## **BANKING MICROSERVICES APPLICATION**

Name: DANDE BALAJI

Email: balajidande7@gmail.com

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

Mr. RAMAKRISHNA

#### 1. Introduction

The Banking Microservices Application is a modern, secure, and scalable mobile banking platform built using microservices architecture. It is designed to provide customers with seamless and reliable banking services while ensuring high performance, security, and maintainability.

This application supports a wide range of banking operations, including:

- Customer onboarding & authentication Quick and secure registration and login for customers.
- Account management Creation and management of Savings and Current accounts.
- Money transfers Perform internal and external fund transfers efficiently.
- **Transaction history & statements** View detailed transaction records and download statements.
- **Notifications** Receive real-time alerts via SMS and Email for important activities.
- Audit logging & reporting Track and report user actions for compliance and monitoring.

To ensure scalability and resilience, the platform uses:

- **Service Discovery** Automatically detects available services.
- Config Server Centralized management of configuration across environments.
- API Gateway Provides secure and controlled access to all microservices.

This architecture makes the platform flexible, maintainable, and enterprise-ready, capable of handling high transaction volumes while providing real-time monitoring and observability.

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#### 2. Technologies Used:

#### **Tech Stack Overview (with Icons)**

Below is the refined tech stack summary:

- 1. **Spring Boot** Backend microservices framework
- 2. **Angular** Frontend SPA (Single Page Application) framework
- 3. MySQL Relational database for transactional data
- 4. Apache Kafka Stream/event messaging backbone
- 5. **Bootstrap** UI styling & responsive design (via Angular)
- 6. **JWT / OAuth2** Security protocols for authentication & authorization

#### 3. Key Features

- Service Discovery (Eureka/Consul)
- Centralized Config Server (Spring Cloud Config)
- API Gateway (Spring Cloud Gateway)
- Customer onboarding & KYC verification
- Account creation & lifecycle management
- Payment Service Internal & external fund transfers
- Transaction history with statements download
- Real-time notifications (SMS/Email)
- Audit logging & compliance reporting

#### 4. Spring Boot REST API Best Practices

#### 1. API Design

- Use proper **HTTP methods**:
  - $\circ$  GET  $\rightarrow$  Fetch resources
  - $\circ$  POST  $\rightarrow$  Create resources
  - $\circ$  PUT  $\rightarrow$  Update entire resource
  - $\circ$  PATCH  $\rightarrow$  Partial update
  - $\circ$  DELETE  $\rightarrow$  Remove resource
- Follow **RESTful naming conventions**:
  - o Example: /api/customers

#### • Return proper HTTP status codes:

- o 200 OK → Successful request
- o 201 CREATED → Resource created
- 400 BAD REQUEST → Invalid request data
- o 404 NOT FOUND → Resource not found
- o 500 INTERNAL SERVER ERROR → Unexpected errors

#### 2. Data & DTO Handling

- Use **Entity classes** only for persistence (JPA/Hibernate).
- Use **DTOs** (**Data Transfer Objects**) for API requests/responses.
- Avoid exposing entities directly to the outside world.

#### 3. Exception Handling

- Implement Global Exception Handling using:
  - o @ControllerAdvice
  - o @ExceptionHandler
- Create **custom exceptions** for business logic errors.
- Return consistent error responses (with error code, message, timestamp).

#### 4. Validation

- Use @Valid with request DTOs.
- Add Hibernate Validator annotations (e.g., @NotNull, @Email, @Size).
- Create **custom validators** for business rules.

#### 5. Logging & Monitoring

- Use SLF4J with Lombok's @Slf4j for logging.
- Avoid logging sensitive data (like passwords, tokens).
- Use **Spring Boot Actuator** for health checks & monitoring.
- Integrate Micrometer + Prometheus + Grafana for metrics visualization.

#### 6. Security

- Use Spring Security with JWT/OAuth2 for authentication & authorization.
- Always enforce **HTTPS** in production.
- Apply role-based access control (RBAC).
- Secure endpoints behind an API Gateway.

#### 7. Performance & Scalability

- Enable **pagination & sorting** for large collections (Pageable).
- Use caching (e.g., Spring Cache, Redis) for frequently accessed data.
- Make asynchronous calls where applicable.
- Optimize DB queries (indexes, batch operations).

