

# Conway's Life

It's a Wonderful Day in  
the Neighborhood

An introduction to cellular automata

# Topic Outline

- Cellular Automata
- Conway's *Game of Life*
- *Game of Life* Rules
- Classification of Patterns
- *Epic* Conway video
- Resources for further study

# What is Cellular Automata?

- A discrete modeling process
- Studied in computer science, mathematics, physics, complexity science, theoretical biology and microstructure modeling
- Concept originally discovered in 1940's by Stanislaw Ulam and John von Neumann
- Sometimes considered the biggest waste of time in computer science

# A Cellular Automation Consists of

- A regular, n-dimensional grid of cells
- A finite set of cell states (on/off, alive/dead, red/green/blue, etc.)
- A set of rules for determining a cell's next generation state
- Next state determined by present state and the state the surrounding neighborhood

# Conway's *Game of Life*

- Computationally universal - Turing complete
- Played on infinite, orthogonal 2 dimensional grid
- 2 possible cell states: alive or dead
- Martin Gardner first published *Game of Life* in October 1970 issue of *Scientific American*

# *Game of Life* Rules

A living cell dies if it has

- fewer than two live neighbors (under-population), or
- more than three live neighbors (over-population)

A dead (unoccupied) cell comes alive if it has

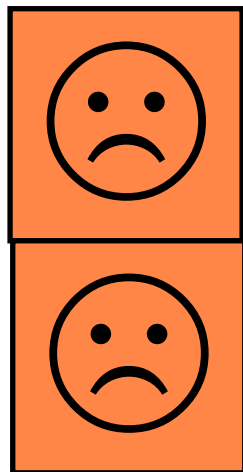
- exactly three live neighbors (reproduction)

# Lonely Cells



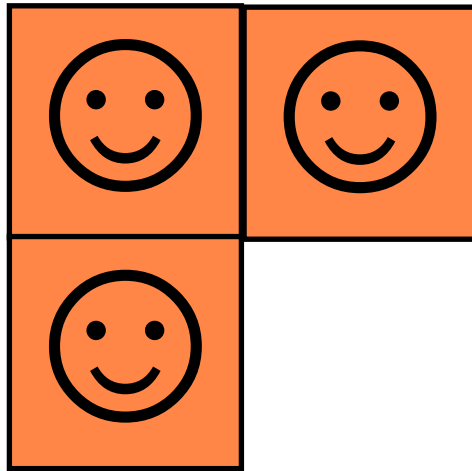
One living cell by itself  
gets lonely and dies

and...



Two living cells still get  
lonely and die

# Happy Cells



Living cells that each have  
two neighbors are happy  
and survive

and furthermore...

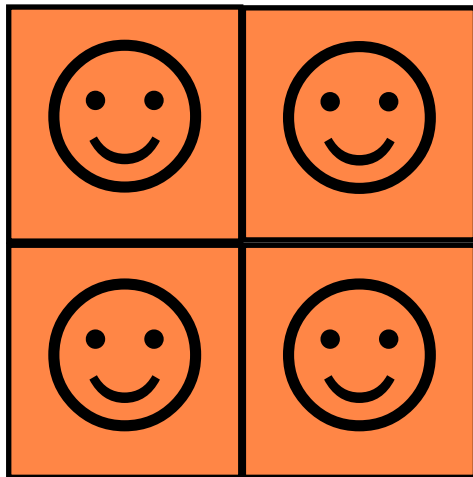


This happy neighborhood  
gives birth to yet another  
happy cell

which results in...

