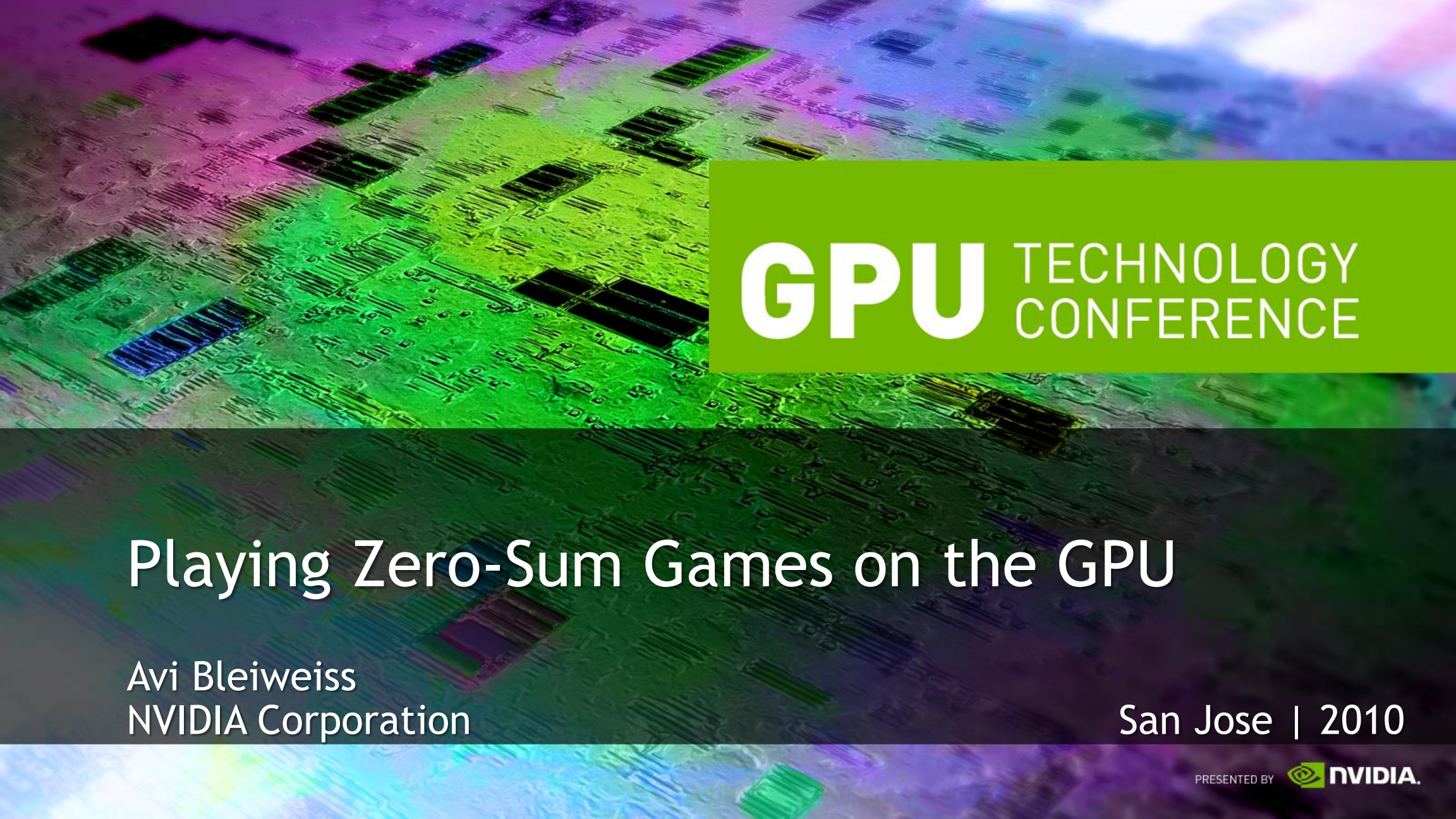




GPU TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

Playing Zero-Sum Games on the GPU

Avi Bleiweiss
NVIDIA Corporation

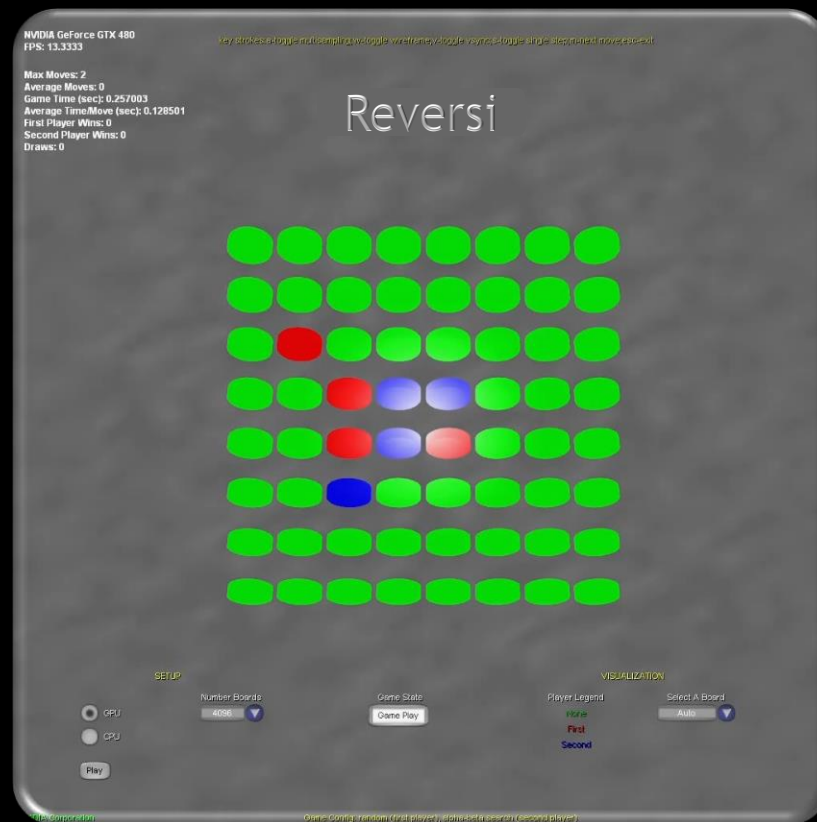
San Jose | 2010

PRESENTED BY  NVIDIA.

Zero-Sum

- One's gain, other's loss
- Perfect info
- Multi player game
 - Simple and involved

Matching Pennies	Head	Tail
Head	1,-1	-1,1
Tail	-1,1	1,-1

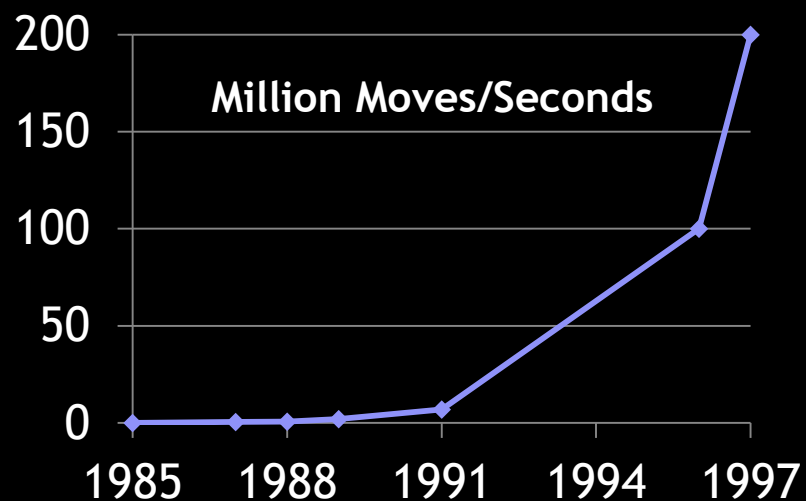


Deep Blue

32 CPUs

512 Chess ASICs

1.15B transistors



6'5" tower pair

1.4 tons

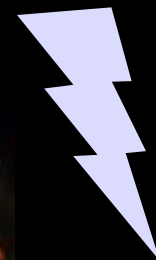
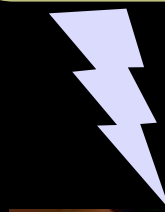
100M\$

