

# Leveraging GPUs for Evolutionary Game Theory

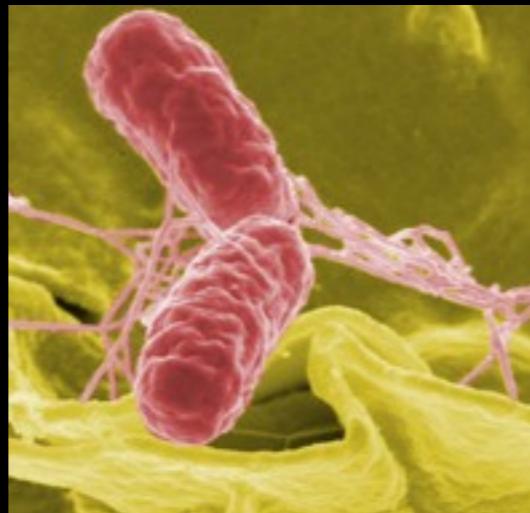
Amanda Peters  
Harvard University

# Outline

- Motivation
- Game Theory 101
- Application Model
- Results

# Motivation

- Why does cooperation evolve?



## Behavior

- Goal: Create computational model to test role of behavioral strategies and related variables

## Biology

## Economics

<http://kentsimmons.uwinnipeg.ca/16cm05/1116/16behave.htm>

<http://gohealed.com/>

[http://teritoday.thegrocerygame.com/con\\_Money.cfm?dc=1012&dsc=20235](http://teritoday.thegrocerygame.com/con_Money.cfm?dc=1012&dsc=20235)

# Contributions

- Heterogenous pipeline
- Enabled the study of behavioral strategies based on many historical steps
- Achieved 209x speedup on 4 Tesla GPU cluster
- Successfully scaled to 72 racks of Blue Gene/P
- Achiever linear scaling up to 262,144 processors

# Game Theory 101

# Prisoner's Dilemma

		Player 2	
		C	D
		3,3	0,4
Player 1	C	3,3	0,4
	D	4,0	1,1

# Prisoner's Dilemma

		Player 2	
		C	D
		3,3	0,4
Player 1	C	3,3	0,4
	D	4,0	1,1

Rational players will always defect

# Tit-for-Tat

- Direct reciprocity
- Unless provoked, the agent will always cooperate
- When provoked, the agent will retaliate
- The agent does not hold grudges
- Iterated PD

# Tit-for-Tat Example

	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
Player 1	C			
Player 2				

# Tit-for-Tat Example

	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
Player 1	C			
Player 2	D			

# Tit-for-Tat Example

	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
Player 1	C	D		
Player 2	D			

# Tit-for-Tat Example

	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
Player 1	C	D		
Player 2	D	D		

# Tit-for-Tat Example

	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
Player 1	C	D	D	D
Player 2	D	D		

# Tit-for-Tat Example

	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
Player 1	C	D	D	
Player 2	D	D	C	

# Tit-for-Tat Example

	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
Player 1	C	D	D	C
Player 2	D	D	C	

# Tit-for-Tat Example

	Round 1	Round 2	Round 3	Round 4
Player 1	C	D	D	C
Player 2	D	D	C	C

# Win-Stay-Lose-Shift

	C	D
C	R,R	S,T
D	T,S	P,P

- For R&S, TFT and WSLs behave the same
- For T & P, opposite
- TFT promotes adaptation by teaching a lesson, WSLS gets the lesson as well

# Problem Size

## States

	P1	P2
1	C	C
2	C	D
3	D	C
4	D	D

# Problem Size

	<b>States</b>		<b>Strategies</b>
	P1	P2	
1	C	C	C or D
2	C	D	C or D
3	D	C	C or D
4	D	D	C or D

# Problem Size

	<b>States</b>		<b>Strategies</b>	
	P1	P2		
1	C	C	C or D	CCD
2	C	D	C or D	CDD
3	D	C	C or D	CCD
4	D	D	C or D	CCD

# Problem Size

	States		Strategies	
	P1	P2		
1	C	C	C or D	C C D
2	C	D	C or D	C D D
3	D	C	C or D	C C D
4	D	D	C or D	C C D

# Problem Size

	States		Strategies	
	P1	P2		
1	C	C	C or D	C C D
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# Problem Size

	States		Strategies		
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# Problem Size

	States		Strategies		
	P1	P2			
1	C	C	C or D	C C	D
2	C	D	C or D	C D	D D
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Number of States =  $2^{2^{\text{memSteps}}}$

# Problem Size

	States		Strategies		
	P1	P2			
1	C	C	C or D	C C	D
2	C	D	C or D	C D	D D
3	D	C	C or D	C C	D
4	D	D	C or D	C C	D

Number of States =  $2^{2^{\text{memSteps}}}$

Number of Strategies =  $2^{\text{numStates}}$

# Problem Size cont.

<b>Memory Steps</b>	<b>Number of Strategies</b>
1	16
2	65536
3	$1.84 \times 10^{19}$
4	$1.15 \times 10^{77}$

