

Smart Calendar

Daniel Lumbu, Raymond Kim w. Will Beddow



Smart Calendar

 December 2024

	Dec 17	Dec 18	Dec 19
1:00 am			
2:00 am			
3:00 am			
4:00 am			
5:00 am			
6:00 am			
7:00 am			
8:00 am			
9:00 am			
10:00 am			
11:00 am			

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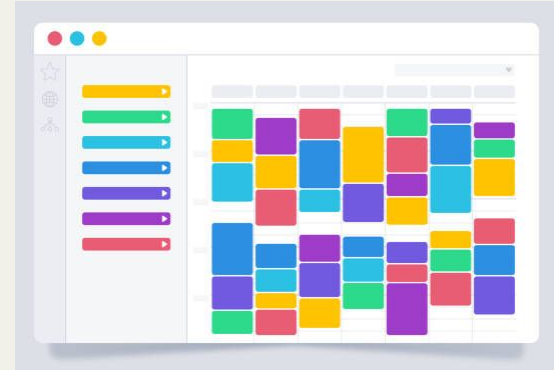


Problem



IMAGINE...

- Your calendar looked like this:



- How do I get to each event?
- How long will it take?
- When should I leave?



What if your calendar was smart?



Solution



Smart Calendar

📅 December 2024

	Dec 18	Dec 19	Dec 20
1:00 am			
2:00 am		Event 1 01:00 - 02:00	
3:00 am		Travel Time: 3 min 02:56 - 02:59	
4:00 am		Event 2 03:00 - 04:00	
5:00 am			

■ LESS MENIAL WORK

The calendar automatically computes all travel routes and times for you.

■ TIME EFFICIENT

Spend just a few seconds to compute all the travel information you need.

■ MORE ACCURATE RESULTS

No more misjudging travel times and arrival times.
Never be late to another event!



LIVE DEMO:

Smart Calendar (Vercel)



Development Timeline



Our Website Uses:

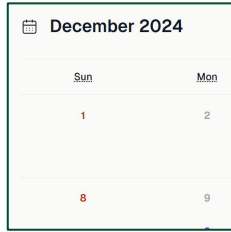
React

JavaScript Library

NextJS

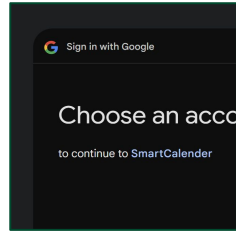
React Framework

Website Components



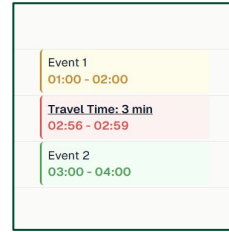
FRONT-END UI

+



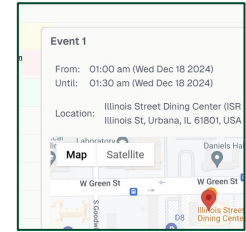
GOOGLE AUTHORIZATION

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CALENDAR EVENT FETCHING

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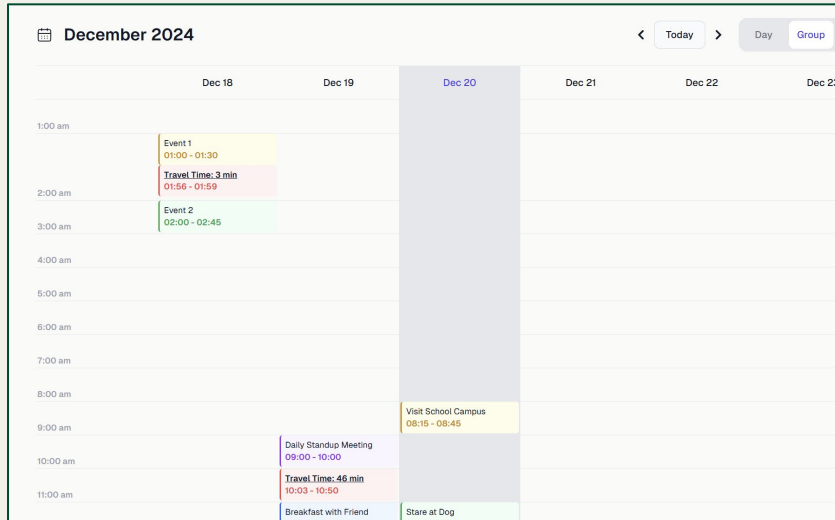


ROUTE CALCULATION/DISPLAY

Front-End: Key Features

CALENDAR UI

- Implemented partially using React Calendar module
- Day/week/month views, color-coded events, flexible layout
- Utilizes React States & Tailwind CSS for intuitive navigation/responsiveness.

