



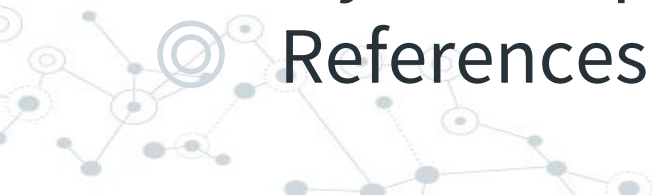
# Progress Report

## *Space Invader AI*

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## Summary

- ◎ Tools
    - Environment
    - OpenAI GYM
  - ◎ My current project
    - How it works
    - My current results
  - ◎ My future plan
  - ◎ References
- 

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are larger and have concentric circles, suggesting different levels of connectivity or importance. The lines are thin and gray, creating a mesh-like structure.

# Tools

## Tools

### ◎ Anaconda Environment

- Enables to have multiple python environment (such as virtualenv)
- Create my environment with tensorflow, keras and OpenAI GYM

### ◎ Keras

- High-level API for neural networks
- Working using Tensorflow (can work with CNTK or Theano)

## Keras Example

```
from keras import models
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.optimizers import Adam
```

```
model = models.Sequential()
model.add(Dense(NB_NODE_PER_HIDDEN_LAYER,
input_dim=inputNodeNumber, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(NB_NODE_PER_HIDDEN_LAYER, activation='relu'))
model.add(Dense(outputNodeNumber, activation='linear'))
model.compile(loss='mse', optimizer=Adam(lr=learningRate))
```

