



Mind Grocery App Report

1. Introduction :

1.1 Overview :

This is an android app that helps the user to make a list and add grocery items along with its price and quantity. And most importantly user can see cart price and selected cart price viewing single list or combined list.

1.2 Purpose :

As we can't remember everything, users frequently forget to buy the things they want to buy. However, with the assistance of this app, you can make a list of the groceries you intend to buy so that you don't forget anything and also manage grocery expenditure and budget.

2. Literature Survey :

2.1 Existing Problem

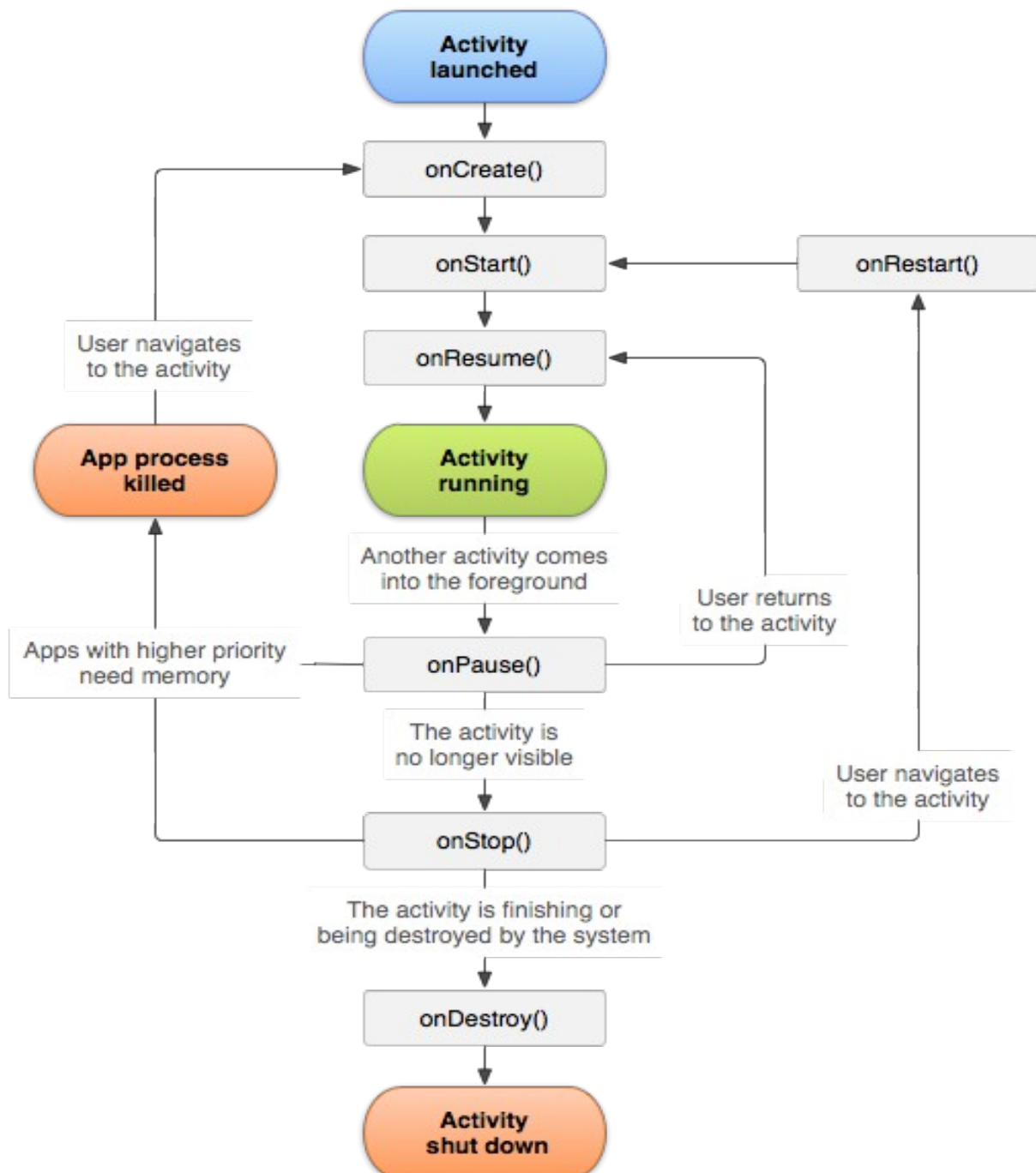
Users frequently forget items to buy because of which they have to run to shops again and again which is quite frustrating and waste of time. We end up wasting money on traveling which could be saved if we can keep a checklist and buy grocery at once with proper expenditure.

2.2 Proposed Solution

To overcome this problematic situation I built the Mind Grocery App which helps the user to make list/lists and manage their checklist and expenditure accordingly.

