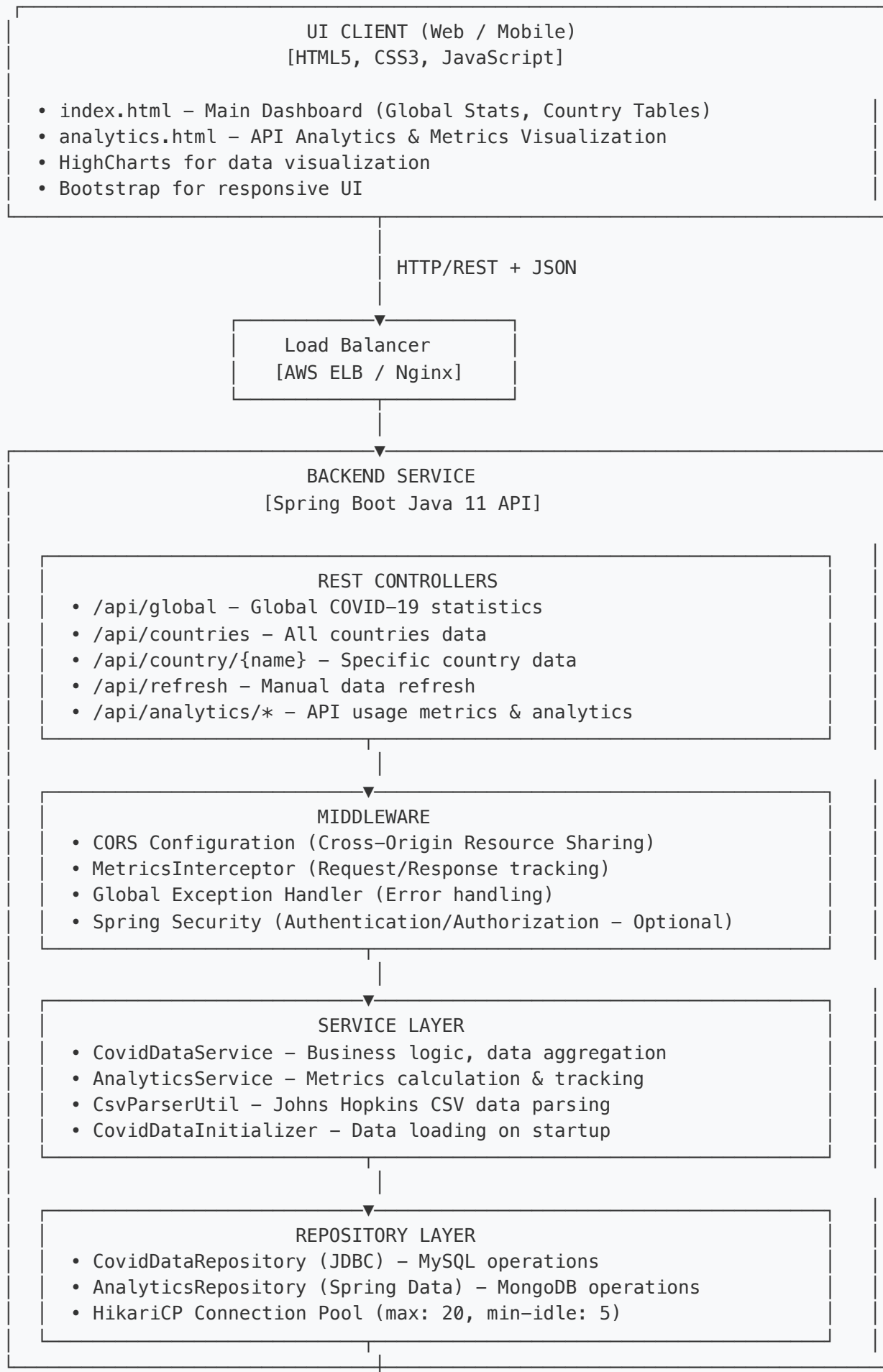


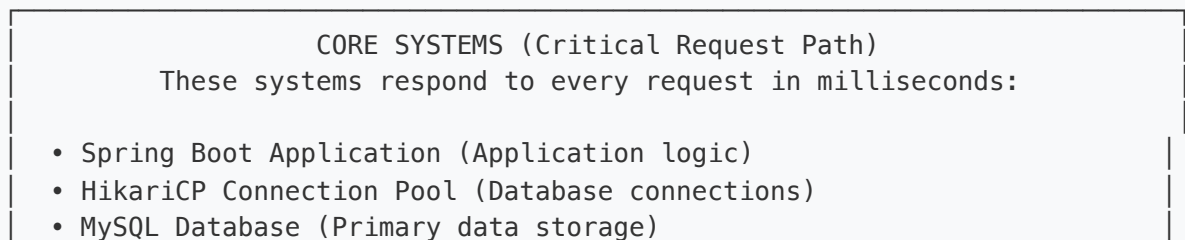
