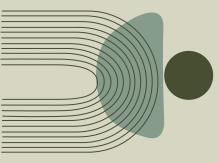
# From Al 'Go' to Machine Learning

Yiwei Mao



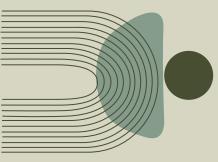


# What is 'Go'?

- Recall the ancient memory on Feb 29<sup>th</sup>.....
- Black and White play on 19\*19 Go board, goal is to capture more territory.

than the opponent

- About 10<sup>170</sup> number of possible games
- People have being trying to optimize the gameplay.





# AlphaGo

- AlphaGo is a computer program that plays the board game Go.
- An success attempt to optimize Go gameplay with current human computer capacity
- Notable for being the first computer program to defeat a professional human Go player, as well as the first to defeat a world champion.



## Timeline of AlphaGo

- 2014: AlphaGo research project was developed by Google DeepMind
- October 2015: AlphaGo plays against European champion Fan Hui and won by 5-0

the first time an AI had beaten a human professional player on a fullsized board without a handicap

- March 2016: AlphaGo plays against the Word Champion Lee Sedol and won by 4-1
- May 2017: AlphaGo plays against current(in 2017)world No.1 ranking

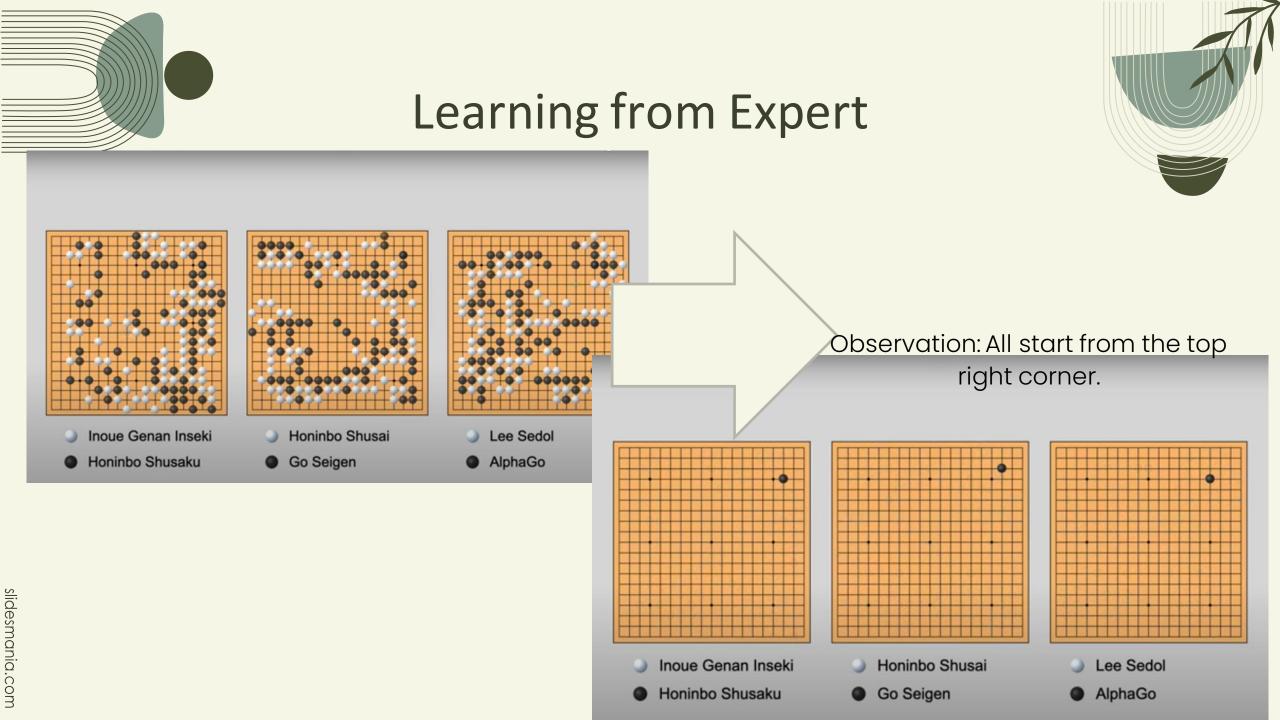


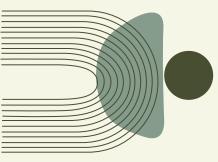
## How does AlphaGo Works?

