

PERSONAL EXPENSE TRACKER APPLICATION

IBM-Project-14414-1659585406

**NALAIYA THIRAN PROJECT BASED LEARNING ON
PROFESSIONAL READLINESS FOR INNOVATION,
EMPLOYNMENT AND ENTERPRENEURSHIP**

A PROJECT REPORT

BY

M.SalethReena (422119104021)

E.Karthika (422119104009)

D.Samshath Begam (422119104022)

G.Sathiya (422119104024)

ST ANNE'S COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

PANRUTI-607106

INDEX

1. INTRODUCTION

- a. Project Overview
- b. Purpose

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

- a. Existing problem
- b. References
- c. Problem Statement Definition

3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

- a. Empathy Map Canvas
- b. Ideation & Brainstorming
- c. Proposed Solution
- d. Problem Solution fit

4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

- a. Functional requirement
- b. Non-Functional requirements

5. PROJECT DESIGN

- a. Data Flow Diagrams
- b. Solution & Technical Architecture
- c. User Stories

6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

- a. Sprint Planning & Estimation
- b. Sprint Delivery Schedule

7. CODING & SOLUTIONING (Explain the features added in the project along with code)

- a. Feature 1
- b. Feature 2
- c. Database Schema (if Applicable)

8. TESTING

- a. Test Cases
- b. User Acceptance Testing

9. RESULTS

- a. Performance Metrics

10.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

11.CONCLUSION

12.FUTURE SCOPE

13.APPENDIX

Source Code

GitHub & Project Demo Link

1. INTRODUCTION

TEAM ID : PNT2022TMID39030

INDUSTRY MENTOR : Kusboo

FACULTY MENTOR : S.Manavalan

Skills Required:

IBM Cloud, HTML, Javascript, IBM Cloud Object Storage, Python- Flask, Kubernetes, Docker, IBM DB2, IBM Container Registry

a) Project Overview

This project is based on expense tracking. This project aims to create an easy, faster and smooth cloud application. For better expense tracking we developed our project that will help the users a lot. Most of the people cannot track their expenses and income leading to facing money crisis, so this application can help people to track their expense day to day and make life stress free. Money is the most valuable portion of our daily life and without money we will not last one day on earth. So using the daily expense tracker application is important to lead a happy family. It helps the user to avoid unexpected expenses and bad financial situations. It will save time and provide a responsible lifestyle.

b) Purpose

Personal finance management is an important part of people's lives. However, everyone does not have the knowledge or time to manage their finances in a proper manner. And, even if a person has time and knowledge, they do not bother with tracking their expenses as they find it tedious and time-consuming. Now, you don't have to worry about managing your expenses, as you can get access to an expense tracker that will help in the active management of your finances. . Also known as expense manager and money manager, an expense tracker is a software or application that helps to keep an accurate record of your money inflow and outflow. Many people in India live on a fixed income, and they find that towards the end of the month they don't have sufficient money to meet their needs.

People tend to overspend without realizing, and this can prove to be disastrous. Using a daily expense manager can help you keep track of how much you spend every day and on what. At the end of the month, you will have a clear picture where your money is going. This is one of the best ways to get your expenses under control and bring some semblance of order to your finances. Today, there are several expense manager applications in the market. Some are paid managers while others are free. Even banks like ICICI offer their customers expense tracker to help them out. Before you decide to go in for a money manager, it is important to decide the type you want.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

a) Existing problem

In a study conducted by Forrestrerin 2016 surveying small and medium businesses (SMBs) across the world, 56% companies reported expense management as being the biggest challenge for their finance departments.

In another survey conducted by Level Research in 2018 in North America, respondents reported the following pain points in expense management before adopting automation:

- Manual entry and routing of expense reports (62%)
- Lack of visibility into spend data (42%)
- Inability to enforce travel policies (29%)
- Lost expense reports (24%)
- Lengthy expense approval system and reimbursement cycles (23%)

b) References

S.No	TITLE	PROPOSED WORK	TOOLS USED/ ALGORITHM	TECHNOLOGY	ADVANTAGES/ DISADVANTAGES
1.	EXPENSE MANAGER APPLICATION. (2020)	To Develop A Moblie Application That Keeps Record Of User Personal Expenses Contribution In Group Expenditure Top Investment Options View Of The Current Stock Market ,Read Authenticated Financial News	Android Studio	Cloud Application	Advantages: ➤ Keeps Track All Of Your Daily Transactions, Keeps Track Of Your Money Lent Or Borrowed. Disadvantages: ➤ Occupy Lot Of Space.
2.	A NOVEL EXPENSE TRACKER USING STATISTICAL ANALYSIS. (2021)	To Maintain And Manage Data Of Daily Expenditure In A More Precise Way.	SQL Lite	Cloud Application	Advantages: ➤ Its Suggest You With The Most Effective Investment Options. Disadvantages: ➤ The Work Done Being Is Not Accurate.

S.No	TITLE	PROPOSED WORK	TOOLS USED/ ALGORITHM	TECHNOLOGY	ADVANTAGES/ DISADVANTAGES
3.	EXPENSE TRACKER. (2021)	Facilitates The User To Keep Track And Manage Their Personal As Well As Business Expenses.	Android OS	Cloud Application	Advantages: ➤ Become Aware Of Poor Spending Habits And Take Care Of Your Finances Saving And Investment. Disadvantages: ➤ Searching And Referencing Is Difficult And Time-consuming.
4.	EXPENSE TRACKER. (May 2021)	The Application Keeps The Track Of The Income And Expenses Both Of User On A Day To Day Bases	Java	Cloud Application	Advantages: ➤ The Project Effectively Keeps Away From The Manual Figuring. Disadvantages: ➤ Report Generation Is A Tedious Process.

c) Problem Statement Definition

A well-articulated customer problem statement allows us to find the ideal solution for the challenges our customers face. Throughout the process, you'll also be able to empathize with your customers, which helps you better understand how they perceive your product or service.

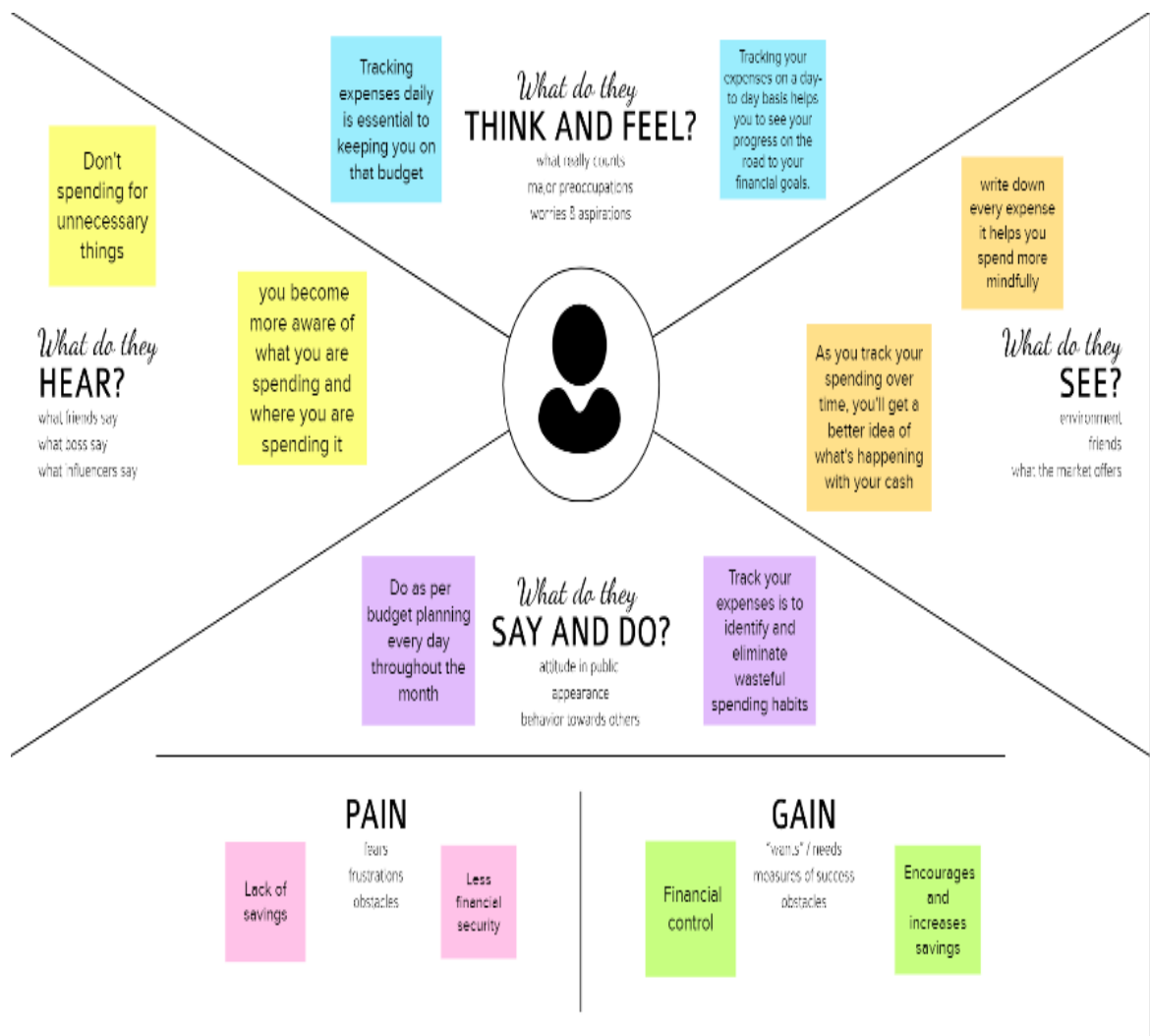
Problem Statement (PS)	I am (Customer)	I'm trying to	But	Because	Which makes me feel
PS-1	Student	Manage my expenses	It is very difficult	There is no proper app to warn me regarding my expense	Frustrated
PS-2	IT employee	Reduce my expense	I am not able to keep track of my expense	I can't see the app which satisfies my needs	Annoyed

3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

a) Empathy Map Canvas

An empathy map is a simple, easy-to-digest visual that captures knowledge about a user's behaviours and attitudes.

