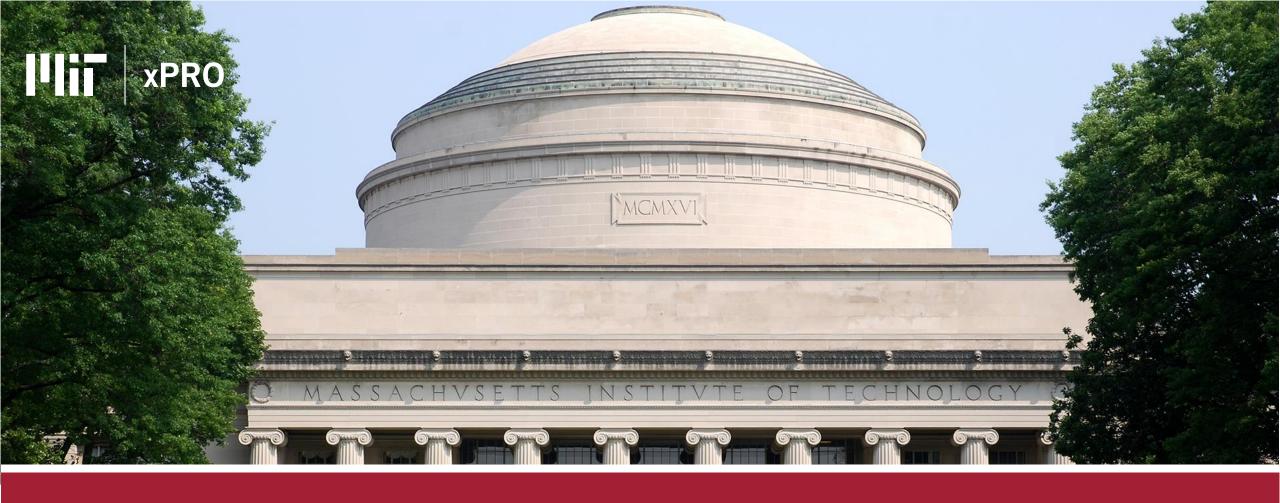


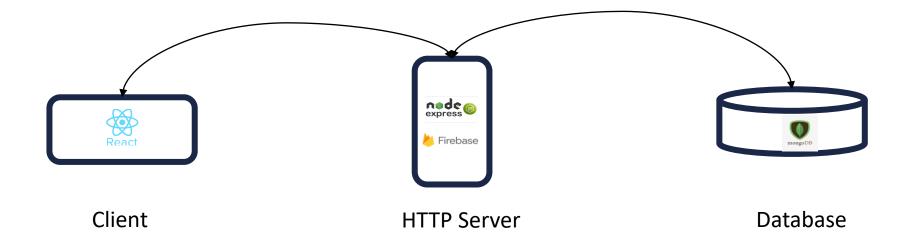
Banking Application Capstone Presentation

