About this Project

My team and I were tasked with enhancing a simple **Personal Assistant**, <u>Duke</u>, which helps a user to manage tasks via a **Command-Line Interface**. We decided to morph it into a calendar application called **COMPaI**, which targets NUS students who prefer to use a desktop application to manage their busy student lives.

COMPal integrates the existing **Command-Line Interface (CLI)** mode of interaction with a sleek and clean **Graphical User Interface (GUI)**. This caters to most students' preference to type fast, and also presents their tasks in a more intuitive and user-friendly way.

We have added the following features to **COMPal**:

- Simple commands for easy task management, such as addition of tasks and setting of reminders
- A system of flexible and intuitive keywords to have more control over the user's schedule, such as priority levels, start and end times
- A pleasant interface to view schedule for a particular day/week/month.

This is what our project looks like:



Figure 1: The GUI

for COMPal.

Summary of Contributions

This section will list my coding, documentation, and other helpful contributions to the team project.

Enhancements added: I was heavily involved in the Task Management feature of COMPal.

- **COMPal** manages two types of **tasks**: **deadlines**, which have an **end date** and an **end time**, and **events**, which have to be done during a **fixed duration** on a **specific date**.
- I developed the system of parameter keywords for **events**. As it shared many similarities with **deadlines**, I worked closely with my teammate in charge of **deadlines**, Liu Peize.
- event: The event command allows the user to add an event. This command has the following keywords for the user to control the characteristics of the event:
 - /start: This keyword allows the user to enter the start time of the event.
 - o /end: This keyword allows the user to enter the end time of the **event**.
 - o /priority: This keyword allows the user to assign the priority of the **event**, with acceptable values of low, medium, and high.
 - /final-date: This keyword allows the user to add multiple events that happen at regular intervals. The final date that the user specifies after this keyword is the final possible date of the final iteration of the user's event.
 - /interval: This keyword allows the user to specify the interval of days in between each recurring event.
 - /date: This keyword allows the user to specify the date that Event is occurring on.

Code Contributed:

- Please click this link to view my <u>Contributed Code</u>
- Please click this link to view my Contributed Pull Requests

Other Contributions:

- Project Management:
 - o I vetted our Developer Guide for submission.
- Enhancements to existing features
 - The initial structure of our project was not Object-Oriented. I collaborated with my teammates in restructuring our code (pull request #84)
 - We implemented more structural refinements later on (pull request #159, collaborating on another teammates computer)
 - The original /date keyword from **Duke** only took in a single date. I modified it to take in multiple dates, so that the user can enter multiple **events** that do not occur at regular intervals.
 - I changed the /priority keyword to an optional keyword, so that users can automatically assign a priority of low when they enter their event without that keyword.

Documentation

- I created our project's README page to introduce potential users to our product with a more personal touch. (<u>README.md</u>)
- I updated all documentation related to the features I am in charge of. These can all be found in the User Guide and Developer Guide sections below.

Community

o The pull requests that I reviewed from my teammates can be viewed here: Pull Requests

Throughout this **Project Portfolio**, there will be various icons as described below:

Icon	Description	
i	Additional important information about a term/concept	
©	A tip that can improve your understanding about a term/concept	
\triangle	A warning that you should take note of	

Contributions to User Guide

These are the sections that I am in charge of in the User Guide:

- 4.1.2. Deleting a Task: delete
- 4.2.1. Deadline Management
- 4.2.2. Event Management

I will only include part of Section 4.2.2. on Event Management (up to Section 4.2.2.1.1.) and remove all page breaks, to stay under the page limit.

4.2.2. Event Management

Your best friend's birthday party. Your sibling's graduation. Your cousin's wedding.

Your 8 am Lecture. Your 8-hour code sprint for your software development project. Your compulsory torture session in the frigid exam hall.

