



# High Level Design Document

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## Introduction

This High Level Design (HLD) document outlines the architecture and core components for **SportifyHub - Sports Event Management Backend**. The system is a Spring Boot API designed to manage sports events, teams, and registrations, with role-based access, event scheduling, and notification features. The backend uses PostgreSQL for data persistence, Docker for deployment, and Maven for project management.

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## 1. System Architecture Overview

### Architecture Description:

SportifyHub follows a layered architecture with RESTful API endpoints, service and business logic layers, a data access layer, and integration with external services (e.g., notifications). The system is containerized for deployment.

| Module/Component      | Role/Responsibility                               |
|-----------------------|---|
| API Layer             | Exposes REST endpoints for clients                |
| Authentication Module | Manages user authentication and role-based access |
| Event Management      | Handles CRUD for sports events and scheduling     |
| Team Management       | Manages teams and their members                   |
| Registration Module   | Manages event registrations                       |
| Notification Service  | Sends notifications (e.g., email, push)           |
| Persistence Layer     | Interacts with PostgreSQL database                |
| Docker Deployment     | Containerizes the application for deployment      |

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## 2. Component Interactions

| Interaction Sequence   |
|--|
| 1. Client sends API request (e.g., create event, register team)                        |
| 2. API Layer authenticates request via Authentication Module                           |
| 3. Request routed to appropriate Service (Event, Team, Registration)                   |
| 4. Service performs business logic, interacts with Persistence Layer                   |
| 5. If applicable, Notification Service is triggered (e.g., on successful registration) |
| 6. Response returned to client   |

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### 3. Data Flow Overview

| Data Flow Description   |
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| User data and credentials flow through Authentication Module for access control                 |
| Event, team, and registration data flow between API Layer, Service Layer, and Persistence Layer |
| Notification data flows from Service Layer to Notification Service, then to external channels   |
| All persistent data stored and retrieved from PostgreSQL  |

### 4. Technology Stack

| Layer/Function        | Technology/Framework        |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| Backend Framework     | Java, Spring Boot           |
| Database              | PostgreSQL                  |
| Build/Dependency Mgmt | Maven                       |
| Containerization      | Docker                      |
| Authentication        | Spring Security (JWT/roles) |
| Notifications         | Email/Push (pluggable)      |

### 5. Scalability & Reliability

- **Scalability:**
  - Stateless API enables horizontal scaling via Docker containers.
  - Database can be scaled vertically or via managed PostgreSQL services.
- **Reliability & Security:**
  - Role-based access control ensures secure operations.
  - Input validation and error handling at API and service layers.
  - Dockerized deployment supports consistent environments and easy rollbacks.

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