

1 System Components & Responsibilities

| Component | Responsibility |
|---|--|
| API Gateway (<code>server.js</code>) | Handles incoming HTTP requests, routes them to the correct controllers. |
| Multer (<code>uploadRoutes.js</code>) | Handles CSV file uploads and validation. |
| CSV Parser (<code>uploadRoutes.js</code>) | Reads and parses CSV data. |
| MongoDB (<code>Request.js</code> , <code>Product.js</code>) | Stores metadata about processing requests and images. |
| Image Processing Service (<code>imageProcessing.js</code>) | Downloads, compresses, and saves images locally. |
| Static File Server (<code>server.js</code>) | Serves processed images via <code>http://localhost:3000/images/{filename}</code> . |
| Webhook Handling (<code>imageProcessing.js</code>) | Sends a POST request to a webhook URL after processing completes. |

2 Sequence Flow

Client Uploads CSV

- The `/upload` API is called with a CSV file and optional `webhookUrl`.
- The file is parsed, and request metadata is stored in MongoDB.
- The `processImages()` function is triggered asynchronously.

Image Processing

- Each image URL is downloaded using `axios`.
- The image is compressed using `sharp` (50% quality).
- The compressed image is saved locally in `/uploads/`.
- The new image URL (`http://localhost:3000/images/{filename}`) is stored in MongoDB.

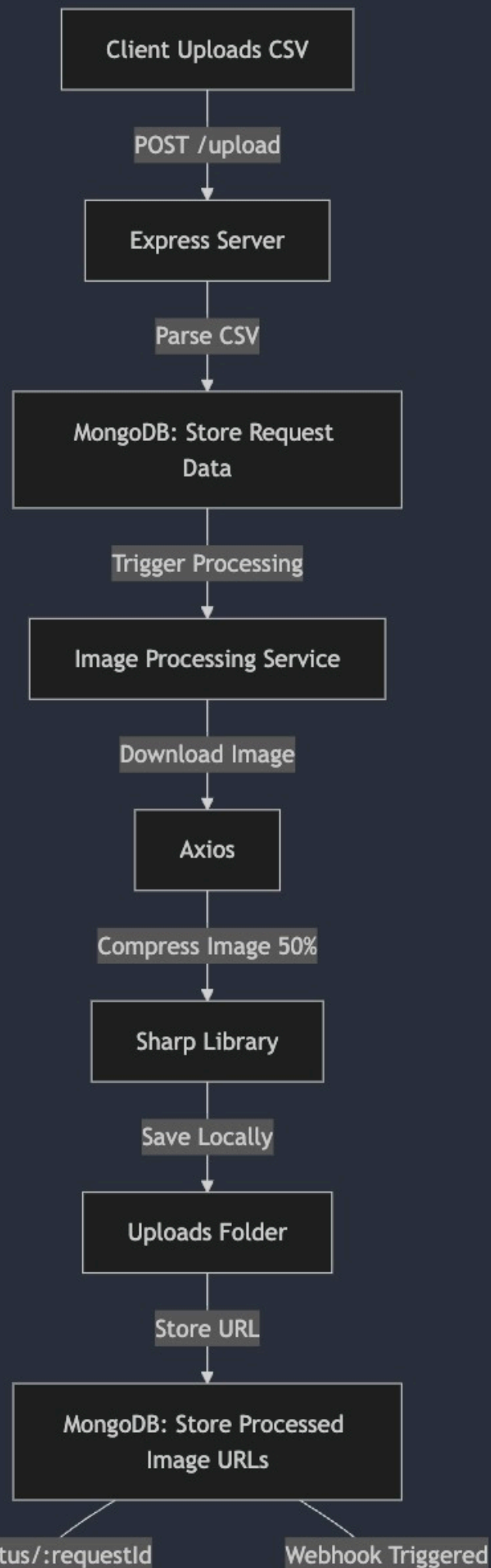
Status Checking

- The `/status/:requestId` API retrieves processing status and image URLs from MongoDB.

Webhook Notification

- If a `webhookUrl` was provided, a POST request is sent once processing is complete.

3 Visual Diagram



4 Summary of Components & Functionality

● API Gateway (`server.js`)

- Handles `/upload` and `/status/:requestId` routes.
- Serves images via `/images/{filename}`.

● File Upload & Parsing (`uploadRoutes.js`)

- Uses `multer` to handle CSV uploads.
- Parses CSV and stores metadata in MongoDB.

● Image Processing (`imageProcessing.js`)

- Fetches images using `axios`.
- Compresses images with `sharp`.
- Saves and stores processed image URLs.

● Webhook Handling (`imageProcessing.js`)

- Sends notifications once processing completes.

1 Database Schema

The system uses **MongoDB** with two collections:

1. **requests** → Tracks processing requests.
2. **products** → Stores product details and processed image URLs.

