

Introduction to Parallel Computing
Problem Assignment #3

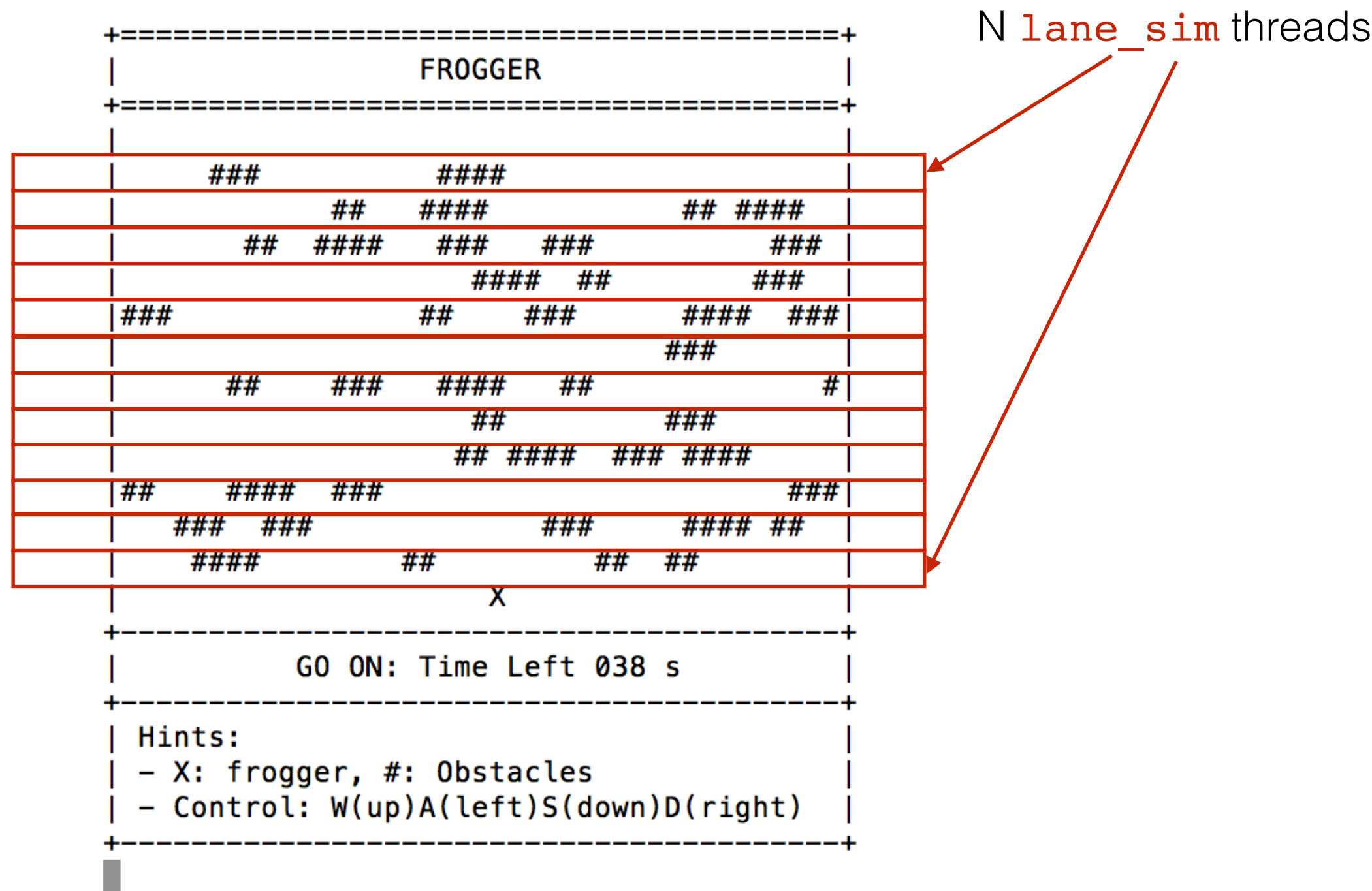
