

Gaussian Processes in MAB algorithms

Exercise Lecture

Contents

Bidding Environment

Gaussian Thompson Sampling (GTS)

GP-Thompson Sampling (GPTS)

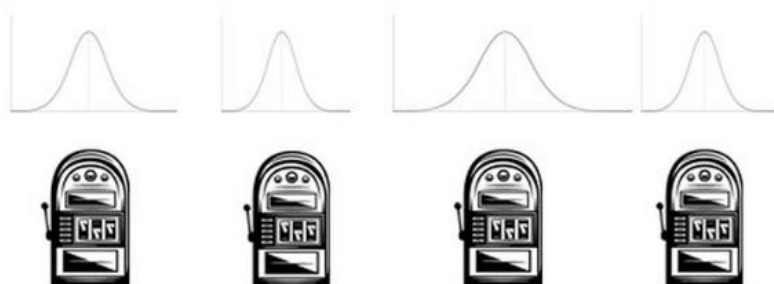
GTS vs GPTS

Why combining Gaussian Processes with MABs?

Standard MAB algorithms perform poorly in many complex real-world problems where
the arms space is large

Why combining Gaussian Processes with MABs?

Standard MAB algorithms



Why combining Gaussian Processes with MABs?

Standard MAB algorithms

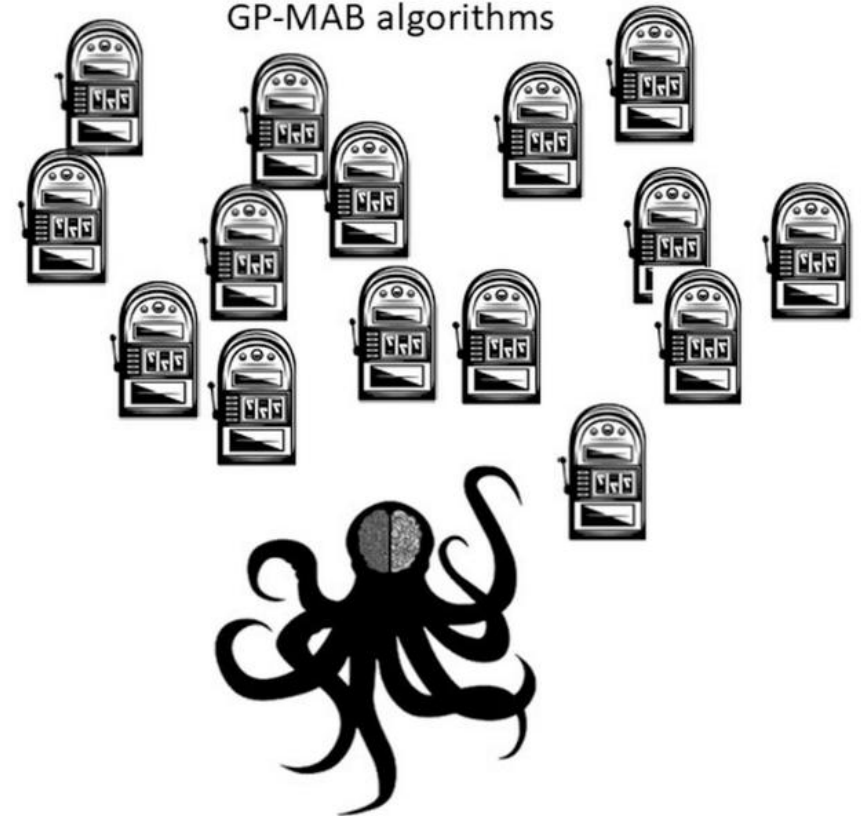


Why combining Gaussian Processes with MABs?

