



Welcome to:

Hands-on RL with Ray's RLlib

A beginner's tutorial for working with environments, models, and algorithms

Setup: conda create -n rllib python=3.8; conda activate rllib; pip install ray[rllib]==1.4; pip install [tensorflow|torch]; pip install jupyter-labs;
git clone https://github.com/sven1977/rllib_tutorials; cd rllib_tutorials; jupyter-lab



Who am I?

Sven Mika - ML Engineer Anyscale Inc.



<https://linkedin.com/in/sven-mika>
sven@anyscale.com

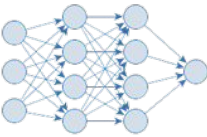
- Late 90s: Biochemistry (undergrad)
- Early-mid 2000s: Bioinformatics & NLP (PhD)
“Why are you using NNs? SVMs are so much better and robust!”
- 2010s: Wall Street (Quant. Dev./Data Scientist)
- 2015+: Contributor to other OSS RL libraries ([TensorForce](#), [RLgraph](#), [Surreal](#)); Self-taught RL: Books, papers, online courses.
- 2019+: Anyscale Inc. (lead-dev RLLib)

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policy (in deep-RL, this is a neural network)

multi-GPU

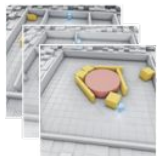


agents

tf.keras /
torch.nn.Modules

built-in
LSTM + attention nets

observations



arbitrary
obs spaces

multi-agent

rewards

+0.3
-1.0

reward shaping
/ learning w/o
rewards

external environments



environment

actions



15+
available
algorithms
(model-free;
model-based;
offline RL)

arbitrary
act. spaces

custom callbacks

parallelize and
distribute



Key differences: RL vs Supervised Learning

- Data collection loop is essential part of the RL algorithm, especially in the distributed setting.
- RL is forced to use unstable (bootstrapped) loss functions due to missing labels (rewards cannot cover absence of SL-style labels).

$$\mathbb{E}_{(s,a,r,s')} \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(\underbrace{R(s, a, s') + \gamma \max_{a'} Q(s', a'; \theta)}_{\text{"labels" (bootstrapped using reward AND network output)}} - \underbrace{Q(s, a; \theta)}_{\text{predictions (actual network output)}} \right)^2 \right]$$

- Exploration vs exploitation. An (online) RL algo can try new things in the environment.
- By default, RL tries to optimize over a time axis.



Overview of RLlib's Industry Users



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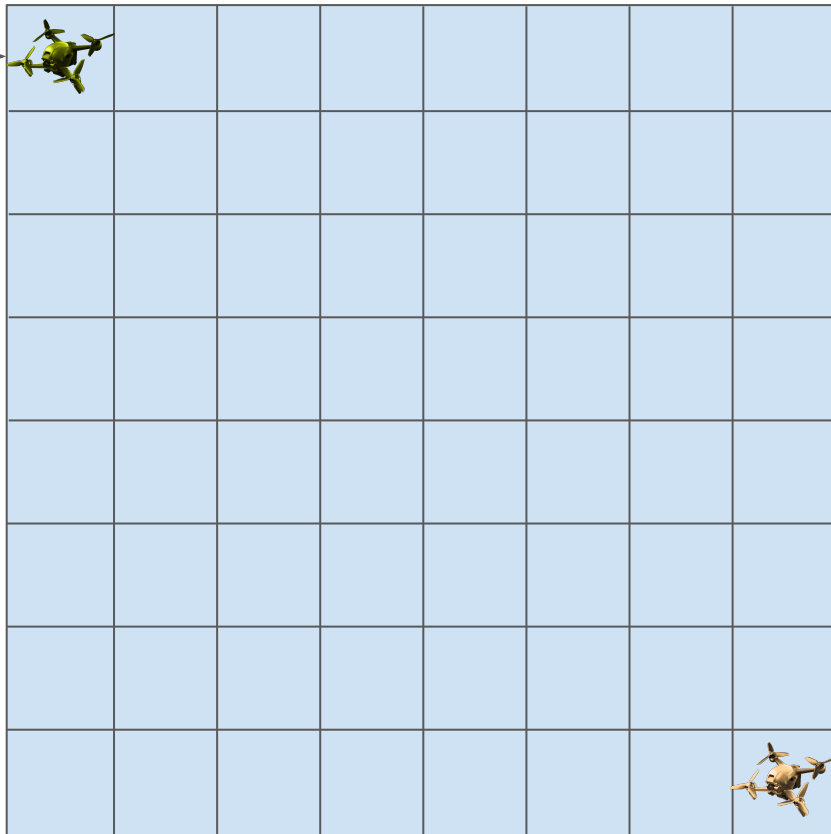
Many Great Reasons for Using RLLib

