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DEVELOPMENT OF AN APPSHEET-BASED TRANSACTION RECORDING APPLICATION AT COMPANY X

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Abstract

Transaction recording at Company X is still carried out manually, which leads to several problems such as data-entry errors, duplicate records, difficulty in retrieving data, and lengthy report preparation. This study aims to design and develop an AppSheet-based transaction recording application that can support the digital process of recording, storing, retrieving, and reporting transactions at Company X, and to determine the feasibility level and trial results of the developed application. The research method used is Research and Development (R&D) with the ADDIE model (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation). Data were collected through observation, interviews, and questionnaires administered to a media expert, a content expert, and application users. The results show that the AppSheet-based transaction recording application was successfully developed with Dashboard, Transaction Input, Transaction Data, and Transaction Report features integrated with Google Spreadsheet as the database. Validation by the media expert produced a feasibility percentage of 92.86% (“Very Feasible”), validation by the content expert produced 100% (“Very Feasible”), and user assessment through User Acceptance Testing (UAT) produced 93.47% (“Very Feasible”). The UAT results also showed that all application features could be accessed and functioned properly according to user needs. The developed application is therefore considered very feasible as a medium to support the digitalization of transaction administration at Company X.

Keywords: AppSheet, transaction recording, digitalization, Research and Development, ADDIE.

Background

Digital transformation has encouraged companies to shift business processes that were previously carried out manually toward technology-based systems. The application of information technology has proven capable of improving operational efficiency, accelerating administrative processes, and supporting more effective decision-making (Farchan, 2025). One administrative aspect that plays an important role in a company's operational activities is transaction recording, since every transaction generates data that needs to be processed into information for decision-making (Kartika et al., 2024).

Company X operates in the beauty clinic sector with transaction activities that occur routinely. Based on observation and interview results with the finance admin, the process of recording financial transactions was still carried out manually using several separate spreadsheet files, while proof of payment such as receipts, invoices, and transfer slips was stored across many folders, so transaction data had not been organized in a neat and integrated manner. This condition gave rise to a number of problems, including data-entry errors, delayed information updates, data duplication, difficulty in retrieving transaction data, a high risk of document loss, and a monitoring process that could not yet be carried out in real time.

Based on these problems, this study developed an AppSheet-based transaction recording application integrated with Google Spreadsheet as the database and Google Drive as the storage medium for digital proof of payment. The research problems addressed in this study include: (1) the design of an AppSheet-based transaction recording application that suits user needs at Company X; (2) the development of an application capable of supporting the recording, storing, retrieving, and management of transaction data digitally; (3) the feasibility level of the application based on expert validation and user assessment results; and (4) the trial results of application use in supporting the efficiency of the transaction administration process. In line with these problems, this study aims to design and develop an AppSheet-based transaction recording application and to determine its feasibility level and trial results at Company X.

Theoretical Framework

Transactions and Transaction Recording. A transaction is part of the process within an accounting information system that covers the receiving, recording, processing, and presentation of financial data as information that can be used in decision-making (E. W. Safitri & Putri, 2025). Transactions are the primary source of data in an accounting information system (Achmad & Rizqullah, 2025), so every transaction needs to be recorded and processed accurately and consistently as the basis for preparing financial reports (Dailibas et al., 2025). Manual systems carry a higher risk of human error compared with integrated information systems, which support more accurate, efficient, and timely data recording and processing (Sopyan & Paryati, 2025).

AppSheet. AppSheet is a no-code application development platform that allows users to build applications without programming skills. The platform turns data sources such as Google Sheets, Microsoft Excel, Google Drive, and other databases into applications that can be accessed through mobile devices or the web (Google Cloud, 2024). The use of AppSheet in administrative digitalization can improve data-management efficiency because the input, storage, and retrieval of information can be carried out in an integrated manner within a single system, with real-time data updates. Waviandy's (2022) study showed that AppSheet can be used to build a simple transaction-recording application integrated with Google Spreadsheet,

while Wicaksono and Edi (2024) showed that an AppSheet-based financial recording application makes recording, tracking, and analyzing financial data easier, making information management more structured, transparent, and accountable. Aritonang and Wahju (2025) also explained that implementing AppSheet in a company's administrative process was able to improve administrative efficiency and reduce operational costs through the digitalization of work processes.

