

# 10 Must Know Topics for System Design Interviews

10 topics I wish I knew before my System design interview



SOMA

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Hello friends, if you have attended technical interviews then you may know that System Design part is one of the toughest to crack. I think why so? and the answer I found was that most of the developers are not really familiar with [essential System design topics or concepts](#) and that's what I am going to share in this article.

As I have said before, System design interviews are a crucial part of the hiring process for software engineers and developers and you must prepare for it, leaving it for chance is not a good idea.

These interviews assess your ability to design scalable and efficient systems to solve real-world problems. To excel in system design interviews, it's essential to have a strong grasp of the fundamental concepts and principles.

In the past, I have shared several system design interview articles like [API Gateway vs load balancer](#), [Forward Proxy vs Reverse Proxy](#) as well common [System Design problems](#) and In this article, we will explore ten essential system design topics or concepts that will help you prepare for your next interview and impress your potential employers.

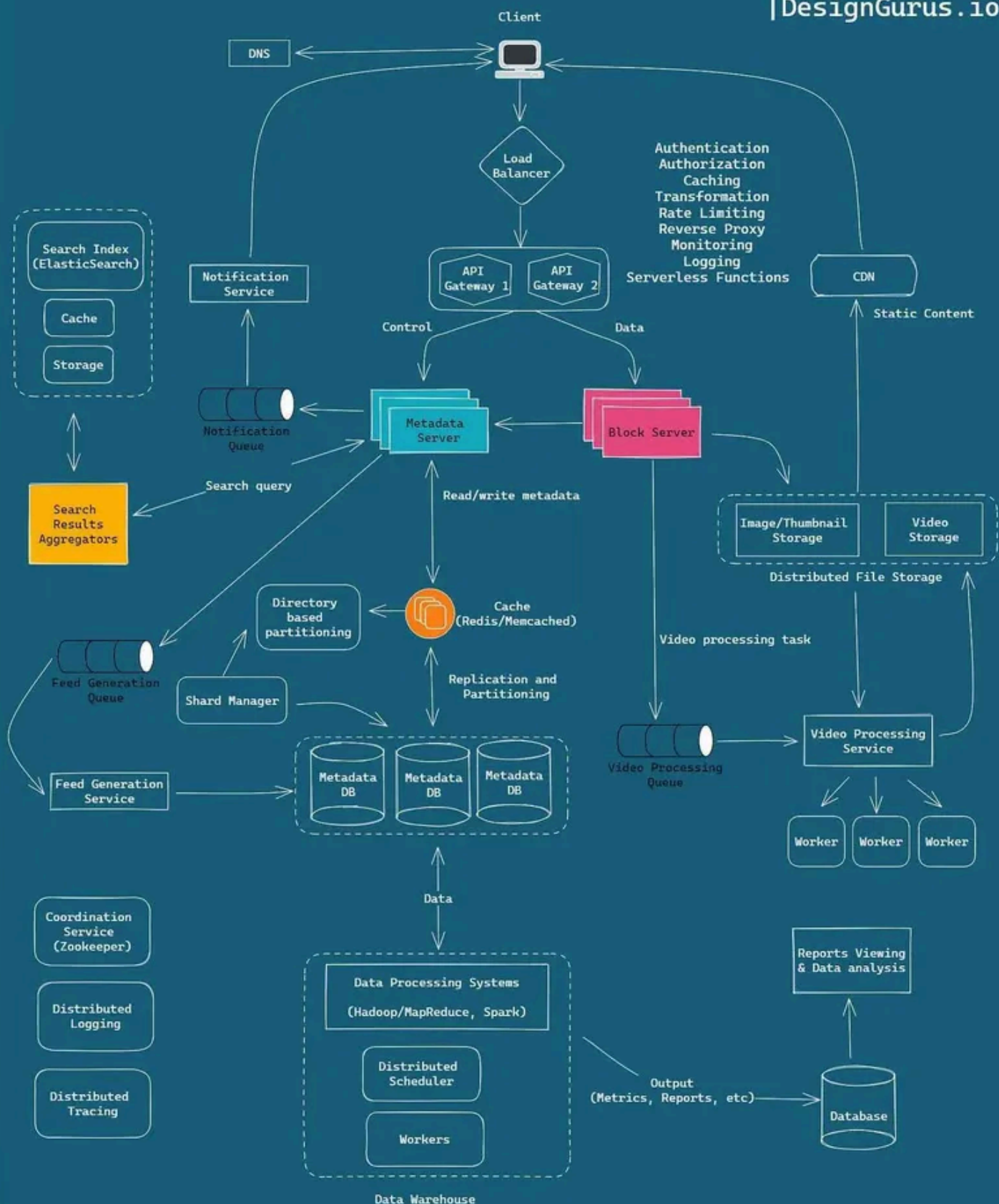
By the way, if you are *preparing for System design interviews* and want to learn System Design in depth then you can also checkout sites like [ByteByteGo](#), [DesignGuru](#), [Exponent](#), [Educative](#) and [Udemy](#) which have many great System design courses and if you need [best system design courses](#) you can also see this article.

