

Rollback Netcode, Implmentation and Adoption

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Abstract

Rollback netcode is a peer to peer networking soultion. It had potential to improve online experiences by minimizing the effects of latency over traditional delay based . However the implementation of rollback netcode in the fighting game industry has been slow and difficult. This project aims to understand understand how the industry has had difficulty implementing rollback, and find any optimizations that can be made to existing public rollback netcode understanding.

Keywords: rollback, netcode, peer to peer, fighting games, networking, industry.

1 Introduction

The goal of networking in video games is to allow people from all over the world to play with each other. However fans of fighting games have historically (Before the pandemic) gone out of their way to organise local tournaments with most major tournaments before the pandemic taking place off-line[2]. This trend started because of the when fighting games were played in arcades in the mid 1990's,[3] and continued until the start of the pandemic, in part because fighting games rely on consistent timing and a low latency environment [7], [8]. The existing networking solutions at the time simply did not provide this environment for competitive play[4]. However the spread of the corona virus in the mid 2020's fighting games found themselves having to fall back onto these "lower quality" online platforms. Games which did not have well optimized netcode found themselves on the back foot, with reduced attention [5], and games with well written netcode found their success [6].

1.1 Delay Based Netcode

The first solution to online play for fighting games was a peer to peer system known as delay based netcode. Peer to peer netcode is important for fighting games because of the aforementioned need for low latency. Because most fighting games are

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between two players [10], introducing a server will increase the ping between the two players, as the information has to travel to a separate location, before being sent to the opposing player. Delay based netcode works by keeping two players games identical, by waiting for the remote player's input, before running the game update

1.2 Rollback Netcode

Rollback netcode was developed in 2006 as a solution to the problems with delay based netcode. [9]. It works on top of existing delay based netcode by adding rollback frames, predicting the remote users inputs. When the remote user's input arrives if it matches with the predicted input, nothing happens, however if there's a discrepancy the game will "rollback", to the point of the discrepancy and re-simulate the game state back to the real time frame as shown in figure 1.

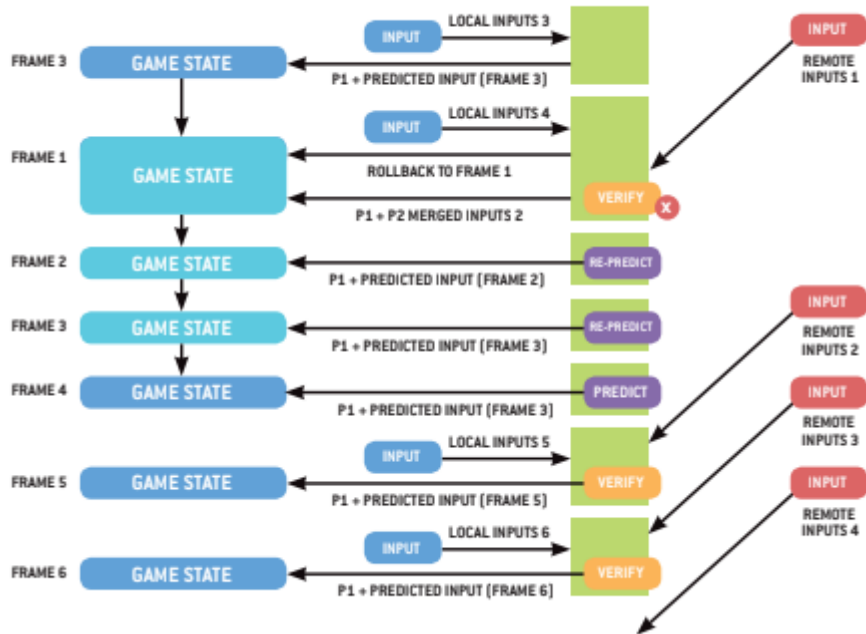


Fig. 1. Rollback netcode [1]

1.3 *Difficulties in industry*

In today’s fighting game market, many games have rollback [13]. However there are still notable exceptions such as:

- Super Smash Bros. Ultimate[14]
- Granblue Fantasy Versus[15]
- Under Night In-Birth[16]
- Samurai Shodown[17]
- Soulcalibur VI[18]
- Dead or Alive 6[19]
- EA Sports UFC 4[20]
- Dragon Ball FighterZ[21]

Other fighting games have had difficulty in implementing rollback, such as Street fighter V and Mortal Kombat X. These difficulties with implementing and developing rollback are the basis of the motivation of this paper.

