IISE Transactions LaTeX Template

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Abstract

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We strongly encourage authors to address the following three questions in their **abstract**, preferably following the order shown: (1) Research problem statement: what is the research problem to be addressed? (2) Methods and results: how do the authors address the research problem and what are the main results? (3) Insights and implications: What have the authors learned (as opposed to what they did, which is covered in point (2)) from conducting this research? What is the knowledge gained and why does it matter? The abstract should be written in **a single paragraph**..

We thank you for your attention to these details.

Keywords: IISE Transactions; LaTeX; Manuscript format; Taylor & Francis.

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...

abbreviations

2 Introduction

explicar los distintos protocolos que se hablaran a continuacion

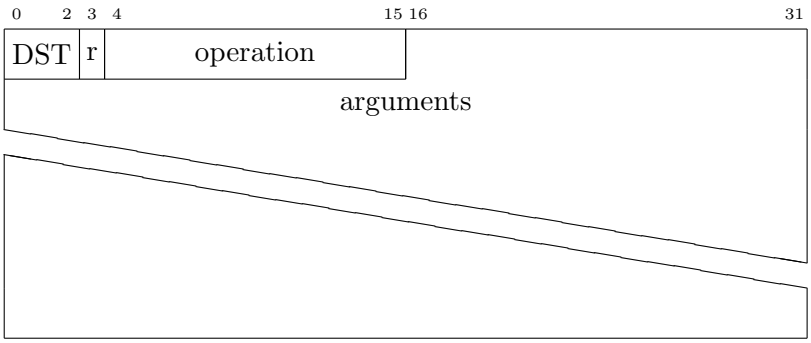

Figure 2.1: Packet structure

2.1 Destiny

explain

reference to the interconnected blocks

DST[2]	DST[1]	DST[0]	Destination
0	0	0	ServerManagerPetition
0	0	1	ServerPetition
0	1	0	ClientConnectorPetition
0	1	1	ClientPetition
1	X	X	*Reserved*

Table 2.1: DST bits meaning

2.2 Response

Some of the petitions have return objects. Those petitions will return to the sender (Tester-Connector) with the same code, but with a '1' on the Response parameter. In that case, the parameter Destiny now means 'Origin'.

Some petitions have async "returns" (for example: examples). Those will be sent using petitions without return's operations (so, petitions without a mirror petition with a '1' as

Response), marked as responses (Response bit at '1').

2.3 Operation

The Operation parameter specifies the desired request. Those change according to the Destiny, so they will be discussed in more detail in their respective sections.

The only exception is the all-zeroes operation (0b000000000000) which represents a NOP request. That way, if you need to perform a long test, you won't be explain the 'kicked by inactivity' concept kicked by inactivity if you send this request every few minutes.

2.4 Arguments

The Arguments parameter specifies the arguments (if any) to the *Operation* request. Those change according to the Destiny, so the amount of arguments, and their types and order will be discussed in more detail in their respective sections.

Now there will be discussed the most common data types, so they will be independent of any programming language.

2.4.1 Character

Characters are sent as a 1-byte integer, representing its ASCII ref? value.

2.4.2 Integer

Integers are signed 4-bytes integers.

2.4.3 Boolean

Booleans are 1-bit element that represents *true* (0b1), or *false* (0b0).

For alignment define? reasons, booleans will be sent as 1-byte element. To avoid misunderstandings, let's define *false* as 0x00, and *true* as '*not define? false*'. That way, this two packets are valid *true* elements:

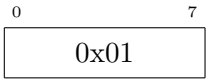

Figure 2.2: True packet with the LSB at 1

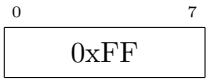

Figure 2.3: True packet with all bits at 1

2.4.4 Float

Floats are 4-bytes floating-point numbers. They are represented following the IEEE 754[1].

2.4.5 String

Strings are arrays of characters. Refer to the respective subsections for more information.

2.4.6 Array

Arrays are a set of n elements of the same type.

