

Background

Game Trees

- A game tree is a directed graph where each node indicates a gamestate and each edge indicates an action.
- A game tree is complete if it contains all possible actions from each possible state.
- Game trees can be incredibly large for simple games.
- Game trees are highly parallelisable as each subtree can be seen as disjoint trees and so can be searched individually.

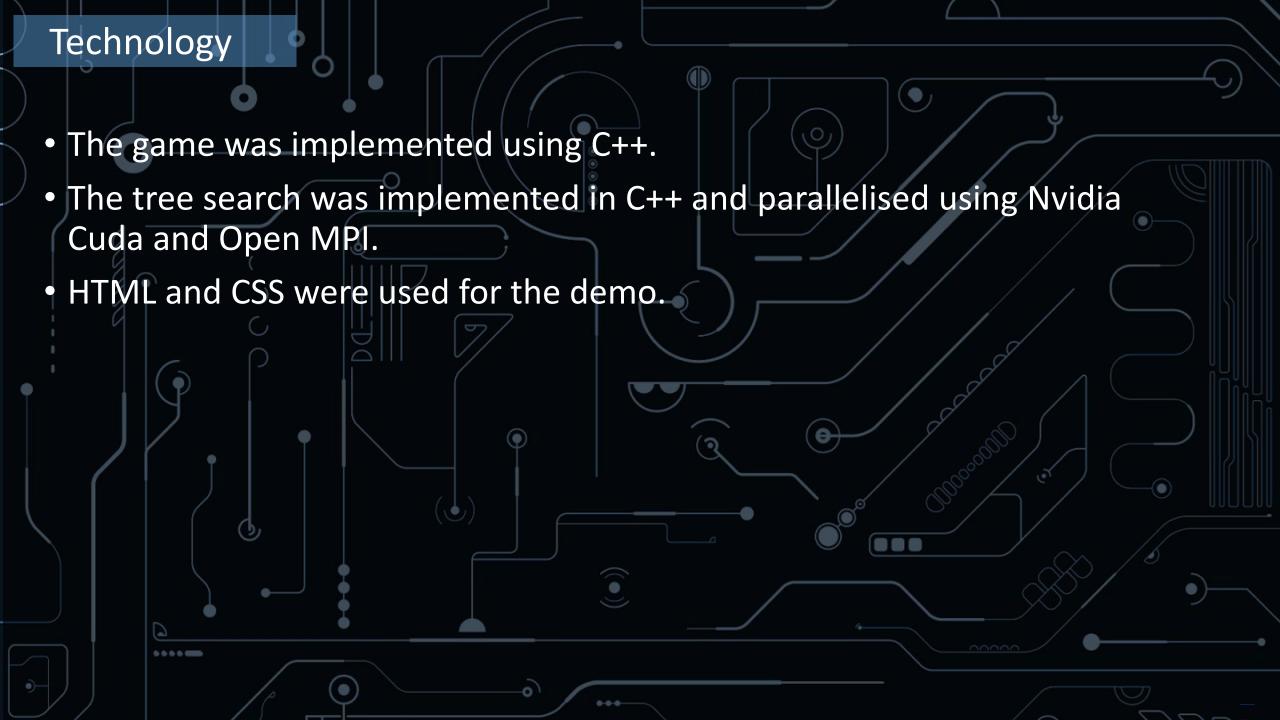
Background

The Game of 2048

- 2048 is a single-player simple, deterministic block sliding puzzle game.
- The rules are as follows:
 - The game is played on a square grid, i.e. 4x4 or 8x8 grid.
 - Every turn the player will choose a direction for the blocks to move, either up, down, left or right.
 - Tiles will slide as far as possible until stopped by the edge of the grid or another block.
 - If 2 tiles have the same number while colliding then they will combine into a single block and the new value will be the sum of their values.
 - After each action, a new tile will appear on the grid with a value of 2.
 - The game is won when a tile with value of 2048 appears on the board.









Strategies

Serial Approach

- We used a user controlled stack in order to build the tree.
- From the root node, all possible children are pushed to the stack.
- Then for each node at the top of the stack:
 - o Each child is checked to see if its a dead state or if it is a solution state
 - A dead state is one where there are no possible moves left.
 - o If not dead state or solution state then it is pushed to the top of the stack
 - If a solution is found then store it for later processing.
- However, since the game tree is so big for 2048, the tree is limited by the number of nodes.

