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ATTENDANCE MOBILE APPLICATION

TASK FIVE: DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

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# INTRODUCTION

In the realm of user interface (UI) design, the choice of colors is pivotal in creating an effective and engaging user experience. When developing a school attendance system, the visual appeal and functionality of the app play a crucial role in its acceptance and usability among users. This report explores the rationale behind choosing blue, white, and green as the primary colors for the UI design of a school attendance system, detailing how these colors contribute to the app's overall effectiveness and user experience.

### WIREFLAME

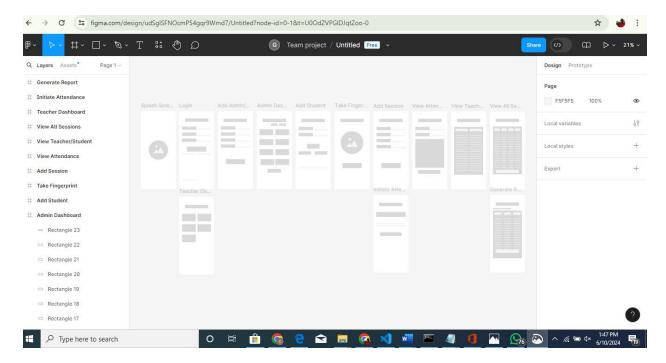
wireframe for the school attendance system! It clearly breaks down the different interfaces and their functionalities. Here are some additional points you might find helpful:

- Low Fidelity: You mentioned the wireframe focuses on functionality and user flow, not detailed design. This is because wireframes are typically low-fidelity mockups. They use basic shapes and placeholders to represent elements like buttons and text fields. This allows stakeholders to focus on the overall structure and information hierarchy before getting bogged down in visual aesthetics.
- User Roles: The wireframe highlights the separation between Admin and Teacher
  dashboards, showcasing the distinct functionalities each role has access to. This ensures a
  clear distinction in user experience.
- Actionable Elements: By mentioning elements like buttons and forms, which explained
  how users will interact with the system. This helps identify potential issues with user
  flow early on.

The wireframe provided for the school attendance system outlines various interfaces for both admin and teacher dashboards.

- **Generate Report**: Interface for creating and viewing reports.
- **Initiate Attendance**: Interface for starting new attendance sessions.
- **Teacher Dashboard**: Overview of functionalities available to teachers.
- **View All Sessions**: Page to view all attendance sessions.

- **View Teacher/Student**: Interface for viewing teacher or student details.
- **View Attendance**: Interface for monitoring attendance records.
- Add Session: Form for adding new sessions.
- **Take Fingerprint**: Interface for fingerprint-based attendance.
- Add Student: Form for registering new students.
- **Admin Dashboard**: Overview of admin functionalities like registering users, managing attendance, generating reports, and adding administrators.



# TYPOGRAPHY DESIGN FOR THE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SYSTEM

Typography is a fundamental aspect of UI design that influences readability, usability, and the overall aesthetic of the application. For the school attendance system, the choice of fonts, their sizes, weights, and styles play a crucial role in creating a cohesive and user-friendly interface. ensuring it aligns with the chosen color scheme and the application's objectives.

# FONT FAMILY

PRIMARY FONT: POPPINS

Poppins is chosen as our primary font. It is a sans-serif typeface designed by Google, known for

its readability and modern appearance. Poppin's clean lines and balanced proportions make it an

excellent choice for digital interfaces, ensuring text is legible on various screen sizes and

resolutions.

**SECONDARY FONT: SANS-SERIF** 

Sans serif is used as a complementary font for specific elements that require distinction from the

primary text, providing a harmonious visual experience when used alongside Poppins. Sans serif

is versatile and works well for both body text and headings, maintaining readability and clarity.

FONT SIZES AND HIERARCHY

A clear typographic hierarchy is established to guide users through the interface, ensuring that

important information stands out and the overall design is cohesive.

**HEADINGS**:

H1 (Primary Headings): 24px, Bold

• **H2** (**Secondary Headings**): 20px, Bold

• **H3** (**Tertiary Headings**): 18px, Semi-Bold

**Body Text**:

**Primary Body Text**: 16px, Regular

• **Secondary Body Text**: 14px, Regular

**Captions and Labels:** 

Captions: 12px, Regular

Labels (Form fields, buttons): 14px, Medium

FONT WEIGHTS AND STYLES

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The use of different font weights and styles help us to create visual interest and emphasize important elements without overwhelming the user.