- RLLib is based on Ray, so it benefits from all its improvements on **performance** and **scalability**.
- RLLib is backed by Anyscale, the fast-growing, well-funded company behind Ray, offering strong **OSS support**.
- RLLib is extremely **flexible**, allowing you to **customize every aspect** of the RL cycle and workflows.
- RLLib is good at solving **real-world** problems, supporting **offline RL**, **multi-agent** setups, **external simulators**, and more.



Our Environment - The “MultiAgentArena” 🤖

agent 1



action space: Discrete(4)

- 0 - up
- 1 - right
- 2 - down
- 3 - left

rewards:

agent1 (“cover as much ground as possible”):

- +1 if new field
- -1 if colliding with agent 2
- -0.5 otherwise

agent2 (“defend: bump into agent1 as often as possible”):

- +1 if colliding with agent 1
- -0.1 otherwise

observation space:
MultiDiscrete([64, 64])

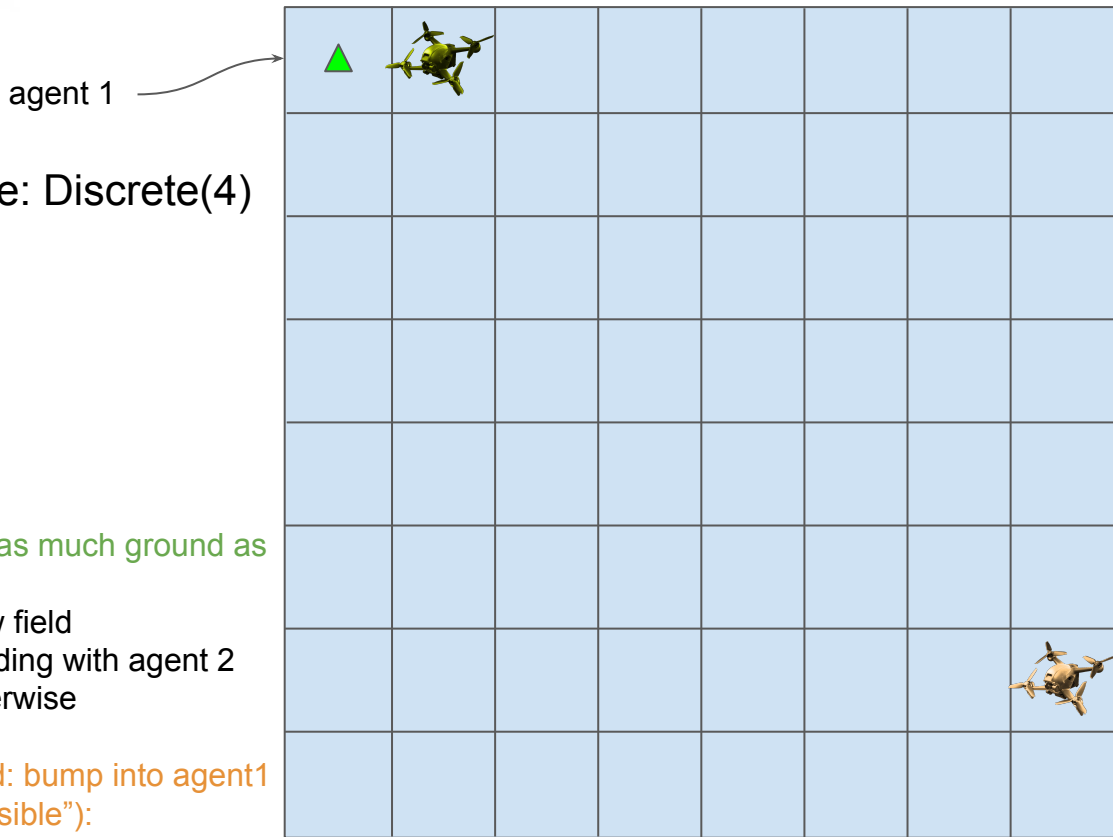
pos. agent 1

pos. agent 2

agent 2



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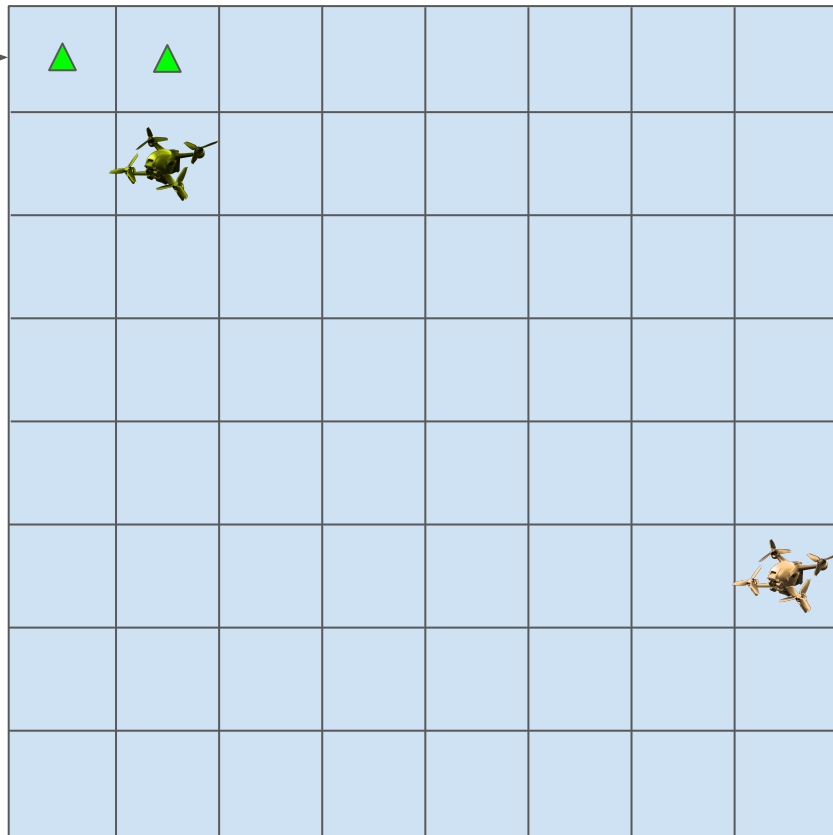
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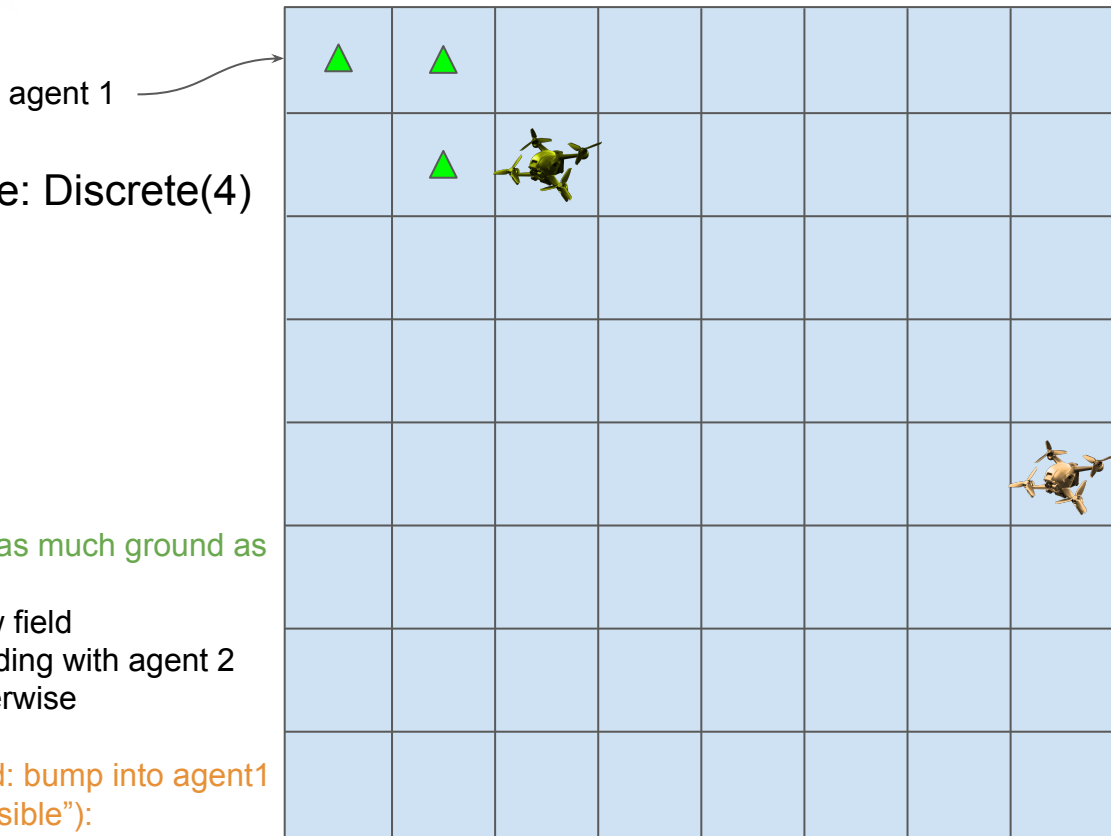
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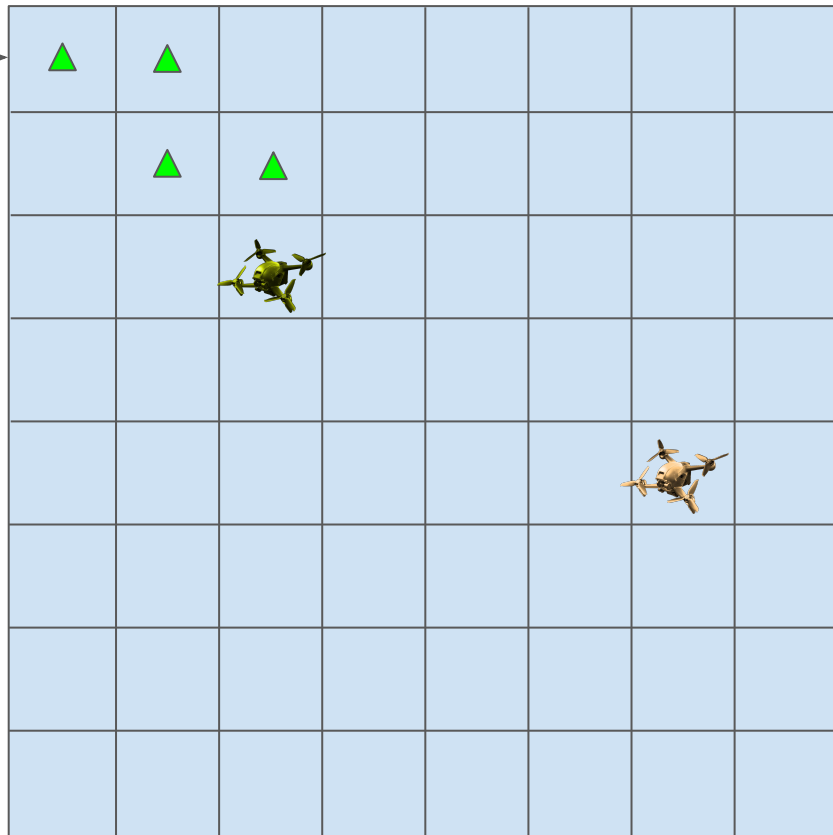
