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| **Adio** |
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Abstract

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This document serves to describe the work done by Group 19 on Adio, an application for Uber and Lyft drivers to play their music during their shifts interspersed with location-based advertisements at a frequency they set.

Motivation & Goal

Advertisers, especially small businesses, want and need innovative and cost-effective ways to reach high-potential consumers. Moreover, consumers want and need relevant and effectual methods to discover and connect with businesses that are easily accessible to them. Rideshare companies, such as Uber and Lyft, provide a unique service and medium for novel, location-based advertising that provides supplemental income to rideshare drivers.

* 1. Market Research

We observed that many Uber and Lyft drivers play music through the radio, which features advertisements at regular intervals that earn revenue for radio stations. In 2019, spending on radio advertisements in the United States is projected to be $17.9 billion. This amount is projected to grow to $18.4 billion by 2023. Furthermore, these number do not include advertising expenditure through music streaming services, such as Spotify and Pandora. However, our team recognized that the majority of radio stations have a wide geographic reach \_\_\_\_. This means radio advertisements

Thus, our team wanted to take this advertising opportunity and improve upon it while also providing another source of income for these drivers.

* 1. Value Proposition

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Our goal is to provide a platform, Adio, for location-based audio advertising in rideshare vehicles that delivers relevant and effective advertisements between songs played by our rideshare driver-partners. Our driver-partners will be able to download our mobile application, select the frequency of advertisements they wish to play – perhaps one after every two songs – and begin streaming music of their choice from Spotify, Apple Music, or another mobile music streaming service. Based on the advertisement frequency chosen, our driver-partners’ music will be automatically interspersed with advertisements from our advertiser-partners. Using the current location of our driver-partners (and potentially using rideshare trip data), Adio will play geographically relevant advertisements based on target regions selected by our advertiser-partners for each advertisement campaign. The value of Adio is immediate for three primary stakeholders.

* 1. Stakeholders

Our advertiser-partners, many of whom we expect will be small businesses, will be able to use audio advertisements to target geographically relevant customers. The value of each advertisement will be greater than that of a comparable radio advertisement, since businesses can broadcast their advertisements through Adio in a specific geographic region. This means that the cost of advertising through this novel medium will be affordable and practical for a larger group of businesses as compared to radio advertisements. Advertiser-partners will also be able to flexibly create and remove advertisement campaigns and monitor their existing campaigns at any time. If needed, existing campaigns can easily be modified to change the target region, impression limit, or the advertisement itself.

Rideshare passengers who will engage with advertisements through our platform will discover businesses that are relevant and easily accessible to them due to the location-based targeting of our advertiser-partners’ advertisement campaigns.

Our driver-partners will be able to supplement their income through Adio as a portion of the advertisement revenue that we generate will be paid to our driver-partners based on the quantity of advertisements they broadcast to passengers. It is also incredibly easy for driver-partners to begin using Adio, as there is little initial setup or cost required on their part.

* 1. Stakeholder Research

From the inception of Adio, our goal has been to understand the wants and needs of our stakeholders and to best cater Adio to them. Each team member spoke to Uber and Lyft drivers to gauge their interest in our platform and to understand their perspective on features that we planned to include and ones that we had not considered. Specifically, we gave each driver a brief pitch of our idea and asked for their feedback on the following points: (1) whether they play any music while they are driving their passengers (and if so, through which medium) to see if drivers could play advertisements through Adio, (2) if they would use our platform, given the existence of other products with related – but not the same – goals, and (3) if drivers would be interested in beta testing Adio. We received positive feedback from the drivers, especially since the use of our platform requires little setup on their end and there are many potential benefits. The primary concern for drivers was that the passenger experience could be worsened due to advertisements. To alleviate this concern, we allow drivers to control advertisement frequency and believe that the advertisements broadcast by Adio will be relevant and beneficial for riders.

