

DESIGNING THE ARCHITECTURE

PRESENTED BY READML GROUP

Technology Stack

Layer	Technology
Backend	Java, Spring Boot
Database	PostgreSQL, JPA
Security	Spring Security, JWT
API	RESTful, Swagger
Build Tools	Maven
Deployment	Docker (если есть), Localhost



Project

☐ Gradle - Groovy

☐ Gradle - Kotlin ☒ Maven

Language

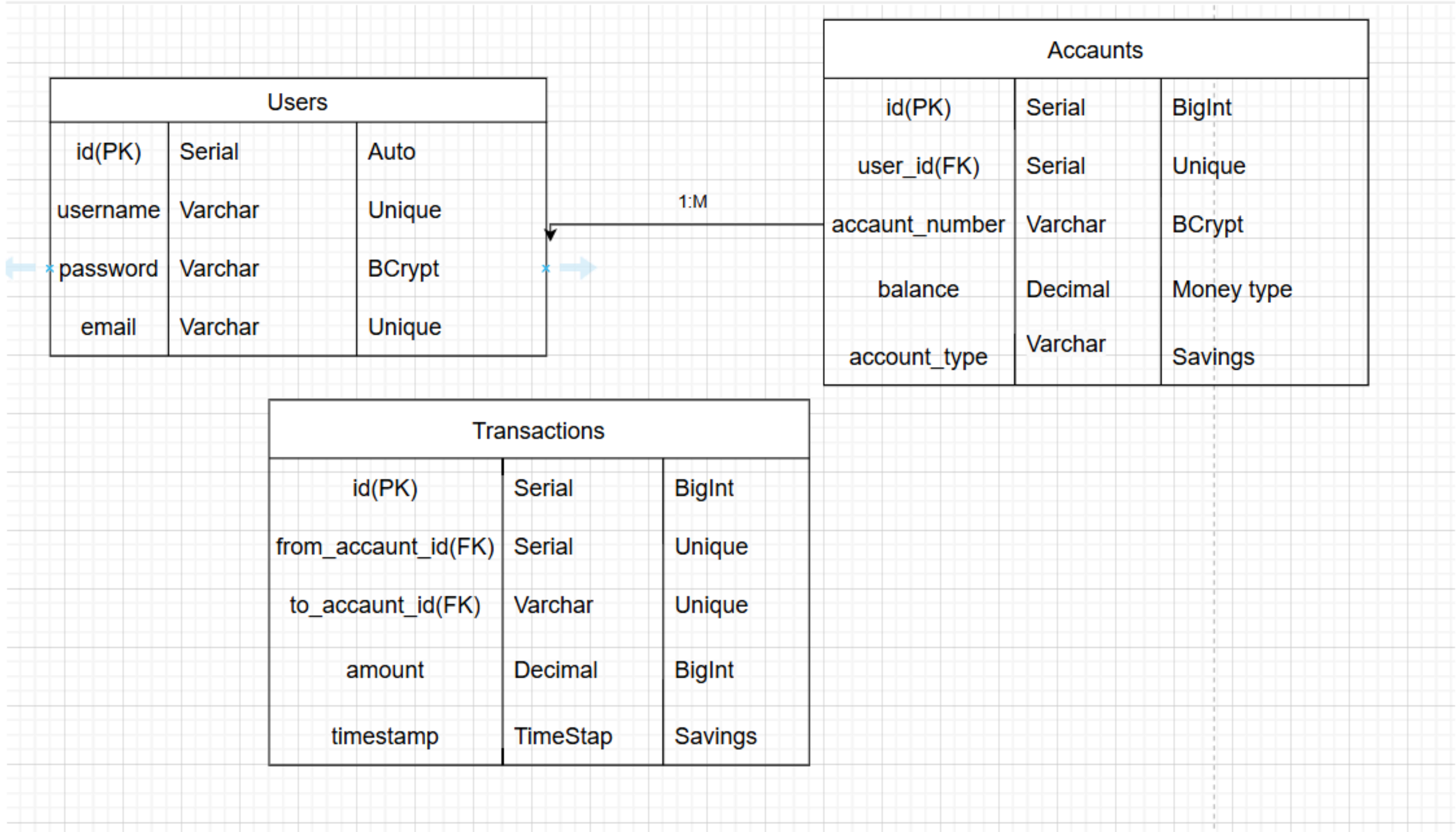
☒ Java ☐ Kotlin ☐ Groovy

Spring Boot

☐ 3.5.0 (SNAPSHOT) ☐ 3.5.0 (M2) ☐ 3.4.4 (SNAPSHOT)

☒ 3.4.3 ☐ 3.3.10 (SNAPSHOT) ☐ 3.3.9

Our ER-DIAGRAMM



**users ↔ accounts:
one-to-many
relationship (one
user — many
accounts)**

**accounts ↔
transactions:
each transaction
refers to two
accounts (sender
and recipient)**

List of API Endpoints

3. Accounts (Account)

GET /accounts

Returns a list of all accounts.

