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ONLINE AUCTION SYSTEM

A Report for the evaluation 3 of project 1

Submitted by:

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In partial fulfilment for the award of the degree

Of

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IN

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SCHOOL OF COMPUTING SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

Under The Supervision Of

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Assistant Professor

APRIL/ MAY -2020

DECLARATION

I **TANSHI SHARMA** hereby declare that the Project work, which is presented in the report, entitled “**ONLINE AUCTION SYSTEM**” is duly prepared by me to be submitted to the department in partial fulfilment for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Computer Applications for the academic year 2019-2020.

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GALGOTIAS UNIVERSITY, GREATER NOIDA, 201310

BONAFIED CERTIFICATE

Certified that this project report “**ONLINE AUCTION SYSTEM**” is the Bonafied work of “**TANSHI SHARMA (1713104105)** ” who carried out the Project work under my supervision.

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Certify that the above mention Project Report has been duly carried out as per the norms of the college and the statutes of the university.

Signature: Dr. Munish Sabharwal

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

S. no.	Title	Page no.
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Proposed Model	4
3.	Architecture	7
4.	Literature survey	11
5.	Output of project	14
6.	Resume	16
7.	Conclusion	17
8.	References	18

ABSTRACT:

Online auctions are among the most influential e-business applications. Despite efforts to set up marketplaces, online trading is still a relatively early stage. Very few companies have started their projects, trying to improve their buying and selling channels. Resources and Methods: The most intriguing concept of Internet marketplaces is the creation of online auctions. The online auction program carries an online auction of various products on the website. Results: It's a place for buyers and sellers to meet and sell anything. Conclusion: In this system we have a web-portal where registered users can propose new auctions, buy and place bids for auction items.

Online auction is an auction held over the Internet. It is a popular way of buying and selling products and services. The Online Auction System s helps the customer to sell and buy a product at a high price. It is developed with the aim of making the system reliable, easy and fast. This app is used to sell anything website from house. This app is developed to make the system reliable, easy and fast. The application is made as simple as using a website. There are people who are not technical and can work with processing the request easily

KEYWORDS: Auction Efficiency, Auction Theory, Online Auction

FIGURE INDEX

S.no.	Title	Page no.
1.	Proposed model	4-5
2.	Use case diagram	9
3.	class Diagram	10
4.	Sequence diagram	11
5.	Output	15-16

CHAPTER-1

INTRODUCTION

1. 1. INTRODUCTION

Auction means Latin work, which means growth. Auction is a bid, a method of selling; Purchasing and providing services occur. The online auction system has many other names such as e-auction and electronic auction. The client can more accurately specify the need for online auctions or online bidding. Online bidding has become more widespread in all forms of industrial use. Not only does it have the product or goods it needs to sell, it also has the services it can offer. Due to their low cost, this spread caused the system to thrive.

Preferred bidders can manage and monitor the same database. The user's data may be maintained confidentially for the validity and integrity of the contract documentation. Multiple babies can communicate very easily. This system allows multiple bids by single users. Developing a user-friendly auction site where any product can be bid and providing value-added services to bidders and sellers. The world of online auctions Marketplaces allow buyers and sellers to cross geographical limits and purchase products from anywhere over the Internet

. The online auction market offers consumers lower prices, greater product selectivity and greater efficiency compared to traditional online markets (Ghose et al., 200!). Seller's choice and the product they produce make greater buyer certainty. It consists of three components: seller rating scores and seller's shilling operations.

Certifications, description of product characteristics, product usage and book value. It seeks to ensure buyers product accuracy. Decision Assistance tool also provides seller ratings by using

Feedback Scores. These feedbacks give previous winning bidders and evaluate online auction product vendors. These bidders give detailed seller ratings of all aspects of the seller, and give scores for how accurate the description of the item is, how satisfied they are with the seller's communication, and how quickly the seller is shipped to them.

