

requirement engineering

MPI Game of Life

Peer to peer seems the best method here (fewer communications)

Setup (each process independently) → find domain Splitting

① `set-domain()`;

③ → find adjacent domains to communicate with → ^{sized boundary} Periodic

② `initialise-subdomain()`;

② → initialise this processors domain

GoL iterations

→ use a second array `c_adj` to count adjacent alive cells

← later optimisation may include sparsity analysis (ie. skip areas with only zeros)
← could do by tracking areas with nothing alive

→ two possible implementations:

if cell alive:
add to adjacent
cell count

or

add regardless whether alive or dead

← will test which is faster with `test_time()`;

→ send 4 messages which are the edge strips (columns can be sent as an MPI datatype which skips elements)

→ use `Isend`, `Irecv` with `waitall` on the receives

to get the correct value; lends itself to a class based structure

→ add these messages to the `c_adj` just as before

↑ can recycle my code from homework assignments
↑ keep data, methods and MPI datatype together

→ then if `c_adj == 2 or 3` cell is alive; else dead

→ write to save buffer

→ Repeat

Code Structure

class GOL_grid() ← each processor has 1 instance

public:

width, height = int, int

neighbour IDS = {top, right, bottom, Left} use -1 to indicate boundary

life_grid = bool *

adj_grid = int *

ofstream = Save file

void write_to_file ← may need some kind of buffer to prevent writing bottleneck

void update_life_grid ← used filled adj to update life grid then reset adj

MPI datatypes Row, Col

void create_datatypes

Future problem consideration

- ① how to partition the domain
- ② dealing with self edges on periodic domains
- ③ avoiding a save bottleneck (save buffer?)
- ④ reconstruction of results

working scribbles