# DISTRIBUTED GAME OF LIFE

Jack Dunfey CSE 633

**University at Buffalo** The State University of New York





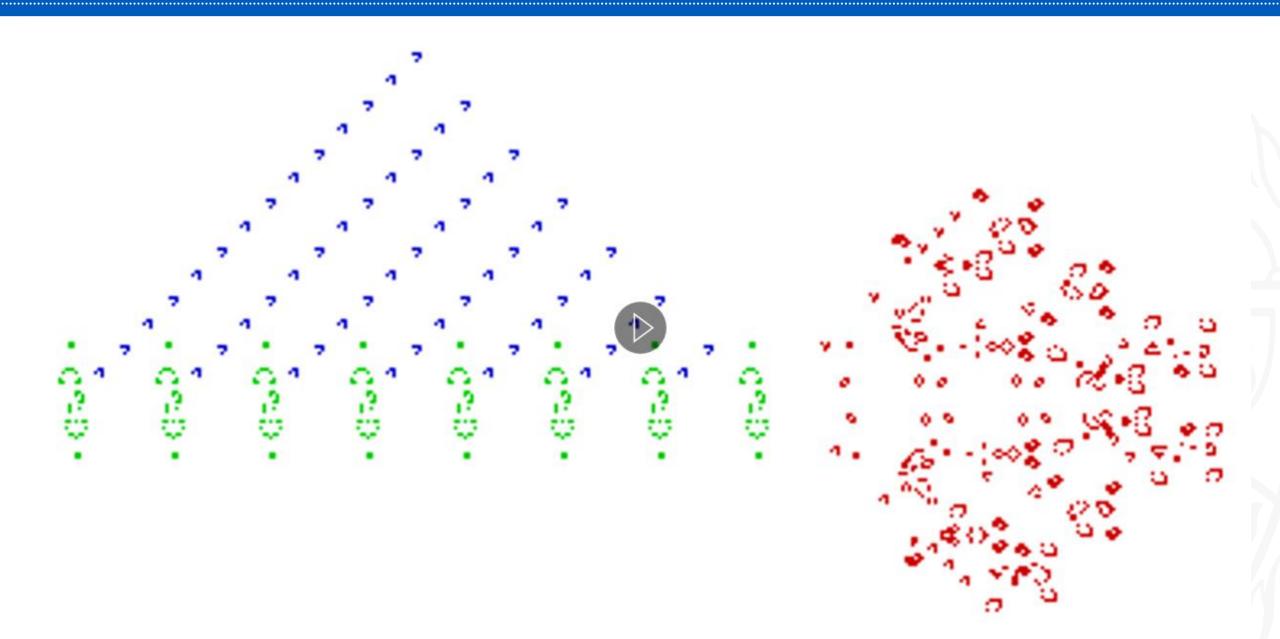
### What is the Game of Life?





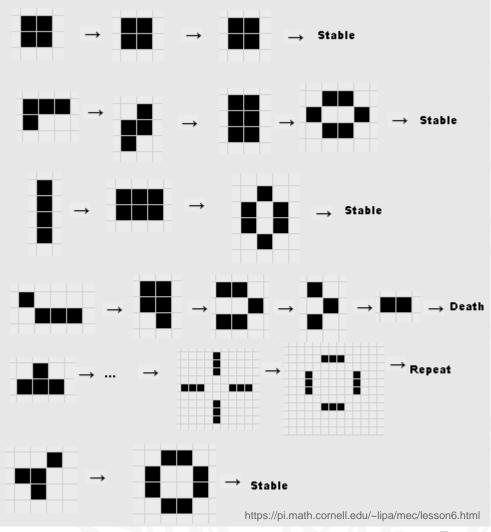
### What is the Game of Life





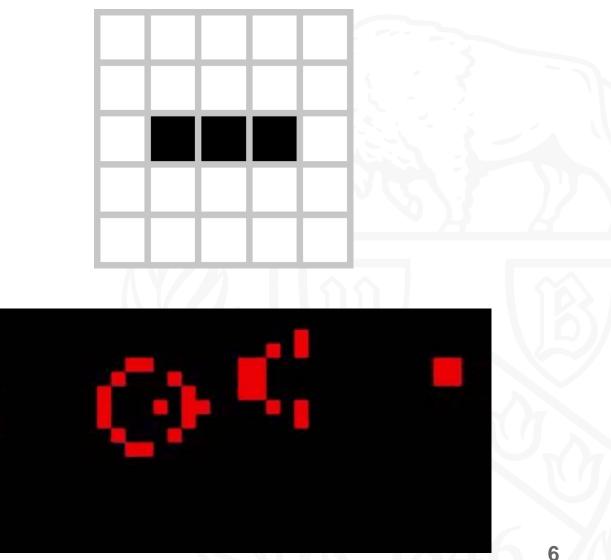
### What is Conway's Game of Life?

