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**GAM311** 

# The evolution story of game architecture: PUBG: Battlegrounds, KRAFTON

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#### Agenda

- Modernizing gaming architecture
- PUBG's evolution story
- Lesson's learned
- Summary



## Modernizing gaming architecture



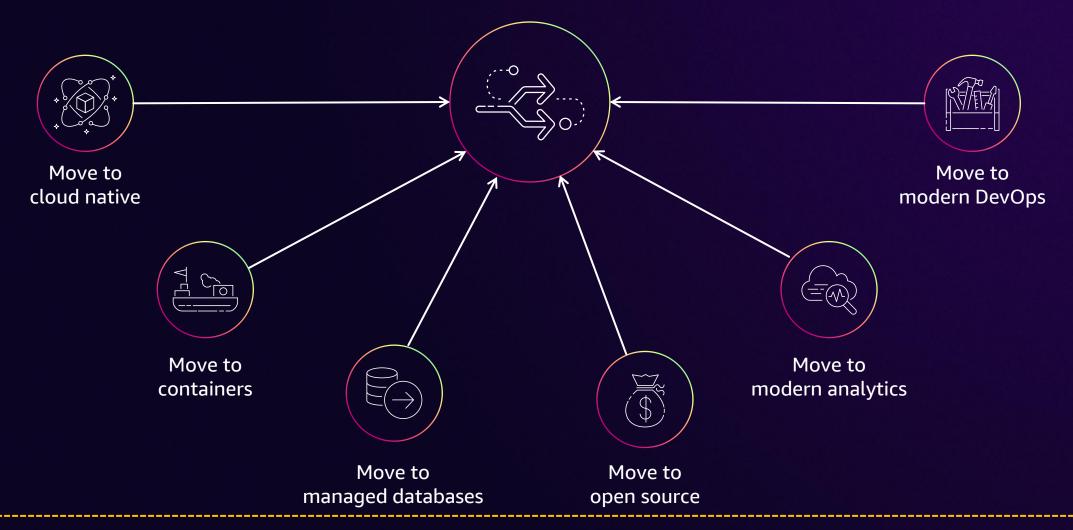
#### Modernization



Modernization is the refactoring of legacy technology by combining modern infrastructure, architecture, organization patterns together to maximize resiliency, engineering efficiency, and business agility



## **Modernization pathways**



Move to purpose-built chipsets – Adopt Graviton, Inferentia, Trainium



## PUBG's modernization journey

#### **June 2023**



Moved 'Lobby' servers to AWS Graviton

#### **July 2021**

#### October 2019



**November 2018** 



Start

Moved 'Lobby' servers to Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS) Moved 'Session' servers to Amazon Elastic Kubernetes Services (EKS)

## PUBG's evolution story: Overview



#### **PUBG: BATTLEGROUNDS**

A first-person shooter (FPS)/ third-person shooter (TPS) battle royale that pits 100 players against each other

Top 3 games by current players in STEAM

Major components

Lobby

Session gameplay







#### **Components: User's perspective**

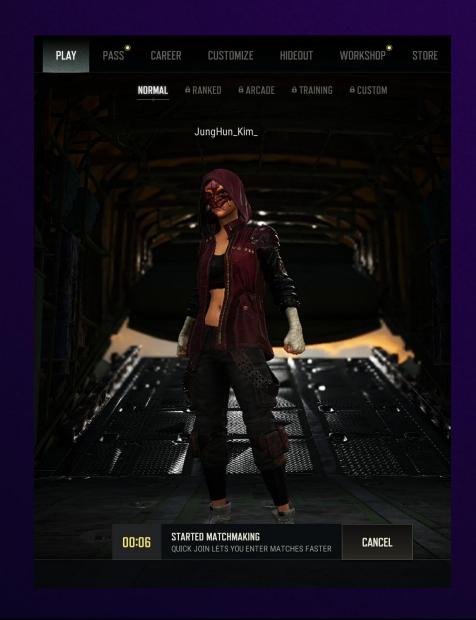
#### Lobby

Entry point for entire users

Matchmaking for gunplay session

Store, inventory, customize

Achievements and rewards





#### **Components: User's perspective**



#### **Session**

100 players gunplaying session

Farming, gunplay, survival, and win

Training room for practice

Arcade mode (e.g. zombie mode)



