

# Analysis and Design Pet Healthcare, Pet Adoption, and Pet Community iOS Mobile Application for Animal Lovers

Dion Darmawan<sup>1\*</sup>, Roberto Khresna<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Computer Science Department, School of Computer Science,  
Bina Nusantara University,  
Jakarta, Indonesia 11480  
diondarmawan@binus.ac.id; roberto.kreshna@binus.ac.id

\*Correspondence: diondarmawan@binus.ac.id

**Abstract** - This research aims to create an iOS based mobile applications that is expected to assist pet owners who want to search for reliable caretaker for their pets, ensuring a safe and trustworthy environment for pet entrustment. The application will also serve as an extensive informational hub, providing users with valuable resources, including articles about pet and directory of veterinary clinics around the user's area. The development of this mobile application begins with data collection through, literature study, observation and questionnaire. Literature study aims to find supporting theories which can assist the development of this application, observation are made to compare the application to be developed with similar applications, and questionnaire is used to identify the requirement from potential users. After analyzing all the obtained data, the process continues with designing application systems with UML diagrams such as, use case diagram, use case descripton, class diagram, sequence diagram, and activity diagram. Then, after completing the system design phase, the development of the application will be carried out with kanban methodology. After the application has been developed, a survey will be distributed to potential users to asses their level of satisfaction with the developed application. This survey will aim to gather feedback on various aspects, including user experience, functionality, ease of navigation, and overall effectiveness in meeting user needs.

**Keywords:** Pet; iOS; Mobile Application; Agile Development; Kanban Methodology

## I. INTRODUCTION

The advancement of technology has brought many benefits to people's daily lives. From the ease of communicating with others who are not in the same place, to the convenience of accessing information. Smartphones have become an essential part of everyday life for many people. According to a survey conducted in 2022, Indonesia ranked fourth in the world for the number of smartphone users, with 192.15 million, following China, India, and the United States (Sadya, 2023). Indonesia was also the fifth-largest country for total app downloads, after China, India, the United States, and Brazil in 2022 (Mustajab, 2023). According to Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), mobile phone users in Indonesia reached 67.88% in 2022, an increase of 2.01% from the previous year (Ahdiat, 2023). Smartphones run on various operating systems, including iOS. As of November 2023, iOS users in Indonesia made up 11.65% (statcounter, 2023). Additionally, a 2022 survey by Rakuten revealed that 67% of Indonesians owned pets, while 10% had previously owned pets and 23% did not have pets (Ridwan, 2023).

Many pet owners abandon their pets for various reasons, such as a lack of knowledge on how to care for them, understanding their needs, or having adequate information about the pets (Rafly, Risdiana, & Solihah, 2023). These abandoned animals are usually taken in by animal shelters, which serve as temporary homes for them until they find a new home. The good news is that many people still want to provide these

animals with homes and see them as companions. However, because information about shelters and adoptable animals is often difficult to find, potential adopters may decide not to proceed with the adoption (Febrian, Ciutarno, & Tulak, 2022). Several related research journals which are used as references include:

This research, published in the Indonesian Journal of Multidisciplinary Science, was conducted by Putri Intan Sari, Khairun Nashirin, Muhammad Arifudin, and Yanto Setiawan in 2023. The result was a mobile application for searching and booking various services such as veterinarians, grooming, and pet boarding. Users can also view details of their previous bookings.

This research, which is published in the *Jurnal Rekayasa Komputasi Serapan*, was conducted by Putra Muhamad Rafly, Aan Risdiana, and Ai Solihah in 2023. The result was a mobile application on the Android platform. Some of the features provided by this application include articles offering information on how to care for pets, quizzes to assess users' knowledge of pet care, and an alarm for scheduling.

This research, published in the *International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET)*, was conducted by Akanksha Magdum, Aniket Magdum, Gayatri Chavan, and Shreya Jadhav in 2023. The result was a mobile application with features that facilitate the adoption process, including searching for animals available for adoption, viewing detailed descriptions of the animals, and completing adoption forms.

There are several existing applications that provide pet-related services, but they come with various limitations that prevent them from offering a complete solution for pet owners. These applications, such as blepi, Pawshake, and Hewania. Blepi allows pet owners to find caretakers and engage in a pet lover community, but it lacks essential features such as veterinary clinic information, pet supply purchases, educational articles, and shelter-related services. Pawshake focuses on connecting pet owners with pet sitters but does not offer a pet community, veterinary clinic information, pet care articles, or shelter-related services. Hewania provides veterinary clinic information, pet supply purchasing, and pet care articles, but it does not

support pet caretaker search or shelter-related services.

