# A Layered Architecture Robustness & Efficiency

dennis.docter@spilgames.com March 22nd, 2013









A legacy of growth

## Social and casual gaming platform





Casual games







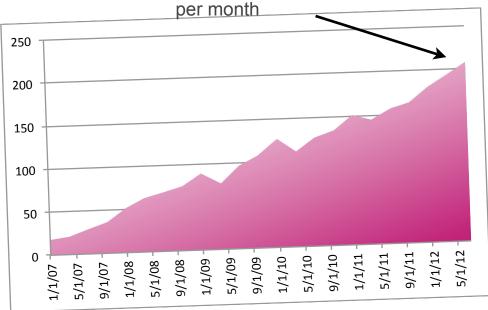


Multi player games

Native games

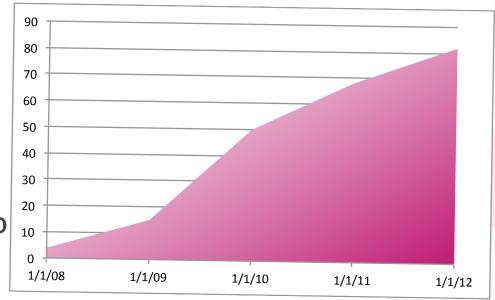


200+ million unique users

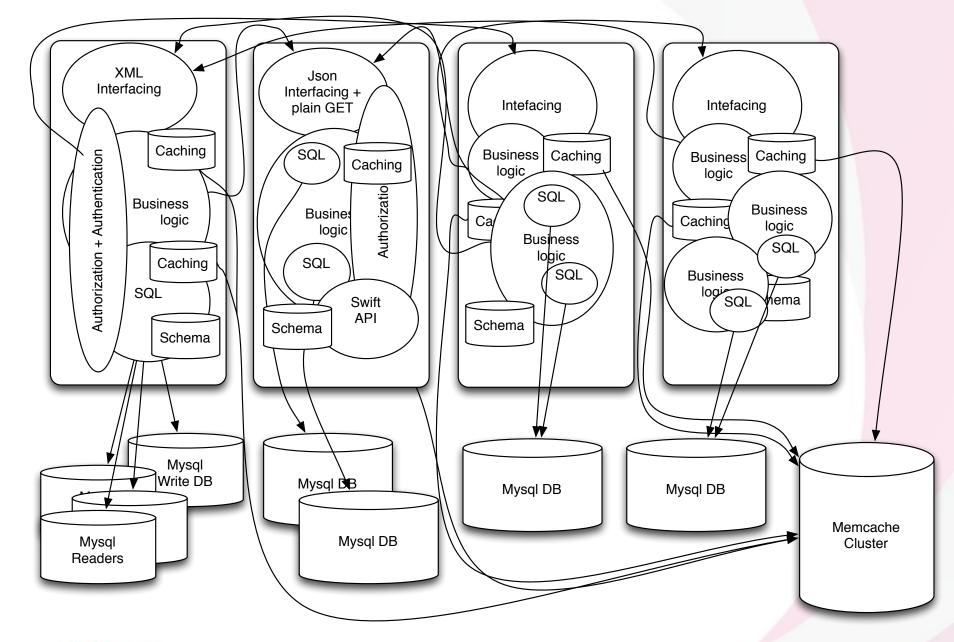


## Traffic growth over 1600%

Tech dept. growth over 2000%









#### **Problems**

- Inconsistent design & interfaces
- Unclear responsibilities
- Technical debt
- Independent teams developing the same features.
- 7 layers of caching hell
- Scaling





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A new approach

## New architecture expectations

Flexible

Predictable

Scalable

Buzzword<sup>TM</sup> Compliant



#### Choices made

- Simple
- Clean separation
- No horizontal dependencies
- Fault tolerant
- Distributed





## Layers Client Interface Service Storage

## Responsibilities

- Integration
- State
- Authentication
- Aggregation
- Validation
- Authorization
- Composition
- Transformation
- Caching
- Persistence
- Sharding