Motivation

- Play as you go
 - Thousands players
- Game cloud
 - GPU computing
- Mobile computer
 - 3D graphics



NVIDIA Tesla



NVIDIA Tegra

Problem

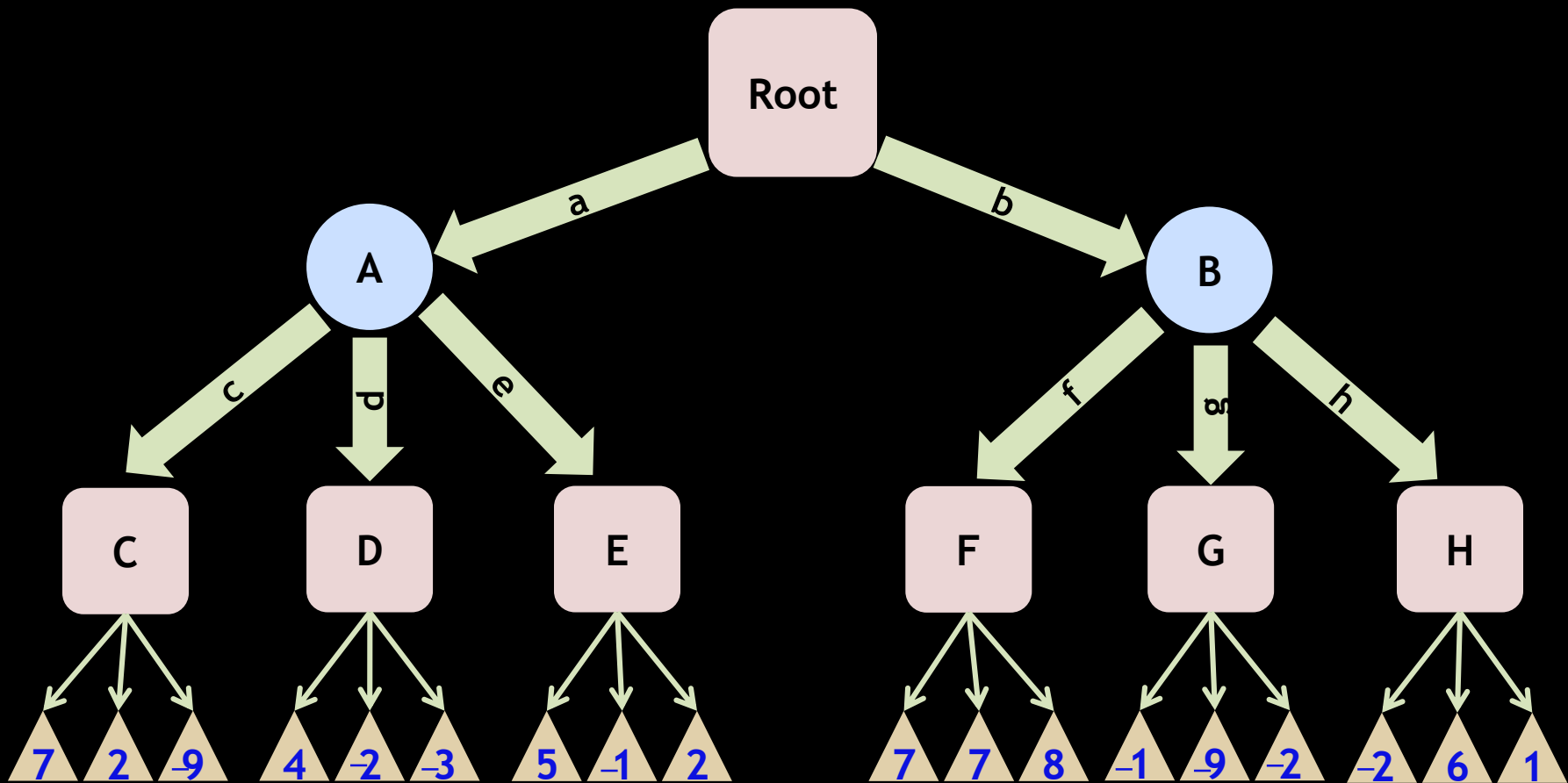
Game

- Two player
- Maximize look ahead
- Complexity
 - 10^{25} for 4x4x4 Tic-Tac-Toe
 - 10^{120} for Chess

Search

- Efficient parallel
 - Single game
 - Simultaneous matches
- Graceful stack
- Linear scale

Game Tree



Mini-Max

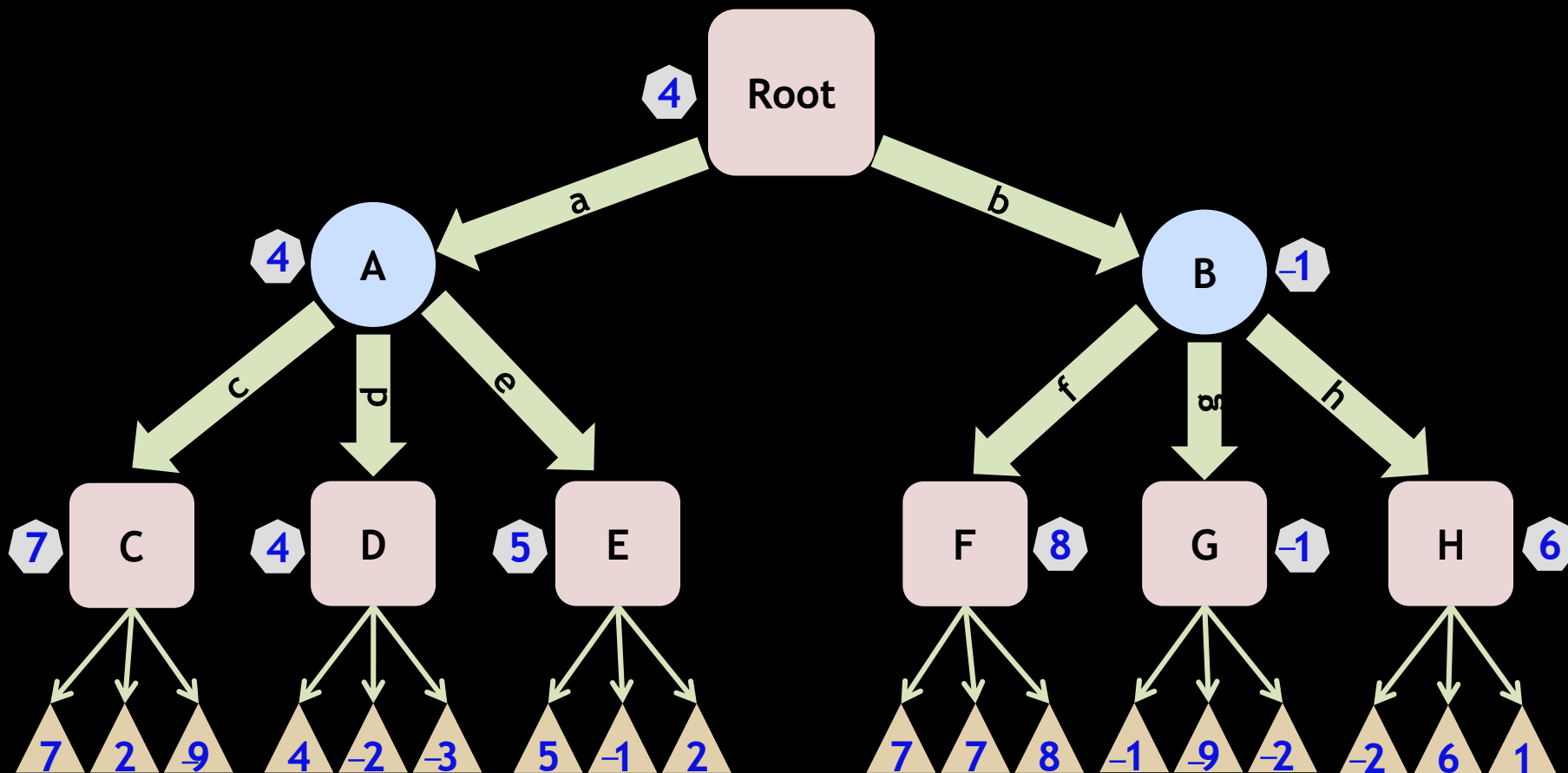
- Build and search
- Unbound DFS
 - All nodes visited
- Non tail recursive
- Depth limited

```
MiniMax (node, max)
  if (isLeaf (node))
    return evaluate (node)

  if (max) then rank  $\leftarrow -\infty$ 
  else rank  $\leftarrow \infty$ 

  foreach ( $s_i$  in successors (node)) do
    tmp  $\leftarrow$  MiniMax ( $s_i$ , !max)
    if (max) then
      rank  $\leftarrow$  MAX (rank, tmp)
    else
      rank  $\leftarrow$  MIN (rank, tmp)
  return rank
```