Standard MAB algorithms



GP-MAB algorithms

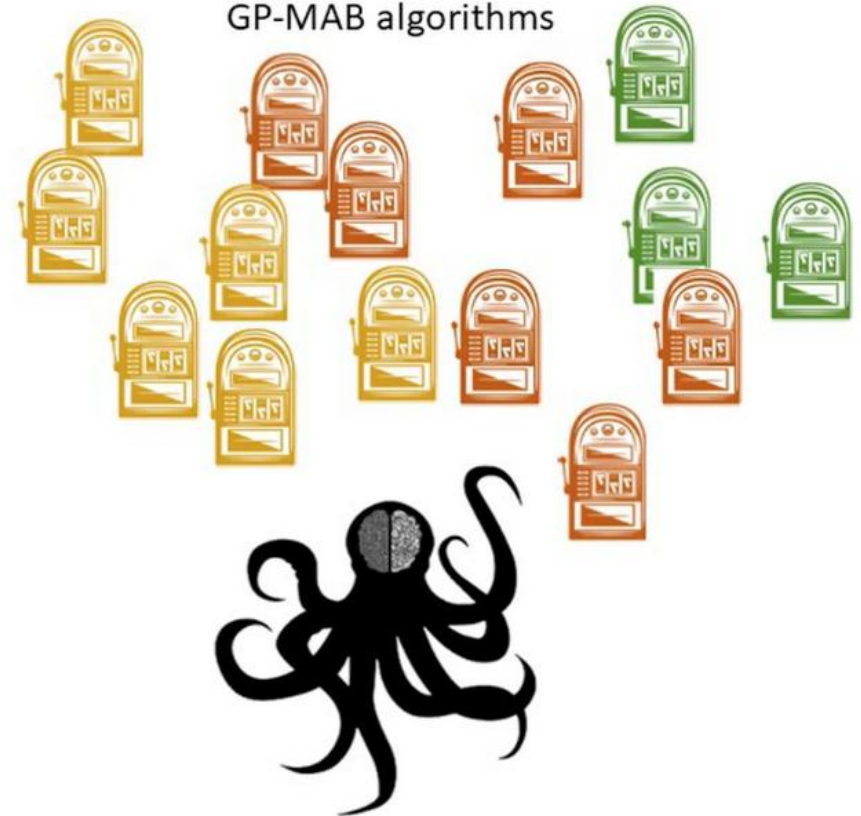


Why combining Gaussian Processes with MABs?

Standard MAB algorithms



GP-MAB algorithms

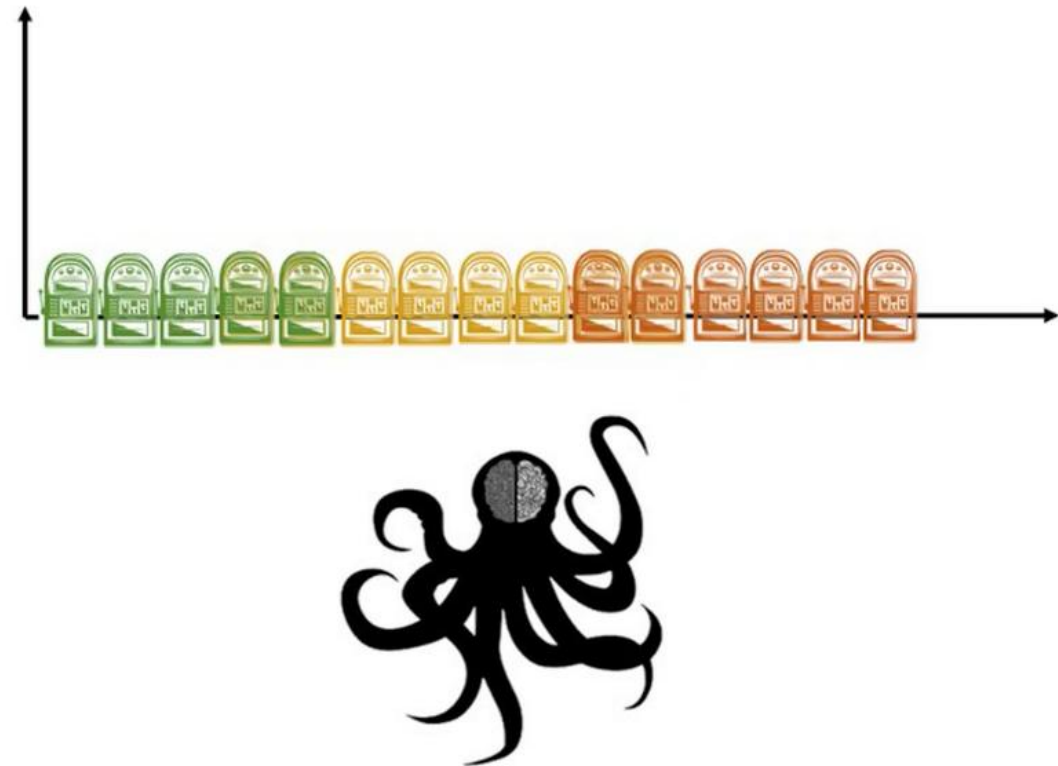


Why combining Gaussian Processes with MABs?

