

# RFC – EchoSync Protocol (ESP)

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## 1. Introduction

The EchoSync Protocol (ESP) is a custom UDP-based synchronization protocol built for the real-time multiplayer game "Grid Clash".

It provides low-latency, partially reliable communication between clients and the central game server.

In Grid Clash, players compete on a shared 20×20 grid to claim cells by clicking them.

The server acts as the authoritative source of truth — it receives player actions, resolves conflicts, and continuously broadcasts snapshots representing the current grid state.

ESP avoids TCP because retransmission and congestion control cause latency spikes unsuitable for fast-paced games.

Instead, it builds a lightweight reliability layer on top of UDP, handling:

- **Fragmentation** and reassembly of large packets,
- **Sequence-based acknowledgment** and **retransmission**,
- **Periodic synchronization** of state through snapshots and incremental updates.

### Assumptions & Constraints:

- Reliability Mechanism: Redundant updates (include last K updates per packet),
- Transport Layer: UDP
- Maximum packet size:  $\leq 1200$  bytes (fragments larger payloads automatically)
- Update rate: 20–60 Hz
- Expected packet loss: 2–5%
- Target latency:  $\leq 50$  ms

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## 2. Protocol Architecture

The EchoSync Protocol follows a centralized client–server architecture, where the server manages the global game state, and clients synchronize based on snapshots and updates.

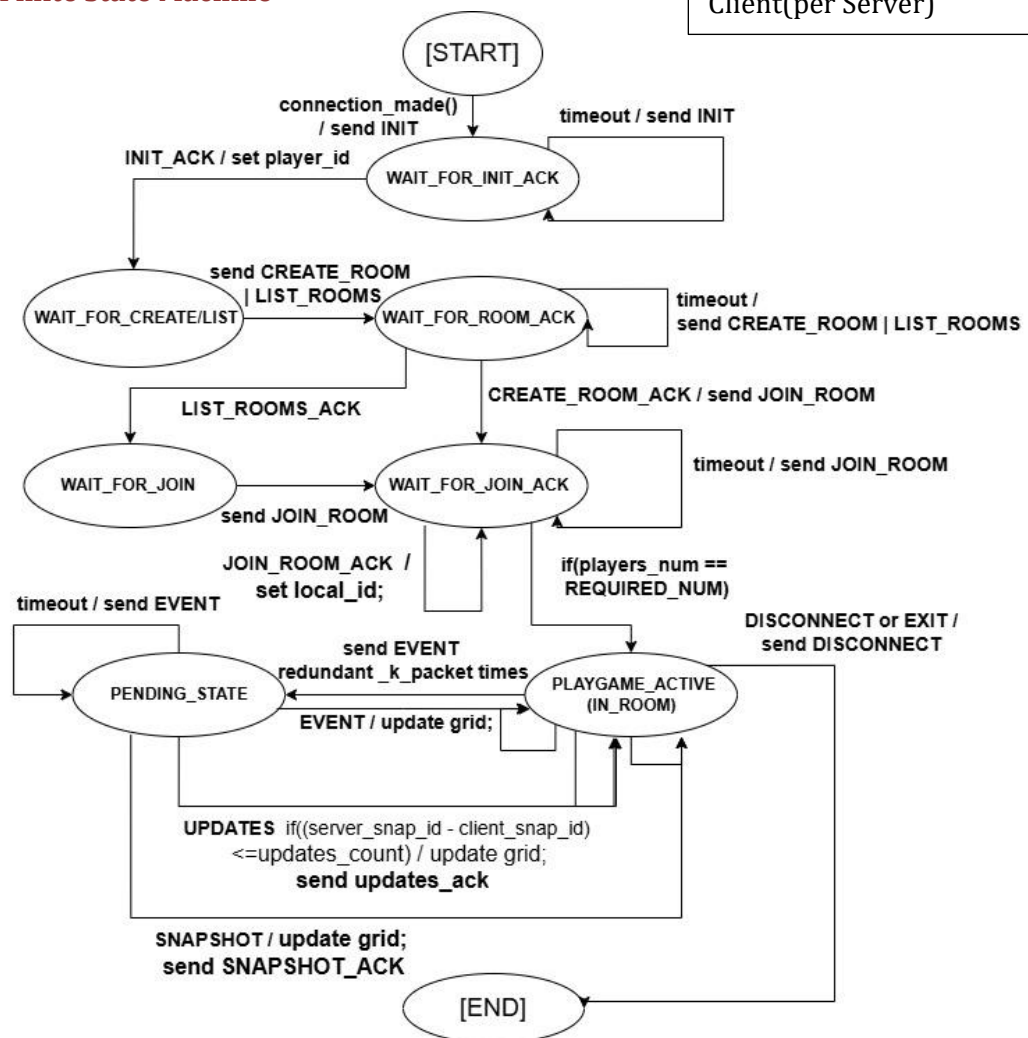
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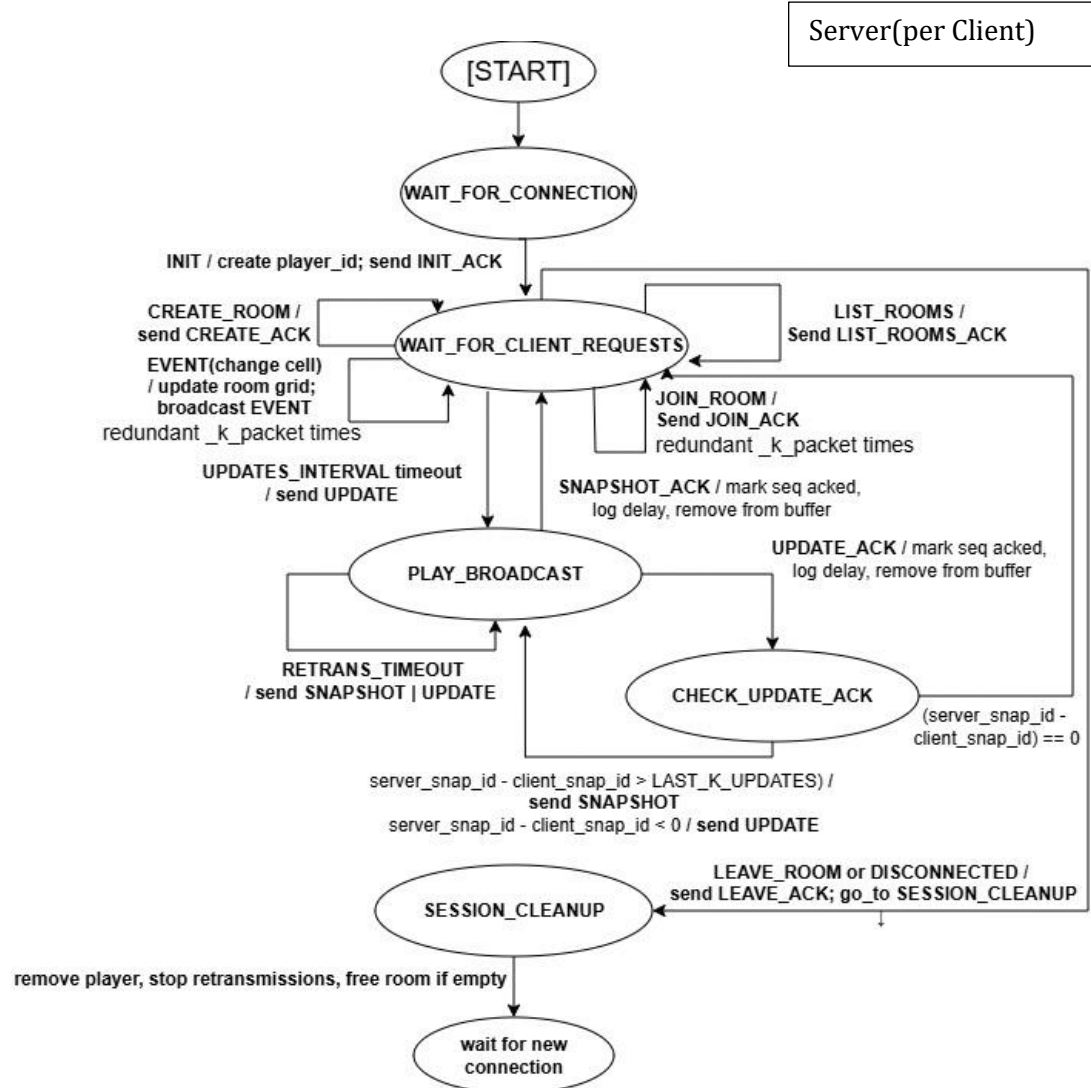
### 2.1 Entities

