



Universiti
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FINAL YEAR PROJECT

[STUDENT'S DIARY SYSTEM]

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Abstract

Student's Diary Application is a mobile application that allows store their assignment, project, information about their studies. Not only that, users also can generate their own CV/Portfolio based on their activities and information that have been saved on the application. As we know, most students in university are usually busy and have less time to store their works in single and secure place. This application will be going to help them to save all their works easier than manually on book or small notes pad. This Application will sort all the information that have been saved based on current semester, user also can edit the and delete info that have been saved on the application. It is important for students to have a mobile application system that can store their information anytime and anywhere. This system will produce good outcome for users as it is efficient and easy to use.

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- Introduction -**1.0 Introduction/Project Background**

In university life, everyday life for a student was quite hectic. Most of the student got a lot of things to keep, but not be able to record or store their information in a single place. As a student, times really important and necessary nowadays. Student needs a private space for them to write and make all notes regarding everyday life in university. Because of that, they need a system that able to store and be able for them to fetch when needed. And requirements for the mobile application also become really necessary this day. This will help the student to bring them anywhere and anytime.

1.1 Problem Statements

1. A student does not have their own space or storage for them to store information about university work, project, and assignment.
2. A student who stores their information in open cloud service tends to expose their information to the public (such as google drive).

1.2 Aim and Objectives

1. To find the requirements for students to store student's information.
2. To develop a system that has capabilities to store student information and generate their e-portfolio at the end of their studies.
3. To test the functionality of the system.

1.3 Scope

1. The system will available and developed for students in Universiti Malaysia Pahang around campus Gambang and Pekan.
2. The application will be developed using Java language.

1.4 Significance of the project

With this project developed, this will give a massive significant overhaul for students in aspects of:

1. This project will be able to help a student to organised their study and everyday life at university.
2. Fresh new visual and user experience.
3. Solve the problem of the lacking private space for a student to keep their information and details in university life.

1.5 Report Organization

On this part, the information provides the work frame of the system. This project consists of five chapters, including the introduction on chapter 1.

Chapter 2 holds a discussion of the past or current research on this project. Then methodology will be discussed in chapter 3.

In chapter 3, the chosen methodology will be applying to develop and create the application.

Chapter 4 is about design, which is the physical and logical design for all needed on this project. It is about implementation that designed and then implemented into the real application.

Chapter 5 is about the result and feedback of the project. The result obtains and then discussed throughout this chapter.

REVIEW OF EXISTING SYSTEMS**2.0 Introduction**

This project is a combination of private space and portfolio. The fundamental concept is to help a student to record their everyday life and review all of them in a single place to help them during studies at university. The portfolio can be adapted into this project purposely to give a student a good portfolio based on their academic and curriculum stats during their studies in university. There are a few existing systems related to this system that can be compared.

2.1 Existing System

Kalam | E-Learning System.

Knowledge & Learning Management System is UMP's online learning platform. Its introduction is to cater for the new approach to learning that dominates current life styles especially that of the younger generation. The four main features of KALAM are course information, learning materials, learning activities and course assessments. These features are consistent with the need for Blended Learning Mode which was listed as one of the main elements in the national e-learning agenda. (Kalam | E-Learning System, n.d.) Refer to figure 2.1.



Figure 2.1

Behance Portfolio System

Behance Portfolio is a place where you can effectively display your digital portfolios and CV. It is getting increasingly popular nowadays. You can post all your past works and new projects, bundle them together and give them custom animations, signatures and descriptions. You can usually design the page according to your particular needs also. (Behance Portfolio, n.d.) Refer to figure 2.2.

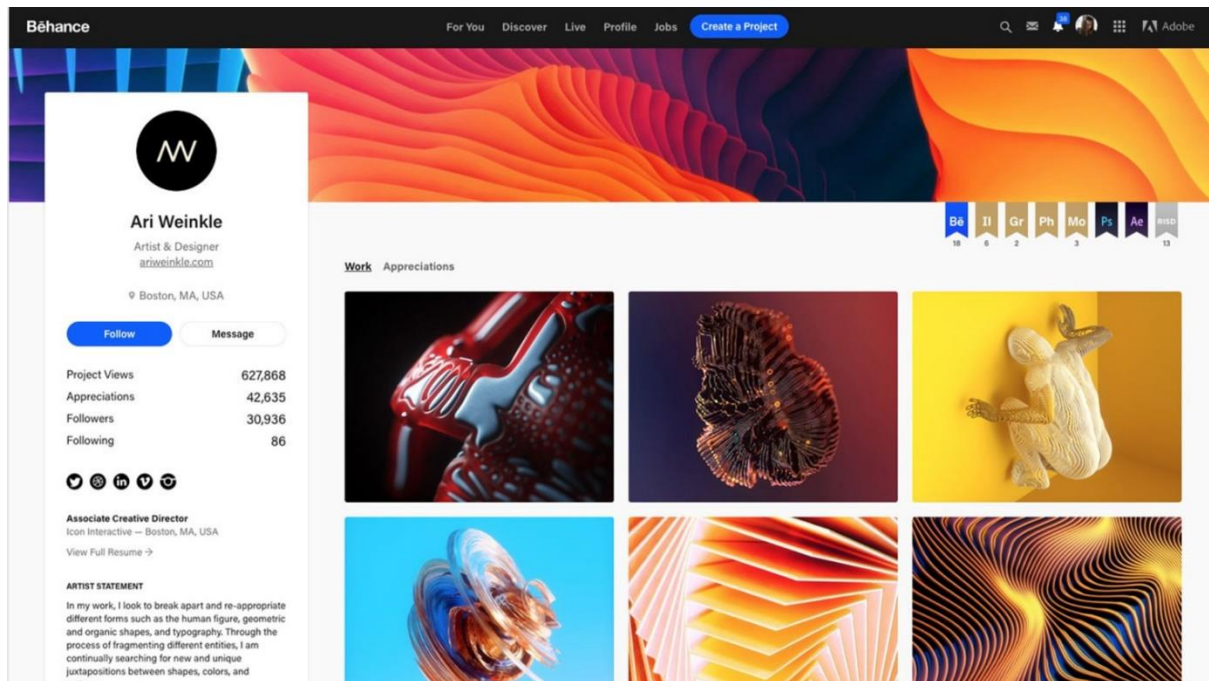


Figure 2.2

Foliospaces System

FolioSpaces is the world's most popular free ePortfolio platform and used to create your personal learning space. Students, teachers, career professionals and others find electronic portfolios are the best way to showcase achievement, provide proof of learning and experience, give and receive feedback (Foliospaces, n.d.). The GUI of the system can be referred to in figure 2.3.

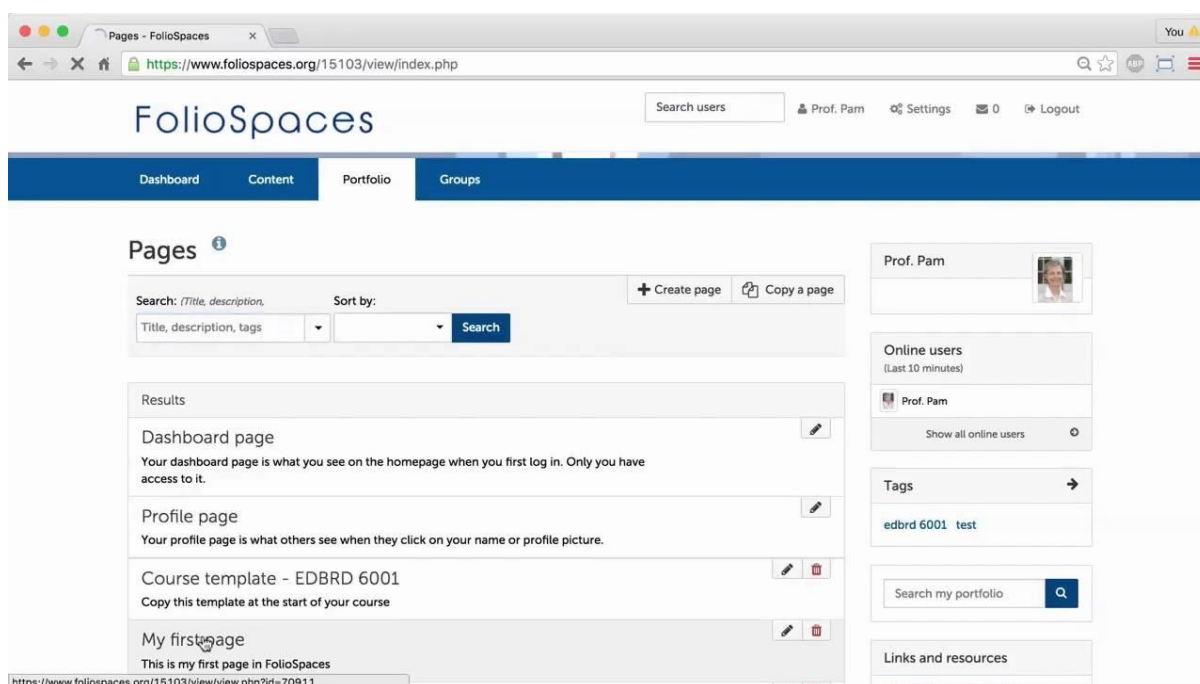


Figure 2.3

2.2 Comparison of Existing Systems

Existing System	Advantages	Disadvantages
Kalam UMP System	Provide best learning process and record all information about students throughout studies	Cannot review all information from the past semester.
Behance Application System	showcase portfolios of visual work such as graphic design, fashion, illustration, photography.	Not be able to store information and one-time use only generate a portfolio.
Foliospaces System	showcase achievement and provide proof of learning and experience.	Information regarding profile may be visible to public and limited to 2GB storage.

2.3 Analysis & Conclusion

The comparison of all three existing systems that related shows that the majority of the application is more focusing on user experience but rarely focuses on a user's personalization and portfolio. It is because two of the three existing application are only offering proof of learning, experience and mainly lack user to create their portfolio at the end. Conclusion, one of the improvements to be made for the project is to offer and provide private space for the student to record their everyday life from the aspect of studies and curriculum.

3.1 Methodology

This chapter explains how the system works for this system through the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC). It will also explain the process to develop a Student E-portfolio System at each step. Five processes involve planning, analysing, designing, implementing and finally testing.

In the process of development, the system must evolve into a prototyping system. This system's core project production processes include three planning, evaluation and design stages.

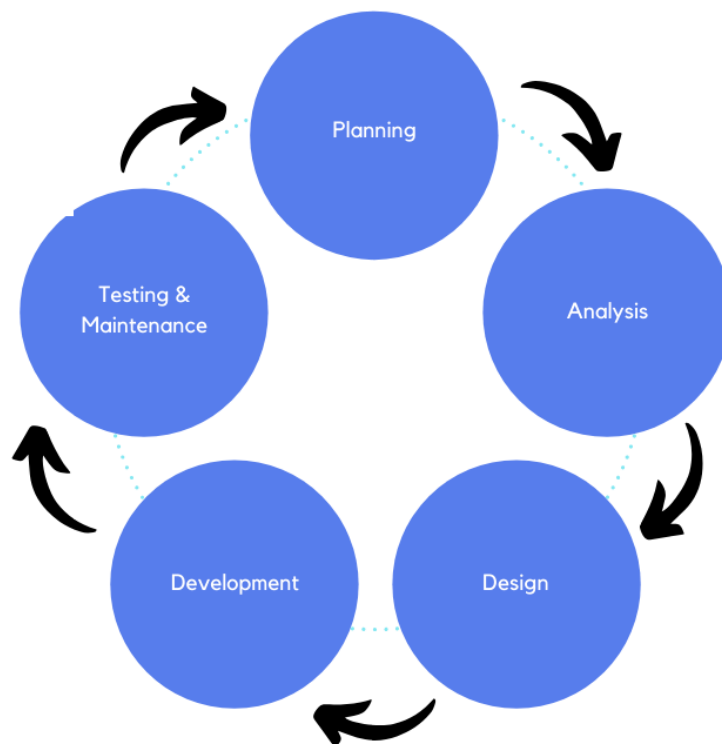


Diagram 3.1 Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) model.

Student E-portfolio System will be built using a five-step SDLC template. Nevertheless, it only used the first three phases for the Final Year Project 1 since it is only for the research phase. It will proceed for development and testing during Final Year Project 2.

3.1.1 Planning Phase

Planning is the early stage of the development of the system. It mainly aims to collect all the information needed from students for the system elements and to allocate the software requirements. For this necessity, the key and most important thing to do is to pick the current process needed to build a new system. Three similarities already existed that are Kalam System, Behance Application and Foliospaces system that has been addressed. First, set a good project title and define the goals related to the development of a good system. Typically, the final steps discussed the idea and suggestions for the current system.

Besides, the planning stage is really important to determine the design system's objectives. This defines the beginning from determining the context to the end of the creation of the method. The Gantt diagram is used to plan the project's tasks.

3.1.2 ANALYSIS PHASE

The next step of the SDLC is the research processes needed to review the available information collected during the planning process to obtain the ideas and understanding of the project development. Recognizing the cloud-based system's real problem is also a very important task in this phase. The current system's issue is defined to decide whether a new system is really important and necessary. The main goal of these activities is to help designers understand their proposed project, ensure that specifications are met, and build a solid base for the design phase. Within this phase, the data structure design is specified within terms of client or server technology, database design.