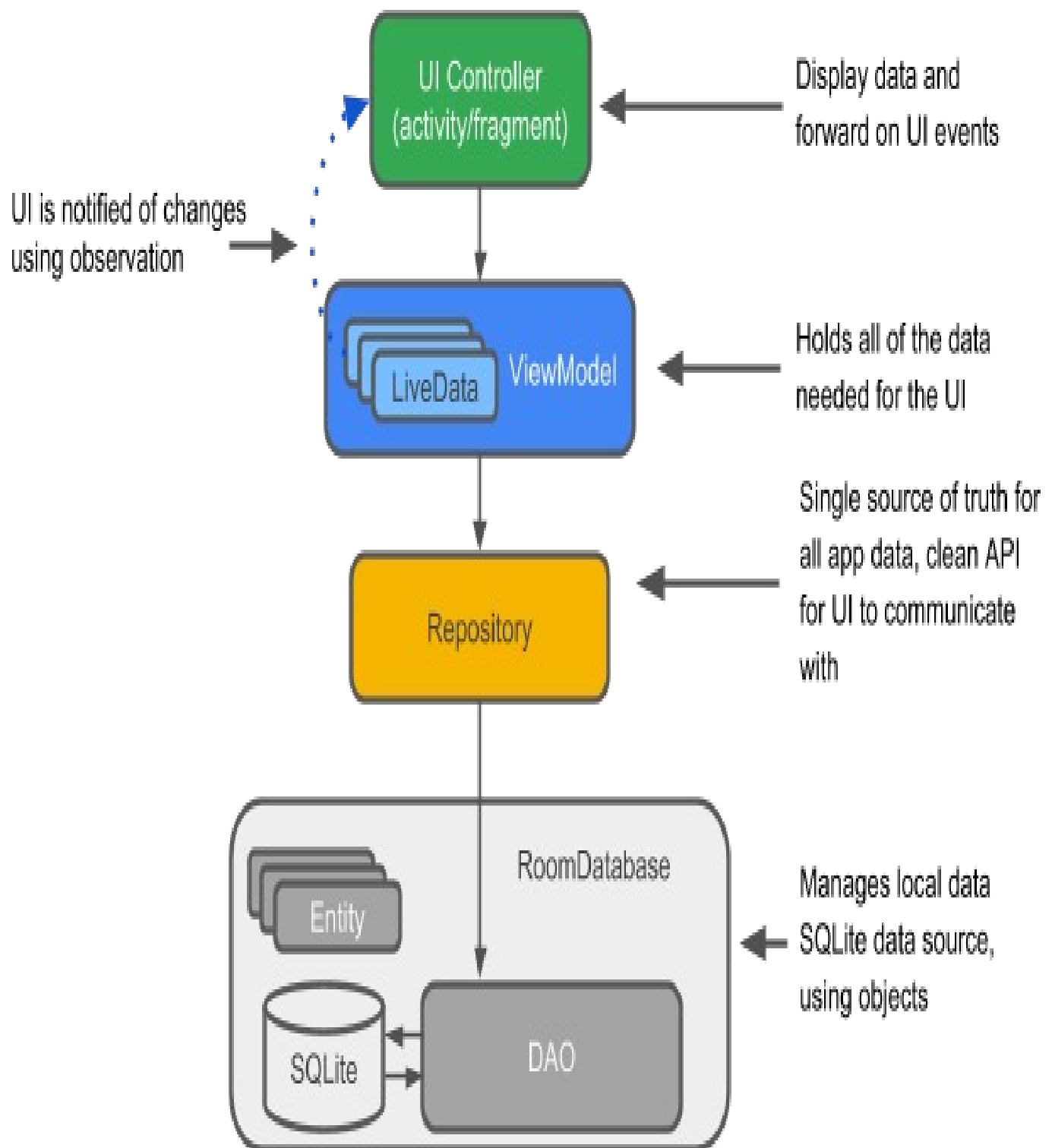
3. Theoretical Analysis:

3.1 Block Diagram

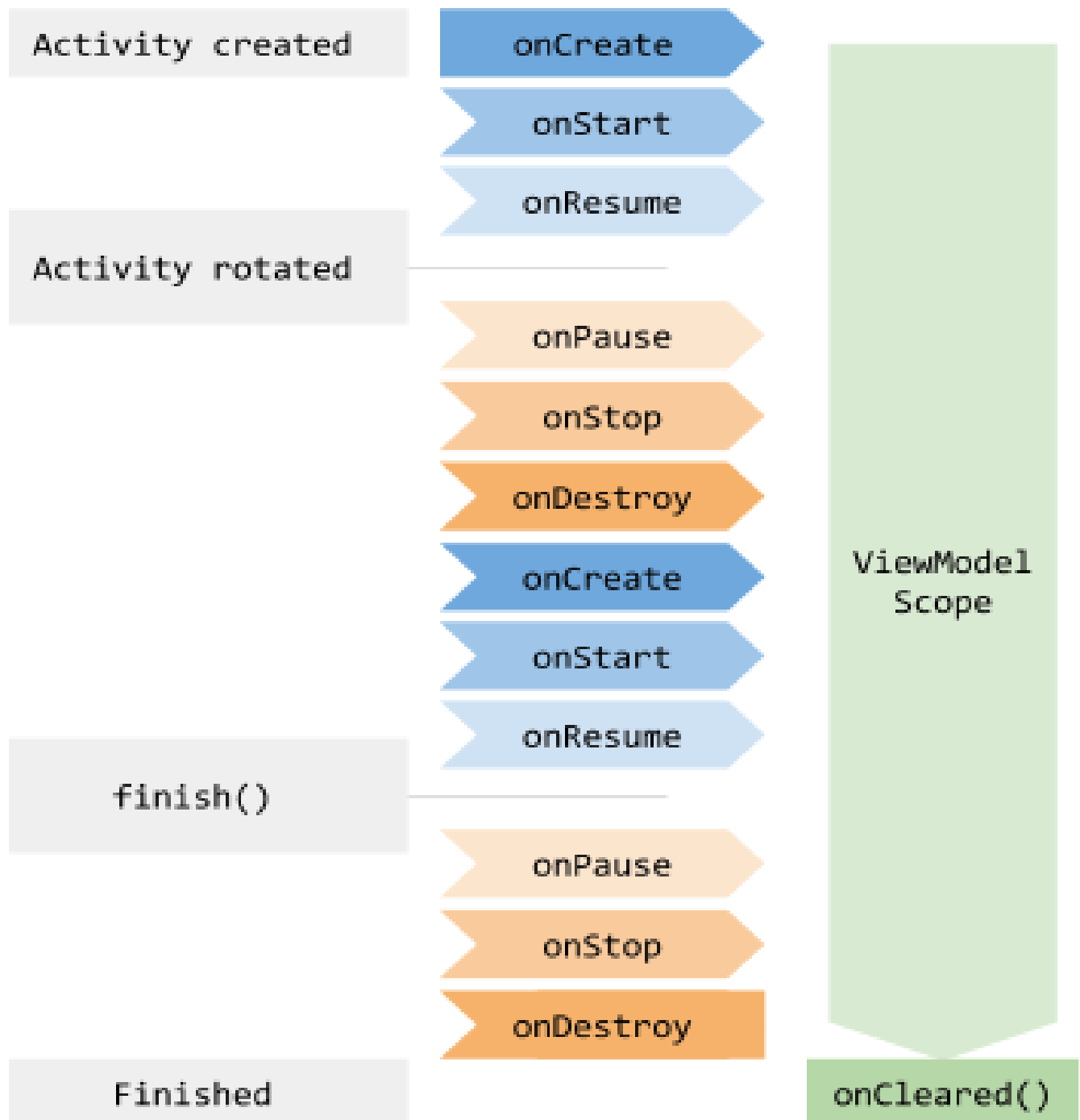




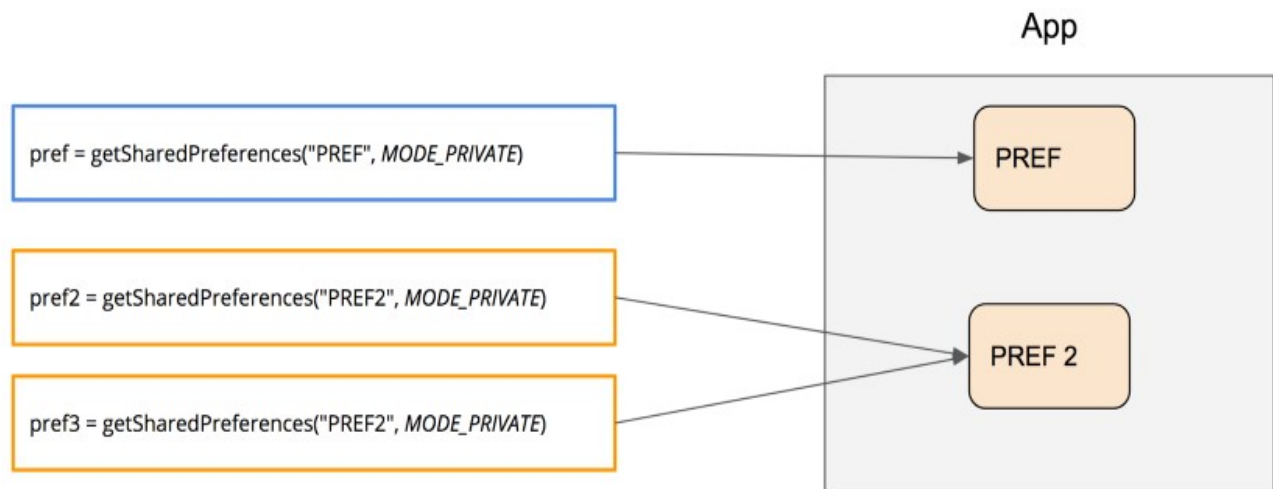
simplified illustration of the activity lifecycle.



