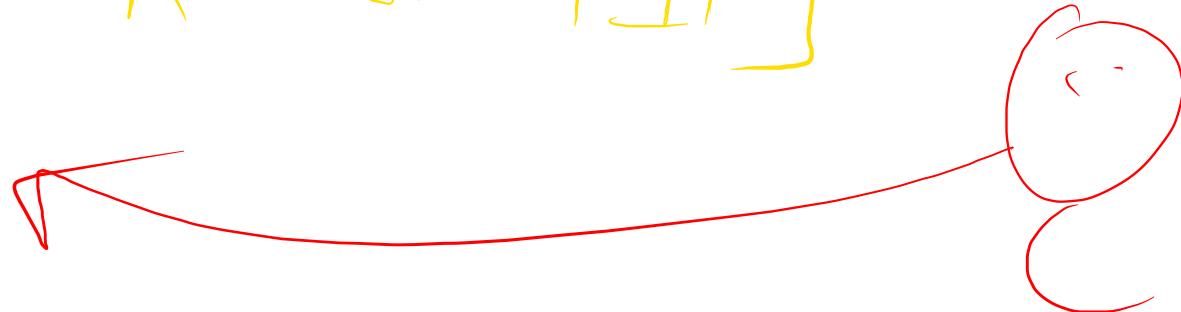
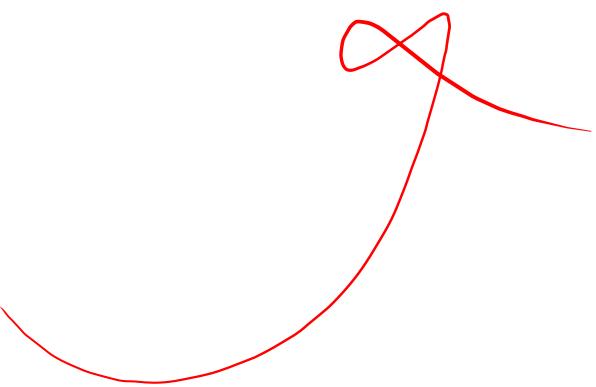


[Uber / ola]

Ride sharing app



Functional requirements

2) ~~Customer~~



User

- ① Book a cab
- ② ETA of the cab arrival
- ③ Cancel the cab
- ④ Details of an ongoing trip



Driver

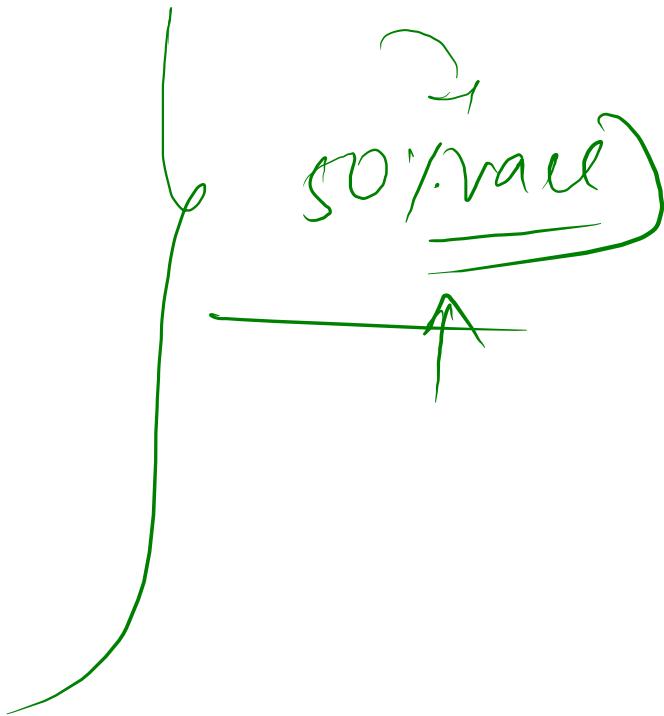
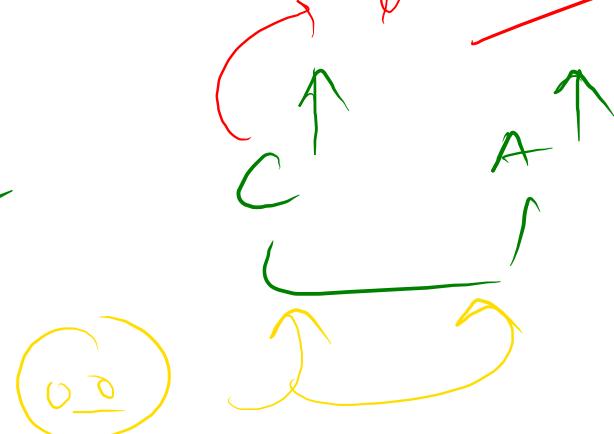
- ① Notification for the new booking
- ② Accept/ Reject a new booking
- ③ Update my location very frequently
- ④ Details of the ongoing trip

Non-functional requirements

① feet time



eventual



② scalable

peak usage

③ Reliable

possibility of failure

Next steps :- estimations } compute
 T }
 Storage w/o bandwidth]
 Make the infra ready }

Total customers/riders = 500 M

Total no of drivers = 5 million

Daily Active

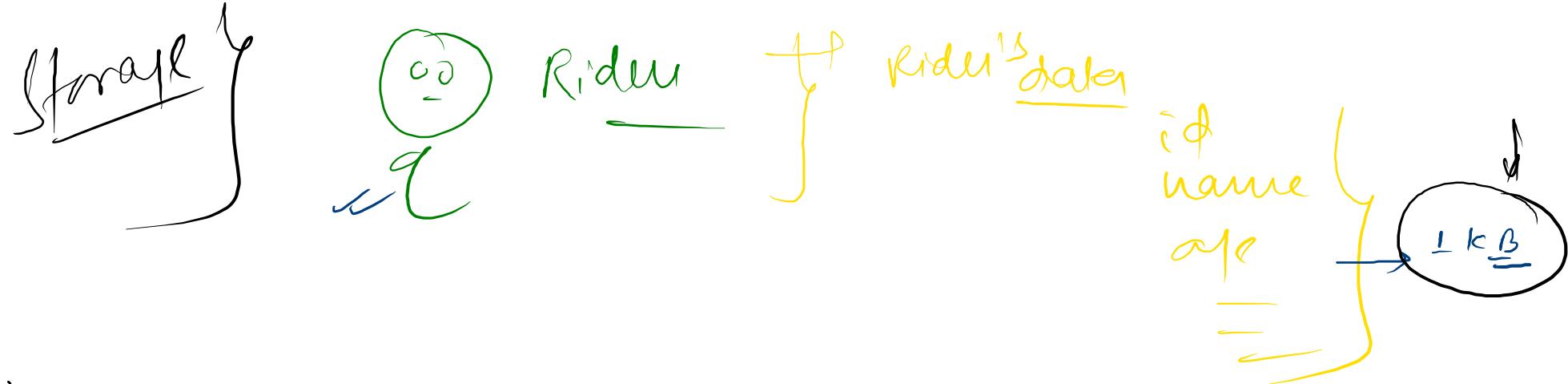
Riders =

Drivers =

20 million

3 million

Trips



→ total storage needed for all the riders = $500 \text{ M} \times 1 \text{ KB}$
 $= 500 \times 10^6 \times 1 \text{ KB}$
 $= 500 \underline{\underline{\text{GB}}}$

Daily, user/rider are
increasing at the rate of
 $\underline{\underline{50,000 \text{ /days}}}$

$\rightarrow \underline{\underline{50,000 \times 1 \text{ KB}}} - \underline{\underline{50 \text{ MB}}}$

Storage requirement
 $\underline{\underline{50 \text{ MB/day}}}$

Next 1 year }

Current \rightarrow 500 GB

$$365 \text{ days} = \frac{365}{182.5} \times 500 \text{ MB}$$

$$= 182$$

$$18.2 \text{ GB}$$

$$500 \text{ GB} + 18.2 \text{ GB}$$

$$= 518.2 \text{ GB}$$

A hand-drawn diagram on the left side of the page. It shows a large stack of circles representing drives. A bracket on the left groups them with the text "3 million drivers". Above the stack, a single drive is shown with a "1MB" label next to it, indicating the capacity of each individual drive.

Drivers } total storage needed now = $3 \times 10^6 \times 1 \text{ kB}$
 $\approx 3 \text{ GB}$

total storage in next 365 days = $5 \text{ MB} \times 365 + 3 \text{ GB}$
 $= 1825 \text{ MB} + 3 \text{ GB}$
 $= 1.8 \text{ GB} + 3 \text{ GB}$
 $= 4.8 \text{ GB}$

✓

5000 new drives
 $= 5000 \times 1 \text{ kB}$
 $= 5000 \text{ kB}$
 $= 5 \text{ MB}$