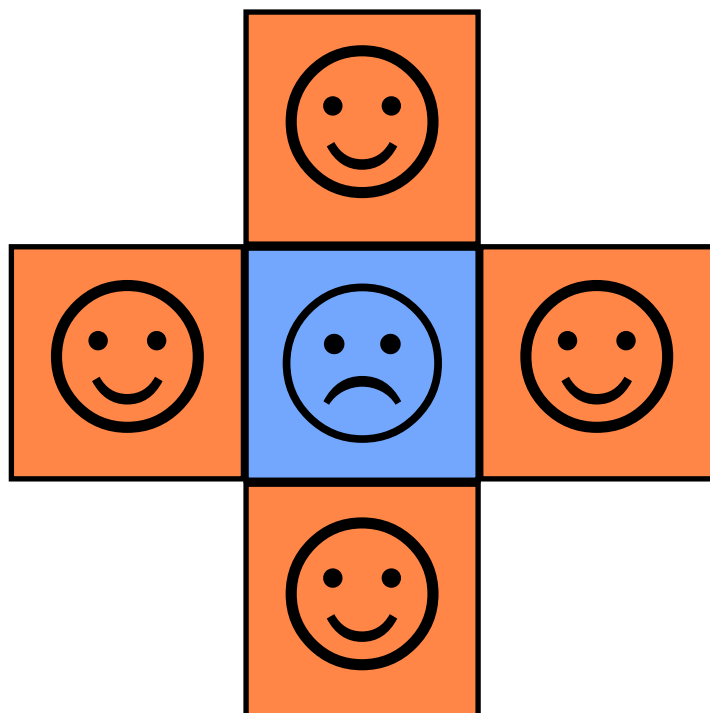


# Happy vs Overcrowded Neighborhoods



A happy neighborhood  
where everyone has  
three happy neighbors

however...



This unhappy cell has too  
many neighbors and dies

# Catagories of Patterns

Pattern	~# known
Still Life	213
Oscillator	440
Spaceship	108
Puffer	22
Gun	35
Methuselah	37
Switch Engine	3

# Still Lives

- Stay the same from generation to generation
- Considered stable neighborhoods
- Have period one (when viewed as an Oscillator)
- At least 213 listed patterns

# Still Lives - Block

A living cell dies if it has

- fewer than two live neighbors (under-population), or
- more than three live neighbors (over-population)

A dead cell comes alive if it has

- exactly three live neighbors (reproduction)



# Still Lives - Tub

A living cell dies if it has

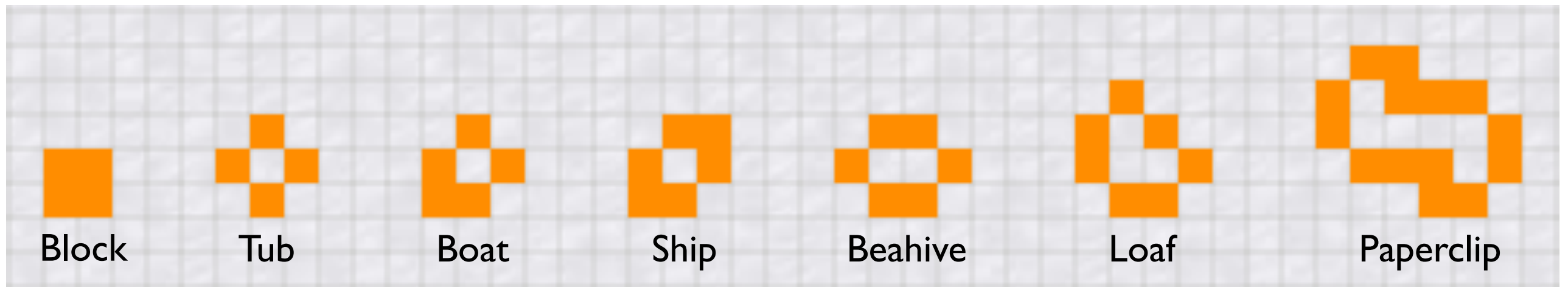
- fewer than two live neighbors (under-population), or
- more than three live neighbors (over-population)

A dead cell comes alive if it has

- exactly three live neighbors (reproduction)



# Still Life Examples



# Oscillators

- A sequence of patterns which repeat after a finite number of generations
- Considered a stable neighborhood
- Have a finite period greater than one
- At least 440 listed patterns

