

1. Core Features and Functionality

Expense Management

- **Add Expense:**
Users can fill out a form to input the amount, select a category (e.g., food, transport), enter a description, and pick a date.
- **Edit/Delete Expense:**
Each expense entry in the list/table includes options to edit or delete, allowing users to correct mistakes or remove outdated entries.

Expense Display

- **Recent Expenses Table:**
Shows a list of the latest expenses with columns for each detail (amount, category, description, date). The table updates automatically when users add, edit, or delete entries.
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2. Filtering and Search

Category Filter

- Users can select a specific category (e.g., groceries) to only view related expenses.

Date Range Filter

- Users can choose a start and end date to see expenses within that period. This helps track spending over weeks or months.
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3. Data Handling and Storage

LocalStorage or JSON-based

- **LocalStorage:**
All expense data is stored in the browser's LocalStorage. This means data persists after refreshes but is only available on the same device/browser.
 - **Data Structure:**
Each expense is stored as an object in an array. The array is serialized to JSON and stored/retrieved as needed.
 - **CRUD Operations:**
Adding, editing, and deleting expenses all update the LocalStorage data, ensuring consistency between what's displayed and what's stored.
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4. Visual Analytics (Bonus)

Monthly Expense Chart

- A visual chart (bar, pie, or line) displays how much was spent in each category for the current month.
 - Helps users quickly spot where most of their money goes (e.g., "Food: \$120, Transport: \$50").
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5. UI/UX Design

Responsive Layout

- The app adjusts layout for different screen sizes (desktop, tablet, mobile) using responsive design principles.
- Forms, tables, and charts all remain readable and usable on any device.

Intuitive Design

- Clear button placement (e.g., “Add Expense”, “Edit”, “Delete”).
 - Form validation prevents incomplete or incorrect entries.
 - Filters and charts are easy to access and use.
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6. Code Quality and Structure

Modularity

- The code is organized into functions or components (if using a framework) for:
 - Form handling
 - Table rendering
 - Filtering logic
 - Chart generation
 - Data storage operations

Clean Practices

- Consistent naming conventions
 - Separation of concerns (UI, logic, storage)
 - Comments and documentation for maintainability
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7. Evaluation Alignment

- **Functionality:**
Complete CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) for expenses.
- **UI/UX:**
User-friendly, responsive, and visually appealing.
- **Data Handling:**
Reliable, persistent storage and retrieval from LocalStorage.
- **Code Quality:**
Well-structured, maintainable, and modular code.
- **Bonus:**
Effective chart/analytics integration for spending insights.