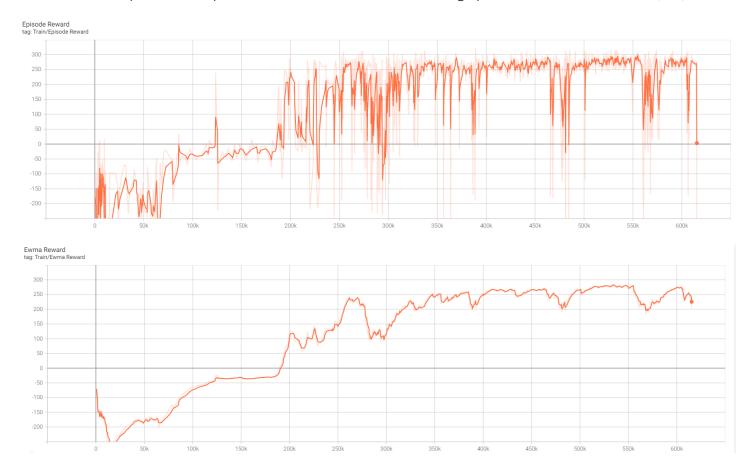
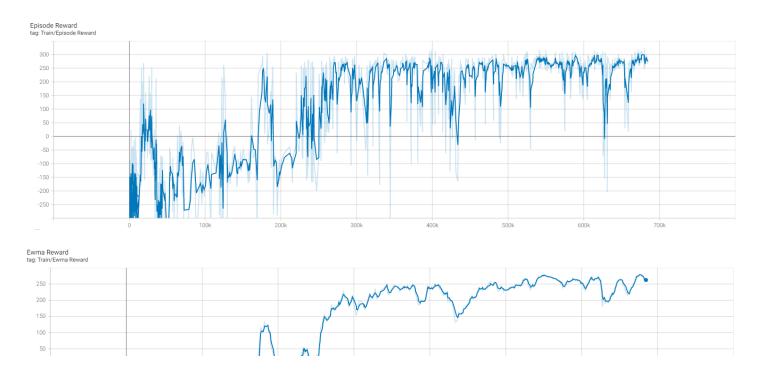
Lab6

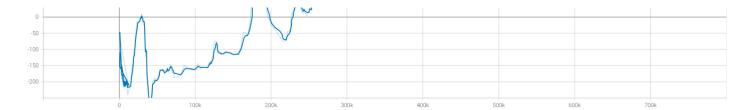
Report (80%)

■ A tensorboard plot shows episode rewards of at least 800 training episodes in LunarLander-v2 (5%)



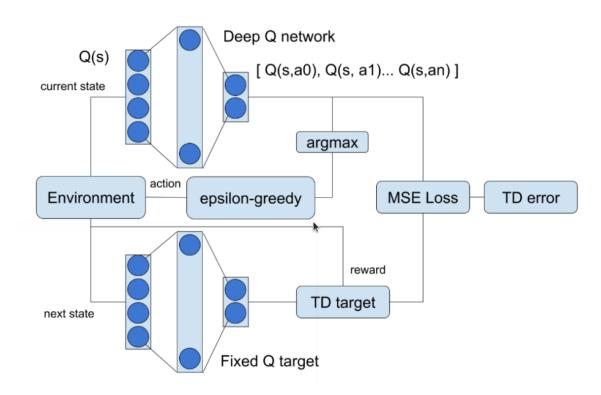
■ A tensorboard plot shows episode rewards of at least 800 training episodes in LunarLanderContinuous-v2 (5%)





- Describe your major implementation of both algorithms in detail. (20%)
- DQN

DQN(Deep Q learning)是指深度的Q learning,即把Q表換成卷積神經網路,DQN可以減少訓練所需的數據量,並能應付更大的Action數量、State數量,且能達到不錯的效果。

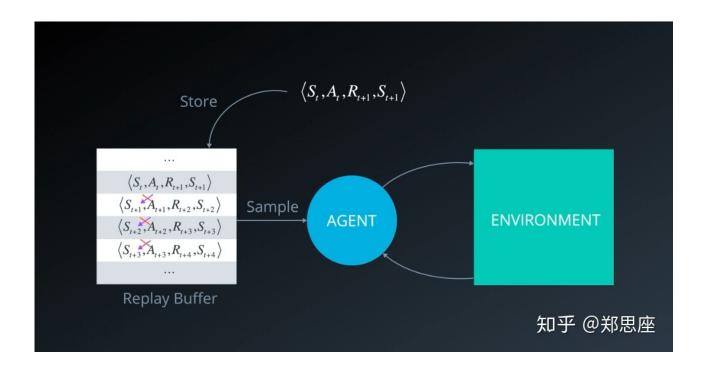


```
class Net(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, state_dim=8, action_dim=4, hidden_dim=(300, 300)):
        super(Net, self).__init__()
        ## TODO ##
        self.fc1=nn.Linear(state_dim, hidden_dim[0])
        self.fc2=nn.Linear(hidden_dim[0],hidden_dim[1])
        self.fc3=nn.Linear(hidden_dim[1],action_dim)
        self.relu=nn.ReLU()

def forward(self, x):
        ## TODO ##
        x = self.relu(self.fc1(x))
        x = self.relu(self.fc2(x))
        x = self.fc3(x)
        return x
```

