

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 User Interface Design

UI design, also known as user interface design, refers to the aesthetic design of all visual elements of a digital product's user interface; namely the product's presentation and interactivity. UI design is often confused with UX design, also known as user experience design. While UI and UX designers work closely together, the two fields refer to separate aspects of the design process.

UX design is the process of enhancing user satisfaction by improving the usability and accessibility of a product, webpage, or app. On the other hand, UI design is the design of the product's interface—in other words, what the user actually sees when they interact with the product.

From color schemes to typography, UI designers are responsible for the product's look and feel. UI design involves anticipating the user's preferences and creating an interface that both understands and fulfills them. UI design not only focuses on aesthetics, but also maximizes the responsiveness, efficiency, and accessibility of a website.

Today, most businesses recognize that an excellent user interface is vital for building customer loyalty and brand recognition. Customers don't just enjoy well-designed products; they expect it. Good UI design draws in visitors, retains customers, and facilitates interactions between the user and your business. UI design, in a nutshell, can make or break the success of a product.

UI design is a multidisciplinary field that requires UI designers to wear multiple hats as part of one role. While UI designers need a keen visual eye, there's also a psychological aspect that many don't consider to be a part of visual design.

To design user-friendly interfaces, UI designers need to understand how people work—and how each visual, interactive element shapes their experience. Empathy, adaptability and communication are just a few of the key skills commonly attributed to UI designers.

UI designers are ultimately responsible for making sure the application's interface is attractive, visually stimulating, and in line with business goals. UI designers are also responsible for ensuring consistency across the board, and often create style guides that can be used throughout the business. UI designers also have a crucial role to play in designing for accessibility and inclusion. From

designing a suite of UI elements, such as buttons, icons, and scrollbars, choosing colors and typefaces, to regularly testing their designs through prototyping, UI designers carefully weigh up what each design choice means for the end user. At the same time, UI designers consider the size and scalability of various UI elements, and whether there is adequate spacing between touch points.

1.2 Types of User Interface Design

There are different ways of interacting with computer systems which have evolved over the years.

There are five main types of user interface:

- command line (cli)
- graphical user interface (GUI)
- menu driven (mdi)
- form based (fbi)
- natural language (nli)

1.3 Problem Statement

Online bank transactions refers to bank transactions made on the specific bank site by a particular individual in a secure network i.e. without using hard cash, we can use the facility of debiting and crediting with the help of login ids and passwords provided by the bank.

Today's bank customers are already deeply immersed in a digital lifestyle. Whether ordering a cheque book or checking their account balance, consumers are generally choosing banks that interact with them online and through their mobile devices. In response, most banks have adopted digital platforms to meet the increasing demand for convenient and flexible banking mostly by their retail customers (PWC 2015). Additionally, as most people now own mobile phones, banks have introduced mobile banking to cater for customers who are always on the move. It has been debated that this is objectively to ease transaction processing and enhance customer experience by bringing the customer closer to their banks.

For some people the User Friendly Technology really simplifies their life style, while for others it is very much threatening and complex. Therefore in this context, it is necessary to study the perception of customers' challenges towards User Friendly Technology.

2. TOOL USED

UI design tools give designers what they need to design accurate hi-fi wireframes, mockups, and prototypes and render minimally viable products. They represent the nuts and bolts of a design, communicating its functionality.

UX design tools focus on the user and how they'll experience the content. These tools can help structure the information architecture, as well as how someone will flow through the experience. Since this is more conceptual, UX tools are about helping a designer paint the broader picture of how content and organization will affect experience. Some of the most commonly used tools are Figma, AdobeXD, InVision, Marvel etc.

Figma

Figma lets designers build dynamic prototypes and mockups, test them for usability, and sync up all of the progress. Figma allows for a collaborative environment where multiple people can work on a project at the same time, much like Google Docs — letting you see who has it open for real-time collaboration. You'll see who's working and what they're doing. It's also browser-based, making it accessible to everyone in an instant. And as an added bonus, it's free for individual use so you can check it out and get familiar with how it works. Figma has numerous number of advantages, few of which are listed below:

Figma Works on Any Platform

Figma works on any operating system that runs a web browser. Macs, Windows PCs, Linux machines, and even Chromebooks can be used with Figma. It is the only design tool of its type that does this, and in shops that use hardware running different operating systems, everyone can still share, open, and edit Figma files.

