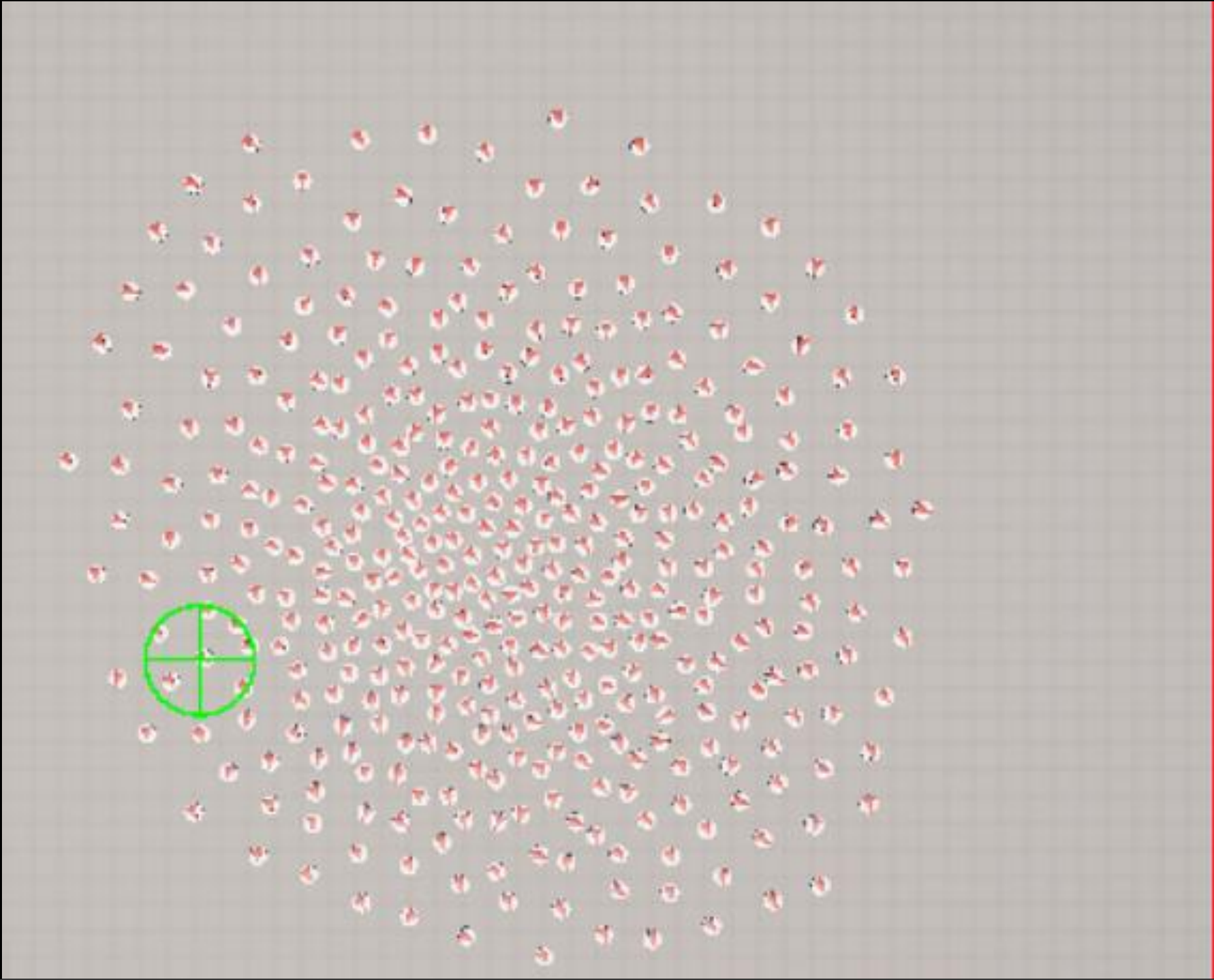


Spatial Partitioning

What the flock is going on with our frames?