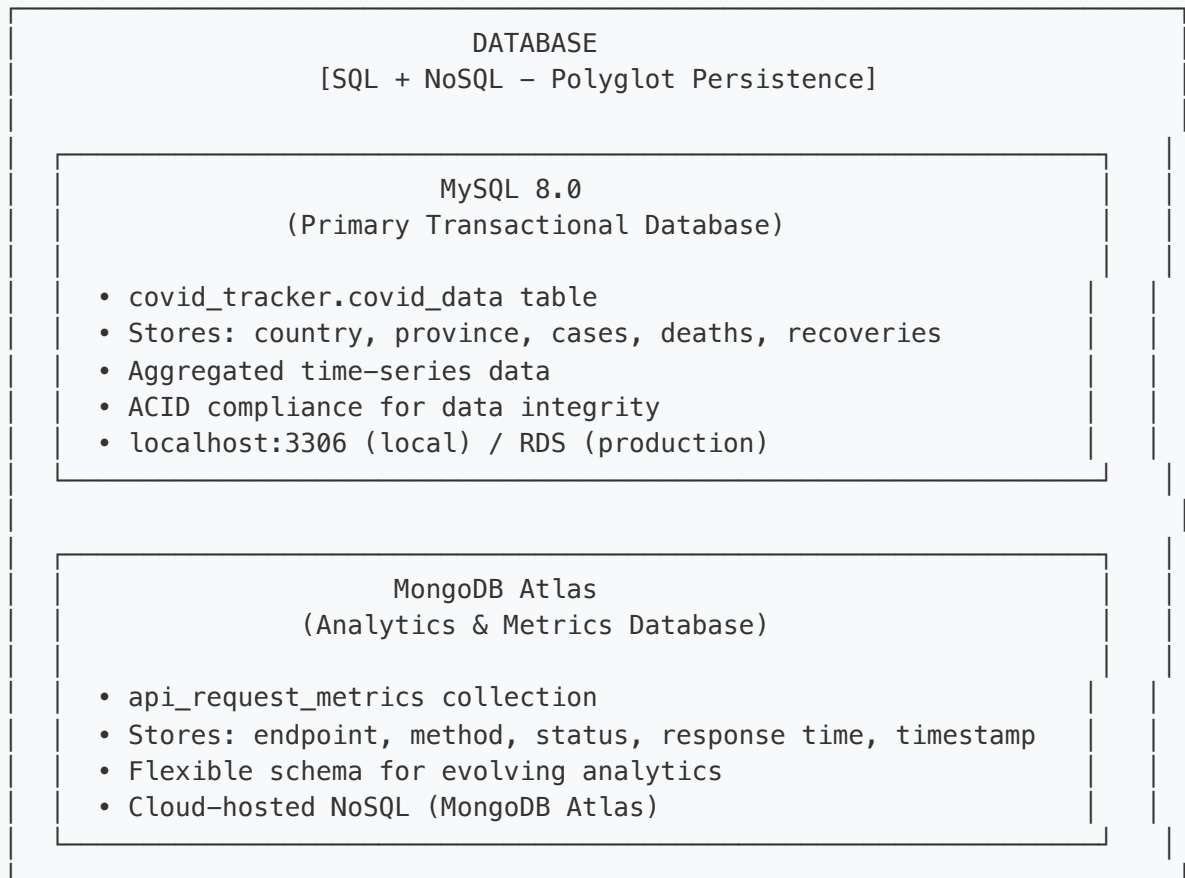
