ORGANIZE EVENTS MOBILE APPLICATION

Thakshak Mani Chandra Reddy Gudimetla

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ORGANIZE EVENTS MOBILE APPLICATION

A Project
Presented to the
Faculty of
California State University,
San Bernardino

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science
in
Computer Science

by
Thakshak Mani Chandra Reddy Gudimetla
December 2018
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Approved by:

Dr. David Turner, Advisor, Computer Science and Engineering

Dr. Josephine Mendoza, Committee Member

Dr. Yunfei Hou, Committee Member
ABSTRACT

In a big organization there are many events organized every day. To know about the events, we typically need to check an events page, rely on flyers or on distributed pamphlets or through word of mouth. To register for an event a user now a days typically does this online which involves inputting user details. At the event, the user either signs a sheet of paper or enters credentials in a web page loaded on a tablet or other electronic device. Typically, this is a time-consuming process with many redundancies like entering user details every time the user wants to register for a new event and re-entering the details at the event. This project designs a system that eliminates these redundancies and improves event management.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my mentor, supporter and advisor Dr. David Turner for encouraging and guiding me for completing this project. I would also like to thank my committee members Dr. Josephine Mendoza and Dr. Yunfei Hou for their valuable suggestions and support.

I would also like to thank my parents, Mr. Yogendra Gudimetla and Mrs. Chandra Kala Gudimetla and my sister, Veneesha Gudimetla who stood by my side in every situation and supported me mentally and financially.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT ................................................................................................................................. iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ............................................................................................................... iv
LIST OF TABLES ......................................................................................................................... ix
LIST OF FIGURES ......................................................................................................................... x

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Background .................................................................................................................................. 1
Purpose ......................................................................................................................................... 1
Existing System ............................................................................................................................ 1

CHAPTER TWO: SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Proposed System ......................................................................................................................... 3
System Requirement Specification ................................................................................................. 3
  Hardware Requirements .............................................................................................................. 3
  Software Requirements ............................................................................................................. 3
Dependencies ............................................................................................................................... 4
  Project Dependencies ................................................................................................................ 4
  Project Development Dependencies ........................................................................................ 7

CHAPTER THREE: SYSTEM DESIGN

Scenarios ....................................................................................................................................... 9
  Login ........................................................................................................................................ 9
  View All Events ....................................................................................................................... 9
  View My Events ...................................................................................................................... 9
  Register/Un-Register ............................................................................................................... 10
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attend Event</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Event</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive Attendee</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logout</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Flow Diagram</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Case Diagram</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sequence Diagrams</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logout</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View All Events</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>View My Events</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add Event</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Register/Unregister</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attend Event</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive Attendees</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identified Custom Components</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AppButton</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListEvents</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigation</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switch Navigator</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stack Navigator</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loading</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Login</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homepage</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All Events ................................................................................................................. 25
My Events .................................................................................................................. 26
Event Details .............................................................................................................. 28
Create Event .............................................................................................................. 31
Attend Event ............................................................................................................. 33
Receive Attendees ..................................................................................................... 34
Database Storage ...................................................................................................... 34
Database Hierarchy .................................................................................................. 35
Data Store .................................................................................................................. 36

CHAPTER FOUR: SYSTEM TESTING

Unit Testing ............................................................................................................... 38
Integration Testing .................................................................................................... 40
User Acceptance Testing .......................................................................................... 40

CHAPTER FIVE: FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

Locate Event Location on Maps ............................................................................... 43
Better Method like Near Field Communication to Check-In to the Event ................. 43
Notifications and Reminders for New and Registered Events ................................ 44
Share Events with Friends ......................................................................................... 44

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION .................................................................................. 45

APPENDIX A: APPLICATION CODE ....................................................................... 46

index.js ....................................................................................................................... 47
App.js ......................................................................................................................... 47
rootSwitch.js .............................................................................................................. 47
LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. User Object........................................................................................................35
Table 2. Event Object .........................................................................................................36
Table 3. User Acceptance Testing – Users and Feedback................................................41
LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Dependencies ................................................................. 4
Figure 2. Firebase Configuration ............................................................... 6
Figure 3. Project Development Dependencies .............................. 7
Figure 4. Data Flow Diagram ................................................................. 12
Figure 5. Use Case Diagram ................................................................. 13
Figure 6. Sequence Diagram – Login ...................................................... 14
Figure 7. Sequence Diagram – Logout ...................................................... 14
Figure 8. Sequence Diagram – View All Events ........................................ 15
Figure 9. Sequence Diagram – View My Events ........................................ 15
Figure 10. Sequence Diagram – Add Event ................................................ 16
Figure 11. Sequence Diagram – Register/Unregister .................................. 16
Figure 12. Sequence Diagram – Attend Event ........................................... 17
Figure 13. Sequence Diagram – Receive Attendees .................................... 18
Figure 14. AppButton Component ........................................................... 19
Figure 15. ListEvents Component ........................................................... 20
Figure 16. Switch Navigator ..................................................................... 21
Figure 17. Stack Navigator ....................................................................... 22
Figure 18. Loading Screen ....................................................................... 23
Figure 19. Login Screen .......................................................................... 24
Figure 20. Homepage ............................................................................... 25
Figure 21. AllEvents ................................................................................ 26
Figure 22. My Events .................................................................................................................. 27
Figure 23. My Events (Moderator) .......................................................................................... 28
Figure 24. Event Details (Unregistered) ................................................................................... 29
Figure 25. Event Details (Registered) ...................................................................................... 30
Figure 26. Event Details (Creator) .......................................................................................... 31
Figure 27. Create Event ............................................................................................................ 32
Figure 28. Attend Event ........................................................................................................... 33
Figure 29. Receive Attendees ................................................................................................... 34
Figure 30. CSUSB Events Database Objects ............................................................................ 35
Figure 31. dbData Singleton Class Diagram ......................................................................... 37
Figure 32. Creating Snapshots ............................................................................................... 39
Figure 33. Snapshots Comparison ......................................................................................... 40
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background

