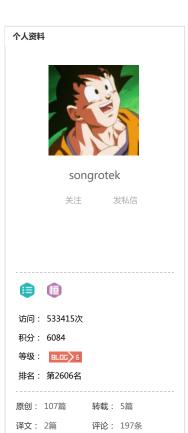
SOngrotek的专栏 知乎专栏: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/intelligentunit





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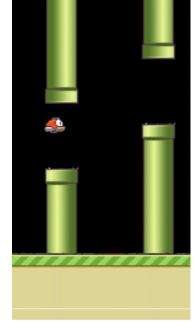
2013年DeepMind 在NIPS上发表Playing Atari with Deep Reinforcement Learning 一文,提出了DQN (Deep Q Network 玩Atari游戏,即只有像素输入,看着屏幕玩游戏。Deep Mind就凭借这个应用以6亿美元被Google收购。由于DQN的开源,在版本的DQN程序。但大多是复现Atari的游戏,代码量很大,也不好理解。

Flappy Bird是个极其简单又困难的游戏,风靡一时。在很早之前,就有人使用Q-Learning 算法来实现完Flappy Bird。http://sarvagyavaish.github.io/FlappyBirdRL/

但是这个的实现是通过获取小鸟的具体位置信息来实现的。

能否使用DQN来实现通过屏幕学习玩Flappy Bird是一个有意思的挑战。(话说本人和朋友在去年年底也考虑了这个idea,但当戏屏幕只能使用具体位置来学习,不过其实也成功了)

最近,github上有人放出使用DQN玩Flappy Bird的代码,https://github.com/yenchenlin1994/DeepLearningFlappyBird 该repo通过结合之前的repo成功实现了这个想法。这个repo对整个实现过程进行了较详细的分析,但是由于其DQN算法的代码码较为混乱,不易理解。



为此,本人改写了一个版本https://github.com/songrotek/DRL-FlappyBird

对DQN代码进行了重新改写。本质上对其做了类的封装,从而使代码更具通用性。可以方便移植到其他应用。

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当然,本文的目的是借Flappy Bird DQN这个代码来详细分析一下DQN算法极其使用。

DQN 伪代码

这个是NIPS13版本的伪代码:

```
1 Initialize replay memory D to size N
    Initialize action-value function Q with random weights
2
    for episode = 1, M do
         Initialize state s_1
         for t = 1, T do
5
6
              With probability \varepsilon select random action a_t
              otherwise select a_t=max_a Q(s_t, a; \theta_i)
7
8
              Execute action a_t in emulator and observe r_t and s_(t+1)
9
              Store transition (s_t, a_t, r_t, s_(t+1)) in D
10
              Sample a minibatch of transitions (s_j, a_j, r_j, s_{(j+1)}) from D
             Set y_j:=
11
12
                  r_j for terminal s_(j+1)
                  \label{eq:continuity} r\_j + \gamma * max\_(a^{'}) \quad Q(s\_(j+1), a'; \quad \theta\_i) \ \ for \ non-terminal \ s\_(j+1)
13
              Perform a gradient step on (y_j-Q(s_j,a_j;\theta_i))^2 with respect to \theta
14
15
         end for
16
   end for
```

基本的分析详见Paper Reading 1 - Playing Atari with Deep Reinforcement Learning

基础知识详见Deep Reinforcement Learning 基础知识(DQN方面)

本文主要从代码实现的角度来分析如何编写Flappy Bird DQN的代码

编写FlappyBirdDQN.py

首先, FlappyBird的游戏已经编写好, 是现成的。提供了很简单的接口:

```
nextObservation, reward, terminal = game.frame_step(action)
```

