

Backend Challenges: Level Up

"Code is like humor. When you have to explain it, it's bad."
— Cory House

Welcome to the backend coding challenge series! Each lesson is designed to help you master real-world backend skills with clarity and elegance. These challenges simulate actual production scenarios you'll encounter in your career.

Challenge 1: User Authentication API

Imagine you are building a modern web app. Your first task is to create a simple authentication API.

Goal: Accept a username and password, and return a token if valid.

```

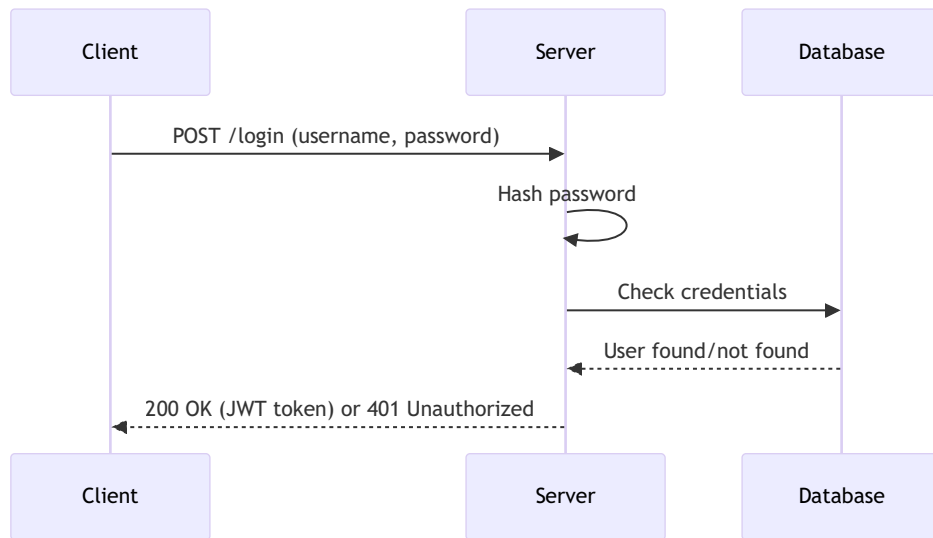
import hashlib
import jwt
import time
from typing import Optional

class AuthService:
    def __init__(self, secret_key: str):
        self.secret_key = secret_key
        self.users = {
            "admin":
"5e884898da28047151d0e56f8dc6292773603d0d6aabbdd62
a11ef721d1542d8" # "password"
        }

    def authenticate(self, username: str,
password: str) -> Optional[str]:
        if username in self.users:
            hashed_password =
hashlib.sha256(password.encode()).hexdigest()
            if hashed_password ==
self.users[username]:
                payload = {
                    "username": username,
                    "exp": time.time() + 3600 # 1
hour
                }
                return jwt.encode(payload,
self.secret_key, algorithm="HS256")
            return None

```

API Flow:



Testing the API:

```
curl -X POST http://localhost:8000/login \
-H "Content-Type: application/json" \
-d '{"username": "admin", "password":  
"password"}'
```

Challenge 2: Task Queue with Rate Limiting

You need to design a background job queue that prevents overloading your server.

Goal: Only allow 5 jobs per minute per user.

```

    from collections import defaultdict
import time
import threading
from typing import Dict, List

class RateLimitedQueue:
    def __init__(self, max_jobs_per_minute: int =
5):
        self.max_jobs = max_jobs_per_minute
        self.user_jobs: Dict[str, List[float]] =
defaultdict(list)
        self.lock = threading.Lock()

    def can_enqueue(self, user_id: str) -> bool:
        with self.lock:
            now = time.time()
            # Remove jobs older than 60 seconds
            self.user_jobs[user_id] = [
                t for t in self.user_jobs[user_id]
                if now - t < 60
            ]

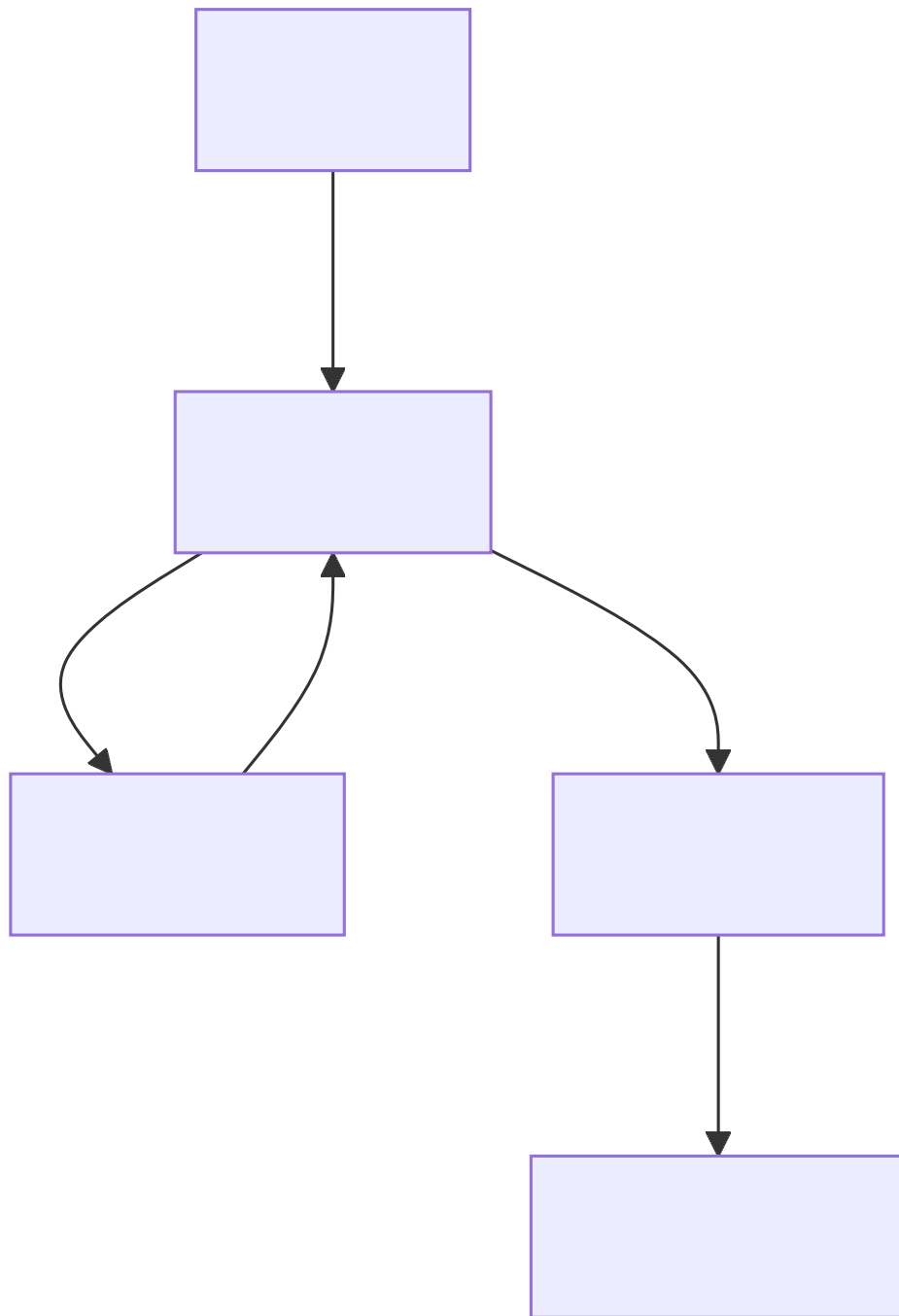
            if len(self.user_jobs[user_id]) <
self.max_jobs:
self.user_jobs[user_id].append(now)
                return True
            return False

    def get_user_stats(self, user_id: str) ->
Dict:

```

```
        now = time.time()
        recent_jobs = [t for t in
self.user_jobs[user_id] if now - t < 60]
        return {
            "jobs_this_minute": len(recent_jobs),
            "can_enqueue": len(recent_jobs) <
self.max_jobs
        }
```

Queue Architecture:



Usage Example:

```
queue = RateLimitedQueue(max_jobs_per_minute=5)

# User tries to enqueue jobs
user_id = "user123"
for i in range(7):
    if queue.can_enqueue(user_id):
        print(f"Job {i+1} enqueued successfully")
    else:
        print(f"Job {i+1} rejected - rate limit
exceeded")
```

Challenge 3: Database Connection Pool

Design a robust database connection pool for high-traffic applications.

Goal: Efficiently manage database connections with proper error handling.

```
import psycopg2
from psycopg2 import pool
import threading
import time
from typing import Optional
from contextlib import contextmanager

class DatabasePool:
    def __init__(self, min_connections: int = 5,
max_connections: int = 20):
        self.pool =
psycopg2.pool.ThreadedConnectionPool(
            min_connections,
            max_connections,
            host="localhost",
            database="myapp",
            user="postgres",
            password="secret"
        )
        self._lock = threading.Lock()
        self._stats = {"connections_created": 0,
"connections_used": 0}

    @contextmanager
    def get_connection(self):
        conn = None
        try:
            conn = self.pool.getconn()
            self._stats["connections_used"] += 1
            yield conn
        except Exception as e:
```



```

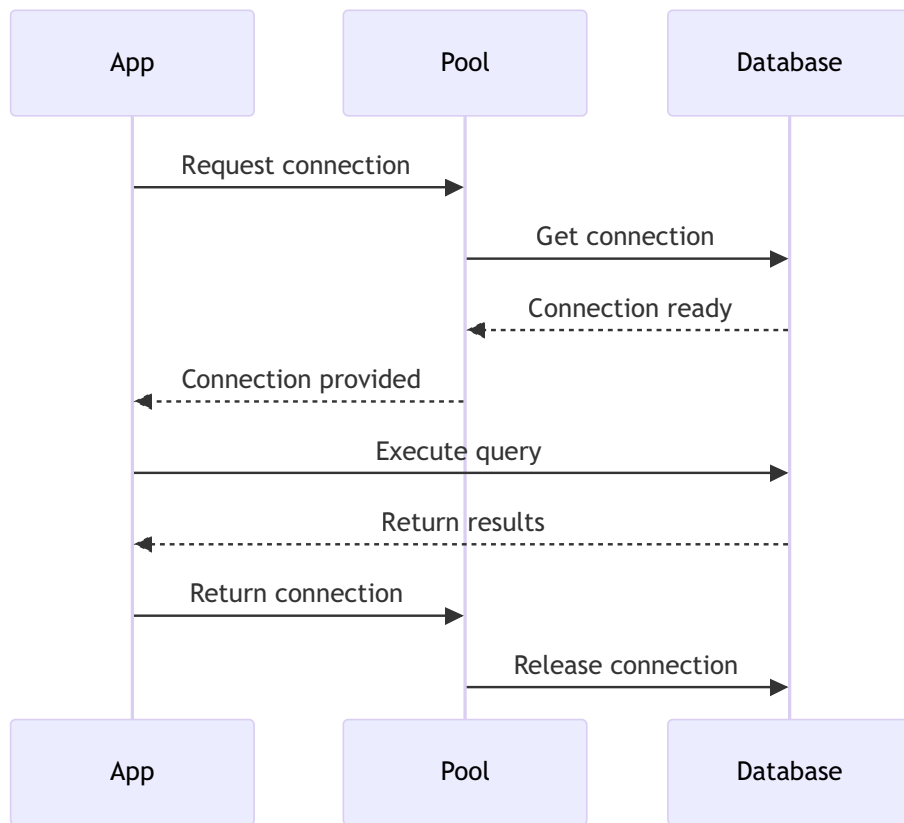
        if conn:
            conn.rollback()
        raise e
    finally:
        if conn:
            self.pool.putconn(conn)

    def execute_query(self, query: str, params:
tuple = None) -> list:
        with self.get_connection() as conn:
            with conn.cursor() as cursor:
                cursor.execute(query, params)
                return cursor.fetchall()

    def get_stats(self) -> dict:
        return {
            **self._stats,
            "pool_size": self.pool.get_size(),
            "available_connections":
self.pool.get_available()
        }

```

Connection Pool Flow:



Challenge 4: Caching Layer with TTL

Implement a caching system with time-based expiration.