It is a useful tool to help teams better understand their users. Creating an effective solution requires understanding the true problem and the person who is experiencing it. The exercise of creating the map helps participants consider things from the user's perspective along with his or her goals and challenges




b) Ideation & Brainstorming

Brainstorming provides a free and open environment that encourages everyone within a team to participate in the creative thinking process that leads to problem solving. Prioritizing volume over value, out-of-the-box ideas are welcome and built upon, and all participants are encouraged to collaborate, helping each other develop a rich amount of creative solutions.

Step-1: Team Gathering, Collaboration and Select the Problem Statement

Template



Brainstorm & idea prioritization

Use this template in your own brainstorming sessions so your team can unleash their imagination and start shaping concepts even if you're not sitting in the same room.

⌚ 30 minutes to prepare
 ⌚ 1 hour to collaborate
 👥 2-8 people recommended

[Share template feedback](#)

2

Before you collaborate

A little bit of preparation goes a long way with this session. Here's what you need to do to get going.

⌚ 10 minutes

1 Team gathering
Define who should participate in the session and send an invite. Share relevant information or pre-work ahead.

2 Set the goal
Think about the problem you'll be focusing on solving in the brainstorming session.

3 Learn how to use the facilitation tools
Use the Facilitation Superpowers to run a happy and productive session.

[Open article](#)

1


Define your problem statement

What problem are you trying to solve? Frame your problem as a How Might We statement. This will be the focus of your brainstorm.

⌚ 15 minutes

PROBLEM

Personal Expenses Tracker



Step-2: Brainstorm, Idea Listing and Grouping

2

Brainstorm solo

Have each participant begin in the "solo brainstorm space" by silently brainstorming ideas and placing them into the template. This "silent-storming" avoids group-think and creates an inclusive environment for introverts and extroverts alike. Set a time limit, encourage people to go for quantity.

10 minutes



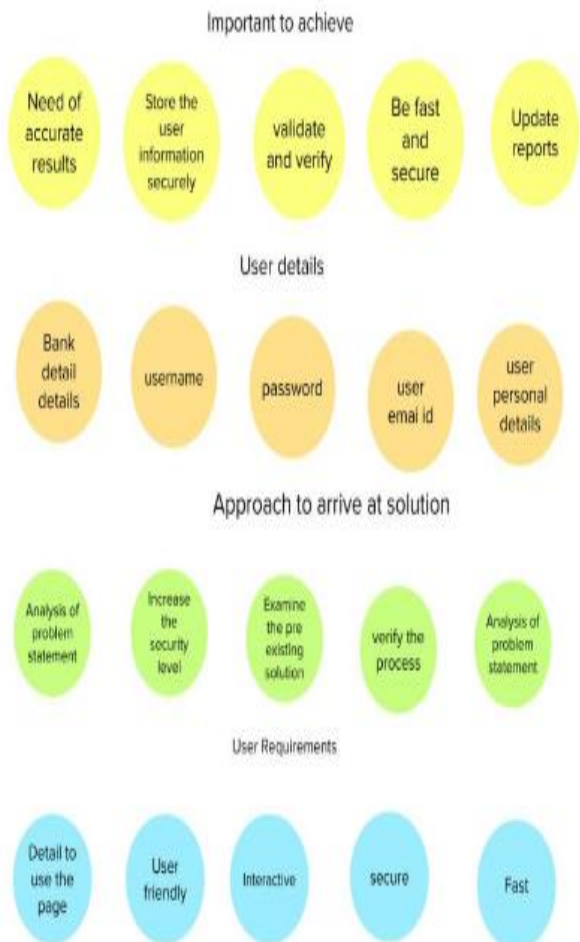
3

Brainstorm as a group

Have everyone move their ideas into the "group sharing space" within the template and have the team silently read through them. As a team, sort and group them by thematic topics or similarities. Discuss and answer any questions that arise. Encourage "Yes, and..." and build on the ideas of other people along the way.

15 minutes

TP
You can use the **listing** section and move to focus on the designed ideas.



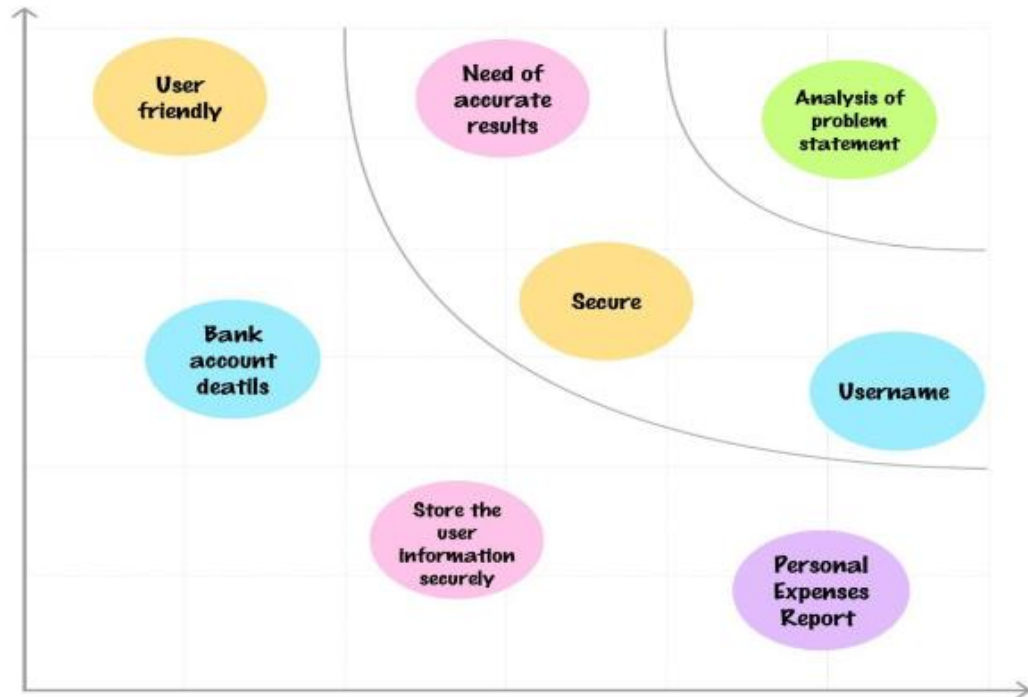
Step-3: Idea Prioritization

4

Prioritize

Your team should all be on the same page about what's important moving forward. Place your ideas on this grid to determine which ideas are important and which are feasible.

🕒 20 minutes



c) Proposed Solution

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	<p>Keeping Proper track of our daily expenses is becoming challenging in today's world. Without the proper money management knowledge people overspend on their wants instead of focusing on their needs.</p> <p>Especially when using online applications for purchasing their requirements consumers tend to over spend. This problem leads to improper distribution of their daily expenses.</p> <p>Without proper knowledge on managing money poor are becoming poorer and rich are becoming richer.</p>
2.	Idea / Solution description	<p>An attempt to develop an app to manage our daily expenses and give us insights on managing our money would be a good idea. This app will be able to track expenses on various online platforms and apps. The app can help with proper budgeting and give alerts when the user over spends or crosses the limit previously set by them. This will lead to proper spending habits and make them knowledgeable about money management. IBM cloud can be used to handle the data safely.</p>
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	<p>The speciality for the app will be the data security with IBM cloud being used for data storage and this app genuinely helps with the money management. The proper and personalized budgeting of the user's money leads them to trust the app and they wouldn't have to worry about their expenditure on unnecessary things.</p>

4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	People using the app will be becoming better at their spending habits and will be able to save more than their peers who are not using the app. This application aims to improve the users' savings sustainably and steadily which leads them to trust the app without worrying about their money.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	This application leads to a business model, the user can be suggested the right products to buy based on their budget and this can lead to targeted business approaching the right consumers. The model leads to systematic and structured expenses of the user and also leads to predictive analysis of the future expenses of the consumer. This model makes the user more careful with expenses as they are provided with the money management insights.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	This application can be created as a multi user model nationwide. The model can also be modified based on the country's law on applications and data security which leads to international implementation of this application by maintaining proper gateway rules. This app when developed for multiple nations can be modified to their requirements. The app can also be modified for a particular group of people or organization.

d) Problem Solution Fit

ProjectTitle:Personal Expense Tracker

ProjectDesignPhase-I-SolutionFit

TeamID:PNT2022TMID39030

Define CS, fit into CC	1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT (S) CS Customer manages their expenses in manual calculation and some tools.	6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS CC Customer wants the application user friendly and more secure & fast.	5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS AS The important solution that we suggest is if the expense amount limit exceeds .Alert E-Mail message will Sent.	Explore AS, differentiate
	2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS J&P It stores the account details and the contact details of the customer to perform the Expense Tracking application.	9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE RC Due to busy schedule of the customer difficult to track the expenses.	7. BEHAVIOUR BI Focus on report it is easy to analysis customers expense cost and plan accordingly.	
Identify strong TR & EM	3. TRIGGERS TR Customer Spending unwanted money by seeing some Neighbors, Television commercials etc.	10. YOUR SOLUTION SL This application keeps track on all your spending without a manual calculation. It works on anytime and anywhere. To minimize the human error, prevent data loss and secure transaction	8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR CH Customer can control them self in spending unnecessary money on certain things by using personal expense tracker application.	Identify strong TR & EM
	4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER EM Customers finds difficult to keep their transaction receipt but making use of this application that is avoided			

4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

a. Functional requirements

FR No.	Functional Requirement	Description
FR-1	Register	Registration is the process of the user to complete the application form. Certain details must be submitted such as e-mail address, password, and password confirmation. The user is identified using these details.

