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ANDROID-BASED CLOTH MANAGEMENT APPLICATION

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Table of Contents

THESIS STATUS ENDORSEMENT FORM	i
Acknowledgement.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	vi
LIST OF TABLES.....	x
ABSTRACT	xi
ABSTRAK	xii
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project Title.....	1
1.2 Introduction	1
1.3 Problem Statement.....	2
1.4 Objectives.....	3
1.5 Methodology.....	4
1.6 Scope	6
1.7 Significant of Project.....	6
1.8 Expected Outcome	7
1.9 Project Schedule.....	7
1.10 Report Organization	8
1.11 Summary.....	8
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	9
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 Overview of Objectives	9
2.3 Review on Similar Existing Systems	12
2.3.1 Netrobe	12
2.3.2 Stylicious	17
2.3.3 Cloth	21
2.3.4 Proposed System: Android-based Cloth Management Application.....	26
2.3.5 Features Comparison among Different Apps	27
2.4 Review of the Tools and Technologies used	28
2.4.1 Android Application Development Tools	28

2.4.2	Mobile Operating System.....	30
2.4.3	Database System.....	32
2.4.4	Programming Language.....	34
2.5	Summary.....	35
CHAPTER 3: REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS AND DESIGN		36
3.1	Introduction	36
3.2	Software Development Life Cycle	36
3.2.1	Planning	36
3.2.2	Analysis.....	37
3.2.2.1	Analysis of Current Method.....	37
3.2.2.2	Proposed System Analysis.....	39
3.2.2.3	Software Requirements	41
3.2.2.4	Hardware Requirements	42
3.2.3	Design and Prototyping.....	43
3.2.3.1	System Design	43
3.2.3.2	Module Design	45
3.2.3.3	Architecture Design.....	50
3.2.3.4	Database Design.....	59
3.2.4	Development.....	60
3.2.5	Testing.....	60
3.2.6	Evaluation	61
3.3	Summary.....	62
CHAPTER 4: IMPLEMENTATION		63
4.1	Introduction	63
4.2	Installation and Configuration of Application's Components	63
4.2.1	Android Studio.....	64
4.2.2	SQLite.....	70
4.3	Modules for Proposed Application Development	73
4.3.1	Main Menu Module	74
4.3.2	Add New Cloth Module	75
4.3.3	Cloth Inventory Module	79

4.3.4 Search Cloth Module	83
4.3.5 Notify Me Module	86
4.3.6 Locate Cloth Module.....	88
4.3.7 Cloth Maintenance Module	90
4.3.8 Additional Features.....	92
4.4 Summary	92
CHAPTER 5: TESTING.....	93
5.1 Introduction	93
5.2 Functional Testing	93
5.2.1 Test Cases (User Acceptance Test)	94
5.3 Non-Functional Testing	94
5.3.1 Performance Testing	94
5.3.1.1 Systrace Tool.....	95
5.3.1.1.1 Trace Analysis	98
5.3.1.2 Dalvik Debug Monitor Server (DDMS)	98
5.4 Summary	102
CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK.....	103
6.1 Introduction.....	103
6.2 Achievement	103
6.3 Limitations and Constraints	104
6.4 Conclusion	105
6.5 Future Works.....	105
References	106
Appendix A.....	109
Appendix B.....	112
Appendix C.....	128
Appendix D.....	147