And, here is a nice System design template from DesignGuru, which you can use to answer any system design problem on interviews.

Image credit - [DeisgnGuru](#)

# System Design Master Template

|DesignGurus.io



DesignGurus.io

**10 Essential System Design Topics and Concepts for Tech interview**

To stand out from the competition in system design interviews, it's crucial to have a solid understanding of key concepts that set you apart from other candidates.

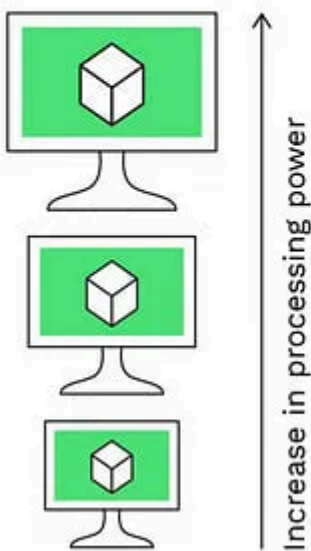
By mastering these ten system design concepts, you can position yourself ahead of 99% of candidates and impress interviewers with your expertise.

## 1. Scalability

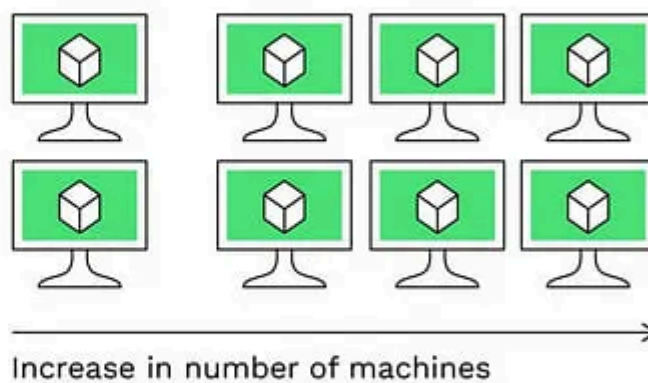
Scalability is crucial in system design as it ensures that a system can handle increasing loads and maintain performance. You should understand concepts like [horizontal and vertical scaling](#), load balancing, and distributed systems to design scalable architectures. Those will really help you for tech interviews.

### Scalability

#### Vertical scaling



#### Horizontal scaling



## 2. Availability and Fault Tolerance

Designing fault-tolerant systems is essential to maintain availability even in the face of failures. As a candidate you should learn about replication, redundancy, failover mechanisms, and fault tolerance techniques like backups, checkpoints, and error handling.

For high availability many company create active- active or active-passive architecture as shown below, The best example is cloud computing company like AWS and Azure who has data center in different part of world and if one goes down then server clients from others.

### 3. Data Storage and Databases

Different applications require different types of data storage. You should familiarize yourself with different types of databases like relational databases, NoSQL databases, key-value stores, and columnar databases. Understand their strengths, weaknesses, and use cases.