# Population Model

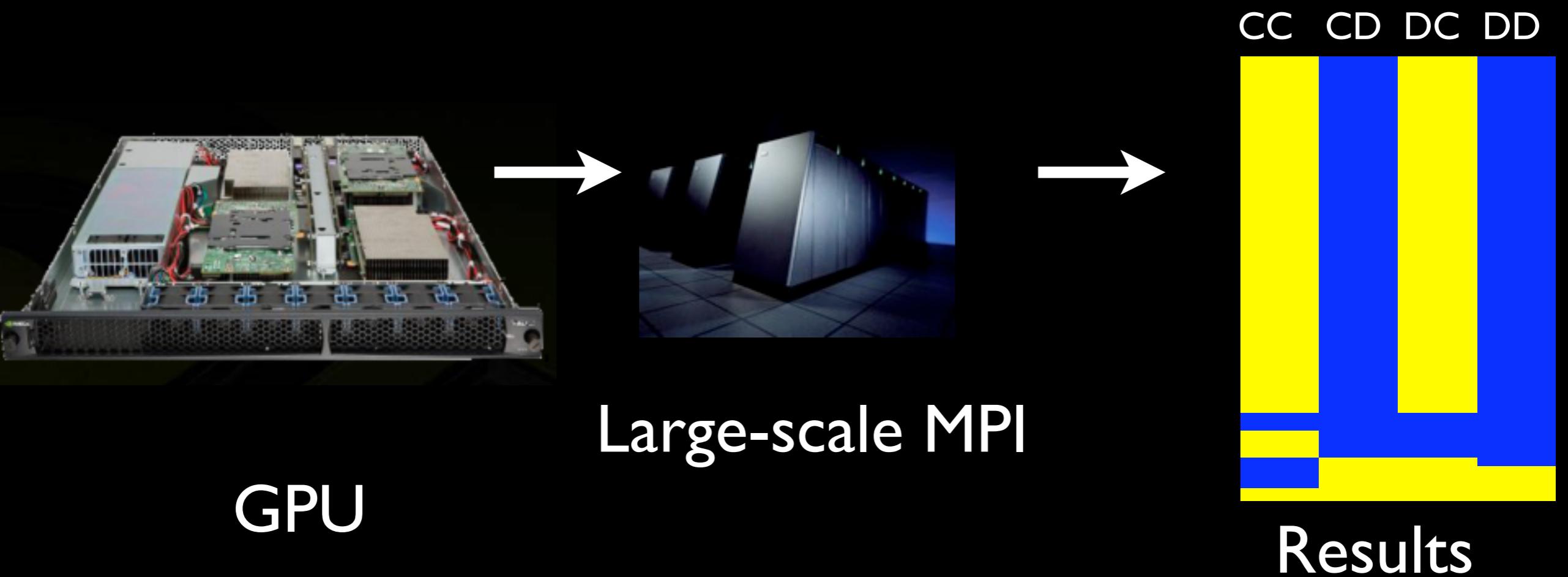
- Selection at the individual level
- Replace organism with an individual of differing strategy
- Temperature of selection
- Random mutation
- Zero population growth

# Parallel Evolutionary Biology Suite (PEBS)

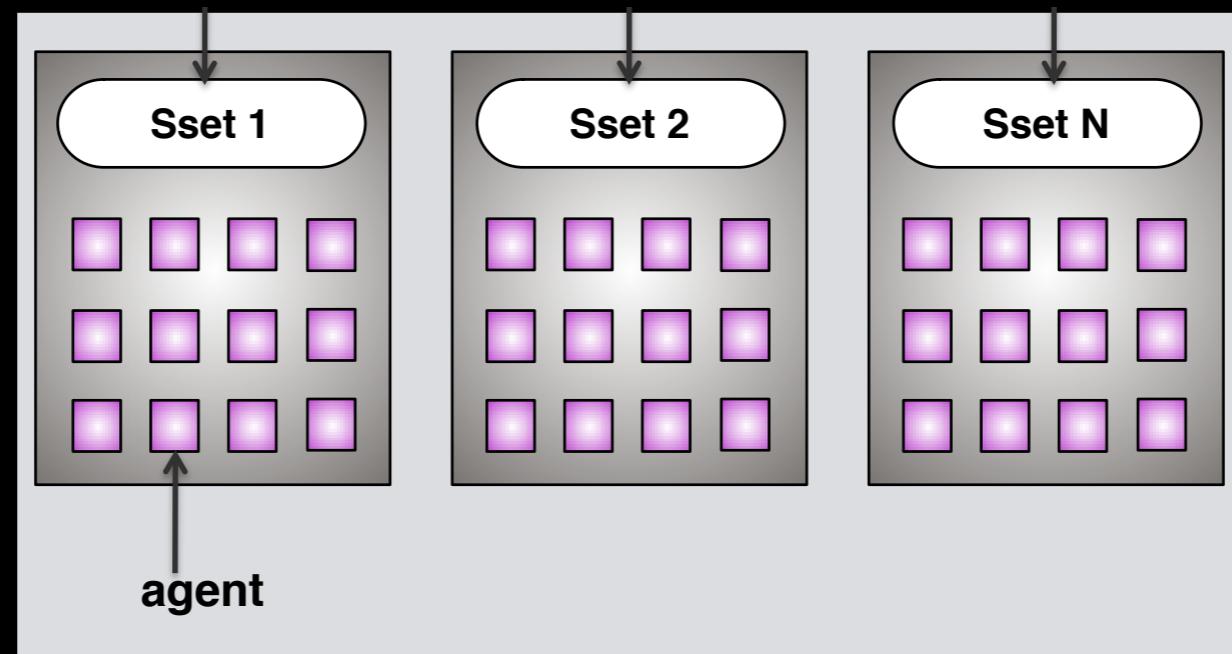
# Why Parallelize it?