Principal Variation

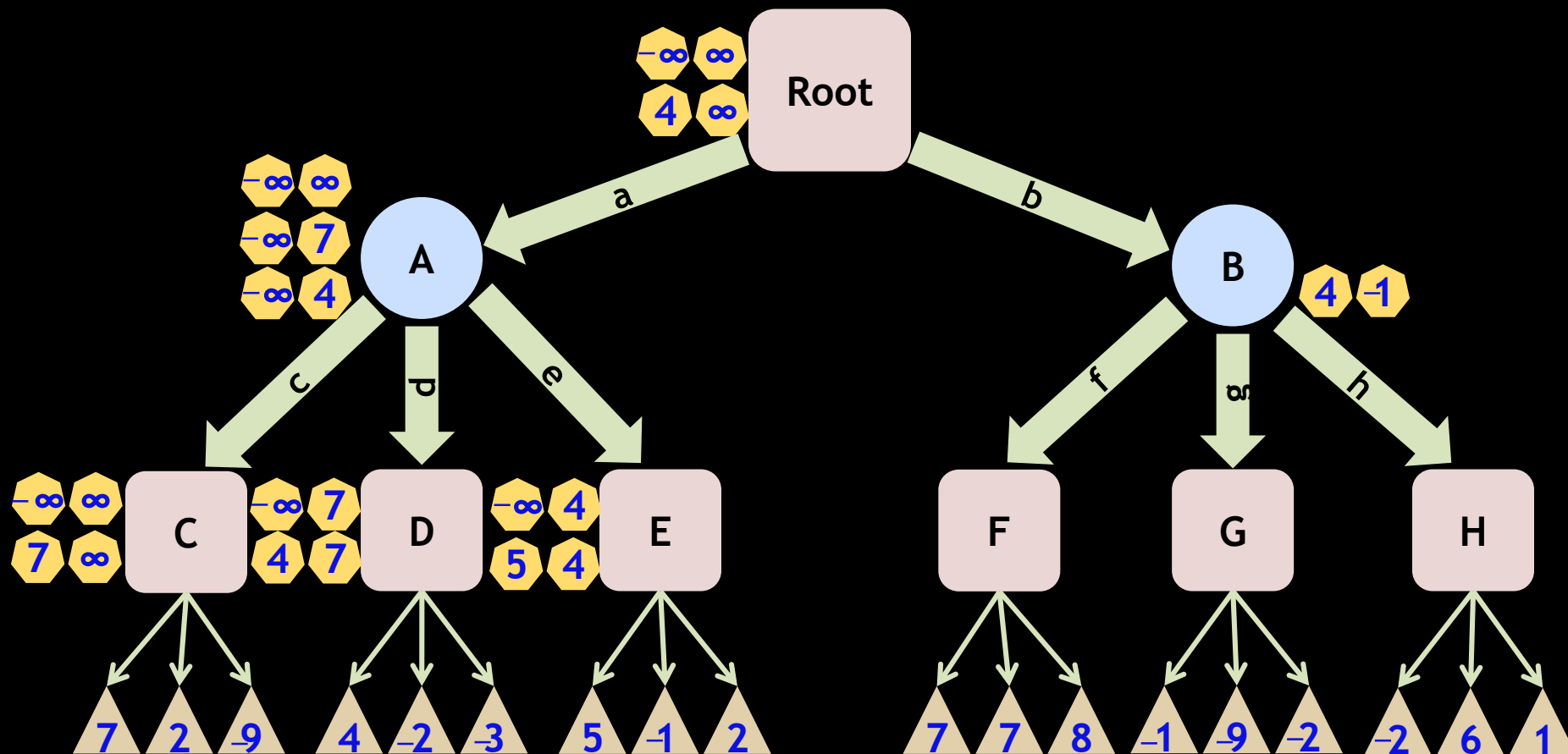


Alpha-Beta

- Enhances Mini-Max
- Elegant, efficient
 - Prunes nodes
- Perfect game
 - Possible in cases

```
AlphaBeta (node, max,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ )  
    // termination, initialization  
    if ( $\alpha > \beta$ ) return rank  
    foreach ( $s_i$  in successors (node)) do  
        tmp  $\leftarrow$  AlphaBeta ( $s_i$ , !max,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ )  
        if (max) then  
            rank  $\leftarrow$  MAX (rank, tmp)  
             $\alpha \leftarrow$  MAX ( $\alpha$ , rank)  
        else  
            rank  $\leftarrow$  MIN (rank, tmp)  
             $\beta \leftarrow$  MIN ( $\beta$ , rank)  
    return rank
```

Pruning



Optimization

Aspiration Search

- Tree value known
- Narrow window
- Re-search if fails

Principal Variation Search

- Non PV nodes
 - $\beta = \alpha + 1$
- Full window PV nodes
- Perfect ordered tree

Iterative Deepening

- Fixed depth searches
- Transposition table
- Hash branch positions

IMarsland, T. A. 1986I

Parallelism

Principal Variation Split

- Strongly ordered tree
- Synchronization bound
- Load imbalance

Young Brothers Wait Concept

- Parallel at any node
- Processor owns node
- Scales to # processors

Dynamic Tree Splitting

- Processors share node
- Global job list
- Reasonable speedup

[Feldmann, R. 1993]

