



**A simulator for repeated games**

Manual

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# 1 Introduction

This program is designed for scientific research in the field of game theory.



## 2 Getting started

When the program is first started, the home window will show as in Fig. 1. Since no simulations have been executed yet, it is mostly empty.

The home window is roughly divided into three areas. In the top area, a short summary of the currently active configuration is displayed ((1) in Fig.1). If the user hasn't created a configuration of his own yet, a predefined one will be active. On the right-hand side of the summary reside two buttons ((2) and (3)). The one labeled with a cog symbol opens up the configuration window, in which the currently active configuration can be modified (see 2.1). Pressing the Play-button will start a simulation with the currently active configuration. The left-hand side area ((4) in Fig.1) will contain a list of all running, finished and cancelled simulations. If a finished simulation is selected, detailed information about its results will be displayed in area (5) (This area will from now on be referred as the "output view").

### 2.1 Edit the configuration

To edit the active configuration, press the cog-labeled button in the home window. This will open up the configuration window (see Fig.2). On the left-hand side, all configurable parameters of a simulation can be modified. If the selected pairing algorithm, success quantification, strategy adaption mechanism or equilibrium criterion has configurable parameters, they can be entered below the corresponding dropdown menu (see (1) in Fig.2). On the right-hand side, a short description and a table containing the payoffs of the selected game are displayed (see (2) in Fig.2). Below ((3) in Fig.2), a multiconfiguration can be activated, see section ??.

The  - button will reset all settings to the default configuration. Pressing the  - button will close the configuration window and apply the made changes to the active configuration.

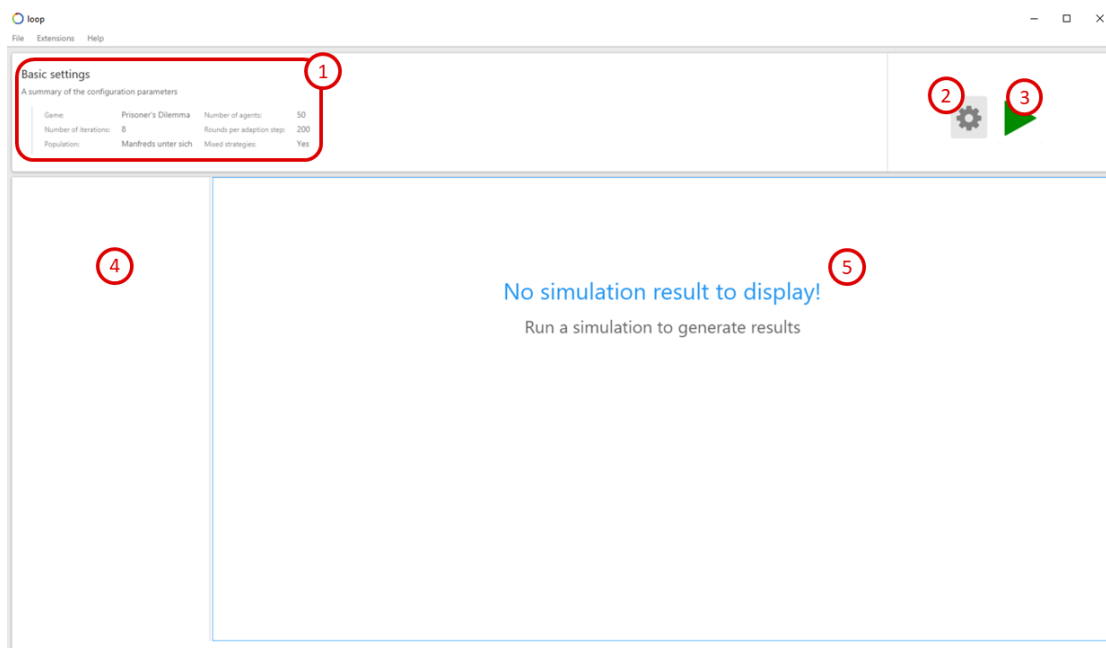


Figure 1: The home window after the first start of the program.

