

GAMES FOR THE MASSES

How DevOps Affects Architecture



Jesper Richter-Reichhelm, @jrrei



wooga

- Diamond Dash
- Monster World
- Bubble Island
- Happy Hospital
- Brain Buddies

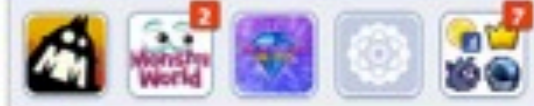
Like 3M

608537 + Add Coins
 158 + Add WooGoo



#1	#2	#3	#4	#5
Jesper 92 1,201,818	Anke 91 1,135,517	Sönke 90 1,025,391	Fabian 89 943,727	Manuela 87 755,036

Plants	Products	Items
140	82	23
128	101	55
		80
		50



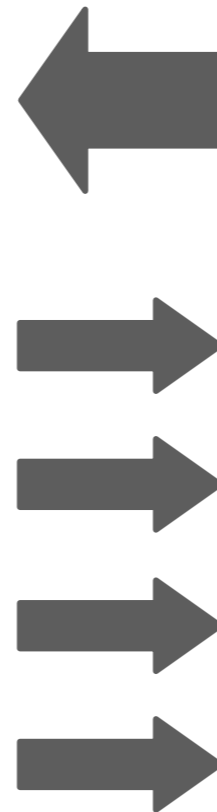
- Sandrine Valério is playing Adventure World – An Indiana Jones Game. about a minute ago
- Sandrine Valério is playing Diamond Dash. about a minute ago
- Jesper Richter-Reichhelm is playing Monster World. 4 minutes ago
- Shaveer Mirpuri played Texas HoldEm Poker. Sponsored
- Jesper Richter-Reichhelm has earned 14 of 301 achievements in Monster World.
- Boril Boshnakov is playing Adventure World – An Indiana Jones Game. 7 minutes ago
- Frank Ließner is playing Idle Worship. 9 minutes ago
- Denise Engel is playing Adventure World – An Indiana Jones Game. 11 minutes ago
- Sebastian Werner is playing Diamond Dash. 12 minutes ago
- Sebastian Werner is playing Monster World. 13 minutes ago
- Johannes Ippen played Adventure World – An Indiana Jones Game. 21 minutes ago
- Florian Steinhoff played Zombie Island. 20 minutes ago
- Boril Boshnakov is playing Adventure World – An Indiana Jones Game. 7 minutes ago
- Frank Ließner is playing Idle Worship. 9 minutes ago
- Denise Engel is playing Adventure World – An Indiana Jones Game. 11 minutes ago
- Sebastian Werner is playing

Our games all look the same

Flash client



Backend



Our games all look the same

Flash client



Game Session

Asynch. Communication



Our games all look the same

Backend

State Changes

Validation

Persistence



But the scale is interesting



14 billion requests / month



But the scale is interesting



14 billion requests / month



But the scale is interesting



14 billion requests / month



>100,000 DB operations / second



But the scale is interesting



14 billion requests / month



>100,000 DB operations / second



>50,000 DB updates / second



2 Developers to do it all

Typical team setup

4 product managers

4 artists

4 frontend engineers

2 backend engineers

- design, implementation, operation



Wooga has dedicated game teams









Oct 2009





Oct 2009



Jan 2010





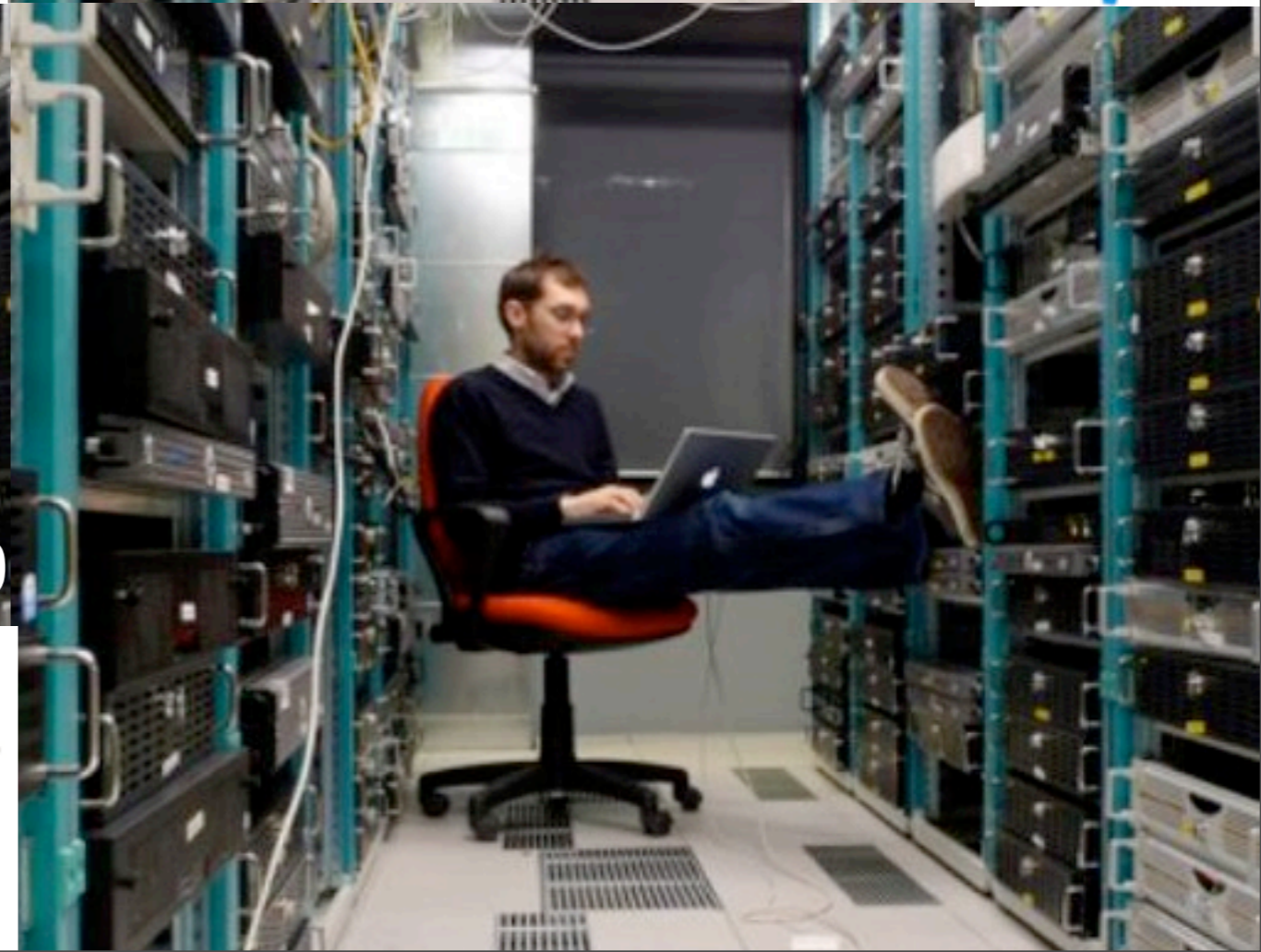
Oct 2009



Jan 2010



Oct 2010

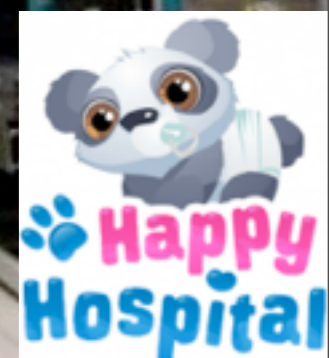




Oct 2009



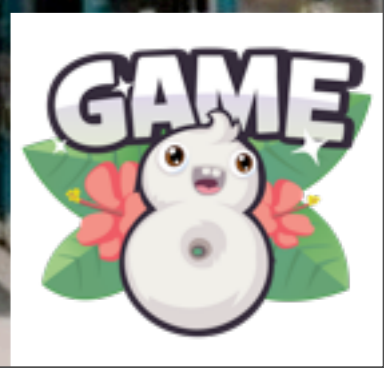
Jan 2010



Oct 2010



Aug 2012



Architecture Evolution at Wooga

The Start



The Next Step

Best of Two Worlds

Company Values



Oct 2009: 1st team wanted good code quality

Good code quality

Easy to understand

Easy to test

Easy to refactor



Oct 2009: 1st team wanted good code quality

Good code quality

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Evolution I: Use Ruby (on Rails)



Bubble
Island



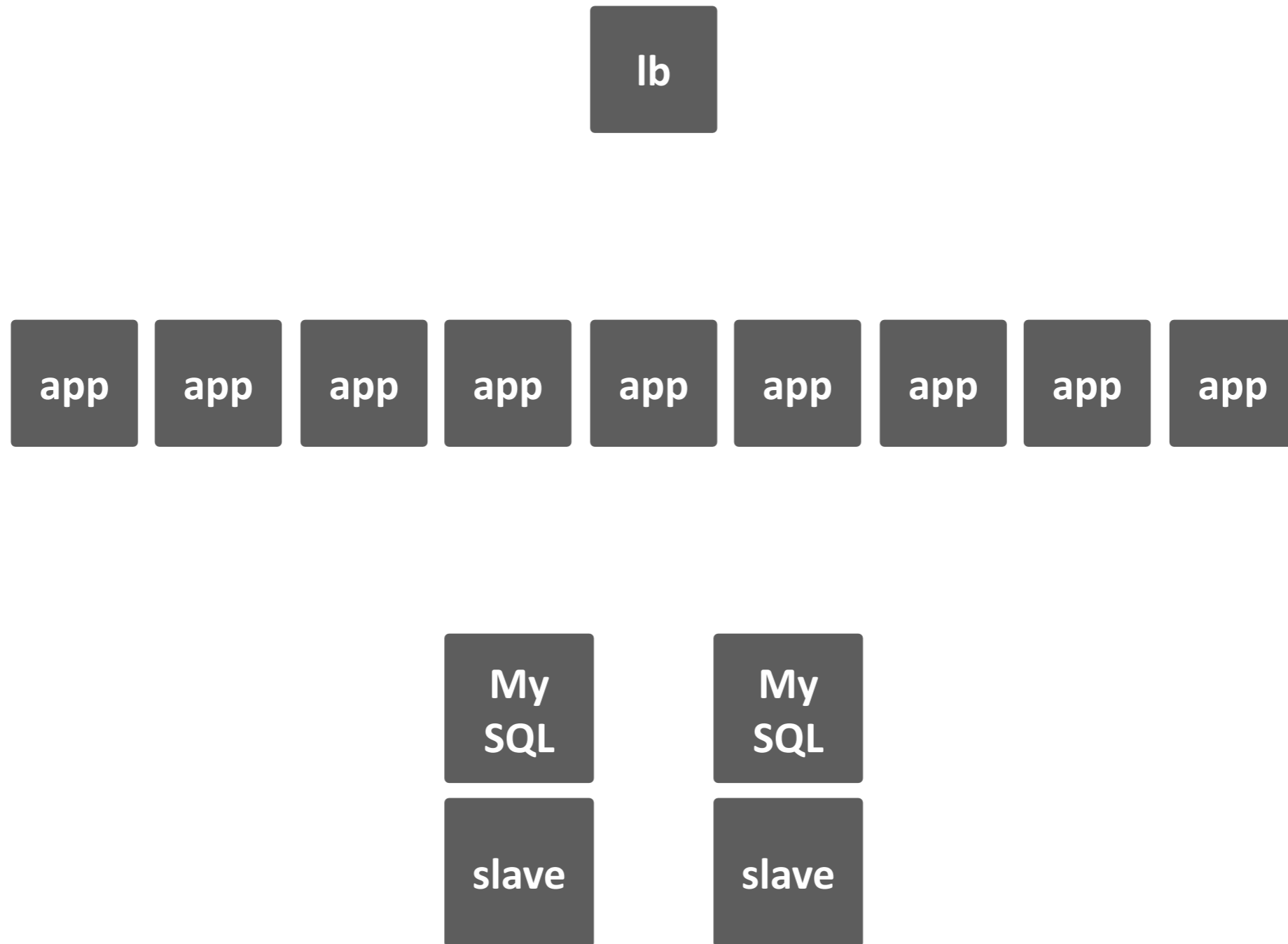
Monster
World



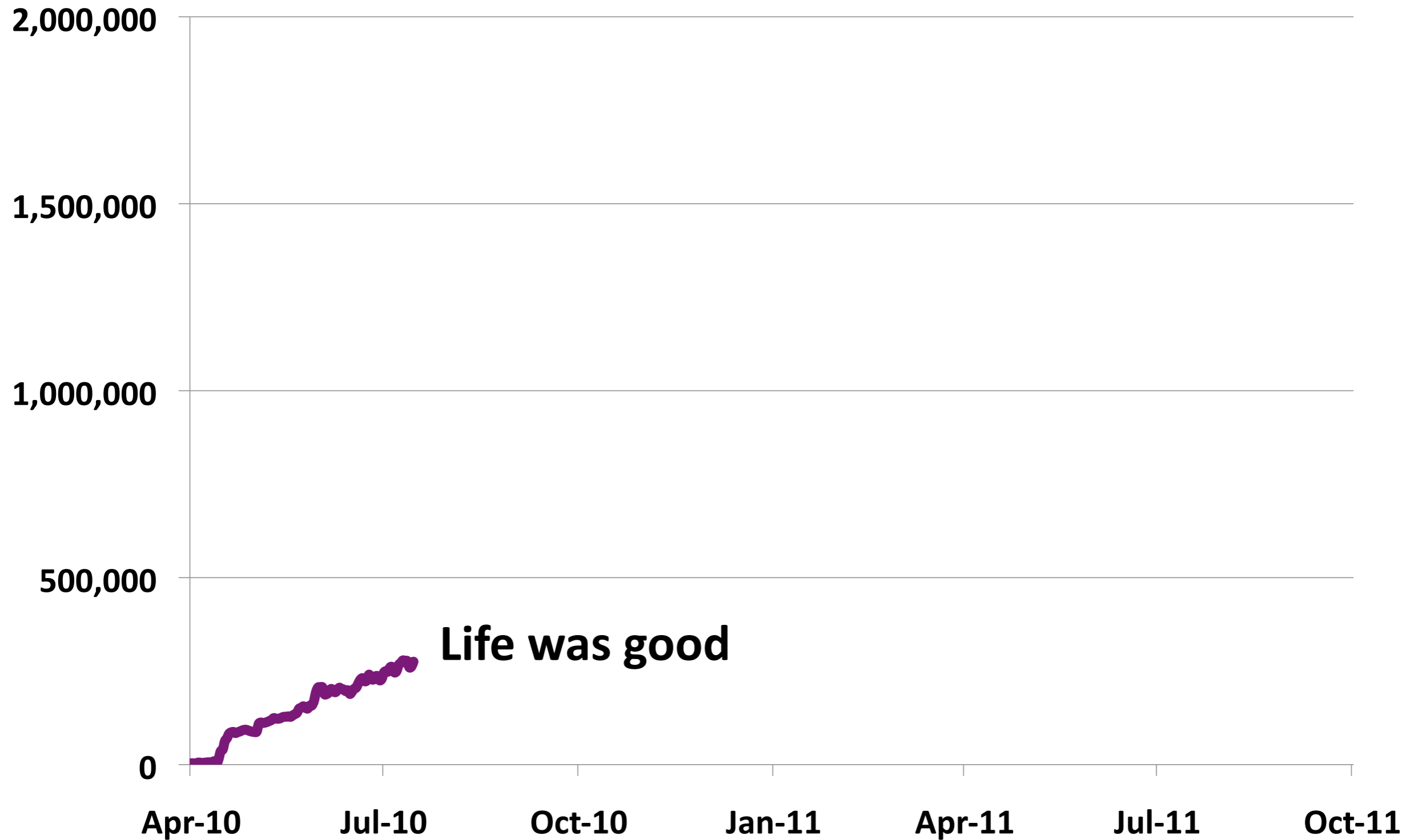
Oct 2009



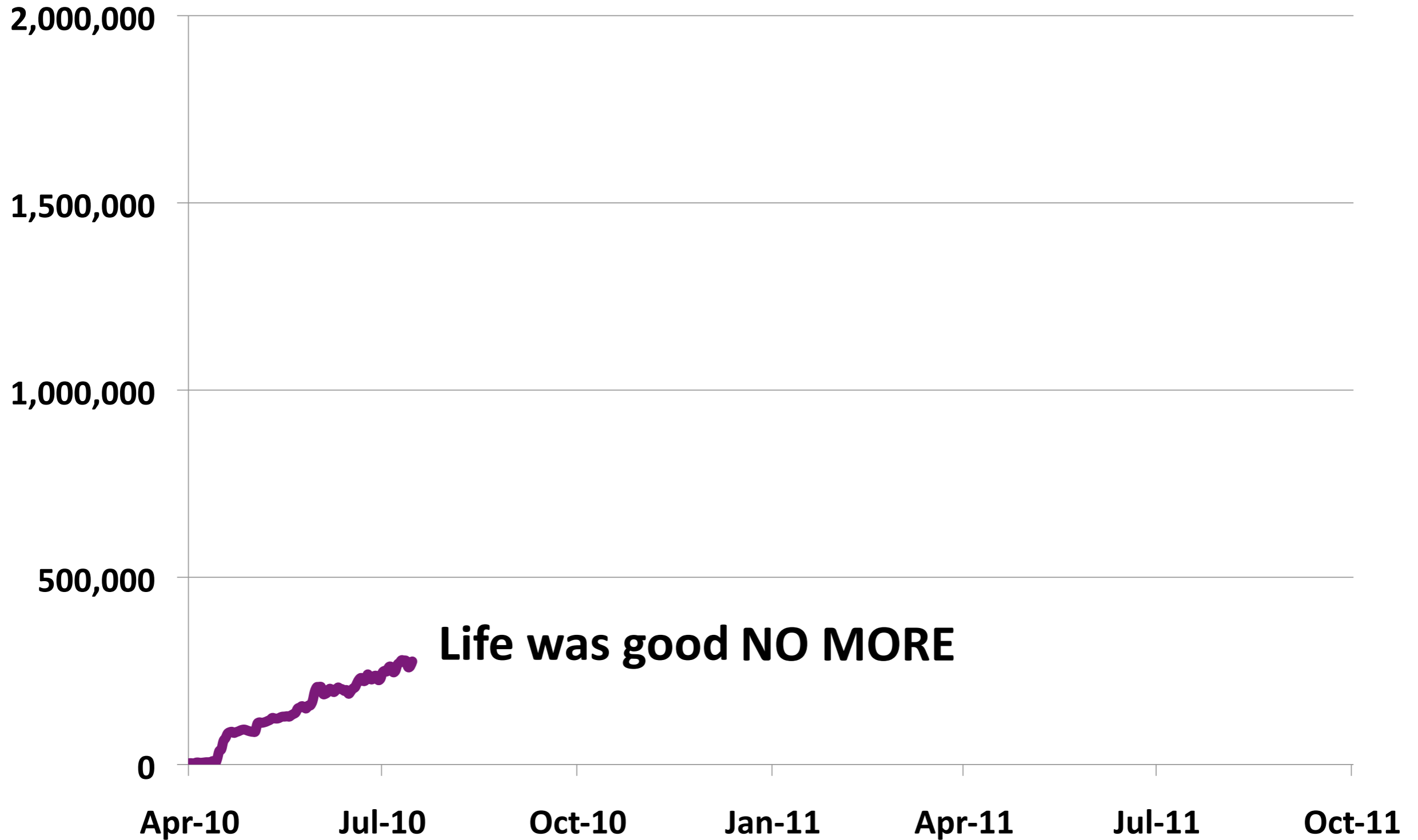
A basic setup using sharding worked fine



250K daily users



250K daily users



Welcome to 6 weeks of pain!

Heavy optimizations were necessary



Welcome to 6 weeks of pain!

Heavy optimizations were necessary

Numerous small fixes regarding DB config



Welcome to 6 weeks of pain!

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Numerous small fixes regarding DB config

More shards



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More shards

Even more shards



Welcome to 6 weeks of pain!

