8 | Dec | 2023

# Search Type Ahead

1. Features / Minimum Viable Product (MVP)

2. Estimation of Scale
   - → Sharding is a necessity OR NOT
   - → Read heavy OR Write heavy OR Read + Write heavy

3. Design Trade Offs + Design Goals
   1. CAP
   2. Horizontal scaling vs Vertical
   3. App Servers — stateful OR stateless
   4. Latency → High → low → Super low
   5. Caching
   6. SQL vs NoSQL

## (4) Design Deep dive

1. APIs
2. Components → LB, AppServer, Global Cache, Database layer, Blob, Archival Storage
3. Data Flow

---

# Search Typeahead Suggestions

Google, Bing, Amazon, Hotstar

## (1) Minimum Viable Product (MVP)

(a) Prefix of a query

Suggestions #5 ←

(b) at every key stroke, after first 3 chars.

(c) Suggestions
- should be based on popularity

## (2) Estimation of Scale

google scale

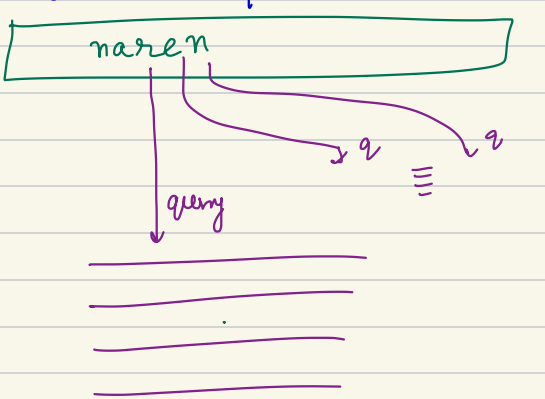
# Users — 4B

# DAU — 1B

10 queries / day

# Queries / day = 10 Billion ☺

# search typeahead queries / search query = 5



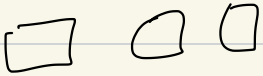

N-2

# typeahead completion queries = 10B × 5

= 50B / day

☺

1 Billion



Client

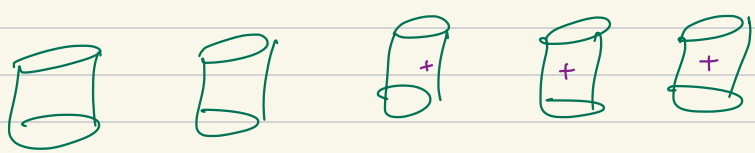
10 search queries ≡ 10 B searches

5 times on avg we need search typeahead

50 Billion / day

Search Typeahead

Gateway + LB



✓ Read queries / day = 50 Billion

✓ Write query / day = 10 Billion

60 100B R
10B W
R+W

100B R
100M W
Read

☆ Read + write heavy system

# Concurrency

QPS ≡ queries per second

# Write Queries/day = 10 B

$$\frac{10\ B}{24 \times 60 \times 60} \rightarrow 86400$$

$$\frac{10B}{86400} \quad QPS$$

$$= \frac{10 \times 10^8}{86\ 400}$$

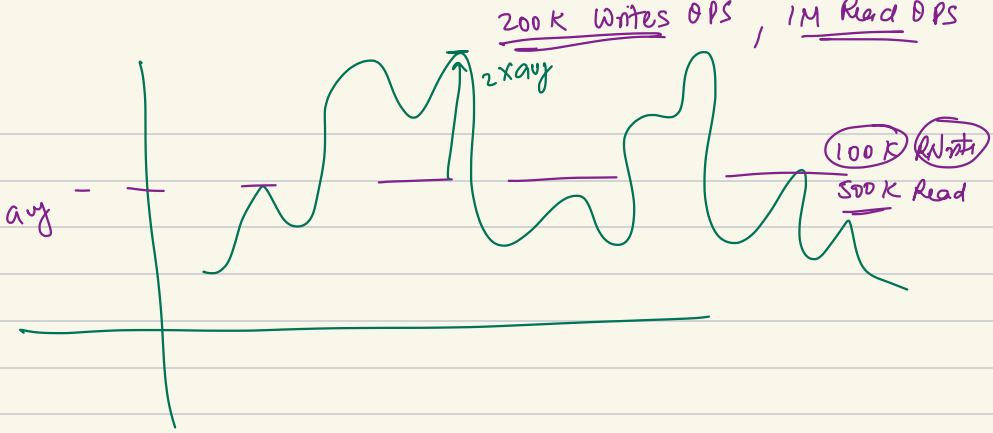
$$= \frac{1.1}{1000} \times \frac{10^5}{86}$$

$$= 1.1 \times 10^5 \ QPS$$

Ans

100K Write QPS

500K Read QPS




How much storage will be required?