The two major smartphone platforms used worldwide are Android and iOS. So, if we want to develop a smartphone application which is intended to be used by most people we at least need to develop it in Android and iOS platforms. It will be very difficult to develop the applications in each platform separately. So, we need a cross platform application development framework. React Native is chosen as it reduces the pain of developing the applications for each platform independently. We can write our code in JSX and react.js to create applications for our required platform.

Purpose

The purpose of this project is to develop a smartphone application which makes the process of announcing, registering, and attending to any events offered by any organization events faster and easier.

Existing System

This project uses CSUSB events to demonstrate the system. Events on campus are posted by the department organizing the event in their department website. The CSUSB Events website collects the information from these department websites and creates organized and browsable events based on the
event date. When you want to register for an event you need to click on an event which then redirects you to the details on the department page, where you enter your details to register for that event. On the day of the event you need to show your Coyote ID card at the event entrance and enter your details in the webpage on the tablet device or just write them down on an attendance sheet.

In the existing system entering the details for registration and again entering details for attending the event is a redundant process. Moreover, filling in details before checking-in guests is a very slow process which causes a bottleneck.
CHAPTER TWO
SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Proposed System

This project aims at developing a smartphone application for the event management functions of announcing, registering, and checking-in to public events. The features of this application require proper authentication to access. This application implements the one-click register button to make the registration procedure easy. When attending an event, the front desk will display a bar code generated by the application and the attendee just scans that barcode with the application to attend the event.

System Requirement Specification

Hardware Requirements

- A PC with a minimum of 8GB RAM, 20GB free HDD space and a 2Ghz processor (Android Development Only).
- A Macintosh Computer with a minimum of 8GB RAM, 20GB free HDD space and a 2Ghz processor (Android and iOS Development).
- Android phone with a minimum of 1GB RAM and an iPhone 5 or newer.

Software Requirements

- Firebase Backend
- Frameworks: React Native
- Development: VS Code IDE, Node.js, npm (node package manager), Android SDK, Jest.

Dependencies

Dependencies are the list of frameworks and libraries required to run the application.

Project Dependencies

Project dependencies are the list of frameworks and libraries required to run the production build of the application.

```
"dependencies": {
    "jsc-android": "22*",
    "mocha": "^5.0.3",
    "mobx": "^5.2.3",
    "mobx-react": "^5.2.3",
    "moment": "^2.22.2",
    "native-base": "^2.7.2",
    "react": "^16.0.0-beta.5",
    "react-native": "^0.49.3",
    "react-native-camera": "^1.2.0",
    "react-native-firebase": "^3.1.0",
    "react-native-loading-spinner-overlay": "^0.5.2",
    "react-native-scaler": "^0.2.7",
    "react-navigation": "^2.12.0",
    "react-native-wind": "^0.20.0",
    "react-native-fs": "^0.0.16"
}
```

Figure 1. Project Dependencies

React. React.js is a highly efficient and productive Java Script library used for building single page web applications. This was developed at Facebook.

Normally DOM (Document Object Model) manipulations are very costly, React reduces the DOM writes by creating a virtual DOM and makes only the minimal
required changes in the DOM using virtual DOM. This is achieved by using a render function that calculates the minimum required changes.

**React Native.** React Native is a cross platform mobile application development framework. Unlike other cross platform mobile application development frameworks like Ionic, Cordova, etc., which renders the app using the built-in browser functionality (called Hybrid Apps), React Native uses native components to render the app. Since native components are faster, developing apps in React Native is better when compared to Hybrid Apps.

**JSC Android.** React Native Framework on android uses an old version of JSC (Java Script Core) Java Script Engine so to incorporate the new updated builds into the React Native Framework we use this library as a dependency.

**MobX.** As the codebase of a React Native app gets larger, we need a state management solution for managing the application state during the lifetime of the app. MobX is the easiest alternative to state management solution available to React.

**React Navigation.** React Native Navigation library is used for navigation between application pages in a React Native Application. It is completely customizable and extensible. In our application, this library is used to manage navigation between different pages.

**React Native Camera.** React Native Camera is an all in one native camera library for React Native. This library is used in our application for scanning the QR Code when attending an event.
React Native QR Code. React Native QR Code library is a QR Code generator library which generates a scannable QR Code with a given string. In this application this library is used to generate the event QR Code from the event code.

Firebase. Backend with authentication and Real Time Database. It manages the infrastructure for us which makes building mobile apps faster.

