

Module	Portfolio	Assessment Type
Collaborative Development (5CS024)	1	Individual Report

EXPENSES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

DEVELOPER

Student Id : 2227486

Student Name : Nayan Raj Khanal

Section : L5CG4

Group : L5CG4 Group 5

Role : Developer

Instructor : Mr. Adarsha Khadka

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I owe you all a debt of gratitude for helping me advance both academically and personally. I'm grateful.

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1. Self-appraisal form

Student number	2227486	Name	Nayan Raj Khanal
Project	Expenses Management System	Date	1 st April 2023
Role	Developer	Team	L5CG4 (Group 5)
Sprint (1 or 2)	1		

2. Personal objectives – performance measurement

Objectives	Evidence provided	Evaluation Student / tutor	
Choosing for the relevant technologies	<p>The selection of appropriate technologies is critical for the success of any project. As we aimed for a user-friendly and readily accessible system, developing a mobile application appeared to be the optimal choice over web or desktop. After careful consideration, we concluded that Flutter, a mobile app development framework, is the ideal choice for our project. Furthermore, the combination of Golang and MongoDB for back-end development and database management, respectively, complemented each other well.</p> <p>A well-structured and concise report on the given objective has been provided.</p> <p>Appendix A</p>	9	
<i>Tutor feedback:</i>			
Implementing functional requirement	<p>I convinced my team to use Flutter, Golang, and MongoDB for our project, despite being an inexperienced developer. While it may have been safer to stick with familiar technologies, I took a risk and chose to learn something new. We just started our development process, so far it has been going well and I am determined to continue learning and complete the project with these new technologies.</p> <p>Screenshots as well as proper comments and explanation of the codes has been provided.</p> <p>Appendix B</p>	9	
<i>Tutor feedback:</i>			
		/20	/20

3. Collaboration Document

3.1. Evidence of good communication and file sharing

Effective communication is essential for the success of any team-based project. To ensure smooth communication within my team, I frequently interacted and shared updates in the Campfire section, where I informed the team of the ongoing and completed tasks. I also utilized the message board to pin important files and links for easy accessibility. Furthermore, informal communication such as quick updates and instant messaging were carried out on Discord and Messenger.

Screenshots of conversations and effective use of Basecamp tools have been provided.

Appendix C

3.2. Continuing Personal Development (CPD)

Success requires constant self-improvement and learning. As a beginner developer, I started building an Expense Management System app with technologies that are completely new to me like Figma for UI designs, Flutter for front-end, Golang for back-end, and MongoDB for databases. I have completed the Sprint 1 assignment by taking online courses on Flutter, Golang, and MongoDB, and learning Figma for UI design. This experience has given me useful knowledge and skills to apply in future development projects.

A descriptive report and screenshots of ongoing courses have been provided.

Appendix D

3.3. Issue Tracking

Even while working correctly, challenges will inevitably arise in everyone's daily lives. No one is perfect. Issues are certain to occur while creating software. Client's satisfaction with their product is solely in the developers' hand hence it is essential as a developer I give my best so that the client gets what they paid for. Hence working together with the BA, we have tried and tested the code rigorously and completed it in the allocated time.

An informative report and evidences of GitHub issues collaboration between the BA and developer has been provided.

Appendix E

4. Appendix A

4.1. Technology Maze: A Justification Report

4.1.1. Introduction

The success of a mobile app development project relies heavily on selecting the appropriate technologies. This report will outline the technologies we have chosen to meet the client's requirements for mobile app development, along with the reasoning behind our decisions. We will also discuss any potential risks and limitations associated with the technologies we have selected.

4.1.2. Technologies For Application Development

Numerous technologies have evolved that are appropriate for mobile app development, such as programming languages, platforms, and database management systems (DBMS). Some popular and reliable technologies include Dart, Golang, Android Studio, Flutter, MongoDB, Firebase etc. (Technologies, 2023)

4.1.3. Justification Of The Technology:

After countless discussions and meticulous planning, we have narrowed down our technology choices to three.

For front-end development, we have chosen Flutter, an open-source framework developed by Google that uses Dart programming language. Flutter's unique feature of Hot Reload allows real-time viewing of code changes, making the development process quicker. The community provides extensive support and resources for novice developers. The reason for choosing Dart as the programming language is that Flutter is powered by Dart and also it is optimized for building mobile apps. (Thomas, 2019)

For back-end development, we have chosen Golang, an open-source, modern programming language developed by Google. Golang is easy to learn, strongly typed, and has a large community with several third-party tools and libraries that can simplify development. (Chris, 2021)

Finally, for DBMS, we have chosen MongoDB, a popular open-source nonrelational DBMS with extensive support in the developer community. After extensive research, we believe that Go and MongoDB are an excellent combination because of the lightweight, data-friendly syntax and compiled performance of Go. (MongoDB, 2023)

4.1.4. Risks/Limitations:

Although we are confident that the technologies, we have chosen are the most suitable for the project, there are potential risks and limitations to consider. For instance, Flutter may require a powerful machine to operate at peak performance, and its evolving library may not have all the features needed. Golang's type system, while beneficial in many cases, can be restrictive, and its garbage collector can cause performance problems when dealing with large datasets. MongoDB's dynamic schema can lead to data inconsistencies and errors if not managed properly, and its scalability and performance can be affected by the hardware and network infrastructure on which it is deployed. (Chris, 2021) (MongoDB, 2023) (Thomas, 2019)

4.1.5. Conclusion:

To summarize, choosing the right technologies for mobile application development is vital for the project's success. We have conducted extensive research and evaluation and have decided to use Flutter for front-end development, Golang for back-end development, and MongoDB for database management. Although these technologies have their drawbacks, we believe they are the most appropriate for this project. We need to plan, monitor, and manage them carefully to ensure optimal performance and prevent any potential risks that may arise from using these technologies.

5. Appendix B

5.1. Implementing functional requirement

5.1.1. UI

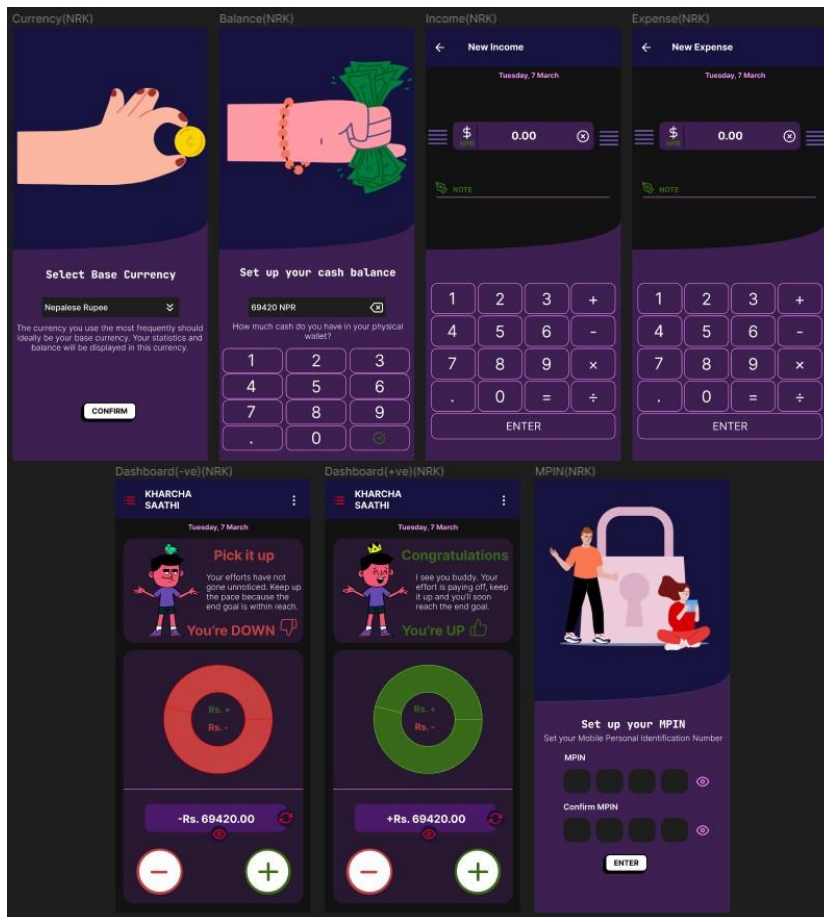


Figure 1. 7 Keyframes (UI)

Using Figma, designed 7 key frames assigned to me. Moving from top to bottom, the **first frame** asks the user for their **default currency**, this currency will be used to manage the expenses of the user. The **second frame** asks users to set their **initial balance**, all their management is carried out from this starting point. The **third and fourth frame** allows users to carry out their **calculation** alongside with the ability to add **notes** for the specific transaction. The **fifth and sixth frame** are designed with the concept that, if the balance of the user drops below their initial balance, a **customized dashboard** urging the user to fix their habits is displayed and if the balance is steady/up then another dashboard is displayed acknowledging the users' efforts. Finally, the **seventh frame** asks user to set their **Mobile Personal Identification Number (MPIN)**, this 4-digit code will be used for almost everything in the app.

