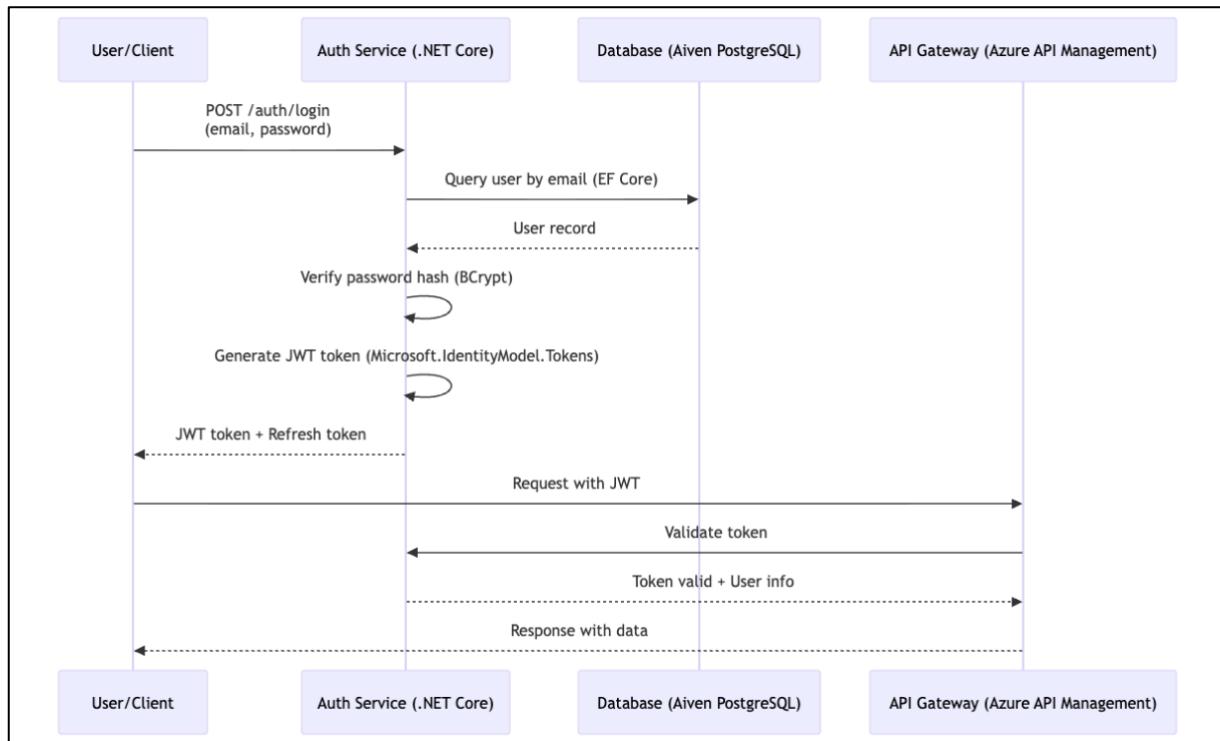
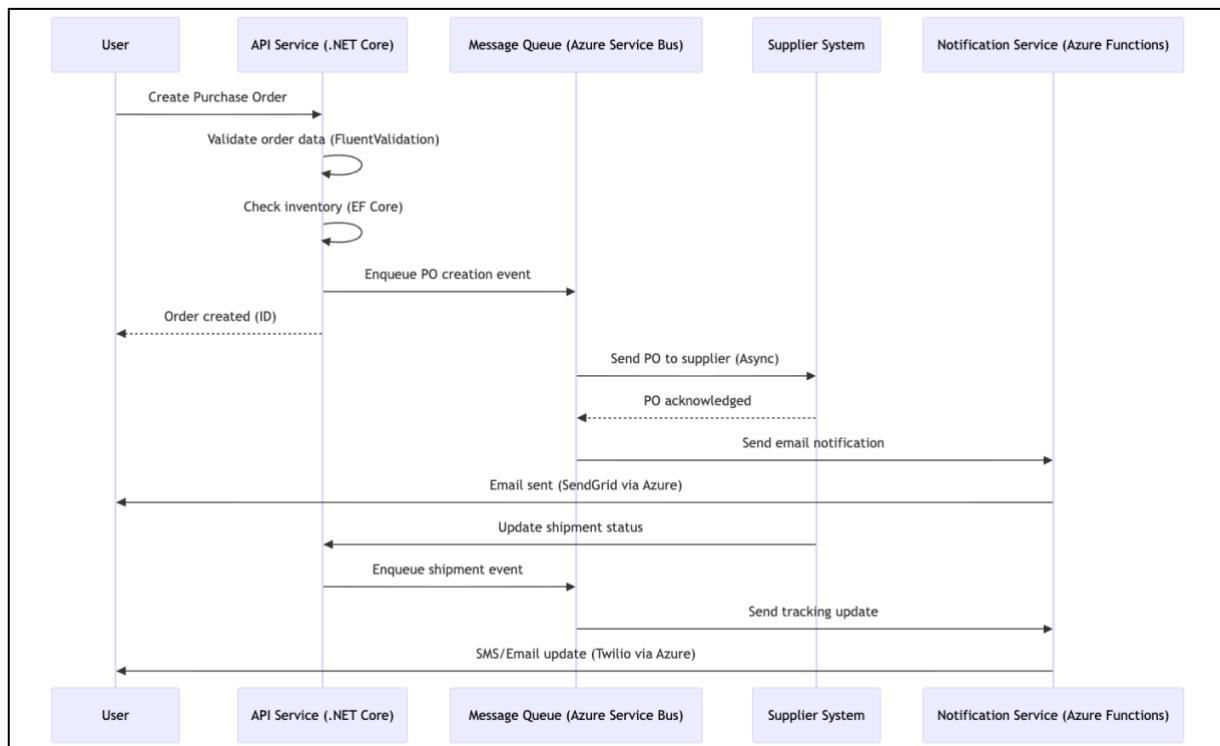


