ISSN (Online):3048-5088
International Journal of Advancement and Innovation in Technology and Research (IJAITR)
Volume 2, Issue 2, (Jul-Dec) 2025

A Full-Stack Cryptocurrency Trading Platform: Design and Implementation with React and Spring Boot

Ritika Deshmukh
Dept. of CSIT
Acropolis Institute of Technology and Research
Indore, India
ritikadeshmukh210166@acropolis.in

Sakshi Singh
Dept. of CSIT
Acropolis Institute of Technology and Research
Indore, India
sakshisingh210385@acropolis.in

Shruti Mundra
Dept. of CSIT
Acropolis Institute of Technology and Research
Indore, India
shrutimundra210801@acropolis.in

***Abstract*—-This surge in cryptocurrency usage has transformed global financial systems, creating a demand for trading platforms that are secure, user-friendly, and efficient. This paper presents the development of a crypto trading system that addresses the limitations in current platforms. By combining a responsive frontend and a robust backend with security and real-time analytics, this platform serves both novice and expert users. Features such as multi-currency trading, wallet integration, real-time data, and market visualization tools are incorporated. The system is built with React and Spring Boot, focusing on reliability, scalability, and user experience.**

***Index Terms*—Terms—Enter Cryptocurrency, Crypto Trading, React, Spring Boot, Secure Transactions, Real-time Market Analysis, Portfolio Management, Record Keeping**

I. INTRODUCTION

Cryptocurrency has emerged as a revolutionary financial innovation, offering decentralized and borderless digital transactions. With the rise in popularity of assets like Bitcoin, Ethereum, and other altcoins, the demand for secure and real-time trading platforms has grown significantly. A well-designed Crypto Trading System aims to provide users with seamless trading experience while maintaining high standards of security, performance, and scalability. This contains a formal set of editorial guidelines for Journals, and Letters, including:

The project focuses on building a full-stack web application that enables users to buy, sell, and manage cryptocurrencies efficiently. The system utilizes modern technologies such as React for frontend development and Spring Boot for backend services, ensuring a responsive interface and robust backend logic. Real-time market tracking, secure payment integrations, and efficient wallet management are some of the key highlights of this platform.

Key Features

- **Real-time Trading and Price Monitoring:** Live price charts, order book management, and real-time market updates for a responsive trading experience.
- **Secure User Management:** User authentication and authorization mechanisms to protect user data and prevent unauthorized access.
- **Wallet and Transaction Management:** Efficient handling of user wallets, crypto balances,

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transaction history, and payment integrations via Razorpay and Stripe.

- **Order Matching and Execution Engine:** Matching buy and sell orders, tracking order status, and executing trades efficiently.
- **Performance and Scalability:** Modular and scalable architecture using microservices principles to handle increased load and real-time communication.

II. METHODOLOGY

India's elderly population is rapidly growing, with projections indicating it will constitute 20.8% of the population by 2050, up from 10.5% currently (Economic Times). This demographic shift, driven by increased life expectancy and declining fertility,

Literature Review of Financial Trading Systems:

Research into modern financial trading platforms highlights the significance of secure transaction processing, real-time data feeds, and user-centric interfaces. Traditional stock trading systems such as NYSE and NASDAQ offer insights into trade order matching, latency optimization, and regulatory compliance — all of which are vital for a crypto-based platform.

Similar to student or patient management systems where data integrity and role-based access are crucial, crypto trading platforms must maintain wallet security, user data confidentiality, and transaction traceability across distributed networks.

Comparative Analysis of Related Management Systems:

The development of a Crypto Trading System draws insights from various existing financial and trading platforms. Systems such as stock trading platforms and foreign exchange (Forex) trading systems offer foundational features like real-time market data, order placement, portfolio management, and transaction histories. These features are essential for user engagement and efficient trade execution in a crypto trading context.

Stock Trading Platforms: Stock trading systems such as Zerodha and Robinhood provide critical architectural insights into features like KYC integration, portfolio tracking, and real-time charting. These systems offer valuable models for designing modules like order matching engines and user dashboards in our crypto trading application.

E-commerce Transaction Systems: Like e-commerce systems that handle real-time product transactions, a crypto trading system must manage buy/sell orders efficiently while ensuring payment gateway integrations (e.g., Stripe, Razorpay). Features such as cart management

Banking and Digital Wallet Platforms: Banking systems emphasize secure logins, OTP-based verifications, transaction history, and ledger maintenance — all of which influence how a crypto wallet system should be designed. These lessons are applied in our system's backend (Spring Boot with MySQL) to ensure transaction accuracy and user security.

Comparison with Existing Systems: While conventional financial systems deal primarily with fiat currency, cryptocurrency platforms handle decentralized assets. Unlike student or inventory systems that focus on static or slow-changing data, a crypto trading platform demands real-time synchronization, especially for volatile market movements.

Key Features and Challenges: Several key features are essential for Crypto Trading

A. Abbreviations and Acronyms

"C.T.S" Crypto Trading System, "A.P.I" Application programming Interface, "K.Y.C" Know Your Customer, "O.T.P" One Time Password, "U.I" User Interface, "D.B.M.S" Database Management System.

III. III. TECHNOLOGY USED

The Crypto Trading System was developed using a robust technology stack to ensure performance, security, and scalability.

For the frontend, we utilized React, a powerful JavaScript library for building dynamic user interfaces. React.js component-based architecture, efficient rendering using a virtual DOM, and strong ecosystem made it the perfect choice for developing an interactive and real-time trading dashboard.

