

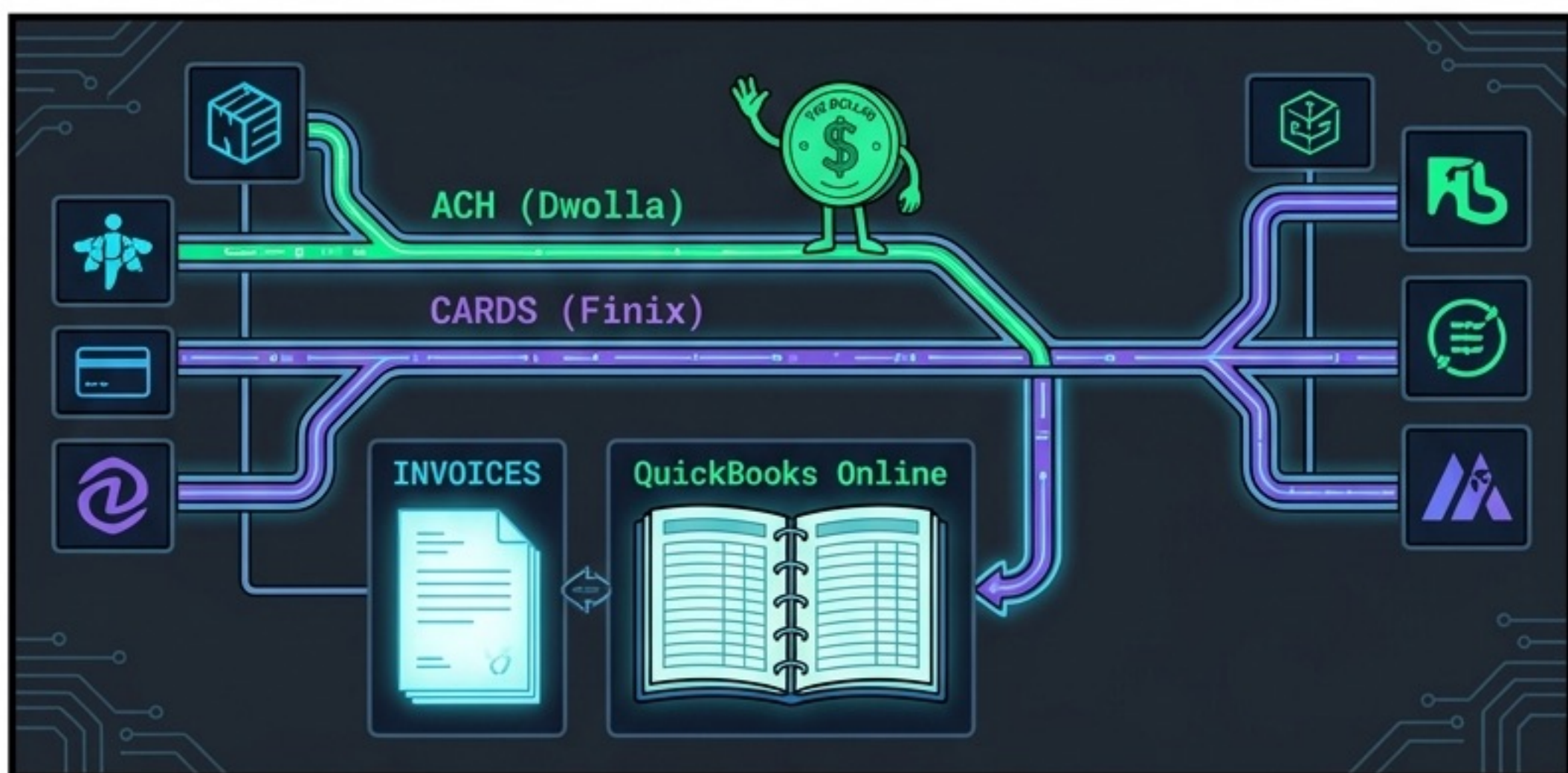
ZENBILL

A Field Guide to the Money Rails



Follow one dollar — from invoice to QuickBooks.

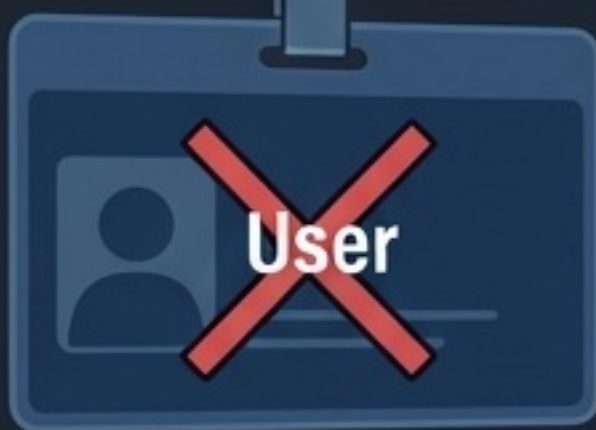




Before money moves, the system asks: **who are you** — and **for which org?**



Authorization starts at **UsersOrganization** — NOT **User**.



manager bookkeeper
member approver



Permissions come from the **MEMBERSHIP** — the **CanCan** ability is built from **UsersOrganization**, not the bare user.

So the **same person** can have **different powers** in **different orgs**.



FIELD HUD ▶

```
auth starts at UsersOrganization ·  
app/models/users_organization.rb ·  
roles: manager/bookkeeper/member/approver  
CanCan
```



Exactly.

The habitat has many entrances — each with its own kind of key.

SESSION
(dashboard)



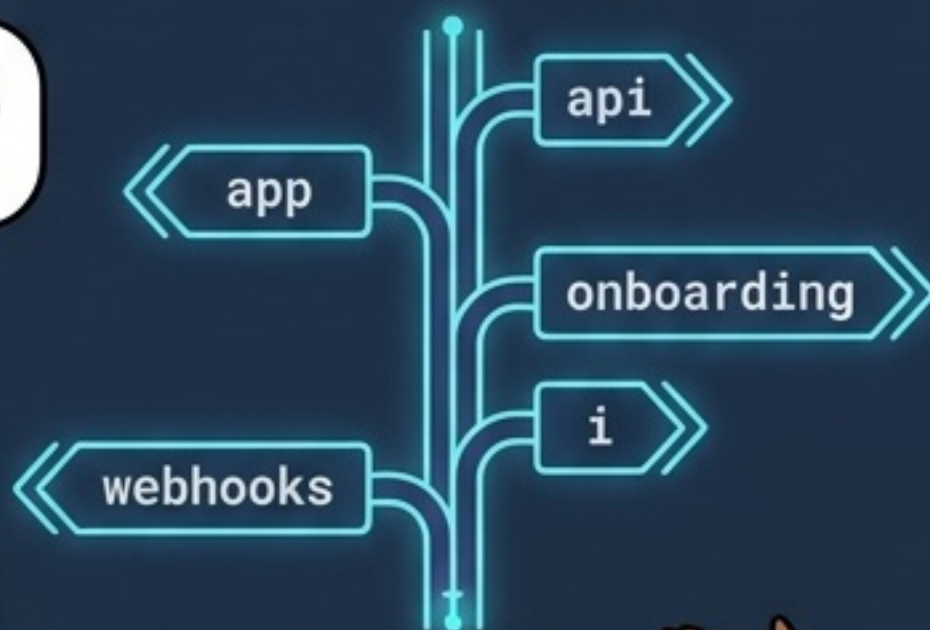
TOKEN
(external contacts / onboarding)



