

Making Money Simple

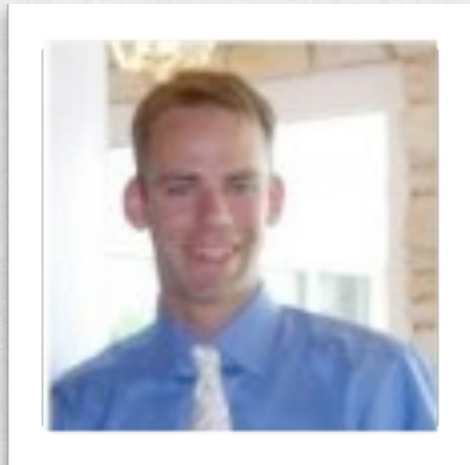
Team Saon

Arthur Pang - Joshua Conner - Nicholas Pallares

April 27, 2012



Our Client



Joshua Cross

CEO, Hermes Commerce

Ph.D., Applied Physics, Cornell



Received grant from NSF to develop a mobile payments platform.

Our Task

- Consumer-facing mobile apps for iPhone and Android



3

- Came to us to build the keystone of the platform
- In our initial meeting with Dr. Cross, he told us that one of the biggest challenges he thought Hermes faced in developing SimpleMoney was overcoming inertia

So we asked ourselves: what could we do to help him overcome inertia? Build a great app; but what makes a really great, transformative app?

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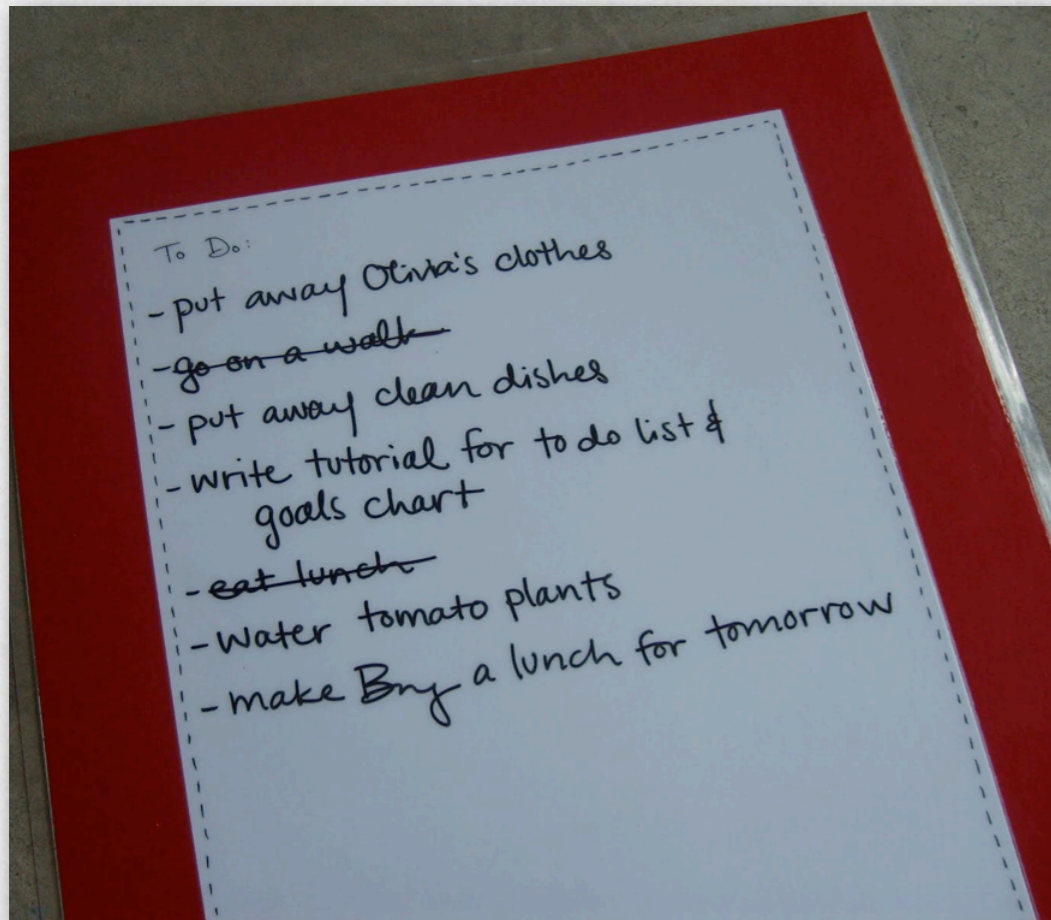
...but how?

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Smart lists



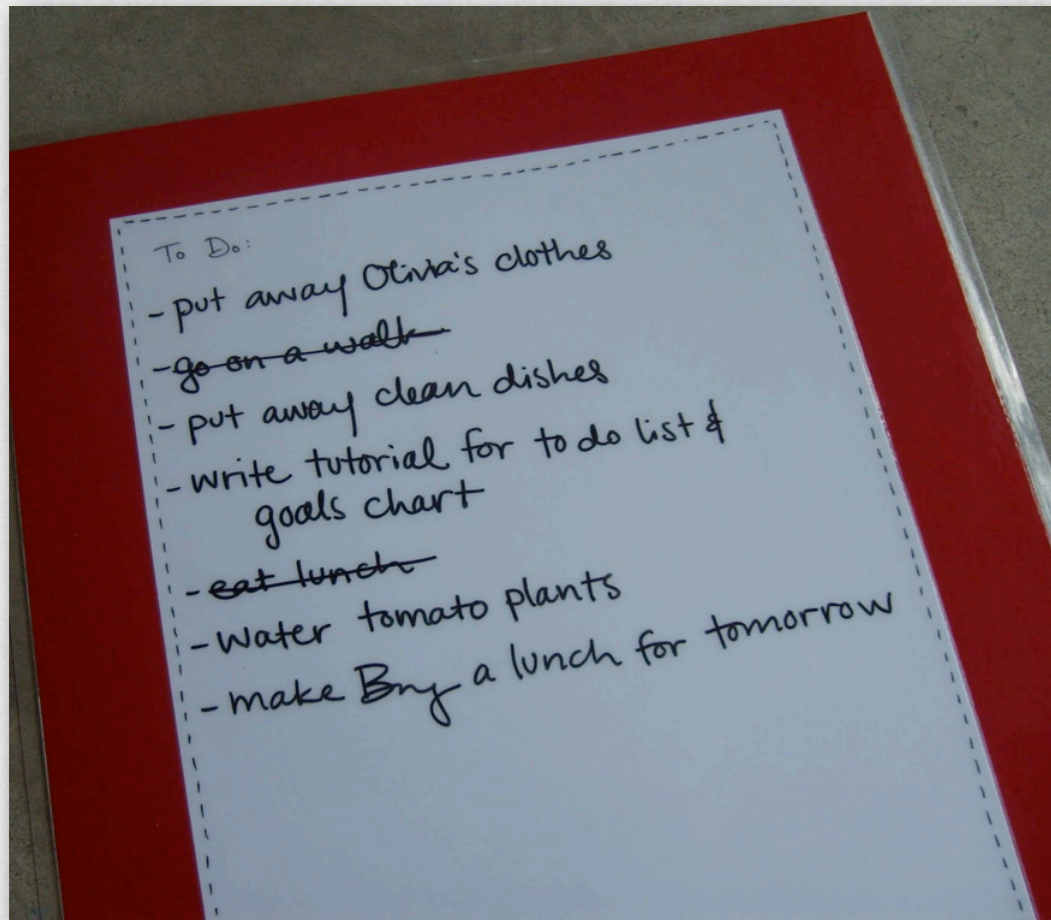
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Let's consider some other apps that have done a good job at replacing their tangible counterparts...

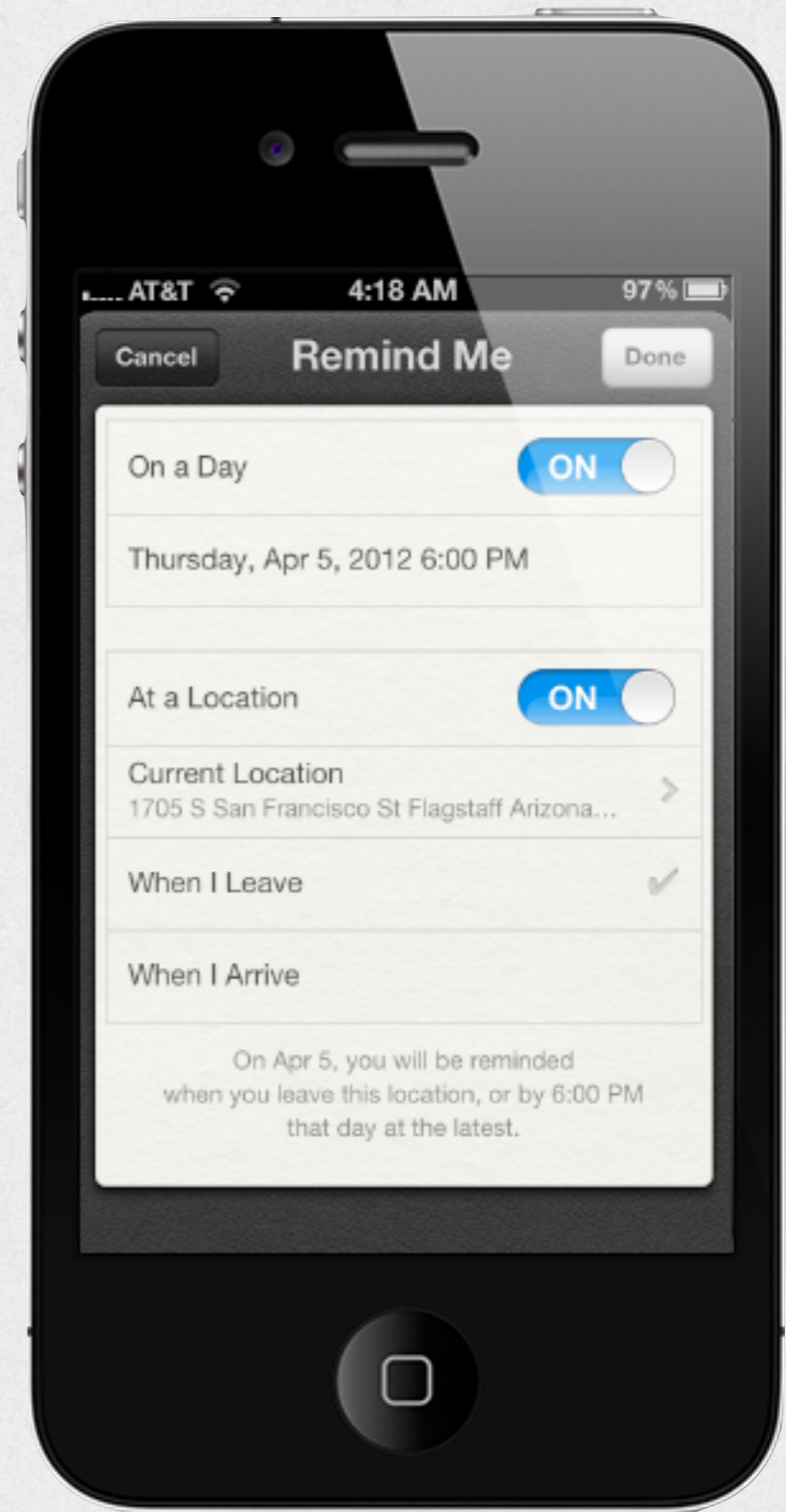
Todo list vs. iPhone "Reminders" app"

- can not only set off reminder at particular time
- but at particular PLACE

Smart lists



vs.



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Smart maps



5

Dumb map (they're lost! how do you orient?)

vs.

iPhone or Android "Maps" app

- uses GPS chip to figure out where you are and give you turn-by-turn directions
- directions take into account the traffic on the roads you'd take to give you the fastest route at that exact moment in time.
- don't need to know an address at all! can type in "target" to get nearest "Target" store

Smart maps



vs.



5

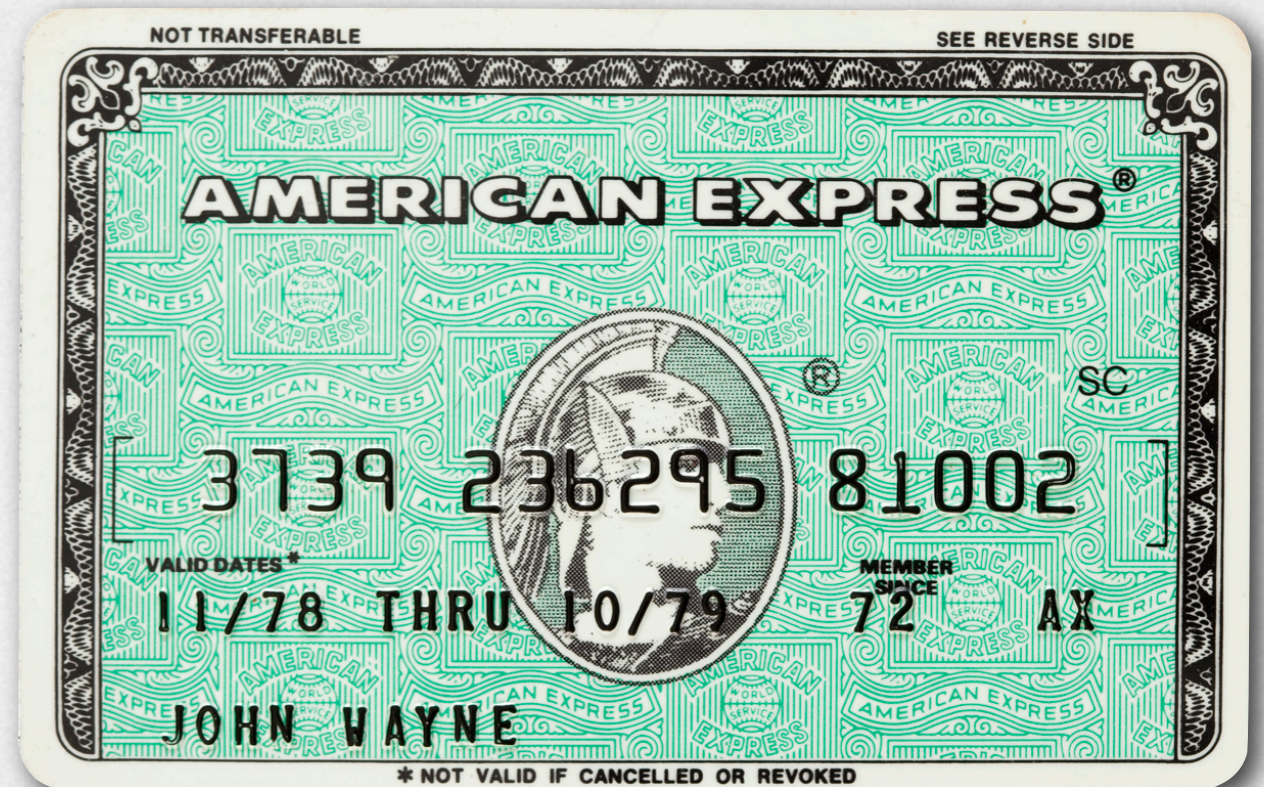
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Smart cards?

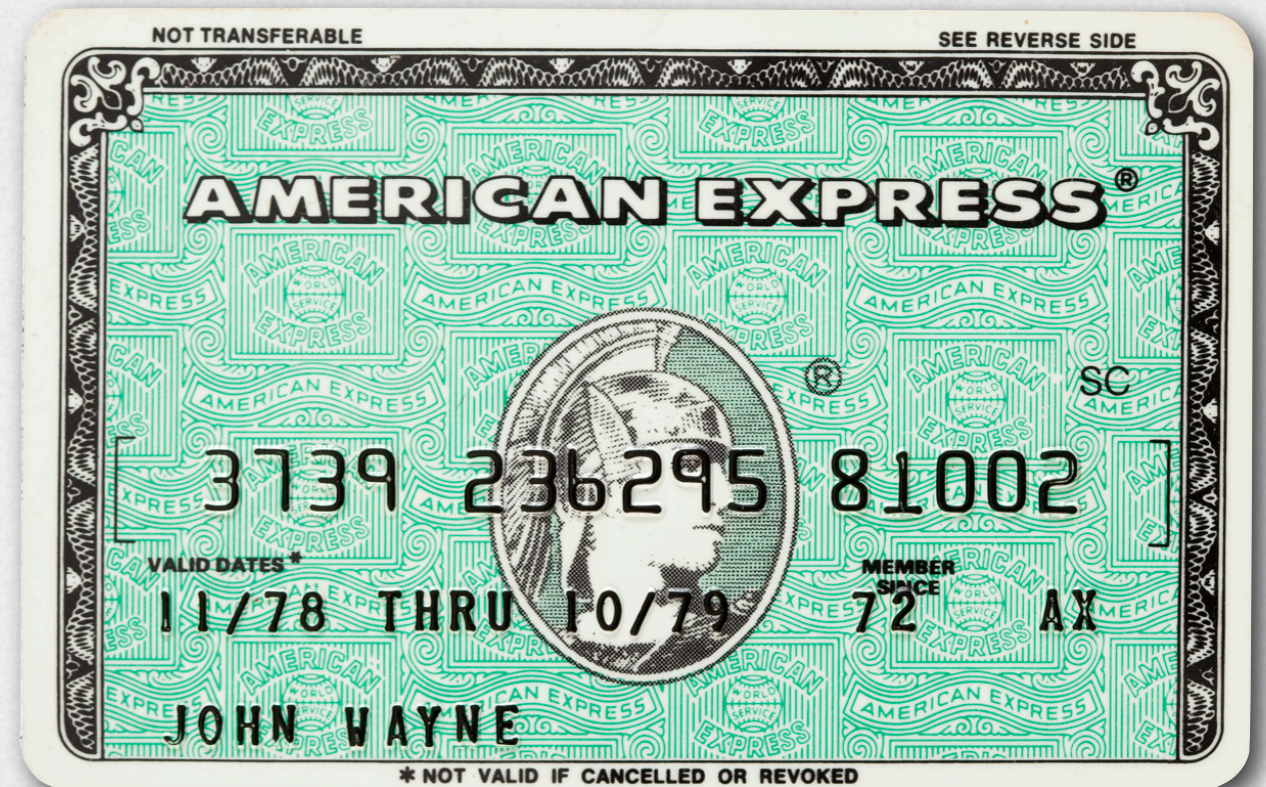


6

- CC's are "dumb" - can't even simple things like checking balance from card
- Merchants paid \$48 billion in swipe fees in 2011
- Losing CC on vacation -> mega bummer

Smart cards?

- Not smart
- Can't pay peer-to-peer
- Fees and interest
- Tied to hardware
- Poor user experience



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There's an app for that?