Challenges

Deep recursion, limited stack

Divergent, irregular threads

Dynamic parallelism

Low arithmetic intensity

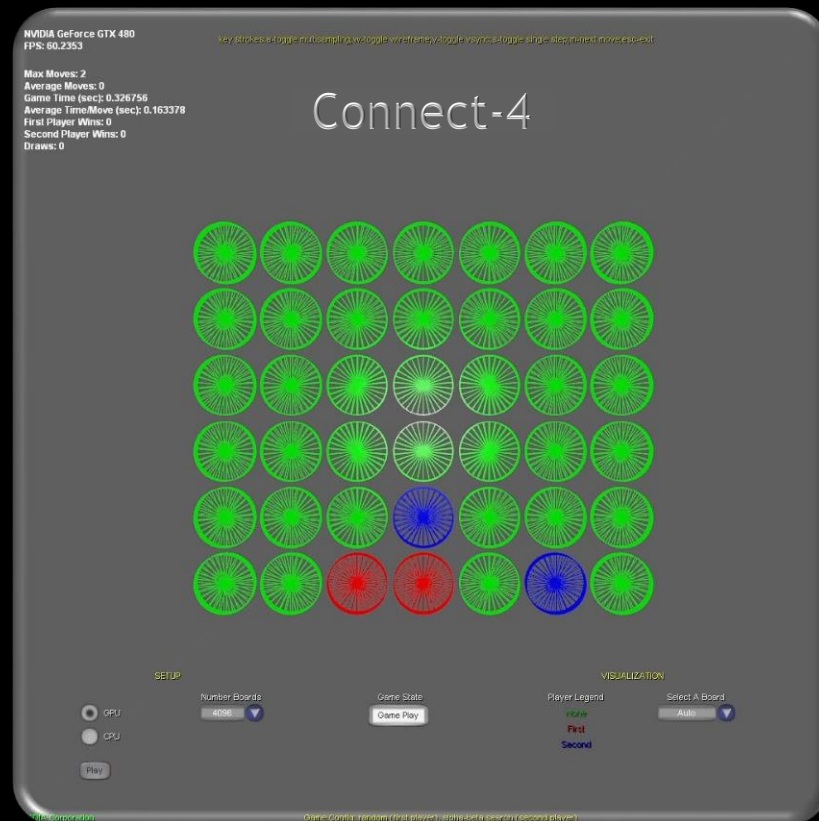
Implementation

- Kernel for each
 - Mini-Max, Alpha-Beta
- Board C++ class
 - Rules specific
- Games

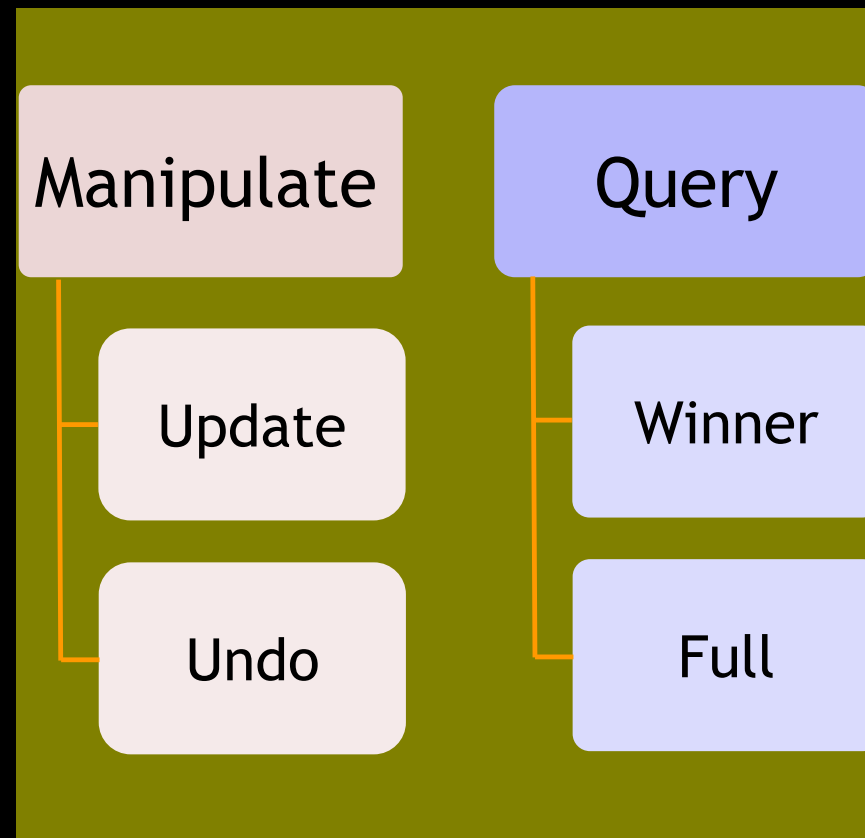
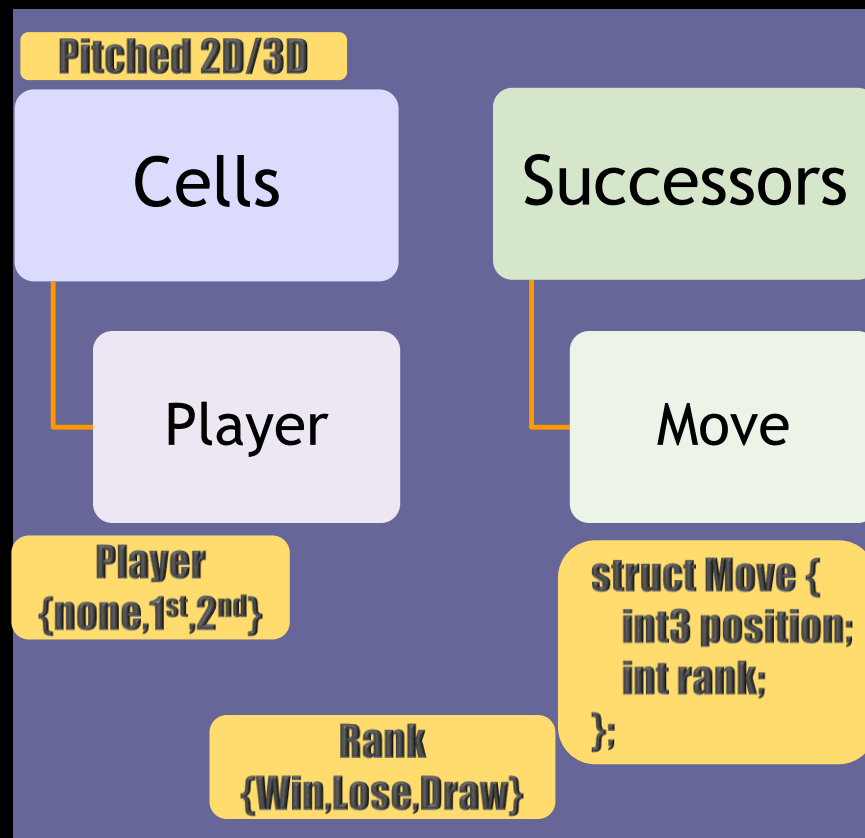
3D Tic-Tac-Toe

