## extranuts architecture modulaire 2

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ere is Claude's plan:
 | Modularization Plan for Parallel Development | |
 | Goal | |
 Restructure the codebase to enable multiple developers to work on
different features without conflicts, using a clean
 | modular architecture. | |
 | Core Principles | |
 1. Feature-based modules - Each feature is self-contained
 2. Minimal shared core - Only essential shared types/utilities
 3. Clear interfaces - Well-defined boundaries between modules
 4. Single responsibility - Each module does one thing well
  | Proposed Architecture | |
 | Backend (Rust/Tauri) | |
 | src-tauri/src/ | |
  ├── core/ # Minimal shared core │ │
   │ ├─ mod.rs # Core module exports │ │
    ├── state.rs # Shared application state │ │
     └── error.rs # Common error types | |
      - features/ # Feature modules | |
    ├─ mod.rs # Feature registration | |
     — notes/ # Notes feature | |
     ├── mod.rs # Public interface | |
       — commands.rs # Tauri commands | |
      ├── service.rs # Business logic | |
      ├── models.rs # Note-specific models │ │
     repository.rs # Database operations | |
       — windows/ # Window management feature | |
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├─ commands.rs | |
  ├── service.rs │ │
   └─ tray.rs | |
    - sync/ # Sync feature | |
  ├─ commands.rs | |
   ├─ service.rs | |
   icloud.rs | |
   – preferences/ # Settings feature | |
   — mod.rs
  commands.rs
   ├─ service.rs | |
  | └─ models.rs | |
  └─ search/ # Search feature | |
  -- mod.rs | |
 ├── service.rs | |
  └─ indexer.rs | |
  - infrastructure/  # Technical infrastructure | |
 ├── lib.rs # Minimal app initialization | |
| Frontend (SolidJS/TypeScript) | |
| src/ | |
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- features/ # Feature modules | |
  ├── components/ # Note-specific components │ │
    ├── services/ # API services | |
    ├── stores/ # State management | |
      — types.ts # Local types | |
     - editor/ | |
   │ ├── plugins/ # Editor plugins │ │
    - search/ | |
   - sync/ | |
   - preferences/ \mid \; \mid
   └─ stores/ | |
  ├── shared/ # Shared UI components | |
  ├── layouts/ # Layout components | |
  ├─ App.tsx # Root component (minimal) | |
| Implementation Steps | |
| Phase 1: Backend Modularization | |
1. Create core/ module with shared state and error types
3. Move note operations into features/notes/
4. Separate sync logic into features/sync/
| 5. Create infrastructure layer for database/storage | |
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| Phase 2: Frontend Modularization | |
 1. Create feature folders matching backend structure
 2. Move components into feature-specific folders
3. Extract shared components into shared/
  4. Create feature-specific service layers | |
 | Phase 3: Interface Definition | |
 1. Define clear TypeScript interfaces for each feature
 2. Create feature manifests for registration
 3. Implement dependency injection for services
 4. Add feature flags for optional features
  | Phase 4: Testing & Documentation | |
 1. Add unit tests per feature module
 2. Create integration tests for feature interactions
 3. Document each module's public API
 4. Add README.md in each feature folder
 | Benefits | |
 1. Parallel Development: Developers can work on separate features
without conflicts | |
| | 2. Clear Ownership: Each feature can have a designated owner/team
3. Easy Testing: Features can be tested in isolation
 4. Scalability: New features can be added without touching core
 5. Code Reuse: Shared components are clearly identified
 6. Onboarding: New developers can focus on one feature at a time
 | Migration Strategy | |
 1. Start with backend modularization (less UI impact)
 2. Migrate one feature at a time
| 3. Keep existing APIs working during migration | | |
|  | 4. Update imports gradually |  |
| | 5. Run tests after each migration step | |
 | Example: Working on Search Feature | |
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	A developer working on search would only touch:
	- src-tauri/src/features/search/
	- src/features/search/
	- Their feature's models and commands
	They wouldn't need to modify:
	- Core application files
	- Other features' code
	- Shared infrastructure (unless adding new capabilities)
	This structure ensures minimal merge conflicts and clear
boundaries between different development efforts.	