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Stateless



## **Building blocks**

## **Application**

- Small & Simple
- Limited scope
- Quick to deploy

#### **Platform**

- Abstracts complexity
- Low change rate
- Long lifetime

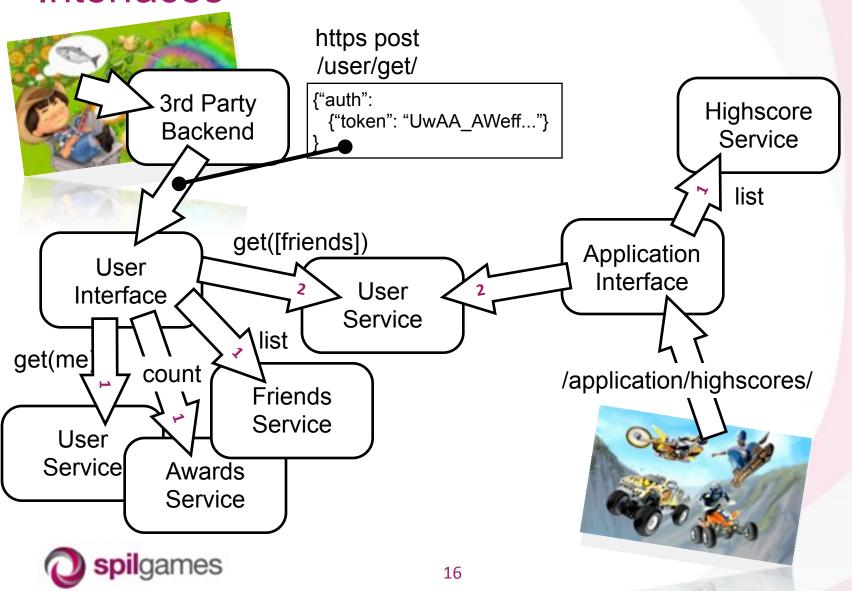