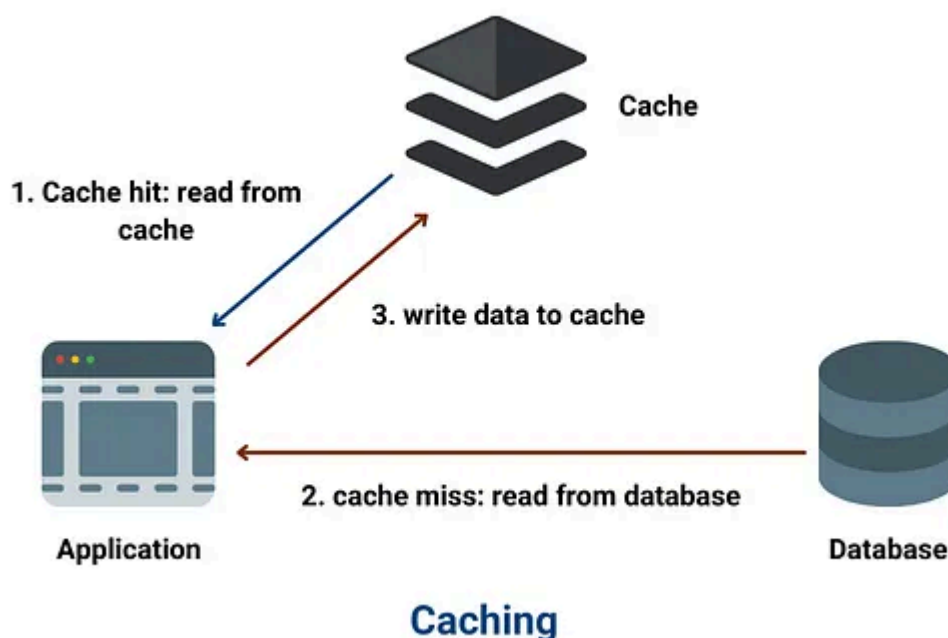
One of the common question and concept to understand here is SQL vs NoSQL as they often comes during different questions, here is a nice diagram which highlights the difference between SQL and NoSQL



### 4. Caching

Caching helps improve performance by storing frequently accessed data closer to the users. In this topic you should learn about caching techniques, caching strategies, cache eviction policies, and cache coherence to design efficient caching systems.

You should also get yourself familiar with things like cache hit and cache miss and here is a nice diagram from quick reference:

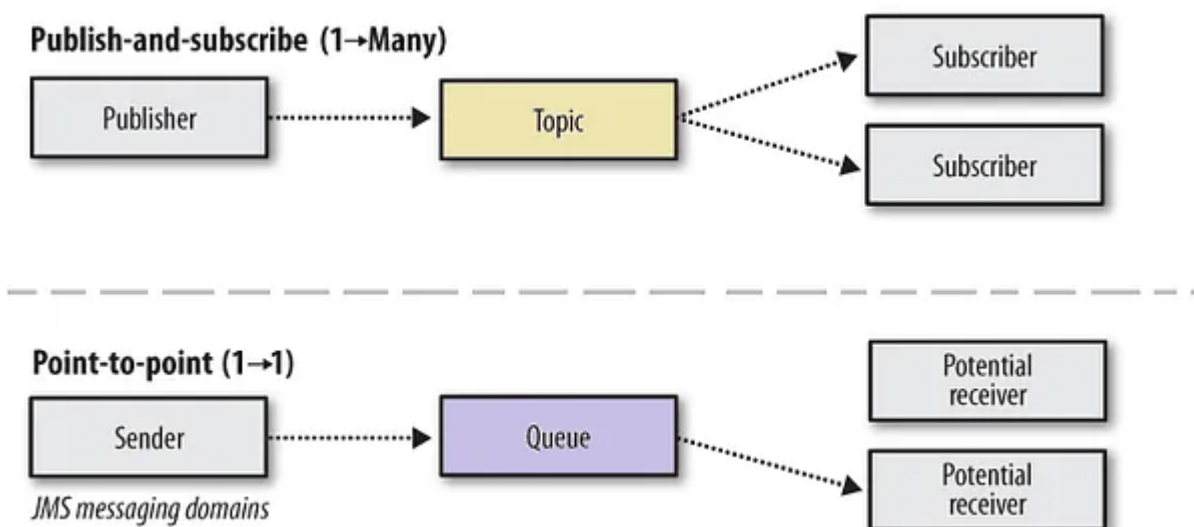


## 5. Message Queues and Event-driven Architecture

Message queues enable asynchronous communication between different components of a system. While preparing for this topic you should understand concepts like pub-sub (publish-subscribe) patterns, message brokers, event-driven architecture, and their applications in building scalable and loosely coupled systems.

