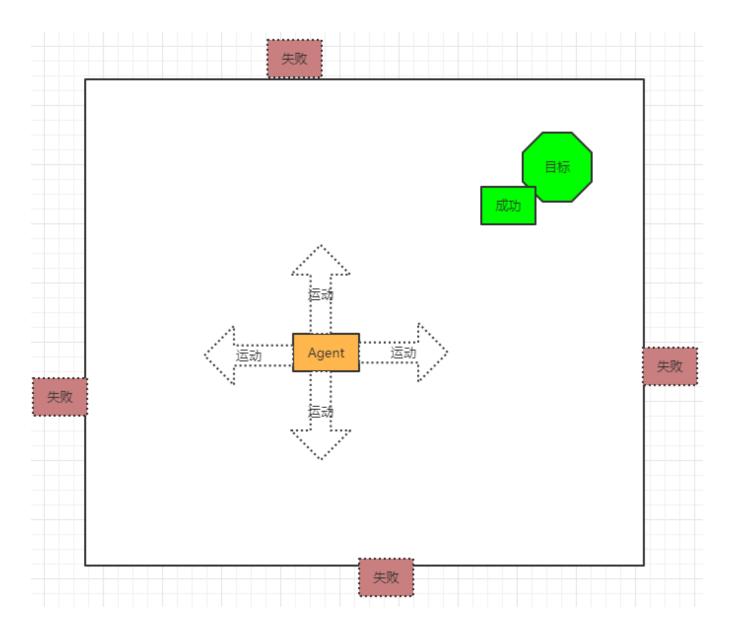
# 实战ml-angents:训练第一模型

### 一、简介

Unity Machine Learning Agents (ML-Agents) 是一款开源的 Unity 插件,使得我们得以在游戏环境和模拟环境中训练智能 agent。您可以使用 reinforcement learning(强化学习)、imitation learning(模仿学习)、neuroevolution(神经进化)或其他机器学习方法,通过简单易用的 Python API进行控制,对 Agent 进行训练。另外还提供最先进算法的实现方式(基于 TensorFlow),让游戏开发者和业余爱好者能够轻松地 训练用于 2D、3D 和 VR/AR 游戏的智能 agent。这些经过训练的 agent 可用于多种目的,包括控制 NPC 行为(采用各种设置,例如多个 agent 和对抗)、对游戏内部版本进行自动化测试、以及评估不同游戏设计决策的预发布版本。ML-Agents 对于游戏开发者和 AI 研究人员双方 都有利,因为它提供了一个集中的平台,使得我们得以在 Unity 的丰富环境中测试 AI 的最新进展,并使结果为更多的研究者和游戏开发者所用。

之前我们已经介绍过如何搭建环境、如何运行官方给出的demo(文章地址),这次我们需要自己动手搭建一个训练环境,并且在这个环境中训练出能移动到 正确位置的智能Angen。

### 二、设计拆解



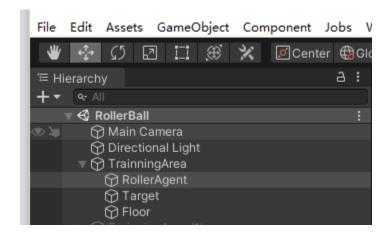
我们需要设计模型,使得一个能沿着X,Z移动的Agent能正确地移动到目标点的位置。