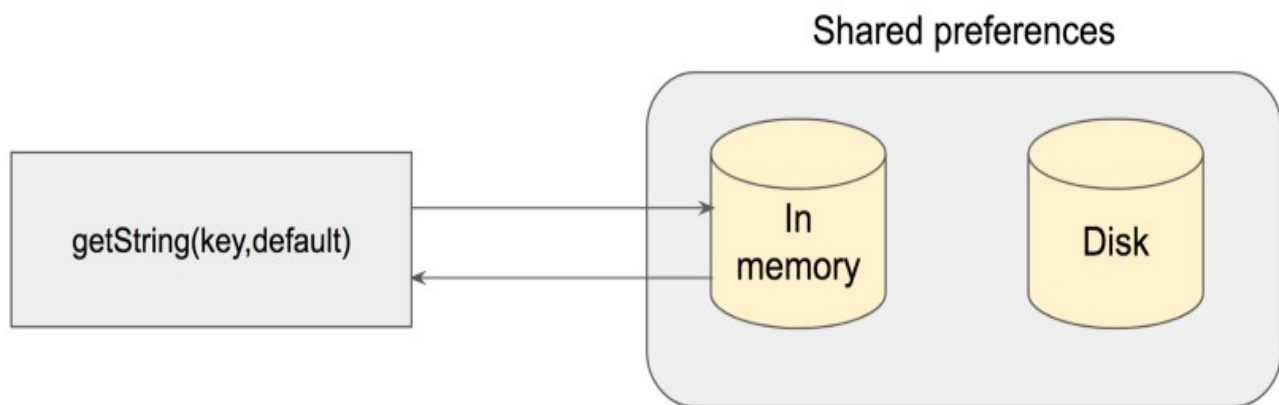
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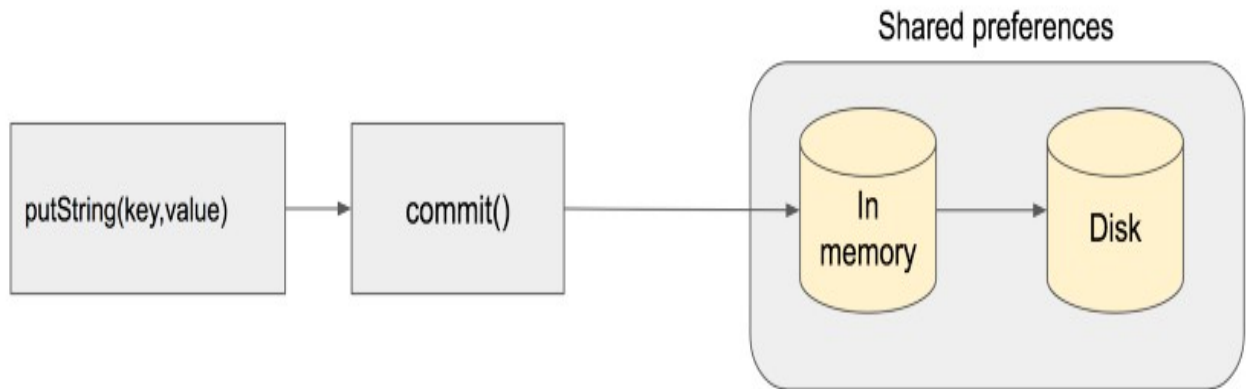
ViewModel Lifecycle



Notice that pref2 and pref3 uses the same instance because of the same name



Note that if it's the first time loading, it'll wait until all data is loaded to in-memory storage from disk.



Put a string to shared preferences by using commit

3.2Hardware/Software designing

- Windows 10 OS
An Android device or emulator
- Android Studio

The following required functionality is completed:

- ☒ User can persist grocery items and retrieve them properly on app restart.
- ☒ User can Add new grocery item with dialog box.
- ☒ User can Edit old grocery item with dialog box.
- ☒ User can delete an item by clicking on the delete button.
- ☒ User can successfully modify and remove items from the grocery list/cart.



