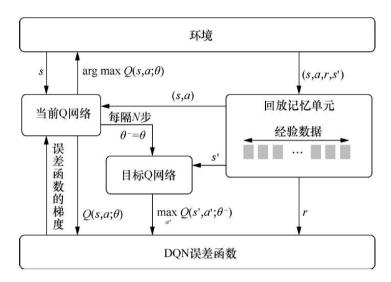
Deep Reinforcement Learning Hands-On—Higher-Level RL Libraries (PTAN)

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本文代码下载: https://github.com/kailugaji/Hands-on-Reinforcement-Learning/tree/main/02%20Higher-Level%20RL%20Libraries%20(PTAN)

这一篇博文参考了书目《<u>Deep Reinforcement Learning Hands-On Second Edition</u>》第7章内容,主要介绍一个高级强化学习库: PyTorch Agent Net (PTAN)。用Python从头实现DQN及其他强化学习算法是复杂的,代码量较大,而且不同算法可能会一次又一次地编写相同的代码,调试起来困难。PTAN库将常用的强化学习代码封装起来,从而简化代码量,便于调试。下面通过6个Python程序来学会使用PTAN。前5个程序告诉我们如何调用PTAN库函数,为第6个程序做铺垫,第6个程序以gym中的CartPole游戏为例,结合PTAN库实现DQN算法,这里只是简易版的DQN(网络架构不是三卷积两全连接,简化为两全连接)。DQN的算法流程参见:2.4.3 深度Q网络(Deep Q-Networks, DQN)



PTAN的详细代码见: https://github.com/Shmuma/ptan

PTAN的安装(PTAN需要与Torch匹配):

pip install torch==1.7.0+cpu torchvision==0.8.1+cpu torchaudio===0.7.0 -f https://download.pytorch.org/whl/torch_stable.html pip install ptan

CartPole是推杆子游戏,争取让杆子立起来,有两个动作:向左和向右,有四个状态变量:小车在轨道上的位置,杆子与竖直方向的夹角,小车速度,角度变化率。杆子能越长时间保持平衡,得分越高。

1. 01_actions.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
# -*- coding=utf-8 -*-
# The PTAN library——Action selectors 动作选择器
# 从网络输出(Q值)到具体的动作值
# https://www.cnblogs.com/kailugaji/
import ptan
import numpy as np
if __name__ == "__main__":
print("方法1: 基于值函数的方法(网络输出的是Q值)")
   q_vals_1 = np.array([
       [1, 2, 3],
       [1, -1, 0]
   ]) # 事先定义网络输出的Q值
   print("Q值: \n", q_vals_1)
   selector = ptan.actions.ArgmaxActionSelector()
   print("具有最大Q值的动作索引: ", selector(q_vals_1))
   # 返回具有最大Q值的动作的索引——[列, 行]
   print("采用epsilon贪心策略的动作索引:")
   selector = ptan.actions.EpsilonGreedyActionSelector(epsilon=0.0) # 以epsilon的概率随机选择值
   print("\periode epsilon=0.0: ", selector(q_vals_1)) # no random actions
   selector.epsilon = 1.0 # will be random
   print("当epsilon=1.0: ", selector(q_vals_1))
   selector.epsilon = 0.5
   print("\(\perp \)epsilon=0.5: ", selector(q vals 1))
   selector.epsilon = 0.1
   print("当epsilon=0.1: ", selector(q_vals_1))
   print("方法2: 基于策略函数的方法 (网络输出的是标准化概率分布)")
   print("从三个概率分布中采样得到的动作:")
   q vals 2 = np.array([
```

```
[0.1, 0.8, 0.1], # 分布0 # 行归一化 [0.0, 0.0, 1.0], # 分布1 [0.5, 0.5, 0.0] # 分布2 [0.5, 0.5, 0.0] # 分布2 ]) # 事先定义网络输出的概率分布 # 从三个分布中进行抽样: # 在第一个分布中,选择索引为1的动作的概率为80% # 在第二个分布中,选择索引为2的动作 # 在第三个分布中,选择索引为2的动作和索引为1的动作是等可能的 selector = ptan. actions. ProbabilityActionSelector() # 从概率分布中采样 (输入必须是一个标准化的概率分布) for i in range (8): # 采样8次 acts = selector(q_vals_2) print( 第 %d 次: '%(i+1), acts) # acts的三个值分别是从三个分布中采样的动作的索引 # 可以看到第二个值始终是2,这是因为第二个分布中索引为2的动作的概率为1
```

