

Machine Learning for Networking **Reinforcement Learning** Session 10 – Q-learning II

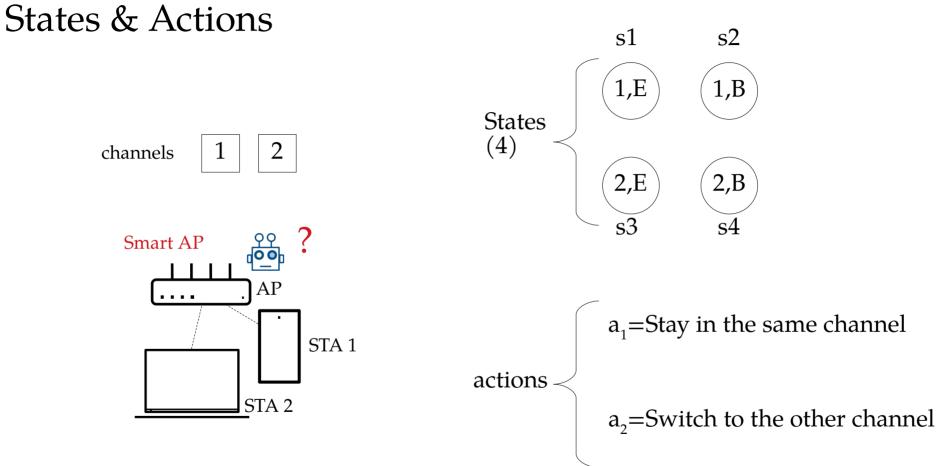
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- Q-learning: step by step, 2nd part
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- Exercise: video congestion control \rightarrow What is the effect of rewards?



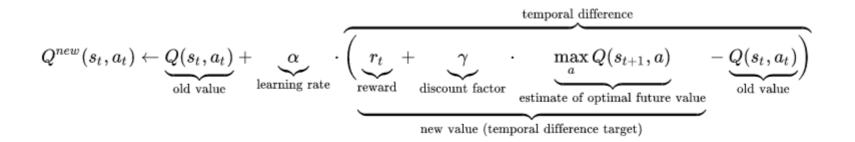




Q-learning

- Table to store the pair (state,action), i.e. the Q-table

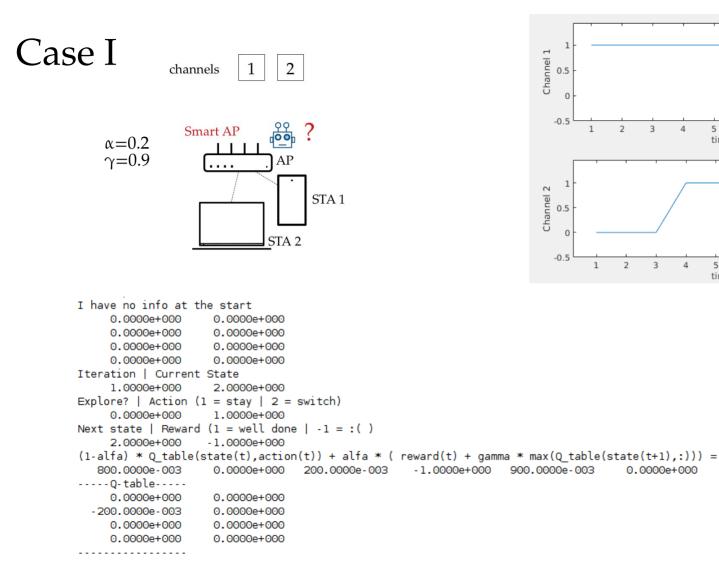
- A mechanism to explore the state space
 - Epsilon-greedy (for example)
- A way to update the Q-table (from wikipedia) Bellman's equation