Standard MAB algorithms



GP-MAB algorithms

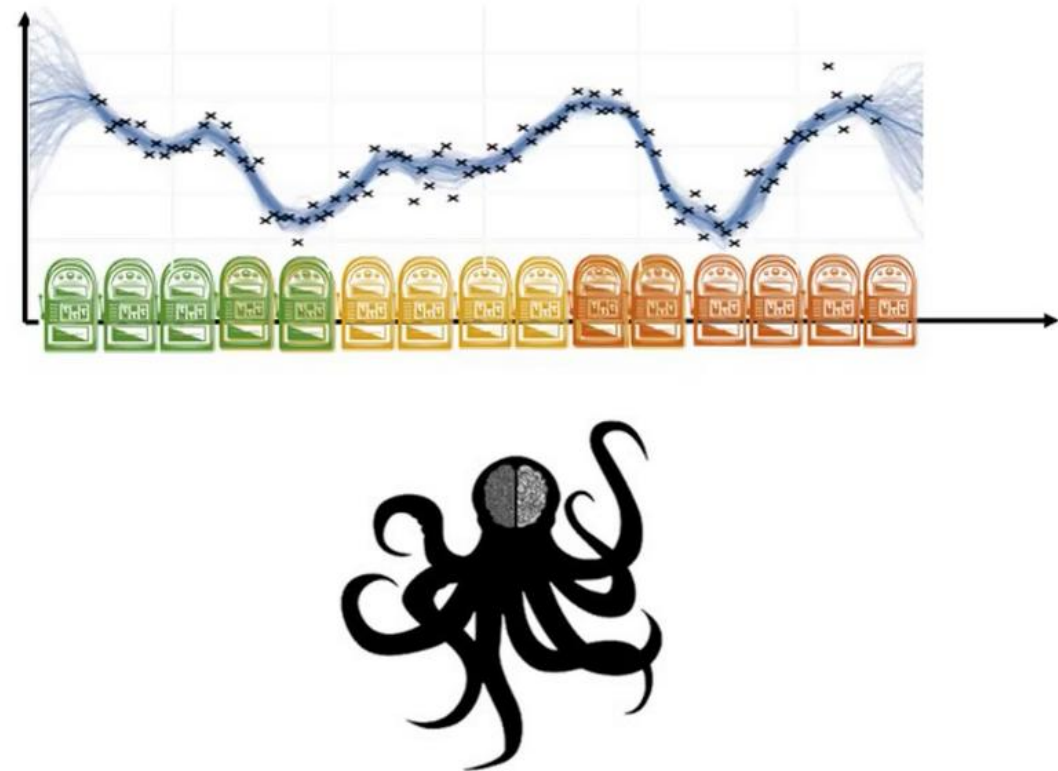


Why combining Gaussian Processes with MABs?

Standard MAB algorithms



GP-MAB algorithms



Why combining Gaussian Processes with MABs?

Standard MAB algorithms perform poorly in many complex real-world problems where
the arms space is large

GP-MAB algorithms are suitable for real-world problems in which
the arms space is large and the arms are correlated

