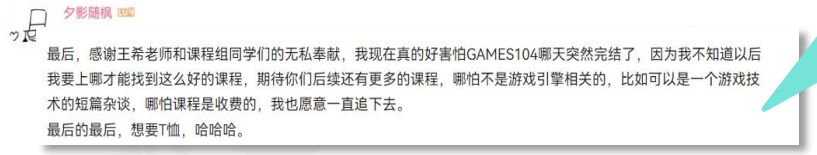
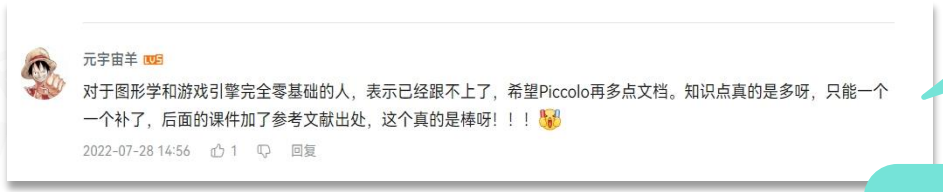
Voices from Community

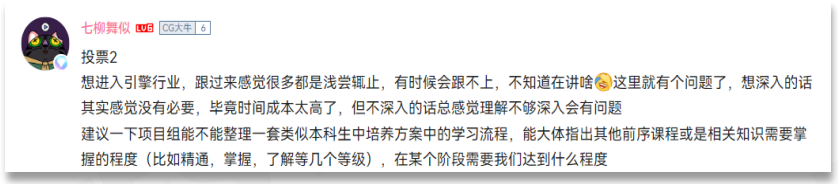
- Thank you all for supporting the course team and Piccolo Community for the last 5 month !
- Beside the lectures, we are thinking about how to share more about game engine to the community
- Please post your ideas on Blibili Lecture 19, of **what else the course team could do to help you learning** (i.e. documents, videos on Piccolo codes or whatever you think will be meaningful)
- We will select 5 comments @GAMES-WEBINAR Bilibili Course 19, to send course T-shirts, deadline: 00:00 2022/08/22



好害怕104哪天突然完结了，期待后续有更多的内容



希望Piccolo再多一点文档,知识点真是多啊



课程组能否整理一套类似本科生中培养方案的学习流程，大体指出其他前序课程或者是需要掌握的知识程度

Rewarding list for 精选留言

（请联系小秘书-阿曼达或“GAMES-WEBINAR” B站后台**台发送联系方式；）**

@夕影随风 @七柳舞四 @多佛郎mingle @liangyush@我不是小杰

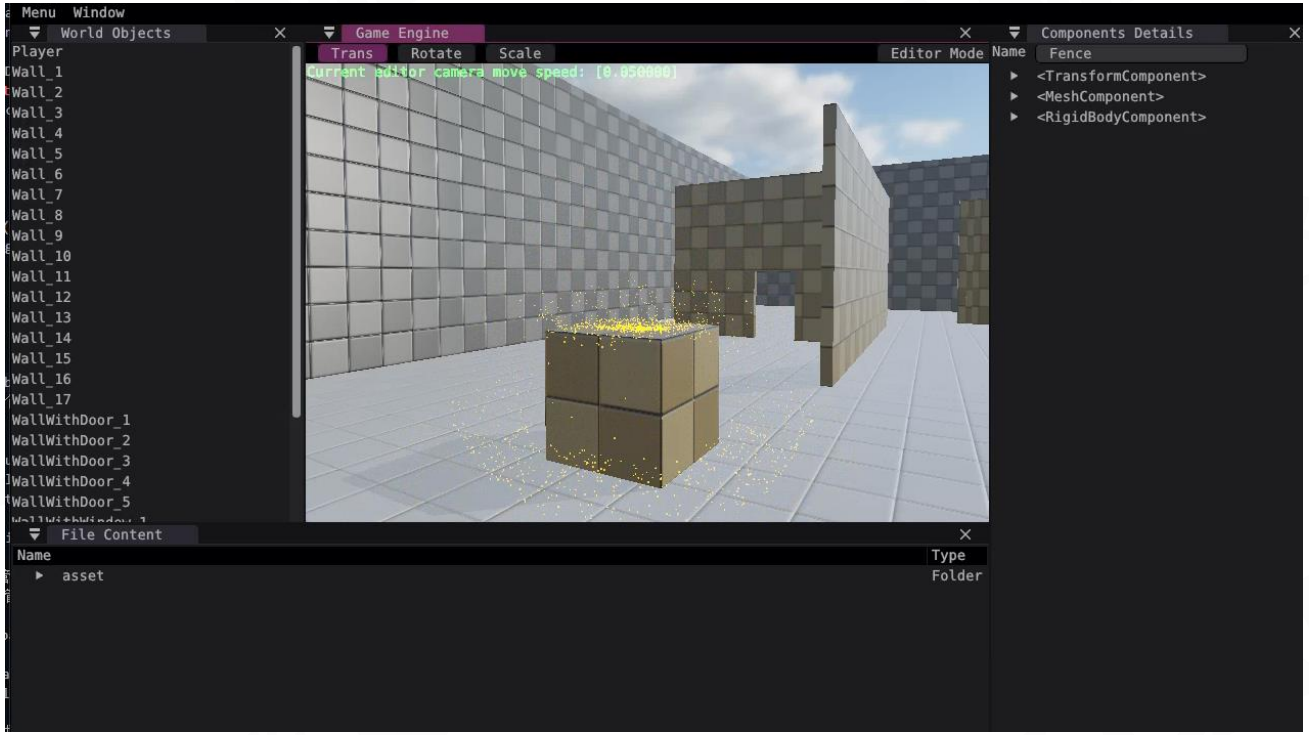
@剑锋不快 @Welann @暖风游戏厅 @云上男孩 @ANAΓKH

Piccolo Engine Following Updates (1/2)

PICCOLO Game engine

- **RHI Optimization**
  - Better encapsulation of the RHI layer to prepare for the multi-graphics API (DX12, Metal) supports

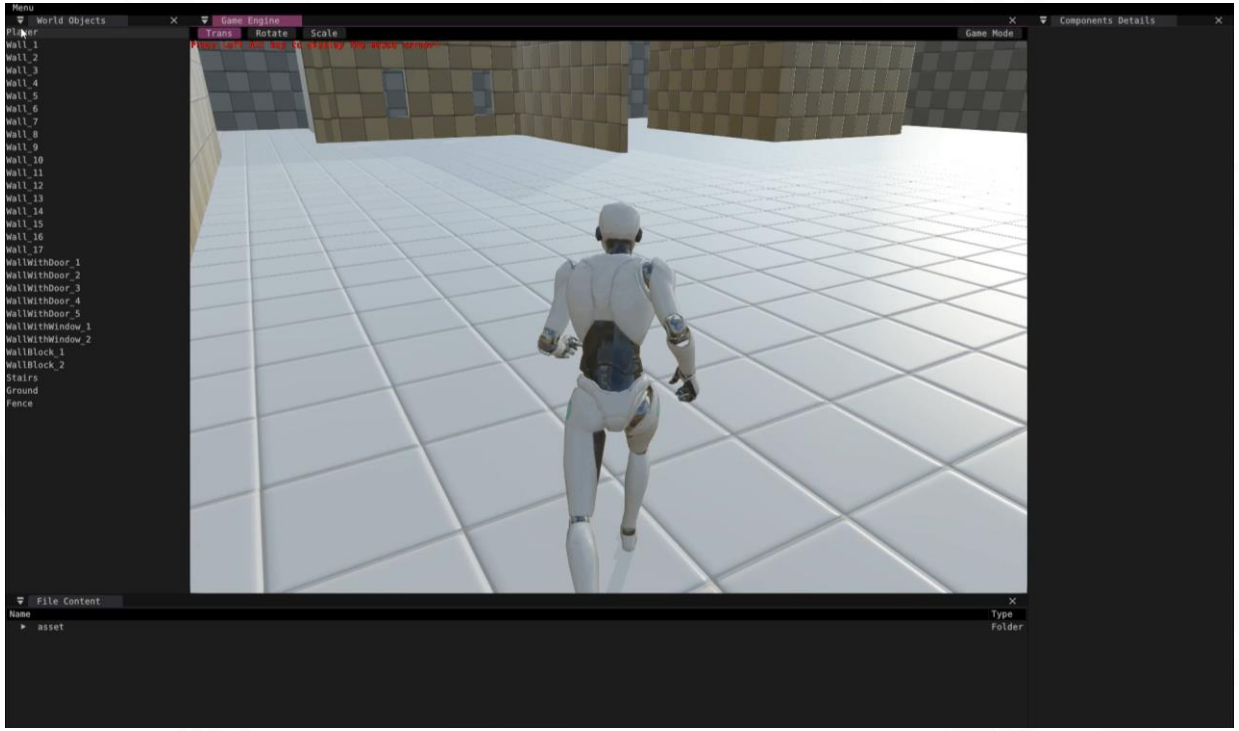
- **GPU Particle System**
  - Emitters and Particles
  - GPU based particle simulation



Piccolo Engine Following Updates (2/2)

PICCOLO Game engine

- **DebugDraw System**
  - Improve the debuggability of engine systems
  - Support drawing a variety of geometries: point, segment, box, sphere, cube, capsule, cylinder, text and triangle mesh

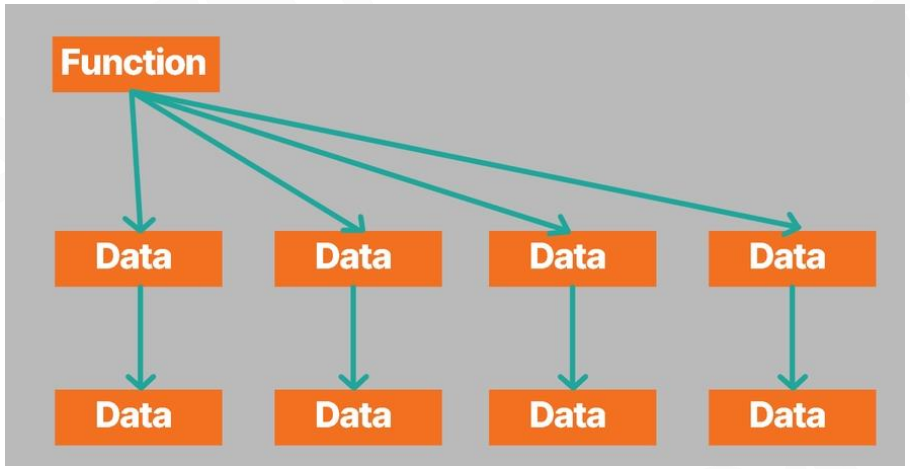


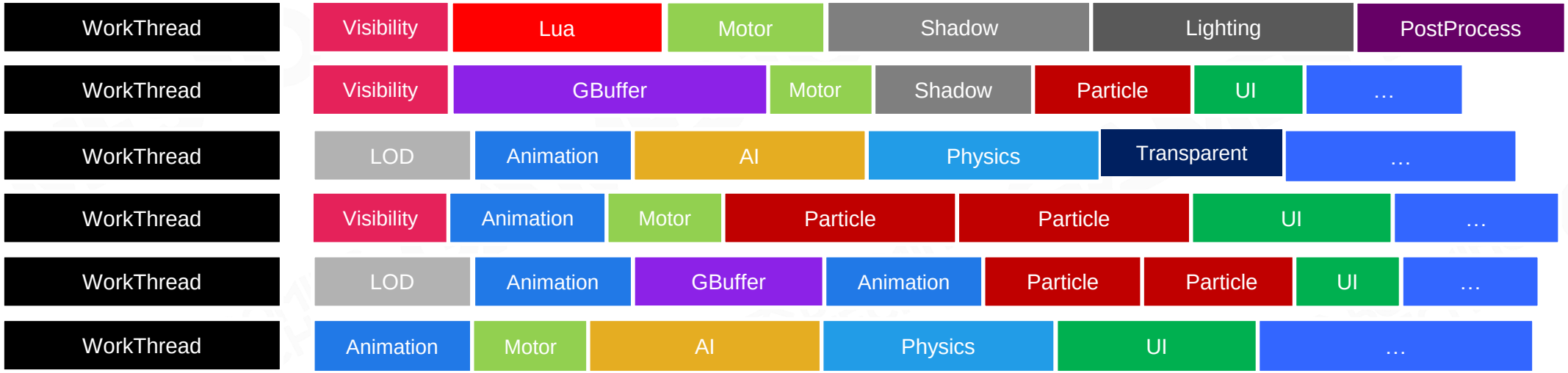
Q&A

- Q1:Can we mix up lockstep synchronization with state synchronization?
- Q2:If native cloud-based games came to real life one day, would network synchronization still be necessary?
- Q3:Can players cheat in state synchronization?

Advanced Topics (1/3) – DOP & Job System

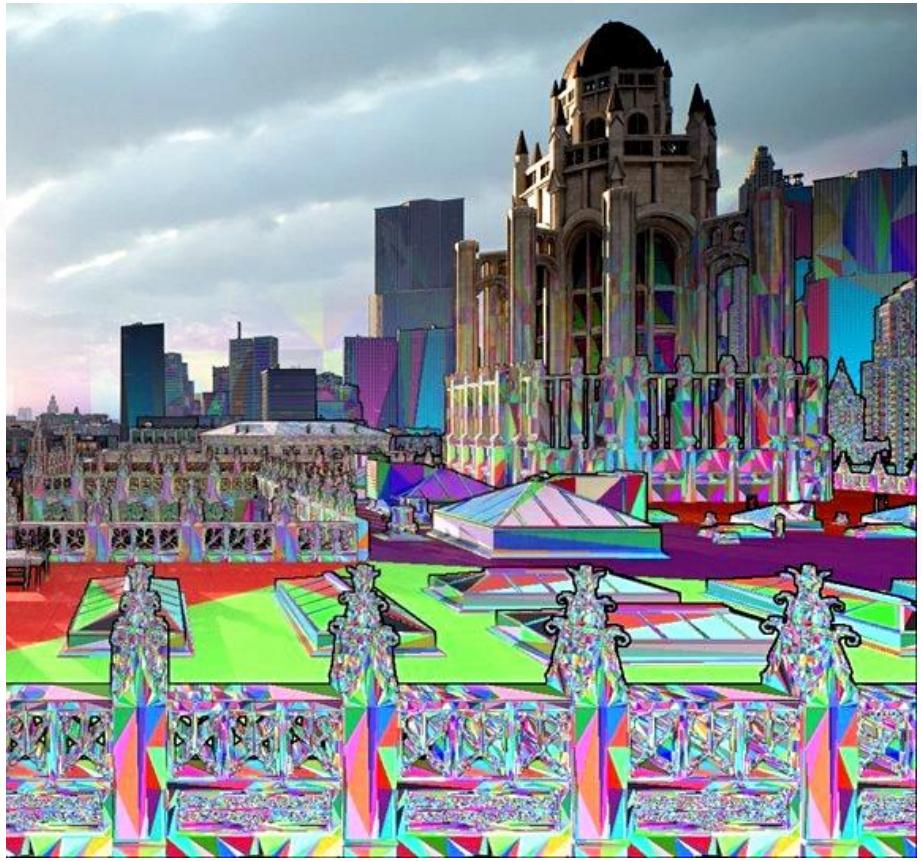
- Data Oriented Programming (DOP)
- Job System





Advanced Topics (2/3) – Nanite & Lumen

Nanite



Lumen

Advanced Topics (3/3) – Motion Matching & PGC

- Motion Matching
- Procedurally Generated Content (PGC)

Lecture 19

Online Gaming Architecture

Advanced Topics

WANG XI

Outline

01.

Basics

- Network Protocols
  - TCP, UDP and Reliable UDP
- Clock Synchronization
- Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
- Network Topology
- Game Synchronization
  - Snapshot Sync.
  - Lockstep Sync.
  - State Sync.

02.

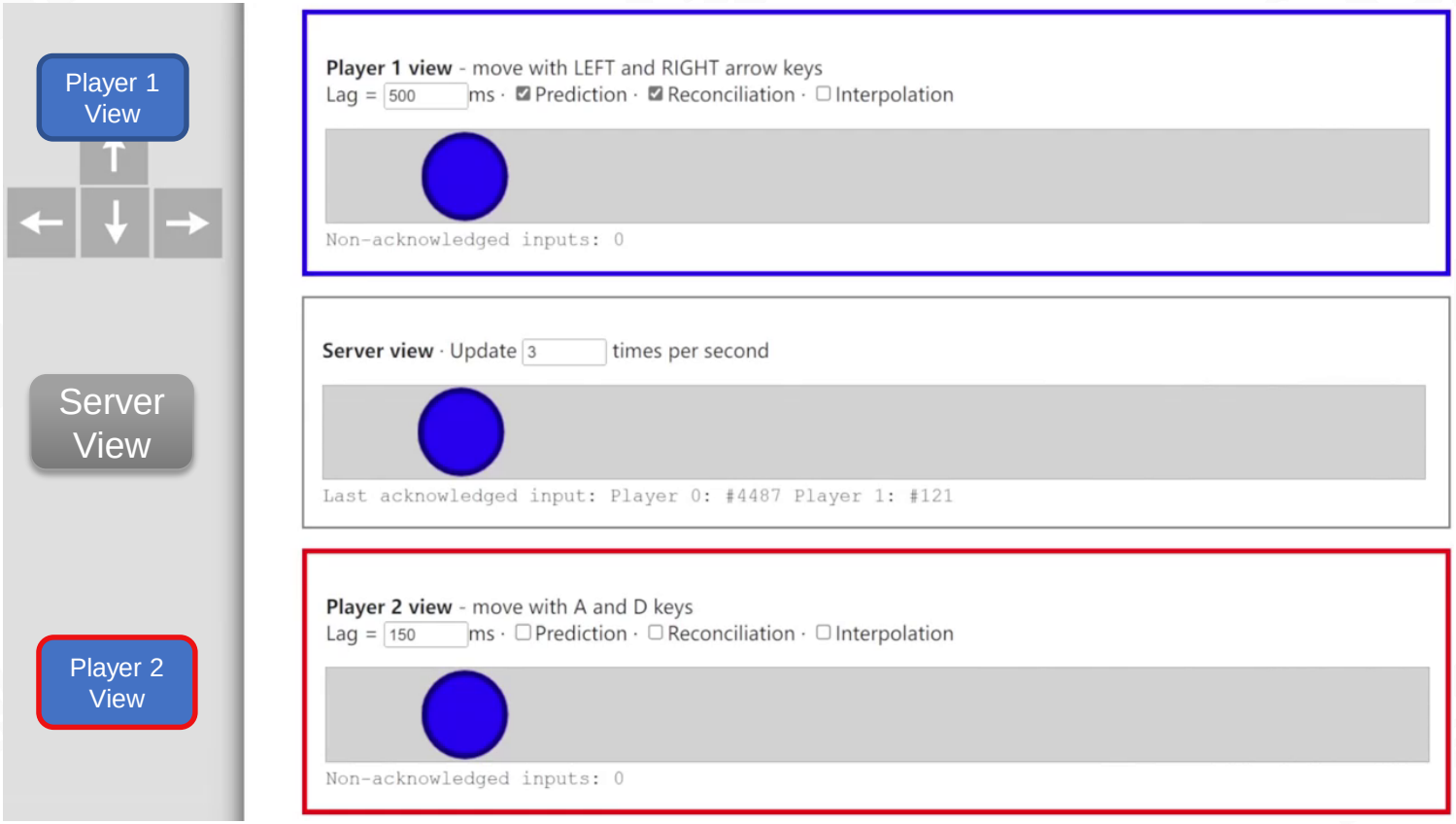
Advanced

- Character Movement Replication
- Hit Registration
- MMOG Network Architecture
- Bandwidth Optimization
- Anti-Cheat
- Build a Scalable World

Character Movement Replication

Character Movement Replication

From player 2's point of view, player 1's movement is very choppy and lags behind player 1's actual position



Interpolation & Extrapolation

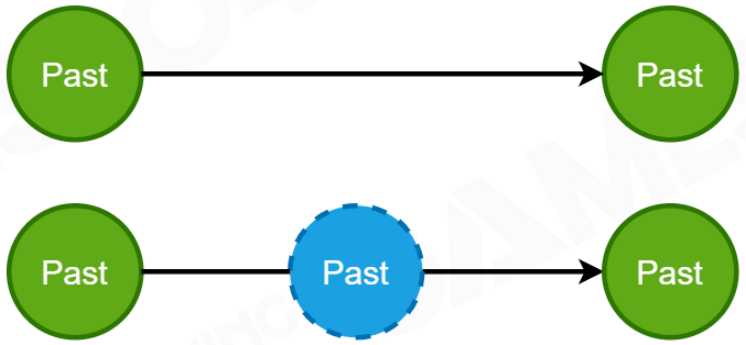
Purpose: **Smooth movement** of player's characters on screen

Interpolation

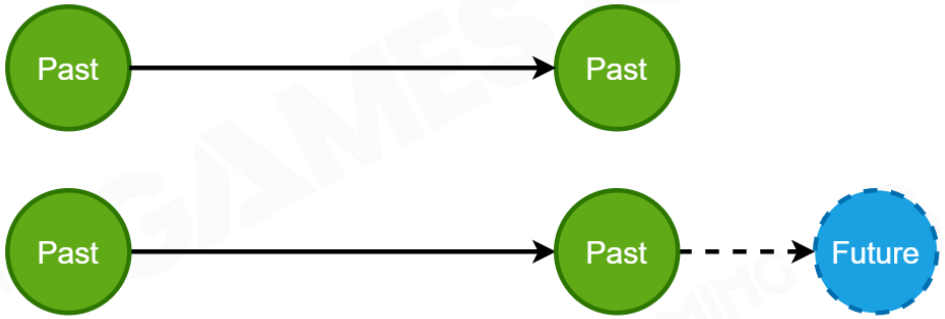
- Calculate the state between old but known states

Extrapolation

- Predict where entity is going from old states



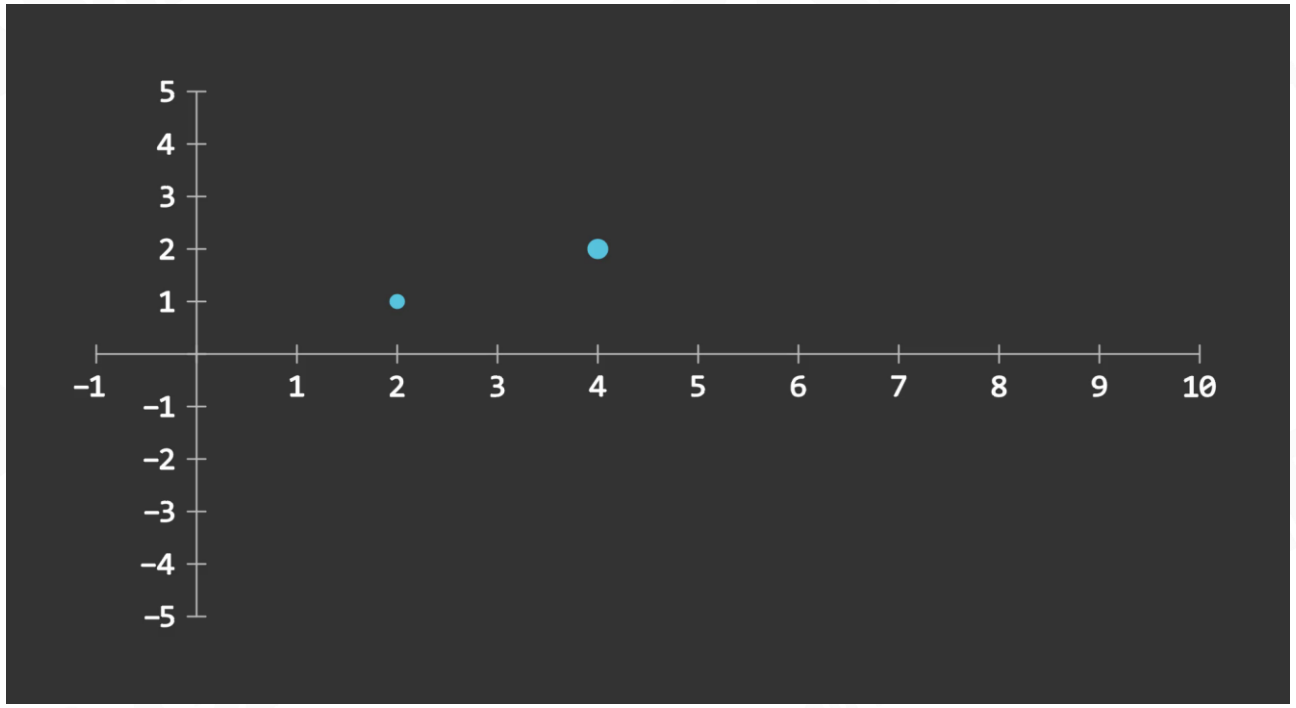
Interpolation



Extrapolation

Smooth States by Interpolations

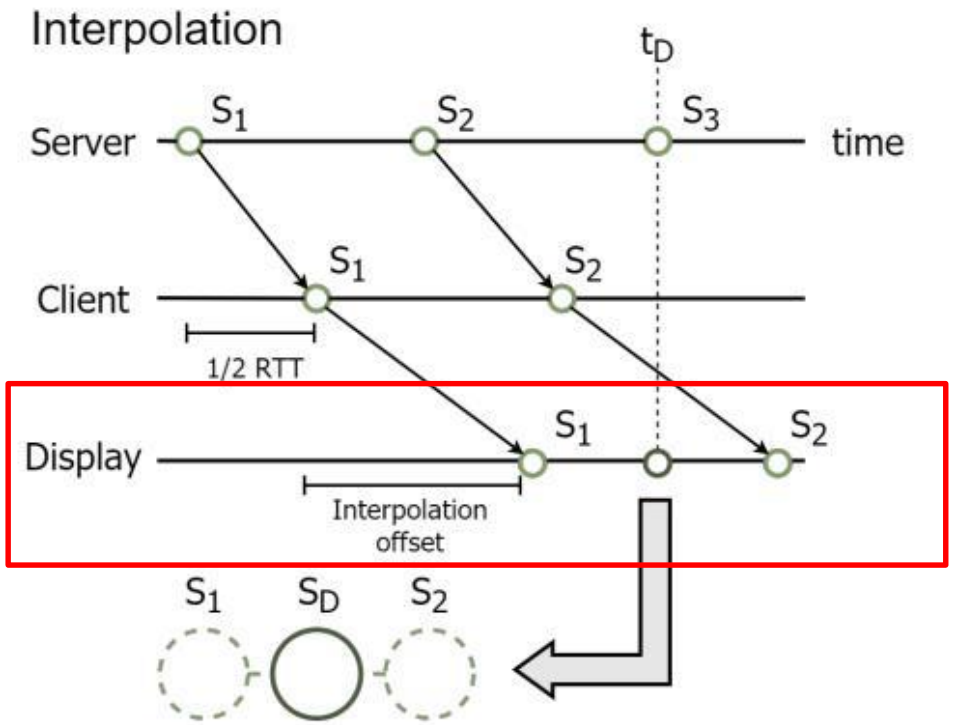
- Position and Orientation can be interpolated between two recently received data



Known state

Buffer States and Deferred Render

- Data packet will not be rendered immediately when received
- Put into memory and wait for a new data packet
- After waiting for a time offset, start to render first received data packet
- Create an artificial delay of interpolation offset



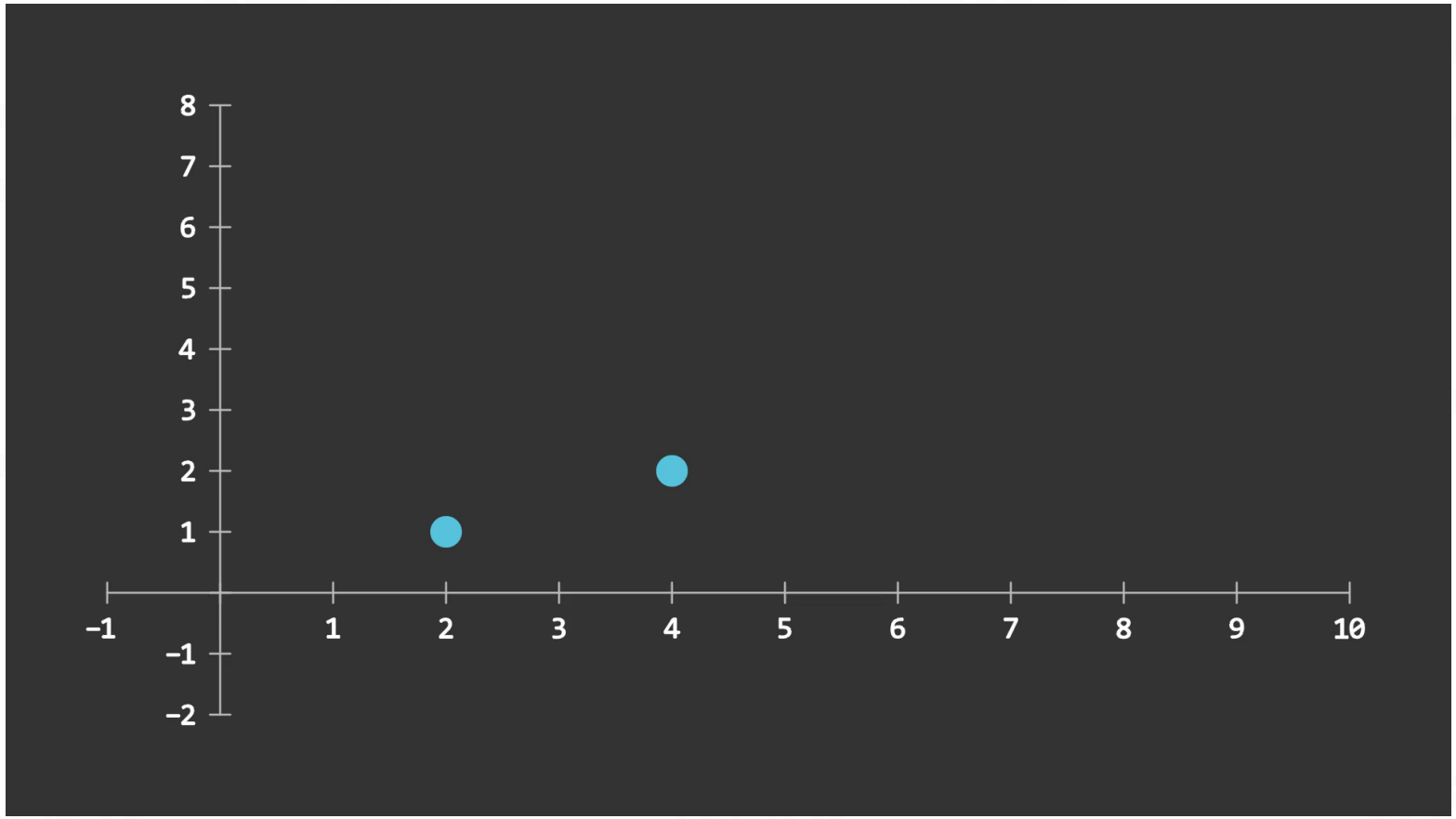
Character Movement Replication by Interpolation

