Software System Design

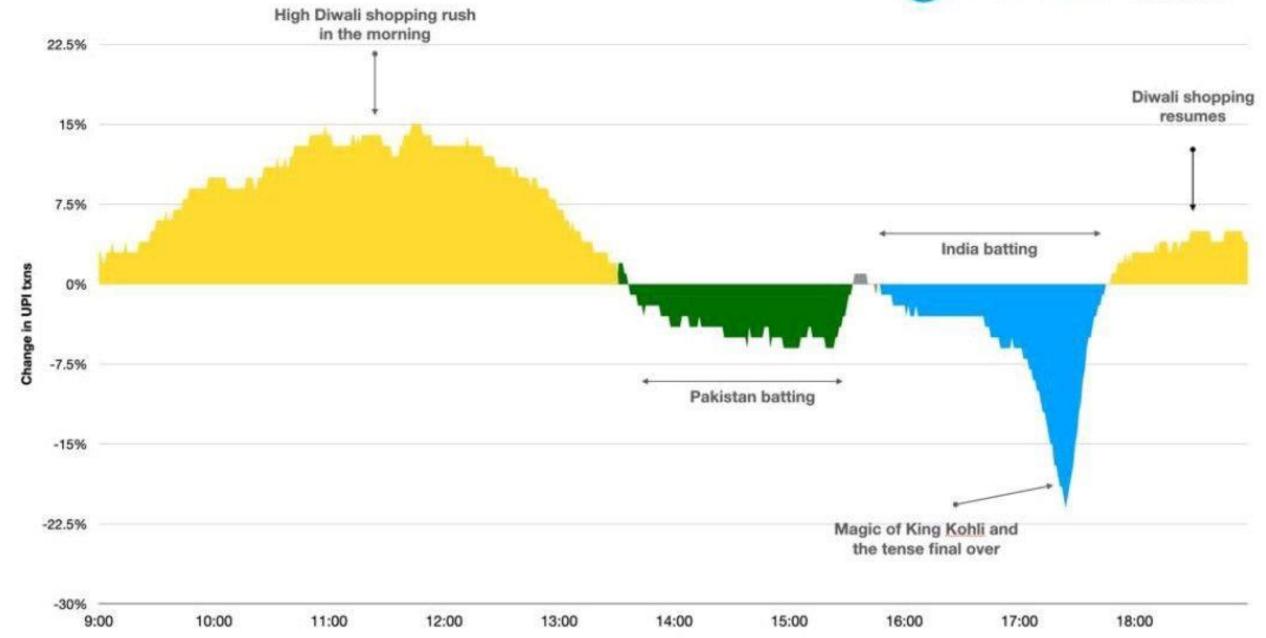
PG - Monsoon 2022













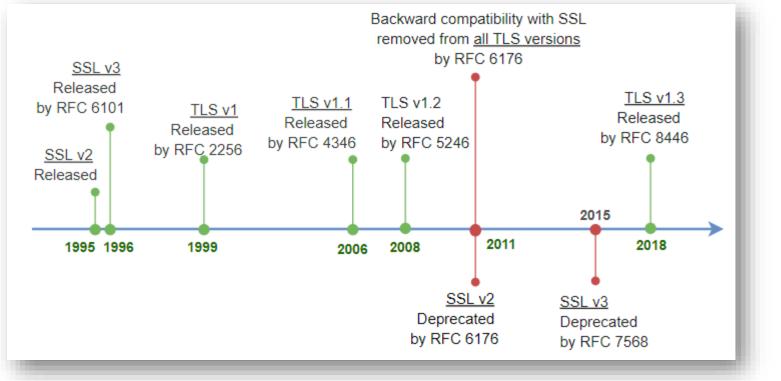


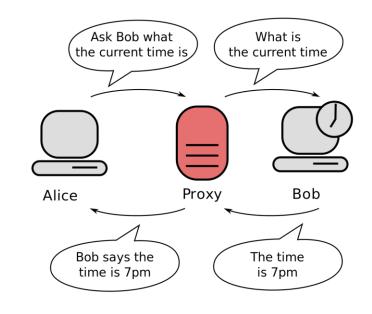


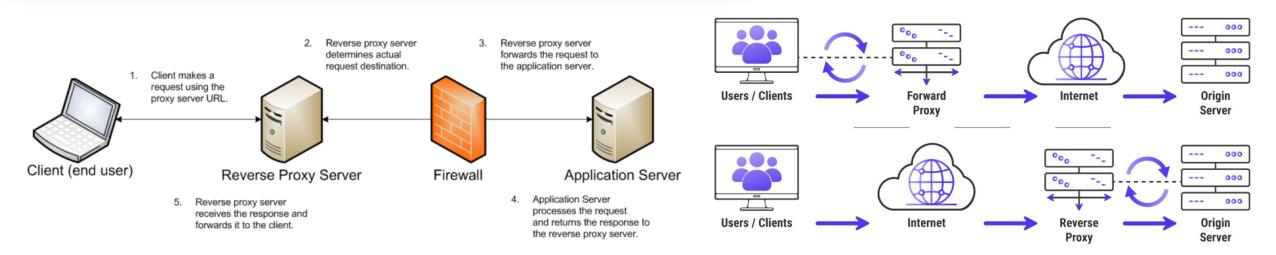


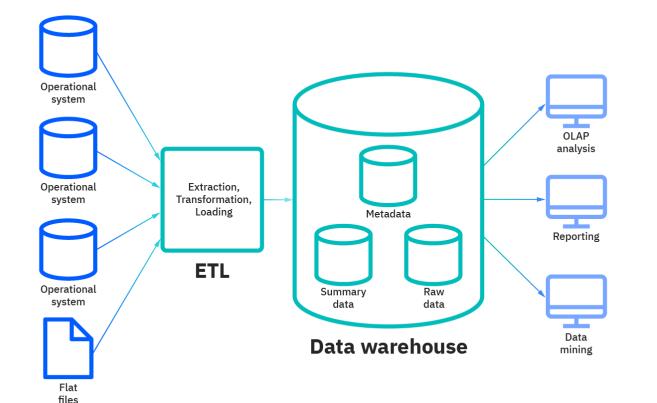
Building Blocks of a Software System

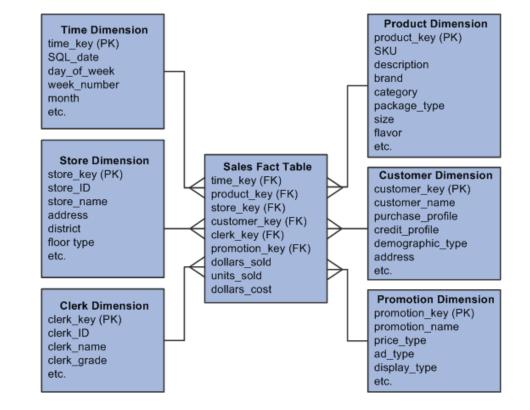
Servers: Hosting, Load Balancing, CDN, DNS Access Protocols: HTTPS-SSL/TLS, Proxy, Reverse-Proxy Data: Relational, Warehouse, Data Cube, Data Lake, Unstructured Messages: SMTP, POP3, Push Notifications, Message Queues API Gateways: SOAP, REST API, ODATA, Micro-Services, WebHook File Transfer: FTP, SFTP-SSH **Authentication: SSO/SAML/LDAP** Authorization: OAuth with Grant Type: CC/AC/RP/DC/RT/PKCE Deployment Style: IaaS, PaaS, SaaS, Hosted, On-Premise Release Management: In-place, Installer, Orchestration Reporting & Logging: In-App, Out-App, Plugins Framework: CMS, CRM, Full-Pack Ecosystems, In-house Custom

