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[system-design-interview](#) / [problems](#) / Build_Proximity_System.md



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 History

 1 contributor

 49 lines (44 sloc) | 2.18 KB

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Build Proximity System

Requirements clarification

- **Functional requirements**
 - Change places: Users should be able to add/delete/update places.
 - Search places: Given their location (longitude/latitude), users should be able to find all nearby places within a given distance.
- **Non-functional requirements**
 - High availability.
 - Low latency.
 - High availability is desirable (It should be ok for a user doesn't see a place for a while).

Estimation

- **Traffic estimation**
 - Our system will be read-heavy.

Data model definition

- **Schema**
 - Table 1: Place
 - LocationID (8 bytes): Uniquely identifies a location.
 - Name (256 bytes)
 - Latitude (8 bytes)
 - Longitude (8 bytes)
 - Description (512 bytes)
 - Category (1 byte): E.g., coffee shop, restaurant, theater, etc.

High-level design

- **Solutions**
 - SQL
 - Select * from Places where Latitude between X-D and X+D and Longitude between Y-D and Y+D
 - Not efficient
 - Need to use range to query 2 columns.
 - Grids (Static size grid)
 - Divide the whole map into smaller grids to group locations into smaller sets.
 - Select * from Places where Latitude between X-D and X+D and Longitude between Y-D and Y+D and GridID in (GridID, GridID1, GridID2, ..., GridID8)
 - It could be a problem there are a lot of places in a single grid.
 - QuadTree (Dynamic size grids)
 - Structure
 - Each node has four children.
 - If a node reaches our limit of 500 places, we will break it down to create four child nodes under it.
 - Leaf nodes represents the grids that cannot be further broken down.
 - Root node represents the whole world in one grid.
 - Traversal
 - If the current node has children, move to the child node that contains our desired location and repeat this process.
 - Find neighboring grids
 - Connect all leaf nodes with a doubly linked list.
 - Through parent nodes (each node has a pointer to access its parent).

Detailed Design