成功条件:离目标位置<1.42f

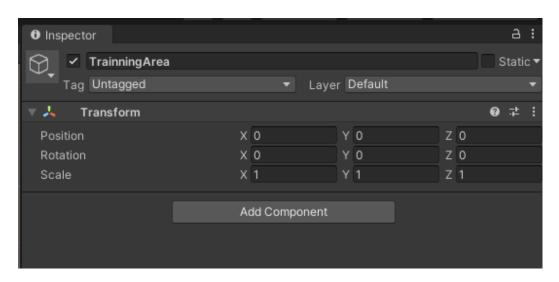
失败判定:超出范围

# 三、场景搭建

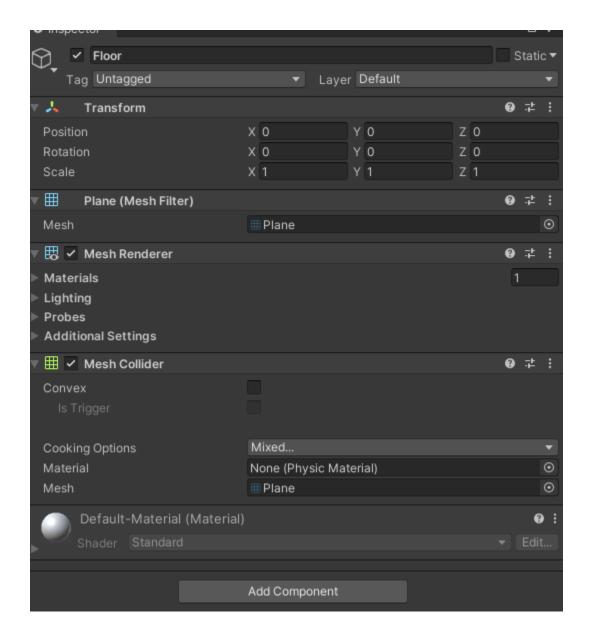
#### 整体结构预览



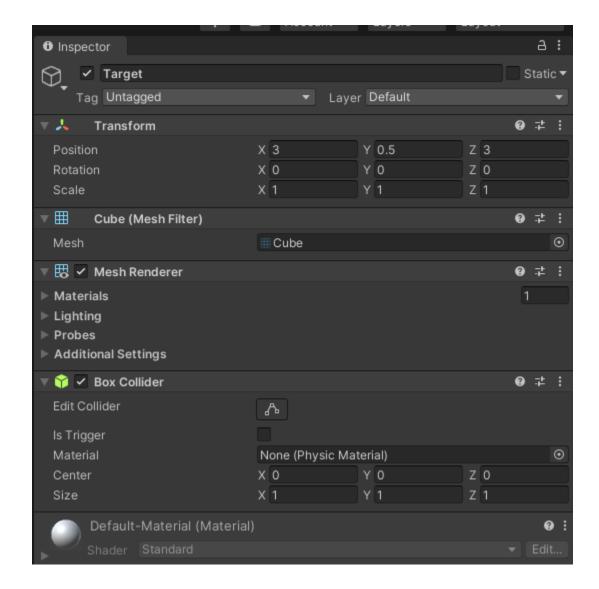
1, GameObject → Create Empty, 重命名为 TraninningArea



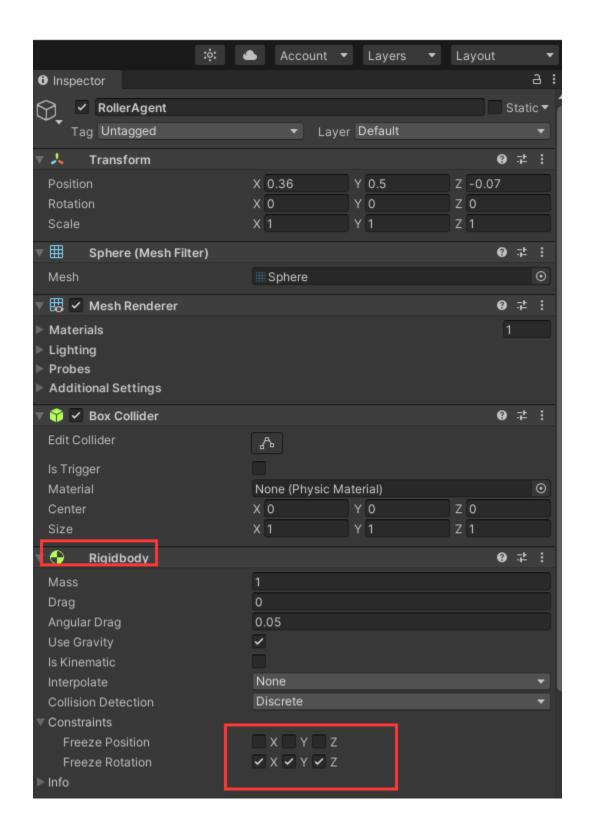
2, GameObject → 3D Object → Plane 重命名为 Floor