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We also spoke to family, friends, and other rideshare users to get their feedback on Adio and explore any concerns they may have. The feedback we received was generally positive, especially amongst college students. Given that students on campus frequently use rideshare services to travel to Center City, Philadelphia, they felt that relevant advertisements would inform them of activities and offerings in the area and would definitely be an improvement on traditional radio advertisements. Adults also expressed an interest in this idea, citing business travel to new cities as one of their primary uses for rideshare services. Relevant advertisements would allow them to cost-effectively explore the area around them during their free time.

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With this feedback in hand, we approached different local businesses and potential advertisers. They were quite receptive to our platform and recognized the financial and location-based targeting advantages of Adio, as compared to other mediums that are available.

Related Work

To understand the existing market, identify competitors, important differentiating factors, what does and does not work, and more, we completed thorough market research. We categorized the existing landscape and competitors as follows.

* 1. Competitors

**Tablet-based Rideshare Advertising**

1. Octopus ([playoctopus.com](https://www.playoctopus.com/)) provides free tablets to rideshare drivers for passenger use that have trivia games and location-based video advertisements. Octopus pays drivers up to $100 per month.
2. Vugo ([govugo.com](https://govugo.com/)) provides in-car tablet-based entertainment for rideshare passengers in the form of video games, apps, film shorts, sports, and news. Vugo pays drivers $100–$200 per month.
3. Surf ([ridewithsurf.com](https://ridewithsurf.com/)) provides tablet-based entertainment for rideshare passengers that includes videos, podcasts, and live radio. Surf pays drivers $0.35 per four-minute advertisement interaction session.

**Rideshare Billboard Advertising**

1. Firefly ([fireflyon.com](https://fireflyon.com/)) provides electronic screens that are placed on top of rideshare vehicles and cycle through different geo-targeted advertisements. Firefly pays drivers about $300 per month.
2. Halo Cars ([www.halocars.co](https://www.halocars.co/)) also provides electronic screens that are placed on top of rideshare vehicles and cycle through different geo-targeted advertisements. Halo Cars pays drivers about $400 per month.

**Music Promotion**

1. Steereo ([steereo.com](https://steereo.com/)) creates playlists for drivers with sponsored music from independent artists paying to promote their songs. Steereo pays drivers once they have reached a minimum of $100 in earnings.

Our solution is similar to other competitors in the market in that it also provides drivers with an additional way to supplement their income while driving. However, Adio differs from the competition in several ways that we feel will benefit driver-partners, advertiser-partners, and riders. First, our product is purely software-based and thus avoids any hassle that may come with hardware solutions, such as billboards. Second, our product will be integrated with the Spotify API to deliver ads in between music playing chosen from our driver-partners’ personal Spotify accounts, allowing for a higher level of personalization. Finally, our product will be particularly useful for smaller businesses who typically do not get the exposure that larger and more well-established franchises receive, as our audio ads will be cost-effective and easily produced.

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Components Completed & In Progress

There are two main components to Adio: a web application, developed with JavaScript, Node.js, EJS, HTML, CSS, Amazon DynamoDB, and Amazon S3, and a mobile application, developed with Swift, SceneUI, and several relevant APIs. At a high level, the mobile application allows driver-partners to sign in and set various parameters regarding the advertisements that they wish to broadcast, such as volume and frequency. In addition, driver-partners can navigate to a dashboard that details their income history over specified timeframes, such as the past month or the past year. The web application is designed for advertiser-partners to easily create audio advertising campaigns that will be seamlessly delivered to consumers via our driver-partners. The website allows advertiser-partners to sign in, upload audio advertisements, and set the center and radius of the circular area in which they desire their advertisements to be broadcast. In addition to creating advertisement campaigns, advertiser-partners can also view their existing campaigns.

Listed below are the specific components that comprise the mobile and web applications, descriptions of their functionality, and our current progress toward these features (**completed** or **in progress**).