In the past, I wrote about [Apache Kafka vs ActiveMQ vs RabbitMQ](#) which is good starting point to learn about message brokers and Queue.

Here is an nice diagram showing Event Driven Architecture using pub-sub model and point-to-point model :



## 6. System APIs and Microservices

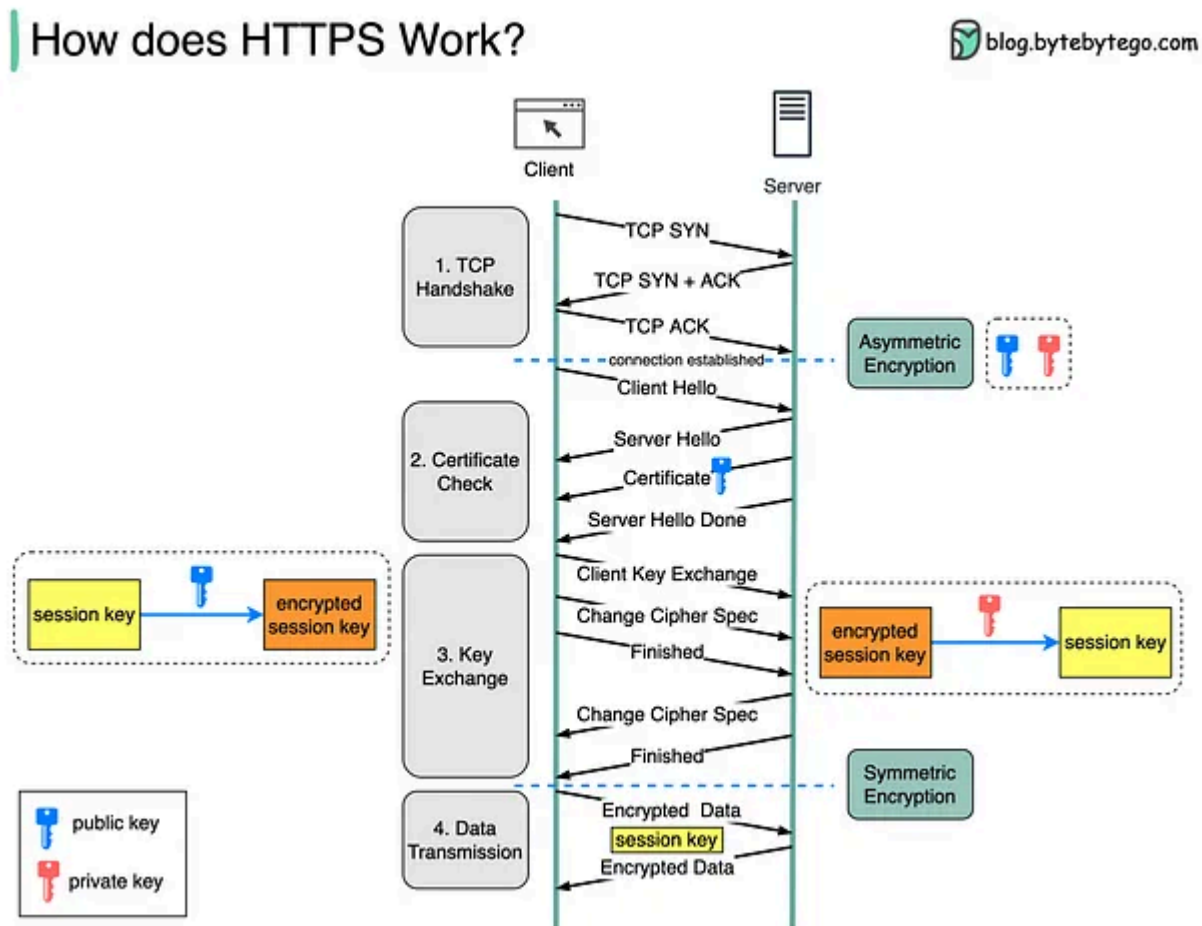
This is another popular topic on System design interviews. Microservices architecture allows breaking down complex systems into smaller, independent services.