The structure is a 2-byte first (0..7) MSB, then (8..15) LSB integer (representing the number of elements, n), followed by n elements of the same type. As a note here, by representing the size with a 2-byte integer the maximum number of elements per array is 65,535.

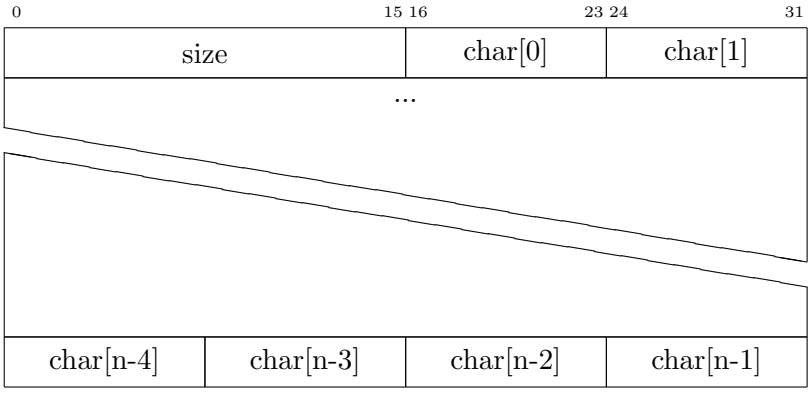

Figure 2.4: Structure of a String

[1]This standard should be used by C, Java and Python. cite?

Arrays can be multidimensional, holding n arrays of the same type. It's worth mentioning that they don't have to be arrays of the same length, as can be seen in Figure 2.5, Example of a string array.

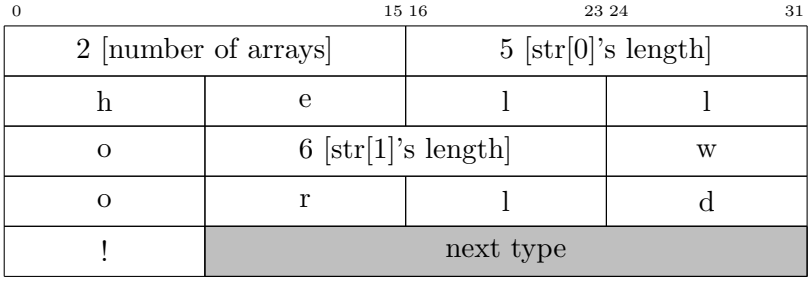

Figure 2.5: Example of a string array

2.4.7 File

Similar to the Array, a File is a name (String), followed by a group of bytes.

The problem here is that if we stick with the Array structure, the maximum size of a file will be around 8kB. To solve this, the File structure implements some kind of 'extended array', that extends the 'size' parameter to 32 bits. That way, the file size restriction by protocol definition[2] is 4GB.

2.4.8 Server type

The Server type specifies the Minecraft server.

As a standard, we only support Spigot (*Spigot* (n.d.)) and Paper (*PaperMC* (n.d.)), but for major compatibility this parameter is a String specifying the server type.

[2]Besides defining here what's allowed, remember that this packet will be inside a TCP payload definition?. This means that the maximum file size will be probably redefined by the machine's TCP firewalls.

[3]The path must be relative, and you can't go outside the Server directory (using '../'). Both '' and './' means the root of the Server directory.