Connect-4

Reversi



Board

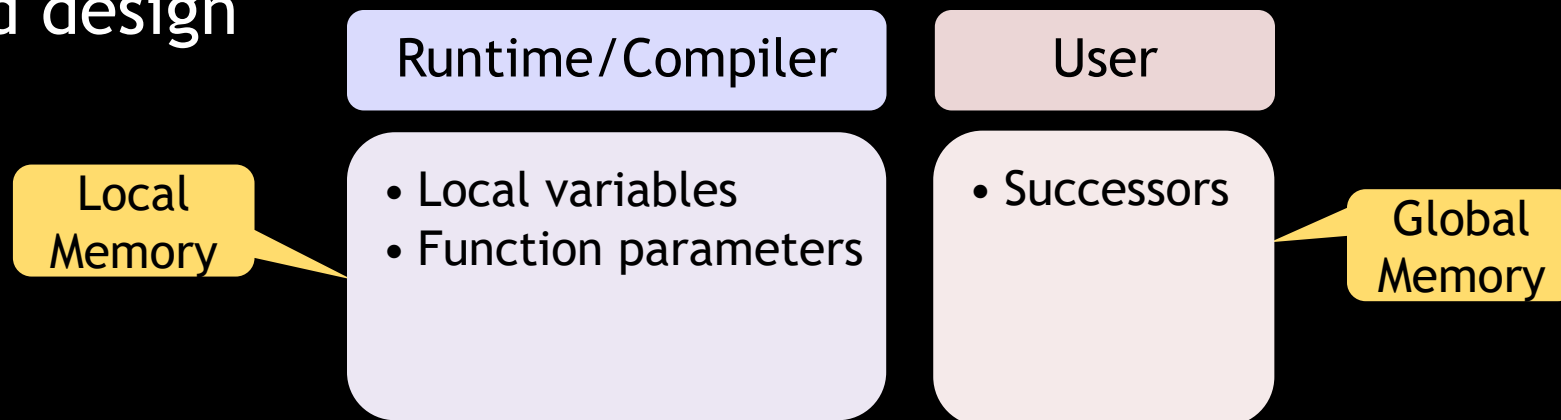


Stack

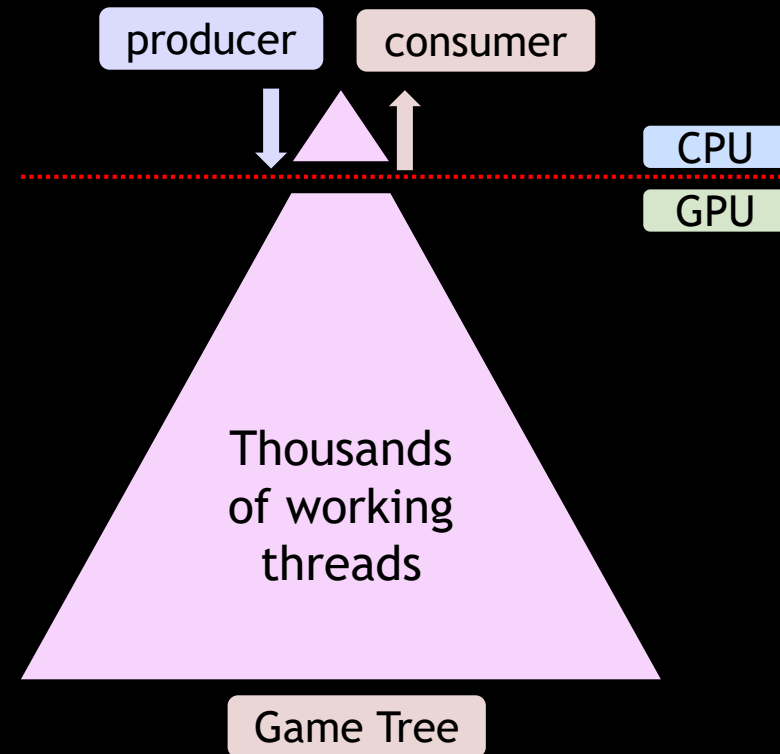
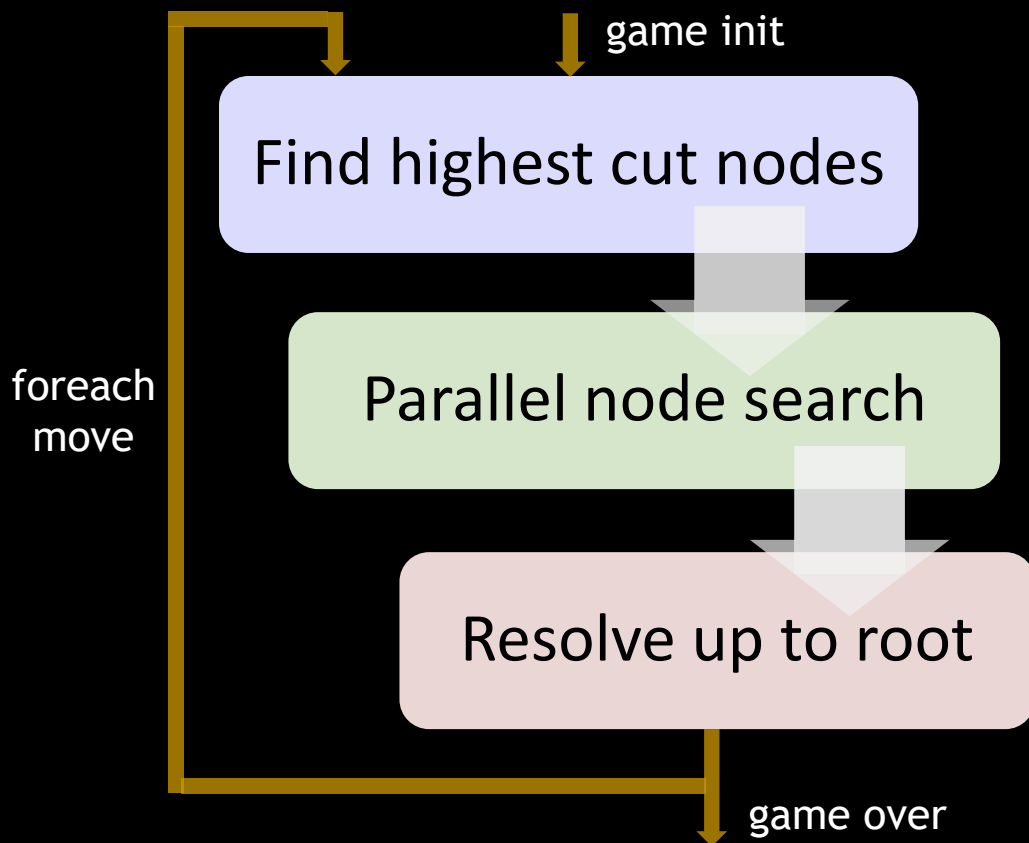
- Recursion depth >1000
- Greedy allocation

*$StackBytes/Thread * SM \# * MaxWarps/SM * Threads/Warp$*

- Hybrid design



Split



Shared $\alpha\beta$

Kernel global
scope

Check
private $\alpha\beta$

```
__device__ int galpha, gbeta;

__device__ void
resolve(int alpha, int beta)
{
    if(alpha ≤ galpha) alpha = galpha;
    else atomicMax(&galpha, alpha);

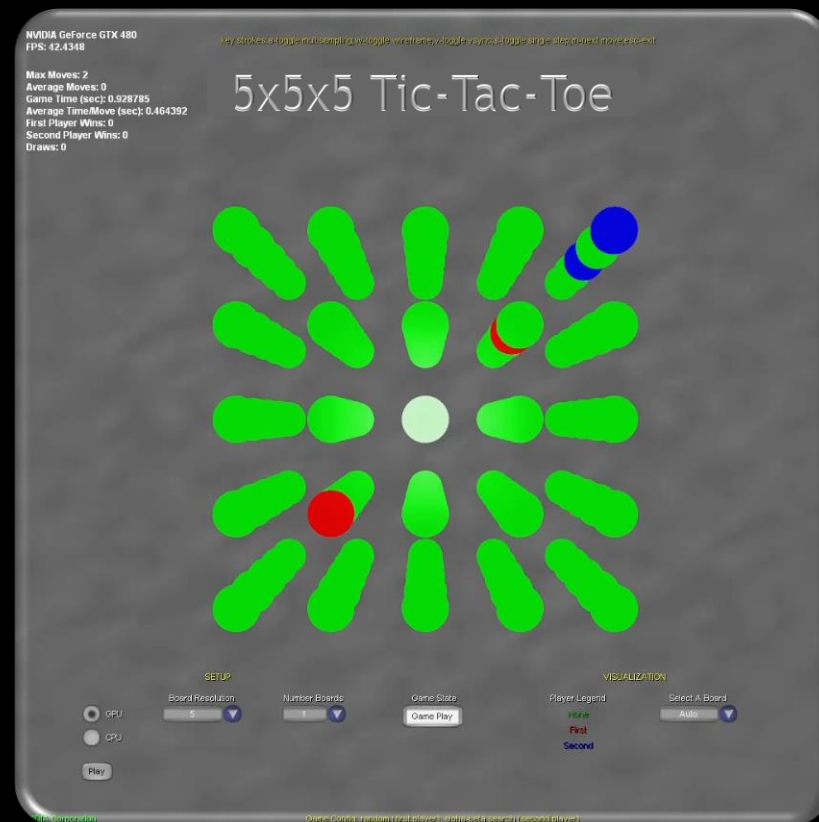
    if(beta ≥ gbeta) beta = gbeta;
    else atomicMin(&gbeta, beta);
}
```