400 Agents



CONTROLS

LMB: place target
RMB: move cam.
Scrollwheel: zoom cam.

STATS

98.344 ms/frame
10.2 FPS

Flocking

☐ Debug render steering
☒ Debug render neighborhood
☒ Debug render partitions

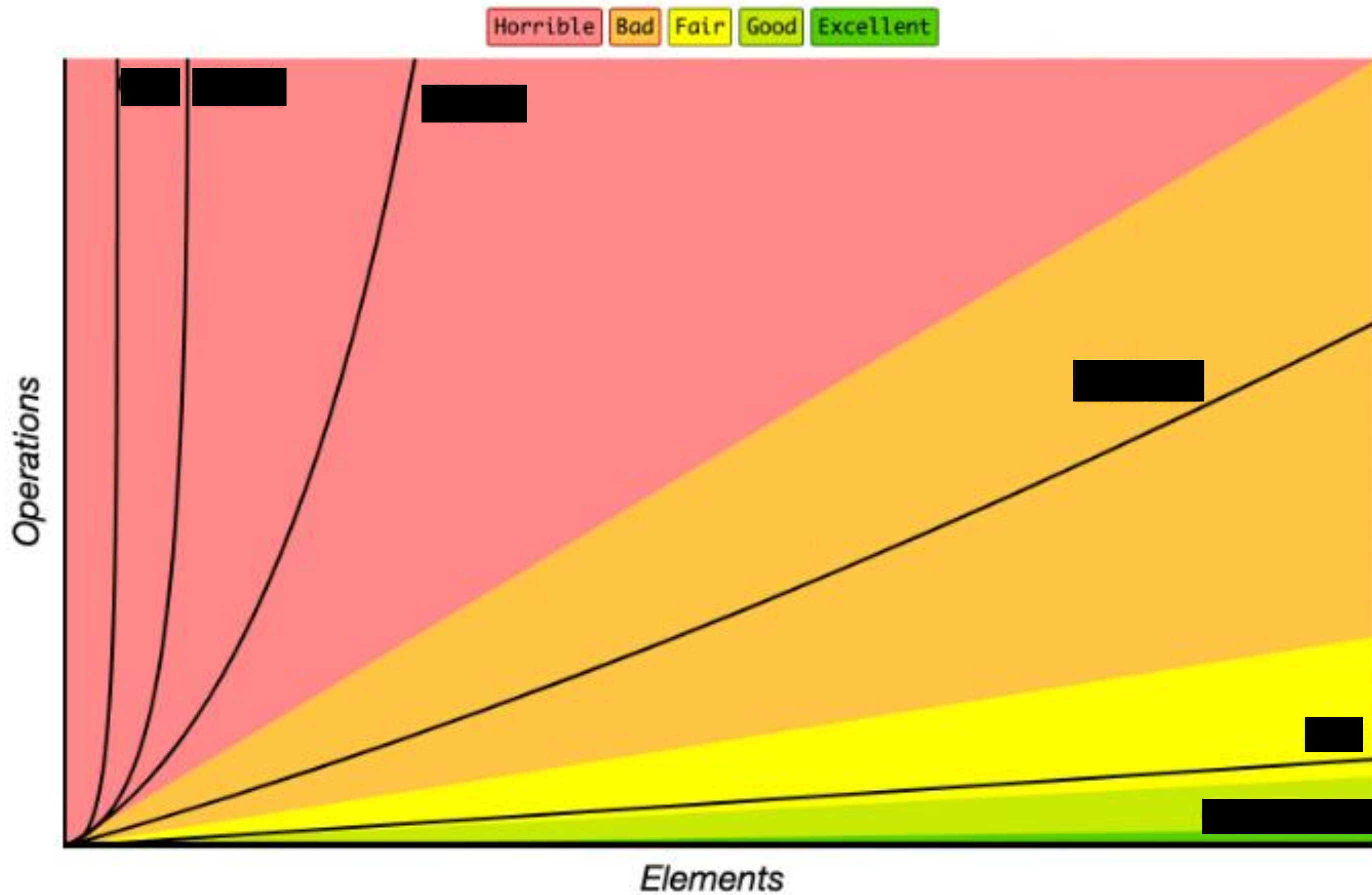
Behavior Weights

<input type="range" value="0.45"/>	0.45	Separation
<input type="range" value="0.20"/>	0.20	Cohesion
<input type="range" value="0.20"/>	0.20	Velocity M
<input type="range" value="0.20"/>	0.20	Seek
<input type="range" value="0.20"/>	0.20	Wander

The Problem

For every agent we have, there's a lot more work

```
for ( current : agents )  
{  
    for ( other : agents )  
    {  
        // check distance + add to neighborhood  
    }  
}
```



The Problem

For every agent we have, there's a lot more work

```
for ( current : agents )
{
    for ( other : agents )
    {
        // check distance + add to neighborhood
    }
}
```

For every agent, every agent has an extra potential neighbor and there's another agent to check neighbors for:

100 Agents → 10,000 operations!

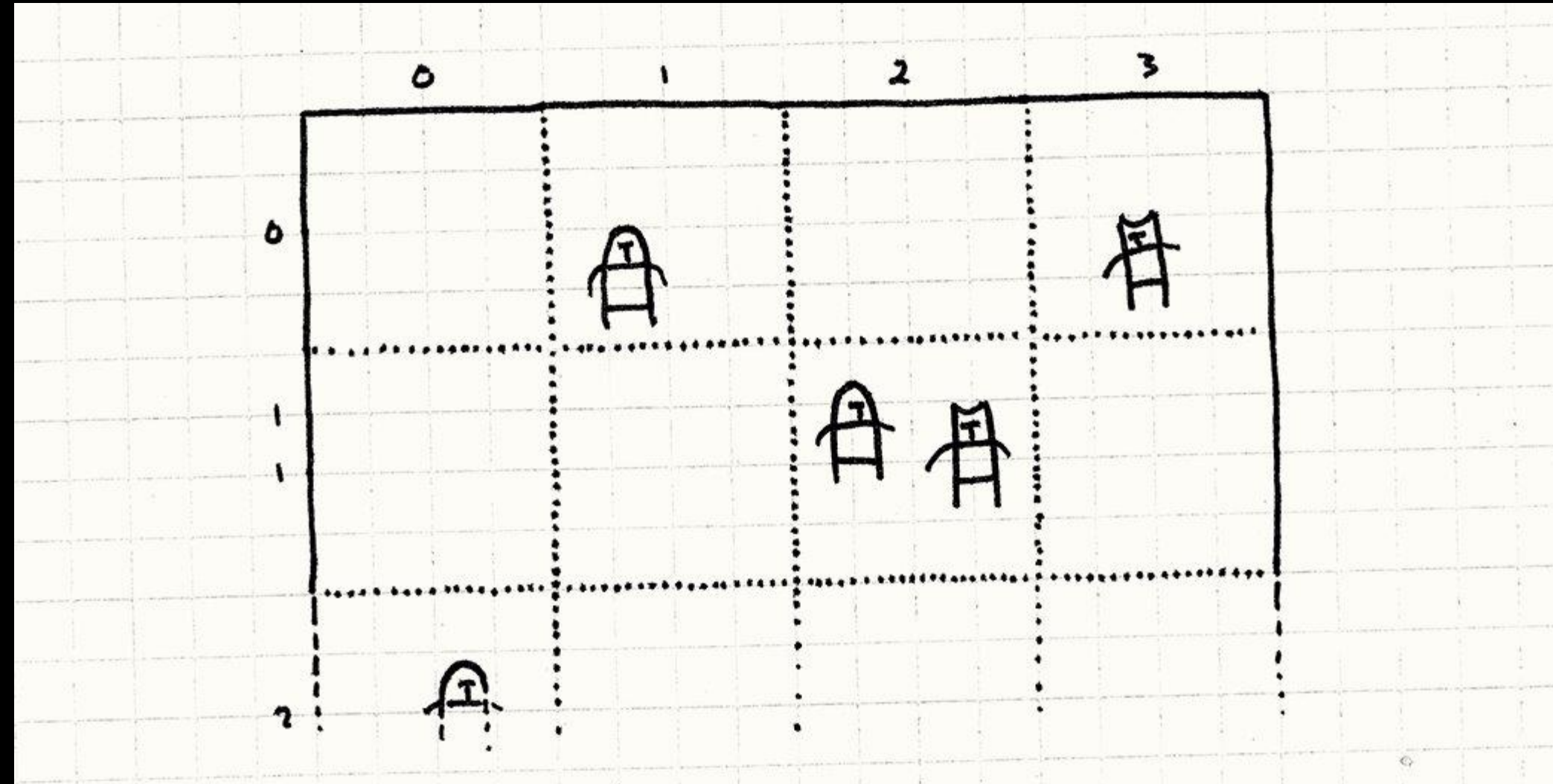
$O(n^2)$ complexity → *Not good!*

Spatial Partitioning!

AKA Space Partitioning

The Concept

- Dividing space into subsets, called **Partitions**
- Each **Partition** keeps track of its **own data**