建立一個NN來預測Q(s,a)的value

NN的輸入是8-dimension observation,輸出是4-dimension action。註:action有4種可能 (1)no-op(2) fire left engine(3) fire main engine(4) fire right engine。



Replay Buffer(ReplayMemory):

從Q-learning的原始公式和算法流程來看,每次更新Q值的樣本都只能用一次,而且在連續獲取遊戲畫面的情景下,狀態樣本存在極高的相關性。針對這兩個問題,可以使用一個較大的buffer來儲存這些樣本,每次隨機均勻採樣,既能多次使用樣本,還能打破樣本之間的相關性。

因此,此段程式的目的是把過去的數據從一個緩存中又拿出來用,能比較好地解決了困擾Q-learning算法的樣本效率以及相關性問題。

```
def select_action(self, state, epsilon, action_space):
   if random.random() < epsilon: # explore
      return action_space.sample()
   else:</pre>
```

```
with torch.no_grad():
          return self._behavior_net(torch.from_numpy(state).view(1,-1).to(self.device)).max(dim=1)
[1].item()
```

epsilon-greedy:

選擇行動時,以epsilon的機率隨機探索(隨機從action space中取樣),否則則是以過去的經驗選擇最好的action。大多數時候都會選擇當前最佳選項("貪婪"),但有時選擇概率很小的隨機選項(用來探索)。

```
def _update_behavior_network(self, gamma):
    state, action, reward, next_state, done = self._memory.sample(
        self.batch_size, self.device)

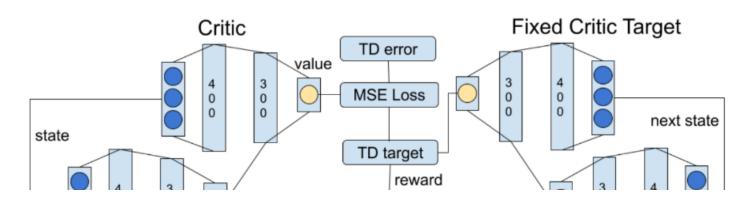
    q_value = self._behavior_net(state).gather(dim=1,index=action.long())
    with torch.no_grad():
        q_next = self._target_net(next_state).max(dim=1)[0].view(-1,1)
        q_target = reward + gamma*q_next*(1-done)
    criterion = nn.MSELoss()
    loss = criterion(q_value, q_target)
    # optimize
    self._optimizer.zero_grad()
    loss.backward()
    nn.utils.clip_grad_norm_(self._behavior_net.parameters(), 5)
    self._optimizer.step()
```

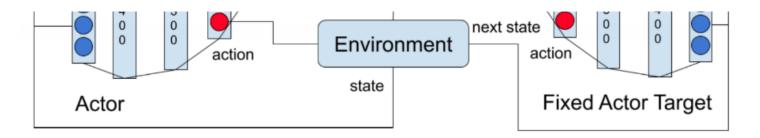
update behavior network是由replay memory去sample一些遊戲的過程,(state, action, reward,next_state, done)做td-learning,在對q_value跟q_target(reward+gamma*max Q'(s',a'))做MSELoss

```
def _update_target_network(self):
    self._target_net.load_state_dict(self._behavior_net.state_dict())
```

在 update target network , behavior network 每隔一段時間會更新取代 target network。

• DDPG





DDPG 需要同時學習 2 個網路:actor 和 critic。DDPG可以看成是DQN的擴展版,不同的是,以往的DQN 在最終輸出的是一個動作向量,對於DDPG是最終確定地只輸出一個動作。而且,DDPG讓 DQN 可以擴展到連續的動作空間。

```
class ActorNet(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, state_dim=8, action_dim=2, hidden_dim=(300, 300)):
        super(ActorNet, self).__init__()
        ## TODO ##
        self.fc1=nn.Linear(state_dim,hidden_dim[0])
        self.fc2=nn.Linear(hidden_dim[0],hidden_dim[1])
        self.fc3=nn.Linear(hidden_dim[1],action_dim)
        self.relu=nn.ReLU()
        self.tanh=nn.Tanh()
    def forward(self, x):
        ## TODO ##
        x = self.relu(self.fc1(x))
        x = self.relu(self.fc2(x))
        x = self.tanh(self.fc3(x))
        return x
```

actor network可以依據目前 state 決定要執行哪個 action ,由三層 fully-connected layer 所構成。由於 action 有兩種(main engine:-1~+1, left right engine: -1~+1),所以最後一層有 2 個 neuron