- Reduce computational time
- Enable trials of more behavioral strategies
- Enable analysis of different variables:
  - Punishment
  - Kin selection
  - Reciprocity
- **Longer historical recall**

# Pipeline



# GPU Model



- Each Sset assigned to a block on the GPU
- Each thread handled the interaction between an agent with that strategy and another agent

# GPU Process

- Phase I: GPU kernel call per game

# GPU Process

- Phase 1: GPU kernel call per game
- Phase 2: Multiple Block Implementation

# GPU Process

- Phase 1: GPU kernel call per game
- Phase 2: Multiple Block Implementation
- Phase 3: All Data processing on the Device

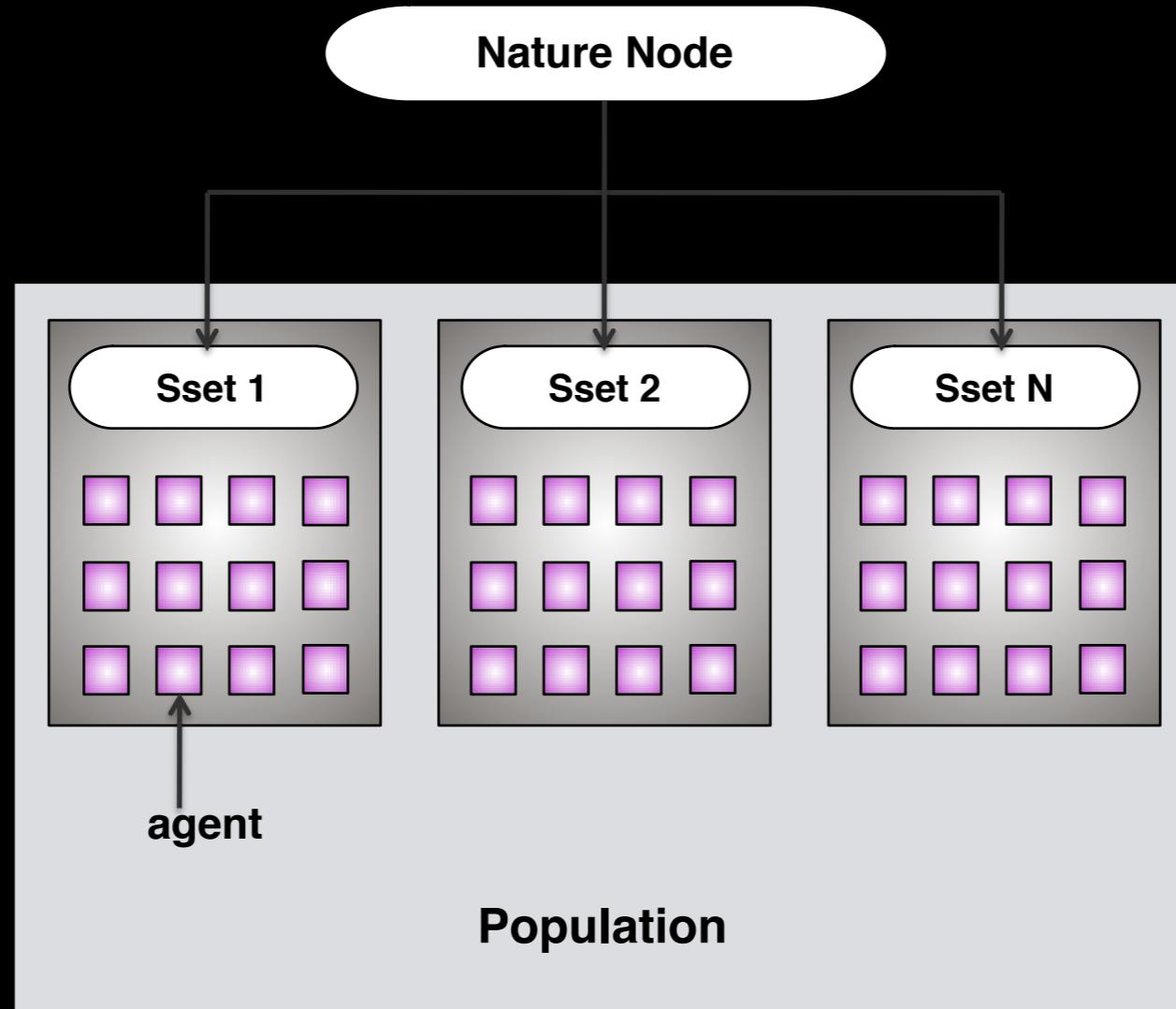
# GPU Process

- Phase 1: GPU kernel call per game
- Phase 2: Multiple Block Implementation
- Phase 3: All Data processing on the Device
- Phase 4: Fine Tuning

# GPU Process

- Phase 1: GPU kernel call per game
- Phase 2: Multiple Block Implementation
- Phase 3: All Data processing on the Device
- Phase 4: Fine Tuning
- Phase 5: Expand to the GPU cluster