FR-2	Login	The login screen is used to verify the identity of the user. The account can be accessed using the user's registered email address and password.
FR-3	Categories	On the main page, we can see overall revenue and spending, as well as the balance remaining after expenditure, as well as the user's entire categories namely Entertainment, Cloth, Food and Drinks, Health and Fitness and so on.
FR-4	Update Daily Expensive	The user can upload the daily expensive details what they are spending on each day. The details such as cloth, entertainment, food, health etc.,
FR-5	View Expensive Chart	This module used to see a pictorial depiction of all details in the form of a pie chart, where each slice of the pie chart represents that the viewer to gain an approximate notion of which category has the highest expenses.
NFR-6	Set Alert	When a user attempts to spend more than the pre-defined amount limit, the app will automatically send an alert if the threshold amount they selected for an alert is exceeded.

b. Non-Functional requirements

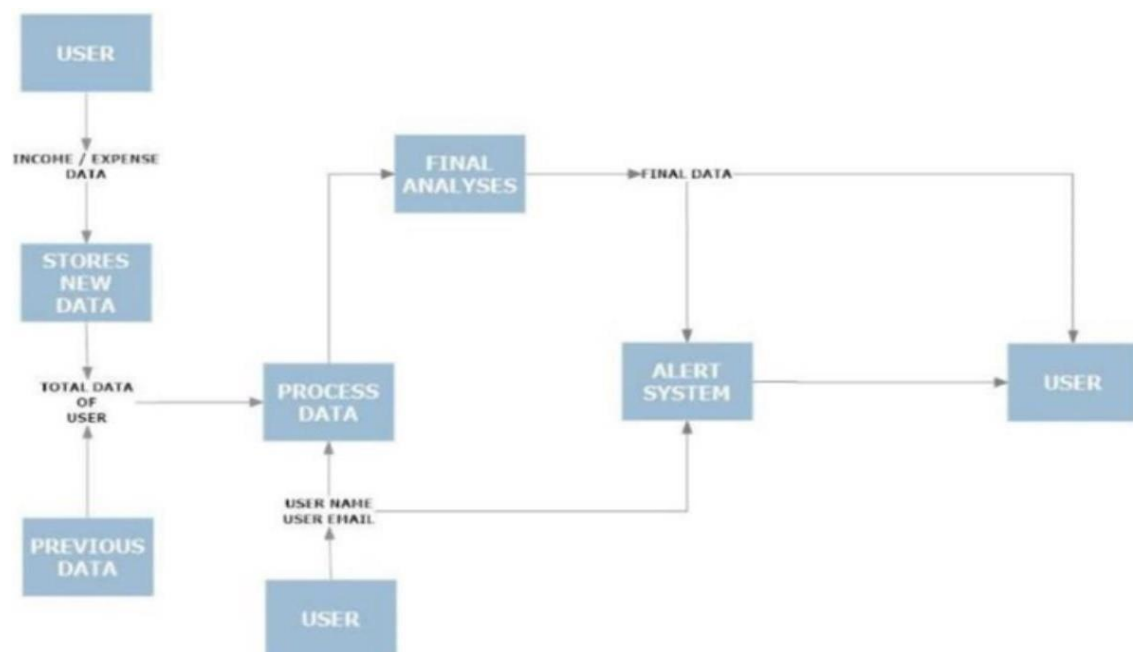
NFR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	The system shall allow the users to access the system with pc using web application. The system uses a web application as an interface. The system is user friendly which makes the system easy.
NFR-2	Security	A security requirement is a statement of needed security functionality that ensures one of many different security properties of software is being satisfied.
NFR-3	Reliability	The system has to be 100% reliable due to the importance of data and the damages that can be caused by incorrect or incomplete data. The system will run 7 days a week, 24 hours a day.
NFR-4	Performance	The information is refreshed depending upon whether some updates have occurred or not in the application. The system shall respond to the member in not less than two seconds from the time of the request submittal. The system shall be allowed to take more time when doing large processing jobs. Responses to view information shall take no longer than 5 seconds to appear on the screen.

NFR-5	Availability	The system is available 100% for the user and issued 24 hrs a day and 365 days a year. The system shall be operational 24 hours a day and 7 days a week.
NFR-6	Scalability	Scalability is the measure of a system's ability to increase or decrease in performance and cost in response to changes in application and system processing demands.

5. PROJECT DESIGN

a) Data Flow Diagrams

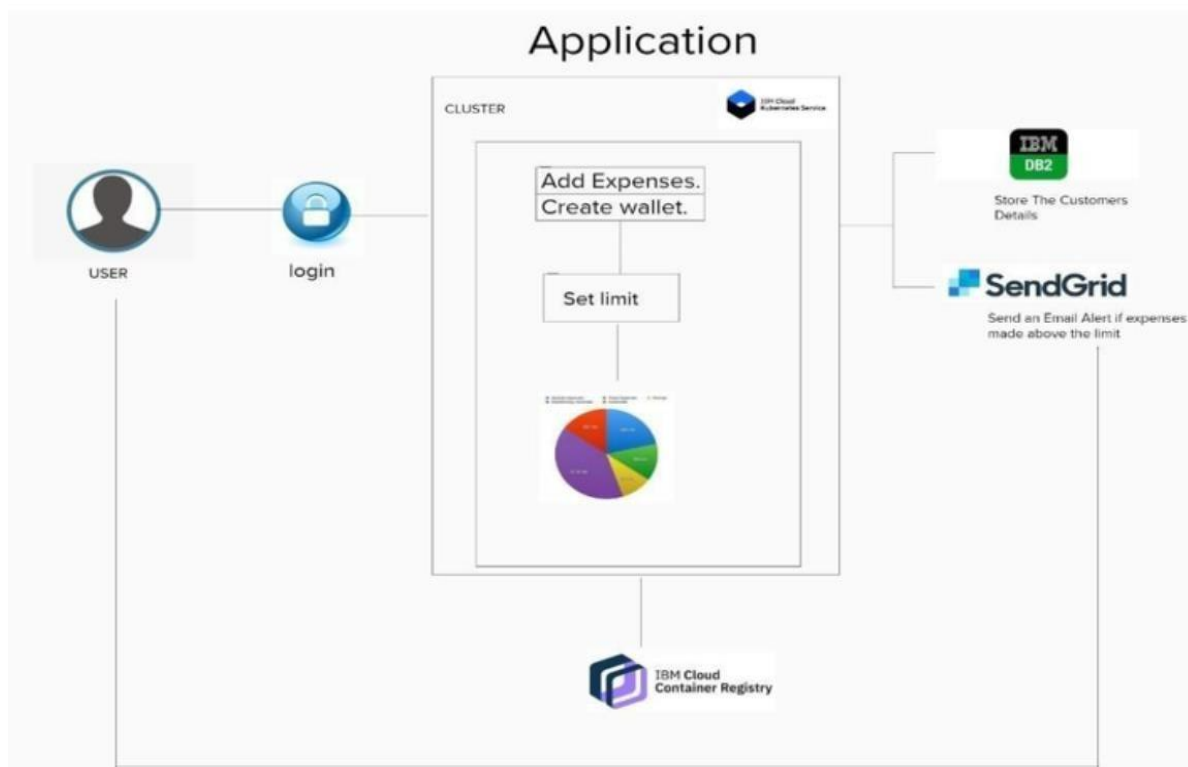
A Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a traditional visual representation of the information flows within a system. A neat and clear DFD can depict the right amount of the system requirement graphically. It shows how data enters and leaves the system, what changes the information, and where data is stored.



b) Solution & Technical Architecture

Solution architecture is a complex process – with many sub-processes – that bridges the gap between business problems and technology solutions. Its goals are to:

- Find the best tech solution to solve existing business problems.
- Describe the structure, characteristics, behaviour, and other aspects of the software to project stakeholders.
- Define features, development phases, and solution requirements.
- Provide specifications according to which the solution is defined, managed, and delivered.



c) User Stories

The purpose of a user story is to articulate how a piece of work will deliver a particular value back to the customer. Note that "customers" don't have to be external end users in the traditional sense, they can also be internal customers or colleagues within your organization who depend on your team.

User stories are a few sentences in simple language that outline the desired outcome. They don't go into detail. Requirements are added later, once agreed upon by the team.