Credit card-based:

Square, Paypal Here

- No value added for consumers
- Still uses credit cards
- Still pay swipe fees
- No peer-to-peer



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Square: Fees! Still CC based

- Great for small merchants who wouldn't otherwise be able to accept CC's
- but little value-added for consumers

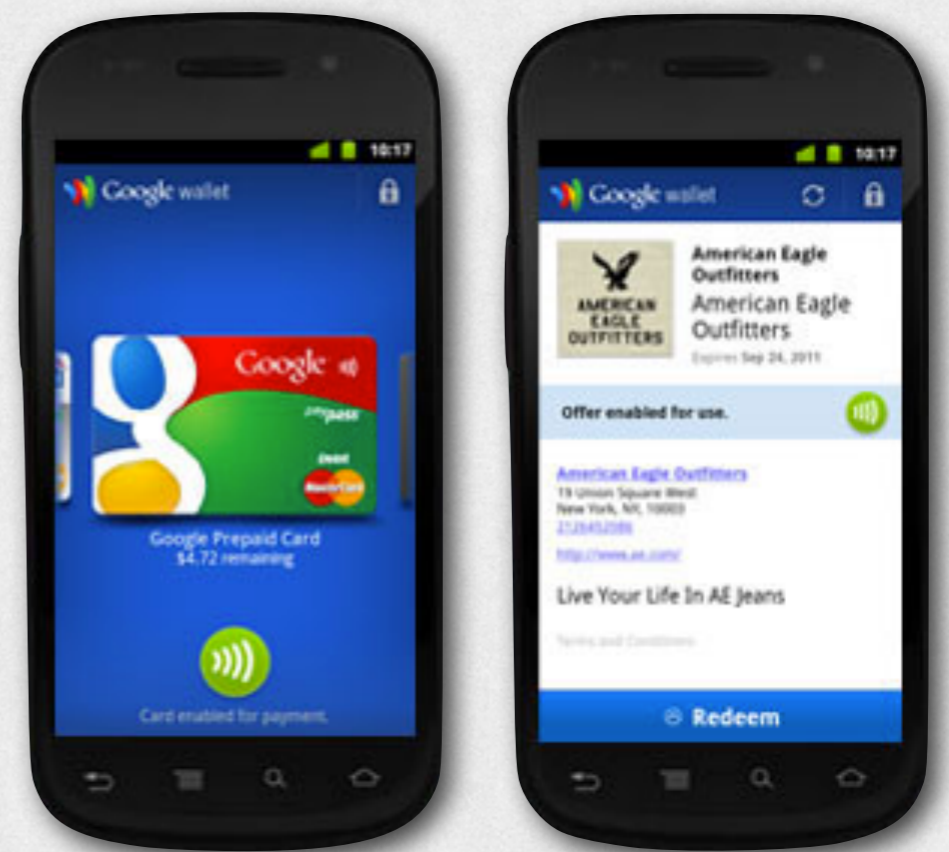
Google Wallet: blocked by Verizon, who is only carrier of only phone that can use GW.

There's an app for that?

Credit card-based:

Google Wallet

- Link from phone to CC account
 - Still hardware-based!
- Still pay swipe fees
- No peer-to-peer
- Android-only: 44% of market



There's an app for that?

Smartphone-based:

“Vanilla” Paypal, Dwolla

- Lower fees if ACH-funded
- No consumer-to-merchant payments



These are closer:

- Less fees if using ACH
- Not hardware-based: can use from any smartphone
- BUT can't do consumer-to-merchant payments

We can do better

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- No merchant fees

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- Peer-to-peer AND merchant payments

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- Peer-to-peer AND merchant payments
- Fast and easy: scan a QR code, pay in seconds

(or peer-to-peer pay w/Address Book integration)

We can do better

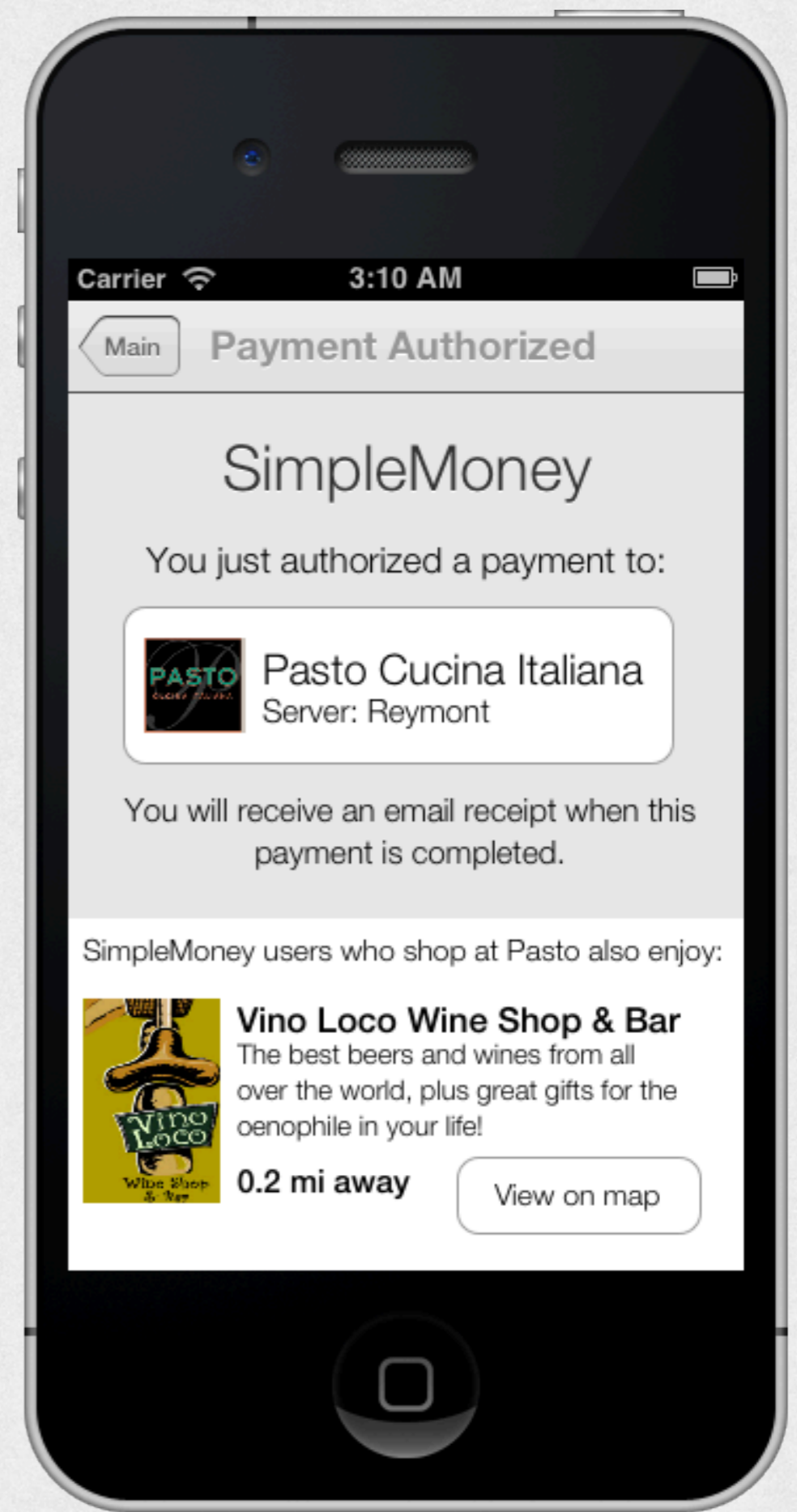
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- Peer-to-peer AND merchant payments
- Fast and easy: scan a QR code, pay in seconds
(or peer-to-peer pay w/Address Book integration)
- View balance and transaction history
- Be the “smartest” smart money app

Recommendations

- Great value-add for merchants AND consumers
- Location-aware: encourages users to “shop local”

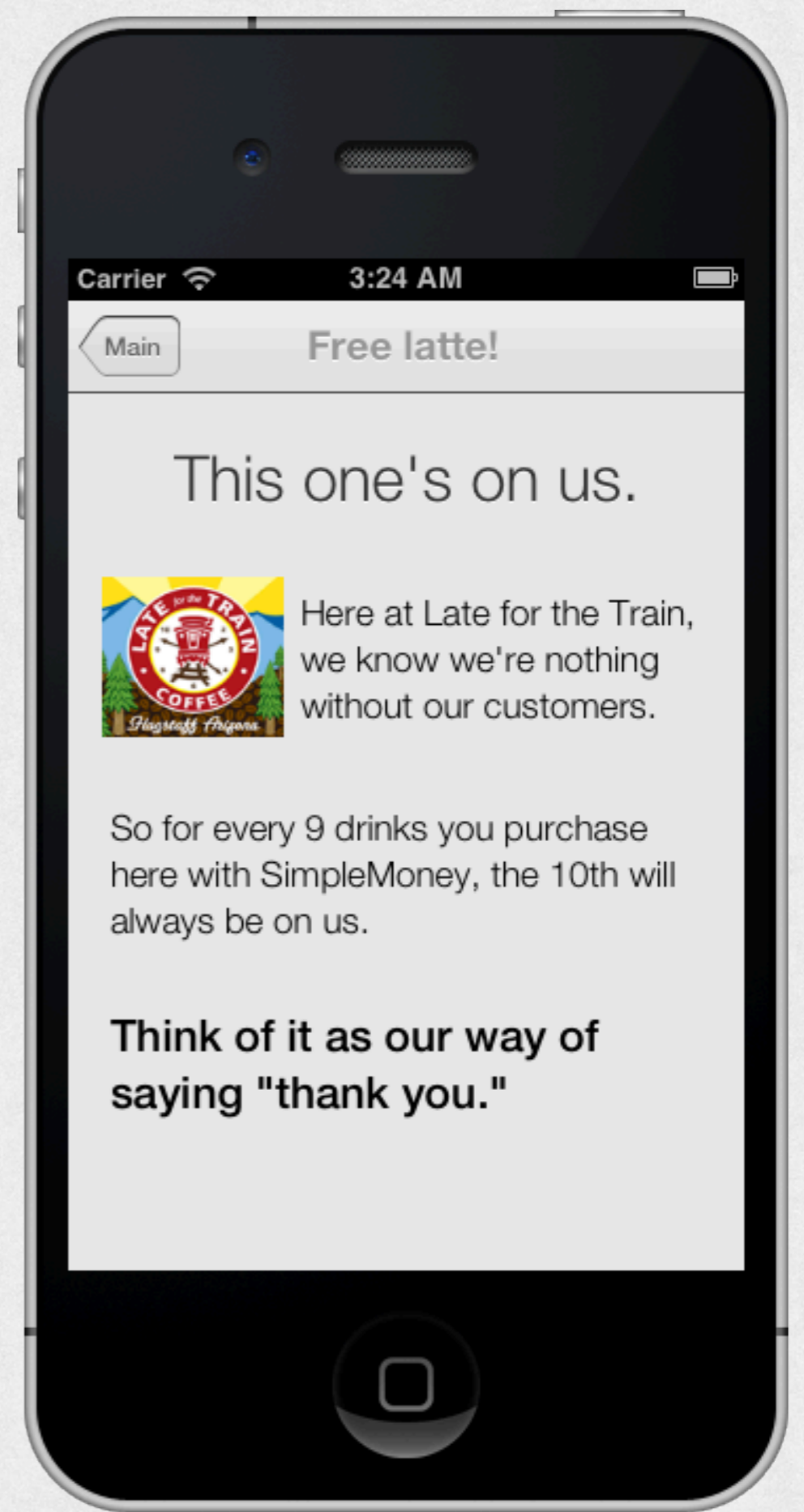


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- big money in online shopping
- location aware: shows distance, and has “view on map” button

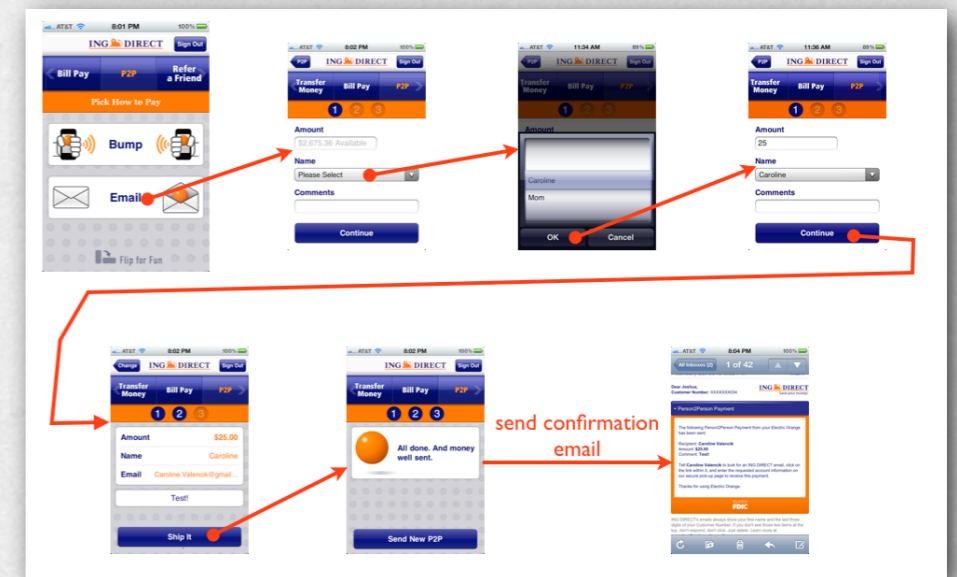
Loyalty Programs

- Normally require expensive POS or tracking systems
- Encourages user adoption and customer loyalty



Design Process

1) Analyze competition



Competitor interaction patterns

- 1) Gathered and analyzed interaction patterns from competitor apps
- 2) Clip of formal requirements, some early wireframes we developed
- 3) Some

Design Process

- 1) Analyze competition
- 2) Develop initial spec

4. Functional Specifications

The following define the functionality that will be included in the apps we will develop; included is both information about what the user can do, and - as appropriate - about the steps the user will take to accomplish a particular goal.

I. Login

1. Users with an HCI account (hereafter referred to as "users" or "the user" if singular) should be able to log in with their HCI username and password.
2. If the user has elected to enable sign-in by PIN, they can also log-in with their PIN number.
3. After logging in, users are redirected to the main view for the application.

II. Application main view

1. The main application view will display the HCI logo.
2. From the main view, the user can tap on areas to get to views allowing them to send money, request money, view completed and pending transactions, access their settings, view local coupons, or logout.



13

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Design Process

- 1) Analyze competition
- 2) Develop initial spec
- 3) Prototype and iterate



Early SimpleMoney prototypes

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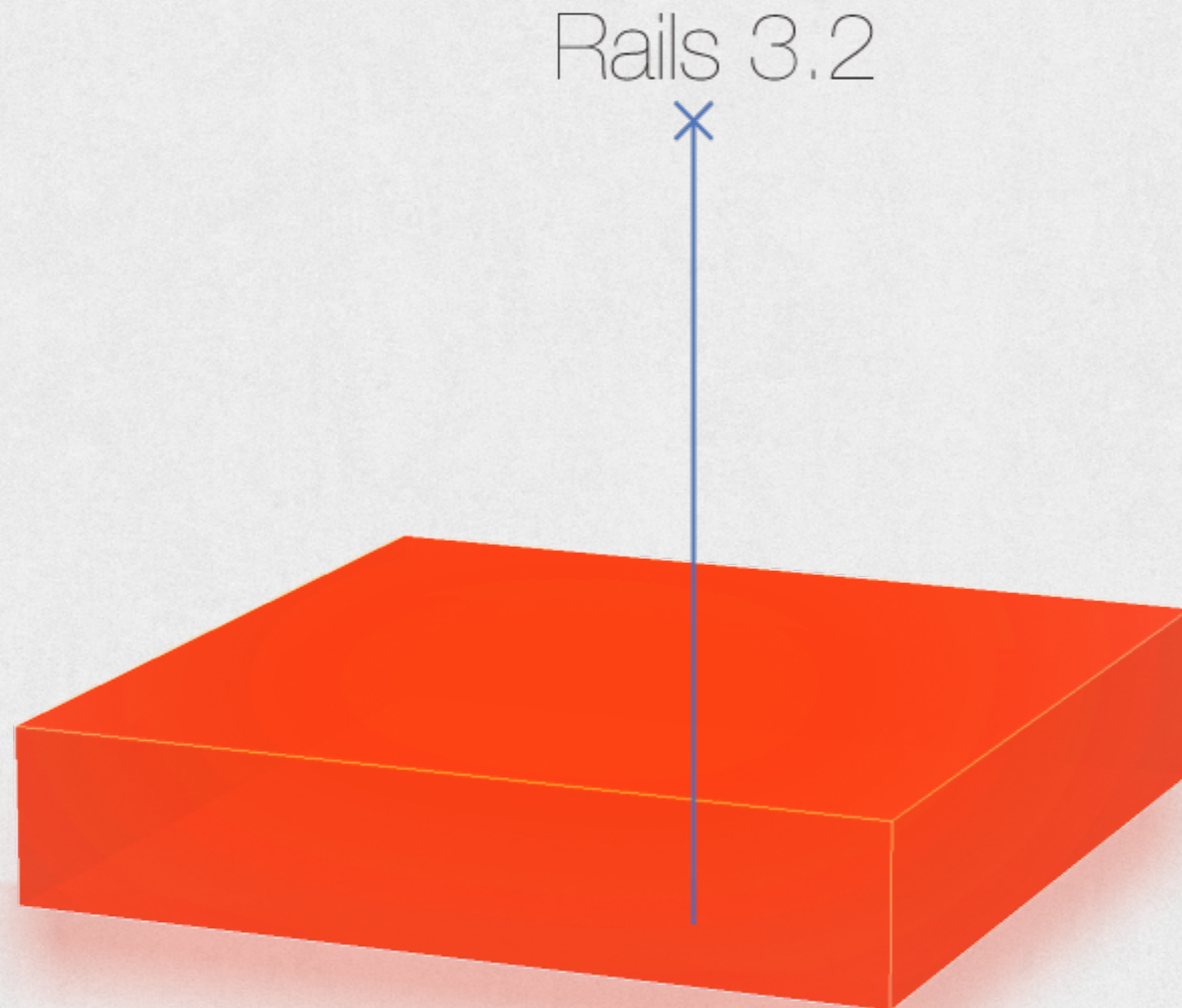
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Technology Stack

