https://github.com/multicore-it/n

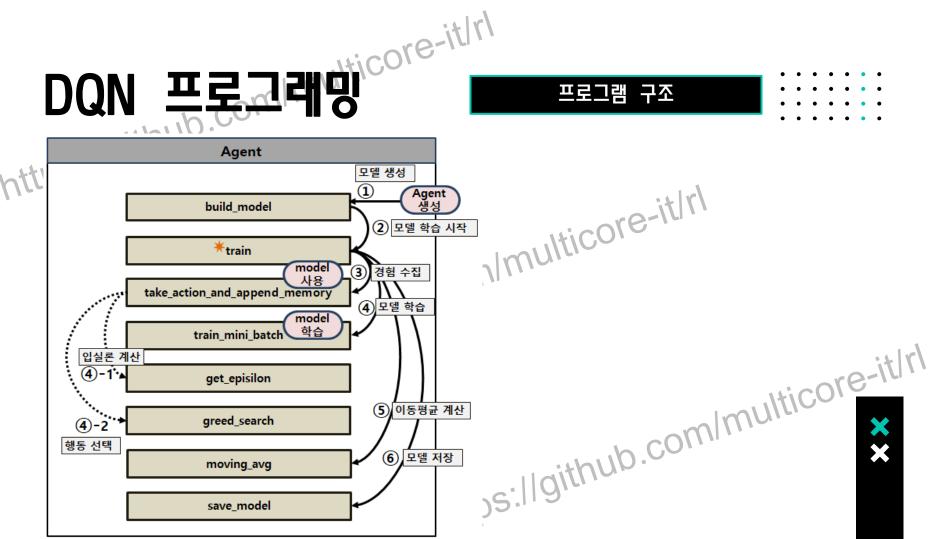
DQN 알고릭돌ith https://github.com/multico

2. 프로그램밍

https://github.com/multicore-lt/n

DQN

프로그램 구조



UQN 프로교레형 https://github.com/

com/multicore-it/r/ 코드 리뷰

https://github.com/multicore-it/r/

五子可引动(icore-it/r) DQN

코드분석

```
(1) 프로그램 동작 설정
```

```
self.env = gym.make('CartPole-v1')
self.state_size = self.env.observation_space.shape[0]
self.action size = self.env.action space.n
```

```
(2) 모델 설정
```

```
self.node num = 12
self.learning_rate = 0.001
self.epochs cnt = 5
self.model = self.build model()
```

```
(3) 학습 설정
```

```
self.discount rate = 0.97
self.penalty = -100
```

```
(4) 반복 설정
```

```
self.episode num = 500
```

```
(5) 데이터 수집 환경
```

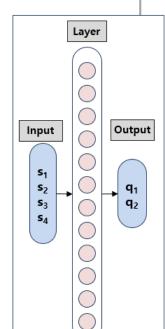
```
self.replay memory limit = 2048
self.replay size = 32
self.replay memory = []
```

```
(6) 탐험 환경 설정
```

```
self.epsilon = 0.99
self.epsilon decay = 0.2
self.epsilon min = 0.05
```

```
(7) 학습 모니터링 설정
```

```
self.moving avg size = 20
self.reward list= []
self.count list = []
self.moving avg list = []
```



Agent 클래스 속성

ub.com/multicore-it/r/



TEN MOTICORE-IT! DQN

```
def build_model(self):
                  input_states = Input(shape=(1,self.state_size), name='input_states')
(1) Input
                  x = (input states)
(2) Layers
                  x = Dense(self.node num, activation='relu')(x)
(3) Output
                  out_actions = Dense(self.action_size, activation='linear', name='output')(x)
(4) 모델구성
                  model = tf.keras.models.Model(inputs=[input states], outputs=[out actions])
                  model.compile(optimizer=Adam(lr=self.learning rate),
(5) 환경설정
                                                                                  Layer
                               loss='mean squared error'
                  model.summary()
(6) 모델정보
                  return model
                                                                           Input
                                                                                       Output
           Model: "model 27"
                                                                             s<sub>2</sub>
```

Output Shape Param # Laver (type) input_states (InputLayer) [(None, 1, 4)] dense 42 (Dense) (None, 1, 12) 60 output (Dense) (None, 1, 2) 26 Total params: 86 Trainable params: 86 Non-trainable params: 0

build_model 함수

om/multicore-it/rl

UQN 프로고래방icore-ith. https://github.com/

```
train 함수
```

```
-are-it/r/
          def train(self):
              for episode in range(self.episode num):
(1) 반복설정
                 state = self.env.reset() (2) 환경초기화
                 Q, count, reward tot = self.take action and append memory(episode, state)
(3) 데이터수집
                 if count < 500:
                                                                                             'Imulticore-it|rl
                    reward tot = reward tot-self.penalty
                 self.reward list.append(reward tot)
(4) 결과저장
                 self.count list.append(count)
(5) 이동평균
                 self.moving avg list.append(self.moving avg(self.count list, self.moving avg size))
(6) 모델학습
                 self.train mini batch(Q)
                 if(episode % 10 == 0):
(7) 실행로그
                    print("episode:{}, moving avg:{}, rewards avg:{}".
                           format(episode, self.moving avg list[-1], np.mean(self.reward list)))
              self.save model()
(8) 모델저장
```