User Type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority
Customer (web user)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering mail id and password	I can access my account/ dashboard	High
		USN-2	As a user,I will receive a confirmation email once I have registered for the email and click application	I can receive a confirmation email	High
		USN-3	As a user, I can access using mail	I can register through mail	Low
	Login	USN-4	As a user, I can login application by entering application using email and password	I can access the application	High
	Dashboard	USN-5	As a user,I can view my income and expenditure details	I can view my daily expenses	High

Customer care executive		USN-6	As a customer care executive, I can solve the login issue and other issues of the solution at any application	I can provide support	Medium
Administrator	Application	USN-7	As an administrator, I can upgrade or update the application	I can fix the bug	Medium

6. **PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING**

a. **Sprint planning and estimation**

Sprint planning and Estimation is done by the entire team during Sprint Planning Meeting. The objective of the Estimation would be to consider the User Stories for the Sprint by Priority and by the Ability of the team to deliver during the Time Box of the Sprint.

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email, password, and confirming my password.	2	High	M.Saleth Reena, E.karthika, G.Sathiya, D.SamshathBegam
Sprint-1		USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	2	High	M.Saleth Reena, E.karthika, G.Sathiya, D.SamshathBegam
Sprint-1		USN-3	As a user, I can register for the application through Social media accounts	2	Low	M.Saleth Reena, E.karthika, G.Sathiya, D.SamshathBegam
Sprint-1	Login	USN-4	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password	2	Medium	M.Saleth Reena, E.karthika, G.Sathiya, D.SamshathBegam
Sprint-2	Dashboard	USN-5	Once logged in , based on user's expenses and data records , graphical representation is achieved	4	High	M.Saleth Reena, E.karthika, G.Sathiya, D.SamshathBegam

Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-2	Financial account	USN-6	As a user, I can add and remove any financial accounts	2	High	M.Saleth Reena, E.karthika, G.Sathiya, D.SamshathBegam
Sprint-3	Notifications	USN-7	As a user, I can receive alerting notifications on untracked expenses	2	High	M.Saleth Reena, E.karthika, G.Sathiya, D.SamshathBegam
Sprint-3		USN-8	As a user, I can receive suggesting notifications for saving and earning money	2	Medium	M.Saleth Reena, E.karthika, G.Sathiya, D.SamshathBegam
Sprint-4	Security	USN-9	As a user, I am assured for linking my financial accounts securely	4	High	M.Saleth Reena, E.karthika, G.Sathiya, D.SamshathBegam
Sprint-4	Customer care	USN-10	As a user, I can access the customer care for any queries and issues regarding the applications	2	Medium	M.Saleth Reena, E.karthika, G.Sathiya, D.SamshathBegam

Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	3	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	3	29 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	2	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	2	05 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	3	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	3	12 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	2	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	2	19 Nov 2022

b. Sprint Delivery Schedule

Sprint delivery schedule is a schedule prepare with timelines
Within which a particular task should be completed.

S.NO	MILESTONES	ACTIVITIES	DATE
1.	Preparation Phase	Pre-requisites	24 Aug 2022
		Prior Knowledge	25 Aug 2022
		Project Structure	23 Aug 2022
		Project Flow	23 Aug 2022
		Project Objectives	22 Aug 2022
		Registrations	26 Aug 2022
		Environment Set-up	27 Aug 2022
2.	Ideation Phase	Literature Survey	29 Aug 2022 – 03 Sept 2022
		Empathy Map	5 Sept 2022 - 7 Sept 2022
		Problem Statement	8 Sept 2022 - 10 Sept 2022
		Ideation	12 Sept 2022 – 16 Sept 2022
3.	Project Design Phase - 1	Proposed Solution	19 Sept 2022 – 23 Sept 2022
		Problem Solution Fit	24 Sept 2022 – 26 Sept 2022

		Solution Architecture	27 Sept 2022 – 30 Sept 2022
4.	Project Design Phase - 2	Customer Journey Map	03 Oct 2022 – 08 Oct 2022
		Requirement Analysis	09 Oct 2022 – 11 Oct 2022
		Data Flow Diagrams	11 Oct 2022 – 14 Oct 2022
		Technology Architecture	15 Oct 2022 - 16 Oct 2022
5.	Project Planning Phase	Milestones & Tasks	17 Oct 2022 – 18 Oct 2022
		Sprint Schedules	19 Oct 2022 – 22 Oct 2022
6.	Project Development Phase	Sprint - 1	24 Oct 2022 – 29 Oct 2022
		Sprint – 2	31 Oct 2022 – 05 Nov 2022
		Sprint – 3	07 Nov 2022 – 12 Nov 2022
		Sprint – 4	14 Nov 2022 – 19 Nov 2022

7. CODING & SOLUTIONING

i. Python App:

app.py:

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, session
# from flask_mysqldb import MySQL
# import MySQLdb.cursors
import re
from flask_db2 import DB2
import ibm_db
import ibm_db_dbi
from sendemail import sendgridmail, sendmail
# from event.pywsgi import WSGIServer
import os

app = Flask(__name__)
app.secret_key = 'a'
# app.config['MYSQL_HOST'] = 'remotemysql.com'
# app.config['MYSQL_USER'] = 'D2DxDUPBii'
# app.config['MYSQL_PASSWORD'] = 'r8XBO4GsMz'
# app.config['MYSQL_DB'] = 'D2DxDUPBii'
"""

dsn_hostname = "3883e7e4-18f5-4afe-be8c-
fa31c41761d2.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud"
dsn_uid = "sbb93800"
dsn_pwd = "wobsVLm6ccFxcNLe"
dsn_driver = "{IBM DB2 ODBC DRIVER}"
dsn_database = "bludb"
dsn_port = "31498"
dsn_protocol = "tcpip"
```

```

dsn = (
    "DRIVER={0};"
    "DATABASE={1};"
    "HOSTNAME={2};"
    "PORT={3};"
    "PROTOCOL={4};"
    "UID={5};"
    "PWD={6};"
).format(dsn_driver, dsn_database, dsn_hostname, dsn_port, dsn_protocol, dsn_uid,
dsn_pwd)
"""

# app.config['DB2_DRIVER'] = '{IBM DB2 ODBC DRIVER}'
app.config['database'] = 'bludb'
app.config['hostname'] = '3883e7e4-18f5-4afe-be8c-
fa31c41761d2.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud'
app.config['port'] = '31498'
app.config['protocol'] = 'tcpip'
app.config['uid'] = 'sbb93800'
app.config['pwd'] = 'wobsVLm6ccFxcNLe'
app.config['security'] = 'SSL'
try:
    mysql = DB2(app)

    conn_str='database=bludb;hostname=3883e7e4-18f5-4afe-be8c-
fa31c41761d2.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdomain.cloud;port=31498;protoco
l=tcpip;\

    uid=sbb93800;pwd=wobsVLm6ccFxcNLe;security=SSL'
    ibm_db_conn = ibm_db.connect(conn_str,"")

    print("Database connected without any error !!")
except:

```



```

    print("IBM DB Connection error : " + DB2.conn_errormsg())
# app.config[""]
# mysql = MySQL(app)
#HOME--PAGE
@app.route("/home")
def home():
    return render_template("homepage.html")
@app.route("/")
def add():
    return render_template("home.html")
#SIGN--UP--OR--REGISTER
@app.route("/signup")
def signup():
    return render_template("signup.html")
@app.route('/register', methods=['GET', 'POST'])
def register():
    msg = "
    print("Break point1")
    if request.method == 'POST' :
        username = request.form['username']
        email = request.form['email']
        password = request.form['password']
        print("Break point2" + "name: " + username + "-----" + email + "-----" +
password)
        try:
            print("Break point3")
            connectionID = ibm_db_dbi.connect(conn_str, "", "")
            cursor = connectionID.cursor()
            print("Break point4")
        except:
            print("No connection Established")

```

```

# cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()
# with app.app_context():
#     print("Break point3")
#     cursor = ibm_db_conn.cursor()
#     print("Break point4")
print("Break point5")
sql = "SELECT * FROM register WHERE username = ?"
stmt = ibm_db.prepare(ibm_db_conn, sql)
ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, username)
ibm_db.execute(stmt)
result = ibm_db.execute(stmt)
print(result)
account = ibm_db.fetch_row(stmt)
print(account)
param = "SELECT * FROM register WHERE username = " + "\"" + username +
"\\"
res = ibm_db.exec_immediate(ibm_db_conn, param)
print("---- ")
dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)
while dictionary != False:
    print("The ID is : ", dictionary["USERNAME"])
    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)
# dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(result)
# cursor.execute(stmt)
# account = cursor.fetchone()
# print(account)
# while ibm_db.fetch_row(result) != False:
#     # account = ibm_db.result(stmt)
#     print(ibm_db.result(result, "username"))
#     print(dictionary["username"])

```

```

    print("break point 6")
    if account:
        msg = 'Username already exists !'
    elif not re.match(r'^@]+@[^@]+\.[^@]+', email):
        msg = 'Invalid email address !'
    elif not re.match(r'[A-Za-z0-9]+', username):
        msg = 'name must contain only characters and numbers !'
    else:
        sql2 = "INSERT INTO register (username, email,password) VALUES (?, ?,
?)"
        stmt2 = ibm_db.prepare(ibm_db_conn, sql2)
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt2, 1, username)
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt2, 2, email)
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt2, 3, password)
        ibm_db.execute(stmt2)
        # cursor.execute('INSERT INTO register VALUES (NULL, % s, % s, % s)',
(username, email,password))
        # mysql.connection.commit()
        msg = 'You have successfully registered !'
    return render_template('signup.html', msg = msg)

```

#LOGIN--PAGE

