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Insomniac Games

Introduction to Sync Host

Outline

- Motivation
 - Challenges
 - Solution
- Architecture
 - Objects
 - Authority
- Synchronizing Changes
 - Updates
 - Events and Responses
 - Client API

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Challenges

- Singular authority
 - Authority refers to client that is in charge of state changes on an object
 - If multiple clients try to change state on the same object, they will eventually be in inconsistent states
 - Two players try to take a dropped weapon, at the same time and both end up getting it
 - Multiple clients can request changes to state, but only one client can actually make those changes
 - Multiple players can damage a car, but only one player will change its health

Challenges (continued)

- Choosing an Authority
 - How to get clients to agree on who is to be authority of an object
 - Detect that we need to choose a new authority because
 - Authority not yet chosen
 - Current authority is unresponsive (lag, unclean disconnect)
 - Current authority has disconnected
 - Having clients negotiate amongst themselves is time-consuming and often unreliable

Challenges (continued)

- Late-Join
 - Client is joining a game in-progress and needs to have their state brought up-to-date
 - Who sends updates incoming client; basically, who has the authoritative game state
 - Choosing one client has problems
 - Bandwidth strain on chosen client
 - What if the chosen client lags out?

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Solution

- Server to Make Decisions
 - Client always has connection to server – if client loses server connection, then the client gets kicked out of the game
 - Chooses the authority of objects
 - Has the authoritative (most up-to-date) game state
 - Late-joining clients can ask server for game state update

Solution (continued)

- Differences from a Traditional Server
 - Does not run game-specific logic
 - Maintains a list of clients to pick authority from
 - Database of objects, but does not know what those objects are
 - Each object is just a collection of data
 - Changes to an object's data are routed through the server first so it has authoritative game state
 - Data changes are then forwarded to clients – up to the client to make sense of data changes
 - Data changes are done through messages

Outline

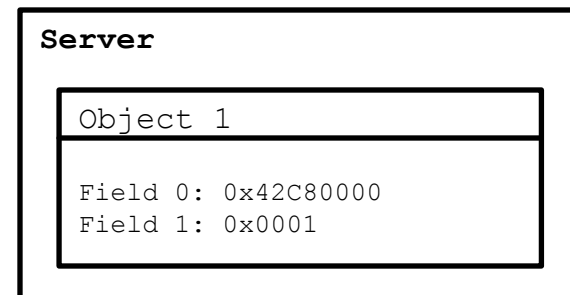
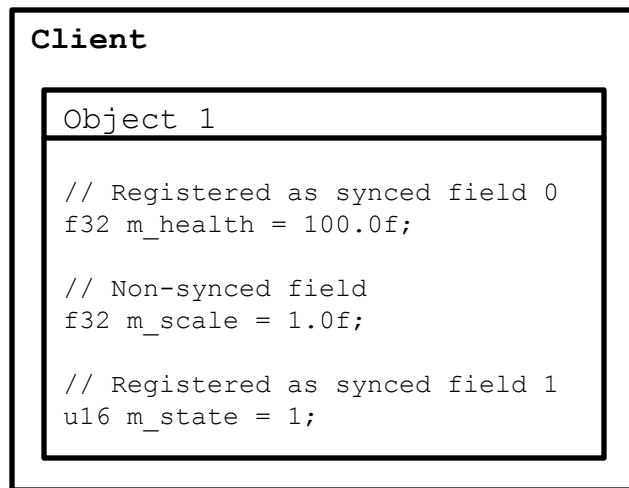
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Objects

- Client vs. Server Representation
 - Client has familiar view of object (e.g. an update class)
 - Subset of object data is synced – these are called synced fields
 - Each field of an object has its own id
 - Not all fields need to be synced – only things that when changed, other clients need to know about (position, health)
 - Server only knows about synced fields

Objects (continued)

- Client vs. Server Representation

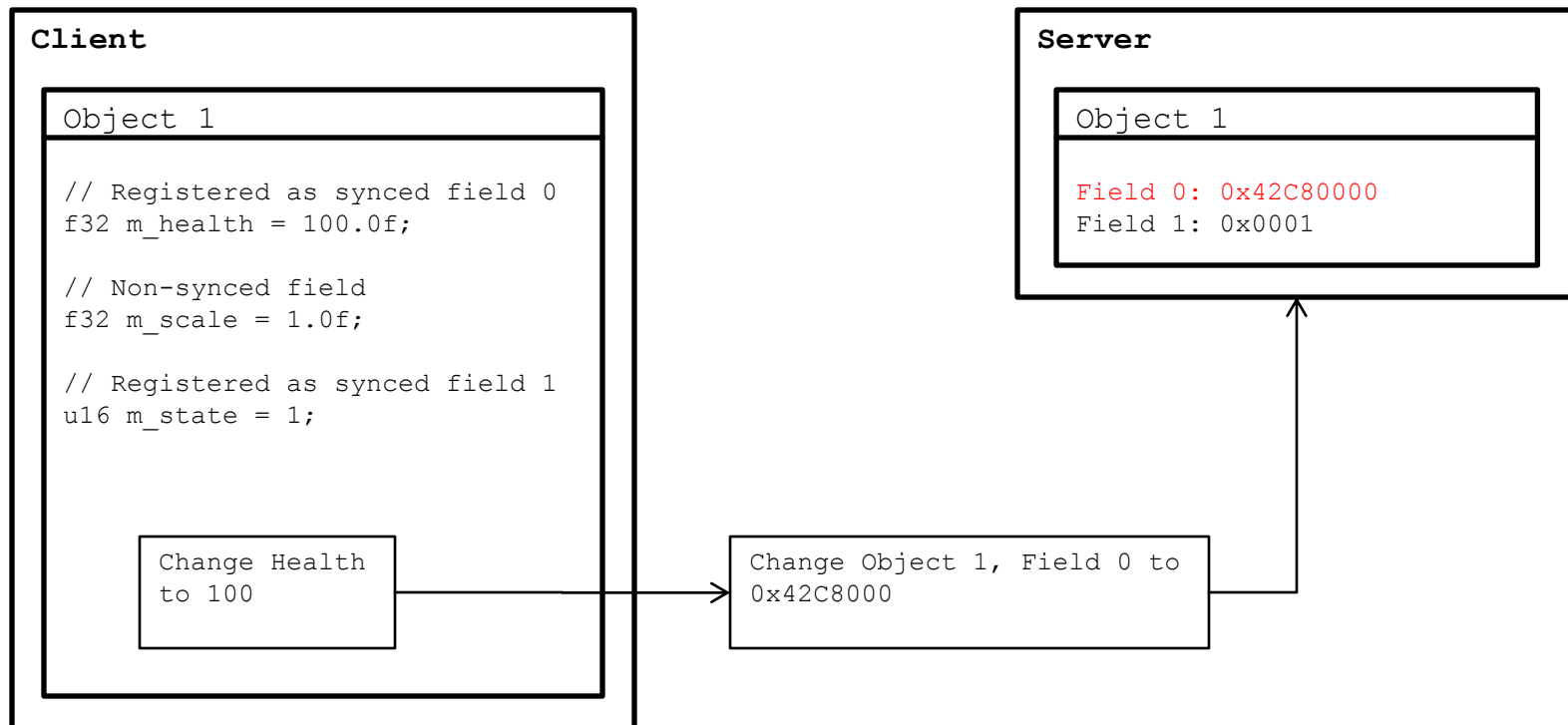


Objects (continued)

- Each object is referenced by a unique object id that is known to the server and each client
 - For example, the same pickup pad on a level will have the same object id on each client
- Assigning object ids
 - For static objects, they can be assigned ahead of time – all pick up pads are loaded in the same order on all clients.
 - Pickup pad 1 gets id 1, pad 2 gets id 2, etc.
 - For dynamic objects like spawned mobs, server has object creation functionality
 - Can ask server to assign an id for an object within a given range

Objects (continued)

- Changing object data



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Authority

- Refers to the client that the server has chosen to make state changes about an object
- Two types of authority, default and permanent

Authority (continued)

- Default authority
 - Authority can migrate from one client to another
 - When migration occurs
 - Object does not have an authority yet
 - Current authority is unresponsive or has disconnected
 - A client knows whether or not it's the authority of an object
 - Cannot reliably know who the authority is if it is another client

Authority (continued)

- Permanent authority
 - Once authority client is chosen, it does not change
 - If authority client disconnects, object is deleted
 - Commonly used for player-owned objects (deployable turrets, stat objects)

Authority (continued)

- Authority groups
 - Each object is part of a group and has a group id
 - A group can have multiple objects in it
 - Server assigns the authority of a group to a client, that client becomes authority of all objects in that group
 - Object whose authority is independent of other objects will be in its own group
 - Authority groups are useful when two or more objects should be updated by the same client
 - All bots are usually in same authority group because of the job system and nav reservations

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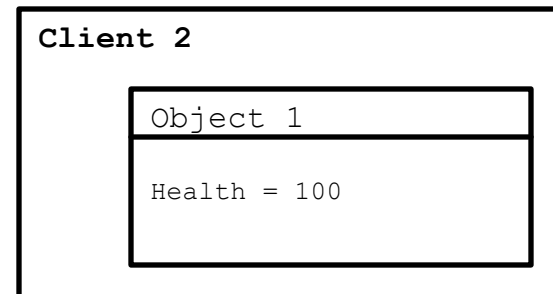
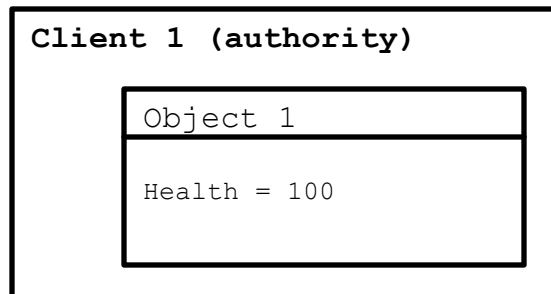
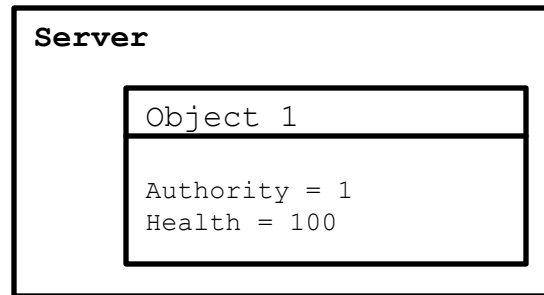
Updates