1.4 *Aim*

To investigate rollback netcode, it’s usage in industry and any short comings of existing public rollback netcode infrastructure

1.5 *Objectives*

- Understand rollback netcode and the effects on the games it’s implemented in.
- Create a visualization for the differences between rollback and delay based netcode.
- Research the difficulties of implementing rollback in existing games.
- Explore optimizations for the existing public rollback structure.
- Investigate further uses of rollback netcode, in the wider video game industry.

2 Background

This section aims to provide information surrounding the different technologies and concepts which relate to the project objectives. There is a more in depth explanation on the structure of netcode, and some of the common problems it can encounter.

2.1 Netcode

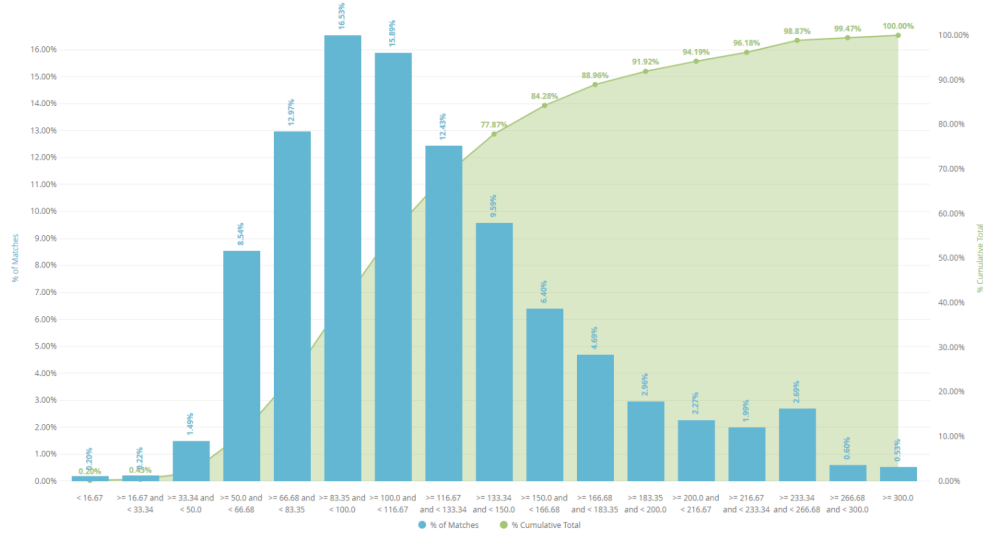


Fig. 2. Average Network Latency for Online Games [25]

dead reckoning sends games state (sever always wins), not needed for both roll-back and delay Peer to peer networks over the internet communicate data in packets which can run into the following issues.

- Packets take time to reach their destination (Network Latency).
 - Packets can get lost on their way (Packet Loss).
 - Packets can get there, but have their data corrupted (Corruption).
 - Computers can run at different speeds.
 - Computers can occasionally get hung up on doing things and skip a frame or two.
- The need for good netcode - Increases search area, allows game to continue past when it should have expired (KI/Skull girls) - max tolerable ping increases

2.2 Delay-based netcode

2.2.1 Concept

Delay based netcode works by keeping both players games in lockstep, meaning that each player's simulation of the game are waits for the input of the remote player, before simulating the frame[11]. This system works well when latency is not a major factor, for example, in a turn based game, where the inputs are spread apart by seconds, a pause of half a second may go unnoticed. Input latency frames are added

to compensate for the Network Latency, and allow the local inputs to be sent before the frame they would be read on as shown in figure 3.

