Donnybrook: Enabling Large-Scale, High-Speed, Peer-to-Peer Games

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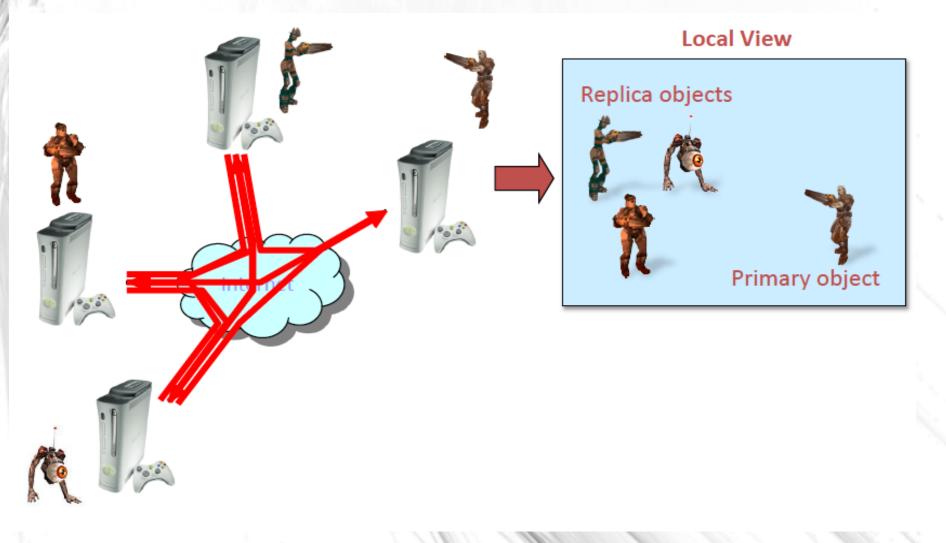
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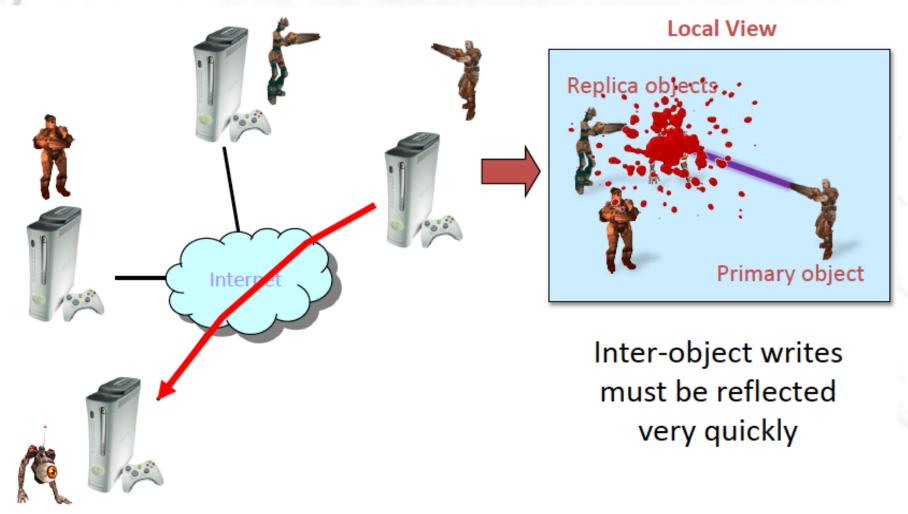
Presenter: Ercan Ucan