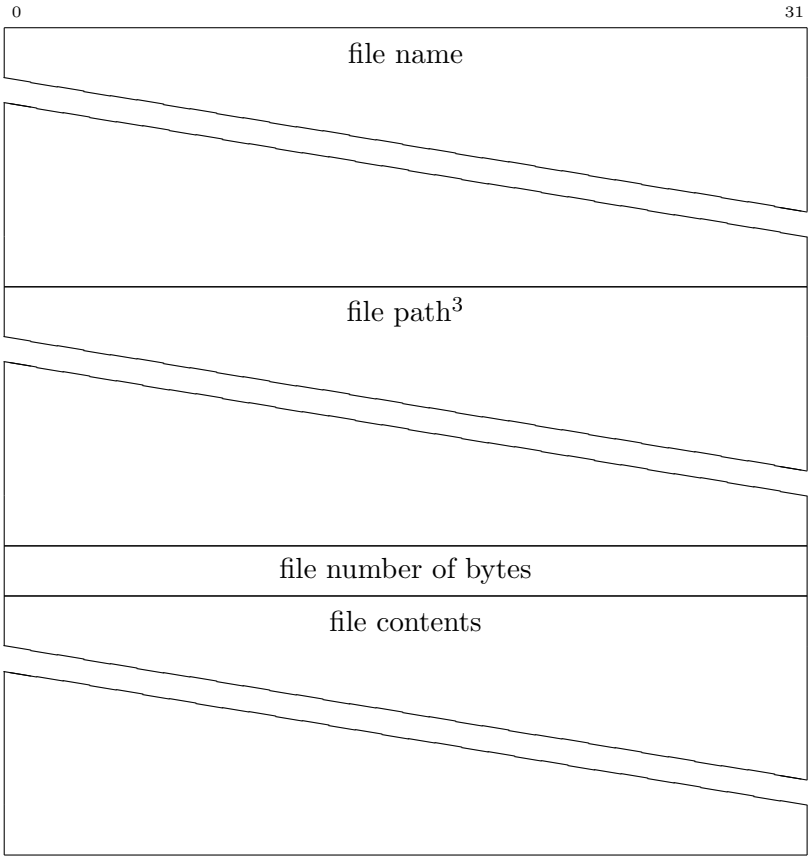

Figure 2.6: File structure

3 Server manager petition

...

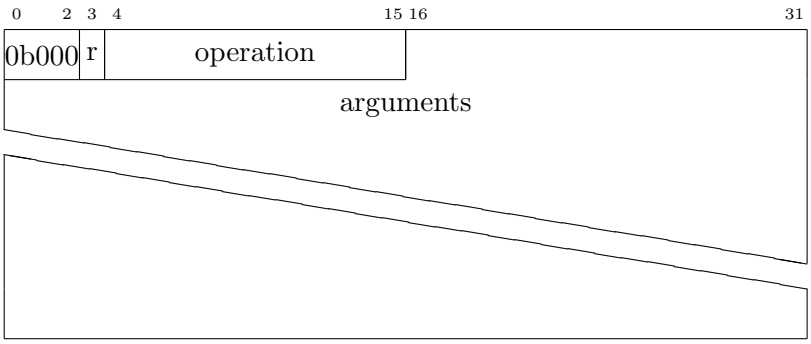

Figure 3.1: Server manager petition structure

Table of operations

You don't have to implement the NOP operation in this destiny block because the timeout happens inside the Server petition block. That is, if you don't call operations (or send NOPs) to the Server petition for a long time, the server will stop, and because the server stopped the Server manager will close the established connection.

3.1 Start server operation

...

