

# Tackling online game development problems with a novel network scripting language

DELIVERING  
INNOVATION  
TO INDUSTRY

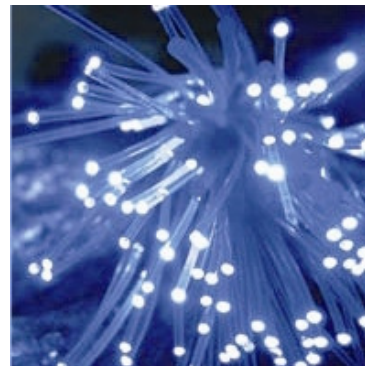
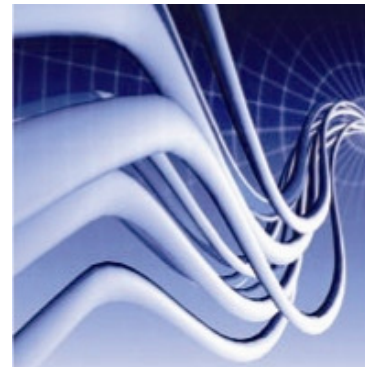
**Paul Sheppard – ITI Techmedia**

**George Russell – Codeplay Software**

**Alastair F Donaldson – Codeplay Software**

**Rich Rowan – Codeplay Software**

**Verena Achenbach – Codeplay Software**



# ITI Vision and Structure

ITI Scotland is a member-based commercial organisation focused on driving sustainable economic growth in Scotland through ownership of commercially targeted R&D programmes which deliver world-class intellectual assets

Established 2003

\$800m funding over 10 years

\$200m already committed to creating innovative, commercially-focused IP across 20 R&D programmes



# R&D Programme Online Games Development

- Online Games Programme began October 2005
- Completes in December 2008
- Budget of \$10m
- 4 key strands to the programme
  - **Network Scripting Language**
  - **Games Design Toolkit**
  - **Software Productivity Tools**
  - **Procedural Content Generation**

# Network Scripting Language (NSL)



# Goal

To create a novel scripting language for writing bandwidth-efficient online game logic



# The problem

Writing network applications is hugely complex.

- Latency
- Bandwidth Efficiency
- Concurrency
- Debugging
- Testing



# Our Approach

Create a simple language that handles complexity

- Easy to use
- Object oriented
- Deterministic
- Provides network transparency
- Includes debug & testing tools

# Easy to use Programming

NSL Code has been designed to be easily understood by programmers

- Uses a Java-like syntax
- Game and world is composed of *objects*

```
47 class Cell.  
48 {.  
49     /* Top left corner, position in the game world. */.  
50     public var vec2 pos;.  
51     /* The size of a cell e.g. its edge length */.  
52     public var float size;.  
53     public var int row;.  
54     public var int column;.  
55     public var int num_cells_in_row;.  
56     public var Point2D[] contents;.  
57     /* Left to right, in rows, including self. .  
58         TL, T, TR, L, SELF, R, BL, B, BR.  
59         We current only support having 9!.  
60     */.  
61     public var Cell[] neighbours;.  
62     .  
63     Cell constructor(vec2 p, float s, int r, int c, int num_in_row) {  
64         pos = p;.  
65         size = s;.  
66         row = r;.  
67         column = c;.  
68         num_cells_in_row = num_in_row;.  
69     }.
```

