

# Banking Application

## Backend Using microservices

### Introduction :

In today's financial sector, customers expect secure, reliable and real time banking services across multiple channels. Traditional monolithic systems often struggle to keep up with these expectations due to scalability limitations, tight coupling and maintenance challenges.

To overcome these issues, we have developed a banking application using microservices for backend. The banking application is designed as a secure, scalable and modular backend system for managing essential banking operations. This project adopts a microservices architecture to ensure flexibility, reliability and easy to maintain. By dividing the application into different services, each responsible for a specific banking domain, the system achieves loose coupling, high scalability and fault isolation.

The platform supports essential banking features such as:

- Customer onboarding and authentication
- Account creation and management (savings/current)
- Internal and external money transfers
- Transaction history and digital statements
- Real-time notifications (SMS/Email)
- Audit logging, compliance, and reporting

Technologies used :

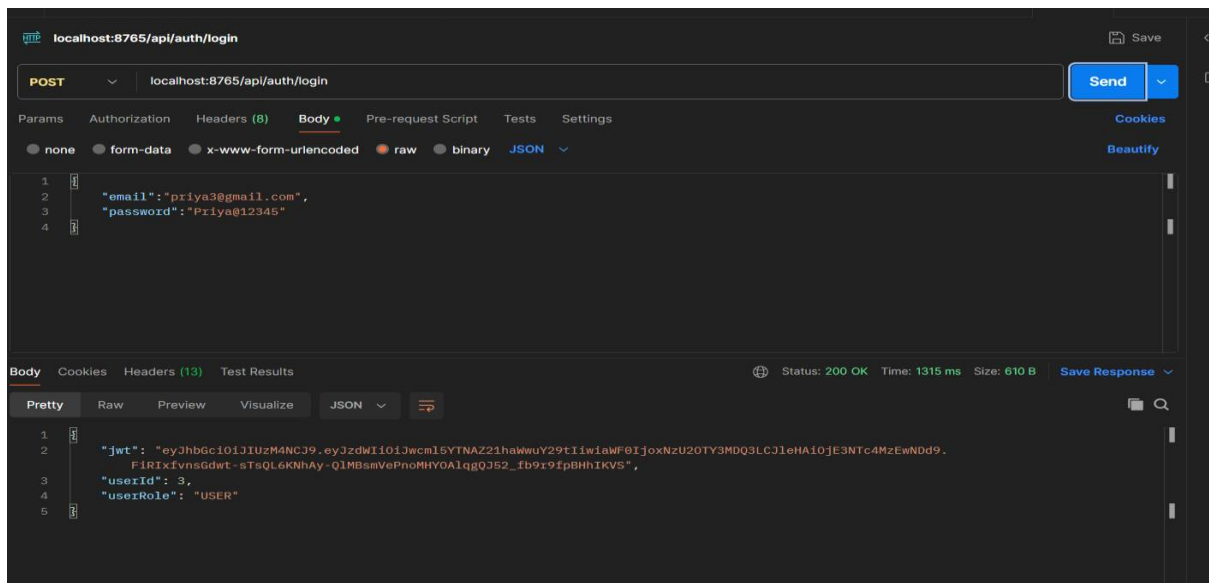
- ✓ 1.Spring boot, Spring Cloud for service development.
- ✓ 2.Eureka Server/Api-Gateway for service discovery and routing.
- ✓ 3.MySQL for data Storage.
- ✓ 4.Swagger UI for Api documentation.
- ✓ 5.Lombok, Security, JWT for authentication and faster development.