# IMSOP - API Flows & Sequences

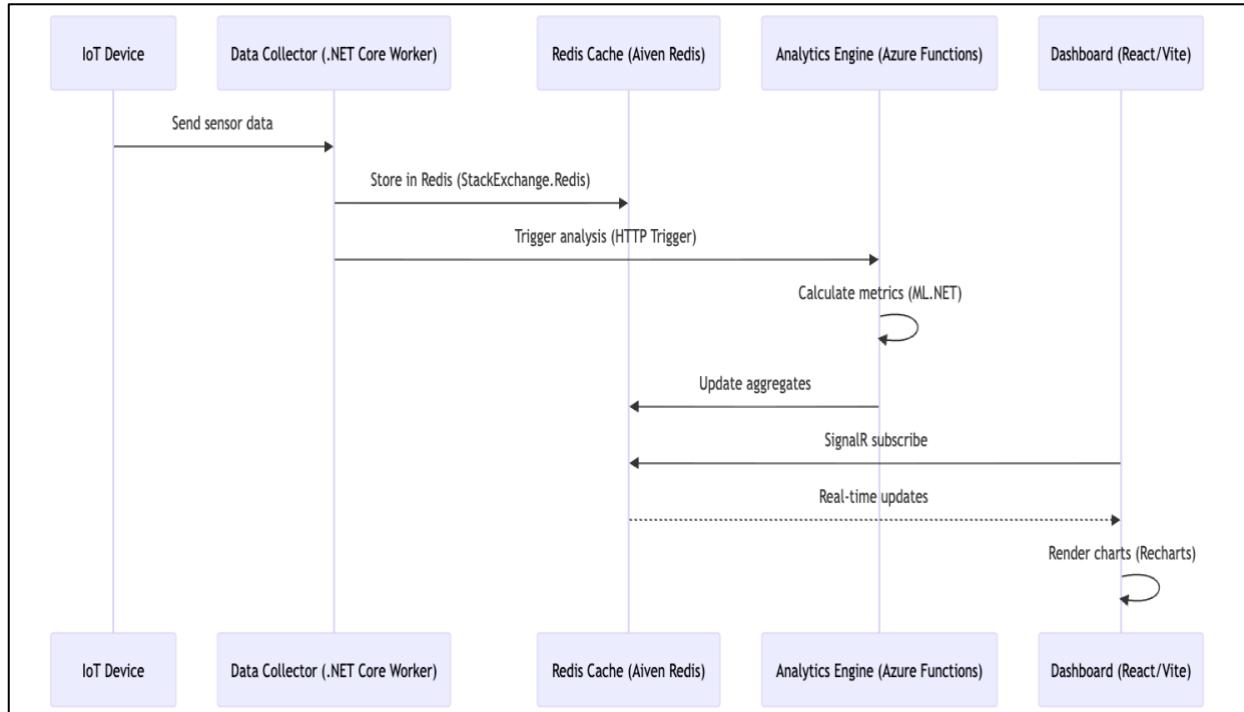
## Authentication Flow



## Supply Chain Order Flow