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Project schedule for FYP 1	7
Figure 1.2: Project schedule for FYP 2	8
Figure 2.1: Netrobe application	12
Figure 2.2: Activity feed.....	13
Figure 2.3: My Netrobe.....	14
Figure 2.4: Styleboard	15
Figure 2.5: Agenda.....	16
Figure 2.6: Stylicious dashboard	17
Figure 2.7: Information form of the new added item	18
Figure 2.8: My Closet.....	19
Figure 2.9: Lookbook.....	20
Figure 2.10: Travel.....	21
Figure 2.11: Home screen	22
Figure 2.12: My Wardrobe.....	23
Figure 2.13: Real-time street-style search	24
Figure 2.14: Add new items to the library by using Camera Roll	25
Figure 2.15: In-app messaging	25
Figure 2.16: Android Architecture and framework.....	31
Figure 3.1: Use cases diagram of Cloth Management Application.....	39
Figure 3.2: Activity diagram of Cloth Management Application.....	44
Figure 3.3: Sequence diagram for add new cloth	45
Figure 3.4: Sequence diagram for View Cloth.....	46
Figure 3.5: Sequence diagram for record cloth Frequency of Use	47
Figure 3.6: Sequence diagram for Edit Cloth.....	48
Figure 3.7: Sequence diagram for Delete Cloth	48
Figure 3.8: Sequence diagram for Search Cloth.....	49
Figure 3.9: Low-fidelity prototype for add new cloth	50
Figure 3.10: Low-fidelity prototype for cloth inventory	51
Figure 3.11: Low-fidelity prototype for search cloth	52

Figure 3.12: Low-fidelity prototype for notify me	53
Figure 3.13: Low-fidelity prototype for locate cloth	54
Figure 3.14: Low-fidelity prototype for edit locate cloth.....	55
Figure 3.15: Low-fidelity prototype for cloth maintenance.....	56
Figure 3.16: Low-fidelity prototype for search by browsing list of cloth	57
Figure 3.17: Low-fidelity prototype for search by keywords.....	58
Figure 3.18: Class diagram of the proposed application.....	59
Figure 3.19: Sequence diagram for Notify Me	129
Figure 3.20: Sequence diagram for Locate Cloth.....	130
Figure 3.21: Sequence diagram for Cloth Maintenance.....	131
Figure 4.1: Virtual Device Manager.....	65
Figure 4.2: Android Studio official website	66
Figure 4.3: Android Studio Setup.....	67
Figure 4.4: Additional configuration	68
Figure 4.5: Installing SDK packages.....	69
Figure 4.6: Installing Android Emulator	70
Figure 4.7: Downloading SQLite Database Browser from website	71
Figure 4.8: Configure SQLite Database Browser with Android Studio	72
Figure 4.9: Viewing database content in SQLite Database Browser	73
Figure 4.10: Main Menu	74
Figure 4.11: Add new cloth form	75
Figure 4.12: Dropdown list - category	76
Figure 4.13: Dropdown list - fabric	77
Figure 4.14: Code snippet 1	78
Figure 4.15: Code snippet 2	78
Figure 4.16: Cloth category	79
Figure 4.17: Cloth inventory.....	80
Figure 4.18: Cloth details	81
Figure 4.19: Edit cloth details	81
Figure 4.20: Code snippet 3	82
Figure 4.21: Code snippet 4	83

Figure 4.22: Search cloth	84
Figure 4.23: Code snippet 5	85
Figure 4.24: Code snippet 6	85
Figure 4.25: Option buttons.....	87
Figure 4.26: Notify Me result	87
Figure 4.27: Cloth location	88
Figure 4.28: Edit cloth location	89
Figure 4.29: Code snippet 7	90
Figure 4.30: Cloth maintenance recommendation	91
Figure 4.31: Code snippet 8.....	91
Figure 5.1: Systrace configuration in Android Studio	116
Figure 5.2: Selecting options for android system trace.....	116
Figure 5.3: Trace results for a duration of 15s.....	117
Figure 5.4: Excerpt for a Surfaceflinger.....	118
Figure 5.5: CPU monitoring by using DDMS.....	119
Figure 5.6: Memory monitoring by using DDMS.....	120
Figure 5.7: Delay time for frame display	121
Figure AC1: Extended use case diagram of Cloth Management Application	128
Figure AC2: Sequence diagram for Create Event	129
Figure AC3: Sequence diagram for My Plan	130
Figure AC4: Sequence diagram for combined fragment	131
Figure AC5: Low-fidelity prototype for Create Event	132
Figure AC6: Low-fidelity prototype for My Plan	133
Figure AC7: Class diagram for the extended database of Cloth Management Application	134
Figure AC8: Create event	135
Figure AC9: Event inventory	136
Figure AC10: Pop-up dialog box	136
Figure AC11: Code snippet 1	137
Figure AC12: Code snippet 2	138
Figure AC13: Code snippet 3	138
Figure AC14: My Plan	139