1.2 ADVANTAGES:

1. There are no groups that sound like a traditional system, where customers have to sit and bid.
2. The convention excludes the usual frustration that usually happens when bidding on a traditional system.
3. Led There is no scheduled schedule limit which means that the bidder can bid anytime and anywhere.
4. The bidding process can be conducted on a global scale

1.3 Hardware:

1. Processor: Minimum 2.0GHz requires.
2. Ram: 2 GB.
3. Hard Disk: 100 GB.
4. Input device: Standard Keyboard and Mouse.
5. Output device: VGA and High Resolution Monitor.

1.4 Software:

1. Operating System: Windows 7.

2. Language: Java

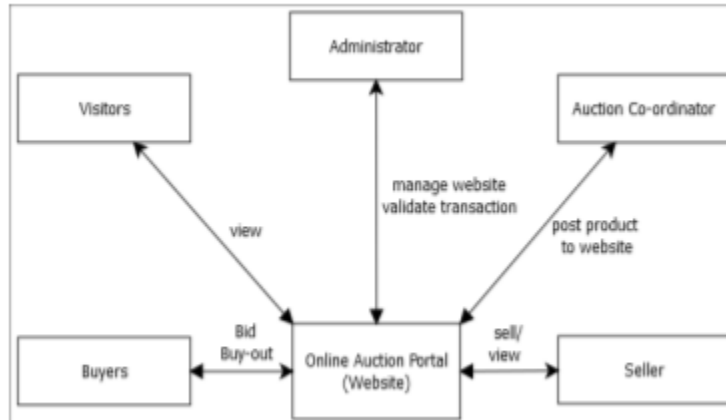
3. Database: MySQL 5.0 & Above.

4. Tool: JDK 1.5 & Above, Eclipse IDE.

5. Server: Tomcat

CHAPTER-2

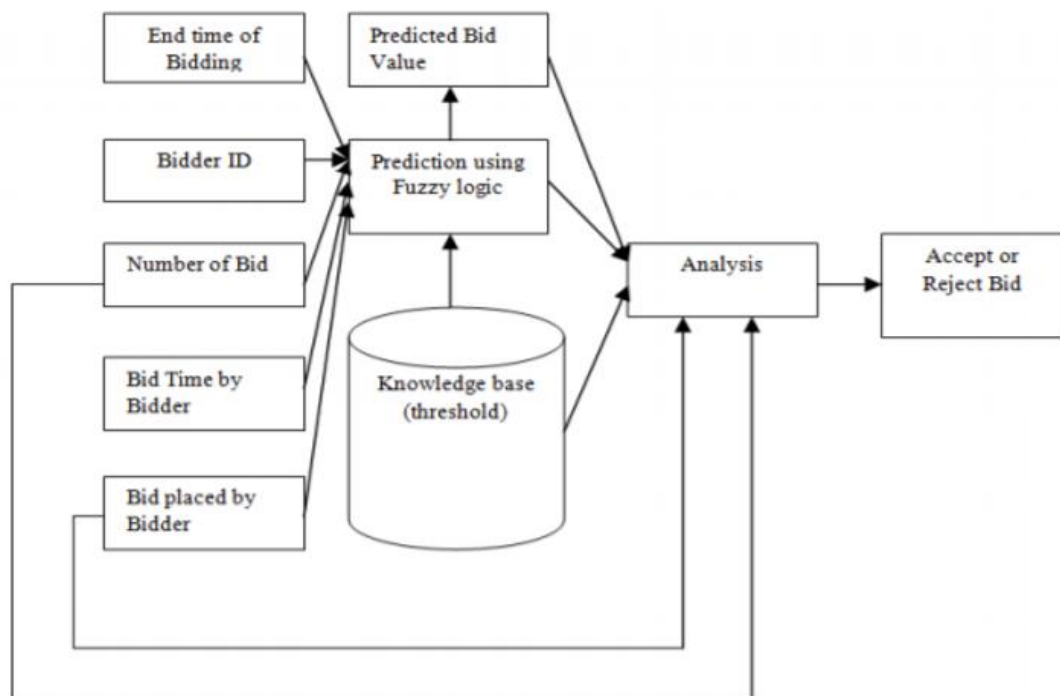
PROPOSED MODEL



2.1 PROPOSED MODEL:

The auction system requires the information provided by the item seller to include machine learning algorithms so that the final price can be accurately predicted. These algorithms are used in products with complex features or details such as speed, memory size, etc. However, "soft" products such as jewelry differ in the characteristics they used to compare different types of objects. Features such as size, texture and color are present but are not the type of "defining" brand style.