- **Regular**: For standard body text and longer paragraphs, ensuring readability.
- **Medium**: For labels, buttons, and minor headings, providing a slight emphasis without overpowering the primary text.
- **Bold**: For major headings, action buttons, and important notifications, ensuring they stand out and grab attention.

#### LINE HEIGHT AND SPACING

Adequate line height and spacing are critical for readability and a clean design.

- **Line Height**: 1.5 times the font size for body text, ensuring sufficient white space and easy readability.
- **Letter Spacing**: Normal spacing for body text, slightly increased (0.5px) for headings to enhance clarity.

### ACCESSIBILITY CONSIDERATIONS

Ensuring accessibility is a key aspect of typography design. The following measures taken:

- High Contrast Ratios: Ensuring that the text color contrasts sufficiently with the background to meet WCAG guidelines.
- **Readable Font Sizes**: Using a minimum of 14px for body text to ensure readability across different devices.
- Clear Hierarchical Structure: Using different font sizes, weights, and styles to create a clear visual hierarchy, helping users navigate the app intuitively.

#### IMPLEMENTATION IN THE APP

# 1. Login and Dashboard Screens:

• Use large, bold fonts for headings to draw attention to the main sections.

• Body text and form labels will be in medium weight to ensure readability and clarity.

### 2. Attendance Records:

- Headings and important status indicators (e.g., Present, Absent) will use bold fonts for emphasis.
- Body text for detailed records will be regular weight to maintain readability over long text entries.

#### 3. Notifications and Alerts:

- Success messages in green with medium to bold weights to ensure they are noticeable.
- Informational messages in dark blue, using regular weight for readability.

# 4. Navigation and Menus:

- Navigation items will use medium weight to balance readability and prominence.
- Active or selected items will use bold weight and green color to highlight the current section.

# HOW DO COLORS EVOKE EMOTIONS AND FEELINGS?

Colors carry an inherent emotional weight, eliciting strong feelings and responses and shaping a user's perception and experience within an app. Here are some examples of

- **Blue**: Often associated with trust, calmness, and reliability.
- **Red**: Evokes feelings of passion, urgency, or even danger.
- **Green**: Symbolizes growth, harmony, and health.
- Yellow: Represents optimism, warmth, and energy.
- **Black**: Can signify elegance, power, or mystery.

• White: Denotes purity, simplicity, and clarity.

# WHY CHOOSE BLUE, WHITE, AND GREEN?

# **BLUE**

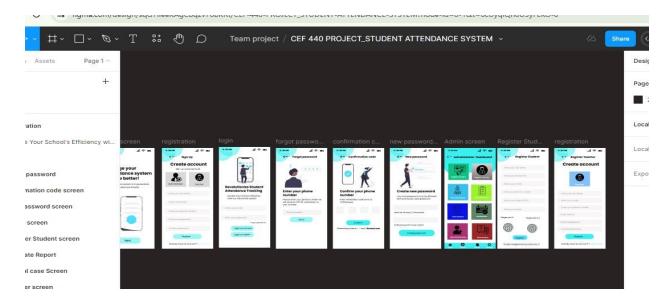
Blue is often associated with trust, calmness, and professionalism. It is a color that conveys a sense of reliability and stability, which is essential in an educational context. In a school attendance system, using blue can help in creating a trustworthy and calming environment for students, teachers, and administrative staff. It promotes a feeling of security and dependability, reassuring users that the system is reliable and their data is safe.

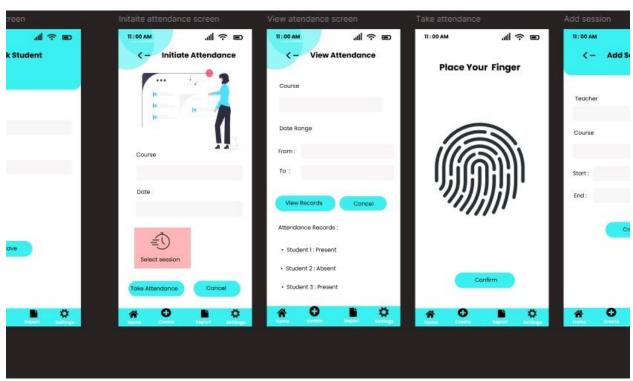
### WHITE

White symbolizes cleanliness, simplicity, and clarity. It is an ideal background color as it provides a neutral and unobtrusive canvas, making other colors and content stand out. In the context of a school attendance system, white helps in maintaining a clean and organized look, ensuring that the information presented is clear and easy to read. It also aids in reducing visual clutter, making the app more user-friendly and accessible.