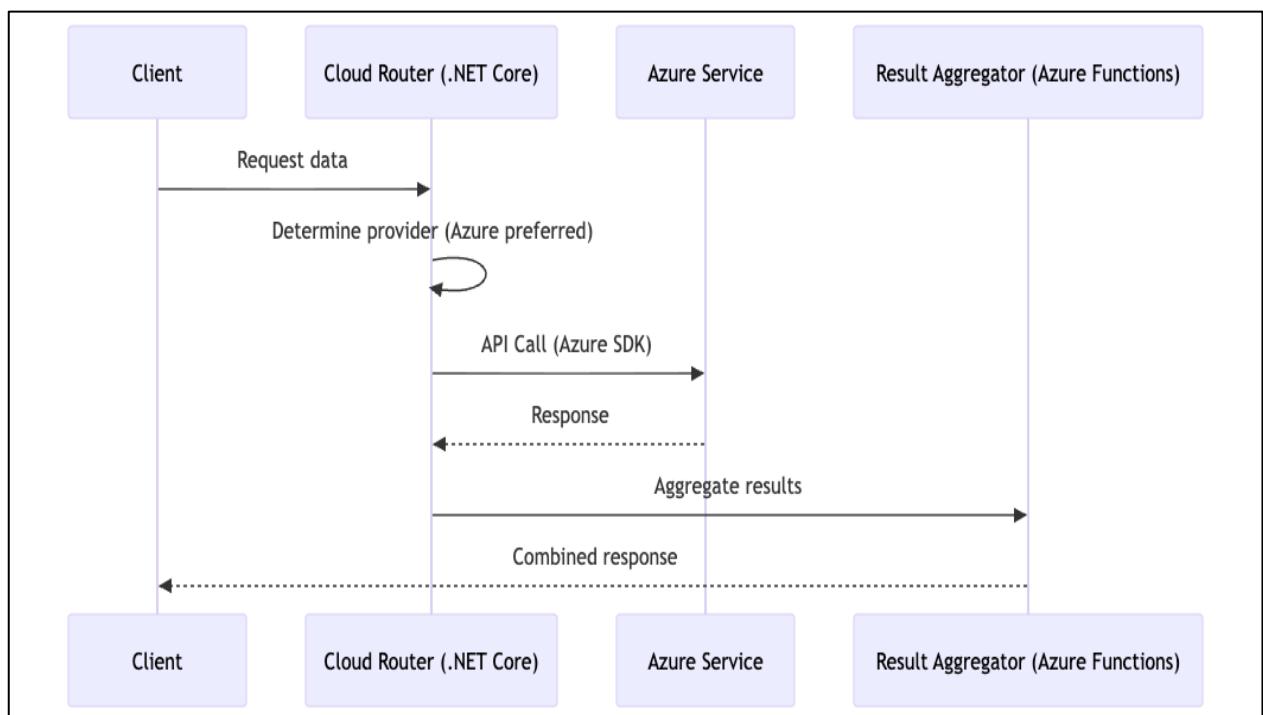


## Real-time Analytics Flow

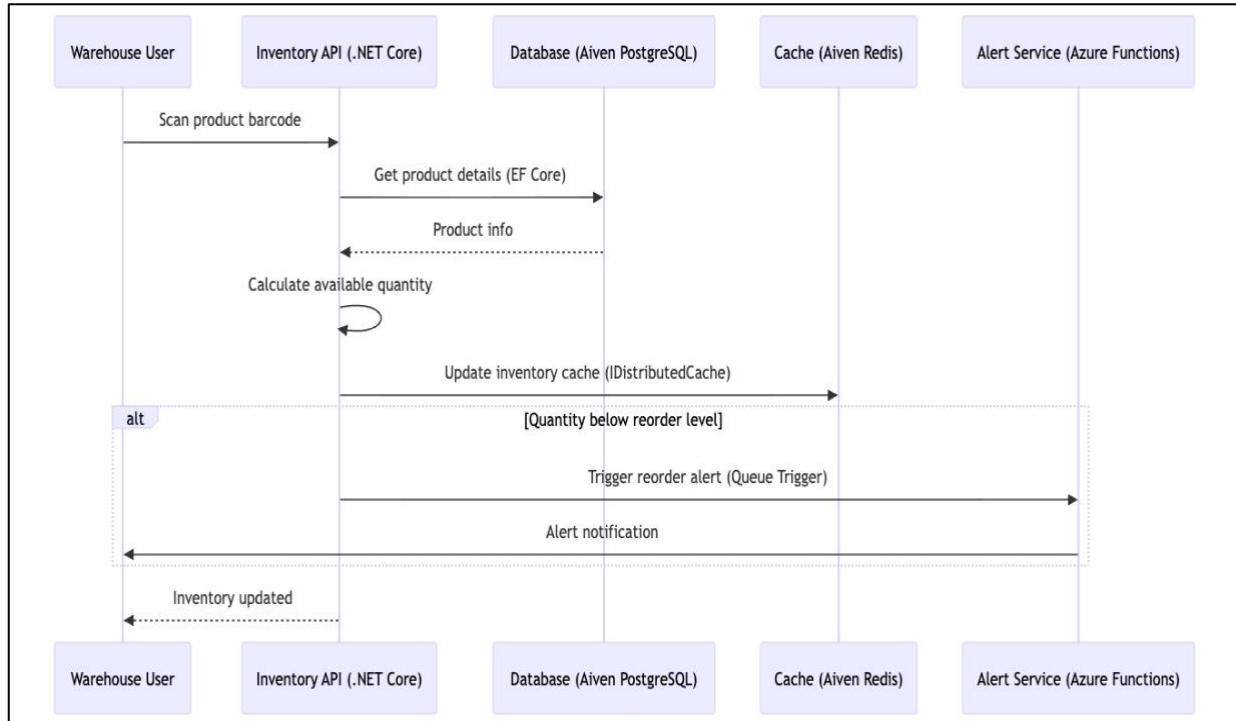