MongoDB Schema Definition

1. requests Collection

| Field | Type | Description |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| <code>_id</code> | <code>ObjectId</code> | Unique ID generated by MongoDB. |
| <code>requestId</code> | <code>String</code> | Unique identifier for the request (UUID). |
| <code>status</code> | <code>String</code> | Status of processing (<code>pending</code> , <code>processing</code> , <code>completed</code>). |
| <code>products</code> | <code>Array</code> | List of products associated with this request. |
| <code>webhookUrl</code> | <code>String</code> | URL to notify when processing completes (optional). |

2. products Collection

| Field | Type | Description |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| <code>_id</code> | <code>ObjectId</code> | Unique ID generated by MongoDB. |
| <code>requestId</code> | <code>String</code> | Unique request ID this product belongs to. |
| <code>productName</code> | <code>String</code> | Name of the product. |
| <code>inputImages</code> | <code>Array[String]</code> | List of original image URLs. |
| <code>outputImages</code> | <code>Array[String]</code> | List of processed image URLs. |

2 API Documentation

Base URL

```
http://localhost:3000
```

1. Upload CSV (Asynchronous Processing)

- **Endpoint:** `POST /upload`
- **Description:** Uploads a CSV file, validates the format, and starts image processing asynchronously.
- **Request Format (Multipart Form-Data):**

| Key | Type | Required | Description |
|------------|--------|----------|--|
| file | File | ✓ Yes | CSV file containing product & image URLs. |
| webhookUrl | String | ✗ No | Optional webhook URL for processing completion notification. |

- **Response (201 Created):**

```
{
  "requestId": "1e25f846-de38-4d6c-8e8e-c157e1e73bb9"
}
```

2. Check Processing Status

- **Endpoint:** `GET /status/:requestId`
- **Description:** Retrieves the processing status and processed image URLs.
- **Request Parameters:**

| Parameter | Type | Required | Description |
|------------------------|---------------------|---|---|
| <code>requestId</code> | <code>String</code> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | Request ID returned from <code>/upload</code> . |

- **Response (200 OK):**

```
{
  "status": "completed",
  "products": [
    {
      "productName": "SKU1",
      "inputImages": [
        "https://sample-videos.com/img/Sample-jpg-image-50kb.jpg"
      ],
      "outputImages": [
        "http://localhost:3000/images/processed-1.jpg"
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

3. Webhook Notification (Sent by Server)

- Method: **POST**
- Description: The backend automatically sends a webhook notification when processing is completed.
- Example Payload:

json

```
{  
  "requestId": "1e25f846-de38-4d6c-8e8e-c157e1e73bb9",  
  "status": "completed"  
}
```


3 Asynchronous Workers Documentation

Overview

The system processes images asynchronously to avoid blocking the API.

- Step 1: The `/upload` API stores the request in MongoDB with `status: "processing"`.
- Step 2: A background worker function (`processImages()`) handles image compression outside the request-response cycle.
- Step 3: After processing, images are stored, and the request `status` is updated to `"completed"`.
- Step 4: If a `webhookUrl` was provided, the system sends a notification.

Worker Function (`processImages()`)

```

async function processImages(requestId, products, webhookUrl) {
  for (let product of products) {
    if (!product["Input Image Urls"]) {
      console.error(`Skipping product ${product["Product Name"]}: Missing Input Image Urls`);
      continue;
    }
    const outputImages = [];
    for (let url of product["Input Image Urls"].split(",")) {
      try {
        const response = await axios({ url: url.trim(), responseType: "arraybuffer" });
        const compressedBuffer = await sharp(response.data).jpeg({ quality: 50 }).toBuffer();
        const filename = `${uuidv4()}.jpg`;
        const filepath = path.join(__dirname, "../uploads", filename);
        fs.writeFileSync(filepath, compressedBuffer);
        outputImages.push(`http://localhost:${port}/images/${filename}`);
      } catch (error) {
        console.error("Image processing error", error);
      }
    }
    await Product.create({
      requestId,
      productName: product["Product Name"],
      inputImages: product["Input Image Urls"].split(","),
      outputImages,
    });
  }
  await Request.findOneAndUpdate({ requestId }, { status: "completed" });
  if (webhookUrl) axios.post(webhookUrl, { requestId, status: "completed" });
}

```

Why is This Asynchronous?

- The worker does not block API requests.
- Clients get an immediate response (**requestId**) without waiting for images to be processed.
- Scalable: Can be extended with message queues like RabbitMQ or Redis.

| Section | Details |
|----------------------|--|
| Database Schema | <code>requests</code> collection tracks processing, <code>products</code> stores image data. |
| API Documentation | <code>/upload</code> , <code>/status/:requestId</code> , webhook documentation. |
| Asynchronous Workers | <code>processImages()</code> runs separately for efficient image compression. |

Postman collection :-

<https://speeding-flare-935611.postman.co/workspace/CRUD-App~e7795aaa-54ef-4505-a156-e36196e348dd/collection/15877212-0b27d794-f5af-4136-82af-0e19c20c99f0?action=share&creator=15877212>

Github Link:-

<https://github.com/Sumedh-stack/csv-image-processing-api>