### Local Perception Filter





#### Maintaining tightly synchronized states



# States can go out of date. A player sees a state that happened t seconds ago.



Hybrid Model: Render objects within realtime interaction range in real time, other objects in delayed time.



### Question: What if a player A throws a ball at player B?



### Question: What if a player B throws a ball at player A?



# Two Kinds of Entities

#### Active: players (unpredictable) Passive: ball, bullet (predictable)



### Question: What if a player A throws a ball at player B?



### Question: What if a player B throws a ball at player A?









From perspective of a player A, the other player is surrounded by a "temporal distortion field" defined by the communication delay between that player and A.



ID temporal distortion field from A's perspective.



ID temporal distortion field from B's perspective.



#### Extension to multi players



### Limitations

Delay jitter leads to fluctuating field.

Can't interact directly with other players.

### Local Perception Filter

#### **Bullet Time**

# Slow down time to allow more reaction time.

#### E.g. "Max Payne"

Difficult in multiplayer game -- naive implementation slows every player down. Ideally, players who invoke "bullet time" slow down their game, but others play on. "bullet time" -- bullet slows down as it comes near the player; increases speed as it moves away.

#### bullet time distortion field from B's perspective.



#### overall distortion field



overall distortion field from B's perspective.



#### bullet time distortion field from A's perspective.



### You Are Here

- CS4344
  - Client/Server Architecture
    - Synchronization Protocols
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- CS4344
  - Client/Server Architecture
    - Synchronization Protocols
    - Interest Management

### Bandwidth Requirement

#### A Measurement Study of Shen Zhou Online, an MMORPG.



Images taken from <u>http://tjgame.enorth.com.cn/system/2003/07/09/000594000.shtml</u>



### Average bandwidth per client

## **2.5**: I

#### Peak-to-Mean Ratio for Bandwidth

# 370,000

Simultaneous Number Of Players (Ragnarok Online, December 2004)

# 6.5 Gbps

Peak Server Bandwidth

## 860 Terabyte

#### Amount of data transfered per month

## Need to reduce bandwidth overhead

### Dead Reckoning

## Interest Management

### **Relevance Filtering**

Idea: only need to update another player p if the update matters to p.

### Aura / Area-of-Interest



## Update of p matters to q if the auras of p and q intersect.



### Foci (what a player can see)



### Nimbi (where a player can be seen)



## Update of p matters to q if the foci of p intersects nimbi of q.



# Calculating aura/foci/nimbi can be costly.

### Idea: approximate use bounding boxes



#### or approximate using cells



Large cell: Redundant messages. Small cell: Large management overhead.



The white player will receive many messages he/she is not interested in.



Idea: we can dynamically partition the cells into smaller ones as needed.



Generalization: an entity may specify any other events/ entity it is interested in.

### **Communication Abstraction**

# Multicast: send a message to a set of subscribers

# **Group:** a channel to **publish** messages

A client can **subscribe** to/ **join** a group to start receiving messages from that group.

### A client can **unsubscribe** from/**leave** a group to stop receiving messages from that group.

Anyone can send a message to a group (need not be a subscriber).



Each cell is a group. A subscriber can subscribe to multiple cells. A group can have multiple publishers.



### Implementation: IP Multicast

### Multicast groups are identified using class D IP addresses (224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255)

Any message sent to a multicast address will be sent to all its subscriber.
# Anyone listening to a multicast address will receive messages sent to it.

### Problems with IP Multicast

## Not reliable

#### join/leave takes time

# not widely deployed

#### need states at the router

## and many others..