

# Friendrr

## **CMPT 362 Final Presentation**

Sterling Tamboline

Benjamin Reedel

Martin Lau

Andrew Fang

Feng Wu

# Agenda

- Friendrr Idea
- Reason To Pursue This Idea
- System Architecture
- Thread Design Diagrams
- Core Features List
- Technical aspect of features
  - User matching and becoming friends
  - Search algorithm
  - Usability and UI
  - Real time messaging
- Demo
- Challenges
- Assigned work
- Lessons Learnt

# Introduction: Friendrr Idea

- It can be difficult to meet new people
- Feeling lonely
- Find people with similar hobbies
- Our app allows people to connect together in a fun and interactive approach

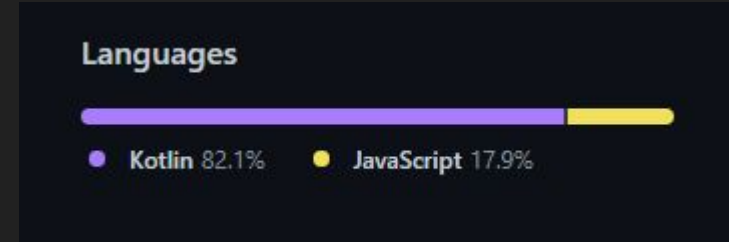


# Introduction: Reason to pursue this idea

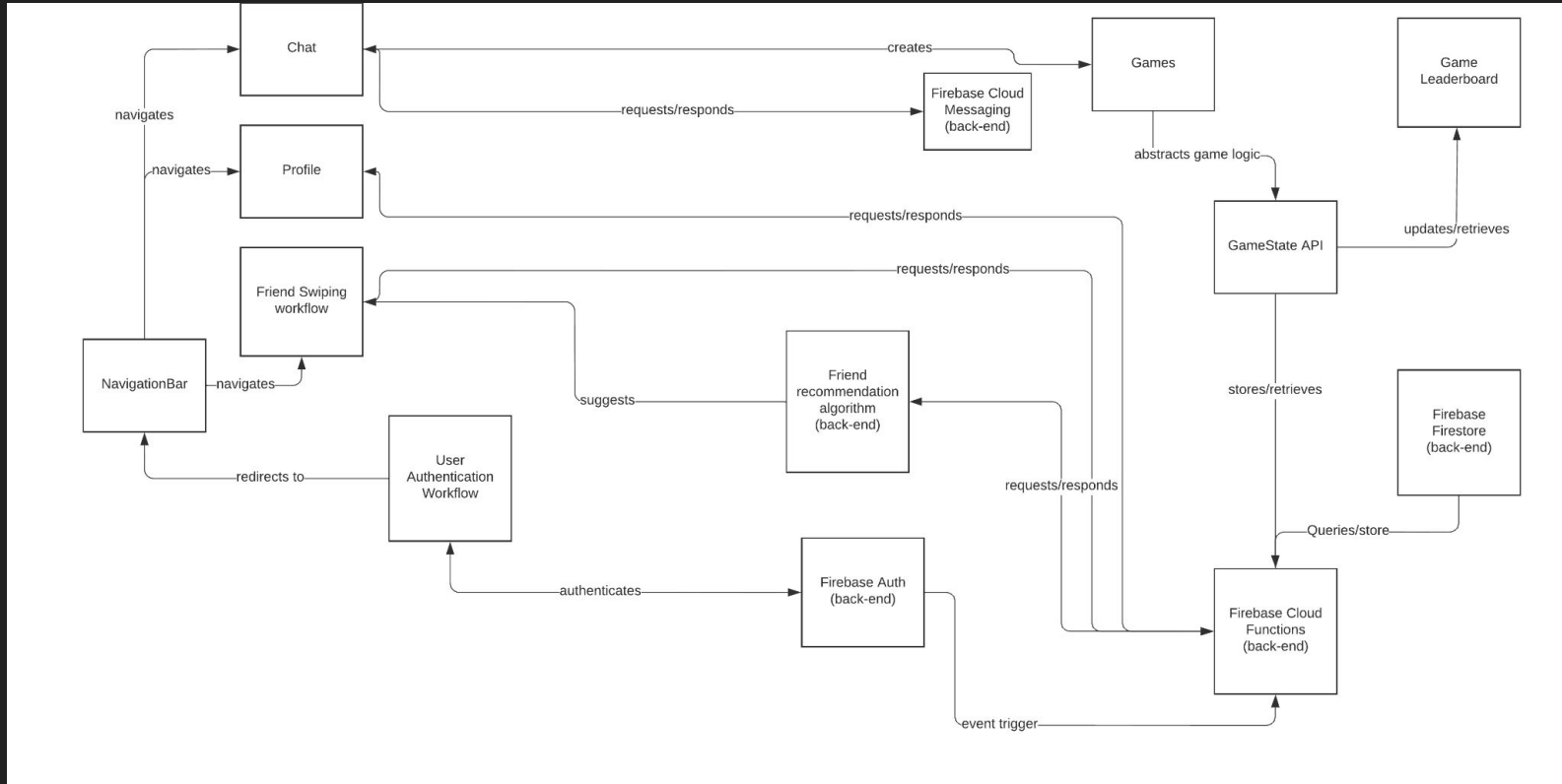
- Many people are using dating apps to meet new friends
  - Defeats the purpose of dating apps
- Friend matching application do not have novelty
  - Facebook social media clones
- Technical complexity
  - Requires cloud technologies
- Inspirations:
  - Tinder: Swipe feature
  - Tiktok: Self-serving recommendation algorithm
  - Facebook messenger: messenger with mini games

