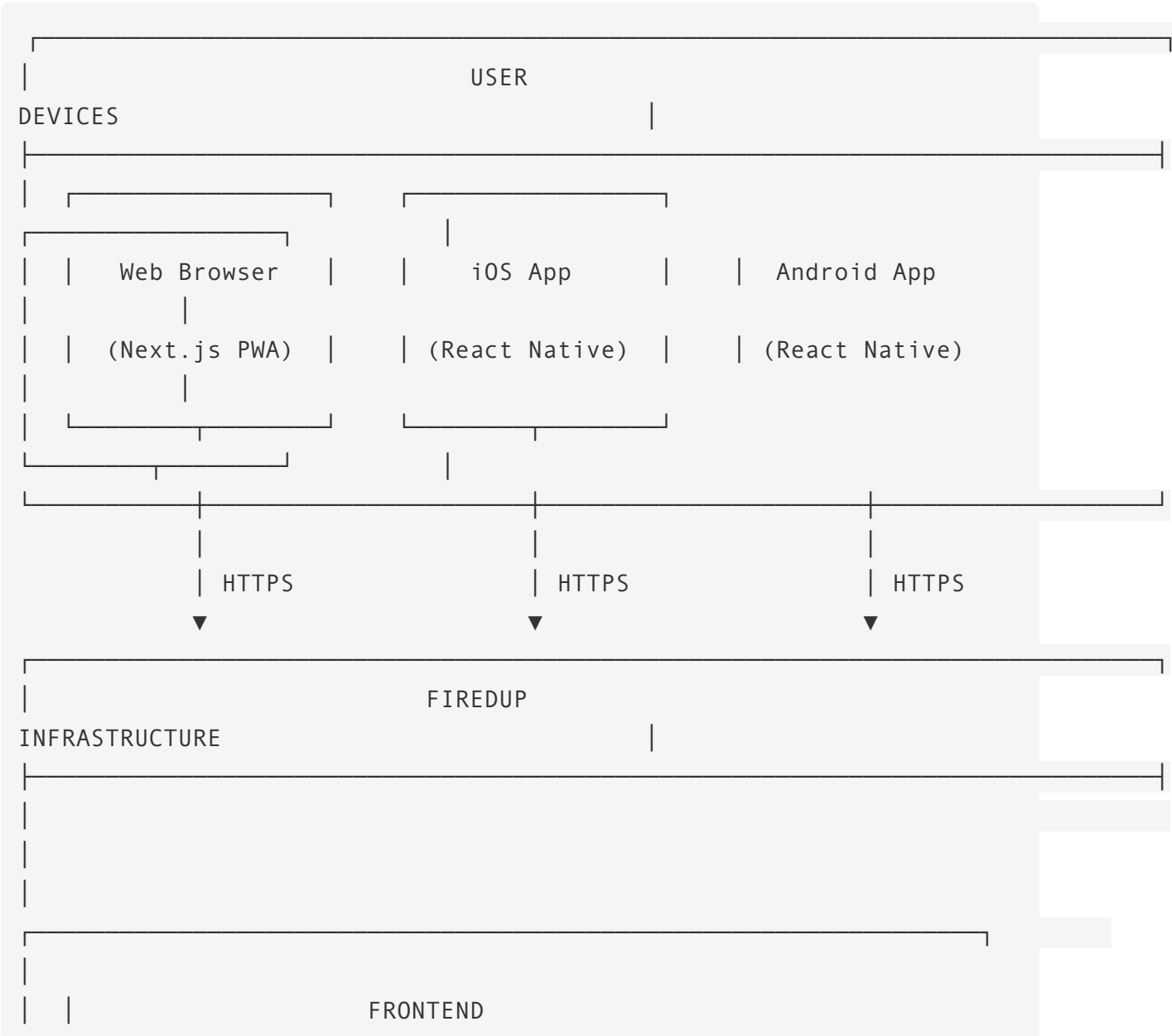


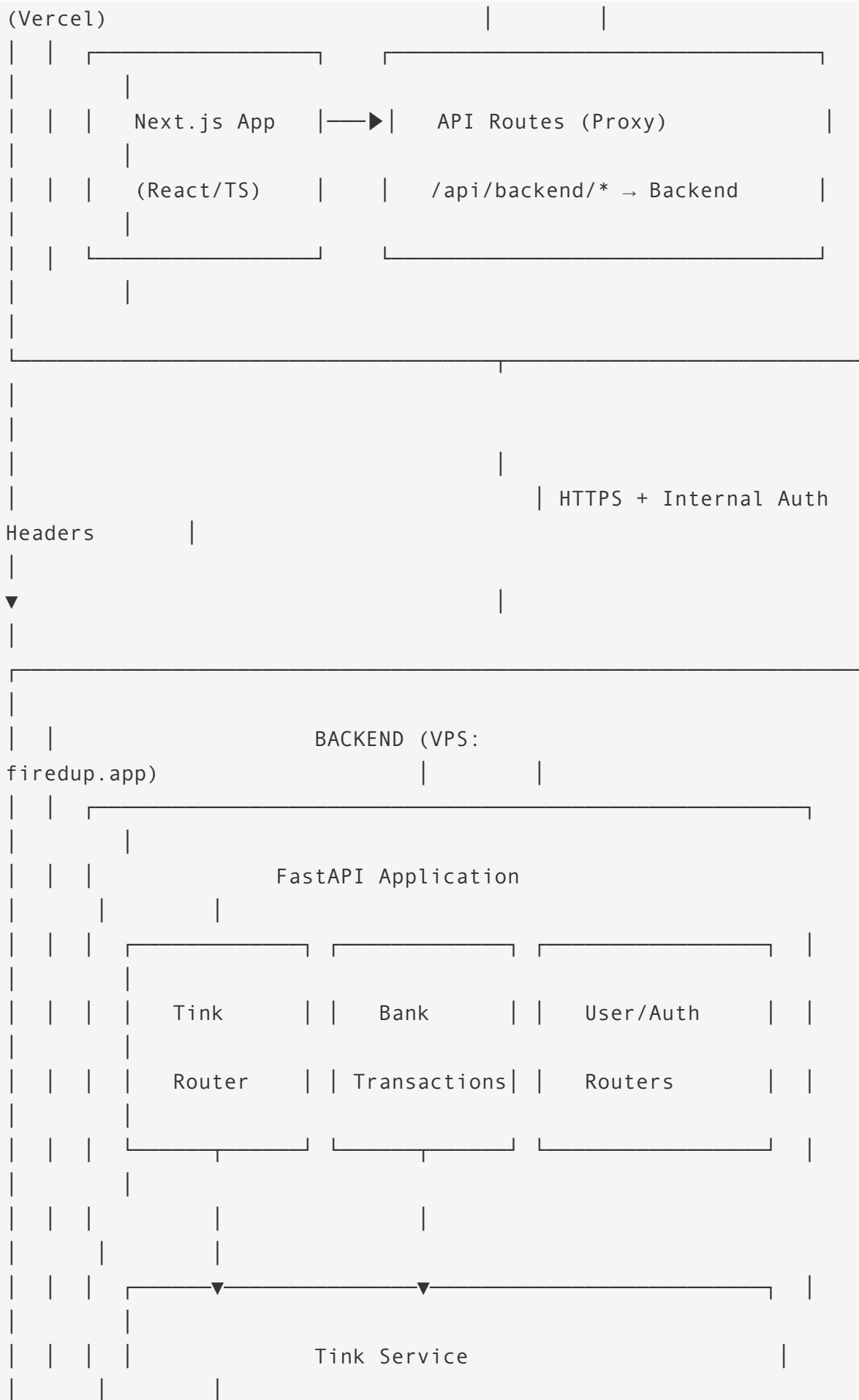
# Technical Architecture

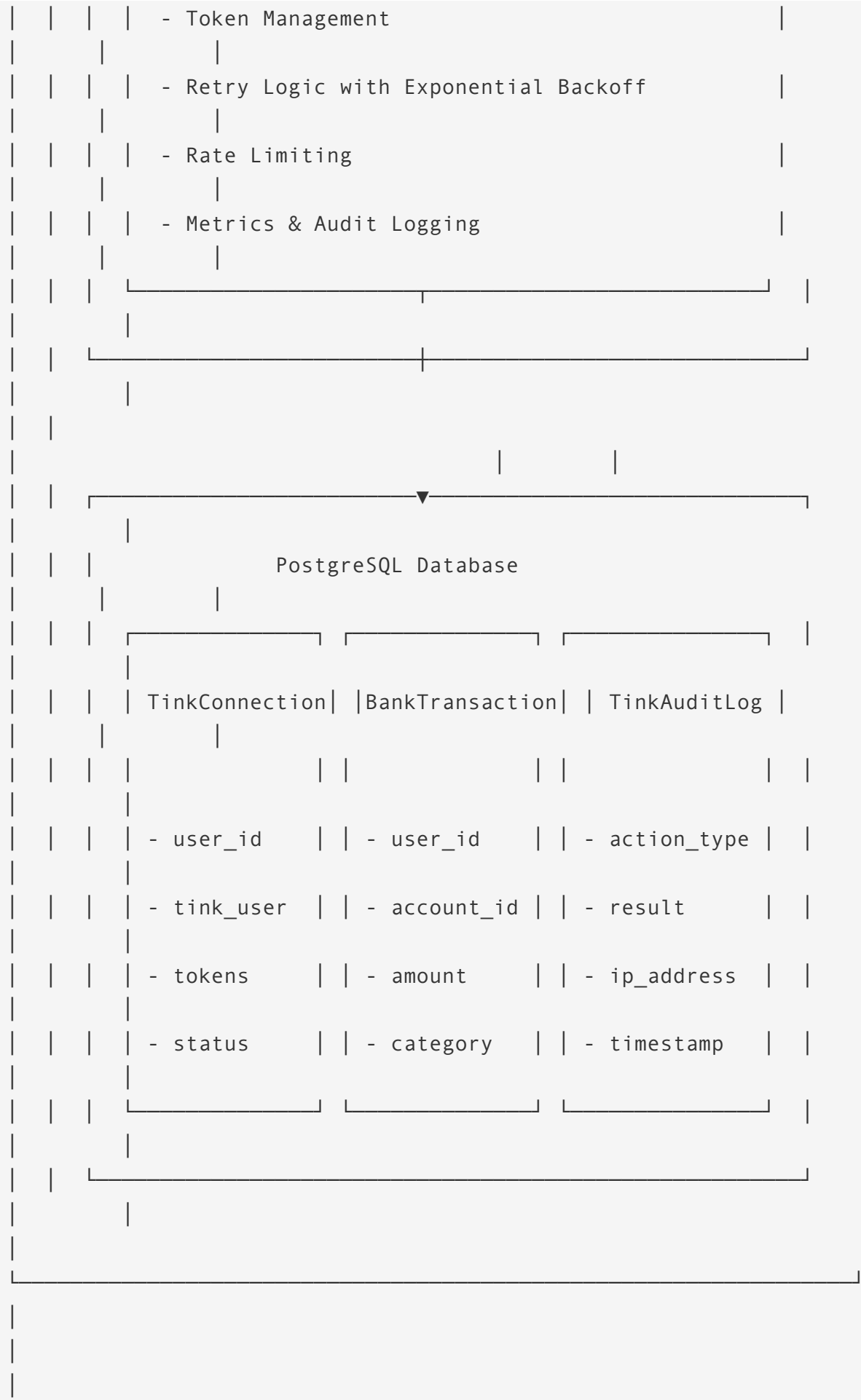
