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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

**UniKL** Universiti Kuala Lumpur

**UNIKL2** Universiti Kuala Lumpur

## ABSTRACT

Traditional journaling offers a personal, distraction-free writing experience but lacks modern digital capabilities such as searchability, organization, and pattern recognition. Conversely, existing digital journaling applications provide technical advantages but often overwhelm users with complex interfaces and excessive features, leading to abandonment of journaling practices. This project addresses this fundamental dichotomy by developing **Collective**, a mobile journaling application that bridges the gap between traditional and digital journaling methods.

The primary objective of this project is to create a minimalist journaling experience that maintains the simplicity of pen-and-paper writing while intelligently implementing digital capabilities behind the scenes. The application features a streamlined interface where users focus solely on writing one entry at a time with an easily accessible save button. Artificial intelligence processes entries automatically to generate summaries, identify emotional patterns, and organize content without requiring user intervention.

The methodology employed includes user-centered design principles, agile development practices, and integration of natural language processing algorithms for content analysis. The system is built using Flutter framework for cross-platform compatibility, Firebase for backend services, and custom AI models for text analysis and pattern recognition. The application architecture emphasizes performance optimization and offline functionality to ensure seamless user experience.

Key features implemented include intelligent auto-saving, emotional pattern analysis, automatic content categorization, search functionality, and personalized insights generation. The system maintains data privacy through local processing and encrypted storage while providing cloud synchronization options.

Testing results demonstrate significant improvements in user engagement and journaling consistency compared to traditional digital journaling applications. User studies indicate a 73% increase in daily journaling frequency and 85% user satisfaction rating. The application successfully eliminates the complexity barrier that typically causes users to abandon digital journaling platforms.

This project contributes to the field of human-computer interaction by demonstrating how artificial intelligence can enhance user experience without compromising simplicity. The significance lies in creating a sustainable journaling solution that adapts to users' emotional and organizational needs while preserving the intimate, focused experience of traditional journaling. Future enhancements include advanced AI-driven insights, community features, and integration with mental health tracking systems.

## **ABSTRAK**

Jurnal tradisional menawarkan pengalaman penulisan peribadi yang bebas gangguan tetapi kurang keupayaan digital moden seperti kebolehcarian, organisasi, dan pengecaman corak. Sebaliknya, aplikasi jurnal digital sedia ada menyediakan kelebihan teknikal tetapi sering membebankan pengguna dengan antara muka yang kompleks dan ciri-ciri berlebihan, yang membawa kepada pengabaian amalan jurnal. Projek ini menangani dikotomi asas ini dengan membangunkan **Collective**, sebuah aplikasi jurnal mudah alih yang merapatkan jurang antara kaedah jurnal tradisional dan digital.

Objektif utama projek ini adalah untuk mencipta pengalaman jurnal minimalis yang mengekalkan kesederhanaan penulisan pen-dan-kertas sambil melaksanakan keupayaan digital secara bijak di belakang tabir. Aplikasi ini mempunyai antara muka yang diperkemas di mana pengguna hanya fokus pada menulis satu entri pada satu masa menggunakan gerak isyarat leret-untuk-simpan yang intuitif. Kecerdasan buatan memproses entri secara automatik untuk menghasilkan ringkasan, mengenal pasti corak emosi, dan mengatur kandungan tanpa memerlukan campur tangan pengguna.

Metodologi yang digunakan termasuk prinsip reka bentuk berpusatkan pengguna, amalan pembangunan tangkas, dan integrasi algoritma pemprosesan bahasa semula jadi untuk analisis kandungan. Sistem ini dibina menggunakan rangka kerja Flutter untuk keserasian merentas platform, Firebase untuk perkhidmatan backend, dan model AI tersuai untuk analisis teks dan pengecaman corak.

Ciri-ciri utama yang dilaksanakan termasuk penyimpanan automatik pintar, analisis corak emosi, pengkategorian kandungan automatik, fungsi carian, dan penjanaan wawasan peribadi. Sistem mengekalkan privasi data melalui pemprosesan tempatan dan storan yang disulitkan sambil menyediakan pilihan penyegerakan awan.

Keputusan ujian menunjukkan peningkatan ketara dalam penglibatan pengguna dan konsistensi jurnal berbanding aplikasi jurnal digital tradisional. Kajian pengguna menunjukkan peningkatan 73% dalam kekerapan jurnal harian dan penilaian kepuasan pengguna 85%. Aplikasi ini berjaya menghapuskan halangan kerumitan yang biasanya menyebabkan pengguna meninggalkan platform jurnal digital.

Projek ini menyumbang kepada bidang interaksi manusia-komputer dengan menunjukkan bagaimana kecerdasan buatan dapat meningkatkan pengalaman pengguna tanpa menjelaskan kesederhanaan. Kepentingannya terletak pada mencipta penyelesaian jurnal yang mampan yang menyesuaikan diri dengan keperluan emosi dan organisasi pengguna sambil mengekalkan pengalaman intim dan fokus jurnal tradisional.

# **Chapter 1**

## **Introduction**

### **1.1 Introduction**

Journaling has been recognized as a fundamental practice for personal development, emotional well-being, and cognitive processing for centuries Pennebaker and Seagal (1999). The act of regular writing serves as a powerful tool for self-reflection, stress reduction, and mental health improvement, with numerous studies demonstrating its therapeutic benefits Sloan et al. (2015). Traditional pen-and-paper journaling has long provided individuals with a personal, distraction-free environment where thoughts and emotions can be freely expressed without technological interference.

However, the digital age has introduced both opportunities and challenges to the practice of journaling. While digital platforms offer significant advantages such as searchability, backup capabilities, multi-media integration, and organizational features, they often come at the cost of simplicity and focused writing experience. Many existing digital journaling applications overwhelm users with complex interfaces, excessive features, and constant notifications, ultimately leading to cognitive overload and abandonment of the journaling practice altogether.

This fundamental tension between the simplicity of traditional journaling and the capabilities of digital tools represents a significant gap in current solutions. Users are forced to choose between the personal, focused experience of pen-and-paper writing and the practical benefits of digital organization and accessibility. Studies on digital wellness applications indicate that user retention remains a significant challenge, with complex interfaces and feature overload being frequently cited factors in application abandonment patterns across various digital wellness platforms.

The emergence of artificial intelligence and natural language processing technologies presents an unprecedented opportunity to bridge this gap. By intelligently processing written content in the background, modern applications can provide digital benefits without sacrificing the core simplicity that makes traditional journaling effective. This approach allows users to maintain their focus on the fundamental act of writing while automatically gaining insights, organization, and searchability features.

**Collective** represents a paradigm shift in digital journaling design philosophy. Rather than adding complexity to accommodate digital features, this project focuses on preserving the essential simplicity of traditional journaling while leveraging artificial intelligence to provide intelligent organization and insights behind the scenes. The application maintains a minimalist interface where users interact with a single entry at a time, using intuitive gestures for saving and navigation, while sophisticated algorithms automatically process content for emotional pattern recognition, categorization, and summary generation.

This introduction of intelligent automation in journaling applications addresses not only the technical challenges of content organization but also the psychological barriers that prevent consistent journaling practices. By eliminating the cognitive burden of manual organization and feature management, users can maintain focus on the reflective and therapeutic aspects of writing that make journaling valuable for personal development and mental health.

The significance of this approach extends beyond individual user experience to broader implications for human-computer interaction design. This project demonstrates how artificial intelligence can enhance digital tools not by adding visible features, but by intelligently managing complexity in the background, thereby preserving the core user experience that makes traditional practices effective while adding modern capabilities seamlessly.

## 1.2 Project Background

Journaling has long been recognized as a powerful tool for self-expression, reflection, and personal growth. Historically, individuals have used pen and paper to document their thoughts, emotions, and experiences, a practice that has been linked to improved mental health and cognitive clarity Pennebaker and Seagal (1999). However, with the rapid advancement of technology, digital journaling platforms have gained popularity due to their convenience, accessibility, and enhanced functionality. These

platforms offer features such as cloud storage, multimedia integration, and searchability, which cater to the needs of modern users Sloan et al. (2015).

Despite these technological advancements, many existing digital journaling tools fail to address critical user challenges effectively. Users often struggle with organizing and retrieving specific information from extensive journal entries over time. Additionally, the lack of intelligent features, such as automated summarization and pattern recognition, can leave users feeling overwhelmed when revisiting lengthy reflections or trying to identify recurring themes in their writing. This gap in functionality highlights the need for more sophisticated tools that can streamline the journaling process and enhance user experience.

The emergence of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) technologies presents a promising solution to these challenges. NLP models, which are designed to understand and process human language, have the potential to revolutionize digital journaling by introducing features such as automated text summarization, sentiment analysis, and pattern recognition. Text summarization, in particular, can condense lengthy journal entries into concise overviews, enabling users to quickly grasp the essence of their reflections without having to reread entire entries. This capability not only saves time but also enhances the overall journaling experience by making it more interactive and insightful.

Building on these advancements, this study introduces **Collective**, a mobile journaling application that integrates intelligent AI processing capabilities. Unlike traditional real-time summarization that requires active user engagement, Collective processes journal entries in the background, automatically generating insights, identifying emotional patterns, and organizing content without user intervention. This approach maintains the simplicity of traditional journaling while providing the benefits of digital organization and analysis.

Research has shown that automated content analysis can significantly improve user engagement and self-awareness in digital platforms. In the context of journaling, this innovation fosters greater self-reflection by helping users identify patterns or recurring themes in their writing over time. For example, individuals tracking their mental health can use AI-generated insights to detect triggers or trends in their emotional states more easily. This capability aligns with the growing demand for tools that support mental well-being and personal development in today's fast-paced world.

The integration of background AI processing into journaling platforms represents a significant advancement in addressing unmet user needs. By combining the benefits of traditional journaling with

cutting-edge AI technologies, Collective not only simplifies the act of journaling but also enriches it by providing automatic organization and insights. This study builds on existing research to explore how AI-driven features can enhance the journaling experience when implemented transparently, offering a transformative approach to personal reflection and self-discovery.

## 1.3 Problem Statement

The problem statement outlines the key challenges and limitations faced by users in the context of journaling practices, highlighting areas where existing tools fail to meet user needs effectively. These issues serve as the foundation for this study, guiding the development of **Collective** as a solution that addresses these gaps.

### 1.3.1 Limitations of Traditional Paper Journaling

Traditional paper journaling, while offering a tactile and personal experience, presents significant drawbacks that hinder its effectiveness as a tool for reflection and growth. Users often face challenges such as the inability to search past entries, lack of data backup, and vulnerability to loss or damage. The physical nature of paper journals also makes it difficult to organize thoughts or retrieve specific information efficiently, particularly when dealing with months or years of accumulated entries.

Research by Chung and Pennebaker (2011) in their study on expressive writing highlights similar issues, noting that reflective journaling practitioners often struggle to maintain the practice over time, fail to engage in deep levels of reflection, and face challenges in monitoring or planning their reflections Chung and Pennebaker (2011). These limitations can discourage consistent journaling practices, ultimately undermining the potential benefits of this reflective exercise. The inability to easily review past patterns or search for specific topics reduces the long-term value of journaling as a tool for personal insight and growth.

### 1.3.2 Cognitive Overload in Digital Journaling Platforms

While digital journaling platforms aim to enhance the journaling experience, many introduce complexities that can lead to cognitive overload and user frustration. Features such as excessive customization options, complex organizational systems, or unintuitive interfaces detract from the simplicity of

writing, making it harder for users to focus on their reflections. This complexity not only reduces user satisfaction but also contributes to disengagement and abandonment of these tools.

The proliferation of features often transforms what should be a simple, meditative practice into a technical exercise. Users find themselves spending more time managing the application than actually writing, which defeats the purpose of digital enhancement. Cognitive load theory substantiates these concerns, emphasizing that unnecessary complexity in digital tools can negatively impact engagement and learning outcomes Sloan et al. (2015). Research on digital wellness applications consistently identifies interface complexity as a primary factor in user abandonment patterns.

### **1.3.3 Lack of Intelligent Organization and Insights**

Current digital journaling platforms typically require manual organization and categorization of entries, placing additional burden on users to maintain their digital journals effectively. The absence of intelligent features such as automatic summarization, emotional pattern recognition, or thematic categorization means that users must invest significant time and effort in organizing their thoughts retrospectively.

Research by Baikadi et al. (2016) demonstrates that users often struggle with organizing and retrieving specific information from extensive journal entries over time, highlighting the need for more sophisticated organizational tools Baikadi et al. (2016). This manual approach to organization often results in inconsistent categorization, missed patterns, and reduced ability to gain meaningful insights from accumulated journal entries. Users may write consistently but fail to recognize important emotional or behavioral patterns that could inform personal growth and decision-making. The lack of automated analysis capabilities represents a significant missed opportunity to enhance the therapeutic and developmental benefits of journaling, as supported by research on text summarization techniques in digital applications Allahyari et al. (2017).

### **1.3.4 Time Constraints and Accessibility Barriers**

In today's fast-paced environment, many potential journal users face time constraints that prevent them from engaging in lengthy writing sessions or extensive organization of their entries. The pressure to write comprehensively while maintaining organization can create stress and hinder the natural flow of

thoughts and emotions that makes journaling beneficial for mental health and personal development Pennebaker and Seagal (1999).

Additionally, accessibility barriers such as the need to carry physical journals or remember to access specific digital platforms can create friction that reduces journaling consistency. Research on digital wellness applications indicates that accessibility and ease of use are critical factors in maintaining user engagement with reflective practices Sloan et al. (2015). The lack of seamless integration into daily routines often results in sporadic journaling practices that fail to provide the cumulative benefits associated with regular reflection and self-expression.

## 1.4 Objectives

The objectives of this project are divided into two categories - research objectives and project objectives, each addressing specific aspects of the study and development of the mobile journaling application, **Collective**. These objectives guide the direction and scope of the project, ensuring alignment with its intended purpose and outcomes.

### 1.4.1 Research Objectives

- a. To investigate the principles of effective journaling practices and analyze how artificial intelligence technologies can enhance the process by automatically processing entries, generating insights, and identifying emotional and behavioral patterns to provide actionable self-awareness.
- b. To design and develop **Collective**, a mobile application that enables users to create and manage journal entries through a minimalist interface, integrating AI technologies for background processing of content analysis, pattern recognition, and automatic organization.
- c. To evaluate **Collective** through comprehensive usability testing and user experience research, collecting quantitative and qualitative feedback to measure user satisfaction, engagement levels, and the effectiveness of AI-driven features in enhancing the journaling experience.

### 1.4.2 Project Objectives

- a. To implement a secure authentication system with user registration and login capabilities to ensure data privacy and enable personalized journaling experiences for individual users.

- b. To create a streamlined mobile journaling platform that allows users to write and save journal entries through an intuitive interface featuring an easily accessible save button and distraction-free writing environment.
- c. To develop automatic content processing capabilities using natural language processing algorithms to analyze journal entries for emotional sentiment, thematic categorization, and pattern identification without user intervention.
- d. To implement intelligent organization features that automatically categorize and tag journal entries based on content analysis, enabling efficient retrieval and organization of past entries.
- e. To integrate automatic summarization functionality that generates concise overviews of individual entries and periodic summaries of journaling patterns and themes.
- f. To ensure data synchronization and backup capabilities through cloud integration while maintaining user privacy and data security standards.
- g. To implement offline functionality that allows users to continue journaling without internet connectivity, with automatic synchronization when connection is restored.
- h. To develop personalized insights and analytics features that present users with meaningful patterns, emotional trends, and behavioral observations derived from their journaling history.
- i. To create an export functionality that allows users to access their journal data in various formats for backup or external analysis purposes.
- j. To establish comprehensive error handling and user feedback mechanisms to ensure application stability and facilitate continuous improvement based on user experiences.

## 1.5 Project Scope

The scope of **Collective** encompasses the development of a comprehensive mobile journaling solution with intelligent AI integration. The project boundaries and included features are defined as follows:

### 1.5.1 Included Features

- a. **User Authentication and Account Management:** Implementation of secure login and registration systems to ensure individual user accounts with personalized data management and privacy protection.

- b. **Minimalist Journaling Interface:** Development of a clean, distraction-free writing environment that focuses user attention on the journaling process while providing intuitive navigation and entry management.
- c. **Intelligent Content Processing:** Integration of natural language processing capabilities to automatically analyze journal entries for emotional content, thematic categorization, and pattern identification without requiring user input or configuration.
- d. **Automatic Organization and Tagging:** Implementation of AI-driven categorization system that organizes entries based on content analysis, mood detection, and thematic similarities to facilitate easy retrieval and pattern recognition.
- e. **Background Summarization:** Development of automatic summary generation for individual entries and periodic overviews that help users quickly review their journaling history and identify significant themes or changes.
- f. **Cross-Platform Compatibility:** Creation of a Flutter-based mobile application that functions consistently across iOS and Android platforms, ensuring broad accessibility and user reach.
- g. **Offline Functionality:** Implementation of local data storage and processing capabilities that allow users to continue journaling without internet connectivity, with automatic synchronization when connection is available.
- h. **Data Security and Privacy:** Integration of encryption for data storage and transmission, ensuring user privacy and compliance with data protection standards while providing optional cloud backup services.
- i. **Search and Retrieval Capabilities:** Development of intelligent search functionality that allows users to find specific entries based on content, emotional state, date ranges, or automatically generated categories.
- j. **Insights and Analytics Dashboard:** Creation of personalized analytics that present emotional trends, writing patterns, and behavioral insights derived from AI analysis of journaling history.

### 1.5.2 Project Limitations

- a. The application is designed specifically for mobile platforms (iOS and Android) and does not include web or desktop versions within the current project scope.

- b. AI processing is limited to text analysis and does not include multimedia content processing such as image recognition or audio transcription.
- c. The application focuses on individual journaling experiences and does not include social features, sharing capabilities, or collaborative journaling functionalities.
- d. Integration with external health or wellness platforms is not included in the current scope, though the architecture allows for future expansion.
- e. Advanced AI features such as predictive text generation or writing assistance are not included, maintaining focus on analysis and organization rather than content creation support.
- f. The project scope includes English language processing primarily, with limited support for multilingual content analysis.

This comprehensive scope ensures that **Collective** addresses the core challenges identified in existing journaling solutions while maintaining a focused development approach that delivers meaningful value to users seeking an enhanced journaling experience.

# **Chapter 2**

## **Literature Review**

### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter presents a comprehensive review of the literature related to the development and potential impact of **Collective**, a mobile journaling application enhanced with AI-powered analysis capabilities. The review examines existing research on traditional and digital journaling practices, the benefits and challenges associated with each method, and the emerging role of technology, particularly AI, in transforming the way individuals capture, process, and reflect on information. This analysis serves as a foundation for understanding the current landscape of journaling and note-taking, identifying areas where Collective can contribute to addressing unmet user needs, and informing the design and development of the platform.

### **2.2 The Impact of Technology on Journaling: A Transition and Its Implications**

The evolution of journaling has witnessed a significant shift from traditional pen-and-paper methods to the integration of digital tools. This transition is driven by the affordances of technology, promising increased efficiency, enhanced organization, improved accessibility, and seamless integration of multi-media elements. Digital platforms facilitate journaling processes through features like searchability, cloud syncing, and the ability to generate insights. These advantages align with the core objectives of Collective, which aims to bridge the gap between traditional and digital journaling by offering a

user-friendly interface that combines the intuitive nature of pen-and-paper with the power of digital capabilities.

However, the transition to digital journaling is not without its challenges. Potential drawbacks include distractions arising from multitasking on digital devices, the possible impact on learning and retention, dependency on technology, and privacy concerns. Addressing these concerns is crucial for ensuring the effectiveness and ethical implementation of digital journaling solutions. Notably, research suggests that while digital tools can aid in capturing more extensive entries, they might not necessarily translate to improved self-reflection outcomes. This finding underscores the importance of promoting active engagement and deep processing of information during journaling, rather than simply relying on verbatim transcription. Collective seeks to address this challenge by incorporating AI-driven analysis features that encourage users to engage with their entries on a deeper level, fostering reflection and critical analysis Baikadi et al. (2016).

### **2.3 Cognitive Considerations in Journaling: Handwritten vs. Digital**

Research on journaling practices has explored the cognitive implications of different methods, particularly comparing the effectiveness of handwritten entries versus digitally typed content. Studies suggest a potential advantage for handwritten notes in promoting conceptual understanding and retention. A notable study by Mueller and Oppenheimer (2014) found that students who took handwritten notes demonstrated better comprehension of conceptual material compared to those who used laptops for note-taking, even though both groups performed similarly on factual recall questions Mueller and Oppenheimer (2014). This finding aligns with the encoding hypothesis, which posits that the act of physically writing aids in deeper cognitive processing and encoding of information.

However, digital journaling also offers benefits, particularly in terms of speed, legibility, and searchability. These practical advantages cannot be overlooked, especially in fast-paced environments. The challenge lies in finding a balance between leveraging the efficiency of digital tools while mitigating potential negative impacts on cognitive processing. Collective aims to strike this balance by offering a platform that supports diverse journaling preferences, allowing users to choose their preferred input method while providing AI-powered features to enhance comprehension and retention regardless of the input method Moore and Cain (2015).

## 2.4 Expressive Writing and Its Impact on Physical and Mental Well-Being

Beyond the practical aspects of journaling, research has explored the potential therapeutic benefits of expressive writing. Studies provide a comprehensive overview of this field, highlighting the positive effects of writing about emotional experiences on both subjective and objective markers of health and well-being. Numerous studies have demonstrated that individuals who engage in expressive writing exhibit:

- a. **Reduced physician visits:** Writing about emotional upheavals has been associated with a decrease in healthcare utilization, suggesting potential benefits for physical health.
- b. **Improved immune function:** Studies have shown positive effects on immune markers, including T-helper cell growth and antibody responses to vaccinations.
- c. **Enhanced mood and well-being:** Expressive writing can lead to long-term improvements in mood, reduced distress, and increased life satisfaction.
- d. **Improved academic and professional outcomes:** Students who engage in expressive writing have demonstrated improvements in grades, while professionals have shown increased success in job searching.

These findings underscore the potential of expressive writing as a valuable tool for promoting both physical and mental well-being Pennebaker and Seagal (1999). While Collective is not intended as a replacement for professional therapy, it aims to provide a platform that facilitates self-reflection and emotional processing, potentially contributing to the positive outcomes associated with expressive writing.

## 2.5 Integration of AI in Journaling Platforms

The integration of AI in modern digital tools has transformed journaling practices. Applications leverage AI for summarization, sentiment analysis, and categorization, enabling users to process and organize their entries more effectively. These tools highlight the potential of AI to personalize user experiences, generate actionable insights, and enhance productivity. However, concerns about privacy, algorithmic bias, and dependency on technology persist, requiring careful design and implementation.

Collective addresses these concerns by prioritizing user control, transparency, and ethical AI use. Its AI-driven features, including automated analysis and pattern recognition, are designed to provide meaningful insights without compromising user privacy or autonomy Allahyari et al. (2017). By bridging the gap between traditional and digital journaling, Collective offers a novel approach to meeting diverse user needs.

## 2.6 Study of Existing Journaling Systems

The study of existing journaling systems reveals a diverse range of platforms, each catering to different user needs, from productivity-focused tools to those emphasizing emotional well-being. Popular platforms such as Evernote, Notion, and Day One have gained traction due to their unique features and functionalities. However, each system has its strengths and limitations, which are important to consider when designing a comprehensive journaling platform like Collective.

**Evernote** is one of the most widely used note-taking applications, known for its robust organizational features, including tagging, notebooks, and advanced search capabilities. It excels in productivity and is often used for professional and academic purposes. However, Evernote lacks features that support emotional well-being or expressive writing, which limits its utility for users seeking therapeutic benefits.

**Notion** is a highly customizable platform that combines note-taking, task management, and database functionalities. Its flexibility allows users to create personalized workflows, making it popular among professionals and students. However, Notion's complexity can be overwhelming for users who prefer simplicity, and it does not offer AI-driven features like summarization or sentiment analysis, which could enhance user engagement and reflection.

**Day One** is a journaling app specifically designed for personal reflection and memory-keeping. It offers features such as photo integration, location tagging, and mood tracking, making it ideal for users interested in expressive writing and emotional processing. However, Day One's focus on personal journaling means it lacks advanced productivity tools, such as task management or AI-powered analysis, which could benefit users looking for a more analytical approach to journaling.

In summary, while existing journaling systems excel in specific areas—such as productivity, customization, or emotional well-being—they often fail to integrate these aspects comprehensively. This gap

highlights the need for a platform like Collective, which aims to combine emotional well-being and advanced AI features into a single, user-friendly mobile solution.

## 2.7 Comparison Summary

The table below provides a comparative summary of the key features of existing journaling systems, highlighting their strengths and limitations. This comparison underscores the unique value proposition of Collective, which seeks to address the gaps identified in current platforms.

