

Divyanshu

Gmail: [imgauravrawat8@gmail.com](mailto:imgauravrawat8@gmail.com)

## Capstone Project Report

### Project Title

**Dynamic Pricing for Urban Parking Lots**

### Program

**Summer Analytics 2025 Capstone Project**  
Conducted by **Consulting & Analytics Club**

### Project Overview

This project implements an intelligent **dynamic pricing system** for urban parking lots using **real-time data streams** and multiple pricing models. The goal is to optimize parking space utilization, reduce overcrowding, and maximize revenue by setting data-driven, adaptive prices based on demand, traffic, vehicle type, and competitive factors.

### Problem Statement

Urban parking spaces are limited and static pricing often leads to inefficiency — either lots are overcrowded or remain underutilized. The aim is to design and deploy an automated, real-time pricing engine that adjusts parking fees dynamically using live data feeds.

### Objectives

- Develop **three pricing models** with increasing complexity.
- Integrate **real-time data processing** with **Pathway**.
- Provide interactive dashboards using **Bokeh**.
- Generate routing suggestions and competitive pricing insights.
- Ensure smooth, explainable, and bounded price variations for users.

### Dataset Summary

- **Total Records:** ~18,368
- **Duration:** 73 days

- **Parking Lots Covered:** 14 unique lots
- **Key Features:**
  - Latitude, Longitude (geo-coordinates)
  - Capacity, Occupancy, Queue Length
  - Vehicle Type (car, bike, truck, cycle)
  - Traffic Condition (low, average, high)
  - IsSpecialDay (binary flag for holidays/events)
  - Timestamps for date and time tracking

## Pricing Models Implemented

### *Model 1: Baseline Linear Pricing*

- Formula:  $\text{Price} = \text{Previous\_Price} + \alpha \times (\text{Occupancy} / \text{Capacity})$
- Simple linear adjustment based on occupancy rate.
- Provides a baseline for comparing more advanced models.

### *Model 2: Demand-Based Pricing*

- Factors: Occupancy, queue length, traffic conditions, special days, vehicle type.
- Uses a composite **demand score** normalized with  $\tanh$  to bound price swings.
- Formula:

$\text{Demand} = \alpha \times \text{Occupancy\_Rate} + \beta \times \text{Queue} + \gamma \times \text{Traffic} + \delta \times \text{Special\_Day} + \epsilon \times \text{Vehicle\_Weight}$

$\text{Price} = \text{Base\_Price} \times (1 + \lambda \times \text{Normalized\_Demand}) \times \text{Vehicle\_Weight}$

### *Model 3: Competitive Pricing*

- Adds **geographic competition** using the Haversine formula.
- Suggests rerouting to nearby lots if the current lot is full and competitors have space.
- Adjusts prices dynamically to stay competitive.

## Real-Time Implementation

- Integrated **Pathway** for real-time streaming and stateful computation.
- Uses Pathway's `@pw.udf` for row-wise dynamic pricing.
- Stores real-time prices and demand scores in **JSON Lines** files (`streaming_output.jsonl`).
- Final results are analyzed in **Pandas**, with summary statistics generated.

## Visualizations

### Interactive Bokeh Dashboard includes:

- Real-time price trends by parking lot.

- Scatter plot: **Price vs. Occupancy Rate**.
- Line plot: **Demand Score over Time**.
- Breakdown by **vehicle type** and **traffic condition**.

All visualizations update dynamically based on real streamed results.

## Key Findings

Metric	Value
Average Price	~\$11–14
Price Range	\$5–20
Std Dev	~\$3–4

- **Vehicle Type Impact:** Trucks pay ~50% more than cars.
- **Traffic Impact:** High traffic increases average price by ~20%.
- **Demand Sensitivity:** Model 2 provides smoother, more adaptive pricing.
- **Competitive Intelligence:** Model 3 enables dynamic rerouting, optimizing lot utilization across multiple locations.

## Final Recommendations

1. **Deploy Model 2** for production, balancing complexity and practical insights.
2. Use **Model 3** selectively for premium lots with high competition.
3. Monitor **demand scores** to detect peak usage and adjust prices preemptively.
4. Provide **real-time routing suggestions** to customers during peak periods.
5. Continuously refine pricing parameters ( $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $\epsilon$ ) with historical data.

## Deliverables

- `Complete_Dynamic_Pricing_Implementation.ipynb` (notebook with all code, EDA, models).
- `streaming_output.jsonl` (real-time Pathway output).
- Bokeh visualizations and `parking_pricing_analysis.png`.
- `model_comparison.csv`, `pathway_streaming_results.csv`.
- `README.md` for quickstart instructions.

## Tools & Libraries

- **Pathway:** Real-time stream processing
- **Bokeh:** Interactive visualizations
- **Pandas, NumPy, Matplotlib:** Data analysis

- **Geospatial:** Haversine formula for distance calculations

## Acknowledgments

- **Summer Analytics 2025** for hosting the capstone.
- **Consulting & Analytics Club** for mentorship and guidance.
- **Pathway** and **Bokeh** for modern frameworks supporting real-time pipelines.