



# DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Discover. Learn. Empower.

**Student Name:** Kushagra Rohila  
**Branch:** B.E.- C.S.E.  
**Semester:** 6  
**Subject Name:** System Design

## Experiment: 1

**UID:** 23BCS12533  
**Section/Group:** 23BCS\_KRG-1A  
**Date of Performance:** 10-01-26  
**Subject Code:** 23CSH-314

**1. Aim:** To design, develop, and analyze a basic URL shortening system that transforms long URLs into compact short URLs, and to evaluate its performance in terms of latency and throughput under different traffic loads.

### **2. Objective:**

1. To gain an understanding of how a URL shortening service operates internally.
2. To build a working URL shortening and redirection mechanism.
3. To evaluate system latency and throughput under simulated concurrent user requests.
4. To analyze how architectural and design decisions affect non-functional performance metrics.

### **Requirements (Tools):**

- Postman – for testing API endpoints
- Diagramming tools: draw.io, Excalidraw, Lucidchart
- Python libraries and frameworks (e.g., Flask)

### 3. Procedure and Output:

#### **1. Functional Requirements:**

A. Given a long url => short

url Premium user:

A. Custom url (optional)

B. Expiry date

B. Given a short url => redirect to the => long url

#### **2. Non-functional requirements:**

100 million daily active user => 1 million users are actually doing shorting of url

1. Latency: 20ms (on url shortening, on url redirection)
2. Availability: 24 x 7

3. Consistency

4. Scalability: Vertical or horizontal

5. The generated short url -> always unique

### 3. Api design (url shorter):

Pre-defined functions:

1. Get: Fetch some data from db.

2. Post: When you want to insert some data into db.

3. Put / Patch: Update

4. Delete: Remove the data

Local host server: <Https://127.0.0.1/shorten>

App.route()

1. Post Api call - Req

{

Logic:

Url: "Long url "

Custom url: "Custom"

Expiry date:

}

Res:

{

Short\_url: "Short url "

Short\_code: "123abc"

}

<Https://127.0.0.1/123abc>

2. Get api call (</short\_code?)

[Https://127.0.0.1/get\\_employee\(empid\)](Https://127.0.0.1/get_employee(empid))

### 4. Database schema design:

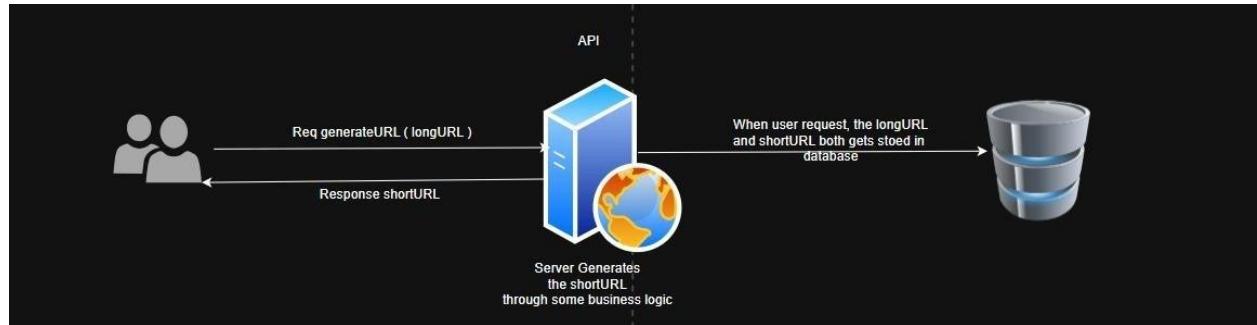
T1 user (id, name, phone etc.)

