Jon Guevara Banking System v0.50

Java NCIII 2025 Batch 3 Programming Course Completion Project

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Github:

https://github.com/guevarajf/java nciii 2025batch3.git

Folder:

Project/BankingSystem/

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 System Overview

The **Jon Guevara Banking System v0.50** is a desktop application developed as a project for the Java NCIII 2025 Batch 3 Programming Course completion.

The system demonstrates the basic Java programming competencies through implementation of a banking System using Object-Oriented Programming principles, Swing GUI, and relational database integration.

1.2 Primary Objectives

- Demonstrate mastery of Java Swing GUI development for course completion
- Implement role-based access control mechanisms as practical application
- Showcase database connectivity and transaction management skills
- Apply Model-View-Controller (MVC) architectural pattern in real-world context
- Exhibit professional software development practices acquired during the course

1.3 Target Audience

This technical documentation serves as a reference for:

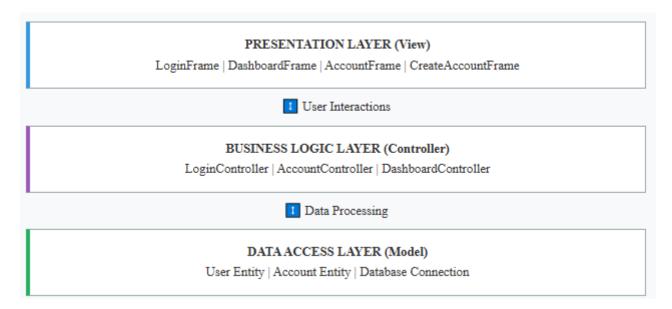
- Java NCIII course instructors evaluating course completion projects
- Academic evaluators assessing course completion requirements

2 System Architecture

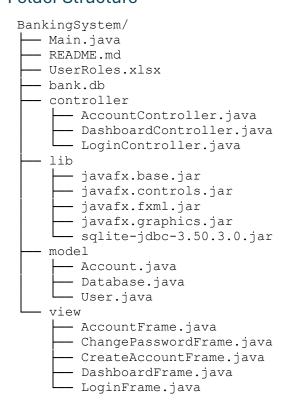
2.1 Architectural Pattern

The application follows the Model-View-Controller (MVC) architectural pattern, ensuring clear separation of concerns and maintainable code structure.

MVC Architecture Diagram



2.2 Folder Structure



2.3 Technology Stack

• Programming Language: Java

GUI Framework: Java Swing

• Database System: SQLite

• Database Connectivity: JDBC (Java Database Connectivity)

• Architecture Pattern: Model-View-Controller (MVC)

• Build System: Manual compilation with classpath dependencies

3 Functional Specifications

3.1 User Role Management System

3.1.1 Role Hierarchy and Permissions

The system implements a four-tier role-based access control mechanism:

User Role	Create Account	Modify Password	Deposit Funds	Withdraw Funds	Balance Inquiry	Account Operations	System Logout
Customer	×	×	×	×	✓	×	✓
Teller	✓	×	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Manager	✓	~	×	×	✓	✓	✓
Admin	✓	✓	✓	~	✓	✓	✓

3.1.2 Test System Credentials

Login	Password	Role
admin	admin	Admin
qqqq	1111	Customer
admin1	Admin1@1	Admin
ZZZZ	Zzzz1111@	Manager
xxxx	Xxxx1111@	Teller

3.2 Core Banking Operations

3.2.1 Account Management Functions

- Account Creation: Automated account generation during first deposit transaction
- Balance Inquiry: Real-time account balance retrieval with currency formatting
- Transaction Processing: Deposit and withdrawal operations with validation

3.2.2 User Management Functions

- User Authentication: Credential verification against database records
- User Registration: New user account creation with role assignment
- Session Management: Secure session handling with user context preservation

4 Technical Implementation

4.1 Database Schema Design

The system utilizes a normalized relational database schema with two primary entities:

```
-- User Authentication Entity CREATE TABLE users ( id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, username TEXT UNIQUE NOT NULL, password TEXT NOT NULL, role TEXT NOT NULL);

-- Banking Account Entity CREATE TABLE accounts ( id INTEGER PRIMARY KEY AUTOINCREMENT, owner TEXT UNIQUE NOT NULL, balance REAL NOT NULL DEFAULT 0.0 );
```

4.2 Security Implementation

4.2.1 SQL Injection Prevention

All database interactions utilize parameterized queries through PreparedStatement objects:

```
PreparedStatement ps = connection.prepareStatement( "SELECT role FROM users
WHERE username=? AND password=?" ); ps.setString(1, sanitizedUsername);
ps.setString(2, sanitizedPassword);
```

4.2.2 Input Validation Framework

- Client-side Validation: Immediate user feedback for invalid inputs
- Server-side Validation: Business logic validation in controller layer
- Data Type Validation: Numeric format verification for monetary amounts
- Required Field Validation: Empty field detection and user notification