#### Components: Engineer's perspective

#### **Lobby server**

**Session server** 

Single region (us-east-1)

Microservices (.NET webservers)

Stateless servers (with storage backends)

Distributed across multiple regions

Unreal dedicated server

Stateful server (without persistent storage)



## Common challenge areas





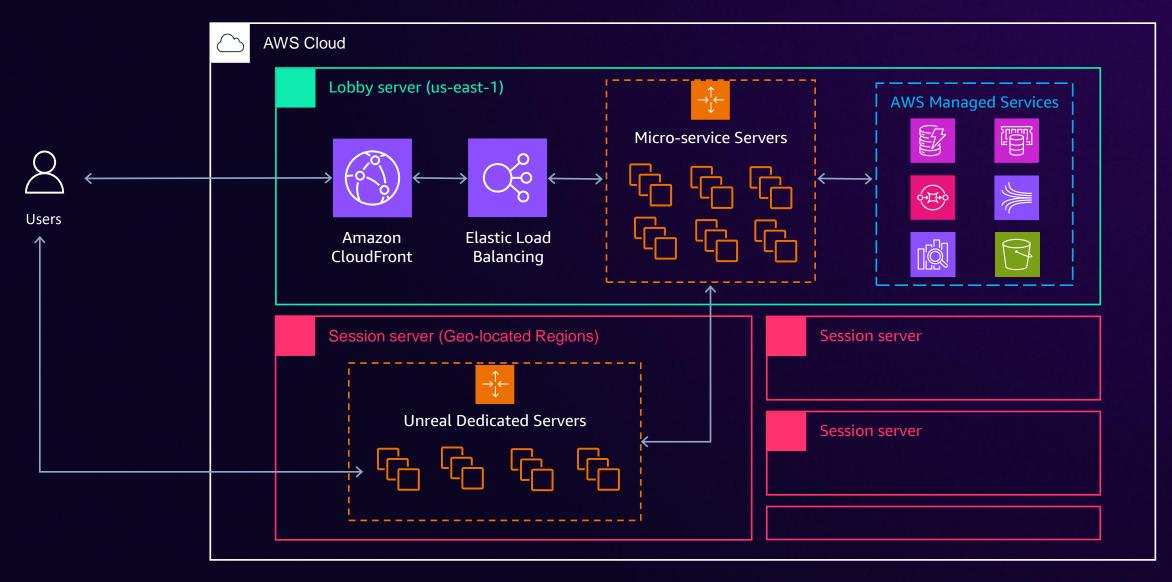




# PUBG's evolution story: Moving lobby servers to containers



## Legacy architecture overview





#### QA environment creation workflow

Hey, we have lots of things to test. We need new QA environment.





## AWS services used in each QA environment

















**Data Streams** 



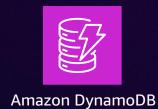






(Amazon ES)







## Requirements for new workflow





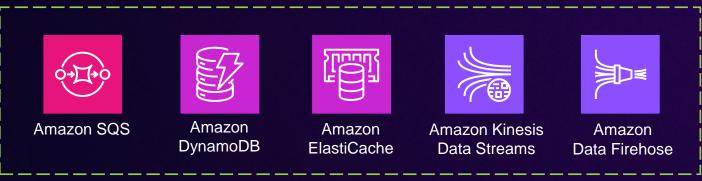




## Moving QA environment to Kubernetes

**Dedicated** resources

Hard to share



Shared resources

Easy to share





#### Moving QA environment to Kubernetes

#### **Dedicated** resources



- ✓ QA ✓ Designer
- ✓ PM ✓ Developer



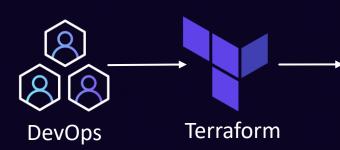


DynamoDB Local (Pod)



- ✓ Self service for QA Infra
- ✓ Short creation time (< 5min)
  </p>
- ✓ Fully configurable

