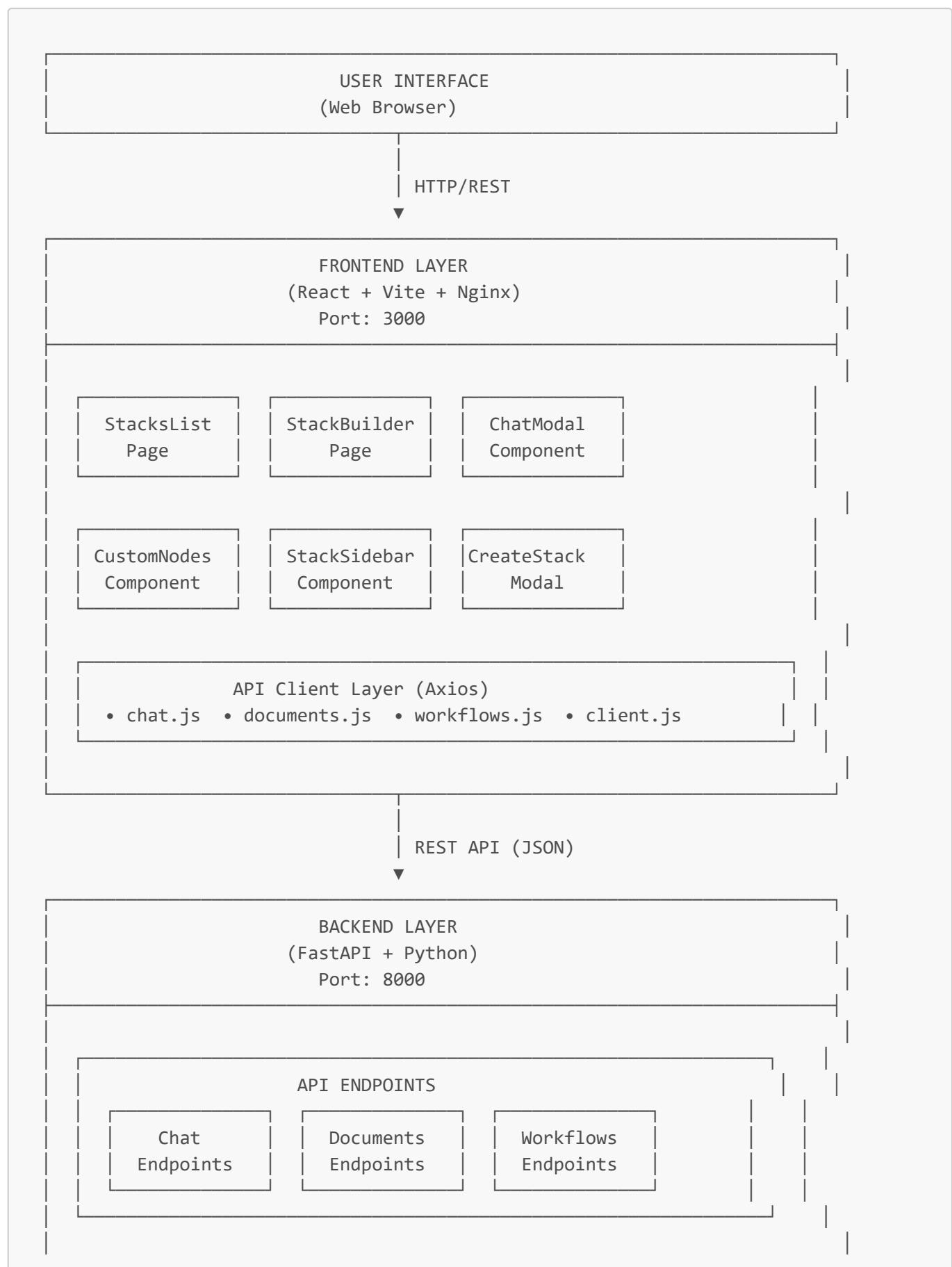