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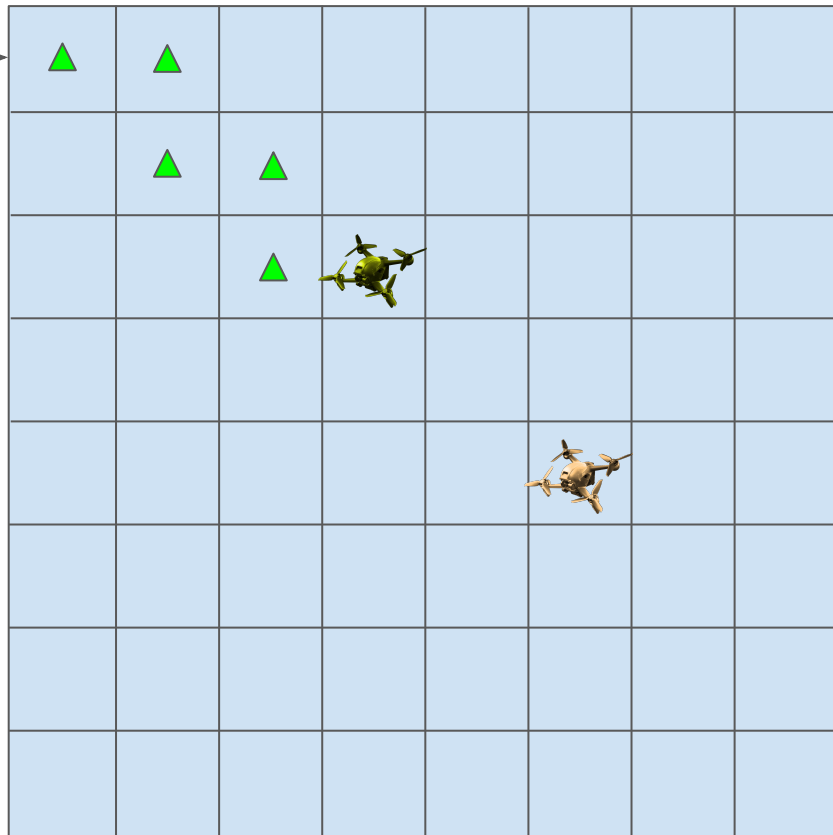
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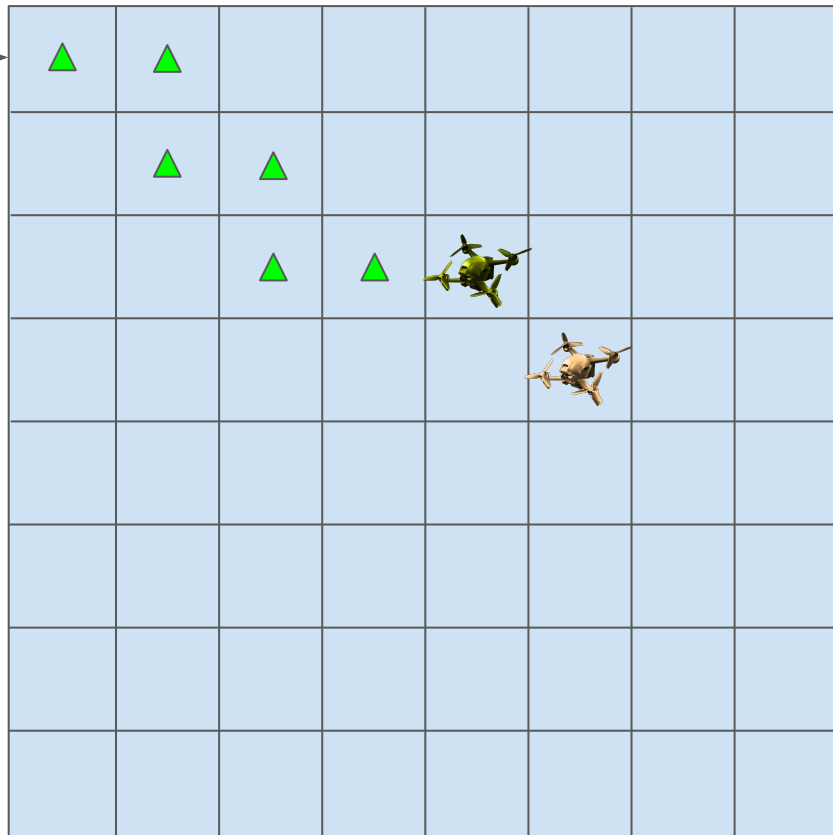
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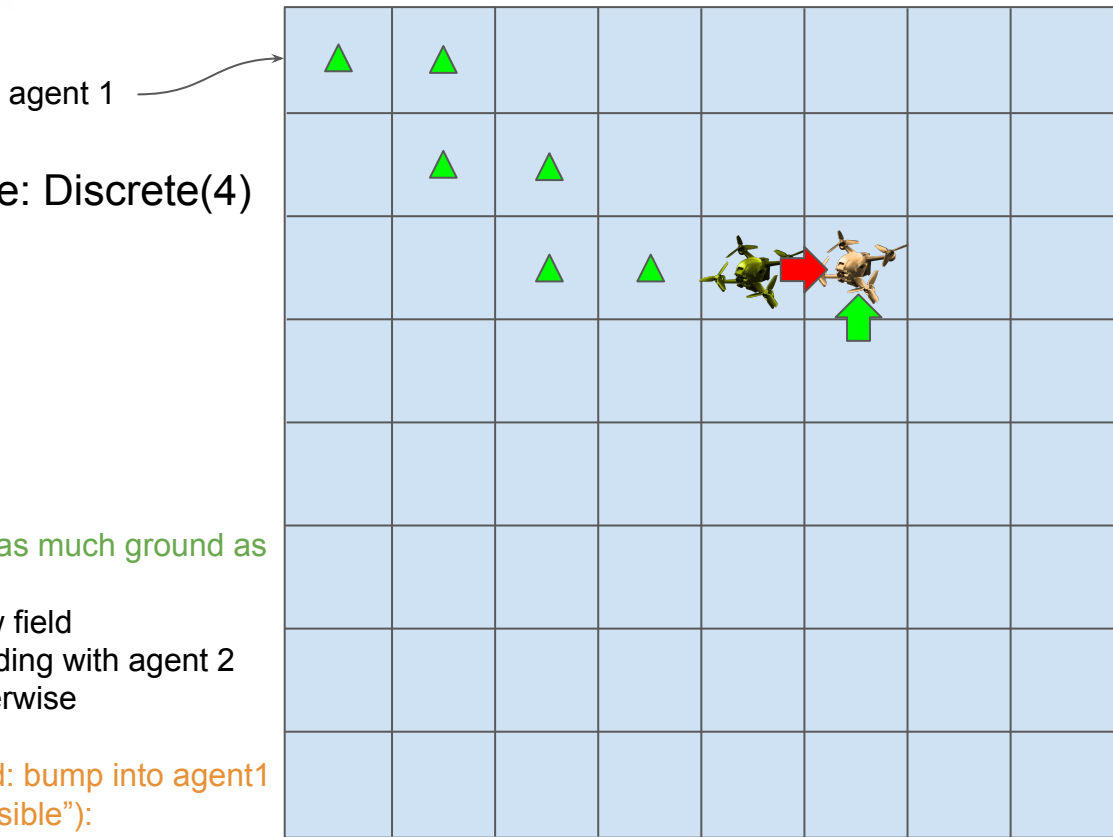
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What's a Space?

