





ITERATIVE PRISONER'S DILEMMA

Venkata Avinash Jakkampudi (2005626)

Anand Kumar Tumpati (2009408)

Naga Divya Sunkara (1216017)

Poornima Peddu (1227739)

Prisoner's Dilemma

- The prisoner's dilemma is a paradox in decision analysis in which two individuals acting in their own self-interests do not produce the optimal outcome.
- The typical prisoner's dilemma is set up in such a way that both parties choose to protect themselves at the expense of the other participant.
- As a result, both participants find themselves in a worse state than if they had cooperated with each other in the decision-making process.
- The prisoner's dilemma is one of the most well-known concepts in modern game theory.

Payoff Matrix

	Player 1			
Pla yer 2		Co-Operate	Defect	
	Co-Operate	R,R	S,T	
	Defect	T,S	P,P	

T, R, P, S are integers
T>R>P>S
2R > T+S

Payoff matrix example with values

• For example: T = 3, R = 2, P = 1, S = 0

	Player 1			
Pla yer 2		Co-Operate	Defect	
	Co-Operate	2,2	0,3	
	Defect	3,0	1,1	

Example of Prisoner's Dilemma

	Player 1			
Pla yer 2		Co-Operate	Defect	
	Co-Operate	2,2	0,3	
	Defect	3,0	1,1	

Iterative Prisoner's Dilemma

- The iterated prisoner's dilemma is an extension of the general form except the game is repeatedly played by the same participants.
- An iterated prisoner's dilemma differs from the original concept of a prisoner's dilemma because participants can learn about the behavioural tendencies of their counterparty.

Strategies

• Nice Guy:

This strategy always co-operates with the opponent irrespective of the opponents moves, it does not betray or defect at least once in the tournament.

Ex: Consider two players P0 and P1

P0 be the player with strategy Nice Guy.

P1 be the player with random moves.

$$P0 = [C, C, C, C, C, C, C]$$

$$P1 = [C, D, D, C, C, D, C]$$

• Bad Guy:

This strategy always defects/betrays with the opponent irrespective of the opponents moves, it does not co-operate at least once in the tournament.

Ex: Consider Two players P0 and P1

P0 be the player with strategy Bad Guy.

P1 be the player with random moves.

P0 = [D, D, D, D, D, D]

P1 = [C, C, D, C, D, D, D]

• Mainly Nice:

This strategy mostly co-operates, the co-operative moves percentage is always greater than the defects/betray moves.

Ex: Consider Two Players P0 and P1

P0 be the player with strategy Mainly Nice.

P1 be the player with random moves.

$$P0 = [C, C, C, D, C, C, D]$$

$$P1 = [D, D, C, D, C, C, C]$$

• Mainly Bad:

This strategy mostly betrays, the betray moves percentage is always greater than the co-operative moves.

Ex: Consider Two Players P0 And P1

P0 be the player with strategy Mainly Bad.

P1 be the player with random moves.

$$P0 = [D, D, C, D, D, C, D]$$

$$P1 = [D, C, D, C, D, D, C]$$

• Tit For Tat:

This strategy always repeats the previous move of the opponent.

Ex: Consider Two players P0 and P1

P0 be the player with random moves.

P1 be the player with strategy Tit for Tat.

P0 = [C, C, C, D, D, C, D]

P1 = [C, C, C, D, D, C, D]

• Grudger:

This strategy co-operates till the opponent co-operates and if the opponent defects at least once, from then the grudger always defects irrespective of the next moves from opponent.

Ex: Consider Two players P0 and P1

P0 be the player with random moves.

P1 be the player with strategy Grudger.

P0 = [C, C, D, C, C, C, C]

P1 = [C, C, D, D, D, D, D]

• Tit for two Tats:

This strategy defects once whenever the opponent defects twice.

Ex: Consider Two players P0 and P1

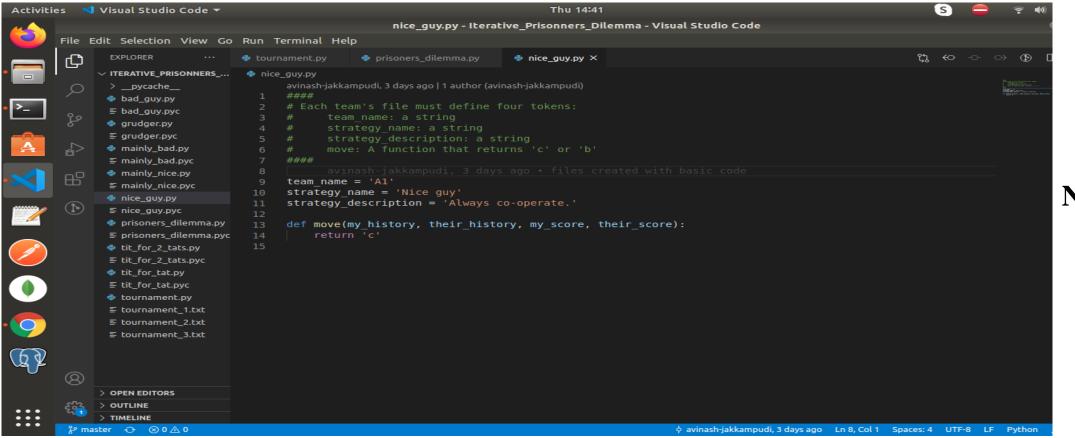
P0 be the player with random moves.