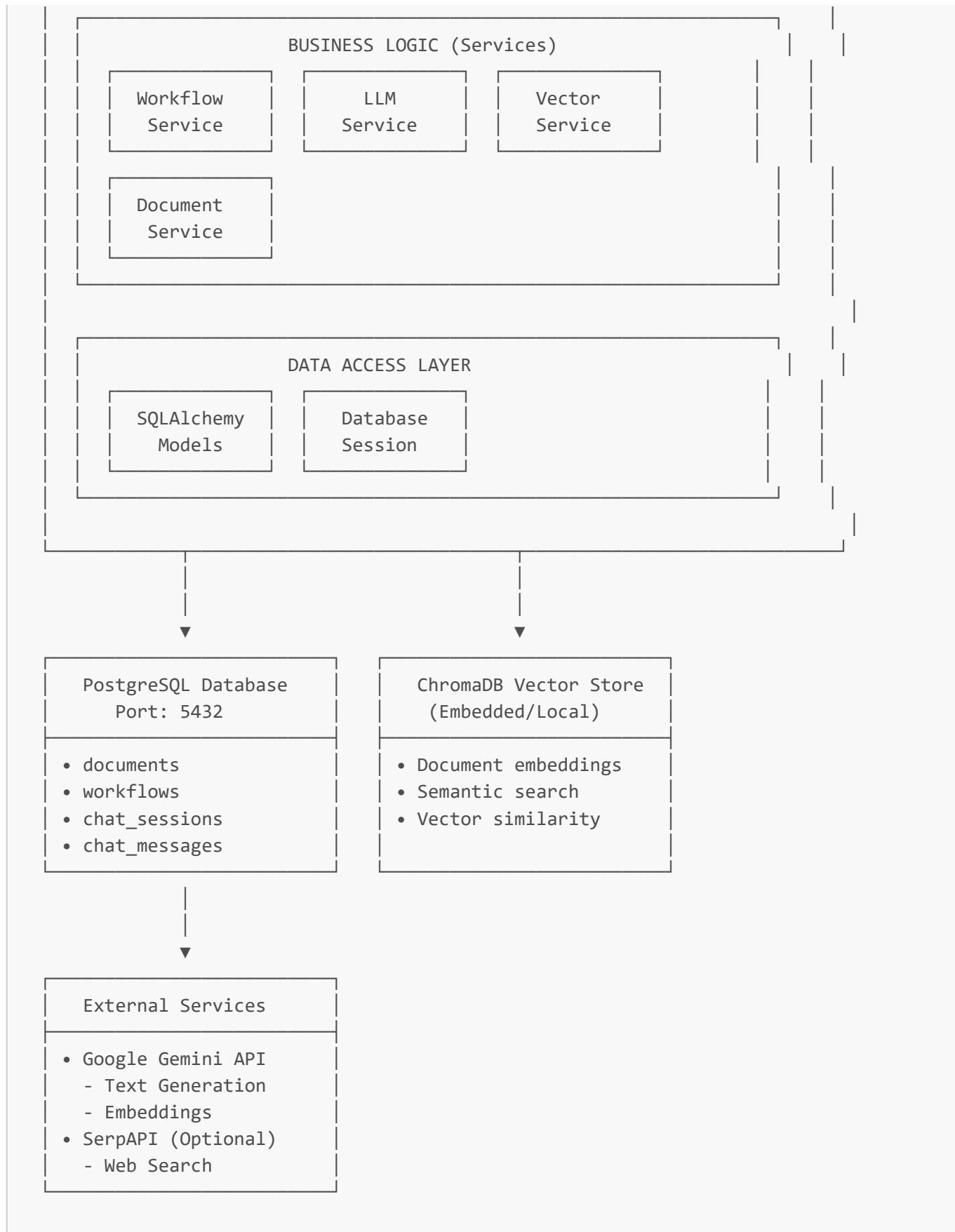