```
方法1: 基于值函数的方法 (网络输出的是Q值)
[[ 1 2 3]
[ 1 -1 0]]
具有最大Q值的动作索引: [2 0]
采用epsilon贪心策略的动作索引:
当epsilon=0.0: [2 0]
当epsilon=1.0: [2 2]
当epsilon=0.5: [2 1]
当epsilon=0.1: [2 0]
方法2: 基于策略函数的方法 (网络输出的是标准化概率分布)
从三个概率分布中采样得到的动作:
第 1 次: [1 2 1]
第 2 次: [1 2 1] 第 3 次: [1 2 1]
第 4 次: [1 2 0]
第 5 次: [1 2 0]
第 6 次: [1 2 0]
第 7 次: [2 2 0]
第 8 次: [1 2 0]
```

2. 02_agents.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
# -*- coding=utf-8 -*-
# The PTAN library-The agent
# https://www.cnblogs.com/kailugaji/
import ptan
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
# 方法1: 基于值函数的方法 (网络输出的是Q值)
# DQNAgent
class DQNNet(nn.Module):
   def init (self, actions: int):
       super(DQNNet, self). init ()
      self.actions = actions # 为简单起见, 网络输出和输入一致, f(x)=x
   def forward(self, x):
       return torch. eye(x. size()[0], self. actions)
   # 定义了返回对角线全1, 其余部分全0的二维数组, 大小为(batch_size=x.size()[0], actions)
# 方法2: 基于策略函数的方法 (网络输出的是标准化概率分布)
# PolicyAgent
class PolicyNet(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self, actions: int):
```

```
super(PolicyNet, self). init ()
      self. actions = actions # 为简单起见, 网络输出和输入一致, f(x)=x
   def forward(self, x):
      # Now we produce the tensor with first two actions having the same logit scores
      shape = (x. size()[0], self. actions) # 大小为(batch size=x. size()[0], actions)
      res = torch. zeros (shape, dtvpe=torch, float32)
      res[:, 0] = 1
      res[:, 1] = 1 # 定义了返回前两列为1,后面为0的二维数组
      return res
if name == " main ":
   net 1 = DQNNet(actions=3) # 3个动作(3列/3维)
   print("方法1: 基于值函数的方法(网络输出的是Q值)")
   net in = torch, zeros(2, 10) # 输入2*10的全0矩阵, 样本个数2, 维度10
   net out = net 1(net in)
   print("DQN Net 输入: \n", net_in)
   print("DQN Net 输出: \n", net out)
   # 得到对角线全1, 其余部分全0的矩阵, 大小为(batch size=2, actions=3)
   selector = ptan.actions.ArgmaxActionSelector()
   agent = ptan.agent.DQNAgent(dqn model=net 1, action selector=selector)
   # dqn model换成自定义的DQNNet模型, action selector保持不变,例子可见上一个程序01 actions.py
   ag in = torch.zeros(2, 5) # 输入: 2*5的全0矩阵, 样本个数2, 维度5 (a batch of two observations, each having five values)
   ag out = agent(ag in)
   print("DQN网络输入: \n", ag_in)
   print("具有最大Q值的动作与状态索引:", ag out)
   # 输出动作与状态的索引
   # 1. 动作矩阵: 网络输出中对应于1的动作索引,有2个样本,因此结果矩阵大小为1*2
   # 2. 状态列表: 由于例子未涉及状态, 因此为None
   print("采用epsilon贪心策略得到的动作索引:")
   selector = ptan.actions.EpsilonGreedvActionSelector(epsilon=0.0) # no random actions
   agent = ptan.agent.DQNAgent(dqn model=net 1, action selector=selector)
   ag in = torch. zeros(10, 5) # 输入: 10*5的全0矩阵,10个样本
   ag out = agent (ag in) [0] # [0]表示只返回动作的索引,不返回状态的索引
   print("当epsilon=0:", ag out) # DQNNet中actions=3使得第4维及后面索引全为0
   selector.epsilon = 1.0 # 当epsilon为1时, 所有的动作都是随机的, 与网络的输出无关
   ag_out = agent(ag_in)[0]
   print("当epsilon=1:", ag_out)
   selector.epsilon = 0.5
   ag out = agent(ag in)[0]
   print("当epsilon=0.5:", ag out)
   selector.epsilon = 0.1
   ag out = agent(ag in)[0]
   print("当epsilon=0.1:", ag_out)
   net 2 = PolicyNet(actions=5) # 5个动作(5列), 0-4
   print("方法2: 基于策略函数的方法(网络输出的是标准化概率分布)")
   net in = torch.zeros(6, 10) # 输入: 6*10的全0矩阵,6个样本
   net out = net 2(net in)
   print("Policy Net 输入: \n", net in)
   print("Policy Net 输出: \n", net_out)
   selector = ptan.actions.ProbabilityActionSelector()
   agent = ptan.agent.PolicyAgent(model=net 2, action selector=selector, apply softmax=True)
   # 对输出再采用softmax将数值归一化为[0, 1]的概率分布值
   ag in = torch. zeros(6, 5) # 输入: 6*5的全0矩阵,6个样本
   ag out = agent(ag in)[0]
   print("Policy网络输入: \n", ag in)
   print("采样Policy方法得到的动作索引:", ag out)
   # 采样索引为2-4的动作概率小于0与1
```

```
方法1: 基于值函数的方法 (网络输出的是Q值)
DON Net 输入:
tensor([[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
       DQN Net 输出:
tensor([[1., 0., 0.],
      [0., 1., 0.]])
DQN网络输入:
tensor([[0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
具有最大Q值的动作与状态索引: (array([0, 1], dtype=int64), [None, None])
采用epsilon贪心策略得到的动作索引:
当epsilon=0: [0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
当epsilon=1: [1 1 0 2 1 0 2 0 0 0]
当epsilon=0.5: [2 2 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0]
当epsilon=0.1: [0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0]
方法2: 基于策略函数的方法 (网络输出的是标准化概率分布)
Policy Net 输入:
tensor([[0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]])
Policy Net 输出:
tensor([[1., 1., 0., 0., 0.],
       [1., 1., 0., 0., 0.],
       [1., 1., 0., 0., 0.],
       [1., 1., 0., 0., 0.],
      [1., 1., 0., 0., 0.],
       [1., 1., 0., 0., 0.]])
Policy网络输入:
tensor([[0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]
       [0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]])
采样Policy方法得到的动作索引: [2 2 0 4 4 4]
```