T2 url\_mapping (id, longurl, shorturl, expiry date, customurl)

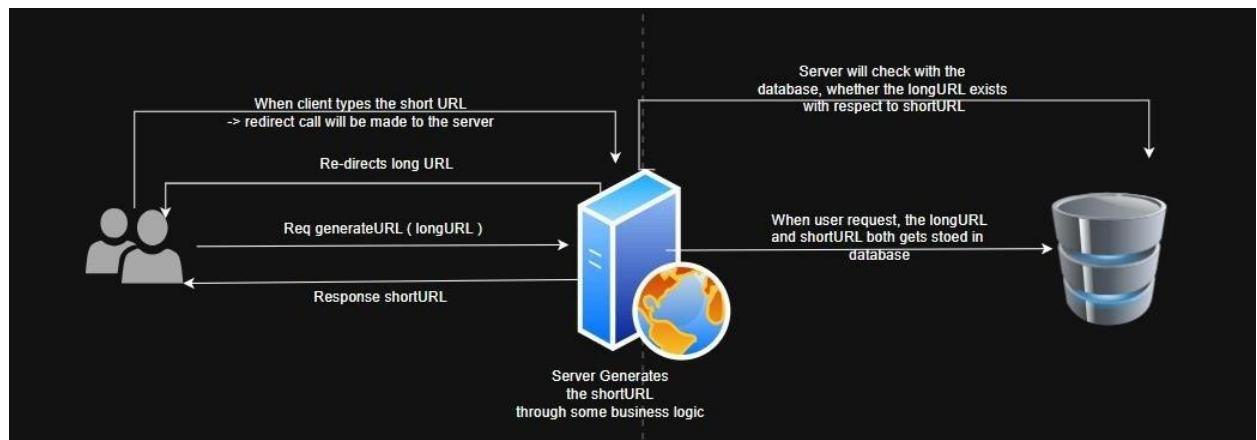
## 5. High Level Design:

Now according to the functional requirement of the system, we can identify that: There will be a client who is requesting, then there will a server upon which computation will be going on, and lastly there will be a database in which storage will be done.

### 1. shortURL Generation:



### 2. Re-direction: When user enters shortURL in browser:



### 3. We need to have REST APIs for client registration and login as well.

## 6. Low Level Design:

Now if you see in HLD we have only specified the specific things like the database, the server, but we haven't talked about:

1. Which type of database is needed??
2. Which type of server is needed and what sort of computation has been done inside the server.

Let's begin with the SERVER: how longURL is converted into shortURL

longURL: <https://www.amazon.com/rehan.products.catalog/orders/cart/payment>

shortURL: <https://bit.ly/5PLcymn>

{5PLcymn} - shortened URL

LONGurl - BASE10 - LARGE STRING

BASE 64 - HDGB25

### **Approach 01: Encryption**

encrypt(longURL) = shortURL

Most Popular algorithm for encryption lib is: MD5, SHA1, BASE64 Problem

in this approach:

1. Encrypted length is very large & the req was of short length url
2. To resolve this, what we can do is we can take first 4 letters from encrypted text. But in this also a problem can occur.

Link 1:

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HHUi8F\\_qAXM&t=1s06e2116c3e064129e81226fb7b57502c](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HHUi8F_qAXM&t=1s06e2116c3e064129e81226fb7b57502c)

Link 2:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jhjsdbi8793hch?2fdgv06e265f903040b075b90ed40ad15a4fe5a184a2>

[both starting 4 char are same, pointing to same link in DB Duplication of links]