#### **GREEN**

Green is associated with growth, harmony, and freshness. It is a color that signifies success and progress, which aligns well with the goals of an educational institution. Green is often used to indicate positive actions and statuses, such as marking attendance or confirming successful tasks. In a school attendance system, green can be used to highlight important actions and feedback, reinforcing a sense of achievement and positivity.





# HOW THESE COLORS HELP

# 1. Enhancing Readability and Usability:

 The combination of blue, white, and green enhances readability by providing sufficient contrast and clarity. White backgrounds with blue and green accents ensure that text and icons are easily distinguishable, reducing eye strain and making navigation intuitive.

# 2. Creating a Positive User Experience:

 Blue fosters a sense of trust and calm, which is crucial in an application handling sensitive data like attendance records. Green adds a touch of positivity and motivation, which can be particularly engaging for students and teachers alike. White keeps the interface clean and simple, preventing it from feeling overwhelming.

# 3. Guiding User Actions:

Green is strategically used to highlight action buttons and success messages, guiding
users through the app and making it clear when actions have been successfully
completed. Blue can be used for secondary actions and informational elements,
ensuring that the most critical actions are always prominent.

# 4. Maintaining Brand Consistency:

• If the school or institution has existing brand colors, incorporating blue, white, and green can help maintain consistency with other materials and communications. This consistency reinforces the institution's identity and creates a cohesive experience for users interacting with the school's digital and physical environments.

#### IMPLEMENTATION IN THE APP

## 1. Login and Dashboard Screens:

• Use a white background with blue accents for text fields, buttons, and icons. The login button can be green to signify the action of entering the system.

# 2. Attendance Records:

Display attendance data on a white background for clarity. Use green to indicate
present and blue for absent or other statuses to maintain a clean and intuitive visual
hierarchy.

### 3. Notifications and Alerts:

• Use blue for informational messages and green for success messages. This helps users quickly identify the nature of the notification.

# 4. Navigation and Menus:

 Implement a blue color scheme for the navigation bar and menu items, with white text for readability. Active or selected menu items can be highlighted in green to provide clear visual feedback.

# USER PATH DIRECTIONS FOR TEACHER DASHBOARD IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SYSTEM

The teacher dashboard in the school attendance system serves as the central hub for teachers to manage and interact with various attendance-related functionalities. Ensuring that these functionalities are easily accessible and intuitively organized is essential for a seamless user experience. This report outlines the user path directions for the key features on the teacher dashboard, all of which are accessible via buttons: Initiate Attendance, View Attendance, Mark Attendance, Generate Report, Add Session, and View Session.

#### DASHBOARD LAYOUT OVERVIEW

The teacher dashboard is designed with user experience in mind, ensuring that all key features are easily accessible from the main screen. The layout consists of a top navigation bar and a main content area with prominently displayed buttons for primary actions.

#### TOP NAVIGATION BAR

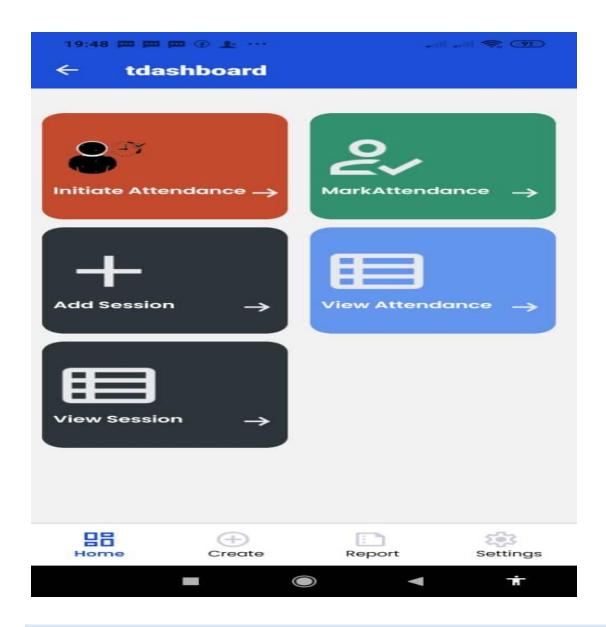
• **Home**: Returns to the main dashboard screen.