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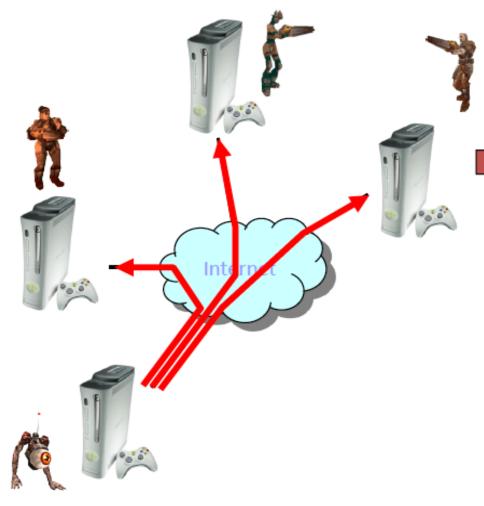
Peer-to-Peer(P2P)



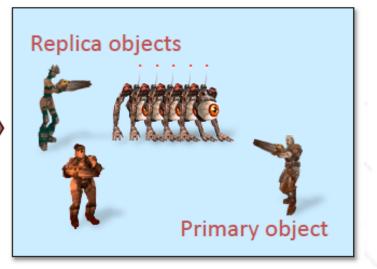
High-Speed



High-Speed



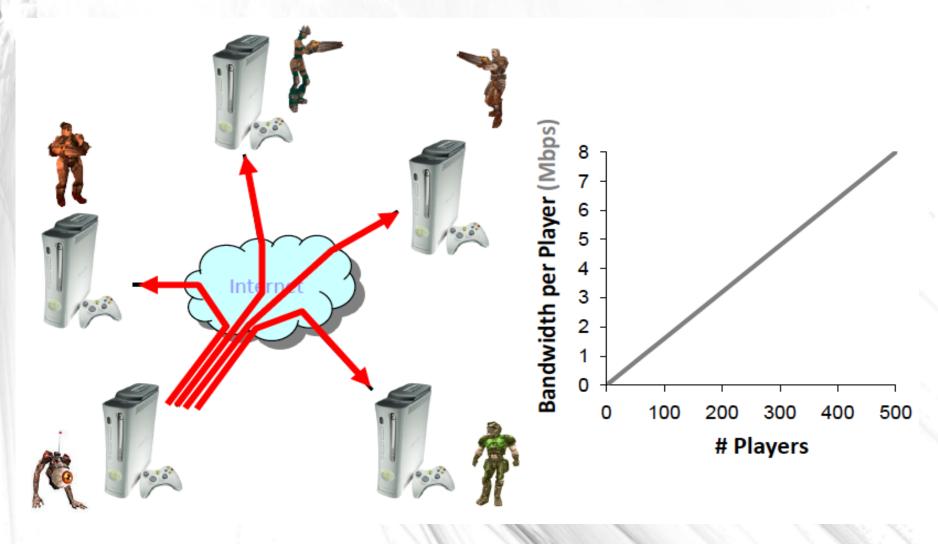
Local View



20 updates/sec ≈ 16 kbps per player

Delay must be < 150ms [Beigbeder '04]

Large-Scale



Challenge:

Many console games are peer hosted to save costs

Limits high-speed games to 32 players

• Large scale, high-speed, peer management

Challenge: How to achieve all 3?

- No gaming architecture does it yet!

3 problems in peer managed games

Insufficient capacity

Key Limitation is upload capacity

Resource heterogeneity

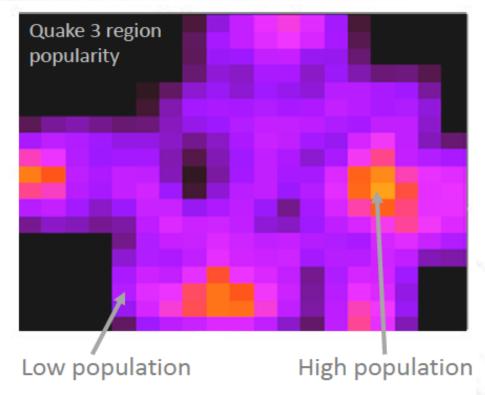
How to schedule sending messages?

