

Carpool Application

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Test Credentials

Use these account to login directly:

For driver: Email="test@gmail.com" Password="test@1"

For user: Email="19p0000@eng.asu.edu.eg" Password="test@2"

Introduction

This documentation outlines the steps taken to develop a rideshare app that meets the specified requirements. The app aims to provide a user-friendly interface for managing rides, payments, and order tracking. The development process involves implementing features such as route listing, cart management, order history, payment processing, and order tracking.

The application, meticulously crafted for the unique needs of the academic community, requires users to sign in with their active @eng.asu.edu.eg accounts, creating a trusted and exclusive closed community. The application is designing for ride share and for it to give the best user experience it should always be used in portrait mode and that is why I locked the orientation in the manifest file.

In addition to its focus on user authentication, the CarPool application introduces a revolutionary approach to rideshare services within the academic setting. Specifically tailored for the Faculty of Engineering Community at Ainshams University, the app concentrates on rides to and from Ain Sahm University, with designated pickup points at Gate 3 and 4. To streamline the service, the application is operated entirely by students, ensuring a unique, student-centric experience. The pilot project imposes specific regulations, requiring users to reserve seats in advance for morning and afternoon rides. This proactive reservation system ensures optimal planning, with morning ride reservations due by 10:00 pm the previous day and afternoon ride reservations by 4:30 pm on the same day.

Furthermore, the app caters to the practical preferences of its users, as it is designed to be used exclusively in portrait mode for an enhanced and intuitive user experience. This deliberate choice in orientation, underscored by the manifest file configuration, reflects a commitment to providing a seamless and user-friendly interface, aligning with the app's overarching objective of simplifying rideshare logistics for the academic community.

Features

In the development of Carpool, key features have been meticulously crafted to address the unique needs of the academic community, fostering a sense of trust, exclusivity, and ease of use. The application requires users to sign in with their active @eng.asu.edu.eg accounts, ensuring a secure and trusted closed community. Here are some key features of the carpool application:

- Secure Authentication:
 - Users must sign in using their official @eng.asu.edu.eg accounts, ensuring a trusted and closed community environment.
- Intuitive Interface:
 - The application boasts a user-friendly interface, featuring a login page with a sign-up option for seamless onboarding.
- Route Information:
 - A comprehensive list of available routes to and from Ainshams campus, elegantly presented using a recycler view.
- Effortless Payments:
 - o A cart page allows users to review and finalize their orders
 - Smooth and efficient payment process
- Order Tracking:
 - O Users can keep track of their ride history and monitor the status of their reservations through a dedicated tracking/status page.
- Real-time Database Integration:
 - The application utilizes Firebase real-time database for route information and order status, ensuring up-to-date and synchronized data.
- Local Profile Storage:
 - User profiles, including essential information, are stored locally using Room database for efficient retrieval and management.
 - Previously logged in user on that device are allowed to login while offline to check profile information.

UI Design

I tried to used different layouts in my design to my best and choose the most suitable for each activity/fragment, The fragments with list or simpler fragments I chose linear layout as I did not want to complicate the design and the linear layout would give the required output design, while more complex designs like the tracking page I went with the constraint layout to give me more flexibility in the designing process.

OUTPUT PAGES

For the main theme I chose the golden colors as I thought it was a relaxing color and gives a good contrast with white and black which are also used in my design.

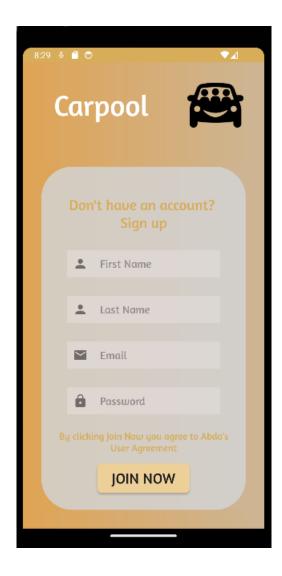
Login Page

Implemented a login page to allow user access to the application and the first page the users sees when the application starts. Included a signup option for new users (the word "sign up" is actually a hyperlink to the sign up page), after logging in the users will be directed to the home page.