Goal: Reduce database load with intelligent caching.

```
import redis
import json
import time
from typing import Any, Optional
from functools import wraps

class CacheManager:
    def __init__(self, redis_host: str =
"localhost", redis_port: int = 6379):
        self.redis_client =
redis.Redis(host=redis_host, port=redis_port,
decode_responses=True)
        self.default_ttl = 300 # 5 minutes

    def set(self, key: str, value: Any, ttl: int =
None) -> bool:
        try:
            serialized_value = json.dumps(value)
            return self.redis_client.setex(key,
ttl or self.default_ttl, serialized_value)
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"Cache set error: {e}")
            return False

    def get(self, key: str) -> Optional[Any]:
        try:
            value = self.redis_client.get(key)
            return json.loads(value) if value else
None
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"Cache get error: {e}")
```

```

        return None

    def delete(self, key: str) -> bool:
        try:
            return
        bool(self.redis_client.delete(key))
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"Cache delete error: {e}")
            return False

    def clear_pattern(self, pattern: str) -> int:
        """Delete all keys matching pattern"""
        try:
            keys = self.redis_client.keys(pattern)
            if keys:
                return
        self.redis_client.delete(*keys)
        return 0
        except Exception as e:
            print(f"Cache clear error: {e}")
            return 0

def cache_result(ttl: int = 300):
    """Decorator to cache function results"""
    def decorator(func):
        @wraps(func)
        def wrapper(*args, **kwargs):
            cache_key = f"{func.__name__}:
{hash(str(args) + str(kwargs))}"
            cache_manager = CacheManager()

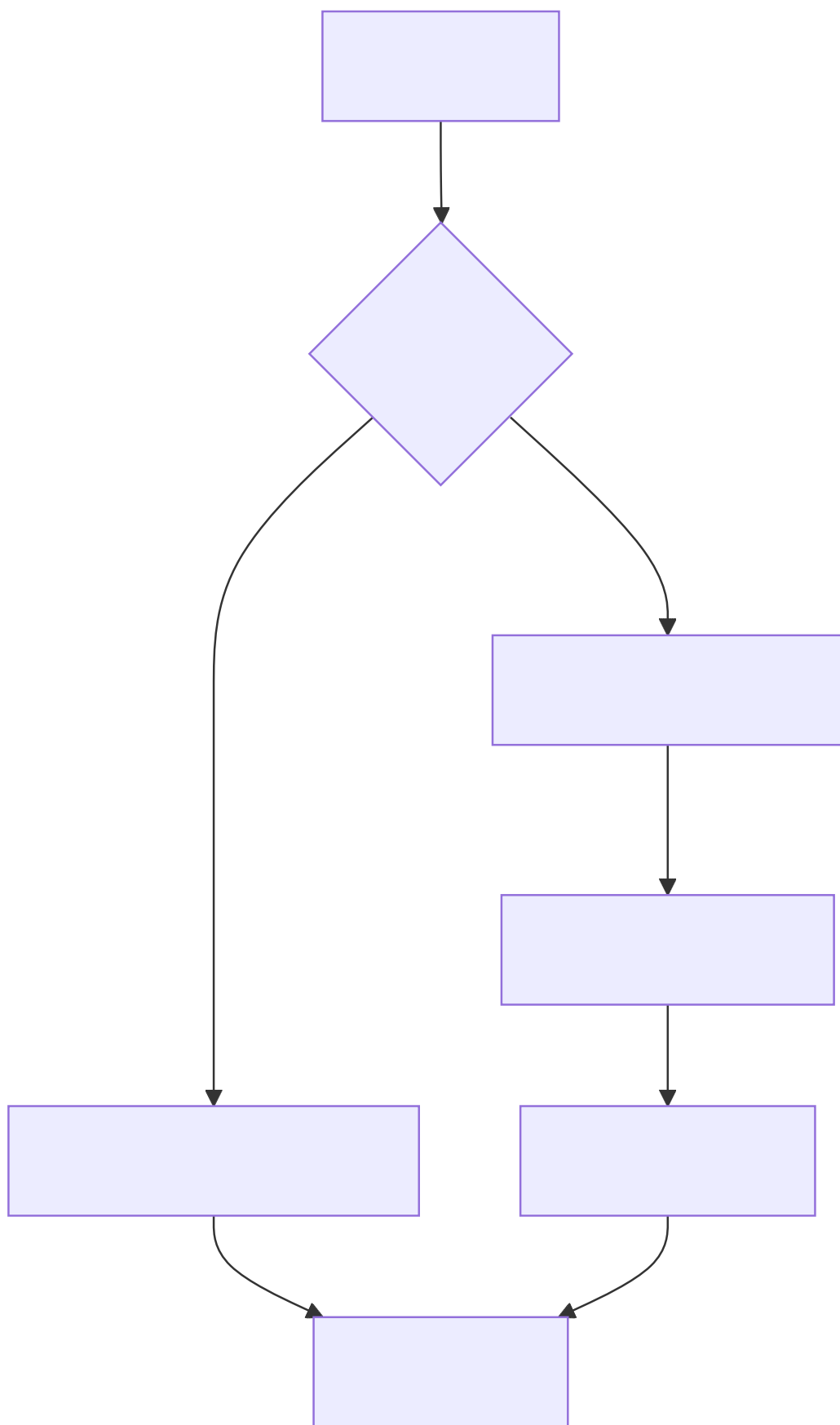
```

```
        # Try to get from cache
        cached_result =
cache_manager.get(cache_key)
        if cached_result is not None:
            return cached_result

        # Execute function and cache result
        result = func(*args, **kwargs)
        cache_manager.set(cache_key, result,
ttl)

        return result
    return wrapper
return decorator
```

Caching Strategy:



Usage Example:

```
@cache_result(ttl=600) # Cache for 10 minutes
def get_user_profile(user_id: int) -> dict:
    # Simulate database query
    return {"user_id": user_id, "name": "John
Doe", "email": "john@example.com"}

# First call hits database
profile1 = get_user_profile(123)

# Second call hits cache
profile2 = get_user_profile(123)
```

Challenge 5: API Rate Limiting with Redis

Implement sophisticated rate limiting using Redis for distributed systems.

