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# 1. Scalability

## Requirement

The system must handle high traffic during events (e.g., blockbuster movie releases).

## **Design Decisions**

### **Microservices Architecture**

• Each service (e.g., Theatre/Show/movie listings, ticket booking, payments, Notification, user) is independently deployable and scalable.

## **Horizontal Scaling**

- Create AWS ECS Cluster per Region.
- Use container orchestration platforms like AWS ECS to scale services dynamically based on traffic.
- Shard Database based on City id, and then shard by show Id, Booking Id inside a city.

#### **Event-Driven Architecture**

 Use message brokers like **Kafka** to decouple services and process asynchronous requests during peak loads.

### **Distributed Caching**

• Use **Redis** to cache frequently accessed data (e.g., movie details, seating availability).

## 2. Availability

### Requirement

Ensure minimal downtime for seamless user experience.

## **Design Decisions**

### Replication

• Use database replication and service redundancy to avoid single points of failure.

#### Circuit Breaker Pattern

• Implement tools like **Resilience 4j** to handle service failures gracefully.

### Load Balancing

Use tools like AWS ELB to distribute traffic across multiple instances.

## Multi-Region Deployment

 Deploy the system across multiple regions for geo-redundancy using cloud platforms like AWS.

## 3. Performance

### Requirement

Low latency for transactional operations like seat booking.

## **Design Decisions**

#### **Database Optimization**

Use optimized queries, indexing, views, stored procedures and read replicas for high-frequency reads.

### Concurrency Control

• Use pessimistic locking mechanisms to handle simultaneous seat bookings.

### Content Delivery Network (CDN)

Use a CDN for serving static content like images and movie trailers.

### Service Profiling

 observability tools (Amazon Cloud watch) to identify metrics to monitor, CPUUtilization, Percentage of CPU used, Memory Utilization, Percentage of memory used. set alarm and optimize bottlenecks.

# 4. Reliability

## Requirement

Ensure data consistency and fault tolerance during transactions.

## **Design Decisions**

#### **Distributed Transactions**

• Implement the Saga pattern for handling distributed transactions across microservices.

### Idempotent APIs

• Ensure API endpoints can handle retries without unintended side effects.

### Data Backup and Recovery

• Schedule periodic backups and maintain versioned snapshots of critical data.

### Chaos Engineering

 Use tools like Gremlin to simulate failures and test system reliability under stress and Jmeter for load test.

# 5. Security

### Requirement

Protect user data and transactions.

## **Design Decisions**

#### Authentication and Authorization

• Use OAuth 2.0 with a token-based system (e.g., **JWT**) for secure access.

### **Data Encryption**

• Encrypt sensitive data in transit (TLS) and at rest (AES-256).

## Rate Limiting and DDoS Protection

• Use AWS API Gateway and rate-limiting algorithms like the **token bucket**.

## **Audit Logging**

• Maintain detailed logs for sensitive transactions and monitor with tools like **ELK Stack**.

# 6. Maintainability

## Requirement

Ensure ease of updates and debugging.

## **Design Decisions**

### Service Discovery

 Use service registries like ECS Managed Service discovery for managing microservice endpoints.

### Centralized Logging

• Use logging frameworks (e.g. **Logstash**) to consolidate logs.

### CI/CD Pipeline

• Automate testing, deployment, and rollback using tools like **Jenkins** or **GitHub Actions**.

## 7. Observability

### Requirement

Monitor system health and performance in real-time.

## **Design Decisions**

## Distributed Tracing

• Use tools like **Spring cloud Sleuth** to add common message id across micro services and unique id for specific micro services to trace requests across services.

#### **Health Checks**

• Implement health endpoints in services for proactive monitoring by the orchestrator.

## Alerting Systems

• Integrate SNS with the AWS service generating alerts, such as CloudWatch Alarms Configure alerts in **Email/Slack** for anomalies detected by monitoring tools.

# 8. Transactional Scenarios and Handling

Here's how design solutions align with specific transactional scenarios:

## **Seat Booking**

### Challenge

Concurrent users might try to book the same seat.