Sign Up Page

For new users to enter their credentials and have and account so they can use the application.



Route listing

Designed a route listing page using RecyclerView to display available routes to and from Ain Shams Campus. Each route is presented in a card-like format for better visualization. Ability to filter results.



The navigation bar

Very important part of the application as it simplifies the transitioning between pages for the users. Has three items to go to three pages easily and efficiently, the routes page, cart page, history page and profile page each having an icon to show which page to go to.



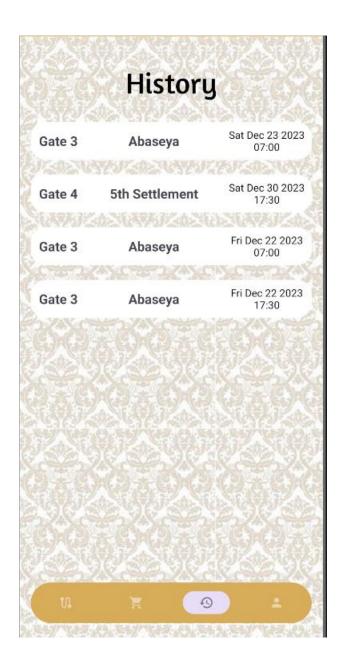
Cart Page

Developed a cart page that allows users to review their orders. The cart interface includes details such as the selected routes, quantities, and cost. Also, there is a button to remove any undesired item.



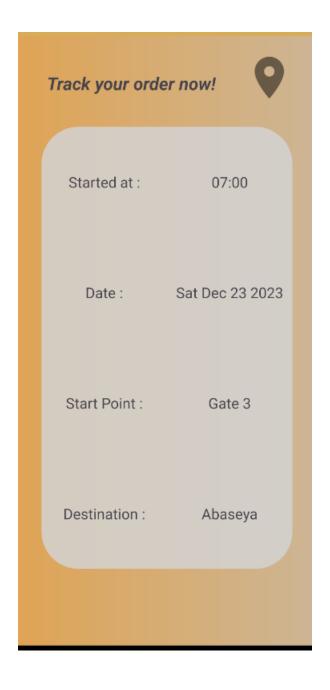
Order History

Implemented an order history page with a tracking/status section. Users can view the details of their past orders.



Payment and Order Tracking Page

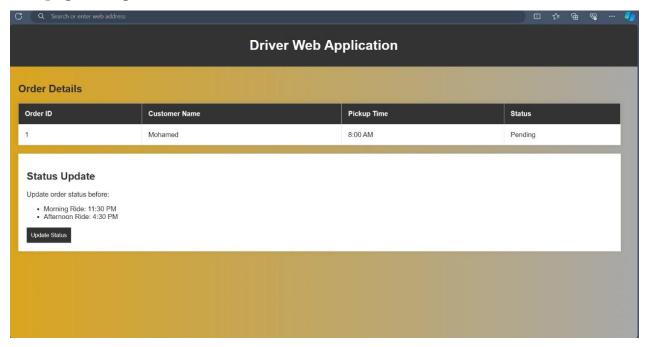
Designed an order tracking page to view details of history items.



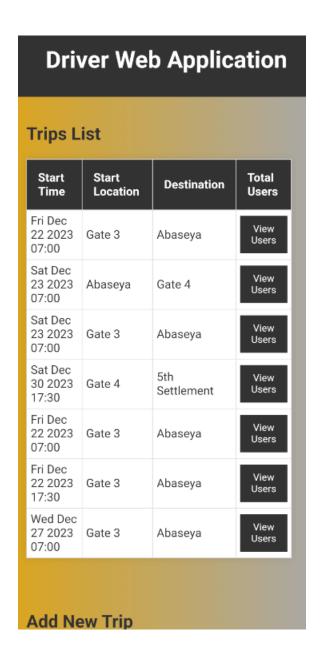
Web Application for Drivers

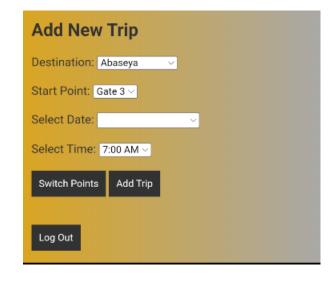
Developed a web application for drivers to confirm orders and update user request status data. Implemented time restrictions to ensure morning and afternoon ride orders are confirmed on time.