10 Billion Write Requests / day

10% query ≡ new

1 Billion new searches / day ☺

Search query 30 chars ≡ 30 Bytes

Count ≡ 10 Bytes

Metadata 60 Bytes

100 Bytes / new search

1 B × 100 bytes = 100 GB/day

10 years

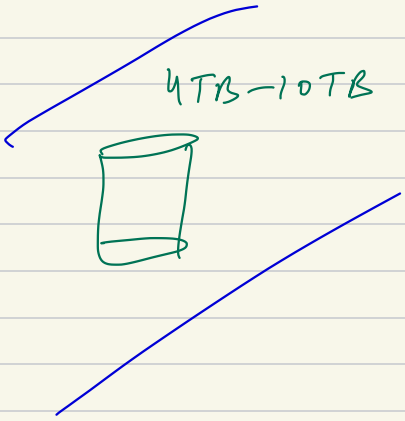
100GB × 365 × 10

= ~~1000GB~~ TB × 365

= 365 TB data ☺

1 Master 3 slaves Replication

365 TB × 4 = 1500 TB




Sharding is a necessity ☺

# Design Tradeoffs

(1) Availability >> Consistency

AP ~~CP~~

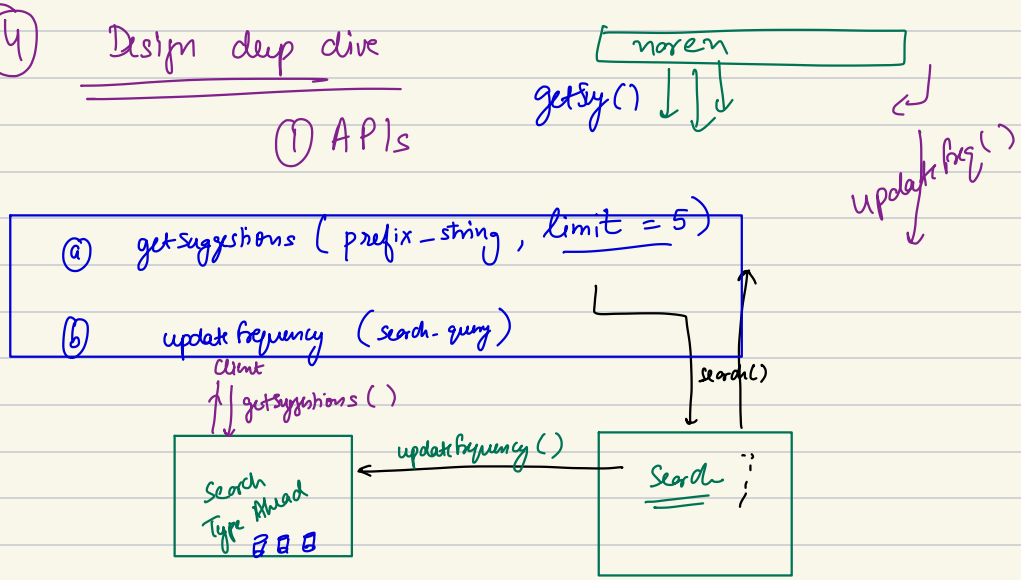
(2) [Latency — super low]