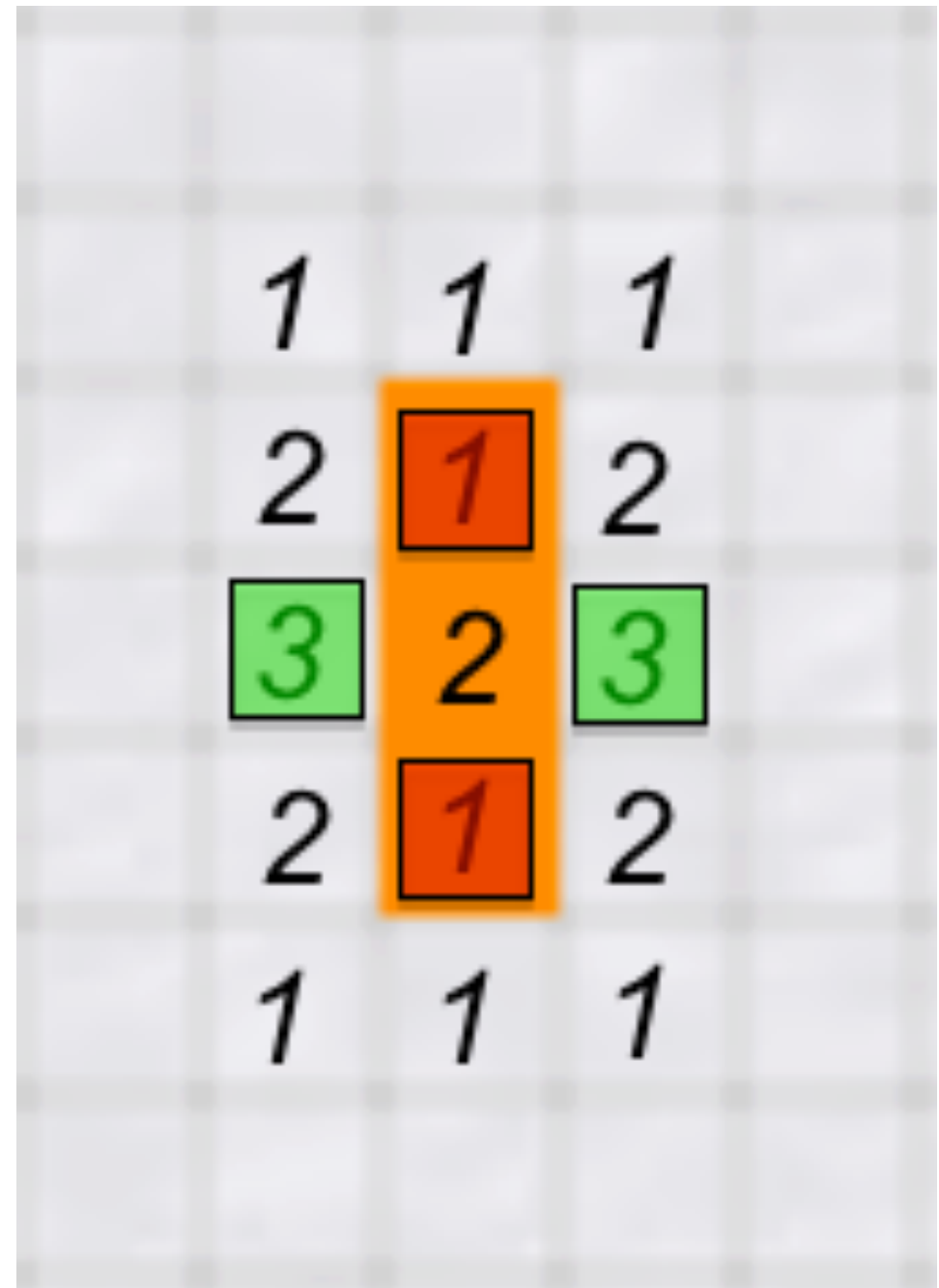
# Oscillators - Blinker

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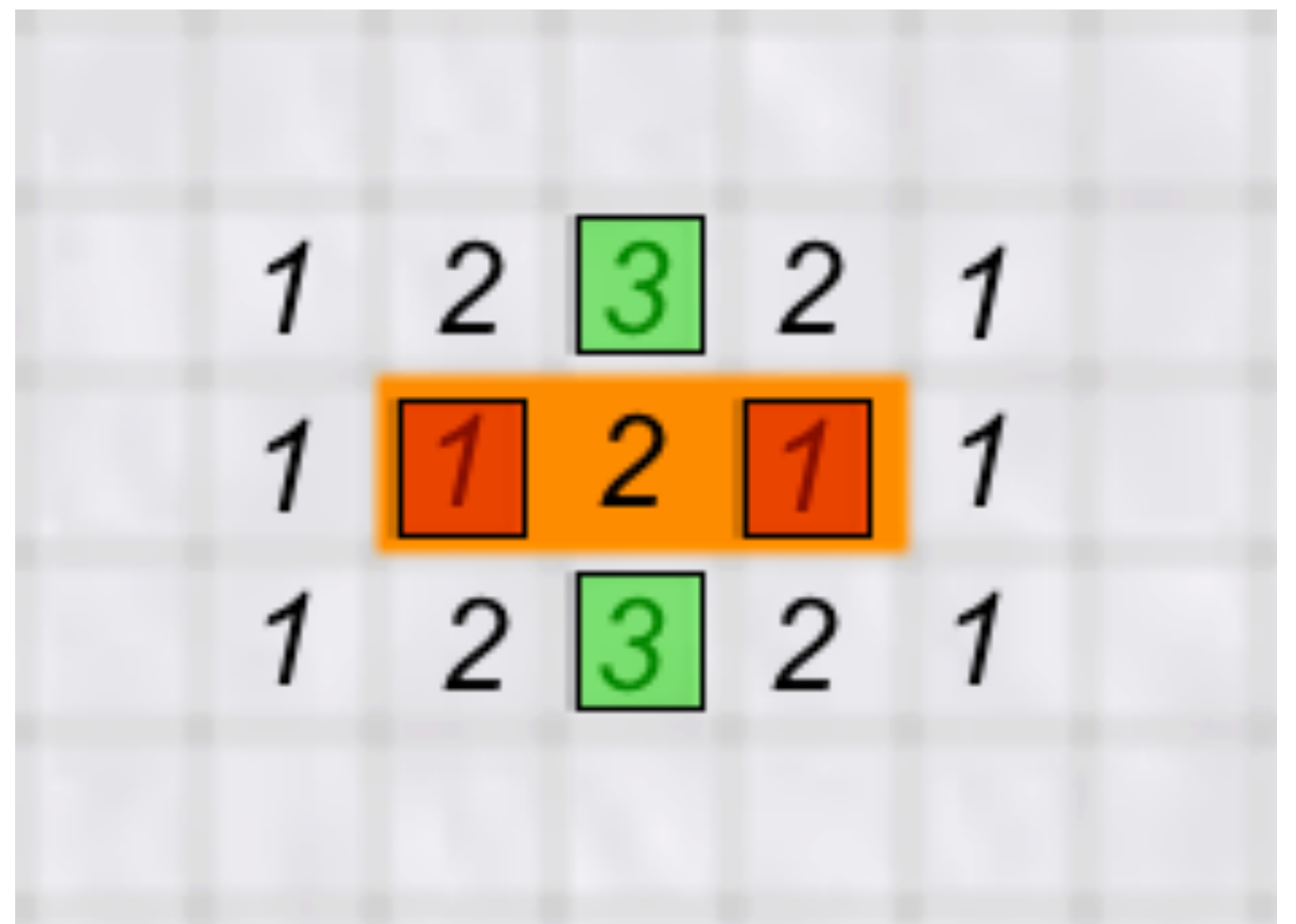
