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Approach

1. Sign-Up Process:

- When a user signs up, they provide a list of attributes (e.g., profession, location, skills).
- These attributes are serialized (sorted and joined into a string) to make it easier to compare them with other users' attributes.
- The system checks the existing groups (in the `groups` table) to see if there is any group that shares any subset of attributes with the new user's attributes.
- If a matching group is found (using simple matching logic where any shared attribute between the user's attributes and the group's attributes is considered a match), the user is assigned to that group.
- If no matching group is found, a new group is created, and the user is added to it.

2. Sign-In Process:

- The user provides their user ID for sign-in.
- The system authenticates the user by checking if the user ID exists in the `users` table.
- If the user is found, a success message and the `user_id` are returned.

3. Group Retrieval:

- The user can see which group they belong to by providing their `user_id`.
- The system queries the `users` table to fetch the user's group ID.
- Using the `group_id`, it retrieves the full group of users from the `groups` table and returns all members in the same group.

Explanation of the Solution

1. Database Structure:

- **users Table:**
 - Stores each user's ID, their attributes (as a serialized string), and the ID of the group they belong to.
- **groups Table:**
 - Stores each group's unique ID and the **attributes** that define the group (stored as a serialized string of attributes).
 - A group is defined by a set of attributes that have a match with users' attributes.

2. Grouping Logic:

- The core challenge here is identifying users with **matching attributes**. To achieve this, the attributes are serialized into a sorted string and checked against existing groups. If any attribute in the new user's set matches a group's attributes (even a subset), the user is considered part of that group.

3. Scalability:

- The system is designed to handle a large number of users and groups. However, the current logic for matching attributes is simple and may not scale efficiently for millions of users. Optimizations such as **caching**, **queueing**, or more advanced matching algorithms (e.g., set theory, machine learning-based similarity) could be introduced to improve performance.

User Stories

User Story 1: Sign-Up

As a new user

I want to provide my attributes during sign-up

So that I can be assigned to a group with similar users.

Acceptance Criteria:

- The user should be able to sign up by providing their attributes.
- The user should receive a unique `user_id` and `group_id` upon successful sign-up.

Testing Scenarios:

- **Scenario 1:** Sign up with valid attributes.
 - **Input:** `["Software", "Engineer", "Brussels", "Senior"]`
 - **Expected Output:** `{"group_id": 1, "user_id": 1}`
- **Scenario 2:** Attributes matching an existing group.
 - **Input:** `["Software", "Engineer", "Brussels", "Senior"]`
 - **Expected Output:** `{"group_id": 1, "user_id": 2}`
- **Scenario 3:** Sign up with invalid data (e.g., empty attributes).
 - **Input:** `[]`
 - **Expected Output:** `400 Error: Attributes are required.`

User Story 2: Sign-In

As a returning user

I want to log in using my `user_id`

So that I can access my group information.

Acceptance Criteria:

- The system should verify the `user_id` during sign-in.
- If the `user_id` is valid, the user is successfully signed in.

Testing Scenarios:

- **Scenario 1:** Successful sign-in with a valid `user_id`.
 - **Input:** `{ "user_id": 1 }`
 - **Expected Output:** `{ "message": "Sign-in successful", "user_id": 1 }`
- **Scenario 2:** Sign-in with an invalid `user_id`.
 - **Input:** `{ "user_id": 999 }`

- **Expected Output:** 404 Error: User not found.

User Story 3: View Group Members

As a user

I want to view all members of my group

So that I can connect with other users who share similar attributes.

Acceptance Criteria:

- The system should return a list of users in the same group as the logged-in user.
- If no group is found, the system should notify the user.

Testing Scenarios:

- **Scenario 1:** View group members for a valid user.
 - **Input:** `user_id = 1`
 - **Expected Output:** `{ "group_id": 1, "members": [{ "id": 1, "attributes": ["Software", "Engineer", "Brussels", "Senior"] }, { "id": 2, "attributes": ["Software", "Engineer", "Brussels", "Senior"] }] }`
- **Scenario 2:** User with no group members.
 - **Input:** `user_id = 3`
 - **Expected Output:** `{ "group_id": 2, "members": [{ "id": 3, "attributes": ["Researcher", "Gamer", "Imec"] }] }`
- **Scenario 3:** Invalid user ID.
 - **Input:** `user_id = 999`
 - **Expected Output:** 404 Error: User not found.

Testing Results

User Story 1: Sign-Up

- Scenario 1

```
$ curl -X POST http://127.0.0.1:5000/signup \  
> -H "Content-Type: application/json" \  
> -d '{"attributes": ["Software", "Engineer", "Brussels"]}' \  
{ "group_id":1,"user_id":1} \  
$
```

- Scenario 2

```
$ curl -X POST http://127.0.0.1:5000/signup -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d '{"attributes": ["Software", "Engineer", "Brussels"]}' \  
{ "group_id":1,"user_id":2} \  
$
```

- Scenario 3

```
$ curl -X POST http://127.0.0.1:5000/signup -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d '{"attributes": []}' \  
{ "error": "Attributes are required"} \  
$
```

User Story 2: Sign-In

- Scenario 1

```
$ curl -X POST http://127.0.0.1:5000/signin \  
> -H "Content-Type: application/json" \  
> -d '{"user_id": 1}' \  
{ "message": "Sign-in successful", "user_id": 1} \  
$
```

- Scenario 2

```
$ curl -X POST http://127.0.0.1:5000/signin -H "Content-Type: application/json" -d '{"user_id": 999}' \  
{ "error": "User not found"} \  
$
```

User Story 3: View Group Members

- Scenario 1

```
$ curl http://127.0.0.1:5000/group/1
{"group_id":1,"members":[{"attributes":"Brussels,Engineer,Software","id":1},{"attributes":"Brussels,Engineer,Software","id":2}]}
$
```

- Scenario 2

```
$ curl http://127.0.0.1:5000/group/3
{"group_id":2,"members":[{"attributes":"Gamer,Imec,Researcher","id":3}]}
$
```

- Scenario 3

```
$ curl http://127.0.0.1:5000/group/999
{"error":"User not found"}
$
```