```

@app.route("/signin")
def signin():
    return render_template("login.html")
@app.route('/login',methods =['GET', 'POST'])
def login():
    global userid
    msg = ""
    if request.method == 'POST' :
        username = request.form['username']

```

```

password = request.form['password']
# cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()

# cursor.execute('SELECT * FROM register WHERE username = % s AND
password = % s', (username, password ),)

# account = cursor.fetchone()

# print (account)

sql = "SELECT * FROM register WHERE username = ? and password = ?"
stmt = ibm_db.prepare(ibm_db_conn, sql)
ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, username)
ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 2, password)
result = ibm_db.execute(stmt)
print(result)
account = ibm_db.fetch_row(stmt)
print(account)


param = "SELECT * FROM register WHERE username = " + "\"" + username +
 "\"" + " and password = " + "\"" + password + "\""
res = ibm_db.exec_immediate(ibm_db_conn, param)
dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)

# sendmail("hello kavi","310619205046@smartinternz.com")

if account:
    session['loggedin'] = True
    session['id'] = dictionary["ID"]
    userid = dictionary["ID"]
    session['username'] = dictionary["USERNAME"]
    session['email'] = dictionary["EMAIL"]

    return redirect('/home')
else:
    msg = 'Incorrect username / password !'

```

```
return render_template('login.html', msg = msg)
```

```
#ADDING ---DATA
```

```
@app.route("/add")
```

```
def adding():
```

```
    return render_template('add.html')
```

```
@app.route('/addexpense',methods=['GET', 'POST'])
```

```
def addexpense():
```

```
    date = request.form['date']
```

```
    expensename = request.form['expensename']
```

```
    amount = request.form['amount']
```

```
    paymode = request.form['paymode']
```

```
    category = request.form['category']
```

```
    print(date)
```

```
    p1 = date[0:10]
```

```
    p2 = date[11:13]
```

```
    p3 = date[14:]
```

```
    p4 = p1 + "-" + p2 + "." + p3 + ".00"
```

```
    print(p4)
```

```
    # cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()
```

```
    # cursor.execute('INSERT INTO expenses VALUES (NULL, % s, % s, % s, % s, % s, % s)', (session['id'], date, expensename, amount, paymode, category))
```

```
    # mysql.connection.commit()
```

```
    # print(date + " " + expensename + " " + amount + " " + paymode + " " + category)
```

```
sql = "INSERT INTO expenses (userid, date, expensename, amount, paymode, category) VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)"
```

```
stmt = ibm_db.prepare(ibm_db_conn, sql)
```

```
ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, session['id'])
```

```
ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 2, p4)
```

```

ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 3, expensename)
ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 4, amount)
ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 5, paymode)
ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 6, category)
ibm_db.execute(stmt)
print("Expenses added")

```

```

# email part

```

```

param = "SELECT * FROM expenses WHERE userid = " + str(session['id']) + "
AND MONTH(date) = MONTH(current timestamp) AND YEAR(date) =
YEAR(current timestamp) ORDER BY date DESC"

```

```

res = ibm_db.exec_immediate(ibm_db_conn, param)

```

```

dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)

```

```

expense = []

```

```

while dictionary != False:

```

```

    temp = []

```

```

    temp.append(dictionary["ID"])

```

```

    temp.append(dictionary["USERID"])

```

```

    temp.append(dictionary["DATE"])

```

```

    temp.append(dictionary["EXPENSENAME"])

```

```

    temp.append(dictionary["AMOUNT"])

```

```

    temp.append(dictionary["PAYMODE"])

```

```

    temp.append(dictionary["CATEGORY"])

```

```

    expense.append(temp)

```

```

    print(temp)

```

```

    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)

```

```

total=0

```

```

for x in expense:

```

```

    total += x[4]

```

```
param = "SELECT id, limitss FROM limits WHERE userid = " + str(session['id']) +
" ORDER BY id DESC LIMIT 1"
```

```
res = ibm_db.exec_immediate(ibm_db_conn, param)
```

```
dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)
```

```
row = []
```

```
s = 0
```

```
while dictionary != False:
```

```
    temp = []
```

```
    temp.append(dictionary["LIMITSS"])
```

```
    row.append(temp)
```

```
    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)
```

```
    s = temp[0]
```

```
if total > int(s):
```

```
    msg = "Hello " + session['username'] + " , " + "you have crossed the monthly
limit of Rs. " + s + "/- !!!" + "\n" + "Thank you, " + "\n" + "Team Personal Expense
Tracker."
```

```
    sendmail(msg,session['email'])
```

```
    return redirect("/display")
```

```
#DISPLAY---graph
```

```
@app.route("/display")
```

```
def display():
```

```
    print(session["username"],session['id'])
```

```
    # cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()
```

```
    # cursor.execute('SELECT * FROM expenses WHERE userid = % s AND date
ORDER BY `expenses`.`date` DESC',(str(session['id'])))
```

```
    # expense = cursor.fetchall()
```

```
    param = "SELECT * FROM expenses WHERE userid = " + str(session['id']) + "
ORDER BY date DESC"
```

```

res = ibm_db.exec_immediate(ibm_db_conn, param)
dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)
expense = []
while dictionary != False:
    temp = []
    temp.append(dictionary["ID"])
    temp.append(dictionary["USERID"])
    temp.append(dictionary["DATE"])
    temp.append(dictionary["EXPENSENAME"])
    temp.append(dictionary["AMOUNT"])
    temp.append(dictionary["PAYMODE"])
    temp.append(dictionary["CATEGORY"])
    expense.append(temp)
    print(temp)
    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)
return render_template('display.html' ,expense = expense)

```

```

#delete---the--data
@app.route('/delete/<string:id>', methods = ['POST', 'GET' ])
def delete(id):
    # cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()
    # cursor.execute('DELETE FROM expenses WHERE id = {0}'.format(id))
    # mysql.connection.commit()

    param = "DELETE FROM expenses WHERE id = " + id
    res = ibm_db.exec_immediate(ibm_db_conn, param)

    print('deleted successfully')
    return redirect("/display")

```


#UPDATE---DATA

```
@app.route('/edit/<id>', methods = ['POST', 'GET' ])
```

```
def edit(id):
```

```
    # cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()
```

```
    # cursor.execute('SELECT * FROM expenses WHERE id = %s', (id,))
```

```
    # row = cursor.fetchall()
```

```
    param = "SELECT * FROM expenses WHERE id = " + id
```

```
    res = ibm_db.exec_immediate(ibm_db_conn, param)
```

```
    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)
```

```
    row = []
```

```
    while dictionary != False:
```

```
        temp = []
```

```
        temp.append(dictionary["ID"])
```

```
        temp.append(dictionary["USERID"])
```

```
        temp.append(dictionary["DATE"])
```

```
        temp.append(dictionary["EXPENSENAME"])
```

```
        temp.append(dictionary["AMOUNT"])
```

```
        temp.append(dictionary["PAYMODE"])
```

```
        temp.append(dictionary["CATEGORY"])
```

```
        row.append(temp)
```

```
        print(temp)
```

```
        dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)
```

```
    print(row[0])
```

```
    return render_template('edit.html', expenses = row[0])
```

```
@app.route('/update/<id>', methods = ['POST'])
```

```
def update(id):
```

```
    if request.method == 'POST' :
```

```
        date = request.form['date']
```

```
        expensename = request.form['expensename']
```

```
        amount = request.form['amount']
```

```
        paymode = request.form['paymode']
```

```
        category = request.form['category']
```

```
        # cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()
```

```
        # cursor.execute("UPDATE `expenses` SET `date` = % s , `expensename` = % s ,
`amount` = % s , `paymode` = % s , `category` = % s WHERE `expenses`.`id` = % s
",(date, expensename, amount, str(paymode), str(category),id))
```

```
        # mysql.connection.commit()
```

```
        p1 = date[0:10]
```

```
        p2 = date[11:13]
```

```
        p3 = date[14:]
```

```
        p4 = p1 + "-" + p2 + "." + p3 + ".00"
```

```
        sql = "UPDATE expenses SET date = ? , expensename = ? , amount = ? , paymode
= ? , category = ? WHERE id = ?"
```

```
        stmt = ibm_db.prepare(ibm_db_conn, sql)
```

```
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, p4)
```

```
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 2, expensename)
```

```
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 3, amount)
```

```
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 4, paymode)
```

```
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 5, category)
```

```
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 6, id)
```

```

    ibm_db.execute(stmt)
    print('successfully updated')
    return redirect("/display")

```