The ADDIE Development Model. ADDIE is one of the Research and Development (R&D) models widely used in the development of technology-based products because it has systematic and structured stages, namely Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation (Zamsiswaya et al., 2024). Each stage is interrelated, so the evaluation results from one phase can be used as the basis for improvement in the next stage (Marwah & Anisah, 2025).

Method

This study used the Research and Development (R&D) method, a research approach oriented toward developing a product to solve a real problem in the field (Risal et al., 2023). The development model used was ADDIE (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation). The research was conducted at Company X within the Finance Admin division over a period of six months (January–June 2026).

The Analysis stage was carried out through observation, interviews, and document review to identify system requirements, user characteristics, functional and non-functional requirements, and to establish AppSheet as the development platform. The Design stage covered the design of the transaction data structure (transaction number, date, type, amount, description, and supporting documents), the design of a monitoring dashboard, search and filter features, and report formats. The Development stage was the process of building the application using AppSheet with Google Spreadsheet as the main database, covering data-table configuration, the transaction-input form, the dashboard, search/filter features, and transaction reports, which were then validated by a media expert and a content expert. The Implementation stage was carried out by deploying the application to the employees responsible for transaction recording through a User Acceptance Testing (UAT) procedure. The Evaluation stage was carried out based on the expert validation results, the UAT results, and findings during implementation to determine the application's feasibility level.

The research instruments were questionnaires administered to the media expert (usability, functionality, and visual communication aspects), the content expert (system suitability, content and features, and information and communication aspects), and the application users (UAT). Each statement item was rated on a five-point Likert scale (Strongly Disagree = 1 to Strongly Agree = 5) (Creswell & Creswell, 2023). Data were analyzed both qualitatively and

quantitatively. Qualitative analysis was used to process comments, criticisms, and suggestions from the media expert and the content expert (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2020), while quantitative analysis was used to calculate the feasibility percentage of the application using the formula of the obtained score divided by the maximum expected score, multiplied by 100% (Akbar, 2021). The resulting percentage was then categorized as Very Feasible (81–100%), Feasible (61–80%), Fairly Feasible (41–60%), Less Feasible (21–40%), and Not Feasible (0–20%). The application was declared feasible for use if it obtained a percentage of at least the Feasible category.

Result

Analysis Stage. Observation and interview results showed that before the application was developed, transaction recording at Company X was carried out manually using Microsoft Excel and stored across several separate files by period. Searching for old transaction data or documents took around 10–15 minutes, while manual data recapitulation and processing could take about one to two working days. These findings became the basis for determining the functional and non-functional requirements of the developed application.

Design Stage. The database was designed using Google Spreadsheet integrated with AppSheet, with each row representing one transaction and columns containing attributes such as ID, date, transaction type, description, amount, category, and proof of transaction. The application flow (flowchart and activity diagram) was designed starting from the Dashboard page, through the Transaction Input, Transaction Data, and Transaction History menus, including a data-completeness validation mechanism before data is saved.

Development Stage. All of the application's main features were successfully developed using the AppSheet platform integrated with Google Spreadsheet, as summarized in Table 1.

No	Application Feature	Development Result	Description
1	Dashboard	Successfully developed	Displays a summary of transaction information
2	Transaction Input	Successfully developed	Used to record transactions and upload proof of transaction
3	Transaction Data	Successfully developed	Displays all stored transaction data
4	Transaction History	Successfully developed	Displays transaction history

Table 1. Implementation of Transaction Recording Application Features

Implementation Stage. The application was trialed with users through a User Acceptance Testing (UAT) procedure covering the Dashboard, Transaction Input, Transaction Data, Transaction History, About, and Feedback menus. The results of the user feasibility calculation are presented in Table 2.