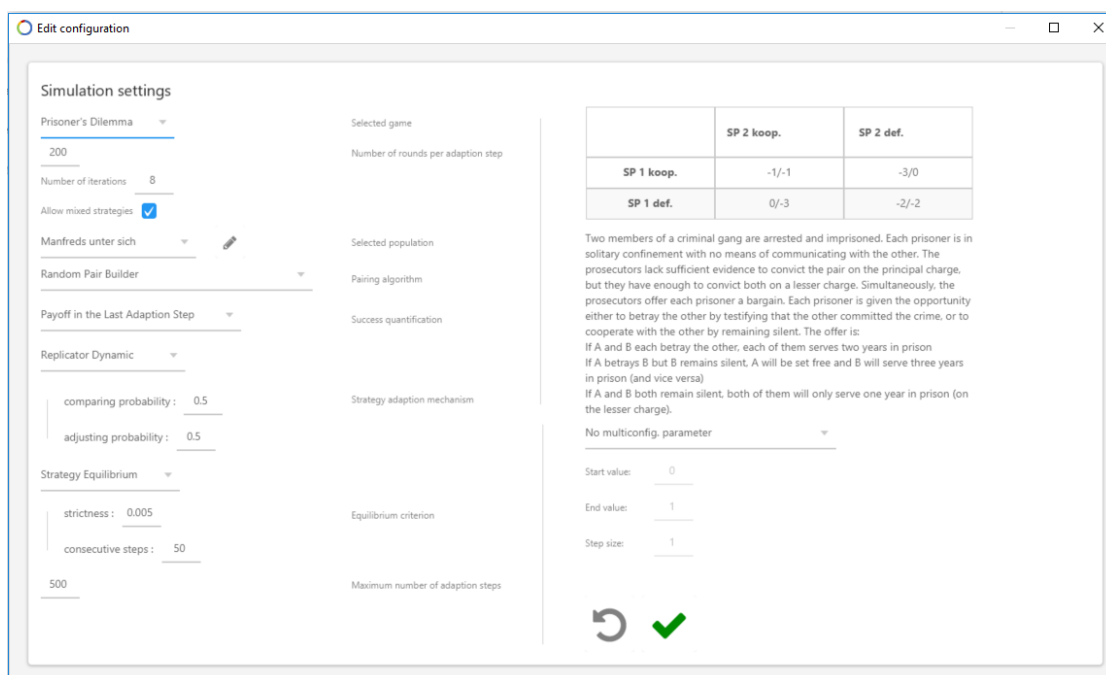


Figure 2: The configuration window.

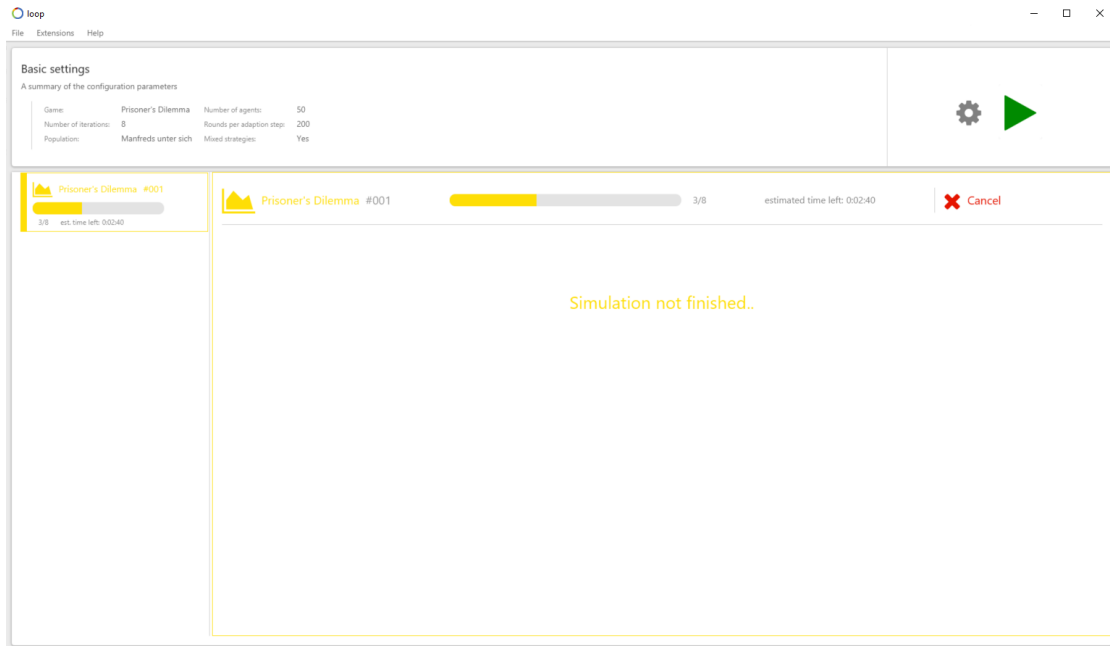


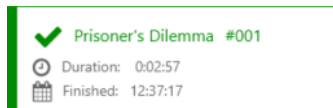
Figure 3: The home window with a running simulation selected.

