Conway's Game of Life in 3D

a cellular automaton exploration

What we are trying to achieve

- core life logic for 3d
- with periodic boundaries
- scalable mpi implementation
- generator of rule sets and primordial soups
- analyzer of evolving populations
- detector for interesting shapes (gliders)
- visualization for interesting outcomes

What we are trying to achieve

- core life logic for 3d - DONE
- with periodic boundaries - DONE
- scalable mpi implementation - DONE
- generator of rule sets and primordial soups - DONE
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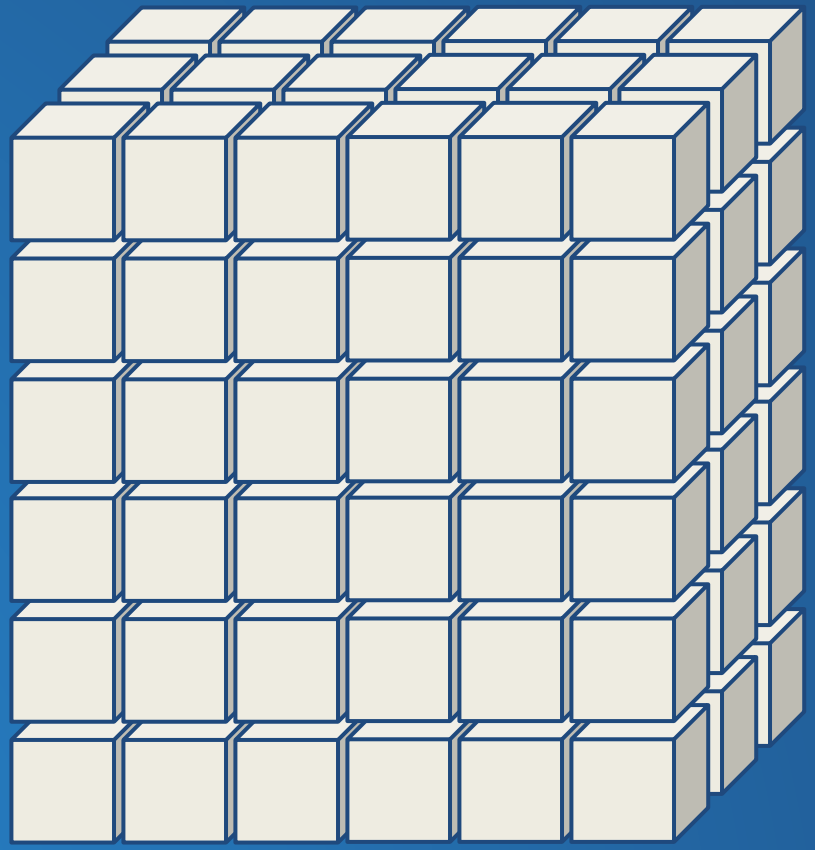
- visualization for interesting outcomes

Parallelization scheme I

Setup:
Master: parse input world
Collective: Scatterv (distribute initial world in chunks of multiple z layers to processes)

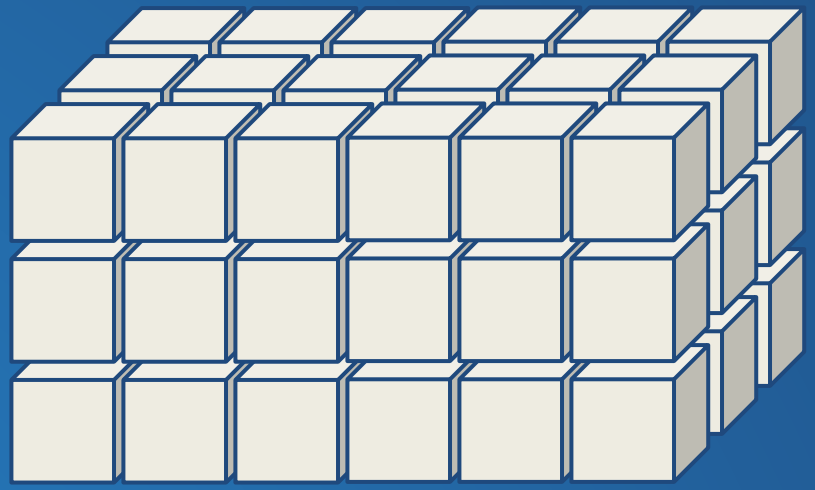
Repeat:
Simultaneously: exchange front and back layer of zlayer-chunk between ‘neighbouring processes’
Each: calculate next generation
Collective: Gather to calculate population