1. Learn from experts

2. Self-play and re-enforcement.



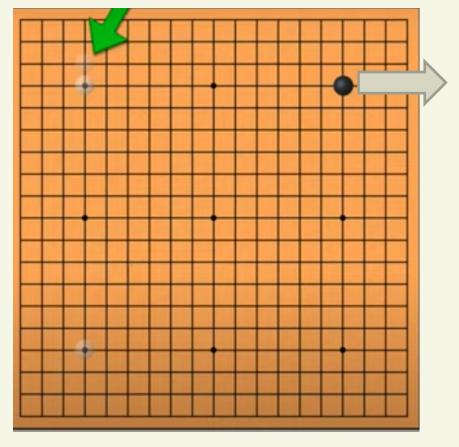




## Learning from Expert





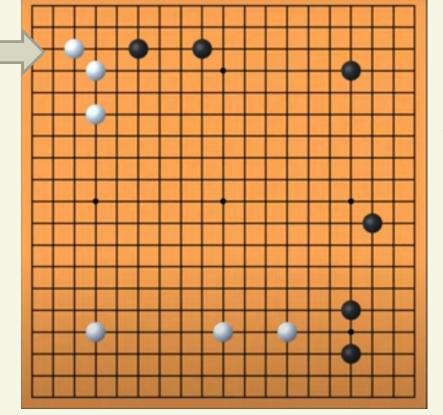


5541 games begin with this first move



What if we mimic what the majority of expert did in the same situation, select the most popular next step and move on?





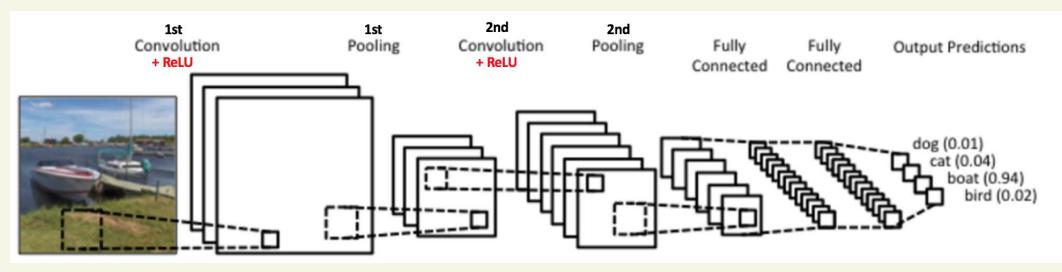
Only have **1** games from here

Even with a 10000 scale sample, after about 13 steps, it will be down to a single matching game: The uniqueness of Go game requires more deliberate method for learning from samples.



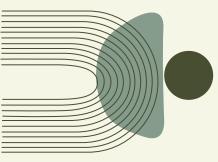


machine learning model often use to analyzing visual data.



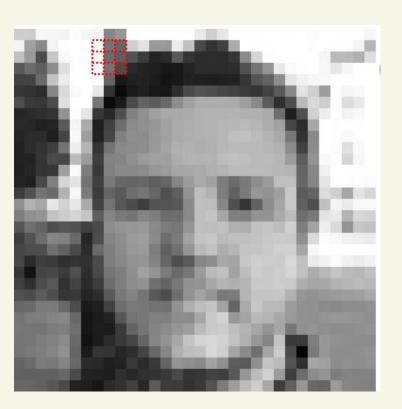
Input a image, let it go through the network, can obtain a output with classification

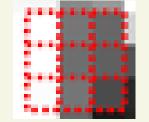
The network are trained through huge amount of samples



## Convolutional Layer / Filter

Linear transformation and projection Single Convolutional layer can be used in image processing

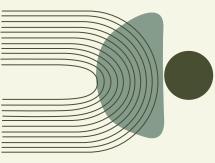




$$egin{array}{ccc} 0 & -1 & 0 \ -1 & 5 & -1 \ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{array}$$



Represent a image as a matrix and go through transformation and projection



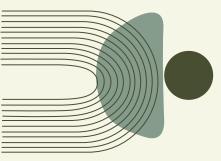
## **Convolutional Neural Network Filter**

Filters

Operation Filter Convolved Image 0 0 0  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Identity  $-1^{-1}$ 1 0 0 0 0 -1 01  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 1 0 **Edge detection**  $\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 8 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$ 

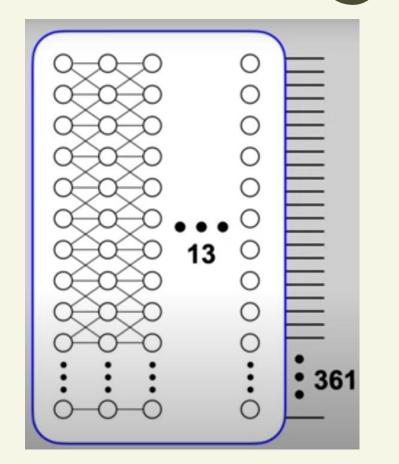
Sharpen	$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 5 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	
Box blur (normalized)	$\frac{1}{9} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	
Gaussian blur (approximation)	$\frac{1}{16} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 4 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	