#### 8. Documentation

- Use **Swagger / OpenAPI 3.0** for interactive API documentation.
- Provide clear examples of requests/responses.
- Version APIs (/api/v1/...) to support backward compatibility.

#### 9. Testing

- Use **JUnit 5 + Mockito** for unit testing.
- Use **Spring Boot Test** (@SpringBootTest) for integration testing.
- Maintain **Postman collections** for manual testing.

#### 10. Code Quality & Structure

- Follow layered architecture:
  - $\circ$  Controller  $\rightarrow$  Service  $\rightarrow$  Repository
- Use proper packaging structure:
  - o controller, service, repository, dto, config, exception, etc.
- Use Lombok (@Getter, @Setter, @Builder, @Slf4j) to reduce boilerplate code.

#### 5. Security & Authentication

- Implemented with Spring Security, JWT, and OAuth2
- Role-based access control (Customer, Admin, Auditor)
- Encrypted inter-service communication
- Secured API endpoints via API Gateway

## 6. Notifications & Audit Logging

#### 6.1 Notifications

- Implemented real-time SMS and Email notifications for:
  - o Account creation & onboarding confirmation
  - o Successful/failed money transfers
  - o Balance updates & transaction alerts
- Notifications are sent asynchronously using Apache Kafka to avoid delays in core banking operations.
- Kafka Topics used:
  - o transaction-events → triggers customer transaction alerts
  - o account-events → account opening/closure notifications

#### **6.2 Audit Logging**

- All critical operations (logins, fund transfers, account updates) are logged in an Audit Service.
- Audit logs stored in **MongoDB** for:
  - o Compliance reporting
  - User activity tracking
  - Fraud detection & anomaly analysis
- Kafka Topics used:
  - o audit-events → streams every important action to Audit Service
- Ensures **non-blocking event-driven logging**, improving performance while maintaining traceability.

#### Role of Kafka (Asynchronous Communication)

- **Decouples services** (e.g., Transaction Service doesn't directly call Notification Service).
- Increases **scalability** → Notification/Audit services can scale independently.
- Ensures **reliability** → Events are not lost even if a service is temporarily down.
- Improves **user experience** → Core services respond quickly without waiting for notification/audit completion.

