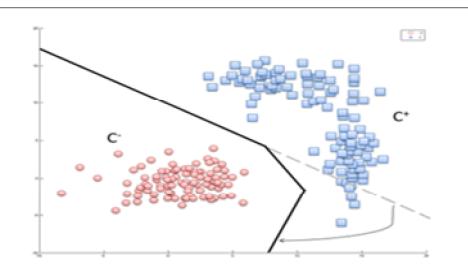
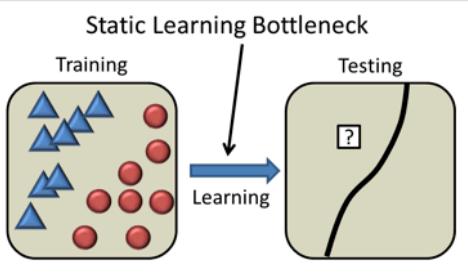


Studying Adaptive Learning through Game-Theoretic Modeling



Craig M. Vineyard

1462—Data Driven and Neural Computing

Center for Computing Research

Sandia National Laboratories

Albuquerque, NM

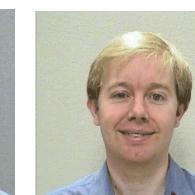


Sandia National Laboratories is a multimission laboratory managed and operated by National Technology and Engineering Solutions of Sandia LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc. for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-NA0003525.

Main Collaborators



Steve Verzi



Brad Aimone



Ojas Parekh



Cindy Phillips

This work was supported by Sandia National Laboratories' Laboratory Directed Research and Development(LDRD) Program

A Tale of Two Sluggers

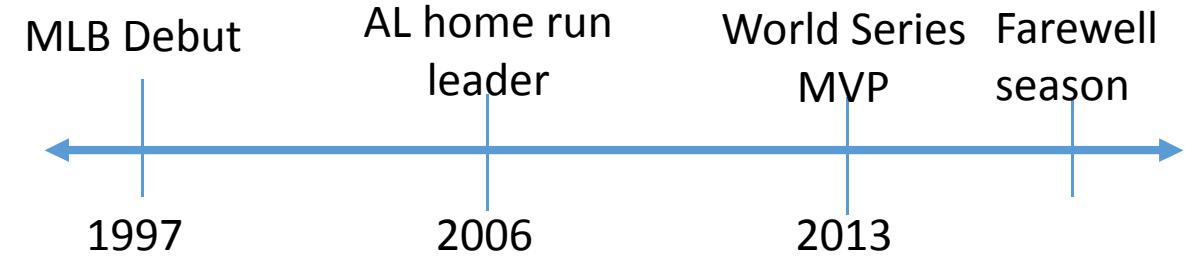
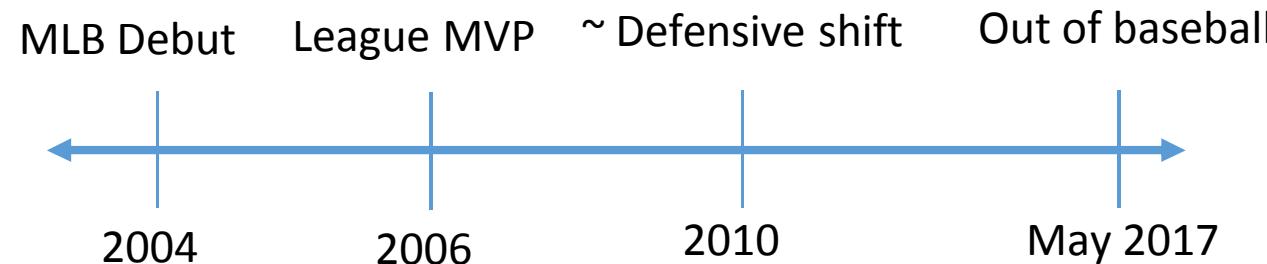
Ryan Howard

- Former Phillies great, fixture in MVP voting, atop league leaderboards
- Defensive Shift – Ended Howard's career