Result after interpolation was implemented

Interpolation Challenges of Vehicle Movement Replication

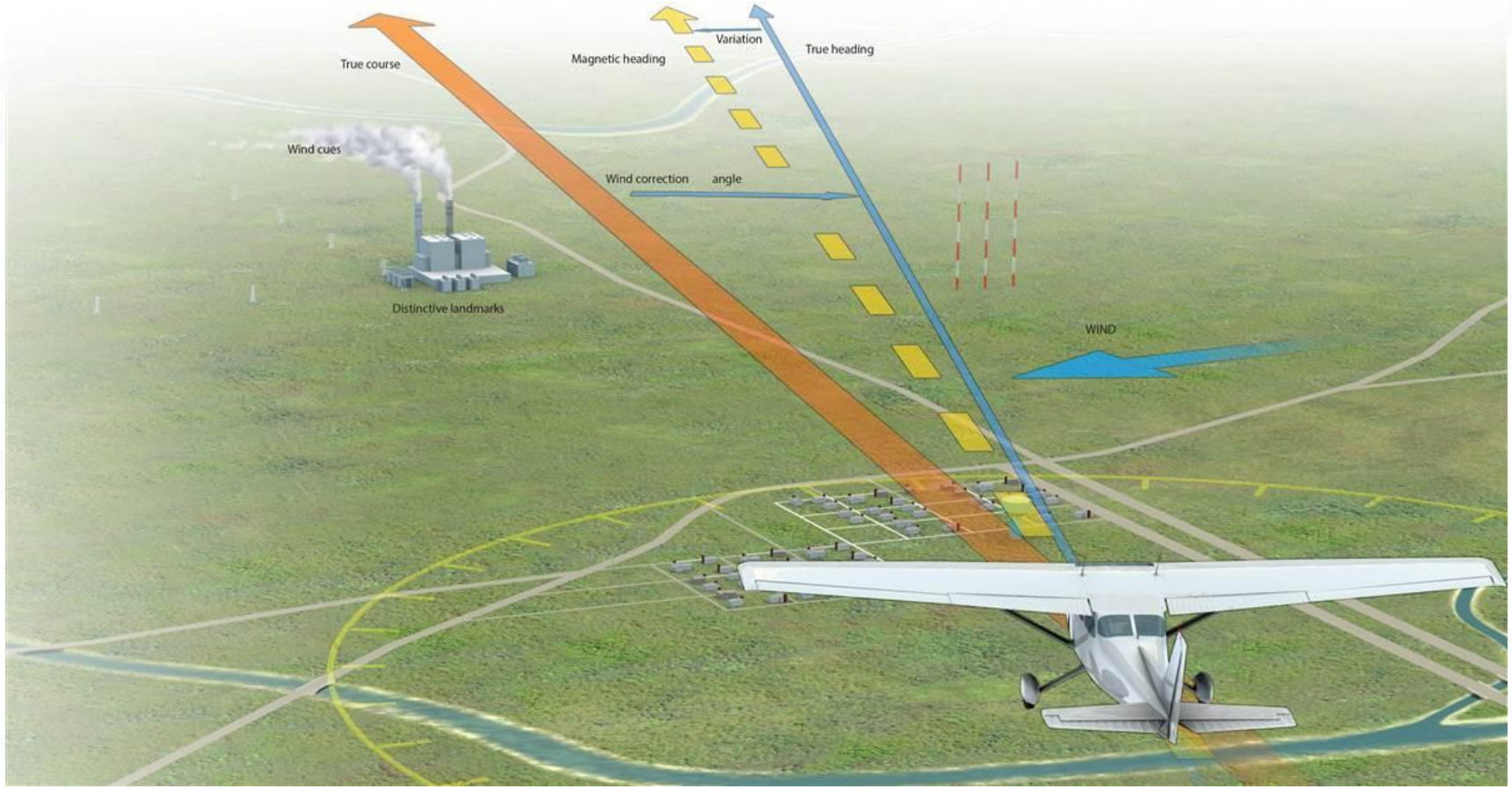
Estimate Current State by Extrapolation

- Use **past** states to estimate **current** state to compensate net lag



Dead Reckoning

- Estimate future state based on states that have been received

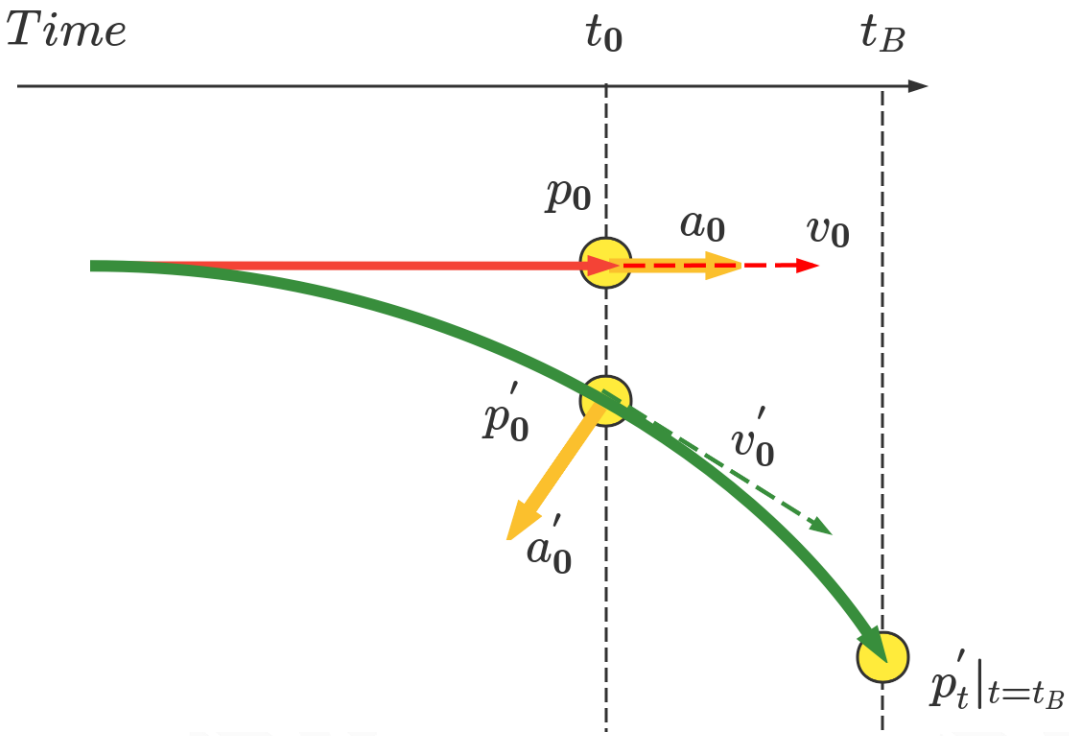


Projective Velocity Blending (1/2)

- At t_0, the replicated character is at p_0 with velocity v_0 and acceleration a_0, and receive the synced states with position p_0', velocity v_0', acceleration a_0'
- We can predict position p_t' after a time duration t based the synced states

$$p_t' = p_0' + v_0' t + \frac{1}{2} a_0' t^2$$

- Our goal is to reach $p_t'|_{t=t_B}$ smoothly after a fixed blending time duration: $t_B - t_0$



Projective Velocity Blending (2/2)

At any time t, we can get the blending velocity v_t

$$\lambda = \frac{t - t_0}{t_B - t_0}$$

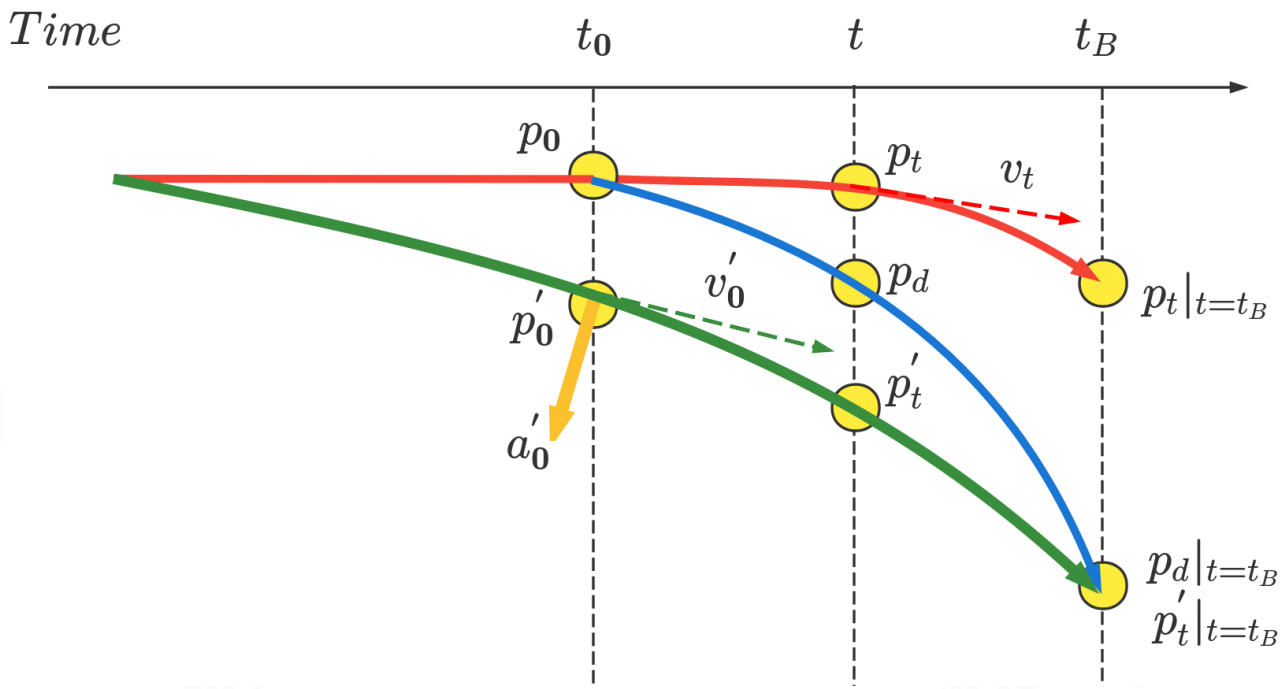
$$v_t = v_0 + \lambda(v_0' - v_0)$$

And projecting the position p_t from p_0

$$p_t = p_0 + v_t t + \frac{1}{2} a_0' t^2$$

Then get the dead reckoned position p_d by combining p_t and p_t'

$$p_d = p_t + \lambda(p_t' - p_t)$$



Collision Issues (1/4)

Dead reconking Collision trajection looks weird

Red: Snapshot
Blue: Simulated track
Green: Ground truth

Collision Issues (2/4)

Phase 1: Collision starts

Red: Snapshot
Blue: Simulated track
Green: Ground truth

Collision Issues (3/4)

Phase 2: The replica keeps going, since the extrapolation is based on the last snaphsot

Red: Snapshot
Blue: Simulated track
Green: Ground truth

Collision Issues (4/4)

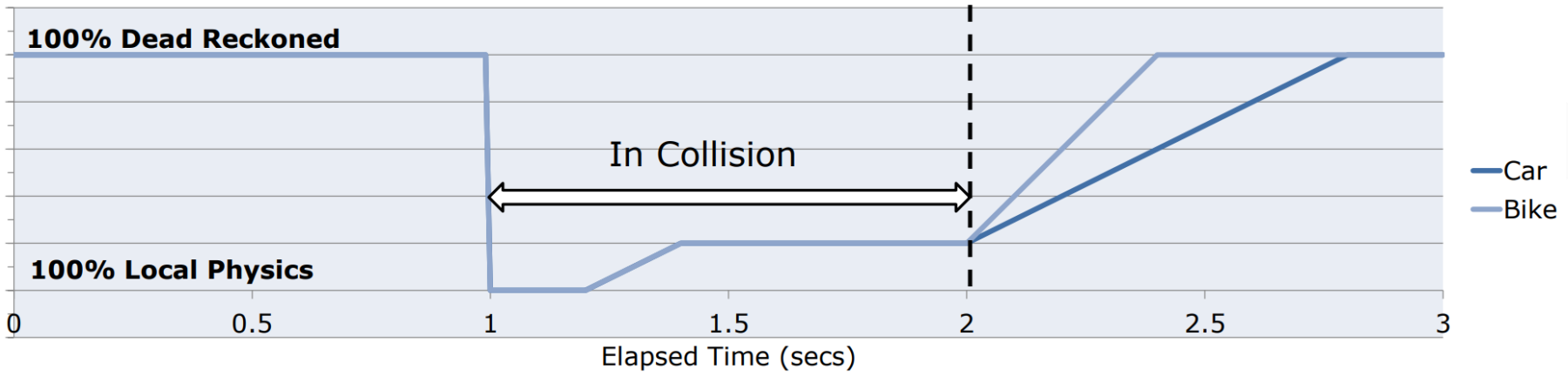
Phase 3: Finally we receive a snapshot to stop the replica, but replica gives master's rigidbody a huge velocity to pushing master away

Red: Snapshot
Blue: Simulated track
Green: Ground truth

Physics Simualtion Blending During Collision

Tunable between two states

- State calculated by the client physics simulation
- State that tries to reach the dead reckoned positions



Tuned blending factors from Watch Dogs 2, Ubisoft Toronto. Bikes recover faster than cars

Usage Scenario of Interpolation

Scenario for Using Interpolation

- Characters' movement are very non-deterministic with high acceleration
- Gameplay suffers from the “wrap” when extrapolation errors occur

Typical examples

- FPS
- MOBA

Apex Legends

Usage Scenario of Extrapolation

Scenario for Using Extrapolation

- Player movement uses a realistic physical model
- Gameplay suffers from latency due to network transmission

Typical examples

- Racing game. Vehicle systems (Tanks, Ships, etc.)

World Of Warships

Blend Scenario of Interpolation and Extrapolation

Sometimes we need to apply both interpolation and extrapolation for the game to work properly

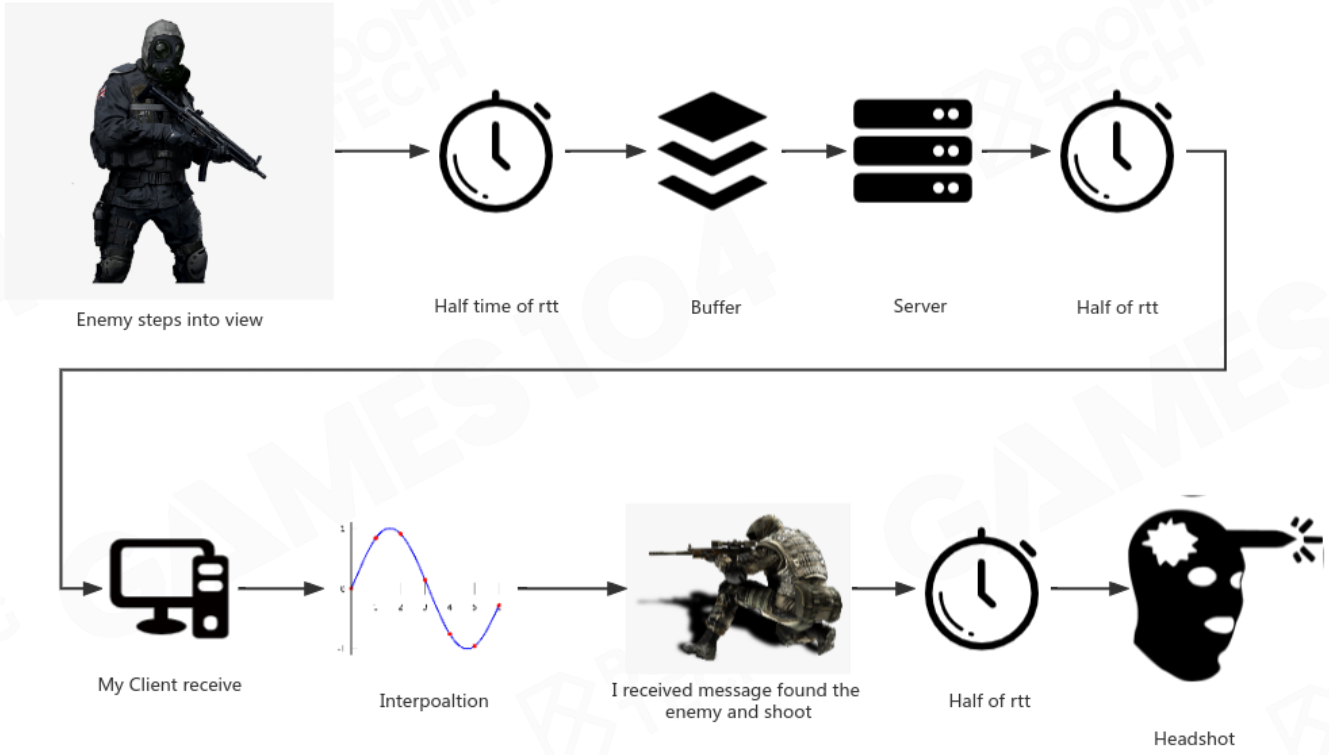
- Apply Extrapolation on vehicles
- Apply Interpolation for characters
- Do extrapolation if not enough data received

Battlefield1

Hit Registration

How to Make a Headshot in Online Game

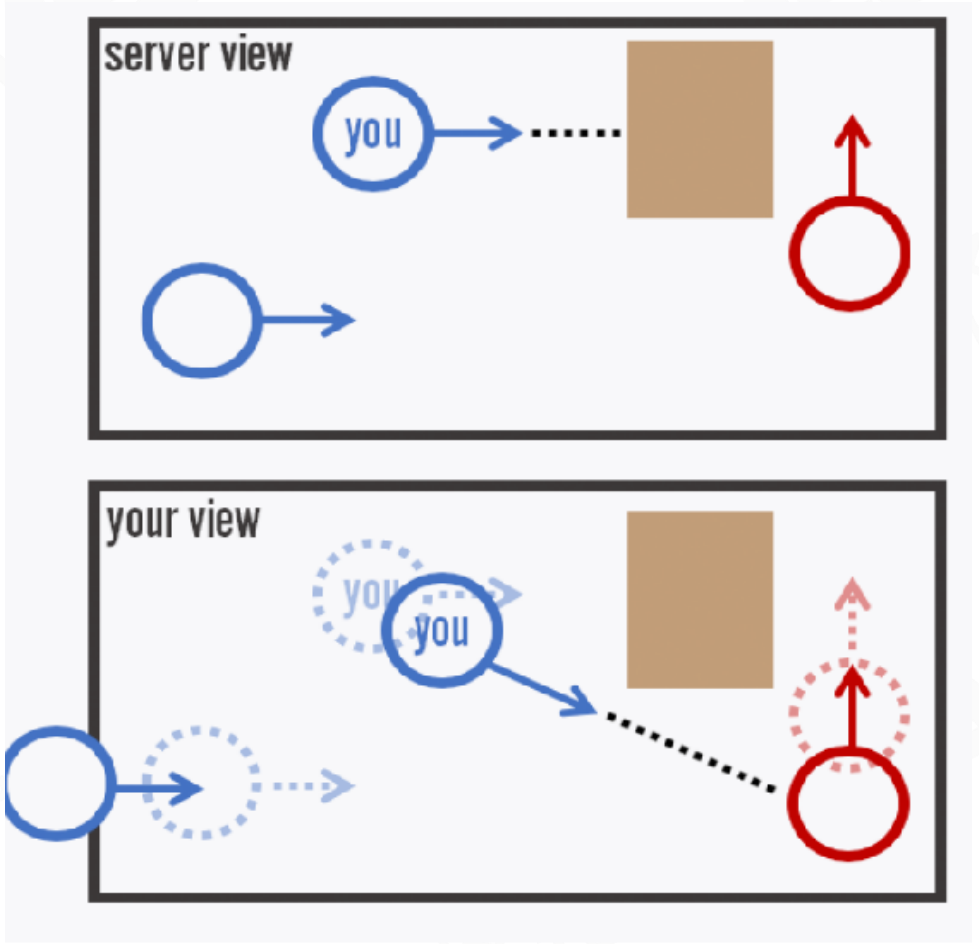
Net messages to travel from client to server, and interpolation causes you to see the enemy way lag behind



Where is the Enemy?

Due to latency, interpolation offset and time delay, you'll see other players slightly behind their current server positions. Where should I shot?

Where Should I Shot?



Hit Registration

Hit registration is making a **consensus** of all players that whether you've actually hit your enemy

Battlefield 3: **Client-side hit detection**

CSGO: **Server-side hit-registration**

Hit Registration

- Detecting hit event on client-side with replicated character positions
- Send hit events to the server
- Server run simple verification

The large map and lots of players

PUBG

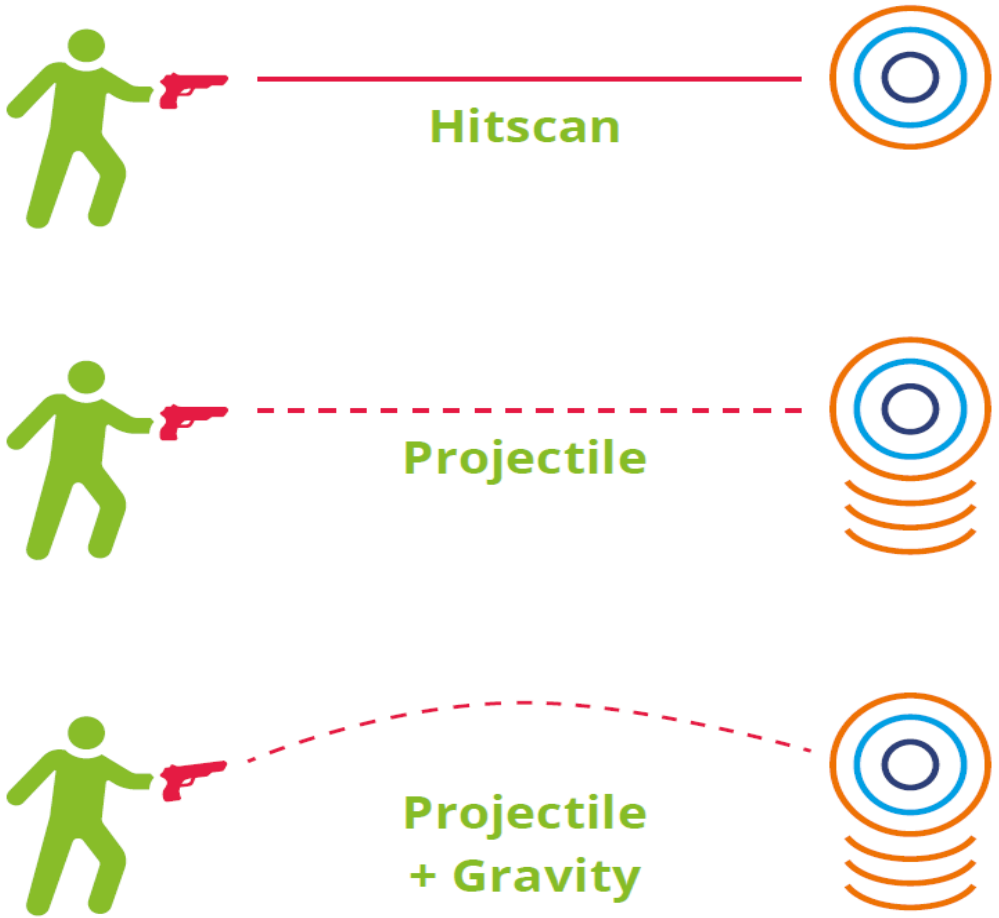
Destruction and Vehicles

Battlefield 3

A Comparison of Hitscan Weapons versus Projectile Weapons

Unlike hitscan weapons, projectile weapons can also simulate the effect of gravity

The scenery in Battlefield is built from several hitboxes, so destruction can take away the walls, the floors, etc.



A Very Simple Server Verification of Hit Event

- Client send hit event with complete ray information to server
  - StartPoint, HitPoint and HitObject of the Raycast
- Validate StartPoint whether is really close enough to shooter
- Validate the HitPoint whether is really belong to HitOject
- Ensure nothing is blocking along the path by casting a ray from the StartPoint and HitPoint

In real game, the server verification is VERY TRICKY AND COMPLICATED

Server Verification Has to Guess

Problem of Client-Side Hit Detection

Efficient and Precise

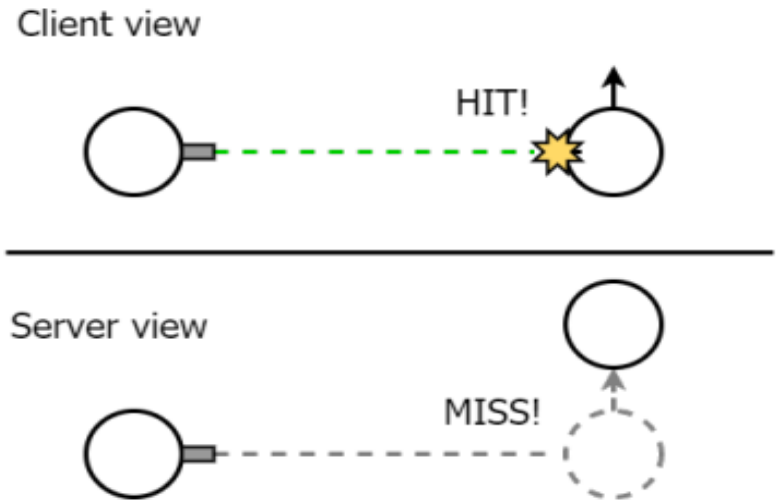
- Very efficient for hit detection without huge server workload
- Best shooting experience with pixel precision

Unsafe for cheating

- Fake hit event message
- Lag switches
- Infinite ammo …

Detecting Hit on Server-Side?