## Multi-Cloud Integration Flow

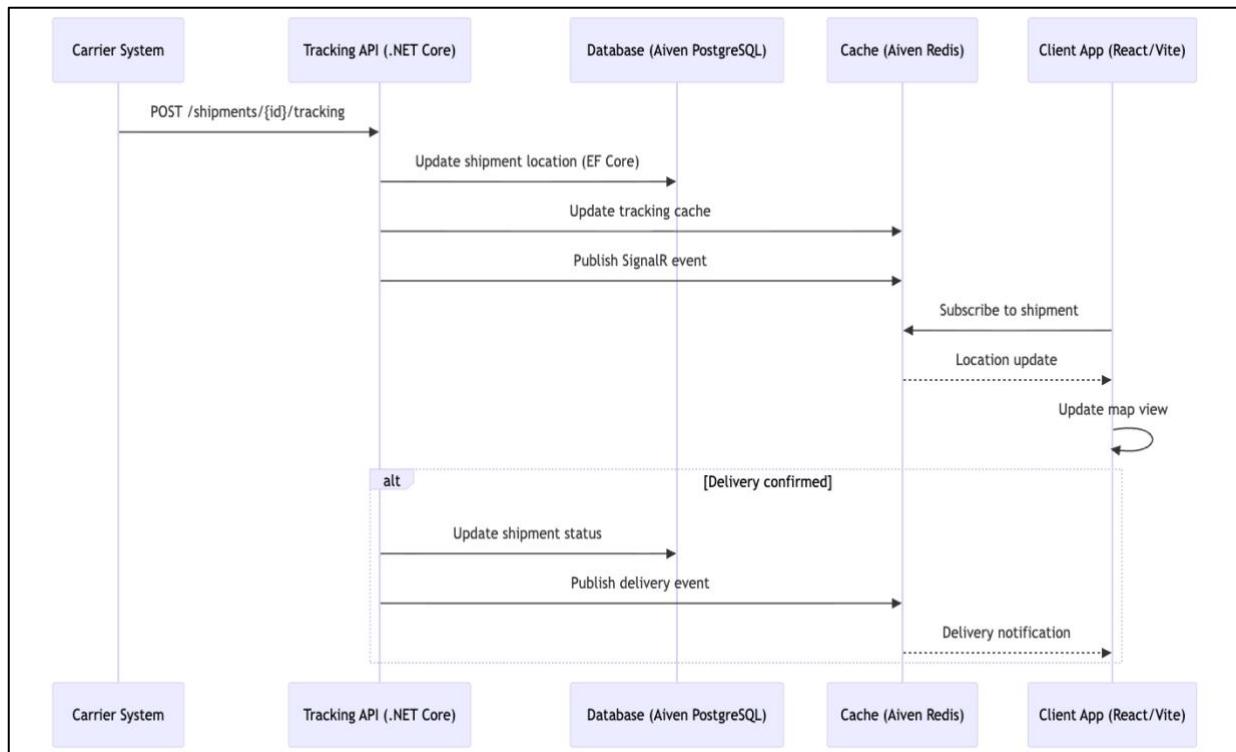
Note: Shifted to Azure-centric with optional multi-cloud via Azure Arc.