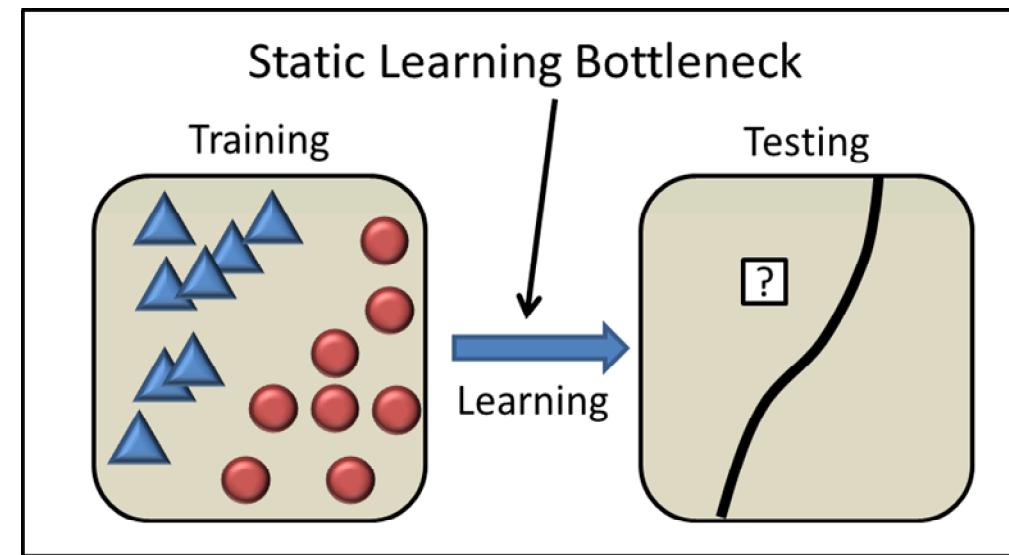
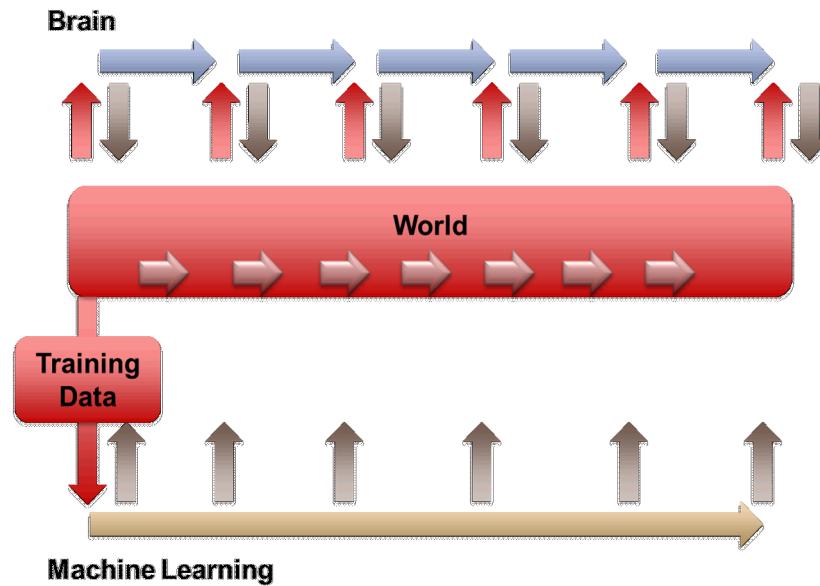
David Ortiz

- Former Red Sox great, All-Star, 2013 World Series MVP
- Adapted hitting strategy: hit to opposite field