- Usually used for things that need periodic updates
 - Position changes for a moby, state changes for a bot
 - Server will take update and forward it to clients
- Sent only by the authority, client-side logic usually comprises
 - Check if we're the authority
 - If so, run some logic to determine changes that need to be made (e.g. move position 1 meter)
 - Send changes to server
- If a non-authority sends an update, the server will discard it

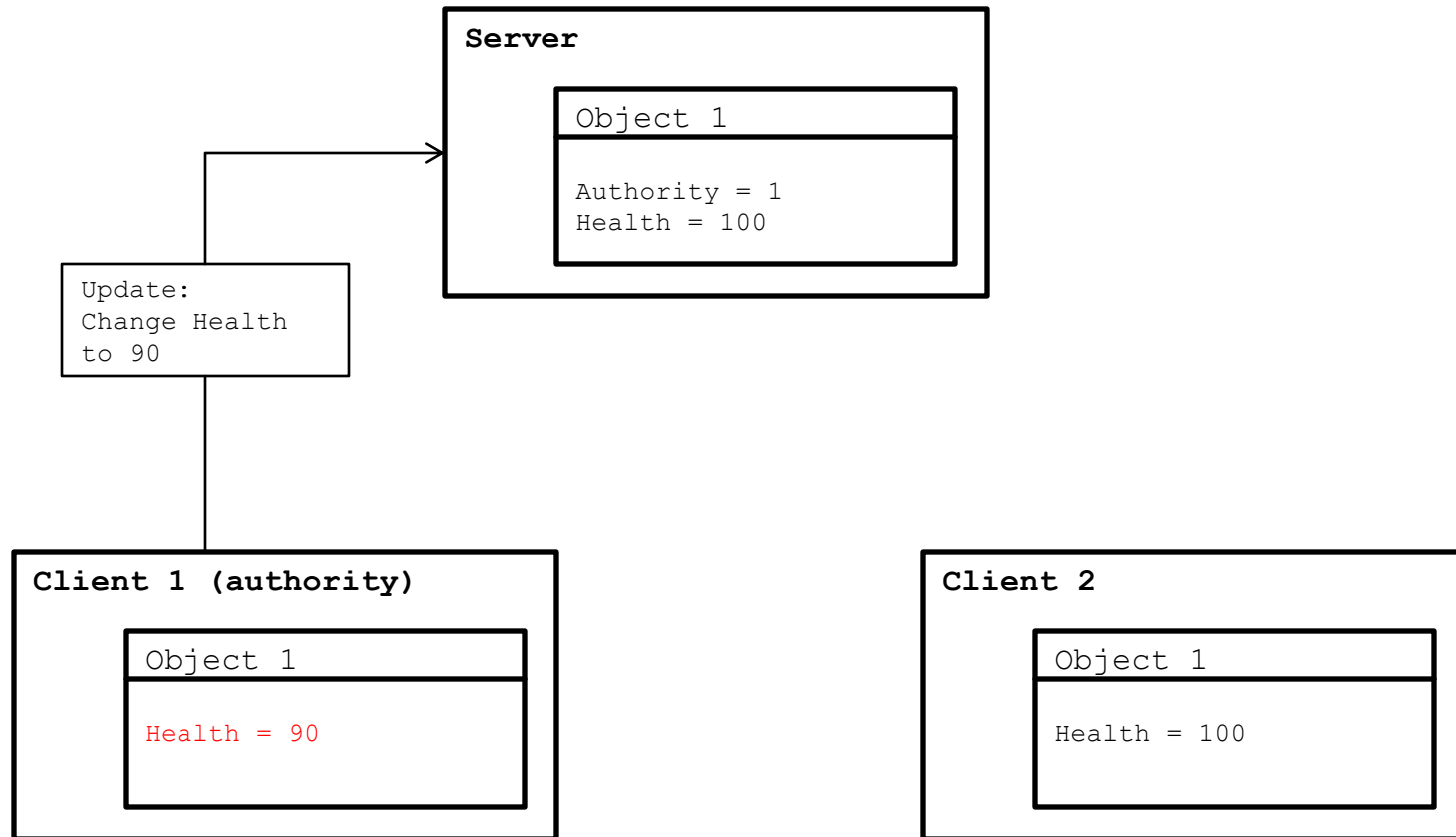
Updates (continued)

- Example: Burning Car
 - Car has object id = 1
 - Starts with 100 health
 - Health is reduced by 10 points per second

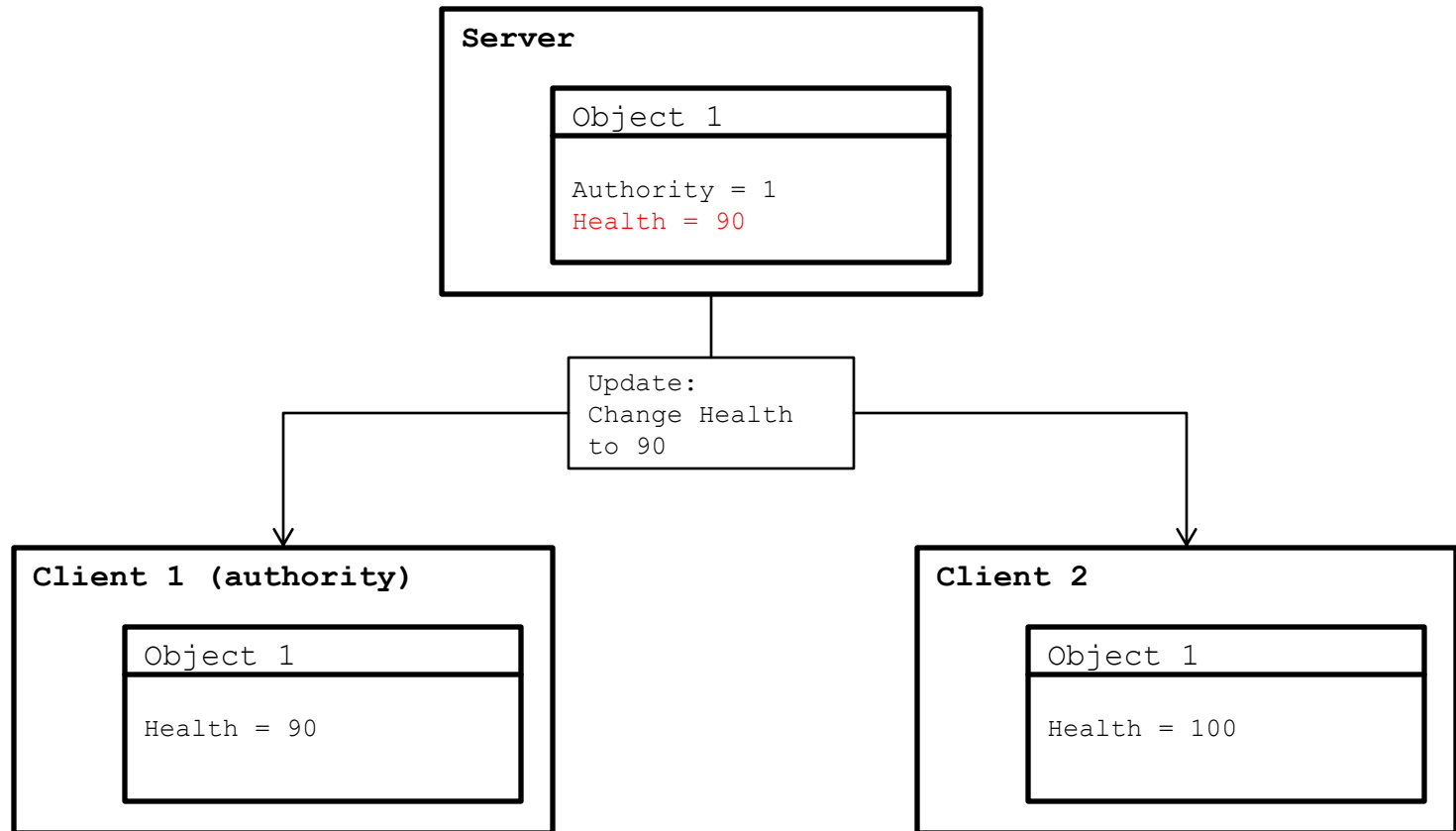
Updates (continued)



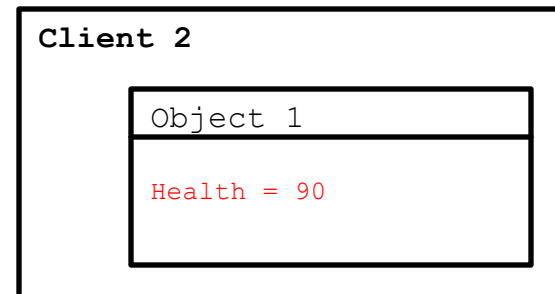
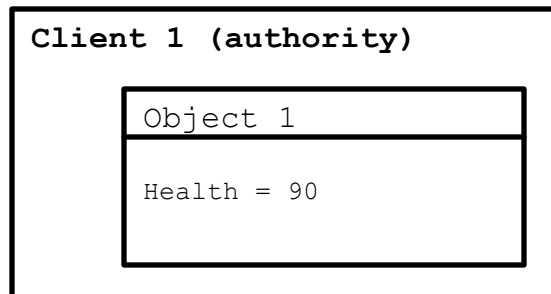
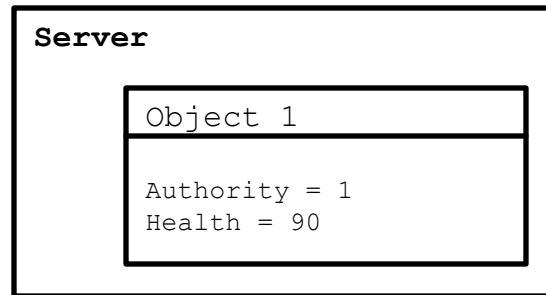
Updates (continued)



