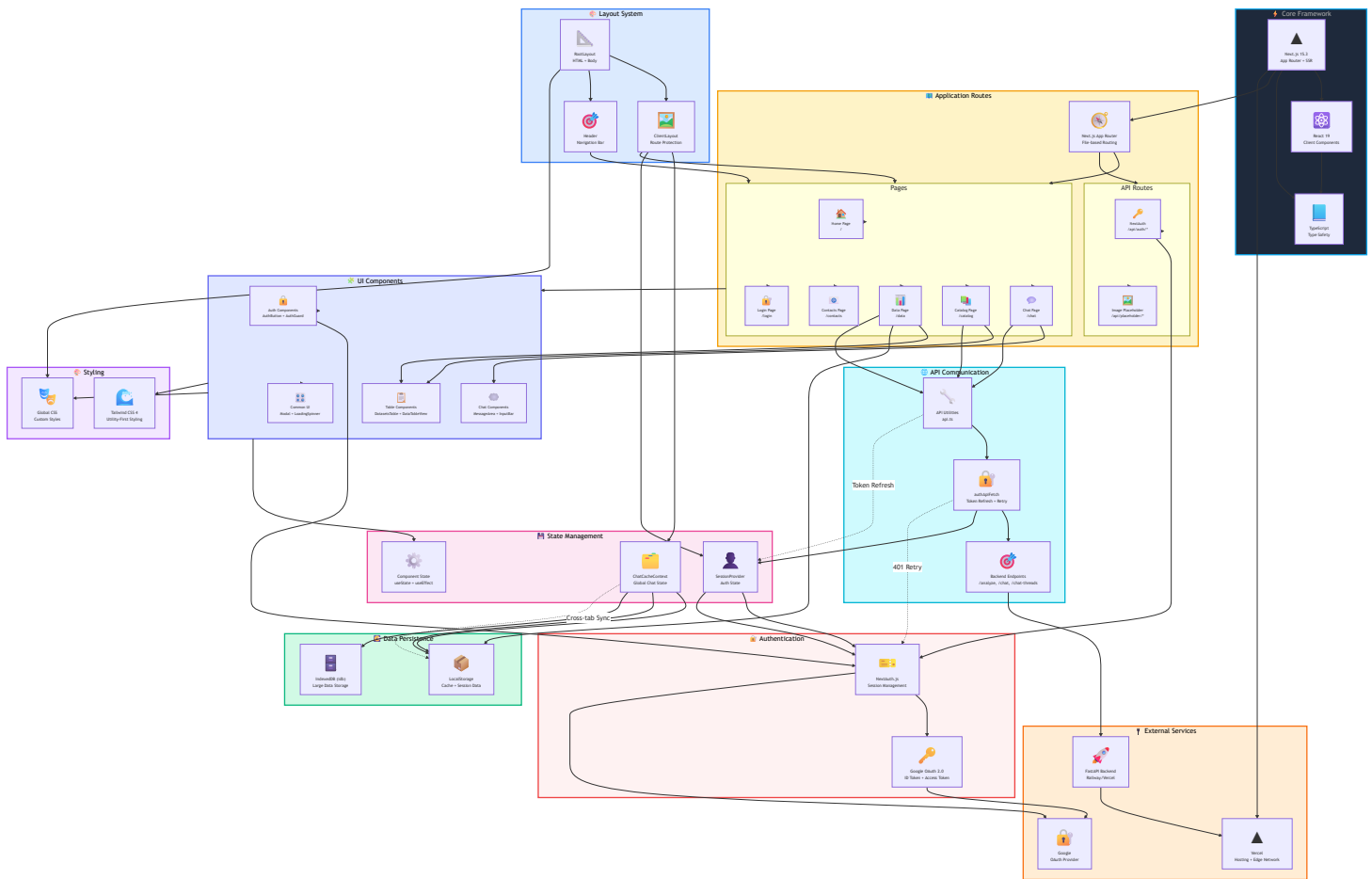


# Frontend Architecture Diagram



## Architecture Overview

### Key Architectural Patterns

- Component-Based Architecture:** React components organized by feature and reusability
- Layered Architecture:** Clear separation between routing, layout, UI, state, and services
- Context Pattern:** Global state management using React Context API
- Repository Pattern:** Centralized API communication via `api.ts`
- Protected Route Pattern:** Authentication guards on private routes
- Token Refresh Pattern:** Automatic token refresh on 401 responses

# Core Features

## 1. Routing & Navigation

- File-based routing using Next.js App Router
- Server and client components separation
- Dynamic route parameters for flexible navigation
- API routes for server-side endpoints

## 2. State Management

- **ChatCacheContext**: Manages chat threads, messages, pagination
  - LocalStorage persistence for offline support
  - Cross-tab synchronization for consistent state
  - Optimistic updates for better UX
- **SessionProvider**: Manages authentication state
  - Token refresh mechanism
  - Session persistence across page reloads

