

ANNEX 2

Application Flow Diagram

Flick MVP - iOS Application

October 8, 2025

1. Overview

This document describes the overall application flow, user journeys, data interactions, and backend architecture for the Flick MVP iOS application. It provides a comprehensive view of how different modules interact with each other and with the backend infrastructure.

2. System Architecture

| Layer | Components | Technology |
|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Presentation Layer | iOS Application (iPhone & iPad) | Flutter/React Native |
| API Layer | RESTful API Gateway | Node.js + Express.js |
| Business Logic Layer | Authentication, QR Processing, Trading Logic, Notifications | Node.js + Notification Engine |
| Data Layer | User DB, Lighter DB, Transaction DB | Supabase/Firebase |
| Storage Layer | Images, Documents, Backups | AWS S3 / Firebase Storage |
| Infrastructure Layer | Cloud Hosting, Load Balancing | AWS/GCP/Vercel |

3. Key User Journey Flows

3.1 User Registration & Onboarding Flow

| Step | Action | System Response |
|------|---|---|
| 1 | User downloads app from App Store | App launches with splash screen |
| 2 | User sees welcome screen | Display registration options (Email/Google OAuth) |
| 3 | User selects registration method | Navigate to respective auth flow |
| 4 | User provides credentials | Backend validates and creates account |
| 5 | Email verification sent (if email signup) | User verifies email via link |
| 6 | User completes profile (username, avatar) | Data stored in User DB |
| 7 | Onboarding tutorial displayed | User learns key features |
| 8 | User lands on home screen | Display personal collection (empty initially) |

3.2 QR Scanning & Lighter Registration Flow

| Step | Action | System Response |
|------|--|---|
| 1 | User taps "Scan QR" button | Camera opens with QR scanner overlay |
| 2 | User scans QR code on lighter | App validates QR code format |
| 3 | QR validated successfully | Backend checks if lighter already registered |
| 4 | If new lighter: show registration form | User enters lighter details (brand, color, notes) |
| 5 | User takes photo of lighter | Photo uploaded to cloud storage |
| 6 | User confirms registration | Backend creates lighter record, links to user |
| 7 | Success notification displayed | Lighter added to user collection |
| 8 | Points awarded for registration | Gamification system updates user score |

3.3 Lost & Found Workflow

| Step | Action | System Response |
|------|---|--|
| 1 | User reports lighter as lost | Opens "Report Lost" form with lighter details |
| 2 | User provides description & last known location | Data saved to Lost & Found DB |
| 3 | Lost lighter appears in community feed | Other users can see lost item listing |
| 4 | Another user finds and scans the lighter | System detects lighter is marked as lost |
| 5 | Finder sees "This lighter is lost" notification | Option to contact owner displayed |
| 6 | Finder initiates contact | In-app message sent to original owner |
| 7 | Owner and finder coordinate return | Chat system facilitates communication |
| 8 | Owner confirms return | Lighter marked as recovered, finder awarded points |

3.4 Trading Workflow

| Step | Action | System Response |
|------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | User browses marketplace | Display available lighters for trade |
| 2 | User selects desired lighter | Show lighter details and owner profile |
| 3 | User sends trade request | Select lighter from own collection to offer |
| 4 | Trade request sent | Owner receives push notification |
| 5 | Owner reviews trade offer | Can accept, reject, or counter-offer |
| 6 | If accepted: trade initiated | Backend updates ownership records |
| 7 | Both users confirm trade completion | Ownership transferred in database |
| 8 | Trade recorded in history | Both users awarded trade points |

4. Data Flow Architecture

4.1 Authentication & Authorization Flow

- User initiates login (Email/Google OAuth)
- iOS app sends credentials to API Gateway
- API validates credentials against User DB
- If valid: JWT token generated and returned
- iOS app stores JWT token securely (Keychain)
- All subsequent API calls include JWT token in header
- API validates token on each request
- Token expires after 24 hours, refresh required

4.2 QR Code Validation & Registration Flow

- User scans QR code via iOS camera
- App extracts unique lighter ID from QR code
- App sends lighter ID to backend API for validation
- Backend checks if ID format is valid
- Backend queries Lighter DB to check if already registered
- If new: create new lighter record with user_id linkage
- Upload lighter photo to cloud storage (S3/Firebase)
- Update User DB to link lighter to user's collection
- Return success response with lighter details to app