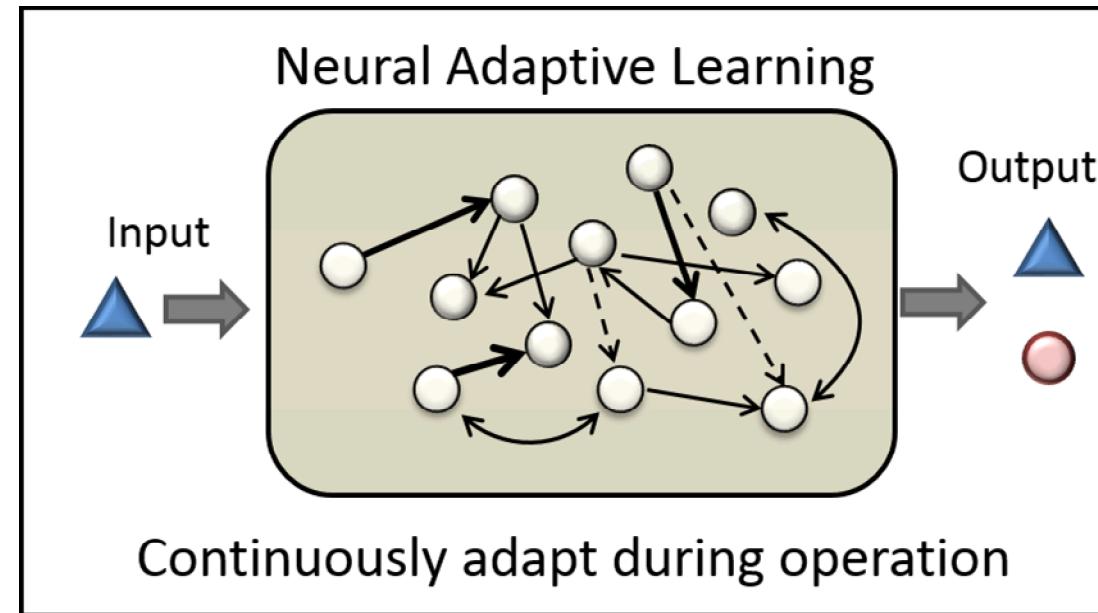
Adaptive Learning

- The learning phase of an algorithm addresses the mechanism by which adjustments are made in the learning process (such as weight tuning in a neural network)



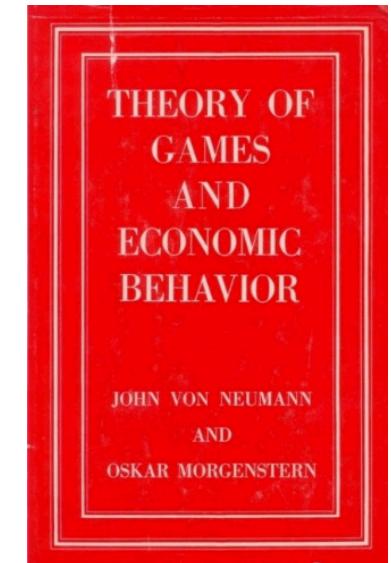
Continuous Neural Adaptation

- Synaptic plasticity
 - Dynamic alteration of the strength of the connections between neurons
- Structural plasticity
 - Addition and eliminations of neural network infrastructure