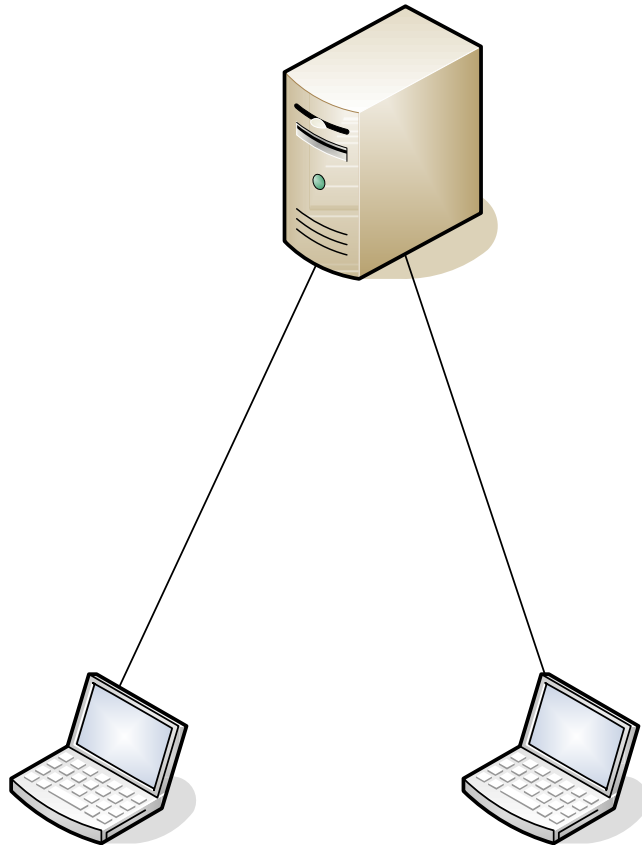


# Easy to use Integration

- Easy to integrate with any game engine written in C++
- Could be implemented in other languages on other platforms
- Designed to work seamlessly on top of different networking libraries



# Network Transparency



## Standard Implementation

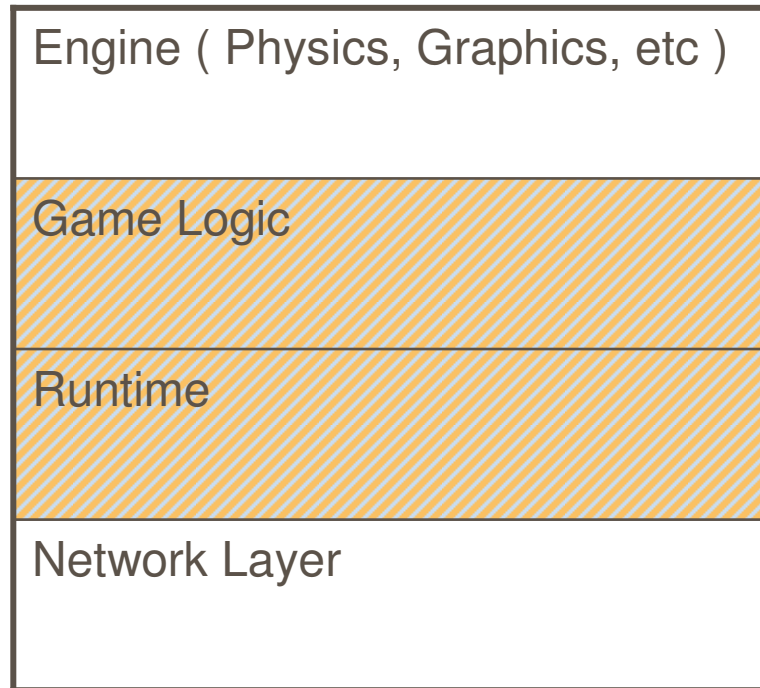
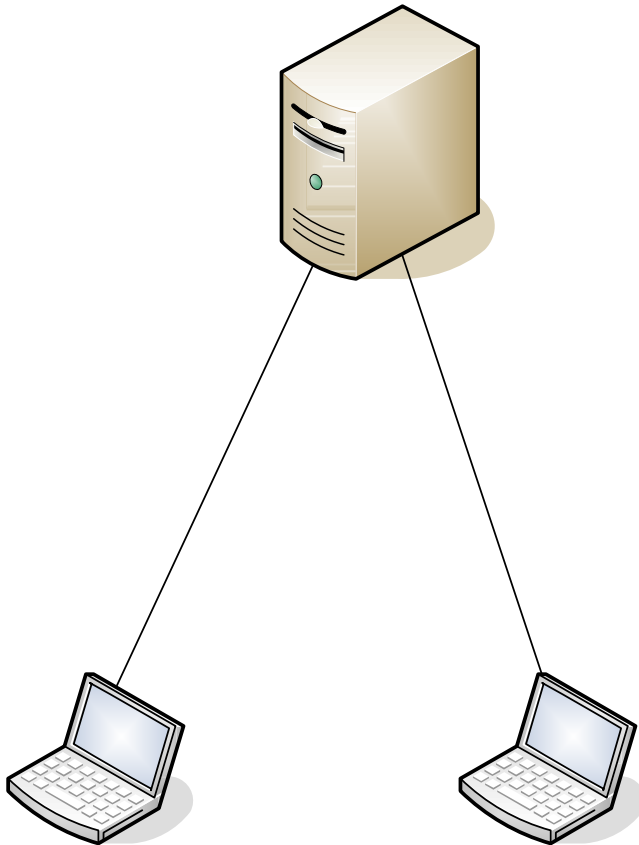
Game (Logic, Physics, Graphics, etc)