# MPI Model



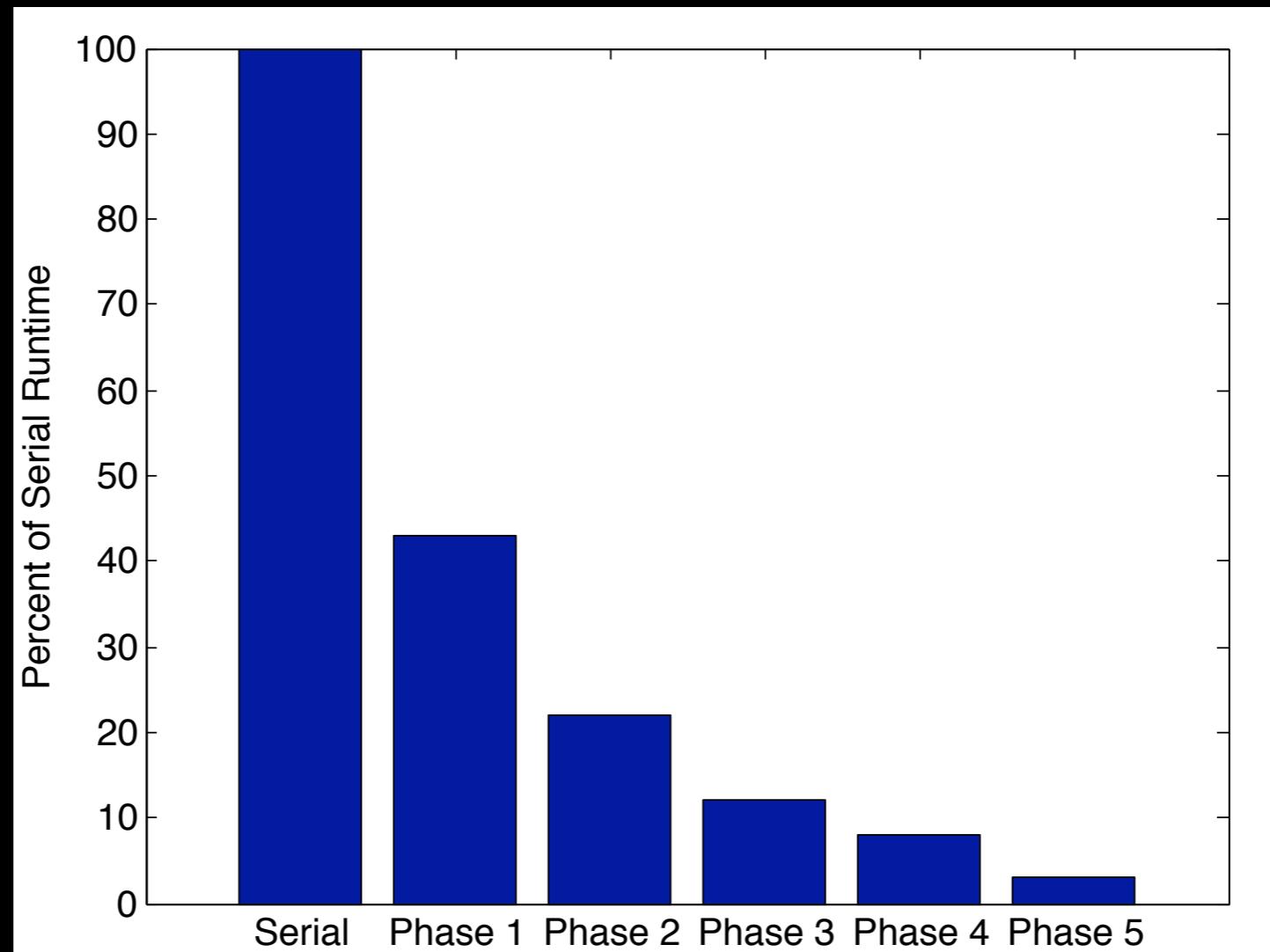
- Large-scale population model
- Mutations, Learning, and Errors
- Heavy communication