## System Overview

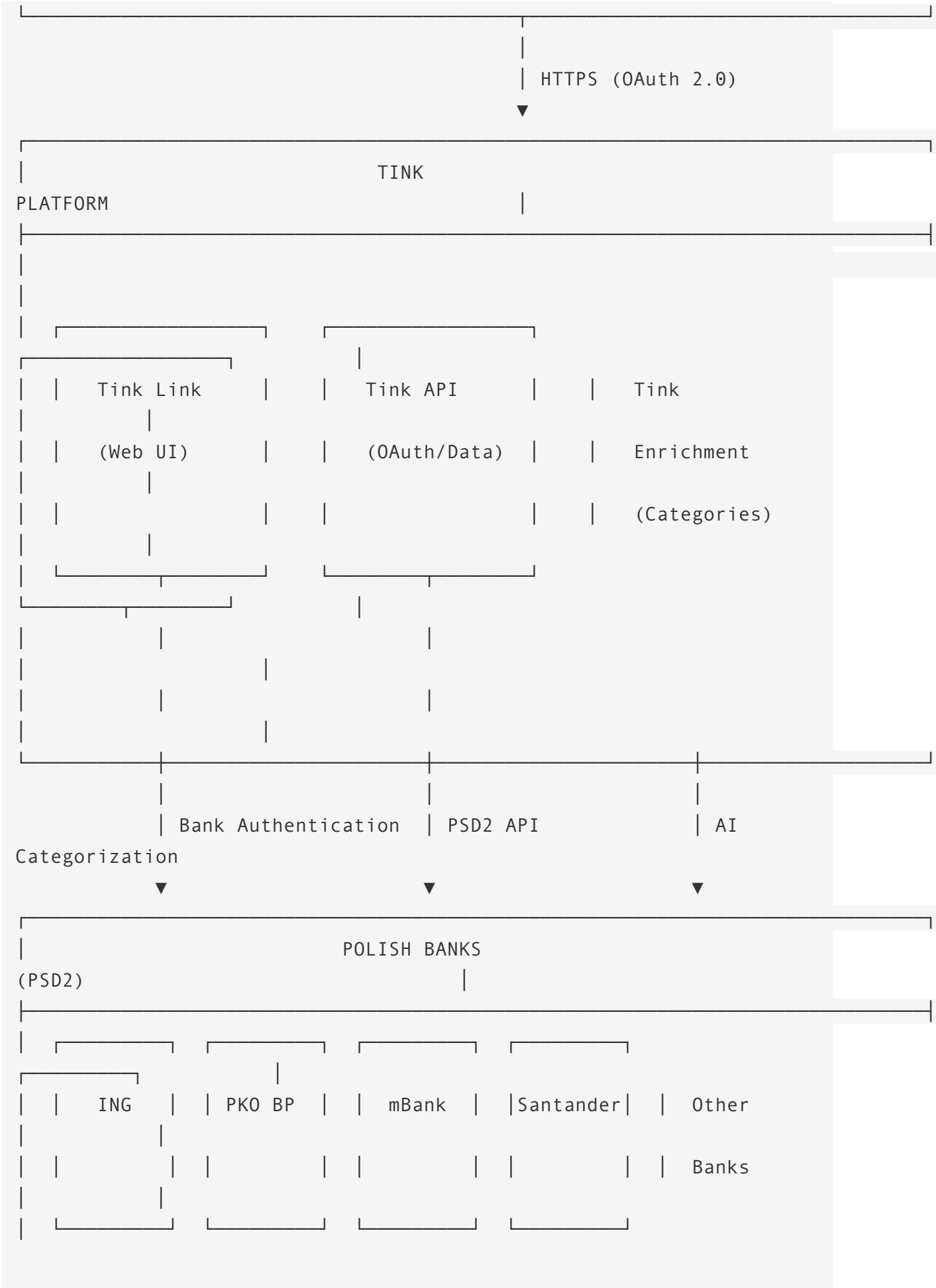
FiredUp is built as a modern SaaS application with a clear separation between frontend, backend, and third-party integrations. The Tink integration follows Tink's recommended Platform model using the Connectivity API v1.