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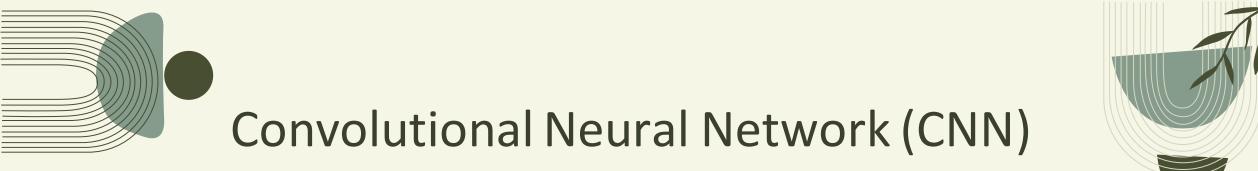


## Sample Learning in AlphaGo

- Sample: For each state s, a human makes a move a. This is a natural training sample (s,a), which results in 30 million training samples from about 20000 professional games.
- Input: s is input as a 19x19 two-dimensional image
- We use the sample to train a Convolutional Neural Network (CNN).
- The objective is to predict the next human moves 'a' by using a large amount of data, gradually improving the computer's ability to mimic the next human move.



Convolutional Neural Network

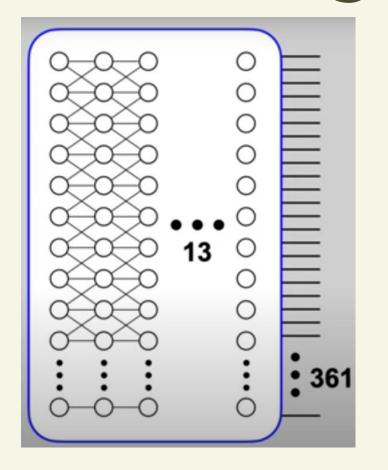


Input state: two-dimensional image

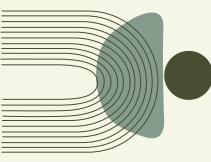
Trained Network



Output the prediction: Move(points) closest to human with relative probability

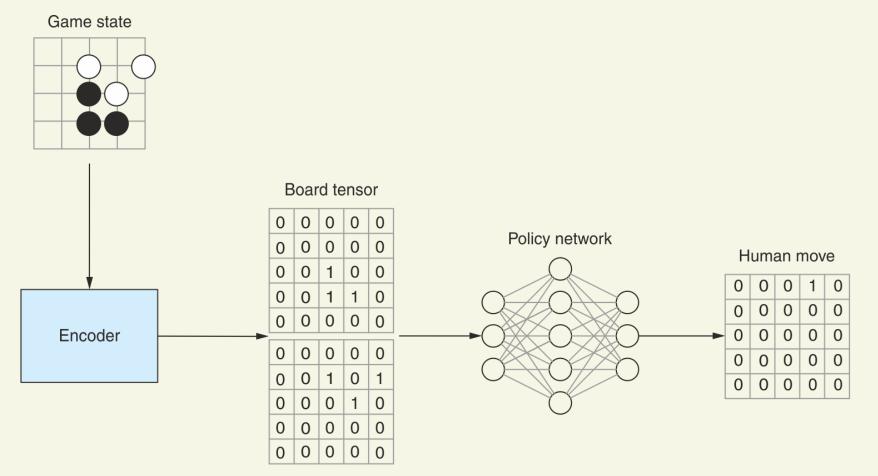


# of layers are set by developers regarding computer capacity and accuracy Convolutional Neural Network

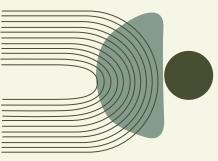


## **Convolutional Neural Network Filter**

Simplified example



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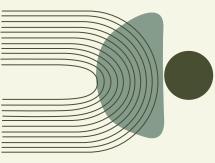
# Result .2 -.7 -.3 -.3 -.5

35

## In state *s*, which move *a* is closest to the human style?

From FanHui vs AlphaGo

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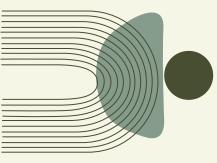




## Result

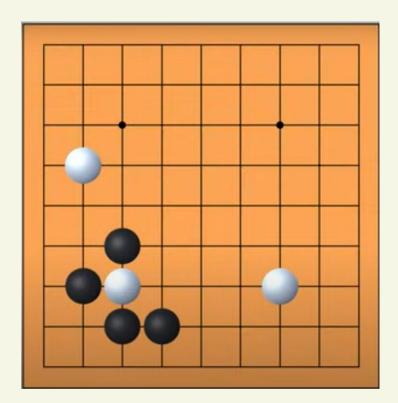
After incorporating this sampling learning, AlphaGo is able to play basic

games, but can only reach a high level in amateur Go player.