Global atomic
update

Limitations

- Stack allocation
 - Bounds parallelism
- Split constraints

Depth	Tic-Tac-Toe Threads		
	3x3x3	4x4x4	5x5x5
1	650	3906	15252
2	15600	238266	1860744



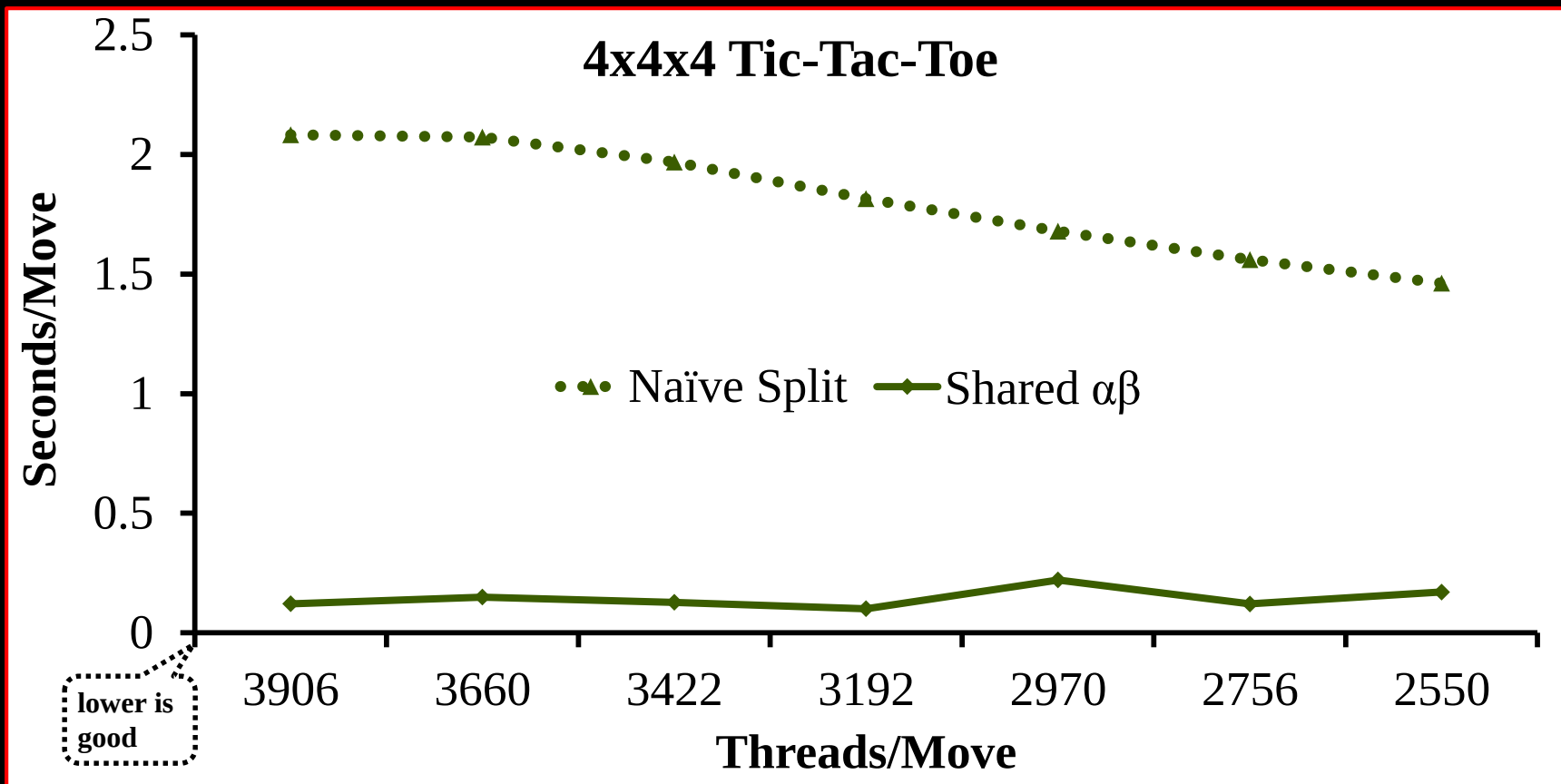
Methodology

- CUDA Toolkit 3.1, Windows
- Processors

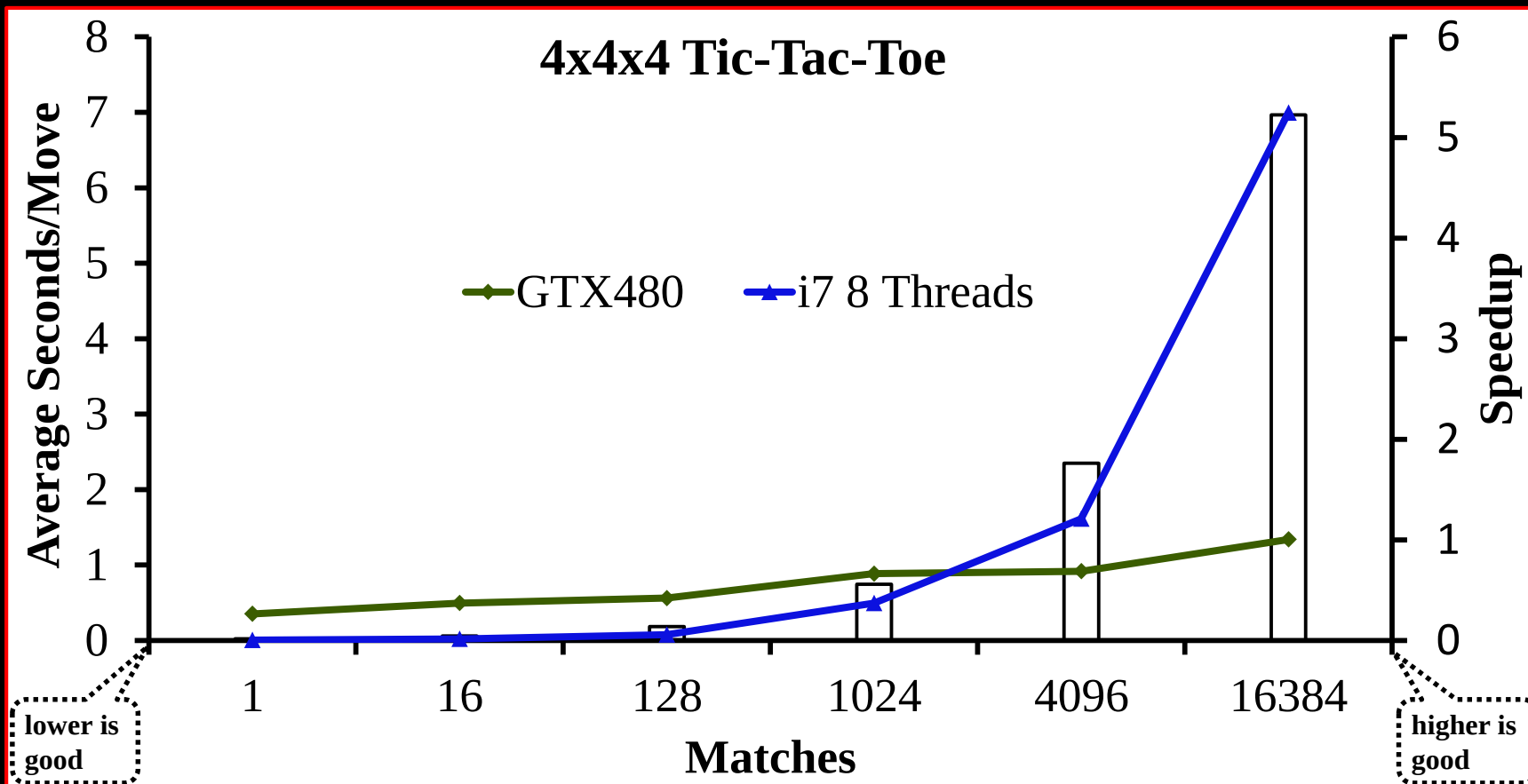
GPU	SMs	Warps/SM	Clocks(MHz)	L1/Shared (KB)	L2(KB)
GTX480	15	2	723/1446/1796	48/16	640

