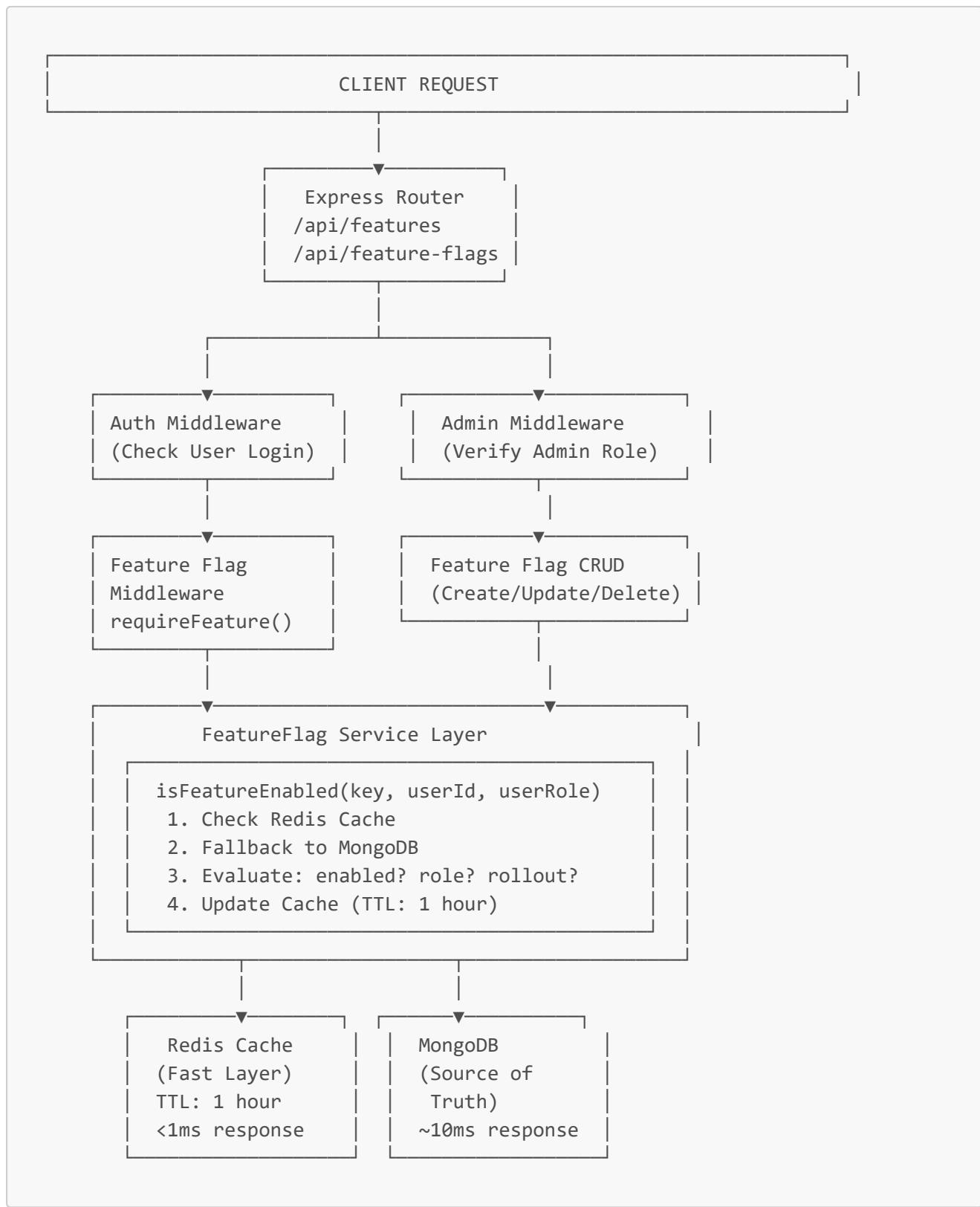


Feature Flag System - Architecture Overview

System Architecture



Data Flow Diagrams

1. Feature Check Flow (Cached)

```
User Request
↓
Auth Middleware (extract user info)
↓
requireFeature("ONLINE_PAYMENT")
↓
FeatureFlagService.isFeatureEnabled()
↓
Check Redis Cache →  HIT
↓
Evaluate feature logic
↓
Return true/false → Proceed or 403
```