#### **Shared** resources





Amazon VPC



Amazon Route 53



Elastic Load Balancing



Amazon EC2



Amazon EC2 Auto Scaling



**AWS IAM** 



Amazon
OpenSearch Service



Amazon S3



Amazon CloudFront





## Migration strategy differences

**QA** environment

**Production environment** 

Allow database flush

Allow big bang migration

Allow downtime

**NEVER** flush database

**ALWAYS** migrate gracefully

**ALWAYS** prepare rollback plan

Downtimes are usually NOT ALLOWED



## Moving production environment to Kubernetes



Internal deploy tool (Extend from QA SaaS tool)





Deployment for microservices

#### Dynamic resources





- ✓ Horizontal Pod Autoscaler
- ✓ Pod disruption budget
- ✓ Etc.

#### Static resources (partially shared with EC2)



**Amazon EKS** 



Helm charts for Kubernetes controller

























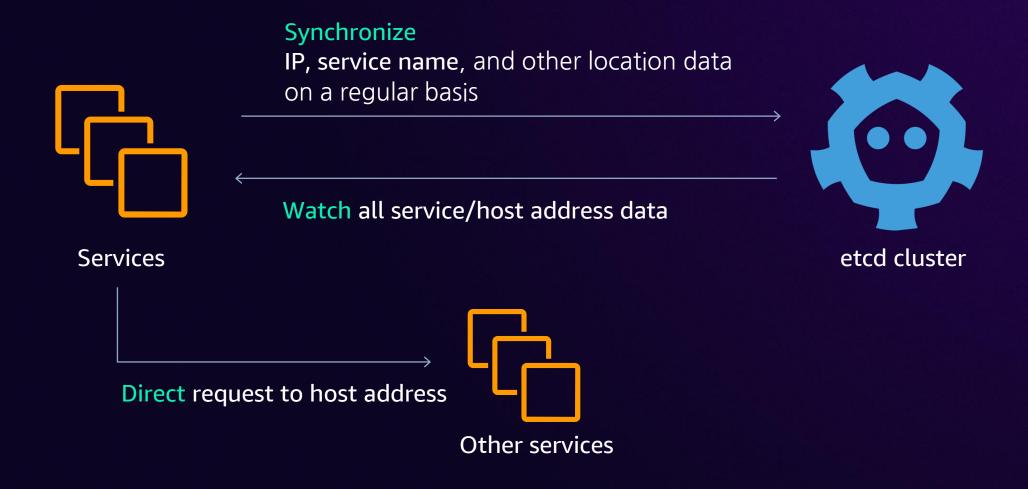




**AWS** Resources



## Migration: Service discovery



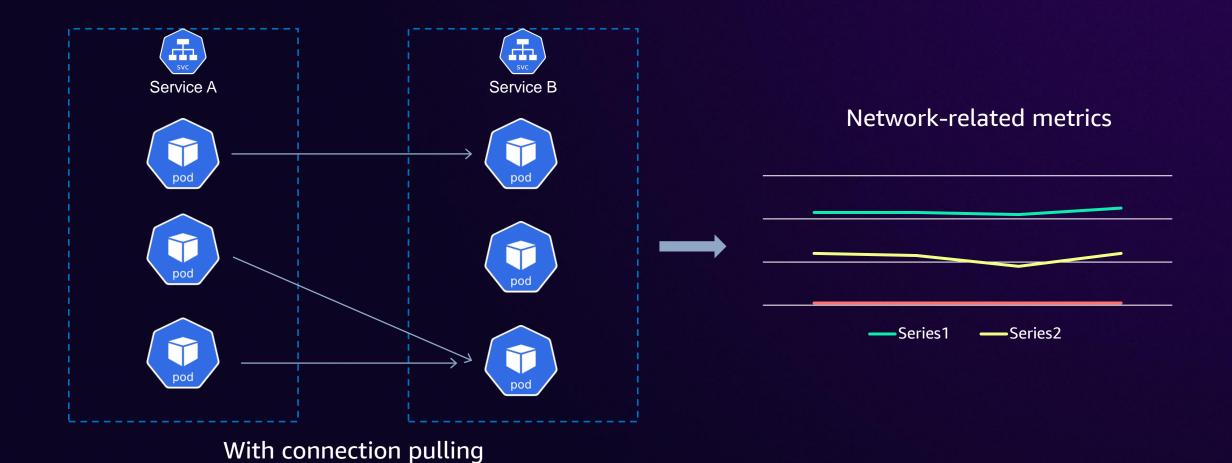


## Migration: Traffic shifting



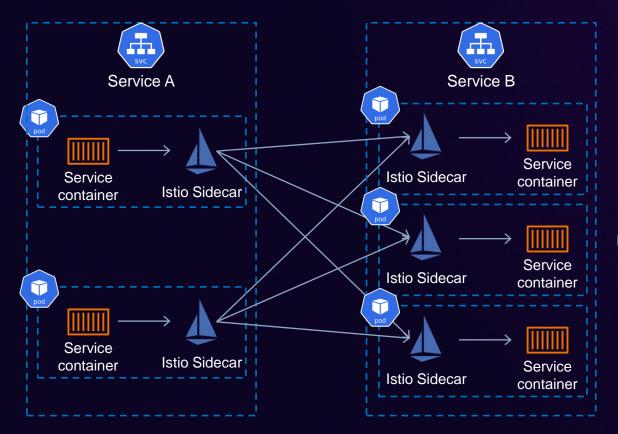


