Criterion C- Development

List of techniques:

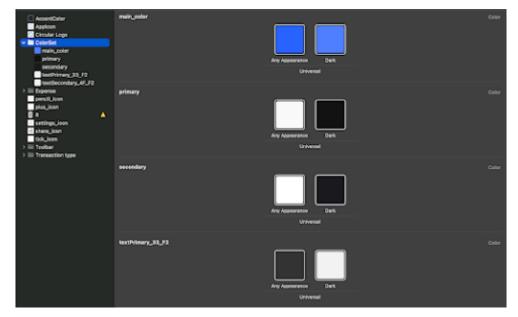
Simple	Complex
Sorting functions: different filtering criteria that could be used to sort transactions.	Searching for specific data in a file
Searching function: type a request to search expenses according to the title, date, and place.	<u>Database</u> accessibility that saves transaction information from the transaction list into the phone SSD memory
Simple and complex selections: if and else condition and multiple if structures.+ for and loop structures	Circle Graphs and diagrams that could help in analyzing data
Using additional libraries. Icon library from GitHub to bring icons to transaction + graph library to connect Transaction List to graphs to analyze it	Sharing functions that are necessary to sent transactions via emails, messages etc. to other people in pdf file
Input function. Users could type their expenses into the app	by Merging two or more sorted data structures such as float and int data in a transaction title
<u>User-defined methods</u> with appropriate return values (primitives or objects)	Income and expenses categories that could work together or are independent of each other.
Beautiful design that makes this application comfortable to use	An authentication security system that will recognize Touch ID, phone password and Face ID

Stages of app development:

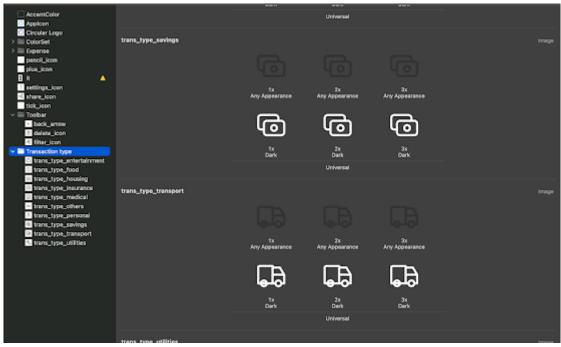
1) In the beginning, I created the App project in the Xcode software and named it "Seagull money tracker". After creating the project, I started working with visual effects. First, I added 18 sizes of logos for my application (for different devices).



After the logos, I started working on the colour palette of the application, the main colours of which are blue shades. The primary, secondary and text colours will be black and white to maintain colour restraint.



Working with the assets of my application, I decided to instantly install the library of icons from Apple, as well as icons from other authors for a more interesting design of my application.



2) My application will consist of several pages, each of which needs separate development and design. From the very beginning, the user will be greeted by a welcome page that reads the user's biometrics. If the application recognizes the client's face, it will go to the main page. If not, the application will be blocked. To recreate authentication, I watched a

YouTube video and write the code in a screen view "AuthenticateView" and "AuthenticateViewModel".

```
// Suspending Constant
// Constant by Chailes Vied on 87/88/20.
// Constant Constant on 87/88/20.
// Constant Cons
```

```
| Simple Softual | Struct Authentication | Struct Auth
```

