

Golden Rules to answer in a System Design Interview

Rule #1

If we are dealing with
a read-heavy system,
it's good to consider
using a **Cache**

Rule #2

If we need low latency
in system, it's good to
consider using a
Cache & CDN

Rule #3

If we are dealing with a write-heavy system, it's good to consider using a **Message Queue** for Async processing

Rule #4

If we need a system to
be ACID complaint,
we should go for
**RDBMS or SQL
Database**

Rule #5

If data is unstructured
& doesn't require
ACID properties, we
should go for **NO-
SQL Database**

Rule #6

If the system has complex data in the form of videos, images, files etc, we should go for **Blob/Object storage**

Rule #7

If the system requires
complex pre-
computation like a
news feed, we should
consider using a
**Message Queue &
Cache**

Rule #8

If the system requires searching data in high volume, we should consider using a search index, tries or search engine like Elasticsearch

Rule #9

If the system requires
to Scale SQL
Database, we should
consider using
Database Sharding

Rule #10

If the system requires
High Availability,
Performance, and
Throughput, we
should consider using
a **Load Balancer**

Rule #11

If the system requires faster data delivery globally, reliability, high availability, and performance, we should consider using a **CDN**

Rule #12

If the system has data with nodes, edges, and relationships like friend lists, and road connections, we should consider using a **Graph Database**

Rule #13

If the system needs scaling of various components like servers, databases, etc, we should consider using **Horizontal Scaling**

Rule #14

If the system requires
high performing
database queries, we
should consider using
Database Indexes

Rule #15

If the system requires
bulk job processing,
we should consider
using

**Batch Processing &
Message Queues**

Rule #16

If the system requires reducing server load and preventing DOS attacks, we should consider using a **Rate Limiter**

Rule #17

If the system has
microservices, we
should consider using
an **API Gateway**
(Authentication, SSL
Termination, Routing
etc)

Rule #18

If the system has a single point of failure, we should implement **Redundancy** in that component

Rule #19

If the system needs to be fault-tolerant, and durable, we should implement **Data Replication** (creating multiple copies of data on different servers)

Rule #20

If the system needs
user-to-user
communication
(bi-directional) in a
fast way, we should
consider using
Websockets

Rule #21

If the system needs
the ability to detect
failures in a distributed
system, we should
consider
implementing
Heartbeat

Rule #22

If the system needs to ensure data integrity, we should consider implementing
Checksum Algorithm

Rule #23

If the system needs to transfer data between various servers in a decentralized way, we should go for **Gossip Protocol**

Rule #24

If the system needs to
scale servers with
add/removal of nodes
efficiently, no
hotspots, we should
implement
Consistent Hashing

Rule #25

If the system needs anything to deal with a location like maps, nearby resources, we should consider using Quadtree, Geohash etc

Rule #26

Avoid using any specific technology names such as - Kafka, S3, or EC2. Try to use more generic names like message queues, object storage etc

Rule #27

If High Availability is required in the system, it's better to mention that system cannot have strong consistency. Eventual Consistency is possible

Rule #28

If asked how domain name query in the browser works and resolves IP addresses.

Try to sketch or mention about
DNS (Domain Name System)

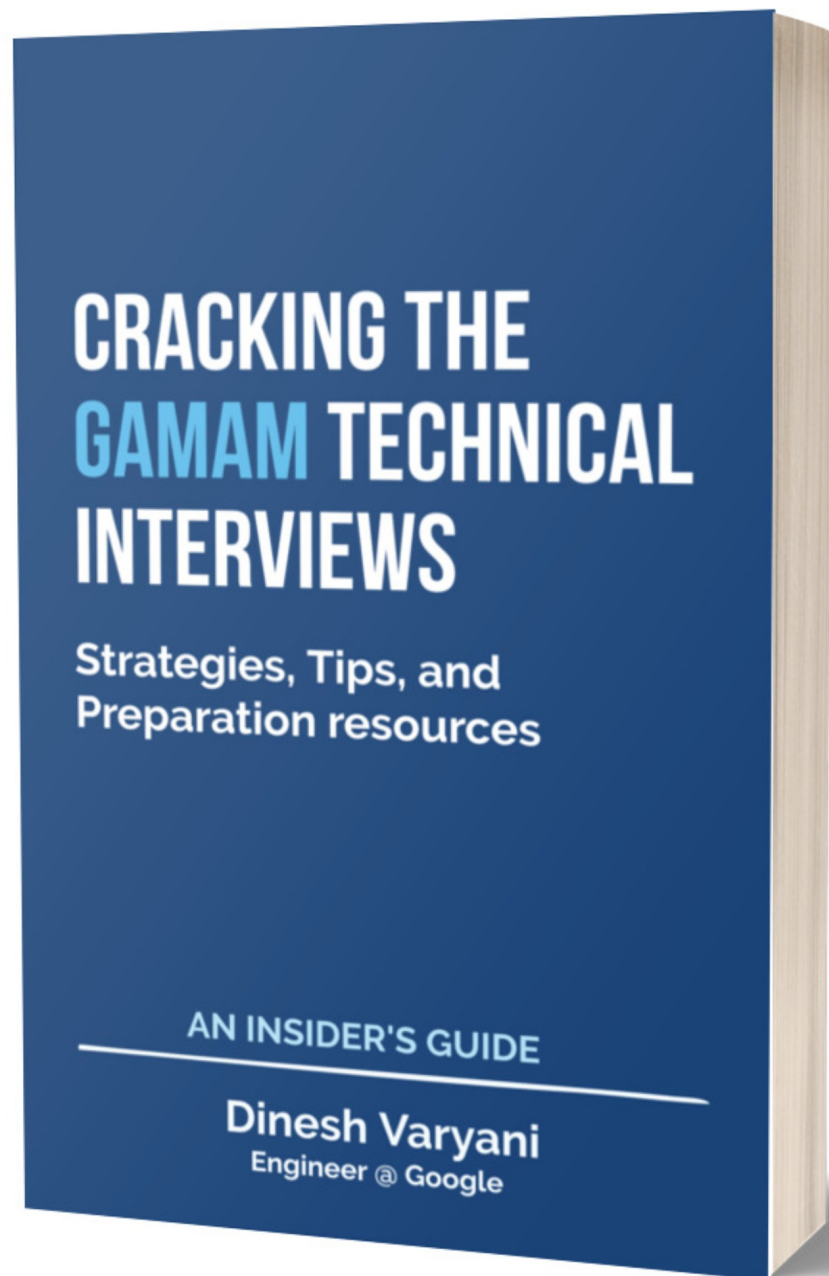
Rule #29

If asked how to limit the huge amount of data for a network request like youtube search, trending videos etc. One way is to implement **Pagination** which limits response data.

Rule #30

If asked which policy you would use to evict a Cache. The preferred/asked Cache eviction policy is **LRU** (Least Recently Used) Cache. Prepare around its Data Structure and Implementation.

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