- **Profile**: Access to teacher's profile settings and information.
- Notifications: Displays alerts and messages.
- **Logout**: Log out of the system.

# MAIN CONTENT AREA

The main content area contains large, clearly labeled buttons for the primary actions related to attendance management:

- 1. Initiate Attendance
- 2. View Attendance
- 3. Mark Attendance
- 4. Generate Report
- 5. Add Session
- 6. View Session



# **USER PATH DIRECTIONS**

# 1. INITIATE ATTENDANCE

# **Button**: Initiate Attendance

- Step 1: Click on the "Initiate Attendance" button in the main content area.
- **Step 2**: Select the class and session for which you want to initiate attendance from the dropdown menus.
- Step 3: Click the "Start" button to begin the attendance session.

• Outcome: The system redirects to the "Mark Attendance" screen for the selected class and session.

#### 2. VIEW ATTENDANCE

**Button**: View Attendance

- Step 1: Click on the "View Attendance" button in the main content area.
- **Step 2**: Choose the desired class and date range for viewing attendance records from the dropdown menus.
- **Step 3**: Click the "View" button.
- **Outcome**: The system displays the attendance records for the selected class and date range in the main content area.

#### 3. MARK ATTENDANCE

**Button**: Mark Attendance

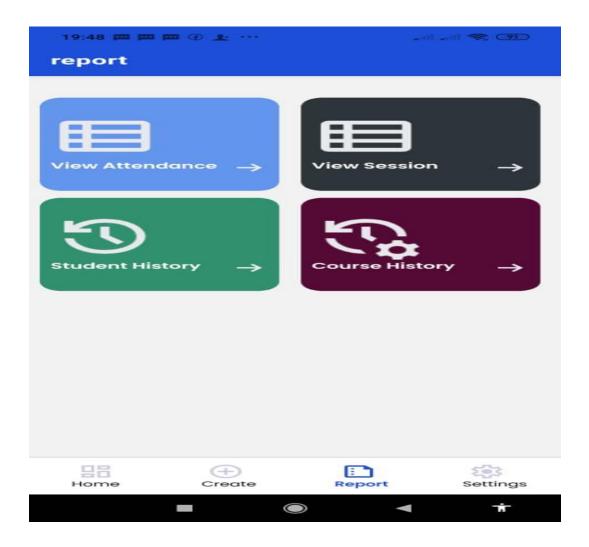
- Step 1: Click on the "Mark Attendance" button in the main content area.
- Step 2: Select the class and session for which you need to mark attendance from the dropdown menus.
- **Step 3**: Mark the students as present, absent, or late using the provided checkboxes or dropdowns.
- **Step 4**: Click the "Save" button to record the attendance.
- Outcome: The system saves the attendance data and provides a confirmation message.

#### 4. GENERATE REPORT

**Button**: Generate Report

- **Step 1**: Click on the "Generate Report" button in the main content area.
- **Step 2**: Select the type of report (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly) and specify the class and date range from the dropdown menus.
- **Step 3**: Click the "Generate" button.

• **Outcome**: The system generates the report and displays it in the main content area with options to download or print.



### 5. ADD SESSION

# **Button**: Add Session

- Step 1: Click on the "Add Session" button in the main content area.
- **Step 2**: Fill in the details for the new session, including session name, date, and time in the provided fields.
- **Step 3**: Click the "Add" button to create the session.
- **Outcome**: The system saves the new session and provides a confirmation message, updating the session list.

6. VIEW SESSION

**Button**: View Session

• **Step 1**: Click on the "View Session" button in the main content area.

• Step 2: Choose the desired class and session from the dropdown menu.

• Outcome: The system displays the details of the selected session, including date, time,

and attendance status.

USER PATH DIRECTIONS FOR ADMIN DASHBOARD IN SCHOOL ATTENDANCE SYSTEM

The admin dashboard in the system serves as the central hub for administrators to manage users

and attendance-related functionalities. This report outlines the user path directions for the key

features on the admin dashboard, all of which are accessible via buttons: Register Student,

Register Teacher, View Attendance, Generate Report, View Student, Add Session, Add

Administrator, and View Session.