3. 03_exp_sources.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
# -*- coding=utf-8 -*-
# The PTAN library—Experience source
# 是对智能体在环境中运行过程的一种封装,屏蔽了很多运行细节,最终只返回运行记录以用于训练模型
# 常用的两个封装类有: ExperienceSource, ExperienceSourceFirstLast(推荐使用)
# 部分参考: https://blog.csdn.net/HJJ19881016/article/details/105743835/
# https://www.cnblogs.com/kailugaji/
import gym
from typing import List, Optional, Tuple, Any
# 构建Environment
class ToyEnv(gym. Env):
   Environment with observation 0..4 and actions 0..2
   Observations are rotated sequentialy mod 5, reward is equal to given action.
   Episodes are having fixed length of 10
   def init (self):
       super (ToyEnv, self). init ()
```

```
self.observation space = gym.spaces.Discrete(n=5) # integer observation, which increases from 0 to 4
      self.action space = gym.spaces.Discrete(n=3) # integer action, which increases from 0 to 2
      self.step index = 0
   def reset(self): # 用于重置环境
      self.step index = 0
      return self.step index
   def step(self, action):
   # 输入: action
   # 输出: observation, reward, done, info
   # observation (object) 一个特定的环境对象,代表了你从环境中得到的观测值
   # reward (float) 由于之前采取的动作所获得的大量奖励,与环境交互的过程中,奖励值的规模会发生变化,但是总体的目标一直都是使得总奖励最大
   # done (boolean) 决定是否将环境初始化,大多数,但不是所有的任务都被定义好了什么情况该结束这个回合
   # info(dict)调试过程中将会产生的有用信息,有时它会对我们的强化学习学习过程很有用
      is done = self.step index == 10 # 一局游戏走10步
          return self. step index % self. observation space.n, 0.0, is done, {}
      # Observation: mod 5, 0-4一循环, 依次递增
      self.step index += 1
      reward = float(action)
      return self. step index % self. observation space.n, reward, self. step index == 10, {}
      # 这里定义了reward = action, info = {}, 玩够10步done=True
# 构建Agent
# 继承BaseAgent来自定义自己的Agent类,通过重写 call ()方法来实现Obervation到action的转换逻辑
class DullAgent (ptan.agent.BaseAgent):
   Agent always returns the fixed action
   def init (self, action: int):
      self.action = action
   def __call__(self, observations: List[Any], state: Optional[List] = None) -> Tuple[List[int], Optional[List]]:
   # "->"常常出现在python函数定义的函数名后面,为函数添加元数据,描述函数的返回类型,从而方便开发人员使用
   # 不管observations输入的是什么,结果都是输入的action的值
      return [self.action for in observations], state
if __name__ == "__main__":
print("案例I: ")
   env = ToyEnv()
   s = env. reset()
   print("env.reset() -> %s" % s)
   s = env.step(1) # action = 1
   print("env. step(1) \rightarrow %s" \% str(s))
   s = env. step(2) # action = 2
   print("env. step(2) \rightarrow %s" \% str(s))
   # 输出: observation, reward, done, info
   for i in range(10):
      r = env. step(0) # action = 0
      print("第 %d 次 env. step(0) -> %s" % (i, str(r)))
   # 重复10次, action的索引为0
   # 输出: observation, reward, done, info
   print("-----")
   print("案例II: ")
   agent = DullAgent(action=1) # 生成固定动作,与action的取值保持一致,与observations取值无关
   print("agent:", agent(observations=[2, 1, 3, 1])[0])
   # [1, 2]: observations
   # [0]只输出动作索引
   print("-----")
   print("案例III: ")
   env = TovEnv()
   agent = DullAgent(action=1) # 生成固定动作,始终为1
   print("1. ExperienceSource (steps count=2): ")
   exp source 1 = ptan.experience.ExperienceSource(env, agent, steps count=2)
   # ExperienceSource输入:
   # env: The Gym environment to be used. Alternatively, it could be the list of environments.
```

