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import numpy as np
import concurrent.futures
# Define the size of the grid
GRID SIZE = 5
# Initialize the grid randomly
def initialize_grid(size):
   return np.random.choice([0, 1], size=(size, size))
# Count live neighbors of a given cell (i, j)
def count neighbors(grid, i, j):
   # Get indices of neighbors (8 directions)
   neighbors = [
        (-1, -1), (-1, 0), (-1, 1),
        (0, -1),
                         (0, 1),
        (1, -1), (1, 0), (1, 1)
   count = 0
   for dx, dy in neighbors:
        ni, nj = i + dx, j + dy
        if 0 <= ni < grid.shape[0] and 0 <= nj < grid.shape[1]:</pre>
           count += grid[ni, nj]
    return count
# Define the Game of Life rules and parallel update function
def game_of_life_step(grid):
   new_grid = np.copy(grid)
   def update_cell(i, j):
        live_neighbors = count_neighbors(grid, i, j)
        if grid[i, j] == 1:
            if live_neighbors < 2 or live_neighbors > 3:
               new_grid[i, j] = 0 # Cell dies
        elif grid[i, j] == 0 and live_neighbors == 3:
           new\_grid[i, j] = 1 # Cell becomes alive
   # Use ThreadPoolExecutor to update cells in parallel
   with concurrent.futures.ThreadPoolExecutor() as executor:
        futures = []
        for i in range(grid.shape[0]):
            for j in range(grid.shape[1]):
                futures.append(executor.submit(update_cell, i, j))
        # Wait for all threads to finish
        concurrent.futures.wait(futures)
   return new_grid
# Print the grid for visualization
def print_grid(grid):
   for row in grid:
        print(" ".join(str(cell) for cell in row))
# Main simulation loop
def simulate_game_of_life(steps=10):
   grid = initialize_grid(GRID_SIZE)
   print("Initial Grid:")
   print_grid(grid)
    for step in range(steps):
        print(f"\nStep {step + 1}:")
        grid = game_of_life_step(grid)
       print_grid(grid)
# Run the simulation
simulate_game_of_life(steps=5)

→ Initial Grid:

     00010
    01010
    01001
     0 1 1 0 1
     11001
```

00010