RoomEase

Version 1.



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Contents

Document Overview	2
Project Overview	3
Problem Statement	4
Functional Specifications	5
Technical Specifications	8
Platform-Specific Considerations	9
Hardware & OS Compatibility	10
Data Management	10
API Endpoints (Firebase REST)	12
Authentication & Authorization	12
Data Encryption	12
Compliance Requirements	12
Integration Details	13
UI/UX Design Specifications	13
Navigation & Flow	17
Accessibility Guidelines	18

Document Overview

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User registration, room search, map integration, booking system, payment processing.	Offline mode support, advanced analytics
Frontend (Java), backend (Java), APIs (), database structure.	Custom API server development.
UI wireframes, navigation flow, color scheme, typography.	Detailed branding guidelines.
Unit tests, UI tests, manual test cases for core features.	
	integration, booking system, payment processing. Frontend (Java), backend (Java), APIs (), database structure. UI wireframes, navigation flow, color scheme, typography. Unit tests, UI tests, manual test cases

Audience

Audience	Purpose
Developers	To understand code structure, APIs, and setup instructions
Designers	To reference UI/UX flows and design assets.
Testers	To execute test cases and report bugs.
Stakeholders	To review features, timelines, and high-level architecture.

Project Overview

Executive Summary

App Name: RoomEase

Purpose: A digital solution to modernize boarding house operations by providing real-time room availability, seamless bookings, and location-based discovery for tenants and property owners.

Objectives

Business Goals	Technical Goals
Increase boarding house occupancy rates	Build a cross-platform app
Reduce manual booking inquiries	Implement real-time sync for room availability.

High-Level Features

• Interactive Map

View boarding houses as pins with color-coded vacancies

Tap pins to see details: photos, pricing, amenities.

Real-Time Room Availability

Owners mark rooms as occupied/vacant via admin panel.

Booking & Payments

Reserve rooms in-app with secure payments.

• User Roles

Owners/Admin: Add properties, update room status, view bookings.

Tenants: Browse, book, pay, manage reservations.

Problem Statement

User Needs

The app addresses critical gaps in the boarding house rental market:

For Tenants (Students/Professionals):

- Problem: Difficulty finding real-time vacancy updates, leading to wasted trips.
- Need: Instant visibility into available rooms, pricing, and location.

For Owners/Managers:

- Problem: Manual booking tracking (paper/Excel) causes overbookings.
- Need: Automated occupancy management and payment collection.

Market Analysis

Target Audience

Segment	Location	Key Behavior
University Students	Malaybalay City	Prefers affordable, near- campus housing.
Young Professionals	Urban Areas	Seeks convenience and work related purposes.

Competitive Landscape:

Competitor	Weakness	Our Edge
Facebook Groups	No real-time updates,	Verified listings + live
	scams.	vacancy status.

Functional Specifications

Feature List

1. Room/Resource Booking

Description:

• Allows users to browse and book available rooms (e.g., classrooms, offices) or resources (e.g., projectors, laptops) in real-time.

User Interaction Flow

- Browse: User selects location (e.g., "Block A") → Filters by date/time → Views available rooms/resources.
- Book: Clicks "Reserve" → Confirms details → Receives confirmation (email/app notification).

Use Cases:

- Primary: Student books a study room for 2 hours.
- Alternate: Admin overrides a booking for emergency use.

2. Real-Time Availability Calendar

Description:

• Displays room/resource status (available, booked, maintenance) in a color-coded calendar view.

User Interaction Flow:

• User opens calendar → Selects date

3. Admin Dashboard

Description:

• Let's admins approve/deny bookings and add new resources

User Interaction Flow:

- Admin logs in → Views pending requests → Approves/rejects with notes.
- Adds new room ("Room 3") with status.

Use Case:

• Primary: Admin allocates a room for a last-minute meeting.

4. Push Notifications

Description:

Sends alerts for booking confirmations, reminders, and cancellations.

User Interaction Flow:

- User books → Instantly gets "Confirmed!" notification.
- Receives reminder 1 hour before booking starts.