Your student life is an endless merry-go-round of things to do - some joyful, some agonising. To better manage your time, you can set a preferred duration for each **task** you have to accomplish, and let **COMPal** track them as **events**. In this section, you will be introduced to commands and parameters that help you manage these **events**.

Below is a list of parameters and keywords that you can expect to use for the commands in this section.

Table 2: Parameters and keywords for events.

Keyword	Parameter	Usage
-	DESCRIPTION. All characters except underscores can be used.	You can describe your task in any detail. No keyword is required to be typed before your input - just describe your event !!
/date	DATE, in the format DD/MM/YYYY	You can enter the <i>date</i> that your event is happening <i>on</i>
/start	START_TIME, in the format HHmm	You can enter the <i>time</i> that the event is starting <i>at</i>
/end	END_TIME, in the format HHmm	You can enter the <i>time</i> that the event is ending <i>at</i>

/priority	PRIORITY (low, medium, high)	You can assign a <i>priority</i> to multiple/single event(s) .
/final-date	FINAL_DATE, in the format DD/MM/YYYY	You can use this to add <i>multiple</i> events that occur at <i>regular intervals</i> . FINAL_DATE will be taken as the latest possible date for your <i>final</i> event.
/interval	INTERVAL, positive number greater than zero	You can use this to add <i>multiple</i> events that occur at <i>regular intervals</i> . Interval will be taken as the interval between each recurring event, in terms of the number of days.

i	/final-date, /interval and /priority are optional keywords. You can use them
	for more control over your tasks but can leave them out if you want to. COMPal will
	then revert to default values, which will be specified below.

\triangle	Any dates that you enter <i>has</i> to be in the format DD/MM/YYYY, or COMPal will not understand your dates!
\triangle	Any time that you enter <i>has</i> to be in the format of HHmm, or COMPal will be confused!

4.2.2.1. Adding Events

You can use the event command to get **COMPal** to add impending **events** to its impressive memory, and keep track of them for you. You'll never miss an **event** this way!

Basic Command Format:

event DESCRIPTION /start START_TIME /end END_TIME /date DATE

Example:

- event Dance Practice /start 1800 /end 2000 /date 02/10/2019
 - Adds an **event** with Dance Practice as DESCRIPTION, 1800 as the START_TIME, 2359 as the END_TIME and 02/10/2019 as the DATE.
- event Late Night Study Session /start 2200 /end 0100 /date 02/10/2019
 - Adds an **event** with Late Night Study Session as DESCRIPTION, 2200 as the START_TIME, 0100 as the END_TIME and 02/10/2019 as the DATE.

Note that in this case, the absolute value of the END_TIME is **not after** the absolute value of the START_TIME. **COMPal** interprets this as your Late Night Study Session starting at 2200 on 02/10/2019, and ending at 0100 on 03/10/2019 (the following day).

An **event** has a maximum duration of 24 hours, i.e. if you enter the same value for both START_TIME and END_TIME, **COMPal** interprets it as a 24-hour long event.

E.g. event LAN Party /start 2300 /end 2300 /date 02/10/2019 means that your LAN Party starts at 2300 on 02/10/2019 and ends at 2300 on 03/10/2019 (the following day).

However, the above is merely the *basic format*. As students, we have to juggle schoolwork, friends, family, and perhaps even a side job. As our lives become increasingly hectic, we invariably have to pick some **events** to prioritise above others. To handle these concerns, **COMPal** lets you assign *priorities* and also create *recurring* events.

4.2.2.1.1. Assigning Priorities to Events

The optional /priority keyword lets you assign an **event** with a PRIORITY. If you have an **event** that you **absolutely have** to complete, you can enter a PRIORITY of high. If your **event** isn't that urgent, you can use the value of medium, or if it isn't something worth worrying about, you can assign it as low.

Alternatively, if you do not use the /priority keyword, **COMPal** will set the PRIORITY of your **event** as low by **default**.