No	Aspect Assessed	Total Score	Expected Score	Percentage

1	Ease of understanding the application at first use	34	35	97.14%
2	Ease of the transaction-recording process	33	35	94.29%
3	Function of the Transaction Input menu	33	35	94.29%
4	Accuracy of the Transaction Report menu	30	35	85.71%
5	Ease of accessing the application menus	34	35	97.14%
6	Reliability of transaction data storage	34	35	97.14%
7	Ease of management compared with the previous method	31	35	88.57%
Total	–	229	245	93.47%

Table 2. User Feasibility Calculation Results (UAT)

Based on Table 2, the UAT results show a total score of 229 out of a maximum score of 245, with an overall feasibility percentage of 93.47%, which falls into the "Very Feasible" category. All aspects tested obtained a percentage above 85%.

Evaluation Stage. The validation results from the media expert and the content expert are presented in Table 3.

Validator	Assessment Aspect	Aspect Feasibility (%)	Overall Percentage	Category
Media Expert	Usability	100%	92.86%	Very Feasible
	Functionality	86.67%		
	Visual Communication	95.00%		
Content Expert	System Design	100%	100%	Very Feasible
	Functionality	100%		
	Visual Communication	100%		

Table 3. Media and Content Expert Validation Results

The media expert validation obtained a total score of 65 out of a maximum score of 70 (92.86%), while the content expert validation obtained a score of 35 out of a maximum score of 35 (100%). Both results fall into the "Very Feasible" category based on the feasibility criteria used.

Discussion

The research results show that the AppSheet-based transaction recording application was successfully developed through all stages of the ADDIE model and has met the needs of users at Company X. The three feasibility test results — the media expert (92.86%), the content expert (100%), and users through UAT (93.47%) — all fall into the "Very Feasible" category, indicating consistency in assessment across the technical, content-suitability, and operational-user-acceptance dimensions.

The Functionality score in the media expert validation (86.67%) was recorded as slightly lower than the Usability and Visual Communication aspects, in line with the UAT results for the Transaction Report menu item (85.71%), which was also the lowest-scoring item even though

it remained above the "Feasible" threshold. This finding indicates that further refinement of the reporting function could be a priority in subsequent development.

This finding is consistent with Wicaksono's (2022) study, which showed that the use of AppSheet can improve the effectiveness of transaction recording and simplify digital data management, as well as the studies by Waviandy (2022) and Wicaksono and Edi (2024), which showed that AppSheet can support real-time transaction recording and improve the efficiency of report preparation. Unlike those studies, which generally focused on financial or sales-transaction recording in general, this study developed a system specifically tailored to the operational needs of the Finance Admin function at a beauty-clinic company, including a supporting-document upload feature (invoice, receipt, proof of payment) integrated directly with the transaction record.

In terms of implications, the results of this study show that the application represents one form of digital transformation applied to a company's operational activities, providing a solution to the constraints of manual recording such as input errors, duplicate records, and lengthy report preparation. For the industry more broadly, these results show that AppSheet, as a no-code platform, can be leveraged as a digitalization solution for transaction administration at a relatively low development cost, and could therefore be replicated by similar companies. Theoretically, this study reinforces the application of the ADDIE model as a systematic R&D framework and enriches the literature on the use of no-code application development platforms in the area of transaction recording and archiving.

Conclusion

This study successfully designed and developed an AppSheet-based transaction recording application at Company X through the ADDIE development model, with Dashboard, Transaction Input, Transaction Data, and Transaction Report features integrated with Google Spreadsheet as the database. The validation results from the media expert (92.86%), the content expert (100%), and the user assessment through UAT (93.47%) all indicate the "Very Feasible" category, and all application features could be accessed and functioned properly according to user needs. The developed AppSheet-based transaction recording application is therefore declared very feasible for use as a medium to support the digitalization of transaction administration at Company X.

This study has several limitations, including an application function that is still limited to recording, storing, retrieving, and reporting transactions on the scale of a single company, system testing on a limited scale, and a security aspect that still relies on AppSheet's built-in authentication mechanism without integration with an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system or external accounting systems. Further development is recommended to integrate the

application with ERP or accounting systems, expand the scope of data and features to other administrative aspects, involve more users and similar companies in testing, and strengthen advanced cybersecurity measures.

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