* 1. Mobile Application

1. *Initial driver interface.* This is the main screen that allows our driver-partners to begin using Adio during their workday (and to stop using it after completing their rides for the day). It also shows whether or not an advertisement is playing at the current time. **Completed.**
2. *Settings interface.* This view allows driver-partners to calibrate settings, such as the frequency and volume of advertisements that are broadcast, and to turn on and off location sharing. **Completed.**

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1. *Income dashboard.* This view renders a bar chart detailing the amount of income made by driver-partners through Adio over various periods of time. The graph is displayed using the Swift package Charts. **Completed**.
2. *Interspersing music with advertisements.* This feature automatically pauses the music that is currently playing at specified intervals, plays an advertisement, and then resumes the music. The advertisement is played through an audio player created using Apple’s AVFoundation library. This particular feature is located in the driver interface described previously. **Completed.**
3. *Integration with Spotify.* Our mobile application integrates with the Spotify API to authenticate driver-partners with their personal Spotify accounts and play music of their choosing. **Completed – see appendix for details.**
4. *Playing an advertisement after a set number of songs.* This feature allows driver-partners to specify a number of songs to be played in between each advertisement. The mobile application would connect to Spotify and only play an advertisement once this set number of songs have been played, creating a seamless transition between music and advertisements. **In progress – see appendix for details.**
5. *Integration with Amazon S3.* This component will allow for querying specific audio advertisements from the database that interfaces with our web application. **In progress.**
6. *Driver-partner statistics computation.* This feature will provide calculations and visualizations of various statistics for driver-partners regarding their income and the number of advertisements they have broadcast. **In progress.**
7. *Terms and conditions.* These will detail the relevant legal information and terms of use for Adio, including required driver-partner qualifications. **In progress.**
8. *Geolocation algorithm for ad-selection.* This algorithm will determine driver-partners’ current location and interface with Amazon S3 to compute the most relevant advertisements to be broadcast to consumers, taking into consideration prior impressions for each advertisement and the broadcasting of other driver-partners. In this process, this component will select relevant advertisements and queue them to be broadcast. **In progress.**
   1. Web Application
9. *Account creation.* This allows a new advertiser-partner to sign up with Adio and create an account with an email, company name, first name, last name, and password. **Completed.**
10. *Password hashing with salts.* For security, our platform uses a SHA-512 hashing scheme to store – upon account creation – and verify – during sign in – advertiser-partner passwords on the backend. For each advertiser-partner, we add unique random data – a salt – which we also store on the backend, to their password before providing this combined input to our hash function to guarantee a unique output even when the password inputs are the same. Consequently, the unique hash produced by adding the salt can protect us against different attack vectors, such as rainbow table attacks, while slowing down dictionary and brute-force attacks. **Completed.**
11. *Verification of sign in credentials.* This feature, alongside the previous component, allow for secure verification of email and password combinations during a sign in attempt. In the case of an error, our application notifies the advertiser-partner of the cause for the issue. **Completed.**
12. Map window for geo-location. This allows a user to click on a point of their choosing on a Google Maps API driven map. This click-point serves as the center of their ads’ targeting. Additionally, users can specify a targeting radius here. **In progress.**
13. Upload of audio files. This feature allows users to upload audio files (likely .mp3) that contain individual advertisements. This uploads the advertisement to S3 for later access and stores the ads’ metadata in dynamo db. **In progress.**
14. Evaluation of Completed Components

Below, we discuss the completed components of our product and the methodologies we used to evaluate them.

**Mobile Application**

In general, we used a similar protocol to test every feature we implemented for the mobile application. We first tested it on our local XCode iOS simulator, using various device types, such as: iPhone 11 Pro, iPhone XR, iPhone 8, and iPhone 6. Then, we tested the interface on our devices with different versions of iOS (iOS 9.3, iOS 12.4, iOS 13.2.3). We tested all of the completed components listed in the previous section and attempted various actions that a user may perform. Our final step of the evaluation process was to demonstrate the application on our phones to potential stakeholders and have them interact with the different features we were evaluating. Below we talk about specific evaluation points we were looking for.