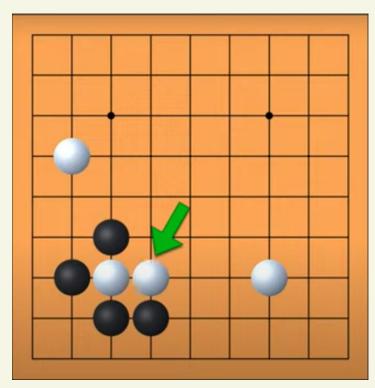


## More Approach to Think Like Expert

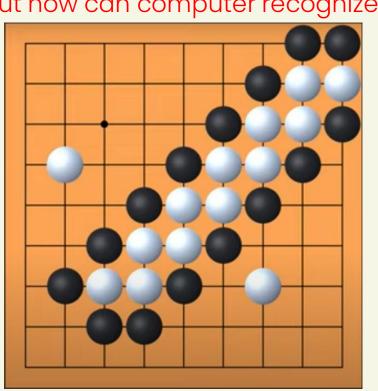
- Currently, only the next move is considered
- While professional players plans ahead in more than ten moves <sup>Bad</sup> patter
   But how can computer recognize in the second sec



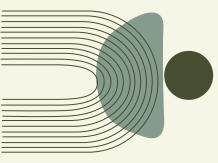
White's turn



Consider only one step



Lose all territory



## Value Function



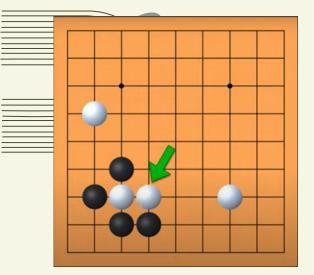
With existing ladder pattern, use current algorithms to simulate 100
games



#### 100% Black Wins

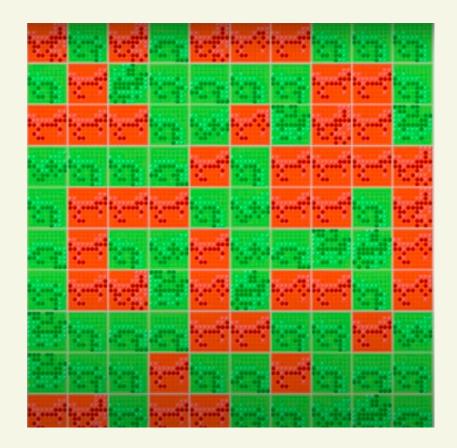
slidesmania.com

**value** of this state is 0/100 = 0



## Value Function

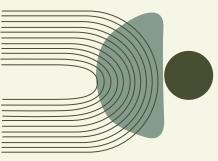
- simulate 100 games before the step was made



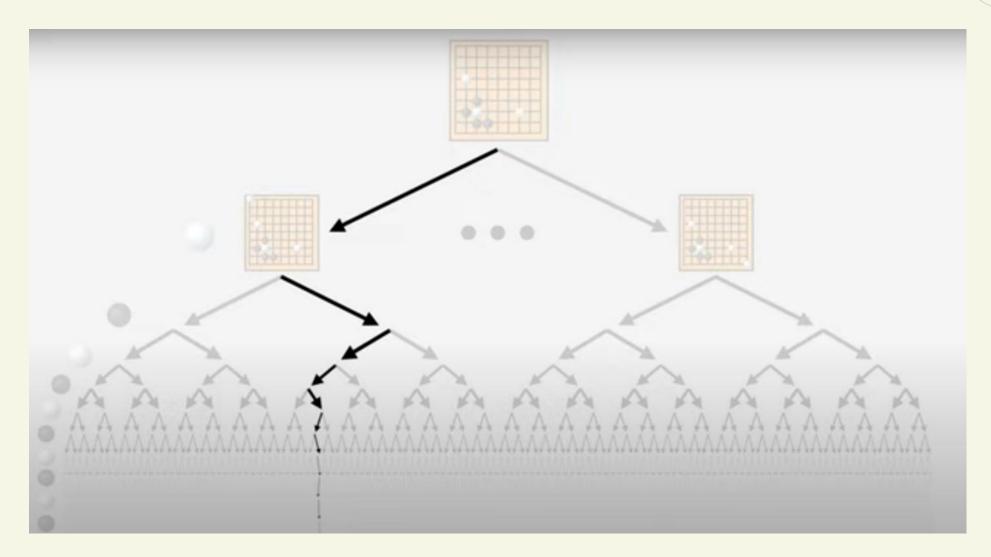
**value** of this state is 57/100 = 0.57