## Architecture Diagram



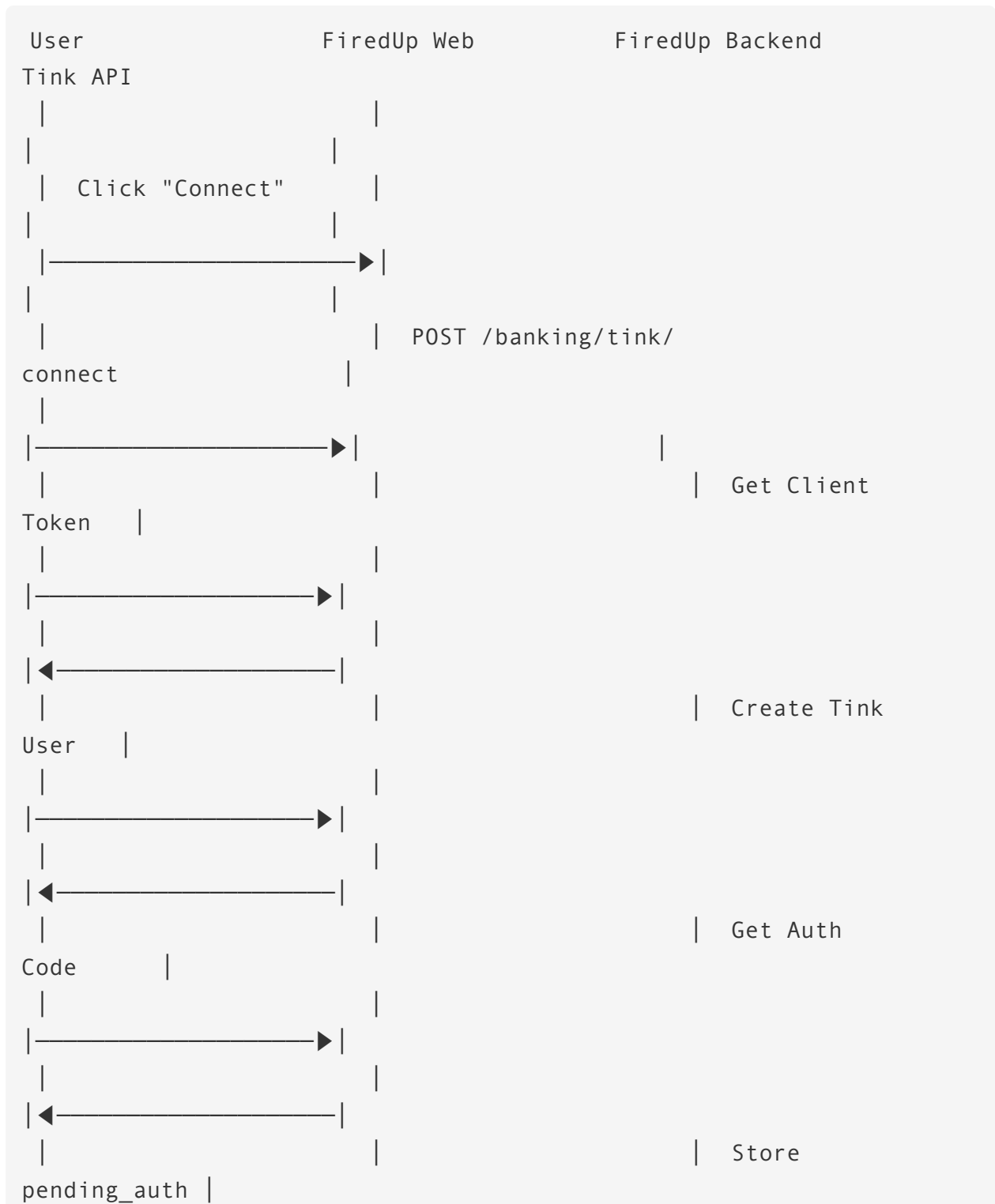


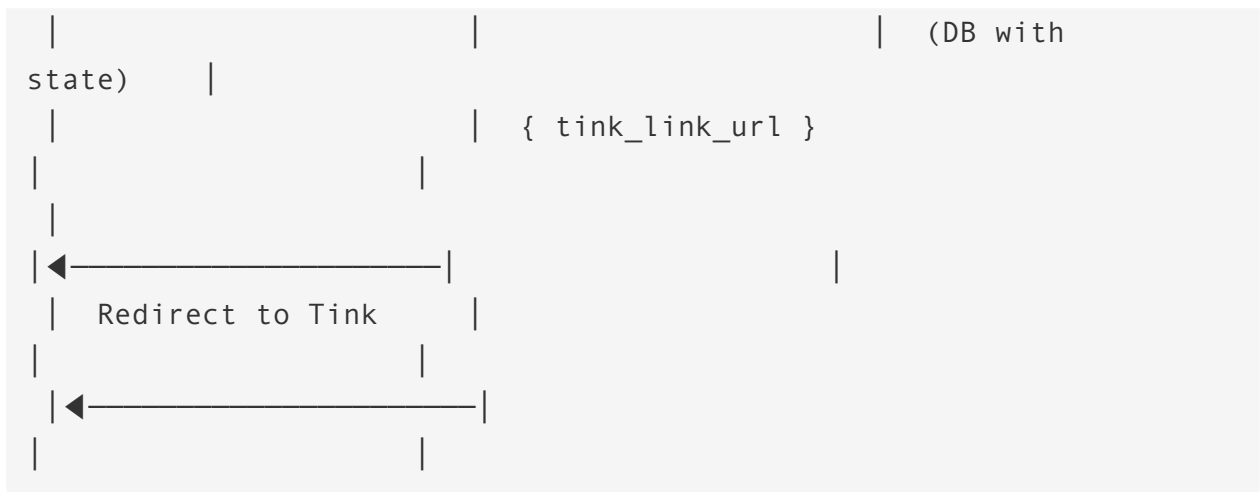




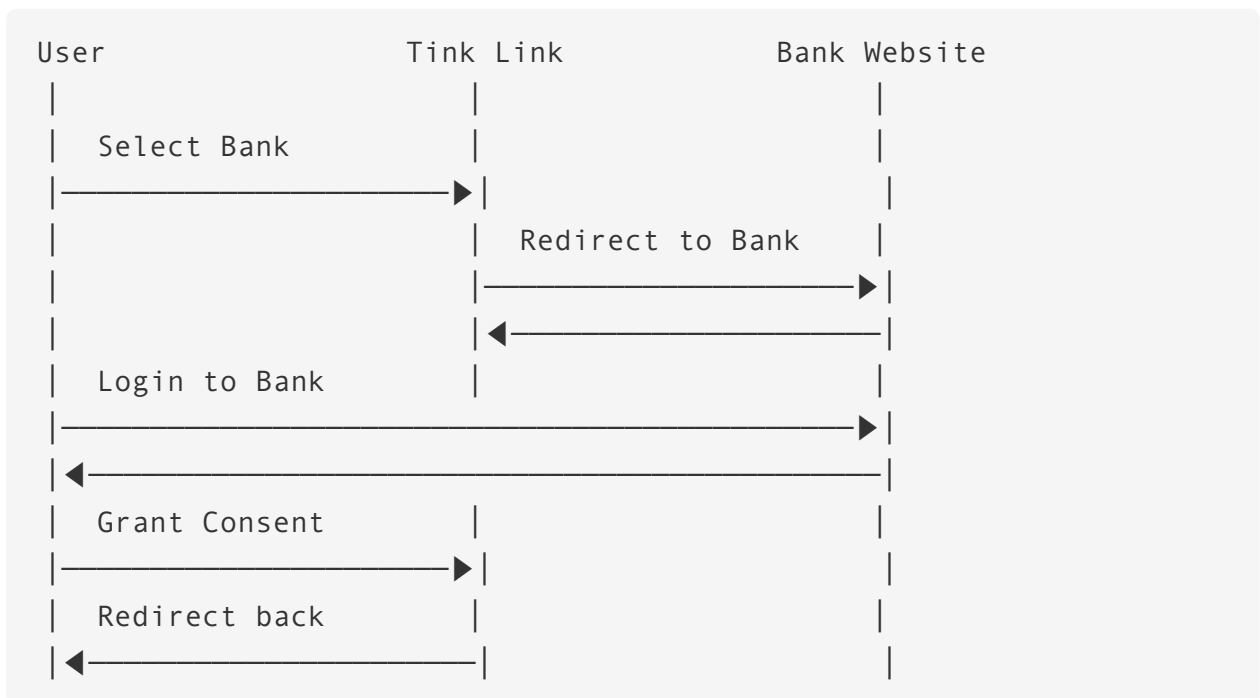
## Data Flow: Bank Connection

### Step 1: Initiate Connection

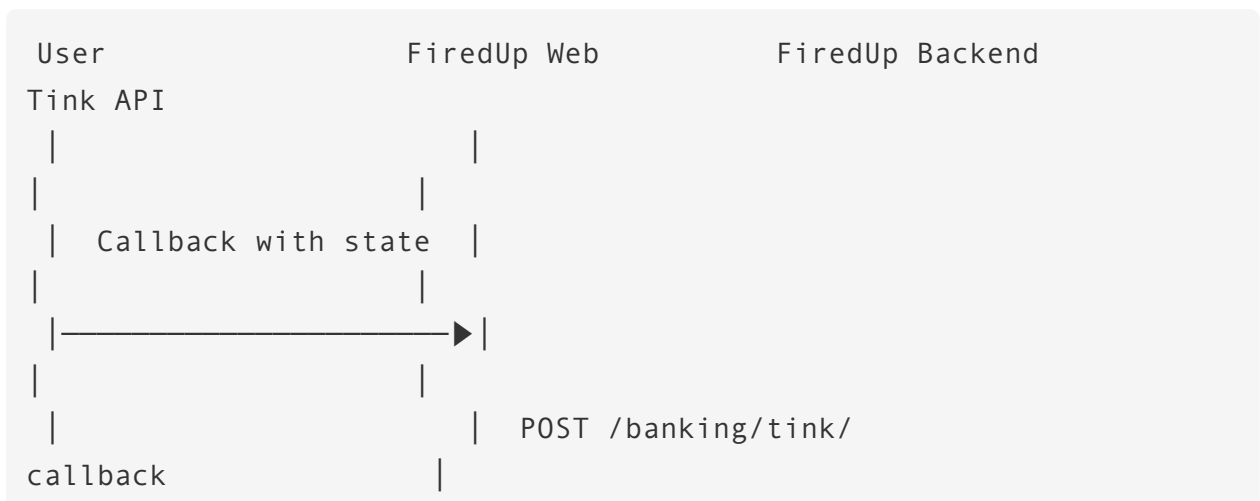


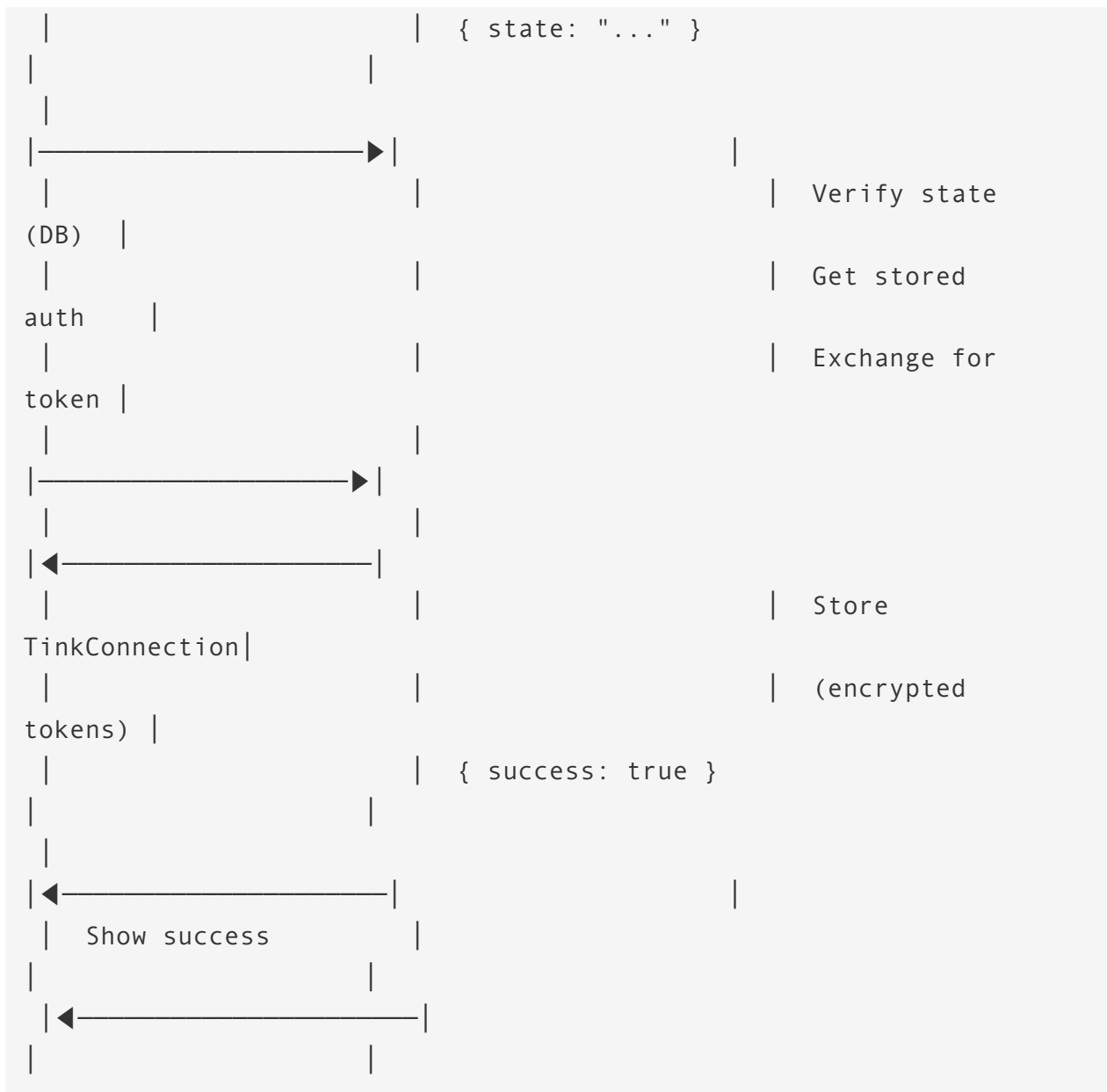


