MODORO - Pomodoro App with AI/ML for Enhanced Productivity

*Fauzan Ghazi¹, Wan Noor Hamiza Wan Ali², Mariam Mazlan³, Afifah Rosli⁴

^{1, 2}Faculty of Artificial Intelligence, ³Azman Hashim International Business School, University Teknologi Malaysia, ⁴Kolej Profesional MARA Bandar Penawar

> ¹ahmad.fauzan@graduate.utm.my, ²wannoorhamiza@utm.my, ³mariam90@graduate.utm.my, ⁴afifah.rosli@bpenawar.kpm.edu.my

Article history

Received: 4 May 2025

Received in revised form: 10 May 2025

Accepted: 20 May 2025

Published online: 27 June 2025

*Corresponding author ahmad.fauzan@grad uate.utm.my

Abstract

This project introduces an AI/ML-powered Pomodoro app that enhances personal and team productivity through intelligent, adaptive features. Integrating the Pomodoro Technique with machine learning and emotion-aware tools, the app personalizes work-break schedules based on user behavior, mood, and task urgency. Gamification and collaboration tools promote sustained engagement and accountability, while predictive analytics optimize task management. The design emphasizes accessibility and inclusivity to support diverse users. By addressing modern challenges such as procrastination, digital distractions, and burnout, the app fosters healthier work habits and improved focus, offering a transformative solution aligned with societal needs and technological advancements in productivity management.

Keywords: productivity, application, Pomodoro method, AI/ML, gamification, personalization

1. Introduction

Productivity is a key concern for individuals and organizations aiming to work effectively and meet their goals. Advances in artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) have changed how productivity tools function. These technologies make systems adaptive, tailoring their features to suit different users. AI and ML analyze behavior, reduce inefficiencies, improve workflows, and maintain user motivation. Traditional productivity tools cannot constantly adjust to changing user needs. The Pomodoro Technique uses structured work and break intervals and is a practical task management method. However, static versions of this technique do not fit all user preferences or situations. The proposed AI/ML-powered Pomodoro App overcomes these issues by offering intelligent scheduling, emotion-aware responses, and gamified features to boost engagement.

This project aims to develop a Pomodoro app integrated with AI/ML capabilities to offer a personalized and efficient productivity solution. The app will analyze user

behavior and preferences to tailor work-break cycles for maximum effectiveness. Emotion-aware features detect stress, fatigue, and disengagement, providing realtime interventions to maintain motivation and focus. The app will enhance collaboration in team settings through shared progress tracking and virtual accountability tools. The design will prioritize accessibility and inclusivity, ensuring it is usable by individuals with diverse needs. Additionally, predictive analytics will optimize task prioritization and scheduling, reducing inefficiencies and enhancing overall performance.

The proposed solution is an intelligent Pomodoro app that integrates AI and ML to transform time management into a dynamic, user-centric experience. By analyzing patterns in user behavior, the app will generate personalized recommendations for work and break durations, ensuring alignment with individual productivity rhythms. AI-driven emotion recognition will provide tailored suggestions, such as motivational prompts during low morale or relaxation techniques to mitigate stress. Gamification elements, including progress tracking and achievement rewards, will sustain engagement and make the process enjoyable. Collaborative features will enable seamless coordination in team settings, supporting shared goals and accountability. The adaptive nature of the app ensures its relevance across varying contexts and user profiles.

2. Literature Review

This literature review synthesizes existing research to inform the development of an AI/ML-driven Pomodoro app, focusing on relevant methodologies, design principles, and user needs.

2.1 Time Management and Productivity Frameworks

The Pomodoro Technique has been widely recognized for improving productivity by structuring work and break periods. Studies [1] and [2] provide compelling evidence of its utility. The quantitative research shows a significant productivity enhancement among online learners using the Pomodoro method, with improved focus and task completion rates.

[3] explored the shortcomings of existing time management tools, particularly their failure to address planning fallacies and task prioritization effectively. Their research underscores the need for adaptive tools integrating task decomposition and real-time tracking.

2.2 AI and ML in Personal Productivity

[4] have demonstrated the application of AI-driven interventions to address procrastination and cognitive barriers. Their study utilized generative models to create task continuations that effectively reduced cognitive load and enhanced task engagement. These findings highlight the potential of AI to provide seamless transitions between tasks within a Pomodoro app. It also enables users to maintain focus and minimize distractions. TAO's context detection framework by [5] is a valuable model for integrating advanced context-aware systems into productivity tools.