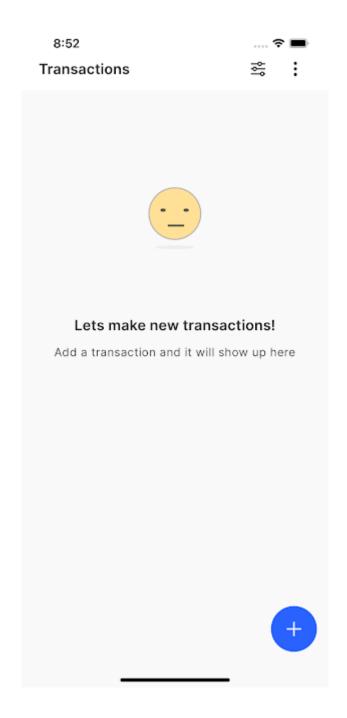
3) Biometrical code from YouTube¹ is:

```
nport Foundation
nport Combine
nport LocalAuthentication
truct BiometericAuthError: LocalizedError {
init(description: String){
   self.description = description
init(error: Error){
   self.description = error.localizedDescription
var errorDescription: String?{
ass BiometricAuthUtlity {
static let shared = BiometricAuthUtlity()
private init(){}
/// Authenticate the user with device Authentication system.
/// - Returns: future which passes 'Bool' when the authentication suceeds or 'BiometericAuthError' when failed to
public func authenticate() -> Future<Bool, BiometericAuthError> {
   Future { promise in
     func handleReply(success: Bool, error: Error?) -> Void {
        if let error = error {
          return promise(
             .failure(BiometericAuthError(error: error))
        promise(.success(success))
     let context = LAContext()
      var error: NSError?
                           authenticate yourself to unlock \(APP_NAME)
      let reason = "Ple
     if context.canEvaluatePolicy(.deviceOwnerAuthenticationWithBiometrics, error: &error) {
        context.evaluatePolicy(.deviceOwnerAuthenticationWithBiometrics, localizedReason: reason, reply: handleReply)
     } else if context.canEvaluatePolicy(.deviceOwnerAuthentication, error: &error) {
```

¹ Face ID & Touch ID Usage in App (Swift 5, Xcode 12, Biometrics, iOS) - 2022 iOS Development

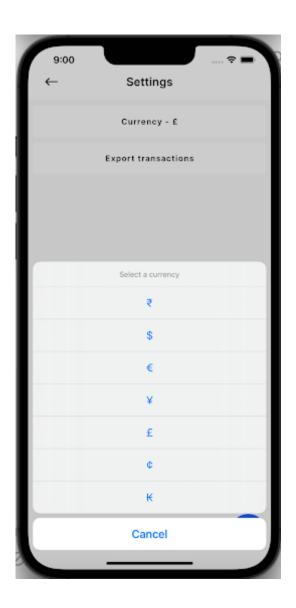
```
// fallback
context.evaluatePolicy(.deviceOwnerAuthentication, localizedReason: reason, reply: handleReply)
}else{
//cannot evaluate
let error = BiometericAuthError(description: "Something went wrong while authenticating. Please try again")
promise(.failure(error))
}
}
}
```

4) I'll start with the main page. An empty main page called "transactions: is a screen where the user is greeted by a model of an animated man's face and text that informs the user to add transactions.



The icon with dots in the upper right corner allows you to view information and select 2 more pages: about us, which will present the name and the latest version of the application, as well as the settings tab where you can change the currency (7 in total) and the ability to share transactions as a pdf document.