Input

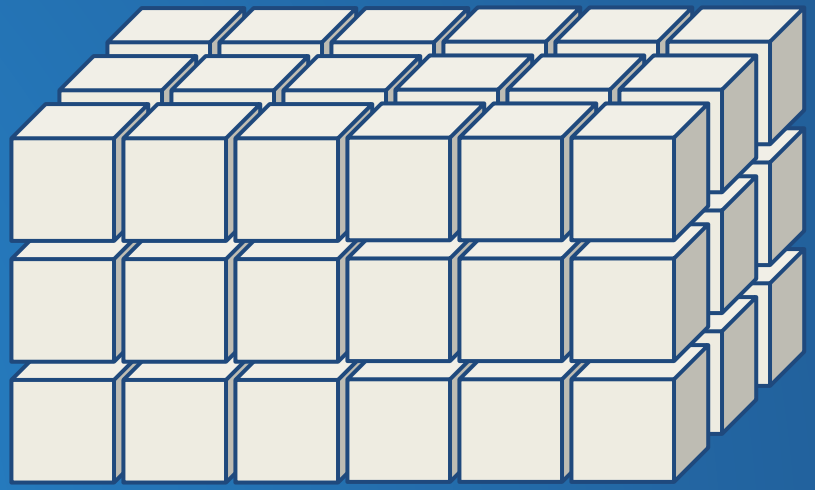


Proc 0

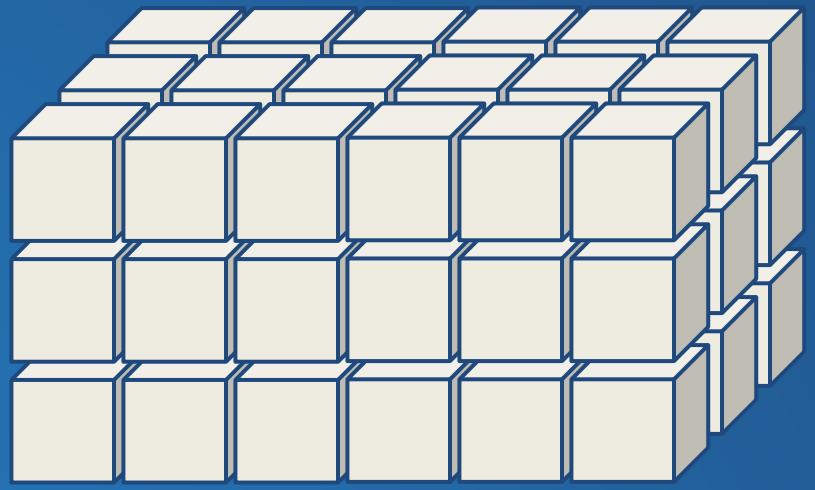
(MASTER)



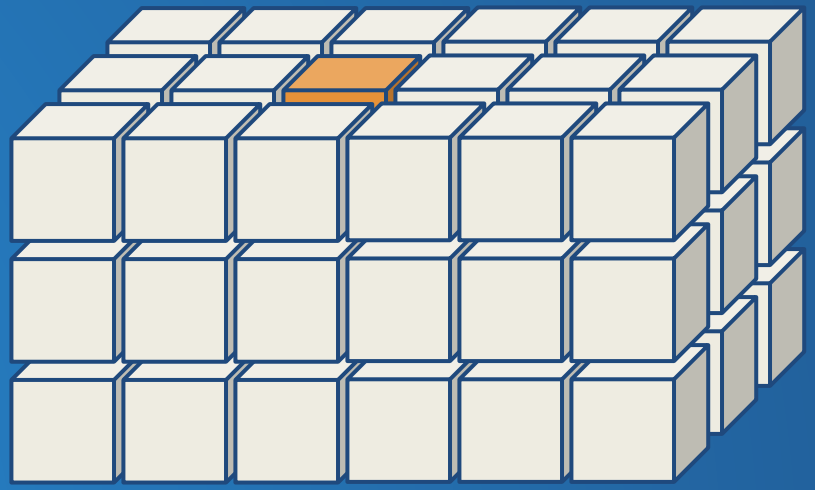
Proc 1



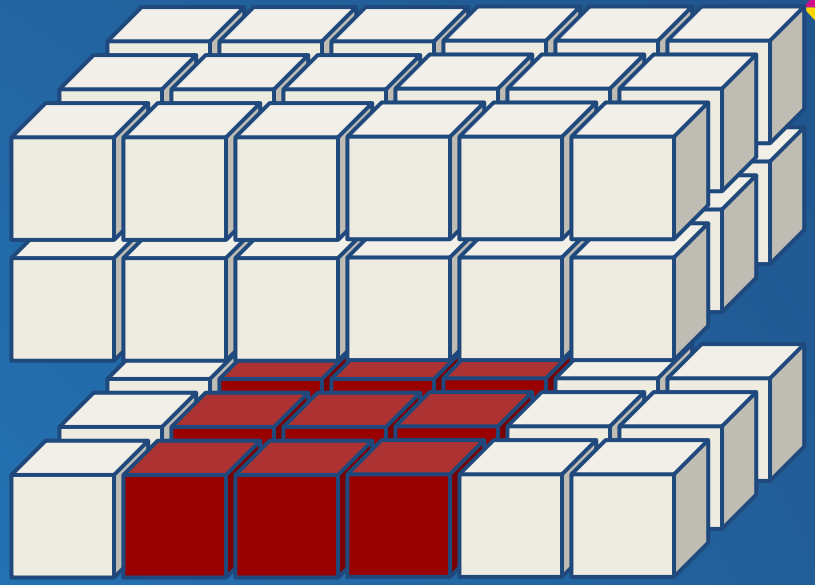
Proc 0
(MASTER)



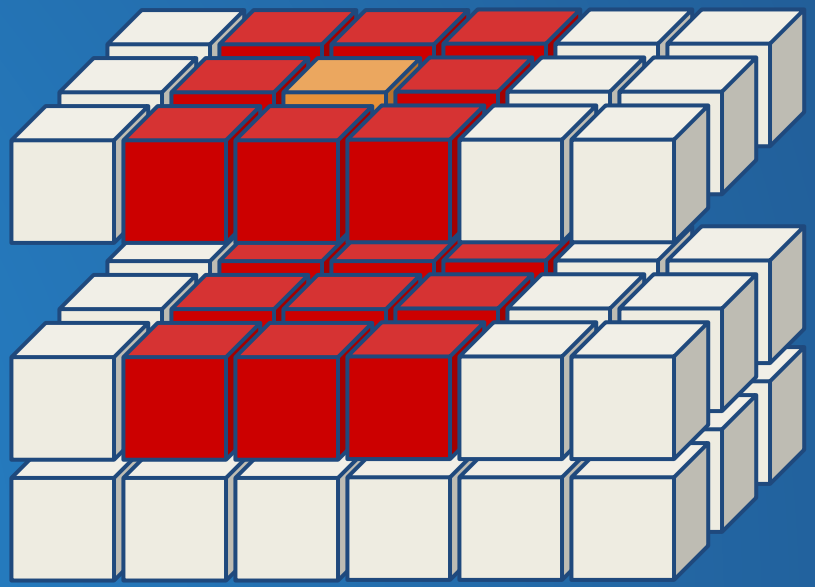
Proc 1



Proc 0
(MASTER)