Architecture & Component Structure

System Architecture Diagram





Data Flow Diagram



1. USER CREATES WORKFLOW

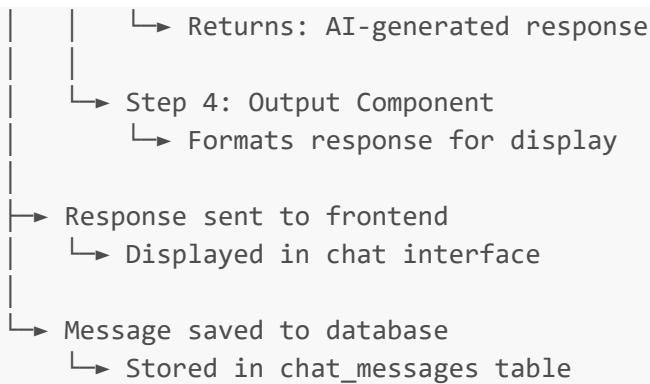
- User drags components to canvas (StackBuilder)
 - ↳ User Input → Knowledge Base → LLM Engine → Output
- User configures each component
 - ↳ Sets model, prompts, temperature, etc.
- User connects components
 - ↳ Creates edges between nodes
- User saves workflow
 - ↳ POST /api/v1/workflows/ → Stored in PostgreSQL

2. USER UPLOADS DOCUMENT (Optional)

- User selects PDF/TXT file
 - ↳ POST /api/v1/documents/upload
- Backend extracts text (PyMuPDF)
 - ↳ Document Service processes file
- Backend generates embeddings (Gemini)
 - ↳ Vector Service creates embeddings
- Embeddings stored in ChromaDB
 - ↳ Ready for semantic search

3. USER CHATS WITH WORKFLOW

- User opens chat modal
 - ↳ Creates new chat session
 - ↳ POST /api/v1/chat/sessions
- User types query: "What is machine learning?"
 - ↳ Sent to backend
- Backend executes workflow:
 - Step 1: User Query Component
 - ↳ Receives: "What is machine learning?"
 - Step 2: Knowledge Base Component
 - ↳ Generates query embedding (Gemini)
 - ↳ Searches ChromaDB for similar content
 - ↳ Returns: Top 3 relevant document chunks
 - Step 3: LLM Engine Component
 - ↳ Receives: Query + Context from Knowledge Base
 - ↳ Builds prompt with system instructions
 - ↳ Calls Google Gemini API



Component Structure

Frontend Components

```
frontend/src/  
  pages/  
    └── StacksList.jsx          # Main landing page  
      ├── Lists all workflows  
      ├── Create new workflow button  
      └── Navigate to StackBuilder  
  
    └── StackBuilder.jsx        # Workflow builder page  
      ├── ReactFlow canvas  
      ├── Component drag-and-drop  
      ├── Workflow save/load  
      └── Chat modal trigger  
  
  components/  
    └── CustomNodes.jsx        # Reusable components  
      ├── UserQueryNode          # User input component  
      ├── KnowledgeBaseNode     # Document retrieval  
      ├── LLMEngineNode          # AI processing  
      └── OutputNode             # Response display  
  
    └── ChatModal.jsx          # Chat interface  
      ├── Message history  
      ├── Session management  
      ├── Delete session  
      └── Real-time messaging  
  
    └── StackSidebar.jsx        # Component library  
      ├── Draggable components  
      └── Component descriptions  
  
  CreateStackModal.jsx        # New workflow modal  
    ├── Name input  
    ├── Description input  
    └── Create action
```

```

└── api/
    ├── client.js          # API client layer
    ├── chat.js            # Axios configuration
    ├── documents.js       # Chat API calls
    └── workflows.js        # Document API calls

```

Backend Components

```

backend/app/
└── api/
    ├── endpoints/
        ├── chat.py           # API layer
        │   ├── POST /sessions  # Chat endpoints
        │   ├── GET /sessions   # Create session
        │   ├── GET /sessions/{id}/messages
        │   └── DELETE /sessions/{id}

        ├── documents.py       # Document endpoints
        │   ├── POST /upload     # List sessions
        │   ├── POST /{id}/process # Upload file
        │   ├── GET /             # Process document
        │   ├── GET /{id}         # List documents
        │   └── DELETE /{id}      # Delete document

        └── workflows.py        # Workflow endpoints
            ├── POST /
            ├── GET /
            ├── GET /{id}
            ├── PUT /{id}
            ├── POST /execute
            └── DELETE /{id}      # Create workflow
                                # List workflows
                                # Get workflow
                                # Update workflow
                                # Execute workflow
                                # Delete workflow

    └── routes.py           # Route registration

└── services/
    ├── workflow_service.py  # Business logic layer
        ├── validate_workflow() # Workflow orchestration
        ├── execute_workflow()
        └── topological_sort()

    ├── llm_service.py       # Check workflow validity
        ├── generate_response() # Run workflow steps
        ├── build_prompt()
        └── stream_response()   # Order components

    ├── vector_service.py    # LLM integration
        ├── generate_embeddings() # Handle streaming
        ├── store_embeddings()
        └── search_similar()     # Vector operations

    └── document_service.py  # Create embeddings

