CSC411: Project 4

Due on Sunday, April 2, 2018

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Part 1

Environment

The grid is represented by horizontal, vertical and diagonal indices. The coordinates are the indices from 0 - 8. The win-set is represented by a fix matrix in which the first row represents 3 sets of horizontal rows for which a player wins the game, the second row represent the vertical column, and the third row represents the diagonal of the tictactoe.

The attributes turn represents whose turn to play the game (player1 or player 2). The attribute done means whether the game is over (when a player wins, or a tie occurs).

Play a game of TicTacToe by calling the step(), and render() methods.

Listing 1: Compute network function

```
     env.step(0)
     (array([1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]), 'valid', False)
     env.render()
     x..
5    ...
     ...
     ====
     env.step(2)
     (array([1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]), 'valid', False)
10   env.render()
     x.o
     ...
     ...
     ====
15   env.step(4)
     (array([1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]), 'valid', False)
     env.render()
     x.o
     .x.
20   ...
     ====
     env.step(8)
     (array([1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2]), 'valid', False)
     env.render()
25   x.o
     .x.
     ..o
     ====
     env.step(6)
30   (array([1, 0, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2]), 'valid', False)
     env.render()
     x.o
     .x.
     x.o
35   ====
     env.step(1)
     (array([1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2]), 'valid', False)
     env.render()
     xoo
40   .x.
```

```
        x.o
        ====
        env.step(3)
        (array([1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 2]), 'win', True)
45      env.render()
        xoo
        xx.
        x.o
        ====
```

Part 2

Complete the implementation so that policy is a neural network with one hidden layer

Part 2 (a)

Listing 2: Policy implementation

```python
class Policy(nn.Module):
    """
    The Tic-Tac-Toe Policy
    """
    def __init__(self, input_size=27, hidden_size=64, output_size=9):
        super(Policy, self).__init__()
        # TODO
        self.linear_f1 = nn.Linear(input_size, hidden_size)
        self.linear_f2 = nn.Linear(hidden_size, output_size)

    def forward(self, x):
        # TODO
        h = F.relu(self.linear_f1(x))
        out = F.softmax(self.linear_f2(h))
        return out
```

Part 2 (b)

Listing 3: Policy

```python
policy = Policy()
state = np.array([1,0,1,2,1,0,1,0,1])
state = torch.from_numpy(state).long().unsqueeze(0)
state = torch.zeros(3,9).scatter_(0, state, 1).view(1, 27)
print(state)
```

Listing 4: output

```
Columns 0 to 12
0    1    0    0    0    1    0    1    0    1    0    1
0


Columns 13 to 25
1    0    1    0    1    0    0    0    1    0    0    0
0


Columns 26 to 26
0
[torch.FloatTensor of size 1x27]
```

State what each of the 27 dimensions mean

Part 2 (c)

Explain what the value in each dimension means. The value in each dimension means Is this policy stochastic or deterministic?
The policy is stochastic.

Part 3

Part 3a

Implement the compute_returns function

Listing 5: output

```
l = len(rewards)
rewards = np.array(rewards)
gammas = np.array([gamma ** (i) for i in range(l)])

G = []
for i in range(l):
    G.append(sum(rewards[i:] * gammas[:l - i]))
return G
```

Part 3b

Explain why can we not update weights in the middle of an episode

Part 4

Part 4(a)

Listing 6: modified function

```python
def get_reward(status):
    """Returns a numeric given an environment status."""
    return {
    Environment.STATUS_VALID_MOVE  : 1,
    Environment.STATUS_INVALID_MOVE: -5,
    Environment.STATUS_WIN         : 10,
    Environment.STATUS_TIE         : 4,
    Environment.STATUS_LOSE        : -1
    }[status]
```

Part 4(b)

Explain the choices that you made in 4(a)