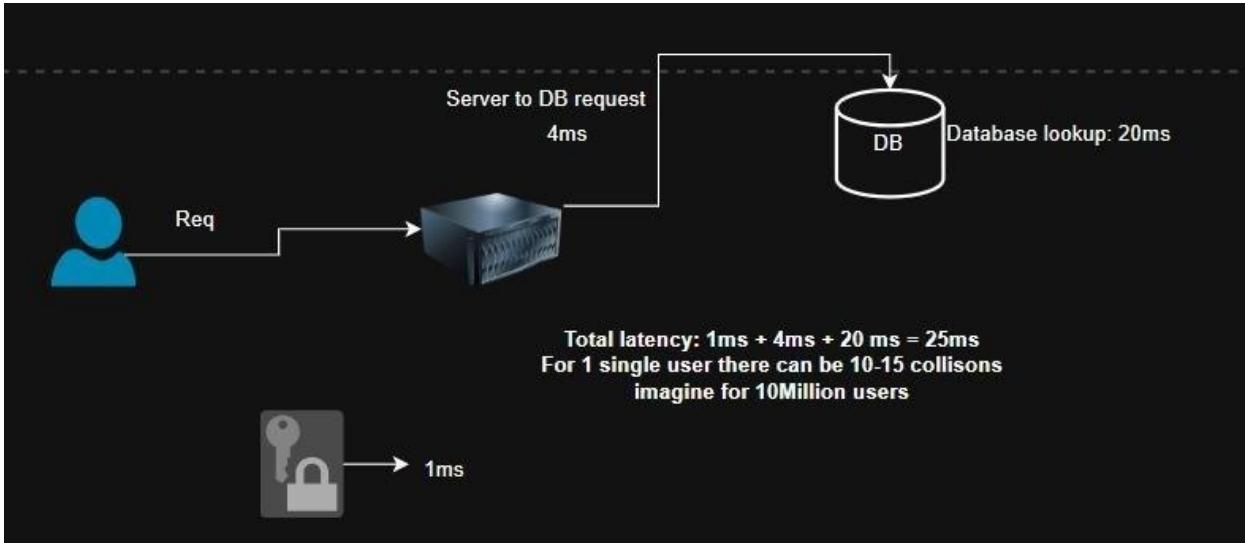
Resolution:

At first, we can store the 4byte code & corresponding longURL in DB. Second time, if same 4byte code is generate, it will be compared in the DB, if code already exist -> again generate a MD5, 4byte unique code.

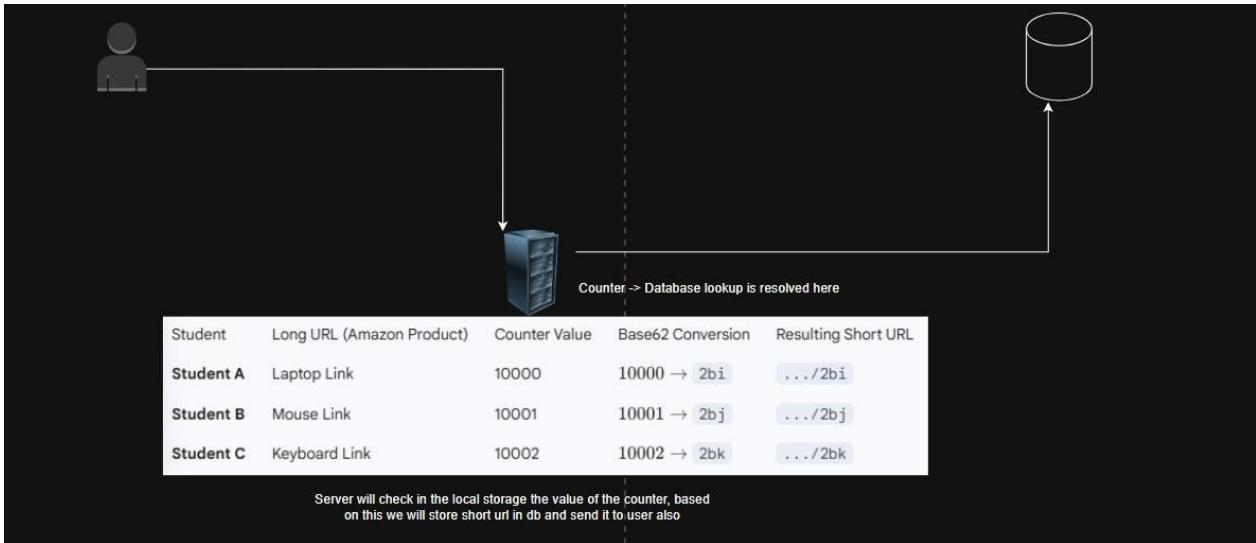
[This results into high latency issue = 16ms + 16ms]

Possible Problems:

1. Full table scan in database.
2. More number of collisions
3. These collisions will result into latency issue



## Approach 02: Counter Approach

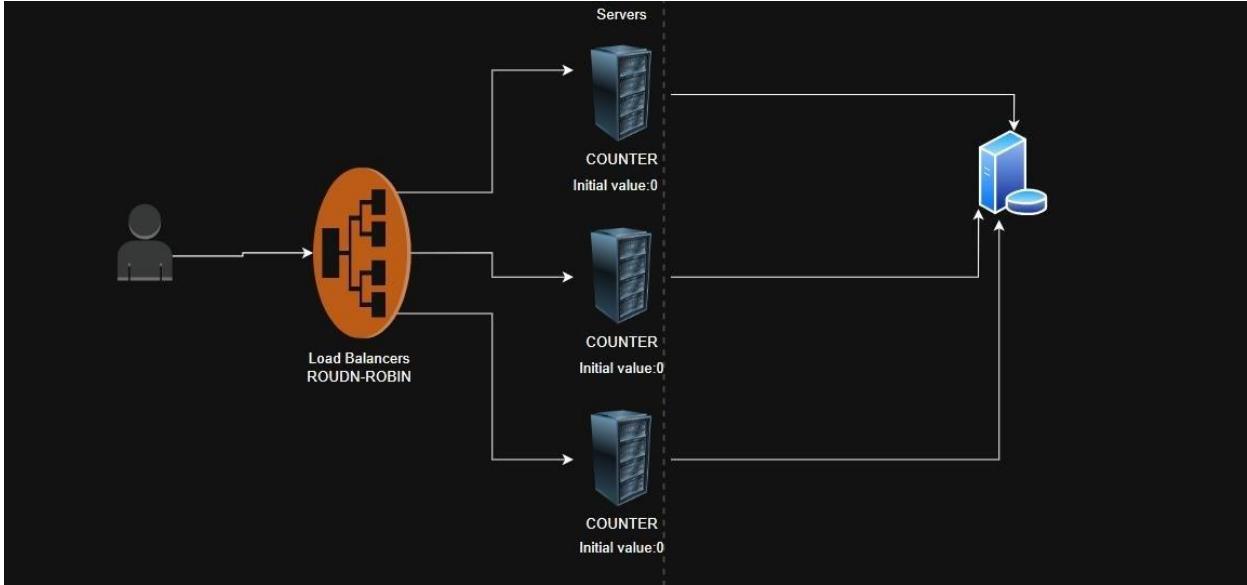
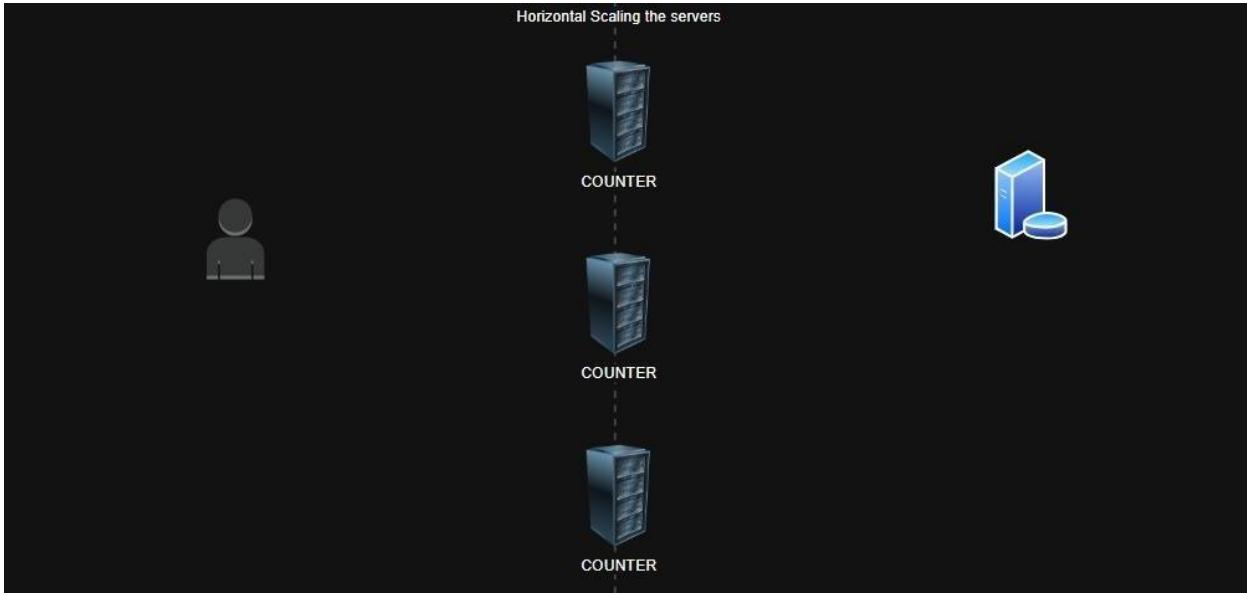