Goal: Prevent API abuse with sliding window rate limiting.

```
import redis
import time
import json
from typing import Tuple
from dataclasses import dataclass

@dataclass
class RateLimitConfig:
    max_requests: int
    window_seconds: int
    burst_allowance: int = 0

class RedisRateLimiter:
    def __init__(self, redis_host: str =
"localhost", redis_port: int = 6379):
        self.redis_client =
redis.Redis(host=redis_host, port=redis_port,
decode_responses=True)

    def is_allowed(self, key: str, config:
RateLimitConfig) -> Tuple[bool, dict]:
        now = time.time()
        window_start = now - config.window_seconds

        # Use Redis pipeline for atomic operations
        pipe = self.redis_client.pipeline()

        # Remove old entries
        pipe.zremrangebyscore(key, 0,
window_start)
```



```
# Count current requests
pipe.zcard(key)

# Add current request
pipe.zadd(key, {str(now): now})

# Set expiry on the key
pipe.expire(key, config.window_seconds)

results = pipe.execute()
current_count = results[1]

# Check if within limits
is_allowed = current_count <=
config.max_requests

# Calculate remaining requests
remaining = max(0, config.max_requests -
current_count)

return is_allowed, {
    "limit": config.max_requests,
    "remaining": remaining,
    "reset_time": now +
config.window_seconds,
    "current_count": current_count
}

def get_user_limits(self, user_id: str) ->
dict:
    """Get current rate limit status for a
```

```

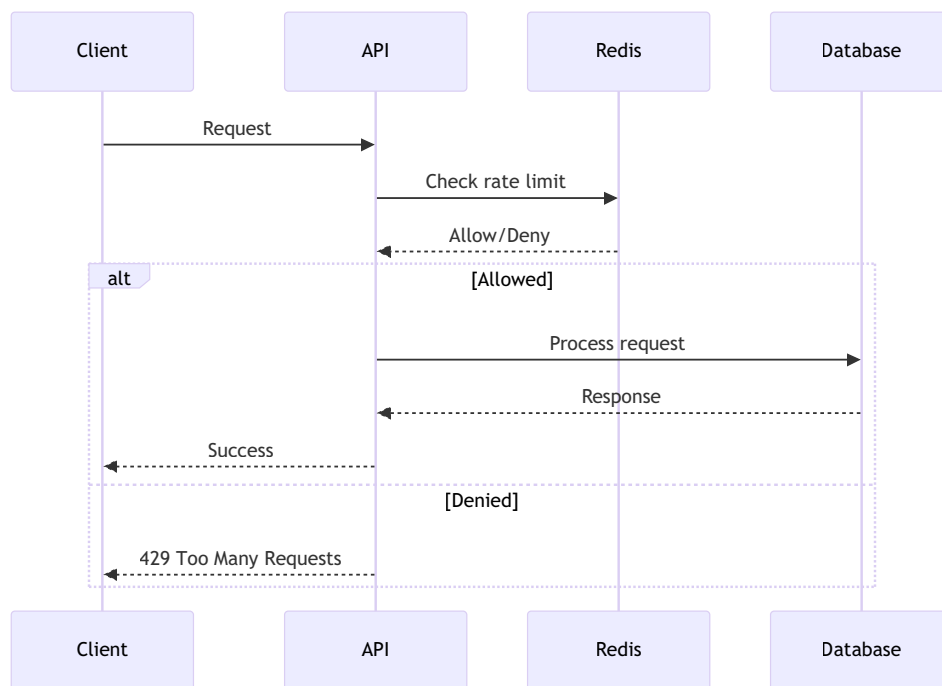
user"""

    key = f"rate_limit:{user_id}"
    config = RateLimitConfig(max_requests=100,
                              window_seconds=3600) # 100 requests per hour

    is_allowed, stats = self.is_allowed(key,
    config)
    return {
        "user_id": user_id,
        "allowed": is_allowed,
        **stats
    }

```

Rate Limiting Flow:



Middleware Integration:

```

    from flask import Flask, request, jsonify
    from functools import wraps

    app = Flask(__name__)
    rate_limiter = RedisRateLimiter()

    def rate_limit(requests_per_hour: int = 100):
        def decorator(f):
            @wraps(f)
            def decorated_function(*args, **kwargs):
                user_id = request.headers.get('X-User-ID', 'anonymous')
                config =
RateLimitConfig(max_requests=requests_per_hour,
window_seconds=3600)

                is_allowed, stats =
rate_limiter.is_allowed(f"api:{user_id}", config)

                if not is_allowed:
                    return jsonify({
                        "error": "Rate limit
exceeded",
                        "retry_after":
stats["reset_time"]
                    }), 429

                response = f(*args, **kwargs)
                response.headers['X-RateLimit-
Remaining'] = str(stats["remaining"])
                response.headers['X-RateLimit-Reset']

```

```
= str(int(stats["reset_time"]))  
    return response  
    return decorated_function  
    return decorator  
  
@app.route('/api/data')  
@rate_limit(requests_per_hour=50)  
def get_data():  
    return {"data": "Your requested data"}
```

Challenge 6: Message Queue with Dead Letter Queue

Build a robust message processing system with error handling.

Goal: Ensure no messages are lost, even when processing fails.

```
import json
import time
import threading
from typing import Callable, Any, Dict
from dataclasses import dataclass
from enum import Enum
from collections import deque

class MessageStatus(Enum):
    PENDING = "pending"
    PROCESSING = "processing"
    COMPLETED = "completed"
    FAILED = "failed"
    DEAD_LETTER = "dead_letter"

@dataclass
class Message:
    id: str
    data: Any
    status: MessageStatus
    retry_count: int = 0
    max_retries: int = 3
    created_at: float = None
    processed_at: float = None

    def __post_init__(self):
        if self.created_at is None:
            self.created_at = time.time()

class MessageQueue:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
```

```

        self.main_queue = deque()
        self.dead_letter_queue = deque()
        self.processing_queue = deque()
        self.lock = threading.Lock()
        self.stats = {
            "messages_processed": 0,
            "messages_failed": 0,
            "messages_dead_lettered": 0
        }

    def enqueue(self, data: Any) -> str:
        """Add message to main queue"""
        message_id = f"msg_{int(time.time() *
1000)}"
        message = Message(
            id=message_id,
            data=data,
            status=MessageStatus.PENDING
        )

        with self.lock:
            self.main_queue.append(message)

        return message_id

    def process_messages(self, handler: Callable,
batch_size: int = 10):
        """Process messages with error handling"""
        while True:
            batch = []

```

```

        # Get batch of messages
        with self.lock:
            for _ in range(min(batch_size,
                                len(self.main_queue))):
                if self.main_queue:
                    message =
self.main_queue.popleft()
                    message.status =
MessageStatus.PROCESSING
                    batch.append(message)

        # Process batch
        for message in batch:
            try:
                result = handler(message.data)
                message.status =
MessageStatus.COMPLETED
                message.processed_at =
time.time()

                self.stats["messages_processed"] += 1

            except Exception as e:
                message.retry_count += 1

                if message.retry_count >=
message.max_retries:
                    message.status =
MessageStatus.DEAD_LETTER

                self.dead_letter_queue.append(message)