43% Black Wins

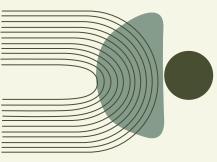
57% White Wins



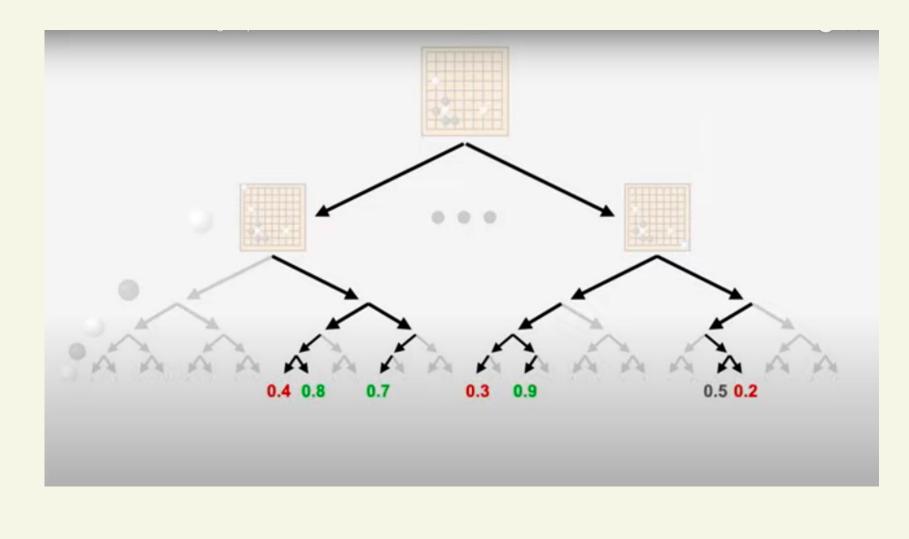
## Search Tree: Planning Ahead



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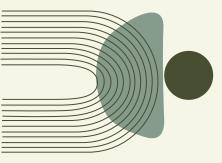


## Search Tree





- Expert Policy: choose steps with highest probability
- Value function to limit the depth of the search, don't have to search the entire game.
- Complete large number of searches and reflect to the root on which path to