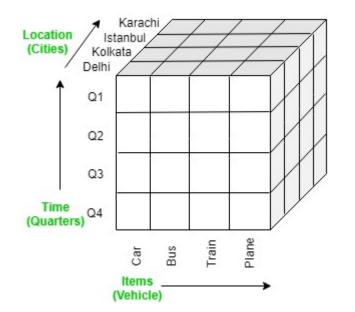






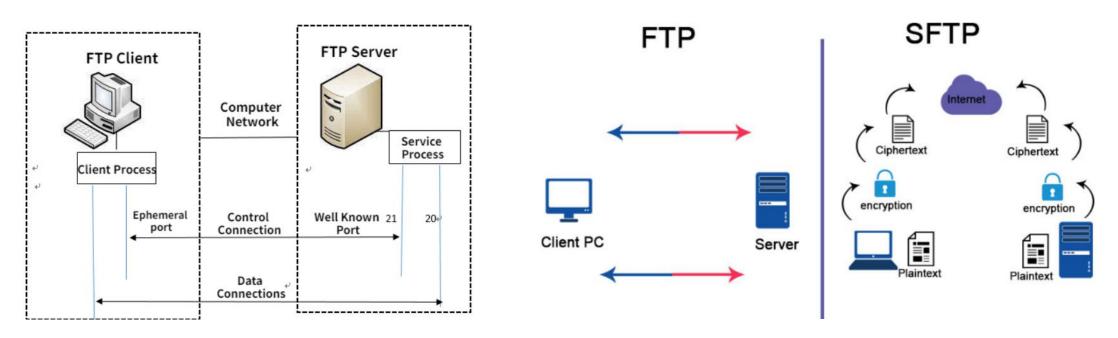




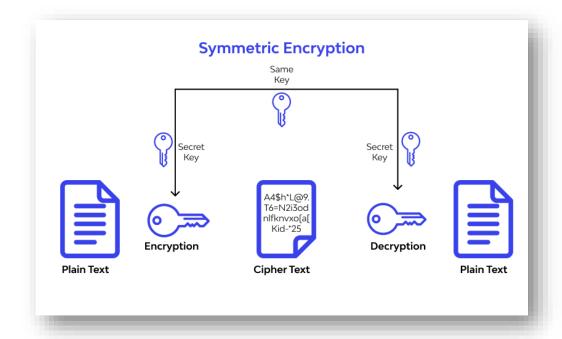


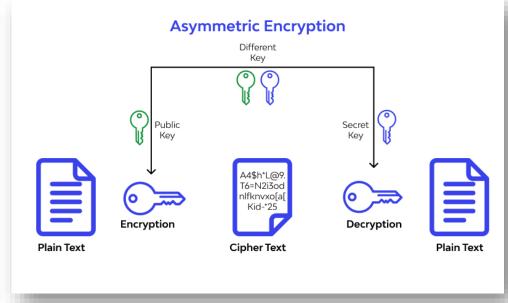
Replication - Publisher [Distributor] Subscriber Change Data Capture * Change Tracking

