

Setting Up a Unity-ML Environment

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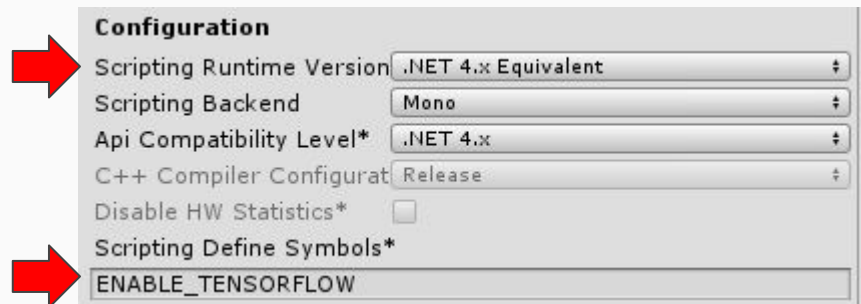
Prerequisite

- Requirements

- Tensorflow
- Unity3D
- Tensorsharp plugin
- Unity ML-Agents asset package
- Python modules
 - Docopt
 - Pyyaml
 - Pillow

- Project settings

- Edit -> project settings -> player
- Other settings



Unity Scene Components

- **Academy**

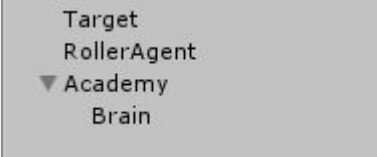
- Manager game object, base class of Academy
- Responsible for managing and configuring the brains and agents

- **Brain**

- Communicates with the Agents
- Receives input to feed into neural network (Vector observations)
- Outputs neural networks response (Vector actions)

- **Agent**

- Makes Observations and decisions using Brain
- Manages reward functions
- Sends input to network (Vector observations)
- Uses neural network outputs (Vector actions)



```
graph TD; Target --> RollerAgent; RollerAgent --> Academy; Academy --> Brain
```

Target
RollerAgent
▼ Academy
Brain

Academy Setup

- The academy requires very little setup
- All academy's inherit from the academy base class, and therefore already have many built-in capabilities
- Can be used to reset scene after agent completes/fails tasks

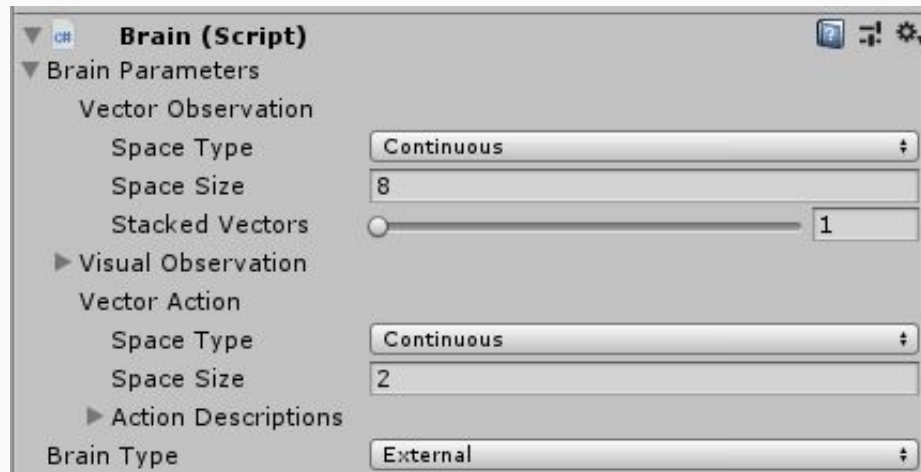
Example Implementation from the RollerBall project

```
1
2  using UnityEngine;
3  using MLAgents;
4
5  public class RollerAcademy : Academy {
6
7  }
```

Brain Setup

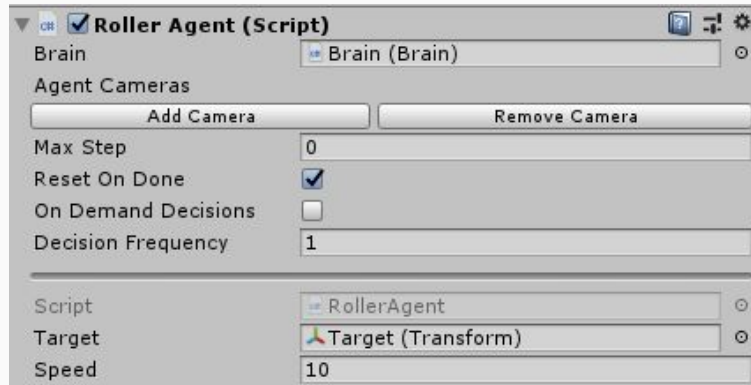
- The Brain object is already prebuilt, it is not a subclass you have to write like the academy
- Requires setup within the actual unity editor based on the number and types of expected inputs and outputs to the network
- Brain type can be changed to **external** for training, **internal** to use training data, or **player** to test the responses to inputs