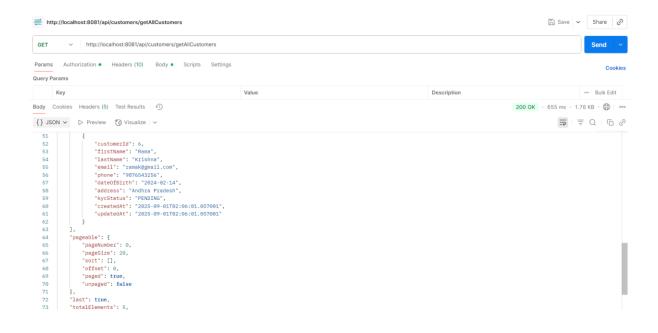
#### **5.Micoservices Overview**

- Customer Service
- Account Service
- Transaction Service
- Payment Service

#### 5.1 Customer Service end points:

- Create Customer

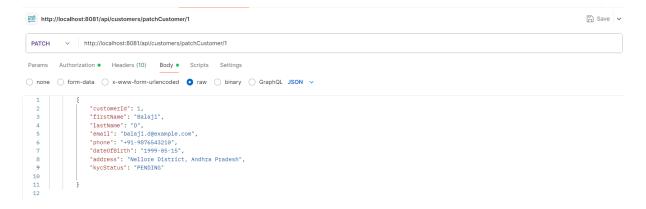
#### getCustomerById/{id}



#### --deleteCustomerById



#### --patchCustomerById



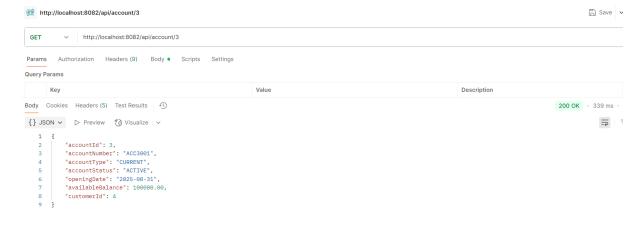
#### **5.2 Account Service**

#### --getAllAccounts

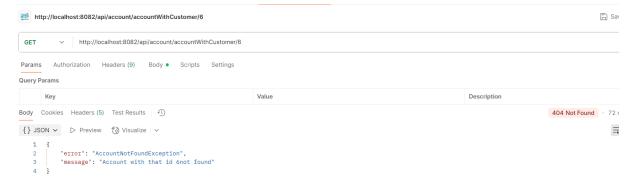
```
http://localhost:8082/api/account/getAllAccounts
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 □ Save ∨
 GET v http://localhost:8082/api/account/getAllAccounts
Params Authorization Headers (9) Body • Scripts Settings
Query Params
                                                                                                         Value
                                                                                                                                                                                                       Description
Body Cookies Headers (5) Test Results |
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   200 OK • 4.77 s • 8
{} JSON ✓ ▷ Preview 🍪 Visualize ✓
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                          "openingDate": "2025-08-31",
"availableBalance": 50000.00,
"customerId": 3
    17
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26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
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"unpaged": false
```

#### --createCustomer

#### --getAccountById



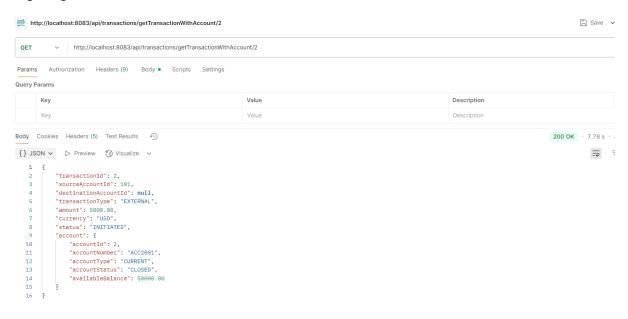
#### --customException



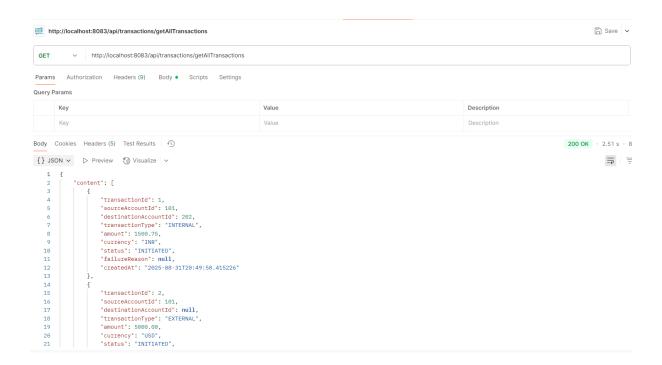
#### --getAccountDetailsWithCustomerDetails

#### **5.3 Transaction Service**

-- gettingTransactionsWithAccountDetails

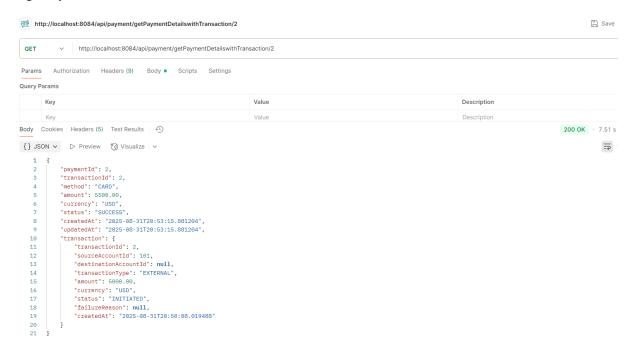


#### --getAllTransactions with Pagination



#### 5.4 Payment Service

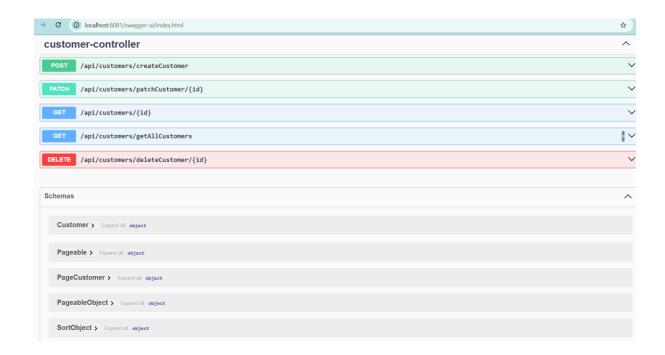
#### --get Payment Details With Transaction Details



## --getAllPayments

#### 6.Tools Used

- 6.1 API Documentation (Swagger & OpenAPI)
- Swagger is a tool for **documenting REST APIs**.
- It shows APIs in a **standard format** and allows testing in the browser.
- Provides interactive API docs.
- Reduces manual documentation work.
- Helps frontend and backend teams understand API contracts.
- Supports API versioning and testing.