DASHBOARD LAYOUT OVERVIEW

The admin dashboard is designed for efficiency and ease of use, ensuring that all key features are

prominently accessible. The layout consists of a top navigation bar and a main content area with

large, clearly labeled buttons for primary actions.

TOP NAVIGATION BAR

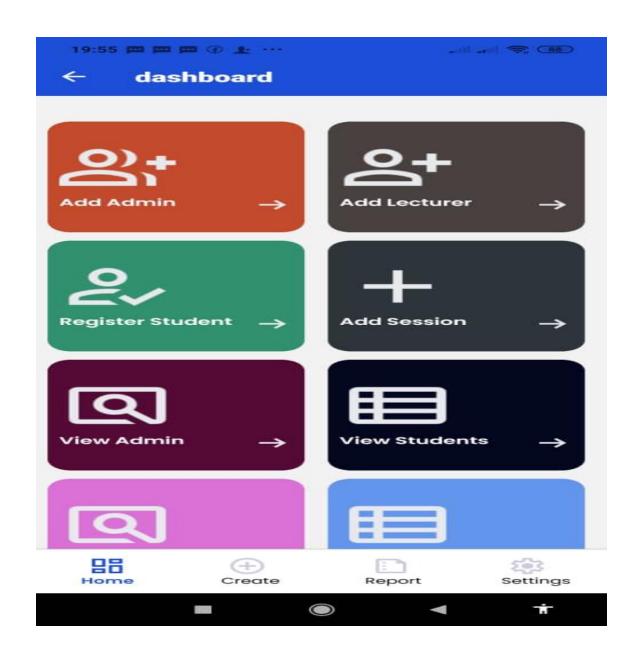
• **Home**: Returns to the main dashboard screen.

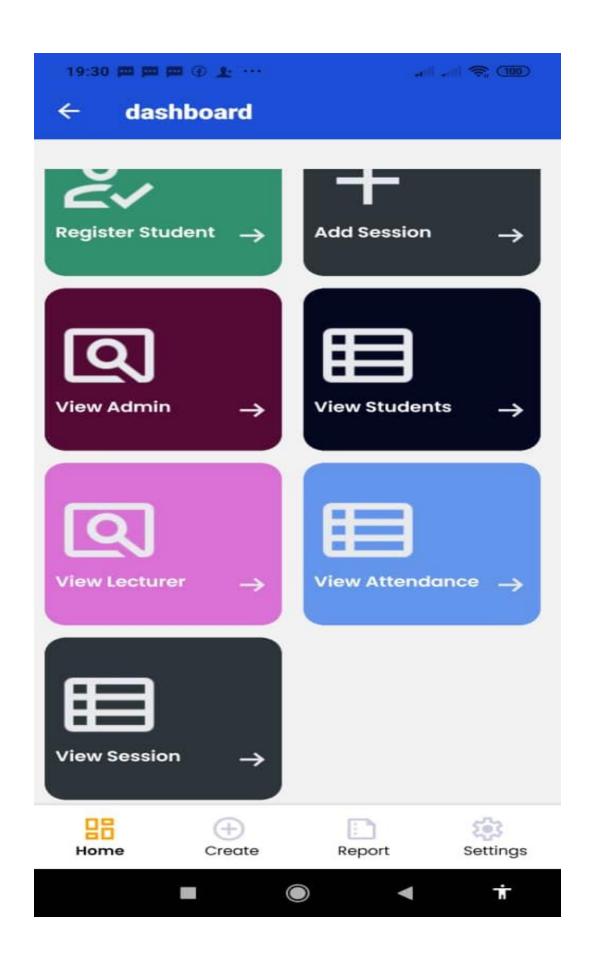
• **Profile**: Access to the admin's profile settings and information.

• **Notifications**: Displays alerts and messages.