```

```
self.stats["messages_dead_lettered"] += 1
        print(f"Message
{message.id} moved to dead letter queue: {e}")
    else:
        message.status =
MessageStatus.PENDING

self.main_queue.append(message)

self.stats["messages_failed"] += 1
        print(f"Message
{message.id} failed, retrying
({message.retry_count}/{message.max_retries})")

        time.sleep(0.1) # Prevent busy
waiting

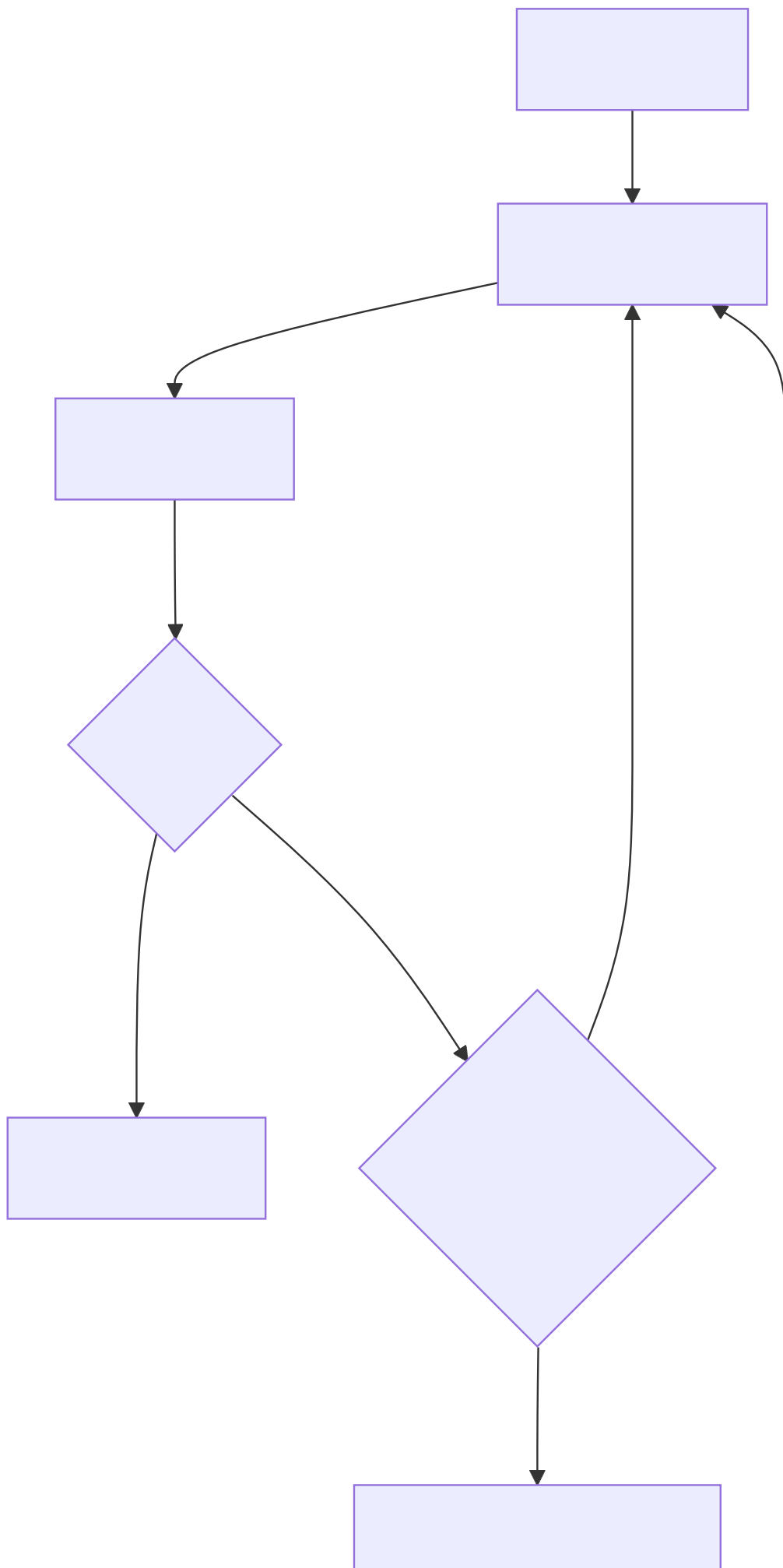
def get_stats(self) -> Dict:
    with self.lock:
        return {
            **self.stats,
            "main_queue_size":
len(self.main_queue),
            "dead_letter_size":
len(self.dead_letter_queue),
            "processing_size":
len(self.processing_queue)
        }

def retry_dead_letters(self, handler:
```



```
Callable):
    """Retry messages from dead letter
    queue"""
    with self.lock:
        while self.dead_letter_queue:
            message =
self.dead_letter_queue.popleft()
            message.status =
MessageStatus.PENDING
            message.retry_count = 0
            self.main_queue.append(message)
```

Message Queue Architecture:



Usage Example:

```
def email_handler(data):
    """Simulate email sending with occasional
failures"""
    if "error" in data.get("to", ""):
        raise Exception("Invalid email address")
    print(f"Sending email to {data.get('to')}")
    return True

# Initialize queue
queue = MessageQueue()

# Start processor in background thread
processor_thread = threading.Thread(
    target=queue.process_messages,
    args=(email_handler,),
    daemon=True
)
processor_thread.start()

# Enqueue messages
queue.enqueue({"to": "user@example.com",
"subject": "Welcome!"})
queue.enqueue({"to": "error@example.com",
"subject": "This will fail"})
queue.enqueue({"to": "admin@example.com",
"subject": "Report"})

# Monitor stats
import time
```

```
time.sleep(2)
print("Queue Stats:", queue.get_stats())
```

Challenge 7: Database Migration System

Create a version-controlled database migration system.

