ACM Word Template for SIG Site

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**ABSTRACT**

In this paper, we describe the formatting guidelines for ACM SIG Proceedings.

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# INTRODUCTION

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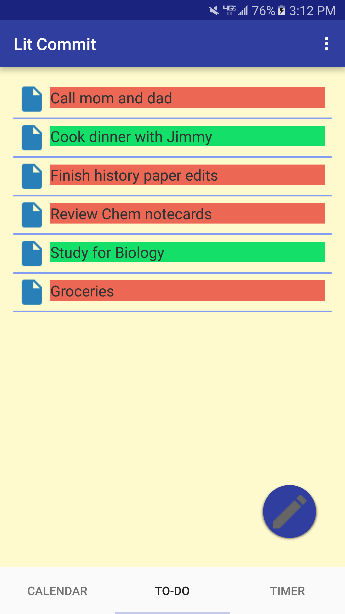
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# To-do Tab

The to-do tab of the Lit Commit app provides another use for those looking to maximize their productivity whilst studying. Organization is a crucial value to have as a student. If you look some of the leaders in the business world, one thing you will find in common is that their organizational skills are top notch. More than likely, they will have a calendar, detailed to the day, outlining the tasks for the day. This way, time is not lost figuring out what needs to be done or where to allocate resources. Now, scale that down to the needs of a college student. A typical one will have class, assignments, papers, club meetings, team practices, social activities, and many more to balance. It can all be very stressful for an 18 year old to manage all this. The best way to manage this stress, is to organize oneself; list out the things that need to be done and when. Since one day varies so much from the next for a student and commitments come up unexpectedly, a calendar can be of less use. Instead creating a to-do list the night before a busy day becomes useful. This is where the to-do tab of this app comes into play.

This tab is designed like a to-do list. A user can add a to-do item to the list by pressing the add button in the lower right corner. This brings up the editor mode. The user can then type whatever it is they need and as much as they need. Pressing the back button then saves the item. As more and more items are added the main activity turns into a scrollable list. All items in the list are sorted in chronological order with the oldest items at the bottom. The main activity only shows the first line of each to-do item. This way the user can go into more explanation of what they want in the actual note itself. Pressing on an existing note takes the user to the editor mode once again. They can update the note from here, but cannot delete the note in editor mode. This way if the user accidentally deletes all text and presses back, his to-do item is not gone. Additionally the delete options in the main activity encourage the user to finish an item on the to-do list before throwing it out.

Another feature implemented is the marked read or not characteristic, similar to email. When updating an existing note, and the user should do this only while updating, the user can press a check mark on the bottom of the screen. If the check mark is green, it marks the item finished. If red, the item is still to be finished. This translates to the main activity that all unfinished items are highlighted red while all finished items are highlighted green.

**Figure 2.1** To-Do tab main

To-Do Database

(Internal Storage)

Main To-do Activity

Editor Activity

Delete options are available in the menu of the main activity toolbar. The options are “delete all checked” and “delete list”. The “delete all items” is self-explanatory but the other option deletes all to-do items that have been marked finished, or highlighted green.

## Implementation

The To-do items were tracked using a SQLite database. Android has an integrated SQLite implementation that stores the database internally which made the implementation easier in the sense that an external connection to a database was not needed. Although this did make debugging database operations difficult as the database could not be visually seen. The schema of the database was organized as follows: a field for item id, which was auto incremented, a field for item text, a field for date created using SQLite’s timestamp, and a field for whether the item had been marked read or not.

This entire portion of the project was handled with traditional structure of android app implementing backends. A custom version of SQLite’s OpenHelper was used to create the database schema and the database itself. Then, a content provider was used to provide access to the physical database. The custom content provider used in the to-do tab encapsulated all necessary database operations so that other running code could delegate these operations. All data passed to the content provider or read calls were organized with URI objects. Uri’s were structured so that the default path to the database was stored while the last segment of the path was the parameter with which a record could be identified.

All read/write calls to the database were made from the main to-do activity and the secondary editor activity. A custom implementation of the cursor adapter was used to append all to-do items to the list view. This implementation included the logic to update text when a new note is pressed and to change if the current item, retrieved by a cursor, had been finished or not.

Android apps that use backends could potentially have databases with large amounts of data. It is not wise for these apps to implement database operations on the main thread as it could force the app to crash. With the scale of lit commit, this issue doesn’t occur as data is small but to comply with good practice all database operations were moved from the main thread. The main to-do activity implements the loader class. All insert, delete, and update, calls are handled by the loader on its own asynchronous thread. After the database has been updated, the loader is restarted and the cursor adapter will be swapped with the new data it can iterate through and display in a list view.

**Figure 2.2** Project Flow

# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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