

# UE21CS352B - Object Oriented Analysis & Design using Java

# **Mini Project Report**

### **Personal Finance Tracker**

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6<sup>th</sup> Semester H Section

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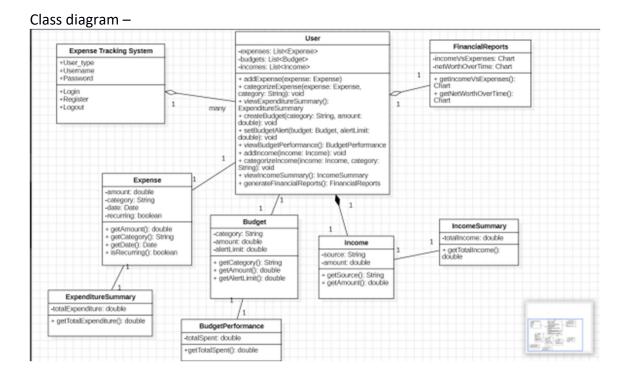
(Established under Karnataka Act No. 16 of 2013) 100ft Ring Road, Bengaluru – 560 085, Karnataka, India

#### Problem Statement –

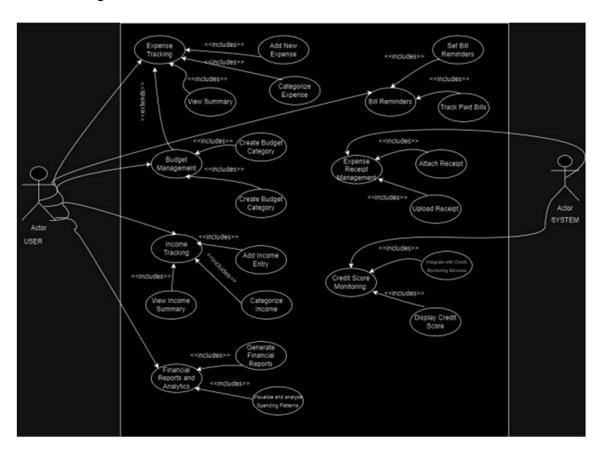
Managing personal finances effectively is crucial for achieving financial stability and meeting long-term goals, such as saving for retirement, paying off debt, or funding education. However, individuals often struggle with tracking their daily expenses, managing budgets, and planning for future financial needs due to a lack of tools that can integrate and simplify these tasks. Traditional methods of tracking expenses and income, such as using physical notebooks or basic spreadsheets, are time-consuming, prone to errors, and do not provide insights into spending patterns or financial health. Additionally, the process of manually managing and remembering payment due dates, categorizing expenses, and monitoring credit scores is cumbersome and inefficient.

The goal of this project is to develop a comprehensive web-based personal finance management system that allows users to efficiently track their expenses, manage budgets, monitor income, and analyze their financial health through an integrated platform. This system will help users make informed financial decisions, improve their spending habits, and achieve their financial goals.