# Tools/Technologies Used

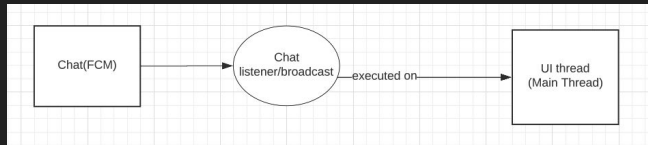
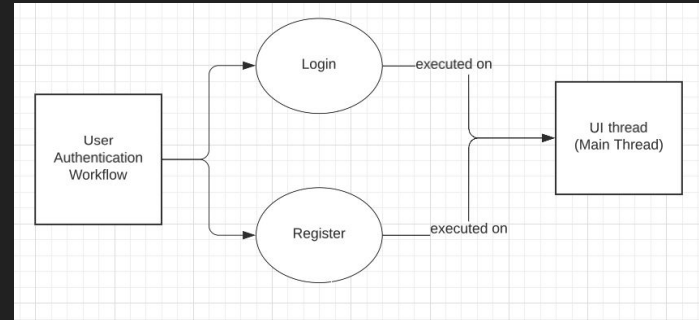
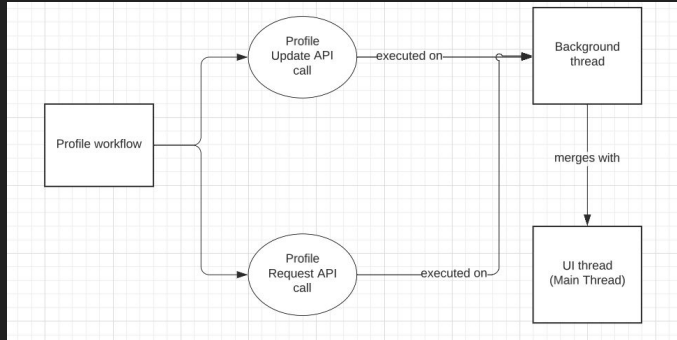
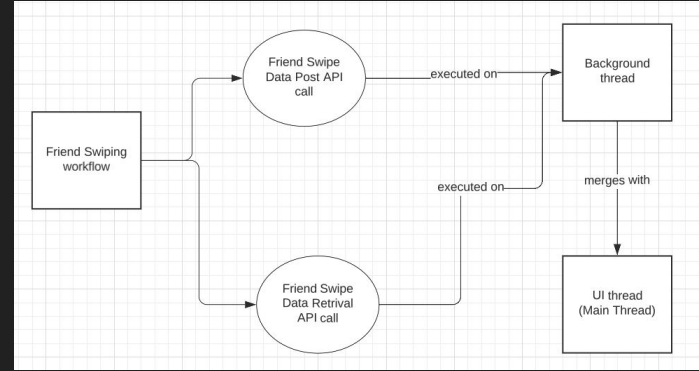
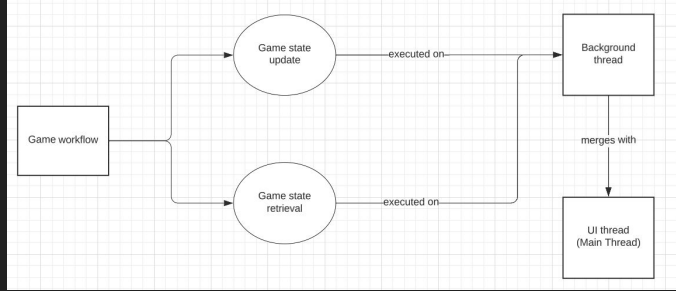
- Cloud technologies
  - Firebase Firestore database
  - Firebase Cloud functions
  - Firebase Authentication
- Technologies
  - Node.js
- Languages
  - Kotlin
  - Javascript
- Additional Tools
  - Figma
  - Git(Github)



