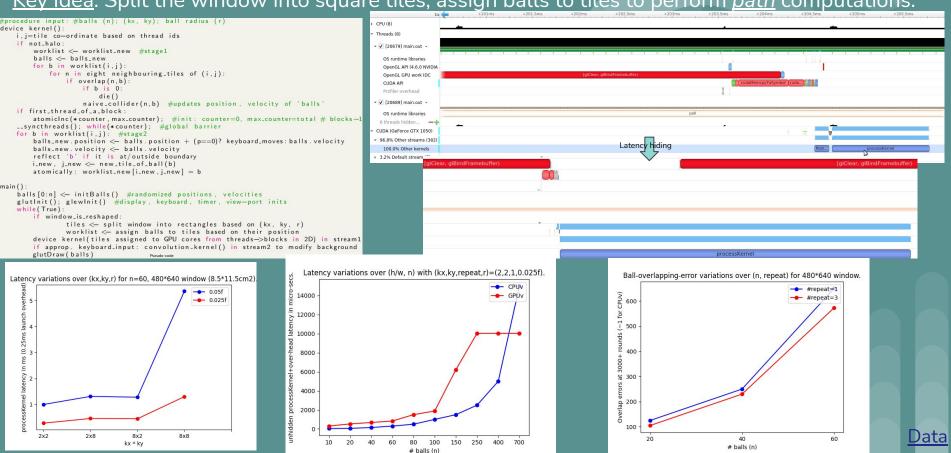
## Accelerating DODGE BUBBLE using CUDA

CS6023: GPU programming course project (JAN-MAY 2020)

Sundar Raman P, EE17B069

## Problem Statement & Results:

• Accelerate a <u>2D game</u> where <u>balls</u> bounce into each other inside a window, using CUDA. <u>Key Idea</u>: Split the window into square tiles, assign balls to tiles to perform <u>path</u> computations.



## Challenges faced - Solution:

- Parallelizing an inherently (exactly) 'global' problem 2 approximate collision schemes!
- Approximately non-overlapping displays Old, new; 2 stages & a simple global barrier.
- Passing 'ball' handling roles to neighbours Update 'worklist' Atomically! (systolics)
- Old 'graphics.h' library OpenGL (glew, glut) with modern APIs, interops, h/w archs., etc.
- Variety of background image data (RGBa) Texture, depth binded to frame buffers
- Circles in openGL Circles using triangle fans
- Dull background Launch a (heavy) convolution kernel in a different stream
- (Background) memory-access bottleneck 2D Texture buffer
- (Balls) memory-access bottleneck Balls defined as Structure Of Arrays instead of AoS
- Persistent kernel issue Multiple kernel launches in a stream without cudaDeviceSync()
- Lots of memory transfers between device, host Pinned memory using cudaHostAlloc()
- nvprof profiler nsight visual profiler
- Thread divergence due to conditionals Ternary operator
- Consistency of implementation Track 'energy' variation over time (-0.00001/3000 rounds)
- Get one ball to respond to user inputs Keyboard handler
- Naive game playing agents Devised simple-rule based agents
- Accessing common memory within a block Profuse use of shared memory
- Nested for-loop structure inside kernel Cache-efficient structuring of them