



High Level Design Document

Introduction

This High Level Design (HLD) document outlines the architecture and core components of **EduFlow - Advanced Education Workflow Automation**. EduFlow is a backend system for educational institutions, automating workflows such as student records management, course administration, and notifications. The system emphasizes security, scalability, and maintainability, leveraging modern Java, Spring Boot, and containerization technologies.

1. System Architecture Overview

Architecture Description:

EduFlow follows a modular, service-oriented architecture. The backend is built with Spring Boot and exposes RESTful APIs. Data persistence is managed via JPA and PostgreSQL. Asynchronous processing is used for notifications and long-running tasks. Security is enforced through JWT authentication and role-based authorization. The system is containerized with Docker. An optional React frontend provides dashboards for admins and faculty.

Main System Modules

| Module | Role/Responsibility |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| API Gateway | Handles HTTP requests, authentication, and routing |
| User Management | Manages users, roles, authentication, and authorization |
| Student Records | CRUD operations for student data |
| Course Management | CRUD operations for courses and enrollments |
| Notification Service | Asynchronous email/SMS notifications |
| Validation Layer | Ensures data integrity and business rule enforcement |
| Persistence Layer | JPA-based ORM, PostgreSQL database |
| Frontend (Optional) | React-based admin/faculty dashboards |

2. Component Interactions

| Interaction Step | Description |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Client → API Gateway | Sends authenticated REST requests (JWT) |
| 2. API Gateway → User/Student/Course Modules | Routes requests based on endpoint and user role |
| 3. Modules ↔ Persistence Layer | Read/write operations via JPA to PostgreSQL |
| 4. Modules → Notification Service (Async) | Triggers notifications for relevant events |
| 5. Notification Service → External Providers | Sends emails/SMS asynchronously |



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|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 6. Frontend ↔ API Gateway (Optional) | React dashboard interacts with backend APIs |
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3. Data Flow Overview

| Data Flow | Source | Destination | Notes |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| User Authentication | Client | API Gateway | JWT issued on successful login |
| Student/Course CRUD | Client/Admin | Backend Modules | Validated, persisted in database |
| Notification Trigger | Backend Module | Notification Svc | Async event, e.g., enrollment update |
| Notification Delivery | Notification Svc | Email/SMS Provider | Outbound, non-blocking |
| Dashboard Data | Backend | Frontend (React) | REST API, role-based data access |

4. Technology Stack

| Layer/Component | Technology/Framework |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| Backend Framework | Java, Spring Boot |
| ORM/Data Access | Spring Data JPA |
| Database | PostgreSQL |
| Authentication | JWT, Spring Security |
| Async Processing | Spring Async, Executor |
| Containerization | Docker |
| Build/Dependency | Maven |
| Frontend (Optional) | React, Axios |

5. Scalability, Reliability & Security

- **Scalability:**
 - Stateless backend enables horizontal scaling via Docker containers.
 - Asynchronous processing decouples notification workloads.
- **Reliability:**
 - Robust validation and error handling at all layers.
 - Persistent storage with ACID-compliant PostgreSQL.
- **Security:**
 - JWT-based authentication and role-based authorization.
 - Input validation and secure API endpoints.

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