React Native Firebase. React Native Firebase library provides an API to communicate with Firebase backend. This API makes writing code which requires backend communication simple and easy.

```javascript
import RNfirebase from 'react-native-firebase'

const firebase = RNfirebase.initializeApp({
  apiKey: 'YOUR_API_KEY',
  authDomain: 'CSUSBevents.firebaseapp.com',
  databaseURL: 'https://csusbevents.firebaseio.com',
  projectId: 'csusbevents',
  storageBucket: 'csusbevents.appspot.com',
  messagingSenderId: 'YOUR_SENDER_ID'
});

export default firebase;
```

Figure 2. Firebase Configuration

Moment. Moment.js is a date and time library used in this application for parsing and formatting the event date and time.

Tcomb Form Native. Tcomb Form Native is a library for creating forms for getting data from the user. This library features built in form validation and smart rendering capabilities. My application uses this for getting the event information entered by the moderator when creating a new event.
Project Development Dependencies

Project development dependencies are the list of frameworks and libraries required to run the development build of the application.

```
"devDependencies": {
  "babel-jest": "23.4.2",
  "babel-plugin-transform-decorators-legacy": "^1.3.5",
  "babel-preset-react-native": "4.0.0",
  "cavy": "^0.6.1",
  "jest": "23.5.0",
  "react-native-config": "^0.11.5",
  "react-test-renderer": "16.6.0-beta.5"
},
```

Figure 3. Project Development Dependencies

**Babel Preset React Native.** Some developers use the latest syntax in Java Script when writing code for the application but if the framework uses an old version of the language and does not know the new syntax it throws an error. The developer must spend a lot of time converting the syntax to be understood by the old engine. Babel transforms syntax written in any version of Java Script to raw Java Script understandable by most Java Script engines.

**Babel Plugin Transform Decorators Legacy.** An individual object’s functionality can be extended using decorators. Decorators are written right before a class, function or variable declaration. Decorators usually start with an ‘@’ symbol followed by the decorator name. ES7 Decorators are not supported by default in React Native. So, we need this plugin to transform decorators. MobX works by using decorators.
React Test Renderer. React test renderer converts react components to pure Java Script objects. These are mainly useful in creating a snapshot of the component which is used in unit testing applications.

Jest. Jest is a highly productive unit testing framework for testing JavaScript applications. Jest features snapshot testing which checks the rendering of the component by taking a snapshot and a JSON tree produced directly from the component code.

Babel Jest. A plugin to run tests with Jest and provides support to ES6 and ES7 syntax.
CHAPTER THREE
SYSTEM DESIGN

The systematic approach chosen before the actual system is developed in the process of software development is called system design. The components, modules, architecture, and the data flowing through this system are defined in this stage.

Scenarios

Login
1. User launches the CSUSB Events Application.
2. Application displays a login page to the user.
3. User enters Coyote ID and password and clicks the login button.
4. Application sends the login information to the server for authentication.
5. Server authenticates the user and sends the response to the application.
6. Application shows the homepage of the authenticated user.

View All Events
1. User is successfully authenticated.
2. Application shows the user homepage.
3. User clicks on the “All Events” button.
4. Application displays all the events to the user.

View My Events
1. User is successfully authenticated.
2. Application shows the user homepage.

3. User clicks on the “My Events” button.

4. Application filters the events in which the user is involved and displays the filtered events to the user. Involved means that the user is either creator of the event or registered for the event.

Register/Un-Register

1. User clicks on an event.

2. Application shows the event details and a button to register/un-register.

3. User clicks on the register/un-register button.

4. Application updates the event data by adding/removing the user from list of attendees.

Attend Event

1. User clicks on an event.

2. Application displays event details and an “Attend” button if the user is registered to the event.

3. User clicks on the “Attend Button”.

4. Application opens a bar code scanner for scanning the event QR code.

5. User scans the event QR code displayed at the event.

6. Application checks the scanned code with the event code.

7. Application updates the event attendance list on the server with the user id and displays scan success message.
Add Event

1. Moderator clicks on “Add Event” button.
2. Application displays a form for entering the event details.
3. Moderator enters all the details in the form.
4. Moderator clicks on “Create Event” button.
5. Application updates the server with the new event.

Receive Attendee

1. Moderator clicks on an event to receive attendees.
2. Application generates a QR code from the event code.
3. Application displays the generated QR code for the attendee to scan.

Logout

1. User clicks on Logout button.
2. Application sends logout signal to server and waits for response.
3. Server ends user session and returns status to application.
4. Application clears user data and shows the login page.

Data Flow Diagram

In a process or a system, the flow of data or information is mapped with the help of a Data Flow Diagram.
Figure 4. Data Flow Diagram
Use Case Diagram

The elements in a system interact to get a job done in a system. These interactions can be depicted using a Use Case Diagram.