Heavy optimizations were necessary

Numerous small fixes regarding DB config

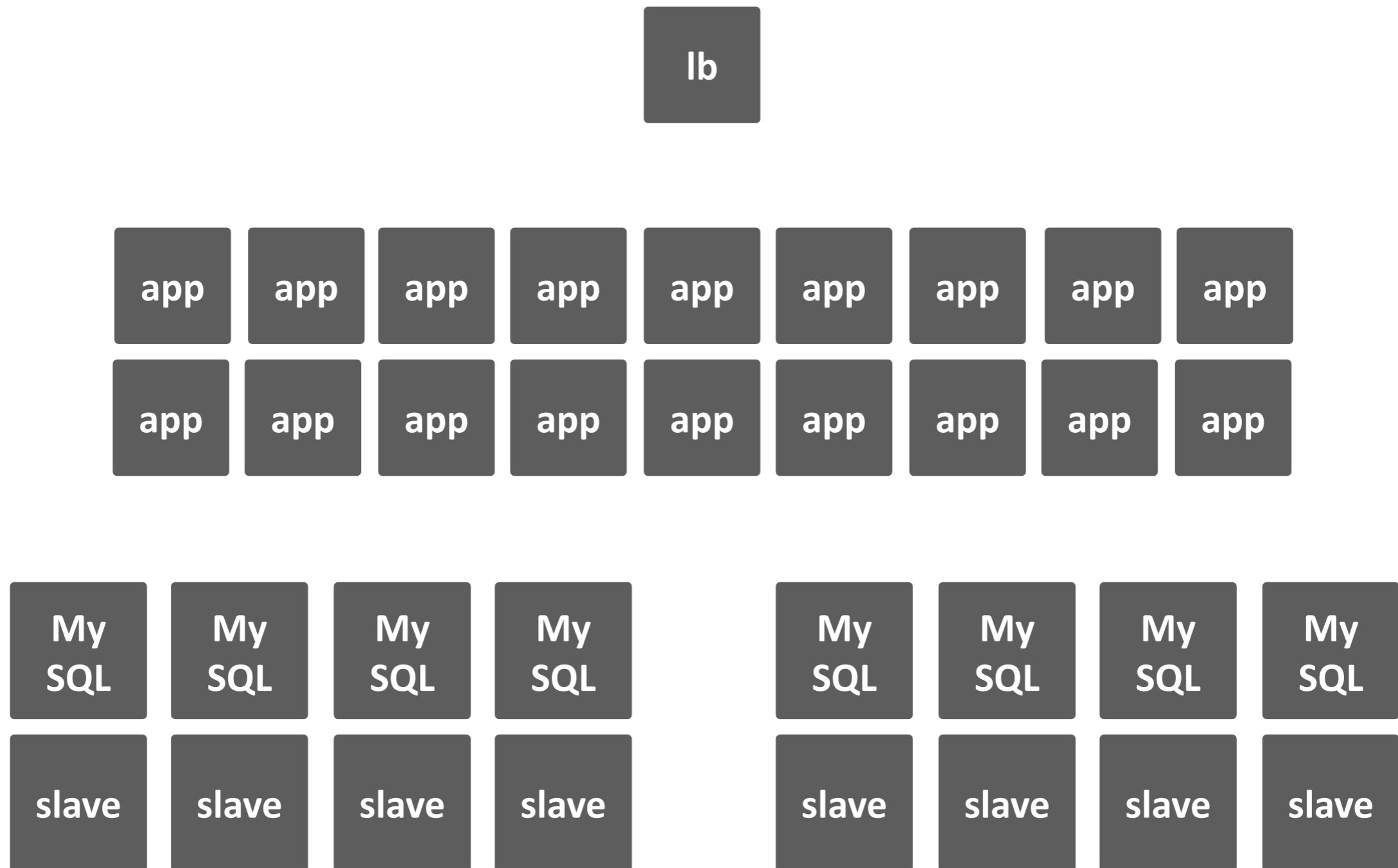
More shards

Even more shards

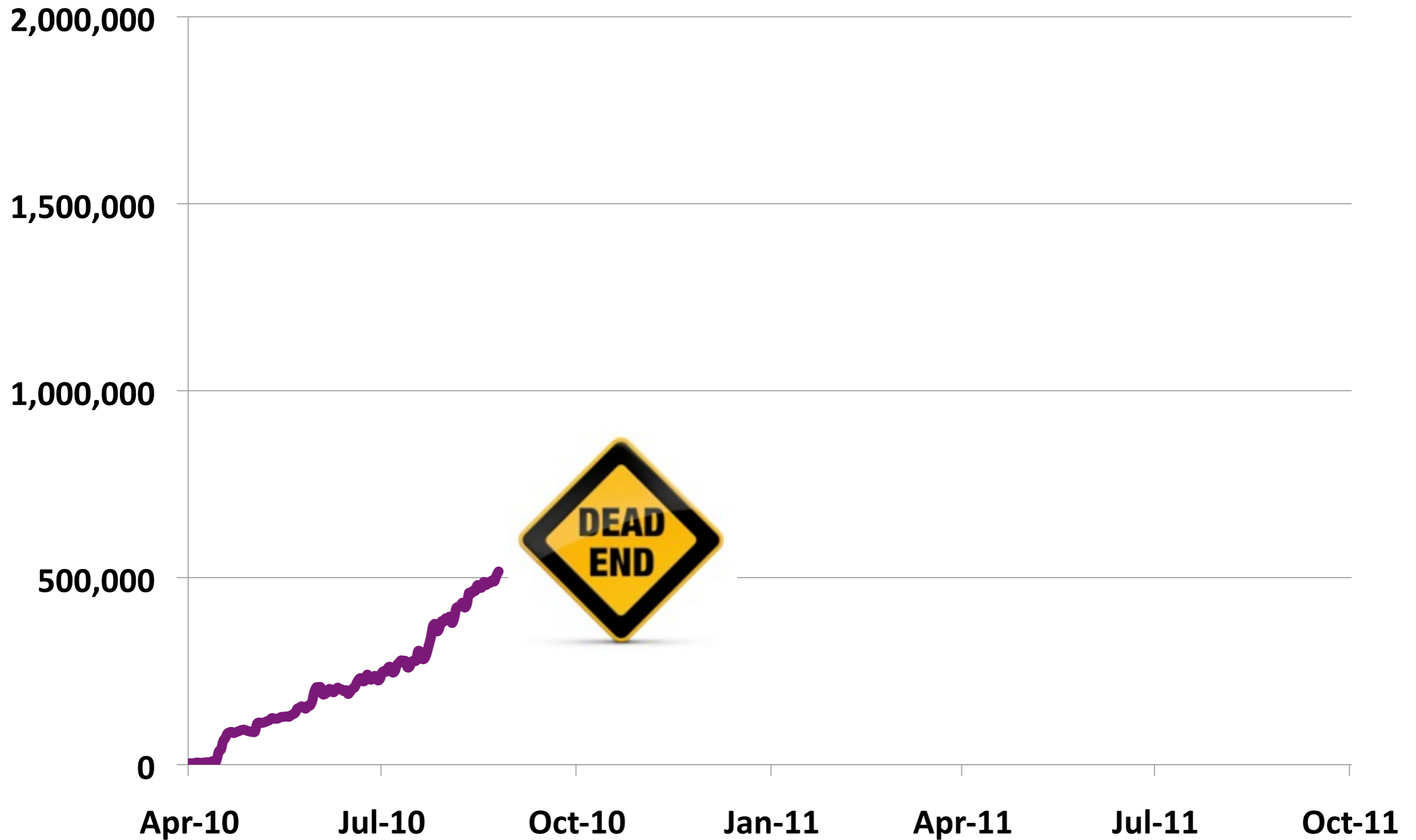
Splitting the model to get more shards



Early sharding hell: 8 master and 8 slaves



At 500K daily users we were at a dead end



OUCH!



Jan 2010: Meanwhile at the 2nd team

Don't break the bank

Make it faster

Make it cheaper

Make it simpler



Jan 2010: Meanwhile at the 2nd team

Don't break the bank

Make it faster

Make it cheaper

Make it simpler



redis



Evolution II: Use Redis as main database



Oct 2009



Jan 2010



If MySQL is a truck



Fast enough

disk based

robust

If MySQL is a truck, Redis is a race car

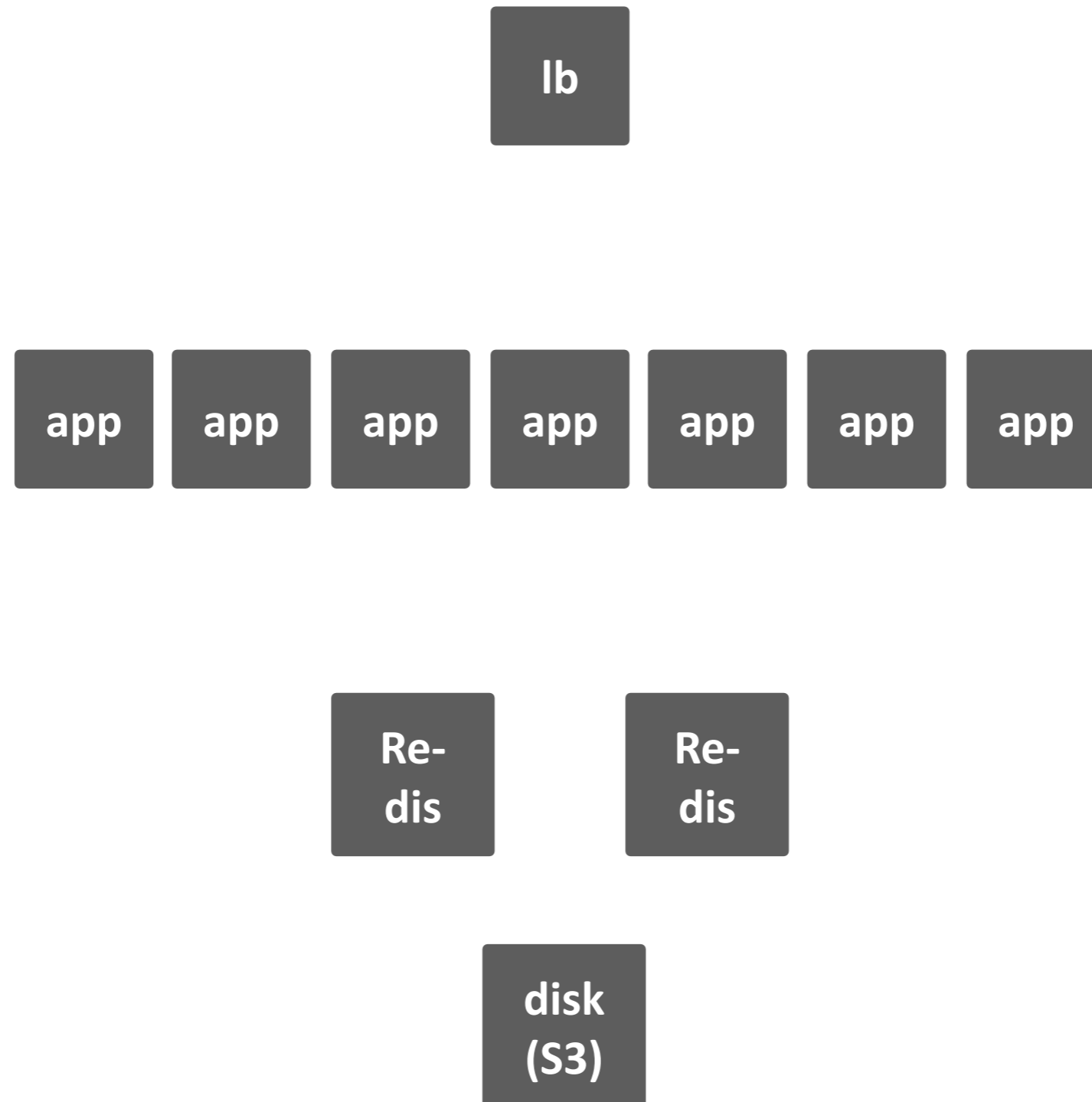


Super fast

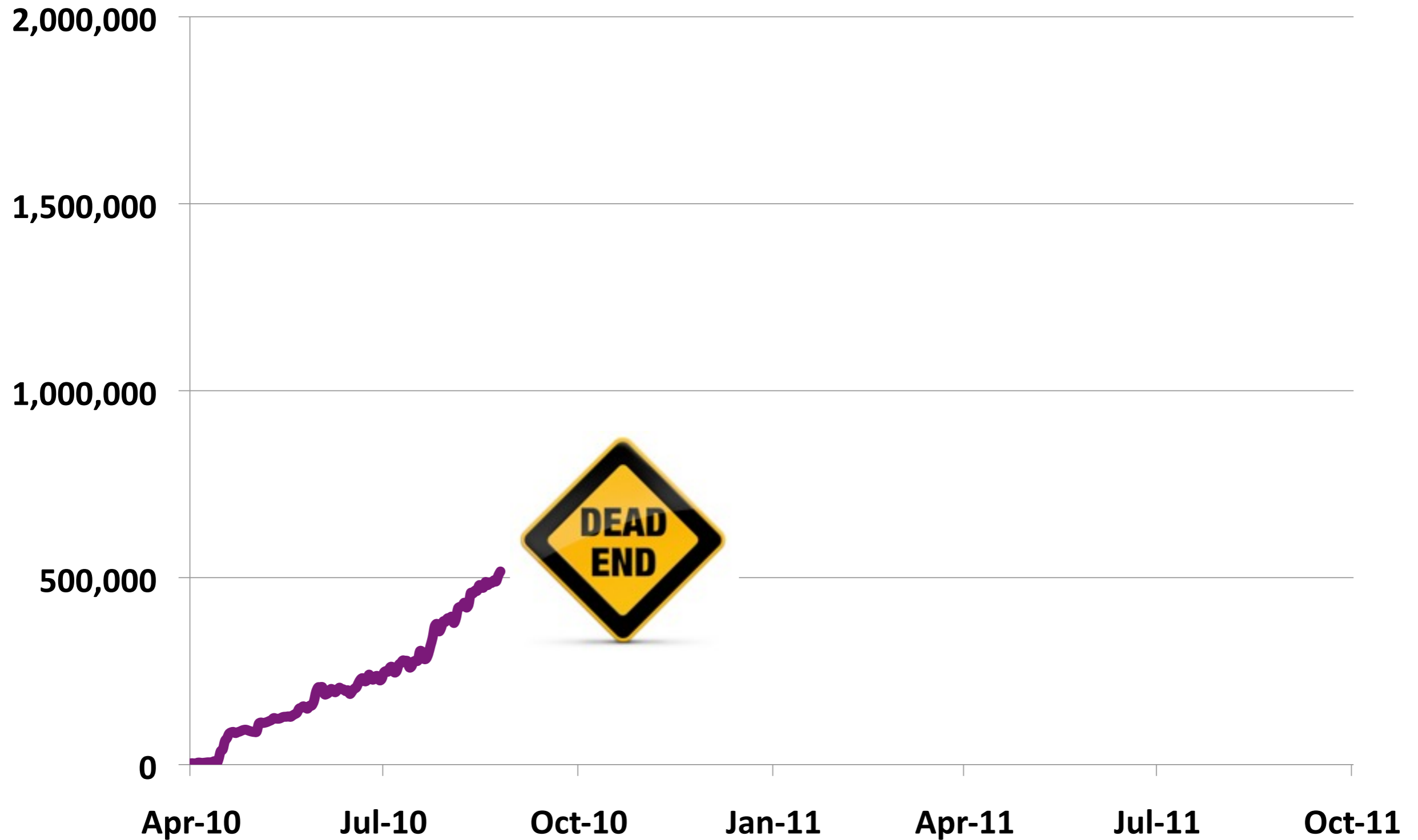
RAM based

fragile

Bare metal for low latency!



How could we apply that knowledge?



On-demand migrations from MySQL to Redis

```
def self.find(uid)

  if not_migrated?(uid)
    OldSQL.all(:conditions => {:uid=>uid}).each do |old|
      NewRedis.create_from_old!(old)
    end
  end

  # Load from Redis...
  # Create objects...
end

def not_migrated?(uid)
  redis.hsetnx('migrated_ids', uid)
end
```


On-demand migrations from MySQL to Redis

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def self.find(uid)
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    OldSQL.all(:conditions => {:uid=>uid}).each do |old|
```

```
      NewRedis.create_from_old!(old)
```

```
    end
```

```
  end
```

```
  # Load from Redis...
```

```
  # Create objects...
```

```
end
```

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    end
  end
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```
# Load from Redis...
# Create objects...
```

```
end
```