Machine learning algorithms are pivotal in predicting and adapting to real-time user needs. [6] demonstrated the power of Bayesian neural networks in developing dynamic task management systems. By analyzing historical user behavior and patterns, these networks enable accurate prediction of task durations and break requirements, which can be integrated into the Pomodoro app to streamline productivity workflows. Emotion-aware AI tools such as EMOWELL mentioned by [7] have showcased the ability to leverage sentiment analysis to enhance user engagement. These tools interpret users' emotional states and adapt interventions accordingly.

As reviewed by [8] reinforcement learning-based models enable continuous learning from user feedback to refine task prioritization. Incorporating reinforcement learning within the app ensures that recommendations evolve dynamically. It helps by catering to users' changing productivity patterns and goals. This adaptability ensures that the app remains relevant and practical across varied contexts. [9] explored AI-mediated virtual body doubling to enhance focus and accountability. The Pomodoro app can extend this feature to support collaborative work environments.

[10] illustrated the integration of AI and IoT in smart mirrors, enabling facial recognition for mood detection and task suggestions. These principles can be extended to productivity apps by incorporating mood-aware interventions and task recommendations. Similarly, [11] analyzed the applicability of the Pomodoro technique in academic publishing, highlighting how task segmentation and systematic breaks can reduce burnout. [12] proposed chatbots for automated team management, showing their potential for task updates and reminders. As studied by [13], proactive scheduling using AI-driven assistants emphasizes personalized support through intelligent scheduling and prioritization, a promising approach for adaptive Pomodoro app features.

[14] explored the role of digital self-control tools like Pomodoro timers in education, identifying significant benefits in focus enhancement. AI could improve these systems by learning from user behaviors to optimize timing strategies. [15] demonstrated how reinforcement learning could generate personalized study schedules, an approach that can be adapted for productivity-focused task management in a Pomodoro app.

2.3 User-Centered Design and UI/UX Considerations

[16] highlighted the importance of flexibility in self-tracking tools, emphasizing their role in fostering mindfulness and self-awareness. A Pomodoro app with customizable features, such as adjustable work intervals and user-defined break activities, can cater to diverse productivity styles while maintaining an intuitive interface.

Distraction management is critical in productivity tools. [17] Proposed behavioral science-driven design principles to enhance user focus. Their research demonstrated that incorporating attention-tracking and task-based motivational features in app design effectively mitigates digital distractions.

[18] provided comprehensive guidelines for addressing accessibility barriers in mobile applications. Designing for users with diverse cognitive and physical needs will ensure the app's inclusivity, broadening its usability and appeal. Features such as adjustable text sizes, voice-based interaction, and visual cues can significantly enhance accessibility. [19] underscored the necessity for flexible tools to accommodate diverse time management practices.

2.4 Gamification and Engagement Strategies

The role of gamification in sustaining user engagement has been explored by [20]. Their research demonstrated that integrating game-like elements, such as achievement badges and progress tracking, fosters habit formation and motivates users to maintain consistent app usage.

[9] investigated the benefits of body doubling as a productivity enhancer, mainly for neurodivergent individuals. The Pomodoro app can support users in initiating tasks and maintaining focus by providing virtual accountability through AImediated body doubling. This feature is especially valuable for users with ADHD or similar challenges.

[21] highlighted how gamified tools, such as Habitica, blend productivity features with reflective self-discipline. This aligns with integrating gamified elements, such as progress tracking and achievement badges, to sustain user engagement in the Pomodoro app.

As illustrated in Figure 1, the literature is categorized into four core themes, which are time management and productivity frameworks, AI and ML in personal productivity, user-centered design and UI/UX considerations, and gamification and engagement strategies.