![Use Case Diagram]

Figure 5. Use Case Diagram

Sequence Diagrams

Sequence Diagrams depict the interactions among various objects in the system in time sequences.
Login

![Sequence Diagram - Login]

Logout

![Sequence Diagram - Logout]

Figure 6. Sequence Diagram – Login

Figure 7. Sequence Diagram – Logout
View All Events

Figure 8. Sequence Diagram – View All Events

View My Events

Figure 9. Sequence Diagram – View My Events
Add Event

![Sequence Diagram - Add Event](image)

Figure 10. Sequence Diagram – Add Event

Register/Unregister

![Sequence Diagram - Register/Unregister](image)

Figure 11. Sequence Diagram – Register/Unregister
Figure 12. Sequence Diagram – Attend Event
Receive Attendees

Figure 13. Sequence Diagram – Receive Attendees
Identified Custom Components

**AppButton**

A custom button component is required because we need the same styling for any text button throughout the application.

```javascript
import React, { Component } from 'react';
import { View, Text, Button } from 'react-native';

export default class AppButton extends Component{
  render()
  return {
    <View style={{ marginTop: 5, margin:10 }}>
      <Button
        title={this.props.title}
        onPress={this.props.onPress} />
      </View>
  }
}
```

Figure 14. AppButton Component

**ListEvents**

We have identified that the purpose of All Events page and My Events page is to list events so a component is required which takes some events and display them.
Navigation

Switch Navigator

Switch Navigators switch between different screens and do not save the information about the switching done. Because of this feature Switch Navigator is used for Login purpose. In our implementation we have a Loading Screen which is displayed when fetching the user data from the server, a Login Screen which is used for logging in to the application and a Stack Navigator.
Figure 16. Switch Navigator

Stack Navigator

After successfully logging in to the application we need a navigator which can store the data about moving between screens and Stack Navigator is the right choice which pushes the switching from one screen to another into a stack which makes the navigation in the application easy.
const RootStack = createStackNavigator(
{
  appHome: AppHomepage,
  allEvents: AllEvents,
  myEvents: MyEvents,
  eventDetails: EventDetails,
  attendEvent: AttendEvent,
  receiveAttendees: ReceiveAttendees,
  addEvent: AddEvent,
},
{
  initialRouteName: 'appHome',
  navigationOptions: {
    headerStyle: {...
    },
  },
  headerRight: {
    <TouchableOpacity activeOpacity={0.5} onPress=logOut
    style={...
    }>
      <Image source={require('./assets/images/logout.png')}
      resizeMode='contain',
      width: 32,
      height: 32,
    } />
    </TouchableOpacity>
    ,
    headerTintColor: '#fff',
    headerTitleStyle: {...
    },
  },
});

Figure 17. Stack Navigator

**Loading**

A screen with a spinner in the center to show that the application is loading resources.
Login

A screen to login into the application with student Coyote ID and password.
In this screen the user is greeted with a welcome note followed by his name and he can navigate to All Events screen or My Events screen by tapping on the relevant button.
Figure 20. Homepage

**All Events**

A screen which contains brief information about all the events in the database.
A screen which contains brief information about the events in which the user is involved. If the user is a moderator a circular floating button is displayed at the bottom right of the page to create a new event.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coyote Chats</td>
<td>BPA</td>
<td>10-10-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APA Citation Workshop</td>
<td>CSBS</td>
<td>10-25-2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 22. My Events
Event Details

This screen is displayed when the user clicks on an event. This screen contains the details of an event such as name, description, organizer, location, date and time of the event, and buttons to register or unregister and attend event for the attendees. A moderator can see receive attendees button and delete event button.
APQA Citation Workshop

A fun and interactive workshop in which students will learn how to answer these questions and more: How do I cite an author? Should I use “and” or “&”? What words should be capitalized? Where do I put the year? When should I include a page number? Students will also learn about APA points of confusion and how to avoid common mistakes. Prizes provided!

Organizer: CSBS
Date: 10-25-2018
Time: 12:00 to 14:00

Figure 24. Event Details (Unregistered)
Figure 25. Event Details (Registered)
Figure 26. Event Details (Creator)

Create Event

A form to get input from moderator to register a new event. It takes details like event name, organizer, location, description, date and time.
Figure 27. Create Event
Attend Event

A screen which launches a QR code scanner and shows a checked in alert if the correct event barcode is scanned.

Figure 28. Attend Event
Receive Attendees

A screen which displays a generated QR code from the event code for the attendee to scan.

Figure 29. Receive Attendees

Database Storage

The CSUSB Events application requires that all the information on the users and events to be available in the Firebase Real-Time Database.
Database Hierarchy

Since firebase uses a NoSQL Database, data is stored as JSON. We created a main object “csusbevents” which contains two objects “users” and “events”.

Figure 30. CSUSB Events Database Objects

Users. Users Object store the information on all users. Each user is uniquely identified using their Coyote ID number.

Table 1. User Object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Datatype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>First and last name of the user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dob</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Date of birth of the user. (MM-DD-YYYY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Major of study of the user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderator</td>
<td>Boolean</td>
<td>A flag to identify that the user is a moderator or not. If the value is true the user is a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
moderator and if the value is false he is not a moderator.

Events. Events Object stores the information on all events. Each event is given a unique key generated by firebase.

Table 2. Event Object

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>Datatype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Event name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Unique event code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CreatorId</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The Id of the event creator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desc</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Description about the event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organizer</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The department organizing the event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderators</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>Lists all the moderators who can make changes to this event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>The date and time of the event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The location where the event takes place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attendees</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>List containing the IDs of all users registered for the event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attended</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>List containing the IDs of all users who attended the event.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Store

It is always recommended to store the server communication logic and data requested from the server in one place which can later be accessible by the
entire application. We created a Singleton dbData through which we can communicate with server and make data requests.