3.1.3 DESIGN PHASE

3.1.3.1 CONTEXT DIAGRAM

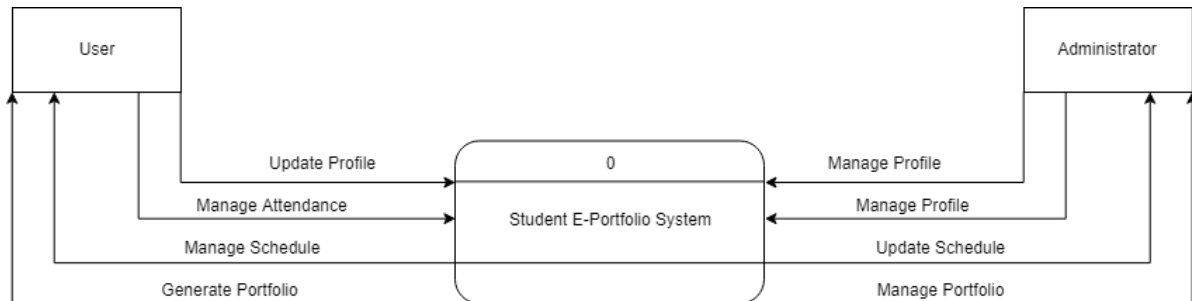


Figure 3.2 Context Diagram

3.1.3.2 FLOWCHART

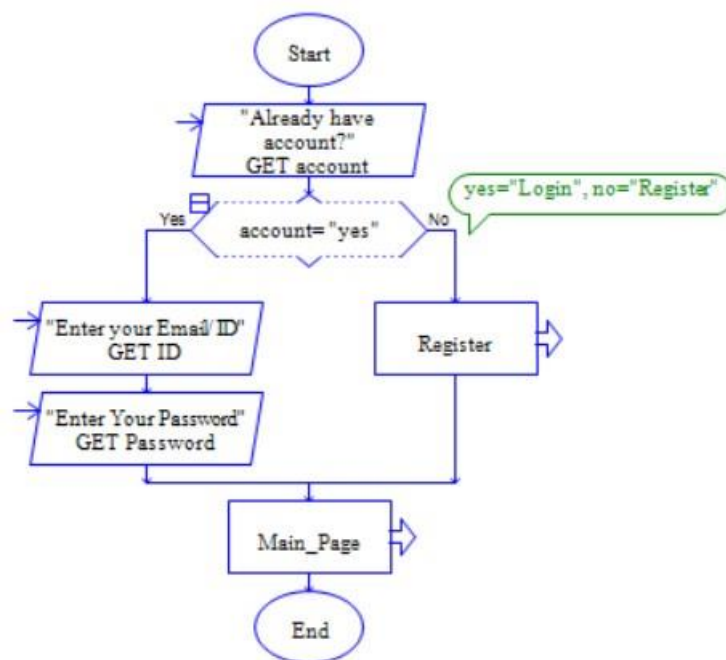


Figure 3.3 flowchart of the login

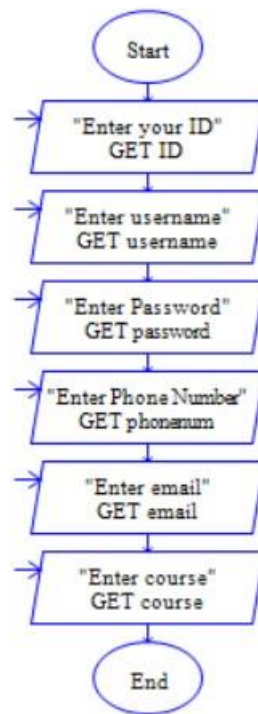


Figure 3.4 flowchart of the register

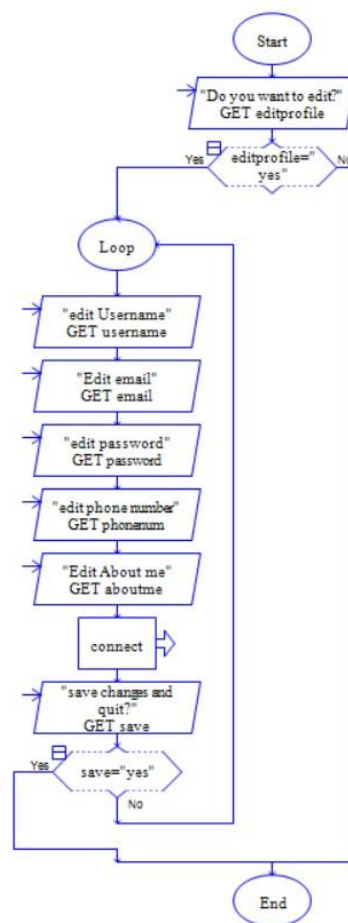


Figure 3.5 flowchart of the profile

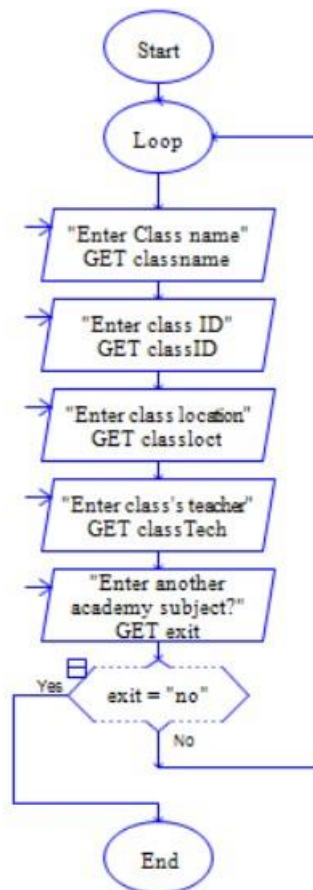


Figure 3.6 flowchart of academic

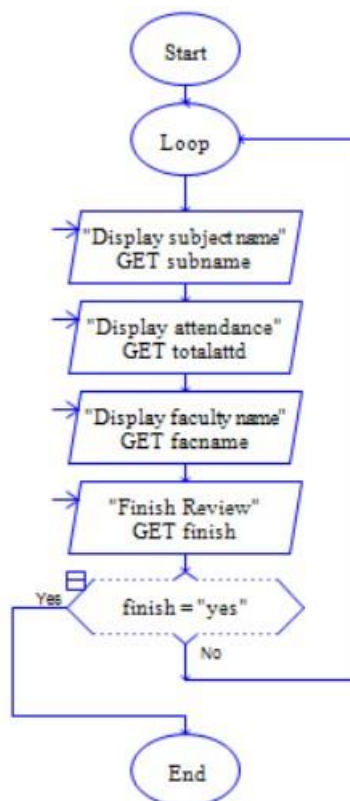


Figure 3.7 flowchart of attendance

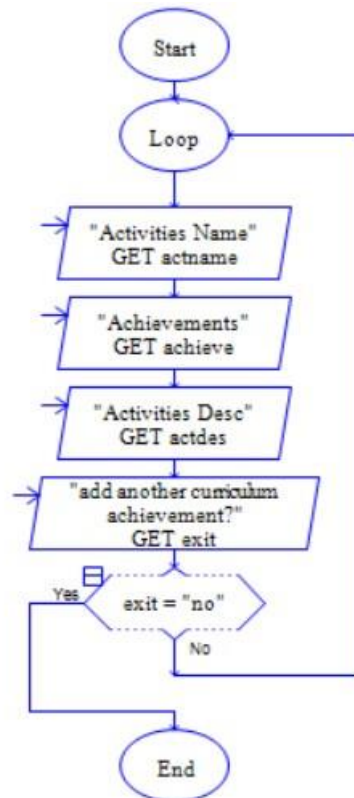


Figure 3.8 flowchart of curriculum

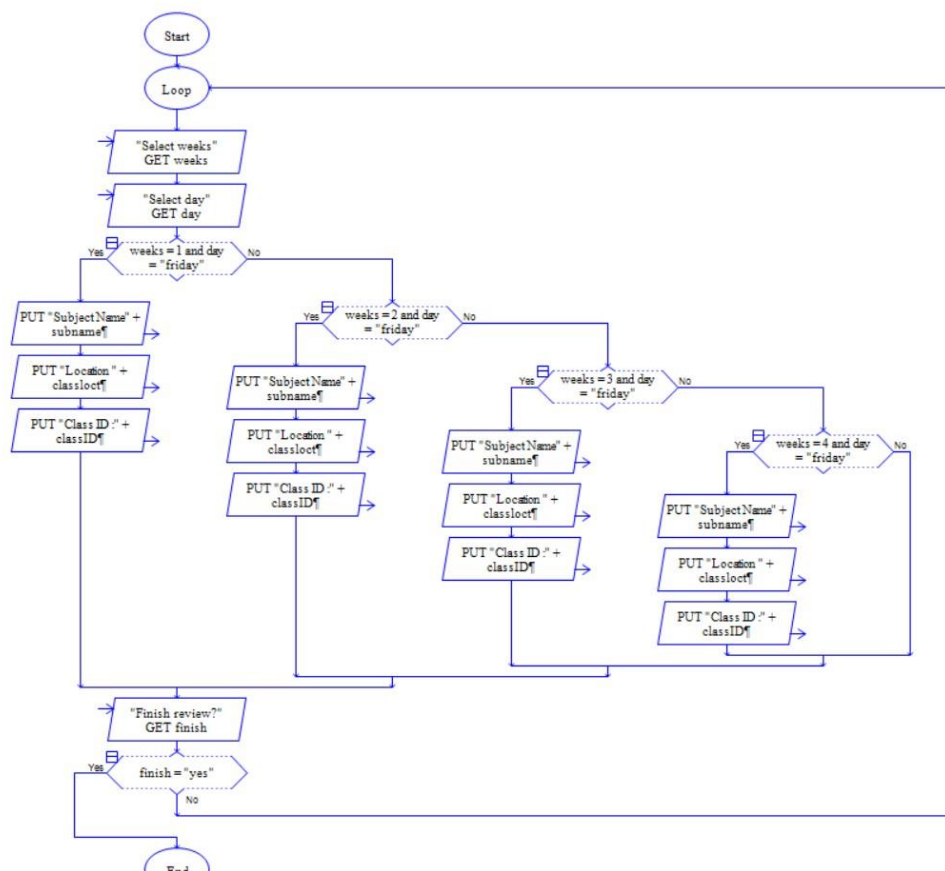


Figure 3.9 flowchart of schedule

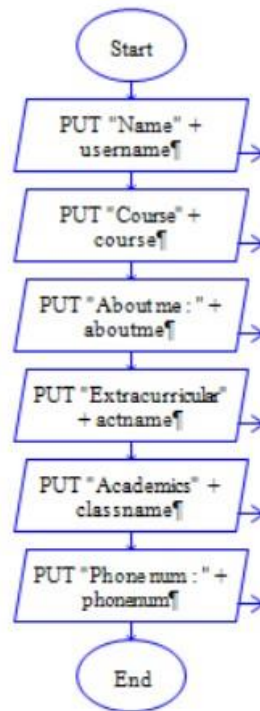


Figure 3.10 flowchart of portfolio

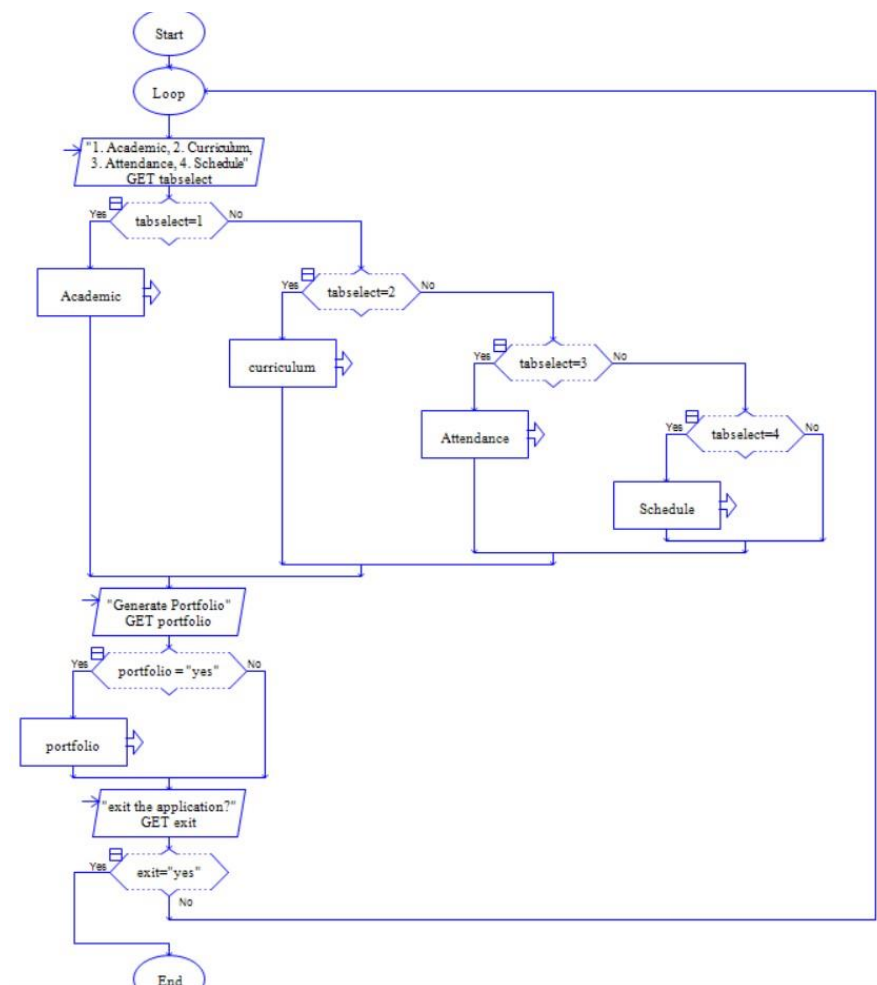


Figure 3.11 flowchart of home

3.1.3.3 USE CASE DIAGRAM

Use case diagram is used to simulate the interaction between user and administrator in the system.

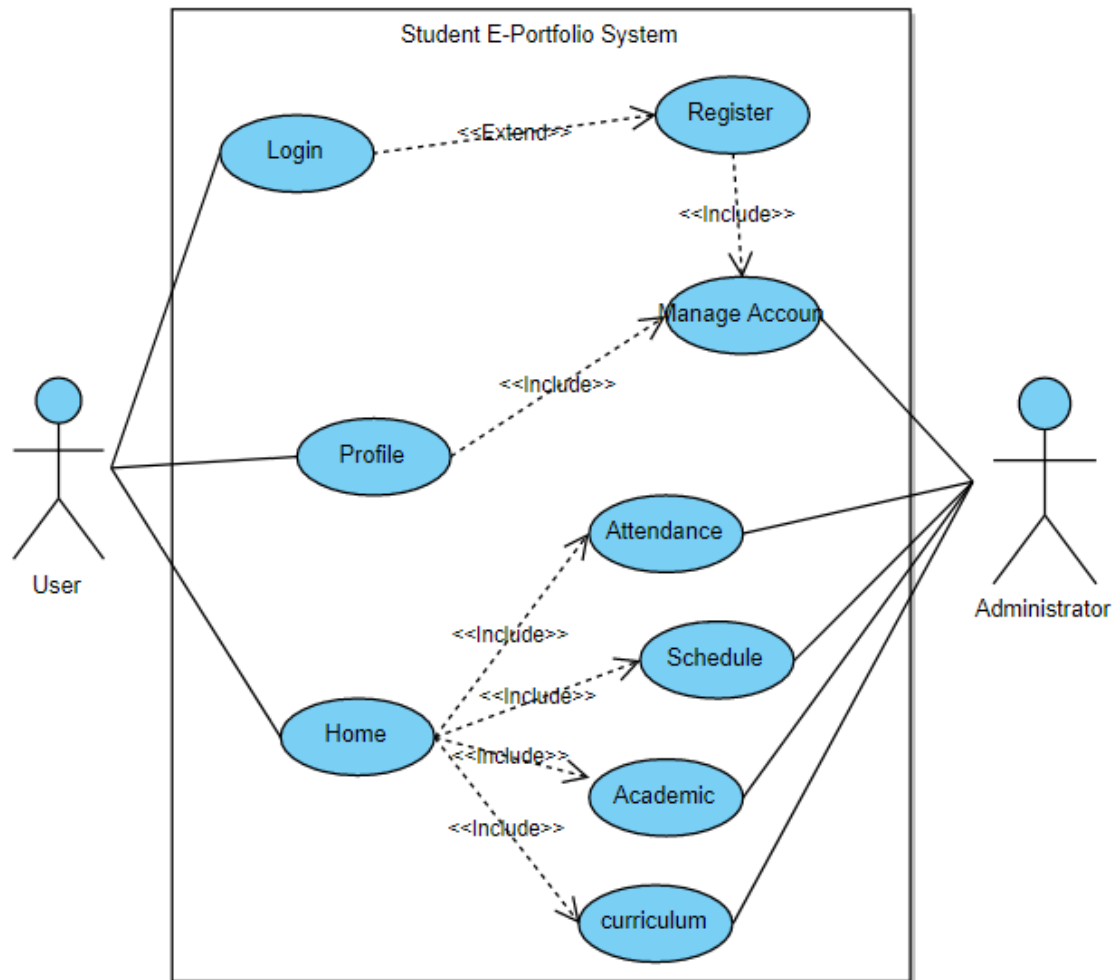


Figure 3.11 Use case diagram

3.1.3.4 ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DESIGN

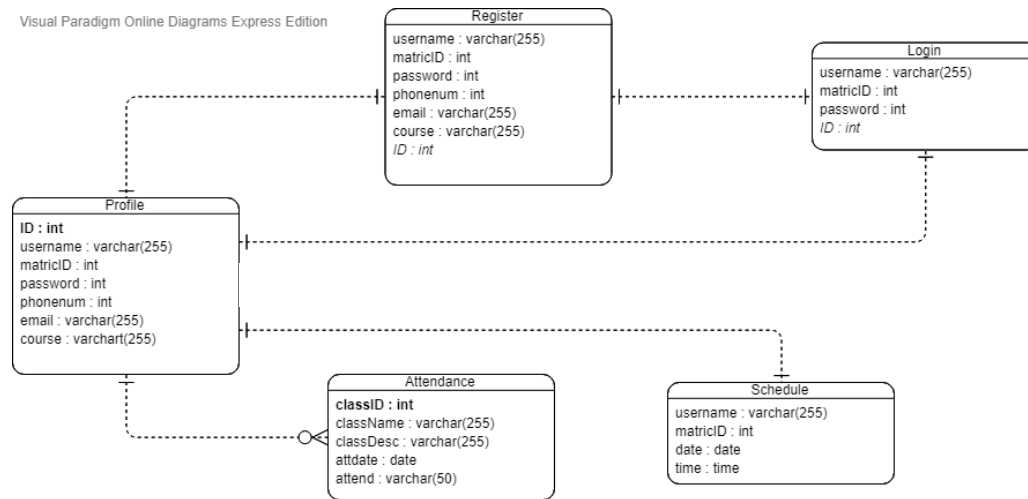


Figure 3.12 Entity Relationship Design

3.1.4 IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

3.1.4.1 INTERFACE DESIGN

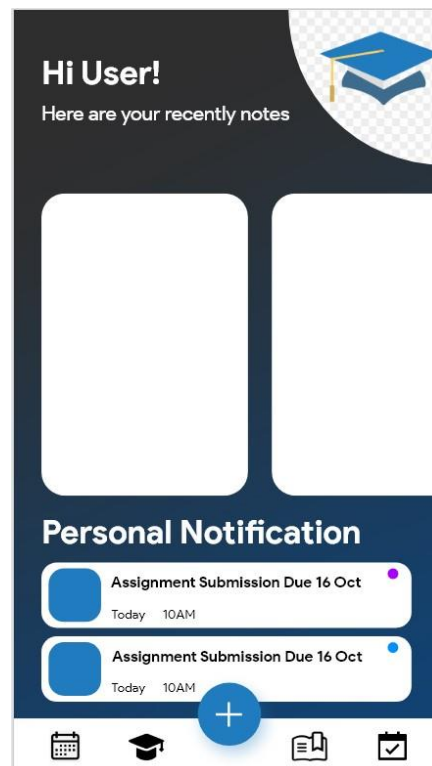



Figure 3.12 main page interface



STUDENT E-PORTFOLIO SYSTEM
UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA PAHANG


USERNAME / ID

PASSWORD

Don't have account? [Register](#)