# System Architecture(Updated)



# Thread design diagram



# Core Feature List

- 1) Swipe/Match users workflow with automatic audio playback
- 2) Search algorithm
- 3) View match history list
- 4) Add/Remove matched users and friends workflow
- 5) Real time chat messaging
- 6) Mini games against matched users and friends
  - a) Rock paper scissor
  - b) Card matching
  - c) Photo guessing game
- 7) Gamestate API for storing/retrieving multiple games
- 8) Global leaderboard for games
- 9) Profile Setup/Edit workflow
  - a) Voice recording
  - b) Image capturing(with image compression)



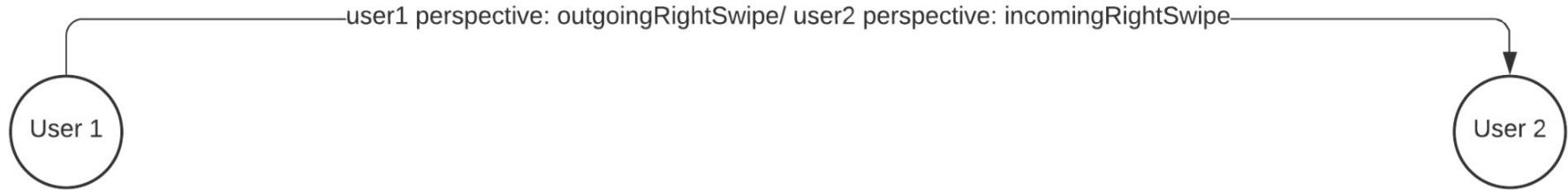
# Technical Aspect: Matching and becoming friends part 1

- User matching and adding friends workflow can be abstracted using graphs
- Suppose we have two users represented with two vertices, they are not matched so they do not have any edges



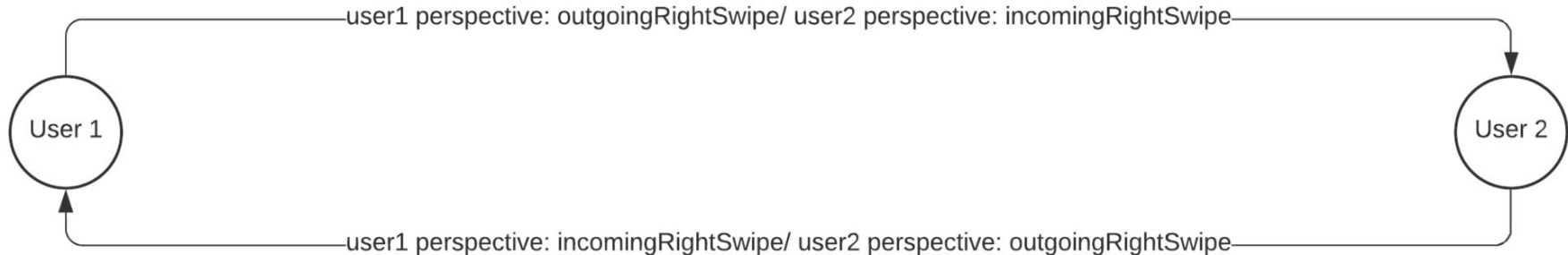
## Technical Aspect: Matching and becoming friends part 2