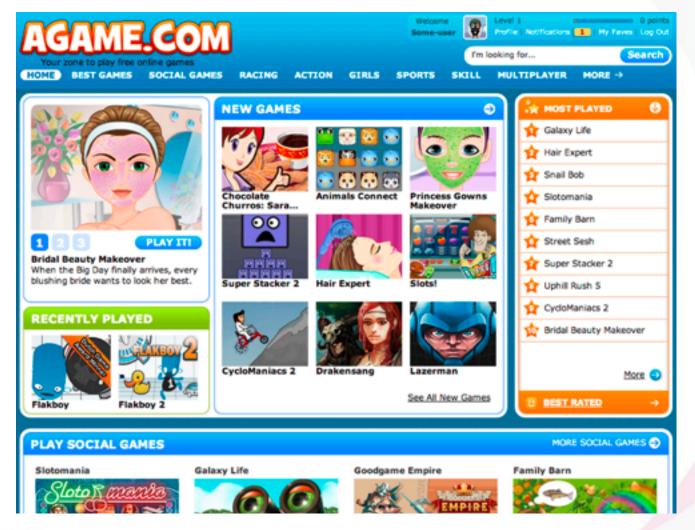


## Walkthrough

#### Interfaces

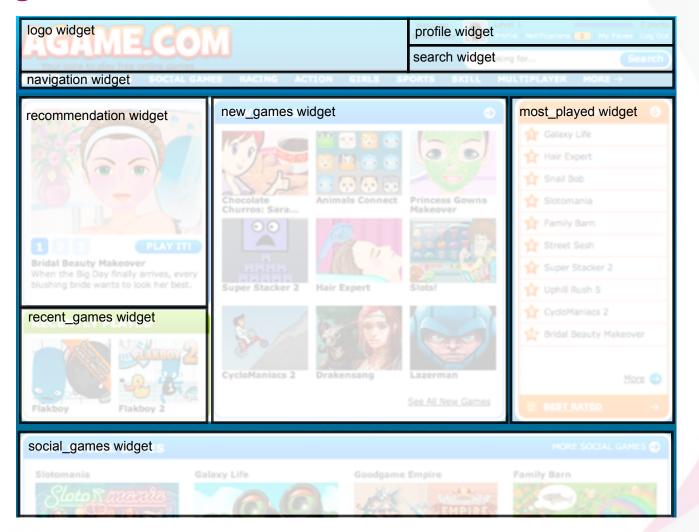


## Widgets

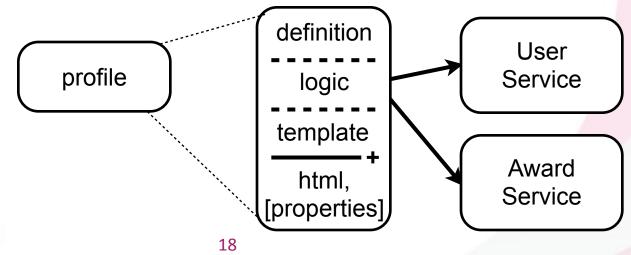




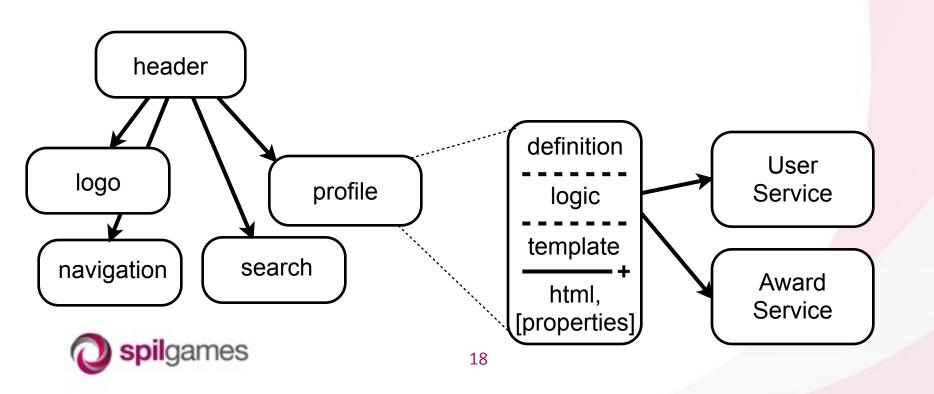
## Widgets

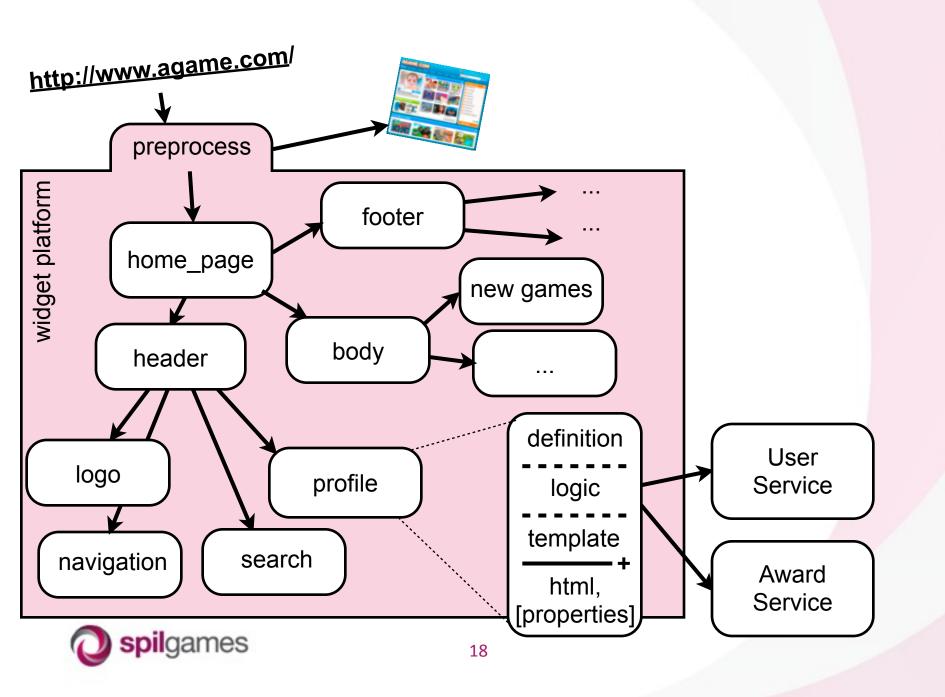