#### **Problem: Unbalanced traffics**





## Moving to service mesh



With service mesh





—Series1 —Series2

#### **Additional benefits**

- ✓ Dynamic traffic management
- Security
- Observability



## Benefits from migrating to Kubernetes





Pre-requisite



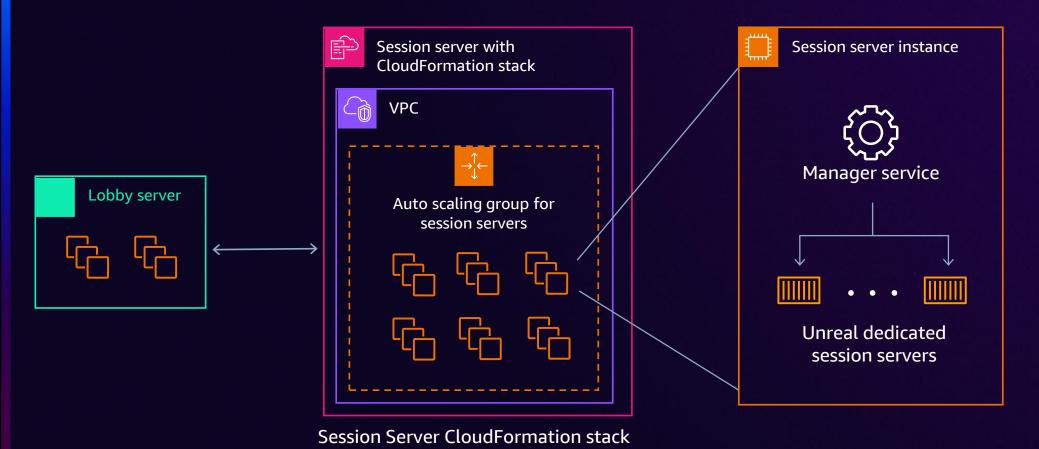
Knowledge of Kubernetes and its ecosystems



# PUBG's evolution story: Moving Session servers to Containers



## Legacy architecture



per environment, Region

- √ Manage lifecycle
- ✓ Process logs
- ✓ Capacity mgmt.

✓ Handle user traffic

## Requirements



#### **Standardization**

Eliminate legacy stack and standardize to reduce overhead

Use suitable OSS to simplify session server management



#### **Scalability**

Easily scalable to hundreds of thousands of sessions

Relatively consistent response times at large scale



#### **Cost efficiency**

Resource scaling and buffering to match demands

Maximizes VM efficiency through resource bin-packing



## Standardization and scalability: Agones



Open source multiplayer dedicated game server scaling and orchestration platform on top of Kubernetes