discrete

$n=3$

our action space

1

.5

multi discrete

$nvec=(3, 2, 8)$

our obs. space

1 0 5

vector

$shape=(4,)$

.1

.5

-2

.9

matrix

$shape=(4, 3)$

.1 0 .8

.1 .4 -1

.2 .2 0

8 .1 0

tensor

$shape=(4, 3, 3)$

1⁴ 0³ 8⁵

1⁰ 4² 4¹

2² 2⁴ 0⁰

8¹ 1⁷ 0⁹

Tuple space

$shape=((4,), (3, 3, 2), (4, 3, 2))$

Dict space

$shape=((3, 3, 2), (3,))$

"key Z":

"key A":



Algorithm	Frameworks	Discrete Actions	Continuous Actions	Multi-Agent	Model Support	Multi-GPU
DQN, Rainbow	tf + torch	Yes +parametric	No	Yes		tf + torch
APEX-DQN	tf + torch	Yes +parametric	No	Yes		torch
IMPALA	tf + torch	Yes +parametric	Yes	Yes	+RNN, +LSTM auto-wrapping, +Attention, +autoreg	tf + torch
MAML	tf + torch	No	Yes	No		torch
MARWIL	tf + torch	Yes +parametric	Yes	Yes	+RNN	torch
MBMPO	torch	No	Yes	No		torch
PG	tf + torch	Yes +parametric	Yes	Yes	+RNN, +LSTM auto-wrapping, +Attention, +autoreg	tf + torch
PPO, APPO	tf + torch	Yes +parametric	Yes	Yes	+RNN, +LSTM auto-wrapping, +Attention, +autoreg	tf + torch
R2D2	tf + torch	Yes +parametric	No	Yes	+RNN, +LSTM auto-wrapping, +autoreg	torch
SAC	tf + torch	Yes	Yes	Yes		torch

Continuous Actions	Multi-Agent	Model Support
No	Yes	+RNN
Partial	Yes	

Algorithm	Frameworks	Discrete Actions	Continuous Actions	Multi-Agent	Model Support
Curiosity	tf + torch	Yes +parametric	No	Yes	+RNN



A Closer Look at RLLib

```
train()  
evaluate()  
save()  
restore()
```

class **Trainer**(tune.Trainable)

WorkerSet

“local worker”
class **RolloutWorker**

Policy Map

Pol1

Mo
del

Pol2

Mo
del

@ray.remote
class **RolloutWorker**

@ray.remote
class **RolloutWorker**

Scalability (e.g.
num_workers=100)

🧠 distr. exec.
plan (write
your own
custom algo)

@ray.remote
class **RolloutWorker**

Policy Map

Pol1

Model

Pol2

Model

Sampler

Vector Env

Ag1

Ag2

Offline Reader

Input File(s)

Bla blabl abl abla
bla blabla bal
blabl ablb lbalb
lblba bal

- tf.keras.Model or torch.nn.Module
- RLLib default models
- custom models
- auto LSTM wrapping
- auto attention wrapping

__call__()

compute_actions()

sample()