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#### PROJECT TITLE:

# REPORT ON THE UI DESIGN AND FRONTEND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ROAD SIGN AND ROAD STATE MOBILE NOTIFICATION APPLICATION

**GROUP 9** 

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#### 1. INTRODUCTION:

The ROAD SIGN AND ROAD STATE MOBILE NOTIFICATION APPLICATION project aims to enhance road safety and improve the driving experience by providing real-time notifications to drivers about upcoming road signs and current road conditions. In an era where road accidents remain a significant concern, often attributed to driver inattention or lack of awareness of immediate road conditions, this application seeks to leverage mobile technology to mitigate these risks. By delivering timely and relevant information, the app will empower drivers to make informed decisions, react appropriately to changing environments, and ultimately contribute to safer roads for everyone.

#### 1.1. PROBLEM STATEMENT:

Drivers frequently encounter situations where they miss crucial road signs due to distractions, poor visibility, or unfamiliarity with routes. Furthermore, dynamic road conditions such as potholes, construction zones, or sudden traffic changes often go unnoticed until it's too late, leading to hazardous situations, vehicle damage, or traffic congestion. Existing navigation systems primarily focus on routing and traffic, often lacking granular, real-time alerts specific to immediate road signs and transient state changes.

#### 1.2. PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

The primary objectives of this project are:

- To develop a mobile application capable of identifying and notifying users about relevant road signs in their vicinity.
- To provide real-time alerts regarding road conditions (e.g., potholes, speed bumps, construction, slippery surfaces).
- To enhance driver awareness and reduce the likelihood of accidents caused by missed signs or unexpected road hazards.

- To offer a user-friendly interface for seamless interaction and information delivery.
- To design a scalable and robust system architecture to support future enhancements and data integration.

#### 1.3. PROJECT SCOPE:

This report details the design, implementation, and potential future development of a mobile application for road sign and road state notifications. The scope includes:

- Development of a mobile application for both Android and iOS.
- Integration of location-based services (GPS) for proximity detection.
- Mechanisms for road sign recognition (e.g., using device camera or a populated database).
- Methods for reporting and disseminating road state information which will include user-generated content (crowdsourcing).
- A notification system to alert drivers.
- User interface design and front-end implementation.

#### 2. APP IDENTITY:

#### 2.1. PURPOSE AND TARGET AUDIENCE:

The Road Sign and Road State Mobile Notification Application is targeted primarily at drivers and road users who need real-time updates about road signs, traffic conditions, roadworks, accidents, and other road-related notifications. The goal is to improve road safety and reduce accidents by increasing awareness and preparedness.

• Target Audience: Drivers, motorcyclists, cyclists, public transport users in Cameroon and similar contexts.

• Platform: Native-like mobile app on iOS and Android, built with crossplatform technology to maximize reach.

#### 2.2. BRAND ELEMENTS:

- **App Name**: *RoadBro* friendly and memorable, suggesting a "brotherly" companion while on the road.
- Tagline: Your Companion while Moving emphasizes constant support during travel.

#### Brand Voice:

- o Informative: Clear and accurate communication of road conditions.
- o Helpful: Assists users by providing actionable and timely information..
- Urgent: Emphasizes critical notifications with clear visual cues to grab immediate attention.

#### Logo Concept:

- The logo features a stylized location pin in dark blue, with a lighter tealgreen Wi-Fi signal icon at its center."
  - Below the pin, a teal-green wave-like element is present. This design effectively communicates the app's core functionalities: location-based services, connectivity, and potentially the dynamic nature of road conditions (represented by the wave).
  - The colors evoke trust and technology, aligning with the informative and helpful brand voice.

#### Color Palette:

- Primarily uses **calming blues** (#3498db a shade of blue for trust and technology) and **greens** (#2ecc71 a shade of green for safety and nature) for background and informational elements, signifying reliability and safety.
- Contrasting yellows (#f1c40f for warnings), oranges (#e67e22 for moderate alerts), and reds (#e74c3c for urgent alerts) will be used for warnings

and critical notifications to ensure high visibility and immediate recognition, crucial for driver attention.

• **Typography**: Clean, modern sans-serif fonts like *Inter* for readability and approachability.