Webpage Design



Webpage displayed in the app (webview)



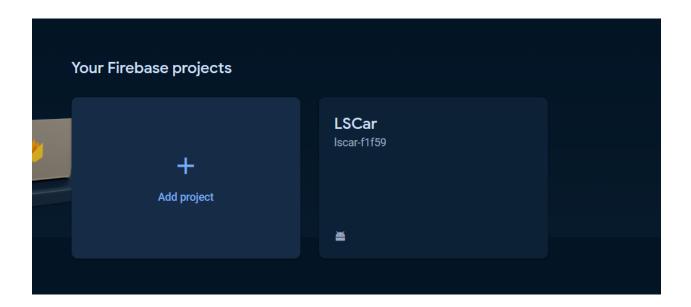


Database Design

Firebase is utilized for user authentication in both the "Login" and "Sign_up" fragments. Firebase Authentication is a robust service that integrates with Android applications, offering secure and scalable user sign-up and sign-in functionalities.

The FirebaseAuth instance is instantiated in both fragments, allowing for the creation of user accounts with email and password credentials (createUserWithEmailAndPassword), as well as user sign-in (signInWithEmailAndPassword). Additionally, Firebase's real-time database or Firestore could be employed to store and retrieve user-related data, enhancing the potential for personalized user experiences within the application. Firebase provides a comprehensive and easy-to-use solution for handling user authentication and data management, reducing the development effort required to implement these critical features while ensuring robust security practices.

The following image shows the new project I created and linked it to my android application to use firebase services.



DATABASE STRUCTURE

Room Database Structure:

In the development of the CarPool application, a robust and well-structured database architecture has been implemented to seamlessly manage user profiles, driver information, and route details. The database comprises both a local Room database and a cloud-based Firestore database, each serving specific purposes to ensure data integrity, reliability, and efficient retrieval.

Note that in the password table the password is hashed for security reasons. And the stored hashed password allows offline logging in. Room includes a separate table for securely storing user passwords.

```
User Database (Room):

Table Name: "user"

Columns:

userId: Primary key, uniquely identifying each user.

name: User's name.

email: User's email address.

isStudent: Boolean indicating whether the user is a student.

Password Database (Room):

Table Name: "password"

Columns:

userId: Foreign Primary key referencing the user, ensuring a one-to-one relationship.

password: Securely stored user password.
```

Firebase Firestore Database Structure

Users Collection (Firestore):

Each document corresponds to a user and is identified by the user's ID.

Fields include userId, name, email, and isStudent.

Drivers Collection (Firestore):

Each document corresponds to a driver, identified by the driver's ID.

Fields include driver-specific information such as userId, name, email, and any additional driver-related data.

Routes Collection (Firestore):

Each document represents a route, identified by a unique ID.

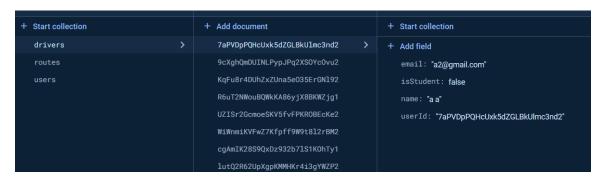
Fields include driverEmail, startTime, startPoint, destination, and a map (userRequestStatusMap) indicating users in the trip and their payment status.



For Firestore, the driverRoutes subcollection allows nesting driver-specific route details within the routes document, providing a structured way to organize data.

This database structure ensures a well-organized and scalable design for the application, supporting efficient data retrieval and updates for user profiles, route details, and driver-specific information. The use of both local (Room) and cloud (Firestore) databases allows for optimal performance and data synchronization between the app and the server.