In this topic you should learn about designing APIs, service discovery, inter-service communication, and managing dependencies to create robust and scalable microservices-based architectures.

## 7. Security

Security is a critical aspect of system design. While preparing for this topic you should spend time to understand common security threats, authentication and authorization mechanisms, encryption, and secure communication protocols like SSL/TLS. Be aware of best practices for securing data at rest and in transit.

Learning things like How HTTPS works is also a great question to start with. Here is a nice diagram from [ByteByteGo](https://blog.bytebytego.com) to understand that:



image\_credit --- [bytebytego](https://blog.bytebytego.com)

## 8. System Performance Optimization

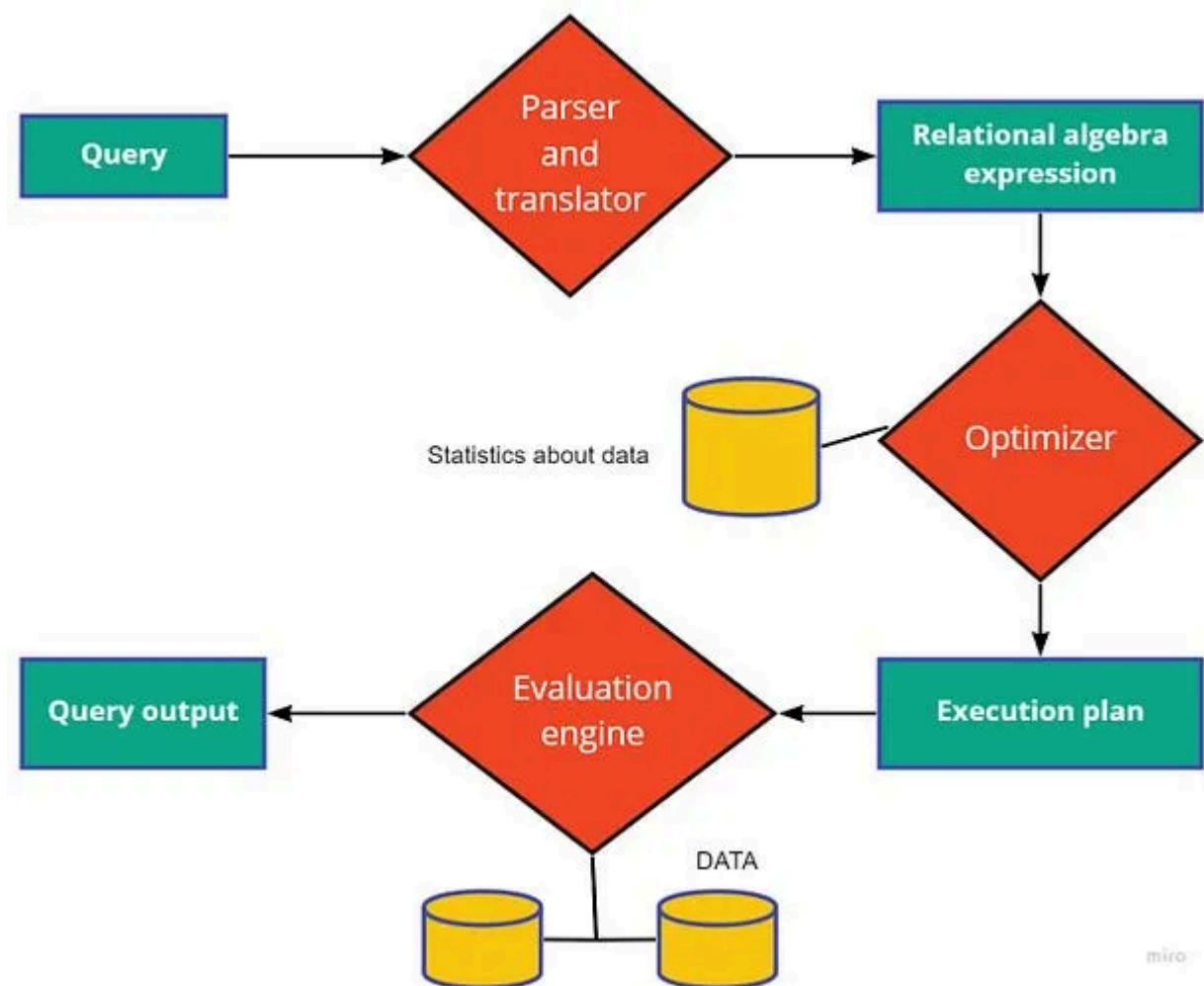
Optimizing system performance is vital for providing a seamless user experience and this is also one thing which interviewer expect from you, especially from senior developers.