Updates (continued)



Updates (continued)



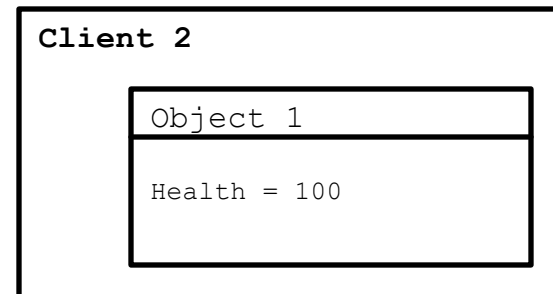
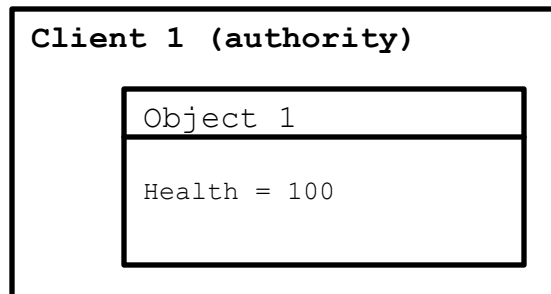
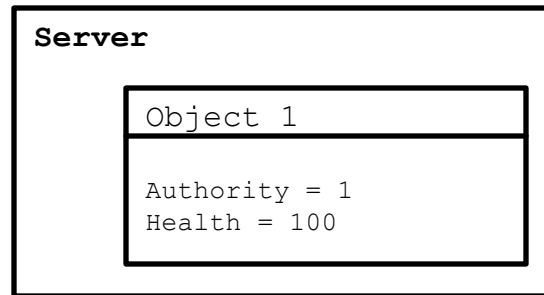
Updates (continued)

- Problem: what happens if the client sending the change loses authority
 - Server will reject health change to go since they are no longer the authority
 - But locally, the client has already changed health to go, leaving them in an inconsistent state with other clients

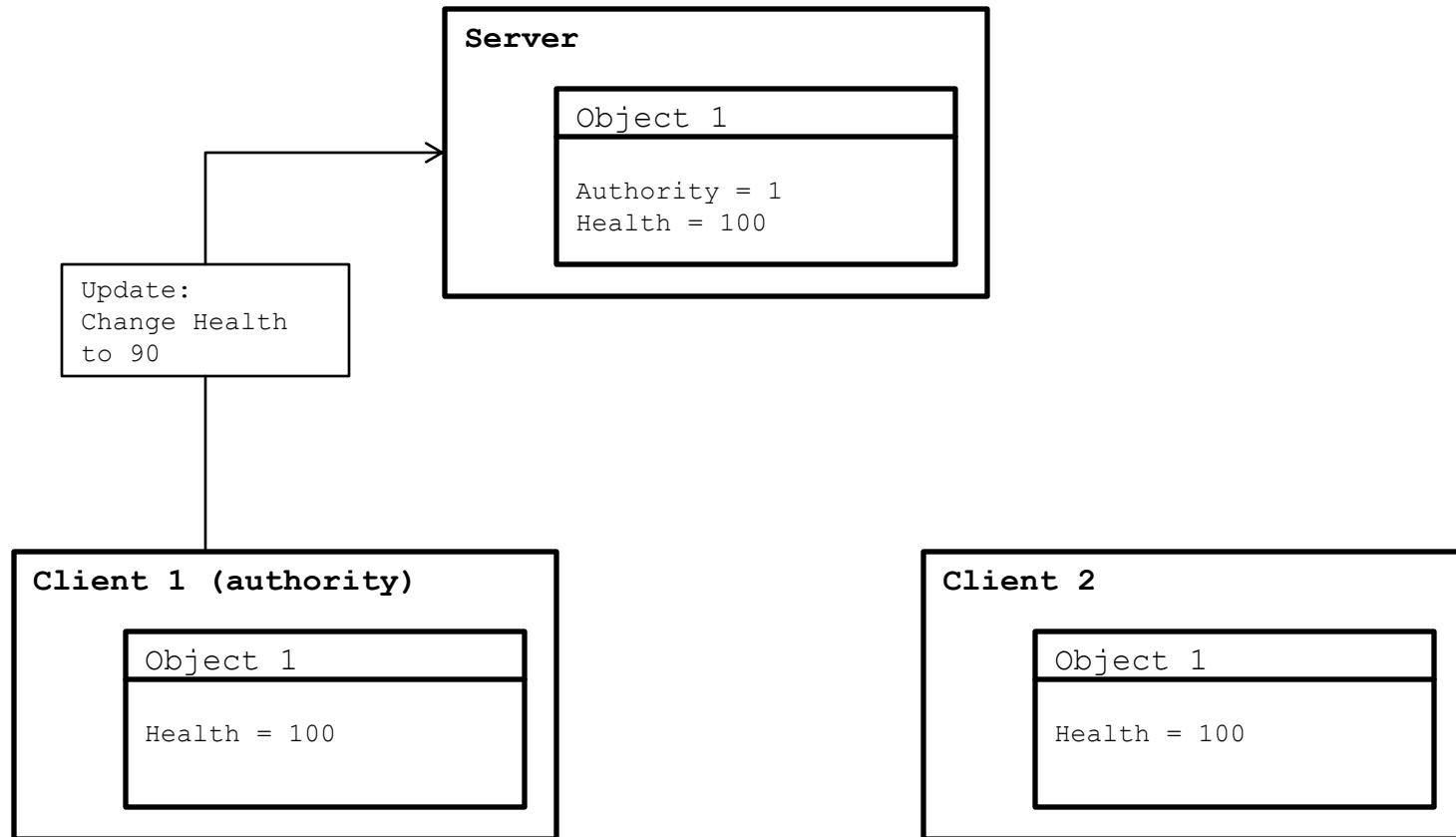
Updates (continued)

- Solution: only send change requests to the server without modifying any local state
 - Authority sees the car has 100 health, knows that it should be 90 and sends change to server
 - Server gets message, changes health to 90, forwards change back to all clients, including authority
 - If authority changes, server will reject change but all clients remain consistent

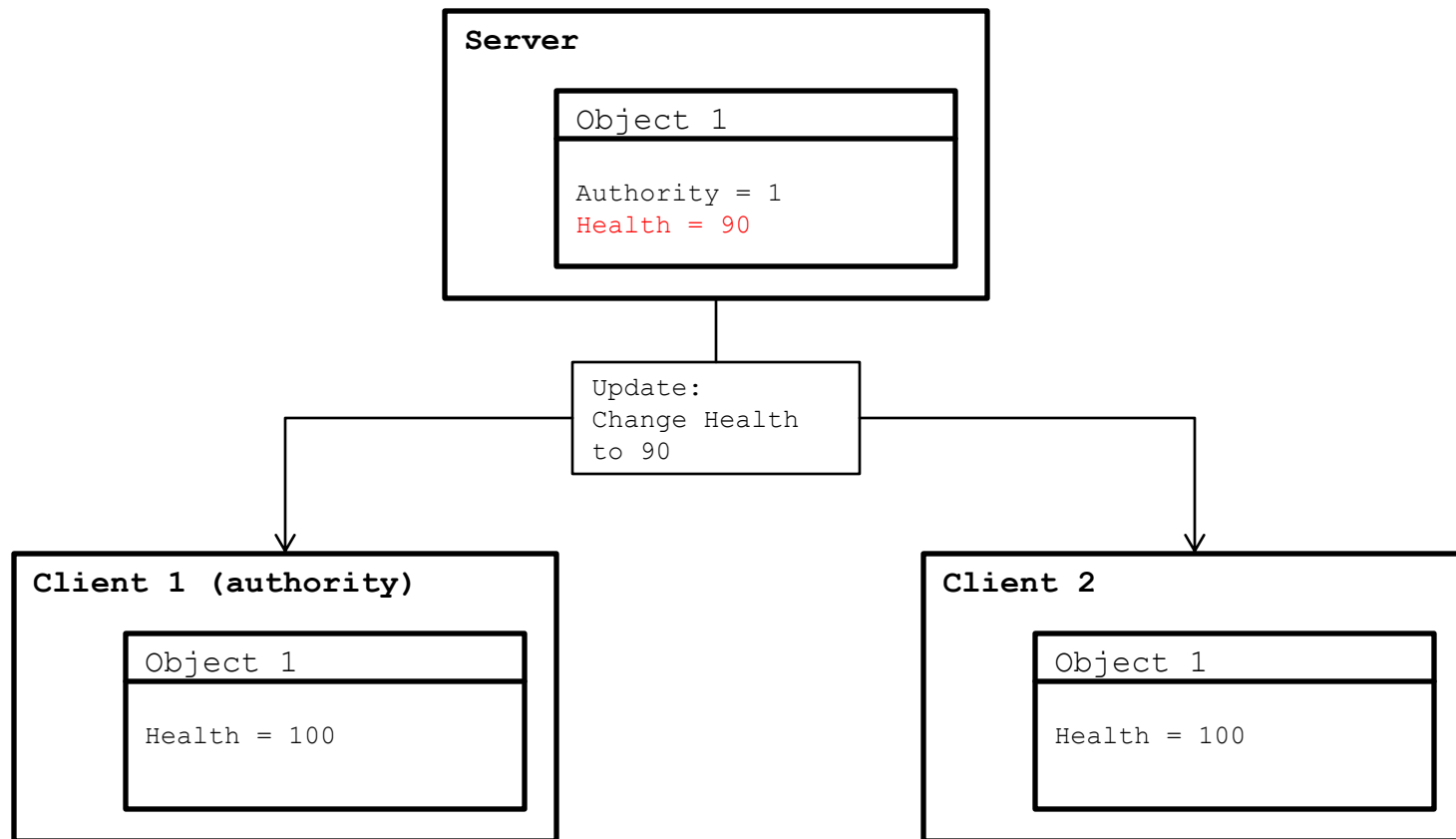
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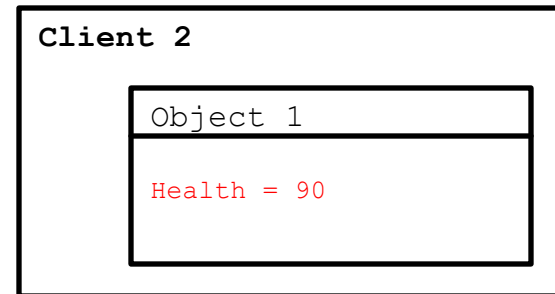
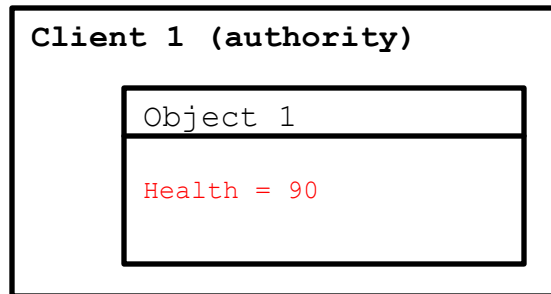
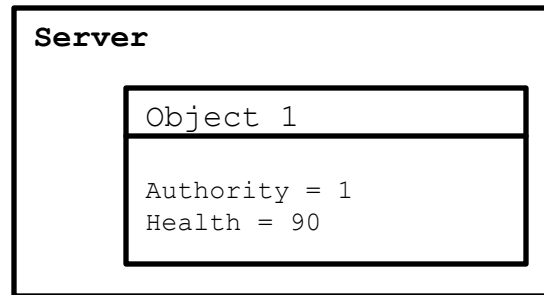
Updates (continued)