即输入动作,输出执行完动作的屏幕截图,得到的反馈reward,以及游戏是否结束。

那么,现在先把DQN想象为一个大脑,这里我们也用BrainDQN类来表示,这个类只需获取感知信息也就是上面说的观察(截图 然后输出动作即可。

完美的代码封装应该是这样。具体DQN里面如何存储。如何训练是外部不关心的。

因此,我们的FlappyBirdDQN代码只有如下这么短:

```
1 #
2  # Project: Deep Q-Learning on Flappy Bird
    # Author: Flood Sung
3
4
    # Date: 2016.3.21
    #
5
7
    import cv2
8
    import sys
9
    sys. path. append ("game/")
10 import wrapped_flappy_bird as game
11 from BrainDQN import BrainDQN
12 import numpy as np
13
    # preprocess raw image to 80*80 gray image
14
    def preprocess (observation):
15
16
        observation = cv2.cvtColor(cv2.resize(observation, (80, 80)), cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
17
        ret, observation = cv2.threshold(observation, 1, 255, cv2. THRESH_BINARY)
18
        return np. reshape (observation, (80, 80, 1))
19
   def playFlappyBird():
20
        # Step 1: init BrainDQN
21
22
        brain = BrainDQN()
        # Step 2: init Flappy Bird Game
23
        flappyBird = game.GameState()
24
25
        # Step 3: play game
26
        # Step 3.1: obtain init state
        action0 = np.array([1,0]) # do nothing
```

```
observation0, reward0, terminal = flappyBird.frame_step(action0)
29
        observation0 = cv2.cvtColor(cv2.resize(observation0, (80, 80)), cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
30
        ret, observation0 = cv2. threshold(observation0, 1, 255, cv2. THRESH BINARY)
31
        brain. setInitState(observation0)
32
33
        # Step 3.2: run the game
        while 1!= 0:
34
35
            action = brain.getAction()
36
            nextObservation, reward, terminal = flappyBird.frame_step(action)
37
            nextObservation = preprocess(nextObservation)
38
            brain.setPerception(nextObservation, action, reward, terminal)
39
40
    def main():
        playFlappyBird()
41
42
   if __name__ == '__main__':
43
44
        main()
```

核心部分就在while循环里面,由于要讲图像转换为80x80的灰度图,因此,加了一个preprocess预处理函数。

这里,显然只有有游戏引擎,换一个游戏是一样的写法,非常方便。

接下来就是编写BrainDQN.py 我们的游戏大脑

编写BrainDQN

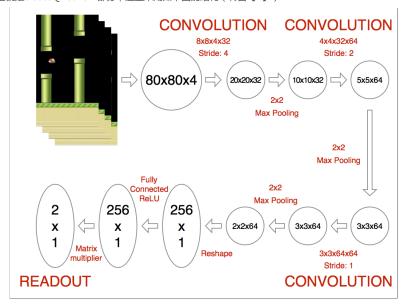
基本架构:

```
class BrainDQN:
        def __init__(self):
2
            # init replay memory
            self.replayMemory = deque()
4
            # init Q network
5
            self.createQNetwork()
6
7
        def createQNetwork(self):
8
9
        def trainQNetwork(self):
10
        def setPerception(self, nextObservation, action, reward, terminal):
11
12
        def getAction(self):
        def setInitState(self, observation):
13
```

基本的架构也就只需要上面这几个函数,其他的都是多余了,接下来就是编写每一部分的代码。

CNN代码

也就是createQNetwork部分,这里采用如下图的结构(转自【1】):