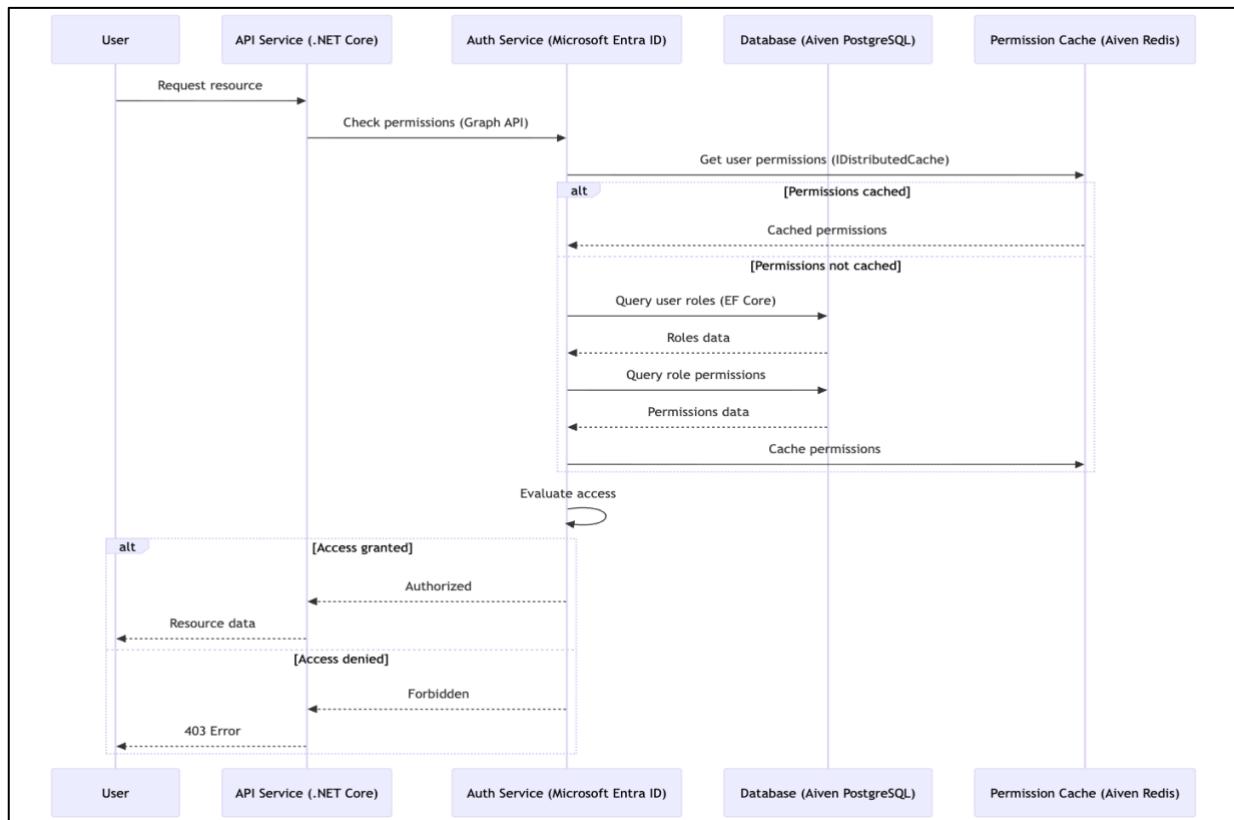
# Inventory Management Flow



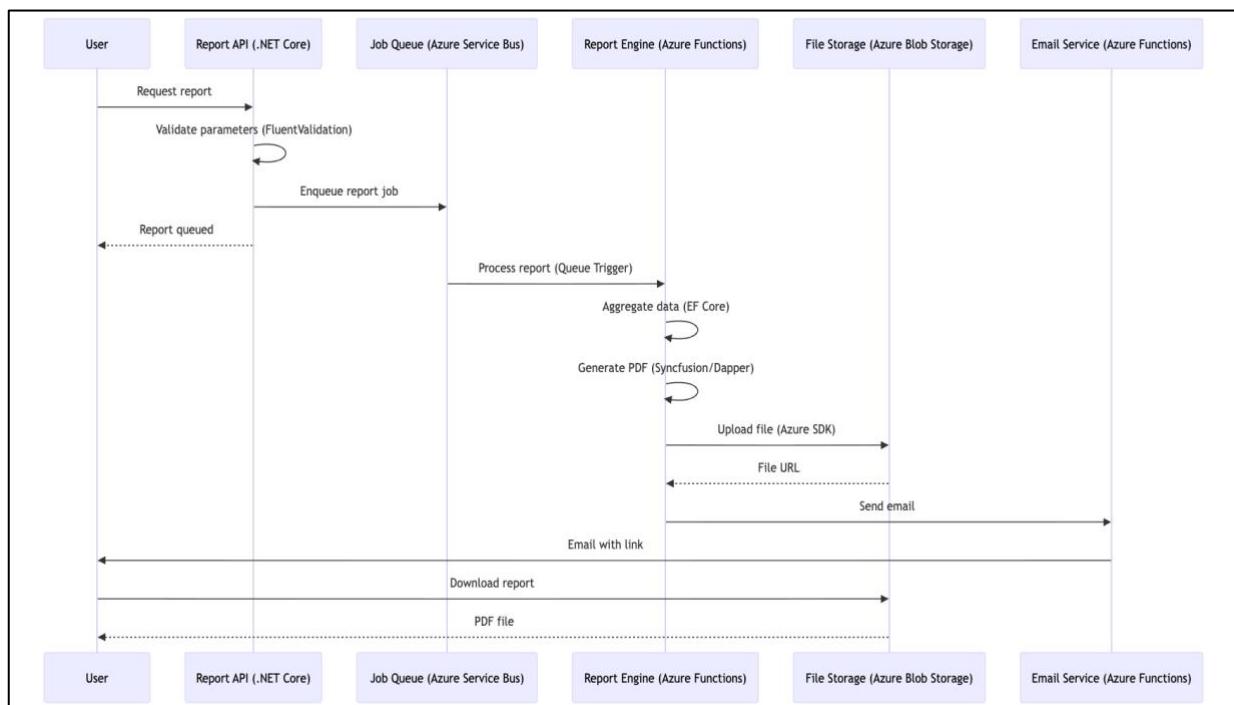
# Shipment Tracking Flow



# User Permission Flow



# Report Generation Flow



# API Response Formats

## Success Response

JSON

```
{  
    "success": true,  
    "data": {  
        "id": "uuid",  
        "name": "Example",  
        "createdAt": "2024-01-10T10:00:00Z"  
    },  
    "meta": {  
        "timestamp": "2024-01-10T10:00:00Z",  
        "version": "1.0"  
    }  
}
```