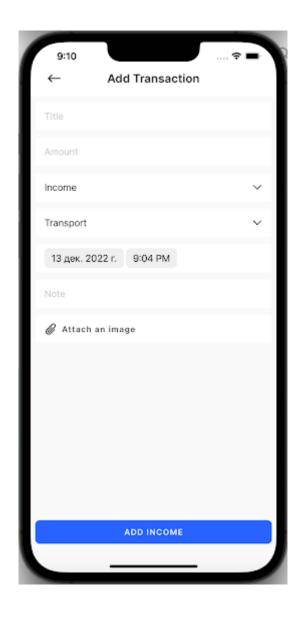


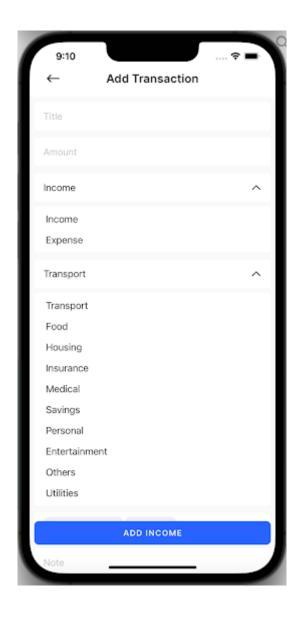
```
● Preview | ⊗ | ⊕ | 15 | 🖵 | 🙃
struct AboutView: View (
                                VStack (
| YoulharModelView(tStle: 'About the app') {
| self.presentationMode.wrappedValue.dismiss()
| }
             t AboutView_Previews: PreviewProvider {
tatio var previews: some View {
   AboutView()
           ase updatedAt
          ExpenseCDFilterTime: String (
public class ExpenseCD: NSManagedObject, Identifiable (
SMSManaged public var exceteMatt Oste?
SMSManaged public var updateMatt Oste?
SMSManaged public var types String?
SMSManaged public var title: String?
SMSManaged public var title: String?
SMSManaged public var tag: String?
SMSManaged public var courredOn: Oste?
SMSManaged public var mote: String?
SMSManaged public var mote: String?
SMSManaged public var motes: String?
SMSManaged public var motest: Double
SMSManaged public var immogetAtteched: Osta?
}
```

5) The blue button the plus icon allows the user to get to the page where he can add a transaction. The user must enter the necessary data, without which he will not be able to save the data (Title, Amount, Income/Expense, Date, Note and Image). My

request.sertDescriptors = [sortDescriptor]

app has 2 spending characteristics-income and expenses. There are 10 categories of expenses available, each of which creates its own array and helps in filtering in the future + has its own icon that is very comfortable for the user.





```
Created by Chaiks Vlad on 87/88/22.
import SwiftUI
struct AddExpenseView: View (
        @Environment(\.presentationMode) var presentationMode: Binding<PresentationMode>
        OEnvironment(\.managedObjectContext) var managedObjectContext
SState private var confirmDelete = false
SState var showAttachSheet = false
        @StateObject var viewModel: AddExpenseViewModel
        let typeOptions = [
    DropdownOption(key: TRAMS_TYPE_INCOME, val: "Income"),
    OropdownOption(key: TRAMS_TYPE_EXPENSE, val: "Expense")
               tagOptions = [
OropdownOption(key: TRANS_TAG_TRANSPORT, val: "Transport"),
OropdownOption(key: TRANS_TAG_FOOD, val: "Food"),
OropdownOption(key: TRANS_TAG_FOOD, val: "Housing"),
OropdownOption(key: TRANS_TAG_INSURANCE, val: "Housing"),
OropdownOption(key: TRANS_TAG_INSURANCE, val: "Housing"),
OropdownOption(key: TRANS_TAG_MEDICAL, val: "Medical"),
OropdownOption(key: TRANS_TAG_ERSONAL, val: "Personal"),
OropdownOption(key: TRANS_TAG_OTHERS, val: "Others"),
OropdownOption(key: TRANS_TAG_OTHERS, val: "Others"),
OropdownOption(key: TRANS_TAG_OTHERS, val: "Others"),
                                                   if viewModel.expenseObj == nil {
    ToolbarModelView(title: "Add Transaction") { self.presentationMode.wrappedValue.dismiss() }
                                                  ) else (
ToolberModelView(title: "Edit Transaction", buttonlicon: IMAGE_DELETE_ICON) { self.presentationMode.wrappedValue.dismiss() }
                                                                    lbarModelView(title: "Edit Transaction", butto
buttonlMethod: { self.confirmOelete = true }
                                                                                                                                                                       DropdownButton(shouldShowDropdown: SviewModel.showTypeDrop, displayText: $viewModel.typeTitle, options: typeOptions, mainColor: Color.text_primary_color, backgroundColor: Color.secondsry_color, cornerMadius: 4, buttonHeight: 50) { key in let selectedObj = typeOptions.filter({ 50.key == key }).first
                                                                    if let object = selectedObj {
   viewModel.typeTitle = object.val
   viewModel.selectedType = key
                                                          DropdownButton(shouldShowDropdown: $viewModel.showTagDrop, displayText: $viewModel.tagTitle, options: tagOptions, mainColor: Color.text_primary_color, backgroundColor: Color.secondary_color, cornerRadius: A, buttonHeight: 50) { key in let selectedDbj = tagOptions.filter({ 50.key == key }).first
```

```
Space();

Space();

Space();

Space();

Alert(siPresented) Spice();

Space();

Space()
```

```
// AddStpenseViewModel.swift
// Seapoll money tracker
// /
// Created by Chaita Viad on 87/88/22.
// Seport URIt
// Created by Chaita Viad on 87/88/22.
// Coredita
// Cored
```