#### 2.3. CORE VALUE PROPOSITION:

- 1. **Safety:** Reduces accidents by ensuring road signs aren't missed and alerting drivers to unexpected hazards, promoting proactive driving behavior.
- 2. **Awareness:** Keeps users continually informed about changing road conditions, traffic incidents, and pertinent regulations in real-time, enhancing situational awareness.
- 3. **Convenience:** Delivers critical information in an easily digestible, non-distracting format, allowing drivers to focus on the road while staying informed.
- 4. **Community:** Leverages crowd-sourced data from users to provide comprehensive, up-to-the-minute coverage of local road conditions, fostering a safer driving environment for everyone.

#### 2.4. SYSTEM TRAITS:

• Reliable: Always there when needed.

• Friendly: Approachable interface and tone.

• Vigilant: Constantly monitoring road conditions.

• Professional: Serious about safety without being alarmist.

#### 3. VISUAL DESIGN:

The visual design of the **RoadBro** mobile notification application is a critical factor in delivering an intuitive and engaging user experience. It shapes how users perceive and interact with the app, directly impacting usability and satisfaction. For

RoadBro, the visual design focuses on clarity, simplicity, and effective communication of important information related to road signs and road states. The design seeks to balance aesthetics with functionality to ensure users can quickly understand notifications and navigate the app effortlessly, especially in situations requiring urgent attention. The following design principles guide the creation of a consistent and accessible interface tailored to the needs of drivers and road users.

#### 3.1. DESIGN PRINCIPLES:

- **Consistency**: Uniform use of colors, typography, and iconography to build familiarity.
- Clarity: Each notification and screen component is designed for quick comprehension.
- Accessibility: Color contrasts and font sizes are chosen to ensure readability for all users, including those with visual impairments.
- Responsiveness: Adaptable layouts for various mobile screen sizes and orientations on both Android and iOS.

#### 3.2. KEY UI COMPONENTS:

- **Home Screen**: Displays a list of recent road notifications with icons indicating the type and severity.
- **Notification Cards**: Each card highlights the road sign or road condition with an icon, concise description, and timestamp.
- Navigation Bar: Persistent bottom tab navigation with tabs for Home, Map,
   Settings, Report and Profile.
- Interactive Map: Displays real-time road conditions using markers and overlays.
- Settings Screen: Allows customization of notification preferences, language, and app themes (light/dark).

#### 3.3. WIREFRAMES:

The wireframing phase for RoadBro was crucial in establishing the fundamental structure, layout, and user flow of the mobile application before diving into visual aesthetics or development. Wireframes serve as the architectural blueprint, allowing for early iteration and validation of the user experience without the distractions of color, typography, or imagery.

1. **Fidelity Level:** For RoadBro, **mid-fidelity wireframes** were primarily used. This level of detail was chosen to clearly define content hierarchy, component placement, and basic interactions, while still being quick to create and easy to modify based on feedback. They utilize simple shapes, lines, and placeholder text to represent UI elements.

#### 2. Key Wireframed Screens and Their Purpose:

#### Onboarding/Login/Sign-up Flow:

- Purpose: To guide new users through the initial setup, explain the app's value, and allow them to create an account or log in securely.
- Elements: Placeholder for app logo, brief introductory text, "Sign Up" and "Login" buttons, input fields for credentials, and a "Forgot Password" link. Focus on clarity and minimal steps.

#### Home Screen (Main Dashboard):

- **Purpose:** To provide a quick overview of immediate road conditions and relevant notifications. This is the primary landing screen after login.
- Elements: Header displaying the app logo and tagline (e.g., "RoadBro Your Companion while Moving"). A dynamic Notification List showing scrollable cards with critical alerts (e.g., "Pothole Ahead 50m," "Speed Camera 200m"). Each card includes a clear icon, concise description, and distance/timestamp.

#### Interactive Map View:

 Purpose: To visually represent road conditions and sign locations on a map, offering a geographical context. • Elements: Large interactive map area leveraging device GPS, custom map markers for various road signs and hazards, zoom controls, and a legend for marker interpretation.

#### o Report Screen:

- Purpose: To enable users to quickly and easily report new road incidents or signs.
- Elements: Location detection display, dropdowns or buttons for selecting incident types (pothole, accident, construction), text input for details, and an option to attach photos. Designed for minimal user interaction for safety.