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  # Load from Redis...
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def not_migrated?(uid)
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end
```

Typical migration throughput over 3 days

calls_per_minute



Big and static data in MySQL, rest goes to Redis



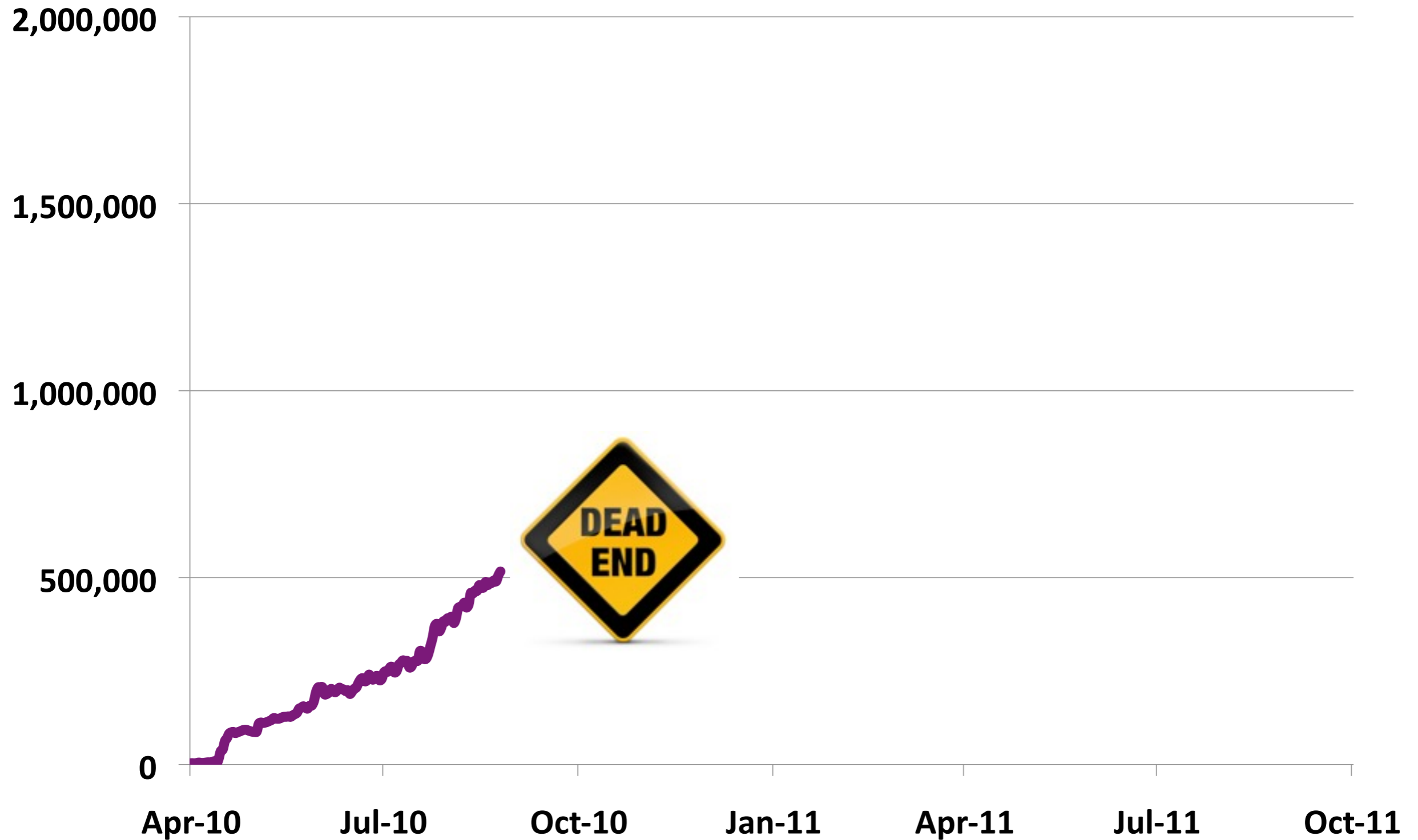
256 GB data
10% writes



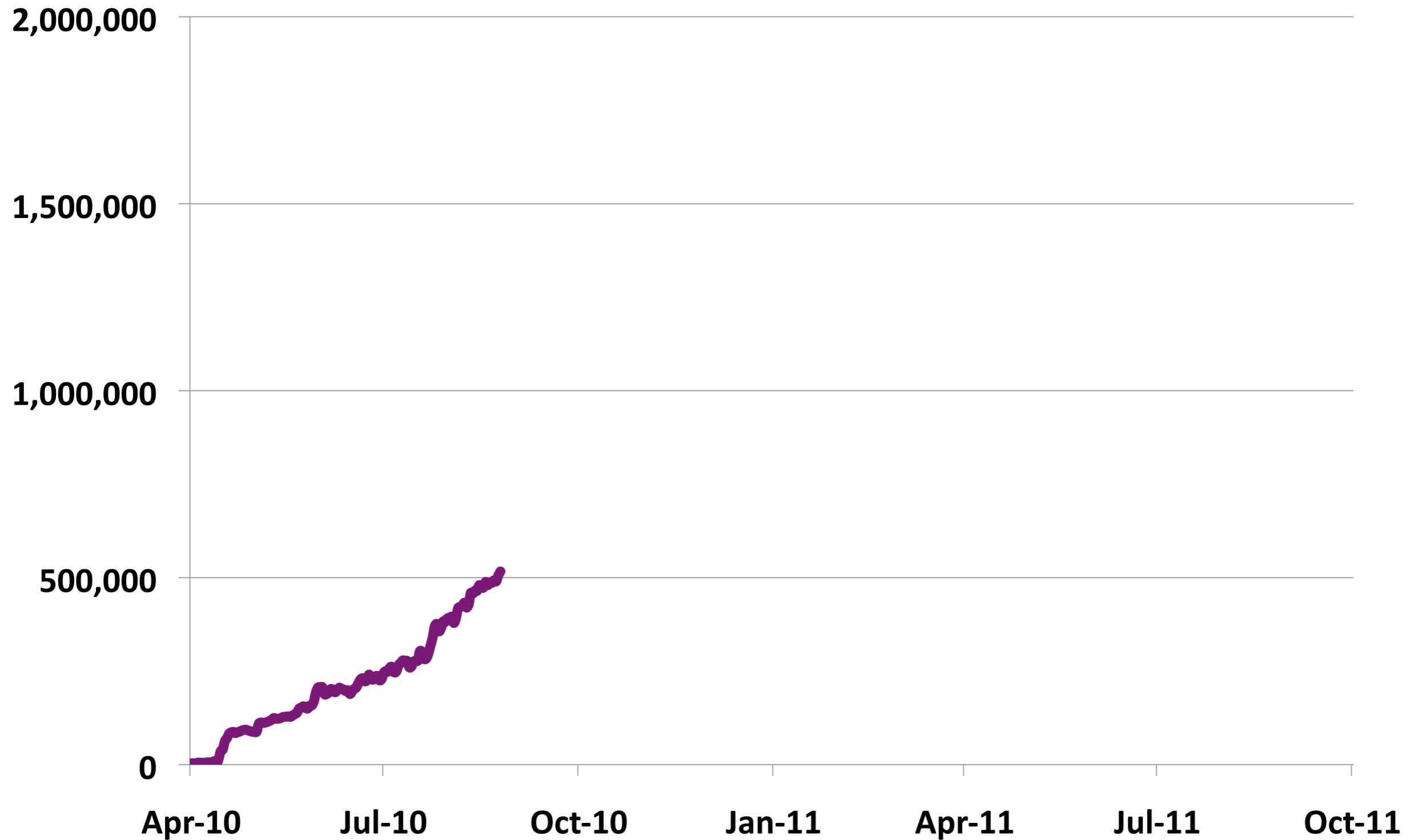
60 GB data
50% writes



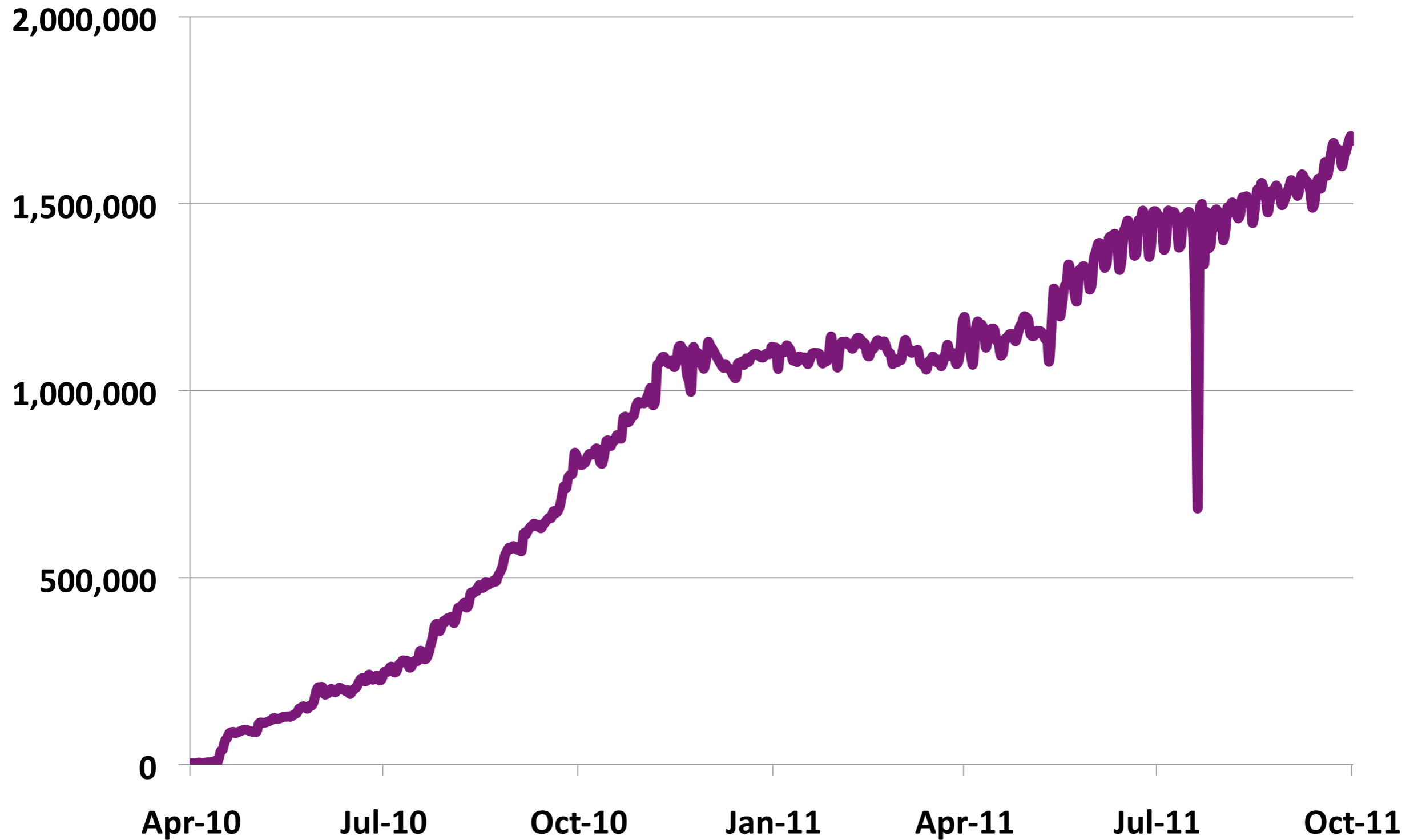
One team saved the other one



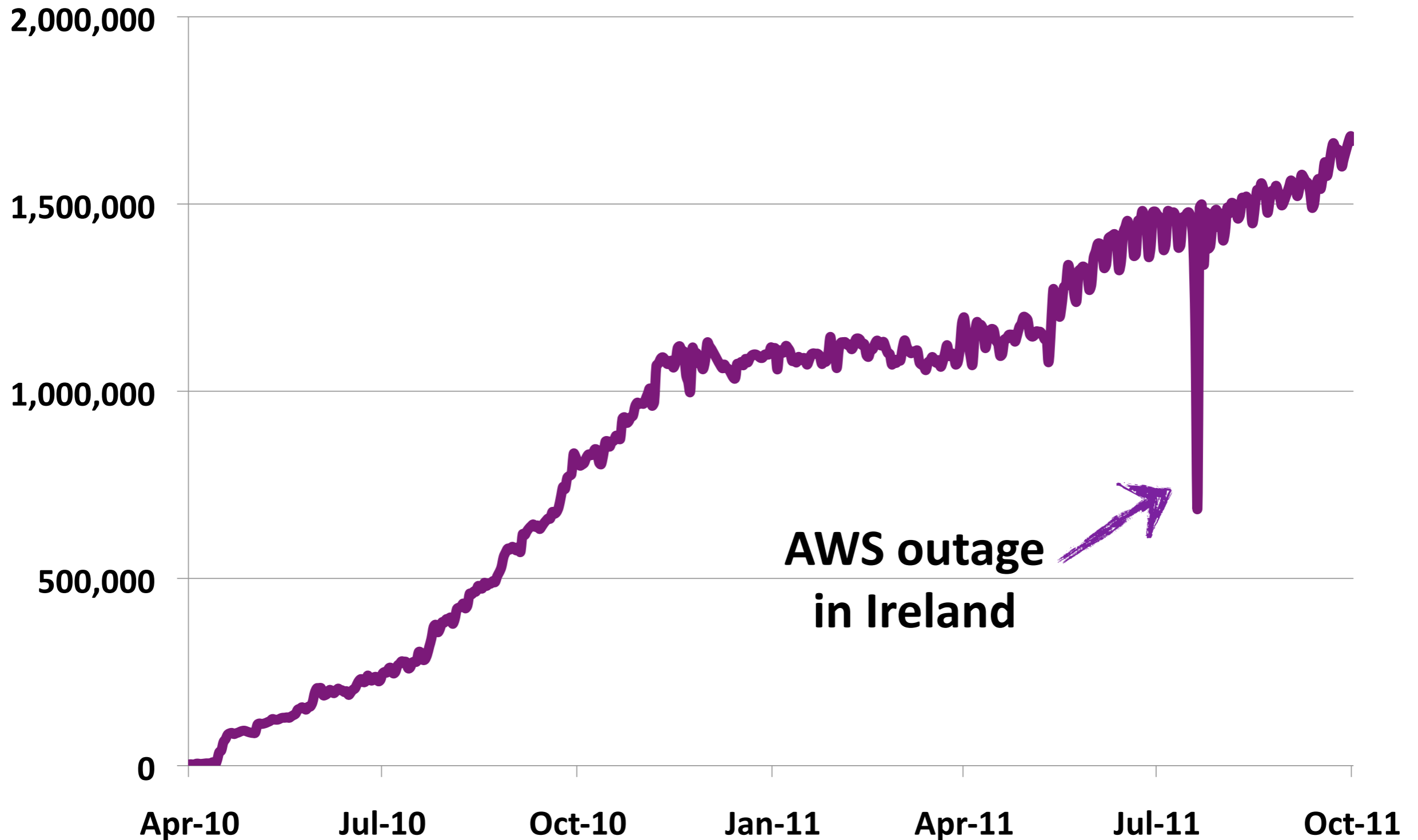
One team saved the other one



We now have more than 2 million users / day



We now have more than 2 million users / day



10 single-points-of-failure - no fun at all!





OUCH!

Architecture Evolution at Wooga

The Start: Ruby

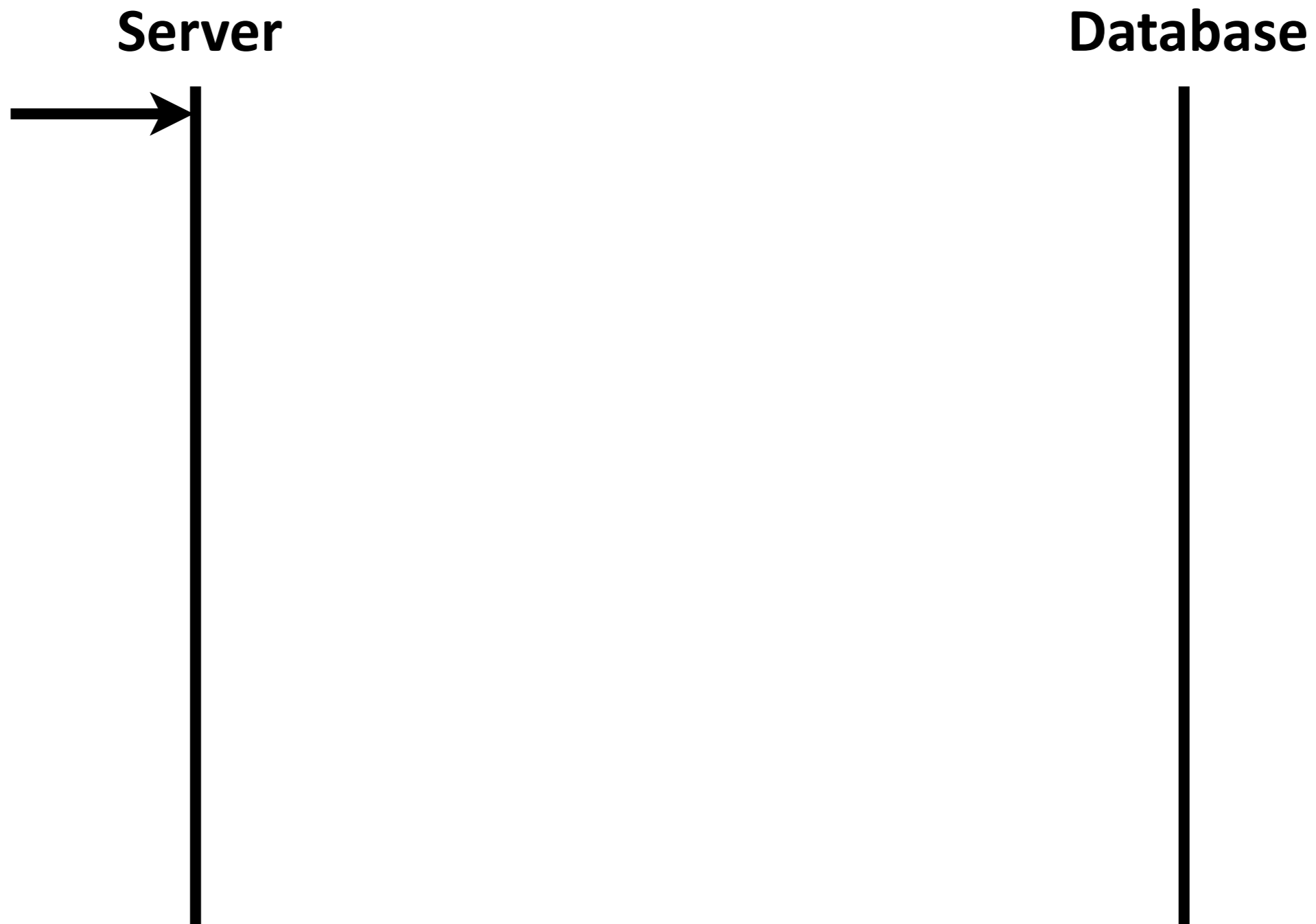
The Next Step

Best of Two Worlds

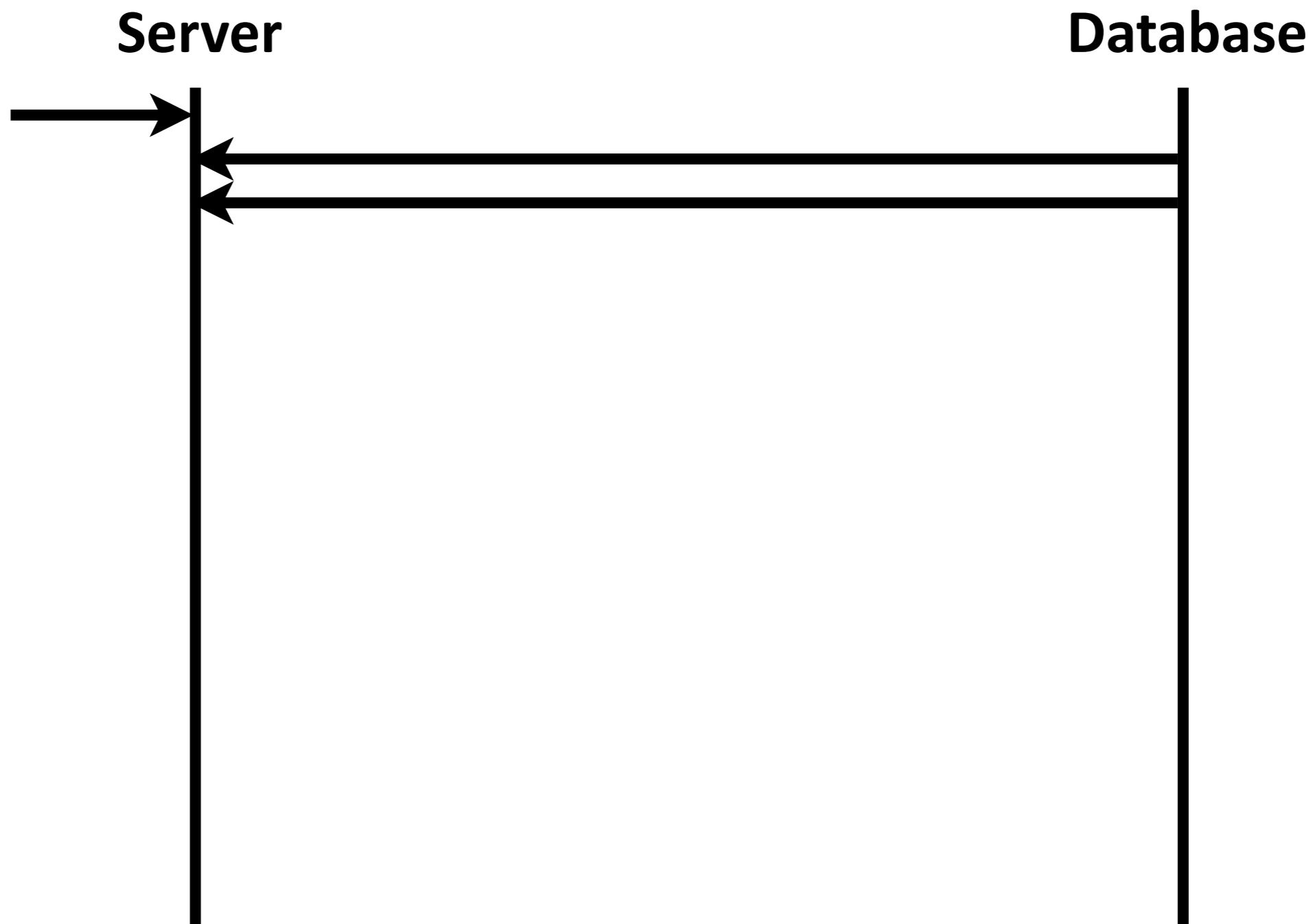
Company Values



