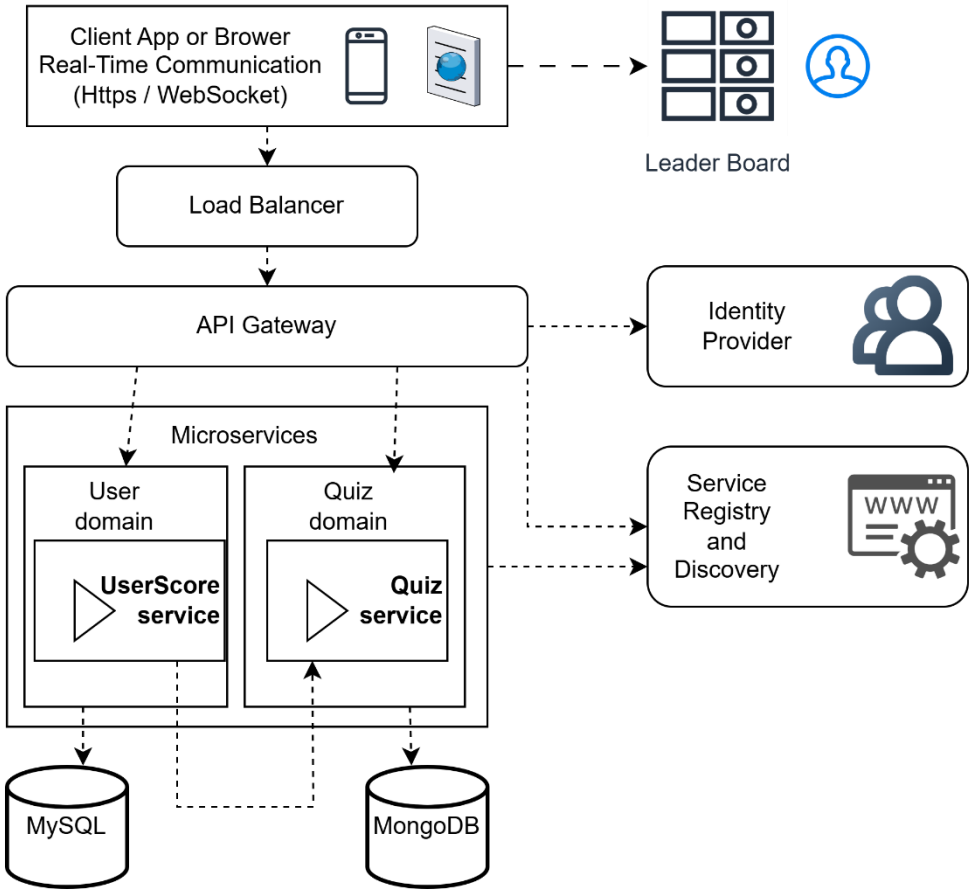
I - System Design



II - Component Description

The architecture supports **real-time scalability**, **loose coupling**, and **horizontal extensibility**—ideal for real-time quizzes with high concurrency and dynamic content.

Component	Description
Client App	- Interfaces through which users participate in quizzes. - Uses **HTTPS** for regular requests and **WebSocket** for real-time communication (e.g., score updates, live questions).
Load Balancer	Distributes incoming client requests across multiple backend instances to ensure high availability and scalability.
API Gateway	Request routing to microservices. Authentication/authorization (often via Identity Provider). Rate limiting, logging, and metrics.
Microservices Layer	Separated by **domain-driven design**: ✅ **User Domain: UserScore Service**

	• **Function**:
	  ○ Manages user scores.
	  ○ Tracks user participation and progress.
	  ○ Provides real-time updates to leaderboard and clients.
	• **Data Storage**: **MySQL** – Relational data for users and scores.
	✅ **Quiz Domain: Quiz Service**
	• **Function**:
	  ○ Manages quizzes, questions, answer validation, and quiz sessions.
	  ○ Coordinates quiz flow and tracks question timelines.
	• **Data Storage**: **MongoDB** – Flexible schema for quiz/question structures.