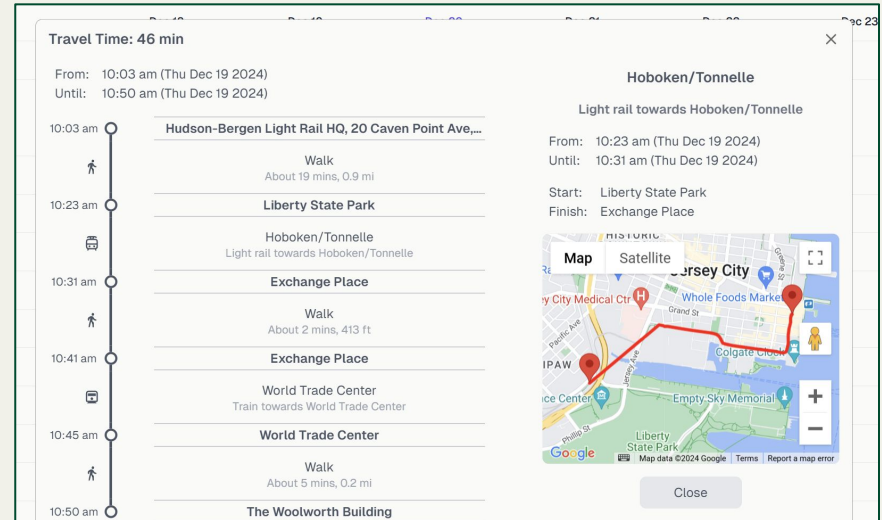


MODULAR DATA INPUT

- Events/pop-ups are populated by list of events/travels, which is filled by back-end API calls
- Utilizes NextJS Server & Client Components to handle API calls & component rendering.

POP-UP DISPLAYS

- Dynamic, digestible view of event/travel details
- Can be expanded/collapsed to show additional info
- Displays map routes utilizing Google Map API & polyline encoder/decoders.



Google: Data Flow & Key Features

■ 1. USER LOGIN

- User logs in via Google sign-in, handled by Google OAuth2.0
- OAuth2.0 returns access token & refresh token
- Tokens are stored securely database
- Ensures secure/standardized user authentication

■ 2. TOKEN VALIDATION

- Check for cookies containing session token to identify user
- Validates token by querying database entries
- access token with refresh token & Google API
- Establishes a connection to user's primary calendar using Google Calendar API

■ 3. FETCHING EVENTS

- Connect to Google Calendar API via valid access token
- Retrieves range of events data from user's primary calendar
- Raw API data is processed into appropriate structure for front-end use
- Updates database during token refresh

Notification Setup Code

■ Saving Preferences

- User toggles notification preference, and saves settings
- Success feedback ("Settings saved!") is displayed
- Updates to settings are handled by API fetch calls

■ Global State Management

- Eliminates redundancy and ensures that all components see same state
- Converts raw event data into appropriate format
- Any changes are automatically reflected across all components using the context

■ Email Notifications:

- Fetch user and event data
- Convert route data to objects and send notifications via Nodemailer
- Sends detailed event/route notifications to user's email
- Configured with secure SMTP server to ensure reliable delivery

Route Finding & Displaying

■ GOOGLE DIRECTIONS API

- Input origin & destination from adjacent event data
- Specify arrival time to be start of latter event
- Use public transit routes if available, else choose walking or driving

■ GOOGLE GEOCODING API

- Geocoding: (Location Name) → (Coordinates)
- Used for displaying event locations on Google Maps
- Reverse Geocoding: (Coordinates) → (Location Name)
- Used for displaying route step locations

■ GOOGLE MAPS API

- Can set center/markers, and draw polylines with coordinates
- Display event location as single marker
- Display route as two markers, draw route by decoding polyline from Directions API

SERVER COMPONENT

Pros

- Can directly call “fetch” without API layer
- Runs JS in server, returns static HTML → Better perf.

Cons

- Cannot interact with client DOM → No React hooks
- Cannot access React contexts



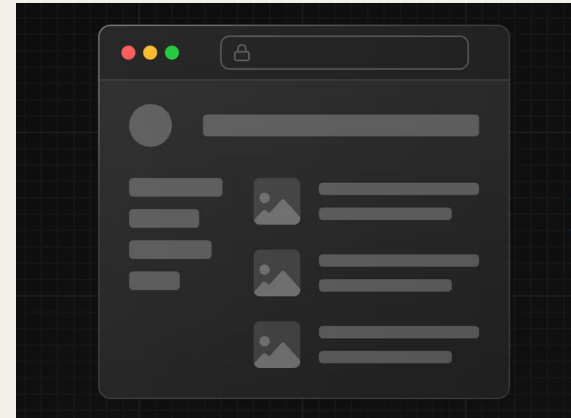
CLIENT COMPONENT

Pros

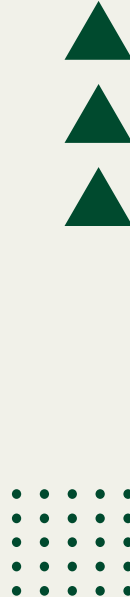
- Can directly interact with DOM → Use hooks (state, effects, event listeners)
- Can access React contexts

Cons

- Requires API layer (ex. useEffect)
- HTML has to be hydrated with JS before interaction



Thank You!



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