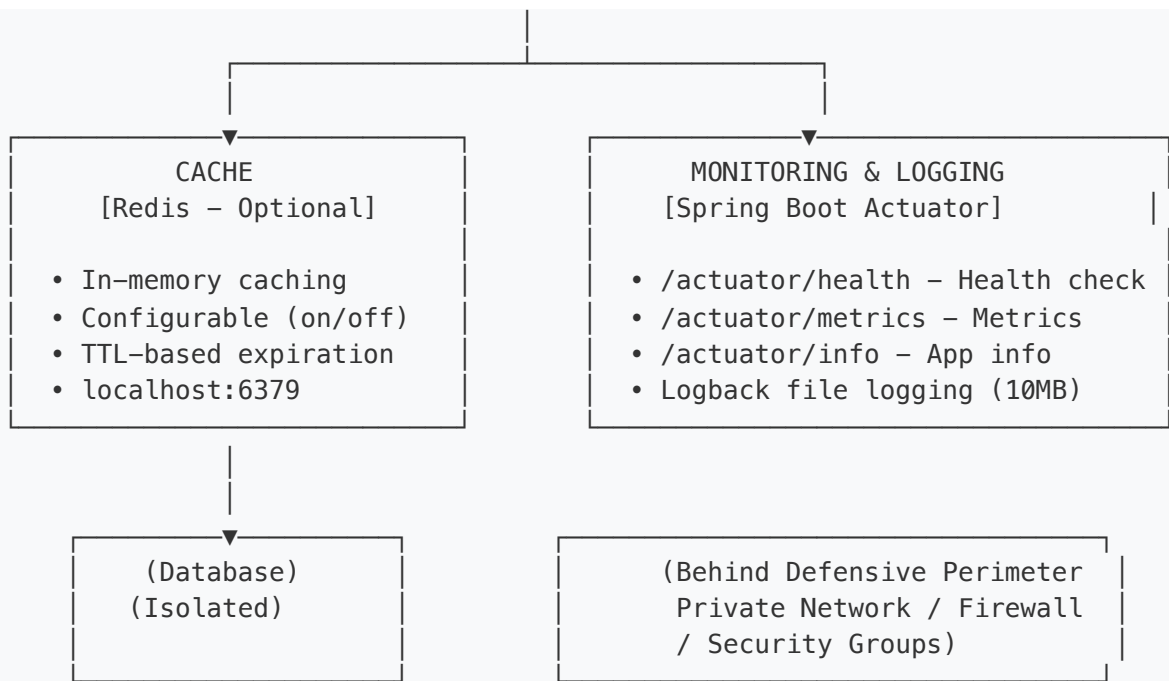
# COVID-19 Tracker - System Architecture Diagram