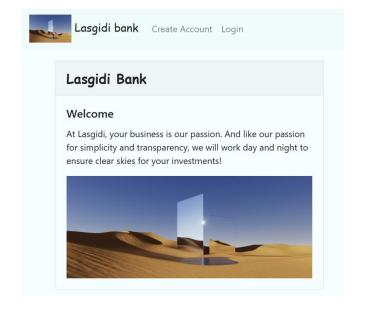
Dipo Omotoso

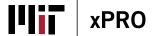


Part 1: Front-End Architecture, Authentication, And App Diagram

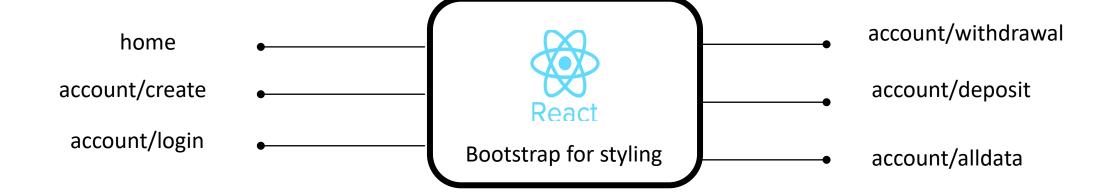
Application Overview Diagram



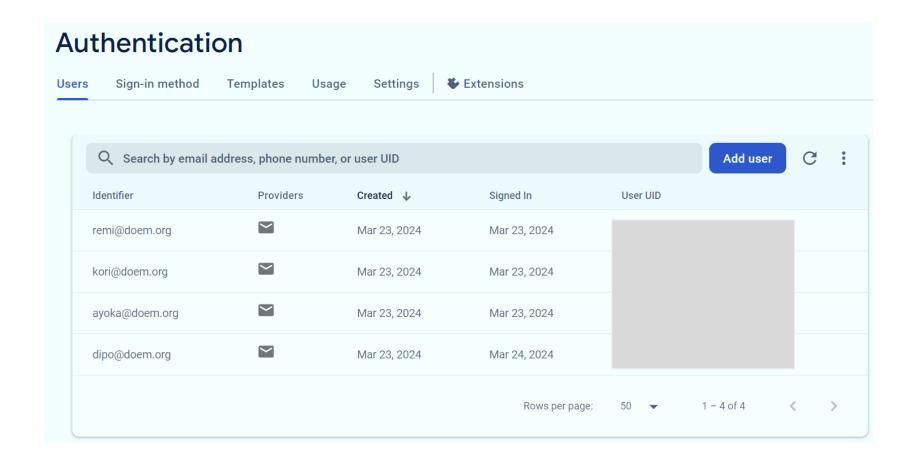




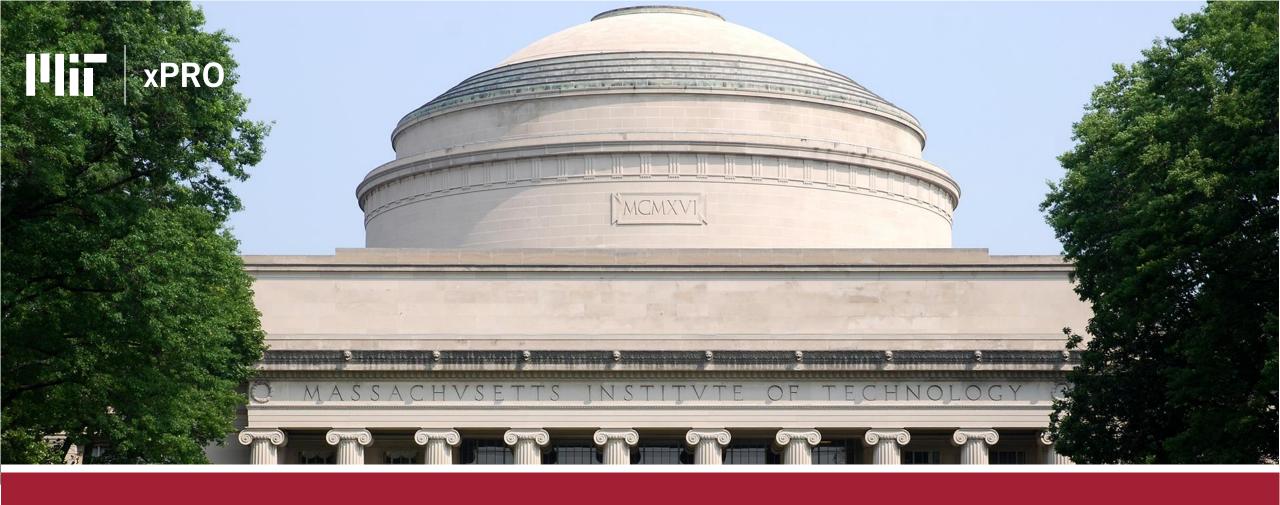
Front-End Architecture



Authentication



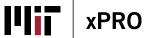




Part 2: Database And API

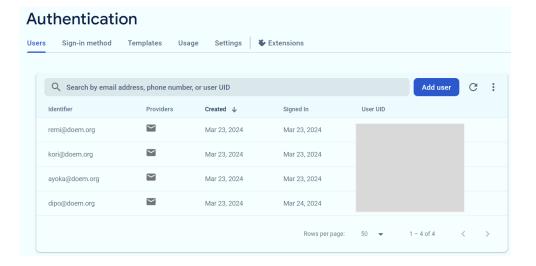
RESTful API

- Create user account: get('/account/create/:name/:email/:password')
- Login: get('/account/login/:name/:email/:password')
- Find user account: get('/account/findOne/:email')
- Account update: get('/account/update/:email/:amount')

