

CS 1632 – DELIVERABLE 5:

Performance Testing Conway's Game of Life

JavaLife

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<https://github.com/brandonhang/SlowLifeGUI>

In order to profile this version of Conway's *Game of Life*, I utilized VisualVM and some exploratory testing. While exploratory testing, I noticed that the visuals were quite choppy when the game was run continuously. I also noticed that the "Write" function was slow and took quite some time to complete. I then used VisualVM to find which methods were causing the game to have such poor performance. For the "Run Continuous" mode, VisualVM showed that the `MainPanel.convertToInt()` method was taking the most time (Figure 1) while the `Cell.toString()` method was taking the most time when the "Write" function was used (Figure 2).

When refactoring the `MainPanel.convertToInt()` method, I noticed that it was unnecessarily creating a massive string of zeros (via a loop), appending it with the integer parameter, and then parsing it as an integer. I refactored it to simply return the integer that it was passed unless the parameter was negative. In order to retain the method's original function, I added some code that throws a `NumberFormatException` if the parameter is negative. The resulting performance increase can be seen in Figure 3. Pinning tests for this method required using reflection as the method was private.

After refactoring the `MainPanel.convertToInt()` method, I noticed that the `MainPanel.runContinuous()` method had some unnecessary mathematical calculations that were never used. I refactored this method by removing the calculations and variables involved. The resulting performance increase was, as expected, marginal (a few tenths of a second) since mathematical calculations are generally quite fast to begin with (Figure 4). Writing pinning tests for this test was rather difficult as the method itself runs in an infinite loop and requires external input in order to terminate. I tackled this challenge by using `Thread` and `Runnable` objects that enabled me to unit test the method while it was running.

When refactoring the `Cell.toString()` method, I saw that it grabbed the text of the `JButton` and built an enormous string via a loop. It then only checked the first character of that string in order to return either "X" or ".". Thus, I refactored this method by removing the string creation code and only checking the first character of the string returned by `JButton.getText()`. The resulting performance increase was so great that the method could not be detected by VisualVM.

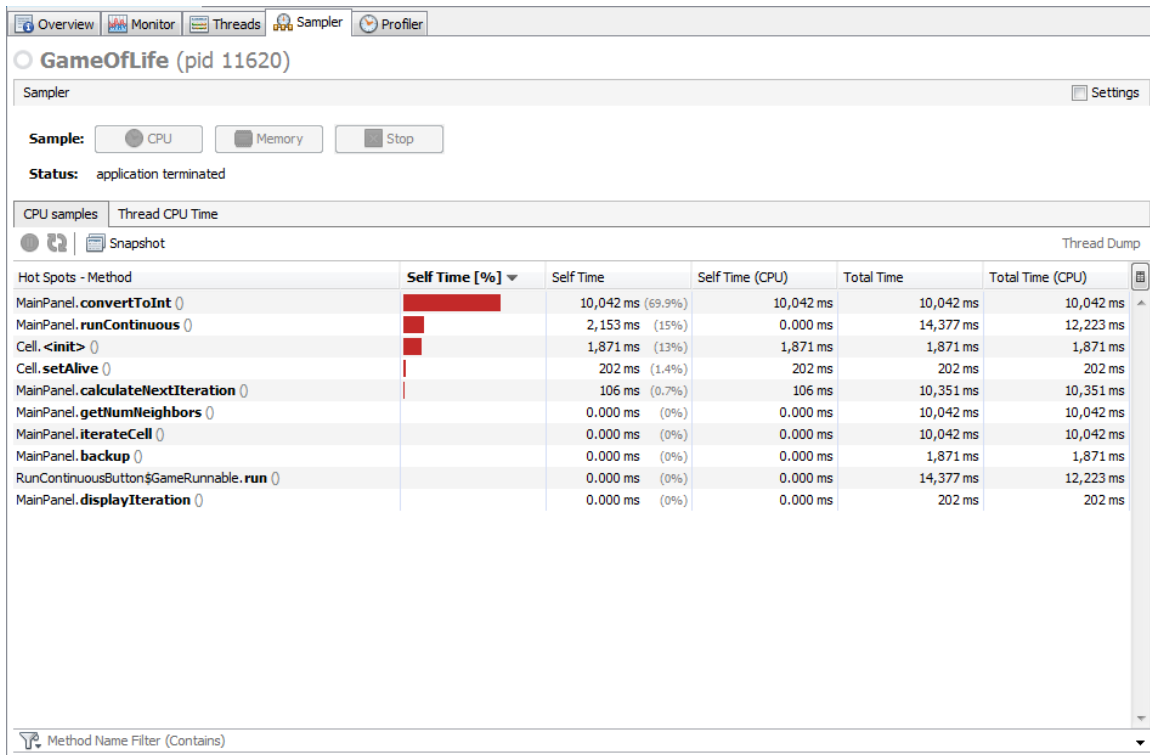


Figure 1. Baseline CPU performance of the “Run Continuous” mode before refactoring.