#### Settings Screen:

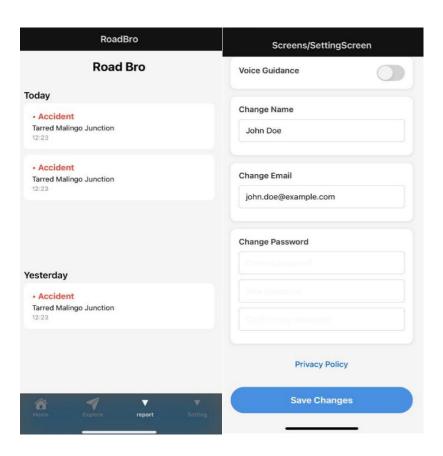
- Purpose: To allow users to customize their notification preferences and app behavior.
- Elements: List items for various settings categories (e.g., "Notification Preferences," "Map Settings," "Account," "Help"), toggles for specific alert types (e.g., "Speed Limit Alerts On/Off"), and options for language and theme (light/dark mode).

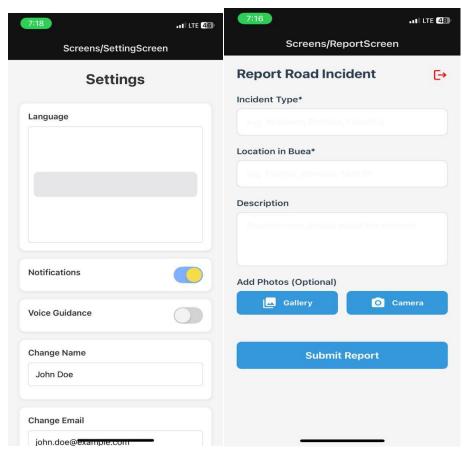
#### Profile Page:

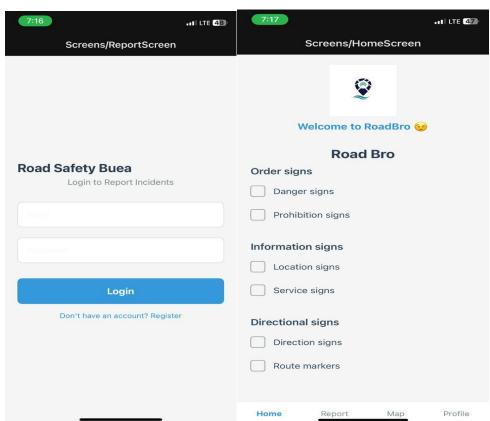
- **Purpose:** To manage user-specific information and viewing history.
- Elements: User avatar/name, option to edit profile details, a section for 'My Reports,' and potentially 'Saved Routes' or 'Driving History.'
- 3. **User Flow Representation:** The wireframes were designed to illustrate key user journeys, such as:
  - A new user's first experience from onboarding to receiving their first notification.
  - o A driver reporting a new hazard on the road.
  - A user navigating between the home screen and the interactive map.
  - Adjusting notification settings.

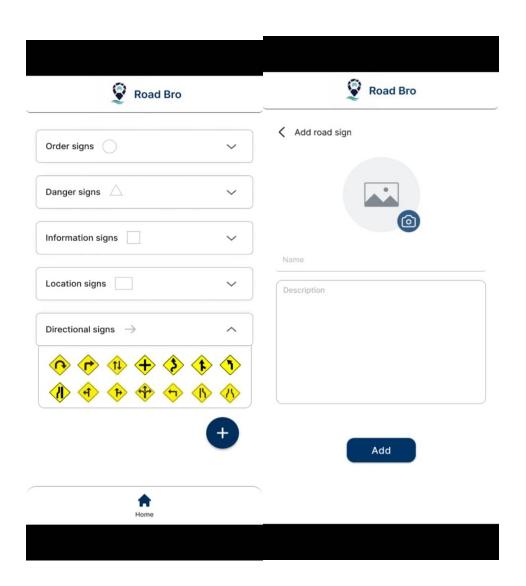
#### 4. Visual Elements (Fidelity Level):

- Colors and Fonts: At the wireframe stage, color was used minimally and intentionally to indicate information hierarchy and interactive elements, rather than final branding. Yellow highlights were used to draw attention to warnings, and red for urgent alerts. Neutral tones (grayscale) were dominant for background and informational content. Simple, legible sansserif fonts were represented by varying text weights and sizes to denote headings and body text, emphasizing readability.
- o **Iconography:** Placeholder icons (simple geometric shapes or universal symbols) were used to represent the type of notification or action (e.g., a simple 'X' for close, a '?' for help).
- 5. **Tools Used:** Wireframes were created using tools such as **Figma** allowing for collaborative design, easy iteration, and the generation of interactive prototypes for stakeholder review.