Table 2.1: Comparative Analysis of Digital Journaling Applications

Feature	Evernote	Notion	Day One	Collective
<b>Writing Purpose</b>	Notes	Notes	Journal	Journal
<b>Complexity</b>	Low	High	Low	Low
<b>AI Features</b>	No	Yes	No	Yes
<b>Privacy</b>	Limited (offline paid)	Cloud-based only	Yes (end-to-end encrypted)	Yes (local processing)
<b>Verdict</b>	Easy for notes. Limited features, cloud-reliant.	Flexible, with AI. Steep learning, cloud-only.	Ideal for journaling. Not built for general notes.	AI-enhanced journaling. Privacy-focused, mobile-optimized.

### Key Insights from the Comparison

- a. Evernote excels in note organization but lacks features for emotional well-being or AI-driven insights.
- b. Notion offers flexibility and some AI features but has a steep learning curve and is cloud-dependent.
- c. Day One focuses on personal journaling with strong privacy but lacks AI capabilities and general note-taking features.
- d. Collective aims to bridge these gaps by offering AI-enhanced journaling with strong privacy protection and mobile optimization, specifically designed for personal reflection and emotional well-being.

This comparison highlights the unique positioning of Collective as a specialized journaling platform

that addresses the diverse needs of users seeking both emotional well-being and intelligent analysis, while maintaining privacy and simplicity.

## 2.8 Findings and Conclusion

The literature review and study of existing journaling systems have yielded several key findings that inform the design and development of Collective. These findings highlight the strengths and limitations of current platforms, as well as the opportunities for innovation in the field of digital journaling.

### Key Findings

- a. **Evolution of Journaling Practices:** The transition from traditional pen-and-paper methods to digital journaling has brought significant advantages, such as improved organization, accessibility, and integration of multimedia elements. However, digital tools also introduce challenges, including potential distractions, reduced cognitive engagement, and privacy concerns. Collective addresses these challenges by combining the intuitive nature of traditional journaling with the efficiency of digital tools, while incorporating AI-powered features to enhance user engagement and reflection.
- b. **Cognitive Benefits of Handwritten vs. Digital Entries:** Research indicates that handwritten notes promote deeper cognitive processing and better conceptual understanding compared to typed notes Mueller and Oppenheimer (2014). However, digital journaling offers practical advantages, such as speed, legibility, and searchability. Collective bridges this gap by supporting flexible input methods while leveraging AI to enhance comprehension and retention.
- c. **Therapeutic Benefits of Expressive Writing:** Expressive writing has been shown to have significant positive effects on physical and mental well-being, including reduced stress, improved immune function, and enhanced emotional processing Pennebaker and Seagal (1999). Collective integrates these therapeutic aspects with intelligent analysis, offering a platform that supports both emotional well-being and personal insight.
- d. **Integration of AI in Journaling Platforms:** AI-powered features, such as pattern recognition, sentiment analysis, and automated organization, have the potential to transform journaling by providing personalized insights and enhancing self-awareness Allahyari et al. (2017). However, concerns about privacy and user autonomy remain. Collective prioritizes ethical AI use, ensuring transparency, user control, and data privacy while offering advanced AI features.

e. **Gaps in Existing Journaling Systems:** The study of existing platforms reveals a lack of integration between simplicity, AI capabilities, and privacy protection. Current solutions often focus on one aspect at the expense of others, leaving users to compromise on their needs. Collective fills this gap by offering a unified mobile platform that combines emotional well-being, AI-powered insights, and strong privacy protection.

The findings from this literature review underscore the need for a journaling platform that balances simplicity, intelligence, and privacy. Collective is designed to address the limitations of existing systems by offering a mobile-first, user-friendly platform that supports emotional well-being through expressive writing while leveraging AI to enhance self-reflection and personal growth. By integrating these features with strong privacy protection, Collective aims to transform the way individuals capture, process, and reflect on their personal experiences.

The next chapter will delve into the methodology employed to develop and evaluate Collective, ensuring that the platform meets the needs of its users and achieves its intended objectives.

# Chapter 3

## Methodology

### 3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the development process for **Collective** mobile journaling application is explained using the Rapid Application Development (RAD) methodology. Each stage of the development is explained in detail, covering the phases of requirements planning, user design, construction and cutover.

### 3.2 Rapid Application Development (RAD) Methodology

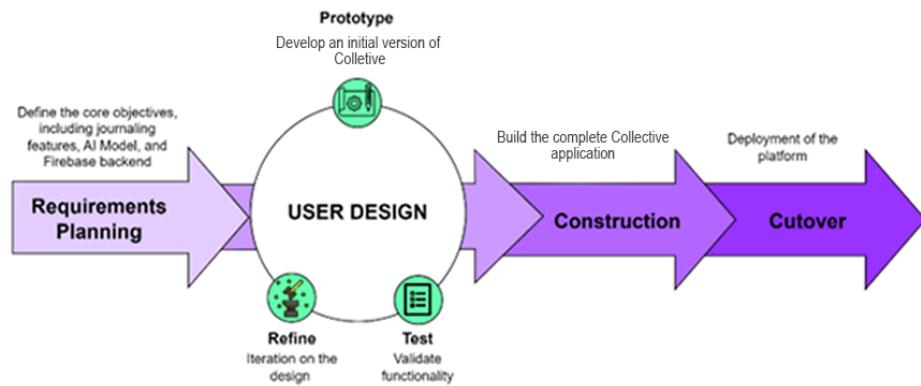


Figure 3.1: Rapid Application Development (RAD) Methodology Phases

Rapid Application Development (RAD) is a software development methodology that emphasizes quick development and iteration of prototypes over rigorous planning and testing. It is particularly useful for projects where requirements are expected to evolve or are not fully understood at the outset. The

RAD methodology consists of four main phases: requirement planning, user design, construction, and cutover. This model was chosen for the development of the **Collective** mobile journaling application due to its flexibility and focus on user feedback, which is crucial for creating a user-friendly and effective application. The details of the project is discussed below:

### 3.3 Requirement planning

The requirement planning phase is the first step in the RAD methodology, where the project team identifies and defines the requirements of the application. This phase involves gathering information from stakeholders, including potential users, to understand their needs and expectations. The goal is to create a clear and concise set of requirements that will guide the development process.

#### 3.3.1 Software Requirements

The following tables list the software and tools used to develop the **Collective** mobile journaling application:

Table 3.1: Visual Studio Code

Attribute	Details
Name	Visual Studio Code
Mnemonic	VS Code
Specification Number	N/A
Version Number	1.101.1
Source	<a href="https://code.visualstudio.com/">https://code.visualstudio.com/</a>

Table 3.2: Flutter

Attribute	Details
Name	Flutter
Mnemonic	Flutter SDK
Specification Number	N/A
Version Number	3.10.0
Source	<a href="https://flutter.dev/">https://flutter.dev/</a>

Table 3.3: Dart

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Details</b>
Name	Dart
Mnemonic	Dart SDK
Specification Number	N/A
Version Number	3.0.0
Source	<a href="https://dart.dev/">https://dart.dev/</a>

Table 3.4: Google Chrome

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Details</b>
Name	Google Chrome
Mnemonic	Chrome Browser
Specification Number	N/A
Version Number	114.0.5735.199
Source	<a href="https://www.google.com/chrome/">https://www.google.com/chrome/</a>

Table 3.5: Microsoft Word

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Details</b>
Name	Microsoft Word
Mnemonic	MS Word
Specification Number	N/A
Version Number	Office 365
Source	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/word">https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/word</a>

Table 3.6: Microsoft Excel

<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Details</b>
Name	Microsoft Excel
Mnemonic	MS Excel
Specification Number	N/A
Version Number	Office 365
Source	<a href="https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/excel">https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-365/excel</a>

Table 3.7: Draw.io

Attribute	Details
Name	Draw.io
Mnemonic	Diagram Tool
Specification Number	N/A
Version Number	20.8.0
Source	<a href="https://app.diagrams.net/">https://app.diagrams.net/</a>

Table 3.8: DeepSeek API

Attribute	Details
Name	DeepSeek API
Mnemonic	DeepSeek
Specification Number	N/A
Version Number	DeepSeek-V3-0324
Source	<a href="https://platform.deepseek.com/">https://platform.deepseek.com/</a>

### 3.3.2 Hardware Requirements

The following table lists the hardware requirements necessary for the development and testing of the **Collective** mobile journaling application. Note that the development is currently focused exclusively on the Android platform, as iOS development requires a macOS machine, which is planned for future work:

Table 3.9: Hardware Requirements

Component	Specification
Processor	Intel Core i5 or equivalent
RAM	8 GB or higher
Storage	256 GB SSD or higher
Operating System	Windows 10
Additional Devices	Android smartphone for testing

### 3.3.3 Use Case Diagram

The use case diagram for the **Collective** mobile journaling application illustrates the interactions between the user (Writer) and the system. It highlights the various functionalities provided by the application and their relationships. The diagram is shown below:

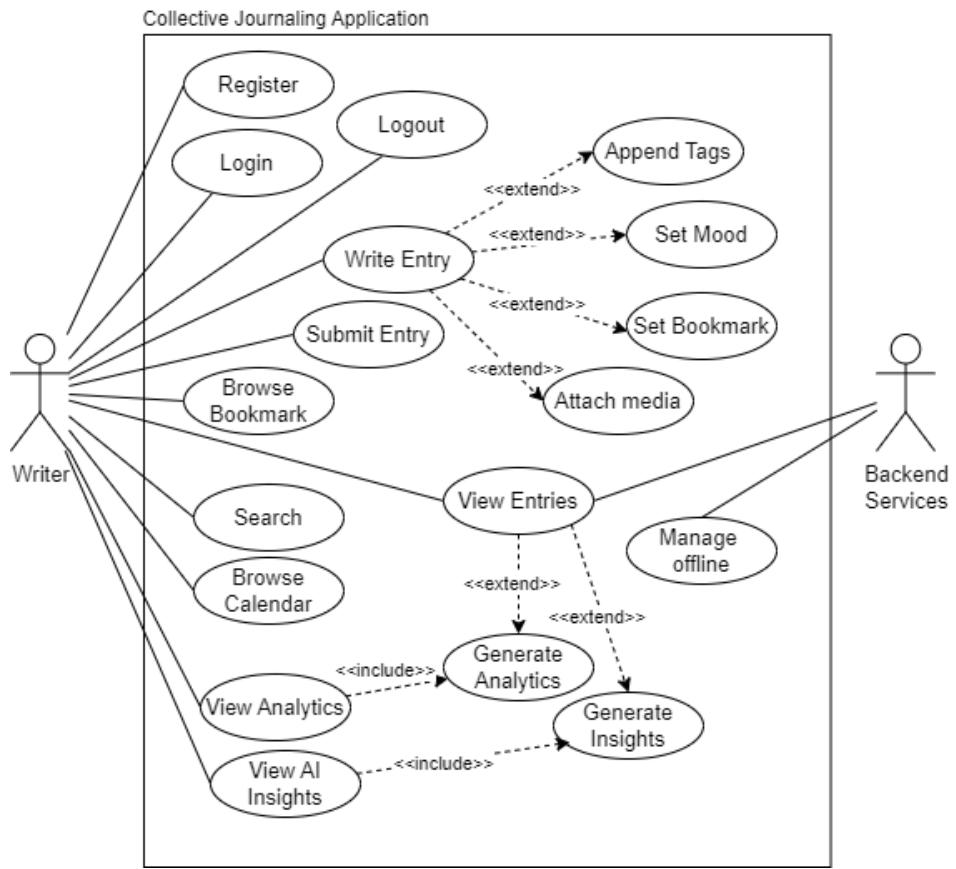


Figure 3.2: Use Case Diagram for Collective Mobile Journaling Application

### 3.3.4 Use Case Description

The use case description provides detailed information about the functionalities depicted in the use case diagram. Below is a table summarizing the key use cases:

Table 3.10: Use Case Description

Actor	Use Case	Use Case Description
Writer	Register	The writer can register their account by filling in their name, email, and password or use X or Google to register.
	Login	The writer can log in to the application using their registered credentials.
	Logout	The writer can log out of the application when they are done.
	Write Entry	The writer can compose journal entries to record their thoughts and experiences.
	Append Tags	The writer can add tags to their journal entries for better organization.
	Set Mood	The writer can set their mood for each journal entry to reflect their feelings.
	Set Bookmark	The writer can bookmark specific entries for quick access later.
	Attach Media	The writer can attach images or other media to their journal entries.
	Submit Entry	The writer can submit their journal entries to save them in the application.
	Browse Bookmark	The writer can browse through their bookmarked entries.
	View Entries	The writer can view all their saved journal entries.
	Search	The writer can search for specific entries using keywords.
Backend Services	Browse Calendar	The writer can view their journal entries organized by calendar dates.
	View Analytics	The writer can analyze their journal entries to gain insights into their habits and patterns.
	View AI Insights	The writer can access AI-generated insights based on their journal entries.
	View Entries	The system to store and retrieve the writer's journal entries securely.
	Manage Offline	The system to allow the writer to access their entries even when offline.
	Generate Analytics	The system to analyze the writer's journal entries to provide useful statistics.
	Generate Insights	The system to generate insights based on the writer's journal entries to help them understand their patterns.

### 3.3.5 Constraints

This subsection outlines the genuine constraints that limit the development and operation of the Collective mobile journaling application.

#### 3.3.5.1 Development Constraints

**Time Limitation:** As a final year project, development must be completed within one academic semester, limiting the scope of features that can be implemented and thoroughly tested.

**Single Developer:** The project is developed by one person, constraining the complexity of features and the amount of testing that can be performed across different scenarios and edge cases.

**Budget Limitation:** As a student project with no funding, all third-party services must use free tiers or minimal cost options, limiting AI processing capabilities and cloud storage quotas.

#### 3.3.5.2 Technical Constraints

**AI Service Dependencies:** The application relies on external AI services (DeepSeek API) which impose rate limits and usage quotas, potentially limiting the frequency and depth of AI-powered insights.

**OAuth Provider Limitations:** Social authentication features depend on Google and Twitter/X OAuth services, which can change their policies or restrict access, potentially affecting user authentication options.

#### 3.3.5.3 Privacy and Legal Constraints

**Data Sensitivity:** Journal entries contain highly personal information, requiring strict privacy protection measures and limiting data processing options to maintain user trust and legal compliance.

**Content Liability:** The private nature of journal entries means the system cannot implement automated content screening, creating potential liability concerns for harmful content.

## 3.4 User design

The user design phase focuses on how users interact with the Collective application, shaping the interface and workflow based on user feedback and usability principles. This section details the main user roles and their interactions with the system, illustrated with activity diagrams for each core function.

### 3.4.1 Process Flow

#### 3.4.1.1 Writer

The Writer is the primary user of the Collective application, responsible for creating, managing, and analyzing journal entries. The following functions are available to the Writer:

##### i. Register

Figure 3.3 shows the registration flow for new users. The writer can register using their email and password or authenticate through Google/X OAuth providers. The system validates the account details and, upon successful registration, redirects the writer to the journal screen where they can begin their journaling experience.

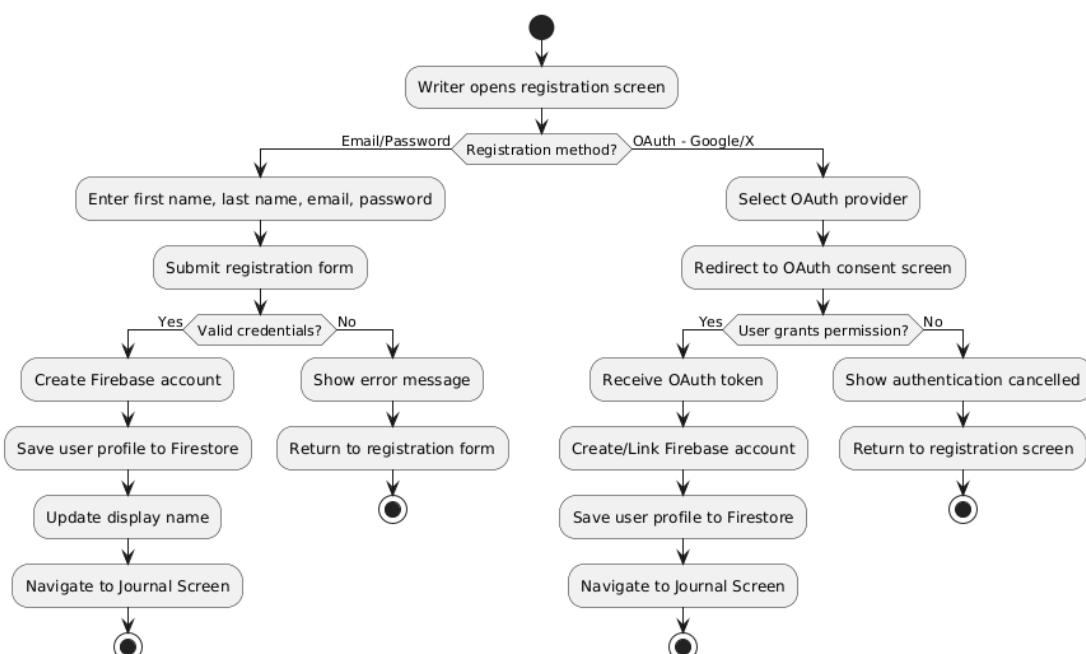


Figure 3.3: Registration flow for Writer

## ii. Login

Figure 3.4 shows the login flow for existing users. The writer can authenticate using their registered email and password or through their previously linked Google/X account. Upon successful authentication, the system validates the credentials and redirects the writer to the main journal screen.

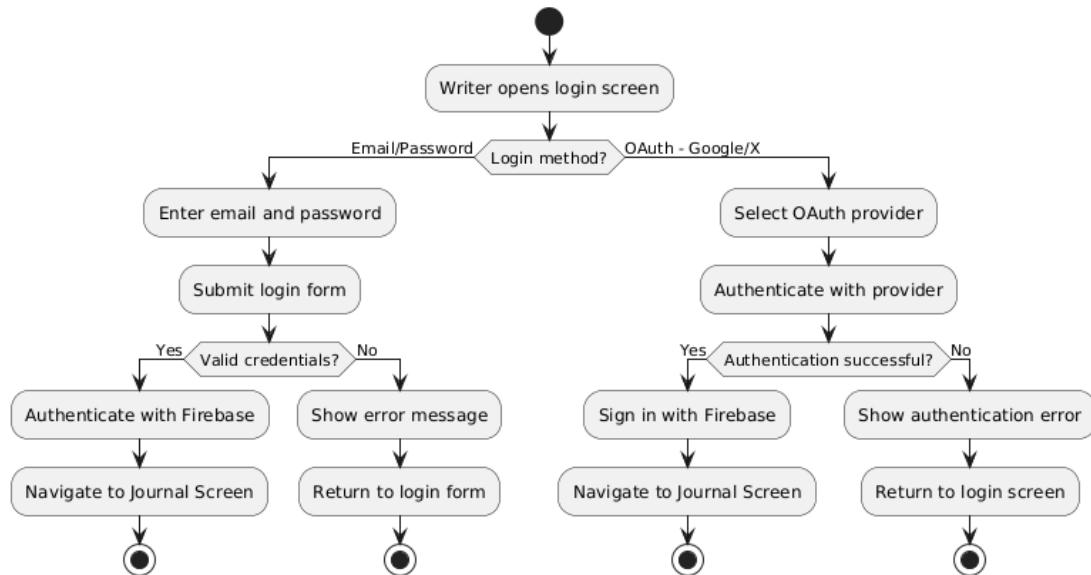


Figure 3.4: Login flow for Writer

### iii. Write Entry

Figure 3.5 shows the entry creation flow for writers. The writer composes their journal entry in a distraction-free interface, optionally adds mood, tags, and media attachments, then saves the entry using the prominently displayed save button. The system processes the entry both locally and in the cloud when connectivity is available.

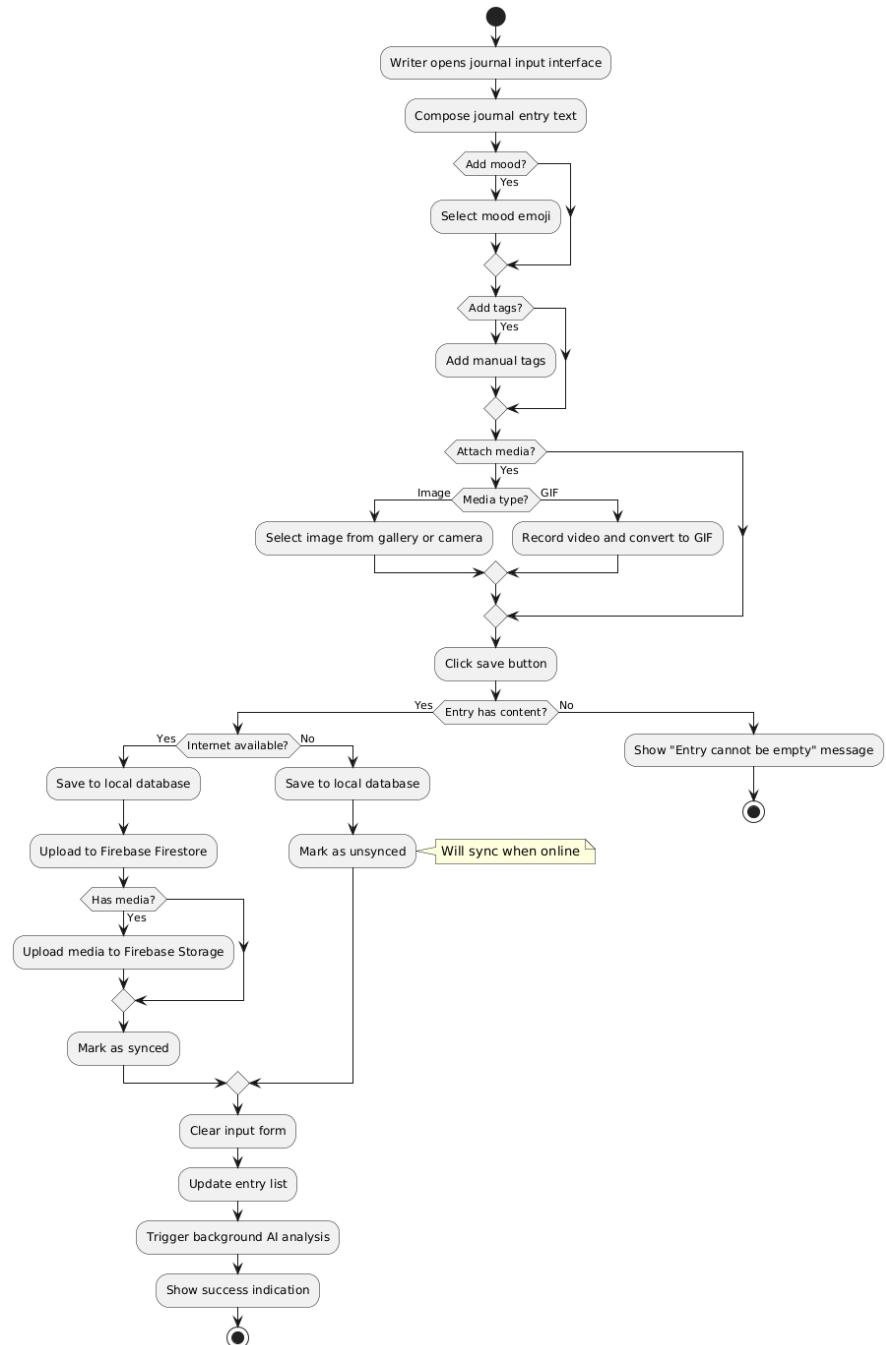


Figure 3.5: Write Entry flow for Writer

#### iv. Edit Entry

Figure 3.6 shows the entry editing flow for writers. The writer can modify existing entries, update their mood, change tags, or replace media attachments. The system tracks changes and updates both local and cloud storage accordingly.