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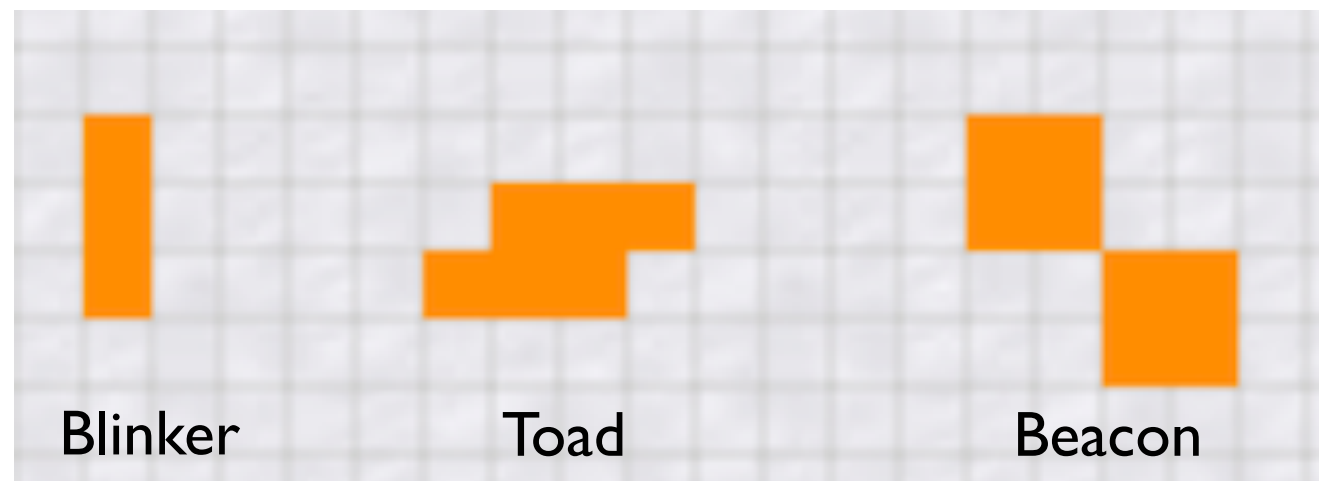
A dead cell comes alive if it has