Proc 1



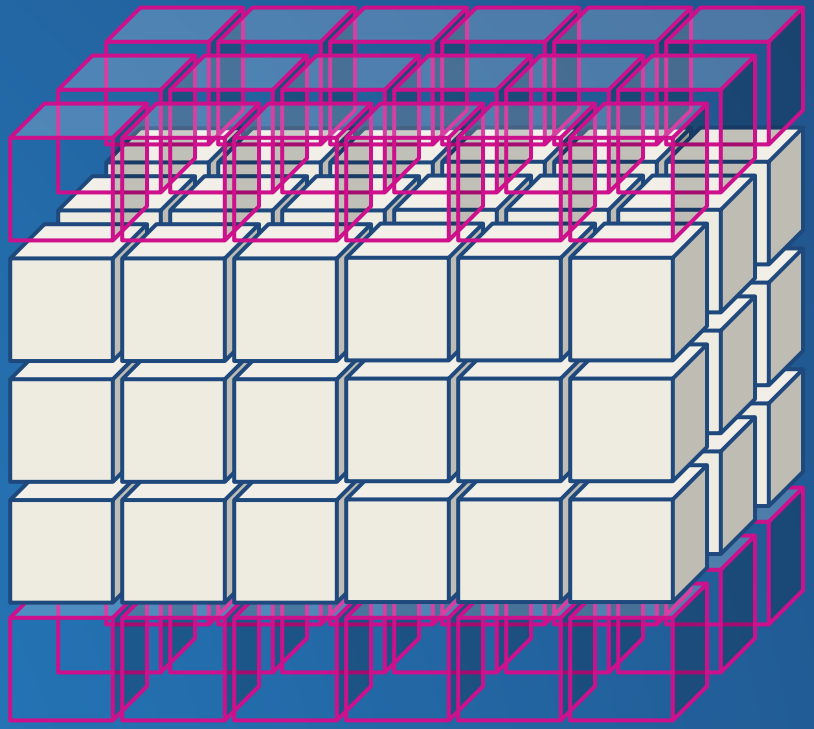
Buffer for Neighbour Layer

Border Layer (Send)

Internal Layer

Border Layer (Send)