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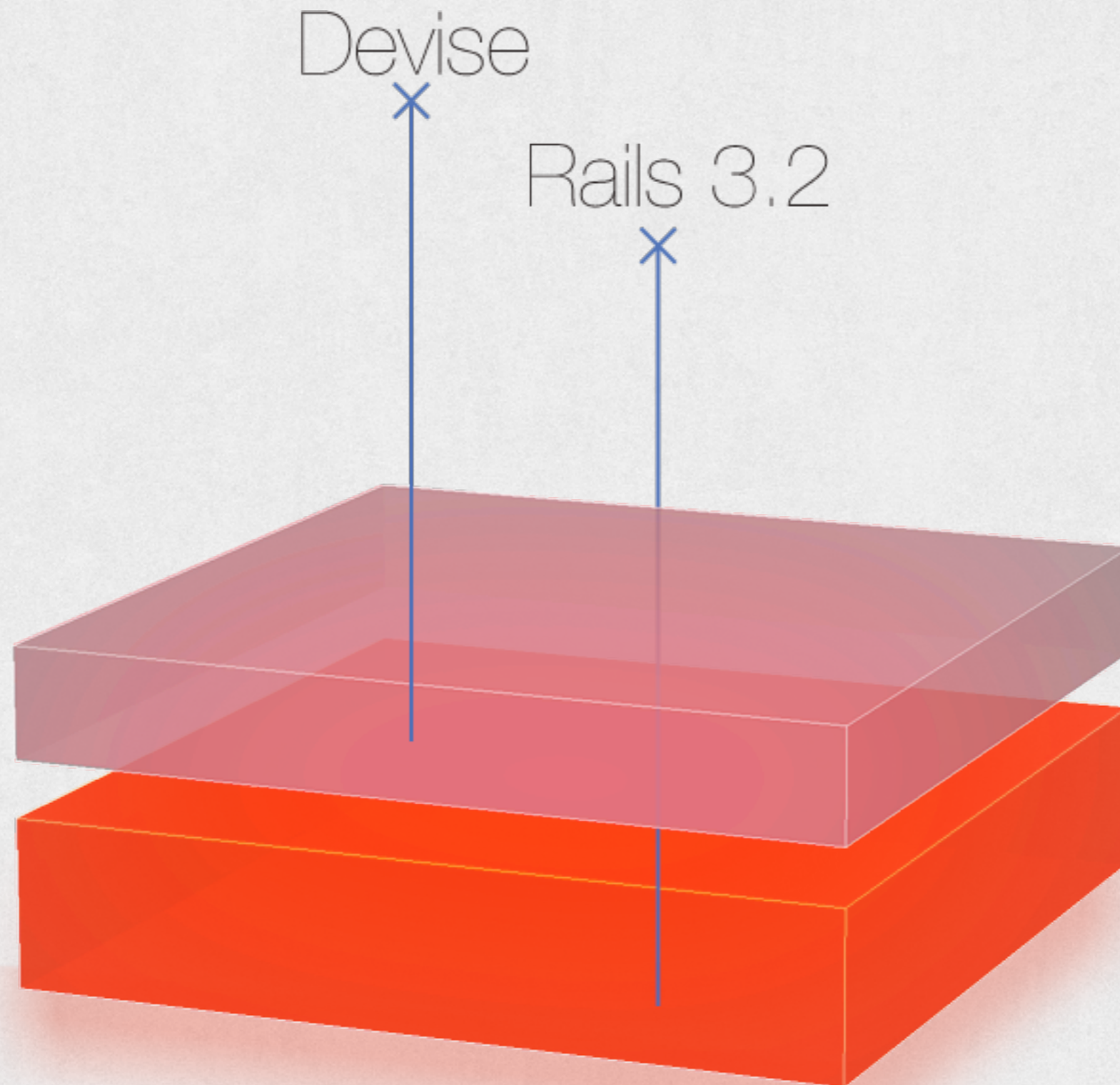
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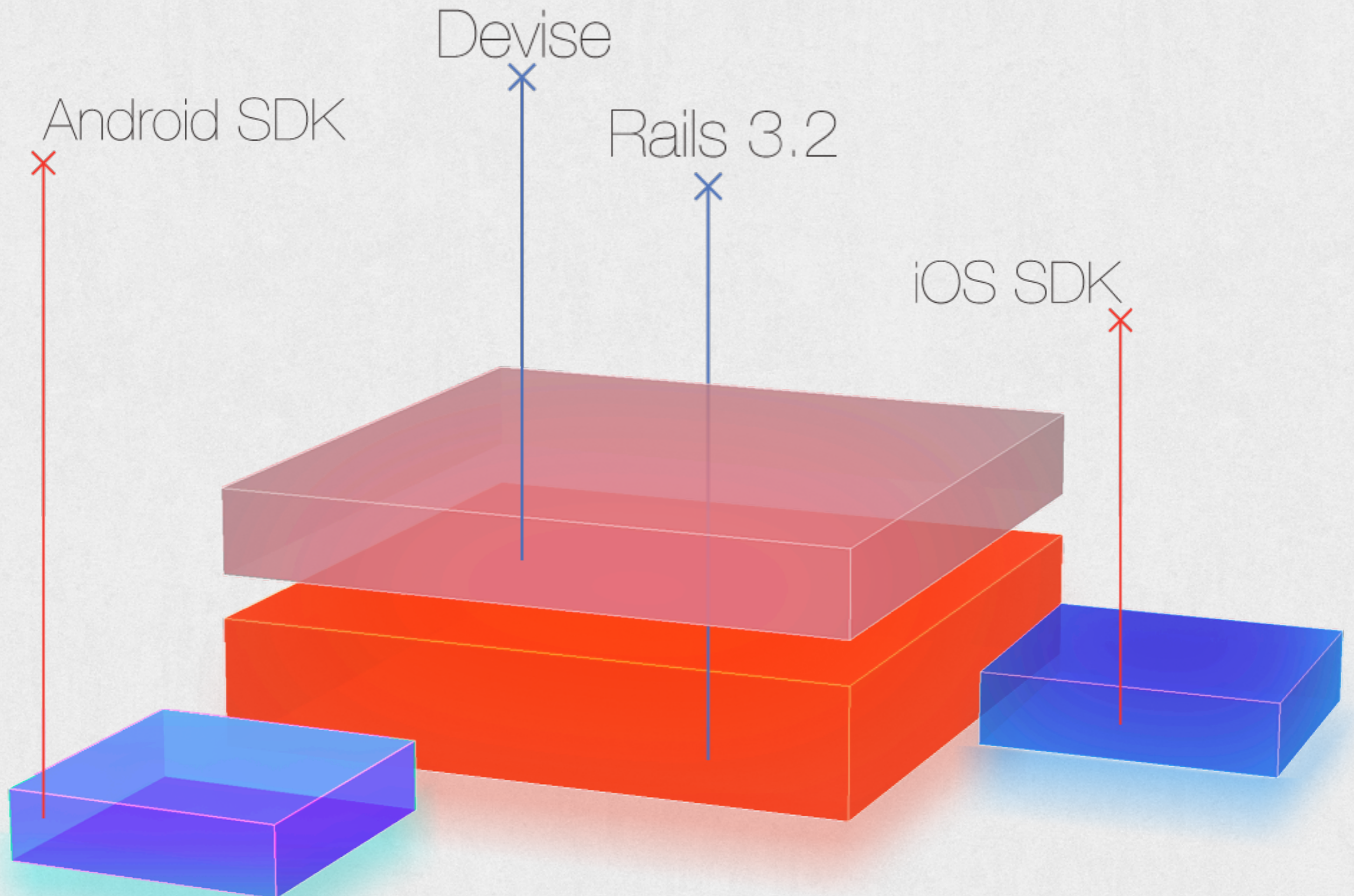
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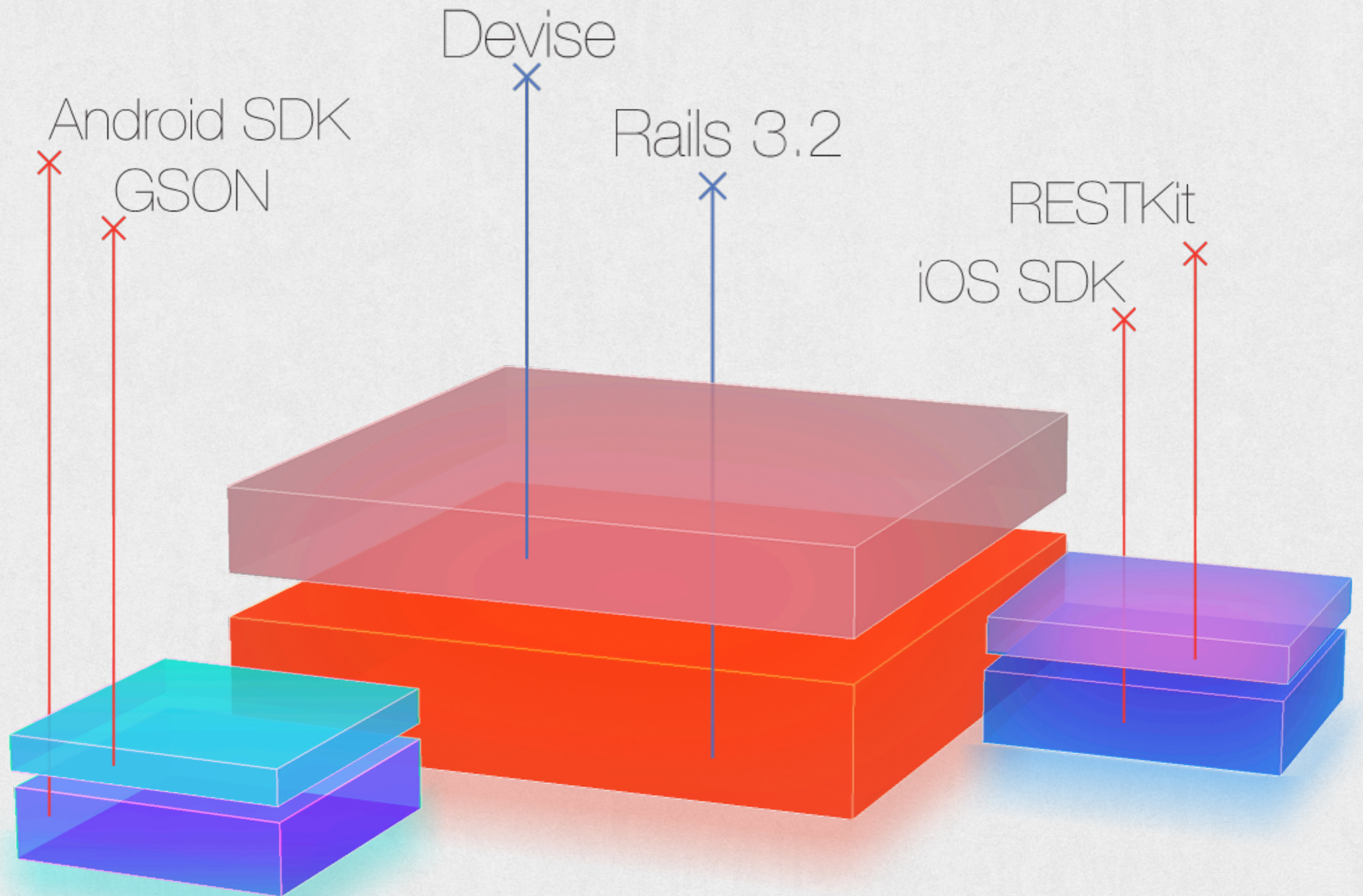
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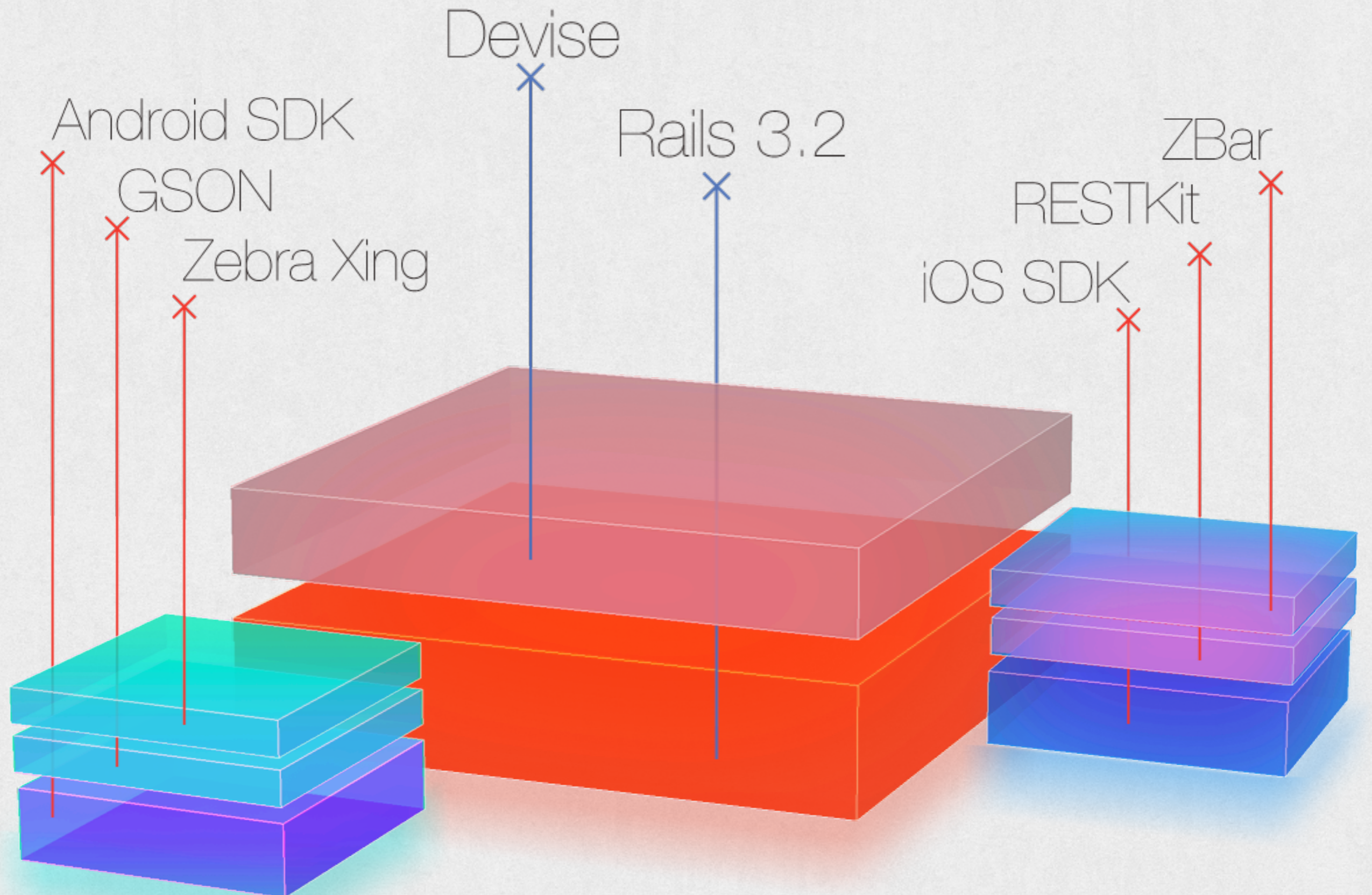
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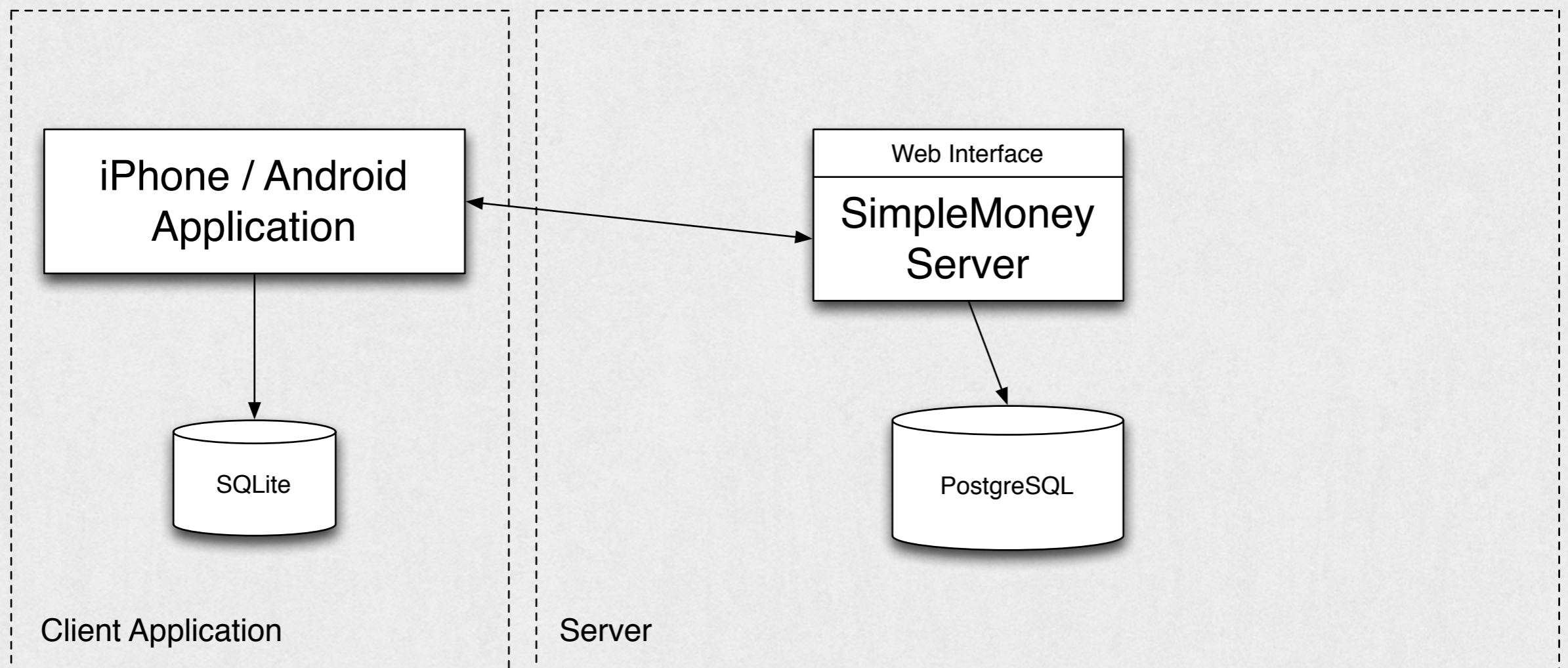
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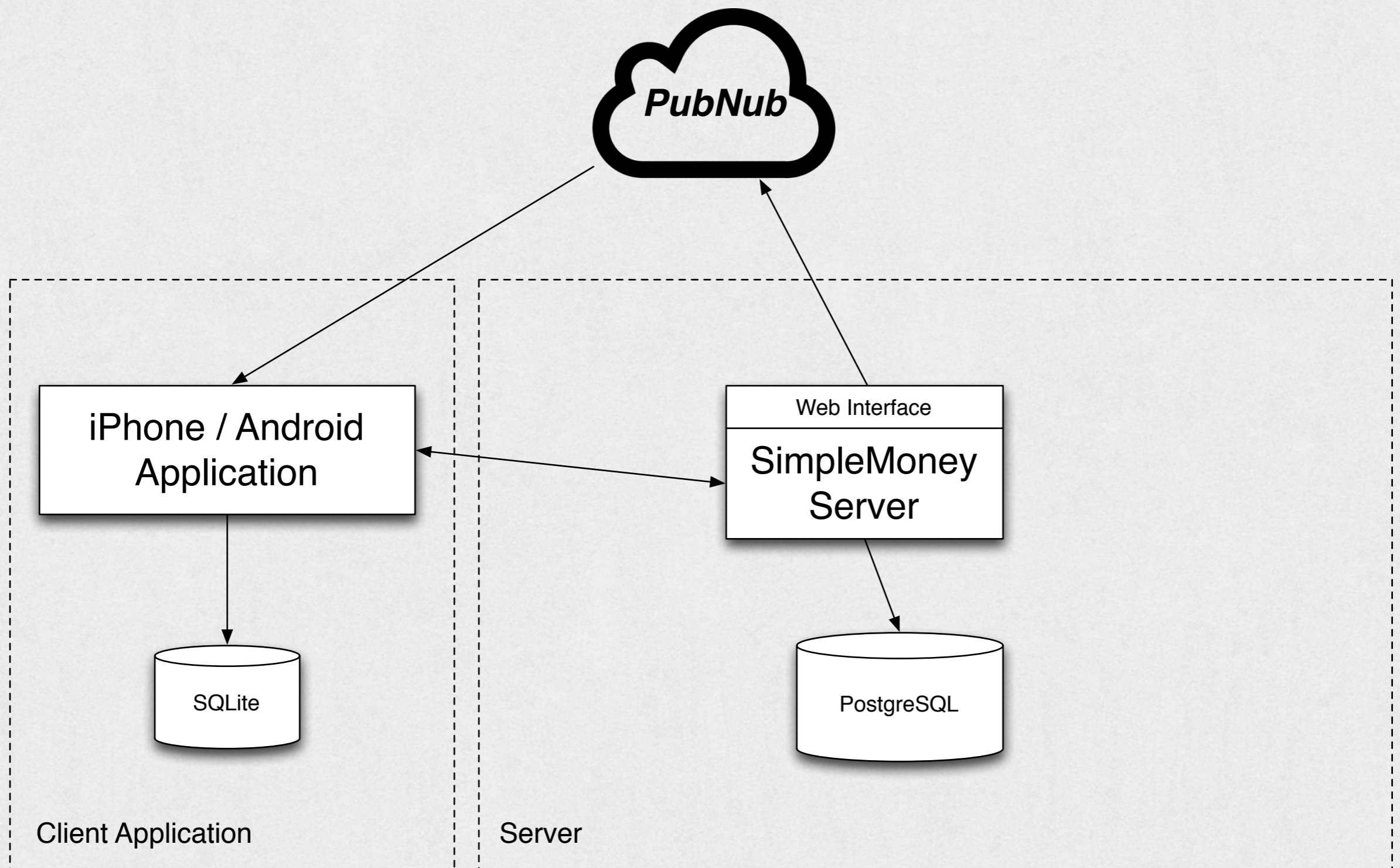
Architecture