LOGIN

Figure 3.13 login page interface



ENTER ID

ENTER USERNAME

ENTER PASSWORD

ENTER PHONE NUMBER

ENTER EMAIL

ENTER FACULTY

REGISTER

Figure 3.14 profile page interface

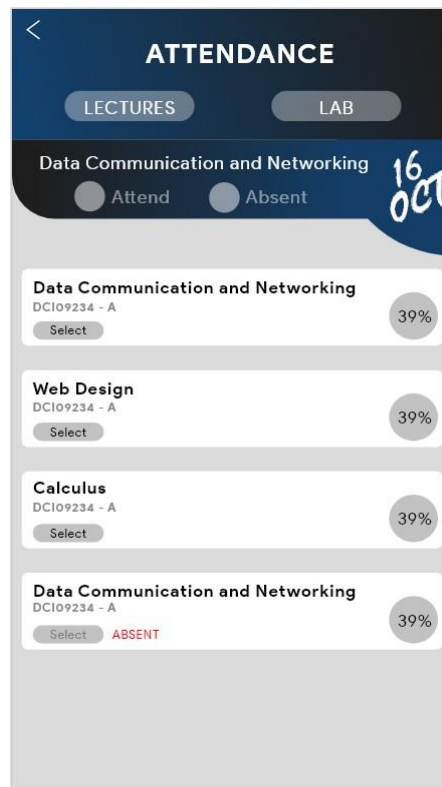


Figure 3.15 attendance page interface



Figure 3.16 schedule page interface

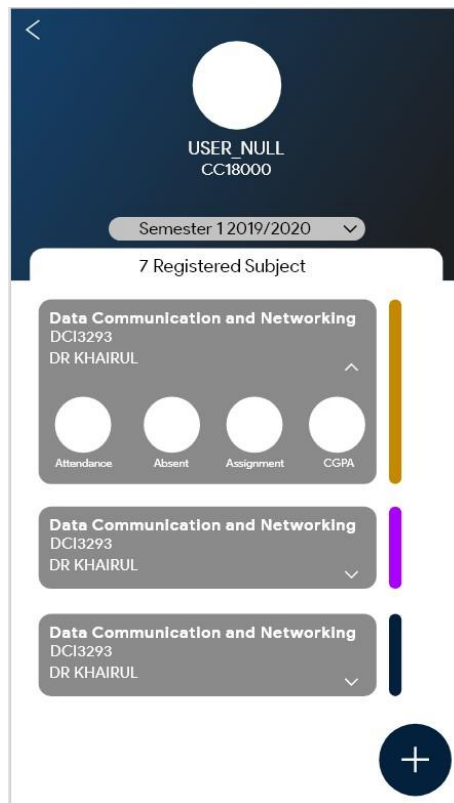


Figure 3.17 academic page interface

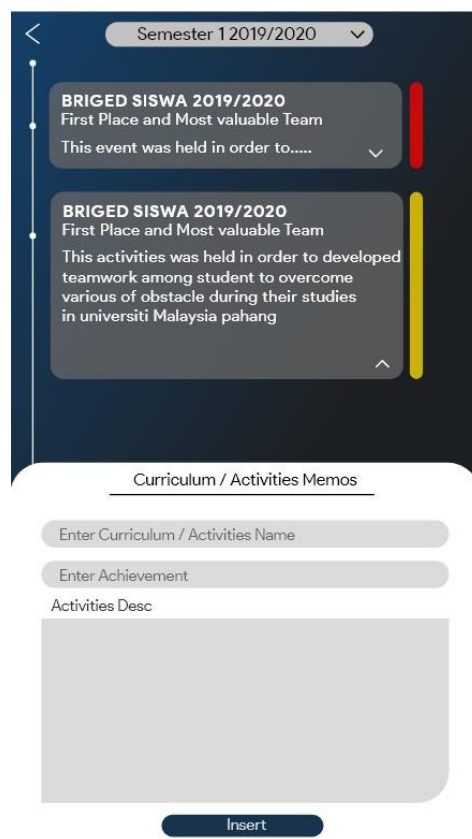


Figure 3.18 Curriculum page interface

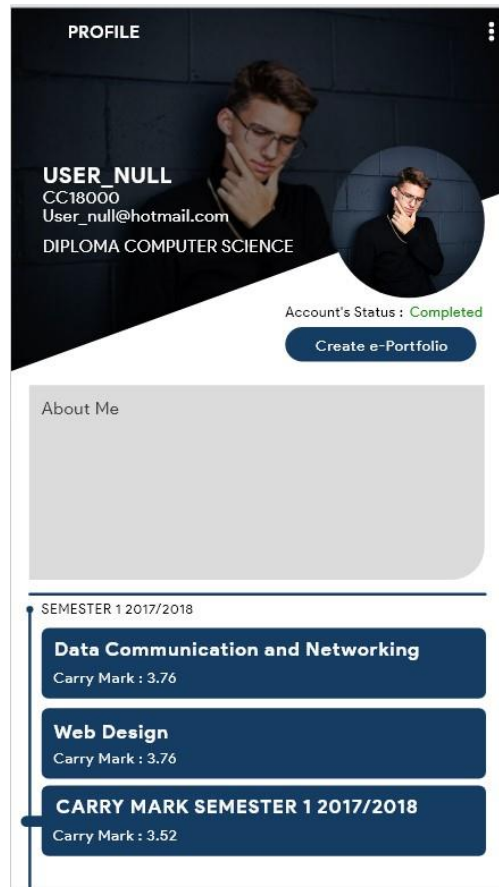


Figure 3.19 Explore page interface

3.1.5 MAINTENANCE PHASE

In the maintenance phase, improvements, modifications, corrections and enhancements are required to ensure that the system continues to achieve its objectives. This phase is more challenging compared to implementation because it requires wiping out system errors during its working life and adjusting the system to any variations in its working environments. It must follow the range and usability of any enhancement.

3.2 SYSTEM REQUIREMENT

The requirements of Student E-Portfolio System are divided into two parts, hardware and software requirements. There are several different hardware and software that been used during the development of this system. This hardware and software tools should compatible and flexible that suit with the development of the system.

3.2.1 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

The software specification for the development have been identified as below.

Software	Description
Adobe XD	To design prototype graphic user interface of the system. No coding required and easy to use.
SQL Server	Testing the functionality between application and server in storing the information.
Google Chrome	For information and knowledge research purposed.
Microsoft Word 2019	To create a proposal.
Android Studio	To develop framework for the standalone application.
Raptor flowchart	To design the flowchart of the system.

3.2.2 HARDWARE REQUIREMENT

The list of the hardware that been used to develop the system.

Hardware	Description
Laptop	The personal laptop used to develop the application and also as a research tool for the important information on the website for application development.
Printer	To print all the Final Year Project files for documentation and review purpose by the lecturer.
Active internet	Make sure all the data that tested fully functional and able to transfer between server to server.

3.3 USER REQUIREMENT

Student E-Portfolio System will be used by the user in Universiti Malaysia Pahang (UMP). Moreover, the user will be consisting of students that required their matric ID as a unique key to access system. This system also can be used by many types of the user from Universiti Malaysia Pahang

To use this system, first time user will be required to register and confirming their account, they also need to put all the details such as matric ID, username and password. After that, they can access the account section. Next, after login, they will be forwarded to the home page. They can access other pages such as schedule, attendance, academic and extra curriculum.

3.3 GANTT CHART

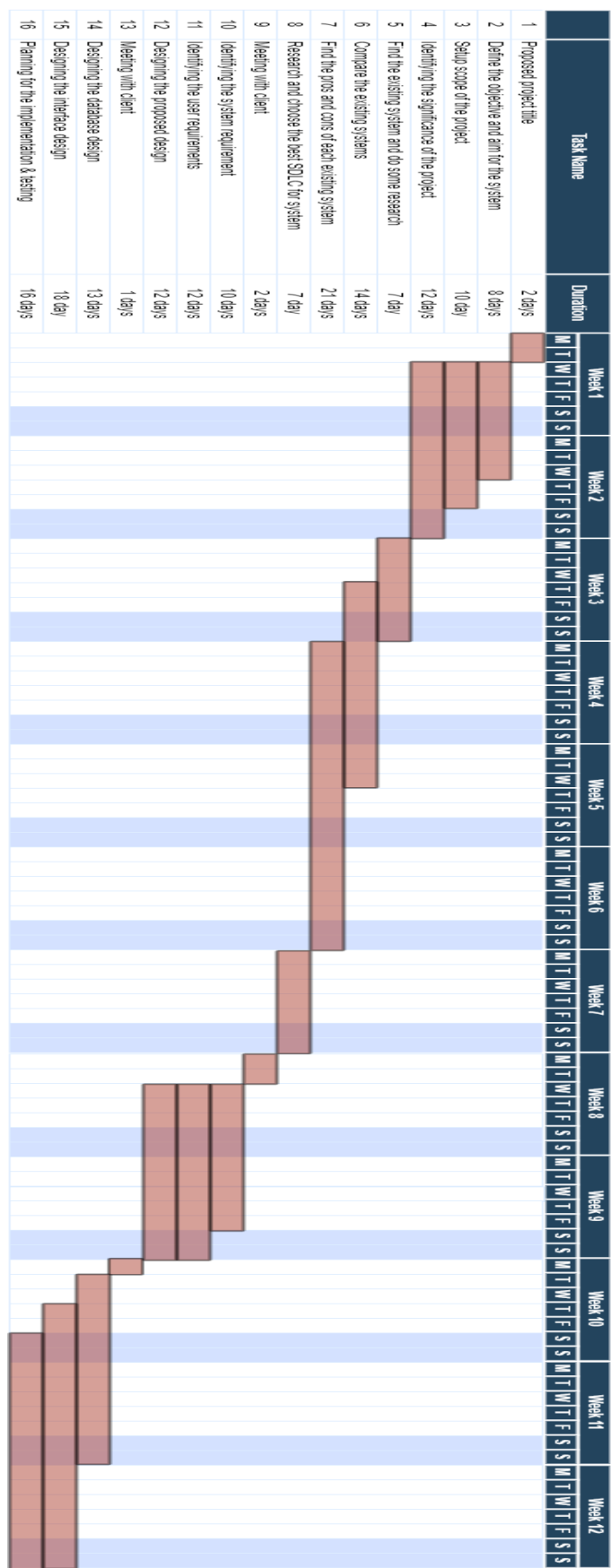


Figure 3.20 Gantt Chart

3.4 PLANNING FOR SYSTEM TESTING

User Acceptance Test (UAT) form

No.	Module	Activities	Status		Comment
1.	Log in		Yes	No	
2.	Register		Yes	No	
3.	Profile		Yes	No	
4.	Attendance		Yes	No	
5.	Academic		Yes	No	
6.	Schedule		Yes	No	
7.	Portfolio		Yes	No	

This test has performed and approved with signature by:

Name : _____

Signature : _____

Date : _____

- Implementation –

4.1 Introduction

This chapter is about the further process after all the project have been planned carefully, the process started with the implementation of the project. As discussed in chapter 1, Student Diary is designed to solve the problem of student do not have their own private space to store/save their documents. Not just documents, they also available for them to store their academic report or result in the apps to be preview and also to be converted into curriculum vitae at the end of their studies in the university. Some testing and implementation need to be done in the small scope of application tester before officially launch it.

The implementation phase starts after the software and tools used to develop the system have been identified. This whole phase was all about the development process from a user interface (GUI) to function of the system itself that will include the database service. The database system that is used for the whole system is consist of Firebase, which is flexible and suitable for complex and non-stop real-time database depends on the application. The main software that was used to develop the whole working system was Android Studio and the working languages used was Java & Html. In order for the system to working properly, the decent internet connection speed is required for the connection between apps and database working properly.

4.2 Interface Design and Functions

4.2.1 Get Started

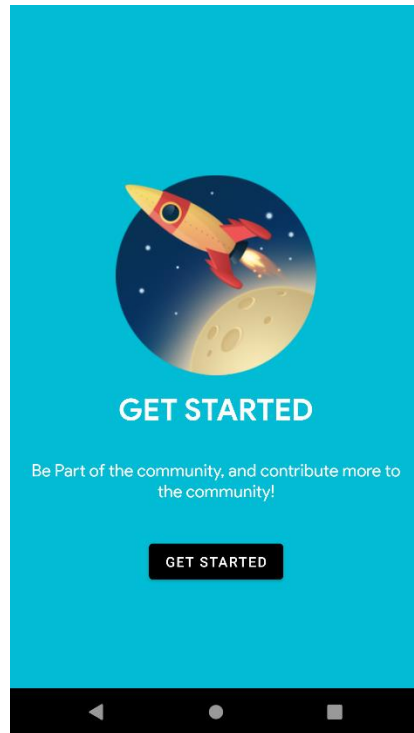
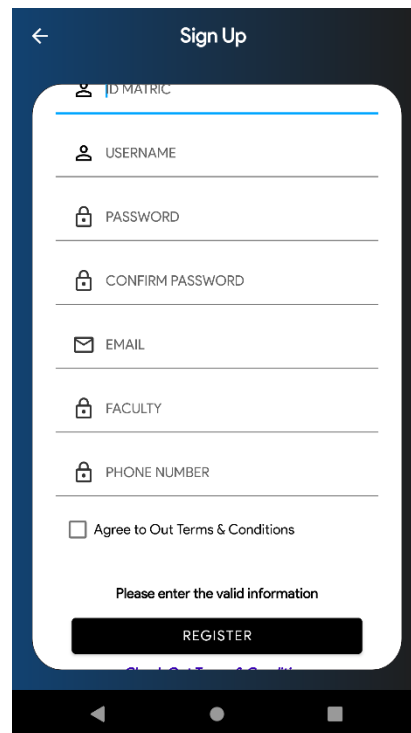


Figure 4.1: Get Started

Figure 4.1 shows the interface to get started. Whenever the application is installed into the smartphone, they will get briefing regarding the application usage and this was being made to ensure that user willing to use our service to store their sensitive information and documents in our database.

4.2.2 Register



The image shows a mobile application interface for a 'Sign Up' screen. The screen has a dark blue header with a back arrow on the left and the text 'Sign Up' in the center. Below the header is a white rounded rectangle containing the registration form. The form consists of seven input fields, each with an icon and a label: 'ID MATRIC' (person icon), 'USERNAME' (person icon), 'PASSWORD' (lock icon), 'CONFIRM PASSWORD' (lock icon), 'EMAIL' (envelope icon), 'FACULTY' (lock icon), and 'PHONE NUMBER' (lock icon). Below these fields is a checkbox labeled 'Agree to Out Terms & Conditions'. Under the checkbox is the text 'Please enter the valid information'. At the bottom of the white rectangle is a black button with the text 'REGISTER' in white. The entire screen is framed by a dark blue border, and at the very bottom is a black bar with three white navigation icons (back, home, recent apps).

Figure 4.2 Register

Figure 4.2 shows the interface for register. A new user can create their account here by providing matric number, username, password, email, faculty and phone number. All of these are necessary and crucial information to access student diary application. The email will be used to confirming the account created is legit and not spam or bot. a phone number also use to verify the TAC code for the security purposes.

4.2.3 Login

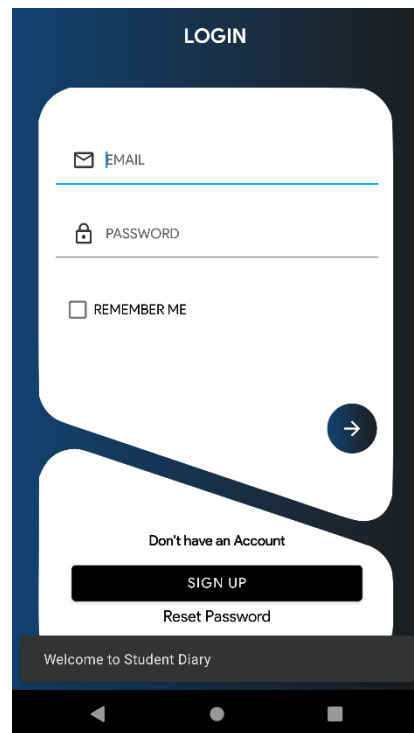


Figure 4.3: Login

Figure 4.3 shows the login interface for the application. User can access the application using their registered account here by entering the valid email and password. For security purpose, user required to first verify their email address, this was made to ensure the email used was valid and working for password reset and account privacy services.

4.2.4 Home

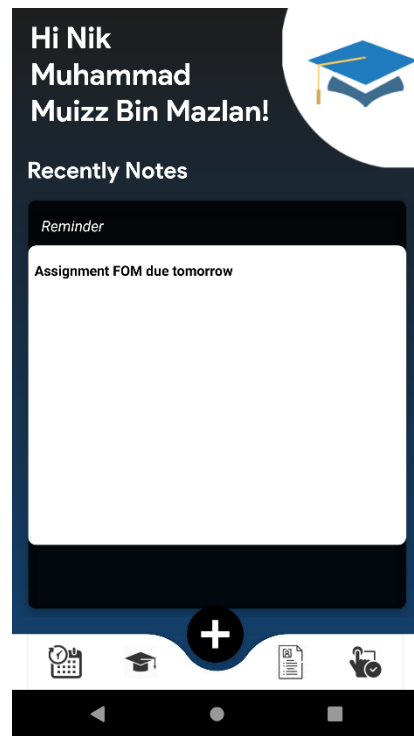


Figure 4.4

Figure 4.4 shows the “Home” page which is the main page that connects other pages. This page is consisting of 6 access points for the user to move to another page, user can access their profile by tapping the student diary logo, and also, they can access the notes and file manager by tapping the “+” logo at the bottom of the page.

In the same time, bottom navigation of the page will bring them into 4 different page which is reminder & notification, academic, achievement and attendance pages. it optional for the user to fill in the necessary information and completing their profile for them to able to create their curriculum vitae (CV).