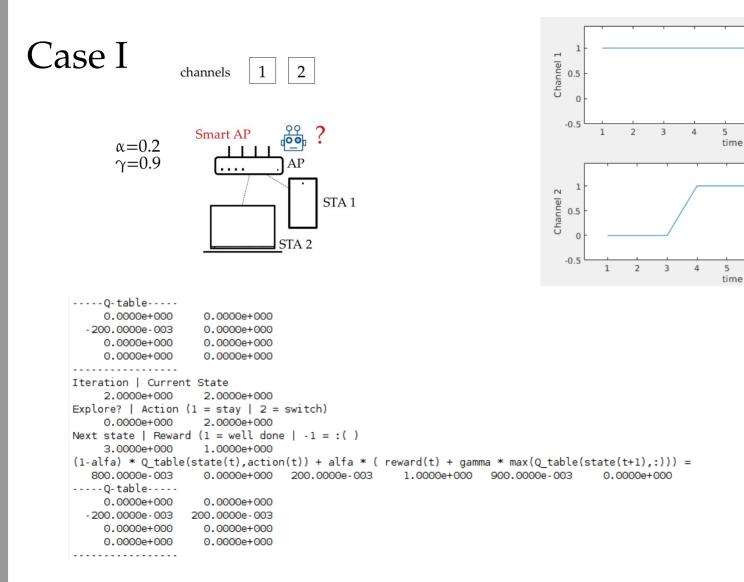
time

time





9 10

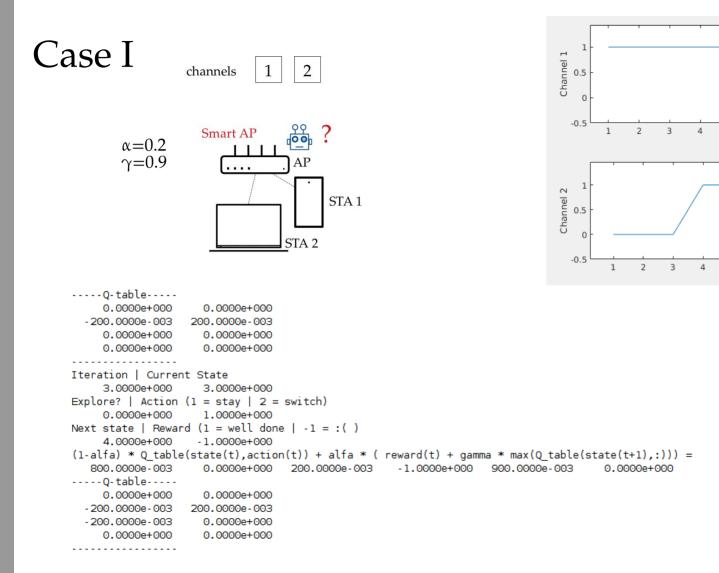




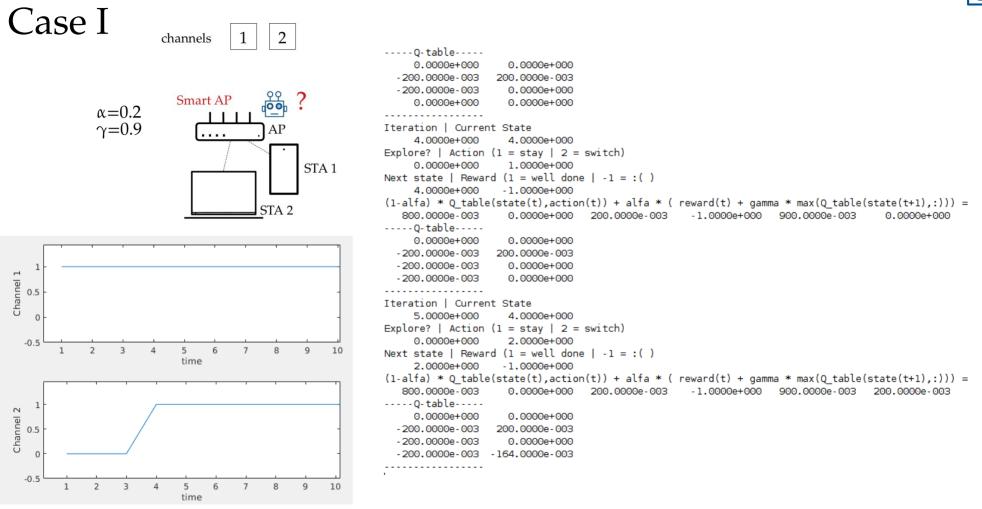
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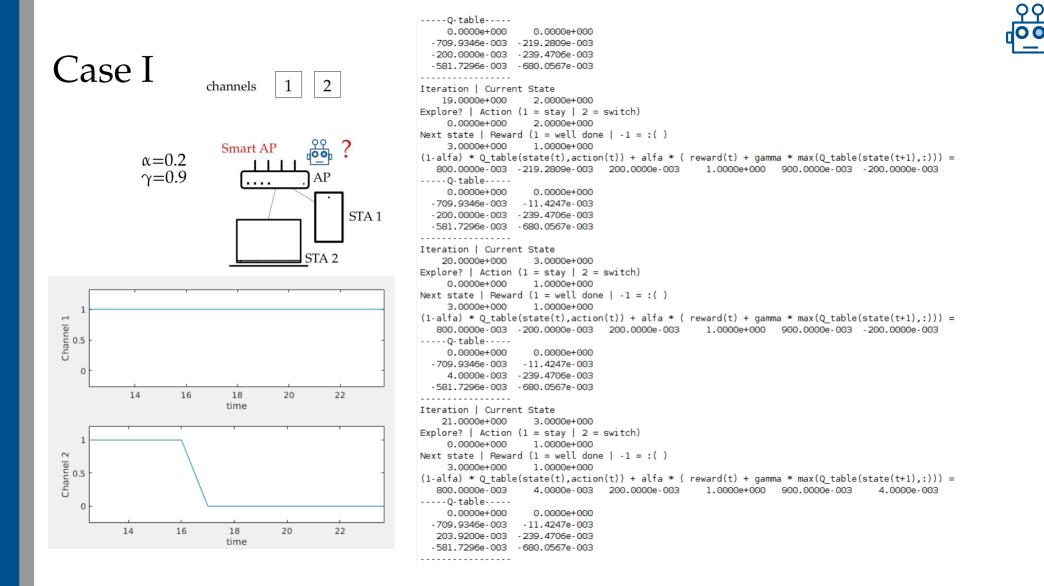