## **Reinforcement Learning**

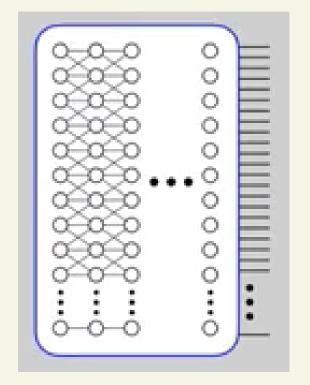


#### Black O C 0 0 0 C O 0 00...0

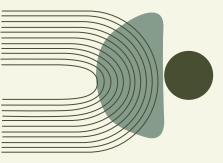
• Use a settled policy



#### White



• Use the policy we trained

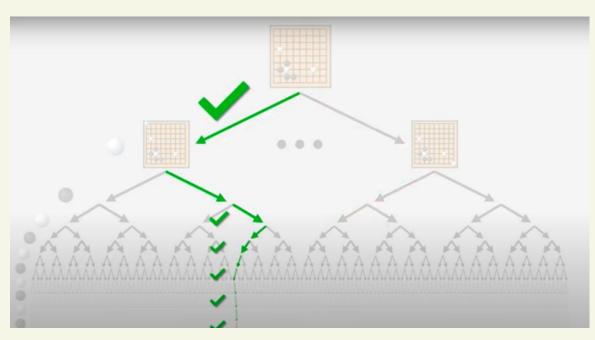




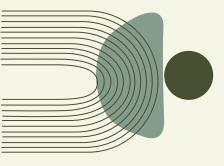
## **Reinforcement Learning**

#### White Wins

#### White Loses

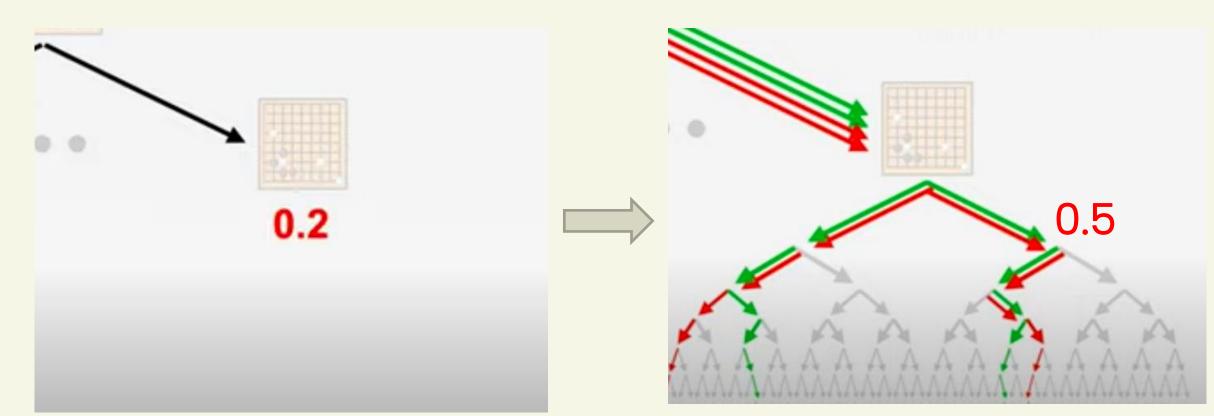


 Moves are reinforced • Moves are penalized

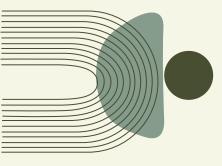


# Use the self play games to update values and value function





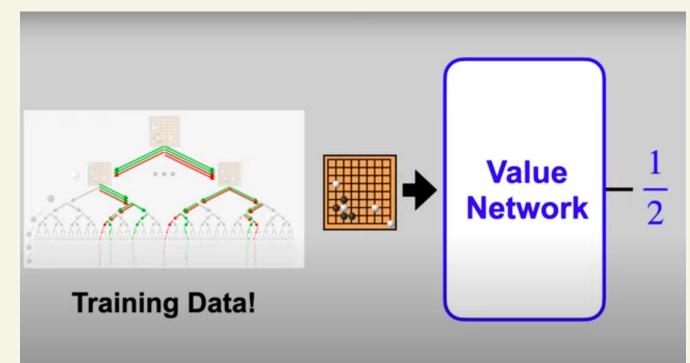
What about unseen states?

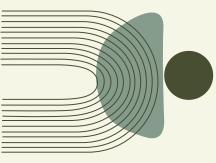




## **Generalize Unseen States**

- Try to do as much simulations as possible(30 million vs 10<sup>170</sup>)
- Use self play games as training data, train the value network to get value for unseen states





## Modifications

AlphaGo plays against the Word Champion Lee Sedol and won by 4-1

Lee Sedol make a completely unexpected move at move 78, which described it as a "divine move".

This step was unexpected by AlphaGo, and Lee Sedol successfully turn the situation around.

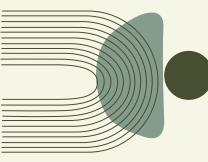


## Importance of AlphaGo

- Go had previously been regarded as a hard problem in machine learning that was expected to be out of reach for the technology of the time
- The success of AlphaGo show the immense potential of artificial intelligence and deep learning in solving complex real-world problems, and is major milestone in artificial intelligence research.







## Al-Machine Learning-Deep Learning



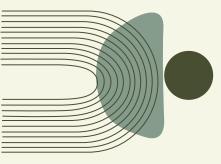
#### Artificial Intelligence

#### **Machine Learning**

#### **Deep Learning**

The subset of machine learning composed of algorithms that permit software to train itself to perform tasks, like speech and image recognition, by exposing multilayered neural networks to vast amounts of data. A subset of AI that includes abstruse statistical techniques that enable machines to improve at tasks with experience. The category includes deep learning Any technique that enables computers to mimic human intelligence, using logic, if-then rules, decision trees, and machine learning (including deep learning)

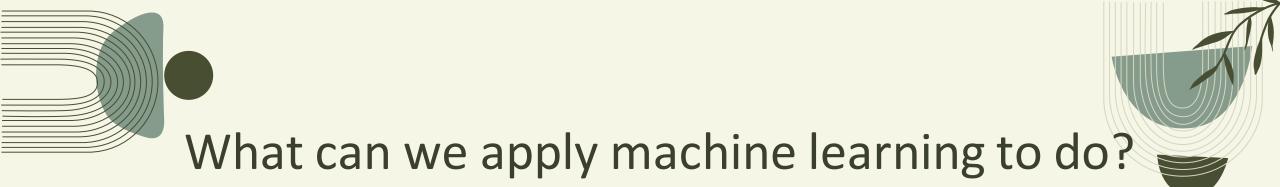
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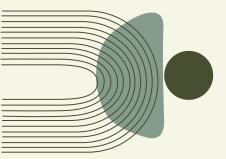


## How is it related to our daily life?



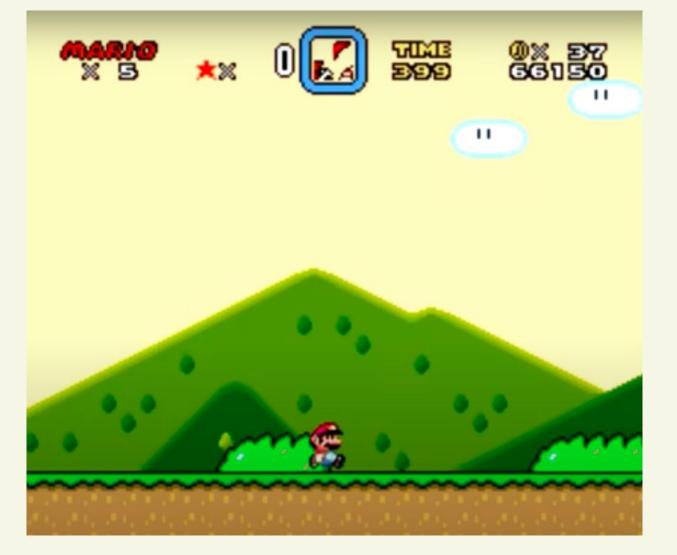
- Recommendation systems
- Social media connections
- Image recognition
- Natural language processing (NLP)
- Virtual personal assistants
- Stock market predictions
- Credit card fraud detection
- Traffic predictions
- ...