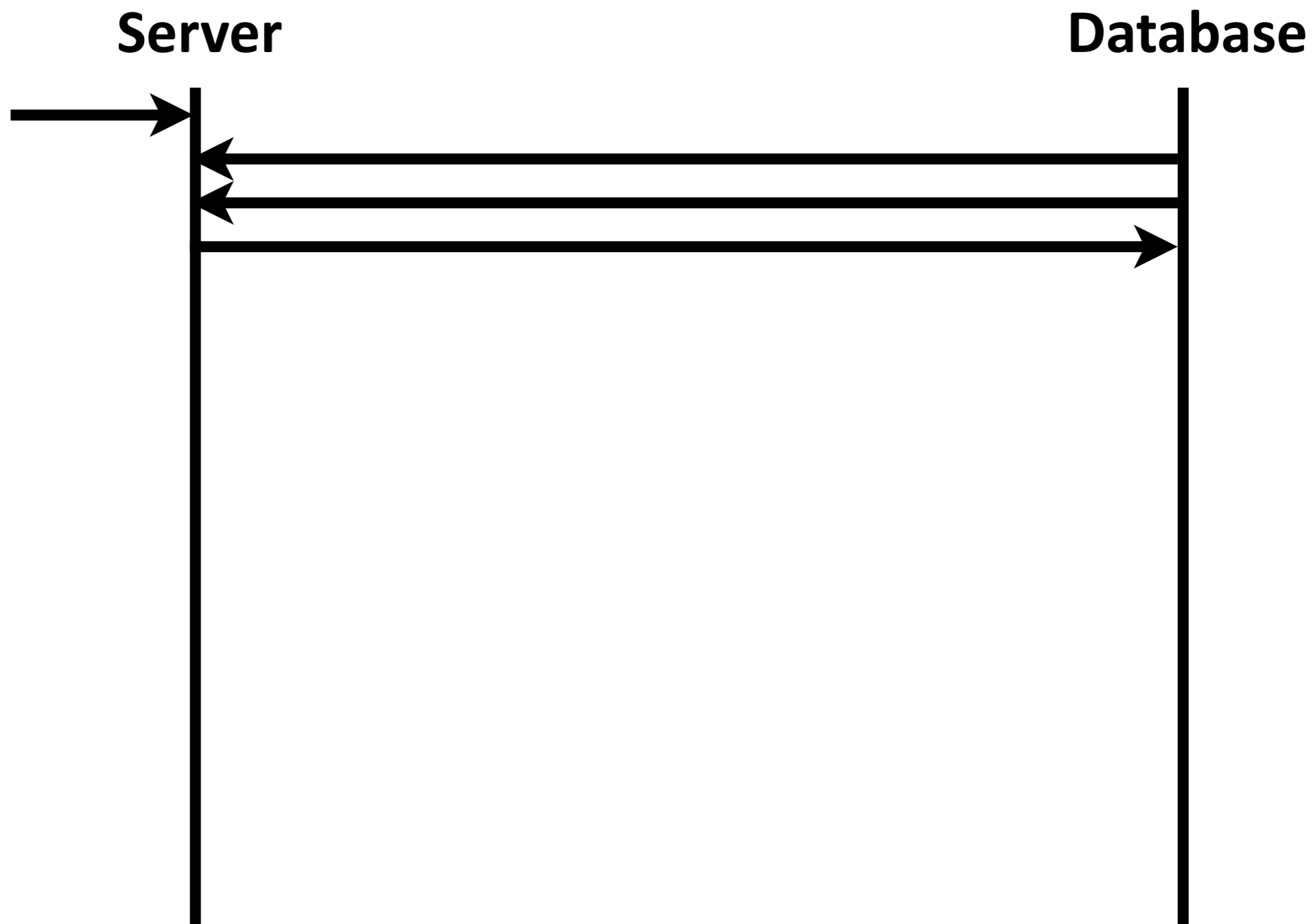
Stateless servers and DBs



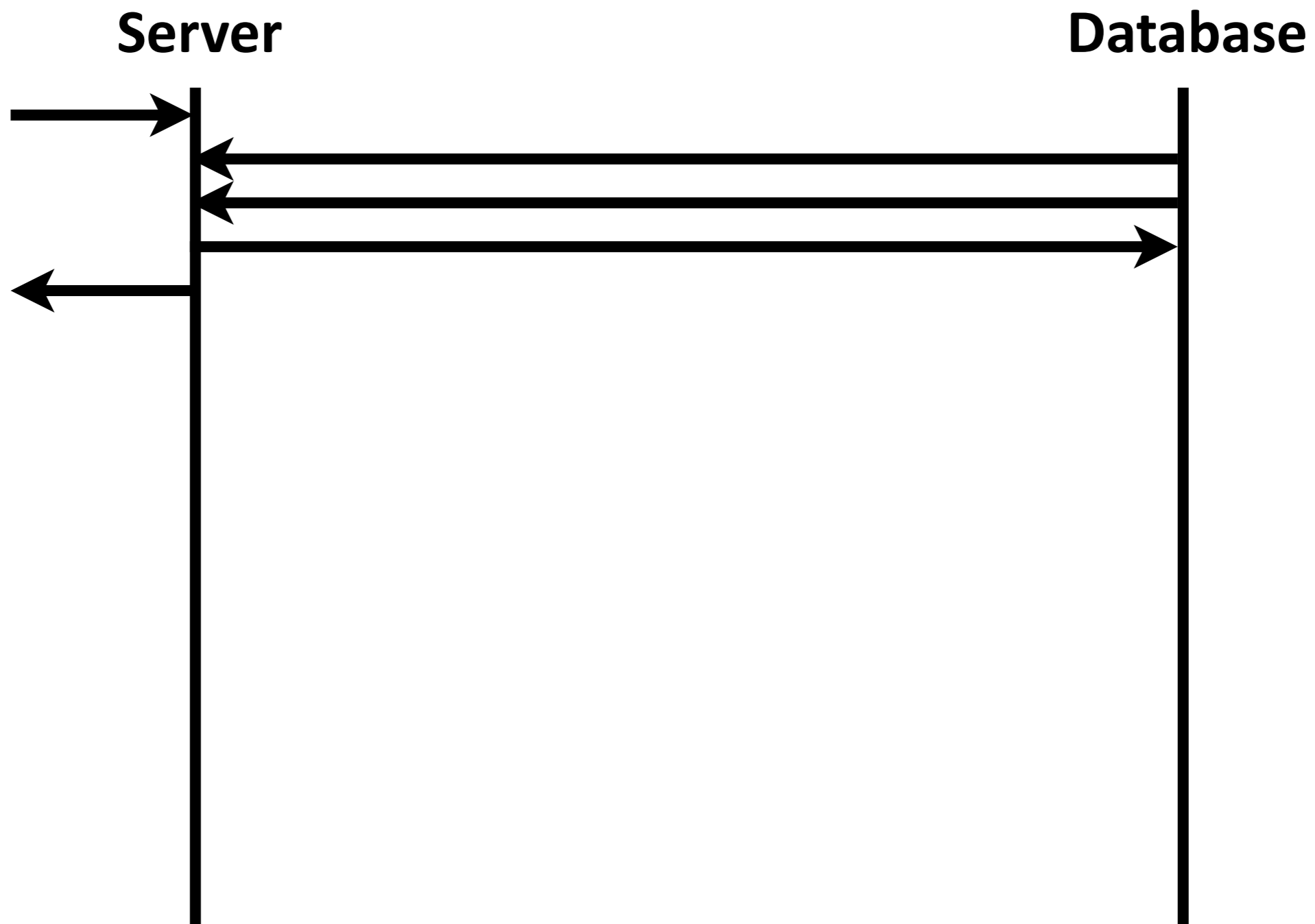
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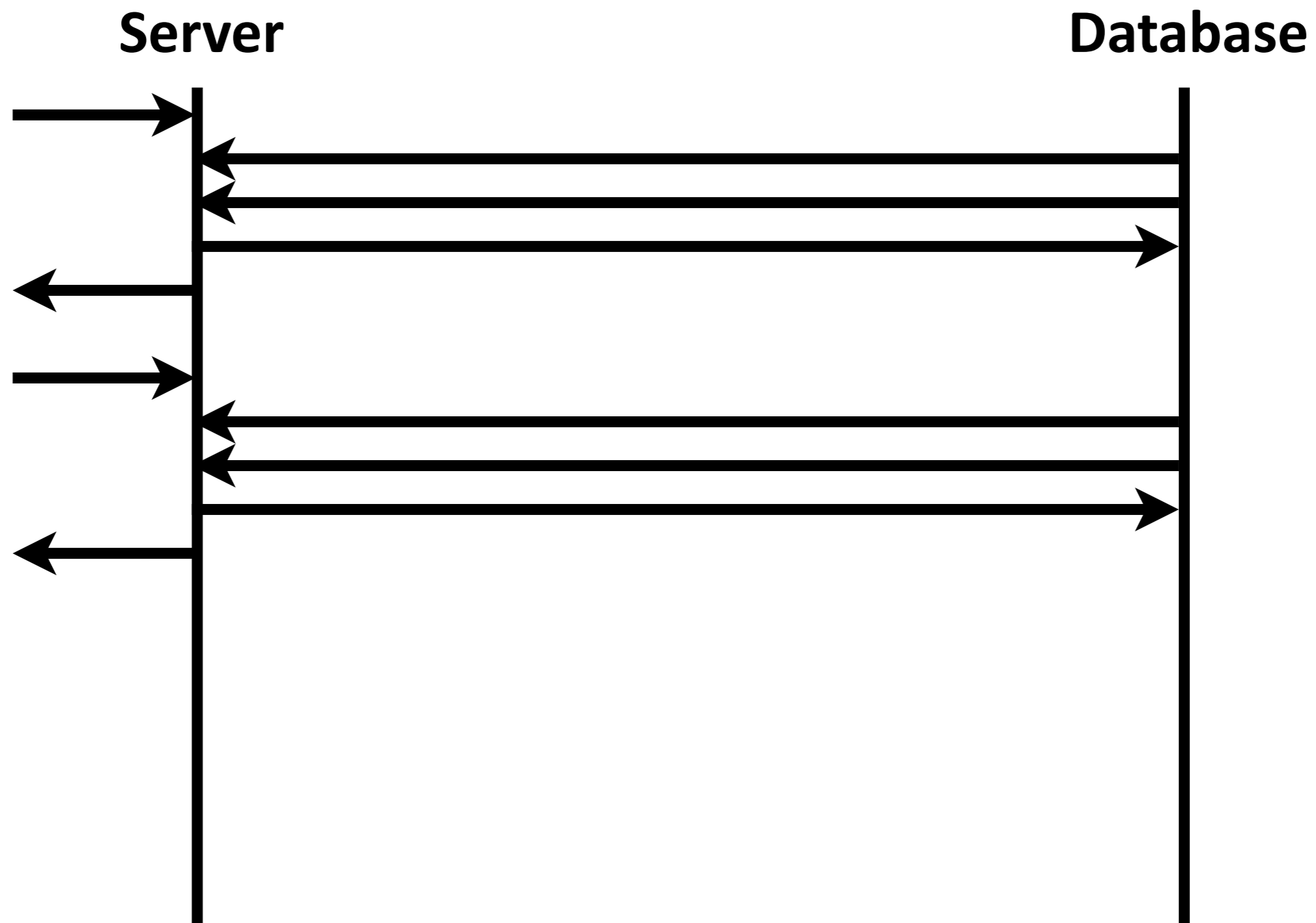
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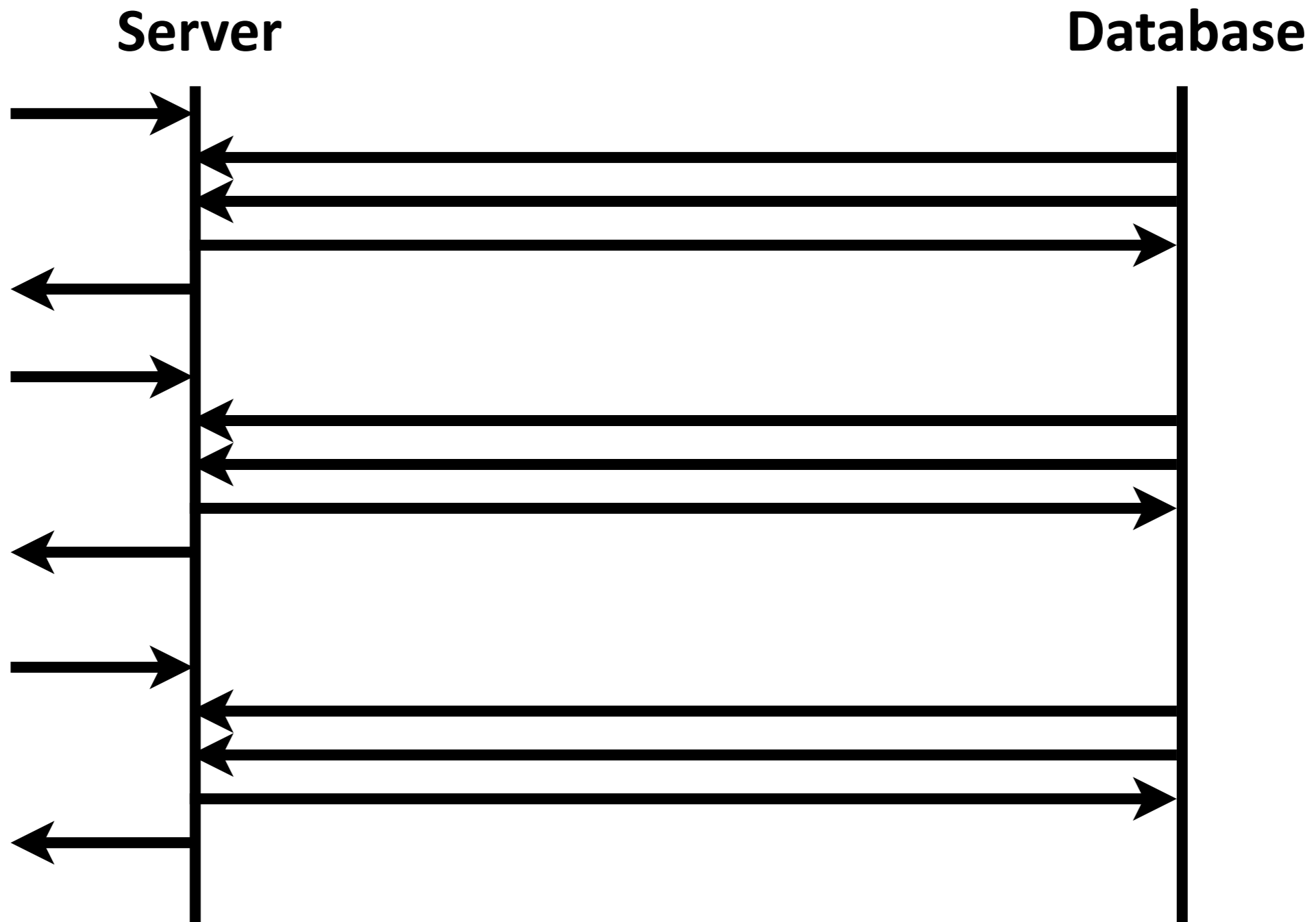
Stateless servers and DBs



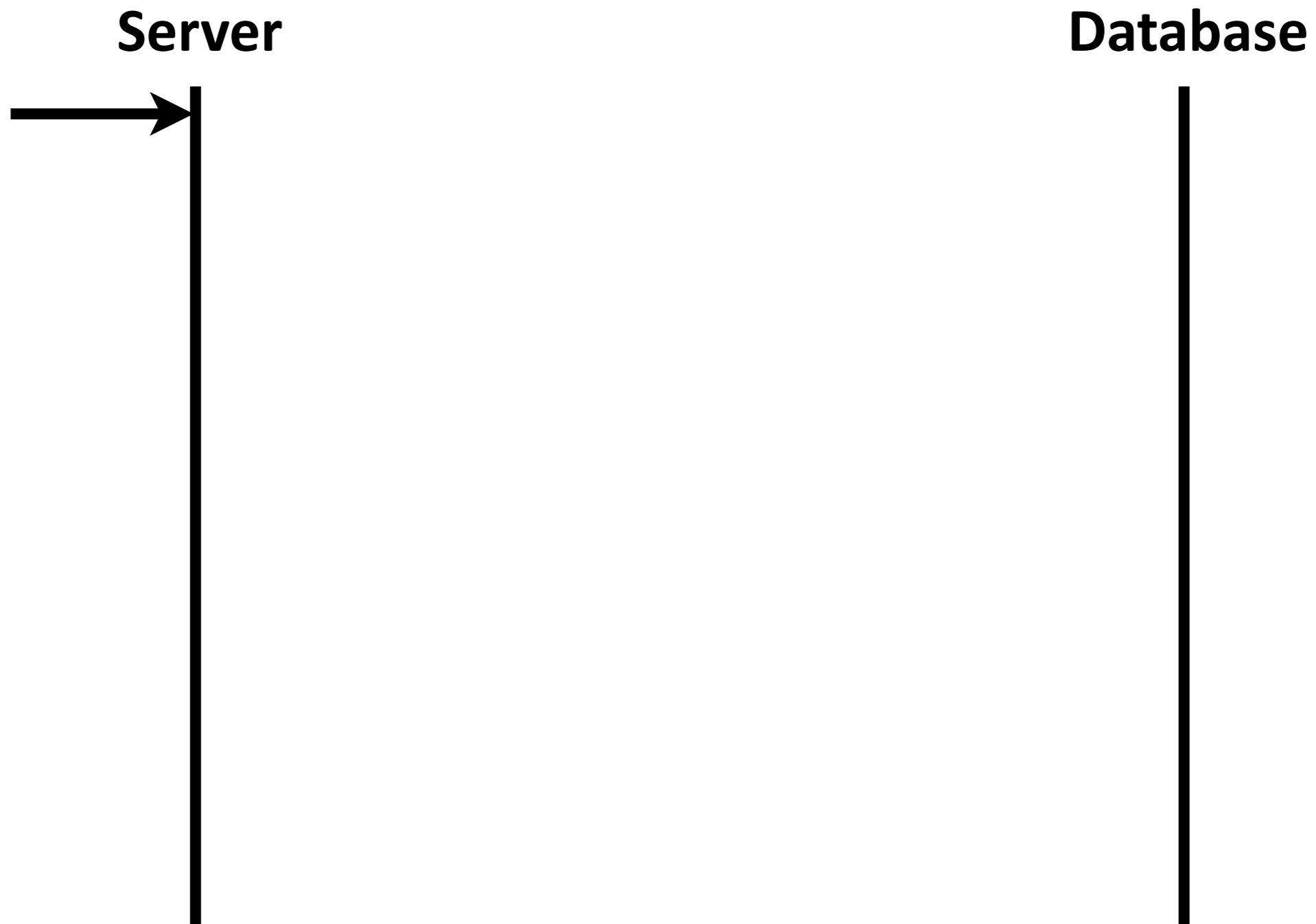
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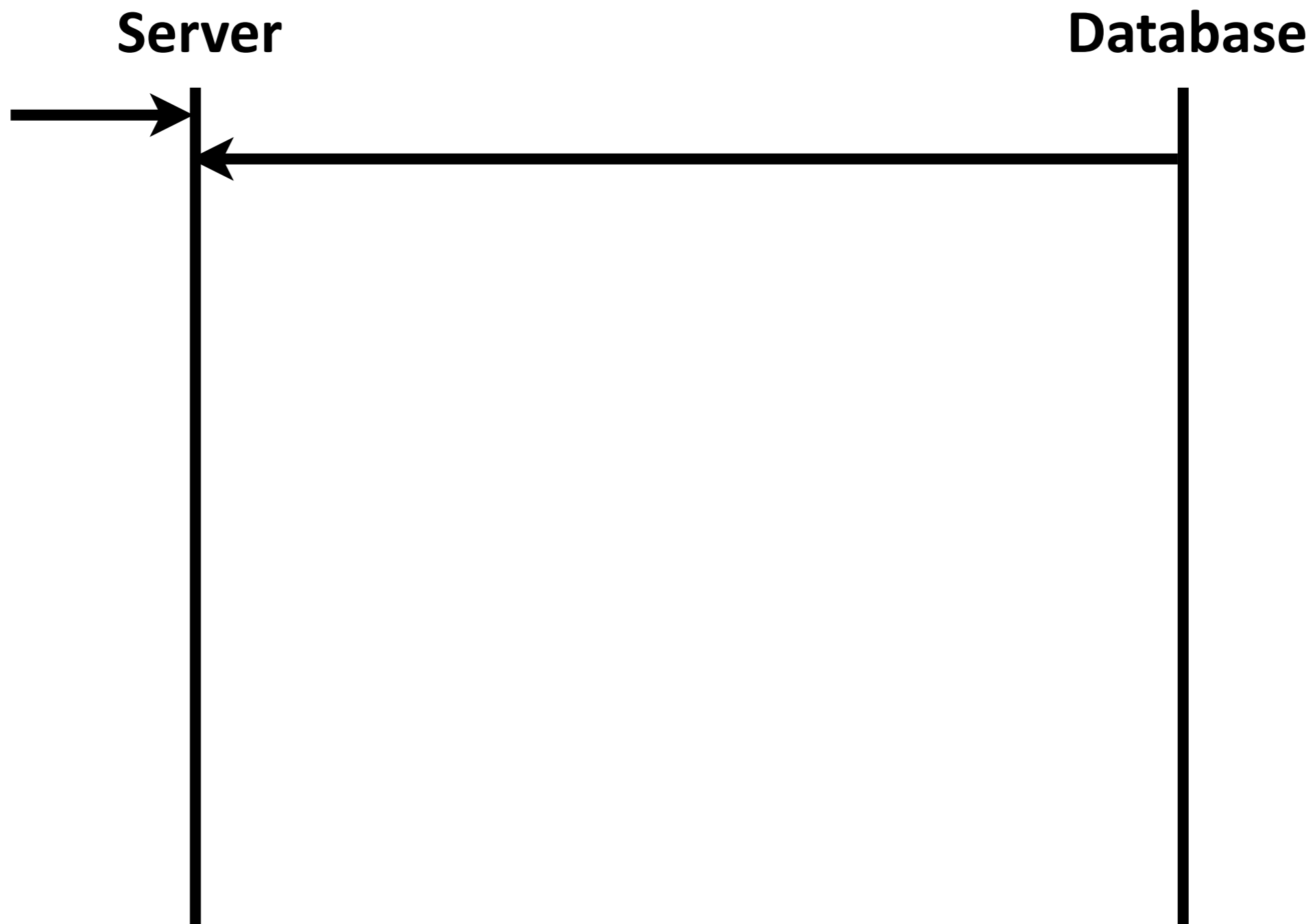
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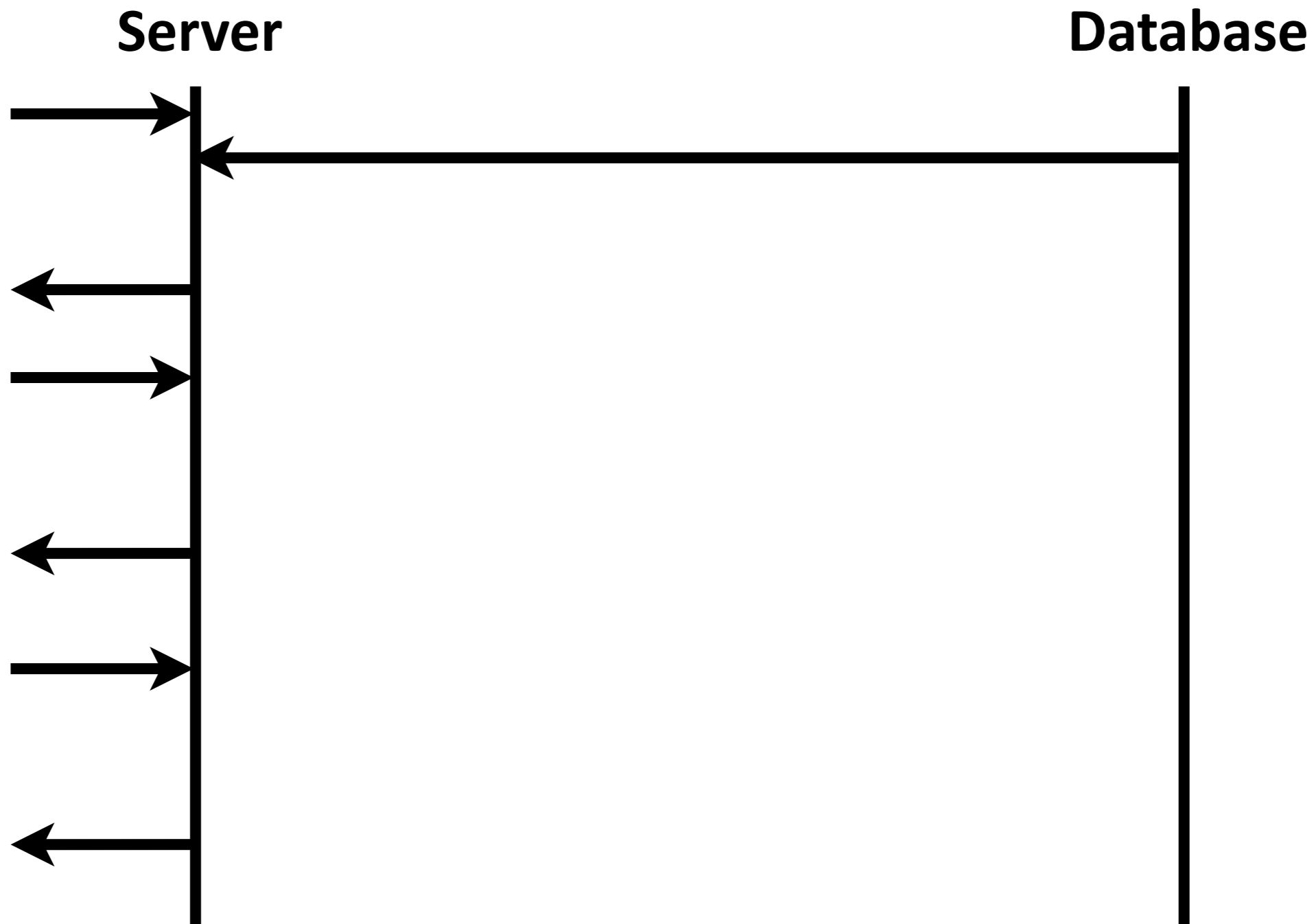
Stateful servers and DBs



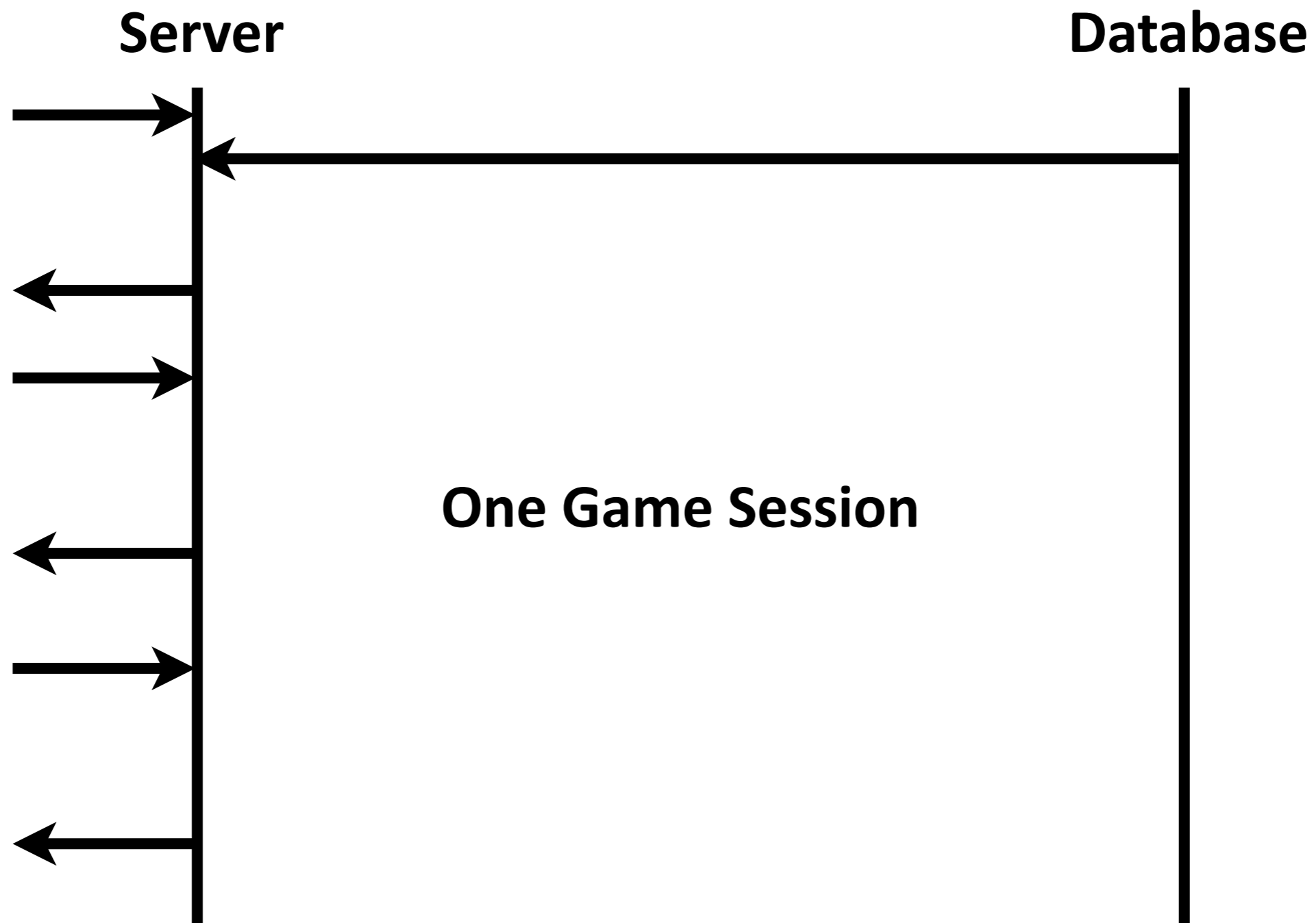
Stateful servers and DBs



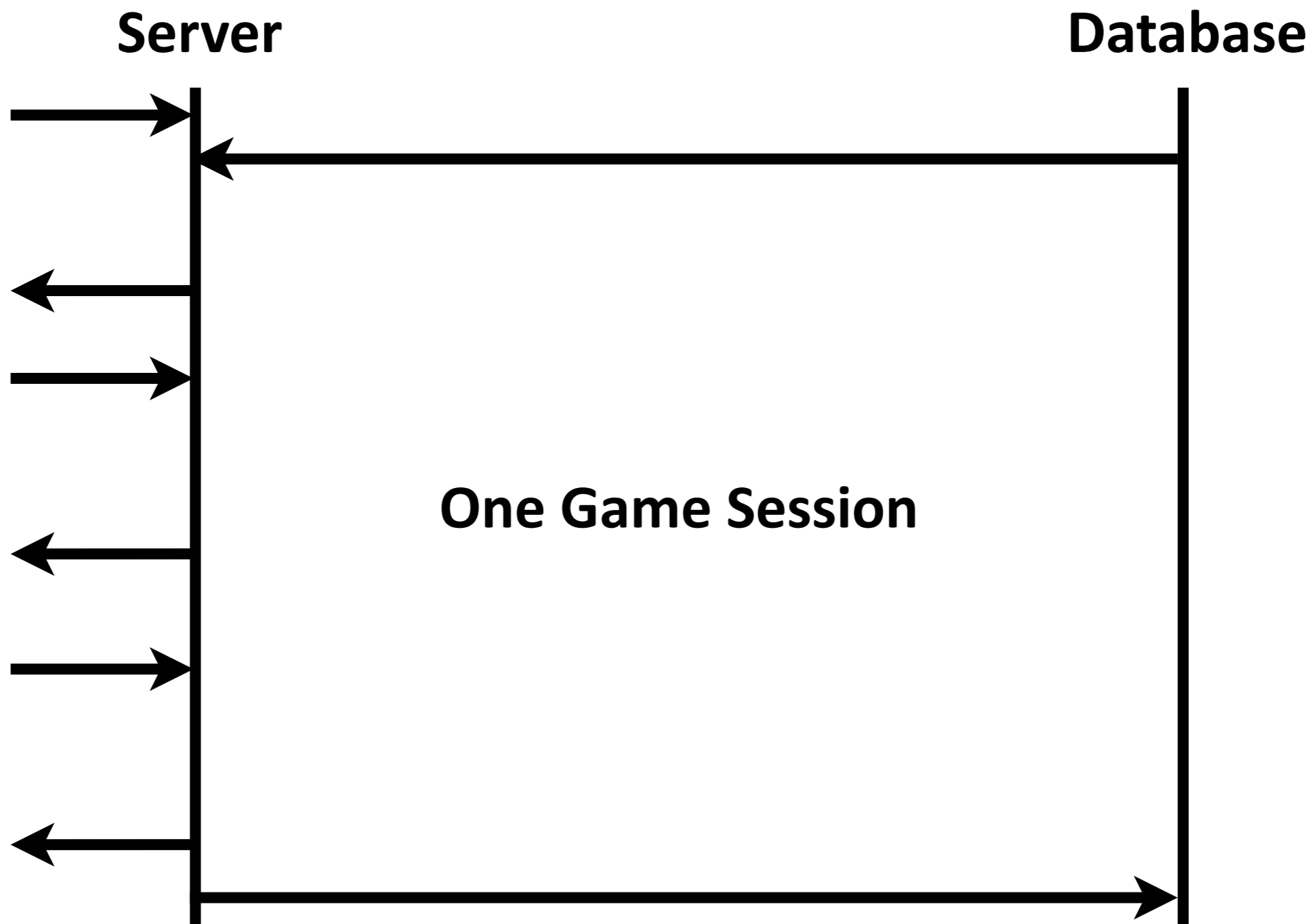
Stateful servers and DBs



Stateful servers and DBs



Stateful servers and DBs



Oct 2010: 3rd team used a stateful server

If DBs are the problem

Don't use them

Store state in server

Need to be robust



Oct 2010: 3rd team used a stateful server