这里就不讲解整个流程了。主要是针对具体的输入类型和输出设计卷积和全连接层。

代码如下:

```
def createQNetwork(self):
 1
2
             # network weights
             W_conv1 = self.weight_variable([8, 8, 4, 32])
3
             b_conv1 = self.bias_variable([32])
5
             W_{conv2} = self.weight_variable([4, 4, 32, 64])
6
             b_conv2 = self.bias_variable([64])
8
             W_conv3 = self.weight_variable([3, 3, 64, 64])
9
             b conv3 = self.bias variable([64])
10
11
             W_fc1 = self.weight_variable([1600, 512])
12
             b_fc1 = self.bias_variable([512])
13
14
             W_fc2 = self.weight_variable([512, self.ACTION])
15
16
             b_fc2 = self.bias_variable([self.ACTION])
17
18
             # input laver
19
20
             self.stateInput = tf.placeholder("float", [None, 80, 80, 4])
21
22
             # hidden layers
             h_conv1 = tf.nn.relu(self.conv2d(self.stateInput, W_conv1, 4) + b_conv1)
23
24
             h_{pool1} = self. max_{pool}_2x2(h_{conv1})
25
             h conv2 = tf.nn.relu(self.conv2d(h pool1, W conv2, 2) + b conv2)
26
27
28
             h conv3 = tf. nn. relu(self. conv2d(h conv2, W conv3, 1) + b conv3)
29
             h_{conv3}flat = tf.reshape(h_{conv3},[-1,1600])
30
             h_fc1 = tf. nn. relu(tf. matmul(h_conv3_flat, W_fc1) + b_fc1)
31
32
33
             # Q Value layer
34
             self.\,\,QValue\,\,=\,\,tf.\,\,matmul\,(h\_fc1,\,W\_fc2)\,\,\,+\,\,b\_fc2
35
36
             self.actionInput = tf.placeholder("float", [None, self.ACTION])
             self.yInput = tf.placeholder("float", [None])
37
             Q_action = tf.reduce_sum(tf.mul(self.QValue, self.actionInput), reduction_indices = 1)
38
             self.cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(self.yInput - Q_action))
39
40
             self.trainStep = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(1e-6).minimize(self.cost)
```

记住输出是Q值,关键要计算出cost,里面关键是计算Q_action的值,即该state和action下的Q值。由于actionInput是one hc tf.mul(self.QValue, self.actionInput)正好就是该action下的Q值。

training 部分。

这部分是代码的关键部分,主要是要计算y值,也就是target Q值。

```
1
        def trainQNetwork(self):
            # Step 1: obtain random minibatch from replay memory
2
3
            minibatch = random.sample(self.replayMemory,self.BATCH_SIZE)
            state batch = [data[0] for data in minibatch]
4
            action_batch = [data[1] for data in minibatch]
            reward batch = [data[2] for data in minibatch]
6
            nextState batch = [data[3] for data in minibatch]
8
            # Step 2: calculate y
10
            y_batch = []
11
            QValue_batch = self. QValue.eval(feed_dict={self.stateInput:nextState_batch})
            for i in range(0, self.BATCH_SIZE):
12
                terminal = minibatch[i][4]
13
                if terminal:
14
                    y_batch.append(reward batch[i])
15
16
                    y_batch.append(reward_batch[i] + GAMMA * np.max(QValue_batch[i]))
17
18
19
            self.trainStep.run(feed_dict={
                self.yInput : y_batch,
20
21
                self.actionInput : action\_batch,
22
                self.stateInput : state\_batch
                })
23
```

