

Coding Project Darkstar Games: Practical Concepts and Techniques

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What is Project Darkstar?

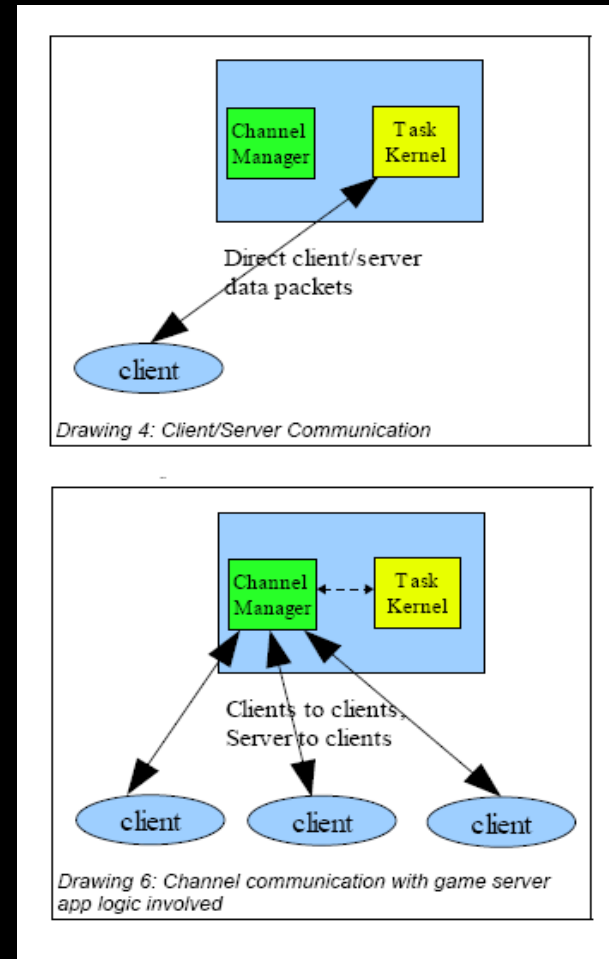
- Hopefully you heard this already
 - Massively Scalable SW Server Technology for Online Games
 - Dynamic Load Balancing Across Many Machines
 - Enterprise Class Performance & Reliability
 - Simple Programming Model
 - Shardless Architecture
 - Open Source

What will be covered

- Project Darkstar coding environment
- Basic Project Darkstar server app patterns
- Examples from DarkMUD

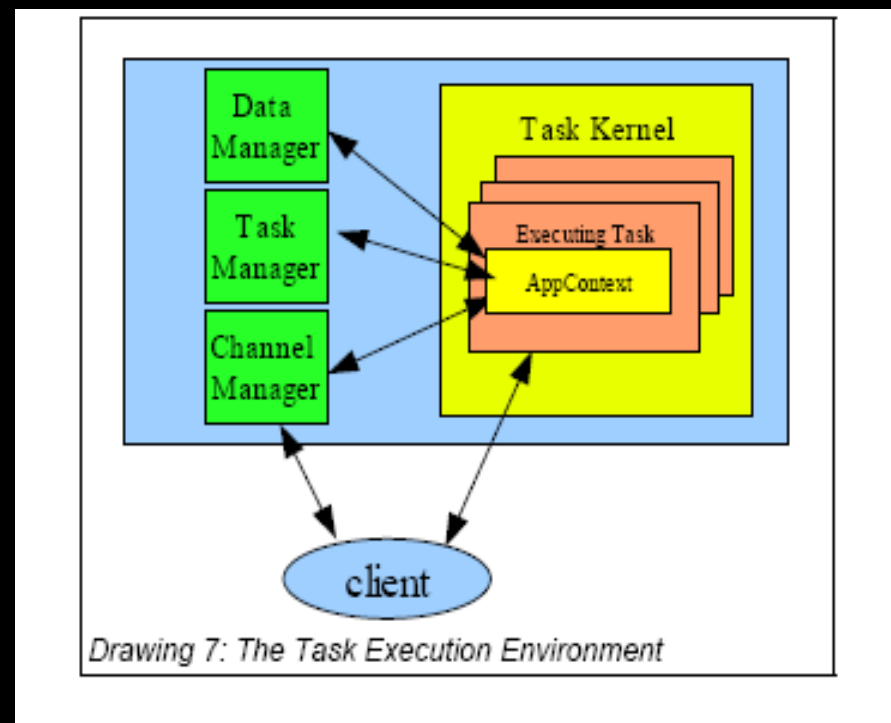
Project Darkstar Application Environment