- A 0-player game
- Three rules for determining cell evolution
  - If alive,
    - Remain alive if there are 2 or 3 living neighbors
    - Otherwise, die
  - If dead,
    - Become alive if there are exactly 3 living neighbors
    - Otherwise, remain dead



#### What is Conway's Game of Life? (Cont'd)

- Stable: a pattern that is a configuration of cells such that there are no changes between generations
- Oscillator: a pattern that repeatedly • alternates between a fixed number of states
- <u>Spaceships</u>: a pattern that translates itself across the grid



# PARALLELIZATION

w/ MPI

### Motivation

- Large grids require O(n^2) time to process
- Dividing this up reduces this runtime to O(n^2/p)

### Challenges

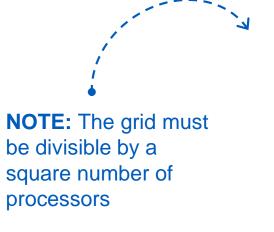
- Temporal dependencies
- Current solution:
  - Buffered non-blocking communication
  - Nodes will work independently as soon as they have all the data they need for as many generations as possible
  - Could be made faster with use of assumptions

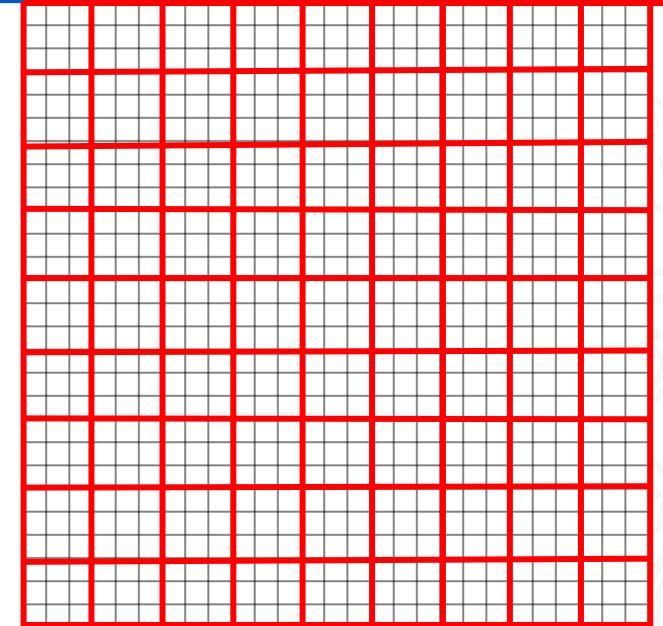


### Dividing up the Grid

27x27 grid (729 cells)

