# **Lab3: Temporal Difference Learning**

# Lab Objective:

In this lab, you will learn temporal difference learning (TD) algorithm by solving the 2048 game using an n-tuple network.

# **Important Date:**

- 1. Experiment Report Submission Deadline: 4/05 (Thu) 23:59
- 2. Demo date: 4/12 (Thu)

## Turn in:

- 1. Experiment report (.pdf)
- 2. Source code [NOT including model weights]

```
Notice: zip all files with name "DLP_LAB3_StudentId_Name.zip", e.g.: 「DLP_LAB3_987654321_李駿逸.zip」
```

# Lab Description:

- Understand the concept of (before-)state and after-state.
- Learn to construct and design an *n*-tuple network.
- Understand TD algorithm.
- Understand Q-learning network training.

## Requirements:

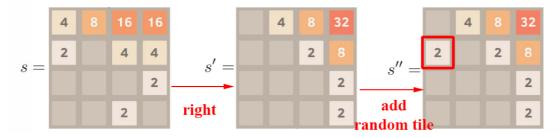
- Implement TD(0) algorithm
  - Construct an *n*-tuple network
  - $\blacksquare$  Action selection according to the n-tuple network
  - Calculate TD-target and TD-error
  - Update V(state), not V(after-state).
  - Understand temporal difference learning mechanisms

# Game Environment – 2048:

- Introduction: 2048 is a single-player sliding block puzzle game. The game's objective is to slide numbered tiles on a grid to combine them to create a tile with the number 2048.
- Actions: Up, Down, Left, Right
- Reward: The score is the value of new tile when two tiles are combined.

	2	4
	4	8
2	16	32
2	2	16

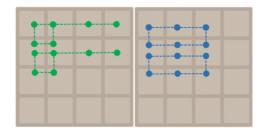
• A sample of two-step state transition



# <u>Implementation Details:</u>

#### **Network Architecture**

• n-tuple patterns:  $4 \times 6$ -tuples with all possible isomorphisms



### **Training Arguments**

- Learning rate: 0.1
  - Learning rate for features of *n*-tuple network with *m* features:  $0.1 \div m$
- Train the network 500k ~ 1M episodes

### Algorithm:

#### A pseudocode of the game engine and training. (modified backward training method)

```
function PLAY GAME
  score \leftarrow 0
  s \leftarrow \text{INITIALIZE GAME STATE}
  while IS NOT TERMINAL STATE(s) do
     a \leftarrow \operatorname{argmax} EVALUATE(s, a')
           a \in A(s)
     r, s', s'' \leftarrow \text{MAKE MOVE}(s, a)
     SAVE RECORD(s, a, r, s', s'')
     score \leftarrow score + r
     s \leftarrow s''
  for (s, a, r, s', s'') FROM TERMINAL DOWNTO INITIAL do
     LEARN EVALUATION(s, a, r, s', s'')
  return score
function MAKE MOVE(s, a)
  s', r \leftarrow \text{COMPUTE AFTERSTATE}(s, a)
  s'' \leftarrow ADD RANDOM TILE(s')
  return (r, s', s'')
```

#### **TD-state**

```
function EVALUATE(s, a)
s', r \leftarrow \text{COMPUTE AFTERSTATE}(s, a)
S'' \leftarrow \text{ALL POSSIBLE NEXT STATES}(s')
\mathbf{return} \ r + \Sigma_{s'' \in S''} P(s, a, s'') V(s'')
\mathbf{function LEARN EVALUATION}(s, a, r, s', s'')
V(s) \leftarrow V(s) + \alpha(r + V(s'') - V(s))
```

#### TD-after-state

```
function EVALUATE(s, a)
s', r \leftarrow \text{COMPUTE AFTERSTATE}(s, a)
\text{return } r + V(s')
function LEARN EVALUATION(s, a, r, s', s'')
a_{next} \leftarrow \underset{a' \in A(s'')}{\operatorname{argmax}} EVALUATE(s'', a')
s'_{next}, r_{next} \leftarrow COMPUTE \ AFTERSTATE(s'', a_{next})
V(s') \leftarrow V(s') + \alpha(r_{next} + V(s'_{next}) - V(s'))
```

## Rule of Thumb:

- You can design your own n-tuple network, but do NOT try CNN.
- 2048-tile should appear within 10,000 episodes.

### Scoring Criteria:

Show your work, otherwise no credit will be granted.

- Report (60%)
  - A plot shows episode scores of at least 100,000 training episodes (10%)
  - $\blacksquare$  Describe the implementation and the usage of *n*-tuple network. (10%)
  - Explain the mechanism of TD(0). (5%)
  - Explain the TD-backup diagram of V(after-state). (5%)
  - Explain the action selection of V(after-state) in a diagram. (5%)
  - Explain the TD-backup diagram of V(state). (5%)
  - Explain the action selection of V(state) in a diagram. (5%)
  - Describe your implementation in detail. (10%)
  - Other discussions or improvements. (5%)
- Demo Performance (40%)
  - The 2048-tile win rate in 1000 games, [winrate<sub>2048</sub>].(20%)
  - Questions. (20%)

#### References:

- [1] Szubert, Marcin, and Wojciech Jaśkowski. "Temporal difference learning of N-tuple networks for the game 2048." 2014 IEEE Conference on Computational Intelligence and Games. IEEE, 2014.
- [2] Kun-Hao Yeh, I-Chen Wu, Chu-Hsuan Hsueh, Chia-Chuan Chang, Chao-Chin Liang, and Han Chiang, Multi-Stage Temporal Difference Learning for 2048-like Games, accepted by IEEE Transactions on Computational Intelligence and AI in Games (SCI), doi: 10.1109/TCIAIG.2016.2593710, 2016.
- [3] Oka, Kazuto, and Kiminori Matsuzaki. "Systematic selection of n-tuple networks for 2048." International Conference on Computers and Games. Springer International Publishing, 2016.
- [4] moporgic. "Basic implementation of 2048 in Python." Retrieved from Github: https://github.com/moporgic/2048-Demo-Python.
- [5] moporgic. "Temporal Difference Learning for Game 2048 (Demo)." Retrieved from Github: https://github.com/moporgic/TDL2048-Demo.
- [6] lukewayne123. "2048-Framework" Retrieved from Github: https://github.com/lukewayne123/2048-Framework.