## 2.2 Start a simulation

Pressing the Play-button in the home window will start a simulation with the currently active configuration. It will then appear in the list in the left-hand side area of the home window. The list entry displays an estimate of the time left until the simulation finishes as well as how many iterations have already been executed. If the running simulation is selected, the output view will contain the same information as the list entry as well as a button labeled with an **✖**. If pressed, the simulation is cancelled.

## 2.3 View the simulation results

As soon as a simulation is finished, its list entry turns green and displays time and date of the moment it finished as well as the duration of its execution:



If selected, the output view will display detailed information about the simulations results. The output is divided into two subpages: the “Detailed output” and the “Abstracted output”.

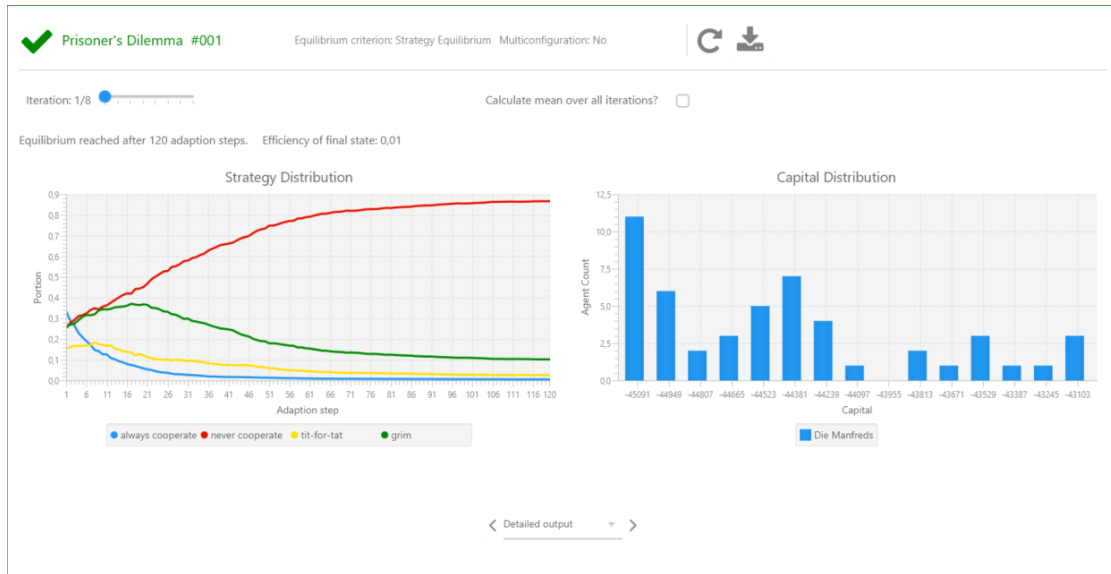




Figure 4: The detailed output.

To switch between the two, the  and  buttons at the bottom of the output view can be used.

### 2.3.1 Detailed Output

In the detailed output (see Fig.4), information about strategy and capital distribution of the agents are displayed for any selected iteration. To select an iteration, use the correspondingly labeled slider at the top of the output view ①. The iterations are sorted by their final efficiency, i.e. in the case of Fig.4, iteration 1/8 is the least, iteration 8/8 the most efficient among the eight executed iterations.

**Strategy distribution:** The line chart labeled “Strategy distribution” ② displays the evolution of the mixture of strategies used by the agents over the time of the simulation. It contains one line for every used (pure) strategy. Each line indicates the relative frequency of the corresponding strategy being used by agents in every single adaption step. For example, consider the strategy distribution displayed in Fig.5. It tells us that in the beginning of the simulation, all strategies appeared with a similar frequency of 21% to 29%. Towards the end, “grim” prevailed with a frequency of about 70%, while “never cooperate” and “tit for tat” dropped below 20% and “always cooperate” basically vanished.