## Error Response

JSON

```
{  
    "success": false,  
    "error": {  
        "code": "VALIDATION_ERROR",  
        "message": "Invalid input parameters",  
        "details": [  
            {  
                "field": "email",  
                "message": "Invalid email format"  
            }  
        ]  
    },  
    "meta": {  
        "timestamp": "2024-01-10T10:00:00Z",  
        "requestId": "req-12345"  
    }  
}
```

## Paginated Response

JSON

```
{  
    "success": true,  
    "data": [  
        { "id": "1", "name": "Item 1" },  
        { "id": "2", "name": "Item 2" }  
    ],  
    "pagination": {  
        "page": 1,  
        "pageSize": 20,  
        "total": 100,  
        "totalPages": 5,  
        "hasNextPage": true,  
        "hasPreviousPage": false  
    }  
}
```

# Rate Limiting Configuration

## Implementation Strategy

To enforce these limits within your **.NET 8** and **Azure** ecosystem, you can utilize the following components:

- **ASP.NET Core Rate Limiting Middleware:** Introduced in .NET 7/8, this allows you to define policies (Fixed Window, Sliding Window, or Token Bucket) directly in your `Program.cs`.
- **Redis-based Rate Limiting:** Since you are using **Aiven Redis**, you can implement a distributed rate limiter. This ensures that if you have multiple instances of your microservices running in **AKS (Azure Kubernetes Service)**, the request count is synchronized across all nodes.
- **Azure API Management (APIM):** If you scale further, placing APIM in front of your services allows you to handle "Throttling" at the gateway level before the request even reaches your compute layer.

Endpoint Type	Requests/Minute	Burst
Authentication	5	10
Read Operations	60	100
Write Operations	30	50
Bulk Operations	10	20
Search	30	50

## Implementation Guide

To enforce these timeouts across your enterprise stack, you should apply settings at multiple layers:

1. **EF Core (Database):** Set the command timeout in your `DbContext` configuration:  
o `options.UseNpgsql(connectionString, o => o.CommandTimeout(10));`
2. **HttpClient:** For external API calls, ensure the client is configured to cancel after 30 seconds to avoid thread pool starvation.
3. **SignalR (WebSockets):** Configure the `ClientTimeoutInterval` and `KeepAliveInterval` in your Hub options to match the 30s idle requirement.
4. **Azure Functions:** For reports, use the `function.json` or `host.json` to extend the `functionTimeout` attribute to 10 minutes.

Operation	Timeout
API Request	30s
Database Query	10s
File Upload	5m
Report Generation	10m
WebSocket Connection	30s (idle)

# API Versioning Strategy

## URL-based Versioning

```
/api/v1/orders  
/api/v2/orders
```

## Header-based Versioning

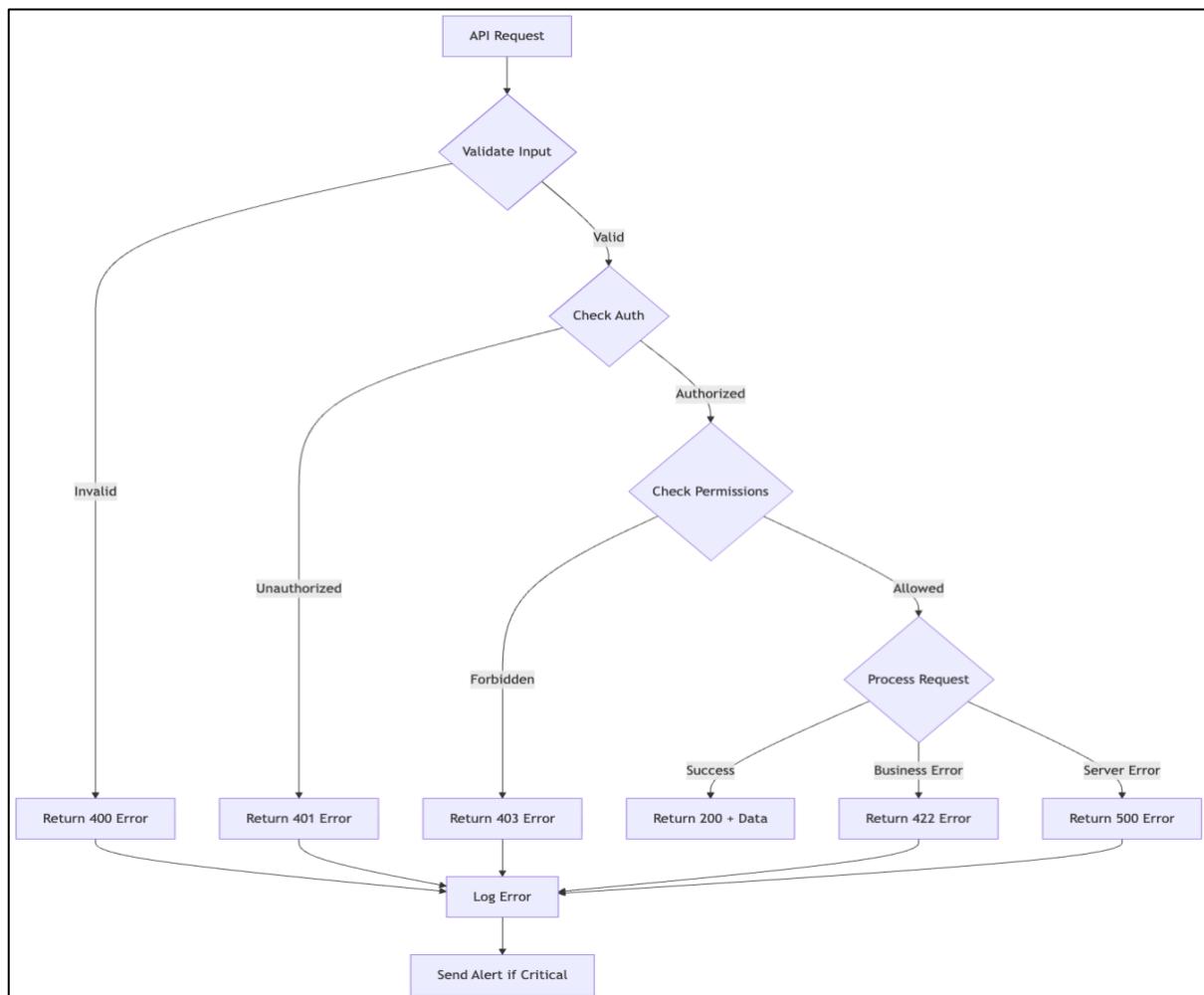
text

```
Accept: application/vnd.imsop.v1+json
```