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## High-Level System Design

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- Redis Cache (Optional – Performance optimization)

## BIG DATA / ANALYTICS PLATFORM [ETL & Data Processing – Batch & Streaming]

### DATA INGESTION PIPELINE

Johns Hopkins CSSE COVID-19 Dataset (GitHub)



download\_covid\_data.sh (Shell Script)



CSV Files (time\_series\_covid19\_confirmed\_global.csv)



CsvParserUtil (Apache Commons CSV)



ETL Processing:

- Parse CSV records (province, country, coordinates, dates)
- Aggregate province/state data to country level
- Calculate derived metrics (active cases, rates)
- Transform to domain objects (CovidData)



MySQL Database (Structured storage)

### ANALYTICS PIPELINE

HTTP Requests (All API calls)



MetricsInterceptor (Request/Response capture)



Analytics Data:

- Endpoint URL, HTTP method, status code
- Response time, request timestamp
- Client info, query parameters



MongoDB Atlas (Real-time analytics storage)



Analytics Dashboard (analytics.html)

- Request summary statistics
- Timeline charts (HighCharts)

- Endpoint performance metrics

Receives copies of data from:

- DB changes (via application logs)
- Application logs (Logback rolling file appender)
- Business events (API request metrics)

(Optional insights can be sent back via APIs or to Backend)

AI / ML ENGINE (Future)  
[AI / ML + Learning]

- Predictive Analytics (Forecast case trends)
- Anomaly Detection (Unusual data patterns)
- Pattern Recognition (Spread patterns)
- Recommendation Engine (Risk assessments)

Potential ML Models:

- Classical ML: Linear Regression, Decision Trees, Random Forests
- Deep Learning: LSTM/GRU for time-series forecasting
- Clustering: K-means for country grouping by patterns

Technologies:

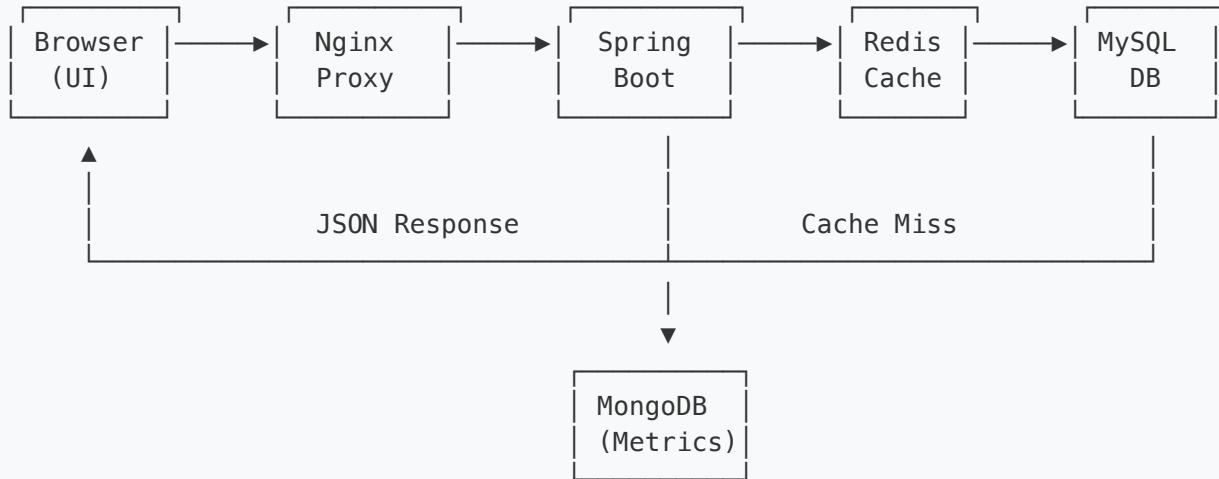
- Python, TensorFlow, PyTorch, scikit-learn
- Jupyter Notebooks for model development
- MLflow for model versioning

(Optional predictions can be sent back via APIs or Backend)

