

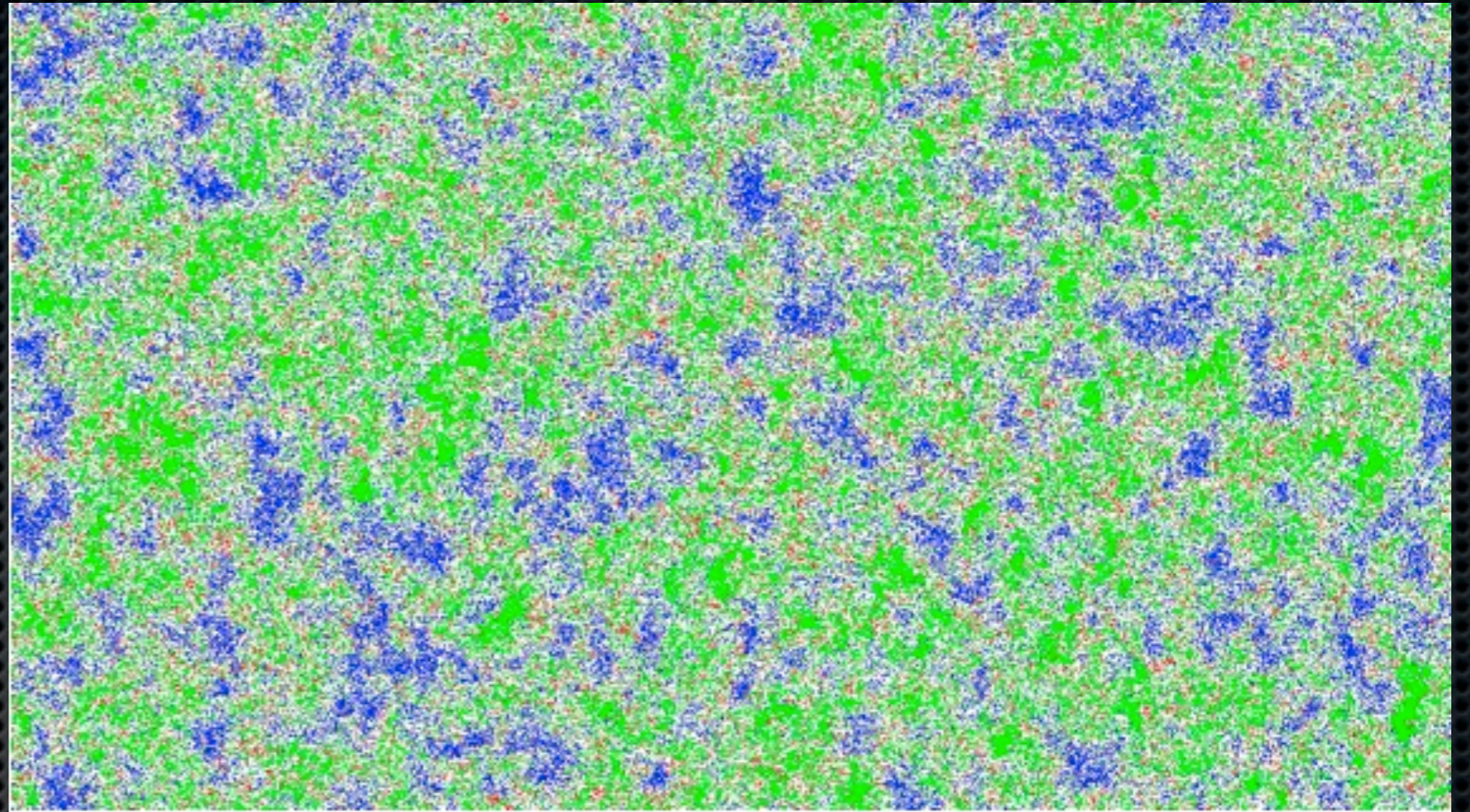
# The Predators' Guide

A parallelized prey-predator-simulation

# Structure

- ✦ Game concept
- ✦ Birth
- ✦ Death mechanics
- ✦ Animal behaviour
- ✦ World composition
- ✦ Implementation
- ✦ Parallelization
- ✦ Speedup