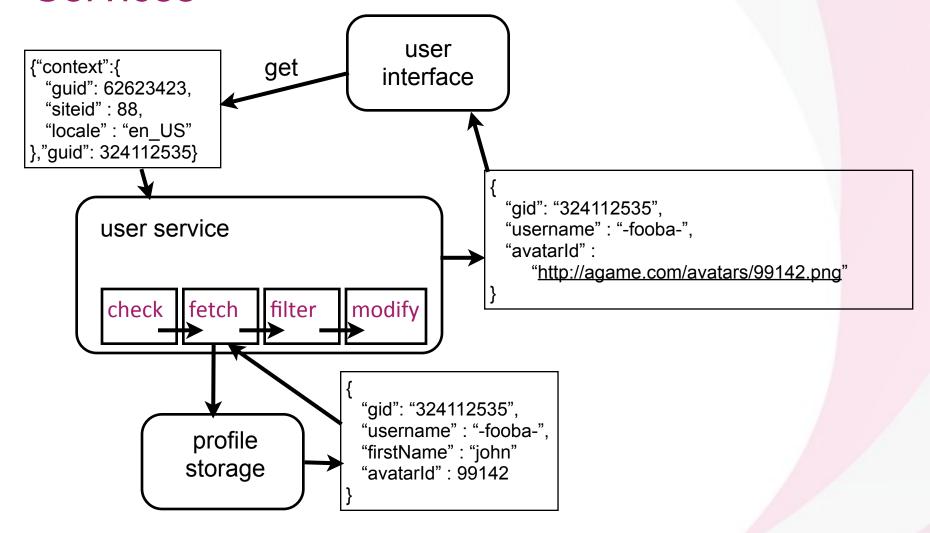








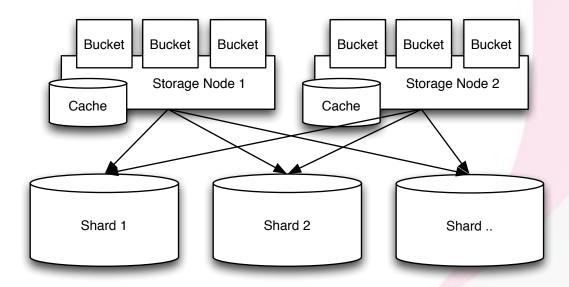
#### Services





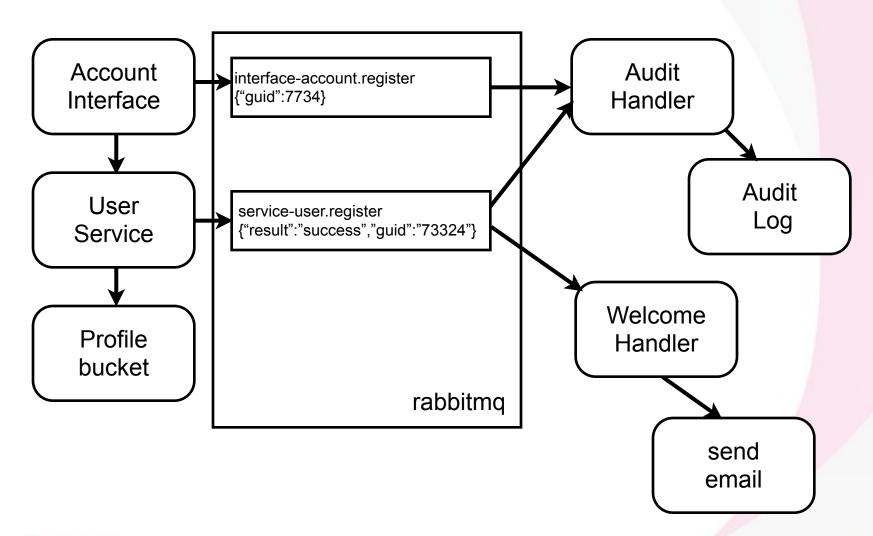
## Storage platform

- API instead of SQL
- Buckets of data = Key-Value with Schema