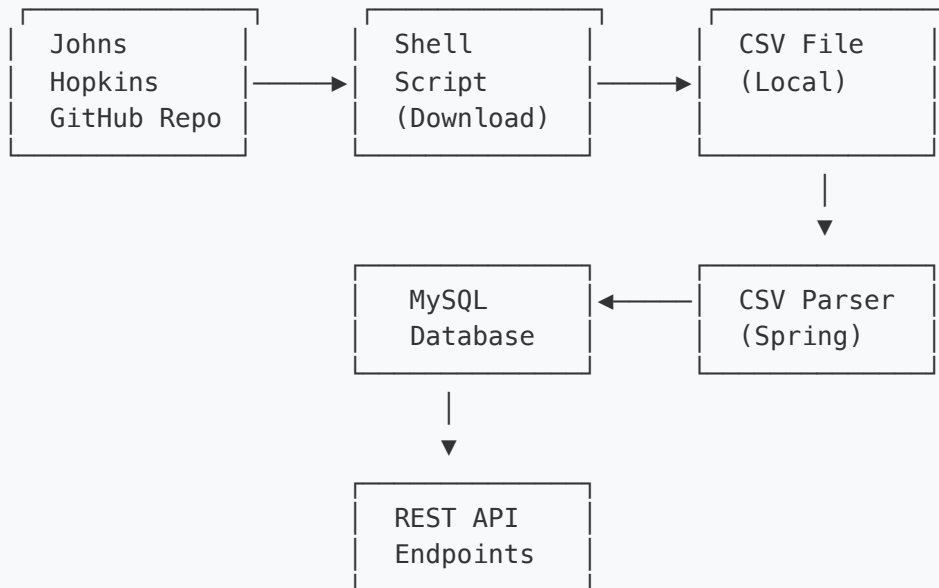
## Data Flow Diagrams

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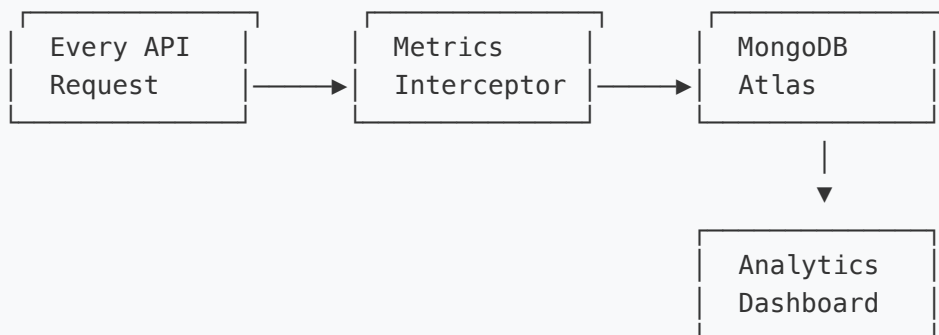
### 1. Primary Data Flow (User Request)



## 2. Data Ingestion Flow (ETL Pipeline)



## 3. Analytics Flow



# Technology Stack by Layer

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## Frontend Layer

- HTML5 (Semantic markup)
- CSS3 (Responsive design, Bootstrap 5)
- JavaScript (ES6+, Vanilla JS)
- HighCharts.js (Data visualization)
- Fetch API (HTTP requests)

## Application Layer

- Java 11
- Spring Boot 2.7.14
- Spring Web MVC (REST Controllers)
- Spring JDBC (Database access)
- Spring Data MongoDB (Analytics)
- Spring Data Redis (Caching)
- Spring Boot Actuator (Monitoring)
- SpringDoc OpenAPI (Swagger documentation)
- Apache Commons CSV (CSV parsing)
- HikariCP (Connection pooling)
- Logback (Logging)
- Maven (Build & dependency management)

## Data Layer

- MySQL 8.0 (Primary relational database)
  - InnoDB storage engine
  - ACID transactions
  - B-Tree indexes
- MongoDB Atlas (Analytics NoSQL database)
  - Document-based storage
  - Flexible schema
  - Cloud-hosted
- Redis (Optional in-memory cache)
  - Key-value store
  - TTL-based expiration
  - localhost:6379

## Infrastructure Layer

- AWS EC2 (Compute instances)
- Nginx (Reverse proxy, load balancing)
- Systemd (Service management)
- Cron (Scheduled data refresh)
- AWS Elastic IP (Static IP addressing)
- AWS Security Groups (Firewall rules)
- SSH (Secure remote access)

## Key Architecture Patterns

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### 1. Layered Architecture (N-Tier)

Controller → Service → Repository → Database  
(REST)      (Business)      (Data Access)      (Storage)

### 2. Polyglot Persistence

MySQL (Transactional) + MongoDB (Analytics) + Redis (Cache)