Some Types: Transactional – Snapshot – Peer2Peer

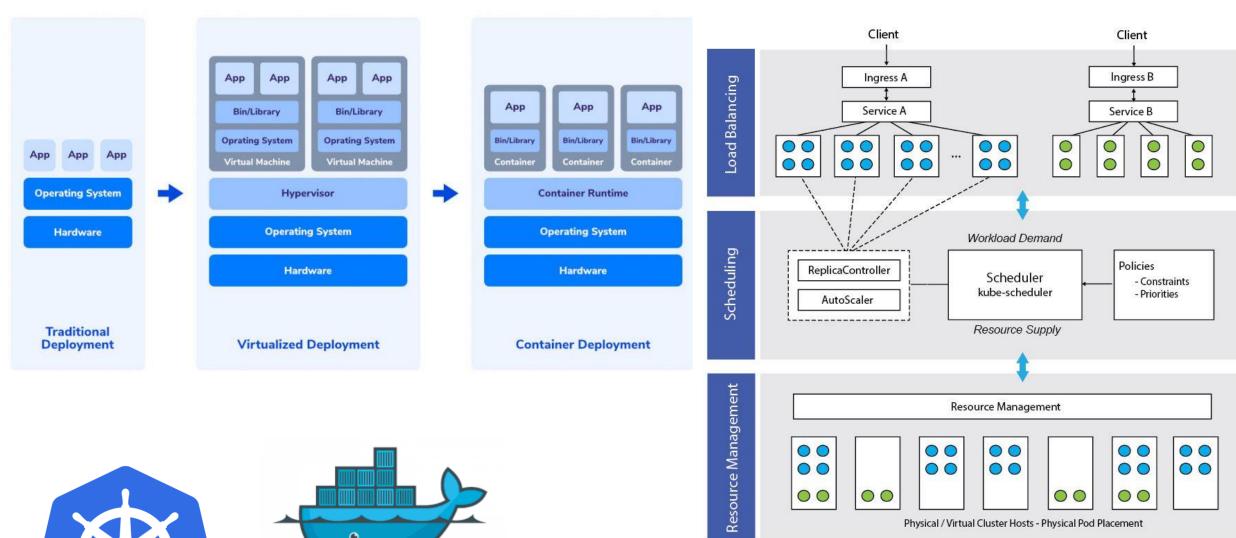


SSH - Secure Shell Protocol





Traditional Colocation Hosting laaS PaaS SaaS On-Premises IT Data Data Data Data Data Data **Application Application** Application Application **Application Application Databases** Databases Databases **Databases** Databases Databases Operating System Operating System Operating System **Operating System** Operating System Operating System Virtualization Virtualization Virtualization Virtualization Virtualization Virtualization **Physical Servers** Physical Servers Physical Servers Physical Servers Physical Servers Physical Servers Network & Storage Data Center Data Center Data Center Data Center Data Center Data Center Provider-Supplied Self-Managed

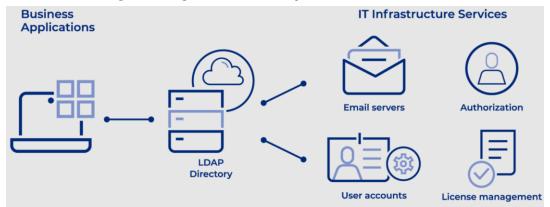


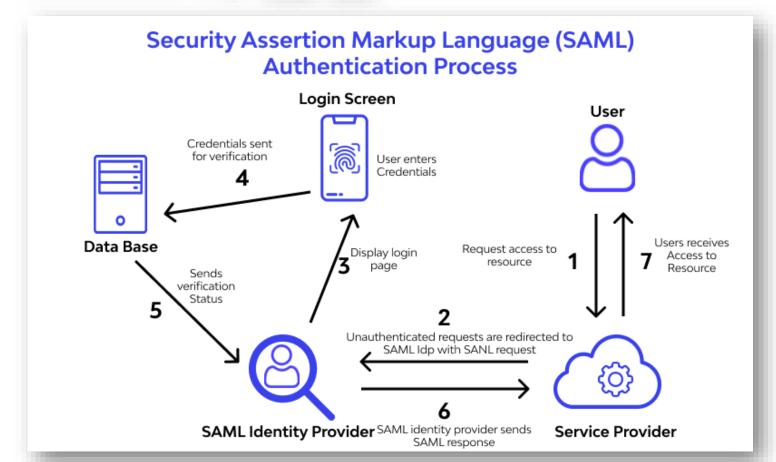


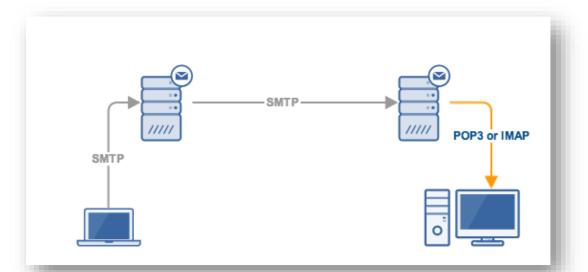
Tenant << Node<< Cluster

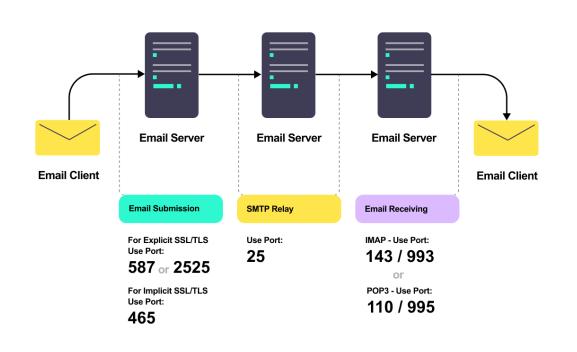
Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