```
# agent: The agent instance.
   # steps count: 用于说明一条记录中包含的步(step)数 (sub-trajectories of length 2)
   # ExperienceSource输出:
   #返回智能体在环境中每一步的交互信息,输出格式为: (state, action, reward, done)
   # 其中state为agent所处的状态, action为采取的动作, reward为采取action后获得的即时奖励, done用来标识episode是否结束。
   for idx, exp in enumerate(exp source 1):
       if idx > 15:
          break
       print("第%d步" %(idx), exp)
   print("2. ExperienceSource (steps count=4): ")
   exp source 2 = ptan.experience.ExperienceSource(env, agent, steps count=4)
   # print(next(iter(exp source 2))) # 只一步
   # iter()返回迭代器对象
   # next()函数自动调用文件第一行并返回下一行
   for idx, exp in enumerate(exp source 2):
       if exp[0].done:
          break
       print("第%d步" %(idx), exp)
   print("3, ExperienceSource (steps count=2): ")
   exp source 3 = ptan.experience.ExperienceSource([ToyEnv(), ToyEnv()], agent, steps count=2)
   # 环境正在以循环的方式迭代,从两个环境中一步步获取轨迹。
   for idx, exp in enumerate(exp source 3):
      if idx > 20:
          break
       print("第%d步" %(idx), exp)
   print("4. ExperienceSourceFirstLast (steps count=1): ")
   exp source 4 = ptan.experience.ExperienceSourceFirstLast(env, agent, gamma=1.0, steps count=1)
   # 输出的信息格式为: (state, action, reward, last state)
   # 并不会输出每一步的信息, 而是把多步的交互结果综合(累计多步的reward;显示头尾的状态)到一条Experience输出
   # 多步rewards的累加是有衰退的,而其中的衰退系数由参数gamma(折扣率)指定,即reward=r1+gamma*r2+(gamma^2)*r3
   # 其中rn代表第n步操作获得的reward
   # last state: the state we've got after executing the action. If our episode ends, we have None here
   for idx, exp in enumerate(exp source 4):
       print("第%d步" %(idx), exp)
       if idx > 10:
          break
   print("5. ExperienceSourceFirstLast (steps count=4): ")
   exp source 5 = ptan.experience.ExperienceSourceFirstLast(env, agent, gamma=0.6, steps count=4)
   # 输出的信息格式为: (state, action, reward, last state)
   # 并不会输出每一步的信息,而是把多步的交互结果综合(累计多步的reward;显示头尾的状态)到一条Experience输出
   # 多步rewards的累加是有衰退的,而其中的衰退系数由参数gamma指定,即reward=r1+gamma*r2+(gamma^2)*r3
   # 其中rn代表第n步操作获得的reward
   # last state: the state we've got after executing the action. If our episode ends, we have None here
   for idx, exp in enumerate(exp source 5):
       print("第%d步" % (idx), exp)
       if idx > 10:
          break
3.2 结果
案例 [:
env.reset() -> 0
env. step(1) \rightarrow (1, 1.0, False, {})
env. step(2) \rightarrow (2, 2.0, False, {})
第 0 次 env. step(0) -> (3, 0.0, False, {})
第 1 次 env. step(0) -> (4, 0.0, False, {})
第 2 次 env. step(0) -> (0, 0.0, False, {})
第 3 次 env. step(0) -> (1, 0.0, False, {})
第 4 次 env. step(0) -> (2, 0, 0, False, {})
第 5 次 env. step(0) -> (3, 0.0, False, {})
第 6 次 env. step(0) -> (4, 0.0, False, {})
第 7 次 env. step(0) -> (0, 0.0, True, {})
```

第 8 次 env. step(0) -> (0, 0.0, True, {}) 第 9 次 env. step(0) -> (0, 0.0, True, {})

