## **Dulanji Cooray -Full Stack Engineer Take Home Assessment Answers**

## **System Architecture Overview**

Your application will consist of three main components running in separate Docker containers:

Component	Technology Choice	Responsibilities
Database	PostgreSQL	Persist task data in a relational table
Backend API	Java with Spring Boot	Provide REST API endpoints for task operations
Frontend UI	HTML, CSS, Vanilla JavaScript	Single-Page Application for user interactions

The communication flow is as follows:

- 1. **User** interacts with the Frontend UI (clicks, forms)
- 2. **Frontend** sends HTTP requests to the Backend API (fetch, XMLHttpRequest)
- 3. **Backend** processes requests and interacts with the Database (JDBC, JPA)
- 4. Database stores and returns persistent task data

## **Database Design**

You'll need a single task table. Here is the recommended schema:

Column	Data Type	Constraints	Description
Name			
id	BIGSERIAL or SERIAL	PRIMARY KEY	Unique auto-incrementing task identifier
title	VARCHAR(255)	NOT NULL	The main title/headline of the task
description	TEXT	-	Detailed description of the task (optional)
completed	BOOLEAN	NOT NULL DEFAULT FALSE	Completion status (TRUE if done)

created_at	TIMESTAMP	NOT NULL	Auto-recorded creation
		DEFAULT NOW()	timestamp

This design supports all user requirements: storing title/description, tracking completion status, and using created\_at to fetch the most recent tasks.

## **Backend API Design (Java Spring Boot)**

The backend will be a RESTful API with the following endpoints:

HTTP	Endpoint	Request Body	Description
Method			
GET	/api/tasks	-	Fetches the 5 most recent <b>incomplete</b> tasks
POST	/api/tasks	{"title": "string", "description": "string"}	Creates a new task
PUT	/api/tasks/{id}/complete	-	Marks a specific task as completed

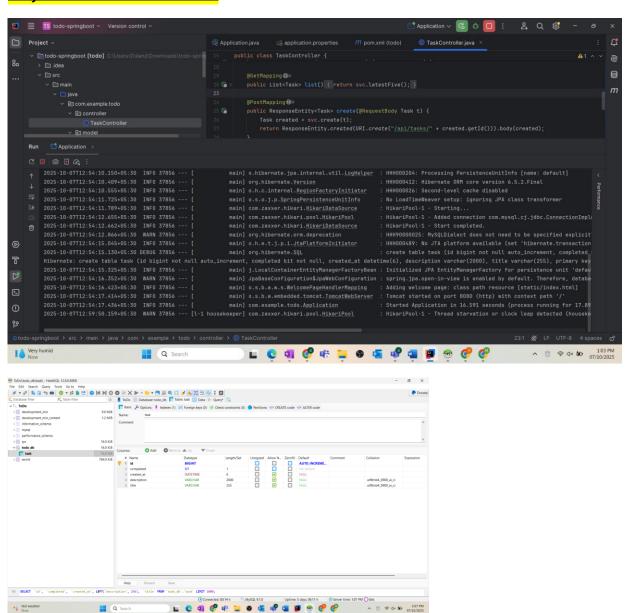
## **Applying SOLID Principles in Your Backend Code**

Following SOLID principles is a key evaluation criterion. Here's how to apply them in your Java code:

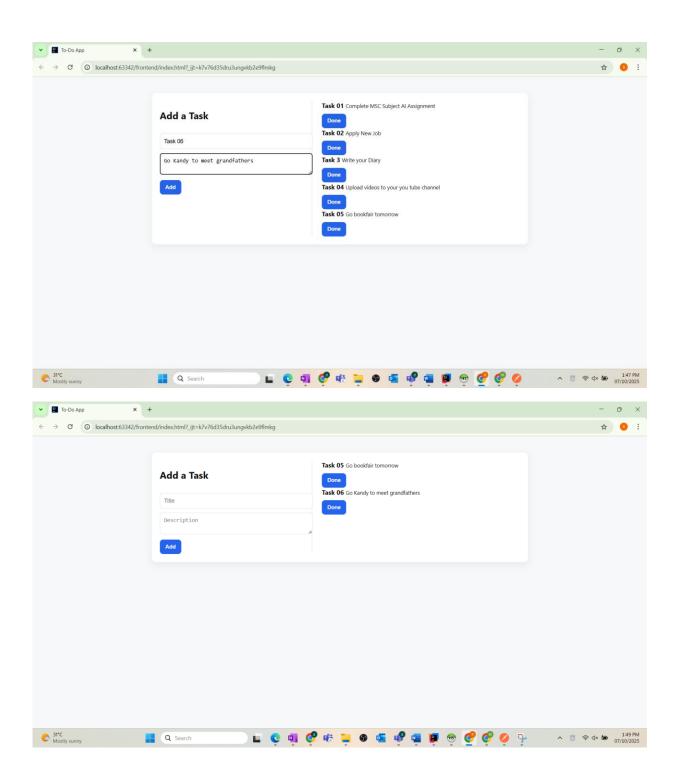
- Single Responsibility Principle (SRP): Each class has one reason to change.
  - o TaskController: Handles HTTP requests and responses.
  - TaskService: Contains the core business logic (e.g., ensuring only 5 tasks are shown).
  - TaskRepository: Manages all data access and interaction with the database.
- **Dependency Inversion Principle (DIP)**: Depend on abstractions, not concrete implementations.
  - Create a TaskService interface: Define methods like List<Task> getRecentIncompleteTasks(), Task createTask(Task task), etc.