#### Manage game servers like deployment

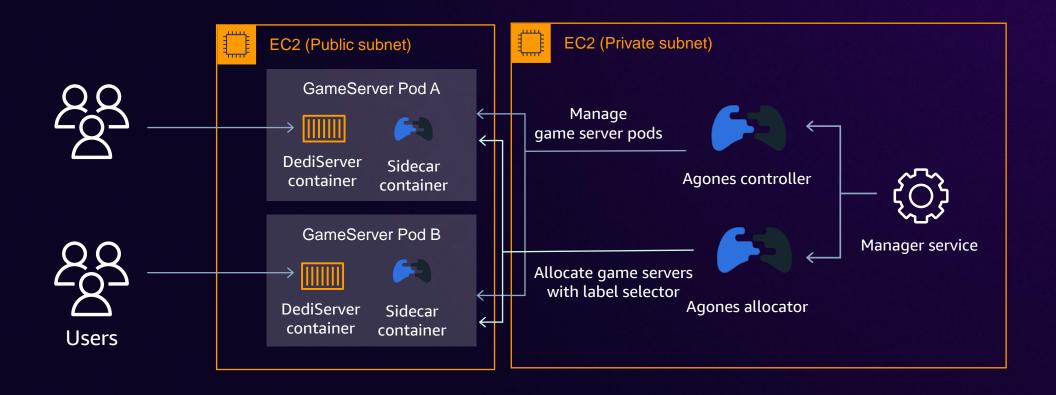
- 1 GameServer = 1 Pod
- Manage GameServers using Fleet: Set of GameServers
- Support FleetAutoscaler to manage capacity

#### Easily integrated with K8s ecosystem

Manage GameServer Pod as Kubernetes way

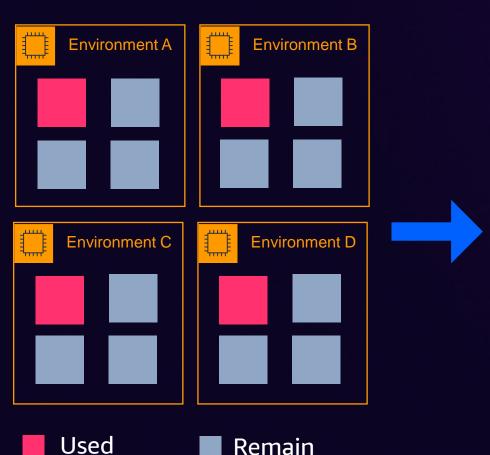


## **Architecture with Agones**





## **Cost efficiency: Bin-packing and capacity management**





GameServer scaling

✓ FleetAutoscaler

Instance scaling

- ✓ ClusterAutoscaler
- Karpenter

## **Challenges: Bootstrapping time**



Instance provisioning

(1~3 minutes)



Instance bootstrapping (2~3 minutes)



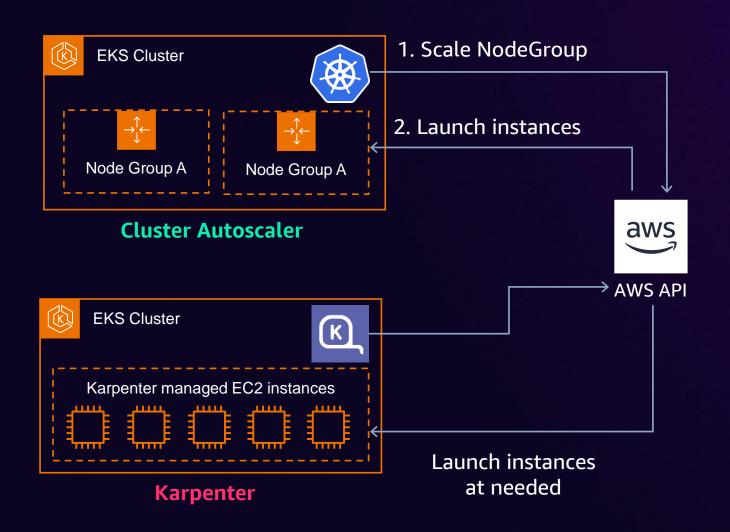
Pod provisioning (5~10 minutes)