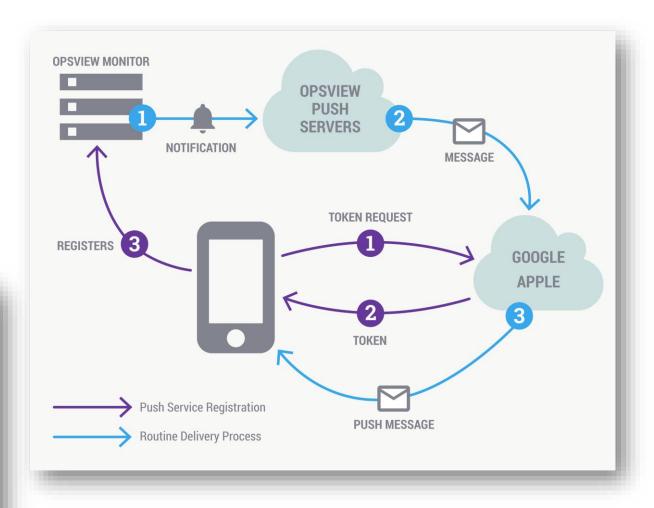




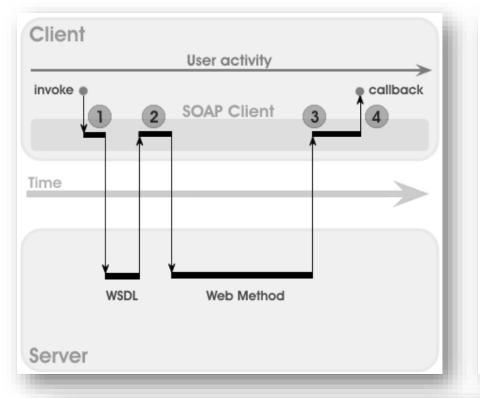


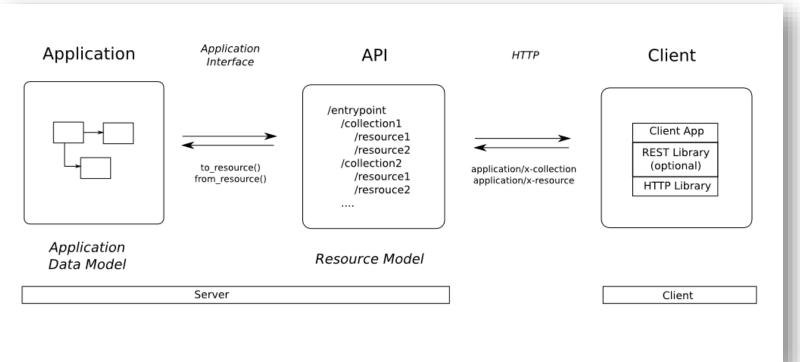


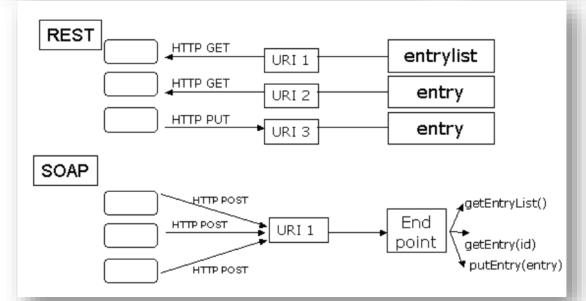


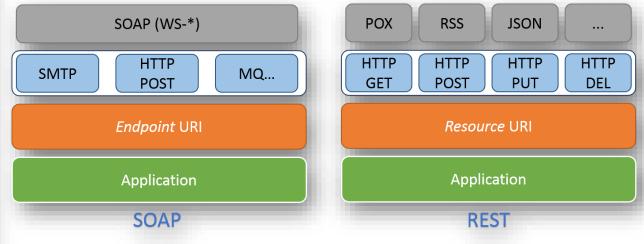


Simple Mail Transfer
Post Office Protocol (POP3)
Internet Messaging Access Protocol











HTTP BASIC AUTHENTICATION

The simplest way to handle authentication is through the use of HTTP, where the username and password are sent alongside every API call.



API KEY AUTHENTICATION

This method creates unique keys for developers and passes them alongside every request. The API generates a secret key that is a long, difficult-to-guess string of numbers.



OAUTH AUTHENTICATION

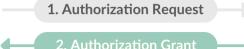
This framework can orchestrate approvals automatically between the API owner and the service, or you can also authorize developers to obtain access on their own.