4.2.5 Profile

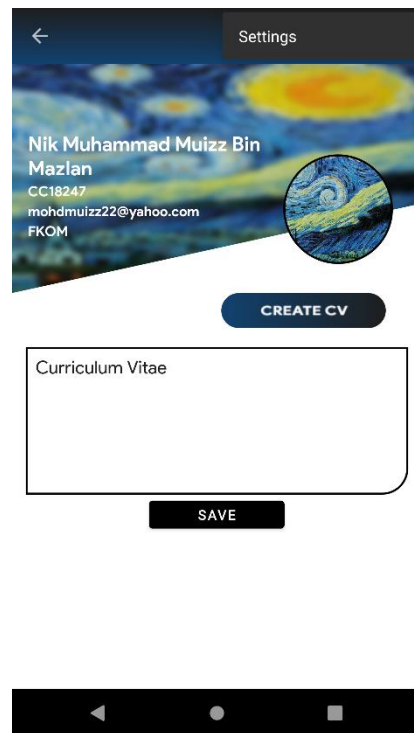


Figure 4.5: Profile

Figure 4.5 shows the profile page that will preview all the information about the user. User can change their bio/ profile information by submitting their information in the designated text box and save. This information will be used to generate their CV. User can create a CV by tap the “create cv” button after submitted all necessary information. The user also can access settings at the top of the profile page.

4.2.6 file & note manager

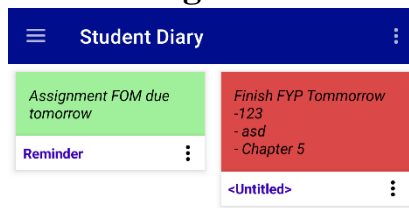


Figure 4.6: note manager



Figure 4.7: add notes

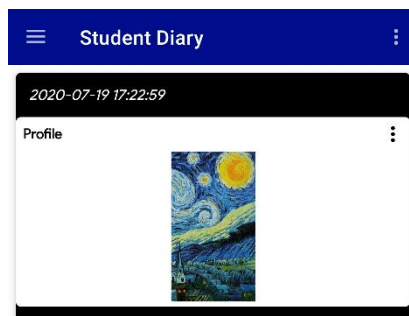


Figure 4.8: file manager

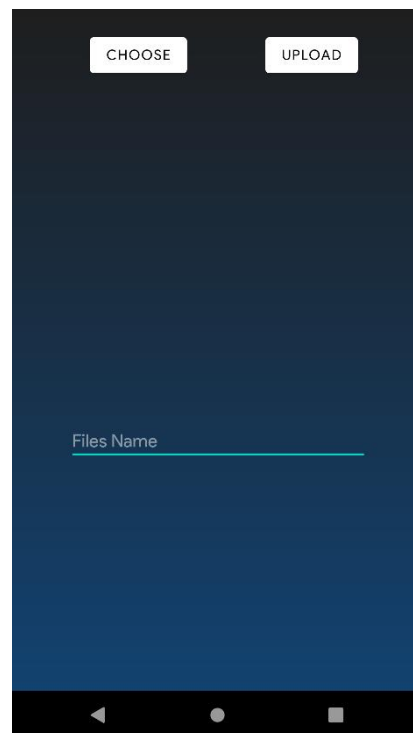


Figure 4.9: add file

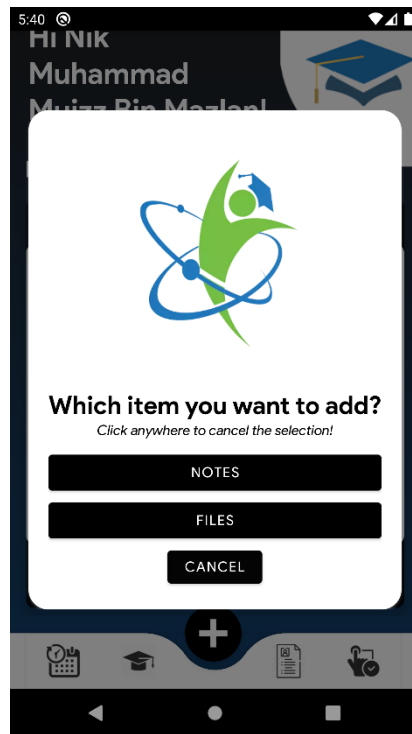


Figure 4.10: Add Item

Figure 4.6 & 4.8 shows note and file manager, this both can be accessed by tapping “+” icon (Figure 4.10) in homepage, user can add their note in the note manager by tapping the “+” icon, Figure 4.7 shows add note interface, user can cancel the note by tap “X” at the top. The user also can edit and delete the note in the note manager.

The user also can add their documents into the database, which can be seen in Figure 4.8, in figure 4.9, the user will be required to choose the files/ documents in a supported format and enter the desired name for the file. User can download, send to Google drive or delete the files.

4.2.7 Settings

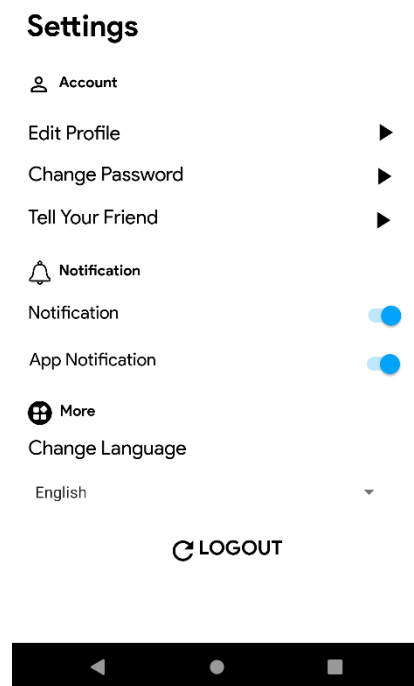


Figure 4.11: Settings

Figure 4.11 shows settings page which user can settings the application preferences, user can edit profile to change their username, full name, password and profile icon, user can also share the application with their friend by tapping the tell your friend text. And the user can enable or disable the in-app notification. user can also logout from the current account in settings.

4.2.8 Reminder & Notification

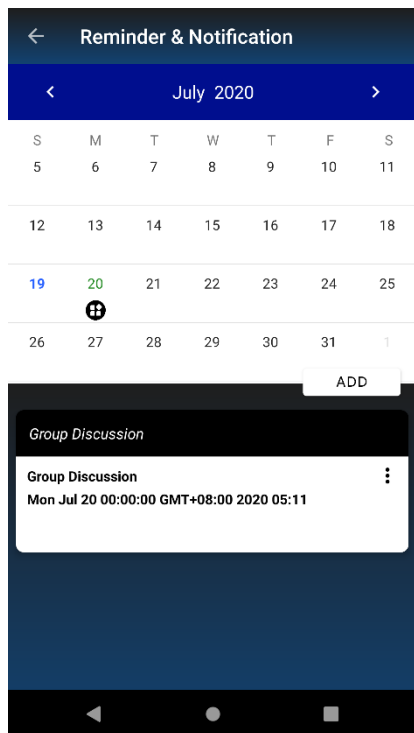


Figure 4.12: Reminder

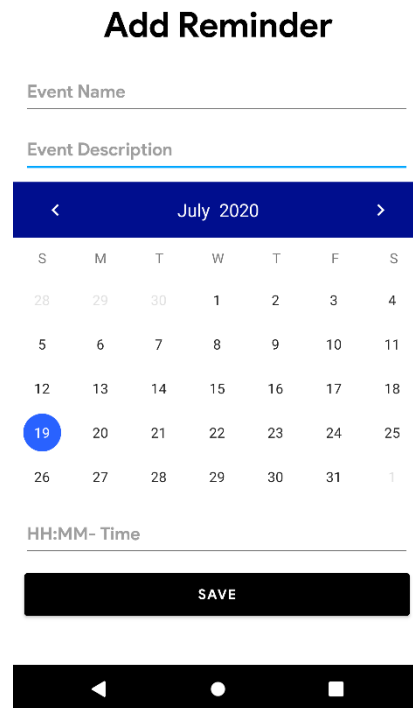


Figure 4.13: Add Reminder

Figure 4.12 & Figure 4.13 shows the reminder page, user can add their own reminder and notification. user will be required to enter the event name, event descriptions, time and using the date picker, pinpoint the date of the event.

The event that successfully saved will be displayed under the calendar as shown in figure 4.12, user can delete the current event by tapping on the 3 dots icon on the event display.

4.2.9 Academic Subject



Figure 4.14: Subject

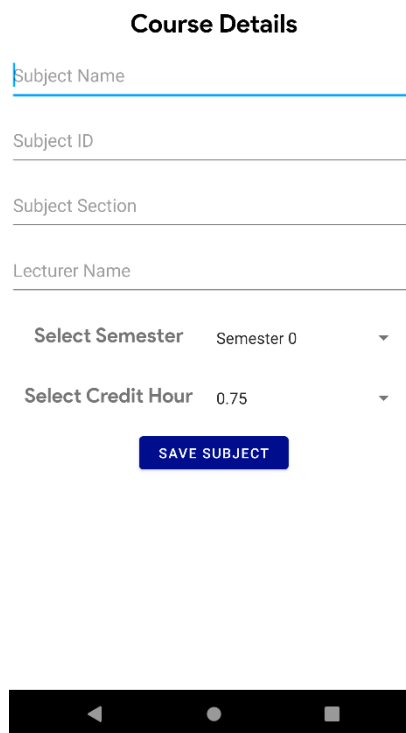


Figure 4.15: Add Subject

Figure 4.14 & Figure 4.15 shows academic subject page, user can their currently registered subject in a certain semester to keep on track of the subject and as reference for the subject in university. User will be required to enter the subject name, id, section and lecturer name. and also set which semester that subject is registered. Saved subjects will be displayed in the designated area as shown in figure.

4.2.10 Curriculum Achievement

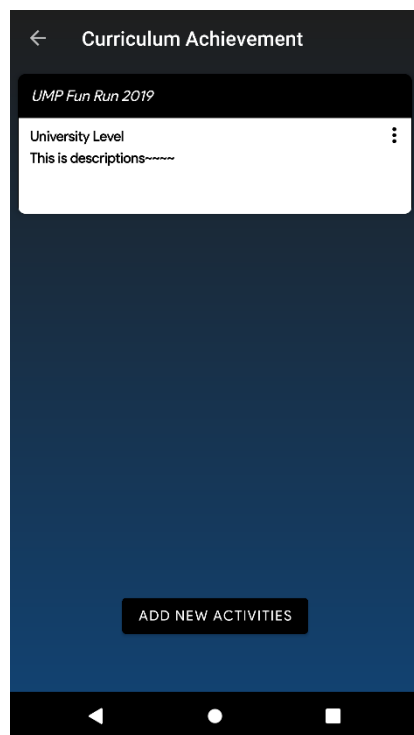


Figure 4.16: Achievement

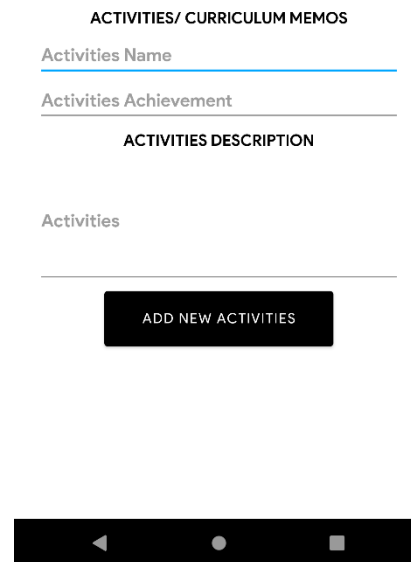


Figure 4.17: Add Achievement

Figure 4.16 & Figure 4.17 shows curriculum achievement. User can add their own by tapping on add new activities button, they will be required to enter activities name, achievement level and descriptions. The saved achievement will be displayed on curriculum achievement as shown in figure 4.16.

4.2.11 Attendance Record

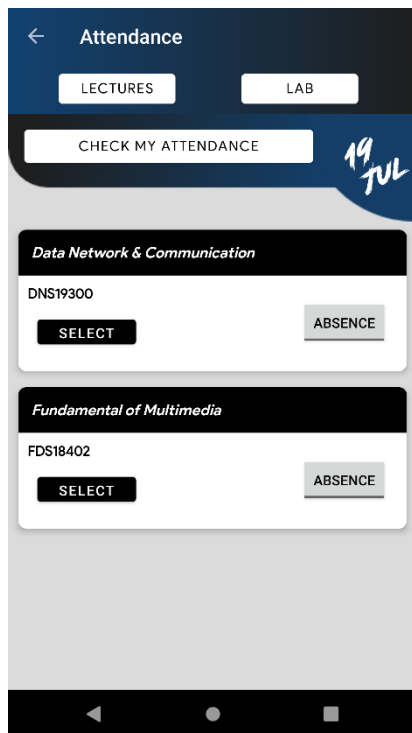


Figure 4.18: Attendance

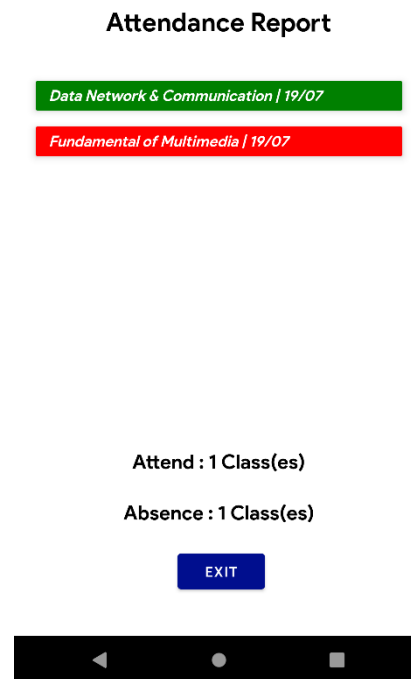


Figure 4.19: Attendance Report

Figure 4.18 shows the attendance record, the registered subject will be displayed on attendance deck. User can click either to choose from lectures or lab and select the subject to submit the attendance for that subject either absence or present. The summary of attendance can be check by tapping on check my attendance button that will bring the user to figure 4.19.

4.3 Database Implementation

4.3.1 Users collection

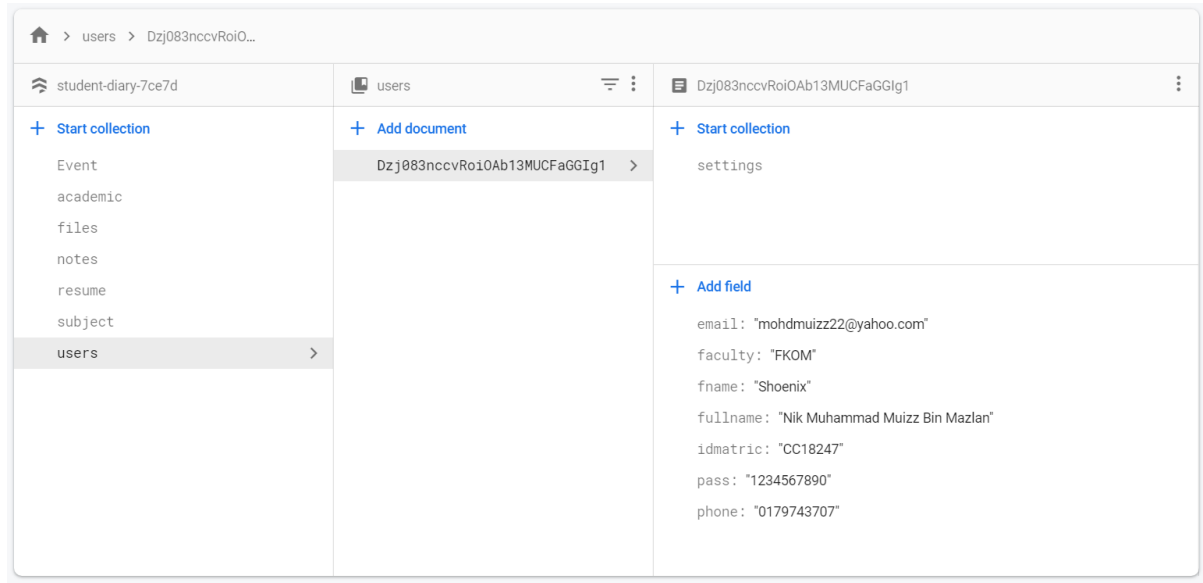


Figure 4.20

Figure 4.20 shows the users collection in Cloud Firestore, Student Diary database. This is the main collection that is used for authentication, profile and settings. This collection stores email, faculty, username, full name, matric number, password and phone number. Each user information is stored in their document with their unique document ids.