# Game concept



- ✦ 2-dimensional world
- ✦ plants, herbivore and carnivore
- ✦ carnivore look for herbivore and eat them
- ✦ herbivore look for plants and eat them

# Birth

- ✦ Plants spawn randomly
- ✦ Animals bear children, independent from any other animals nearby
- ✦ Herbivore bear a child every two rounds (50% rate)
- ✦ Carnivore bear a child every five rounds (20% rate)

# Death mechanics

- ✦ Old age
- ✦ natural death rate (e.g. accidents)
- ✦ Animals lose two energy points each round
- ✦ Fights decrease the energy level even further
- ✦ An energy level of zero means death
- ✦ Eating a plant or herbivore restores the energy level to the maximum value ten

# Animal behaviour



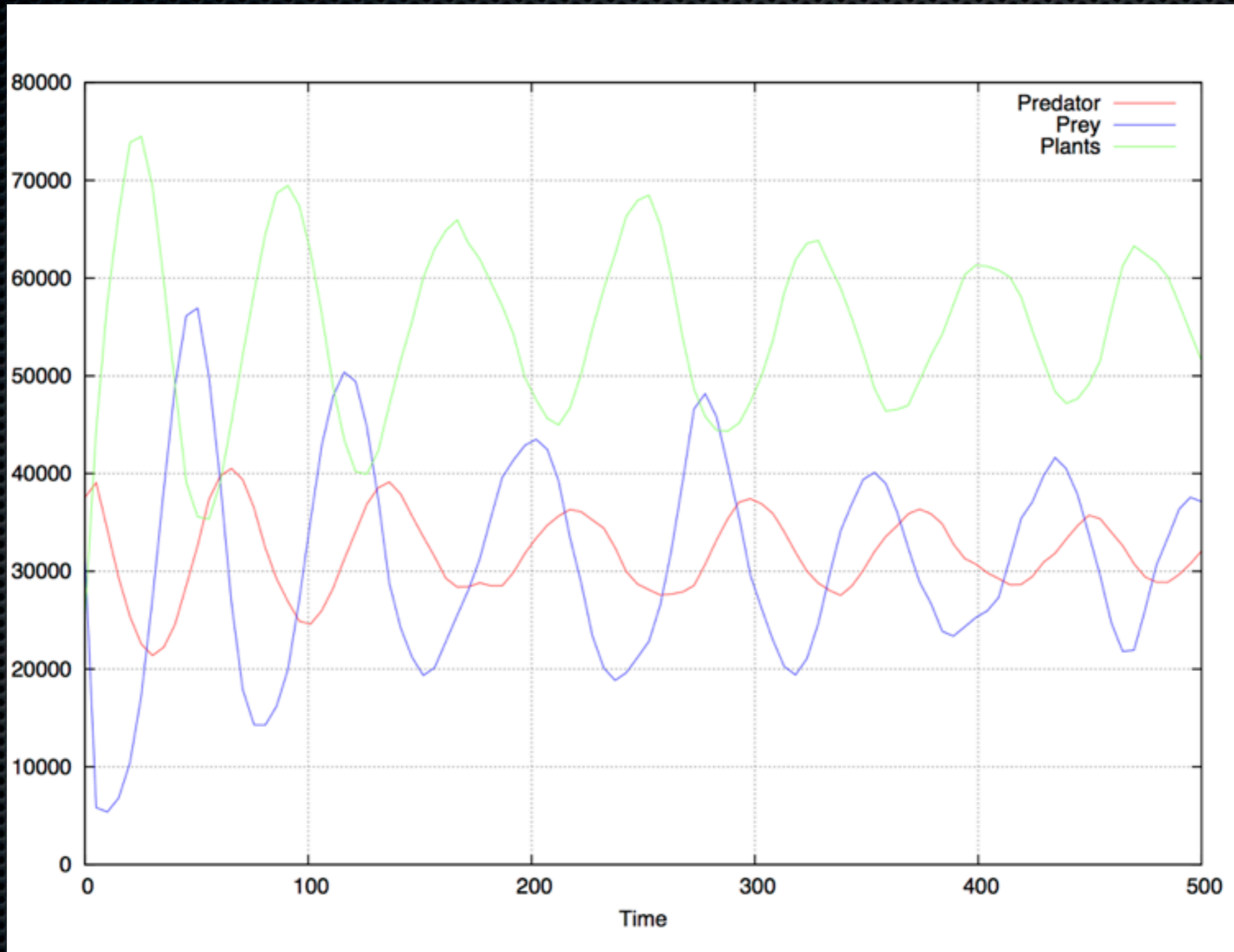
- ✦ Animals look for food in the adjacent fields
- ✦ If they find food, they will move towards it
- ✦ If a carnivore encounters a herbivore, they will fight
- ✦ Their strength equals their energy level (+5 bonus for predators)
- ✦ Strong herbivores can defeat weak carnivores
- ✦ The other animals will move randomly