Network Layer



# Network Transparency

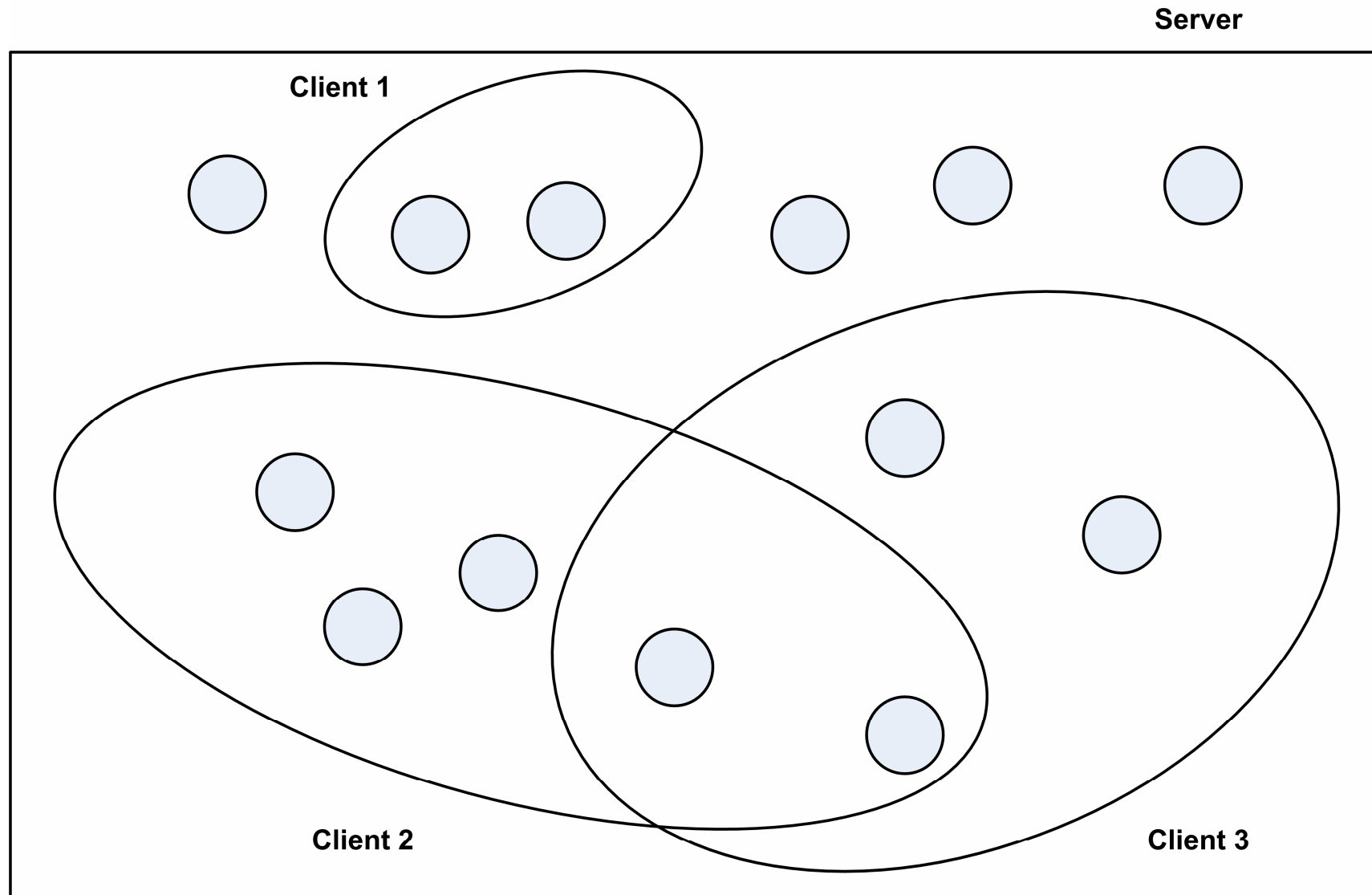
## NSL Implementation



# Deterministic

- NSL enforces applications to be deterministic
- Server ensures clients maintain consistent state
- All clients and server will obtain the same results for the same inputs regardless of location or time of computation

# Bandwidth Efficiency



# Concurrency

- Parallel by design, invisible to programmer
- Multi-threaded runtime
- Aim to achieve linear parallel performance scaling in most cases.



# Integrated Debugger

The screenshot displays the CSL Debugger interface for the file `C:/Documents and Settings/Scott McKenzie/CSL/RUN/Thrust/Thrust_main.csl`. The interface is divided into several panels:

- Behaviour:** A large empty area for observing the execution flow.
- Objects:** A tree view showing the current state of objects and global variables. The selected object is `(Player) (4 - 11 - 15) r`. The GLOBALS section lists the following variables:
  - `int worldId = 0`
  - `float x = 3` (highlighted)
  - `float y = 25`
  - `float start_x = 3`
  - `float start_y = 25`
  - `float velx = 0`
  - `float vely = 0`
  - `float prev_x = 3`
  - `float prev_y = 25`
  - `float movevecx = 0`
  - `float movevecy = 0`
  - `float mttx = 0`
  - `float mtty = 0`
  - `float theta = 0`
  - `float closestMttv = 0`
- Messages for Object (4 - 11 - 15):** A list of messages sent to the selected object, including `Up`, `Down`, `Left`, `Right`, `RelUp`, and `RelDown`. A `Send all` button is present.
- Messages Received / Sent:** Two panels showing the sequence of messages received and sent by the object, with a list of message IDs from `(4 - 17 - 21)` to `(4 - 27 - 31)`.
- Control Panel:** Includes a play button, a `Go Back Frames` button with a value of `1`, an `Advance Frames` button with a value of `1`, and a stop button.
- Status Bar:** Shows `net status : stand alone`, `next frame to execute : 32`, `speculating : no`, and `fps: 34.48`.