Trips data storage

in 1 day = 20 million trips

1 trip data = 100 Bytes

1 day storage = $20 \times 10^6 \times 100$ Bytes
 $= 2 \times 10^9$ Bytes

= 2 GB

365 days

$365 \times 2 \text{ GB}$
= 730 GB

Trip → Resulting in queries / API calls

$$24 \text{ hrs} = 20 \text{ million}$$

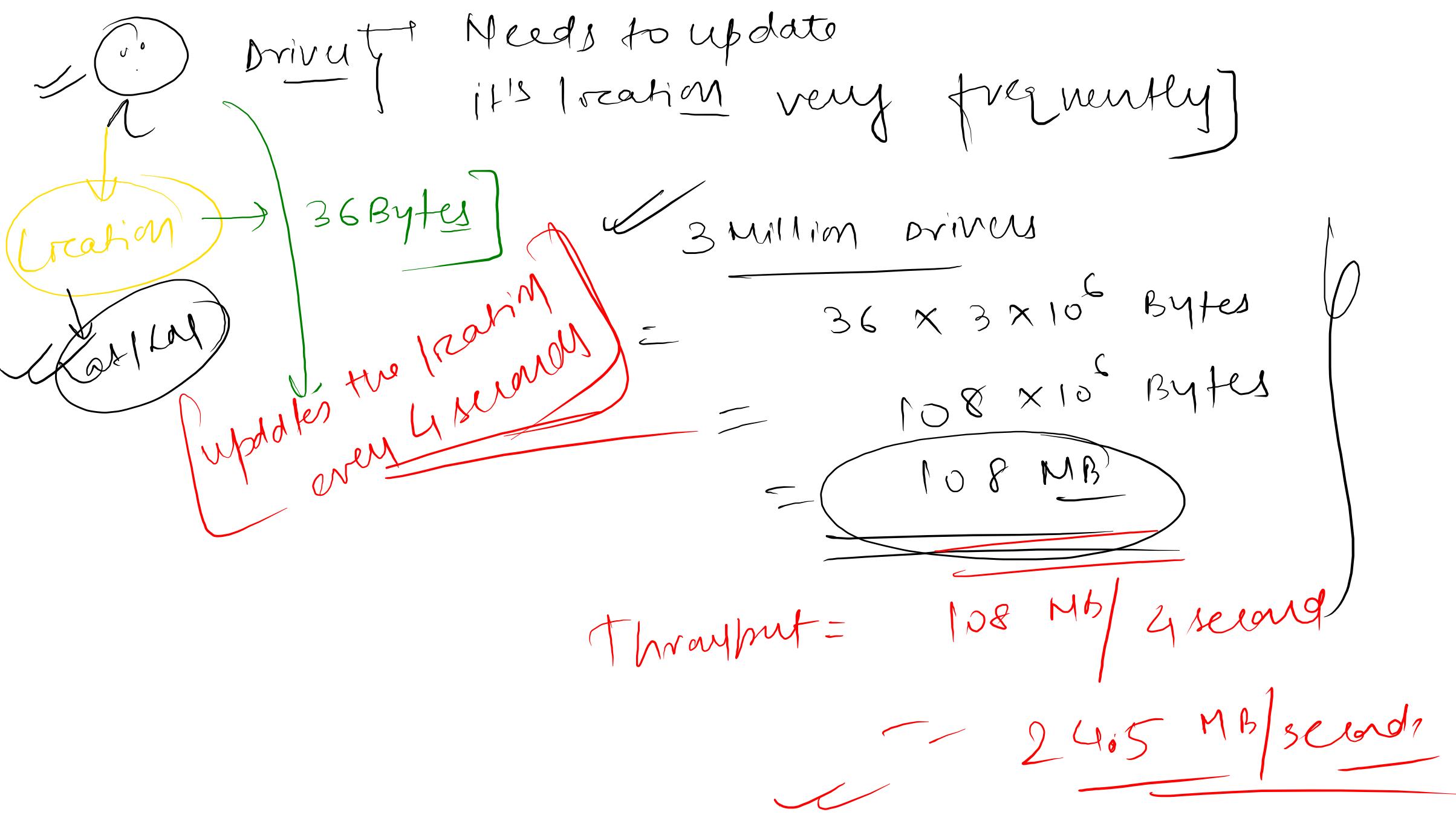
$$= 20 \times 10^6$$

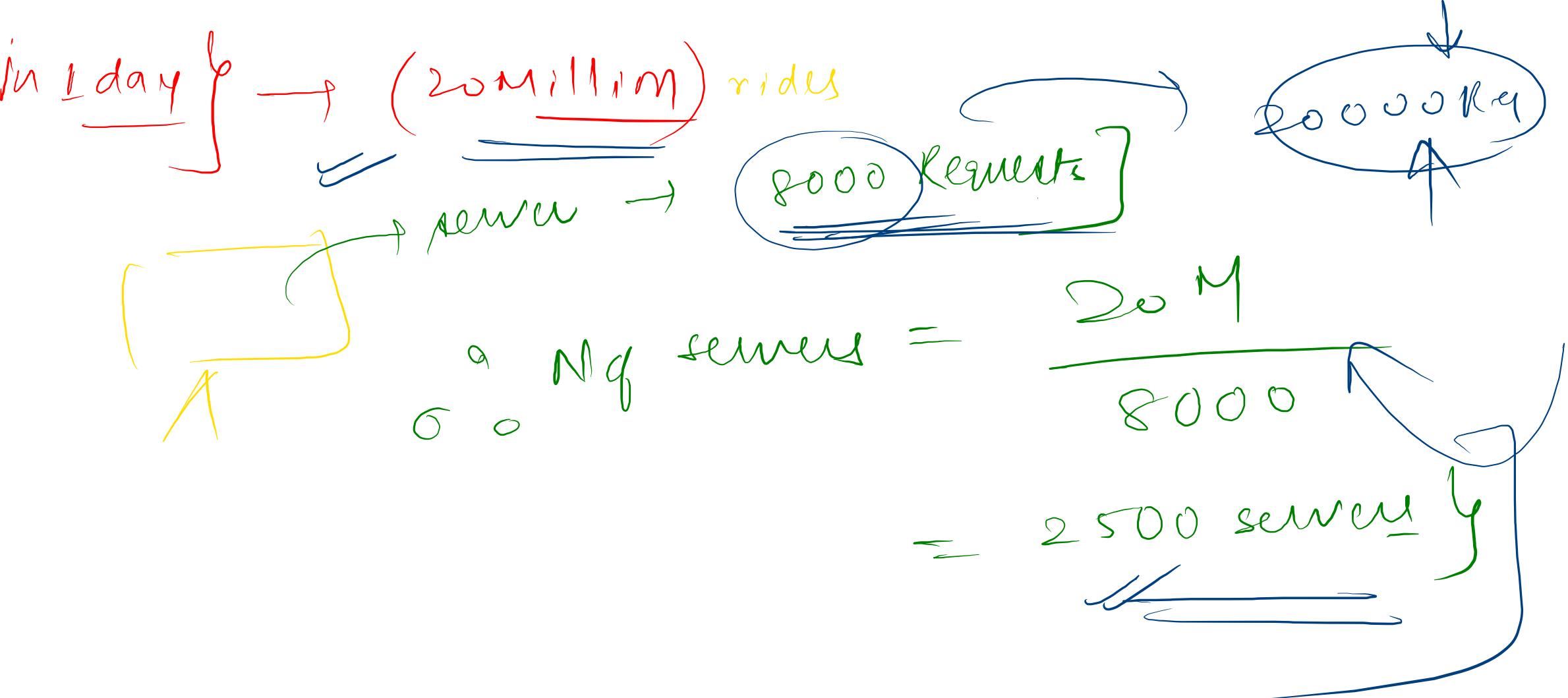
$$1 \text{ seconds} = \frac{20 \times 10^6}{24 \times 60 \times 60} = 230 \text{ trips/seconds}$$

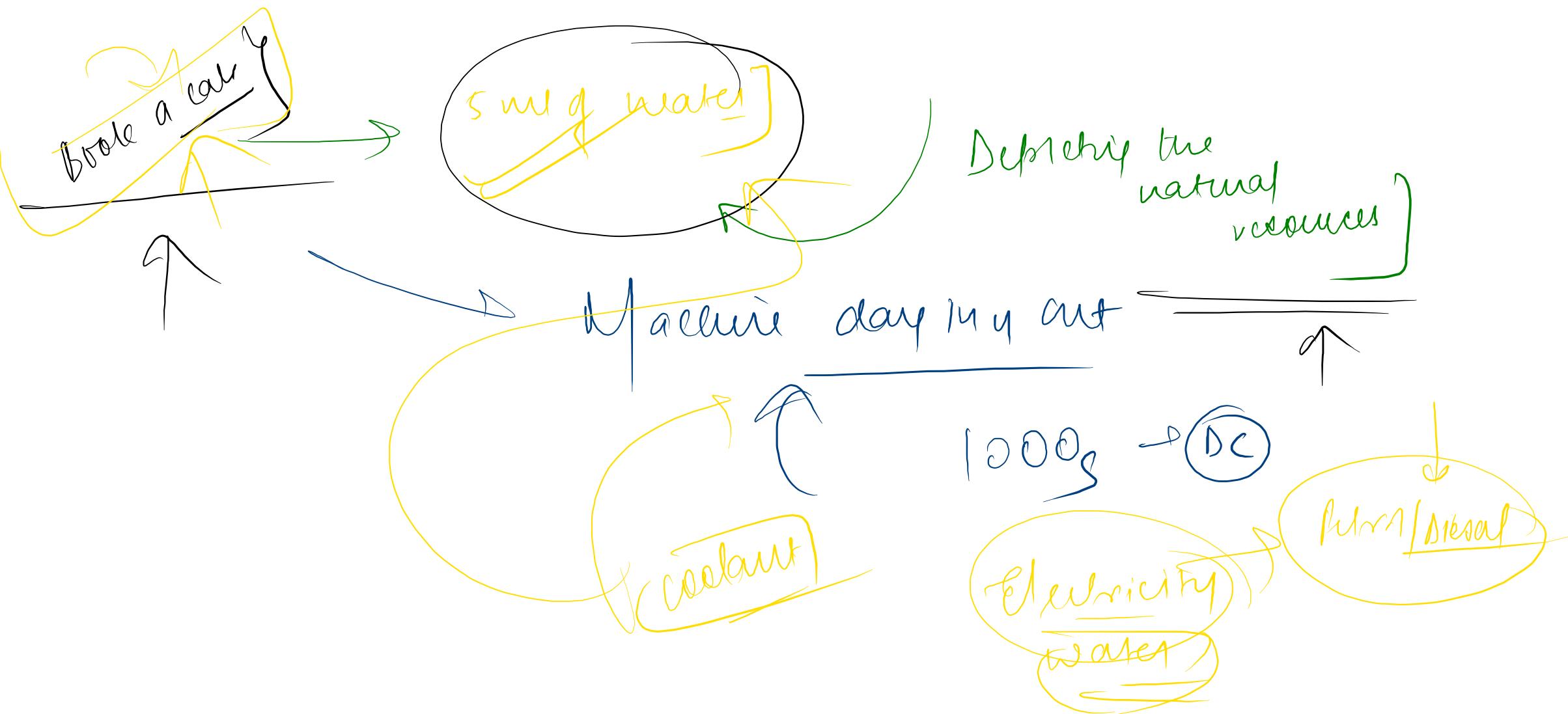
100 bytes

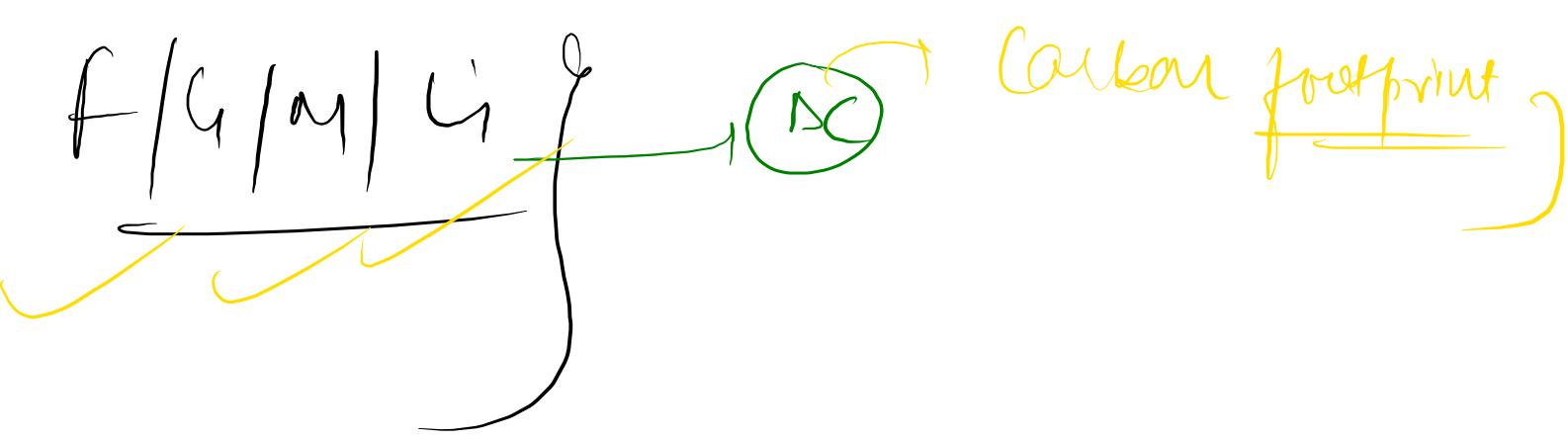
✓ $230 \times 10^6 \text{ bytes/seconds}$

