

Objective

The main goal of this project is to create a practice stock trading web app where people can buy and sell shares with fake money. It's like a stock market game that feels real, but without risking real cash.

Purpose

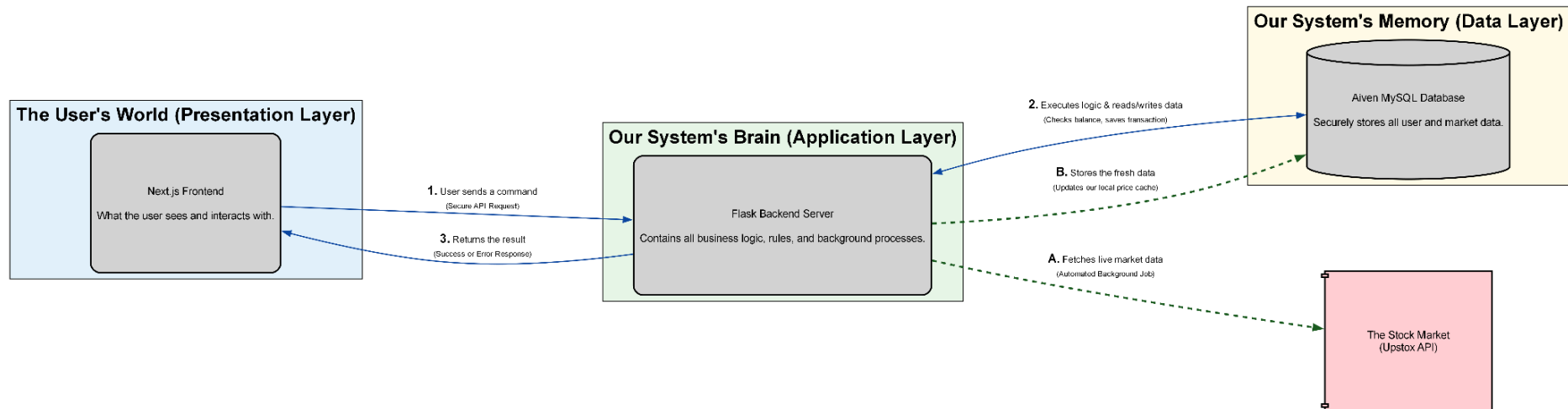
- To help beginners learn how stock trading works in a safe environment.
- To allow users to practice buying/selling stocks, track their profit/loss, and understand portfolio management.
- To build a database driven system that keeps all the records (users, stocks, transactions, holdings) in an organized way.

Tech Stack

- **Database:** MySQL (hosted on **Aiven** free cloud SQL).
- **Backend:** Flask (Python) connects DB and APIs, handles trading logic.
- **Data Fetcher:** Python script using **Upstox API** for real-time stock prices.
- **Frontend:** Next.js

System Architecture Overview

MockMarket - The Complete Architectural Blueprint



1. Presentation Layer (Frontend)

- **Tech:** [Next.js](#)
- **Role:** User interface for interaction and visualization.
- **Focus:** Displays data from the backend and sends user actions as API requests.

2. Application Layer (Backend)

- **Tech:** Flask (Python)
- **Role:** Core logic and API controller.
- **Focus:** Handles authentication, trade logic, and links frontend with database.

3. Data Layer (Database)

- **Tech:** MySQL (Aiven)
- **Role:** Secure data storage and retrieval.
- **Focus:** Stores user info, transactions, and portfolio data.

4. External Service

- **Tech:** Upstox REST API
- **Role:** Real-time market data provider.
- **Focus:** Supplies live stock prices and market information to the backend.

Key Data Flows

Flow 1: The User Action Cycle (Blue Arrows)

Type: Synchronous, real-time interaction

Purpose: Handles direct user commands like buying or selling a stock.

- **Request:** The user initiates an action on the Frontend, which sends a secure API request to the Backend.
- **Process:** The Backend executes business logic (e.g., balance check, cost calculation) and interacts with the Database to update relevant records.
- **Response:** Once complete, the Backend sends the result back to the Frontend, which updates the interface (e.g., “Purchase Successful”).