# MPI Version

- Large-scale population model
- Mutations
- Errors
- Heavy communication

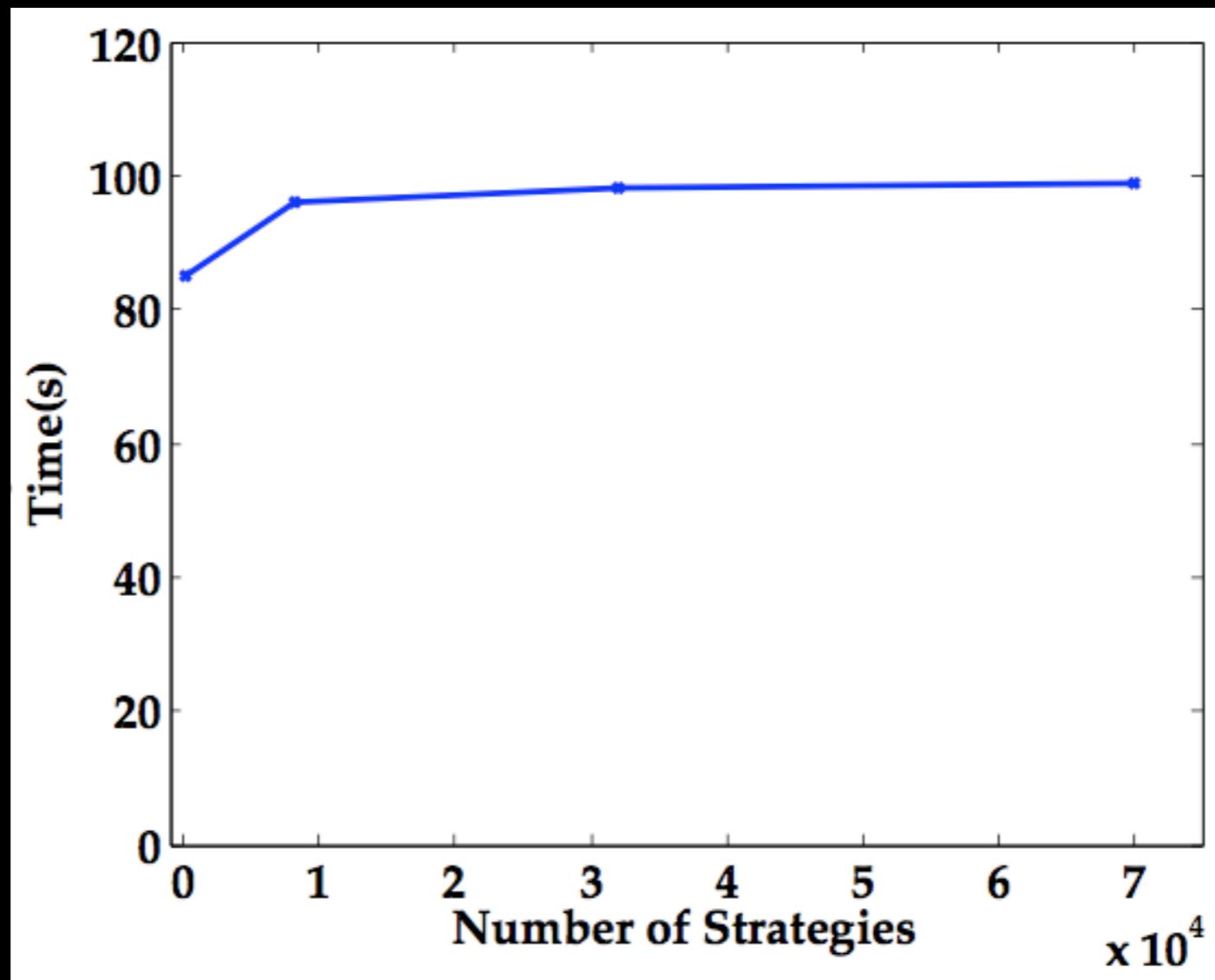