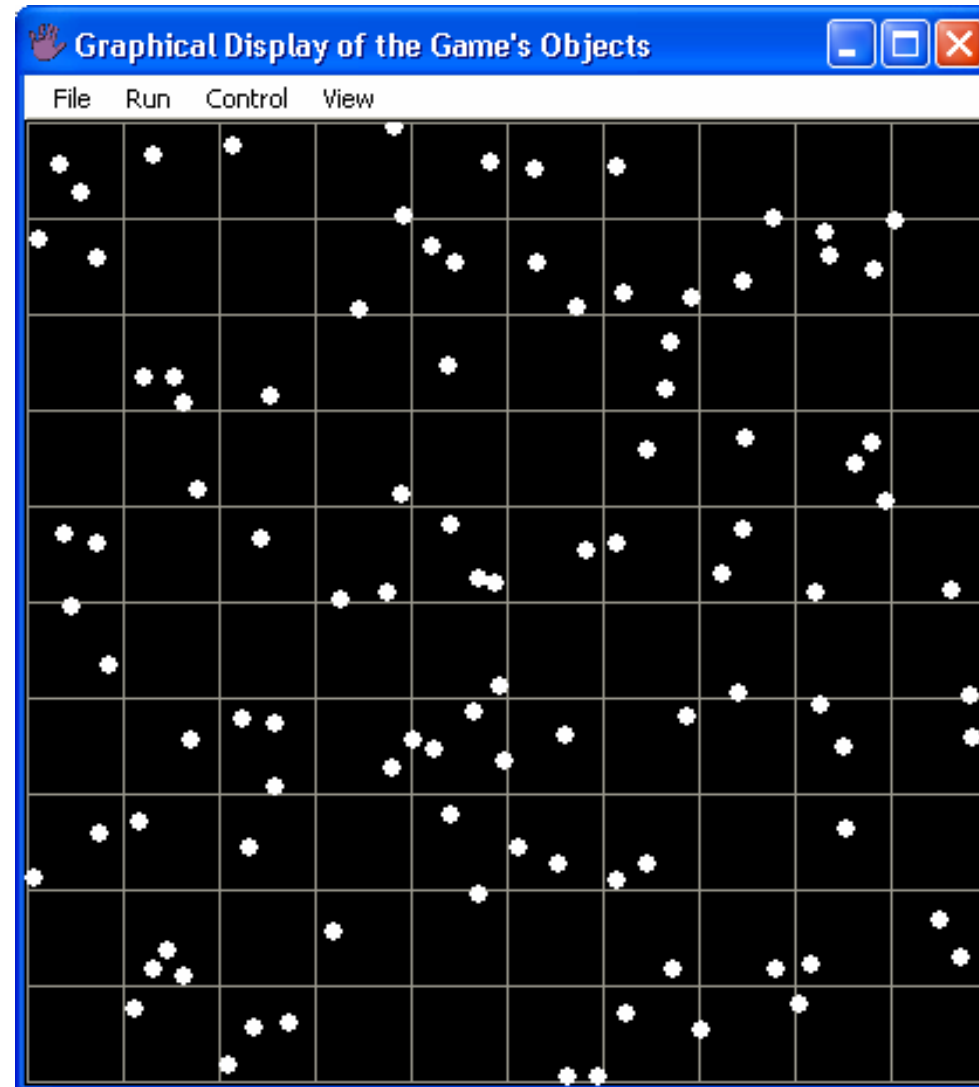
# Testing

- Determinism enables us to
  - Save any frame
  - Replay then or later
- Programmer does not need to build a test harness. All handled by the default features of NSL.