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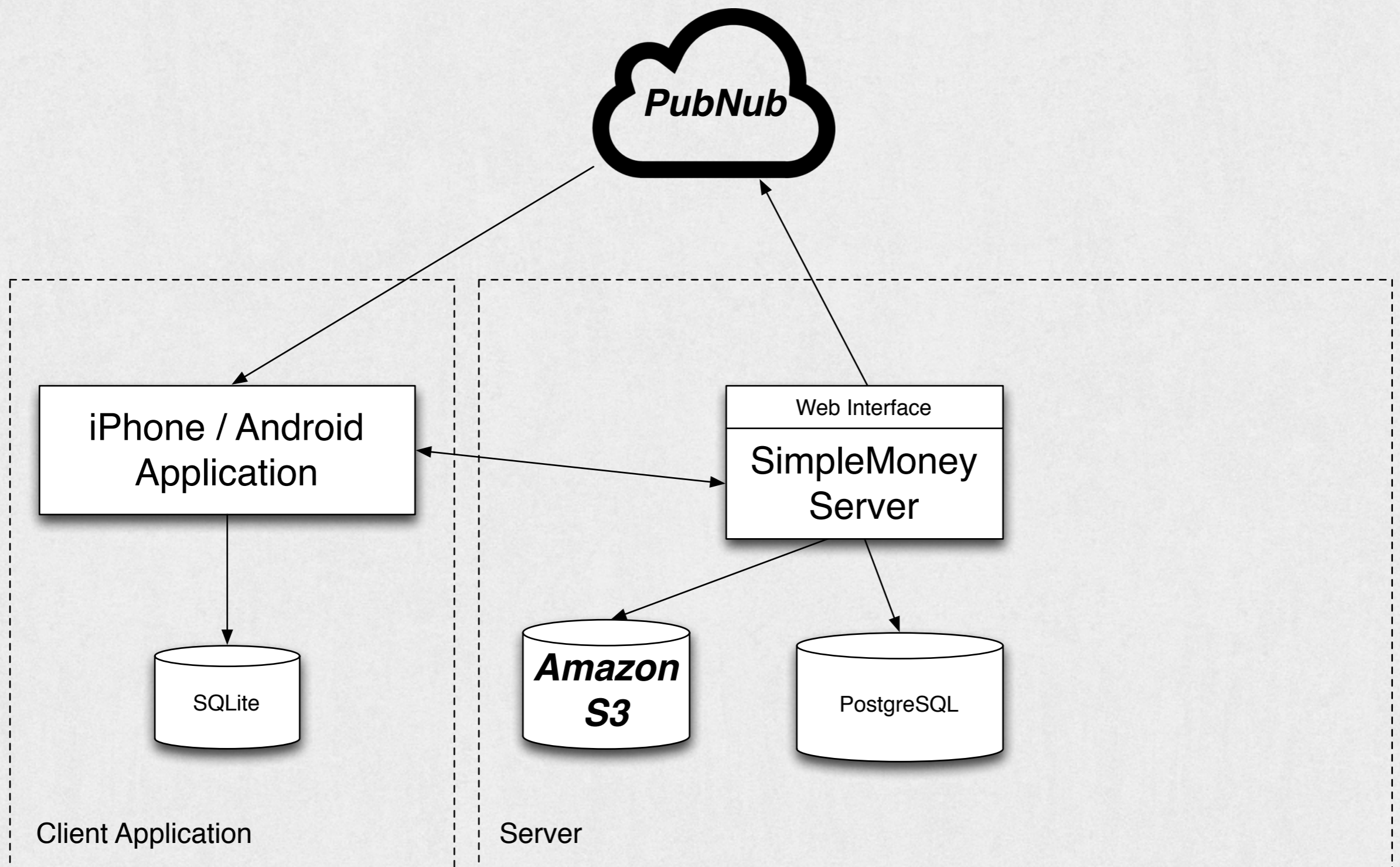
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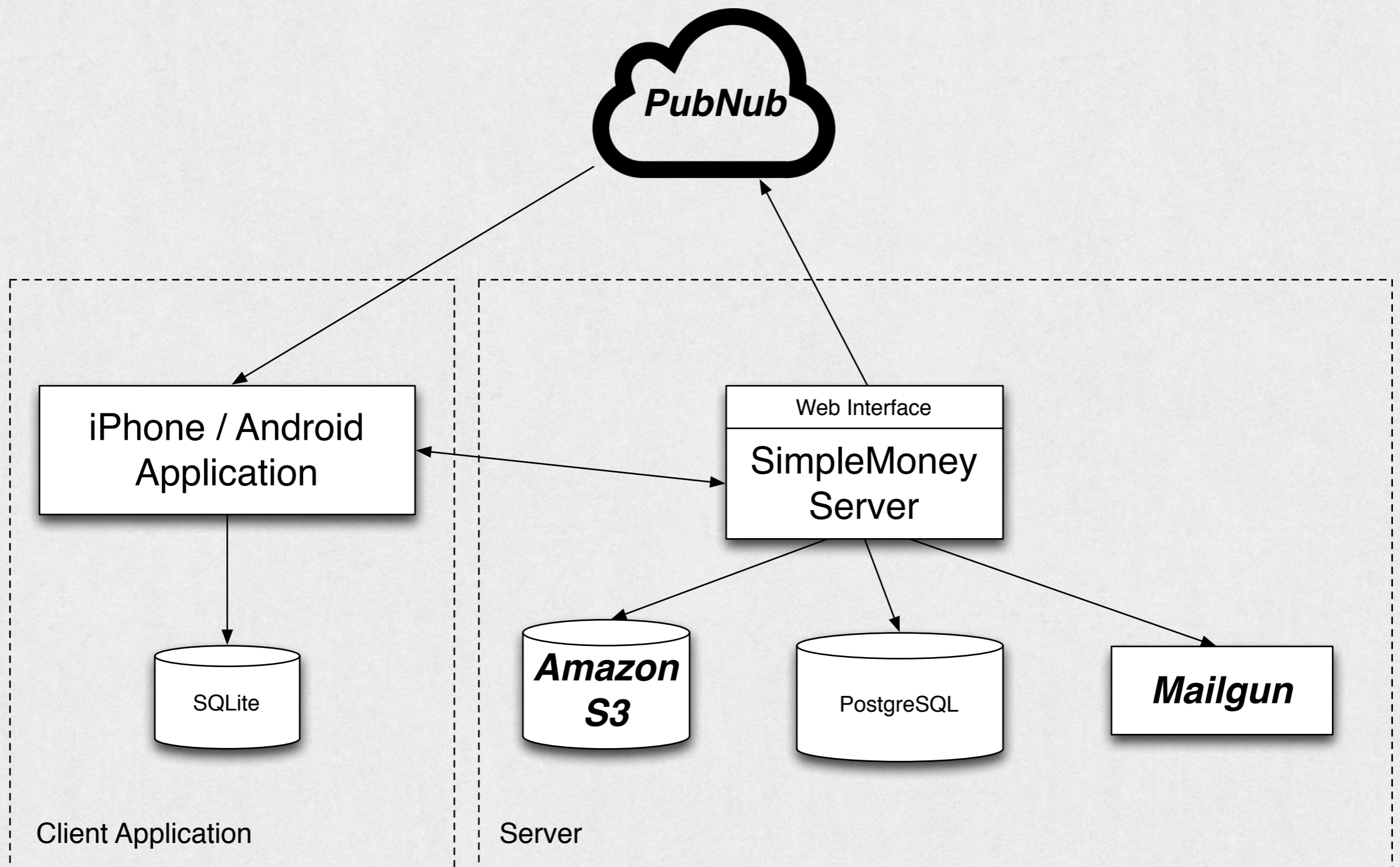
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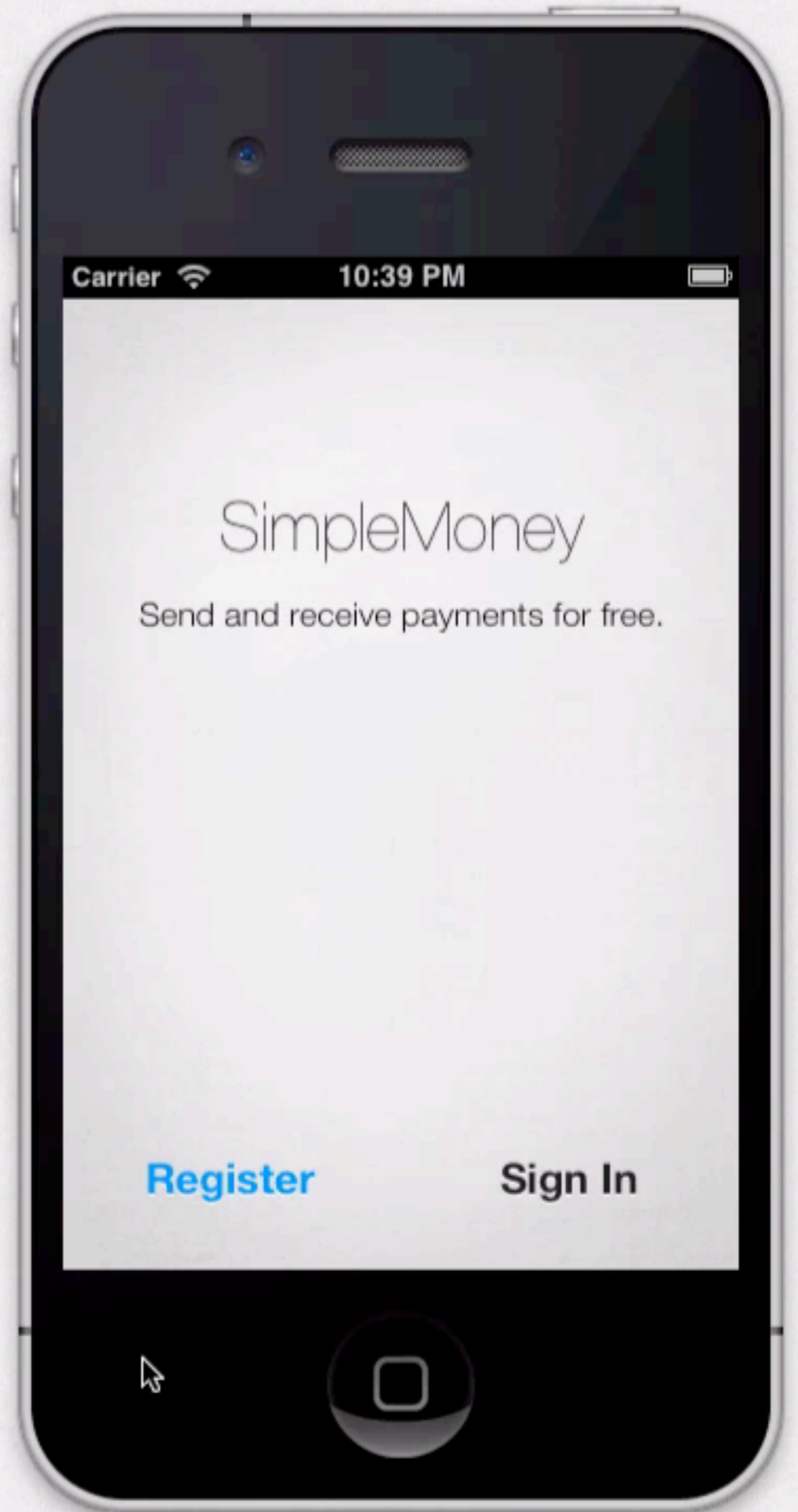
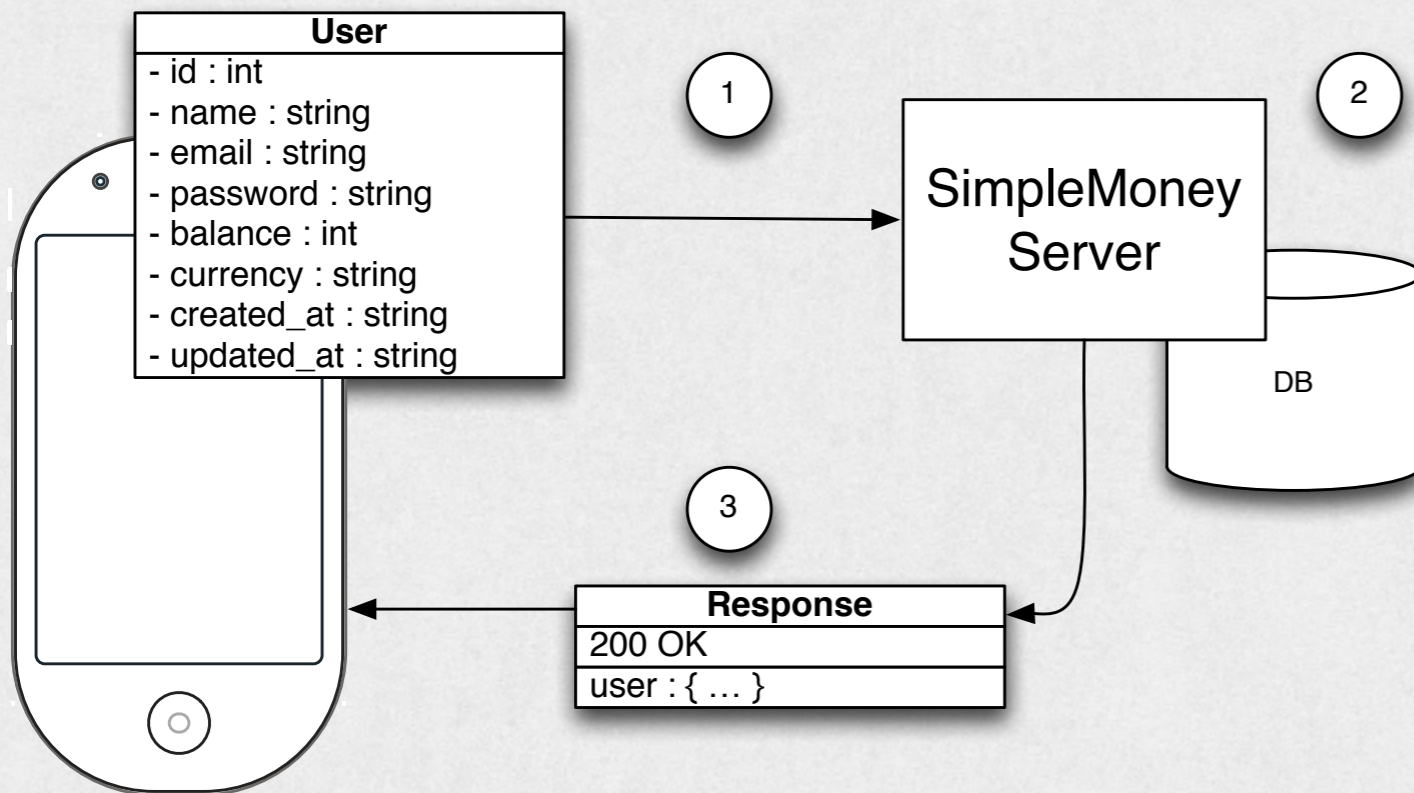
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Sign Up



The first thing a user will want to do is sign up. First we populate the required parameters such as the user's name, email address and password, along with an optional user avatar. Users can take a photo with their camera, or choose an existing one from their library. When we're done filling out the form, the application sends a POST request, and the server validates the uniqueness of the email address, along with the length of the name and password. If the user is saved to the database, our server sends back the newly created object so the application can save the user and their transaction data to a local database on the phone.

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Home Screen

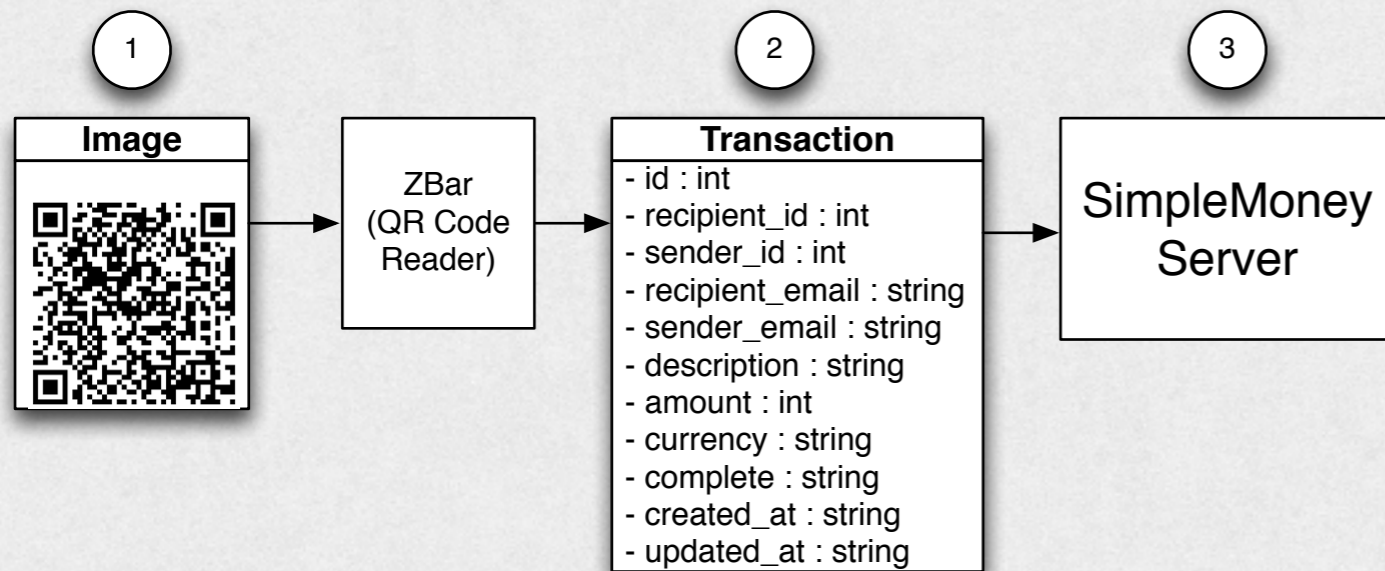
- View account balance
- Pay by scanning a QR code
- Send and request money
- View transactions
- View local deals



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After a user signs up or signs in, they're taken to the home screen where they can view their account balance, make a quick payment, send or request money, view their transaction history, or view local deals around them.