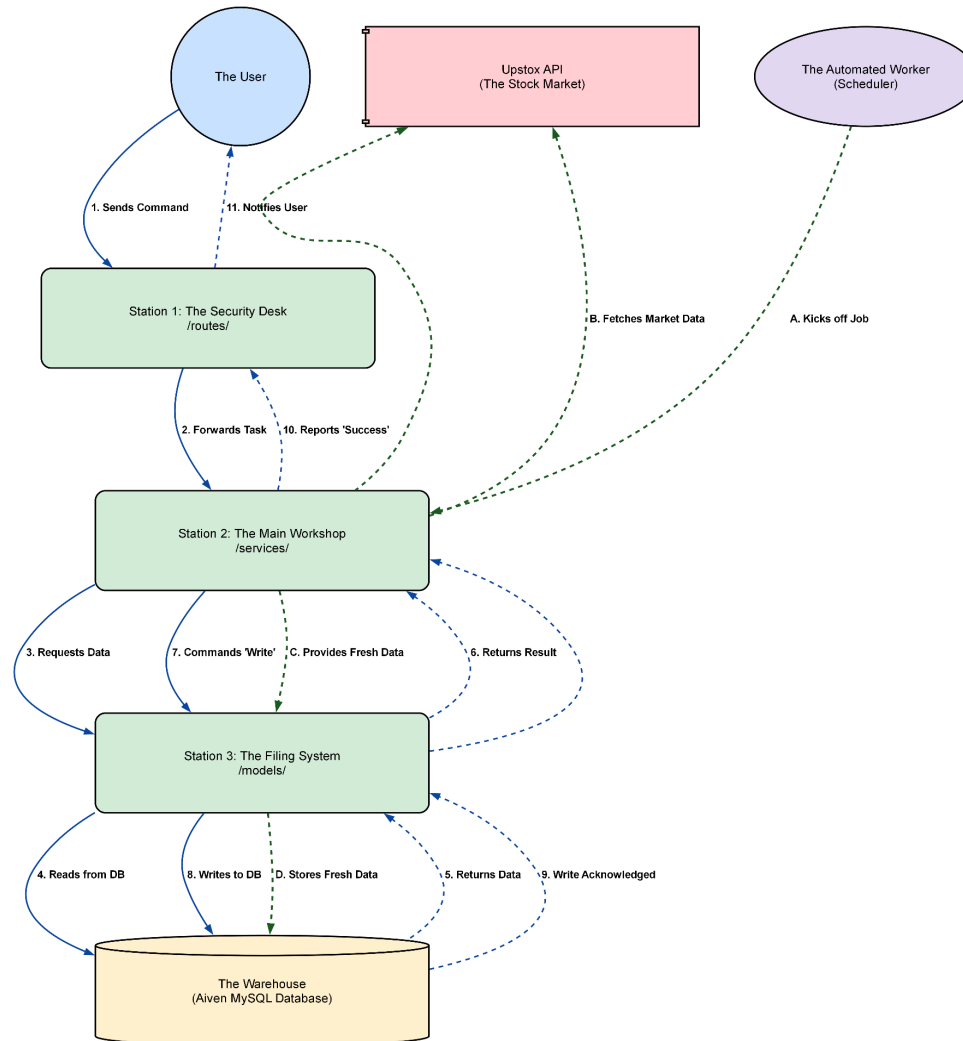
Flow 2: The Market Data Sync (Green Arrows)

Type: Asynchronous, background process

Purpose: Keeps market data fresh and accurate.

- **Fetch (A):** On a set schedule, the Backend requests live market data from the Upstox API.
- **Store (B):** The Backend processes the received data and updates the Database, maintaining an up-to-date local cache for the system.

MockMarket Backend Architecture: The Definitive Blueprint



MockMarket Backend: The Definitive Blueprint

1. Core Architecture Overview

The backend is structured into **three internal layers** and **two external actors**, all working together to deliver a scalable and maintainable system.

A. The Core “Factory” (Flask Backend Application)

Station 1: The Security Desk (</routes/>)

Role: Entry point for all client requests.

Responsibilities:

- Handles all incoming API requests from the frontend.
- Validates authentication tokens and input formats.
- Forwards verified requests to the service layer.

