf')['reward'].nunique()))`

Out[54]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='gf', ylabel='reward'>



In []:

In []:

Experiment 2

Убираем параболу, добавляем 2 вариации по количеству сегментов

```
In [42]: gearfuncs2 = [
    ('lin', lambda phi: phi),
    ('tanh', lambda phi: np.tanh(phi)),
]

def run_ex2():
    df2 = pd.DataFrame()
    for ns in [1, 2, 4]:
        print('ns=', ns)
        _df = run(params={'NJ': 6, 'NP': ns}, ntargetsposes = 100, gearfuncs=gearfuncs2, nsteps=1000)
        df2 = pd.concat((df2, _df.assign(ns=ns)))

    df2["gf*ns"] = df2["gf"] + df2["ns"].astype(str)
    df2["alpha"] *= 180 / np.pi
    df2["eye_level"] *= 180/np.pi

    return df2

palette2 = dict(zip(["lin1", "lin2", "lin4", "tanh1", "tanh2", "tanh4"], sns.color_palette("crest", 6)))
```

```
In [43]: if False:
    df2 = run_df()
    df2.to_pickle("exp0326\\exp0326-df2.pk1")
else:
    df2 = pd.read_pickle("exp0326\\exp0326-df2.pk1")
```

```
In [44]: df2
```

Out[44]:

	alpha	eye_level	reward	gf	ns	gf*+ns	gf*ns	gfns
0	143.786504	37.479930	0	lin	1	lin1	lin1	lin1

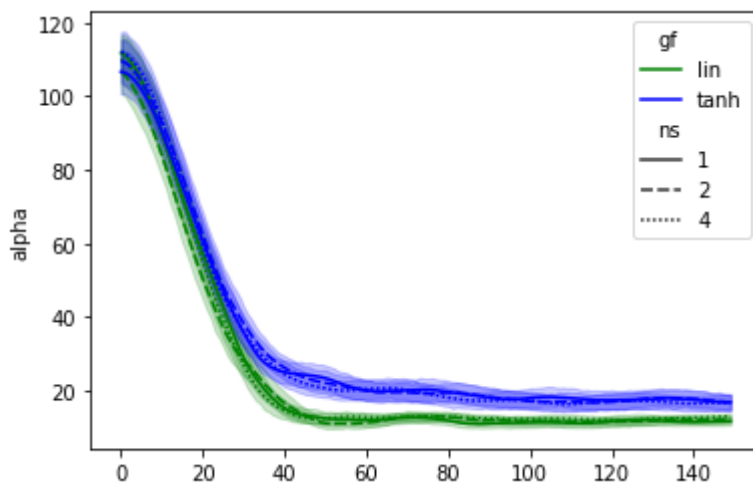
	alpha	eye_level	reward	gf	ns	gf*+ns	gf*ns	gfns
1	143.866354	35.908103	0	lin	1	lin1	lin1	lin1
2	143.525884	35.452484	0	lin	1	lin1	lin1	lin1
3	142.770613	36.117772	0	lin	1	lin1	lin1	lin1
4	141.601081	37.831846	0	lin	1	lin1	lin1	lin1
...
145	7.453550	7.657939	0	tanh	4	tanh4	tanh4	tanh4
146	6.557562	7.482108	0	tanh	4	tanh4	tanh4	tanh4
147	5.905248	7.328748	0	tanh	4	tanh4	tanh4	tanh4
148	5.617735	7.232604	0	tanh	4	tanh4	tanh4	tanh4
149	5.610537	7.188615	0	tanh	4	tanh4	tanh4	tanh4