**Capital distribution:** The bar chart labeled “Capital distribution” ③ displays a histogram of the final total capitals of all agents at the end of the simulation. The width of the bins

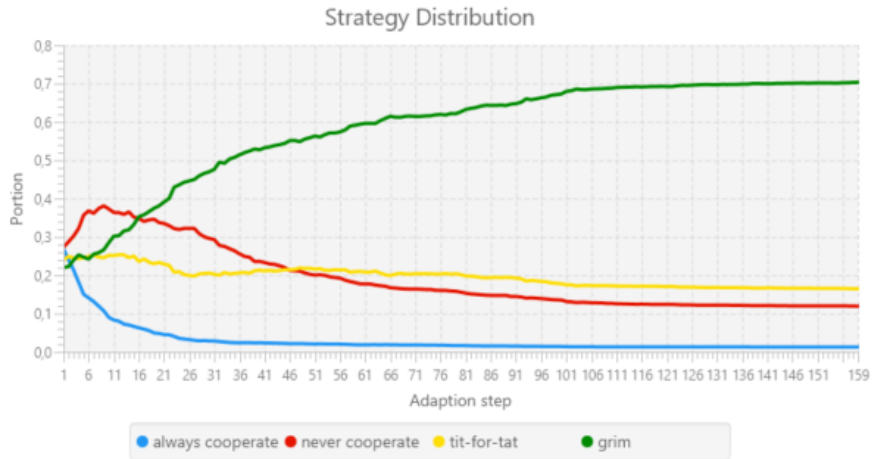


Figure 5: An exemplary strategy distribution.

of the histogram are chosen in a way such that there is always about 15 bins. Each bin is then labeled with the mean of the interval covered by it. Note that final capitals might be negative (as in Fig.6) if the payoffs of the used game are negative (such as in the prisoner's dilemma).

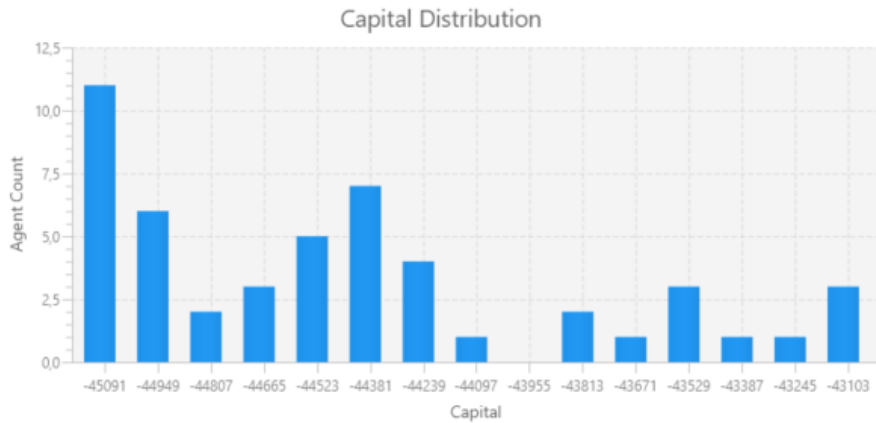


Figure 6: An exemplary capital distribution.

### 2.3.2 Abstracted Output

The abstracted output (see Fig.7) contains information abstracted from all executed iterations. At the top ① the “equilibrium frequency”, i.e. the portion of all iterations in which

