



# University Institute of Engineering

## Department of Computer Science & Engineering

### EXPERIMENT: 2

**NAME:** Nikhil

**BRANCH:** BE-CSE

**SEMESTER:** 6TH

**SUBJECT NAME:** SYSTEM DESIGN

**UID:** 23BCS14095

**SECTION/GROUP:** KRG\_1B

**SUBJECT CODE:** 23CSH-314

#### 1. Aim:

To design a robust, scalable, and highly available online shopping platform (similar to Amazon or Flipkart) that enables users to browse, search, and purchase various consumer goods like electronics and apparel.

#### 2. Objective:

To design a robust, scalable, and highly available online shopping platform (similar to Amazon or Flipkart) that enables users to browse, search, and purchase various consumer goods like electronics and apparel.

#### 3. Tools Used:

Postman, Draw.io, Lucidchart, Excalidraw

#### 4. Requirements Specification:

##### 4.1. Functional Requirements:

- Search: Users must search for products by title or name.
- Product Details: View description, images, quantity, and reviews.
- Cart Management: Select quantities and move items to a persistent cart.
- Checkout & Payment: Securely process payments and finalize orders.
- Order Tracking: Check real-time status of orders.
- Inventory Control: Manage purchase of items with limited stock.

##### 4.2. Non-Functional Requirements:

- Scale: 100 million Daily Active Users (DAU) with 10 orders/sec.
- Availability: High availability for the Product Search module.
- Consistency: High consistency for Payment, Order Placement, and Inventory.
- Latency: Target response time of ~200 ms.
- Reliability: Use of JWT for secure Authentication & Authorization.

## **5. API Design:**

- 5.1. GET /products/search\_item={keywords}  
Returns a paginated list of Product IDs.
- 5.2. GET /products/{product\_id}  
Returns details (Name, Price, Thumbnail URL).
- 5.3. POST /cart/add\_products  
Adds items to the user's cart (requires User\_id).
- 5.4. POST /checkout  
Initiates checkout with Product IDs and Total Price.
- 5.5. POST /payment  
Processes payment and returns Success/Fail status.
- 5.6. GET /order\_status={order\_id}  
Fetches current status of a specific order.

## **6. Database Schema:**

The system is divided into domain-specific schemas to support microservices:

- Identity (MySQL): users table storing credentials and contact info.
- Catalog (MS SQL): products, categories, and sellers tables.
- Media (S3): product\_images table linked to image URLs in S3.
  - Cart & Inventory (PostgreSQL): cart, cart\_items, and inventory (with reserved\_quantity).
  - Orders & Payment (MySQL): orders, order\_items, and payments tables.
  - Social: reviews table for user feedback and ratings.

## **7. High Level Design (HLD):**

The HLD follows a Microservices pattern:

- API Gateway: Acts as a Load Balancer and handles Routing, Rate Limiting, and Authentication (JWT).
- Service Layer: Independent services (User, Search, Product, Cart, Checkout) communicate via the Gateway.
- Persistence Layer: Each service owns its database to prevent a single point of failure.

## **8. Low Level Design (LLD):**

The LLD addresses specific NFR challenges using an Event-Driven Architecture:

- Search Optimization: A CDC (Change Data Capture) Pipeline monitors the Product DB. A Connector service sends changes to a Streaming Buffer (Kafka), which updates ElasticSearch.
- Inventory Logic: Uses an Inventory Consumer to handle Stock update messages from Kafka. It manages reserved\_quantity to prevent overselling.
- Payment Flow: Integration with a Third Party Payment Gateway via HTTP. Status updates (Fail/Success) are propagated back to the Order Status Service.

## **9. Learning Outcomes:**

- 9.1. Understanding Distributed System Latency
- 9.2. Collision Resolution Strategies
- 9.3. Architectural Scalability and Reliability
- 9.4. Distributed State Management
- 9.5. Single Points of Failure (SPOF)