Contain:

APPENDIX 1: ALL SCREENSHOT FOR THE CODE

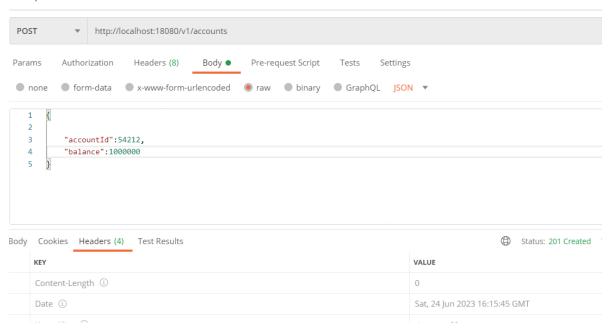
APPENDIX 2: EXPLANATION OF CODE THE CODE, BEST PRACTICES IN DETAILS

APPENDIX 3: JUNIT AND SONAR TEST, MAKE CODE PRODUCTION READY

APPENDIX 1: ALL SCREENSHOT FOR THE CODE

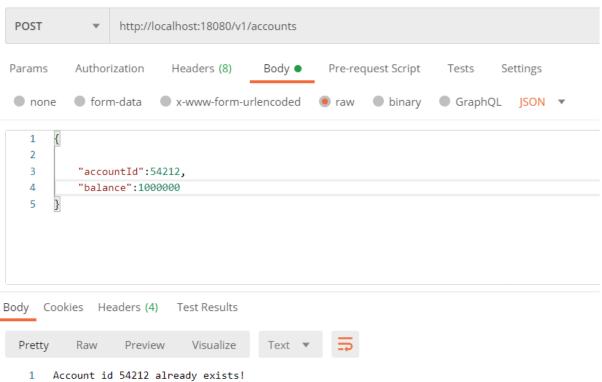
Account Created:

http://localhost:18080/v1/accounts

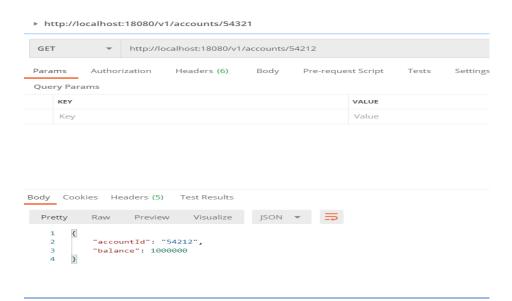


Dublicated Account validated:

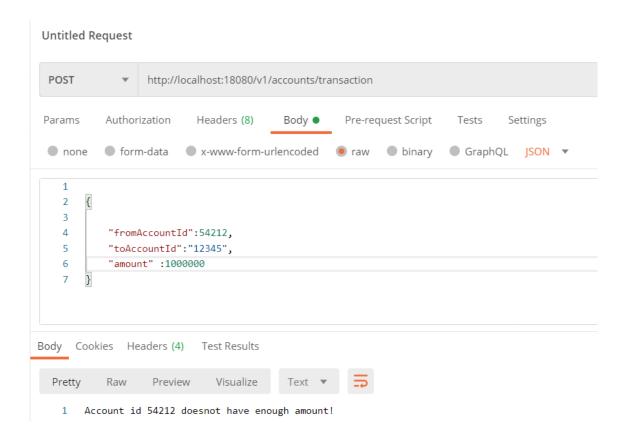
▶ http://localhost:18080/v1/accounts



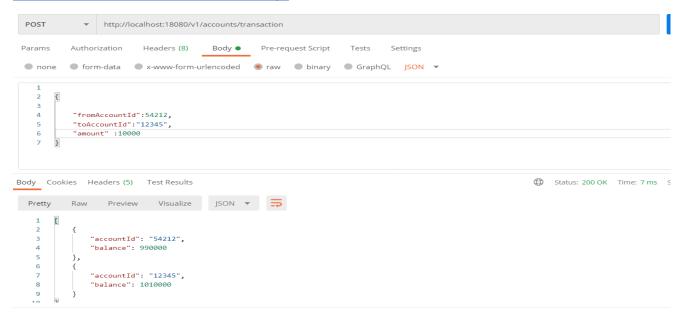
To Find Newly created Account:



Validation: If account does not have sufficent balance



Transfer balance to other account sucessully:



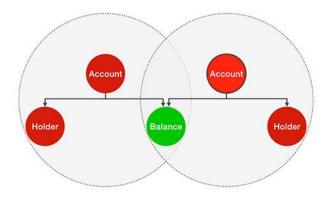
APPENDIX 2: EXPLANATION OF CODE THE CODE, BEST PRACTICES IN DETAILS

As given -->The amount to transfer should always be a positive number. It should not be possible for an account to end up with negative balance (we do not support overdrafts!)