Logout: Log out of the system.`

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### MAIN CONTENT AREA

The main content area contains large, clearly labeled buttons for the primary actions related to administration management:

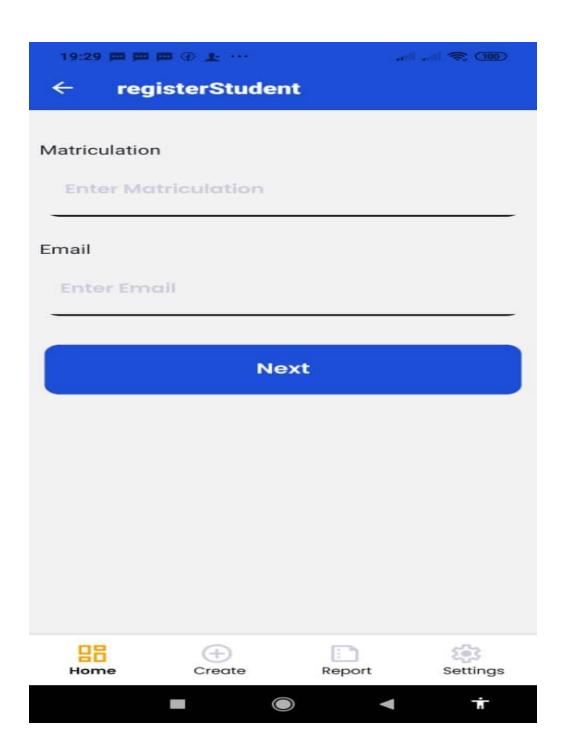
- 1. Register Student
- 2. Register Teacher
- 3. View Attendance
- 4. Generate Report
- 5. View Student
- 6. Add Session
- 7. Add Administrator
- 8. View Session

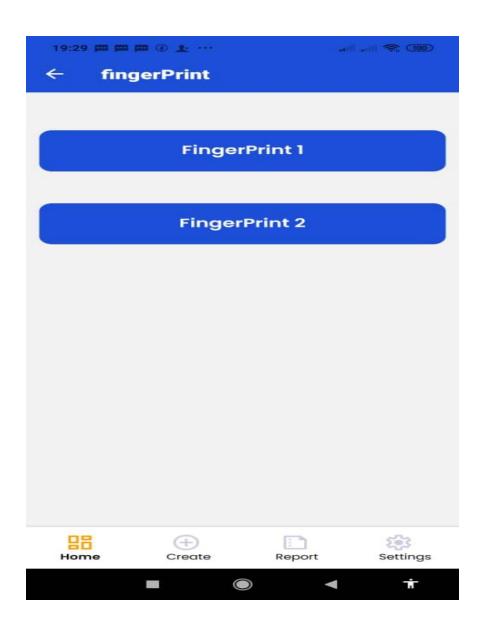
#### **USER PATH DIRECTIONS**

# 1. REGISTER STUDENT

**Button**: Register Student

- **Step 1**: Click on the "Register Student" button in the main content area.
- **Step 2**: Fill in the student's details such as name, ID, class, and contact information in the provided fields.
- **Step 3**: Click the "Register" button to add the student to the system.
- Outcome: The system saves the student's details and provides a confirmation message, updating the student list.



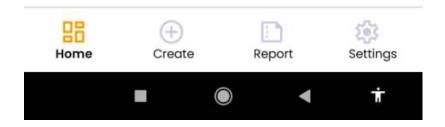




# **Fingerprint Authentication**

Use your fingerprint to authenticate





#### 2. REGISTER TEACHER

# **Button**: Register Teacher

- **Step 1**: Click on the "Register Teacher" button in the main content area.
- **Step 2**: Fill in the teacher's details such as name, ID, department, and contact information in the provided fields.
- **Step 3**: Click the "Register" button to add the teacher to the system.
- Outcome: The system saves the teacher's details and provides a confirmation message, updating the teacher list.

#### 3. VIEW ATTENDANCE

# **Button**: View Attendance

- Step 1: Click on the "View Attendance" button in the main content area.
- **Step 2**: Choose the desired class and date range for viewing attendance records from the dropdown menus.
- **Step 3**: Click the "View" button.
- Outcome: The system displays the attendance records for the selected class and date range in the main content area.

#### 4. GENERATE REPORT

### **Button**: Generate Report

- **Step 1**: Click on the "Generate Report" button in the main content area.
- **Step 2**: Select the type of report (e.g., daily, weekly, monthly) and specify the class and date range from the dropdown menus.
- **Step 3**: Click the "Generate" button.
- Outcome: The system generates the report and displays it in the main content area with options to download or print.