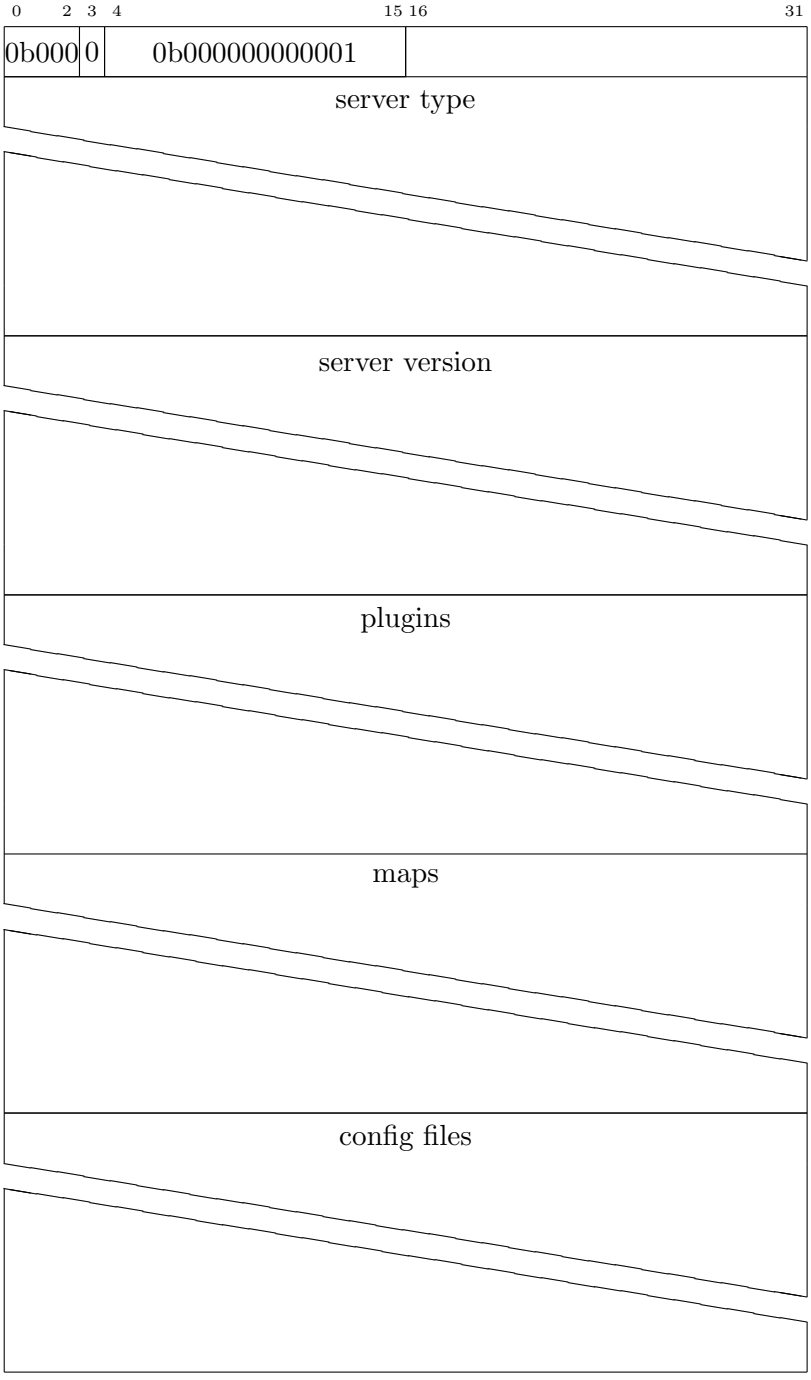

Figure 3.2: Start server petition structure

Once a 'start server' request is received the program should create a server with the specified arguments, and return its IP:Port (for example, '127.0.0.1:25565', a 15-characters string; see Figure 3.3, Start server response structure). The IP to send the Server Petitions is the same, but the next port (IP:<port+1>).

If it's not possible to create it (for example: one argument is invalid, the user sent a plugin when it's specified that only Usual Plugins are allowed explain, or there's no free servers of that type), then an empty IP is returned (see Figure 3.4, Start server error response structure).

