AI Driven Barter Exchange Platform

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Kumar Utkarsh
Apex Institute of Technology
Chandigarh University
Gharuan,Punjab,India

Lakshay Bharadwaj
Apex Institute of Technology
Chandigarh University
Gharuan,Punjab,India

Megha Bachiyani
Apex Institute of Technology
Chandigarh University
Gharuan,Punjab,India

Dr. Yogiraj Anil Bhale
Apex Institute of Technology
Chandigarh University
Gharuan,Punjab,India

***Abstract*—The AI driven barter exchange platform is presented in this paper as a means by which goods can be traded on a barter exchange as a marketplace. List products to be sold and traded with other users. On top of that, the platform features an AI-based price predictor to predict the price value of goods, as well as an in-built chat window which enables the buyers and sellers to interact with each other. When a buyer likes a product, s/he checks expected priced of the product using AI and decides to offer another product in return, the trading process begins. Before deciding, the seller can also predict the buyer's offered product's value. They complete the trade if both agree. This system operates efficiently and easy with trading.**

Keywords—AI-based Price Prediction, Barter Exchange Platform, Used Product Valuation, Flutter Application, Machine Learning, Mobile Price Estimation, Regression Models, Real-time Trading App, Cross-platform Development, Intelligent Trade System

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Barter exchange is also one of the oldest forms of trade, which means that people would trade goods and services on a barter exchange. Nevertheless, existing barter systems suffer from a number of dilemmas including limited ability to determine fair value of trade, as well as absence of a suitable exchange partner. With the advent of technology, digital barter platforms have also appeared in the market to trade but still not able to estimate fair value. With artificial intelligence (AI) integrated into the trade in the barter system, a barter system can resolve this problem by predicting the price of a product from important factors and having a transparent and efficient trade process.

B. Problem Statement

The problem is most existing barter platforms have no accurate means to calculate the fair value of goods. Users generally use personal judgement or other sources, creating erratic and unfair trades. However, without a good price prediction system, users might not have a way to evaluate if it has been profitable to trade. An AI powered solution is needed, that can inspect a product details, its condition and market trends to give the accurate price predictions for both buyers and sellers as a way to make an informed decision about the product.

C. Objective

This research is aimed at building an AI based barter exchange platform capable of estimating the fair market value of goods so as to enable trade. First we tried predicting prices of used mobile devices based on specification, usage duration, and purchase price. With this, the long term goal is to push and expand the AI model to predict prices of various product categories on our platform, so it can become more efficient and equitable for all users of the system.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Integration of AI driven pricing functioning in Barter Exchange system is somewhat new field. Nevertheless, there exist a number of related studies from other areas (price prediction, recommender systems, AI integration in mobile applications and digital commerce platforms) whose knowledge is strong enough to serve as a useful and supportable foundation for this research.

A mobile phone price prediction model has been developed robust by Ramesh et al. [1] using Random Forest and Linear Regression, to show how machine learning is working to estimate resale prices of electronic products. Based on this, Shah et al. [2] experiment on mobile pricing datasets with several regression algorithms and the emphasis that data preprocessing, feature encoding and evaluation in terms of the RMSE and R^2 score is important.

Kumar et al. [3] propose a barter system educational material exchange platform in the domain of barter systems which is digitized version of a traditional barter concept. On that basis, their platform centred on user trust, deal fairness, and automated validation mechanisms. Based on this concept, Patel and Sharma [4] further introduce an AI powered barter recommendation engine that recommends the best trades given the demand of the products, the exchange history and the user preference.

Barter exchange platforms depend highly on the recommendation systems. In particular, Singh et al [5] presented a hybrid recommender composed by the integration of collaborative filtering and content based filtering to strengthen the product matching. In fact, Yadavet al. [6] employed sentiment analysis from product reviews for improving pricing and accuracy for recommendation.

In terms of SVR, Decision Tree, Random Forest, and XGBoost models, Khan [7] evaluated the performance of them on second hand product pricing tasks. In other words, Random Forest and XGBoost tend to outperform the simpler models on the high dimensional ones with the noise.

Such systems also mean that there are important app development frameworks for implementing. Flutter and Firebase are used by Gupta et al. [8] to create a cross platform application with focus on UI design, real time updates as well as for backend scalability, principles we want to bring into a dynamic barter application.