The **UserViewModel** plays a pivotal role in the MVVM architecture, acting as an intermediary between the UI (User Interface) and the underlying data. UserViewModel orchestrates the flow of user-related data, ensuring that the UI remains responsive and upto-date. By utilizing LiveData, the UserViewModel efficiently communicates changes in user data to the UI, enabling dynamic updates without unnecessary manual intervention.





Rules

In the CarPool application, the Firebase Security Rules are meticulously crafted to ensure a robust and secure environment for user and driver data. These rules implement a fine-grained access control strategy, allowing users and drivers to read and write their respective documents within the "users" and "drivers" collections based on their unique identifiers (UIDs).

```
rules_version = '2';
service cloud.firestore {
    match /databases/{database}/documents {

    // Allow read and write access to the "users" collection only for authenticated users
    match /users/{userId} {
        allow read, write: if request.auth != null && request.auth.uid == userId;
    }

    // Allow read and write access to the "drivers" collection only for authenticated drivers
    match /drivers/{driverId} {
        allow read, write: if request.auth != null && request.auth.uid == driverId;
    }

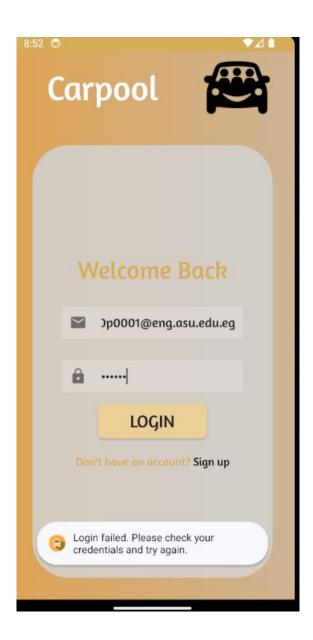
    // Allow read and write access to the "routes" collection only for authenticated users
    match /routes/{routeId} {
        allow read, write: if request.auth != null;
    }

    // Allow read and write access to the "driverRoutes" subcollection only for authenticated drivers
    match /routes/{routeId}/driverRoutes/{driverId} {
        allow read, write: if request.auth != null && request.auth.uid == driverId;
    }
}
```

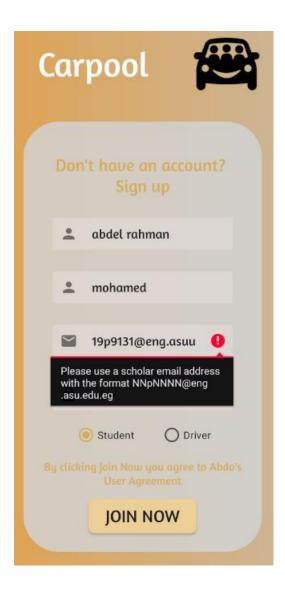
Test Cases

CASE 1

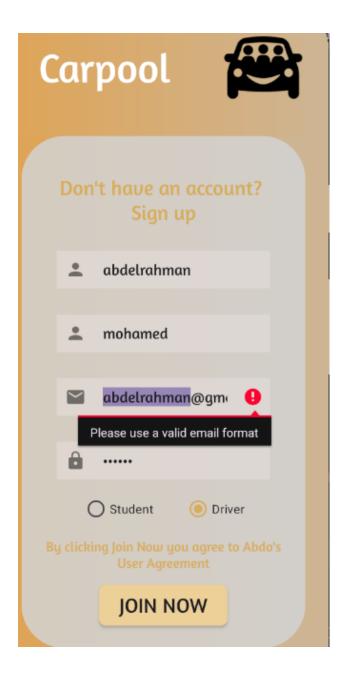
The user entered wrong sign in credentials:



The user entered wrong email format in sign up:



The driver entered wrong email format in sign up:

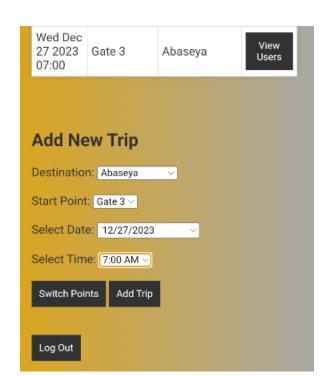


Successful sign up added user in firebase:

```
email: "19p9131@eng.asuu.eg"
isStudent: false
name: "abdel rahman mohamed"
userId: "WiWnmiKVFwZ7Kfpff9W9t8l2rBM2"
```

CASE 5

Driver adds a trip



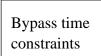
destination: "Abaseya"
driverEmail: "test1@gmail.com"
id: "8df7bc6b-b999-49bd-bb31-20ece82b1cf9"
startPoint: "Gate 3"
startTime: "Wed Dec 27 2023 07:00"

The user entered want to see routes so previous routes are not seen as they passed the time constraints:

Current time:

9:14 PM 12/22/2023

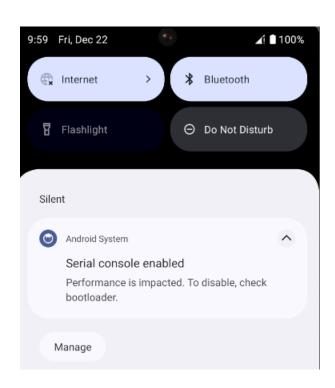




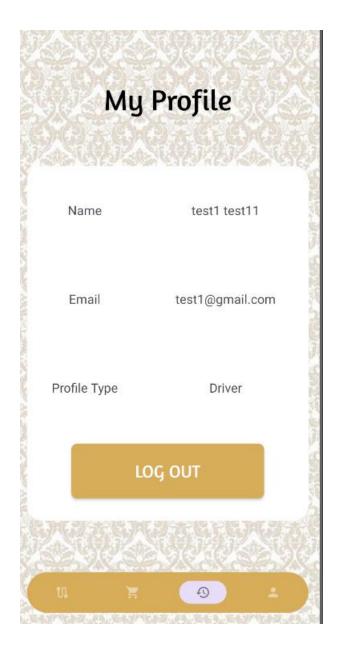




The user closed internet connection (and logs in using an account that was logged in before while internet was connected)



Navigation disabled only sees profile (from Room)



Database Codes

USER

```
public String getUserId() {
public String getEmail() {
public void setName(String name) {
```

USERDAO

```
import androidx.room.Dao;
import androidx.room.Insert;
import androidx.room.OnConflictStrategy;
import androidx.room.Query;
import androidx.room.Query;
import com.example.mile.User.User;

@Dao
public interface UserDao {
    @Insert
    void insert(User user);

    @Insert(onConflict = OnConflictStrategy.REPLACE)
    void insertPassword(Password password);

    @Query("SELECT * FROM user WHERE userId = :userId")
    User getUserById(String userId);

    @Query("SELECT * FROM user")
    User getUsers();

    @Query("SELECT * FROM password WHERE userId = :userId")
    Password getPasswordById(String userId);

    @Query("SELECT * FROM user WHERE email = :email")
    User getUserByEmail(String email);
}
```

USERDATABASE

USERREPO

```
package com.example.mile.User;
import android.util.Log;
Executors.newSingleThreadExecutor();
            Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
    public UserRepo(Context context) {
        UserDatabase database = UserDatabase.getInstance(context);
    public User getUserById(String userId) {
    public void insert(User user) {
    public void insertPassword(Password password) {
userDao.insertPassword(password));
    public interface GetUserCallback {
    public interface GetPassCallback {
    public void login (User newUser, String password, GetUserCallback
callback) {
```

```
public void verifyUserCredentials(String email, String
Password.verifyPassword(storedPassword.getPassword(), password);
```

USERVIEWMODEL

```
package com.example.mile.User;
import com.google.firebase.firestore.FirebaseFirestore;
    private final MutableLiveData<User> userLiveData = new
MutableLiveData<>();
            listenerRegistration.remove();
                        User user = snapshot.toObject(User.class);
```

```
listenerRegistration.remove();
```