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2.2 EXISTING SYSTEM:

Existing "ONLINE AUCTION SYSTEM" is manually controlled. Before each auction, the auction date, venue and auction items are announced by the media. Those wishing to participate in the auction should arrive at the venue on that day in time. This common method most of the time prevents the craving for bidding process. Another painful thing to do with the old system is to investigate each bidding process and make it out of cash. Therefore the system should keep records of both buyers and sellers until the settlement is resolved. This process is weird and time-consuming

2.3 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION:

System Implementation:

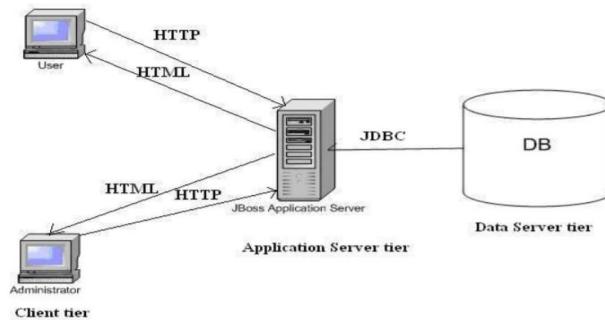
This section shows the artifacts of the proposed work in addition to the subsequent implementation of system analysis and design. System analysis and configuration results of the proposed system are presented. PHP programming language and HTML are used according to their attributes to suit this purpose. To start using the proposed system, the user must register as a bidder or vendor (as shown in figure 4), the proposed system to enable a user (bidder or seller) displayed by a registered user (bidder or seller) on the OAS welcome web page Confirmed by the site. An unregistered user must fill out a registration form to use the system. The bidding interface is represented.

CHAPTER-3

ARCHITECTURE

3.1 Three-tier architecture

For the realization of the on line auction system we used a 3-tier system architecture as shown on



this schema.

In such a structure, there are six 3 elements:

- Customer tier, responsible for data delivery, user experience and user interface control.
- An application server tier, which addresses the business logic of the program. In fact, business objects that use "live" business rules are here, and are available to the customer-tier. This tier protects data from direct customer access. For the project, we used JBoss as the application server.
- Data tier, responsible for data storage. As a data server, we used PostgreSQL, an open source related database.

TOPIC:

UML was developed to provide the same criterion for defining Object Oriented Models models. However, to successfully implement the UML concept, it must be employed with the Object Oriented Analysis and Design method [55-59]. Object-Oriented Design and Design (OOAD)

analysis refers to a group of software development methods based on business structure. The method summarizes the life cycle of the program development that identifies the delivery and activities of the object-oriented project [60]. Business relationship diagrams define the data to be managed by the system, while data flow will describe the operations [61, 62]. Object-based software development using innovative methods, supported by computer-aided engineering tools such as Rational Rose [5-case diagram, class diagram and sequence diagram was selected for user needs analysis; Class drawings were chosen to represent the class structure. The proposed OAS will help bidders charge faster and increase their chances of making a successful bid by suggesting a higher price, and help the seller get a higher profit.

3.2 Use Case Diagram The use case diagram is the use case diagram [58, 62- 64], e.g., the auction system interaction with users. In the proposed OAS the use case consists mainly of register case, product research, product liability, view product details, change bid price, product bid, specify time and bid price, etc. 1 shows a schematic diagram of the use of actions that can be performed by the actors (Merchant, Bidder and Admin) at auction.