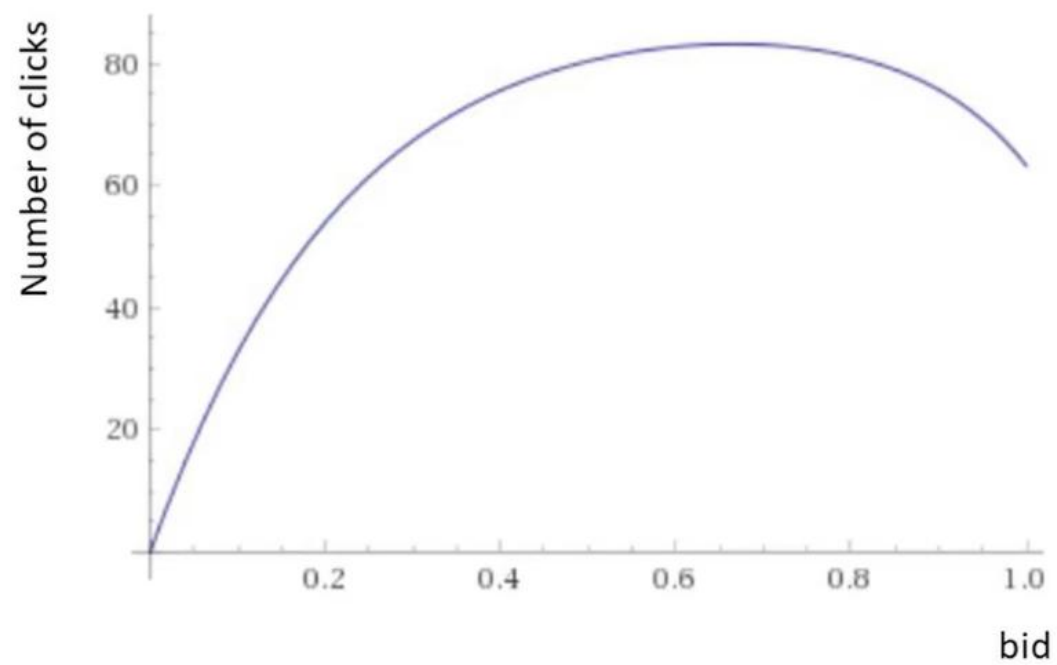
Example: Bidding Environment

Time horizon: 60 days

Fixed Daily budget

20 possible bids

Example: Bidding Environment



Bidding Environment Class

- The environment returns a stochastic reward (i.e., number of clicks) depending on the pulled arm (chosen bid)
- We have to specify a function that maps a bid value to the corresponding expected number of clicks
- The number of clicks is not deterministic

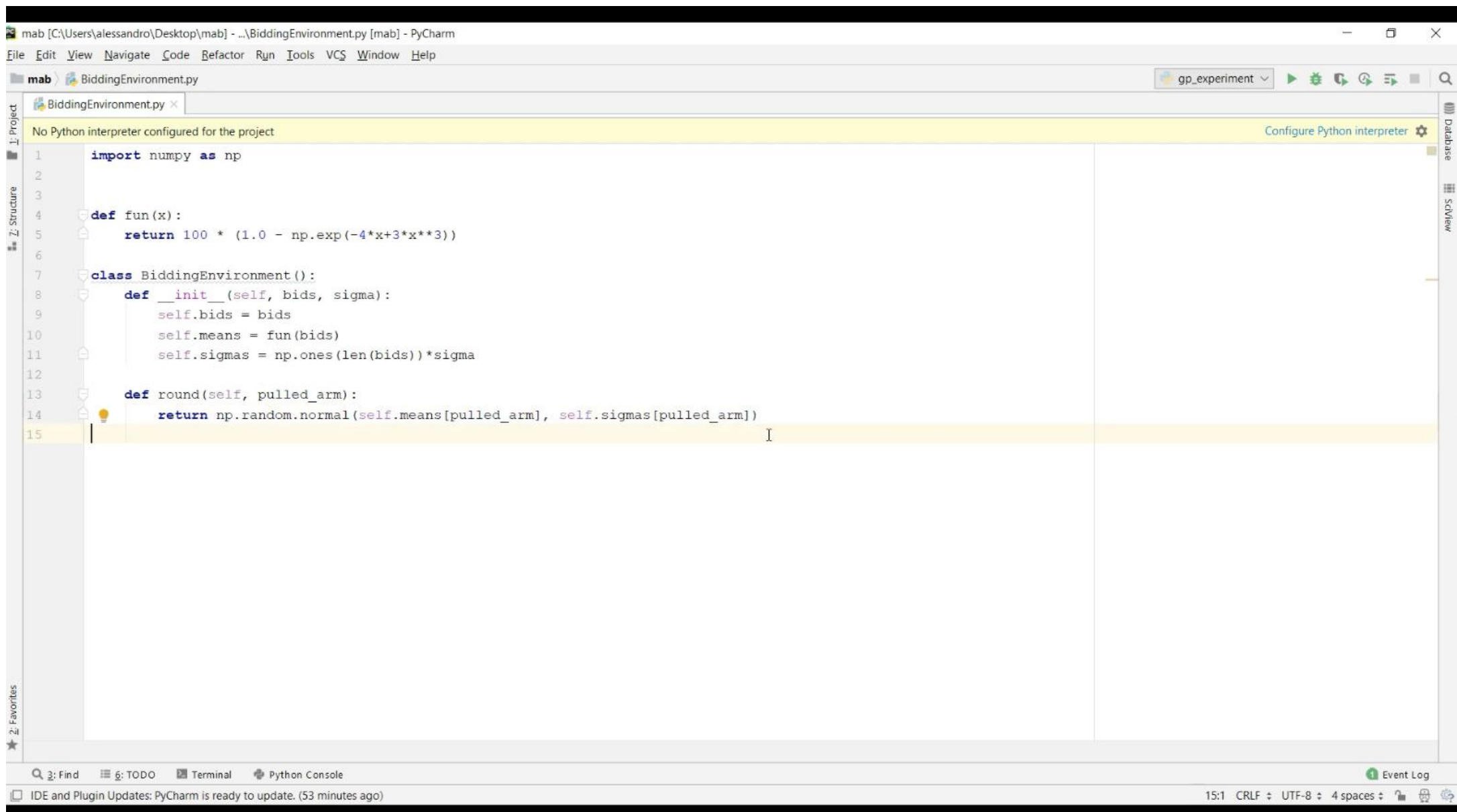
Let's implement it!



