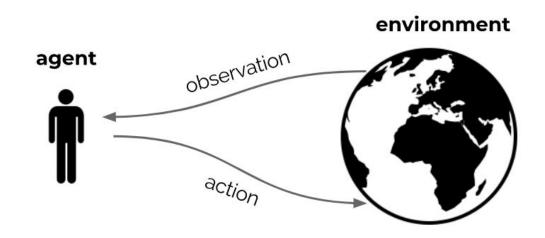
# Game Playing Agent using Deep Reinforcement Learning

Supervisor - Dr.Marikkannan Team members - Anbuselvam, Gobinath, Balaji Government College of Engineering, Erode.

# Reinforcement Learning Framework



**Goal**: Optimize the sum of rewards by taking good actions

# Reward is enough

Intelligence and its associated abilities can be understood as subserving the maximisation of reward. So powerful reinforcement learning agents could constitute a solution to AGI.

Paper - <a href="https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0004370221000862">https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0004370221000862</a>

# RL as a fine-tuning paradigm

Fine-tuning large language models using RL

- → <a href="https://openai.com/blog/instruction-following/">https://openai.com/blog/instruction-following/</a>
- → <a href="https://openai.com/blog/summarizing-books/">https://openai.com/blog/summarizing-books/</a>

#### RL in the Real world

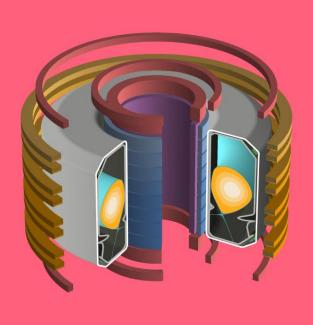
- Robotics
- Control problems
- Self driving vehicles
- Chip Design https://ai.googleblog.com/2020/04/chip-design-with-deep-reinforcement.html
- Drug discovery mila.quebec/en/ai-society/exascale-search-of-molecules/
- Video compression https://www.deepmind.com/blog/muzeros-first-step-from-research-into-the-real-world

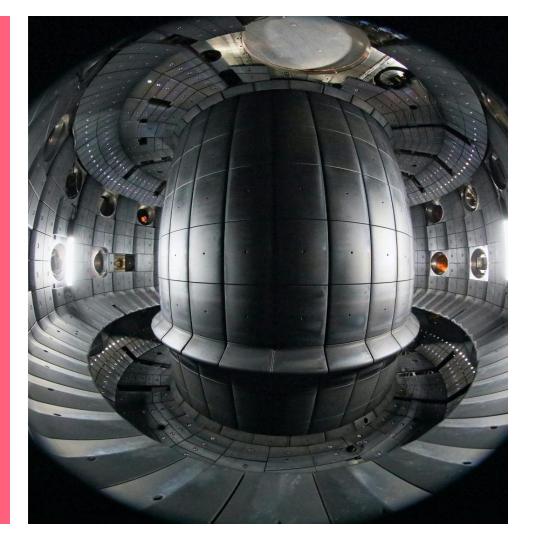
and many more...

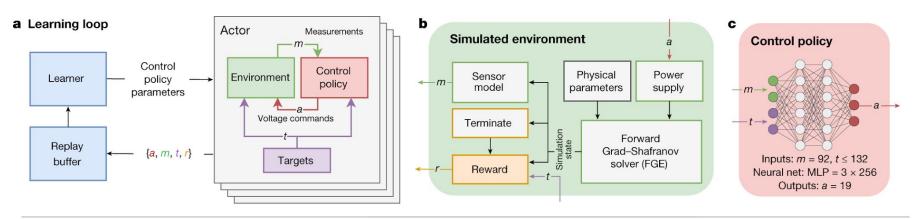
# Case Study - Controlling Fusion Reactor using DeepRL

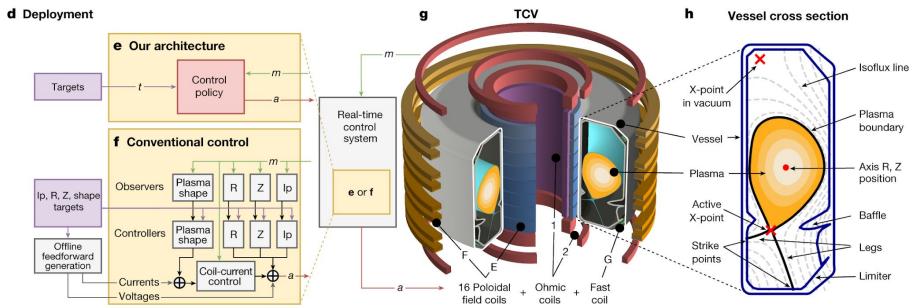
References:

Blog - <u>deepmind.com/blog/accelerating-fusion-science-through-learned-plasma-control</u> Paper - <u>https://www.nature.com/articles/s41586-021-04301-9</u>









## Why Games?

Games are like microcosmos of the outside world. If we look at the history of AI, Games have been the testing ground for AI algorithms.