GET /accounts/{id}

Returns details for a specific account.

POST /accounts

Creates a new account.

PUT /accounts/{id}

Updates an account (if necessary).

DELETE /accounts/{id}

Deletes an account (optional).

2. Users (User)

GET /users

Returns a list of all users (JSON).

GET /users/{id}

Returns a user by ID.

POST /users

Creates a user (JSON).

PUT /users/{id}

Updates an existing user (JSON).

DELETE /users/{id}

Deletes a user by ID.

1. Authentication

GET /login

Returns the login page (Thymeleaf).

POST /login

Processes the login form (handled by Spring Security).

GET /register

Registration page (Thymeleaf).

POST /register

Creates a new user (via JSON or form submission).

Brief Overview of the Architecture (MVC)

Controller

Receives HTTP requests (REST endpoints or Thymeleaf pages).
Calls the corresponding services.
Returns either JSON responses or rendered HTML templates.

Service

Contains the business logic (e.g., checking the account balance before a transaction).
Calls repositories for data storage and retrieval.
May invoke other services (e.g., an EmailService) if needed.

Repository (DAO)

Interfaces that extend Spring Data JPA (e.g., UserRepository, AccountRepository, TransactionRepository).
Responsible for CRUD operations on the database (create, read, update, delete).

Model (Entity)

Classes such as User, Account, and Transaction annotated with @Entity.
Fields correspond to columns in the database (e.g., id, username, balance, etc.).



Mockups

```
13 public class AccountController {
14
15     @Autowired
16     private AccountService accountService;
17
18     @GetMapping
19     public List<Account> getAllAccounts() { return accountService.getAllAccounts(); }
20
21
22
23     @PostMapping
24     public ResponseEntity<Account> createAccount(@RequestBody Account account) {
25         Account newAccount = accountService.createAccount(account);
26         return ResponseEntity.ok(newAccount);
27     }
28 }
```

```
public class RegistrationController {
    private final UserService userService; 2 usages

    public RegistrationController(UserService userService) { this.userService = userService; }

    @GetMapping("/register")
    public String showRegistrationForm(Model model) {
        System.out.println("Открывается страница регистрации");
        model.addAttribute("user", new User());
        return "register";
    }

    @PostMapping("/register")
    public String processRegistration(@ModelAttribute("user") User user) {
        userService.createUser(user);
        return "redirect:/login";
    }
}
```

```
public class DashboardController {

    @GetMapping("/dashboard")
    public String dashboard(@AuthenticationPrincipal org.springframework.security.core.userdetails.UserDetails user,
                           Model model) {
        if (user != null) {
            model.addAttribute("username", user.getUsername());
        } else {
            model.addAttribute("username", "Guest");
        }
        return "dashboard";
    }
}
```

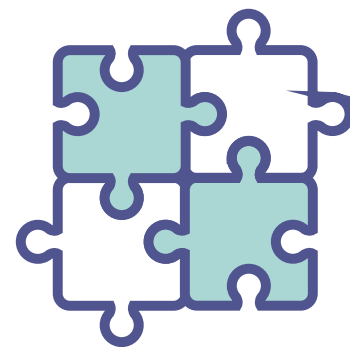
Mockups

```
public class TransactionController {  
    @Autowired  
    private TransactionService transactionService;  
  
    @GetMapping  
    public List<Transaction> getAllTransactions() { return transactionService.getAllTransactions(); }  
  
    @GetMapping("/{id}")  
    public Optional<Transaction> getTransactionById(@PathVariable Long id) {  
        return transactionService.getTransactionById(id);  
    }  
  
    @PostMapping  
    public Transaction createTransaction(@RequestBody Transaction transaction) {  
        return transactionService.createTransaction(transaction);  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Account {  
    @Id  
    @GeneratedValue(strategy = GenerationType.IDENTITY)  
    private Long id;  
  
    @ManyToOne  
    @JoinColumn(name = "user_id", nullable = false)  
    private User user;  
  
    @Column(nullable = false, unique = true)  
    private String accountNumber;  
  
    @Column(nullable = false)  
    private Double balance;  
  
    @Column(nullable = false)  
    private String accountType; // "CHECKING" или "SAVINGS"  
  
    @OneToMany(mappedBy = "fromAccount", cascade = CascadeType.ALL)  
    private List<Transaction> sentTransactions;  
}
```

```
public class UserController {  
    @Autowired  
    private UserService userService;  
  
    @GetMapping  
    public List<User> getAllUsers() { return userService.getAllUsers(); }  
  
    // Получить пользователя по ID  
    @GetMapping("/{id}")  
    public ResponseEntity<User> getUserById(@PathVariable Long id) {  
        Optional<User> user = userService.getUserById(id);  
        return user.map(ResponseEntity::ok)  
            .orElseGet(() -> ResponseEntity.notFound().build());  
    }  
  
    // Создать нового пользователя  
    @PostMapping  
    public ResponseEntity<User> createUser(@RequestBody User user) {  
        User newUser = userService.createUser(user);  
        return ResponseEntity.ok(newUser);  
    }  
}
```

