Asynchronous Multiplayer In Video Games

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1 Abstract

 $\left[\text{QUICKLY SUMMARISE THE OVERALL PAPER AND WHAT IS CONCLUDED} \right]$

2 Introduction

This paper serves to provide information regrding how a game's players can network asynchronously and how that can be used to create unique gameplay elements which entice the player.

For the paper, a game called War and Legacy has been developed to demonstrate how asynchronous gameplay in video games can be utilised. This game works similar to Reigns[4] in its card based, choose your own adventure style gameplay, where a player rules a kingdom a must try to not be overthrown by various hazards within the game. These hazards are Population, Military Strength and Financial Stability of the kingdom.

3 Research

Asynchronous multiplayer is defined by Ian Bogost[1] with four primary principles.

- 1. Asynchronous play supports multiple players playing in sequence, not in tandem
- 2. Asynchronous play requires some kind of persistent state which all players affect, and which in turn affects all players
- 3. Breaks between players are the organizing principle of asynchronous play
- 4. Asynchronous play need not be the defining characteristic of a game

Bogost goes on to list a multitude of both physical and digital games which have a asynchronous multiplayer element to them, many of which, such as Diplomacy[5], can also be played synchronously, or live, amongst its players.

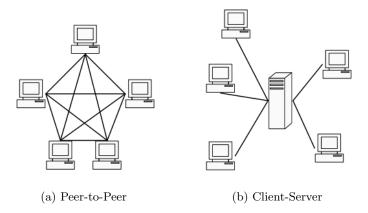


Figure 1: Chia-chun Hsu 2003. Topology for Multiplayer Online Game system. [digital]

There are various types of networked architecture within computer science, however, the main two are peer-to-peer networks and client-server networks.

Peer-to-peer is defined by Schollmeier[2] as a network where "the participants share a part of their own hardware resources [which are] necessary to provide the service and content ... without passing [through] intermediary entities." The popular torrent protocol is based on this principle.

Peer-to-peer is then further split into two classifications by Schollmeier; "Pure" and "Hybrid". Pure peer-to-peer is where "any single, arbitrary chosen [peer] can be removed from the network without [it] sufffering any loss of network service." Hybrid peer-to-peer is where "a central entity is necessary to provide parts of the offered network services."

Schollmeier defines Client-Server network as a server where the client and server are two distinct nodes where "a client only requests content" and "the server is the only ... provider of content."

Within a video games context, both peer-to-peer and client-server networks are utilised. Hsu compares both systems[3] with six characteristics; Scalability, Delay, Robustness, Consistency, Cheat-proof and Easy to charge. They conclude that peer-to-peer is good for Robustness, Scalability and Delay, but poor for Consistency, Cheat-proof and Easy to charge, whereas, Client-Server is the opposite, being poor for Robustness, Scalability and Delay, but good for Consistency, Cheat-proof and Easy to charge.

4 System

For War and Legacy the gameplay revolves around asynchronous interaction between players. This is difficult to achieve in a peer-to-peer networked system as players within War and Legacy never interact directly at the same time. As such, for this type of project, a client-server network solution works better as you can ensure consistency between players as well as making the game harder to cheat at.

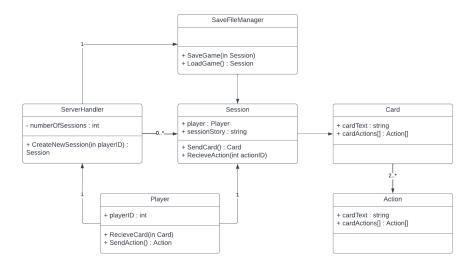


Figure 2: Class diagram to explain the OOP within War and Legacy. [image by the author]

As you can see in Figure 2, the player only directly interacts with the Server-Handler when they create a new game and a session is then created and attached to that player. The session is hosted on the server from within the server as this allows for validation of user actions to avoid cheating - due to the asynchronous nature of the game and player interaction, cheating players would cause issues with the game as a whole.

The Session will have a list of cards which are drawn from to give the player their options and randomise what the player is doing, these cards will be passed to the player to be displayed and have at least two actions attached to them as these actions will impact how the game goes for the player.

5 Conclusion

[CONCLUDE SOMETHING]

References

[1] Ian Bogost. 'Asynchronous multiplay: Futures for casual multiplayer experience'. In: *Other Players* 6.8 (2004).

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Games

- [4] Nerial. Reigns. [Digital Game]. 2016.
- [5] Allan B. Calhamer. Diplomacy. [Physical Game]. 1959.

List of Figures