6)

```
alertMsg = "Enter a smaller amount"; showAlert = true
               expense = expenseObj1
               if let image = imageAttached {
   if imageUpdated {
      if let _ = expense.imageAttached {
            // Delete Previous Image from CoreData
               perpense.imageAttached = image.jpsgData(compressionQuality: 1.0)
} clse {
   if let _ = expense.imageAttached {
        // Delate Previous Image from CoreData
}
                       expense.imageAttached = mil
              expense = ExpenseCD(context: managedObjectContext)
expense.creetadAt = Date()
if let image = imageAttached {
    expense.imageAttached = image.jpegData(compressionQuality: 1.8)
}
       expense.type = selectedType
expense.title = titleStr
       expense.tag = selectedTag
expense.occuredOn = occuredOn
       expense.note = note
expense.smount = amount
        do (
try managedObjectContext.save()
       closePresenter = true
} catch { alertMsg = "\(error\)"; showAlert = true }
func deleteTransaction(managedObjectContext: NSManagedObjectContext) {
   guard let expenseObj = expenseObj else { return }
   managedObjectContext.delete(expenseObj)
                              let _ = expense.imageAttached {
    // Delete Previous Image from CoreData
                       expense.imageAttached = mil
              expense = ExpenseCD(context: managedObjectContext)
expense.createdAt = Date()
if let image = imageAttached {
    expense.imageAttached = image.jpegOata(compressionQuality: 1.8)
}
       expense.updstedAt = Date()
expense.type = selectedType
expense.title = titleStr
expense.tag = selectedTeg
       expense.occuredOn = occuredOn
expense.note = note
expense.anount = amount
         do {
   try managedObjectContext.save()
func deleteTransaction(managedObjectContext: MSManagedObjectContext) {
   guard let expenseObj = expenseObj else { return }
   managedObjectContext.delete(expenseObj)
      try managedObjectContext.save(); closePresenter = true
) catch ( alertMsg = "\((error)"; showAlert = true )
```