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Evolution III: Use Erlang for a stateful server



Oct 2009



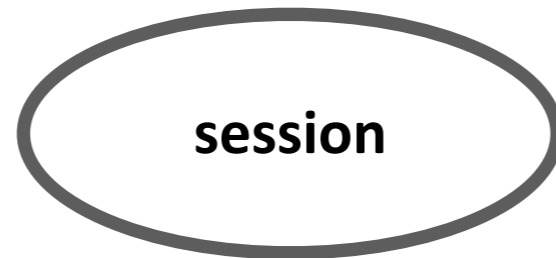
Jan 2010



Oct 2010



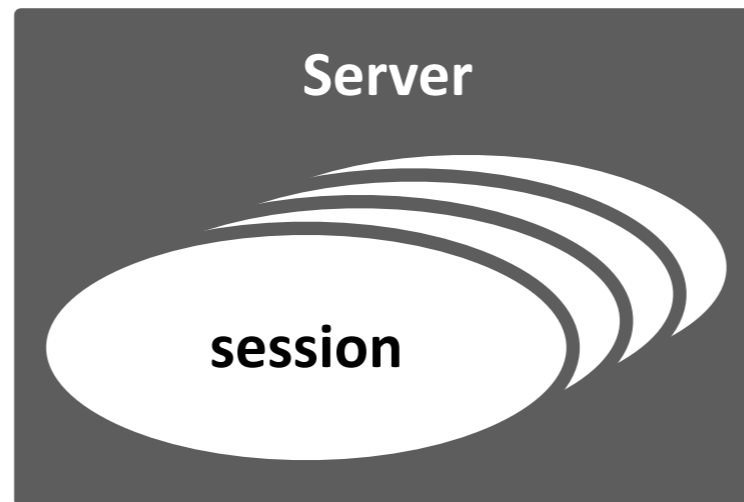
Stateful servers are not as hard as you think



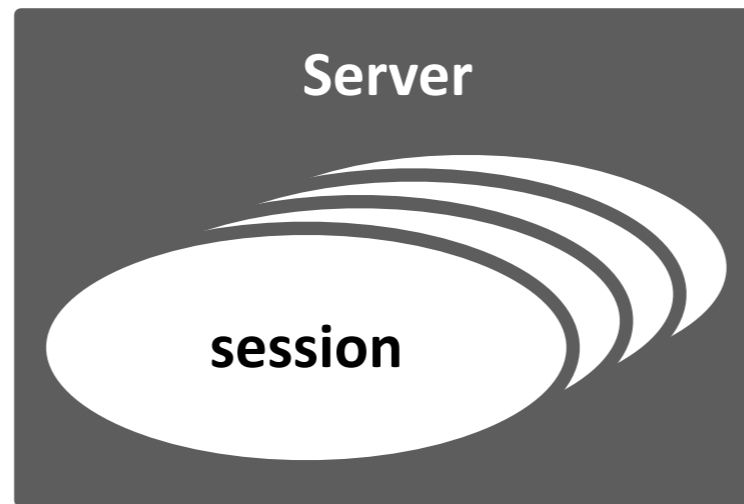
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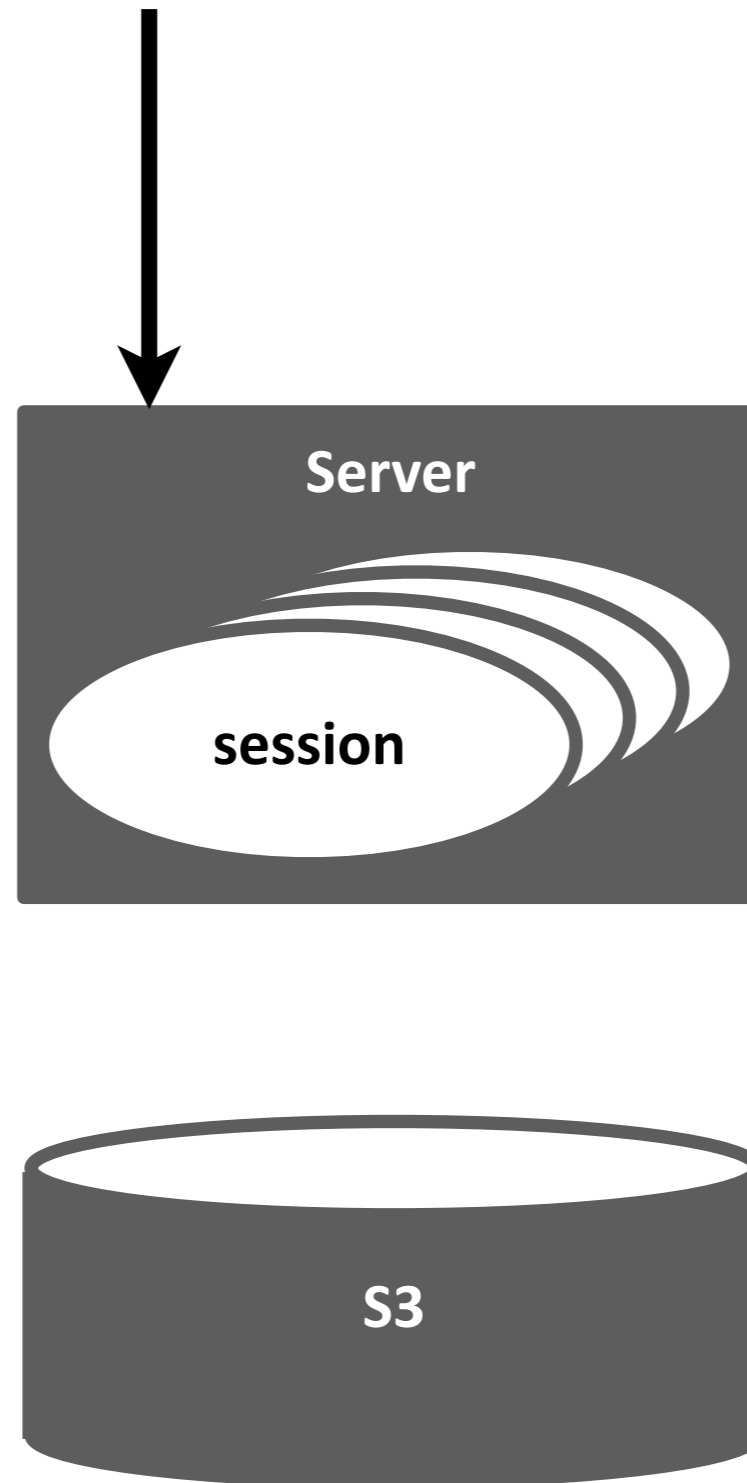
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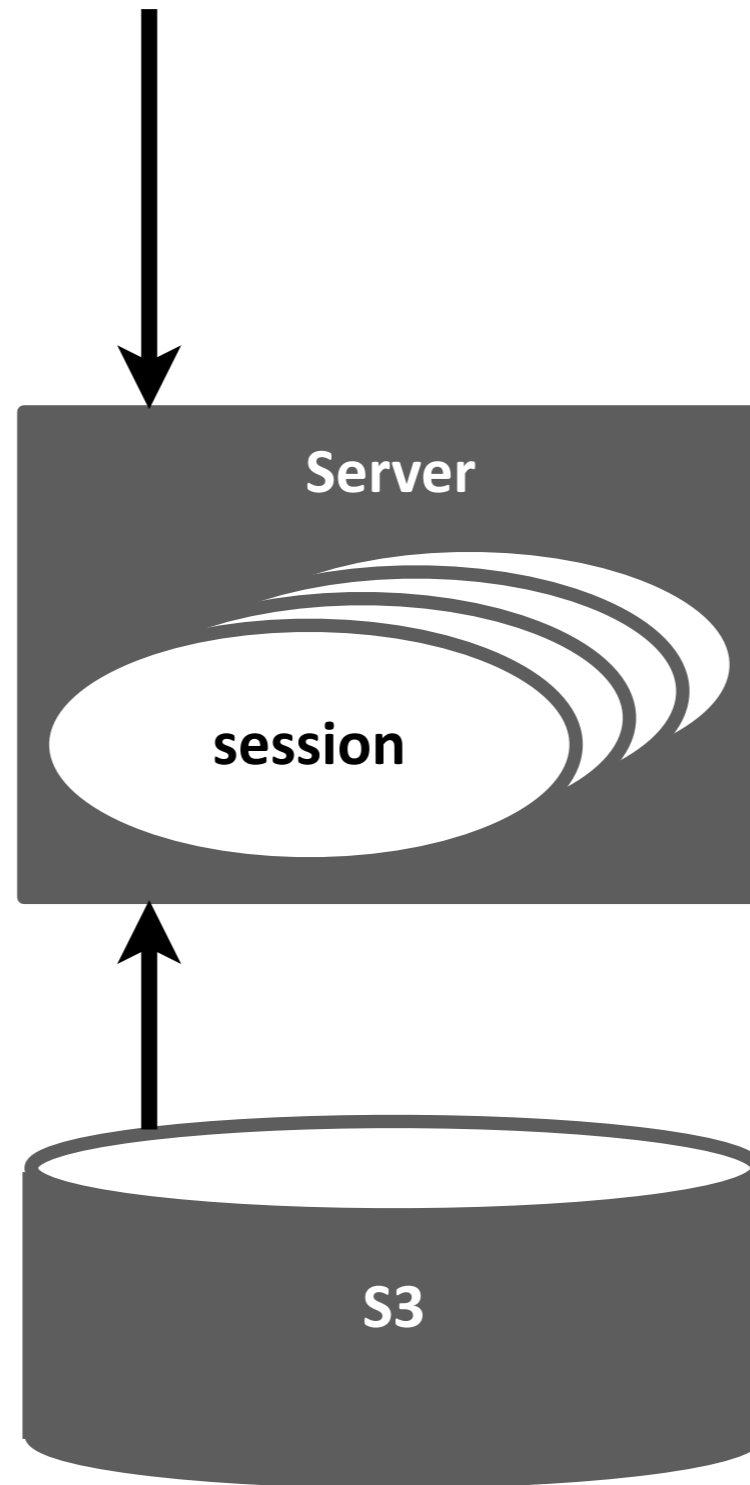
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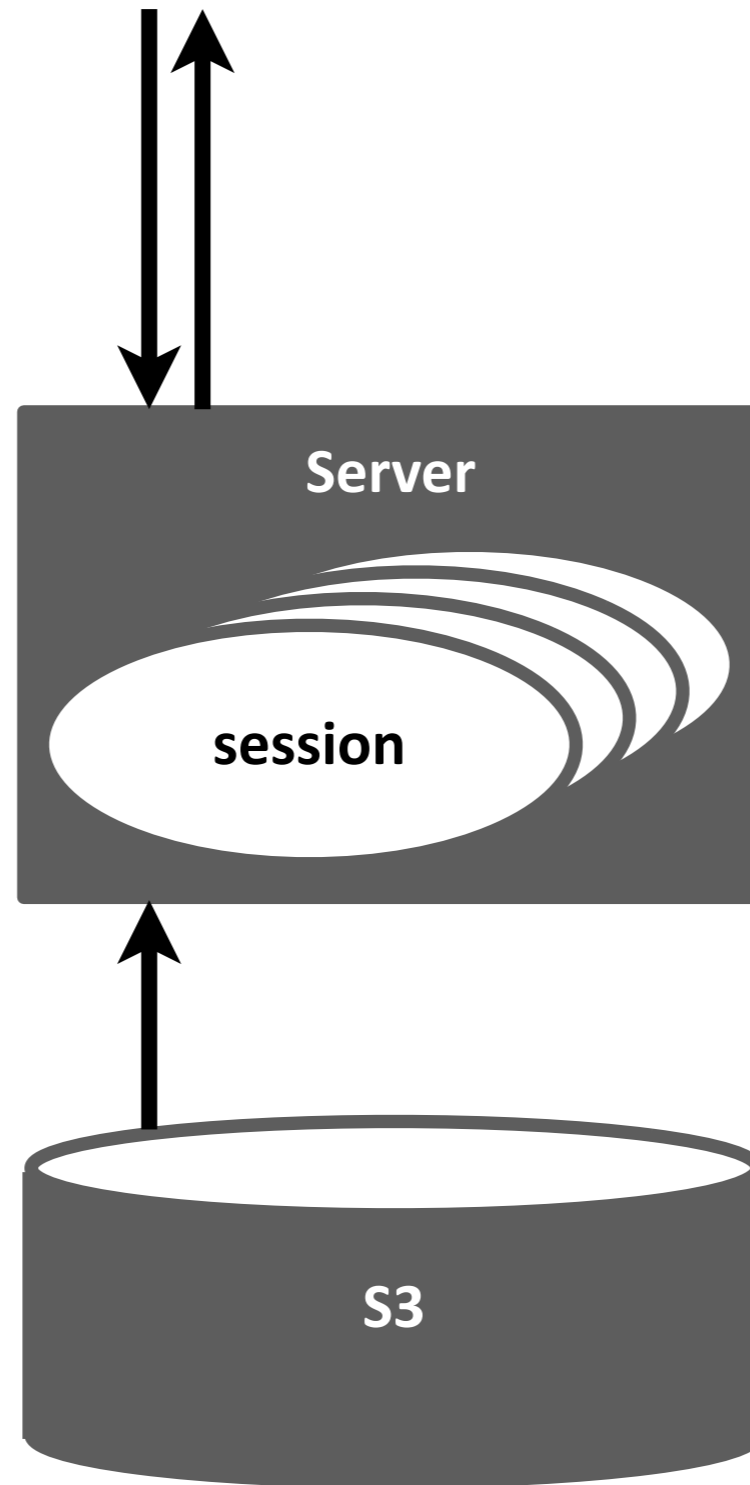
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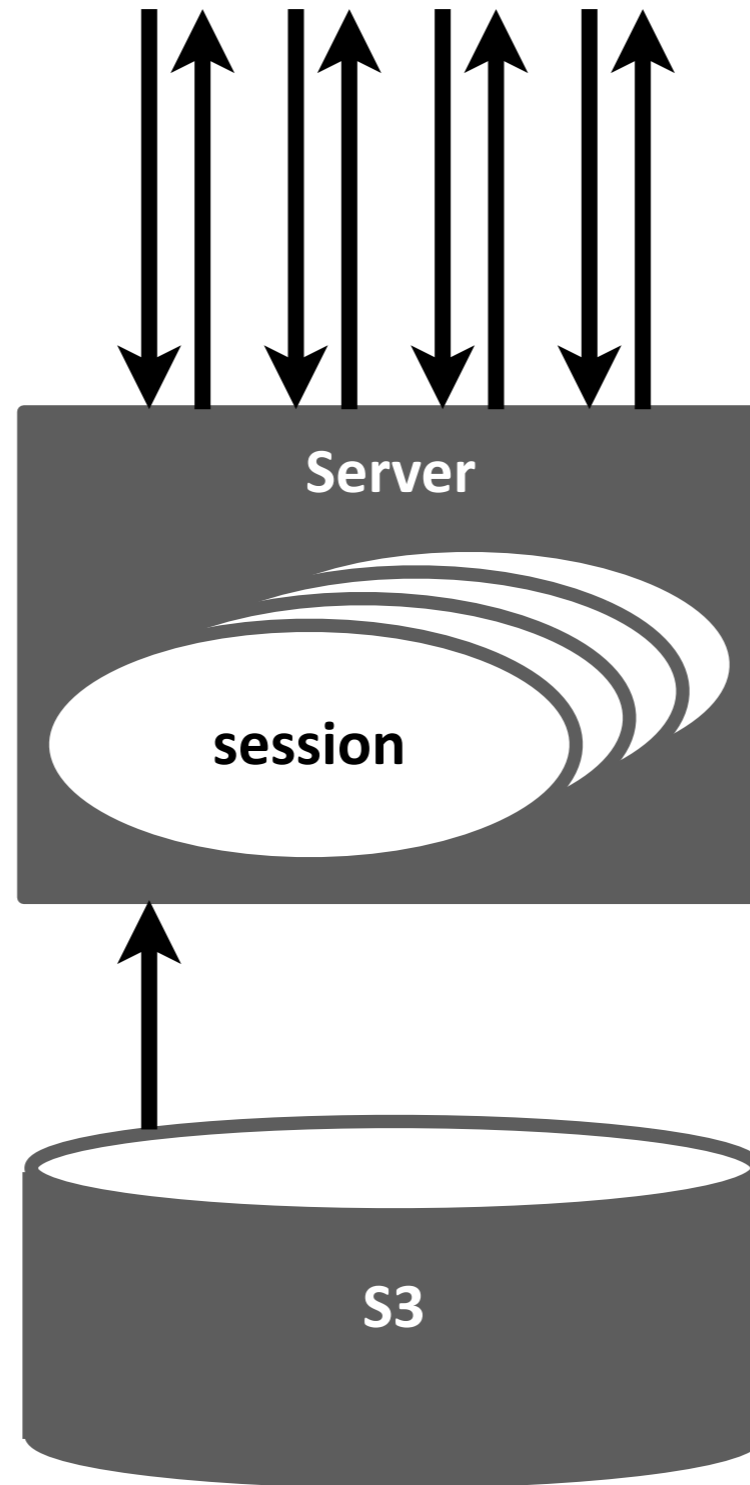
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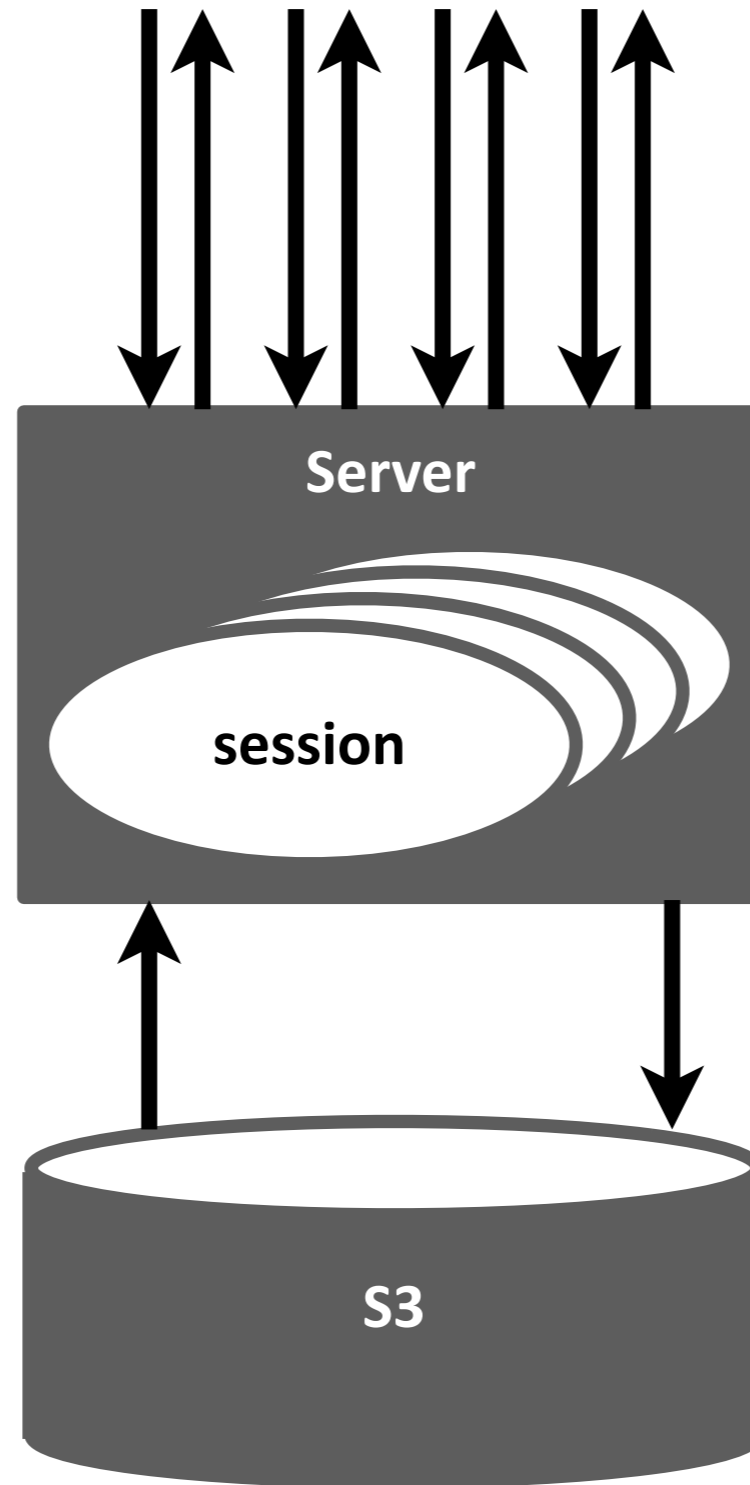
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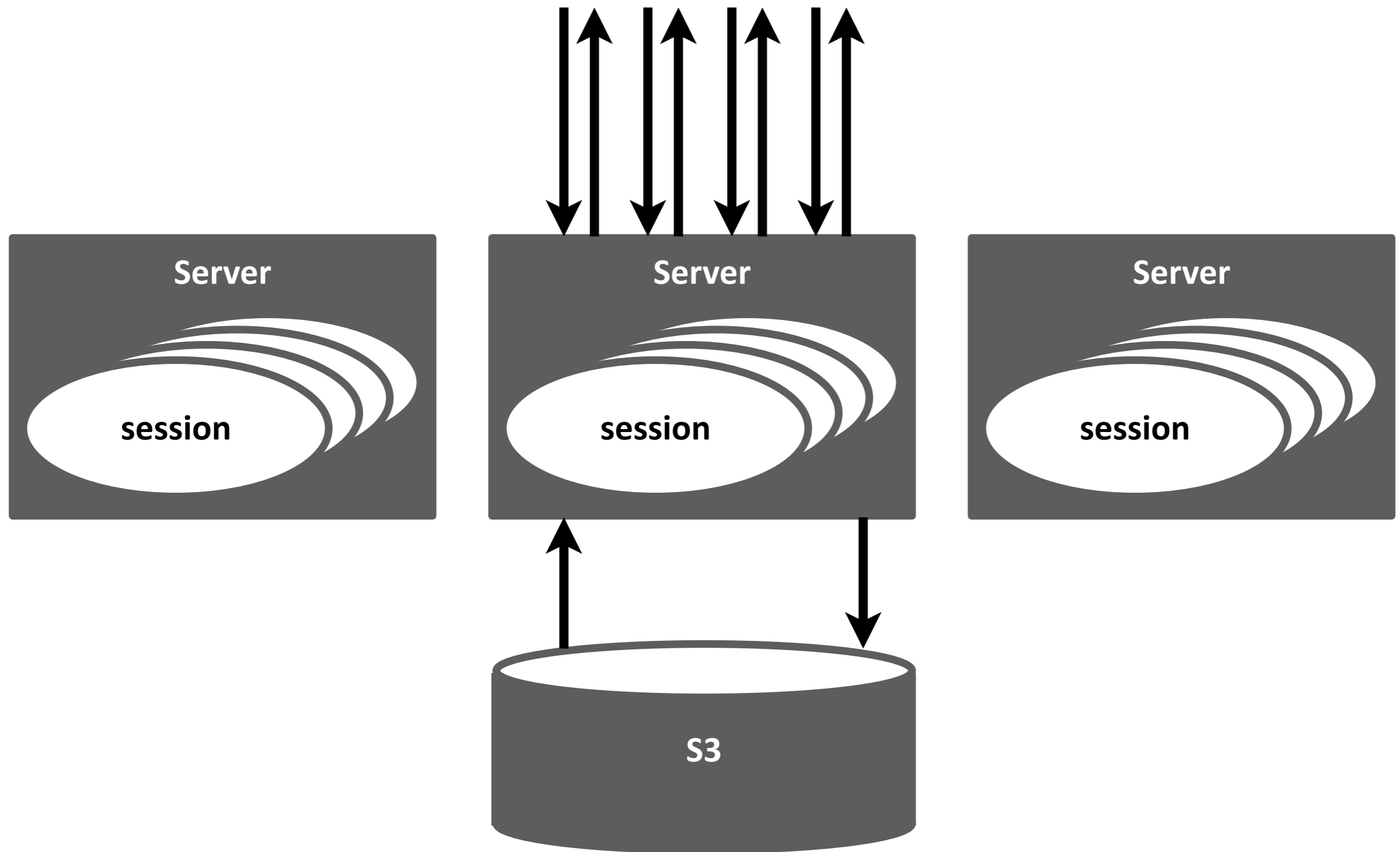
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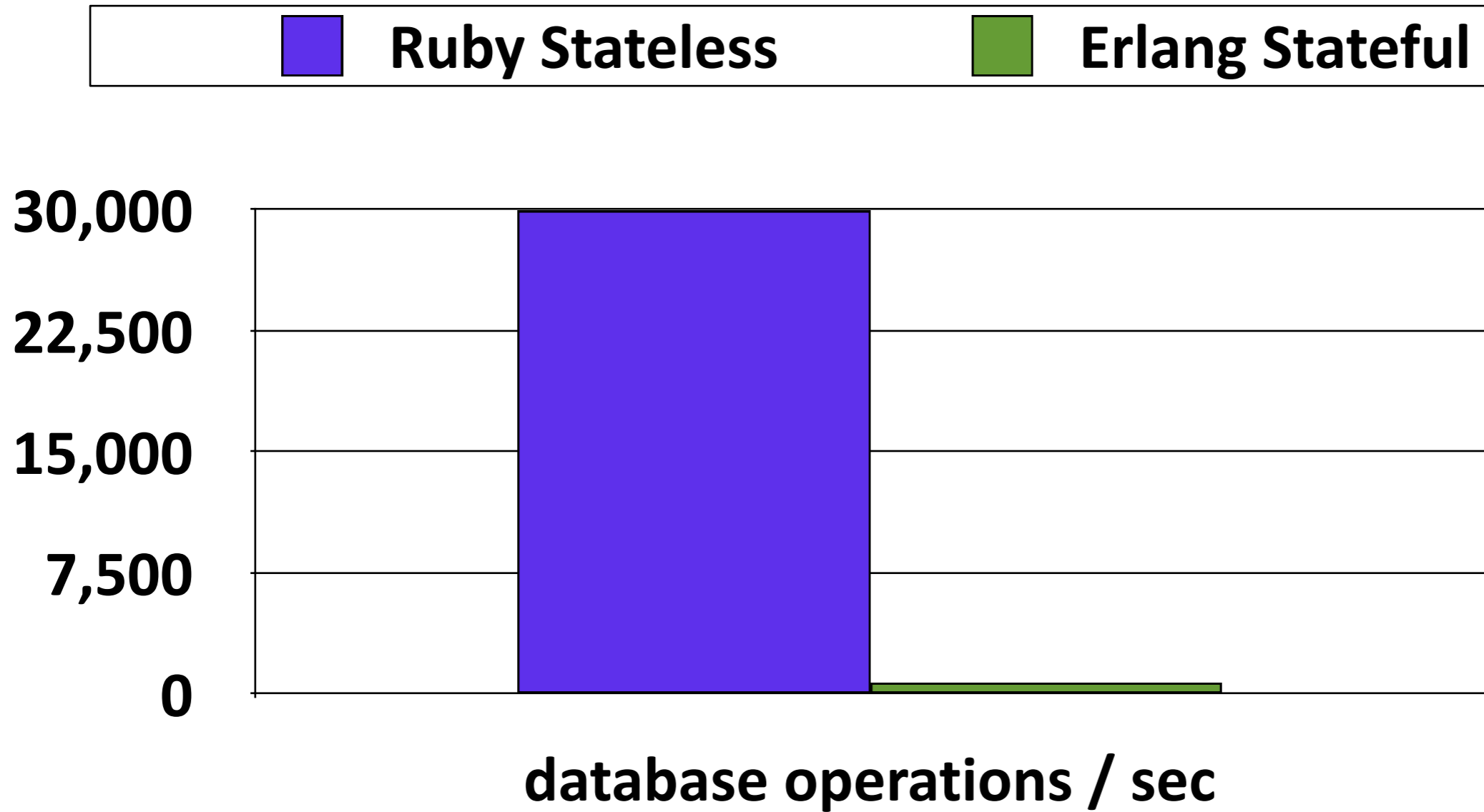