Game Theory

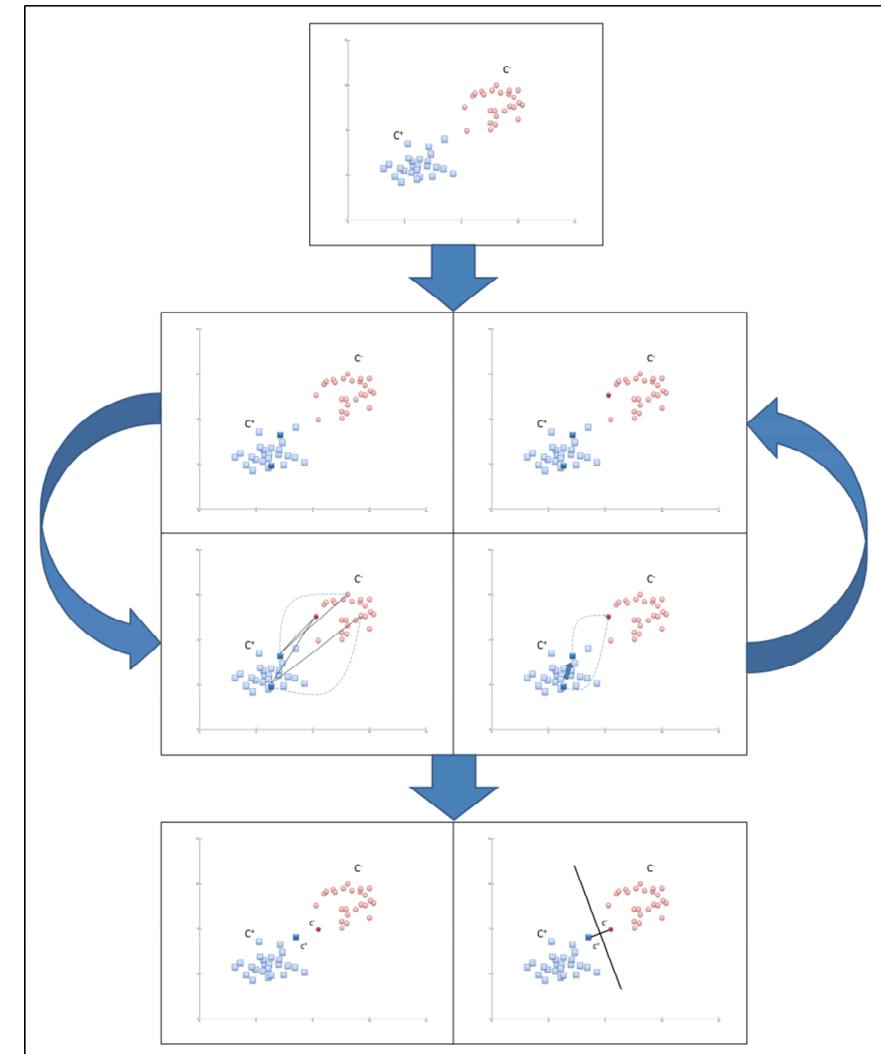
- Game theory is a branch of applied mathematics to formally analyze the strategic interaction between competing players
- When game theory was pioneered by John von Neumann in the early 1940s, the motivating reason was that problems in economics were inadequately formulated with standard methods from optimization theory.
 - Real world economic problems involving dynamic interactions were not adequately captured by single global objective functions and therefore needed a different approach
- An analogous statement can be said about machine learning
- Applying Game Theory to Learning
 - SVM Game
 - FLANEL



SVM Game

- Two player iterated game
 - Data patterns are the players
- Each iteration of the game:
 - Randomly select two players from the same class and one data pattern from the opposing class
 - Each player has two possible actions, to pass (transferring some of its α to the other player), or to hold (keeping its own α)
 - A player must pass when it is further than its opponent from the other class data pattern