Gaussian TS-Learner Class

It extends the class Learner we implemented in the First Lecture

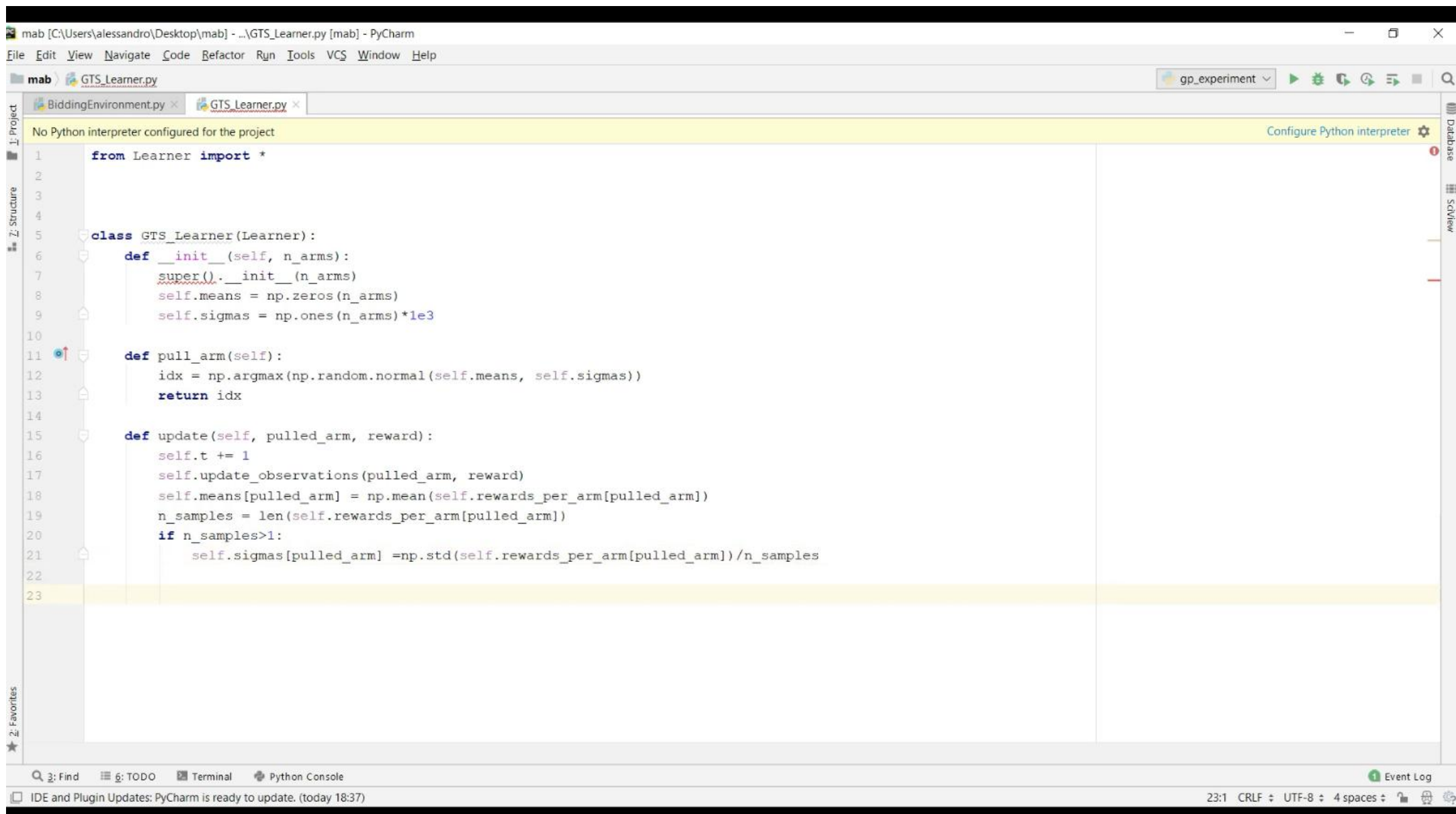
The GTS-Learner, at each round, updates the parameters of a normal distribution
associated to the pulled arm



