

CS378
Autonomous Multiagent Systems
Spring 2005

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Week 14a: Tuesday, April 25th

Good Afternoon, Colleagues

Are there any questions?

Logistics

- Executable teams due next Tuesday

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- Final reports due on Thursday

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- Final reports due on Thursday
- Final tournament: Tuesday, May 16th, 1pm, ACES 2.402

The Tournament

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- We may (or may not) have guests

Suggested Structure

- One group of 5 and one group of 4 with playoffs
 - Semifinals: 2 vs. 1, 1 vs. 2 → finals, 3rd place
 - 3 vs. 3
 - 4 vs. 4
 - 5 vs. loser of 4 vs. 4

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- 2 seeded teams?
- Random draw for the groups

Machine Learning

Hypothesis space: set of possible functions

Training examples: the data

Learning method: training examples \mapsto hypothesis

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Agent Learning

Policy: how to **act** (generate training examples)

neural network training, decision tree training, clustering, genetic algorithms, genetic programming, reinforcement learning...

3 vs. 2 Keepaway (joint with Rich Sutton)

- Play in a **small area** (20m × 20m)
- **Keepers** try to keep the ball
- **Takers** try to get the ball
- **Episode:**
 - Players and ball reset randomly
 - Ball starts near a keeper
 - Ends when taker gets the ball or ball goes out
- Performance measure: **average possession duration**
- Use **CMUnited-99 skills:**
 - HoldBall, PassBall(k), GoToBall, GetOpen

Available Skills (from CMUnited-99)

HoldBall(): Remain stationary while keeping possession of the ball.

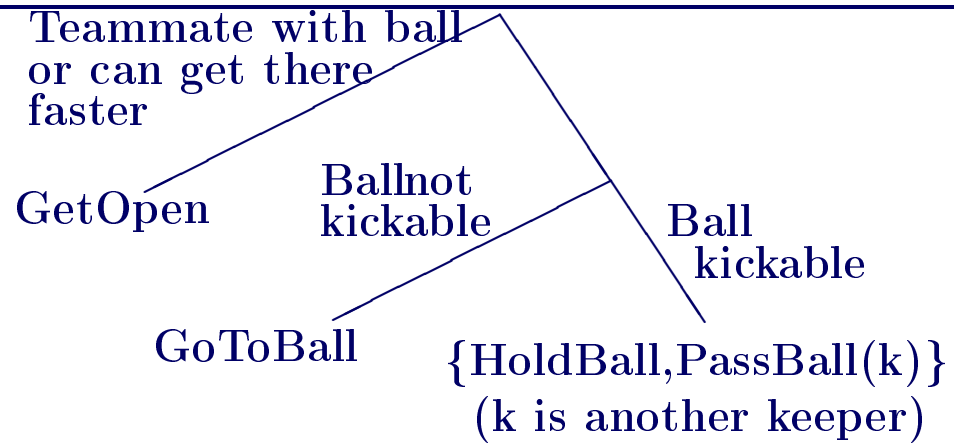
PassBall(k): Kick the ball directly to keeper k .

GoToBall(): Intercept a moving ball or move directly towards a stationary ball.

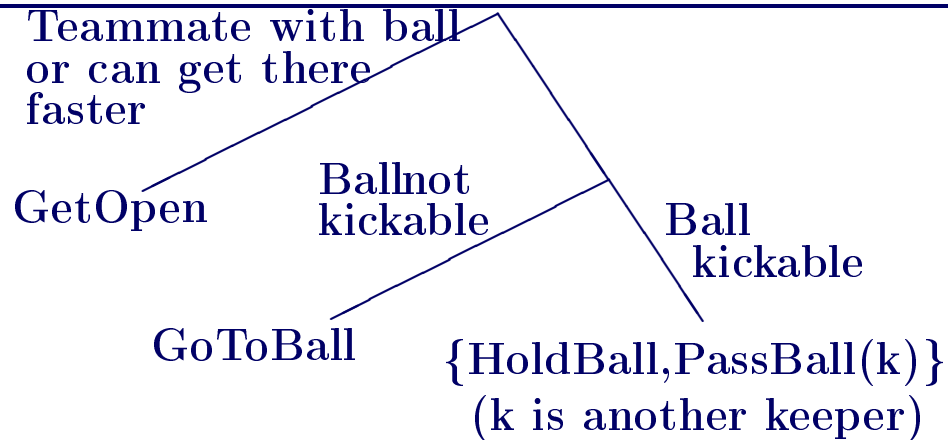
GetOpen(): Move to a position that is free from opponents and open for a pass from the ball's current position (using SPAR (Veloso et al., 1999))