Divided amongst 81 tasks gives 9 squares per task





# RESULTS



### Sequential Runtime

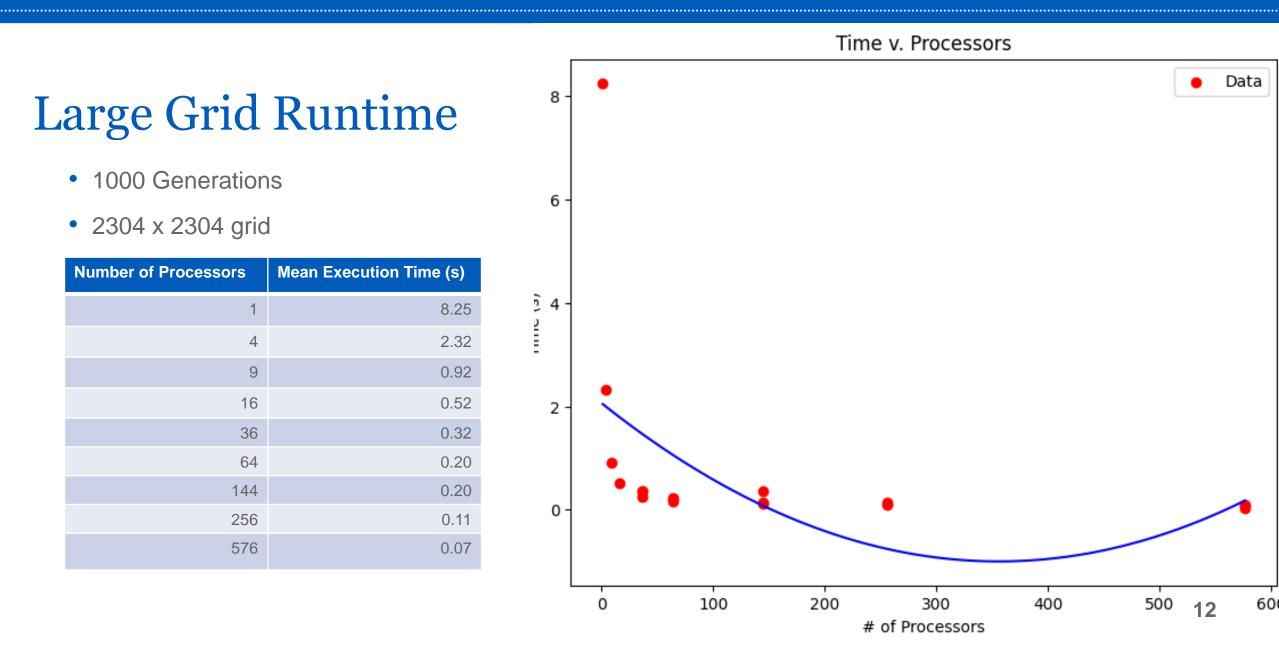
#### **1000 Generations**

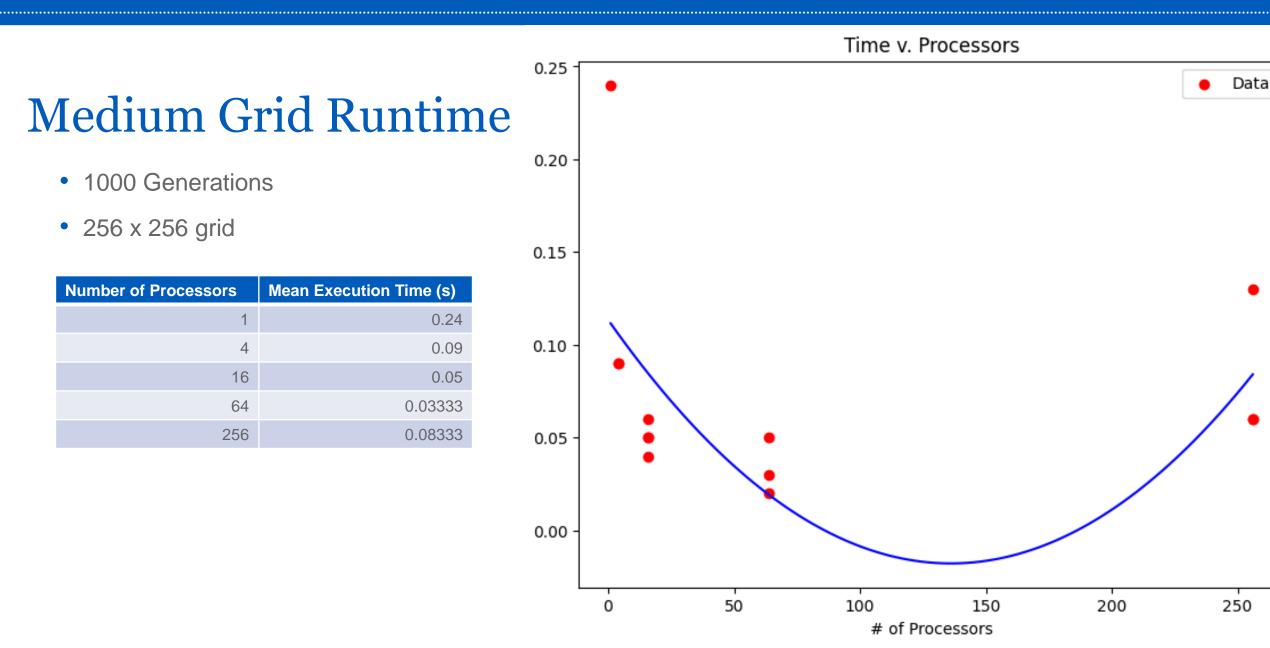
Grid size (n x n)	Runtime (s)
64	0.02
128	0.08
256	0.21
512	0.79
1024	3.20
2048	13.13
2304	16.74