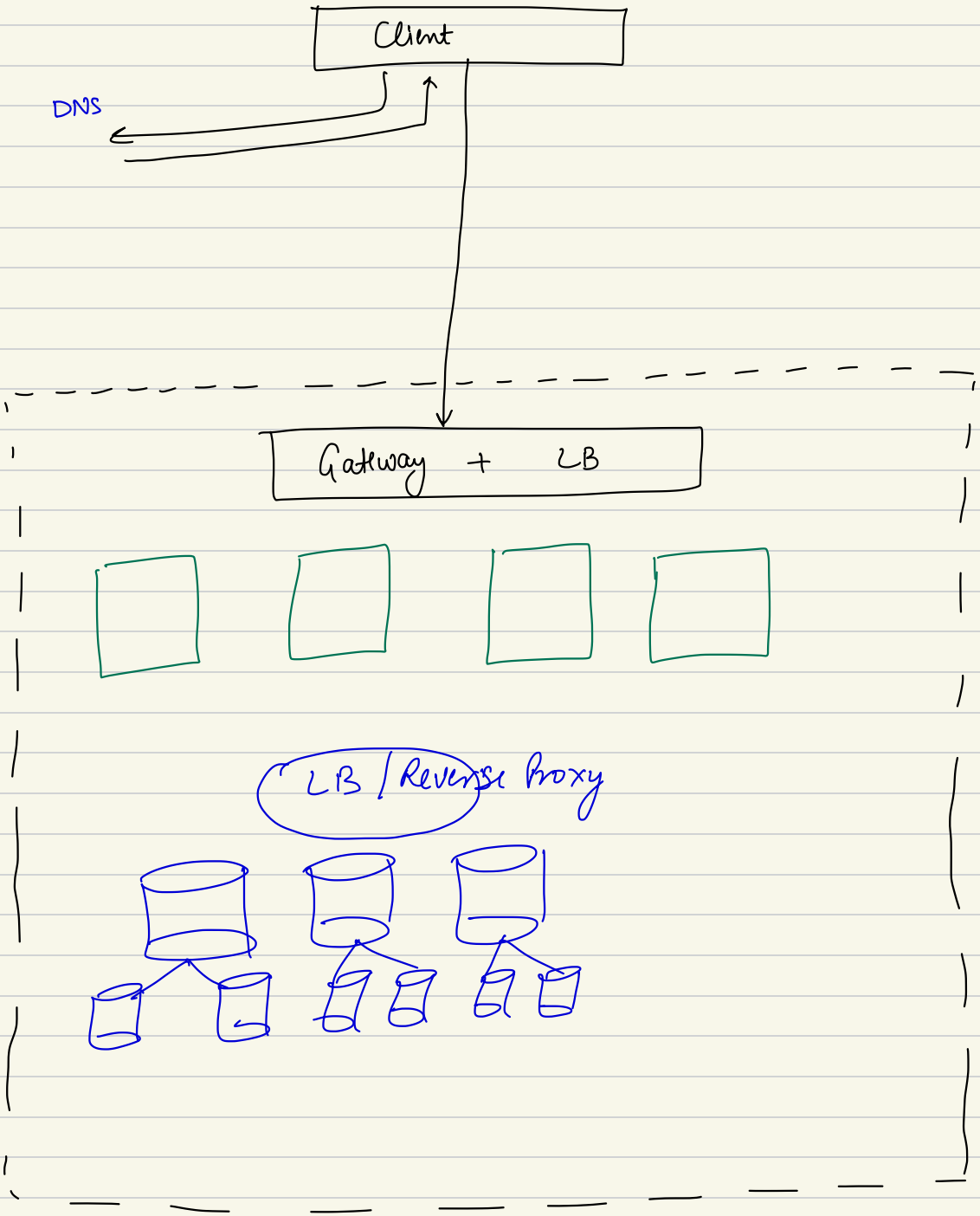
[This system competes with the typing speed of users and hence the latency should be super low]

