```
SAP: 60009200056
     BATCH: K2
import numpy as np
import gym
import numpy as np
/usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/ipykernel/ipkernel.py:283:
DeprecationWarning: `should run async` will not call `transform cell`
automatically in the future. Please pass the result to
`transformed cell` argument and any exception that happen during
thetransform in `preprocessing_exc_tuple` in IPython 7.17 and above.
  and should run async(code)
env = gym.make("FrozenLake-v1")
n observations = env.observation space.n
n actions = env.action space.n
/usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/ipykernel/ipkernel.py:283:
DeprecationWarning: `should run async` will not call `transform cell`
automatically in the future. Please pass the result to
`transformed cell` argument and any exception that happen during
thetransform in `preprocessing exc tuple` in IPython 7.17 and above.
  and should run async(code)
/usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/gym/core.py:317:
DeprecationWarning: WARN: Initializing wrapper in old step API which
returns one bool instead of two. It is recommended to set
`new step api=True` to use new step API. This will be the default
behaviour in future.
  deprecation(
/usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/gym/wrappers/step api compatibi
lity.py:39: DeprecationWarning: WARN: Initializing environment in old
step API which returns one bool instead of two. It is recommended to
set `new step api=True` to use new step API. This will be the default
behaviour in future.
  deprecation(
#Initialize the O-table to O
Q table = np.zeros((n observations, n actions))
print(Q table)
[[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.]
```

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[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. \ 0.1]
#number of episode we will run
n = 10000
#maximum of iteration per episode
max iter episode = 100
#initialize the exploration probability to 1
exploration proba = 1
#exploartion decreasing decay for exponential decreasing
exploration decreasing decay = 0.001
# minimum of exploration proba
min exploration proba = 0.01
#discounted factor
qamma = 0.99
#learning rate
lr = 0.1
total_rewards_episode = list()
rewards per episode=[]
/usr/local/lib/python3.9/dist-packages/ipykernel/ipkernel.py:283:
DeprecationWarning: `should run async` will not call `transform cell`
automatically in the future. Please pass the result to
`transformed cell` argument and any exception that happen during
thetransform in `preprocessing_exc_tuple` in IPython 7.17 and above.
  and should run async(code)
#we iterate over episodes
for e in range(n episodes):
    #we initialize the first state of the episode
    current_state = env.reset()
    done = \overline{False}
    #sum the rewards that the agent gets from the environment
    total episode reward = 0
    for i in range(max iter episode):
        # we sample a float from a uniform distribution over 0 and 1
```

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# if the sampled flaot is less than the exploration proba
              the agent selects arandom action
        # else
             he exploits his knowledge using the bellman equation
        if np.random.uniform(0,1) < exploration proba:
            action = env.action space.sample()
        else:
            action = np.argmax(Q table[current state,:])
        # The environment runs the chosen action and returns
        # the next state, a reward and true if the epiosed is ended.
        next_state, reward, done, _ = env.step(action)
        # We update our Q-table using the Q-learning iteration
        Q table[current state, action] = (1-lr) *
Q table[current state, action] +lr*(reward +
gamma*max(Q_table[next_state,:]))
        total episode reward = total episode reward + reward
        # If the episode is finished, we leave the for loop
        if done:
            break
        current state = next state
    #We update the exploration proba using exponential decay formula
    exploration proba = max(min exploration proba, np.exp(-
exploration decreasing decay*e))
    rewards per episode.append(total episode reward)
print("Mean reward per thousand episodes")
for i in range (10):
    print((i+1)*1000,": mean espiode reward:",
np.mean(rewards per episode[1000*i:1000*(i+1)]))
Mean reward per thousand episodes
1000 : mean espiode reward: 0.046
2000 : mean espiode reward: 0.226
3000 : mean espiode reward: 0.424
4000 : mean espiode reward: 0.593
5000 : mean espiode reward: 0.653
6000 : mean espiode reward: 0.682
7000 : mean espiode reward: 0.679
8000 : mean espiode reward: 0.671
9000 : mean espiode reward: 0.669
10000 : mean espiode reward: 0.694
```