### 3. Caching Strategy



```
Request → Check Cache → Cache Hit? → Return
      |
      ▼ (Cache Miss)
Query Database → Store in Cache → Return
```

## 4. MVC Pattern (Frontend)

```
Model (Data) → View (HTML) → Controller (JavaScript)
```

## 5. Repository Pattern (Backend)

```
Service → Repository Interface → Repository Implementation → Database
```

# Security Considerations

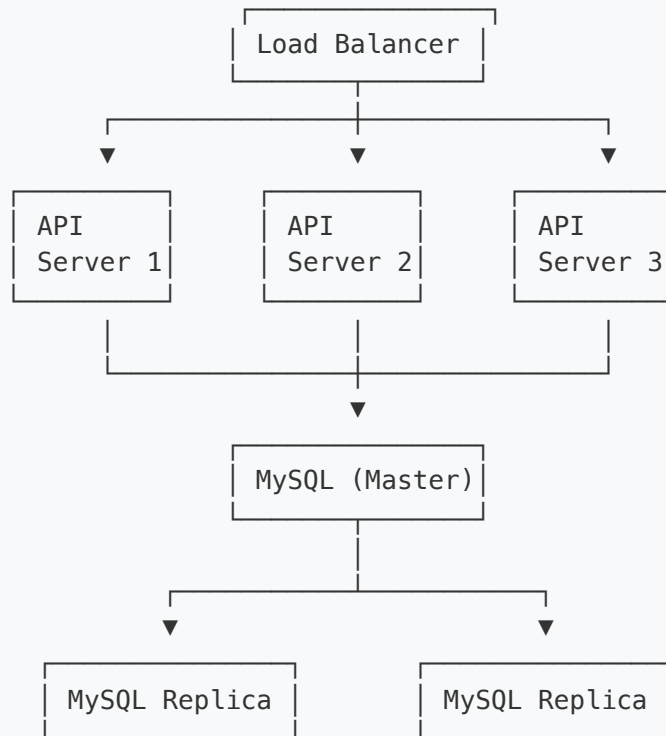
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- CORS Configuration (Restricted origins)
- AWS Security Groups (Port restrictions)
- Environment-based configuration (secrets)
- Connection pooling limits (DoS prevention)
- Actuator endpoint security
- Database credentials management
- HTTPS/SSL (Production – via AWS ELB/Nginx)

# Scalability & Performance

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## Horizontal Scaling



## Caching Strategy

- **Redis Cache:** Optional in-memory caching for frequently accessed data
- **HikariCP Pool:** Connection reuse (5-20 connections)
- **HTTP Caching:** Browser-level caching headers

## Database Optimization

- **Indexes:** On country, province, date columns
- **Connection Pooling:** HikariCP with configurable limits
- **Query Optimization:** Efficient aggregation queries

## Monitoring & Observability

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#### Spring Boot Actuator Endpoints:

- /actuator/health – Application health status
- /actuator/metrics – JVM & application metrics
- /actuator/info – Application metadata