Runtime (s)

### Runtime (s) vs. Grid size (n x n) Runtime (s) — Trendline for Runtime (s) R<sup>2</sup> = 1 20 15 10 5 500 1000 1500 2000

Grid size (n x n)





# PARALLELIZATION

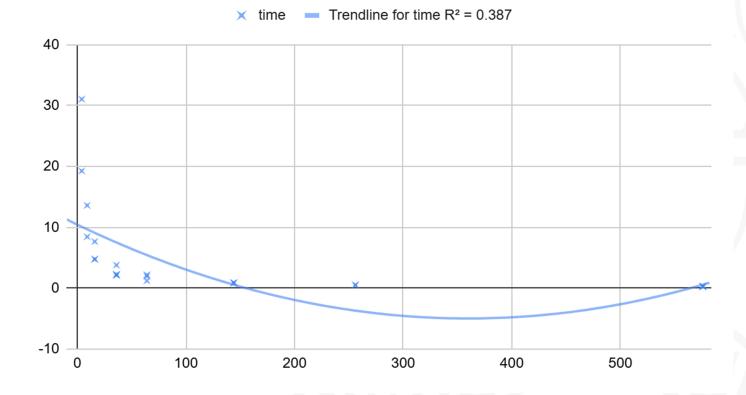
w/ MPI

## Large Grid Runtime

- 1000 Generations
- 2304 x 2304 grid

Number of Processors	Mean Execution Time (s)
1	76.350
4	25.155
9	11.025
16	5.727
36	2.598
64	1.793
144	0.880
256	0.520
576	0.282

#### Execution Time v. Number of Processors



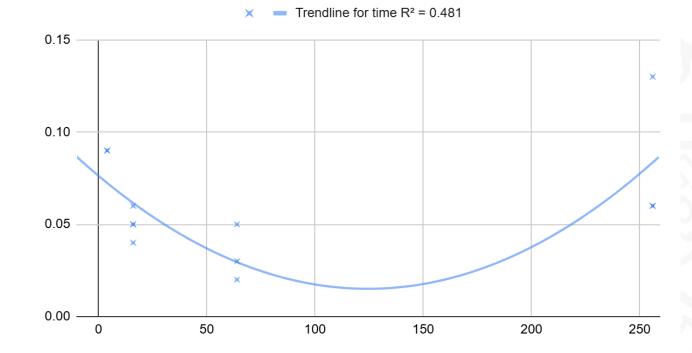


### Medium Grid Runtime

- 1000 Generations
- 256 x 256 grid

Number of Processors	Mean Execution Time (s)
1	0.24
4	0.09
16	0.05
64	0.03333
256	0.08333

#### Execution Time v. Number of Processors

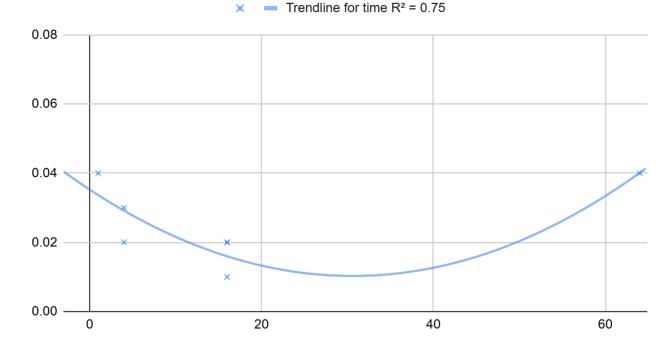


### Small Grid Runtime

- 1000 Generations
- 64 x 64 grid

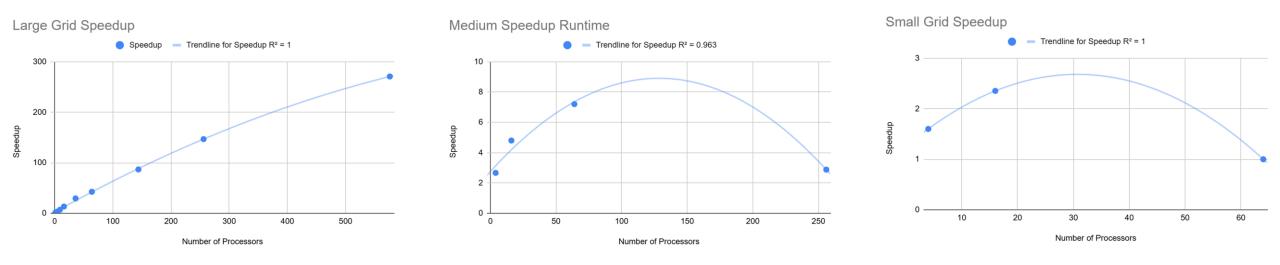
Number of Processors	Mean Execution Time (s)
4	0.025
16	0.017
64	0.04