Updates (continued)



Updates (continued)



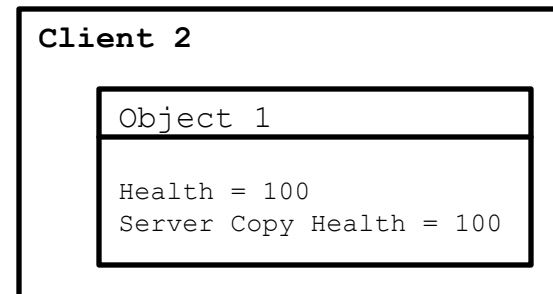
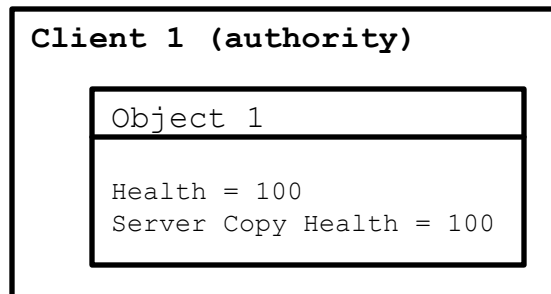
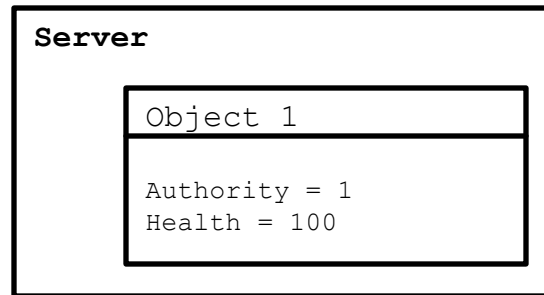
Updates (continued)

- Problem: multiple updates are not queued properly
 - Authority sees car has 100 health, deducts 10 points, sends request to server to change it to 90
 - 1 second later, server has not responded with change yet, so the authority still sees 100 health
 - Server finally sees first update, changes health to 90 and forwards it to clients
 - Server then sees second update, changes health to 90 and forwards it to clients
 - Health gets set to 90 instead of 80

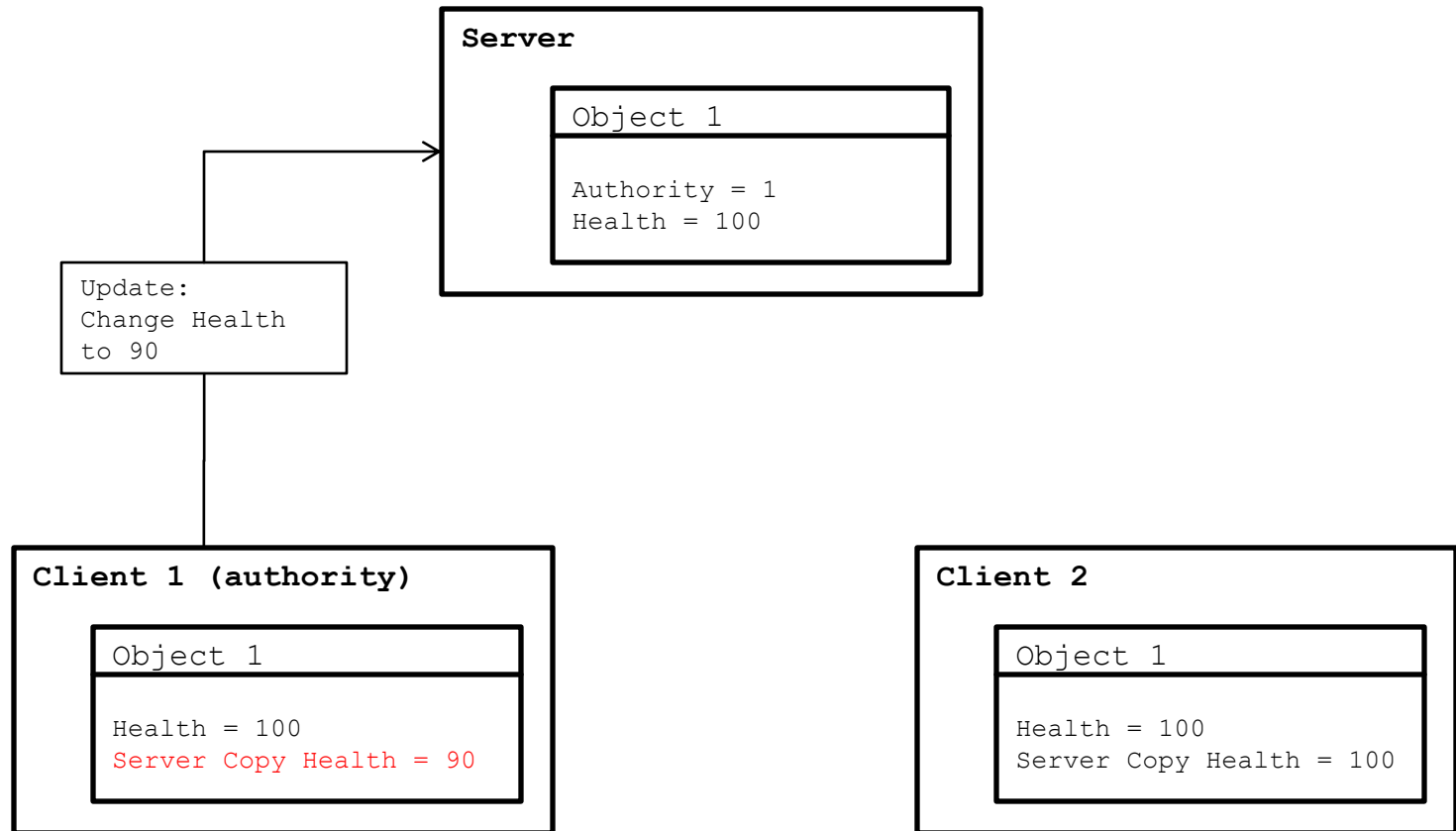
Updates (continued)

- Solution: maintain second copy of each field on the client, known as the server copy
 - Server copy of a field contains the change that was last sent to the server
 - When a non-authority client receives an update, their server copy is overwritten with the change as well
 - Regular game logic still relies on regular copy