The following optional features are implemented:

- ☒ User can create multiple grocery list.
- ☒ User can view items of respective grocery list in Grocery Screen.
- ☒ Read-Only Mode restricts edit and delete of items and the list itself.
- ☒ Budget Mode collects all grocery item from total lists present into one place as Combined Grocery List.
- ☒ About is briefly explained to the user with a Custom Dialog.
- ☒ Persist the grocery items into Room Database instead of a text file.
- ☒ Persist the setting into private text file.
- ☒ Improve style of the grocery items in the list using a custom adapter.
- ☒ Toast shows when the user try to save with no data filled.
- ☒ Check Box is provided in the item which helps user in two ways.
- ☒ Firstly, it marks the item as already dictated.



☑ Secondly, the sum of all checked items in cart is shown as the TOTAL CHECKED COST.

☑ The sum of all items in the cart is shown as the TOTAL CART COST.

☑ Combined Grocery list helps to manage items at one place which helps easy correction and ultimately manage user's grocery budget.

4. Experimental Investigation:

In this App, I have used MVVM pattern , Room for database, Coroutines and Recycler View to display the lists and their items. I have used shared preference for saving settings.

LiveData: A data holder class that can be observed. Always holds/caches the latest version of data, and notifies its observers when data has changed. LiveData is lifecycle

aware. UI components just observe relevant data and don't stop or resume observation.

LiveData automatically manages all of this since it's aware of the relevant lifecycle status changes while observing.

ViewModel: Acts as a communication center between the Repository (data) and the UI. The UI no longer needs to worry about the origin of the data. ViewModel instances survive Activity/Fragment recreation.

Repository: A class that you create that is primarily used to manage multiple data sources.

Entity: Annotated class that describes a database table when working with Room.

Room database: Simplifies database work and serves as an access point to the underlying SQLite database (hides SQLiteOpenHelper). The Room database uses the DAO to issue queries to the SQLite database.

Shared Preferences: it is the way in which one can store and retrieve small amounts of primitive data as key/value pairs to a file on the device storage such



as String, int, float, Boolean that make up your preferences in an XML file inside the app on the device storage.

SQLite database: It is a open source SQL database that stores data to a text file on a device. Android comes in with built in SQLite database implementation. On device storage. The Room persistence library creates and maintains this database for you.

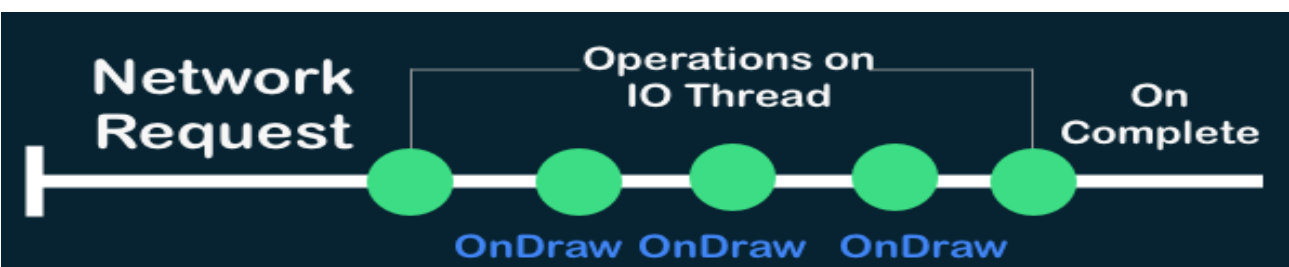
DAO: Data access object. A mapping of SQL queries to functions. When you use a DAO, you call the methods, and Room takes care of the rest.

RecyclerView: It is a container and is used to display the collection of data in a large amount of dataset that can be scrolled very effectively by maintaining a limited number of views.

Coroutines: A coroutine is an instance of suspendable computation.

The main advantages of using Coroutines:

- They are **light-weight**
- Built-in **cancellation** support
- Lower chances for **memory leaks**
- Jetpack** libraries provide coroutines support





Dispatchers.IO: The `CoroutinesDispatcher` is designed for offloading blocking IO tasks to a shared pool of threads and networking operations. Additional threads in this pool are created and are shut down on demand

Room vs SQLite

Room is an ORM, Object Relational Mapping library. In other words, Room will map our database objects to Java objects. Room provides an abstraction layer over SQLite to allow fluent database access while harnessing the full power of SQLite.