#### 6.2 Actuator

- Health Monitoring: Check if microservices (Customer, Account, Transaction) are up.
- Metrics & Performance: Track memory usage, HTTP request counts, and response times.



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```
"_links": {
  "self": {
    "href": "http://localhost:8083/actuator",
    "templated": false
  "beans": {
    "href": "http://localhost:8083/actuator/beans",
    "templated": false
  },
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 },
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```

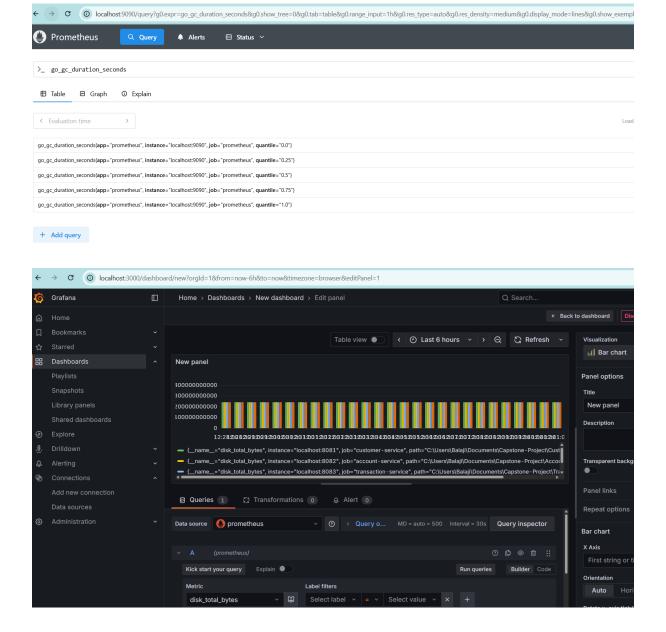
#### 6.3 Prometheus & Grafana

#### 1. Prometheus

- Prometheus is a monitoring and alerting tool.
- It collects metrics from applications, services, and servers.
- Metrics are stored in a time-series database.
- It helps track things like CPU usage, memory, HTTP requests, and application performance.

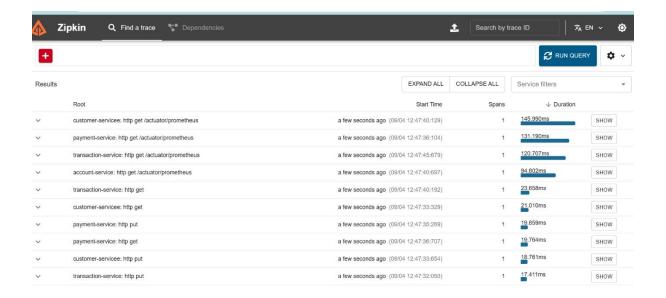
#### 2. Grafana

- Grafana is a visualization tool for metrics.
- It connects to Prometheus (and other data sources) to create dashboards and graphs.
- Helps monitor services in real-time and identify issues quickly.



## 6.4 Zipkin for tracing

- Zipkin is a distributed tracing system.
- It helps track requests as they flow through microservices.
- Useful for identifying latency, bottlenecks, and failures in complex systems.

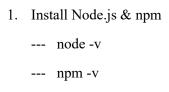


#### **BANKING FRONTEND**

#### Why Angular:

- Simplifies Front-End Development: Angular provides all the tools needed for front-end development in a single framework, making it easier to build dynamic and scalable applications.
- Component-Based Architecture: Angular's component-based structure helps break down large applications into smaller, manageable parts, making development and maintenance easier.
- Powerful Features: Angular offers powerful features such as two-way data binding, routing, and form validation that speed up the development process.
- Seamless Integration: Angular integrates well with RESTful APIs, making it ideal for building full-stack web applications and SPAs.
- Strong Community Support: With strong backing from Google and an active community, Angular is continuously updated and improved, ensuring long-term stability.

