

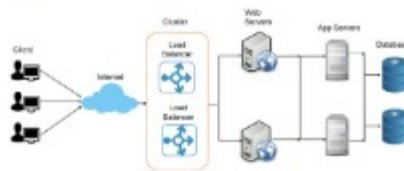
System Design

3 Principle :->

- ① Single responsibility Each component present in S.D should have single job to perform.
- ② No single point of failure The system should not have any components whose failure will result in the failure of entire system.
- ③ No bottleneck principle Since we will design scalable system should not have performance bottleneck. So ideally we scale horizontally to handle large amount of processing.



here LB, webserver, appserver
Database have single Responsibility



here if
one webserver got failed then
still system will work



traffic will
be distributed to avoid
bottleneck.

5 Step Guide for System Design

- ① Requirement Analysis (functional + non functional Requirement)
- ② Api Design (name of Api + parameter) + return (with datatype)
- ③ Design Data Model (Define Table and columns)
- High level Design (Component and arrow flow, servers, db, LB)
- ⑤ Scale the Design (to handle large processing)

Optional ⑥ Back-of-the-envelope Calculation

x x x x

Design Tiny URL

- ① Requirement Analysis
- ② API design
- ③ Data Model design
- ④ HLD
- ⑤ Scale
- ⑥ envelop calculation

① Function Requirement :->

- > Given URL we should get unique random short URL \rightarrow `CreateShortLink(originalLink, userName)` ^{String}
- > Given URL should be able to redirect to original URL \rightarrow `getURL(shortLink)` \rightarrow String
- > Users should be able to create custom link. `customURL` \leftarrow variable that will be provided by user
- > Users should be able to choose expiration date. `deleteURL(shortLink, userName)` \rightarrow void

Non functional Requirement :->

- > Highly available
- > Scalable
- > Minimum latency
- > users should be able to know how many times link accessed

② API Design :->

- ① long `CreateUser(email, username)` to create user that takes email and username.
- ② string `CreateShortLink(originalURL=URL, CustomURL=None, ExpirationDate=None, developerId=None)` to create shortlink using originalURL
- ③ string `getOriginalLink(shortLink)` \rightarrow to get the original link from short link.
- ④ void `DeleteURL(shortLink, username)` \rightarrow to delete already created short link
- ⑤ int `getLinkCount(shortLink, username)` \rightarrow get the no's of access of the short link.

③ Data Model :->

user : `userId(pk)`, `username`, `email`, `creationDate`

ShortURL : `originalURL`, `userId`, `shortLink(pk)`, `expirationDate`, `hitCount`

\leftarrow Structured

\leftarrow Structured operation
(insert, fetch)

what kind of DB use (DB selection)

\rightarrow SQL (ACID, structured) ~~sees~~ if data is huge

\rightarrow NoSQL (highly available, large amount of data can be stored)

Column (structured) \checkmark
(limited query) \checkmark

Document DB
(unstructured) \times
(more query) \times

So we will use Column DB [Cassandra]