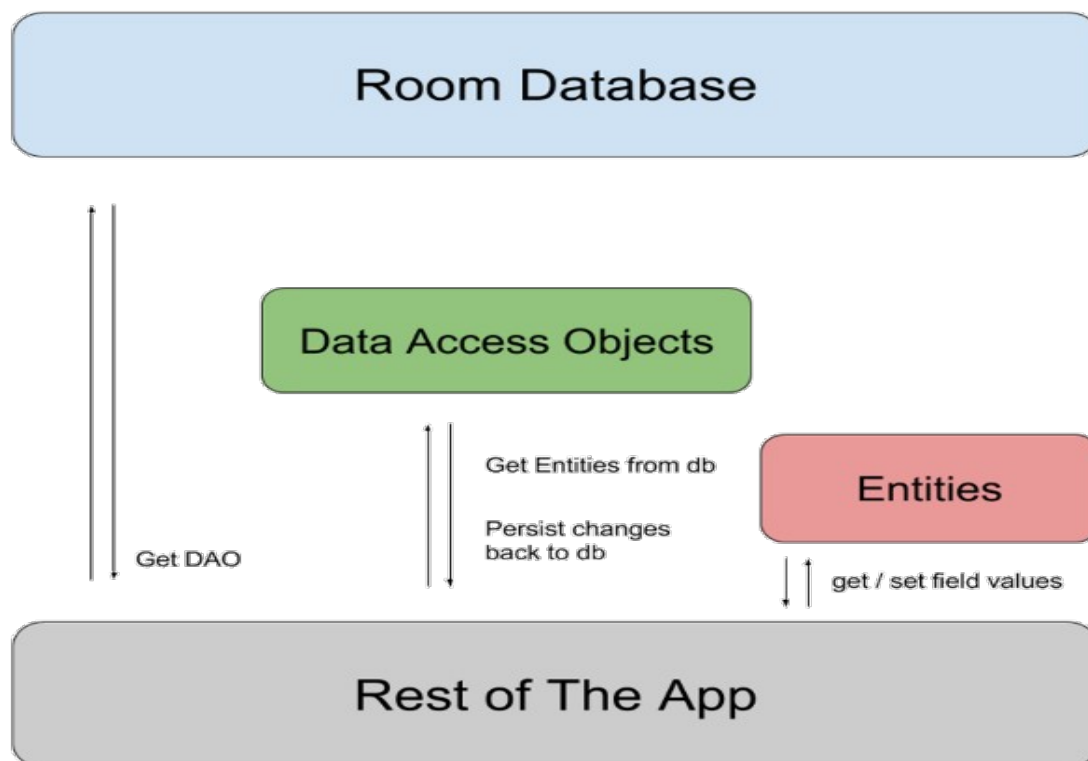
Difference between SQLite and Room persistence library:-

In the case of SQLite, There is no compile-time verification of raw SQLite queries. But in Room, there is SQL validation at compile time.

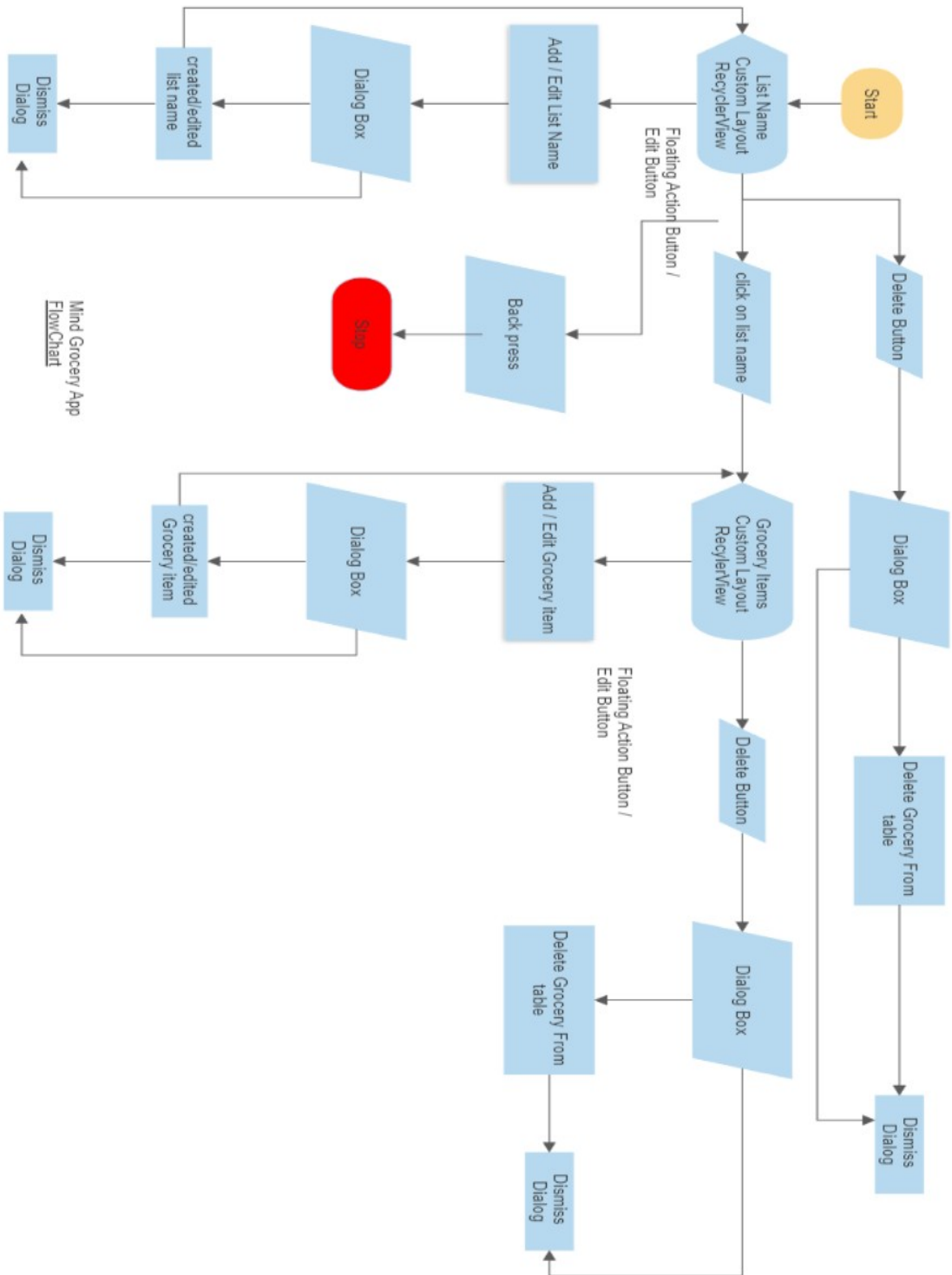
You need to use lots of boilerplate code to convert between SQL queries and Java data objects. But, Room maps our database objects to Java Object without boilerplate code.