And there are success stories of AI beating Humans in games.

Game playing has no practical applications, but we can use the algorithm behind game playing, for practical applications like driving a car, walking a robot or controlling fusion reactors.

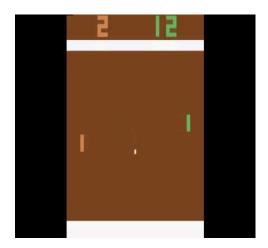
# **Project Description**

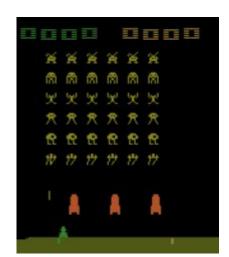
To implement a Deep Reinforcement learning algorithm to achieve superhuman performance at Atari Breakout, Space Invaders and Pong.

# Our goal

- To learn about different RL algorithms & validate it on an environment using OpenAl Gym.
- To develop a DeepRL algorithm to play Breakout, Space Invaders, Pong.







# What we'll be using

- Python
- PyTorch
- OpenAl Gym

## **Our Innovation**

1. We'll be using Vision Transformers (ViT) to play the games.

# **Learning Resources**

- 1. Deepmind RL lectures 2021
- 2. Coursera RL Specialization
- 3. RL book Richard Sutton and Andrew Barto
- 4. Foundations of DeepRL Laura Graesser and Wah Loon Keng
- 5. Spinning up in DeepRL OpenAl
- 6. RAIL course on DeepRL UC Berkeley

#### What we did

We implemented REINFORCE (vanilla policy gradient algorithm) and DQN algorithm.

First we tested both on CartPole environment, then we used DQN algorithm to train on Breakout, Space Invaders, Pong.

# **DQN** algorithm

Paper - <a href="https://www.nature.com/articles/nature14236">https://www.nature.com/articles/nature14236</a>

#### Algorithm 1: deep Q-learning with experience replay. Initialize replay memory D to capacity N

Initialize action-value function Q with random weights  $\theta$ 

Initialize target action-value function Q with weights  $\theta^- = \theta$ 

For episode = 1, 
$$M$$

For episode = 1, M do Initialize sequence  $s_1 = \{x_1\}$  and preprocessed sequence  $\phi_1 = \phi(s_1)$ 

For t = 1,T do

**End For** 

End For

With probability  $\varepsilon$  select a random action  $a_t$ 

network parameters  $\theta$ 

Every C steps reset Q = Q

otherwise select  $a_t = \operatorname{argmax}_a Q(\phi(s_t), a; \theta)$ 

Set  $s_{t+1} = s_t, a_t, x_{t+1}$  and preprocess  $\phi_{t+1} = \phi(s_{t+1})$ 

Store transition  $(\phi_t, a_t, r_t, \phi_{t+1})$  in DSample random minibatch of transitions  $(\phi_j, a_j, r_j, \phi_{j+1})$  from D

Execute action  $a_t$  in emulator and observe reward  $r_t$  and image  $x_{t+1}$ 

Set  $y_j = \begin{cases} r_j & \text{if episode terminates at step } j+1 \\ r_j + \gamma \max_{a'} \hat{Q}(\phi_{j+1}, a'; \theta^-) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ Perform a gradient descent step on  $(y_j - Q(\phi_j, a_j; \theta))^2$  with respect to the

#### Convolutional neural network

## **Vision Transformer**

Paper - <a href="https://openreview.net/pdf?id=YicbFdNTTy">https://openreview.net/pdf?id=YicbFdNTTy</a>

