



Experiment 3

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Subject Name: System Design

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- Aim:** To design and analyze a scalable Social Media platform similar to Facebook / Instagram that allows users to register, create posts, follow other users, like and comment on posts, and view personalized feeds while ensuring high availability, scalability, consistency trade-offs, and low latency.

2. Objective:

- To identify functional and non-functional requirements of a social media system.
- To design a microservices-based scalable architecture for a large-scale social platform.
- To understand CAP theorem trade-offs in social media systems.
- To design a High-Level Design (HLD) for user management, post creation, feed generation, likes, and comments.
- To understand the role of Kafka, caching, fan-out strategy, and object storage (S3) in real-time systems.
- To analyze how high availability is prioritized over strict consistency in social platforms.

3. Tools Used:

- Draw.io** – Designing system architecture.
- PostgreSQL** – Relational database for user and follower data.
- Document DB (NoSQL)** – Post, comment, and feed storage.
- Apache Kafka** – Event streaming and asynchronous processing.
- Redis** – Caching feeds and follower data.
- Amazon S3** – Media storage for images and videos.

4. System Requirements:

A. Functional Requirements:

- User should be able to register and login to the application.
- User should be able to create posts (text / image / video).
- User should be able to follow other users or send friend requests.
- User should be able to like and comment on posts.



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- 5) User should be able to view feed consisting of posts from users they follow.
- 6) System should support real-time user engagement (likes, comments).

B. Non-Functional Requirements:

1) Scalability

- Target Scale: 500 Million Daily Active Users (DAU)
 - System must handle millions of concurrent users.

2) Availability & Consistency

- High Availability is prioritized over Strong Consistency
 - Reason:
 - If the platform is unavailable, the system becomes useless.
 - Slight delay in post propagation (eventual consistency) is acceptable.

Example:

- If Instagram is down for 1 hour → Critical issue
- If a post reaches followers after 500 ms → Acceptable

Hence:

Availability >>> Consistency

3) Latency

- Post publishing latency ≤ 500 ms
 - Feed loading latency should be minimal for smooth user experience.

4) Reliability

- System should tolerate failures and recover automatically.

5. High Level Design:

The system follows a microservices-based architecture:

API Gateway

- Handles routing, authentication, authorization, and rate limiting.

User Service



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- Manages user registration, login, JWT-based authentication, and profiles.

Follower Service

- Manages follow / unfollow relationships between users.

Content Service

- Handles post creation, validation, and metadata management.

Media Service

- Uploads and stores images/videos in Amazon S3.

Feed Service

- Generates personalized user feeds using fan-out strategy and caching.

User Engagement Service

- Handles likes and comments using Kafka (Pub-Sub model).

Kafka

- Asynchronous processing of post events, likes, comments, and feed updates.

Cache (Redis)

- Stores frequently accessed feeds and top followers for fast access.

6. Feed Generation Strategy:

Fan-Out on Write

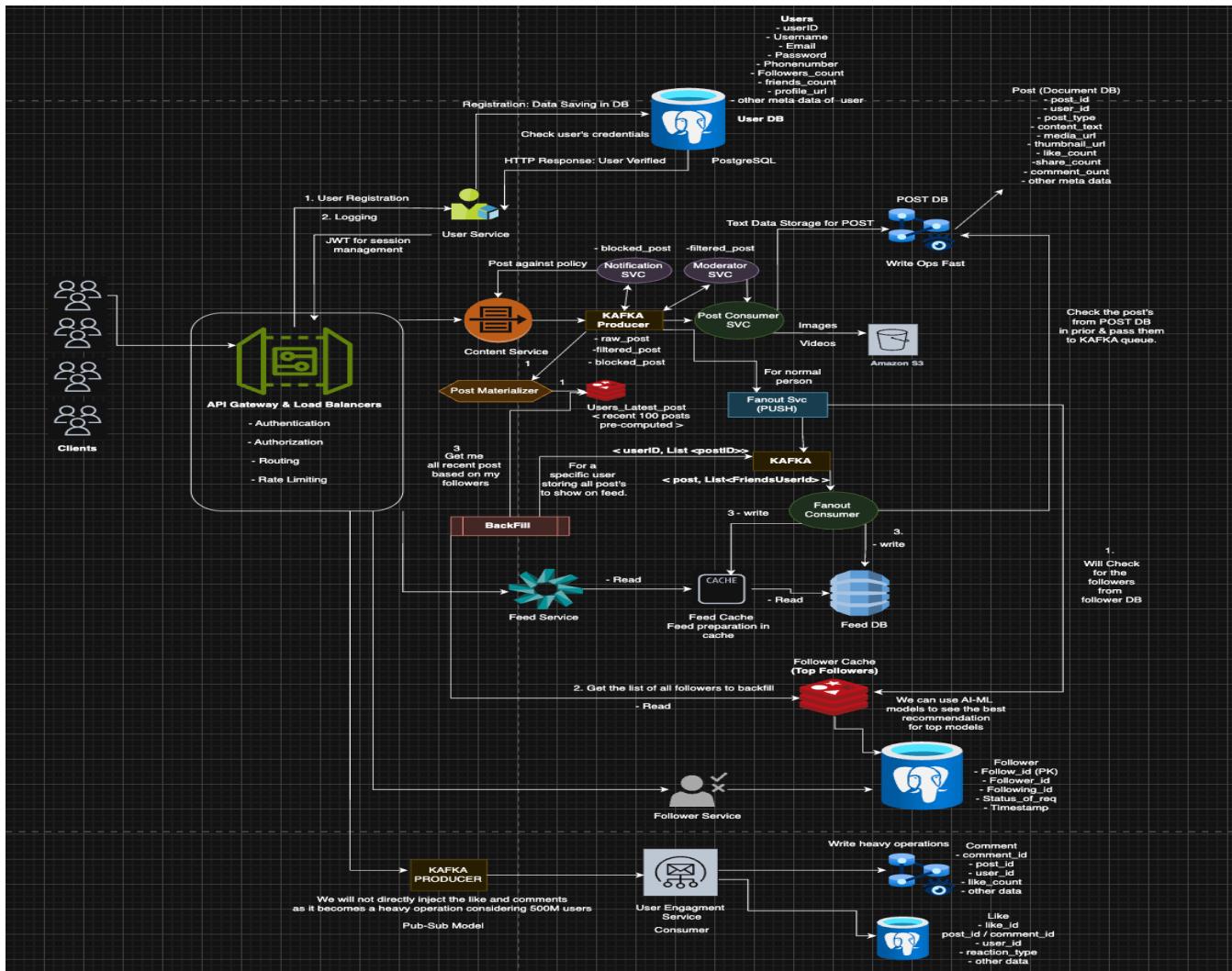
- When a user posts content, the post is pushed to followers' feeds asynchronously using Kafka.
- Suitable for users with limited followers.

Fan-Out on Read

- For celebrities with millions of followers, feed is generated at read time to avoid heavy writes.

Hybrid Approach

- System intelligently chooses between fan-out on write and read.



7. Scalability Solution:

- Horizontal scaling of microservices.
- API Gateway acts as load balancer.
- Kafka decouples services and smoothens traffic spikes.
- Redis caching reduces database load.
- Object storage (S3) handles heavy media traffic efficiently.

8. Learning Outcomes:

- Learned how real-world social media platforms are designed.
- Understood functional vs non-functional requirements clearly.
- Gained strong understanding of CAP theorem trade-offs.
- Learned how Kafka, caching, and fan-out strategies are used at scale.
- Understood why availability is more important than consistency in social systems.
- Learned how to design low-latency, highly scalable distributed systems.