 - *Such as agents in its area*
- Allows us to **access data** in a **spatially relevant way**, instead of having to evaluate the entire world
- Multiple methods exist! But fall into **2 categories**

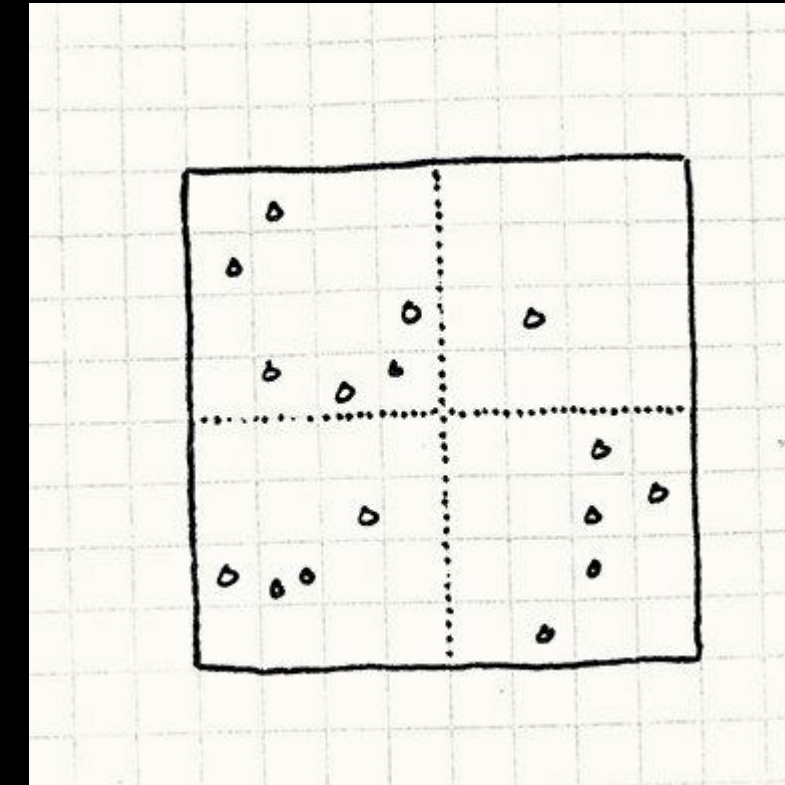


[Read more here](#)