7) Transaction Settings code

```
// ExpenseSettIngsViewModel.nsift

// Seegull mony tracker

// Created by Chaiks Vlad on 87/88/22.

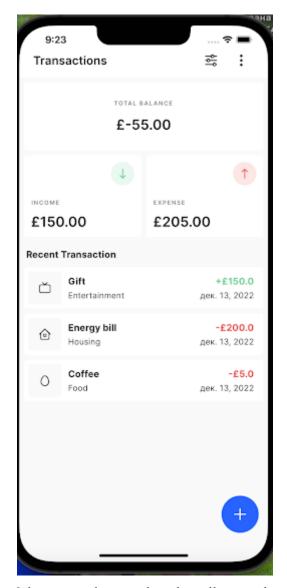
// import UKKt

// import Occidence
// var cawWodelArr = [ExpenseCDWodel]()

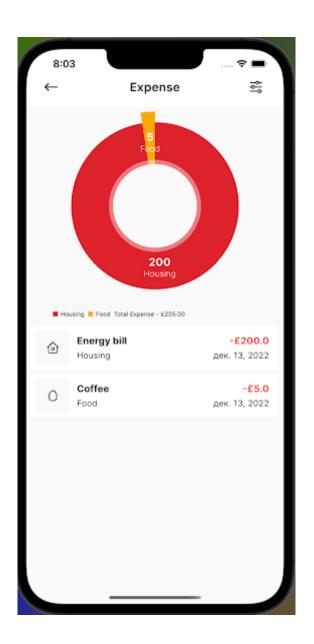
// var cancellableSignetricTast: AnyCancellable? = mil

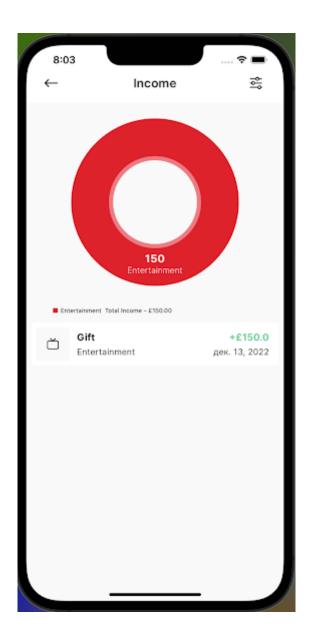
// Occidence
```

8) To better demonstrate the work of the application, I will add 2 expenses and 1 income transaction and look at their design. Note: language is changed automatically for transaction titles and data information, according to the user's IOS system language. In my case, I have an XCode application in the Russian language. For the client, it's possible to have this information in various languages.

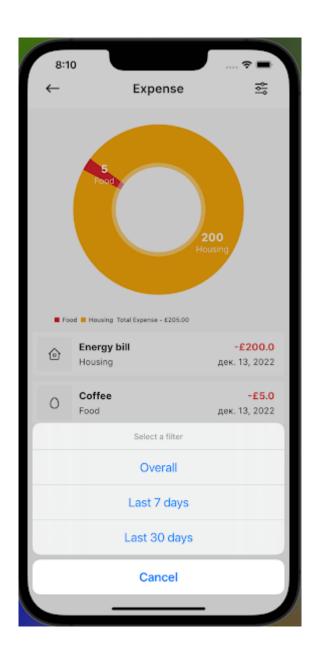


On this page, you can see 3 boxes at the top that describes each type of transaction and the total amount and at the bottom a list of transactions, each of which can be edited further. By clicking on one of the transaction categories, you can notice a pie chart that highlights the amount of each transaction





