Review on CLINIFIE

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Abstract — Our project is focused on providing services to the other end. The services provided by us is Car washing. We use google maps and rest API for finding cleaners and customers. The cleaners and customers are found by using firebase geofire. The latitude and longitudes are used for detecting the location of the customers. The cleaners can be found based on their distance from the customers. The customers have to subscribe the plans based on their selected plans. The cleaners are bound to clean the cars till the plan of customers are active.

Keywords: CLINIFIE

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays everyone has a car and it is very important to maintain that car If the car is not maintained then it will not run properly that is why maintenance is very important in the use of the car to maintain the car we have to take the car to the service centre and if the place is very crowded. If so, waiting is a very time consuming process and in today's fast paced era, time is very important. In today's era, all bookings are done online. Similarly, how much better it would be if we do online servicing. Clinifie car washing and servicing is the solution to this project. You can book car washing and car servicing online and you can join your nearest car washing centre through this project you book with your nearest service provider and he will come to your home and do car washing and servicing.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A. IEEE 2017:

Cab booking service is a major transport service provided by the various transport operators in a particular city. Most of the people use cab service for their daily transportations need. More and more taxi companies are looking for integrated taxi booking systems as it makes life much easier for the customer as well for the company. Most of the existing online cabs booking systems use the centralized approach to search, find, and book the cab. The centralized approaches are highly prone to single point of failure. In this study.

B. IEEE 2019:

Google maps employs Graph data structures for calculation of the shortest path from the source (point A) to the destination (point B). Graph data structure comprises of various nodes and multiple edges connecting these nodes. Dijkstra's algorithm is an effective and proficient algorithm proposed by Edsger.W. Dijkstra to navigate the shortest distance and path to reach a given destination. The nodes of the graph are connected by weighted edges, which represent the distance to be traversed to reach there.

C. IEEE 2019:

While people such as network designers and analysts need to have a thorough understanding of Dijkstra's algorithm, a simple close examination is sufficient for the rest of us. Rather than listing the algorithm in stepwise form, let's simply walk through a sample solution. The goal of our example will be to find, in Figure below, the least-cost routes from Node A to each of the other nodes.

Now days 99.6% of phones runs on either IOS or Android. Companies now treat mobile apps as a channel for raising their brand and advertise more for the marketing purpose about the apps. A native mobile app is an application which only looks for particular operating system by using their IDE and SDK. Native apps have the ability to use device-specific hardware and software and can provide quality with huge performance rates. The advantages of native mobile apps include – High performance, Ultimate user experience and Greater app store visibility [3]. A cross platform application is a mobile app which is compatible with multiple operating systems and can therefore run on any smart phones or tablets. In online booking system database of booked/available taxis is fed to the central server. All the bookings are query based which is directed to the central server and followed by acknowledgment by the server. The customer is notified Wireless communication network Cab booking server. GPS satellite Passenger cab booking protocol based on central server about his booking with a unique booking ID. Booking protocol. However, the centralized cab booking system has several important features yet, it suffers from certain issues such as single point of failure, bargaining hindrance, no cab drivers involvement. Methodology, for this research, involved performing both a static and dynamic analysis of the Uber mobile application for iOS (iPhone) and for Android.

III. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE
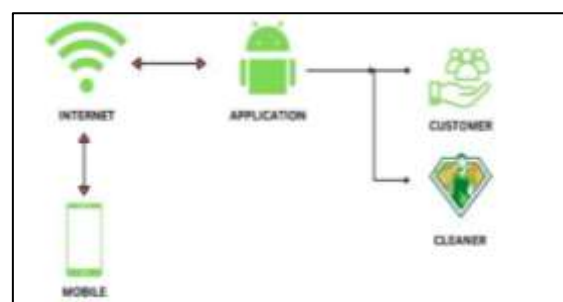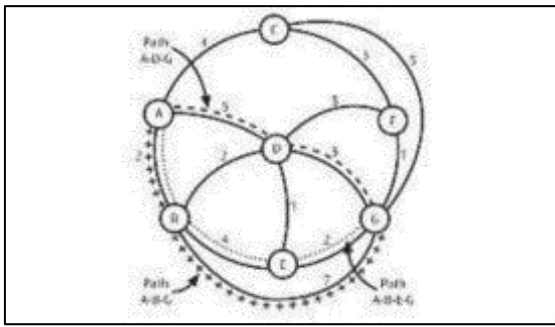
IV. TECHNIQUES

Locating the position: Global Position System (GPS) is an outstanding innovation used for tracking an object using satellite systems currently present in the space. This type of tracking can be used for military as well as civilian purposes. Google Maps uses the civil GPS tracking and locates people and places. The tracking system used by the Global Positioning System is the GNSS network (Global Navigation Satellite System Network). This system not only stores the location, but also has the memory to store the speed, direction, time and other parameters. The Global Positioning System comprises of 27 GPS satellites orbiting around the Earth, out of which 24 are operational and 3 are spare (To be used in case of failure). These revolve around the Earth each 12 hours and emit civilian and military navigation data signals, on two L-band frequencies. These signal are emitted in space and are gathered by the GPS receiver. Five monitoring stations along with four ground antennas comprise the control of the Global Positioning System. These are located across the globe which gathers the data about the satellite's position which is further relayed to the master control station at Schriever Air Force Base in Colorado, USA [12]. Passive tracking by GPS involves storage of the data obtained during tracking, while in active tracking some information is relayed regularly through a modem within the GPS system unit (2-way GPS) to a centralized database

Estimated time of arrival: The most basic and important criterion for Google Maps to estimate the time taken to reach a particular destination is based on the route taken to reach the given destination from the source. This is calculated using the A-star (A*) algorithm, which helps in obtaining the shortest route from the starting point to the desired destination. This would be the shortest path recommended by Google Maps without taking into consideration the real-time traffic, which was a major drawback. To overcome this drawback, Google collects continuous data from all cellular devices on that particular way and other routes possible. Manipulating this data, the average speed of any user can be determined and the shortest path can then be decided. A user can find a route adding a few halts, avoid freeways, avoid bridges and choose a location according to their desire, despite the shortest path recommended by Google Maps. Before 2007, Google Maps was only able to calculate the estimated time of arrival (ETA) by taking into consideration the distance between two given points and the average speed of the object or person between the source and destination. The flaw with this was that a very important criterion of traffic was overlooked. Today, Google Maps considers the current traffic condition on the selected route, which often prove to increase the commute time. It provides the user with two ETA – one is at the average optimal conditions and the other is under current traffic conditions, which helps the user estimate the time required to reach any particular destination.[16] A former Google engineer Richard Russell wrote, answering a question on Quora - "These things range from official speed limits and recommended speeds, likely speed derived from road types, historical average speed data over certain time periods (sometimes just averages, sometimes at particular times of day), actual travel times from previous users and real-time traffic information. They mix data from whichever sources they have and come up with the best predictions they can make."[17]

Moreover, the collection of the data like average speed of users travelling on the same paths, officially recommended speeds, comparison between optimum average speed and the current real-time speed due to traffic conditions help the engineers and analysts at Google to calculate the estimated time of arrival (ETA) from point A to point B. Historic data also helps the engineers analyze the current traffic scenarios at a certain point between two places, which contribute towards the fluctuation of the ETA. As rightly stated by former Google engineer Richard Russell, the companies who have the best, most accurate and highly advanced real-time data usage tend to come up with best forecasts in the medium and long term.

V. CONCLUSION

Android framework is very useful for creating different business cases. Google maps API provides real-time locations of the different people which can be used in different applications. The search algorithm can be made efficient as there is always scope for improvement.

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