AI6101 RL Assignment Code and Report

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This jupyter notebook contains code to train an RL Agent using Q Learning to navigate a 2D grid world, and a report containing observations and analysis.

```
import copy
import math
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from typing import List, Tuple
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

Overview

In the grid world, A indicates the agent, B indicates the box, G is the goal position. The grid squares marked x indicate a cliff that the agent or box should avoid.

The game ends under three conditions:

- 1. The box arrives at the goal.
- 2. The agent or box steps into the cliff region.
- 3. The maximum time step (incremented at every action that the agent takes) of 100 is reached.

This problem is formulated as an MDP, as follows:

- **State:** The state consists of the agent's position, as well as the box's position, and is represented as a tuple: (agent_x, agent_y, box_x, box_y)
- **Action:** The action space consists of 4 possible movements: [up, down, left, right]. These are represented numerically as [1, 2, 3, 4] respectively.
- **Reward:** The reward is calculated based on the agent's movement, as well as the distance of the box from the goal. The following is a summary of the reward elements:
 - a. the agent will receive a reward of -1 at each timestep
 - b. the negative value of the distance between the box and the goal
 - c. the negative value of the distance between the agent and the box
 - d. the agent will receive a reward of -1000 if the agent or the box falls into the cliff.
 - e. the agent will receive a reward of 1000 if the box reaches the goal position.
- **Transition:** Agent's action can change its position and the position of the box. If a collision with a boundary happens, the agent or the box would stay in the same position.

The transition can be seen in the step() function of the environment.

The following class defines the grid world environment. The grid world looks like:

<pre>class CliffBoxGridWorld: Cliff Box Pushing Grid World. action_space = [1, 2, 3, 4] forces = { 1: np.array([-1, 0]), 2: np.array([1, 0]), 3: np.array([0, -1]), 4: np.array([0, 1]), } world_width = 14 world_height = 6 goal_pos = np.array([4, 13]) init_agent_pos = np.array([5, 0]) init_box_pos = np.array([4, 1]) danger_region = [[(2, 3), (5, 3)], [(0, 6), (3, 6)], [(0, 7), (2, 7)], [(3, 11), (5, 11)], [(2, 12), (5, 12)],]</pre>	
<pre>definit(self,</pre>	

```
1
          2
                          X
         _3
                          X
                  В
                          X
        # Environment configurations.
        self.episode length = episode length
        self.render = render
        self.agent pos = self.init agent pos
        self.box_pos = self.init_box_pos
        # Visualization.
        if self.render:
            self.world = np.chararray((self.world height,
self.world width))
            self.last agent pos = copy.deepcopy(self.agent pos)
            self.last_box_pos = copy.deepcopy(self.box_pos)
            self.world[:] = GRID
            for region in self.danger region:
                A, B = region
                assert A[1] == B[1], "A[1] != B[1]"
                self.world[A[0]:B[0]+1, A[1]] = DANGER
            self.world[self.agent pos[0], self.agent pos[1]] = AGENT
            self.world[self.box pos[0], self.box pos[1]] = BOX
            self.world[self.goal pos[0], self.goal pos[1]] = GOAL
    def reset(self):
        Resets the environment.
        Returns:
            The initial state (agent position and box position).
        self.timesteps = 0
        self.action history = []
        self.agent pos = self.init agent pos
        self.box pos = self.init box pos
        return tuple([*self.agent pos.tolist(),
*self.box pos.tolist()])
    def step(self, actions: int):
        Args: actions (a list of int).
        Returns:
            The next state, reward, done, info.
```

```
self.action history.append(actions)
        # Update the state.
        force = self.forces[actions]
        # check if the agent is near the box
        if np.sum(np.abs(self.agent pos - self.box pos)) == 1:
            # check if box is moved
            if all(self.agent pos + force == self.box pos):
                # check out of boundary
                self.box_pos =
self. check pos boundary(pos=self.box pos + force,
box hard boundary=True)
        # move the agent
        new agent pos = self. check pos boundary(self.agent pos +
force)
        if not all(new agent pos == self.box pos):
            self.agent_pos = new_agent_pos
        state = tuple([*self.agent pos.tolist(),
*self.box pos.tolist()])
        # Calculate the rewards
        done = self.timesteps == self.episode length - 1
        # the distance between agents and box
        dist = np.sum(np.abs(self.agent pos - self.box pos))
        reward = -1 # -1 for each step
        reward -= dist
        # # add reward for agent moving the box
        # if all(self.agent pos + force == self.box pos):
        # reward+=10
        # # # check dist between box and goal
        # # box_goal_dist = np.sum(np.abs(self.goal pos -
self.box pos))
        # # reward += -box goal dist
        # # if agent is near the cliff
        # if self. check near cliff(self.agent pos) or
self. check near cliff(self.box pos):
        # reward += -100
        # if agents or box is off the cliff
        if self. check off cliff(self.agent pos) or
self. check off cliff(self.box pos):
            reward += -1000
            done = True
        if all(self.box_pos == self.goal_pos):
            reward += 1000
            done = True
        reward -= np.sum(np.abs(self.box pos - self.goal pos))
```

```
if self.render:
            self._update_render()
        self.timesteps += 1
        info = \{\}
        return state, reward, done, info
    def print world(self):
        Render the world in the command line.
        if len(self.action history) > 0:
            print(f'Action: {self.action history[-1]}')
        print(self.world)
    def check pos boundary(self, pos, box hard boundary: bool =
False):
        Move the given position within the world bound.
        if pos[0] < 0:
            pos[0] = 0
        if pos[0] >= self.world height:
            pos[0] = self.world height - 1
        if pos[1] < 0:
            pos[1] = 0
        if pos[1] >= self.world width:
            pos[1] = self.world width - 1
        if box hard boundary:
            if pos[0] == 0:
                pos[0] += 1
            elif pos[0] == self.world_height - 1:
                pos[0] = self.world_height - 2
            if pos[1] == 0:
                pos[1] += 1
        return pos
    def check off cliff(self, pos):
        Check if the given position is off cliff.
        for region in self.danger region:
            A, B = region
            assert A[1] == B[1], "A[1] != B[1]"
            if A[0] \le pos[0] \le B[0] and pos[1] = A[1]:
                return True
```

```
return False
```

```
def _check_near_cliff(self, pos):
        Check if the given position is off cliff.
        for region in self.adj danger region:
            A, B = region
            assert A[1] == B[1], "A[1] != B[1]"
            if A[0] \le pos[0] \le B[0] and pos[1] = A[1]:
                return True
        return False
    def update render(self):
        Update the render information.
        if not all(self.last agent pos == self.agent pos):
                pos = self.last agent pos
                if (pos[0] != self.goal pos[0]) or (pos[1] !=
self.goal pos[1]):
                    self.world[pos[0], pos[1]] = GRID
        if not all(self.last_box_pos == self.box_pos):
            pos = self.last box pos
            if self.world[pos[0], pos[1]].decode('UTF-8') not in
{AGENT}:
                self.world[pos[0], pos[1]] = GRID
        if (self.agent pos[0] != self.goal pos[0]) or
(self.agent pos[1] != self.goal pos[1]):
            self.world[self.agent pos[0], self.agent pos[1]] = AGENT
        self.world[self.box_pos[0], self.box_pos[1]] = BOX
        self.last box pos = copy.deepcopy(self.box pos)
        self.last agent pos = copy.deepcopy(self.agent pos)
Here is one example random agent class:
class RandomAgent:
    def __init__(self, env, num_episodes):
        self.action\_space = [1, 2, 3, 4]
        self.env = env
        self.num episodes = num episodes
    def act(self):
        """Returns a random choice of the available actions"""
        return np.random.choice(self.action space)
```

```
def learn(self):
    rewards = []

for _ in range(self.num_episodes):
    cumulative_reward = 0 # Initialise values of each game
    state = self.env.reset()
    done = False
    while not done: # Run until game terminated
        action = self.act()
        next_state, reward, done, info = self.env.step(action)
        cumulative_reward += reward
        state = next_state
    rewards.append(cumulative_reward)
```

recarn rewards

You need to complete the learn() method of the following class to implement your RL algorithm.

The RLAgent Class

The RL agent class uses Q-learning to to estimate the Q-values of different actions in each state, and these are stored in the Q-table. The Q-value of each distinct action at each dictinct state is stored in the location (state, action) in the Q-table. In this implementation, the Q-table is stored as a dictionary of dictionaries, which is first initialised to 0 for every action in every state, as follows:

```
{
    state_0: {1: 0, 2: 0, 3: 0, 4: 0}
    state_1: {1: 0, 2: 0, 3: 0, 4: 0}
    .
    .
    state_n: {1: 0, 2: 0, 3: 0, 4: 0}
}
```

When the agent explores the environment, it will iteratively update the values in Q(state, action), using the Bellman equation during training. The agent chooses a random action with a probability of a small value, *epsilon*, to facilitate the exploration of the world.

The other hyperparameters include *alpha*, the learning rate, and *gamma*, the discount factor.

The epsilon greedy algorithm is used to encourage exploration for the agent. The agent chooses to explore the environment by choosing a random action with a probability of epsilon. The agent exploits the reward using the previously learned knowledge otherwise.

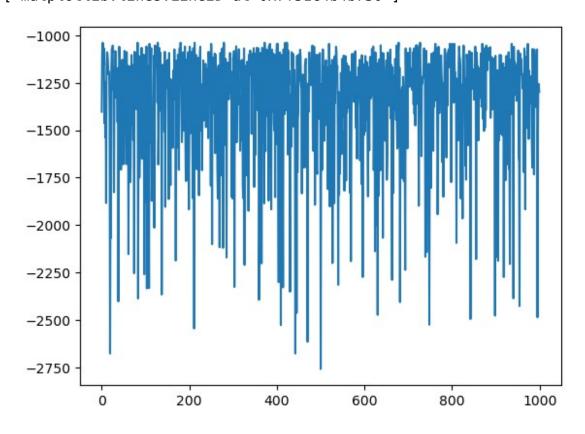
The cosine annealing schedule [1] was chosen for the epsilon value so that the agent is more inclined to explore at the early episodes of training, and gradually lowers its

probability of taking random actions as the agent learns more acout the environment. This helped speed up the training as the agent was less inclined to choose random actions that generate noisy episodes, preferring to use learned knowledge about the environment (exploit) rather than explore in later episides. The resulting agent was tested against another agent that does not use the cosine annealing algorithm. In the implementation, this is specified by the *use_cosine* parameter in the RLAgent class.

```
class RLAgent:
    def __init__(self, env, num_episodes, epsilon=0.3, alpha=0.2,
gamma=0.99, use cosine=True):
        self.action space = env.action space
        self.q table = dict() # Store all Q-values in a dictionary
        # Loop through all possible grid spaces, create sub-dictionary
for each
        for agent x in range(env.world height):
            for agent_y in range(env.world width):
                for box x in range(env.world height):
                    for box y in range(env.world width):
                        # Populate sub-dictionary with zero values for
possible moves
                        self.q table[(agent x, agent y, box x, box y)]
= {k: 0 for k in self.action space}
        self.env = env
        self.num episodes = num episodes
        self.epsilon = epsilon
        self.alpha = alpha
        self.gamma = gamma
        self.use cosine = use cosine
    def act(self, state):
        """Returns the (epsilon-greedy) optimal action from Q-Value
table."""
        if np.random.uniform(0,1) < self.epsilon:
            action = self.action space[np.random.randint(0,
len(self.action_space))]
        else:
            q values of state = self.q table[state]
            maxValue = max(q values of state.values())
            # maxValue = max(self.q table[state], key=lambda key:
self.q table[state][key])
            action = np.random.choice([k for k, v in
q values of state.items() if v == maxValue])
            # action = np.random.choice([k for k, v in
self.q table[state].items() if v == maxValue])
        return action
    def CosineAnnealing(self, epsilon, t, T):
        return(0.5*(np.cos((t/T)*math.pi)+1)*epsilon)
```

```
def learn(self):
        """Updates O-values iteratively."""
        rewards = []
        for _ in range(self.num episodes):
            cumulative reward = 0 # Initialise values of each game
            state = self.env.reset()
            done = False
            if self.use cosine:
                self.epsilon = self.CosineAnnealing(self.epsilon, ,
self.num episodes)
            while not done: # Run until game terminated
                # raise NotImplementedError
                # TODO: Update Q-values
                action = self.act(state)
                next state, reward, done, info = self.env.step(action)
                old value = self.q table[state][action]
                # next_max = max(self.q_table[next_state], key=lambda
key: self.q table[next state][key])
                next max = max(self.q table[next state].values())
                new value = (1 - self.alpha) * old value + self.alpha
* (reward + self.gamma * next max)
                self.q table[state][action] = new value
                cumulative reward += reward
                state = next state
                  print(action)
            # print("ep reward", cumulative reward)
            # print()
            rewards.append(cumulative reward)
        return rewards
Here is the game interface where you can manually move the agent.
env = CliffBoxGridWorld(render=True)
env.reset()
env.print world()
done = False
rewards = []
while not done:
    action = int(input("Please input the actions (up: 1, down: 2,
```

```
left: 3, right: 4): "))
    state, reward, done, info = env.step(action)
    rewards.append(reward)
    print(f'step: {env.timesteps}, state: {state}, actions: {action},
reward: {reward}')
    env.print_world()
print(f'rewards: {sum(rewards)}')
print(f'action history: {env.action_history}')
Example code to step random agent in the environment.
# Initialize the environment and agent
env = CliffBoxGridWorld()
agent = RandomAgent(env, num episodes=1000)
rewards = agent.learn()
# Plot the learning curve
plt.plot(rewards)
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f51c4b4b730>]
```



Train your own agent!

Agent Training

The agent is trained for 5000 episodes, with an initial epsilon value of 0.3, alpha value of 0.2 and gamma value of 0.99. These values were found through experimentation. An additional agent, *agent_no_cos* is also trained to visualize the effects of adding the cosine annealing schedule.

```
env = CliffBoxGridWorld()
agent = RLAgent(env, num_episodes=5000, epsilon=0.3, alpha=0.2,
gamma=0.99, use_cosine=True)
agent_no_cos = RLAgent(env, num_episodes=5000, epsilon=0.3, alpha=0.2,
gamma=0.99, use_cosine=False)
# agent = RLAgent(env, num_episodes=1000, epsilon=0.1, alpha=0.1,
gamma=0.99)
rewards = agent.learn()
rewards_no_cos = agent_no_cos.learn()
```

Learning progress plot

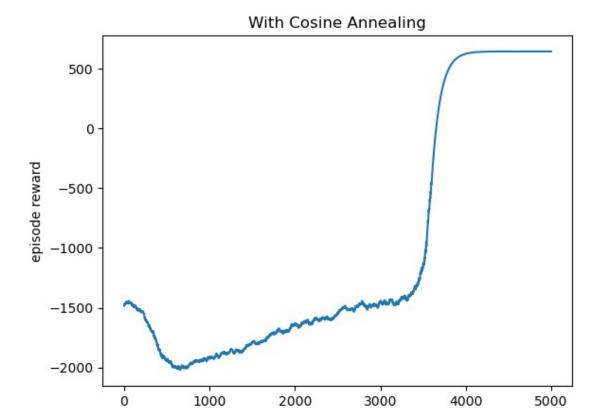
The episode rewards are plotted against the episides in the graph below, we see that the algorithm converges after about 4000 epochs using cosine annealing.

The secomd graph shows the learning progress without cosine annealing. We see that this results in much more noise, and the algorithm does not converge at the 5000 epochs set. This is because of the complexity of the environment, and that the agent continues to use random actions with a probability of epsilon at each state, resulting in a very low success rate for episodes.

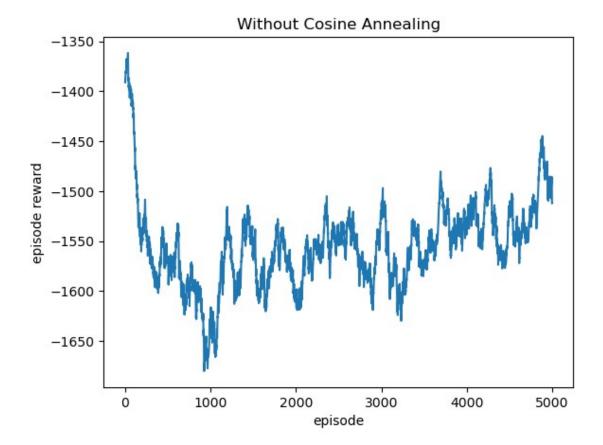
```
# Smooth plot
# RLAgent with cos annealing
weight=0.99
last = rewards[0]
smoothed = []
for v in rewards:
    smoothed val = last * weight + (1 - weight) * v
    smoothed.append(smoothed val)
    last = smoothed val
# agent no cos
last no cos = rewards no <math>cos[0]
smoothed no cos = []
for v in rewards no cos:
    smoothed val = last no cos * weight + (1 - weight) * v
    smoothed no cos.append(smoothed val)
    last no cos = smoothed val
# Plot the learning curve
plt.figure(1)
plt.title("With Cosine Annealing")
plt.xlabel("episode")
```

```
plt.ylabel("episode reward")
plt.plot(smoothed)
plt.figure(2)
plt.title("Without Cosine Annealing")
plt.xlabel("episode")
plt.ylabel("episode reward")
plt.plot(smoothed_no_cos)
```

[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f51c3d18e50>]



episode



You need to complete the following method to visualize your training results.

Visualization

The visualize() function is used to display the V-table and plot the learned policy step-by-step for the agent.

The V-table values were calculated by taking the average of all Q-values for each agent position. All the box positions were considered for each agent position, and an average of these values was taken. Comments are added in the code for ease of reading.

In the learned policy, the environment, the corresponding action, the current state, and the reward for the action is shown for each time step. It can be seen that the agent does indeed find the most efficient path to push the box to the goal position.

```
def visualize(q_table):
    # pass
    # TODO: Visualize learned V-table and policy.
    # for ... in q_table.items():
    # v_table[key[0]].append(np.mean(list(value.values())))
    # policy[key[0]].append(actions[np.argmax([value[i] for i in range(1, 5)])])
# init environment
```

```
env = CliffBoxGridWorld(render=True)
    print("V-table:")
    # init v table
    v table = np.zeros((env.world height, env.world width),
dtype=np.float64)
    # iterate q-table states, and their corresponding actions
    for state item in q table.items():
        # self.q_table[(agent_x, agent_y, box_x, box_y)]
        # init empty list to store all Q-values for each agent
position
        q values = []
        # iterate box across world width
        for box x in range(0, env.world width):
            # iterate box across world height
            for box y in range(0, env.world height):
                # get g values all actions in this state
                state_q_values = q_table[(state_item[0][0],
state item[0][1], box y, box x)].values()
                # add g values to g values list
                for v in state q values:
                    q values.append(v)
        # print(np.mean(q values))
        # add mean of a values list to v table entry
        v_table[state_item[0][0]][state_item[0][1]] =
np.mean(q_values)
    # np.set printoptions(precision=2, suppress=True,
linewidth=np.inf)
    # print(v table)
    # convert to pandas dataframe for pretty printing
    df v table = pd.DataFrame(data=v table)
    # set pandas print options and display 0-values
    with pd.option context('display.max rows', 500,
'display.max columns', 500,\
                           'display.width', 1000, "display.precision",
3):
        print(df v table)
        print()
    print("Learned Policy:")
    print("Init World")
    state = env.reset()
```

```
done = False
   env.print world()
   print()
   while not done:
       # get max q value for current state
       max_value= max(q_table[state].values())
       # random choice to handle cases where Q-values for 2 actions
are the same
       action = np.random.choice([k for k, v in
q table[state].items() if v == max value])
       # action = max(q table[state], key=lambda key: q table[state]
[key])
       # advance to next state
       next state, reward, done, info = env.step(action)
       env.print world()
       print(f'step: {env.timesteps}, state: {state}, actions:
{action}, reward: {reward}')
       print()
       state = next state
visualize(agent.q table)
V-table:
      0
             1
                    2
                                                6
                                                       7
       9
              10
                     11
                            12
                                   13
0 -41.960 -42.350 -42.565 -42.859 -40.470 -53.993
                                              0.000
                                                     0.000 -
47.425 -34.693 -34.015 -32.737 -28.992 -27.212
1 -39.855 -37.494 -38.208 -54.590 -38.934 -52.421
                                              0.000
                                                     0.000 -
47.245 -32.670 -31.457 -30.839 -42.457 -26.901
2 -40.043 -38.654 -57.031
                        0.000 -54.532 -51.334
                                              0.000
                                                     0.000 -
49.150 -33.629 -33.053 -59.317
                             0.000 - 39.019
                        0.000 -50.609 -51.899
3 -42,459 -38,983 -55,960
                                              0.000 - 62.955 -
37.610 -37.143 -45.044
                             0.000 -42.023
                      0.000
4 -42.397 -39.057 -54.018
                        0.000 -49.679 -37.862 -49.666 -36.415 -
35.211 -34.913 -45.801
                    0.000
                             0.000 - 41.006
5 -40.200 -40.303 -60.589
                        0.000 -53.792 -40.689 -40.398 -39.198 -
38.421 -35.239 -47.571
                      0.000
                             0.000 -40.616
Learned Policy:
Init World
```