# World composition

- ✦ Rectangular world, divided into segments of the same size
- ✦ Each segment contains square fields
- ✦ On a field there can be either a herbivore or a canivore
- ✦ Additionally, there can grow a plant
- ✦ The size and number of segments is determined by the number of processors available

UP_LEFT	UP	UP_RIGHT
LEFT	processor's segment	RIGHT
DOWN_LEFT	DOWN	DOWN_RIGHT

# Results



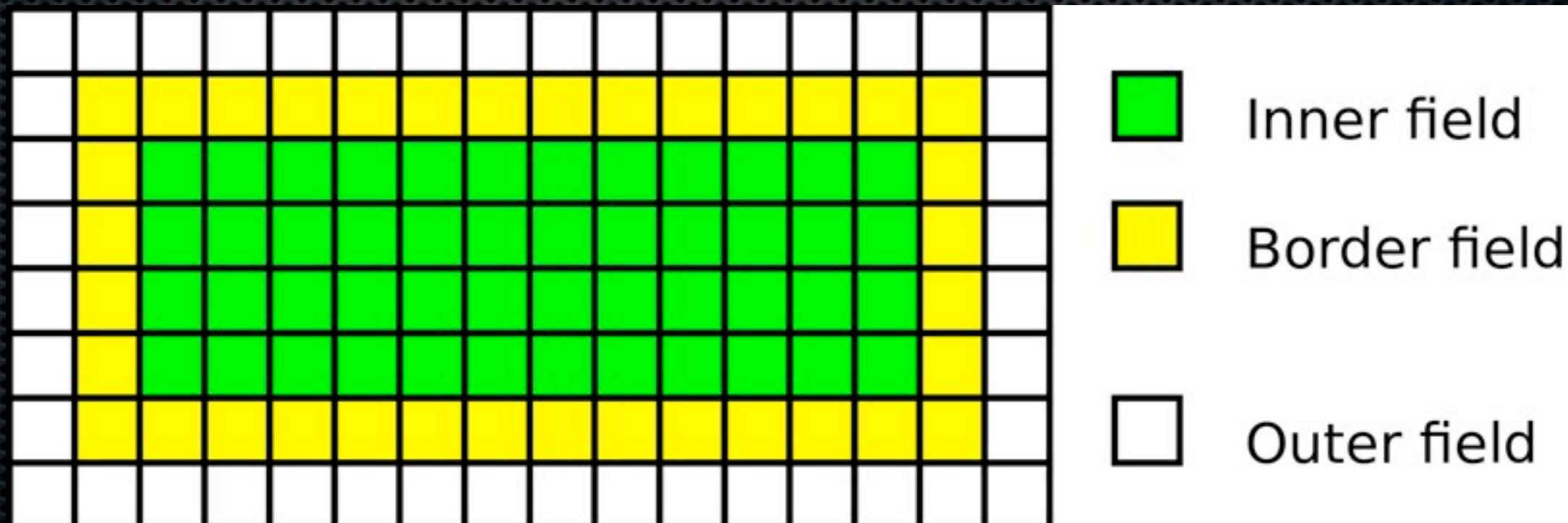


# Implementation

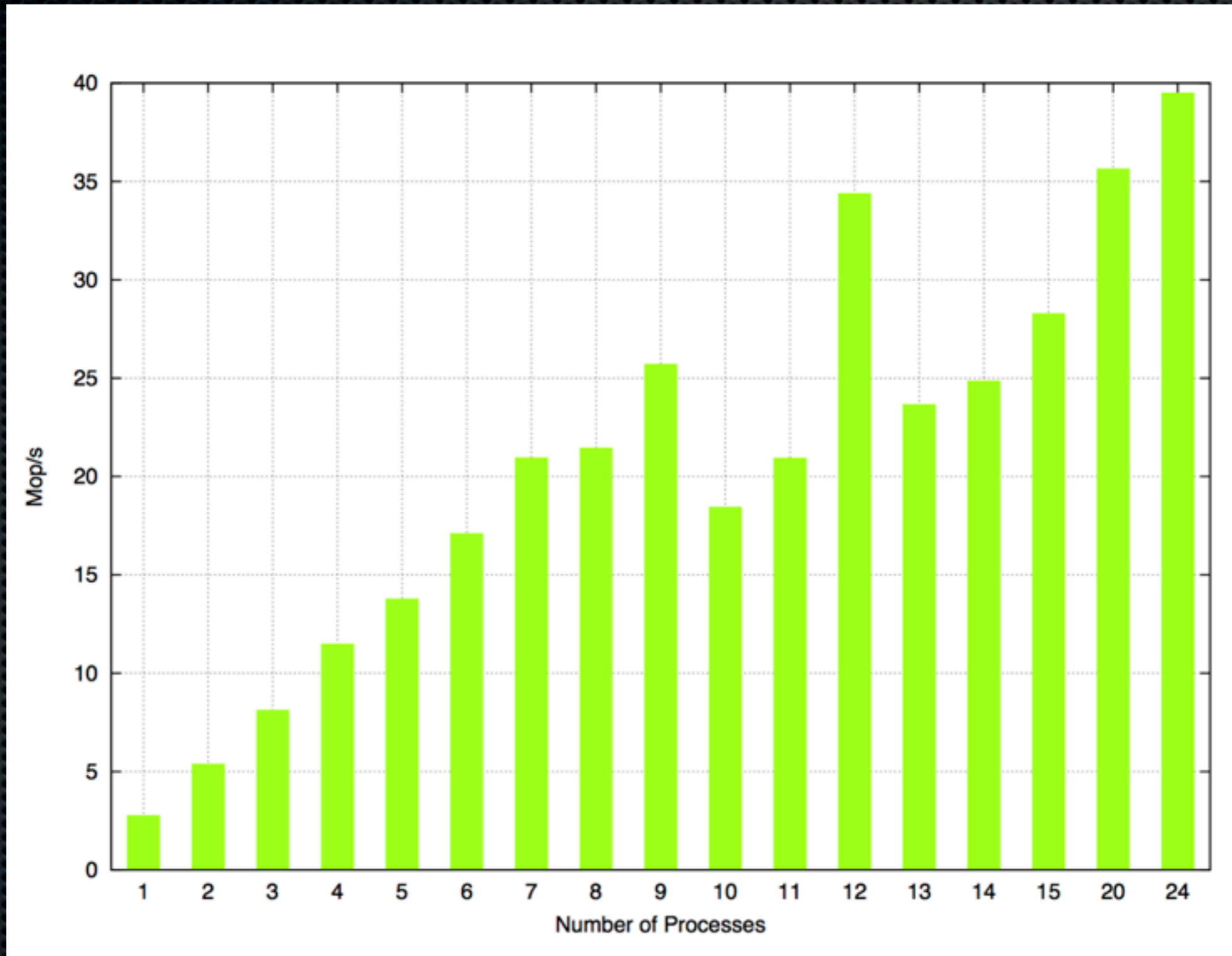
- ✦ fields store the main part of the information:  
coordinates, populations and plants residing on it and  
their age and energy level
- ✦ fully-customizable configuration