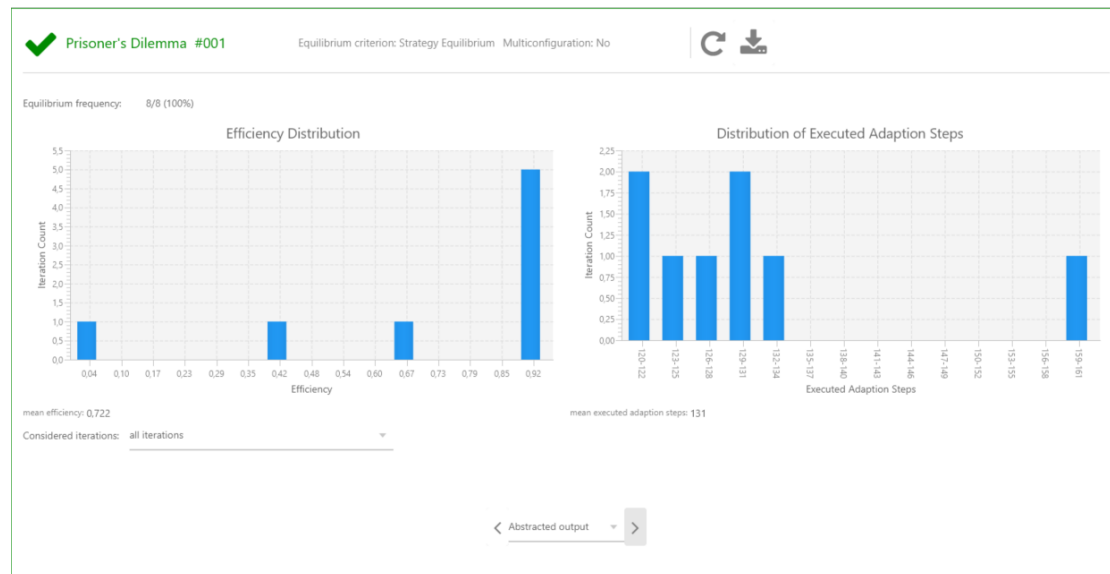


Figure 7: The abstracted output.

an equilibrium was reached is displayed. Below reside two histograms, the “Efficiency distribution” and the “Distribution of executed adaption steps”.

**Efficiency distribution:** The efficiency distribution (2) is a histogram of the final efficiencies of all executed iterations. Consider Fig.8. In the corresponding simulation, five iterations finished with an efficiency of around 0.9 and the other three with efficiencies 0.67, 0.42 and 0.04 respectively. Again, bin width is chosen such that there is around 15 bins in total and the labels display the mean of the interval covered by the bins. Below the strategy distribution, the mean efficiency of all iterations is displayed, in this case 0.722 (see Fig.7).

**Distribution of executed adaption steps:** This chart (3) is a histogram of the amount of executed adaption steps of all iterations. Consider Fig.9. In the corresponding simulation, all but one iteration finished after 120 to 134 adaption steps, just one took around 160. Below the distribution, the mean amount of executed adaption steps is displayed, in this case 131 (see Fig.7).

Below the charts resides a dropdown menu labeled “Considered iterations” (4). It can be used to determine whether all iterations or just the ones where an equilibrium (or no equilibrium) was reached shall be included in the calculation of the histograms above.



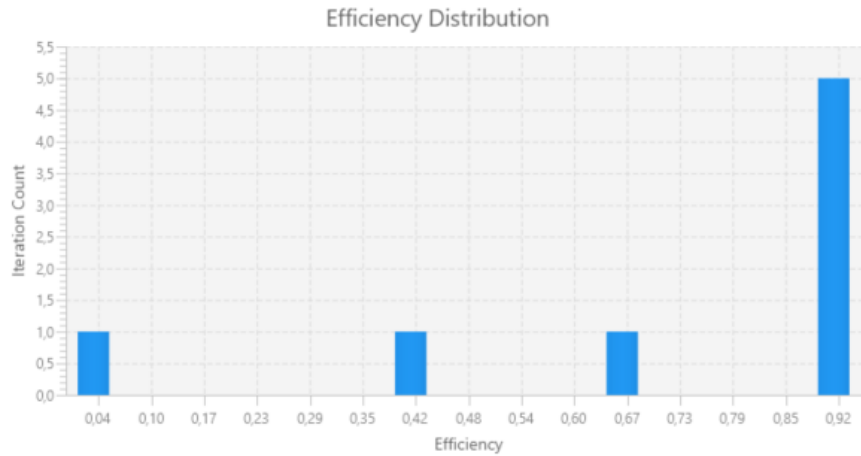




Figure 8: An exemplary efficiency distribution.

## 2.4 Save the result

If you wish to save the result of a simulation so you can take a look at it again later, you may do so by clicking the  button (Fig.4 (4)). This will open a file dialog where you can choose a place to save your result. To load a result that has been exported in this way, press “File” and then “Load simulation result” in the toolbar of the home window.

You can also set the configuration that was used for a selected simulation as the active configuration by pressing the  button (Fig.4 (5)).

