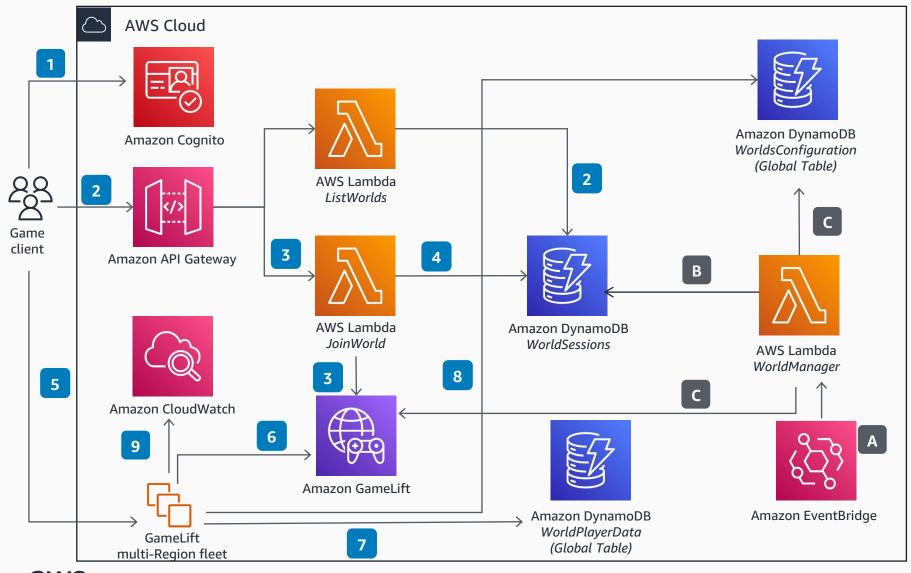
Guidance for Persistent World Game Hosting on AWS

This architecture hosts virtual worlds globally and persists world session and world data to a database. Steps A-C represent the back end of the system, and Steps 1-9 represent the front end.



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AWS Reference Architecture

- A mazon EventBridge triggers WorldManager AWS Lambda function every one minute. The function checks existing worlds' status through the Amazon GameLift API.
- WorldManager Lambda function stores the current state of the sessions and worlds to Amazon DynamoDB for faster back end access.
- WorldManager queries configured worlds from **DynamoDB** and creates any worlds that are not running by calling the **Amazon GameLift** API CreateGameSession.
- Game client request an identity and credentials from **Amazon Cognito** Identity Pool to sign authorized API requests.
- Game client requests the world list through Amazon API Gateway. API Gateway triggers ListWorlds Lambda function that checks game session information in the defined Region from DynamoDB.
- Game client requests to join a specific world in a specific Region by calling JoinWorld Lambda function through API Gateway.
- 4 Lambda function creates a player session for the player, increases the amount of players for that world in DynamoDB, and sends the connection information to the game client.
- Client connects to the Amazon GameLift session directly over transmission control protocol (TCP) and sends the player session ID.
- Amazon GameLift session validates the player session ID with the Amazon GameLift server software development kit (SDK).
- Amazon GameLift checks for world-specific player data and updates the player data as needed. It will store the latest player location after the player leaves.
- Amazon GameLift session checks
 DynamoDB for scheduled termination and terminates if requested.
- Game server sends logs and metrics to Amazon CloudWatch using the CloudWatch Agent.

FRONT END

BACK