Interest heterogeneity

Leverage spare upload capacity to help forward updates and keep 100-150 ms latency

Area-of-Interest(AOI) Filtering

- Only receive updates from players in your AOI
 - Colyseus [Bharambe '06]
 - VON [Hu '06]
 - SimMUD [Knutsson '04]
- Problems:
 - Open-area maps, large battles
 - Region populations naturally follow a power-law
 [Bharambe '06, Pittman '07]



Requirement: ~1000 players in same AOI

Motivation and Goals

- Donnybrook: Interest Sets
 - Reduces mean bandwidth demands
 - **Donnybrook: Update Dissemination**
 - Handles interest and bandwidth heterogeneity

Intuition: A human can only focus on a constant number of objects at once [Cowan '01, Robson '81]

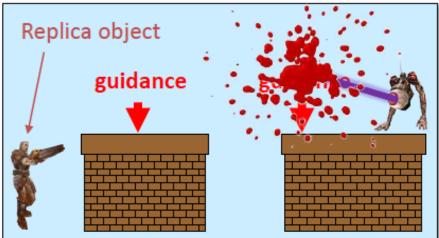
- Only need a constant number of high accuracy replicas
- **Interest Set**: The 5 players that I am most interested in
- Subscribe to these players to receive 20 updates/sec
- Only get 1 update/sec from everyone else

My Interest Set

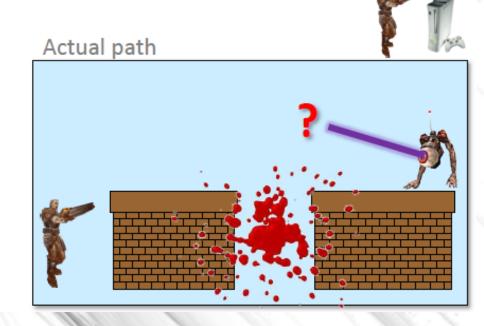


Smoothing Infrequent Updates

- Send guidance (predictions) instead of state updates
- Guidable AI extrapolates transitions between points
 - E.g., game path-finding code
- I.M

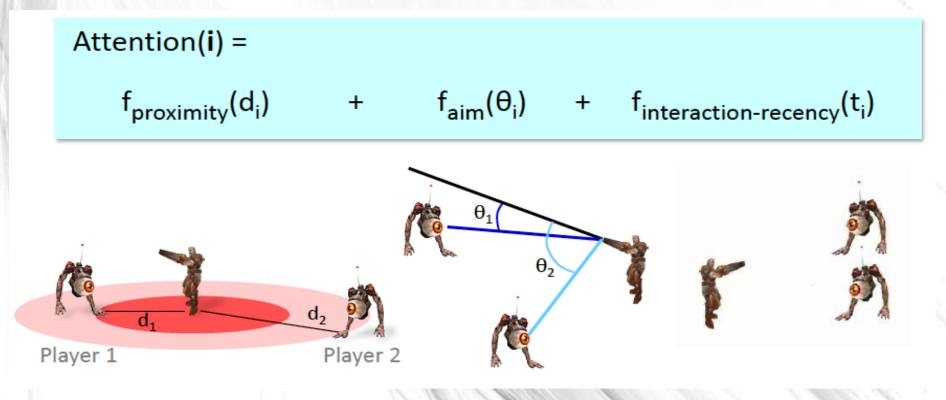


- Problem: Predictions are not always accurate
 - Interactions appear inconsistent
 - Jarring if player is paying attention



Interest Sets

- How to estimate human attention?
 - Attention(i) = how much I am focused on player i



www.fraps.com

<u>Not in Interest Set</u>





Interest Sets: Weights





Dissemination (Main requirements)

- Strict delay bound (150ms)
- Frequent membership changes (68% turnover/sec)
- Bandwidth heterogeneity
- Many overlapping groups
 - Previous overlay multicast:
- Unstructured [Narada, NICE]: Hard to meet 2 and 4
- Structured [Splitstream]: Hard to meet 1 and 3