3, GameObject → 3D Object → Cube 重命名为 Target

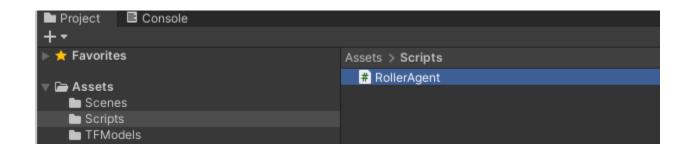


4, GameObject → 3D Object → Sphere 重命名为 RollerAgent



### 四、编写程序

1,在Assets 目录下创建 Scripts 目录,在 Scripts 里创建脚本 RollerAgent 结构为:



2,打开 RollerAgent.cs 文件,修改引用、继承 Agent

```
|using Unity.MLAgents;

using Unity.MLAgents.Actuators;

using Unity.MLAgents.Sensors;

using UnityEngine;

© Unity 脚本(10 个资产引用)|0 个引用

|public class RollerAgent: Agent

{
```

3,定义变量,引入Target

```
public Rigidbody rbody;
public GameObject target;
public float forceMultiplier = 50;

© Unity 消息 | 0 个引用
public void Start()
{
    rbody = this.gameObject.GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
}
```

4,重写 Agent 方法:OnEpisodeBegin、CollectObservations、OnActionReceived、Heuristic

OnEpisodeBegin :训练开始方法

CollectObservations:推送因子

OnActionReceived:接受动作

Heuristic:手动测试

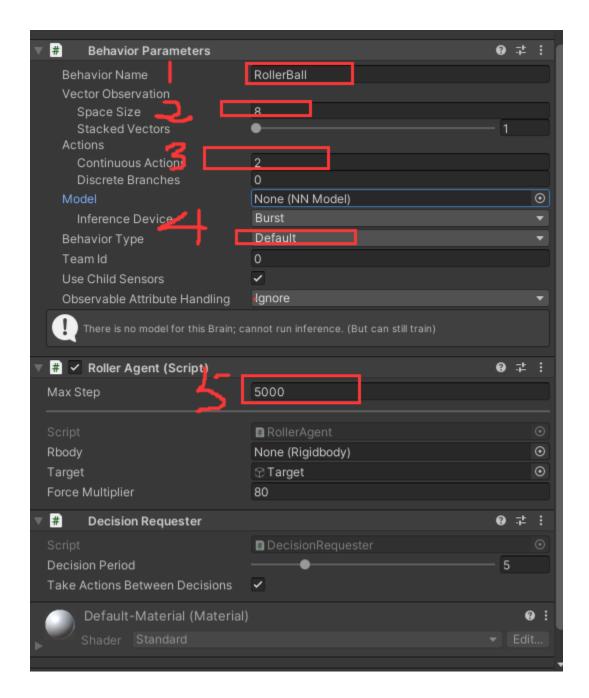
#### 5,完整代码:

```
using Unity.MLAgents;
using Unity.MLAgents.Actuators;
using Unity.MLAgents.Sensors;
using UnityEngine;
public class RollerAgent: Agent
{
    public Rigidbody rbody;
    public GameObject target;
    public float forceMultiplier = 50;
```

```
public void Start()
 rbody = this.gameObject.GetComponent<Rigidbody>();
public override void OnEpisodeBegin()
 if (transform.localPosition.y < 0)</pre>
 {
   transform.localPosition = new Vector3(0, 0.5f, 0);
  else
 {
   transform.localPosition = new Vector3(Random.value * 8 - 4, 0.5f, Random.value * 8 - 4);
public override void CollectObservations(VectorSensor sensor)
 sensor.AddObservation(transform.position);
 sensor.AddObservation(target.transform.position);
 sensor.AddObservation(rbody.velocity.x);
 sensor. Add Observation (rbody. velocity.z);\\
```

```
public override void OnActionReceived(ActionBuffers action)
               rbody. Add Force (action. Continuous Actions [0] * force Multiplier, 0, action. Continuous Actions [1] * force Multiplier); \\
               Vector3 p1 = target.transform.position;
              Vector3 p2 = transform.position;
             if \ (Vector 2. Distance (new \ Vector 2 (p1.x, p1.z), \ new \ Vector 2 (p2.x, p2.z)) < 1.42f)
                    AddReward(1.0f);
                     EndEpisode();
             if (transform.localPosition.x < -5.5f || transform.localPosition.x < -5.5f || transform.localPosition.z > 5.5f || transform.localPosition.z < -5.5f || transf
localPosition.z < -5.5f)
                     EndEpisode();
      public override void Heuristic(in ActionBuffers actionsOut)
              var discreteActionsOut = actionsOut.ContinuousActions;
              discreteActionsOut[0] = Input.GetAxis("Horizontal");
               discreteActionsOut[1] = Input.GetAxis("Vertical");
```