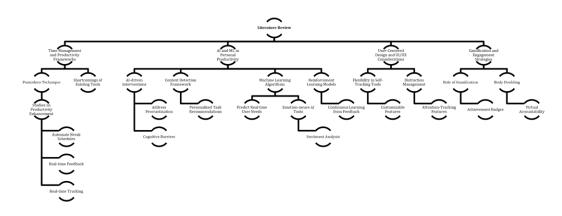


Figure 1. Literature Review Organization

3. Proposed Technology and System Design

The proposed AI/ML-powered Pomodoro app is designed to enhance productivity by addressing the unique challenges faced by modern individuals and teams. The app provides a personalized, adaptive, and user-centric productivity solution by integrating the widely recognized Pomodoro technique with advanced artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) capabilities. This system ensures a dynamic approach to task management. It mitigates procrastination, distractions, mental fatigue, and poor task prioritization. The app is structured to offer continuous support and adaptability. This way, it addresses the needs of diverse users, including professionals, students, and remote workers, in various work environments. Figure 2 presents an overview of the MODORO system design, showing the dashboard, tasks, and emotion state page.



Figure 2. Modoro Overview

3.1 System Architecture

The app's architecture is built upon four core layers that work seamlessly to deliver exceptional user experience. The User Input Layer collects critical data, including task details, user preferences, and emotional feedback. This enables the system to understand the context and user requirements effectively. The AI/ML Processing Layer analyzes this data, performing real-time behavior analysis, emotion recognition, task prioritization, and reinforcement learning to generate tailored recommendations. The Gamification and Engagement Layer integrates motivational features, including badges, progress tracking, and team collaboration tools, to sustain user motivation and engagement. Finally, the Output Layer ensures seamless delivery of personalized work-break schedules, task insights, and performance analytics, presented through an intuitive and user-friendly interface.

The system's framework highlights interactions between users, the app, and external data sources. Users input their data, such as task descriptions, goals, and emotional feedback. This data is then processed using AI/ML algorithms to generate adaptive schedules and motivational interventions. External APIs, such as sentiment analysis and calendar synchronization, enhance functionality by providing additional context or features. This interconnected system ensures the app is responsive to individual needs and scalable for integration with external tools, delivering a robust, value-driven solution.

3.2 Design of the Hi-Fi Prototype



Figure 3. Home Dashboard

The high-fidelity prototype of the app is designed to offer a minimalistic, userfriendly interface that prioritizes intuitive navigation, seamless interaction, and accessibility. The Home Dashboard, as shown in Figure 3, acts as the central hub of the application. It provides a comprehensive view of the user's current productivity state. It displays ongoing tasks, a Pomodoro timer, and quick-access widgets for navigation. Users can also view key performance indicators such as the number of completed tasks, ongoing streaks, and cumulative productive hours. This design ensures users can efficiently monitor their progress and access other features without unnecessary complexity.



Figure 4. Task Management

Figure 4 shows that the Task Management screen provides advanced tools for organizing and prioritizing tasks. Users can add, categorize, and reorder tasks using an intuitive drag-and-drop interface. AI-powered suggestions assist users in breaking complex tasks into manageable segments. It will enhance focus and reduce cognitive load. Tasks are visually represented with color-coded urgency indicators (red is high priority, yellow is medium priority, and green is low priority). This feature enables users to identify priorities quickly. Additional features include automated deadline reminders, detailed subtask tracking, and complexity analysis. This creates a streamlined and efficient workflow.



Figure 5. Emotion Monitoring

Emotion Monitoring shown in Figure 5 feature leverages sentiment analysis and facial recognition APIs to detect users' emotional states, such as stress, fatigue, or disengagement. Based on this analysis, the app offers tailored interventions, including motivational prompts, guided relaxation exercises, or adjusted break schedules. This functionality ensures that users receive timely and empathetic support. It will promote a balanced and sustainable approach to productivity.



Figure 6. Gamification Panel

The Gamification Panel like Figure 6 motivates users by tracking their achievements and rewarding consistent effort. Features such as badges, streak rewards, and progress milestones foster a sense of accomplishment and encourage continuous engagement. A visual leaderboard promotes healthy competition among team members in collaborative environments, enhancing team accountability. Additionally, the panel includes detailed performance graphs and charts, allowing users to track their progress and identify areas for improvement.

3.3 AI/ML Integration Technology Stack

The diagram in Figure 7 shows the technology stack used in the app with quite a complicated workflow. The app's front end is developed using React Native, ensuring a responsive and cross-platform user interface. Dynamic data visualizations, such as progress graphs and gamification elements, are implemented using D3.js. The backend, built with Node.js, manages API integrations and real-time data synchronization, while Python supports the development of AI/ML models for emotion analysis and task prioritization. MongoDB stores user data, such as tasks and preferences, and Firebase handles real-time updates.