4.3.2 Resume Collection

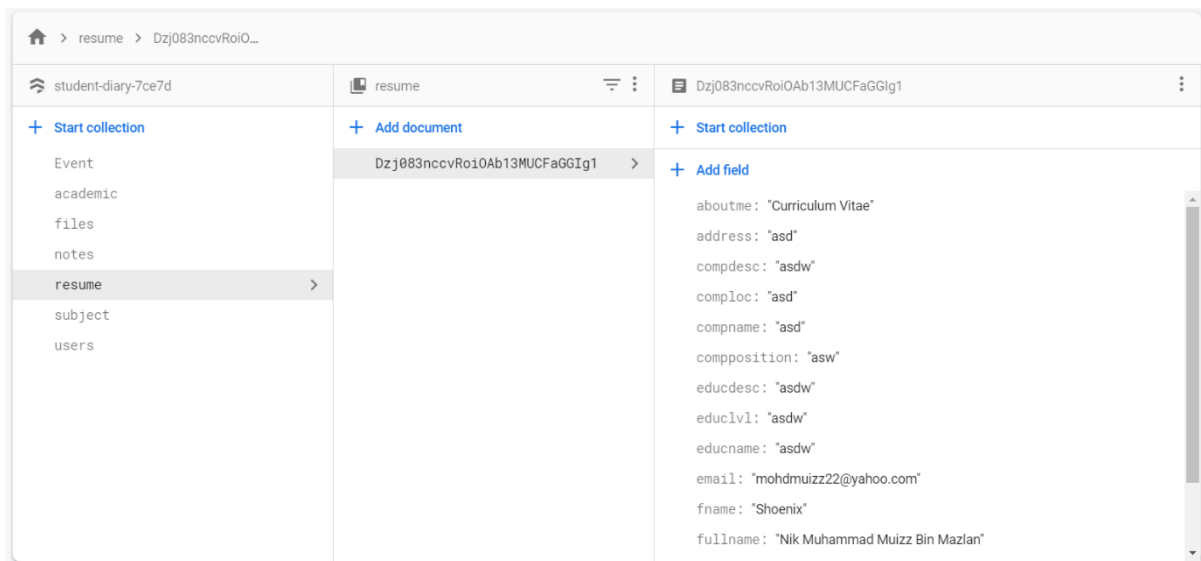


Figure 4.21

Figure 4.21 shows the resume collection in the database. This collection is for storing all information regarding resume for generating the portfolio. The information was completely String from aboutme, address, compdesc, comploc, compname, composition, educdesc, educlvl, educname, email, fname, fullname, languages, phonenum and skills.

4.3.3 Subject Collection

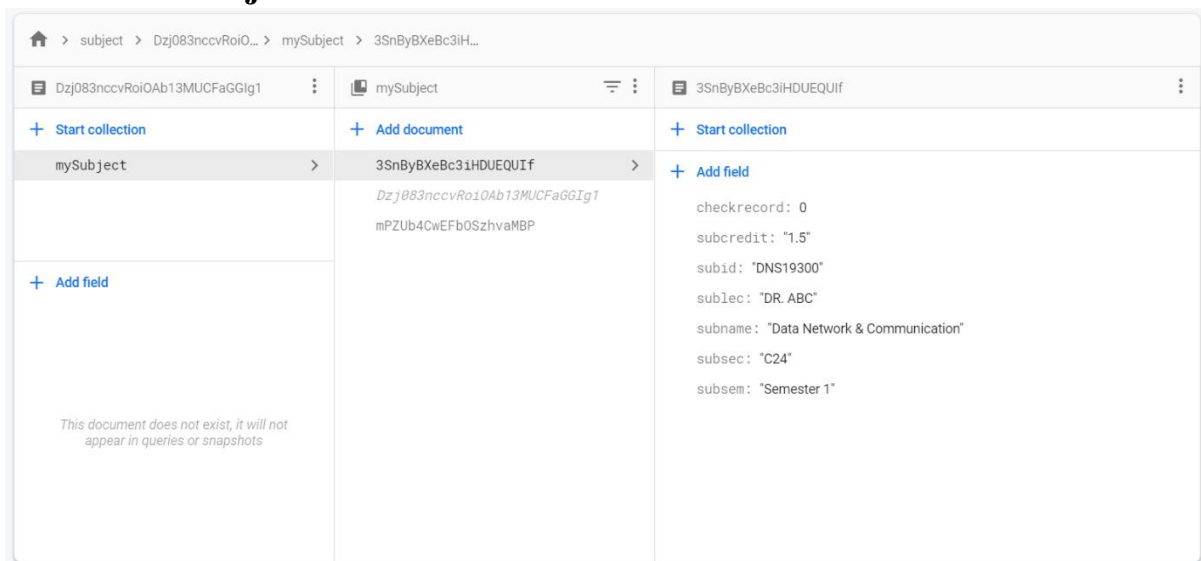


Figure 4.22

Figure 4.22 shows the subject collection. This collection is consisting of the registered subject that has been done by users. This subject is depending on each unique document id, the subject is consisting of five String and one Boolean.

4.3.4 Notes collection

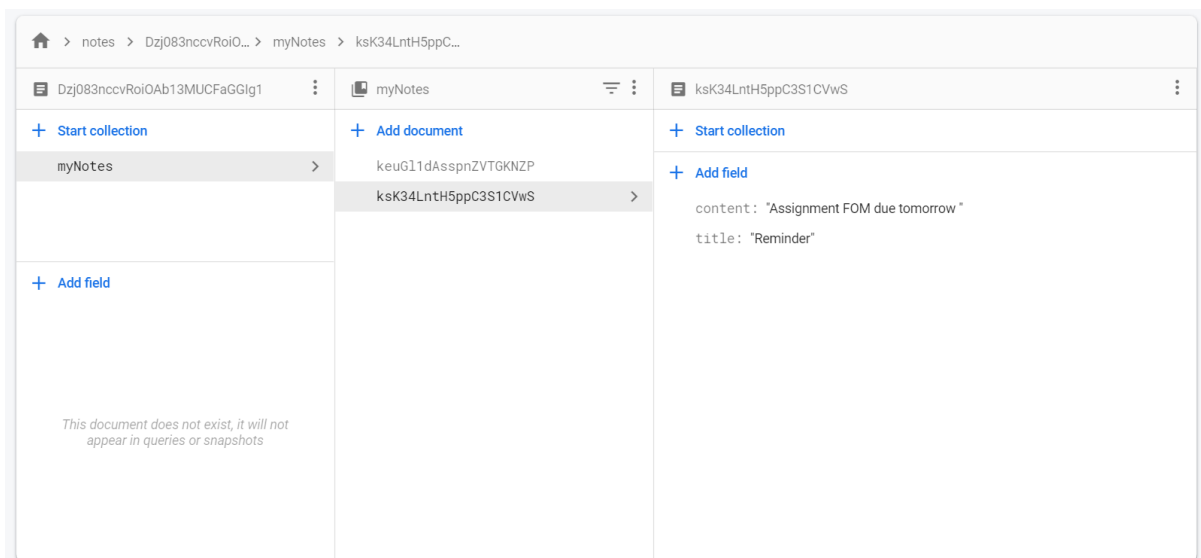


Figure 4.23: Notes collection

Figure 4.23 shows notes collection. Each note that inserted by the user will be categorized based on their accounts and unique documents id. my notes sub-collection is consisting of String which is content and title.

4.3.5 Files collection

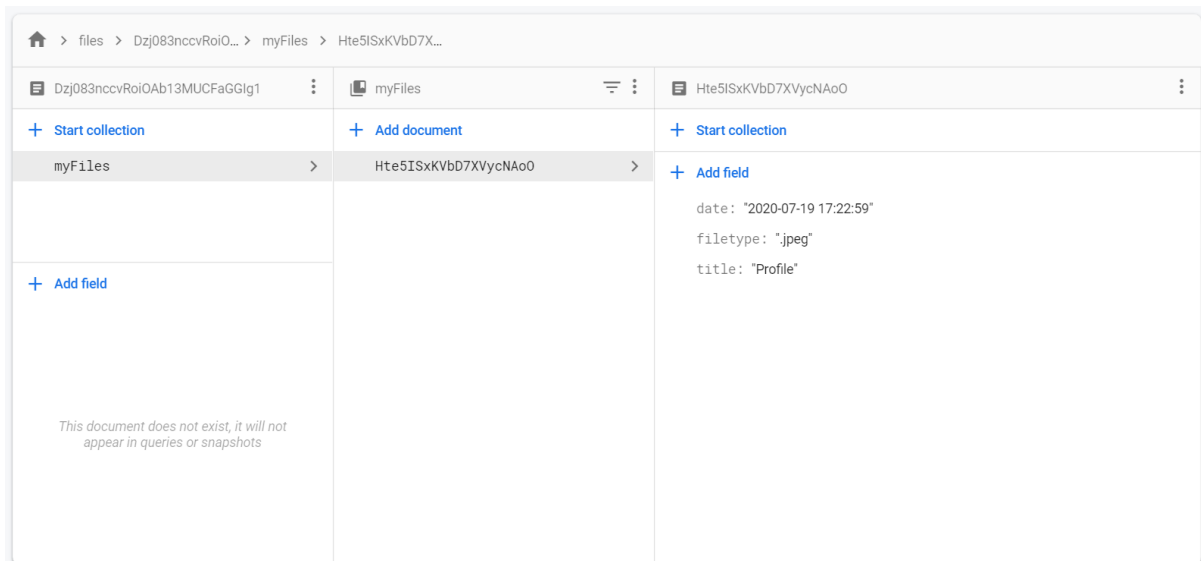


Figure 4.24: Files collection

Figure 4.24 shows the files collection, this collection stores the files metadata and attributes information, from which is the date, filetype and title of the files. By default, this collection is not existing until the user imports the files into the application.

4.3.6 Academic Collection

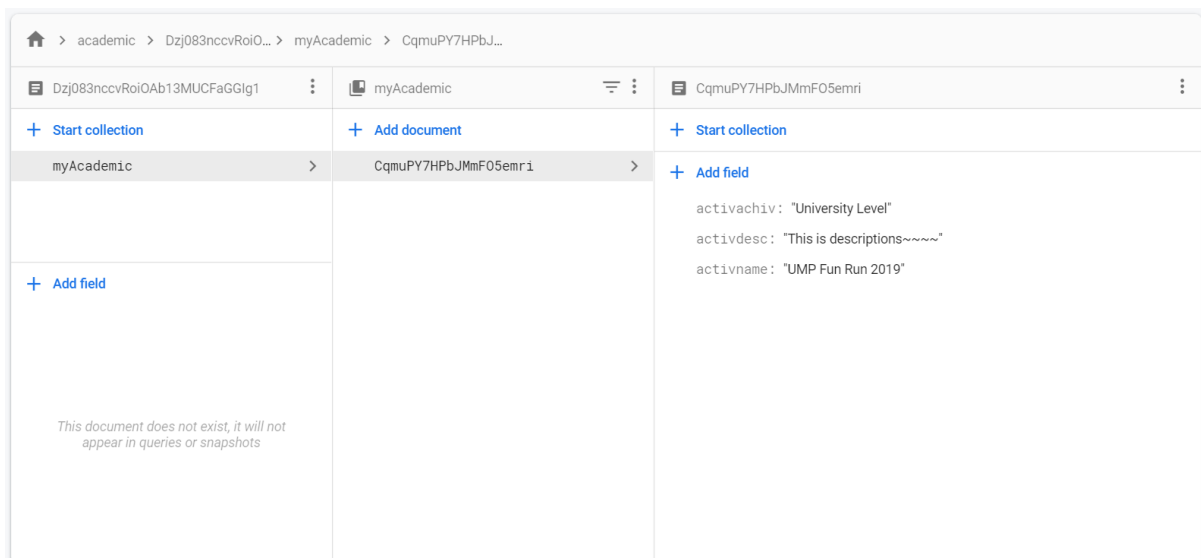


Figure 4.25: Academic collection

Figure 4.25 shows the academic collection, this collection stores the academic information about the user. This collection is consisting of activity achievement, activity description and activity name.

4.3.6 Event collection

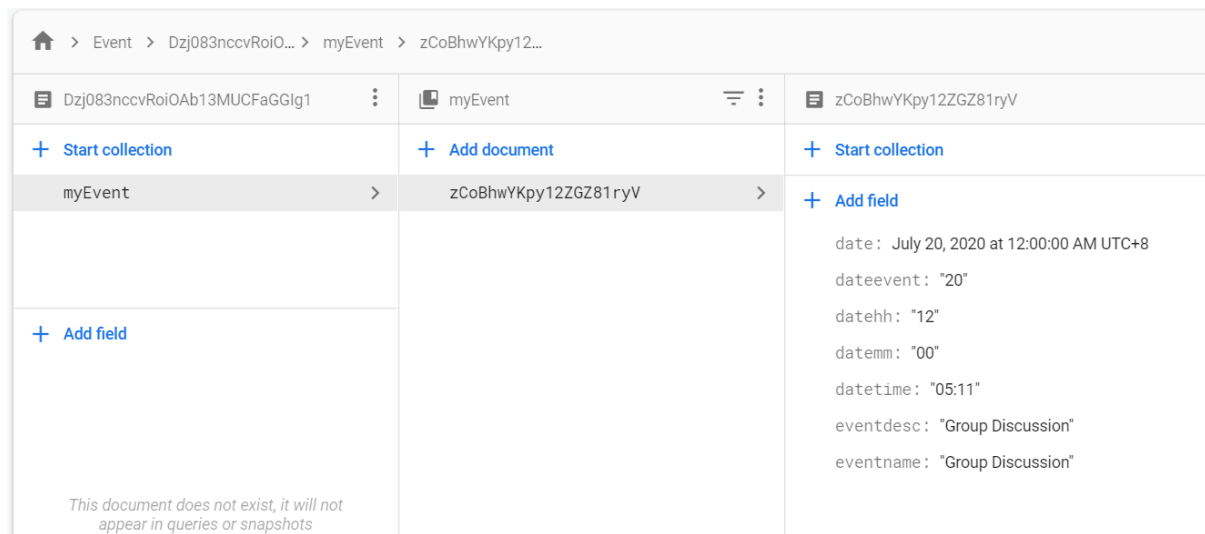


Figure 4.26: Event collection

Figure 4.26 shows the event collection, this collection contains the event that has been created by the user in the application that stores information regarding the event such as event description, event name, time, and date. By default, this collection is not existing until the user adds a new event in the application.

4.4 Code Module

4.4.1 Register code

```
Button submitbtn = (Button)findViewById(R.id.submitbtn);
final CheckBox checkbox = (CheckBox)findViewById(R.id.checkbox);
submitbtn.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View arg0) {
        if(name.getText().toString().trim().equals(""))
            name.setError("Enter your username");
        if(idmatric.getText().toString().trim().equals(""))
            idmatric.setError("Enter your Unique Matric ID, ex:CC000001");
        if(faculty.getText().toString().trim().equals(""))
            faculty.setError("Enter your faculty ex: FKOM");
        if(password.getText().toString().trim().equals(""))
            password.setError("Enter your password between 9-12, one uppercase and symbol");
        if(confirmpassword.getText().toString().trim().equals(""))
            confirmPassword.setError("Password not match!");
        if(phonenum.getText().toString().trim().equals(""))
            phonenum.setError("Enter your Phone number");
        if(email.getText().toString().trim().equals(""))
            email.setError("Enter your email, ex: david12@gmail.com");

        if(idmatric.getText().toString().trim().equals("") || faculty.getText().toString().trim().equals("") || email.getText().toString().trim().equals("") || password.getText().toString().trim().equals(""))
            Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), text: "Please fulfill all the information", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
    }
});
```

Figure 4.27: Register fields check

```
if(idmatric.getText().toString().trim().equals("") || faculty.getText().toString().trim().equals("") || email.getText().toString().trim().equals("") || password.getText().toString().trim().equals(""))
    Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), text: "Please fulfill all the information", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
}else {
    if(checkbox.isChecked()){
        mAuth.createUserWithEmailAndPassword(email.getText().toString(),password.getText().toString()).addOnCompleteListener( activity: SignUpActivity.this, new OnCompleteListener() {
            @Override
            public void onComplete(@NonNull Task<AuthResult> task) {
                if(!task.isSuccessful()){
                    Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), text: "Unsuccessful Process, please try again!", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
                }else{
                    Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), text: "Successfully created", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
                    userID = mAuth.getCurrentUser().getUid();
                    DocumentReference documentReference = firestore.collection( collectionPath: "users").document(userID);
                    Map<String,Object> user = new HashMap<>();
                    user.put("idmatric", idmatric.getText().toString());
                    user.put("fname",name.getText().toString());
                    user.put("fullname", "");
                    user.put("pass", password.getText().toString());
                    user.put("phone", phonenum.getText().toString());
                    user.put("email", email.getText().toString());
                    user.put("faculty", faculty.getText().toString());
                    documentReference.set(user).addOnSuccessListener(new OnSuccessListener<Void>() {
                        @Override
                        public void onSuccess(Void aVoid) {
                            Log.d(TAG, msg: "onsuccess: User profile is created for " + userID);
                            sendVerificationEmail();
                        }
                    })
                }
            }
        });
    }
}
```

Figure 4.28: Register button

Figure 4.27 shows the code to check all register fields for valid and not null. If the user meets all requirements it will proceed to sign up a user with a new account whenever the register button (figure 4.28) is clicked. User information is saved in Firebase Cloud Firestore database in the user's collection as shown in figure 4.20.

