CSC411 Machine Learning
Project 4: Reinforcement Learning

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1 Introduction

1.1 Results & Report Reproducibility

All results and plots can be generated using the code in `tictactoe.py`. All code is python 3, run with Anaconda 3.6.3. Running the code will save all generated images in the `resources` folder, where they are used by LaTeX. Note that some of the sections require the code for other sections (in the same file) to be run first. To reproduce the report, simply run it through LaTeX. This will pull the most recently generated figures from the `resources` folder.

1.2 Tic Tac Toe Environment

The `Environment` class provides the functionality required to play a game of tic tac toe, including against an opponent who plays a random legal move. The game is represented by the `grid` attribute, which is a `numpy` array representing the 9 positions. Each position can have a $0, 1$ or 2, representing an empty position, or one filled by player 1 (X) or 2 (O) respectively. The `turn` attribute can have a value of 1 or 2, and represents which player has the next move. The `done` attribute is a boolean that indicates whether a game has been completed (either with a win, or when the board is full).

The `step()` and `render()` methods allow a tic tac toe game to be played and displayed with text output. Using these methods, a game was played, resulting in the following output:

```
...
.x.
...
====
o..
.x.
...
====
o.x
.x.
...
====
o.x
ox.
```

```
...
=====
o.x
ox.
x..
=====
```

2 Policy

The `Policy` class implements a neural network that learns to play tic tac toe. The provided starter code was modified to be a one-hidden layer neural network; the final code is shown in the code block below.

```
class Policy(nn.Module):
    """
    The Tic-Tac-Toe Policy
    """
    def __init__(self, input_size=27, hidden_size=64, output_size=9):
        super().__init__()
        self.Linear1 = nn.Linear(input_size, hidden_size)
        self.Linear2 = nn.Linear(hidden_size, output_size)

    def forward(self, x):
        h = F.relu( self.Linear1(x) )
        out = F.softmax( self.Linear2(h) )
        return out
```

In choosing an action, the state is represented as a 27-dimensional vector, using a one-hot encoding type scheme. The first nine elements are 1 if the corresponding location (moving horizontally, and then from top to bottom), and 0 otherwise. Similarly, the next 9 elements are 1 if an X (representing player 1) is in the corresponding location; while the last nine elements provide the same functionality for O (player 2).

The policy outputs a nine-dimensional vector, which is a probability distribution that is sampled to choose the move for the policy. Thus the policy is stochastic - the `select_action()` function samples this distribution to choose a move.

3 Policy Gradient

The `compute_returns()` function computes the returns based on the reward at the end of a game. The following code block shows how the returns are calculated.

```
def compute_returns(rewards, gamma=1.0):
    """
    Compute returns for each time step, given the rewards
    """
    k = len(rewards)
    rewards = np.array(rewards)
    gammas = np.array( [gamma**(i) for i in range(k) ] )
    G = [ sum( rewards[i:]*gammas[:k-i] ) for i in range(k) ]
    return G
```

The weights are updated on the conclusion of a game, though this means that the policy does not improve during a game (this is a minor cost considering how short the games are). For updates to the policy to have any meaning in the middle of the game, there would need to be rewards for intermediate states. This would require having a metric that evaluates a tic tac toe position. While this could be done in tic tac toe, it would be quite difficult in more complicated games, where it is not obvious how a position should be rewarded. Having rewards only at the end still improves the policy choices earlier in the game (if an early position leads to a win, that position will be wieghted more positively when propogating backwards). Thus updating the weights at the end of an episode provides a simple way to provide feedback and improve the policy.