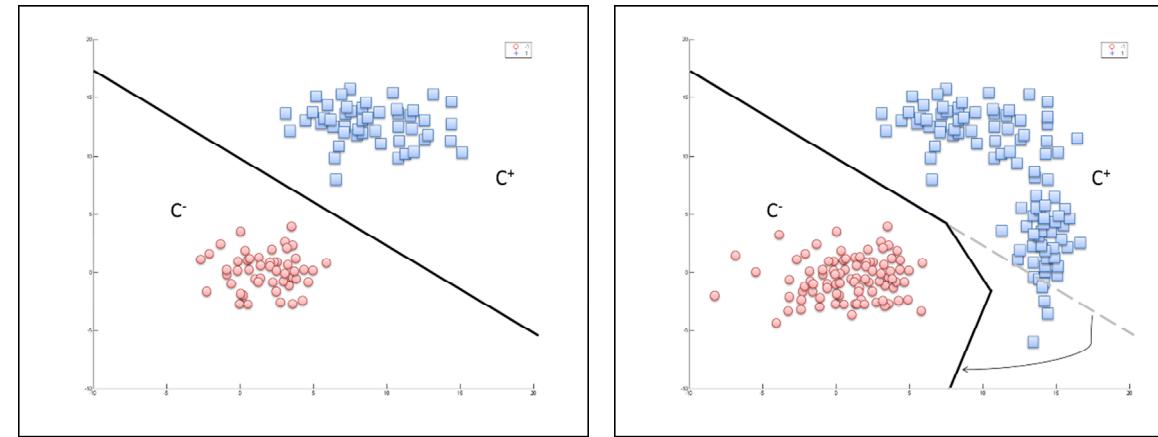
SVM Game Algorithm Illustrated



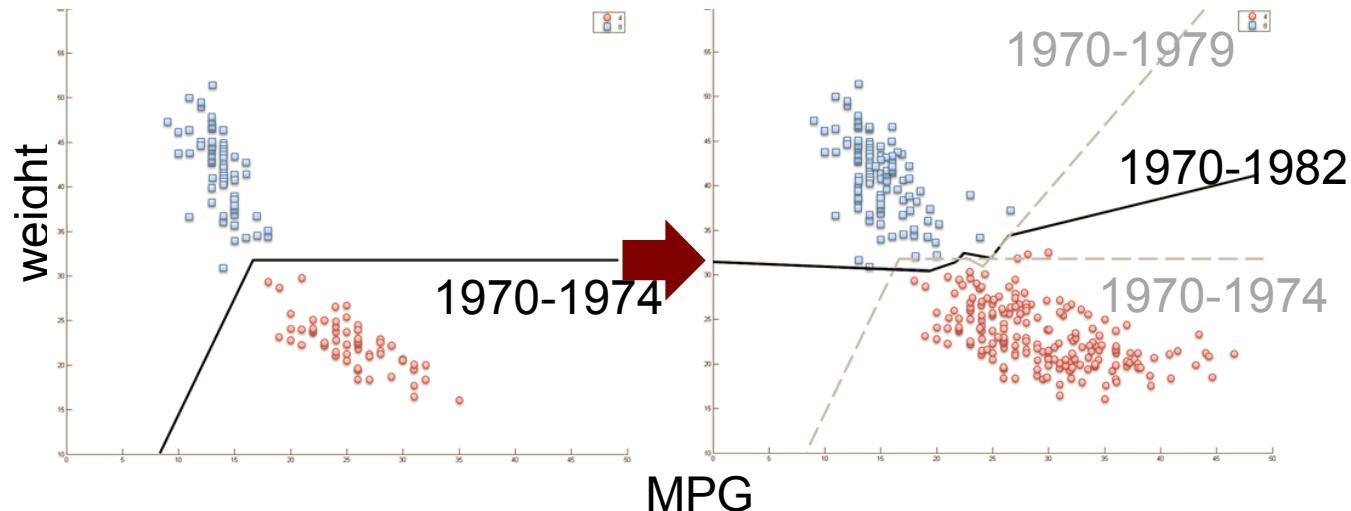
Vineyard et al, IJCNN 2015

SVM Game Examples

- Repeated SVM Game

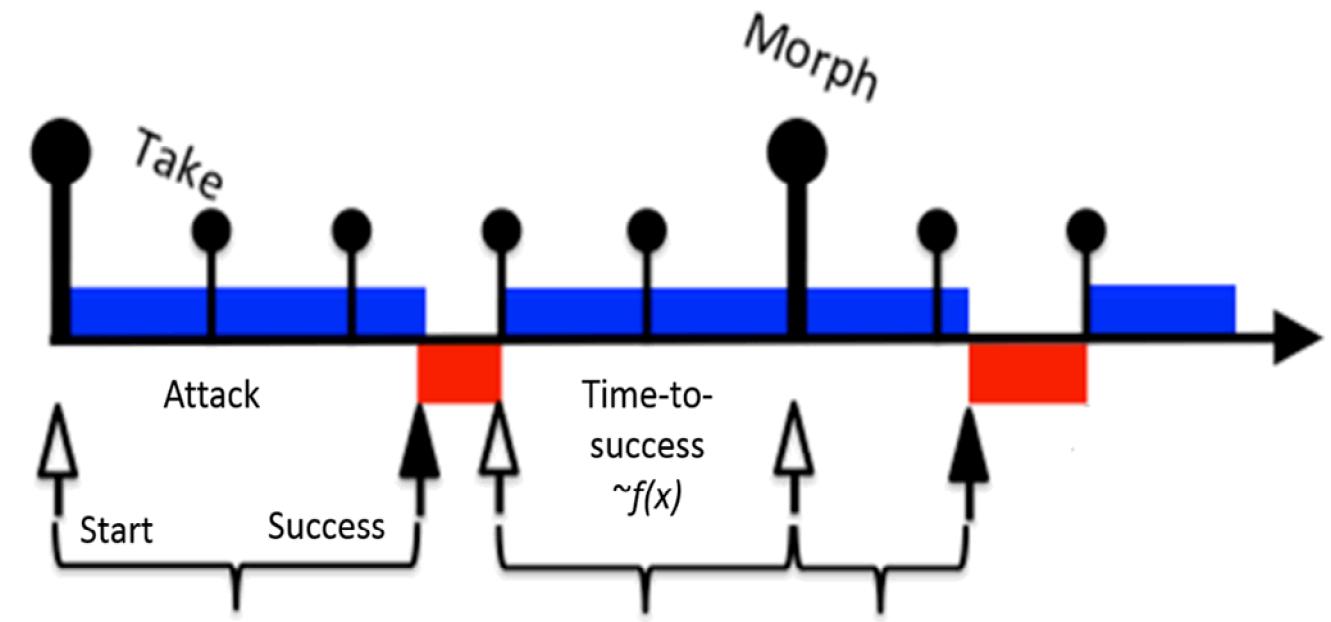


- Automotive Example



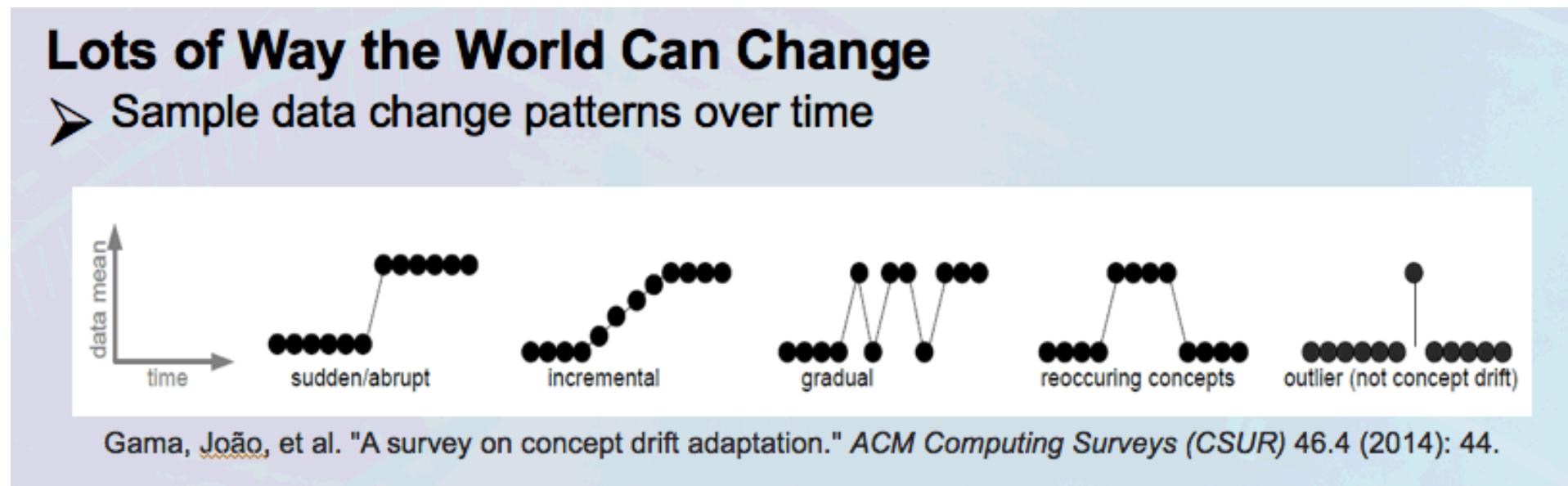
PLADD

- Probabilistic Learning Attacker Dynamic Defender (PLADD)
 - Extension of FlpIt attacker and defender model
- Two players & one contested resource
- A player can move at a cost
 - The “take” move - seizes control of the resource immediately
 - The “morph” move - resets the game
- Neither player ever knows who owns the resource
- Strategy: when to move?