Buffer for Neighbour Layer

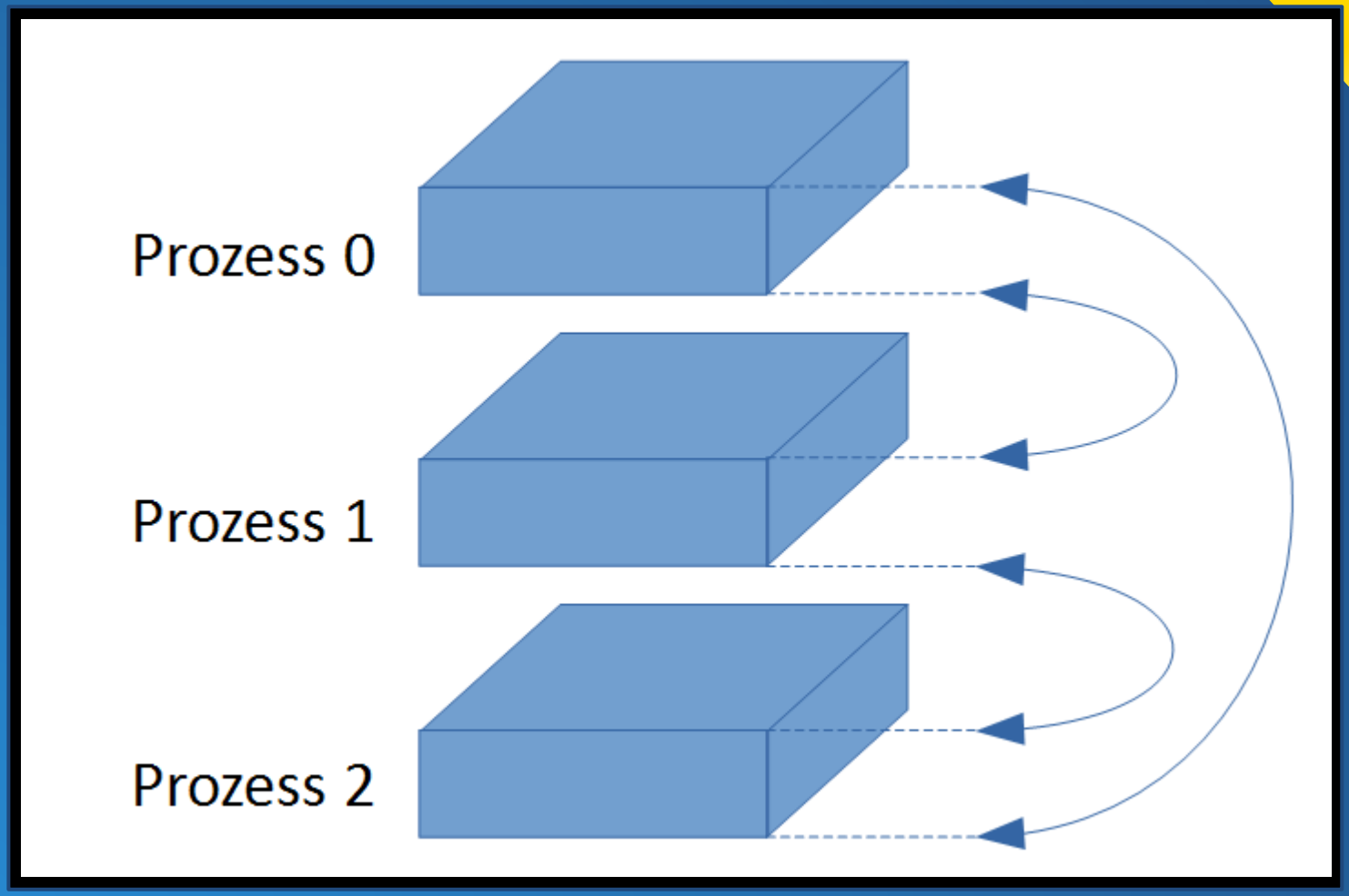


Parallelization scheme II

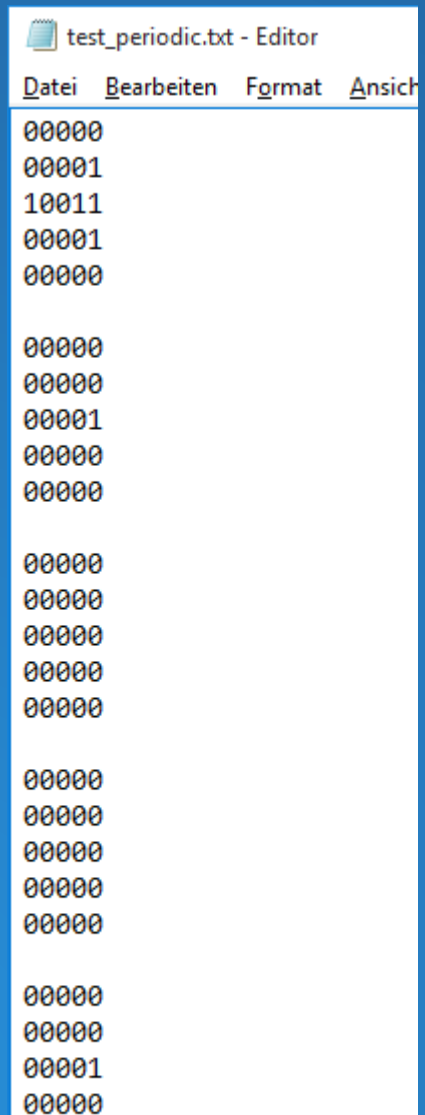
The exchange (simple version):

```
if (procId % 2 == 0)
        send back layer to next process
        recv last layer as front layer from previos process
        send front layer to prev process
        ...
else
        recv back layer as front layer from previos process
        send back layer to next process
        recv front layer as back layer from next process
        …
```

Order is important, so that no deadlocks happen, and the application scales nicely with even or uneven number of processes


Prozess 0
Prozess 1
Prozess 2

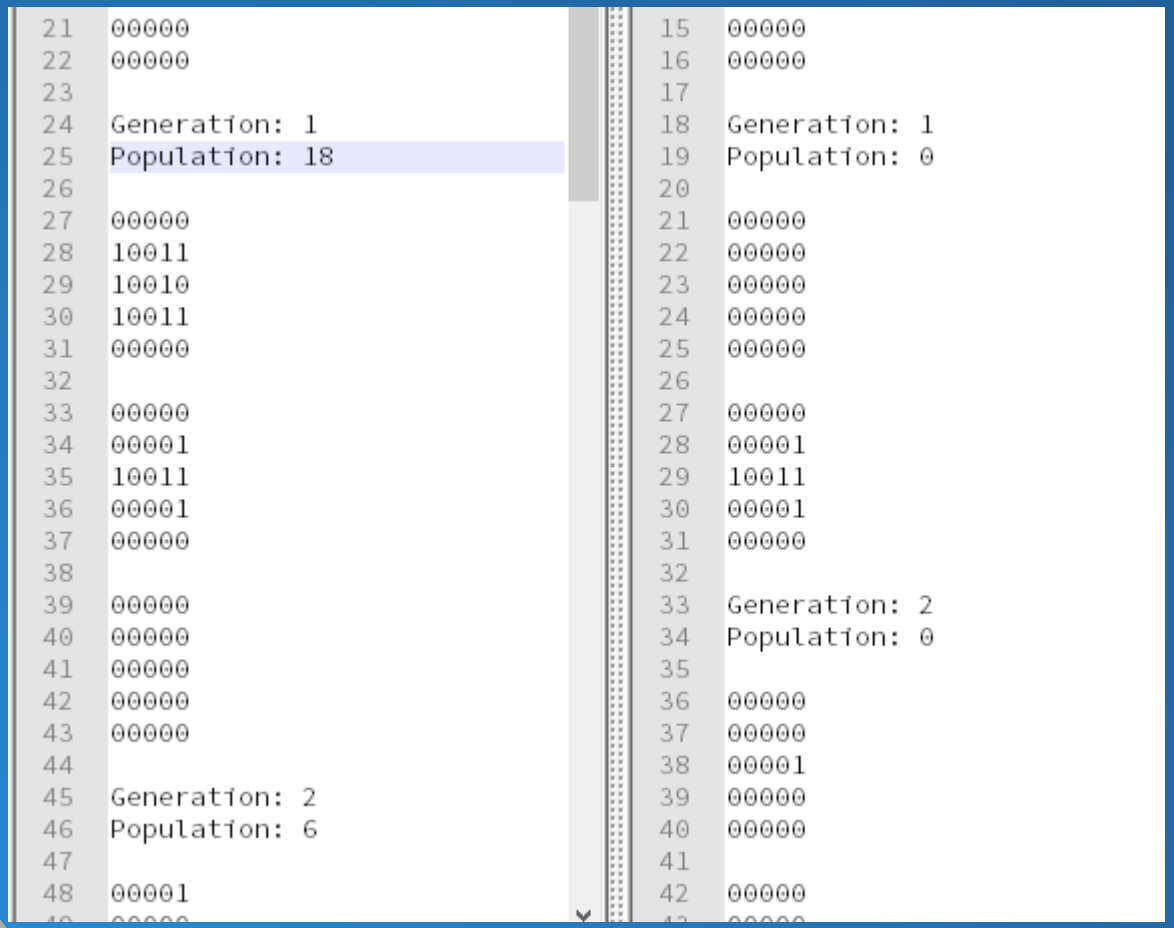
Example of input



example command to execute program:

mpiexec -np 2 ./pargol test_periodic.txt -xlen 5 -ylen 5 -zlen 5

Example of output



```
00000
00000

Generation: 1
Population: 18

00000
10011
10010
10011
00000

00000
00001
10011
00001
00000

00000
00000
00000
00000
00000

Generation: 2
Population: 6

00001
```