RESULT



CREATE AN ACCOUNT

USERNAME

PASSWORD

EMAIL

Register

Уже есть аккаунт? [Войти](#)

ACCOUNT LOGIN

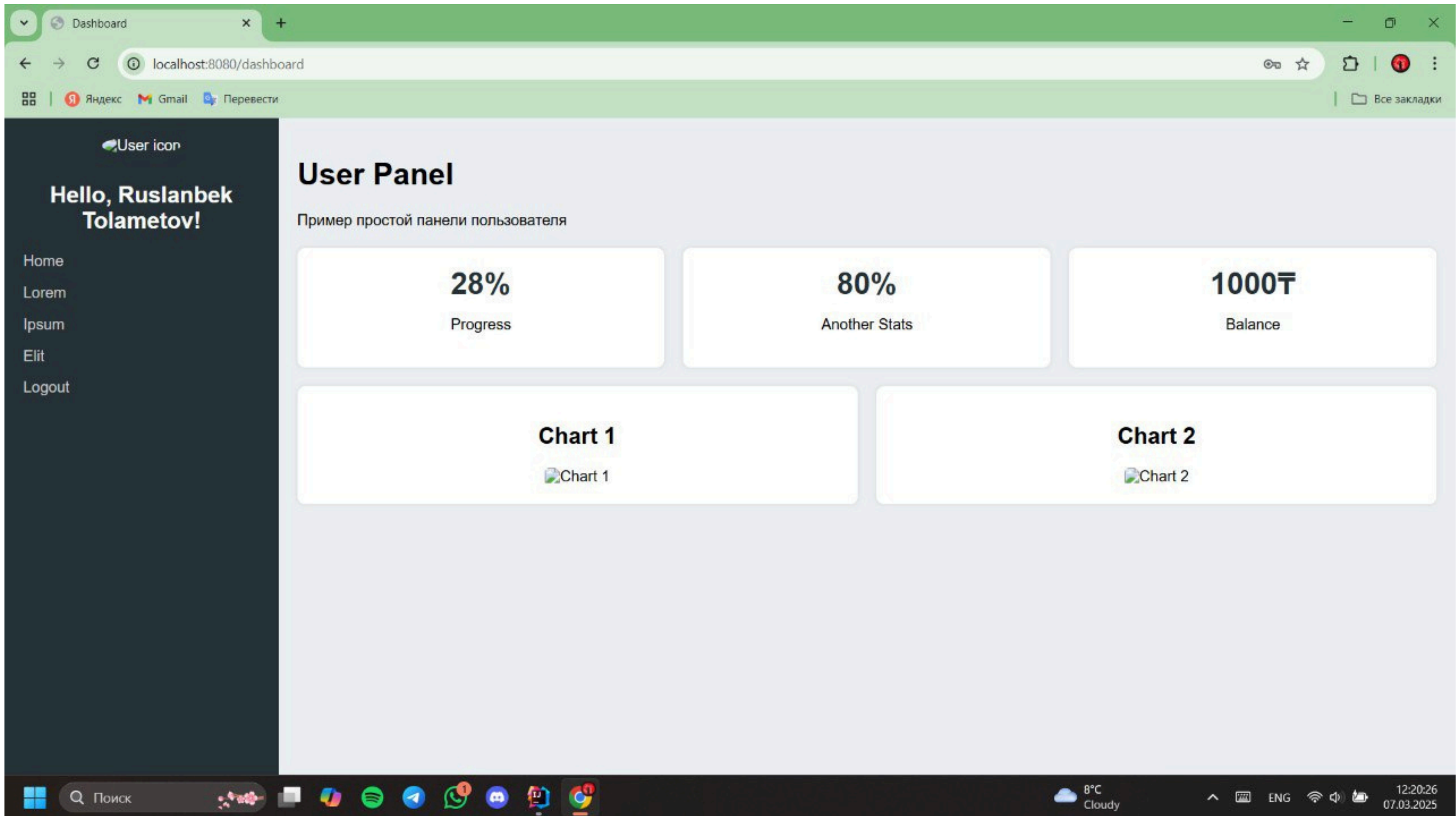
USERNAME

PASSWORD

☐ Remember me [Forgot Password?](#)

Login

Нет аккаунта? [Зарегистрироваться](#)



**Thank you
very much!**

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