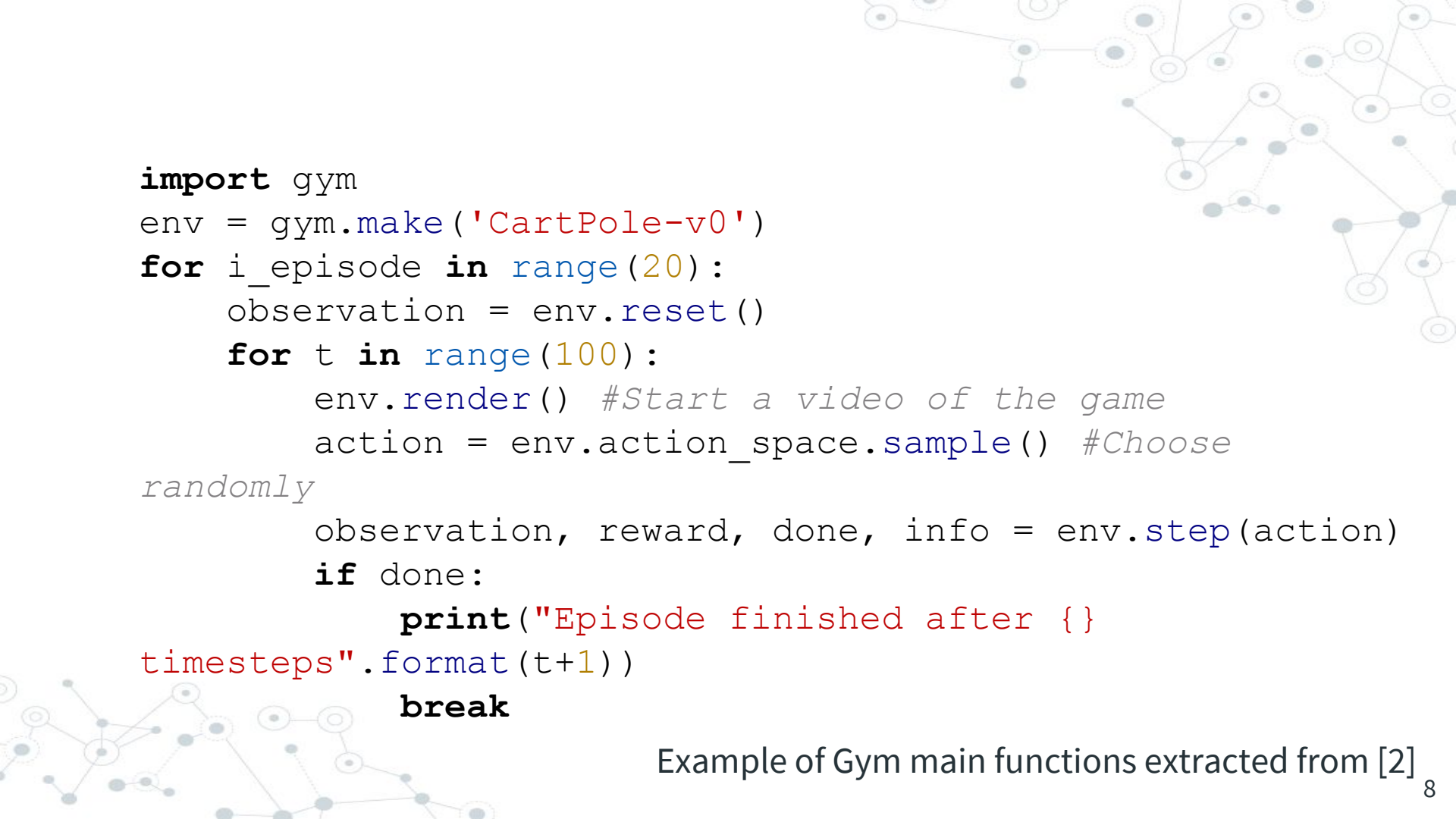


# OpenAI GYM

OpenAI Gym is a toolkit for developing and comparing reinforcement learning algorithms

## GYM

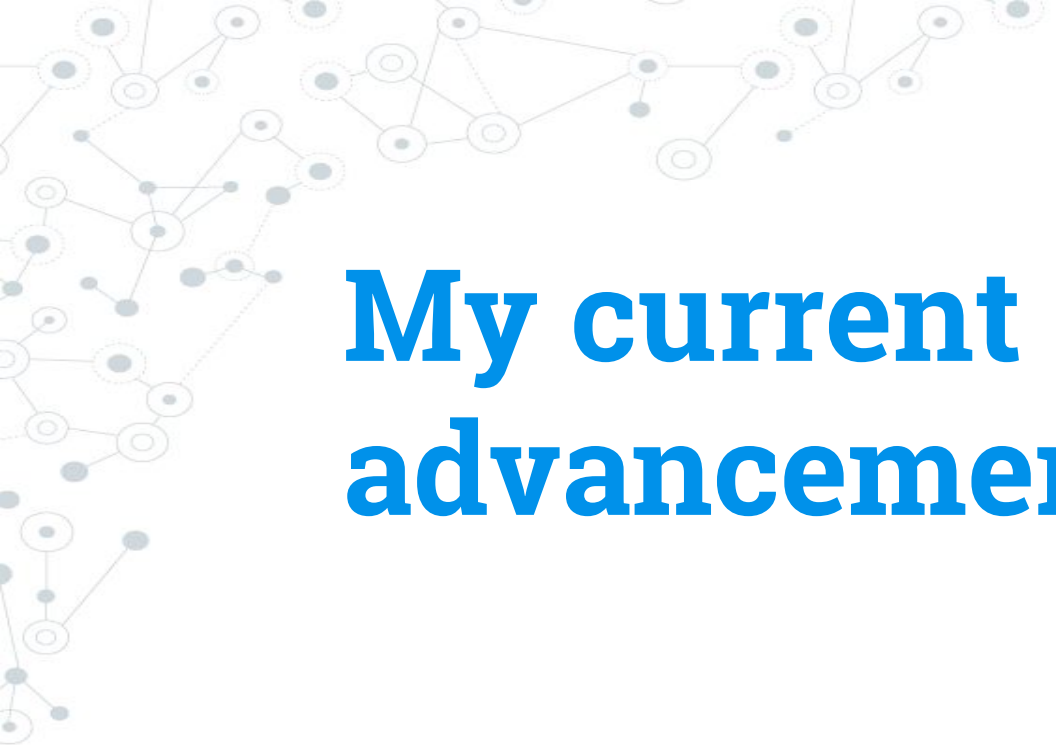
- ◎ Provides an access and some tools to interact with a set of environments
  - Atari environments
  - Board games
  - Classic control



```
import gym
env = gym.make('CartPole-v0')
for i_episode in range(20):
    observation = env.reset()
    for t in range(100):
        env.render() #Start a video of the game
        action = env.action_space.sample() #Choose
randomly
        observation, reward, done, info = env.step(action)
        if done:
            print("Episode finished after {}
timesteps".format(t+1))
            break
```

Example of Gym main functions extracted from [2]



A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and lines. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are double-lined, and the lines are thin and grey. The diagram is partially cut off by the left edge of the slide.