Problem: *subscriber*-initiated tree construction needs lots of coordination overhead or is inflexible

Randomized *source*-initiated tree construction

- Well connected peers join forwarding pool
 - Based on relative bandwidth and latency thresholds
- These nodes advertise their forwarding capacity
 - Piggy-backed on low freq. updates
- Sources randomly pick enough forwarders to satisfy needs each frame
 - Avoids need for coordination
 - Fixed tree depth to bound delay

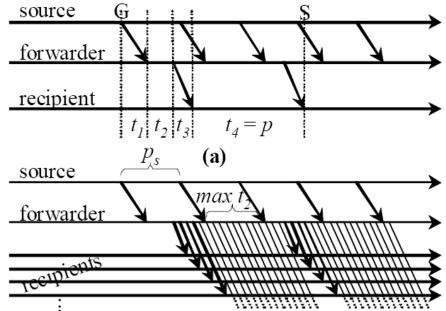
Dissemination

- Main requirements:
- Strict delay bound: constant tree depth
- Freq. membership changes: uncoordinated tree construction
- Bandwidth heterogeneity: high bandwidth forwarding pool
- Many overlapping groups: shared forwarding resources

Trade-off: If too many sources pick the same forwarder then the forwarder must drop some updates--Leave some headroom (advertise only ½ forwarder capacity) ^{***} drops happen rarely and only cause loss for 1 frame(5-10% loss is OK [Beigbeder '04]) 18

Guidance Forwarding

- Every player needs guidance from every other once a sec
- Non-forwarding pool players contribute spare bandwidth to forwarding guidance
- Nodes coordinate to match sources to forwarders (configuration changes rarely)
- Sources send fresh guidance to a forwarder once a frame
- Forwarders stagger guidance to avoid queuing delay
- Ensures all recipients get guidance at most 1 frame old (plus transmission delay)



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- LoBW-IS vs. LoBW: 12 trials
- LoBW-IS vs. HiBW: 32 trials
- 88 total participants

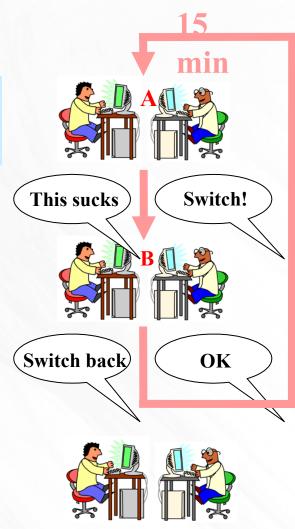
How often did you play FPS games in the past?

| Every Day | Every Week | Less Often |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| 62 | 25 | 13 |
| % | % | % |

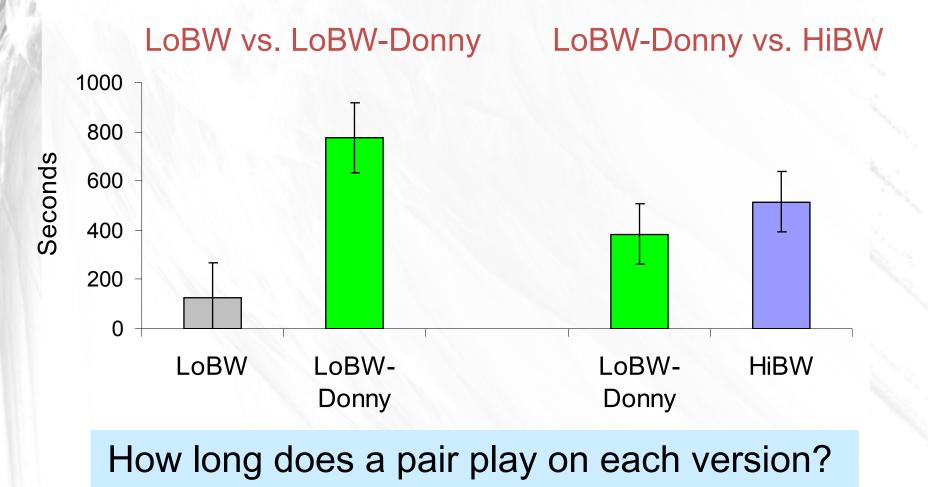
User Study Procedure

- Before experiment, practice on HiBW
- Tell players two Quake III "servers" exist: A and B
- Start playing on A, can vote to switch to B
- When both players vote, game continues on B
- Can vote to switch back and forth
- Analog to how players choose game servers (if good, stay, otherwise leave and try another)