P1 be the player with strategy Tit for two Tats.

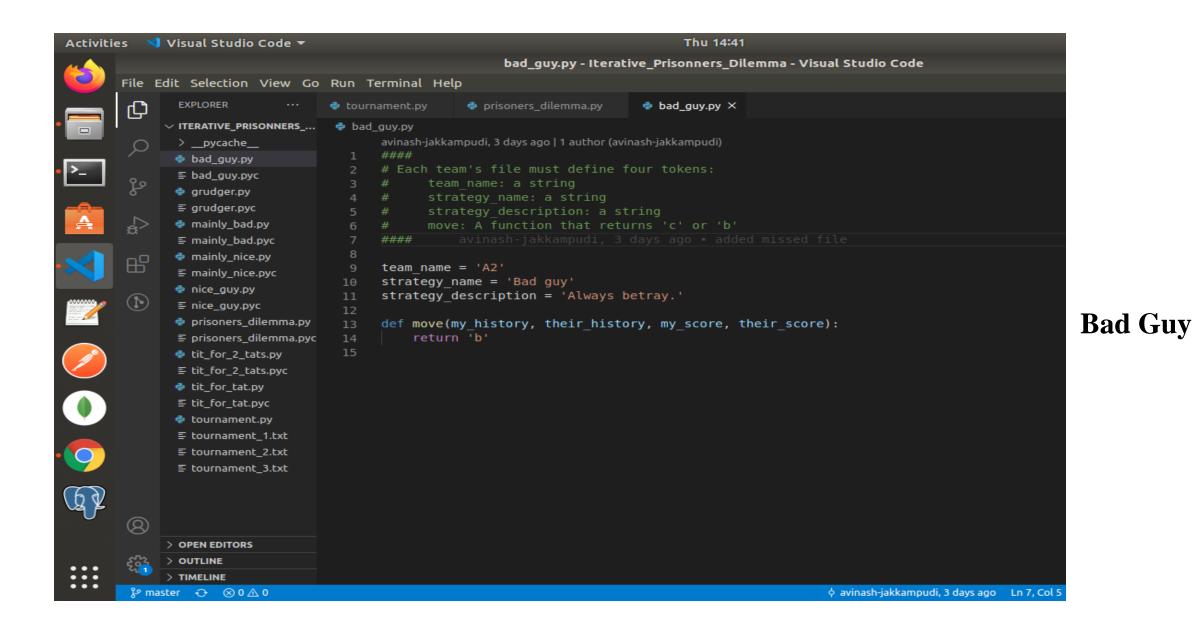
$$P0 = [C, C, D, D, C, C, D]$$

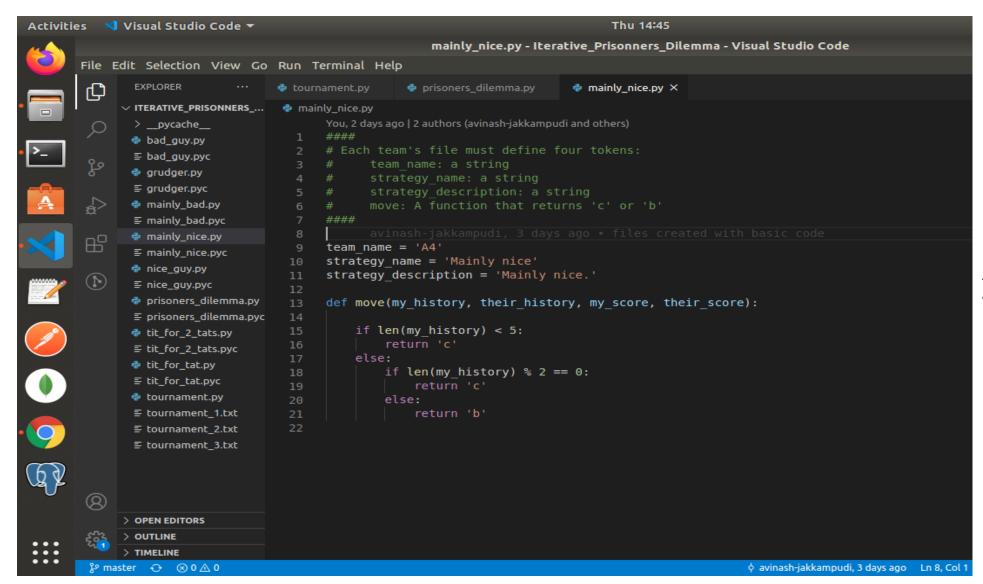
$$P1 = [C, C, C, D, C, C, C]$$

Codes for all Strategies

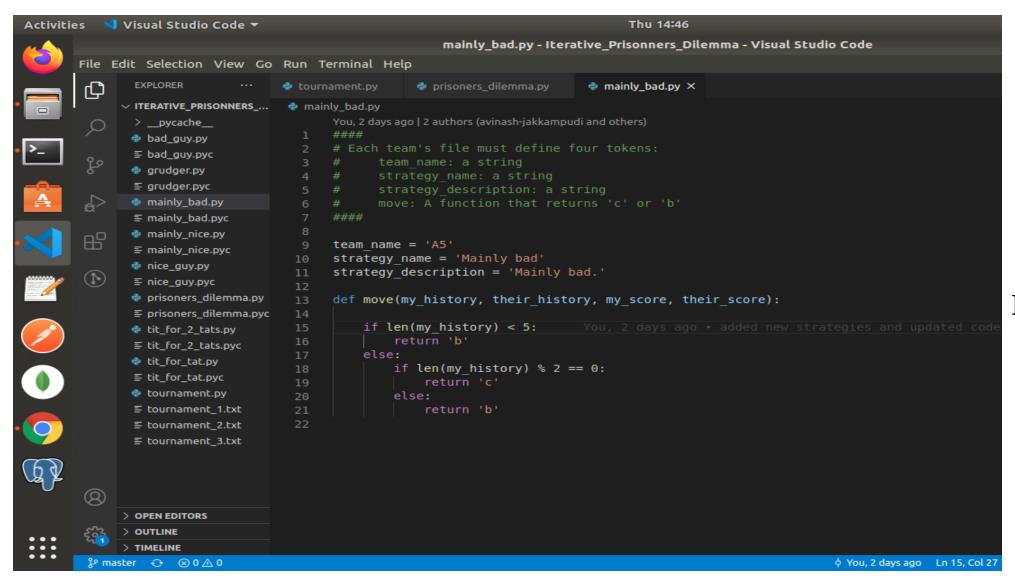


Nice Guy

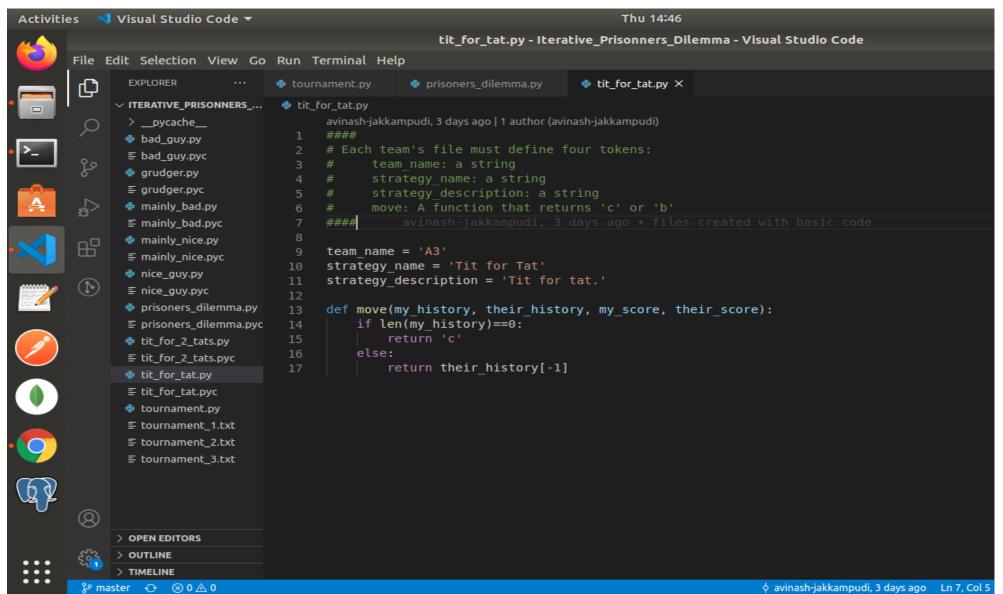




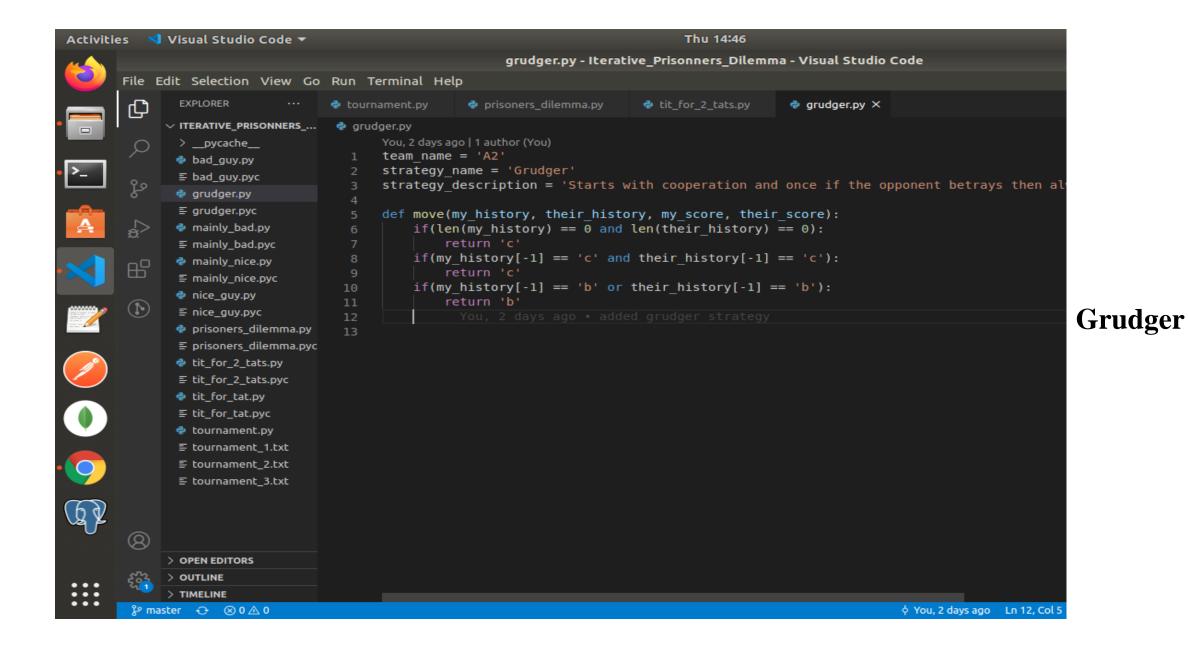
Mainly Nice

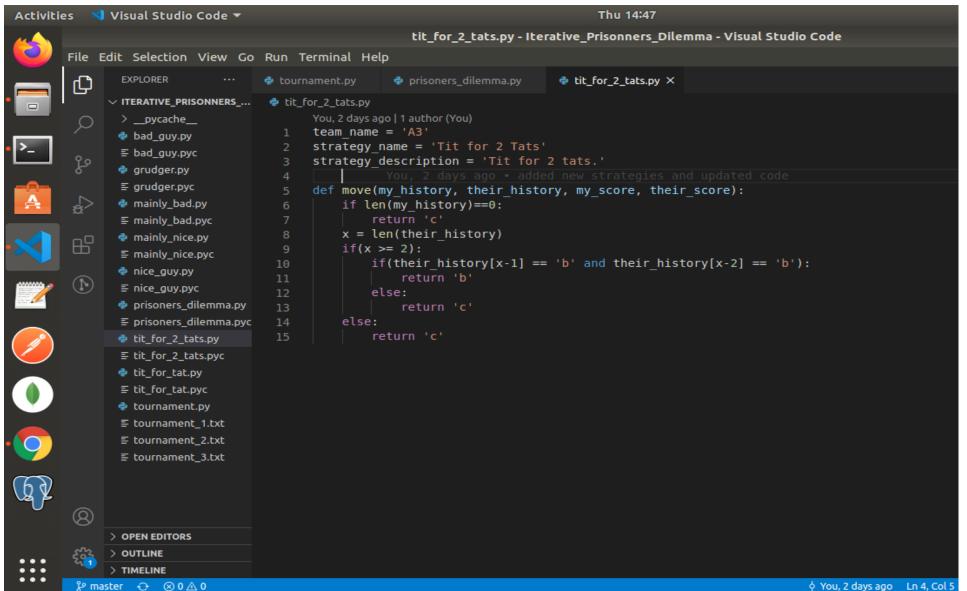


Mainly Bad



Tit for Tat



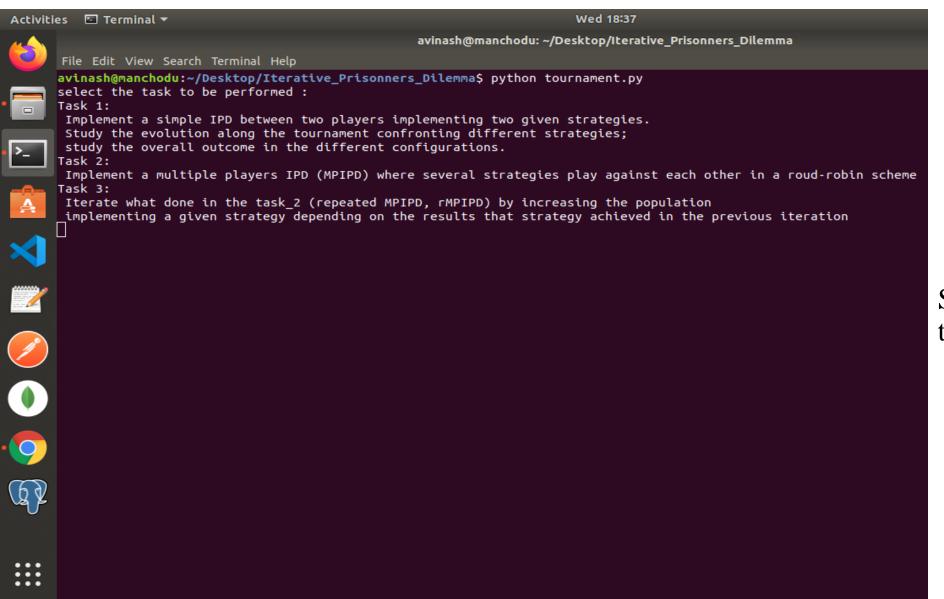