4.3 Exception Handling Strategy

4.3.1 Database Exception Management

```
try (
    Connection connection = Database.connect();
    PreparedStatement statement = connection.prepareStatement(sql)
) {
    // Execute database operations here
} catch (SQLException exception) {
    exception.printStackTrace();
    return new TransactionResult(false, "Database error occurred", 0.0);
}
```

4.3.2 User Interface Exception Handling

- Graceful Error Recovery: System continues operation despite non-critical errors
- User-Friendly Messages: Technical exceptions translated to comprehensible messages
- Resource Cleanup: Automatic resource deallocation using try-with-resources pattern

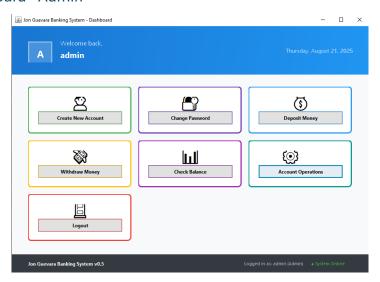
5 User Interface Design

5.1 Login Screen

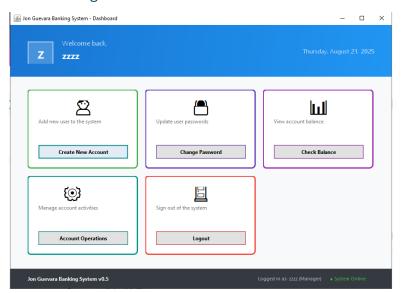


5.2 Dashboard

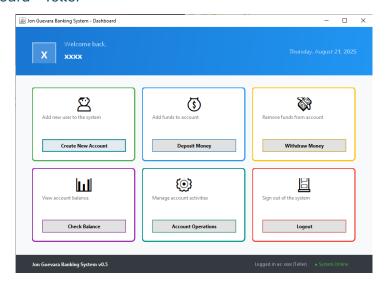
5.2.1 Dashboard - Admin



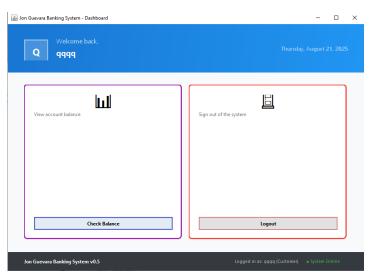
5.2.2 Dashboard - Manager



5.2.3 Dashboard - Teller

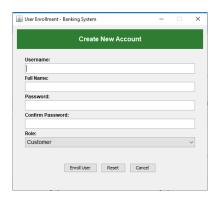


5.2.4 Dashboard - Customer



5.3 User Interface

5.3.1 Create New Account



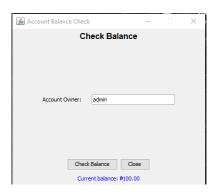
5.3.2 Deposit Money



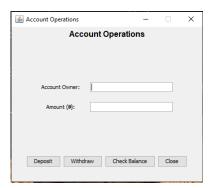
5.3.3 Withdraw Money



5.3.4 Check Balance

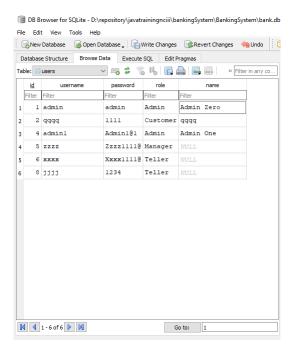


5.3.5 Account Operation

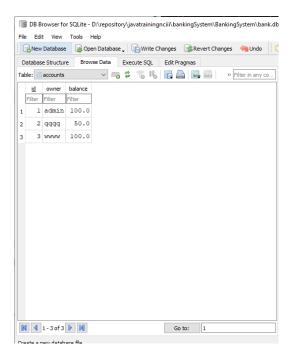


5.4 Database View

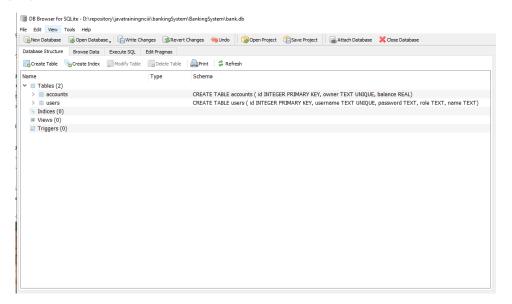
5.4.1 Table - Users



5.4.1 Table - Account

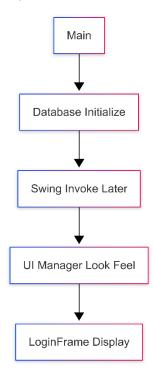


5.4.1 Schema

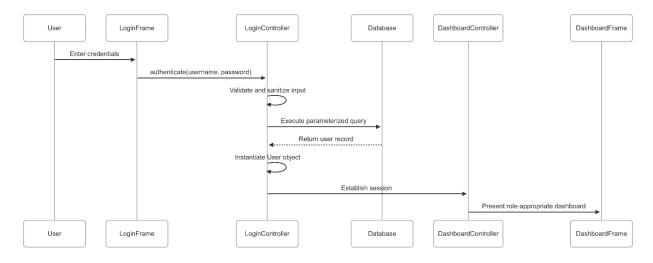


6 Data Flow Architecture

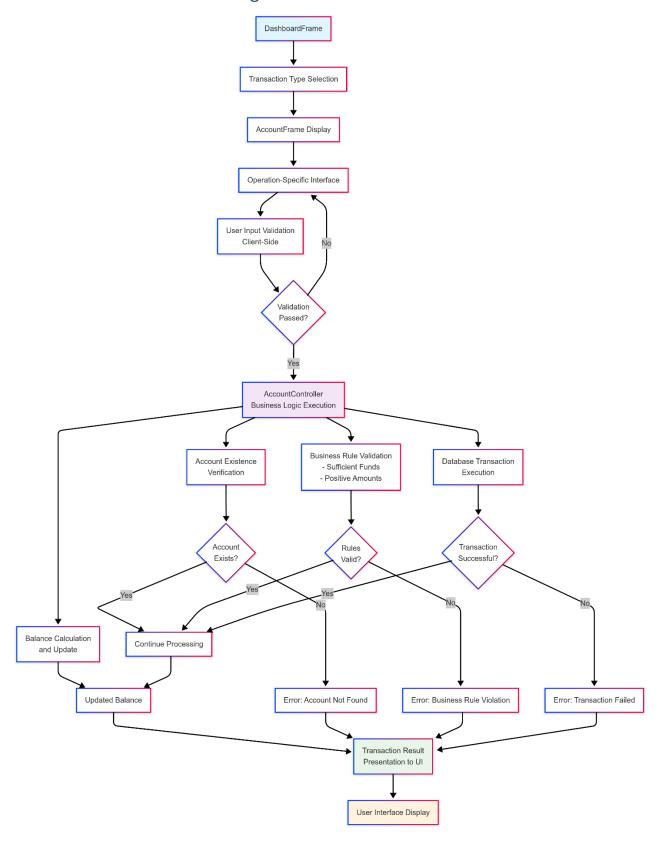
6.1 Application Initialization Sequence



6.2 6.2 Authentication Process Flow



6.3 G.3 Transaction Processing Workflow



7 Java NCIII Course Completion Competency

7.1 Object-Oriented Programming Mastery

7.1.1 Encapsulation Implementation

- Private Field Access: All entity fields declared with private visibility modifiers
- Controlled Access Methods: Public getter methods providing controlled field access
- Data Validation: Setter methods implementing business rule validation
- Information Hiding: Internal implementation details concealed from client code

7.1.2 Composition and Aggregation