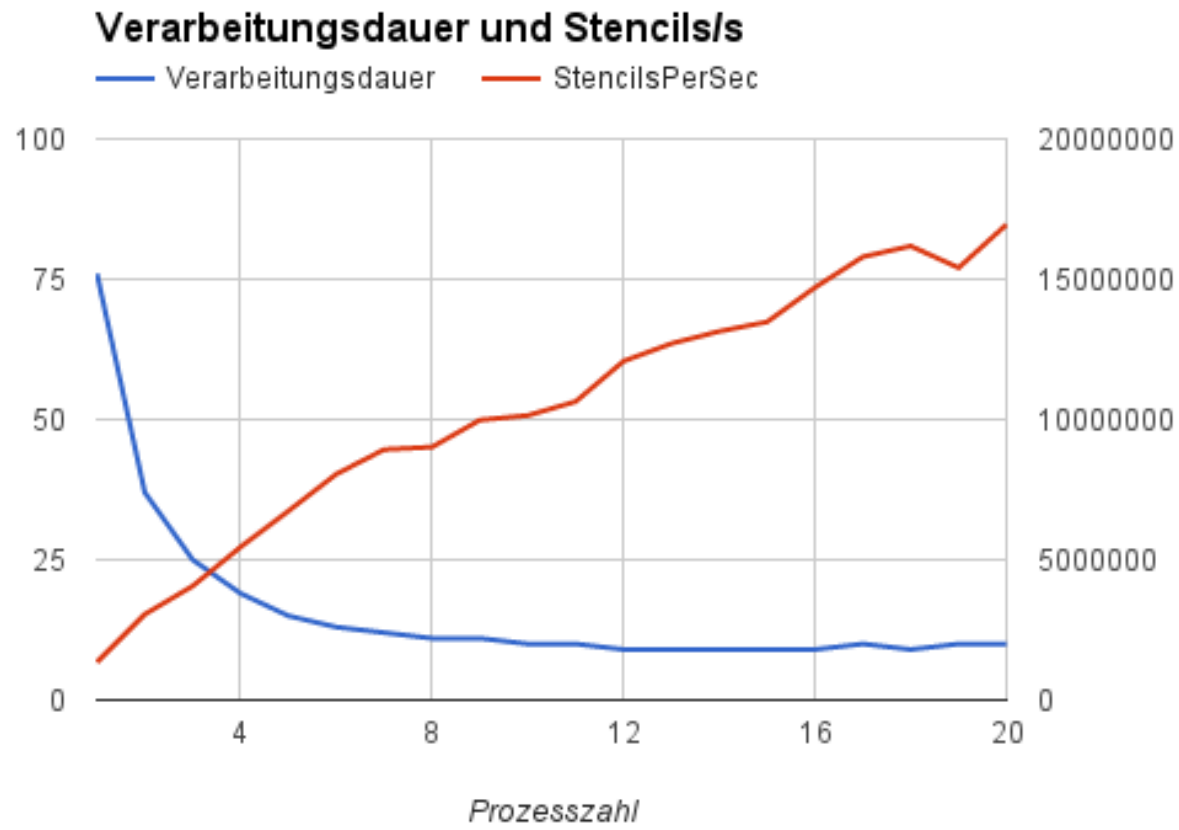
```
00000
00000

Generation: 1
Population: 0

00000
00000
00000
00000
00000

00000
00001
10011
00001
00000

Generation: 2
Population: 0

00000
00000
00001
00000
00000

00000
```