The AI/ML models are implemented using TensorFlow and Scikit-learn, enabling advanced behavioral analysis and emotion recognition. External APIs enhance the app's functionality, including Google Cloud Vision API for facial recognition and Microsoft Azure Text Analytics for sentiment analysis. Docker ensures containerized deployment across platforms, while AWS provides scalable hosting and computational resources. This robust technology stack ensures the app's reliability, scalability, and efficiency, making it a powerful productivity tool for diverse users.

Figure 7. Technology Stack for MODORO

4. Societal Impact

The proposed AI/ML-powered Pomodoro app has the potential to significantly impact society by addressing modern productivity challenges. In today's fast-paced, digitally connected world, individuals often struggle with distractions, procrastination, and mental fatigue, which hinder personal and professional growth. By offering a personalized and adaptive approach to time management, the app can help users achieve their goals more effectively. It fosters a culture of focus and efficiency.

One of the most critical societal benefits is improved mental well-being. Prolonged work without adequate breaks often leads to burnout and stress, negatively affecting productivity and quality of life. The app's emotion-aware features, such as stress detection and relaxation prompts, provide timely interventions that help users maintain balance. This can contribute to reducing workplace stress and promoting healthier work habits, benefiting both individuals and organizations.

The app also supports inclusivity and accessibility, enabling diverse user groups to benefit from its features. By incorporating accessibility options such as voice commands, high-contrast themes, and multilingual support, the app ensures that individuals with disabilities or those from non-English-speaking backgrounds can use it effectively. This inclusiveness helps bridge gaps in digital literacy and promotes equal access to productivity tools.

The app can revolutionize how tasks and schedules are managed for students and educators, especially in remote or hybrid learning environments. The app enhances focus and task completion rates by optimizing work and break intervals based on individual behavior, improving academic outcomes. Educators can also benefit from the app's collaborative tools, enabling them to manage team-based projects and monitor student progress efficiently.

The app's collaborative features extend its societal impact to workplaces, especially in remote or hybrid settings. Virtual accountability tools and shared progress tracking foster team cohesion, enhancing productivity and communication across distributed teams. This contributes to a more efficient workforce, supporting economic growth and reducing operational inefficiencies.

From an economic perspective, the app addresses productivity loss, which costs businesses billions annually. The app can reduce inefficiencies by helping individuals and teams work smarter and more effectively, boosting overall economic productivity. It empowers users to prioritize tasks, manage stress, and maintain focus, resulting in improved performance and higher satisfaction levels in professional environments.

On a broader scale, the app promotes sustainable work practices by emphasizing balanced workflows and preventing burnout. It aligns with societal goals of promoting mental health and well-being, as highlighted in initiatives such as the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By helping users maintain healthier work habits, the app indirectly builds more resilient communities and workplaces.

The app also introduces innovative uses of AI and ML, showcasing how technology can address deeply rooted societal issues. Its ability to combine emotional intelligence with productivity principles demonstrates the potential for ethical AI applications. This encourages further development of human-centric technologies that prioritize user well-being while achieving practical goals.

This app's societal impact extends beyond individual productivity, contributing to healthier, more efficient, and inclusive communities. Addressing both personal and professional challenges fosters a culture of sustainable growth and innovation, ensuring its relevance in an increasingly digital and interconnected world.

4.1 Limitations and Future Work

While the proposed AI/ML-powered Pomodoro app offers numerous benefits, it is important to acknowledge potential negative impacts that may arise. One concern is the risk of over-reliance on the app, where users might depend too heavily on its recommendations. This impact potentially diminishes their ability to manage time independently.

The reliance on automated decision-making could reduce users' self-regulation and critical thinking skills in task management. Additionally, integrating emotionsensitive features, such as sentiment analysis and facial recognition, may raise privacy concerns, mainly if users are uncomfortable with collecting and processing personal emotional data. Although the app's design prioritizes data security, some users may perceive these features as intrusive, leading to hesitation in adoption.

On a broader scale, deploying the app in workplace settings could blur the lines between work and personal time, mainly if employers use it to monitor productivity. This may lead to a perception of micromanagement, reducing employee autonomy and potentially affecting morale.