#### Execution Time v. Number of Processors





### Speed-Up Graphs



# PARALLELIZATION

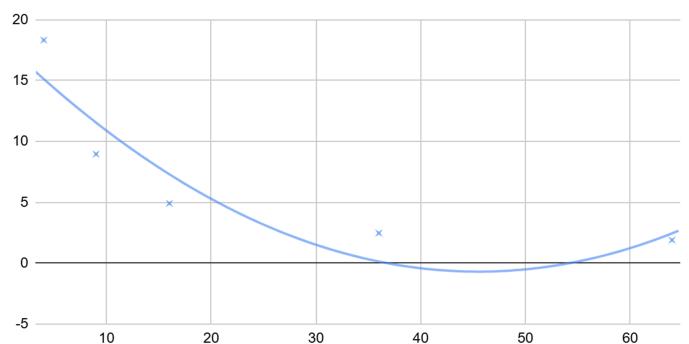
w/ OpenMP

## Large Grid Runtime

- 1000 Generations
- 2304 x 2304 grid

Number of Processors	Mean Execution Time (s)
1	72.15
4	18.33
9	8.96
16	4.91
36	2.47
64	1.90

#### Execution Time v. Number of Processors

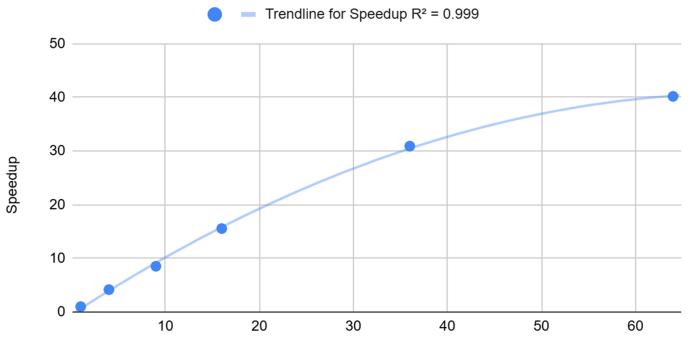


 $\times$  = Trendline for time R<sup>2</sup> = 0.844

## Speed-Up

Number of Processors	Speed-Up (Relative)
1	1
4	3.936
9	3.491
16	14.695
36	29.211
64	27.99331104

#### OpenMP Speedup



Number of Processors

# PARALLELIZATION

w/ MPI + OpenMP

### Large Grid Complete Data

- 1000 Generations
- 2304 x 2304 grid

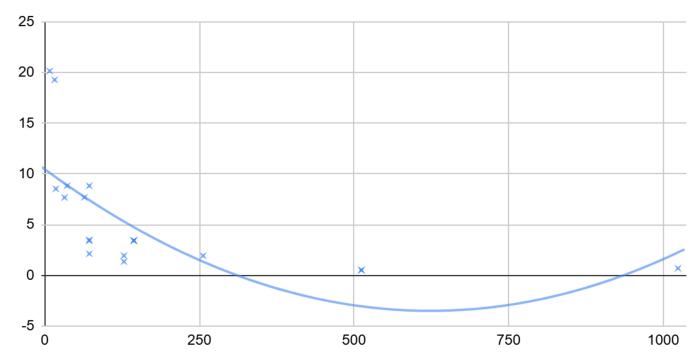
Nodes	Tasks per Node	CPUs per Task	Total Tasks	Time (s)
2	2	2	8	20.14
2	2	4	16	19.27
3	3	2	18	8.53
2	8	2	32	7.67
3	3	4	36	8.82
2	8	4	64	7.69
6	6	2	72	2.13
4	9	2	72	3.49
3	3	8	72	8.83
3	12	2	72	3.42
8	8	2	128	1.36