Flat vs Hierarchical Partitioning

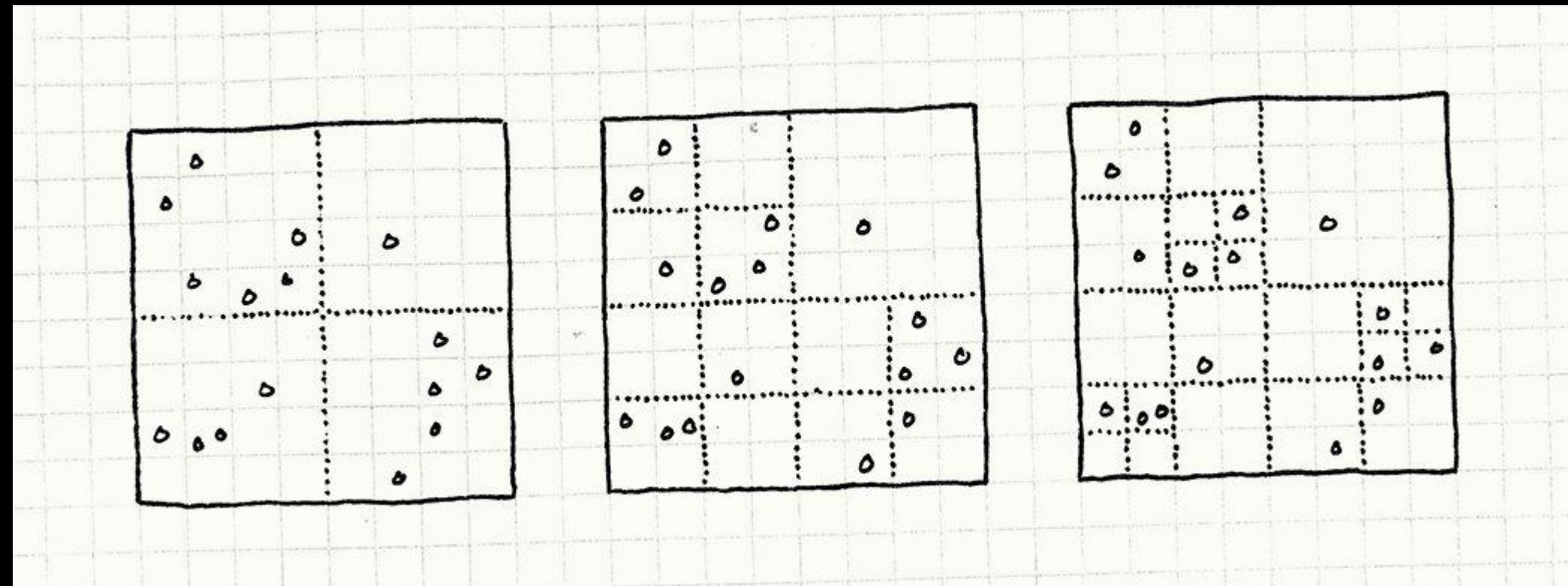
Flat Partitioning

- Uniform grid (or hashmap)
- **Constant** memory size
- **Non adaptive**
- Easy to update & query
 - Since we can know the cell we're in based on our position
 - Query $\rightarrow O(1)$
- Expensive for large spaces



Hierarchical Partitioning

- Tree structure (Quadtree, Octree,...)
- More memory efficient for uneven distributions
- Adaptive
- Can adapt to large “sparse” spaces
- Fast spatial queries $O(\log n)$



Alternative use case

In large worlds, its possible we'll have many agents scattered over **a large area**

When too far away, we may want to simplify our simulation. So, we **avoid making redundant calculations**