4.4.2 Login code

```
mAuth.addAuthStateListener(new FirebaseAuth.AuthStateListener() {  
    @Override  
    public void onAuthStateChanged(@NonNull FirebaseAuth firebaseAuth) {  
        FirebaseUser mFirebaseUser = mAuth.getCurrentUser();  
        if(mFirebaseUser != null){  
            if(mAuth.getCurrentUser().isEmailVerified()){  
                Log.d(TAG, msg: "onAuthStateChanged: Login Successfully" + mFirebaseUser.getDisplayName());  
                Intent i = new Intent( packageContext: LoginActivity.this, HomeActivity.class);  
                startActivity(i);  
            }else{  
                Log.d(TAG, msg: "Email Not Verified, please verify your email first");  
            }  
        }else{  
            Log.d(TAG, msg: "onAuthStateChanged: Login Display Successfully | account null");  
        }  
    }  
});
```

Figure 4.29: Authentication state

Figure 4.29 shows the auth state of the application when the user starts the application it will check if the user is currently logged in or not. If not, it will forward the user to the login page. Else, it will bring the user to the homepage and continuing the recent activity.

```
signin.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {  
    @Override  
    public void onClick(View arg0) {  
        if (txtemail.getText().toString().trim().length() > 0 && txtpassword.getText().toString().trim().length() > 0) {  
            mAuth.signInWithEmailAndPassword(txtemail.getText().toString(), txtpassword.getText().toString()).addOnCompleteListener(new OnCompleteListener<AuthResult>() {  
                @Override  
                public void onComplete(@NonNull Task<AuthResult> task) {  
                    if(!task.isSuccessful()){  
                        Snackbar.make(findViewById(android.R.id.content), text: "Error Fetching data, Please try again", Snackbar.LENGTH_LONG).show();  
                        txtpassword.setText("");  
                    }else{  
                        if(mAuth.getCurrentUser().isEmailVerified()){  
                            startActivity(new Intent( packageContext: LoginActivity.this, HomeActivity.class));  
                        }else{  
                            Snackbar.make(findViewById(android.R.id.content), text: "Please verify your email first", Snackbar.LENGTH_LONG).show();  
                        }  
                    }  
                }  
            });  
        } else {  
            alert.showAlertDialog( context: LoginActivity.this, title: "Login Failed.", message: "Please enter username and password", status: false);  
            txtpassword.setText("");  
        }  
    }  
});
```

Figure 4.30: Log in button

Figure 4.30 shows the login button code when the user clicks the sign-in button. It will check for required fields, if email and password are not null then it will be compared inserted data with authentication user data. If a match, it will bring the user to the homepage. Else, a popup will appear alerting the error, email required to be verified to proceed to the homepage.

4.4.3 Note manager code

```
FloatingActionButton fab = findViewById(R.id.fab);
fab.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(View view) {
        String nTitle = noteTitle.getText().toString();
        String nContent = noteContent.getText().toString();

        if(nTitle.isEmpty() || nContent.isEmpty()){
            Toast.makeText( context: AddNote.this, text: "Can not Save note with Empty Field.", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
            return;
        }

        progressBarSave.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);
```

Figure 4.31: Note check

```
DocumentReference docref = firestore.collection( collectionPath: "notes").document(user.getUid()).collection( collectionPath: "myNotes").document();
Map<String, Object> note = new HashMap<>();
note.put("title",nTitle);
note.put("content",nContent);
docref.set(note).addOnSuccessListener(new OnSuccessListener<Void>() {
    @Override
    public void onSuccess(Void aVoid) {
        Toast.makeText( context: AddNote.this, text: "Note Added.", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
        onBackPressed();
    }
}).addOnFailureListener(new OnFailureListener() {
    @Override
    public void onFailure(@NonNull Exception e) {
        Toast.makeText( context: AddNote.this, text: "Error, Try again.", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
        progressBarSave.setVisibility(View.VISIBLE);
    }
});
```

Figure 4.32: Note save

Figure 4.31 shows the note check code, this code is implemented to check whether the saved note is valid and not null. If the required fields are null, the alert will appear to alert the user about the error. After all, information inserted, information regarding notes will be saved into the database, if the connection between apps and database is not established, Toast will appear to notify a user about the internet connection not available.

```

Query query = firestore.collection( collectionPath: "notes").document(user.getId()).collection( collectionPath: "myNotes").orderBy( field: "title", Query.Direction.DESENDING);
// query notes > uid > mynotes

FirestoreRecyclerOptions<Note> allNotes = new FirestoreRecyclerOptions.Builder<Note>()
    .setQuery(query,Note.class)
    .build();

noteAdapter = new FirestoreRecyclerAdapter<Note, NoteViewHolder>(allNotes) {
    @Override
    protected void onBindViewHolder(@NonNull NoteViewHolder noteViewHolder, final int i, @NonNull final Note note) {
        noteViewHolder.noteTitle.setText(note.getTitle());
        noteViewHolder.noteContent.setText(note.getContent());
        final int code = getRandomColor();
        noteViewHolder.mCardView.setCardBackgroundColor(noteViewHolder.view.getResources().getColor(code, theme: null));
        final String docId = noteAdapter.getSnapshots().getSnapshot(i).getId();

        noteViewHolder.view.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
            @Override
            public void onClick(View v) {
                Intent i = new Intent(v.getContext(), NoteDetails.class);
                i.putExtra( name: "title",note.getTitle());
                i.putExtra( name: "content",note.getContent());
                i.putExtra( name: "code",code);
                i.putExtra( name: "noteId",docId);
                v.getContext().startActivity(i);
            }
        });
    }
};

```

Figure 4.33: Note query display

```

menuItem.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(final View v) {
        final String docId = noteAdapter.getSnapshots().getSnapshot(i).getId();
        PopupMenu menu = new PopupMenu(v.getContext(),v);
        menu.setGravity(Gravity.END);
        menu.getMenu().add("Edit").setOnMenuItemClickListener(new MenuItem.OnMenuItemClickListener() {
            @Override
            public boolean onMenuItemClick(MenuItem item) {
                Intent i = new Intent(v.getContext(), EditNote.class);
                i.putExtra( name: "title",note.getTitle());
                i.putExtra( name: "content",note.getContent());
                i.putExtra( name: "noteId",docId);
                startActivity(i);
                return false;
            }
        });

        menu.getMenu().add("Delete").setOnMenuItemClickListener(new MenuItem.OnMenuItemClickListener() {
            @Override
            public boolean onMenuItemClick(MenuItem item) {
                DocumentReference docRef = firestore.collection( collectionPath: "notes").document(user.getId()).collection( collectionPath: "myNotes").document(docId);
                docRef.delete().addOnSuccessListener(new OnSuccessListener<Void>() {
                    @Override
                    public void onSuccess(Void aVoid) {
                        // note deleted
                    }
                }).addOnFailureListener(new OnFailureListener() {
                    @Override
                    public void onFailure(@NonNull Exception e) {
                        Toast.makeText( context: MainActivity.this, text: "Error in Deleting Note.", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
                    }
                });
            }
        });
    }
});

```

Figure 4.34: Note query display

```

@NonNull
@Override
public NoteViewHolder onCreateViewHolder(@NonNull ViewGroup parent, int viewType) {
    View view = LayoutInflater.from(parent.getContext()).inflate(R.layout.note_view_layout, parent, attachToRoot: false);
    return new NoteViewHolder(view);
}
};

```

Figure 4.35: note viewholder

```

public class NoteViewHolder extends RecyclerView.ViewHolder{
    TextView noteTitle, noteContent;
    View view;
    CardView mCardView;

    public NoteViewHolder(@NonNull View itemView) {
        super(itemView);

        noteTitle = itemView.findViewById(R.id.title);
        noteContent = itemView.findViewById(R.id.content);
        mCardView = itemView.findViewById(R.id.noteCard);
        view = itemView;
    }
}

```

Figure 4.36: note viewholder method

Figure 4.33 & Figure 4.34 shows the note query code, this code is used to fetch the query of data from database “notes” into recycleview. The data will be retrieved and put into the “note” class which is model class for note query. It will check the fields and assign the data to the note.

All the data from query then will be assigned into viewholder that will be used in recycleview to display all the information in custom segments. The viewholder (figure 4.36) will be used as the layout for the data and code in figure 4.35 will be used to pass data from recycleadapter (figure 4.33 & figure 3.34) into viewholder.

4.4.4 File manager codes

```
AlertDialog.Builder builder = new AlertDialog.Builder( context: addFilesActivity.this);
builder.setTitle("Select the file");

builder.setItems(options, new DialogInterface.OnClickListener() {
    @Override
    public void onClick(DialogInterface dialog, int which) {
        if(which == 0){
            checker = "image";

            Intent intent = new Intent();
            intent.setType("image/*");
            intent.setAction(Intent.ACTION_GET_CONTENT);
            startActivityForResult(Intent.createChooser(intent, title: "Select Picture"), requestCode: 438);
        }
        if(which == 1){
            checker = "PDF";

            Intent intent = new Intent();
            intent.setType("application/pdf");
            intent.setAction(Intent.ACTION_GET_CONTENT);
            startActivityForResult(Intent.createChooser(intent, title: "Select PDF Files"), requestCode: 438);
        }
        if(which == 2){
            checker = "Documents";

            Intent intent = new Intent();
            intent.setType("application/zip");
            intent.setAction(Intent.ACTION_GET_CONTENT);
            startActivityForResult(Intent.createChooser(intent, title: "Select ZIP Files"), requestCode: 438);
        }
    }
});
```

Figure 4.37: file type check

```
protected void onActivityResult(int requestCode, int resultCode, Intent data) {
    super.onActivityResult(requestCode, resultCode, data);
    if (requestCode == 438 && resultCode == RESULT_OK && data != null && data.getData() != null) {
        filePath = data.getData();
        DocumentReference ref = fStore.collection( collectionPath: "files").document(userID.getUid()).collection( collectionPath: "myFiles").document();
        Map<String,Object> user = new HashMap<>();
        if(checker.equals("image")) {
            try {
                Bitmap bitmap = MediaStore.Images.Media.getBitmap(getContentResolver(), filePath);
                imageView.setImageBitmap(bitmap);
                fileType = ".jpeg";
            } catch (IOException e) {
                e.printStackTrace();
            }
        }
        if(checker.equals("PDF")){
            imageView.setImageResource(R.drawable.pdf_ic);
            fileType = ".pdf";
        }
        if(checker.equals("Documents")){
            imageView.setImageResource(R.drawable.zip_ic);
            fileType = ".zip";
        }
    }
}
```

Figure 4.38: file type onResult

```

final StorageReference riversRef = storageReference.child(userID.getId() + "/" + filename.getText().toString());
riversRef.putFile(filePath) UploadTask
.addOnSuccessListener(new OnSuccessListener<UploadTask.TaskSnapshot>() {
    @Override
    public void onSuccess(UploadTask.TaskSnapshot taskSnapshot) {
        //if the upload is successful
        //hiding the progress dialog
        DocumentReference documentReference = fStore.collection( collectionPath: "files").document(userID.getId()).collection( collectionPath: "myFiles").document();
        Map<String,Object> user = new HashMap<>();
        if(fileType.equals(".jpeg")){
            user.put("filetype", ".jpeg");
        }
        if(fileType.equals(".pdf")){
            user.put("filetype", ".pdf");
        }
        if(fileType.equals(".zip")){
            user.put("filetype", ".zip");
        }
        user.put("title", filename.getText().toString());
        user.put("date", millisInString);
        documentReference.set(user);
        progressDialog.dismiss();

        //and displaying a success toast
        Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), text: "File Uploaded ", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
    }
}

```

Figure 4.39: file save to storage

```

@Override
public void onClick(View view) {
    //if the clicked button is choose
    if (view == buttonChoose) {
        showFileChooser();
    }
    //if the clicked button is upload
    else if (view == buttonUpload) {
        EditText filename = findViewById(R.id.fileNames);
        if(filename.getText().toString().trim().length() > 0){
            uploadFile();
        }else{
            Toast.makeText(getApplicationContext(), text: "Please enter the file name", Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
        }
    }
}
}

```

Figure 4.40: file upload

Figure 4.37 shows file type check code, this was used to identify the type of supported file before being able to upload to the application. On figure 4.38, if the type of file is called and the result is correct, the URL will be fetched and pass into variables

On click upload, if the name is null, the alert popup will appear. Else, the code in figures 4.39 will establish a connection with database and storage to past the file from the URL into the firebase storage and save the information about the files inside the database.

```

Query query = firestore.collection( collectionPath: "files").document(user.getId()).collection( collectionPath: "myFiles").orderBy( field: "title", Query.Direction.ASCENDING);
// query notes > uid > notes

FirestoreRecyclerOptions<FileAttrib> allDataFromSubject = new FirestoreRecyclerOptions.Builder<FileAttrib>()
    .setQuery(query,FileAttrib.class)
    .build();

fileAdapter = new FirestoreRecyclerAdapter<FileAttrib, FileViewHolder>(allDataFromSubject) {
    @Override
    protected void onBindViewHolder(@NonNull FileViewHolder fileViewHolder, final int i, @NonNull final FileAttrib file) {
        fileViewHolder.fileTitle.setText(file.getTitle());
        fileViewHolder.fileContent.setText(file.getDate());
        if(file.getFiletype().equals(".zip")){
            preview = fileViewHolder.view.findViewById(R.id.imgdownload);
            preview.setImageResource(R.drawable.zip_ic);
        }
        if(file.getFiletype().equals(".pdf")){
            preview = fileViewHolder.view.findViewById(R.id.imgdownload);
            preview.setImageResource(R.drawable.pdf_ic);
        }
        if(file.getFiletype().equals(".jpeg")){
            FirebaseStorage storage = FirebaseStorage.getInstance();
            StorageReference storageReference = storage.getReferenceFromUrl( fullUrl: "gs://student-diary-7ce7d.appspot.com");
            final StorageReference riversRef = storageReference.child(user.getId() + "/" + file.getTitle());
            preview = fileViewHolder.view.findViewById(R.id.imgdownload);
        }
    }
}

```

Figure 4.41: file query database

Figure 4.41 shows the file query database, which is used to retrieve data from Firestore into recycling view using “file” model class to assign the variable from the database into variables in the codes.

```
final DocumentReference documentReference = firestore.collection( collectionPath: "resume").document(user.getId());
documentReference.addSnapshotListener( activity: this, new EventListener<DocumentSnapshot>() {
    @SuppressWarnings("SetTextI18n")
    @Override
    public void onEvent(@Nullable DocumentSnapshot documentSnapshot, @Nullable FirebaseFirestoreException e) {
        Log.d(TAG, msg: "Fetched data id of " + documentSnapshot.getString( field: "fname"));
        fullname = documentSnapshot.getString( field: "fullname");
        phone = documentSnapshot.getString( field: "phone");
        skills = documentSnapshot.getString( field: "skills");
        email = documentSnapshot.getString( field: "email");
        address = documentSnapshot.getString( field: "address");
        languages = documentSnapshot.getString( field: "languages");
        compname = documentSnapshot.getString( field: "compname");
        comploc = documentSnapshot.getString( field: "comploc");
        composition = documentSnapshot.getString( field: "composition");
        compdesc = documentSnapshot.getString( field: "compdesc");
        educname = documentSnapshot.getString( field: "educname");
        educlvl = documentSnapshot.getString( field: "educlvl");
        educdesc = documentSnapshot.getString( field: "educdesc");
        aboutme = documentSnapshot.getString( field: "aboutme");
    }
}
```

Figure 4.42 shows the code used to fetch data from Firestore, this is used to retrieve data in “resume” collection into designated fields that will be used in creating cv soon.

```
private void onClickPrint(){
    StringBuilder htmlContent = new StringBuilder();
    htmlContent.append(String.Format("<!DOCTYPE html>\n" +
        "<html>\n" +
        "<head>\n" +
        "<title>Resume</title>\n" +
        "<meta charset=UTF-8>\n" +
        "<link rel=\"shortcut icon\" href=https://ssl.gstatic.com/docs/documents/images/kix-favicon6.ico>\n" +
        "<style type=text/css>body{font-family:arial,sans,sans-serif;margin:0}iframe{border:0;frameborder:0;height:100%;width:100%}#header,#footer(background:#f0f0f0;pa
        "</head>\n" +
        "<body>\n" +
        "<div id=contents>\n" +
        "<style type=text/css>@import url('https://themes.googleusercontent.com/fonts/css?k1t=xT0o7r6X-13kNg7pYrZMsnFzyYBuwf30_3C3Wu9RUvVbV0WvF1cEvAoIq5Y75Zc');ol{margin:
        "<p class=\"c2 c29\"><span class=c19></span></p>\n" +
        "<a id=t.b7144d62fc47a2bfcf177a3c3dd72df0e868051e></a>\n" +
        "<a id=t.0></a>\n" +
        "<table class=c23>\n" +
        "    <tbody>\n" +
        "        <tr class=\"c21\">\n" +
        "            <td class=\"c26\" colspan=1\" rowspan=1\">\n" +
        "                <p class=\"c6 c12 title\" id=\"h.4pnkjmzcol0w\"><span>%s</span></p>\n" +
        "                <p class=\"c33 subtitle\" id=\"h.o21w3ydc7p\"><span class=\"c20\">%s</span></p>\n" +
        "            </td>\n" +
        "            <td class=\"c4\" colspan=1\" rowspan=1\">\n" +
        "                <p class=\"c6\"><span style=overflow: hidden; display: inline-block; margin: 0.00px 0.00px; border: 0.00px solid #000000; transform: rot
        "                <h1 class=\"c3\" id=\"h.1f5wiigsu4ub\"><span>%s</span></h1>\n" +
        "                <p class=\"c6\"><span class=\"c7\">%s</span></p>\n" +
        "                <p class=\"c6\"><span class=\"c25\">%s</span></p>\n" +
        "                <p class=\"c0\"><span class=\"c10 c0\">%s</span></p>\n" +
        "                <p class=\"c6\"><span class=\"c8 c10\">%s</span></p>\n" +
        "            </td>\n" +
        "        </tr>\n" +
        "    </tbody>\n" +
        "</table>\n" +
        "</div>\n" +
        "</body>\n" +
        "</html>\n");
    Print(htmlContent.ToString());
}
```

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```

private void createWebPrintJob(WebView webView) {

    // Get a PrintManager instance
    PrintManager printManager = (PrintManager) CreateCVPreview.this
        .getSystemService(Context.PRINT_SERVICE);