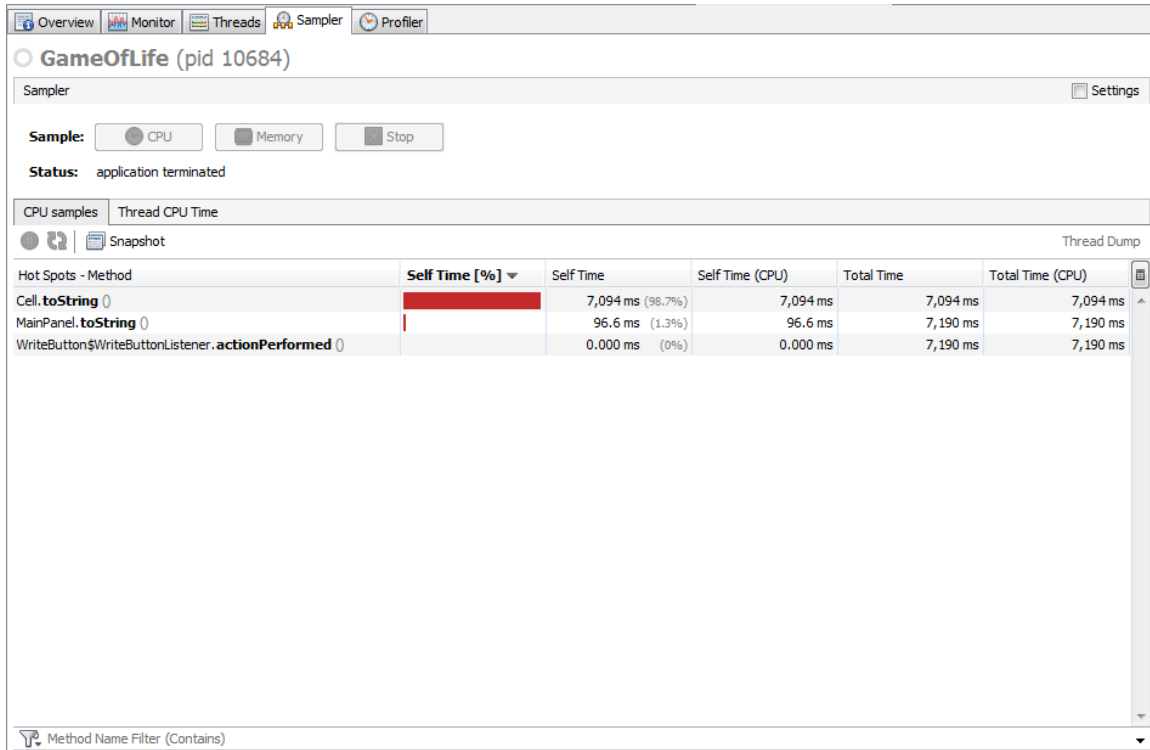


Figure 2. Baseline CPU performance of the “Write” function before refactoring.

