

PERSONAL EXPENSE TRACKER APPLICATION

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted

by

SHIRLY.N [211419104250]

RATHIKA.C[211419104218]

SHANGEETHA .J [211419104246]

SUJITHRA.J [211419104272]

TEAM ID:PNT2022TMID00673

INDUSTRY MENTOR:Kusboo

FACULTY MENTOR:Maheswari.M

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER NO	TOPIC	PAGE NO
1	INTRODUCTION	4
	1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW	
	1.2 PURPOSE	
2	LITERATURE SURVEY	5
	2.1 EXISTING PROBLEM	
	2.2 REFERENCES	
	2.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT DEFNITION	
3	IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION	6
	3.1 Empathy Map Canvas	
	3.2 Ideation & Brainstorming	

	3.3 Proposed Solution	
	3.4 Problem Solution fit	
4	REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS	12

	4.1 Functional requirement	
	4.2 Non-Functional requirements	
5	PROJECT DESIGN	15

	5.1 Data Flow Diagrams	
	5.2 Solution & Technical Architecture	

	5.3 User Stories	
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6	PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING	18
	6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation	
	6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule	
	6.3 Reports from JIRA	
7	CODING & SOLUTIONS	22
	7.1 Feature	
8	TESTING	26
	8.1 Test Cases	
	8.2 User Acceptance Testing	
9	RESULTS	27
10	ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES	27
	10.1 Advantages	
	10.2 Disadvantages	
11	CONCLUSION	30
12	FUTURE SCOPE	30
13	APPENDIX	32
	13.1 Sample Code	
	13.2 Github Link	
	13.3 Demo Link	

1.Introduction

Personal finance entails all the financial decisions and activities that a finance app makes your life easier by helping you to manage your finances efficiently. A personal finance app will not only help you with budgeting and accounting but also give you helpful insights about money management. Personal finance applications will ask users to add their expenses and based on their expenses wallet balance will be updated which will be visible to the user. Also, users can get an analysis of their expenditure in graphical forms. They have an option to set a limit for the amount to be used for that particular month if the limit is exceeded the user will be notified with an email alert.

1.1 Project Overview:

Expenses Tracker is a way that can help us to keep up with our spending. Not only that, it can help us pinpoint areas that we have been spending and track upcoming bill payments. It is a web-based system that can keep track of their expenses and determine whether they are spending as per their set budget. Potential users need to input the required data such as the expense amount, merchant, category, and date when the expense was made. This mobile system is a full detailed expense tracker tool that will not only help users keep a check on their expenses, but also cut down the unrequired expenses, and thus will help provide a responsible lifestyle.

1.2 Purpose:

As of right now, there are many budget planner programmes online, but not all of them are effective at assisting users in actually creating and adhering to a budget. One of the negatives is the ongoing upkeep; several budgeting programmes provide the ease of linking with all users; bank accounts and condensing their activity into a single dashboard. However, a lot of the software that is now available has cumbersome, inefficient features. Additionally, because of their busy and chaotic lifestyles, people often neglect their budgets and wind up overspending since they didn't carefully plan their spending. Last but not least, the user is unable to foresee future costs. While they can write down their expenses in a piece of paper or manage them in excel spreadsheet, their lack of knowledge in managing finances will be a problem. excel spreadsheet, their lack of financial management experience will be an issue.

2.Literature Survey

2.1 Existing Problem:

When someone receives their salary under the current system, they can add it to their daily cost manager. The user can then utilise the cost manager to store all the information after adding their salary information. The Expense Tracker allows the user to obtain all credit and debit detail if desired. After the salary is adjusted, the notification manager additionally reminds about the credit and debit details.

2.2 References:

- [1] <http://expense-manager.com/how-expense> software/
- [2] <https://www.splitwise.com/terms>
- [3] <http://code.google.com/p/socialauthandroid/wiki/Facebook>
- [4] <http://code.google.com/p/socialauth-android>
- [5] https://ijirt.org/master/publishedpaper/IJIRT150860_PAPER.pdf
- [6] [http://www.appbrain.com/app/expensemanager/](http://www.appbrain.com/app/expensemanager/com.expensemanager)
com.expensemanager
- [7] <http://dspace.daffodilvarsity.edu.bd:8080/handle/123456789/4026>
- [8] <http://expense-manager.com/how-expense> software/
- [9] Donn Felker, “Android Application Development for Dummies”,
published by For
Dummies, 2010.
- [10] <https://www.irjet.net/archives/V6/i3/IRJET-V6I31110.pdf> .
- [11] [https://www.proquest.com/openview/a372033c3cfa03eaa5e18e68e99c86b/1.pdf?p](https://www.proquest.com/openview/a372033c3cfa03eaa5e18e68e99c86b/1.pdf?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=2045096)
q-origsite=gscholar&cbl=2045096

2.3 Problem statement definition:

In simple words, personal finance entails all the financial decisions and activities that a Finance app makes your life easier by helping you to manage your finances efficiently. A personal finance app will not only help you with budgeting and accounting but also give you helpful \insights about money management. Personal finance applications will ask users to add their expenses and based on their expenses wallet balance will be updated which will be visible to the user. Also, users can get an analysis of their expenditure in graphical forms. They have an option to set a limit for the amount to be used for that particular month if the limit is exceeded the user will be notified with an email alert.

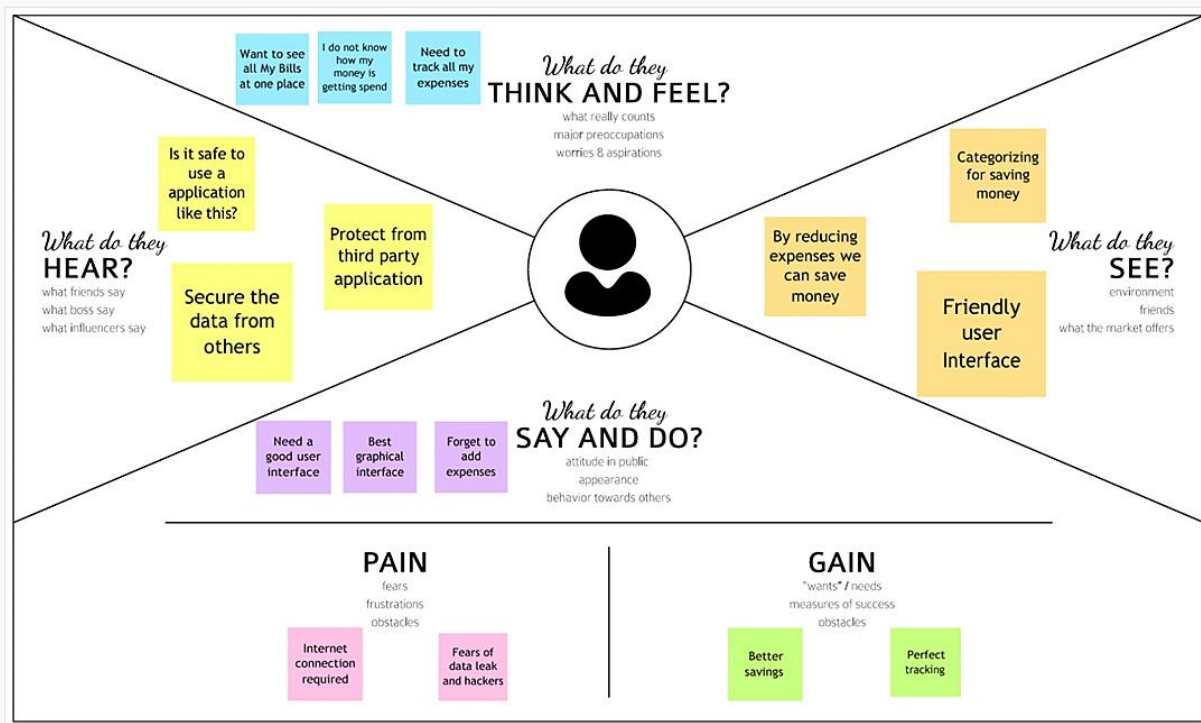
3.Ideation and Proposed Solution

3.1 Empathy map canvas:

An empathy map is a straightforward, simple-to-understand picture that summarises information about a user's actions and views. It is a helpful tool that enables teams to comprehend their users more fully. It's important to comprehend both the actual issue and the individual who is experiencing it in order to develop a workable solution. Participants learn to think about situations from the user's perspective, including goals and problems, through the exercise of constructing the map.