# **My current advancement**

# Reinforcement Learning

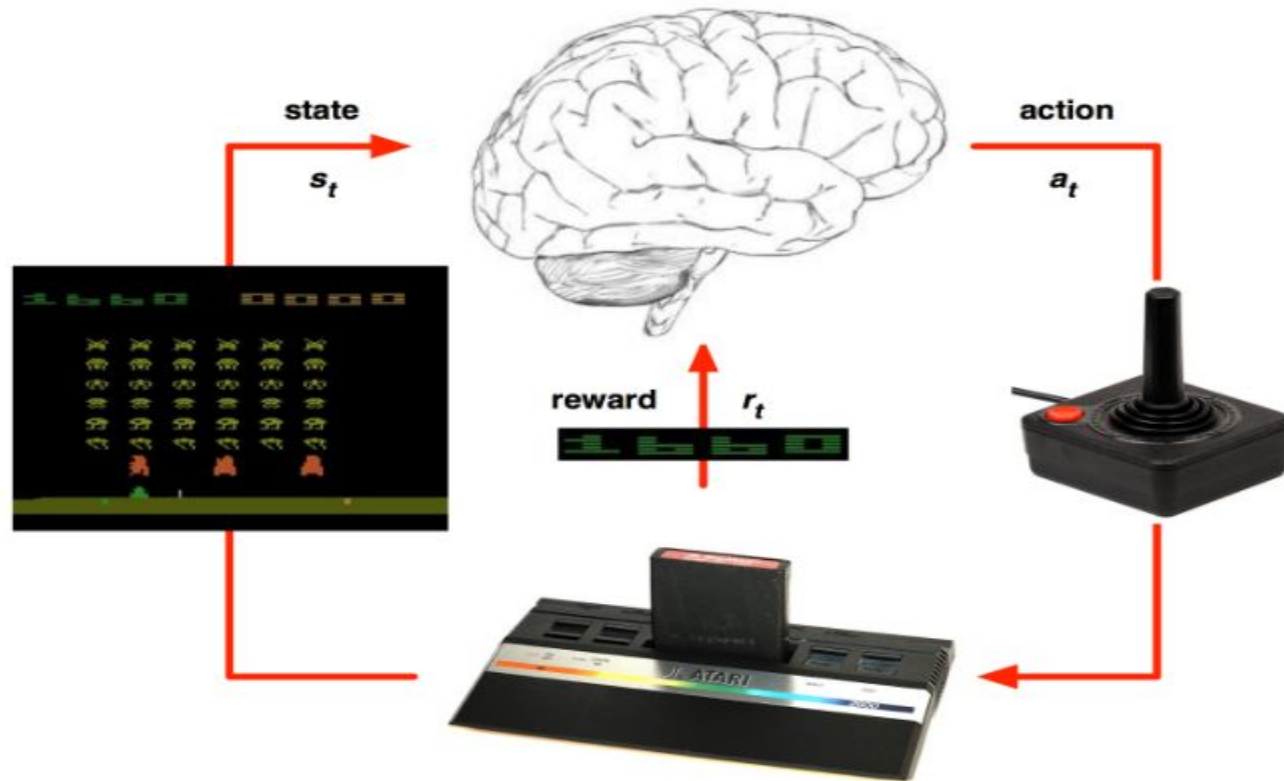
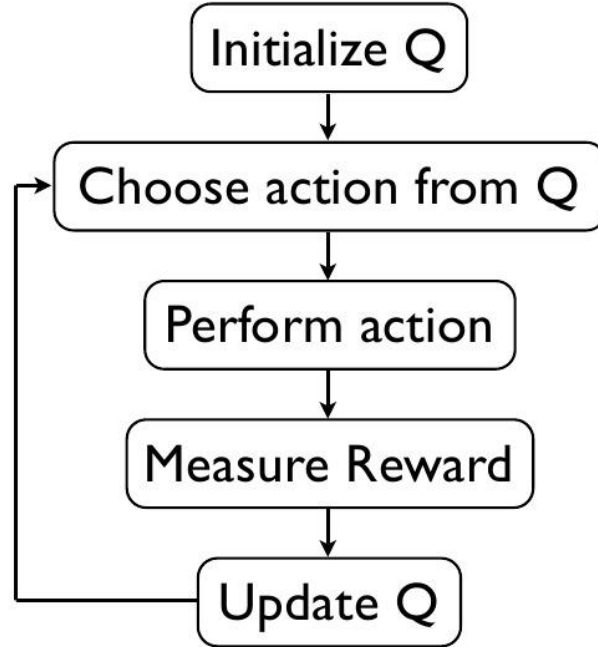


Diagram for agent with environment, extracted from [2]

## Q-Learning



Drawing for simple description of Q-learning, extracted from [3]