2 processes: output divided by zlayer-chunks

rules are hardcoded at the moment

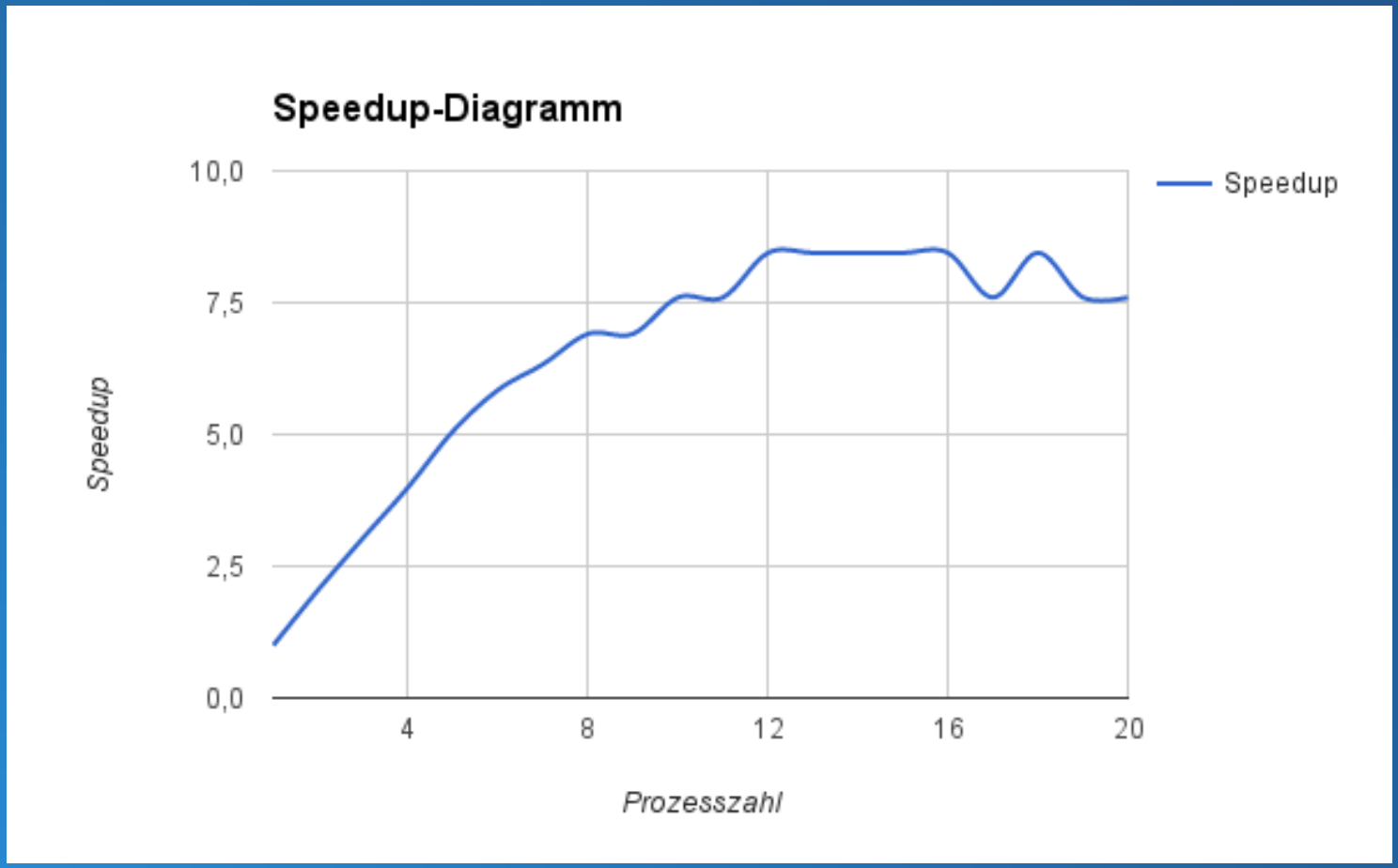
for this example LIFE 4555 was used

Laufzeitmessung



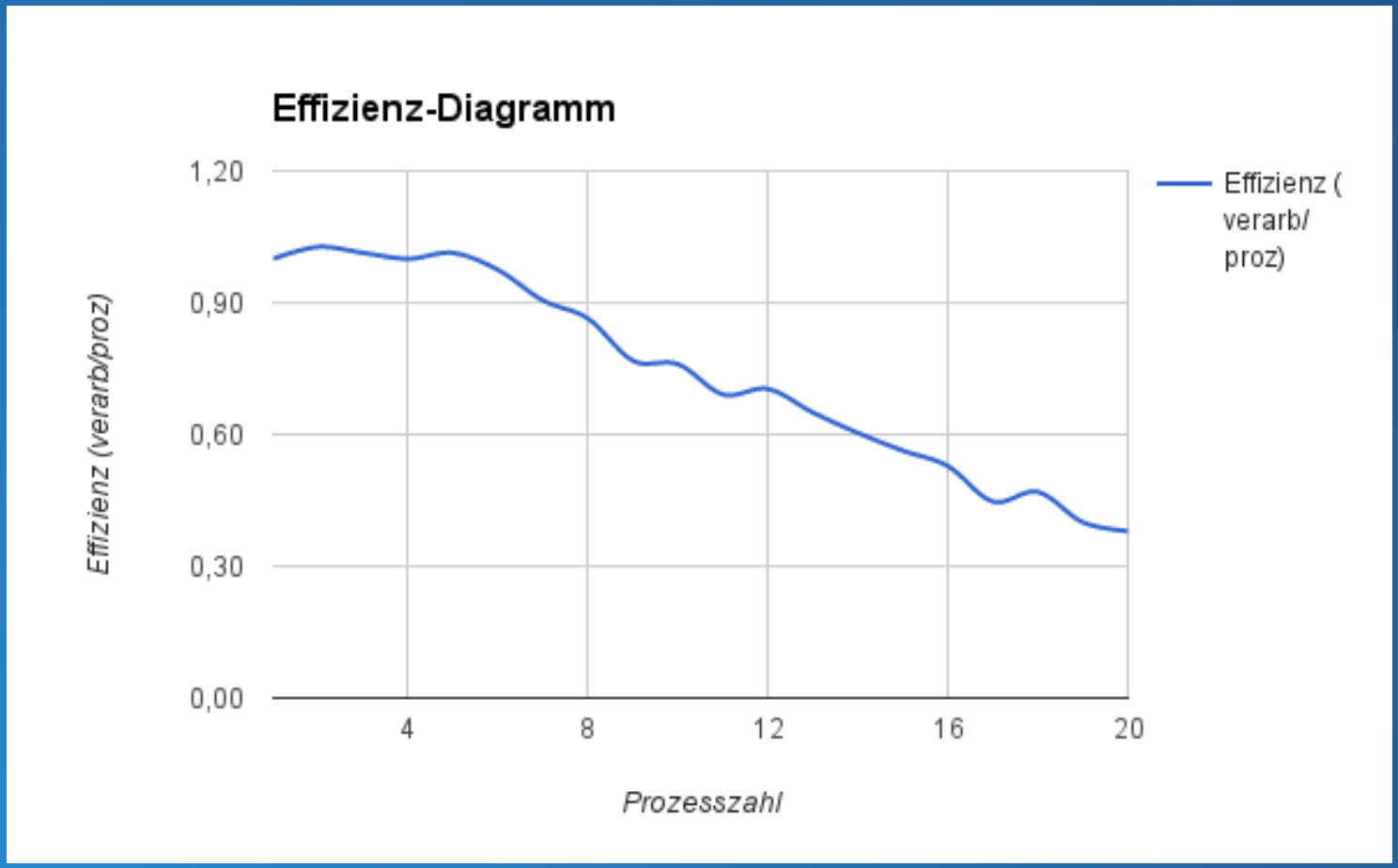
1 Stencil = 1 Ausführung von countNeighbours

