# ParkWizard: Street Parking Android App

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Algorithm

### Abstract

A good day begins with a good parking. Finding a parking spot rather than ending up with a ticket is one of the daily struggles faced by millions of drivers worldwide, however the problem is not lack of parking, rather most of the times drivers are simply not aware of parking spots.

Various apps have been developed in the past but with an intention of providing paid garage parking. In this project, we introduce ParkWizard, an user incentive based android app which crowdsources parking data and provides on demand search facility for hassle free parking.

# Introduction

AWS SQS

Else

Notify

Points

Reward

Server Daemon

Deduct User

Points (Penalty)

Django retrieves

info from queue

Google Cloud

Messaging

ParkWizard is an Android app that helps users find available street parking locations. It works on a score based system where users earn points by reporting parking locations and updating availability status. The users further spend their earned score back into the app to search for available parking spots when needed. This score-based system works well towards maintaining a smooth information flow between users(drivers) who want to find available parking spots and those(informers) who have information about them. At any point, a user can update as well search for parking locations on the app.

# User Incentive & Protocol Design

Parkwizard does not contain any parking location data of its own. It aims to incentivize users to provide the app with latest and most correct information about parking locations in their knowledge in return of earning reward points on the app. The scoring scheme is as follows:

- A user is rewarded 10 points for reporting a new parking location. However, a user is not allowed to report a parking within 50m of an already existing parking to avoid duplicates.
- A user is rewarded 2 points for every update they provide about an already existing parking location. To limit the misuse of the update feature, we limit a user to make a maximum of 5 updates per day. These updates can be made for parking locations within 100m of the user device location.
- For updating false information such as suspiciously high number of parking spots or fake information, a user is penalized 2 points.

#### Start Application Update existing Search available parking parking Find Parking Update Parking User login Search street Display streets within 100m of user ElasticBeanStalk Select Street Report Parking if(points > min points) Click any location Click on the street to be update Access Elasticsearch Enter Updated Info Enter Spot Info Send spots within 500m radius of query location Send to messaging Send to messaging Data returned to Django