Gaussian TS-Learner Class

It extends the class Learner we implemented in the First Lecture

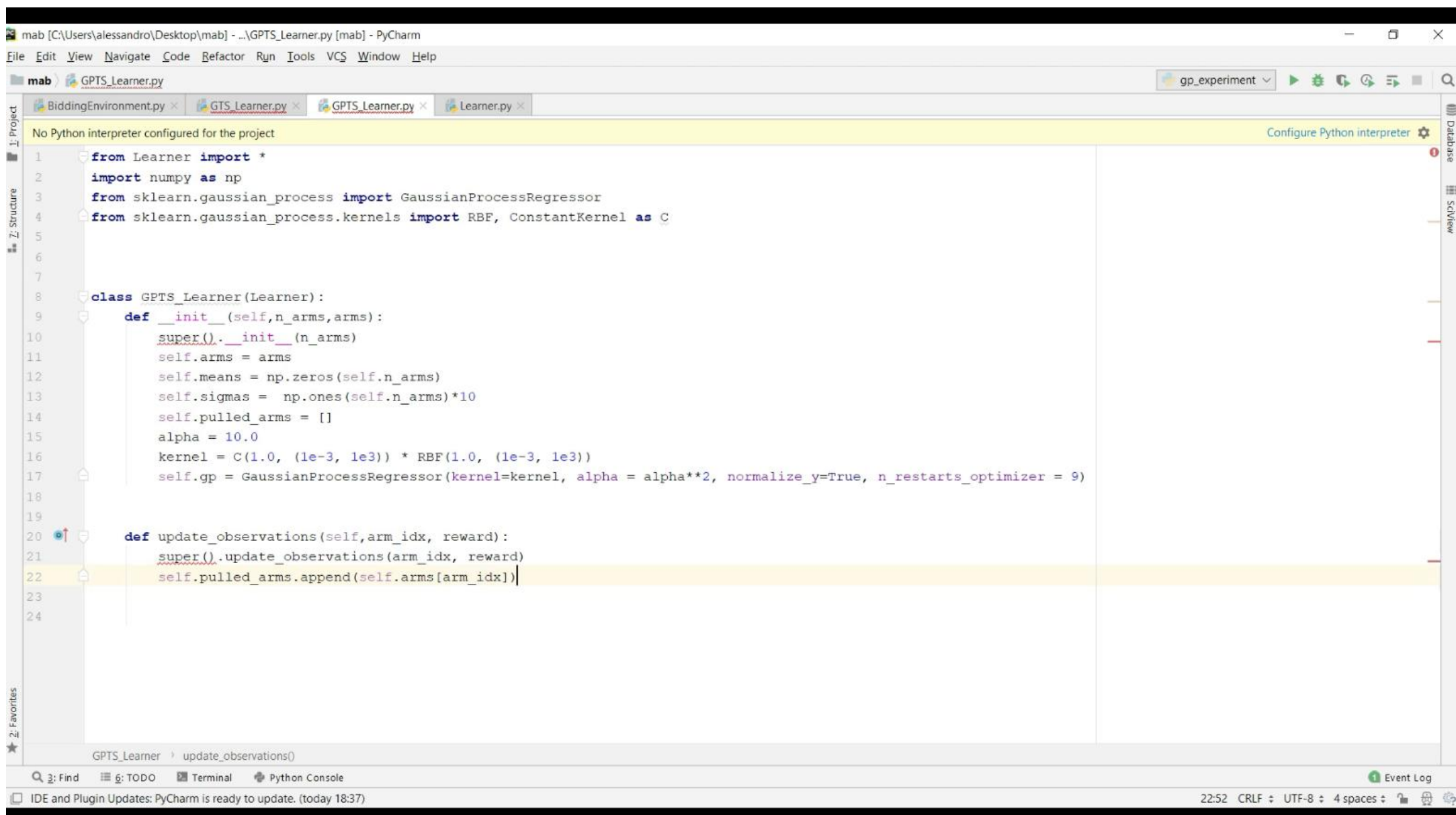