3.3 MODULES:

Basically 3 actors (Manager, Bidder and broker) will be in touch with the proposed program; each can do the following:

Administration:

- Management can manage products
- Managers can manage departments
- Administration can handle users
- Management can handle bidding
- Management can create reports .Bidder can search for a product

- Winning bid

Bidder can view product details

- Bidder may change the bid amount
- Bidder can bid on the product
- Bidder can edit profile information.

Seller:

- The seller can ship the product
- The seller can specify the time and bid price
- The seller can view bidding information
- The vendor can edit profile information

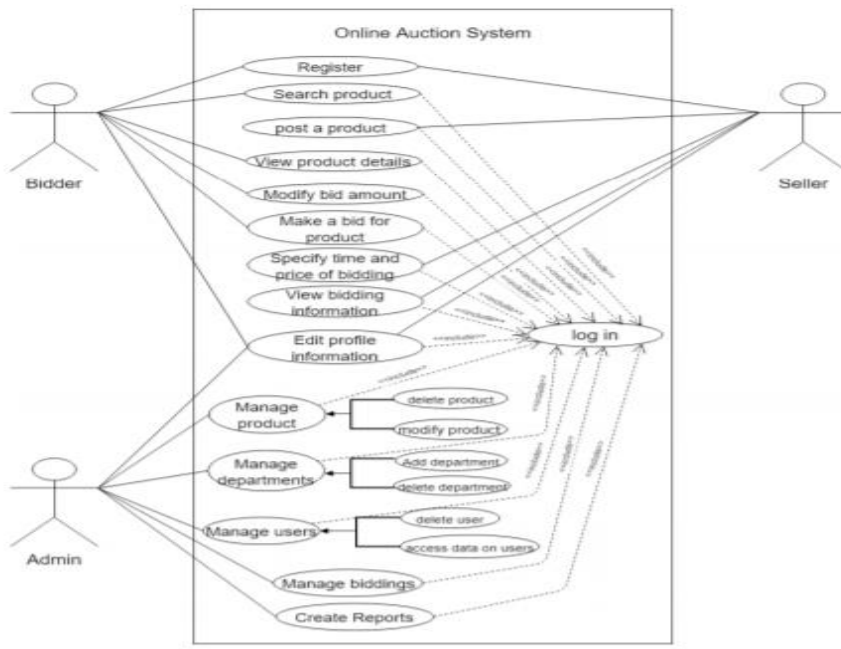


Figure 1: The use case diagram.

3.4 Class Diagram:

In the analysis and introduction of Object-Oriented, the class diagram is a very important part. It describes the types of objects in the system and describes the relationship between the internal class system [58]. Functions and Attributes

In class and the constraints applicable to the connection of objects can be shown by a class diagram. Figure 5 shows the OAS class diagram. Figure 2 shows OAS entities, such as director, product, bidder, seller and bidder, etc.