Part 5

Part 5a

Plot the training curve of the tictactoe model.
Hidden units = 64 units

Figure 1: training curve of the tictactoe model, with 64 hidden units

Part 5b

Plot the training curve of the tictactoe model, by tuning the hyperparameter hidden units with 3 different values.
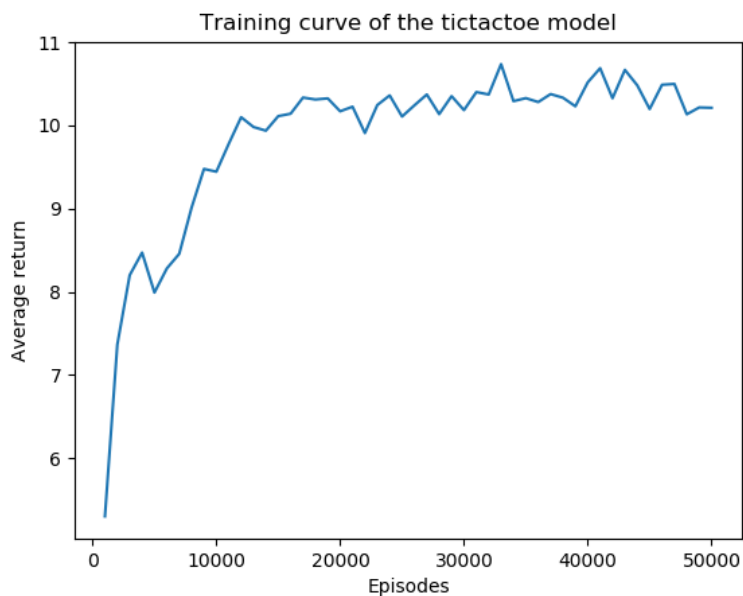
1. Hidden units = 128 units

Figure 2: training curve of the tictactoe model, with 128 hidden units
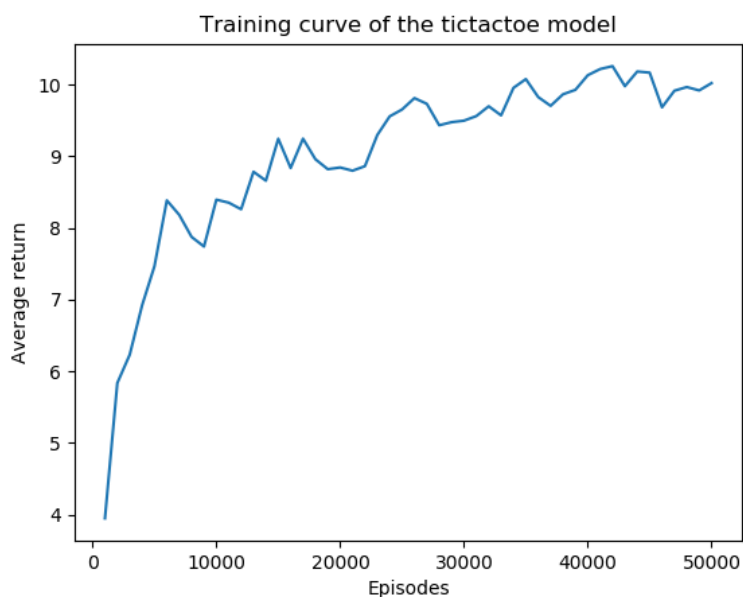
2. Hidden units = 16 units

Figure 3: training curve of the tictactoe model, with 16 hidden units
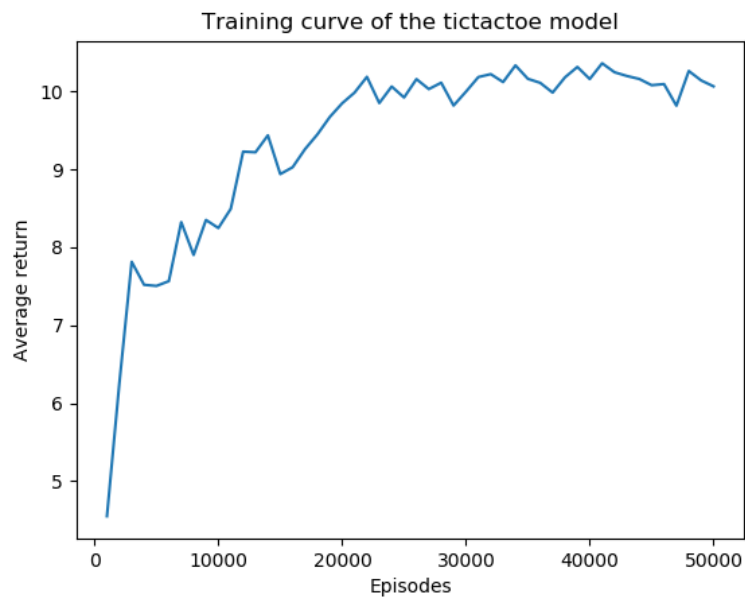
3. Hidden units = 32 units

Figure 4: training curve of the tictactoe model, with 32 hidden units

Part 6

Part 6a

Plot the contour of the cost function

Part 6b

Part 6c

Part 6d

Part 7

Part 8