BASIC AUTH
(public v1 API)



Five subdomains, one Rails app.



It all lives in one **routing** file.



It all lives **trone**.
Note: **internal** is a **NAMESPACE** under the **api** subdomain — not its own subdomain.



One app, three auth styles, five front doors.

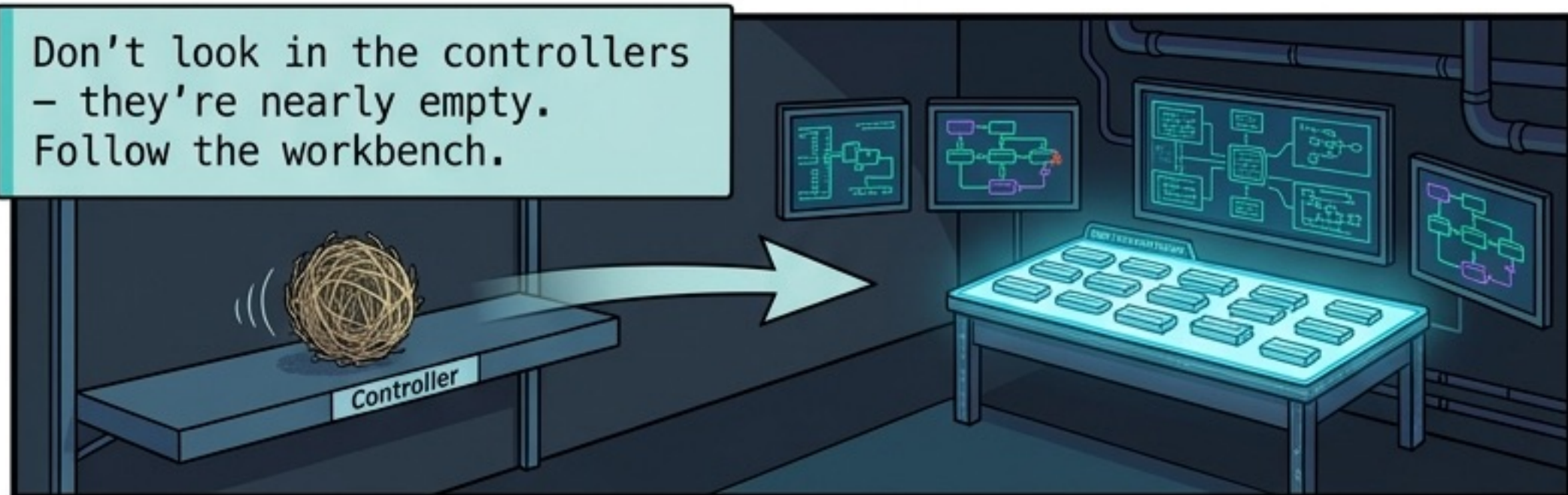


FIELD HUD ▶

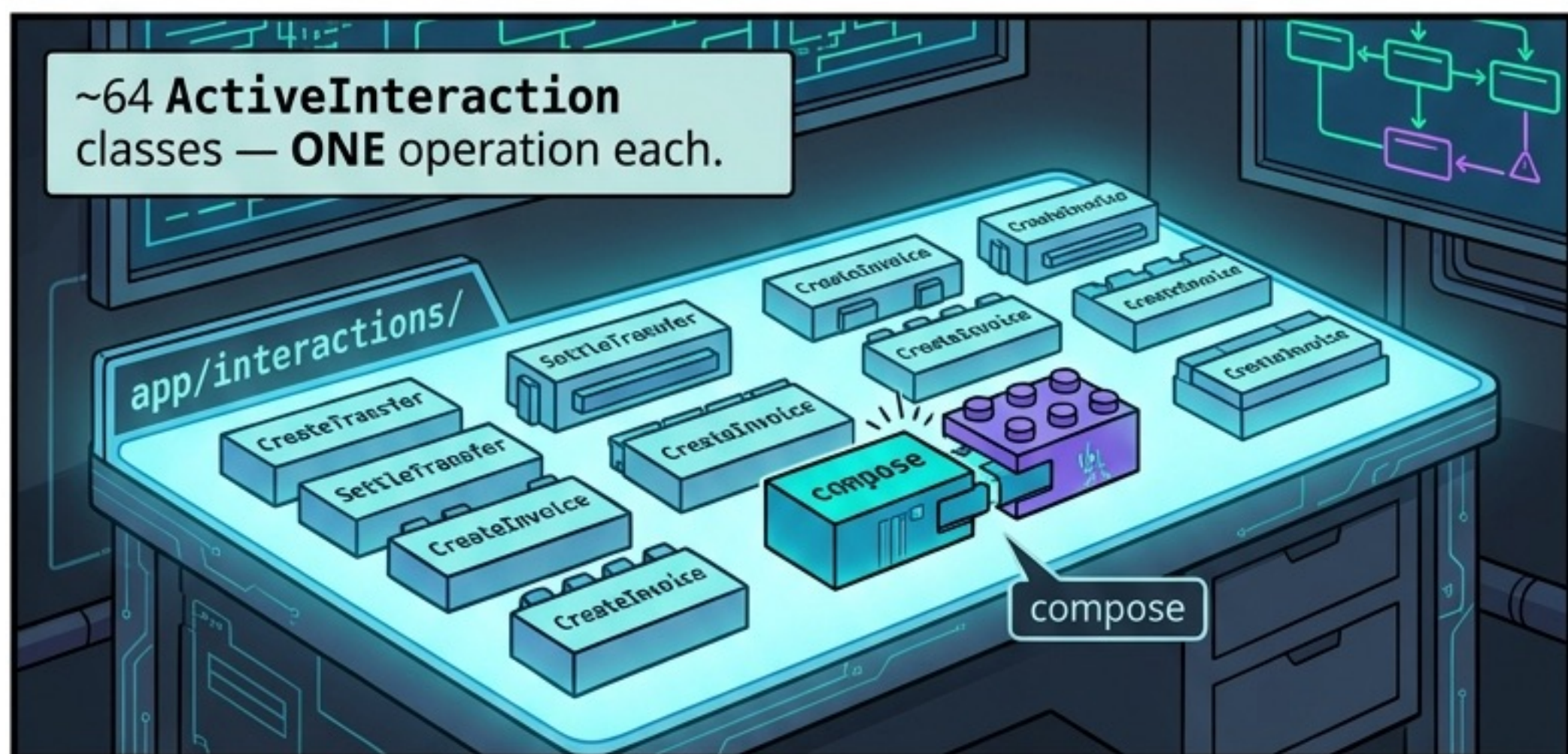
`config/routes.rb`

- 5 subdomains:
 - `api` / `app` / `onboarding` / `webhooks` / `i`
- (internal = namespace under api)
- 3 auth:
 - session
 - token
 - Basic Auth

Don't look in the controllers
— they're nearly empty.
Follow the workbench.

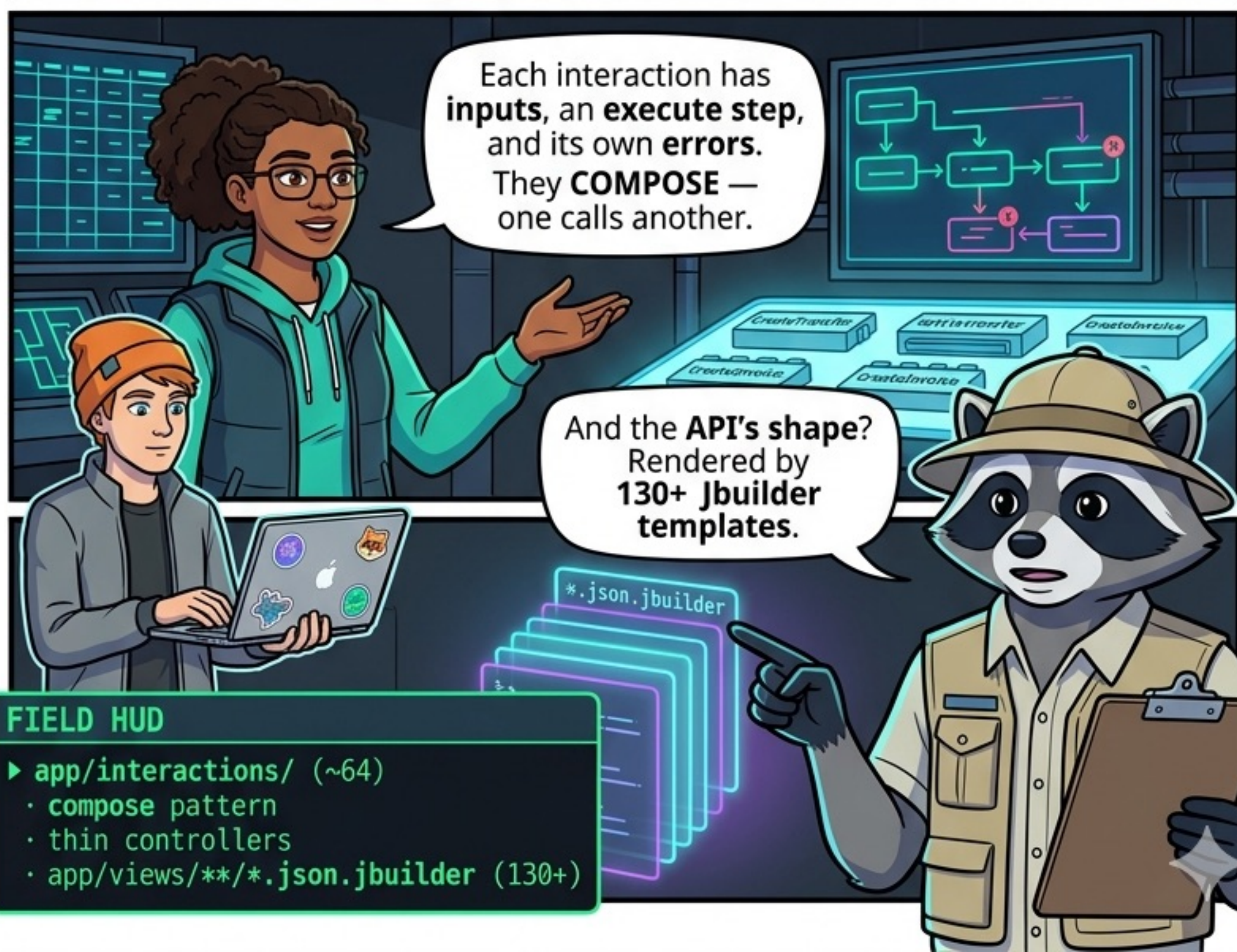


~64 **ActiveInteraction**
classes — **ONE** operation each.



Each interaction has
inputs, an **execute step**,
and its own **errors**.
They **COMPOSE** —
one calls another.

And the **API's shape**?
Rendered by
130+ Jbuilder
templates.



FIELD HUD

- **app/interactions/** (~64)
 - **compose** pattern
 - thin controllers
 - **app/views/**/*.json.jbuilder** (130+)

Our specimen begins its journey – as a line on an invoice.



An **Invoice** becomes a **Transfer**.
The interaction picks outbound or
inbound and builds the record.

Bon voyage,
little dollar.



Every **transfer** plugs into a money source at each end. There are four kinds.

money rails

Transfer

origin

destination

money rails

ports

Plaid
(linked bank)

US Bank
(manual ACH)

Credit Card
(Finix)

US Paper
Check

ONE polymorphic association
— **FOUR** implementations.

``belongs_to
:origin_funding_source,
polymorphic: true,
polymorphic: true`` — and
the same for the **destination**.
The type column says which
which of the four.