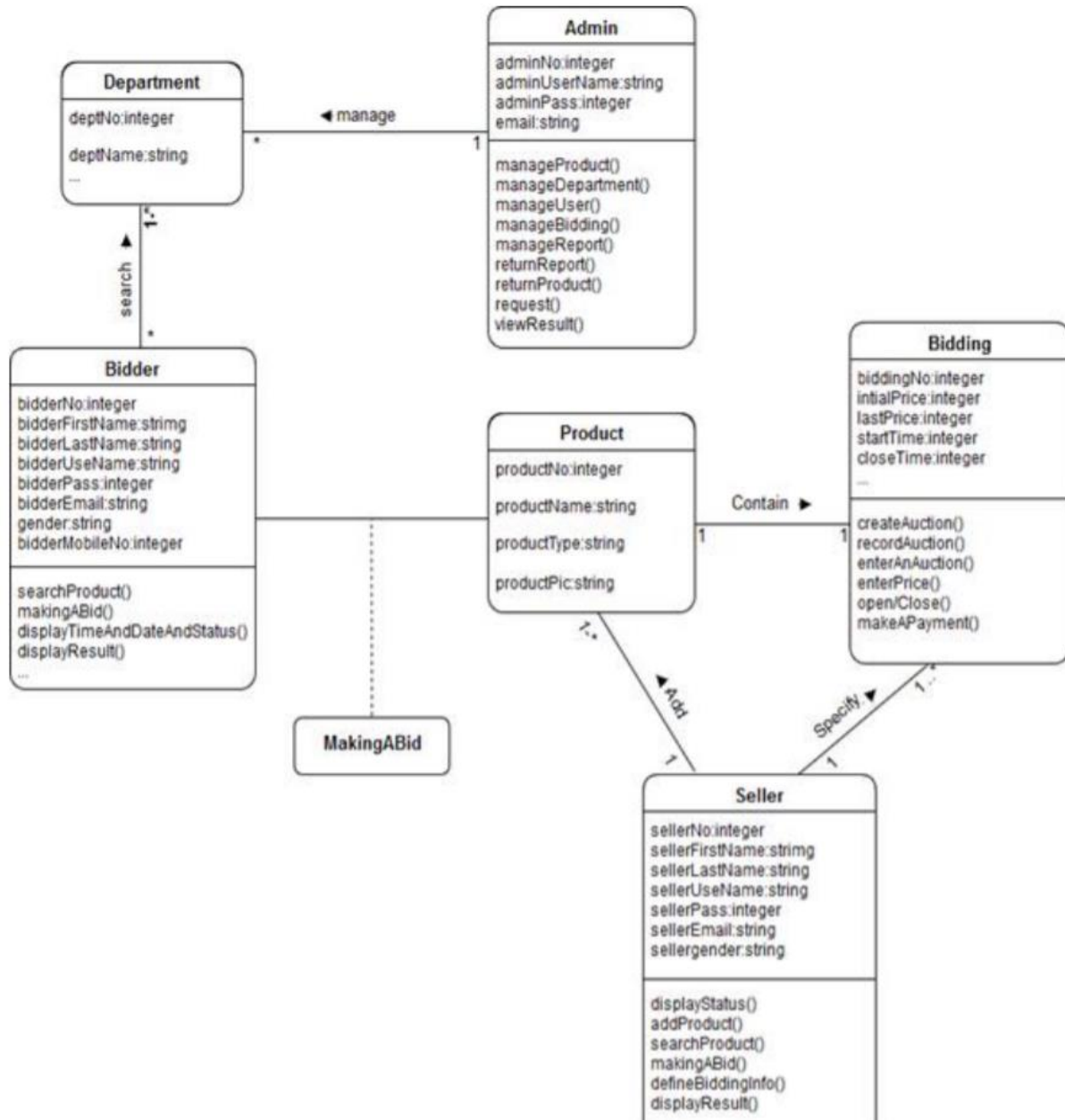


Figure 2: The class diagram of the proposed OAS.

3.5 Sequence Diagram

The sequence diagram is one of the UML dynamic models [60, 65], and it defines the sequence of interactions between objects at the time the use case is executed and prioritizes the time-relay information

Objects. In general, the sequence diagram illustrates the single use-case behavior. Figure 3 displays the bidder sequence diagram in the proposed OAS.