Figure AC15: Pop-up dialog box 140
Figure AC16: Code snippet 4 140
Figure AC17: Code snippet 5 141

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Comparison of features between proposed application and existing application..	27
Table 2.2: Features comparison between Android Studio and Eclipse ADT	29
Table 3.1: Overview of software requirement for the proposed application.....	42
Table 3.2: Overview of hardware requirements for the proposed system	42
Table 6.1: Summary of achievement and objectives	123

ABSTRACT

The difficulty in managing a large collection of clothes is a common problem faced by many people, especially when there is little time to be spared on it. Complication in handling this task will lead to other problems such as unmanageable appearance and may affect the daily life of an individual. The conventional way of closet management proves to be time consuming and requires a lot of efforts. Thus, the proposed application is developed in order to solve the problems that arise.

Three objectives are specified for the proposed application. This includes the building of a fully functional Android-based cloth management application and the accessibility which is through offline. The scopes includes the form for user input, function to trace the use of cloth in term of date of use, cloth placement, and recommendation for maintenance with the addition of search utility through keywords or from the inventory. Apart from that, the implementation phase of this application will adopt the Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC).

In this approach, the implementation will be divided into seven phases, which are planning, analysis, design, prototyping, development, testing, and evaluation. The flow of this methodology is in linear form where one stage should be completed before moving to the next stage.

ABSTRAK

Kesukaran dalam menguruskan koleksi pakaian adalah masalah umum yang dihadapi oleh setiap individu terutamanya apabila masa yang diluangkan bagi menguruskannya adalah terhad . Komplikasi dalam mengendalikan tugas ini akan membawa kepada masalah lain seperti penampilan yang tidak terurus dan boleh menjejaskan kehidupan seharian. Cara konvensional dalam pengurusan pakaian ternyata melibatkan usaha gigih dan mengambil masa yang agak lama untuk diselesaikan. Oleh itu, aplikasi yang dicadangkan akan dibina bagi menyelesaikan masalah tersebut.

Tiga objektif ditetapkan bagi aplikasi yang dicadangkan . Ini termasuk pembinaan sebuah aplikasi Android bagi pengurusan pakaian yang berfungsi sepenuhnya dan boleh diakses secara luar talian. Skop pembinaan aplikasi pula adalah termasuk boring digital untuk merekod input pengguna, fungsi untuk mengesan penggunaan pakaian dari segi tarikh penggunaan , penempatan kain, dan cadangan untuk penyelenggaraan dengan tambahan utiliti carian melalui kata kunci atau carian dalam inventori pakaian . Selain itu, fasa pelaksanaan pembinaan aplikasi ini akan mengguna pakai Kitaran Hayat Pembangunan Sistem (SDLC).

Dalam pendekatan ini , pelaksanaan projek dibahagikan kepada tujuh fasa , iaitu perancangan , analisis , reka bentuk, prototaip , pembangunan , pengujian , dan penilaian. Aliran metodologi ini adalah dalam bentuk linear di mana satu peringkat perlu diselesaikan sebelum bergerak ke peringkat seterusnya.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Title

Android-Based Cloth Management Application

1.2 Introduction

The Cloth Management Application is android-based application that can help users to manage their clothes and wardrobe and is accessible through offline. This application provides three main functions.

The first function would be to notify user on the last date and time that the particular cloth is used. The recording of the date and time is done each time that the specific cloth is used by the user. This means that they have to select the cloth from the inventory and the application will automatically record the current time of the selection being made. Then, in the future, user can check the date and time of the cloth in order to verify that the cloth that they use have not been used before or for specific period of time according to their preferences.

The next function of this app is to locate the placement of the particular cloth. Sometimes, the users may have difficulty in finding the exact place where their cloth is kept. Thus, by using this application, user can choose the desired cloth by searching it from the list in the inventory or the search tool provided. The location will be displayed in the form of pictures and descriptions of the location.