9) In these sections there is an opportunity for filtration by category using a pie diagram, and filtration by transaction's time limit. There are 3 options: overall, last 7 days (week), last 30 days (month)



```
Spaces().from(height: 150)

).podding(.horizontal, 8).podding(.top, 8)

).podding(.horizontal, 8).podding(.top, 8)

).podding(.horizontal, 8).podding(.top, 8)

// Struct ExpansaModelVisur Visu {

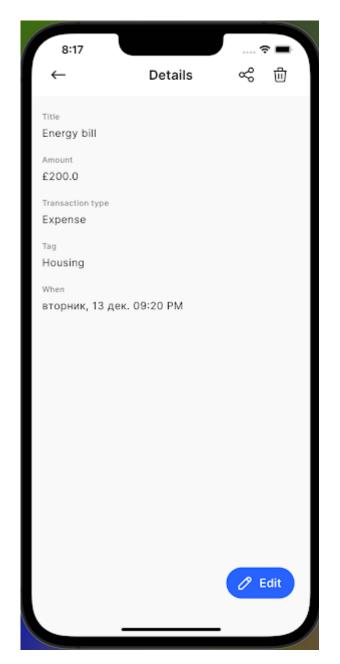
// Visual Struct ExpansaModelVisur Visu {

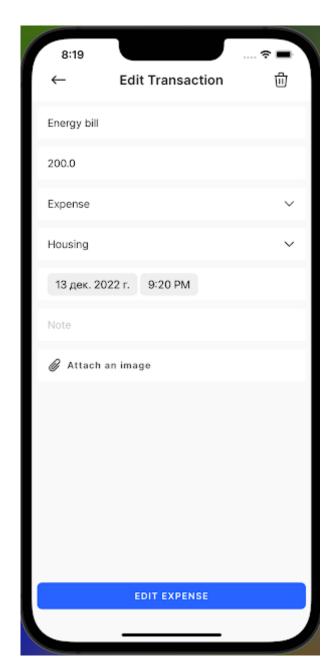
// Visual Struct ExpansaModelVisur Visu {

// Visual Struct ExpansaModelVisur Visual {

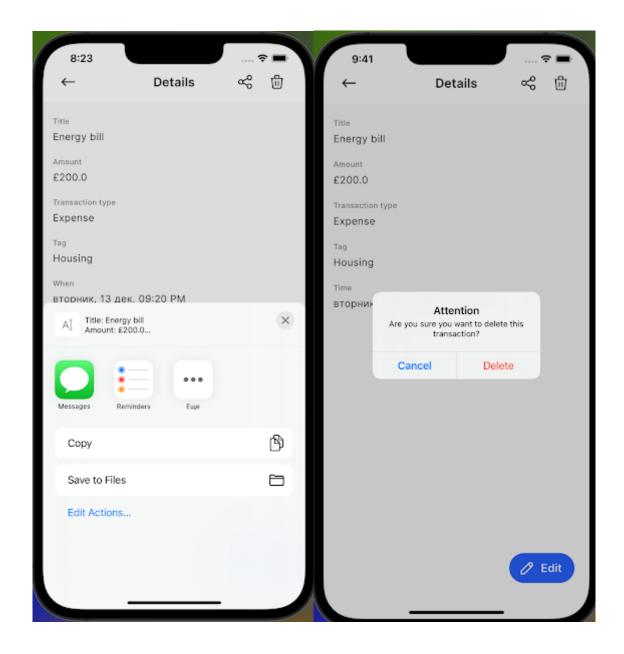
// Visual Struct Visual Struct Visual Visual Struct Visual Visual Struct Visual Visual Struct Visual Visual Struct Visual Visual Visual Struct Visual Visual
```

10) It's nothing to mention that a user can look at the details of each transaction and edit the details of it. **Note: the language of time could be changed in settings.** For example,





Also, users can delete transactions or share them with others through various sources like messages, WhatsApp etc.