Example brain implementation from the RollerBall project



Agent Setup

- The neural network interacts with the game through the agent
- Subclass of Agent
- Responsible for sending inputs to the network via **AddVectorObs()** in overridden **CollectObservations()** method
- Responsible for processing outputs with overridden AgentAction method and **float[] vectorAction** parameter
- Responsible for adding and removing reward in response to events in the game via **addReward()**;
- Responds to success or failure of task via **Done()**; method



AgentReset();

- Method of Agent class
- Called every time agent is marked **Done()**;
- Used to reset the agent and scene to its default state at the start of a training episode
 - Often involves resetting agents position, velocity, and other variables
 - Reset environment, reset the obstacles/objectives if needed

```
public override void AgentReset()
```

CollectObservations();

- Method of Agent class
- Used to give observations to the neural network
- Variables are sent using **AddVectorObservation(variable);**
- Observations can either be continuous or discrete
 - **Continuous**
 - Float, float[], Vector2, Vector3, etc,
 - **Discrete**
 - Bool, int, int[], etc,

The same number of Observations must be sent every time **CollectObservations();** is called, and that number must match the vector observation space size in the Brain's inspector window

```
public override void CollectObservations()
```


AgentAction();

- Method of Agent class
- Used to assign reward with **addReward(float);** and make use of network output
- Receives **float[] vectorAction** parameter from the brain, the size of vectorAction depends on the action space size set in the brains inspector window

Example of using vectorAction values

```
Vector3 controlSignal = Vector3.zero;  
controlSignal.x = vectorAction[0];  
rb.AddForce(controlSignal * speed);
```

Starting the training process

- Once the environment is setup training can begin
- Switch the Brain type to “**external**”
- Open up cmd and change directory to the ML-Agents python folder
- Use the command “**python learn.py** **--run-id=<your id> --train**” to begin the training process (replace <your id> with a name for this training)

- Press **play** in the Unity Editor and the training will begin!

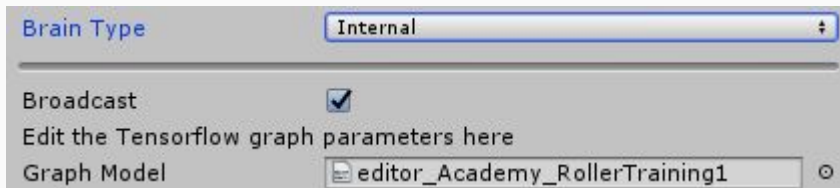
```
C:\ml-agents-master\python>python learn.py --train
```



```
INFO:unityagents:{'--curriculum': 'None',  
  '--docker-target-name': 'Empty',  
  '--help': False,  
  '--keep-checkpoints': '5',  
  '--lesson': '0',  
  '--load': False,  
  '--no-graphics': False,  
  '--run-id': 'ppo',  
  '--save-freq': '50000',  
  '--seed': '-1',  
  '--slow': False,  
  '--train': True}
```

Using your training data

- Once train is completed, a graph model will be created and added to the models folder in your ML-agents folder
- Switch the brain back to **internal**
- Import the graph model file into your Unity Projects assets folder
- Press play and the Agent will now use the trained neural network to play the game!



Issues along the way

- If the training session isn't long enough for adequate results, the settings can be configured in the `trainer_config.yaml` file in the ML-agents folder
- During the training process summaries will be given every `n` number of steps (specified in `.yaml` file), the reward given should gradually increase over time
- If it doesn't seem to be improving check your inputs, try to normalize them between `[-1, 1]`
- Consider increasing the number and types of inputs
- Consider parallel training, in my experience it greatly increased the speed and effectiveness of training

My next steps

- Improving the infinite runner
- Figuring out a more definite way to measure the improvement of a network after training (tensorboard?)
- Figuring out how to add multiple training sessions of data together, instead of just increasing the number of steps in a single session
- Better inputs to network
- More consistent reward and punishment
- Neuroevolution?