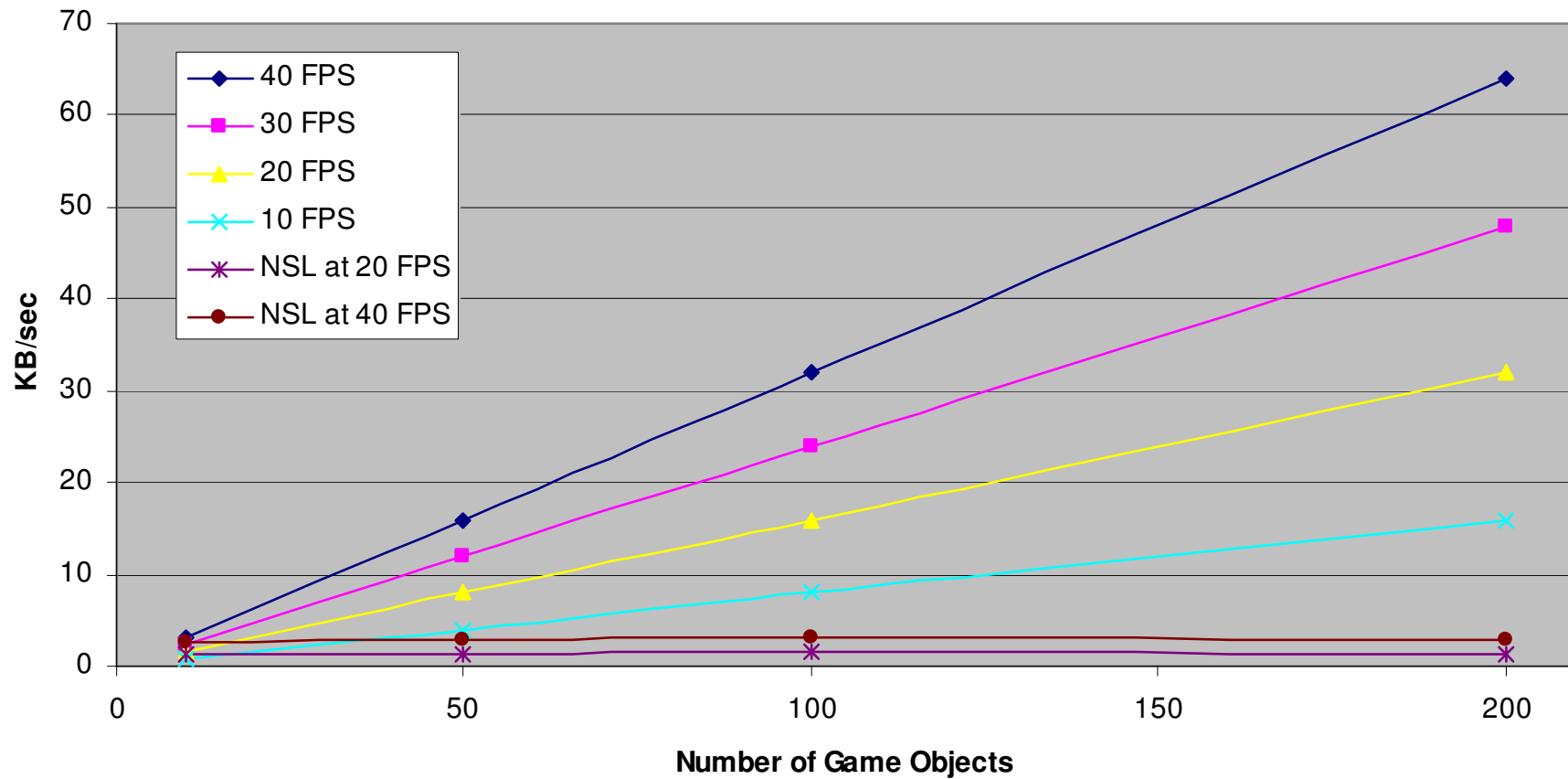
# Pointworld Test



# Results

## Bandwidth Efficiency