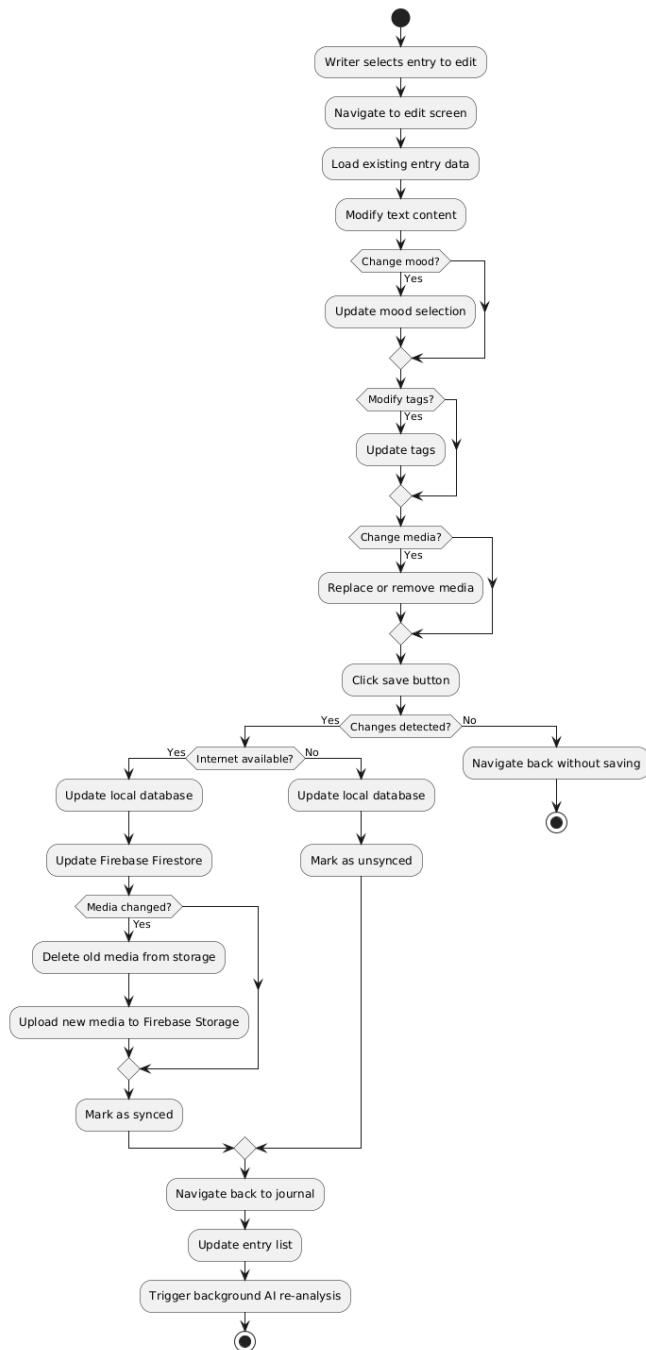


Figure 3.6: Edit Entry flow for Writer

## v. Search

Figure 3.7 shows the search functionality flow. The writer can search through their entries using fuzzy search algorithms that match both entry content and tags, providing intelligent search results even with partial or approximate queries.

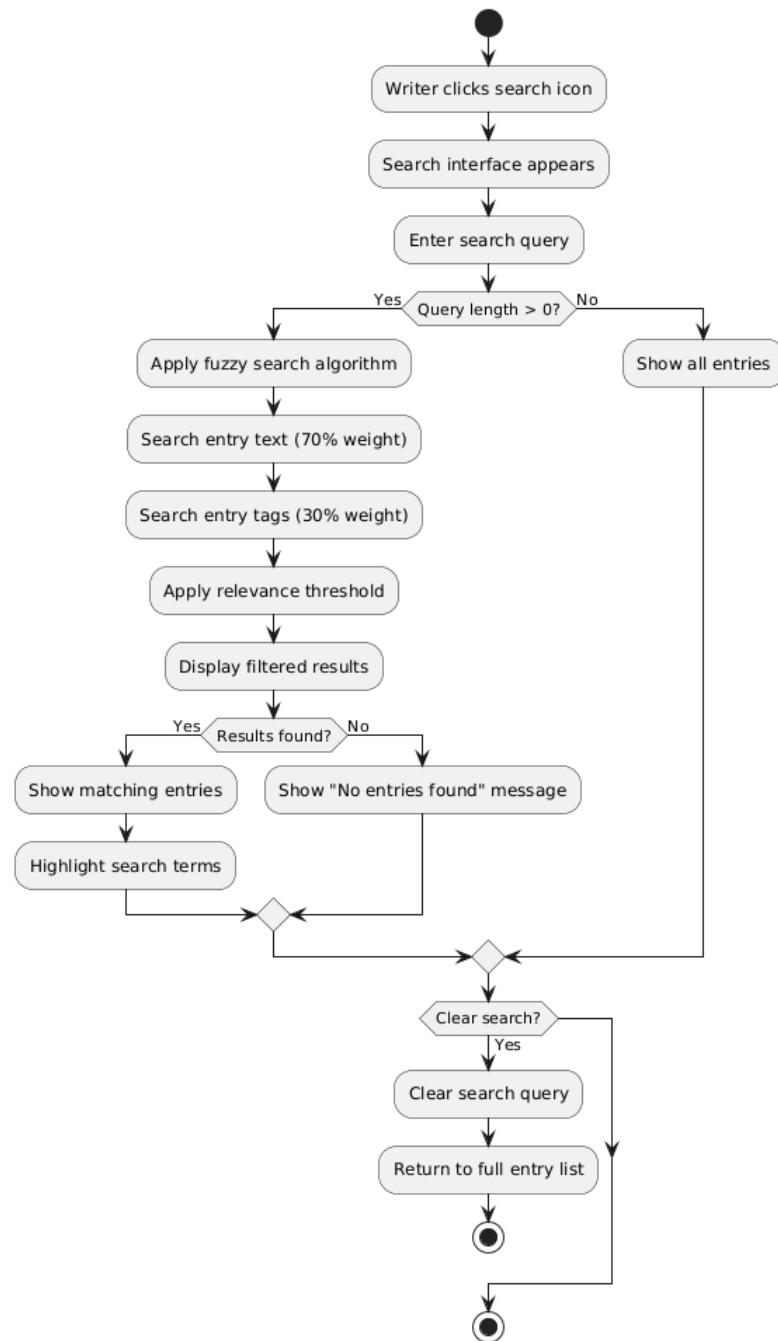


Figure 3.7: Search flow for Writer

## vi. Analytics

Figure 3.8 shows the analytics viewing flow. The writer can access AI-generated insights about their journaling patterns, emotional trends, and topic clusters. The system uses cached analytics data when available and generates new analysis when needed.

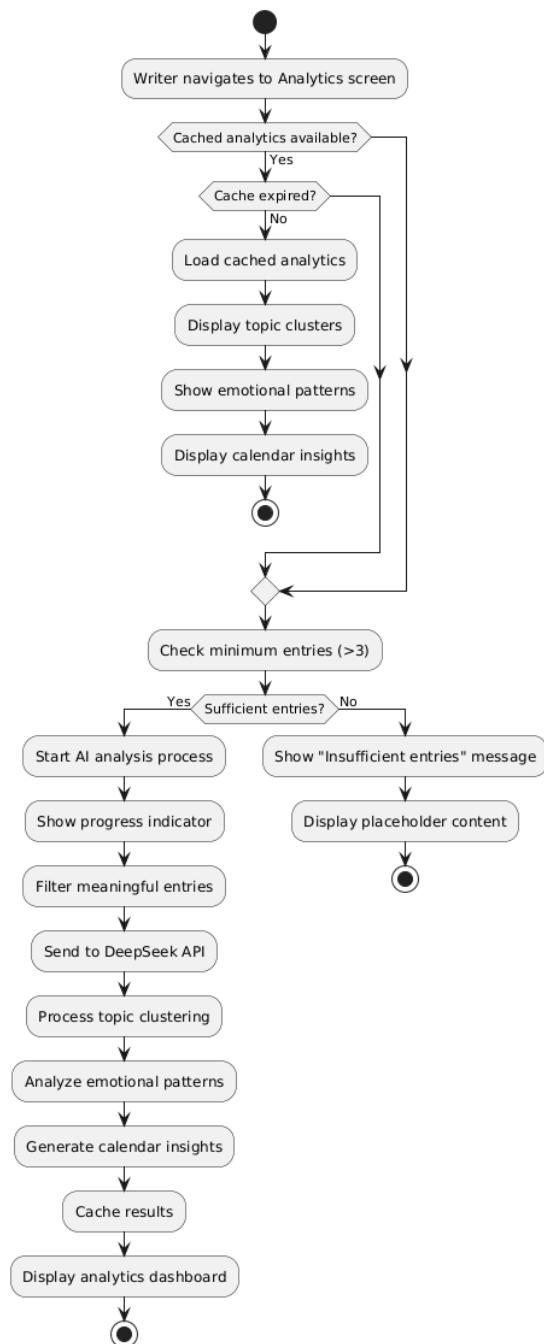


Figure 3.8: Analytics flow for Writer

## vii. Insights

Figure 3.9 shows the AI insights viewing flow for individual entries. The writer can access detailed analysis of specific entries, including contextual relationships, emotional analysis, and personalized recommendations.

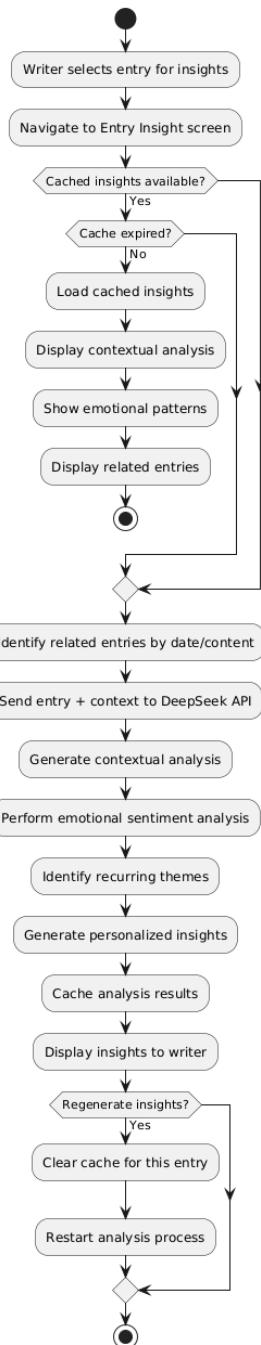


Figure 3.9: Insights flow for Writer

### viii. Logout

Figure 3.10 shows the logout process for writers. The system securely terminates the user session, clears authentication tokens, and redirects to the login screen while ensuring local data remains protected.

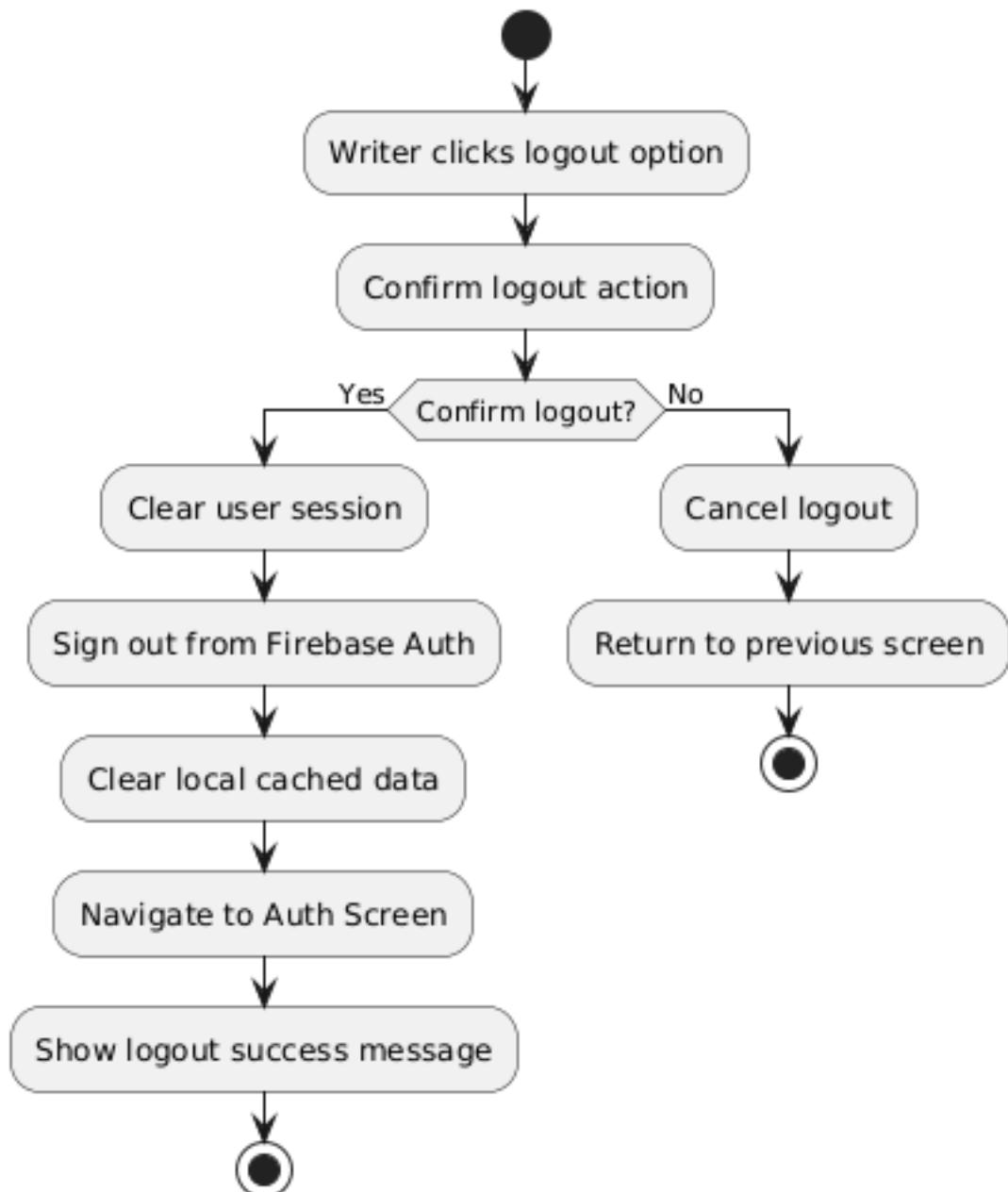


Figure 3.10: Logout flow for Writer

## ix. Append Tags

Figure 3.11 shows the tag management flow. Writers can add, modify, or remove tags from their entries to improve organization and searchability. The system provides tag suggestions based on entry content and previous usage patterns.

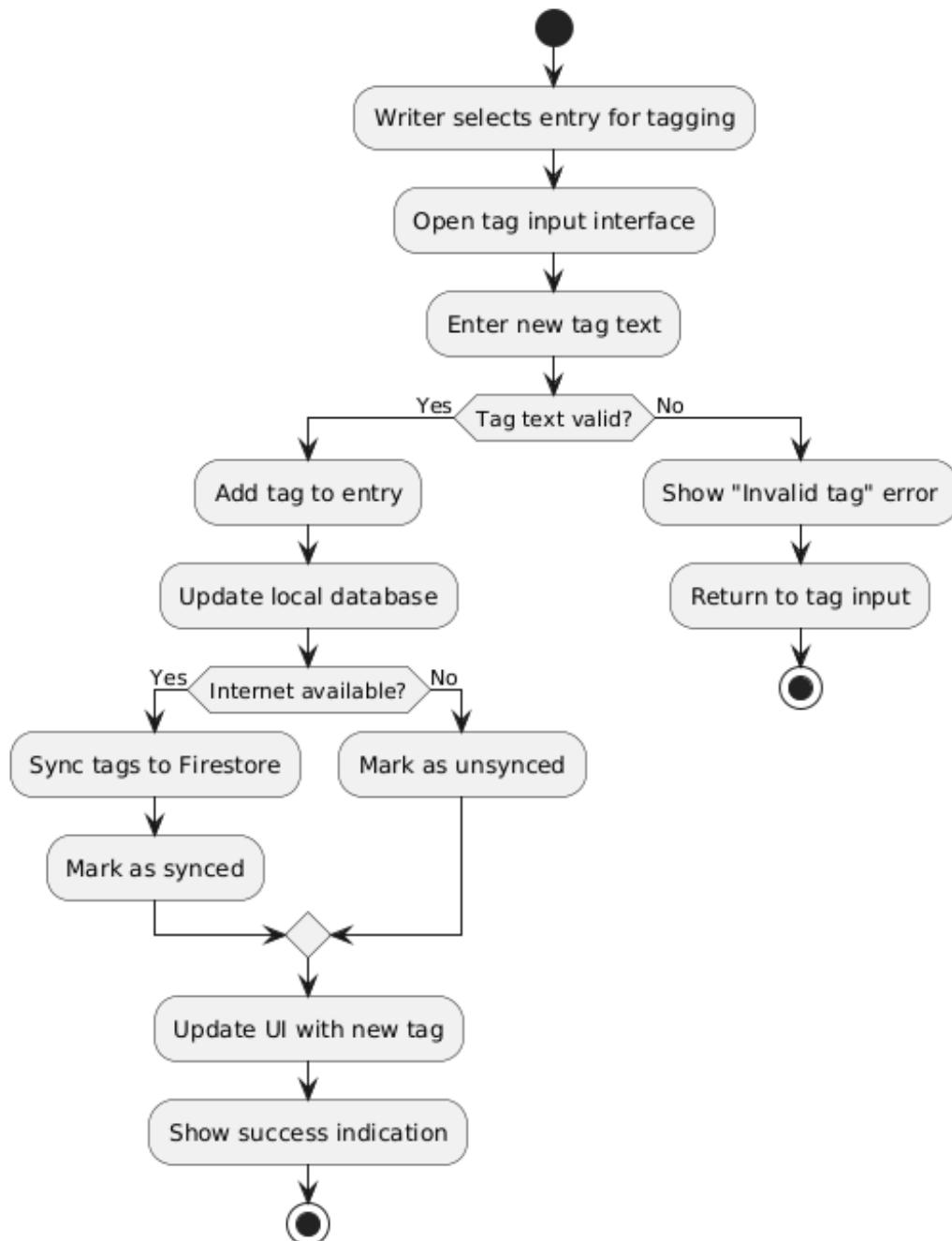


Figure 3.11: Append Tags flow for Writer

## x. Set Mood

Figure 3.12 shows the mood setting functionality. Writers can associate emotional states with their entries, enabling the system to track emotional patterns over time and provide relevant insights.

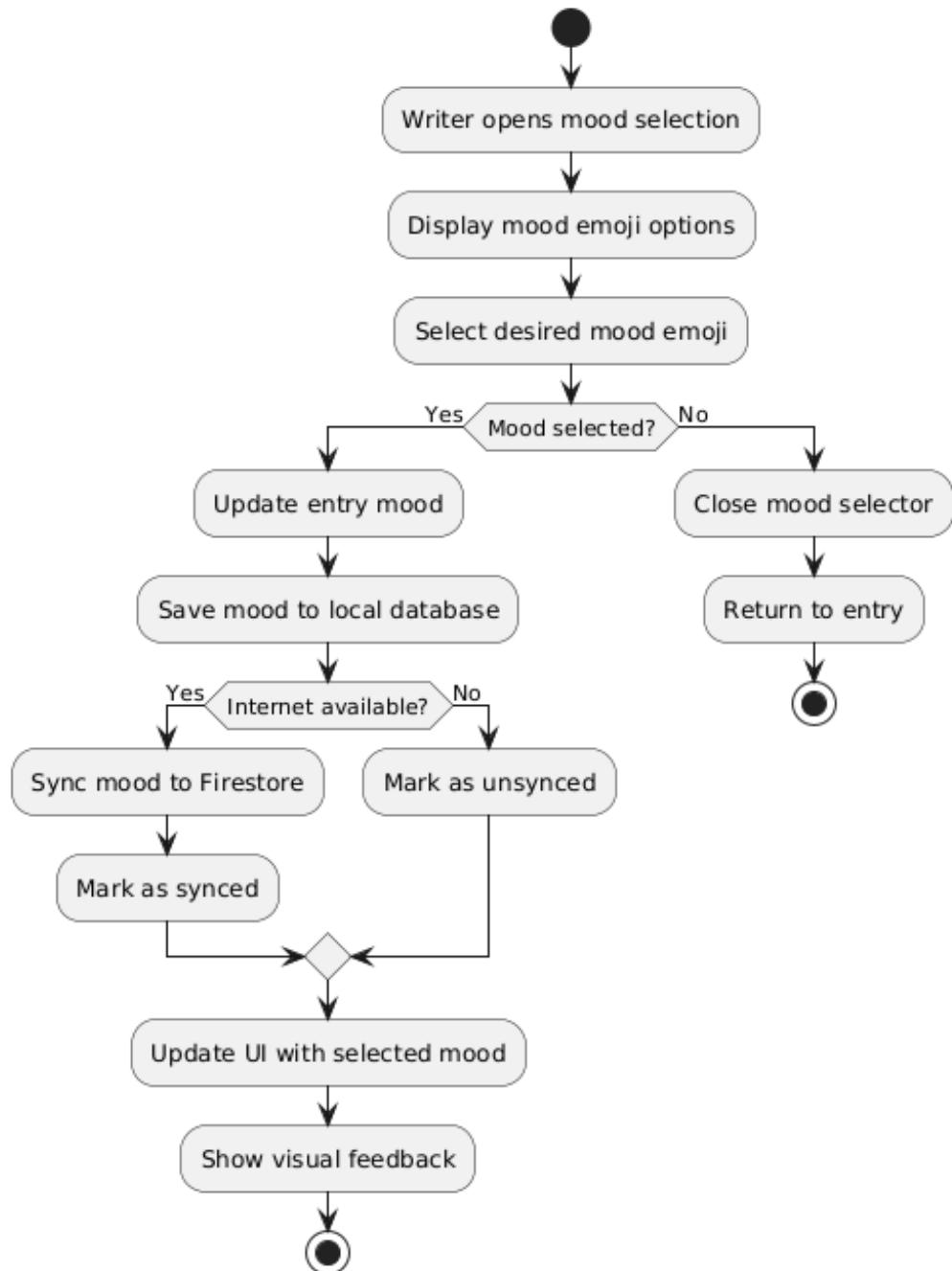


Figure 3.12: Set Mood flow for Writer

## xi. Set Bookmark

Figure 3.13 shows the bookmarking process. Writers can mark important entries for quick access, creating a personalized collection of significant journal entries.

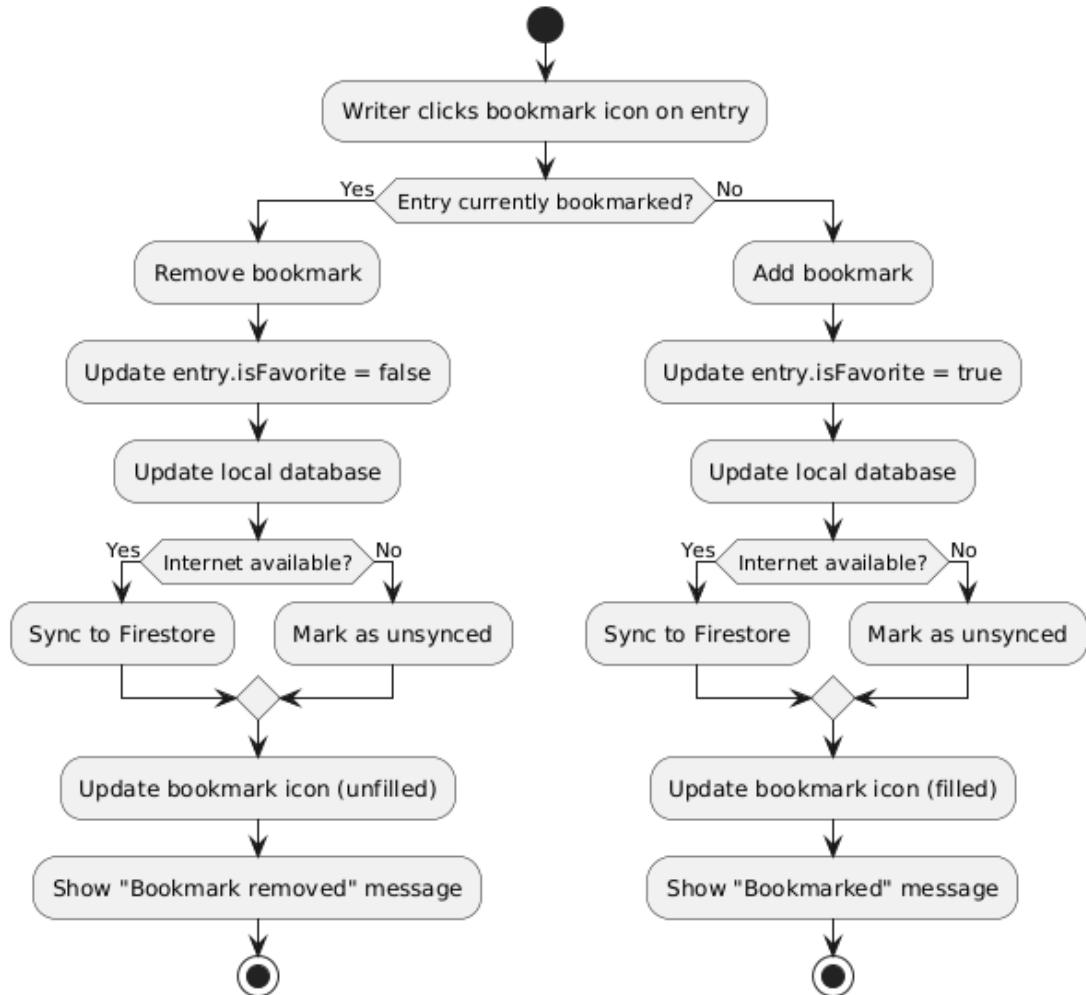


Figure 3.13: Set Bookmark flow for Writer

## xii. Attach Media

Figure 3.14 shows the media attachment process. Writers can enhance their entries with images, GIFs, or other media content, with the system handling compression and storage optimization automatically.