ROUTEITEM

```
public String getStartTime() {
public Map<String, String> getuserRequestStatusMap() {
```

```
public void setid() {
    this.id=UUID.randomUUID().toString();
}
```

ROUTEREPO

```
package com.example.mile.User;
   private UserRepo(UserDao userDao) {
           Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1);
       UserDatabase database = UserDatabase.getInstance(context);
   public static UserRepo getInstance(UserDao userDao) {
   public User getUserById(String userId) {
   public void insert(User user) {
   public void insertPassword(Password password) {
   public interface GetUserCallback {
```

```
public interface GetPassCallback {
    public void login (User newUser, String password, GetUserCallback
            Password existingPass =
userDao.getPasswordById(newUser.getUserId());
   public void verifyUserCredentials(String email, String
password, GetPassCallback callback) {
            Password storedPassword =
Password.verifyPassword(storedPassword.getPassword(), password);
```

ROUTEVIEWMODEL

```
package com.example.mile.User;
import androidx.lifecycle.ViewModel;
MutableLiveData<>();
    public LiveData<User> getUserLiveData(String userId) {
                        User user = snapshot.toObject(User.class);
                        userLiveData.setValue(user);
            listenerRegistration.remove();
```

```
}
}
```

FIREBASEHELP

```
import android.net.NetworkInfo;
import com.example.mile.User.User;
import com.google.firebase.firestore.QueryDocumentSnapshot;
import com.google.firebase.firestore.QuerySnapshot;
import java.util.HashMap;
import java.util.List;
   private FirebaseHelp() {
       auth = FirebaseAuth.getInstance();
       firebaseUser = auth.getCurrentUser();
```

```
static void set(FirebaseUser user) {
void addUser(User user) {
void addDriver(User user) {
    userRef.set(user.toMap())
public void addRoute(RouteItem routeItem) {
            .addOnSuccessListener(aVoid -> {
            .addOnFailureListener(e -> {
public void updateUserStatus(String routeId, String userEmail,
```

```
userRequestStatusMap);
        }).addOnFailureListener(e -> {
    CompletableFuture<User> getUserById(String type) {
    CompletableFuture<User> getUserById(String userId,String type) {
            public void onComplete(@NonNull Task<DocumentSnapshot>
                        User user = document.toObject(User.class);
```

```
RuntimeException("Error deserializing User"));
        CompletableFuture<List<RouteItem>> future = new
                .addOnCompleteListener(new
                    public void onComplete(@NonNull Task<QuerySnapshot>
                            List<RouteItem> allRoutes = new
task.getResult()) {
                                         .addOnCompleteListener(new
OnCompleteListener<QuerySnapshot>() {
onComplete(@NonNull Task<QuerySnapshot> task) {
```

```
allRoutes.add(routeItem);
future.complete(allRoutes);
future.completeExceptionally(task.getException());
    public String getCurrentUseremail() {
        return email;
    public void setUser(){
```

```
int currentYear =
           int enrollmentYear = Integer.parseInt(email.substring(0,
               NetworkInfo activeNetwork = cm.getActiveNetworkInfo();
activeNetwork.isConnectedOrConnecting();
   public void changeStatus (String tripId, String user, String
```

```
routeItem.getuserRequestStatusMap().put(user, newStatus);
                                    .addOnSuccessListener(aVoid ->
Log.d("ChangeStatus", "Status updated successfully"))
                                    .addOnFailureListener(e ->
Log.w("ChangeStatus", "Error updating status", e));
    public void removeUserStatus(String tripId, String user) {
                                    .addOnSuccessListener(aVoid ->
Log.d("RemoveUserStatus", "User status removed successfully"))
Log.w("RemoveUserStatus", "Error removing user status", e));
```

```
public void pay(String userEmail) {
            public void onComplete(Task<QuerySnapshot> task) {
document.toObject(RouteItem.class);
routeItem.getuserRequestStatusMap().put(userEmail, "Paid");
```