- **Server:**
  - Maintains the authoritative grid state and list of active rooms with up to 4 concurrent players.
  - Assigns each player a unique `player_id` and manages player registration.
  - Periodically sends UPDATES messages (Most Recent Update) to all players in each room.
  - If client is too late send Snapshot(Complete Grid State)

- Tracks acknowledgments (ACKs) to measure latency and retransmit lost packets if necessary.
- Cleans up disconnected clients and removes inactive rooms automatically.
- **Clients:**
  - Connect to the server using an INIT → INIT\_ACK handshake.
  - Send CREATE\_ROOM or JOIN\_ROOM requests to enter a game session.
  - Once inside a room, they render the grid and continuously receive SNAPSHOT and UPDATES packets.
  - On each cell click, they send EVENT messages (cell claim requests).
  - Respond to each SNAPSHOT or UPDATE with an ACK (to confirm receipt and assist in latency tracking).
  - Handle retransmission and fragment reassembly for large payloads.

## 2.2 Finite State Machine





### 3-Message Formats

Each ESP packet is composed of a fixed-length header (32 bytes) followed by a variable-length payload (0–1168 bytes), keeping the total packet size under 1200 bytes to avoid fragmentation. The header ensures correct packet identification, ordering, synchronization, and integrity validation across UDP transport.

#### 3.1 Header Structure(ASCII lay-out)

Field	Size(Bytes)	Offset	Justification	Type(Struct Format)
Protocol_id	4	0-3	Constant ASCII ``ESP1`` identifying the protocol version	4s
Version	1	4	Protocol version (currently `1`)	B

Msg_type	1	5	Message category (e.g., `0=INIT`, `1=INIT_ACK`, `2=CREATE_ROOM`)	B
Snapshot_id	4	6-9	Snapshot identifier, used to track game state updates	I
Seq-num	4	10-13	Sequence number for ordering and loss detection.	I
Timestamp	8	14 – 21	for synchronization and latency measurement	Q
Payload_len	2	22 – 23	length of the payload data following the header	H
Packet_id	4	24 – 27	unique packet identifier used for retransmission tracking and debugging	I
Checksum	4	28 – 31	CRC32 checksum for verifying packet integrity.	I

### 3.2-Sample message:

This message is an INIT\_ACK packet sent by the server to confirm a client's initialization request, acknowledging sequence 42 with integrity verified by a checksum.

Field	Value
Protocol_id	b'ESP1'
Version	1
Msg_type	1(INIT_ACK = 1)
Snapshot_id	0
Seq-num	42
Timestamp	173,066,111,234.568 (ms)
Payload_len	8
Packet_Id	1001
Checksum	0x4A8F12CD