Overview

This document outlines the requirements for developing a basic banking backend application using Spring Boot and MySQL. The application will provide basic banking functionalities such as account management, transaction processing, and balance inquiries.

Functional Requirements

- 1. User Management
 - Create a new user account.
 - Authenticate a user.
 - Retrieve user details.

2. Account Management

- Create a new bank account.
- Retrieve account details.
- Close a bank account.

3. Transaction Management

- Deposit money into an account.
- Withdraw money from an account.
- Transfer money between accounts.
- Retrieve transaction history for an account.

4. Balance Inquiry

- Retrieve the current balance of an account.

Non-Functional Requirements

- 1. Security
 - Use JWT for securing APIs.
 - Encrypt sensitive data.

2. Performance

- Ensure the application can handle a high number of concurrent requests.

3. Scalability

- Design the application to support horizontal scaling.

4. Maintainability

- Write clean, modular, and well-documented code.

5. Database

- Use MySQL for persistent storage.
- Ensure the database schema supports indexing for efficient queries.

API Endpoints

User Management

- 1. Create User
 - Endpoint: POST /api/users
 - Request Body:

```
{
  "username": "string",
  "password": "string",
  "email": "string"
}
```

- Response: 201 Created

2. Authenticate User

- Endpoint: POST /api/auth/login

- Request Body:

```
"username": "string",
"password": "string"
```

- Response: 200 OK (JWT Token)

3. Get User Details

- Endpoint: GET /api/users/{userId}

- Response: 200 OK

```
{
```

```
"id": "long",

"username": "string",

"email": "string"
}
```

Account Management

- 1. Create Account
 - Endpoint: POST /api/accounts
 - Request Body:

```
"userId": "long",
"initialDeposit": "double"
}
```

- Response: 201 Created
- 2. Get Account Details
 - Endpoint: GET /api/accounts/{accountId}
 - Response: 200 OK

```
{
   "id": "long",
   "userId": "long",
```

```
"balance": "double",

"status": "string"
}
```

3. Close Account

- Endpoint: DELETE /api/accounts/{accountId}

- Response: 200 OK

Transaction Management

1. Deposit

- Endpoint: POST /api/accounts/{accountId}/deposit

- Request Body:

```
{
   "amount": "double"
}
```

- Response: 200 OK

2. Withdraw

- Endpoint: POST /api/accounts/{accountId}/withdraw

- Request Body:

```
{
```

```
"amount": "double"
}
```

- Response: 200 OK

3. Transfer

- Endpoint: POST /api/accounts/transfer

- Request Body:

```
{
  "fromAccountId": "long",
  "toAccountId": "long",
  "amount": "double"
}
```

- Response: 200 OK

4. Transaction History

- Endpoint: GET /api/accounts/{accountId}/transactions

- Response: 200 OK

```
[ {
    "id": "long",
```

```
"accountId": "long",

"type": "string",

"amount": "double",

"timestamp": "datetime"
}
```

Balance Inquiry

1. Get Balance

- Endpoint: GET /api/accounts/{accountId}/balance

- Response: 200 OK

```
{
  "accountId": "long",
  "balance": "double"
}
```

Database Schema

```
Users Table

CREATE TABLE users (

id BIGINT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

username VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL UNIQUE,

password VARCHAR(255) NOT NULL,
```

```
email VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL UNIQUE,
    created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,
    updated_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
);
```

```
Accounts Table

CREATE TABLE accounts (

id BIGINT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

user_id BIGINT NOT NULL,

balance DOUBLE DEFAULT 0,

status VARCHAR(20) DEFAULT 'ACTIVE',

created_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,

updated_at TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP ON UPDATE CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,

FOREIGN KEY (user_id) REFERENCES users(id)

);
```

```
Transactions Table

CREATE TABLE transactions (

id BIGINT AUTO_INCREMENT PRIMARY KEY,

account_id BIGINT NOT NULL,

type VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,

amount DOUBLE NOT NULL,

timestamp TIMESTAMP DEFAULT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP,

FOREIGN KEY (account_id) REFERENCES accounts(id)
```

);

Entity Relationships

- User to Account: One-to-Many (One user can have multiple accounts)
- Account to Transaction: One-to-Many (One account can have multiple transactions)

API Security

- Use JWT tokens for securing endpoints.
- All sensitive data such as passwords should be hashed using a secure algorithm (e.g., BCrypt).
- Use HTTPS for secure communication.

Conclusion

This document outlines the basic structure and requirements for a banking backend application using Spring Boot and MySQL. The application will provide essential banking operations with secure and efficient handling of user and account data.