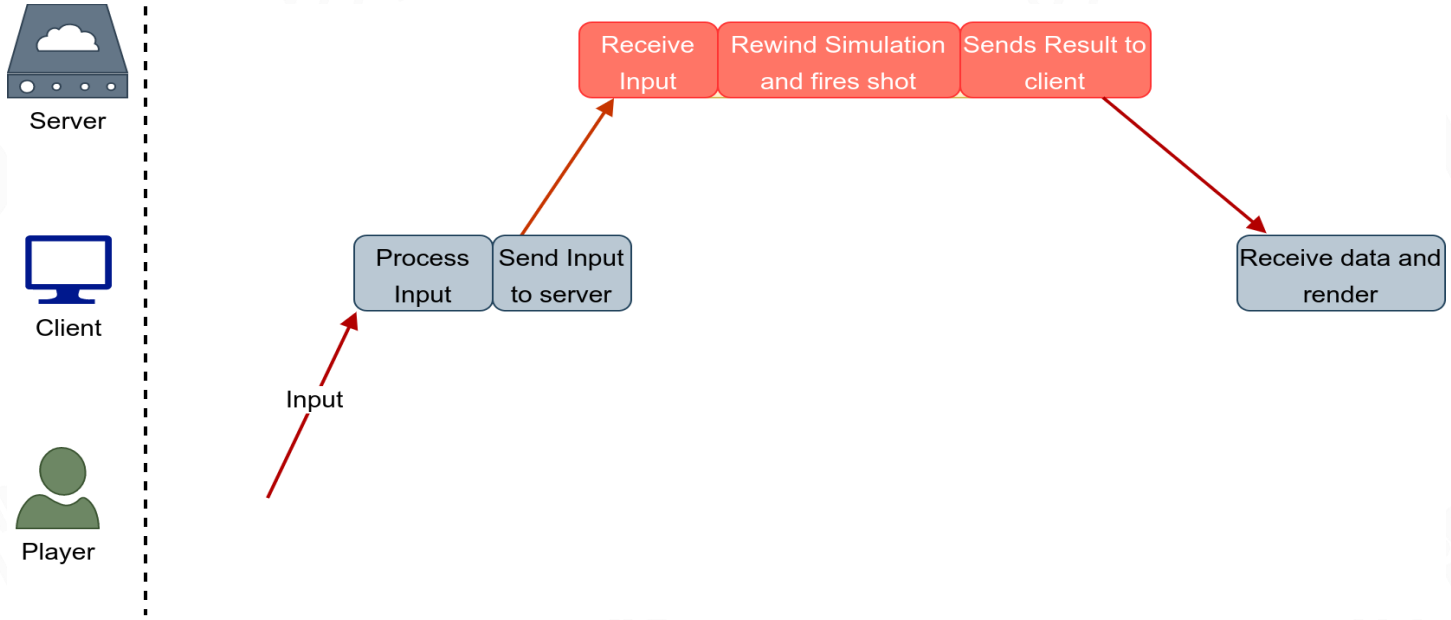
Client doesn't know the target current location on server



Lag Compensation

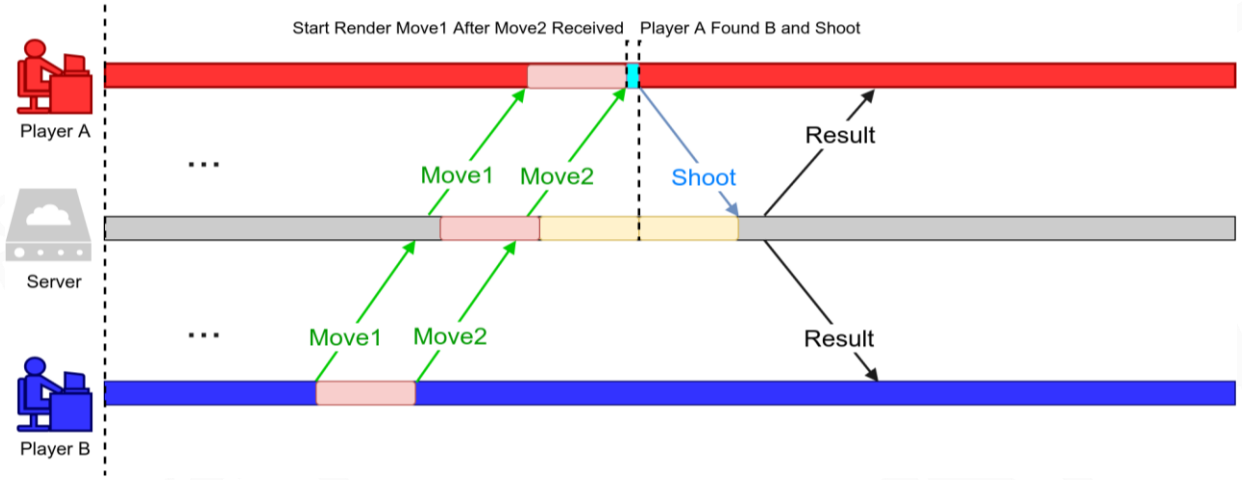
Server-side state rewinding to compensate network lags when player's commands are executed

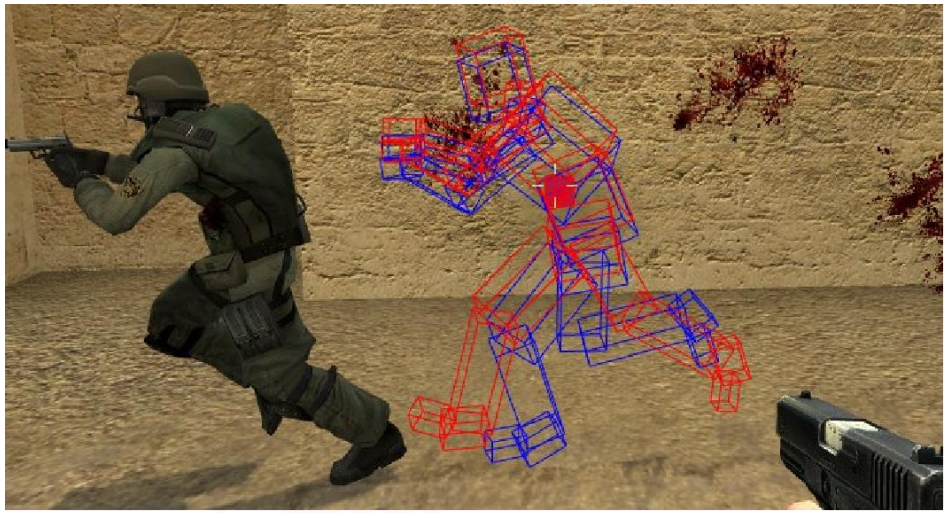
- Get information from clients
- Rewind game state in cached state snapshots that matches the client's action time
- Run client operation in rewind game state



Compensate all Possible Lags

- **RewindTime = Current Server Time - Packet Latency - Client View Interpolation Offset**



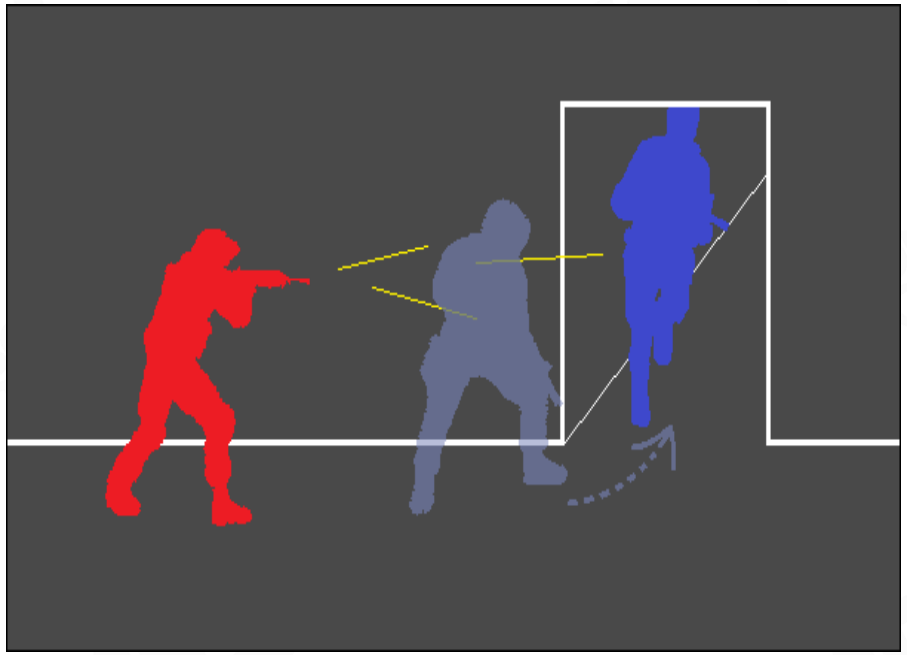


Actor: Enemy's client state

Red collision box: Enemy in the player's view

Blue collision box: Rewinded server state

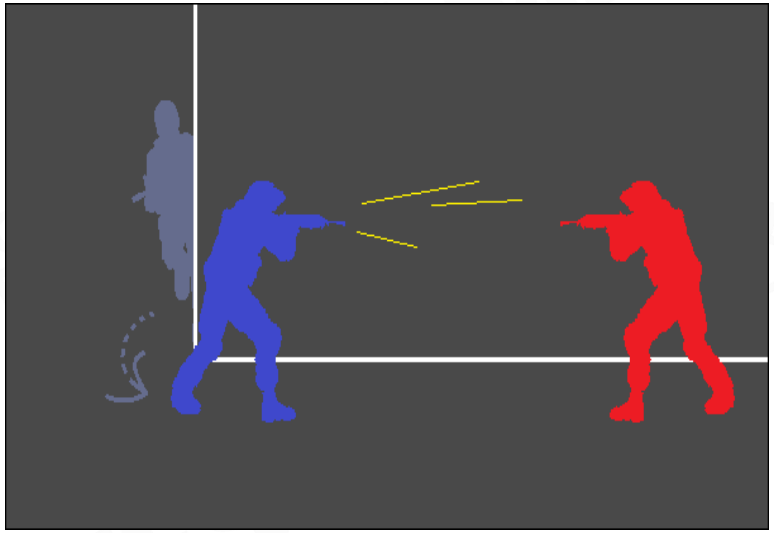
Cover Problems – Running into Cover



Shooter’s advantage

Cover Problems – Coming out from Cover

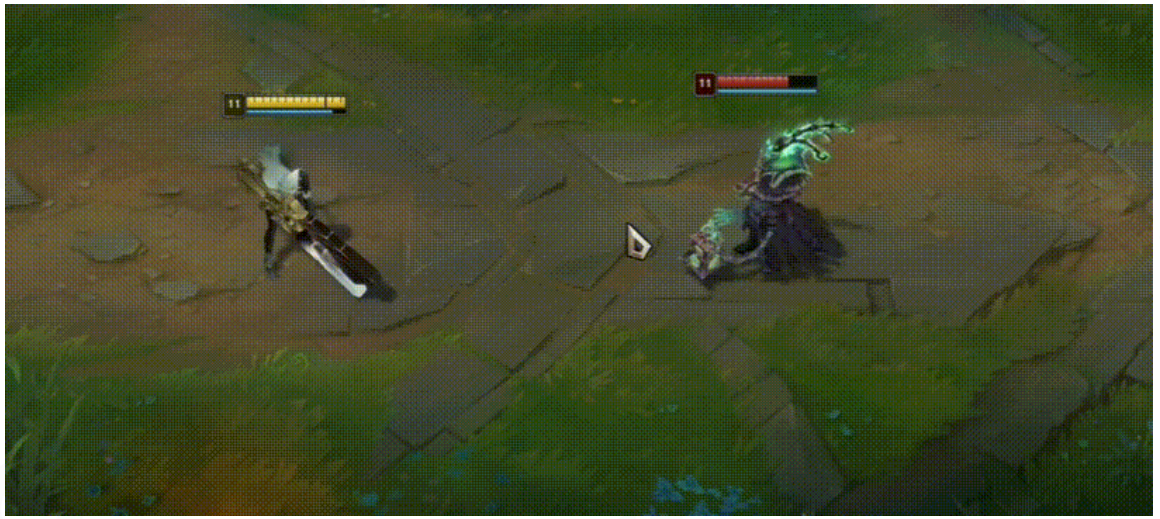
Peeker's advantage

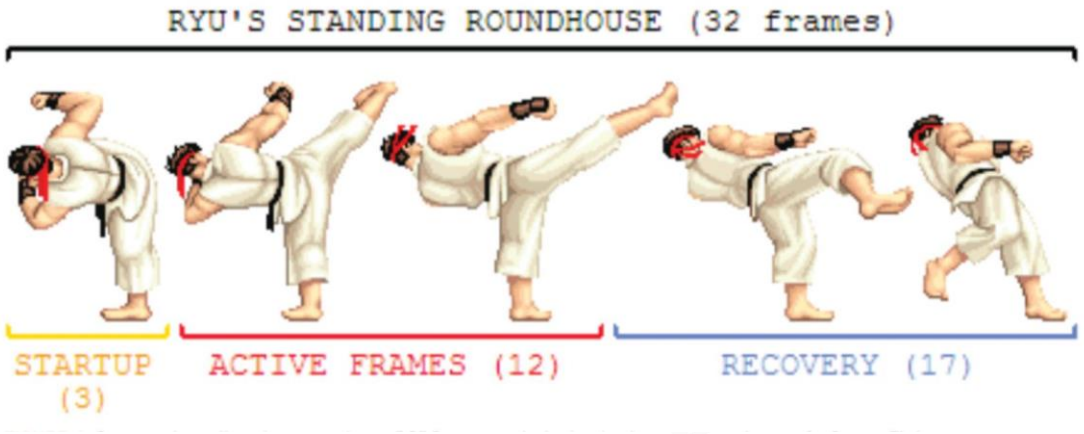


Peeker Holder

Startup Frames to Ease Latency Feeling

- A fixed animation before attack or move can also eliminate the effect of lag from network transmission
- Players will keep their attention on animations and ignore the state delay





Local Forecast VFX Impacts

- Clients can perform local hit tests in order to give the player some instant feedback, such as displaying a blood splatter visual effect
- However, any permanent effects of the hits, such as reducing the hit points of a player, are only applied after receiving confirmation from the server

MMOG Network Architecture

What is MMOG?

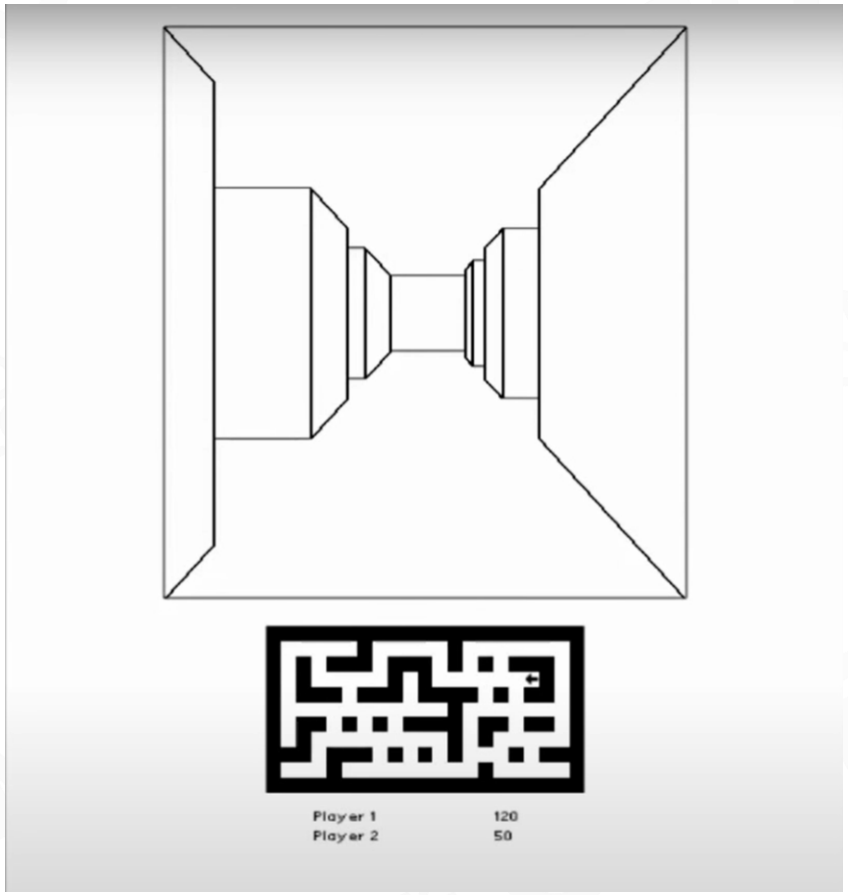
MMOG: Massively Multiplayer Online Game, or more commonly **MMO**

MMOs with a large numbers of players, often hundreds or thousands, on the same server can enable players to cooperate and compete with each other on a large scale, and include a variety of gameplay types (MMORPG, MMORTS, MMOFPS, etc.)

Final Fantasy XIV - MMORPG

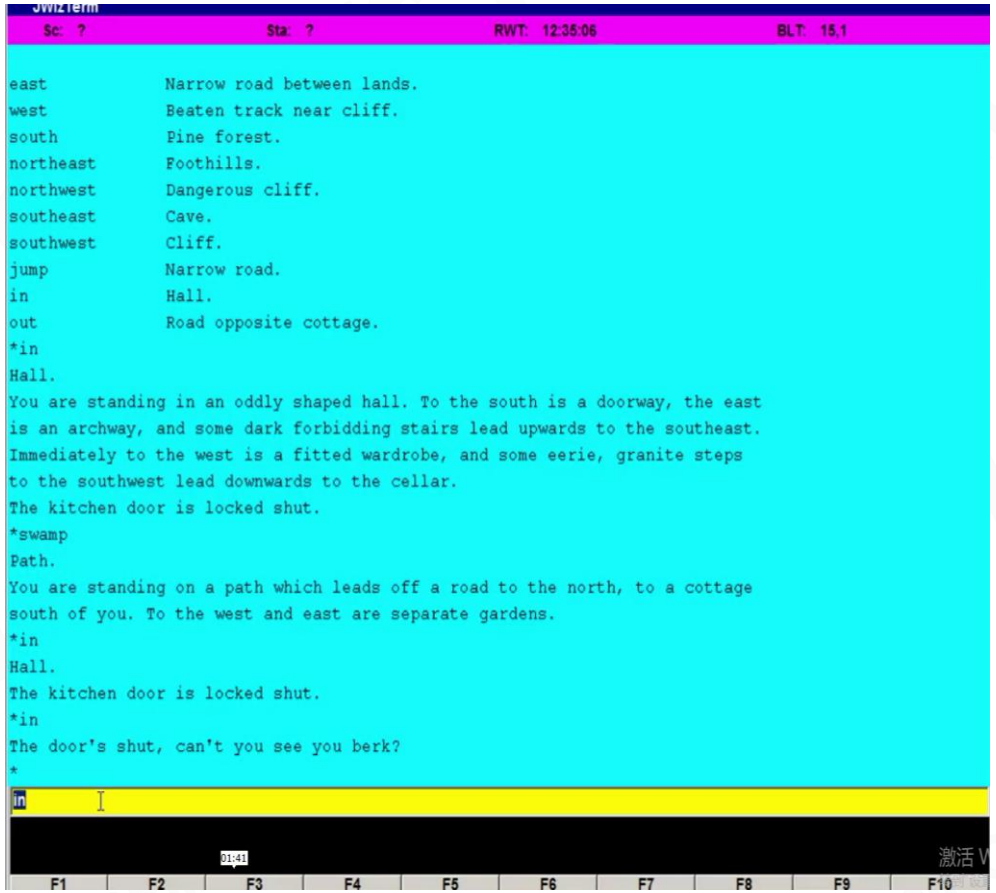
PlanetSide 2 - MMOFPS

The first Network Game



Mazewar in 1974

The first Role Playing Game



Multi-User Dimension in 1978

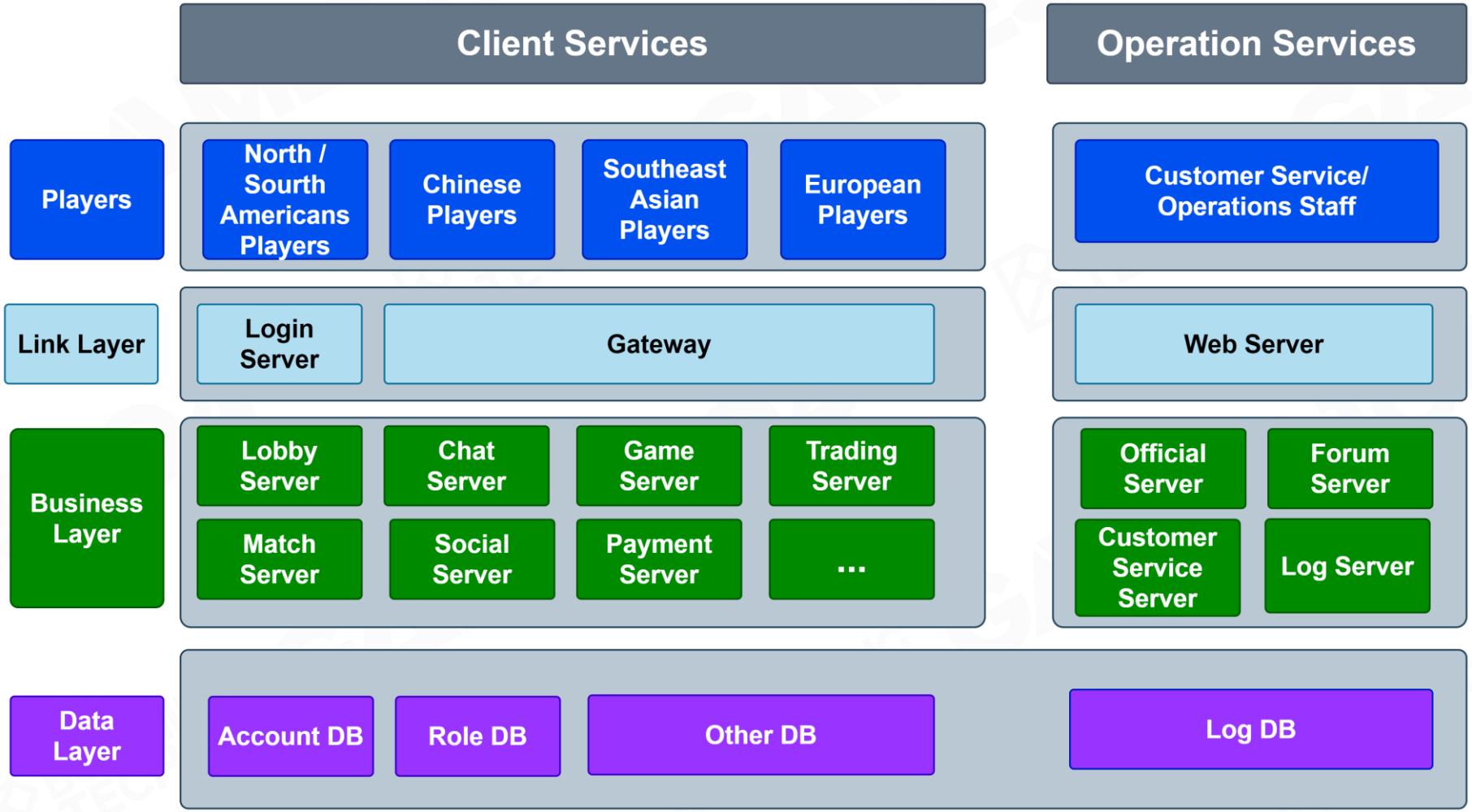
Diversities of Modern MMO

Game Sub-Systems

MMOs have a variety of gameplay and are supported by many sub-systems

- User management
- Matchmaking
- Trading system
- Social system
- Data storage
- ...

MMO Architecture



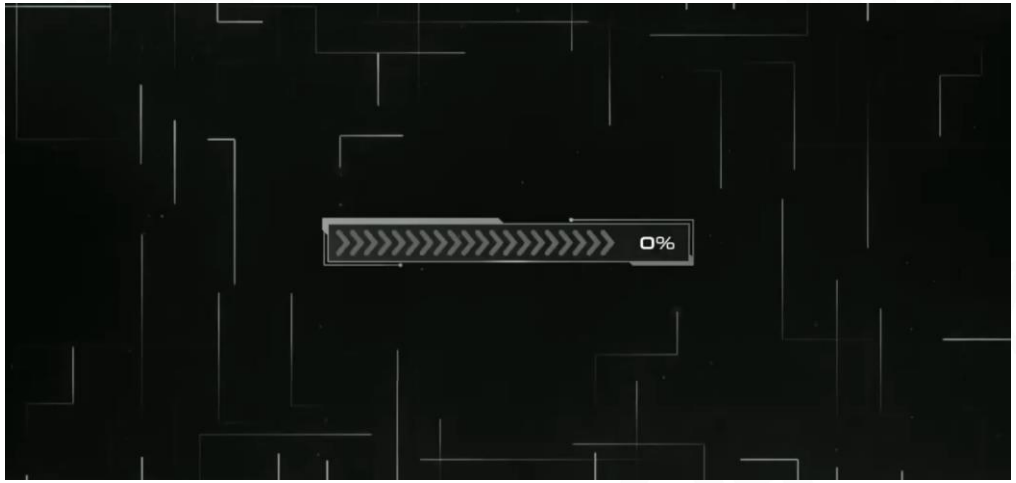
Services of Link Layer

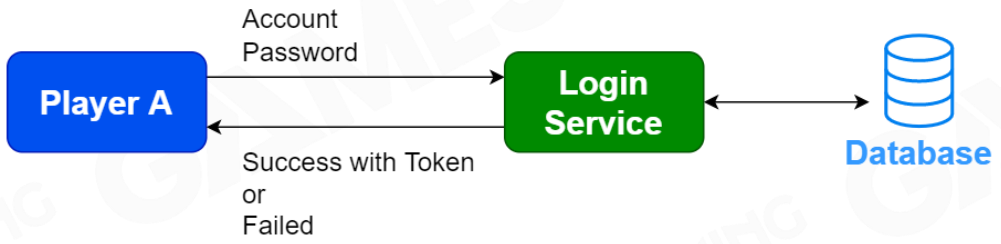
Login Server

- Verification of client connection

Gateway

- Very important layer to separate inside/outside networks





Lobby

- Players can gather in the lobby, see and interact with other players
- When the number of players continues to increase, it is a challenge to the performance of the server and the client

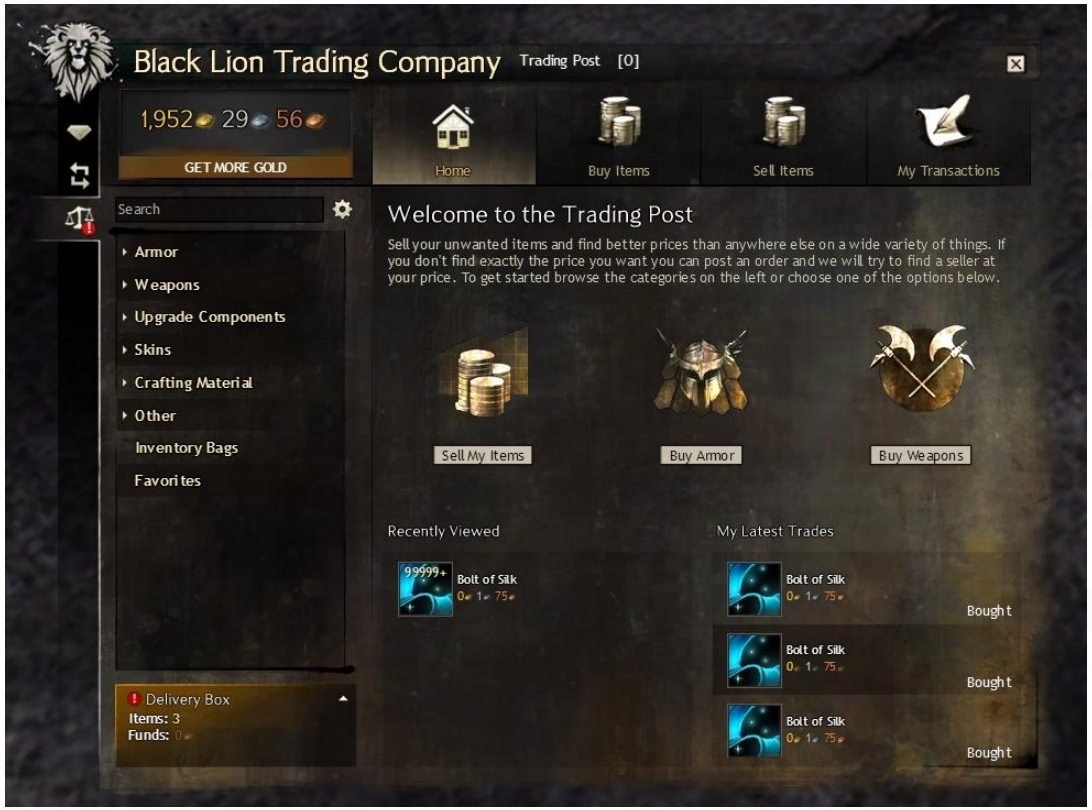
Final Fantasy XIV

Character Server

All player data is managed in one system. Such as account info, character info, backpack info, mail info, etc.

Trading System

- Buying and selling items on the marketplace
- Sending items or coins to other players through the in-game Mail
- Game designers need to keep an eye on market prices to prevent imbalances
- For a persistent world to maintain a stable economy, a balance must be struck between currency sources and sinks
- Players can use real-world money to buy a specific in-game item



Trading System in *Guild Wars 2*

Social System

- Player-to-player interplay and communication
- Foster stronger social cohesion in-game

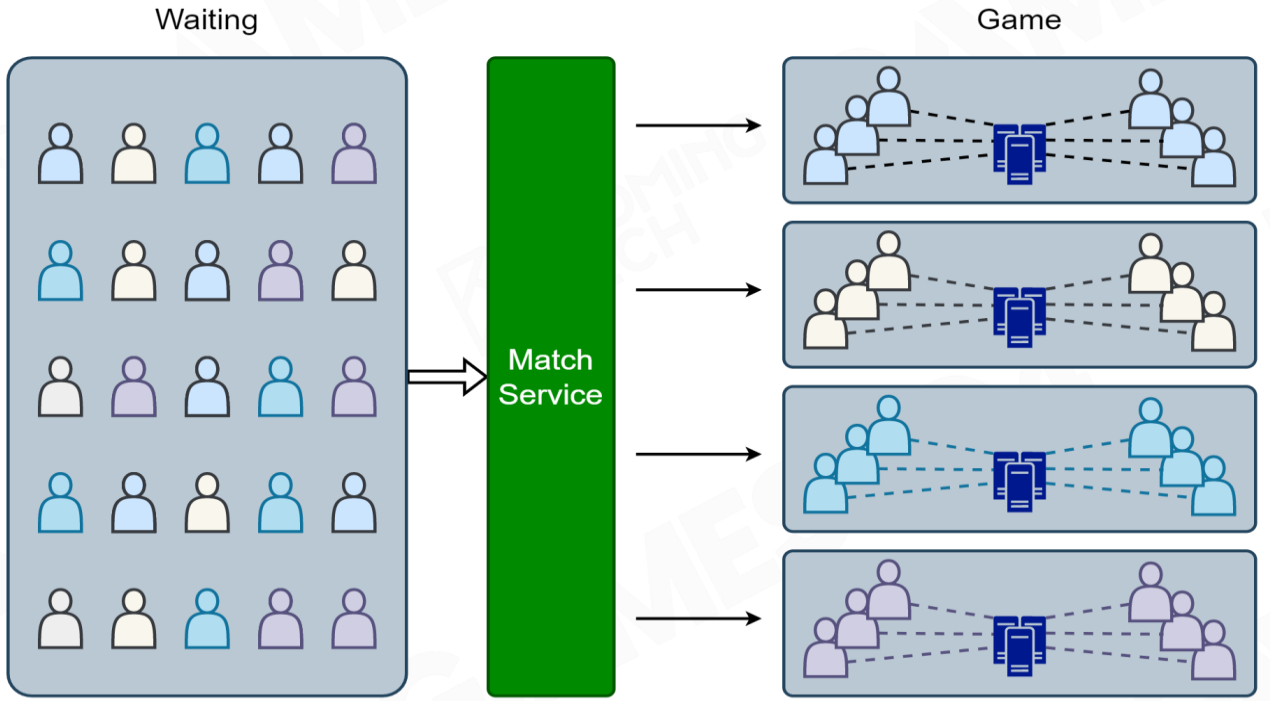
Multiple Chat Channels

Friends List

Guild

Matchmaking

- You have to consider attributes like skills, level, latency, wait time...
- In general, making a good matchmaking service is core for a game design
- Running this on a global scale for your player population presents a whole different set of challenges



Data Storage

The game data is very complex and diverse

- Player data (guilds, dungeons, warehouse, etc.)
- Monitoring data
- Mining data
- ...
- Data needs to be securely persisted and efficiently organized for retrieved and analysis etc.