```

#limit

```

```

@app.route("/limit" )

```

```

def limit():

```

```

    return redirect('/limitn')

```

```

@app.route("/limitnum" , methods = ['POST' ])

```

```

def limitnum():

```

```

    if request.method == "POST":

```

```

        number= request.form['number']

```

```

        # cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()

```

```

        # cursor.execute('INSERT INTO limits VALUES (NULL, % s, % s)
        ',(session['id'], number))

```

```

        # mysql.connection.commit()

```

```

        sql = "INSERT INTO limits (userid, limitss) VALUES (?, ?)"

```

```

        stmt = ibm_db.prepare(ibm_db_conn, sql)

```

```

        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 1, session['id'])

```

```

        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt, 2, number)

```

```

        ibm_db.execute(stmt)

```

```

        return redirect('/limitn')

```

```

@app.route("/limitn")

```

```

def limitn():

```

```

    # cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()

```

```

    # cursor.execute('SELECT limitss FROM `limits` ORDER BY `limits`.`id` DESC
    LIMIT 1')

```

```

    # x= cursor.fetchone()

```

```

# s = x[0]

param = "SELECT id, limitss FROM limits WHERE userid = " + str(session['id'])
+ " ORDER BY id DESC LIMIT 1"

res = ibm_db.exec_immediate(ibm_db_conn, param)

dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)

row = []

s = " /-"

while dictionary != False:

    temp = []

    temp.append(dictionary["LIMITSS"])

    row.append(temp)

    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)

    s = temp[0]

return render_template("limit.html" , y= s)

```

#REPORT

```

@app.route("/today")

def today():

    # cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()

    # cursor.execute('SELECT TIME(date) , amount FROM expenses WHERE
userid = %s AND DATE(date) = DATE(NOW()) ',(str(session['id'])))

    # texpanse = cursor.fetchall()

    # print(texpanse)

    param1 = "SELECT TIME(date) as tn, amount FROM expenses WHERE userid
= " + str(session['id']) + " AND DATE(date) = DATE(current timestamp) ORDER BY
date DESC"

    res1 = ibm_db.exec_immediate(ibm_db_conn, param1)

    dictionary1 = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res1)

    texpanse = []

    while dictionary1 != False:

```

```

temp = []
temp.append(dictionary1["TN"])
temp.append(dictionary1["AMOUNT"])
texpanse.append(temp)
print(temp)
dictionary1 = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res1)

# cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()

# cursor.execute('SELECT * FROM expenses WHERE userid = % s AND
DATE(date) = DATE(NOW()) AND date ORDER BY `expenses`.`date`
DESC',(str(session['id'])))

# expense = cursor.fetchall()

param = "SELECT * FROM expenses WHERE userid = " + str(session['id']) + "
AND DATE(date) = DATE(current timestamp) ORDER BY date DESC"
res = ibm_db.exec_immediate(ibm_db_conn, param)
dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)
expense = []
while dictionary != False:
    temp = []
    temp.append(dictionary["ID"])
    temp.append(dictionary["USERID"])
    temp.append(dictionary["DATE"])
    temp.append(dictionary["EXPENSENAME"])
    temp.append(dictionary["AMOUNT"])
    temp.append(dictionary["PAYMODE"])
    temp.append(dictionary["CATEGORY"])
    expense.append(temp)
    print(temp)
    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)

```

```
total=0
```

```
t_food=0
```

```
t_entertainment=0
```

```
t_business=0
```

```
t_rent=0
```

```
t_EMI=0
```

```
t_other=0
```

```
for x in expense:
```

```
    total += x[4]
```

```
    if x[6] == "food":
```

```
        t_food += x[4]
```

```
    elif x[6] == "entertainment":
```

```
        t_entertainment += x[4]
```

```
    elif x[6] == "business":
```

```
        t_business += x[4]
```

```
    elif x[6] == "rent":
```

```
        t_rent += x[4]
```

```
    elif x[6] == "EMI":
```

```
        t_EMI += x[4]
```

```
    elif x[6] == "other":
```

```
        t_other += x[4]
```

```
print(total)
```

```

    print(t_food)
    print(t_entertainment)
    print(t_business)
    print(t_rent)
    print(t_EMI)
    print(t_other)

    return render_template("today.html", texpanse = texpanse, expense =
expense, total = total ,

        t_food = t_food,t_entertainment = t_entertainment,
        t_business = t_business, t_rent = t_rent,
        t_EMI = t_EMI, t_other = t_other )

@app.route("/month")
def month():

    # cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()

    # cursor.execute('SELECT DATE(date), SUM(amount) FROM expenses WHERE
userid= %s AND MONTH(DATE(date))= MONTH(now()) GROUP BY DATE(date)
ORDER BY DATE(date) ',(str(session['id'])))

    # texpanse = cursor.fetchall()

    # print(texpanse)

    param1 = "SELECT DATE(date) as dt, SUM(amount) as tot FROM expenses
WHERE userid = " + str(session['id']) + " AND MONTH(date) = MONTH(current
timestamp) AND YEAR(date) = YEAR(current timestamp) GROUP BY DATE(date)
ORDER BY DATE(date)"

    res1 = ibm_db.exec_immediate(ibm_db_conn, param1)

    dictionary1 = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res1)

    texpanse = []

    while dictionary1 != False:

        temp = []

        temp.append(dictionary1["DT"])

```

```

temp.append(dictionary1["TOT"])
texpanse.append(temp)
print(temp)
dictionary1 = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res1)
# cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()
# cursor.execute('SELECT * FROM expenses WHERE userid = % s AND
MONTH(
DATE(date))= MONTH(now()) AND date ORDER BY `expenses`.`date`
DESC',(str(session['id'])))
# expense = cursor.fetchall()

param = "SELECT * FROM expenses WHERE userid = " + str(session['id']) + "
AND MONTH(date) = MONTH(current timestamp) AND YEAR(date) =
YEAR(current timestamp) ORDER BY date DESC"
res = ibm_db.exec_immediate(ibm_db_conn, param)
dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)
expense = []
while dictionary != False:
    temp = []
    temp.append(dictionary["ID"])
    temp.append(dictionary["USERID"])
    temp.append(dictionary["DATE"])
    temp.append(dictionary["EXPENSENAME"])
    temp.append(dictionary["AMOUNT"])
    temp.append(dictionary["PAYMODE"])
    temp.append(dictionary["CATEGORY"])
    expense.append(temp)
    print(temp)
    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)
total=0
t_food=0
t_entertainment=0
t_business=0

```



```
t_rent=0
```

```
t_EMI=0
```

```
t_other=0
```

```
for x in expense:
```

```
    total += x[4]
```

```
    if x[6] == "food":
```

```
        t_food += x[4]
```

```
    elif x[6] == "entertainment":
```

```
        t_entertainment += x[4]
```

```
    elif x[6] == "business":
```

```
        t_business += x[4]
```

```
    elif x[6] == "rent":
```

```
        t_rent += x[4]
```

```
    elif x[6] == "EMI":
```

```
        t_EMI += x[4]
```

```
    elif x[6] == "other":
```

```
        t_other += x[4]
```

```
print(total)
```

```
print(t_food)
```

```
print(t_entertainment)
```

```
print(t_business)
```

```
print(t_rent)
```

```

print(t_EMI)

print(t_other)

return render_template("today.html", texpanse = texpanse, expense =
expense, total = total ,

        t_food = t_food,t_entertainment = t_entertainment,

        t_business = t_business, t_rent = t_rent,

        t_EMI = t_EMI, t_other = t_other )

@app.route("/year")
def year():
    # cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()

    # cursor.execute('SELECT MONTH(date), SUM(amount) FROM expenses
WHERE userid= %s AND YEAR(DATE(date))= YEAR(now()) GROUP BY
MONTH(date) ORDER BY MONTH(date) ',(str(session['id'])))

    # texpanse = cursor.fetchall()

    # print(texpanse)

    param1 = "SELECT MONTH(date) as mn, SUM(amount) as tot FROM expenses
WHERE userid = " + str(session['id']) + " AND YEAR(date) = YEAR(current
timestamp) GROUP BY MONTH(date) ORDER BY MONTH(date)"

    res1 = ibm_db.exec_immediate(ibm_db_conn, param1)

    dictionary1 = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res1)

    texpanse = []

    while dictionary1 != False:
        temp = []
        temp.append(dictionary1["MN"])
        temp.append(dictionary1["TOT"])
        texpanse.append(temp)
        print(temp)
        dictionary1 = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res1)
    # cursor = mysql.connection.cursor()

```

```
# cursor.execute('SELECT * FROM expenses WHERE userid = % s AND
YEAR(date)= YEAR(now()) AND date ORDER BY `expenses`.`date`
DESC',(str(session['id'])))
```

```
# expense = cursor.fetchall()
```

```
param = "SELECT * FROM expenses WHERE userid = " + str(session['id']) + "
AND YEAR(date) = YEAR(current timestamp) ORDER BY date DESC"
```

```
res = ibm_db.exec_immediate(ibm_db_conn, param)
```

```
dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)
```

```
expense = []
```

```
while dictionary != False:
```

```
    temp = []
```

```
    temp.append(dictionary["ID"])
```

```
    temp.append(dictionary["USERID"])
```

```
    temp.append(dictionary["DATE"])
```

```
    temp.append(dictionary["EXPENSENAME"])
```

```
    temp.append(dictionary["AMOUNT"])
```

```
    temp.append(dictionary["PAYMODE"])
```

```
    temp.append(dictionary["CATEGORY"])
```

```
    expense.append(temp)
```

```
    print(temp)
```

```
    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(res)
```

```
total=0
```

```
t_food=0
```

```
t_entertainment=0
```

```
t_business=0
```

```
t_rent=0
```

```
t_EMI=0
```

```
t_other=0
```

```
for x in expense:
    total += x[4]
    if x[6] == "food":
        t_food += x[4]

    elif x[6] == "entertainment":
        t_entertainment += x[4]

    elif x[6] == "business":
        t_business += x[4]
    elif x[6] == "rent":
        t_rent += x[4]

    elif x[6] == "EMI":
        t_EMI += x[4]

    elif x[6] == "other":
        t_other += x[4]

print(total)

print(t_food)
print(t_entertainment)
print(t_business)
print(t_rent)
print(t_EMI)
print(t_other)
```