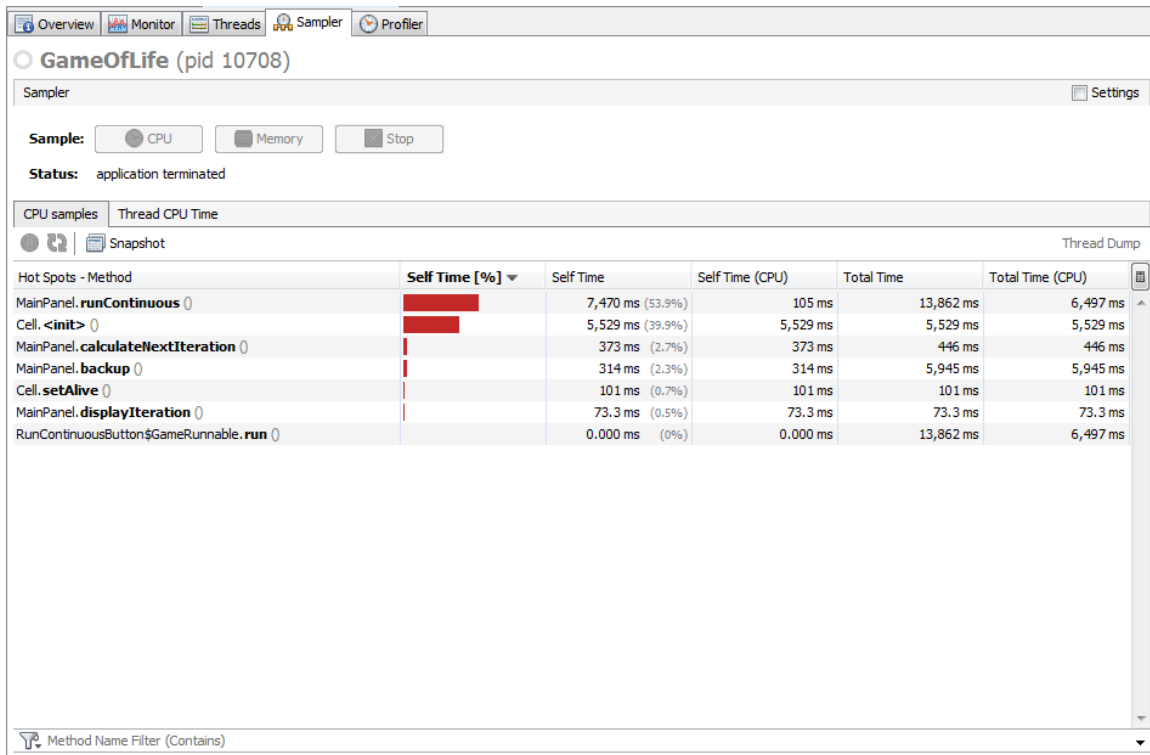


Figure 3. CPU performance of the “Run Continuous” mode after refactoring convertToInt().

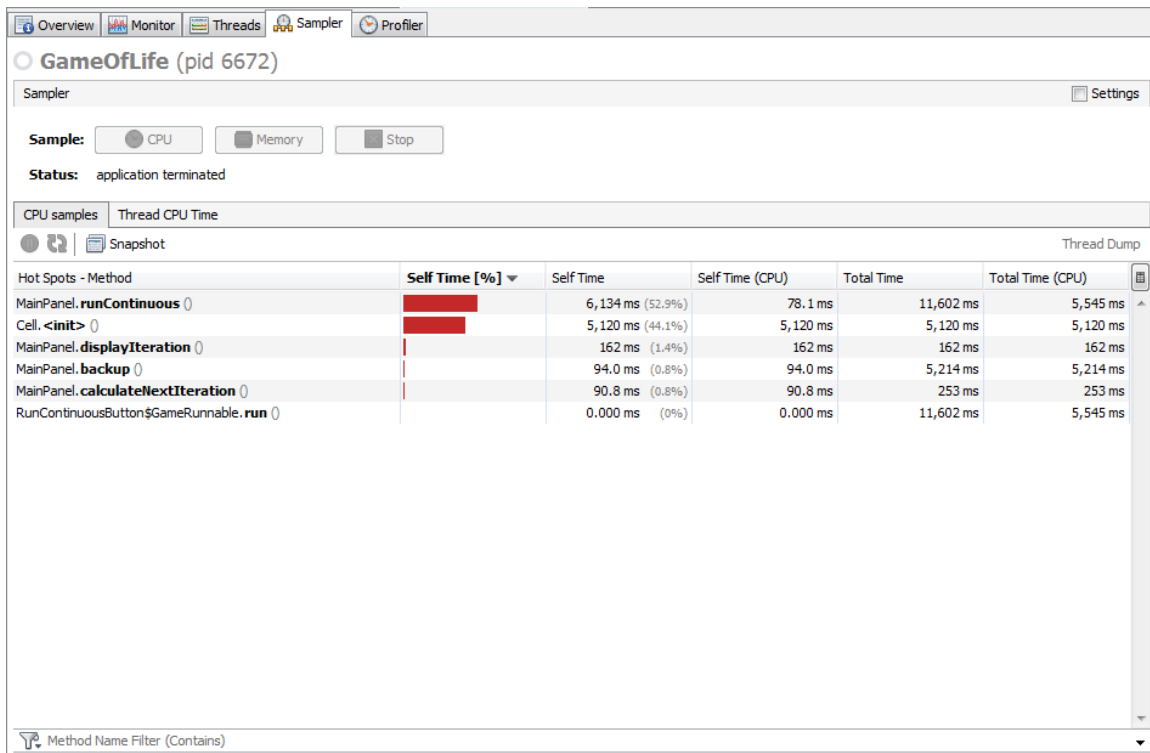


Figure 4. CPU performance of the “Run Continuous” mode after refactoring runContinuous().