Addressing these potential concerns requires thoughtful implementation, user education, and adherence to ethical standards, ensuring the app's benefits outweigh any negative impacts

5. Simulated Evaluation and Hypothetical Feedback

Given the time constraints and the application being in its early prototype stage, a simulation-based evaluation was conducted using a combination of user persona analysis [22], cognitive walkthrough [23], and heuristic evaluation [24]. This method aligns with established frameworks in user experience design to assess usability and functionality before full deployment or live user testing.

5.1 Methodology

Three representative user personas were developed based on typical target users of productivity applications:

- Persona A: A university student balancing coursework, part-time work, and club responsibilities.
- Persona B: A mid-level remote-working professional managing multiple virtual meetings and task deadlines.
- Persona C: A freelance creative (designer) with flexible hours, prone to burnout and task-switching fatigue.

These personas were used in a cognitive walkthrough of the MODORO app's primary features: task management, Pomodoro scheduling, emotion monitoring, and gamification. The walkthrough evaluated whether users could intuitively perform essential tasks and understand system responses. Additionally, the interface was assessed using Nielsen's 10 Usability Heuristics, which include principles such as visibility of system status, match between system and real world, user control and freedom, consistency and standards, error prevention, and aesthetic design.

5.2 Findings and Observations

Three representative user personas were developed based on typical target users of productivity applications:

Feature Evaluated	Persona A (Student)	Persona B (Remote Professional)	Persona C (Freelancer)
Task Management	Intuitive drag-and-drop helpful	Appreciated deadline suggestions	Used subtask feature effectively
Pomodoro Timer	Easy to start/stop, fit study pattern	Helped structure long online hours	Benefited from custom durations
Emotion Monitoring	Motivational prompts felt supportive	Concerned about privacy, liked opt-in	Appreciated fatigue detection
Gamification	Encouraged daily check-ins	Found badges "nice to have"	Loved visual streak tracking
Overall Usability (1-10)	8.2	7.5	8.7

The simulated evaluation suggests that the application offers clear system feedback, flexible workflows, and an engaging user experience. However, privacy-sensitive features such as facial emotion recognition may require optional toggles and explicit consent flows to enhance trust, especially for professional users.

5.2 Limitations and Future Testing

While this simulation provides a foundational understanding of the app's potential strengths and usability, it does not substitute for empirical data from real users. In future iterations, usability testing sessions will be conducted with target users from academic, professional, and neurodiverse backgrounds to capture diverse perspectives and validate performance metrics.

6. Conclusion

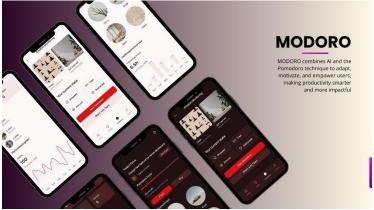


Figure 8. MODORO in Dark & Light Theme

The proposed AI/ML-powered Pomodoro app represents a transformative approach to addressing modern productivity challenges. Integrating advanced artificial intelligence and machine learning with the proven Pomodoro technique, the app offers a comprehensive, user-centric solution for enhancing focus, managing time, and fostering sustainable work habits. Its adaptive features, such as personalized work-break cycles, emotion-aware interventions, and gamified engagement, set it apart from traditional productivity tools, ensuring it meets the diverse needs of professionals, students, and remote workers.

Through meticulously designed architecture and innovative features, the app empowers users to overcome common productivity barriers such as procrastination, mental fatigue, and poor task prioritization. Including emotion-sensitive tools and collaborative functionalities further enhances its impact, addressing individual and team productivity challenges. By promoting inclusivity and accessibility, the app broadens its usability and creates opportunities for diverse user groups to benefit from its capabilities.

The app's societal and economic impacts are significant, contributing to improved mental well-being, better team collaboration, and enhanced organizational efficiency. Its ability to foster healthier work habits and align with global sustainability goals underscores its relevance in today's fast-paced and interconnected world. Additionally, the app demonstrates strong business viability with a scalable and adaptable model that supports market expansion and ensures long-term success.