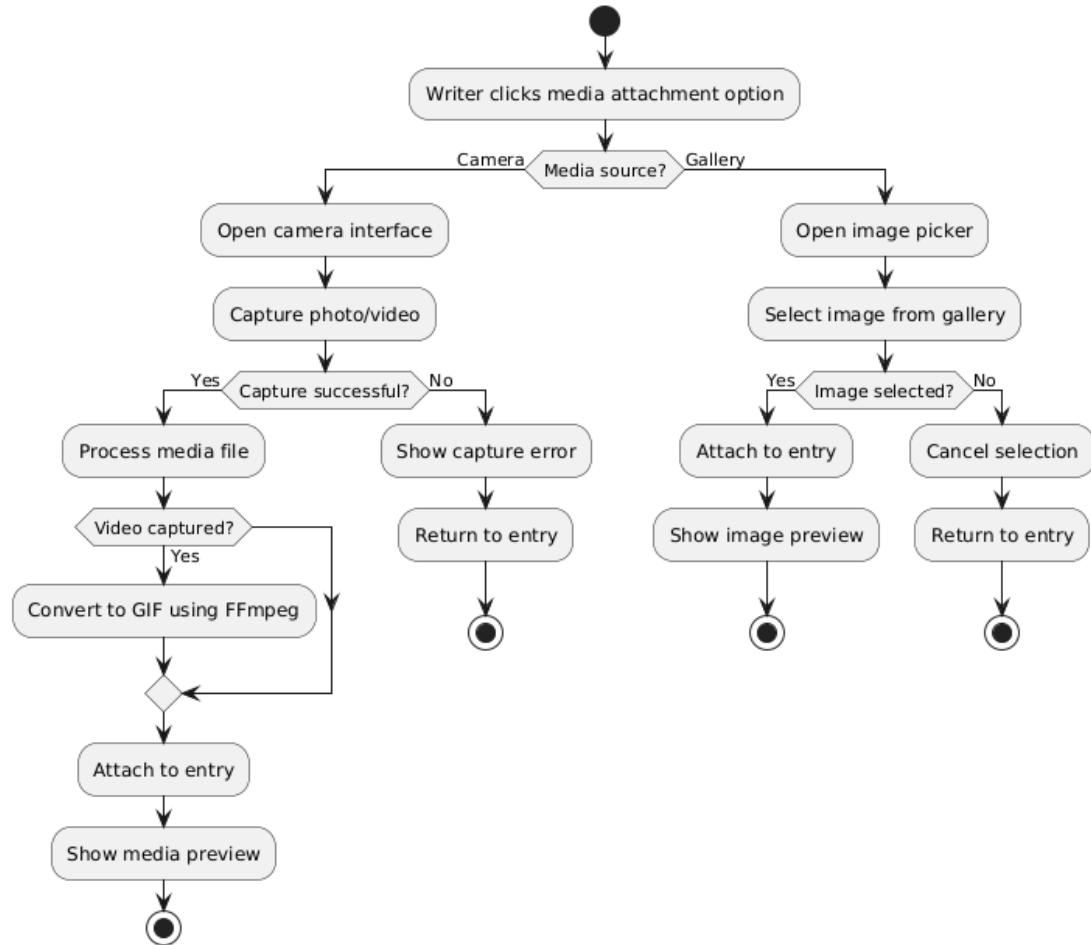


Figure 3.14: Attach Media flow for Writer

### xiii. Browse Bookmark

Figure 3.15 shows the bookmark browsing functionality. Writers can efficiently navigate through their bookmarked entries, with options for sorting and filtering based on various criteria.

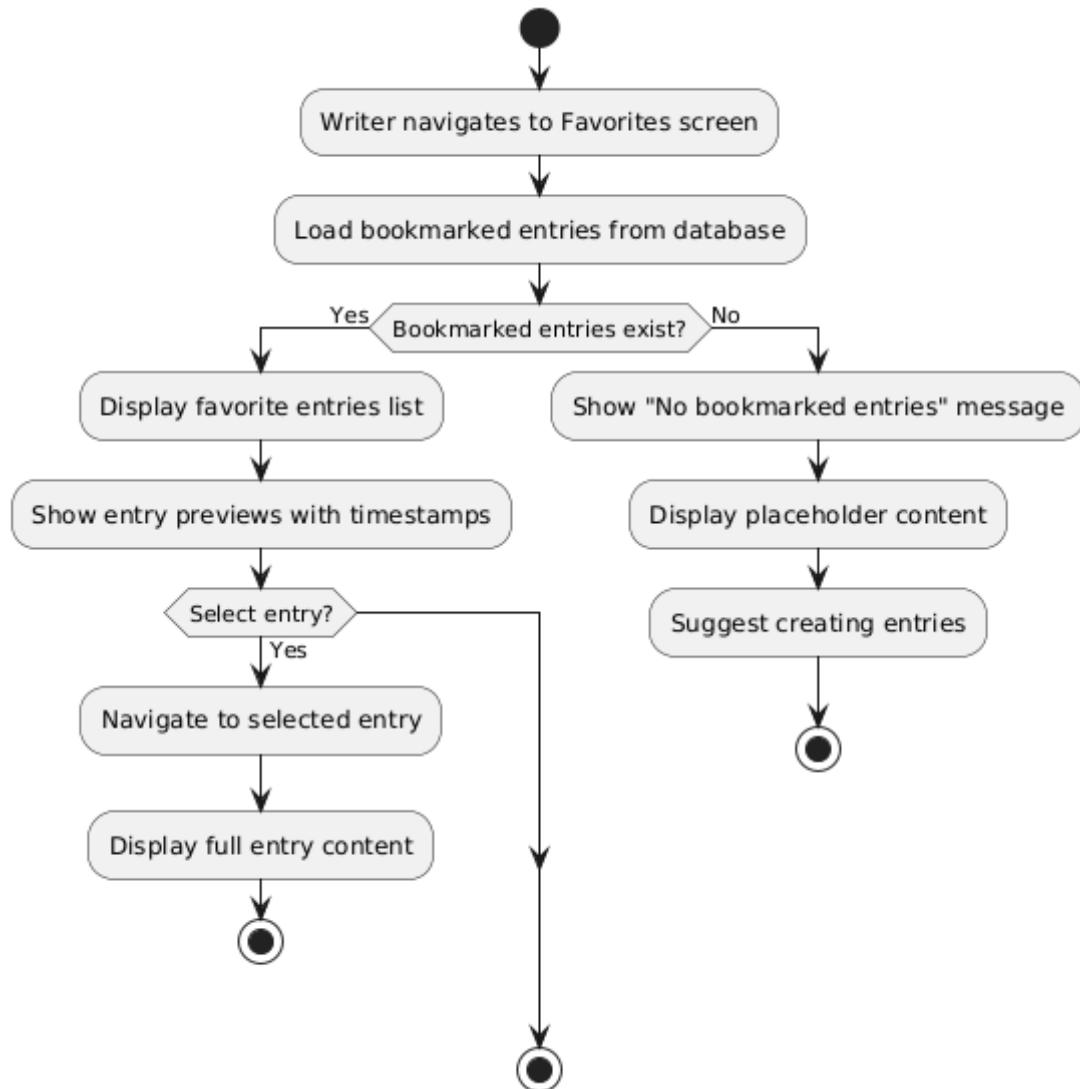


Figure 3.15: Browse Bookmark flow for Writer

#### xiv. View Entries

Figure 3.16 shows the entry viewing interface. Writers can browse through all their journal entries with various viewing options including list view, timeline view, and calendar integration.

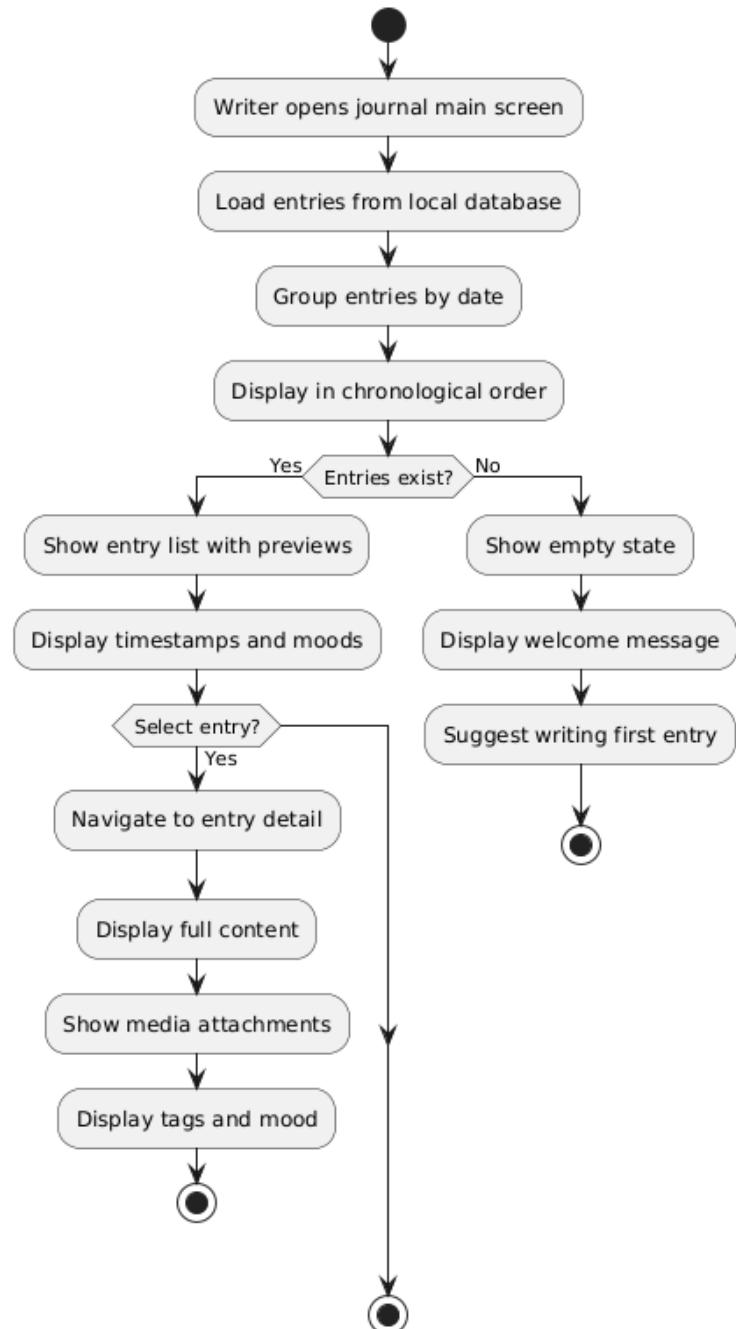


Figure 3.16: View Entries flow for Writer

## xv. Browse Calendar

Figure 3.17 shows the calendar browsing functionality. Writers can navigate through their journaling history using an intuitive calendar interface, quickly jumping to entries from specific dates.

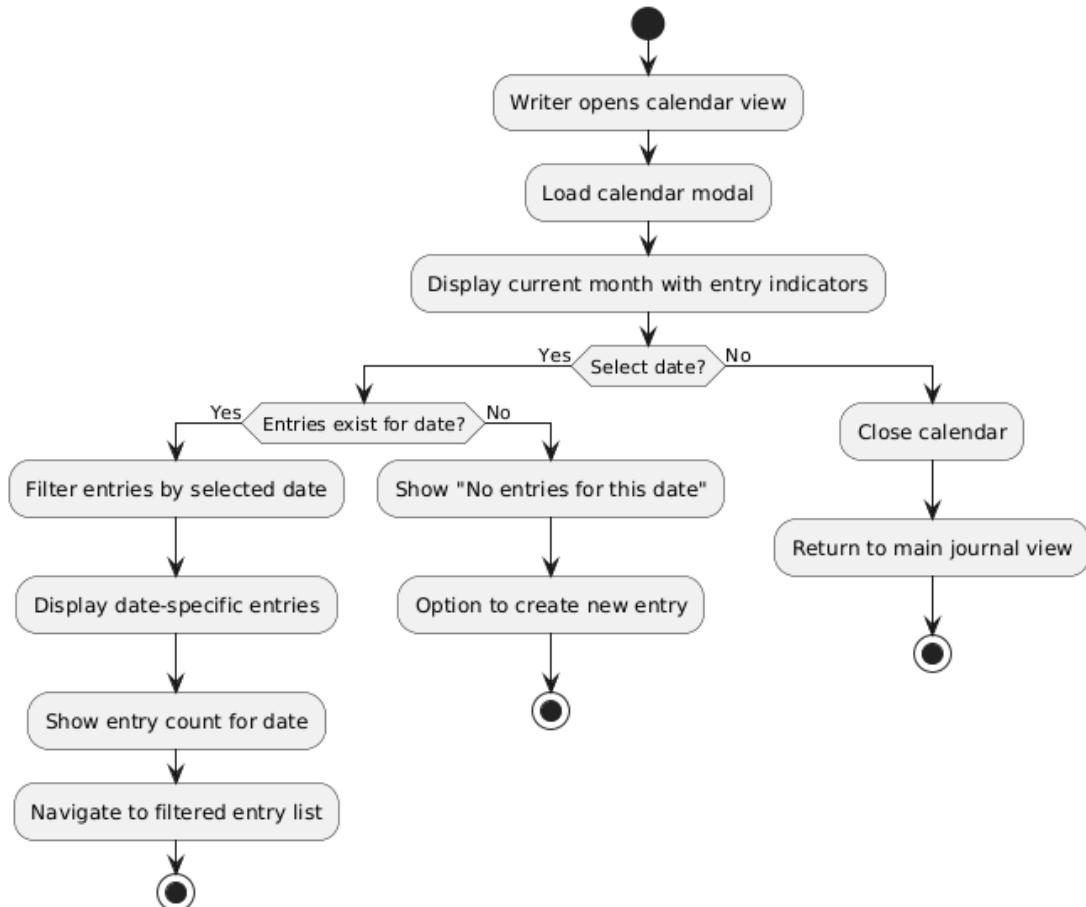


Figure 3.17: Browse Calendar flow for Writer

### 3.4.1.2 Backend Services

This subsection covers the backend functionalities that support the user-facing features, including data management, synchronization, and AI processing capabilities.

#### i. Store/Retrieve Entries

Figure 3.18 shows the data management process for journal entries. The system handles secure storage and retrieval of entries across local and cloud storage, ensuring data integrity and availability.

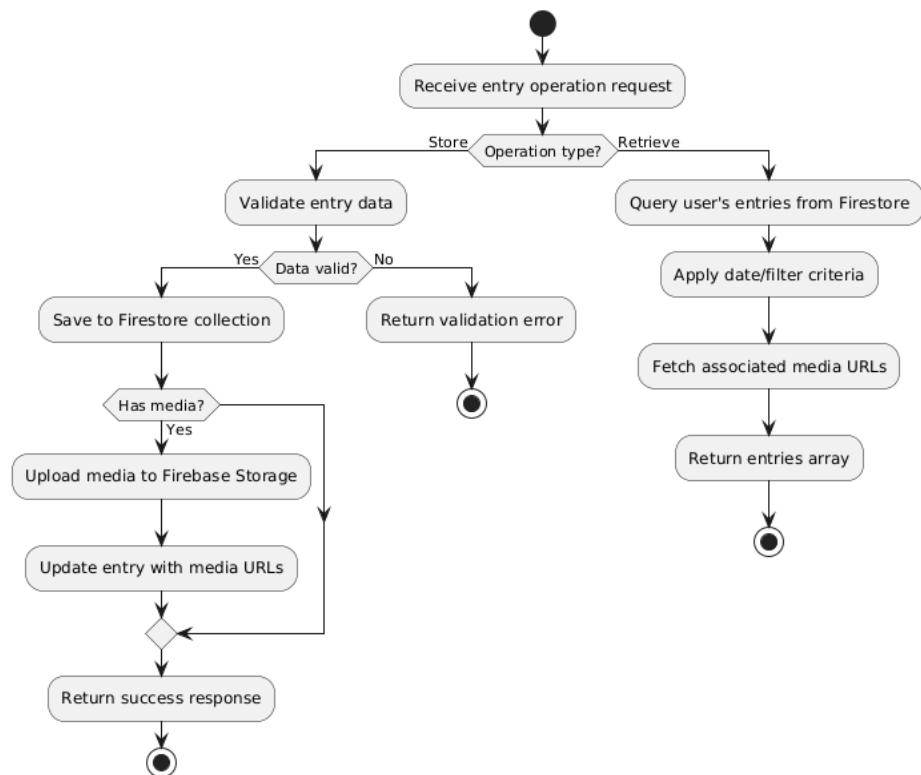


Figure 3.18: Store/Retrieve Entries Flow

## ii. Manage Offline

Figure 3.19 shows the offline functionality management. The system automatically handles offline mode, local data storage, and synchronization when connectivity is restored, ensuring seamless user experience regardless of network availability.

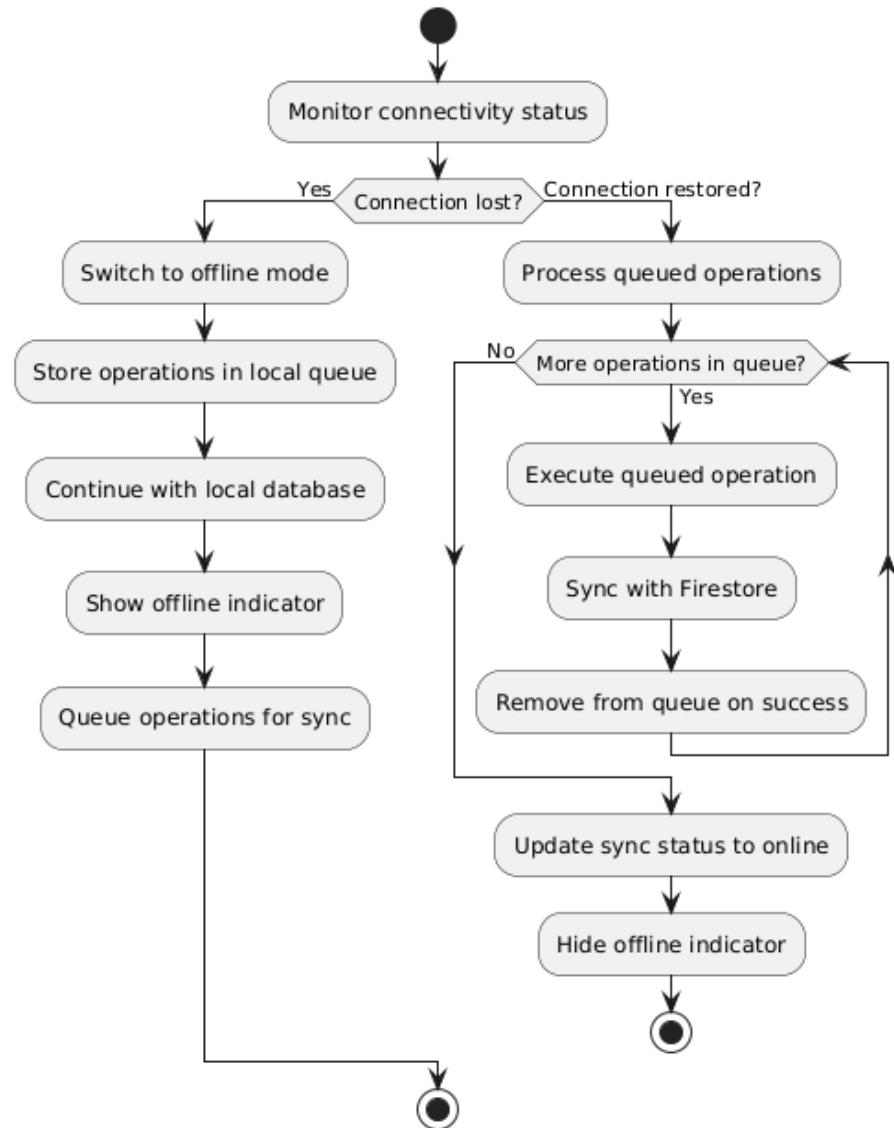


Figure 3.19: Manage Offline Flow

### iii. Sync

Figure 3.20 shows the synchronization process between local and cloud storage. The system automatically detects connectivity changes and synchronizes data when internet access is available, maintaining data consistency across devices.

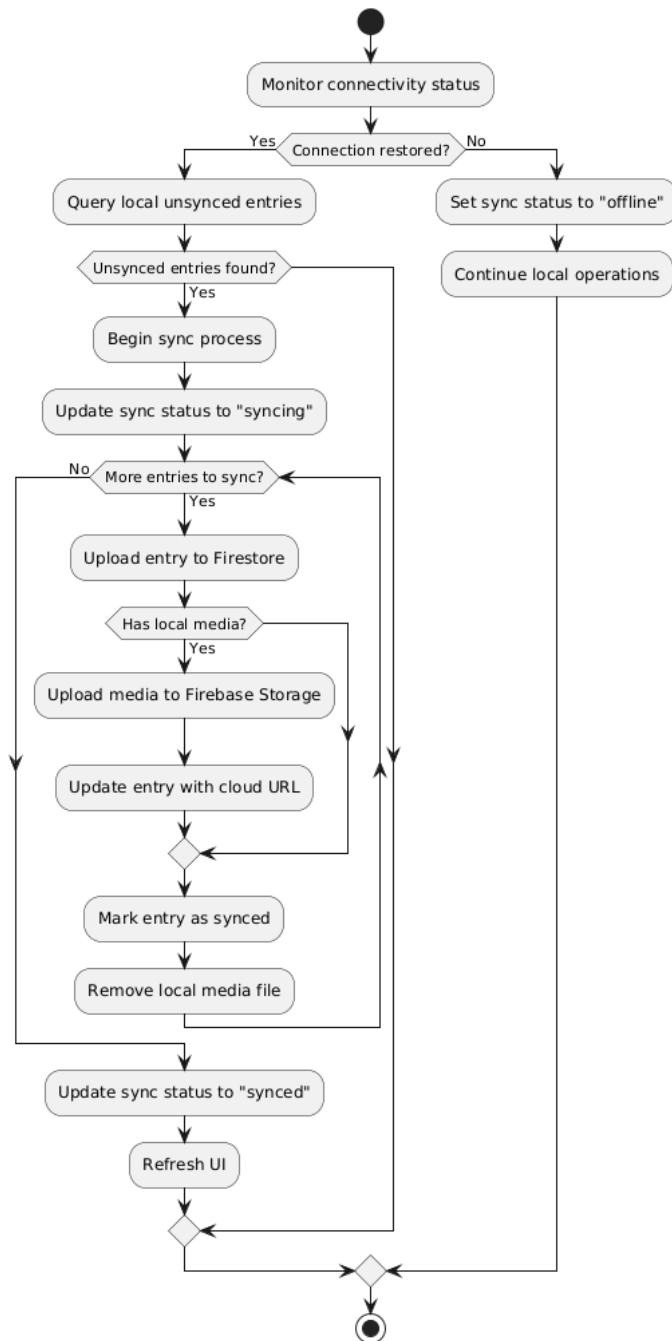


Figure 3.20: Synchronization Flow

#### iv. AI Processing

Figure 3.21 shows the background AI processing that occurs automatically after entries are saved. The system performs sentiment analysis, pattern recognition, and insight generation without user intervention to maintain the simplicity of the journaling experience.

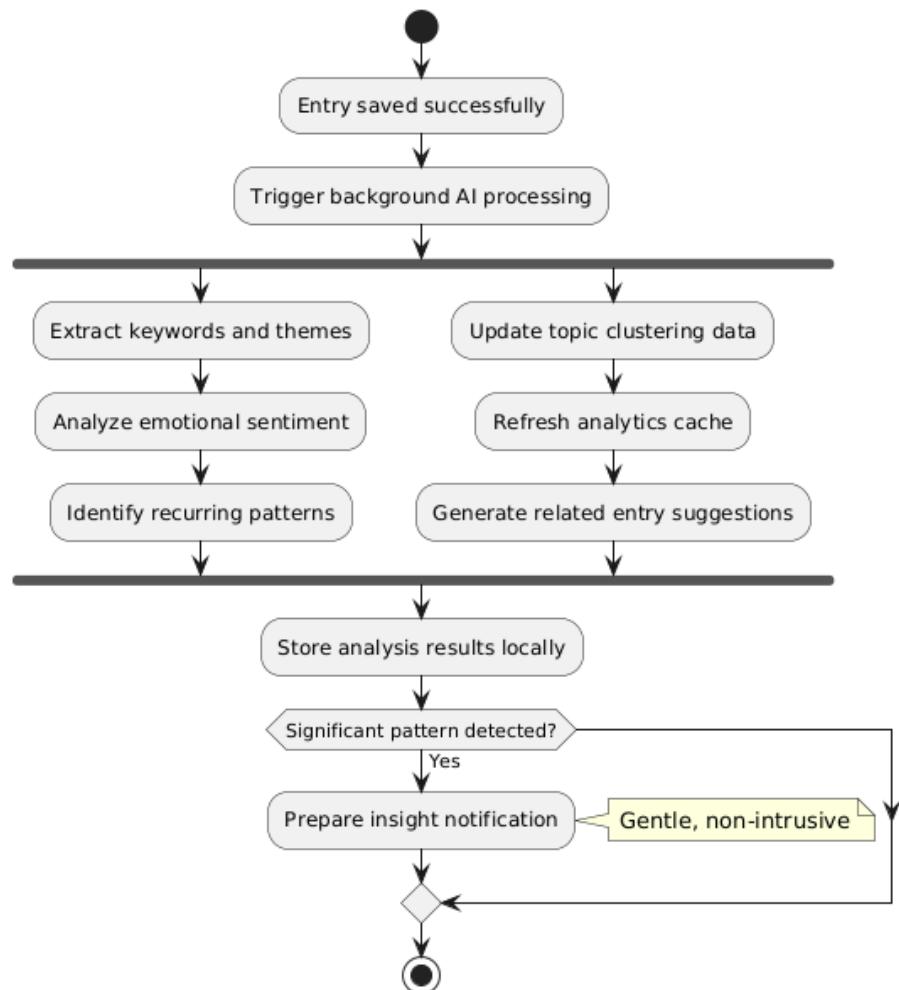


Figure 3.21: AI Processing Flow

### 3.4.2 Use Case

This subsection presents detailed use case analysis for the Collective mobile journaling application. Each use case includes a visual UML diagram and detailed specification table covering the use case ID, name, purpose, role, and various scenarios. The use cases are organized by functionality and provide comprehensive coverage of all system features available to writers.