```
agent: [1, 1, 1, 1]
```

```
室例III.
1. ExperienceSource (steps count=2):
第0步 (Experience(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第1步 (Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第2步 (Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第3步 (Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第4步 (Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第5步 (Experience(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第6步 (Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第7步 (Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第8步 (Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=True))
第9步 (Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=True).)
第10步 (Experience(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第11步 (Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第12步 (Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第13步 (Experience (state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience (state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第14步 (Experience (state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience (state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第15步 (Experience (state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience (state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
ExperienceSource (steps count=4):
第0步 (Experience(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=3, action=1, actio
第1步 (Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False)
第2步 (Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False)
第3步 (Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=1, action=1, 
第4步 (Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=3, action=1, 
第5步 (Experience(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=3, action=1, actio
第6步(Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False),Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False),Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False),Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False)
第7步 (Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=True))
第8步 (Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=True))
3. ExperienceSource (steps count=2):
第0步 (Experience(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第1步 (Experience(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第2步 (Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第3步 (Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1,0, done=False), Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1,0, done=False))
第4步 (Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第5步 (Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第6步 (Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第7步 (Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第8步 (Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第9步 (Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第10步 (Experience(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第11步 (Experience(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第12步 (Experience(state=1, action=1, reward=1,0, done=False), Experience(state=2, action=1, reward=1,0, done=False))
第13步 (Experience (state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience (state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第14步 (Experience (state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience (state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第15步 (Experience (state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience (state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
第16步 (Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=True))
第17步 (Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=True),)
第18步 (Experience(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=True))
第19步 (Experience(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, done=True),)
第20步 (Experience (state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False), Experience (state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, done=False))
4. ExperienceSourceFirstLast (steps count=1):
第0步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=1)
第1步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=2)
第2步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=3)
第3步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=4)
第4步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=4, action=1, reward=1,0, last state=0)
第5步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=1)
第6步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=2)
第7步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, last_state=3)
第8步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=4)
第9步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=None)
第10步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=1)
第11步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=2)
5. ExperienceSourceFirstLast (steps count=4):
第0步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=0, action=1, reward=2.176, last state=4)
第1步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=1, action=1, reward=2.176, last state=0)
第2步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=2, action=1, reward=2.176, last state=1)
第3步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=3, action=1, reward=2.176, last state=2)
第4步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=4, action=1, reward=2.176, last state=3)
```

```
第5步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=0, action=1, reward=2.176, last_state=4) 第6步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=1, action=1, reward=2.176, last_state=None) 第7步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=2, action=1, reward=1.96, last_state=None) 第8步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=3, action=1, reward=1.6, last_state=None) 第9步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, last_state=None) 第10步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=0, action=1, reward=2.176, last_state=4) 第11步 ExperienceFirstLast(state=1, action=1, reward=2.176, last_state=0)
```

4. 04_replay_buf.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
# -*- coding=utf-8 -*-
# The PTAN library——Experience replay buffers 经验回放池
# 在DQN中, 很少处理即时的经验样本, 因为它们是高度相关的, 这导致了训练中的不稳定性
# 构建一个很大的经验回放池, 其中填充了经验片段
# 然后对回放池进行采样(随机或带优先级权重),得到训练批。
# 经验回放池通常有最大容量, 所以当经验回放池达到极限时, 旧的样本将被推出。
# 训练时, 随机从经验池中抽取样本来代替当前的样本用来进行训练。
# 这样,就打破了和相邻训练样本的相似性,避免模型陷入局部最优
# https://www.cnblogs.com/kailugaji/
import gym
import ptan
from typing import List, Optional, Tuple, Any
# 构建Environment
class ToyEnv(gym. Env):
   Environment with observation 0..4 and actions 0..2
   Observations are rotated sequentialy mod 5, reward is equal to given action.
   Episodes are having fixed length of 10
   def init (self):
       super (TovEnv. self). init ()
       self. observation space = gym. spaces. Discrete(n=5) # integer observation, which increases from 0 to 4
       self.action space = gym.spaces.Discrete(n=3) # integer action, which increases from 0 to 2
       self.step index = 0
   def reset(self):
       self.step index = 0
       return self. step index
   def step(self, action):
   # 输入: action
   # 输出: observation, reward, done, info
       is done = self.step index == 10 # 一局游戏走10步
       if is done:
          return self. step index % self. observation space. n, 0.0, is done, {}
       self.step index += 1
       reward = float(action)
       return self.step_index % self.observation_space.n, reward, self.step_index == 10, {}
       # Observation: mod 5, 0-4-循环, 依次递增
# 构建Agent
class DullAgent (ptan.agent.BaseAgent):
   Agent always returns the fixed action
   def __init__(self, action: int):
       self.action = action
   def call (self, observations: List[Any], state: Optional[List] = None) -> Tuple[List[int], Optional[List]]:
       # 不管observations输入的是什么,结果都是输入的action的值
       return [self.action for in observations], state
if name == " main ":
```

```
env = TovEnv()
agent = DullAgent(action=1) # 生成固定动作,与action的取值保持一致,与observations取值无关
exp source = ptan.experience.ExperienceSourceFirstLast(env. agent, gamma=1.0, steps count=1)
# 输出的信息格式为: (state, action, reward, last state)
buffer = ptan.experience.ExperienceReplayBuffer(exp source, buffer size=100)
# a simple replay buffer of predefined size with uniform sampling.
# 构建buffer, 容量为100, 当前没东西, len(buffer) = 0
for step in range(6): # 最大buffer进6个样本
   buffer.populate(1) # 从环境中获取一个新样本
   # The method populate(N) to get N samples from the experience source and put them into the buffer
   print("第%d次buffer大小: " %step, len(buffer))
   if len(buffer) < 5: # buffer里面还没超过5个样本
       continue # if buffer is small enough (<5), do nothing
   # buffer等于或超过5个后,从buffer里面均匀抽样一个批次的样本,一批4个样本
   batch = buffer.sample(4) # The method sample(N) to get the batch of N experience objects
   print("Train time, %d batch samples:" % len(batch))
   for s in batch:
       print(s)
```

```
第0次buffer大小: 1
第1次buffer大小: 2
第2次buffer大小: 3
第3次buffer大小: 4
第4次buffer大小: 5
Train time, 4 batch samples:
ExperienceFirstLast(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=1)
ExperienceFirstLast(state=1, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=2)
ExperienceFirstLast(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=1)
ExperienceFirstLast(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=4)
第5次buffer大小: 6
Train time, 4 batch samples:
ExperienceFirstLast(state=2, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=3)
ExperienceFirstLast(state=3, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=4)
ExperienceFirstLast(state=4, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=0)
ExperienceFirstLast(state=0, action=1, reward=1.0, last state=1)
```

