## **Technical Documentation: Local Business Support Platform**

## 1. System Overview

This document provides technical specifications for the Local Business Support Platform, a .NET-based application designed to connect users with local businesses, facilitate transactions, and promote community economic development.

## 2. Architecture

The system implements a microservices architecture with the following components:

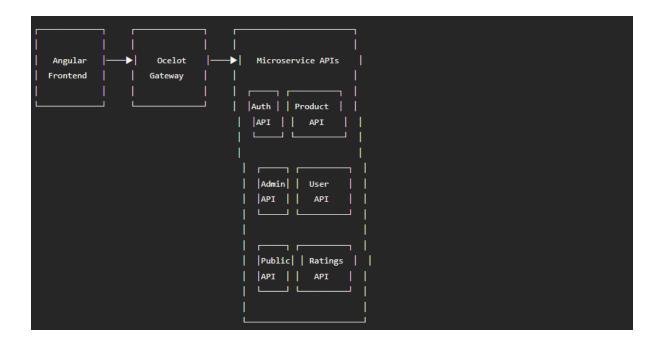
• Backend: .NET Core-based RESTful APIs

• API Gateway: Ocelot

• Authentication: JWT-based token system

• Frontend: Angular SPA (Single Page Application)

## 2.1 Architecture Diagram



#### 3. Backend Services

## 3.1 AuthAPI

Purpose: Manages authentication, authorization, and user identity.

## **Key Endpoints:**

- POST /api/auth/register Register new users
- POST /api/auth/login Authenticate users and issue JWT
- POST /api/auth/refresh-token Refresh expired JWTs
- POST /api/auth/change-password Update user credentials
- GET /api/auth/validate Validate token

## **Technologies:**

- ASP.NET Core Identity
- Entity Framework Core
- JWT implementation using Microsoft.AspNetCore.Authentication.JwtBearer

## 3.2 ProductAPI

**Purpose**: Manages local business products and inventory.

## **Key Endpoints:**

- GET /api/products List all products
- GET /api/products/{id} Get product details
- POST /api/products Add new product (requires business owner permissions)
- PUT /api/products/{id} Update product
- DELETE /api/products/{id} Remove product
- GET /api/products/business/{businessId} Get products for a specific business

## 3.3 AdminAPI

Purpose: Provides platform administration capabilities.

#### **Key Endpoints:**

- GET /api/admin/users Manage users
- GET /api/admin/businesses Approve and manage business listings
- POST /api/admin/reports Generate platform reports
- PUT /api/admin/settings Update system settings
- POST /api/admin/moderate Content moderation endpoints

## 3.4 UserAPI

**Purpose**: Manages user profiles, preferences, and transactions.

# **Key Endpoints:**

- GET /api/users/profile Get current user profile
- PUT /api/users/profile Update profile
- GET /api/users/favorites Get favorite businesses
- POST /api/users/favorites/{businessId} Add business to favorites
- GET /api/users/transactions View purchase history

#### 3.5 PublicAPI

Purpose: Provides public-facing data about local businesses.

#### **Key Endpoints:**

- GET /api/public/businesses List businesses with filtering
- GET /api/public/businesses/{id} Get business details
- GET /api/public/categories Get business categories
- GET /api/public/search Search functionality
- GET /api/public/trending Get trending businesses

### 3.6 RatingsAPI

**Purpose**: Manages reviews and ratings for local businesses.

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- GET /api/ratings/business/{businessId} Get ratings for a business
- POST /api/ratings Submit a new rating
- PUT /api/ratings/{id} Update existing rating
- DELETE /api/ratings/{id} Remove rating
- GET /api/ratings/user Get ratings by current user

## 4. Authentication System

The platform uses JWT (JSON Web Tokens) for authentication across all services.

## 4.1 JWT Implementation

Token Structure: Standard JWT with header, payload, and signature

Claims:

- 1. User ID
- 2. Username
- 3. Roles (Admin, Business, Customer)
- 4. Expiration time

Token Lifetime: Access tokens expire after 60 minutes; refresh tokens after 7 days

Storage: Client stores tokens in browser local Storage with appropriate security measures

#### 4.2 Authentication Flow

- 1. User logs in via AuthAPI
- 2. AuthAPI validates credentials and issues JWT

- 3. Client includes JWT in Authorization header for all subsequent requests
- 4. API Gateway (Ocelot) validates token before forwarding requests to microservices
- 5. Individual services perform specific authorization checks based on user claims

#### **5. API Gateway**

Ocelot is implemented as an API gateway to provide:

## 5.1 Configuration

## **5.2 Gateway Features**

- a. Routing: Directs requests to appropriate microservices
- b. Authentication: Validates JWTs before passing requests
- c. Rate Limiting: Prevents abuse of the APIs
- d. Request Aggregation: Combines responses from multiple services where needed
- e. Logging: Centralized request logging
- f. Caching: Response caching for improved performance

## 6. Frontend Architecture [Planned]

The frontend is built using Angular with the following structure:

## **6.1 Key Components**

- 1. Core Module: Authentication services, HTTP interceptors, guards
- 2. Shared Module: Common components, pipes, and directives
- 3. Feature Modules:
  - -User Dashboard
  - Business Profiles
  - Product Catalog
  - Shopping Cart
  - Order Management
  - Admin Dashboard

## **6.2 State Management**

- NgRx store for application state management
- Feature-based state organization
- Optimistic UI updates

#### 6.3 API Communication

- Angular HttpClient with interceptors for:
  - JWT attachment
- Error handling
- Loading indicators
- Retry logic

## 7. Development Guidelines

# 7.1 API Development Standards

- RESTful design principles
- Versioning via URL path (e.g., /api/v1/resource)
- Consistent response formats
- HTTP status codes usage
- Comprehensive Swagger documentation

## 7.2 Security Measures

- HTTPS for all communications
- JWT validation on every request
- Input validation and sanitization
- CORS configuration
- Rate limiting for public endpoints
- Data encryption for sensitive information

## 8. Deployment Architecture

The system is designed for containerized deployment using Docker and orchestrated with Kubernetes.

## 8.1 Environment Configuration

- Development
- Testing
- Staging
- Production

Each environment has isolated configurations for databases, third-party integrations security settings.	, and
This documentation is maintained by team 8 and should be updated as architecture of	evolves.