4.3 Real-Time Messaging Flow (Lost & Found / Trading)

- User initiates chat (from lost & found or trade screen)
- App sends message via API to backend
- Backend stores message in Messages DB
- Backend sends push notification to recipient via FCM
- Recipient's app receives push notification
- Recipient opens chat, app fetches message history from API
- Real-time updates via WebSocket or polling (every 5 seconds)
- All messages encrypted in transit (HTTPS)

5. Database Schema Overview

5.1 Core Database Tables

| Table Name | Key Fields | Purpose |
|---------------|--|------------------------------------|
| users | user_id, email, username, avatar_url, created_at, points, level | Stores user account information |
| lighters | lighter_id, qr_code, owner_id, brand, color, photo_url, status | Stores registered lighter data |
| trades | trade_id, requester_id, owner_id, lighter_offered_id, lighter_requested_id, status, created_at | Manages trade requests and history |
| lost_found | report_id, lighter_id, reporter_id, status, description, location, reported_at | Tracks lost and found lighters |
| messages | message_id, sender_id, recipient_id, content, timestamp, read_status | Handles in-app messaging system |
| achievements | achievement_id, user_id, badge_type, earned_at | Store user achievements and badges |
| notifications | notification_id, user_id, type, content, read_status, created_at | Push notification records |

6. Key API Endpoints

| Endpoint | Method | Purpose |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|
| /api/auth/register | POST | User registration |
| /api/auth/login | POST | User login |
| /api/auth/oauth/google | POST | Google OAuth login |
| /api/lighters/register | POST | Register new lighter |
| /api/lighters/my-collection | GET | Fetch user's lighter collection |
| /api/lighters/marketplace | GET | Browse available lighters for trade |
| /api/trades/request | POST | Send trade request |
| /api/trades/respond | PUT | Accept/reject trade |
| /api/lost-found/report | POST | Report lighter as lost |
| /api/lost-found/list | GET | Get list of lost lighters |
| /api/messages/send | POST | Send message |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------|----------------------------|
| /api/messages/conversation/:userId | GET | Fetch conversation history |
| /api/users/profile/:userId | GET | Get user profile |
| /api/users/leaderboard | GET | Fetch leaderboard |
| /api/notifications/send | POST | Send push notification |

7. Security & Performance Considerations

7.1 Security Measures

- HTTPS encryption for all API communication
- JWT token-based authentication with secure storage
- Password hashing using bcrypt (salt rounds: 10)
- OAuth 2.0 implementation for Google Sign-In
- Input validation and sanitization on all endpoints
- Rate limiting to prevent API abuse (100 requests/minute per user)
- SQL injection prevention through parameterized queries
- XSS protection through content security policies
- Regular security audits and penetration testing

7.2 Performance Optimization

- Database indexing on frequently queried fields (user_id, lighter_id)
- Image compression before upload (max 1MB per image)
- Caching frequently accessed data (user profiles, leaderboard)
- Lazy loading for lighter collections (paginated results)
- CDN for static assets and images
- API response time target: < 200ms for most endpoints
- Background processing for non-critical tasks (analytics, email)
- Optimized database queries with proper joins
- Load balancing for high-traffic scenarios

8. Deployment Architecture

iOS App: Deployed to Apple App Store via Xcode + App Store Connect

Backend API: Hosted on AWS EC2 / Google Cloud Run / Vercel

Database: Supabase (managed PostgreSQL) or Firebase Realtime Database

File Storage: AWS S3 or Firebase Storage for user-uploaded images

Admin Dashboard: Deployed on Vercel or Netlify (static hosting)

Landing Website: Deployed on Vercel/Netlify with custom domain

CI/CD Pipeline: GitHub Actions for automated testing and deployment

Monitoring: AWS CloudWatch / Firebase Analytics for performance tracking

Backup Strategy: Daily automated database backups to secure cloud storage

This document forms Annex 2 of the Application Development Agreement between Good Monkeys LLC and CodeFlow Studios, dated October 8, 2025.