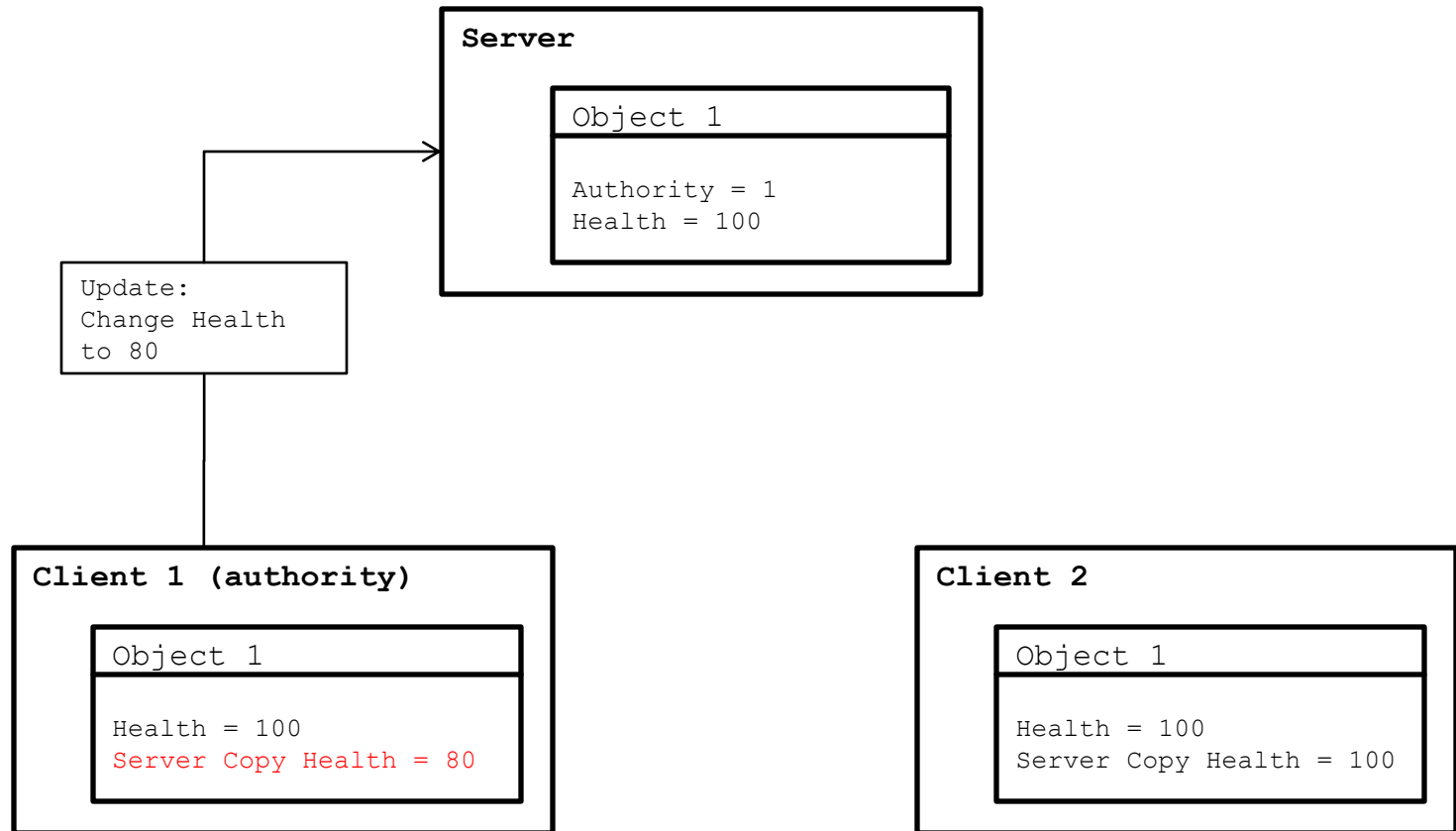
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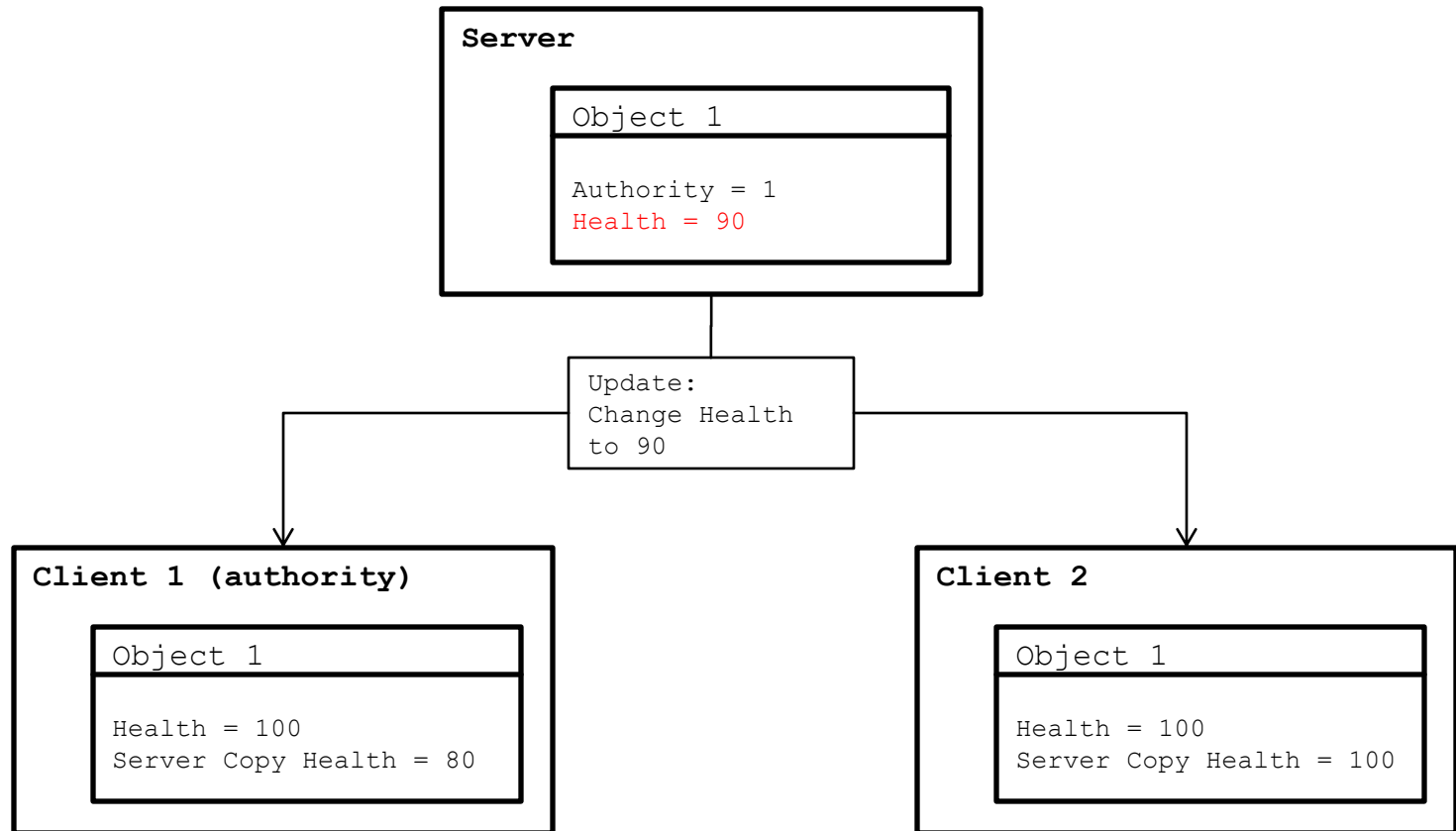
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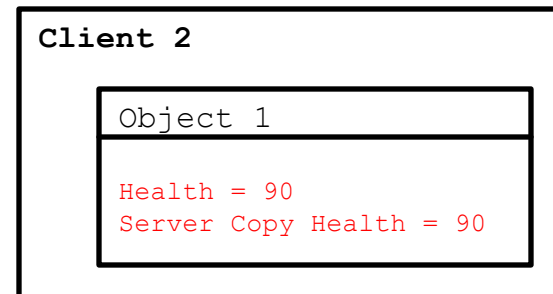
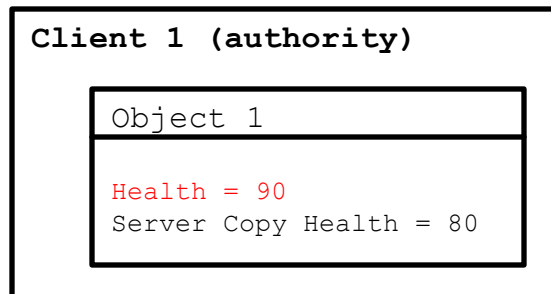
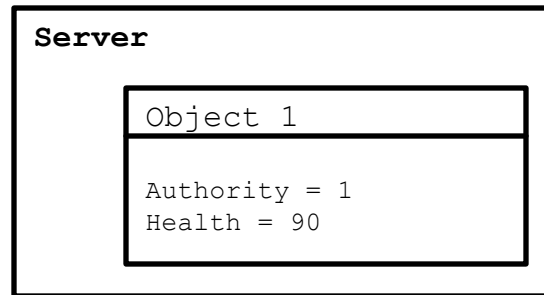
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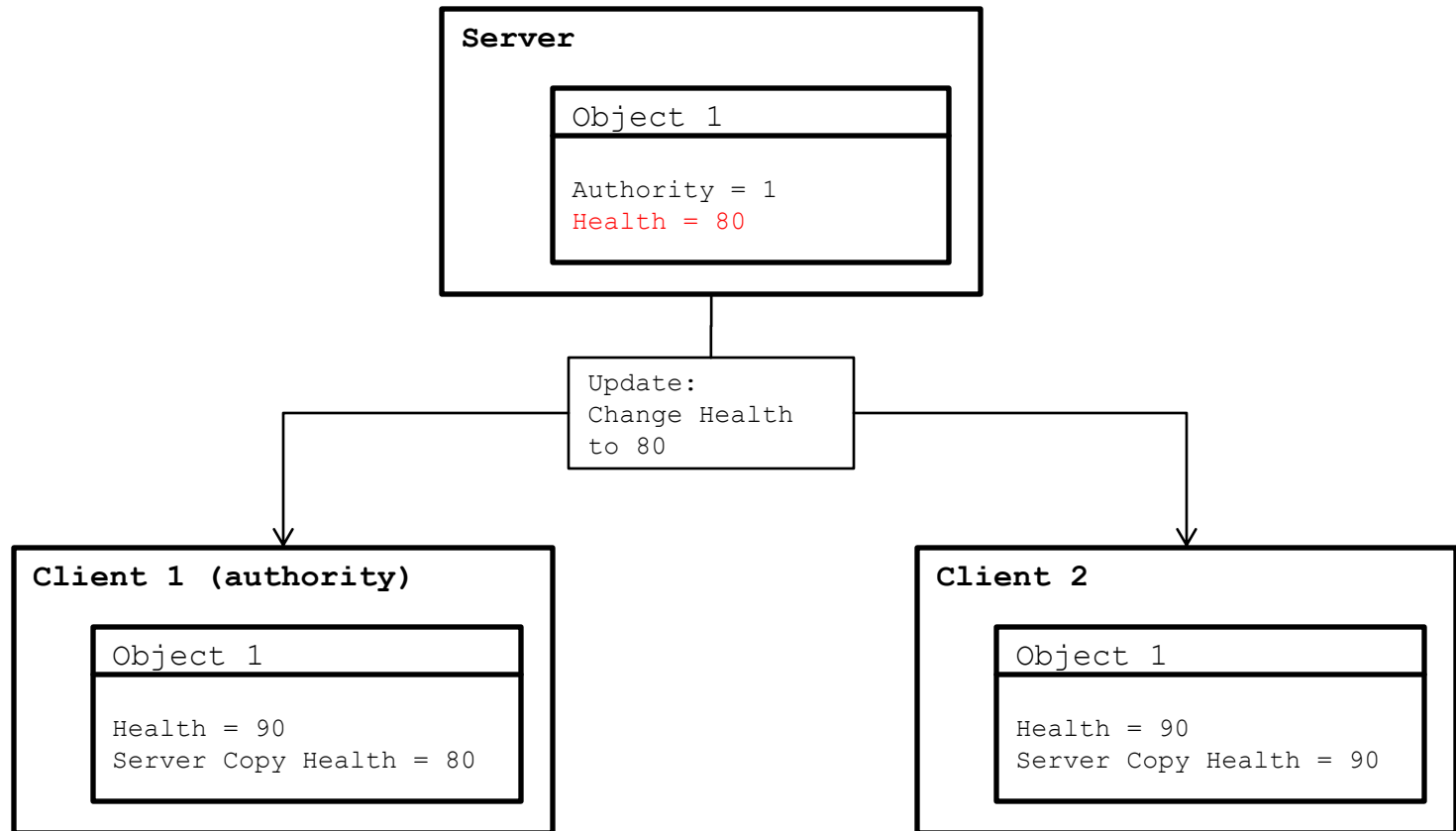
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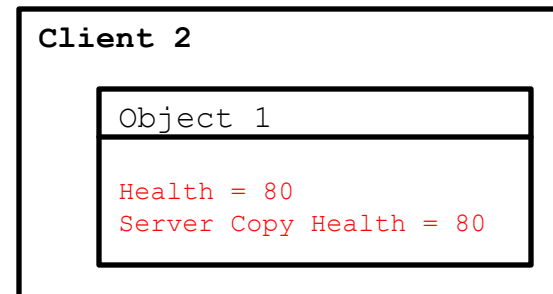
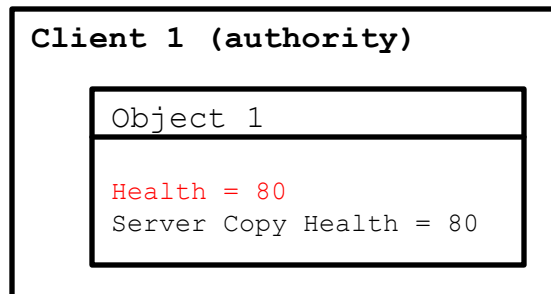
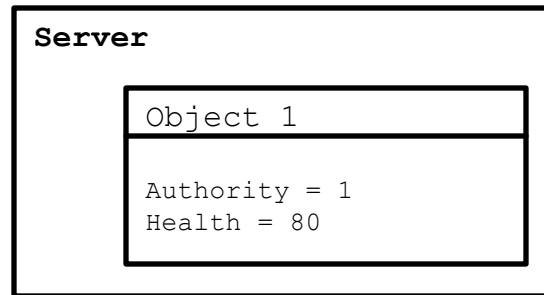
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Events and Responses