Choices of Database

Relational Data Storage

- Requires Structure to be Predetermined
- Flexible Queries
- Always Consistent

Game Development Examples

- Player Data
- Game Data
- Inventory
- Item Shops/Trading

Non-Relational Data Storage

- Structure Can Change For Each Entry
- Queries Have Higher Specificity
- May Not Always Be Consistent

Game Development Examples

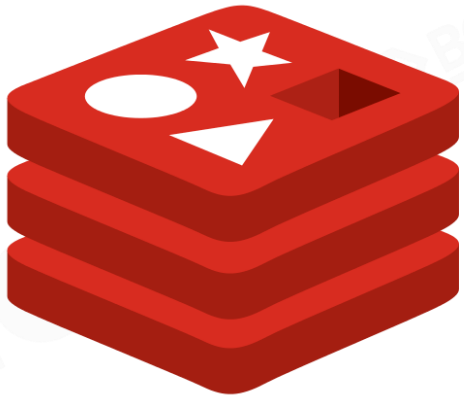
- Player/Item Stats/Profile Game Data
- Enchantments and Upgrades
- Game States
- Quest Data

In-Memory Data Storage

- Extremely Fast (Memory versus Hard Disk)
- Key-Value
- Fast Sorted/Ranged Searches
- Persistence among servers

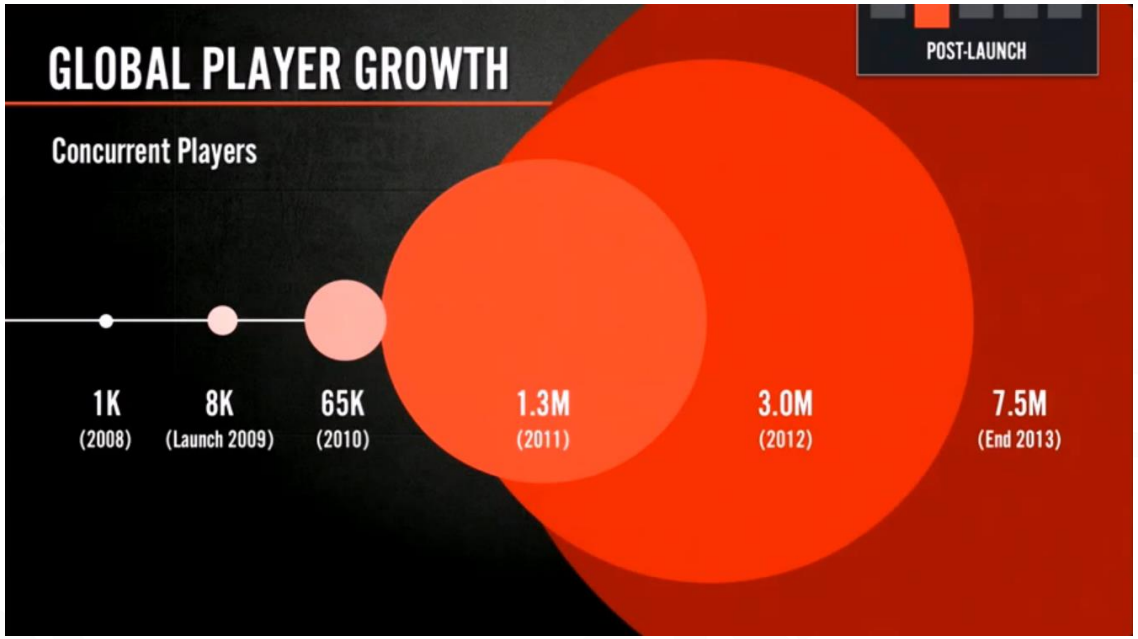
Game Development Examples

- Matchmaking
- Leaderboards
- Session Management
- Boost Performance For Other Databases

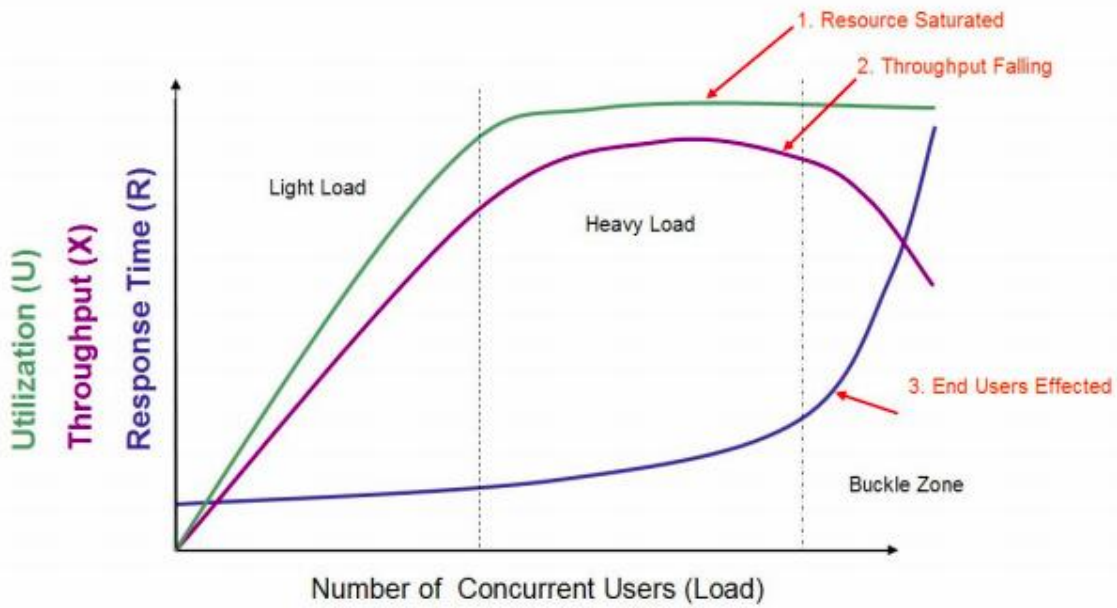


redis

Player Number Growth



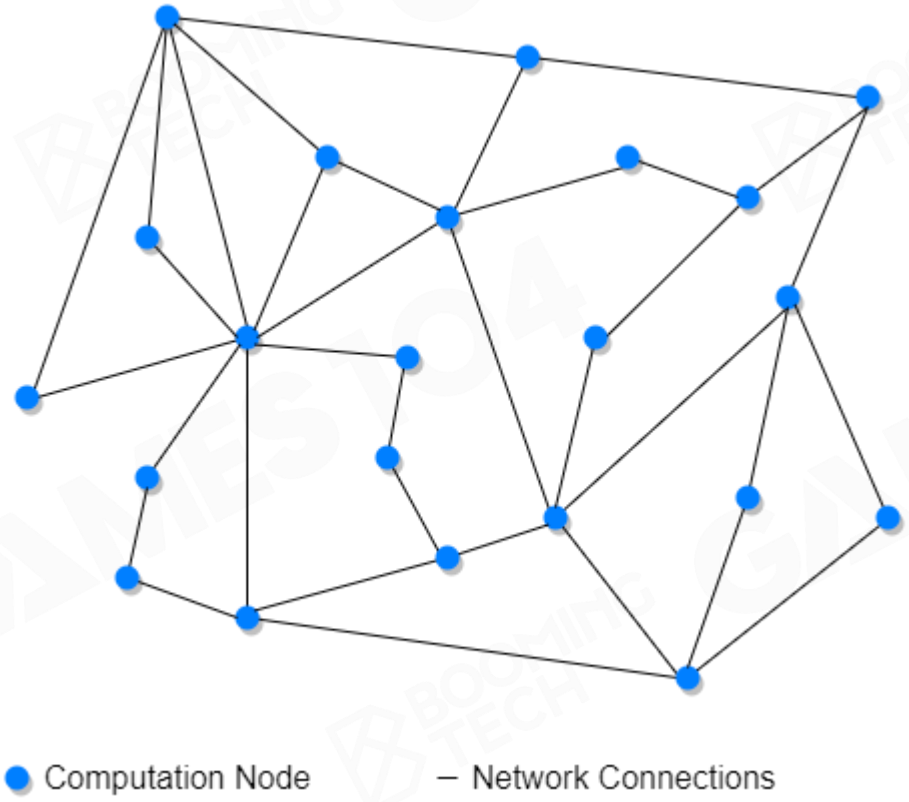
Global player growth in *LOL*



The relationship between user load, service request response time, and resource utilization

Distributed System

A distributed system is a computing environment in which various components are spread across multiple computers (or other computing devices) on a network



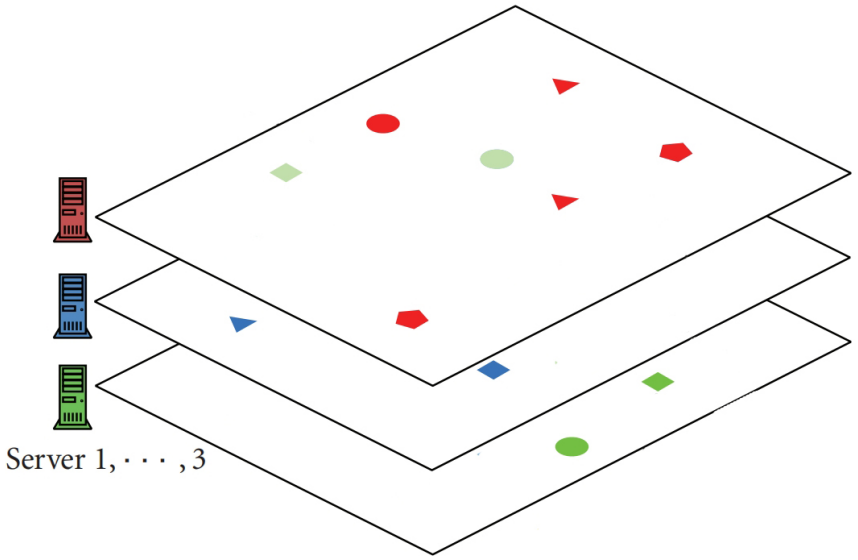
Challenges with Distributed systems

- Data access mutual exclusion
- Idempotence
- Failure and partial failure
- Unreliable network
- Distributed bugs spread epidemically
- Consistency and consensus
- Distributed transaction

Load Balancing

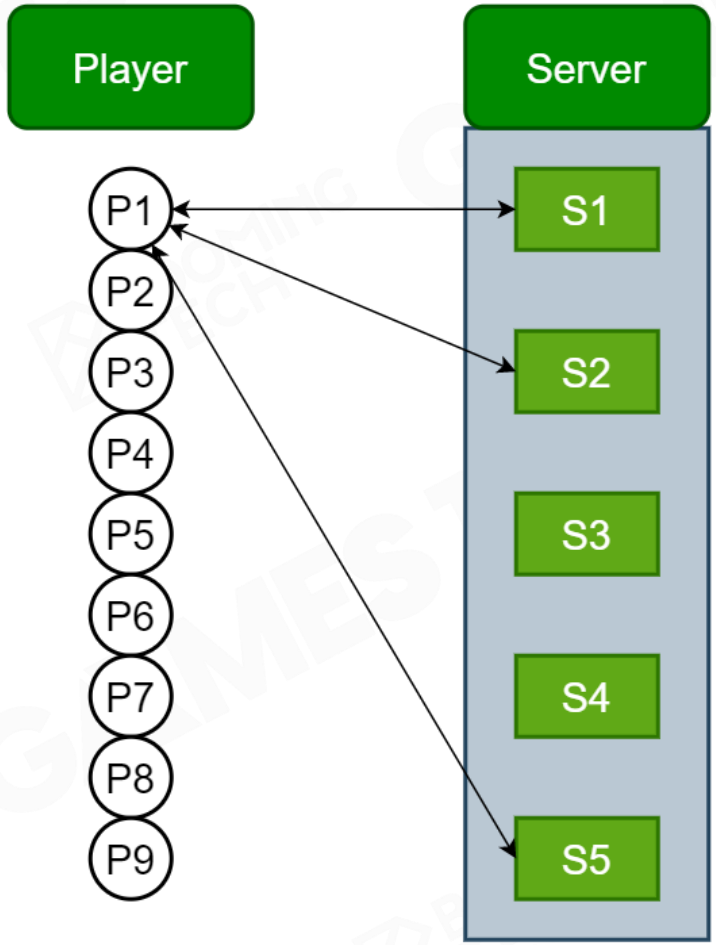
Refers to the process of distributing a set of tasks over a set of resources (computing units), with the aim of making their overall processing more efficient

- Optimize the response time
- Avoid unevenly overloading some compute nodes while other compute nodes are left idle
- All players are evenly divided on multiple servers

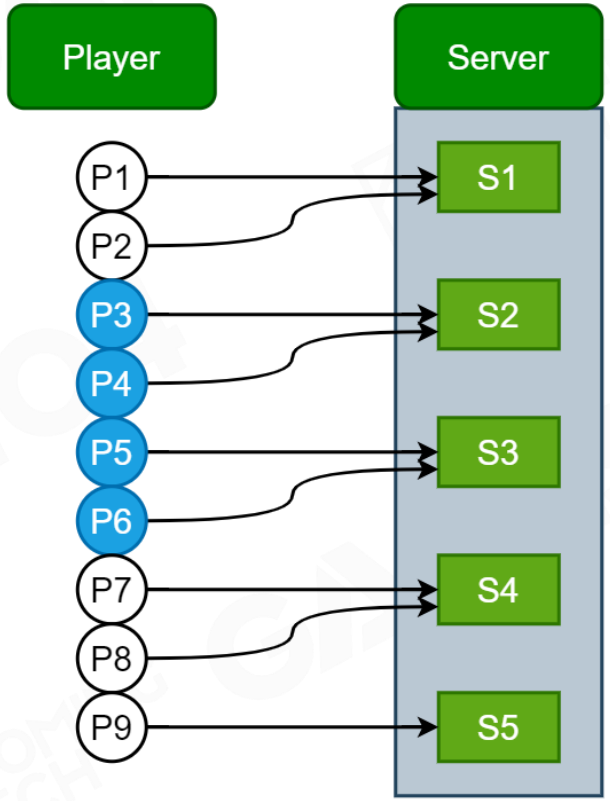


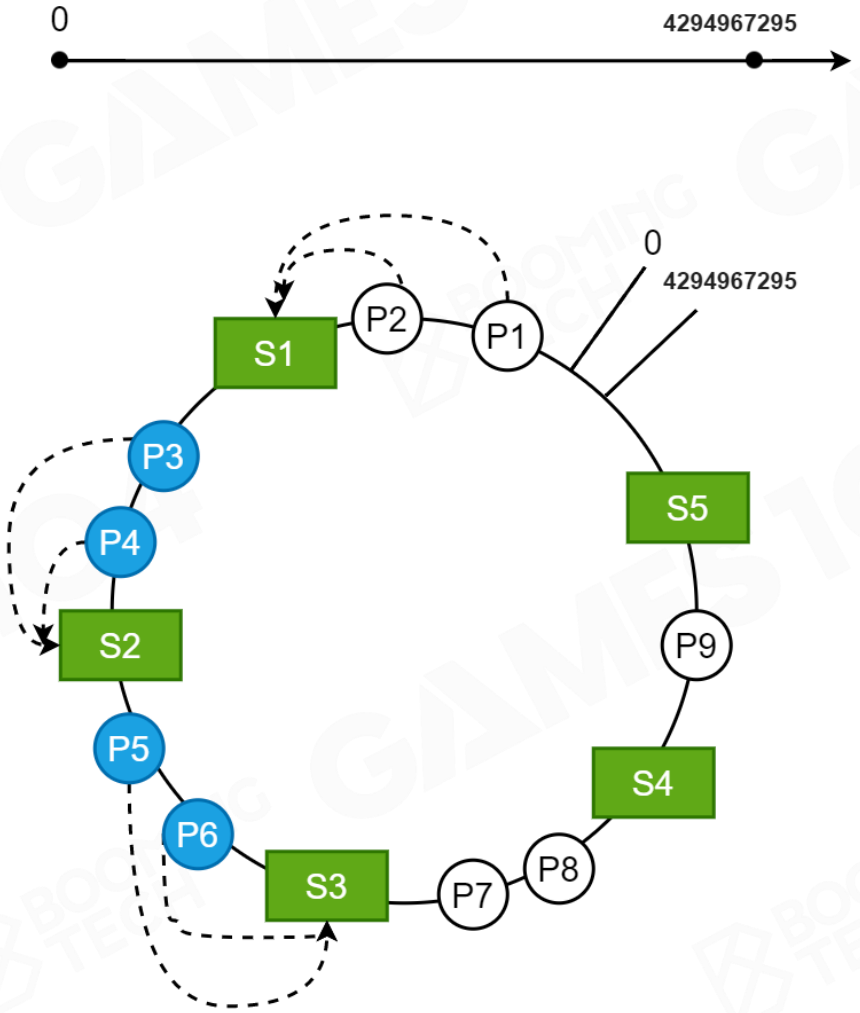
Consistent Hashing (1/3)

It was designed to avoid the problem of having to reassign every player when a server is added or removed throughout the cluster

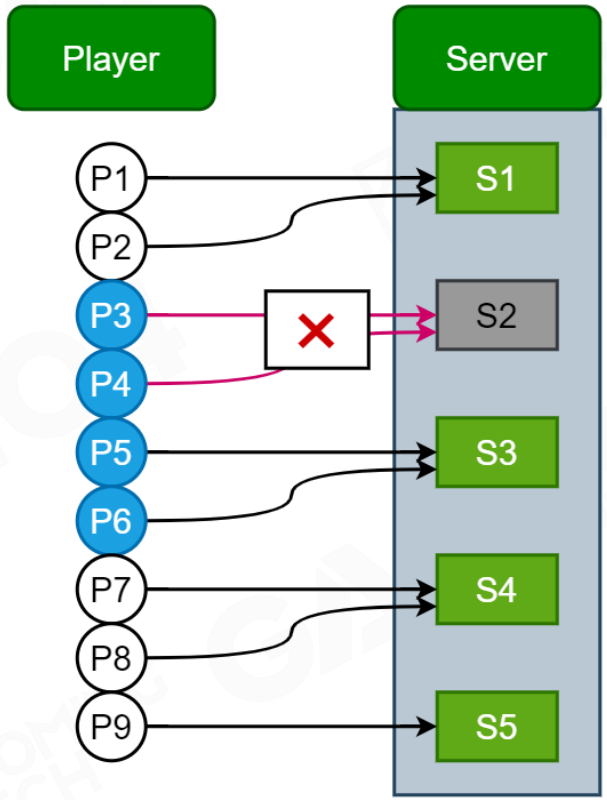


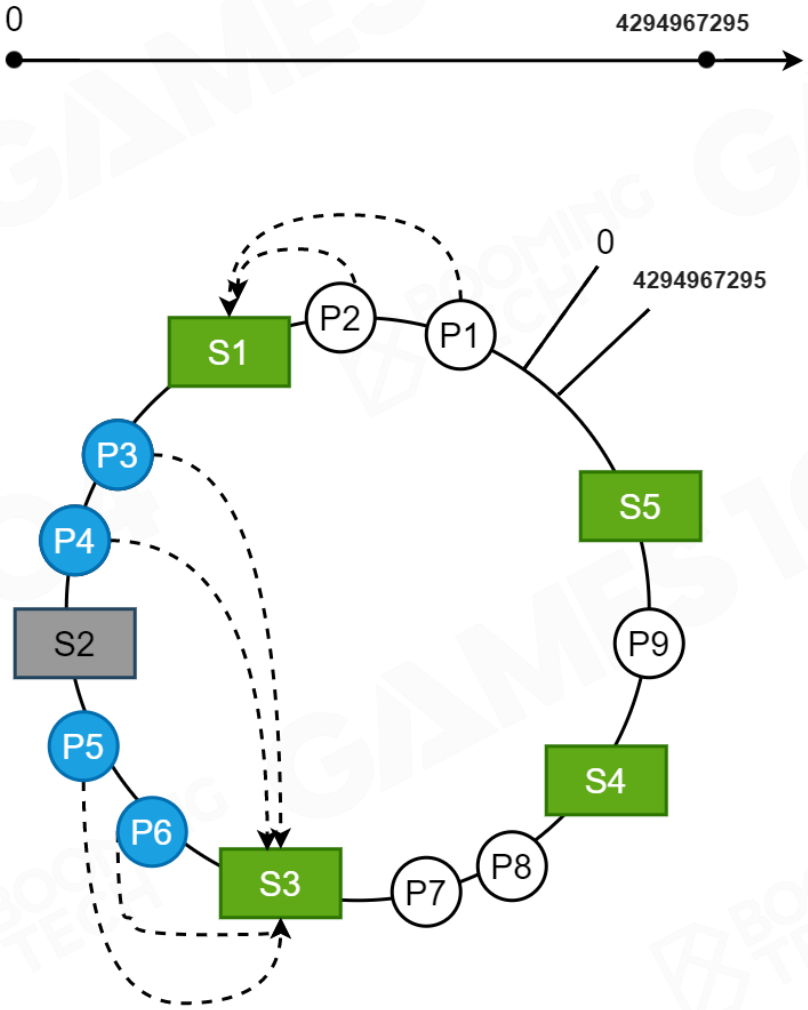
Consistent Hashing (2/3)



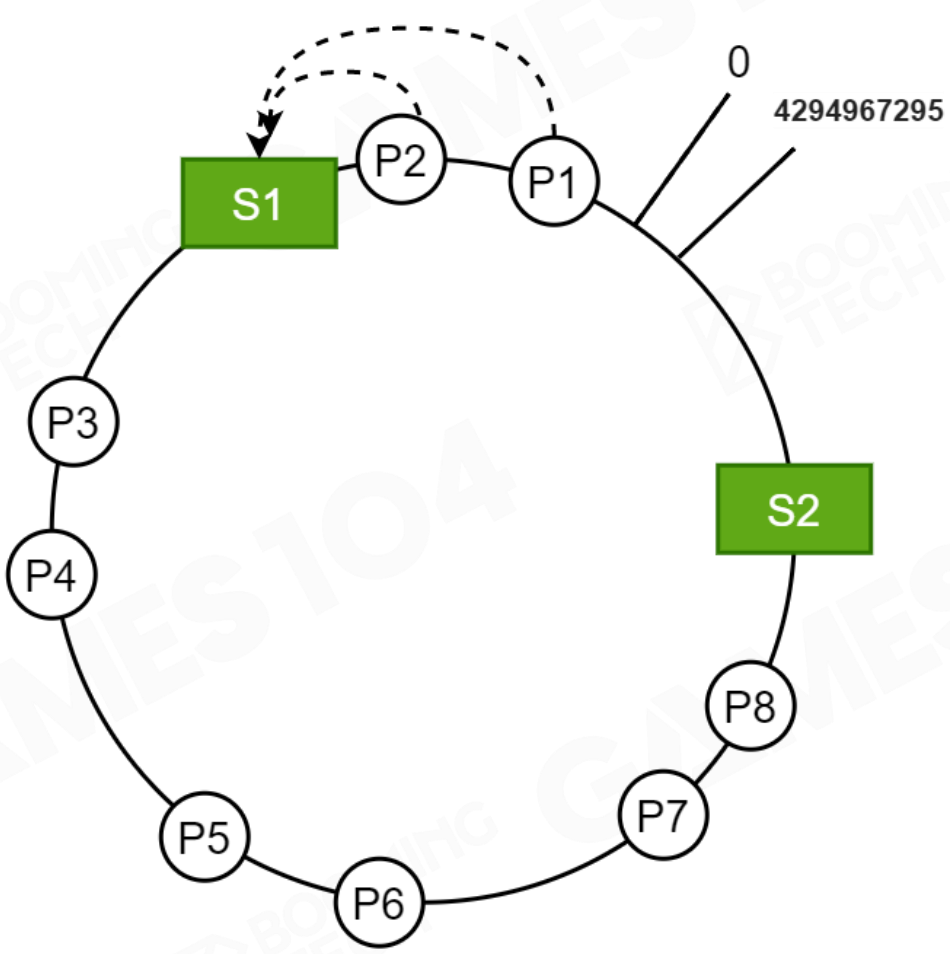


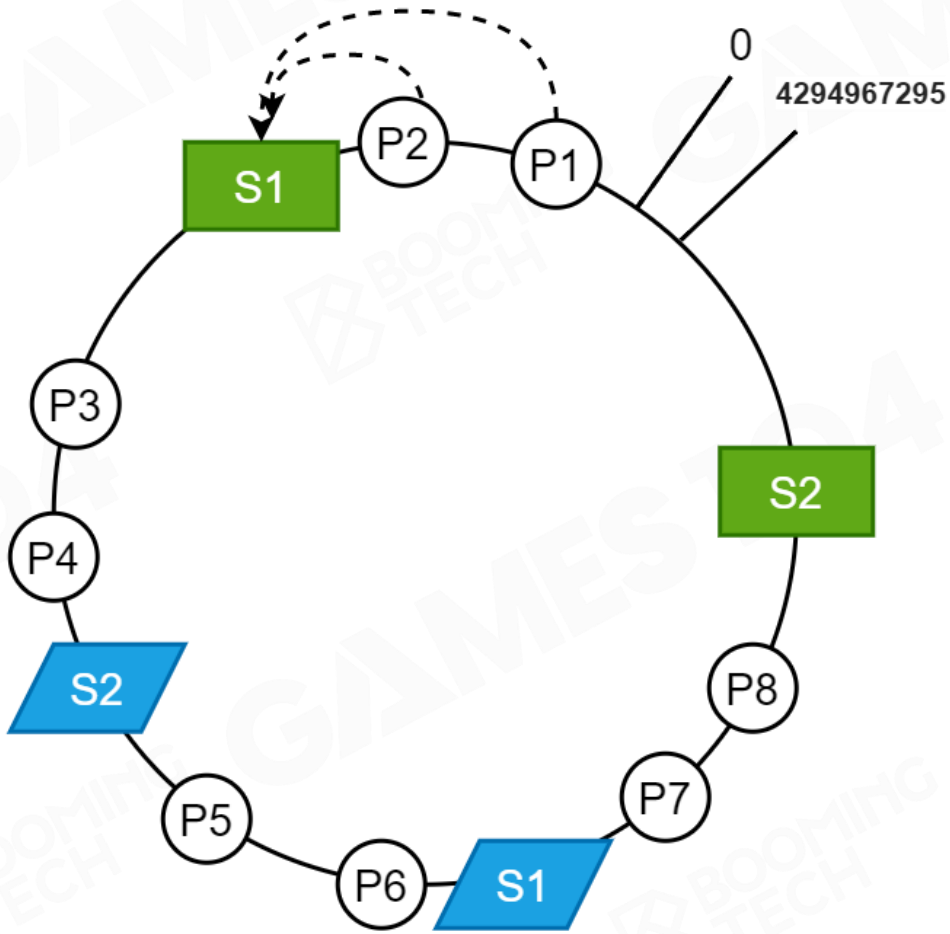
Consistent Hashing (3/3)





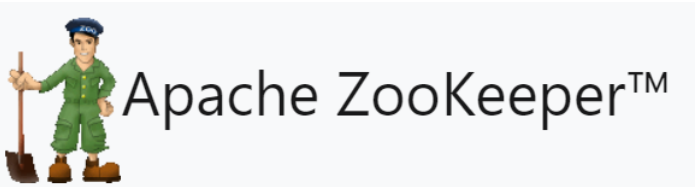
Virtual Server Node in Consistent Hashing

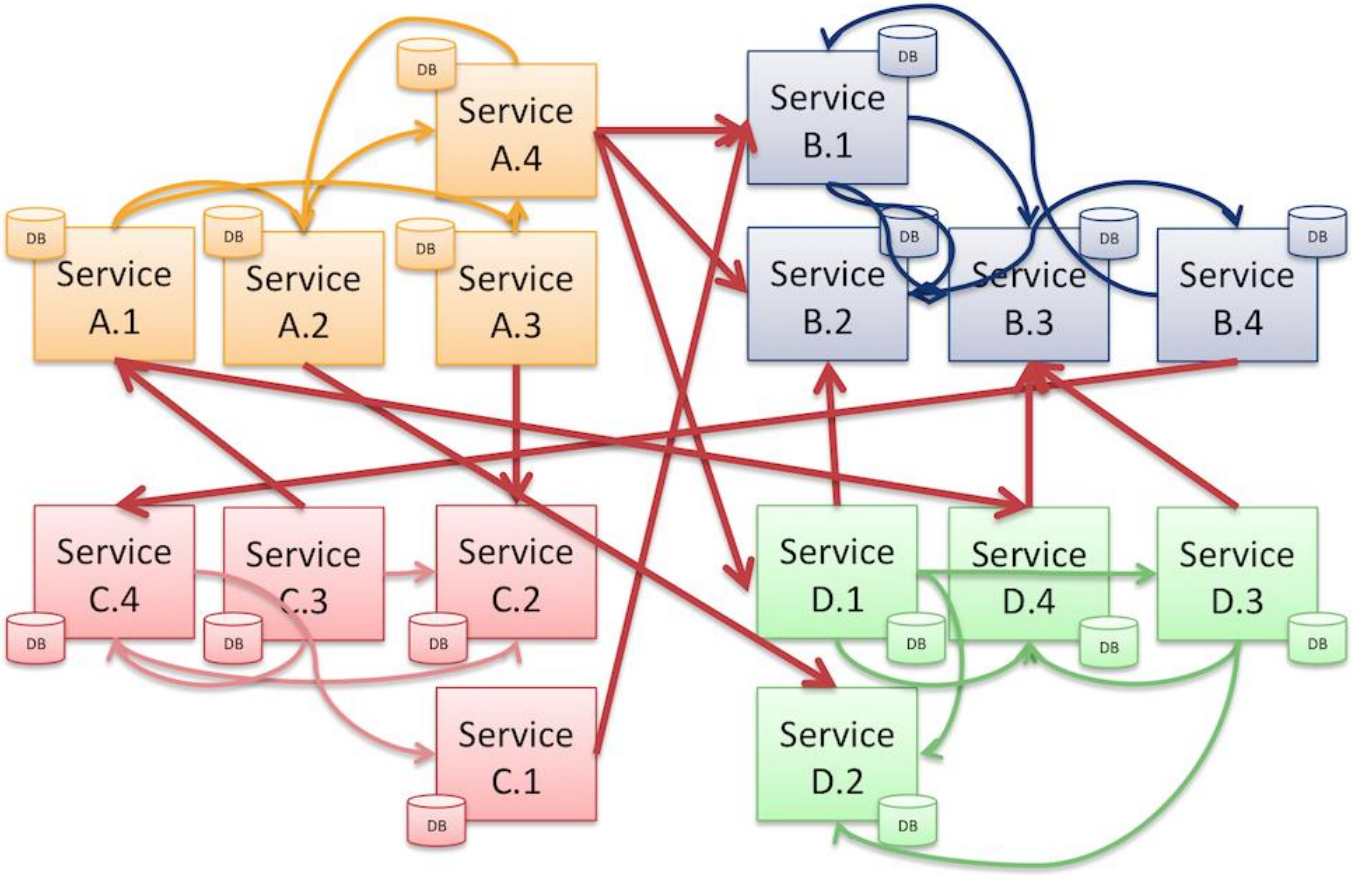




Servers Management

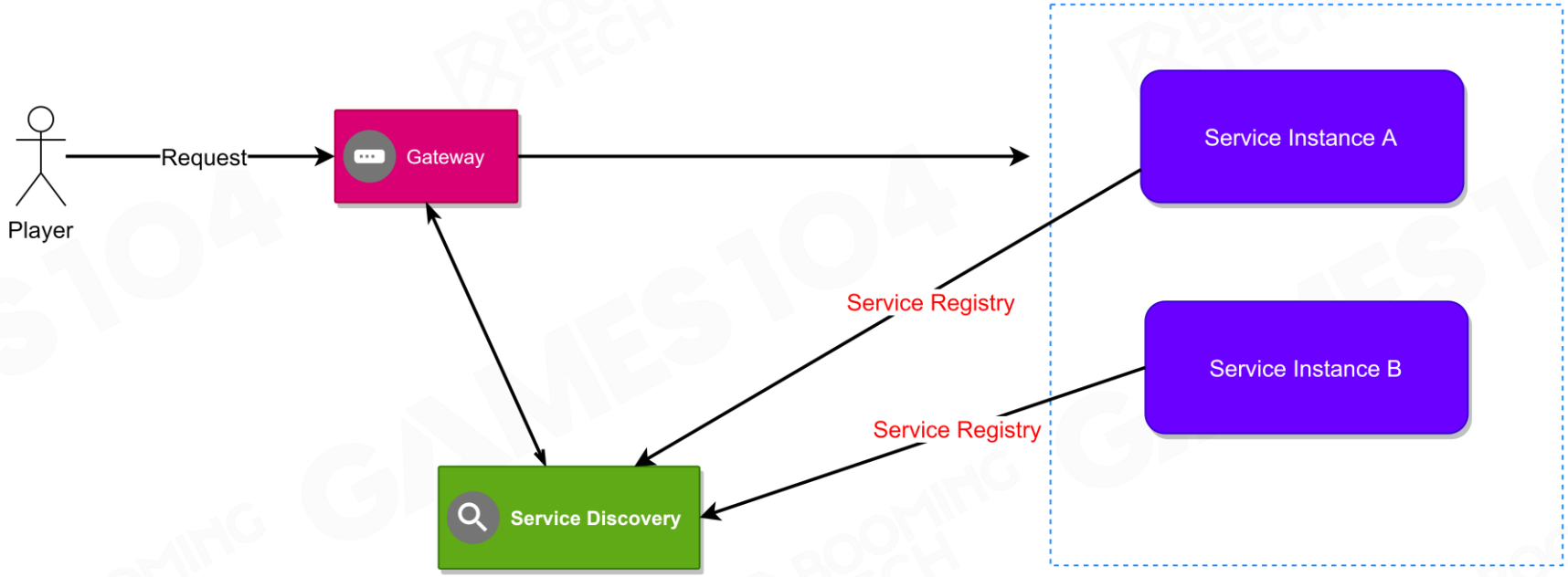
- The number of services increases
- Difficult to manage
- Lacks the flexibility to change the IP / port at a later point in time