5. 05_target_net.py

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
# -*- coding=utf-8 -*-
# The PTAN library—The TargetNet class
# TargetNet允许我们同步具有相同架构的两个网络,其目的是为了提高训练稳定性
# https://www.cnblogs.com/kailugaji/
import ptan
import torch.nn as nn
# 创建网络
class DQNNet(nn.Module):
   def init (self):
       super(DQNNet, self). init ()
       self.ff = nn.Linear(5, 3) # in features=5, out features=3, 权重大小: (3, 5)
   def forward(self, x):
       return self. ff(x)
if __name__ == "__main__":
   net = DQNNet()
   print("原网络架构: \n", net)
   tgt net = ptan.agent.TargetNet(net)
   print("原网络权重: ", net.ff.weight)
print("目标网络权重: ", tgt_net.target_model.ff.weight)
```

```
# 上述原网络与目标网络权重相同
   # 然而,它们彼此独立,只是拥有相同的架构:
   net.ff.weight.data += 1.0
   print("----
   print("更新后: ")
   print("原网络权重: ", net.ff.weight)
   print("目标网络权重: ", tgt net.target model.ff.weight)
   # 要再次同步它们, 可以使用sync()方法
   tgt net.sync() # weights from the source network are copied into the target network
   print("----
   print("同步后: ")
   print("原网络权重: ", net.ff.weight)
   print("目标网络权重: ", tgt_net.target_model.ff.weight)
5.2 结果
原网络架构:
DQNNet(
  (ff): Linear(in features=5, out features=3, bias=True)
原网络权重: Parameter containing:
tensor([[-0.0103, 0.4268, 0.2549, 0.1492, 0.2748],
         0.0375, -0.0403, 0.0326, 0.0213, 0.1052],
        [-0.1674, -0.3298, -0.0271, -0.1609, 0.3070]], requires grad=True)
目标网络权重: Parameter containing:
tensor([[-0.0103, 0.4268, 0.2549, 0.1492, 0.2748],
         0.0375, -0.0403, 0.0326, 0.0213, 0.1052
        [-0.1674, -0.3298, -0.0271, -0.1609, 0.3070]], requires grad=True)
更新后:
原网络权重: Parameter containing:
tensor([[0.9897, 1.4268, 1.2549, 1.1492, 1.2748],
       [1.0375, 0.9597, 1.0326, 1.0213, 1.1052],
       [0.8326, 0.6702, 0.9729, 0.8391, 1.3070]], requires grad=True)
目标网络权重: Parameter containing:
tensor([[-0.0103, 0.4268, 0.2549, 0.1492, 0.2748],
        0.0375, -0.0403, 0.0326, 0.0213, 0.1052],
       [-0.1674, -0.3298, -0.0271, -0.1609, 0.3070]], requires_grad=True)
同步后:
原网络权重: Parameter containing:
tensor([[0.9897, 1.4268, 1.2549, 1.1492, 1.2748],
       [1.0375, 0.9597, 1.0326, 1.0213, 1.1052],
       [0.8326, 0.6702, 0.9729, 0.8391, 1.3070]], requires grad=True)
目标网络权重: Parameter containing:
tensor([[0.9897, 1.4268, 1.2549, 1.1492, 1.2748],
```

6. 06_cartpole.py

6.1 程序

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
# ** coding=utf-8 -*-
# The PTAN library——The PTAN CartPole solver
# 前述5个程序全部是为了CartPole实战做准备
# https://www.cnblogs.com/kailugaji/
import gym
import torch
import torch.import torch.nn as nn
import torch.optim as optim
import torch.nn.functional as F
import matplotlib.pylab as plt
```

[1.0375, 0.9597, 1.0326, 1.0213, 1.1052],

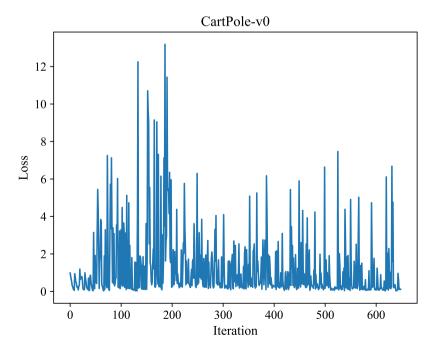
[0.8326, 0.6702, 0.9729, 0.8391, 1.3070]], requires_grad=True)