As part of this topic you should learn about profiling, load testing, latency reduction techniques, and performance optimization strategies to identify and resolve bottlenecks in your system.

Learning about Database optimization using normalization and index as well as understanding how SQL query work to optimize it is also a great topics to start with

And, if you don't know how SQL query works, here is a nice diagram to understand that:



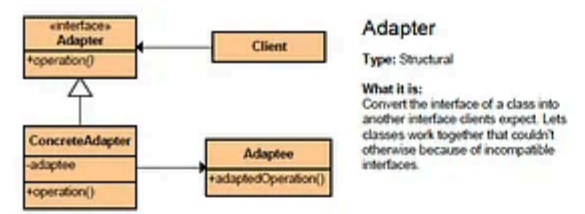


## 9. Design Patterns

Design patterns offer proven solutions to recurring design problems. As a software engineer you should familiarize yourself with design patterns like the Singleton, Observer, Builder, and Factory patterns.

You should also understand when and how to apply them to create scalable and maintainable systems. You should also learn about Microservices design pattern like [SAGA](#), [CQRS](#), [Load Balancer](#), [Circuit Breaker](#), [DB Per Microservices](#), and [API Gateway pattern](#).

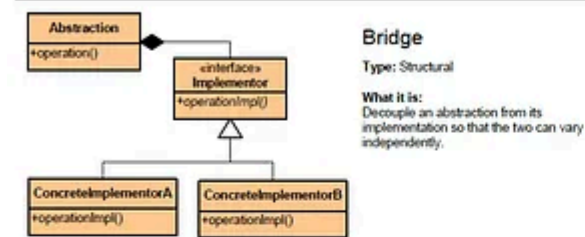
Here is a nice design pattern cheat sheet you can print to remember key OOP design patterns for interviews:



### Adapter

Type: Structural

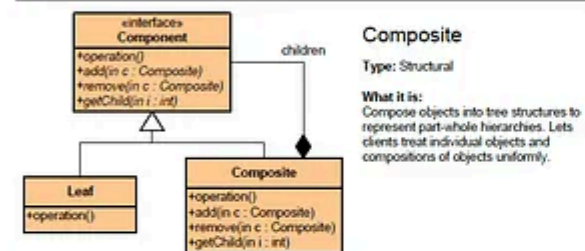
**What it is:** Convert the interface of a class into another interface clients expect. Lets classes work together that couldn't otherwise because of incompatible interfaces.



### Bridge

Type: Structural

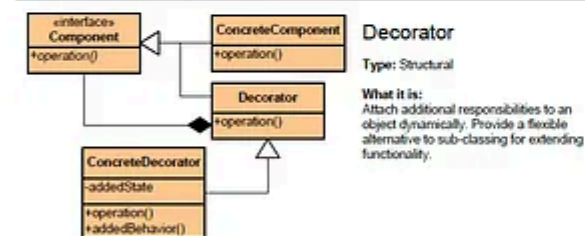
**What it is:** Decouple an abstraction from its implementation so that the two can vary independently.