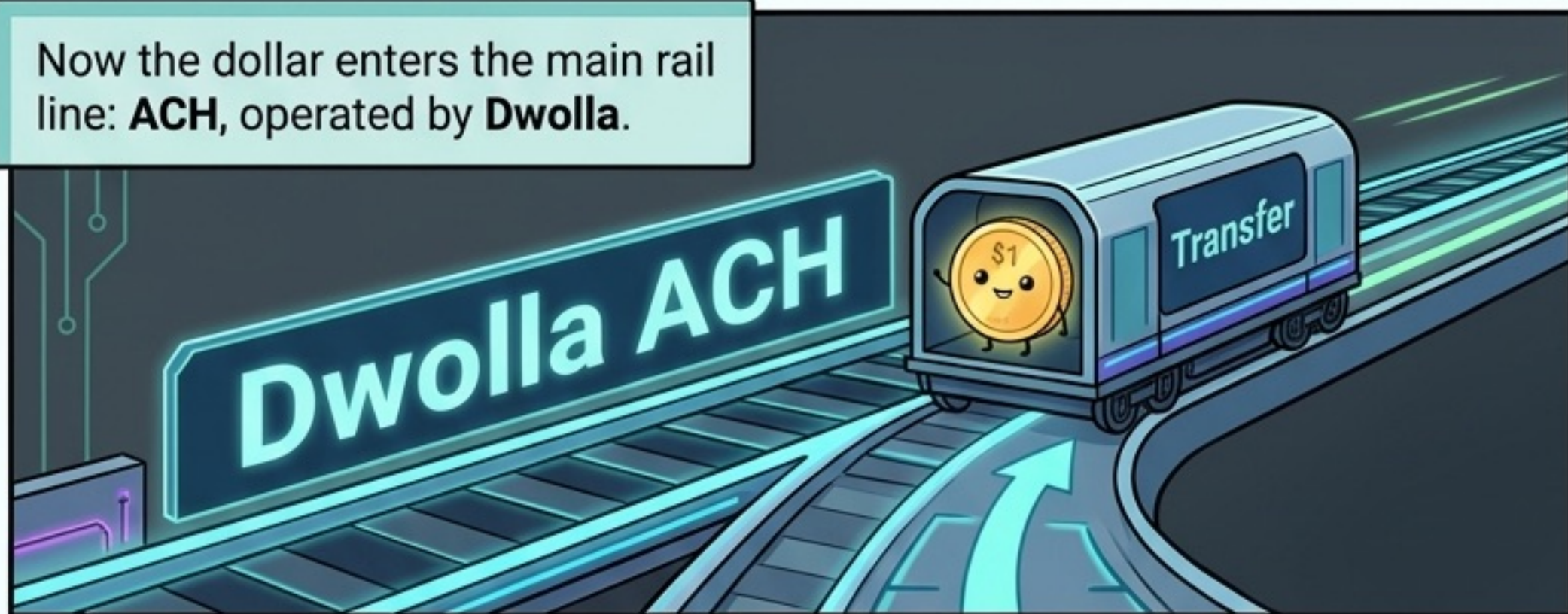
FIELD HUD ▶

Transfer belongs_to
origin/destination_funding_source,
polymorphic:true

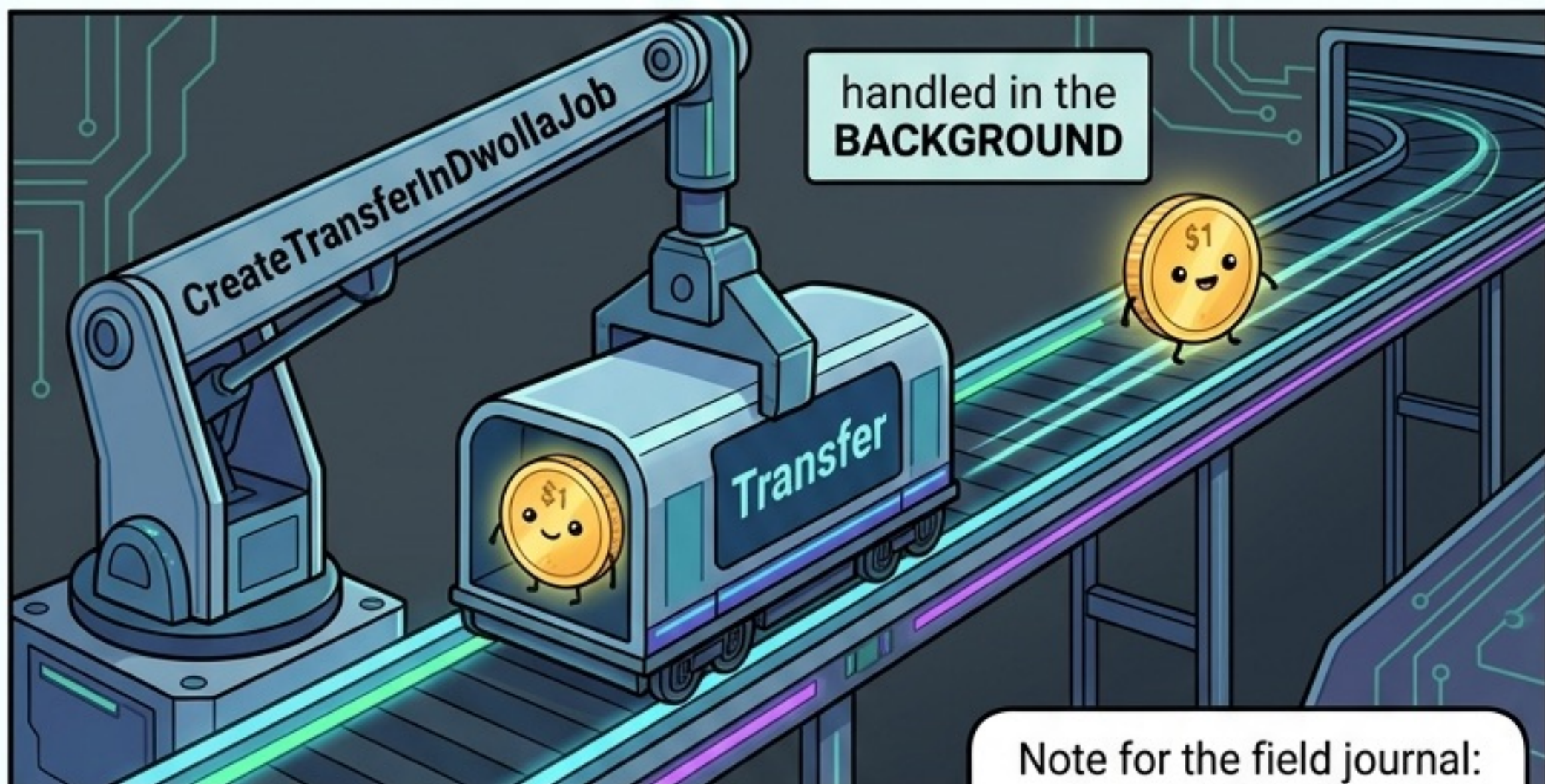
4 types: Plaid · US Bank · Credit
Card(Finix) · US Paper Check

So a **transfer** is just
two **funding-source
plugs** and an amount.