4 Rewards

When originally setting the rewards (in the `get_reward()` function), they were set as shown in table 1. The logic behind these rewards was to follow an intuitive feeling for how much the above results are

status	reward
VALID_MOVE	1
INVALID_MOVE	-10
WIN	15
TIE	3
LOSE	-1

Table 1: Original rewards (the `DONE` status was not give a reward).

actually desired. This is somewhat arbitrary, but does represent a reasonable starting point. Thus a valid move should get a small positive reward, while an invalid one should be heavily penalized. A win is highly rewarded, a tie gets some reward for preventing a loss, while a loss is penalized (it would have been reasonable to start with a more negative penalty here too). The `DONE` status was not given a reward; that scenario is taken care of by the `TIE` status.

However, while debugging during training, the rewards were set to much simpler values, and - since after the issues were resolved the win rate was quite high - the changed rewards were kept. These rewards were simply $+1$ for a win, and -1 for an invalid move. A side-effect of this scheme is that the average return is equivalent to the win rate.

The final `get_reward()` function is shown in the following code block.

```
def get_reward(status):
    """Returns a numeric given an environment status."""
    return {
            Environment.STATUS_VALID_MOVE   : 0,
            Environment.STATUS_INVALID_MOVE: -1,
            Environment.STATUS_WIN          : 1,
            Environment.STATUS_TIE          : 0,
            Environment.STATUS_LOSE         : 0
    }[status]
```

5 Training

5.1 Learning Curve

Figure 1 shows

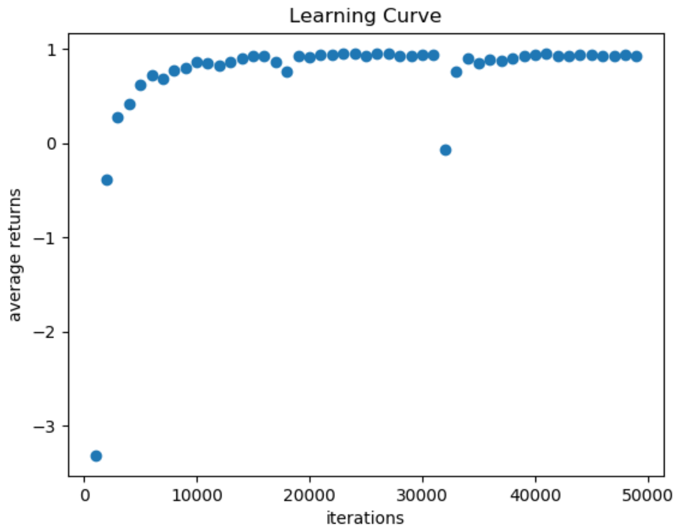

Figure 1: Learning curve.

5.2 Hidden Units

5.3 Invalid Moves

Figure 2 shows

5.4 Win-Lose-Tie Ratios

Playing 100 games against a randomized opponent...

6 Win Rate over Episodes

Figure 3 shows

7 First Moves

8 Limitations

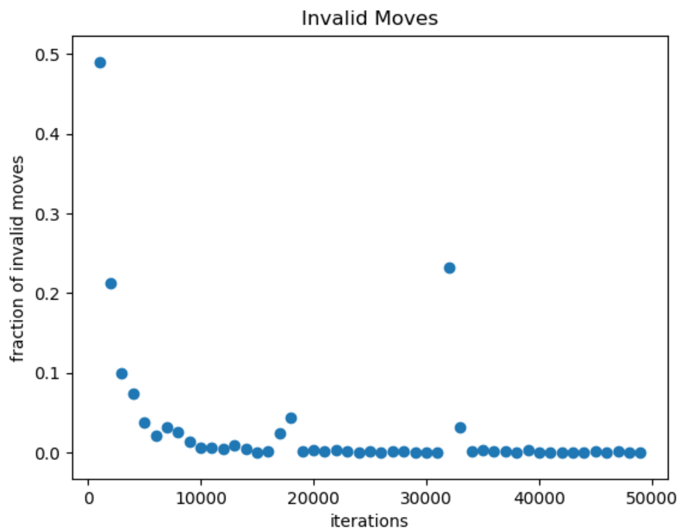

Figure 2: Invalid moves.

Figure 3: Win-Lose-Tie Ratios