5.1.2. Front-end Development

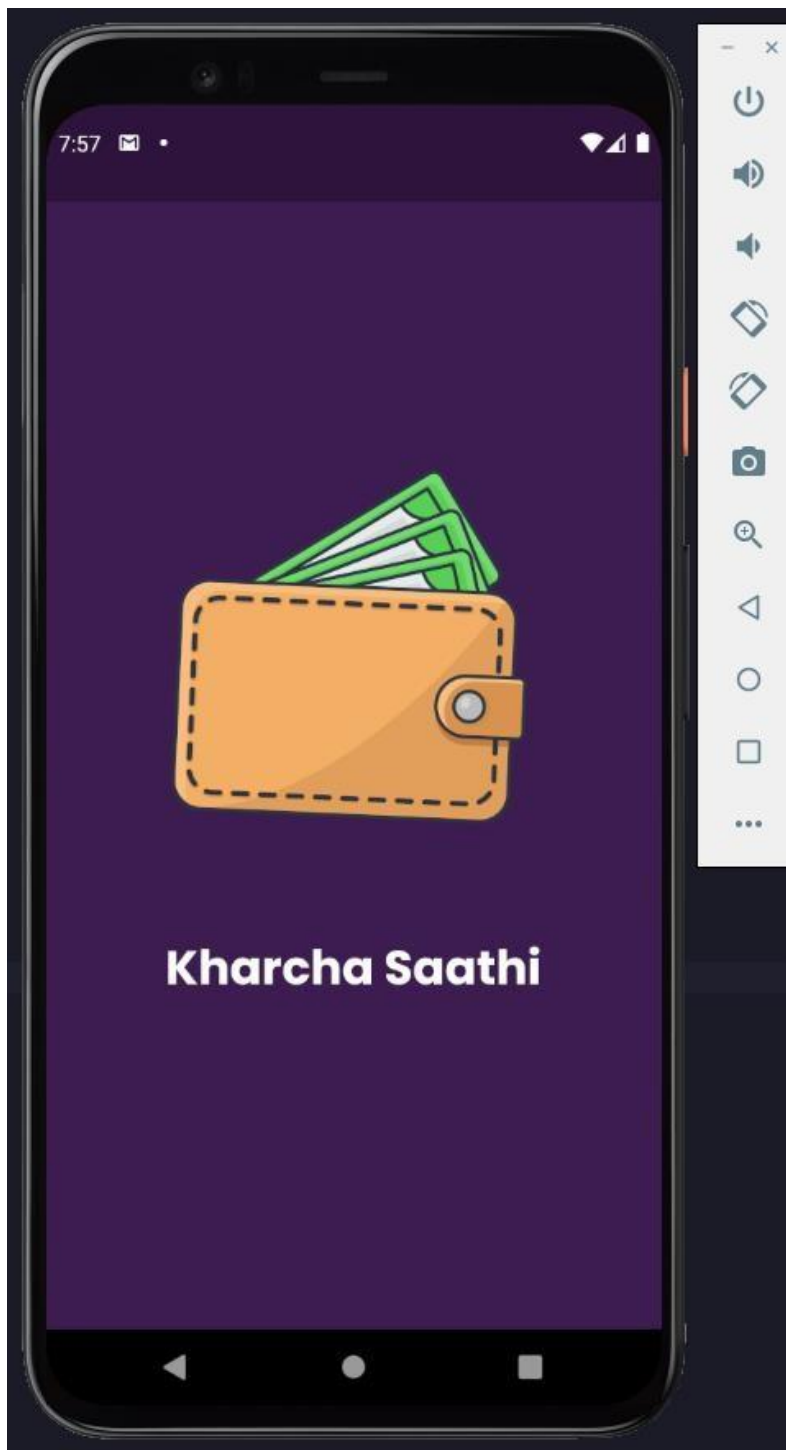


Figure 2. Splash screen Page

Designed and developed an animated splash screen for the app using flutter. It runs for 4 seconds and then the log in page is displayed.

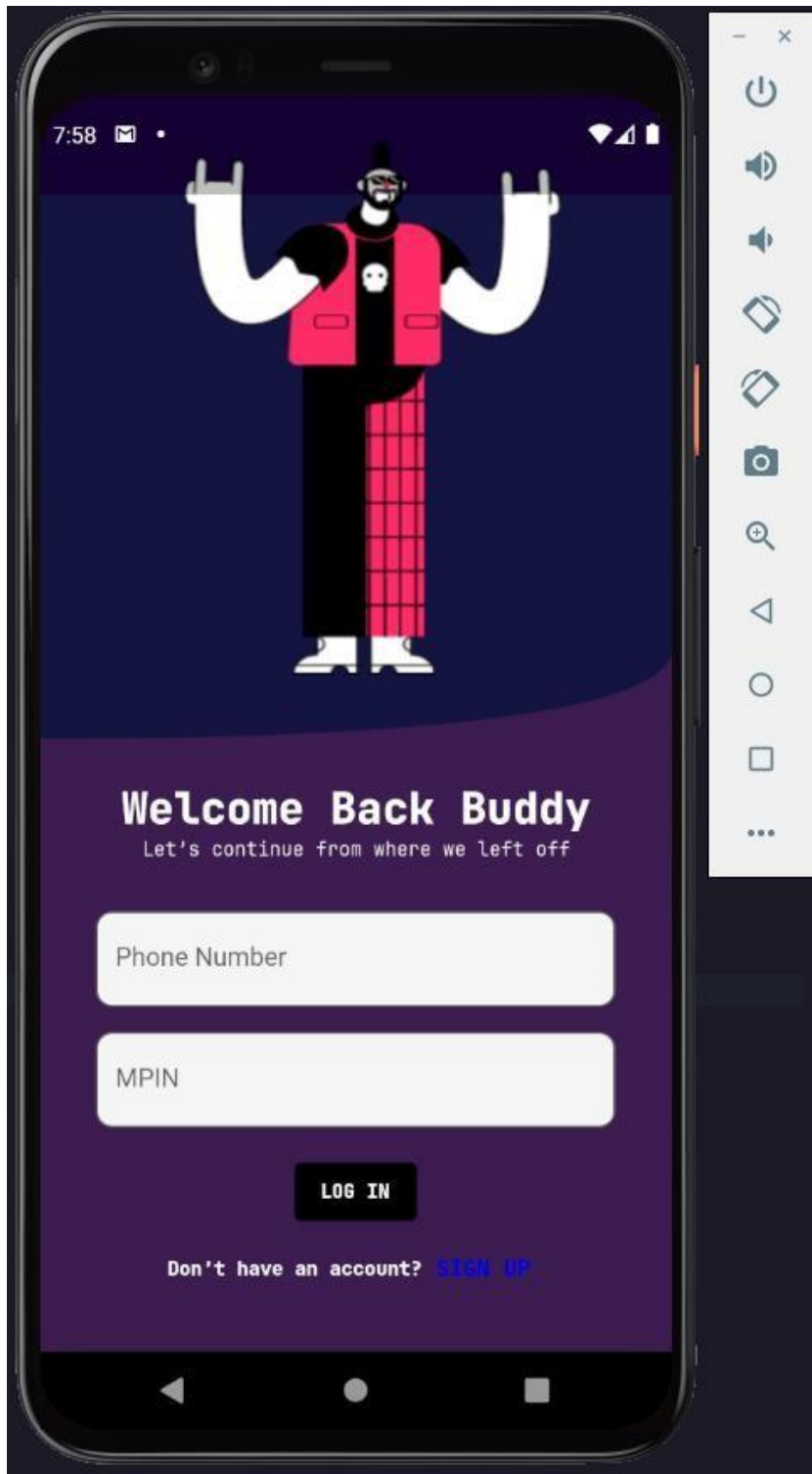


Figure 3. Login Page

Designed and developed a log in screen for the app using flutter. The components are responsive i.e., they're scaled automatically for any device. The password field is made to hide the characters and the button and link are functional.

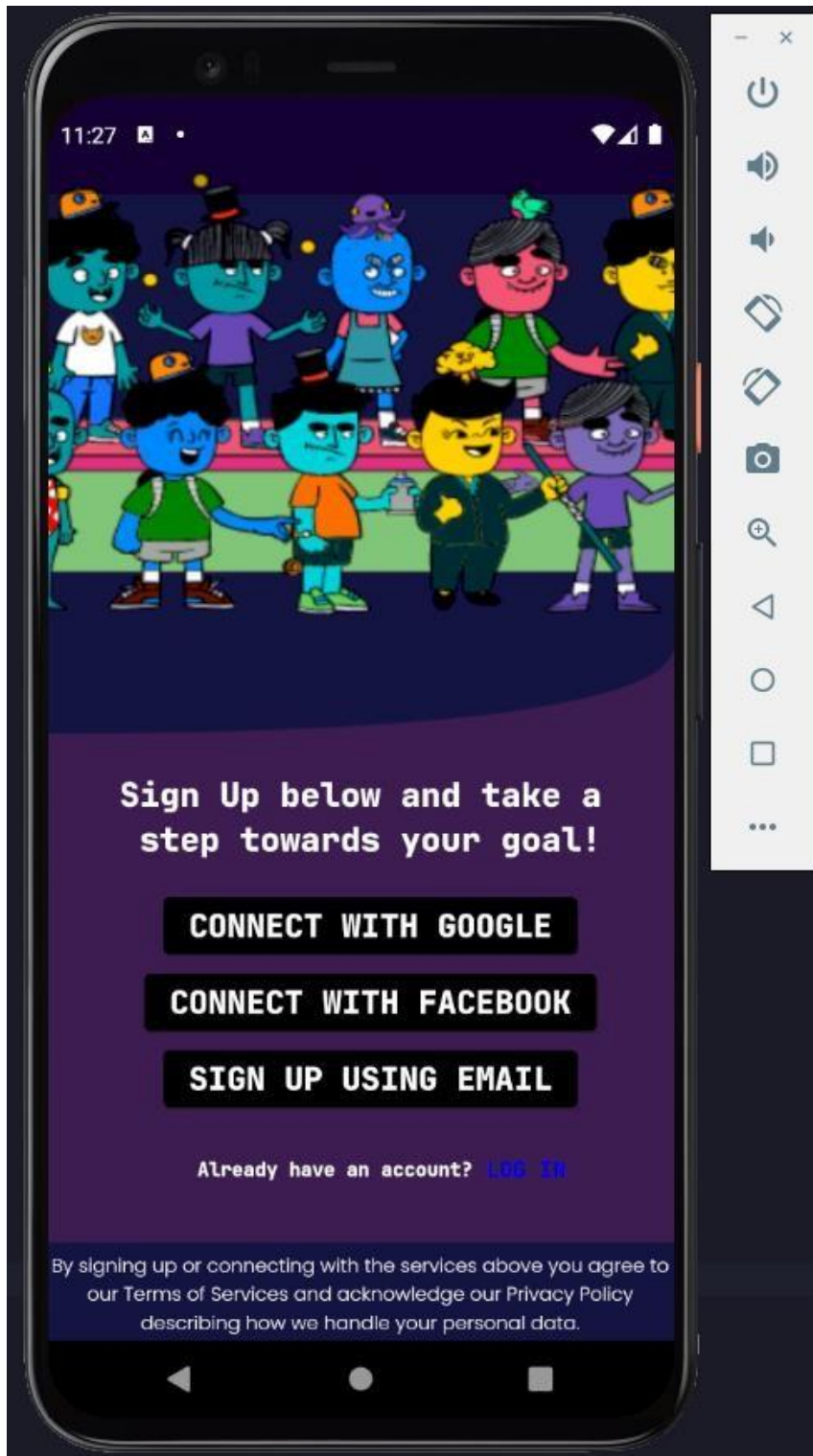


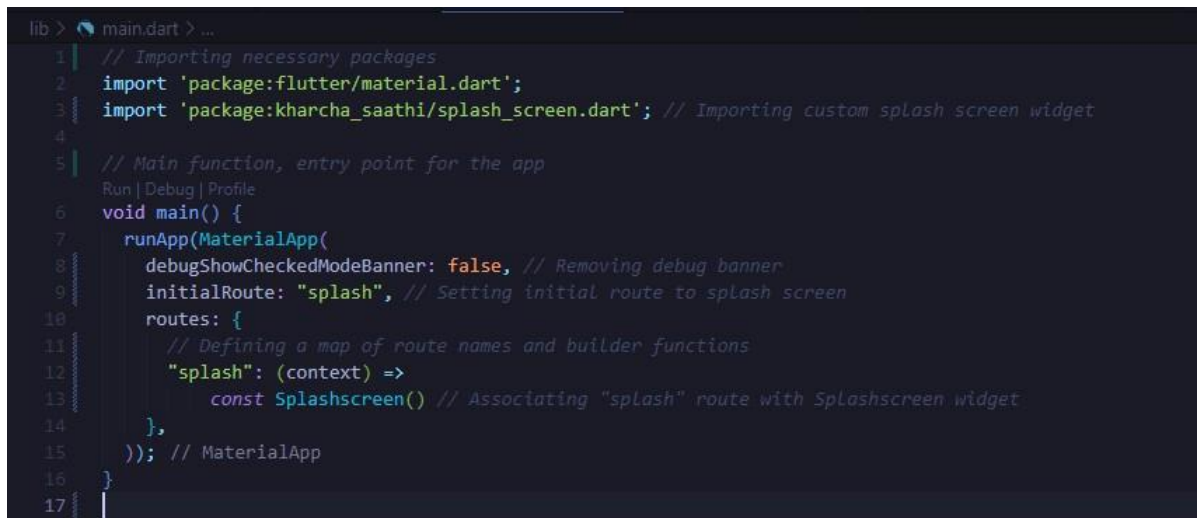
Figure 4. Signup Page

Designed and developed a signup screen for the app using flutter. Three elevated buttons and one text button is used.

5.2. Codes and its explanation

Sticking to the schedule, I started the development of front-end assigned to me. The code was written in VScode code editor with Dart as the programming language and using Flutter framework for running the application.

5.2.1. main.dart:



```
lib > main.dart > ...
1 // Importing necessary packages
2 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
3 import 'package:kharcha_saathi/splash_screen.dart'; // Importing custom splash screen widget
4
5 // Main function, entry point for the app
6 void main() {
7   runApp(MaterialApp(
8     debugShowCheckedModeBanner: false, // Removing debug banner
9     initialRoute: "splash", // Setting initial route to splash screen
10    routes: {
11      // Defining a map of route names and builder functions
12      "splash": (context) =>
13        const Splashscreen() // Associating "splash" route with Splashscreen widget
14    },
15  )); // MaterialApp
16 }
17
```

Figure 5. main.dart

This code sets up the entry point for the Flutter app, defining a map of route names and builder functions to associate each route with a widget. It imports necessary packages and a custom splash screen widget. The **runApp()** function creates a new **MaterialApp** with a **debugShowCheckedModeBanner** property to remove the debug banner, an **initialRoute** property to set the starting route to the splash screen, and a **routes** property to define the **Splashscreen** widget as the target of the "splash" route.

5.2.2. splash_screen.dart

```
lib > splash_screen.dart > Splashscreen
1 // Importing necessary packages and files
2 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
3 import 'package:kharcha_saathi/login.dart'; // Importing Login page widget
4 import 'package:lottie/lottie.dart'; // Importing Lottie animation package
5
6 // Defining a stateful widget for the splash screen
7 class Splashscreen extends StatefulWidget {
8   const Splashscreen({super.key});
9
10  @override
11  State<Splashscreen> createState() => _SplashscreenState();
12 }
13
14 // Defining the state for the splash screen
15 class _SplashscreenState extends State<Splashscreen> {
16   // This method is called when the state is initialized
17   @override
18   void initState() {
19     // Scheduling a delay of 4 seconds before navigating to the Login page
20     Future.delayed(const Duration(seconds: 4), () {
21       Navigator.pushReplacement(
22         context,
23         MaterialPageRoute(
24           builder: (context) => const MyLogin(),
25         )); // MaterialPageRoute
26     }); // Future.delayed
27     super.initState();
28   }
29
30   // This method builds the splash screen widget
31   @override
32   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
33     return Scaffold(
34       backgroundColor: const Color(0xFF3E1F52),
35       body: Container(
36         alignment: Alignment.center,
37         child: Column(
38           crossAxisAlignment: CrossAxisAlignment.center,
39           mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
40           children: [
41             // Displaying a Lottie animation of a wallet
42             SizedBox(
43               height: 300,
44               width: 300,
45               child: Lottie.asset("assets/splash/wallet.json"),
46             ), // SizedBox
47             const SizedBox(height: 20),
48             // Displaying the app name
49             const Text(
```

Figure 6. splash_screen.dart (i)

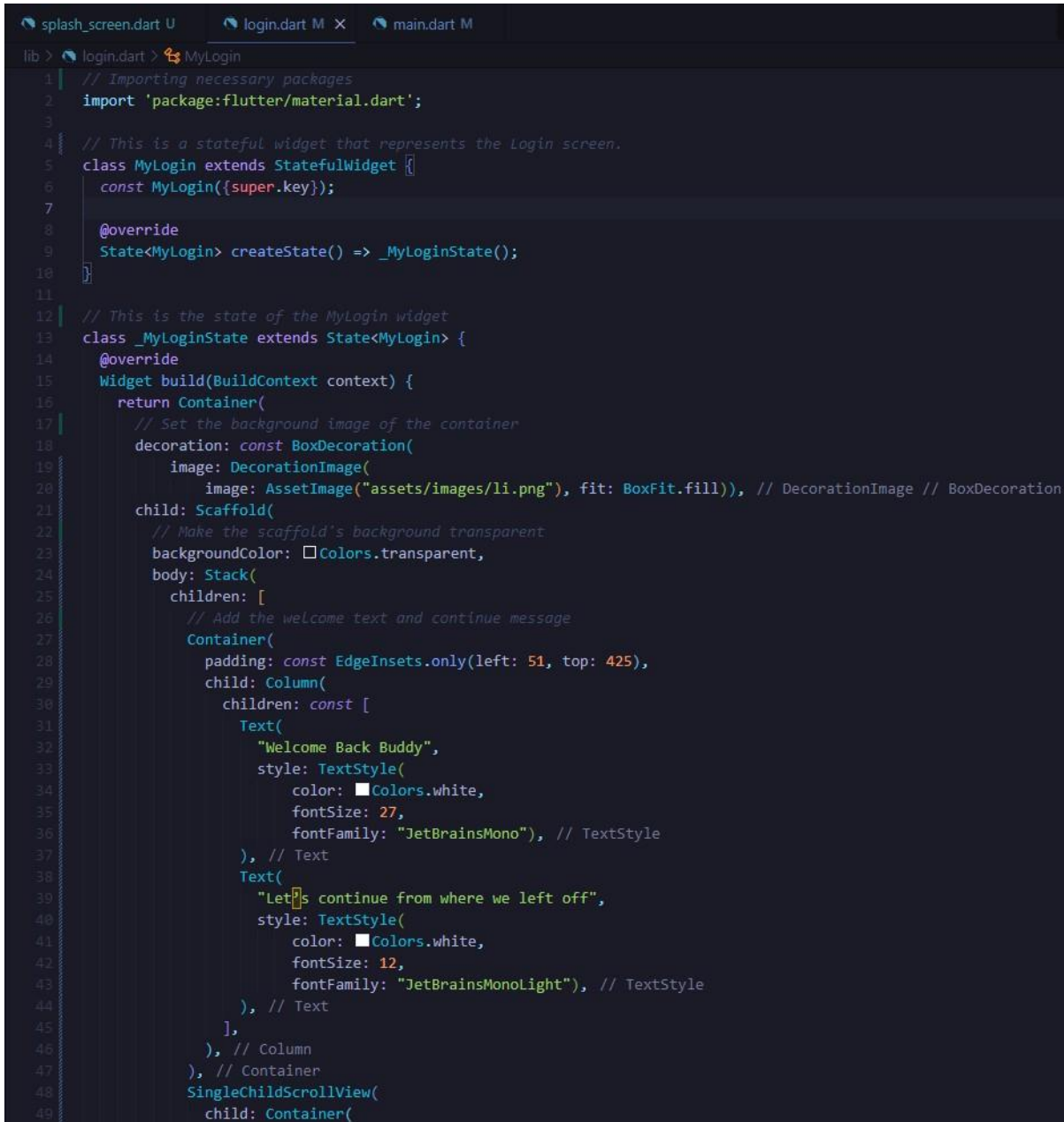
```
50       "Kharcha Saathi",
51       style: TextStyle(fontFamily: "PoppinsBold", fontSize: 30, color: Colors.white),
52     ), // Text
53   ],
54 ), // Column
55 )); // Container // Scaffold
56 }
57 }
58
```

Figure 7. splash_screen.dart (ii)

This Flutter code imports necessary packages and files, including a login page widget and a Lottie animation package. It defines a stateful widget for the splash screen, which displays an animated wallet and the app name "Kharcha Saathi" on a colored background. The **_SplashscreenState** class sets a 4-second delay using

the **Future.delayed** method, then navigates to the login page using the **Navigator.pushReplacement** method. This widget is called by the main function and is associated with the "splash" route.

5.2.3. login.dart:



```
lib > login.dart > MyLogin
1 // Importing necessary packages
2 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
3
4 // This is a stateful widget that represents the Login screen.
5 class MyLogin extends StatefulWidget {
6   const MyLogin({super.key});
7
8   @override
9   State<MyLogin> createState() => _MyLoginState();
10 }
11
12 // This is the state of the MyLogin widget
13 class _MyLoginState extends State<MyLogin> {
14   @override
15   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
16     return Container(
17       // Set the background image of the container
18       decoration: const BoxDecoration(
19         image: DecorationImage(
20           image: AssetImage("assets/images/li.png"), fit: BoxFit.fill)), // DecorationImage // BoxDecoration
21       child: Scaffold(
22         // Make the scaffold's background transparent
23         backgroundColor: Colors.transparent,
24         body: Stack(
25           children: [
26             // Add the welcome text and continue message
27             Container(
28               padding: const EdgeInsets.only(left: 51, top: 425),
29               child: Column(
30                 children: const [
31                   Text(
32                     "Welcome Back Buddy",
33                     style: TextStyle(
34                       color: Colors.white,
35                       fontSize: 27,
36                       fontFamily: "JetBrainsMono"), // TextStyle
37                   ), // Text
38                   Text(
39                     "Let's continue from where we left off",
40                     style: TextStyle(
41                       color: Colors.white,
42                       fontSize: 12,
43                       fontFamily: "JetBrainsMonoLight"), // TextStyle
44                   ), // Text
45                 ],
46               ), // Column
47             ), // Container
48             SingleChildScrollView(
49               child: Container(
```

Figure 8. login.dart (i)

```

50 // Set the top padding of the container to 65% of the device height and the right and left padding to 35
51 padding: EdgeInsets.only(
52   top: MediaQuery.of(context).size.height * 0.65,
53   right: 35,
54   left: 35), // EdgeInsets.only
55 child: Column(
56   children: [
57     // Add the phone number text field
58     TextField(
59       decoration: InputDecoration(
60         fillColor: Colors.grey.shade100,
61         filled: true,
62         hintText: "Phone Number",
63         border: OutlineInputBorder(
64           borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(10))), // OutlineInputBorder // InputDecoration
65     ), // TextField
66     const SizedBox(
67       height: 16,
68     ), // SizedBox
69     // Add the MPIN text field
70     TextField(
71       obscureText: true,
72       decoration: InputDecoration(
73         fillColor: Colors.grey.shade100,
74         filled: true,
75         hintText: "MPIN",
76         border: OutlineInputBorder(
77           borderRadius: BorderRadius.circular(10))), // OutlineInputBorder // InputDecoration
78     ), // TextField
79     const SizedBox(
80       height: 16,
81     ), // SizedBox
82     Column(
83       children: [
84         // Add the Login button
85         ElevatedButton(
86           onPressed: () {},
87           style: ElevatedButton.styleFrom(
88             backgroundColor: Colors.black,
89             textStyle: const TextStyle(
90               fontFamily: "JetBrainsMono", fontSize: 12)), // TextStyle
91           child: const Text("LOG IN")), // ElevatedButton
92         // Add the Sign up text and button
93         Row(
94           mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
95           children: [
96             const Text(
97               "Don't have an account?",

```

Figure 9. login.dart (ii)

```

98       style: TextStyle(
99         color: Colors.white,
100         fontSize: 12,
101         fontFamily: "JetBrainsMono"), // TextStyle
102       ), // Text
103       TextButton(
104         onPressed: () {},
105         child: const Text("SIGN UP",
106           style: TextStyle(
107             fontFamily: "JetBrainsMono",
108             fontSize: 14,
109             color: Color(0xff0000EE))), // TextStyle // Text // TextButton
110       ),
111     ], // Row
112   ], // Column
113 ), // Column
114 ], // Container
115 ), // SingleChildScrollView
116 ], // Stack
117 ), // Scaffold
118 ); // Container
119 }
120 }
121 }
122 }
123 }
124 }

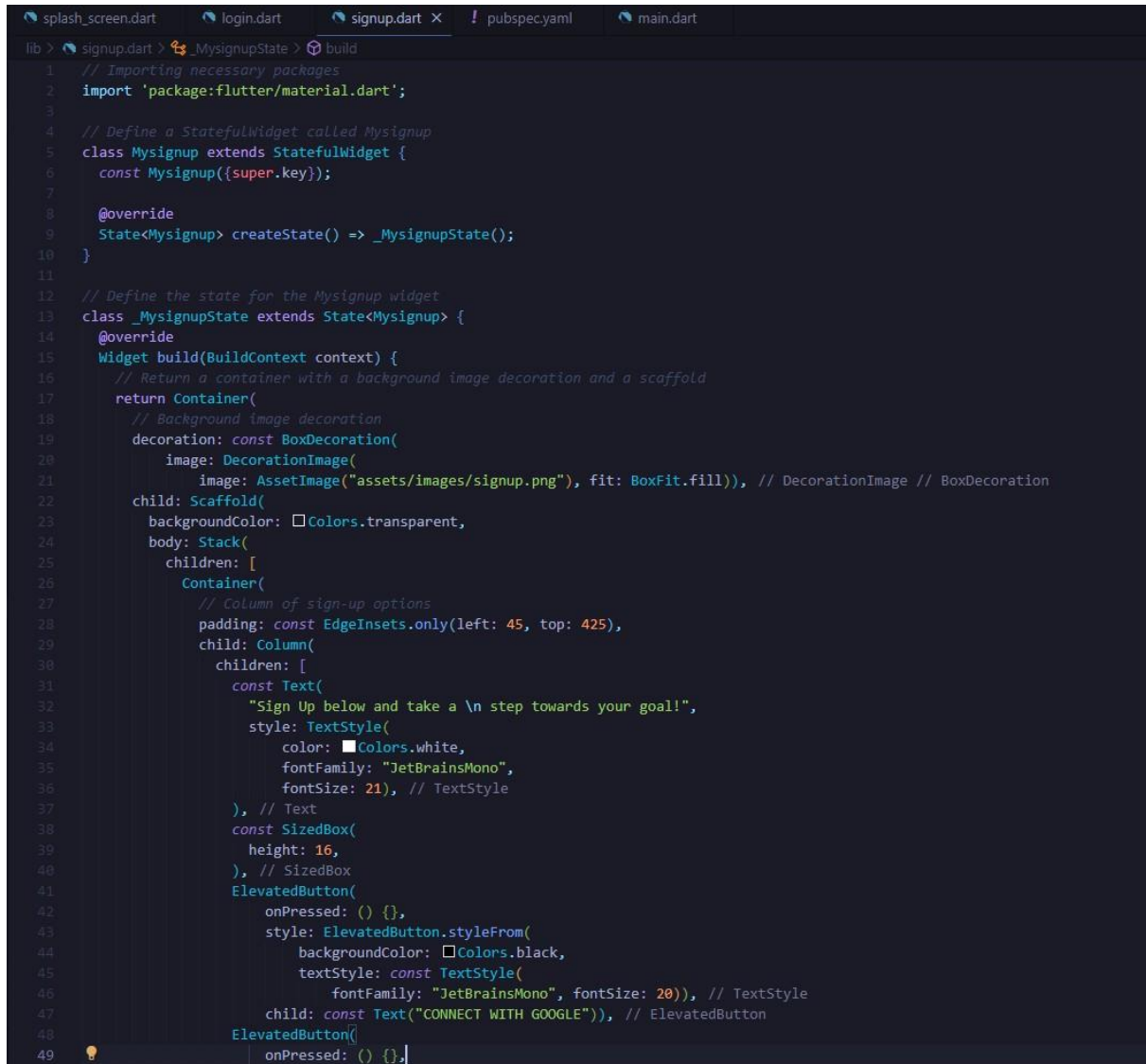
```

Figure 10. login.dart (iii)

This code is a Flutter widget that represents a login screen. It contains two text fields for phone number and MPIN, a login button, and a sign-up button. It also has a background image and a welcome text with a continue message. The widget

is implemented as a stateful widget, and its state has a build method that returns a Scaffold with a Stack containing the login interface elements. The text fields, buttons, and text are styled using various properties such as font size, font family, and color.

5.2.4. signup.dart



```
lib > splash_screen.dart login.dart signup.dart x pubspec.yaml main.dart
lib > signup.dart > _MysignupState > build
1 // Importing necessary packages
2 import 'package:flutter/material.dart';
3
4 // Define a StatefulWidget called Mysignup
5 class Mysignup extends StatefulWidget {
6   const Mysignup({super.key});
7
8   @override
9   State<Mysignup> createState() => _MysignupState();
10 }
11
12 // Define the state for the Mysignup widget
13 class _MysignupState extends State<Mysignup> {
14   @override
15   Widget build(BuildContext context) {
16     // Return a container with a background image decoration and a scaffold
17     return Container(
18       // Background image decoration
19       decoration: const BoxDecoration(
20         image: DecorationImage(
21           image: AssetImage("assets/images/signup.png"), fit: BoxFit.fill)), // DecorationImage // BoxDecoration
22       child: Scaffold(
23         backgroundColor: Colors.transparent,
24         body: Stack(
25           children: [
26             Container(
27               // Column of sign-up options
28               padding: const EdgeInsets.only(left: 45, top: 425),
29               child: Column(
30                 children: [
31                   const Text(
32                     "Sign Up below and take a \n step towards your goal!",
33                     style: TextStyle(
34                       color: Colors.white,
35                       fontFamily: "JetBrainsMono",
36                       fontSize: 21), // TextStyle
37                   ), // Text
38                   const SizedBox(
39                     height: 16,
40                   ), // SizedBox
41                   ElevatedButton(
42                     onPressed: () {},
43                     style: ElevatedButton.styleFrom(
44                       backgroundColor: Colors.black,
45                       textStyle: const TextStyle(
46                         fontFamily: "JetBrainsMono", fontSize: 20)), // TextStyle
47                     child: const Text("CONNECT WITH GOOGLE")), // ElevatedButton
48                   ElevatedButton(
49                     onPressed: () {}]
```

Figure 11. signup.dart (i)

```

50         style: ElevatedButton.styleFrom(
51           backgroundColor: Colors.black,
52           textStyle: const TextStyle(
53             fontFamily: "JetBrainsMono", fontSize: 20)), // TextStyle
54         child: const Text("CONNECT WITH FACEBOOK")), // ElevatedButton
55       ElevatedButton(
56         onPressed: () {},
57         style: ElevatedButton.styleFrom(
58           backgroundColor: Colors.black,
59           textStyle: const TextStyle(
60             fontFamily: "JetBrainsMono", fontSize: 20)), // TextStyle
61         child: const Text("SIGN UP USING EMAIL")), // ElevatedButton
62     ],
63   ), // Column
64 ), // Container
65 Container(
66   // Login Link at the bottom
67   padding: const EdgeInsets.only(left: 35, top: 650),
68   child: Row(
69     mainAxisAlignment: MainAxisAlignment.center,
70     children: [
71       const Text(
72         "Already have an account?",
73         style: TextStyle(
74           color: Colors.white,
75           fontSize: 12,
76           fontFamily: "JetBrainsMono"), // TextStyle
77       ), // Text
78       TextButton(
79         onPressed: () {},
80         child: const Text("LOG IN",
81           style: TextStyle(
82             fontFamily: "JetBrainsMono",
83             fontSize: 14,
84             color: Colors(0xff0000EE))), // TextStyle // Text // TextButton
85     ],
86   ), // Row
87 ), // Container
88 Container(
89   // Terms of service text at the very bottom
90   padding: const EdgeInsets.only(top: 725),
91   child: const Text(
92     "By signing up on connecting with the services above you agree to our Terms of Services and acknowledge our Privacy Policy describing how we handle your personal
93     style: TextStyle(
94       fontFamily: "PoppinsLight",
95       fontSize: 12,
96       color: Colors.white), // TextStyle
97     textAlign: TextAlign.center,
98   ), // Text

```

Figure 12. signup.dart (ii)

```

99         ) // Container
100       ],
101     ), // Stack
102   ), // Scaffold
103 ); // Container
104 }
105 }
106

```

Figure 13. signup.dart (iii)

This Flutter code defines a Mysignup widget that displays a sign-up page with options to connect using Google, Facebook, or email. The page also includes a login link at the bottom and a terms of service statement at the very bottom. The design utilizes a background image imported from Figma.

5.3. Use of Version control (Screenshots of logs)

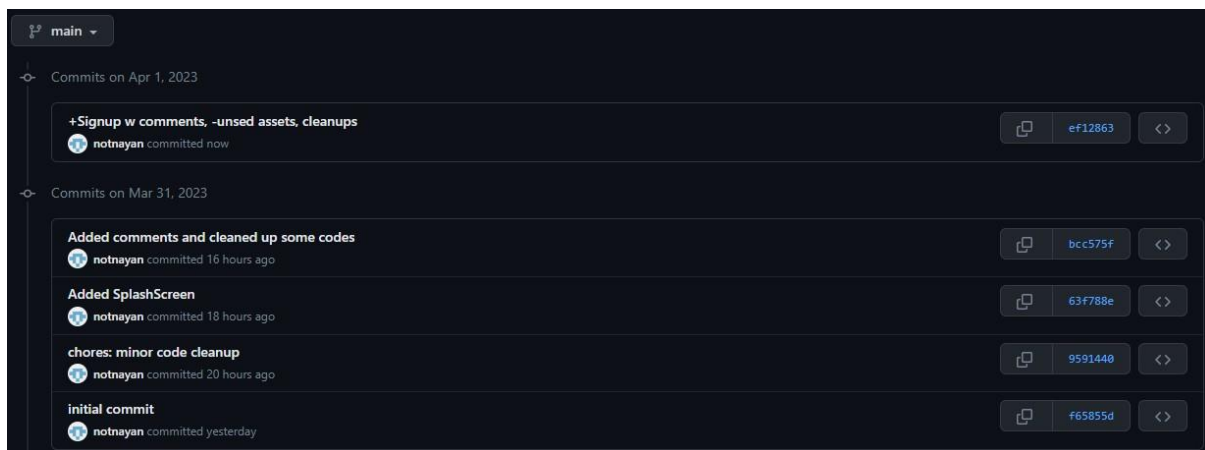


Figure 14. Commit Logs

Daily commits of the codes in GitHub from the start of development phase i.e., March 31st 2023.

6. Appendix C

6.1. Evidences of Good communication and file sharing



Figure 15. Message Board (Evidence)

I used the message board to post links and inform fellow team members about Figma and GitHub.

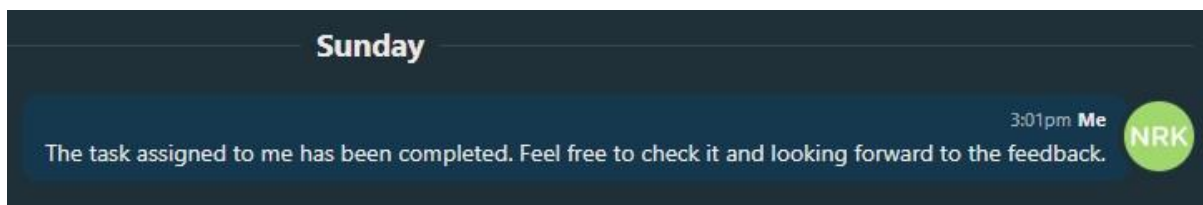


Figure 16. Chat (i) (Evidence)

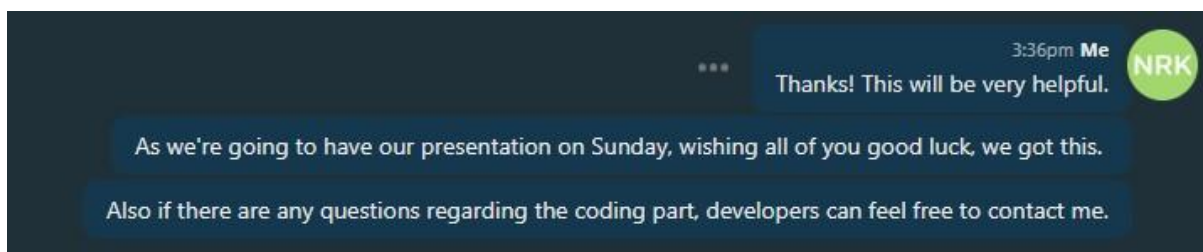


Figure 17. Chat (ii) (Evidence)

The above two pictures show me actively communicating with my team members. Responding to the tasks given to me and providing morale support.

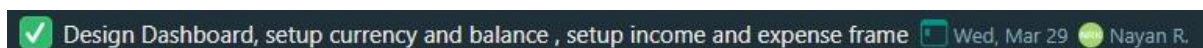


Figure 18. TO DO List (Evidence)

I actively check the TO DO list and punctually complete the assigned tasks.

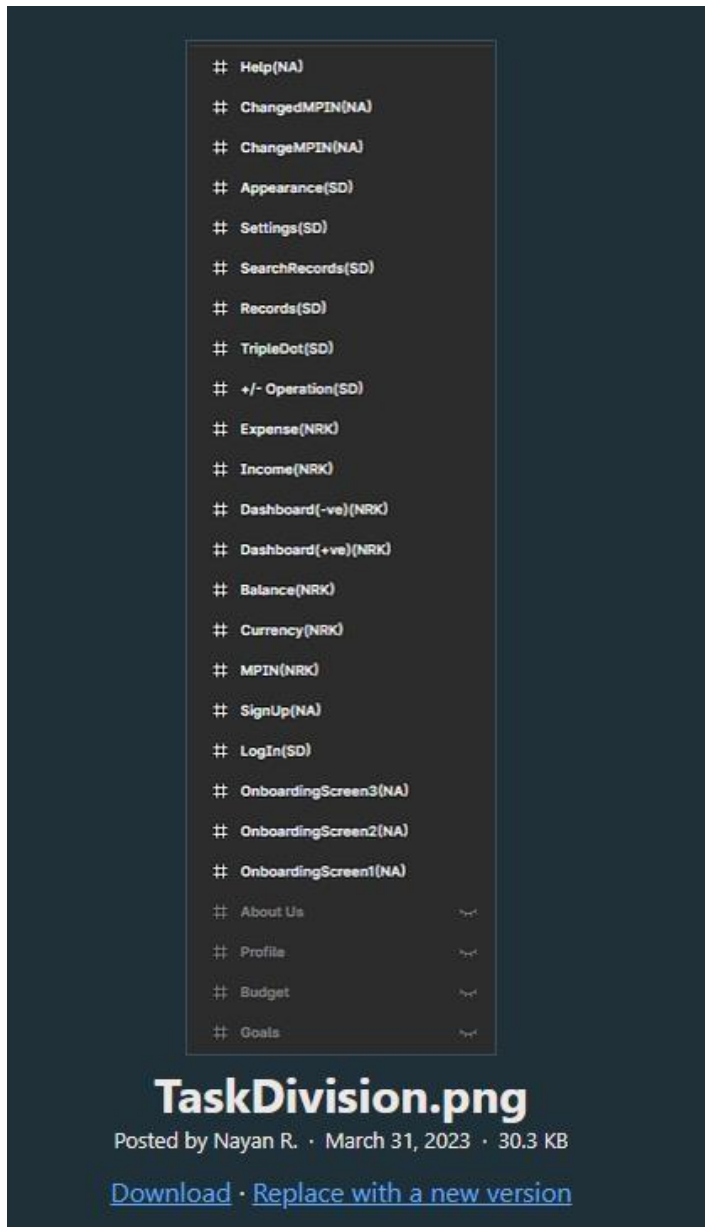


Figure 19. File Sharing (Evidence)

I share relevant files in the Doc & Files sections. Here, I have posted task division for fellow developers so that they can easily find the frames they need to develop.

7. Appendix D

7.1. Evidences of Continuing Personal Development (CPD)

7.1.1. INTRODUCTION

To be successful in anything one must work on oneself, strive to learn new things daily and be consistent. But now a days you'll find anything you want in the internet if you know where to look. It is a boon for every individual and I was no different.

Being a novice developer who has previously only studied Java, HTML, CSS, Javascript, and Python, but this project uses completely new technologies i.e., Figma for UI designs, Flutter for front-end development, Golang for Back-end development and finally MongoDB for databases. It is a steep mountain to overcome but I diligently dedicated my time to continue my personal development in order to effectively complete this project.

7.1.2. CPD

To begin, I have attended and I am still attending various online courses to gain a better understanding of Flutter, Dart, Golang, and MongoDB. Recently, I had attended a Flutter Development course on YouTube that provided me with an overview of the framework and its features. This course also taught me how to build splash screen and responsive log in page using Flutter, which has been incredibly useful in my current project. I am also currently undergoing a 37-hour long course from freeCodeCamp on Flutter. Additionally, I have attended a Golang course that provided me with a basic understanding of the language and its uses. I was able to test and write codes upon the end of the video. Furthermore, I have attended MongoDB courses that have given me a better understanding of database management systems and how to implement them within an app. Overall, these courses have helped me to better understand the technologies required for my project and have enabled me to apply my knowledge effectively. I have also enrolled for courses at freeCodeCamp and I am halfway through getting the certificates for it.

One of the primary requirements of my project was to design a user interface (UI) for the app. To achieve this, I had to learn how to use Figma, a popular UI design tool. I watched several YouTube videos on Figma, which taught me how to design interfaces, create assets, and collaborate with others on designs. I also consulted

my peers to gain a better understanding of Figma and its features and capabilities. As a result of this, I was able to design the UI for my app using Figma effectively.

7.1.3. CONCLUSION

To sum it up, the development of an Expense Management System app using Flutter, Dart, Golang, and MongoDB has required a significant amount of continuing personal development. Throughout the project, I have surfed all the web and watch all the relevant YouTube videos and enrolled for all the available courses and learned the basics and how to use of these new tools and technologies. Through this project, I have gained a wealth of knowledge and experience that will serve me well in my future endeavours.

7.1.4. EVIDENCES

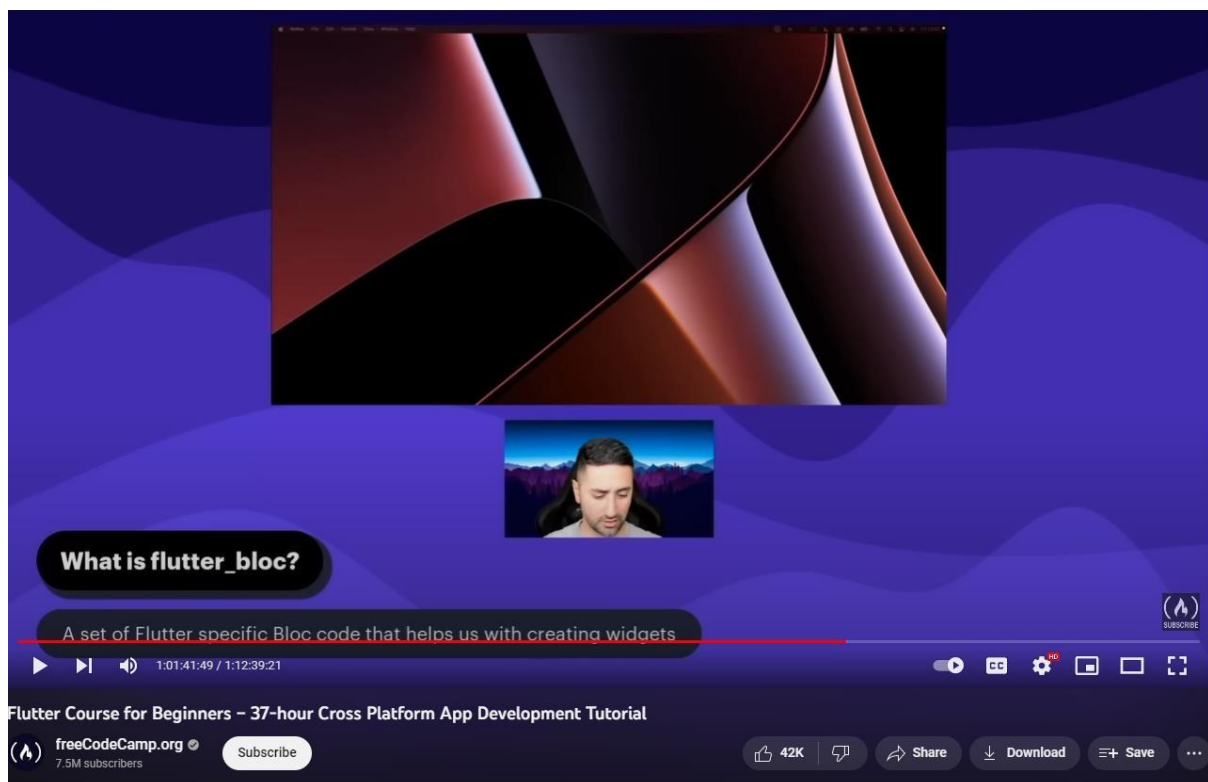


Figure 20. freeCodeCamp Flutter Course

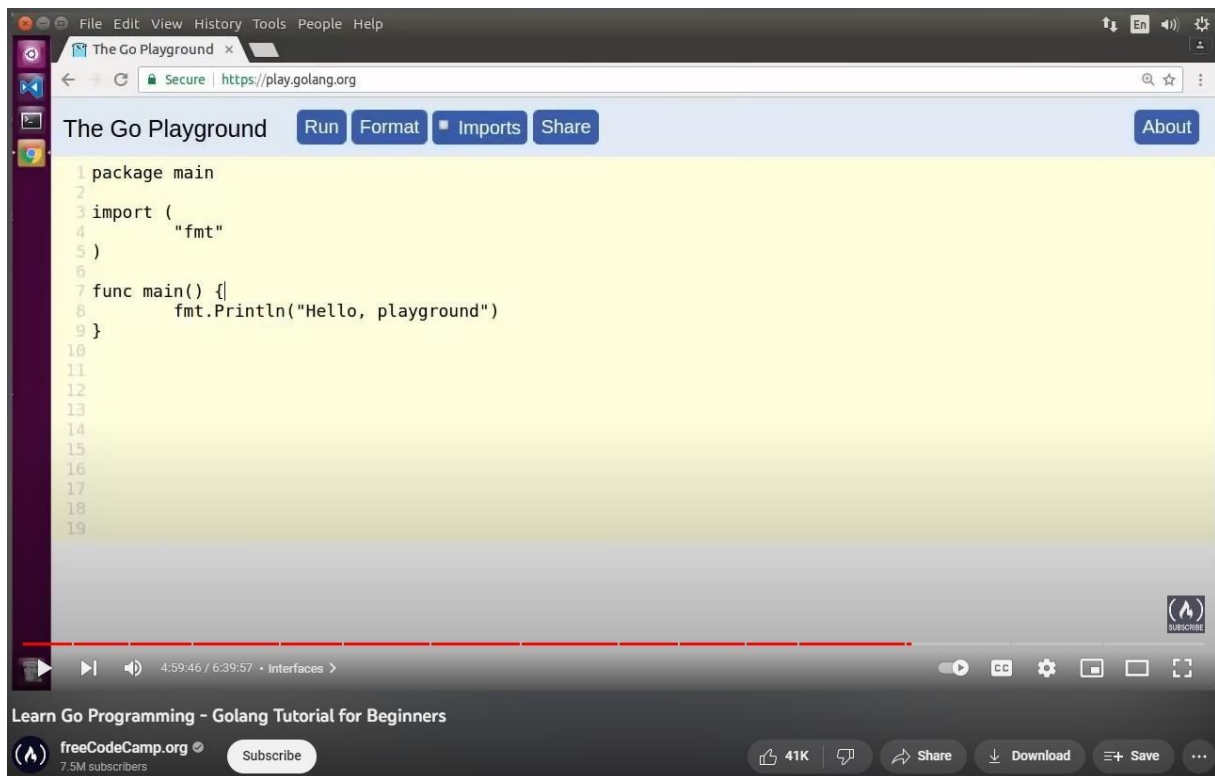


Figure 21. freeCodeCamp Golang Course

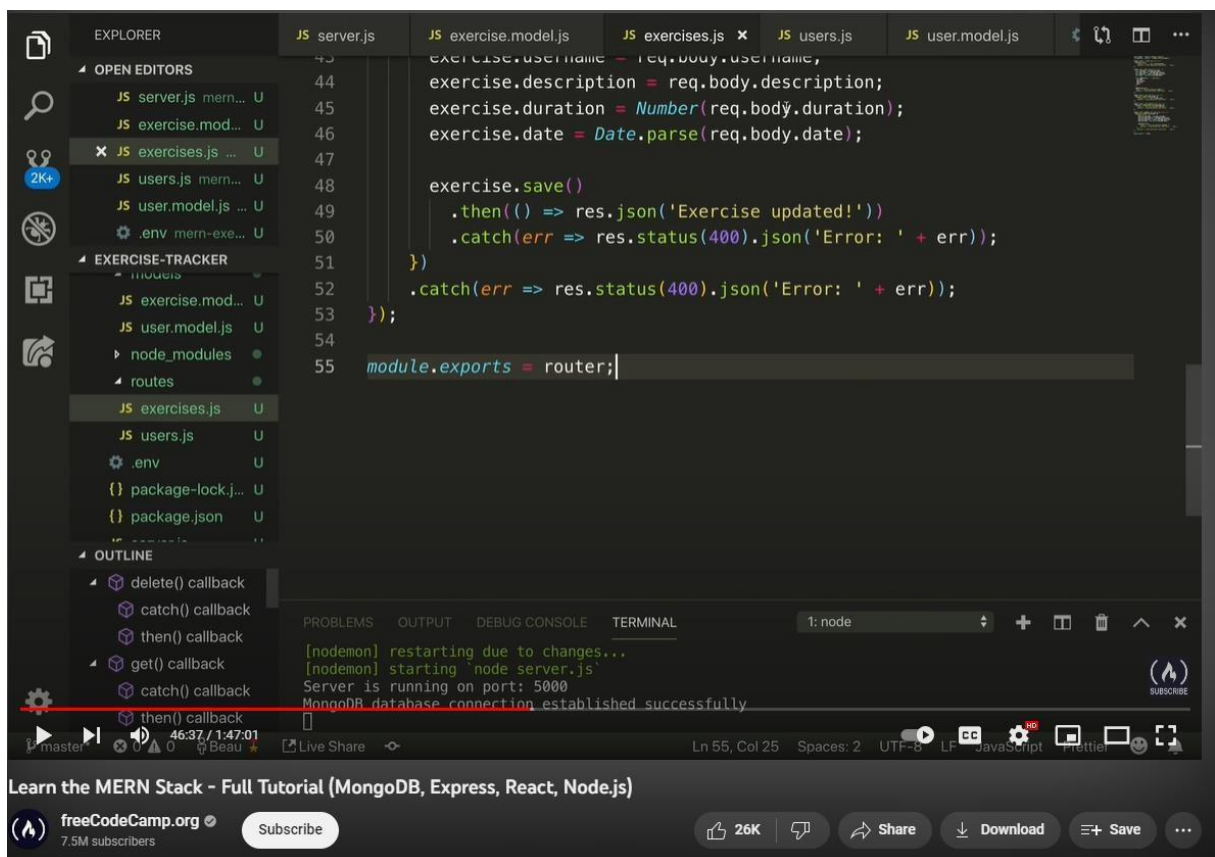


Figure 22. freeCodeCamp MERN Stack Course

8. Appendix E

8.1. Evidences of Issue tracking

8.1.1. INTRODUCTION

As a developer, it is my responsibility to provide logical solutions to the problems in hand. There were a handful of issues brought up when we picked up the project. But due to the collaboration of the team we were able to overcome it. For every problem there is a solution.