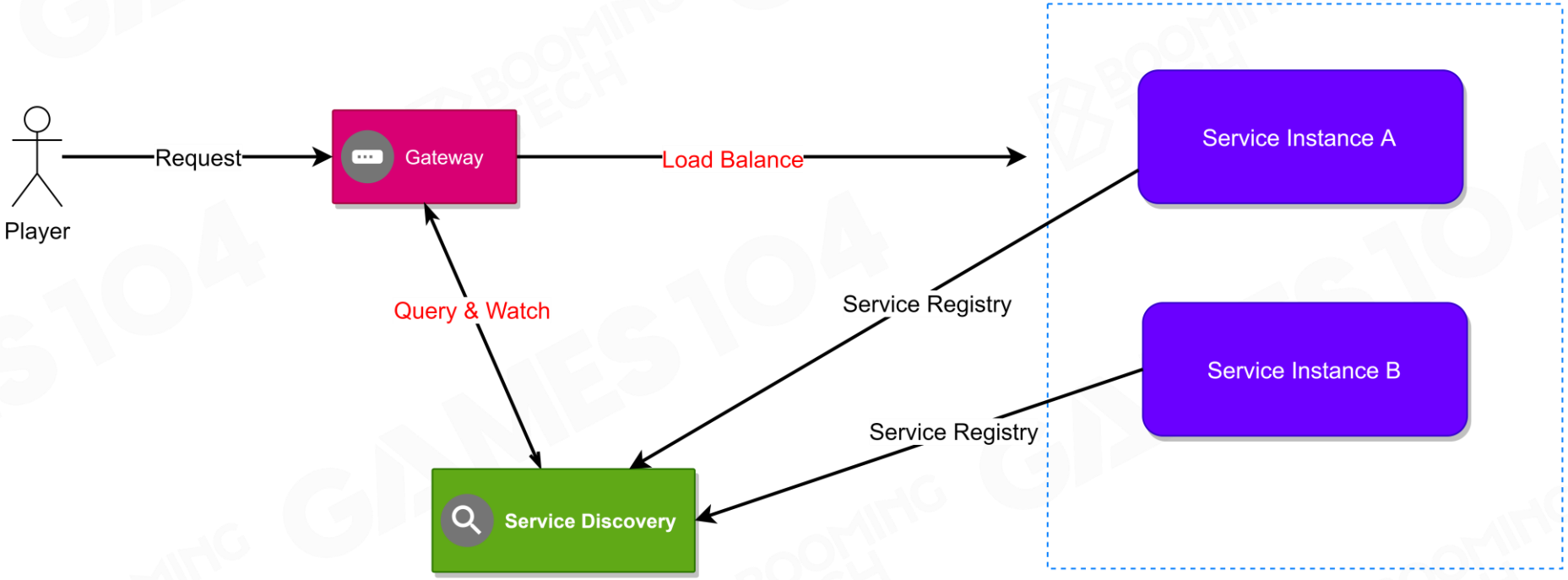
Service Discovery - Registry

- Registers itself with the service registry when it enters the system
- An example of Register value
  - server type/server_name@server_ip:port



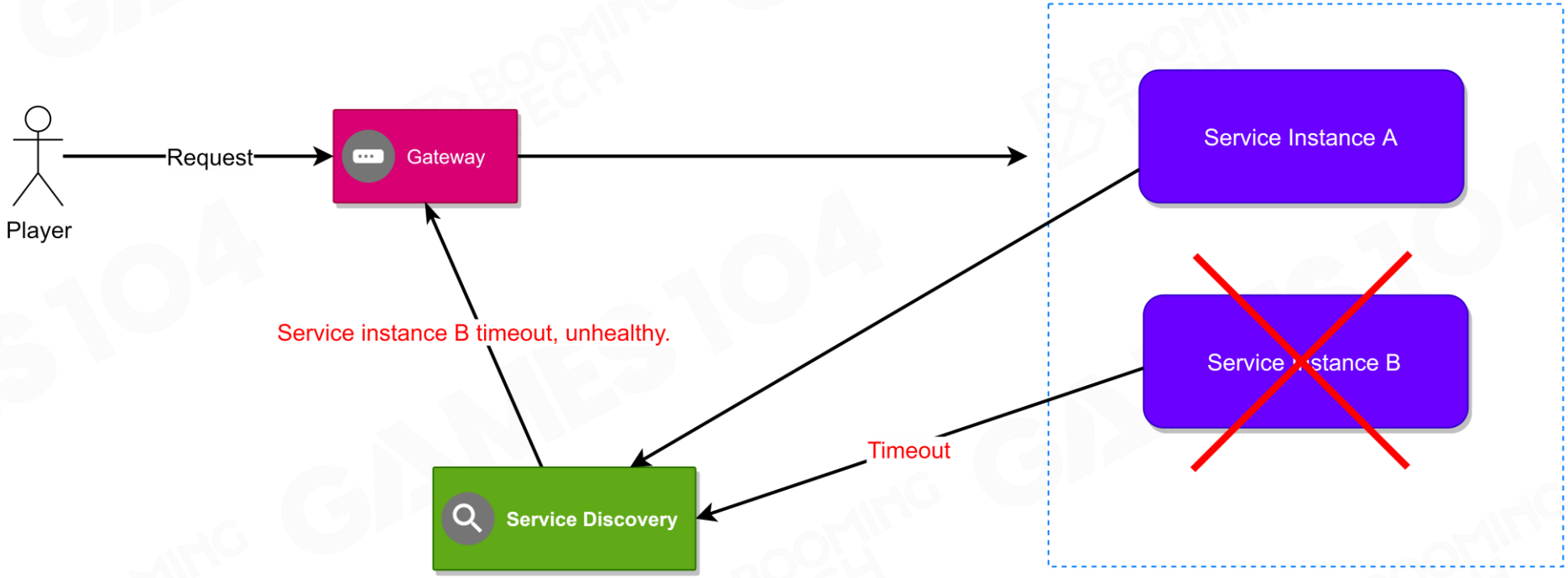
Service Discovery - Query and Watch

- Request service discovery service to query all values through service type and watch it



Service Discovery - Health Check

- Notice Gateway Server B Failure when Server Instance B Heartbeat timeout



Bandwidth Optimization

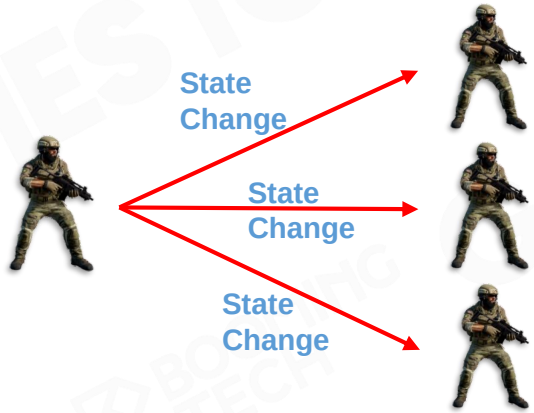
Why Bandwidth Matters

- Usage-based billing: e.g. mobile, cloud service
- Latency increased by bandwidth: packet splitting/drop
- Connection drops due to message overflow

Calculate Bandwidth

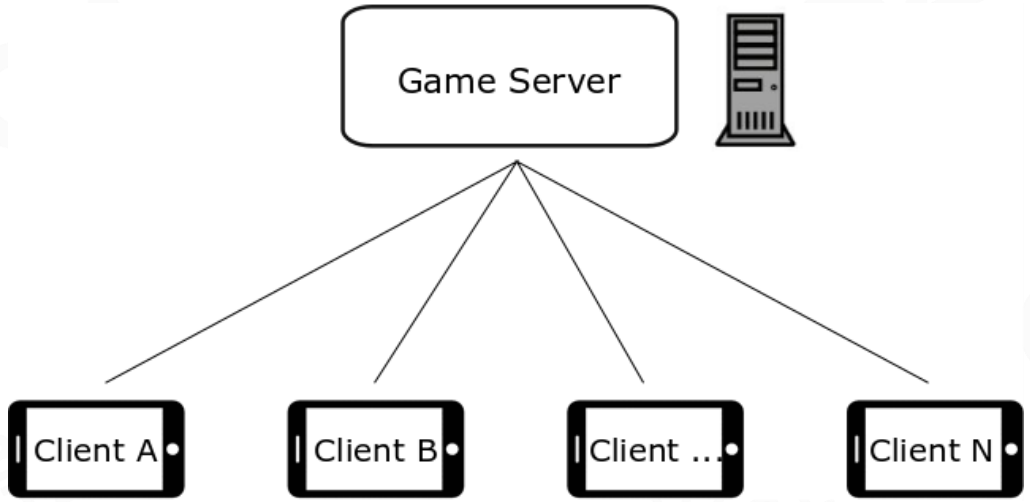
Affecting factors

- ***n*** = player numbers
- ***f*** = update frequency
- ***s*** = size of game state



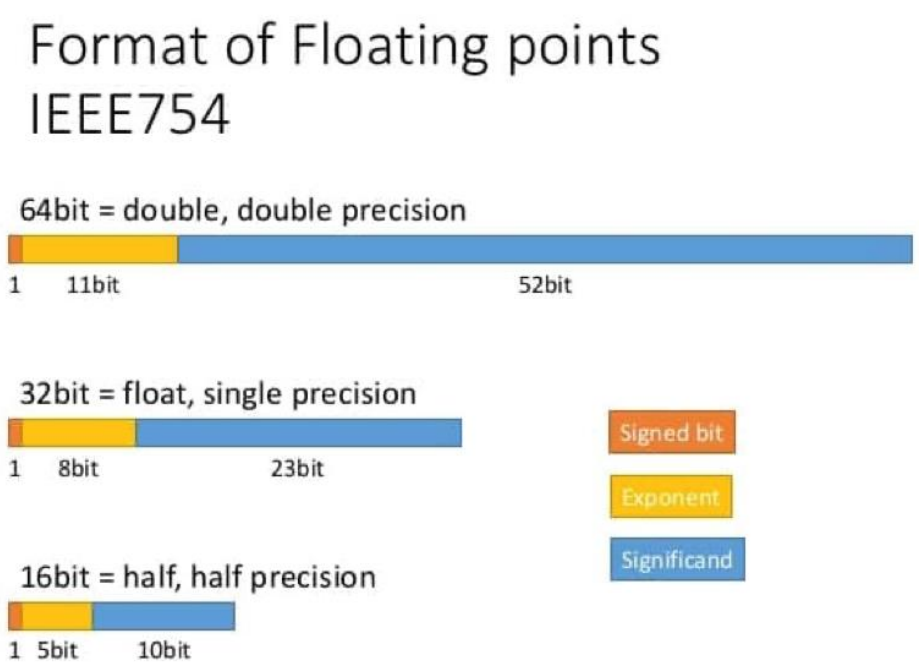
Data transfer per second

- Server: $O(n \cdot s \cdot f)$
- Client (downstream): $O(s \cdot f)$
- Client (upstream): $O(f)$



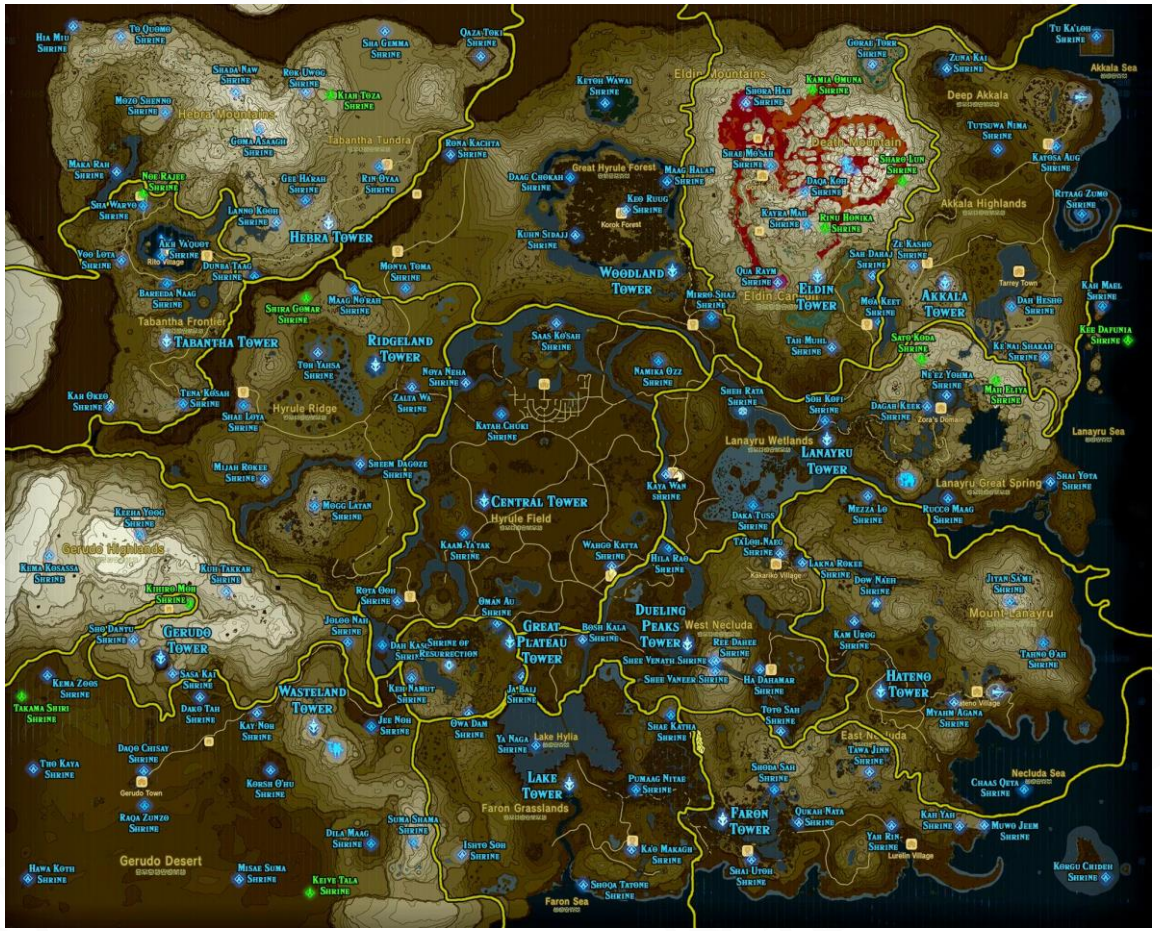
Data Compression (1/2)

- There are a lot of floating point numbers in the game synchronization data, such as position, rotation, speed, etc.
- Choosing the right floating-point precision can save a lot of bandwidth
  - e.g When representing human running speed, only half precision is required



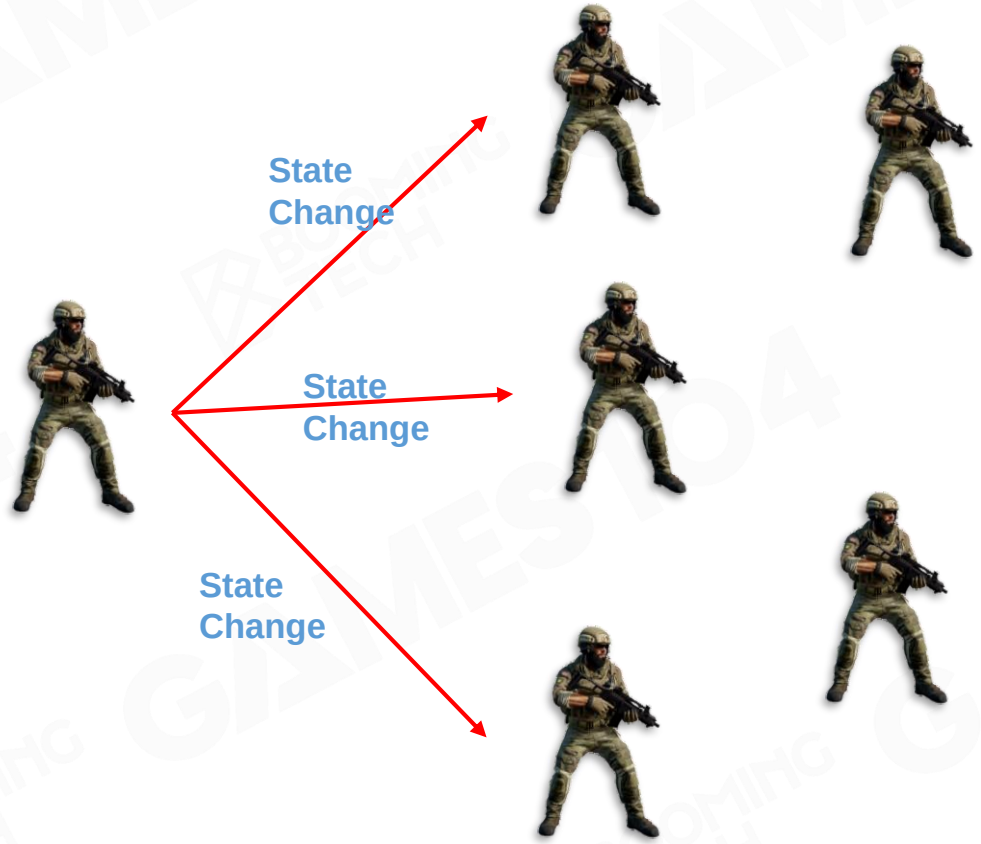
Data Compression (2/2)

- When representing player position, the player will only move within a certain range due to player speed limitations
- We can divide the map into different small pieces and use the relative position to represent the player's position, which can reduce the precision of the floating point number of the synchronization position



Object Relevance

- Objects in relevance
  - The player will be informed of state updates
  - Usually, the ones player can see & interact
- Easiest implementation: all objects relevant to all clients (for small player num). $O(n^2)$
- Limiting factor for max concurrent players

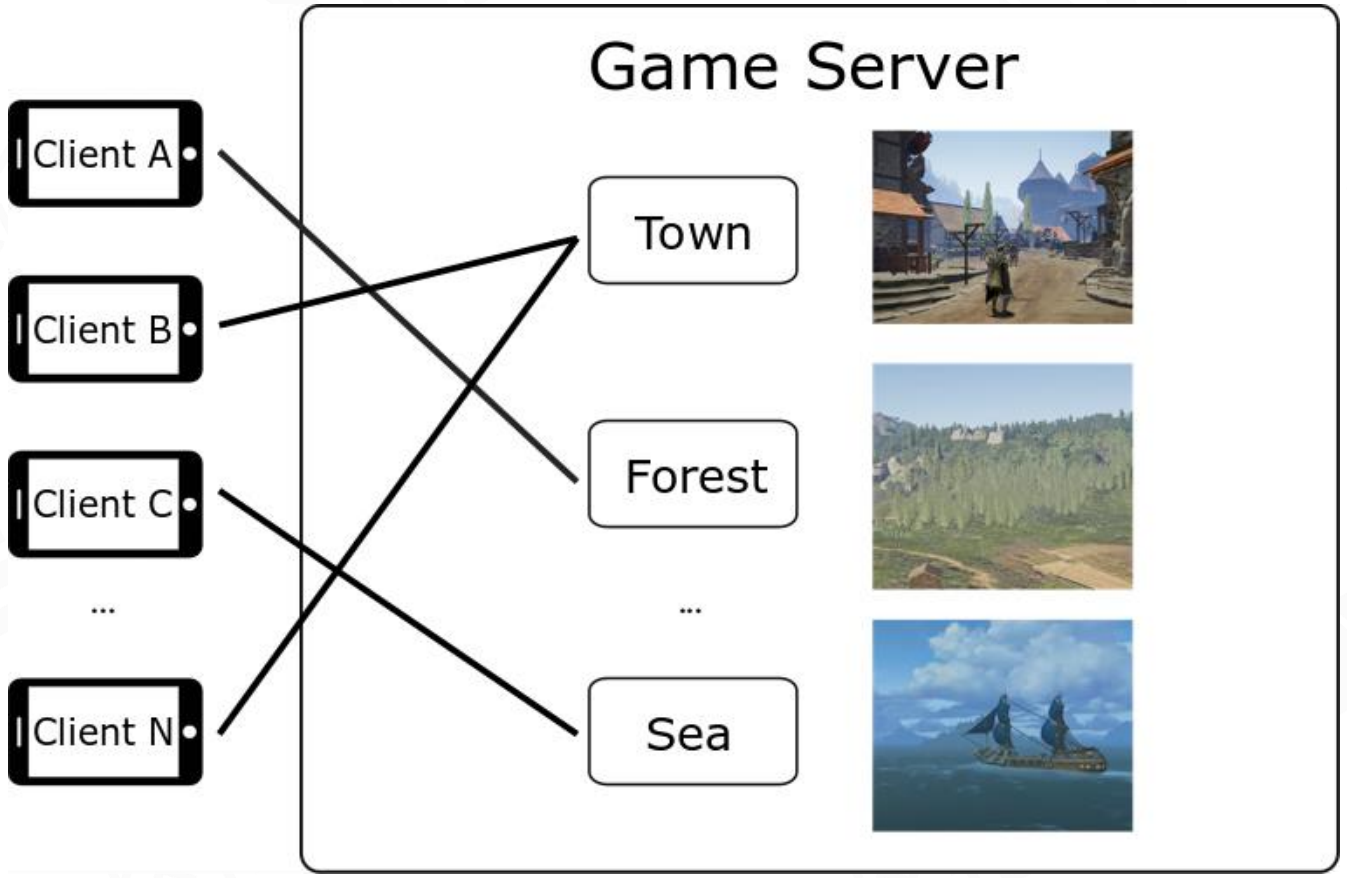


Relevance - Static Zones

- Distribute players into different zones
- Players are relevant in the same zone
- Reduce bandwidth waste

Affecting factors

- *n = player numbers*
- *f = update frequency*
- *s = size of game state*



Relevance - Area of Interest (AOI)

- The area within which objects are relevant to Player/NPC
- Only see & interact with objects within range
- Remove unnecessary network data

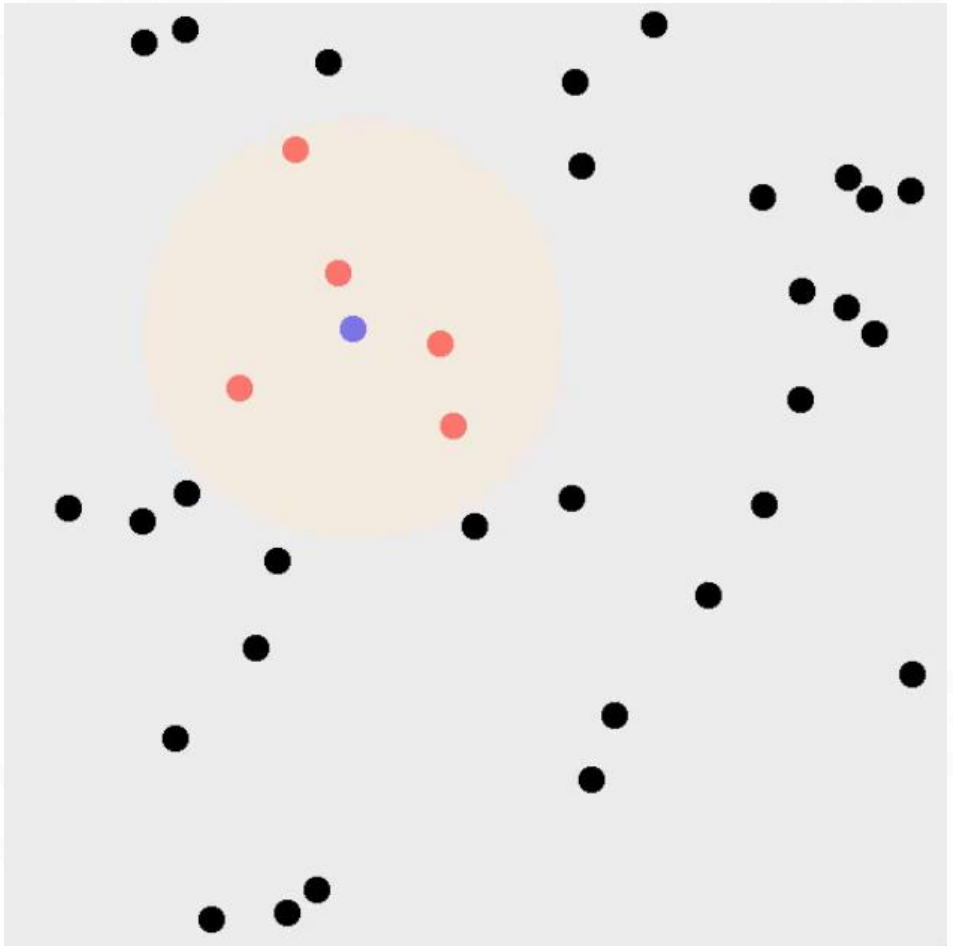
Affecting factors

- *n = player numbers*
- *f = update frequency*
- *s = size of game state*

AOI - Direct Range-Query

- $\sqrt{(x_{player} - x_i)^2 - (y_{player} - y_i)^2} <= r_{aoi}$
- Simple to implement
- Time complexity: $O(n^2)$
- Not suitable for MMOG, e.g. 1000 players in one zone, 20 ticks/s

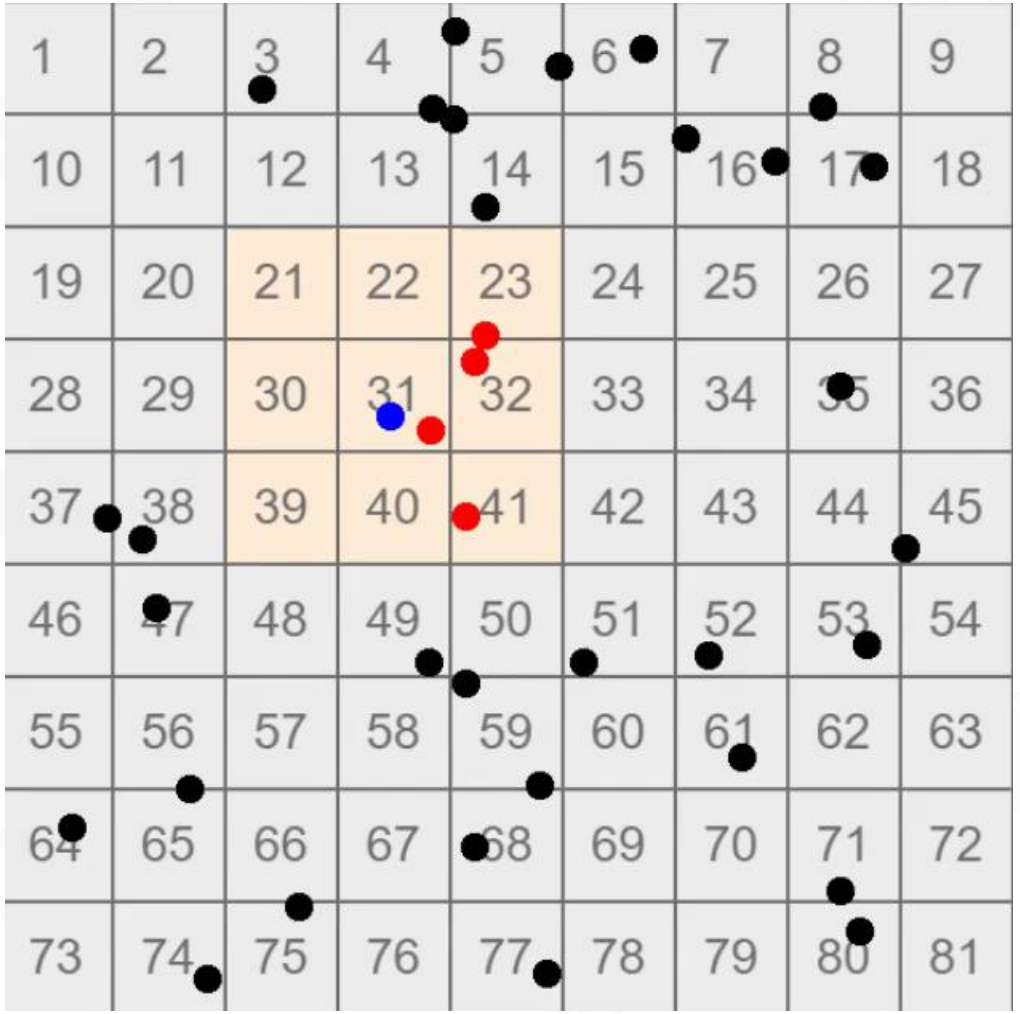
⇨ 1000x1000x20 = 20,000,000 distance computations per second