Quick Pay



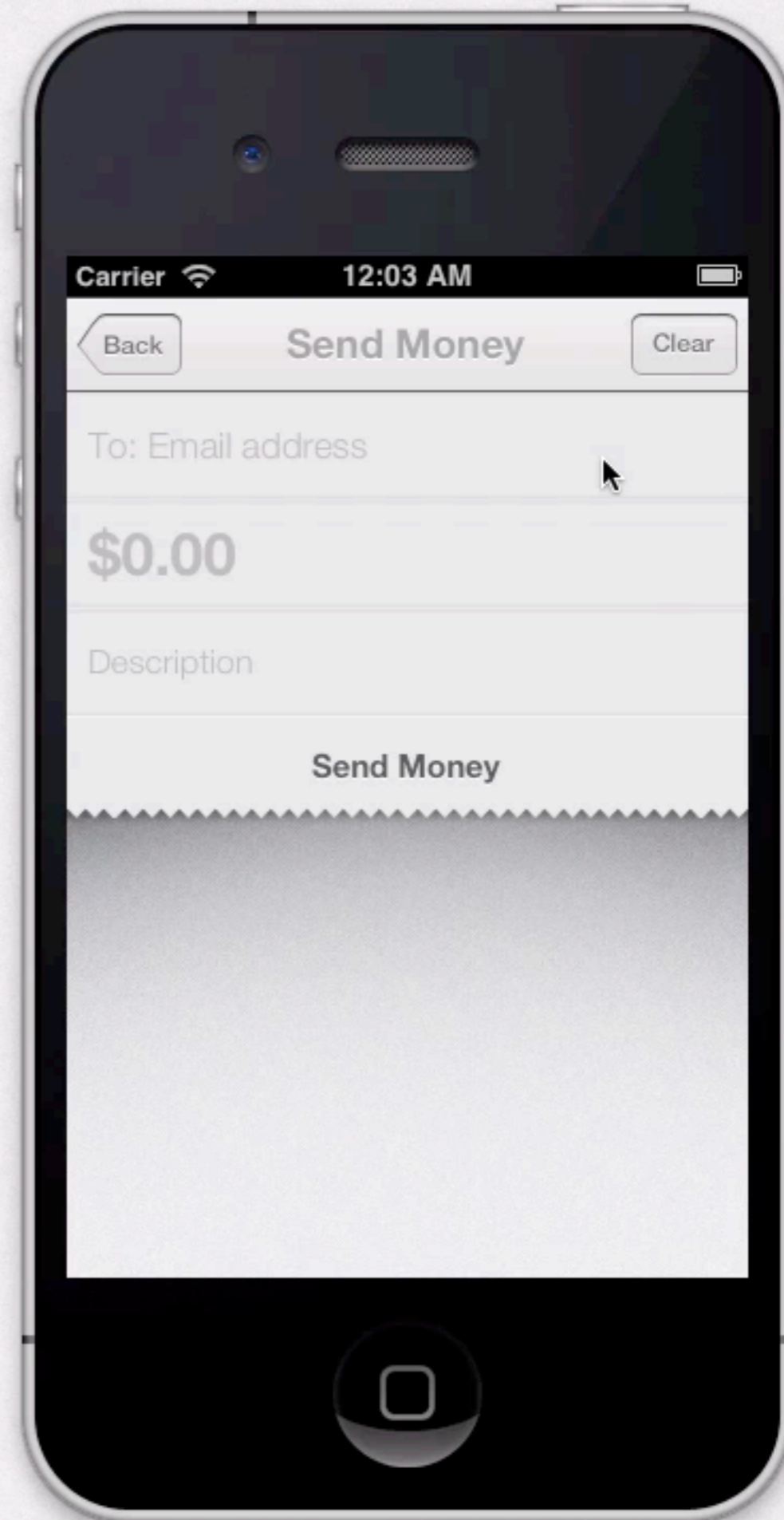
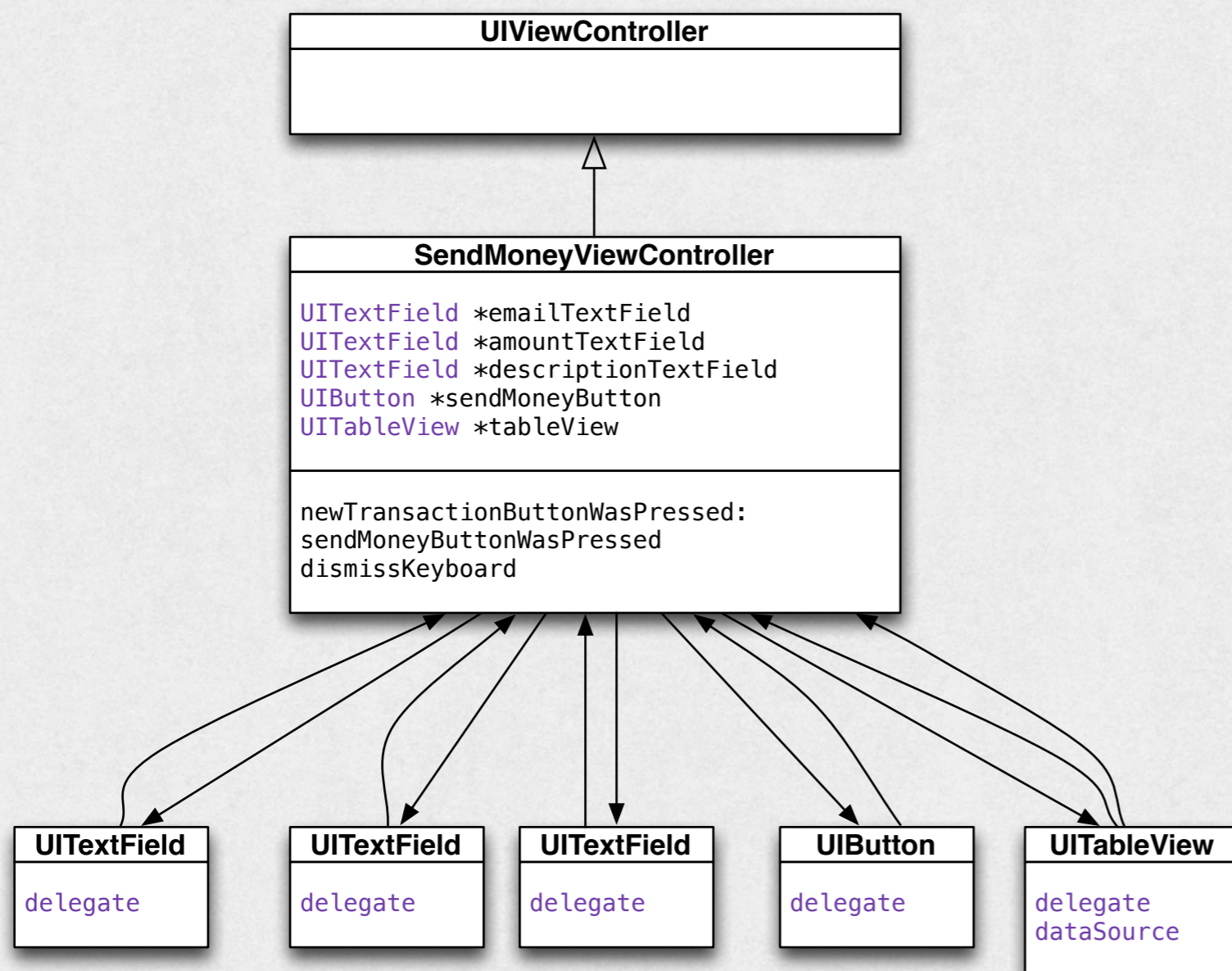
1. QR Code is scanned
2. App uses info from QR to create a transaction
3. Sends a POST request to `simplemoney.dev/transactions/`



We wanted to make payments as fast and easy as possible. To do that, we're using ZBar's camera controller to recognize a SimpleMoney QR Code. Once a QR Code is recognized, the camera automatically dismisses itself, grabs the merchant ID, builds a new transaction locally on the device, and POSTS it to the server. The transaction model has a boolean complete flag that determines if the transaction is paid for or not. Similar to the process of authorizing a charge on a credit card, a user can scan a QR Code to authorize a merchant to charge their account.

If QuickPay is selected, we use ZBar's camera controller to scan a QR Code that contains a merchant id. Once a QR Code is recognized, the camera controller is dismissed and our app

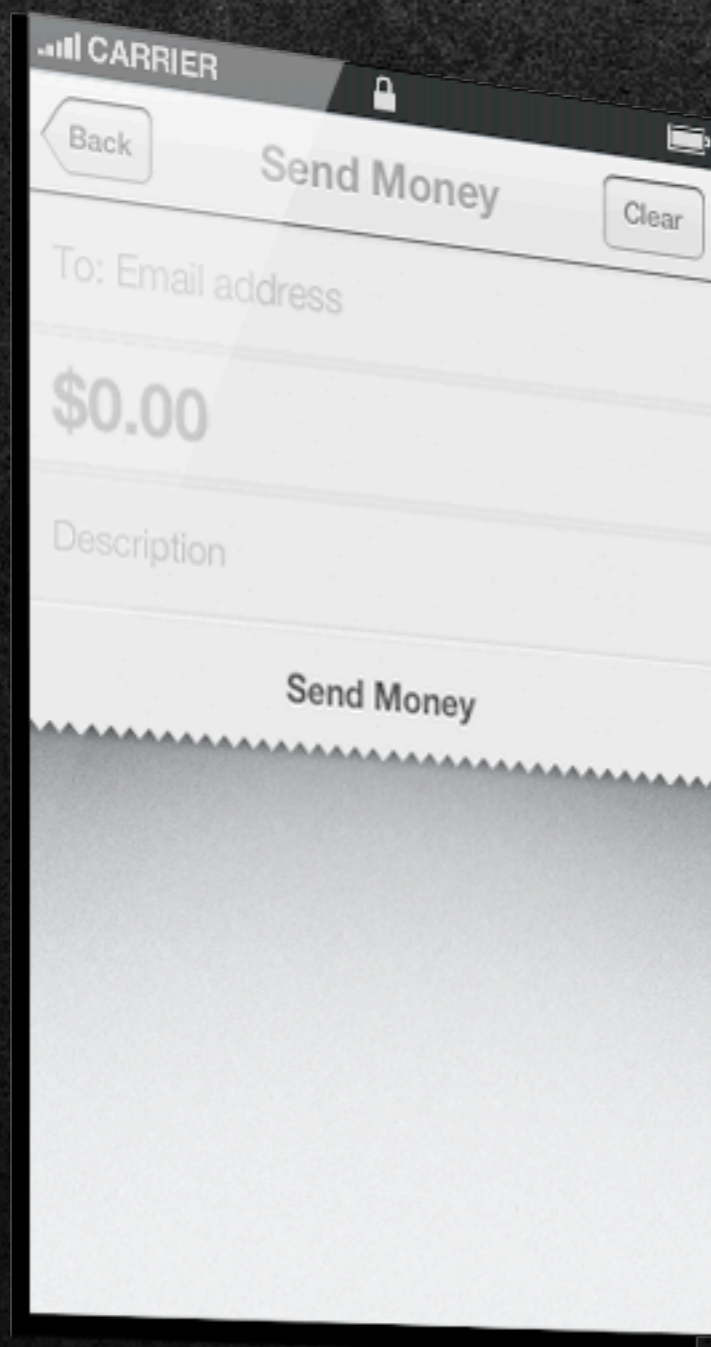
Send & Request Money



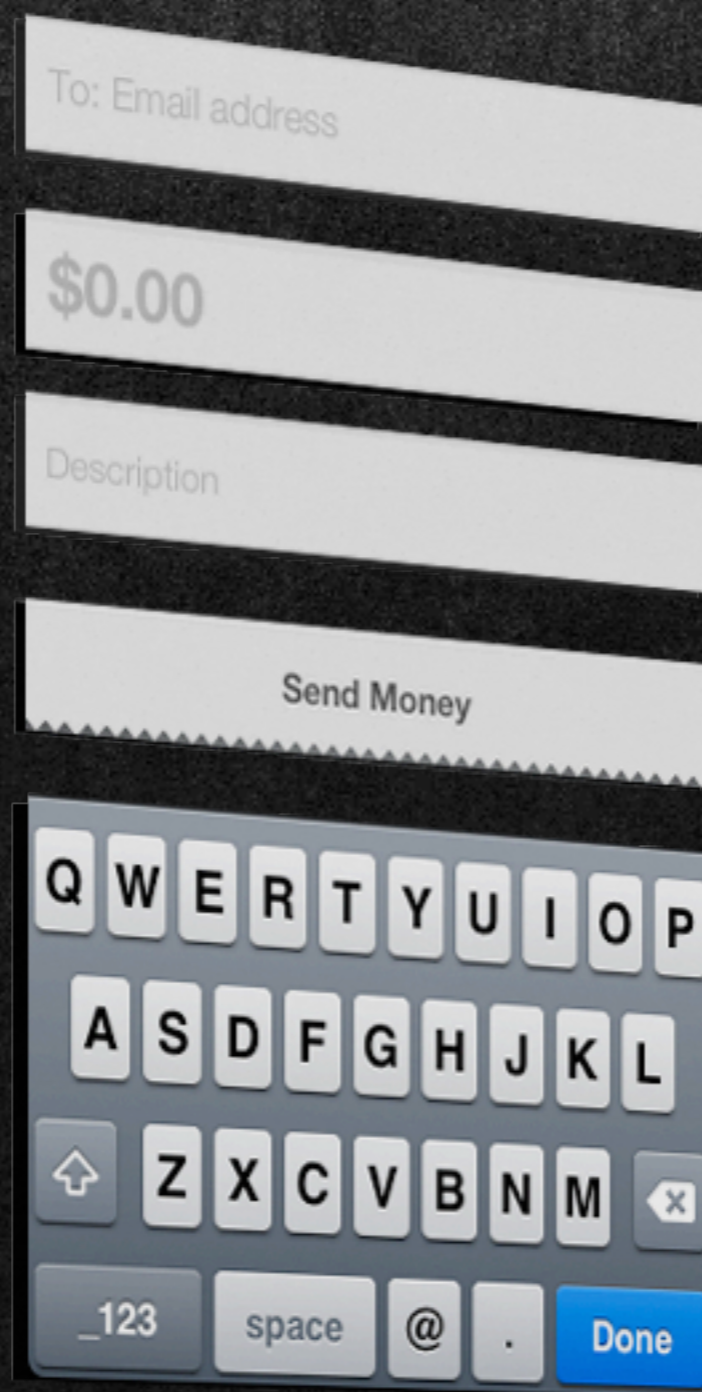
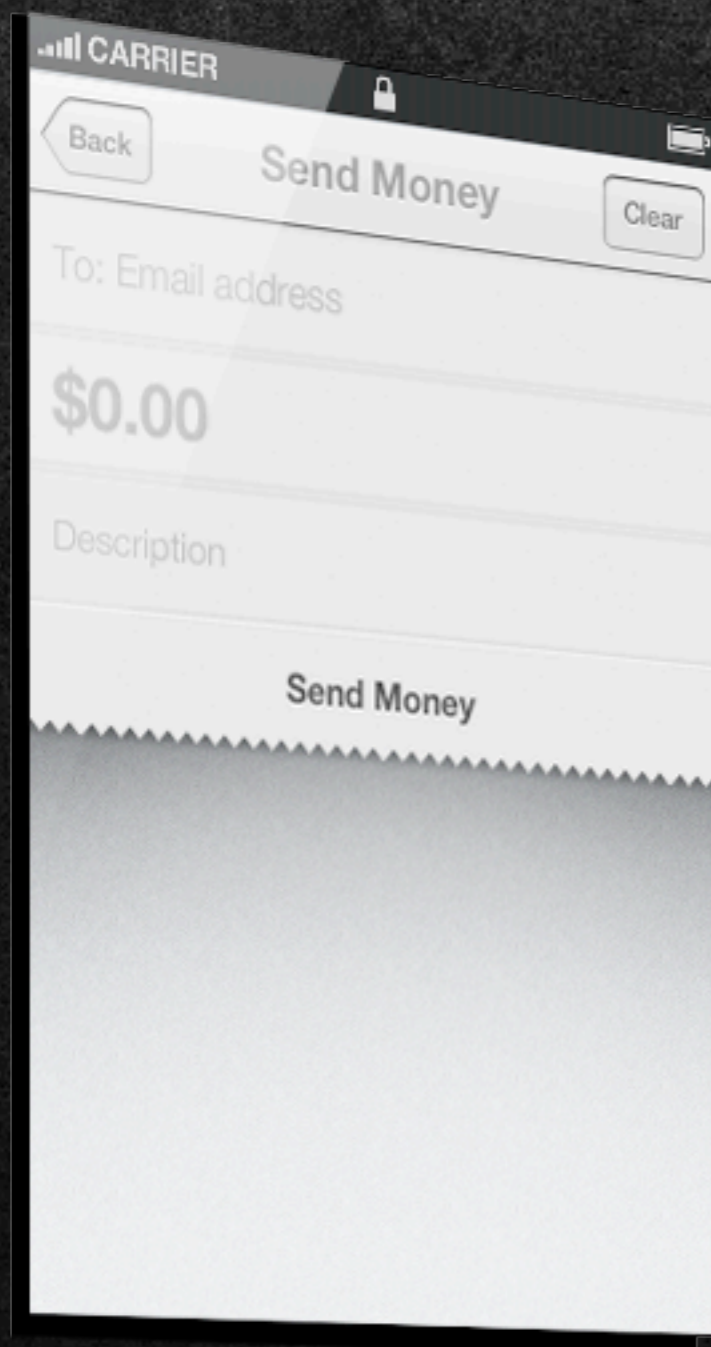
19

Our app also makes it easy to send and request money from friends by reading from the phone's address book. Tapping on the email text field shows a list of all your contacts that is searchable by name or email address. When you're done selecting a contact, the list gracefully slides up to get out of your way.