### Problem with this approach:

Server follows monolithic architecture, it can process the request for 1 user easily by managing counter value, but what happens when 100 million user comes.

### Resolution: Scaling

- Vertical scaling here is not possible as number of users are 100 M
- We will do the horizontal scaling over here



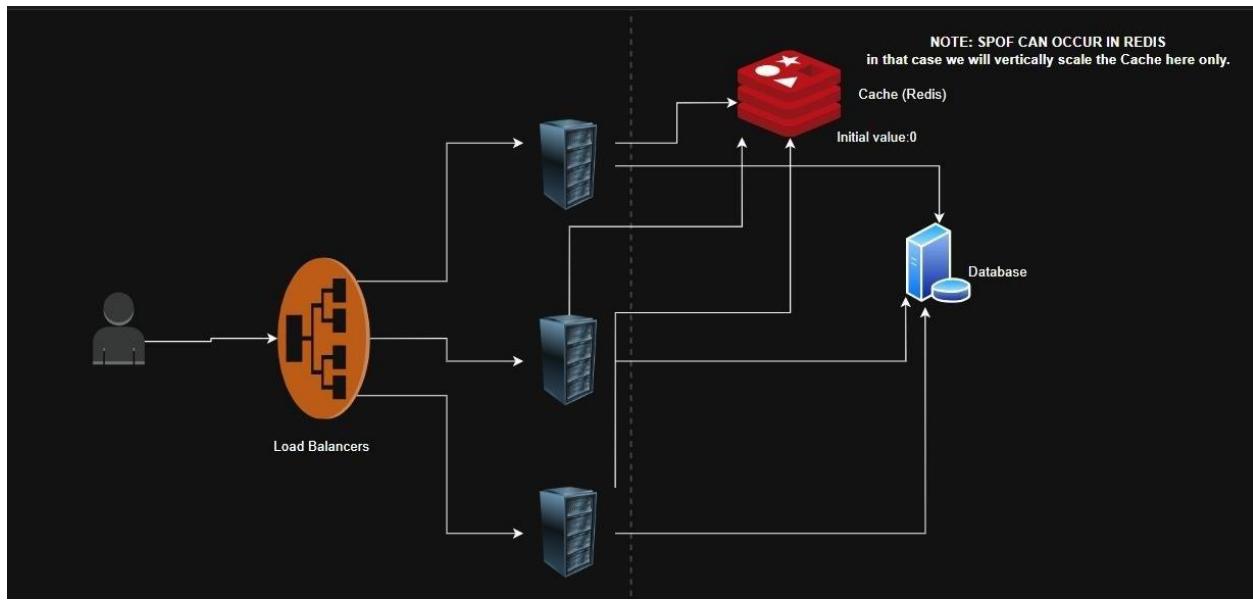
### Problem:

Now in this method there can be a problem of dirty read that is server 1's counter may have some other value and server 2's counter may have some other value

### Resolution:

Rather than storing the counter in the server itself, we can make the counter variable globally available using a CACHE

## Final Low-level Design:



## 4. Learning Outcomes:

- Understood and differentiated functional and non-functional requirements for designing a URL shortener system.
- Designed and tested RESTful APIs for URL shortening and redirection using Flask and Postman.
- Created high-level and low-level system designs to ensure scalability, availability, and performance.
- Designed database schemas and implemented backend logic for URL mapping and user management.