- Create a TaskServiceImpl class: The concrete implementation of the interface.
- Inject the interface: Your TaskController should depend on the TaskService interface, not the TaskServiceImpl class. This makes your code more flexible and easier to test.

## **Project Run and Screenshots**



# **My Project Prive After Run**



### curl Commands for Your Task API

## 1. GET All Tasks

```
bash
```

```
curl -X GET http://localhost:8080/api/tasks \-H "Content-Type: application/json"
```

## 2. Create a New Task

```
bash
```

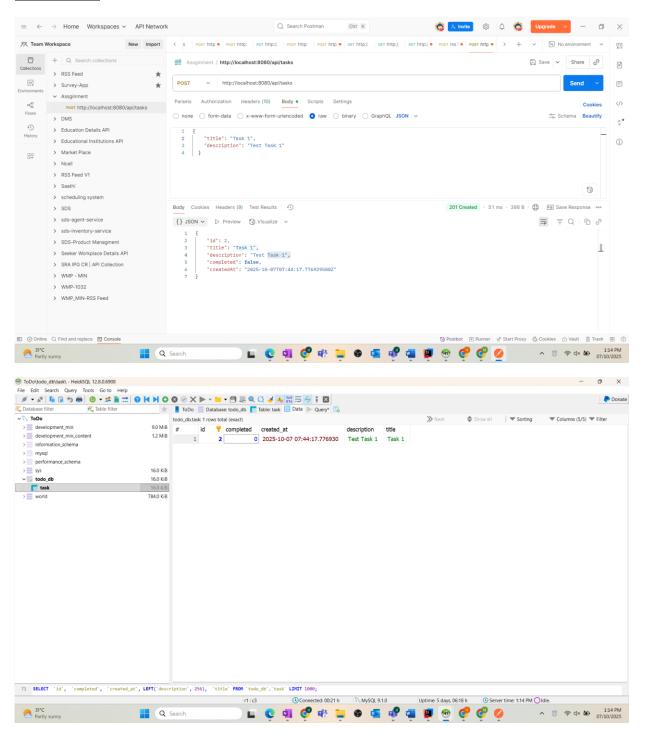
```
curl -X POST http://localhost:8080/api/tasks \
  -H "Content-Type: application/json" \
  -d '{
    "title": "Learn cURL testing",
    "description": "Test the POST endpoint using cURL"
}'
```

#### 3. Mark Task as Done

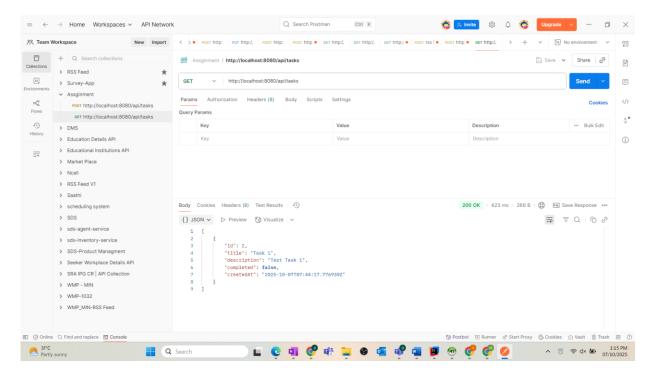
bash

```
# Replace {id} with actual task ID from the create response curl -X POST http://localhost:8080/api/tasks/1/done \
-H "Content-Type: application/json"
```

#### **Create Task**



#### **Get Tasks list**



#### Mark Task as Done

