CS5330 Randomized Algorithm Project

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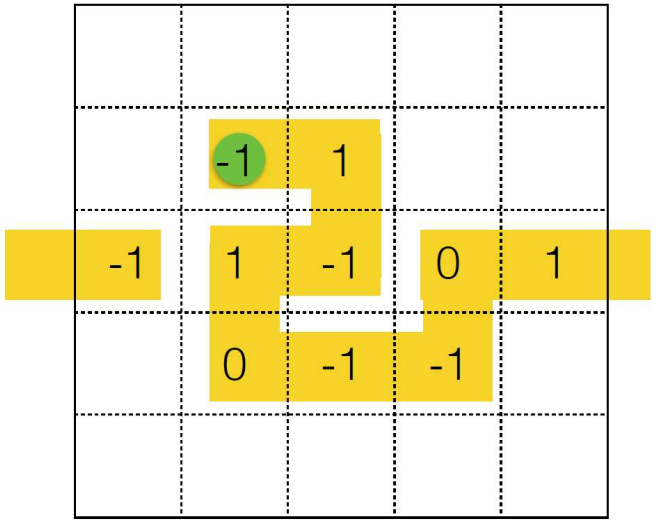
Project Definition

Project definition

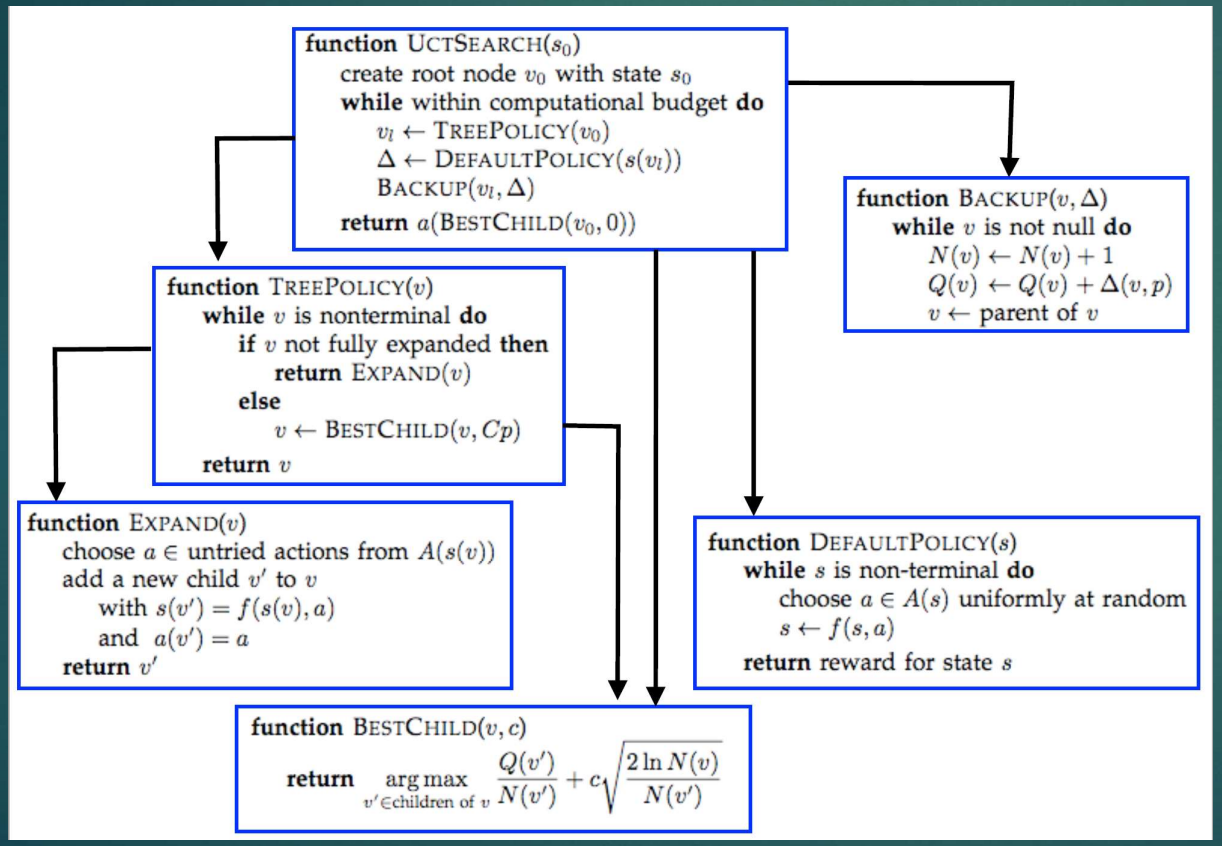
$$R = -\sum_{neighbors:i,j} n_i n_j$$

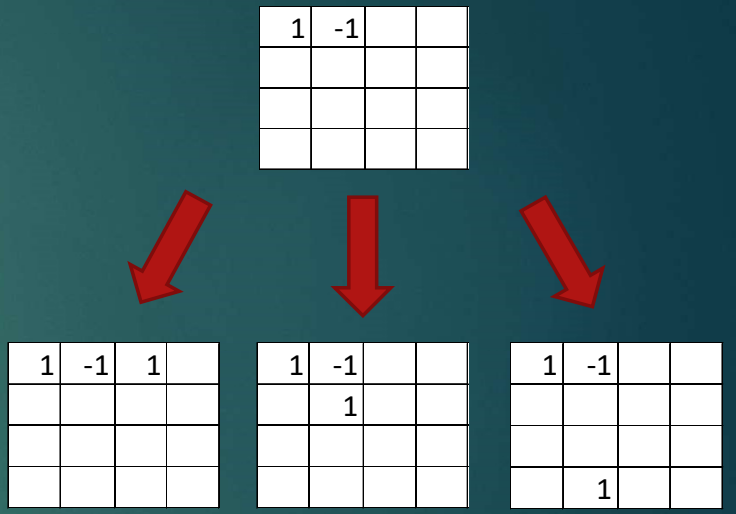