Goal: Safely evolve database schema with rollback capabilities.

```

import sqlite3
import os
import hashlib
from typing import List, Dict, Optional
from dataclasses import dataclass
from datetime import datetime

@dataclass
class Migration:
    version: int
    name: str
    up_sql: str
    down_sql: str
    checksum: str
    applied_at: Optional[datetime] = None

class MigrationManager:
    def __init__(self, db_path: str):
        self.db_path = db_path
        self.migrations_table =
"schema_migrations"
        self._init_migrations_table()

    def _init_migrations_table(self):
        """Create migrations tracking table"""
        with sqlite3.connect(self.db_path) as
conn:
            conn.execute(f"""
                CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS
{self.migrations_table} (
                    version INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,

```

```

        name TEXT NOT NULL,
        checksum TEXT NOT NULL,
        applied_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
    )
    """
)

def _calculate_checksum(self, content: str) ->
str:
    """Calculate SHA256 checksum of migration
content"""
    return
hashlib.sha256(content.encode()).hexdigest()

def create_migration(self, name: str, up_sql:
str, down_sql: str) -> Migration:
    """Create a new migration"""
    # Get next version number
    with sqlite3.connect(self.db_path) as
conn:
        result = conn.execute(f"SELECT
MAX(version) FROM {self.migrations_table}")
        max_version = result.fetchone()[0] or
0

        version = max_version + 1
        checksum = self._calculate_checksum(up_sql
+ down_sql)

    return Migration(
        version=version,

```

```

        name=name,
        up_sql=up_sql,
        down_sql=down_sql,
        checksum=checksum
    )

    def apply_migration(self, migration:
Migration) -> bool:
        """Apply a migration"""
        try:
            with sqlite3.connect(self.db_path) as
conn:

                # Check if already applied
                result = conn.execute(
                    f"SELECT checksum FROM
{self.migrations_table} WHERE version = ?",
                    (migration.version,)
                )
                existing = result.fetchone()

                if existing:
                    if existing[0] !=
migration.checksum:
                        raise
Exception(f"Migration {migration.version} checksum
mismatch")

                    return True # Already applied

                # Apply migration
                conn.execute(migration.up_sql)

```



```

        # Record migration
        conn.execute(
            f"INSERT INTO
{self.migrations_table} (version, name, checksum)
VALUES (?, ?, ?)",
            (migration.version,
migration.name, migration.checksum)
        )

        migration.applied_at =
datetime.now()

        return True

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Failed to apply migration
{migration.version}: {e}")
        return False

    def rollback_migration(self, migration:
Migration) -> bool:
        """Rollback a migration"""
        try:
            with sqlite3.connect(self.db_path) as
conn:

                # Check if migration is applied
                result = conn.execute(
                    f"SELECT checksum FROM
{self.migrations_table} WHERE version = ?",
                    (migration.version,)
                )
                if not result.fetchone():

```

```

        return True # Not applied,
nothing to rollback

        # Rollback migration
        conn.execute(migration.down_sql)

        # Remove migration record
        conn.execute(
            f"DELETE FROM
{self.migrations_table} WHERE version = ?",
            (migration.version,)
        )

        return True

    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Failed to rollback migration
{migration.version}: {e}")
        return False

    def get_applied_migrations(self) ->
List[Migration]:
        """Get list of applied migrations"""
        with sqlite3.connect(self.db_path) as
conn:
            result = conn.execute(
                f"SELECT version, name, checksum,
applied_at FROM {self.migrations_table} ORDER BY
version"
            )
            return [

```

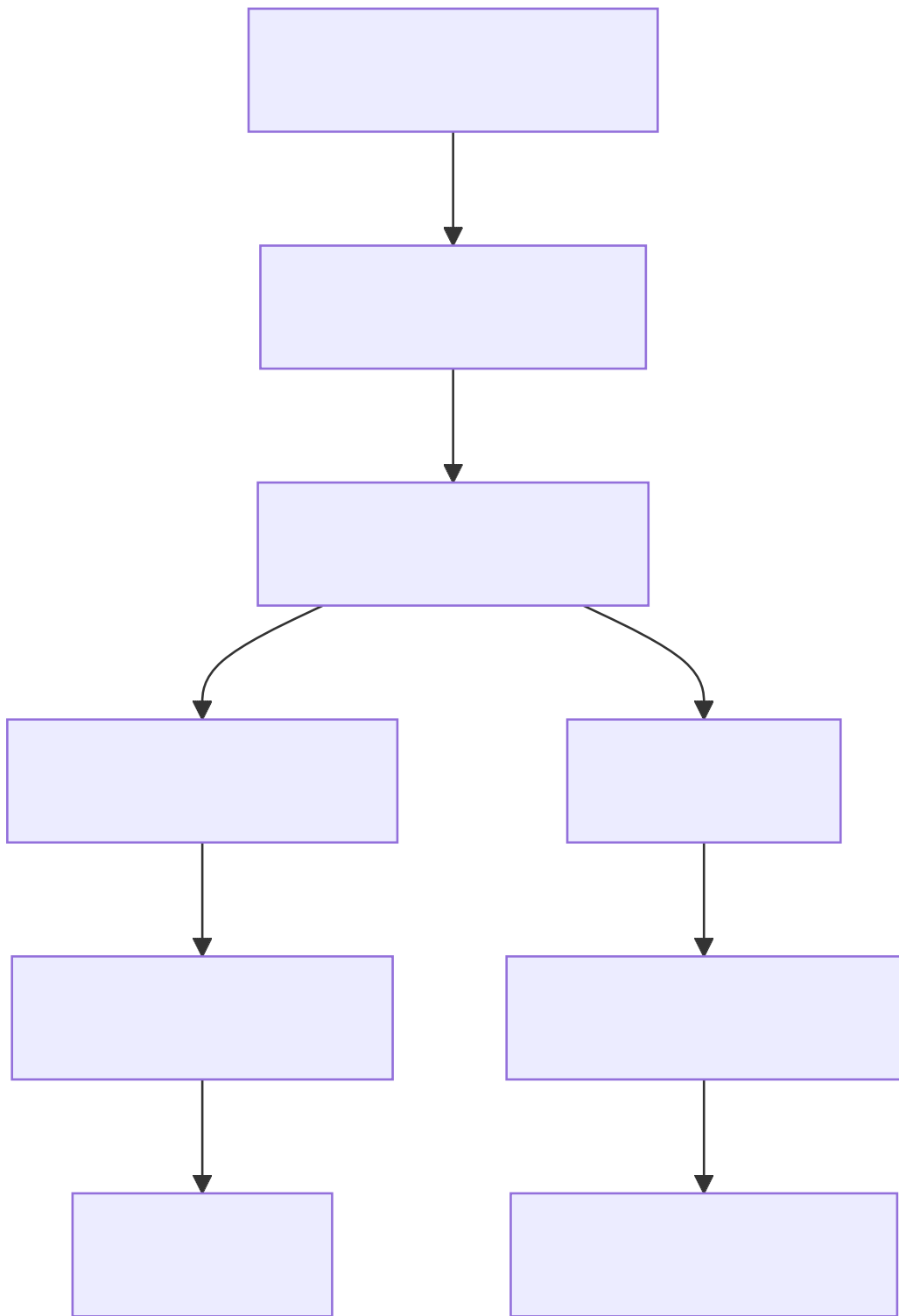
```

        Migration(
            version=row[0],
            name=row[1],
            up_sql="", # Not stored in DB
            down_sql="", # Not stored in
DB
            checksum=row[2],

            applied_at=datetime.fromisoformat(row[3]) if
            row[3] else None
        )
        for row in result.fetchall()
    ]