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1. *Initial driver interface.*We wanted our initial driver interface to be both user-friendly and intuitive. Additionally, we did not want driver-partners to feel overwhelmed by a cluttered home screen. After a couple of changes to our initial design, we found that potential driver-partners were receptive to an easy-to-use and intuitive homepage that was not too cluttered with extraneous features.
2. *Settings interface.*There are a few crucial points we wanted to touch on here, given that the settings interface is one of the most important views for a driver-partner. Firstly, we wanted it to be simple to navigate to the settings page. Secondly, we wanted the settings page to encompass everything that potential drivers may deem necessary. Finally, we wanted the settings controls to be easily understandable. The potential stakeholders who tested our application appreciated having the advertisement frequency and volume controls easily accessible, so we also displayed those on the home page. Beyond that, we added a few more setting controls, such as the option to edit account information and change location preferences to provide additional customizability to the application.
3. *Income dashboard.*Similar to the previous, we wanted the income dashboard to be easy to find and understand. We received feedback that a table of numbers is difficult to interpret, so we opted to display charts of earnings over different time periods and splits. Furthermore, we made the figures for monthly and yearly earnings larger to draw the attention of our driver-partners to the most relevant statistics.
4. *Interspersing music with advertisements.* We wanted the functionality of this feature to fulfill three main objectives: (1) music stops before an advertisement is played, (2) advertisements play to completion and do not stop before termination, and (3) music begins where it was paused when an interrupting advertisement completes. These features were tested by playing music through Spotify on our devices while Adio was operating to observe the functionality of interrupting advertisements when music is playing.
5. *Integration with Spotify.*We felt the technical functionality and user experience here should follow three main points: (1) a driver can connect to his or her Spotify account to play music, (2) a driver does not need to keep logging into Spotify after the first time they do so, and (3) the entire experience should be seamless for a driver and should not halt unexpectedly at any given point in time. Feedback from users indicated that they would prefer it automatically connected to Spotify when opening the application, so we ensured that the Spotify login functionality could remember passwords if desired after the first login.

**Web Application**

1. *Account Creation.* We wanted this feature to be as streamlined as possible, given that it is the first thing a user interacts with when he or she uses our app. Thus, we wanted our UI to be intuitive and simple. We asked several friends to look at our home screen and subjectively rate how easy it is to navigate and understand. We received overwhelmingly positive feedback stating that the UI was aesthetically pleasing and that signing up was easy to follow. Objectively, we evaluated this component by ensuring that once a user creates an account, our account database is correctly populated.
2. *Password hashing with salts.*Using sha-256, passwords are hashed, but if a malicious entity figures out this hashing scheme, then every user’s privacy is essentially compromised. To add an extra layer of protection, we created a 16-byte salt that is also hashed in combination with a user’s password, ensuring that figuring out the password hash function is not enough to infiltrate our database. To ensure the correctness of this approach, we observed our databases for consistency. Furthermore, we tried several adverse techniques, posing as malicious entities, to see if we could break our protection scheme, which we could not.
3. *Verification of sign in credentials.* Here, we wanted to make sure that our app would correctly check that a user’s login credentials exist in our database. If they do, then the desired functionality is that a user can successfully login. If they do not, then our app simply rejects the user. Thus, we evaluated this by testing login with existing credentials (of an already created account) and non-existent credentials. Using existing credentials, we were able to sign in. Using non-existent credentials, we were denied login, as desired.

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1. *Map window for geo-location.*Our map right now correctly loads on the advertiser/business side within the web application. To fully evaluate its current functionality, we wanted to make sure that interacting with it successfully selects the latitude and longitude points that the advertiser chooses. To this end, we tested several selections on the map (just clicks) to see if the selected latitude and longitude pairs are populated. We tested throughout the map’s viewable area, including points that are within near proximity to each other. Through this, we were able to see that interaction worked correctly.
2. Demo

Below is a link to a video demo of both our mobile app. It shows a background song playing, a 15-second audio ad playing, and then the background music resuming while the user explores the other pages and features in the app.

<https://youtu.be/K8ysW92lypA>

See **Appendix B** for more screenshots of both the mobile and web application.

1. Conclusions and Future Work

Our current implementation of the mobile and web applications provides all of the critical functionalityof our desired product.Next, we need to iterate on the current implementation, finish integrating the mobile and web applications together seamlessly, and add any additional features that may be useful to the drivers and advertisers, such as dashboards to track ad campaigns and additional metrics for drivers to track ad income.

