

# 常用增强学习实验环境 II (ViZDoom, Roboschool, TensorFlow Agents, ELF, Coach等)

原创

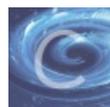
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34 篇文章 33 订阅

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原文链接: <http://blog.csdn.net/jinzhujun/article/details/78508203>

前段时间Nature上发表的升级版Alpha Go - AlphaGo Zero再一次成为热点话题。作为其核心技术之一的Deep reinforcement learning (深度增强学习, 或深度强化学习) 也再一次引发关注。Alpha Zero最有意义的地方之一是它去除了从人类经验(棋谱)中学习的过程, 而是完全通过“左右互博”式的学习击败了自己的“前辈”。这也很能体现强化学习的特点, 就是在弱监督信息下通过“Trial and error”来自我学习。

这两年DRL随着深度学习的大热也是火得不行。于是各种新的强化学习研究平台如雨后春笋冒出来, 而且趋势也是从简单的toy场景慢慢扩展到3D迷宫, 第一人称射击游戏, 即时策略类游戏和复杂机器人控制场景等。之前曾写文介绍了一些流行的强化学习实验环境([常用强化学习实验环境 I \(MuJoCo, OpenAI Gym, rllab, DeepMind Lab, TORCS, PySC2\)](#))。本文是第二弹。ps: 真羡慕现在研究强化学习的孩子, 各种五花八门的实验环境, 算法参考实现也可以随便挑。。。

在第一篇中介绍过的本文就不重复累述了, 这里把本文涉及的项目大致分为两类:

1. 实验场景类: 像OpenAI Gym, MuJoCo这些。

| 名称                               | github链接           | 类型                  | 语言                     | 平台                     | 官方介绍   |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|
| ViZDoom                          | <a href="#">代码</a> | FPS                 | C++, Lua, Java, Python | Linux, Windows, Mac OS | <a href="#">官网</a> <a href="#">论文</a> <a href="#">教程</a> |
| Roboschool                       | <a href="#">代码</a> | Physical simulation | Python                 | Linux, Mac OS          | <a href="#">博客</a>                                       |
| Multi-Agent Particle Environment | <a href="#">代码</a> | Multi-agent         | Python                 | Linux                  | <a href="#">论文</a> <a href="#">论文</a>                    |

2. 研究框架类: 一般会整合多个实验场景并提供方便统一的接口, 方便其它场景的接入, 并提供一些高级功能(如并行化), 同时可能附带一些算法参考实现。

| 名称                | github链接           | 场景                 | 语言     | 实现算法  | 相关机构      | 官方介绍 |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|---|-----------|------|
| TensorFlow Models | <a href="#">代码</a> | OpenAI Gym, MuJoCo | Python | Actor Critic, TRPO, PCL, Unified PCL, Trust-PCL, PCL + Constraint Trust Region, REINFORCE, UREX | Community | N/A  |

| 名称                              | github 链接                                  | 场景   | 语言     | 实现算法   | 相关机构     | 官方介绍                 |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--------|--|----------|----------------------|
| TensorFlow Agents               | <a href="#">代码</a>                         | OpenAI Gym   | Python | BatchPPO   | Google   | <a href="#">论文</a>   |
| Universe/universe-starter-agent | <a href="#">代码1</a><br><a href="#">代码2</a> | Atari, CarPole, Flashgames, Browser task, etc.           | Python | A3C  | OpenAI   | <a href="#">博客</a>   |
| ELF                             | <a href="#">代码</a>                         | MiniRTS, Atari, Go                                       | Python | PG, AC   | Facebook | <a href="#">论文教程</a> |
| Coach                           | <a href="#">代码</a>                         | OpenAI Gym, ViZDoom, Roboschool, GymExtensions, PyBullet | Python | DQN, DDQN, Dueling Q Network, MMC, PAL, Distributional DQN, Bootstrapped DQN, NEC Distributed: N-Step Q Learning, NAF, PG, A3C, DDPG, PPO, Clipped PPO, DFP<br>可参见 <a href="#">算法总览图</a> | Intel    | <a href="#">文档博客</a> |
| Unity Machine Learning Agents   | <a href="#">代码</a>                         | 3D Balance Ball, GridWorld                               | Python | PPO  | Unity    | <a href="#">文档博客</a> |

下面介绍下它们的环境搭建。基础环境Ubuntu 16.04, Cuda 8.0(cuDNN 6.0), TensorFlow 1.2.1, Anaconda 4.4.0, Python 2.7/3.5。