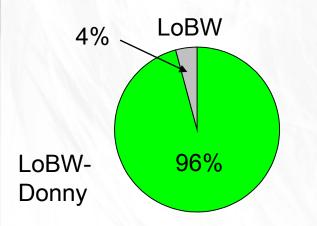
• Play new game on least-used version so they can compare

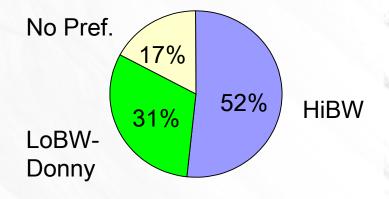


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LoBW-Donny vs. LoBW

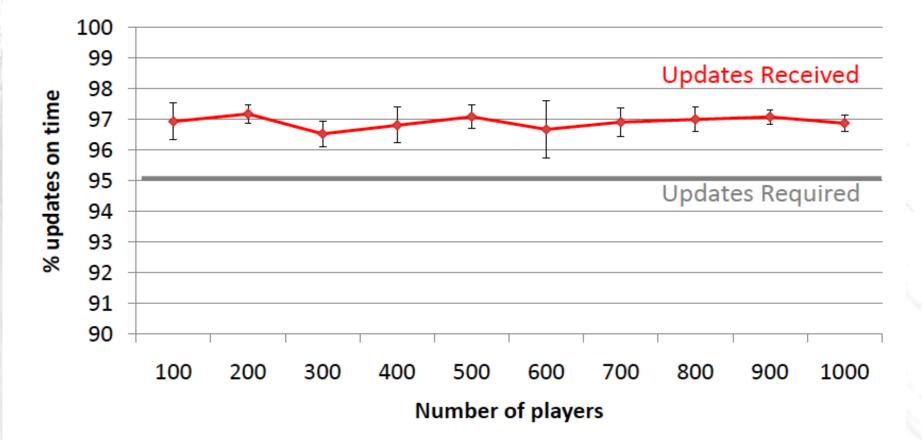
LoBW-Donny vs. HiBW

Survey: Was A or B more Fun?

User Study: Limitations

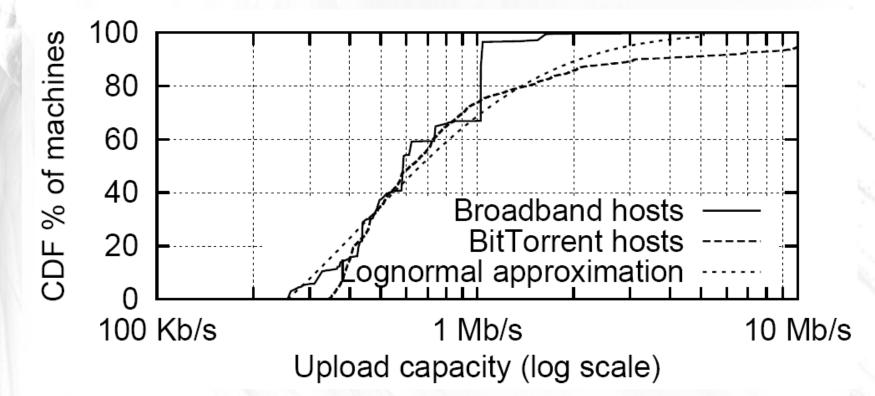
- Only 2 human players
 - Tried to keep human subjects focus on each other
 - How well interest sets work on human players
- Only 32 players in total
 - Human cognition does not change
 - Can estimate and tune the interest set size better.