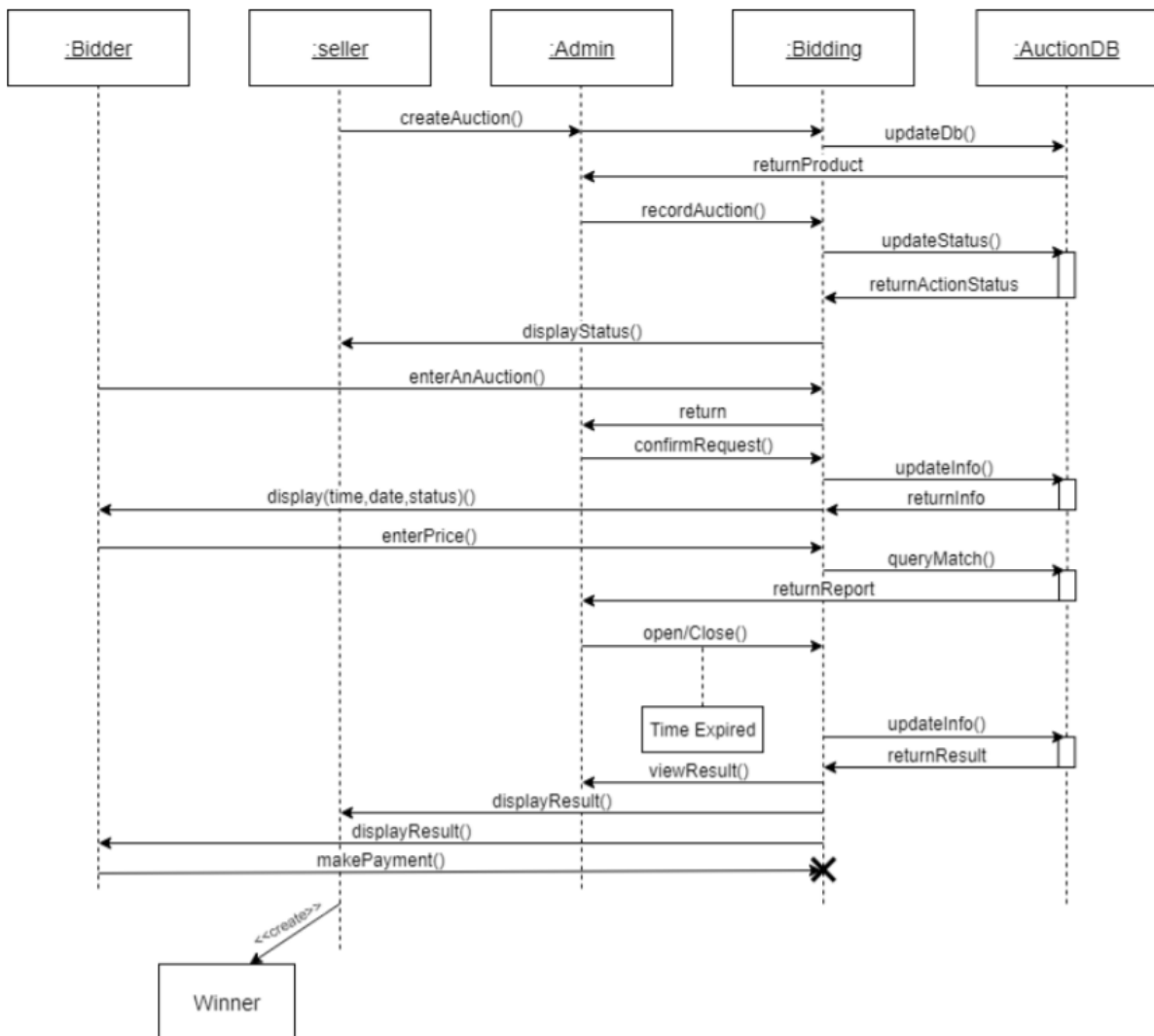


Figure 3: The bidder sequence diagram.

CHAPTER-4

LITERATURE SURVEY:

LITERATURE SURVEY:

Online auctions have become an elaborate transaction strategy for e-commerce. Biggest online

The world's largest marketplace, eBay, is an attractive case study that enables online auction studies using data Relationships with real people and transactions. In this paper, we present a detailed research and analysis of multiple online. The auction features including: consumer surplus, sniping, bidding strategy and their cross-relationships. Our mission assess the theoretical foundations of online auctions and discover patterns and behaviors hidden by the absence of Real and extensive transaction data. In our findings, we found a significant relationship between sniping and high Surplus ratios, which represent uncertainty of real value in a competitive environment. The main problem is wrong the umption is that the bidder's values are independent of each other, leading to ineffective bidding. In that order Solve the inefficiencies of current online formats, we introduce a customized decreasing price auction model for online.