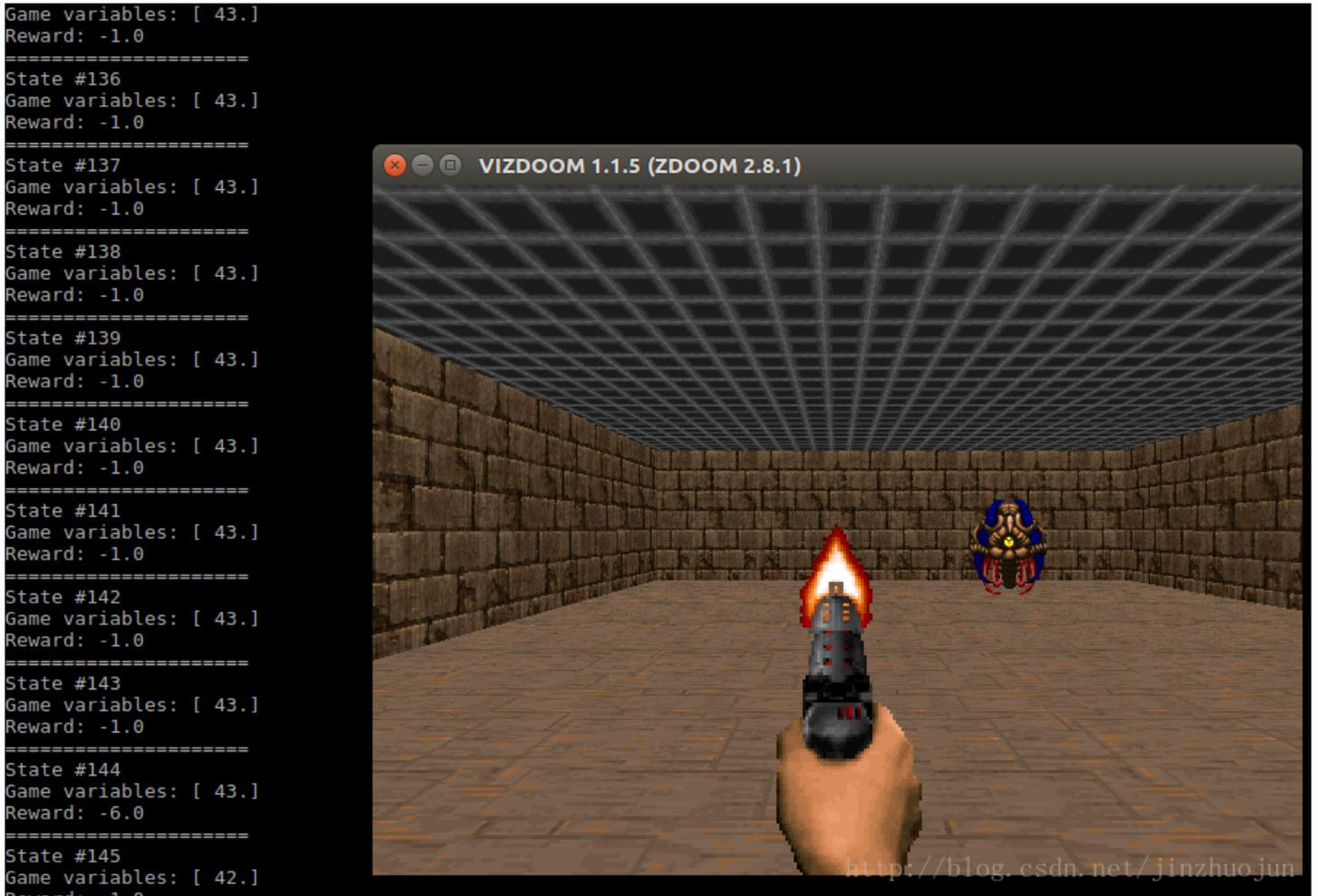
## ViZDoom

提供了用AI玩毁灭战士游戏的环境。主要用于机器学习研究，尤其是DRL算法研究。环境搭建可以参见官方文档：<https://github.com/mwysmuch/ViZDoom/blob/master/doc/Building.md>

依赖中其它还好，比较麻烦的是需要Torch 7。安装方法参考[Getting started with Torch](#)。

安装过程中会下载freedom-0.11.3.zip，但我这网速渣下载非常慢，可以先从<http://freedom.github.io/download.html>上下好放在项目的根目录。如果你网速快请忽略。