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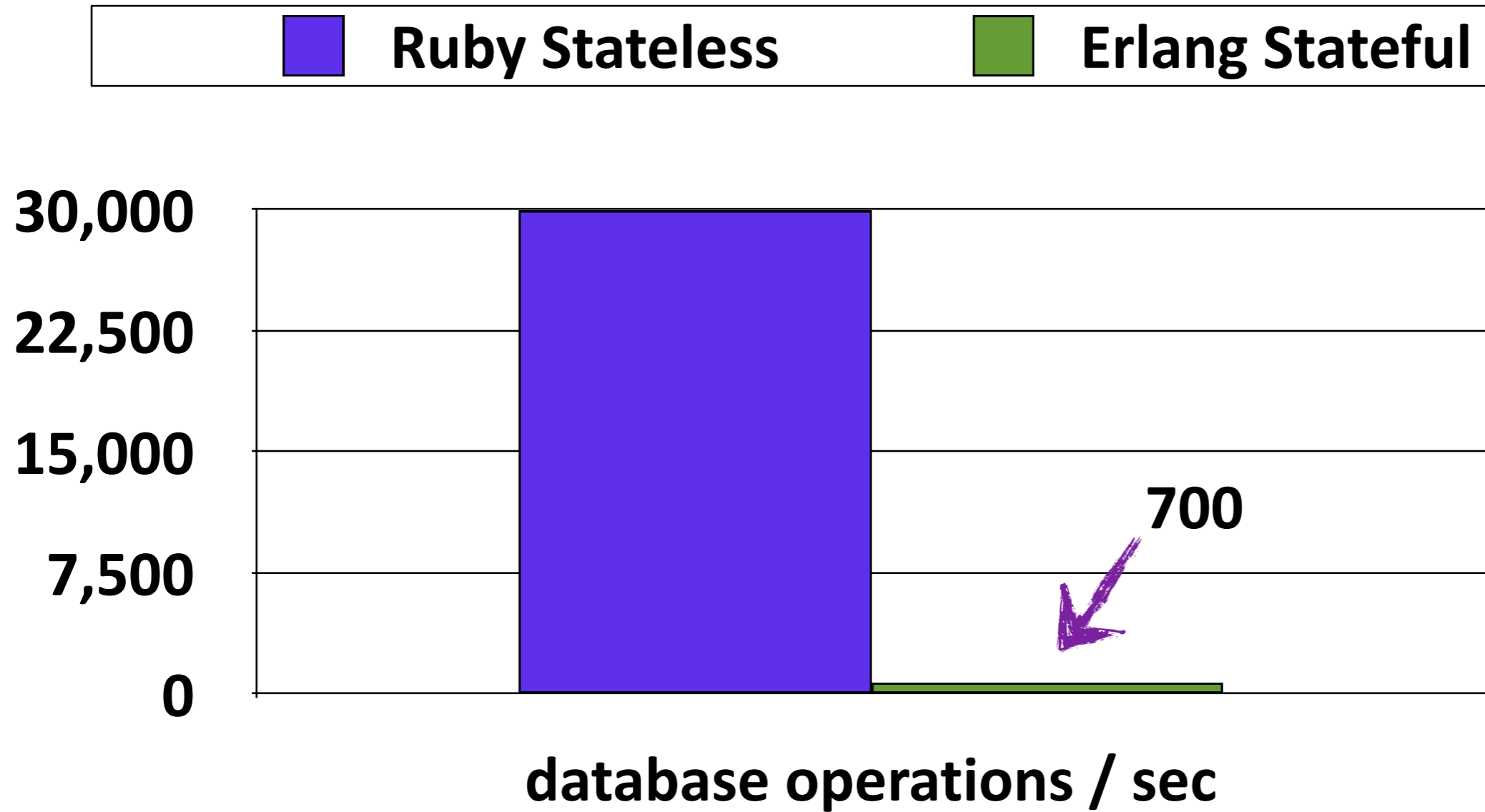
Stateful servers are not as hard as you think



With stateful server the DB is less used



With stateful server the DB is less used



Deploying with a stateful server

In order to bring up a new version



Deploying with a stateful server

In order to bring up a new version

Just deploy it

Hot code replacement is great!



There are even more advantages

Faster than Ruby (5,000 rps / node)

- CPU bound



There are even more advantages

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Very few SPOFs

- ... and those are easy to recover



There are even more advantages

Faster than Ruby (5,000 rps / node)

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Very few SPOFs

- ... and those are easy to recover

Transactional logic

- Invariants instead of explicit error handling



Example “controller” in Erlang

