



# LECTURE 01: INTRODUCTION TO SYSTEM DESIGN - COMPLETE NOTES

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## Main Points

- DSA padh li hai — ab **real-world applications** kaise banti hain, samajhne ka time aa gaya hai.
  - DSA ki knowledge sirf **LeetCode problems** tak limited nahi honi chahiye.
  - Real-world apps jaise **Swiggy, Zomato, Ola, Uber** kaise kaam karti hain?
  - Backend ka structure kya hota hai?
  - Millions of users ko ek saath **handle kaise karte hain?**
  - FAANG/startups ke liye **LLD (Low Level Design)** ki knowledge **must** hai.
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## WHAT IS LLD? (Basic Definition)

### DSA vs LLD Analogy

👉 DSA isolated problems solve karta hai — jaise *Searching (Binary Search)*, *Sorting (Merge Sort)*.

👉 LLD unhi DSA concepts ko combine karke **poori application banata hai** — jaise *Complete Ride-Booking System*.



### In Simple Words:

👉 “DSA ke concepts ko milkar **POORI APPLICATION** banana = LLD”

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## STORY: ANURAG vs MAURYA

 **Scenario:** Company – *QuickRide* (Ola/Uber like platform)

Character	Skillset
 <b>Anurag</b>	DSA aati hai, LLD nahi
 <b>Maurya</b>	DSA + LLD dono master

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## Anurag's Approach (Only DSA Perspective)

### Problem 1: Shortest Path

- City = Graph
- Intersections = Nodes
- Roads = Edges

- Algorithm → **Dijkstra's**  
✅ Problem solved

## 🚗 Problem 2: Closest Rider Assignment

- Riders → **Min-Heap (Priority Queue)**
- Distance calculate karke insert karo
- Heap se pop → closest rider mil gaya  
✅ Problem solved

## ❌ Manager's Feedback:

“Algorithms theek hain, par **Application kahan hai?**”

“Entities, relationships, data flow, notifications, payments, scalability sab missing!”

⚠️ **Mistake:** Sirf algorithm socha, **application structure nahi.**

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## 💎 Maurya's Approach (DSA + LLD Combined)

### ✅ Step 1: Identify Objects

- 👤 **User** – Ride book karega
- 🚗 **Rider** – Ride provide karega
- 📍 **Location** – Coordinates track karega
- 🔔 **Notification** – Alerts bhejega
- 💰 **Payment** – Payment handle karega

### ✅ Step 2: Define Relationships

- User ↔ Rider (Connection)
- Rider ↔ Location (Tracking)
- Notification → Users & Riders (Messages)

### ✅ Step 3: Think Real-World Scenarios

- 🛡️ **Data Security:** Personal numbers hidden
- ⚙️ **Scalability:** Handle millions of users
- 💬 **Integration:** Notification & Payment Gateway

### ✅ Step 4: Use DSA Smartly

- Structure ke baad algorithm apply karo


## Key Learning:

“Pehle Blueprint banao, phir Tools use karo!”

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## LLD KE 3 MAIN PILLARS

### SCALABILITY – Badhna Aasani Se

 **Meaning:** System badhte users ke sath smoothly chale

#### Features:


- Millions of users handle kar sake
- Easily expand ho
- New features add karna easy ho

#### Example:

1,000 → 1,00,000 users without crash.

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### MAINTAINABILITY – Sambhal Mein Aasani

 **Meaning:** Code aisa likho jo **easily maintain & debug** ho

#### Features:

- Naya feature add karo → purane na toote
- Easy debugging
- Modular aur clean code

#### Example:

“Naya feature add kiya aur 4 purane toot gaye” ❌

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### REUSABILITY – Dobara Use Kar Sakte Hain

 **Meaning:** Code reusable ho aur tightly coupled na ho

**Concept:** Plug & Play design

#### Examples:






- Rider Matching Algorithm → Swiggy, Zomato, Amazon Delivery
- Notification Module → Any app me plug ho sakta hai

## Pro Tip:

“Code likho jo kal kisi doosri app me copy-paste ho jaye!”

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## LLD vs HLD - COMPLETE COMPARISON


Feature	LLD (Low Level Design)	HLD (High Level Design)
 <b>Focus</b>	Internal code structure	Overall system architecture
 <b>Questions</b>	Classes, Objects, Relationships	Tech stack, Database, Servers
 <b>Output</b>	Class diagrams, detailed logic	Architecture diagrams
 <b>Level</b>	Code-level	System-level
 <b>Example (QuickRide)</b>	User class design	PostgreSQL or MongoDB? AWS or Azure?


## Note:

HLD interview → mostly architecture discussion, **no coding**.

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## LLD vs HLD vs DSA – FINAL RELATIONSHIP

 **DSA:** Brain – problem solving

 **LLD:** Skeleton – blueprint & structure

 **HLD:** Body – overall architecture  **Together:** Complete application build hoti hai

## Difference:

- HLD → System architecture
- LLD → Code structure
- DSA → Logic & algorithms

## Golden Line:

“DSA is the Brain of Application, LLD is the Skeleton.”

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## POWERFUL SUMMARY

### LLD Roadmap

REQUIREMENTS → OBJECTS → RELATIONSHIPS → SECURITY → SCALABILITY → DSA  
→ TESTING

### Key Takeaways

#### LLD Kya Hai?

- DSA concepts ko combine karke **real-world applications design** karna




#### 3 Pillars:

-  Scalability → Grow easily
-  Maintainability → Maintain easily
-  Reusability → Reuse anywhere

#### LLD vs HLD:

- LLD → Classes, Objects, Code structure
- HLD → Database, Server, System architecture

#### Analogy:

- DSA =  Brain
  - LLD =  Skeleton
  - HLD =  Body
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