---

(4) Design deep dive

(1) APIs

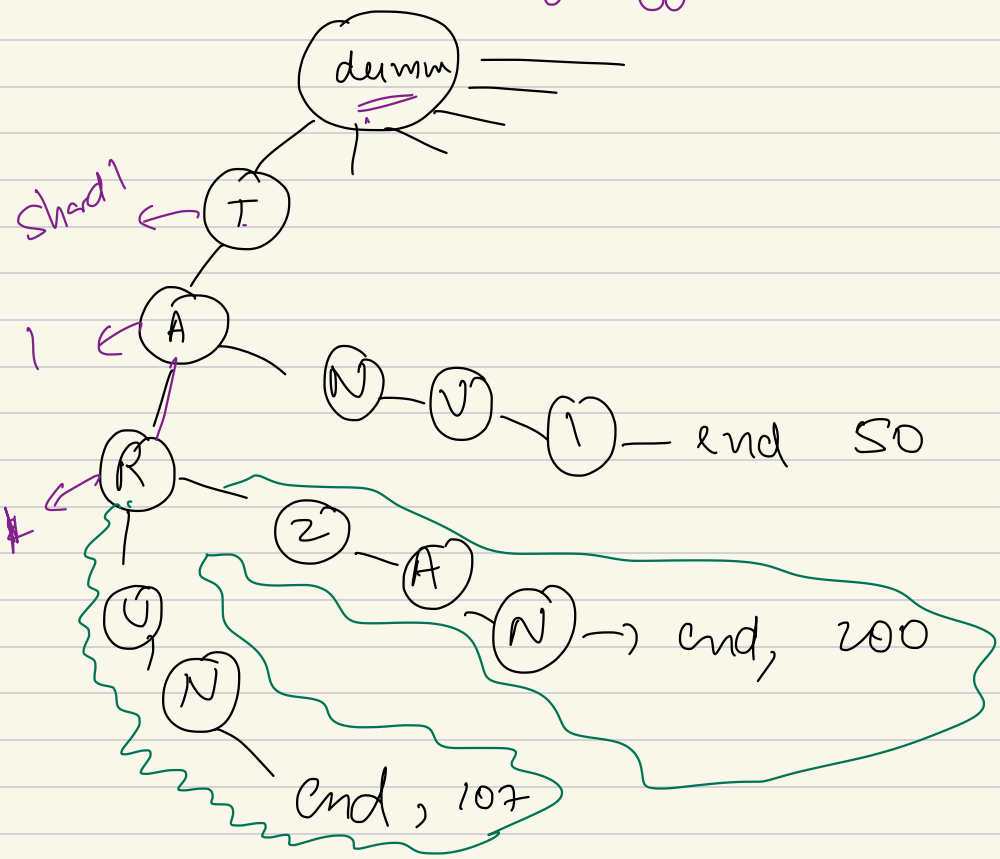



Client
DNS
Gatway + LB
LB / Reverse Proxy

# Trie

Hash Map

getSuggestions ("TAR")




Shard 1

1

#

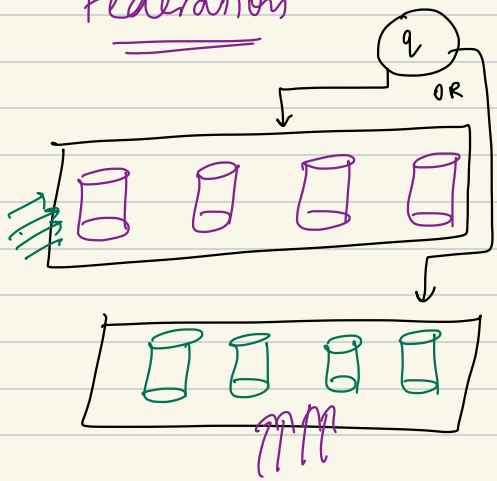
① sharding is a challenge

② query on Trie might lead to multiple shard query which is also bad

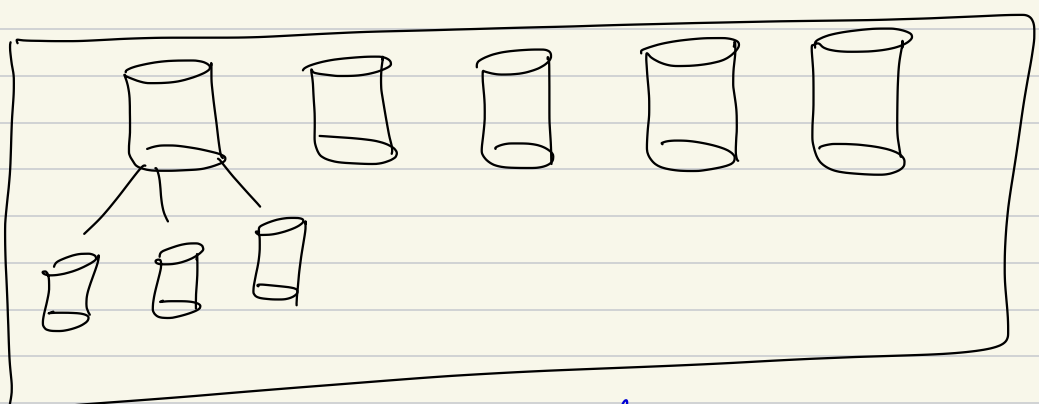
③ Backtracking → Backtracking across shards