Command Format (Priority):

event DESCRIPTION /start START TIME /end END TIME /date DATE /priority PRIORITY

Examples:

- event Netflix and Chill /start 2300 /end 0200 /date 02/10/2019 /priority high
 Adds an event with Netflix and Chill as DESCRIPTION, 2300 as the START_TIME, 0200 as the END_TIME, 02/10/2019 as the DATE, and high as PRIORITY.
- event Birthday Bash /start 1800 /end 2300 /date 02/10/2019 /priority medium
 Adds an event with Birthday Bash as DESCRIPTION, 1800 as the START_TIME, 2300 as the END TIME, 02/10/2019 as the DATE, and medium as PRIORITY.
- event Study Session /start 1900 /end 2300 /date 02/10/2019 /priority low

Adds an **event** with Study Session as DESCRIPTION, 1900 as the START_TIME, 2300 as the END TIME, 02/10/2019 as the DATE, and low as PRIORITY.

event Study Session /start 1900 /end 2300 /date 02/10/2019

This adds an **event** with Study Session as DESCRIPTION, 1900 as the START_TIME, 2359 as the END TIME, 02/10/2019 as the DATE.

However, omitting the /priority keyword prompts **COMPal** to automatically assign low as PRIORITY, meaning that the result of this command is *identical* to the previous command. This example illustrates the *optional* nature of the /priority keyword.

Contributions to Developer Guide

These are the sections that I am in charge of in the Developer Guide:

- Section 3. Setting Up
- Section 4.4. Logic Component
- Section 5.2. Task Management

I will only include Section 4.4. Task Management. All page breaks are removed, to stay under the page limit.

4.4. Logic component

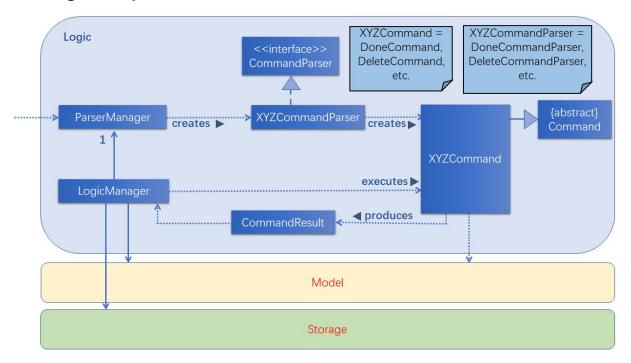


Figure 5. Structure of the **Logic** component

API for LogicManager: LogicManager.java

API for ParserManager: ParserManager.java

API for CommandParser: CommandParser.java

API for Command: Command. java

The **Logic** component handles the parsing of user input and interacts with the **task** objects.

- 1. Uses the CommandParser class to parse user input.
 - a. This results in a Command object which is executed.
- 2. The execution of Command can affect a task object (e.g. adding a task to the TaskList)
- 3. The result of the Command execution is encapsulated as a CommandResult object which is passed to the UI to be rendered as output for the user.

Given below is the Sequence Diagram for interactions within the **Logic** Component for the logicExecute (delete /id 1) API call.

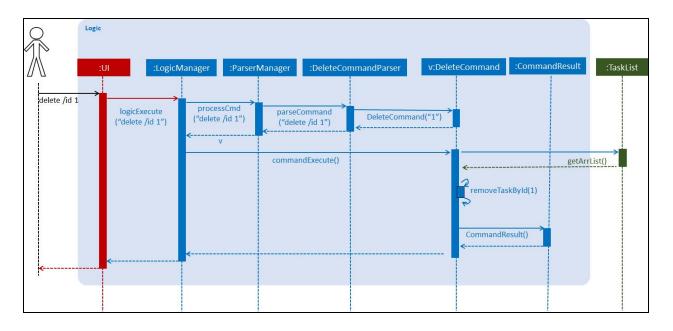


Figure 6: Interactions inside Logic Component for the delete /id 1 command