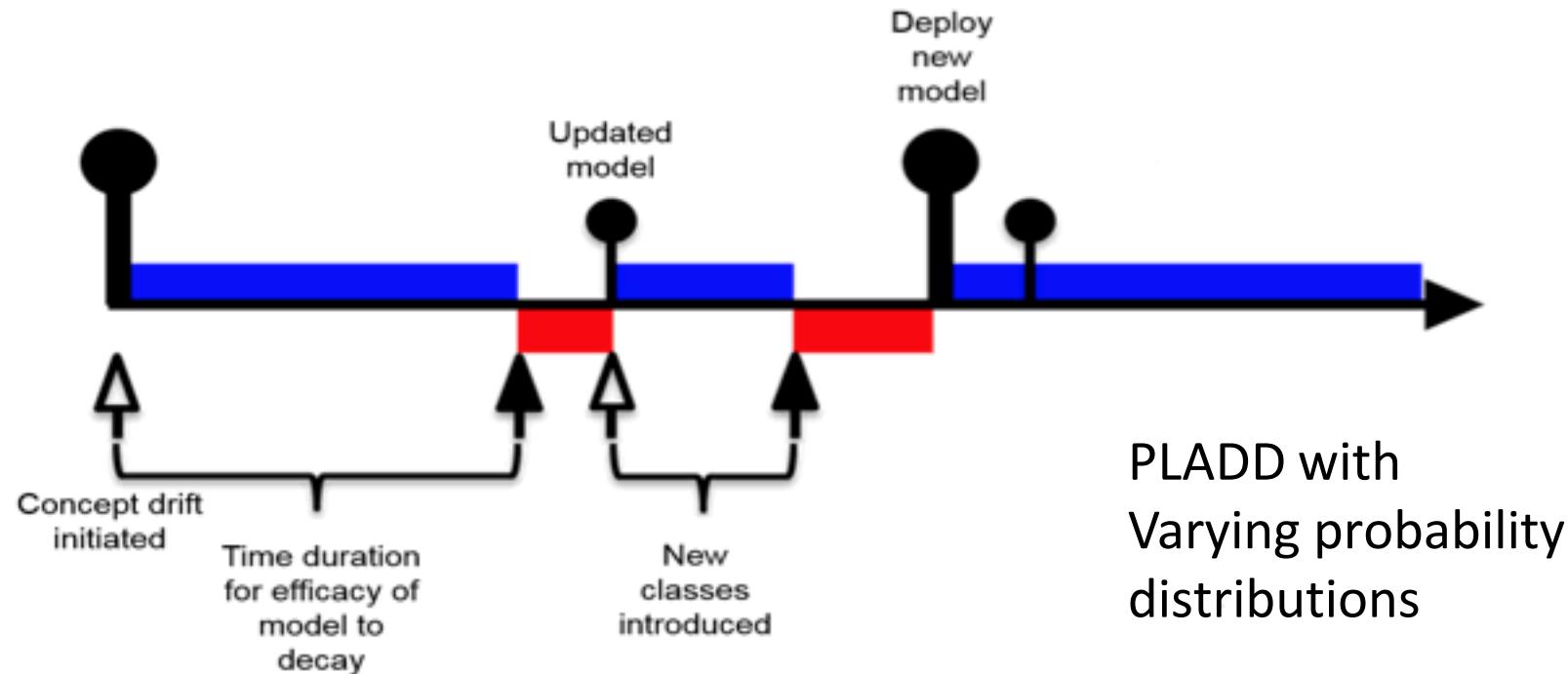


PLADD for Learning = FLANEL

- Fundamental Learning Algorithm aNalysis and Exploration of Limits (FLANEL)
 - Modest extension that adds considerable complexity

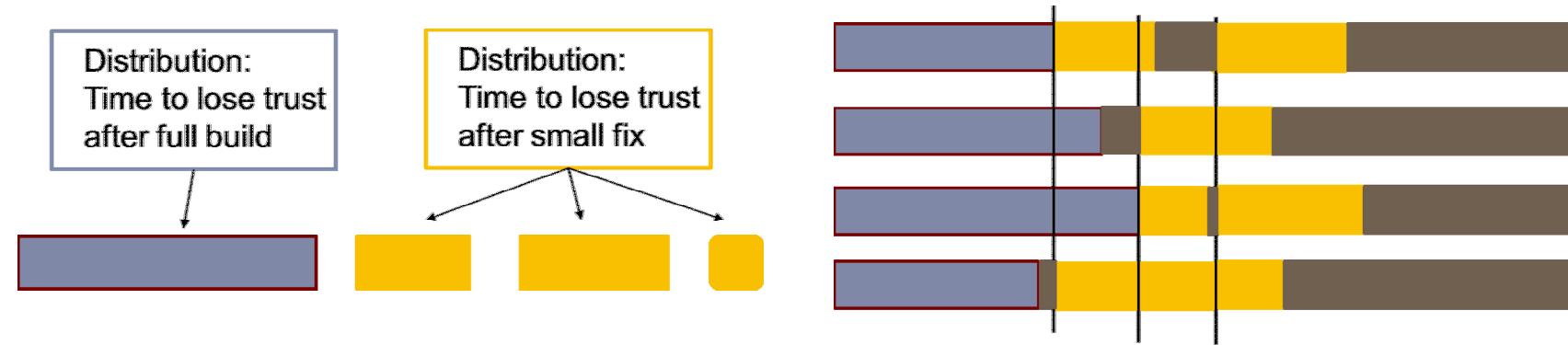


- Morph = Rebuild the system (e.g. classifier)
- Take = Short-term improvement



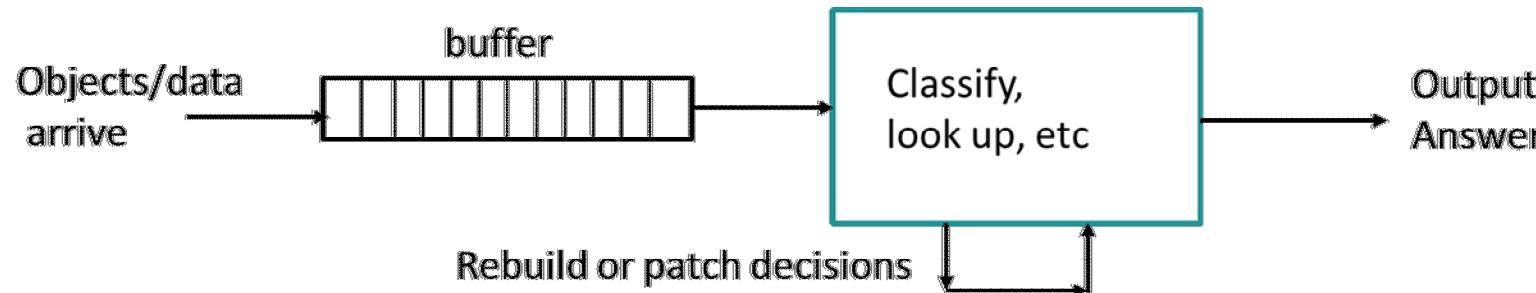
Method 1: Stochastic Programming

- Key idea: approximate uncertainty by sampling outcomes
- Optimize to determine the defender's single best strategy against ALL scenarios



Method 2: Study Simpler Settings

- Algorithm decides when to rebuild or patch based on performance and budget



Conclusion

- Static Learning Bottleneck – need for adaptive learning
- Working on a theoretical understanding of the problem
 - Need a holistic view not just Band-Aid solutions for individual problems
 - Mathematics of game theory are advantageous
 - SVM Game as an adaptive game-theoretic adaptive algorithm
- Presented FLANEL as an adaptive learning analysis framework
 - Intended to provide a foundation for quantitatively evaluating adaptation in learning systems
 - Potential to impact how ML algorithms are implemented and deployed
 - Such insights can be impactful for: V&V, Autonomy, Neuromorphic hardware/architectures

Thank you