```

```

    └── extract_text()          # Extract from PDF/TXT
    └── chunk_text()           # Split into chunks
    └── process_document()     # Full pipeline

database/                               # Data access layer
    ├── models.py              # SQLAlchemy models
    │   ├── Document           # Document metadata
    │   ├── Workflow            # Workflow definition
    │   ├── ChatSession         # Chat session
    │   └── ChatMessage         # Individual messages

    └── database.py             # Database connection
        ├── engine               # SQLAlchemy engine
        ├── SessionLocal         # Session factory
        └── get_db()              # Dependency injection

schemas/                                # Pydantic schemas
    ├── chat.py                # Chat request/response
    ├── document.py            # Document schemas
    └── workflow.py             # Workflow schemas

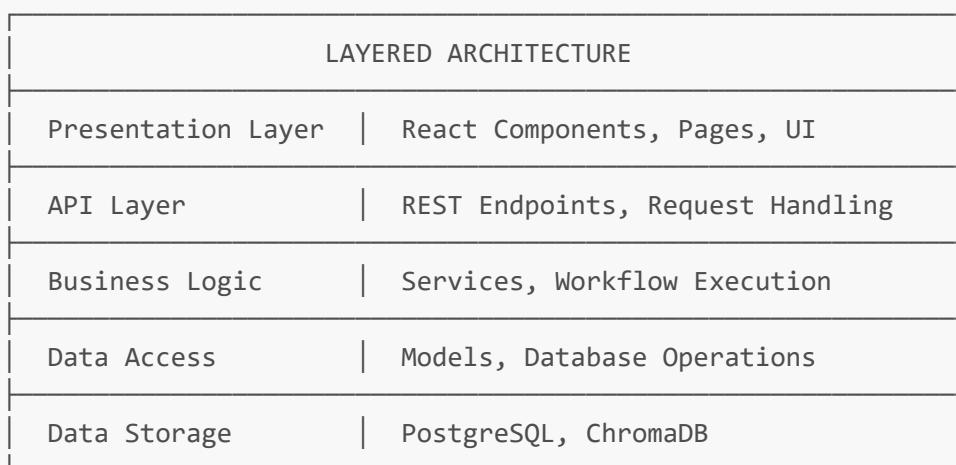
core/
    └── config.py              # Core configuration
        ├── DATABASE_URL         # Settings management
        ├── GOOGLE_API_KEY
        └── Other environment vars

main.py                                  # Application entry point
    ├── FastAPI app initialization
    ├── CORS middleware
    ├── Route registration
    └── Startup/shutdown events

```

Modular Design Principles

1. Separation of Concerns



2. Component Independence

Each component is self-contained and can be:

- **Developed** independently
- **Tested** in isolation
- **Deployed** separately
- **Scaled** individually

3. Clear Interfaces

```
# Service Interface Example
class LLMService:
    def generate_response(query: str, context: str, config: dict) -> str:
        """
        Input: Query, context, configuration
        Output: Generated response
        Dependencies: Google Gemini API
        """
        pass

class VectorService:
    def search_similar(query: str, top_k: int) -> List[str]:
        """
        Input: Search query, number of results
        Output: List of similar documents
        Dependencies: ChromaDB
        """
        pass
```

4. Dependency Injection

```
# FastAPI Dependency Injection
def get_db():
    db = SessionLocal()
    try:
        yield db
    finally:
        db.close()

@router.post("/workflows/")
def create_workflow(
    workflow: WorkflowCreate,
    db: Session = Depends(get_db) # Injected dependency
):
    return workflow_service.create(db, workflow)
```

5. Configuration Management

```
# Centralized configuration
class Settings(BaseSettings):
    DATABASE_URL: str
    GOOGLE_API_KEY: str
    SECRET_KEY: str

    class Config:
        env_file = ".env"

settings = Settings() # Single source of truth
```