```
%% Harvest or clear a seed. Check food capacity.
handle(?PLOTS, ActionA, Coords, Args, Game)
  when ActionA == harvest_seed;
       ActionA == clear_seed ->
  {Effects, NewMap} = k_map:handle(?PLOTS, ActionA, Coords, Args,
                                  map(Game)),

  {updated_game([fun (_G) -> {map, NewMap} end,
                    fun (G) -> {user, k_user:refill(user(G))} end,
                    fun (G) -> {user, k_user:update(Effects, user(G))} end,
                    fun (G) -> check_food_cap(G) end],
                Game),

  done};
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Central handling of effects

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   done};
```

Central handling of effects

Transactional behavior

Example model in Erlang

```
harvest(#seed{id = Id} = Seed, BoostPercentage) ->
  verify_seed_ready(Seed),
  verify_not_withered(Seed),

  ContractReward = k_seed_config:reward(Id),
  Reward = k_utils:ceil(ContractReward * (1 + BoostPercentage / 100)),

  UserEffects = [?GAIN_FOOD(Reward),
                 ?ADD_XP(k_seed_config:xp_reward(Id))],
  {UserEffects, undefined}.
```

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```
  UserEffects = [?GAIN_FOOD(Reward),  
                 ?ADD_XP(k_seed_config:xp_reward(Id))],  
  {UserEffects, undefined}.
```

Example model in Erlang

```
harvest(#seed{id = Id} = Seed, BoostPercentage) ->
  verify_seed_ready(Seed),
  verify_not_withered(Seed),

  ContractReward = k_seed_config:reward(Id),
  Reward = k_utils:ceil(ContractReward * (1 + BoostPercentage / 100)),

  UserEffects = [?GAIN_FOOD(Reward),
                 ?ADD_XP(k_seed_config:xp_reward(Id))],
  {UserEffects, undefined}.
```

Erlang code is not that hard to read, isn't it?



Architecture Evolution at Wooga

The Start: Ruby

The Next Step: Erlang

Best of Two Worlds

Company Values



Aug 2011: 4th team wanted both

Erlang is great

Concurrency, robustness

Great for operation



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Ruby is great

Concise, expressive, testable

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Evolution IV: The best out of two worlds



Oct 2009



Jan 2010



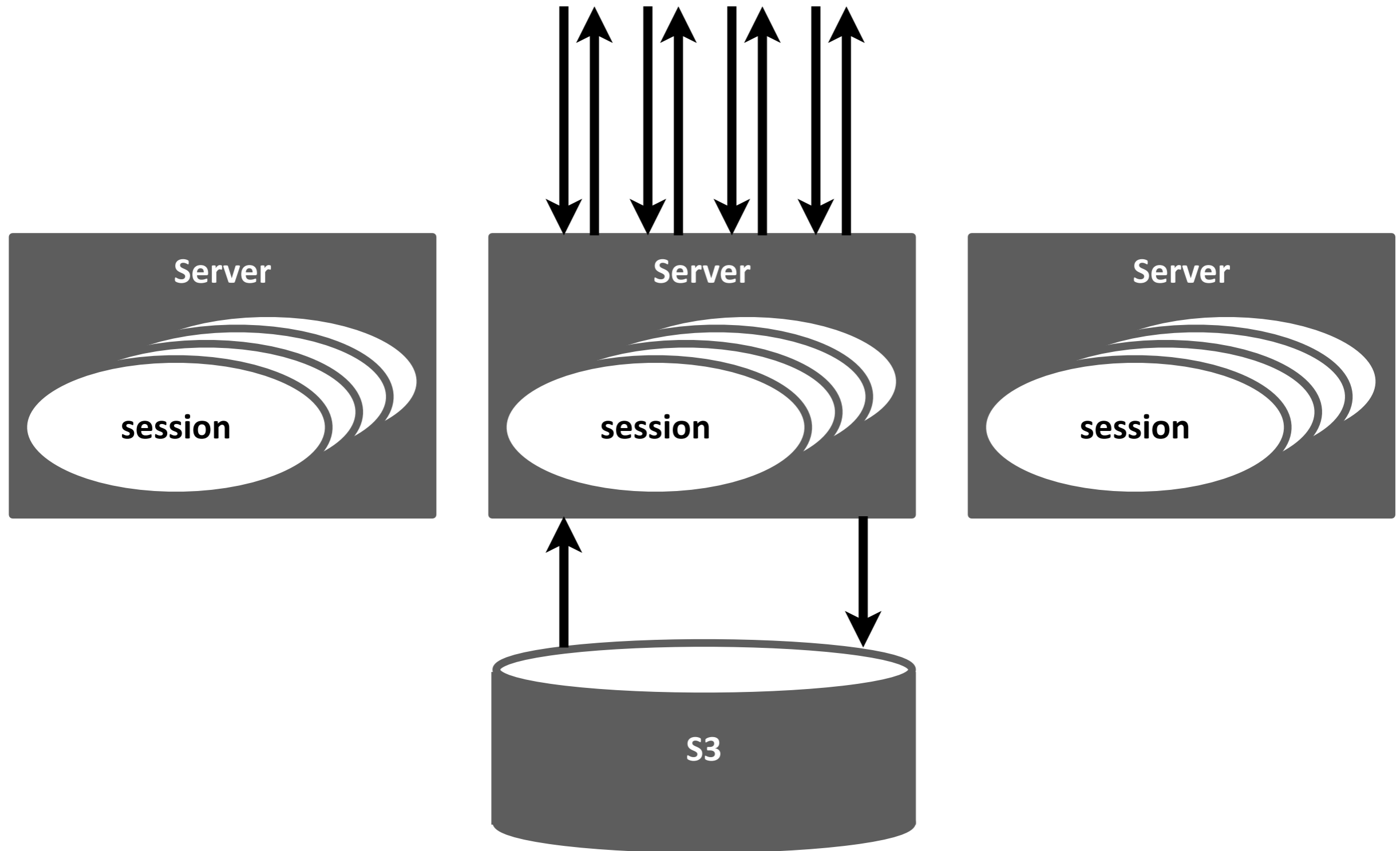
Oct 2010



Aug 2011



The basic setup looks exactly like before



Example controller in Ruby

```
game_action('/:actor/fruit_tree/self/shake',  
            :affects => [:fruit_trees, :user] do |response|  
  
  x, y = params[:x], params[:y]  
  fruit_trees[x, y].shake  
end
```

Example controller in Ruby

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```
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DSL-like definition of game action

Example controller in Ruby

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game_action '/:actor/fruit_tree/self/shake',  
            :affects => [:fruit_trees, :user] do |response|  
  
  x, y = params[:x], params[:y]  
  fruit_trees[x, y].shake  
end
```

DSL-like definition of game action

Skinny as controllers should be

Example model in Ruby

```
class FruitTree < Tree

  property :last_shake_time, :type => Integer, :default => 0
  property :collectable_fruit_count, :type => Integer, :default => 0

  def shake
    raise G8::Error::Validation, "no fruit!" unless carries_fruit?

    session.user.xp += 1
    session.user.energy -= 1
    self.last_shake_time = game_time
    self.collectable_fruit_count = config.fruit_count
  end

end
```

Example model in Ruby

```
class FruitTree < Tree
```

```
  property :last_shake_time, :type => Integer, :default => 0
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```
  property :collectable_fruit_count, :type => Integer, :default => 0
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  def shake
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```
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```
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Easily unit testable

Example model in Ruby

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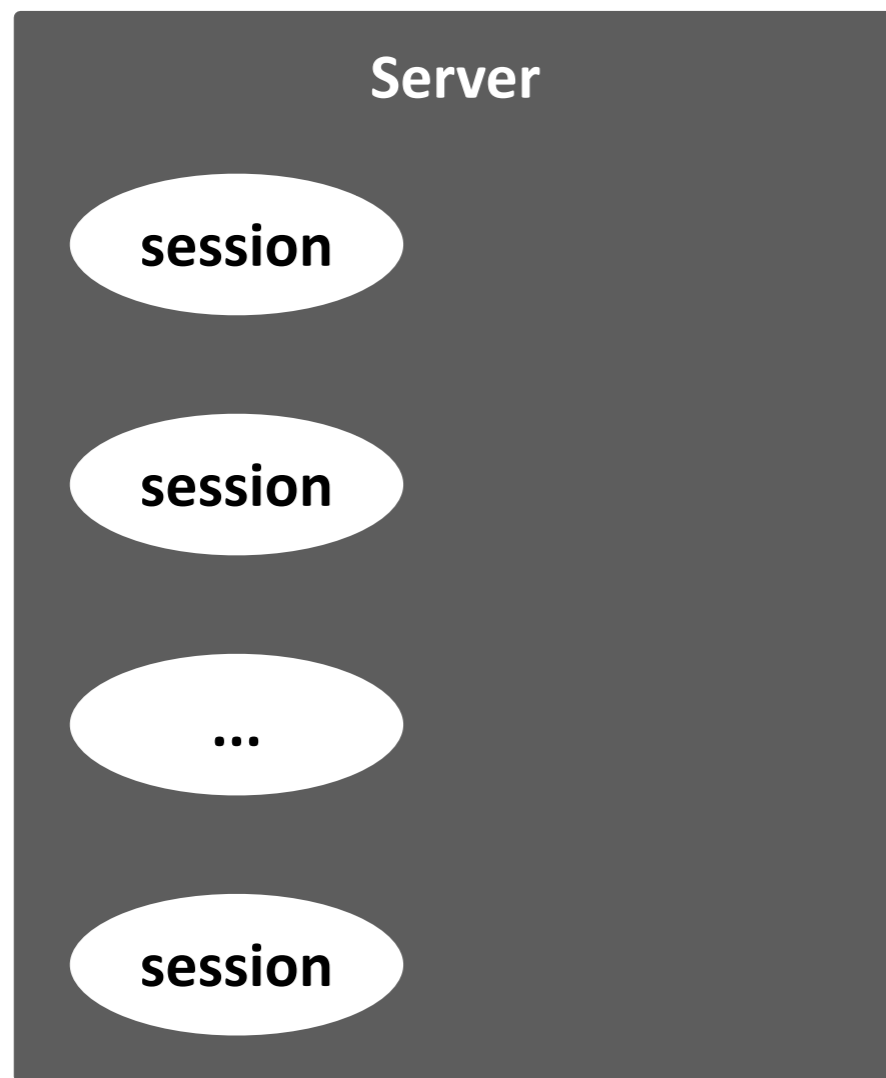
    session.user.xp += 1
    session.user.energy -= 1
    self.last_shake_time = game_time
    self.collectable_fruit_count = config.fruit_count
  end