# Results

# Runtime Minimization

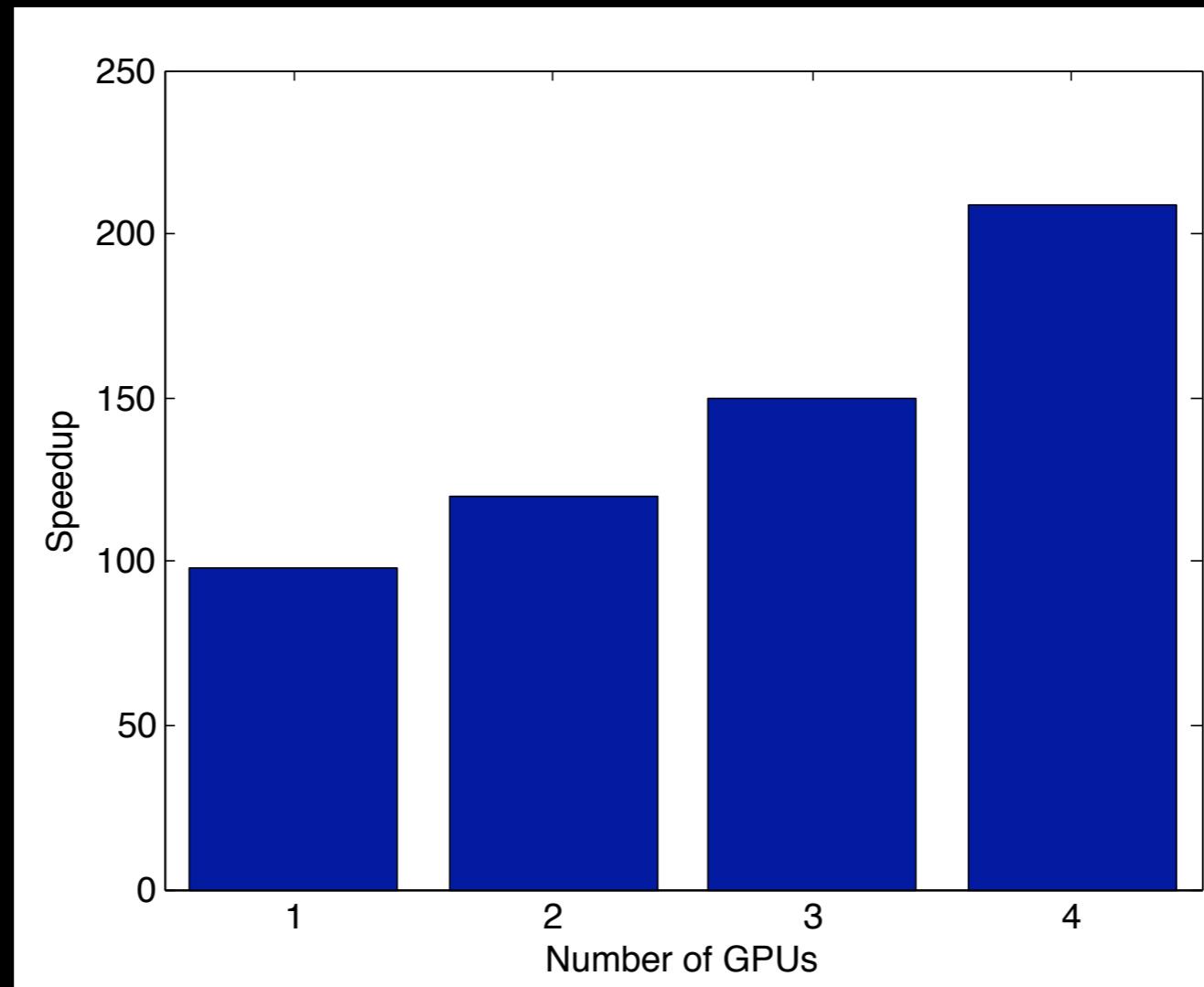


- 97% time reduction

# Weak Scaling



# Strong Scaling

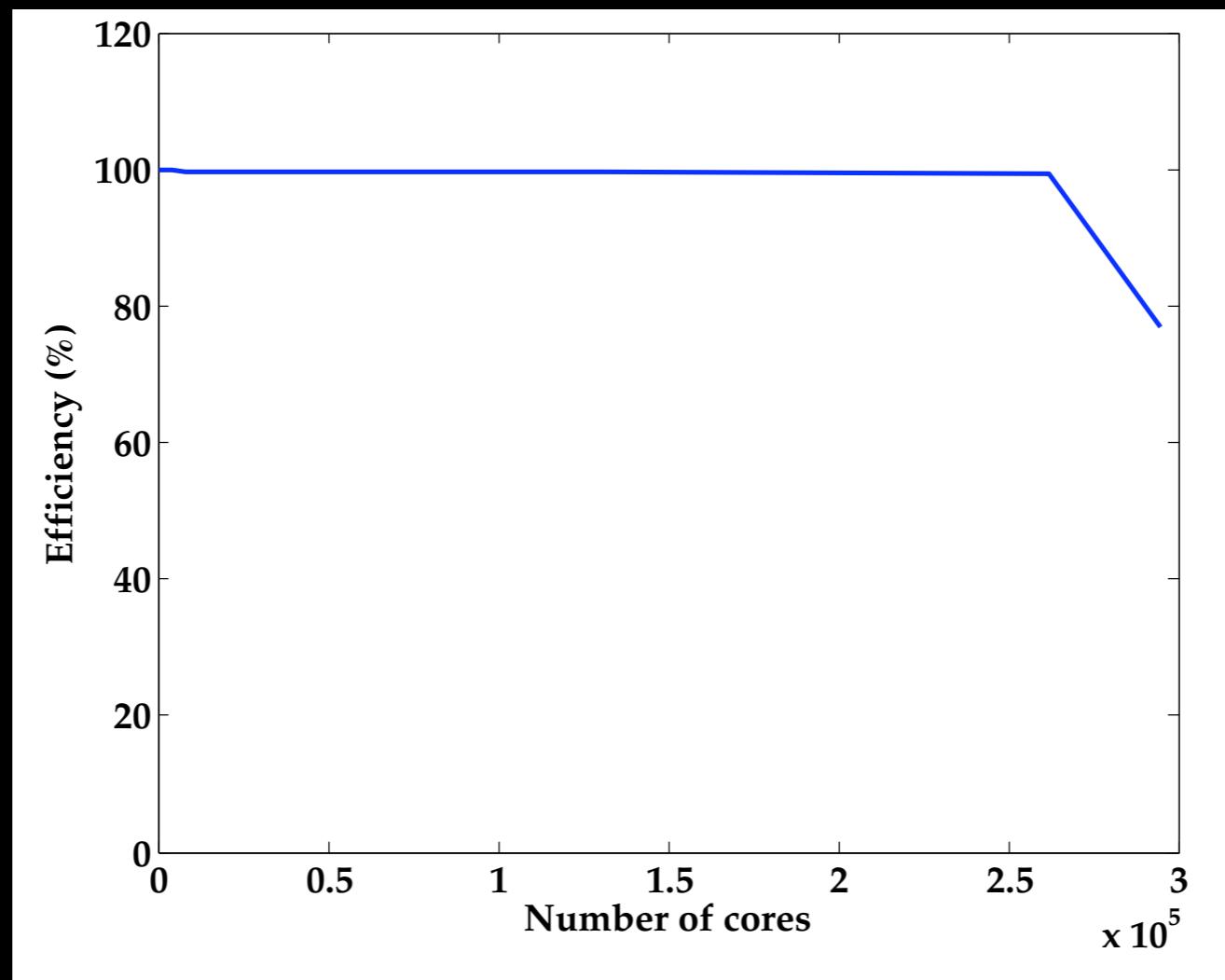