Transactions. Conceptually, this model should address the complexities of competition in the online environment

While enhancing social welfare. In recent years, the expansion of the World Wide Web has led to an increase in the number of people Auction on the Internet. One of the hallmarks of online auctions is the high need for successful implementation. The size of buyers and sellers on its website. Consequently, auction sites with high traffic are the advantage over the volume limited. This leads to more polarization of buyers and sellers towards a specific site. This is often called a network effect in a variety of web and telecommunications Applications involving interactions between a large number of entities. This effect is qualitatively known

Increase the value of the entire network, and its impact has never been modeled or rigorously studied. In this paper, we build a Markov model to evaluate network effectiveness in the case of web auctions. We show that the network effect

Web auctions are very powerful and can lead to a situation where an auctioneer can quickly overtake its competition sites. This leads to the natural steady state of an online auction seller for a given product and geographic area. For some reason the single player structure is unlikely. The approximation estimates in the model show the presence of a single dominant player in the current Web auction space.

There is growing academic interest in the popularity and success of online auctions. Although there are many researches that have been conducted to understand online auctions, and little effort has been made to consolidate them, assess the results of previous research and the status of research in this area. The objective of this study is to explore the intellectual development of consumer behavior in online auction research through a meta-analysis of published auction research. The results of this study are based on an analysis of 83 articles published on this topic

mainly in information systems (IS) journals between 1998 and 2007. The results indicate that consumer behavior research on online auctions can be classified into three main categories, consumer behavior and

auction results. Based on this literature review, suggestions for future research on auction consumer behavior, potential new structures, unexplored relationships and new definitions and dimensions, and suggestions for methodological improvements are made. This study answers the question of how a person trades between a listing fee (i.e. cost) bidding and transaction potential (i.e., the possibility of selling a product). Applying the tradeoff decision model in the auction context, we consider the seller's online auction outlet option and next start-up pricing strategies when facing a trade-off between transaction potential and inventory fees. Results from a set of laboratory experiments suggest that the seller should be prepared to bear the high cost instead. Transaction opportunity. Furthermore, the higher the transactional transaction potential, the higher the seller is likely to set starting price despite high inventory fees. The implications of theory and practice are discussed. Online auctions are becoming increasingly popular in electronic commerce (EC). It has changed consumer-to-consumer mainstream trading methods (C2C), such as eBay. A

stable cooperative field and Multi-agent system (mass), and then the general concept of exchange is formed with the cooperation of agents. There is a lot of common sense to get things done. Contribution to mass member and Self-interest. Based on the analysis of cooperation and

Online Auction Participant Competition, The concept of overtime and history information is introduced. As with existing incomplete information, the efficiency of Bidders will be short of considering history information. This paper has advanced the mass flow framework and negotiation Algorithms that enable bidders to participate honestly and actively in negotiations. Both capable and improved transparency among participants.

Auction is an effective way to allocate goods or services to higher value bidders. Rapidly

The rise of e-bidders not only facilitates online transactions but also presents new and distinct challenges. It is difficult to establish Trusts on Sellers, Buyers and Auctioneers without Centralized Auction Websites or Platforms Collect bids and get auction results. However, these third parties are unreliable, and harmful sellers or Buyers may refuse to pay for the goods or payment according to the protocol. Also, open and anonymous. The online environment creates a coalition of bidders to auction and unjustly auction participants Profit. Several auction models have been proposed to address these issues, but they are simultaneously less expensive Achieving decentralization (i.e., without a trusted third purpose), strong consensus (i.e., trust establishment),

Combination-prevention and practical implementation. We are the first decentralized combination-resistant e-auction system.

An auction is to buy and sell goods or services by accepting them for bid

Bids, and then sell items to the highest bidder. Upcoming e-business applications include online auctions. This auction will have a big impact on trading in B2B (Business to Business), as well as B2B (Business to B) Consumer) and C2C (consumer to consumer) areas. Android app development along with the recent web Services have brought many changes in the field of mobile application development. In view of the above points, An Android-based mobile application is designed to run online auctions to buy and sell products. The app provides a solution for buyers and sellers from different geographical areas to come together Single venue and easy bidding and participation. English auctions are the most popular auction, May the application deals with other

bidders such as the Dutch auctioneer. Our Android app for mobile phones. Requires General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) and Wi-Fi technology to operate.

