

SCALE FROM ZERO TO MILLIONS OF USERS

Step 1 - With the growth of the user base, one single application server cannot handle the traffic anymore. We put the application server and the database server into two separate servers.

SCALE FROM ZERO TO MILLIONS OF USERS (cont)

Step 2 - The business continues to grow, and a single application server is no longer enough. So we deploy a cluster of application servers.



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Not published yet.

Last updated 19th September, 2023.

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SCALE FROM ZERO TO MILLIONS OF USERS (cont)

Step 3 - Now the incoming requests have to be routed to multiple application servers, how can we ensure each application server gets an even load? The load balancer handles this nicely.

SCALE FROM ZERO TO MILLIONS OF USERS (cont)

Step 4 - With the business continuing to grow, the database might become the bottleneck. To mitigate this, we separate reads and writes in a way that frequent read queries go to read replicas. With this setup, the throughput for the database writes can be greatly increased.

SCALE FROM ZERO TO MILLIONS OF USERS (cont)

Step 5 - Suppose the business continues to grow. One single database cannot handle the load on both the inventory table and user table. We have a few options:



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Last updated 19th September, 2023.

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SCALE FROM ZERO TO MILLIONS OF USERS (cont)

1. Vertical scaling. Adding more power (CPU, RAM, etc.) to the database server. It has a hard limit.

SCALE FROM ZERO TO MILLIONS OF USERS (cont)

2. Horizontal scaling by adding more database servers.

SCALE FROM ZERO TO MILLIONS OF USERS (cont)

3. Adding a caching layer to offload read requests.



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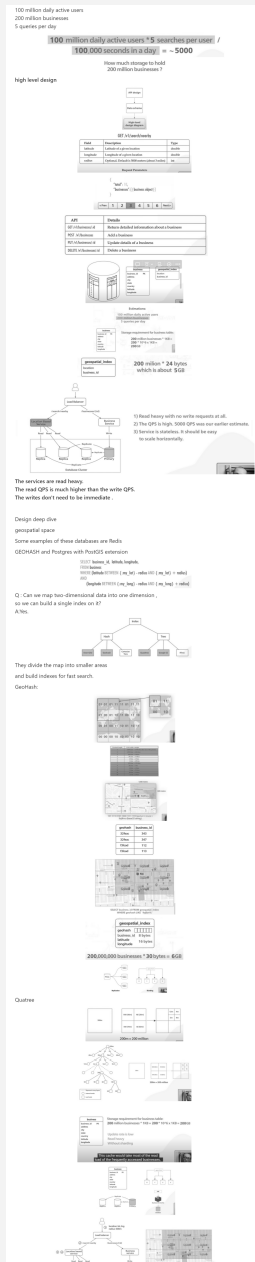
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SCALE FROM ZERO TO MILLIONS OF USERS (cont)

Step 6 - Now we can modularize the functions into different services. The architecture becomes service-oriented / micro-service.

yelp



CHAPTER 4: DESIGN A RATE LIMITER



DESIGN GOOGLE DRIVE

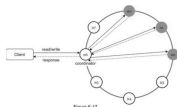
[illegible]

DESIGN A KEY-VALUE STORE

- 磁盘的大小越小，一般小于10GB。
- 具有大数据存储能力。
- 高可用性：即使在故障期间，系统也能快速响应。
- 高可扩展性：系统可扩展以支持大量数据增长。
- 自动扩展：能根据服务器的添加/删除应基于流量自动。
- 可调整一致性。
- 低延迟。

系统组件

- 在节点中，我们讨论用于event-driven的以下核心组件和系统级构建块：
 - 数据分发：一致性分发和event驱动节点
 - 数据复制：将数据复制到环路上的某个位点上，从该位置即时并主走选择环上的前N个副本来服务客户端请求和故障恢复
 - 一致性：如果 $R > N$ ，则保证强一致性。因为至少有一个数据最新的副本存在，保证数据的正确性。如： $R = 1, W = 1$ ，则系统为一致性系统
 - 如 $R = 1, R = N$ ，则系统为一致性读系统
 - 如 $R = 1, R = N$ ，则保证一致性读强一致： $R = 3, W = R = 2$ ，
 - 如 $R < R = N$ ，则不能保证一致性。
- 不一致解决inconsistency resolution: versioning, vector clock
- 故障处理 gossip
 - 每个节点维护一个节点成员列表，包含成员ID+心跳计数值。
 - 每个节点定期增加心跳计数值。
 - 每个节点周期性地向一组邻居节点发送心跳。这些邻居节点依次发送，最后传播到同一组节点。
 - 一旦节点接收到心跳，成员列表更新为最新信息。
 - 如果心跳没有增加超过预定的时间，成员将被视为离线。
- 处理数据副本
 - 每个节点定期接收由s2发回不用取数据写入将暂时由s3接收。当s1重播上s2，s3也会将数据发送回来。
- 数据副本冗余性：以副本上的每个数据项进行复制每个副本到最新版本，Markle用于不一致数据项记录每个节点的数据副本。
- 处理数据中心中心：异地多活
- 系统架构