## Step 2: Bank Authentication (via Tink Link)

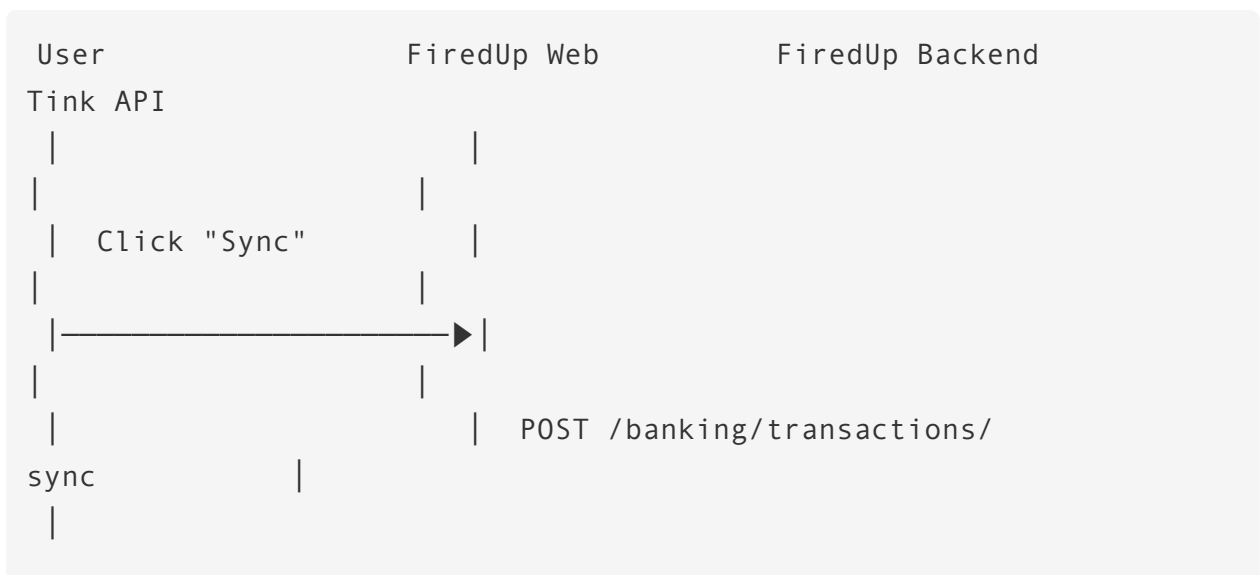


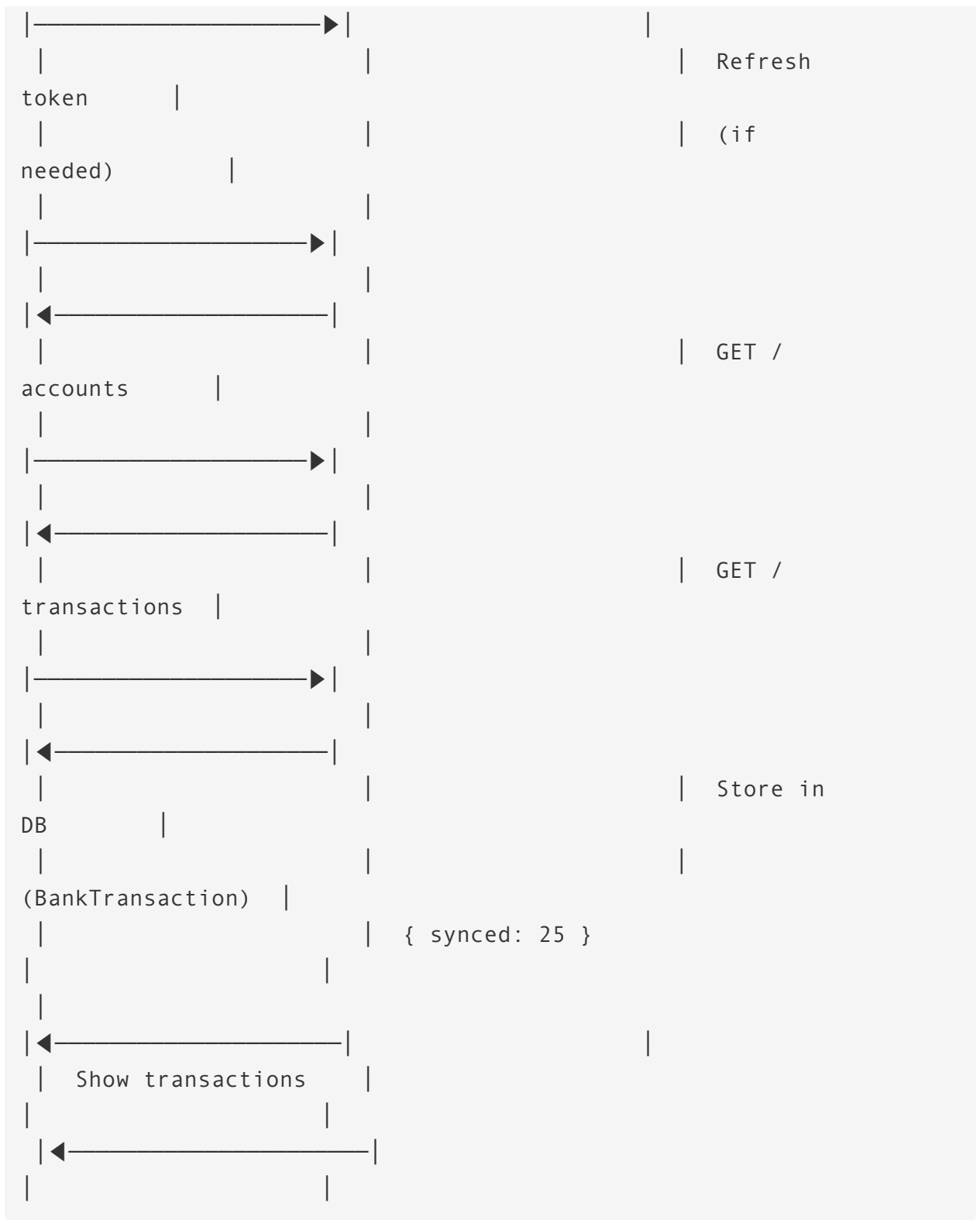
## Step 3: Complete Connection





## Step 4: Data Synchronization







# Key Components

## Backend Services

Service	File	Responsibility
TinkService	backend/app/services/tink_service.py	OAuth flow, token management, API calls
TinkMetricsService	backend/app/services/tink_metrics_service.py	Request metrics, performance monitoring
AuditService	backend/app/services/audit_service.py	Security audit logging

## Database Models

Model	Table	Purpose
TinkConnection	tink_connections	Store user's bank connection and tokens
TinkPendingAuth	tink_pending_auth	Temporary auth state during OAuth flow
BankTransaction	bank_transactions	Imported transactions from banks
TinkAuditLog	tink_audit_logs	Security and compliance audit trail