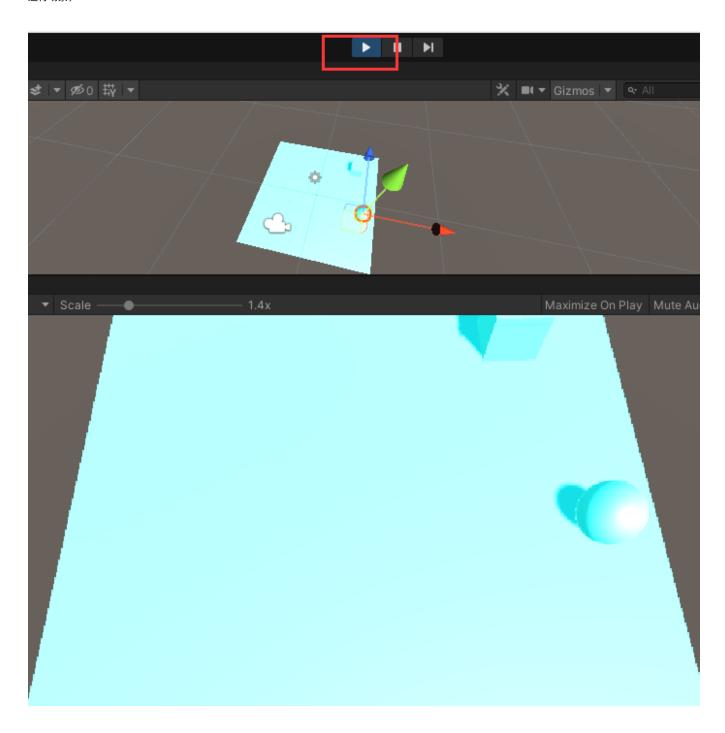
# 五、设置环境



- 1,行为名,这个名字要和最后配置文件中的一致
- 2,space size 空间长度,要和程序中 CollectObservations 中输入的数据数量一致(vector3 占3个)
- 3,接受的动作长度,要和程序中OnActionReceived 中 ActionBuffers.ContinuousActions 长度一致
- 4,训练模式,选默认就行,程序在运行时会根据是否为训练环境自动判断
- 5,最大步长,不要太大,要不然训练时会过长

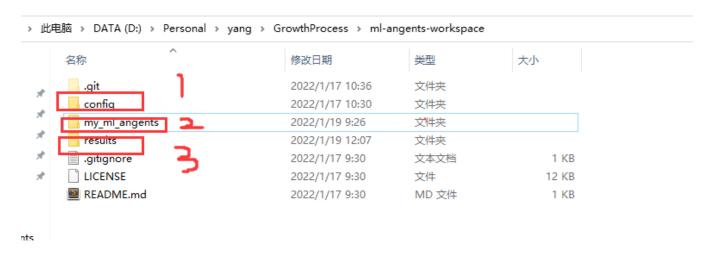
# 五、手动测试

运行场景,



## 六、开始训练

#### 修改训练配置,可以在官方测试样例中拷贝一份过来,在其基础上做少量修改,存储在项目的 config/rollerball\_config.yaml



- 1,存放训练配置
- 2,unity项目
- 3,最终训练的结果(程序自动生成)