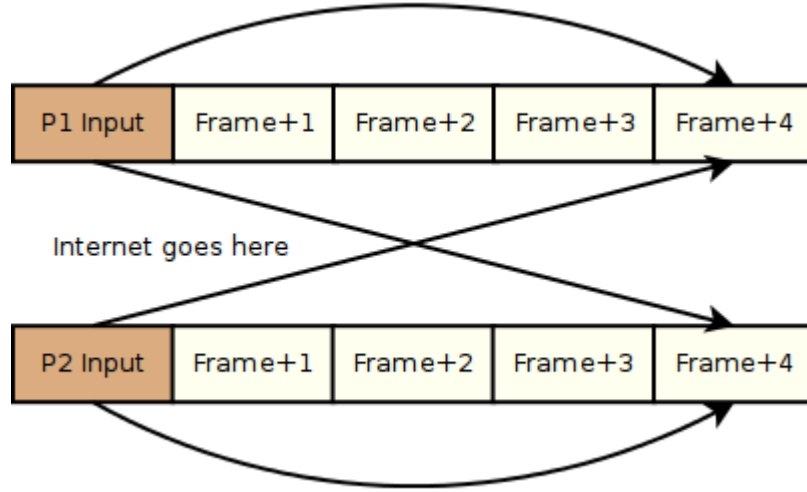


Fig. 3. 4 Frame Input Delay Example [12]

The Input delay to be used can be calculated as follows:

$$InputLatencyFrames = Ceiling((RoundTripLatency/2 + Constant)/FrameDuration)$$

Where the constant represents additional frames of delay to compensate for variance in Network Latency.

2.2.2 Improvements

However this model does not take into account potential for packet loss/ corrupted packets, which may lead the actual states to progress as shown in figure 4

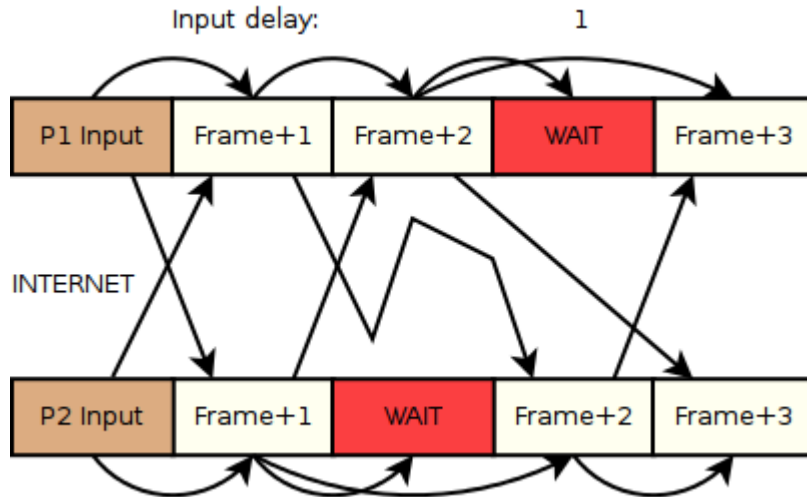


Fig. 4. Packet Loss's Affect on Game State progression [12]

One unexpected side effect of packet loss with single input packets is knock on delays, where by a delay in one game, makes the frame process later, so the inputs for that frame are postponed, delaying the origins game.