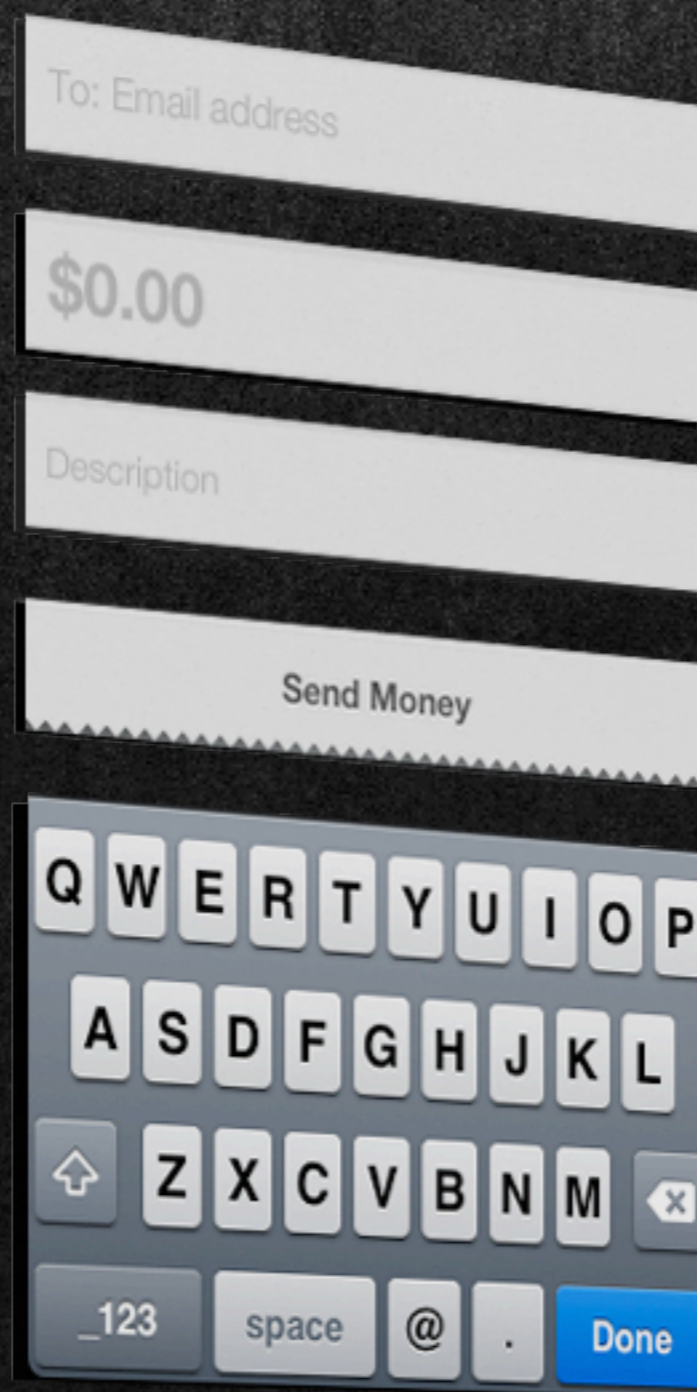
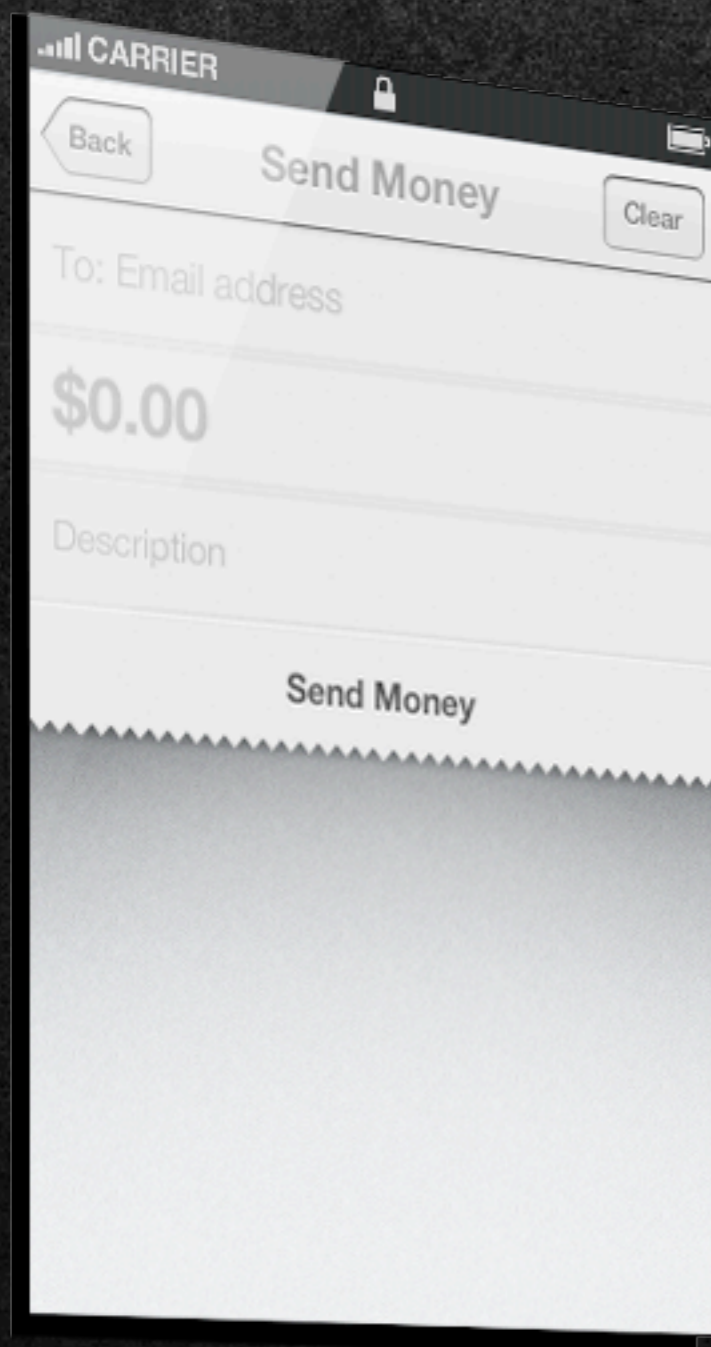
When we were building this view, and other views with complex interactions, we made it a point to design the interface before we started programming. Starting with the interface allowed us to iterate quickly and ask ourselves, "Does this view make sense? Is this easy to use? Does it solve the problem at hand?". We could only truly answer those questions when we were dealing with a real interface.



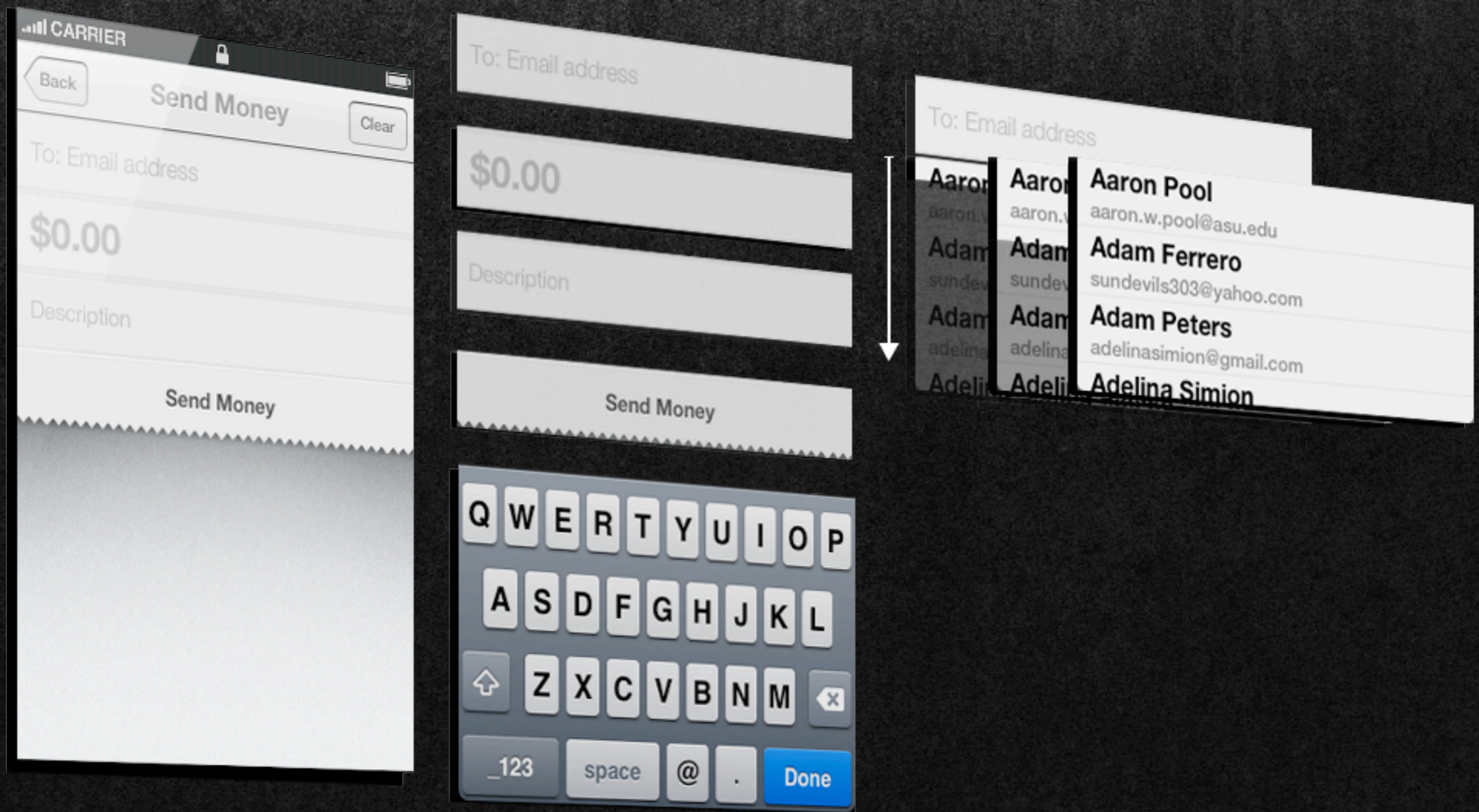
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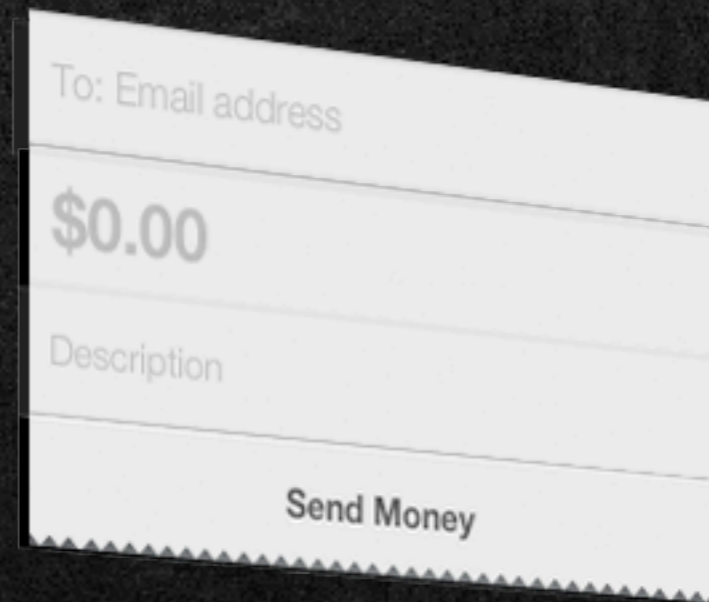
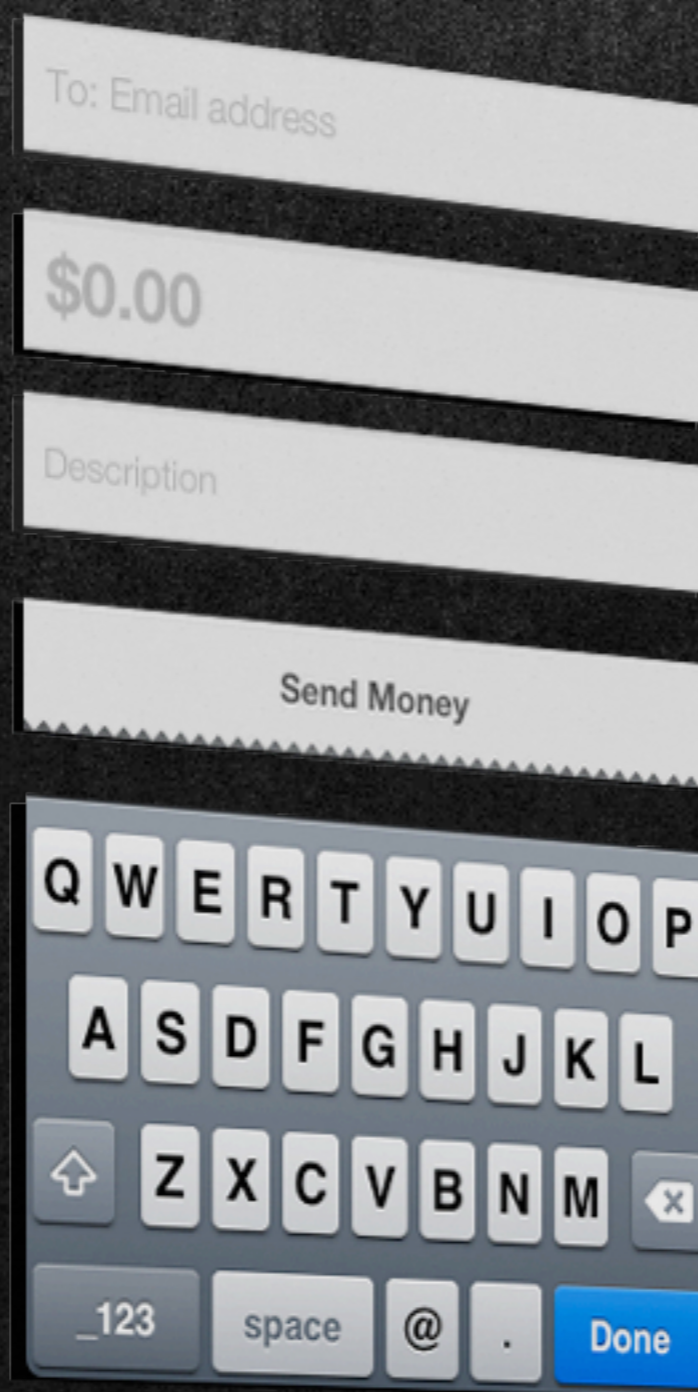
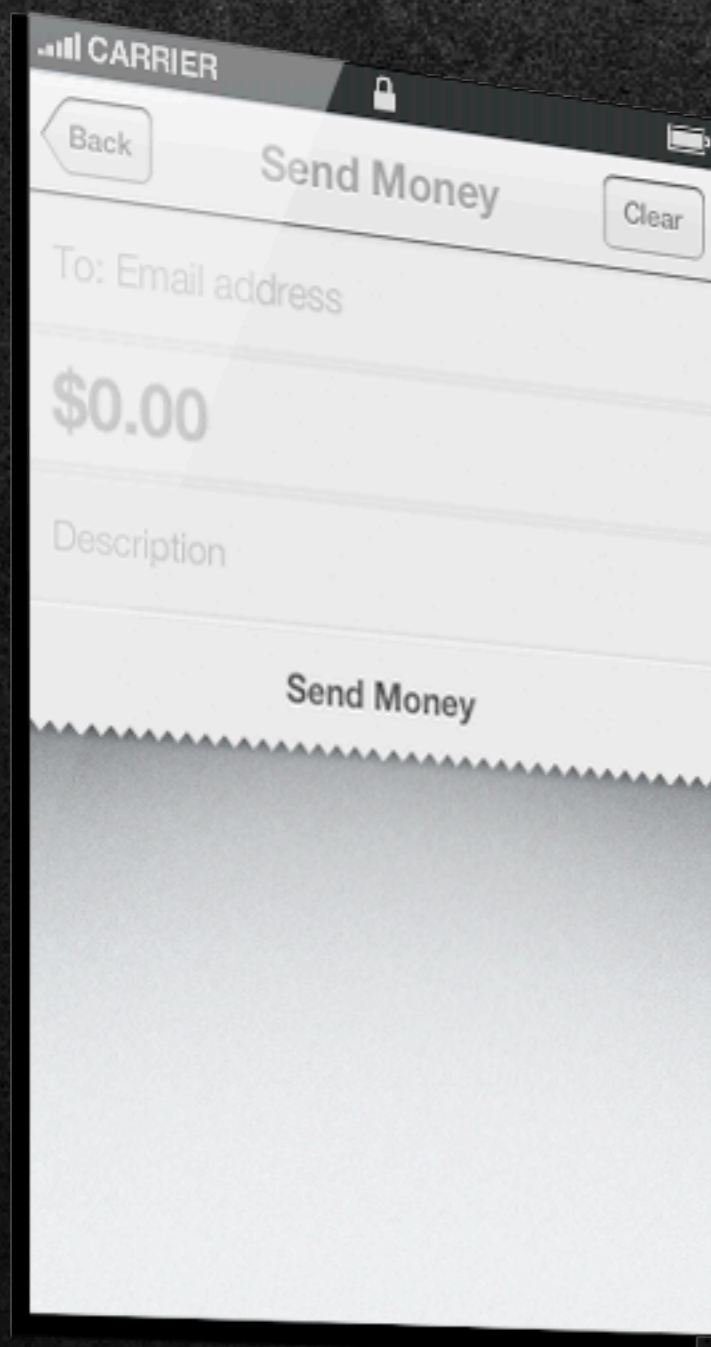
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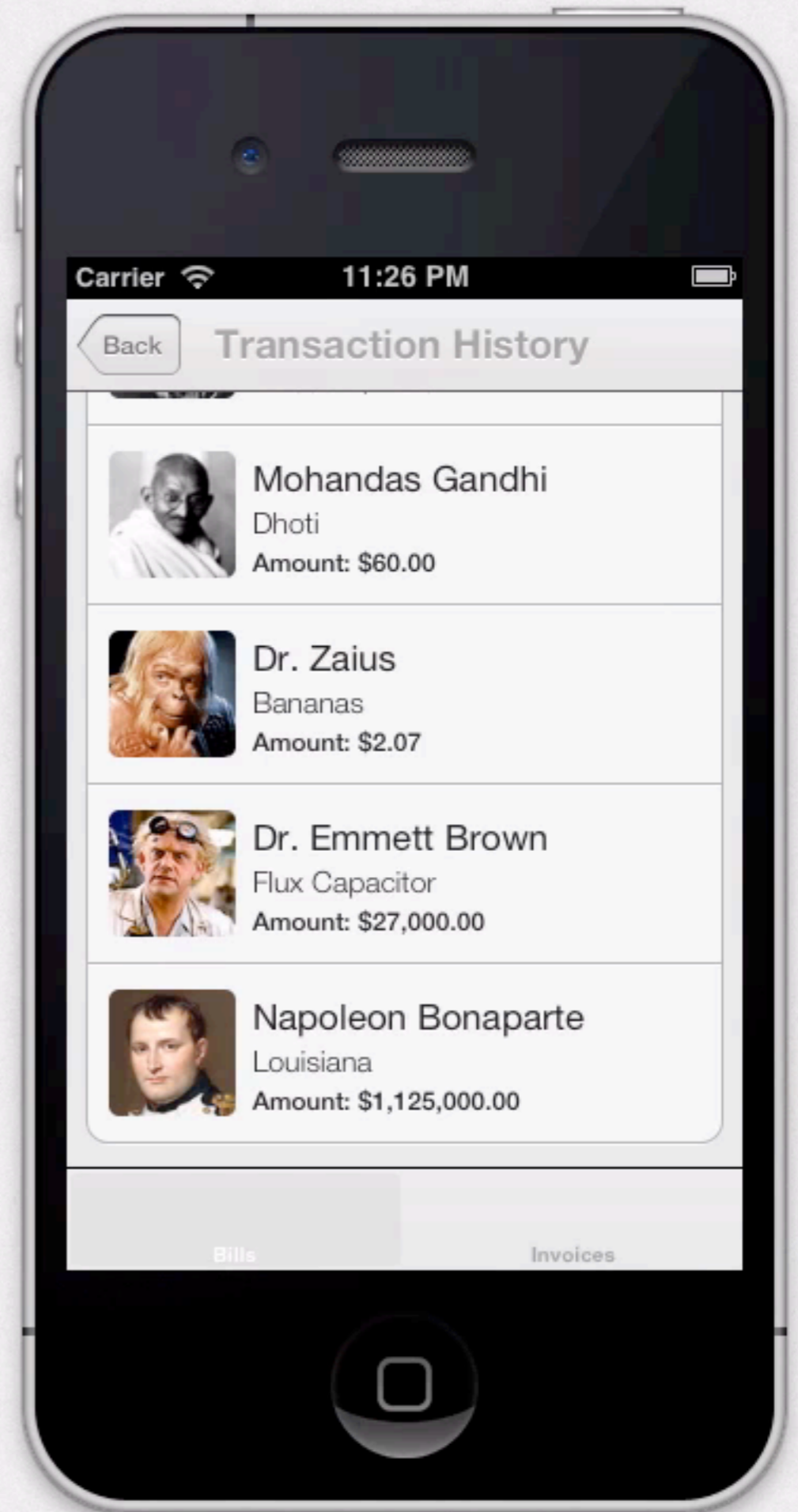
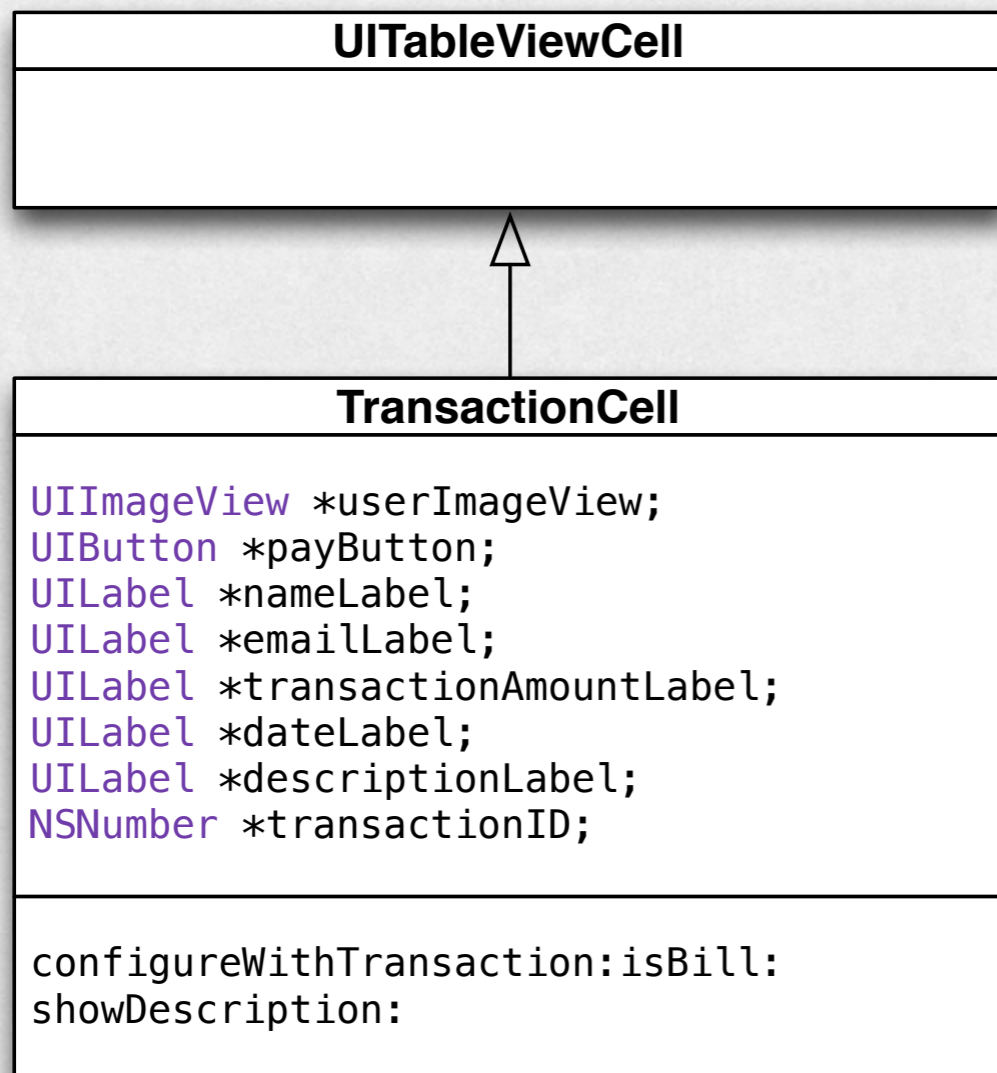


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Transaction Cell



Another custom UI component that we built was the transaction cell. We subclassed a tableview cell to accept a transaction object as a parameter so it can display relevant transaction information like the recipient's email address and avatar. Just like the previous view, we used the delegate pattern to enable the cell to expand when it's tapped.