BlockPass(k): Get in between the ball and keeper k

The Keepers' Policy Space



The Keepers' Policy Space



Example Policies

Random: HoldBall or PassBall(k) randomly

Hold: Always HoldBall

Hand-coded:

If no taker within 10m: HoldBall

Else If there's a good pass: PassBall(k)

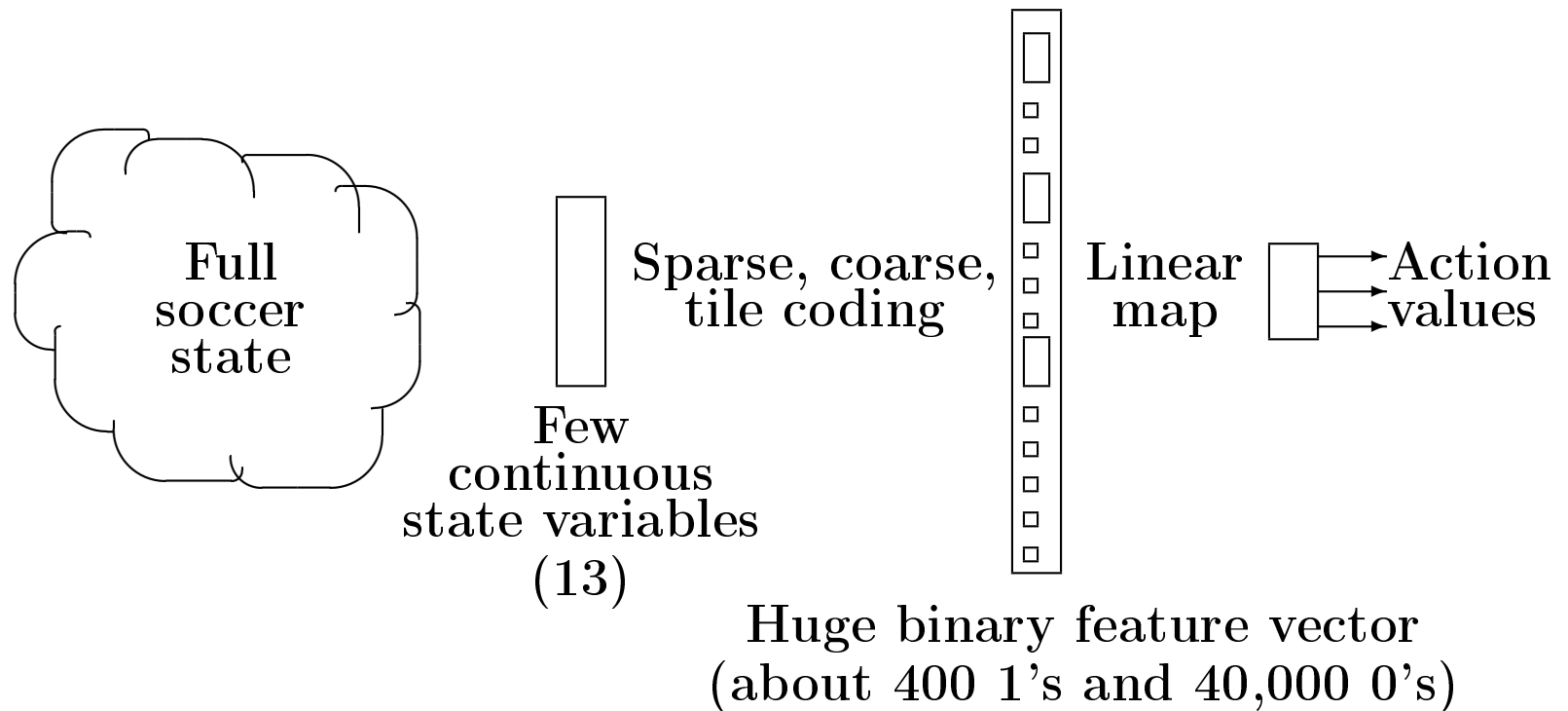
Else HoldBall

Mapping Keepaway to RL

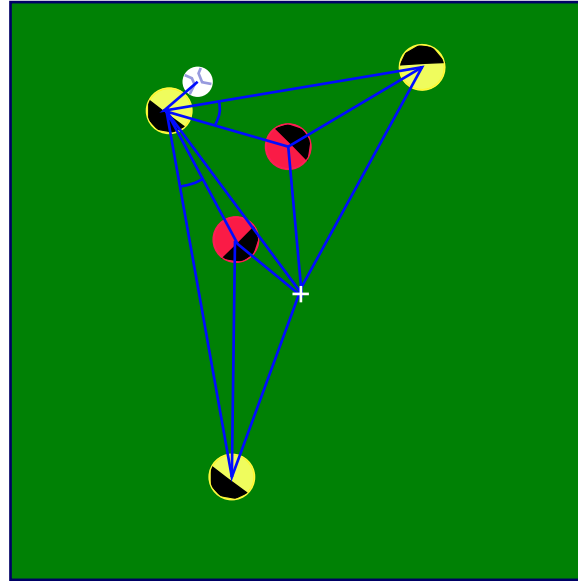
Discrete-time, episodic, distributed RL

- Simulator operates in discrete time steps, $t = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, each representing 100 msec