![Figure 31. dbData Singleton Class Diagram](image-url)
In any software development project testing should be given the same priority as development. Testing ensures bugless, reliable and quality application is produced. A well tested application ensures low maintenance costs in the long run. Testing should be done in all phases of the application development and the methods of testing used in this project are described below.

Unit Testing

Unit testing is the process of testing the smallest unit in the application to determine whether the individual units give the expected output for a specific input. Unit testing the application is done manually and using the Jest Java Script Testing Framework. Jest uses snapshots to test individual units in the application. A snapshot is an expected look of the component when it is rendered. When the test is run a screenshot of the rendered page is taken and compared with the snapshot. This kind of tests ensures that the user interface does not change unexpectedly.
Figure 32. Creating Snapshots
Integration Testing

Integration Testing tests the application for unexpected behavior when the tested individual units are integrated. Integration tests in the application are done manually. If any unexpected behavior is observed, the bugs are documented and fixed and again tested to ensure the bug fixes will not create new bugs when interacting with other components.

User Acceptance Testing

The developed application will not be released until the user acceptance testing is successful. In this phase of testing some users are randomly selected
and are briefed about the application. An alpha build of the application is installed on few devices for some selected users to test. The users use the application as a normal user and report any unexpected behavior or problems faced during the test usage. The feedback from the users are taken, analyzed and any confirmed bugs or issues they will be resolved and again sent for user testing until the user does not find any issues with the app.

Table 3. User Acceptance Testing – Users and Feedback

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User Name</th>
<th>Admission Status</th>
<th>Role</th>
<th>User Comment /Feedback</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harika Alluwala</td>
<td>Female; Conditionally Admitted: Fall 2018</td>
<td>User</td>
<td><strong>Problem:</strong> Event Description Page won’t scroll down when the event description is too long.</td>
<td><strong>Fixed:</strong> Updated EventDetails component to use ScrollView component instead of View component.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charitha Chanamolu</td>
<td>Female; Conditionally Admitted: Fall 2016</td>
<td>Moderator</td>
<td><strong>Problem:</strong> Application won’t go beyond the loading page.</td>
<td><strong>Fixed:</strong> Application was struck because it lost connection with the server as the user’s phone lost internet connectivity. This issue was resolved by updating the text on the loading screen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Testing the application is done with utmost care and ensure that all identified bugs and issues are resolved, and the production build of the application works as intended.
CHAPTER FIVE
FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

The ideas for extending this project which can make the CSUSB Events application better are listed below.

Locate Event Location on Maps
When creating an event, the moderator can mark the location of the event on the map and the user attending the event can get directions from location of origin to the event location. This make a user new to CSUSB find an event location easily.

Better Method like Near Field Communication to Check-In to the Event
When checking in to the event, with features like Near Field Communication a user can check in to the event with just a tap on the receiver with their phone. This improves the check-in time of the guests to the event because unlike scanning using camera which needs the device camera to be angled parallel pointing to the QR Code which requires adjustment, Near Field Communication is fast because in which angle the devices may be check-in takes place with only one tap.
Notifications and Reminders for New and Registered Events

Notifications for new events keeps a user aware of all events going on campus. Whenever a new event is posted, the user gets a pop-up notification on his phone. Adding reminders for the registered events to remind on the day of the event will ensure that the user does not miss the event.

Share Events with Friends

Event share feature by which the users can share the events to which they are attending with their friends through which the users need not search for the event in the app instead just clicks on a link to see the event information in the app.
CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION

This project created software that eliminates unnecessary data input to save time for both event attendees and organizers. Events organized have an easier way of registering and attending. The developed application is tested and free from errors and works with a wide variety of scenarios. This project has the potential of expanding to include features such as sending the event attendance list to event organizers, generating analytics to see which type of events attract which type of users and what times and days of the week are best for these events. The system can also be expanded to provide event suggestions based on user interests.
APPENDIX A

APPLICATION CODE
index.js

import React from 'react';
import { AppRegistry } from 'react-native';
import App from './App';

export default AppRegistry.registerComponent('test', () => App);

App.js

import React, { Component } from 'react';
import { RootSwitch } from './app/navigation/rootSwitch';
import NavigationService from './app/navigation//NavigationService';

export default class App extends Component<{}> {
  render() {
    return (<RootSwitch ref={navigatorRef => {
      NavigationService.setTopLevelNavigator(navigatorRef);
    }}/>
    );
  }
}

rootSwitch.js

import { createSwitchNavigator } from 'react-navigation'

// import the different screens
import LoadingScreen from './loadingScreen'
import Login from './login'
import RootStack from './appNavigator'