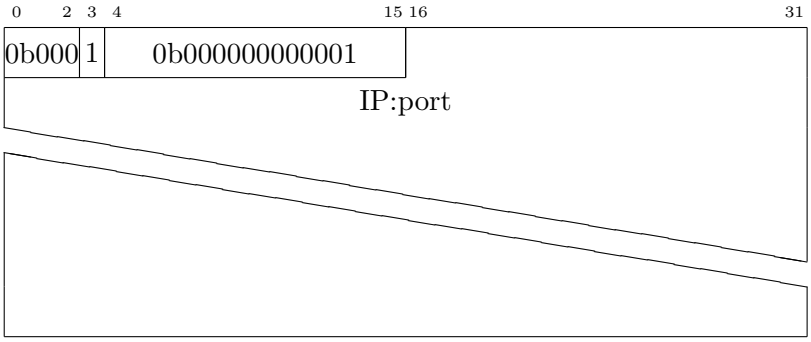

Figure 3.3: Start server response structure

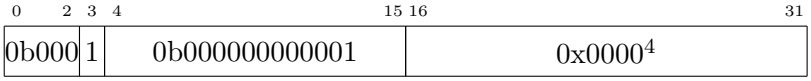

Figure 3.4: Start server error response structure

3.1.1 Maps

Array of maps (worlds; Map[]). To have more information about arrays check the subsection 2.4.6, Array.

About the Map type, Minecraft is divided on different worlds (*World - Minecraft Wiki* (n.d.)). By default there's only three, but with some plugins this number can increase.

In order to properly test some plugins, there may be needed some kind of known place. To avoid overusing the Set block operation link you can send using this argument your(s) world(s).

[4]Being the argument an array, the first 2 bytes specifies its size. As we must return an empty array, the argument should be exactly 16 zeroes.

Map in more detail

3.1.2 Plugins

Array of plugins (Plugin[]). To have more information check the subsection 2.4.6, Array.

About the Plugin type, there's three types of plugins:

1. Usual plugins

   The Usual plugins are plugins that you expect everyone to have for being extremely common, like WorldGuard (*WorldGuard* (n.d.)), or to allow the user to test plugins with Premium plugins[5] dependencies. This allows both security and performance.

   Something to highlight is the fact that, as mentioned in the operation Allows non usual plugins reference, some ServerManager will only allow plugins that are already in the machine.

   As can be seen in the Figure 3.5, Usual plugin structure, the first argument (that specifies the Plugin type) is 0x00.

   The plugin version is optional, and can't be specified in the parameter *name*. If no version is provided (an empty string) then the Server Manager will pick the plugin with the highest version that is compatible with the desired server version.

2. Uploaded plugins

   The Uploaded plugins are plugins available in some website, thus can be sent through an URL.

   structure?

3. File plugins

   File plugins are plugins that are non-usual and aren't uploaded in any website, so they must be sent as a file.

   As can be seen in the Figure 3.6, File plugin structure, the first argument (that specifies the Plugin type) is 0x02.

[5] Premium plugins are paid plugins. For that reason, only the purchaser can download them (so you can't send a link to the plugin), and sending them through the internet via file upload may not be legal, so the plugin must be already downloaded in the machine.