#### Commands used for this project:



- 2. Install Angular CLI
  - --- npm install -g @angular/cli
- 3. Create Angular Project
  - --- ng new banking-frontend
  - --- cd banking-frontend
- 4. Run Development Server

```
--- ng serve -o
```

- 5. Install Angular Material
  - --- ng add @angular/material

#### 6. Generate Modules

- --- ng g module transactions
- --- ng g module dashboard

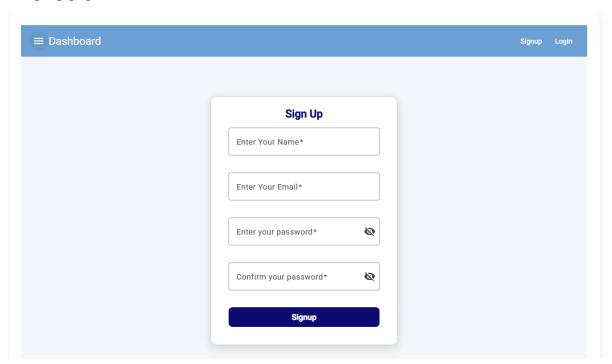
## 7. Generate Components

- --- ng g c component/account
- --- ng g c component/customer
- --- ng g c component/transactions
- --- ng g c component/payments

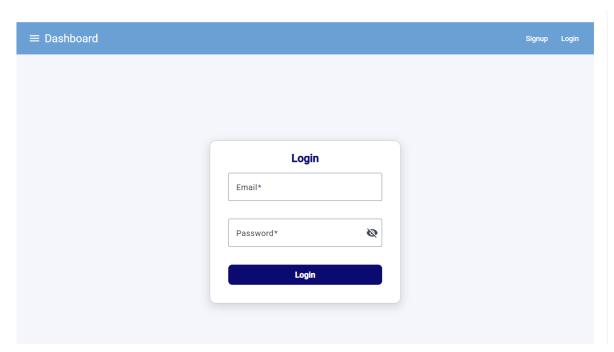
#### 8. Generate Services

- --- ng g service services/auth
- --- ng g service services/account
- --- ng g service services/transaction
- --- ng g service services/customer
- --- ng g s services/payment

## 1.Signup page



## 2.Login page



#### 3. Customer Service Dashboard

**Purpose**: Manages all customer-related operations.

#### **Typical Features:**

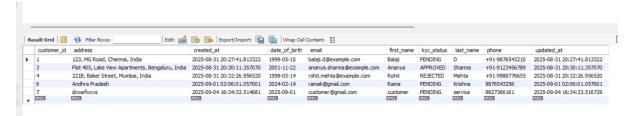
- **View All Customers**: Displays a list of registered customers with details like name, email, phone, address, KYC status, etc.
- Add New Customer: A form to register new customers with personal and account details.
- Search / Filter Customers: By ID, name, or status.
- Edit / Update Customer Details: Patch/Update KYC status, phone number, or address.
- Delete Customer: Remove customer records if needed.
   Use Case Example: A bank employee uses this to onboard new customers or update KYC details.

# Banking-Application Frontend Customers Accounts Transactions Payments

## **L** CUSTOMER MANAGEMENT



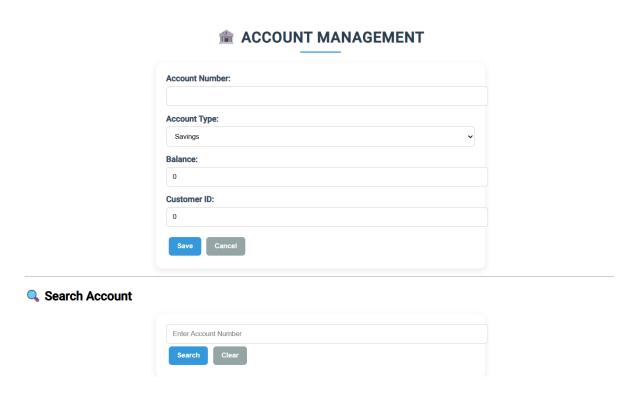
#### Adding customer into database



#### 4. Account Service Dashboard

**Purpose**: Manages customer accounts (Savings, Current, etc.). **Typical Features**:

- Create Account: Open a savings or current account for an existing customer.
- View Accounts: List of accounts with balance, account type, and status (active/inactive).
- Account Linking: Associate accounts with customers.
- Account Actions: Freeze/unfreeze account, close account, or modify limits.
   Use Case Example: When a new customer requests to open an account, the bank operator creates it here.