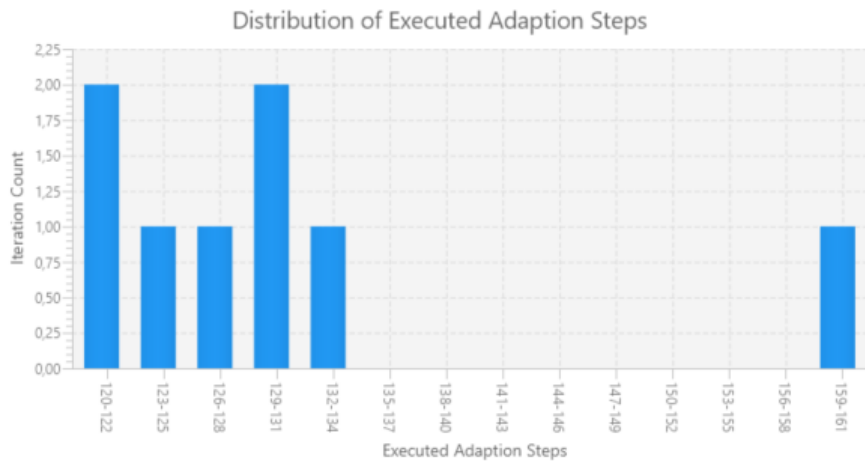
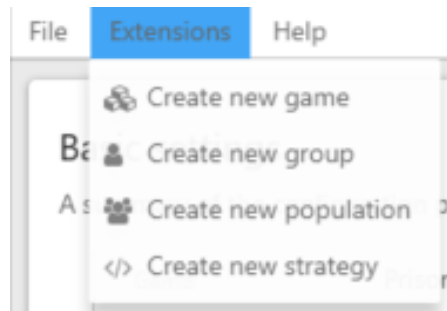


Figure 9: An exemplary distribution of executed adaption steps.

### 3 Extensions

To further customise configurations, the user can create own strategies, games, groups and populations and use them in simulations. The corresponding creation editors can all be reached via the “Extensions” entry in the menu bar of the home window:



#### 3.1 Create new games

When the “Create new game” entry in the “Extensions” menu is pressed, the game creation window opens (see Fig.10). Here, a new game can be created. To do so, a name, a description and the players payoffs must be entered in the corresponding text fields. For example, an entry of the form “1/2” in the bottom left part of the payoff table means: “If player 1 doesn’t but player 2 does cooperate, player 1 will receive the payoff 1 and player 2 will receive the payoff 2”.

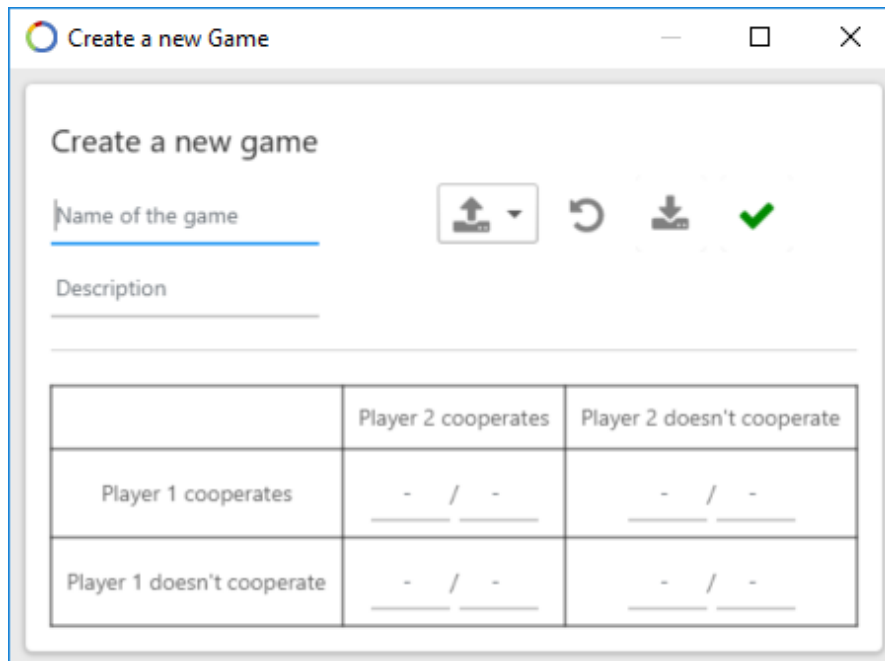




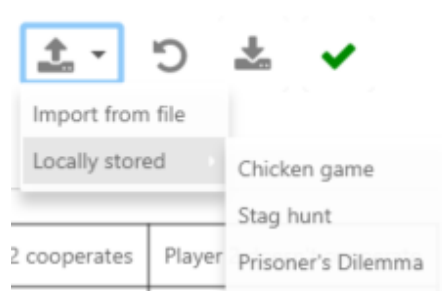


Figure 10: The game creation window.