For this context we decide to go for immutability because of below reason:

- 1. In a typical class, this validate() method would be called anytime a user's balance is changed. If the user makes a withdrawal, pays their debt, or transfers money from their account we would have to call the validate method. However, with an immutable class we only have to call the validate method only once.
- 2. In case if any error occurs then immutable preventing user account from losing money before he physically receives it. In a normal class, money would be gone forever once account object was changed.
- 3. Also, immutable object can never get into an inconsistent state, even in the case of an exception. This stabilizes our system and removes the threat of an unforeseen error destabilizing an entire system.

So on, immutable is that they can be shared freely between objects and Immutable can even be shared freely when using a lock-free algorithm in a multithreaded environment, where multiple actions happen in parallel.



This feature should be implemented in a thread-safe manner. Your solution should never deadlock, should never result in corrupted account state, and should work efficiently for multiple transfers happening at the same time.

- For this, With in the same Transactional boundary we preventing dirty read , phantom reed , thred safty and dead lock .
- Also for the perfoarmance improvatnt we use concurrentHashMap rather then go for entire bucket level lock.

• Also, I wanted to implementing double checking for more memory efficient but time constraint it's not part of this release.

APPENDIX 3: JUNIT AND SONAR TEST, MAKE CODE PRODUCTION READY

MOCK ALL THE SERVICE: JUNIT RESULT

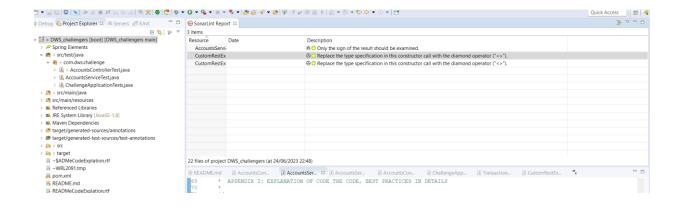
```
🌞 Debug 🔓 Project Explorer 🤻 Servers 🚜 Unit 🗵 💮 🗖 🕩 README.md 🗓 AccountsCont... 🔐 NativeMethod... 🗓 AccountsServ... 🗓 AccountsJerv... 🗓 AccountsJerv... 🗓 AccountsJerv...
                       3 mimport static org.assertj.core.api.Assertions.assertThat;
Finished after 5.766 seconds
                                                            25 @ExtendWith(SpringExtension.class)
 Runs: 2/2 ■ Errors: 0 ■ Failures: 0
                                                                @SpringBootTest
@WebAppConfiguration
                                                            28 class AccountsControllerTest {
> 🛅 AccountsServiceTest [Runner: JUnit 5] (0.417 s)
                                                                 private MockMvc mockMvc;
                                                                private AccountsService accountsService;
                                                                  private WebApplicationContext webApplicationContext;
                                                                  void prepareMockMvc() {
   this.mockMvc = webAppContextSetup(this.webApplicationContext).build();
                                                            41
                                                                    // Reset the existing accounts before each test.
accountsService.getAccountsRepository().clearAccounts();
                                                            44
                                                            45
46⊜
                                                                  void createAccount() throws Exception {
   this.mockMvc.perform(post("/v1/accounts").contentType(MediaType.APPLICATION_JSON)
   .content("{\"accountId\":\"Id-123\",\"balance\":1000\")).andExpect(status().isCreated());
                                                B 🚅 🕾
Failure Trace
                                                                     Account account = accountsService.getAccount("Id-123");
                                                                     assertThat(account.getAccountId()).isEqualTo("Id-123");
assertThat(account.getBalance()).isEqualByComparingTo("1000"):
                                                          © Console ☎ 🔝 Problems 🗓 Debug Shell 🔗 Search
                                                                                                                                                                    🔗 🔳 🗶 🐒 📴 🗗 📑 📑
                                                          2023-06-24 22:40:10.761 INFO 20252 --- [ main] com.dws.challenge.AccountsServiceTest : Started AccountsServiceTest 2023-06-24 22:40:10.761 INFO 20252 --- [extShutdownHook] j.LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean : Closing JPA EntityManager
                                                         2023-06-24 22:40:10.761 INFO 20252 --- [extShutdownHook] .SchemaDropperImpl$DelayedDropActionImpl : HHH000477: Starting dela
```

Test Cases for accountSevice

```
| package com.dws.challenge;
| package com.dw
```

Sonar Complince

Code are almost Sonar Complince.



Thanking You