2. Feature Check Flow (Uncached)

```
User Request
↓
Auth Middleware
↓
requireFeature("ONLINE_PAYMENT")
↓
FeatureFlagService.isFeatureEnabled()
↓
Check Redis Cache →  MISS
↓
Query MongoDB → Fetch flag data
↓
Store in Redis (TTL: 1 hour)
↓
Evaluate feature logic
↓
Return true/false → Proceed or 403
```

3. Admin Update Flow

```
Admin Request (PUT /api/feature-flags/ONLINE_PAYMENT)
↓
adminMiddleware (verify admin role)
↓
FeatureFlagService.updateFeatureFlag()
↓
Update MongoDB
↓
Invalidate Redis Cache (DEL key)
```

```
↓  
Return success response  
↓  
Next request → Cache MISS → Fresh read from MongoDB
```

⌚ Feature Evaluation Logic

```
START: Check if feature X is enabled for user Y

1. Is feature globally enabled?  
  |- NO → ✗ DENY ACCESS (return 403)  
  |- YES → Continue to step 2

2. Is user in whitelist (allowedUserIds)?  
  |- YES → ✓ ALLOW ACCESS (bypass all other checks)  
  |- NO → Continue to step 3

3. Is user role in allowedRoles?  
  |- NO → ✗ DENY ACCESS (return 403)  
  |- YES → Continue to step 4

4. Calculate user's rollout percentile  
hash(userId) % 100 = userPercentile

5. Is userPercentile < rolloutPercentage?  
  |- NO → ✗ DENY ACCESS (not in rollout group)  
  |- YES → ✓ ALLOW ACCESS

END: Feature access granted
```

⌚ Cache Strategy

Cache Key Format

```
feature_flag:<FEATURE_KEY>

Examples:  
- feature_flag:ONLINE_PAYMENT  
- feature_flag:AI_CHATBOT  
- feature_flag:FEATURED_MEDICINES
```

Cache Lifecycle

1. WRITE (on first read)
MongoDB → Fetch data → Redis.setEx(key, 3600, data)
2. READ (subsequent requests)
Redis.get(key) → Return cached data (instant)
3. INVALIDATE (on update/delete)
Redis.del(key) → Force fresh read on next request
4. EXPIRY (automatic)
After 1 hour → Redis auto-deletes → Next read refreshes cache

Cache Hit Ratio

Expected Performance:

- First request: Cache MISS → ~10ms (MongoDB)
- Next requests: Cache HIT → <1ms (Redis)
- Hit ratio: >95% (production workload)

Database Schema

MongoDB Collection: `featureflags`

```
{
  _id: ObjectId("..."),
  key: "ONLINE_PAYMENT",           // Unique, uppercase, indexed
  name: "Online Payment Gateway",
  description: "Enables payment processing",
  enabled: true,                  // Master switch
  allowedRoles: ["ADMIN", "CUSTOMER"], // Role-based access
  allowedUserIds: [ObjectId("...")], // User whitelist
  rolloutPercentage: 100,          // 0-100
  createdAt: ISODate("2026-01-15"),
  updatedAt: ISODate("2026-01-20")
}
```

Indexes

```
{
  { key: 1 }                      // Unique index
  { enabled: 1, key: 1 }           // Compound index for queries
  { allowedRoles: 1 }              // Role-based queries
```

🌐 API Request/Response Examples

Example 1: Create Feature Flag (Admin)

```
POST /api/feature-flags
Authorization: Bearer <admin_token>
Content-Type: application/json

{
  "key": "FEATURED_MEDICINES",
  "name": "Featured Medicines",
  "enabled": true,
  "allowedRoles": ["ADMIN"],
  "rolloutPercentage": 100
}

→ Response:
{
  "success": true,
  "message": "Feature flag created successfully",
  "data": {
    "_id": "...",
    "key": "FEATURED_MEDICINES",
    "enabled": true,
    ...
  }
}
```

Example 2: Get User Features (Public)

```
GET /api/features
Authorization: Bearer <user_token>

→ Response:
{
  "success": true,
  "message": "User features retrieved successfully",
  "data": {
    "ONLINE_PAYMENT": true,
    "FEATURED_MEDICINES": false,
    "AI_CHATBOT": true
  }
}
```