Build empathy and keep your focus on the user by putting yourself in their shoes.



3.2 Ideation and Brainstroming:

In a free and open setting, brainstorming enables team members to engage in the innovative problem-solving process. Prioritizing quantity over quality, unconventional ideas are welcomed and expanded upon, and everyone is urged to cooperate in order to produce a wealth of creative solutions.

1

Define your problem statement

In simple words, personal finance entails all the financial decisions and activities that a Finance app makes your life easier by helping you to manage your finances efficiently. A personal finance app will not only help you with budgeting and accounting but also give you helpful insights about money management. Personal finance applications will ask users to add their expenses and based on their expenses wallet balance will be updated which will be visible to the user. Also, users can get an analysis of their expenditure in graphical forms. They have an option to set a limit for the amount to be used for that particular month if the limit is exceeded the user will be notified with an email alert.

2

Brainstorm

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

10 minutes

TIP
You can select a sticky note and hit the pencil [switch to sketch] icon to start drawing!

RATHIKA

- Reduce manual thing and numerical
- Postoffice investment
- Graphical output
- Interest calculation
- Show the graph
- Track the expense

SHANGEETHA

- Finance news to the business people
- Add and delete categories
- Reminder
- Show the interest of financial year
- Graph as a output
- Track the Expense

SHIRLY

- Barchart and piechart
- Create budget
- Finance news
- Add the calender
- Graphical output
- Interest calculator

SUJITHRA

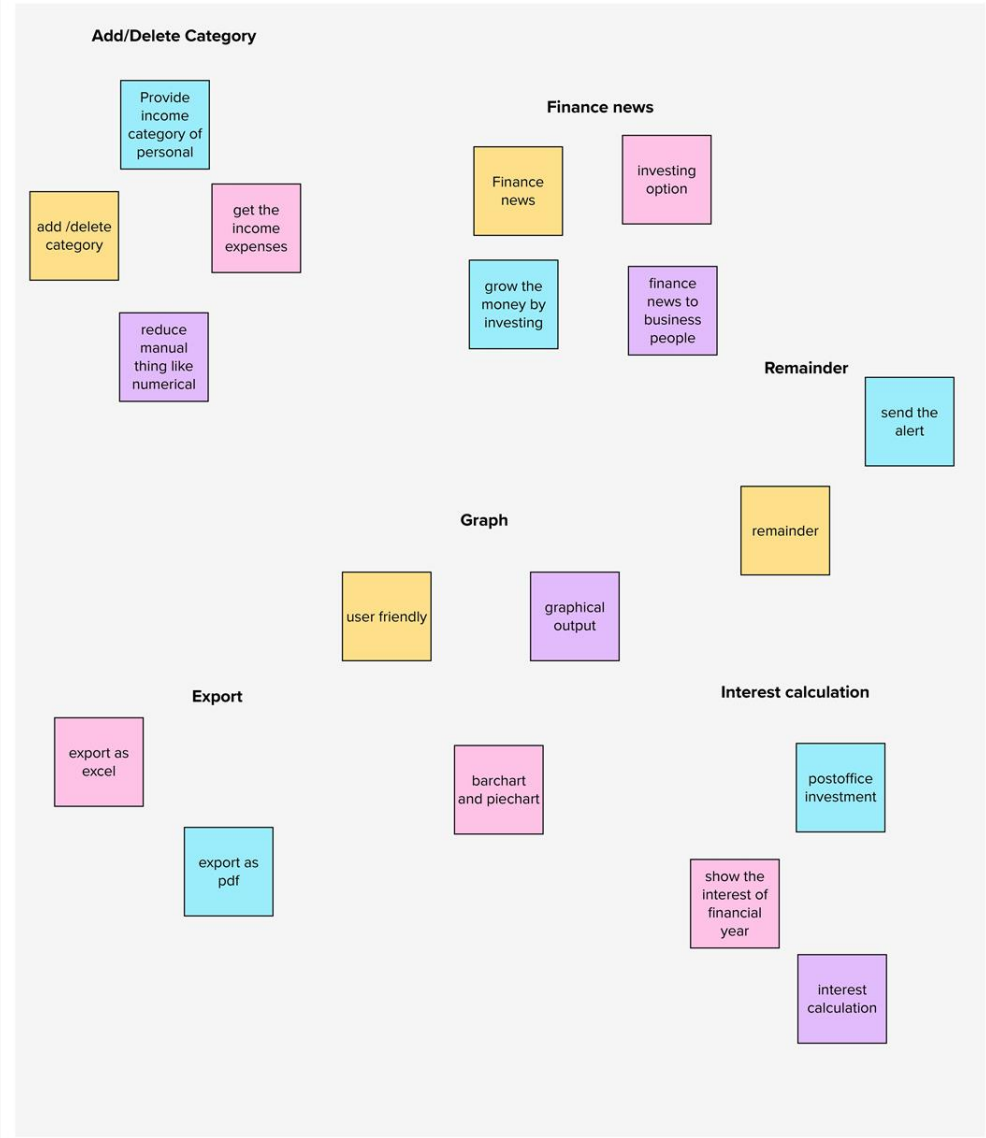
- User friendly
- Send the alert
- Grow the money by investing
- Stock market details
- Provide the income category of personal
- Get the income and expenses

3

Group ideas

Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. Once all sticky notes have been grouped, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you can break it up into smaller sub-groups.