- Abstracts storage

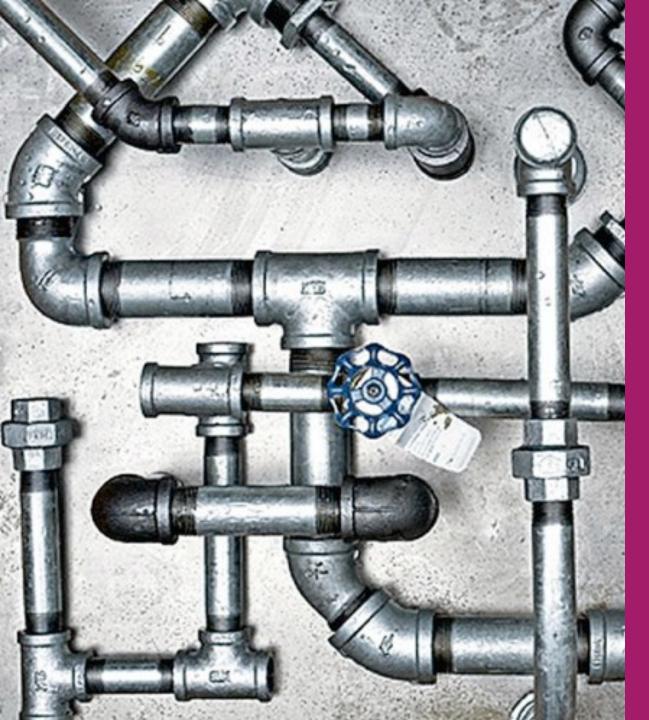




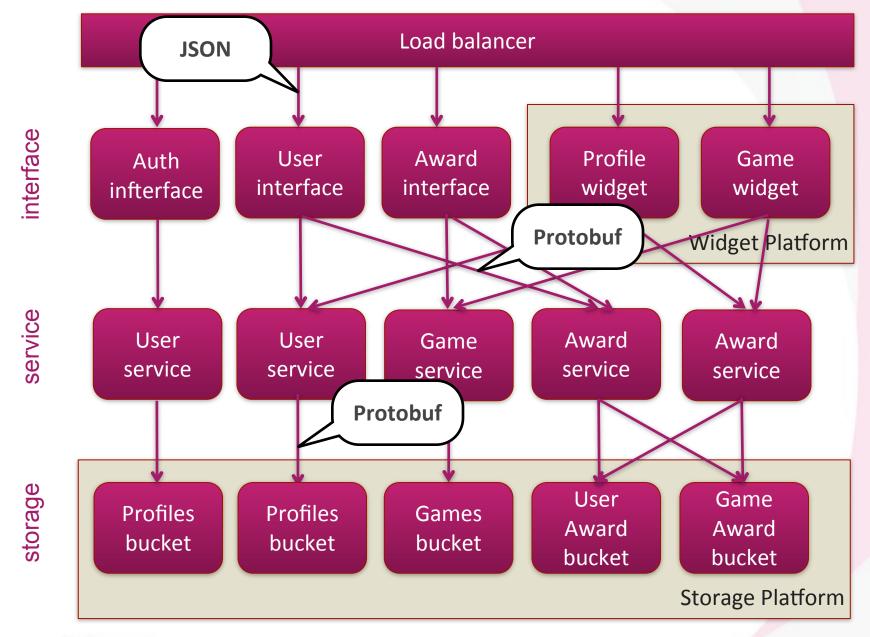
#### Job handlers







Fitting it together





#### How we do it

- Strictly define EVERYTHING
  - input/output format, urls,
  - rpc functions, types, validation