Databases	**MySQL**: Stores structured data like user information and score history. **MongoDB**: Handles unstructured/JSON-like data such as quiz content and configurations.
Identity Provider	Authenticates users and issues tokens (OAuth2, OpenID Connect). API Gateway and microservices to validate user sessions.
Service Registry & Discovery	Manages microservice instance registration and allows services to discover each other. **Common Tools**: Eureka, Consul, or Spring Cloud Discovery.

III - **Data Flow**

1. User Joins the Quiz

- **Action**: A user opens the app or browser and joins a quiz.
- **Flow**:
  - Via **HTTPS/WebSocket**, the client sends a **join request** to the **API Gateway**.
  - The **API Gateway** forwards the request to the **Identity Provider** for authentication.
  - Once authenticated, the request is routed to the **Quiz Service** (via service registry if needed).

2. Quiz Service Registers User Participation

- **Action**: Quiz Service logs the user's participation in the session.
- **Flow**:
    - Updates its internal state (e.g., active participants, quiz session).
    - Stores relevant data in **MongoDB** (quiz sessions, question queues, user responses).
    - May notify other participants via **WebSocket** for real-time presence updates.

3. Quiz Execution

- **Action**: Quiz questions are served to participants.
- **Flow**:
    - **Quiz Service** sends questions to all participants via **WebSocket** for real-time delivery.
    - Participants submit answers via HTTPS/WebSocket to the **API Gateway**, which routes to the **Quiz Service**.
    - **Quiz Service** validates responses, computes score, and sends it to **UserScore Service**.

4. Score Calculation & Update

- **Action**: UserScore Service receives score update requests.
- **Flow**:
    - Updates user score in **MySQL**.
    - Publishes a message/event (or uses WebSocket callback) for **Leaderboard** component to consume (should be added to backlog as system improvement features).
    - Optionally sends acknowledgment back to the client (e.g., "Correct!", "+10 points").

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5. Leaderboard Update

- **Action**: Leaderboard reflects the latest scores.
- **Flow**:
    - Subscribes to **score update events** from **UserScore Service** (via WebSocket push or event bus, should be added to backlog as system improvement features, using Redis Cache as an alternative solution).
    - Fetches top scores from **UserScore Service** or **MySQL**.
    - Updates and displays real-time leaderboard to clients.

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6. Real-Time Feedback to Clients (Optional)

- **Action**: All connected clients receive real-time updates.
- **Flow**:
    - The server pushes leaderboard changes and score updates via **WebSocket**.
    - Clients render updated views without polling.

IV - **Technologies and Tools**

Frontend Stack: NodeJS, ReactJS, TypeScript, CSS

Backend Stack: Java, Spring Boot, Spring Data, Spring Security

Build Tools: Maven

Cloud Platforms applicable: AWS, Azure, GCP

CI/CD: Jenkins, Circle CI, etc.

Container Orchestration: Docker, Kubernetes

V - **AI Collaboration in Implementation**

AI-assisted tool: **ChatGPT**

+ Use GPT 4-5 model to prompt on possible system designs based on 2 approaches:

  + A general system design solution with only general problem overview prompted

+ In next prompt, asked ChatGPT to refine the provided solution to comply with 3 acceptance criterias.

=>Manually adding the missing parts of the AI-provided architecture to cover all features of "**Build For the Future**", such as: scalability, performance, reliability, maintainability, monitoring and observability.

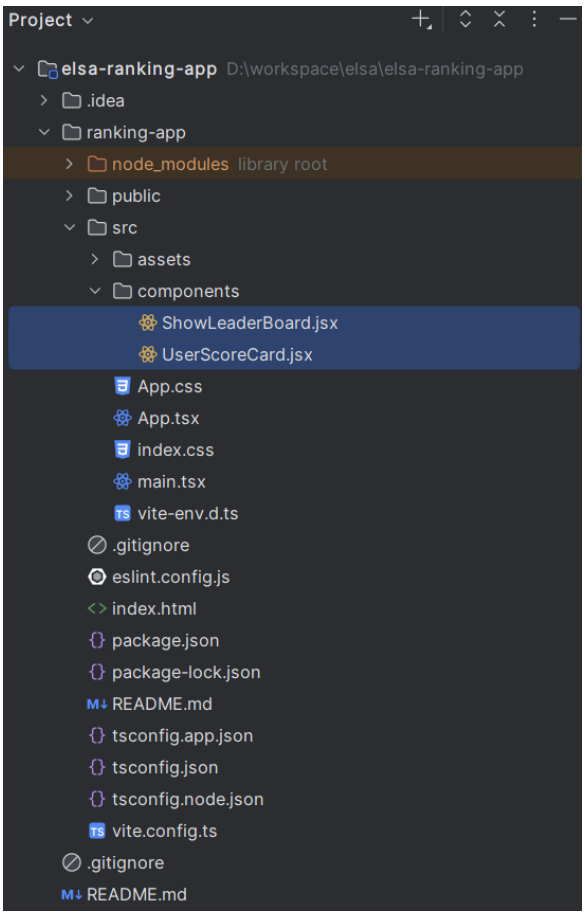
Deep-dive prompting with **ChatGPT**:

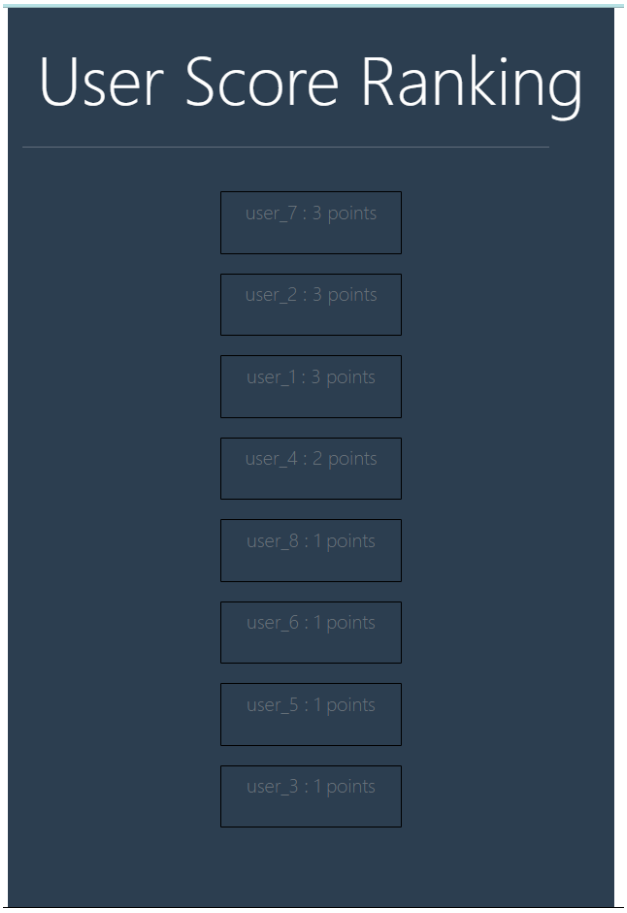
+ Microservices implementation:

- Asked to generate controller classes (~70 % efficiency), spent effort to refactor ~30 % code.
- Asked to generate service classes (~50 % efficiency), refactor the rest.
- Asked to generate repository interfaces (~90 % efficiency).
- Asked to generate domain entities (~50 % efficiency).
- Manually coding for DTO, exceptions, controller advices, utility services, configuration, etc.
- Asked to generate test code (~50% efficiency, manually refactored).
- 100% manually created functional tests.
- Spent manual effort for others (Docker, Kubernetes configuration, etc)

+ Frontend application:

- Implemented elsa-ranking-app manually due to such a small micro-frontend application with 2 components required:





VI – Source code repositories:

Microservices:

https://github.com/longleth/elsa-coding-challenges

https://github.com/longleth/elsa-quiz-service

Client Application:

https://github.com/longleth/elsa-ranking-app