- exactly three live neighbors (reproduction)



# Oscillator Examples

- Simple Oscillators with a period of 2
  - Blinker
  - Toad
  - Beacon
- Curious Oscillators



# Spaceships

- A sequence of patterns which, like oscillators, repeat after a finite number of generations
- Unlike oscillators, migrate across the grid
- Have finite period greater than one
- At least 108 listed patterns

# Spaceships - Glider

A living cell dies if it has

- fewer than two live neighbors (under-population), or
- more than three live neighbors (over-population)

A dead cell comes alive if it has

- exactly three live neighbors (reproduction)



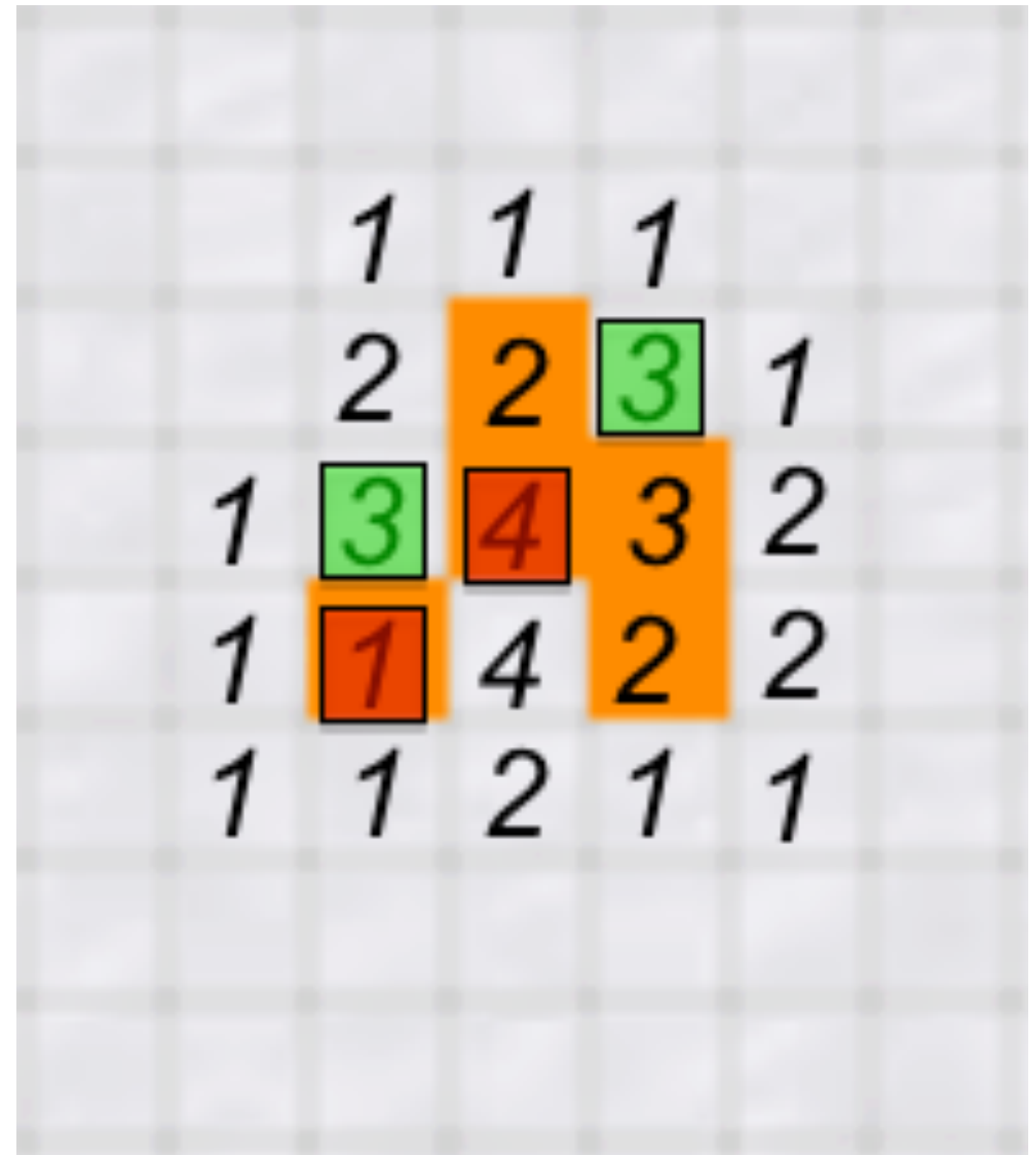
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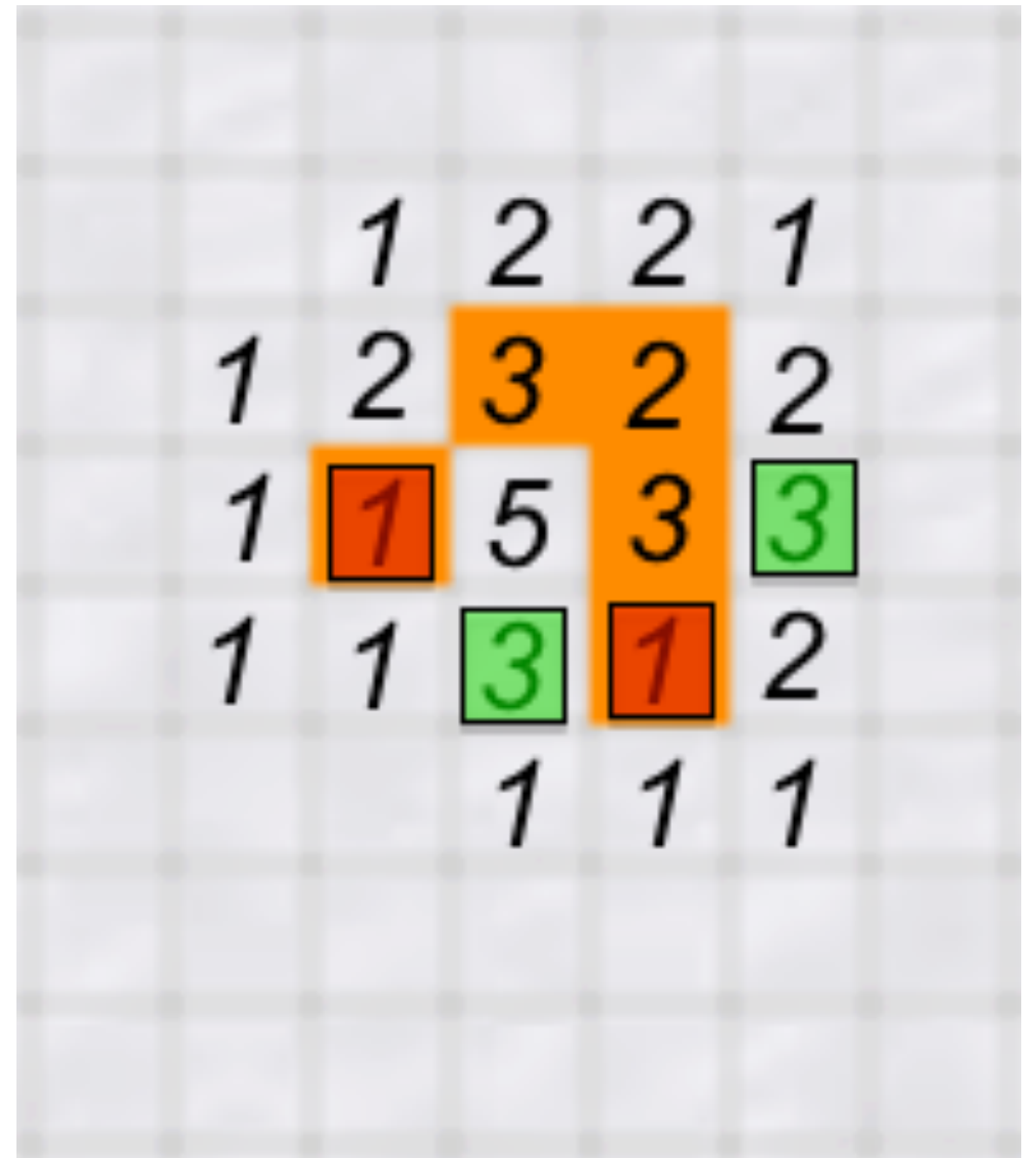
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# Spaceship Example