Based on AWS, Das et al. [9] proposed for the integration of ML in applications through use of Flask APIs with Firebase for easy deployment and real time inference. Using TensorFlow Lite for on device inference reduces the backend dependency and also helps in improving app responsiveness, and was demonstrated by Chakraborty et al. [10].

Non negotiable for barter platforms are security and fairness. In 2011, Wang et al. [11] investigated barter systems and how blockchain can be used to record all the transactions transparently with integrity. In AI driven commerce platforms, Luo et al. [12] considered security mechanism such as user authentication, data encryption as well as authorization protocol.

Jain et al. [13] developed a mobile application to produce an estimation of resale value of electronics using ML models combined with a clean UI from an experience perspective. Mehta et al. [14] incorporated an explainable AI layer onto their pricing engine so users could understand the pricing derivation and therefore trust in AI decision making.

Collectively, these studies provide a multicriteria perspective on the technologies, and the principles, used in the construction of an AI powered barter platform. They do evidence the feasibility, performance potential and mechanisms of trust required for a successful implementation of such a system.

TABLE I. LITERATURE REVIEW TABLE

Sl. No.	**Author(s) & Year**	**Area of Focus**	**Contribution Summary**
[1]	Ramesh et al., 2021	Price Prediction	Used RF and LR models for predicting smartphone resale prices
[2]	Shah et al., 2022	Model Evaluation	Compared regressors and optimized performance with preprocessing
[3]	Kumar et al., 2020	Barter System Design	Proposed educational barter platform with fairness control
[4]	Patel & Sharma, 2023	AI Barter Matching	Built a barter recommender based on historical trade patterns
[5]	Singh et al., 2021	Recommender Systems	Developed hybrid filtering for product recommendations
[6]	Yadav et al., 2022	Sentiment-Aware Prediction	Used reviews to refine price prediction and match relevance
[7]	Khan et al., 2023	Regression Model Comparison	Compared SVR, DT, RF, and XGBoost for product pricing
[8]	Gupta et al., 2021	Flutter App Development	Built a food-ordering app using Flutter and Firebase infrastructure
[9]	Das et al., 2022	Flask + Firebase Backend	Designed a serverless AI deployment architecture
[10]	Chakraborty et al., 2023	On-device ML Inference	Used TensorFlow Lite for offline AI predictions

Sl. No.	Author(s) & Year	Area of Focus	Contribution Summary
[11]	Wang et al., 2022	Blockchain in Barter	Integrated blockchain to ensure transparent and verifiable exchanges
[12]	Luo et al., 2022	Security in AI Applications	Implemented authentication & encryption in commerce apps
[13]	Jain et al., 2022	App-based Price Prediction	Developed mobile app to predict resale value of used electronics
[14]	Mehta et al., 2023	Fairness & Explainable AI	Introduced explainability into AI price prediction models

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Data Collection

Our platform is AI driven barter exchange, and we depend on data for that. For making a good price prediction model, I used a used mobile price dataset. The key factors such as device specification, days used, and purchase price are used for estimating the correct value of a mobile phone in this dataset. As mobile price validation is only the first of our endeavours, this dataset serves to validate our approach before moving into other product categories.

B. Data Preprocessing

The first and very important step is to clean and process the data before we train the AI model. This step is that all data is in the right format without errors and ready for analysis.

1. Loading Data

We load the dataset into a Pandas DataFrame, it gives a structured view of the dataset. This step helps us to review this dataset and ensure that there is no inconsistency.

2. Checking Missing and Duplicate Values

To make accurate predictions, Data Integrity is very important. We perform the following checks:

i. Exclude any misclassification as they would contribute to inaccuracy.
ii. Ensure the data contains no duplicate entries so that each data point is unique.

3. Encoding Categorical Features

Some information in text format, i.e. certain features such as 4G and 5G availability. These categorical variables need to be converted to a numerical form since the machine learning models only process numerical data.

C. Exploratory Data Analysis

EDA is done in order to understand the dataset, by analyzing a trend of relations and possible issues before the model is trained.

1. Exploring Categorical Features

We look at categorical variables like brands distributed, RAM and network connectivity to determine their effect in the pricing of a mobile phone.

2. Relationship Between Features and Target Variable

It is helpful to understand how different features impact the mobile price to improve model accuracy. We describe and investigate important relationships between specifications and price with the help of multiple visualizations and analyses.

