



**University of Stuttgart**  
Germany

**Florian  
Schröder**

**IPVS**



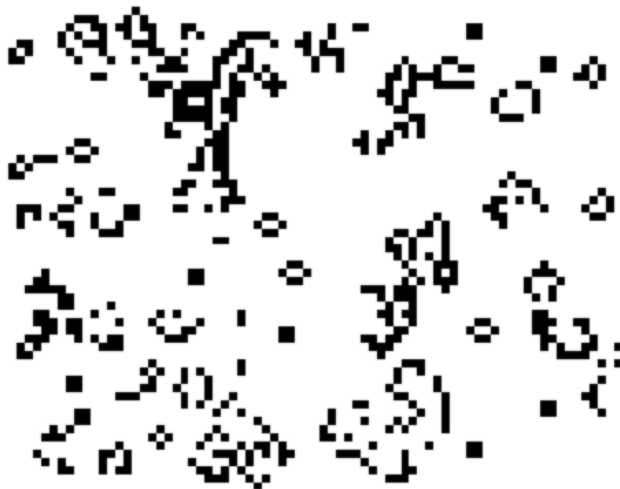
**SimTech**

# **Can Julia win the Game of Life?**

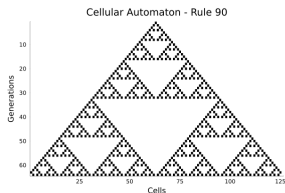
**July 25, 2025**

Supervisor: Gerasimos Chourdakis

## What's that?



# Overview



1D Cellular Automata



glider



lightweight spaceship

2D Cellular Automata



Julia Implementation<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Julia\\_Programming\\_Language\\_Logo.svg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Julia_Programming_Language_Logo.svg)

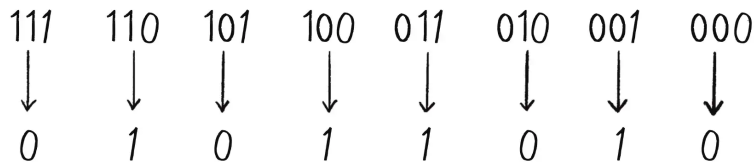
## What are Cellular Automata?

- Discrete models: grid of cells, each with a state
- Simple, local rules → complex global behavior
- Used for simulating complex systems (urban, physics, biology)
- Example: Conway's Game of Life

# 1D Cellular Automata: Theory

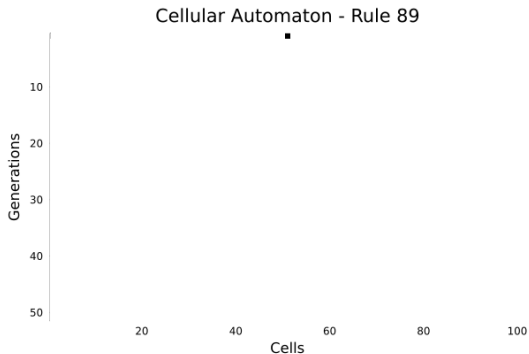
- Cells in a 1D array, each with a state (e.g., 0 or 1)
- Neighborhood: e.g. cell itself + left/right neighbors
- Update rules: Neighborhood  $\rightarrow$  next state