```

    return render_template("today.html", texpanse = texpanse, expense =
expense, total = total ,

```

```

        t_food = t_food,t_entertainment = t_entertainment,
        t_business = t_business, t_rent = t_rent,
        t_EMI = t_EMI, t_other = t_other )

```

```

#log-out

```

```

@app.route('/logout')

```

```

def logout():

```

```

    session.pop('loggedin', None)

```

```

    session.pop('id', None)

```

```

    session.pop('username', None)

```

```

    session.pop('email', None)

```

```

    return render_template('home.html')

```

```

port = os.getenv('VCAP_APP_PORT', '8080')

```

```

if __name__ == "__main__":

```

```

    app.secret_key = os.urandom(12)

```

```

    app.run(debug=True, host='0.0.0.0', port=port)

```

deployment.yaml:

```

apiVersion: apps/v1

```

```

kind: Deployment

```

```

metadata:

```

```

    name: sakthi-flask-node-deployment

```

```

spec:

```

```

    replicas: 1

```

```

    selector:

```

```

        matchLabels:

```

```

            app: flasknode

```

template:

metadata:

labels:

app: flasknode

spec:

containers:

- name: flasknode

image: icr.io/sakthi_expense_tracker2/flask-template2

imagePullPolicy: Always

ports:

- containerPort: 5000

flask-service.yaml:

apiVersion: v1

kind: Service

metadata:

name: flask-app-service

spec:

selector:

app: flask-app

ports:

- name: http

protocol: TCP

port: 80

targetPort: 5000

type: LoadBalancer

manifest.yml:

applications:

- name: Python Flask App IBCMR 2022-10-19

random-route: true

memory: 512M

disk_quota: 1.5G

ii. Sending Email

sendemail.py:

```
import smtplib
```

```
import sendgrid as sg
```

```
import os
```

```
from sendgrid.helpers.mail import Mail, Email, To, Content
```

```
SUBJECT = "expense tracker"
```

```
s = smtplib.SMTP('smtp.gmail.com', 587)
```

```
def sendmail(TEXT,email):
```

```
    print("sorry we cant process your candidature")
```

```
    s = smtplib.SMTP('smtp.gmail.com', 587)
```

```
    s.starttls()
```

```
    # s.login("310619205046@smartinternz.com", "Kavi@naya")
```

```
    s.login("310619205004@smartinternz.com ", "PHTNW#26")
```

```
    message = 'Subject: { }\n\n{ }'.format(SUBJECT, TEXT)
```

```
    # s.sendmail("310619205046@smartinternz.com ", email, message)
```

```
    s.sendmail("310619205004@smartinternz.com ", email, message)
```

```
    s.quit()
```

```
def sendgridmail(user,TEXT):
```

```
    # from_email = Email("310619205046@smartinternz.com")
```

```
    from_email = Email("310619205004@smartinternz.com")
```

```
to_email = To(user)
subject = "Sending with SendGrid is Fun"
content = Content("text/plain",TEXT)
mail = Mail(from_email, to_email, subject, content)