```

Migration Flow:



Usage Example:

```

# Initialize migration manager
manager = MigrationManager("app.db")

# Create migrations
migration1 = manager.create_migration(
    name="create_users_table",
    up_sql="""
        CREATE TABLE users (
            id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
            username TEXT UNIQUE NOT NULL,
            email TEXT UNIQUE NOT NULL,
            created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
        )
    """,
    down_sql="DROP TABLE users"
)

migration2 = manager.create_migration(
    name="add_user_profiles",
    up_sql="""
        CREATE TABLE user_profiles (
            user_id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
            bio TEXT,
            avatar_url TEXT,
            FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES
users(id)
        )
    """,
    down_sql="DROP TABLE user_profiles"
)

```

```
# Apply migrations
print("Applying migration 1...")
manager.apply_migration(migration1)

print("Applying migration 2...")
manager.apply_migration(migration2)

# Check applied migrations
applied = manager.get_applied_migrations()
print(f"Applied migrations: {[m.version for m in
applied]}")
```

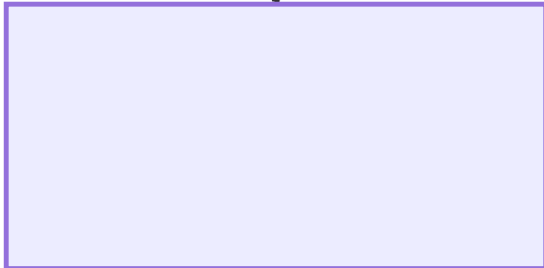
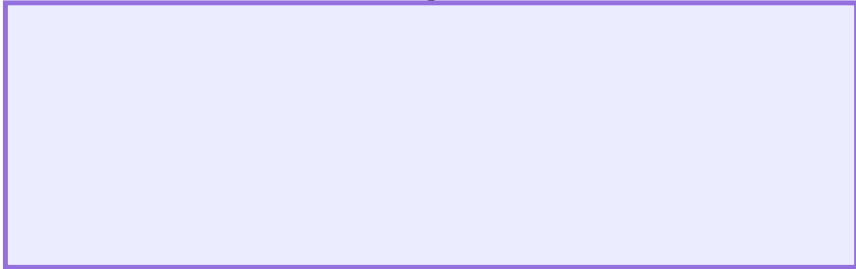
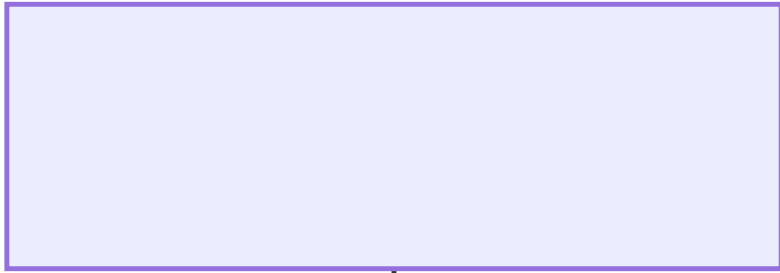
Chapter 1: System Design Principles

Key Principles: Always design for failure, implement proper error handling, and consider scalability from the start. These challenges build upon each other to create robust, production-ready systems.

Architecture Patterns:

- **Layered Architecture** - Separate concerns clearly
- **Microservices** - Independent, scalable services
- **Event-Driven** - Loose coupling through events
- **CQRS** - Separate read and write operations

System Design Flow:



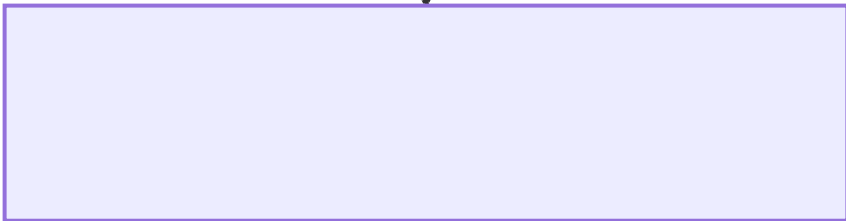
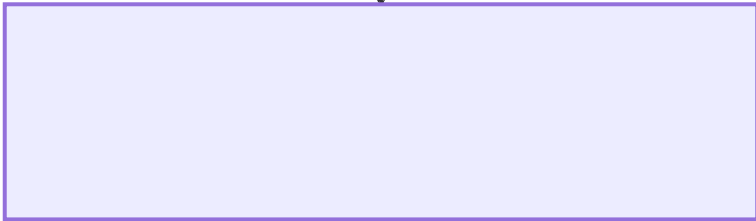
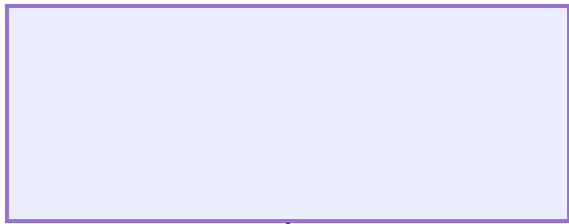
Chapter 2: Performance Optimization

Performance Tip: Always measure before optimizing. Use profiling tools to identify bottlenecks, then apply targeted optimizations.