Now the dollar enters the main rail line: **ACH**, operated by **Dwolla**.

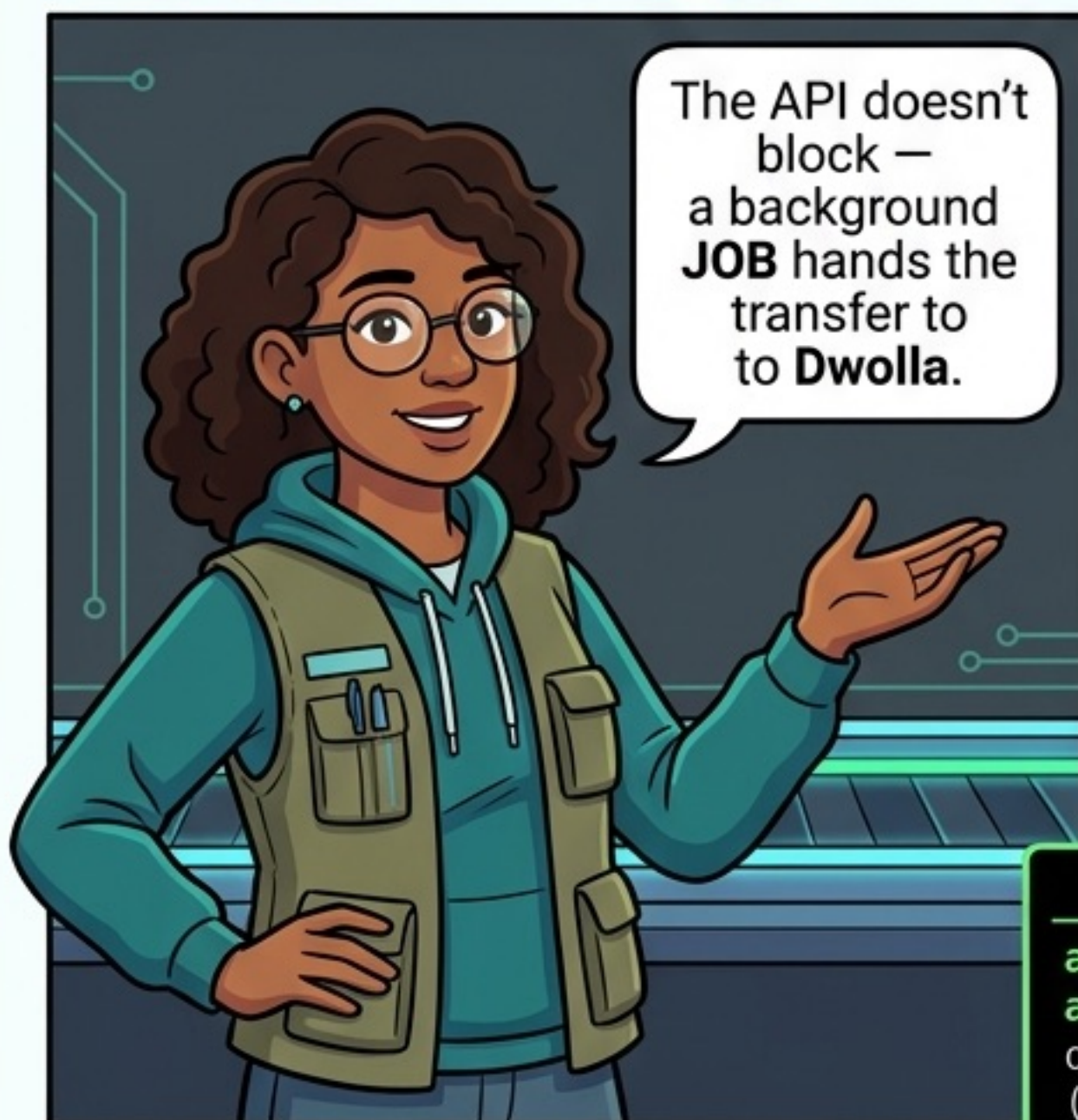


handled in the
BACKGROUND



Note for the field journal:
these jobs run on
delayed_job – **NOT** Sidekiq.

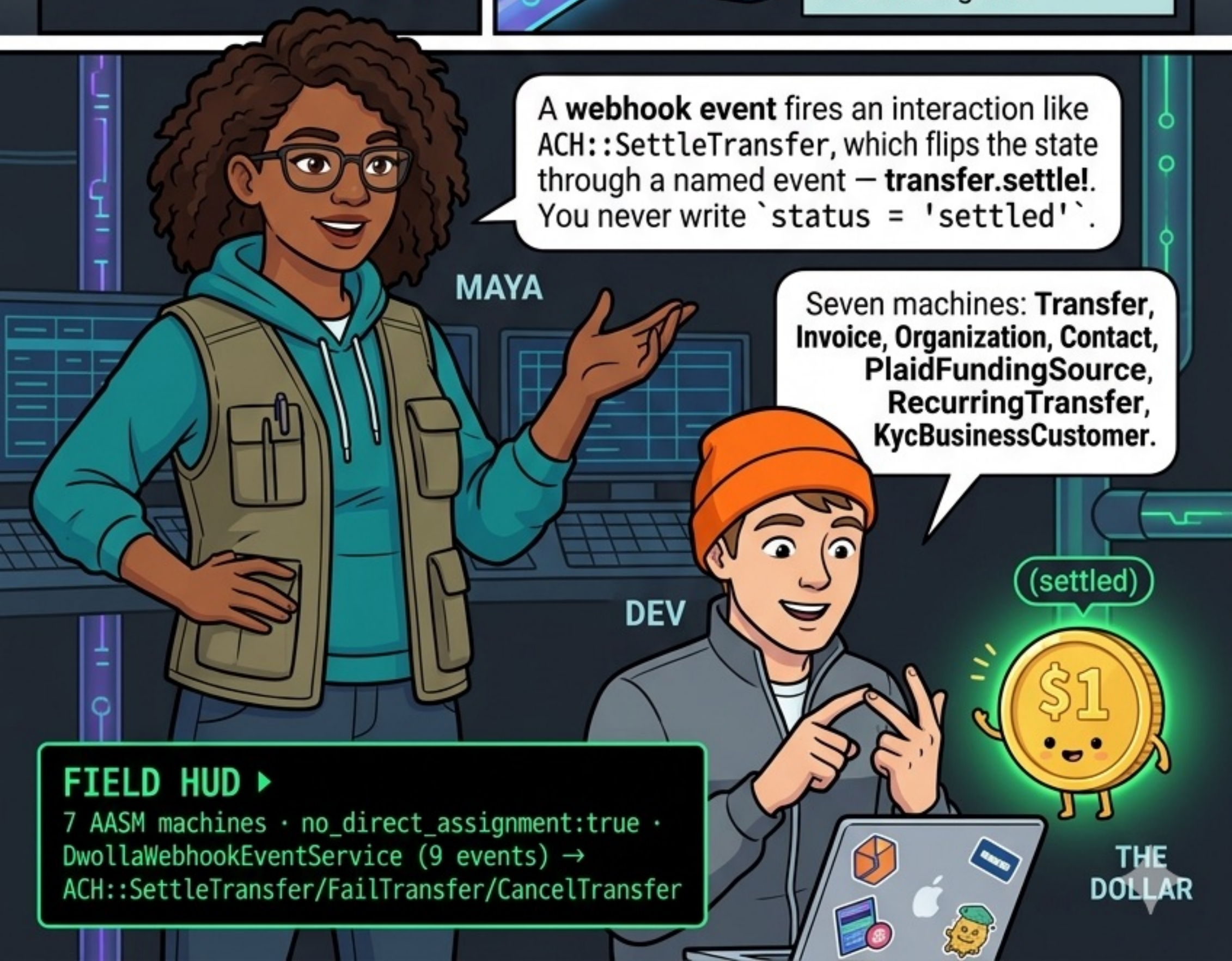
The API doesn't
block —
a background
JOB hands the
transfer to
to **Dwolla**.