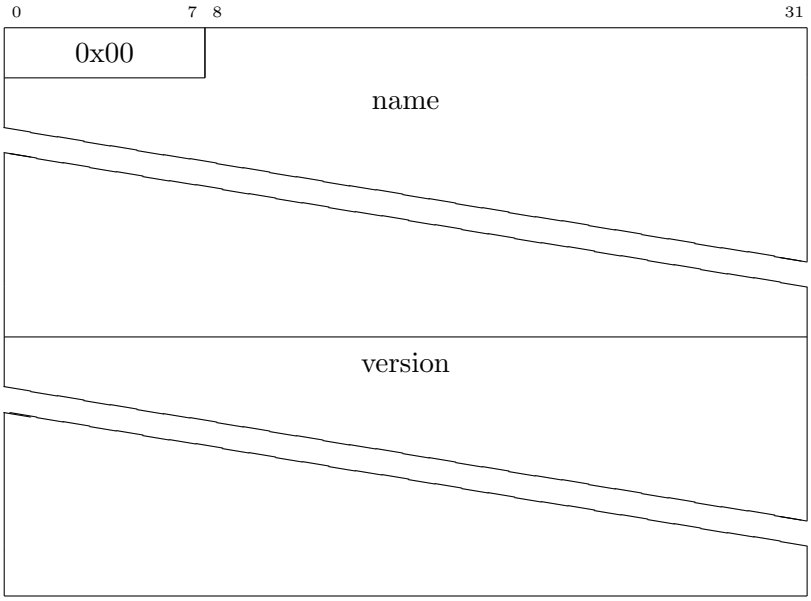

Figure 3.5: Usual plugin structure

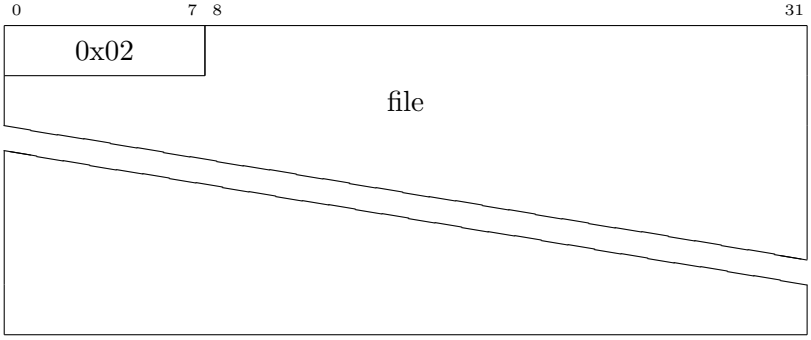

Figure 3.6: File plugin structure

mixed plugin types example?

3.1.3 Server version

String specifying the server type's version. For example, '1.12.2'.

3.1.4 Config files

...

3.2 Server started notification

After a Start server operation the server will start. Due to the unpredictable amount of time that the server takes to start up you'll receive a Server started notification once the server socket is available.

You may notice that there's another Server started notification under the Server petition section. That notification goes to the ServerManager ref?, while this goes to the Tester ref?. Also, the Server one have a token that is only shared between Server and the ServerManager, and the Tester doesn't have to know it too.

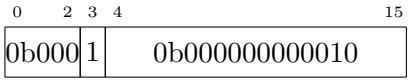

Figure 3.7: Server started notification structure

3.3 Error notification

...

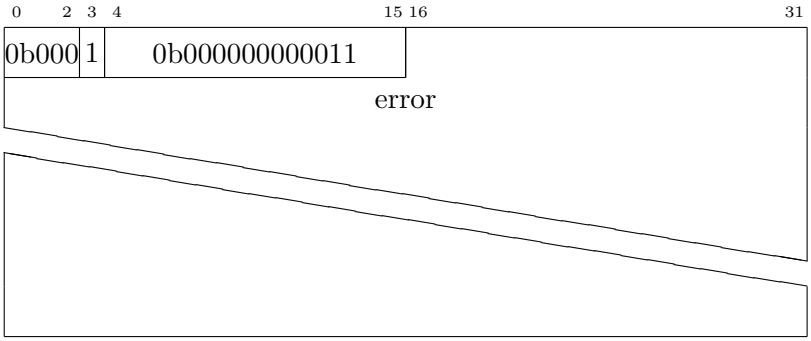

Figure 3.8: Error notification structure

4 Server petition

...

The server petitions are a bit different from the rest. The server petitions are designed in a way that everyone have some common operations, and then you can add some others optionally (and even non-standard ones). We'll define this 'set of operations' as groups.

For that reason, the operation field (defined on the Figure 2.1, Packet structure) becomes the group, and then the operation is defined on the next 2 bytes, as shown in the Figure 4.1, Server petition structure.

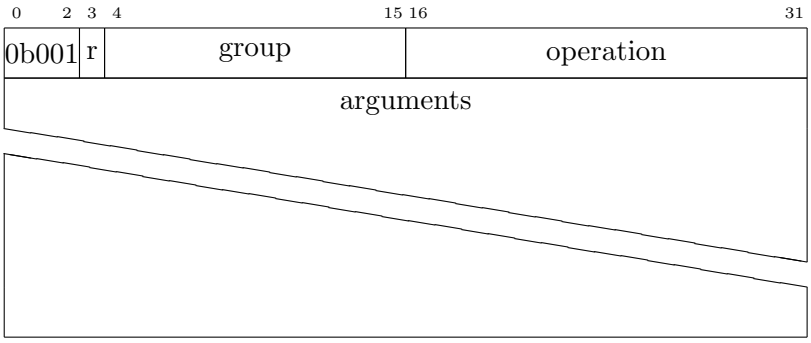

Figure 4.1: Server petition structure

4.1 Server petition group

The group tells which kind of petitions we're talking about.