Due to these reasons, the author plans to design and develop an iOS-based mobile application aimed at addressing the identified issues. The choice of developing the mobile application on iOS is strategic, as iOS is often associated with a higher-income demographic, particularly middle-to-upper class users. This group tends to have the disposable income necessary to afford the additional costs associated with pet ownership, such as pet sitting services, veterinary care, and pet adoption. The main feature of the application will be assisting users in finding available pet sitting services that match their criteria in their surrounding area. This feature will be supported by other functionalities, such as providing information to help users locate shelters for adopting new pets, additional details like the location and operating hours of nearby veterinary clinics, and tips on how to properly care for pets.

## II. METHODS

In this research, the application design method used is Kanban which is one of the frameworks within Agile Development.

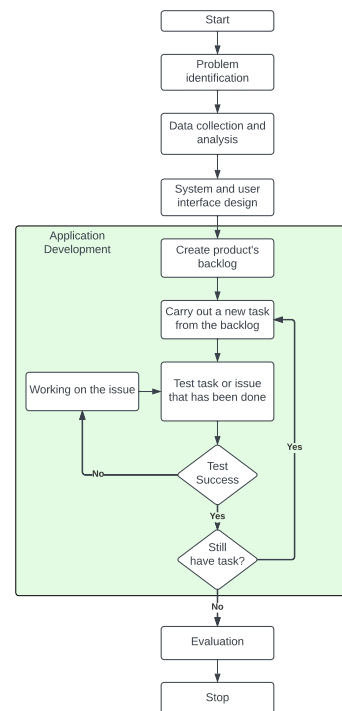


Figure 1. Research Conceptual Framework

The research methods used in this study can be sequentially grouped into: problem identification, data collection and analysis, system and user interface design, application development, and evaluation.

## 2.1 Problem Identification

At this stage, the author analyzes the identified problems and designs a solution tailored to address these issues effectively.

## 2.2 Data Collection and Analysis

At this stage, data is collected from users by distributing a questionnaire to individuals interested in pets and using iOS-based mobile devices. In addition to gathering user data, this phase also involves analyzing the data from the questionnaire and comparing similar applications. Based on the data received, several key findings were concluded. The majority of respondents currently use smartphones with the iOS platform. Additionally, most pet owners face difficulties in various areas, such as caring for their pets, finding pet sitting services, locating animal shelters for pet adoption, and searching for nearby veterinary clinics. Furthermore, the majority of pet owners expressed interest in using applications related to pet care. Among the features, the most popular request was for an option to find shelter locations and check the availability of pets at these shelters.

**Table I.** List of Data Collection Questions and Answers

Category	Possible Answer	Percentage	Quantity
Age of Respondents	<18 years	1.2%	2
	18-30 years	71.7%	119
	31-50 years	25.9%	43
	>50 years	1.2%	2
Usage of iOS Smartphones	Yes	72.9%	121
	No	27.1%	45
Pet Ownership	Own a pet	86.3%	107
	Do not own but want to	12.9%	16
	Do not own and do not want to	0.8%	1
Difficulty in Pet Care	Have experienced difficulties	87%	107

Category	Possible Answer	Percentage	Quantity
Sources of Information for Pet Care (Multiple)	Have not experienced difficulties	13%	16
	Social media	44.7%	55
	Internet	56.9%	70
Experience with Pet Boarding	Ask family or friends	20.3%	25
	Have used pet boarding services	86.2%	106
Difficulty Finding Pet Boarding	Have never used pet boarding services	13.8%	17
	Have faced difficulties	82.1%	101
Factors Considered in Pet Boarding (Multiple)	Have not faced difficulties	17.9%	22
	Location	60.2%	74
Sources of Information for Pet Boarding (Multiple)	Caregiver's quality	50.4%	62
	Social media	52%	64
	Internet	53.7%	66
Experience or Interest in Pet Adoption	Ask family or friends	15.4%	19
	Have adopted pets	76.4%	94
	Wanted to adopt but did not	17.1%	21
Reasons for Not Adopting Pets (Multiple)	No interest in adopting	6.5%	8
	Lack information on adoption centers	24.4%	21
	Lack information on adoption procedures	29.1%	25
Difficulty Finding Shelters	Mismatched pet descriptions	50%	43
	Pets unavailable at shelters	27.9%	24
Sources of Information for Shelters (Multiple)	Never failed to adopt	1.2%	1
	Have faced difficulties	86.2%	106
Experience with Pet Adoption	Have not faced difficulties	13.8%	17
	Social media	48.8%	60
Reasons for Not Adopting Pets (Multiple)	Internet	50.4%	62
	Ask family or friends	20.3%	25