FIELD HUD ▶

```
app/services/dwolla_service.rb ·  
app/jobs/CreateTransferInDwollaJob  
queue = delayed_job_active_record  
(NOT Sidekiq)
```

The dollar's status is never set by hand. The rail itself reports back.



A **webhook event** fires an interaction like `ACH::SettleTransfer`, which flips the state through a named event — **transfer.settle!**. You never write ``status = 'settled'``.

MAYA

Seven machines: Transfer, Invoice, Organization, Contact, PlaidFundingSource, RecurringTransfer, KycBusinessCustomer.

DEV

FIELD HUD ▶

7 AASM machines · `no_direct_assignment:true` ·
DwollaWebhookEventService (9 events) →
`ACH::SettleTransfer/FailTransfer/CancelTransfer`

(settled)



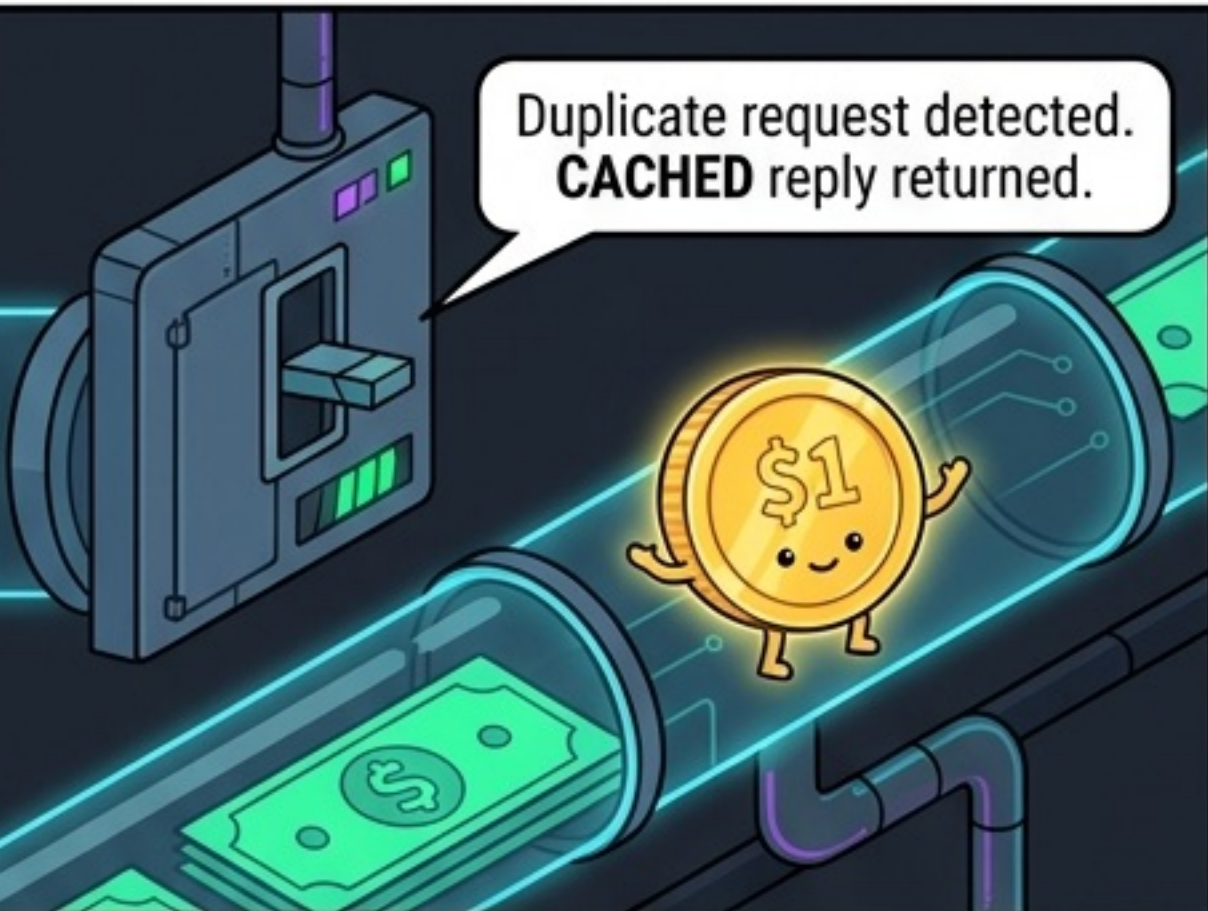
THE DOLLAR

The cardinal rule of money rails:
the **dollar** must never move twice.

Duplicate request detected.
CACHED reply returned.



Gate catches the duplicate envelope
and returns a **CACHED** reply.



Same key → **cached response**.
Serializable isolation blocks the race.