    // Get a print adapter instance
    PrintDocumentAdapter printAdapter = webView.createPrintDocumentAdapter();

    // Create a print job with name and adapter instance
    String jobName = "Shoenix" + " Document";
    PrintJob printJob = printManager.print(jobName, printAdapter,
        new PrintAttributes.Builder().build());
}

```

Figure 4.46: Print CV pdf

Figure 4.46 shows the print CV pdf, which is used to convert the HTML into pdf using web print service. User required to manually confirm the desired output and print the file into pdf.

4.5 System Implementation

Student Diary application will be implemented at Universiti Malaysia Pahang for UMP Students from various faculty. This mobile application only works on android phone with android version 8.0 which is Android Oreo and above. It was developed using Android Studio and java as its main programming language. For the database, it used Google Firebase service. For Portfolio function, it used HTML languages.

4.6 User Manual

4.6.1 General Information

This is the user manual documentation of “Student Diary”. This document is purposely for the user to make full use of application and access every functionality available without having crucial issues. This user manual also acts as a guide for every user to use the application in various modes with complete step by step procedure.

4.6.2 System Overview

Student Diary Application is designed for the student in Universiti Malaysia Pahang, to help them with their need for personal space and storage to deal with assignments, group project and documents. With this application, the student can list all-important message, information, notes from the lecturer and many more. Every student was using smartphone making it a relevant application for student and not required them to open up a book. This is an android mobile application, so at the current time, this application can only be installed in the android phone running on Android 8.0 and above.

4.6.3 System Summary

This topic well summarized what is this system about and also describe every aspects and element of requirements need by users for the system.

4.6.3.1 System Configuration

Student Diary application will only work on Android OS phones, which means that other mobile phones that using an operating system other than androids such as IOS, Bada or Symbian OS will not be able to install or use this application. User needs to have a decent internet connection for this application to run properly, the user also needs to grant permissions to give application requirements to work without issues.

4.6.3.2 User Levels

The user of the system will be students in Universiti Malaysia Pahang. Since this application is user friendly, the user will be able to understand the interface and functionality of the application in a short time due to its concept and interactive layout.

4.6.3.3 Contingencies and Alternate Modes of Operation

4.6.3.3.1 Power Outage

There is no complication for a power outage and is not a huge problem since all data are stored inside the database. The only problem that could occur because of the power outage is when a user is uploading files or saving a note and suddenly their device out of battery. User will be required to re-upload the file and save the notes again as their previous activity is not properly done, they will need to redo everything after their phone is back on. So, the user needs to be cautious when their phone's battery is quite low.

4.6.3.3.2 Internet Access

Internet access is a major problem since the application is 85% depends on an online connection. Only certain session and data is stored in the cache and works offline. Using this application without an internet connection is slightly impossible. Student diary application needs a decent internet connection in order for the application to work properly.

4.6.4 Getting Started

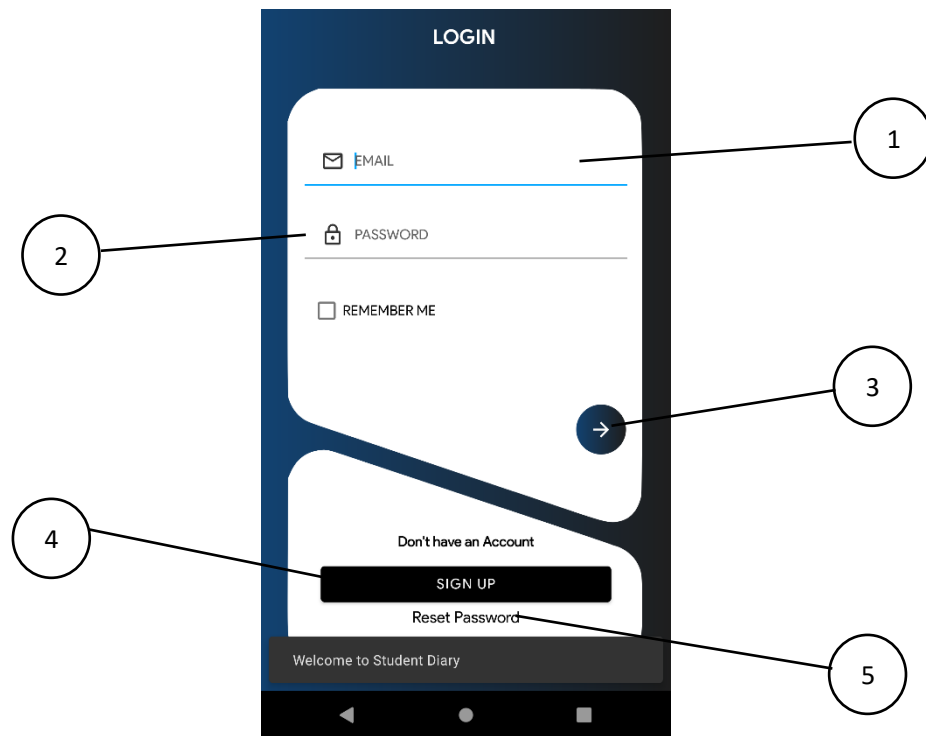
4.6.4.1 Installation

1. Student needs to use a valid installer package in order to install student diary application in their smartphone.
2. Make sure to allow every permission as it required for the application to work properly.

4.6.4.2 Register and Login

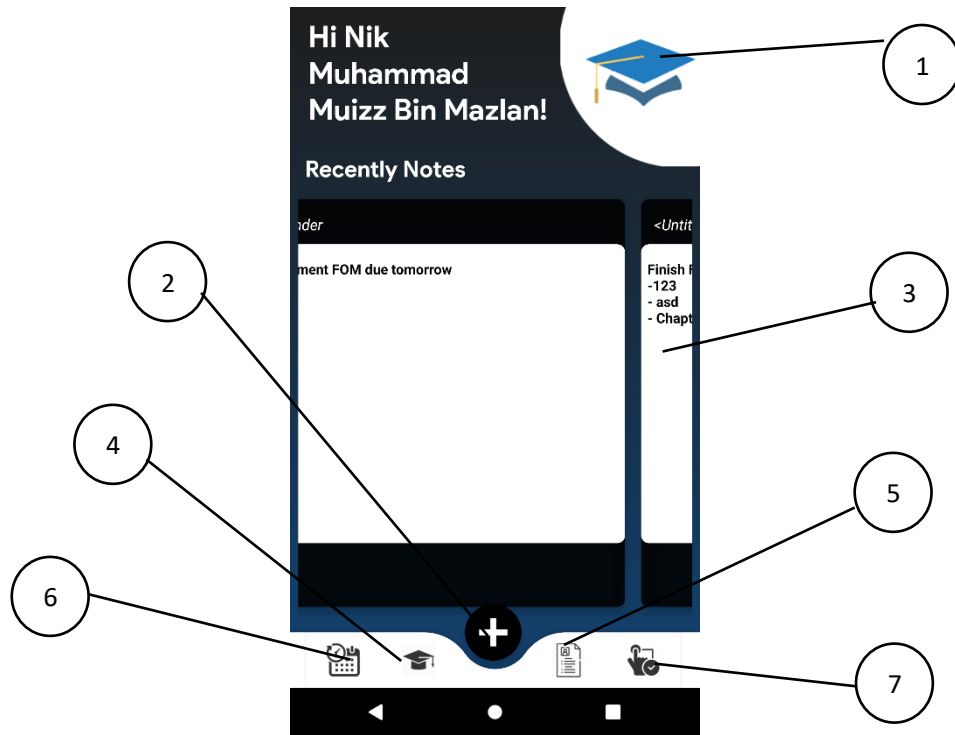


- 1) Id matric
- 2) username
- 3) password
- 4) confirmation password
- 5) email
- 6) faculty
- 7) phone number
- 8) terms & conditions agreements
- 9) register button



- 1) insert verified email
- 2) insert password