其他部分

其他部分就比较容易了,这里直接贴出完整的代码:

```
2  # File: Deep Q-Learning Algorithm
 3
    # Author: Flood Sung
    # Date: 2016.3.21
6
    import tensorflow as tf
 7
    import numpy as np
8
    import random
10 from collections import deque
11
12
    class BrainDQN:
13
        # Hyper Parameters:
14
        ACTION = 2
15
        FRAME\_PER\_ACTION = 1
16
        GAMMA = 0.99 \# decay rate of past observations
17
        OBSERVE = 100000. # timesteps to observe before training
18
19
        EXPLORE = 150000. # frames over which to anneal epsilon
        FINAL EPSILON = 0.0 # final value of epsilon
20
21
        INITIAL EPSILON = 0.0 # starting value of epsilon
        REPLAY MEMORY = 50000 # number of previous transitions to remember
22
        BATCH_SIZE = 32 # size of minibatch
23
24
25
        def __init__(self):
26
             \# init replay memory
             self.replayMemory = deque()
2.7
28
             # init Q network
             self.createQNetwork()
29
             # init some parameters
30
             self.timeStep = 0
31
             self.epsilon = self.INITIAL EPSILON
32
33
        def createQNetwork(self):
34
35
             # network weights
             W conv1 = self.weight_variable([8, 8, 4, 32])
36
             b_conv1 = self.bias_variable([32])
37
38
             W_conv2 = self.weight_variable([4, 4, 32, 64])
39
             b_conv2 = self.bias_variable([64])
40
41
42
             W_{conv3} = self.weight_variable([3, 3, 64, 64])
             b conv3 = self.bias variable([64])
43
44
             W_fc1 = self.weight_variable([1600, 512])
45
             b_fc1 = self.bias_variable([512])
46
47
             W_fc2 = self.weight_variable([512, self.ACTION])
48
49
             b_fc2 = self.bias_variable([self.ACTION])
50
             # input layer
51
52
53
             self.stateInput = tf.placeholder("float", [None, 80, 80, 4])
54
55
             # hidden lavers
56
             h_conv1 = tf.nn.relu(self.conv2d(self.stateInput, W_conv1, 4) + b_conv1)
57
             h_{pool1} = self.max_{pool}_2x2(h_{conv1})
58
             h_{conv2} = tf. nn. relu(self. conv2d(h_pool1, W_conv2, 2) + b_conv2)
59
60
             h_{conv3} = tf. nn. relu(self. conv2d(h_{conv2}, W_{conv3}, 1) + b_{conv3})
61
62
             h_conv3_flat = tf.reshape(h_conv3,[-1,1600])
63
             h_fc1 = tf. nn. relu(tf. matmul(h_conv3_flat, W_fc1) + b_fc1)
64
65
             # Q Value layer
66
67
             self.\,\,QValue\,\,=\,\,tf.\,\,matmul\,(h\_fc1,\,W\_fc2)\,\,\,+\,\,b\_fc2
68
             self.actionInput = tf.placeholder("float", [None, self.ACTION])
69
             self.yInput = tf.placeholder("float", [None])
70
71
             Q action = tf.reduce sum(tf.mul(self.QValue, self.actionInput), reduction indices = 1)
72
             self.cost = tf.reduce_mean(tf.square(self.yInput - Q_action))
             self.trainStep = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(1e-6).minimize(self.cost)
73
```

```
75
             # saving and loading networks
76
             saver = tf. train.Saver()
77
             self.session = tf.InteractiveSession()
             self.session.run(tf.initialize_all_variables())
 78
79
             checkpoint = tf.train.get_checkpoint_state("saved_networks")
             if checkpoint and checkpoint.model_checkpoint_path:
80
81
                      saver.restore(self.session, checkpoint.model_checkpoint_path)
                     \verb|print|'' Successfully loaded:'', checkpoint.model\_checkpoint\_path|
82
             else:
83
84
                     print "Could not find old network weights"
85
86
         def trainQNetwork(self):
             # Step 1: obtain random minibatch from replay memory
87
             minibatch = random.sample(self.replayMemory, self.BATCH SIZE)
88
             state_batch = [data[0] for data in minibatch]
89
             action_batch = [data[1] for data in minibatch]
90
91
             reward batch = [data[2] for data in minibatch]
92
             nextState_batch = [data[3] for data in minibatch]
93
             # Step 2: calculate y
94
95
             y_batch = []
96
             QValue batch = self.QValue.eval(feed dict={self.stateInput:nextState batch})
97
             for i in range (0, self. BATCH SIZE):
                 terminal = minibatch[i][4]
98
99
                 if terminal:
100
                     y_batch.append(reward_batch[i])
101
                 else:
102
                     y\_batch. append(reward\_batch[i] + GAMMA * np. max(QValue\_batch[i]))
103
             self.trainStep.run(feed_dict={
104
105
                 self.yInput : y_batch,
106
                 self.actionInput : action_batch,
107
                 self.stateInput : state\_batch
108
109
             # save network every 100000 iteration
110
111
             if self.timeStep % 10000 == 0:
                 saver.save(self.session, 'saved_networks/' + 'network' + '-dqn', global_step = self.timeSte
112
113
114
115
         def setPerception(self, nextObservation, action, reward, terminal):
116
             newState = np.append(nextObservation, self.currentState[:,:,1:], axis = 2)
117
             self.replayMemory.append((self.currentState, action, reward, newState, terminal))
             if len(self.replayMemory) > self.REPLAY_MEMORY:
118
                 self.replayMemory.popleft()
119
120
             if self.timeStep > self.OBSERVE:
                 # Train the network
121
122
                 self.trainQNetwork()
123
124
             self.currentState = newState
125
             self.timeStep += 1
126
         def getAction(self):
127
             QValue = self.QValue.eval(feed_dict= {self.stateInput:[self.currentState]})[0]
128
129
             action = np.zeros(self.ACTION)
130
             action\_index = 0
131
             if self.timeStep % self.FRAME_PER_ACTION == 0:
132
                 if random.random() <= self.epsilon:</pre>
                     action index = random.randrange(self.ACTION)
133
                     action[action\_index] = 1
134
135
                 else:
                     action_index = np.argmax(QValue)
136
137
                     action[action_index] = 1
138
             else:
                 action[0] = 1 # do nothing
139
140
             # change episilon
141
             if self.epsilon \gt self.FINAL_EPSILON and self.timeStep \gt self.OBSERVE:
142
143
                 self.epsilon -= (self.INITIAL_EPSILON - self.FINAL_EPSILON)/self.EXPLORE
144
145
             return action
146
         def setInitState(self, observation):
147
148
             self.currentState = np.stack((observation, observation, observation), axis = 2)
149
         def weight variable(self, shape):
150
151
             initial = tf. truncated normal(shape, stddev = 0.01)
```

```
return tf. Variable(initial)
153
         def bias_variable(self, shape):
154
155
             initial = tf.constant(0.01, shape = shape)
156
             return tf. Variable(initial)
157
         def conv2d(self, x, W, stride):
158
159
             return tf.nn.conv2d(x, W, strides = [1, stride, stride, 1], padding = "SAME")
160
         def max_pool_2x2(self, x):
161
162
             return tf.nn.max_pool(x, ksize = [1, 2, 2, 1], strides = [1, 2, 2, 1], padding = "SAME")
163
```