Pay a Bill

From: hcirobot@gmail.com

Subject: thomasjefferson@america.com sent you \$2.00!

Date: April 1, 2012 12:24:26 AM MST

To: arthur.pang@me.com

SimpleMoney



Thomas Jefferson just sent you \$2.00!

April 1st, 2012 07:24

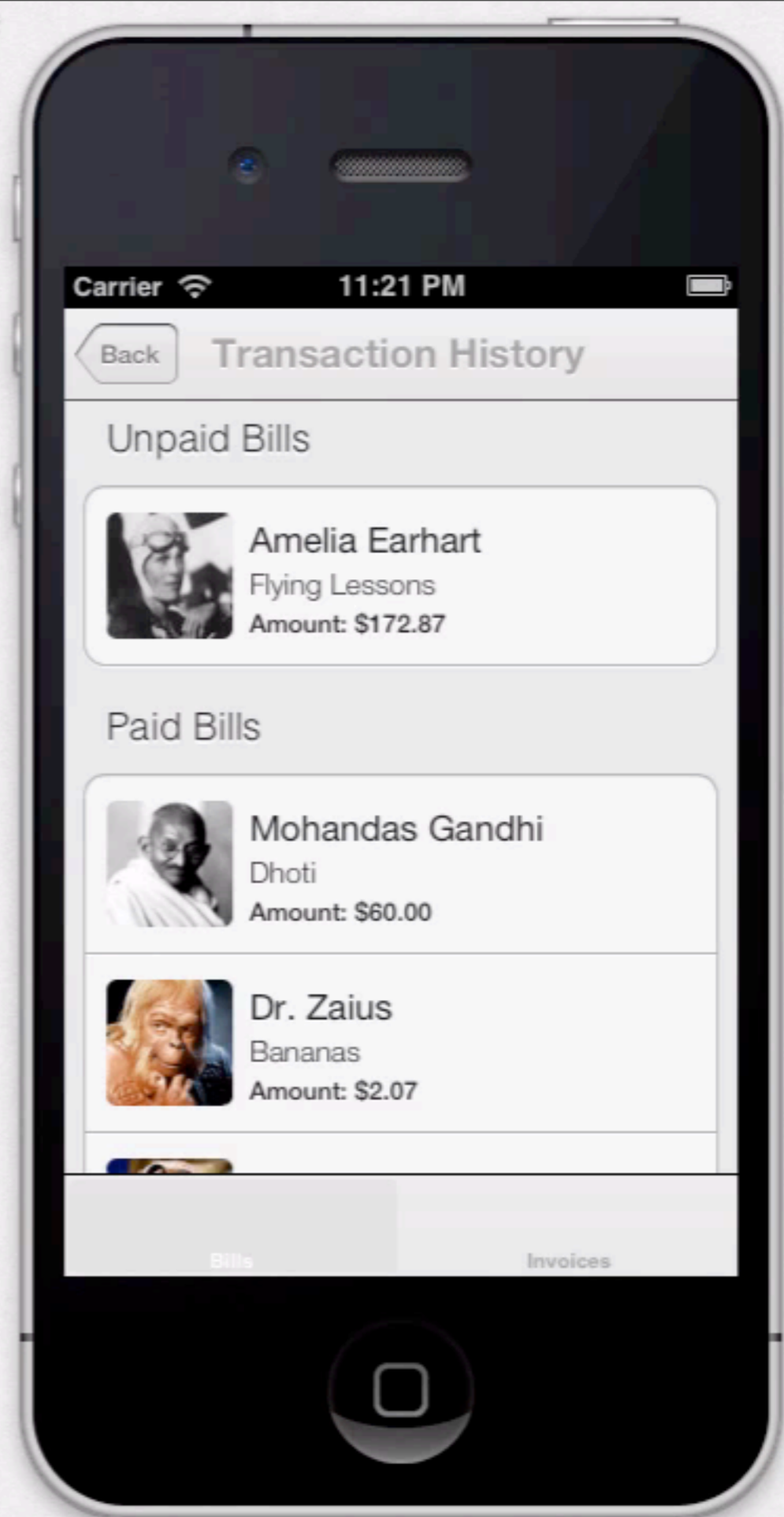
Description: Breakdancing Lessons

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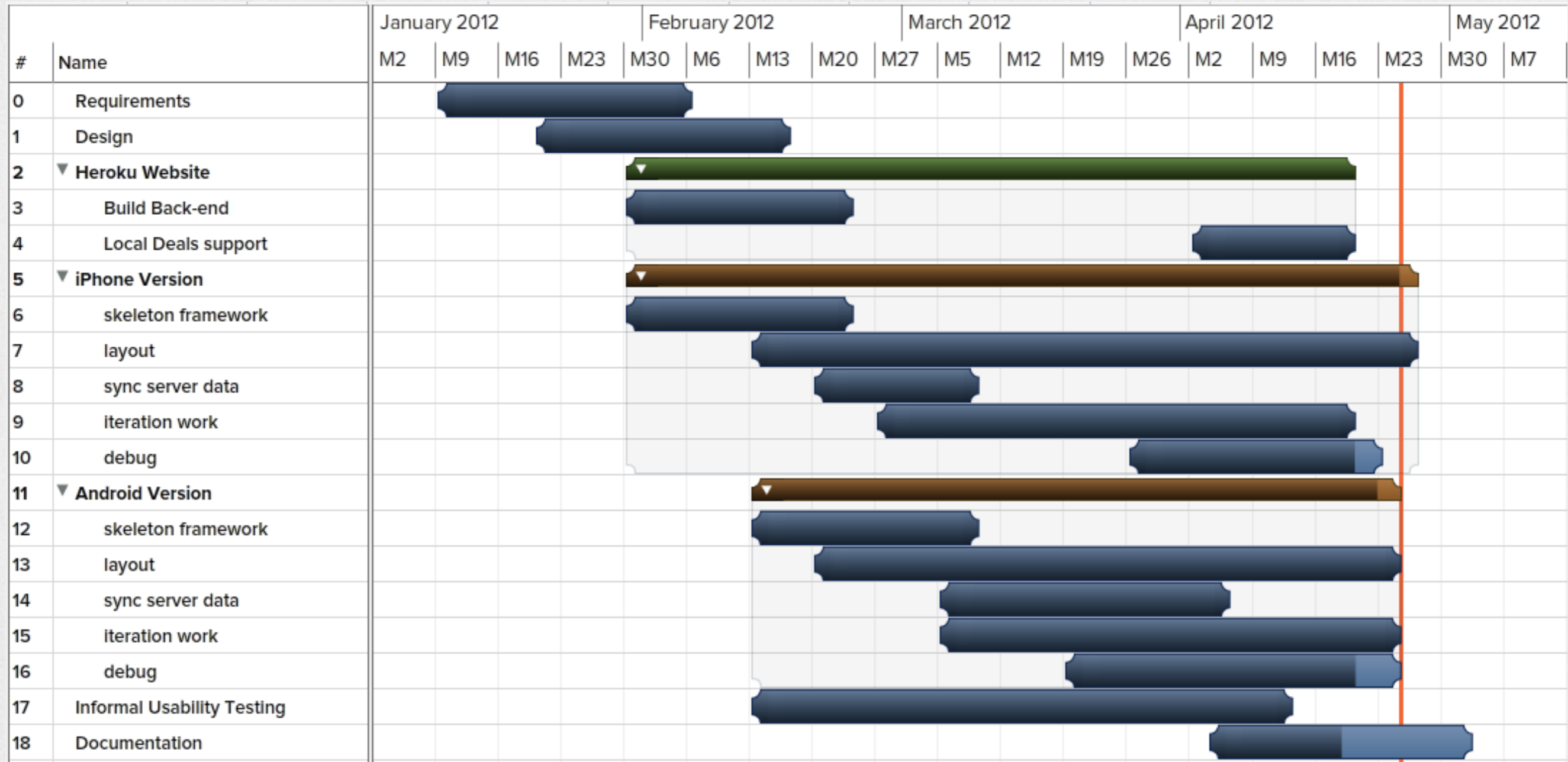
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SimpleMoney
Flagstaff AZ



Another cool feature of the Transaction cell is that it allows users to pay bills by selecting an unpaid bill and tapping on the pay button. This updates the transaction locally on the device and sends a request to the server. If the transaction is updated successfully, the server transfers money from the sender's account to the recipient's account, and emails both parties a transaction receipt.

Development



high level challenges
learning android SDK, iOS SDK, ruby on rails

lower level challenges
object mapping, etc working in production

modeling data – stupid mistake: representing money as floats instead of ints
– setting up relationships between users, transactions, items

replicating data – user and transaction models

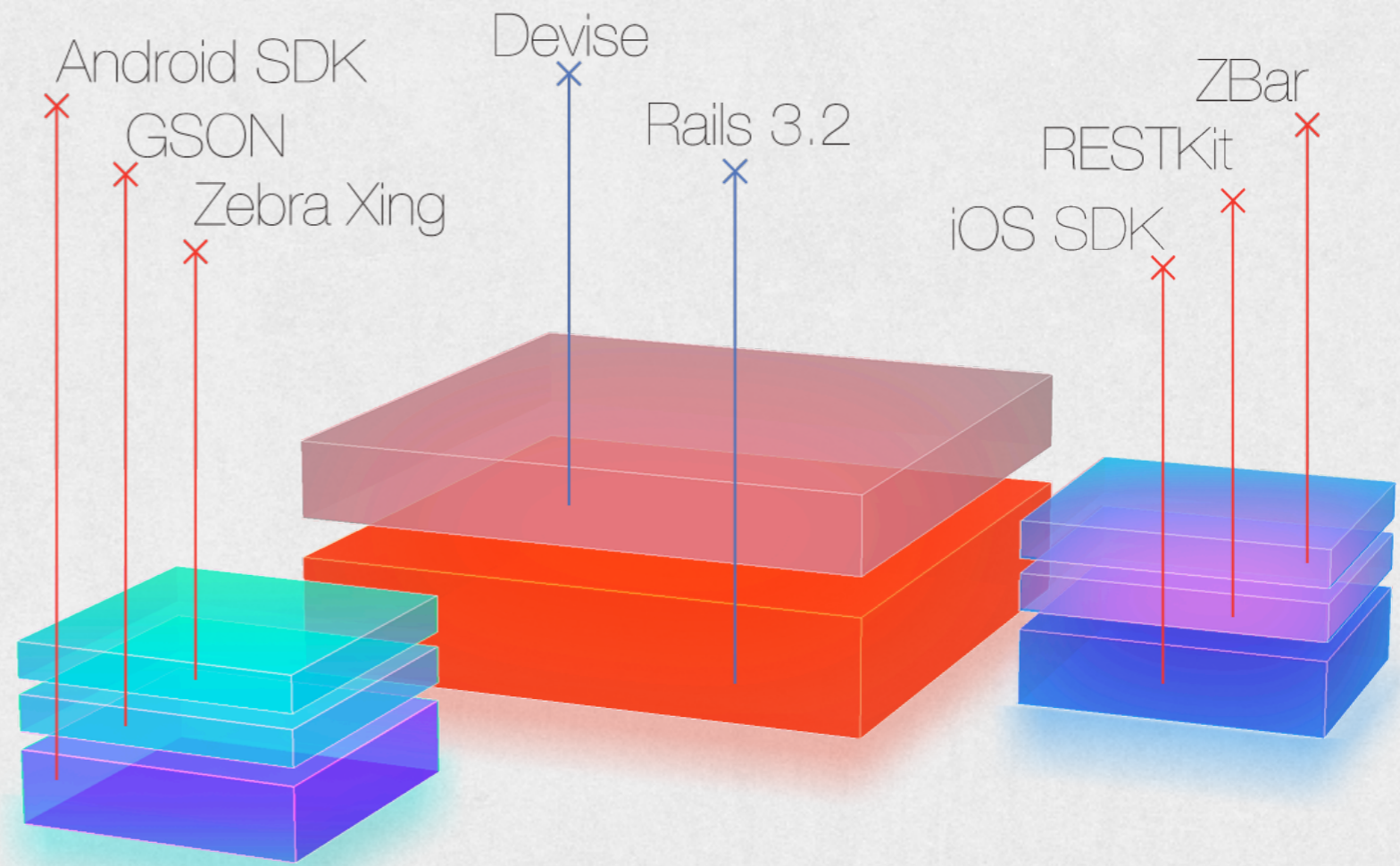
Challenges

24

- 1) Gathered and analyzed interaction patterns from competitor apps
- 2) Clip of formal requirements, some early wireframes we developed
- 3) Some

Challenges

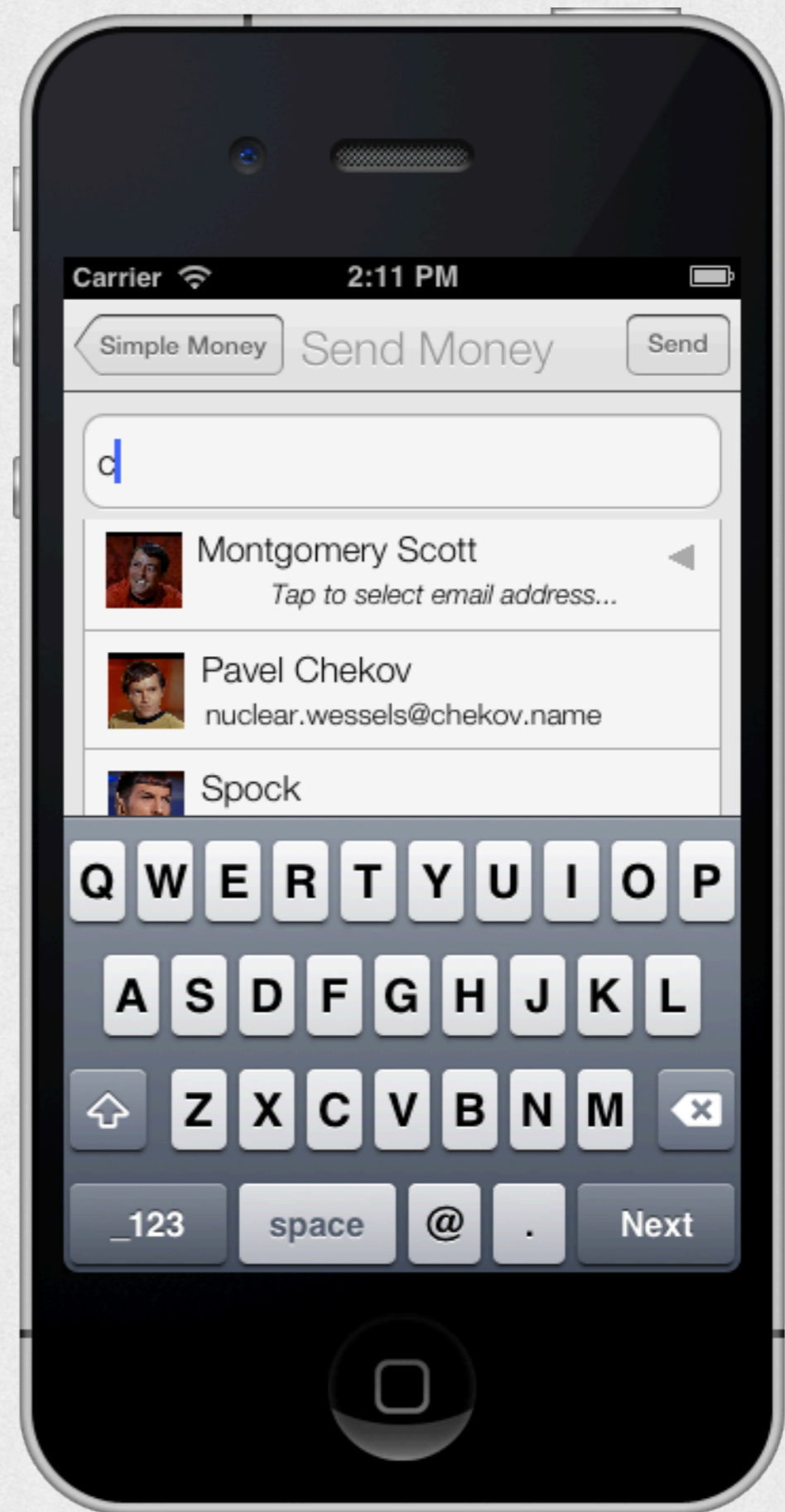
- New technologies



- 1) Gathered and analyzed interaction patterns from competitor apps
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- 3) Some