安装完成后运行examples/python/basic.py，会起一个图形界面，其中智能体(agent)采取的动作是随机的。



它还用多种语言实现了DQN算法，位于examples目录下。

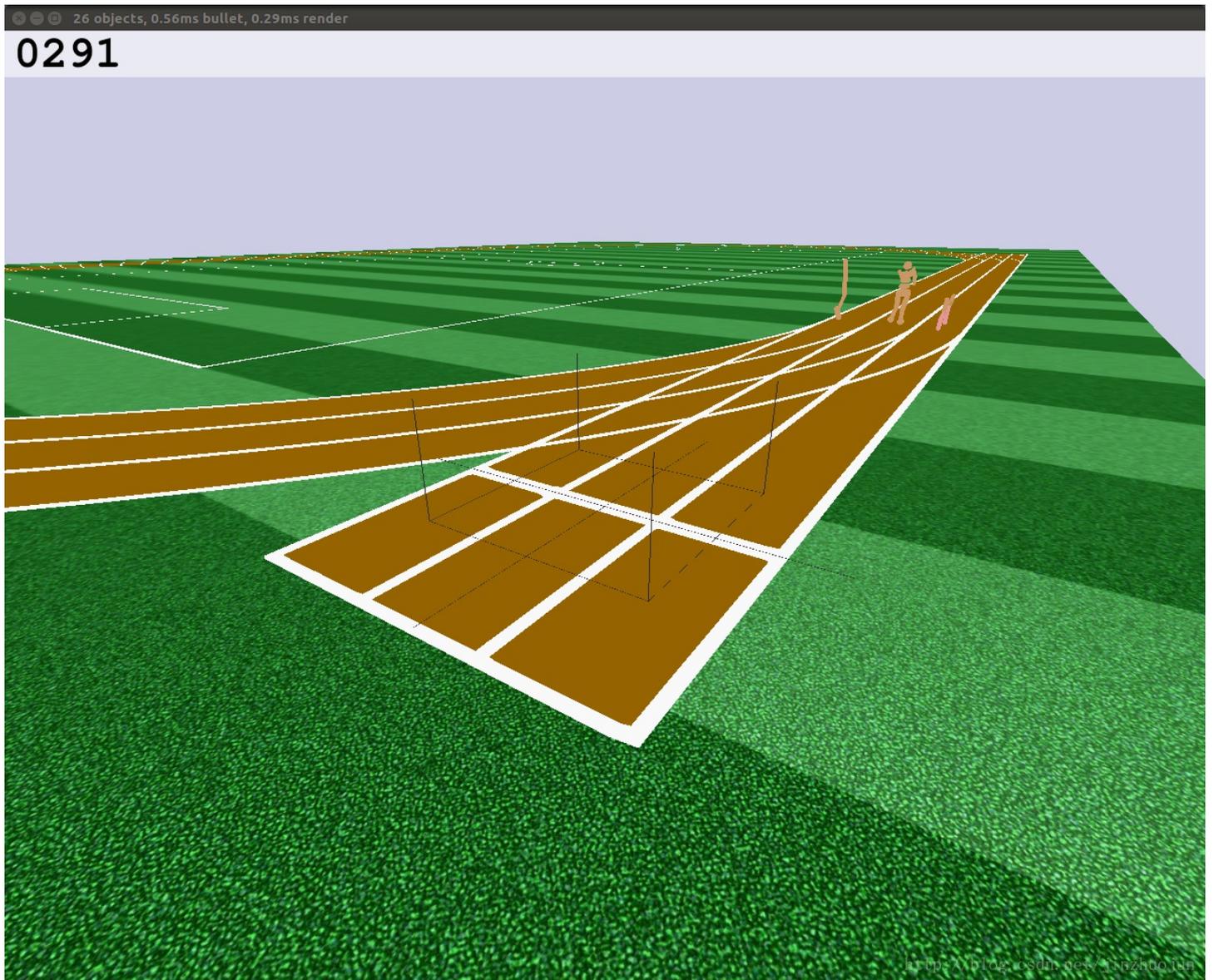
## Roboschool

MuJoCo在许多的DRL论文中被用于经典的控制场景实验。但它有个缺点是要钱（除了30天免费版及学生版）。而这个缺点对于我们穷人来说可以说是致命的。作为MuJoCo实现的替代品，OpenAI开发了基于Bullet物理引擎的Roboschool。它提供了OpenAI Gym形式的接口用于模拟机器人控制。目前包含了12个环境。其中除了传统的类似MuJoCo的场景，还有交互控制，及多智能体控制场景。

安装方法比较简单，基本按github上readme即可。比如运行下面例子：

```
python $ROBOSCHOOL_PATH/agent_zoo/demo_race2.py
```

后的效果：



如果你不幸遇到下面的问题：

```
jzj@jlocal:~/source/roboschool$ python $ROBOSCHOOL_PATH/agent_zoo/RoboschoolHumanoidFlagrun_v0_2017may.  
[2017-10-28 21:56:26,100] Making new env: RoboschoolHumanoidFlagrun-v1  
QGLShaderProgram: could not create shader program  
bool QGLShaderPrivate::create(): Could not create shader of type 2.  
python3: render-simple.cpp:250: void SimpleRender::Context::initGL(): Assertion `r0' failed.  
Aborted (core dumped)
```

根据<https://github.com/openai/roboschool/issues/15>中描述是一个已知bug，有个WR是在脚本前面加上from OpenGL import GLU。

## Multi-Agent Particle Environment

多智能体粒子世界。主要用于多智能体场景下的DRL相关研究。项目不大，依赖也比较简单，基本只要OpenAI gym。安装方法：

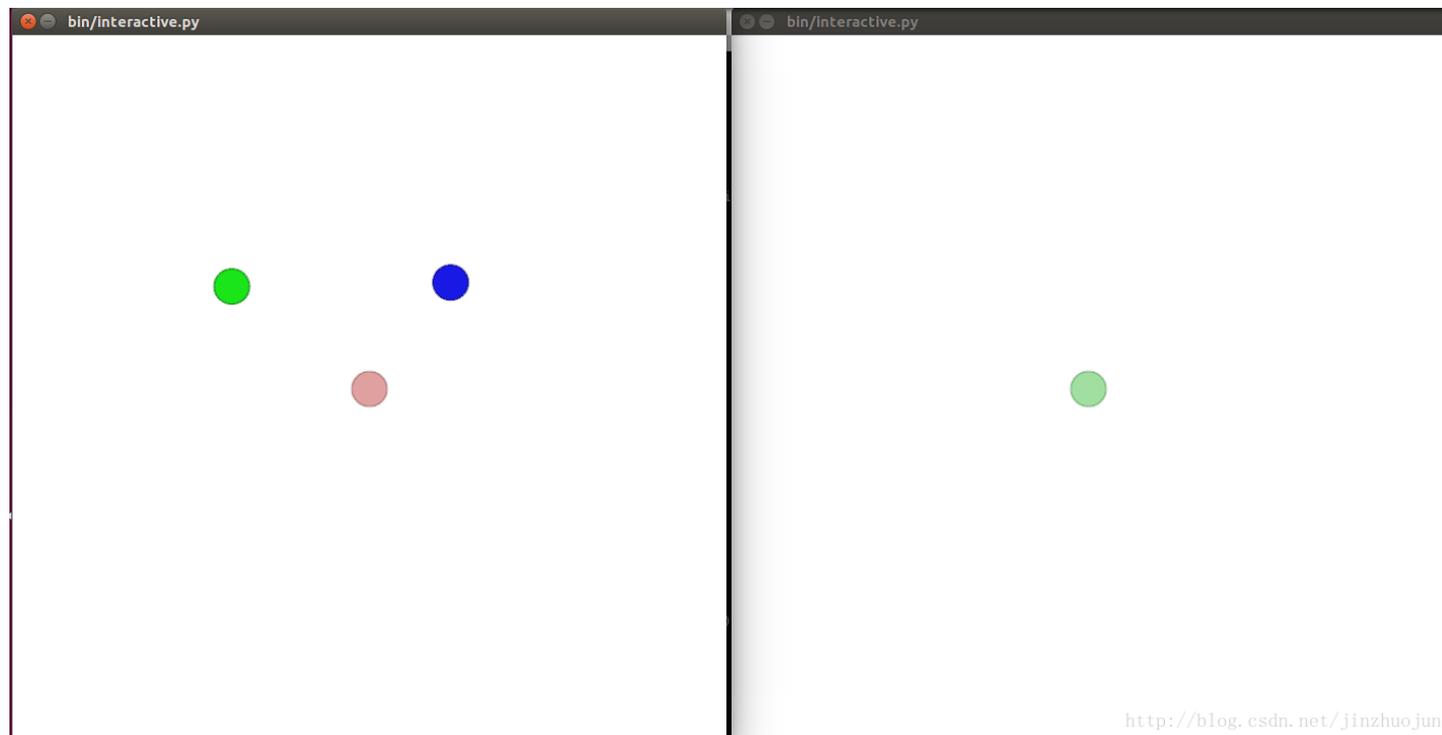
```
pip3 install -e . --user
```

然后就可以运行了:

```
bin/interactive.py --scenario <env>
```

其中<env>在其readme中有列。比如:

```
bin/interactive.py --scenario simple_push.py
```



## TensorFlow Models

这是TensorFlow models中提供的强化学习算法集。环境搭建比较简单，如果已经装了OpenAI Gym和MuJoCo，基本装完了TensorFlow就可以跑。建议拿python 2.7跑，拿3.x要改些东西，比较麻烦。