## 3. Authentication Flow

- Google OAuth 2.0 integration via NextAuth
- Protected routes with AuthGuard component
- Automatic token refresh on expiry
- Session state synchronization

## 4. Data Flow

User Action → Component → Context/State → API Utils → Backend  
↓ ↓  
UI Update ← Component ← Context Update ← Response ← Backend

## 5. Caching Strategy

- **Hot Data**: ChatCacheContext (in-memory)
- **Warm Data**: LocalStorage (48-hour cache)
- **Cold Data**: IndexedDB (large datasets)
- **Pagination**: Incremental loading (10 threads per page)

## 6. Performance Optimizations

- Lazy loading of components with Suspense
- Pagination for large data sets (threads, messages)
- Debounced search inputs
- Memoized expensive computations
- Automatic code splitting via Next.js



## Data Flow Patterns

### Chat Message Flow:

1. User enters message in `InputBar`
2. Message sent via `authApiFetch` to backend `/analyze`
3. Optimistic update in `ChatCacheContext`
4. Backend processes with LangGraph agent
5. Response received and cached
6. UI updates via `MessageArea`

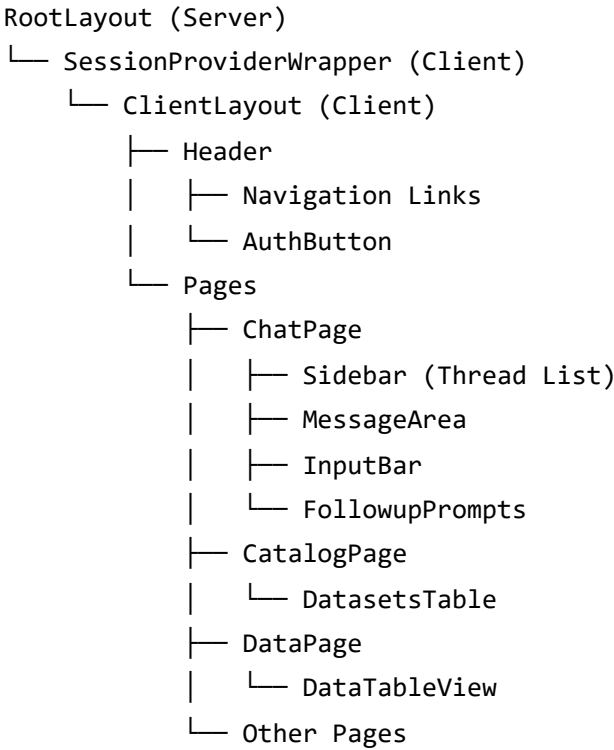
### Authentication Flow:

1. User clicks login in `AuthButton`
2. Redirected to Google OAuth
3. NextAuth handles callback
4. Session created and stored
5. Protected routes become accessible
6. Token auto-refreshes on expiry

### Data Persistence Flow:

1. State changes in `ChatCacheContext`
2. Automatic save to `LocalStorage`
3. Cross-tab synchronization via storage events
4. Page refresh loads from `LocalStorage`
5. Stale data triggers API refresh

# Component Hierarchy



## Technology Stack Summary

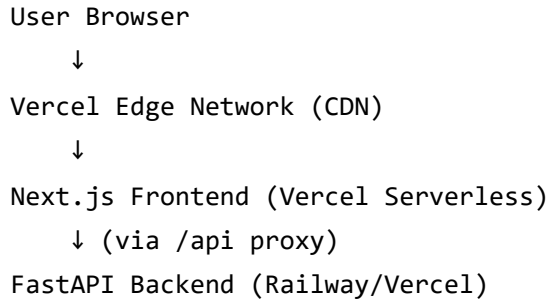
Layer	Technologies
Framework	Next.js 15.3, React 19, TypeScript
Styling	Tailwind CSS 4, Custom CSS
Authentication	NextAuth, Google OAuth 2.0
State Management	React Context API, useState/useEffect
Data Persistence	LocalStorage, IndexedDB (idb)
API Communication	Fetch API, Custom authApiFetch wrapper
Utilities	uuid, markdown-to-jsx
Deployment	Vercel Edge Network

## Security Measures

1. **Token Management:** Automatic refresh on 401 responses

2. **Route Protection:** AuthGuard wraps protected pages
3. **CSRF Protection:** NextAuth built-in protection
4. **Secure Storage:** Sensitive data never in LocalStorage
5. **HTTPS Only:** All communication over secure channels

## Deployment Architecture



**Note:** This diagram represents the current frontend architecture as of the implementation. The architecture follows modern React and Next.js best practices with emphasis on performance, security, and user experience.