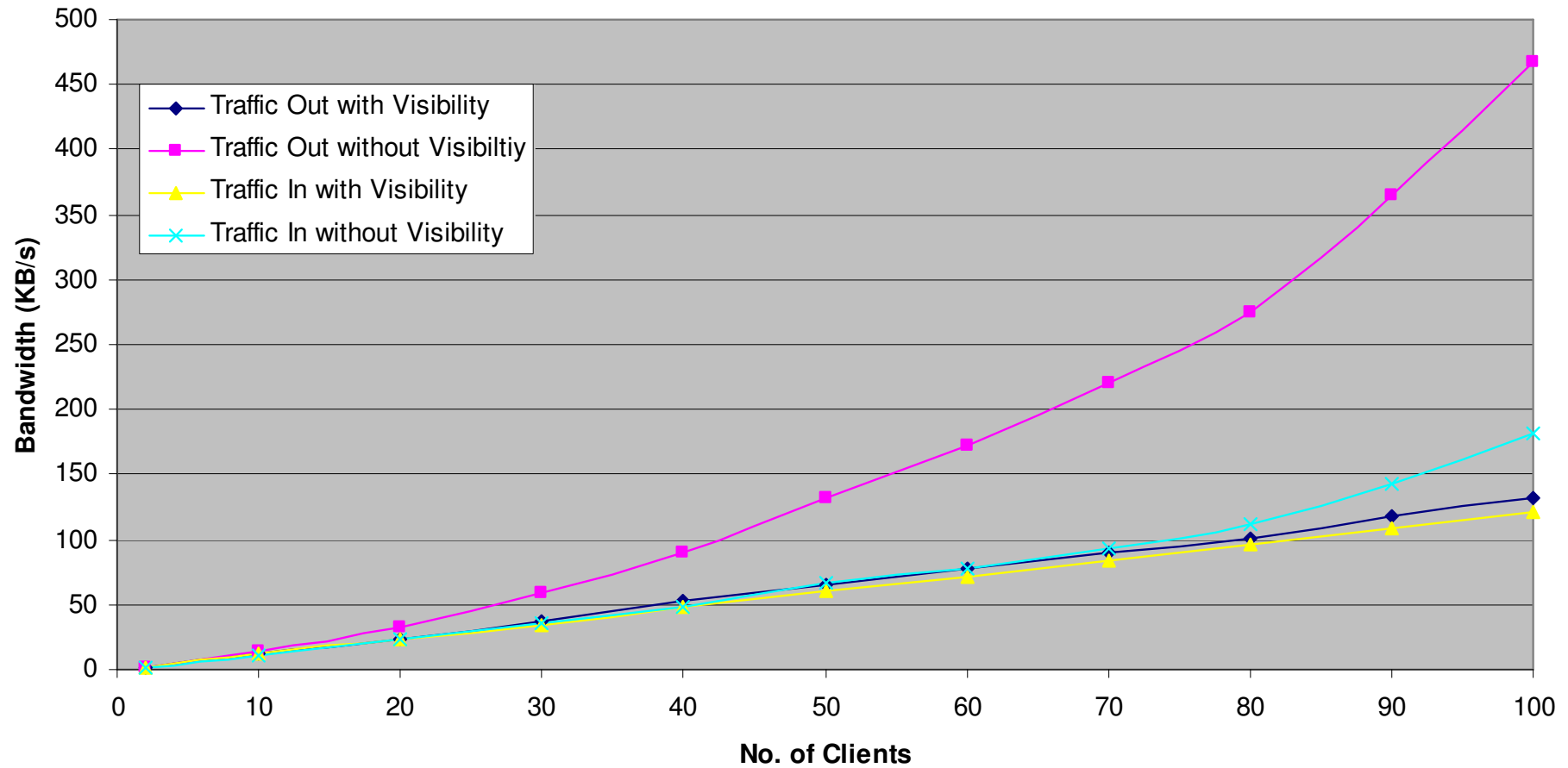
State Transfer Bandwidth vs NSL for Object Replication