To reset all settings, press the  button.

To export the created game as a file, press the  button. To add the game to the local repository and close the window, press  (Further details and important information on exporting and saving see section 3.5).

To load an existing game press the  button. The following dropdown menu will pop up:



You can either import a game from a previously exported game file or open one of the locally stored games, i.e. the preconfigured games and the ones added to the repository by the user.

## 3.2 Create new strategies

## 3.3 Create new strategies

To create your own strategy first navigate to the extension menu inside the menu bar in the home window. The “Extensions” menu contains an item which is labelled with “Create new strategy” (see ??).

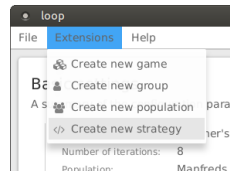



Figure 11: Open the Strategy creation window via the menu.

Figure 12: The strategy creation window.

When you click it a new window opens. The strategy creation window is divided into three vertical aligned sections. In the topmost section (①) you will find two text fields where you have to enter a name and a description for the new strategy. Right next to it there are three buttons. The ↺ - button will reset the window to it's original state. Pressing the

✓ - button will insert the newly created strategy into the programs repository without saving it permanently to a file. If you want to save the created strategy so it will still be accessible after a restart of the program you will have to press the  - button. This opens the file dialog and you can save the strategy as a file. (more in 3.5)

In the section below ((2)) you will find boxes with predicates and operators. Some of these boxes contain drop down menus which allow you to further parameterize the predicates. By clicking the + - button you can add an operator or a predicate to the expression.

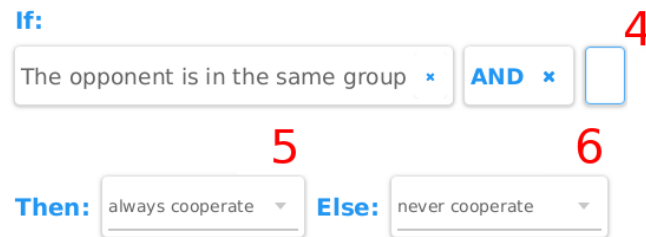


Figure 13: The generated expression.

The created expression will be displayed in the bottom section of the window ((3)). When you add an operator to the expression an empty box for every required operand will be generated. By clicking on such a box the corresponding operand gets selected ((4)) and the next addition will be inserted as this operand.

You can also remove a predicate as well as an operator from the expression by clicking the ✕ -button next to it. The removed part will be replaced by an empty box which can be selected to add another predicate or operator. When you remove an operator its operands will also be removed.

Below the displayed expression are two drop down menus which contain all available strategies. By choosing a strategy in the left drop down ((5)) this strategy gets applied when the expression matches in a round otherwise the strategy in the right menu ((6)) will be applied.

### 3.4 Create new groups

When the "Create new group" entry in the "Extensions" menu is pressed, the group creation window opens (see Fig.11). To create a new group, name and description must be entered in the corresponding text fields and at least one segment must be configured. Segments can be added by pressing the "Add segment" button and removed by pressing the "X" button at the head of the corresponding tab.

Create a new Group

Name of the group

Description

Segment configurations

+

Add segment

☒

Group is cohesive

40 %

25 %

35 %

Segment 1

Segment 2

Segment 3

Initial capital

Distribution function

Poisson Distribution

mean :

15

Initial strategies

Available strategies

group grim

group tit-for-tat

never cooperate

grim

Selected strategies

always cooperate


tit-for-tat



Figure 14: The group creation window.


For each segment, a capital distribution must be chosen and parametrised; it will be used to initialise agents of that segment with capital at the beginning of simulations. Secondly, a set of strategies must be selected out of all locally stored strategies. Those include the preconfigured ones as well as strategies created by the user (if existent).

The multislider can be used to configure the relative sizes of the segments. For example, if 100 agents of the group in Fig.11 were to be initialised, 25 of them would belong to segment 2, thus receiving an initial capital drawn out of a poisson distribution with mean 15 as well as “always cooperate” or “tit for tat” as initial strategy.

By deselecting the checkbox labeled “Group is cohesive”, the group becomes “uncohesive”, i.e. agents of this group do not consider each other as members of the same group anymore. This becomes relevant when strategies are used that refer to other agents’ group affiliation. This can be used to model agents that “aren’t part of any group”, which is equivalent to being part of an uncohesive group.



To reset all settings, press the  button.