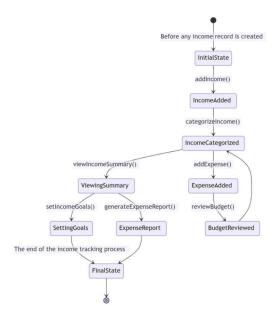
#### Models -

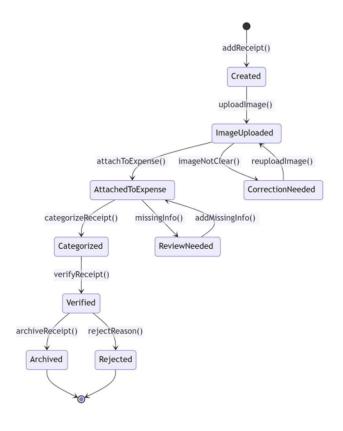


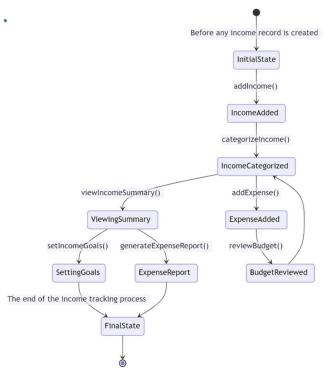
### Use case diagram -

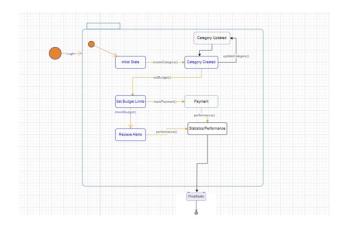


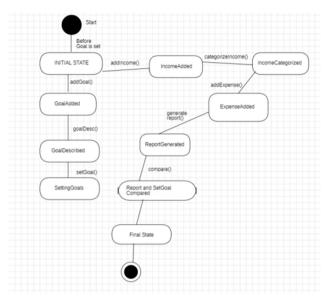
### State diagram -



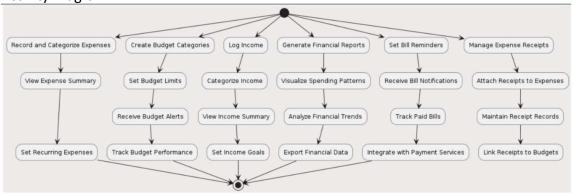












#### **Architectural Pattern**

This project uses a MVC (Model, View, and Controller pattern). Each use case has 4 files, Model, Controller, Service and Repository.

**Model** - The Model component represents the domain-specific data and business logic in an application. It's responsible for retrieving, storing, and processing data, often through interaction with a database. In an MVC application, the model directly manages the data, logic, and rules of the application.

**Repository** - The Repository layer serves as an abstraction layer between the data access layer and the business logic layer of the application. It allows for a more flexible and decoupled way to access data stored in databases or other persistent stores.

**Service** - The Service layer is responsible for implementing the application's business logic. It serves as a bridge between the Controller and Repository, ensuring that business requirements are met by making calls to the repository for data.

**Controller** - The Controller acts as the interface between the user and the system. It handles user input and converts it to commands for the model or view.

## **Design Principles**

The Design Principles used in the project is the single responsibility principle, every model / class has a single responsibility over a part of the functionality provided by the application. The OCP is also followed since the classes are open for extensions but closed for modifications as its existing functionality is not directly modified. The Dependency inversion principle is also followed in some places as some classes depend on the abstract implementation of 'Date'

- 1) Single Responsibility Principle Every component has a single responsibility over a part of the functionality provided by the application, Ex income class handles only adding income.
- 2) **Open Close Principle** Is followed since the classes are open for extensions but closed for modifications as its existing functionality is not directly modified.
- 3) **Dependency Inversion Principle** This principle is followed as the high-level models do not depend on the low-level models, but rather on abstractions, this being consistent with DIP.

4) **Dependency Injection principle** – The Dependency Injection principle is also followed as @Autowired is used in the service to inject the Repository into the service.

### **Design Patterns**

The following design patterns have been implemented in the code -

- 1) **Builder pattern** In our project, we used the Builder Pattern to manage the creation of Income and ExpenseAdd objects, which involve setting several fields. This pattern allows for a clear, step-by-step construction process, enhancing code readability and maintainability. Through a static inner Builder class in our Income and ExpenseAdd model, we enable chaining methods that set properties, culminating in a build() method that finalizes and returns the constructed object. This approach simplifies object creation and ensures clean and error-free code, especially beneficial when dealing with complex objects with multiple attributes.
- 2) Facade Patter In our application, the FinancialGoalFacade and FinancialReportsFacade serves as a facade, abstracting the complexities of the financial goal management operations handled by the service. This facade simplifies the interaction for the controller by offering straightforward methods like findAllFinancialGoals() and addFinancialGoal(), which internally manage more complex operations such as database encapsulated in the service layer. By using the facade pattern, we ensure that the controller remains clean and focused only on handling incoming requests and responses, without being cluttered with the business logic and data access details.

#### **GitHub Link**

https://github.com/anonymous0905/financetracker--OOADJ--Project

#### **Individual Contributions**

- Shashank Reddy Prakash Income and Expense Receipt Management
- 2) Shishir B Expense and Bill reminder
- 3) Shree Hari Nadig B M Budget and Financial Goal Management
- 4) S V Gautham Credit Score and Financial Report

## **Screenshots**