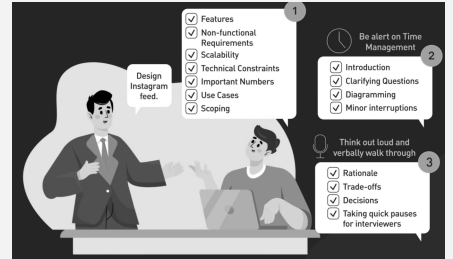
- * 写路径
- 1. 请求保存在提交日志文件中。
- 2. 数据保存在内存缓存中。
- 3. 当内存缓存已满或到达定义阈值时，数据将刷新到磁盘上的SSTable[9]。注意排序字节串表(SSTable)是一个<key, value>的有序列表。
- * 读路径
- 1. 系统首先检查数据是否存在内存中，否> 步骤2。
- 2. 如果数据不在内存中，系统将检查本地磁碟。
- 3. 通过过滤器用于找出哪些stable可能包含密码。
- 4. stable返回数据表的链接。
- 5. 数据表的结果返回给客户端。

总结

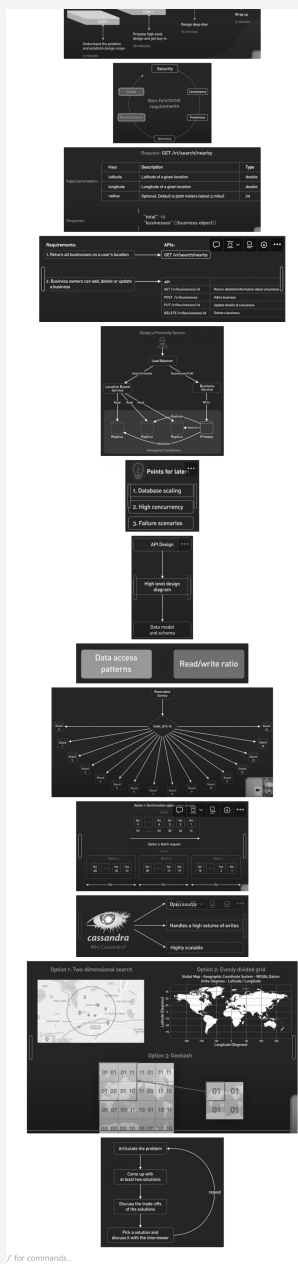
本章涵盖了許多概念和技术，为了刷新你的记忆，下面是表总结了分布式键值的特性和相应的技术商店。

异构问题	技术
具备异构大数据	使用一些数据分区策略来减少分区负载
高可用和容灾	数据复制、多副本中心设置
高可用导入	使用大量的并行任务进行数据控制和处理决策
数据分区	一致性哈希
增量可伸缩	一致性哈希
非均匀	一致性哈希
可测的一致性	群体共识 Quorum consensus
处理时间敏感	革新的流控人数和指示逻辑
处理永久性故障	markAndMop
处理数据中心中断	的数据中心复制

How to Crack Any System Design Interview



A FRAMEWORK FOR SYSTEM DESIGN INTERVIEWS



for commands...

estimation: dau, qps, storage

API

high level design diagram

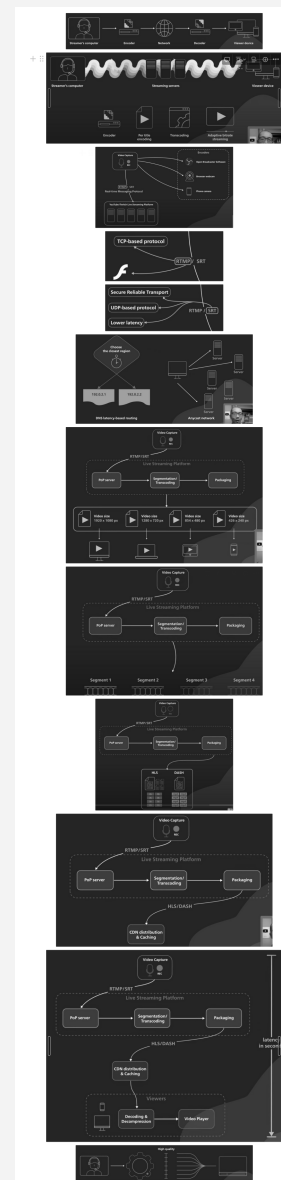
data model and schema

articulate the problem

how to prepare system design

<https://www.yuque.com/snailclimb/mf2-z3k/hizgws>

Live Streaming Platform Work



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