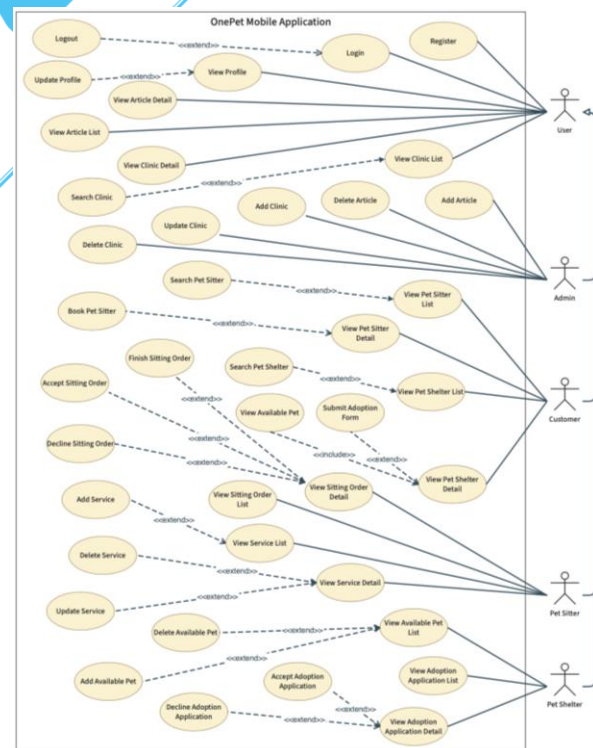
Category	Possible Answer	Percentage	Quantity
Experience Taking Pets to the Vet	Never searched for shelter information	0.8%	1
	Have taken pets to the vet	86.2%	106
	Have never taken pets to the vet	13.8%	17
Difficulty Taking Pets to the Vet	Have faced difficulties	86.2%	106
	Have not faced difficulties	13.8%	17
Sources of Information for Veterinarians (Multiple)	Internet	42.6%	52
	Social media	31.1%	38
	Ask family or friends	25.4%	31
	Never searched for vet information	0.8%	1
Interest in Using a Pet-Related App	Interested	93.5%	115
	Not interested	6.5%	8
Desired Features in the Application (Multiple)	Buy pet supplies	15.4%	19
	Event information	12.2%	15
	Pet boarding search	77.2%	95
	Shelter search	87%	107
	Vet search	78.9%	97
	Pet care tips and articles	74.8%	92

**Table II.** Comparison of Similar Applications

ID	Feature	blepi	pawshake	hewanita
F1	Searching for Pet Sitting Providers	✓	✓	✗
F2	Animal Lover Community	✓	✗	✗
F3	Veterinary Clinic Information	✗	✗	✓
F4	Pet Supplies Purchase	✗	✗	✓
F5	Articles and Information Related to Animals	✗	✗	✓
F6	Searching for Animal Shelters	✗	✗	✗
F7	Checking Animal Availability at Shelters	✗	✗	✗

## 2.3 System and User Interface Design

At this stage, the author designs the system using five types of Unified Modeling Language (UML) diagrams: use case diagram, use case description, activity diagram, sequence diagram, and class diagram. UML is a standard language used to create sketches and blueprints for software, serving as a foundation during application development (Seidl, Scholz, Huemer, & Kappel, 2015). The Use Case Diagram outlines the system's functionalities and interactions from the user's perspective. The Use Case Description provides detailed explanations of each use case, including the flow of events and conditions. The Activity Diagram models the flow of tasks or actions within the system, focusing on the sequence and decision points. The Sequence Diagram illustrates the interactions between system components over time. Lastly, the Class Diagram defines the system's structure by showing the classes, their attributes, methods, and relationships. Additionally, the author uses Figma, a cloud-based design and prototyping tool, to create the user interface (UI) design. Figma allows teams to collaborate on digital projects from anywhere (Sari, Aisyah, Fauzi, Gustini & Syuhada, 2023).