一共也只有160代码。

如果这个任务不使用深度学习,而是人工的从图像中找到小鸟,然后计算小鸟的轨迹,然后计算出应该怎么按键,那么代码没有度学习大大减少了代码工作。

小结

本文从代码角度对于DQN做了一定的分析,对于DQN的应用,大家可以在此基础上做各种尝试。



- 上一篇 Paper Reading 4:Massively Parallel Methods for Deep Reinforcement Learning
- 下一篇 深度解读 AlphaGo 算法原理



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查看评论



___ It2fish

博主你好,看了你写的几篇文章收获很大,不知道 W_{c1} = self.weight_variable([1600,512])这个地方的1600和512是怎么定的?

songrotek

回复lt2fish: 1600是前面的卷积之后全连接的长度,即5x5x64,512是后面隐藏层

的神经元数量

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核心技术类目

移动游戏 iOS Swift 智能硬件 Docker ٧ 全部主题 Hadoop AWS Java Android OpenStack NFC WAP HTML5 IE10 Eclipse CRM JavaScript 数据库 Ubuntu iQuery BI Spring Αp API HTML SDK IIS Fedora XML LBS Unity Splashtop UML components Windows Mob QEMU KDE Cassandra CloudStack FTC coremail OPhone CouchBase 云计算 iOS6 Rackspa Hibernate НВ ${\sf SpringSide}$ Maemo Compuware 大数据 aptech Perl Tornado Ruby ThinkPHP Angular Cloud Foundry Redis Scala Django Bootstrap

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