- When user 1 swipes right after seeing user\_2 in the match workflow, user\_1 wants to match with user\_2
- The directed edge from user\_1 to user\_2 indicates the matched progression of the two users' relationship status
- Back-end API function performs cycle detection when EACH edge has been added



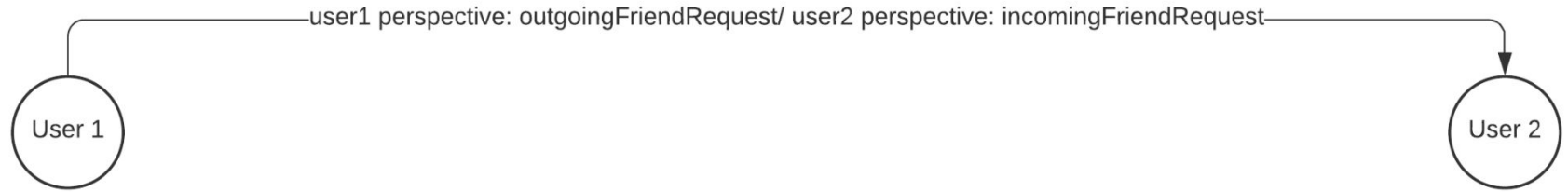
# Technical Aspect: Matching and becoming friends part 3

- Consider the scenario where user\_2 also swipes right on user\_1
- This means both users wants to be matched
- Cycle has been detected -> both users will be placed in a list called **candidateMatchedList** -> both directed edges will be removed afterwards
- Can played a **limited types** of games after being matched



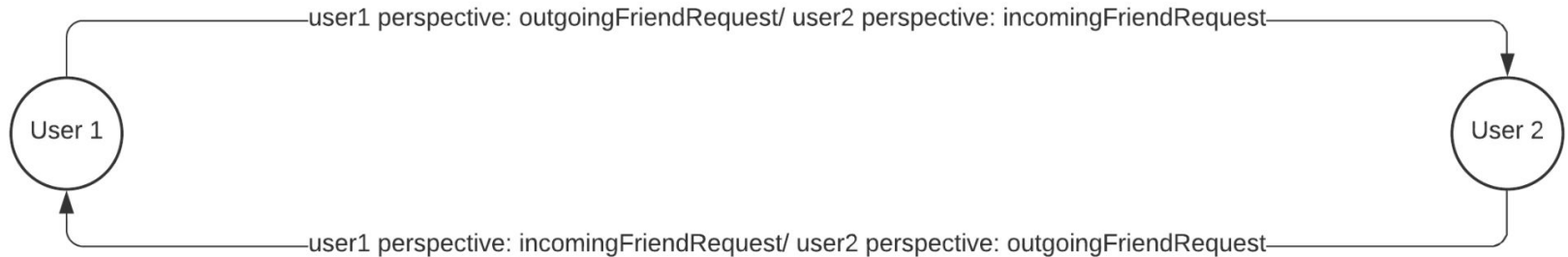
## Technical Aspect: Matching and becoming friends part 4

- Consider scenario when user\_1 and user\_2 are chatting and having a good time **AFTER** being matched
- They now want to be friends. User\_1 sends adds user\_2 as a potential friend



# Technical Aspect: Matching and becoming friends part 5

- When user\_2 sends a friend request, both users will finally be friends and they will be added into the **friendList** in the database
- In short, **two types of cycles** are needed for the two users to be friends