// create our app's navigation
export const RootSwitch = createSwitchNavigator(
  {
    LoadingScreen,
    Login,
    rootStack: RootStack,
  },
  {
    initialRouteName: 'LoadingScreen'
  }
);
import { createStackNavigator } from 'react-navigation';
import AppHomepage from './appHomepage'
import AllEvents from './allEvents'
import MyEvents from './myEvents'
import EventDetails from './eventDetails'
import AttendEvent from './attendEvent'
import ReceiveAttendees from './receiveAttendees'
import AddEvent from './addEvent.js'
import React from 'react';
import { Image, TouchableOpacity } from 'react-native';
import dbData from '../store/dataStore'
import NavigationService from './NavigationService';

logOut = function()
{
  dbData.signOut();
  NavigationService.navigate('Login');
}

const RootStack = createStackNavigator(
{
  appHome: AppHomepage,
  allEvents: AllEvents,
  myEvents: MyEvents,
  eventDetails: EventDetails,
  attendEvent: AttendEvent,
  receiveAttendees: ReceiveAttendees,
  addEvent: AddEvent,
},
{
  initialRouteName: 'appHome',
  navigationOptions: {
    headerStyle: {
      backgroundColor: '#005eb8',
    },
    headerRight: (<TouchableOpacity activeOpacity={0.5} onPress={logOut}
      style={{
        marginRight: 10,
        width: 32,
        height: 32,
        alignItems: 'center',
        justifyContent: 'center',
      }}> <Image source={require('..//assets/images/logout.png')} style={{
        resizeMode: 'contain',
        width: 32,
      }}> </Image> </TouchableOpacity>),
})

appNavigator.js
appHomepage.js

import React, { Component } from 'react';
import { View, Text,ActivityIndicator,StyleSheet} from 'react-native';
import AppButton from '../components/appButton';
import dbData from '../store/dataStore';
import firebase from '../firebase.config';
import { observer } from 'mobx-react/native';

@observer
class AppHomepage extends Component {
  state = { currentUser: null }
  componentDidMount() {
    const { currentUser } = firebase.auth();
    this.setState({ currentUser });
  }
  static navigationOptions = {
    title: 'CSUSB Events',
  }
  render() {
    const { currentUser } = this.state;
    this.CSUSBEvents = dbData.getEvents();
    return dbData.isLoaded() ?
      <View style={{ flex: 1, alignItems: 'center', justifyContent: 'center' }} >
        <Text style={{ fontSize: 32, fontWeight: 'bold', }}>{dbData.getUserName()}!
        </Text>
        <AppButton title="All Events"
      </View>
    ;
  }
}

export default RootStack;
onPress={() => {
    this.props.navigation.navigate('allEvents', {
        CSUSBEvents: this.CSUSBEvents,
    });
}}
/>
<AppButton
    title="My Events"
    onPress={() => {
        this.props.navigation.navigate('myEvents', {
            CSUSBEvents: this.CSUSBEvents,
        });
    }}
/>
</View>:  
<View style={styles.container}>
    <Text>Loading...</Text>
    <Text style={styles.txt}>Check your internet connectivity and relaunch application if this takes more than 10 seconds.
</Text>
    <ActivityIndicator size="large" />
</View>
);
}
}
const styles = StyleSheet.create({
    container: {
        flex: 1,
        justifyContent: 'center',
        alignItems: 'center',
    },
    txt: {
        padding: 15,
        textAlign: 'center',
    }
})
export default AppHomepage;
//export default testable('AppHomepage.View.Text')(AppHomepage);

allEvents.js

import React, { Component } from 'react';
import ListEvents from '../components/listEvents';
import {observer} from 'mobx-react/native';
import dbData from '../store/dataStore'

@observer
class AllEvents extends Component {
static navigationOptions = {
    title: 'All Events',
};

render() {
    const { navigation } = this.props;
    CSUSBEvents = navigation.getParam('CSUSBEvents', {});
    console.log(dbData.isLoaded());
    return (  
        <ListEvents eventList = {CSUSBEvents} navigation = {
            navigation }
        />
    );
}

export default AllEvents;

myEvents.js

import React, { Component } from 'react'; import { StyleSheet, View, Image, TouchableOppaciteit, Alert, Text } from 'react-native'; import ListEvents from '../components/listEvents'; import { observer } from 'mobx-react/native'; import firebase from '../firebase.config'; import dbData from '../store/dataStore'

@observer
class MyEvents extends Component {
    static navigationOptions = {
        title: 'My Events',
    }
    navigateTo=()=>{
        this.props.navigation.navigate('addEvent');
    }
    myEvent=(e)=>{
        if(dbData.isUserAttending(e)===null || dbData.hasUserAttended(e)  
        || dbData.isUserCreator(e))
            return true;
        return false;
    }
    render() {
        const { navigation } = this.props;
        CSUSBEvents = navigation.getParam('CSUSBEvents', {});
        
        return (  
            <View style={styles.MainContainer}>
                <ListEvents eventList = {CSUSBEvents.filter((event) =>
                    this.myEvent(event))} navigation = {
                    navigation } />
            </View>
        );
    }
}
<TouchableOpacity activeOpacity={0.5} onPress={this.navigateTo} style={styles.TouchableOpacityStyle} >
  <Image source={require('../assets/images/floatingActionButton.png')} style={styles.FloatingButtonStyle} /> 
</TouchableOpacity>: null
</View>;
};

const styles = StyleSheet.create({
  MainContainer: {
    flex: 1,
    backgroundColor: '#F5F5F5'
  },