90000 rows × 8 columns

доверительный интервал альфы и угла атаки, на 150 шагов

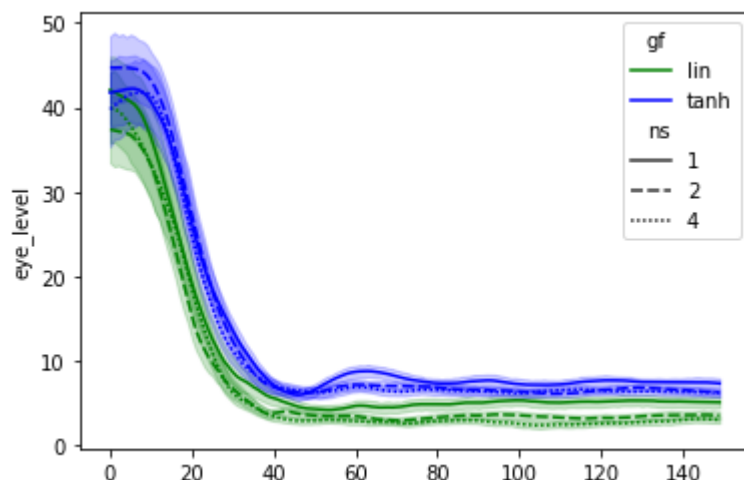
```
In [45]: sns.lineplot(x=df2.index, y="alpha", hue="gf", style="ns", palette=palette, data=df2)
```

Out[45]: <AxesSubplot:ylabel='alpha'>



```
In [46]: sns.lineplot(x=df2.index, y="eye_level", hue="gf", style="ns", palette=palette, data=df2)
```

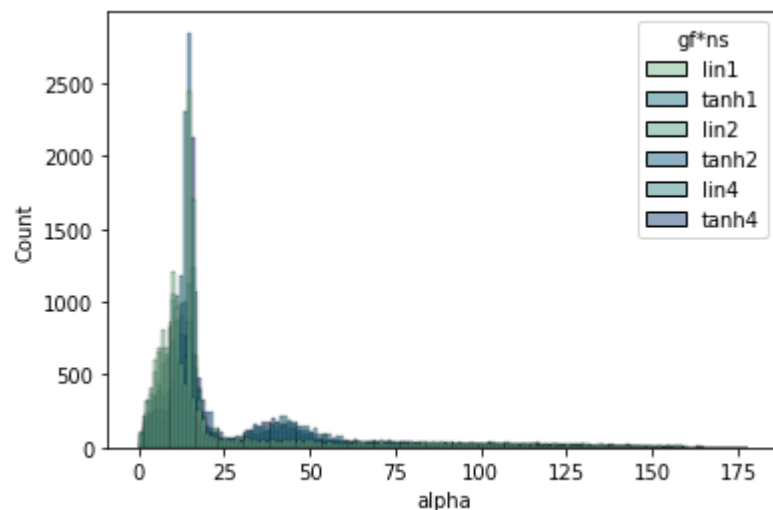
Out[46]: <AxesSubplot:ylabel='eye_level'>



распределение альфа в зависимости от типа нелинейности

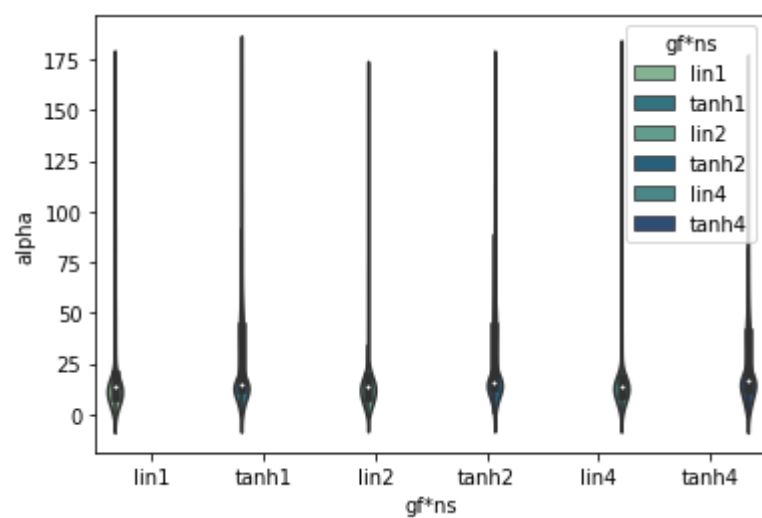
```
In [47]: sns.histplot(x="alpha", hue="gf*ns", palette=palette2, data=df2)
```

```
Out[47]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='alpha', ylabel='Count'>
```



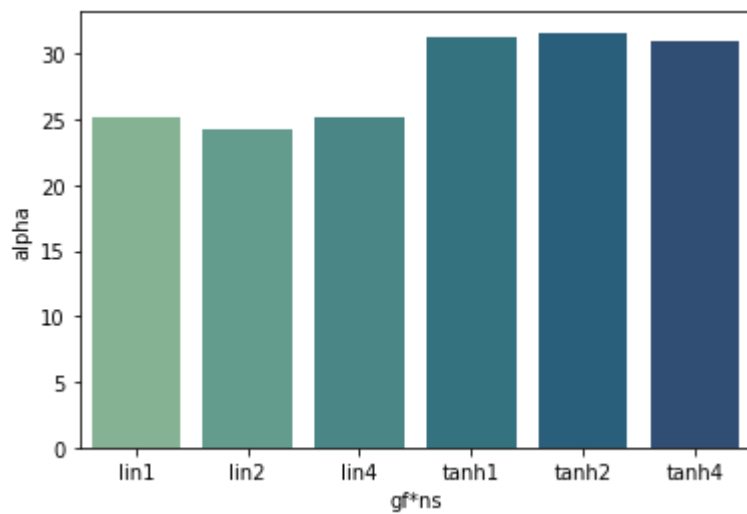
```
In [48]: sns.violinplot(x="gf*ns", y="alpha", hue="gf*ns", palette=palette2, data=df2)
```

```
Out[48]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='gf*ns', ylabel='alpha'>
```



```
In [49]: sns.barplot(x="gf*ns", y="alpha", palette=palette2, data=pd.DataFrame(df2.groupby('gf*ns')['alpha']))
```

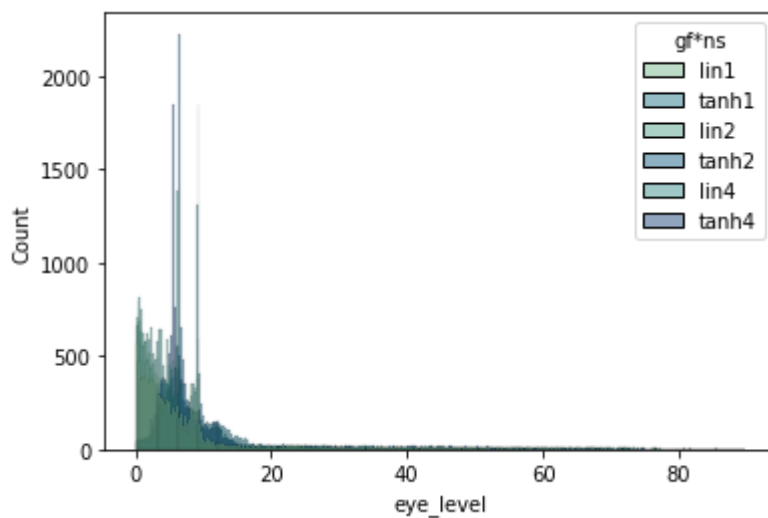
```
Out[49]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='gf*ns', ylabel='alpha'>
```

распределение углов атаки

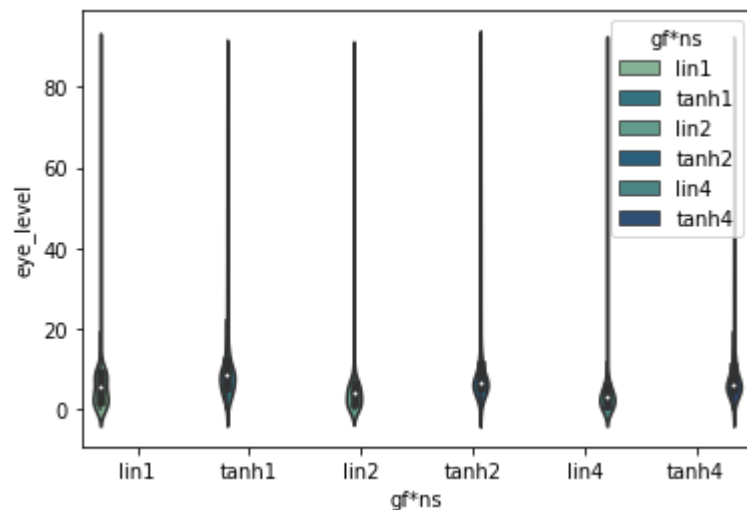
In [50]: `sns.histplot(x="eye_level", hue="gf*ns", palette=palette2, data=df2)`