- A client can send an event on an object to request a change to it
 - Any player can damage a bot – damage messages are events
 - Any player can pick up a weapon – pickup requests are events

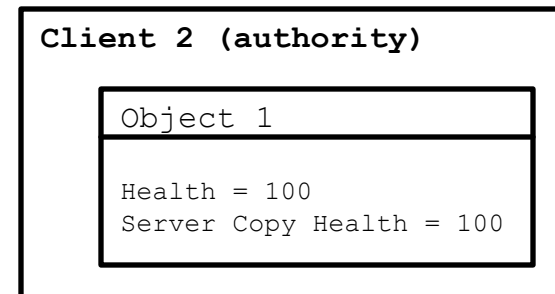
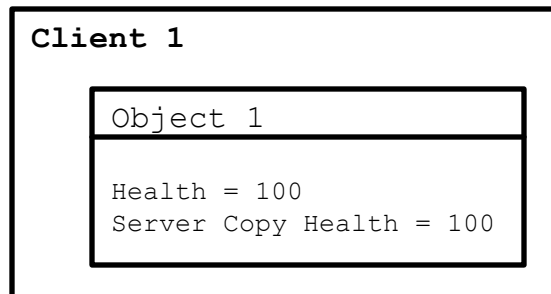
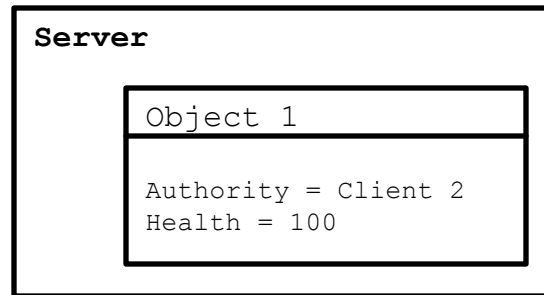
Events and Responses (con't)

- Events routed through server
 - Client 1 sends event to server on object
 - Server determines authority of object
 - Server forwards event to authority
 - Authority handles event and sends a response that contains state changes on the object
 - Responses are similar to updates

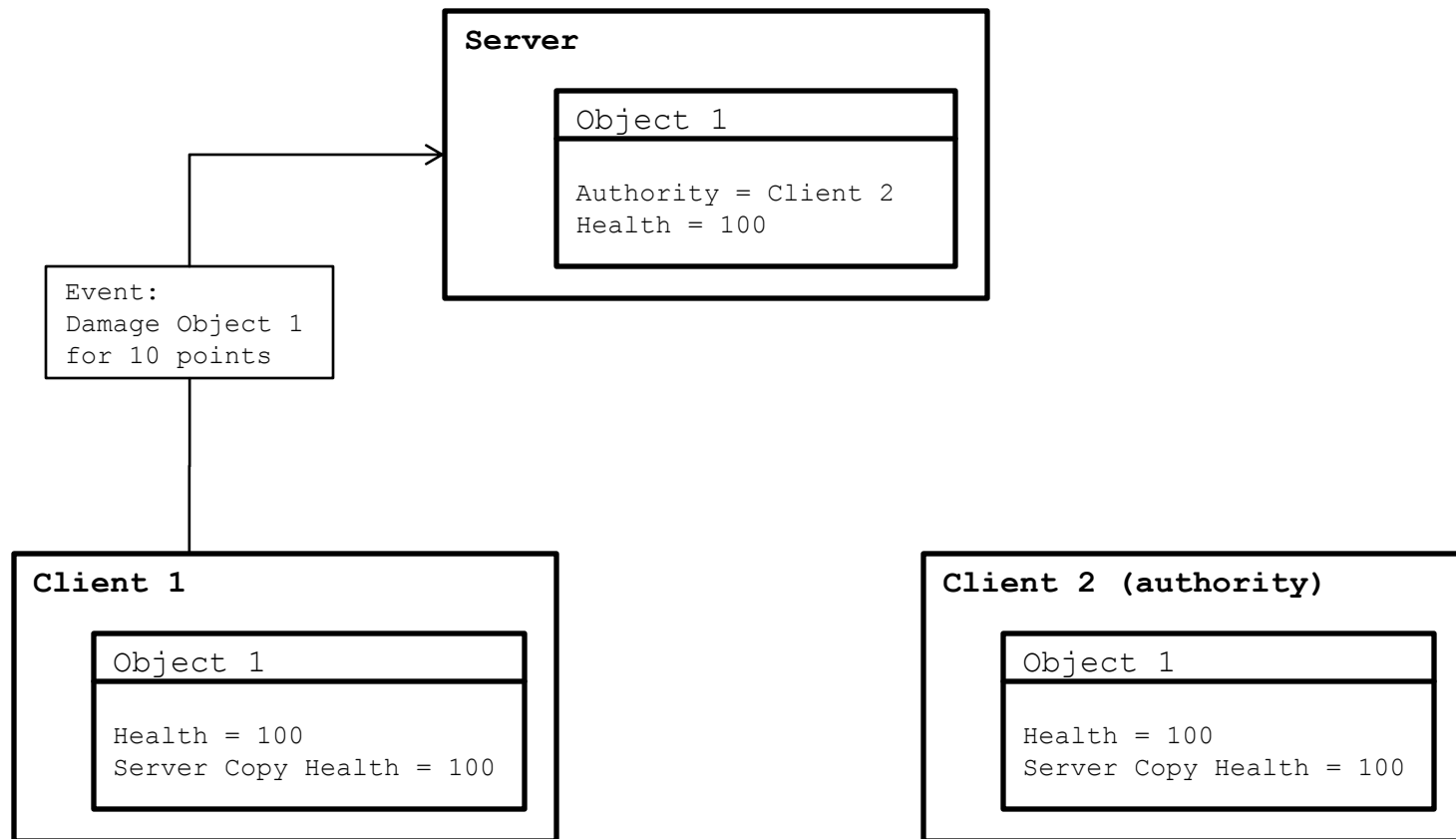
Events and Responses (con't)

- Multiple event types are supported per object
- Each event is defined with an event id
 - An object can have a damage event that represents a request from a client to reduce health
 - Same object can have a repair event that is a request to increase health
 - Damage and repair events would have different ids