装完后跑个readme中的例子试下:

```
python trainer.py --logtostderr --batch_size=400 --env=DuplicatedInput-v0 \  
  --validation_frequency=25 --tau=0.1 --clip_norm=50 \  
  --num_samples=10 --objective=urex
```

看到下面这样的输出就是在训练了：

```
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 0, model step 1: avg loss 0.945395, avg reward -0.240000, episode rewards: -0.280000
[2017-11-12 09:30:22,824] at training step 0, model step 1: avg loss 0.945395, avg reward -0.240000, episode rewards: -0.280000
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 25, model step 26: avg loss 2.251726, avg reward -0.236400, episode rewards: -0.243400
[2017-11-12 09:30:31,415] at training step 25, model step 26: avg loss 2.251726, avg reward -0.236400, episode rewards: -0.243400
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 50, model step 51: avg loss 1.927539, avg reward 0.354400, episode rewards: 0.404800
[2017-11-12 09:30:40,508] at training step 50, model step 51: avg loss 1.927539, avg reward 0.354400, episode rewards: 0.404800
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 75, model step 76: avg loss 0.936020, avg reward 10.514900, episode rewards: 10.589200
[2017-11-12 09:30:54,340] at training step 75, model step 76: avg loss 0.936020, avg reward 10.514900, episode rewards: 10.589200
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 100, model step 101: avg loss 0.075042, avg reward 15.326050, episode rewards: 15.342600
[2017-11-12 09:31:10,897] at training step 100, model step 101: avg loss 0.075042, avg reward 15.326050, episode rewards: 15.342600
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 125, model step 126: avg loss 0.014977, avg reward 15.311350, episode rewards: 15.328000
[2017-11-12 09:31:27,051] at training step 125, model step 126: avg loss 0.014977, avg reward 15.311350, episode rewards: 15.328000
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 150, model step 151: avg loss 0.030775, avg reward 15.319300, episode rewards: 15.308800
[2017-11-12 09:31:43,405] at training step 150, model step 151: avg loss 0.030775, avg reward 15.319300, episode rewards: 15.308800
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 175, model step 176: avg loss 0.028864, avg reward 15.334300, episode rewards: 15.300000
[2017-11-12 09:31:59,589] at training step 175, model step 176: avg loss 0.028864, avg reward 15.334300, episode rewards: 15.300000
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 200, model step 201: avg loss 0.020835, avg reward 15.311650, episode rewards: 15.324000
[2017-11-12 09:32:15,630] at training step 200, model step 201: avg loss 0.020835, avg reward 15.311650, episode rewards: 15.324000
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 225, model step 226: avg loss 0.007511, avg reward 15.328800, episode rewards: 15.315400
[2017-11-12 09:32:31,812] at training step 225, model step 226: avg loss 0.007511, avg reward 15.328800, episode rewards: 15.315400
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 250, model step 251: avg loss 0.012900, avg reward 15.304350, episode rewards: 15.308600
[2017-11-12 09:32:48,481] at training step 250, model step 251: avg loss 0.012900, avg reward 15.304350, episode rewards: 15.308600
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 275, model step 276: avg loss 0.005692, avg reward 15.349000, episode rewards: 15.368000
[2017-11-12 09:33:04,655] at training step 275, model step 276: avg loss 0.005692, avg reward 15.349000, episode rewards: 15.368000
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 300, model step 301: avg loss 0.000627, avg reward 15.358450, episode rewards: 15.384000
[2017-11-12 09:33:20,879] at training step 300, model step 301: avg loss 0.000627, avg reward 15.358450, episode rewards: 15.384000
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 325, model step 326: avg loss 0.003151, avg reward 15.322000, episode rewards: 15.372000
[2017-11-12 09:33:36,812] at training step 325, model step 326: avg loss 0.003151, avg reward 15.322000, episode rewards: 15.372000
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 350, model step 351: avg loss 0.001059, avg reward 15.339000, episode rewards: 15.404000
[2017-11-12 09:33:52,741] at training step 350, model step 351: avg loss 0.001059, avg reward 15.339000, episode rewards: 15.404000
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 375, model step 376: avg loss 0.003549, avg reward 15.331000, episode rewards: 15.316000
[2017-11-12 09:34:09,033] at training step 375, model step 376: avg loss 0.003549, avg reward 15.331000, episode rewards: 15.316000
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 400, model step 401: avg loss 0.012117, avg reward 15.336000, episode rewards: 15.308000
[2017-11-12 09:34:25,551] at training step 400, model step 401: avg loss 0.012117, avg reward 15.336000, episode rewards: 15.308000
INFO:tensorflow:at training step 425, model step 426: avg loss 0.087670, avg reward 15.315600, episode rewards: 15.323400
[2017-11-12 09:34:41,693] at training step 425, model step 426: avg loss 0.087670, avg reward 15.315600, episode rewards: 15.323400
```