As your schema changes, you need to update the affected SQL queries manually. Room solves this problem.

Room is built to work with LiveData and RxJava for data observation, while SQLite does not.

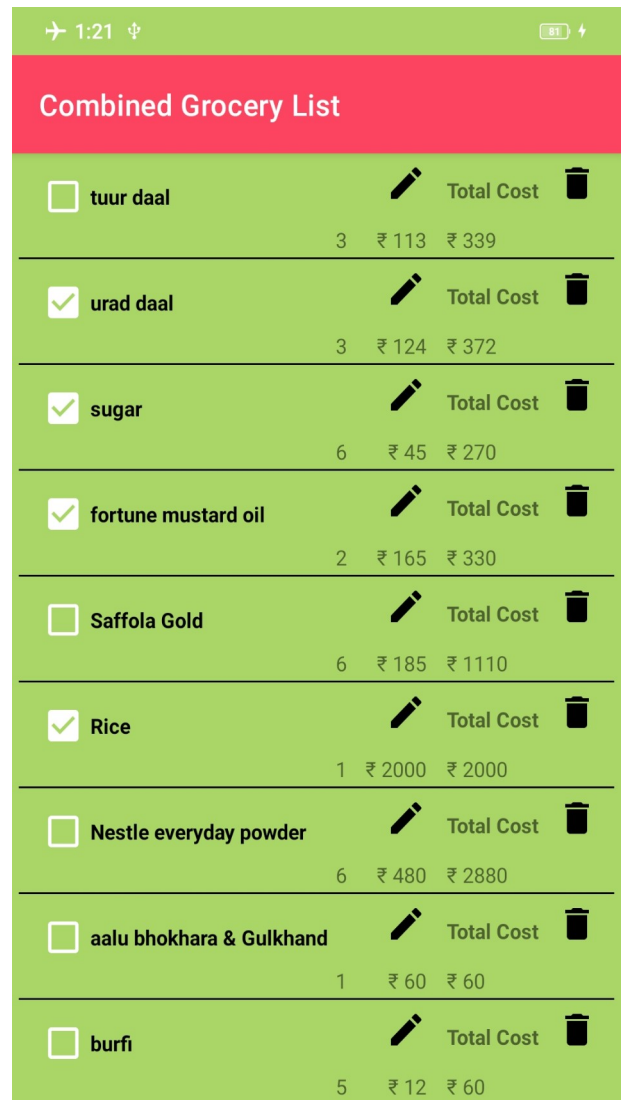
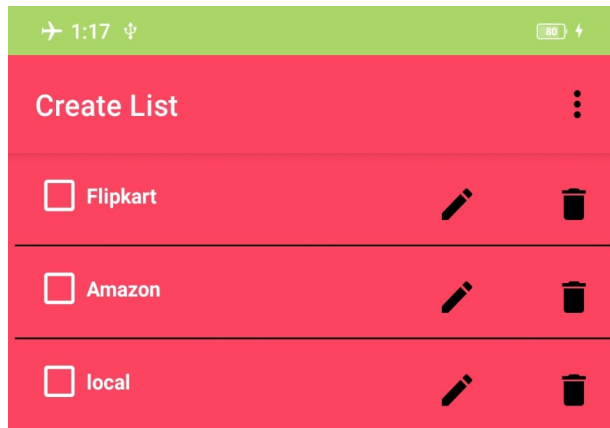