IdempotencyKey



SERIALIZABLE

FIELD HUD ▶

```
app/controllers/concerns/idempotent_request.rb  
IdempotencyKey + Postgres SERIALIZABLE  
webhook verify = HMAC-SHA256
```

And inbound webhooks
are **SIGNATURE-VERIFIED**
before we trust them —
Dwolla signs every call.

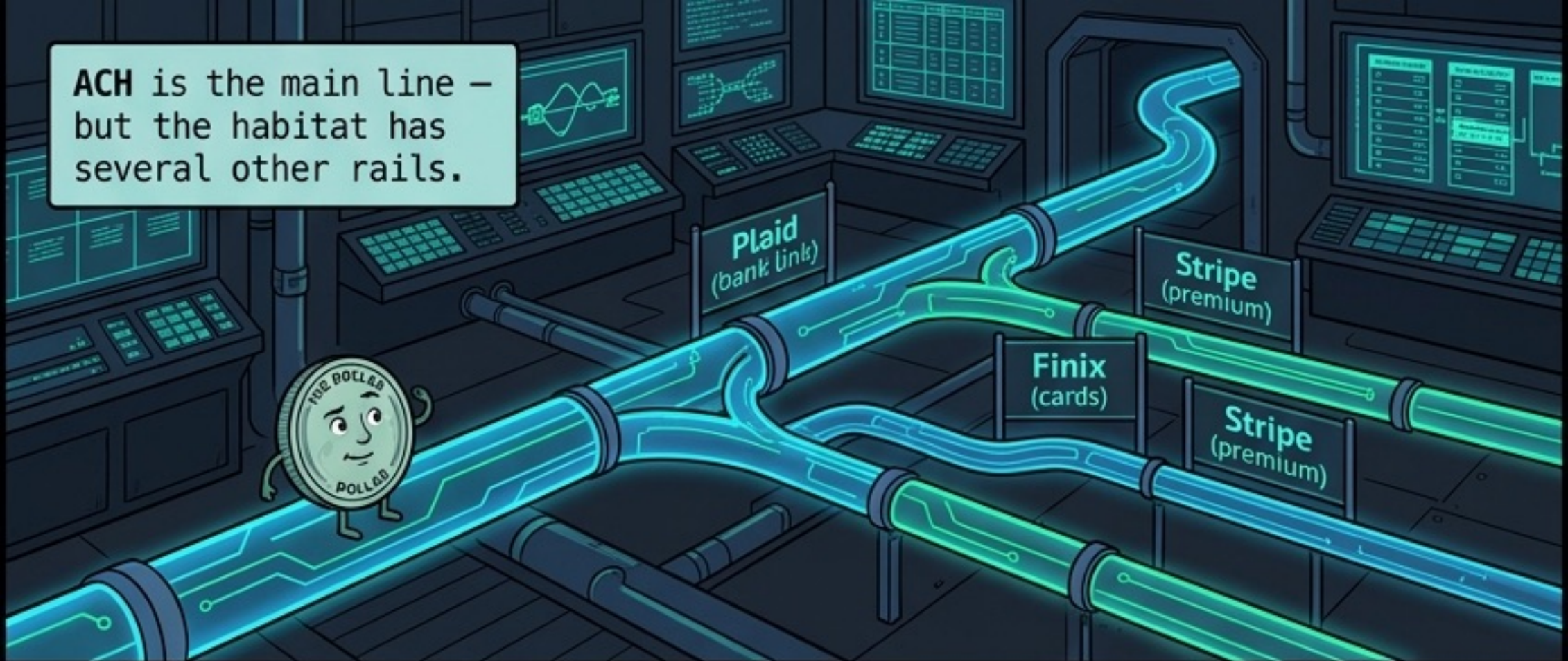


Double-spends and
forged callbacks:
both denied. The
dollar is safe.

FIELD HUD ▶

```
app/controllers/concerns/idempotent_request.rb  
IdempotencyKey + Postgres SERIALIZABLE  
webhook verify = HMAC-SHA256
```

ACH is the main line – but the habitat has several other rails.



Plaid



Finix



Stripe



Plus **RECURRING** transfers on a schedule, and invoices that scan themselves —

ParseInvoiceJob

OCR via Base64.ai



Invoice

Reads PDF

Amount
Date
Vendor

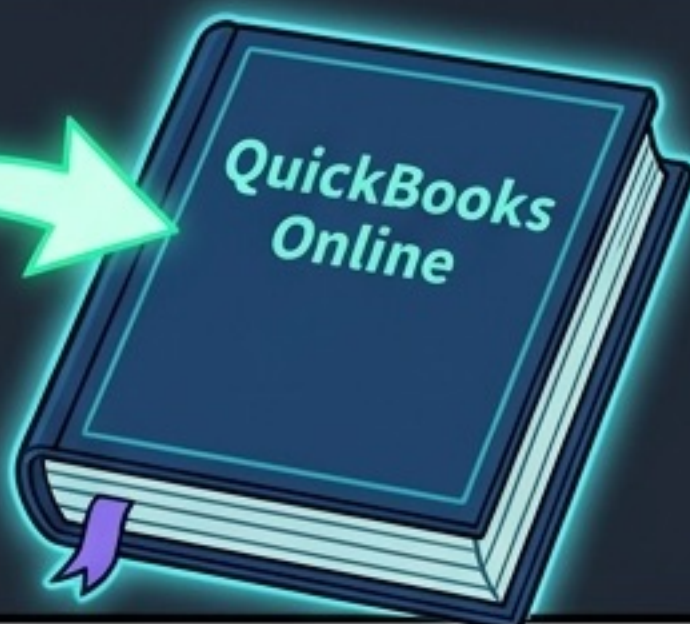
Same dollar story, different on-ramp.

FIELD HUD ▶

Plaid 3-step link · Finix token+webhook
Stripe premium · RecurringTransfer (delayed_job)
ParseInvoiceJob = OCR via Base64.ai



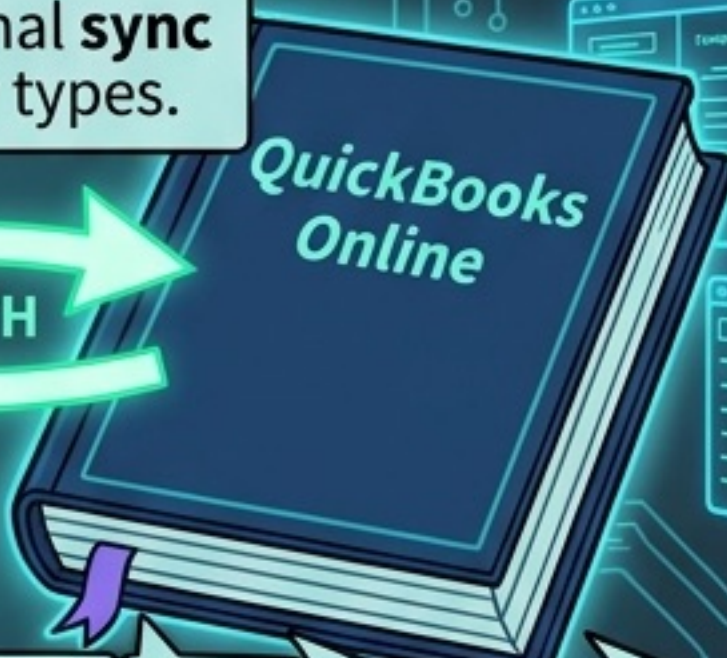
The **dollar** has settled.
Now its record must
appear in the books.