## TensorFlow Agents

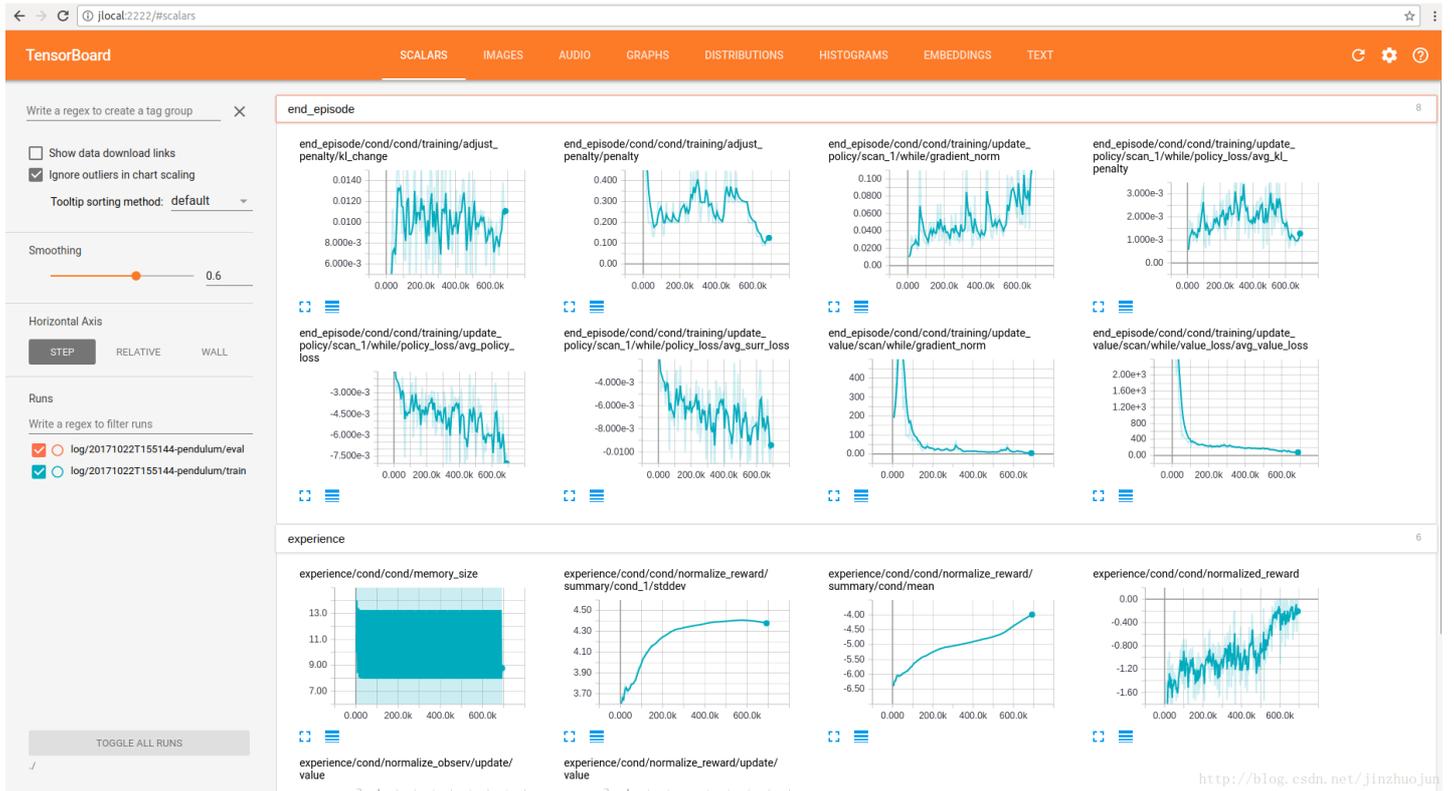
由Google两位研究员研发，用于在TensorFlow中构建并行强化学习算法。比较大的特点是容易开发并行强化学习算法。除了TensorFlow和OpenAI Gym，还需要安装ruamel.yaml:

```
pip install ruamel.yaml
```

按readme可以运行下例子：

```
$ python3 -m agents.scripts.train --logdir=./log --config-pendulum
$ tensorboard --logdir=./ --port=2222
```

利用TensorFlow的tensorboard可以看到训练过程数据的图形化显示:

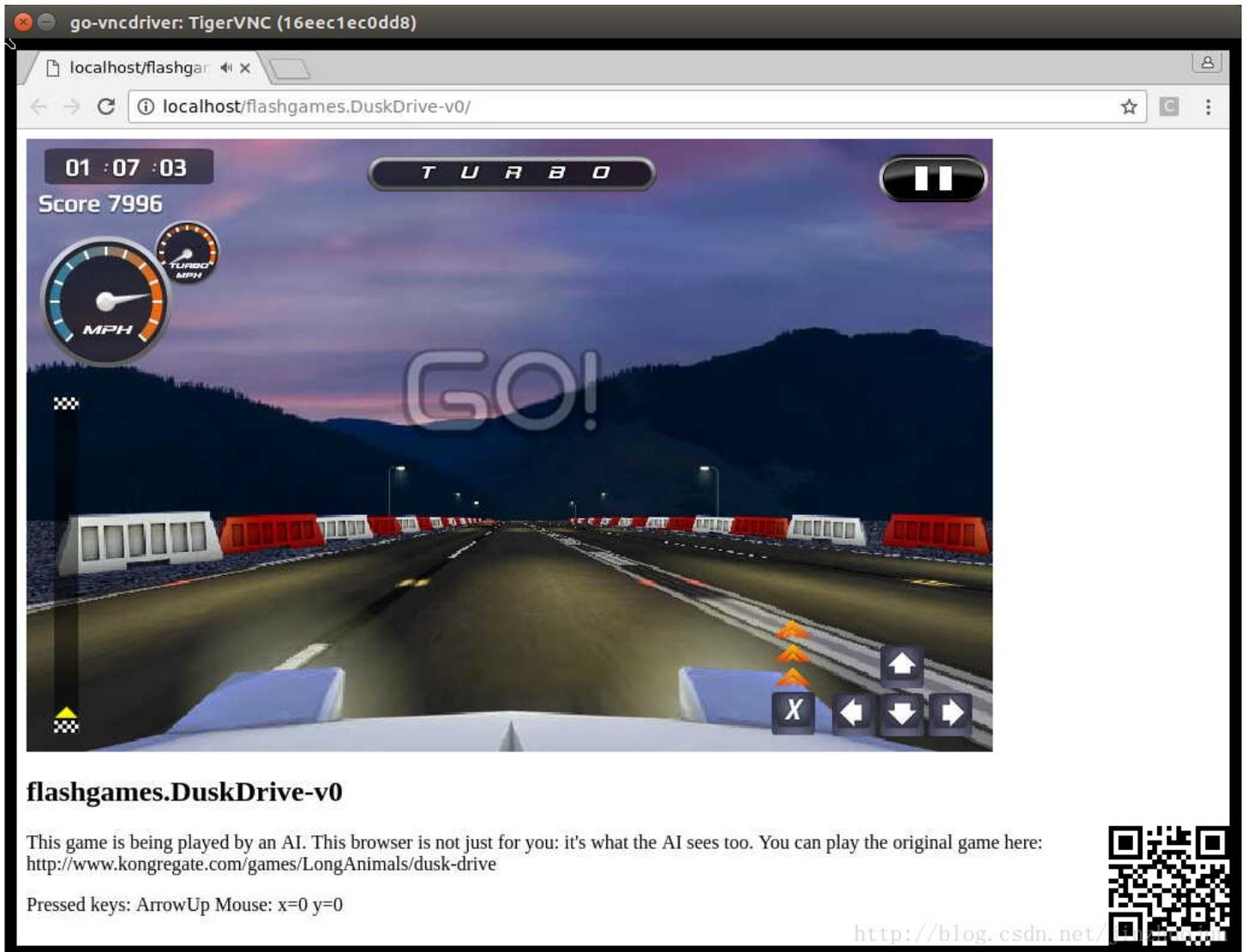


## Universe

OpenAI出品，用于衡量和训练游戏中的AI的软件平台。特点之一是可以让一个现有的程序变为OpenAI Gym环境，而且不用改动程序的内部代码和API。它将程序封装成docker容器，然后以人类的使用接口（键盘鼠标，屏幕输出）提供给AI学习模块。目前已经包含了1000+环境。

该框架可以运行在Linux和OSX上，支持Python 2.7和3.5。官方readme里说内部用的3.5，所以python 3.5的支持应该会好些。注意它会用到docker（比如那些游戏会run在container中，然后通过VNC显示），所以需要先安装docker。docker安装可参见：<https://docs.docker.com/engine/installation/linux/docker-ce/ubuntu/>

跑起readme中flashgames.DuskDrive-v0的例子后可以看到如下输出：



另外universe-starter-agent项目实现了一个用于universe环境中的agent，包含了A3C算法的实现。

## ELF

其特点如其名字，可扩展(Extensive)，轻量(Lightweight)和灵活(Flexible)。它特点之一是可以让多个游戏实例并行执行。另外任何C++接口的游戏都可以通过wrapper接入到该框架中。目前支持MiniRTS（一个简化版即时策略游戏）及其扩展、Atari和围棋。引擎部分用C++部分实现，接口为python。

环境搭建只要运行readme中的install脚本即可。此外注意还需要用到tbb(Intel的并行编程库)：

```
sudo apt-get install libtbb-dev
```

比较特殊的是需要依赖PyTorch。可能由于我的网络非常之渣，用conda命令安装非常之慢：

```
conda install pytorch cuda80 -c soumith
```

建议你也可以选择<http://pytorch.org/>上选择你的环境和想要的安装方式，比如：

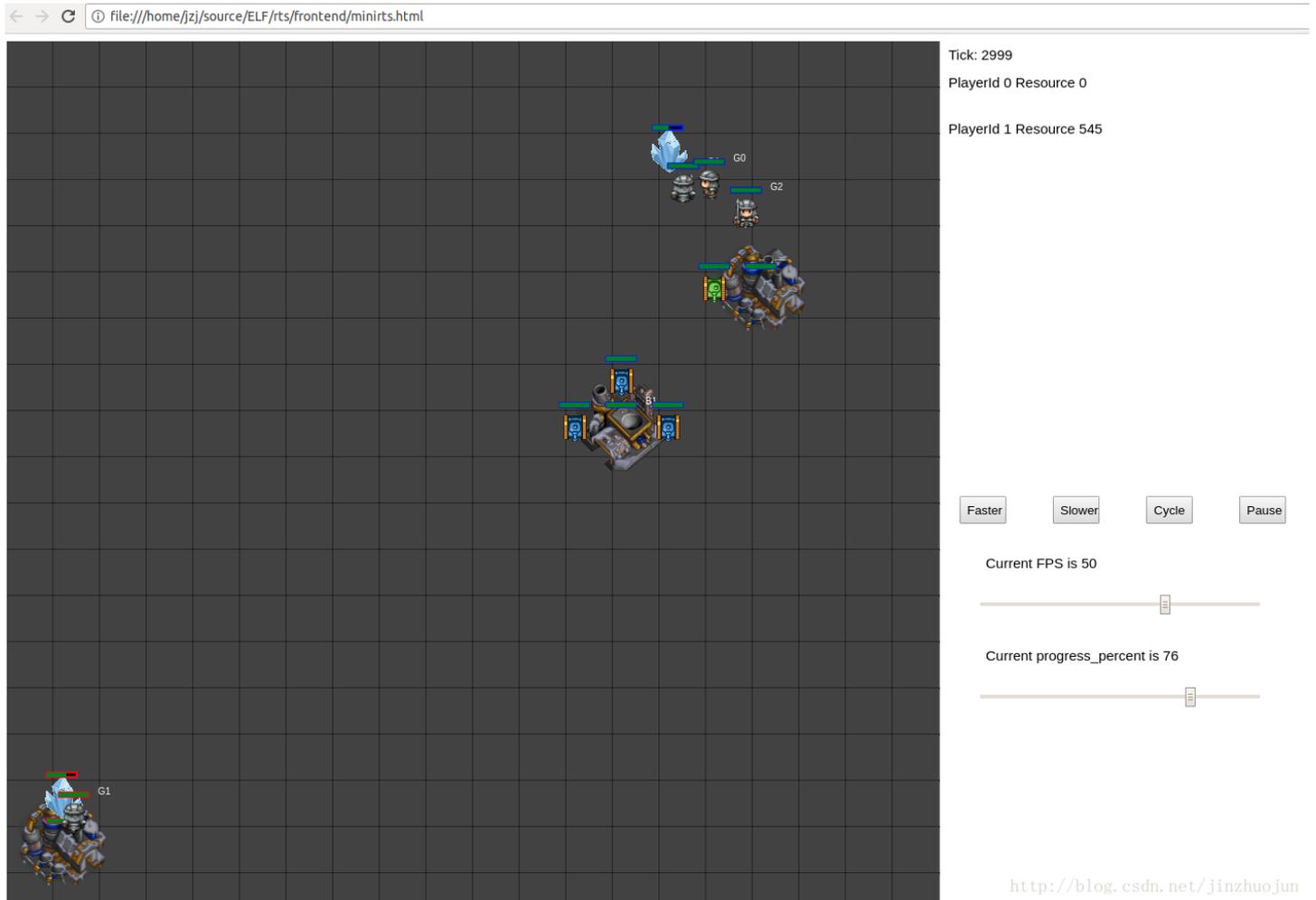
```
pip3 install http://download.pytorch.org/whl/cu80/torch-0.2.0.post3-cp35-cp35m-manylinux1_x86_64.whl
pip3 install torchvision
```