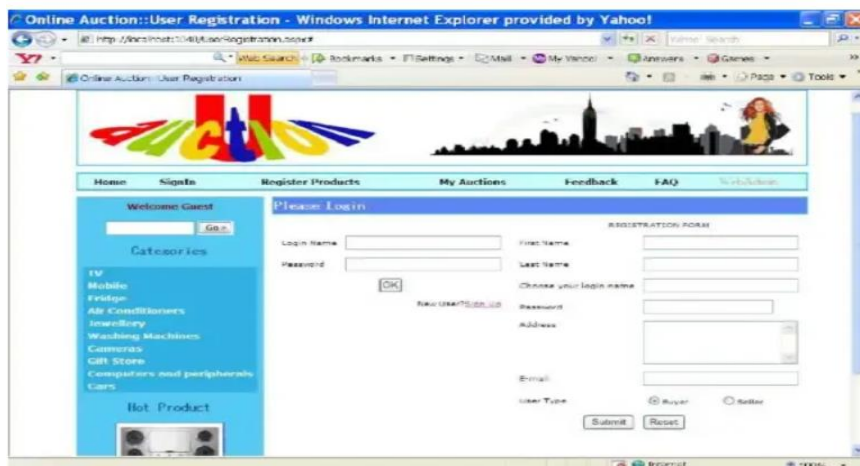
CHAPTER-5

OUTPUT:

OUTPUT: HOME PAGE



Login and Registration Form



Product Registration Form

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Online Auction: Home Page - Windows Internet Explorer provided by Yahoo!". The address bar contains "http://localhost:1000/ProductRegistration.aspx". The page features a navigation menu with links for Home, SignOut, Register Products, My Auctions, Feedback, FAQ, and WebAdmin. On the left, there is a sidebar with "Hi, Paga" and a "Categories" list including TV, Mobile, Fridge, Air Conditioners, Jewellery, Washing Machines, Cameras, City Skates, Computers and peripherals, and Cars. The main content area is titled "Product Registration" and contains the following form fields:

- Category Name:
- Product Name:
- Product Details:
- Starting Bid Amount:
- Minimum Bid Amount:
- Closing Date:
- Upload Image:

At the bottom of the form are "Submit" and "Reset" buttons.

Bidding Form

The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Online Auction: WeN Administration - Windows Internet Explorer provided by Yahoo!". The address bar contains "http://localhost:1000/AddCategory.aspx". The page features a navigation menu with links for Home, SignOut, Register Products, My Auctions, Feedback, FAQ, and WebAdmin. On the left, there is a sidebar with "Add Category", "Product Edit", and "Reset Bid Message". The main content area is titled "Add Category" and contains the following form fields:

- Category Name:
- Description:

At the bottom of the form are "Save" and "Reset" buttons.

CHAPTER-6

RESUME:

The developed system is simple and changes can be made easily. The system was developed with insight into the changes needed in the future.

One of the future improvements of our system is to improve system security by adding the option to blacklist default bidders. These are also an option for rating sellers. An online payment solution can be added to the system.

CHAPTER-7

Conclusion

CONCLUSION:

The online auction system has made customers more efficient and efficient in their behavior and has driven businesses to new heights, forcing many to make the adjustments and changes necessary to reach a new market of knowledgeable consumers.

The rapid growth of e-auctions has led to an e-transformation in global retail infrastructure. Thanks to a growing internet and higher incomes and a more savvy population, despite many obstacles. Secure online payments, good for electronic stores, return policies and exciting discounts help you understand the benefits of the auction system.

A better understanding of the behavior of the consumer online auction system can help companies gain more online customers and increase their e-business revenue. At the same time, consumers are more inclined to make purchases online, as they realize the benefits of e-auction. With the popularity of the Internet, the number of Internet users continues to grow and more and more Internet users are becoming online users, even regular online buyers.

CHAPTER-8

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