Looking ahead, the app's potential for growth and innovation is immense. Future developments can explore deeper sentiment analysis, richer data integrations, and expanded personalization to maintain its leadership in the productivity tools market. The app can remain a valuable and impactful solution for managing tasks and achieving goals in various settings by continuing to evolve in response to user needs and technological advancements.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to Dr. Wan Noor Hamiza Wan Ali, respected lecturer in Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, for her continuous guidance and encouragement throughout the development of this study. We also thank the Faculty of Artificial Intelligence and Azman Hashim International Business School at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, as well as Kolej Profesional MARA Bandar Penawar, for providing academic resources and institutional support.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

References

- J. Costales, J. Abellana, J. Gracia, and M. Devaraj, 'A Learning Assessment Applying Pomodoro Technique as A Productivity Tool for Online Learning', in *Proceedings of the 13th International Conference on Education Technology and Computers*, in ICETC '21. New York, NY, USA: Association for Computing Machinery, Feb. 2022, pp. 164–167. doi: 10.1145/3498765.3498844.
- [2] F. Biwer, W. Wiradhany, M. G. A. oude Egbrink, and A. B. H. de Bruin, 'Understanding effort regulation: Comparing "Pomodoro" breaks and self-regulated breaks', *Br. J. Educ. Psychol.*, vol. 93, no. S2, pp. 353–367, 2023, doi: 10.1111/bjep.12593.
- [3] Y. Ahmetoglu, D. Brumby, and A. Cox, 'Bridging the Gap Between Time Management Research and Task Management App Design: A Study on the Integration of Planning Fallacy Mitigation Strategies', in *Proceedings of the 3rd Annual Meeting of the Symposium on Human-Computer Interaction for Work*, in CHIWORK '24. New York, NY, USA: Association for Computing Machinery, Jun. 2024, pp. 1–14. doi: 10.1145/3663384.3663404.
- [4] R. Arakawa, H. Yakura, and M. Goto, 'CatAlyst: Domain-Extensible Intervention for Preventing Task Procrastination Using Large Generative Models', in *Proceedings of the 2023 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems*, in CHI '23. New York, NY, USA: Association for Computing Machinery, Apr. 2023, pp. 1–19. doi: 10.1145/3544548.3581133.
- [5] S. Boovaraghavan, P. Patidar, and Y. Agarwal, 'TAO: Context Detection from Daily Activity Patterns Using Temporal Analysis and Ontology', *Proc ACM Interact Mob Wearable Ubiquitous Technol*, vol. 7, no. 3, p. 87:1-87:32, Sep. 2023, doi: 10.1145/3610896.
- [6] A. Kumar, N. Soni, S. D. Abduraximovich, H. M. Al-Jawahry, S. Jayasree, and G. Rajaram, 'Time Management Recommendations with Bayesian Neural Networks: An Intelligent Assistant Approach', in 2024 IEEE International Conference on Communication, Computing and Signal Processing (IICCCS), Sep. 2024, pp. 1–6. doi: 10.1109/IICCCS61609.2024.10763590.
- [7] N. P, A. M. Gurusigaaamani, A. A. Khan, S. S, R. M, and A. Mohiuddin, 'EMOWELL: Emotional Well-Being Web Application for Better Understanding Using NLP Techniques', in 2024 5th International Conference on Electronics and Sustainable Communication Systems (ICESC), Aug. 2024, pp. 861–865. doi: 10.1109/ICESC60852.2024.10689904.
- [8] M. M. Afsar, T. Crump, and B. Far, 'Reinforcement Learning based Recommender Systems: A Survey', ACM Comput Surv, vol. 55, no. 7, p. 145:1-145:38, Dec. 2022, doi: 10.1145/3543846.
- [9] T. Eagle, L. B. Baltaxe-Admony, and K. E. Ringland, "It Was Something I Naturally Found Worked and Heard About Later": An Investigation of Body Doubling with Neurodivergent Participants', ACM Trans Access Comput, vol. 17, no. 3, p. 16:1-16:30, Oct. 2024, doi: 10.1145/3689648.
- [10] S. A. Desai, P. D. Mistry, J. P. Kahar, A. S. Modak, and A. Biwalkar, 'A Novel Implementation of an Interactive Smart Mirror', in 2021 6th International Conference on Communication and Electronics Systems (ICCES), Jul. 2021, pp. 184–191. doi: 10.1109/ICCES51350.2021.9489060.
- [11] K. P. Iyengar, R. Vaishya, and R. Botchu, 'Can We Apply Pomodoro Technique in Academic Publishing?', Apollo Med., vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 176–177, Jun. 2024, doi: 10.4103/am.am_193_23.
- [12] A. H. Hefny, G. A. Dafoulas, and M. A. Ismail, 'A Proactive Management Assistant Chatbot for Software Engineering Teams: Prototype and Preliminary Evaluation', in 2021 3rd Novel Intelligent and Leading Emerging Sciences Conference (NILES), Oct. 2021, pp. 295–300. doi: 10.1109/NILES53778.2021.9600547.
- [13] Y. Khaokaew et al., 'Imagining future digital assistants at work: A study of task management needs', Int. J. Hum.-Comput. Stud., vol. 168, p. 102905, Dec. 2022, doi: 10.1016/j.ijhcs.2022.102905.
- [14] D. Biedermann, S. Kister, J. Breitwieser, J. Weidlich, and H. Drachsler, 'Use of digital self-control tools in higher education – a survey study', *Educ. Inf. Technol.*, vol. 29, no. 8, pp. 9645–9666, Jun. 2024, doi: 10.1007/s10639-023-12198-2.
- [15] A. Weerasinghe, P. R. K. Peramuna, V. Rathnayake, and K. Kanakasekra, 'EduMe–Student Guidance and Intelligent System for Personalized Learning Path', *Int. Res. J. Innov. Eng. Technol.*, vol. 7, no. 11, p. 147, 2023.
 [16] M. Barker-Canler, D. Gooch, J. Van Der Linden, and M. Petre, 'Flexible Minimalist Self-Tracking to Support
- [16] M. Barker-Canler, D. Gooch, J. Van Der Linden, and M. Petre, 'Flexible Minimalist Self-Tracking to Suppor Individual Reflection', ACM Trans Comput-Hum Interact, vol. 31, no. 3, p. 30:1-30:35, Aug. 2024, doi: 10.1145/3660339.
- [17] L. Wiederkehr, J. Pitt, T. Dannhauser, and K. Bruzda, 'Attention Enhancing Technology: A New Dimension in the Design of Effective Wellbeing Apps', *IEEE Trans. Technol. Soc.*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 157–166, Sep. 2021, doi: 10.1109/TTS.2021.3070221.