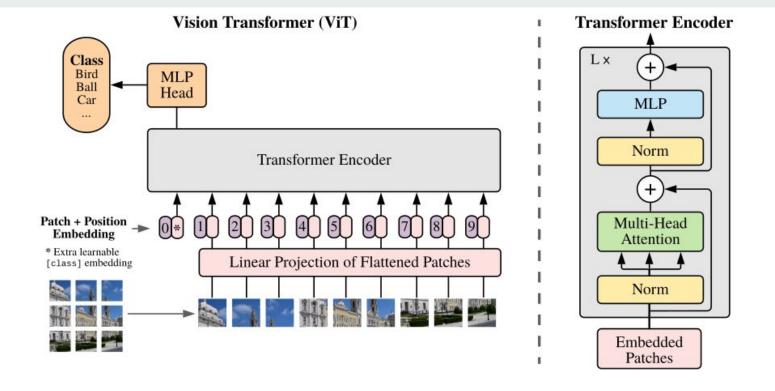
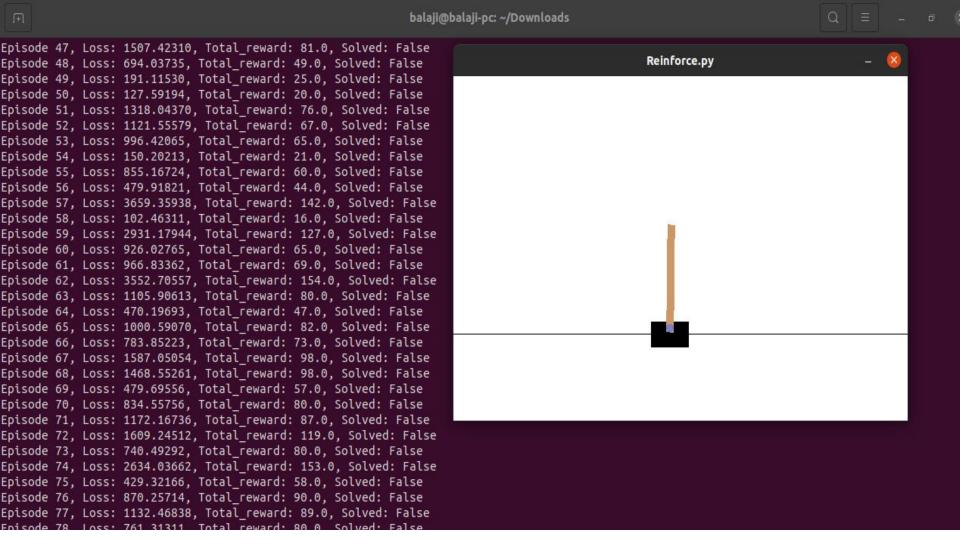
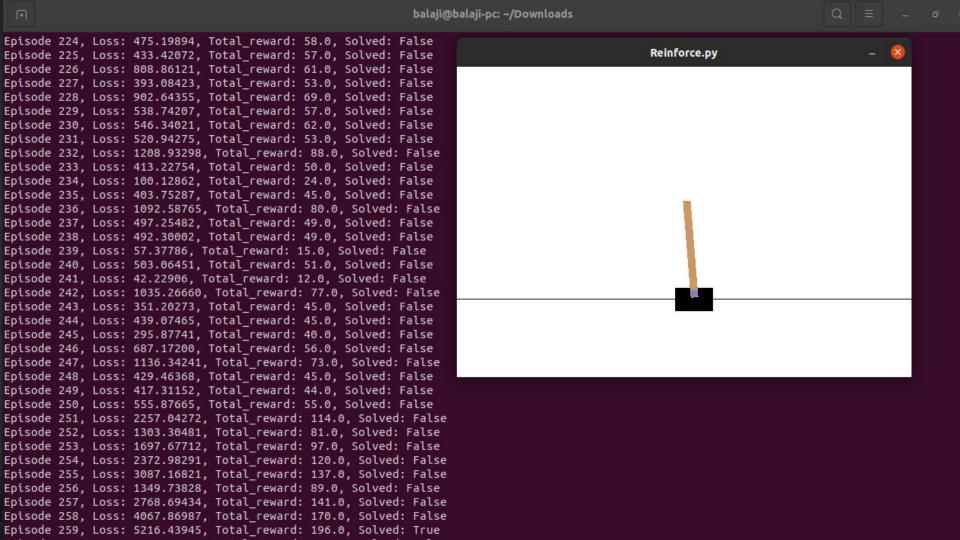