# Get a JSON-ready representation of the Mail object
mail_json = mail.get()

# Send an HTTP POST request to /mail/send
response = sg.client.mail.send.post(request_body=mail_json)
print(response.status_code)
print(response.headers)
```

iii. Database Schema

Tables :

1.Admin:

id INT NOT NULL GENERATED ALWAYS AS IDENTITY,username
VARCHAR(32) NOT NULL, email VARCHAR(32) NOT NULL,password
VARCHAR(32) NOT NULL

2.Expense:

id INT NOT NULL GENERATED ALWAYS AS IDENTITY, userid
INT NOT NULL, date TIMESTAMP(12) NOT NULL, expensename
VARCHAR(32) NOT NULL, amount VARCHAR(32) NOT NULL,
paymode VARCHAR(32) NOT NULL,category VARCHAR(32) NOT NULL

3.LIMIT

id INT NOT NULL GENERATED ALWAYS AS IDENTITY,userid
VARCHAR(32) NOT NULL, limit VARCHAR(32) NOT NULL

8. TESTING:

a. TestCases:

A test case is a set of actions performed on a system to determine if it satisfies software requirements and functions correctly. The purpose of a test case is to determine if different features within a system are performing as expected and to confirm that the system satisfies all related standards, guidelines and customer requirements. The process of writing a test case can also help reveal errors or defects within the system.

Test case ID	Feature Type	Component	Test Scenario	Steps To Execute	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status	Comments	BUG ID	Executed By
LoginPage_TC_001	Functional	Home Page	Verify user is able to see the Login/Signup popup when user clicked on My account button	1. Go to website 2. Enter Valid username and password	Username: Kavi password: 123456	Login/Signup popup should display	Working as expected	Pass	-		Kavinaya
LoginPage_TC_002	Functional	Home Page	Verify that the error message is displayed when the user enters the wrong credentials	1. Go to website 2. Enter Invalid username and password	Username: XXXX Password: 12345	Error message should displayed	Working as expected	Pass	-		Afra
LoginPage_TC_002	UI	Home Page	Verify the UI elements in Login/Signup popup	1. Go to website 2. Enter valid credentials 3. Click Login	Username: Kavi password: 123456	Application should show below UI elements: a. email text box b. password text box c. Login button with orange colour d. New customer? Create account link e. Last password? Recovery password link	Working as expected	Pass	-		Abdul Waseem
LoginPage_TC_003	Functional	Home page	Verify user is able to log into application with Valid credentials	1. Go to website 2. Enter details and click login	Username: Kavi password: 123456	User should navigate to user account homepage	Working as expected	Pass	-		Jayasri
LoginPage_TC_004	Functional	Login page	Verify user is able to log into application with Invalid credentials	1. Go to website 2. Enter details and click login	Username: Kavi password: 123456	Application should show 'Incorrect email or password' validation message.	Working as expected	Pass	-		Afra
LoginPage_TC_004	Functional	Login page	Verify user is able to log into application with Invalid credentials	1. Go to website 2. Enter details and click login	Username: Kavi password: 123456	Application should show 'Incorrect email or password' validation message.	Working as expected	Pass	-		Kavinaya
LoginPage_TC_005	Functional	Login page	Verify user is able to log into application with Invalid credentials	1. Go to website 2. Enter details and click login	Username: Kavi password: 123456	Application should show 'Incorrect email or password' validation message.	Working as expected	Pass	-		Abdul Waseem
AddExpensePage_TC_006	Functional	Add Expense page	Verify whether user is able to add expense or not	1. Add date, expense name and other details 2. Check if the expense gets added	add rent = 6000	Application adds expenses	Working as expected	Pass	-		Jayasri

b. User Acceptance Testing

User Acceptance Testing (UAT) is a type of testing performed by the end user or the client to verify/accept the software system before moving the software application to the production environment. UAT is done in the final phase of testing after functional, integration and system testing is done.

1. Defect Analysis

This report shows the number of resolved or closed bugs at each severity level, and how they were resolved

Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	Subtotal
By Design	10	4	2	8	15
Duplicate	1	0	3	0	4
External	2	3	0	1	6
Fixed	9	2	4	11	20
Not Reproduced	0	0	1	0	1
Skipped	0	0	1	1	2
Won't Fix	0	5	0	1	8
Totals	22	14	11	22	51

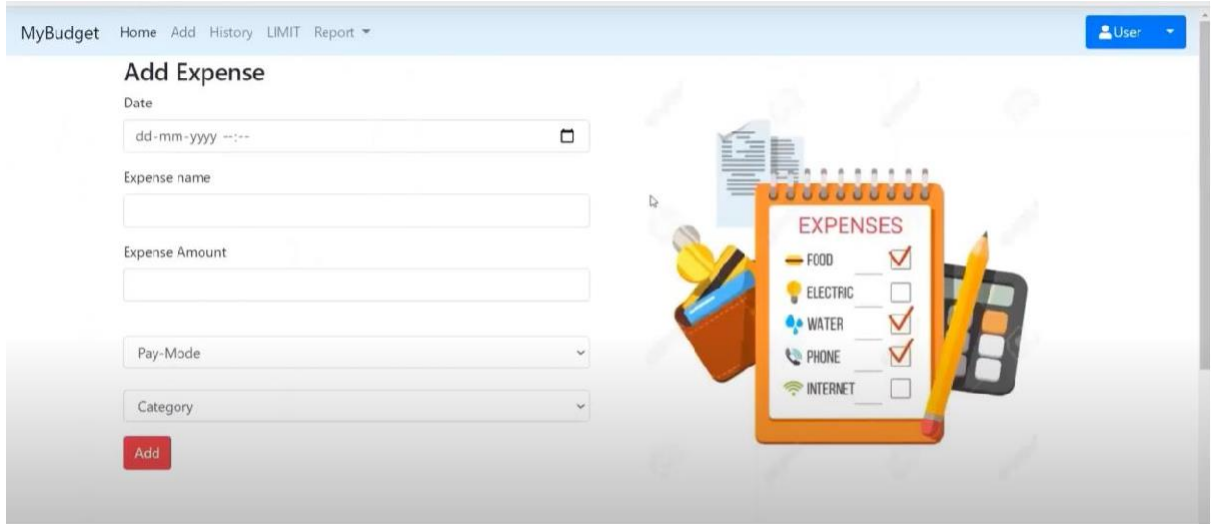
2. Test Case Analysis

This report shows the number of test cases that have passed, failed, and untested

Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Interface	7	0	0	7
Login	20	0	0	20
Logout	2	0	0	2
Limit	3	0	0	3
Signup	8	0	0	8
Final Report Output	4	0	0	4

9. RESULTS

ADDING EXPENSE:



MyBudget Home Add History LIMIT Report User

Add Expense

Date:

Expense name:

Expense Amount:

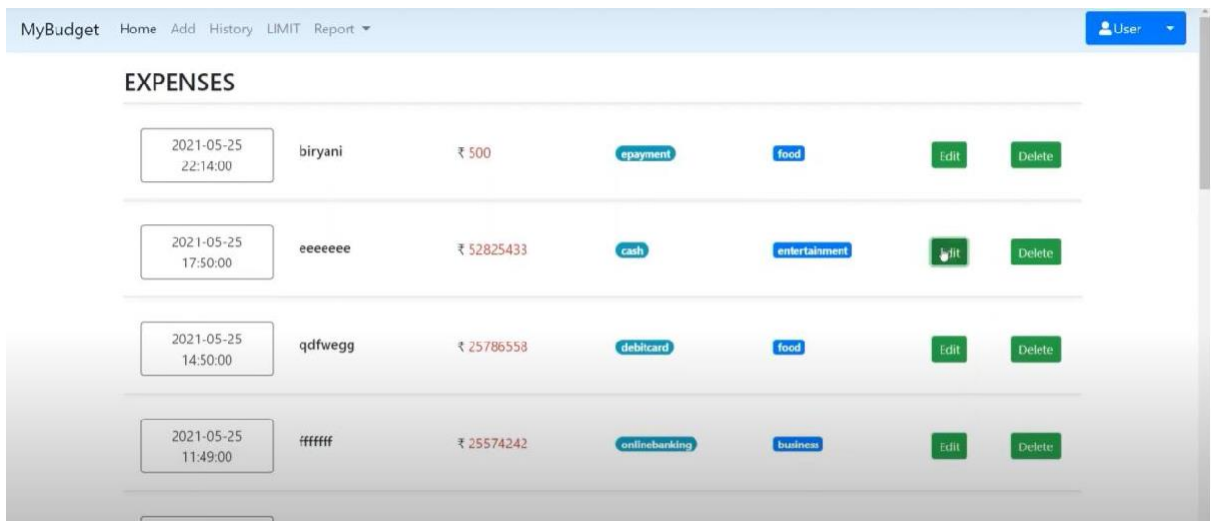
Pay-Mode:

Category:

EXPENSES

- FOOD ☒
- ELECTRIC ☐
- WATER ☒
- PHONE ☒
- INTERNET ☐

EXPENSE HISTORY:



MyBudget Home Add History LIMIT Report User

EXPENSES

2021-05-25 22:14:00	biryani	₹ 500	epayment	food	Edit	Delete
2021-05-25 17:50:00	eeeeeee	₹ 52825433	cash	entertainment	Edit	Delete
2021-05-25 14:50:00	qdfwegg	₹ 25786558	debitcard	food	Edit	Delete
2021-05-25 11:49:00	ffffff	₹ 25574242	onlinebanking	business	Edit	Delete

EDITING EXPENSE:

MyBudget

Home

Add

History

LIMIT

Report

User

Edit Expense

Date

25-05-2021 12:20

Expense name

eeeeee

Expense Amount

52825433

cash

entertainment

Update

SETTING LIMIT:

MyBudget

Home

Add

History

LIMIT

Report

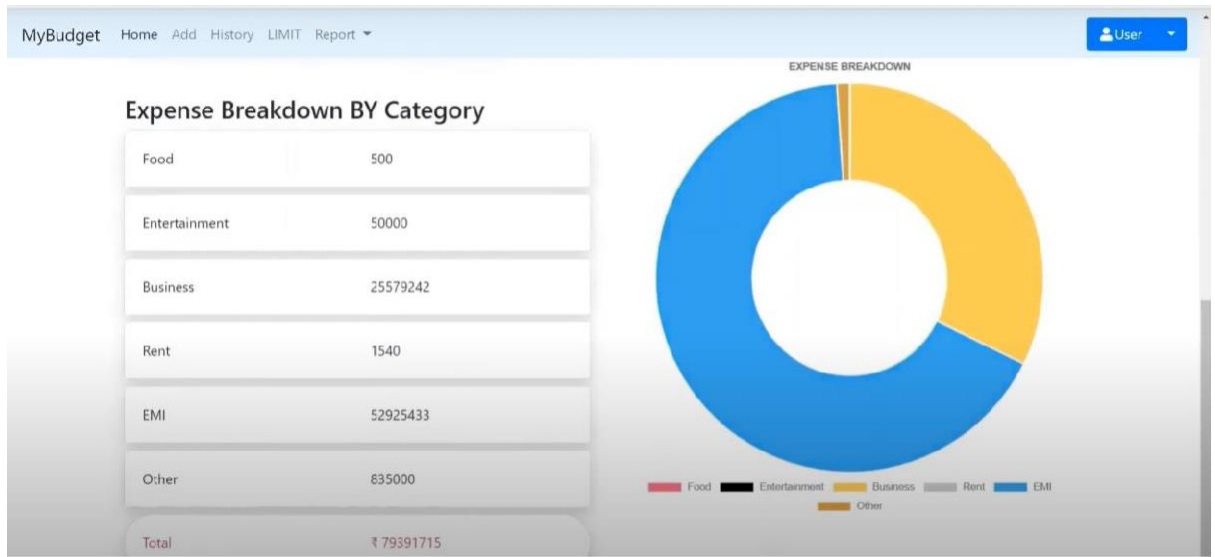
User

Currently your MONTHLY limit is ₹ 900000

ENTER the MONTHLY LIMIT to avoid over EXPENSES

ENTER

PIECHART-BREAKDOWN OF EXPENSES:



1. Performance Metrics

- i. **Tracking income and expenses:** Monitoring the income and tracking all expenditures (through bank accounts, mobile wallets, and credit & debit cards).
- ii. **Transaction Receipts:** Capture and organize your payment receipts to keep track of your expenditure.
- iii. **Organizing Taxes:** Import your documents to the expense tracking app, and it will streamline your income and expenses under the appropriate tax categories.
- iv. **Payments & Invoices:** Accept and pay from credit cards, debit cards, net banking, mobile wallets, and bank transfers, and track the status of your invoices and bills in the mobile app itself. Also, the tracking app sends reminders.

or payments and automatically matches the payments **with invoices**.

- v. **Reports:** The expense tracking app generates and sends reports to give a detailed insight about profits, losses, budgets, income, balance sheets, etc.,
- vi. **Ecommerce integration:** Integrate your expense tracking app with your eCommerce store and track your sales through payments received via multiple payment methods.
- vii. **Vendors and Contractors:** Manage and track all the payments to the vendors and contractors added to the mobile app.
- viii. **Access control:** Increase your team productivity by providing access control to particular users through custom **permissions**.
- ix. **Track Projects:** Determine project profitability by tracking labor costs, payroll, expenses, etc., of your ongoing project.
- x. **Inventory tracking:** An expense tracking app can do it all. Right from tracking products or the cost of goods, sending alert notifications when the product is running out of stock or the product is not selling, to purchase orders.
- xi. **In-depth insights and analytics:** Provides in-built tools to generate reports with easy-to-understand visuals and graphics to gain insights about the performance of your business.
- xii. **Recurrent Expenses:** Rely on your budgeting app to track, streamline, and automate all the recurrent expenses and remind you on a timely basis.

10. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

1. **Achieve your business goals** with a tailored mobile app that perfectly fits your business.
2. **Scale-up** at the pace your business is growing.
3. Deliver an **outstanding** customer experience through additional control over the app.
4. Control the **security** of your business and customer data
5. Open **direct marketing channels** with no extra costs with methods such as push notifications.
6. **Boost the productivity** of all the processes within the organization.
7. Increase **efficiency** and **customer satisfaction** with an app aligned to their needs.
8. **Seamlessly integrate** with existing infrastructure.
9. Ability to provide **valuable insights**.
10. Optimize sales processes to generate **more revenue** through enhanced data collection.

11. CONCLUSION

From this project, we are able to manage and keep tracking the daily expenses as well as income. While making this project, we gained a lot of experience of working as a team. We discovered various predicted and unpredicted problems and we enjoyed a lot solving them as a team. We adopted things like video tutorials, text tutorials, internet and learning materials to make our project complete.

12. FUTURE

The project assists well to record the income and expenses in general. However, this project has some limitations:

- The application is unable to maintain the backup of data once it is uninstalled.
- This application does not provide higher decision capability.
- To further enhance the capability of this application, we recommend the following features to be incorporated into the system:
 - Multiple language interface.
 - Provide backup and recovery of data.
 - Provide better user interface for user.
 - Mobile apps advantage.

13. APPENDIX

Source Code Github Link : <https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-14414-1659585406>