AOI - Spatial-Grid (1/3)

Mapping Entities

- Map entity (x, y) ⟹ grid N
- Relevant entities in the grids around current player's grid
- Player's AOI list can be cached



AOI - Spatial-Grid (2/3)

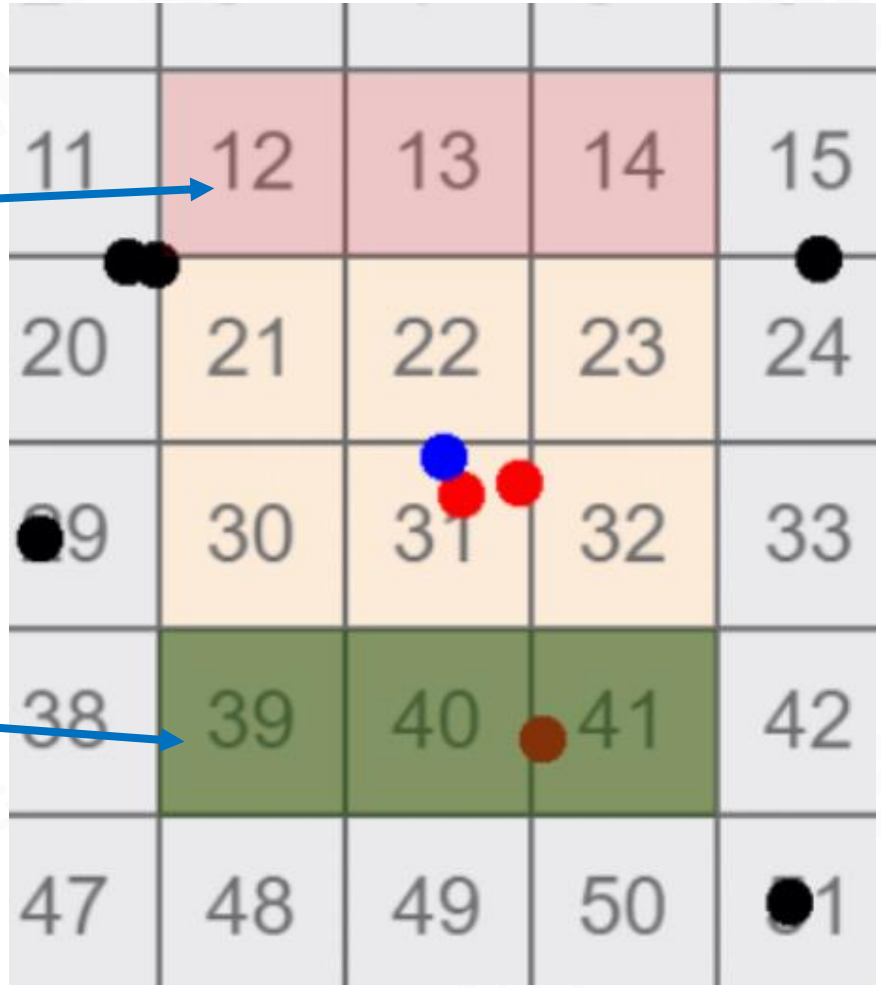
Events

Enter

- Add entities from observation (observed) list

Leave

- Remove entities from observation (observed) list



AOI - Spatial-Grid (3/3)

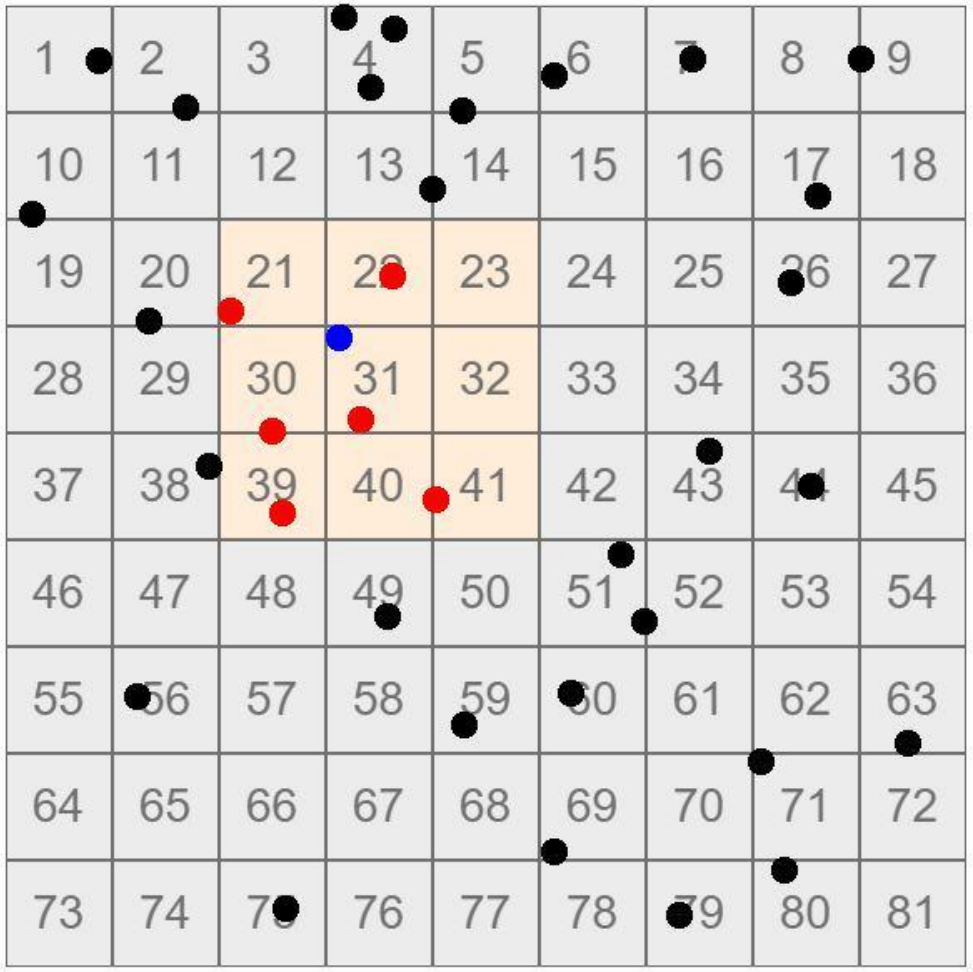
Pros and Cons

Pros

- Fast query time **O(1)**

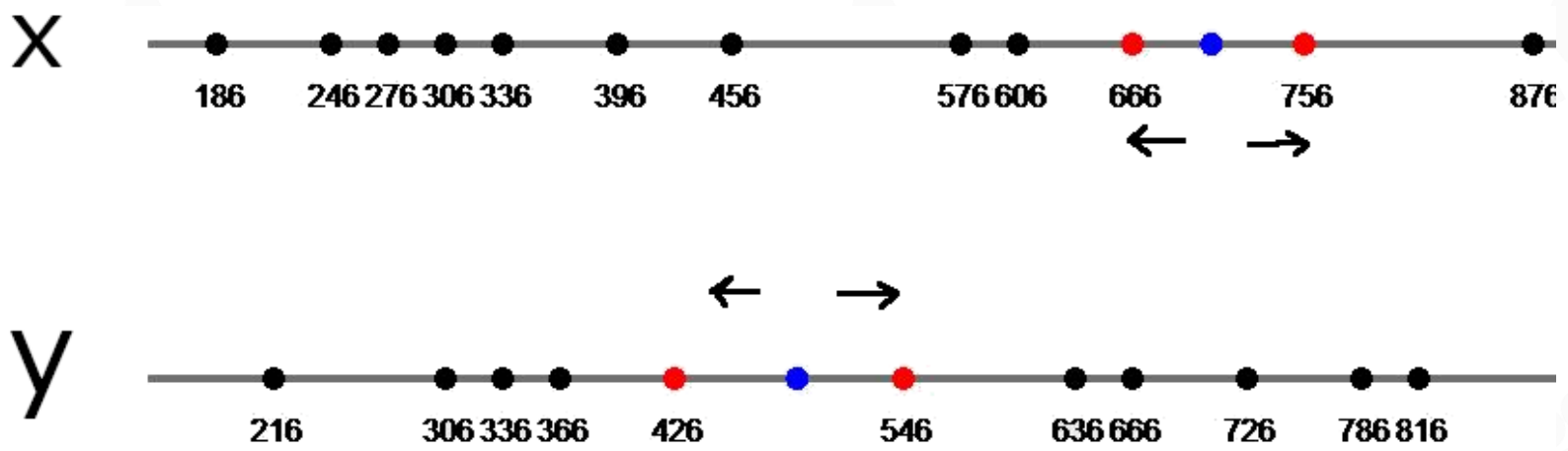
Cons

- Small grid: high memory cost
- Large grid: high CPU cost
- Object with varying AOI radius?



AOI - Orthogonal Linked-list (1/4)

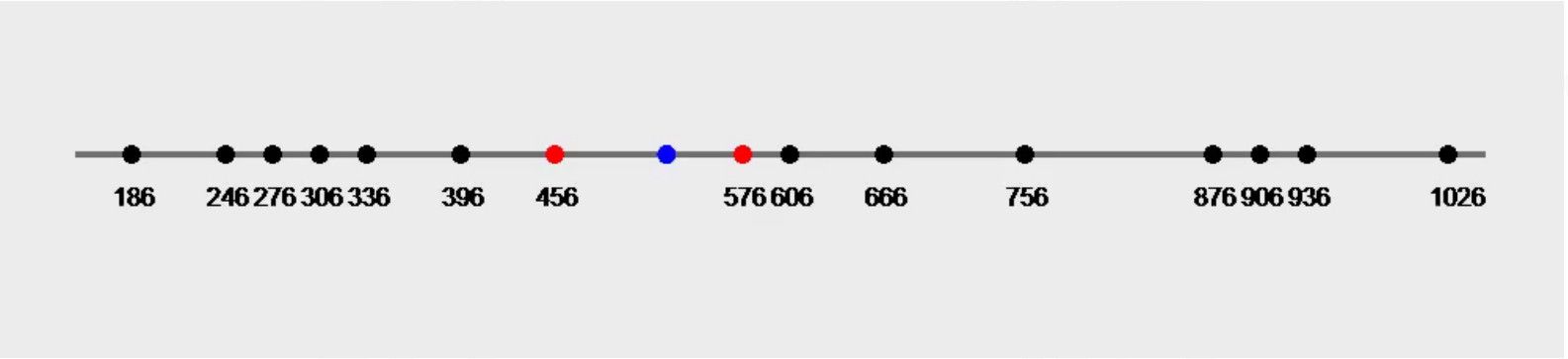
- Game entities in double linked-list
  - xlist, ylist
  - ascending order
- Less Objects to traverse

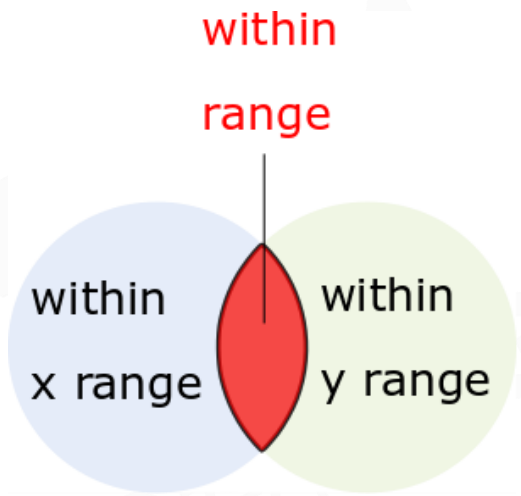


AOI - Orthogonal Linked-List (2/4)

Traverse entities

- Within aoi radius
- Left/right direction
- For both x/y lists





AOI - Orthogonal Linked-List (3/4)

Better Approach - Range Trigger

- Entity move ⇨ trigger move
- Compare with trigger
- Event driven

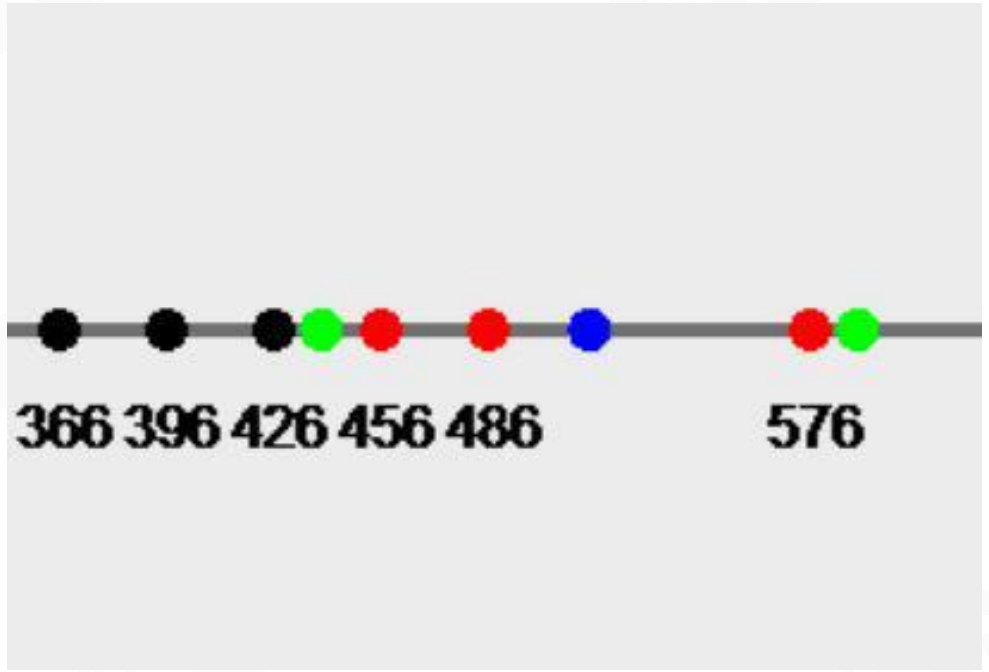
AOI - Orthogonal Linked-List Approach (4/4)

Pros

- Memory efficient
- Varying AOI radius

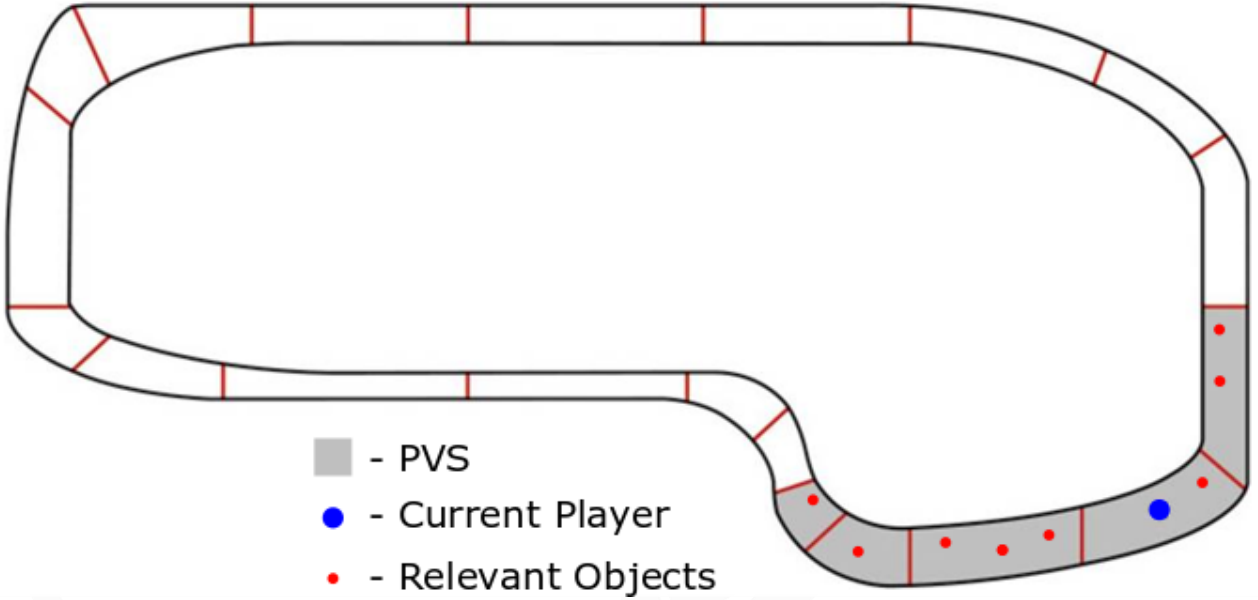
Cons

- New object insertion cost **O(n)**
- Not Suitable when entities move large distance frequently



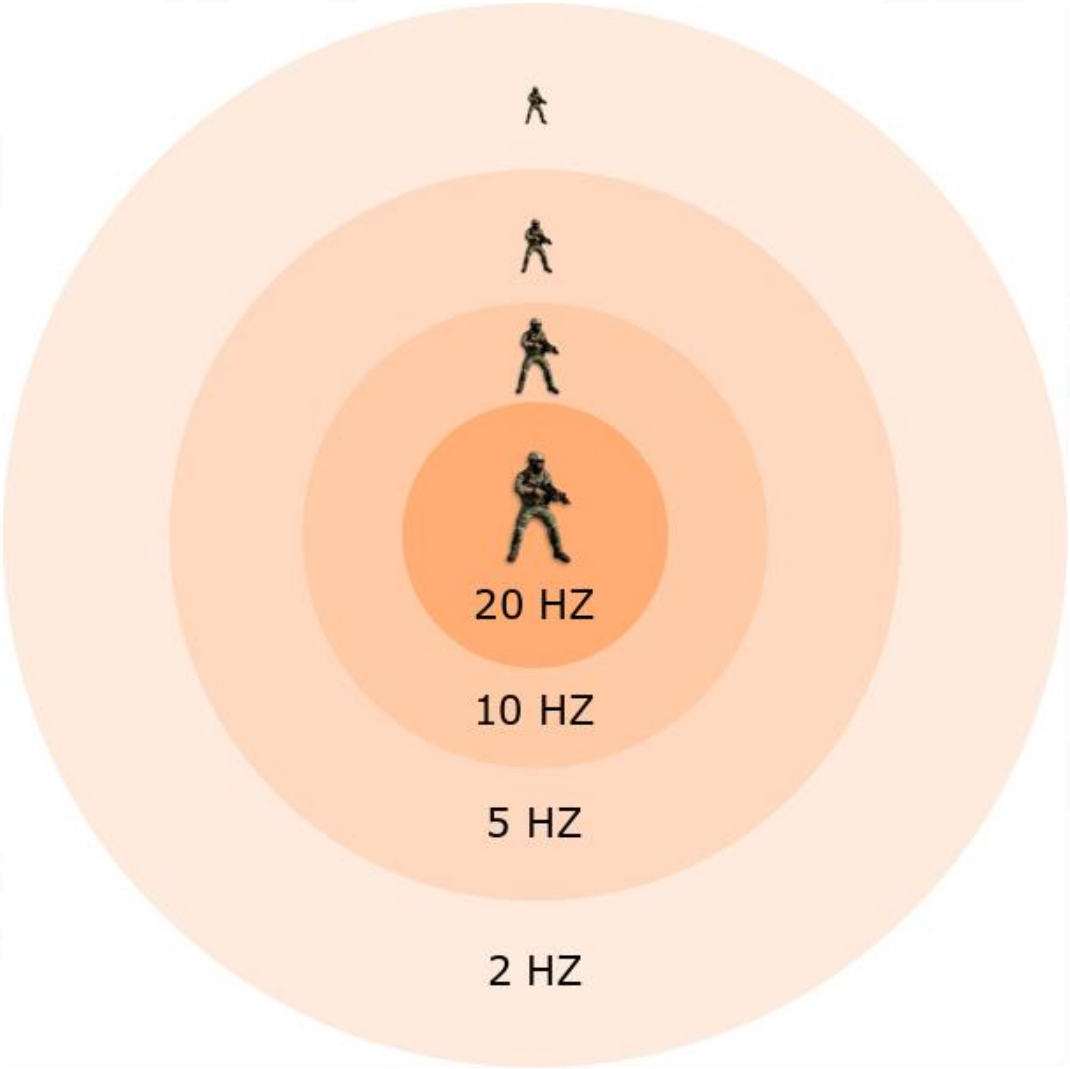
AOI - Potentially Visible Set (PVS)

- Set of potentially visible areas
- Can be calculated offline
- Determine relevant objects from PVS
- e.g. Racing game: fast-moving car



Varying Update Frequency by Player Position

- Distance-based update frequency
- Only closer objects are interactable
- Distance ↑ ⇨ *f* ↘ ⇨ bandwidth ↘

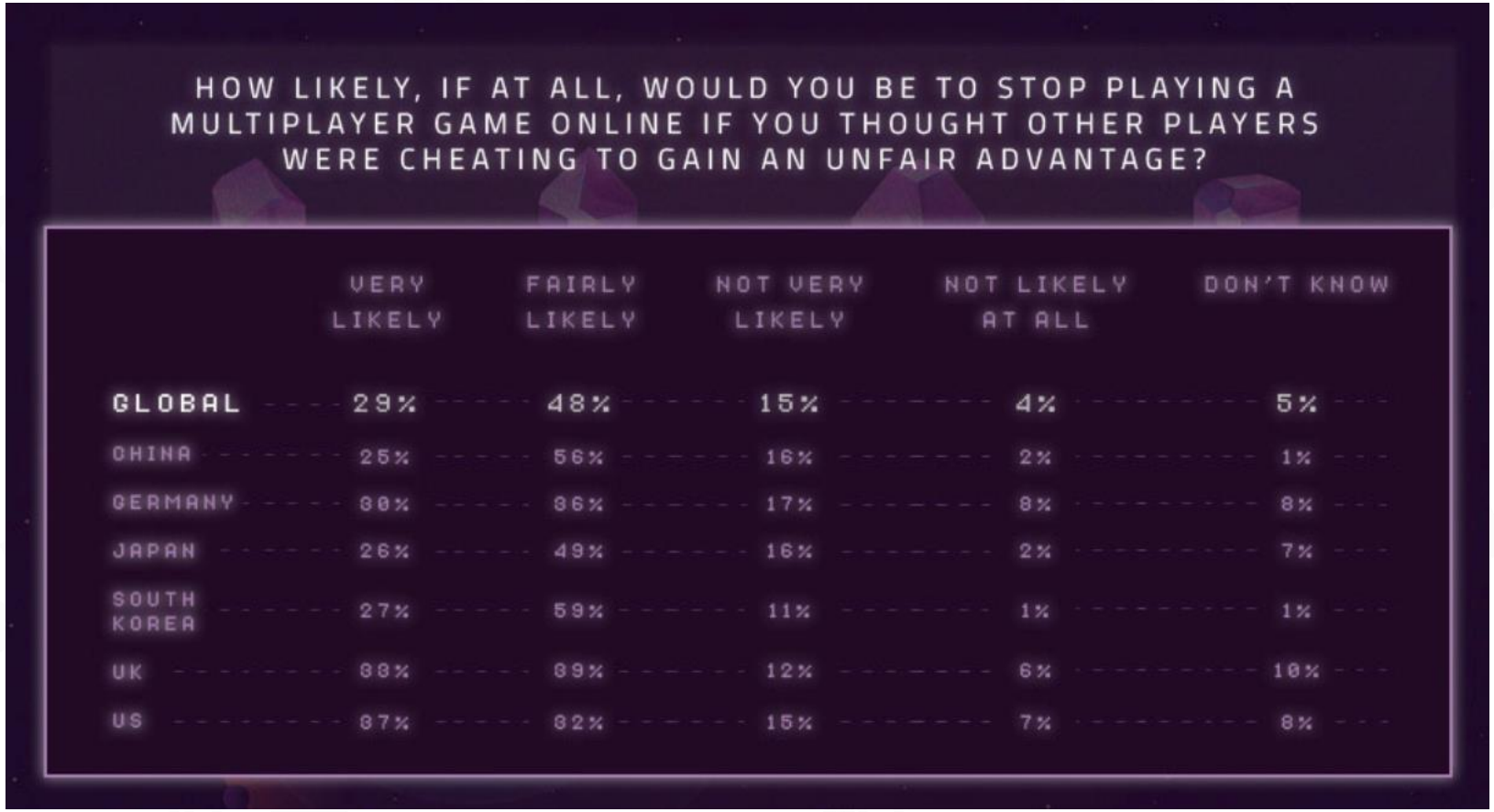


Affecting factors

- *n = player numbers*
- *f = update frequency*
- *s = size of game state*

Anti-Cheat

Cheating Kill Online Games



	VERY LIKELY	FAIRLY LIKELY	NOT VERY LIKELY	NOT LIKELY AT ALL	DON'T KNOW
GLOBAL	29%	48%	15%	4%	5%
CHINA	25%	56%	16%	2%	1%
GERMANY	80%	86%	17%	8%	8%
JAPAN	26%	49%	16%	2%	7%
SOUTH KOREA	27%	59%	11%	1%	1%
UK	88%	89%	12%	6%	10%
US	87%	82%	15%	7%	8%

77% of players will likely stop playing online games when other players are cheating, according to the survey of Irdeto.

Millions Ways of Cheating

Game code modifications

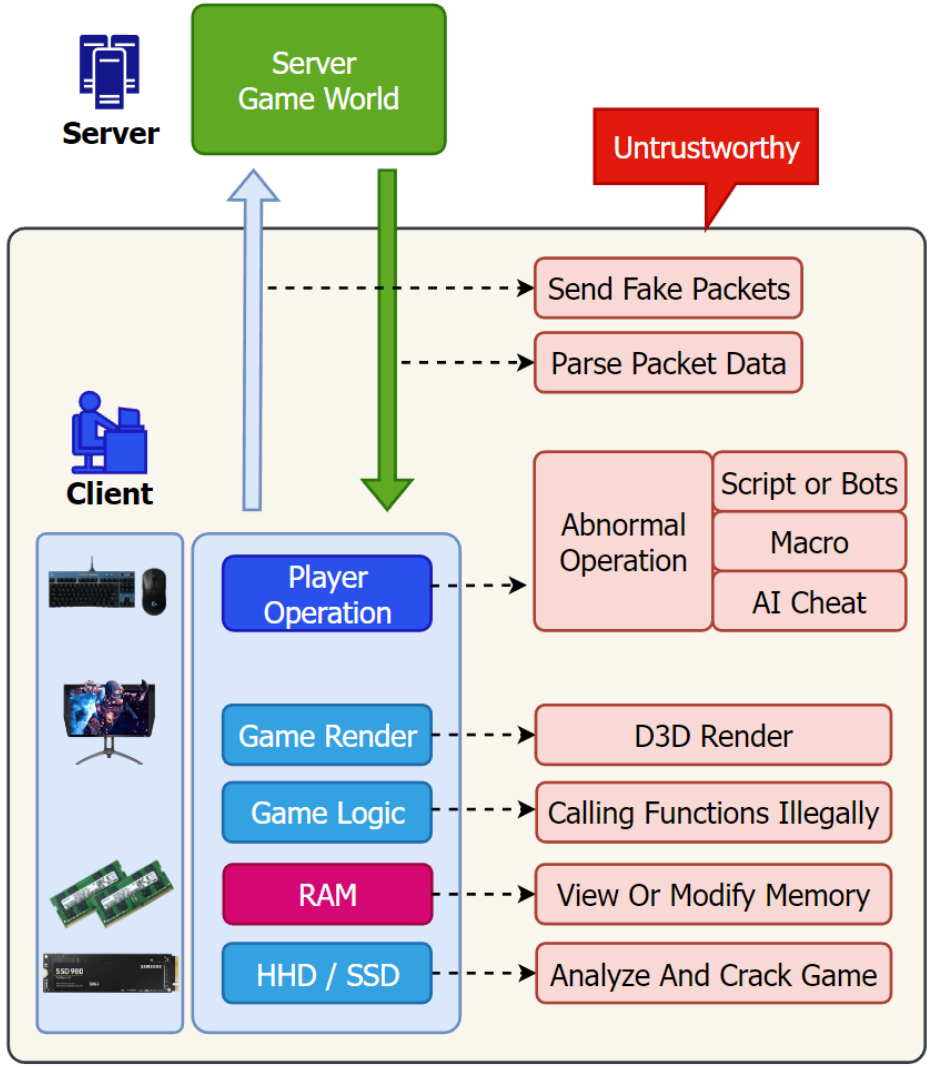
- Modify or read memory data
- Crack client

System software invoke

- D3D Render Hook
- Simulate mouse and keyboard operations
- ...