- Strict rules on changes
  - Everything optional
  - Unless you're really, really sure (and have proof!)
- Generate code and documentation
  - Interface derived from specification
  - Documentation derived from specification



```
type="string"
.import [
   .module user-error
 .input
                      -field r
       .type types/auth
       inte quin
                    →rata, _InputFo
                      piqi_rpc_runtir
                   piqi_rpc_runtime:
                  {ok, Output} ->
                       piqi_rpc_runtir
                   {error, Error} ->
                        piqi_rpc_runtin
                   X -> piqi_rpc_runt
               end;
```

• XML: Definition

XSLT: Transformation

- Piqi:
  - Protobuf & Json encoding/decoding
  - HTTP RPC

(http://piqi.org/)



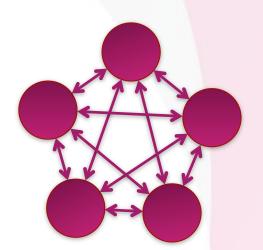
## What we ended up with...

- Small applications running on their own nodes
- Scale up where necessary
- Many of them on the same machine
- Small cluster already contains hundreds of nodes



## Keeping it connected

- Connecting all nodes is a bad idea:
  - Not needed
  - Number of open connections

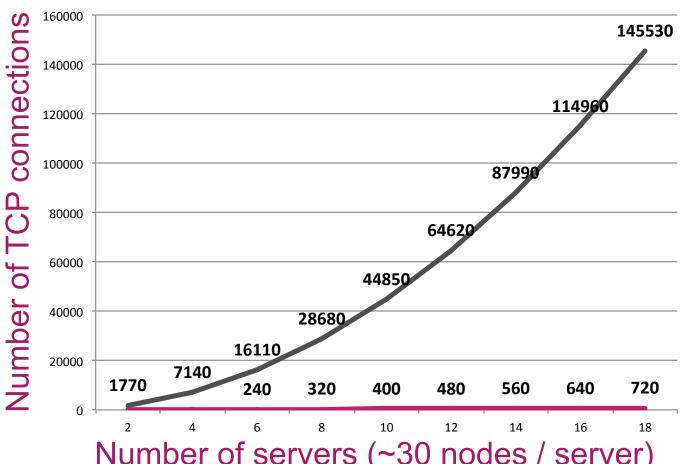


- Solution: use hidden nodes
  - Each node specifies the nodes it needs.
  - How does it scale?



#### Hidden nodes vs. visible nodes

—Hidden —Visible







#### Router

- Each application has it's own router
- Scans & Monitors
- Balances requests across nodes
- Parallelizes requests as much as possible
- Application can only talk to what it has defined

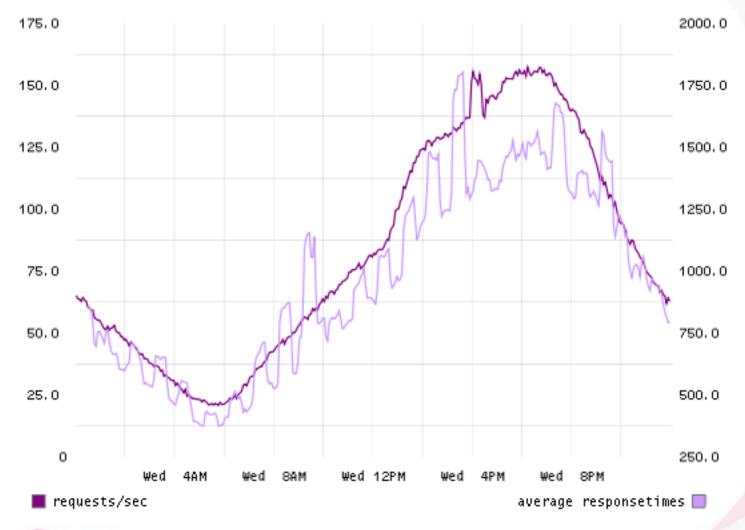


## But what about response times?

- Use proper transports (Erlang RPC vs. HTTP)
- Yes there is some transport overhead
- Typically < 1ms per layer (+network latency)</li>
- But each layer has predictable response times
- As long as enough downward resources are available