  TouchableOpacityStyle: {
    position: 'absolute',
    width: 64,
    height: 64,
    alignItems: 'center',
    justifyContent: 'center',
    right: 30,
    bottom: 30,
  },

  FloatingButtonStyle: {
    resizeMode: 'contain',
    width: 64,
    height: 64,
  }
});

export default MyEvents;

addEvent.js

import React, { Component } from 'react';
import { ScrollView, StyleSheet, Button } from 'react-native';
import moment from 'moment';
import t from 'tcomb-form-native'; // 0.6.9
import dbData from '../store/dataStore';

const Form = t.form.Form;

52
const User = t.struct({
  name: t.String,
  organizer: t.String,
  location: t.String,
  description: t.maybe(t.String),
  date: t.Date,
  fromTime: t.Date,
  toTime: t.Date
});

eventDetails.js

import React, { Component } from 'react';
import { StyleSheet, Button, Text, TextInput, ScrollView, View } from 'react-native';
import AppButton from '../components/appButton';
import dbData from '../store/dataStore'
import Spinner from 'react-native-loading-spinner-overlay';

class EventDetails extends Component{
  constructor(props) {
    super(props);
    this.event = this.props.navigation.getParam('event', {});
    this.state = {
      visible : false
    };
  }
  static navigationOptions = {
    title: 'Event Details',
  };
  stopLoading = ()=>{
    this.setState(pState => {
      return {visible: false}
    });
  }
  render() {
    let eventStatus = dbData.isUserAttending(this.event)!==null;
    return{
      <ScrollView style={{ flex: 1 }}>
        <Spinner visible={this.state.visible}
textContent={"Loading..."} textStyle={{color: '#FFF'}} />
        <View style={styles.container}>
          <Text style={styles.eventName}>{this.event.name}</Text>
          <Text style={styles.item}>{this.event.desc}</Text>
          <Text>Organizer: {this.event.organizer}</Text>
          <Text>Location: {this.event.where}</Text>
      </View>
    </ScrollView>
  }
}
<Text>Date: {this.event.when.date}</Text>
<Text>Time: {this.event.when.fromTime} to {this.event.when.toTime}</Text>

{dbData.isUserCreator(this.event) || dbData.hasUserAttended(this.event) ? null :
  <View>
    <AppButton
      title={eventStatus ? "UnRegister" : "Register"}
      onPress={() => { eventStatus ? dbData.removeUserFromAttendees(this.event, this.stopLoading) : dbData.addUserToAttendees(this.event, this.stopLoading);
        this.setState(pState => { return {visible: true} });
      }}
    />
    {eventStatus ? <AppButton //active only if user registered
      title="Attend"
      onPress={() => { this.props.navigation.navigate('attendEvent', {event: this.event});}}
    /> : null}
  </View>
}

{dbData.isUserCreator(this.event) ?
  <View>
    <AppButton //active only on day of event and user is creator of event
      title="Receive Attendees"
      onPress={() => { this.props.navigation.navigate('receiveAttendees', { barcode: this.event.code});}}
    />
    <AppButton
      title="Delete Event"
      onPress={() => { dbData.deleteEvent(this.event);
        this.props.navigation.goBack(null);}}
    />
  </View> : null
}
</ScrollView>

const styles = StyleSheet.create({
container: {
  paddingTop: 5,
  margin: 5,
  padding: 10,
  backgroundColor: 'lightgray',
  borderRadius: 10,
  borderWidth: 1,
  borderColor: 'gray'
},
item: {
  paddingTop: 5,
  margin: 5,
  padding: 10,
  backgroundColor: 'white',
  borderRadius: 10,
  borderWidth: 1,
  borderColor: 'gray'
},
eventName: {
  fontSize: 32,
  fontWeight: 'bold',
},
eventDate: {
  fontSize: 12,
},
}
export default EventDetails;

receiveAttendees.js

import React, { Component } from 'react';
import QRCode from 'react-native-qrcode';
import { Text } from 'react-native';

import {
  StyleSheet,
  View,
  TextInput
} from 'react-native';

export default class ReceiveAttendees extends Component{
  static navigationOptions = {
    title: 'Event Code',
  };
  state = {
    text: 'csusb-events-app',
  };

  render() {

return (  
<View style={styles.container}>
<Text style={{padding:10,fontSize: 18,}}>Scan this code to Attend</Text>
<QRCode
  value={this.state.text}
  size={300}
  bgColor='black'
  fgColor='white'/>
</View>
);

const styles = StyleSheet.create({
  container: {
    flex: 1,
    backgroundColor: 'white',
    alignItems: 'center',
    justifyContent: 'center'
  },
});

appButton.js

import React, { Component } from 'react';
import { View, Text, Button } from 'react-native';

export default class AppButton extends Component{
  render() {
    return (  
      <View style={{ marginTop: 5, margin:10 }}>
        <Button
          title={this.props.title}
          onPress={this.props.onPress}
        />
      </View>
    );
  }
}