# Jugene

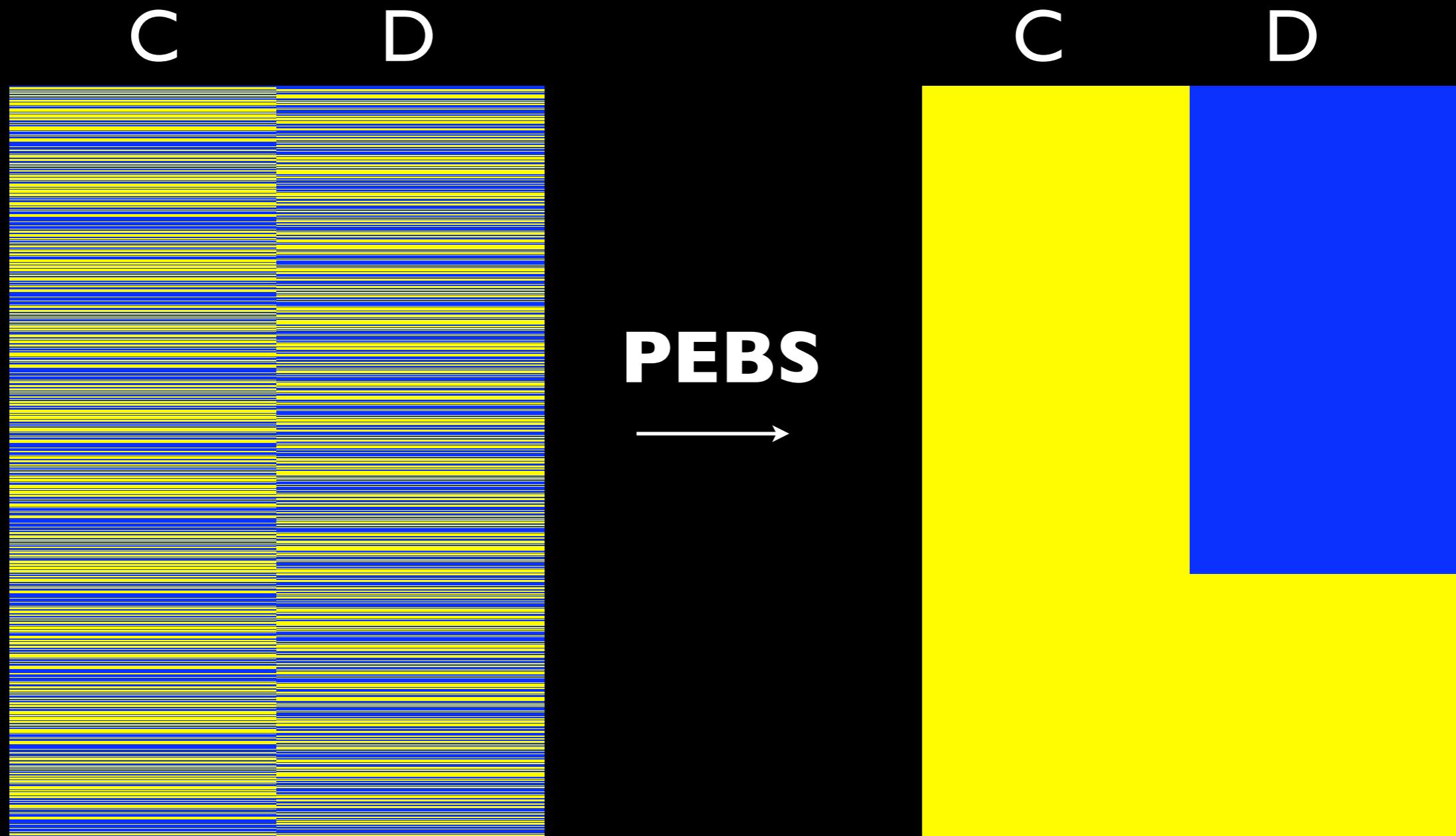


- 72 racks of Blue Gene/P
- 294,912 cores
- Peak Performance: 1 Petaflop
- Memory: 2 Gb per core