OR... NO **AUTHENTICATION**

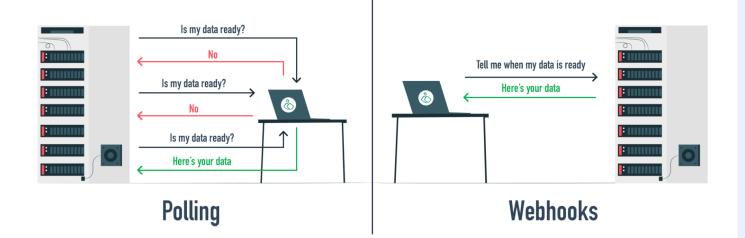
There's always the option of applying no authentication at all. This approach is commonly used in internal APIs hosted on-premise but is not a recommended practice.

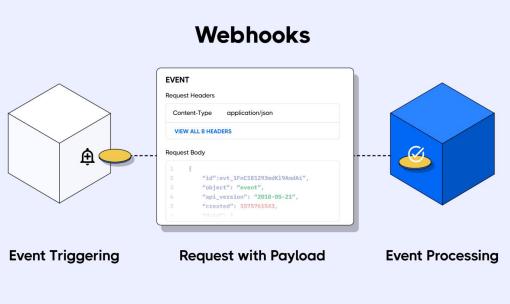


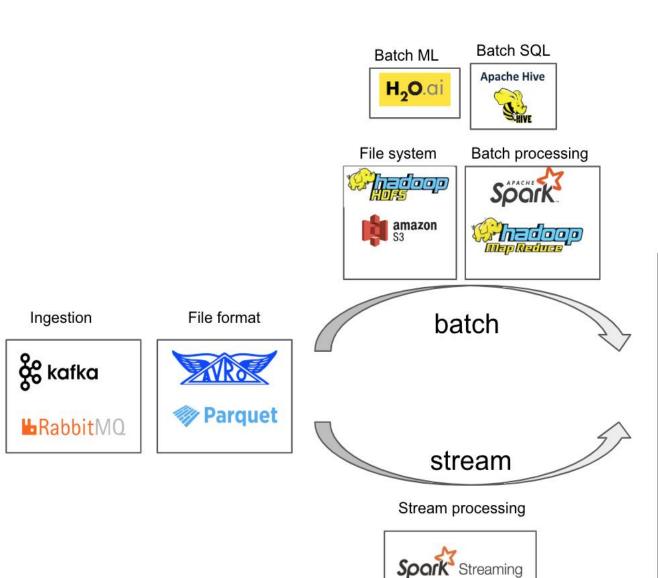




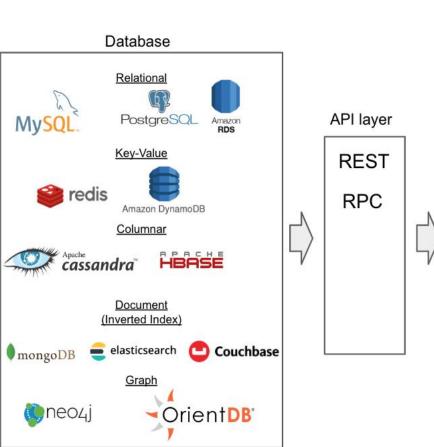
3. Authorization Grant Service API **Authorization Server** 4. Access Token 5. Access Token Service API Resource Server 6. Protected Resource