## Hashmap Approach

## Federation




✓ DB 1 ≡ cluster | distributed databases ☺



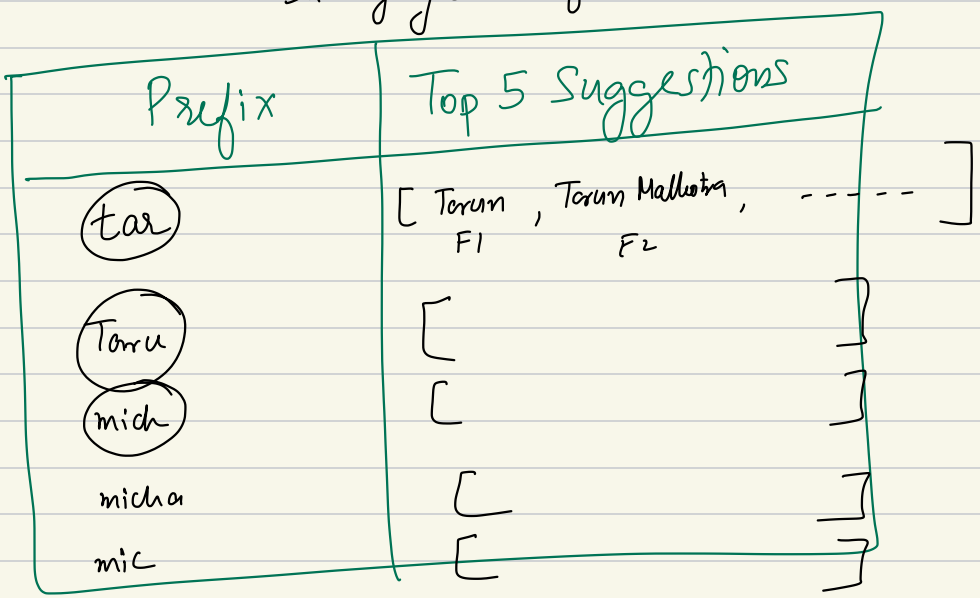
key - value store
ex. Redis

| Search Query | Frequency |
|---|---|
| Tarun Malhotra | 700 |
| Michelle Obama | 900 |
| Michael Clark | 900 |
| Michael Jackson | 600 |

DB2 → distributed / cluster

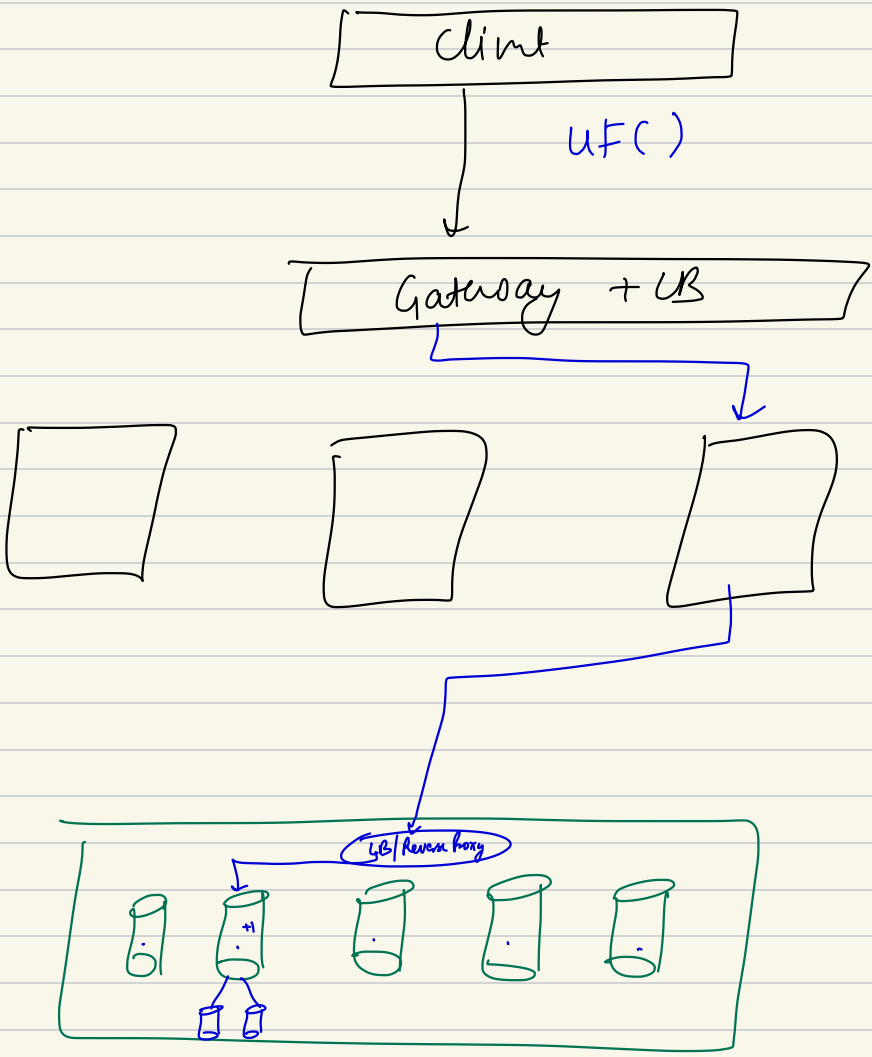
(key-value store)