# Technical Aspect: Search algorithm(Back-end feature)

- Filters users based on:
  - Age range
  - Hobbies uncommon
  - User active usage level
    - Use friendr app more -> higher appearance occurrences
- Handling special scenarios
  - What if user has swiped right on this specific user(meaning that they want to match the specific user)
  - What if user has already matched with this specific user
  - What if user is already friends with this specific user

# Technical Aspect: Gamestate API(Back-end feature)

- Different games have different types of attributes to store
- Need an approach to unified attributes of a given game to store in the database
  - Otherwise, additional API have to be created for EACH game
- Gamestate API helps **unified** all game states for EACH game and stores it in the database regardless of the attributes are needed for the game
- Reduces the complexity for those who are implementing the game
  - Abstracts back-end and only need to focus on game logic

```
gameActivity
test@test.com: "
                (string)
                {"currentGuessWord":"eye","currentPhoto":"iVBORw0KGgoA/
gender: "Male"
```

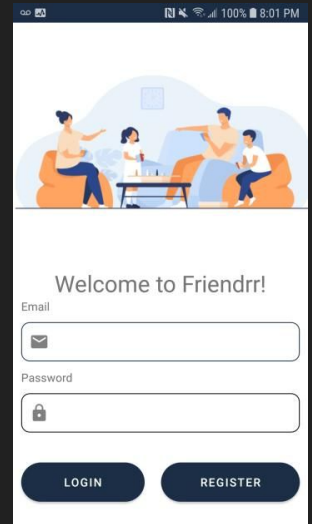
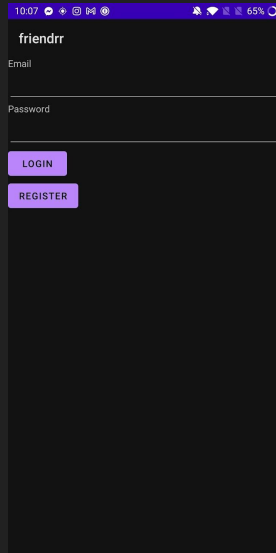
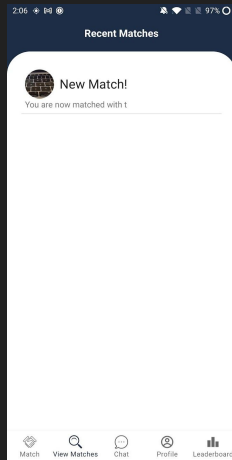
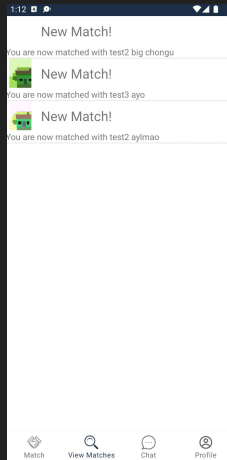
```
data class CardGameState(var cards: List<MemoryCard>, var currPlayer: Player?, var otherPlayer: Player?,
var turn: Int, var gameName: String = "MatchCards") {
```

```
class RockPaperScissor(userTurn:String, currScore: Int, currMove:String, otherMove: String, otherScore: Int,
currEmail:String, otherEmail:String) {
```

```
GameState(turnEmail: String, currentPhoto: String, currentGuessWord: String
currentRound: Int, initial: Boolean, gameName: String) {
```