## API Endpoints

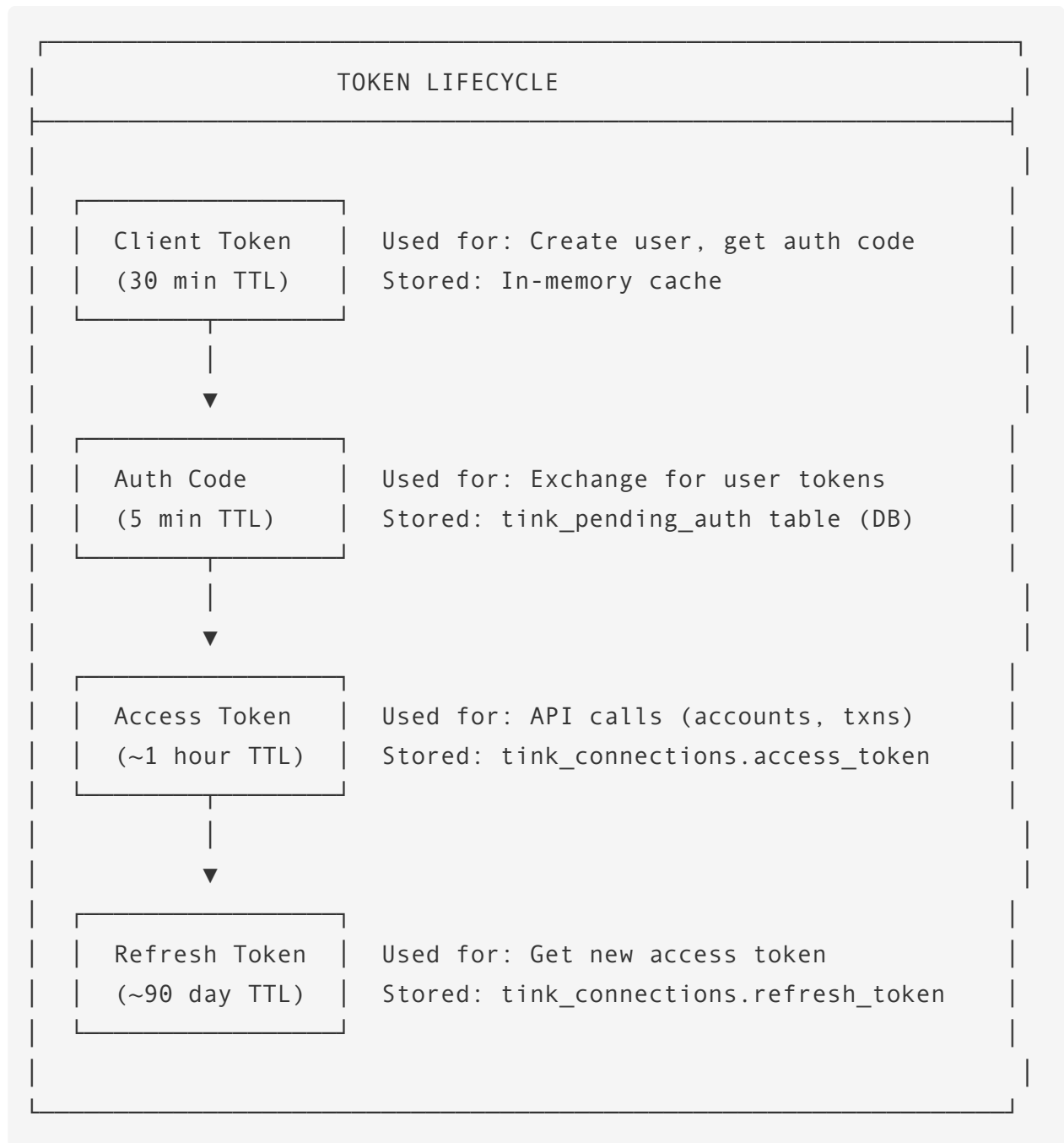
Endpoint	Method	Purpose
/banking/tink/connect	POST	Initiate bank connection
/banking/tink/callback	POST	Handle OAuth callback
/banking/tink/connections	GET	List user's connections
/banking/tink/connections/{id}	DELETE	Disconnect bank
/banking/transactions/sync	POST	Sync transactions from Tink
/banking/transactions	GET	List imported transactions

---

## Security Architecture

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### Token Management



### State Token Protection (CSRF)

The state token used in the OAuth flow is protected using HMAC-SHA256:

```
# Generation
state = secrets.token_urlsafe(32) # Random 32-byte token
signature = hmac.new(
    secret_key.encode(),
    state.encode(),
    hashlib.sha256
).digest()
signed_state = base64.urlsafe_b64encode(state + signature)

# Verification
# 1. Decode and split state and signature
# 2. Recompute HMAC with stored secret
# 3. Compare signatures (constant-time)
# 4. Verify state exists in tink_pending_auth table
# 5. Mark state as used (prevent replay)
```

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## Infrastructure

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### Production Environment

Component	Provider	Location
Frontend	Vercel	EU (fra1)
Backend	VPS	EU (Germany)
Database	PostgreSQL	Same VPS
Domain	Cloudflare	DNS/CDN

### Environment Variables

Variable	Purpose	Storage
TINK_CLIENT_ID	Tink app identifier	Server env
TINK_CLIENT_SECRET	Tink app secret	Server env (encrypted)
TINK_REDIRECT_URI	OAuth callback URL	Server env

Variable	Purpose	Storage
DATABASE_URL	PostgreSQL connection	Server env
SENTRY_DSN	Error monitoring	Server env

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## Monitoring & Observability

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### Error Monitoring

- **Sentry** for exception tracking
- Automatic alert on error rate spikes
- Stack traces with request context

### Metrics

- TinkMetricsService tracks:
  - Request counts by endpoint
  - Response times (p50, p95, p99)
  - Error rates by type
  - Token refresh frequency

### Audit Logging

- TinkAuditLog captures:
    - All connection attempts (success/failure)
    - Token refresh operations
    - Data sync operations
    - Disconnection events
- 

## Scalability Considerations

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### Current Design (100-1,000 users)

- Single backend instance
- Direct database writes
- On-demand synchronization

## Future Scaling Options (1,000+ users)

- Add background job queue (Celery + Redis)
  - Implement scheduled sync jobs
  - Add read replicas for database
  - Horizontal scaling of API servers
- 

## Document Revision

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Version	Date	Changes
1.0	February 2026	Initial version