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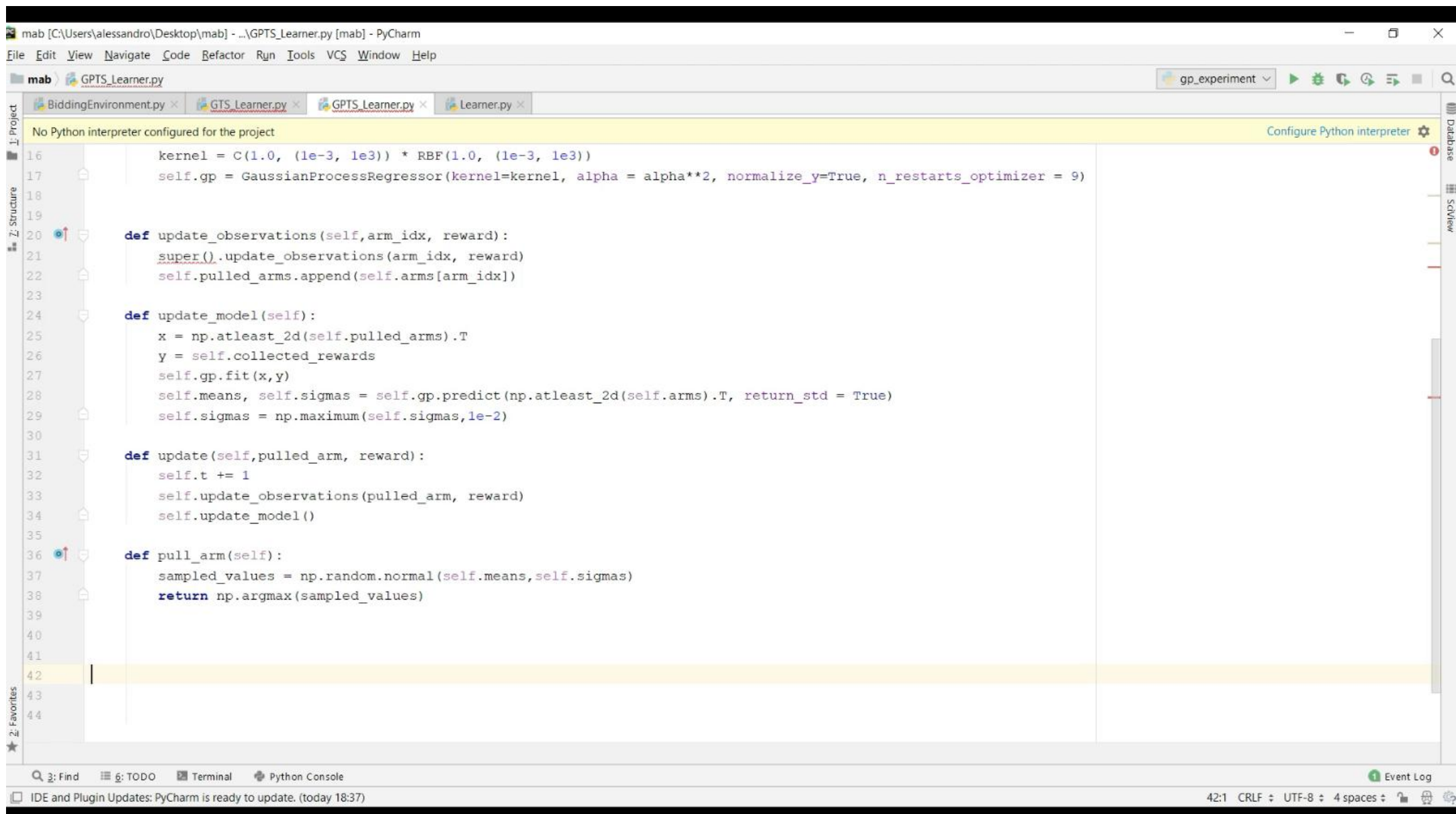