🕒 20 minutes

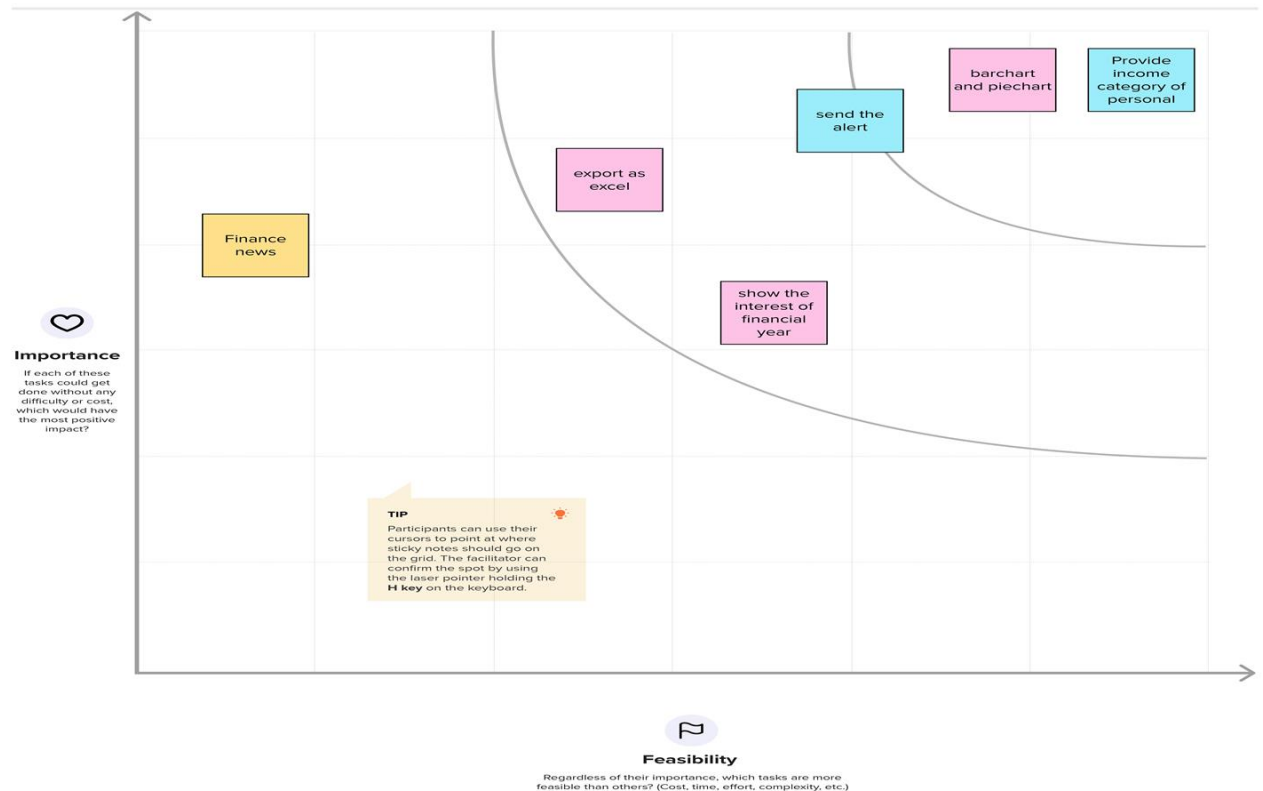


4

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



3.4 Proposed Solution:

The data in this personal expense tracker project is stored in the IBM DB2 cloud rather than on local storage. Here, the idea of "containerization," which replaced "virtualization," enables the user to run the application consistently and uniformly on any infrastructure by utilising the Docker programme. The user is guided by the IBM Watson Assistant chatbot, which also provides information on the application. This system stores project backup information in IBM Cloud Foundry so that, in the event of a failure, the data is immediately rolled back to the most recent checkpoint. Here, our project is constructed with Python Flask, which enhances its potential to scale. A warning email saying that the user has over his expense limit using Send Grid will be sent to him if he goes over the limit.

4.Requirement Analysis

4.1 Functional Requirment:

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Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FRNo.	FunctionalRequirement(Epic)	SubRequirement(Story/Sub-Task)
FR-1	UserRegistration	Registration through Application Registration through Gmail
FR-2	UserConfirmation	Confirmation via EmailConfirmationvia OTP
FR-3	User monthly expense tentativedata	Datato beregisteredintheapp
FR-4	Usermonthlyincomedata	Datato beregisteredintheapp
FR-5	Alert/Notification	Alert through E-mailAlertthroughSMS
FR-6	UserBudgetPlan	PlanningandTrackingofuserexpensevsbudgetlimit

4.2 NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS:

Following are the non-functional requirements of the proposed solution.

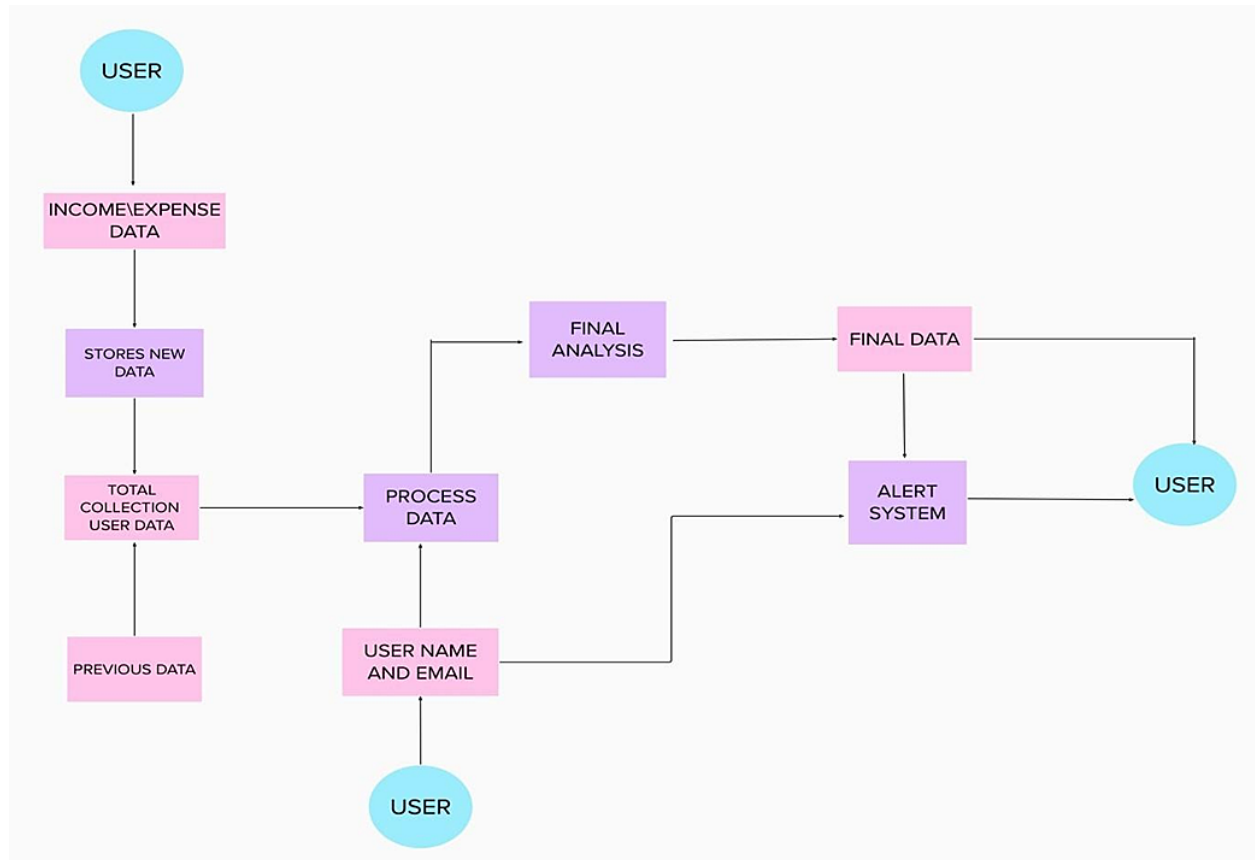
FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
--------	----------------------------	-------------

NFR-1	Usability	Effectiveness, efficiency and overall satisfaction of the user while interacting with our application.
NFR-2	Security	Authentication, authorization, encryption of the application.
NFR-3	Reliability	Probability of failure-free operations in a specified environment for a specified time.
NFR-4	Performance	How the application is functioning and how responsive the application is to the end-users.
NFR-5	Availability	Without near 100% availability, application reliability and the user satisfaction will affect the solution.
NFR-6	Scalability	Capacity of the application to handle growth, especially in handling more users.