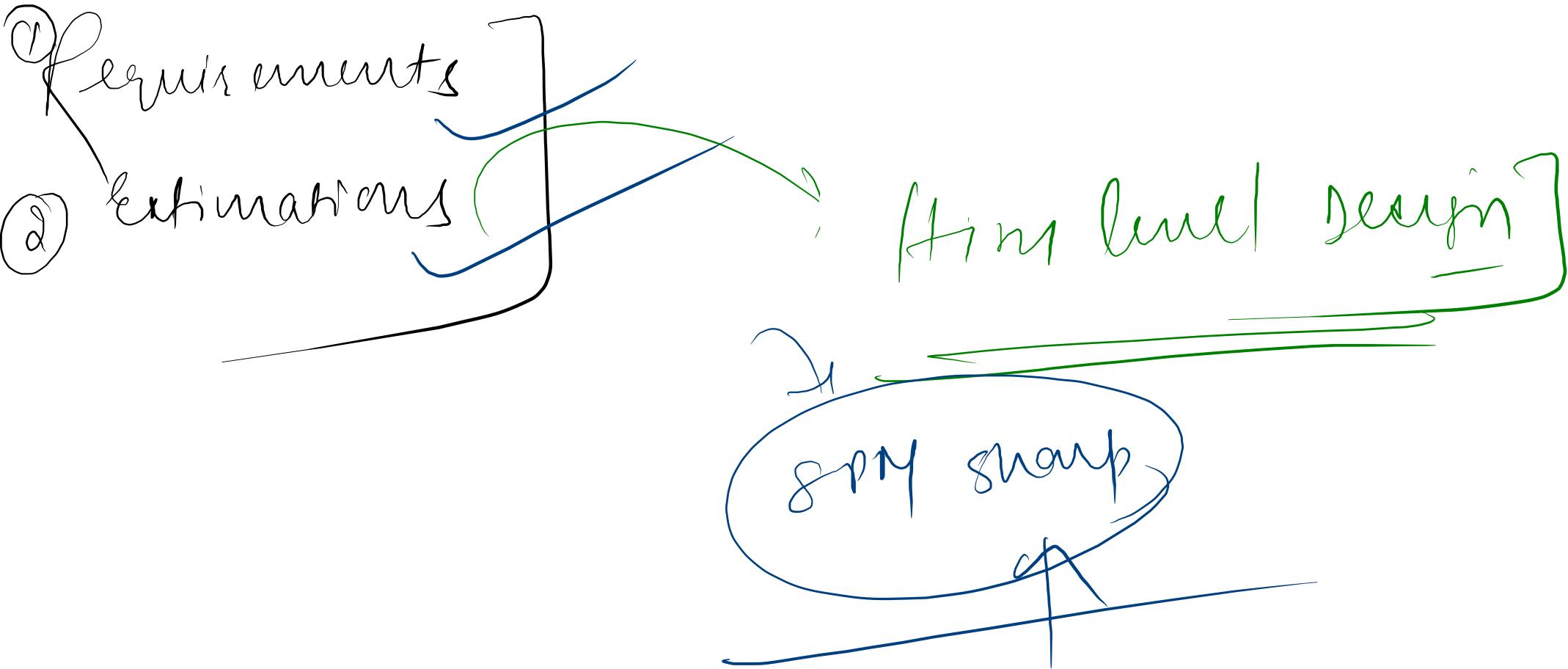
22 $10^6 \text{ bytes/seconds}$

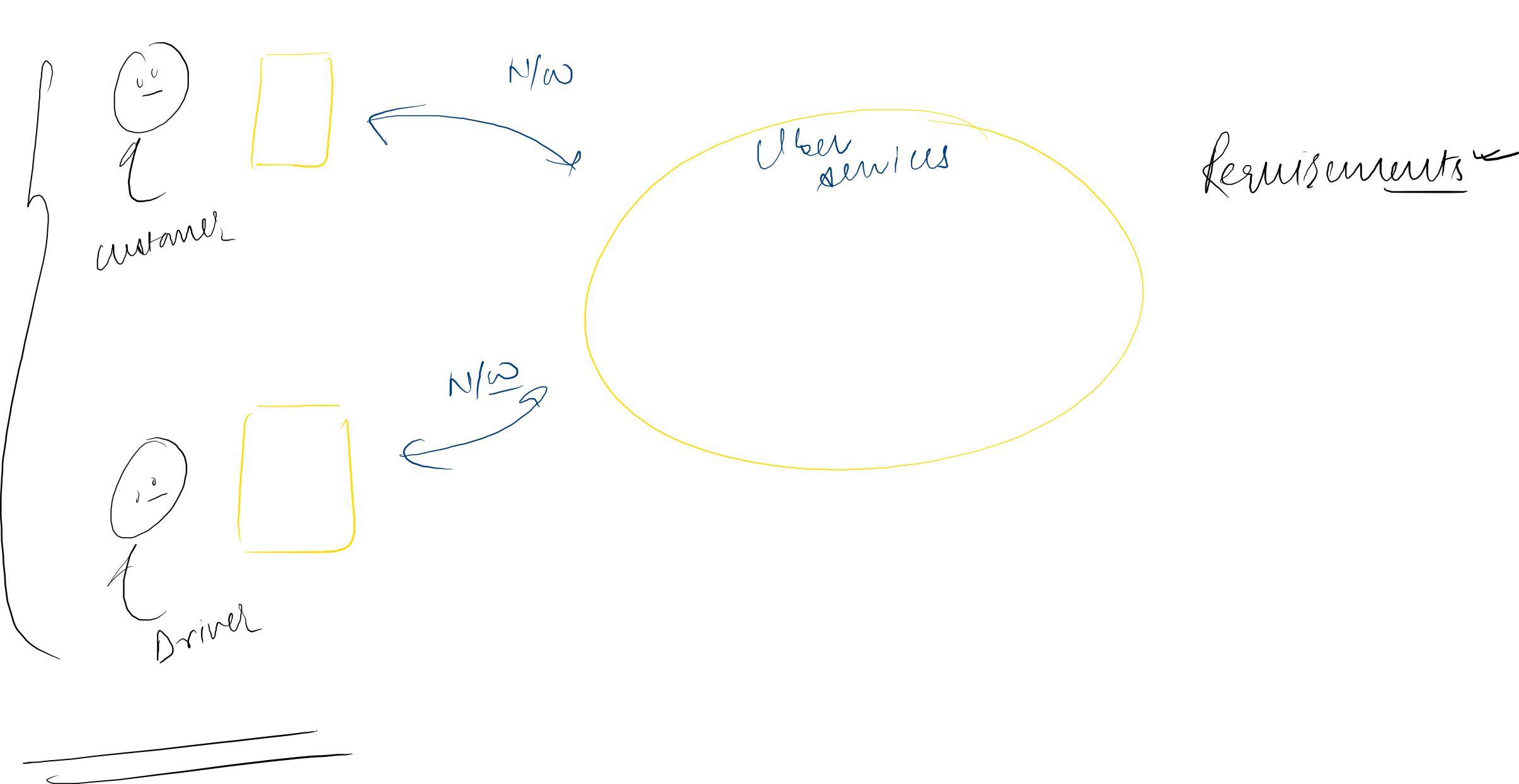














http (TCP connection)