11) Finally, I would like to share the other code (configs) that supports the functions of this application:

```
nport Foundation
mport MobileCoreServices
nport AVFoundation
nport Photos
 lass AttachmentHandler: NSObject {
    private override init() {
    enum AttachmentType: String {
    struct Constants {
    func showAttachmentActionSheet() {
                  let actionSheet = UIAlertController(title: nil, message: nil, preferredStyle: .actionSheet)
                  action Sheet. add Action (UIA lert Action (title: Constants. camera, style: .default, handler: \{ (action) -> Void in the constants of the constant of the
```

```
actionSheet.addAction(UIAlertAction(title: Constants.phoneLibrary, style: .default, handler: { (action) -> Void in
  actionSheet.addAction(UIAlertAction(title: Constants.cancelBtnTitle, style: .cancel, handler: nil))
  if UIDevice.current.userInterfaceIdiom == .phone { currentVC.present(actionSheet, animated: true, completion: nil) }
    actionSheet.modalPresentationStyle = UIModalPresentationStyle.popover
    actionSheet.popoverPresentationController?.sourceRect = CGRect(x: currentVC.view.frame.size.width / 2, y:
    action Sheet.popover Presentation Controller?.source View = current VC.view \\
    actionSheet.popoverPresentationController?.permittedArrowDirections = .any
    currentVC.present(actionSheet, animated: true, completion: nil)
// This is used to check the authorisation status whether user gives access to import the image, photo library.
// if the user gives access, then we can import the data safely
func authorisationStatus(attachmentTypeEnum: AttachmentType, vc: UIViewController) {
  currentVC = vc
  let cameraStatus = AVCaptureDevice.authorizationStatus(for: .video)
  let photoStatus = PHPhotoLibrary.authorizationStatus()
  if attachmentTypeEnum == AttachmentType.camera {
     switch cameraStatus {
         self.addAlertForSettings(attachmentTypeEnum)
         AVCaptureDevice.requestAccess(for: .video) { success in
            if success { self.openCamera() }
              self.addAlertForSettings(attachmentTypeEnum)
         print("permission restricted")
          self.addAlertForSettings(attachmentTypeEnum)
    switch photoStatus {
         if attachmentTypeEnum == AttachmentType.photoLibrary { openLibrary() }
          self.addAlertForSettings(attachmentTypeEnum)
```

```
PHPhotoLibrary.requestAuthorization({ (status) in
           if status == PHAuthorizationStatus.authorized {
             print("access given")
             if attachmentTypeEnum == AttachmentType.photoLibrary { self.openLibrary() }
              self.addAlertForSettings(attachmentTypeEnum)
         self.addAlertForSettings(attachmentTypeEnum)
@objc func openCamera() {
  DispatchQueue.global(qos: .background).async {
     DispatchQueue.main.async {
       if UIImagePickerController.isSourceTypeAvailable(.camera) {
         let myPickerController = UIImagePickerController()
         myPickerController.delegate = self
         myPickerController.sourceType = .camera
         self.currentVC?.present(myPickerController, animated: true, completion: nil)
@objc func openLibrary() {
  DispatchQueue.global(qos: .background).async {
    DispatchQueue.main.async {
       if UIImagePickerController.isSourceTypeAvailable(.photoLibrary) {
         let myPickerController = UIImagePickerController()
         myPickerController.delegate = self
         myPickerController.sourceType = .photoLibrary
         myPickerController.mediaTypes = ["public.ima
         self.currentVC?.present(myPickerController, animated: true, completion: nil)
func addAlertForSettings(_attachmentTypeEnum: AttachmentType) {
  DispatchQueue.global(qos: .background).async {
    DispatchQueue.main.async {
       var alertTitle: String =
```

```
f attachmentTypeEnum == AttachmentType.camera {
           alertTitle = Constants.alertForCameraAccessMessage
         if attachmentTypeEnum == AttachmentType.photoLibrary {
           alertTitle = Constants.alertForPhotoLibraryMessage
         let cameraUnavailableAlertController = UIAlertController (title: alertTitle, message: nil, preferredStyle: .alert)
         let settingsAction = UIAlertAction(title: Constants.settingsBtnTitle, style: .destructive) { ( ) -> Void in
           let settingsUrl = NSURL(string:UIApplication.openSettingsURLString)
           if let url = settingsUrl {
              UIApplication.shared.open(url as URL, options: [:], completionHandler: nil)
         let cancelAction = UIAlertAction(title: Constants.cancelBtnTitle, style: .default, handler: nil)
         cameraUnavailableAlertController .addAction(cancelAction)
         cameraUnavailableAlertController .addAction(settingsAction)
         self.currentVC?.present(cameraUnavailableAlertController, animated: true, completion: nil)
 ctension AttachmentHandler: UIImagePickerControllerDelegate, UINavigationControllerDelegate {
  func imagePickerControllerDidCancel(_ picker: UIImagePickerController) {
  obje internal func imagePickerController( picker: UIImagePickerController, didFinishPickingMediaWithInfo info:
[UIImagePickerController.InfoKey: Any]) {
    if let image = info[UIImagePickerController.InfoKey.originalImage] as? UIImage {
      self.imagePickedBlock?(image)
```

12) My application in the desk looks like this:

