Use of Server Mesh in the Context of Games(2022)

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[[1]](#footnote-2)

***Abstract*—.The current architecture of online multiplayer games faces significant limitations regarding seamless data transfer, often forcing players to endure loading screens between transitions and server lag. Additionally, issues such as limited server capacity and poor scalability in distributed systems hinder the overall gaming experience. Addressing these challenges has become a focal point of technological innovation in the gaming industry, with several companies competing to develop solutions. One of the most promising approaches is server meshing, which enables dynamic load distribution and horizontal scalability across multiple servers. Cloud Imperium Games (CIG) is at the forefront of this innovation, demonstrating the potential of server meshing to revolutionize gaming. By enabling near-limitless scalability and reducing server load bottlenecks, this technology represents a significant leap toward creating vast, persistent game worlds with seamless player experiences. This paper explores the technological foundations of server meshing, its potential impact on game design, and its implications for the future of distributed systems in the gaming industry. .**

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# I. INTRODUCTION

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* capitalization;
* abbreviations;
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# II. Guidelines For Manuscript Preparation

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# III. MATH

Use either the Microsoft Equation Editor or the MathType plugin, which can be obtained from <https://store.wiris.com/en/products/mathtype/download>. For help with formatting and placing equations, refer to the *IEEE Editing Math Guide* at <http://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/Editing-Mathematics.pdf> and the *IEEE MathType Tutorial for Microsoft Word Users* at <http://journals.ieeeauthorcenter.ieee.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/7/IEEE-Math-Typesetting-Guide-for-MS-Word-Users.pdf>.

TABLE I

This is a Sample of a Table Title



## A. Equations

Number equations consecutively with equation numbers in parentheses flush with the right margin of the column, as in (1). First use the equation editor to create the equation. Then select the “Equation” markup style. Press the tab key and write the equation number in parentheses. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Use parentheses to avoid ambiguities in denominators. Punctuate equations when they are part of a sentence, as in

*Bp* + *H*2 = 40. (1)

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before the equation appears or immediately following. Italicize symbols (*T* might refer to temperature, but T is the unit tesla). When referring to an equation or formula, use simply “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ... .”

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Algorithms should be numbered and include a short title. They are set off from the text with rules above and below the title and after the last line.

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## A. Types of Graphics

The following list outlines the different types of graphics published in IEEE journals. They are categorized based on their construction, and use of color / shades of gray:

* 1. **Color/Grayscale Figures**  
     Figures that are meant to appear in color, or shades of black/gray. Such figures may include photographs,   
     illustrations, multicolor graphs, and flowcharts.
  2. **Line Art Figures**  
     Figures that are composed of only black lines and shapes. These figures should have no shades or half-tones of gray, only black and white.
  3. **Tables**  
     Data charts which are typically black and white, but sometimes include color.

## B. Multipart Figures

These are figures compiled of more than one sub-figure presented side-by-side or stacked. If a multipart figure is made up of multiple figure types (one part is line art, and another is grayscale or color), the figure should meet the stricter guidelines.

## C. File Formats for Graphics

Format and save your graphics using a suitable graphics processing program that will allow you to create the images as PostScript (PS), Encapsulated PostScript (.EPS), Tagged Image File Format (.TIFF), Portable Document Format (.PDF), JPEG, or Portable Network Graphics (.PNG). These programs can re-size them and adjust the resolution settings. If you created your source files in one of the following programs you will be able to submit the graphics without converting to a PS, EPS, TIFF, PDF, or PNG file: Microsoft Word, Microsoft PowerPoint, or Microsoft Excel. Though it is not required, it is strongly recommended that these files be saved in PDF format rather than DOC, XLS, or PPT. Doing so will protect your figures from common font and arrow stroke issues that occur when working on the files across multiple platforms. When submitting your final files, your graphics should all be submitted individually in one of these formats along with the manuscript.

## D. Sizing of Graphics

Most charts, graphs, and tables are one column wide (3.5 inches / 88 mm / 21 picas) or page wide (7.16 inches / 181 millimeters / 43 picas). The maximum depth a graphic can be is 8.5 inches (216 millimeters / 54 picas). When choosing the depth of a graphic, please allow space for a caption. Figures can be sized between column and page widths if the author chooses, however, it is recommended that figures not be sized less than column width unless when necessary.

The final printed size of author photographs is exactly   
1 in wide by 1.25 in tall (25.4 mm x 31.75 mm / 6 picas x 7.5 picas). Author photos printed in editorials measure 1.59 in wide by 2 in tall (40 mm x 50 mm / 9.5 picas x 12 picas).

## E. Resolution

The proper resolution of your figures will depend on the type of figure it is as defined in the “Types of Figures” section. Author photographs, color, and grayscale figures should be at least 300dpi. Line art, including tables should be a minimum of 600dpi.

## F. Vector Art

In order to preserve the figures’ integrity across multiple computer platforms, we accept files in the following formats: .EPS/.PDF/.PS. All fonts must be embedded or text converted to outlines in order to achieve the best-quality results.