10~15+ minutes



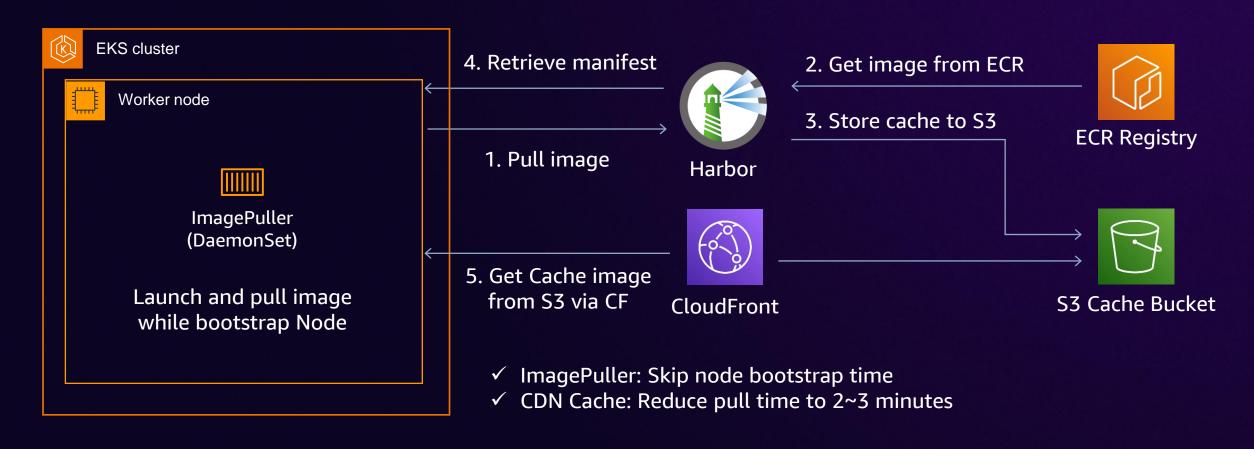
#### Our approach #1: Adopting Karpenter



#### **Benefits**

- ✓ Reduce EC2 launch delay
  - Remove EKS NodeGroup and Auto Scaling Group overhead
- ✓ Easy node management
  - Dynamic, groupless node provisioning
  - Automatic node sizing & bin-packing
  - Drift detection, expiration

# Our approach #2: Container registry proxy



15+ minutes → 3~4 minutes



### Benefits and trade-offs

#### **Benefits**

- Reducing QA environment operating costs through resource sharing
- 2. Enhancing operation efficiency by integrating the infra stack with Kubernetes

#### **Trade-offs**

- 1. Difficult to manage provisioning concurrency
- 2. Unable to adjust resource dynamically (<1.32 on EKS)



# PUBG's evolution story: Moving to AWS Graviton



## Why AWS Graviton?



Up to 40% better price-performance for a broad spectrum of workloads



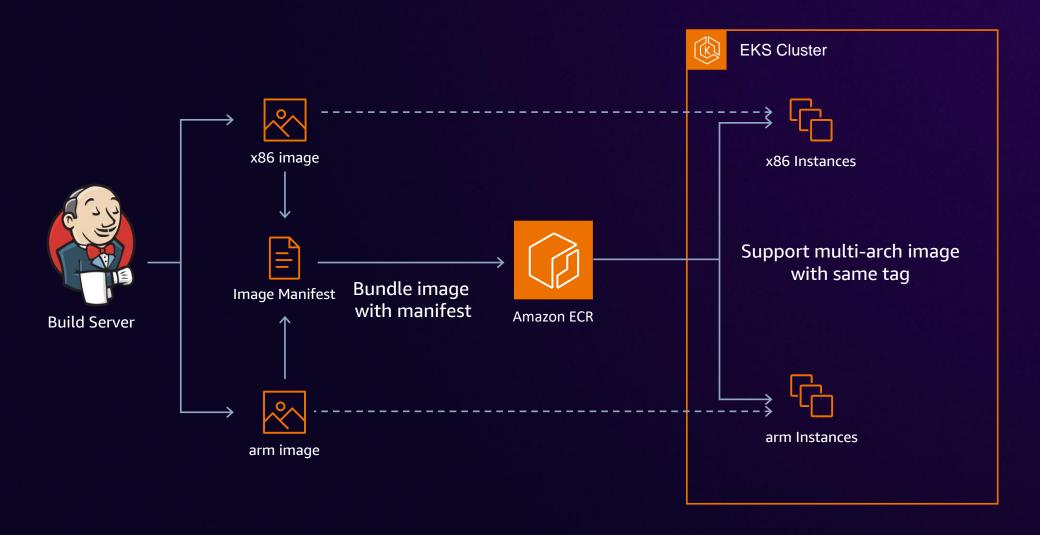
Up to 20% less expensive than comparable x86-based instances\*