5.Project Design

5.1 Dataflow diagram:

The information flows inside a system are traditionally shown visually in a data flow diagram (DFD). The appropriate amount of the system need can be graphically represented by a clean and unambiguous DFD. It demonstrates where data is stored, how it enters and leaves the system, and what modifies the data

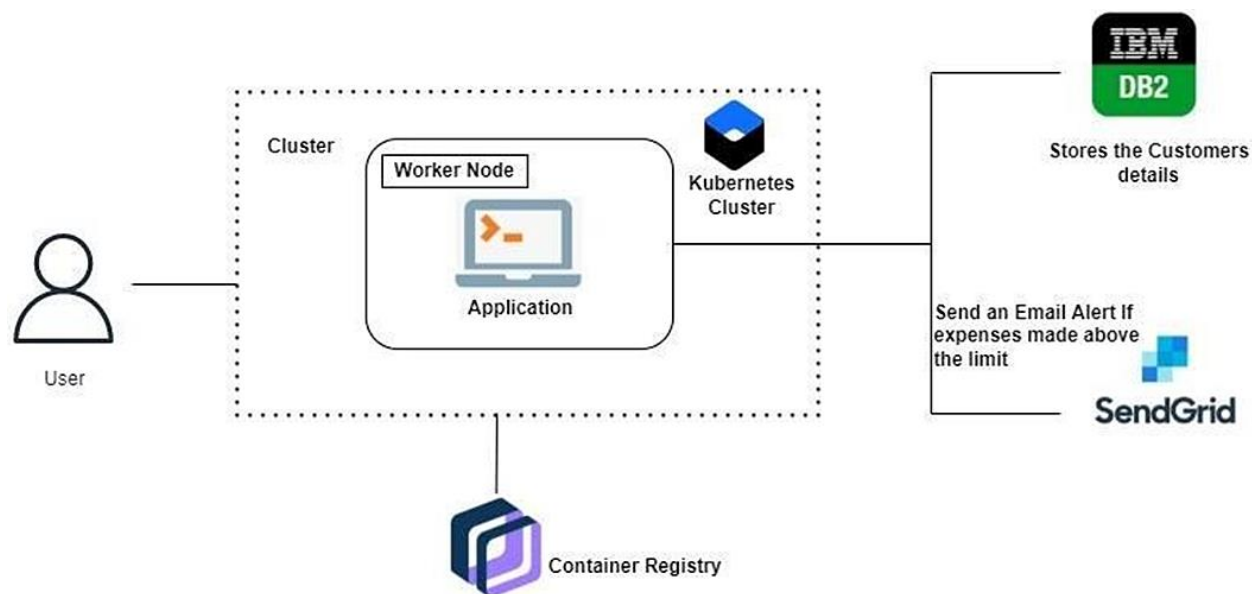


5.3 Solution and Technical Architecture:

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, behavior, 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.



5.3 User stories:

User Type	Functional Requirement	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority

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Customer (web user)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email and confirming my password.	I can access my account/dashboard	High
		USN-2	As a user, I will receive a I can receive a confirmation email once I confirmation have registered for the email & click application	I can receive a confirmation email	High
		USN-3	As a user, I can register access the Facebook	I can register through access the Facebook	Low
	Login	USN-4	As a user, I can log in application by entering application my email and password.	I can access the application	Medium

TEAM ID - PNT2022TMID00673

	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 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 and Scheduling

6.1 Sprint planning and Estimation:

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.	8	High	Shirly, Rathika
Sprint-1	Login	USN-2	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password	8	High	Sujithra Shangeetha
Sprint-1	Validating user	USN-3	Checking whether new user or existing user of the application	4	Medium	Shirly, Sujithra
Sprint-2	Add Expense	USN-4	As a user, I can add the day-to-day expense to the application	8	High	Rathika, Shangeetha
Sprint-2	Edit and Delete Expense	USN-5	As a user, I can edit and delete the previously created expense	8	High	Shirly, Rathika
Sprint-2	Creating time-based filters in history.	USN-6	As a user, I can see the time-based history of expenses.	4	Medium	Sujithra Shangeetha

Sprint-3	Integrating with pie charts for analysis	USN-7	As a user, I can view diagrammatic representation of expenses	8	High	Shirly, Sujithra
Sprint-3	Enabling limit feature	USN-8	As a user, I can set monthly limit to expenses	4	Medium	Rathika, Shangeetha
Sprint-3	Sending Email Alerts	USN-9	As a user, I will receive a mail if I cross a limit	8	High	Shirly, Sujithra
Sprint-4	Testing	USN-9	Testing the application with various tools	10	High	Rathika, Shangeetha
Sprint-4	Deployment	USN-9	Deployment of the application	10	High	Shirly, Sujithra

6.2 Sprint delivery Schedule:

TEAM ID - PNT2022TMID00673

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	20	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	20	29 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	20	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	20	05 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	20	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	20	12 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	20	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	20	19 Nov 2022

6.3 Reports from JIRA:

JIRA is a software application used for issue tracking and project management. The tool, developed by the Australian software company Atlassian, has become widely used by agile development teams to track bugs, stories, epics, and other tasks.

6.3.1 Backlog:

The screenshot displays the Jira Software interface for the 'Personal Expense Tracker Application' project. The main view is the 'Backlog', which lists several sprints. The first sprint, 'APICS Sprint 1' (24 Oct - 29 Oct), is expanded, showing three issues: 'APICS-1 Registration' (In Progress), 'APICS-2 Confirm Registration' (To Do), and 'APICS-3 Login' (To Do). The subsequent sprints, 'APICS Sprint 2' (31 Oct - 5 Nov), 'APICS Sprint 3' (7 Nov - 12 Nov), and 'APICS Sprint 4' (14 Nov - 19 Nov), each show one issue. The left sidebar contains navigation links for 'PLANNING' (Roadmap, Backlog, Board) and 'DEVELOPMENT' (Code, Project pages, Add shortcut, Project settings). The bottom of the screen shows the Windows taskbar with the date 22-10-2022.