## G. Color Space

The term “color space” refers to the entire sum of colors that can be represented within the said medium. For our purposes, the three main color spaces are grayscale, RGB (red/green/blue), and CMYK (cyan/magenta/yellow/black). RGB is generally used with on-screen graphics, whereas CMYK is used for printing purposes.

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When preparing your graphics, IEEE suggests that you use one of the following Open Type fonts: Times New Roman, Helvetica, Arial, Cambria, or Symbol. If you are supplying EPS, PS, or PDF files, all fonts must be embedded. Some fonts may only be native to your operating system; without the fonts embedded, parts of the graphic may be distorted or missing.

A safe option when finalizing your figures is to strip out the fonts before you save the files, creating “outline” type. This converts fonts to artwork which will appear uniformly on any screen.

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1. **Figure Axis Labels**
   1. Figure axis labels are often a source of confusion. Use words rather than symbols. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization” or “Magnetization *M*,” not just “*M*.” Put units in parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. For example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (Am−1),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”
   2. Multipliers can be especially confusing. Write “Magnetization (kA/m)” or “Magnetization (103 A/m).” Do not write “Magnetization (A/m) × 1000” because the reader would not know whether the top axis label means 16000 A/m or 0.016 A/m. Figure labels should be legible, approximately 8- to 10-point type.
2. **Subfigure Labels in Multipart Figures and Tables**

Multipart figures should be combined and labeled before final submission. Labels should appear centered below each subfigure in 8-point Times New Roman font in the format of (a) (b) (c).

## J. Referencing a Figure or Table Within Your Article

When referencing your figures and tables within your article, use the abbreviation “Fig.” even at the beginning of a sentence. Do not abbreviate “Table.” Tables should be numbered with Roman numerals.

## K. Submitting Your Graphics

Because IEEE will do the final formatting of your article, all figures, figure captions, and tables can be placed at the end of your article. However, if you do place your figures within the article, they should be placed at the top of the page, closest to the first mention in the text. Figures should be submitted as individual files, separate from the manuscript in one of the file formats listed above. Place figure captions below the figures; place table headings above the tables. Do not include captions as part of the figures, or put them in “text boxes” linked to the figures. Also, do not place borders around the outside of your figures.

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# Appendix

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

# References and Footnotes

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References

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*Examples:*

1. J. U. Duncombe, “Infrared navigation—Part I: An assessment of feasibility,” *IEEE Trans. Electron Devices*, vol. ED-11, no. 1, pp. 34–39, Jan. 1959, doi: 10.1109/TED.2016.2628402.
2. E. P. Wigner, “Theory of traveling-wave optical laser,” *Phys. Rev*., vol. 134, pp. A635–A646, Dec. 1965.
3. P. Kopyt *et al., “*Electric properties of graphene-based conductive layers from DC up to terahertz range,” *IEEE THz Sci. Technol.,* to be published, doi: 10.1109/TTHZ.2016.2544142. *(Note: If a paper is still to be published, but is available in early access, please follow ref [5]).)*
4. R. Fardel, M. Nagel, F. Nuesch, T. Lippert, and A. Wokaun, “Fabrication of organic light emitting diode pixels by laser-assisted forward transfer,” *Appl. Phys. Lett.*, vol. 91, no. 6, Aug. 2007, Art. no. 061103.
5. D. Comite and N. Pierdicca, "Decorrelation of the near-specular land scattering in bistatic radar systems," *IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens.*, early access, doi: 10.1109/TGRS.2021.3072864. (*Note: This format is used for articles in early access. The doi must be included.)*
6. H. V. Habi and H. Messer, "Recurrent neural network for rain estimation using commercial microwave links," *IEEE Trans. Geosci. Remote Sens.*, vol. 59, no. 5, pp. 3672-3681, May 2021. [Online]. Available: https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/9153027

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3. Philip B. Kurland and Ralph Lerner, eds., *The Founders’ Constitution.* Chicago, IL, USA: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1987, Accessed on: Feb. 28, 2010, [Online]. Available: http://press-pubs.uchicago.edu/founders/

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2. *Motorola Semiconductor Data Manual*, Motorola Semiconductor Products Inc., Phoenix, AZ, USA, 1989.
3. R. J. Hijmans and J. van Etten, “Raster: Geographic analysis and modeling with raster data,” R Package Version 2.0-12, Jan. 12, 2012. [Online]. Available: http://CRAN.R-project.org/package=raster

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2. D. Ebehard and E. Voges, “Digital single sideband detection for interferometric sensors,” presented at the 2nd Int. Conf. Optical Fiber Sensors*,* Stuttgart, Germany, Jan. 2-5, 1984.
3. PROCESS Corporation, Boston, MA, USA. Intranets: Internet technologies deployed behind the firewall for corporate productivity. Presented at INET96 Annual Meeting. [Online]. Available: http://home.process.com/Intranets/wp2.htp

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1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Aug. 2013, “Treatment Episode Dataset: Discharges (TEDS-D): Concatenated, 2006 to 2009,” U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, doi: 10.3886/ICPSR30122.v2.

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