### Composite

Type: Structural

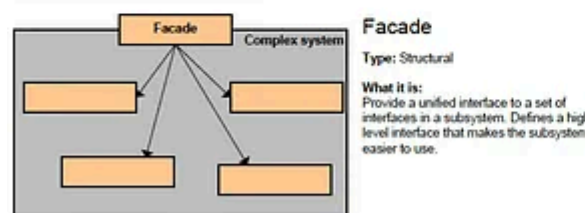
**What it is:** Compose objects into tree structures to represent part-whole hierarchies. Lets clients treat individual objects and compositions of objects uniformly.



### Decorator

Type: Structural

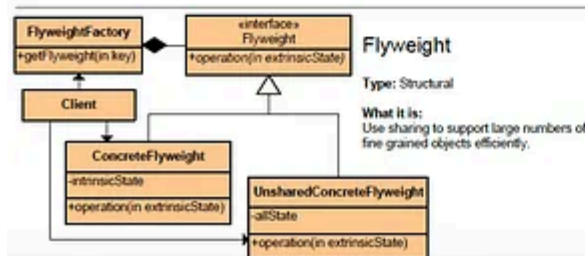
**What it is:** Attach additional responsibilities to an object dynamically. Provide a flexible alternative to sub-classing for extending functionality.



### Facade

Type: Structural

**What it is:** Provide a unified interface to a set of interfaces in a subsystem. Defines a high-level interface that makes the subsystem easier to use.



### Flyweight

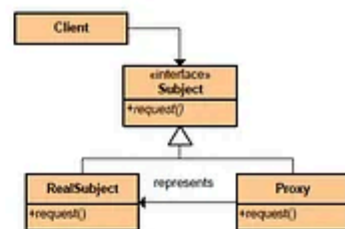
Type: Structural

**What it is:** Use sharing to support large numbers of fine-grained objects efficiently.

### Proxy

Type: Structural

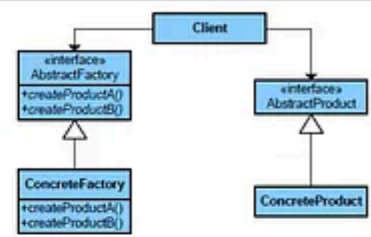
**What it is:** Provide a surrogate or placeholder for another object to control access to it.



### Abstract Factory

Type: Creational

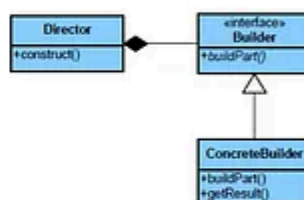
**What it is:** Provides an interface for creating families of related or dependent objects without specifying their concrete class.



### Builder

Type: Creational

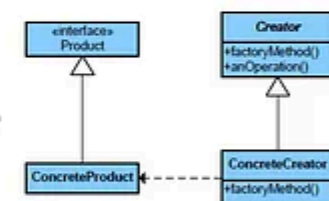
**What it is:** Separate the construction of a complex object from its representing so that the same construction process can create different representations.



### Factory Method

Type: Creational

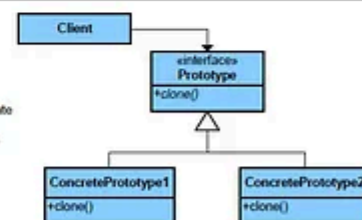
**What it is:** Define an interface for creating an object, but let subclasses decide which class to instantiate. Lets a class defer instantiation to subclasses.



### Prototype

Type: Creational

**What it is:** Specify the kinds of objects to create using a prototypical instance, and create new objects by copying this prototype.



### Singleton

Type: Creational

**What it is:** Ensure a class only has one instance and provide a global point of access to it.



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http://www.McDonaldLand.info

Carroll, Erik, Heim, Richard, Johnson, Ralph, Visscher, John (1985). Design Patterns: Elements of Reusable Object-Oriented Software. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison Wesley Longman, Inc.