Not

→

2 way communication

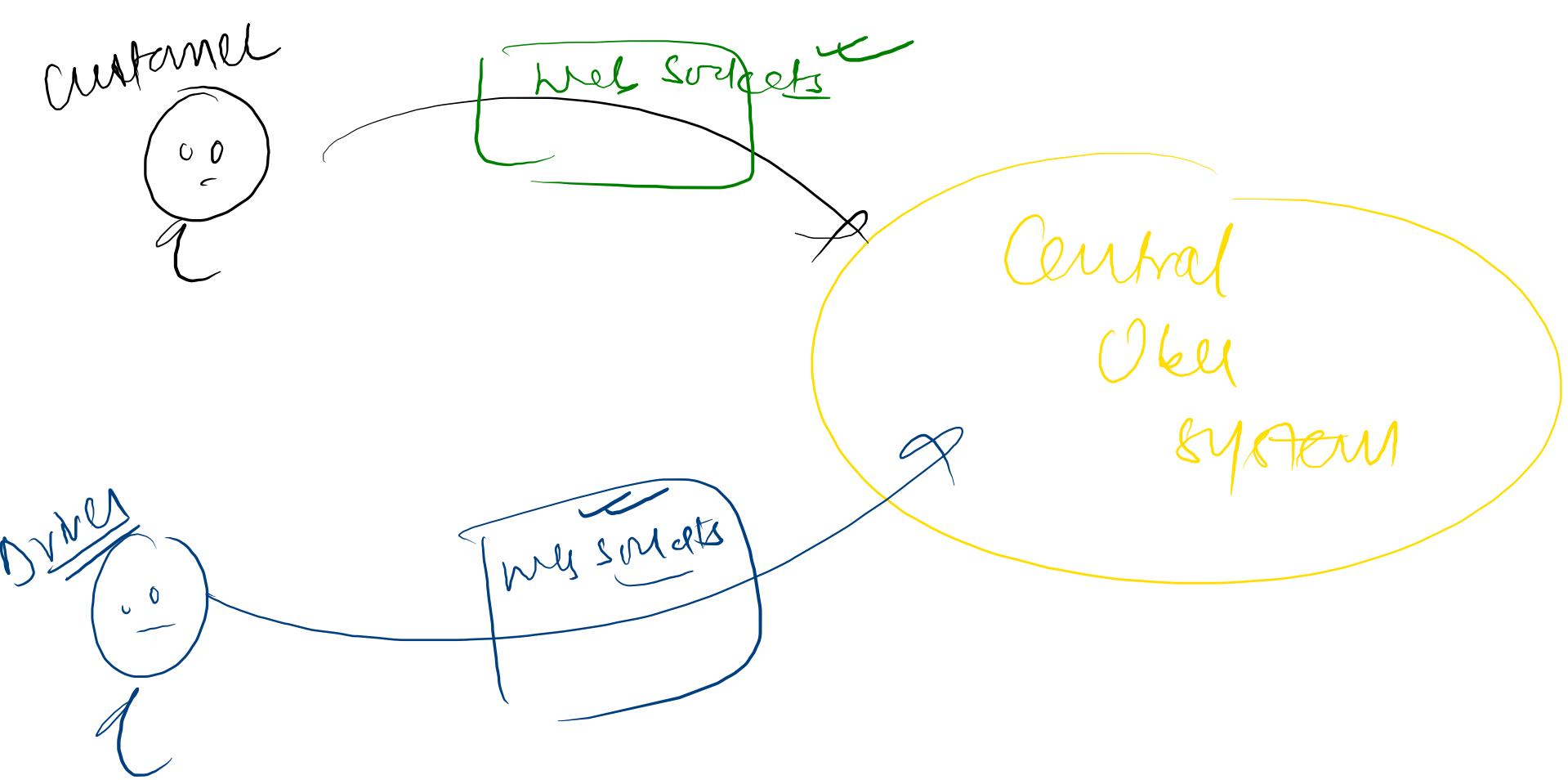
User

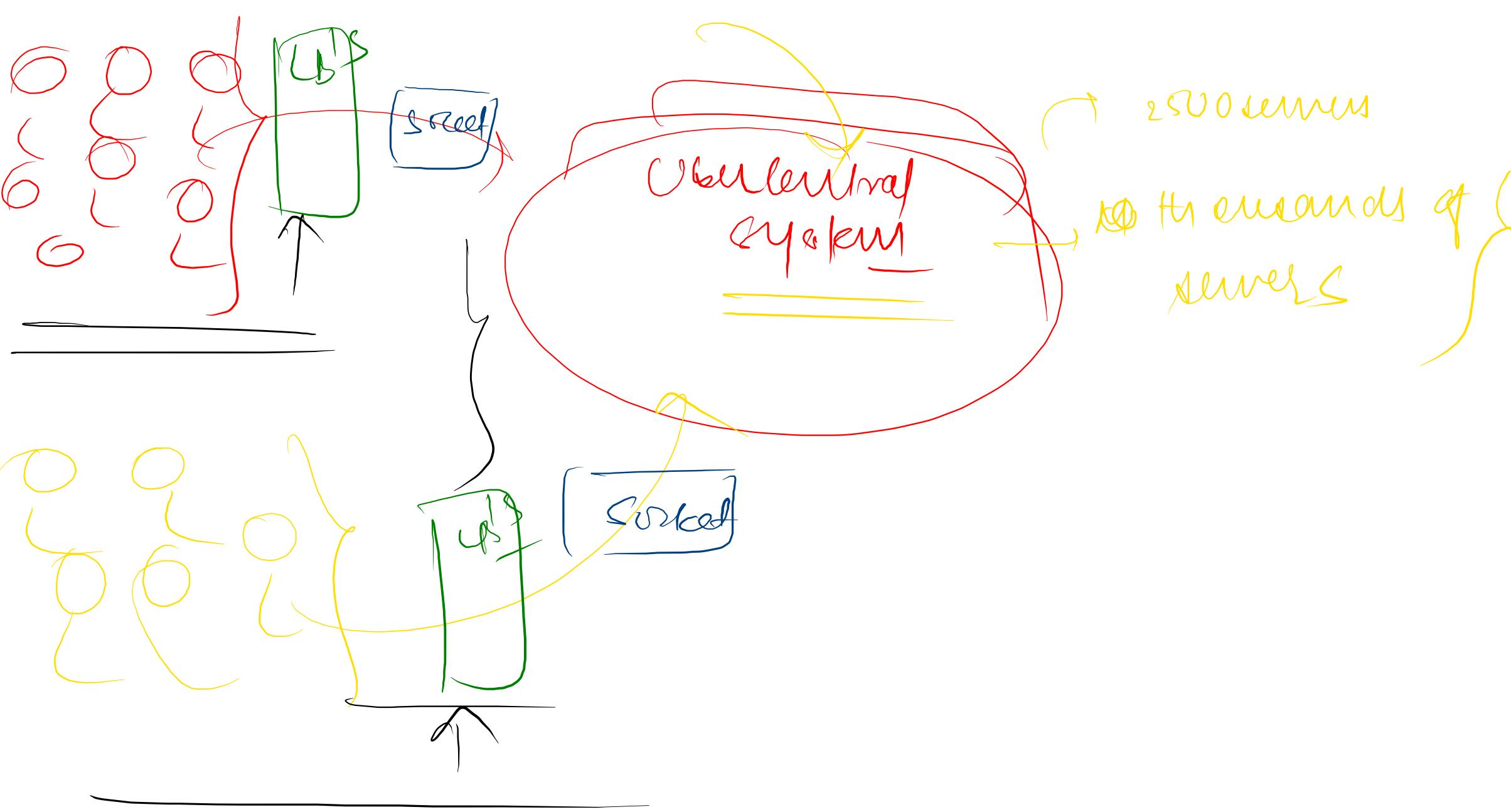
serve

[socket.io]

① Bidirectional communication

② long lived





User Central System

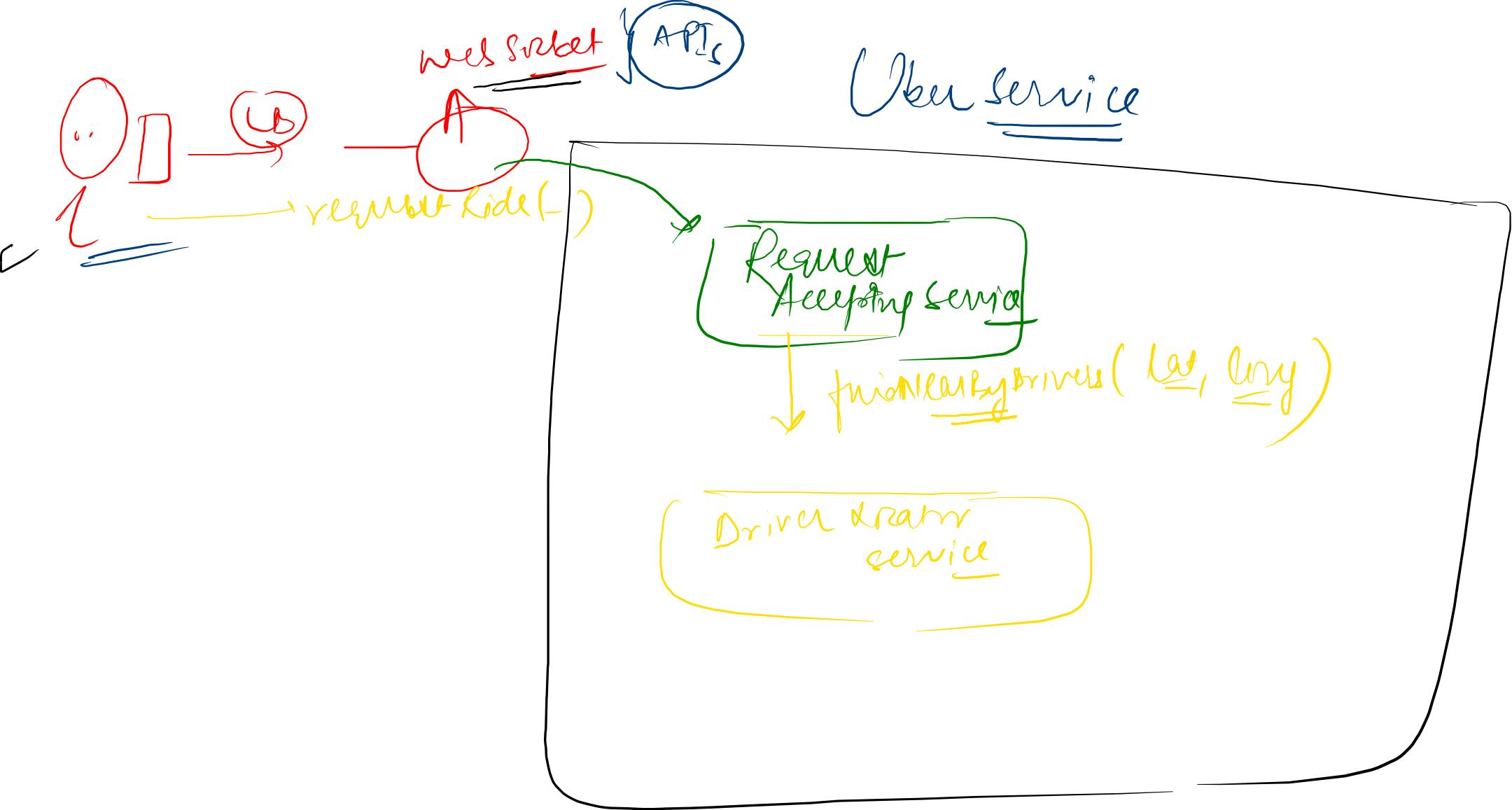
- ① Driver Rating
- ② Trip Management
- ③ Location Update
- ④ Driver Matching
- ⑤ ETA Estimation

1 single service

Frontend
Backend

Service Oriented
Architecture

Monolithic
architecture

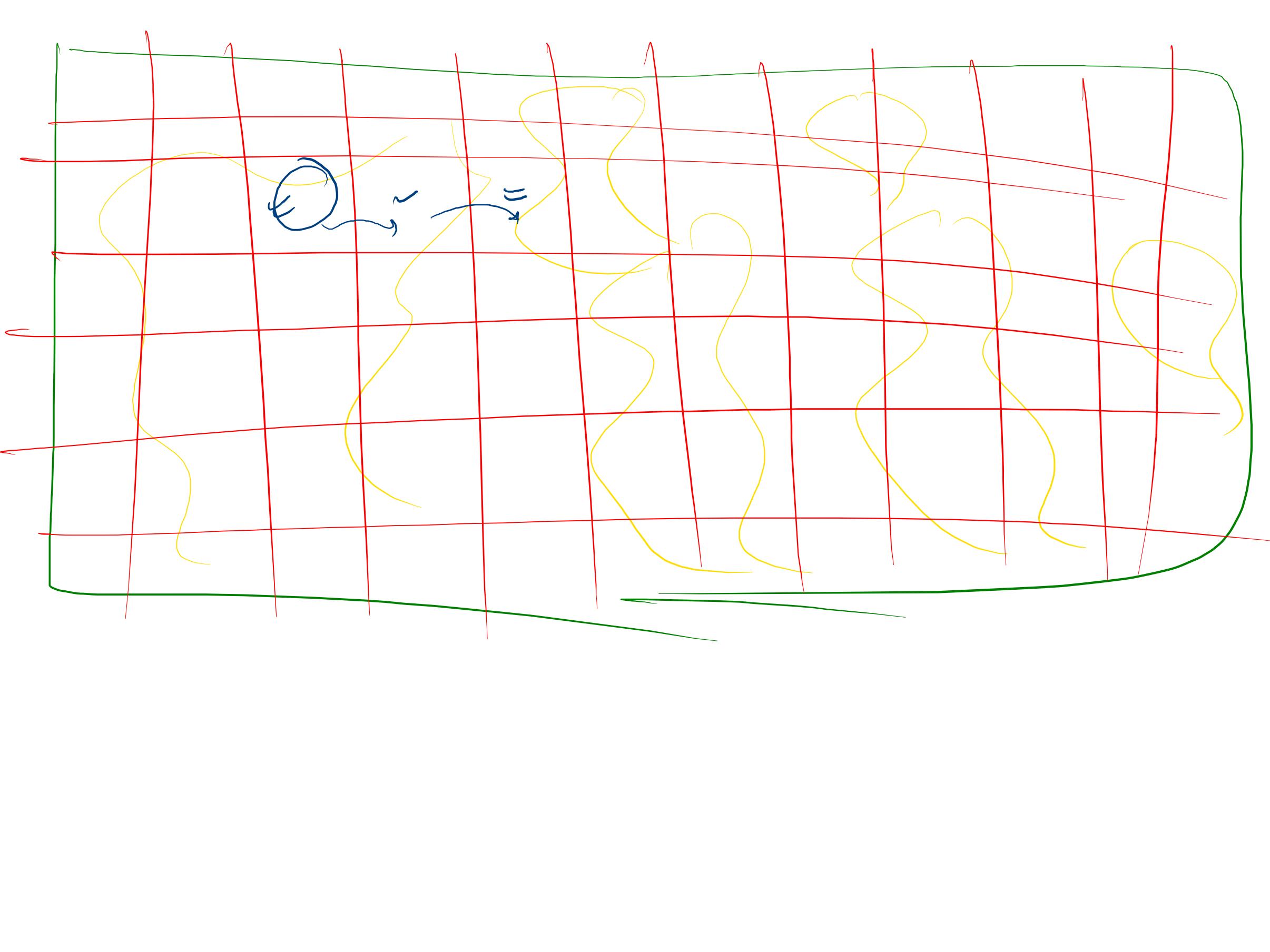


Driver

location changes very fast

updates it's location every 4 seconds

entire globe



every driver (sat/lay)