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The backend is built using Spring Boot, a popular Java-based framework well-suited for creating secure and scalable APIs. Spring Boot's auto-configuration, RESTful API support, and integration with MySQL enabled efficient development of backend modules such as order processing, user authentication, wallet management, and transaction history. Additionally, Spring Security was implemented to manage user roles, permissions, and secure access control.

For persistent data storage, we used MySQL, a widely adopted open-source relational database. Its ACID compliance and strong community support allowed for the design of a reliable scheme to handle transaction records, user details, wallet balances, and order books. To handle real-time updates between frontend and backend, WebSocket were utilized to ensure live price feeds and instant order status updates.

We also integrated Razor pay and Stripe for secure and seamless payment gateway functionality, allowing users to deposit and withdraw funds using fiat currencies.

The independence and the security of the voting systems are keystones of the democratic processes. Conventional voting methods like paper ballot and electronic voting machine (EVMs) have several significant problems. These include risks of vote tampering, election fraud, lack of transparency, centralized control, and logistical inefficiencies. Manual vote counting and verification processes introduce human errors, while centralized digital voting systems remain vulnerable to cyber-attacks and unauthorized access.

Additionally, electronic voting methods often lack auditability, making it difficult for stakeholders to verify election results.Double voting, voter impersonation, and inefficient voting processes due to barriers in voter access add to this. Given these challenges, there is a pressing need for a secure, transparent, and tamper-proof voting system that ensures election integrity while maintaining voter privacy.

Blockchain provides a potential answer by offering decentralized, unchangeable and verifiable vote registering. However, its adoption in large-scale elections comes with challenges, including scalability, legal considerations, and ensuring user accessibility. This research explores the feasibility of a blockchain-based voting system that addresses these limitations and improves election security.

Objective:

The major goal of this research is to develop and setup a blockchain-based vote system that gets rid of the handicaps of traditional vote methods with a key democratic technique.The key goals of the system include:

- **Tamper-Proof Voting Records:** Blockchain's immutable ledger ensures that votes, once recorded, cannot be altered, deleted, or manipulated.
- **Cryptographic Security:** End-to-end encryption and cryptographic hashing secure voter data, preventing unauthorized access.
- **Decentralized Verification:** Votes are validated by multiple nodes, reducing the risk of manipulation by a single authority.
- **Anonymous Voting:** The system should be designed that votes are kept secret and cannot be identified with individual voters.
- **Public Counting:** Blockchain, enables the counting of votes at the time of the votes and verification without revealing the identity of a voter.
- **Zero-Knowledge Proofs (ZKP):** These cryptographic methods enable vote verification without revealing voter details, enhancing both security and transparency.
- **Unique Voter Authentication:** The system should prevent duplicate votes by ensuring each voter is authenticated only once.
- **Decentralized Identity (DID):** Blockchain-based identity verification methods prevent voter impersonation.
- **Biometric and Multi-Factor Authentication:** Additional layers of security like fingerprint option/ OTP based authentication can add extra layers of security in voter authentication.
- **Cost Savings from Paperless Voting:** Digital blockchain voting obviates the requirement for printed ballots, transporting the ballots and manual counting of votes.

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- **Automated Vote Counting:** Smart contracts automatically validate and tally votes, reducing human effort and potential errors.
- **Faster Election Results:** Blockchain enables near-instant vote counting and verification, significantly reducing result declaration time.
- **Handling Large-Scale Elections:** The system must support millions of voters without performance degradation.
- **Layer-2 Scaling Solutions:** Technologies like sharding and sidechains can improve transaction speed and reduce blockchain congestion.
- **Off-Chain Storage Solutions:** Hybrid approaches combining blockchain with off-chain storage ensure high efficiency without overloading the network.
- **Remote Voting Support:** Voters should be able to cast their votes from anywhere using secure online platforms.
- **Multi-Device Compatibility:** The system must support voting through web browsers, mobile apps, and even SMS-based voting for those without internet access.
- **Support for Disabled and Elderly Voters:** Accessibility features, such as voice-assisted voting and easy-to-use interfaces, should be integrated for inclusivity.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed blockchain-based voting system is designed to provide a secure and transparent method for conducting elections. It is several main components that work synergistically in order to ensure integrity, efficiency, and accessibility.

User Authentication is very Important in Identifying voter Identity. Each voter is assigned a unique cryptographic key that ensures only authorized individuals can cast their votes. Digital identity verification including biometric authentication or crypto signatures is adding at a further layer of security and stops unauthorized access.

Smart Contracts automatically carry out all the voting processes with above predetermined rules without the need to manually intervene. These contracts validate the authenticity of each vote, ensuring that it meets the election criteria before being recorded on the blockchain. This automation eliminates the risk of tampering and ensures accuracy in vote counting.

A Decentralized Ledger serves as the foundation of the system, storing votes in an immutable and transparent manner. Once a vote is cast, it is added to the blockchain and cannot be altered or deleted. This stops any attempt to tamper with the vote and reinforce the faith on the election process.

Auditability is another crucial feature, allowing election officials and the general public to verify the election results without compromising voter privacy. The blockchain contains a public and certificate of all votes that are tamper-proof records, assuring transparency and accountability. Cryptographic methods, such as Zero-Knowledge Proofs (ZKP), can be implemented to allow verification without revealing voter identities. This proposed system significantly enhances security, reduces election costs, and improves accessibility for voters worldwide. Using blockchain features, it presents a scalable and efficient method of administering honest and trusted elections.

V. CONCLUSION

The Crypto Trading System addresses the growing need for secure, user-friendly, and real-time digital asset trading platforms. Unlike traditional trading applications, this system is designed with a modern tech stack that prioritizes both user experience and system performance. Through thoughtful architecture and integration of leading technologies, the project provides a reliable foundation for crypto trading while being flexible for future expansion.

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