Django backend

retrieves from queue

Check if location is not

within 50 m of another

Non

empty

Search Results to user

No

Yes

Deduct 5 points

AWS SQS

Server Daemon

Elasticsearch

To User

Figure 1: App State Transitions

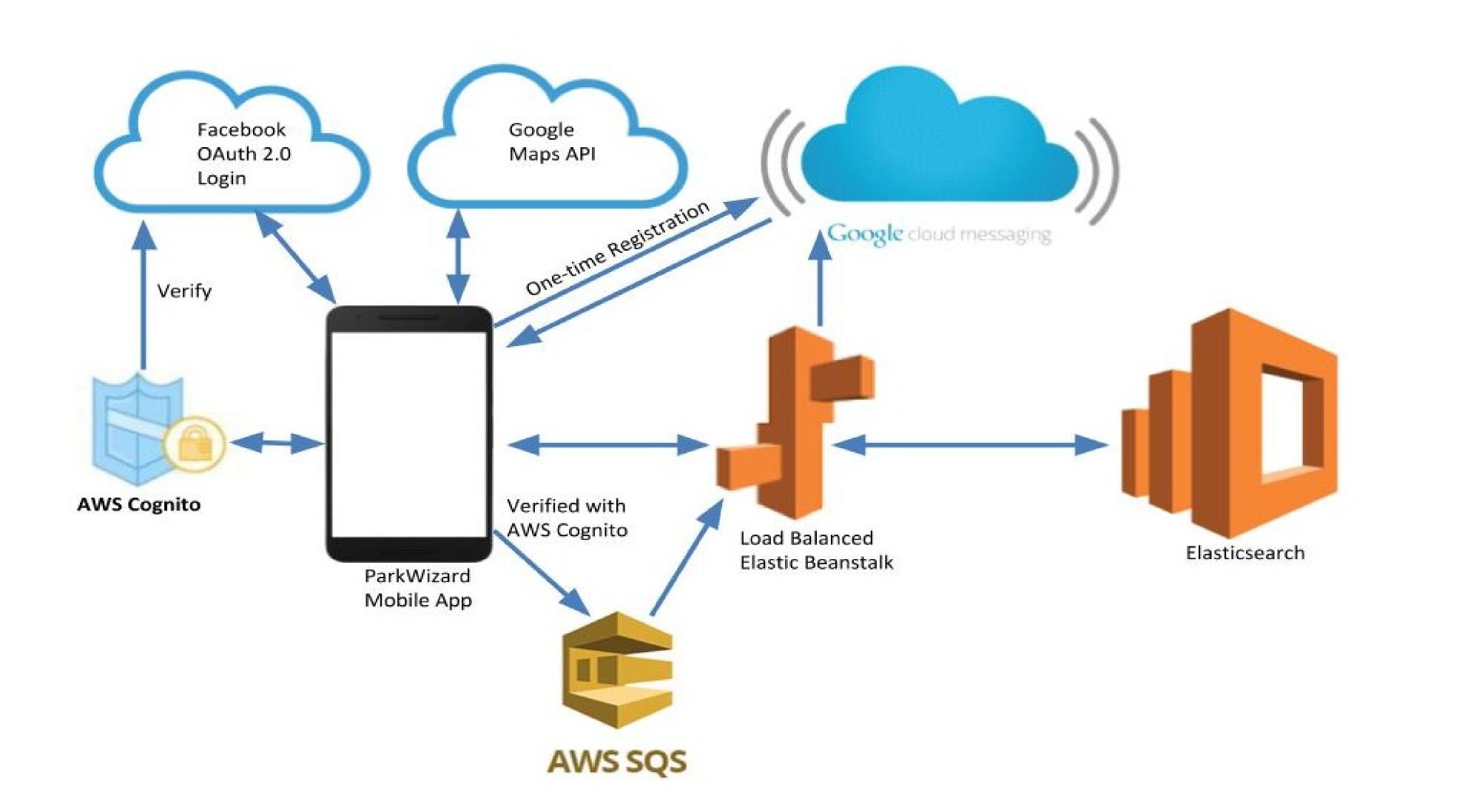


Figure 2: Architecture

- A user has to spend 5 points to search for parking locations they wish to find near their destination. By default the parking locations are shown within a 500m radius of destination.
- To encourage users to keep the parking location data most up to date, the app rewards them back 2 points if they choose to use a parking spot from the search results and navigates them to the location via Google Maps.

## System Architecture & Working

ParkWizard The user signs up for the app using the Facebook OAuth 2.0 authentication. Further the app makes use of AWS Cognito service to authenticate the app user for accessing the underlying AWS services associated with ParkWizard.

The server side business logic is implemented using Django 1.10.4, deployed in *AWS ElasticBeanstalk* autoscaling environment. This is further backed by an autoscaling deployment of *AWS ElasticSearch* where the user data and parking location data is indexed for fast real time searching.

Parkwizard app uses Google Maps API to display the geographical map as the primary user interface, where the user can see parking location search results, select parking locations to update available parking spots or report new parking locations from the menu option.

The user requests for searching parking locations and signing up require fast realtime processing and hence serviced directly by the servers deployed in AWS ElasticBeanstalk auto-scaling environment. On the other hand, updates to parking locations and new locations need to be processed in order with some delay tolerance, for which we use the AWS SQS service to queue up the requests. A continually running server daemon process, consumes the request messages from the SQS queue, updates the parking data on ElasticSearch and notifies users about score updates via push notifications sent through Google Cloud Messaging.

### Conclusion

ParkWizard's mission is to solve the tedious problem of daily parking as the cities grow more and more complex. The user incentive based approach for crowd sourcing latest information about parking location also ensures cheap, reliable and efficient data collection of parking locations which in turn results in most relevant search results and user activity.