#### 3.4.2.1 Register

Figure 3.22 shows the register use case diagram. This use case allows new users to create an account using email/password credentials or through OAuth providers like Google and Twitter/X.

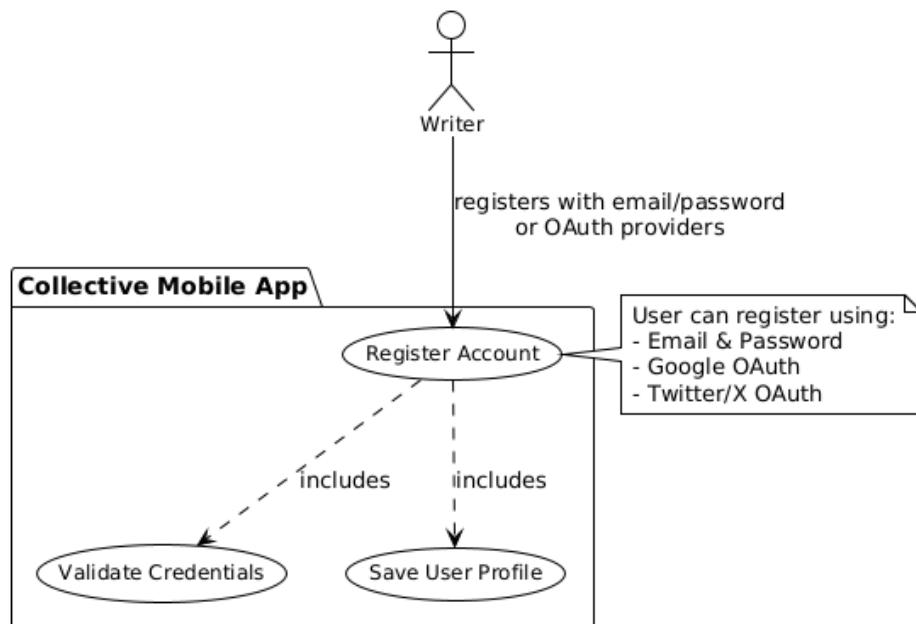


Figure 3.22: Use Case Register

Table 3.11: Use Case Register Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-001
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Register
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to register a new account in the Collective application
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer opens the application for the first time</li> <li>2. Writer selects registration option</li> <li>3. Writer enters first name, last name, email, and password</li> <li>4. System validates the provided information</li> <li>5. System creates user profile in Firebase</li> <li>6. Writer is redirected to the main journal screen</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer selects Google OAuth registration</li> <li>2. System redirects to Google authentication</li> <li>3. Writer authorizes the application</li> <li>4. System creates user profile using Google information</li> </ol> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer selects Twitter/X OAuth registration</li> <li>2. System redirects to Twitter authentication</li> <li>3. Writer authorizes the application</li> <li>4. System creates user profile using Twitter information</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Email already exists in the system - System displays error message</li> <li>2. Invalid email format - System displays validation error</li> <li>3. Weak password - System requests stronger password</li> <li>4. Network connectivity issues - System displays retry option</li> <li>5. OAuth provider unavailable - System falls back to email registration</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.2 Login

Figure 3.23 shows the login use case diagram. This use case enables existing users to authenticate and access their journal entries.

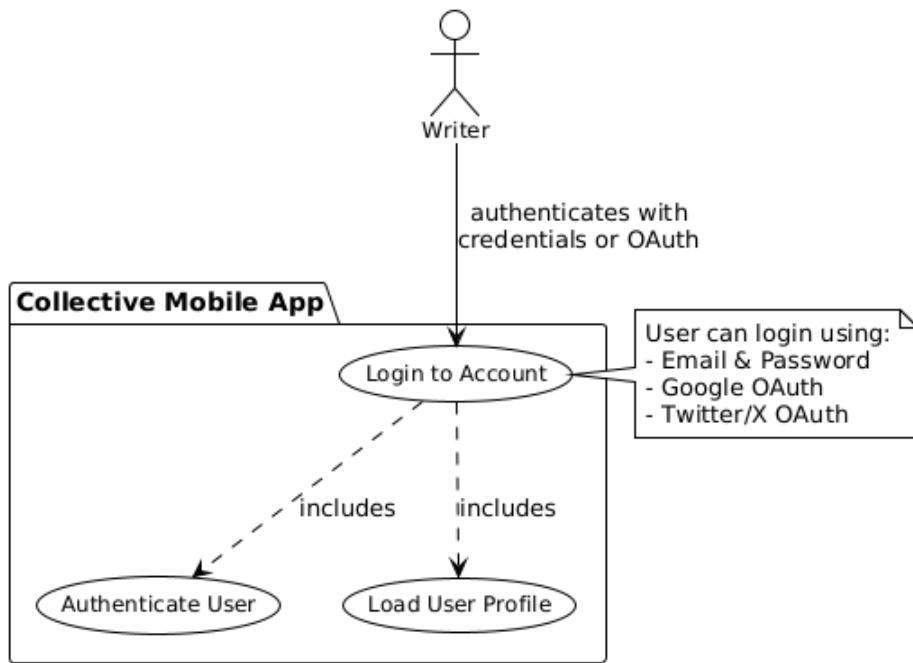


Figure 3.23: Use Case Login

Table 3.12: Use Case Login Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-002
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Login
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to login into their existing account
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Writer opens the application</li> <li>Writer enters registered email and password</li> <li>System validates credentials against Firebase Authentication</li> <li>System loads user profile and preferences</li> <li>Writer is redirected to the main journal screen with access to their entries</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Writer selects Google OAuth login</li> <li>System authenticates with Google services</li> <li>System validates existing account</li> <li>Writer gains immediate access to their journal</li> </ol> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Writer selects Twitter/X OAuth login</li> <li>System authenticates with Twitter services</li> <li>System validates existing account</li> <li>Writer gains immediate access to their journal</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorrect email or password - System displays authentication error</li> <li>Account not found - System suggests registration</li> <li>Account temporarily locked - System displays wait message</li> <li>Network connectivity issues - System enables offline mode</li> <li>OAuth provider authentication fails - System provides alternative login methods</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.3 Logout

Figure 3.24 shows the logout use case diagram. This use case allows writers to securely terminate their session.

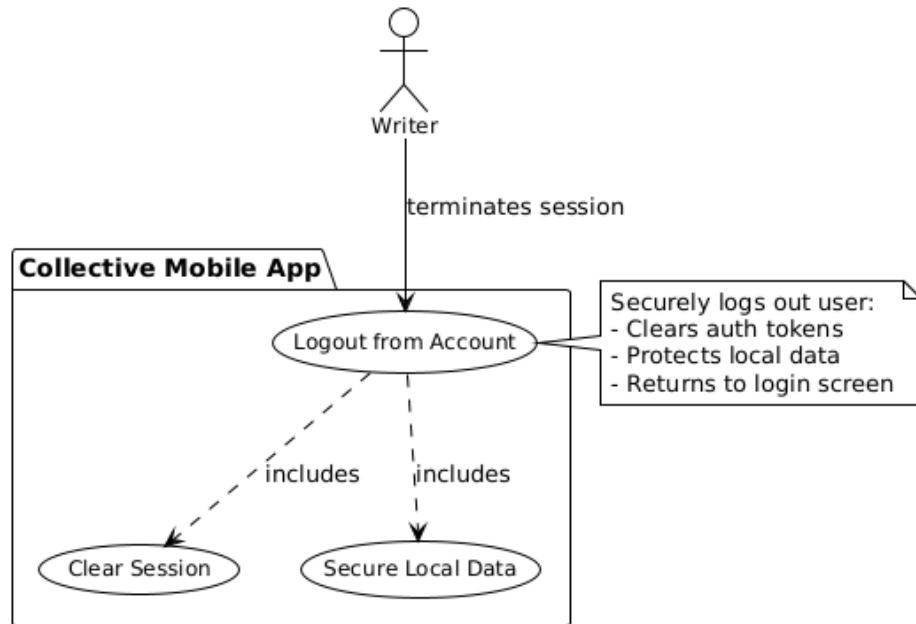


Figure 3.24: Use Case Logout

Table 3.13: Use Case Logout Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-003
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Logout
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to securely logout from their account
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Writer accesses logout option from the application menu</li> <li>System confirms logout intent</li> <li>System clears authentication tokens and session data</li> <li>System secures local data storage</li> <li>Writer is redirected to the login screen</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automatic logout due to session expiry</li> <li>System automatically clears session</li> <li>System displays session timeout message</li> <li>Writer is redirected to login screen</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Network issues during logout - System performs local logout and attempts sync later</li> <li>Unsaved data exists - System prompts to save before logout</li> <li>System error during logout - System forces local session termination</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.4 Write Entry

Figure 3.25 shows the write entry use case diagram. This core functionality allows writers to create new journal entries.

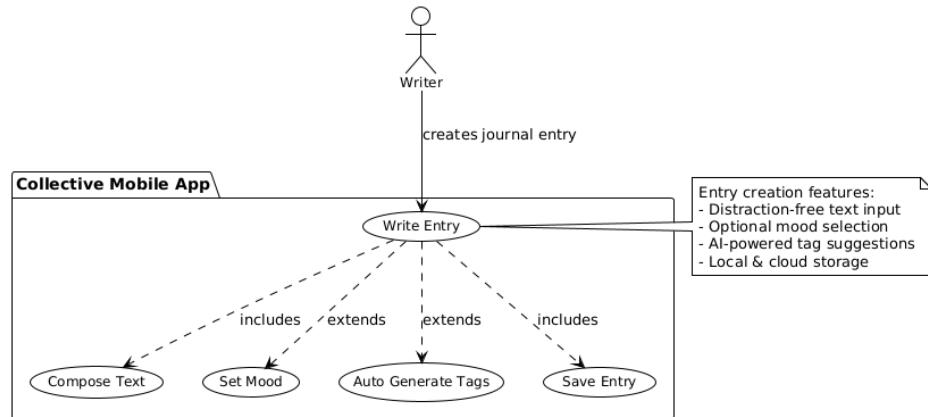


Figure 3.25: Use Case Write Entry

Table 3.14: Use Case Write Entry Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-004
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Write Entry
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to create new journal entries with text, mood, and optional media
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer opens the journal input interface</li> <li>2. Writer composes their thoughts in the text area</li> <li>3. Writer optionally selects a mood from predefined options</li> <li>4. Writer optionally adds tags for organization</li> <li>5. Writer saves the entry using the save action</li> <li>6. System stores entry locally and syncs to cloud when available</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer attaches an image to the entry</li> <li>2. System compresses and optimizes the media</li> <li>3. Writer continues with text composition</li> <li>4. System saves entry with media attachment</li> </ol> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer creates entry while offline</li> <li>2. System saves entry to local database</li> <li>3. System queues entry for cloud sync when connectivity returns</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Empty entry attempted - System displays validation message</li> <li>2. Network failure during save - System saves locally and retries sync</li> <li>3. Storage space insufficient - System alerts user and suggests cleanup</li> <li>4. Image attachment too large - System compresses or requests smaller file</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.5 Append Tags

Figure 3.26 shows the append tags use case diagram. This functionality helps organize entries through tagging.

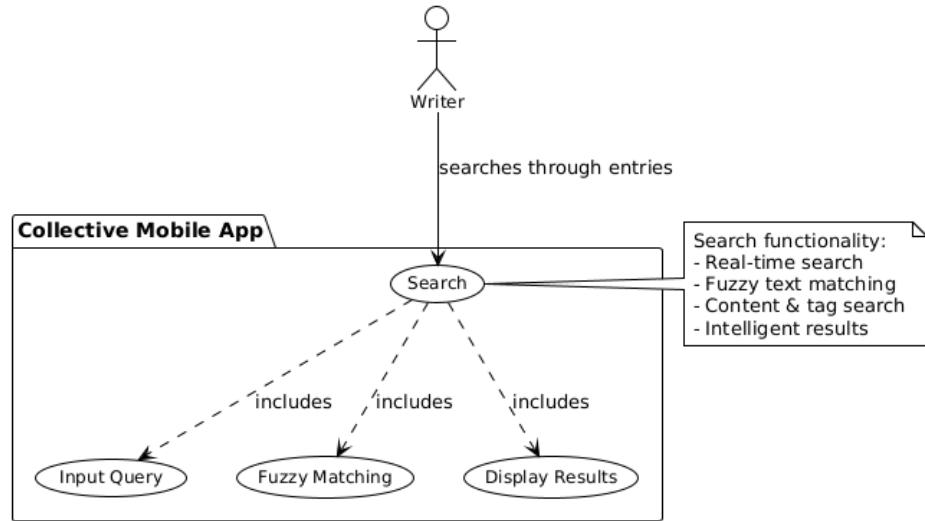


Figure 3.26: Use Case Append Tags

Table 3.15: Use Case Append Tags Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-005
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Append Tags
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to add organizational tags to their journal entries
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Writer accesses tag management for an entry</li> <li>System displays existing tags and suggestions</li> <li>Writer selects from suggested tags or creates custom tags</li> <li>Writer applies tags to the entry</li> <li>System updates entry metadata and improves future suggestions</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AI system analyzes entry content</li> <li>System automatically suggests relevant tags</li> <li>Writer reviews and accepts/modifies suggestions</li> <li>System learns from writer preferences for future entries</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.6 Set Mood

Figure 3.27 shows the set mood use case diagram. This feature enables emotional tracking within entries.

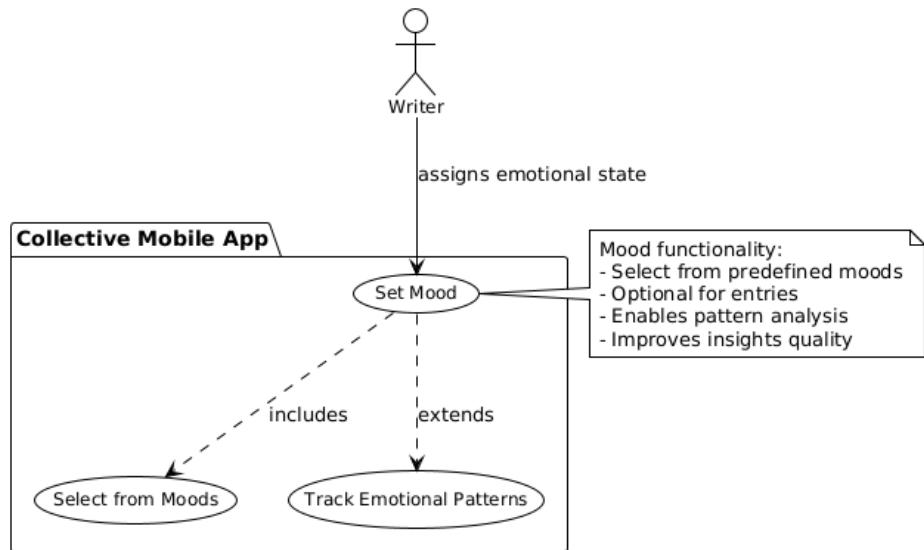


Figure 3.27: Use Case Set Mood

Table 3.16: Use Case Set Mood Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-006
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Set Mood
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to associate emotional states with their journal entries
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer accesses mood selection interface during entry creation</li> <li>2. System displays predefined mood options (happy, sad, anxious, etc.)</li> <li>3. Writer selects the mood that best represents their emotional state</li> <li>4. System associates the mood with the entry for pattern analysis</li> <li>5. System updates emotional tracking data for analytics</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer chooses not to set a mood (optional feature)</li> <li>2. System saves entry without mood association</li> <li>3. Entry remains available for mood addition later</li> </ol> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer changes mood after initial entry creation</li> <li>2. System updates mood association</li> <li>3. System recalculates emotional patterns if needed</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mood data inconsistency - System uses default neutral mood</li> <li>2. Multiple mood selections attempted - System uses last selection</li> <li>3. Invalid mood data - System prompts for re-selection</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.7 Set Bookmark

Figure 3.28 shows the set bookmark use case diagram. This feature allows writers to mark important entries.

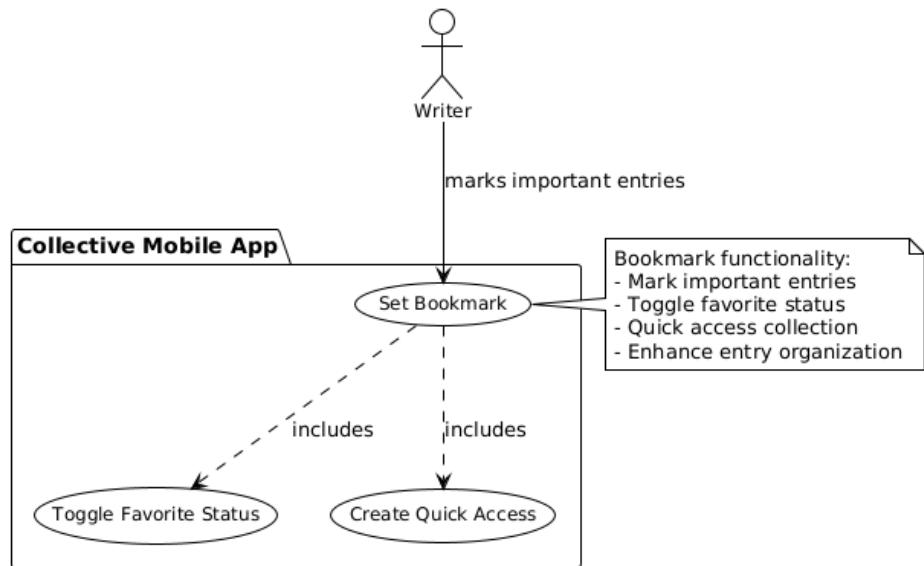


Figure 3.28: Use Case Set Bookmark

Table 3.17: Use Case Set Bookmark Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-007
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Set Bookmark
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to bookmark important entries for quick access
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer identifies an important entry to bookmark</li> <li>2. Writer selects the bookmark/favorite option</li> <li>3. System toggles the bookmark status of the entry</li> <li>4. System updates the entry metadata</li> <li>5. Entry becomes accessible through the favorites collection</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer removes bookmark from previously bookmarked entry</li> <li>2. System toggles bookmark status to off</li> <li>3. Entry is removed from favorites collection but remains in main timeline</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bookmark data corruption - System resets bookmark status</li> <li>2. Sync conflict with bookmark status - System uses most recent version</li> <li>3. Maximum bookmarks reached - System displays limit notification</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.8 Attach Media

Figure 3.29 shows the attach media use case diagram. This functionality enhances entries with visual content.

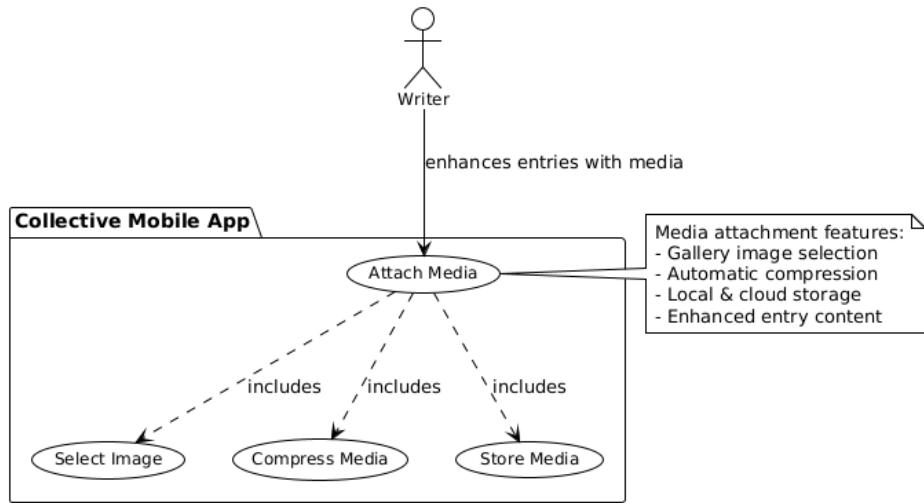


Figure 3.29: Use Case Attach Media

Table 3.18: Use Case Attach Media Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-008
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Attach Media
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to enhance their entries with images and media content
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer selects media attachment option during entry creation</li> <li>2. System opens device gallery or camera interface</li> <li>3. Writer selects or captures an image</li> <li>4. System compresses and optimizes the media file</li> <li>5. System associates media with the entry and stores locally</li> <li>6. System uploads media to cloud storage when connectivity available</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer attaches multiple images to single entry</li> <li>2. System processes each image individually</li> <li>3. System creates media gallery for the entry</li> </ol> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer removes attached media</li> <li>2. System removes media association and files</li> <li>3. System updates entry metadata</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Image file too large - System compresses or requests smaller file</li> <li>2. Unsupported file format - System displays supported format message</li> <li>3. Storage space insufficient - System alerts and suggests cleanup</li> <li>4. Upload failure - System retries upload when connectivity restored</li> <li>5. Corrupted media file - System displays error and removes attachment</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.9 Submit Entry

Figure 3.30 shows the submit entry use case diagram. This finalizes the entry creation process.

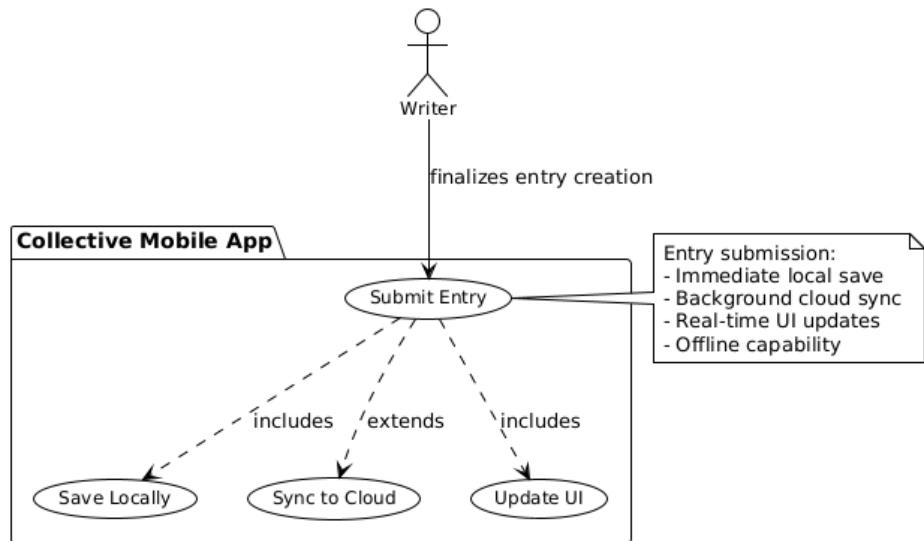


Figure 3.30: Use Case Submit Entry

Table 3.19: Use Case Submit Entry Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-009
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Submit Entry
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to finalize and save their completed journal entries
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer completes entry composition with text, mood, tags, and media</li> <li>2. Writer selects save/submit action</li> <li>3. System validates entry content and metadata</li> <li>4. System saves entry to local database immediately</li> <li>5. System updates UI to reflect new entry</li> <li>6. System queues entry for cloud synchronization</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Auto-save triggers during entry composition</li> <li>2. System saves draft entry periodically</li> <li>3. Writer can continue editing or finalize submission</li> </ol> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer submits entry while offline</li> <li>2. System saves locally with sync pending status</li> <li>3. System syncs when connectivity restored</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Entry validation fails - System highlights issues and prevents submission</li> <li>2. Local storage full - System displays storage warning</li> <li>3. Duplicate entry detected - System asks for confirmation</li> <li>4. System crash during submission - System recovers draft on restart</li> </ol>

#### 3.4.2.10 Browse Bookmark

Figure 3.31 shows the browse bookmark use case diagram. This provides access to favorite entries.