# 1D Cellular Automata: Ruleset

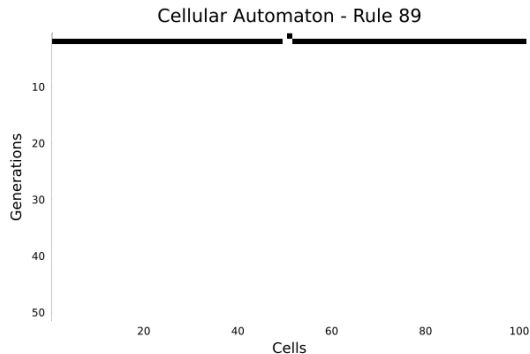


**Figure:** Example: Mapping neighborhood to next state (here rule number 90)

# 1D Cellular Automata: Visualization (Rule 89 = 1011001)

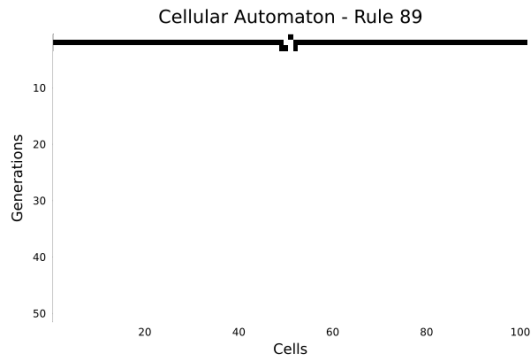


# 1D Cellular Automata: Visualization (Rule 89 = 1011001)

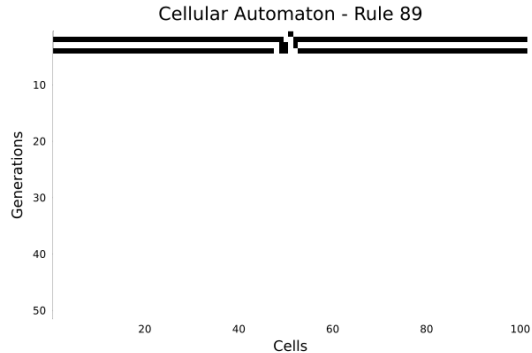




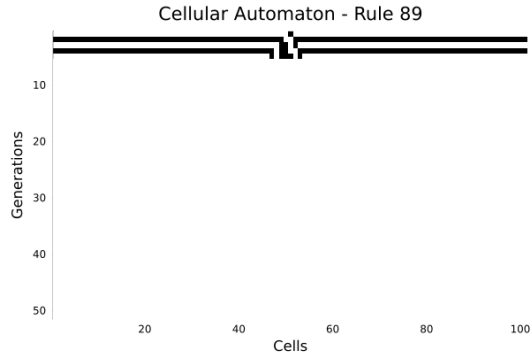
# 1D Cellular Automata: Visualization (Rule 89 = 1011001)



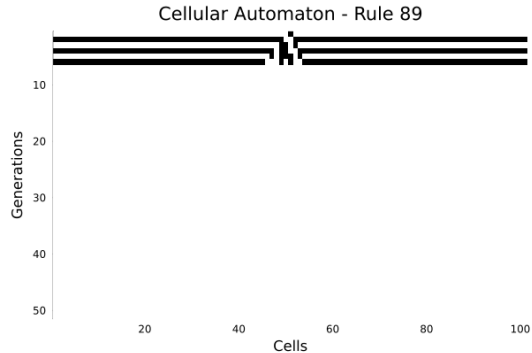
## 1D Cellular Automata: Visualization (Rule 89 = 1011001)



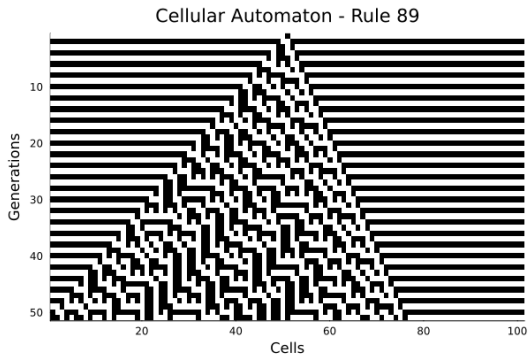
## 1D Cellular Automata: Visualization (Rule 89 = 1011001)



# 1D Cellular Automata: Visualization (Rule 89 = 1011001)

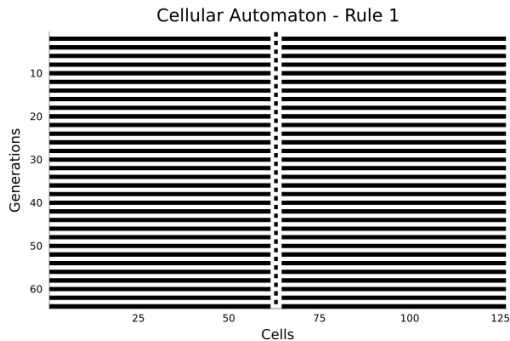


## 1D Cellular Automata: Visualization (Rule 89 = 1011001)



# Wolfram Classification

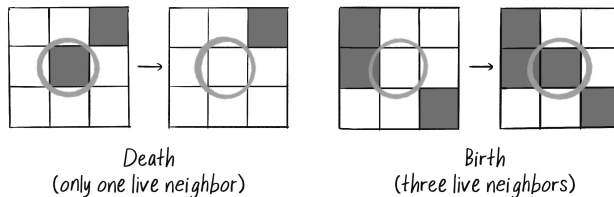
- **Class 1:** Uniformity (stable)
- **Class 2:** Repetition (periodic)
- **Class 3:** Random (chaotic)
- **Class 4:** Complexity (mix of order/chaos)