- Episode: $s_0, a_0, r_1, s_1, \dots, s_t, a_t, r_{t+1}, s_{t+1}, \dots, r_T, s_T$
- $a_t \in \{\text{HoldBall}, \text{PassBall}(k), \text{GoToBall}, \text{GetOpen}\}$
- $r_t = 1$
- $V^\pi(s) = E\{T \mid s_0 = s\}$
- Goal: Find π^* that maximizes V for all s

Representation



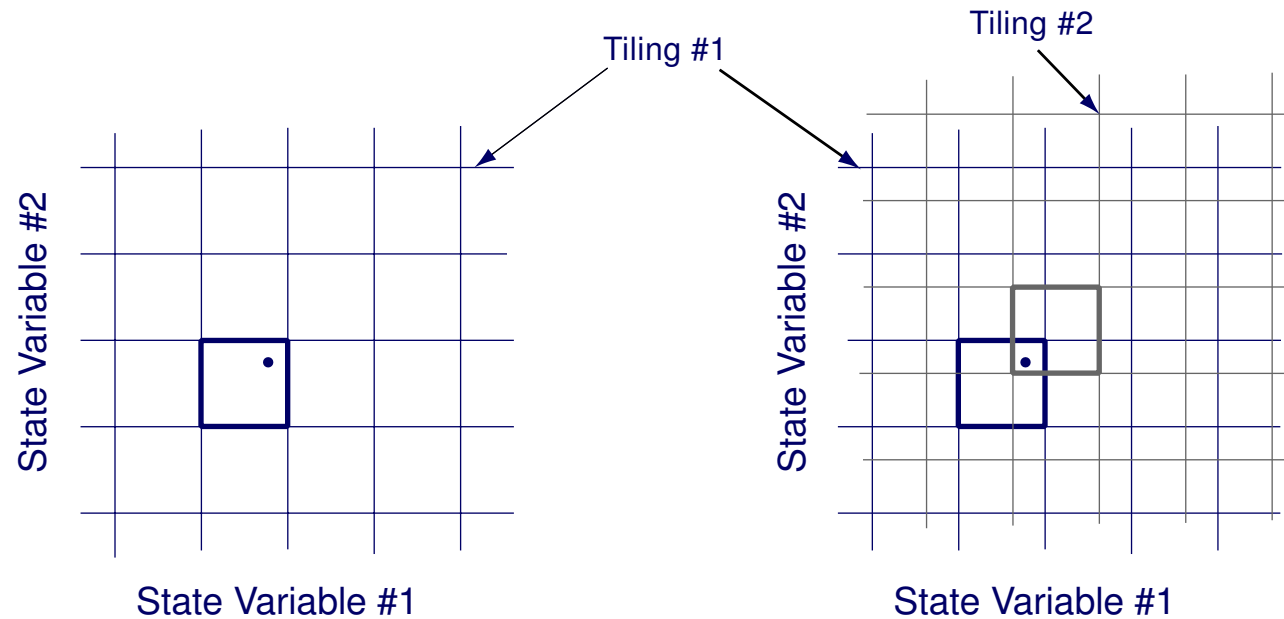
s : 13 Continuous State Variables



- 11 distances among players, ball, and center
- 2 angles to takers along passing lanes

