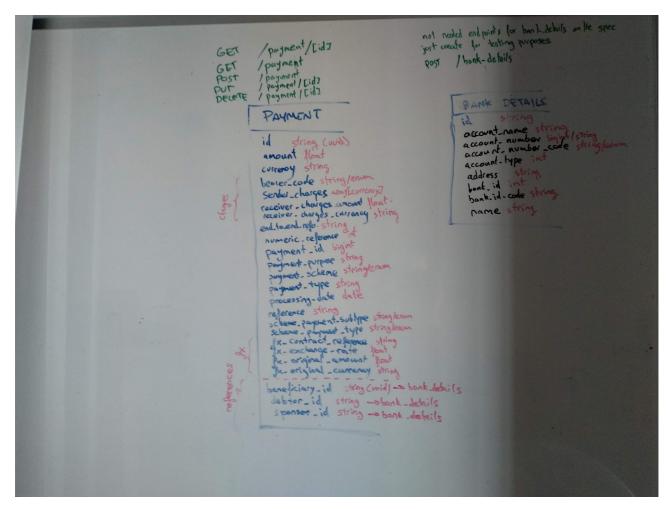
## **Scheme**



PAYMENT ld String (uuid) Amount Float Currency String Bearer\_code String/enum Sender\_charges Array[money] Receiver charges amout Float String Receiver\_charges\_currency End\_to\_end\_reference String Numeric reference Int Payment\_id **Bigint** Payment\_purpose String Payment\_scheme String/enum Payment\_type String Processing\_date Date String Reference Scheme\_payment\_subtype String/enum Scheme\_payment\_type String/enum Fx\_contract\_reference String Fx\_exchange\_rate Float Fx\_original\_amount Float Fx\_original\_currency String Beneficiary\_id String (uuid) Debtor\_id String (uuid)

String (uuid)

Sponsor\_id

ACCOUNT ld String (uuid) Account\_name String Account\_number bigint/String Account\_number\_code String/enum Account\_type Int String Address Bank\_id Int Bank\_id\_code String Name String

## **Endpoints**

## **PAYMENT**

- Get a single payment by id GET /payment/[id]
- Get a list of payments GET /payment
- Create a new payment POST /payment
- Edit an existing payment PUT /payment/[id]
- Delete a payment DELETE /payment/[id]

## **Assumptions and comments**

I noticed the example given is using a format similar to Jsonapi, we would need a serializer to translate the database models into the Jsonapi format, but this is an implementation detail.

Jsonapi encourages to add external entities as references in the Json output, however I noticed in this example that everything is inside attributes, so I'll keep this format to match the example on the implementation.

I considered version and organisation\_id (maybe some kind of internal client id?) to be api versioning information, therefore I did not include them in the models.

Beneficiary, debtor and sponsor parties are all bank detail references, as they share msot of the attributes and can be reused across different payments.

To avoid payment conflicts, we could allow creation on accounts and not updates. If a person changes is bank details, a new entity is create. Optionally, we could add a flag to mark outdated bank details.

Foreigh exchange is specific for every payment, and a such it doesn't make sense to store as a separate resource.

I decided to store charges as an array of json to keep currency and amount separate. I considered this is not going to be queryeable otherwise I would store them as an auxiliary table.

Internal ids are going to be stored as UUIDs in the database (as the one in the payment example)

There was no requirement for a accounts (beneficiary, debtor or sponsor external references) api, so I have just added a POST for testing purposes.

In principle, I consider all fields in Payment are mandatory.

I am not familiar with the meaning of some fields like the difference between reference or end\_to\_end\_reference, or why there are multiple sender\_charges in different currencies; so I decided to keep the model to respect the format.

Money parameters (amount in float and currency in string) could be replaced by a library like <a href="https://github.com/JodaOrg/joda-money">https://github.com/JodaOrg/joda-money</a> . I've used it before in Scala and it works good, only a few conversions needs to be done to translate into and from the database and the api.