update

QuadTree Data Structure

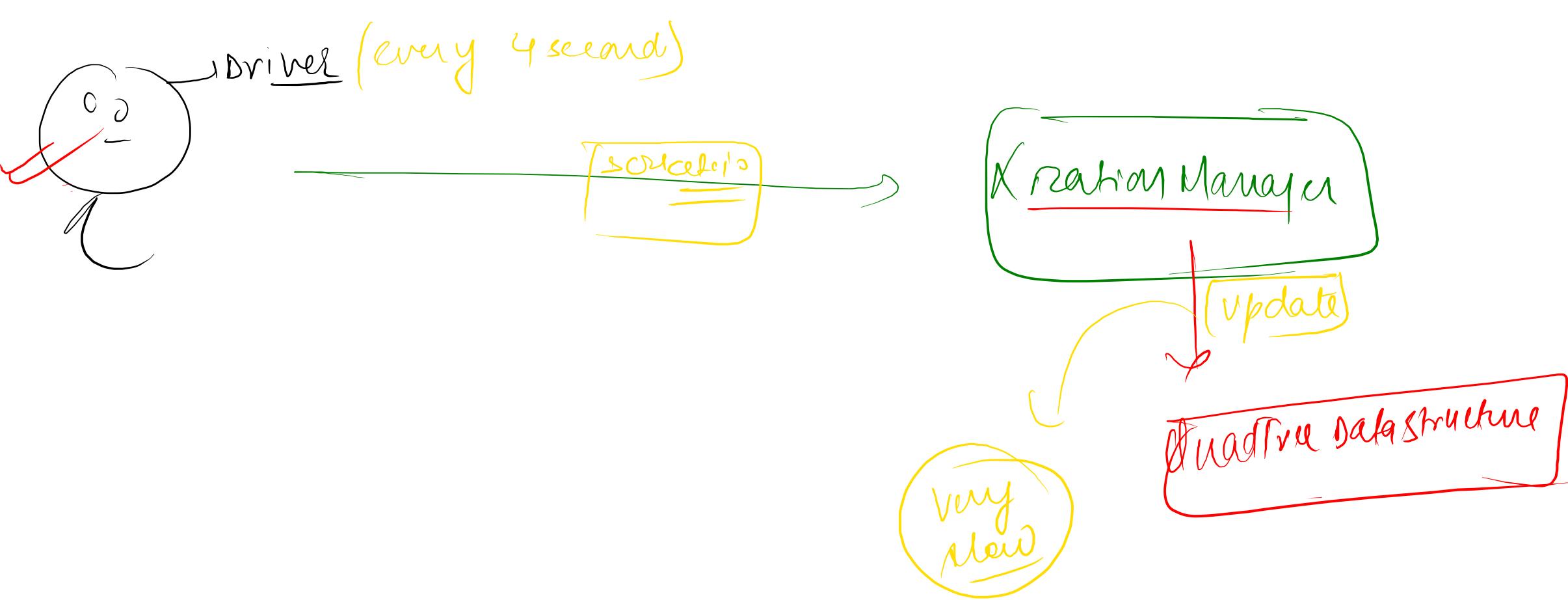
Assignment

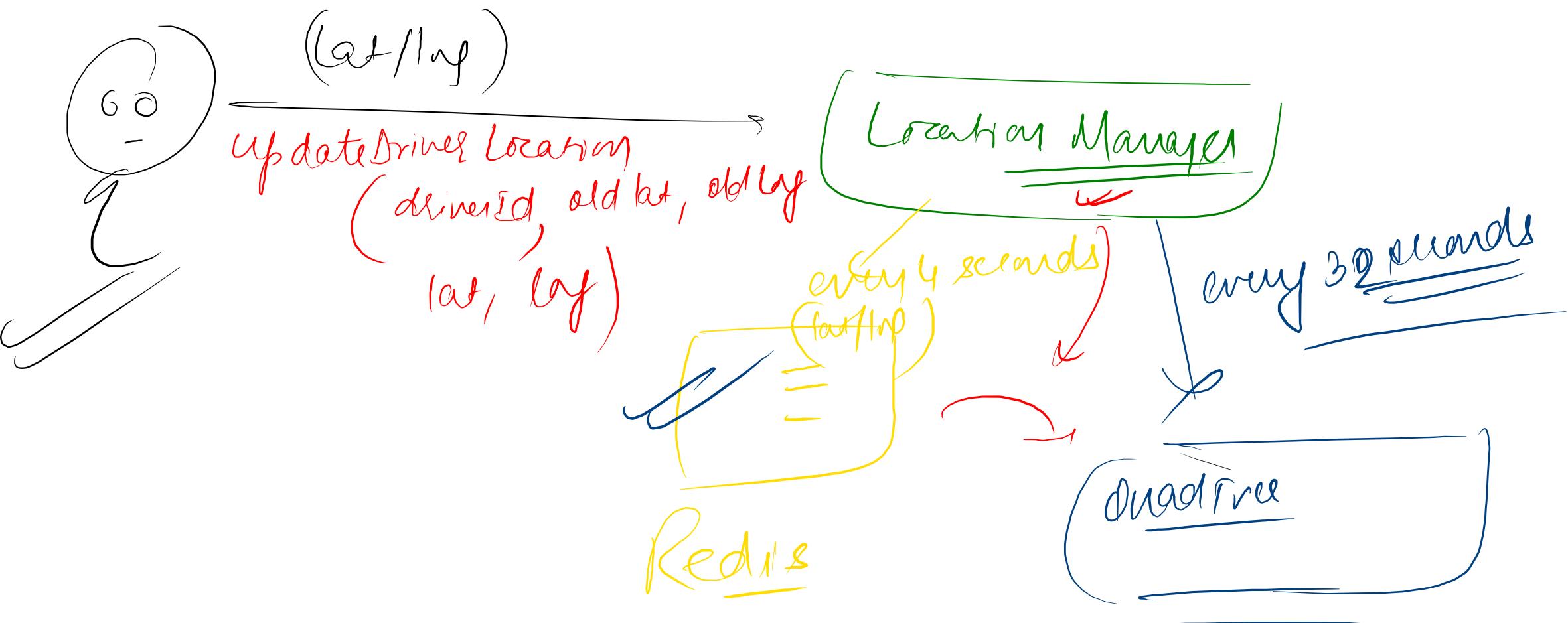
Idea 15

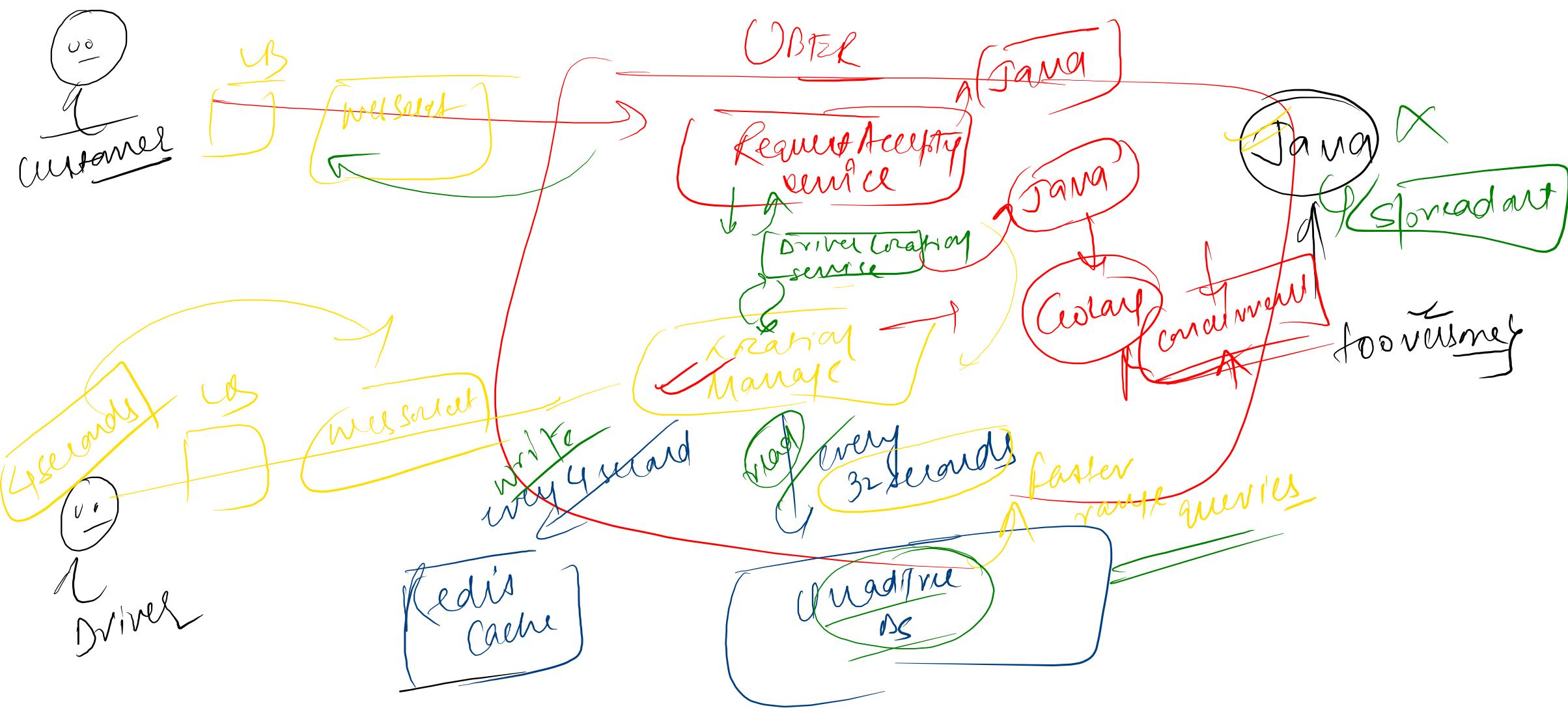
✓ keeps in the fast
stream of any river
library