# Results

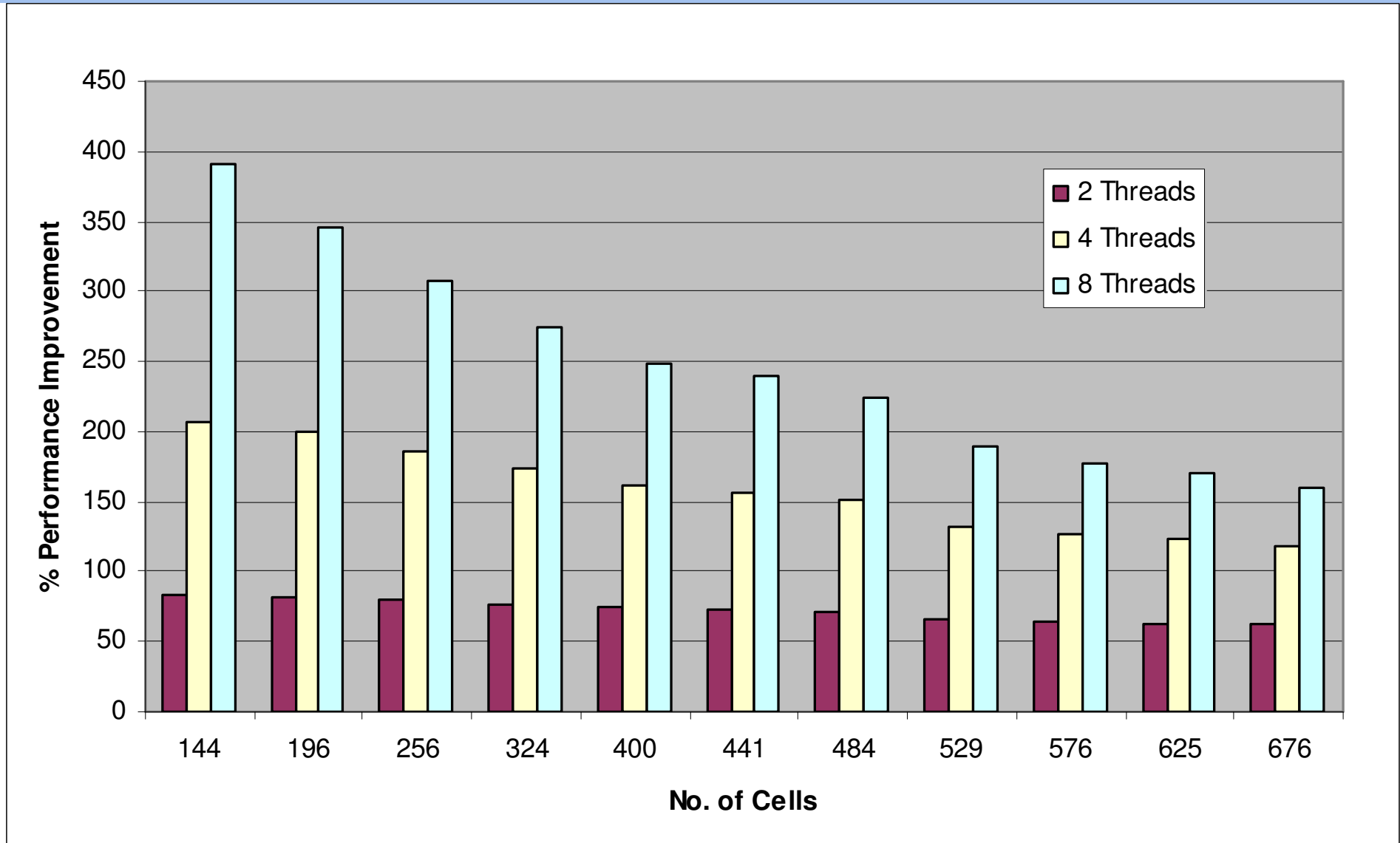
## Server-client communication

Server Network Traffic for Input and Forwarded Input



# Results

## Concurrency Test



# Conclusions

- Initial results show that NSL can result in efficient use of network bandwidth.
- NSL can exploit the power of multi-core processors automatically.
- Programming of game logic is simplified as the required knowledge of underlying network system is minimised.

# Commercialisation Opportunities

ITI are looking for companies who are interested in licensing this research for use in commercial projects.

Please contact us if you are interested in learning more

# Q & A

**[paul.sheppard@ititechmedia.com](mailto:paul.sheppard@ititechmedia.com)**

**[richard@codeplay.com](mailto:richard@codeplay.com)**