Collaboration in Figma Is Simple and Familiar

Because Figma is browser-based, teams can collaborate as they would in Google Docs. People viewing and editing a file are shown in the top of the app as circular avatars. Each person also has a named cursor, so tracking who is doing what is easy. Clicking on someone else's avatar zooms to what they are viewing at that time.

Figma Uses Slack for Team Communication

Figma uses Slack as its communication channel. When a Figma channel is created in Slack, any comments or design edits made in Figma are “slacked” to the team. This functionality is crucial when designing live because changes to a Figma file will update every other instance where the file is embedded (a potential headache for developers). Changes to a mockup, warranted or not, are immediately vetted, and the feedback channel is live.

Figma Sharing Is Uncomplicated and Flexible

Figma also allows permissions-based sharing of any file, page, or frame (called an artboard in other design tools). When a share link is created to a frame on a page, the person clicking on that link will open a browser version of Figma, and a zoomed-in view of the frame is loaded.

Embedded Figma Files Provide Real-time Updating

Figma also shares live embed code snippets to paste an iFrame in third-party tools. For example, if Confluence is used to display embedded mockup files, those files are not “updated” by saving a Figma file—those embedded files ARE the Figma file.

Figma Project Files Reside in One Place—Online

Since Figma is an online app, it handles file organization by displaying projects and their files in a dedicated view. Figma also supports multiple pages per file, like Sketch, so Agile teams can organize their projects logically:

- Create a project for the feature theme.
- Create a file for an epic or large feature.
- Create pages in that file for each user story.

This is just one method of organizing files that could be made more or less granular depending on what the process demands.

Figma Is Great for Design Review Feedback

Figma supports in-app commenting in both design and prototyping modes, and the comment thread is tracked in Slack and/or email. There’s no need to publish PNG files or perform constant updates to get feedback from a team using a third-party tool like In Vision or Marvel.

Developer Handoff Is Facilitated Using Figma

Figma displays code snippets on any selected frame or object in CSS, iOS, or Android formats for developers to use when reviewing a design file. The design components can be inspected by any developer in any file they can view. There is no need to use a third-party tool to get the information. Even so, Figma has full integration with Zeplin if teams want to do more than simple measurement and CSS display.

Figma APIs Provide Third-party Tool Integration

Figma now has developer APIs to allow true integration with any browser-based app. Companies are using this to integrate real-time displays of design files in their apps. For example, Uber has large screens displaying design files “live on air” around their company. Designs are shared, and feedback is welcome from anyone in the company. Atlassian’s JIRA software has implemented a Figma add-on so product owners, developers, and quality engineers are always viewing the latest version of any mockup from the designers.

Prototyping in Figma Is Straightforward and Intuitive

While Sketch recently added artboard to artboard prototyping, Figma has gone further by providing transitions between frames. Figma’s simple prototyping feature eliminates the need for another tool that does slideshow style prototyping, such as InVision or Marvel. When all that is needed is a simple presentation with transitions, there’s no need to export to review tools

3. ARCHITECTURE

The design consists of the following parts:

- 1. Splash Page:** It is the 1st splash page for user in this app or website where it consist of the company name and the logo of the company.
- 2. LogIn Page:** It is the 2nd page for user in this app or website where user has to type there registered phone number and there pin.
- 3. Register Page:** It is the 3rd page of the app or website and this page is for the user who has not registered, from this page the user can register by providing phone number and entering a new pin.
- 4. Main Page:** Here in this page the user will be have the page menu of the view balance, accounts, deposits, loans, shop & order, insurance, cards.
- 5. Accounts Page:** In this page the user can see the Account number and Account balance and the transaction details.
- 6. Deposits Page:** In this page the user can see the deposits of his/her account.
- 7. Loans Page:** In this page the user can go through the loans as car loan, gold loan, home loan.
- 8. Insurance Page:** The user can visit this page and go through the insurance schemes so that he can apply for those scheme and get benifited.
- 9. Shop & Order Page:** The user can shop the requirements online and order them and also there are offers offered by using the coupon code.
- 10. Cards Page:** The user can apply for cards(debit card, visa card, etc..) and also user can see the cards which he/she is having.