(affing) → drive workers
way to the factory

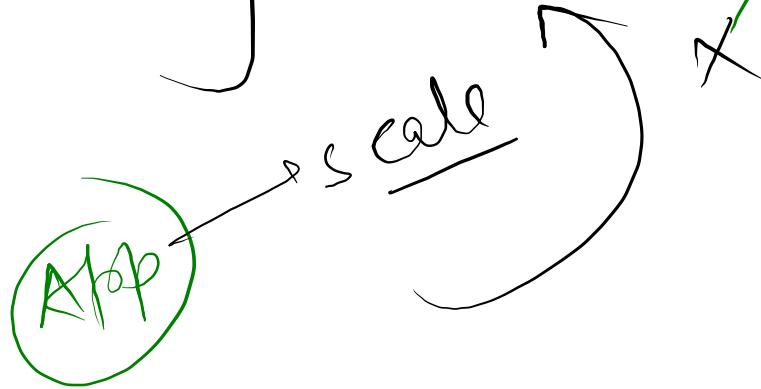


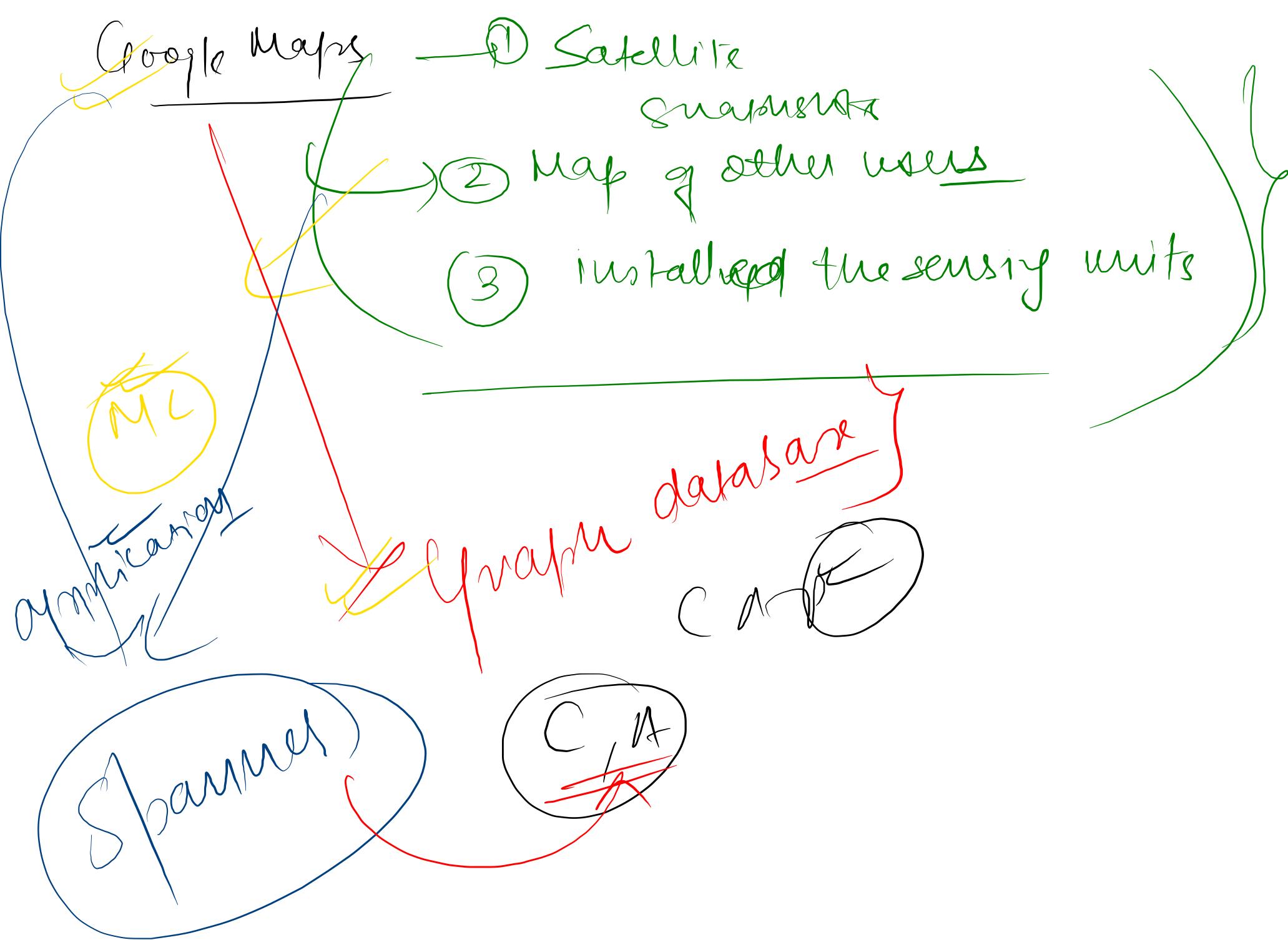




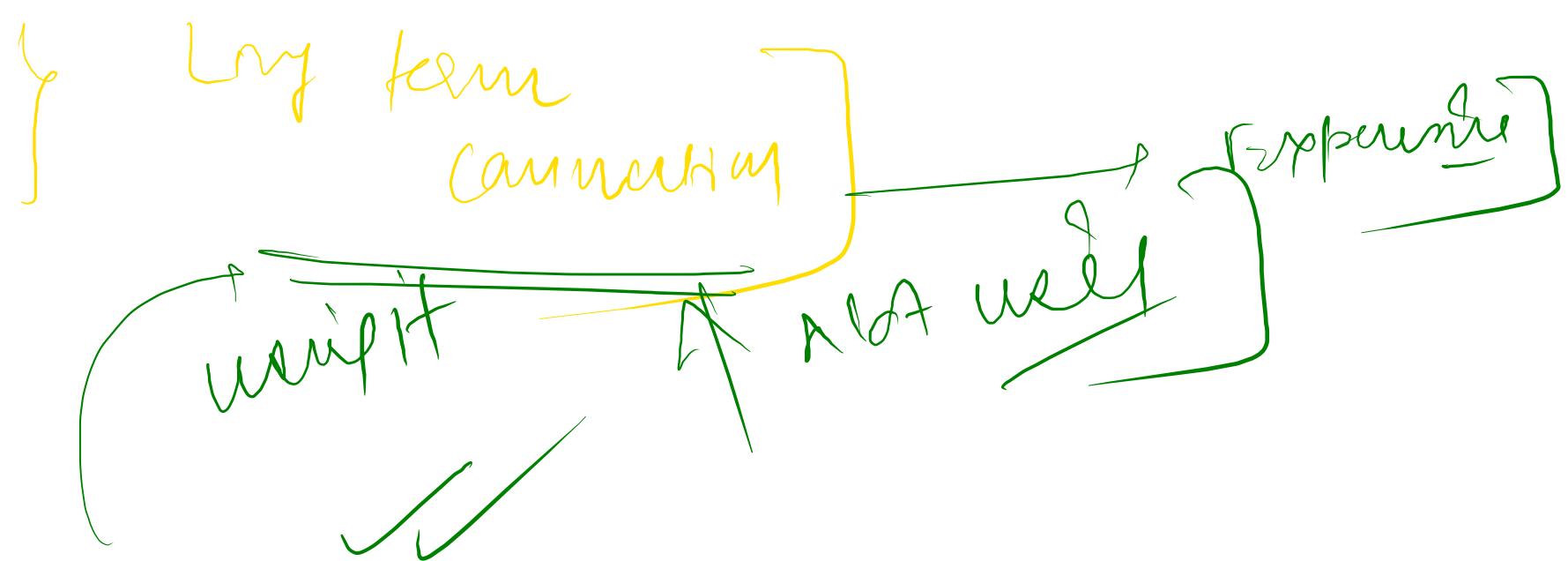


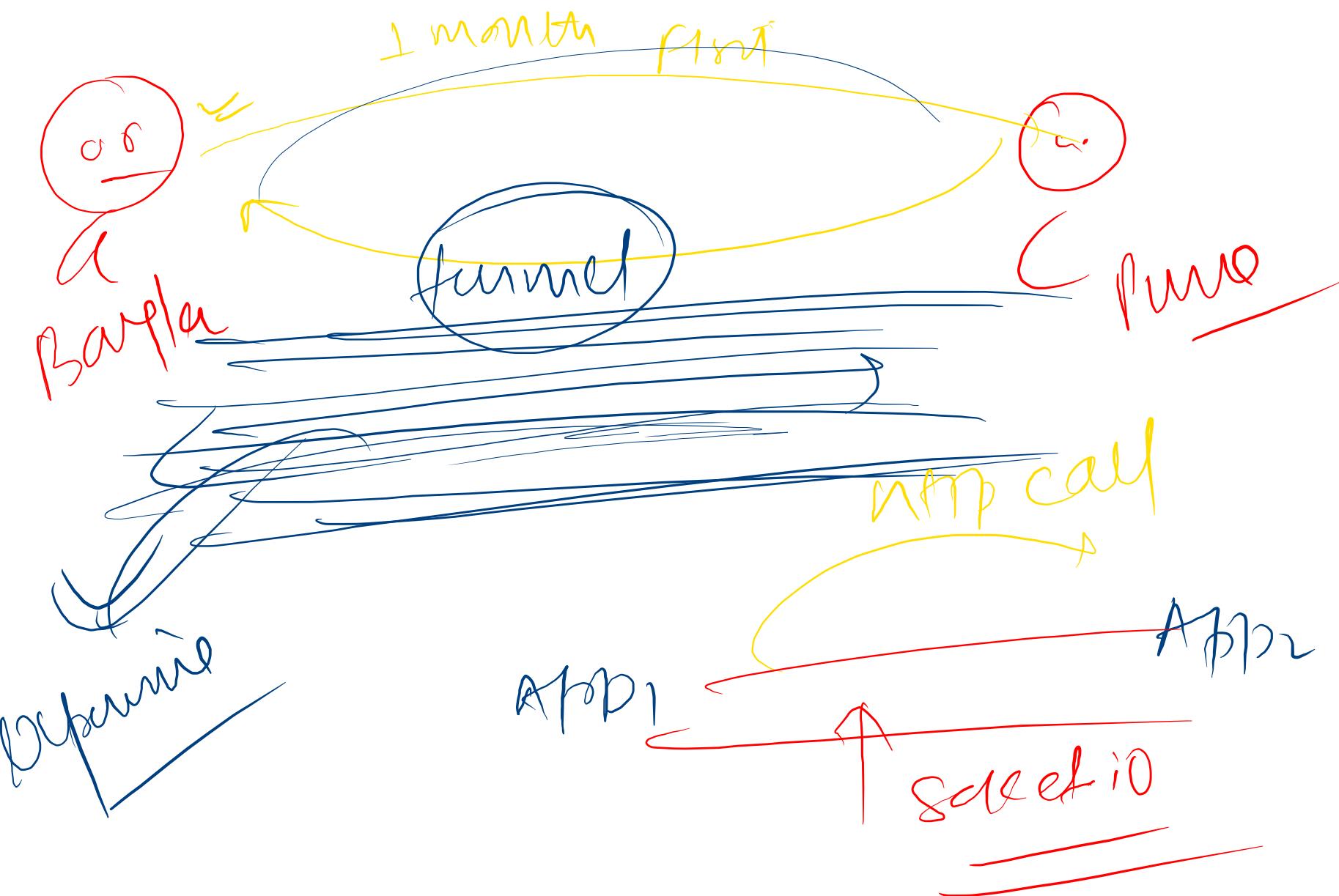
PyTorch → scripting / functree → state ✗





web sockets



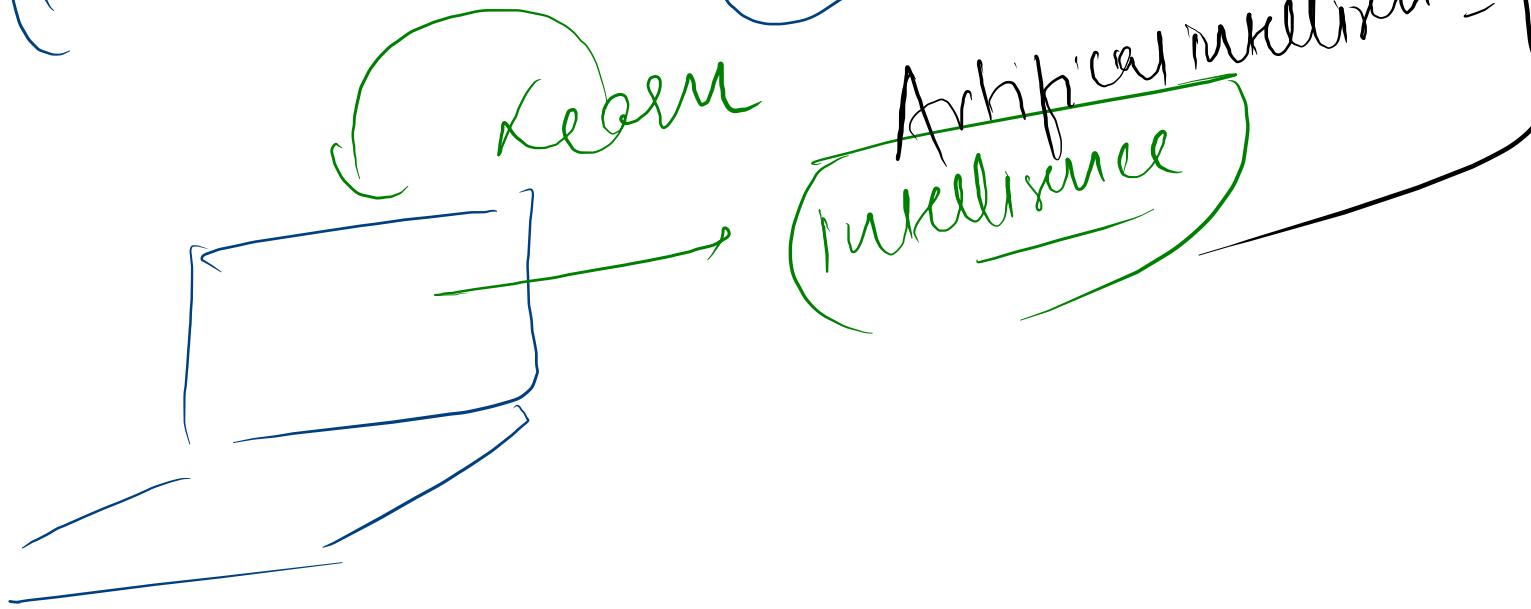


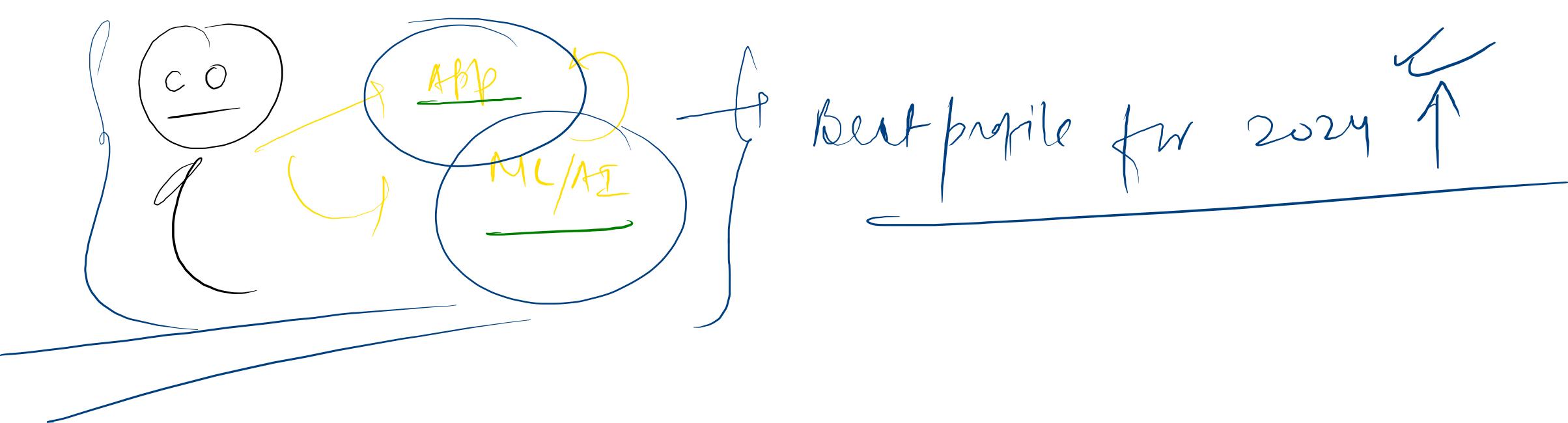
Socket ↗ log form connection } + expenses

