

Soar-RL Tutorial Soar Workshop 29

Nate Derbinsky

University of Michigan





Setting Expectations

- This is <u>not</u> a tutorial on reinforcement learning
 - Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction (Richard S. Sutton, Andrew G. Barto)
- Topics
 - Soar-RL as a learning mechanism
 - Agent design
 - Architectural details
 - Useful commands





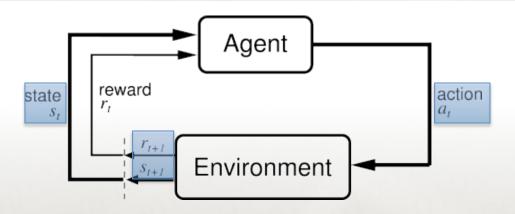
Some History

- 2004
 - Initial implementation
 - Soar-RL: Integrating Reinforcement Learning with Soar
 - Shelley Nason, John Laird (ICCM)
- 2007
 - The Importance of Action History in Decision Making and Reinforcement Learning
 - YJ Wang, John Laird (ICCM)
- 2008
 - Re-engineered Soar-RL released as 8.6.4-beta, then 9.0.0
 - A Computational Unification of Cognitive Control, Emotion, and Learning
 - Bob Mariner (Dissertation)
- 2009
 - Soar-RL refinements (9.0.1)
 - Learning to Use Episodic Memory
 - Nick Gorski, John Laird (ICCM)





Some RL Terminology



- Agent's goal: maximize total amount of reward received over the long run
- Policy: mapping from states to probabilities of selecting each possible action
- RL specifies how the agent changes its policy as a result of its experience

Sutton, R.S., Barto, A.G.: Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction



Numeric Indifferent Preferences

- (<state> ^operator <op> = number)
 - number, the value of the preference, is a numeric constant
- The value of the numeric indifferent preference may bias selection of the operator from amongst indifferent preferences





RL as a Learning Mechanism

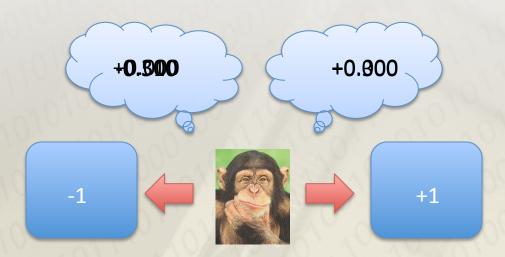
- Soar-RL directly modifies numeric indifferent preference values such as to maximize the expected receipt of future reward
- By modifying preference values in procedural memory, <u>Soar-RL alters the outcome of operator selection</u>, thereby affecting agent behavior





Left-Right Agent Demo

- Load Debugger
- source "SoarLibrary/Demos/left-right.soar"
- srand 5041229 (SOAR29)
- p -rl, run, init; p -rl, run, init; p -rl, run, init; p -rl