HBase
MongoDB

④ HLD ; The main the problem to convert long URL to short url

What are the character involved in short url

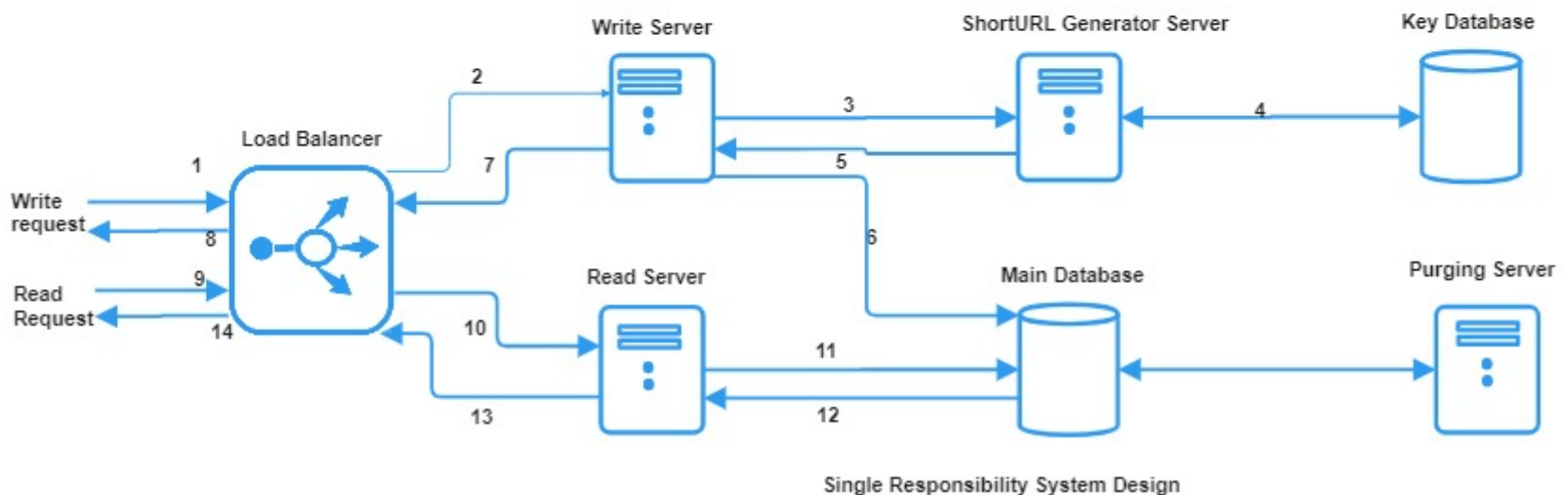
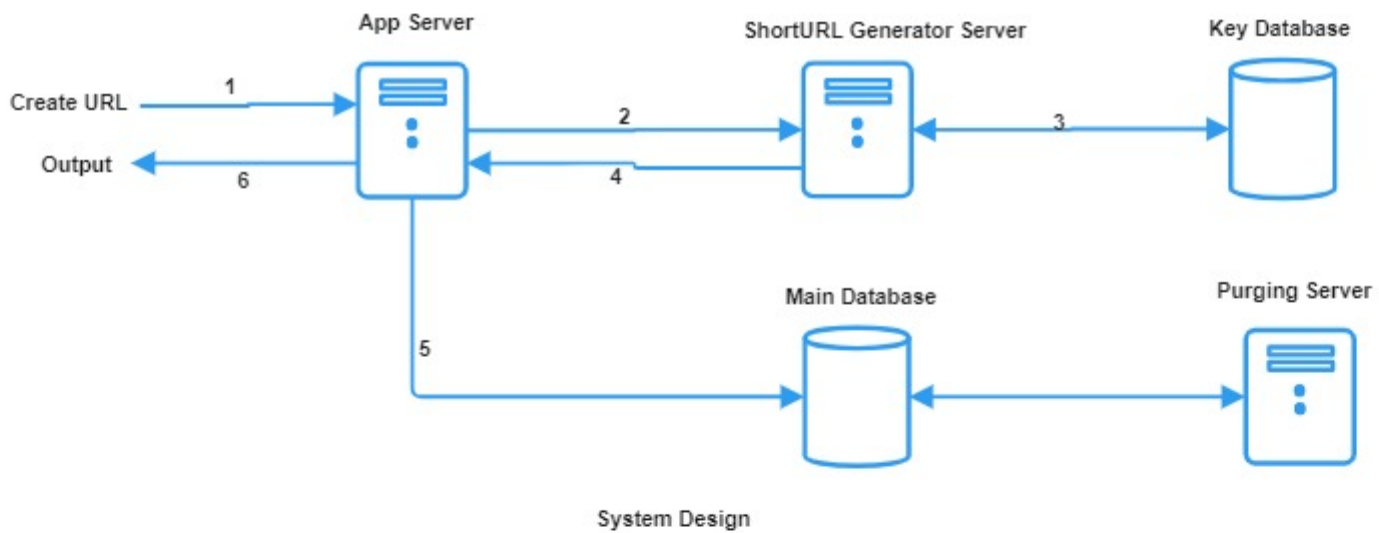
→ character Encoding Base64 $[A-Z][a-z][0-9][+!]$ =
26 26 10 2
(64)

→ way to generate short URL.

① generate random string using Base64 and consider it as short URL.
there could be too much collision X

② to avoid collision we can use incremental X $\begin{cases} a \\ b \\ \vdots \\ h \\ i \\ \vdots \\ z \\ 001 \\ \vdots \end{cases}$ *but we need randomness here it predictable*

③ Generate hash of (URL + key) using MD5, SHA256 ✓ *as it fulfill functional requirement*
random or incremental *address* *Minimum collision*



Database Selection based on application

MDS, functionality
SRA256 functionality