AI/MC

one and same

MC



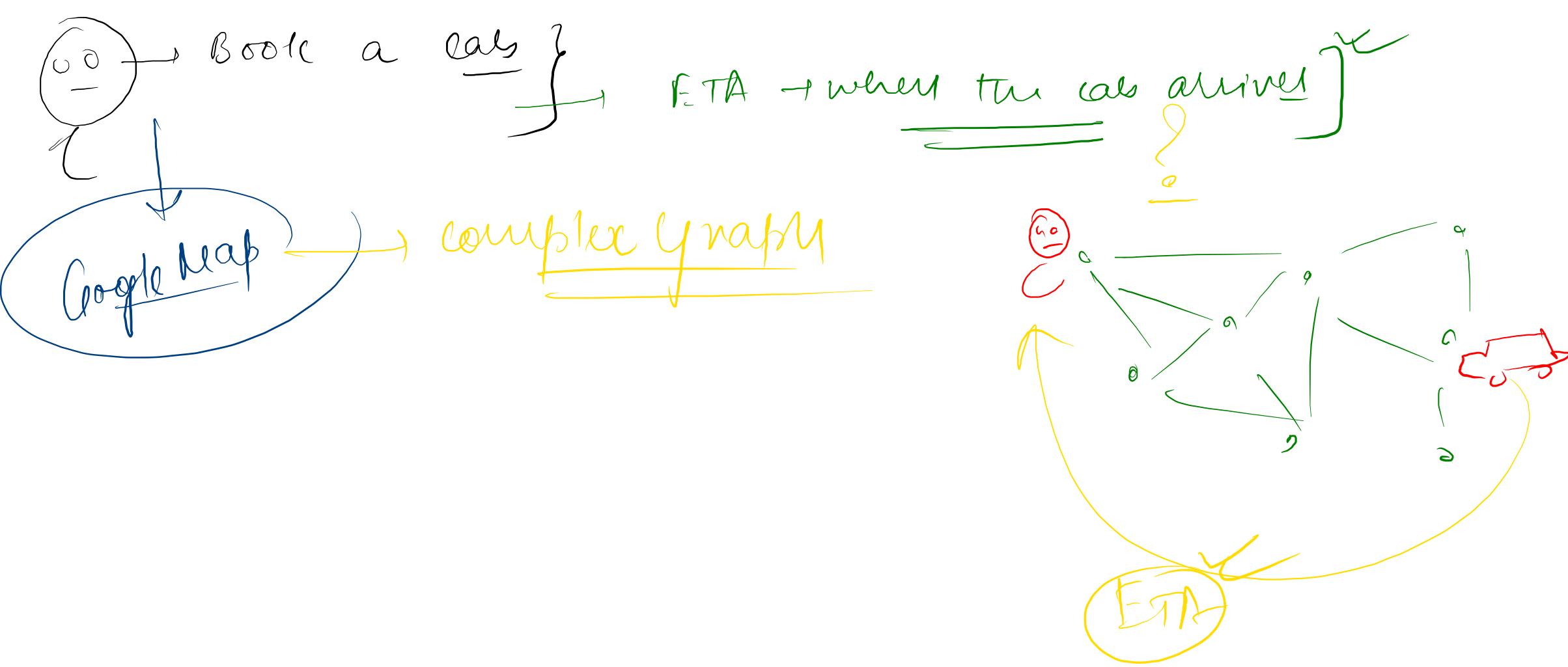


Li

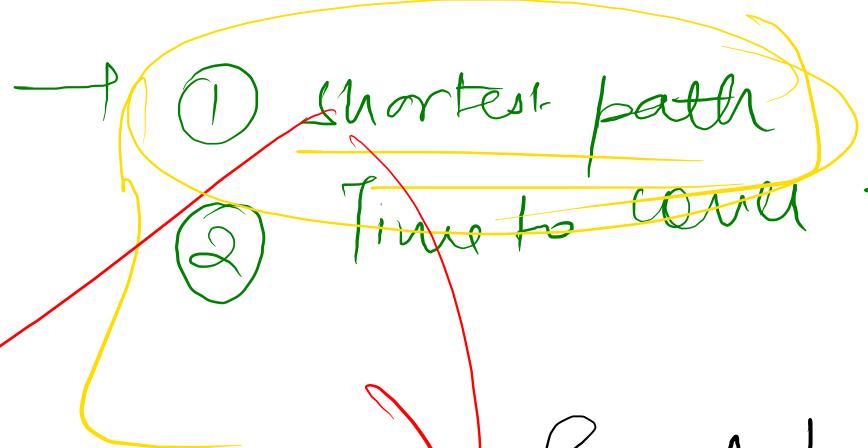


Skills to learn in years 2024)





ETA



Time to cover that shortest path

Dijkstra's Algorithm

✓ Pre-calculation

Real time on huge real world graph

Very slow!!!