Challenges

- New technologies
- Building custom UI

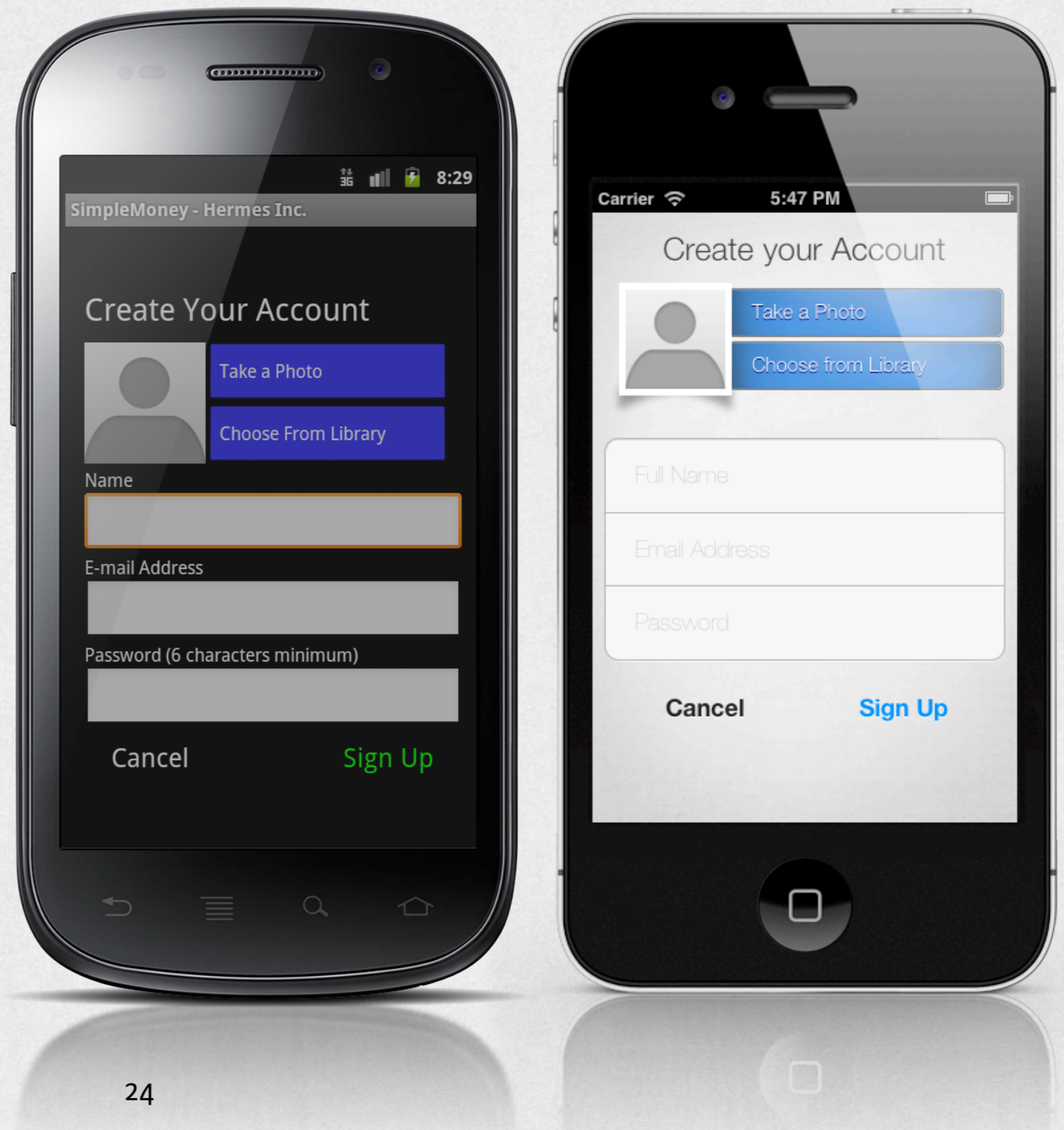


24

- 1) Gathered and analyzed interaction patterns from competitor apps
- 2) Clip of formal requirements, some early wireframes we developed
- 3) Some

Challenges

- New technologies
- Building custom UI
- Matching UI across platforms



24

- 1) Gathered and analyzed interaction patterns from competitor apps
- 2) Clip of formal requirements, some early wireframes we developed
- 3) Some

Testing and Validation

25

high level challenges
learning android SDK, iOS SDK, ruby on rails

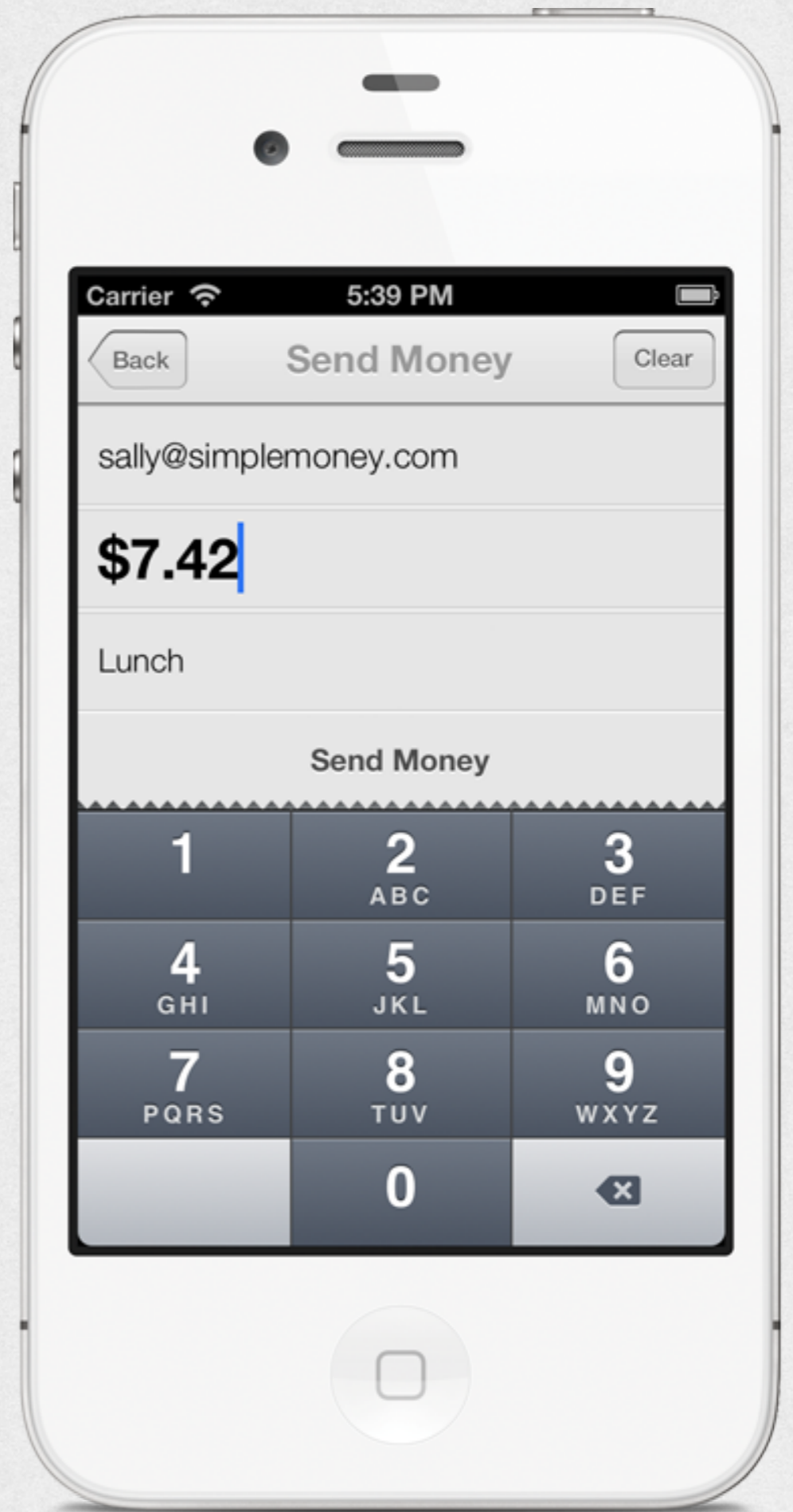
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Testing and Validation

- Peer to peer and merchant transactions



25

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Testing and Validation

- Peer to peer and merchant transactions
- Pay by scanning a QR code



25

high level challenges
learning android SDK, iOS SDK, ruby on rails

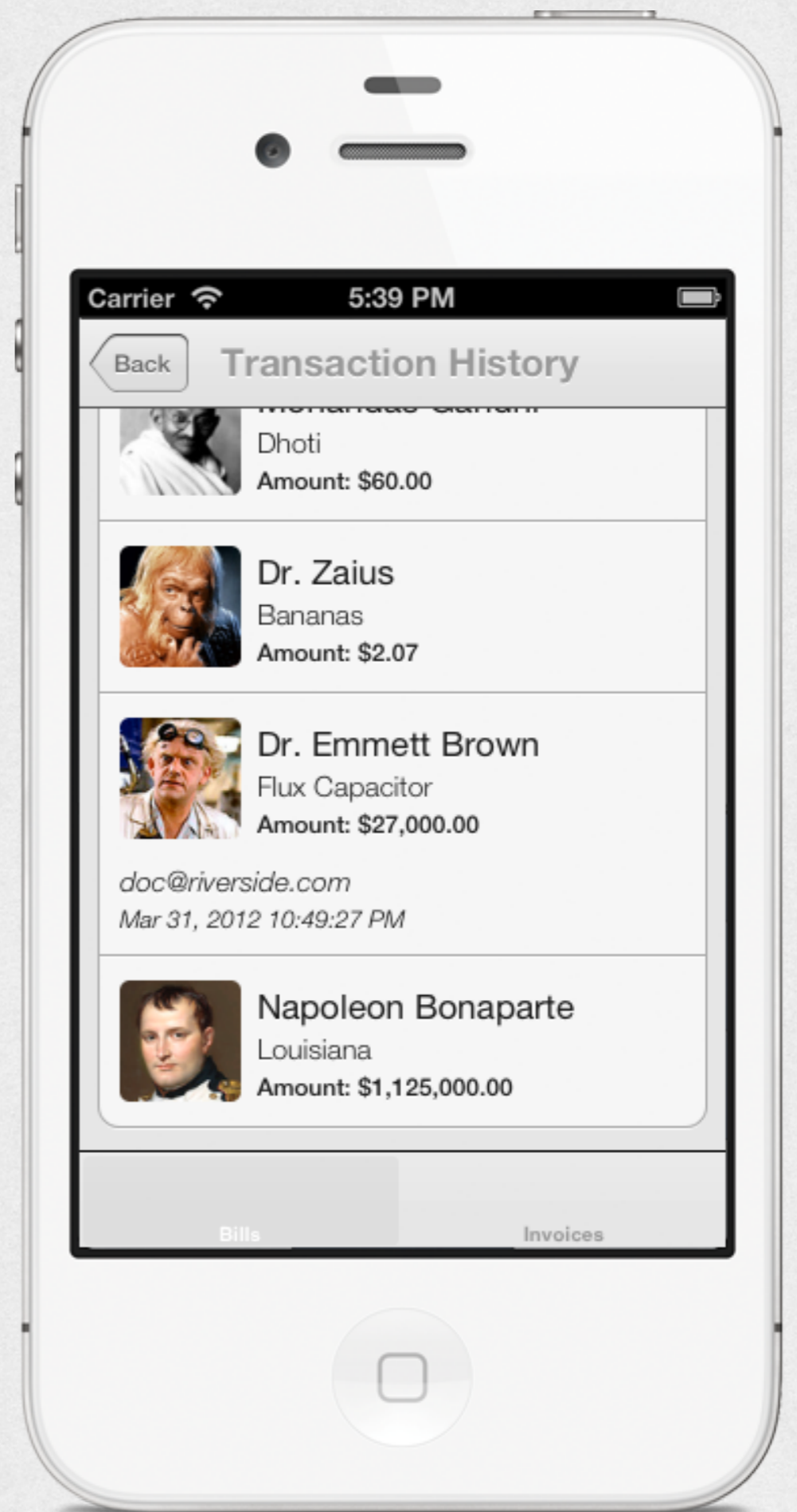
lower level challenges
object mapping, etc working in production

modeling data – stupid mistake: representing money as floats instead of ints
– setting up relationships between users, transactions, items

replicating data – user and transaction models

Testing and Validation

- Peer to peer and merchant transactions
- Pay by scanning a QR code
- View balance and transaction history



25

high level challenges
learning android SDK, iOS SDK, ruby on rails

lower level challenges
object mapping, etc working in production

modeling data – stupid mistake: representing money as floats instead of ints
– setting up relationships between users, transactions, items

replicating data – user and transaction models

Future Work

- Using real money
- Improving recommendations



26

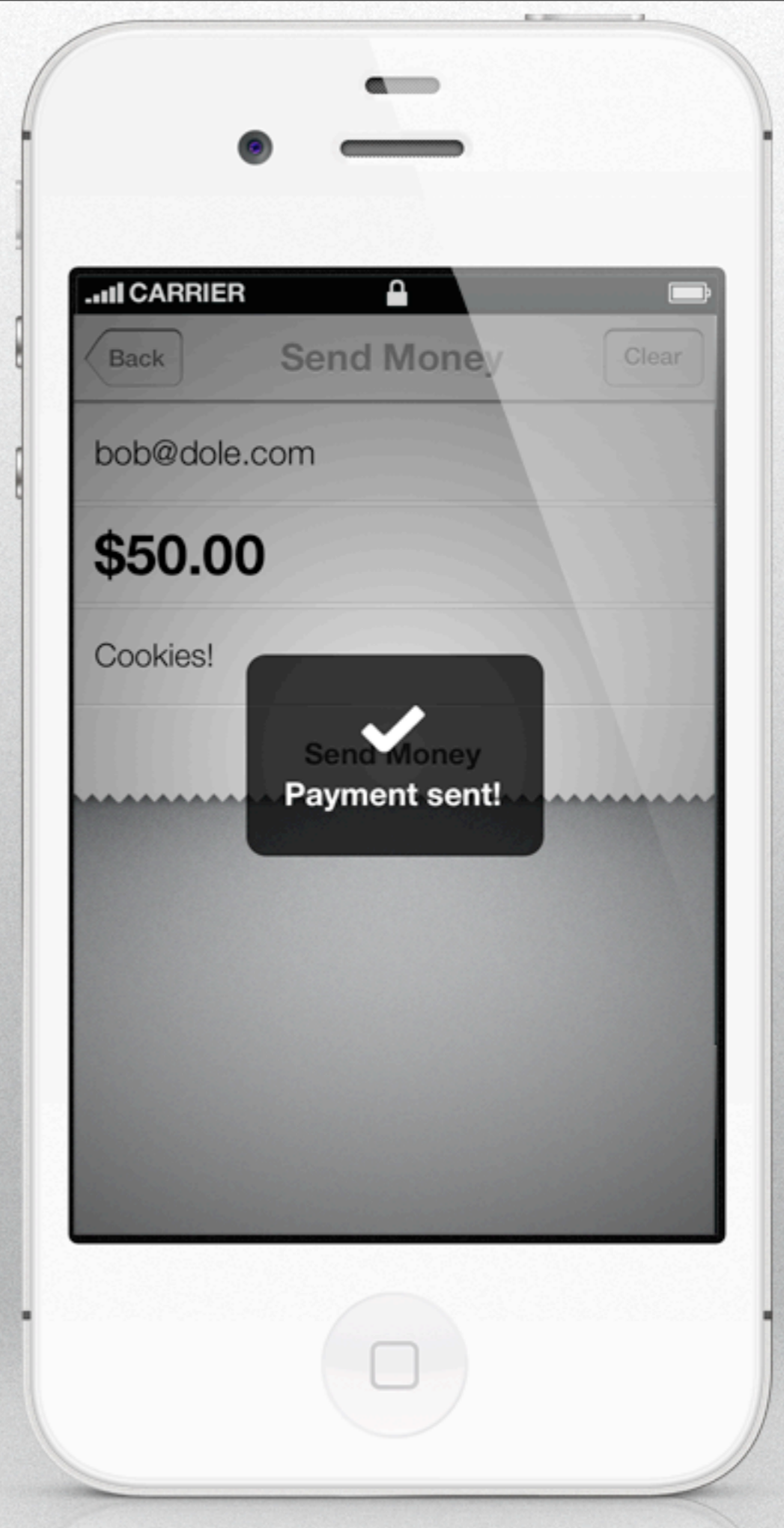
Adding merchant features –
to date, we have backend support for adding purchase items and their associated data, such as images.

Not using ACH – automated clearing house – API to transfer money between accounts
Currently, our app is using play money

Matching Android UI – we might have to build A LOT of custom UI to match apple's ui
components
tableviews?

Conclusion

- Simple, flexible and powerful payment solution
- Replace the credit card
- “Smart”: leverages context



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Credit cards are stupid – they don't tell you your balance or transaction history banks offer apps that let you check your balance, why not take a step further? A phone knowing a little about you can go a long way.

SimpleMoney

Department of Computer Science

Northern Arizona University

Client: Joshua Cross, Hermes Inc.

Team Saco: Arthur Pang - Joshua Conner - Nicholas Palares



Background

Credit card usage comes at a cost. Merchants are charged a swipe fee, about 1-3% of the transaction, each time a credit card is used as the method of payment. The swipe fee is ultimately passed to consumers, which amounted to a total of \$48 billion in 2008.

Purpose

SimpleMoney is a mobile payment system that allows users to send and receive money for free. Our task was to build a user interface for iOS and Android devices that allows users to send and receive money, view previous transactions, and view local deals and coupons around them.



Figure 1. A custom user interface was designed to allow the user to select a transaction recipient from their phone's address book.

Payment has never been easier.

Four powerful features that simplify your life



Blazing fast payments.

Scan a QR Code to pay instantly with your phone.



Send money to anyone.

Anyone with an email address can send or receive a payment.



Keep track of your finances in real-time.

Instant payment notifications sent to your phone and email.



Find the best deals around you.

Save money at nearby businesses with SimpleMoney Coupons.



Scaleable and flexible.

Interfaces with cloud services for push notifications, data storage, and email notifications.

A full stack solution.

Built on open source software to work across the web and iOS / Android devices.

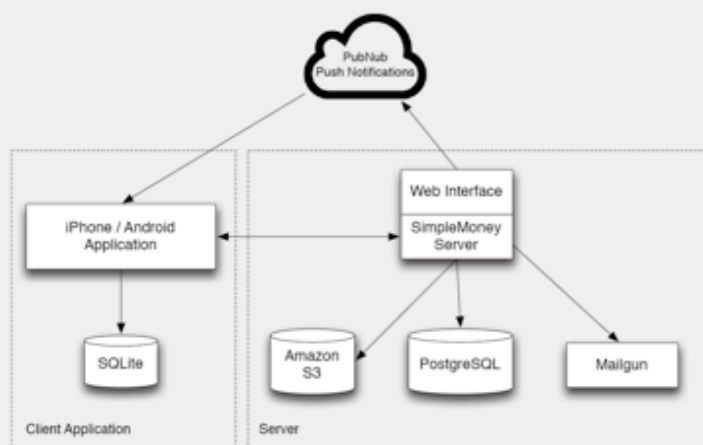


Figure 2. High level architecture of the SimpleMoney system. PubNub was used for push notifications, Amazon S3 for image assets, and Mailgun for dispatching emails.

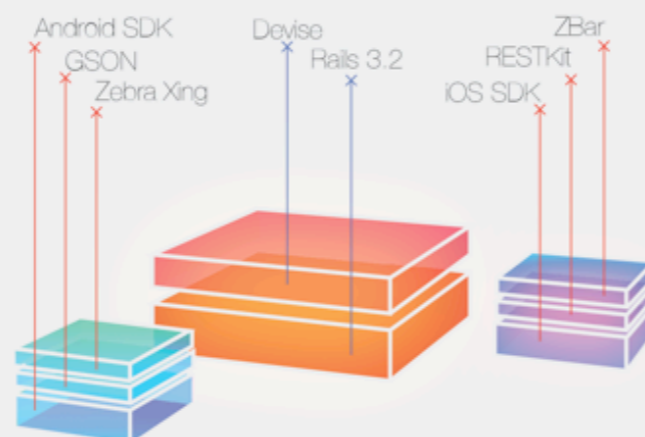


Figure 3. SimpleMoney's technology stack.

Chat with us!

Poster #279 Room B

On display: 1:30-4:30pm