- 3) sign in button
- 4) sign up button
- 5) reset password

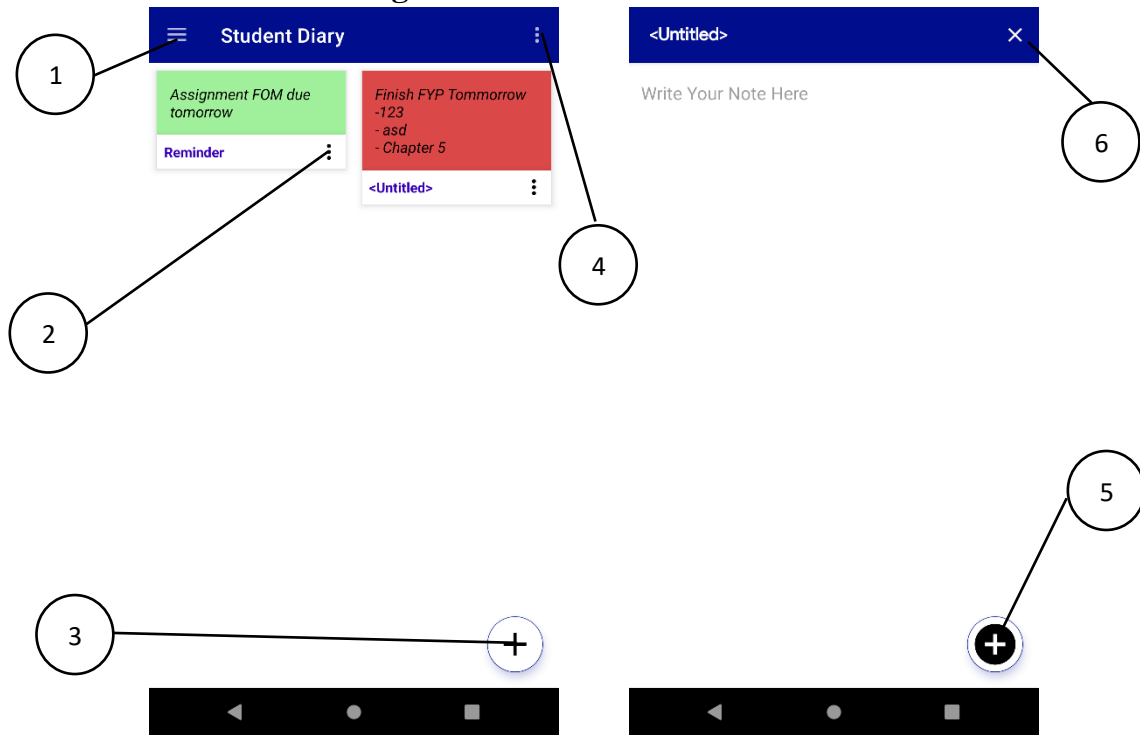
4.6.4.3 Home



Home Interface

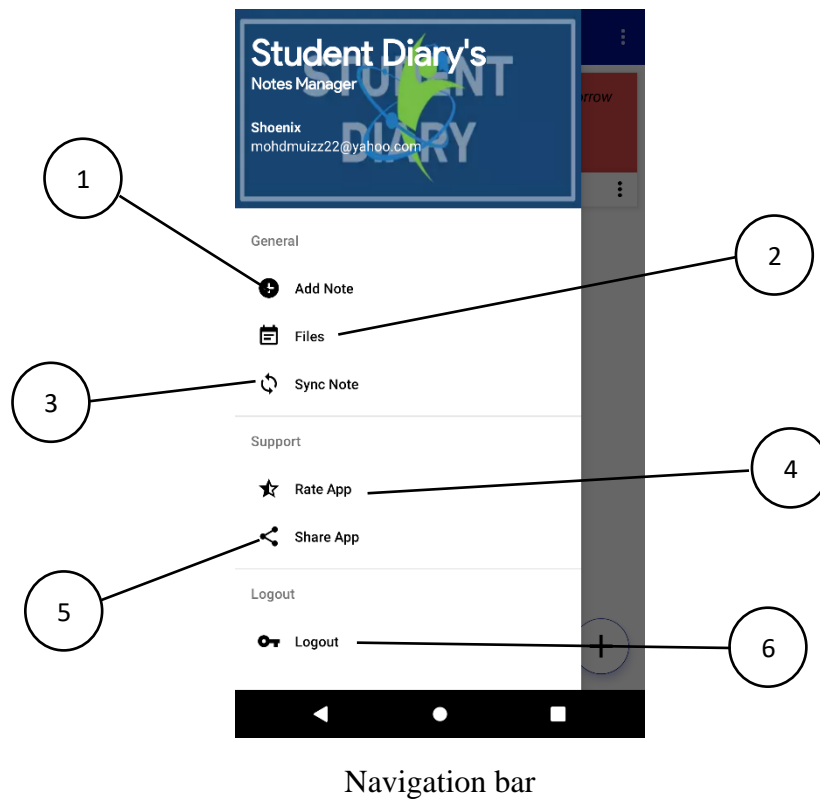
- 1) to profile page
- 2) add new file/ note
- 3) slide able notes view
- 4) to academic subject
- 5) to curriculum achievement
- 6) to notification & reminder
- 7) to attendance

4.6.4.4 note & file manager

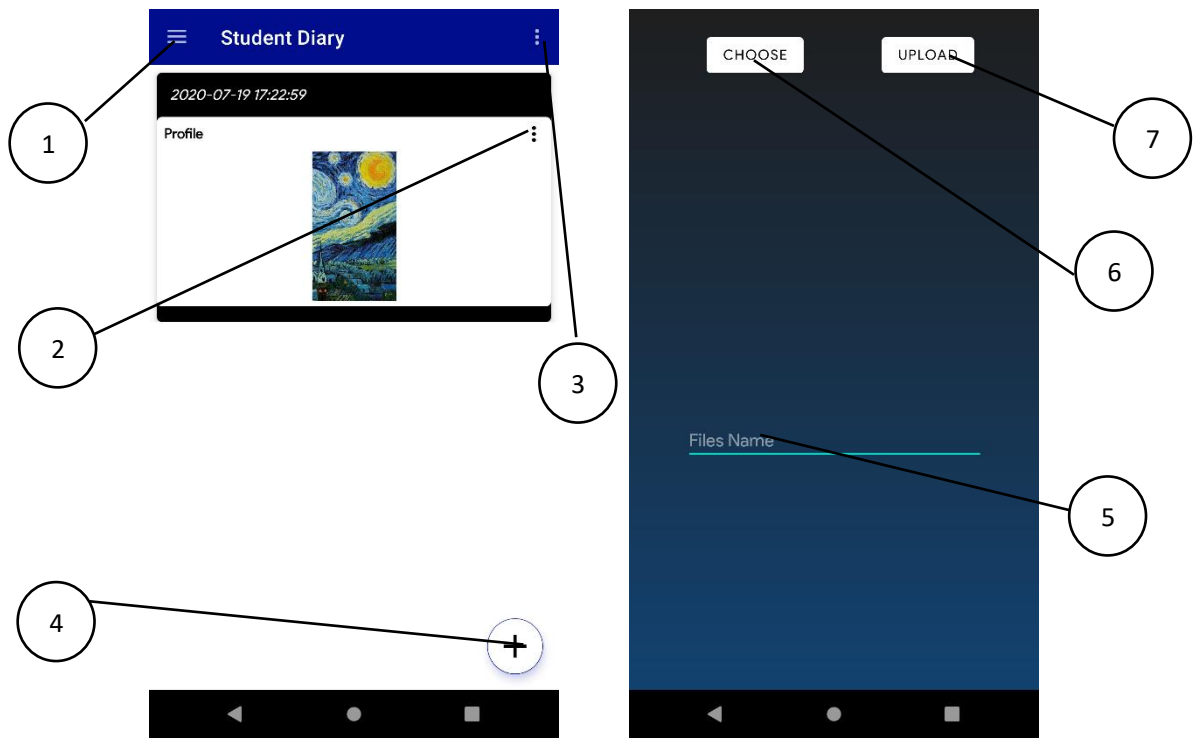


Note manager

- 1) navigation bar
- 2) user able to edit or delete the note
- 3) add new note
- 4) settings button
- 5) save note
- 6) cancel note



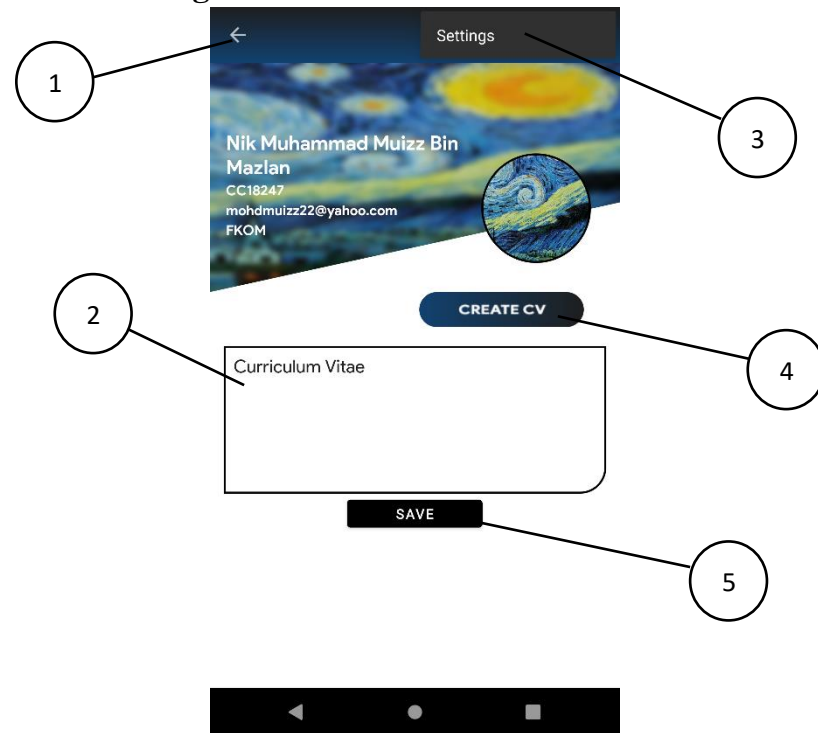
- 1) add new note
- 2) to file manager
- 3) sync note with database (upon reconnect to internet)
- 4) rate the application
- 5) share the application
- 6) logout from current sessions



File manager

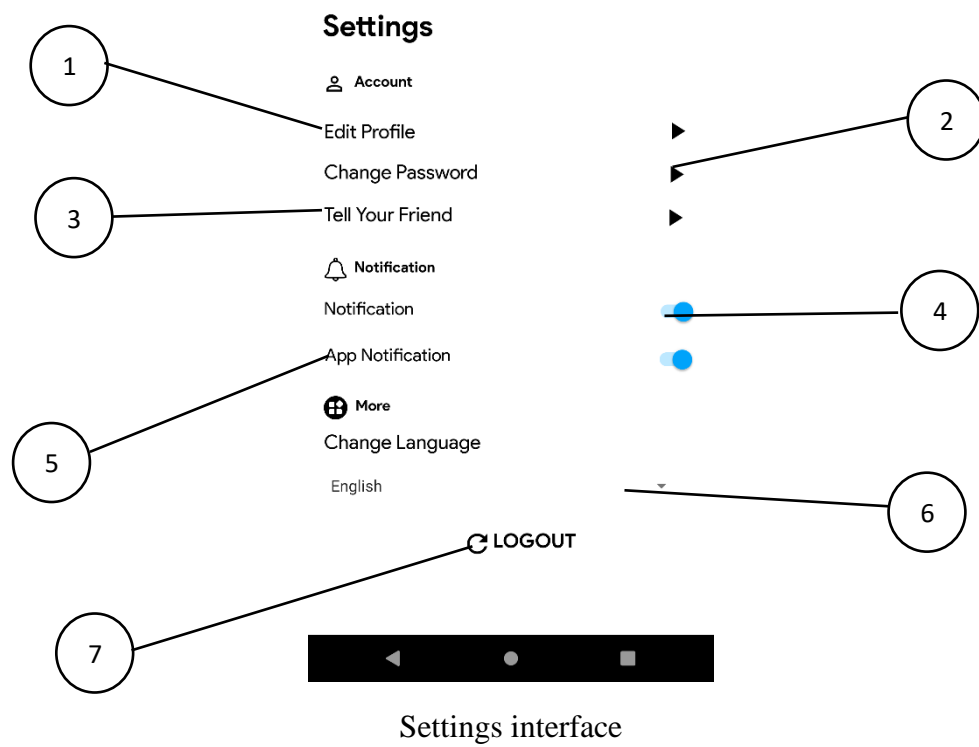
- 1) navigation bar
- 2) delete, share to drive and download file
- 3) settings
- 4) add new file
- 5) enter file name
- 6) choose file (supported format: pdf, zip, jpeg)
- 7) upload file to database storage

4.6.4.5 Profile & settings



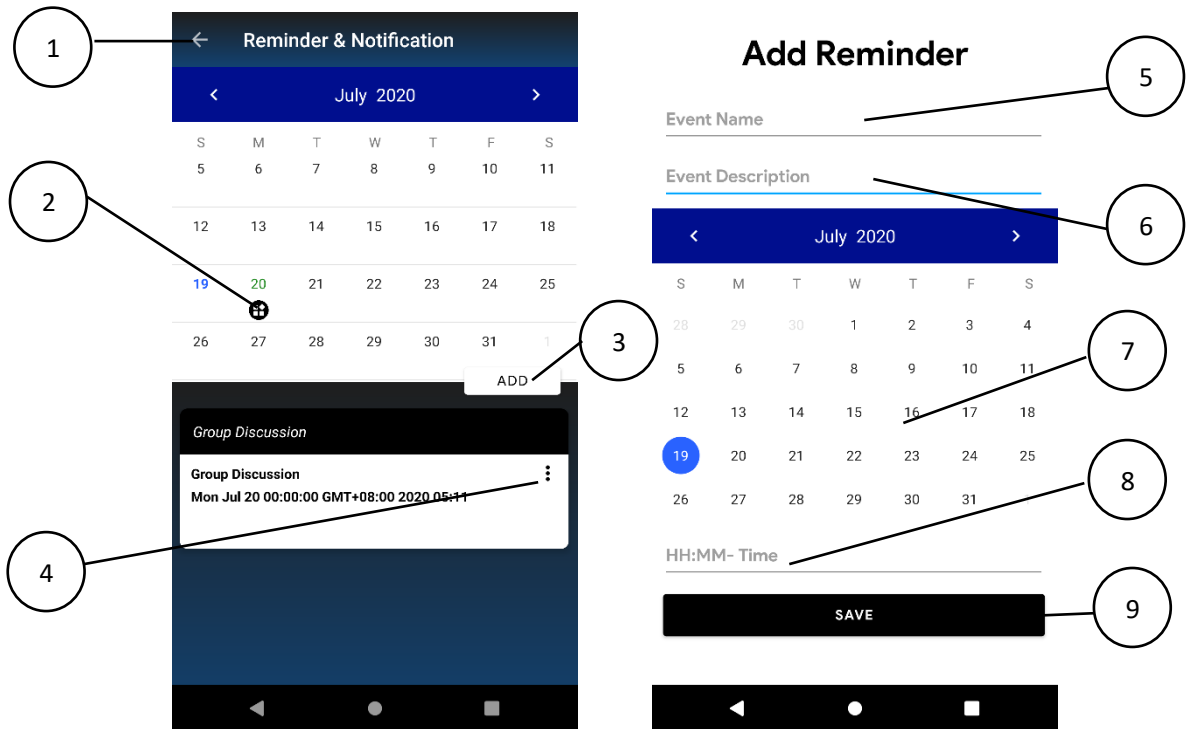
Profile interface

- 1) back to home page
- 2) bio/ description about yourself (will be include in portfolio)
- 3) settings button
- 4) create cv button
- 5) save bio/ description to database



- 1) edit profile
- 2) change account password
- 3) share the application
- 4) set notification on / off
- 5) set app notification on / off
- 6) change language
- 7) logout from current account

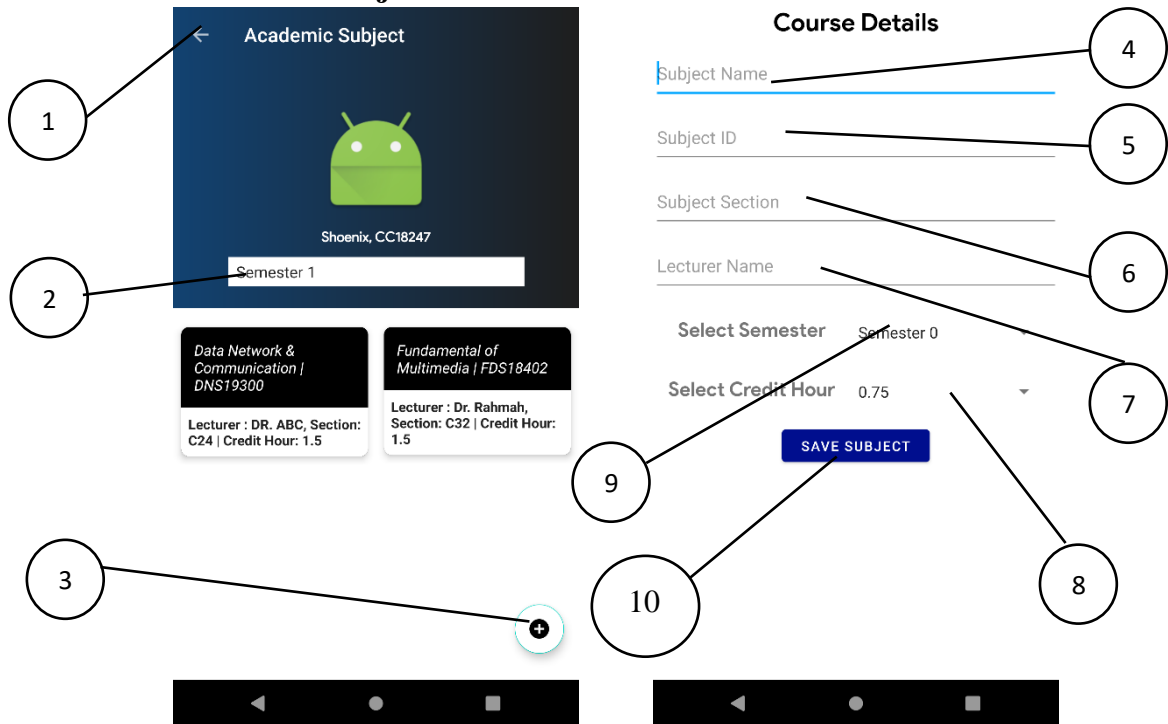
4.6.4.6 Reminder & notification



Reminder & Notification interface

- 1) back to home page
- 2) reminder notification
- 3) add new event
- 4) delete event
- 5) insert event name
- 6) insert event description
- 7) pick event date
- 8) set event time
- 9) save new event

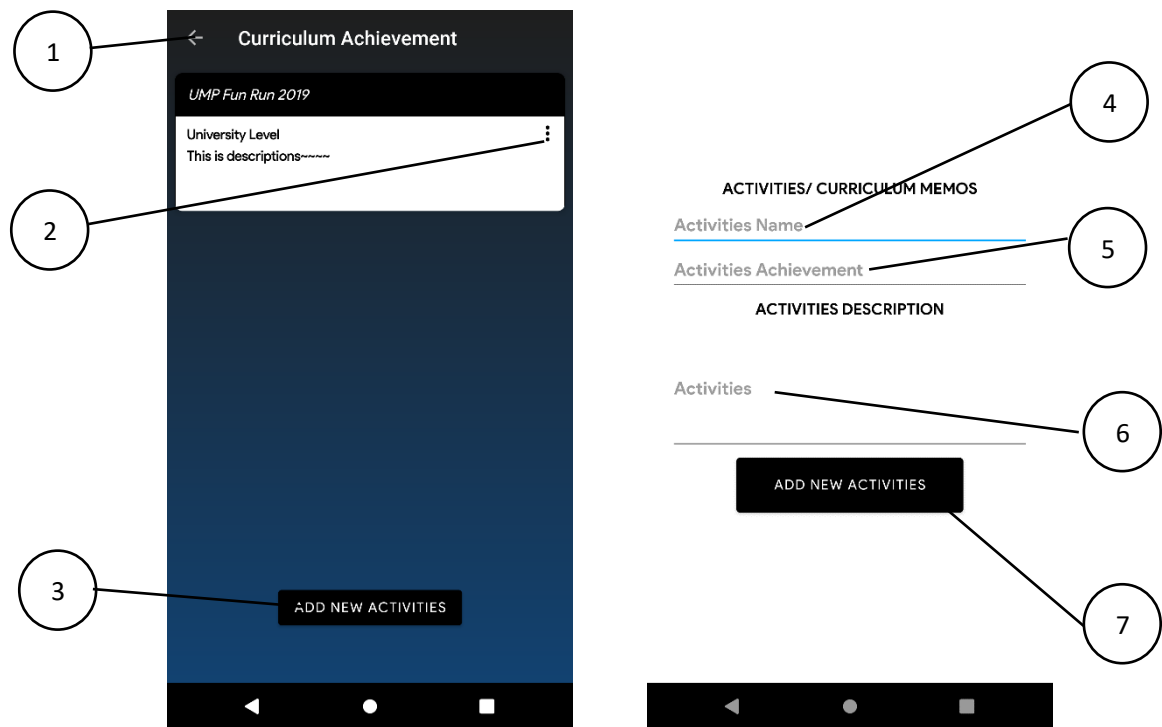
4.6.4.7 Academic Subject



Academic subject interface

- 1) back to home page
- 2) select semester subject
- 3) add new subject
- 4) insert subject name
- 5) insert subject ID
- 6) insert subject section
- 7) insert lecturer name
- 8) select semester
- 9) select credit hour
- 10) save new subject

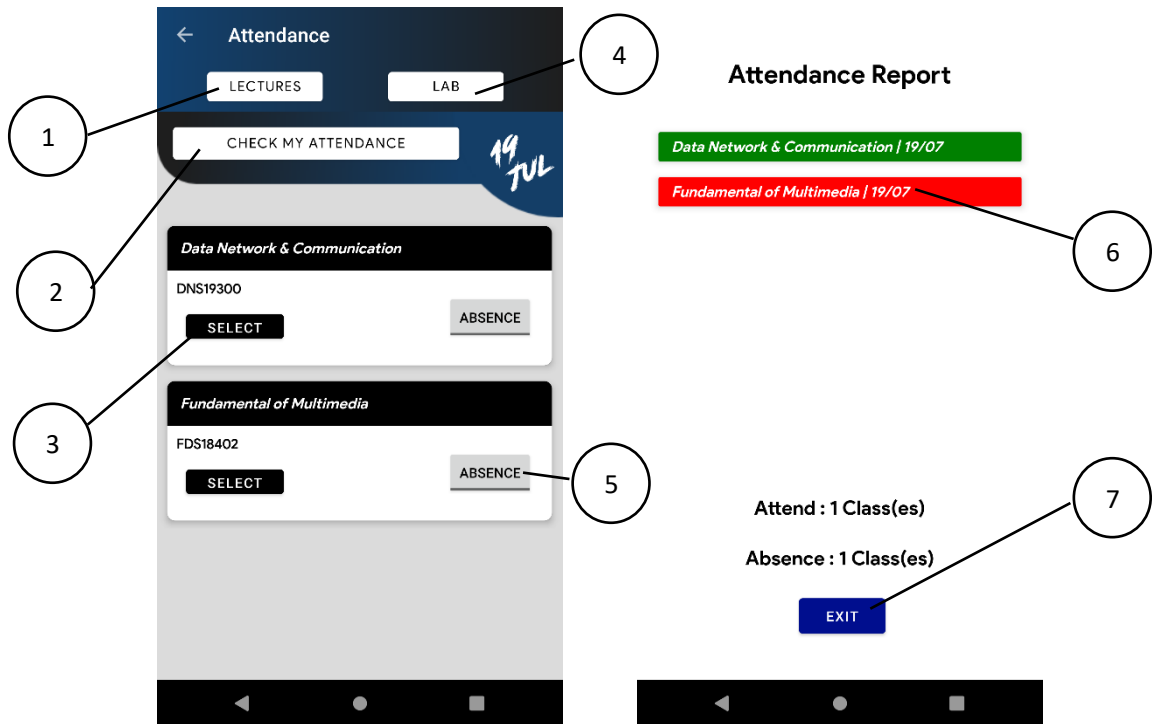
4.6.4.8 Curriculum Achievement



Curriculum achievement interface

- 1) back to home page
- 2) delete achievement
- 3) add new activities button
- 4) activities name
- 5) activities achievement
- 6) activities description
- 7) add new activities

4.6.4.9 Attendance



Attendance Interface

- 1) lectures attendance
- 2) check my attendance button
- 3) key in current subject attendance
- 4) lab attendance
- 5) set attendance to absence / present
- 6) subject's attendance status
- 7) exit attendance

4.6.4.10 Create CV

Verify Your Information

Nik Muhammad Muizz Bin Mazlan

mohdmuizz22@yahoo.com

asd

asd

0179743707

asd

Experience

asd

asd

asw

Nik Muhammad Muizz Bin Mazlan

Curriculum Vitae

asd

0179743707

mohdmuizz22@yahoo.com

skills

asd

Languages

asd

Education

asdw / asdw

asd

Experience

asd / asd

asw

asdw

DISPLAY CV

Create CV interface

- 1) Insert account main information
- 2) insert experience information
- 3) print Portfolio / CV
- 4) display CV (only display)
- 5) back to profile

4.7 User Acceptance Test (UAT)

No	Module	Activities	Status		Comments
1	Login	User registration	Yes	No	
		User Login	Yes	No	
		User Logout	Yes	No	
		Password Reset	Yes	No	
2	Home	Add note	Yes	No	
		Edit note	Yes	No	
		Delete note	Yes	No	
		Add file	Yes	No	
		Delete file	Yes	No	
3	Reminder	Set reminder	Yes	No	
4	achievement	Add achievement	Yes	No	
5	subject	Add subject	Yes	No	
		Set attendance	Yes	No	
6	portfolio	create CV / portfolio	Yes	No	
		Save as pdf	Yes	No	
7	profile	Edit profile	Yes	No	

This test has been performed by:

Name : _____

Signature : _____

Date : _____

4.8 Conclusion

Chapter 4 has described the implementation process and the usability of the Student Diary application for Universiti Malaysia Pahang's students. The implementations consist of interface design and functionality, database implementation, code module and system implementation. This chapter also includes user manual which was given to the user when they were testing this application. Finally, user acceptance test was done to test the usability of the application. To conclude, the implementation has been done and the result will be used in the next chapter.

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