Bidirectional **sync**
— 7 entity types.



BOTH



Customer

Vendor

Bill

BillPayment

Bank

Category

Attachment

When a **transfer settles**,
an `after_commit` hook
queues the **QBO**
bill-payment sync.

```
after_commit  
:sync_with_quick_books_online
```

The **dollar** now
exists in two places
that always agree.



FIELD HUD ▶

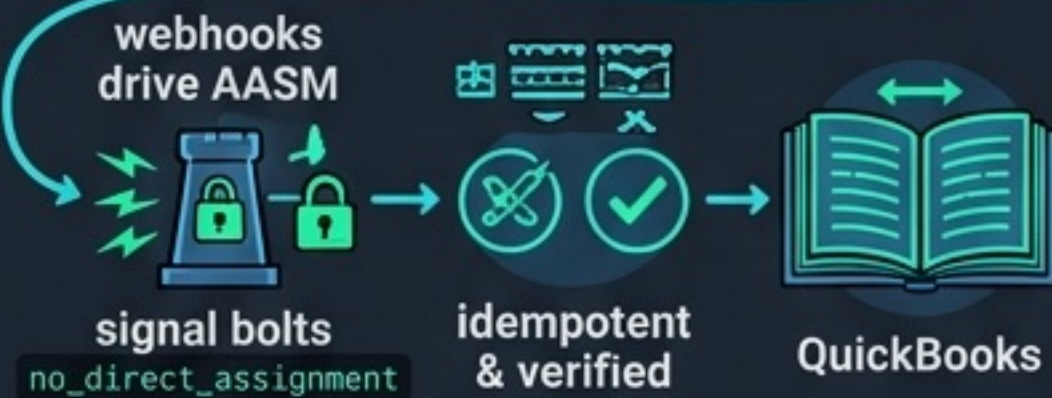
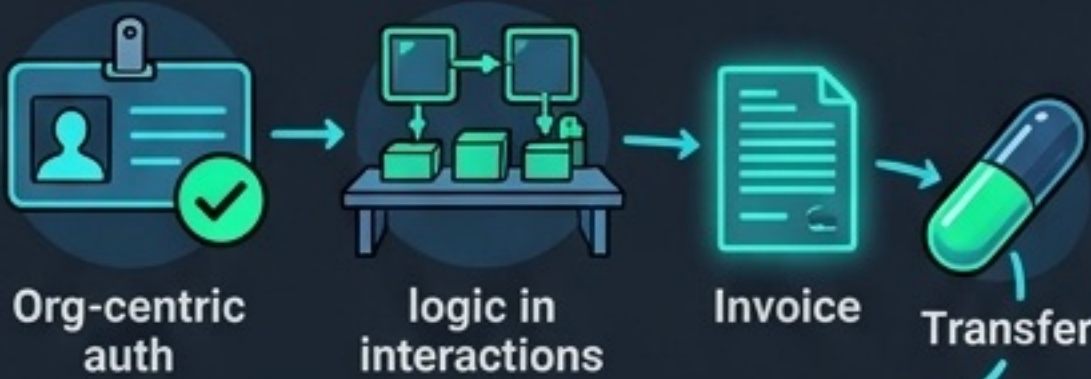
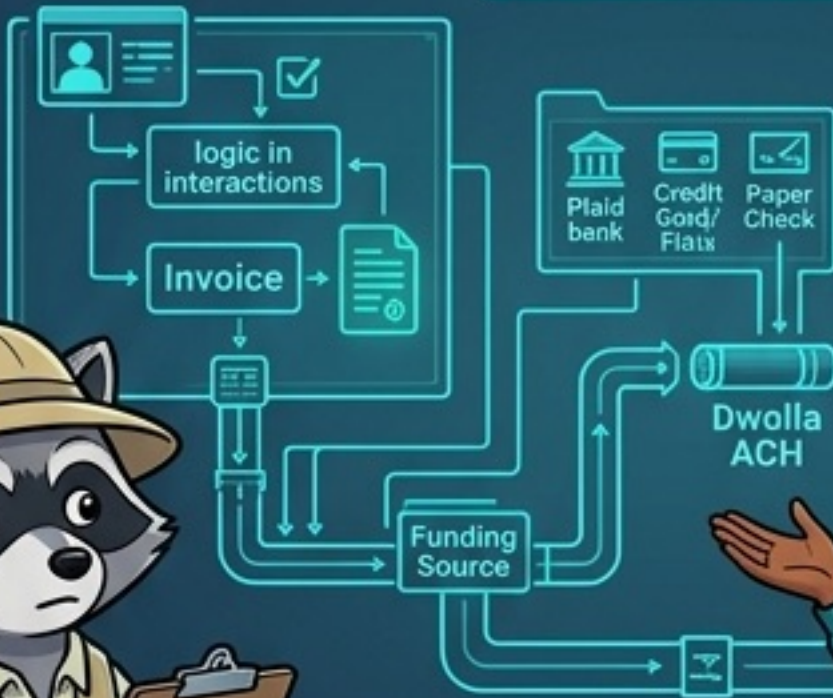
```
after_commit:sync_with_quick_books_online  
app/interactions/quick_books_online/(17)  
7 entity types
```

And so, the full migration of a single dollar through **ZenBill**.

FIELD GUIDE



THE DOLLAR



YOUR FIRST READS

- 1 README.md
- 2 app/models/transfer.rb
- 3 app/interactions/transfers/
- 4 app/services/dwolla_service.rb
- 5 the *_webhook_service.rb files



State is **DRIVEN**, never set by hand.
Welcome to ZenBill.

'FIELD HUD' ▶

run the suite: `bundle exec rspec`
money flow = Invoice → Transfer
→ Funding Source → Dwolla →
webhook → AASM → QuickBooks