Example 3: Protected Route

```
GET /api/featured-medicines
Authorization: Bearer <customer_token>

If FEATURED_MEDICINES is disabled for user:
→ Response:
{
  "success": false,
  "message": "Feature 'FEATURED_MEDICINES' is not available for your account",
  "statusCode": 403
}
```

🔒 Security Model

Authentication Flow

1. Request arrives with JWT token
2. CheckLoginMiddleware extracts:
 - req.user._id
 - req.user.role
 - req.user.email
3. Feature flag middleware uses this context
4. Service evaluates feature access
5. Return 401 (no auth) or 403 (no access)

Authorization Levels

Admin Routes:

- Create/Update/Delete flags
- View all flags
- Clear cache

Public Routes:

- Get own enabled features (authenticated users only)

Protected Routes:

- requireFeature() middleware checks per request

📈 Performance Metrics

Latency (Expected)

Operation	Latency
Redis cache hit	<1ms
Redis cache miss	~10ms
MongoDB read	~8-12ms
Feature evaluation	<5ms
Total (cached)	~6ms
Total (uncached)	~15-20ms

Throughput (Estimated)

- Cached requests: ~10,000 req/s
- Uncached requests: ~500 req/s
- CPU usage: <5% (with caching)
- Memory: ~50MB (Redis overhead)

🚀 Deployment Checklist

- MongoDB schema created
- Redis connection configured
- Service layer implemented
- Middleware created
- Admin routes added
- Public routes added
- Routes registered in main router
- TypeScript types defined
- Error handling implemented
- Cache strategy in place
- Seed script created
- Documentation written
- Postman collection provided
- Example routes created

📦 File Dependencies

FeatureFlag System Files:

```

  └── Databases/
      ├── Entities/featureFlag.Interface.ts   ← TypeScript types
      └── Schema/featureFlag.Schema.ts        ← Mongoose schema
  
```

└ Models/featureFlag.Models.ts	↳ Mongoose model
Services/ └ featureFlag.Service.ts	↳ Core business logic
Middlewares/ └ featureFlagMiddleware.ts	↳ Route protection
Routers/Routers/ ├── featureFlag.Routes.ts └── features.Routes.ts	↳ Admin APIs ↳ Public API
Utils/ └ Roles.enum.ts	↳ Updated with PHARMACIST
config/ └ redis.ts	↳ Redis connection (existing)
scripts/ └ seedFeatureFlags.ts	↳ Database seeding
examples/ └ featureFlag.examples.ts	↳ Usage examples

🎓 Usage Patterns

Pattern 1: Simple Route Protection

```
router.get('/feature', requireFeature('FEATURE_KEY'), controller);
```

Pattern 2: Multiple Middleware

```
router.post(
  '/payment',
  customersMiddleware,
  requireFeature('ONLINE_PAYMENT'),
  rateLimit,
  processPayment
);
```

Pattern 3: Conditional Logic

```
const hasFeature = await FeatureFlagService.isFeatureEnabled(
  'FEATURE_KEY', userId, userRole
```

```
);

if (hasFeature) {
  // Show premium features
}
```

Pattern 4: Frontend Integration

```
// Fetch on app load
const features = await api.get('/api/features');

// Use throughout app
{features.ONLINE_PAYMENT && <PayButton />}
```

🎉 Summary

You now have a **complete, production-ready feature flag system** with:

1. **Database-driven** configuration (MongoDB)
2. **High-performance** caching (Redis)
3. **Flexible access control** (roles + whitelist + rollout)
4. **Zero-downtime** feature deployment
5. **Comprehensive APIs** (Admin + Public)
6. **Route protection** middleware
7. **Seed script** for initialization
8. **Full documentation** and examples

Start using it:

```
# 1. Seed initial flags
bun run scripts/seedFeatureFlags.ts

# 2. Start server
bun run dev

# 3. Test with Postman
Import: FeatureFlag_API_Tests.postman_collection.json

# 4. Protect your routes
import { requireFeature } from './Middlewares/featureFlagMiddleware';
router.get('/my-feature', requireFeature('MY_FEATURE'), controller);
```

Questions? See [FEATURE_FLAG_SYSTEM.md](#) or [FEATURE_FLAG_QUICK_REFERENCE.md](#) 🎉