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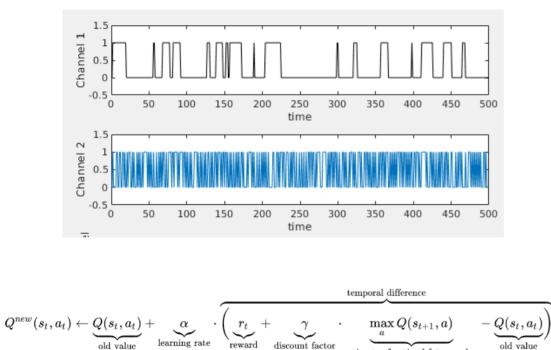






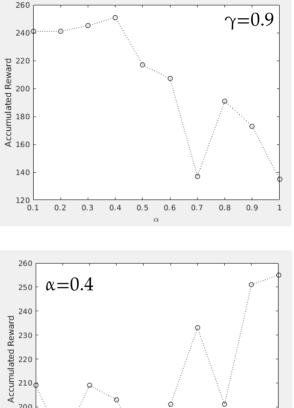
QQ

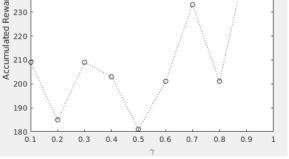
Case II - Test of α and γ



estimate of optimal future value

new value (temporal difference target)