6.3.2 Board:

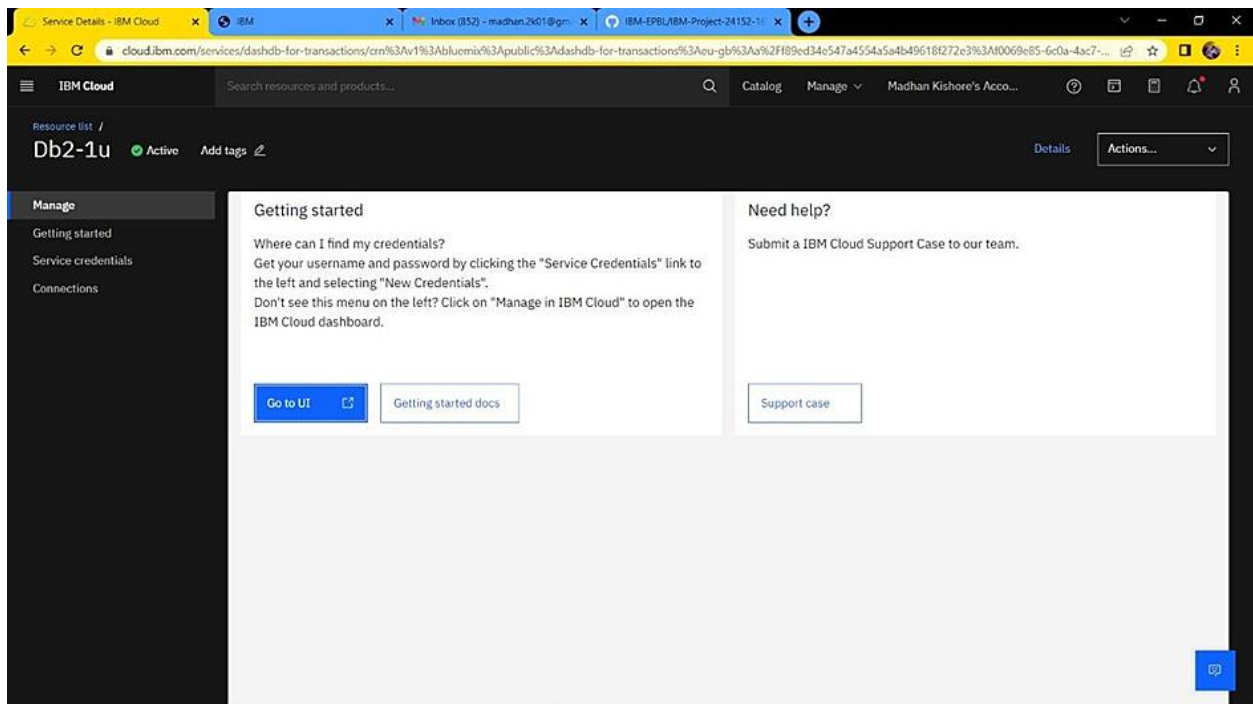
The screenshot displays the Jira Software Board interface. The main area shows a Kanban board for the 'Personal Expense Tracker Application' project. The board is organized into three columns: 'TO DO 5 ISSUES', 'IN PROGRESS 1 ISSUE', and 'DONE'. The 'TO DO' column contains five issues: 'Confirm Registration' (APICS-2), 'Login' (APICS-3), 'Dashboard - set budget limit and add expenses' (APICS-4), 'Send Email When the expense exceeds limit' (APICS-5), and 'Graphical view of the Expenses' (APICS-6). The 'IN PROGRESS' column contains one issue: 'Registration' (APICS-1). The 'DONE' column is currently empty. The left sidebar provides navigation options for the project, including 'Roadmap', 'Backlog', and 'Board'. The top navigation bar includes links to 'Your work', 'Projects', 'Filters', 'Dashboards', 'People', and 'Apps'. The bottom status bar shows system information, including the date '2022-10-22' and weather '29°C Cloudy'.

6.3.3 Road Map:

The screenshot displays the Jira Software Roadmap interface. The main area shows a roadmap for the 'Personal Expense Tracker Application' project. The roadmap is organized into a timeline view with columns for months: SEP, OCT, NOV, DEC, and JAN '23. The 'Sprints' section shows a timeline with sprints labeled 'APIC...', 'APIC...', 'APIC...', and 'APIC...'. The 'Epic' section shows a timeline with epics labeled 'APIC...', 'APIC...', 'APIC...', and 'APIC...'. The left sidebar provides navigation options for the project, including 'Roadmap', 'Backlog', and 'Board'. The top navigation bar includes links to 'Your work', 'Projects', 'Filters', 'Dashboards', 'People', and 'Apps'. The bottom status bar shows system information, including the date '2022-10-22' and weather '29°C Cloudy'.

7.Coding and Solutioning

7.1 Database Schema:



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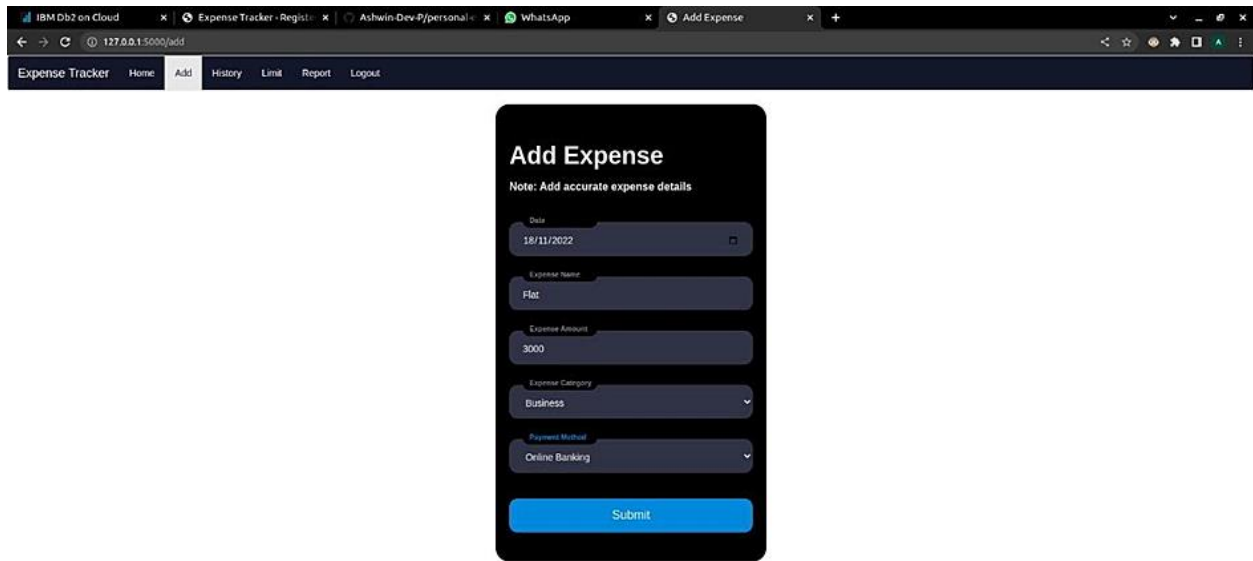
The top screenshot displays the IBM Db2 on Cloud interface for the 'SLX06367.EXPENSES' table. The table has 6 columns: USERID, DATE, NAME, AMOUNT, CATEGORY, and PAYMENTMETHOD. It contains 3 rows of data.

USERID	DATE	NAME	AMOUNT	CATEGORY	PAYMENTMETHOD
5	2022-11-18	Apple	100	food	cash
5	2022-11-18	Flat	3000	business	onlineBanking
5	2022-11-18	car	2000	rent	creditCard

The bottom screenshot displays the 'Table definition' for the 'USERS' table. The table has 6 columns: Name, Data type, Nullable, Length, and Scale. It contains 6 rows of data.

Name	Data type	Nullable	Length	Scale
USERID	INTEGER	N		0
NAME	VARCHAR	Y	50	0
EMAIL	VARCHAR	Y	50	0
PHONE	VARCHAR	Y	20	0
PASSWORD	VARCHAR	Y	25	0

TEAM ID - PNT2022TMID00673



The image shows a web browser window with the URL `127.0.0.1:5000/add`. The browser has several tabs open: "IBM Db2 on Cloud", "Expense Tracker - Regist...", "Ashwin-Dev-P/personal...", "WhatsApp", and "Add Expense". The "Add Expense" tab is active. The page has a dark blue header with the text "Expense Tracker" and navigation links: "Home", "Add", "History", "Limit", "Report", and "Logout". The "Add" link is highlighted. The main content area is a dark blue card titled "Add Expense" with a note: "Note: Add accurate expense details". The card contains several input fields: "Date" (18/11/2022), "Expense Name" (Flat), "Expense Amount" (3000), "Expense Category" (Business), and "Payment Method" (Online Banking). A blue "Submit" button is at the bottom of the card.