The MSB abbreviation? tells if the group is one of the standards, thus must be followed by specification, or if it's non-standard, so the petition can be whatever the user want it to be. This is useful if you want to implement a petition not followed by the standard, or if the petition only makes sense in your personal environment.

The 0b000000000001 group represents the 'base group'. This group implements some basic operations, and must be implemented. All the others are optional.

If you've implemented an extended type and you believe that it makes sense to be part of the standard contact contacto@rogermiranda1000.com to reserve one of the addresses.

[6] As stated on the subsection 2.3, Operation, the all-zeroes operation represents a NOP request.

type[15]	type[14..4]	Extended type
0	0b00000000000	NOP[6]
0	0b00000000001	Base operations
0	0b00000000010	Performance operations
0	0b00000000011	WorldGuard operations
0	0b00000000100	Residence operations
1	XXXXXXXXXXX	Reserved for internal use

Table 4.1: Extended types

4.2 Server petition operation

Like the parameter Operation, it specifies the desired request. For more information, refer to the subsection 2.3, Operation.

The only reserved operation is the all-zeroes operation (0x0000). It represents the question 'is this extended petition implemented?'. The server must response (with the response bit at 1) with *true* (group implemented on this machine) or *false* (unknown/unimplemented group), as it can be seen in Figure 4.2, Implemented group response structure.

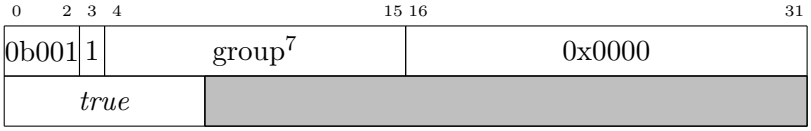

Figure 4.2: Implemented group response structure

4.3 Base operations

...

'is implemented' (all zeroes) optional

4.3.1 Server stop operation

...

[7]except for groups 0b000000000000 and 0b000000000001

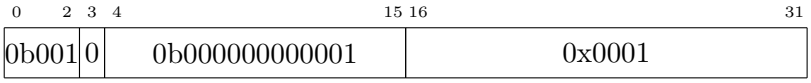

Figure 4.3: Stop server operation structure

4.3.2 Server stopped notification

... response to...

To have more information about the *server id* parameter check the Subsection 4.3.3, Server started notification.

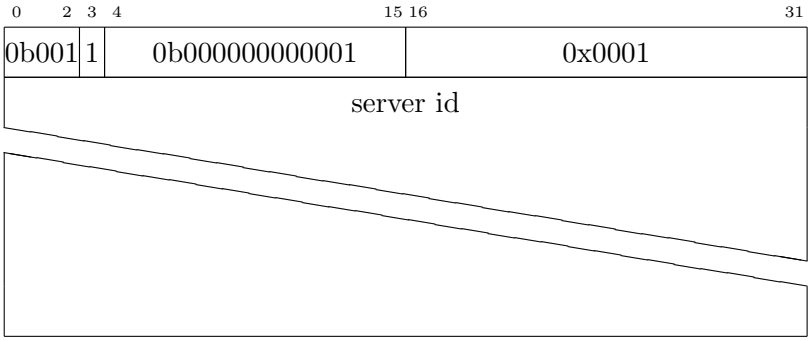

Figure 4.4: Server stopped response structure

4.3.3 Server started notification

This notification is sent to the Server Manager ref?, as a response for the Start server operation, thus not really a response of a Server's operation.

As one IP can have multiple servers, a string that identifies the server must be sent with the response. This argument can be whatever you want (for example, <server ip>:<server port> will be unique), but must be shared between both the Server Manager and the Server. For security reasons cite IP spoofing or similar (because the Tester ref? also knows the server's IP and port) a hash function is encouraged to be used.