Up to 60% more energy efficient vs. comparable x86-based instances



# Multi-architecture container images



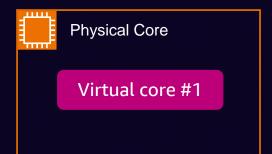


### **Benefits**

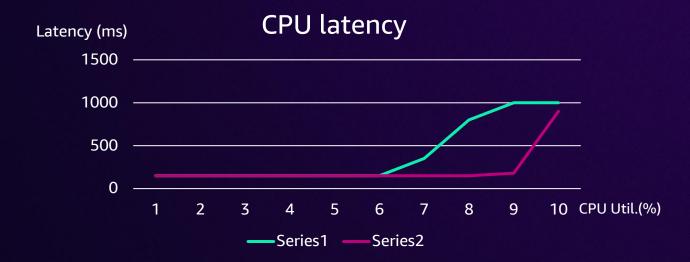
#### vCPU







**AWS Graviton** 



#### Lower CPU latency under high CPU loads

- Higher target CPU utilization
- More density for server pods

→ +35% price performance



### Remaining Challenge: Session Server on Graviton





Lots of Libraries
Internal & 3<sup>rd</sup> Party



# Lessons learned



### Lessons learned



**Focus on what matters** 



Be aware of side effects



**Prepare for rollbacks** 



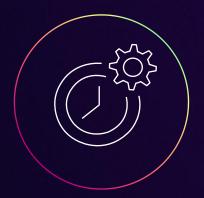
# Summary



# Challenges and approaches







**Staff productivity** 



**Agility** 



Moving to Amazon EKS with a Karpenter / Agones / Istio Reduce operational burden with small number of DevOps engineer



**Moving to Graviton instances** 

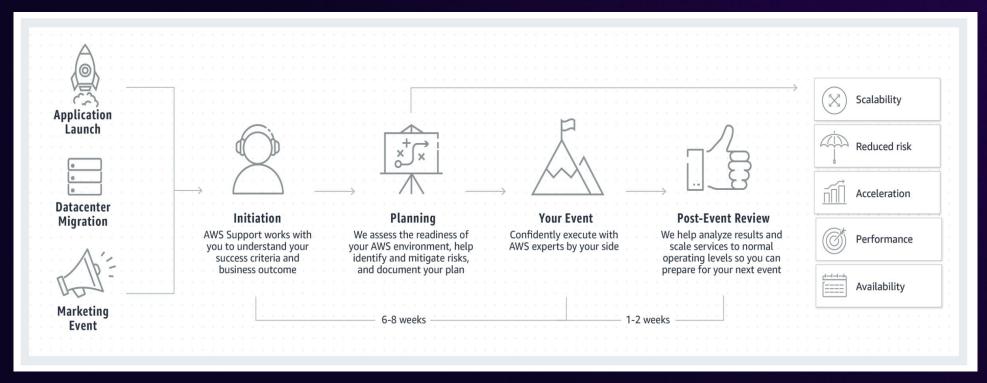
Reduced 35% more EC2 instance cost



# How AWS helped with the migration process

### AWS Countdown (formerly Infrastructure Event Management)

From optimized planning to the major events with confidence





# How AWS helped with the migration process

Trusted advisor for customers to operate global gaming services in the cloud

Operation review with proactive services



 If you have an enterprise support plan, we encourage you to explore our proactive services, including workload diagnostics and reviews, and operational workshops and deep dives.



# How AWS helped with the migration process

### Fast engagement on pain points

Transparent roadmap meeting – e.g., HostPort in EKS Windows networking



We welcome your candid feedback and feature requests. Please feel free to share them with your AWS account team.



# Thank you!

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Please complete the session survey in the mobile app

**Minwook Chun** 

Technical Account Manager Amazon Web Services