## 10. Trade-offs and System Constraints

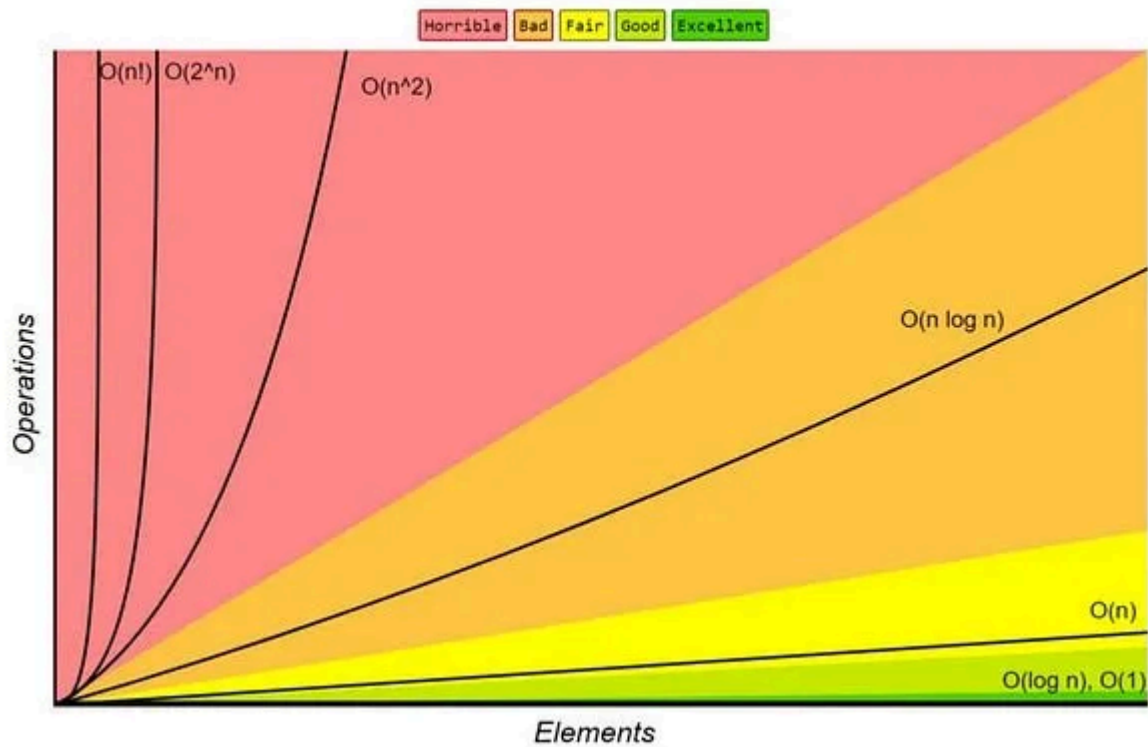
Nothing is perfect and compromise and trade off is what you need in real world to work. System design often involves making trade-offs based on specific constraints.

You should always consider factors like cost, time, available resources, and technology limitations. You should also understand how to make informed decisions based on these constraints without compromising the overall system design.

Knowing things like Big-O notation also helps when you talk about [system design algorithms](#):



## Big-O Complexity Chart



## Conclusion

That's all about **10 System design topics you must prepare for tech interviews**. Mastering these ten essential system design concepts will significantly enhance your performance in system design interviews.

By understanding scalability, fault tolerance, data storage, caching, message queues, microservices, security, performance optimization, design patterns, and trade-offs, you'll be well-prepared to tackle complex design problems and impress interviewers with your comprehensive knowledge.

Remember, practice and hands-on experience in designing real-world systems are equally important, so apply these concepts in practical scenarios to solidify your understanding. Good luck with your interviews and your future endeavors as a skilled system designer!

By the way, if you are *preparing for System design interviews* and want to learn System Design in depth then you can also checkout sites like [ByteByteGo](#), [DesignGuru](#), [Exponent](#), [Educative](#) and [Udemy](#) which have many great System design courses and if you need books, you can also see this list of [best System design books for interviews](#).



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