QuestCalendar App's Documentation

\*Note: Sub-titles are not captured in Xplore and should not be used

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*Abstract*—**This electronic document is the documentation of the implementation of a mobile application named Quest Calendar for a university project. This application had been implemented from October/November 2021 to January 2022. Quest Calendar is a calendar application allowing the user to improve themselves by** using gamification features. Oh maybe it s a real abstract ?? :’) (*Abstract*)

Keywords—component, formatting, style, styling, insert (key words)

# Introduction / Motivation

QuestCalendar aim at helping people improving themselves regarding the fields of mental health, physical health, social life, environment, organisation, world awareness. To help the user keeping motivation, gamification features are used. Ste by step methods, encouragement.

# Goals

Goals can be separated in four categories: organization, improvement, creation of engagement and satisfaction.

## Organization

The application’s goal is to help the user organizing himself using basic features of a calendar (periodic and punctual events and reminders, calendar views) as well as specific feature from the application (overall view to give a better point of view to the user of them tasks).

## Improvement

The application provides advice about different subject of improvement (listing them? Already done in motivation so I don’t know). The advice are easy to follow. The different fields enable each user to focus on one or several fields (to please everyone). Each piece of advice is given with his source for more transparency.

## Creation of engagement

To help the user, it is important to enhance and feed them motivations. One daily quest is given to the user so they can each say having a success in their life and congratulate themselves. Doing the daily quest make the user gain experience and level up. (same idea here). The user can also customize his character so give him another purpose to complete the quest other than a personal purpose.

## Satisfaction

The application also aim at being stress-relief for the user, using light colours and a less stressful way of seeing the tasks of the day.

# Requirement analysis

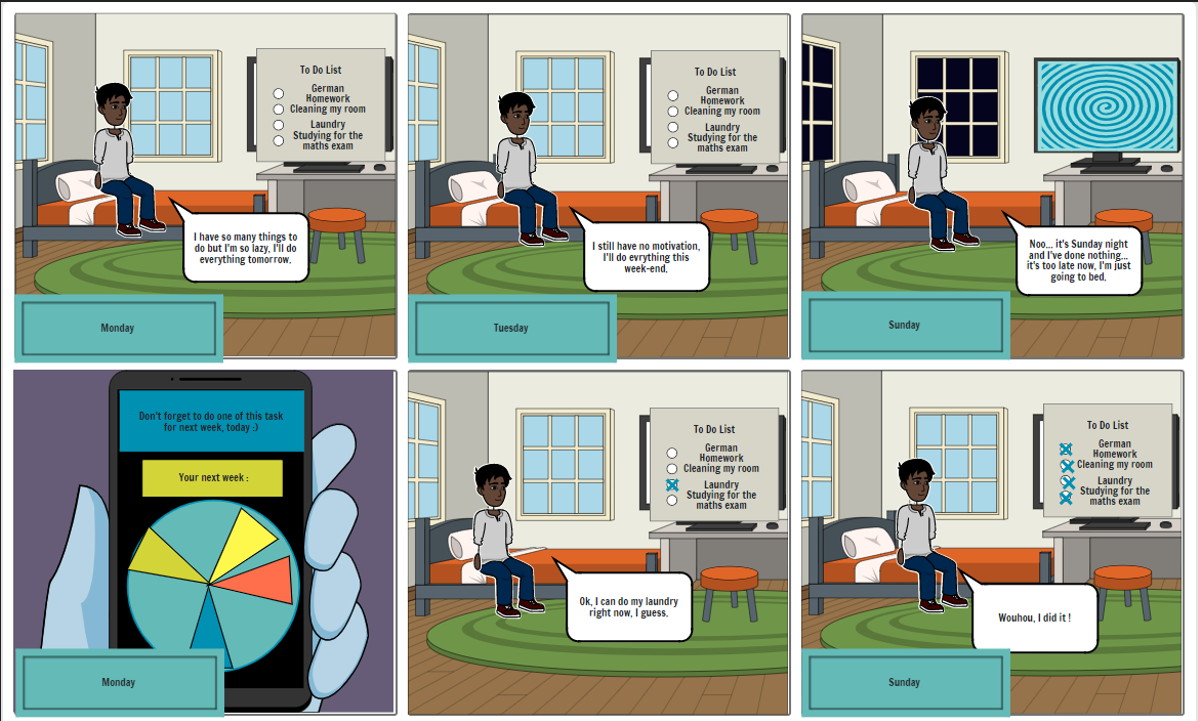
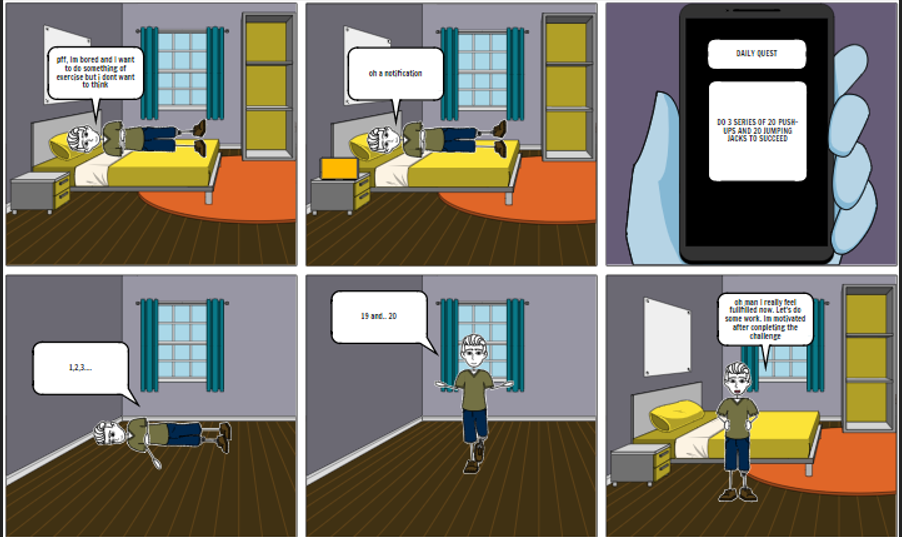
## Personas