Random sequence input file : Lx Ly -1 1 -1 1 0 -1 -1 0 1 -1
Note the periodic boundary conditions

Overall Algorithm

UCT Algorithm (exactly as in class) with ensemble of 5





Default Policy:

Random Playout (till the end, except 64x64)

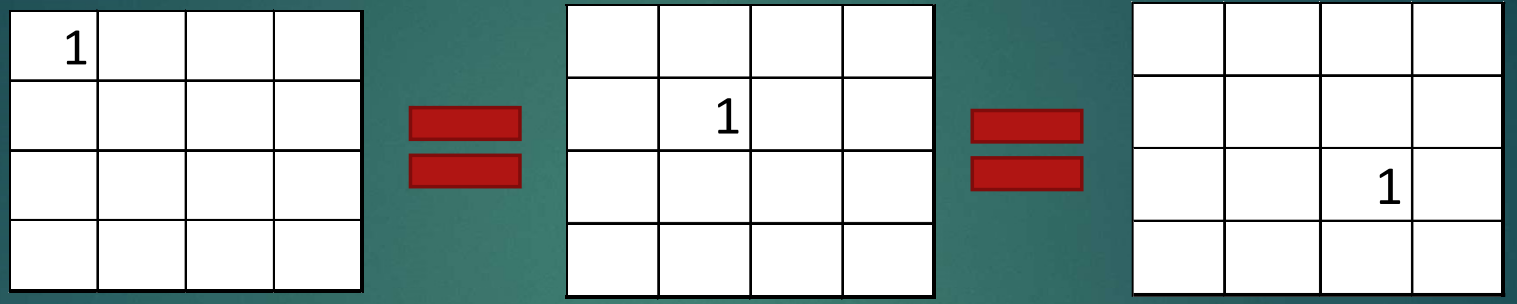
If deadend, try 10 times before giving up

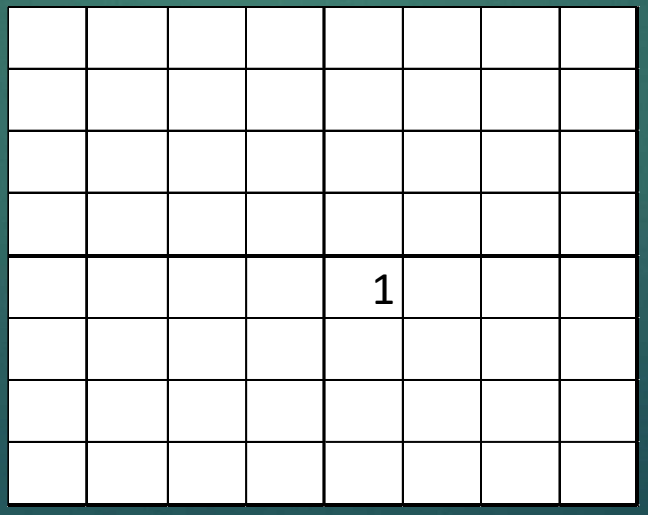
Exploration constant: 0.2

Move to direction with highest vote

Invariances

Translational Invariance



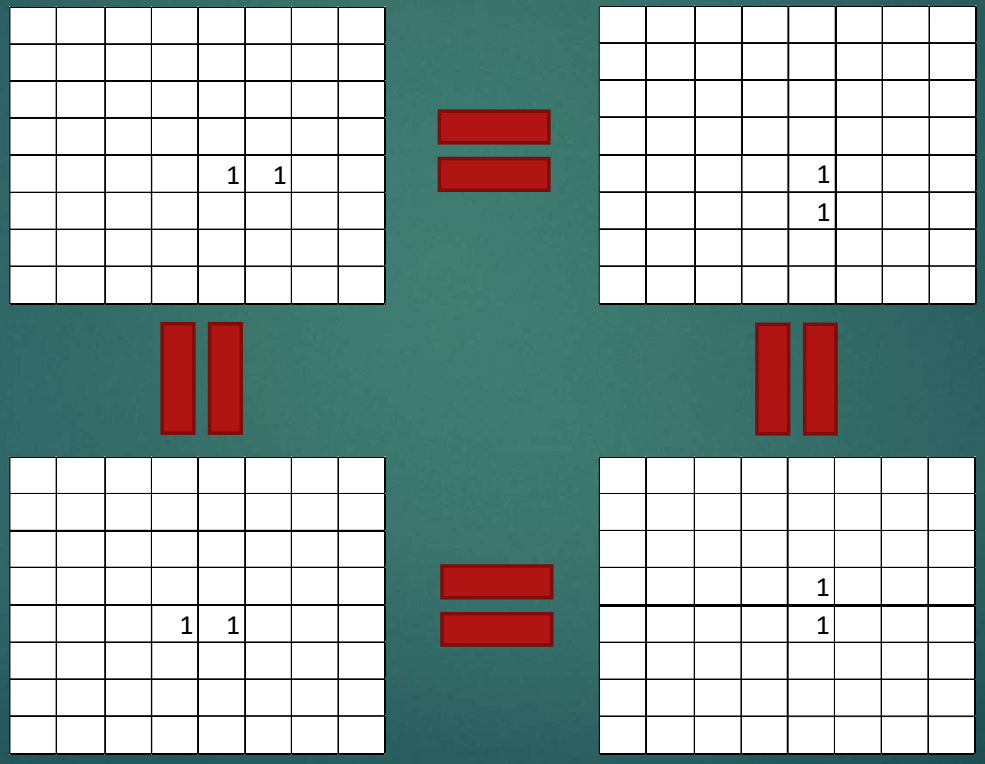


1st move always (0,0)

Allow wrap-around

Invariances

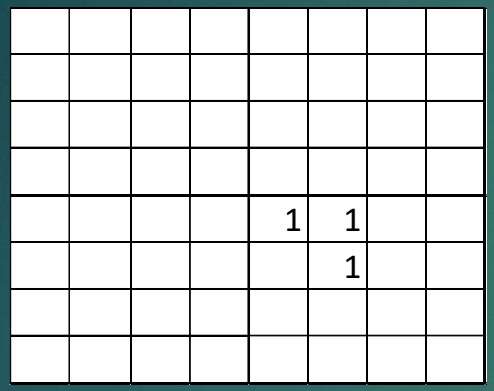
Rotational Invariance



2nd move always RIGHT

Invariances

Reflective Invariance



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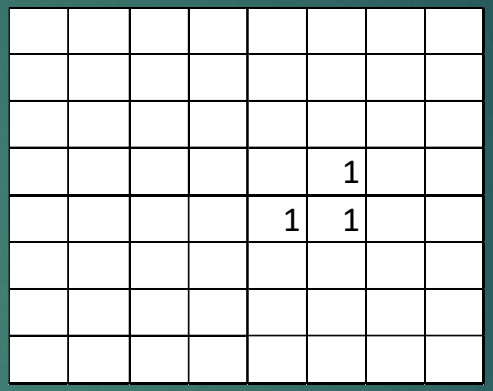

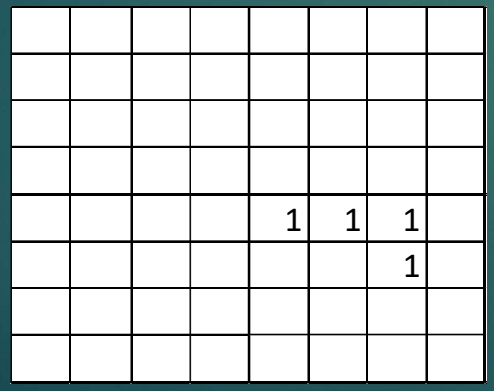

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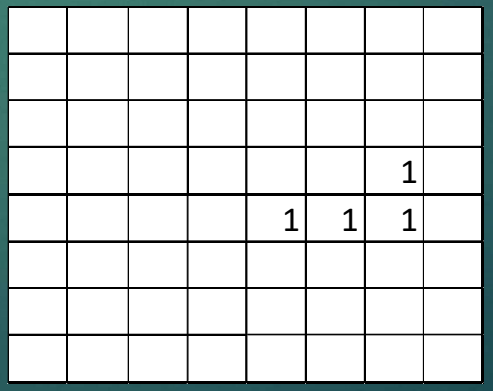


First vertical movement always DOWN

Score Normalization

Make UCT exploitation/exploration ratio more efficient

$$R = -\sum_{neighbors:i,j} n_i n_j$$

[0, 1, -1, 0, 0, 1]
Norm = #non-0 entries = 3
Max score = norm = 3
Min score = - norm = -3

$$\textbf{function } \textsc{BestChild}(v, c)$$
$$\textbf{return } \underset{v' \in \text{children of } v}{\arg\max} \frac{Q(v')}{N(v')} + c\sqrt{\frac{2 \ln N(v)}{N(v')}}$$

Normalized score = (score + norm) / (2 * norm)
Score -3: (-3 + 3) / (2 * 3) = 0
Score 1: (1 + 3) / (2 * 3) = 0.67
Score 3: (3 + 3) / (2 * 3) = 1
Deadend: 0 (unlikely to get absolute lowest score anyway)

Next-Step Partial Score

At the start, any direction is “the same”

function BESTCHILD(v, c)

return $\underset{v' \in \text{children of } v}{\arg\max} \frac{Q(v')}{N(v')} + c\sqrt{\frac{2 \ln N(v)}{N(v')}}$

+ 0.1 * normalized partial score for child

Normalized on norm so far

- This makes the effect lessens over time

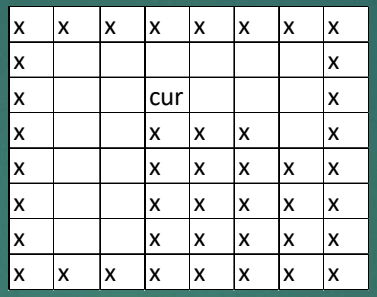
Norm so far = 5:
+1: 6/10 = 0.6
-1: 4/10 = 0.4
Difference: 0.2

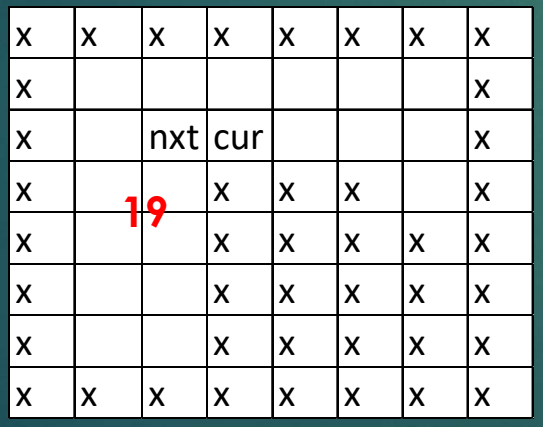
Norm so far = 10:
+1: 11/20 = 0.55
-1: 9/20 = 0.45
Difference: 0.1

Norm so far = 20:
+1: 21/40 = 0.52
-1: 19/40 = 0.475
Difference: 0.045

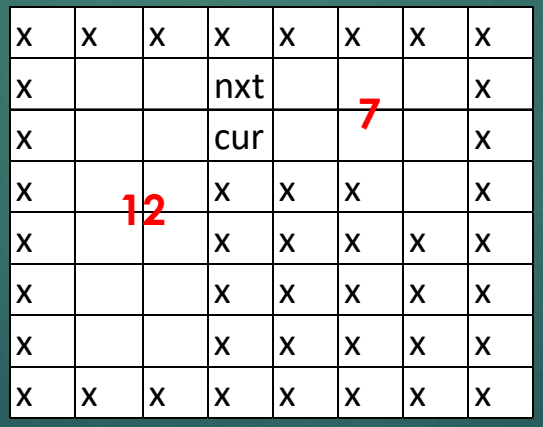
Reachable Cells Heuristics

Use BFS To detect if max cells reachable >= length of remaining sequence

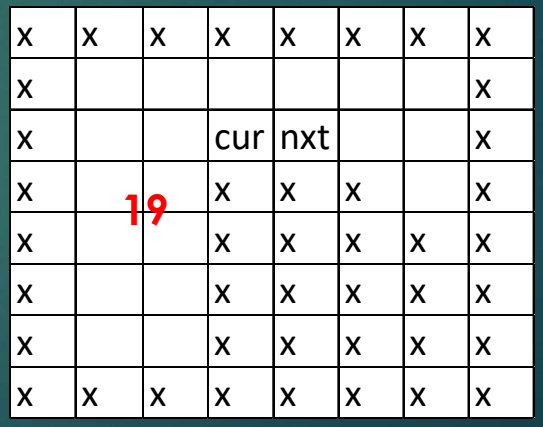




max{19,19,19} = 19



max{12 ,0,7} = 12



max{19,19,0} = 19

Reachable Cells Heuristics

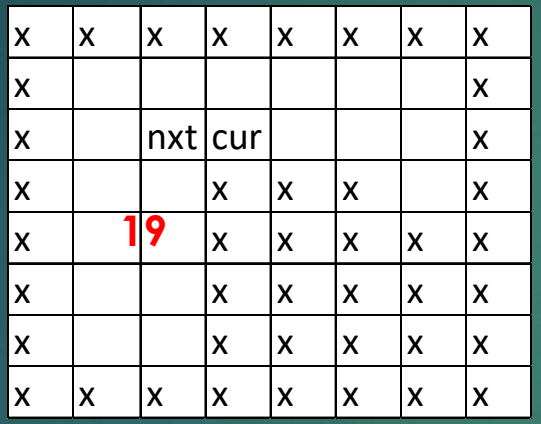
It's just a heuristic: it might fail!

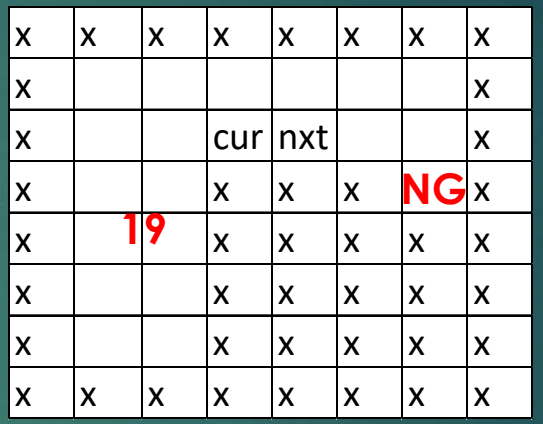
x	x	x	x	x
x				x
x	x	nxt	x	x
		cur	x	x

Reachable = 3 but
only 2 is usable

Reachable Cells Heuristics

It's just a heuristic: it might fail!





- For any nxt position with enough reachable cells try 10 times
  - If have at least 1 valid path take it otherwise give up and give 0 normalized score (importance sampling)
  - UCT then will take care of remaining deadends
- Still useful: pure random walk on 16x16 always succeed within 10 tries
- This detects deadend configurations very early

Miscellaneous Observations

- Memorize Highest Random Playout
  - During default policy random walk memorize grid with highest score
  - Usually gives 1~2 extra points
- Maximum Lookahead
  - Normally do total playout for default policy
  - This takes too long for 64x64
  - Limit it to 100 step lookahead
- Immutable Data Structure
  - I notice I copy the grids multiple times to create different nodes, do BFS, etc
  - Might be good to have immutable DS that can represent minor differences more efficiently (maybe use Scala instead of Java)

Results

Dataset	Sequence Length	Max Playout	Budget	Score	Runtime
L08_s01	24	nil	10*remLen + remLen^2	8	~1 min
L08_s02	56	nil	10*remLen + remLen^2	34	~1 min
L08_s03	48	nil	10*remLen + remLen^2	9	~1 min
L16_s01	204	nil	5*remLen + remLen^1.5	24	~2 hours
L16_s02	128	nil	5*remLen + remLen^1.5	64	~2 hours
L64_s01	640	100	min{300, 4 + remLen^1.5}	53	~12 hours
L64_s02	2560	100	min{300, 4 + remLlen^1.5}	166	~14 hours (w/o ensemble)

- L64_s01 without ensemble (~2 hours) obtained 10 less points
  - Ensemble does help
  - But maybe just because it basically takes 5x more samples
- L64_s02 with ensemble of 5 would have taken 60~70 hours
  - I only had ~24 hours left!
  - After deadline tried with ensemble of 3
    - OutOfMainMemoryException after almost 2 days