Fish

- elementary spaceship
- period of 4



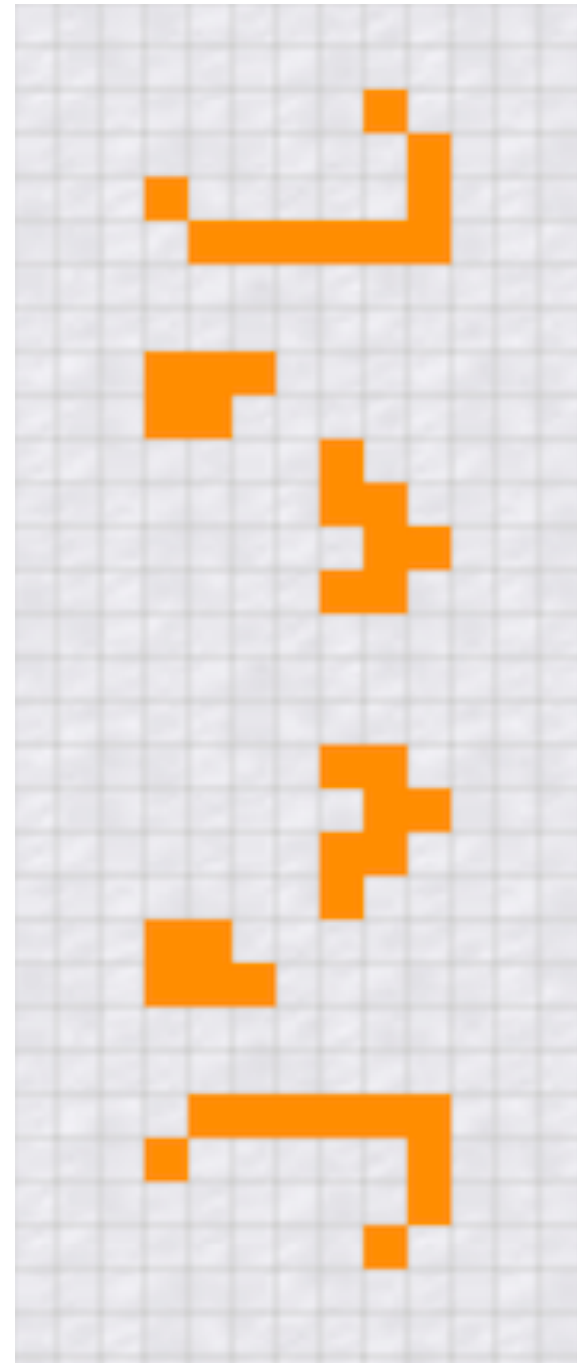
# Puffers

- Similar to spaceships
- Migrate across the grid leaving a trail of debris
- Have a finite period greater than one
- At least 22 listed patterns