Out[50]: `<AxesSubplot:xlabel='eye_level', ylabel='Count'>`



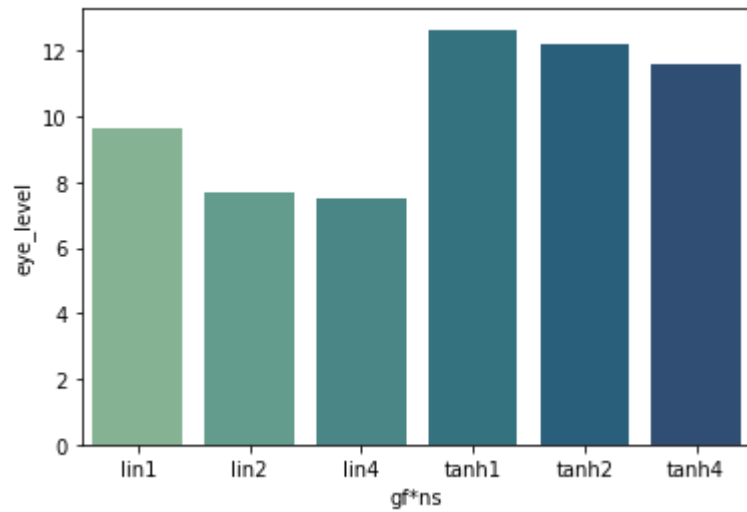
In [51]: `sns.violinplot(x="gf*ns", y="eye_level", hue="gf*ns", palette=palette2, data=df2)`

Out[51]: `<AxesSubplot:xlabel='gf*ns', ylabel='eye_level'>`



In [52]: `sns.barplot(x="gf*ns", y="eye_level", palette=palette2, data=pd.DataFrame(df2.groupby('gf*ns')['`

Out[52]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='gf*ns', ylabel='eye_level'>

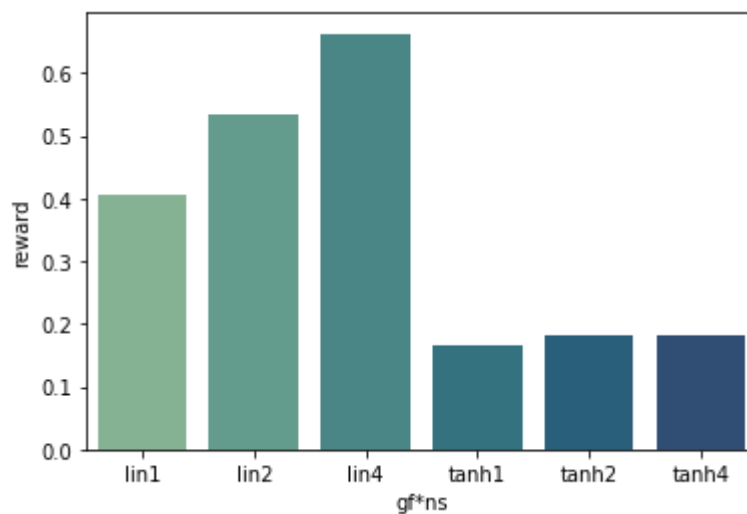


In []:

распределение кумулятивной награды по gf

In [53]: `sns.barplot(x="gf*ns", y="reward", palette=palette2, data=pd.DataFrame(df2.groupby('gf*ns')['re`

Out[53]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='gf*ns', ylabel='reward'>



In []: