

Multithreaded Battle City Console Game

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Abstract

In this laboratory, we will develop the well-known game *Battle City* implementing a server that listens in a loop for a client's input, in order to re-draw the field map and the position of the tanks (clients).

Keywords: Threads, Concurrency, Distributed, Console, Game, Battle, City.

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1 Introduction

The notion of client-server models has been used extensively throughout the gaming industry. This allows distributed processing of the payload, such that the client will only have to execute a lightweight version of the

program. The vast majority of the processing is done by the server, the clients are only in charge of sending the orders for the server to execute. In this particular instance, we have developed a game within a server, to which several clients will connect to play. The server is in charge of updating the map with the information it receives from the clients. Clients will connect to the server and send keystrokes in order to shoot and move within the map.

2 Theoretical Framework

For the implementation of the game, we are using

3 Methodology

3.1 Calculating Pi

We ought to calculate the irrational number Pi using an algorithm acquainted in the early XVIII century by English mathematician John Machin. This algorithm first calculates $\pi/4 = 4*\arctan(1/5) - \arctan(1/239)$. (FRIESEN, 2015)[?] To calculate the arctangent of an angle in radians, we use Taylor Series, where

$$\arctan(x) = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \frac{x^7}{7} + \frac{x^9}{9} \dots$$

To execute the code concurrently, we built a method named *arctan*, that will instantiate *nHilos* threads. Each thread will compute a subtotal through *Runnable* object *ArctanThread* that is in charge of calculating the Taylor Series. We then implement a barrier to checkpoint the threads, utilizing the *join()* method and proceed to add up the subtotals. Finally, we multiply this total by 4 to obtain the value of π .

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 Calculating Pi

The benefits of implementing a multithreaded approach becomes quite evident. Just looking at our example execution (found in our GitHub Repository) where we attempt to obtain π to 100, 000 digits, when using four threads, our execution time is decreased to 27 % of the total time it took to execute using only one thread. Furthermore, Figure 1 demonstrates that as we continue to increment the amount of decimal places for pi, and the amount of threads used to execute the algorithm, its asymptotic analysis resembles that of $O(n)$.

4.2 MergeSort

MergeSort is based on a 'divide and conquer' technique, implemented by John Von Neumann in the year 1945. The algorithm is the following:

Within our code, step 1 and 2 are found in recursive method *MergeSort* belonging to *Ordenador* class. Step 3 is found within the *merge* method, in the same class. The last step is found within the *finalmerge* method in the *MergeSortHilos* class.

In the example we implemented (found in our GitHub Repository), we used two threads defined within the *main* method. The code is hardcoded for a set of numbers within the range of 0 to 1000, and these are generated randomly. The ordered list will be printed in console, line by line, followed by the execution time. **Note: A bigger set can be sorted. For this we advise commenting the print function, so as to limit the buffer overflow.** We executed a *MergeSort* for a 4,000,000 data set in 528 milliseconds.

5 Conclusions

The implementation of multithreading will allow us to improve time efficiency in our algorithms if it is implemented correctly. If we were to use more threads than physically available (virtual threads), this will not increase the performance. Instead it increases cost of parallelizing which will in turn result in a diminished performance.

6 Code

The code is in the following link <https://github.com/ezevallos/CC462-EjemplosConcurrencia>