```
b'G'1
b'_']]
Action: 4
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b' '
       b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b'x'
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b'_'b'_'b'_'b'x'b'x'
b'G'1
b' ']]
step: 1, state: (5, 0, 4, 1), actions: 4, reward: -14
Action: 1
b'G']
b' ']]
step: 2, state: (5, 1, 4, 1), actions: 1, reward: -15
Action: 1
[b' b' b' b' b' b' b' b'
        b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' '
       b'x'
b'_']
b'G']
```

```
b'_']]
step: 3, state: (4, 1, 3, 1), actions: 1, reward: -16
Action: 1
[p, -, p, -, p, x, p, -, p, x, p, x, p, x, p, -, p, -,
b'G']
  b' ']]
step: 4, state: (3, 1, 2, 1), actions: 1, reward: -17
Action: 3
b' ']
  [b'A' b' 'b' 'b'x' b' 'b' '
                                                   b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b'x'
b ' _ ' ]
  b'G']
 step: 5, state: (2, 1, 1, 1), actions: 3, reward: -18
Action: 1
[b'A' b'B' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' '
                                                   b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' '
  b'G']
 b' ']]
step: 6, state: (2, 0, 1, 1), actions: 1, reward: -17
Action: 4
```

```
b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b'x' b'x'
  b'G']
 step: 7, state: (1, 0, 1, 1), actions: 4, reward: -16
Action: 4
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b' '
                                                    b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b'x'
  b'G']
  step: 8, state: (1, 1, 1, 2), actions: 4, reward: -15
Action: 4
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b'A' b'B' b' '
                                                    b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' '
  b'_']
[b'_' b'_' b'_' b'x' b'_' b'x' b'_' b'x' b'_' b', b', b', b', b'x' b'x'
  b'G']
 step: 9, state: (1, 2, 1, 3), actions: 4, reward: -14
Action: 4
[p, -, p, -, p, -, p, x, p, -, p, x, p, x, p, -, p, -, p, -, p, -, p, x, p, -, p, -,
```

```
b'G']
step: 10, state: (1, 3, 1, 4), actions: 4, reward: -13
Action: 1
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b'_'b'_'b'_'b'x'b'x'
b'G'1
b' ']]
step: 11, state: (1, 4, 1, 5), actions: 1, reward: -14
Action: 4
b'G']
b' ']]
step: 12, state: (0, 4, 1, 5), actions: 4, reward: -13
Action: 2
[b' b' b' b' b' b' b' b' b' a' b'x'
         b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' '
b'_']
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b'B' b'x' b'x' b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'
b'G']
```

```
b'_']]
step: 13, state: (0, 5, 1, 5), actions: 2, reward: -12
Action: 2
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b'B'b'x'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b'x'
[p, -, p, -, p, x, p, -, p, x, p, x, p, x, p, -, p, -,
b'G'1
  b' '11
step: 14, state: (1, 5, 2, 5), actions: 2, reward: -11
Action: 2
[b'' b' b' b' b'x'b' b'
                                                         b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b'x'
b ' _ ' ]
  [b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b'A'b'x'b' 'b'_'b'_'b'_'b'x'b'x'
  [b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b'B'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b'x'
b'G']
 step: 15, state: (2, 5, 3, 5), actions: 2, reward: -10
Action: 3
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' '
                                                         b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' '
  [b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b'A'b' 'b'x'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b'x'
  [b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b'B'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b'x'
b'G']
 b' '11
step: 16, state: (3, 5, 4, 5), actions: 3, reward: -11
Action: 2
```