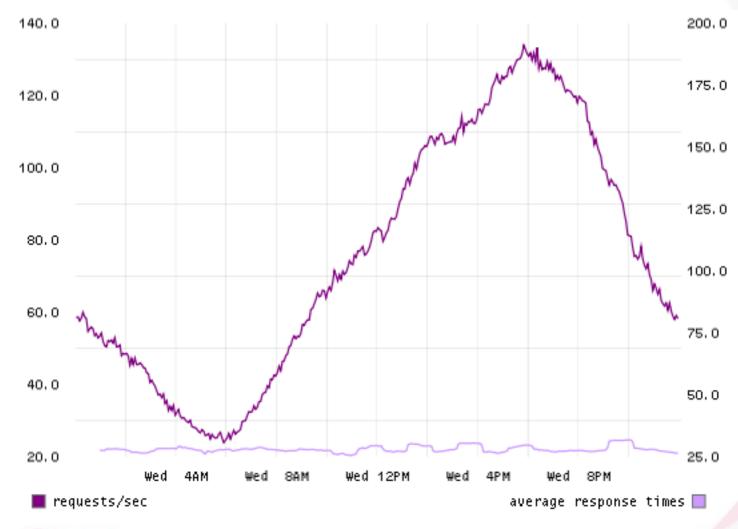


### The old ...

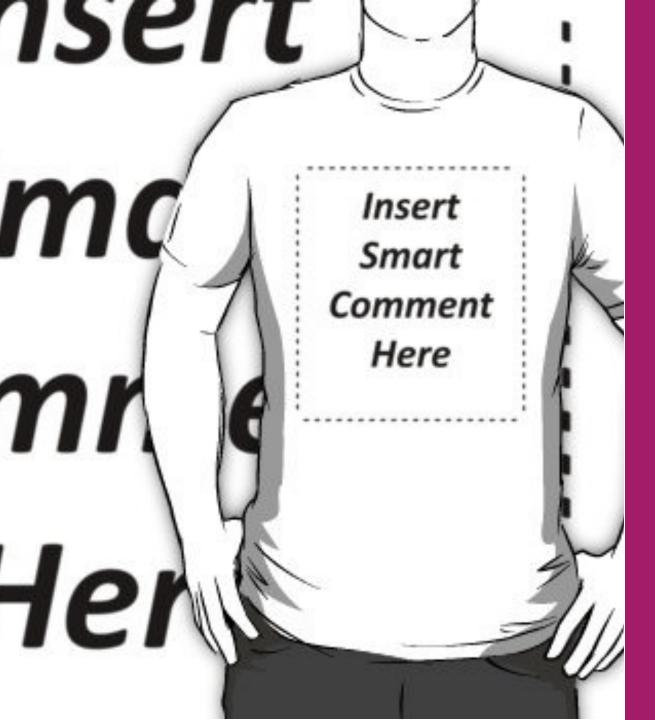




#### .. and the new.







Closing Words

#### Where are we now...

- Interface layer has been defined and largely implemented
- Implementing the service & storage layer step by step
  - Meanwhile we have adapters in place
- Several of the new API's are in use in production
- First portals on the new widget platform will be deployed in the coming months



## ... And where we're going

- Deploying to multiple datacenters this year
- Bring elasticity to our deployments
- Decommission our "old architecture"
- Erlang game platform



#### **Lessons Learned**

- An architectural vision is crucial
- Integrating into a mess is a mess
- Layers with clear responsibilities
- Strict communication
- Package small
- Change is the only constant
- Optimize for predictability first





Questions

## Thank you!