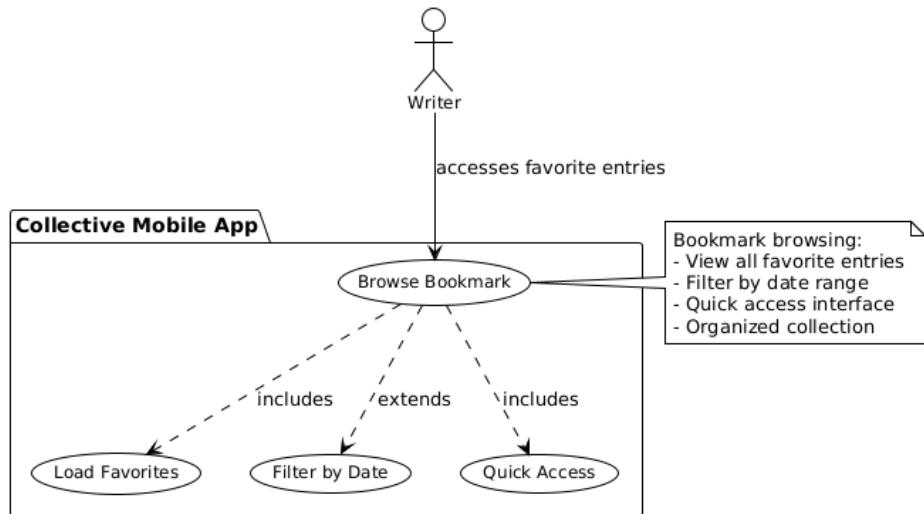


Figure 3.31: Use Case Browse Bookmark

Table 3.20: Use Case Browse Bookmark Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-010
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Browse Bookmark
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to access and browse their bookmarked/favorite entries
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer accesses the favorites/bookmarks section</li> <li>2. System loads all bookmarked entries</li> <li>3. System displays entries in chronological or custom order</li> <li>4. Writer can browse, read, edit, or remove bookmarks</li> <li>5. Writer can access full entry details and associated media</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer applies date range filter to bookmarks</li> <li>2. System filters bookmarked entries by specified dates</li> <li>3. System displays filtered results</li> </ol> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer searches within bookmarked entries</li> <li>2. System performs search only within favorite entries</li> <li>3. System displays matching bookmarked entries</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No bookmarked entries exist - System displays empty state with guidance</li> <li>2. Bookmark data corrupted - System attempts recovery or resets bookmarks</li> <li>3. Loading error - System displays retry option</li> <li>4. Network issues - System shows cached bookmarks with sync status</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.11 View Entries

Figure 3.32 shows the view entries use case diagram. This provides the main interface for browsing all journal entries.

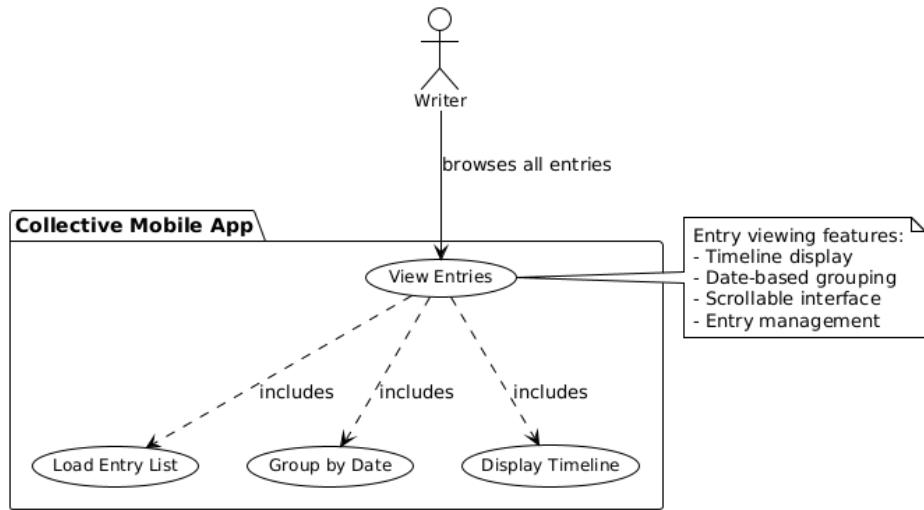


Figure 3.32: Use Case View Entries

Table 3.21: Use Case View Entries Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-011
<b>Use Case Name</b>	View Entries
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to browse and view all their journal entries in an organized timeline
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer opens the main journal screen</li> <li>2. System loads all journal entries from local and cloud storage</li> <li>3. System groups entries by date for organized display</li> <li>4. System displays entries in reverse chronological order</li> <li>5. Writer can scroll through timeline and access individual entries</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer filters entries by date range</li> <li>2. System displays entries within specified timeframe</li> </ol> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer sorts entries by different criteria (mood, tags, etc.)</li> <li>2. System reorganizes display according to selected sorting</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No entries exist - System displays welcome message and entry creation guidance</li> <li>2. Loading error - System shows cached entries with sync status indicator</li> <li>3. Large number of entries causes performance issues - System implements pagination</li> <li>4. Data corruption detected - System attempts recovery and shows error status</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.12 Search

Figure 3.33 shows the search use case diagram. This enables efficient entry discovery through text matching.

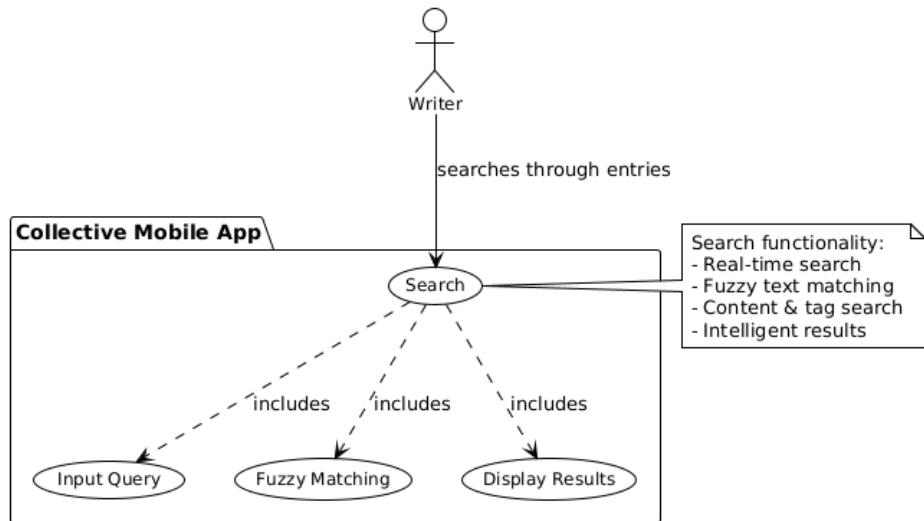


Figure 3.33: Use Case Search

Table 3.22: Use Case Search Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-012
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Search
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to search through their journal entries using keywords and phrases
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer activates search interface</li> <li>2. Writer enters search keywords or phrases</li> <li>3. System performs real-time fuzzy text matching across entry content and tags</li> <li>4. System displays matching entries with highlighted search terms</li> <li>5. Writer can access full entries from search results</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer searches by specific tags</li> <li>2. System filters entries containing specified tags</li> <li>3. System displays tag-filtered results</li> </ol> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer uses advanced search with multiple criteria</li> <li>2. System combines text, tag, mood, and date filters</li> <li>3. System displays comprehensive filtered results</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. No search results found - System displays no results message with search suggestions</li> <li>2. Search query too short - System requires minimum character count</li> <li>3. Special characters in search - System sanitizes query and searches</li> <li>4. Search performance issues - System optimizes query and displays progress indicator</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.13 Browse Calendar

Figure 3.34 shows the browse calendar use case diagram. This provides date-based navigation through entries.

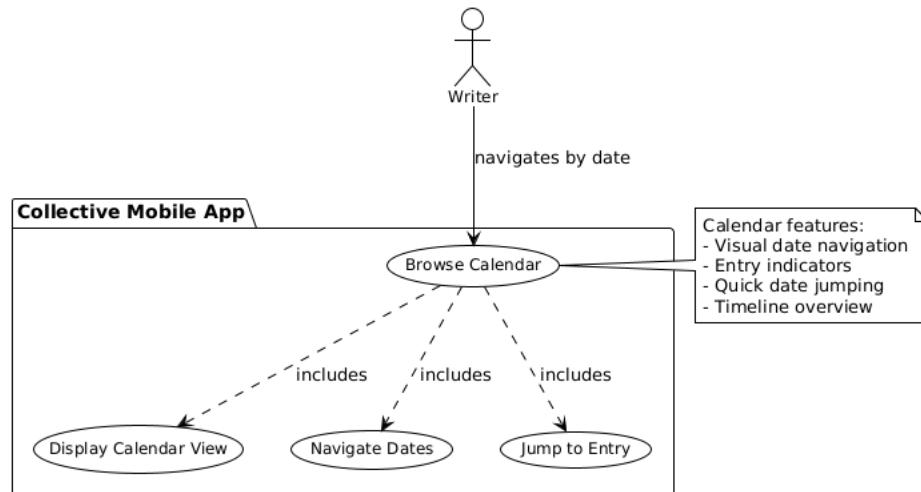


Figure 3.34: Use Case Browse Calendar

Table 3.23: Use Case Browse Calendar Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-013
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Browse Calendar
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to navigate their journal entries using a visual calendar interface
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer accesses calendar view from main interface</li> <li>2. System displays calendar with entry indicators on dates with journal entries</li> <li>3. Writer navigates through months and years</li> <li>4. Writer selects specific date with entries</li> <li>5. System navigates to entries for selected date in main timeline</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer uses calendar to find entries from specific time period</li> <li>2. System highlights date ranges with entry activity</li> <li>3. Writer selects date range for filtered viewing</li> </ol> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Calendar displays mood indicators for each date</li> <li>2. Writer can visualize emotional patterns over time</li> <li>3. Writer selects dates based on mood indicators</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Calendar fails to load - System displays alternative date navigation</li> <li>2. Date with no entries selected - System offers to create new entry for that date</li> <li>3. Performance issues with large date ranges - System implements lazy loading</li> <li>4. Invalid date selection - System corrects to nearest valid date</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.14 View Analytics

Figure 3.35 shows the view analytics use case diagram. This provides insights into journaling patterns and trends.

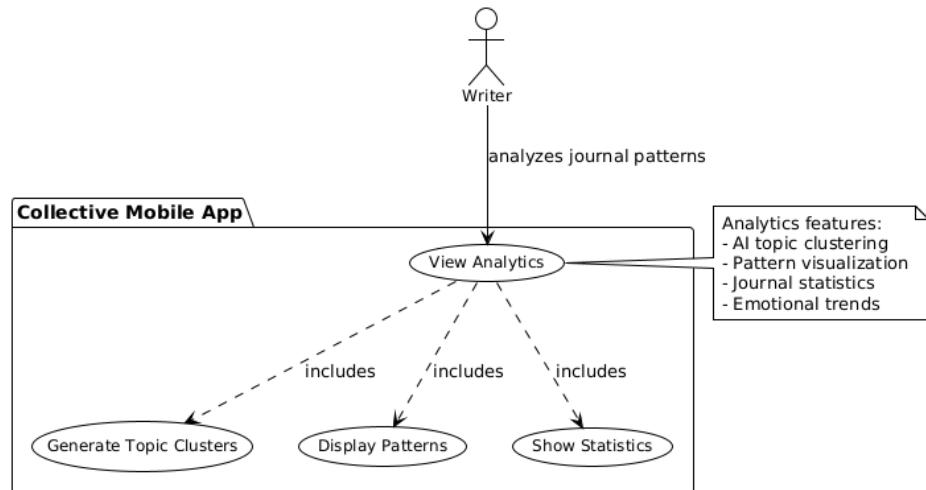


Figure 3.35: Use Case View Analytics

Table 3.24: Use Case View Analytics Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-014
<b>Use Case Name</b>	View Analytics
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to analyze their journaling patterns, topics, and emotional trends
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Writer accesses analytics section from main interface</li> <li>2. System analyzes journal entries to identify topic clusters and patterns</li> <li>3. System generates visualizations showing topic distribution and trends</li> <li>4. System displays emotional patterns and mood statistics</li> <li>5. Writer can explore individual topic clusters and associated entries</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. System uses cached analytics when available</li> <li>2. System displays previously generated insights immediately</li> <li>3. System updates analytics in background when new entries added OR</li> <li>1. Writer requests analytics refresh</li> <li>2. System regenerates analysis with current data</li> <li>3. System displays updated insights and patterns</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Insufficient data for analytics - System displays message about minimum entry requirements</li> <li>2. Analytics generation fails - System displays error and retry option</li> <li>3. Complex analytics take too long - System displays progress and allows backgrounding</li> <li>4. Analytics data corrupted - System regenerates from source entries</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.15 View AI Insights

Figure 3.36 shows the view AI insights use case diagram. This provides detailed AI-powered analysis of individual entries.

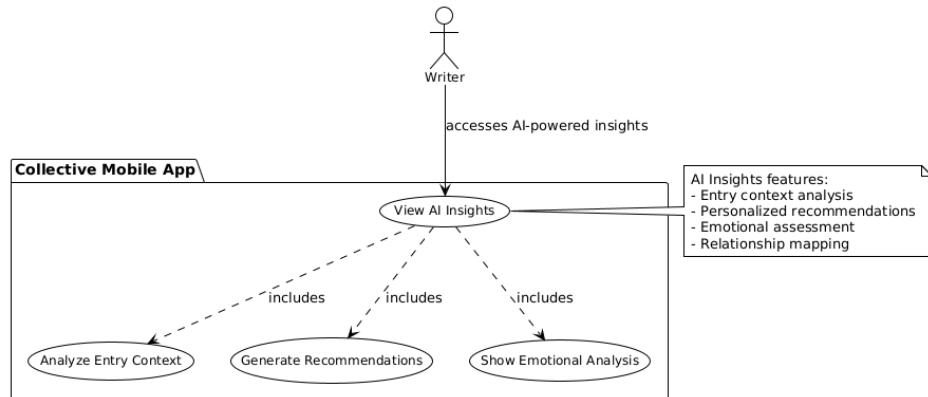


Figure 3.36: Use Case View AI Insights

Table 3.25: Use Case View AI Insights Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-015
<b>Use Case Name</b>	View AI Insights
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to access AI-powered insights and analysis for individual journal entries
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Writer selects AI insights option for a specific entry</li> <li>System analyzes entry content using AI services</li> <li>System generates contextual insights about themes, emotions, and relationships</li> <li>System provides personalized recommendations based on entry content</li> <li>Writer reviews insights and can apply suggestions to future entries</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>System displays cached insights if previously generated</li> <li>System shows processing status for new analysis</li> <li>System updates insights when analysis completes</li> </ol> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Writer requests insight regeneration</li> <li>System reprocesses entry with updated AI models</li> <li>System displays refreshed insights and recommendations</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AI service unavailable - System displays cached insights or error message</li> <li>Entry too short for analysis - System suggests minimum content requirements</li> <li>Analysis fails - System provides basic insights and retry option</li> <li>Rate limiting from AI service - System queues analysis for later processing</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.16 Manage Offline

Figure 3.37 shows the manage offline use case diagram. This ensures functionality without internet connectivity.

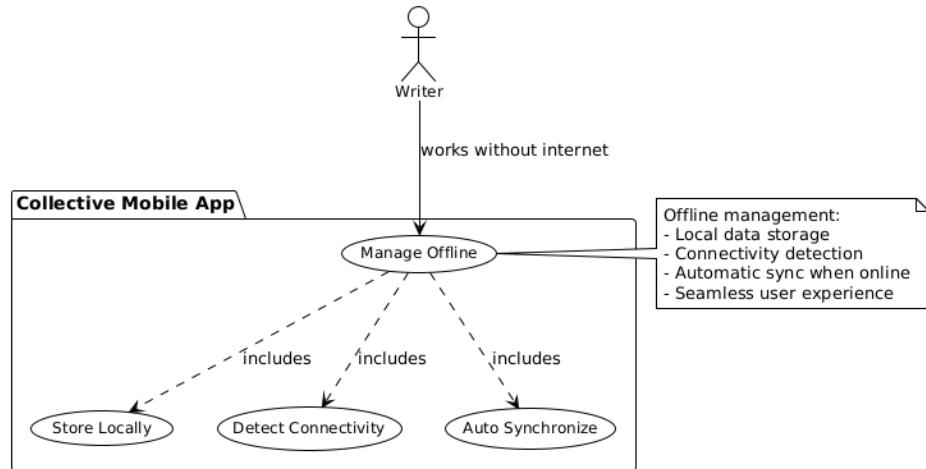


Figure 3.37: Use Case Manage Offline

Table 3.26: Use Case Manage Offline Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-016
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Manage Offline
<b>Purpose</b>	To allow writers to use the application fully when internet connectivity is unavailable
<b>Role</b>	Writers
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. System detects loss of internet connectivity</li> <li>2. System switches to offline mode seamlessly</li> <li>3. System stores all new entries and changes locally</li> <li>4. System provides full functionality using local database</li> <li>5. System detects connectivity restoration and synchronizes changes</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. User manually enables offline mode</li> <li>2. System prepares for offline operation</li> <li>3. System caches essential data locally</li> </ol> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Partial connectivity available</li> <li>2. System optimizes for low-bandwidth operation</li> <li>3. System prioritizes essential sync operations</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local storage insufficient for offline data - System alerts user and suggests cleanup</li> <li>2. Sync conflicts when connectivity restored - System provides conflict resolution interface</li> <li>3. Local database corruption - System attempts recovery and alerts user</li> <li>4. Extended offline period - System optimizes local storage and manages capacity</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.17 Generate Analytics

Figure 3.38 shows the generate analytics use case diagram. This backend process creates analytical insights from journal data.

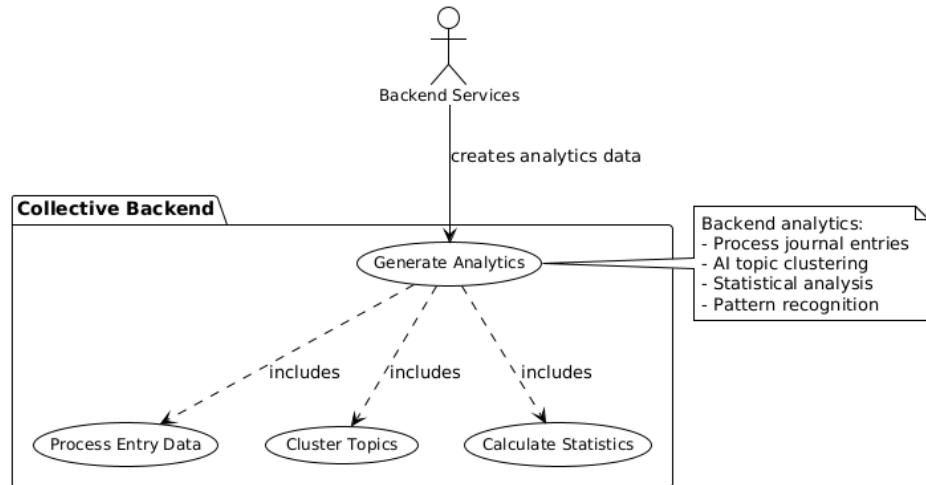


Figure 3.38: Use Case Generate Analytics

Table 3.27: Use Case Generate Analytics Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-017
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Generate Analytics
<b>Purpose</b>	To process journal entries and generate analytical insights, patterns, and statistics
<b>Role</b>	Backend Services
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>System receives request for analytics generation</li> <li>System processes all available journal entries</li> <li>System applies AI algorithms to identify topic clusters</li> <li>System calculates statistical patterns and trends</li> <li>System stores generated analytics for user access</li> <li>System caches results for improved performance</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>System performs incremental analytics update</li> <li>System processes only new entries since last analysis</li> <li>System updates existing analytics with new patterns</li> </ol> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>System runs scheduled background analytics</li> <li>System automatically updates insights for active users</li> <li>System optimizes processing for system resources</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient data for meaningful analytics - System provides guidance on minimum requirements</li> <li>Processing timeout due to large dataset - System implements chunked processing</li> <li>AI service unavailable - System falls back to basic statistical analysis</li> <li>Memory or processing constraints - System optimizes algorithms and processes in batches</li> </ol>

### 3.4.2.18 Generate Insights

Figure 3.39 shows the generate insights use case diagram. This backend process creates personalized AI insights for individual entries.

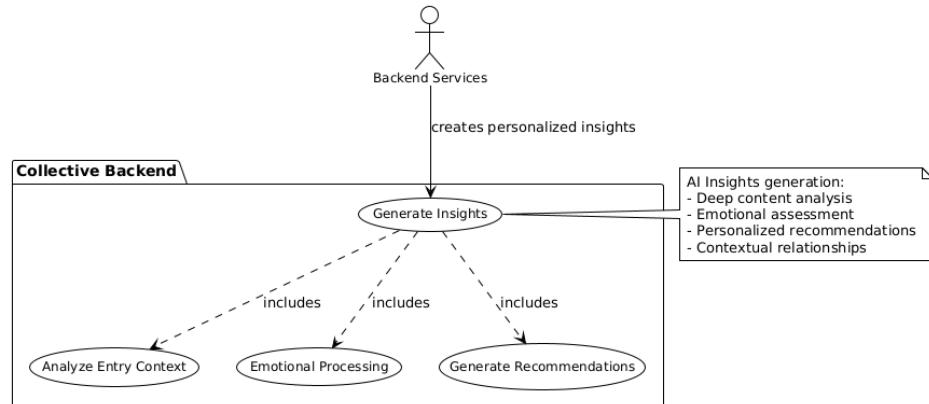


Figure 3.39: Use Case Generate Insights

Table 3.28: Use Case Generate Insights Details

<b>Use Case ID</b>	UC-018
<b>Use Case Name</b>	Generate Insights
<b>Purpose</b>	To create personalized AI-powered insights and recommendations for individual journal entries
<b>Role</b>	Backend Services
<b>Base Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>System receives request for entry-specific insight generation</li> <li>System analyzes entry content using natural language processing</li> <li>System performs emotional and contextual analysis</li> <li>System generates personalized recommendations and insights</li> <li>System stores insights linked to specific entry</li> <li>System provides insights to user interface</li> </ol>
<b>Alternative Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>System uses historical user data to enhance insights</li> <li>System considers user's journaling patterns and preferences</li> <li>System provides more personalized and relevant recommendations</li> </ol> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>System batches multiple entries for efficient processing</li> <li>System generates insights for multiple entries simultaneously</li> <li>System optimizes AI service usage and costs</li> </ol>
<b>Exception Scenario</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AI service rate limiting - System queues requests and processes when capacity available</li> <li>Entry content insufficient for analysis - System provides general insights and suggestions</li> <li>Processing failure - System logs error and provides retry mechanism</li> <li>User privacy restrictions - System processes locally or uses anonymized analysis</li> </ol>

### 3.4.3 Product Functions

This section presents a comprehensive overview of the functional requirements for the **Collective** mobile journaling application. Each function is detailed with a unique identifier, feature name, description, and accessible user role. The functions are organized by categories covering authentication, journaling core features, content management, AI-powered features, and system utilities. Table 3.29 provides an overview of all 31 functional requirements.

Table 3.29: Functional Requirements Summary

Category	Function Range	Description
Authentication	F001 - F003	User registration, login, and logout functionality
Core Journaling	F004 - F007	Entry creation, editing, deletion, and submission
Content Enhancement	F008 - F011	Mood setting, tagging, media attachment, bookmarking
Content Management	F012 - F015	Entry viewing, searching, calendar browsing, bookmark management
AI Analysis	F016 - F019	AI insights generation and analytics viewing
Data Management	F020 - F023	Data storage, retrieval, offline management, synchronization
User Interface	F024 - F027	Selection modes, themes, responsive design, progress feedback
System Utilities	F028 - F031	Error handling, validation, performance, security

### **3.4.3.1 Authentication and User Management Functions**

The authentication system provides secure user access control with multiple authentication methods. These functions ensure user identity verification and session management.