# Parallelization

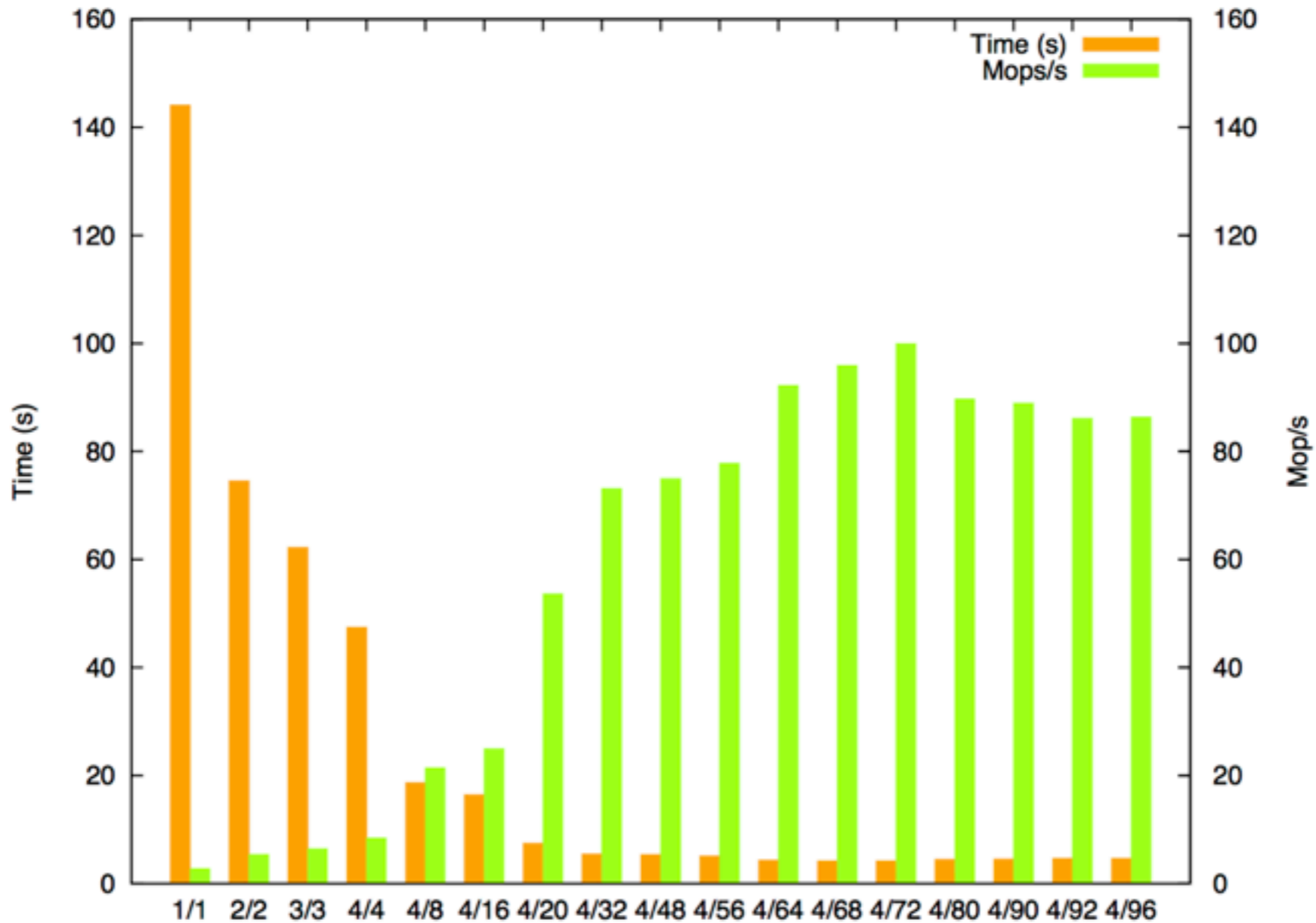
- segmentation on startup by prime factorization
- a processor stores all of its segments fields as well as all directly adjacent fields, so-called border fields
- when a border or outer field changes, the appropriate processores are notified



# Speedup with 1 node



# Speedup with 4 nodes



Thank you for your attention.