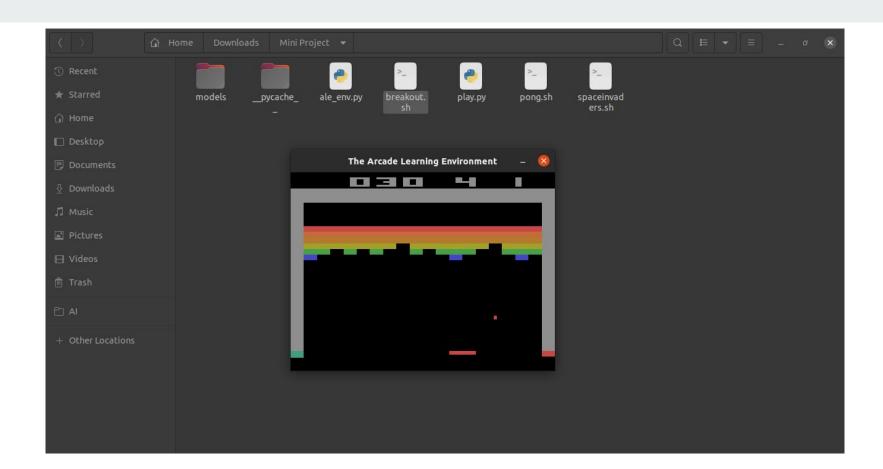
Figure 1: Model overview. We split an image into fixed-size patches, linearly embed each of them, add position embeddings, and feed the resulting sequence of vectors to a standard Transformer encoder. In order to perform classification, we use the standard approach of adding an extra learnable "classification token" to the sequence. The illustration of the Transformer encoder was inspired by Vaswani et al. (2017).

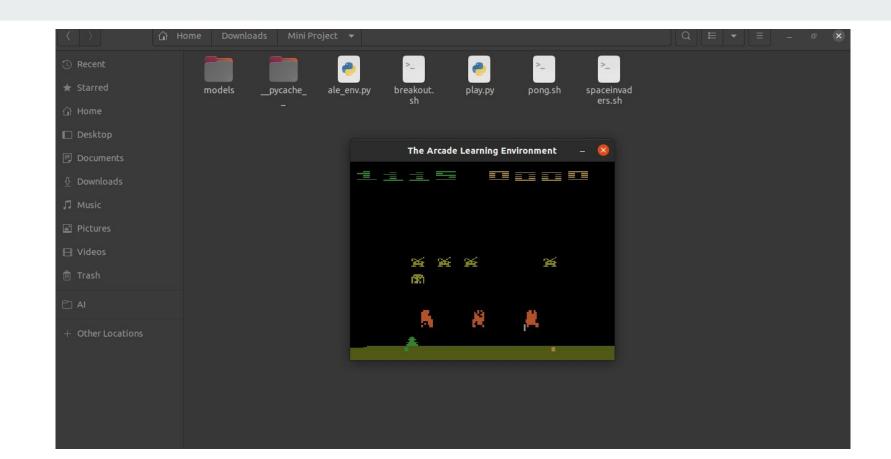
# Results on CartPole

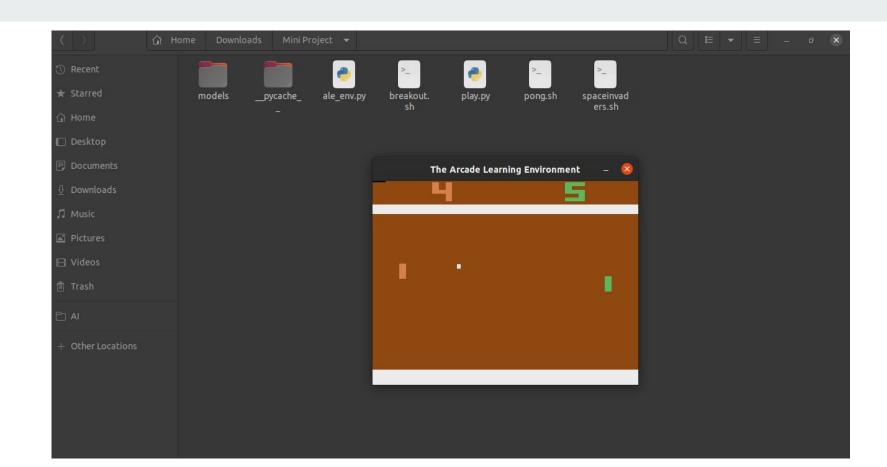




# **Final Results**







#### **Future work**

- How a single agent can learn to play all these games https://www.deepmind.com/publications/a-generalist-agent
- How to make these algorithms sample-efficient?

# **Any Questions?**

# Thank you!