4. Snapshots

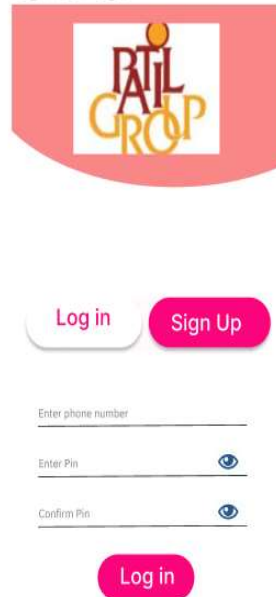
Splash Screen



Login Page



Sign Up Page



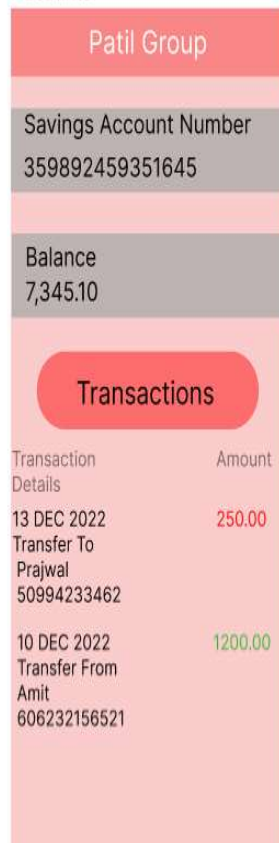
Main



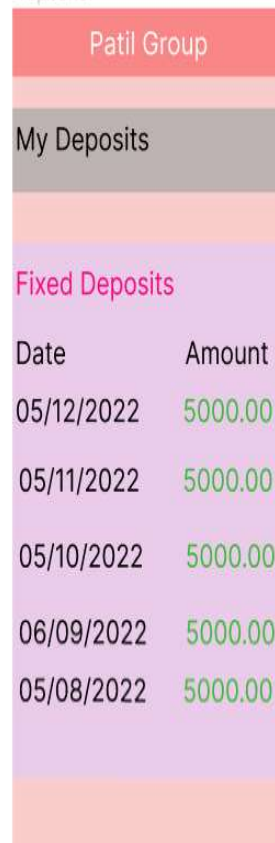
View Balance



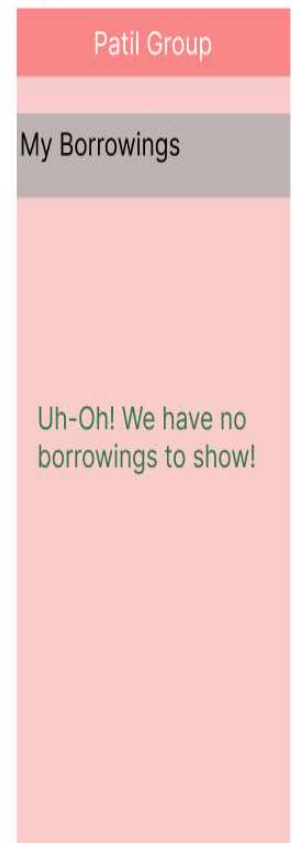
Accounts



Deposits



Loans



Insurance

Patil Group

My Insurance Policies

Personal Accident Insurance
₹15 L



Group Health Insurance
₹5 L



Sampoorn Suraksha
₹6 L



Shop & Order

Patil Group

Popular Offers

cleartrip

Flat 10% off
upto ₹750/- on
flight bookings

coupon code | PATIL29

myntra

Flat 25% off
upto ₹500/- on
buying shirts

coupon code | LITAP12

Cards

Patil Group

My Cards

Debit Card

card no. -
1234567890123456



VISA Card

card no. -
4000123456789010



5. CONCLUSION

User Interface (UI) Design is the link between users and your website. It includes the basic design elements that need to be present in order for someone to navigate your site and make decisions. It is the ever-evolving relationship between a person and the system that they are using. It includes the way that your website interacts with users, the overall design and how information is presented.

There are many different ways that you can look at user interface, but the basics always include the communication from a product to the user and vice versa.

UI Design is all about structure, user manipulation and communication. This is one of the reasons it's so important that you pay close attention to it. It is the basic building blocks of how your website is set up and functions when visited by your target audience. If it doesn't go smoothly, problems tend to follow.

When we look at the big picture, it's easy to understand why User Interface Design is so important. It is the reason companies either see success or failure. It is the way that your website speaks to your audience and the way that your audience comes to understand your company. It is the one aspect of your functionality that you shouldn't ever skimp on or underestimate.