Contains no business logic — purely a security and routing layer.

Station 2: The Main Workshop (/services/)

Role: Core business logic engine.

Responsibilities:

- Executes actions like user registration, stock purchases, and balance checks.
- Coordinates database operations and external API calls.
- Ensures logical correctness and consistency across the system.

Acts as the brain of the application.

Station 3: The Filing System (/models/)

Role: Database interface and ORM layer.

Responsibilities:

- Manages all database interactions through clean, Python-based models.
- Provides functions for querying, inserting, and updating records.

The only layer allowed to directly communicate with the database.

B. The Warehouse (Data Layer)

Technology: Aiven MySQL Database

Role: Persistent storage for all application data.

Responsibilities:

- Stores user details, transaction logs, and cached market data.
- Ensures data security, reliability, and high performance.

Serves as the system's permanent memory.

C. External Actors & Services

1. The User

- The end-user interacting through the web frontend (Next.js).
- Initiates commands that trigger synchronous backend flows.

2. The Scheduler

- A background worker running on a timed schedule.
- Triggers automated processes like market data syncs.

3. The Upstox API

- External data source for real-world market prices and stock metadata.
- Provides live updates to maintain the accuracy of local data.

2. Key Data Flows

The diagram defines **two major operational flows** that run the MockMarket system.

Flow 1: User Action Cycle (Blue Arrows)

Type: Synchronous, real-time

Purpose: Handles direct user commands like buying or selling stocks.

1. **User Action:** The frontend sends a secure API request to the backend's `/routes/`.
2. **Validation:** The request is authenticated and passed to the `/services/` layer.
3. **Processing:** Business logic executes; data is read or written via `/models/`.
4. **Database Access:** The database stores or retrieves the requested information.
5. **Response:** The backend returns a structured response to the frontend (e.g., "Purchase Successful").

This flow represents user-driven operations that require instant feedback.

Flow 2: Automated Data Sync (Green Arrows)

Type: Asynchronous, background process

Purpose: Keeps market data current and consistent.

- A. **Trigger:** The Scheduler initiates a background task at fixed intervals.
- B. **Fetch:** The `/services/` layer requests live market data from the Upstox API.
- C. **Process:** Received data is validated and formatted.
- D. **Store:** Updated market data is saved in the database through `/models/`.

This flow ensures local data remains synchronized with real-world markets, even without user activity.



MockMarket – A Virtual Stock Trading System

```
/MockMarket/
├── backend/
│   ├── .venv/          # The Python virtual environment (ignored by Git)
│   ├── routes/         # Station 1: The "Security & Sorting Desk"
│   │   ├── __init__.py # Makes the 'routes' folder a Python package
│   │   ├── user_routes.py # Handles /api/register, /api/login, etc.
│   │   └── trade_routes.py # Handles /api/trade/buy, /api/trade/sell, etc.
│   ├── services/       # Station 2: The "Main Workshop"
│   │   ├── __init__.py # Makes the 'services' folder a Python package
│   │   ├── user_service.py # Logic for creating users, checking passwords
│   │   └── trade_service.py # Logic for executing a buy or sell order
│   ├── models/         # Station 3: The "Filing System"
│   │   ├── __init__.py # Makes the 'models' folder a Python package
│   │   ├── user_model.py # Defines the User table
│   │   ├── stock_model.py # Defines Stock, StockPrice, StockHistory tables
│   │   └── trade_model.py # Defines Transaction, Portfolio tables
│   ├── utils/          # The "Toolbox"
│   │   ├── __init__.py # Makes the 'utils' folder a Python package
│   │   └── token_utils.py # Helper functions for creating/validating JWTs
│   ├── app.py          # The "Assembler" - Initializes and starts everything
│   ├── scheduler.py    # The "Automated Worker" - Runs background jobs
│   ├── config.py       # The "Blueprints" - All configuration settings
│   ├── .env            # The "Safe" - All secret keys (API, DB password)
│   ├── requirements.txt # List of all Python packages needed for the project
│   └── .gitignore      # Tells Git which files to ignore
└── frontend/          # The Next.js frontend project will live here
```



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