Critic Network用來預估Q(s,a)。輸出的是純量,所以最後一層 neuron 數為 1。

```
def select_action(self, state, noise=True):
    '''based on the behavior (actor) network and exploration noise'''
    ## TODO ##
    with torch.no_grad():
        if noise:
            re =
    self._actor_net(torch.from_numpy(state).view(1,-1).to(self.device))+torch.from_numpy(self._action_noise.sa
    mple()).view(1,-1).to(self.device)
        else:
            re = self._actor_net(torch.from_numpy(state).view(1,-1).to(self.device))
        return re.cpu().numpy().squeeze()
```

在episode中,由Actor Network選擇action,但在 actor 回傳 action 給環境之前,會先將雜訊加到 action 中,以達 到探索的目的。

```
def _update_behavior_network(self, gamma):
        actor net, critic net, target actor net, target critic net = self. actor net, self. critic net,
self._target_actor_net, self._target_critic_net
        actor_opt, critic_opt = self._actor_opt, self._critic_opt
        state, action, reward, next_state, done = self._memory.sample(
            self.batch size, self.device)
        q_value = self._critic_net(state,action)
       with torch.no grad():
           a_next = self._target_actor_net(next_state)
           q next = self. target critic net(next state, a next)
           q target = reward + gamma*q next*(1-done)
        criterion = nn.MSELoss()
        critic_loss = criterion(q_value, q_target)
        actor_net.zero_grad()
       critic net.zero grad()
        critic_loss.backward()
       critic opt.step()
        action = self._actor_net(state)
        actor loss = -self. critic net(state,action).mean()
        actor net.zero grad()
        critic net.zero_grad()
        actor loss.backward()
        actor_opt.step()
```

在Critic的更新中與 DQN 類似。將 Actor 的輸出傳給 Critic,然後將 Critic 的負輸出當成 Loss,反向傳播完成網路的更新。

```
@staticmethod
  def _update_target_network(target_net, net, tau):
    '''update target network by _soft_ copying from behavior network'''
    for target, behavior in zip(target_net.parameters(), net.parameters()):
        ## TODO ##
```

DDPG 中的target_network 和 buffer 的使用技巧也和 DQN 類似。

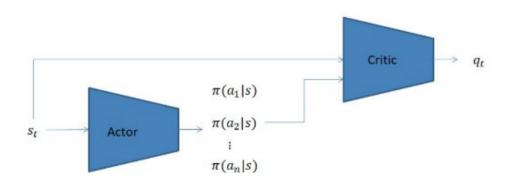
■ Describe differences between your implementation and algorithms. (10%)

在一開始 training 時,由於網路還沒有足夠的經驗與精準的參數,開始的時候會隨機探索,計原理類似 epsilon-greedy (隨機從 action space 中取樣) ,並將 transition 存進 buffer。

在 DQN中,也並不是每個 iteration 都要更新 behavior network,而是一段時間才會更新一次(ex: 4 個 iteration)。

在DDPG中,網路開始時候是隨機的,所以一開始評委(Q網路 Critic)亂打分,演員(策略網路 Actor)亂表演,然後根據觀眾的回饋 reward ,Critic 的打分會越來越準確,進一步推動 Actor 的表現越來越好。

■ Describe your implementation and the gradient of actor updating. (10%)



Update the actor policy using the sampled gradient:

$$\nabla_{\theta} \mu \mu |s_i \approx \frac{1}{N} \sum_i \nabla_a Q(s, a | \theta^Q)|_{s = s_i, a = \mu(s_i)} \nabla_{\theta} \mu \mu(s | \theta^\mu) |s_i$$

更新 actor net:將 Actor 的輸出傳給 Critic,然後將 Critic 的負輸出當成 Loss(加負號是因為要讓他反向去變 化 parameter),,反向傳播完成網路的更新。目標是最小化 Critic 回傳的負值。

■ Describe your implementation and the gradient of critic updating. (10%)

Update critic by minimizing the loss: $L = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i} (y_i - Q(s_i, a_i | \theta^Q))^2$

```
## update critic ##
# critic loss
## TODO ##
q_value = self._critic_net(state,action)
with torch.no_grad():
    a_next = self._target_actor_net(next_state)
    q_next = self._target_critic_net(next_state,a_next)
    q_target = reward + gamma*q_next*(1-done)
criterion = nn.MSELoss()
critic_loss = criterion(q_value, q_target)
```