To combat packet loss and data corruption multiple inputs can be sent with one packet, extra frames of input delay can be added, and inputs can be sent multiple times, as shown in 5

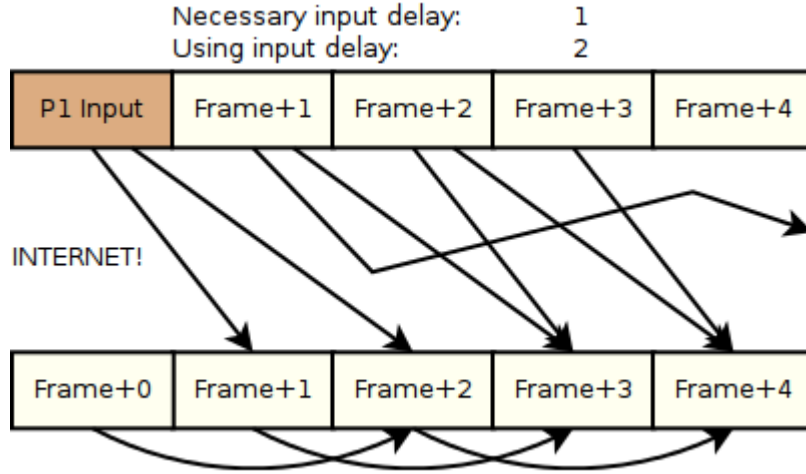


Fig. 5. Potential Solutions to Packet Loss in Delay Based Netcode [12]

Another improvement to made to delay based netcode is to account for Network Latency variance with a dynamic number of delay frames. way to account for Network Latency variance is to have a dynamic number of Delay Frames, varying with average Latency[7]. This can hide stutters, and remedy degrading network conditions causing consistent pauses. However, consistency for fighting games is the one of the highest determiners on network quality[22].

2.2.3 Evaluation

When there is minimal Network Latency variance, delay based netcode functions similarly to a non networked experience, with increased Input Latency. This is the ideal case for delay based networking. However, when the Network Latency variance is high, the game can freeze at seemingly random moments, removing agency from the player in the middle of a game. This breaks user imersion and significantly decreases the quality of the experience[7].

Ultimately Delay based netcode functions as network soultion for high quality connections, but struggles when operating as connection quality degrades. [23].

2.3 Rollback netcode

2.3.1 Concept

Rollback netcode takes the existing framework of delay based netcode and builds on top of it. Instead of waiting for the remote user's input to simulate a frame, the game predicts it. is These predictive frames By not requiring the input of the remote user to simulate a frame, it can tolerate late and lost packets better than delay based [1]. When a packet is lost or late, the rollback frames act as a buffer preventing the from game freezing. In theory one could use the rollback buffer to reduce apparent network latency as well. This will be explored later. – Add a picture – explain future – GGPO –

2.3.2 *Extra functionality required*

Implementing rollback is not as simple as just changing your existing networking solution, these things need to be added - separate gameplay from rendering - serializable game state - loadable game state

2.3.3 *Issues In theory*

Because rollback doesn't require the remote user's input to simulate the frame, it comes with it's own associated issues.

Visual artefacts / Teleportation - particle simulation - object lifetime - sound fx - animation system - desync detection - Desync Detection - One sided roll back (Force synced game state) (Copy forced delays?) - NEEDS OPTIMIZATION

2.4 *Evaluation*

table from <https://youtu.be/7jb0FOcImdg?t=623>

3 Industry Issues

3.1 *Street Fighter V*

One sided rollback

3.2 *Mortal Kombat X*

Identify QOS cut off (max ping) Added after launch, huge performance issues solved with: Multithreading, improved object handling (deferred deletion), evaluation of fixed cost, profiling tools !, optimizing game play loop as it in the worst case is going to be replayed multiple times. Turn off predictable(?) things each frame (by predictable I mean, $f(\text{sum}(\text{inputs})) = \text{sum}(f(\text{inputs}))$). Need a separate resimulated gameplay loop (desync detection). Only need to save confirmed frame (good for worst, bad for average) (save simulation mid point calculate performance based on rollback frame and particles generated this frame) precompute! Really fuzzy matching on non gameplay effecting effects i.e. audio, particles with no hitboxes Game rollback max really infrequently. Humans input speed max = find sc2 max apm Possible to slow fps of game if struggling to get performance instead of pausing Design systems to update with variable time steps defer processing until guaranteed response i.e. camera cuts, particle spawning 7/8 man years to implement (4/5 optimization, 1/2 serialization,