## Deprecation Policy

- Announce deprecation 6 months in advance
- Maintain deprecated version for 12 months
- Provide migration guide
- Support both versions during transition

## Error Handling Flow



# WebSocket Connection Management

## Connection Flow

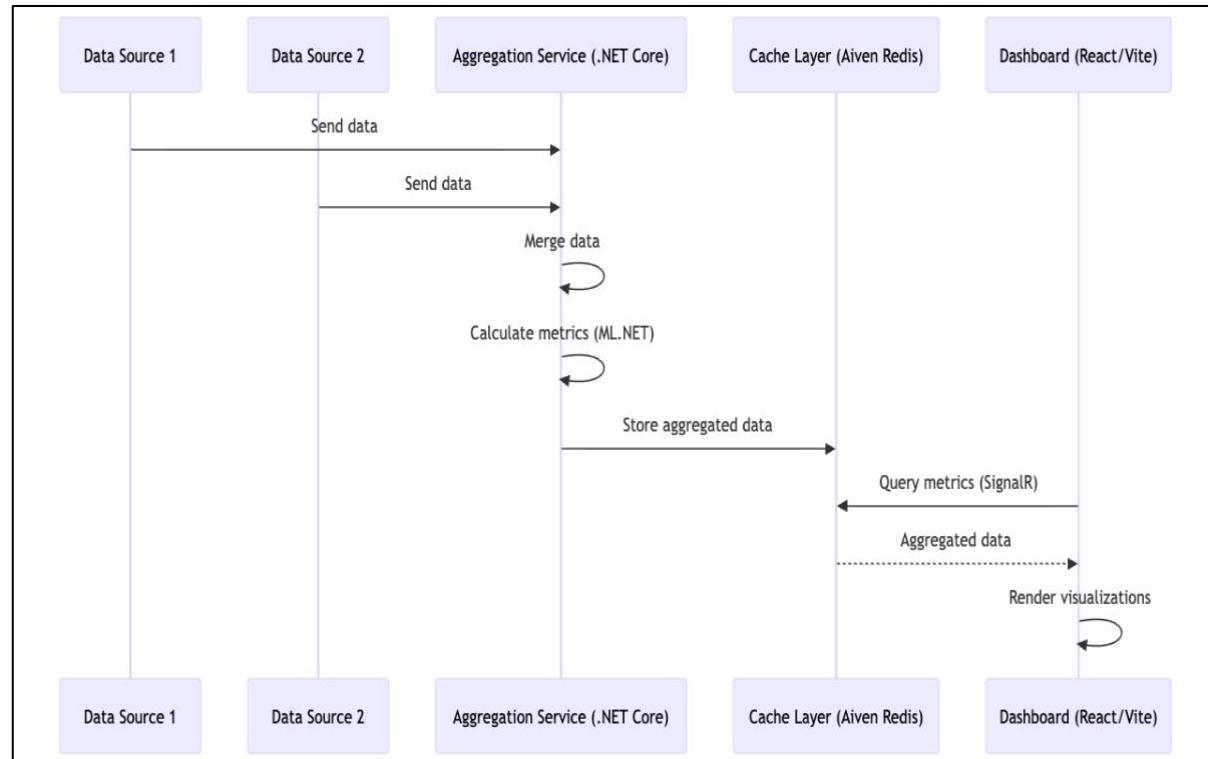
1. Client initiates SignalR connection
2. Server validates JWT token (Microsoft Entra ID)
3. Server subscribes client to channels
4. Server sends initial state
5. Client receives real-time updates
6. Connection maintained with heartbeat
7. Client disconnects or timeout

