

Mobile Project Phase 1 – UI Design and Implementation



1. Requirements

You are requested to design and implement YalaPay B2B app for managing the payments of invoices. Its purpose is to streamline the financial transactions between a company and its customers by speeding the collection of payments from customers, which has a positive impact on the cash flow of the company and its profitability. YalaPay also manages the cashing cheques and provides valuable financial reports to track pending payments.

Note that storing data in a local database and reading/writing data from remote Cloud Firestore will be done in phase 2 of the project. For phase 1, data should be kept in memory and/or read from json files. The main YalaPay use cases are described Table 1.

Table 1. Use cases description

Use case	Brief description
U1 - Login	Allows the user to login. Login is prerequisite for all the YalaPay use cases described below. The list of users should be defined in users.json file. The minimum required user properties include: first name, last name, email, and password. No need to create a sign-up screen.
U2 - YalaPay Dashboard	The YalaPay Dashboard should display the summary of invoices and cheques by status as shown below. For phase 1 just design and develop the dashboard with some dummy values. In phase 2, you will use database queries to compute the summaries. Invoices All: 99.99 QR Due Date in 30 days: 33.33 QR Due Date in 60 days: 66.66 QR Cheques Awaiting: 99.99 QR Deposited: 22.22 QR Cashed: 44.44 QR Returned: 11.11 QR
U3 - List/Search/Add/ Update and Delete a Customer	Provides the ability to List/Search/Add/Update and Delete a Customer. The minimum required customer properties include: customer Id, company name, address (street, city and country), contract details (first name, last name, mobile and email). When adding a new customer, the customer Id should be auto-assigned. The app should have an initial list of customers in customers.json file.

U4 -List/Search/Add/ Update and Delete an Invoice

Provides the ability to List/Search/Add/Update and Delete an invoice.

The minimum required invoice properties include: Invoice number, customer Id, amount, invoice date and due date. When adding a new invoice, the invoice number should be auto-assigned.

- The app should have an initial list of invoices in invoices.json file.
- When listing or viewing an invoice the app should display the invoice details including the balance pending payment. The invoice balance is equal to the invoice amount minus the total payments excluding the returned cheques.
- From the list of invoices, the user can also select an invoice and enter the payments associated with the invoice.

U5 -List/Search/Add/ Update and Delete payments for an invoice.

Provides the ability to List/Search/Add/Update and Delete payments for an invoice. An invoice can have one or many payments.

The payment details include: the payment amount, payment date, mode of payment (cheque, bank transfer or credit card).

For cheques more details should be entered as shown in Figure 1:

- Cheque No
- Amount
- Drawer
- Drawer Bank (the user should be able to select a bank from the list of banks in banks.json that includes banks in Qatar listed here).
- Status: should be set to *Awaiting*. Later the status could be changed to *Deposited*, *Cashed*, or *Returned*.
- Received Date (should be auto-set to today's date)
- Due Date
- Cheque Image (this attribute will store an image of the received cheque)

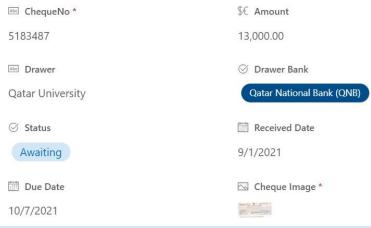


Figure 1. Example Cheque Details

U6 - Manage Cashing Cheques

One of core use cases of YalaPay if to manage the cheques caching process as shown in Figure 2.

6.1. Create Cheques Deposit:

- Select the cheques to be deposited.

First the app should display the list of cheques **Awaiting** payment (see a sketch of the UI in the image below just to give you an idea).



Next to the Due Date show between parenthesis the remaining days to the due date (i.e., due date – today). Make the remaining days green positive and red if negative e.g., 30/10/2024 (+21), 01/09/2024 (-11). Red means the cheque is late to be deposited.

- Select a Bank Account to Deposit the cheques to.

Note the company may have 1 or many bank accounts stored in accounts.json. Just have a json document having the companies bank accounts no need to provide a UI to maintain them.

- Upon confirmation, the app should Create a **Cheques Deposit** having: the list of selected cheques, the *Deposit Date* (default is today's date) and the *Bank Account* to deposit the cheques to, *Status* set to *Deposited*.

Also update all cheques included in the Deposit and set their Deposit Date and their status to *Deposited*.

6.2. List Cheques Deposits:

List the Cheques Deposits created earlier and provide the ability to view, update and delete each entry (see a sketch of the UI in the image below just to give you an idea).



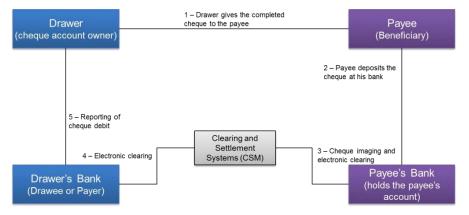
When displaying the list of cheques associated with each Cheques Deposit, the app should provide the ability to show the cheque images and the *Total Amount* and the *Count* of the cheques to be deposited.

6.3. Update Cheques Deposit:

Once the Cheques Deposit has been processed by the bank (after few days) the app should allow Updating the status of the Cheque Deposit to either *Cashed or Cashed with Returns* and enter the **Cashed Date** (by default set it to today's date). This should also:

- Set the Cashed Date and the Cheques status to *Cashed* for all cheques included in the Deposit.
- For returned Cheques the user should be able to set the *Return Date* and the *Return Reason* (the user can select from a list of reasons from return-reasons.json file). Possible reasons of cheque return include (more info is available at this link page 3):
 - No funds/insufficient funds
 - Drawer's signature differs
 - Alteration in date/words/figures
 - Drawer deceased/bankrupt

	Account closedCheque information and electronic data mismatch
U7 - Invoices Report	Get the invoices for a period and by status. The user can enter the from date and to date and select invoice status: <i>All</i> (this is the default value), <i>Pending</i> , <i>Partially Paid</i> , or <i>Paid</i> . Upon submission, the app should display the invoice details including the balance pending payment. The invoice balance is equal to the invoice amount minus the total payments excluding the returned cheques. Also, the total amount and count of invoices should be displayed. In case the status is set to All then the totals and counts should be provided for <i>Pending</i> , <i>Partially Paid</i> , <i>Paid</i> and <i>Grand Total</i> .
U8 - Cheques Report	Get the cheques for a period and by status. The user can enter the from date and to date and select cheque status: <i>All</i> (this is the default value), <i>Awaiting</i> , <i>Deposited</i> , <i>Cashed</i> , or <i>Returned</i> . Upon submission, the app should display the cheque details. Also, the total amount and count of cheques should be displayed. In case the status is set to All then the totals and counts should be provided for <i>Awaiting</i> , <i>Deposited</i> , <i>Cashed</i> , <i>Returned</i> and <i>Grand Total</i> .



 $\textbf{Figure 2. Cheque Cashing Process} \ (\textbf{source:} \ \underline{\textbf{https://www.paiementor.com/the-four-corner-model-for-cheque-payment/}) \\$

2. Deliverables

Seek further clarification about the requirements/deliverables during the initial progress meeting with the instructor. Note that further important clarifications maybe added/modified to the project requirements.

- 1) Application design documentation that includes UI design and the Repositories class diagram. Start by designing the UI wireframe (sketch). Decide the UI components and the layout either on paper or use a design tool such as https://www.figma.com/ui-design-tool/
- 2) Implement <u>responsive</u> UI for each use case following design best practices. The UI should be fully working using json data files. Remember that 'there is elegance in simplicity'!
- 3) Design and implement the app navigation. It should be fully working, and the user can navigate from one screen to another in intuitive and user-friendly way.
- 4) Implement the entities and repositories using Dart. They should be fully working. Create some test json data to ease testing. First test them using a main function that displays the results to the console before using them in the UI.
- 5) Document the testing of UI and repositories using screen shots illustrating the testing results.