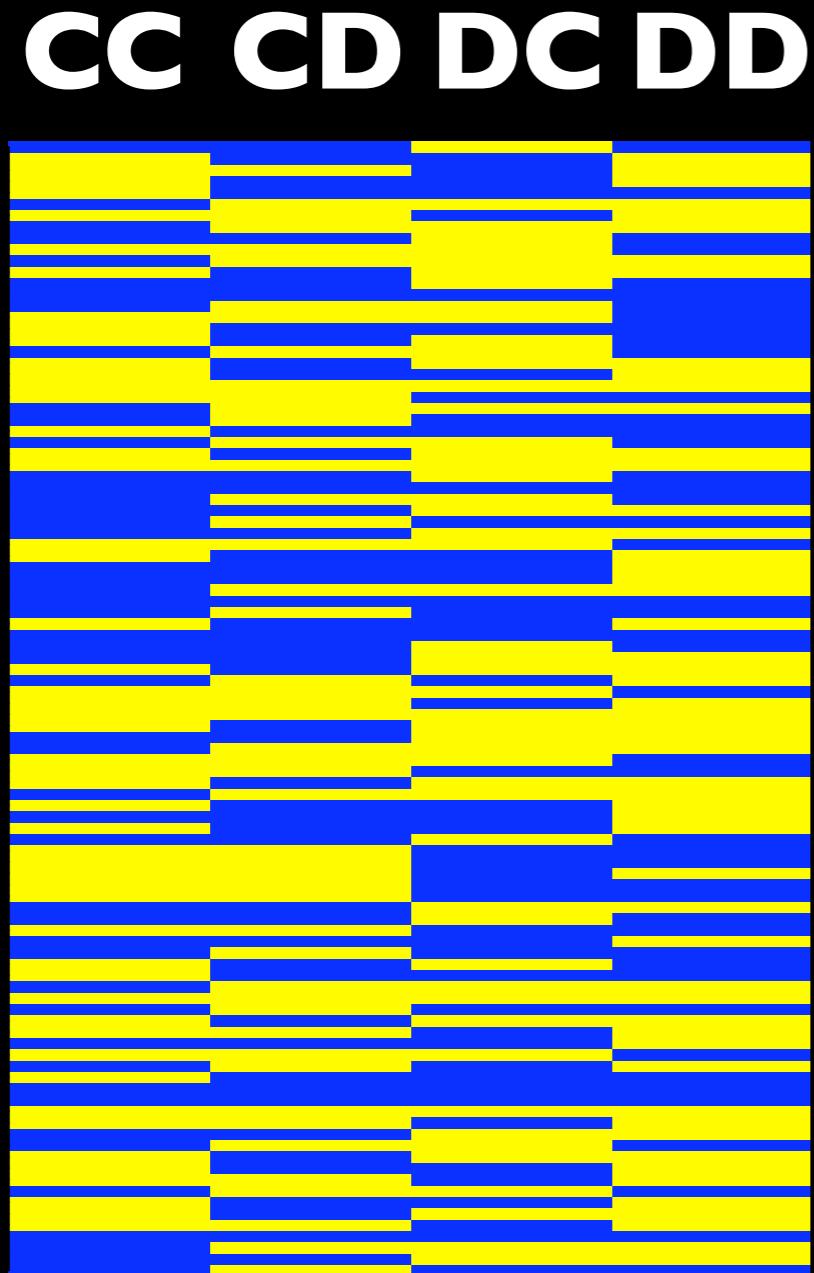
# Blue Gene Results



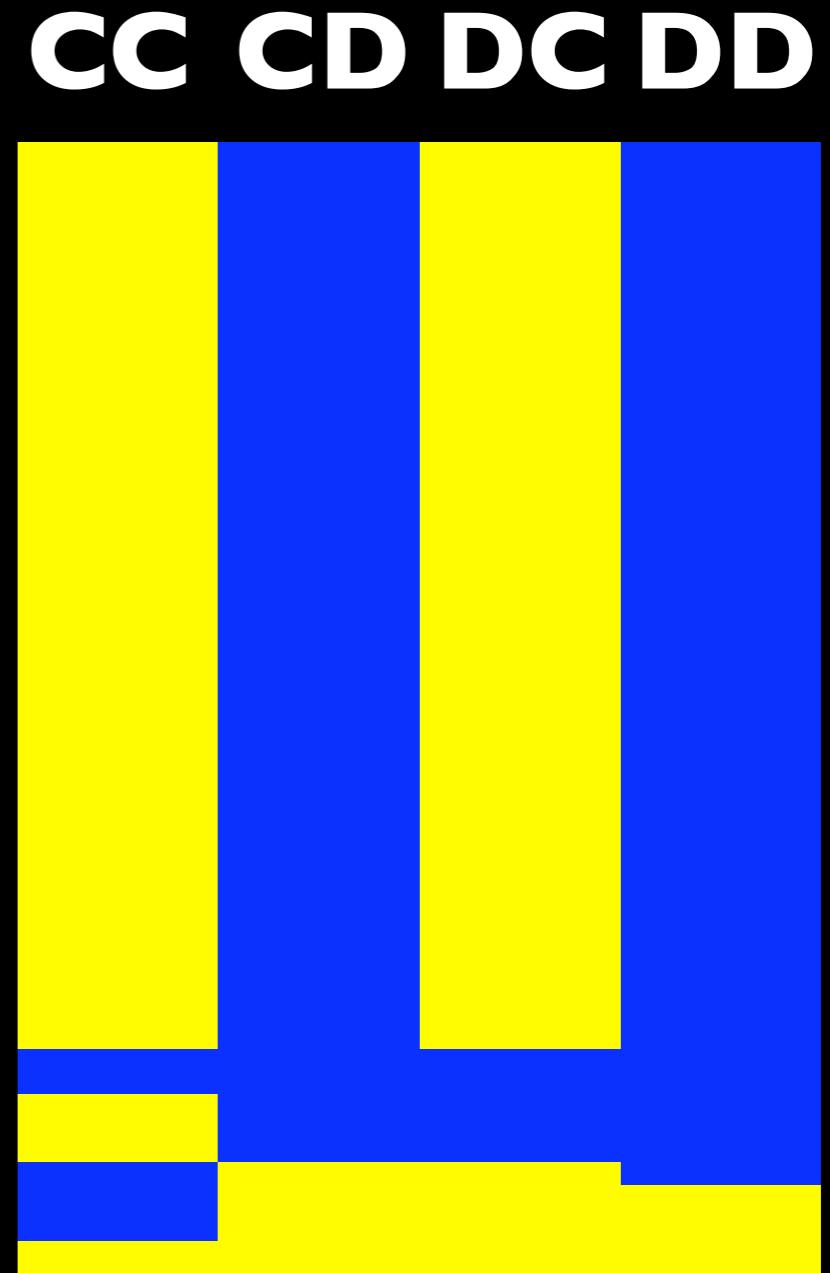
# TfT Results



# Results WSLS



**PEBS**



# Summary

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# Future Work

- Move large run to GPU cluster
- Study greater number of memory steps
- Look at biological implications
- Probabilistic strategies

# Thank you

- David Rand, Harvard University
- Christopher Lee, Harvard University
- Martin Nowak, Harvard University
- Greg Morrisett, Harvard University
- Hanspeter Pfister, Harvard University
- Joy Sircar, Harvard University

# Questions?