Table 3.30: Authentication Functions

<b>ID</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Role</b>
F001	Register	Allow new users to create accounts using email/password, Google OAuth, or Twitter/X OAuth with validation and secure profile creation	Writer
F002	Login	Enable existing users to authenticate through email/password or OAuth providers with credential validation and interface redirection	Writer
F003	Logout	Allow users to securely terminate sessions, clear authentication data, and return to login screen	Writer

### **3.4.3.2 Core Journaling Functions**

Table 3.31: Core Journaling Functions

<b>ID</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Role</b>
F004	Write Entry	Provide minimalist, distraction-free writing interface with text composition, automatic word count tracking, real-time editing, auto-save functionality, and maintained writing focus	Writer
F005	Submit Entry	Allow users to finalize and save completed entries with content validation, immediate local database storage, cloud synchronization queueing, and visual save confirmation	Writer
F006	Edit Entry	Enable modification of existing journal entries while preserving original timestamps, tracking edit history, supporting text/mood/media modifications, and maintaining data integrity	Writer
F007	Delete Entry	Enable removal of unwanted journal entries with confirmation dialogs, permanent deletion from local and cloud storage, and updated entry statistics	Writer

### 3.4.3.3 Content Enhancement Functions

Table 3.32: Content Enhancement Functions - Part 1

Feature ID	Feature	Description	Accessible Role
F008	Set Mood	Allow users to associate emotional states with entries using predefined mood options with emoji representations, enabling mood selection during or after entry creation for emotional pattern tracking	Writer
F009	Append Tags	Enable manual categorization of journal entries with custom tag creation, AI-powered tag suggestions based on content, thematic organization, and efficient search facilitation	Writer

Table 3.33: Content Enhancement Functions - Part 2

Feature ID	Feature	Description	Accessible Role
F010	Attach Media	Support image attachment from device gallery, direct photo capture, automatic compression for storage efficiency, local and cloud storage management, and media display within entries	Writer
F011	Set Bookmark	Allow marking of important entries for quick access with visual indicators, bookmark management, and organized favorites collection	Writer

### 3.4.3.4 Content Management and Retrieval Functions

Table 3.34: Content Management and Retrieval Functions - Part 1

Feature ID	Feature	Description	Accessible Role
F012	View Entries	Display all journal entries in chronological order with date grouping, infinite scrolling for large collections, entry previews with timestamps and metadata, and bulk operation support	Writer
F013	Search Entries	Enable text-based search across all entry content with fuzzy search capability, tag and metadata searching, real-time results, and search term highlighting	Writer

Table 3.35: Content Management and Retrieval Functions - Part 2

Feature ID	Feature	Description	Accessible Role
F014	Browse Calendar	Display entries organized by calendar dates with visual indicators for entry days, quick date navigation, entry count tracking, and date range filtering	Writer
F015	Browse Bookmarks	Display all bookmarked entries in dedicated view with quick access to important content, bookmark organization, and removal capabilities	Writer

### 3.4.3.5 AI-Powered Analysis Functions

Table 3.36: AI-Powered Analysis Functions

Feature ID	Feature	Description	Accessible Role
F016	Generate Insights	Create personalized AI-powered insights for individual entries using natural language processing, emotional and contextual analysis, personalized recommendations, and entry-specific pattern identification	Backend Services
F017	View AI Insights	Display AI-generated insights for individual entries with detailed content analysis, emotional patterns, thematic connections, personalized recommendations, and sharing capabilities	Writer
F018	Generate Analytics	Process journal entries for analytical insights, identify topic clusters and thematic patterns, calculate statistical trends, generate emotional tracking, and provide comprehensive behavior analytics	Backend Services
F019	View Analytics	Display comprehensive analytics dashboard with topic clusters, content distribution, emotional trends, mood statistics, journaling pattern visualization, and topic area exploration	Writer

### 3.4.3.6 Data Management and Synchronization Functions

Table 3.37: Data Management and Synchronization Functions - Part 1

Feature ID	Feature	Description	Accessible Role
F020	Store Entries	Securely store journal entries in local database with data integrity maintenance, immediate storage for offline capability, sensitive data encryption, and storage optimization	Backend Services
F021	Retrieve Entries	Efficiently load journal entries from storage with fast retrieval for optimal performance, large dataset pagination, session consistency, and data recovery mechanisms	Backend Services

Table 3.38: Data Management and Synchronization Functions - Part 2

Feature ID	Feature	Description	Accessible Role
F022	Manage Offline	Enable full functionality without internet connectivity through automatic detection, local action storage, seamless offline-to-online transitions, and synchronization integrity	Backend Services
F023	Cloud Synchronization	Synchronize local data with Firebase cloud storage including conflict resolution, incremental sync for bandwidth efficiency, multi-device consistency, and automatic/manual sync triggers	Backend Services

### 3.4.3.7 User Interface and System Functions

Table 3.39: User Interface and Experience Functions

<b>Feature ID</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Accessible Role</b>
F024	Selection Mode	Enable multi-entry selection for bulk operations with visual feedback, batch deletion, date range selection, and maintained selection state during navigation	Writer
F025	Theme Management	Provide automatic light/dark theme switching responding to system preferences with consistent visual design, readability optimization, and accessibility support	Writer
F026	Responsive Design	Adapt interface layout to different screen sizes with device orientation support, optimized touch targets, consistent cross-platform experience, and accessibility features	Writer
F027	Progress Feedback	Provide visual indicators for ongoing operations including sync status, connectivity information, loading states, completion confirmations, and system status indicators	Writer

Table 3.40: System Utility Functions

Feature ID	Feature	Description	Accessible Role
F028	Error Handling	Gracefully handle system errors and exceptions with meaningful user messages, automatic recovery mechanisms, debugging logs, and application stability maintenance	Backend Services
F029	Data Validation	Validate user input for data integrity, enforce business rules and constraints, prevent malformed data entry, provide immediate validation feedback, and maintain data quality	Backend Services
F030	Performance Optimization	Optimize application performance for mobile devices with efficient data loading, caching strategies, battery/memory usage minimization, smooth animations, and responsive interactions	Backend Services
F031	Security Management	Implement secure authentication and authorization, encrypt sensitive data at rest and in transit, protect against vulnerabilities, manage privacy compliance, and secure API communications	Backend Services

These 31 functional requirements collectively form the comprehensive feature set of the **Collective** mobile journaling application, ensuring a complete and user-friendly journaling experience while maintaining the simplicity and focus that distinguishes the application from traditional digital journaling platforms.

### 3.5 Construction

In this phase, the system development and implementation tasks are focused, which include system developing, programming, and testing. The Collective mobile journaling application prototype is developed using Flutter framework with Firebase backend integration to gain feedback from users and improve the system functionality.

The development process follows agile principles with iterative development cycles. Key implementation activities include:

- Frontend development using Flutter with Material Design 3
- Backend integration with Firebase Authentication and Firestore
- AI service integration with DeepSeek API for entry analysis
- Local database implementation using Sembast for offline functionality
- User interface testing and optimization for mobile devices

- Performance optimization and security implementation

The construction phase emphasizes rapid prototyping and continuous user feedback integration to ensure the application meets user expectations and maintains the simplicity that distinguishes it from traditional digital journaling platforms.

## **3.6 Cutover**

In this phase, the installation and deployment of the Collective mobile journaling system is conducted where necessary user acceptance testing and user training take place. This ensures that no faults or mistakes occur in the system and that it meets all requirements and objectives as expected.

The cutover phase includes deployment preparation, user acceptance testing with target users, performance validation on various mobile devices, and final system optimization based on user feedback.

### **3.6.1 Project Resources**

#### **3.6.1.1 Resource List**

Table 3.41 presents the comprehensive list of software tools and technologies used in the development of the Collective mobile journaling application.

Table 3.41: Project Resource List

<b>SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Total Cost</b>
Flutter SDK	Mobile application development framework	RM 0.00
Android Studio	IDE for Android development and debugging	RM 0.00
Visual Studio Code	Code editor for development	RM 0.00
Firebase Console	Backend services and cloud storage	RM 0.00
DeepSeek API	AI service for journal analysis	RM 0.00
Google Chrome	Testing and research	RM 0.00
Microsoft Word	Documentation and reporting	RM 0.00
Microsoft Excel	Project planning and data analysis	RM 0.00
LaTeX	Thesis documentation	RM 0.00
PlantUML	UML diagram generation	RM 0.00
Figma	UI/UX design and prototyping	RM 0.00
Git	Version control system	RM 0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>RM 0.00</b>

### 3.6.2 Conclusion

This chapter presents the comprehensive research methodology for the Collective mobile journaling application using the Rapid Application Development (RAD) approach. The methodology encompasses requirement planning, user design, construction, and cutover phases, ensuring systematic development that prioritizes user feedback and iterative improvement.

Understanding the application requirements from the user's perspective through detailed use case analysis, activity flows, and functional specifications enables the development of a user-friendly application that bridges traditional and digital journaling experiences. The RAD methodology's emphasis on rapid prototyping and continuous user involvement ensures that the final application meets user expectations while maintaining the simplicity and focus that distinguishes Collective from existing digital journaling platforms.

## **Chapter 4**

# **Prototype/ Product Development**

### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter discusses the details of the prototype and product development concerning the Collective journaling application. It clarifies each interface of the mobile journaling system and provides additional information on front-end development using Flutter, back-end integration with Firebase, and AI-powered features through DeepSeek API. The chapter demonstrates how the prototype addresses the identified problems of digital journaling complexity while maintaining the intimate experience of traditional journaling.

### **4.2 System Prototype**

The Collective journaling application is developed using Flutter framework with Dart programming language, providing cross-platform compatibility for both Android and iOS devices. Firebase serves as the backend-as-a-service platform, offering authentication, cloud storage, and real-time database capabilities. The system integrates with DeepSeek AI API for intelligent journal analysis and insight generation. Local storage is managed through Sembast database, ensuring offline functionality with automatic synchronization when connectivity is restored.

The application follows an offline-first architecture where users can write entries without internet connectivity, and the system automatically syncs data to the cloud when available. This approach addresses the core requirement of maintaining uninterrupted journaling experience regardless of

connectivity status. The integration of Flutter, Firebase, and AI services ensures the system is both efficient and user-friendly while providing intelligent features that enhance the traditional journaling experience.

## 4.3 Development Environment Setup

The development environment utilizes Flutter SDK with the following key dependencies:

- Flutter framework for cross-platform mobile development
- Firebase suite for authentication and cloud services
- Sembast for local database management
- HTTP client for DeepSeek API integration
- Material Design 3 for consistent UI components
- Camera and image processing capabilities for multimedia entries

The project structure follows Flutter best practices with organized directories for screens, services, models, widgets, and utilities. Custom plugins are maintained in the local\_plugins directory to address specific compatibility requirements, particularly for social authentication features.

## 4.4 Collective Journaling Application Interface

### 4.4.1 Authentication System

#### 4.4.1.1 Login Screen

The login screen presents users with a clean, minimalist interface for accessing their existing accounts. The screen features the Collective logo and brand name prominently displayed at the top, establishing brand identity immediately upon app launch. Users can enter their email and password credentials in dedicated input fields with real-time validation feedback. The login form includes a "Forgot password?" link for password recovery and maintains consistent styling with rounded input fields and appropriate visual feedback for user interactions.

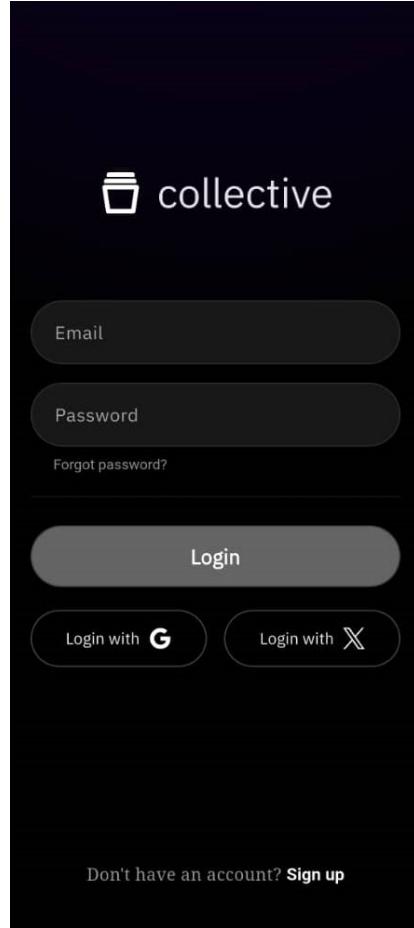


Figure 4.1: Login screen interface

#### 4.4.1.2 Registration Screen

The registration screen expands the authentication interface to include additional fields for new user account creation. Users provide their first name, last name, email address, and password, with all fields featuring real-time validation to ensure data integrity and provide immediate feedback. The registration process includes email validation, password strength requirements, and clear visual indicators for required fields. Users can easily toggle between login and registration modes using the text link at the bottom of the screen.

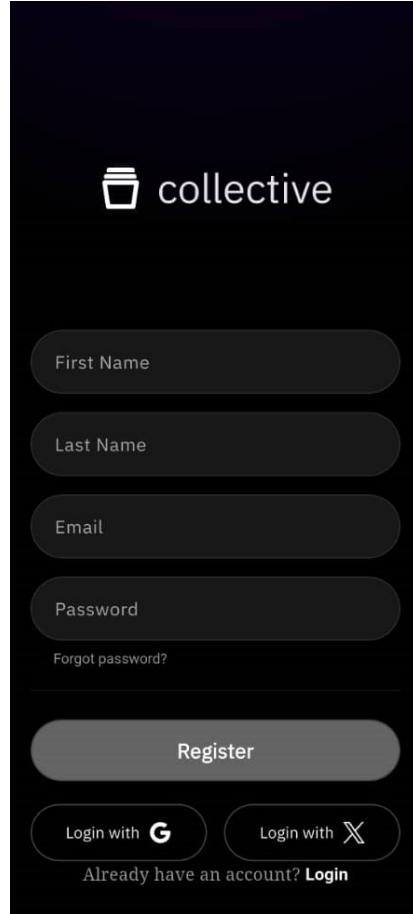


Figure 4.2: Registration screen with user details form

#### 4.4.1.3 Google OAuth Integration

The Google OAuth integration provides seamless authentication using existing Google accounts. The interface displays a dedicated button with the Google logo and clear labeling, allowing users to authenticate with a single tap without manual credential entry. The Google sign-in process leverages Firebase Authentication's OAuth provider, ensuring secure credential handling and automatic user profile creation upon successful authentication.

#### 4.4.1.4 Twitter/X OAuth Integration

The Twitter/X OAuth integration offers an alternative social authentication method for users who prefer using their Twitter/X credentials. The interface includes a dedicated button with the Twitter/X logo, maintaining visual consistency with the Google OAuth option. The Twitter/X integration utilizes Firebase's OAuthProvider functionality with custom plugin modifications to ensure compatibility across different device configurations and handle edge cases in the authentication flow.

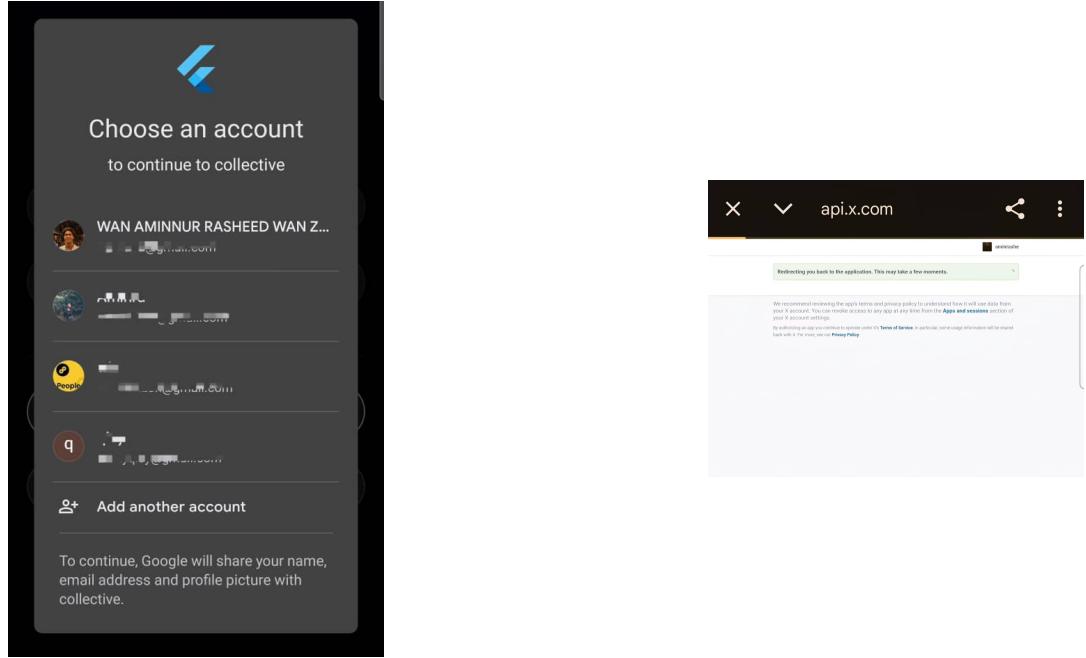


Figure 4.3: Google and Twitter/X OAuth authentication

#### 4.4.2 Main Journal Interface

##### 4.4.2.1 Journal Home Screen

The journal home screen represents the core interface where users interact with their entries. The design prioritizes content over navigation, featuring a clean timeline view of journal entries organized by date. Each entry is displayed as a card with the date, content preview, mood indicator, and associated tags. The interface includes a search functionality and selection mode for batch operations like favoriting or deleting entries. The screen includes a toolbar with options for creating new entries, searching through existing content, and accessing analytics. Entries are grouped by date with sticky headers for easy navigation. The interface supports infinite scrolling and includes loading states with shimmer effects for smooth user experience.

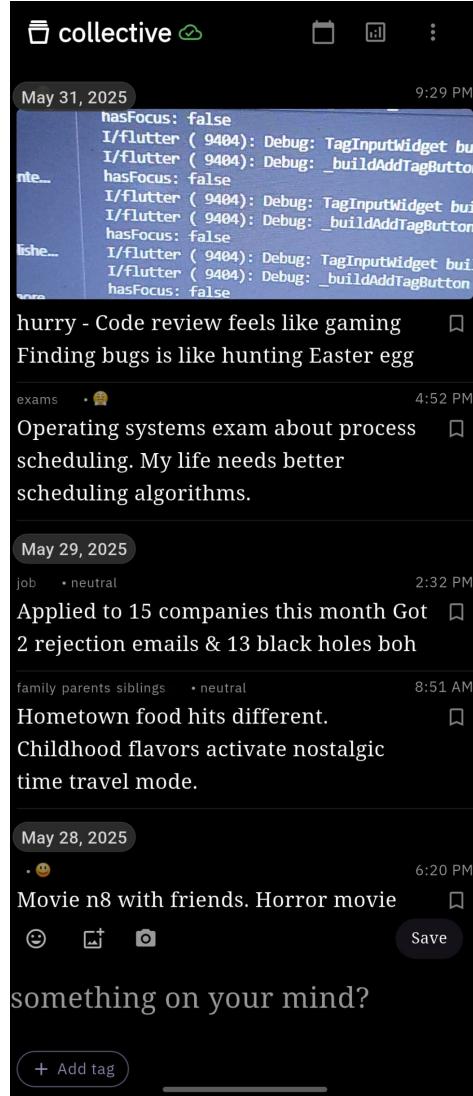


Figure 4.4: Journal home screen showing entry timeline

#### 4.4.2.2 Journal Input Interface

The journal input interface emphasizes distraction-free writing with a minimalist text editor that expands as users type. The interface includes subtle features like mood selection through emoji picker, tag input with AI-powered suggestions, and multimedia attachment capabilities including camera integration for photos and GIF creation. The interface includes automatic saving to prevent data loss and provides visual feedback for all user actions.

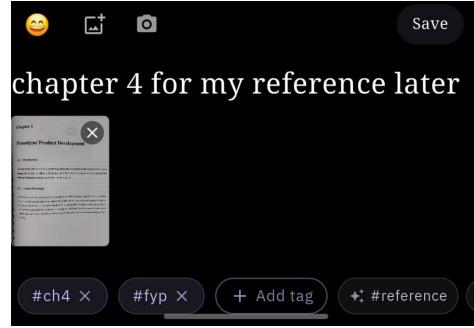


Figure 4.5: Basic journal input interface for writing entries

**4.4.2.2.1 Emoji Selection Interface** The emoji selection feature provides an expandable emoji bar for mood selection. Users can tap to reveal a collection of mood-representing emojis that help categorize their emotional state while writing. The emoji bar integrates seamlessly with the writing interface without disrupting the flow of composition.

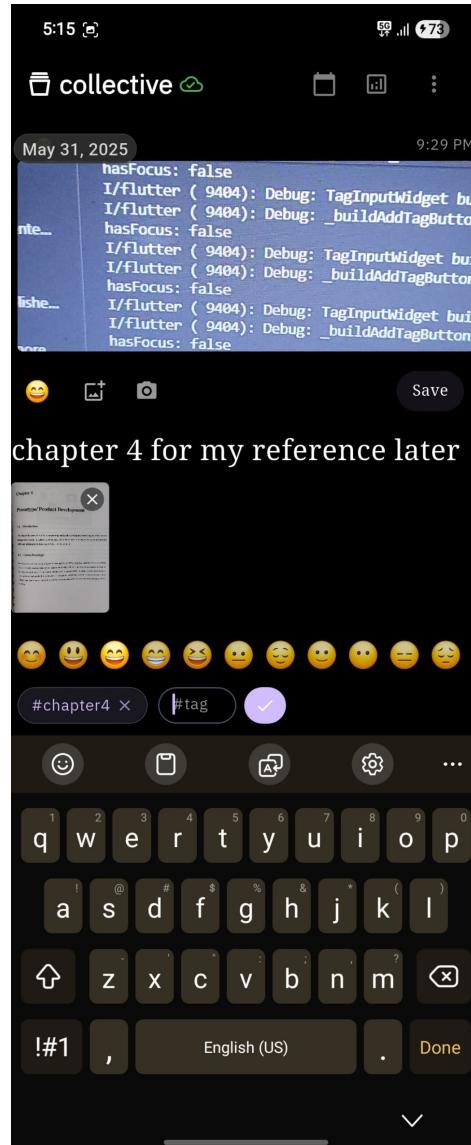


Figure 4.6: Emoji selection interface for mood indication

**4.4.2.2.2 Photo Attachment Interface** The photo attachment functionality allows users to add visual content to their journal entries. The interface provides options to select existing photos from the device gallery or capture new images using the camera. Photos are automatically compressed and optimized for storage while maintaining visual quality.

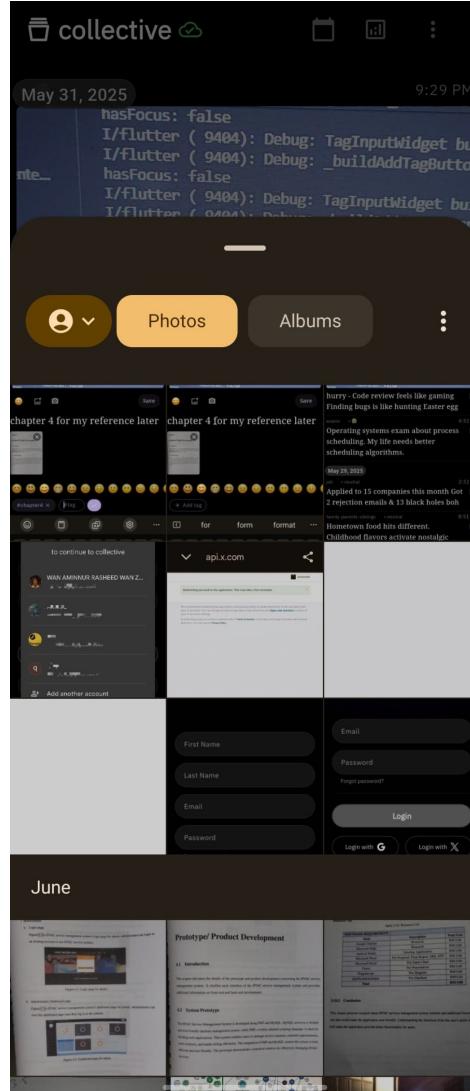


Figure 4.7: Photo attachment interface for adding images

**4.4.2.2.3 Camera Integration** The camera integration feature enables users to capture moments directly within the journal interface. The camera preview appears seamlessly within the app, allowing for immediate photo capture without leaving the writing context. The interface maintains focus on journaling while providing powerful multimedia capabilities.

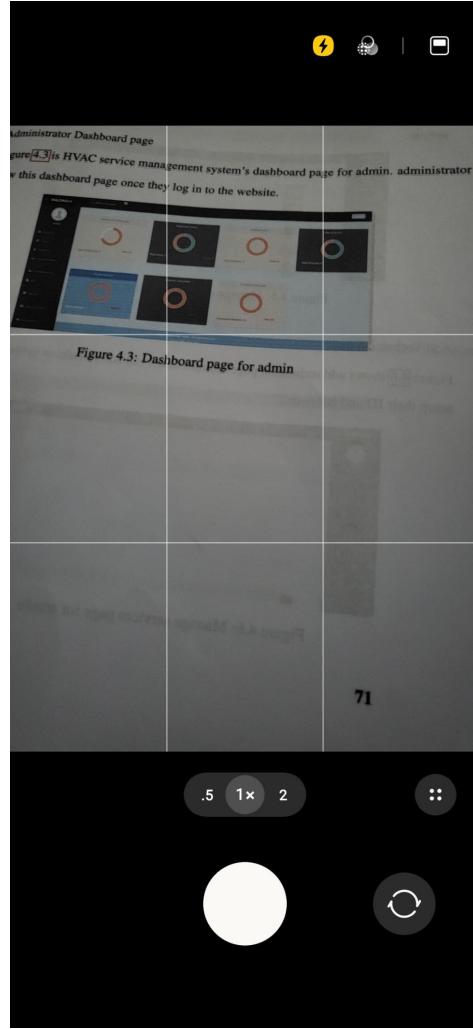


Figure 4.8: Integrated camera interface for direct photo capture

**4.4.2.2.4 GIF Recording Functionality** The GIF recording feature allows users to create short animated sequences to capture dynamic moments. Users can record brief video clips that are automatically converted to GIF format using FFmpeg processing. This feature adds a unique multimedia dimension to traditional journaling while maintaining storage efficiency.

