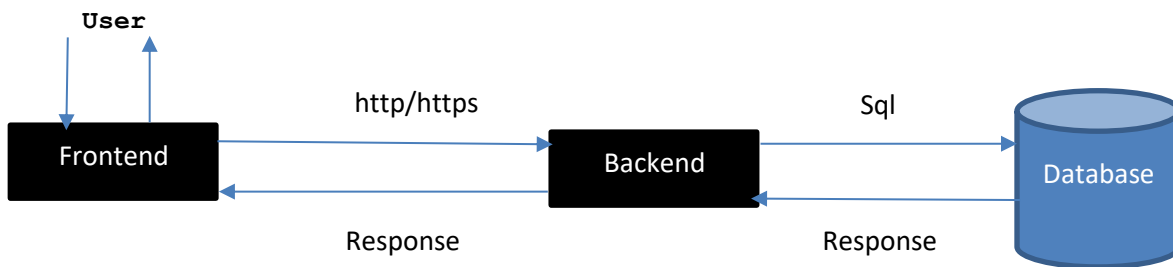


1. Architecture Diagram

A simple diagram for the recipe collection app



- **User:** Visits the app in a browser
 - **Frontend:** HTML/CSS/JS running in browser
 - **Backend:** Server (e.g., Node.js) that handles logic
 - **Database:** Stores recipes permanently
 - **HTTP:** Protocol used to send requests (GET, POST, PUT and DELETE)
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2. Identify the Components

Where is the recipe data stored?

The recipes are stored in a **database** (e.g., SQL database like PostgreSQL / MySQL, or even a simple JSON file). The backend reads from and writes to this database.

How does the frontend communicate with the backend?

The frontend communicates with the backend using **HTTP requests** (Such as GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) to a set of API endpoints such as:

- GET /recipes → fetch all recipes
- GET /recipes/:id → fetch one recipe
- POST /recipes → add new
- PUT /recipes/:id → edit
- DELETE /recipes/:id → remove

These requests are sent by the frontend (in JavaScript fetch calls) and received by the backend API.

What happens when a user adds a new recipe?

1. User fills form in the frontend (title/ingredients/instructions)
2. Frontend sends POST /recipes to backend with recipe data
3. Backend receives it, validates, and saves to database
4. Backend returns success to frontend
5. Frontend shows updated recipe list or confirmation message



3. Sequence Diagrams

1. Adding a New Recipe

User → Frontend → Backend → Database
User clicks "Add Recipe"
Frontend sends POST /recipes with recipe data
Backend saves data to database
Backend sends success response
Frontend updates page

Key HTTP method: POST
Flow focuses on saving new data

2. Viewing a Specific Recipe

User → Frontend → Backend → Database
User opens specific recipe
Frontend sends GET /recipes/:id
Backend fetches recipe from database
Backend returns recipe data
Frontend displays recipe

Key HTTP method: GET
Flow focuses on retrieving existing data

3. Editing an Existing Recipe

User → Frontend → Backend → Database
User clicks "Edit"
Frontend sends PUT /recipes/:id with updated data
Backend updates record in database
Backend sends success response
Frontend refreshes the display

Key HTTP method: PUT

Flow focuses on updating stored data

4. Delete an Existing Recipe

User → Frontend → Backend → Database
User clicks "Delete"
Frontend sends DELETE /recipes/:id
Backend Delete record in database
Backend sends success response
Frontend refreshes the display

Key HTTP method: DELETE

Flow focuses on deleting stored data