#### Logging:

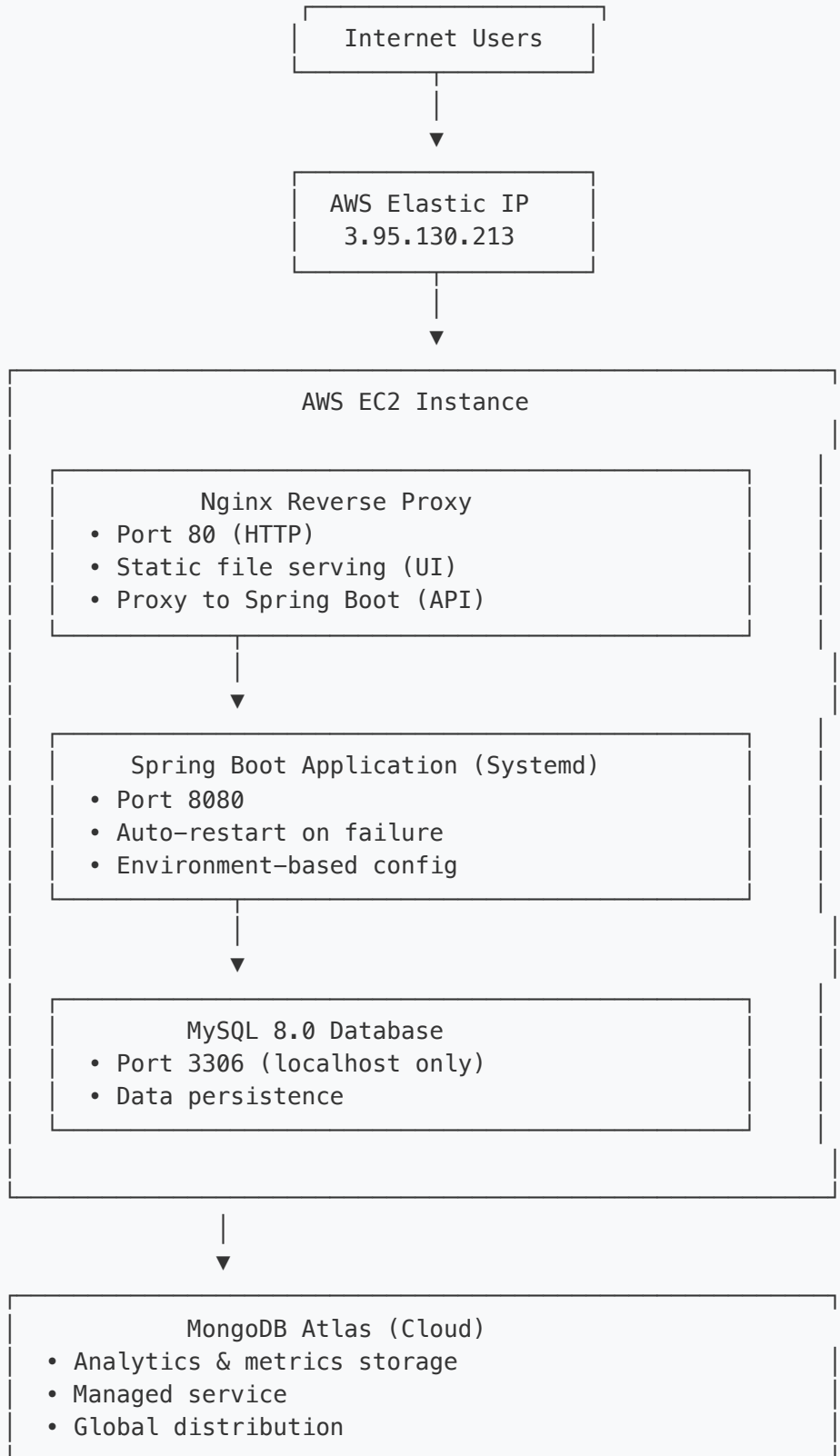
- Logback with rolling file appender
- 10MB file size limit
- 10 files retention
- Gzip compression for archived logs

#### Analytics Dashboard:

- Real-time API usage metrics
- Request/response time tracking
- Endpoint performance visualization

## Deployment Architecture (AWS)

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## API Endpoints Summary

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### COVID Data Endpoints

- `GET /api/global` - Global statistics
- `GET /api/countries` - All countries data
- `GET /api/country/{name}` - Specific country data
- `POST /api/refresh` - Manual data refresh

## Analytics Endpoints

- `GET /api/analytics/summary` - Request summary statistics
- `GET /api/analytics/timeline` - Timeline metrics

## Monitoring Endpoints

- `GET /actuator/health` - Health check
- `GET /actuator/metrics` - Application metrics
- `GET /actuator/info` - Application info

## Documentation

- `GET /swagger-ui/index.html` - Interactive API documentation

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**Created for:** COVID-19 Tracker Full Stack Application

**Version:** 1.0.0

**Last Updated:** January 2026