Tit for Two Tats

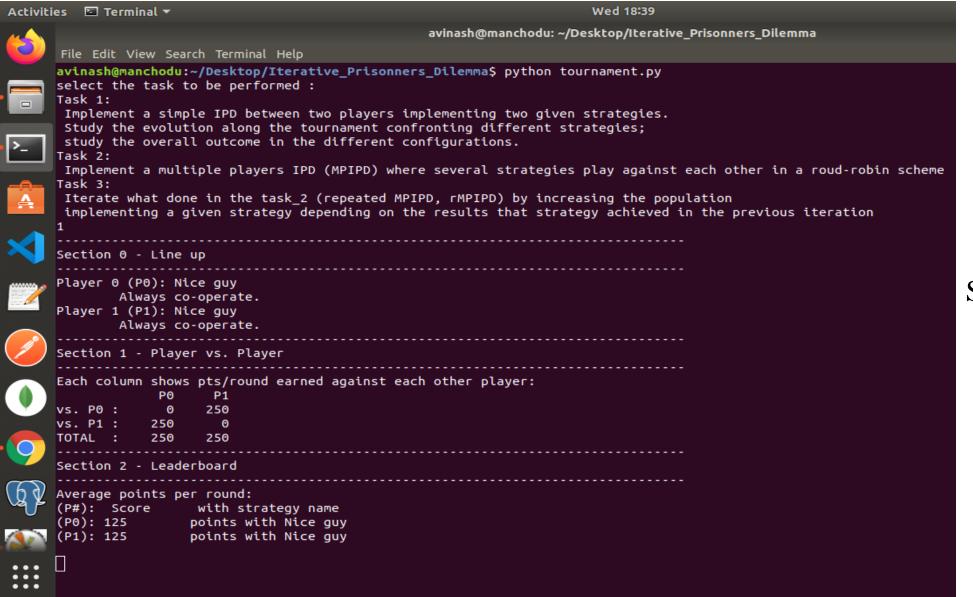
Tasks Implemented

1. Implement a simple IPD between two players implementing two given strategies. Study the evolution along the tournament confronting different strategies; study the overall outcome in the different configurations.

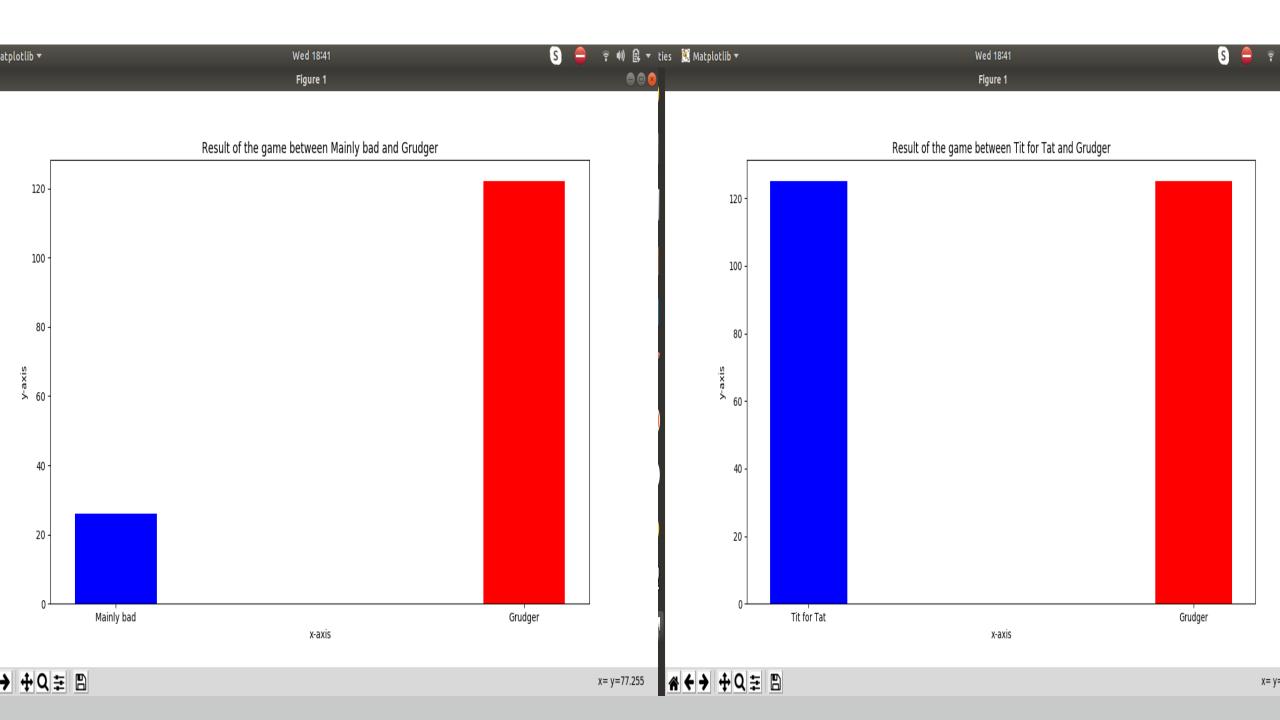
```
C:\Users\user\Desktop\HLP_Project\Iterative_Prisonners_Dilemma\tournament.py
    tournament.py
    25
    26
        def task one():
               number of players = 2
    27
               players_strategies = [0]*number_of_players
    28
               strategies_length = len(strategies)
    29
               all section =
    30
    31
               i = 0
                                                                       Task 1
    32 ▼ while(i < strategies length):</p>
    33
                   players strategies[0] = strategies[i]
                   i = i
    34
    35
                   while(j < strategies_length):</pre>
    36
                       players strategies[1] = strategies[j]
                       modules = players strategies
    37
    38
                       scores, moves = tournament(modules)
                       all section = create reports(modules, scores,
    39
    40
                       j = j+1
                   i = i+1
    41
               post_to_file(all_section)
    42
    43
```