## Authentication & Security

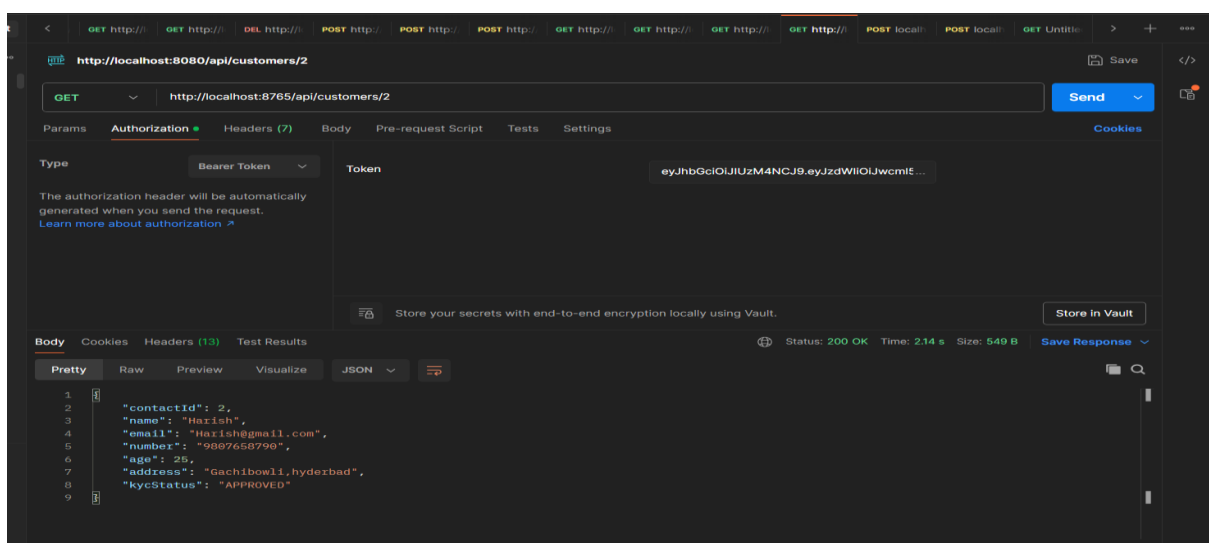
It is the backbone of any banking application. To ensure only authorized users can access the system, this project implements authentication and authorization mechanisms using JWT.

JWT(Json Web Token) : It is used for secure, stateless user sessions. Role based access control ensures different permissions for users and admins.

User-Authentication service:



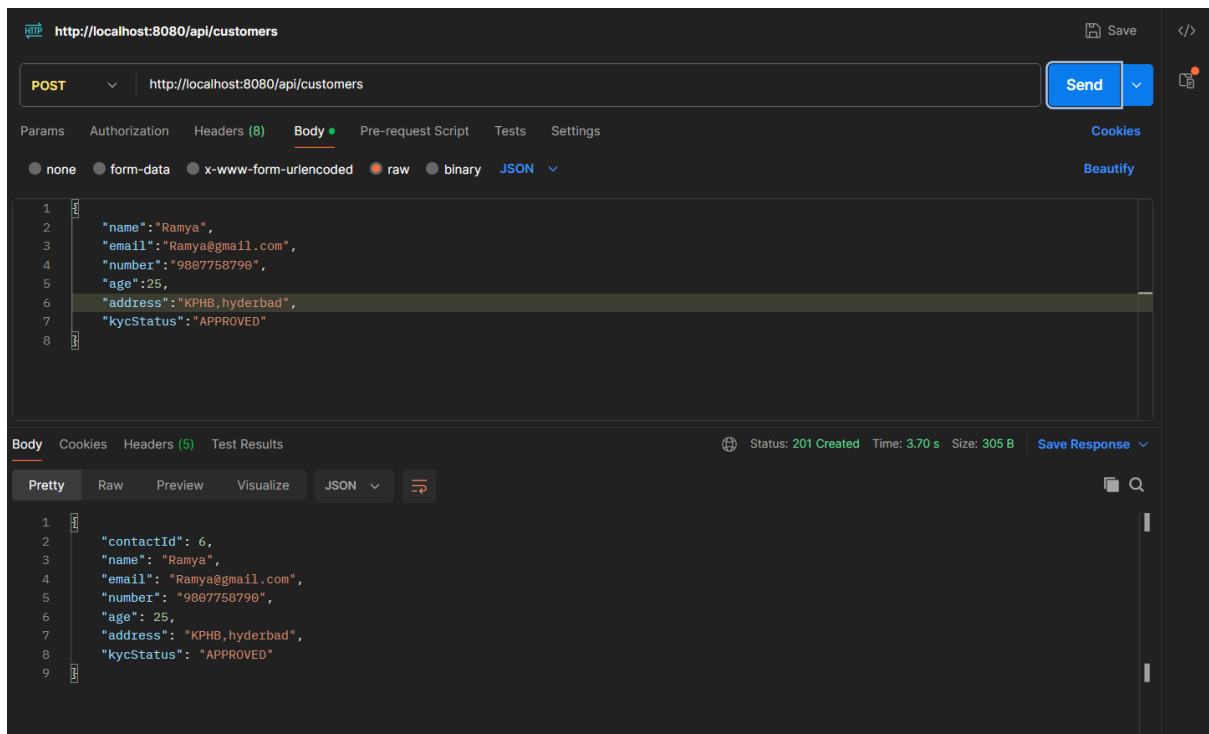
Jwt token is created successfully for login authentication.