**Figure 2.** OnePet Use Case Diagram

## 2.4 Application Development

During the application development phase, the author uses the Kanban framework from Agile methodology, which provides better visualization of ongoing projects and limits tasks being worked on (Matharu, Mishra, Singh, & Upadhyay, 2015). The application is developed using Swift and SwiftUI, with SwiftUI enabling the creation of the user interface in a declarative manner, specifying how it should look and function (Hudson, 2023). For the server side, Firebase, a Backend as a Service (BaaS) by Google, is used, offering tools for building, monitoring, and enhancing user experience, including Authentication, Hosting, Analytics, and Cloud Messaging (Firebase, n.d.).

## 2.5 Evaluation

At this stage, the developed application is tested using two methods: Black Box Testing and User Acceptance Testing. Black Box Testing is a software testing method that examines the functionality (functional testing) of a software application without looking into its internal structure or how it works (Fahrezi, Salam, Ibrahim, Syaiful & Saifudin, 2022), while User Acceptance Testing is used to ensure that the developed software meets the requirements and can address the problems posed by its users, or if it still contains defects (Tugiman, Wijaya, & Yakub, 2021). In addition to evaluating the application's functionality, the author also assesses the user experience and user interface by applying five measurable human factors and eight golden principles of interface design.

# III. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the research methods used, problem analysis was conducted using a questionnaire technique, which resulted in 123 respondents. In addition to the questionnaire, observation techniques were employed by comparing similar applications and related journals. The following is the main interface of the developed application.

## 3.1 Welcome Page

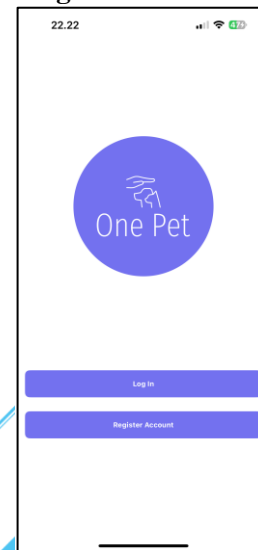


Figure 3. Welcome Page of OnePet Application

The Welcome page is displayed after the splash screen, where users can choose between two buttons either login or register. The "Log In" button leads to the login page, while the "Register Account" button directs users to the registration page.

## 3.2 Profile Page

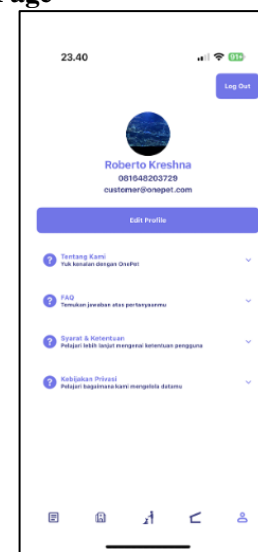
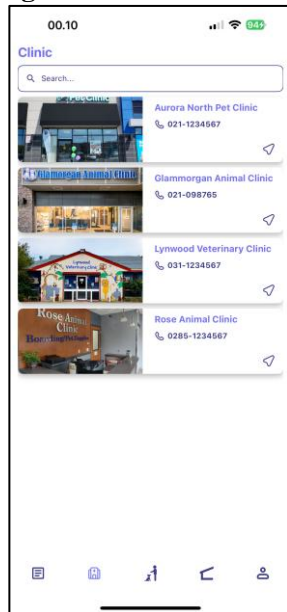


Figure 4. Profile Page of OnePet Application

The Profile page displays profiles for each user role. On this page, users can view information about their registered account, including name, phone number, email, avatar,

and a gallery specifically for pet sitter's role and pet shelter's role.

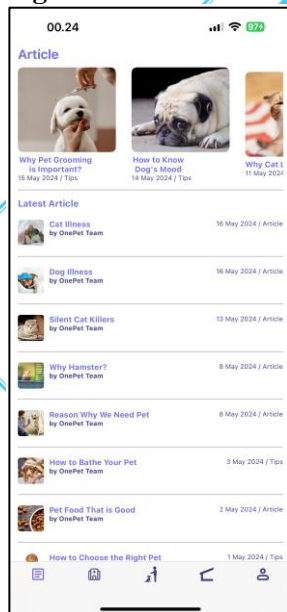
### 3.3 Clinic Page



**Figure 5.** Clinic Page of OnePet Application

The Clinic page displays a list of veterinary clinics within the application. This list is managed by an admin, who is responsible for adding or removing clinic data as needed.