Expense Tracker Home Add History Limit Report Logout

Add Expense

Note: Add accurate expense details

Date: 18/11/2022

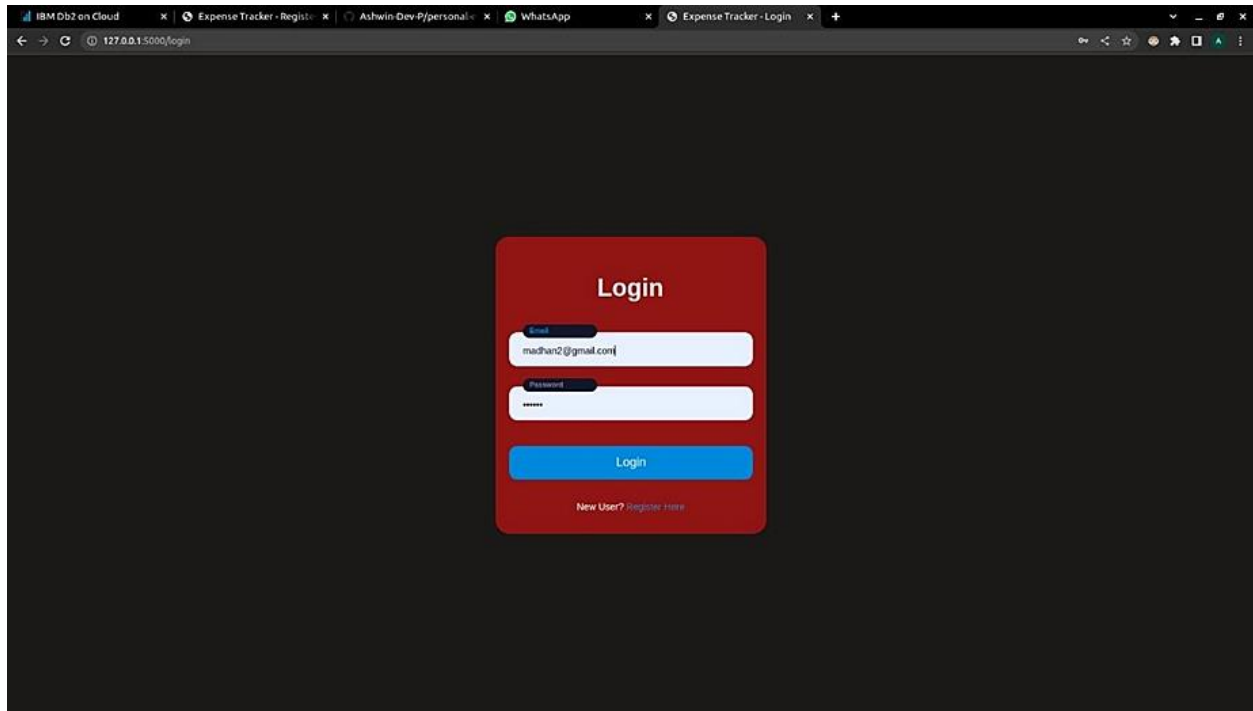
Expense Name: Flat

Expense Amount: 3000

Expense Category: Business

Payment Method: Online Banking

Submit



The image shows a web browser window with the URL `127.0.0.1:5000/login`. The browser has several tabs open: "IBM Db2 on Cloud", "Expense Tracker - Regist...", "Ashwin-Dev-P/personal...", "WhatsApp", and "Expense Tracker - Login". The "Expense Tracker - Login" tab is active. The page has a dark blue header with the text "Expense Tracker" and navigation links: "Home", "Add", "History", "Limit", "Report", and "Logout". The "Add" link is highlighted. The main content area is a dark blue card titled "Login". The card contains two input fields: "Email" (madhan2@gmail.com) and "Password" (masked with dots). A blue "Login" button is at the bottom of the card. Below the button is a link: "New User? Register Here".

Expense Tracker Home Add History Limit Report Logout

Login

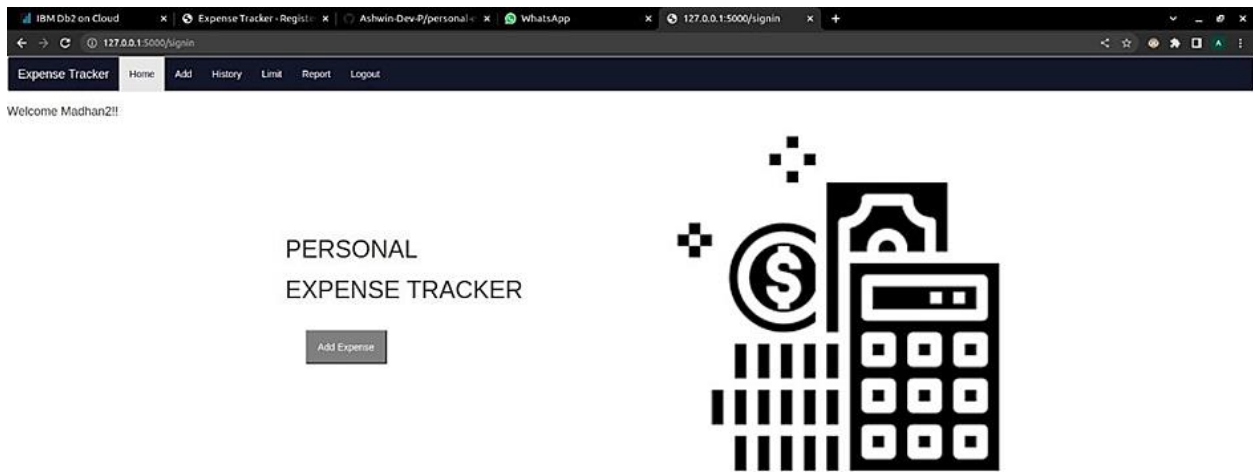
Email: madhan2@gmail.com

Password:

Login

New User? [Register Here](#)

TEAM ID - PNT2022TMID00673



The screenshot shows the 'History' page of the 'Expense Tracker' application. The browser's address bar displays '127.0.0.1:5000/history'. The application's navigation bar includes links for 'Home', 'Add', 'History', 'Limit', 'Report', and 'Logout'. The main content area displays a table of expense history with the following data:

Date	Expense Name	Expense Amount	Expense Category	Payment Method
2022-11-18	Apple	100	food	cash
2022-11-18	car	2000	rent	creditCard
2022-11-18	Flat	3000	business	onlineBanking

Below the table, a summary bar indicates the total expense:

TOTAL Expense : 5100

[illegible]

28

1. Purpose of Document

The purpose of this document is to briefly explain the test coverage and open issues of the [ProductName] project at the time of the release to User Acceptance Testing (UAT).

2. 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

3. 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	43	0	0	43
Logout	2	0	0	2
Limit	3	0	0	3
Signup	8	0	0	8
Final Report Output	4	0	0	4

9.Results

The new system has overcome most of the limitations of the existing system and works according to the design specification given. The project what we have developed is work more efficient than the other income and expense tracker. The project successfully avoids the manual calculation for avoiding calculating the income and expense per month. The modules are developed with efficient and also in an attractive manner. The developed systems dispense the problem and meet the needs of by providing reliable and comprehensive information. All the requirements projected by the user have been met by the system. The newly developed system consumes less processing time and all the details are updated and processed immediately.

10. Advantages & Disadvantages

ADVANTAGES:

1. You have no control over your money If you don't check your spending and create a budget, you will have no control whatsoever on your money. Instead, money will control you, and you will either have perpetual lack of funds or you will end up steeped in debt. A money manager app helps you decide between short-term and long-term spending.

2. You have no financial goals If you are spending money frivolously, you will not have money to set financial goals. However, when you have a daily expense manager, you will be able to work with limited resources and use your money in a wise manner so that you can create financial goals and ensure you meet them.

3. You are unaware what is happening with your money If you are clueless about how much is your inflow and how much you are spending, you will not know at the end of the month what happened to your money. An expense tracker helps you figure out what is happening to your money, and whether you can afford something you want.

4. You spend and save in a haphazard manner

If you don't have great financial management skills, you will not know how to categorize your expenses. However, tracking your expenses and budgeting them will help you become aware of how much you have to allocate to each expense category, and if you are short, you will be able to make adjustments with ease.