# Technical Aspect: Improving Usability And User Interface

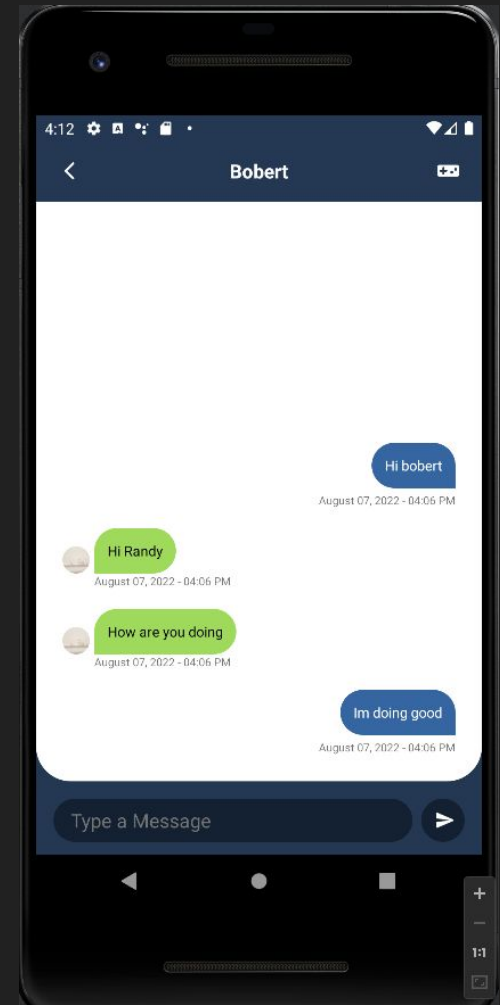
- Good UI and usability is IMPORTANT
- Gradual improve each iteration
- Balancing creating new features and enhancing/polishing current features
- Example UI: - Login Screen->
  - View match Screen





# Technical Aspect: Real time messaging

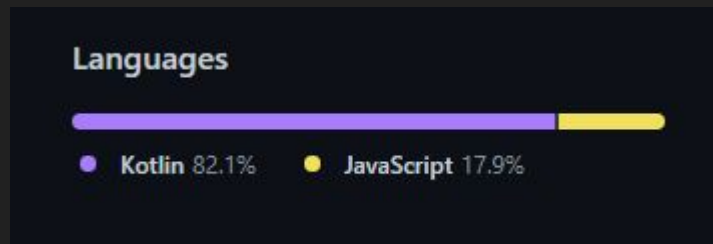
- We are storing each message within a table in our Firestore database.
- Each message contains the sender's email, the receiver's email, the timestamp of the message, and the text itself.
- When entering the chat activity, we send a query to the messages collection to return all messages between the current user's email and the receiving user's email.
- These messages are then sorted according to their timestamps, so we can show them in the order they were sent.
- A RecyclerView with a number of custom drawables and containers are used for the actual visuals
- A snapshot listener on the database collection allows the messages to update in real time, as either user sends messages to one another.



Demo

# Challenges

- Learning new technologies
  - Serverless architecture
  - New technologies and languages(Node.js, Javascript)
    - Ended up with nearly 18% of the entire codebase written in Javascript! 🤖
- Various level of technical amplitude for each individual
  - Require lots of time to do knowledge transfer to bring each other up to speed
- Was too ambitious during planning phase
  - Was planning to create 5 games in total but only completed 3
- UI and user experience enhancements were difficult
- Linking back-end with front-end took more time than expected
  - Resulted in poor progress in terms of front-end for show and tell 2
- Tasks Delegations



# Assigned work(Non-exhaustive list)

- Swipe/Match users workflow with audio playback(**Andrew, Feng**)
- Real time chat messaging(**Ben**)
- Mini game integration(**Ben**)
- Search algorithm(**Andrew, Feng**)
- View match history list(**Feng**)
- Navigation bar(**Andrew**)
- Login/Register workflow(**Feng**)
- Add/Remove matched users and friends workflow(**Feng**)
- Icon/Loading screen asset(**Martin**)
- Color theming(**Ben**)
- Mini games against matched users and friends
  - Rock paper scissor(**Andrew**)
  - Card matching(**Martin**)
  - Photo guessing game(**Feng**)
- Global leaderboard for games(**Andrew, Feng**)
- Creating Cloud functions(
- Profile Setup/Edit workflow(**Sterling**)
- Website Management(**Sterling**)
- Data/error validation handling(**Sterling**)
- UI/Feature Enhancement(**Everyone**)
- Bug fixing(**Everyone**)
- Testing(**Everyone**)
- Linking back-end with front-end(**Everyone**)

# Lessons Learnt

## - Positives

- Learning new technologies
- Using version control in a group setting
- Learning and designing a serverless architecture mobile app

## - Negatives

- Hard to come up with a system design for technologies that we have not worked with before
- Encountering unexpected bugs as we build and integrate features
- Perform more initial outlining of the work required in order to better distribute equal tasks amongst team members

Thank you