

Table 1: Mavito Project: Architecture Mapping from Requirements to Implementation

Requirement	Architectural Strategies Used	Architectural Pattern Used	Our Specific Implementation (Mavito Project)
Scalability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Horizontal scale-out 	Microservices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backend: Services are packaged in Docker containers and deployed to Google Cloud Run for request-based auto-scaling. Frontend: Hosted as a static site (e.g., on GitHub Pages or Firebase Hosting), which scales globally for content delivery.
Performance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Async APIs Database Indexing 	Microservices with Asynchronous APIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Backend: Built with FastAPI using an async/await model for non-blocking I/O, ensuring low-latency responses. Database: The backend queries an indexed PostgreSQL database, allowing for highly efficient filtering and sorting of millions of records.
Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replication 	Leader-Follower Replication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Database: Google Cloud SQL for PostgreSQL can be configured for High Availability (HA) to manage replication and failover automatically. Services: Google Cloud Run is a managed service that ensures backend services are reliable and restarted on failure.

Table 1: Mavito Project: Architecture Mapping (continued)

Requirement	Architectural Strategies Used	Architectural Pattern Used	Our Specific Implementation (Mavito Project)
Usability & Data Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real-time UI • Persistent State 	Component-Based UI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontend: A React and TypeScript application follows a component-based pattern to separate UI concerns. • Backend: The backend uses PostgreSQL as the single source of truth for all terminology and user interaction data, ensuring data integrity.
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TLS & tokens • Secure Cloud Storage 	API Gateway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gateway Service: Google API Gateway serves as the single entry point, handling TLS termination (enforcing HTTPS). • Authentication: The backend's authentication service manages JWT tokens to secure protected API endpoints. • File Uploads: User-submitted documents are securely uploaded directly to a private Google Cloud Storage bucket using temporary signed URLs.

Table 1: Mavito Project: Architecture Mapping (continued)

Requirement	Architectural Strategies Used	Architectural Pattern Used	Our Specific Implementation (Mavito Project)
Offline Accessibility & Portability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service workers and caching • Background Sync 	Progressive Web App (PWA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontend: Built as a PWA with a Service Worker to support offline access. API POST requests are queued using Workbox Background Sync and sent automatically upon reconnection. • Backend: The entire backend is containerized with Docker, ensuring it is portable and can run consistently in any environment.
Maintainability & Deployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modular design • CI/CD Automation • Database Migrations 	Automated Testing & Deployment Pipeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code Quality: Husky pre-commit hooks enforce Ruff, Black, and Mypy checks locally inside Docker containers. • CI/CD: A GitHub Actions workflow automates testing and quality checks for both frontend and backend. • Database Schema: The backend uses a dedicated container to run Alembic database migrations, ensuring a consistent schema across all environments.