3. Checking Distribution of Data

Histograms and box plots are generated to check whether numerical features are balanced. This enables detecting skewed distribution or data imbalance.

4. Multivariate Analysis

Correlation heatmaps and scatter plots will help us determine the relationships of multiple features. It helps determine the strong dependency between variables.

D. Data Transformation

We apply transformations to improve the quality of input data in order to better the model performance.

1. Checking for Outliers

Extreme values are its outliers that can change the learning process of the model. Then we detect and analyze them to see whether we should delete them.

2. Checking Skewness

Numerical data affects predictions when skewness occurs. To obtain a decent balanced dataset, we correct skewed distributions.

3. Applying Transformations

We normalize skewed features using mathematical technique such as log transformation and square root transformation and stabilize variance.

4. Dropping Outliers

We remove outlying and extreme outliers so that predictions are made consistently.

5. Encoding Categorical Features (Again)

Since one of the transformations affects the categorical features, we re-encode them to avoid corrupting the dataset structure.

6. Scaling Features

In order to ensure that numerical variables contribute equally when we train, we learned to apply feature scaling techniques such as Standardization and Normalization.

E. Model Training and Selection

Various kinds of regression models are used, and the one which is the most apt for estimation of price is also evaluated. The following models are trained:

1. Linear Regression

Simple and interpretable linear relationship between the input features and the target variable is assumed by Linear Regression model. The baseline model is used in prediction of prices.

2. Ridge Regression

Linear regression with regularization term to avoid overfitting, improving the stability of it when correlated features are present.

3. SVM Regressor

Support Vector Machines are utilized in SVM Regressor algorithm in order to seek out an ideal boundary for product predictions. If you have a complex relationship, that works well with capturing that, you'll probably have to fine tune certain parameters.

4. Decision Tree Regressor

Decision Tree Regressor: Such a model constructs a tree, splitting the dataset into smaller clusters using the decision rules. The way it is written it is easy to interpret, however it can over fit if not tuned properly.

5. Random Forest Regressor

An ensemble learning method which produces several decision trees and combines them to execute a classified or regressed target value. It is robust and gives the reliable prediction.

F. Model Evaluation

Once we train the models, we have to evaluate their accuracy by measuring the performance of them in predicting prices. For that purpose we evaluate the models with different statistical metrics, i.e. predicted price versus actual price. The metrics used in the key evaluations are:

1. R^2 Score (Coefficient of Determination)

The R^2 score is expressed the proportion of the variation in the target variable explained by those independent variables. The closer the R^2 score, the better the predictions that the model makes.

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2}{\sum (y_i - \bar{y})^2}$$

Where: y_i - true values of y
$\hat{y}_i$ - predicted values of y
$\bar{y}$ - average value of y (1)

2. Mean Absolute Error (MAE)

MAE is the average of absolute differences between predictions and actual values. It helps us think through how much average of our predictions are away from real prices.

$$\text{MAE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} |y_i - \hat{y}_i|$$

Where: y_i - true values of y
$\hat{y}_i$ - predicted values of y (2)

3. Mean Squared Error (MSE)

Average squared difference between actual and predicted values is what MSE has. This gives more weight to large errors, that is for larger mistakes, MSE values will be higher.

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2 \quad (3)$$

4. Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)

MSE is the error the model makes on an average, RMSE is the square root of that error and delivers an idea how accurate is the model on an average. Unlike MSE which is in the same unit as the target variable (price), this one is more readable.

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\text{MSE}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} (y_i - \hat{y}_i)^2} \quad (4)$$

6. Model Performance Comparison

Several regression models were trained and assessed to select the most appropriate algorithm to predict the resale prices of used mobile phones. Linear Regression, Ridge Regression, Support Vector Regressor (SVR), Decision Tree Regressor and Random Forest Regressor are included in these models. We evaluated the models using R^2 Score, Mean Squared Error (MSE).

If the R^2 Score is bigger the better is the regression model fit to the actual data. It basically quantifies the average squared difference between the estimated and actual value and hence a lower MSE represents model that has more accurate predictions.

The accuracy scores are plotted in fig. [1] and mean squared, in fig. [2]. These visualizations also help us to identify the most reliable model for incorporating it into the price prediction engine of the application.