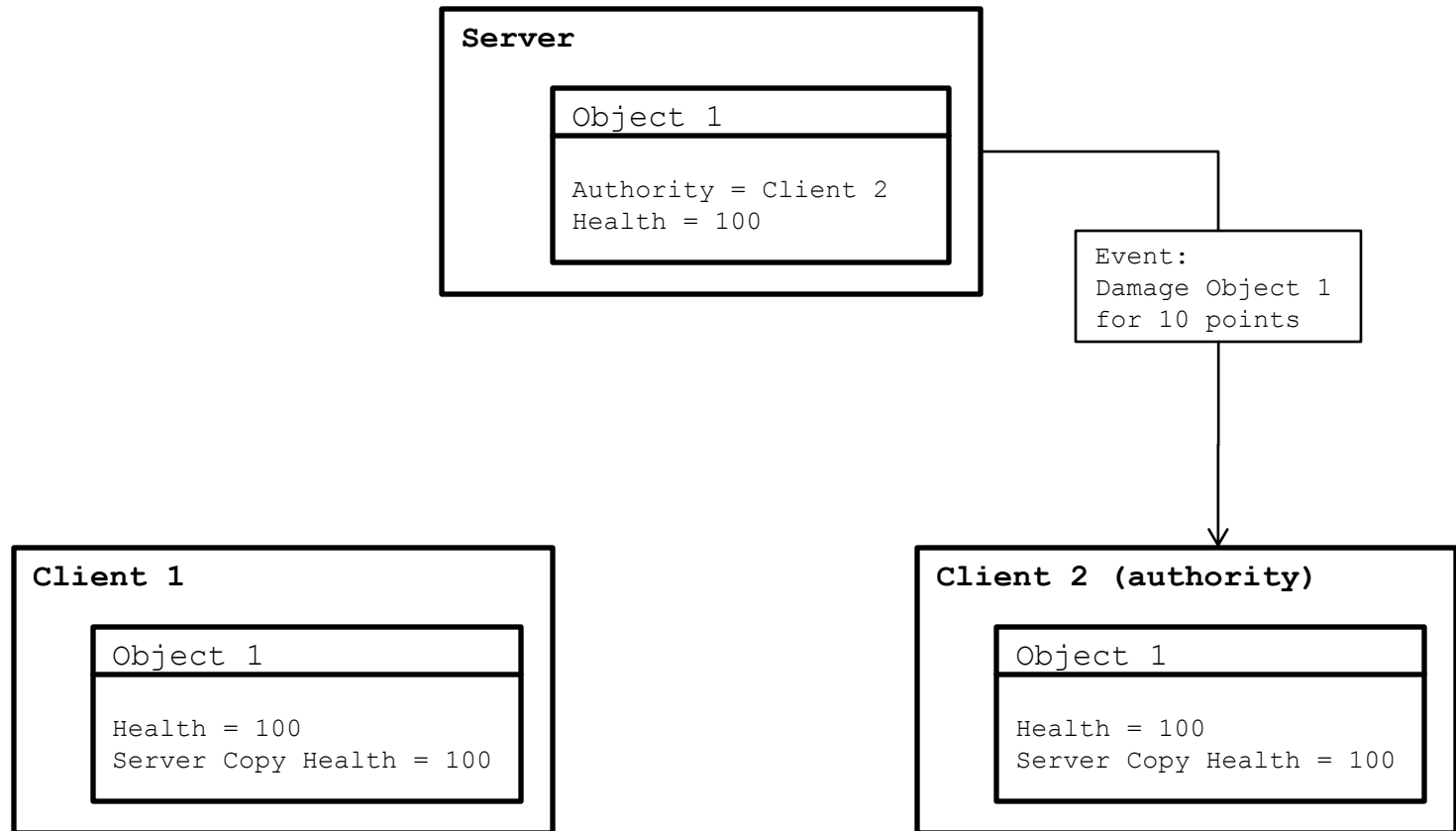
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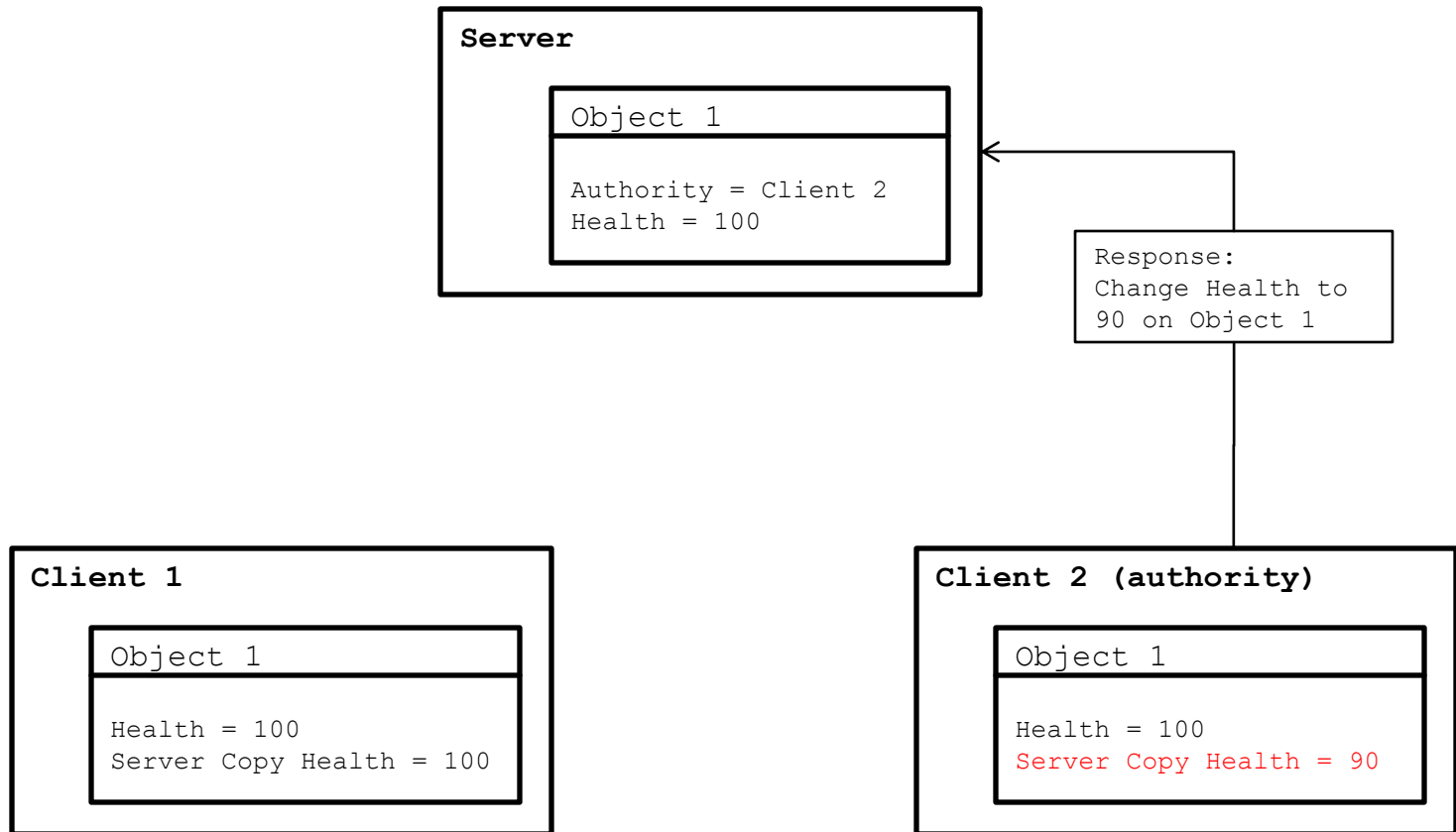
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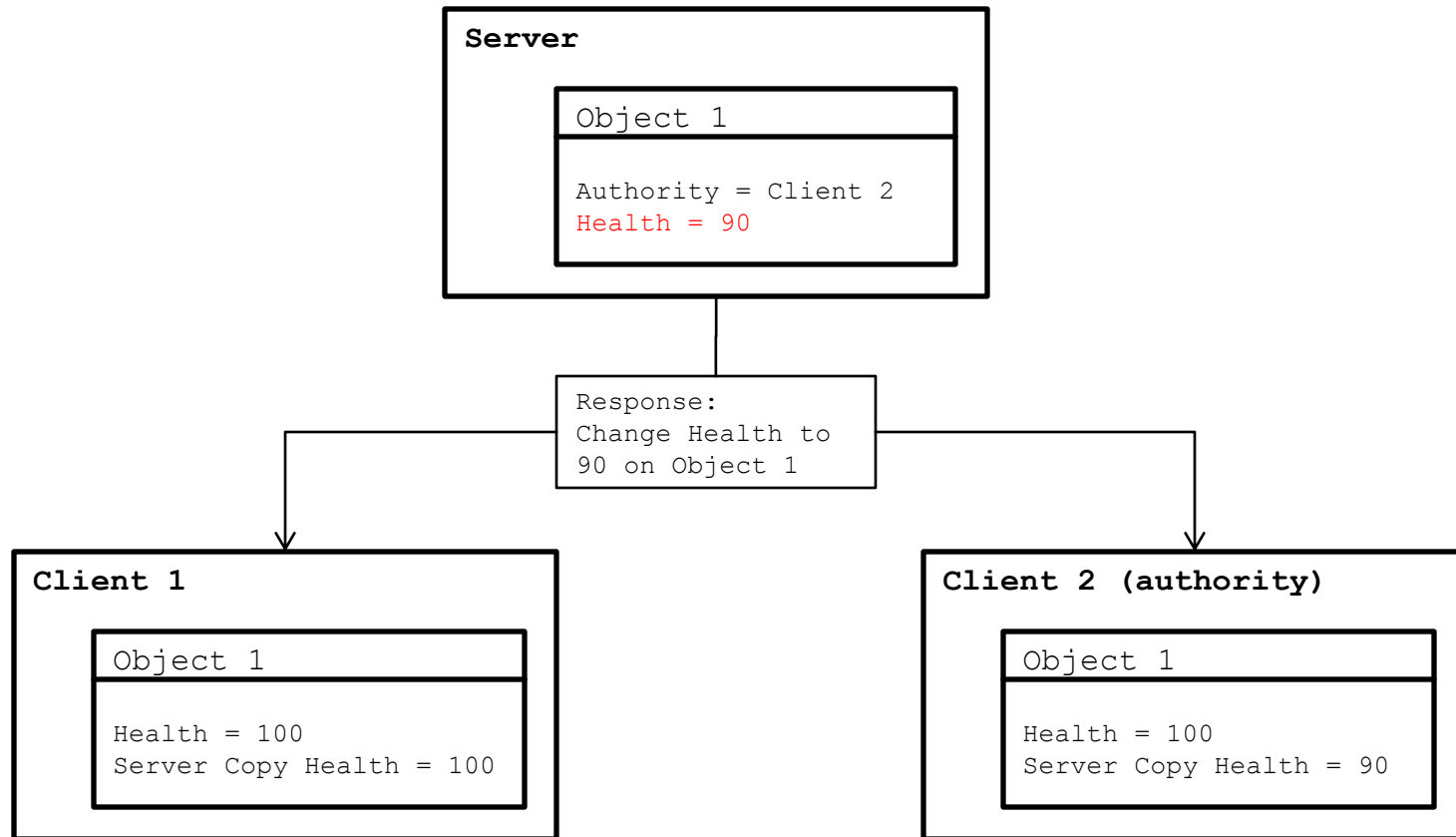
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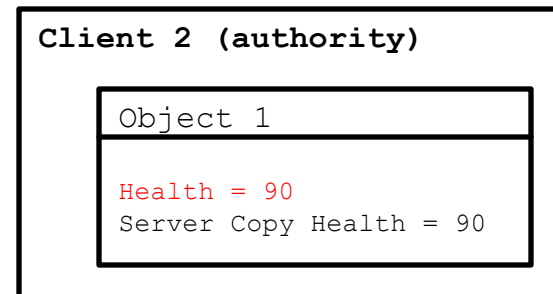
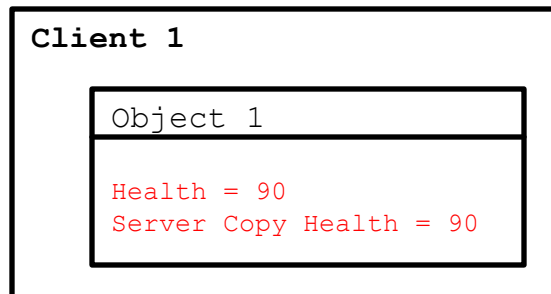
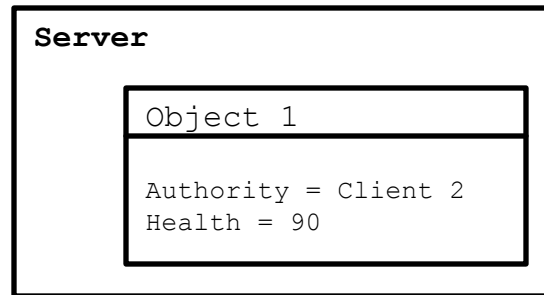
Events and Responses (con't)