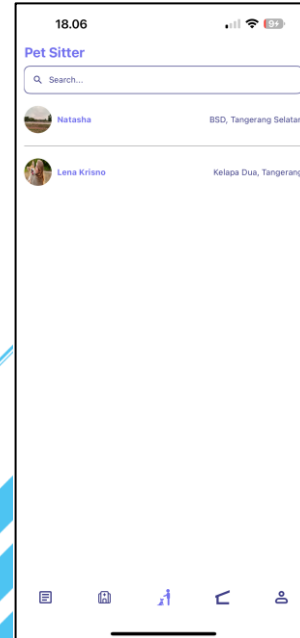
### 3.4 Article Page



**Figure 6.** Article Page of OnePet Application

The Article page displays a list of animal-related articles within the application. This list is managed by an admin, who is responsible for adding or removing articles as needed.

### 3.5 Pet Sitter Page



**Figure 7.** Pet Sitters Page of OnePet Application

The Pet Sitter page displays a list of pet sitters within the application. This list will grow as more users register their accounts as pet sitters.

### 3.6 Pet Shelter Page



**Figure 8.** Pet Shlters Page of OnePet Application

The Pet Shelters page displays a list of animal shelters within the application. This list will grow as more users register their accounts as animal shelters.

The author uses several types of assessments for evaluating the developed application, including the five measurable human factors, eight golden rules of interface design, and system evaluation (black box testing).

### 3.7. Evaluation Five Measureable Human Factors

To evaluate the results of the developed application, the author has asked several testers to use and give feedback regarding the application. There are some key points in the used evaluation such as, time to learn, speed of performance, rate of errors, retention over time and subjective evaluation. The evaluation was conducted with 31 different respondents, and the data obtained from the evaluation are:

**Table III** List of Evaluation Questions and Answers

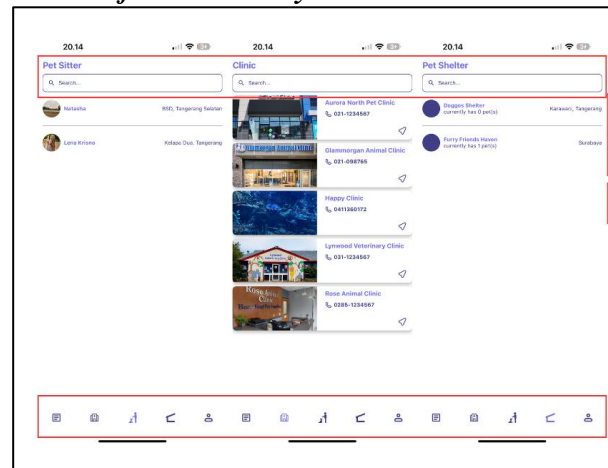
Key	Questions	Average
Time to Learn	How easy is it to understand onepet application	4,096 from 5 / 81.9%
	How long does it take to get used to with the Onepet application?	1-30 Minutes
Speed of Performace	How well does the onepet application perform?	4,161 from 5 / 83.2%
Rate of Errors	While you were using the Onepet application, did an error such as, toast or dialog occur?	Errors reported: 90.3%
	How many times did the application produce the errors?	1-2 errors: 66.7%
	Is the flow of the Onepet application easy to remember?	100% easy to remember
Retention Over Time	How long does it take to remember the Onepet application flow?	1-30 Minutes

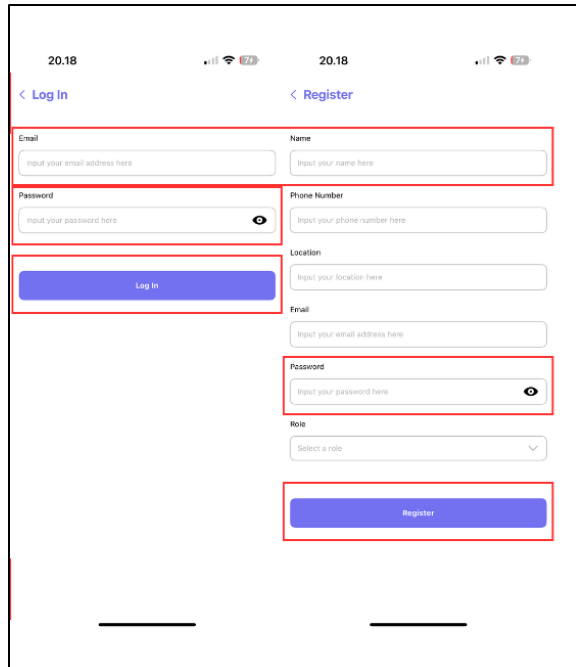
Subjective Satisfaction	How satisfied are you with the user interface of the Onepet application?	3,935 from 5 / 78.7%
	How satisfied are you with the Onepet application features?	3,967 from 5 / 79.3%