Workflow Execution Flow

WORKFLOW EXECUTION PIPELINE

1. RECEIVE REQUEST

```
POST /api/v1/workflows/execute
Body: { workflow_id: 1, query: "What is AI?" }
|
```



2. LOAD WORKFLOW

```
workflow_service.get_workflow(workflow_id)
    ↳ Fetch from database
        ↳ Parse components and connections
|
```



3. VALIDATE WORKFLOW

```
workflow_service.validate_workflow(workflow)
    ↳ Check all components are connected
    ↳ Verify no cycles exist
    ↳ Ensure valid configuration
|
```



4. TOPOLOGICAL SORT

```
workflow_service.topological_sort(components, connections)
    ↳ Determine execution order
        ↳ [User Query → Knowledge Base → LLM → Output]
|
```



5. EXECUTE COMPONENTS IN ORDER

```
| ↳ Execute: User Query Component
|     Input: { query: "What is AI?" }
|     Output: { query: "What is AI?" }

| ↳ Execute: Knowledge Base Component
|     Input: { query: "What is AI?" }
|     Process:
```

```

    |→ vector_service.generate_embeddings(query)
    |→ vector_service.search_similar(embedding, top_k=3)
    |→ Retrieve relevant document chunks
    Output: { context: "AI is...", sources: [...] }

→ Execute: LLM Engine Component
Input: { query: "What is AI?", context: "AI is..." }
Process:
    |→ llm_service.build_prompt(query, context, config)
    |→ llm_service.generate_response(prompt)
    |→ Call Google Gemini API
Output: { response: "Artificial Intelligence is..." }

→ Execute: Output Component
Input: { response: "Artificial Intelligence is..." }
Output: { formatted_response: "...", metadata: {...} }

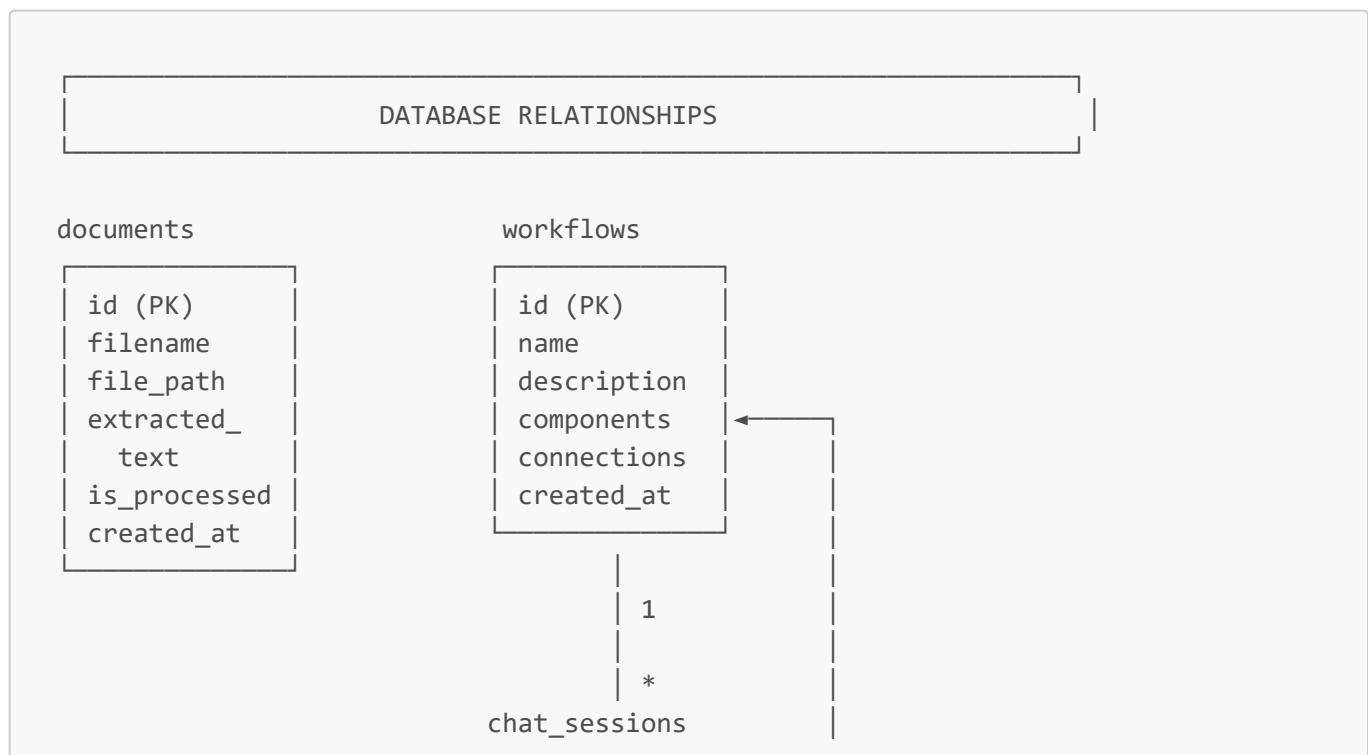
|↓
▼

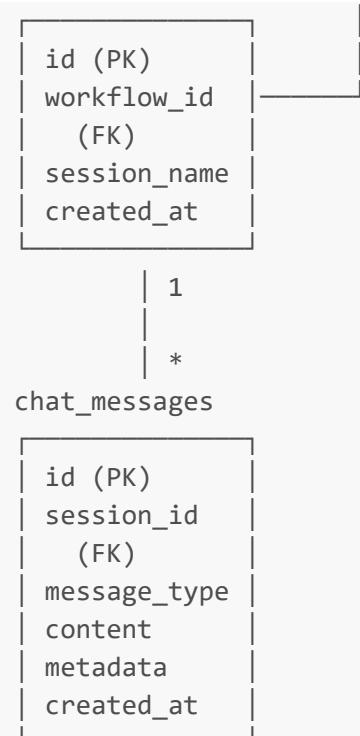
6. SAVE TO DATABASE
chat_service.save_message(session_id, message)
|→ Save user message
|→ Save assistant response
|↓
▼

7. RETURN RESPONSE
Response: {
    "response": "Artificial Intelligence is...",
    "sources": [...],
    "execution_time": 2.5
}