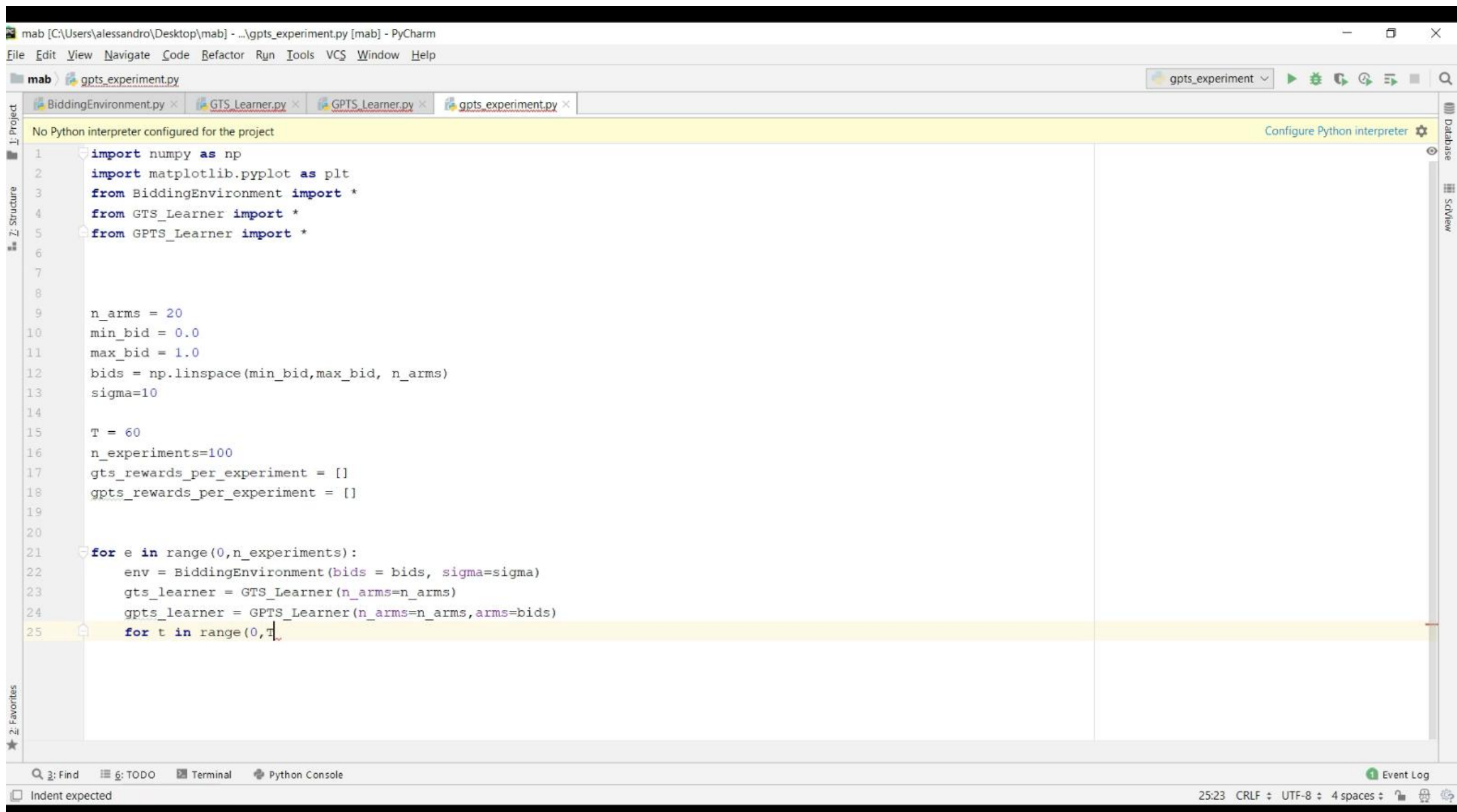
GPTS-Learner Class

At each round, the GPTS-Learner has to fit a GP with the chosen bids as inputs and the observed number of clicks as targets

It uses the GP to predict the means and variances of the distributions associated to each arm (bid value)







mab [C:\Users\alejandro\Desktop\mab] - ...gpts_experiment.py [mab] - PyCharm

File Edit View Navigate Code Refactor Run Tools VCS Window Help

mab gpts_experiment.py

gpts_experiment

No Python interpreter configured for the project [Configure Python interpreter](#)

```
23 gts_learner = GTS_Learner(n_arms=n_arms)
24 gpts_learner = GPTS_Learner(n_arms=n_arms, arms=bids)
25 for t in range(0, T):
26     # Gaussian Thompson Sampling
27     pulled_arm = gts_learner.pull_arm()
28     reward = env.round(pulled_arm)
29     gts_learner.update(pulled_arm, reward)
30
31     # GP Thompson Sampling
32     pulled_arm = gpts_learner.pull_arm()
33     reward = env.round(pulled_arm)
34     gpts_learner.update(pulled_arm, reward)
35
36
37 gts_rewards_per_experiment.append(gts_learner.collected_rewards)
38 gpts_rewards_per_experiment.append(gpts_learner.collected_rewards)
39
40 opt = np.max(env.means)
41 plt.figure(0)
42 plt.ylabel("Regret")
43 plt.xlabel("t")
44 plt.plot(np.cumsum(np.mean(opt - gts_rewards_per_experiment, axis=0)), 'r')
45 plt.plot(np.cumsum(np.mean(opt - gpts_rewards_per_experiment, axis=0)), 'g')
46 plt.legend(["GTS", "GPTS"])
47 plt.show()
```

3: Find 6: TODO Terminal Python Console

PEP 8: blank line at end of file

47:11 CRLF UTF-8 4 spaces

Event Log