STORM



Front end

Flask
web development,
ene drop at a time

django

MGULARIS

Content Management System















Customer Relationship Management

















pipedrive









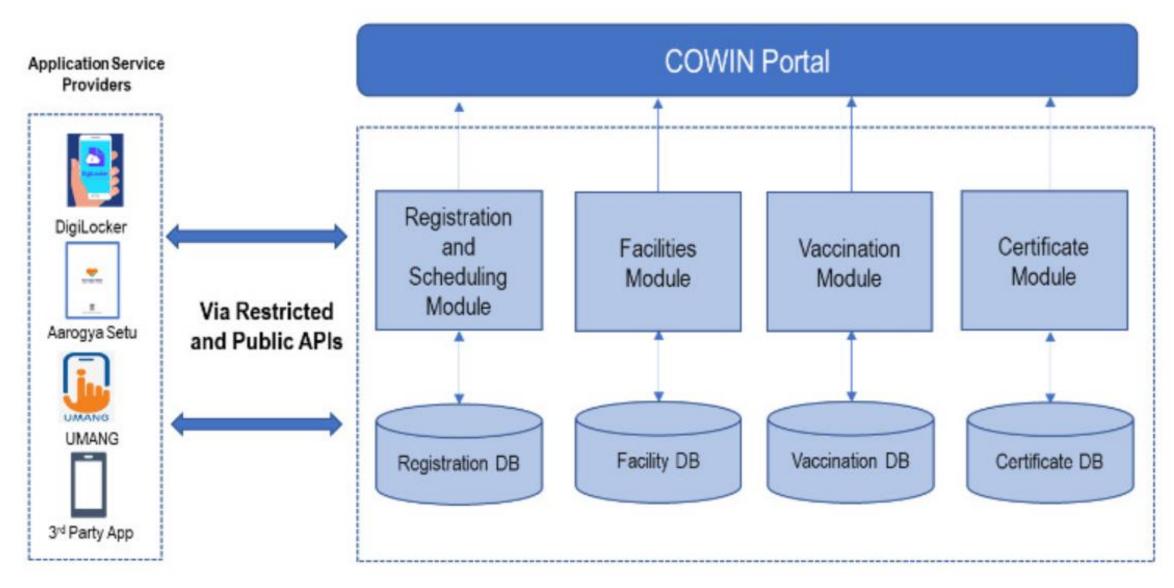






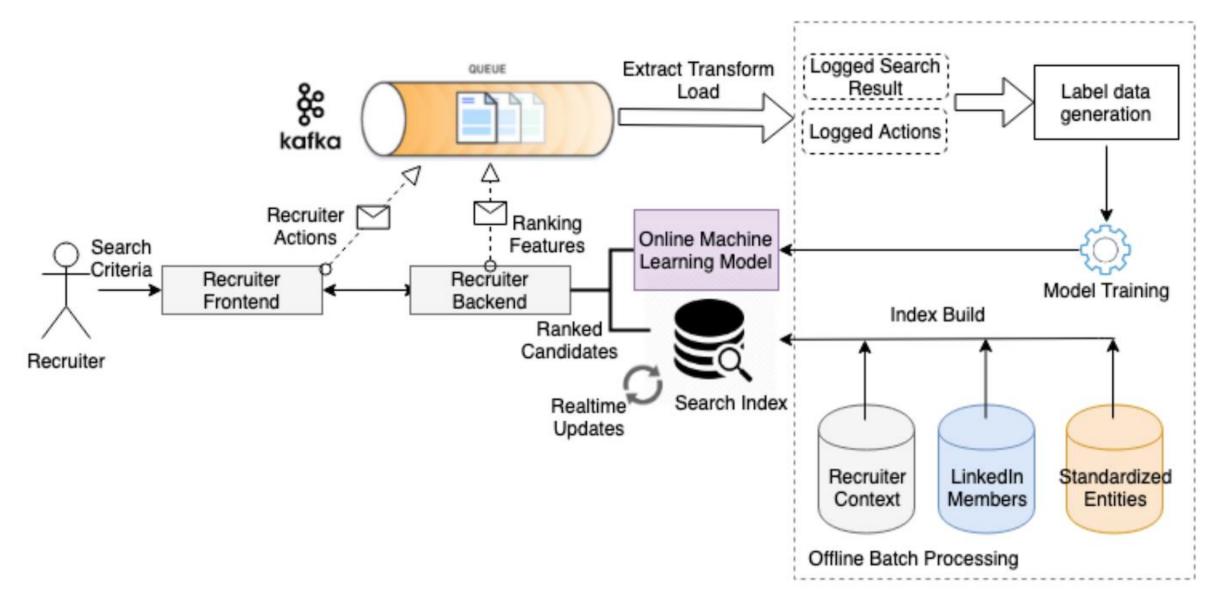


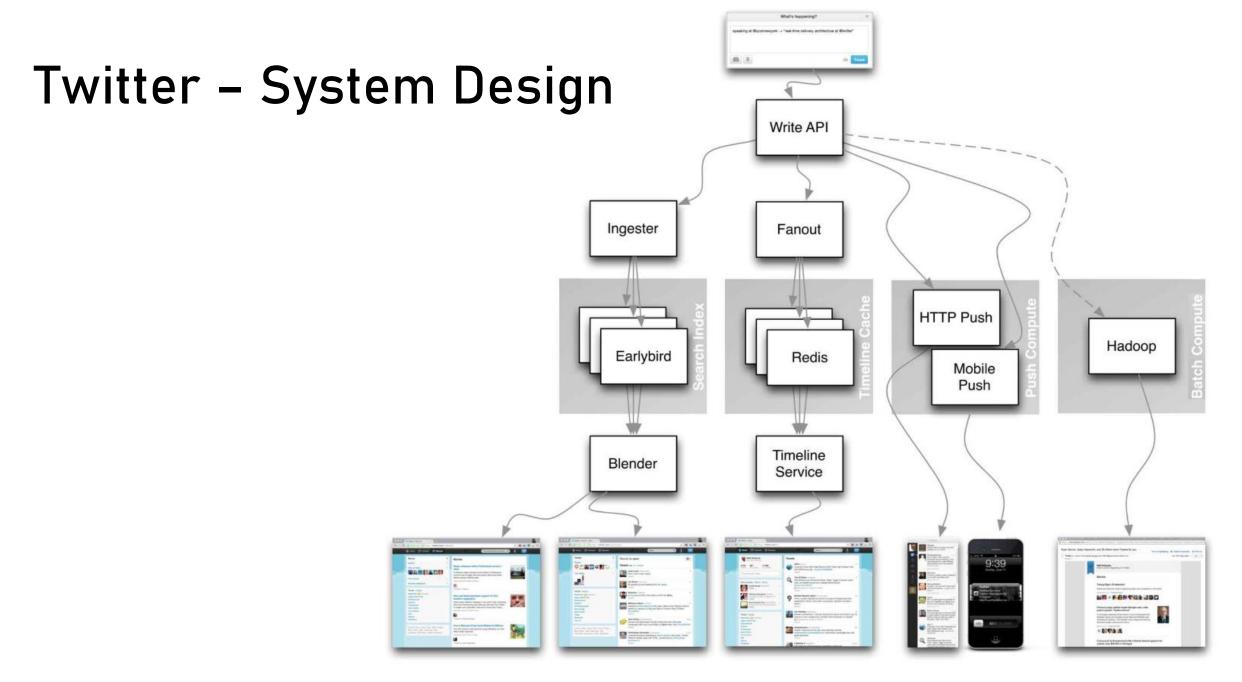
COWIN - Mass Vaccination - India Stack



Source: https://apisetu.gov.in/document-central/cowin/Co-WIN%20API%20Guidelines.html

LinkedIn Recruiting Module

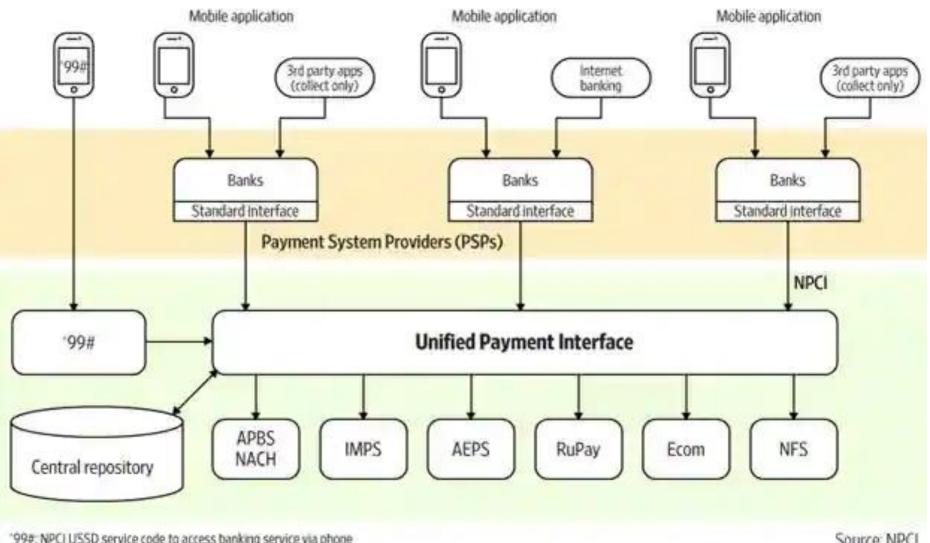




Source: https://www.infoq.com/presentations/Twitter-Timeline-Scalability

UPI Payment Gateway – India Stack

THE ARCHITECTURE OF UPI



*99#: NPCI USSD service code to access banking service via phone

Source: NPCI