```

Database Schema Relationships





Relationships:

- One Workflow has Many ChatSessions (1:N)
- One ChatSession has Many ChatMessages (1:N)
- Documents are independent (no foreign keys)

Technology Stack Summary

TECHNOLOGY STACK	
Frontend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • React 18 - UI framework • Vite - Build tool • ReactFlow - Workflow visualization • Axios - HTTP client • React Router - Navigation • Lucide React - Icons • Nginx - Web server (production)
Backend	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FastAPI - Web framework • Python 3.11 - Programming language • SQLAlchemy - ORM • Pydantic - Data validation • Uvicorn - ASGI server • Alembic - Database migrations
Database & Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PostgreSQL 15 - Relational database • ChromaDB - Vector database

AI & ML	
• Google Gemini	- LLM & Embeddings
• PyMuPDF	- PDF text extraction
DevOps	
• Docker	- Containerization
• Docker Compose	- Multi-container orchestration
• Git	- Version control

Key Design Patterns

1. Service Layer Pattern

- Business logic separated from API endpoints
- Reusable across different endpoints
- Easy to test and maintain

2. Repository Pattern

- Data access abstracted through models
- Database operations centralized
- Easy to switch databases

3. Dependency Injection

- Loose coupling between components
- Easy to mock for testing
- Flexible configuration

4. Factory Pattern

- Node types created dynamically
- Component configuration flexible
- Easy to add new component types

5. Observer Pattern

- React state management
- Real-time UI updates
- Event-driven architecture

Extensibility Points

The architecture supports easy extension:

1. **New Component Types:** Add to `CustomNodes.jsx`
2. **New LLM Providers:** Extend `llm_service.py`
3. **New Document Types:** Extend `document_service.py`

4. **New API Endpoints:** Add to `api/endpoints/`
5. **New Database Tables:** Add to `models.py` + Alembic migration

Performance Considerations

- **Async Operations:** FastAPI async endpoints for I/O operations
- **Database Indexing:** Indexes on frequently queried columns
- **Connection Pooling:** SQLAlchemy connection pool
- **Caching:** ChromaDB persistent storage
- **Lazy Loading:** React components loaded on demand
- **Code Splitting:** Vite automatic code splitting