To export the created group as a file, press the  button. To add the group to the local repository and close the window, press  (Further details and important information on exporting and saving see section 3.5).

To load an existing group press the  button. You can either import a group from a previously exported group file or open one of the locally stored groups, i.e. the preconfigured groups and the ones added to the repository by the user.

### 3.5 Create new populations

When the “Create new population” entry in the “Extensions” menu is pressed, the population creation window opens (see Fig.12). To create a new population, name and description must be entered in the corresponding text fields and at least one group must be added.

In order to add a group, choose the group in the dropdownmenu ① and enter the amount of agents of that group that shall be added in the textfield ②. Then press the  button. To remove a group, press the corresponding  button.

To reset all settings, press the  button.

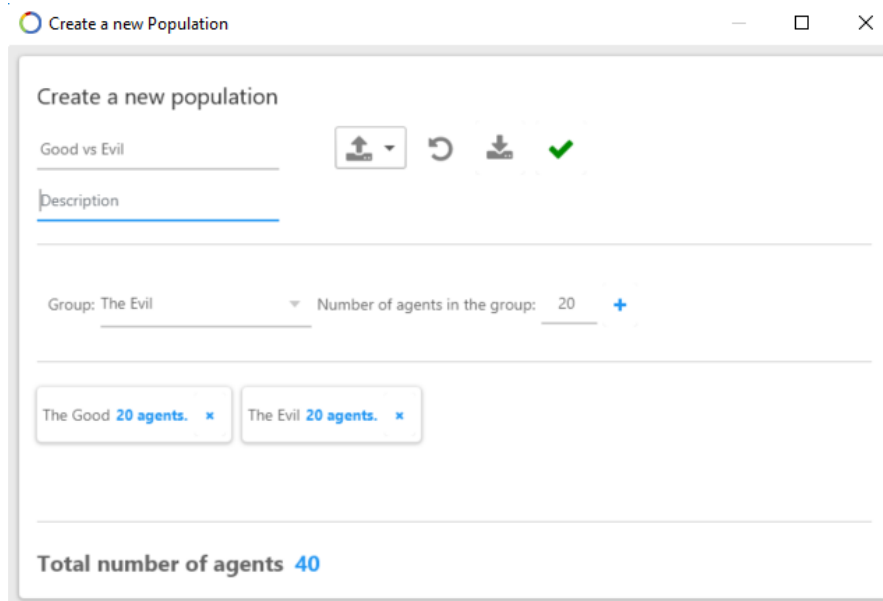







Figure 15: The population creation window.

To export the created population as a file, press the  button. To add the population to the local repository and close the window, press  (Further details and important information on exporting and saving see section 3.5).

To load an existing population press the  button. You can either import a population from a previously exported population file or open one of the locally stored populations, i.e. the preconfigured populations and the ones added to the repository by the user.

### 3.6 Important Information on Saving and Exporting Extensions

There is an important difference between saving an extension (adding it to the local repository by pressing ) and exporting it as a file (by pressing ). If it is just saved, it will only be available until the program is closed, i.e. it is not stored persistently. If an extension shall be available persistently, it must be exported as a file and saved *inside the preconfigured folder*, which is `C:/Users/<Username>/loop/personallib/X`, where  $X \in \{\text{strategies, groups, populations, games}\}$ . All extensions that reside in those folders will be automatically loaded at program start.

There is another important note to make regarding the export of extensions. If an extension makes use of another extension (a population containing a group, a group containing



certain strategies), then it will only store that extensions *name*. This means that when, for example, a previously exported population is loaded and it contains a group of name *X*, the local repository will be searched for a group of name *X*, and if none is found, the import will fail and an error message will be displayed. This also applies to configurations, i.e. an exported configuration only stores the *names* of the used game, population, etc. This has multiple consequences:

1. Whenever you export an extension (or configuration) in order to store it persistently, make sure you also persistently store all referenced extensions (groups, strategies,...).
2. When you export a configuration or an extension in order to send it to a colleague who also uses this program, make sure you send him all the referenced extensions as well.
3. Since, for example, a population only stores the name of its contained groups, it can be modified by overwriting those groups. If a certain population contains a group with name *X*, and you were to delete that group and create a new one with the same name *X*, then the population would now contain that new group. This works in the same way for configurations with contained populations and games, and for groups with contained strategies.

## **4 Advanced**

### **4.1 Multiconfigurations**

### **4.2 The Plugin-System**