Optimization Strategies:

- **Caching** - Reduce database load
- **Connection Pooling** - Reuse connections
- **Async Processing** - Non-blocking operations
- **Database Indexing** - Faster queries

Performance Monitoring:



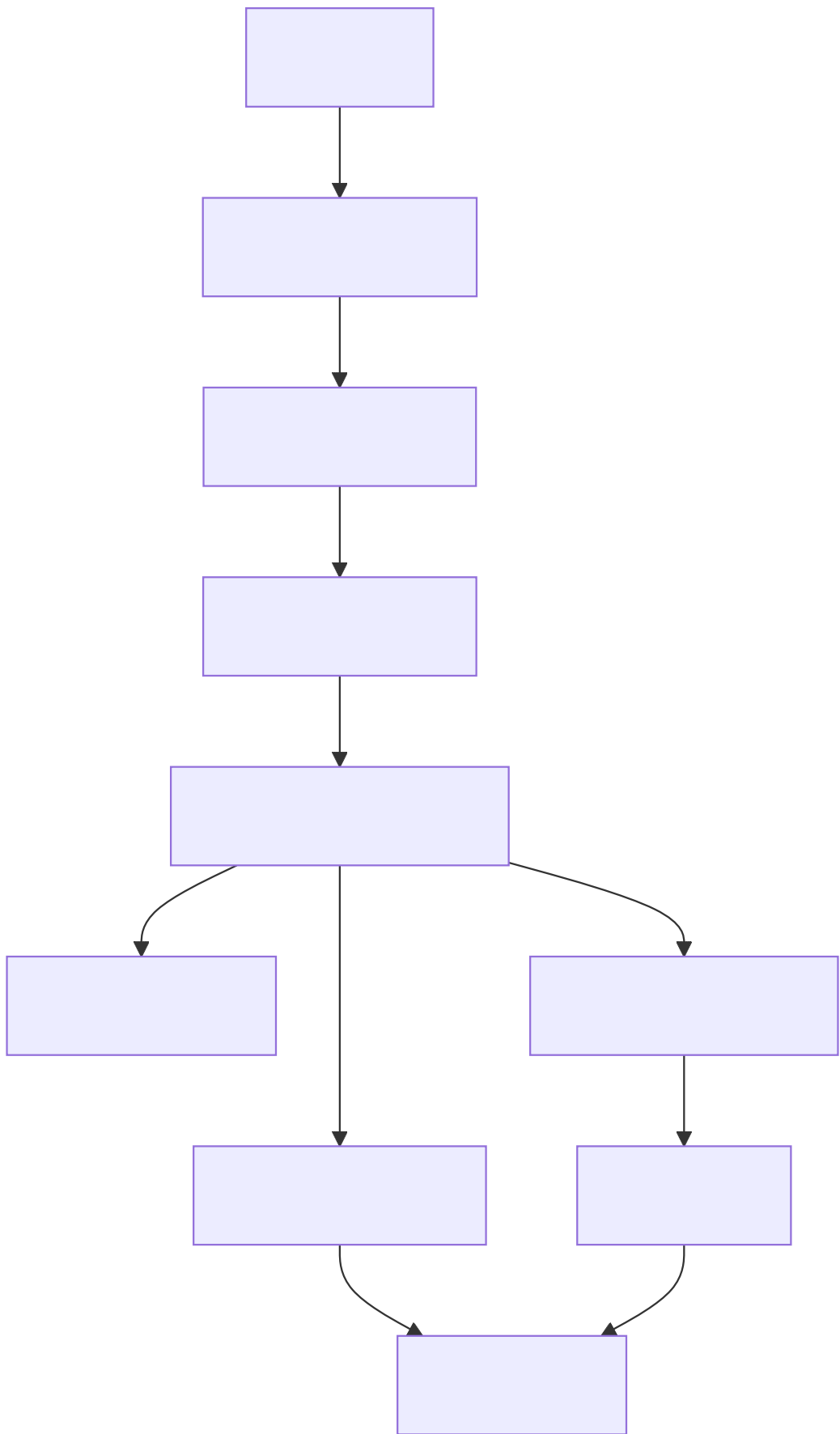
Final Challenge: Complete System Integration

Your Mission: Combine all the components you've built into a complete, production-ready backend system. This is where everything comes together!

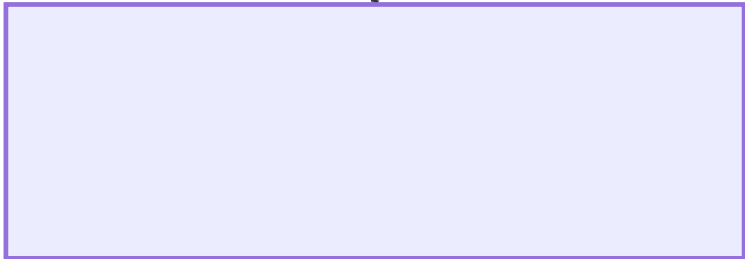
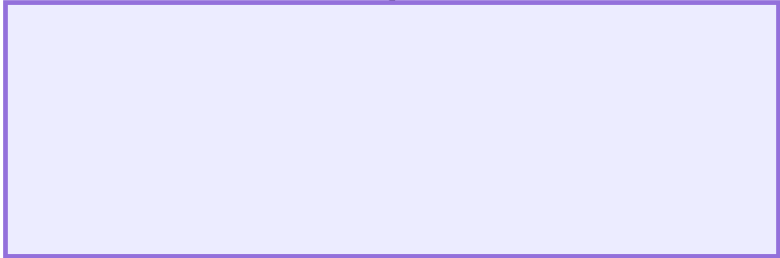
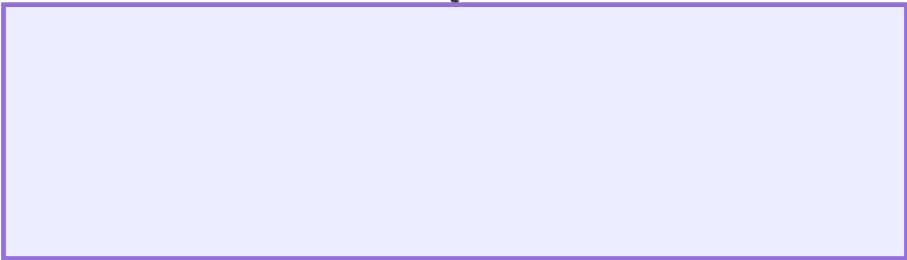
System Components:

- Authentication API with JWT tokens
- Rate-limited task queue
- Database connection pooling
- Redis caching layer
- Message queue with dead letter handling
- Database migration system

Complete System Architecture:



Integration Checklist:



Congratulations!

You've completed the comprehensive backend challenges! You now have the skills to build robust, scalable backend systems that can handle real-world production loads. Remember to always consider security, performance, and maintainability in your designs.

Next Steps:

- Implement monitoring and alerting
- Add comprehensive logging
- Set up CI/CD pipelines
- Learn about containerization and orchestration
- Explore cloud-native architectures

"The best code is no code at all." — Jeff Atwood