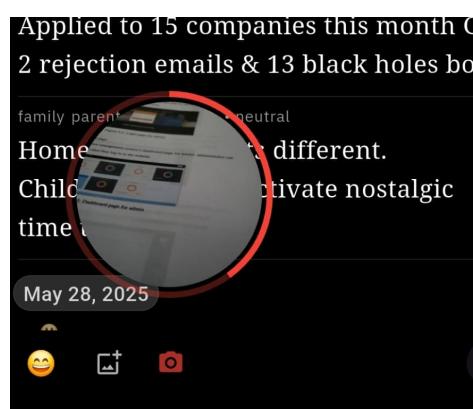


Figure 4.9: GIF recording interface for creating animated content

**4.4.2.2.5 AI-Powered Tag Suggestions** The tag suggestion system utilizes AI analysis to recommend relevant tags based on the entry content. As users type, the system analyzes the text in real-time and suggests contextually appropriate tags that help organize and categorize journal entries. The suggestions appear as subtle prompts that users can accept or ignore according to their preferences.

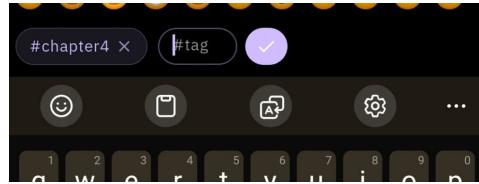


Figure 4.10: Tag input interface

### 4.4.3 Navigation and Discovery

#### 4.4.3.1 Search Functionality

The search functionality enables users to quickly locate specific journal entries based on content, tags, mood, or date ranges. The search interface features a prominent search bar that supports both text-based queries and advanced filtering options. Users can search through their entire journal history with real-time results that highlight matching content within entries.

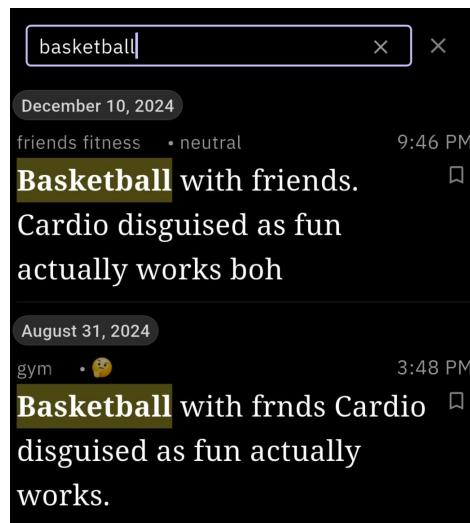


Figure 4.11: Search interface for finding journal entries

The search system implements intelligent filtering that considers entry content, associated tags, mood indicators, and temporal patterns. Results are displayed in a familiar timeline format with highlighted search terms, allowing users to quickly identify relevant entries and navigate to full content.

#### **4.4.3.2 Calendar Browsing Interface**

The calendar browsing feature provides a visual overview of journaling activity across time periods. Users can access a monthly calendar view that displays entry indicators for each day, allowing for quick navigation to specific dates and visual recognition of journaling patterns. The calendar interface integrates seamlessly with the main journal timeline.

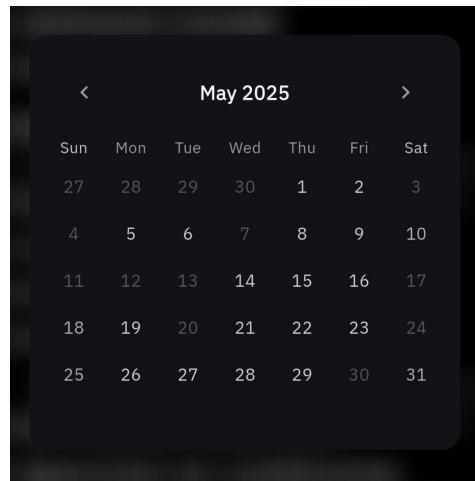


Figure 4.12: Calendar browsing interface for date-based navigation

The calendar view includes visual indicators for entry density, mood patterns, and special annotations. Users can tap on any date to navigate directly to entries from that day, providing an intuitive way to browse historical content and identify temporal patterns in their journaling habits.

#### **4.4.4 Entry Management**

##### **4.4.4.1 Entry Insight Screen**

The entry insight screen provides detailed analysis of individual journal entries using AI-powered insights from DeepSeek API. The screen displays the full entry content along with AI-generated insights that help users understand patterns in their writing and emotional state. Related entries are suggested based on content similarity and themes. The insights are presented in markdown format with smooth loading animations and caching for offline access. The screen includes navigation to related entries and maintains a history of viewed insights for quick reference.

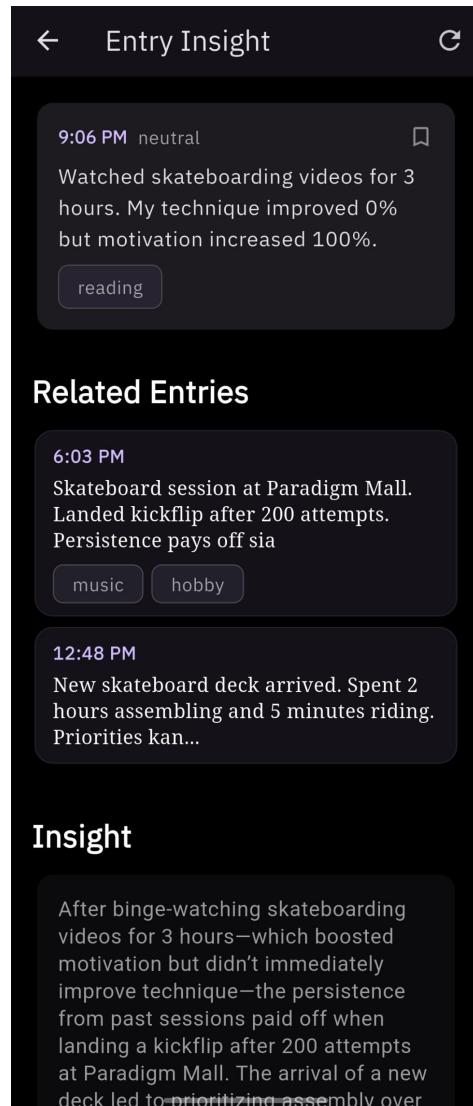


Figure 4.13: Entry insight screen with AI analysis

#### 4.4.4.2 Edit Entry Screen

The edit entry screen allows users to modify existing journal entries while maintaining the original creation timestamp. The interface provides the same rich editing capabilities as the input widget, including mood modification, tag editing, and image management. Changes are tracked and saved automatically with visual feedback. The screen includes options to add or remove images, modify mood settings, and update tags. All changes are validated and synchronized with both local and cloud storage.

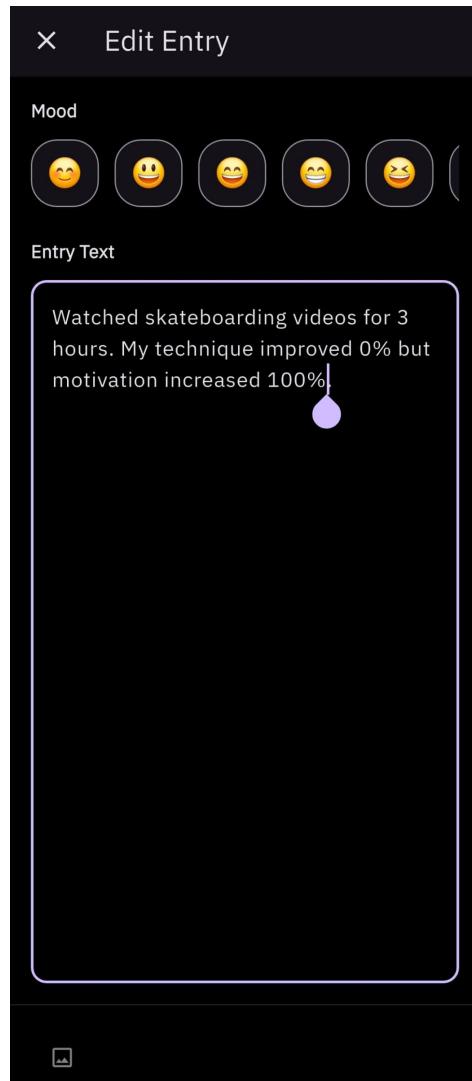


Figure 4.14: Edit entry screen for modifying entries

#### 4.4.5 Analytics and Insights

##### 4.4.5.1 Analytics Dashboard

The analytics screen presents comprehensive insights into journaling patterns and trends using visual representations of data. The interface includes calendar views showing journaling frequency, topic clustering analysis, and mood tracking over time. The analytics are generated using AI analysis of journal content while maintaining user privacy. Key features include topic clustering cards that group related entries, calendar heat maps showing writing frequency, and insights panels with AI-generated observations about writing patterns. The analytics cache intelligently to reduce processing time and API usage.

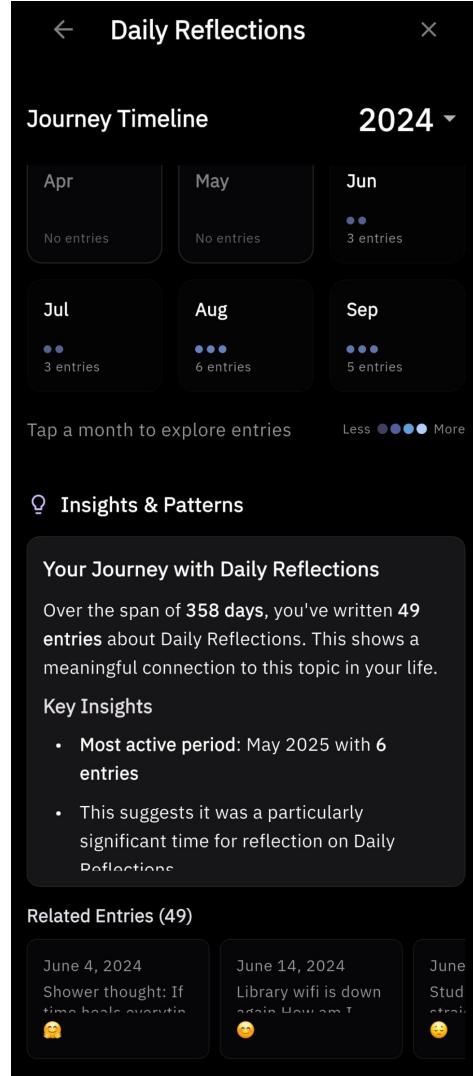


Figure 4.15: Analytics dashboard showing journaling patterns

#### 4.4.5.2 Topic Clustering Visualization

The topic clustering feature automatically groups journal entries by themes and subjects using AI analysis. Each cluster is presented as a card showing the main topic, number of entries, and key themes. Users can explore clusters to find related content across different time periods.

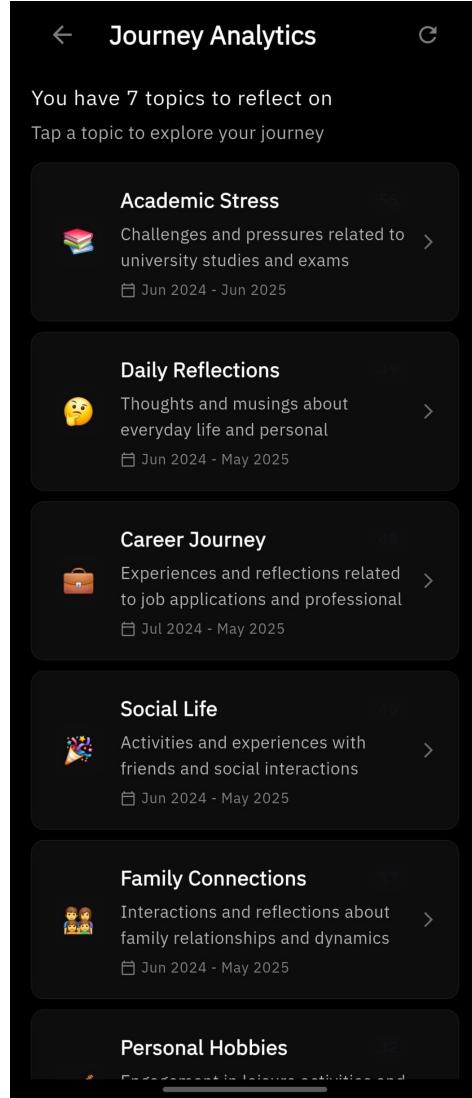


Figure 4.16: Topic clustering visualization

#### 4.4.6 Favorites and Collections

##### 4.4.6.1 Favorites Screen

The favorites screen displays a curated collection of entries that users have marked as favorites. The interface follows the same design patterns as the main journal screen but filters to show only favorited content. Entries maintain their original date grouping and include all standard interaction options. Users can easily unfavorite entries and access all entry details and insights from this screen. The interface provides quick access to frequently referenced content.

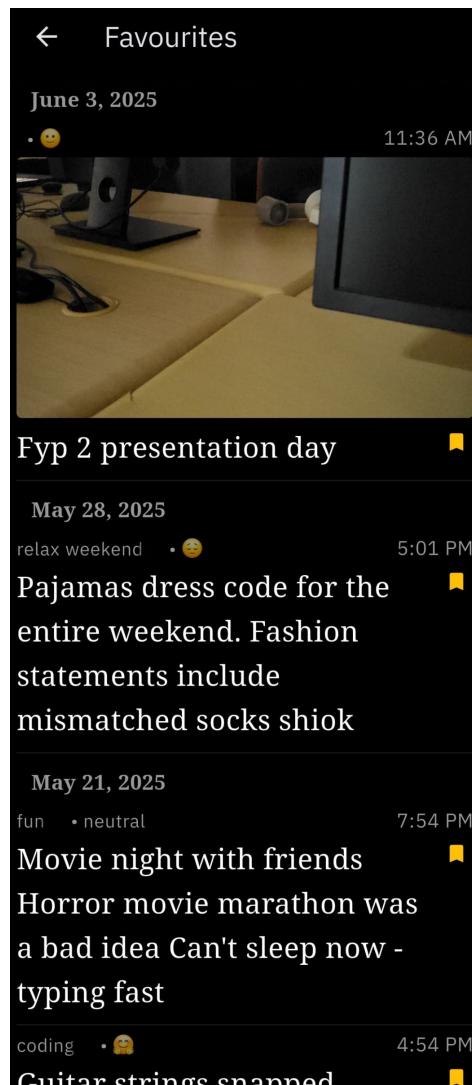


Figure 4.17: Favorites screen showing curated entries

# Chapter 5

## Testing and Result

### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of the testing scenarios associated with the **Collective** mobile journaling application. The importance of testing in the software development life cycle is paramount, as it ensures that the system operates reliably and meets user requirements. The primary goal of testing is to identify and resolve technical issues and bugs, ensuring the system functions correctly and aligns with the specified requirements outlined in Chapter 3.

Testing the Collective mobile journaling application involves evaluating the system's various functionalities including journal entry creation, user authentication, data storage and synchronization, AI-powered insights, and offline capabilities. Due to the complexity of the mobile application and the numerous possible input and output combinations across different Android devices, it is impractical to test every possible scenario. However, thorough testing aims to cover as many scenarios as possible to ensure robustness and reliability.

The chapter emphasizes four critical testing methodologies: **Integration Testing** to verify component interaction, **System Testing** to validate overall functionality, **User Acceptance Testing** with test cases specified in individual tables, and **Usability Testing** conducted through structured feedback gathering with respondents as testers. By adhering to these testing standards, the chapter aims to demonstrate how the Collective mobile journaling application meets quality standards and fulfills user requirements.

## 5.2 Test Objective

The test plan focuses on identifying and documenting as many bugs as possible to enhance the system's reliability. The **Collective** mobile journaling application underwent extensive testing through four testing phases: Integration Testing to verify component interactions, System Testing to validate complete functionality, User Acceptance Testing with test cases documented in individual tables, and Usability Testing conducted through structured feedback gathering with respondents as testers.

The application testing focused on crucial operations such as journal entry creation, editing, deletion, user authentication, data synchronization, and AI-powered insights generation. The user interface has been carefully crafted to ensure ease of use, facilitating smooth navigation throughout the journaling experience. Throughout the development process, emphasis has been placed on performance and usability to ensure a seamless journaling experience.

## 5.3 Test Process

Figure 5.1 illustrates the Test Process approach as follows:

- i. **60% development progress:** At this stage, the majority of core features are implemented including Flutter framework setup, Firebase authentication, journal entry creation, AI-powered insights integration, and basic offline functionality. This milestone provides sufficient functionality for initial integration testing.
- ii. **Integration Testing:** With core components developed, integration testing begins to verify that different modules work together seamlessly. This includes testing the integration between Firebase authentication, local database storage with Sembast, AI service connectivity with DeepSeek API, and user interface elements to ensure effective communication between components.
- iii. **80% development progress:** Following successful integration testing, development continues with advanced features such as enhanced offline synchronization, media attachment capabilities, analytics dashboard, and bookmark management functionality.
- iv. **System Testing:** At this development milestone, comprehensive system testing evaluates the entire Collective mobile journaling application to verify that all specifications and requirements are met. Both functional and non-functional aspects, such as performance, offline functionality, and data

synchronization, are thoroughly tested across different Android devices.

**v. 95% development progress:** With system testing completed and major issues resolved, the application reaches near-completion status with all critical features implemented and tested, ready for final user validation.

**vi. User Acceptance Testing:** At this advanced stage, the system undergoes comprehensive test case validation covering all functional requirements. Individual test cases are documented in dedicated tables to ensure systematic coverage of all system features and user scenarios.

**vii. Usability Testing:** In this final phase, the nearly complete system undergoes usability evaluation through structured feedback gathering with respondents as testers. The Collective mobile journaling application must demonstrate ease of use and user satisfaction to validate its core objective of providing a simplified, distraction-free digital journaling experience.

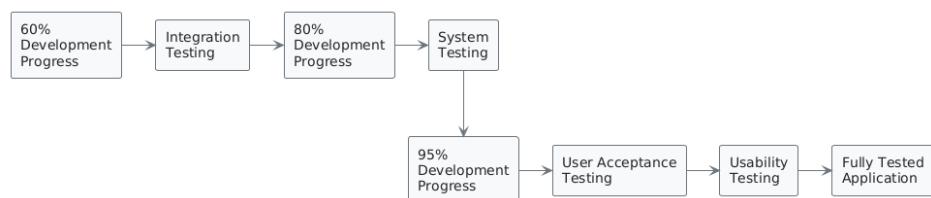


Figure 5.1: Test Process Flow for Collective Mobile Journaling Application

### 5.3.1 Risk and Contingencies

Several risk-related issues need to be addressed with contingency during testing as they could lead to major troublesome problems that will affect testing development. There are project and product risks; for product risks, they will be specified in risk-based testing sections, while here are the project risks for the Collective mobile journaling application testing:

Table 5.1: Risks and Contingencies for Collective Mobile Journaling Application Testing

<b>ID NO</b>	<b>Project Risks</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Contingencies</b>
1	Unavailability of Android test devices	Unable to run mobile tests and delay testing schedule	Proper planning and preparing checklist to ensure all Android devices are available. If event occurs, use emulators or request additional devices from colleagues.
2	Firebase backend service downtime	Unable to test authentication, cloud sync, and data storage features	Implement local testing environment with mock Firebase services. Schedule tests during stable service hours and have backup testing scenarios.
3	DeepSeek API rate limiting or service unavailability	Cannot test AI-powered insights and analysis features	Implement mock AI responses for testing. Cache previous API responses for test scenarios. Consider alternative AI service testing.
4	Internet connectivity issues	Unable to test online features, cloud synchronization, and API integrations	Focus on offline functionality testing first. Use mobile hotspot as backup connection. Prepare test scenarios for both online and offline modes.
5	Time and resource limitations	Not enough time to complete comprehensive testing across all features	Prioritize critical path testing and core functionalities. Eliminate low-priority test cases. Focus on integration and system testing for essential features.
6	Large number of defects found during integration testing	Unable to proceed with system and user acceptance testing	Implement defect triage system. Fix critical defects first. Parallel testing and development approach for non-blocking issues.
7	Lack of real user data for testing	Test scenarios may not reflect actual usage patterns	Generate realistic test data based on user research. Recruit beta testers for realistic data creation. Use anonymized sample journal entries.
8	Changes in Flutter framework or Firebase SDK versions	Compatibility issues affecting test environment stability	Maintain version control and testing on multiple framework versions. Keep rollback options available. Document version-specific test procedures.
9	Insufficient knowledge of mobile testing tools and methodologies	Delayed testing process and potential test inaccuracy	Consult with mobile development experts and supervisor. Conduct training on Flutter testing frameworks. Research mobile testing best practices.
10	User recruitment challenges for usability testing	Limited or biased feedback for user acceptance and usability evaluation	Expand recruitment channels including social media and university networks. Offer incentives for participation. Use remote testing tools if needed.

### **5.3.2 Test Environment**

This section of the chapter provides an overview of the necessary resources that are essential for creating the test environment and conducting the testing process for the Collective mobile journaling application. These resources encompass hardware components, software applications, and any other specific requirements that are necessary for mobile application testing purposes.

Table 5.2: Hardware Requirements for Collective Mobile App Testing

<b>Hardware Requirements</b>	<b>Specifications</b>
Operating System	Windows 10/11 or macOS (for development environment)
Installed Memory (RAM)	16.00 GB or above (recommended for Flutter development and Android emulation)
CPU	Intel Core i7 or AMD Ryzen 7 or above
Processor Speed	2.40 GHz or above
Storage	256 GB SSD or above (for fast compilation and emulator performance)
Android Test Devices	Multiple Android devices with API levels 21-34 (Android 5.0 to Android 14)
Network Connection	Stable internet connection for Firebase testing and DeepSeek API integration

Table 5.3: Software Requirements for Collective Mobile App Testing

NO	SOFTWARE	DESCRIPTION
1	Flutter SDK	Flutter is Google's UI toolkit for building natively compiled applications for mobile from a single codebase. Essential for developing and testing the Collective mobile journaling application with Dart programming language.
2	Android Studio	Android Studio is the official integrated development environment (IDE) for Android development. Provides Android emulators, debugging tools, and device testing capabilities essential for mobile application testing.
3	Visual Studio Code	Visual Studio Code is a lightweight code editor with excellent Flutter and Dart extensions. Used for code development, debugging, and integration with Firebase services for the Collective application.
4	Firebase Console	Firebase Console is a web-based platform for managing Firebase services including Authentication, Firestore database, and Storage. Essential for testing cloud-based features and monitoring application performance.
5	Git and GitHub	Version control system for tracking code changes and collaborative development. Essential for maintaining test code versions and coordinating testing across different development stages.
6	Postman	API testing tool used for testing DeepSeek API integration, Firebase REST APIs, and other web service endpoints used by the Collective mobile application.
7	Firebase CLI	Command-line interface for Firebase services, enabling local testing, deployment, and management of Firebase functions and hosting for testing purposes.
8	Chrome DevTools	Web debugging tools for testing web views and debugging network requests within the mobile application, particularly useful for API testing and performance monitoring.
9	Figma	Cloud-based design tool for accessing and validating UI/UX design specifications during testing. Ensures the implemented application matches the intended design requirements.
10	Microsoft Office	Productivity suite for creating test documentation, test case reports, user acceptance testing forms, and usability testing questionnaires for the Collective mobile application.

Table 5.4: Testing Group for Collective Mobile Journaling Application

<b>Test Sequence</b>	<b>Tester</b>
Registration	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Login Authentication	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Journal Entry Creation	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Journal Entry Editing	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Journal Entry Deletion	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
AI Insights Generation	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Image Attachment	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Bookmark Management	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Offline Functionality	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Data Synchronization	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Search Functionality	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Analytics Dashboard	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
User Profile Management	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Social Authentication (Google)	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Social Authentication (Twitter/X)	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Theme Switching	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Performance Testing	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Security Testing	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Usability Testing	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED
Integration Testing	WAN AMINNUR RASHEED

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## **APPENDIX**

# **Appendix A**

## **Gantt Chart**

### **A.1 Construction of Variables**

## **Appendix B**

# **Questionnaire Sample**

The Questionnaire for this research.