Open International Journal of Informatics (OIJI)

- [18] L. A. M. Zaina, R. P. M. Fortes, V. Casadei, L. S. Nozaki, and D. M. B. Paiva, 'Preventing accessibility barriers: Guidelines for using user interface design patterns in mobile applications', J. Syst. Softw., vol. 186, p. 111213, Apr. 2022, doi: 10.1016/j.jss.2021.111213.
- [19] J. R. Lund and J. Wiese, 'Less is More: Exploring Support for Time Management Planning', in *Proceedings of the 2021 ACM Designing Interactive Systems Conference*, in DIS '21. New York, NY, USA: Association for Computing Machinery, Jun. 2021, pp. 392–405. doi: 10.1145/3461778.3462133.
- [20] R. Gowthamani, K. Sasi Kala Rani, M. Indira Priyadharshini, M. Rohini, G. Ebenezer, and E. Thomas, 'Web Based Application for Healthy Habit Development Through Gamification with ML', in 2022 4th International Conference on Smart Systems and Inventive Technology (ICSSIT), Jan. 2022, pp. 1338–1345. doi: 10.1109/ICSSIT53264.2022.9716318.
- [21] J. P. Bergen and P.-P. Verbeek, 'To-Do Is to Be: Foucault, Levinas, and Technologically Mediated Subjectivation', *Philos. Technol.*, vol. 34, no. 2, pp. 325–348, Jun. 2021, doi: 10.1007/s13347-019-00390-7.
- [22] A. Cooper, R. Reimann, D. Cronin, and C. Noessel, About Face: The Essentials of Interaction Design. John Wiley & Sons, 2014.
- [23] P. G. Polson, C. Lewis, J. Rieman, and C. Wharton, 'Cognitive walkthroughs: a method for theory-based evaluation of user interfaces', *Int. J. Man-Mach. Stud.*, vol. 36, no. 5, pp. 741–773, May 1992, doi: 10.1016/0020-7373(92)90039-N.
- [24] J. Nielsen, 'Heuristic evaluation', in Usability inspection methods, USA: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1994, pp. 25-62.