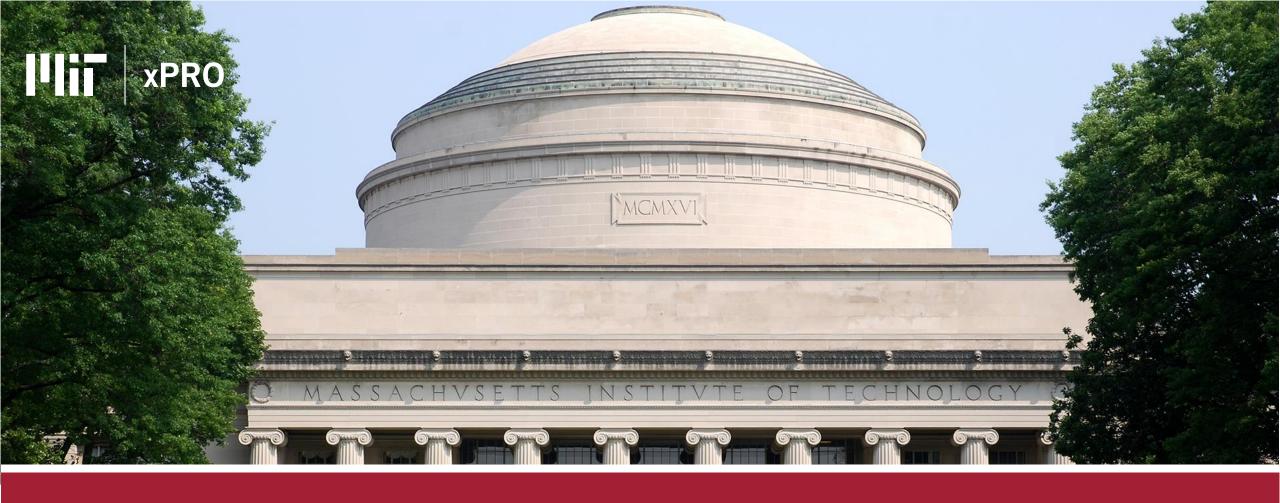


Database



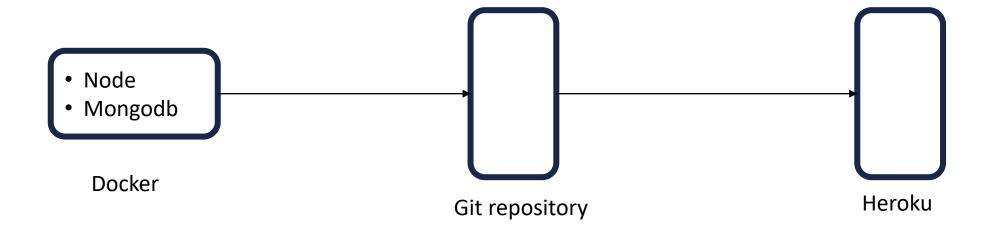




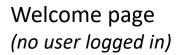


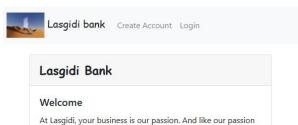
Part 3: Deployment, Additional Features, App Demonstration, Reflection

Deployment



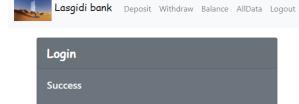
Additional Features







User logged in (all services available)

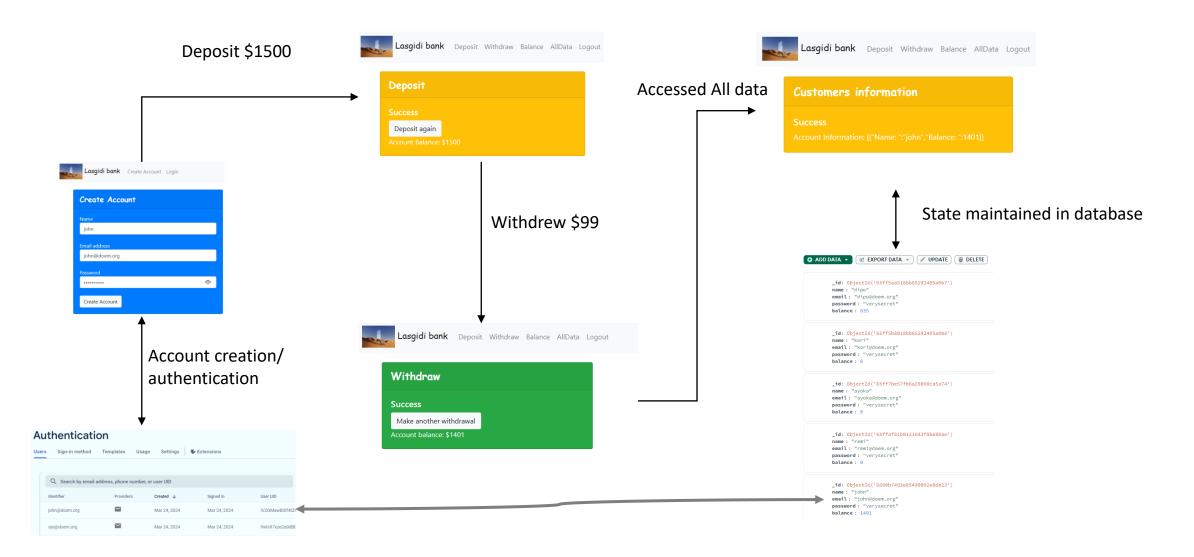


User logged out



Logged out

Application Demonstration – Create Account, Log In, Deposit, Withdraw





Reflection

- If I am starting the Banking App today, and given the knowledge I've gained in the course,
 below are a few decisions I would make prior to starting to code.
 - Use ES6 modules from ground up to minimize version compatibility, for example, it took almost
 a day to figure out that the firebase scripts for initialization must be firebase-app-compat.js and
 firebase-auth-compat.js if one is not using ES6
 - 2. Will use serverless service for database and storage to minimize overhead
 - 3. Better UI to mimic a real banking App
 - 4. Implement transfers between authorized clients