## Deep Q Learning

- ◎ Use neural network to calculate Q value of each action
- ◎ Our model chose higher Q value to choose the best action
- ◎ Use observation as input

# Neural Network Architecture

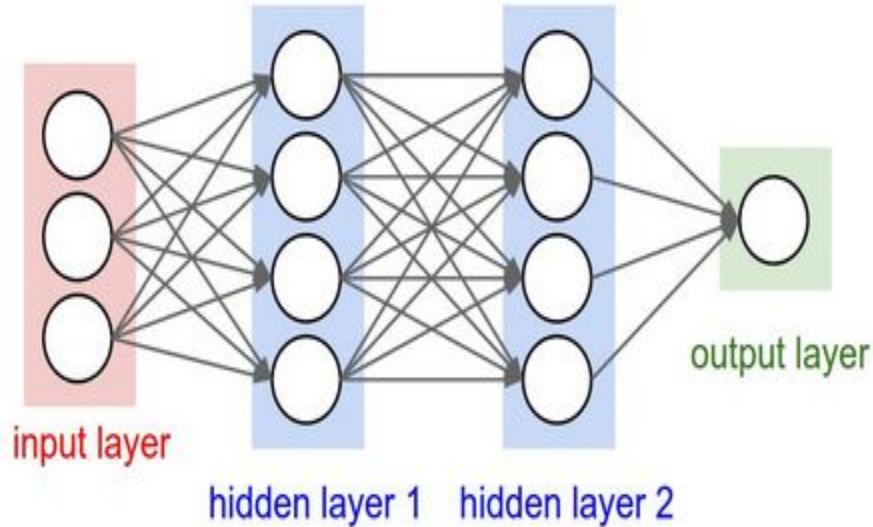


Diagram for neural network, extracted from [2]

- Input
  - Observation (Number of features)
- Hidden layer
  - Three layers
  - Fully-connected
  - 24 nodes in each layer
- Output :
  - Action (2 in my case)

# Algorithm

Create Neural Network

Launch environment (Here game Cart-Pole)

For Episode Number :

    Launch one game session :

        Agent play (randomly or model predict)

        Agent remembers

End of this game session

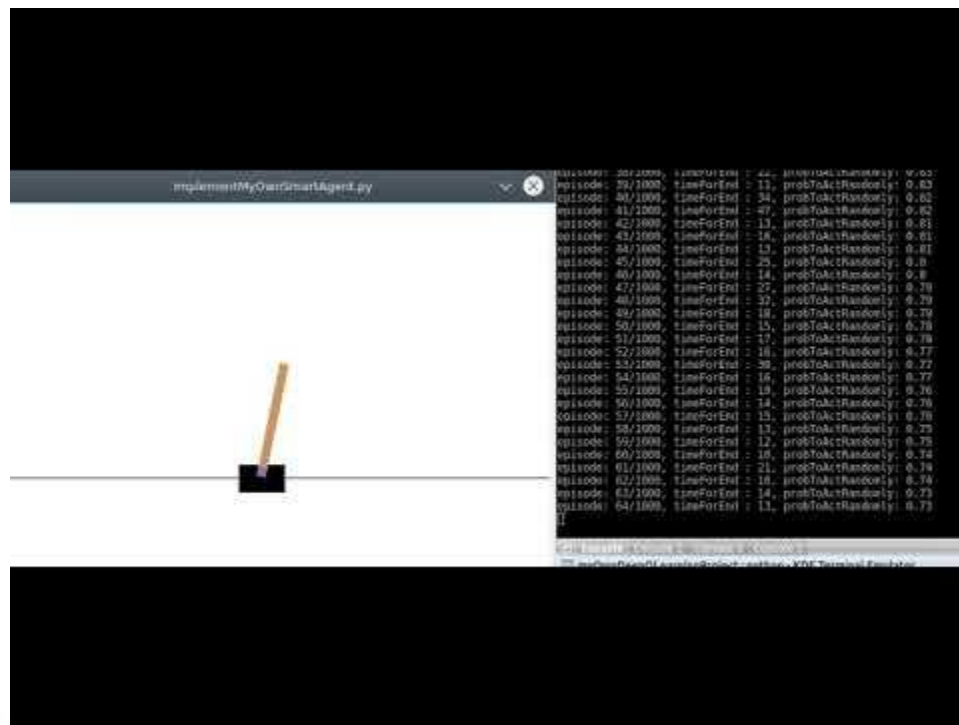
If agent has played enough game

    Agent train with remember (Optimize best  
    action)