First,

1. Persona 1
2. Persona 2

## Storyboards

First,

1. don’t remember the name and cant find it
2. don’t remember the name and cant find it
3. don’t remember the name and cant find it
4. don’t remember the name and cant find it

## User stories

First,

1. User stories Table

| Number | User stories |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | As a user, I want to create daily,weekly and monthly events so that I can organize my schedule and don’t forget anything. |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

1. Sample of a Table footnote. (*Table footnote*)
2. Example of a figure caption. (*figure caption*)

## Requirement specification

First,

# Conceptual model of the solution

## UML diagrams

First,

## Mockup

First,

## Other

First,

# Some design decisions about the implementation

## Tool bar

First,

## Calendar views

First,

## Daily quest and tasks buttons

First,

## Other

First,

# Results

## How we did the testing / evaluation

First,

## (evaluation? ) degree of completion of the requirement

First,

## Other

First,

# Conclusion

# Ease of Use

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First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the A4 paper size. If you are using US letter-sized paper, please close this file and download the Microsoft Word, Letter file.

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Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

## Units

* Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive”.
* Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
* Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m2” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m2”. Spell out units when they appear in text: “. . . a few henries”, not “. . . a few H”.

Identify applicable funding agency here. If none, delete this text box.

* Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm3”, not “cc”. (*bullet list*)

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Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus ( / ), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in:

*a**b* 

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## Some Common Mistakes

* The word “data” is plural, not singular.
* The subscript for the permeability of vacuum **0, and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
* In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
* A graph within a graph is an “inset”, not an “insert”. The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
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* Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.
* Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
* The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
* There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
* The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

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1. Table Type Styles

| Table Head | Table Column Head | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Table column subhead | Subhead | Subhead |
| copy | More table copya |  |  |

1. Sample of a Table footnote. (*Table footnote*)
2. Example of a figure caption. (*figure caption*)

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##### Acknowledgment *(Heading 5)*

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

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