安装完后，根据readme，可以运行下几个例子试下：

```
sh ./train_minirts.sh --gpu 0 # 训练MiniRTS
```

训练过程很吃资源，其它事就别干了，换台电脑或者去喝杯咖啡吧。训练过程产生的模型文件会存为save-xxx.bin的形式。假设为save-2245.bin。然后可以用下面的脚本做模型的evaluation：

```
sh eval_minirts.sh ./save-2245.bin 20
```



如果要进行self-play（机器人自己和自己玩）可以执行下面的脚本：

```
sh ./selfplay_minirts.sh ./save-2245.bin
```

如果在运行eval或者self-play脚本时加上参数-save\_replay\_prefix replay，会生成一坨replayXXX-X.rep的重放文件。它们类似于以前玩的星际或者帝国中存档文件，可以用于重放。

下面是运行中可能碰到的问题及可以一试的解决方法：

**Q:** RuntimeError: cuda runtime error (10) : invalid device ordinal at torch/csrc/cuda/Module.cpp:87

**A:** 这是因为selfplay\_minirts.sh中默认整了多块GPU（-gpu 2）。我只有一块，改为-gpu 0即可。

**Q:** 在执行eval\_minirts.sh时出错错误：

ValueError: Batch[actor1-5].copy\_from: Reply[V] is not assigned

**A:** 在eval\_minirts.sh中加参数-keys\_in\_reply V

## Coach

由Intel收购的Nervana公司推出。该公司主要产品是深度学习框架neon（不是arm上并行指令那个。。。）。Coach是一个基于Python语言的强化学习研究框架，并且包含了许多先进算法实现。该框架基于OpenAI Gym。其特色之一是可以方便地实现并行算法，充分利用CPU多核。另外有图形化工具可以方便地看训练过程中各项指标的曲线。它支持双后端，一个是当前大热的TensorFlow，一个是Intel自家的neon。该项目结合了Intel优化版本的TensorFlow和自家的神经网络加速库mkl-dnn，相信高性能是它的一个目标。

该框架要求Python 3.5。首先运行自带安装脚本：

```
./install.sh
```

这个脚本会让输入一系列选项，其中如果选了要安装neon的话会去下mkl-dnn的库，我这下载巨慢。因为这是其中backend之一，不是必选的，因此如果网络和我一样渣的可以选择不要装这个。