Parallele Beschleunigung



Umbruch bei 17 / 18 Prozessen

Parallele Effizienz



Bis zu 6 Prozesse arbeiten effizient, am gestellten Problem

Auswertungsergebnisse I:

- nicht sehr gut im strong scaling (kommt aber auf die Problemgröße und -form an)
- viel Potenzial für weak-scaling

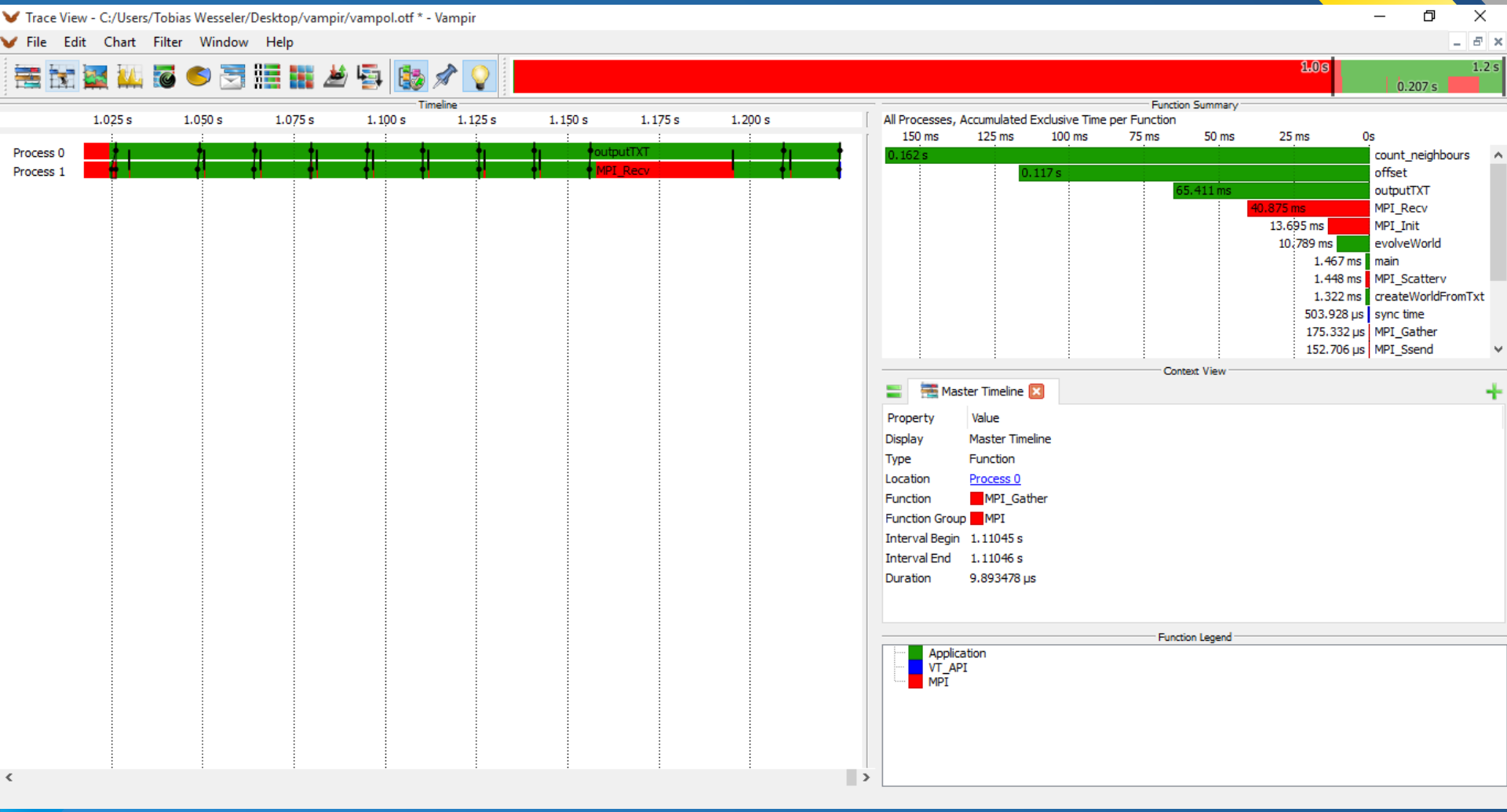
OProfile

```
the sample file was created.
warning: the last modified time of the binary file does not match that
 of the sample file for /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu/libc-2.15.so
samples  %        image name               symbol name
159013   75.9665  singol                   count_neighbours
39787    19.0077  singol                   offset
4228      2.0199  singol                   evolveWorld
2264      1.0816  no-vmlinux               /no-vmlinux
1906      0.9106  libc-2.15.so             vasprintf
1674      0.7997  singol                   outputTXT
256       0.1223  libc-2.15.so               __strcasecmp_l_sse2
```