CPU	Cores	Clocks(MHz)	L1/L2 (KB)
I7-940	8	2942/(3*1066)	32/8192

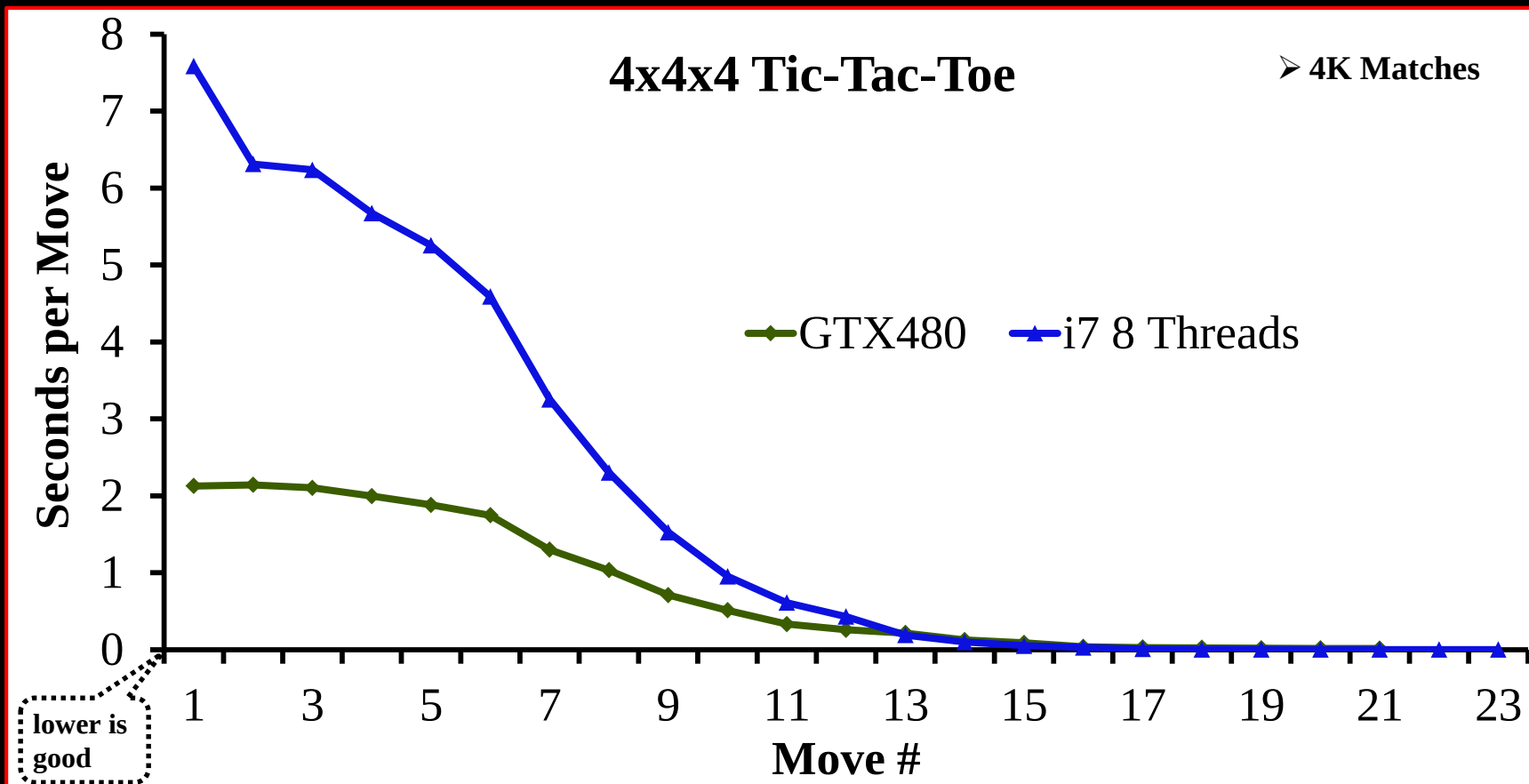
Single Game



Simultaneous Matches

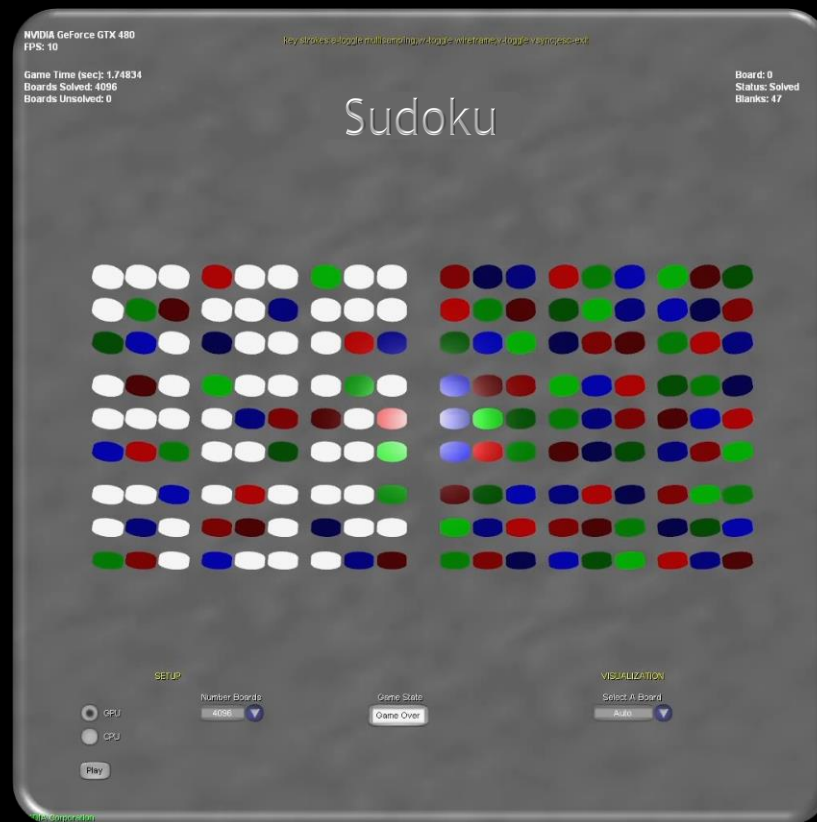


Game Analysis



Future Work

- Data packing
- Backtracking search
- Sudoku, toy game
 - Generator, solver
- Multi recursion



GPU Performance

Metric	Game	Dimension	Speedup
Shared $\alpha\beta$ vs. Naïve Split	Tic-Tac-Toe	4x4x4	13.37X mean
Simultaneous Matches vs. CPU	Tic-Tac-Toe	4x4x4	5.22X @ 16K
	Connect-4	7x6	6.26X @ 32K
	Reversi	8x8	5.96X @ 16K

Summary

- Efficient hybrid stack
- Dynamic parallelism
- Tegra, Tesla solution
- 3D Chess on GPU!

	Deep Blue	Tesla
$\$/(\text{Moves/Sec})$	0.5	0.02



Courtesy freegames4all

Thank You!



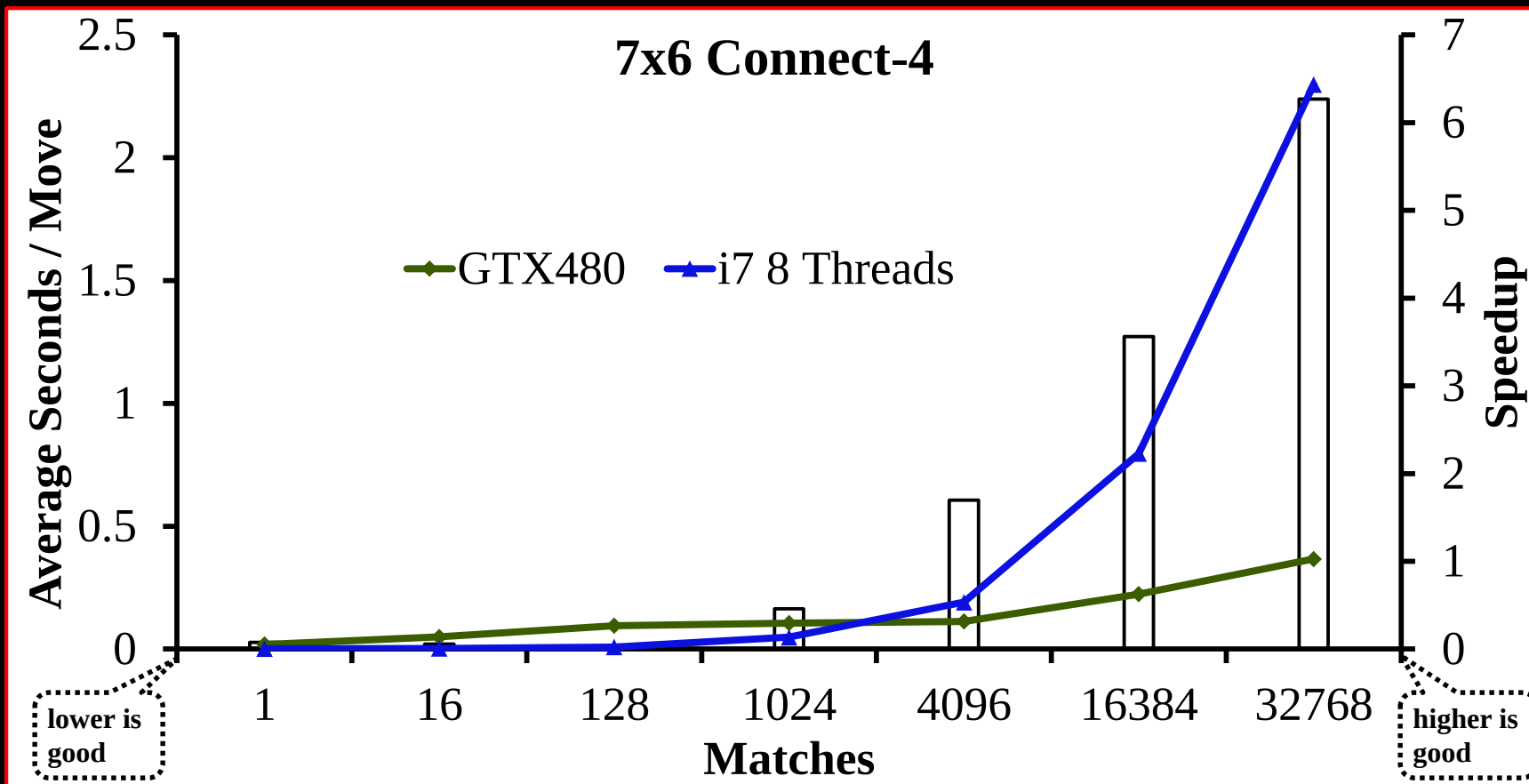
Questions?

Info

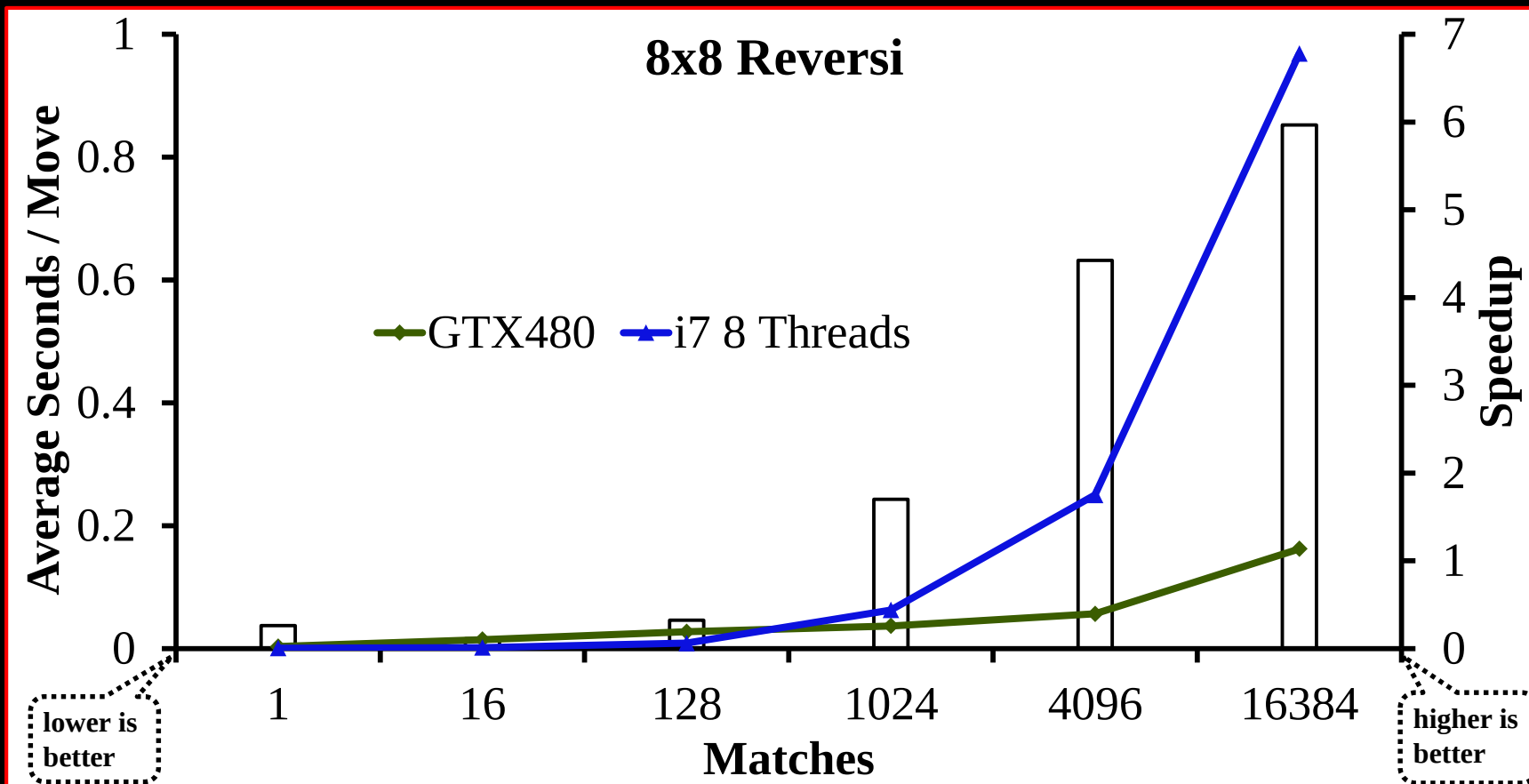
- Base
 - <http://developer.nvidia.com>
- GPU AI
 - [Technology Preview](#)
- Toolkit
 - [CUDA Zone](#)
- Debugger
 - [Parallel Nsight](#)

Backup

Simultaneous Matches (1)



Simultaneous Matches (2)



Simultaneous Puzzles