We plan to iterate on the existing features by receiving more feedback from actual Uber/Lyft drivers and potential advertisers, particularly focusing on the evaluation points mentioned in Section 4. We will finish up the integration of the mobile and web apps by working around a Spotify API bug we are facing (described in more detail in Appendix A) and integrating the database of audio ads and target locations for the campaign into both the web and mobile application. This will allow us to intelligently pick an advertisement to be played on the mobile app that targets the current location.

Additionally, we would like to add more features that allow advertisers and drivers to track their progress and revenue, and we would like to implement additional security features. Since our app has the potential for drivers to earn money simply by playing audio, we would like to ensure that this opportunity will not be abused or scammed. We will incorporate security checks, such as checking whether a driver is currently driving at a particular speed, integrating with the Uber or Lyft API to check whether a driver is currently on a trip, and ensuring that the phone’s volume is at an audible level while ads are playing. Once these features are implemented, we will have a much more robust evaluation plan.

When all our features are completed and finalized, we aim to partner with some local business in the Philadelphia area to test our ad services with real ads, as well as with some Uber and Lyft drivers in the area who are willing to test our app while they drive. We hope to receive positive feedback from drivers, riders, and advertisers after our app is completed, as we believe Adio has the potential to benefit all stakeholders involved in an extremely positive way.

1. Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Professors Ani Nenkova, Sangeeta Vohra, Zachary Ives, and Clayton Greenberg for their vital help and incredible insights in developing Adio. “11 Rideshare Advertising Companies To Consider.” TAPPIN X, September 5, 2019. https://tappinx.com/rideshare-advertising/.

1. References

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December 09, 2019. <https://www.statista.com/statistics/272412/radio-advertising-expenditure-in-the-us/>.

1. Appendix
   1. Appendix A: Technical Challenges

The biggest technical challenge that we have faced so far involved integrating the Spotify API into our Swift code for the rest of our application. We discovered that the issue we are currently facing is due to a recent update in iOS 13.0.0+, which is detailed below.

When we first integrated with the Spotify API, we were able to successfully import the package into our project and connect to Spotify.com to allow the user to authenticate (or redirect the user to the Spotify app on their device and successfully authenticate them). In our demo video and screenshots, we showed this correctly working functionality of logging in through Spotify.com on the XCode simulator. However, when trying to access properties of the current song playing on Spotify, such as the current title or the duration of the song, we ran into errors that prevented us from reading this information from the Spotify API. Because the XCode simulator is not able to install the Spotify app (only physical devices can), our demo video and screenshots do not show the exact issues we ran into when accessing Spotify information during ad playback on our physical devices.

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As a replacement for the intended functionality that integrates with Spotify, the current version of our mobile app sets a timer that maintains a set amount of time between each ad. Every few minutes, the app is able pauses the currently playing source of music, plays our ad, and continues playing the original of music. While it meets our evaluation plan for pausing/playing music, this implementation does not take advantage of the additional information that the Spotify API would provide us, such as the duration of the song and the amount of time remaining in the song). Ideally, we would like our app to utilize the information sent back by the Spotify API to determine the end of each song, which would allow us to seamlessly transition between songs and ads without any harsh interruptions. We have written out the code for doing this, but this functionality is currently blocked because of the errors we ran into when accessing Spotify track information after authentication.

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After further researching these errors and speaking to others with experience using the Spotify Swift API, we discovered that the source of our errors was a new bug introduced with iOS 13.0.0+. We hope that this bug will be fixed in a future iteration of iOS that will be released soon, but in the meantime, we have found a workaround that we will try implementing that allow us to access the Spotify API in iOS 13.0.0+ without any errors.

Our immediate next steps for the mobile application involve attempting to resolve these errors using the workaround for the Spotify API that we found online. Despite these challenges with the recent iOS release, we expect to have completed all of the Spotify integration and pausing/playing features very soon, once we resolve this error.

* 1. Appendix B: Screenshots of Mobile and Web Application

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Description automatically generated A screenshot of a cell phone

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