Function Approximation: Tile Coding

- Form of sparse, coarse coding based on CMACS (Albus, 1981)



- Tiled state variables individually (13)

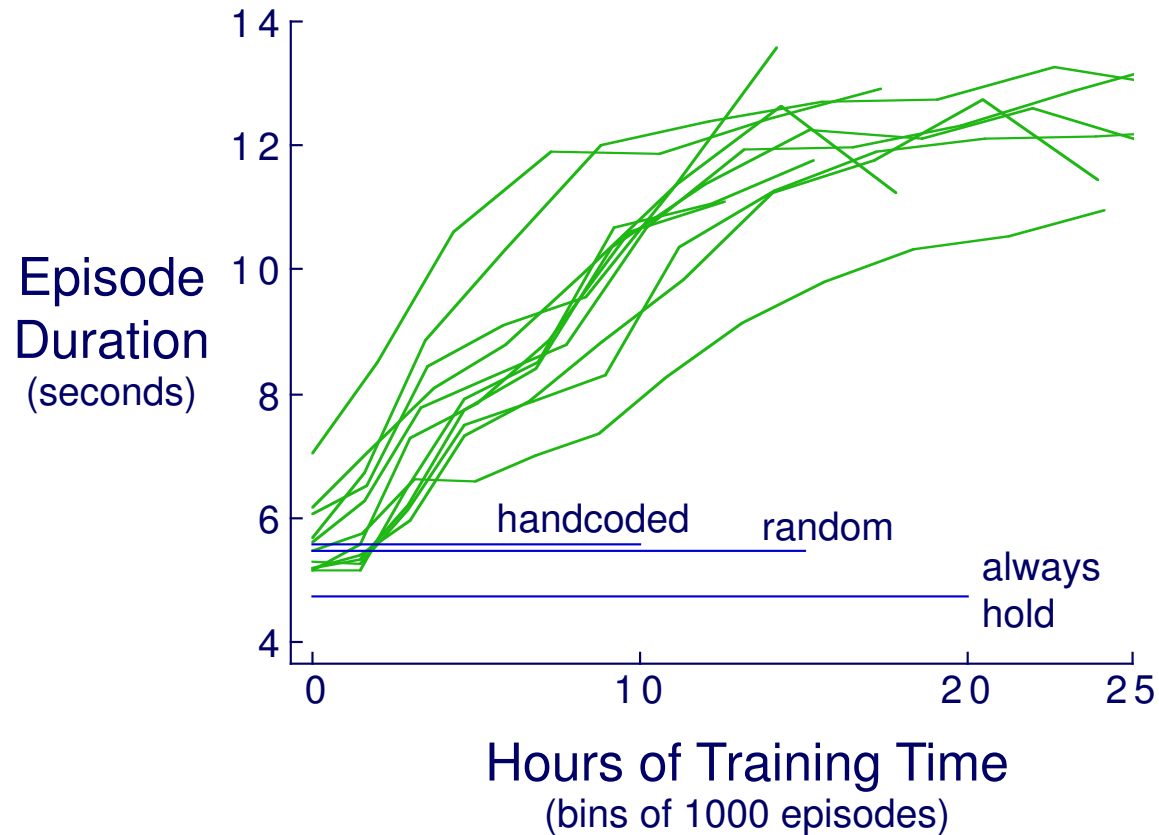
Policy Learning

- Learn $Q^\pi(s, a)$: Expected possession time

Policy Learning

- Learn $Q^\pi(s, a)$: Expected possession time
- Linear Sarsa(λ) — each agent learns independently
 - On-policy method: advantages over e.g. Q-learning
 - Not known to converge, but works (e.g. (Sutton, 1996))

