TD Check-in

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**About.**

For the TDChallenge, we made an app called TD Check-in. Our app lets users ‘check-in’ at a **store/restaurant/whatever** and receive **deals/coupons/discounts**. With this app users can ‘check-in’ to a place they enjoy shopping to receive **deals/coupons/discounts** at this particular place. This allows TD to track where their users shop and how much they spend at a particular location.

**How It Works.**

The way it works is when a user is at one of their favorite **store/restaurant/whatever** they use the app to ‘check-in’. This gets the users current latitude and longitude and send a call to google to get places within a range of those locations. If one place is found then it asks the user if that’s the place they are currently trying to ‘check-in’ to. If there is more than one location found it prompts the user with the list of places found so the user can confirm where they are trying to ‘check-in’ to. If none are found it states that and gives the option to search again.

Once a user has ‘checked-in’ to a **store/restaurant/whatever** it sends then to a page w available **deals/coupons/discounts.** If the user has spent any money at the place, with or without using a **deals/coupons/discounts,** then the user must declare exactly how much they spent on their TD debit Card within the app that they made a transaction in that store within the last hour. Once the user has entered that value and it matches a transaction on the same day within the hour then it will be logged in the database. The next time they ‘check-in’ to that same place they will get a notification of how much they spent on their last visit. Plus the more they spend at that place and depending on how many **deals/coupons/discounts** they have used, the better the **deals/coupons/discounts** get. Giving the user even more incentive to the user to continue using the app.

The app contain four database tables: Check-in table, Transactions table, Place table, and the UserTransactions table. The Check-in table hold every check-in that the user has done in the lifespan of the app their using. It has a link to the Place table. The Place table hold all the information for every Place the user has ‘checked-in’ to. The Transactions table is a table that represents the users debit cards transactions. The UserTransactions table is for linking the Place table and the Transaction table when the user declares their transaction, making it a successful ‘check-in’. With this system, the app is capable of keeping track of where exactly the user is spending their money.

**Why we deserve to win.**

We deserve to win because we solved the problem of how to link TD financial services with complex location based services. Not only do we get the users latitude and longitude but we also send them to google and get back any places based on that latitude and longitude and store all that information in our database. We also include lots of incentive for users to use the app for long periods of time. We met all the requirements and made the app very user friendly and pleasing to look at. It shows off TD colours and themes.

**How to unlock developer options.**

Since this app is supposed to be used at a **store/restaurant/whatever** and its transactions are supposed to be linked to a user’s debit card and only updated when it is used, we have added developer options to the app to make it easy to demo. If you tap the TD logo image on the main activity three times it will activate a slider on the main activity that adjusts the range in which it gets places from Google and also activated a button on the coupon activity that allows you to add a transaction to the database.

**Real data vs Fake data**

The Real Data:

* Latitude and Longitude retrieved from the devices GPS or Wifi.
* **store/restaurant/whatever** names, addresses, etc come from Google Place Services

The Fake Data:

* Any number relating to coupons
* Any transaction made