Evaluation: Updates on time



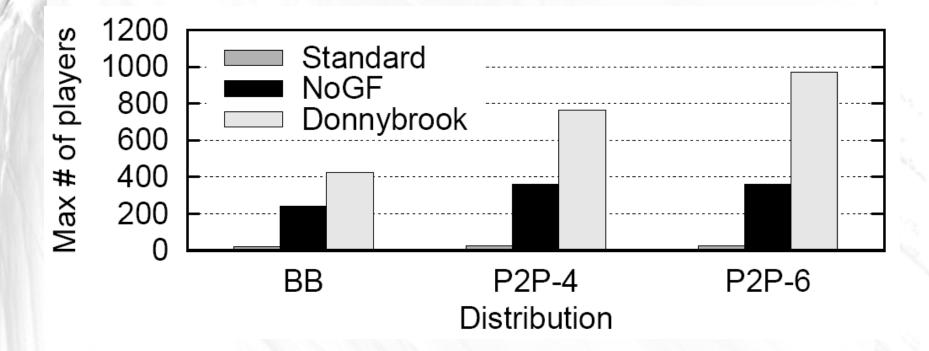
Enough updates are delivered on time at all scales

Evaluation: BW Models



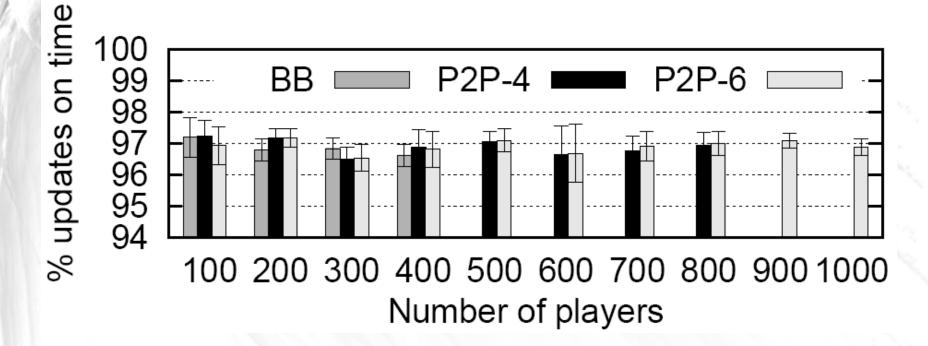
Most peers have < 768 kbps, some have much more

Evaluation: Scale



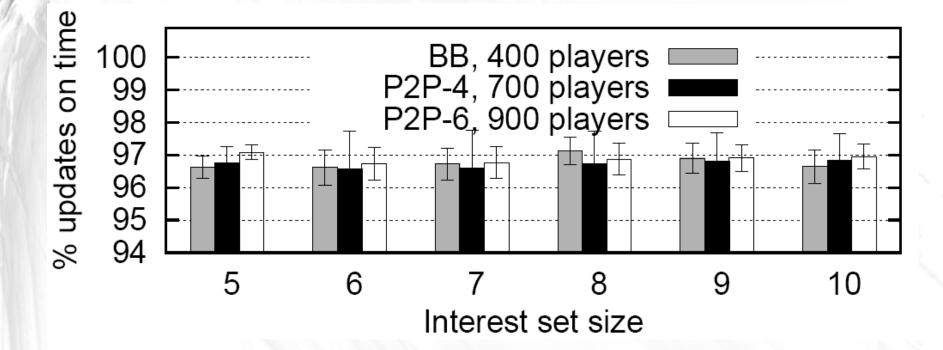
Donnybrook enables 100s of players in many BW models