Use Cases:

- Primary: User reschedules after getting a "Conflict" alert.
- Alternate: System notifies admin of no-shows.

5. Location Awareness (GPS/Maps)

Description:

• Shows room locations of the boarding house.

User Interaction Flow:

 User taps "View on Map" → Sees building pins → Selects pin for directions.

Use Cases:

- Primary: New student finds the booked seminar room.
- Alternate: Redirects to accessible routes for wheelchair users.

User Stories & Requirements

1. User Stories (End-User Perspective)

As a Student, I want to:

• Browse available rooms, so I can find a study space quickly.

Acceptance Criteria:

Rooms show real-time availability. Filters for date, duration, and capacity work.

• Book a room in one tap.

Acceptance Criteria:

Confirmation appears.

Calendar syncs with my Google Calendar.

As an Admin, I want to:

• Update the availability of the room

Acceptance Criteria: It should be real time.

• Add a room to occupy.

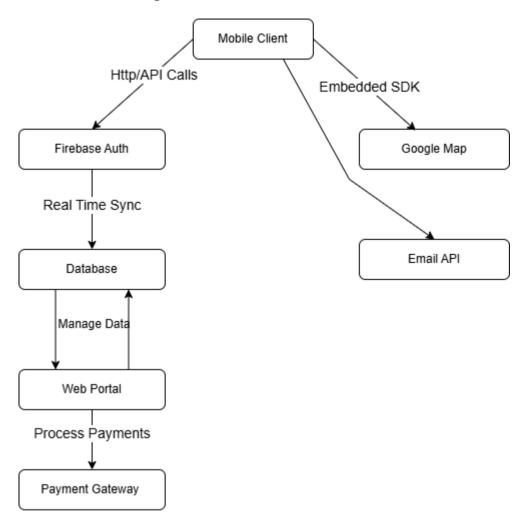
Acceptance Criteria: It should update as quickly as possible.

Non-Functional Requirements

Category	Requirement	Metric
Performance	Load room listings in <5.5	90% of requests under 4s.
	seconds.	
Security	Encrypt all user data	Security Compliance
		Standard
Reliability	99.9% uptime outside	Monitored via Firebase
	maintenance windows.	
Scalability	Support 500+ users	Cloud Firestore auto-
		scaling.
Usability	Achieve 85%+ task	Measured via
	success rate in UX tests.	Maze.design tests.

Technical Specifications

Overview Diagram



Key Components:

- Mobile Client: Android app (Kotlin/Java) for users/admins.
- Backend: Java (Firebase Auth).
- **APIs:** Google Maps API (location pins).

Email Messaging (notifications).

• **Database:** Firebase for real-time sync.

Design Patterns

Pattern	Role	Implementation
MVVM	Separates UI logic from business logic.	ViewModel fetches room data from Firebase, exposes LiveData to UI.
Repository	Centralizes data operations (e.g., cache/API calls).	RoomRepository handles Firestore or SQLite sync.
Singleton	Manages global resources (e.g., Firebase instance).	FirebaseAuth

Platform-Specific Considerations

iOS & Android Guidelines

Aspect	Android (Material 3)	iOS (Human Interface Guidelines)
Navigation	Bottom nav bar or drawer menu.	Tab bar at bottom (max 5 items).
Back Button	System back button (or gesture).	No physical button—swipe from left edge.
Typography	Roboto (default), variable font support.	San Francisco (dynamic type scaling).
Icons	Material Symbols (filled/outlined).	SF Symbols (Apple's unified icon set).
UI Components	Floating Action Button (FAB), Cards.	Navigation bars, action sheets.

Key UX Differences:

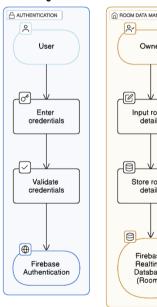
- Android: More customization, heavier use of shadows/floating elements.
- iOS: Minimalist, prefers translucent blurs and tighter padding.

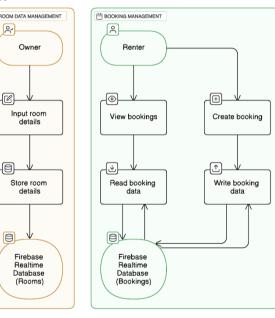
Hardware & OS Compatibility

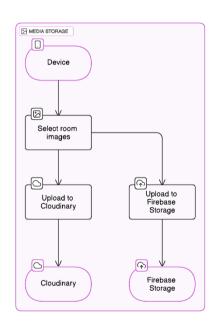
Requirement	Android	iOS
Min OS Version	Android 8.0 (API 26)	iOS 15+
Screen Support	Responsive layouts (phones, tablets, foldables).	iPhone/iPad (no foldable support).
Permissions	Request at runtime (e.g., location, storage).	Privacy descriptions in Info.plist.
Device Limitations	Fragmentation (test on 3+ OEMs).	Consistent hardware (test on 2-3 models).

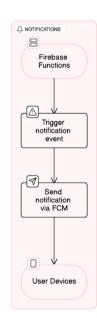
Data Management

Data Management Flow Chart





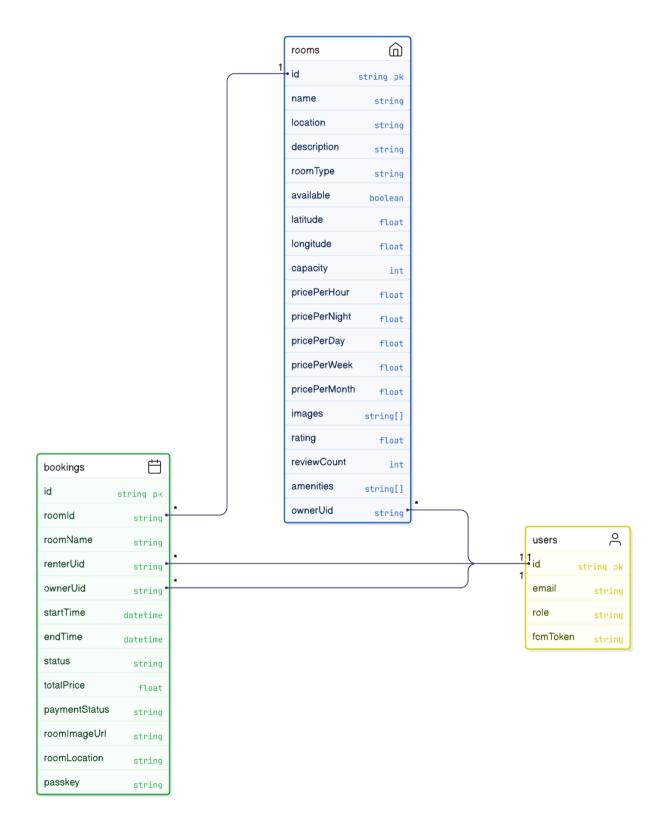




Database Schemas

Firebase Realtime Database Schema

Room Rental Platform Data Model



API Endpoints (Firebase REST)

Endpoint	Method	Description
/rooms.json	GET	Retrieve all rooms
/rooms/{roomId}.json	GET	Retrieve specific room
/rooms.json	POST	Create new room
/rooms/{roomId}.json	PATCH	Update room details
/bookings.json	GET	Retrieve all bookings
/bookings.json	POST	Create new booking
/bookings/{bookingId}.json	PATCH	Update booking status

Authentication & Authorization

- Email/Password via Firebase Authentication.
- Role-based Access:
 - o Admin: full access
 - o Owner: manage their listings
 - o Renter: browse and book rooms
- **JWT** (Firebase Token): Session token used for API calls.
- Security Rules:
 - o bookings only accessible to owners or renters of that booking.
 - o rooms editable only by the creator.

Data Encryption

- In-Transit: All API calls use HTTPS.
- At-Rest: Data stored in Firebase is encrypted using AES-256.
- Sensitive Data:
 - o Room passkeys are hidden until bookings are approved.

Compliance Requirements

- GDPR:
 - o Explicit consent for location and data usage.
 - o Users can request account and data deletion.
- Data Policies:
 - o Retention aligned with local guidelines.
 - o All users agree to Terms of Use and Privacy Policy.

User Data Handling

Data Type	Collected For	Stored In
Email, Role	Authentication	Firebase Auth
Room Info	Display, Search, Booking	Firebase Realtime DB
Bookings	History and Notifications	Firebase Realtime DB
FCM Token	Push notifications	Firebase DB
Images	Room listings	Cloudinary / Firebase

Third-Party Integration

Tool / SDK	Purpose	
Firebase SDK	Auth, Realtime DB, Cloud Functions	
Firebase Storage	Image or file storage	
Google Maps SDK	Display room locations on map	
Cloudinary SDK	Upload and transform images	
AndroidX Components	UI components, navigation, WorkManager	

Integration Details

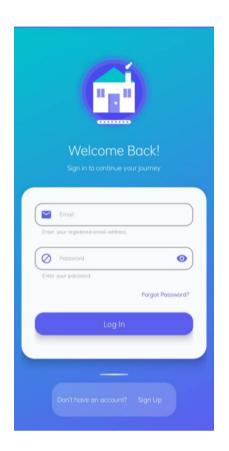
- Firebase Initialization: Set in RoomEaseApp.java
- Cloudinary: Configured via API key and upload presets
- Google Maps: Embedded on Room Details and Search screen
- Cloud Functions: Auto-triggered email and notification alerts when:
 - A booking is created or cancelled
 - o A booking is approved

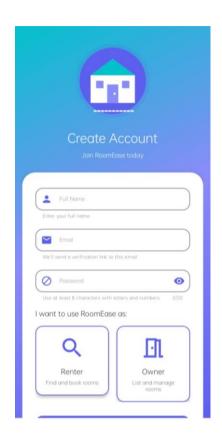
UI/UX Design Specifications

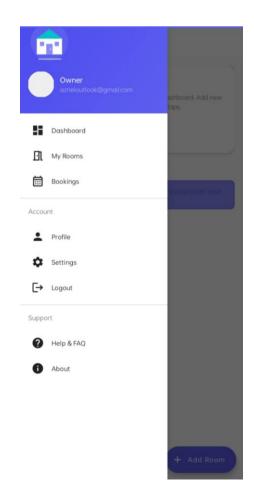
Wireframes & Mockups

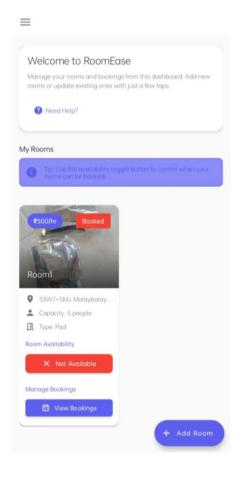


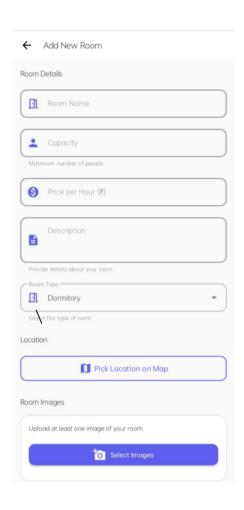
High-Fidelity Designs

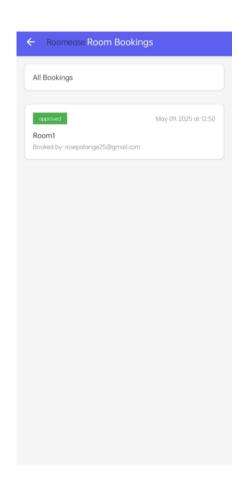


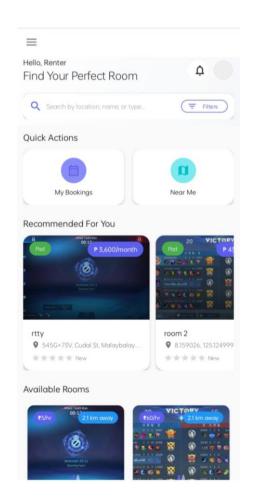


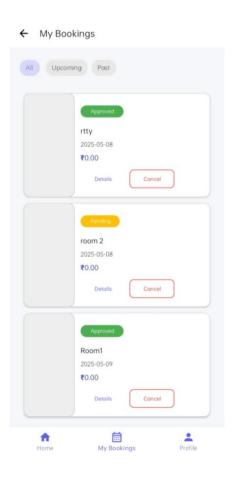


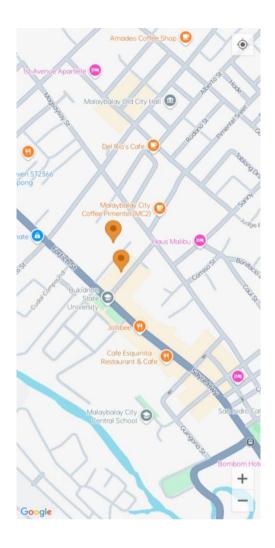




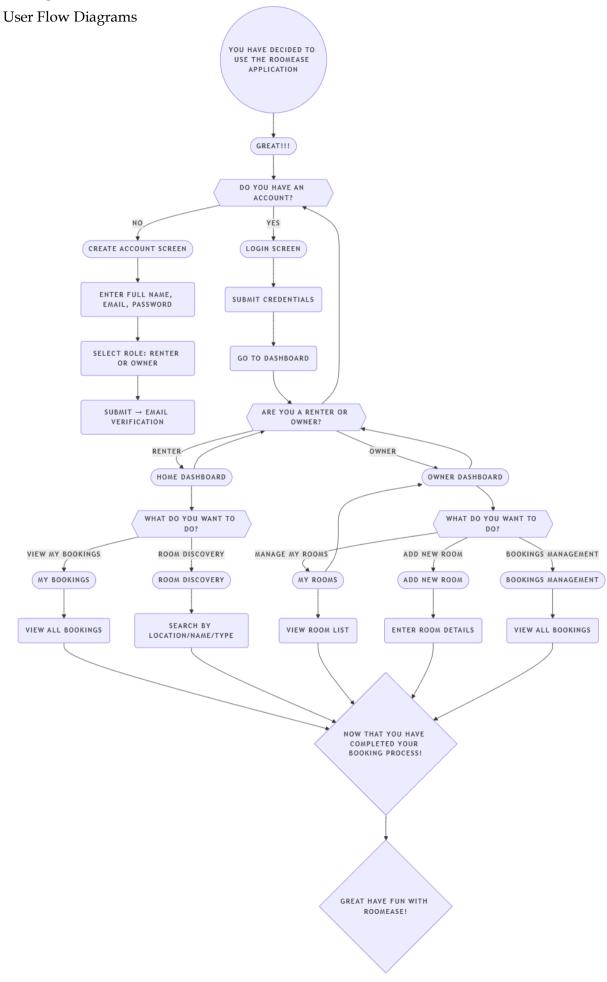








Navigation & Flow



Accessibility Guidelines

1. Text & Readability

Implemented in the App:

Consistent font sizes with good legibility: Large headers ("Find Your Perfect Room", "Welcome to RoomEase") and smaller, readable labels for buttons like "My Bookings" and "Add Room".

SP units likely used (based on Android styling conventions) — ensures Dynamic Type scaling works.

Adequate white space and padding prevent text from feeling cramped.

Improvements:

Ensure text scales well up to 200% by avoiding fixed-height containers (especially on card views).

2. Color & Contrast

Implemented in the App:

Primary buttons (e.g., "View Bookings", "Add Room") have sufficient contrast against the background (blue on white).

Status tags like "Booked" (in red) and price labels (in blue) are clearly distinguishable.

Background-to-text contrast in cards and headers is strong.

Improvements:

Use a contrast checker to confirm all text (especially gray subtext like room addresses and ratings) meets the WCAG AA standard of 4.5:1.

Ensure that color-coded tags (e.g., "Pad" in green) are supplemented with icon/text labels for users with color blindness.

3. Screen Reader (TalkBack) Support

Visible Intent:

Interactive elements such as the navigation bar icons, room cards, and booking buttons are distinguishable and likely have contentDescription set.

Implementation Reminders:

All buttons (e.g., Filters, Add Room, View Bookings) should have meaningful content descriptions.

Use LiveRegion to announce booking updates, availability changes, or errors dynamically.

Decorative icons (e.g., the house icon on the sign-up page) should be ignored by screen readers.

4. Touch Targets & Interaction

Implemented in the App:

Action buttons (e.g., "Add Room", "View Bookings", toggle availability) are large and centered, easily tappable.

Cards for rooms, quick actions, and booking details have enough spacing and padding.

Enhancements:

Double-check that all touch targets are $\geq 48x48$ dp.

For icons like star ratings, ensure at least 8dp padding to prevent accidental touches.

5. Navigation & Gestures

Present in the App:

Bottom navigation bar with clear icons and spacing.

FAB (Floating Action Button) for "Add Room" indicates its interactive purpose through color and position.

Visual hierarchy supports intuitive gesture navigation (e.g., scrollable room lists).

Provide manual buttons for any swipe-based actions (like "Cancel" or "Delete").

6. Testing & Validation

Your team's design already considers:

Clean layouts, scalable UI, and proper spacing — a good base for accessibility compliance.

Final Steps:

Run Android Accessibility Scanner on real devices.

Test with TalkBack enabled to check label coverage and focus order.

Simulate grayscale or colorblind mode to verify information is still understandable.

VIII. Deployment & Maintenance

Deployment Plan

Build Generation

Tool: Android Studio

Outputs:

Signed APK / AAB for production distribution.

Debug builds for internal testing.

Security & Optimization:

Enable ProGuard/R8 for code shrinking and obfuscation.

Testing

Internal QA:

Tool: Firebase Test Lab (automated & manual test cases)

Test Scenarios:

Renter: Book a room, view booking confirmation.

Owner: Add/manage room listings, toggle availability.

Authentication: Validate signup, login, and role selection.

Device Coverage:

Prioritize Android 10+ (Minimum SDK).

Target mid-range devices and tablets common among BukSU users.

Play Store Submission

Metadata Requirements:

Description: Highlight key RoomEase benefits:

"Book rooms instantly with real-time availability."

"List and manage your rooms anytime, anywhere."

Screenshots: Showcase both renter and owner interfaces.

Privacy Policy:

Explain usage of Firebase Analytics, email data, and location tracking.

Publishing Process:

Upload AAB (preferred for reduced app size).

Use staged rollout:

Start at 10%, monitor performance.

Increase to 50%, then 100% after stability is confirmed.

Post-Launch Monitoring

Monitoring Tools:

Firebase Crashlytics: Real-time crash tracking and analytics.

Google Play Console: Analyze ANRs (App Not Responding), user feedback, and performance.

Hotfix Mechanism:

Firebase Remote Config: Dynamically disable broken features without releasing a new build.

Rollout Strategy

Phase	Audience	Focus	Tools Used
Alpha	Dev team (5-10)	Core functionality,	Firebase Test Lab,
		crash testing	GitHub
Beta	BukSU students (50-	UX feedback, real-	Firebase Surveys,
	100)	world use	Google Forms
Public	General users	Scalability, server	Play Console,
		load	Firebase Crashlytics

XI. Appendices

Glossary

Term	Definition	RoomEase Usage Example	
MVVM	Model-View-ViewModel	Used for booking screen	
	pattern that separates UI	and room dashboard	
	and logic		
FCM	Firebase Cloud Messaging	Sends booking confirmation	
	for push notifications	to renters and owners	
JWT	JSON Web Token for secure	Encoded after login to	
	user sessions	authorize database requests	
LiveData	Observable lifecycle-aware	Automatically refreshes	
	data holder	room availability on the	
		screen	

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