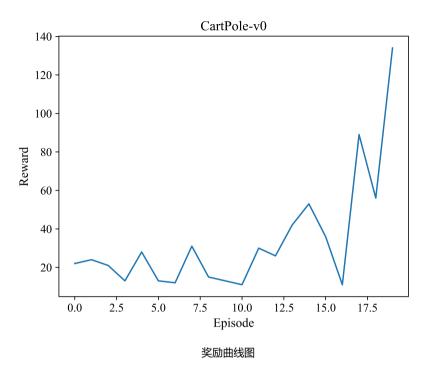
```
from matplotlib import rcParams
config = {
    "font.family": Times New Roman'.
    "font.size": 12,
   "mathtext.fontset": 'stix',
   "font.serif": ['SimSun']
rcParams.update(config)
HIDDEN SIZE = 128 # 隐层神经元个数
BATCH SIZE = 16 # 一批16个样本
TGT NET SYNC = 10 #每隔10轮将参数从原网络同步到目标网络
GAMMA = 0.9 # 折扣率
REPLAY SIZE = 1000 # 经验回放池容量
LR = 5e-3 # 学习率
EPS DECAY=0.995 # epsilon因子线性衰减率
# 构建网络
class Net(nn.Module):
   def init (self, obs size, hidden size, n actions):
       # obs size: 输入状态维度, hidden size: 隐层维度, n actions: 输出动作维度
       super (Net, self). init ()
       self.net = nn.Sequential(
           nn.Linear(obs_size, hidden_size), # 全连接层
           nn.ReLU().
           nn.Linear(hidden size, n actions) # 全连接层
   def forward(self, x):
   # CartPole is stupid -- they return double observations, rather than standard floats, so, the cast here
       return self.net(x.float())
@torch.no grad() # 下面数据不需要计算梯度,也不会进行反向传播
def unpack batch(batch, net, gamma):
# batch: 一批次的样本, 16个, (state, action, reward, last state)
   states = []
   actions = []
   rewards = []
   done masks = []
   last states = []
   for exp in batch:
       states. append (exp. state)
       actions.append(exp.action)
       rewards. append (exp. reward)
       done masks.append(exp.last state is None)
       if exp. last state is None:
           last states. append (exp. state)
       else:
           last_states.append(exp.last_state)
   states v = torch.tensor(states)
   actions v = torch. tensor(actions)
   rewards v = torch. tensor(rewards)
   last states v = torch.tensor(last states)
   last state q v = net(last states v) # 将最后的状态输入网络,得到Q(s, a)
   best last q v = torch.max(last state q v, dim=1)[0] # 找最大的Q
   best last q v[done masks] = 0.0
   return states_v, actions_v, best_last_q_v * gamma + rewards_v
   \# r + \text{gamma} * \text{max } Q(s, a)
if name == " main ":
   env = gym. make("CartPole-v0")
   obs size = env.observation space.shape[0]
   # observation大小(4个状态变量): 小车在轨道上的位置,杆子与竖直方向的夹角,小车速度,角度变化率
   n actions = env.action space.n # action大小(2个动作, 左或者右)
   net = Net(obs size, HIDDEN SIZE, n actions) # 4->128->2
   tgt net = ptan.agent.TargetNet(net) # 目标网络(与原网络架构一致)
```

```
selector = ptan.actions.ArgmaxActionSelector() # 选Q值最大的动作索引
selector = ptan.actions.EpsilonGreedvActionSelector(epsilon=1, selector=selector)
# epsilon-greedy action selector, 初始epsilon=1
agent = ptan.agent.DQNAgent(net, selector) # 离散:输出具有最大Q值的动作与状态索引
exp source = ptan.experience.ExperienceSourceFirstLast(env, agent, gamma=GAMMA)
# 返回运行记录以用于训练模型,输出格式为: (state, action, reward, last state)
buffer = ptan.experience.ExperienceReplayBuffer(exp source, buffer size=REPLAY SIZE)
# 经验回放池,构建buffer,容量为1000,当前没东西,len(buffer) = 0
optimizer = optim. Adam(net. parameters(), LR) # Adam优化
step = 0 # 迭代次数/轮数
episode = 0 # 局数, 几局游戏
solved = False
losses = []
rewards = []
while True:
   step += 1
   buffer.populate(1) # 从环境中获取一个新样本
   for reward, steps in exp source.pop rewards steps():
   # pop rewards steps(): 返回一局游戏过后的 (total reword, total steps)
       episode += 1
       print("第%d次: 第%d局游戏结束, 奖励为%.2f, 本局步数为%d, epsilon为%.2f" %(step, episode, reward, steps, selector.epsilon))
       # 杆子能越长时间保持平衡,得分越高。steps与reward一致
       rewards, append (reward)
       solved = reward > 100 # 最大奖励阈值,只有当reward>100时才结束游戏
   if solved:
       print("Victory!")
       break
   # print("第%d次buffer大小: " % step, len(buffer))
   if len(buffer) < 2*BATCH SIZE: # # buffer里面还没超过2倍的批大小(32)个样本
       continue
   batch = buffer.sample(BATCH SIZE)
   # buffer等于或超过2*BATCH_SIZE后,从buffer里面均匀抽样一个批次的样本,一批BATCH_SIZE个样本
   # batch: state, action, reward, last state
   states v, actions v, tgt q v = unpack batch(batch, tgt net.target model, GAMMA)
   # 输入目标网络
   # 得到tgt q v = r + gamma * max Q(s, a)
   optimizer.zero grad()
   q_v = net(states_v) # 输入状态,得到Q(s, a)
   q_v = q_v. gather(1, actions_v.unsqueeze(-1)).squeeze(-1)
       torch. gather 作用: 收集输入的特定维度指定位置的数值
       参数: input(tensor): 待操作数。不妨设其维度为(x1, x2, ···, xn)
            dim(int): 待操作的维度。
            index(LongTensor): 如何对input进行操作。
            其维度有限定,例如当dim=i时,index的维度为(x1, x2, ····, vn),既是将input的第i维的大小更改为y,且要满足y>=1(除了第i维之外的其他维度,大小要和input保持一致)。
            out: 注意输出和index的维度是一致的
       squeeze(-1):将输入张量形状中的1去除并返回。
       如果输入是形如(A \times 1 \times B \times 1 \times C \times 1 \times D),那么输出形状就为: (A \times B \times C \times D)
   loss v = F.mse loss(q v, tgt q v)
   # MSE Loss, min L = (r + \text{gamma} * \text{max } Q(s', a') - Q(s, a))^2
   loss v.backward()
   optimizer.step()
   losses.append(loss v.item())
   selector.epsilon *= EPS DECAY # 贪心因子线性衰减
   if step % TGT NET SYNC == 0: # 每TGT NET SYNC(10)轮同步一次目标网络参数
       tgt net.svnc() # weights from the source network are copied into the target network
# 画图
# Loss曲线图
plt.plot(losses)
plt.xlabel('Iteration', fontsize=13) # 迭代次数
plt.ylabel('Loss', fontsize=13)
plt.title('CartPole-v0', fontsize=14)
plt. savefig('损失函数曲线图.png', dpi=1000)
```

```
plt.show()
# reward曲线图
plt.plot(rewards)
plt.xlabel('Episode', fontsize=13) # 几局游戏
plt.ylabel('Reward', fontsize=13)
plt.title('CartPole-v0', fontsize=14)
plt.savefig('奖励曲线图.png', dpi=1000)
plt.show()
```