Select the Task to be performed



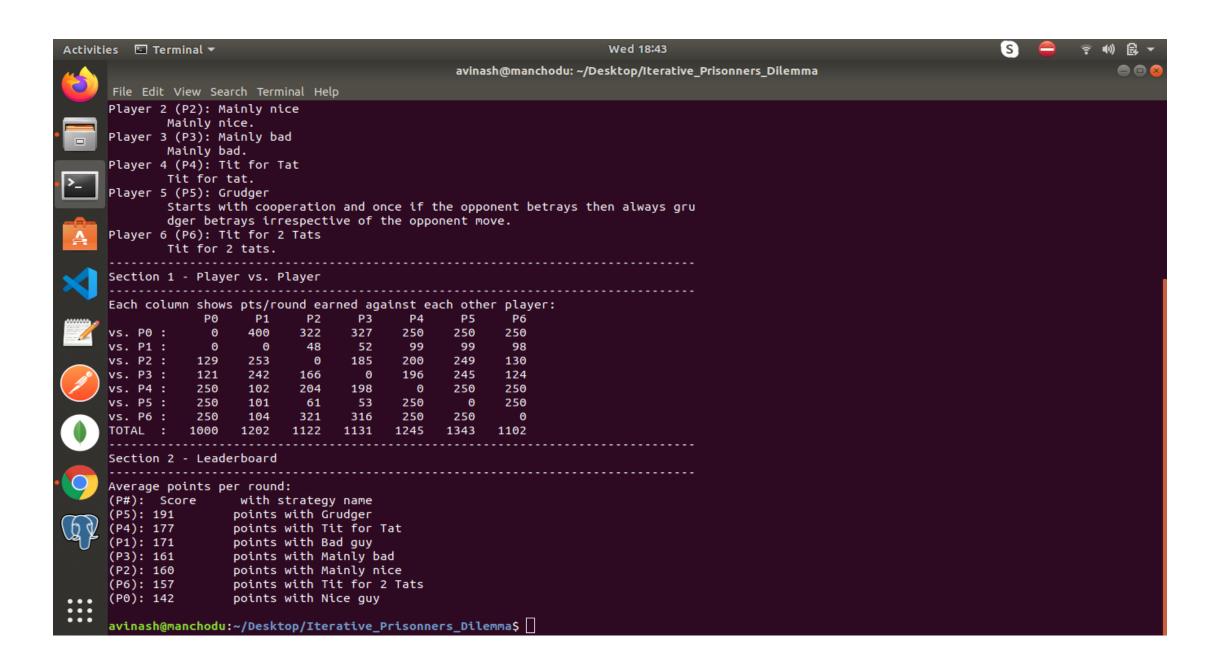
Selected Task 1

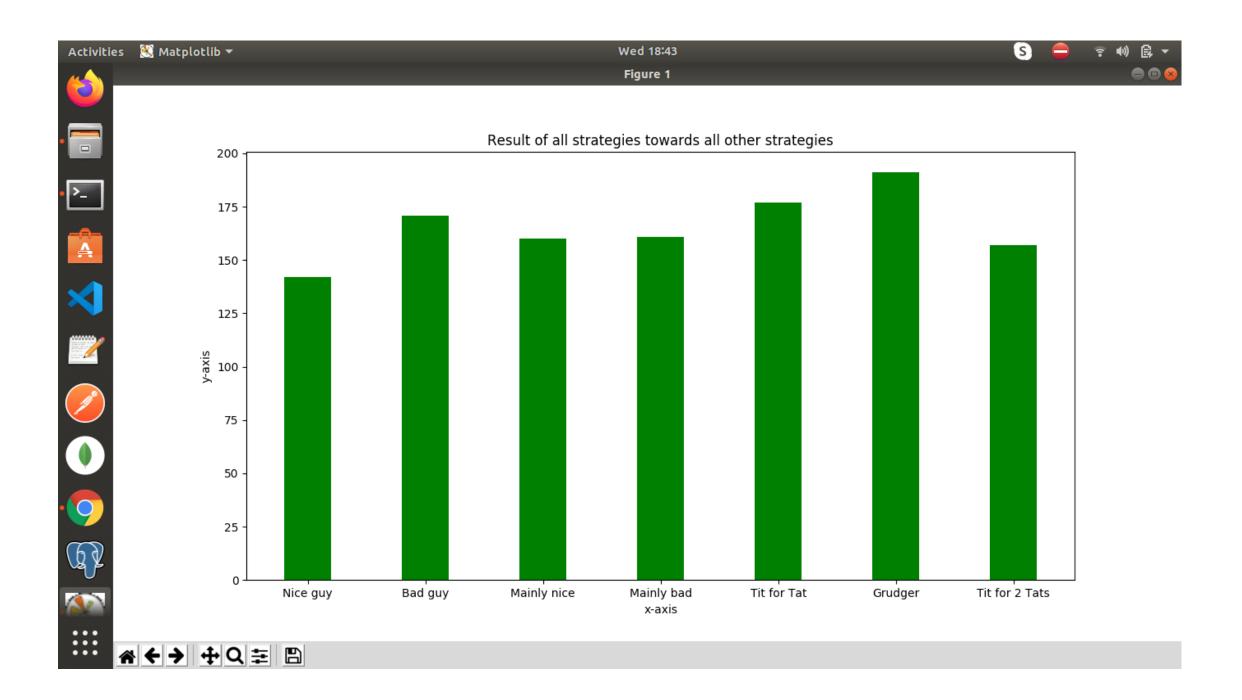




2. Implement a multiple players IPD (MPIPD) where several strategies play against each other in a round-robin scheme

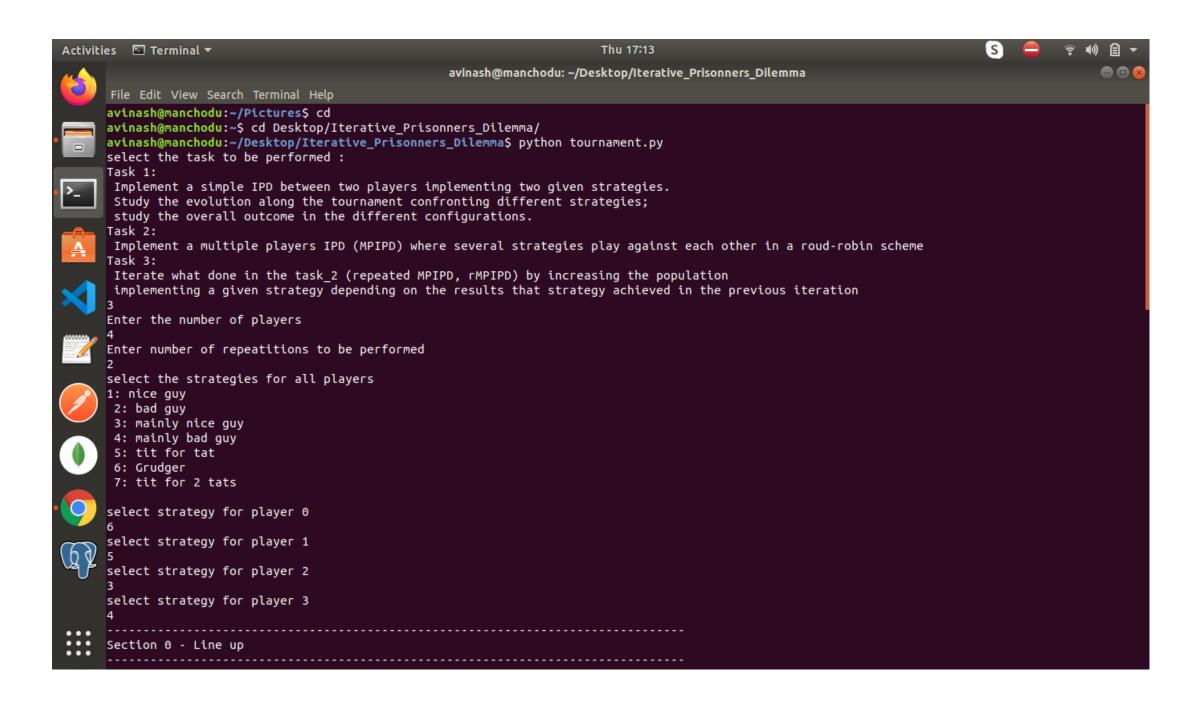
```
C:\Users\user\Desktop\HLP_Project\Iterative_Prisonners_Dilemma\tournament.py
   tournament.py
    43
         ▼ def task two():
               all section = "
    45
                                                                                                                  Task 2
               modules = strategies
    46
               scores, moves = tournament(modules)
               plot graph(scores, modules)
    48
               all section = create reports(modules, scores, moves,all section)
    49
               post to file(all section)
```