把 next_action) 輸入target_network ,計算q_next ,加上 reward 以後就可以求的 Q_target ,然後通過behavior network預測Q_value ,Q_target和Q_value的均方差即為 loss ,用反向傳播來更新Q Network(critic network)。

■ Explain effects of the discount factor. (5%)

$$G_t = R_{t+1} + \lambda R_{t+2} + \ldots = \sum_{k=0}^\infty \lambda^k R_{t+k+1}$$

λ是discount factor。未來所給 reward 影響是愈小的,而當下的 reward 影響是最大 的。如果 discount factor 愈大,表示愈看中較遠的 future,如果愈小,代表比較看重較近的 future。

■ Explain benefits of epsilon-greedy in comparison to greedy action selection. (5%)

目的是為了在 explore 和 exploit 之間取得平衡。

剛開始訓練時,Q可能還不是很好,會造成在某些state下,agent會一直被困在錯誤行動中,因此此時需要不斷的嘗試新的 action,藉由多一些隨機探索,建立更完整的 transition 資訊,讓他可以有機會了解不同的 action 會帶來什麼樣的結果。

而隨著不斷訓練,agent的判斷變得成熟且精準,可以選出較優的action。這時就不應該浪費時間在反覆 隨機嘗試已經試過且知道結果的 action,需要改用 Q 來決定 action。

epsilon-greedy 就是這兩種情形的混合解法。一開始的 epsilon 可能很大,但可用 eps_decay逐漸調降。

■ Explain the necessity of the target network. (5%)

在target network 與 behavior network 的搭配下,可以使training更穩定。

產生Q_target的Target Network更新得比較慢,每隔一段時間(EX: 1000個iterations)才會被behavior network更新。

■ Explain the effect of replay buffer size in case of too large or too small. (5%)
replay buffer size 愈大, training 的過程愈穩定,但training 的速度會隨著replay buffer size變大而較慢(有較多不新鮮的資料,需要更是時間才能收斂),任用的 mamony 空間亦會較大。

戦タイプを開発します。 而女史区は同りた状況)、旧から、Inelioty エ同か言戦人、 replay buffer size 愈小・會一直著重在最近的 episode 上(只會考慮到最近的 data)。容易造成 overfitting。

Report Bonus (25%)

■ Implement and experiment on Double-DQN (10%)

DDQN和Nature DQN一樣,也有一樣的兩個Q網絡結構。除了目標Q值的計算方式以外,DDQN算法和 Nature DON的算法流程沒什麼不相同。

DDQN不是直接在目標Q網絡裡面找各個動作中最大Q值,而是先在當前Q網絡中先找出最大Q值對應的動作,然後利用這個選擇出來的動作在目標網絡裡面去計算目標Q值。

```
def _update_behavior_network(self, gamma):
    state, action, reward, next_state, done = self._memory.sample(self.batch_size, self.device)

q_value = self._behavior_net(state).gather(dim=1,index=action.long())
    with torch.no_grad():
        action_index=self._behavior_net(next_state).max(dim=1)[1].view(-1,1)
        q_next = self._target_net(next_state).gather(dim=1,index=action_index.long())
        q_target = reward + gamma*q_next*(1-done)
    criterion = nn.MSELoss()
    loss = criterion(q_value, q_target)
    self._optimizer.zero_grad()
    loss.backward()
    nn.utils.clip_grad_norm_(self._behavior_net.parameters(), 5)
    self._optimizer.step()
```

和 DQN 不同,DDQN先經由 behavior net 取得 action ,再將其帶到 target net 以取得 q next,最後才獲得 q target。

- Implement and experiment on TD3 (Twin-Delayed DDPG) (10%)
- Extra hyperparameter tuning, e.g., Population Based Training. (5%) Performance (20%)
- [LunarLander-v2] Average reward of 10 testing episodes: Average ÷ 30 DQN: 共2000個episode

```
Start Testing
total reward: 241.87
total reward: 239.64
total reward: 258.72
total reward: 293.14
total reward: 264.62
total reward: 268.78
total reward: 290.83
total reward: 293.26
total reward: -99.65
total reward: 267.90
Average Reward 231.91205737650216
```

DDQN: 共2000個episode

```
Start Testing
total reward: 247.30
total reward: 243.94
total reward: 269.15
total reward: 294.10
total reward: 264.71
total reward: 267.09
total reward: 308.55
total reward: 323.95
total reward: 313.02
total reward: 276.19
Average Reward 280.8015424634344
```

■ [LunarLanderContinuous-v2] Average reward of 10 testing episodes: Average ÷ 30 DDPG: 共2000個episode

```
Start Testing
total reward: 108.67
total reward: 237.97
total reward: 261.43
total reward: 273.61
total reward: 261.40
total reward: 268.93
total reward: 300.33
total reward: 198.94
total reward: 159.43
total reward: 267.02
Average Reward 233.772565615283
```