The data presented in the table above highlights several key insights regarding user experience with the OnePet application. Overall, users find the application relatively easy to learn and navigate, with most respondents indicating they can grasp its functionalities within a short timeframe. However, the reports of errors encountered by a significant portion of users suggest that some required fields in forms are not clearly marked, as they lack an asterisk to indicate their necessity. Addressing this issue by ensuring required fields are easily identifiable could enhance the user experience and reduce confusion. In summary, although the OnePet application demonstrates a solid foundation in user-friendliness, it is essential to continuously adapt based on user feedback to improve its performance and overall satisfaction.

### 3.8. Evaluation Eight Golden Rules of Interface Design

#### A. Strive for Consistency

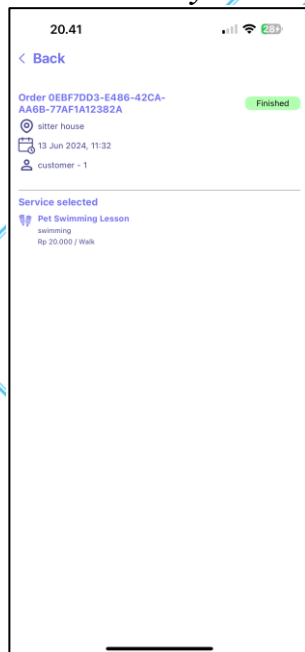




**Figure 9.** Consistency of the OnePet Application Interface

The OnePet application is developed with consistency in its interface design. The application itself uses the same type of text fields, buttons, placement of search fields and page titles, and font throughout the application.

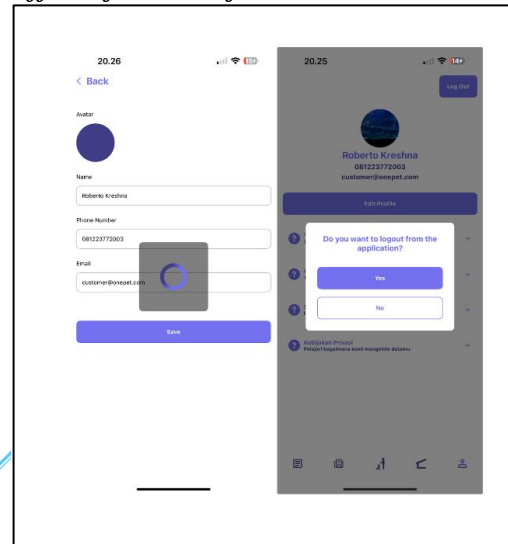
### B. Cater to universal ability



**Figure 10.** OnePet Application Icon

The OnePet application is developed with attention to the diverse abilities of users by incorporating various symbols or icons to help users easily understand the data being displayed.

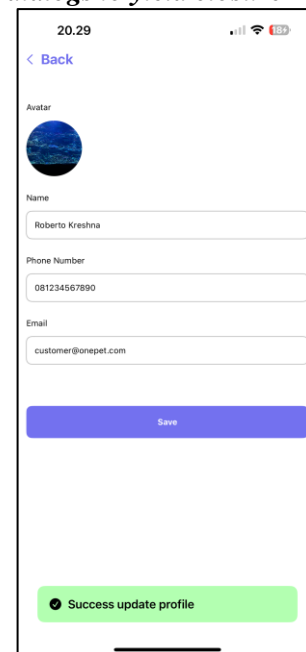
### C. Offer informative feedback



**Figure 11.** Feedback on the OnePet Application Interface

The OnePet application provides several types of feedback to users, such as a loading indicator when an action requires time to process and confirmation dialogs for certain user actions.

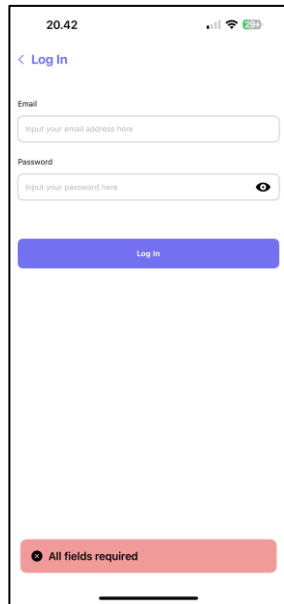
### D. Design dialogs to yield closure



**Figure 12.** OnePet Application Toast

The OnePet application divides actions into several parts. For example, in the image, when users update their profile data, a notification appears at the bottom of the screen indicating that the data has been successfully updated.

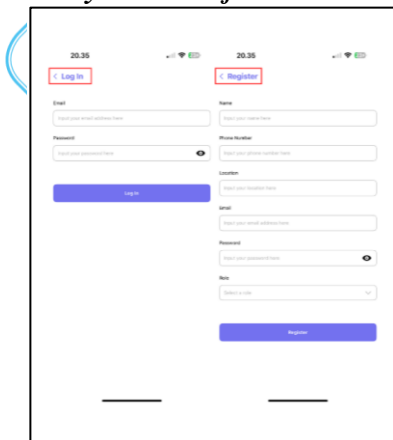
#### E. Offer error prevention and simple error handling



**Figure 13.** OnePet Application Error Handling

The OnePet application has implemented error prevention measures and displays toasts that provide users with simple instructions on how to resolve any encountered errors.

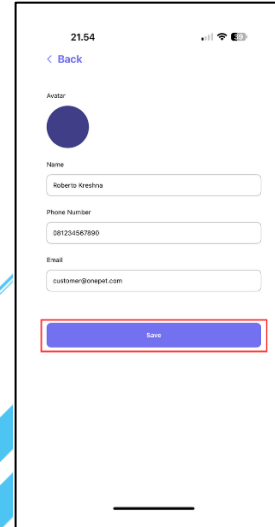
#### F. Permit easy reversal of actions



**Figure 14.** OnePet Application Back Button

The OnePet application itself allows users to return to the previous step when performing an action by providing a back button on the page.

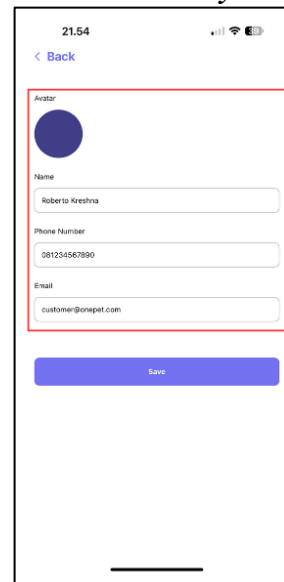
#### G. Support internal locus of control



**Figure 15.** OnePet Application User Control Button

The OnePet application gives users full control over their actions. For example, when updating personal data, users must press the Save button to store the changes. Users have the option to either save or cancel the changes, thereby deciding whether to keep or discard the modifications.

#### H. Reduce short-term memory load



**Figure 16.** OnePet Application Reduce Memory Load

The OnePet application applies this principle in its update feature by displaying the previously existing data in text fields, so users do not need to remember all their prior information.

**Table III.** Comparison of the Application with Similar Applications

No	Feature	OnePet	blepi	Pawshake	Hewania
1	Searching for Pet Sitting Providers	✓	✓	✓	✗
2	Animal Lover Community	✗	✓	✗	✗
3	Veterinary Clinic Information	✓	✗	✗	✓
4	Pet Supplies Purchase	✗	✗	✗	✓
5	Articles and Information Related to Animals	✓	✗	✗	✓
6	Searching for Animal Shelters	✓	✗	✗	✗
7	Checking Animal Availability at Shelters	✓	✗	✗	✗

What makes the developed application superior compared to similar applications is the wide range of features available within a single app, eliminating the need to download multiple apps to access the same functionalities. Additionally, the User Interface (UI) is designed to be simpler, making it more user-friendly. However, due to the need for special configuration to implement notifications and the current lack of urgency for this feature, since the app is only accessible locally (not yet available for direct download from the app store), the development team has prioritized implementing other features first.

#### IV. CONCLUSIONS

From conducting the research on the "Development of an iOS-Based Health, Adoption, & Pet Community Application," several key findings emerged. The developed application addresses the needs of pet owners by

offering features that help them find pet sitters when they lack time to care for their pets. It also provides valuable information for users interested in adopting pets, such as shelter locations and pet availability. Additionally, the application supports pet owners by offering access to articles and information on nearby veterinary clinics. These findings highlight the application's potential to significantly improve pet care, adoption, and community engagement for pet owners.

Future work should focus on specific plans to enhance the app, such as adding push notifications to keep users informed, improving the user interface (UI) for better usability, integrating machine learning for personalized pet recommendations, and working on optimizing the database structure.

#### REFERENCES

- Ahdiat, A. (2023). Sebanyak 67,88% Penduduk RI Gunakan Telepon Genggam pada 2022. Retrieved from <https://dataindonesia.id/telekomunikasi/detail/sebanyak-6788-penduduk-ri-gunakan-telepon-genggam-pada-2022#>
- Fahrezi, A., Salam, F. N., Ibrahim, G. M., Syaiful, R. R., & Saifudin, A. (2022). Pengujian Black Box Testing pada Aplikasi Inventori Barang Berbasis Web di PT. AINO Indonesia. *LOGIC: Jurnal Ilmu Komputer dan Pendidikan*, 1(01), 1-5.
- Febrian, J., Ciutarno, I. G., & Tulak, K. R. J. (2022). *PENGEMBANGAN SISTEM PENGADOPSIAN HEWAN TERLANTAR BERBASIS WEB DAN SISTEM INFORMASI BERBASIS IOS UNTUK PEJATEN SHELTER DI JAKARTA* (Skripsi). Bina Nusantara University.
- Firebase | Google's Mobile and Web App Development Platform. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://firebase.google.com/?hl=en>
- Hudson, P. (2023). What is SwiftUI?. Retrieved from <https://www.hackingwithswift.com/quick-start/swiftui/what-is-swiftui>

- Magdum, A., Magdum, A., Gayatri, Chavan, & Jadhav, S. (2023). Mobile Application of Pet Adoption System. *International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET)*, 10(2), 740–743. <https://www.irjet.net/archives/V10/i2/IRJET-V10I2109.pdf>
- Matharu, G. S., Mishra, A., Singh, H., & Upadhyay, P. (2015). Empirical study of agile software development methodologies: A comparative analysis. *ACM SIGSOFT Software Engineering Notes*, 40(1), 1-6.
- Mobile Operating System Market Share Indonesia. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://gs.statcounter.com/os-market-share/mobile/indonesia>
- Mustajab, R. (2023). 8 Negara dengan Unduhan Aplikasi Terbanyak 2022, Ada Indonesia. Retrieved from <https://dataindonesia.id/internet/detail/8-negara-dengan-unduh-an-aplikasi-terbanyak-2022-ada-indonesia#>
- Rafly, P. M., Risdiana, A., & Solihah, A. (2023). Aplikasi panduan merawat hewan peliharaan berbasis Android. *JRKT (Jurnal Rekayasa Komputasi Terapan)*, 3(01). <https://doi.org/10.30998/jrkt.v3i01.8433>
- Ridwan, P. R. (2023). Ragam Statistik Hewan Peliharaan di Indonesia. Retrieved from [https://goodstats.id/article/ragam-](https://goodstats.id/article/ragam-statistik-hewan-peliharaan-di-indonesia-GbtcU)
- statistik-hewan-peliharaan-di-indonesia-GbtcU
- Sadya, S. (2023). Pengguna Smartphone Indonesia Terbesar Keempat Dunia pada 2022. Retrieved from <https://dataindonesia.id/telekomunikasi/detail/pengguna-smartphone-indonesia-terbesar-keempat-dunia-pada-2022>
- Sari, A. P., Aisyah, S., Fauzi, A., Gustini, N. A., & Syuhada, M. R. (2023). Perancangan Aplikasi Portal UI/UX Pada Siswa Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan (SMK). *Jurnal Bidang Penelitian Multimedia*, 1(2), 35-42.
- Sari, P. I., Nashirin, K., Arifudin, M., & Setiawan, Y. (2023). Android Mobile Application system for pet care services using MVVM architecture. *Indonesian Journal of Multidisciplinary Science*, 2(11), 4043–4050. <https://doi.org/10.55324/ijoms.v2i11.637>
- Seidl, M., Scholz, M., Huemer, C., & Kappel, G. (2015). *UML @ classroom: An Introduction to Object-Oriented Modeling*. Springer.
- Tugiman, Wijaya, D., & Yakub. (2021). Implementation of Ecommerce on Small and Medium Enterprise. *Tech-E*, 4(2). 22-29.