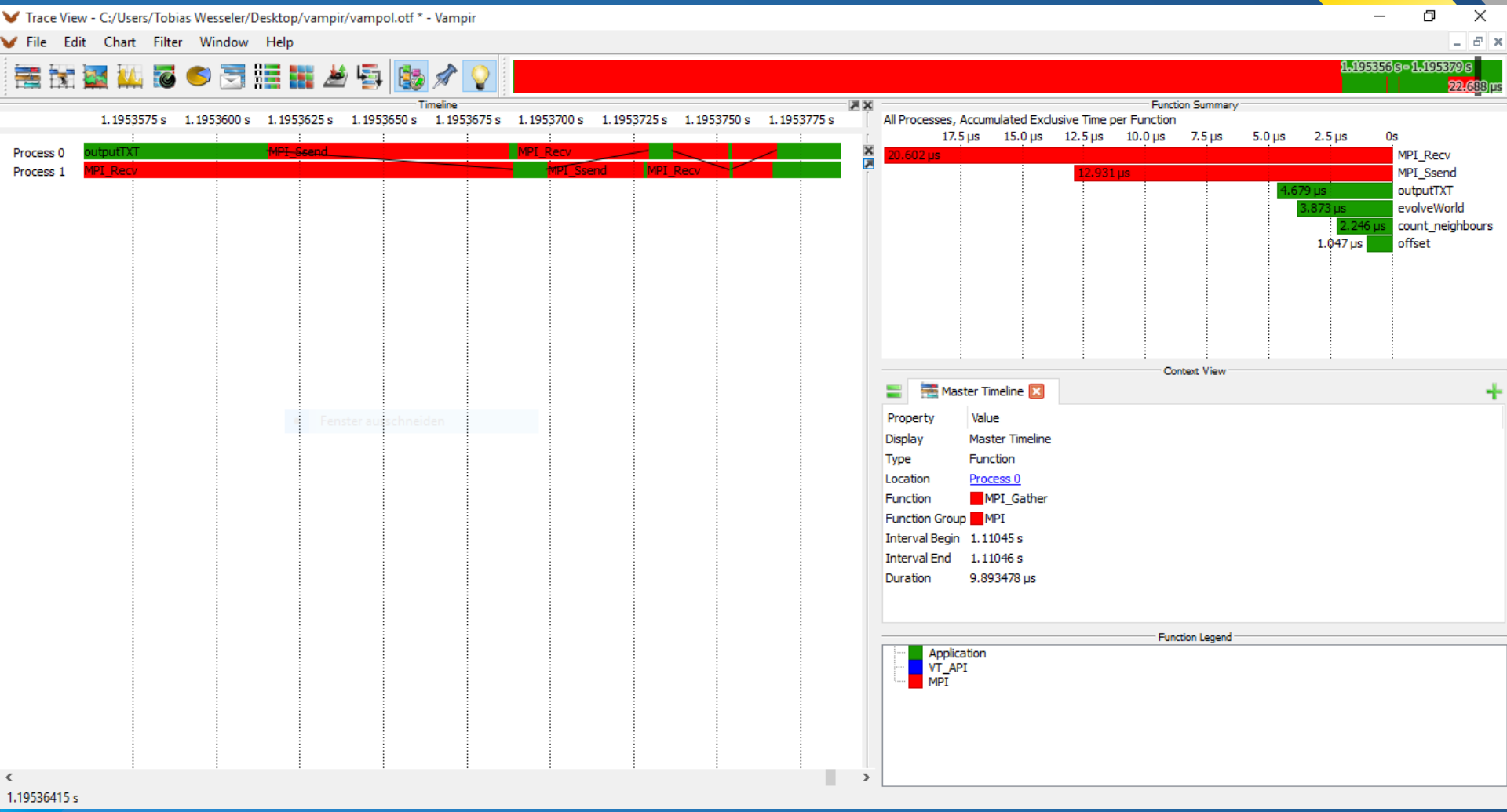
- 76% der CPU-Zeit in countNeighbours
- 19% der Zeit in offset

- entspricht den Erwartungen

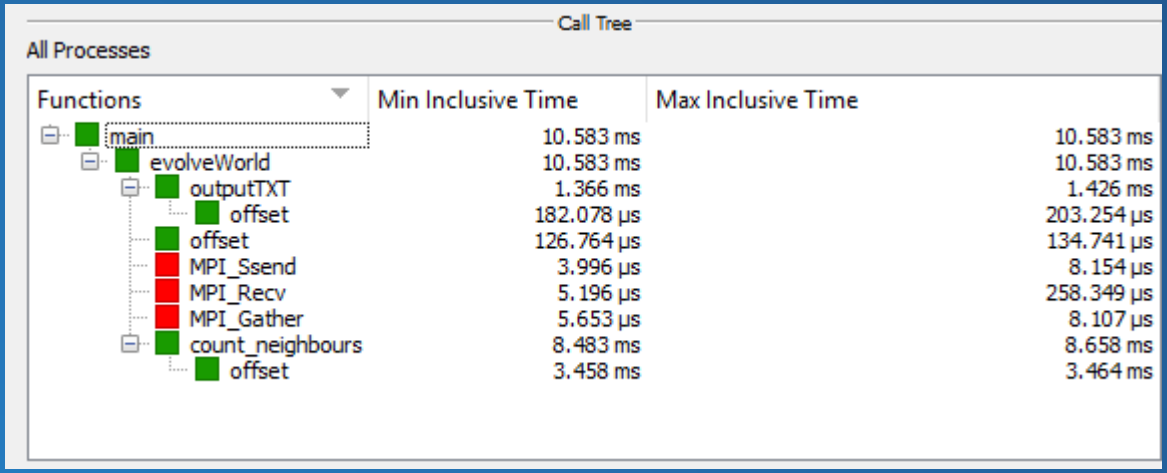
VampirTrace



VampirTrace



VampirTrace



- “offset”-Aufrufe möglicherweise reduzierbar/optimierbar

Auswertungsergebnisse II:

- Das Programm verschickt nur so wenig Daten wie möglich
- Hauptzeit wird mit Entwicklung der Welten verbracht
- Verhält sich wie erwünscht

- Aber: großes Potenzial für weitere Features und Optimierungen

Thank you

and happy coding… :)