Lastly, this app also provides a recommended method for maintenance and cleaning of the clothes. As different materials of cloth have its own way of maintaining and cleaning, the app will display the most suitable method based on the cloth that have been chosen by the user from the from the inventory.

This application is very flexible and convenient to be use as user will only have to follow the flow of managing the cloth provided in the application. However, before experiencing the function provided by this app, users will need to fill in a form. In this form, users have to provide the picture of the cloth either by uploading from existing phone gallery or capture it by using the plugin camera utility. Other information needed would be the types of materials, and location where the cloth is kept. All the information is important for the application to provide precise and efficient functions to the user. Vague or incorrect information of the cloth will affect the way that the application manages the cloth.

1.3 Problem Statement

Managing a whole load of cloth is a very tidiest work especially there is only a limited time to do so. This is a common problem faced by people with busy and hectic lifestyle. The most common problem when it comes to managing cloth is to find the exact place where those clothes are kept. The failure in searching for the desired cloth can be very frustrating and might affect one's overall appearance physically.

As for individual with active social lifestyle and highly conscious about their appearance on a daily basis, or even professional workers who need to look good most of the time when meeting clients, choosing the right cloth to be use and avoid from using the same

cloth each day is a must. However, there might appear some confusion sometimes when it comes to recalling the kind of clothes that are being used in previous days or week. This complication can happen when there are several clothes with slightly different patterns, colors, or designs.

Another problem that surfaces when managing our cloth is the method or procedure in maintaining and cleaning. Different materials of cloth have its own method of maintenance. Applying the wrong method can affect the condition and quality of clothes. In addition, most of the times, we had a hard time in finding the source of information regarding the suitable method to be used to maintain or clean clothes of uncommon types of material.

There are several Android applications in the market that may solve some of the problems stated above. However, most of the apps are focusing on providing updates on the trend of fashion, shopping catalog, and even on a social site.

1.4 Objectives

- To build a complete and fully functional android based cloth management application that can assist users in managing their clothes and wardrobe.
- To incorporate dual search utility in all functions of the android-based cloth management application.
- To provide an easy and simple navigation features throughout the application.

1.5 Methodology

There are various methodology that can be used and deploy into the development of an android application. For the Cloth Management Application, Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is the most suitable method to be deployed. This is because SDLC allow the tracking process and focus on the achievement of goals. Besides, the phases in SDLC are processed and completed one at a time which will lead to the development of a high quality software or application.

SDLC consists of seven main phases. This includes planning, analysis, design, prototyping, development, testing, and evaluation. Planning is the first and the most critical phase in SDLC. During this phase, the goals of the proposed project will be defined and the requirement are gathered through several methods such as interviewing the users, questionnaires , and even from reviewing the existing software or application on the market.

In the analysis phase, the information that is collected from the previous phase will be reviewed. From this review and investigation, the most appropriate methods in implementing the project can be determined and deployed. Then, the requirements and specification of the software or application will be defined as well as the functionalities.

The next phase in SDLC is designing and prototyping. The requirement specifications from the first phase are being studied in this phase and system design is prepared. System Design helps in specifying hardware and system requirements and also

helps in defining overall system architecture. This phase is extremely important and a big portion of focused should be given as the design will determine the nature, behavior and appearance of the system. As soon as the design is completed, checked for consistency and reviewed, the prototyping of the system will be implemented. Prototyping is essential as it can be the medium for collecting users experience and feedback on the system.

Development or implementation phase is the major phase in SDLC. Most of the effort in developing is concentrated on this phase. During this stage, the software design is realized as a set of programs or program units. This phase is then, followed by testing phase which divided into unit testing and system testing. Unit testing involves verifying that each unit meets its specification. Then the individual program units or programs are integrated and tested as a complete system in system testing, to ensure that the software requirements have been met.