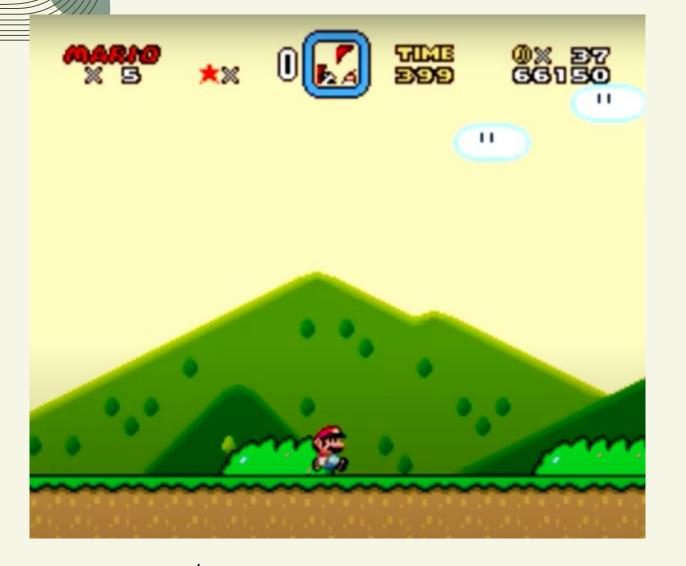
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## Play Computer Games!



Marl/O – Machine Learning for Video Games

## Observations



No human interference with the network

The fittest generation figured out spin

jumping, a technique that can kill

potential enemy it touches

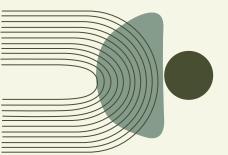
This is a generally useful rule that players

developed by playing themselves

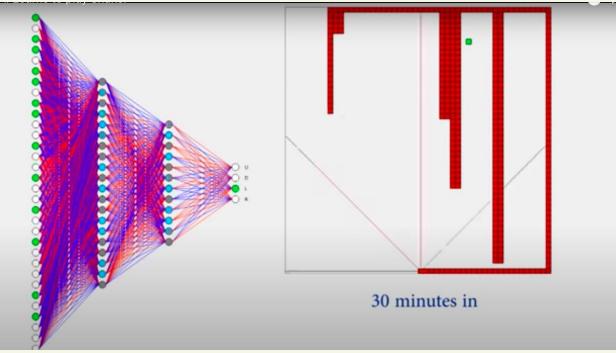
AI 'learns' what human develops without

giving guidance



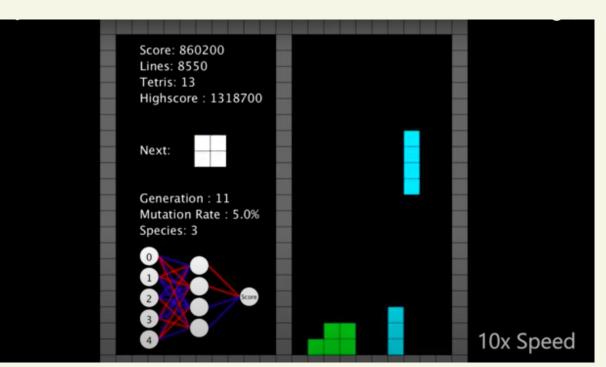


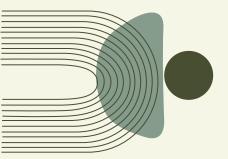
## **More Computer Games**



#### AI playing Snake!

#### Al playing Tetris







## More Computer Games



#### AI playing Mario Cart

#### AI playing Flappy Bird

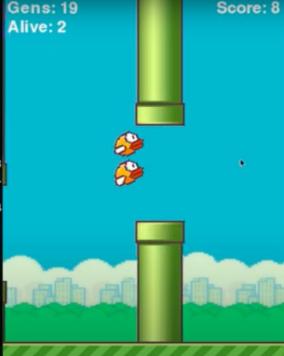
ID	age	size	fitness	adj fit	stag
	===	====			====
1	17	21	8.9	0.550	15
2	17	25	9.3	0.409	14
3	7	24	8.3	0.406	5
4	4	30	8.7	0.383	2