Strategies

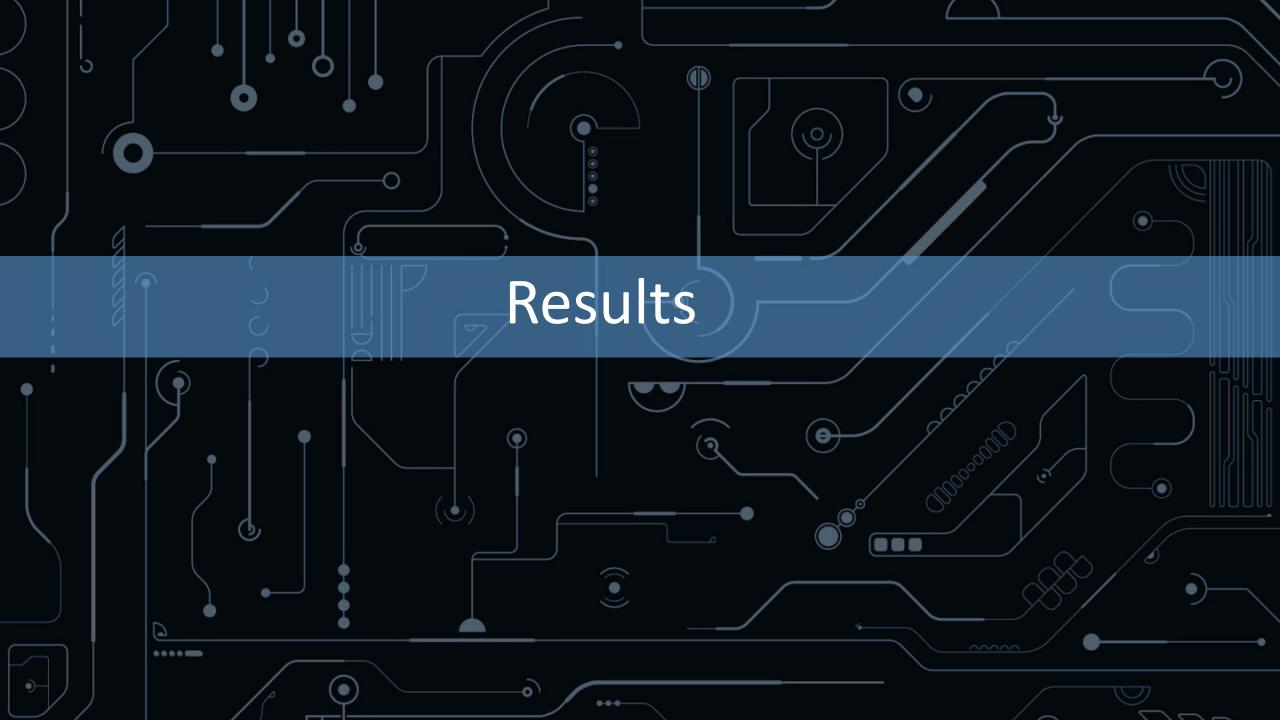
MPI Approach

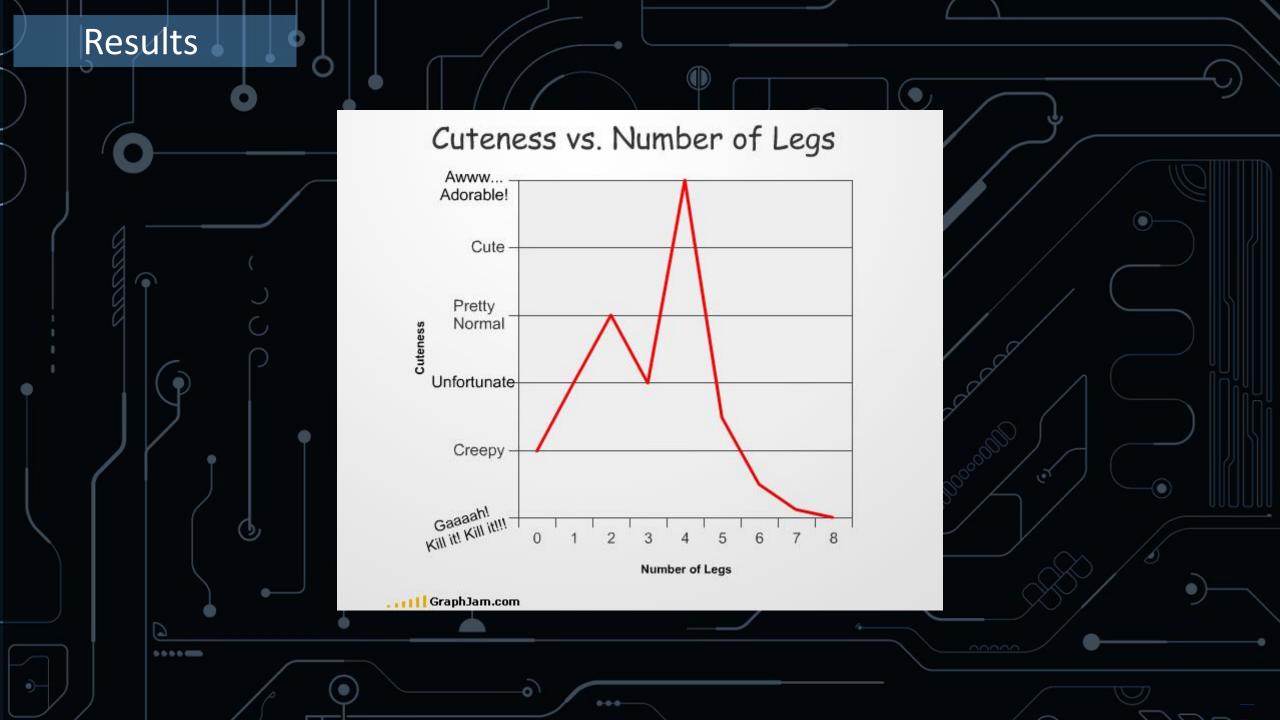
- The MPI approach is very similar to the serial approach.
- The root process creates a small subtree until the number of leaves is equal to number of processes used.
- Each process is sent its initial state
- Each process then creates a serial search from the initial state.
- Then each process sends back its local optimal solution depth to the root process.
- The root process compares them and chooses the minimum.

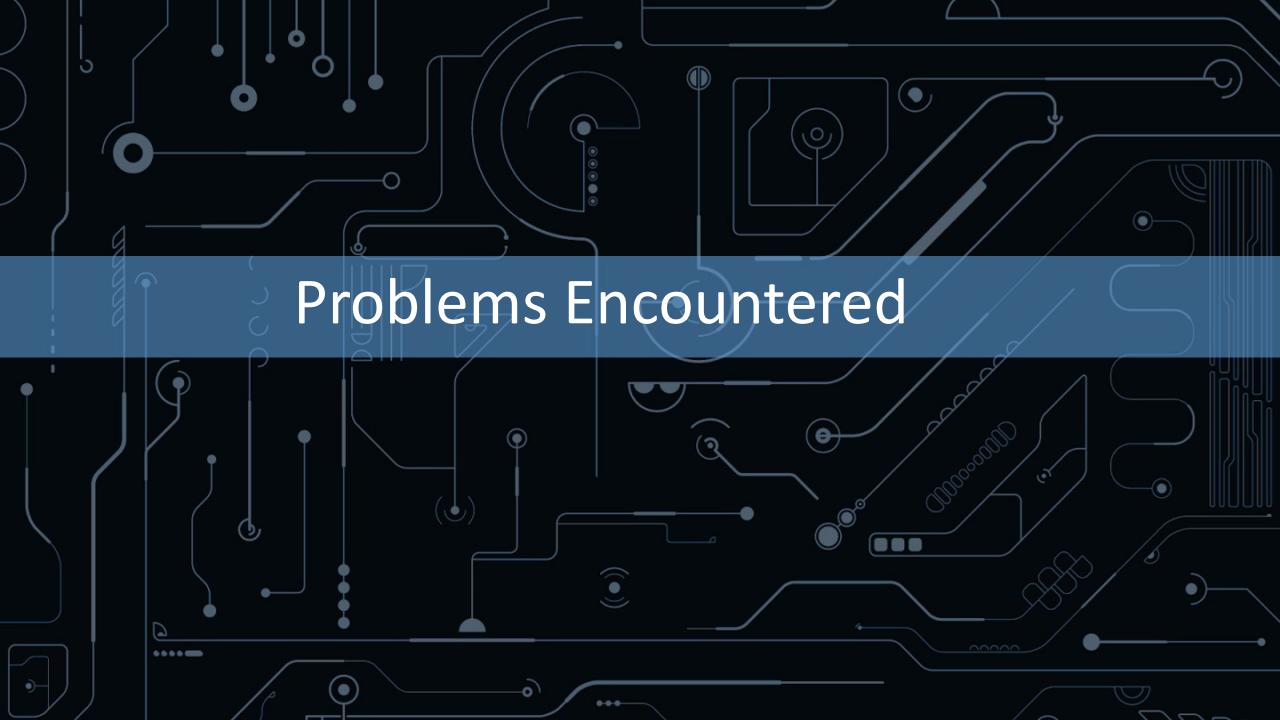
Strategies

CUDA Approach

- The CUDA approach starts in a similar manner to the MPI approach.
- The host generates a small subtree and stores each initial state to be used in the first column of a matrix.
- Each row in this matrix is a subtree to be explored by a thread.
- For each entry in its row, each thread creates the nodes children and places them in the row of the matrix.
- For this approach to work, we must assume the tree is complete and symmetric.







Problems

- Inplace DFS and Recursive DFS
- Enforcing terminating conditions for tree generation.
- Using strings instead of ints.
- Underestimated game tree size
- Trying to code in such a way that code can be re-used for all 3 approaches.
- Most code had to be re-done for CUDA.
- The CUDA implementation was very challenging.
 - Indexing
 - Class function used pointers
 - Random number generation
- Creating initial subtrees for MPI and CUDA.
- Co-ordinating processes with MPI