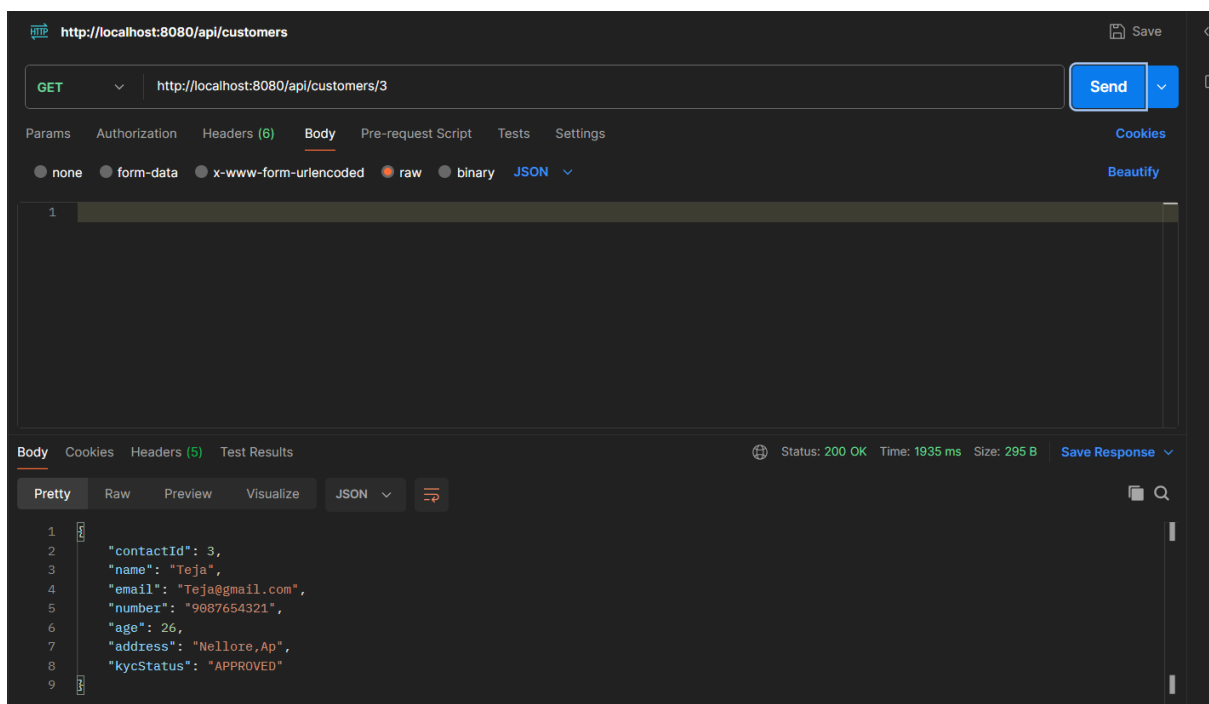
After passing jwt token, we can access other services.

## Customer Service :

### Adding customers/users.



### Getting customers by Id :



## Account Service :

### Getting Account by Id

The screenshot shows a Postman interface with a GET request to `http://localhost:8082/api/accounts/1`. The response is a JSON object with the following details:

```
{
  "id": 1,
  "username": "Teja",
  "panCardNum": "ABPIE1234E",
  "aadhaarCardNum": "123456789019",
  "bankAccNum": "1234567890123458",
  "accountType": "CURRENT",
  "password": "Teja@123",
  "balance": 10000.00
}
```

### Getting All Accounts

The screenshot shows a Postman interface with a GET request to `http://localhost:8082/api/accounts`. The response is a JSON array of two account objects:

```
[
  {
    "id": 1,
    "username": "John",
    "panCardNum": "ABCDE1234F",
    "aadhaarCardNum": "123456789012",
    "bankAccNum": "1234567890123456",
    "accountType": "SAVINGS",
    "password": "Passsecure123",
    "balance": 3000.00
  },
  {
    "id": 2,
    "username": "Teja",
    "panCardNum": "ABPIE1234E",
    "aadhaarCardNum": "123456789019",
    "bankAccNum": "1234567890123458",
    "accountType": "CURRENT",
    "password": "Teja@123",
    "balance": 10000.00
  }
]
```

## Transaction Service :

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

- URL:** `http://localhost:8084/api/transactions`
- Method:** `POST`
- Body:** A JSON object with the following fields:

```
{  "senderName": "Teja",  "senderAccNum": "12345678901",  "receiverName": "David",  "receiverAccNum": "09876543213",  "amount": 1300.00}
```
- Response:** Status: `201 Created`, Time: `47 ms`, Size: `342 B`. The response body is a JSON object:

```
{  "id": 3,  "senderName": "Teja",  "senderAccNum": "12345678901",  "receiverName": "David",  "receiverAccNum": "09876543213",  "amount": 1300.0,  "timeOfPayment": "2025-08-31T13:44:40.8362321"}
```