5. You have no clue about making your money work for you, In this day and age, when expenses are going through the roof, it has become crucial that you learn to make your money work for you so that you can create a nest egg for the future.

6. You don't have funds for emergencies Remember, emergencies come when you least expect. Hence, if you don't have money stashed

away for a rainy day, you will end up borrowing from family and friends. This way you could get into debt that will be difficult to pay back due to your poor money management skills

DISADVANTAGES:

Your information is less secure, and probably being used and sold. If the service is free, then the product is you. Mint.com, like other financial apps, is a free service. They have to pay their bills somehow, so regardless of what their privacy policy may or may not say, just assume that your spending history and trends are going to be recorded and analyzed, by someone, somewhere. Now, you shouldn't have to worry about credit card fraud or identity theft, these companies are large enough and secure enough that you'll never have to worry about something like that. Just recognize that your information, most likely anonymous, will be used and potentially even sold. Personally, I have no problem with that, but if you do, then make sure you avoid these types of services. Automating everything to do with your finances can make you financially lazy. If your bills are paid automatically and your finances are tracked automatically, then what is there left for you to do? Not a lot, to be honest. So you might stop caring about what you're spending and where your money is going. Eventually you may look at your Mint data and realize that you've blown your budget over the last two months, but by then it is too late. So if you do choose to use this program, ensure that you are also being diligent in checking in on your finances. Set up a weekly or biweekly check for yourself to go through your finances and hit on all the important points.

11. Conclusion

After making this application we assure that this application will help its users to manage the cost of their daily expenditure. It will guide them and aware them about their daily expenses. It will prove to be helpful for the people who are frustrated with their daily budget management, irritated because of amount of expenses and wishes to manage money and to preserve the record of their daily cost which may be useful to change their way of spending money. In short, this application will help its users to overcome the wastage of money.

12. FUTURE SCOPE

Now in our application we covered almost all features but in future we will add some more features. The features are below

1. Multiple account support.
2. Include currency converter.

13.Appendix

13.1 Source code:

```
#app.py

import ibm_db

from flask import Flask, redirect, render_template,
request, session, url_for

from markupsafe import escape


#mail

from flask import Flask

from flask_mail import Mail, Message


app = Flask(
name__)mail=
Mail(app)


# configuration of mail
app.config['MAIL_SERVER']='smtp.gmail.com'
app.config['MAIL_PORT'] = 465
app.config['MAIL_USERNAME']
="madhan.2k01@gmail.com"
```

TEAM ID - PNT2022TMID00673

```
app.config['MAIL_PASSWORD']  
="ljquijksmoxcgsy"
```

```
app.config['MAIL_USE_TLS']=False  
app.config['MAIL_USE_SSL']= True  
mail = Mail(app)
```

```
conn  
=ibm_db.connect("DATABASE=bludb;HOSTNAME=  
3883e7e4-18f5-4afe-be8c-  
fa31c41761d2.bs2io90l08kqb1od8lcg.databases.appdo  
main.cloud;PORT=31498;SECURITY=SSL;SSLServer  
Certificate=DigiCertGlobalRootCA.crt;UID=slx06367;  
PWD=ETdgEY31zKz50BKH",",")  
app.secret_key='a'
```

```
defsend_mail(recipient_mail):  
msg = Message(  
  
    'Expense tracker',  
    sender='madhan.2k01@gmail.com',  
    recipients = [recipient_mail]  
)  
msg.body = 'Your Expense Limit has Exceeded'  
mail.send(msg)  
  
return True
```

TEAM ID - PNT2022TMID00673

```
@app.route('/')
@app.route('/register')def
register():
return render_template('register.html')
@app.route('/index')
def index():
return render_template('index.html')
```

```
@app.route('/header')def
header():
returnrender_template('header.html')
```

```
@app.route('/home')def
home():
return render_template('home.html')
```

```
@app.route('/login')

def login():
return render_template('login.html')
```

TEAM ID - PNT2022TMID00673

```
@app.route('/addExpense')
def addExpense():
    return render_template('AddExpense.html')
```

```
@app.route('/addrec', methods = ['POST', 'GET'])
def addrec():
    if request.method == 'POST':
```

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

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

```
        phone = request.form['phone']
        password = request.form['password']
```

```
        sql = "SELECT * FROM USERS WHERE NAME =?"
```

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

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

```
        ibm_db.execute(stmt)
```

```
        account = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
```

```
        if account:
```

```
            return render_template('login.html',msg="You are already a member, please login using your details")
```

```
else:

insert_sql      =      "INSERT INTO USERS
(Name,email,phone,password) VALUES (?,?=?,?)"

prep_stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, insert_sql)
ibm_db.bind_param(prepare_stmt, 1, name)
ibm_db.bind_param(prepare_stmt, 2, email )
ibm_db.bind_param(prepare_stmt, 3, phone)
ibm_db.bind_param(prepare_stmt, 4, password)
ibm_db.execute(prepare_stmt)


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

```
@app.route('/signin', methods =['GET', 'POST'])def
signin():
glob
al
user
id
msg
= "
if request.method == 'POST':
```

TEAM ID - PNT2022TMID00673

```
email = request.form['email'] password=
request.form['password']
sql ="SELECT * FROM USERS WHERE email = ?
AND password = ?"

stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
ibm_db.bind_param(stmt,1,email)
ibm_db.bind_param(stmt,2,password)
ibm_db.execute(stmt)
account = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
print(account)

if account:
    session['loggedin'] =
    True
    session['id'] = account['USERID']

    userid=account['USERID']
    session['username']=account['NAME']

#session["name"] = request.form.get("name")

#session['username'] = account['Name']

msg = 'Welcome'+ " "+session['username']+"!!" return
render_template('home.html', msg = msg)else:
msg = 'Incorrect username / password !'

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

TEAM ID - PNT2022TMID00673

```
@app.route('/add', methods =['GET', 'POST'])def
add():
global id
if request.method=='POST':
date=request.form['date']
name=request.form['expenseName']
amount=request.form['expenseAmount']
category=request.form['expenseCategory']
paymethod=request.form['payMethod']

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

```
insert_sql = "INSERT INTO EXPENSES
(USERID,DATE,NAME,AMOUNT,CATEGORY,PA
YMENTMETHOD) VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?, ?, ?)"

prep_stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, insert_sql)
ibm_db.bind_param(prepare_stmt, 1, id)
ibm_db.bind_param(prepare_stmt, 2, date )
ibm_db.bind_param(prepare_stmt, 3, name)
ibm_db.bind_param(prepare_stmt, 4, amount)
ibm_db.bind_param(prepare_stmt, 5, category)
ibm_db.bind_param(prepare_stmt, 6, paymethod)
ibm_db.execute(prepare_stmt)
```

```
limit="SELECT AMOUNT FROM LIMIT WHERE
```

TEAM ID - PNT2022TMID00673

```
USERID=?"
```

```
stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, limit)
```

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

```
ibm_db.execute(stmt)
```

```
account = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
```

```
print(account)
```

```
limit_amount=account['AMOUNT']
```

```
print(limit_amount)
```

```
total="SELECT SUM(AMOUNT) FROM EXPENSES WHERE  
USERID=?"
```

```
stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, total)
```

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

```
ibm_db.execute(stmt)
```

```
account= ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
```

```
print("ac  
count")
```

```
print(  
account)
```

```
print("account id")
```

```
print(id)total_amount=
```

```
account['1']
```

```
print("total_amount")
```

```
print(total_amount)
```



```
if (int(total_amount)>int(limit_amount)):

    print("Limit exceeded")

    account_stmt="SELECT EMAIL FROM USERS

    WHERE USERID=?"

    stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, account_stmt)
    ibm_db.bind_param(stmt,1,id)
    ibm_db.execute(stmt)
    account = ibm_db.fetch_assoc(stmt)
    print(account)

    send_mail(account['EMAIL'])

    return render_template("limitwarn.html")

else:

    print(total_amount, limit_amount)

    return render_template('AddExpense.html')


@app.route('/history')

def history():
    global
    id
    id=session['id']
```

TEAM ID - PNT2022TMID00673

```
print(session['username'])
students = []

total=0

sql = "SELECT * FROM EXPENSES where
USERID=?"

stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
ibm_db.bind_param(stmt,1,id)
ibm_db.execute(stmt)
dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_both(stmt)

while dictionary != False:
    # print ("The Name is : ", dictionary)
    students.append(dictionary)total+=int(dictionary[3])
    dictionary = ibm_db.fetch_both(stmt)

if students:

    return render_template("history.html",students=
students,total=total)

@app.route('/
limit')def
limit():
```

```
return render_template("limit.html")

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

def limitnum():
    if request.method == "POST":
        number= request.form['number']
        sql = "INSERT INTO  LIMIT(USERID,AMOUNT)
VALUES(?,?)"
        stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt,1,session['id'])
        ibm_db.bind_param(stmt,2,number)
        ibm_db.execute(stmt)
        returnrender_template("today.html")

@app.route('/logout')

def logout():
    session.pop('loggedin', None)
    session.pop('id', None)
    session.pop('username', None)
    returnrender_template('register.html')

@app.route("/today")
def today():
```

```
sql = "SELECT * FROM EXPENSES WHERE userid  
=? AND date = DATE(NOW())"  
  
stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)  
ibm_db.bind_param(stmt,1,session['id'])  
ibm_db.execute(stmt)  
list2=[]  
texpanse=ibm_db.fetch_tuple(stmt)  
print(texpanse)
```

```
sql = "SELECT * FROM EXPENSES WHERE  
USERID=? AND DATE(date) = DATE(NOW())"  
  
stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)  
ibm_db.bind_param(stmt,1,session['id'])  
ibm_db.execute(stmt)  
list1=[]  
  
expense = ibm_db.fetch_tuple(stmt)  
  
while(expense):  
list1.append(exp  
ense)  
expense = ibm_db.fetch_tuple(stmt)
```

```
t
o
t
a
l
=
0
t
-
f
o
o
d
=
0
t_entertain
ment=0
t_business=
0 t_rent=0
t_EMI=0
t_other=0
```

```
for x in list1:
total
+=int(x[3])
```

```
if x[4] ==  
"food":  
    t_food += int(x[3])  
  
elif x[4] == "entertainment":  
  
    t_entertainment += int(x[3])  
  
elif x[4] == "business":  
    t_business +=  
    int(x[3])  
  
elif x[4] == "rent":  
    t_rent += int(x[3])  
  
elif x[4] == "emi":  
    t_EMI += int(x[3])  
  
elif x[4] == "Miscellaneous":  
    t_other += int(x[3])  
  
return render_template("today.html", texpanse = list1,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():

    sql="SELECT MONTHNAME(Date),SUM(AMOUNT) FROM
    EXPENSES WHERE USERID=? GROUP BY
    MONTHNAME(Date)"

    stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
    ibm_db.bind_param(stmt,1,session['id'])
    ibm_db.execute(stmt)
    list2=[]

    texpanse = ibm_db.fetch_tuple(stmt)
    while(texpanse):
        list2.append(texpanse)
    texpanse = ibm_db.fetch_tuple(stmt)
    print(list2)
```

```
sql = "SELECT * FROM EXPENSES WHERE
USERID=?
AND
MONTH(date)=MONTH(Date(NOW()))"

stmt = ibm_db.prepare(conn, sql)
ibm_db.bind_param(stmt,1,session['id'])
```

```
ibm_db.execute(  
stmt)list1=[]  
expense = ibm_db.fetch_tuple(stmt)  
while(expense):  
list1.append(expense)  
expense = ibm_db.fetch_tuple(stmt)  
print(list1)  
  
t  
o  
t  
a  
l  
=  
0  
t  
-  
f  
o  
o  
d  
=  
0  
t_entertain  
ment=0  
t_business=  
0 t_rent=0  
t_EMI=0  
t_other=0
```



```
for x in list1:
```

```
    total +=
```

```
    int(x[3])
```

```
    if x[4] ==
```

```
    "food":
```

```
        t_food
```

```
        +=int(x[3])
```

```
    elif x[4] == "entertainment":
```

```
        t_entertainment += int(x[3])
```

```
    elif x[4] ==
```

```
    "business":
```

```
        t_business +=
```

```
        int(x[3])
```

```
    elif x[4] == "rent":
```

```
        t_rent += int(x[3])
```

```
    elif x[4] == "emi":
```

```
        t_EMI += int(x[3])
```

```
elif x[4] ==  
"Miscellaneous":  
t_other += int(x[3])
```

```
print(total)
```

```
print(t_food)  
print(t_entertain  
ment)  
print(t_business)  
print(t_rent)
```

```
print  
(t_E  
MI)  
print  
(t_ot  
her)
```

```
return render_template("month.html", texpanse = list2,  
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():
```

```
sql = "SELECT YEAR(DATE),SUM(AMOUNT) FROM  
EXPENSES WHERE USERID=? GROUP BY YEAR(DATE)"
```

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

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

```
ibm_db.execute(stmt)
```

```
list2=[]
```

```
txexpense = ibm_db.fetch_tuple(stmt)
```

```
while(txexpense):
```

```
list2.append(txexpense)
```

```
txexpense = ibm_db.fetch_tuple(stmt)
```

```
print(list2)
```

```
sql = "SELECT * FROM EXPENSES WHERE  
USERID=?"
```

```
AND
```

```
YEAR(date)=YEAR(DATE(NOW()))"
```

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

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

```
ibm_db.execute(stmt)
```

```
list1=[]
```

TEAM ID - PNT2022TMID00673

```
expense = ibm_db.fetch_tuple(stmt)
while(expense):

    list1.append(expense)
expense = ibm_db.fetch_tuple(stmt)
```

```
t
o
t
a
l
=
0
t
-
f
o
o
d
=
0
t_entertain
ment=0
t_business=
0

t
-
r
```

```
e
n
t
=
0
t
-
E
M
I
=
0
t_other=0
```

```
for x in list1:
    total +=
    int(x[3])

    if x[4] ==
    "food":

        t_food
        +=int(x[3])

    elif x[4] == "entertainment":
        t_entertainment += int(x[3])
```

```
elif x[4] ==  
"business":  
t_business +=  
int(x[3])  
elif x[4] == "rent":  
t_rent += int(x[3])
```

```
elif x[4] == "emi":  
t_EMI +=  
int(x[3])
```

```
elif x[4] == "Miscellaneous":  
t_other += int(x[3])
```

```
print(total)
```

```
print(t_food)  
print(t_entertain  
ment)  
print(t_business)
```

```
print(t_rent)
```

```
print(t_EMI)
```

```
print(t_other)
```

TEAM ID - PNT2022TMID00673

```
return render_template("year.html", texpanse = list2,  
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 )  
  
if __name__ == '__main__':  
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0',debug=True)
```

13.2 Github & Project demo link:

Github: <https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-4158-1658722219>

Project demo link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XEq8sI11TtD3VFkxDya7p5jdLs_d6lqJ/view?usp=share_link