Frogger

Presentation & Demo

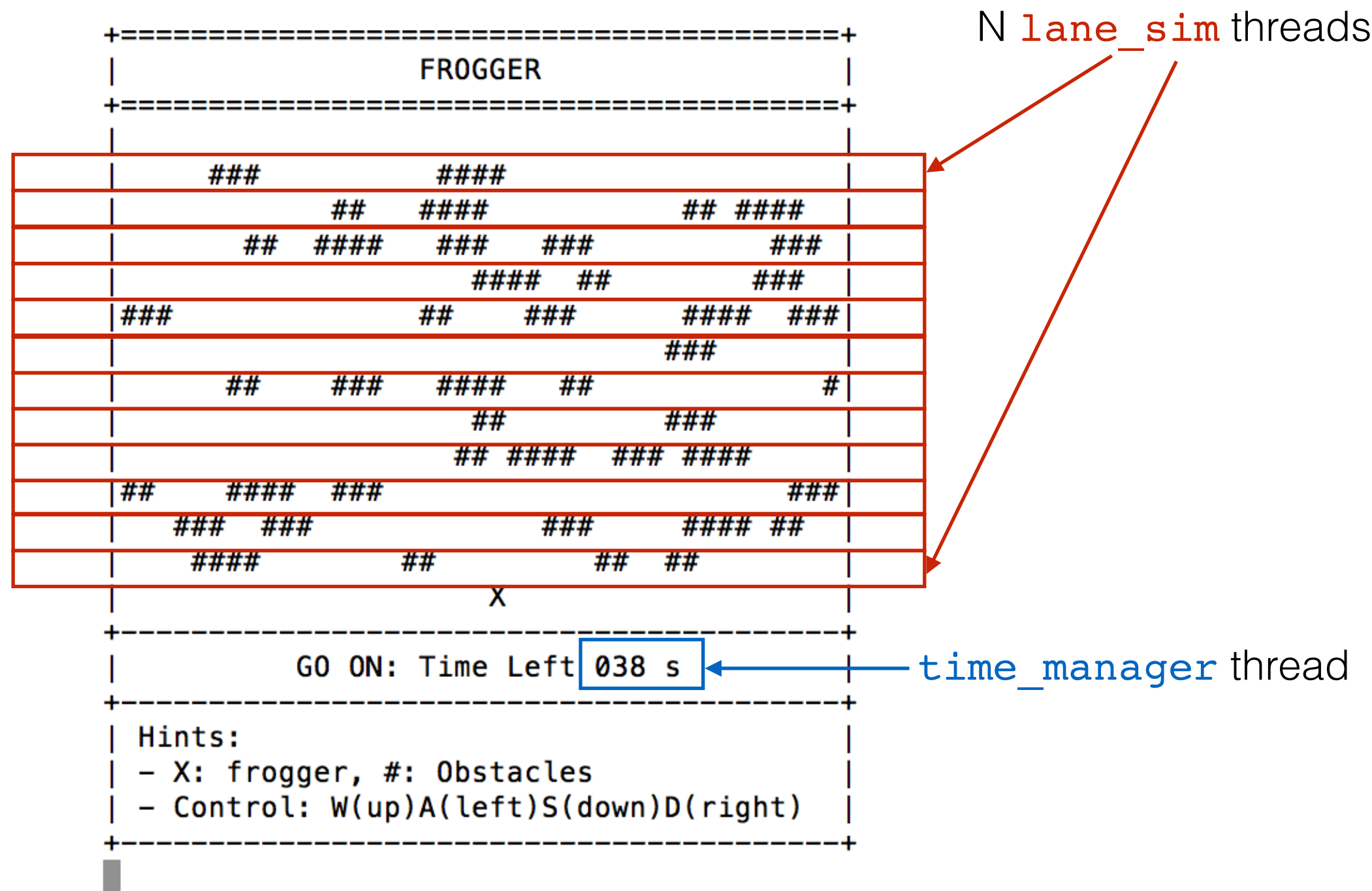
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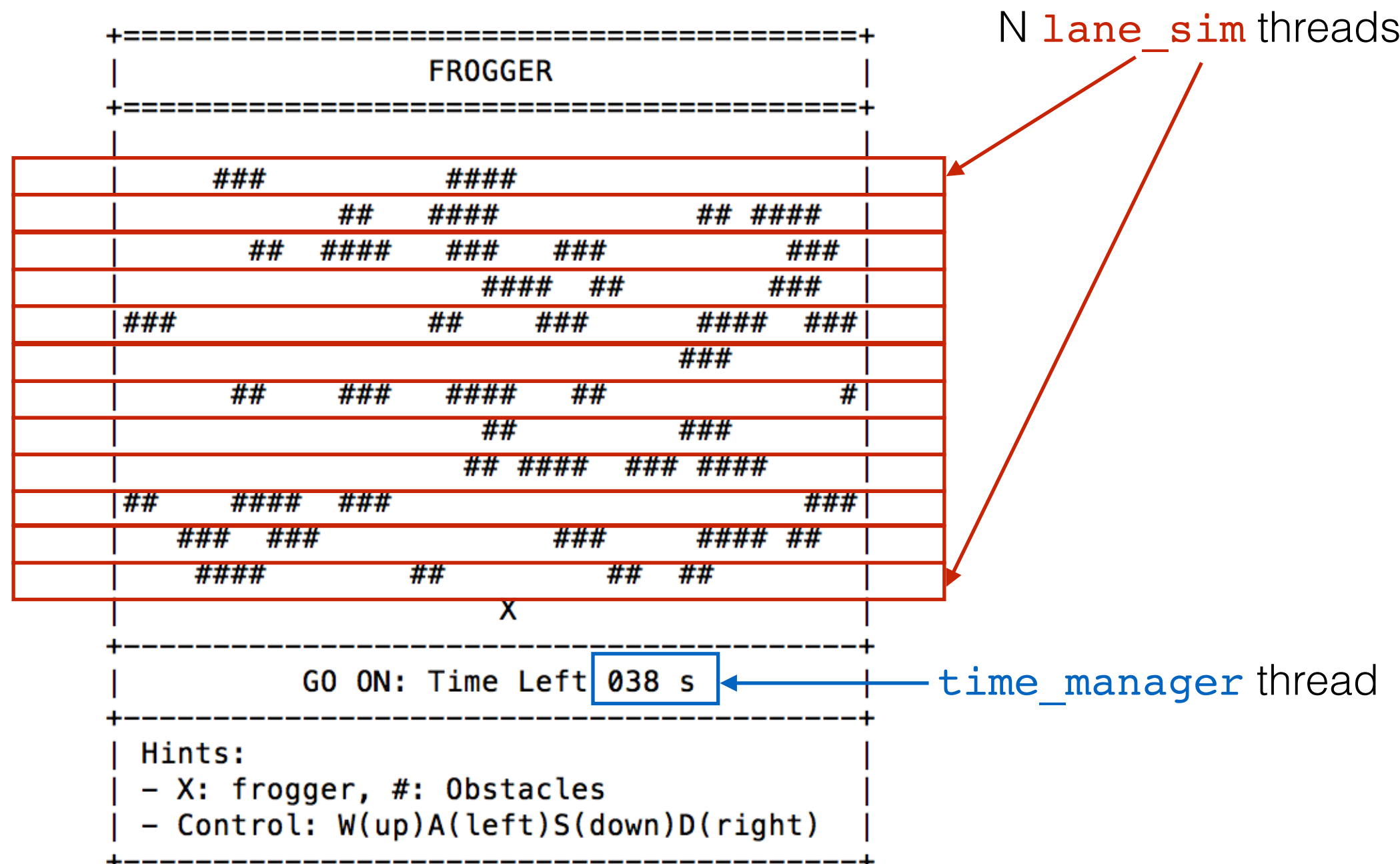
Summary



Summary



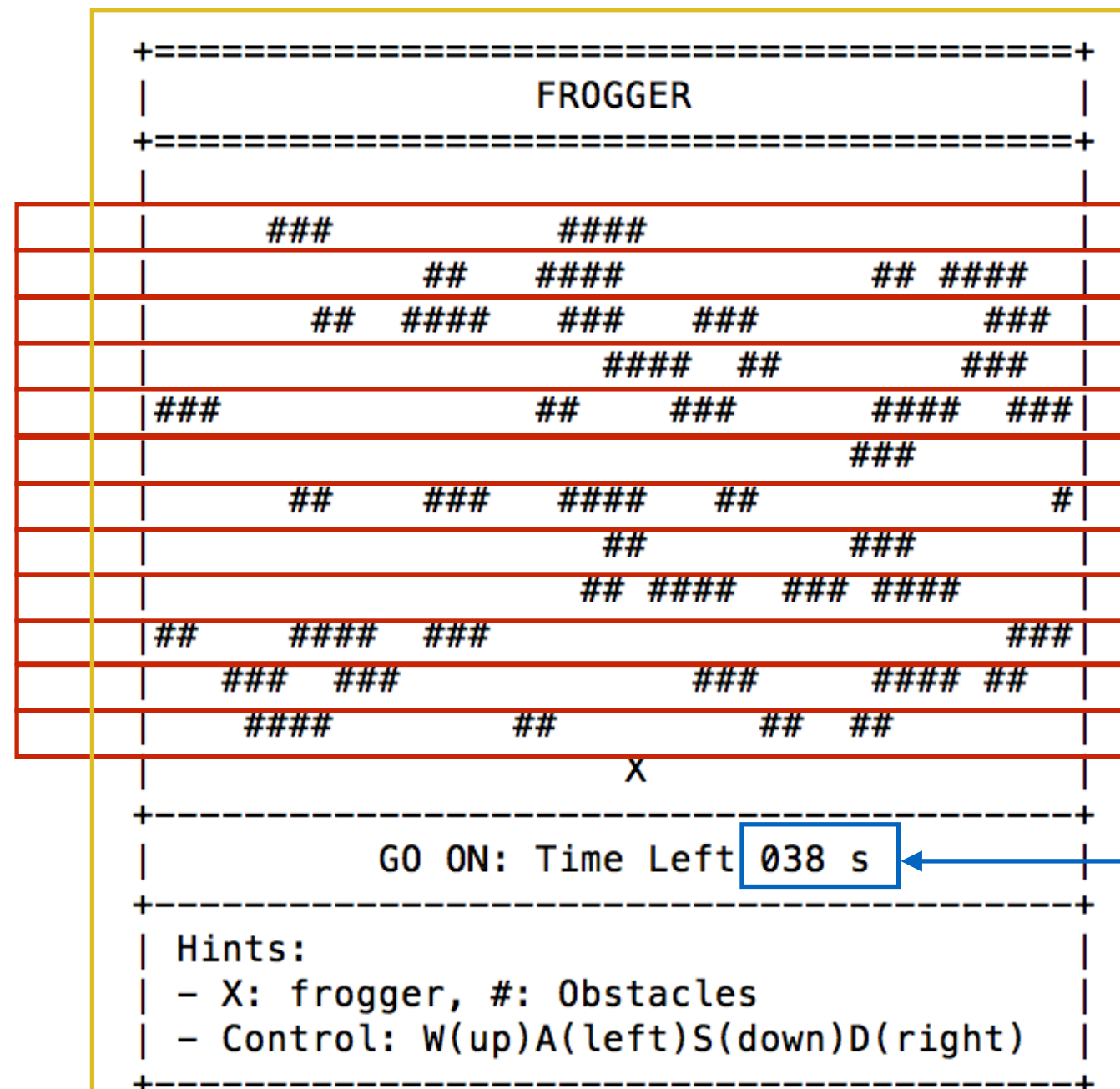
Summary



keyboard_manager
thread



Summary



N `lane_sim` threads

`time_manager` thread

`keyboard_manager`
thread

`board_print` thread

board_print thread

board_print thread

```
void *board_print(void* arg){
    while (1){
        /* wait until event happen */
        pthread_mutex_lock(&BP_mutex);
        pthread_cond_wait(&BP_cond, &BP_mutex);
        pthread_mutex_unlock(&BP_mutex);

        /* clear the screen */
        system("clear");

        /* check the status of game */
        # . . .

        /* print board */
        # . . .
    }
    pthread_exit(NULL);
}
```

lane_sim threads

```
/* status of board changes */
pthread_cond_signal(&BP_cond);
```

time_manager thread

```
/* time left changes */
pthread_cond_signal(&BP_cond);
```

keyboard_manager thread

```
/* receive keyboard messages */
pthread_cond_signal(&BP_cond);
```

keyboard_manager thread

- Kernel Problem: capture characters from standard input without waiting for enter to be pressed
 - getch() in Windows
 - using unistd.h in Linux [1]

```
char getch() {  
    char buf = 0;  
    struct termios old = {0};  
    if (tcgetattr(0, &old) < 0)  
        perror("tcsetattr()");  
    old.c_lflag &= ~ICANON;  
    old.c_lflag &= ~ECHO;  
    old.c_cc[VMIN] = 1;  
    old.c_cc[VTIME] = 0;  
    if (tcsetattr(0, TCSANOW, &old) < 0)  
        perror("tcsetattr ICANON");  
    if (read(0, &buf, 1) < 0)  
        perror ("read()");  
    old.c_lflag |= ICANON;  
    old.c_lflag |= ECHO;  
    if (tcsetattr(0, TCSADRAIN, &old) < 0)  
        perror ("tcsetattr ~ICANON");  
    return (buf);  
}
```


lane_sim thread



- Simulation Method (Markov Chain)
 - block unit (empty or obstacle)
 - since now we have L continuous obstacles, the probability that the next block is obstacle is prob[L]
 - $\text{prob}[0] = p$
 - $\text{prob}[1] = 1.0$, $\text{prob}[2] = 0.7$, $\text{prob}[3] = 0.4$, $\text{prob}[4] = 0.0$
 - Every T microsecond add a new block and send a signal
 - $T \sim \text{Uniform}(\text{BASE}, \text{BASE} + \text{RANGE})$
- N lane_sim threads and board_print thread share board memory (no mutex)

lane_sim thread (cont)

- since now we have L continuous obstacles, the probability that the next block is obstacle is prob[L]
 - $\text{prob}[0] = p$
- Every T microsecond add a new block and send a signal
 - $T \sim \text{Uniform}(\text{BASE}, \text{BASE} + \text{RANGE})$
- Difficulty
 - easy(0), medium(1), hard(2)
 - Higher difficulty level means
 - smaller BASE, RANGE
 - larger 'p'

Thank You
Q&A