#### Solution

#### **Locking Mechanisms**

 Use PostgresQL advanced locking mechanisms (e.g., advisory locks) and better concurrency handling via MVCC (Multiversion Concurrency Control). to avoid double booking.

#### **Retry Logic**

• Implement retry with exponential backoff for failed transactions.

### **Compensation Transactions**

Allow rollbacks for unsuccessful bookings using the Saga pattern.

## **Payment Processing**

## Challenge

Ensuring consistency in a multi-step process involving third-party systems.

#### Solution

Two-Phase Commit (2PC)

For tightly coupled systems, but avoid overuse due to performance impact.

#### **Eventual Consistency**

• Use Message Queue to reconcile transactions asynchronously.

#### Refund and Cancellation

### Challenge

Ensure quick refunds while reconciling with external payment gateways.

#### Solution

#### Asynchronous Updates

- Notify users and payment gateways via message queues.
- Payment failed/Cancelled kafka queue for Refund processing.

## 9. OWASP

#### **Broken Access Control**

- Use Spring Security to enforce access control rules.
- Implement role-based or attribute-based access control policies.
- Validate @PreAuthorize and @PostAuthorize annotations to secure methods.

## Cryptographic Failures

- Use strong algorithms like AES-256, RSA-2048, and PBKDF2 for encryption and hashing.
- Always store passwords using BCryptPasswordEncoder in Spring Security.
- Enforce HTTPS to secure data in transit

## Injection

- Use Spring Data JPA or Hibernate, which provides protection through parameterized queries.
- Sanitize and validate user inputs rigorously.
- Avoid dynamic query building using string concatenation; use @Query with placeholders in Spring Data JPA.
- Use libraries like Hibernate Validator to validate input data.

## **Security Misconfiguration**

- Disable directory listing, stack traces, and verbose error messages in production.
- Use @ConfigurationProperties to securely bind configurations.
- Regularly review and harden security settings, such as CORS and CSRF.

## **Vulnerable and Outdated Components**

- Use dependency management tools like Maven or Gradle to track versions.
- Remove unused dependencies.

## Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF)

- Validate and whitelist URLs in any server-to-server HTTP requests.
- Disable access to local or private networks from your server.
- Implement rate-limiting and authentication for APIs handling such requests.

## 10. Monetize Platform

## Ticket Sales (Primary Revenue)

#### Service Fees

• The platform charges a service fee or convenience fee on each ticket sold. This can be a fixed amount or a percentage of the ticket price.

#### Transaction Fees

 Platform can also earn a small fee for processing payments, either as a percentage or a flat rate.

## Advertising

### Display Ads

 The platform can run display advertising on the website or mobile app. These ads could be for upcoming events, movies, or other entertainment-related products.

## Premium Memberships or Subscriptions

## VIP Membership

 Platform can offer a paid membership program, giving users perks like early access to tickets, discounts, or exclusive events.

### Subscription Models

 Monthly or yearly subscription plans for frequent users offering benefits like discounted tickets, priority booking, etc.

## Corporate Tie-ups and Bulk Booking

### Corporate Sales

 Platform can collaborate with businesses for bulk booking of tickets for corporate events, employee engagement, or incentive programs.

### **Group Discounts**

 Offer group discounts or corporate packages for large bookings, often generating higher volumes of sales.

## Selling Merchandise

### Affiliate Marketing

 Partnering with merchandise sellers and earning a commission on items sold through affiliate links.

# 11. Compliance

## **Data Privacy and Protection**

- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the EU.
- California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) in the US.
- Personal Data Protection Bill (PDPB) or Digital Personal Data Protection Act (DPDP Act) in India.

## Payment and Financial Compliance

- Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS): For handling credit/debit card transactions securely.
- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines for digital payment systems.

### **Consumer Protection Laws**

- Clearly state refund, cancellation, and rescheduling policies.
- Display accurate event information (pricing, location, time)

## Tax Compliance

 Collect and remit applicable taxes, such as Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India or VAT in the EU, for ticket sales

## Copyright and Intellectual Property

- Obtain necessary rights for event details, images, or promotional material displayed on the platform.
- Avoid hosting or distributing copyrighted content without permission.

By aligning these solutions with NFRs, the backend becomes robust, scalable, and user-friendly.