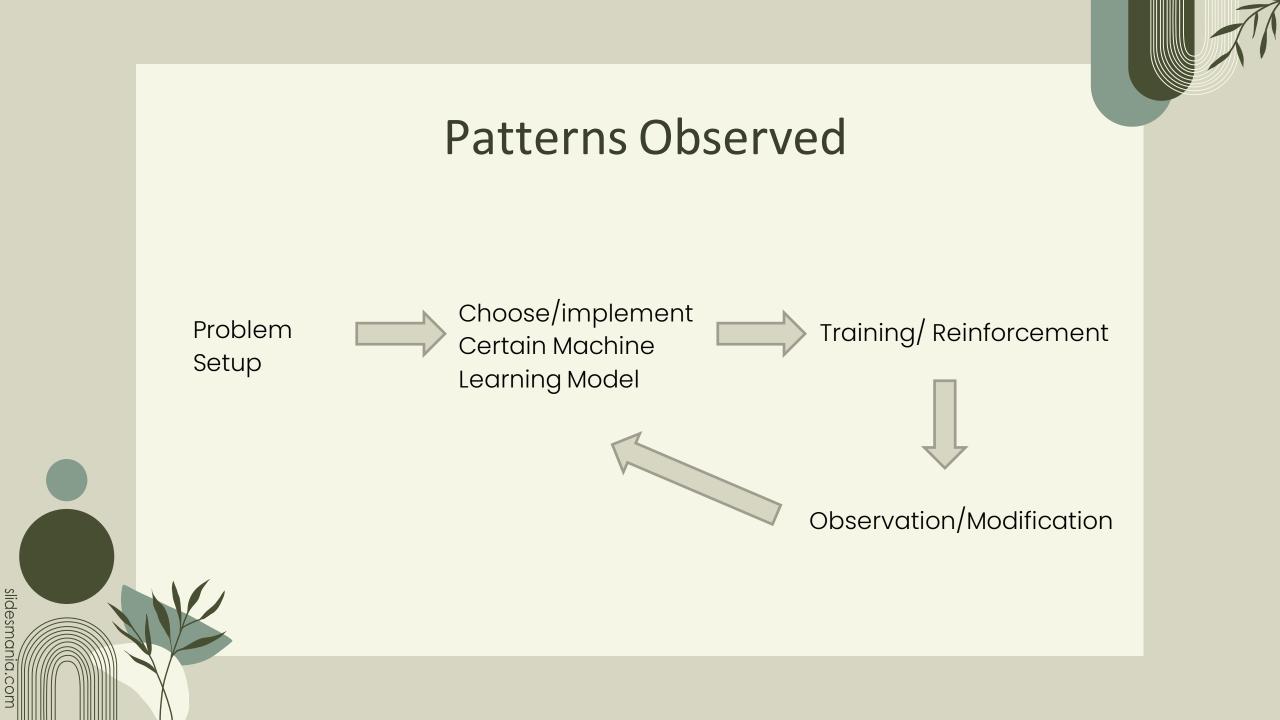
Total extinctions: 0 Generation time: 3.345 sec (4.080 average)

\*\*\*\*\*\* Running generation 18 \*\*\*\*\*\*

Population's average fitness: 5.98400 stdev: 2.60303 Best fitness: 9.70000 - size: (3, 4) - species 3 - : Average adjusted fitness: 0.563 Mean genetic distance 1.736, standard deviation 0.64 Population of 100 members in 4 species: size fitness adj fit stag age -----==== \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ 18 17 9.0 0.661 16 18 32 8.8 0.464 15 9.7 0.581 6 9.2 0.544 26

Total extinctions: 0 Generation time: 3.519 sec (4.087 average)





## Thoughts & Further Explorations

03 | Potential to improve Potential modifications often exists

01 | Necessity of

Al doesn't 'think' like

human, programmers set

up to 'make' them think

Human's role

like human

## 02 | Combination of technique

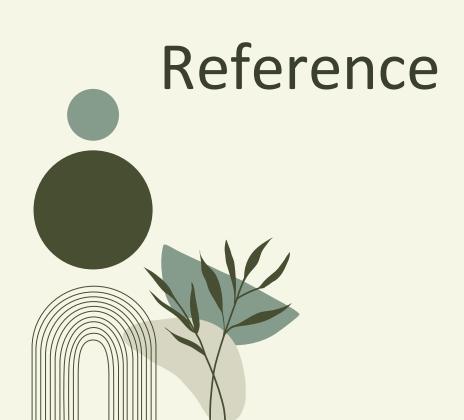
For complicated real life problem, it often requires combination of multiple techniques Different Approach can be make depending on what **Q4** have

We don't need to know everything to try those method out. Instead of make things perfect, try to make life more convenient or more interesting with things we



# Thank you!

Questions?



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Related Links

https://senseis.xmp.net/?PlayingTheFirstMoveInTheUpperRightCorner%2FDiscussion n Introduction to CNN: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x\_VrgWTKkiM Alternating way for AI playing Marl/O(With sample): https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CI3FRsSAa\_U AI playing Snake!:https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vhiO4WsHA6c Al playing Tetris: <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1yXBNKubb2o</u> AI playing Mario Cart:https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ipi40cb RsI AI playing Flappy Bird :https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vhiO4WsHA6c

Introduction about the Opening in Go:

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