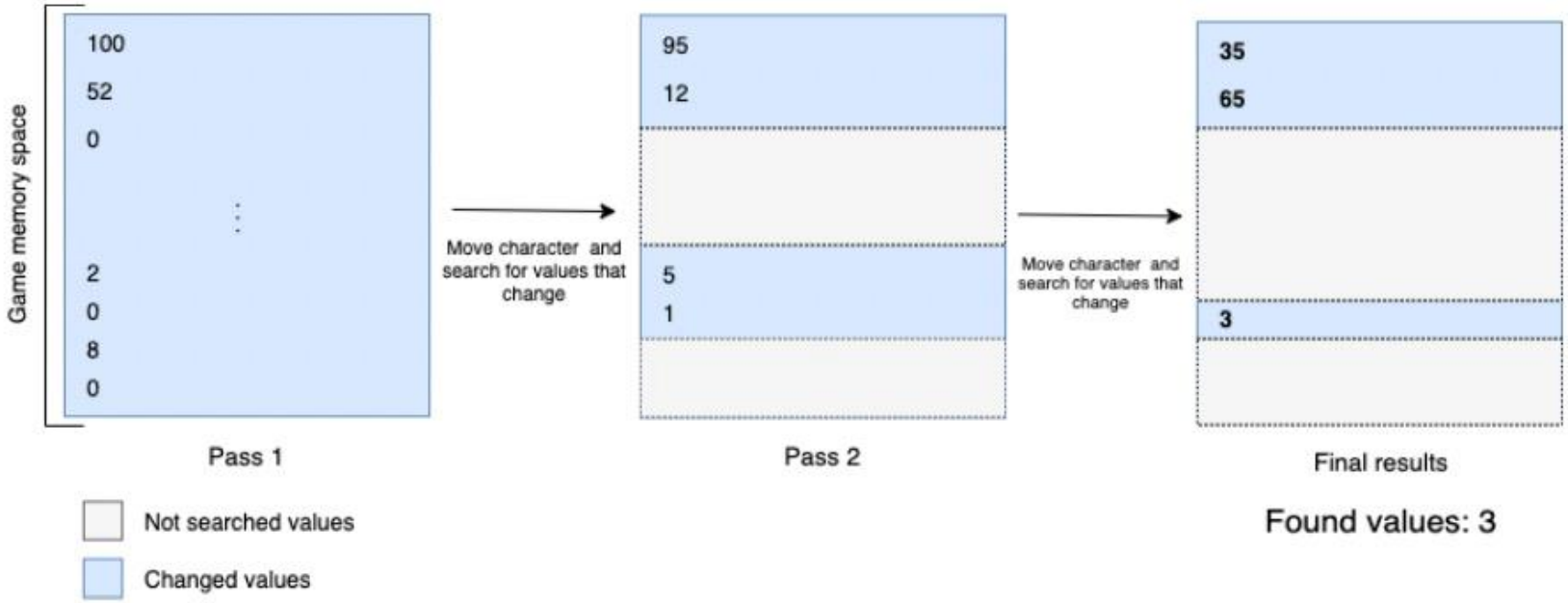
Net Packet interception

- Send fake packets
- Modify packet data



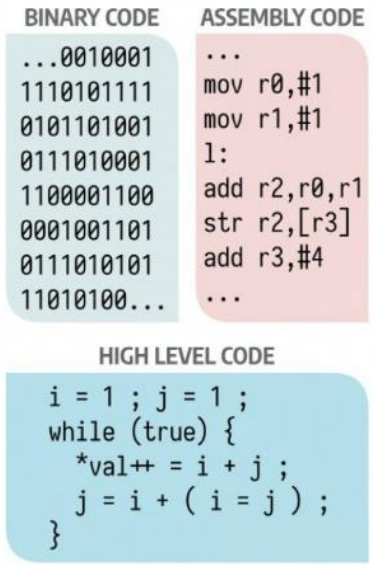
Obfuscating Memory

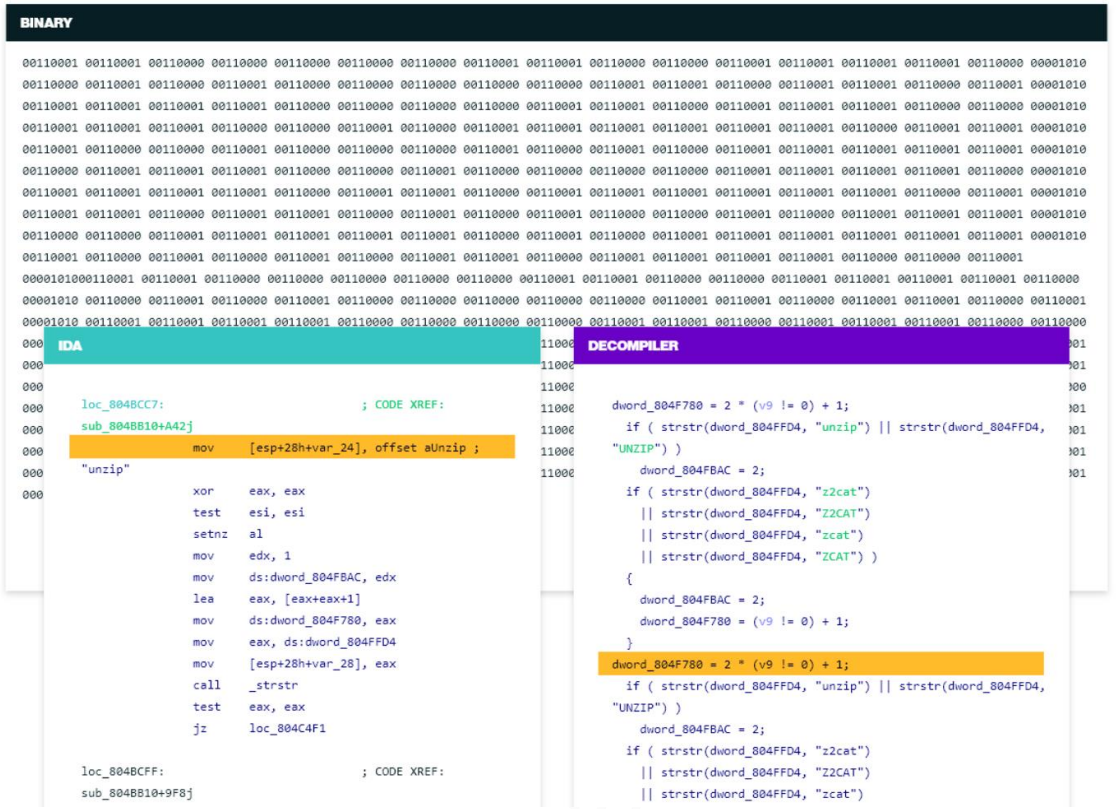
- A cheater might be able to get the location of the player coordinates in the memory and move the character ignoring the game rules, such as passing the wall
- Furthermore, the cheater can utilize the location of these values to map out even larger data structures in the memory, such as the player object itself



Executable Packers (1/2)

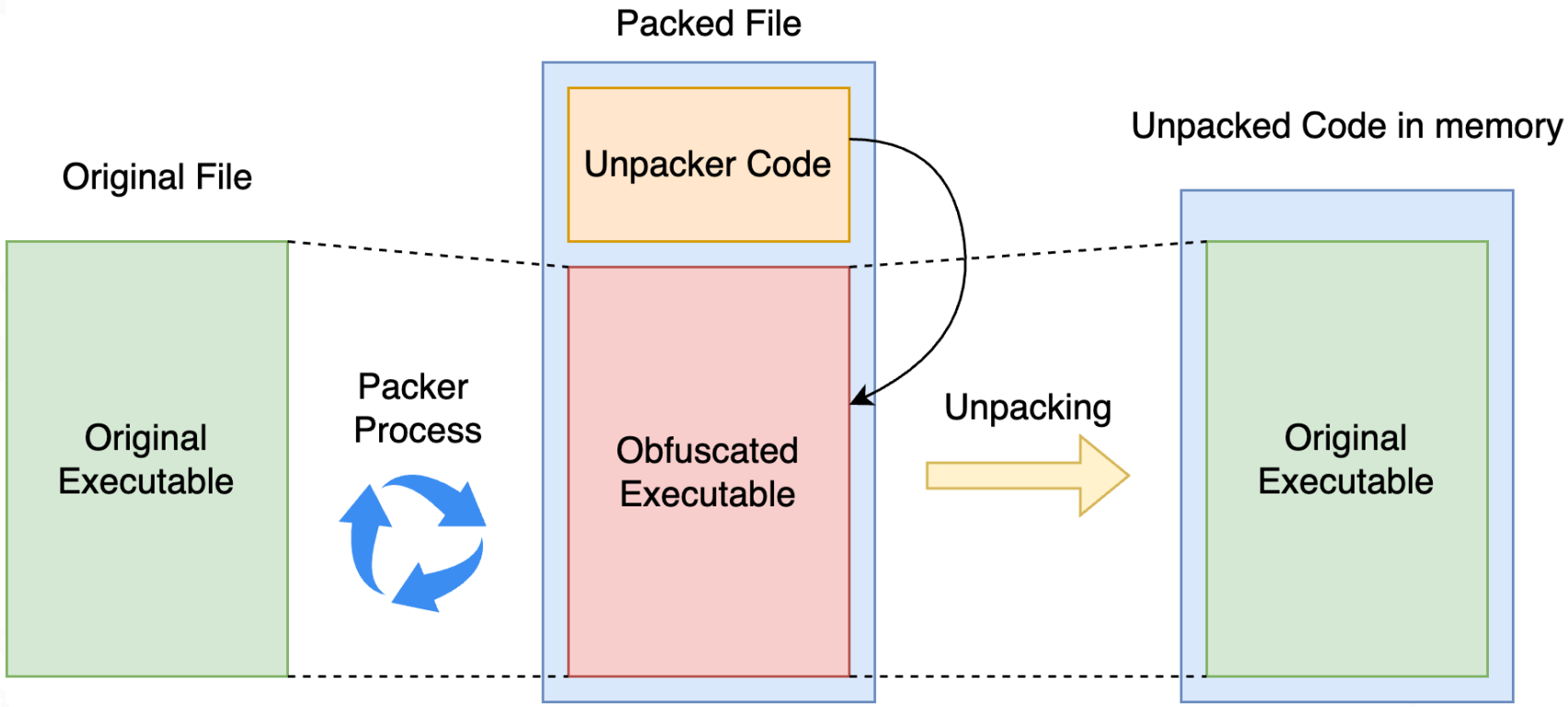
- Game core logic can be restored by reverse engineering
- Players can crack the game by analyzing the code, finding game loopholes, making plug-ins, etc..





Executable Packers (2/2)

- The packager obfuscates the source program and adds decompression code
- The decompression code will execute first, and the source program is decrypted in memory



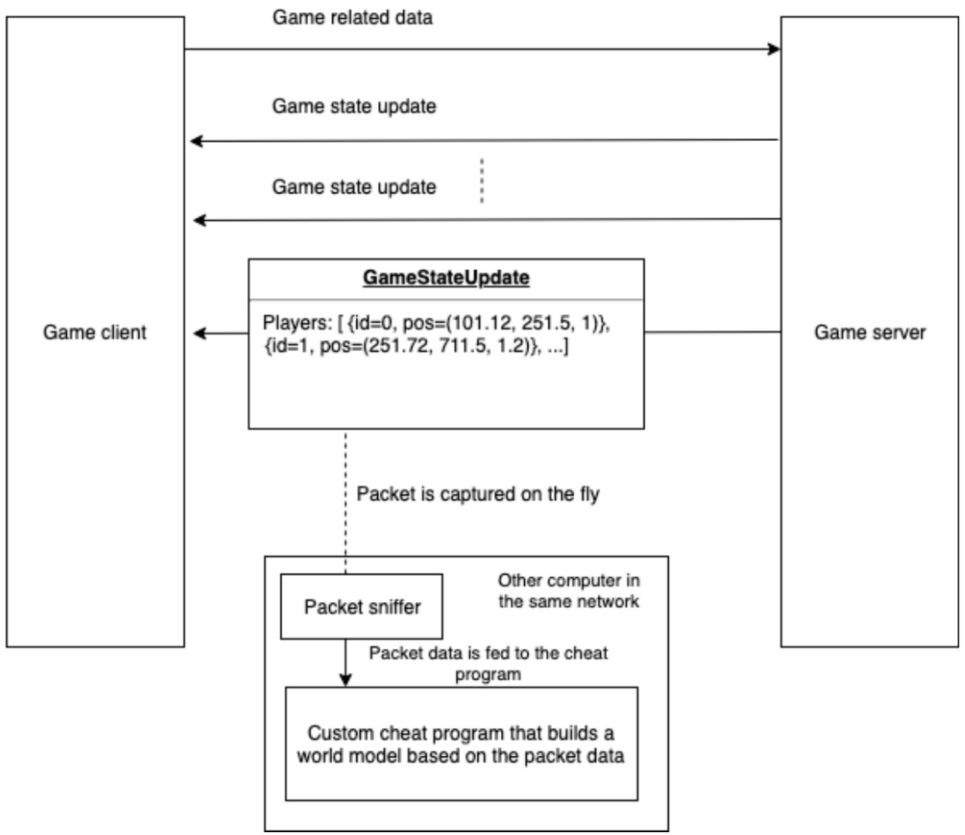
Verifying Local Files by Hashing

- Ensure that the game files have not been modified
- For example, the cheater could modify the wall textures to be transparent so all enemies could be seen through the walls
- The cheater could also adjust the lightning to make it easier to see enemies

Packet Interception and Manipulation

- When the data is not encrypted or hacked, the player can build game logic based on packet data even without starting the game

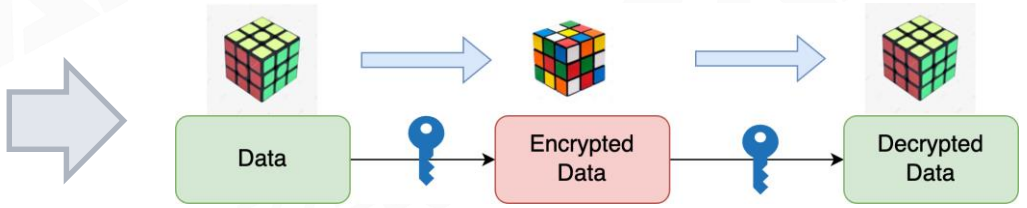
- Such cheat programs often become money-making tools, which seriously reduce game's the overall profit



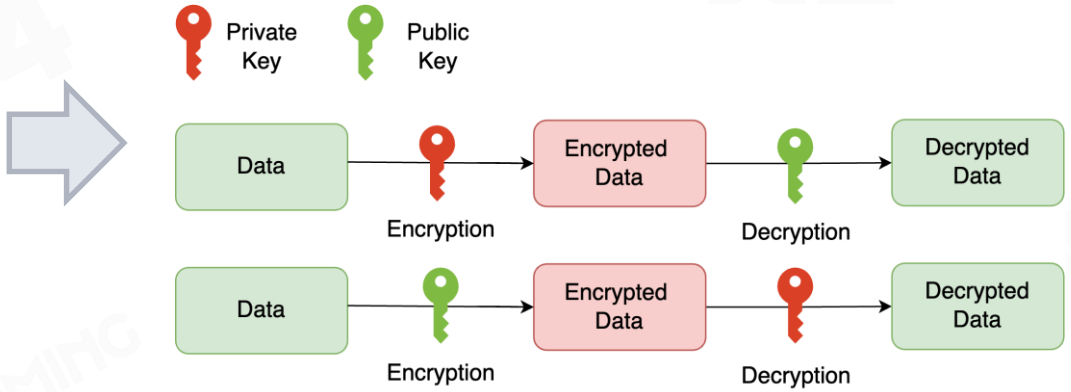
Encrypt the Network Traffic (1/2)

Two kinds of algorithms

- **Symmetric-key algorithm**
  - Obfuscate and restore data according to the same key
  - Fast and efficient

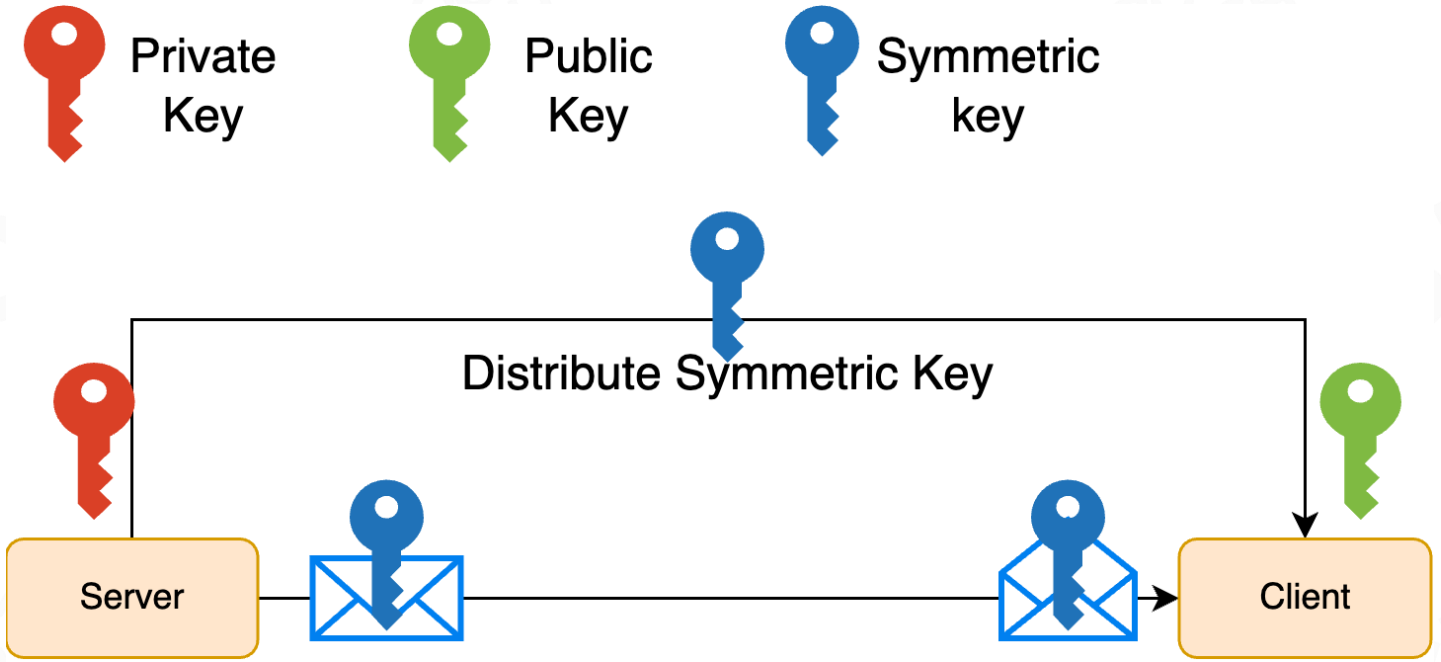


- **Asymmetric encryption**
  - Encryption and decryption use different keys
  - Slow, only used for encrypting critical data



Encrypt the Network Traffic (2/2)

- Distribute symmetric key securely using asymmetric encryption
- Transfer data using symmetric encryption key



System Software Invoke

- Modify the DirectX kernel and change the execution flow of the rendering function
- Can force the rendering engine to modify the occlusion relationship
- See the movement of the enemy behind the wall

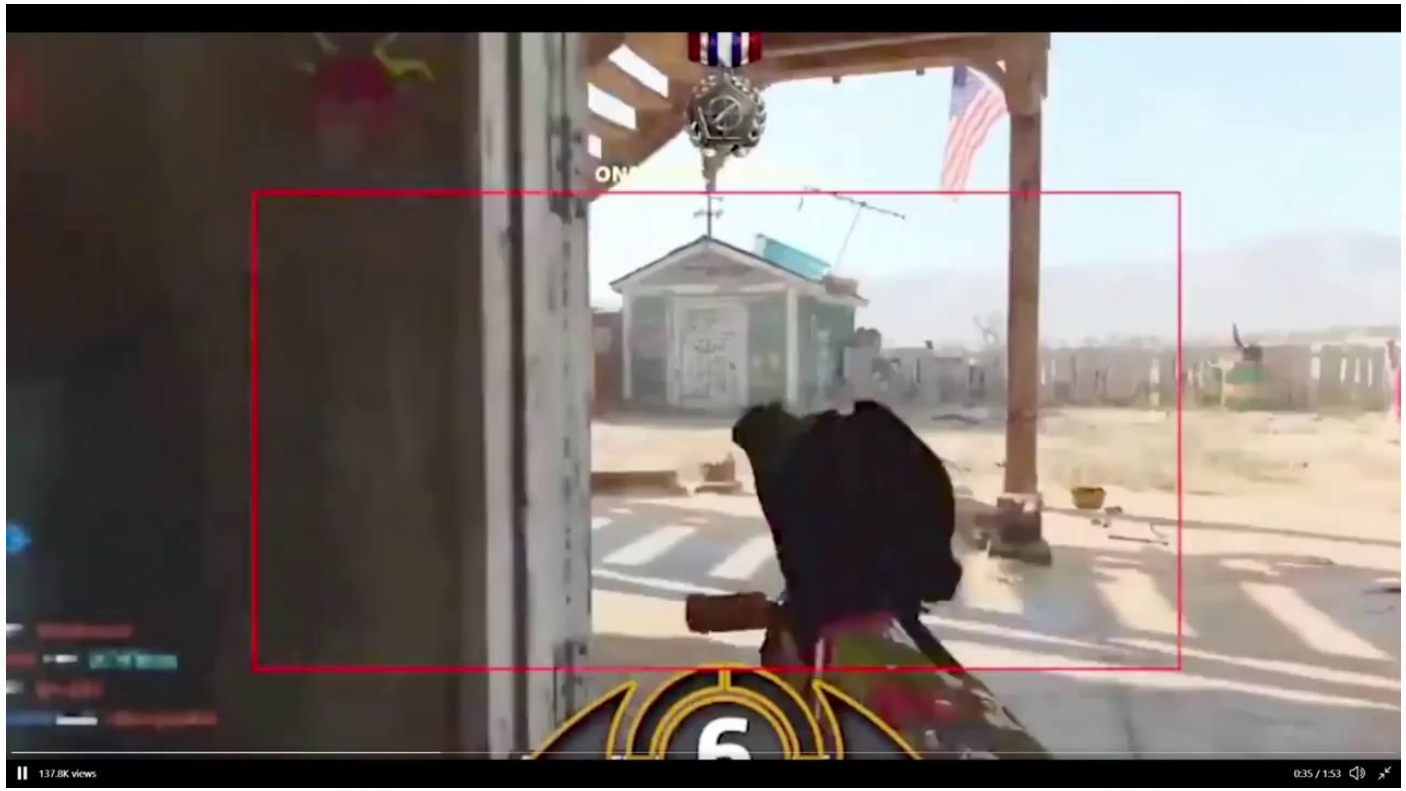
Valve Anti-Cheat and Easy Anti-Cheat

- Detects malicious behavior caused by any file conflicts while interacting with the game
- Stops the player from playing the game at all
- Prevents any illegal modifications and configuration changes that enable the use of exploits in a game

AI Cheat

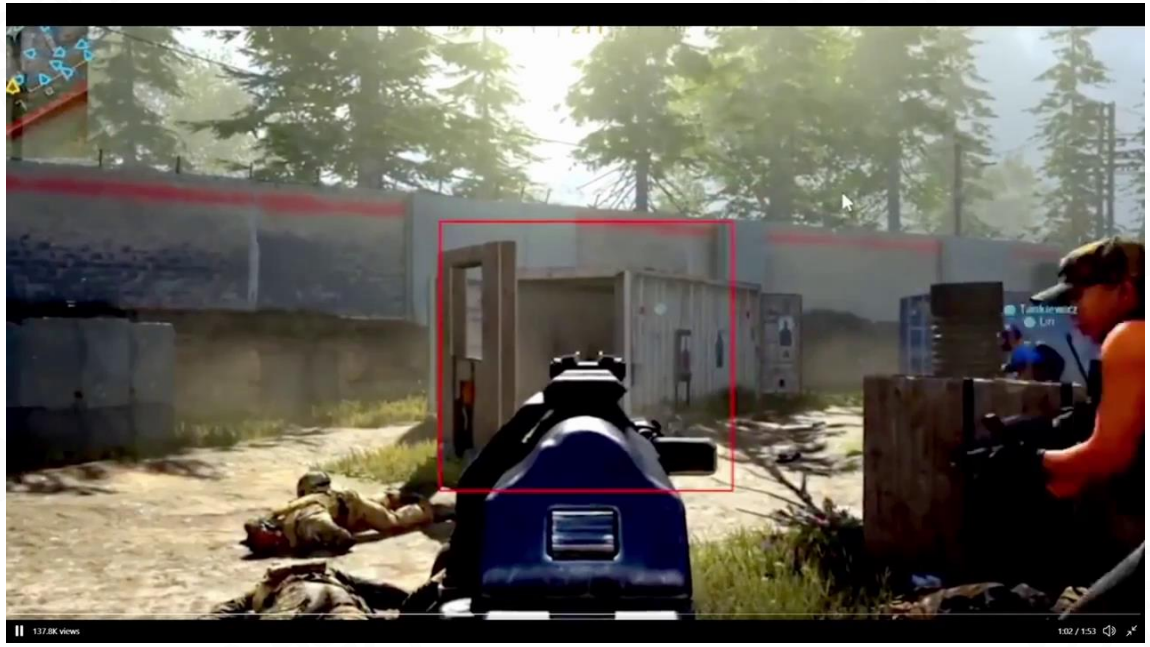
- All platforms
- No code modification required
- Independent from the game

- Game screen
- Target detection
- Move cursor
- Fire



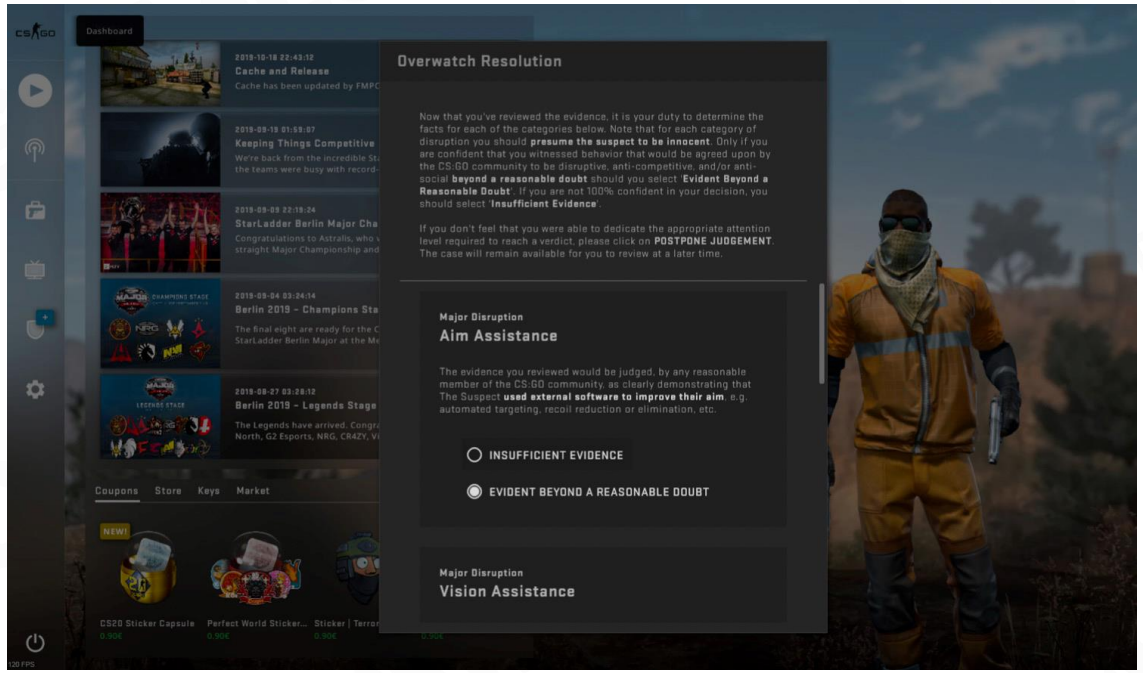
Rich AI Middlewares

- Real-Time Object Detection. YOLO V5, V7 ...
- Skeleton based Action recognition



Counter-Strike: Overwatch

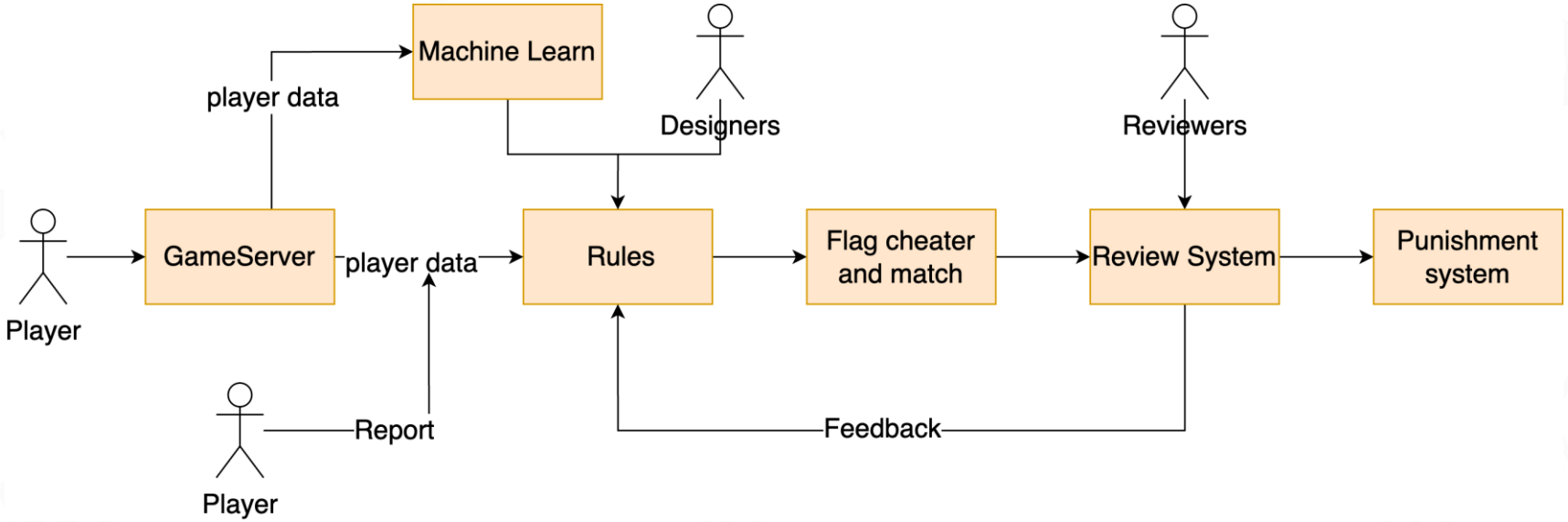
- The system is based on other players reviewing footage from players that are suspected of cheating
- Many reviewers are looking at the same cases and the majority decide whether the suspect was cheating or not



