

OGAP – Assumptions, Risks & Validation

1. Key Product Assumptions

- **Behavioral:** Users will truthfully report leaving/available spots; a sufficient share of drivers will participate regularly; receivers will arrive promptly to claimed spots; credit incentives are meaningful enough to motivate participation.
- **Technical:** Supabase realtime latency remains low enough for near-live map updates; mobile clients maintain stable connectivity and geolocation accuracy in urban canyons; data freshness (spot availability, handshake status) stays within a few seconds of ground truth; Edge Functions execute reliably under expected load.
- **Market/Context:** Urban deployment areas have adequate parking churn and density to sustain supply-demand matching; drivers are willing to allow geolocation and interact with the app while driving/parking; target cities permit such coordination without regulatory obstacles; Mapbox and Supabase quotas meet expected MVP traffic.

2. Risk Analysis (by assumption)

- **User honesty/participation**
 - Failure mode: Users misreport spots or rarely contribute.
 - Impact: Low spot availability, reduced trust, credit economy collapse.
 - Manifestation: Many requests with few successful handovers; rising cancellations; negative feedback.
- **Prompt arrival of receivers**
 - Failure mode: Receivers claim but arrive late; spots get taken by third parties.
 - Impact: Perceived unreliability, credit disputes.
 - Manifestation: High rate of failed completions or disputed handshakes; repeated reopens.
- **Credit incentive effectiveness**
 - Failure mode: Credits not valued; users ignore earning/spending.
 - Impact: Insufficient supply of reported spots.
 - Manifestation: Stagnant credit balances; few handshake offers despite demand.
- **Realtime latency and reliability**
 - Failure mode: Delayed channel updates or disconnects.
 - Impact: Users act on stale data, leading to conflicts.
 - Manifestation: Users arrive to find spots already taken; duplicate claims on same deal.
- **Geolocation accuracy and connectivity**
 - Failure mode: Inaccurate coordinates or dropped signals.
 - Impact: Misplaced markers; handovers fail to meet.
 - Manifestation: Users navigate to wrong curb segments; increased cancellations.
- **Data freshness and consistency**
 - Failure mode: Stale `parking_spots` / `handshake_deals` entries remain visible.
 - Impact: Users chase non-existent spots.
 - Manifestation: Clicking markers yields errors; sudden disappearance after navigation starts.
- **Edge Function robustness (process-credits, cleanup)**
 - Failure mode: Function errors or timeouts block credit transfers or cleanup.
 - Impact: Financial logic inconsistency; stale deals remain.
 - Manifestation: Missing credit updates; stuck statuses; user complaints.
- **Urban density and demand fit**

- Failure mode: Too little churn or too dispersed demand.
- Impact: Low match rate; users churn.
- Manifestation: Long waits for available spots; low engagement metrics.

- **Regulatory/permission constraints**

- Failure mode: Local rules restrict such coordination or data use.
- Impact: Deployment blocked or limited.
- Manifestation: Need to disable features or exit markets.

- **External service quotas (Supabase, Mapbox)**

- Failure mode: Quota exhaustion or throttling.
- Impact: Degraded maps or realtime; session errors.
- Manifestation: Missing tiles; failed subscribes/invoke; elevated latency.

3. Validation Status

- **Validated facts (MVP stage):**

- Core flows work in controlled tests: reporting spots, creating/accepting/completing handshakes, credit debits/credits, realtime propagation across multiple clients.
- Edge Functions execute correctly under light load (dev/test) and enforce role/status in handshakes.

- **Unvalidated assumptions:**

- Sustained user honesty and participation at scale; attractiveness of credit incentives.
- Latency/freshness under real cellular conditions and dense client concurrency.
- Urban demand/supply balance in target neighborhoods.
- Resilience of cleanup against real-world no-shows and rapid churn.
- Tolerance of navigation and geolocation errors in crowded streets.

- **Reason for non-validation:** No production-scale deployment yet; limited sample size; synthetic tests cannot reproduce real traffic, adversarial behavior, or varied urban topologies.

4. Validation Strategies (MVP-feasible)

- **User honesty/participation:**

- Small pilot with instrumentation: measure ratio of reported-to-successful handovers; survey for perceived fairness.
- A/B: vary credit rewards for reporting to detect elasticity of supply.

- **Prompt arrival of receivers:**

- Telemetry: measure time from claim to arrival vs. success; log cancellations and their reasons.
- In-app prompts to confirm arrival; compare against GPS proximity.

- **Credit incentive effectiveness:**

- Experiment: different price/reward levels; observe offer volume and completion rates.
- Monitor credit velocity (earn/spend cycles) and dormancy of balances.

- **Realtime latency and reliability:**

- Synthetic load with multiple concurrent clients over mobile networks; measure end-to-end update lag (DB write → client render).
- Chaos testing: deliberate channel disconnects to see reconnection/recovery behavior.

- **Geolocation accuracy:**

- Collect anonymized error between reported spot and user-confirmed position; test across street canyons vs. open areas.

- Require manual pin adjustment when GPS accuracy is low; measure usage.
- **Data freshness and consistency:**
 - Track age of visible spots/deals; alert when exceeding thresholds; verify cleanup efficacy.
 - Simulate conflicting updates to ensure last-write rules and UI reconciliation work.
- **Edge Function robustness:**
 - Load-test process-credits and cleanup with expected peak QPS; inject latency/failure to observe retries and alerting.
 - Add structured logging and per-invocation metrics for error budgeting.
- **Urban demand fit:**
 - Run micro-pilots in 1–2 neighborhoods; measure match rate and wait time distributions.
 - Interview local drivers and parking enforcement to identify constraints.
- **Regulatory/quotas:**
 - Review local ordinances; consult university legal advisors; monitor Supabase/Mapbox usage with alerts before hitting quotas.

5. Critical Risks & Mitigation

- **Low participation / weak incentives:** Mitigate with calibrated credit rewards, onboarding bonuses, and visible success feedback; pilot-based tuning; cap per-user rewards to limit abuse.
- **Stale or inconsistent realtime data:** Mitigate with aggressive client reconciliation (periodic refetch), UI stale-age indicators, and reliable cleanup jobs; fallback to polling on channel loss.
- **Handshake failures due to late arrival or third-party capture:** Mitigate with tighter expiry windows, proximity checks, and lightweight reputation for reliability; allow rapid re-listing by giver.
- **Credit system integrity (function errors or abuse):** Mitigate with server-side invariants, idempotent operations, transaction logging, alerts on anomalous balances, and rate limits on actions affecting credits.
- **Geolocation inaccuracy in dense urban areas:** Mitigate with manual pin move, accuracy badges, and conservative radius matching; test and tune heuristics by area.