### Large Grid Runtime

- 1000 Generations
- 2304 x 2304 grid

Number of Processors	Mean Execution Time (s)
8	20.140
16	19.270
18	8.530
32	7.670
36	8.820
64	7.690
72	4.468
128	1.650
256	1.930
512	0.515
1024	0.690

#### Execution Time v. Number of Processors



 $\times$  — Trendline for time R<sup>2</sup> = 0.465

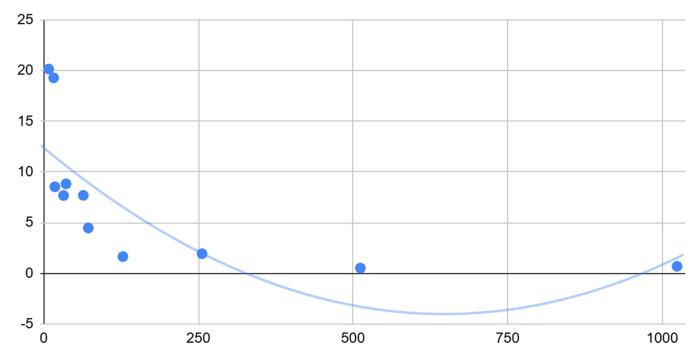
### Large Grid Runtime

- 1000 Generations
- 2304 x 2304 grid

Number of Processors	Mean Execution Time (s)
8	20.140
16	19.270
18	8.530
32	7.670
36	8.820
64	7.690
72	4.468
128	1.650
256	1.930
512	0.515
1024	0.690

#### Execution Time v. Number of Processors (Using Averages)

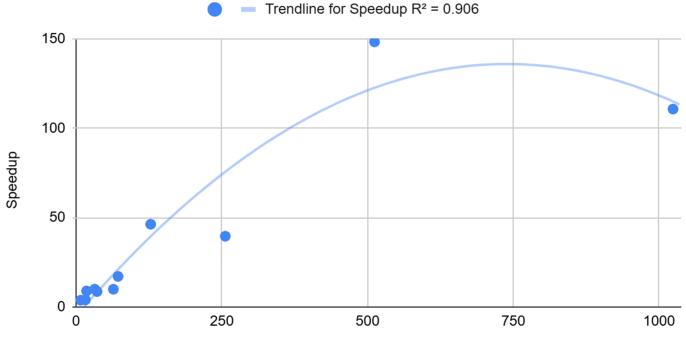
Mean Execution Time (s) — Trendline for Runtime (s) R<sup>2</sup> = 0.556



## Speed-Up

Number of Processors	Speed-Up (Relative)
1	1.000
8	0.831
16	0.869
18	1.962
32	2.183
36	1.898
64	2.177
72	3.747
128	10.145
256	8.674
512	32.505
1024	24.261

#### MPI + OpenMP Speedup



Number of Processors

### Alternative Motivation (Space > Time)

- Sometimes the grid can become so large it cannot fit into the memory of a single machine
- For example, a 65536 x 65536 grid will take up 4 GB (4,294,967,296 bytes)
  + program memory

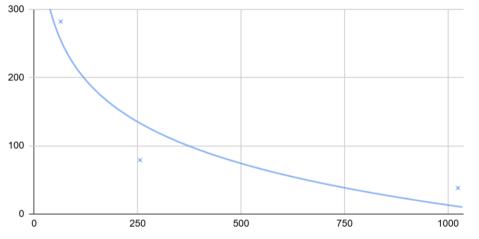
Number of Processors	Mean Execution Time (s)
1	Out Of Memory
4	Out of Memory
16	Out of Memory
64	281.89
256	78.96
1024	38.07

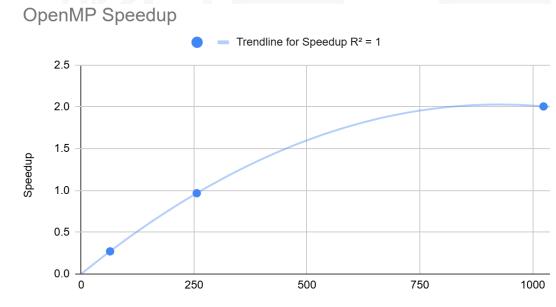
### Alternative Motivation (Space > Time)

Processors	Execution Time (s)
1	Out Of Memory
4	Out of Memory
16	Out of Memory
64	281.89
256	78.96
1024	38.07

Execution Time v. Number of Processors

Trendline for time R<sup>2</sup> = 0.872





Number of Processors