Like LOD's for agent behavior

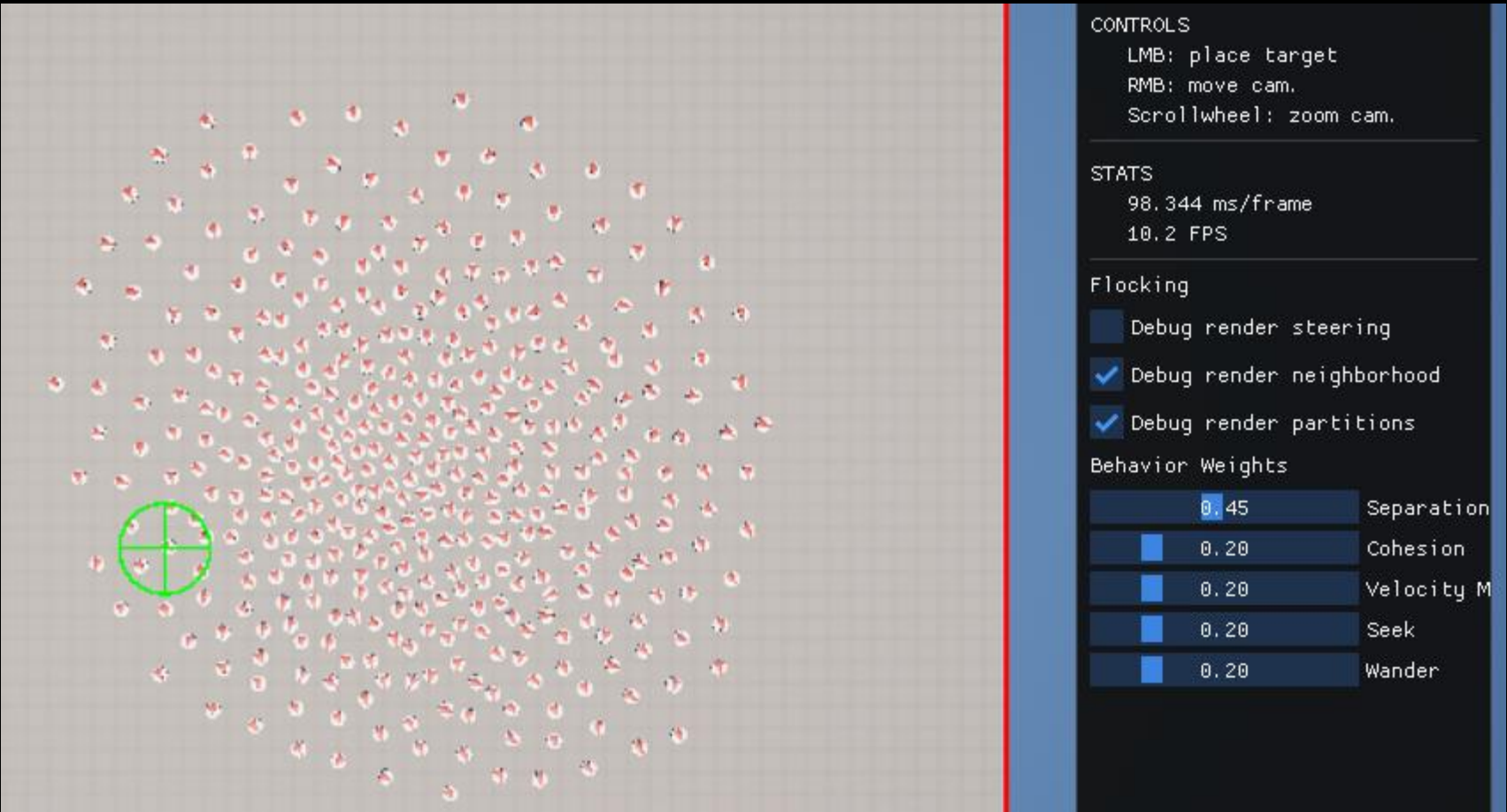
Only data in the **current partition** (or nearby partitions) will be **loaded/considered relevant**



What the flock is going on with our frames?