第23次: 第1局游戏结束, 奖励为22.00, 本局步数为22, epsilon为1.00 第47次: 第2局游戏结束, 奖励为24.00, 本局步数为24, epsilon为0.93 第68次: 第3局游戏结束, 奖励为21.00, 本局步数为21, epsilon为0.83 第81次: 第4局游戏结束, 奖励为13.00, 本局步数为13, epsilon为0.68 第81次: 第4局游戏结束, 奖励为28.00, 本局步数为28, epsilon为0.68 第122次: 第6局游戏结束, 奖励为13.00, 本局步数为13, epsilon为0.64 第134次: 第7局游戏结束, 奖励为12.00, 本局步数为12, epsilon为0.60 第165次: 第8局游戏结束, 奖励为31.00, 本局步数为31, epsilon为0.51 第180次: 第9局游戏结束, 奖励为15.00, 本局步数为15, epsilon为0.48 第193次: 第10局游戏结束, 奖励为13.00, 本局步数为13, epsilon为0.45 第204次: 第11局游戏结束, 奖励为11.00, 本局步数为11, epsilon为0.42 第234次: 第12局游戏结束, 奖励为30.00, 本局步数为30, epsilon为0.36 第260次: 第13局游戏结束, 奖励为26.00, 本局步数为30, epsilon为0.32 第302次: 第14局游戏结束, 奖励为42.00, 本局步数为42, epsilon为0.26 第355次: 第15局游戏结束, 奖励为53.00, 本局步数为53, epsilon为0.20 第391次: 第16局游戏结束, 奖励为36.00, 本局步数为36, epsilon为0.17 第402次: 第17局游戏结束, 奖励为11.00, 本局步数为11, epsilon为0.16 第491次: 第18局游戏结束, 奖励为89.00, 本局步数为89, epsilon为0.10 第547次: 第19局游戏结束, 奖励为56.00, 本局步数为56, epsilon为0.08 第681次: 第20局游戏结束, 奖励为134.00, 本局步数为134, epsilon为0.04 Victory!





7. 参考文献

- $\hbox{[1]} \ \underline{\text{https://github.com/PacktPublishing/Deep-Reinforcement-Learning-Hands-On-Second-Edition}}$
- [2] https://github.com/Shmuma/ptan