- Controller-Model Relationships: Controllers utilize model classes for data operations
- View-Controller Dependencies: User interface components delegate to controller objects
- Loose Coupling: Interface-based communication between architectural layers

7.1.3 Static Method Utilization

- Utility Methods: Stateless operations implemented as static methods
- Factory Patterns: Database connection creation through static factory methods
- Helper Functions: Currency formatting and validation utilities

7.2 Database Integration

7.2.1 JDBC API Utilization

- Connection Management: Proper database connection lifecycle management
- PreparedStatement Usage: Parameterized query execution for security
- ResultSet Processing: Efficient data retrieval and processing
- Transaction Management: Atomic operation handling with rollback capabilities

7.2.2 SQL

- Data Definition Language (DDL): Table creation with appropriate constraints
- Data Manipulation Language (DML): INSERT, UPDATE, SELECT operation expertise
- Query Optimization: Efficient query structure for optimal performance
- Data Integrity: Constraint enforcement and referential integrity maintenance

8 System Requirements and Deployment

8.1 Technical Prerequisites

- Java Runtime Environment: JRE
- Operating System: Cross-platform compatibility (Windows, Linux, macOS)
- Memory Requirements: Minimum 512MB RAM, recommended 1GB RAM
- Storage Requirements: 50MB disk space for application and database files

8.2 Installation and Configuration

8.2.1 Compilation Process

- a. Navigate to project root directory cd BankingSystem/
- b. Compile all Java source files with SQLite dependency

```
javac -cp ".;lib\sqlite-jdbc-3.50.3.0.jar" model\*.java controller\*.java
view\*.java Main.java
```

c. Execute application with proper classpath configuration

```
java -cp ".;lib\sqlite-jdbc-3.50.3.0.jar" Main
```

8.2.2 Database Initialization

- Automatic Schema Creation: Database tables created automatically on first execution
- Default Data Population: Administrative user account created during initialization
- File Location: Database file (bank.db) created in application root directory
- Backup Considerations: Database file can be copied for backup purposes

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