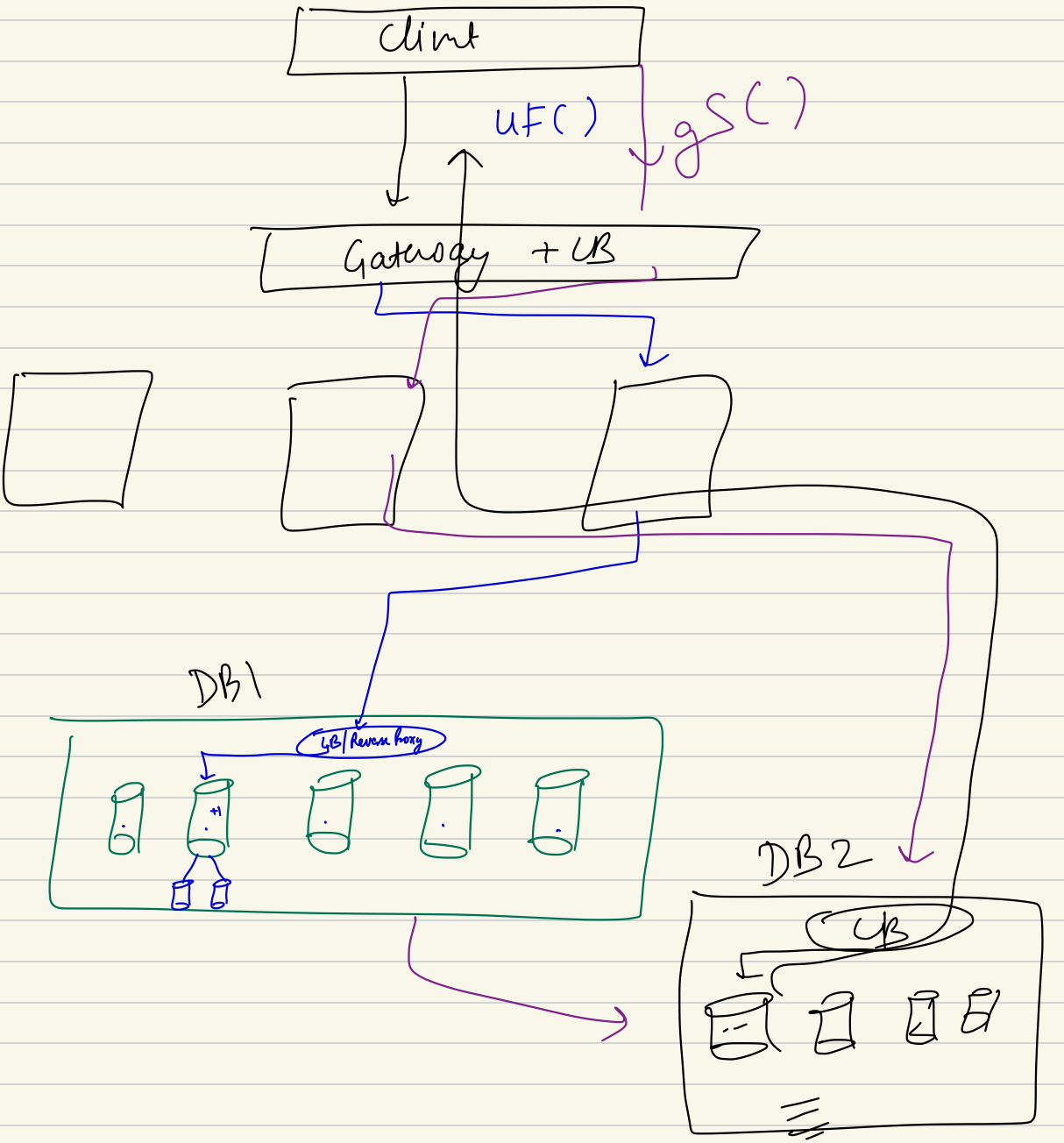
shardingkey ≡ Prefix

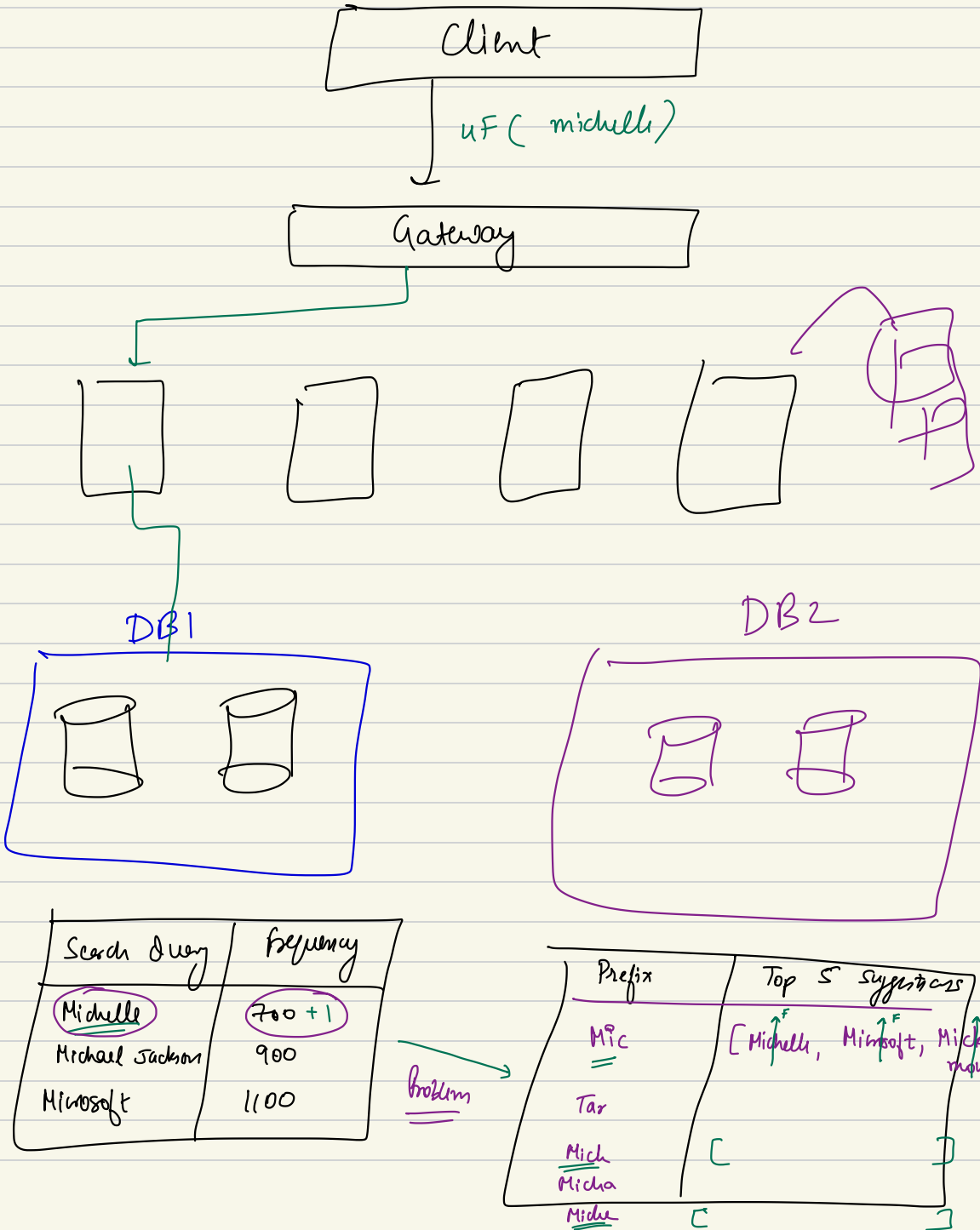


Shard key = search Term

update frequency ( search_query )




Client
UF()
gs()
Gateway + LB
DB1
LB / Reverse Proxy
DB2
LB


Client
uF( michelle)
Gateway
DB1
DB2
Search Query
Frequency
Michelle
700 + 1
Michael Jackson
900
Microsoft
1100
problem
Prefix
Top 5 suggestions
Mic
[Michelle, Microsoft, Mickey mouse]
Tar
Mich
Micha
Midw


# Read + Write heavy system

We somehow need to absorb high Writes and then the above system will become manageable.