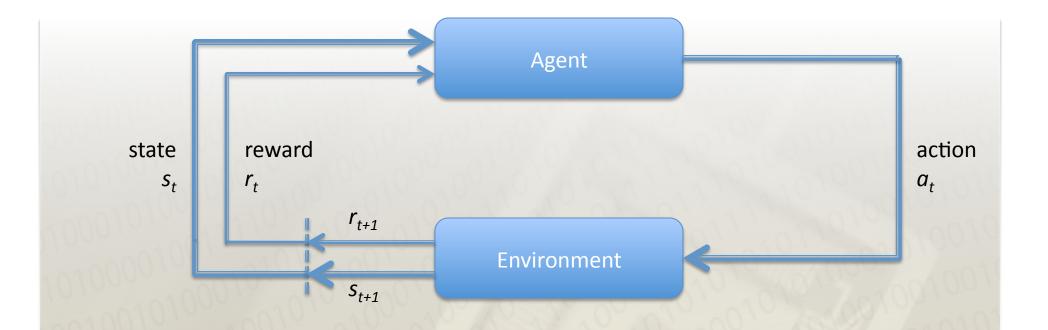
Soar-RL Sequence

Time	Input	Propose	Decide	Apply	Output
t	state _t				
t+1					





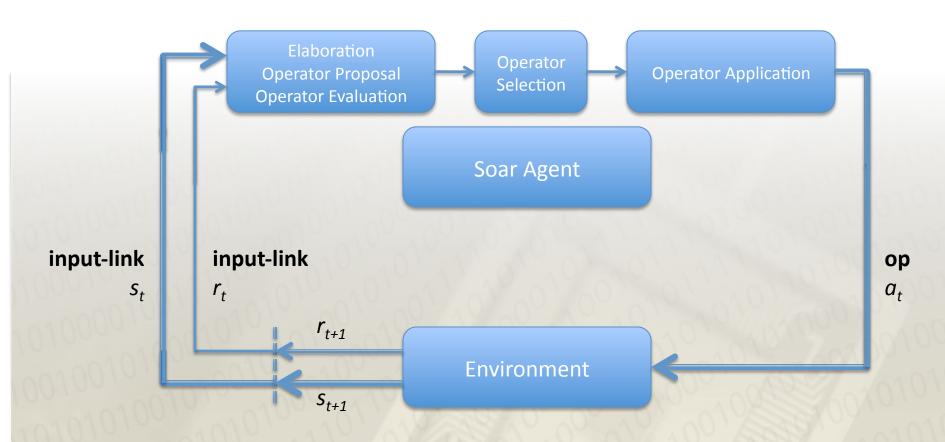
RL Agent-Environment Interface







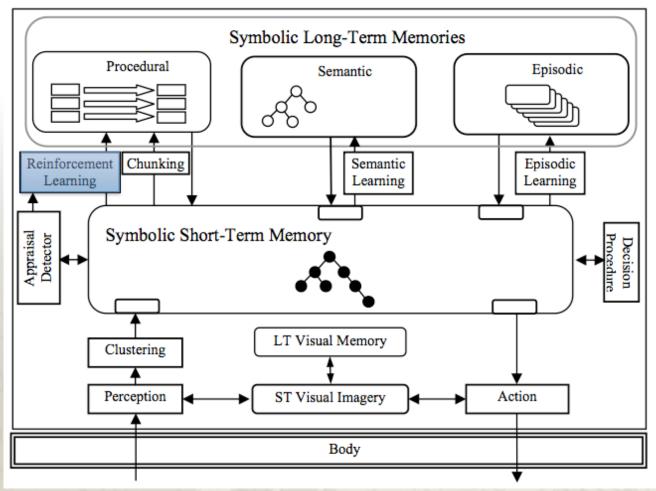
Soar-RL Agent-Environment Interface







Soar-RL within Soar 9







Soar-RL Agent Design

- To take advantage of the Soar-RL architectural mechanism, an agent must implement two components:
 - Soar-RL compatible preferences
 - Reward rules





Soar-RL Rules

- Operator preferences that are recognized as updateable by Soar-RL must be proposed in a special form:
 - LHS can be anything
 - RHS must be a <u>single</u> numeric indifferent preference with a constant value





Soar-RL Rule Example





Reward

- Upon creation of a new state within working memory, the architecture will automatically create a reward-link structure
- At the beginning of each decision phase, the architecture will collect all properly located numeric constants (integer or float) on each state's reward-link:
 - state ^reward-link.reward.value *
- When performing an update for a state, the architecture will consider all reward collected at that state's reward-link
- The reward-link is not part of the io-link and is not modified directly by the environment





Reward Rule Example





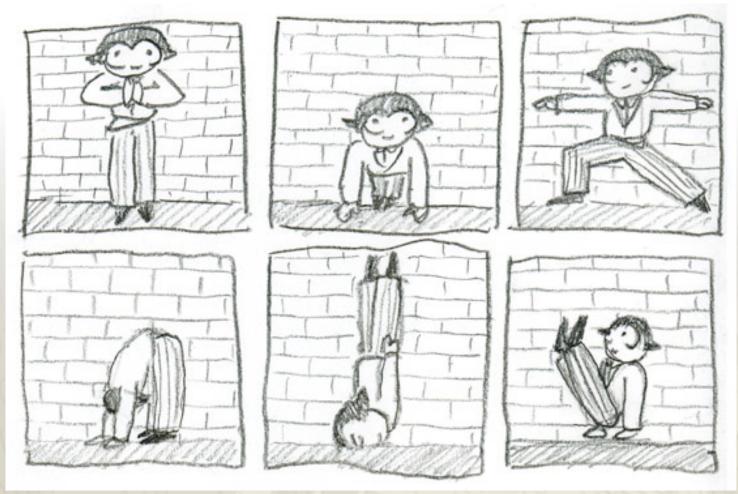
Left-Right Agent

Load "SoarLibrary/Demos/left-right.vsa" in VisualSoar





2-Minute Break







Water Jug RL

- Demo
- Soar-RL compatible preferences
- Reward rule





Water Jug RL Demo

- Load Debugger
- Water Jug RL button
- run, init, run, init, run, init





Water Jug: RL Preferences

Step 1

Modify existing proposal rules (propose*empty, propose*fill, propose*pour) such that they no longer propose indifferents (i.e. remove the "=")

Step 2

 Create Soar-RL rules to represent the action policy for empty, pour, and fill in all configurations of jugs





Complex Policies

- In order for Soar-RL to affect selection of an operator in a particular state, a Soar-RL rule must exist to represent the state-operator pair
- With complex agents, the requirement of manually generating these rules is unreasonable
 - Solutions: scripting, gp, or templates





The gp Command

- The gp command defines a pattern used to generate and source a set of Soar productions
 - gp {production body}
- Patterns are whitespace-separated values in square brackets; every combination across all square-bracketed value lists will be generated
- Pros:
 - very fast (all computation done at source)
- Cons
 - limited expressability (can create unnecessary rules)
 - all values must be known at design time





gp Example

```
gp {water-jug*fill
   (state <s> ^name water-jug
              ^operator <op> +
              ^jug <j1> <j2>)
   (<op> ^name fill ^fill-jug.volume [3 5])
   (<j1> ^volume 3 ^contents [0 1 2 3])
   (<j2> ^volume 5 ^contents [0 1 2 3 4 5])
   (<s> ^operator <op> = 0)
```



Soar-RL Templates

- Template have variables that are filled in to generate Soar-RL rules as they are encountered
- A rule is a template rule if
 - It has a :template flag
 - Adheres to the format of a Soar-RL rule
 - · Can use a variable as numeric indifferent value
- Pros
 - only creates rules as they are encountered
- Cons
 - VERY slow during run-time





Template Example

```
sp {water-jug*fill
   :template
   (state <s> ^name water-jug
              ^operator <op> +
              ^jug <j1> <j2>)
   (<op> ^name fill ^fill-jug.volume <vol>)
   (<j1> ^volume 3 ^contents <small-c>)
   (<j2> ^volume 5 ^contents <large-c>)
   (<s> ^operator <op> = 0)
```



Water Jug RL Agent

- Implement gp commands for fill, empty, pour
- Add reward to water-jug*detect*goal*achieved rule





2-Minute Break









Next Up: Architectural Details





Numeric and Symbolic Preferences

- Symbolic preferences take precedence over numeric preferences
- Symbolic preferences are processed first, and only if there are tied operators remaining are numeric preferences examined
- Example

$$-01 > 02$$

$$- 01 = 0$$

$$- 02 = 2.1$$

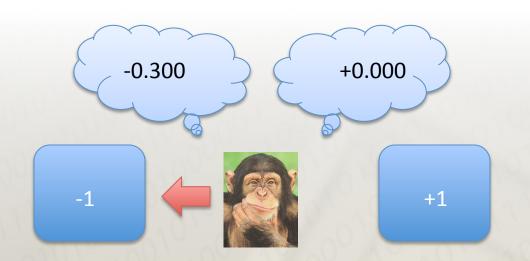
O1 is Selected





Exploration vs. Exploitation

Recall:



Why didn't the agent choose right?





Exploration Policies

- For reinforcement learning to discover the optimal policy, it is necessary that the agent sometimes choose an action that does not have the maximum predicted value
- This exploration policy is set using the indifferent-selection command
 - indifferent-selection <policy>
- Policies: boltzmann, epsilon-greedy (default), softmax, first/last (deterministic)





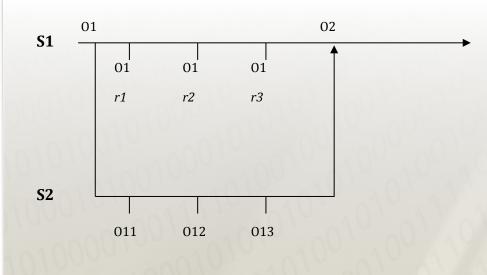
Gaps in Rule Coverage

- Gap
 - one or more contiguous decision cycles during which no Soar-RL rules fire
- By default, Soar-RL will automatically propagate RL updates over gaps, discounted with respect to the length of the gap (defined as the number of decision cycles)





RL in Sub-Goals



- Rewards at S1 after O1 are attributed to O1, discounted with respect to the number of decision cycles
- Rewards at S2 are attributed to the respective operator
- After O13, reward is checked at S2 and, if present, attributed directly to O13





Useful Commands

- Manipulating Soar-RL parameters
- Trace feedback
- Print extension
- Excise extension
- Other commands





Soar-RL Parameters

- Get a parameter
 - rl [-g|--get] < name>
- Set a parameter

$$- rl [-s|--set] < name > < value >$$

- Get all values
 - rl
- Soar-RL is disabled by default, to enable:
 - rl --set learning on





Soar-RL Trace Information

watch --rl

Provides useful information about gaps and numeric indifferent updates





Soar-RL print Extension

 Prints all Soar-RL rules with the number of updates and current numeric indifferent value of each

```
>print --rl
left-right*rl*right 1. 0.3
left-right*rl*left 2. -0.51
```

 Common for saving Soar-RL rules at the end of a run command-to-file /path/to/myfile print --full --rl





Soar-RL excise Extensions

- excise [-r|--rl]
 - Removes all Soar-RL rules (including those created from templates)
- excise [-T|--template]
 - Removes all Soar-RL templates





Other Commands

predict

 Determines, based upon current operator proposals, which operator will be chosen during the next decision phase

select <id>

 Forces the selection of an operator, whose id is supplied as an argument, during the next decision phase

preferences





Additional Resources

- Soar-RL Manual and Tutorial
 - In the "Documentation" directory of all releases
- Soar-RL Demo Agents
 - In the "SoarLibrary/Demos" directory of all releases
 - left-right: basic tutorial agent
 - rl-unit: demonstrates update behavior over gaps/sub-goals
- Sutton, R.S., Barto, A.G.: Reinforcement Learning: An Introduction. MIT Press, Cambridge (1998)
 - http://www.cs.ualberta.ca/%7Esutton/book/ebook/the-book.html