Exercise: Congestion Control Video Server

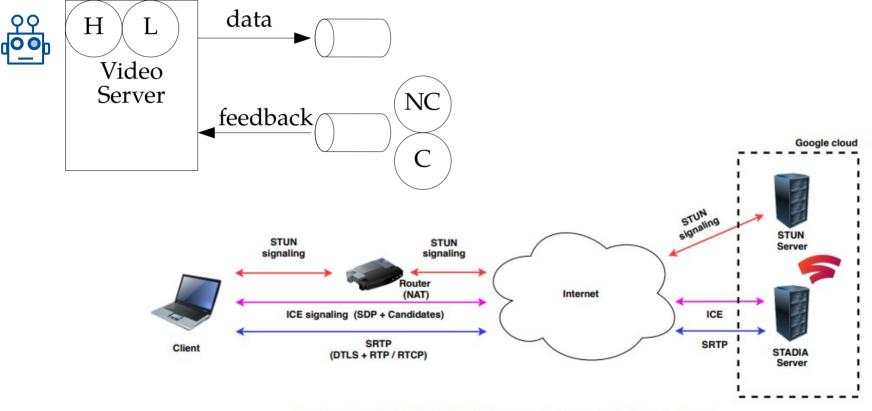


Fig. 1: Google's Stadia: Main components and data streams.



Google Stadia: WebRTC

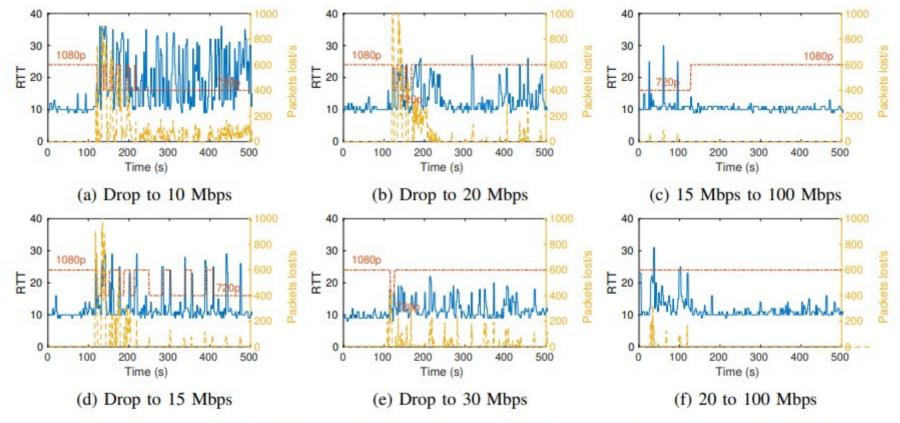
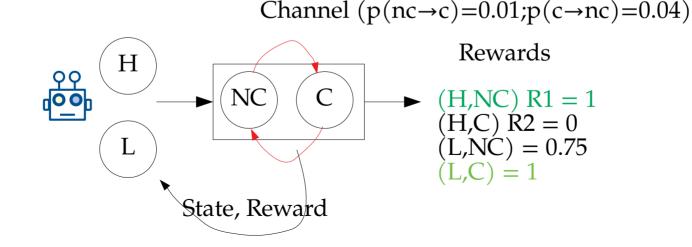


Fig. 11: Round Trip Time (continuous line), video packets lost (dashed line) and resolution (dash-dotted line).



Exercise: Congestion Control Video Server

- Implement the described scenario, try different channel transitions probabilities
 - Video sender: H (high quality), L (low quality), Channel: NC (Non congested), C (congested)
- Test assuming the agent makes random decisions at each iteration.
- Implement Q-learning, and evaluate if there is any gain. Fine tune Q-learning.





Activity

- Investigate what is the effect of the rewards (change it, trying to make them consistent ...)
- Will the agent learn a different strategy if

(H,NC) R1 = 1(H,C) R2 = 0(L,NC) = 0.25(L,C) = 0.75