1. Messaging Queue → 

2. Threshold Approach 

DB1 freq

+ 10,000 increase ✓

OR

+ 1,00,000 increase ✓

OR

+ 10L increase ✓

+ update →

DB2

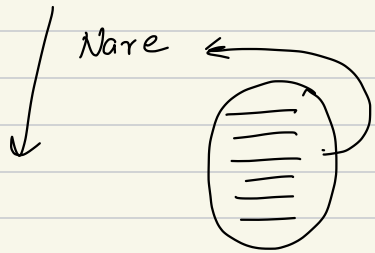
Recency factor :)

---

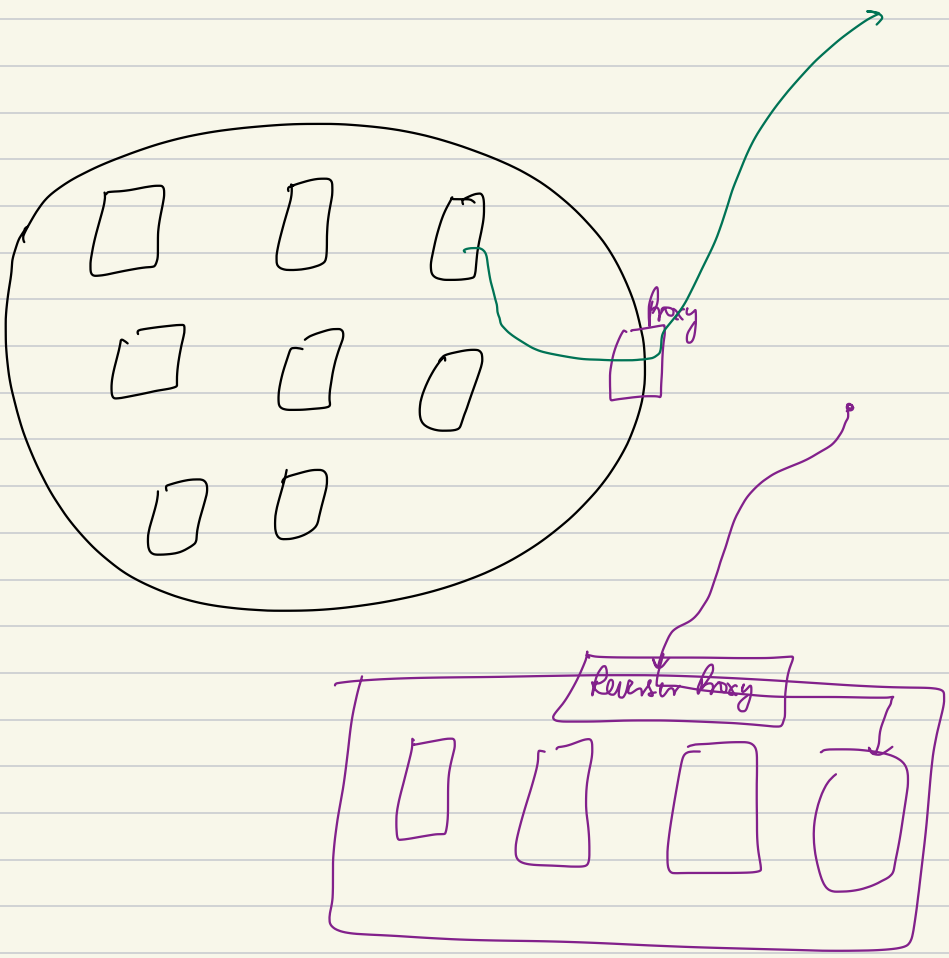
Case Study

1. MVP →
2. Estimation of Scale
3. Design TradeOffs →
4. Design deep dive
   - API
   - components ≈
   - Request flow ≈ [Architectural diagram]

Oueslim : Tech-stack




Client side Caching



① MVP → 4-5 mins → 7 mins

② Estimation of scale → 3 mins

③ Design Trade offs → 3-4 mins

④ Design Deep dive → 30-45 mins ☺

Try to save even more time