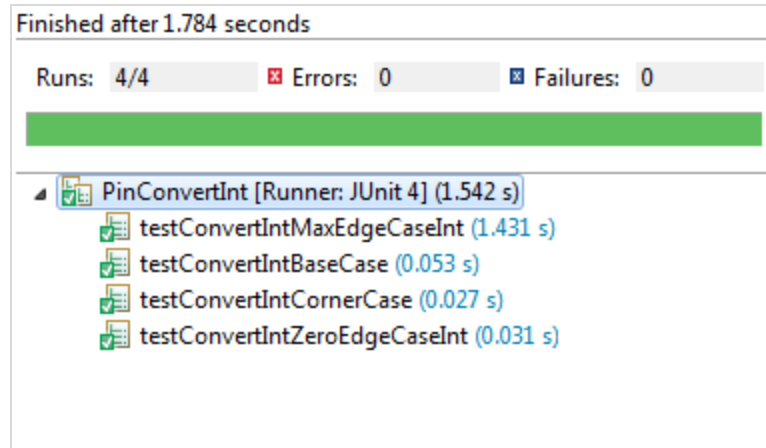


Figure 5. Pinning test for the `MainPanel.convertToInt()` method

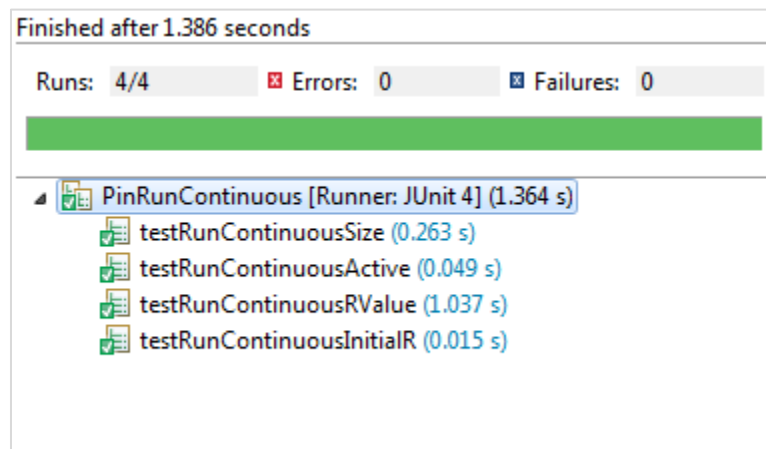


Figure 6. Pinning test for the `MainPanel.runContinuous()` method

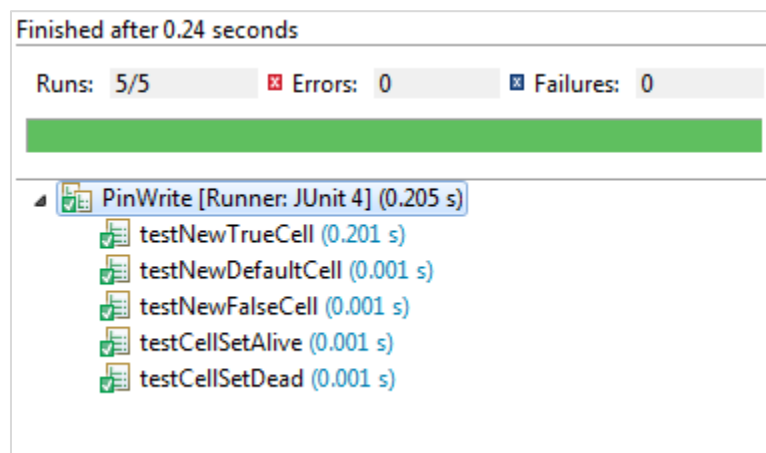


Figure 7. Pinning test for the `Cell.toString()` method