#### 5. VIEW STUDENT

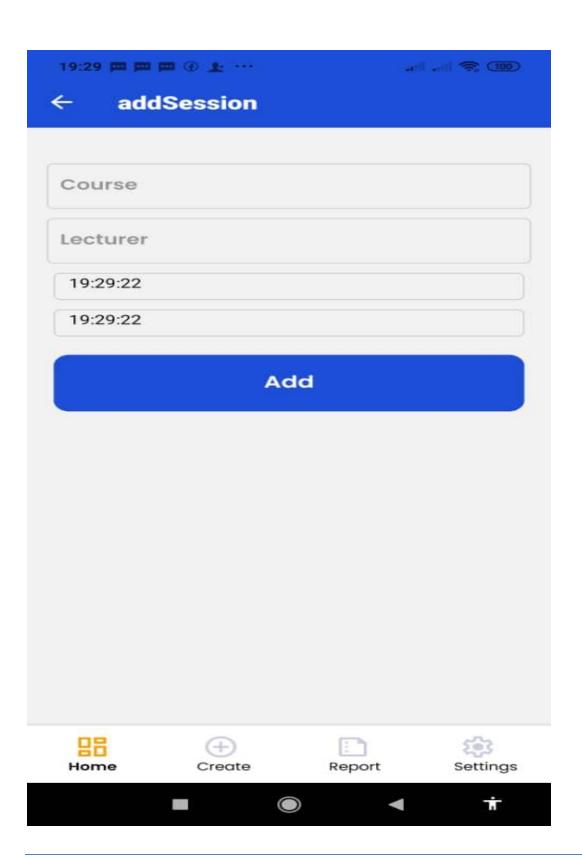
# **Button**: View Student

- **Step 1**: Click on the "View Student" button in the main content area.
- Step 2: Select the class or search by student ID or name from the provided fields.
- Outcome: The system displays the details of the selected student(s), including personal information, attendance records, and any other relevant data.

### 6. ADD SESSION

# **Button**: Add Session

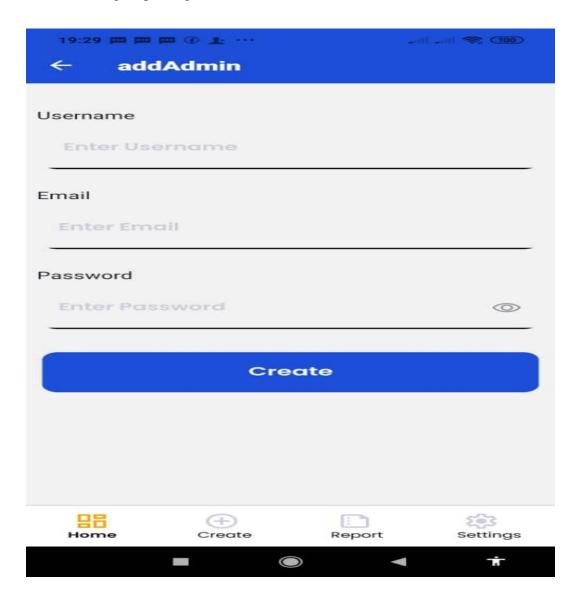
- Step 1: Click on the "Add Session" button in the main content area.
- **Step 2**: Fill in the details for the new session, including session name, date, and time in the provided fields.
- **Step 3**: Click the "Add" button to create the session.
- **Outcome**: The system saves the new session and provides a confirmation message, updating the session list.



7. ADD ADMINISTRATOR

# **Button**: Add Administrator

- **Step 1**: Click on the "Add Administrator" button in the main content area.
- **Step 2**: Fill in the new administrator's details such as name, ID, department, and contact information in the provided fields.
- Step 3: Click the "Add" button to register the new administrator.
- **Outcome**: The system saves the administrator's details and provides a confirmation message, updating the administrator list.



**Button**: View Session

• Step 1: Click on the "View Session" button in the main content area.

• Step 2: Choose the desired class and session from the dropdown menu.

 Outcome: The system displays the details of the selected session, including date, time, and attendance status.

# CONCLUSION

The deliberate choice of blue, white, and green for the UI design of a school attendance system is based on their psychological and functional attributes. Blue fosters trust and professionalism, white ensures clarity and simplicity, and green signifies positivity and success. These colors not only enhance the visual appeal of the application but also contribute to an intuitive and engaging user experience, making the system effective and user-friendly for students, teachers, and administrators alike. By thoughtfully integrating these colors, the school attendance system can achieve its goal of providing a reliable, clear, and motivating platform for managing attendance.

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