## Getting transaction by Id

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

- URL:** `http://localhost:8084/api/transactions/3`
- Method:** `GET`
- Response:** Status: `200 OK`, Time: `1025 ms`, Size: `336 B`. The response body is a JSON object:

```
{  "id": 3,  "senderName": "Teja",  "senderAccNum": "12345678901",  "receiverName": "David",  "receiverAccNum": "09876543213",  "amount": 1300.0,  "timeOfPayment": "2025-08-31T13:44:40.8362321"}
```

# Payment Service

The screenshot shows a Postman interface for a POST request to `http://localhost:8086/api/payments`. The request body is a JSON object with the following fields:

```
{  "transactionId": 2,  "amount": 600.00,  "paymentMode": "CARD",  "status": "SUCCESS"}
```

The response is also in JSON format, showing a successful status (201 Created) and the following fields:

```
{  "paymentId": 3,  "transactionId": 2,  "amount": 600.00,  "paymentMode": "CARD",  "status": "SUCCESS",  "paymentDate": "2025-09-04T13:32:31.884063"}
```

Metadata for the response: Status: 201 Created, Time: 3.62 s, Size: 301 B.

# Getting payments by Id

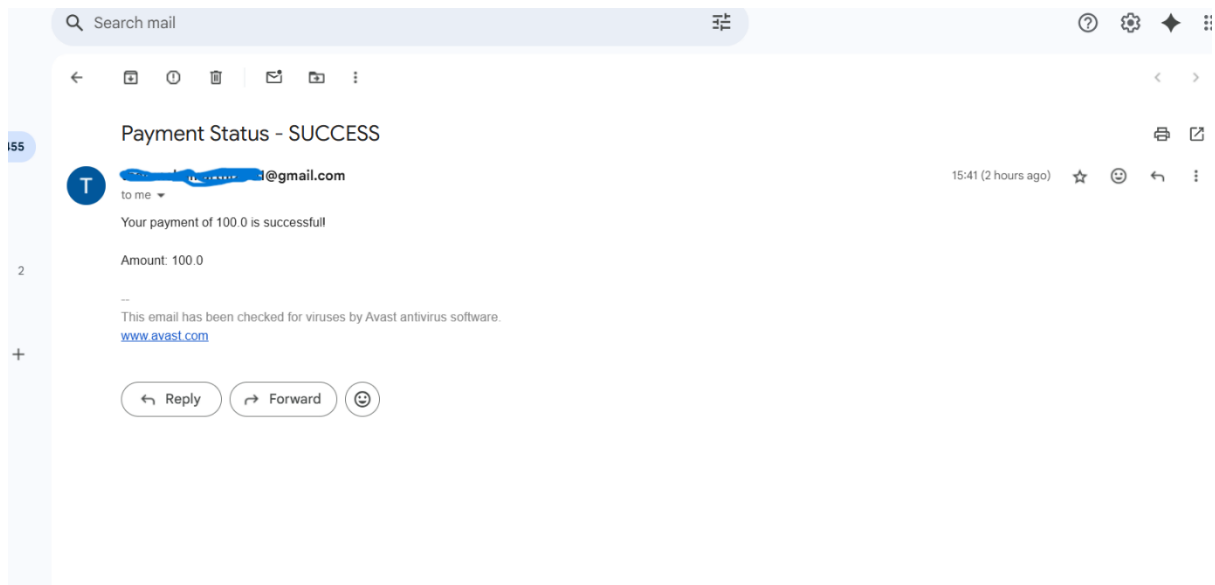
The screenshot shows a Postman interface for a GET request to `http://localhost:8086/api/payments/1`. The response is in JSON format, showing a successful status (200 OK) and the following fields:

```
{  "paymentId": 1,  "transactionId": 1,  "amount": 500.00,  "paymentMode": "UPI",  "status": "PENDING",  "paymentDate": "2025-08-31T14:18:35.904156"}
```

Metadata for the response: Status: 200 OK, Time: 213 ms, Size: 295 B.

## Using asynchronous communication (Kafka) :

Kafka --- It is used instead of direct service-to-service calls. critical events (e.g., money transfer ).It is also called as Event-Driven communication. It uses scalability, reliability and performance.



## Eureka Server

All my services are registered with eureka server and passing through Api-gateway.