## Message Format

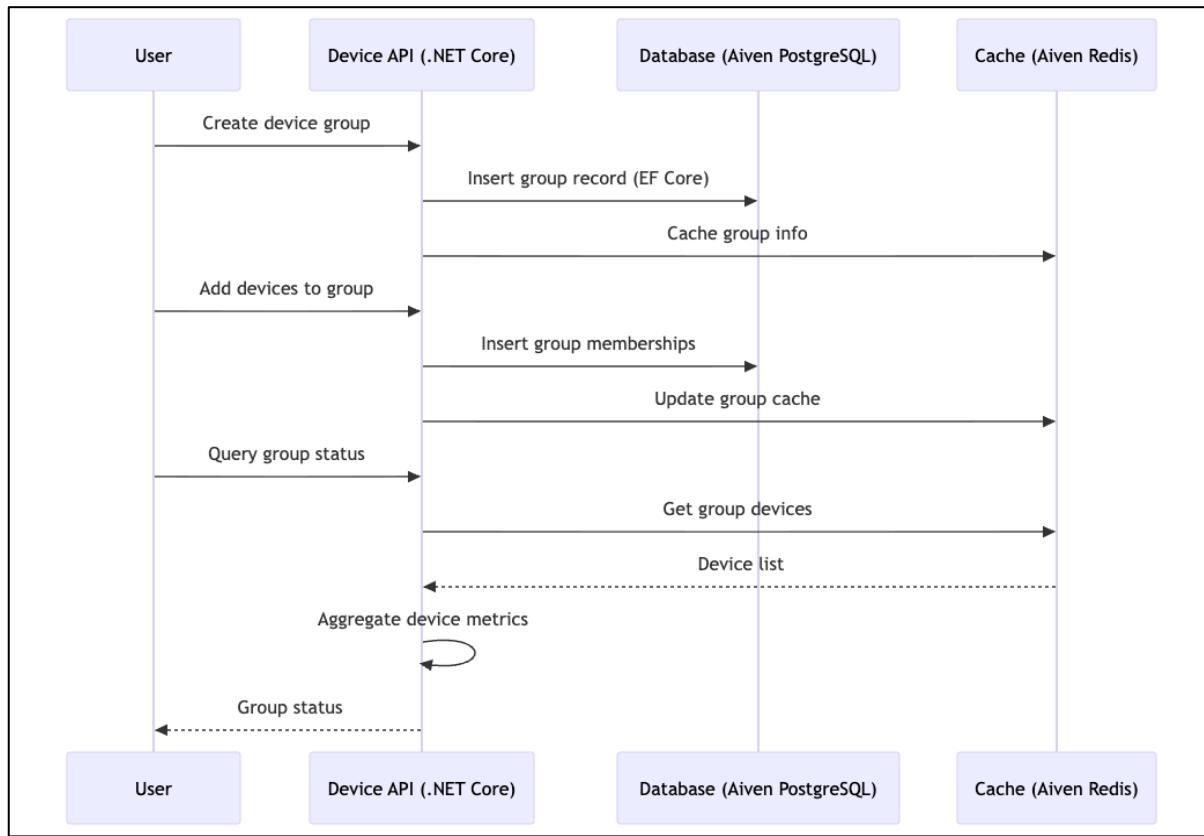
JSON

```
{  
  "type": "update",  
  "channel": "shipments:123",  
  "event": "status_changed",  
  "data": {  
    "shipmentId": "123",  
    "status": "in_transit",  
    "location": "New York, NY"  
  },  
  "timestamp": "2024-01-10T10:00:00Z"  
}
```

## Data Aggregation Flow



# Multi-Device Grouping Flow



## Performance Optimization Strategies

### Caching Strategy

- Cache frequently accessed data (5 min TTL) using Aiven Redis
- Cache user permissions (10 min TTL)
- Cache product catalog (1 hour TTL)
- Cache organization settings (1 day TTL)

### Query Optimization

- Use database indexes for common queries (EF Core LINQ)
- Implement query result pagination
- Use projection to select only needed fields
- Batch related queries together (EF Core)

### Async Processing

- Queue long-running operations (Azure Service Bus)
- Process reports asynchronously (Azure Functions)
- Send notifications asynchronously
- Archive data asynchronously

## **Load Distribution**

- Distribute requests across multiple servers (Azure App Service)
- Use message queues for async tasks
- Cache responses at CDN level (Azure CDN)
- Implement request batching