end For

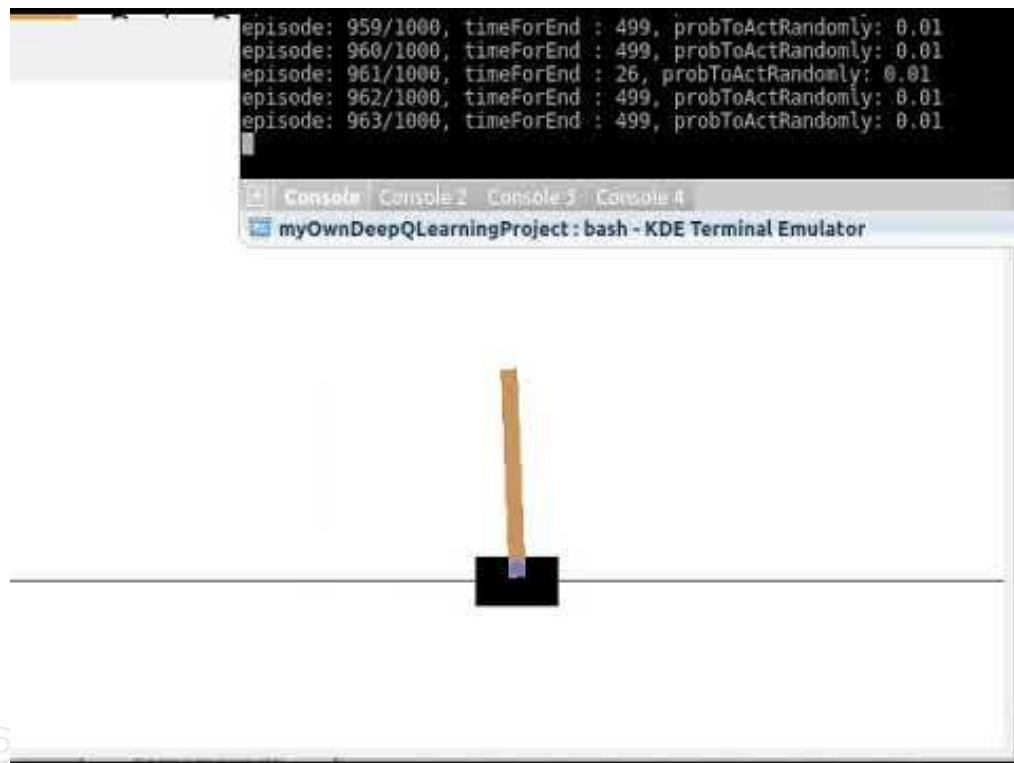
# Results

## Begin of agent



# Results

## End of Agent





## Failure

### ◎ Work only for this game

- Not with other game even with two actions
  - ◎ Agent does not seem to learn
- Don't work cause action, observation are given in a different form

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# **My future advancement**

## Future advancements

### ◎ Improve results

- Train faster
- Read other paper to optimize it
- Look at other implementation (Lot of open code in OpenAI)

### ◎ Apply it to more complex Game (Space Invader or Breakout Game) =>

**Main objective**



# Figures



## Figures

[1] : “Documentation OpenAI GYM”, Online, available at <https://gym.openai.com/docs/>, Accessed at November 14 2017

[2] : “Deep-q-learning”, by Keon, February 6 2017, Online, available at <https://keon.io/deep-q-learning>, Accessed at November 14 2017

[3] : “Reinforcement Learning - Beginner Collection”, by Rubedo, 10 July 2017, Online, available at [www.rubedo.com.br/2017/07/reinforcement-learning-beginner.html](http://www.rubedo.com.br/2017/07/reinforcement-learning-beginner.html), Accessed at 16 October 2017

A decorative network diagram in the top-left corner, featuring a complex web of interconnected nodes and edges. The nodes are represented by small circles, some of which are larger and have concentric circles, while others are smaller and solid. The edges are thin lines connecting the nodes, creating a dense, organic structure.

# References

## References

### Tools :

<https://gym.openai.com/docs/>

<https://keras.io/>

### Git :

[https://github.com/rlcode/reinforcement-learning/blob/master/2-cartpole/1-dqn/cartpole\\_dqn.py](https://github.com/rlcode/reinforcement-learning/blob/master/2-cartpole/1-dqn/cartpole_dqn.py)

<https://github.com/keon/deep-q-learning>

### Doc :

<https://www.intelnervana.com/demystifying-deep-reinforcement-learning/>



Video Link

Before

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D-5-CPk0d7w>

End

<https://youtu.be/Ec5gZGOYL5A?t=6m1s>