样式如下:

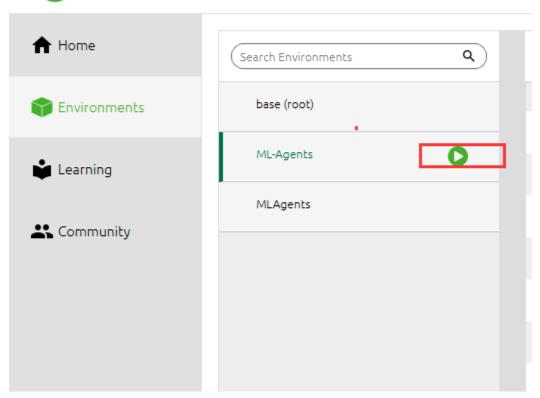
```
🖥 1KWordEveryday. txt区 📙 文档. txt区 📙 rollerball_config. yaml区 📙 new 1区
     behaviors:
 2
     RollerBall:
 3
          trainer type: ppo
 4
          hyperparameters:
 5
            batch size: 64
 6
            buffer size: 12000
            learning_rate: 0.0003
 8
            beta: 0.001
 9
            epsilon: 0.2
10
            lambd: 0.99
11
            num epoch: 3
12
            learning rate schedule: linear
13
          network settings:
14
            normalize: true
15
            hidden units: 128
16
            num layers: 2
17
            vis encode type: simple
18
          reward signals:
19
            extrinsic:
              gamma: 0.99
20
21
              strength: 1.0
22
          keep checkpoints: 5
23
          max steps: 500000
24
          time_horizon: 1000
25
          summary_freq: 12000
26
```

打开Anaconda ,运行之前设置好的环境

#### ) Anaconda Navigator

File Help

# ANACONDA.NAVIGATOR

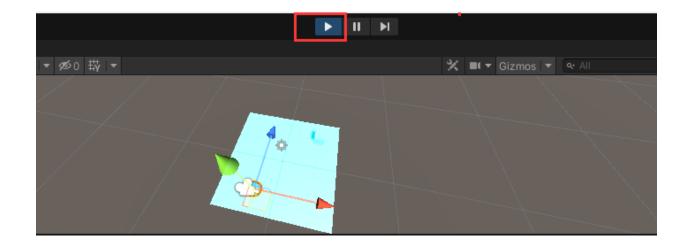


输入指令:mlagents-learn config/rollerball\_config.yaml --run-id=rollerball

出现如下画面:

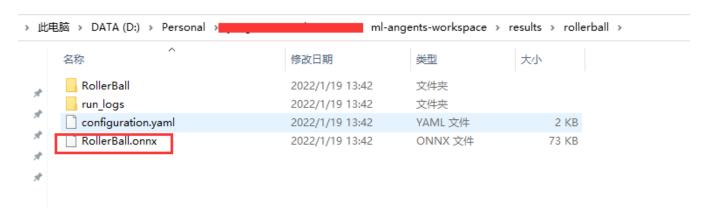
```
WL-Agents) D:\Personal\yang\GrowthProcess\ml-angents-workspace>mlagents-learn config/rollerball_config.yaml --run-id=rollerball

Version information:
ml-agents: 0.27.0,
ml-agents: 0.27.0,
Communicator API: 1.5.0,
PyTorch: 1.10.0
[INFO] Listening on port 5004. Start training by pressing the Play button in the Unity Editor.
```



### 七、导入结果

1,等训练结束后,会在项目路径下多出一个 results 目录,将如下图所示:



2,将训练结果onnx文件拷贝入 unity 项目中:



3,将训练出来的模型挂接到Agent 之后,运行unity 场景便可以看到Angent 的运动效果了