Evaluation: Updates on time



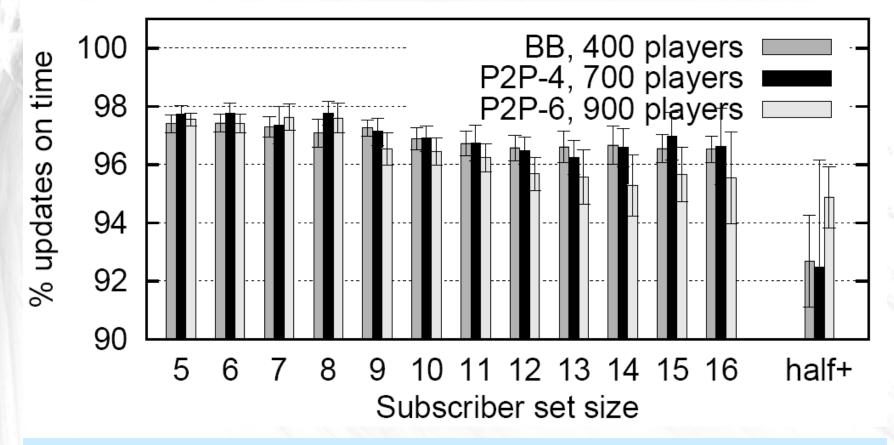
Enough updates are delivered at all supported scales

Evaluation: Interest Set Size



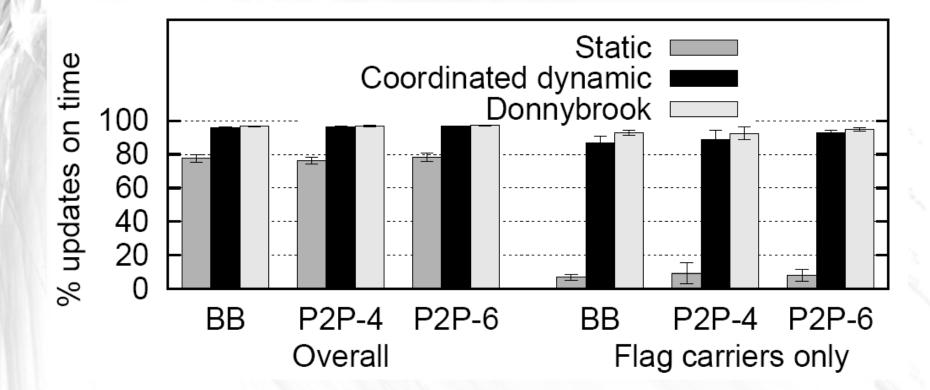
Performance is not sensitive to interest set size

Evaluation: Subscriber Set Size



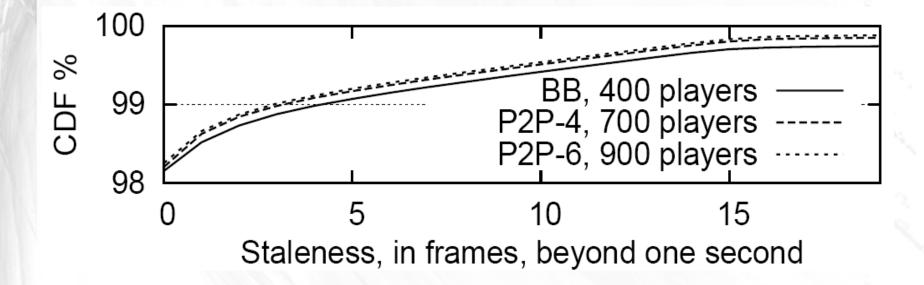
Players with lots of subscribers still deliver enough updates

Evaluation: Other Approaches



Donnybrook performs better than other approaches

Evaluation: Guidance staleness



Guidance is almost never stale

Donnybrook: Summary

Key techniques:

- Interest Sets:
 - Reduce BW demands
- Update dissemination:
 - Handles heterogeneity

Ongoing Work:

1000 Player deployment