TEMPICORE-itlr DQN

모델생성

자료수집

(n,1,self.state_size)

(1,1,self.state_size)

```
def take action and append memory(self, episode, state):
                     reward tot = 0
                     count = 0
                     done = False
(1) 입실론 계산
                    episilon = self.get_episilon(episode)
                     while not done:
(2) 반복 설정
                        count+=1
(3) 데이터 모양 변경
                        state t = np.reshape(state,[1, 1, self.state size])
(4) 모델 사용 Q 예측
                        Q = self.model.predict(state_t)
                        action = self.greed search(episilon, episode, Q)
(5) 행동 선택
                        state next, reward, done, none = self.env.step(action)
(6) 수레 이동
                        if done:
(7) 페널티 설정
                           reward = self.penalty
(8) 실행기록 저장
                        self.replay memory.append([state t, action, reward, state next, done])
                        if len(self.replay memory) > self.replay memory limit:
(9) 메모리 크기 유지
                           del self.replay memory[0]
                        reward tot += reward
                        state = state next
                    return Q, count, reward tot
```

shape=(1,self.state_size)

input_states = Input(shape=(1,self.state_size), name='input_states')

모델학습

모델활용

take_action_and_append_memory



正是元**建**党icore-itlr DQN

```
def train_mini_batch(self, Q):
                     array state = []
                     array Q = []
                                                                                                              train mini batch 함수
                     this replay size = self.replay size
(1) replay 크기 설정
                    if len(self.replay_memory) < self.replay_size:</pre>
                        this replay size = len(self.replay memory)
(2) Random 샘플링
                                                                                              import tensorflow as tf
                     for sample in rand.sample(self.replay_memory, this_replay_size):
                                                                                              from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input, Dense
(3) 학습 데이터 분리
                         state t,action,reward,state next,done = sample
                                                                                              from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
                       if done:
                                                                                              import gym
                                                                                              import numpy as np
                            Q[0, 0, action] = reward
                                                                                              import random as rand
                        else:
(4) Q값 계산
                            state_t= np.reshape(state_next,[1,1,self.state_size])
                            0 new = self.model.predict(state t)
                                                                                             R_{t+1} + \gamma \widehat{q}(S_{t+1}, A_{t+1}, w) - \widehat{q}(S_t, A_t, w)
                            Q[0, 0, action] = reward + self.discount rate * np.max(Q new)
                        array state.append(state t.reshape(1,self.state size))
                                                                                                      (3)-1
                                                                                                                           3-2
(5) 데이터 모양 변경
                        array_Q.append(Q.reshape(1,self.action_size))
                                                                                               에이전트를 실행해서 얻은
                                                                                                                     인공신경망에서 예측한
                     array_state_t = np.array(array_state)
                                                                                                   행동가치함수
                                                                                                                        행동가치함수
(6) Numpy로 변경
                     array 0 t = np.array(array 0)
(7) 모델 학습
                     hist = self.model.fit(array_state_t, array_Q_t, epochs=self.epochs_cnt, verbose=0)
```

T. R. Pricore-itlr DQN

코드분석

```
def get_episilon(self, episode):
(1) 입실론 계산
                  result = self.epsilon * ( 1 - episode/(self.episode_num*self.epsilon_decay) )
                                                                                             get_episilon 함수
                  if result < self.epsilon min:
(2) 최소 입실론 값 반영
                     result = self.epsilon_min
                                                                       self.epsilon = 0.99
                                                                       self.epsilon decay = 0.2
                  return result
                                                                       self.epsilon_min = 0.05
                                        : :thup:
                                                    https://github.com/multicore-it/r/
               def greed_search(self, episilon, episode, Q):
(1) 랜덤하게 행동 선택 if episilon > np.random.rand(1):
                     action = self.env.action_space.sample()
                  else:
(2) Q 값을 기준으로 행
                     action = np.argmax(Q)
동 선택
                  return action
```

코드분석

```
コロリー 正己 中間 ー ー httns://github.com ー ー
                                                             lore-it|rl
                     def moving_avg(self, data, size=10):
       (1) size 크기만큼 자름
                        if len(data) > size:
                           c = np.array(data[len(data)-size:len(data)])
                                                                      get_episilon 함수
                        else:
                           c = np.array(data)
                                           https://github.com/multicore-it/r/
       (2) 잘라진 데이터 평균
                        return np.mean(c)
                        1 -
```

코드분석

```
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httr
     (1) 모델 저장
             self.model.save("./model/dqn")
                          Lub.com/multice
             print("*****end learing")
```

save_model 함수

```
assets
variables
saved_model.pb
```