8.1.2. ISSUE TRACKING

We used GitHub Issues as our primary place for monitoring and handling issues concerning our project as it allows for easy bug tracking and also it can track feature requests, documentation updates, and other project-related tasks. The centralized location allowed the Project Manager and the Developers to collaborate and discuss protentional solutions. The tracking system of GitHub is easy to use and understand. To ensure effective issue tracking the user or here the Business Analysts could create a new issue ticket containing vital information, such as the title, description, and any relevant files. (Issues, 2023)

8.1.3. EVIDENCES

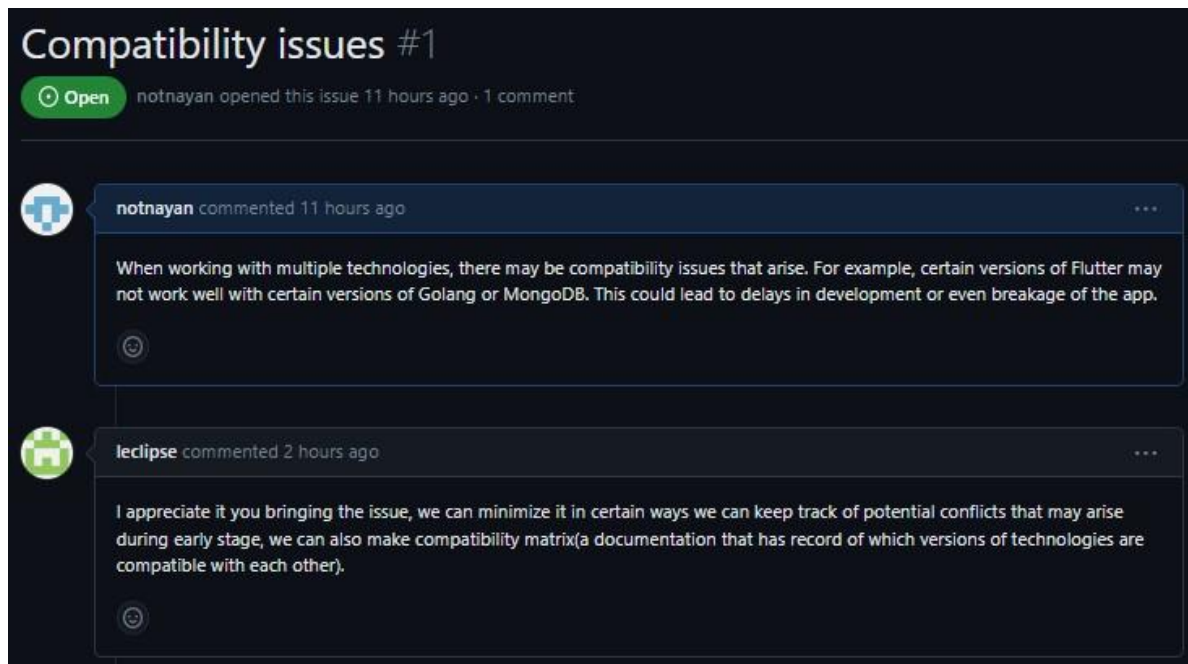


Figure 23. Issue (i)

I made an issue regarding the compatibilities issues we might face on our way as we'll be using multiple technologies new to us, posing a risk of delays or breakage of code.

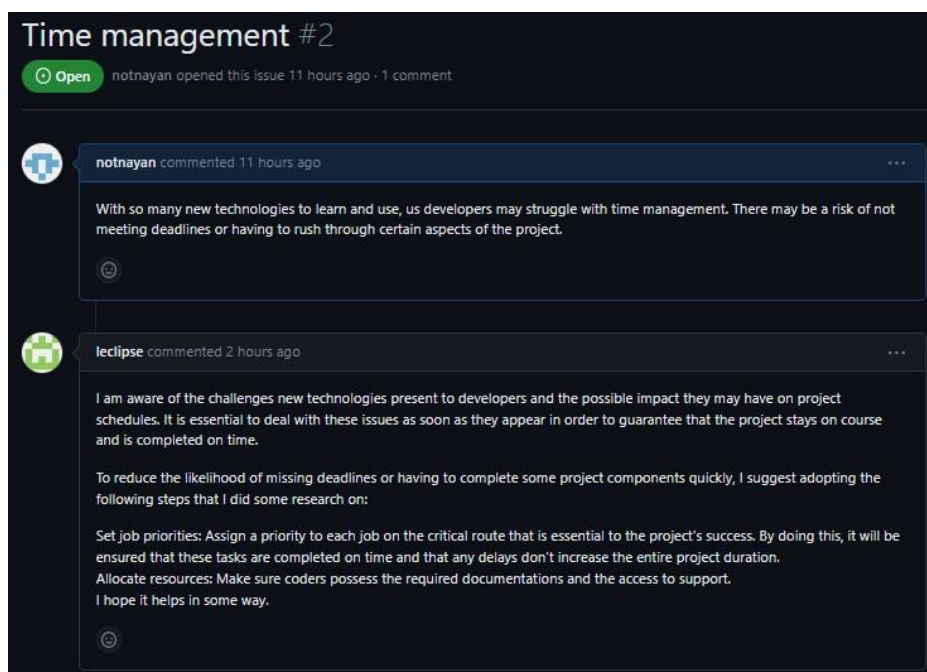


Figure 24. Issue (ii)

I made another issue relative to the first. Many new technologies mean new stuff to learn hence more time consuming and risks of not meeting the deadline.

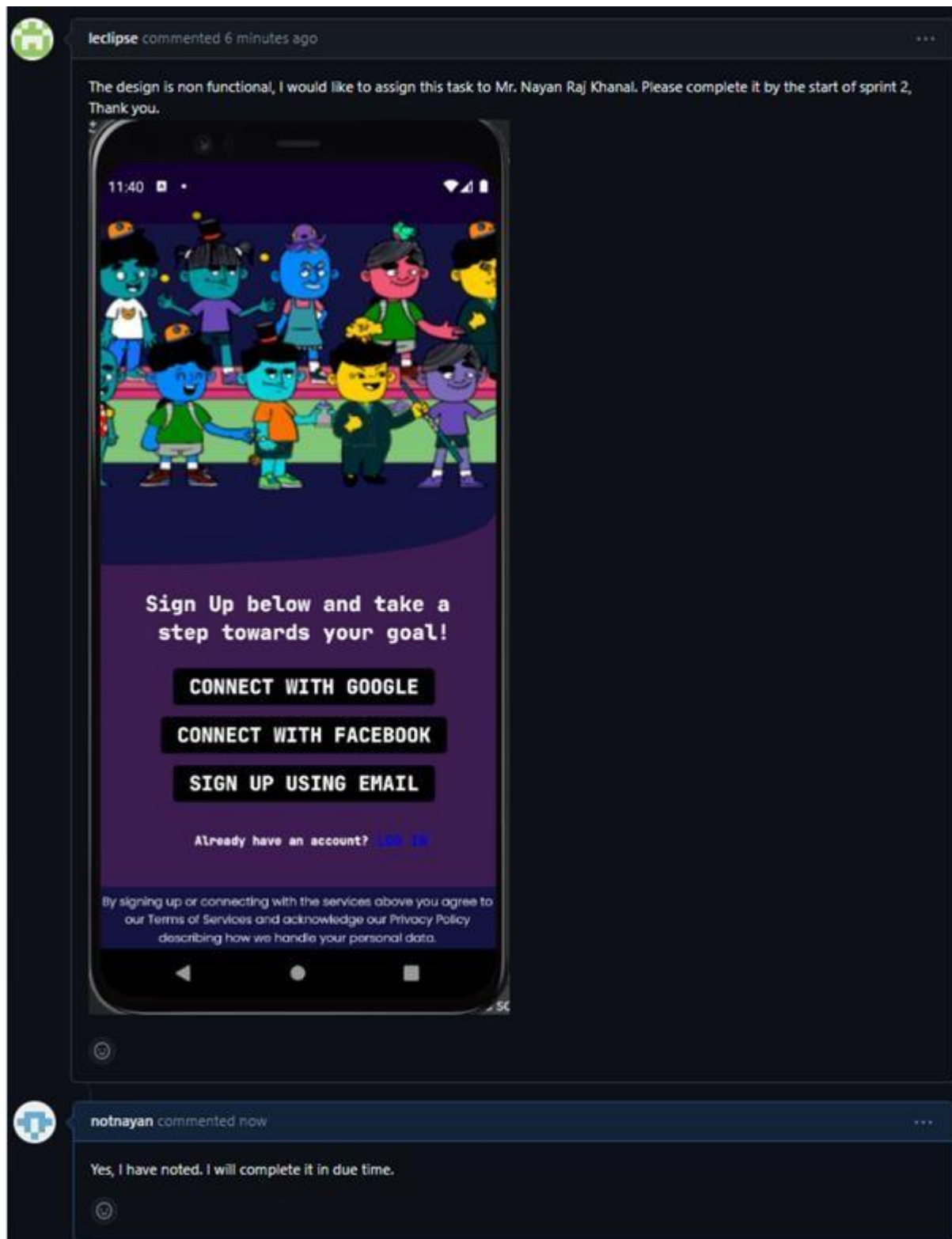


Figure 25. Issue (iii)

Here, our BA tested and found an issue of the app being nonfunctional and tasked me to complete it by the start of sprint 2. I have already started the task.

8.1.4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, issue tracking is an essential component of software development that makes it simple to monitor and manage issues that arise throughout the course of a project. With this approach, effective teamwork is promoted, resulting in the creation of effective solutions to problems. Thanks to GitHub Issues we were able to track and solve the underlying issues of our project. The evidence provided in this report emphasizes how crucial issue tracking is to a project's success. Compatibility, learning new technologies, and unusable app functionality were among the problems found; they were resolved in the allotted time.

9. References

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10. Appendix

GitHub Repository Link: <https://github.com/A-eli/Expense-Management-System>

Figma UI Link:

<https://www.figma.com/file/iqENJ4DBNfcxAM98x1ileN/DarkModeUI?node-id=28%3A65&t=3DIbCp1lykXWcQ5p-1>

freeCodeCamp 1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VPvVD8t02U8>

freeCodeCamp 2: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YS4e4q9oBaU&t=22s>

freeCodeCamp 3: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7CqJlxBYj-M>