INSTANCES ARE NOT BEING EXPIRED JUST TO BE SAFE.

### DS Replicas

Instances currently registered with Eureka

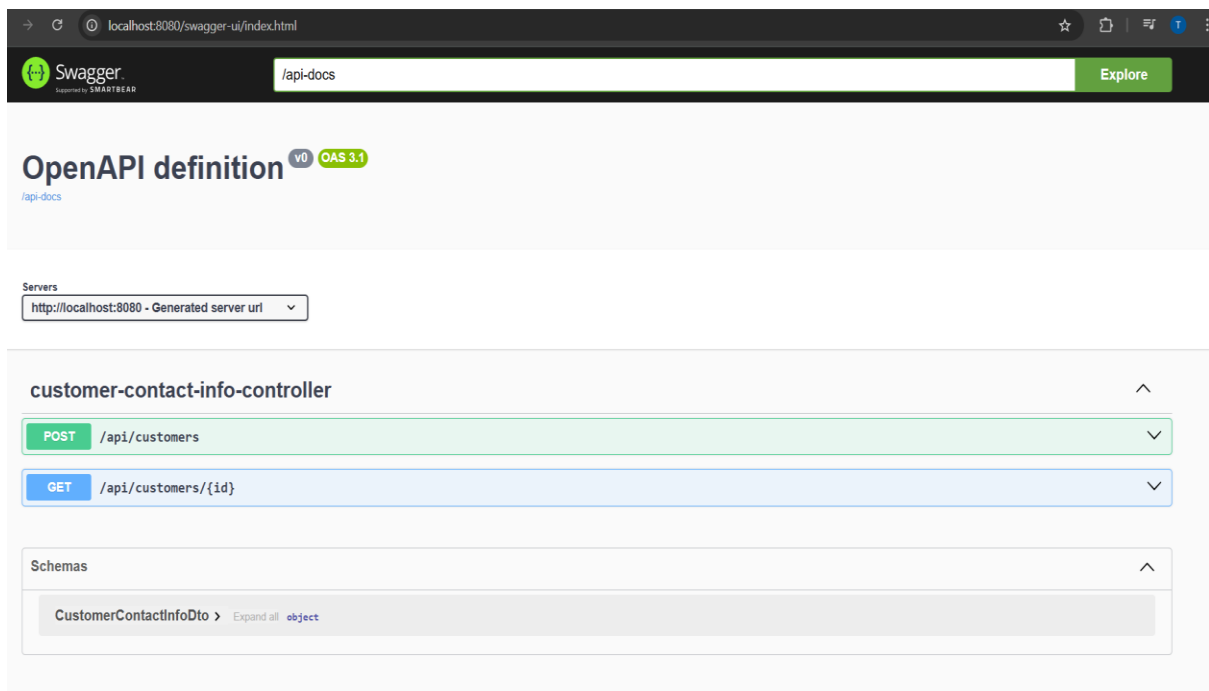
Application	AMIs	Availability Zones	Status
ACCOUNT-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - <a href="#">LAPTOP-S5B0C7VG:ACCOUNT-SERVICE:8082</a>
API-GATEWAY	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - <a href="#">LAPTOP-S5B0C7VG:API-GateWay:8765</a>
AUDIT-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - <a href="#">LAPTOP-S5B0C7VG:AUDIT-SERVICE:8083</a>
CONFIG-SERVER	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - <a href="#">LAPTOP-S5B0C7VG:Config-Server:9093</a>
CUSTOMER-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - <a href="#">LAPTOP-S5B0C7VG:CUSTOMER-SERVICE:8080</a>
NOTIFICATION-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - <a href="#">LAPTOP-S5B0C7VG:NOTIFICATION-SERVICE:8088</a>
PAYMENT-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - <a href="#">LAPTOP-S5B0C7VG:PAYMENT-SERVICE:8086</a>
TRANSACTION-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - <a href="#">LAPTOP-S5B0C7VG:TRANSACTION-SERVICE:8084</a>
USER-AUTHENTICATION-SERVICE	n/a (1)	(1)	UP (1) - <a href="#">LAPTOP-S5B0C7VG:USER-AUTHENTICATION-SERVICE:8087</a>

### General Info

Name	Value
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## Swagger-UI

It is mainly used to make the system developer-friendly and transparent. It provides an easy-to-use interface where developers and testers can explore endpoints, view request/response models and execute API calls directly from the browser.



## Api-Docs (Open-Api Specification)

By combining both Swagger-UI and Api-Docs, the system achieves seamless frontend-backend integration .