end
```

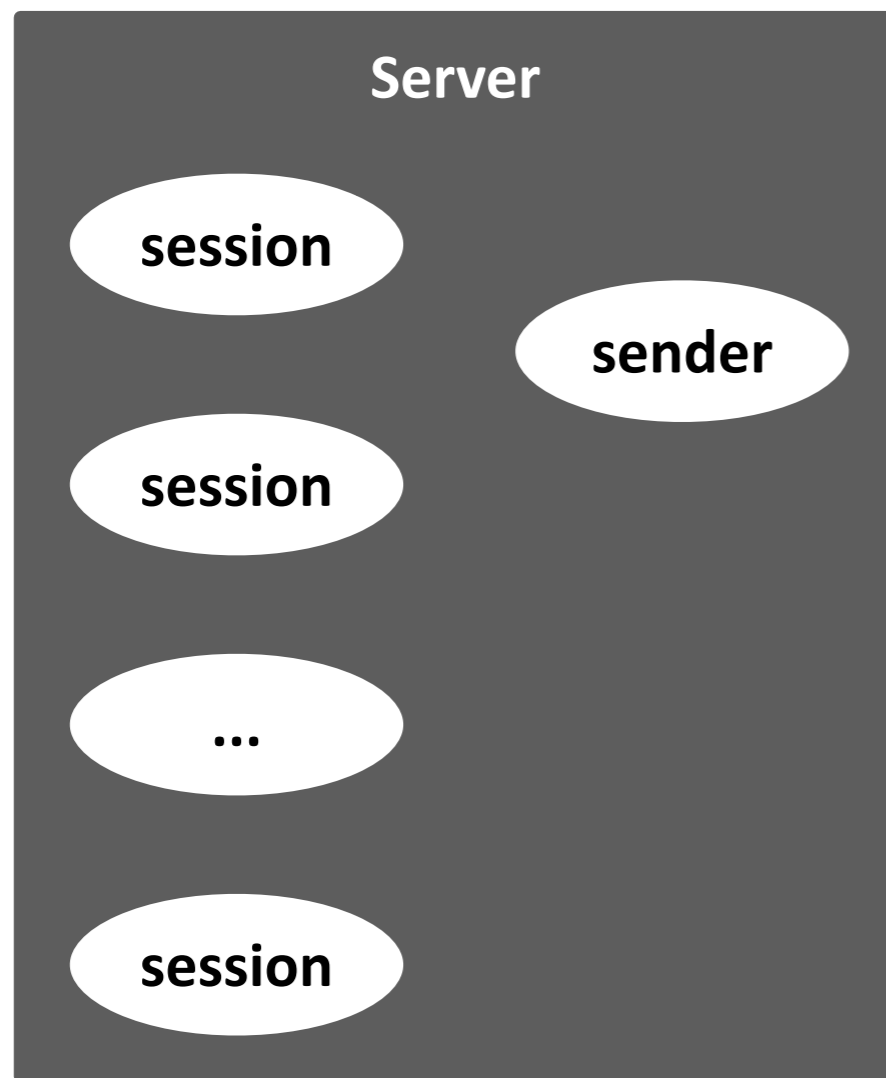
Easily unit testable

Minimal amount of code

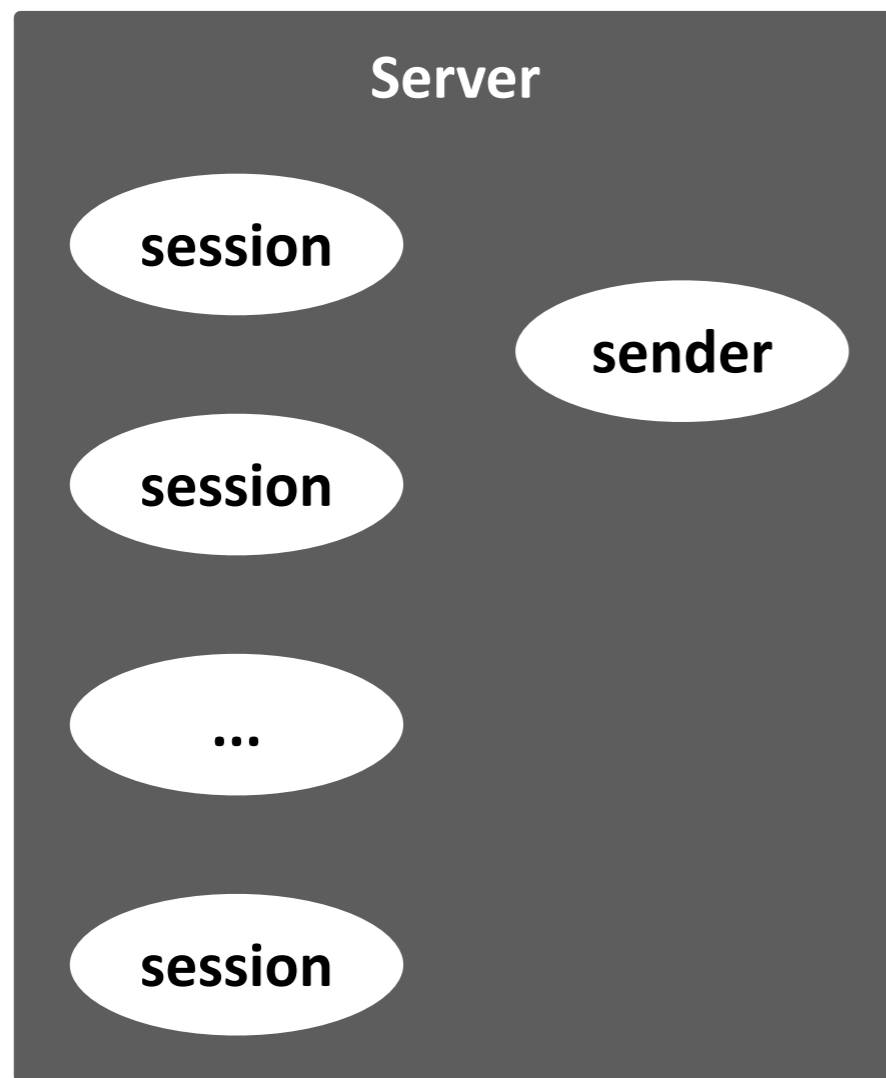
Bringing 2 worlds together



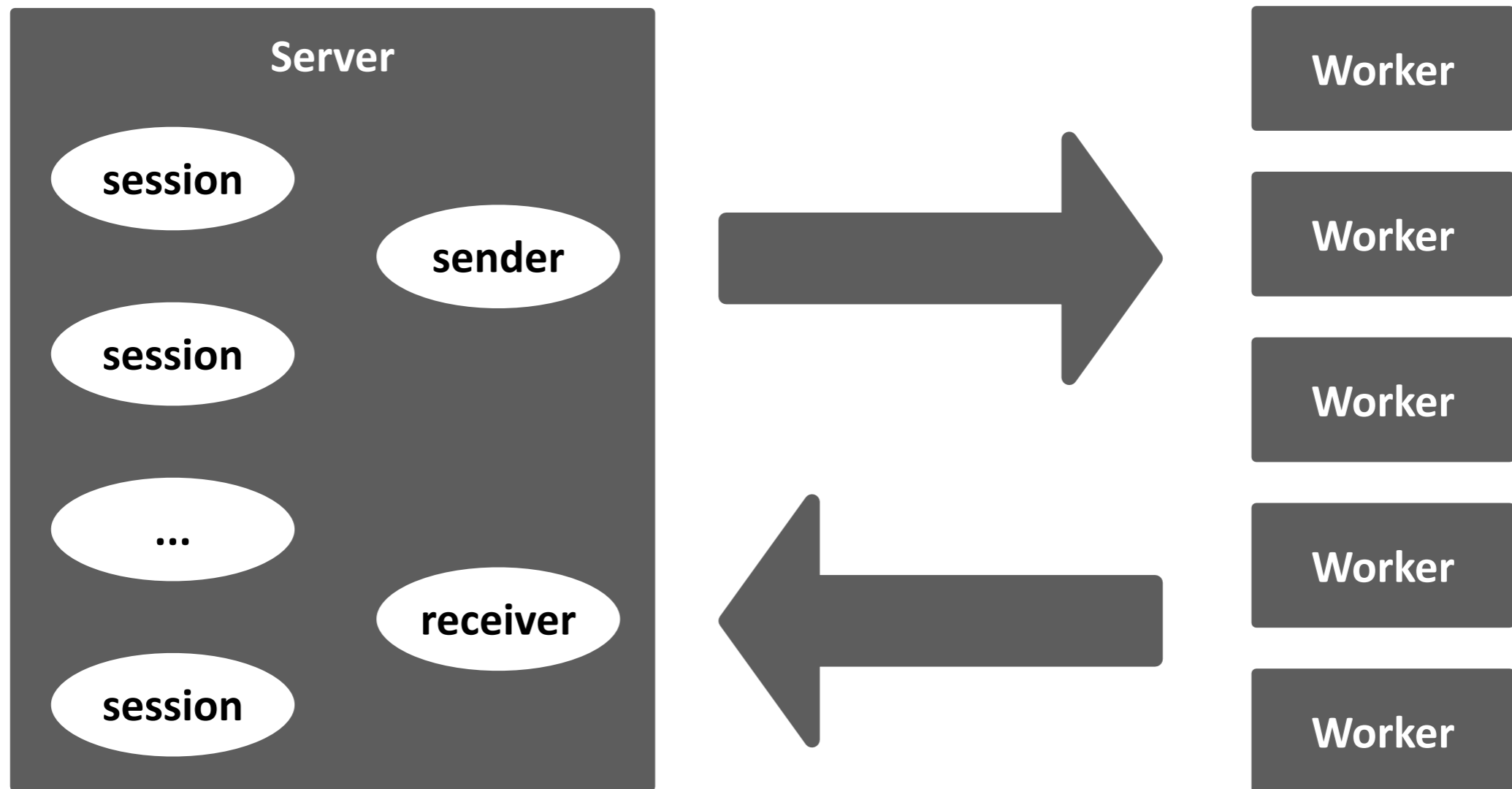
Bringing 2 worlds together



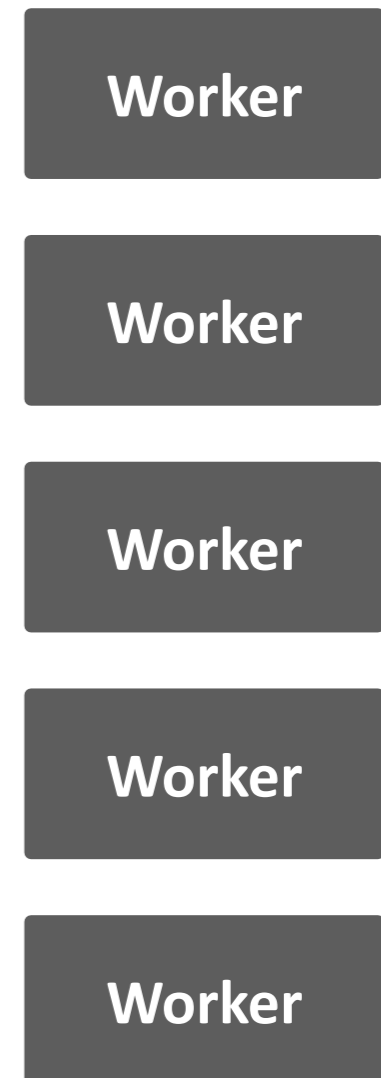
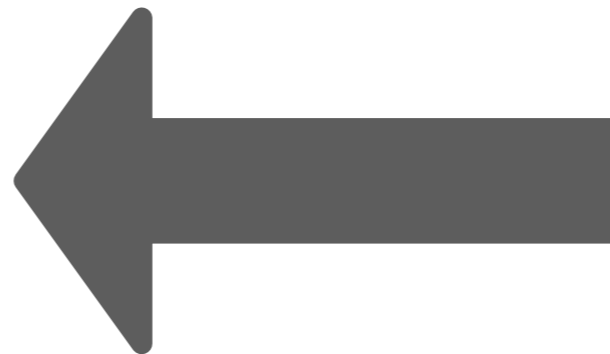
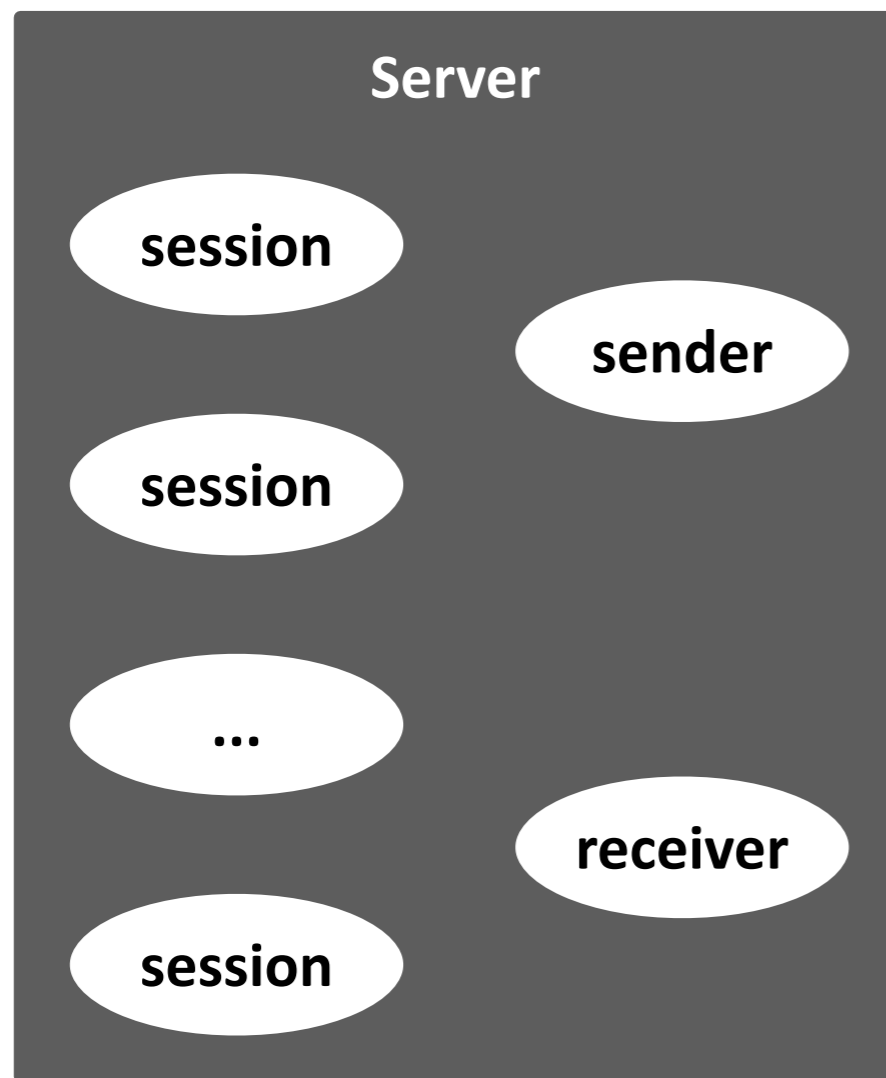
Bringing 2 worlds together



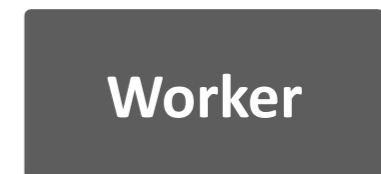
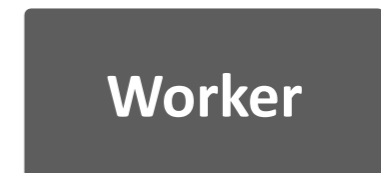
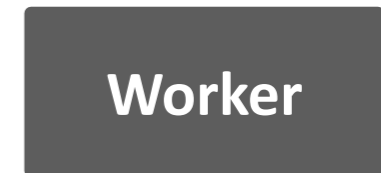
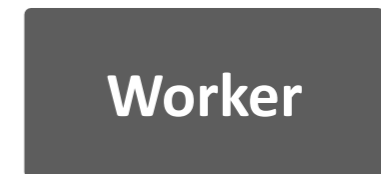
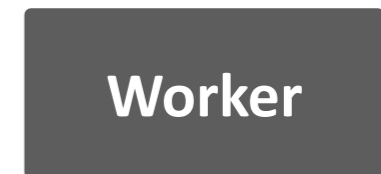
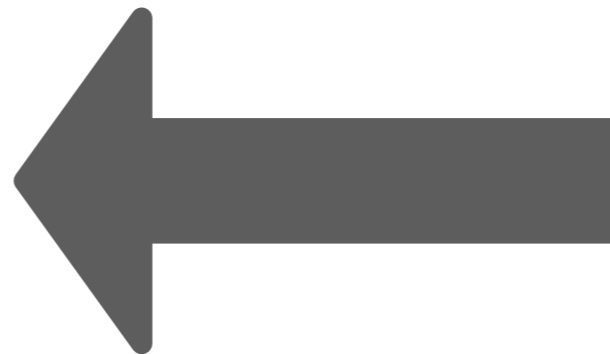
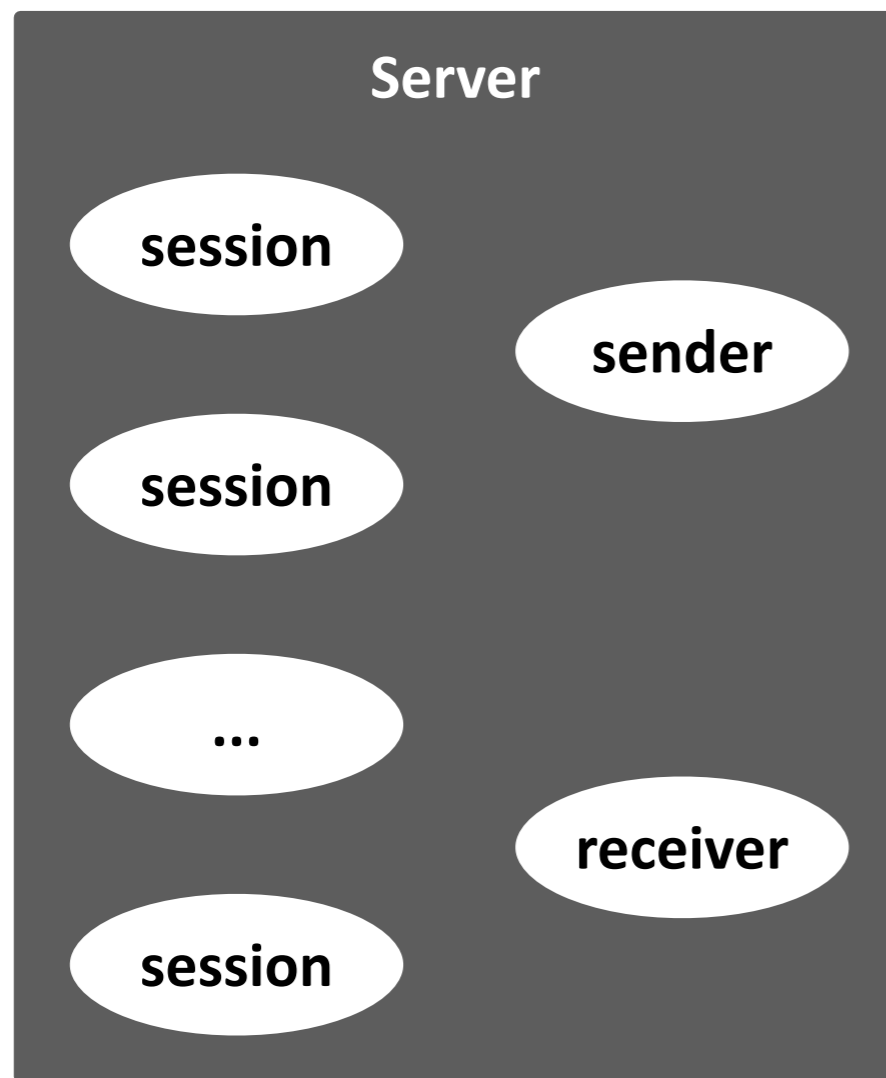
Bringing 2 worlds together



Bringing 2 worlds together



Bringing 2 worlds together



Game state

Game state is split in multiple parts

user, map, fruit_trees etc.



Game state

Game state is split in multiple parts

user, map, fruit_trees etc.

Erlang does not care about content

Serialized Ruby objects



Game state

Game state is split in multiple parts

user, map, fruit_trees etc.

Erlang does not care about content

Serialized Ruby objects

Erlang does know mapping of state parts to URLs

Mapping provided by Ruby on startup



Looking back at the game action

```
game_action '/:actor/fruit_tree/self/shake',  
            :affects => [:fruit_trees, :user] do |response|  
  
  x, y = params[:x], params[:y]  
  fruit_trees[x, y].shake  
end
```


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```

Mapping of state parts to game actions

Looking back at the game action

```
game_action('/:actor/fruit_tree/self/shake',  
            :affects => [:fruit_trees, :user] do |response|
```

```
  x, y = params[:x], params[:y]  
  fruit_trees[x, y].shake  
end
```

Mapping of state parts to game actions

Worker knows mapping

Looking back at the game action

```
game_action('/:actor/fruit_tree/self/shake',  
            :affects => [:fruit_trees, :user] do |response|
```

```
    x, y = params[:x], params[:y]  
    fruit_trees[x, y].shake  
end
```

Mapping of state parts to game actions

Worker knows mapping

Worker pushes mapping to Erlang on startup

Looking back at the game action

```
game_action '/:actor/fruit_tree/self/shake',  
            :affects => [:fruit_trees, :user] do |response|
```

```
    x, y = params[:x], params[:y]  
    fruit_trees[x, y].shake  
end
```

Mapping of state parts to game actions

Worker knows mapping

Worker pushes mapping to Erlang on startup

Erlang can query mapping if needed



NICE!

Architecture Evolution at Wooga

The Start: Ruby

The Next Step: Erlang

Best of Two Worlds

Company Values



Each new game brought us innovation



Oct 2009



Oct 2009



Jan 2010



Oct 2010



Aug 2011

Aug 2011



We've learned to value

**Small teams
over
big teams**

We've learned to value

Collaboration
over
competition

We've learned to value

Generalists
over
specialists

We've learned to value

Effort reduction
over
cost reduction

We've learned to value

**Innovation
over
risk mitigation**

A good value system

We've learned to value

Small teams

over

Big teams

Collaboration

over

Competition

Generalists

over

Specialists

Effort reduction

over

Cost reduction

Innovation

over

Risk mitigation

It works!

It works!

Be fast, be bold!

Questions?

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**slideshare.net/wooga
wooga.com/jobs**



wooga
world of gaming