From the plots, it can be seen that Random Forest Regressor performed very well among all models as the R^2 score was highest and MSE was lowest. Given this, then this model is therefore chosen for deployment in the backend of the application in order to make real time and accurate price estimations.

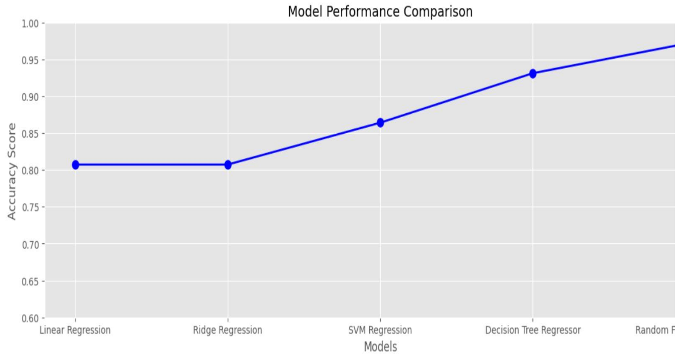

Fig. 1. Comparison of model accuracy scores (R^2) across different regression models including Linear, Ridge, SVM, Decision Tree, and Random Forest.

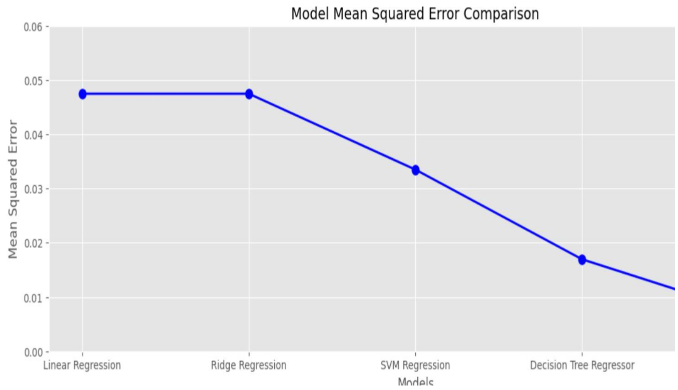

Fig. 2. Comparison of Mean Squared Error (MSE) values for different regression models used in mobile price prediction.

G. App Development and Integration

When the AI model is trained, it is applied into the barter exchange platform.

1. Backend Development

A seamless API based architecture is supported by the backend being run on Dart Frog (Minimal API Framework) or Serverpod (Full featured backend). Backend services are handled by using firebase such as authenticating, database, cloud functions. It manages product listing, authentication of users and the trade transactions.

2. Frontend Development

It employs the Flutter (Dart) based app frontend that offers a pleasant interface to browse products, predict prices, and place trade.

3. AI Model Integration

Flask is used to deploy the trained model as a REST API. The app fetches the price of the product from the model when a user selects the product.

4. Chat System Implementation

Buyers and sellers can see each other in real time through a chat feature using Firebase that help buyers engages with sellers to negotiate price and finalize a trade.

5. Trade Completion Workflow

The AI model predicts the value of each buyers and sellers products. However, if the trade is fair, the users will be able to conduct the trade through the automated transaction system.

IV. RESULTS

A. Machine Learning Model Results

The performance evaluation of various regression models to predict the used mobile phone prices is the basis of the experimental results of the built AI based barter exchange platform. Fig. [3] shows the model comparison in terms of R^2 Score, while Fig. [4] is the scheme of model comparison based on Mean squared error (MSE). Across both metrics, the Random Forest Regressor outperformed the other models making it suitable for the price prediction feature of the platform.