3.3 *Third party Rollback*

- Slippi - Fightcade (GGPO)

4 Effects of Rollback on Game Design

4.1 8 Frames

Rollback frame size fastest move? Target frame? move away from flashy effects at start of animations Game over effect more subtle SF2T vs GGST

4.2 Audio Design

each Audio clip

4.3 Visual Design

Don't have particles that can change location based on user input after they're spawned

5 Rollback Visualization tool

5.1 Design

Side by side delay vs rollback demo Used unity Choose between dynamic vs static delay/rollback buffers Customise ping + variance + packet loss Experiment With packet loss solutions How many frames to send

Extremely simple controls to start (left/right/jump) Then consider if worth implementing attacks Networked state — / V Netcode handler (receives input from game states and handles communication between them) - Network interference customiser, Rollback, delay based 2 game states / 1 local player 1 remote player local input

UML: Netcode / Delay based Rollback

Packet Structure: frame + input

Simplicity helps greatly in this case, would have to serialize particles and audio and more information about player i.e. what move they're in health, meter, etc. (use picture here) State structure = player 1 serialized + player 2 serialized Player serialization = location + speed + actionable (grounded in this case)

input struct = int for direction of movement (-1/0/1) + bool for jump) not a lot of data ping modeling = standard distribution (wrong but easy)

How separate rendering from game state in unity? = Don't allow render texture to update

5.2 Implementation

Attempts at determinism in unity: Manually controller physics update for set duration One entry point, sending state as packet

(floats = problem (used fuzzy match)) on player serialization No deterministic Physics reworked design made own fixed size buffer class to prevent excess memory being used Networked state — / V Netcode handler (receives input from game states and handles communication between them) - Network interference customiser, Rollback, delay based, remote input 1 game states / 1 local player 1 remote player

local input remote input subclass of local input Rollback always saving state, so if swap, can load prior states Delay based code explained Rollback code explained pause game when rollbacks happen

having issues with frames taking longer than 16ms (Turns out unity overhead) simulate max rollbacks 100% of time needed extra for game state from rollback explained

Buffer sizes?

Implement ideas from delay based netcode packet solutions = expanded packet size

5.3 *Evaluation*

Unity no determinism (redo engine?) Rollback hard even for simple projects Didn't implement Audio or particle systems Better ping modelling

6 Improvements for Rollback

I propose a theory for rollback frames how to model ping?

for dynamic: dynamically changing rollback = minimal effect, (Problem with maxing rollback?), however try to keep delay static for static: use upperbound of tolerable network connections (cite Mortal kombat)

6.1 *Prediction Quality*

<https://www.diva-portal.org/smash/record.jsf?pid=diva2>

-Naive is 90

6.2 *Packet Contents Optimization*

Delay based strategies

6.3 *Input Locking*

No need for rollbacks when input doesn't matter, i.e. hit stun, hit pause, cutscene, jumping, in a move past a cancel window

7 Wider use case of rollback netcode

Rollback ideas that only apply to fighting games? (Visual teleportation?, Expensive to implement?,) RTS (Including sports games) FPS - <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/abstract/document/79> Prediction quality: - Connection 'quality'. This doesn't mean bandwidth, but rather how much a connection's response time fluctuates. This has improved in modern times, making rollback a much more viable option than it once was. - The type of game. Because rollback needs you to be able to revert the state of the game in some cases, trying to implement it in a game with hundreds of different units all acting at once is extremely challenging (not to mention very offputting for the player). As a result, it's more suited to fighting games and other games with fewer player-controlled assets flying around at any given time.

8 Conclusions and further work

Rollback hard to implement, but not too hard to be impossible, newer games not releasing without it. Lessons learnt. Probably not applicable for wider use case.

furture work: Non-game applications? Expand upon demo

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