# Puffer Example

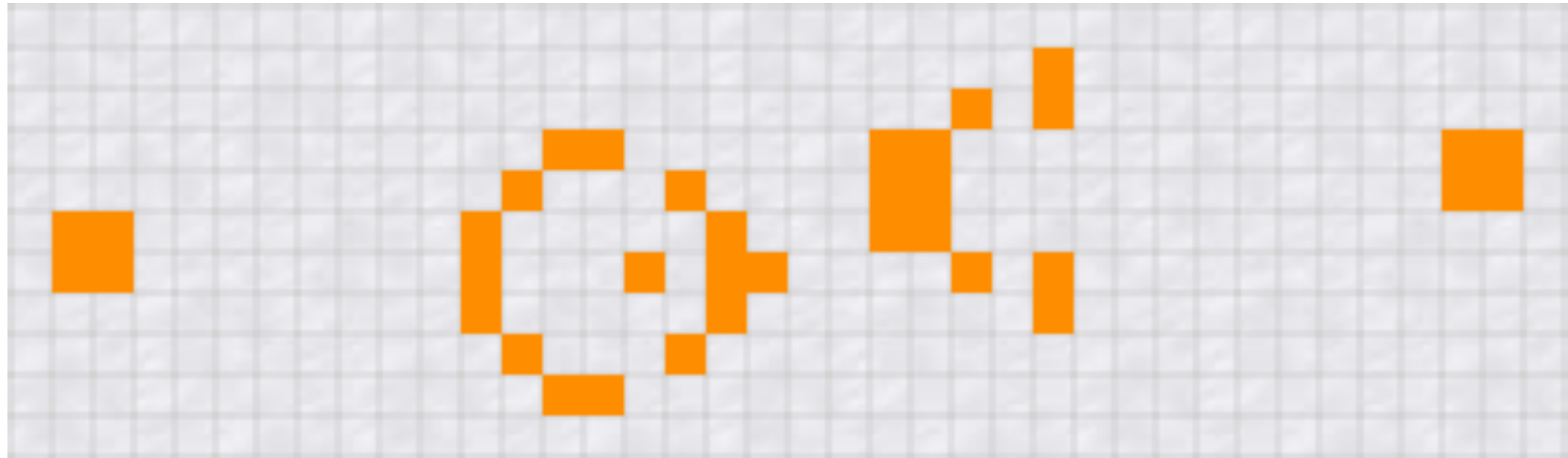
- Named “Puffer 1”
- First puffer to be discovered
- Discovered by Bill Gosper in 1971



# Guns

- Behave similar to an oscillator
- Produce spaceships
- Have a finite period greater than one
- At least 35 listed patterns

# Gun Example



- Gosper glider gun
- First gun discovered
- Discovered by Bill Gosper in 1971

# Methuselahs

- Morph through many, many generations
- Eventually die out or stabilize into constellations of still lifes and oscillators
- At least 37 listed patterns

# Methuselah Examples

- R-pentamino - stabilizes after 1103 generations
- Acorn - stabilizes after 5206 generations



# Switch Engines

- Behave similar to puffers
- Migrate across the grid
- Lay down a pattern of blocks as they migrate
- At least 2 listed patterns

# Switch Engine Example

- Simple, 10 cell switch engine predecessor
- Begins laying blocks after 354 generations



# Epic *Game of Life*

- Video made by Emanuele Ascani
- Shows Turing complete simulations
- Demonstrates the artistic side of cellular automata
- Watch on YouTube  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C2vglCfQawE>



# Resources for Further Study

- Wikipedia - Cellular Automata  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cellular\\_automaton](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cellular_automaton)
- Wikipedia - Conway's *Game of Life*  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conway%27s\\_Game\\_of\\_Life](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Conway%27s_Game_of_Life)
- *Game of Life* Wiki  
[http://www.conwaylife.com/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://www.conwaylife.com/wiki/Main_Page)
- Javascript *Game of Life* Web App  
<http://www.intravisions.com/games/conway/conway.html>

# *Game of Life* Side Show

[http://github.com/fractalxaos/  
barcamp/ConwaysLife.pdf](http://github.com/fractalxaos/barcamp/ConwaysLife.pdf)