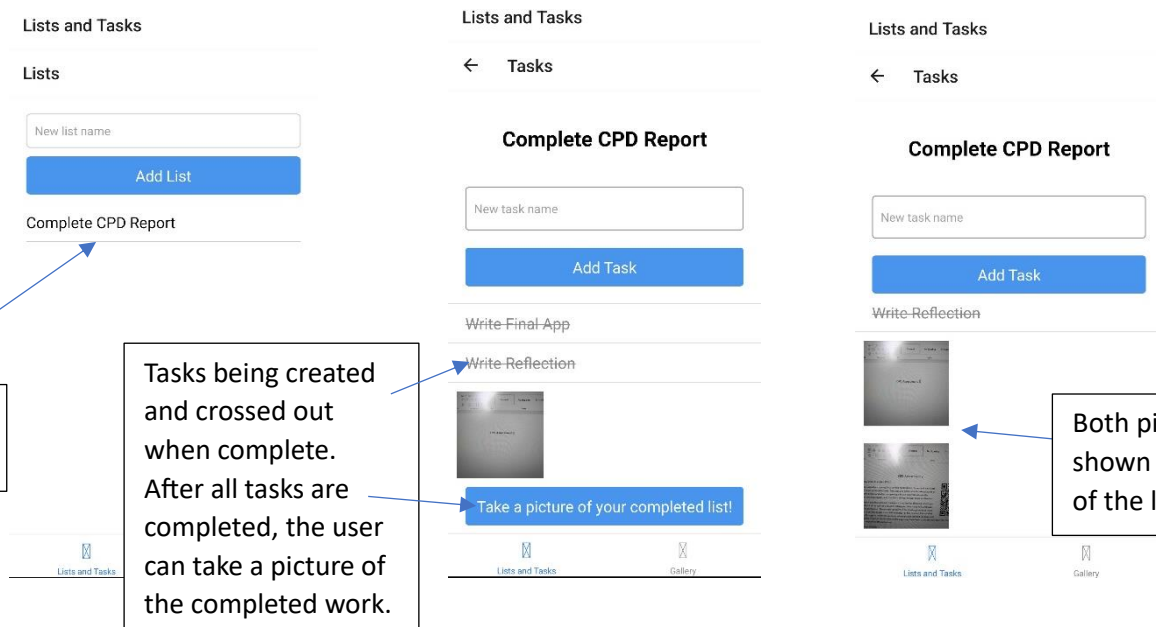# CPD Assessment 2

Overview and QR code:

This app is used for creating lists to help break down chores and work into smaller, more achievable tasks. The app also allows you to take pictures of your work before and after completing a list so that you can see the progress you have made, and therefore giving the user more motivation.

The original app features also included a map tracker showing where you completed a list as well as a counter telling you how many lists and tasks you have completed. These aren't present in the final app because I was unable to get the google maps API working. For the counter, I found that the profile page in which the counters where placed seemed too bare and incomplete. A better idea for the profile page may have been to be able to share your lists/ photos, giving the profile some actual use.

Final App:

New list being created.

Tasks being created and crossed out when complete. After all tasks are completed, the user can take a picture of the completed work.

Both pictures are shown at the bottom of the list.

The screenshots above show some of the features, such as creating lists and tasks, as well as having pictures be taken and shown in the task view so the user can see the progress being made. Other features shown in the video include lists and tasks able to be deleted on hold, all pictures being saved in the gallery, and tasks, their state, and pictures are saved when leaving the task view.

A key feature to highlight is the colour palette chosen. The app has a white and light blue palette which gives a more relaxed feel to the app which can help users break down problems, as opposed to a red colour palette which users may perceive as more hostile/ overbearing. A study in 2020 found that cooler-temperature (blue and green) designs are viewed by users as more useful than warmer-temperature (orange and red) designs (Oyibo, K. and Vassileva, J., 2020). This may be because users perceive the colours of blue and green to show that a button/ icon is pressable or usable, in contrast to a red button/ icon which a user may perceive as an error or not usable. Therefore another reason I used light blue buttons to show the user that they are pressable.

A key feature that was a challenge to implement was keep each task page saved with all the tasks and their state in each list. To overcome this challenge I saved each list a list of lists and therefore could add a task screen to each of these. This meant that in each of the lists I could have their own tasks and pictures saved to async storage so that when going off the task screen, the tasks and their states are saved and wait until the list which they are set to is opening again.

Reflection:

Obviously, the key difference with using react-native and cross platform development is the time saved by only needing to create one code which is usable for all platforms. Having one code base also means that updates and changes can be made to the app simultaneously if needed. Using React Native has also been good due to the large community surrounding it, meaning there are plenty of resources online that can help with development. One problem with cross platform development is the fact that some performance is lost when not using code native to the operating system, but that doesn't really affect my app in any way. Another issue is that the design may not be the same across all platforms and therefore some usability may be lost.

References:
Oyibo, K. and Vassileva, J., 2020. The effect of layout and colour temperature on the perception of tourism websites for mobile devices. *Multimodal technologies and interaction*, *4*(1), p.8.