Passing judgement after reviewing evidence in Counter Strike: Global Offensive's Overwatch system

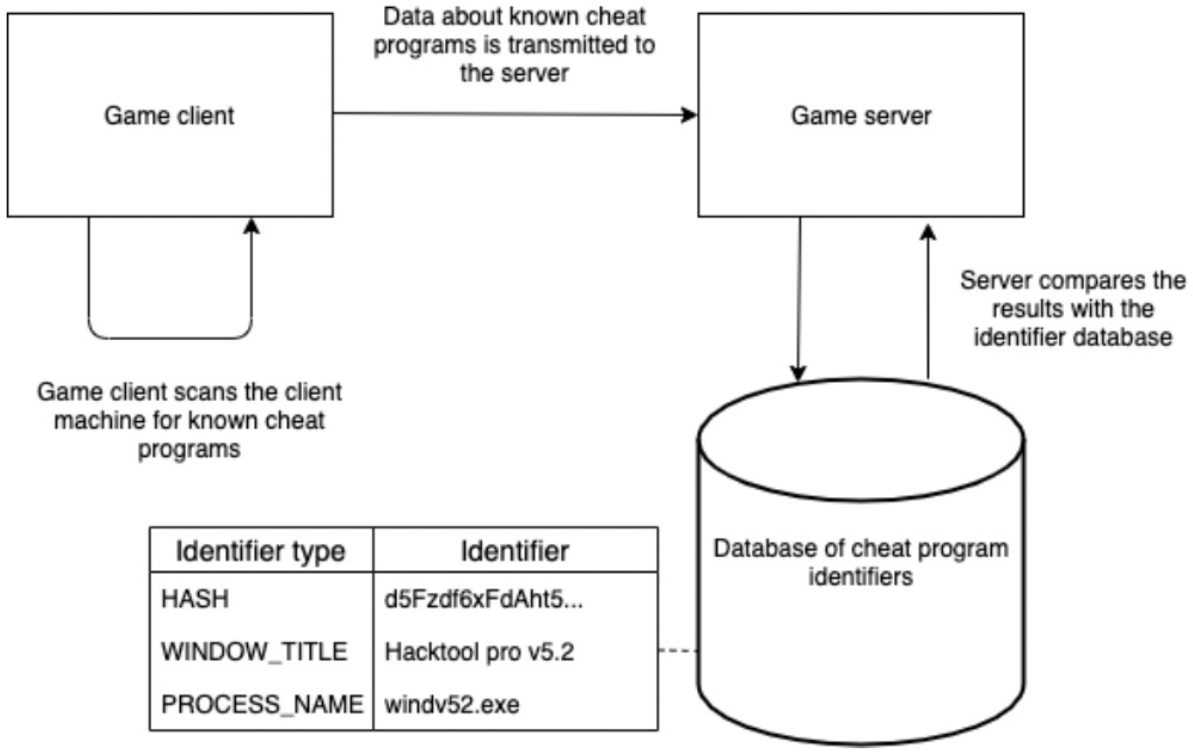
Statistic-based System

- Collect the user's game information, such as victory and critical hit rate
- Compare your own historical data and some thresholds rules or from other player's reports to mark players
- Check manually to confirm whether they cheat



Detecting Known Cheat Program

- A proper anti-cheat program should have a way to scan the user's computer for known cheating programs based on various signatures
- The simplest method can simply entail comparing hashes or process names



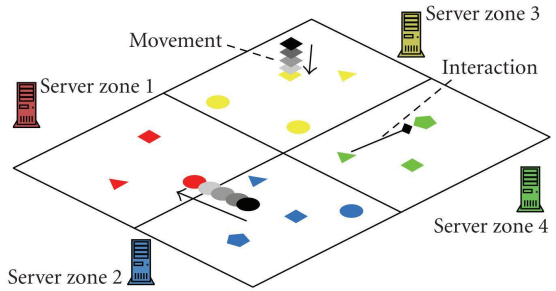
Example of identifier-based anti-cheat system

Build a Scalable World

Scalable Game Servers

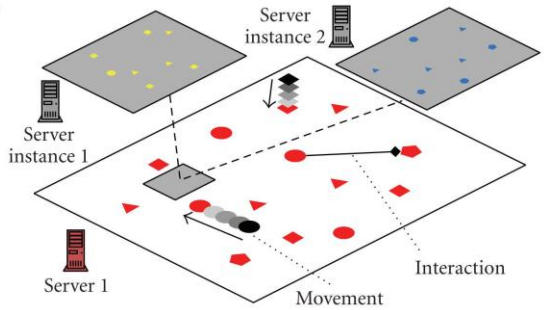
Zoning

- Distribute large player numbers in a large world
- Distribution might be uneven



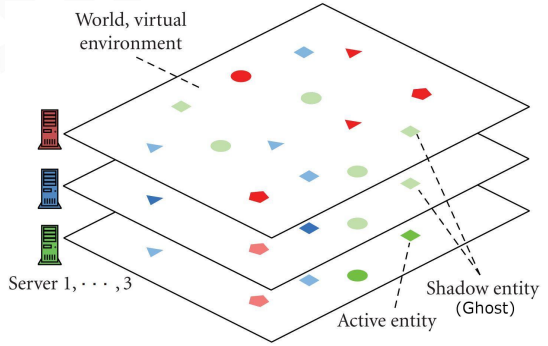
Instancing

- Run a large number of game areas independently in parallel
- Reduce congestion/competition



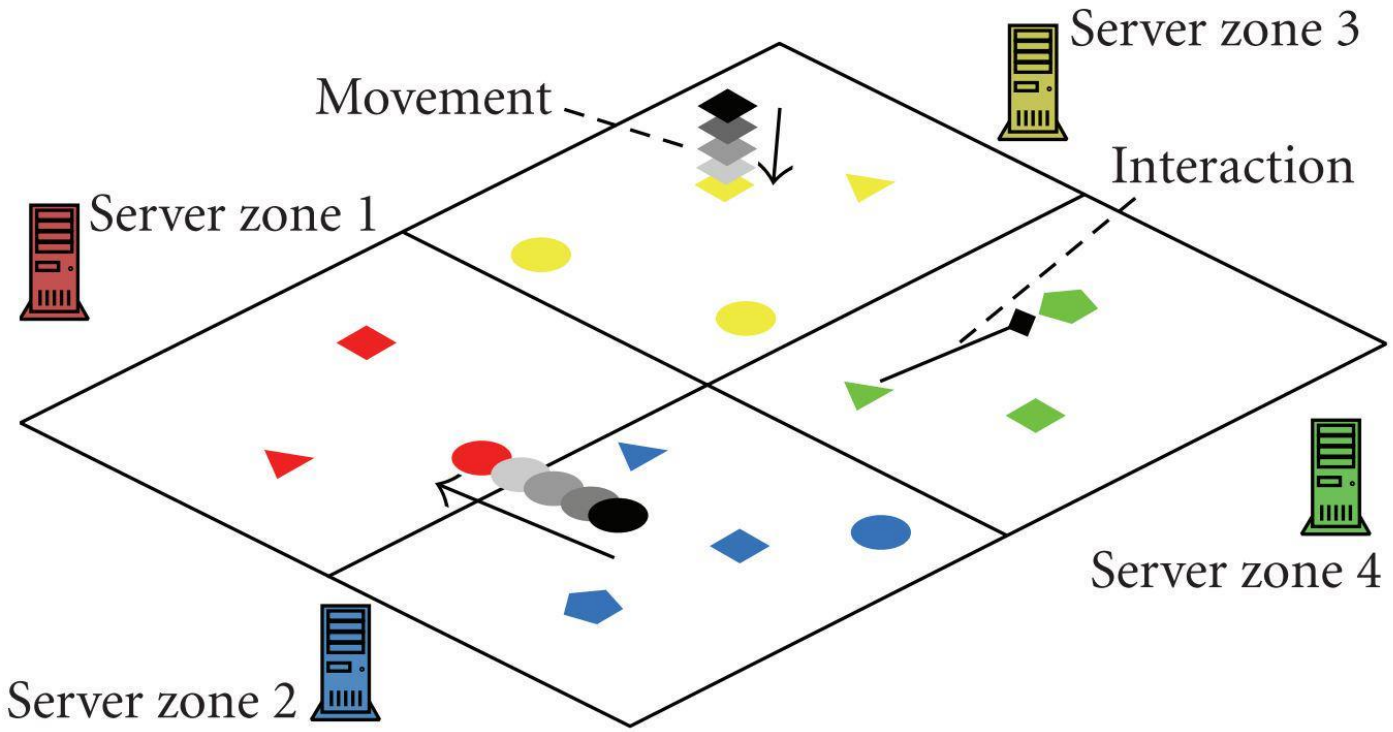
Replication

- Allows high user density
- E.g. high density PVP games



Zoning - Seamless Zones (1/4)

- Players are reasonably distributed in a large world
- The client only connects to one responsible server
- Cross border: auto transfer client to another server



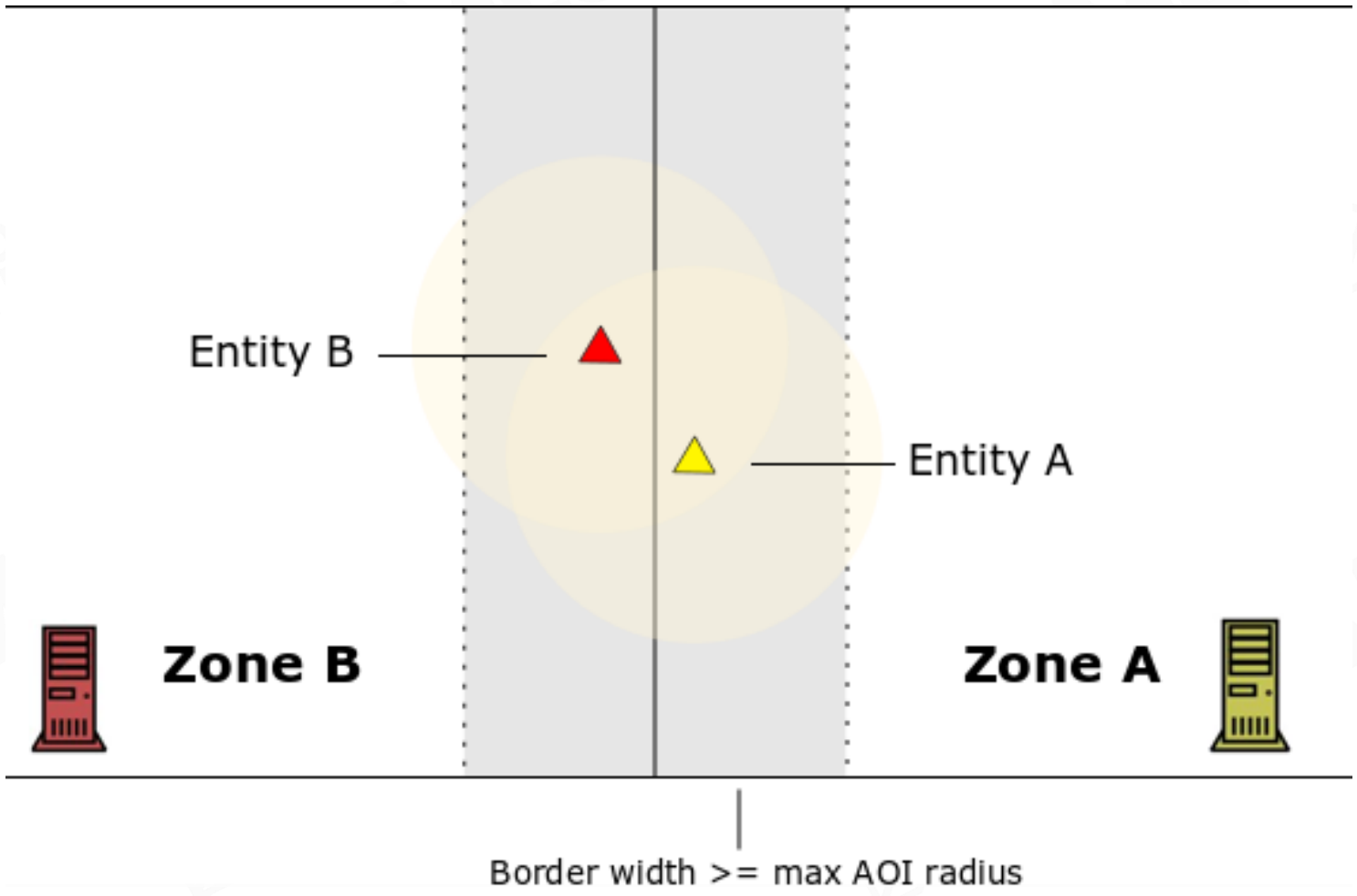
Zoning - Seamless Zones (2/4)

Zone Border

Smooth experience:

- Border width >= max AOI radius

But how to make them interact?



Zoning - Seamless Zones (3/4)

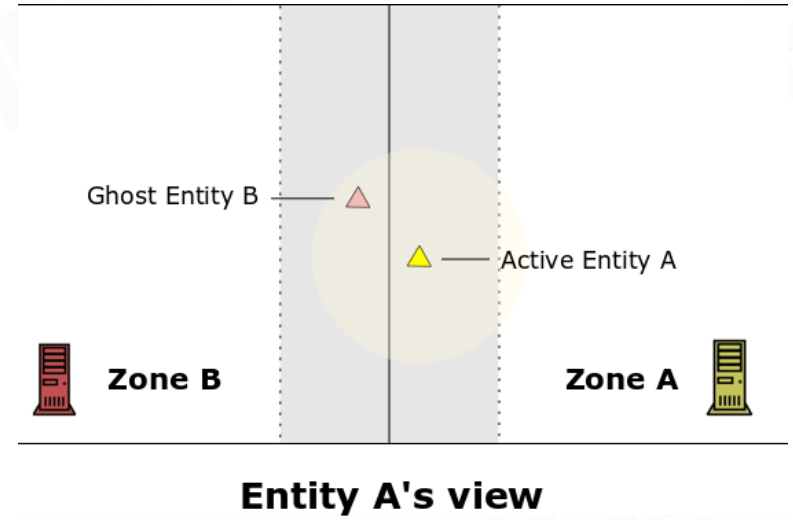
Zone Border - Entities

Active Entity

- Resides in connected zoned server (authority)
- Has a ghost agent in other zones
- Can see ghost entities in another zone

Ghost Entity

- Also called shadow entity
- Is an agent entity owned by another zone
- Receive updates from original entity



Zoning - Seamless Zones (4/4)

Cross Border: A -> B

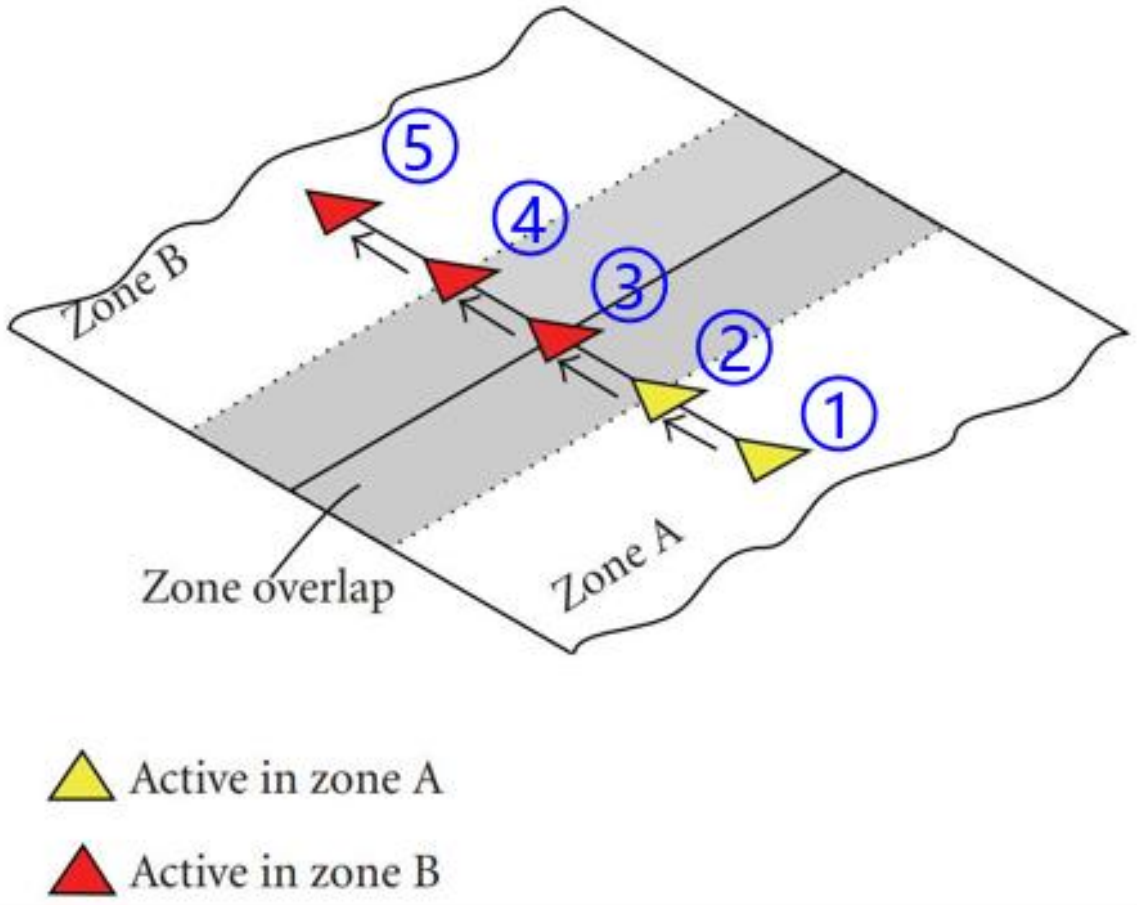
① Before move
- An active entity in zone A

② Near boundary (A)
- Active in A; Ghost in B

③ At boundary
- The entity has been transferred to zone B

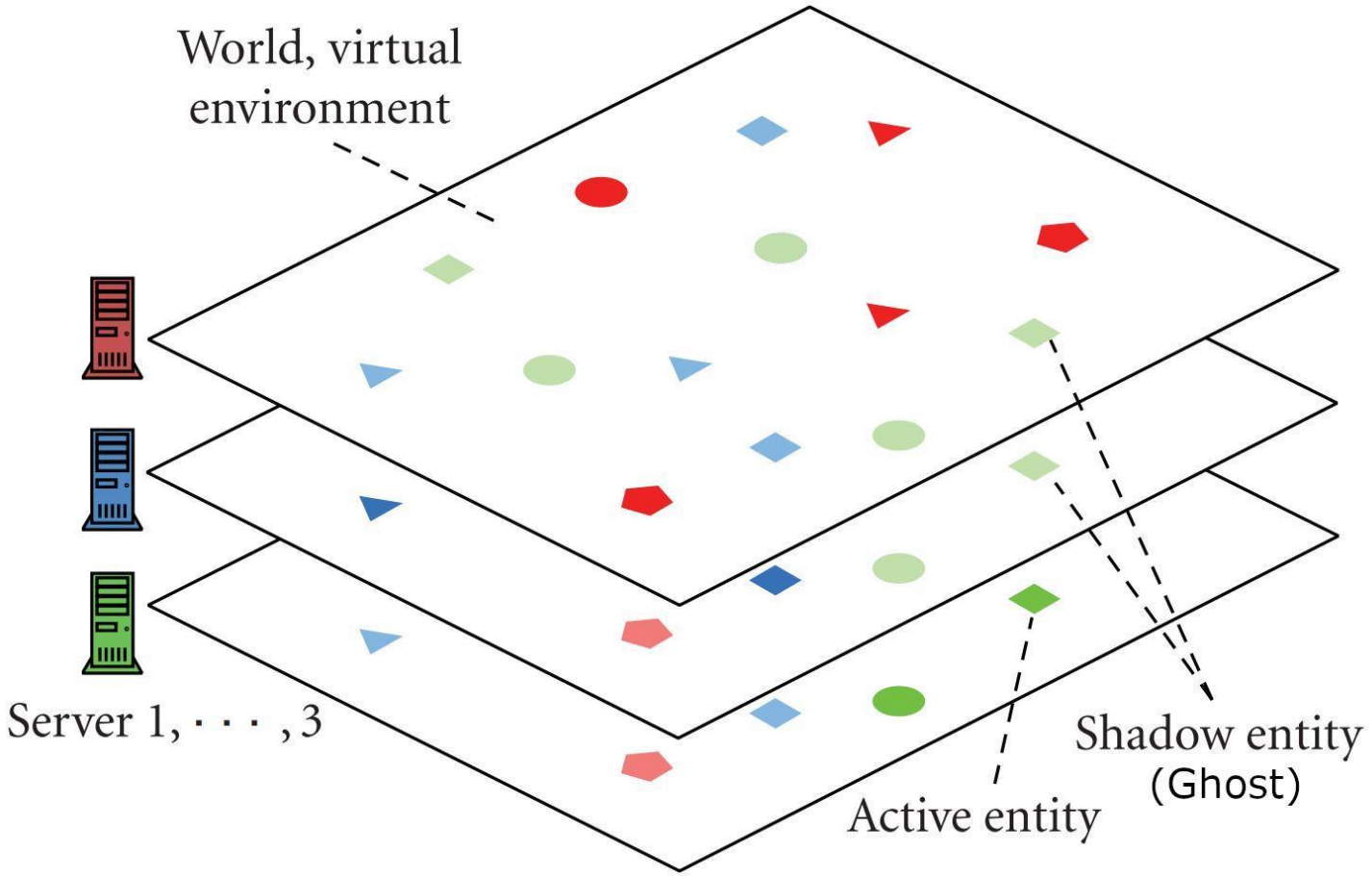
④ Near boundary (B)
- Active in B; Ghost in A

⑤ Beyond boundary (B)
- Removed from zone A

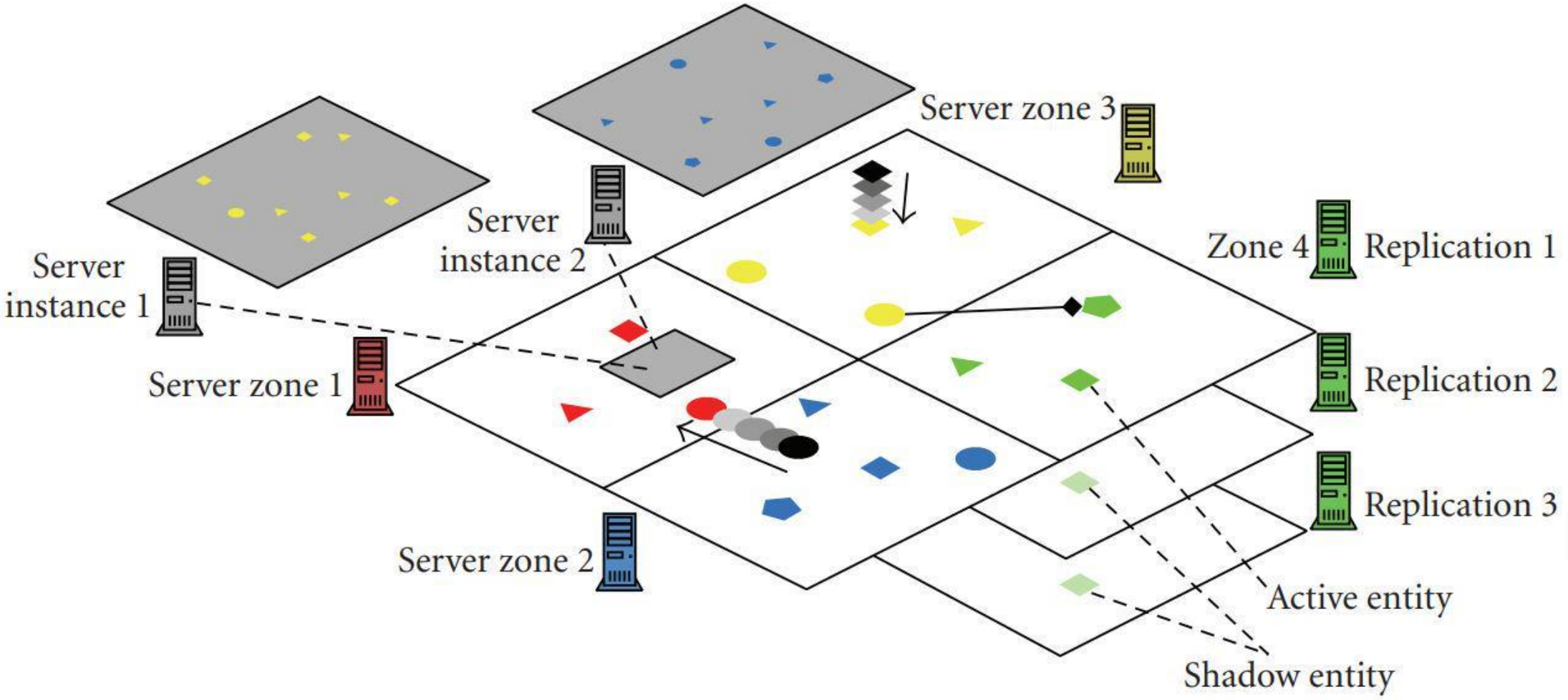


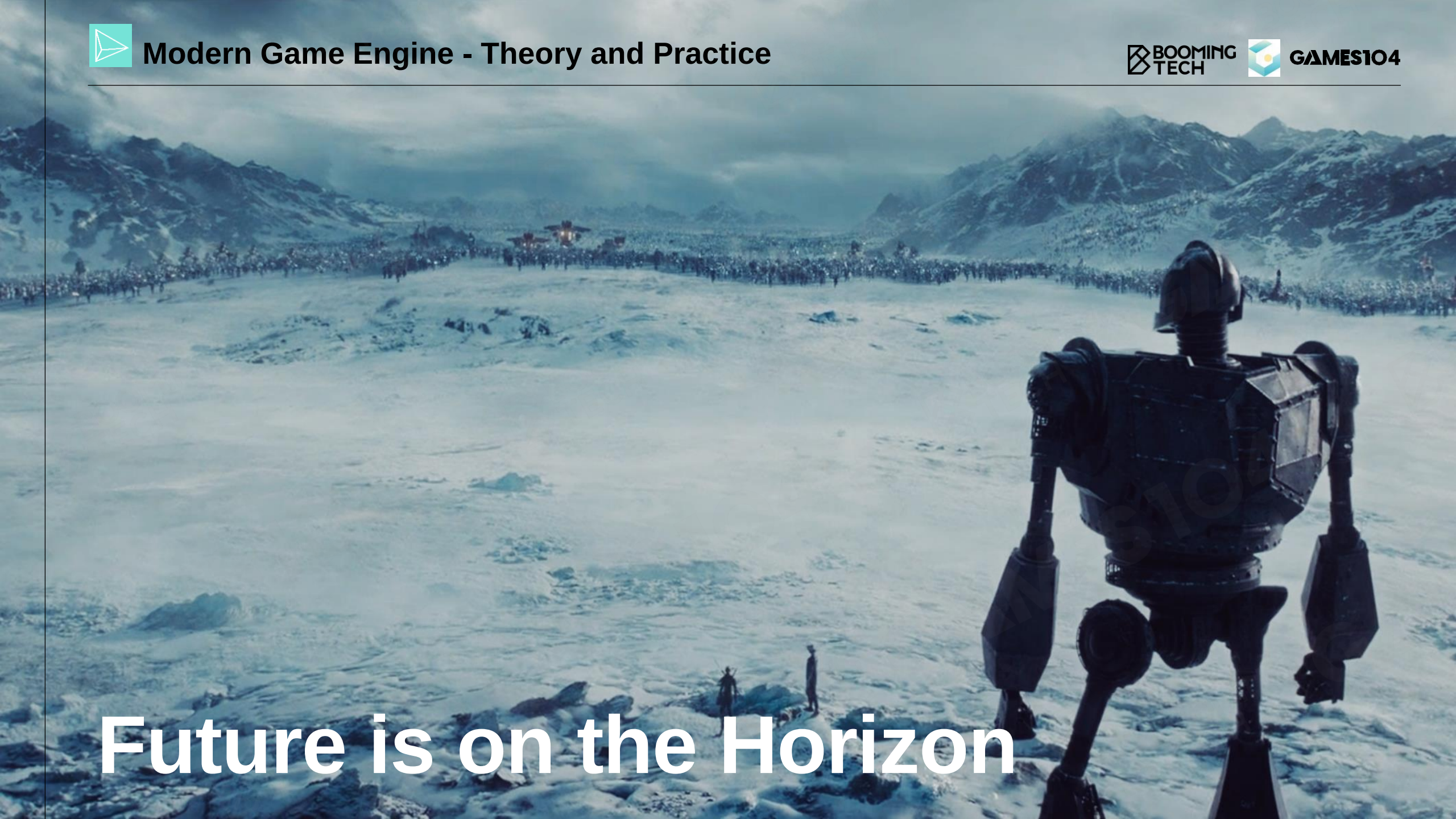
Replication

- Cooperatively process same world zone
- Entity updates are distributed among servers
- Each server creates its own active entities
- Updates to active entities will be auto replicated to all remaining servers (as Ghost)



Scalable Game Servers - Combination





Future is on the Horizon

Lecture 19 Contributor

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- BOOK
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- Minjie
- 邓导
- 阿鹏
- 凯哥
- 喵小君
- 大喷
- 爵爷
- Jason

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Q&A

Enjoy ;)
Coding

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