The last phase in SDLC is the evaluation. In this phase, the system that was developed, as well as the entire process, is evaluated. The system is once again checked for the reliability and fault tolerance. The system is also evaluated in term of the function and its consistency with the approved functional requirements.

1.6 Scope

- Develop an android-based cloth management application that is accessible through offline.
- The functionality of this application will only cover the following:
 - i. Forms that are used by user to input their cloth information or specification.
 - ii. View the history of use for particular cloth in term of last date of use.
 - iii. Locate the placement of cloth.
 - iv. Recommendation for maintenance and cleaning of clothes.
 - v. Search utility which is by tags, keywords, or select manually from a list of cloth in the inventory.

1.7 Significant of Project

The Cloth Management Application will be a useful tool for public use, especially for people with a significant collection of clothes. This application is also handy for people with professional career that needs them to manage and decide on the cloth that they wear on a daily basis. The availability of notifications on the use of a particular cloth can alert the user on the frequency of use of the cloth. The recommendation for maintenance and the utility to locate the placement of cloth, on the other hand, can be a useful assistance for user to keep their cloth in a good condition.

1.8 Expected Outcome

The expected outcome of this project is the cloth management application that works on android OS of a smartphone. This application is expected to provide an appropriate and precise functionality to the users on the effective way of managing the clothes. Apart from that, the application is also accessible through offline, which means that the user can use it at anytime and anywhere by using their android devices.

1.9 Project Schedule

Project schedule is an element that shapes the flow of a project. It used as guidelines for the progression of the project. For this project, the Gantt chart is selected to identify the set of time frame for each task in order to make sure that the project can be completed on time.