装完后可以运行几个例子：

```
python3 coach.py -p CartPole_DQN -r
```



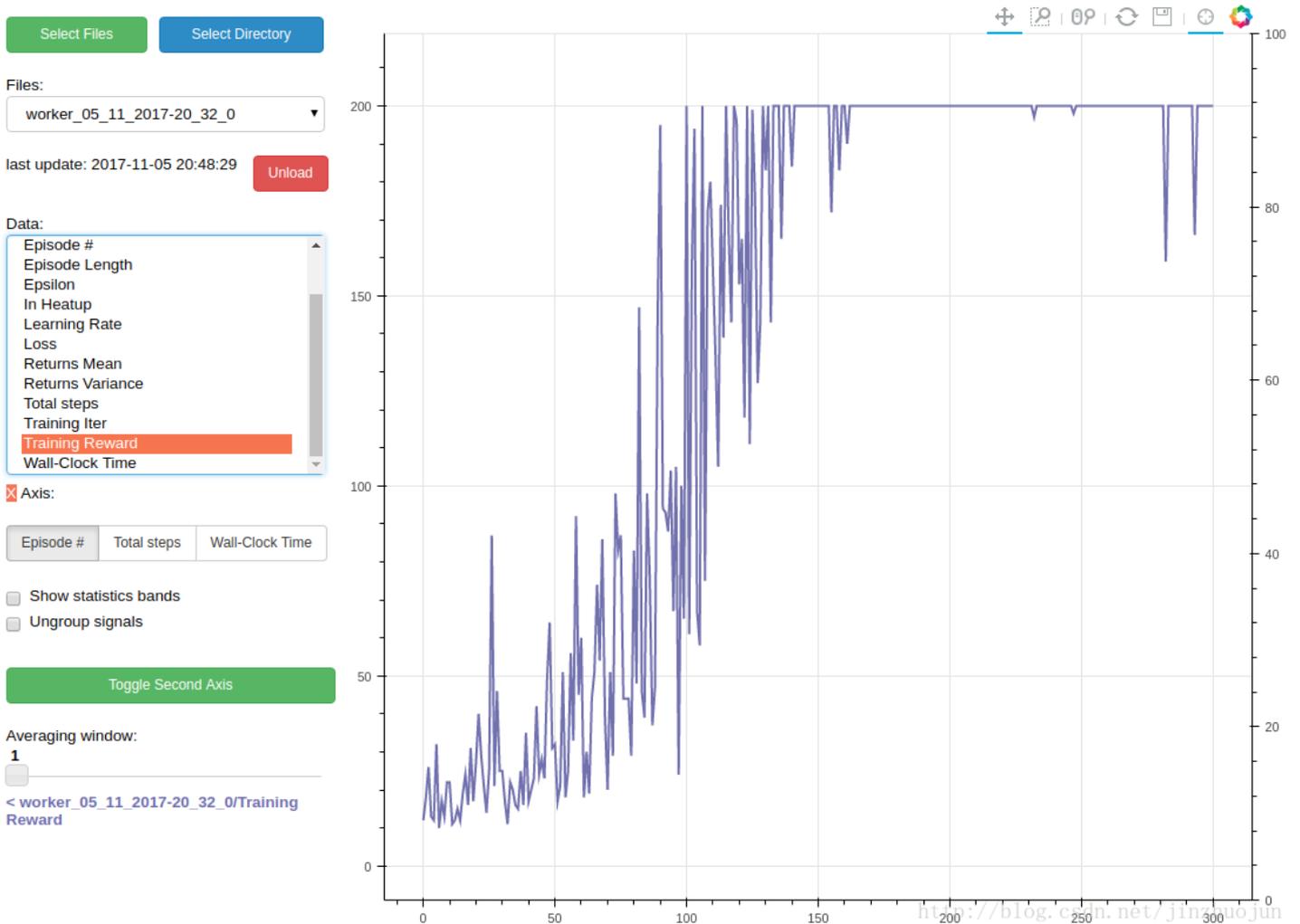
```
99999998 steps: 1129 training iteration:
999999975 steps: 1147 training iteration
333333309 steps: 1158 training iteration:
999999974 steps: 1171 training iteration:
333333305 steps: 1182 training iteration
999999969 steps: 1201 training iteration:
999999968 steps: 1210 training iteration:
333333295 steps: 1221 training iteration
999999967 steps: 1237 training iteration
999999962 steps: 1249 training iteration:
999999960 steps: 1258 training iteration:
666666625 steps: 1271 training iteration:
666666624 steps: 1289 training iteration
999999954 steps: 1300 training iteration:
299
Training - Worker: 0 Episode: 66 total reward: 12.0 exploration: 0.4490399999999952 steps: 1312 training iteration:
311
Training - Worker: 0 Episode: 67 total reward: 10.0 exploration: 0.44740666666666173 steps: 1322 training iteration
: 321
Training - Worker: 0 Episode: 68 total reward: 10.0 exploration: 0.445773333333332825 steps: 1332 training iteration
: 331
Training - Worker: 0 Episode: 69 total reward: 11.0 exploration: 0.4439766666666614 steps: 1343 training iteration:
342
Training - Worker: 0 Episode: 70 total reward: 14.0 exploration: 0.44168999999999453 steps: 1357 training iteration
: 356
Training - Worker: 0 Episode: 71 total reward: 15.0 exploration: 0.4392399999999943 steps: 1372 training iteration:
371
Training - Worker: 0 Episode: 72 total reward: 15.0 exploration: 0.43678999999999407 steps: 1387 training iteration
: 386
Training - Worker: 0 Episode: 73 total reward: 12.0 exploration: 0.4348299999999939 steps: 1399 training iteration:
398
Training - Worker: 0 Episode: 74 total reward: 12.0 exploration: 0.4328699999999937 steps: 1411 training iteration:
410
Training - Worker: 0 Episode: 75 total reward: 14.0 exploration: 0.43058333333333268 steps: 1425 training iteration:
http://blog.csdn.net/jinzhujun
```

```
python3 coach.py -r -p Pendulum_ClippedPPO -n 8
```





## Coach Dashboard



如果过程中发现少annoy模块，可以用下面命令安装下。

**Q:**ModuleNotFoundError: No module named 'annoy'

**A:**pip3 install annoy

## Unity Machine Learning Agents

大名鼎鼎的Unity公司出的。手机上的游戏很多就是基于Unity 3D引擎的。这次推出强化学习框架，它主打的是实验环境。亮点是可以结合Unity Editor来创建自定义的强化学习实验场景（详见<https://github.com/Unity-Technologies/ml-agents/blob/master/docs/Making-a-new-Unity-Environment.md>）。可能也是看准了现在游戏中越来越多用到AI的趋势。它主要特点是可以支持多个观察输入，多智能体支持，并行环境计算等。python 2和3都支持。目前支持的场景有3D Balance Ball, GridWorld和Tennis(<https://github.com/Unity-Technologies/ml-agents/blob/master/docs/Example-Environments.md>)。算法部分就实现了PPO。因为主打是实验场景框架，算法意思一下就行。

因为我的工作环境基本都是Linux下的，而这个框架依赖的Unity SDK只支持Windows和Mac OS X。木有钱买水果，也实在打不起精神在Windows下搭环境，所以这个平台我没试过。大家有兴趣可以搭起来玩下。各种DRL的论文里都是Gym, MuJoCo, Torcs, DeepMind Lab这些，要是整些这个项目里的几个场景上去，或者自定义个场景，应该也挺让人新鲜的。