4.3.4 Whitelist player operation

...

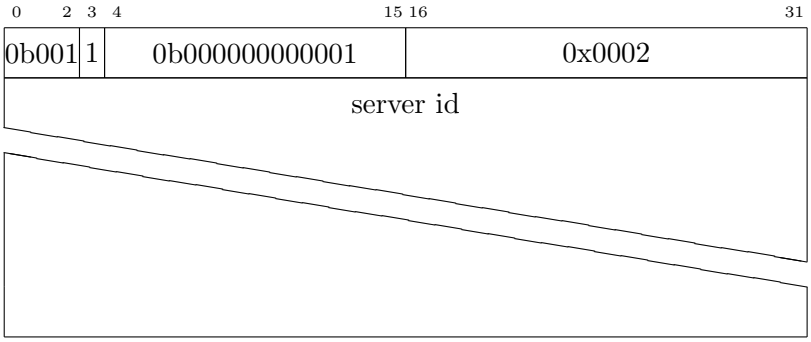

Figure 4.5: Server started response structure

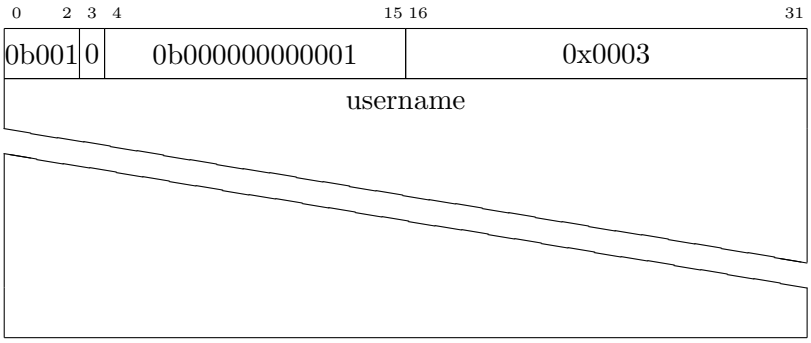

Figure 4.6: Whitelist player operation structure

4.3.5 OP player operation

...

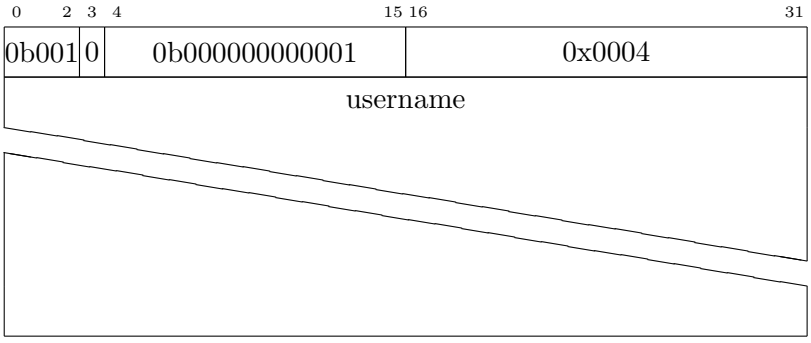

Figure 4.7: OP player operation structure

4.3.6 Error notification

...

4.4 Performance operations

...

4.5 WorldGuard operations

...

4.6 Residence operations

...

5 ? petition

First-level headings should be in bold.

5.1 *Subsection heading 3.1*

Second-level headings should be in bold italics.

5.1.1 *Sub-subsection heading 3.1.1*

Third-level headings should be in italics.

5.2 *Subsection heading 3.2*

5.3 *Subsection heading 3.3*

6 Revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
date	1	Initial release.

Table 6.1: Revision history

References

Papermc. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://papermc.io/

Spigot. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.spigotmc.org/

Worldguard. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://dev.bukkit.org/projects/worldguard

World - minecraft wiki. (n.d.). Retrieved from https://minecraft.fandom.com/wiki/World