Events and Responses (con't)



Events and Responses (con't)



Events and Responses (con't)

- An event is effectively a message that gets the authority of an object to send an update

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Client API

- Sync data classes
 - Static object that defines a set of fields and message handlers
 - All instances of the same update class share the same sync data class

Client API (continued)

- Sync managers
 - A sync manager is allocated for each object on the client that needs to be synced
 - Majority of sync host API operates through a sync manager
 - Contains instance-specific data
 - Pointer to object being synced
 - Pointer to sync data class
 - Object id
 - Group id

Client API (continued)

- Example: DamageableCar update class
 - Can take damage, which reduces its health
 - Health also reduces by 10 points per second
 - Has a single synced field, m_health, with field id 0
 - Has a single event type, damage, with event id 0

Client API (continued)

- Sample synced update class

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// DamageableCar - update class for exploding car that can be damaged  
////////////////////////////////////  
  
// Simple damage event sent for cars  
struct DamageEvent : public Sync::SyncEvent  
{  
    f32 m_damage_amount;  
};  
  
class DamageableCar : public GameMobyUpdate  
{  
public:  
    // Synced field ids  
    enum  
    {  
        FIELD_HEALTH = 0  
    };  
  
    // Event ids  
    enum  
    {  
        EVENT_DAMAGE = 0  
    };  
};
```

Client API (continued)

- Sample synced update class (continued)

```
virtual void Init();
virtual void Update();
virtual void Delete();
virtual void ProcessDamage( DMG::DamageResult* p_dmg_result );

// Update handler
static HandleSyncUpdate( Sync::SyncUpdate* p_update, DamageableCar * p_car );

// Damage event/response handlers
static void HandleDamageEvent( DamageEvent* p_event, DamageableCar * p_car );
static void HandleDamageResponse( Sync::SyncResponse* p_response, DamageableCar * p_car );

protected:
// Handle to sync manager
Sync::ManagerHandle m_sync_manager_handle;

// Synced health field
f32 m_health;

// Timer to do damage-over-time
f32 m_dot_timer;
};
```

■ Sync data class

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// DamageableCar sync data class - defines what fields on are synced on the  
// update class and what message handlers it uses  
////////////////////////////////////  
  
// Starts sync class declaration - sync class is referenced by the name  
// passed into the macro  
DECLARE_SYNC_CLASS( DamageableCarSyncClass )  
  
// Field registration - needs name of class fields are on  
BEGIN_FIELDS( DamageableCar )  
    // Register fields - requires a field id and member name  
    REGISTER_FIELD( DamageableCar::FIELD_HEALTH, m_health );  
END_FIELDS  
  
// Register update handler - requires message handler  
REGISTER_STATIC_UPDATE_HANDLER( DamageableCar::HandleSyncUpdate )  
  
// Register event and response handlers - requires an event id and message handler  
REGISTER_STATIC_EVENT_HANDLER( DamageableCar::EVENT_DAMAGE,  
    DamageableCar::HandleDamageEvent );  
REGISTER_STATIC_RESPONSE_HANDLER( DamageableCar::EVENT_DAMAGE,  
    DamageableCar::HandleDamageResponse );  
  
END_SYNC_CLASS( DamageableCarSyncClass )
```

Client API (continued)

■ Sync manager allocation/de-allocation

```
void DamageableCar::Init()
{
    GameMobyUpdate::Init();
    m_health = 100.0f;

    // Allocate sync manager - requires a pointer to a sync data class
    // which can be referenced with the GET_SYNC_CLASS macro
    Sync::SyncManager* p_manager = Sync::CreateManager(
        GET_SYNC_CLASS( DamageableCarSyncClass ) );

    // Pass pointer to our self to sync manager so it can reference synced
    // fields
    p_manager->Init( this );

    // Use server-copy of data when syncing fields
    p_manager->AllocServerCopy();

    // Store handle
    m_sync_manager_handle = p_manager->GetHandle();
}

void DamageableCar::Delete()
{
    // De-allocate sync manager
    Sync::FreeManager( m_sync_manager_handle );

    GameMobyUdpate::Delete();
}
```

Client API (continued)

■ Update example

```
void DamageableCar::Update()
{
    GameMobyUpdate::Update();

    // Get sync manager
    Sync::SyncManager* p_manager = Sync::GetSyncManager( m_sync_manager_handle );

    // Check if we're the authority of the object
    if( p_manager && p_manager->IsAuthority() )
    {
        // Only the authority runs the below code

        // Reduce health 10 points per second
        if( TIME::DecTimer( &m_dot_timer ) )
        {
            // Determine the amount of health we last updated the server with
            f32 server_copy_health;
            p_manager->GetServerField( DamageableCar::FIELD_HEALTH, &server_copy_health );

            // Still have health, send update
            if( server_copy_health > 0.0f )
            {
                Sync::SyncUpdate sync_update;

                // Update server copy of health
                server_copy_health = Maxf( server_copy_health - 10.0f, 0.0f );
                p_manager->SetServerField( DamageableCar::FIELD_HEALTH, &server_copy_health );

                // Mark health as a field to sync
                sync_update.SendField( DamageableCar::FIELD_HEALTH );

                // Send update
                p_manager->Update( &sync_update );
            }

            // Reset dot timer
            m_dot_timer = 1.0f;
        }
    }
}
```

Client API (continued)

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// This function gets called on all clients after the authority sends an  
// update  
////////////////////////////////////  
void DamageableCar::HandleSyncUpdate( Sync::SyncUpdate* p_update, DamageableCar * p_car )  
{  
    // Trigger some effects if we've taken too much damage  
    if( p_update->FieldIsModified( DamageableCar::FIELD_HEALTH ) )  
    {  
        if( p_car->m_health <= 50.0f && !p_car->HasTrackedEffects( EventType::SMOKING ) )  
        {  
            p_car->TriggerTrackedEffectEvent( EventType::SMOKING );  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Client API (continued)

■ Event-response example

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// This function gets called when any local client damages the car - sends off  
// an event to the authority with the amount of damage we want to do  
////////////////////////////////////  
void DamageableCar::ProcessDamage( DMG::DamageResult* p_dmg_result )  
{  
    // Get sync manager  
    Sync::SyncManager* p_manager = Sync::GetSyncManager( m_sync_manager_handle );  
    if( p_manager )  
    {  
        // Build sync event to pass damage amount  
        DamageEvent dmg_event;  
        dmg_event.m_damage_amount = p_dmg_result->m_damage.m_amount;  
  
        // Send event - the first argument is the event id, which will determine  
        // which event handler gets called with this event on the authority  
        // client  
        p_manager->Event( DamageableCar::EVENT_DAMAGE, &dmg_event );  
    }  
}
```

Client API (continued)

```
////////////////////////////////////
// This function gets called on the authority client when any client sends
// a damage event on this damageable car
////////////////////////////////////
void DamageableCar::HandleDamageEvent( DamageEvent* p_damage_event, DamageableCar* p_car )
{
    // Get sync manager
    Sync::SyncManager* p_manager = Sync::GetSyncManager( p_barrel->m_sync_manager_handle );
    if( p_manager )
    {
        // Build sync response
        Sync::SyncResponse sync_response;

        // Get current health
        f32 server_copy_health;
        p_manager->GetServerField( DamageableCar::FIELD_HEALTH, &server_copy_health );

        // Check if we're still alive
        if( server_copy_health > 0.0f )
        {
            // Update server copy of health
            server_copy_health = Maxf( server_copy_health - p_damage_event->m_damage_amount, 0.0f );
            p_manager->SetServerField( DamageableCar::FIELD_HEALTH, &server_copy_health );

            // Mark health as a field to sync
            sync_update.SendField( DamageableCar::FIELD_HEALTH );
        }

        // Send response - uses same event id we used when sending original event
        // always gets sent so server can resolve events
        p_manager->Response( DamageableCar::EVENT_DAMAGE, &sync_response );
    }
}
```


Client API (continued)

```
////////////////////////////////////  
// This function gets called on all clients after the authority has handled  
// a damage event and decremented the health of the car  
////////////////////////////////////  
void DamageableCar::HandleDamageResponse( Sync::SyncResponse* p_response, DamageableCar * p_car )  
{  
    // Trigger some effects if we've taken too much damage  
    if( p_response->FieldIsModified( DamageableCar::FIELD_HEALTH ) )  
    {  
        if( p_car->m_health <= 50.0f && !p_car->HasTrackedEffects( EventType::SMOKING ) )  
        {  
            p_car->TriggerTrackedEffectEvent( EventType::SMOKING );  
        }  
  
        // Trigger a damaged event  
        p_car->TriggerEffectEvent( EventType::DAMAGED );  
    }  
}
```