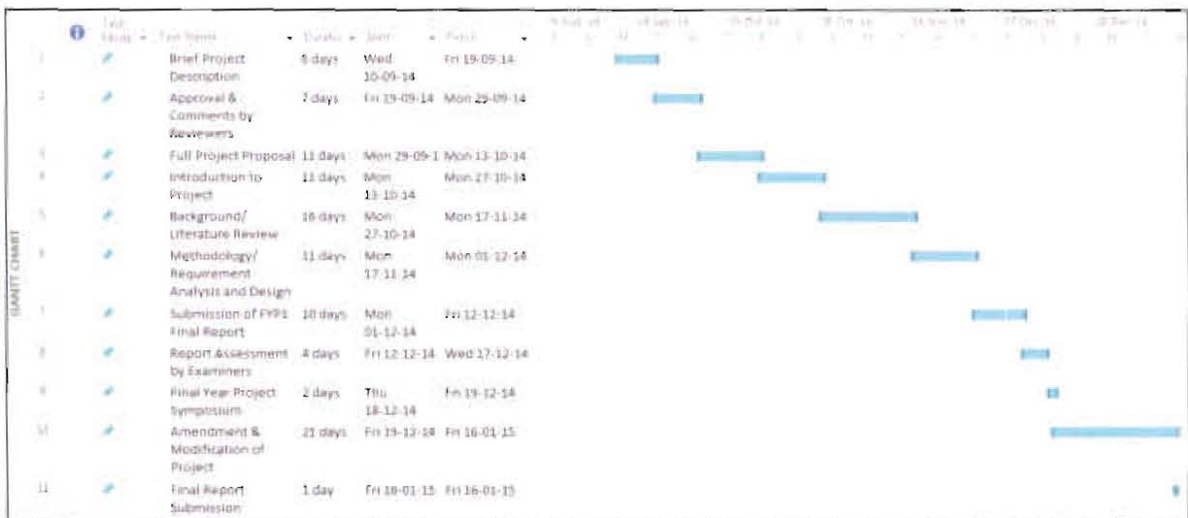


Figure 1.1: Project schedule for FYP 1

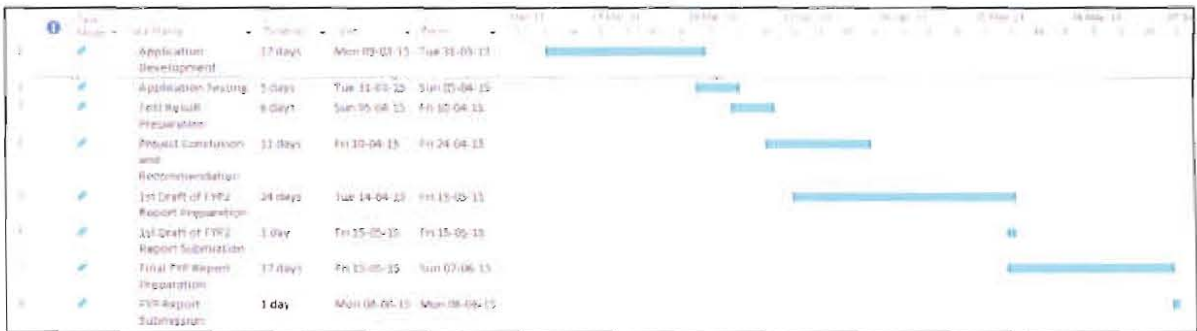


Figure 2.2: Project schedule for FYP 2

1.10 Report Organization

This report is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 introduces the project by providing important details of the overview, the problem statement, objectives, methodology, scope, significant of project, and expected outcome.
- Chapter 2 discusses on the background study of the project.
- Chapter 3 discusses methodology of achieving the objectives of the project.
- Chapter 4 discusses the implementation and testing process of the project.
- Chapter 5 presenting the conclusion and future work regarding the project.
- Chapter 6 representing on the future works and limitations of the project.

1.11 Summary

This chapter discusses the introduction of the Cloth Management application which is android-based. This application is mainly to assist in managing a collection of cloth in a more effective and structured way. The application of android system to this proposed system can enhance the flexibility of use as the user can conduct it by using smartphone through offline.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Android operating system is the booming trend nowadays. It has been integrated in many different types of mobile devices such as smartphones, watch, and even PCs. Currently, android powers hundreds of millions of mobile devices in more than 190 countries around the world. It is recognized as the largest installed base of any mobile platform and growing extremely fast. It is estimated that each day, another million users power up their Android devices for the first time and start looking for apps, games, and other digital content.

2.2 Overview of Objectives

The Android-based Cloth Management Application would be developed to achieve the following goals:

- To build a complete and fully functional android based cloth management application that can assist users in managing their clothes and wardrobe.
- To incorporate dual search utility in all functions of the android-based cloth management application.
- To provide an easy and simple navigation features throughout the application.

The rising trend of android platform mobile devices has directly led to the popularity of android-based application. Android-based applications are also known as native apps. In this project, the Cloth Management Application is developed as a native app rather than a web-based app for several reasons. A native app is built for a specific platform, such as IOS or android, using their code libraries and accessing their available hardware features

(camera, GPS, etc.). A web-based app, on the other hand, is one that is hosted on the web and accessed from a browser on the mobile device. Native apps tend to be faster and more responsive. Because the code that runs the app is stored locally on the phone, there is no time spent waiting for static content (such as images and text) to be downloaded from the web. While dynamic content may still need to be accessed from the web, it is an improvement over the web-based model in which everything needs to be downloaded each time. Besides, native apps can run asynchronously, which means that dynamic information can be stored locally on the phone temporarily and synced with the central web-based server later. While new technologies and features such as those in HTML5, will allow for this to also be done in a web-based environment, native apps are still ahead of web-based on this front.

A simple render of interface will be used in the development of the Cloth Management Application. In order to implement this goal, unnecessary element of the interface is to be avoided and the use of explicit language on labels and in messaging will be applied thoroughly. A simple interface also means that the consistency level in using a standard user interface should be practiced throughout the application design. The design should allow the user to learn on how to use the application without much assistance and able to apply the skill to other parts of the application.

The availability of application that works through offline is currently showing a decreasing trend. This may be due to the existence of cloud storage which provides an advantage to the user in term of extending the storage of a device such as smartphone rather than depending on the limited local storage. However, retrieving data from a cloud storage or server can be time consuming and decrease the effectiveness of the application in