```
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b'_'b'_'b'_'b'_'b'_'b'_'b'_'b'x'b'x'
  [b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b'A'b'B'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b'x'
b'G']
  step: 17, state: (3, 4, 4, 5), actions: 2, reward: -10
Action: 4
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b' '
                                                         b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b'x'
  [b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b'A'b'B'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b'x'
b'G']
  step: 18, state: (4, 4, 4, 5), actions: 4, reward: -9
Action: 4
b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' '
  b'_']
[b'_' b'_' b'_' b'x' b'_' b'x' b'_' b'x' b'_' b', b', b', b', b'x' b'x'
  [b'' b' b' b' b'x' b' b'_' b'A' b'B' b'_' b'_' b'_' b'x' b'x'
b'G']
  step: 19, state: (4, 5, 4, 6), actions: 4, reward: -8
Action: 4
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' '
                                                         b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' '
[p, -, p, -, p, -, p, x, p, -, p, x, p, x, p, -, p, -, p, -, p, -, p, x, p, -, p, -,
```

```
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b'A' b'B' b' 'b' 'b'x'b'x'
b'G']
step: 20, state: (4, 6, 4, 7), actions: 4, reward: -7
Action: 4
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b'_'b'_'b'_'b'x'b'x'
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b'A' b'B' b' 'b'x'b'x'
b'G'1
b' ']]
step: 21, state: (4, 7, 4, 8), actions: 4, reward: -6
Action: 4
b'G']
b' ']]
step: 22, state: (4, 8, 4, 9), actions: 4, reward: -5
Action: 2
[b' b' b' b' b' b' b' b'
         b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' '
b'_']
b G']
```

```
b'_']]
step: 23, state: (4, 9, 4, 10), actions: 2, reward: -6
Action: 4
b'G'1
b' '11
step: 24, state: (5, 9, 4, 10), actions: 4, reward: -5
Action: 1
[b'' b' b' b' b'x'b' b'
          b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b'x'
b ' _ ' ]
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b'_'b'_'b'B'b'x'b'x'
b'G']
step: 25, state: (5, 10, 4, 10), actions: 1, reward: -6
Action: 1
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' '
          b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' '
b'G']
b' '11
step: 26, state: (4, 10, 3, 10), actions: 1, reward: -7
Action: 1
```

```
b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b'x' b'x'
b'G']
step: 27, state: (3, 10, 2, 10), actions: 1, reward: -8
Action: 3
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b' '
         b'x' b'x' b' ' b'A' b' ' b' ' b'x'
b'G']
step: 28, state: (2, 10, 1, 10), actions: 3, reward: -9
Action: 1
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' '
         b'x' b'x' b' ' b'A' b'B' b' ' b' '
b'G']
b' ']]
step: 29, state: (2, 9, 1, 10), actions: 1, reward: -8
Action: 4
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' '
         b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b'A' b'B' b' '
```

```
b'G']
step: 30, state: (1, 9, 1, 10), actions: 4, reward: -7
Action: 4
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b' 'b'x'b' 'b'_'b'_'b'_'b'x'b'x'
b'G'1
b' ']]
step: 31, state: (1, 10, 1, 11), actions: 4, reward: -6
Action: 4
b'B'1
b'G']
b '_']]
step: 32, state: (1, 11, 1, 12), actions: 4, reward: -5
Action: 1
[b' b' b' b' b' b' b' b'
       b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' '
b'B']
b'G']
```

```
b' ']]
step: 33, state: (1, 12, 1, 13), actions: 1, reward: -6
Action: 4
b'A']
 b'B']
 [p, -, p, -, p, x, p, -, p, x, p, x, p, x, p, -, p, -,
b'G'1
 b' ']]
step: 34, state: (0, 12, 1, 13), actions: 4, reward: -5
Action: 2
b'A'1
 b'B']
 b'G']
 step: 35, state: (0, 13, 1, 13), actions: 2, reward: -4
Action: 2
[b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' 'b' '
                                                 b'x' b'x' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' ' b' '
 b'A']
 b'B'1
 b'G']
 b' '11
step: 36, state: (1, 13, 2, 13), actions: 2, reward: -3
Action: 2
```

References

[1] I. Loshchilov and F. Hutter, "SGDR: STOCHASTIC GRADIENT DESCENT WITH WARM RESTARTS," ICLR 2017, May 2017.