5. Flowchart:



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6. Result:



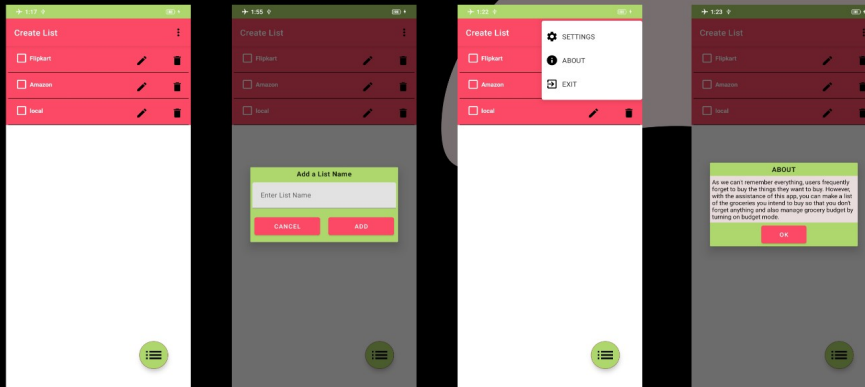
List Screen



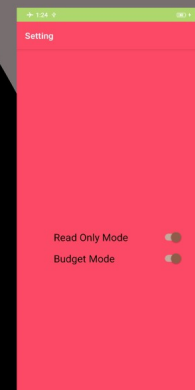
Total Cart Cost ₹ 7421 Total Checked Cost ₹ 2972

Grocery Screen

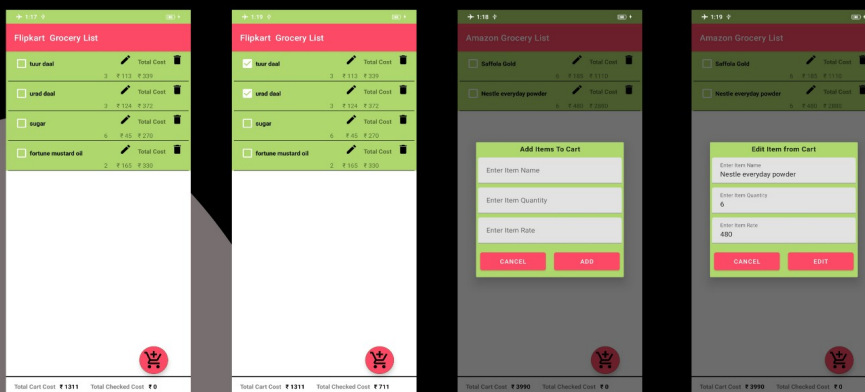
List Screen



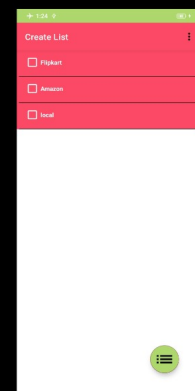
Setting Screen



Grocery Screen



ReadOnly Mode



BUDGET MODE

ReadOnly Mode



Mind Grocery App

BY ASIK ALI KHAN

7.Conclusion:

I applied the concepts such as Room Database, Coroutines, Shared preference and MVVM architecture pattern into this project.

Working on this project made me confident enough to apply my knowledge into real life project.

The project can be upgraded to have share pdf functionality and invoice making functionality so it can be useful to the small retailers.

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Application id - SPS_APL_20220072278

[SmartInternz GitHub Repository Submitted link](#)

[Video Walk Through](#)

[My Developer Profile](#)

8.Reference:

- Google: <https://www.google.com/>
- Geeksforgeeks: <https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/how-to-build-a-grocery-androidapp-using-mvvm-and-room-database/>
- Android Developer: <https://developer.android.com/codelabs/android-room-witha-view-kotlin#0>
- YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vdCLb_Y71lc
- SmartInternz: [Student Dashboard \(smartinternz.com\)](http://smartinternz.com)

9. Appendix:9.1 Source Code:

Note:- Since the page limit is exceeding I can't put the source code here .Please check the GitHub Repository for the complete source code of the project.

[My GitHub Repository](#)