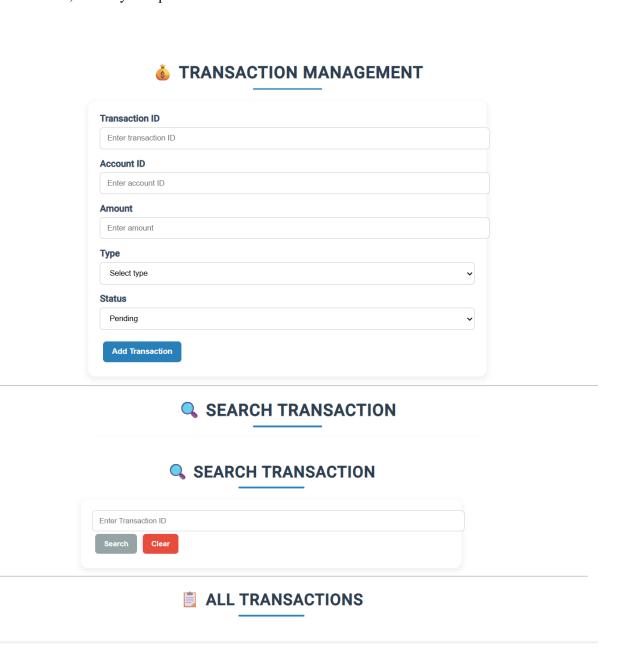


#### 5. Transaction Service Dashboard

**Purpose**: Tracks and manages all banking transactions.

- **Typical Features:**
- View Transactions: A table of credits/debits for each account (amount, date, description).
- Search Transactions: Filter by account ID, transaction ID, or date range.
- Add Transaction: Record manual adjustments (rare, but possible for testing/demo).
- Transaction History Export: Download statements (PDF/CSV).

  Use Case Example: A customer requests their last 10 transactions → Operator fetches from here, or the system provides via API.



#### 6.Payment Service Dashboard

**Purpose**: Handles fund transfers and payments.

**Typical Features:** 

- Internal Transfers: Between accounts in the same bank (customer to customer).
- External Payments: Transfers to other banks (via UPI/NEFT/RTGS in real-world).
- Bill Payments: Utility bills, EMI, or card payments (optional).
- Payment History: Shows successful, pending, or failed payments.
- Validation Rules: Check sufficient balance, validate payee account, and OTP/security checks.

Use Case Example: A customer transfers ₹5000 from their savings account to another user's account

## PAYMENT MANAGEMENT Transaction ID Enter transaction ID **Payment Method** Select method **Amount** Enter amount Currency Enter currency (e.g. INR, USD) Status Pending **External Reference ID** Enter external reference ID **Failure Reason** Enter reason if failed Add Payment SEARCH PAYMENT Enter Payment ID

**ALL PAYMENTS** 

#### **Conclusion:**

The Banking Microservices Application developed with Angular (frontend) and Java Spring Boot (backend) successfully demonstrates how a modern banking platform can be built using microservices architecture. Each service dashboard — Customer, Account, Transaction, and Payment — provides a clear separation of concerns, allowing better scalability, maintainability, and security.

The frontend dashboards enable easy management of customers, accounts, transactions, and payments with a user-friendly interface, while the backend ensures secure authentication, validations, and smooth service-to-service communication.

By integrating API Gateway, Eureka Discovery, JWT Authentication, Kafka (for async notifications), Prometheus, Grafana, and Zipkin, the project showcases not only core banking operations but also real-world enterprise practices like monitoring, auditing, and distributed tracing.

In conclusion, this project provides a secure, scalable, and modular banking solution, which can be extended further with advanced features such as loan management, credit scoring, and AI-powered fraud detection.