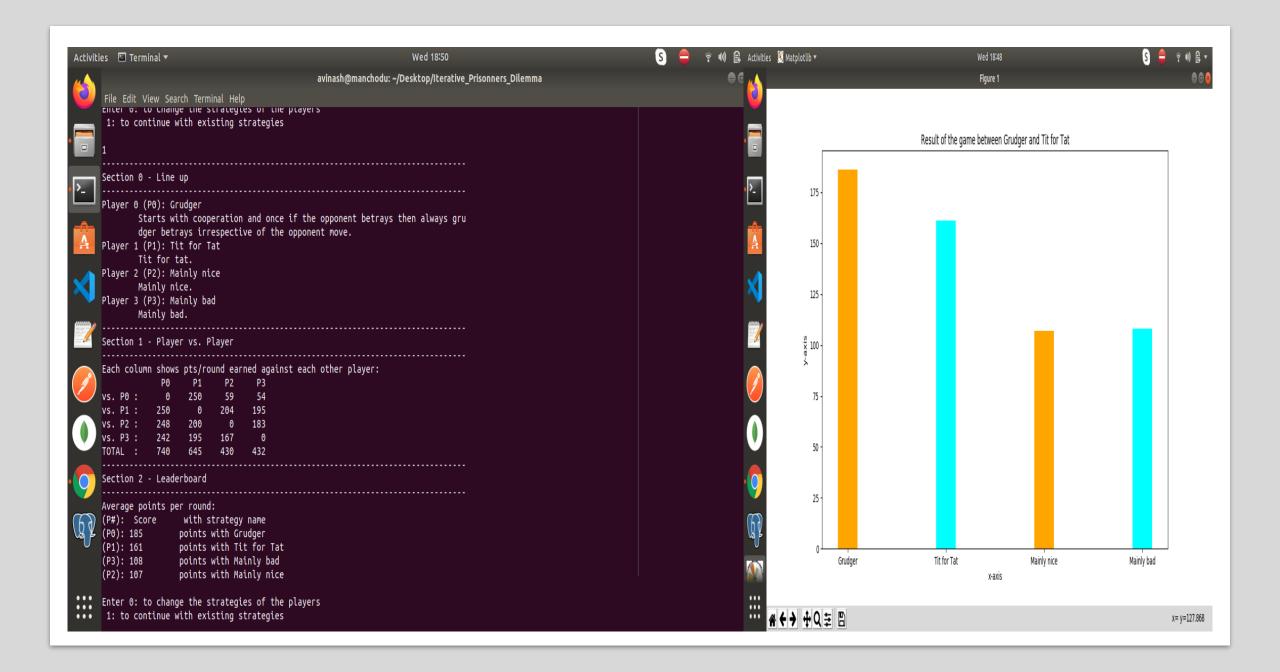




3. Iterate what done in the previous task (repeated MPIPD, rMPIPD) by increasing the population implementing a given strategy depending on the results that strategy achieved in the previous iteration

```
C:\Users\user\Desktop\HLP_Project\Iterative_Prisonners_Dilemma\tournament.py
   tournament.py
    52 v def task three():
               all section = ''
               number_of_players = int(input('Enter the number of players \n'))
               if(number of players > 1):
                   number of repeatitions = int(input('Enter number of repeatitions to be performed \n'))
                   if(number of repeatitions < 1):</pre>
                       print("Please enter valid number of repeatitions to be performed which should be > 0")
                       number of repeatitions = int(input('Enter number of repititions to be performed \n'))
                       if(number_of_repeatitions < 1):</pre>
                           print("Invalid enter of repeatitions please start the tournament again \n")
                           return ""
                   print("select the strategies for all players")
                   print("1: nice guy \n 2: bad guy \n 3: mainly nice guy \n 4: mainly bad guy \n 5: tit for tat \n 6: Grue
                   players strategies = [0]*number of players
                   for each player in range(number of players):
                                                                                                                              Task 3
                       print("select strategy for player "+str(each_player))
                       strategy number = int(input())
                       players strategies[each player] = strategies[strategy number-1]
                   current repeatition = 0
                   while(current repeatition < number of repeatitions):
                       modules = players strategies
                       scores, moves = tournament(modules)
                       all_section = create_reports(modules, scores, moves,all_section)
                       if current repeatition < number of repeatitions-1:
                           print("Enter 0: to change the strategies of the players \n 1: to continue with existing strateg
                           change_strategy = int(input())
                           if(change strategy == 0):
                               print("1: nice guy \n 2: bad guy \n 3: mainly nice guy \n 4: mainly bad guy \n 5: tit for to
                               players strategies = [0]*number of players
                               for each_player in range(number_of_players):
                                   print("select strategy for player "+str(each player))
                                   strategy number = int(input())
                                   players_strategies[each_player] = strategies[strategy_number-1]
                       current repeatition = current repeatition + 1
               else:
                   print("Tournament is not possible with "+str(number of players)+" players")
```





Crucial Code for the Tournament

```
|sers\user\Desktop\HLP_Project\Iterative_Prisonners_Dilemma\tournament.py
 tournament.py
                prisoners_dilemma.py X
105

  def tournament(modules):
            for module in modules:
107
                     importlib.reload(module)
108
                     for required variable in ['strategy name', 'strategy description']:
                         if not hasattr(module, required variable):
110
                              setattr(module, required variable, 'missing assignment')
112
            scores, moves = prisoners dilemma.main play(modules)
113
114
            return scores, moves
```

```
C:\Users\user\Desktop\HLP_Project\Iterative_Prisonners_Dilemma\prisoners_dilemma.py
                  prisoners_dilemma.py
tournament.py ×
          import random
    1

    def main play(modules):
              scores, moves = play tournament(modules)
              # section0, section1, section2, section3 = make reports(modules, scores, moves)
              # print(section0+section1+section2)
              # post to file(section0+section1+section2 )
              return scores, moves
        def play tournament(modules):
   11
   12
              zeros list = [0]*len(modules)
   13
              scores = [zeros list[:] for module in modules]
              moves = [zeros list[:] for module in modules]
   14
              for first team index in range(len(modules)):
   15
                   for second team index in range(first team index):
   17
                       player1 = modules[first team index]
                       player2 = modules[second team index]
                       score1, score2, moves1, moves2 = play iterative rounds(player1, player2)
                       scores[first team index][second team index] = score1/len(moves1)
                       moves[first team index][second team index] = moves1
                       scores[second team index][first team index] = score2/len(moves2)
   22
   23
                       moves[second team index][first team index] = moves2
   25
                   scores[first_team_index][first_team_index] = 0
                  moves[first team index][first team index] =
              return scores, moves
   27
```

```
C:\Users\user\Desktop\HLP_Project\Iterative_Prisonners_Dilemma\prisoners_dilemma.py
                   prisoners_dilemma.py
    tournament.py X
         def play iterative rounds(player1, player2):
    31
               number of rounds = random.randint(100, 200)
               moves1 = ''
    33
               moves2 = ''
    35
               score1 = 0
    36
               score2 = 0
               for round in range(number of rounds):
    37
                    score1, score2, moves1, moves2 = play round(player1, player2, score1, score2, moves1, moves2)
    38
               return (score1, score2, moves1, moves2)
    40
```

Outputs

The outputs of all tasks in the tournament will be saved as text files with task numbers.

Ex: If first task is executed then the output of the task will be saved as Tournament_1.txt

Conclusion

- Prisoner's dilemma is still a current research area with nearly 15000 papers during the past two years (Source: Google Scholar). New strategies are developed, and old ones are reused in new areas, but there is always a problem of possibility to misjudge opponent which will bring worse results in the end.
- Individuals with more information will have advantage in most of situations so the strategies that learn about the opponents and adjust their own behaviour will certainly have an increasingly important role in the future.