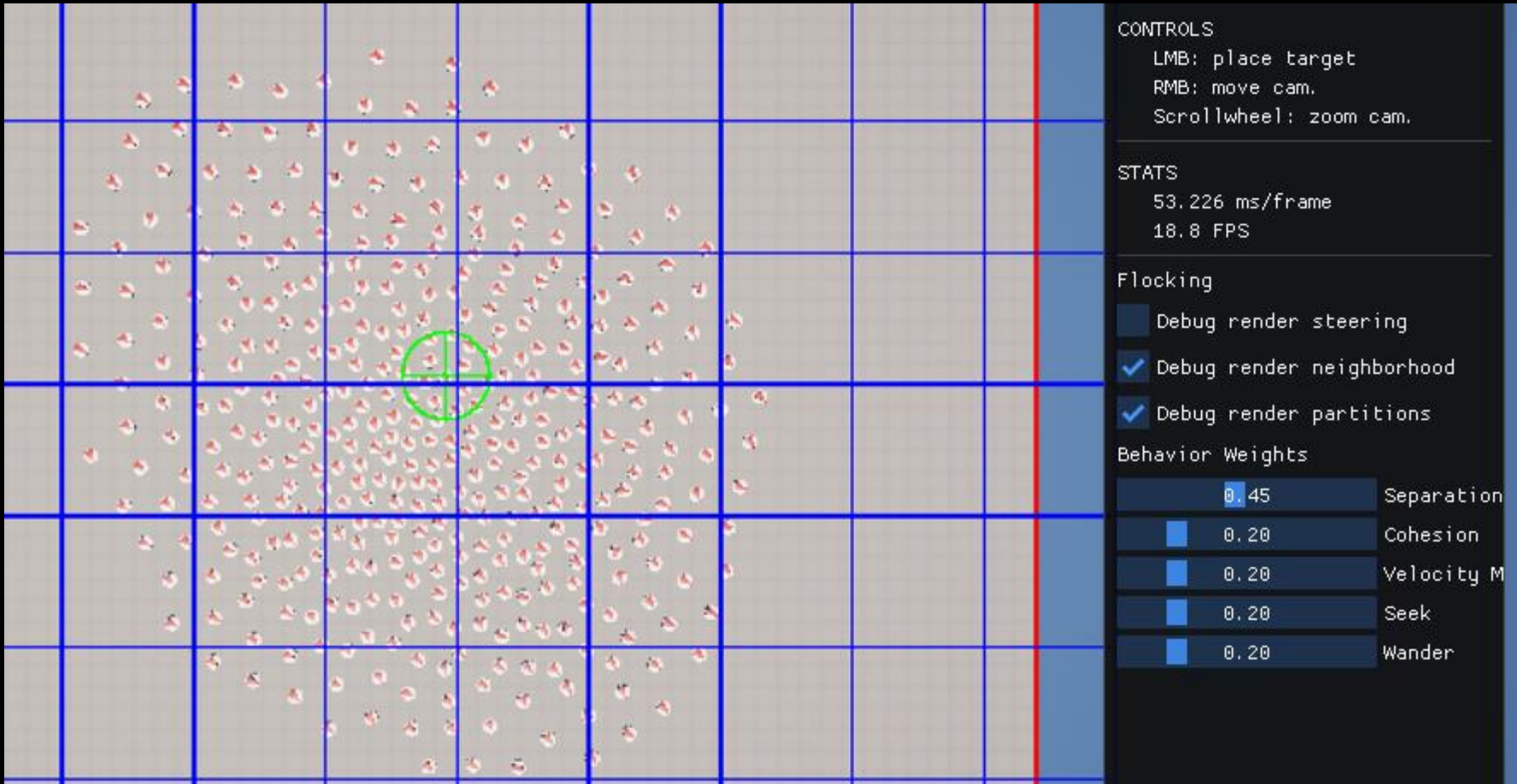
No Spatial Partitioning

400 agents, **10FPS**



With Spatial Partitioning

400 agents, **19FPS** (+90%!!!)



Result

insert epic battle music



Extra Assignment

Implement one of the following:

- Implement a **Hierarchical partitioned space** in the flocking assignment
- **Profile** the flocking assignment in various situations. **Test in release mode**, write a short document explaining your findings. Make sure to **apply proper performance** profiling methods