## AlphaStar: Grandmaster level in StarCraft II Explained

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#### Overview

- Overview
  - StarCraft II explained
  - The challenge of StarCraft II
- How does AlphaStar train
  - How does it work?
  - How does it train?
  - Contributions of SL and RL
  - AlphaStar Architecture
  - League training
  - Key components of AlphaStar
  - Non-trival thoughts
- References



### StarCraft II: What and Why

- Real-time strategy game: gather resources, build technology, defeat opponent
- Complexity: among video games, considered to be at the peak of human ability
- Canonical: played by millions, esport endured 20 years of active human play
- Research<sup>1</sup>: hundreds of submissions over 12 years of competition

3 / 17

## The challenge of StarCraft II

StarCraft represents a major challenge for real-world Al<sup>2</sup>:

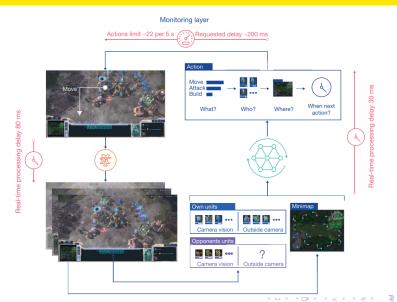
- Partial observability only see information in the camera view
- Imperfect information only see opponent units within range of own units
- Large action space simultaneous control of hundreds of units
- Strategy cycles counter-strategies discovered by pro players over 20 years

4 / 17

## How does AlphaStar work?

- 1. At step t, the agent receives an observation  $o_t$  (imperfect).
- 2. For each action  $a_t$  with  $\approx 10^{26}$  possible choices:
  - what action type
  - who to issue that action to
  - where to target
  - when to observe and act next
- 3. Limit reaction time and action rates (APM 22 per 5 secs)

## How does AlphaStar work?



### How does it train?

### Supervised learning (main contribution!)

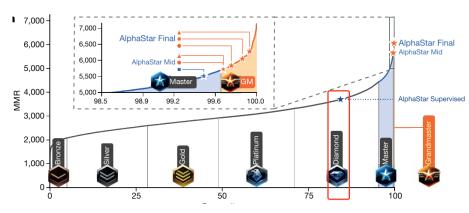
- AlphaStar is initially trained with supervised learning (SL) with anonymous game replays from human experts
- This offers a good initialization for neural networks
- ullet This initial agent beat the built-in "Elite" level AI (pprox human golden level)

#### Reinforcement learning

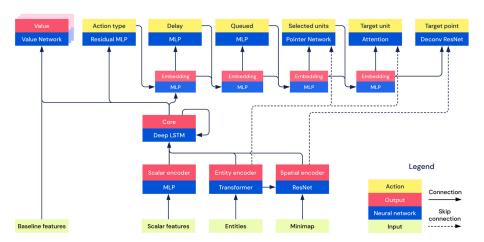
- $\theta_0 \leftarrow \theta_{\rm SL}$
- Model  $\pi_{\theta}(a_t|s_t,z) = \mathbb{P}[a_t|s_t,z]$ , where z summarizes the strategies sampled from a human data
- Seed a multi-agent RL with a continuous league
- Adopt population-based training (PBT) and multi-agent RL
- The league training can be treated as a bootstrapping DAgger process

### Contributions of SL and RL

#### Pure supervised training could put the agent at the Diamond level!

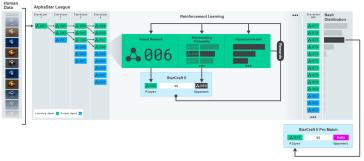


## AlphaStar Architecture



### AlphaStar league training

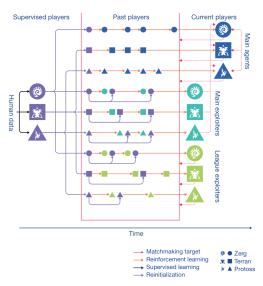
- Form a continuous league wherein agents competing with each other
- New agents were dynamically supplemented to the league, by branching from existing competitors; each agent then learns from games against other competitors.
- Each agent would play against the strongest strategies and does not forget how to defeat the earlier version of agents.



## League training explained

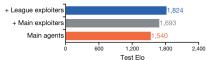
- Put initialized agents into the league, and divide them into main exploiters, league exploiters and league exploiters.
  - main agents against past players and themselves
  - main exploiters against main agents
  - league exploiters against all past players
- When adding a player to the league, reset main exploiters and league exploiters to supervised agents.
- Matchmaking strategies: prioritised Fictious Self-Play (pFSP)

# League training

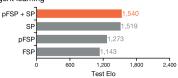


## Key components of AlphaStar

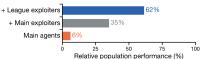
a League composition



C Multi-agent learning





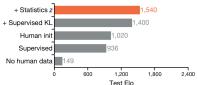


#### d Multi-agent learning

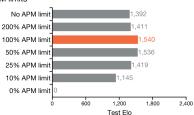


# Key components of AlphaStar

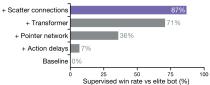
#### e Human data usage



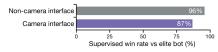
#### **q** APM limits



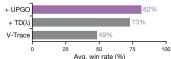
#### Architectures



#### h Interface



#### Off-policy learning



## Feature engineering also matters!



### Thoughts of diversity and exploration

- Naive exploration in micro-tactics could lead to a huge waste of computation. AlphaStar adopts z statistics to maintain the diversity.
- Grounding on this, add constraints like  $\mathbb{KL}(\theta|\theta_{SL})$ .
- In terms of the building order, use Edit Distance / Hamming Distance to serve as pseudo-rewards to avoid naive exploration

#### References

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