#### 4. FRONTEND IMPLEMENTATION:

#### 4.1. TECHNOLOGY STACK:

 React Native: Chosen for efficient cross-platform development on iOS and Android.

#### • UI Libraries:

To streamline the frontend development and ensure a polished user experience, the **RoadBro** application leverages several powerful UI libraries and tools within the React Native ecosystem:

- 1. **React Native Paper**: This library provides a comprehensive collection of customizable, production-ready Material Design components. It helps maintain design consistency across the app with ready-to-use buttons, cards, dialogs, and navigation elements that align with modern design standards. Using React Native Paper accelerates development while ensuring accessibility and responsiveness on both iOS and Android. Examples of react native paper components used include: *npm install react-native-paper* and *npm install react-native-vector-icons*.
- 2. **React Native Elements**: Another popular UI toolkit offering a wide range of components that are easy to customize and style. It complements React Native Paper by providing additional flexibility for creating unique visual elements and enhancing the app's visual appeal. Examples of react native elements used include: *npm install react-native-elements, npm react-native-vector-icons*.
- 3. **React Navigation**: For managing the app's navigation flow, React Navigation is used to implement smooth and intuitive routing between different screens. It supports stack, tab, and drawer navigation patterns, which helps organize the app's structure and improve user experience. Examples of react navigation components and dependencies include: *npm install @react-navigation/native, npm install react-native-screens react-native-safe-area-context, npm install @react-navigation/bottom-tabs.*
- 4. **React Native Maps**: This library integrates native map components into React Native apps, allowing the display of interactive maps with markers and

overlays. For RoadBro, it is essential to visually present road conditions and traffic updates on maps, making React Native Maps a critical tool for frontend map functionalities. Examples of react native map components and dependencies: *npm install react-native-maps*.

#### 4.2. COMPONENT ARCHITECTURE:

A well-defined component architecture is fundamental to building a scalable, maintainable, and efficient mobile application. For RoadBro, the application's frontend has been designed with a modular and component-based approach, leveraging React Native's capabilities to foster reusability, improve developer collaboration, and simplify debugging.

This architecture breaks down the user interface into distinct, self-contained, and reusable building blocks (components). Each component is responsible for a specific part of the UI and its associated logic, promoting a clear separation of concerns. This modularity not only streamlines the development process but also ensures consistency across the application and makes it easier to introduce new features or modify existing ones without impacting other parts of the system.

The following outlines the key components that form the foundational structure of the RoadBro application's frontend:

- **AppHeader:** Logo and tagline display.
- **SettingsScreen:** Controls for user preferences.
- **Profile Page:** To setup user profiles and set individual notification preferences.
- MapView: Real-time map integration with road condition markers.
- RoadSignDirectory: Contains available road signs.
- Login/SignUp Pages: To authenticate users.
- Report Screen: To report road incidents.

#### 4.3. TESTING STRATEGY:

Frontend testing will include:

- **Unit Tests** for individual components (using libraries like Jest or React Native Testing Library) to ensure they function as expected in isolation.
- **Integration Tests** will verify the interaction between different components and APIs.
- User Acceptance Testing (UAT) will involve target users to gather feedback on usability and functionality in real-world scenarios.
- Cross-platform compatibility testing will be performed on various Android and iOS devices and emulators."

#### 5. SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS:

Security is paramount for the RoadBro application, particularly given its reliance on user-generated data, location services, and the handling of sensitive information. While a robust backend infrastructure will handle the primary data storage and authentication, the frontend implementation incorporates several best practices to protect user data and ensure the integrity of the application.

- Secure API Communication (HTTPS/SSL/TLS): All communication between the mobile application (frontend) and the backend servers will be encrypted using HTTPS/SSL/TLS protocols. This ensures that data transmitted, such as user reports, login credentials, and notification requests, remains confidential and protected from eavesdropping or tampering during transit.
- Input Validation and Sanitization: Frontend forms and data entry points will implement rigorous input validation and sanitization. This prevents common vulnerabilities like SQL injection, Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), and other data manipulation attempts by ensuring that only expected and safe data formats are processed and sent to the backend.