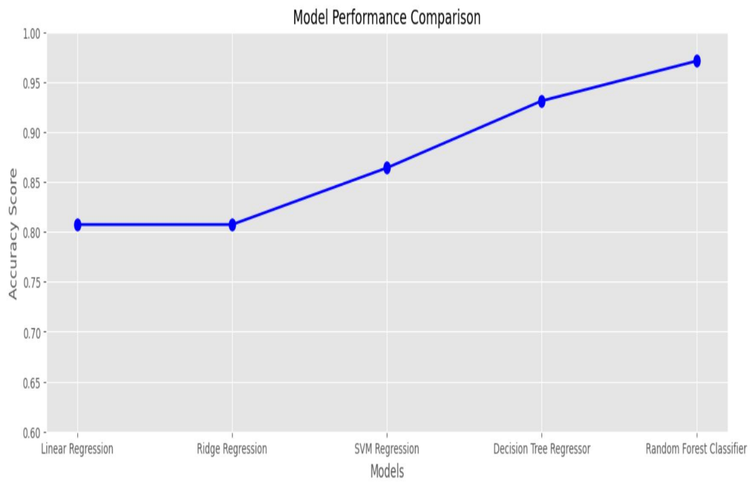

Fig. 3. Comparison of model accuracy scores (R^2) across different regression models including Linear, Ridge, SVM, Decision Tree, and Random Forest.

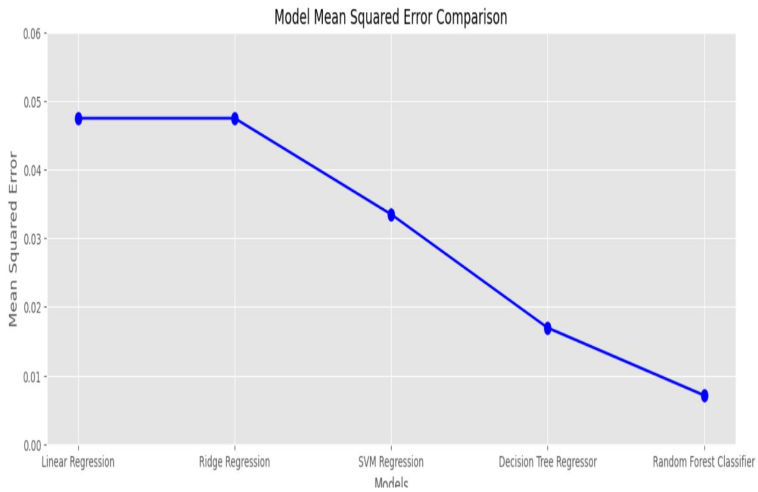

Fig. 4. Comparison of Mean Squared Error (MSE) values for different regression models used in mobile price prediction.

A couple of metrics were used to evaluate the performance of the model: Mean Square Error (MSE) and R^2 Score. In the R^2 Score, the higher the score the better the actual values match with the predicted values whereas in the case of MSE, The higher is the value of the MSE the smaller are the value of the errors between actual and predicted price. The better model performance is indicated by a higher R^2 and lower MSE.

The performance of all implemented models are given in Table II.

TABLE II. PERFORMANCE TABLE

Model Performance Table	**Performance Metrics**	
	R2 Score	***MSE***
Linear Regression	0.8073472801847509	0.04747644575672615
Ridge Regression	0.8073465603102238	0.04747662315927708
Decision Tree Regressor	0.9312361469504887	0.01694584609269659
Support Vector Regressor	0.8641483225566429	0.033478659430736385
Random Forest Regressor	0.9711615030747642	0.007106825879694109

R^2 Score of 0.9712 and an MSE of 0.0071 clearly show that Random Forest Regressor outperformed other models in its performance. The high accuracy in these values results in a high accuracy in price estimations for used mobile devices and, consequently, also makes the trade decision in the application much fairer and more reliable. It is deployed as the backend service and tied with the app to give realtime prediction.

B. App Implementation Results

We conducted model development together with designing the application for barter exchange using cross platform along with the use of Flutter (Dart) for front end, and Node.js/Flask for backend API support. Our AI model has been integrated into the app which suggests estimated prices for buyers' and sellers' goods for the production of fair and efficient trade.

1. Activity Diagram of the App

Activity diagram shows the overall flow of the barter app run by AI throughout the process of user’s first interaction until the completion of a successful trade. It gives the major functional steps and decision points involved in the app and makes the operation of the system clear.

Fig. 5 shows how it starts when the user visits the application and either sees the list of products or decides to add their own to trade. For a listing, a user is prompted to fill in device information, pick what’s its condition and affirm the listing. The AI model takes this information and processes based on which it will predict a fair market value for the product.

After listing the product, other users can see the product and offer the product in exchange. With this, the AI price prediction is used in both items for the system to have a fair trade value. If both the users agree to the exchange offer, the app starts a chat session wherein they can negotiate further if the case is so. The trade is finalized, and completed with mutual agreement of the two parties.

