



#### Traffic Capacity Estimation

DAU - 1 Mn, Peak Traffic -10x of total traffic

SEARCHING -> 5 req per user per day = 5\* 1Mn= 5Mn req = Peak req = 50 Mn req per day

SEAT SELECTION -> 1 req per user per day = 1\* 1Mn = 1Mn req = Peak req = 10Mn req/day

Booking Tickets -> 0.2 req per user per day = 200,000 => Peak req = 2 Mn req /day

Payments ->

#### Storage Capacity Estimation

User - id, name, email, phone etc.. => 1Kb \* 1Mn Dau = 1GB => 10times growth over time so 10 \* 1GB=10GB

EventDetails -> eventId, date, name, artist, trailer etc..= 10Kb\* 10000 movies= 100 MB

Booking Detail -> id, date, eventId, noOfSeat, seatNo,timing etc.. = 200000 \* 0.5Mb=100MB/day => In 1 year = 365\*100Mb = 36.5GB

#### API's

Login -> Post /api/login

UserInfo -> Get /api/details/{id}

FetchMovie -> Get /api/movies/{city}

FetchTheater -> Get /api/theater/{city}/{movie}

Booking -> Post /api/booking -> in ReqBody we send the details

#### Database Design

User -> userId, name, password, email

City -> name, State

Cinema -> location, noOfScreen, city(FK)

Theatre-> id, name, seats, cinemaId (FK)

Movie -> id, name, actor,

Show -> id, movieId(FK), cinemaId(FK), timings

Booking -> id, noOfSeats, showId(FK), userId(FK)

BookingId will be best for Partitioning

#### Services

SEARCH SERVICE-> MAP<SHOWID, <BOOKINGID, TIMESTAMP>

PAYMENT SERVICE

BOOKING SERVICE

#### CONCURRENCY

Out of 4 transactions - ReadUncommitted, ReadComitted, Non RepeatableReads, Serializable, we'll use **Serializable**.

This is how we'll write the DB :-

Set Transaction Isolation Level Serializable;

**BEGIN**

- set of commands to run
- like select seats which is selected and reserve it.

**COMMIT TRANSACTION**  
**END**

## MOVIE BOOKING IMAGE