#### • Authentication and Authorization:

- Token-Based Authentication: The application will use token-based authentication (e.g., JWT - JSON Web Tokens) for user sessions. After successful login, the frontend will securely store and send these tokens with subsequent API requests to verify user identity and maintain session state without repeatedly sending credentials.
- Secure Token Storage: Tokens will be stored securely on the device, utilizing native secure storage mechanisms (e.g., Android Keystore, iOS Keychain) rather than easily accessible local storage, to protect against unauthorized access.
- Role-Based Access Control (RBAC): While largely backend-controlled, the frontend will dynamically render UI elements and restrict certain functionalities (e.g., administrative features, advanced reporting tools) based on the user's authorized roles and permissions received from the backend.
- **Data Minimization:** The application will adhere to the principle of data minimization, collecting and storing only the necessary user data required for its core functionalities. User location data, while crucial for real-time alerts, will be handled with strict privacy protocols, used only when actively required by the user, and anonymized where possible for aggregate analysis.
- Protection Against Reverse Engineering: While not entirely preventable,
  measures such as code obfuscation and minification will be employed during
  the build process to make it more challenging for malicious actors to reverse
  engineer the application's logic or extract sensitive information embedded in
  the client-side code.
- Regular Security Audits and Updates: The application's dependencies and libraries will be regularly updated to patch known vulnerabilities. Periodic security audits and penetration testing will be conducted to identify and remediate potential security flaws before they can be exploited.

#### 6. FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS:

The initial release of RoadBro will provide a robust foundation for realtime road sign and state notifications. However, the potential for expansion and improvement is significant. Future enhancements will focus on enriching the user experience, integrating with emerging technologies, and expanding data coverage.

#### • Advanced AI/ML for Road Sign Recognition:

- Real-time On-Device Processing: Further development of on-device machine learning models for even more accurate and faster recognition of diverse road signs, including temporary and unofficial signage, directly from the device camera feed without constant cloud dependency.
- Predictive Analytics: Utilizing AI to analyze historical road condition data and traffic patterns to predict potential hazards (e.g., areas prone to potholes after heavy rain, traffic bottlenecks at certain times) and provide proactive warnings.

#### Voice Command Integration:

Implementing hands-free voice commands for reporting incidents and navigating app features, significantly enhancing driver safety by minimizing manual interaction with the device. This would allow users to say, "Report pothole ahead," or "What's the next sign?"

#### • Vehicle Integration (Apple CarPlay / Android Auto):

Oeveloping compatibility with in-car infotainment systems like Apple CarPlay and Android Auto to display notifications directly on the vehicle's screen, offering a more integrated and less distracting user experience.

#### • Gamification and Community Features:

 Introducing gamified elements (e.g., points for reporting, badges for verified reports, leaderboards) to incentivize user contributions and foster a stronger community of proactive drivers.  Enhanced social features allowing users to follow specific routes, receive alerts from friends, or join localized road safety groups.

#### • Augmented Reality (AR) Overlays:

 Exploring AR capabilities to overlay virtual road signs or hazard warnings directly onto the live camera feed of the road ahead, providing a more intuitive and immersive heads-up display.

#### • Integration with IoT Sensors and Smart City Data:

O Potentially integrating with smart city infrastructure or IoT sensors (e.g., smart traffic lights, road condition sensors) to receive even more granular and real-time data on road states, traffic flow, and environmental conditions.

#### • Personalized Alert Profiles:

 Allowing users to create highly customized alert profiles based on their driving habits, vehicle type (e.g., truck drivers might need different alerts), or preferred routes, reducing notification fatigue.

#### 7. CONCLUSION:

The UI design and implementation for **RoadBro** aims to create an accessible, visually coherent, and user-friendly application that effectively supports drivers and road users. Through a clearly defined app identity emphasizing helpfulness and urgency, combined with modern visual design and reliable frontend technologies, **RoadBro** provides a trustworthy companion that keeps users informed and safe on the road. The consistent use of colors, typography, and icons ensures quick recognition of road notifications, while React Native enables smooth performance across both Android and iOS platforms.

Furthermore, with robust security considerations and a clear roadmap for future enhancements, RoadBro is poised to evolve as a comprehensive and trusted solution for road safety