Main Result



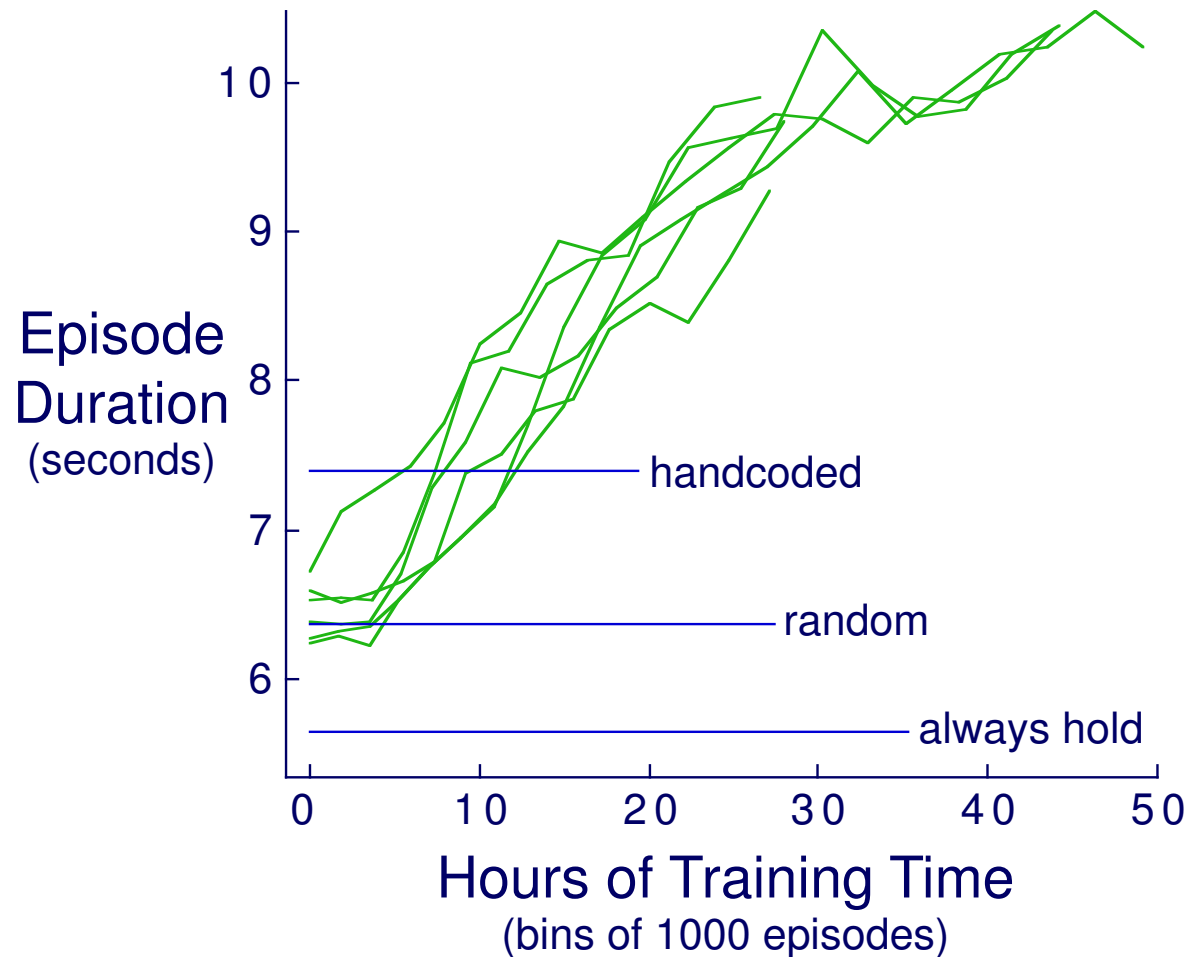
1 hour = 720 5-second episodes

Varied Field Size

Keepers		Testing Field Size		
		15x15	20x20	25x25
Trained on field of size	15x15	11.0	9.8	7.2
	20x20	10.7	15.0	12.2
	25x25	6.3	10.4	15.0
Benchmarks	Hand	4.3	5.6	8.0
	Hold	3.9	4.8	5.2
	Random	4.2	5.5	6.4

- Single runs
- learning specific to fields
 - mechanism generalizes better than policies

4 vs. 3 Keeper Learning



- Preliminary: taker learning successful as well

Class Discussion

Marco Huerta on RL tasks