## Parallel Dynamic Programming

Kenneth L. Judd, Hoover Institution Yongyang Cai, Hoover Institution Greg Thain, University of Wisconsin-Madison Stephen Wright, University of Wisconsin-Madison

May 29, 2012

・ロト ・ 日 ・ ・ 日 ・ ・ 日 ・ ・ つ へ ()

Parallelization in Maximization step in NDP: Compute

$$v_i = \max_{\boldsymbol{a}} u_t(x_i, \boldsymbol{a}) + \beta E\{\hat{V}(x^+; \mathbf{b}^+) | x_i, \boldsymbol{a}\},\$$

▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□▶ ▲□ ● ● ●

for each  $x_i \in X$ ,  $1 \le i \le m$ .

 Condor Master-Worker system: distributed parallelization, two entities: Master processor, a cluster of Worker processors.

## Parallel DP Algorithm for Master

Initialization. Set up  $\hat{V}(x, \theta; \mathbf{b}^T)$  and initial guesses of actions a, for all  $\theta \in \Theta = \{\theta_j = (\theta_{j1}, \dots, \theta_{jk}) : 1 \le j \le N\}$ . Choose the approximation nodes,  $X_t = \{x_i^t = (x_{i1}^t, \dots, x_{id}^t) : 1 \le i \le m_t\}$  for  $t = 0, 1, \dots, T - 1$ . Let t = T - 1.

- Step 1. Separate the maximization step into N tasks, one task per  $\theta_j \in \Theta = \{\theta_j = (\theta_{j1}, \dots, \theta_{jk}) : 1 \le j \le N\}$ . Each task contains the parameters  $\mathbf{b}^{t+1}$ , and initial guesses of actions a for all  $x_i \in X_t$  with a given  $\theta_j$ . Then send these tasks to the workers.
- Step 2. Wait until all tasks are done by the workers. Then collect the parameters  $\mathbf{b}_{j}^{t}$  and optimal actions  $a_{ij}^{*}$  from the workers, for  $1 \le i \le m_t$  and  $1 \le j \le N$ .

(日) ( 伊) ( 日) ( 日) ( 日) ( 0) ( 0)

Step 3. Stop if t = 0; else go to step 1.

## Parallel DP Algorithm for Worker

- Step 1. Receive the parameters  $\mathbf{b}^+$  and initial guesses for actions for one specific  $\theta_i$  from the master.
- Step 2. For  $\theta_j$ , compute

$$v_{ij} = \max_{a} u(x_i, \theta_j, a_{ij}) + \beta E\{\hat{V}(x_i^+, \theta_j^+; \mathbf{b}^+) \mid x_i, \theta_j, a\},\$$

for each  $x_i \in X_t$ ,  $1 \le i \le m_t$ .

- Step 3. Using an appropriate approximation method, compute the  $\mathbf{b}_j$ , such that  $\hat{V}(x, \theta_j; \mathbf{b}_j)$  approximates  $\{(x_{ij}, v_{ij}): 1 \le i \le m_t\}$ .
- Step 4. Send  $\mathbf{b}_j$  and optimal actions  $a_{ij}^*$  for  $1 \le i \le m_t$ , to the master.

Parallelization in Optimal Growth Problems

▶ Problem size: 4D continuous state k, 4D discrete state  $\theta$  with  $6^4 = 1296$  values

Performance:

Wall clock time for all 3 VFIs Total time workers were up (alive) Total cpu time used by all workers Minimum task cpu time Maximum task cpu time Number of (different) workers Overall Parallel Performance

65 hours 1487 hours 1358 hours 557 seconds 4,196 seconds 25 93.56%

ション ふゆ く 山 マ チャット しょうくしゃ

# Parallelization in Optimal Growth Problems

#### Parallel efficiency for various number of worker processors

# Worker	Parallel	Average task	Total wall clock
processors	efficiency	CPU time (minute)	time (hour)
25	93.56%	21	65
54	93.46%	25	33
100	86.73%	25	19

◆□ > < 個 > < E > < E > E 9 < 0</p>

Parallelization in Dynamic Portfolio Problems

Problem size: 6 stocks plus 1 bond, transaction cost, number of task = 3125.

Performance:

Wall clock time for all 6 VFIs1.5Total time workers were up (alive)29Total cpu time used by all workers24Minimum task cpu time39Mumber of (different) workers20Overall Parallel Performance87

1.56 hours 295 hours 248 hours 2 seconds 395 seconds 200 87.2%

ション ふゆ く 山 マ チャット しょうくしゃ