**Figure:** Rule 1: An example of Class 2 (repetitive)

## 2D Cellular Automata: Game of Life

- Grid of cells, each with 8 neighbors
- **Rules:**
  - Birth: exactly 3 alive neighbors
  - Survival: 2 or 3 alive neighbors
  - Death:  $< 2$  or  $> 3$  alive neighbors



**Figure:** Examples of scenarios in the Game of Life<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup>[https://natureofcode.com/static/99dd5b32b72ce094d5a77f749c2ab9f0/3ca65/07\\_ca\\_28.webp](https://natureofcode.com/static/99dd5b32b72ce094d5a77f749c2ab9f0/3ca65/07_ca_28.webp)

# Game of Life: Patterns

- **Stable:** Do not change
- **Oscillators:** Repeat after  $n$  steps
- **Spaceships:** Move across grid
- **Guns:** Emit other patterns



block



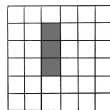
beehive



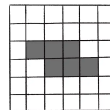
loaf



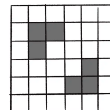
boat



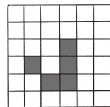
blinker



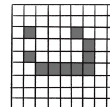
toad



beacon



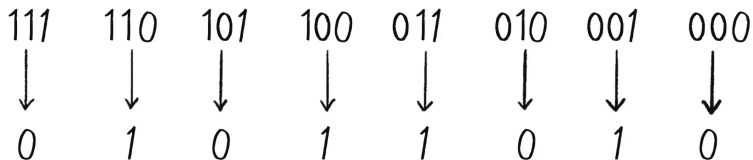
glider



lightweight spaceship



# 1D Cellular Automata in Julia - apply\_rule function



**Figure:** Example: Mapping neighborhood to next state (here rule number 90)

## Listing 1: apply\_rule function for 1D Cellular Automata

```
function apply_rule(left::Int, center::Int, right::Int, rule_number::Int)::Int
    neighborhood_value = left * 4 + center * 2 + right * 1
    return (rule_number >> neighborhood_value) & 1
end
```

## Rest of 1D Cellular Automata Implementation

- **Initialization:** Create initial state (e.g., random)
- **Update:** Apply rules to each cell
- **Visualization:** Display generations as rows in a 2D grid

# Game of Life in Julia

- **Initialization:** Create initial state (e.g., random)
- **Update:** Apply Game of Life rules to each cell
- **Visualization:** Display grid as a row of 2D images or a GIF

## Extending Game of Life: Infection Simulation

- **Infection Model:** Cells can be healthy, infected, dead/not existing
- **Rules:**
  - Infected cells infect neighbors
  - Infected cells can die
  - Healthy cells can reproduce
- **Visualization:** Display grid with different colors for each state

# Why Julia for Simulation?

- **Performance:** Fast, optimized for numerical computing



**Figure:** Benchmark of various algorithms in comparison to C <sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup><https://julialang.org/assets/images/benchmarks.svg>

# Why Julia for Simulation?

- **Syntax:** Concise, math-like, less verbose than JavaScript
  - $f(x) = x^2$  vs. `function f(x) {return x*x}`
  - Simple vector/matrix operations
- **Ecosystem:** Rich packages for simulation and visualization
  - `Plots.jl` for plotting (with different backends)
  - `DataFrames.jl` for data manipulation
  - Built-in support for parallel computing (even on GPUs)

## Discussion

- Cellular automata are used in simulations like Lattice Boltzmann for fluid dynamics.
- LBM is efficient and parallelizable due to local interactions.
- PDEs simulate continuous systems but need complex numerical methods.
- Cellular automata use simple, discrete rules; not direct PDE replacements.

# Summary

- Covered cellular automata basics, especially Game of Life.
- Showed Julia implementation and visualization.
- Simple rules yield complex behavior.
- Julia is fast and flexible for simulations.
- Cellular automata are very easy to parallelize (e.g., Lattice Boltzmann Method).
- Email: `st187882@stud.uni-stuttgart.de`
- GitHub: `https://github.com/TecToast/JuliaGameOfLife`