- Two kinds of communication
 - Direct client/server
 - Channels



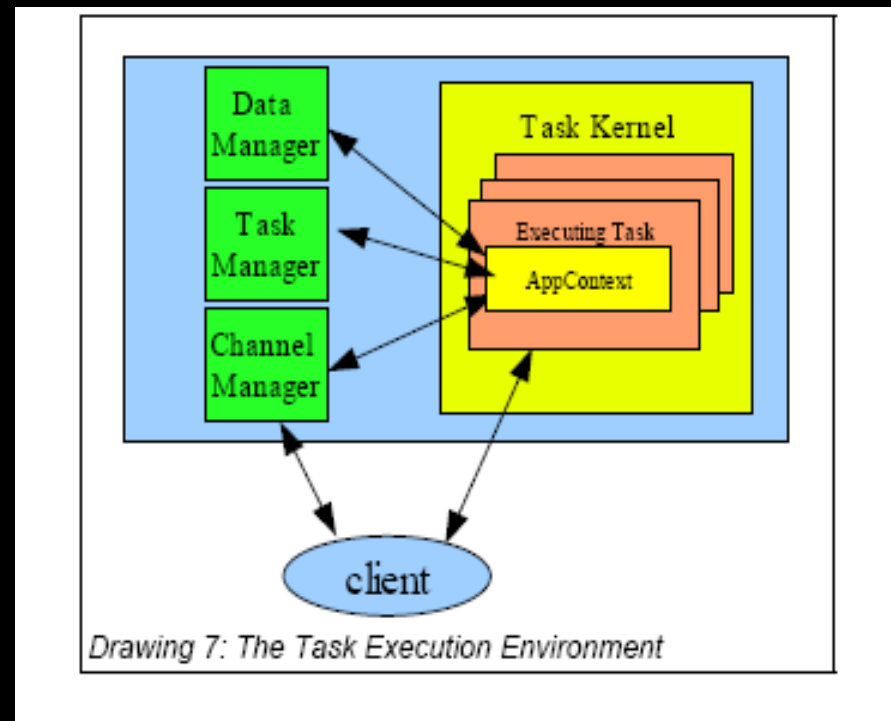
Project Darkstar Application Environment

- Task Kernel
 - Executes tasks in response to events
 - Appears mono-threaded to app coder
 - ACID Transactional
 - Persistent
 - Managed Objects
- AppContext
 - Gateway to the system



Project Darkstar Application Environment

- Services
 - Called by task code
 - Can generate events
 - Three standard
 - Channel Manager
 - Data Manager
 - ManagedObjects
 - ManagedReferences
 - Task Manager
 - Start new tasks
- Extensible on a per game basis



Basic Project Darkstar App Patterns: AppListener

- All starts with an AppListener
 - AppListener is an interface that defines the most basic system events
 - initialize()
 - loggedIn()
 - AppListener Managed Object is created for you.
 - initialize() called when created
 - AppListener has two duties
 - initialize application
 - handle users who just logged in

Basic Project Darkstar App Patterns: AppListener

- AppListener initialize() from DarkMUD

```
/**
 * This is where we initialize the SGS application.
 * This gets run only once, the
 * first time the application is brought up, or the next start-up
 * after the object store gets cleared.
 */
public void initialize(Properties arg0) {
    // The DataManager is used to store persistent objects
    DataManager dmgr = ApplicationContext.getDataManager();

    // This is the room all newly created players will be placed in.
    GenericRoom startingRoom = new GenericRoom("starting room");
    startingRoom.setDescription("a big empty room.");

    // This saves a ManagedReference to the starting room
    // so that we can put new players in it when they log in
    startRoomRef = dmgr.createReference(startingRoom);

    etc...
```


Basic Project Darkstar App Patterns: AppListener

- AppListener initialize() from DarkMUD

```
public ClientSessionListener loggedIn(ClientSession arg0) {
    // This tries to get a pre-existing MudUser object
    // for the user who just logged in, using a naming
    // convention base on his or her login name

    String name = USERPREFIX + arg0.getName()
    MudUser user = null;
    String welcome = null;
    try {
        user = AppContext.getDataManager().getBinding(
            name, MudUser.class);
        if (user.isLoggedIn()) { //but it says were already logged in
            return null; // reject the login
        }
        welcome = "Welcome back to the JavaOne MUD!\n";
    } catch (NameNotBoundException e)
```

What happens if the NameNotBoundException is thrown?

Basic Project Darkstar App Patterns: AppListener

- If name was not bound....

```
} catch (NameNotBoundException e) {
    try {
        // create a new MudUser ManagedObject
        user = new MudUser(name);
        AppContext.getDataManager().setBinding(name, user);

        // get back the starting room from the ManagedReference
        // we saved off.
        // We use getForUpdate because we know we are about
        //to change its state by adding another user to its
        // inventory
        GenericRoom startingRoom =
            startRoomRef.getForUpdate(GenericRoom.class);
        startingRoom.addToInventory(user);
        welcome = "Welcome to the JavaOne MUD!\n";
        users.add(AppContext.getDataManager().createReference(
            user));
    } catch (Exception e2) {
        e2.printStackTrace();
        return null;
    }
}
// make user the ClientSessionListener for this user session
return user;
}
```

Basic Project Darkstar App Patterns: ClientSessionListener

- Returned to system from loggedIn callback.
 - In above, was the user ManagedObject
 - MudUser implements ClientSessionListener
 - Common and handy pattern
- ClientSessionListener handles two events
 - ReceivedMessage()
 - End point for direct client to server communication
 - disconnected()
 - Notification of end of client session

Basic Project Darkstar App Patterns: ClientSessionListener

- ClientSessionListener receivedMessage() from DarkMUD

```
public void receivedMessage(byte[] arg0) {  
    String command = new String(arg0).toLowerCase().trim();  
    StringBuffer output = new StringBuffer();  
  
    parse(command, output);  
  
    if (output.length() == 0){  
        sendToUser("Nothing happens.\n");  
    } else {  
        sendToUser(output.toString());  
    }  
}
```

- MUDs use string commands
 - Converts back to String and passes to parser
 - More commonly binary packet protocol handler

Basic Project Darkstar App Patterns: ClientSessionListener

- ClientSessionListener disconnected() from DarkMUD
 - ```
public void disconnected(boolean arg0) {
 session = null; // session is no longer valid
 setLoggedIn(false);
}
```
- Session Cleanup
  - ClientSession object is no longer valid so we null the reference to it
    - Created and managed by system
  - Set a boolean so others know we are logged out
  - In more complex app, might delete ManagedObjects no longer needed

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