Graphy

↳ smaller partition

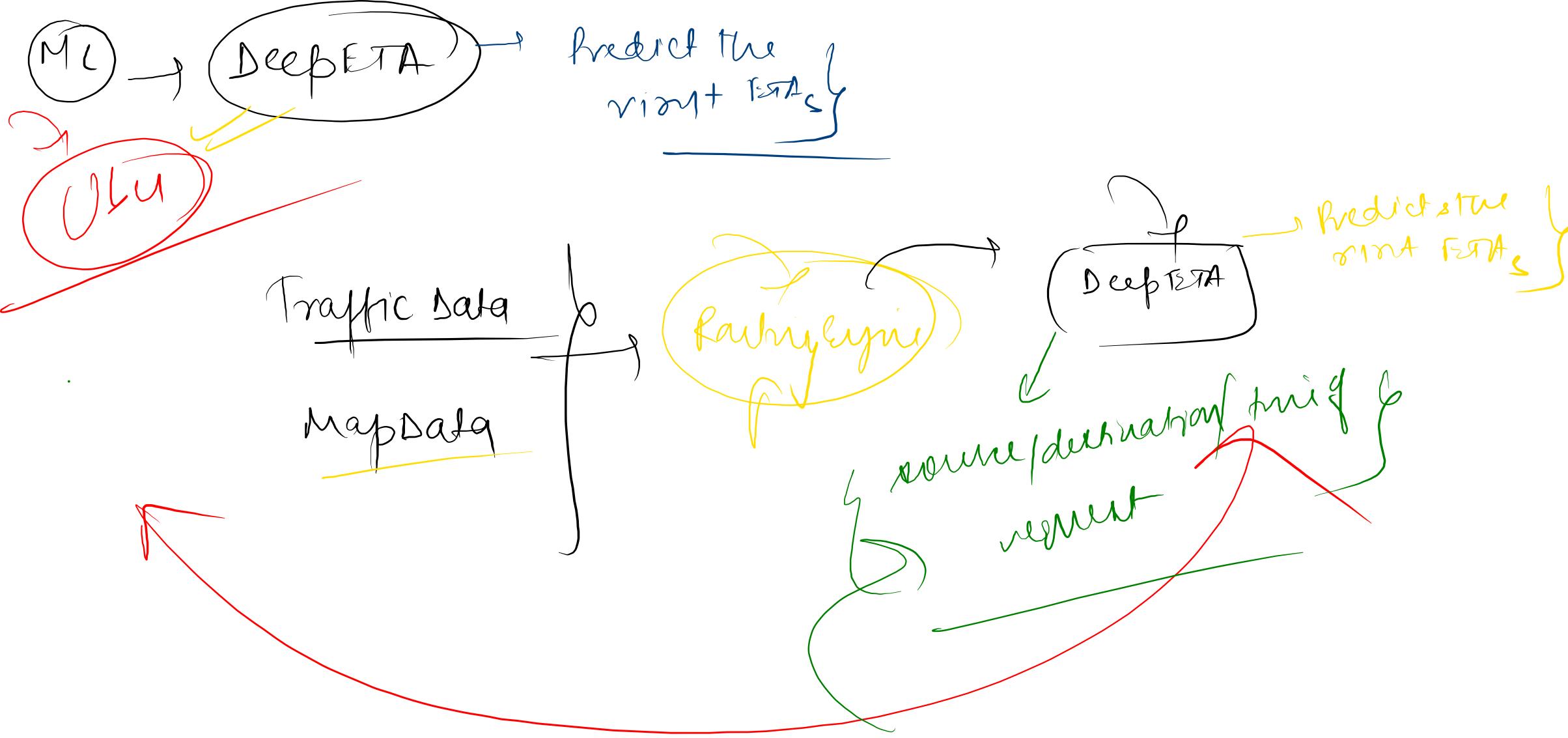
④

precomputation

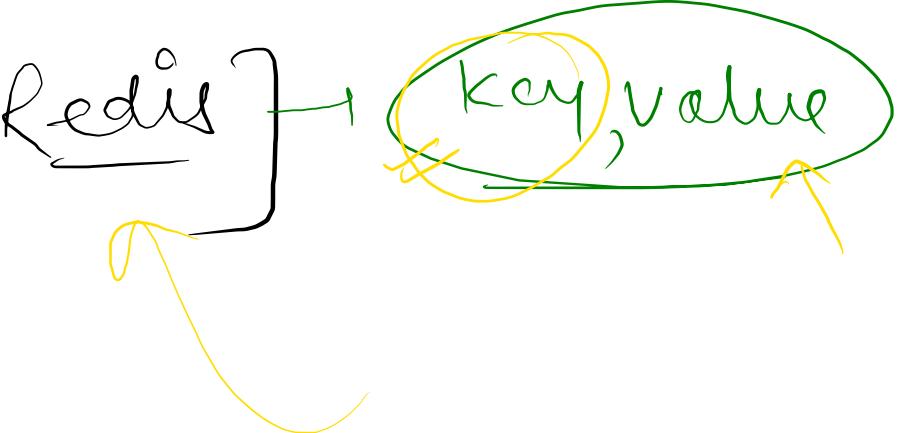
of
Stat data

Real world

- ① traffic
- ② accidents
- ③ Ad hoc traffic values

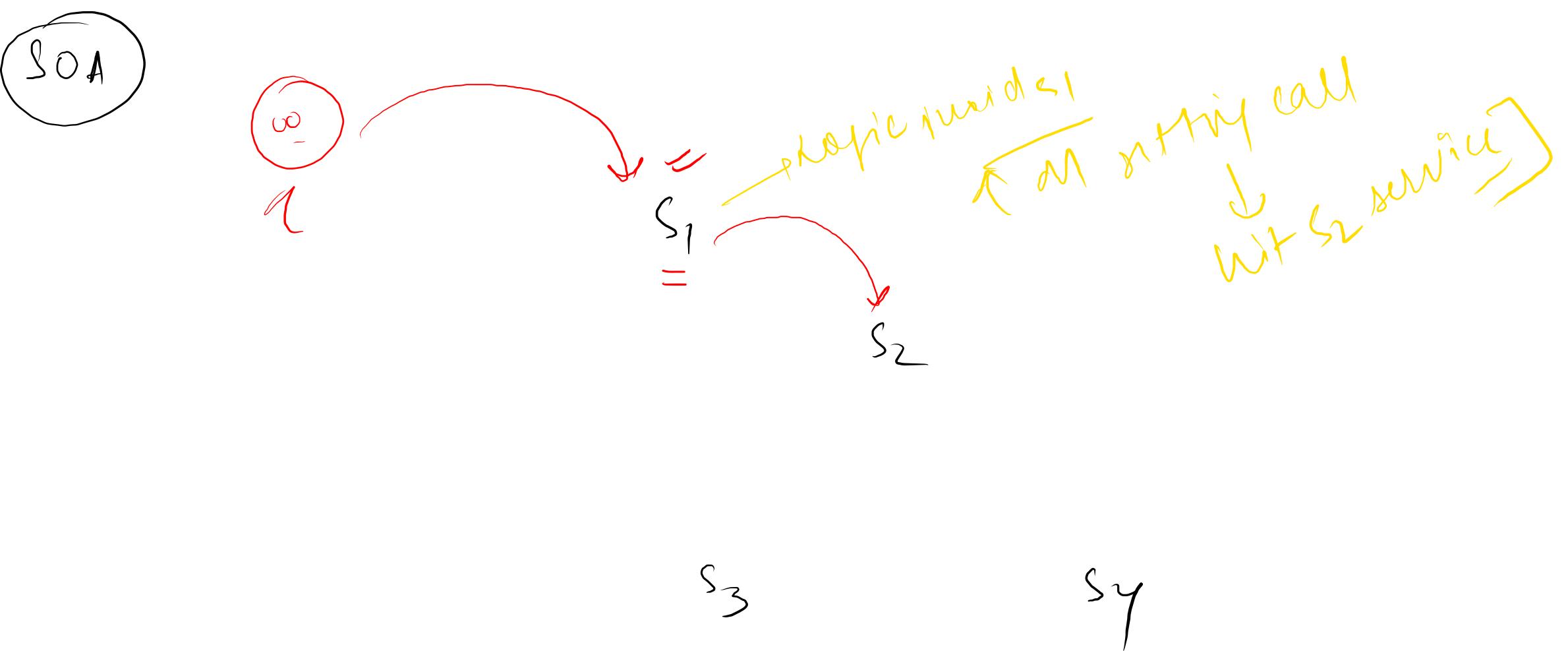


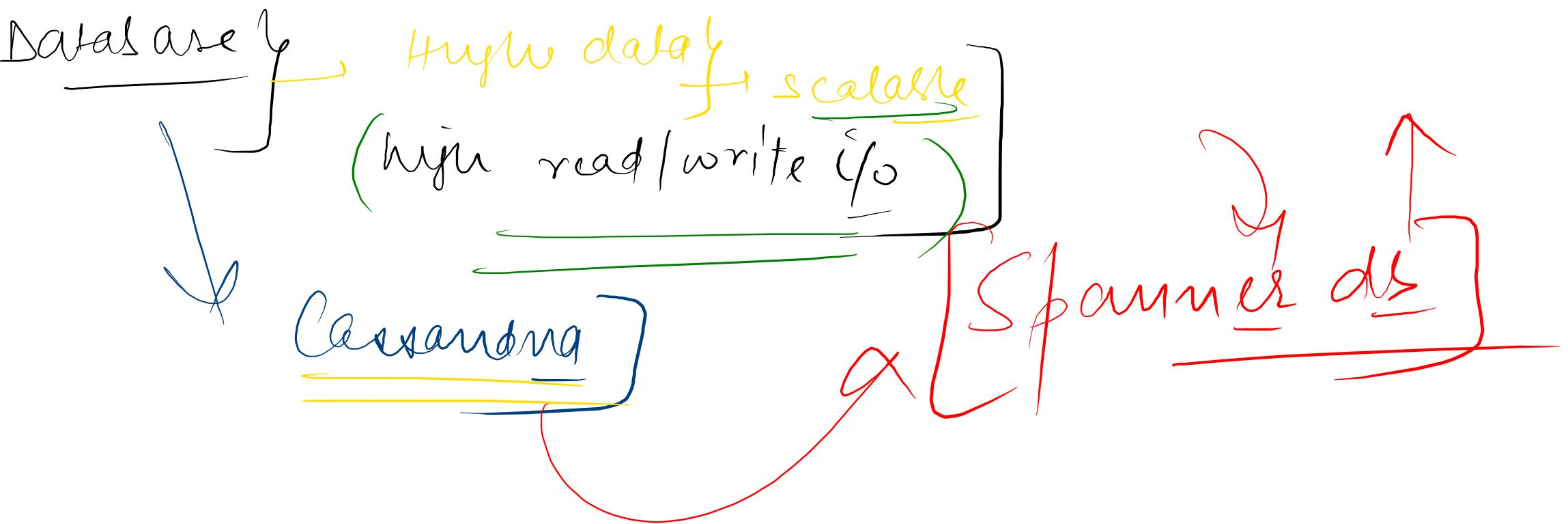


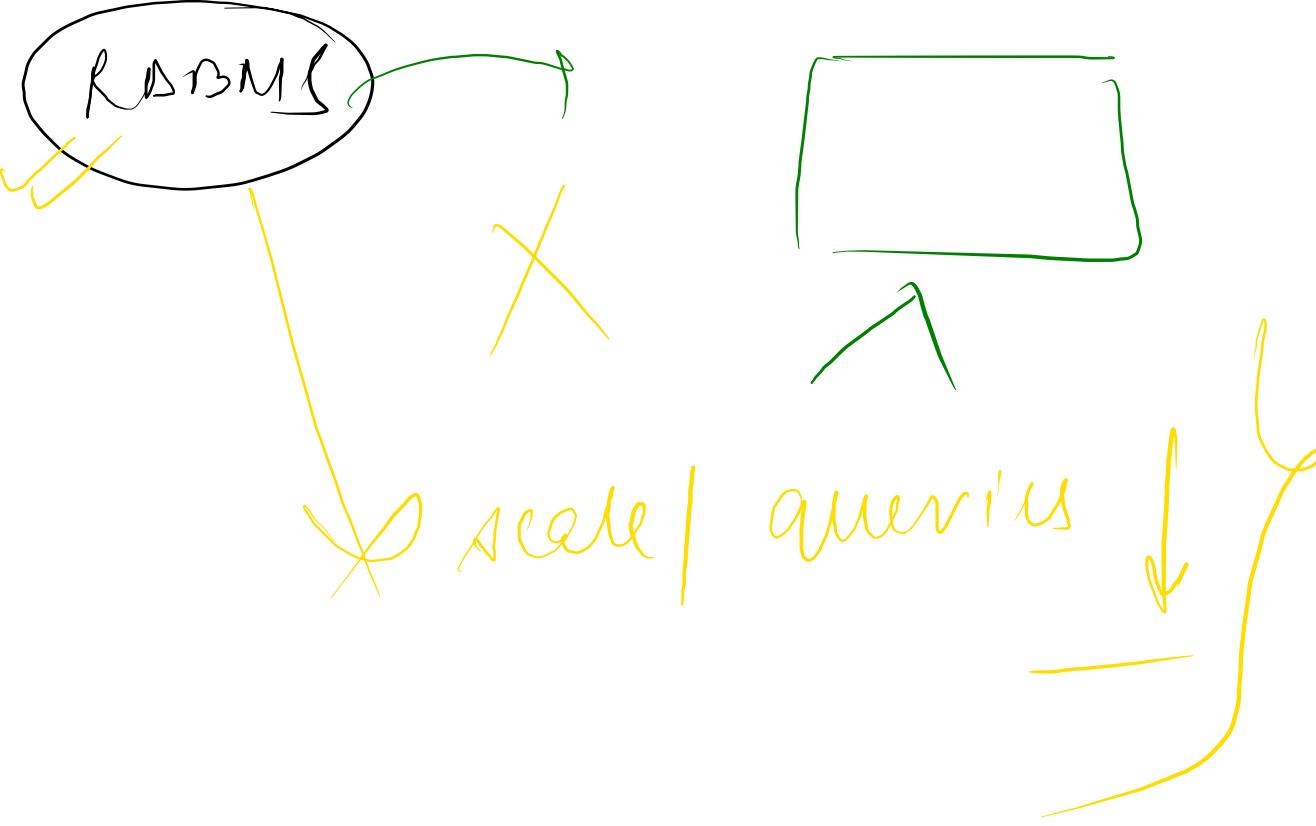


Range queries

A hand-drawn diagram illustrating the performance of range queries in Redis. The word "Range queries" is written in yellow at the top. A yellow bracket extends downwards from "Range queries" to the text "scan all the keys" written in yellow. Below this, a large yellow bracket spans across the page, enclosing the words "complex" and "Time". An upward-pointing arrow is positioned next to the word "Time".

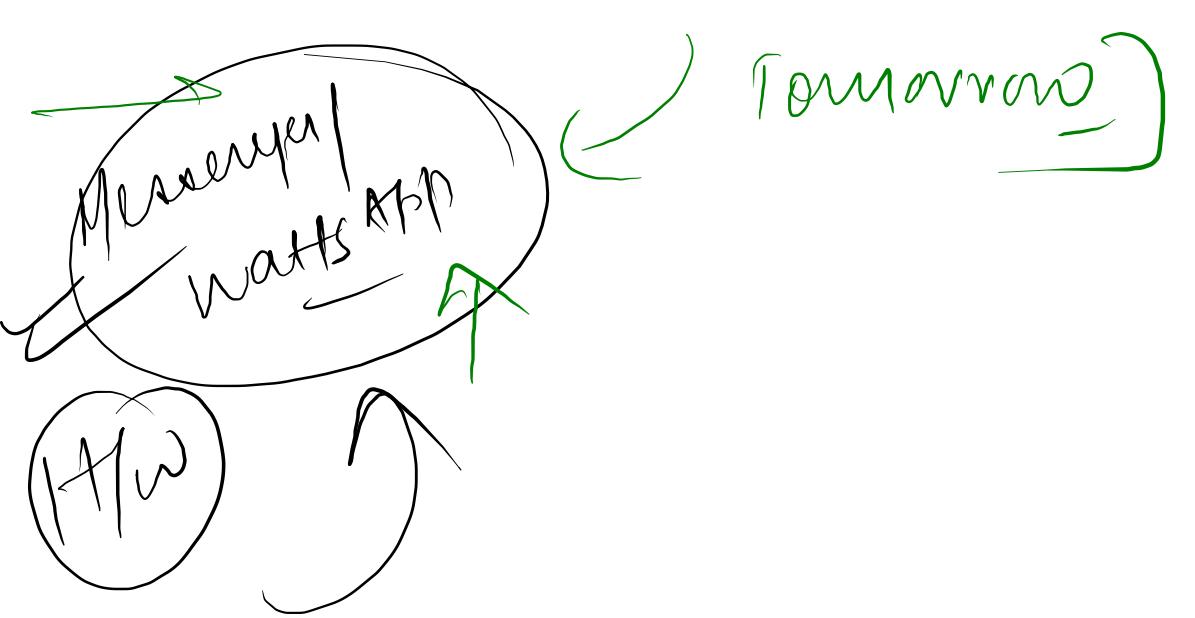






Customer

① requestRide (riderId, lat, long, destLat, destLong, type of vehicle)



~~F(MS)~~ → More strict form of SOA

→ evolving my dream