listEvents.js

import React, { Component } from 'react';
import { FlatList, StyleSheet, View, Text, TouchableOpacity } from 'react-native';
export default class ListEvents extends Component {
    render() {
        return (
            <View style={styles.container}>
                <FlatList
                    data={this.props.eventList.map((item, i) =>
                        Object.assign({key:i, item}))
                        renderItem={({item}) =>
                            <TouchableOpacity style={styles.item}
                                onPress={() =>{
                                this.props.navigation.navigate('eventDetails', { event: item,});}}>
                                <Text style={styles.eventName}>{item.name.substring(0,32){item.name.length<32 ? "" : "..."}}</Text>
                                <Text style={styles.eventOrganizer}>{item.organizer}</Text>
                                <Text style={styles.eventDate}>{item.when.date}</Text>
                            </TouchableOpacity>
                        }>
                    </FlatList>
                </View>
            );
    }
}

const styles = StyleSheet.create({
    container: { flex: 1, paddingTop: 22 },
    item: { margin: 5, padding: 10, height: 86, backgroundColor: 'lightgray',
    eventName: { fontSize: 18,
    },
    eventDate: { alignSelf: 'flex-end',
        fontSize: 12,
    },
})}
import firebase from '../firebase.config';
import {observable} from 'mobx';
import moment from 'moment';

class dbData{
  @observable loaded = false;
  @observable CSUSBEvents = [];
  users = {};
  eventSnap = {};
  JSONobjToJSobj(jsonO,jsO)
  {
    for (let objKey in jsonO){
      jsO.push(jsonO[objKey]);
    }
  }
  constructor(props){
    firebase.database()
      .ref('/')
      .on('value',function(snapshot) {
        this.CSUSBEvents.length=0;
        let snap = snapshot.val();
        this.users = snap['users'];
        this.eventSnap = snap['events'];
        this.JSONobjToJSobj(this.eventSnap,this.CSUSBEvents);
        this.loaded = true;
      }.bind(this));
  }
  isLoaded()
  {
    console.log(this.loaded);
    return this.loaded;
  }
  getEvents() {
    return this.CSUSBEvents;
  }
  getUsers() {
    return this.users;
  }
  getEncryptedUID()
  {
    return firebase.auth().currentUser.uid;
  }
  getCoID()
  {
    return firebase.auth().currentUser.email.split("@")[0];
  }
  getUserName()
  {
    return this.users[parseInt(this.getCoID())].name;
addUserToAttendees(e, exec) {
    let newAttendeeKey = firebase.database().ref().child('events/' + e.code + '/attendees').push().key;
    firebase.database()
        .ref('events/' + e.code + '/attendees/' + newAttendeeKey)
        .set(this.getCoID()).then(() => {exec()});
}

addUserToAttended(e, exec) {
    let newAttendeeKey = firebase.database().ref().child('events/' + e.code + '/attended').push().key;
    firebase.database()
        .ref('events/' + e.code + '/attended/' + newAttendeeKey)
        .set(this.getCoID()).then(() => {exec()});
}

isUserAttending(e) {
    e = this.eventSnap[e.code];
    let cid = this.getCoID();
    for (let objKey in e.attendees) {
        if (e.attendees[objKey] == cid) {
            return objKey;
        }
    }
    return null;
}

hasUserAttended(e) {
    e = this.eventSnap[e.code];
    let cid = this.getCoID();
    for (let objKey in e.attended) {
        if (e.attended[objKey] == cid) {
            return true;
        }
    }
    return false;
}

isUserCreator(e) {
    let cid = this.getCoID();
    if (e.creatorId == cid)
{  return true;
}  
return false;
}

isUserModerator()
{
  return this.users[parseInt(this.getCoID())].moderator;
}

removeUserFromAttendees(e,exec)
{
  let stat = this.isUserAttending(e);
  if(stat!=null)
  {
    firebase.database().ref().child('events/'+e.code+'/'+attendees+'/'+stat).remove().then(()=>{exec()});
  }
}

addEvent(value)
{
  let userID = firebase.auth().currentUser.email.split("@")[0];
  let newEventKey = firebase.database().ref().child('events').push().key;
  let newEvent = {
    name: value.name,
    organizer: value.organizer,
    when: {
      date:moment(value.date).format('MM-DD-YYYY'),
      fromTime:moment(value.fromTime).format('HH:mm'),
      toTime:moment(value.toTime).format('HH:mm')
    },
    where: value.location,
    desc: value.description,
    creatorId: userID,
    moderators: [userID],
    attendees: [userID],
    attended: [userID],
    code: newEventKey,
  }

  firebase.database().ref('/events/' + newEventKey).set(newEvent);
}

deleteEvent(e)
{
firebase.database().ref().child('events/'+e.code).remove();
console.log('events/'+e.code);
}

signIn() {
firebase.auth().signInWithEmailAndPassword(email, password).then(function() {
    console.log('Signed In');
}, function(error) {
    console.error('Sign In Error', error);
});
}
export default new dbData;

firebase.config.js

import RNfirebase from 'react-native-firebase'
const firebase = RNfirebase.initializeApp({
    apiKey: "xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx", // intentionally removed
    authDomain: "csusbevents.firebaseapp.com",
    databaseURL: "https://csusbevents.firebaseio.com",
    projectId: "csusbevents",
    storageBucket: "csusbevents.appspot.com",
    messagingSenderId: "0000000000000000" // intentionally removed
});

export default firebase;
APPENDIX B

APPLICATION ASSETS
Logout Button
REFERENCES