The diagram is particularly useful for developers or researchers who want to understand the app’s logical structure, and in particular the flow of system and the decision logic.

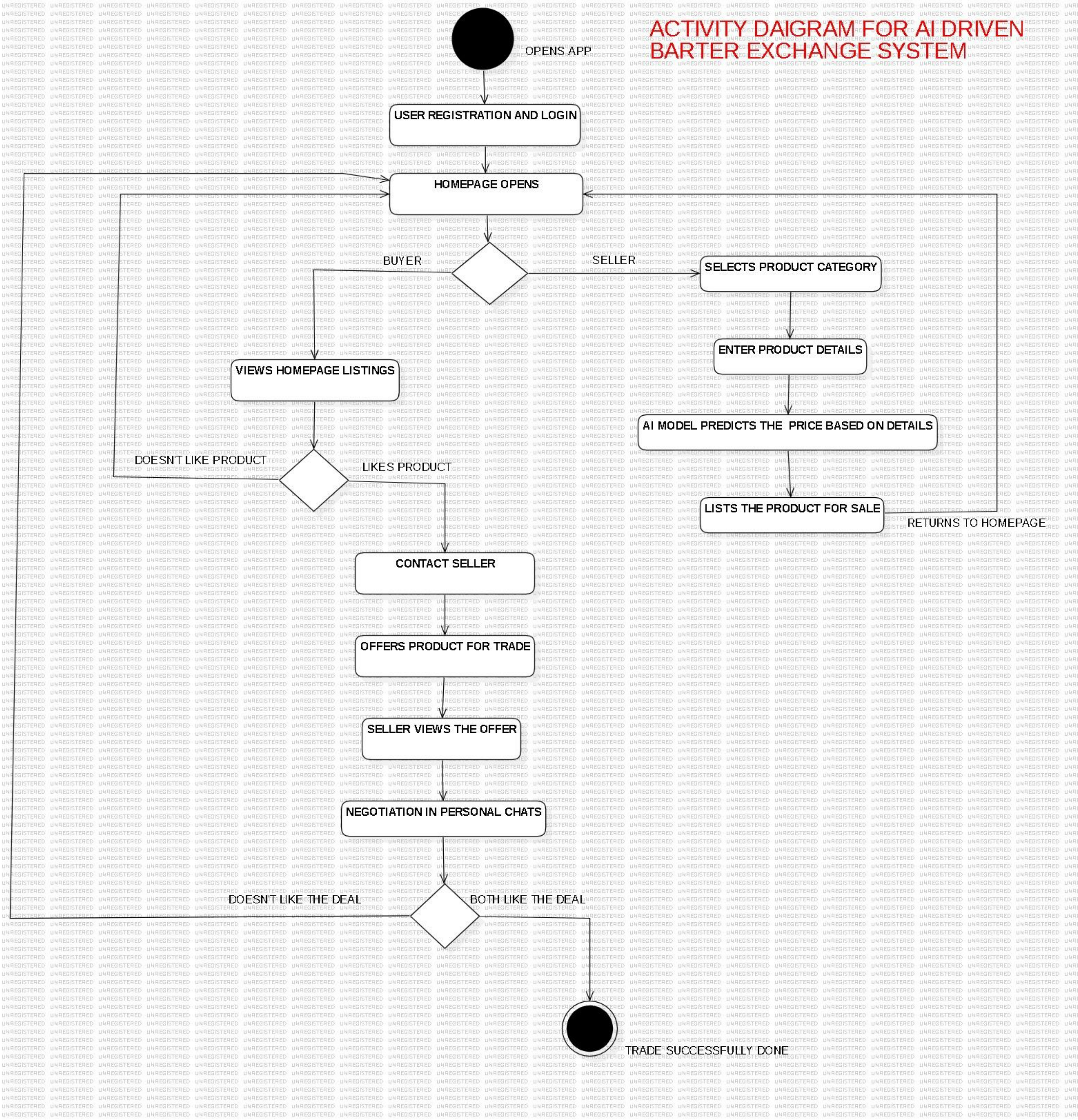

Fig. 5. Activity diagram showing the flow of user actions in the AI-based barter exchange app.

2. Application Screenshots

This application is made to bring a smooth interface for adding products, price prediction, and communication in trade. The core functionalities of the application are shown below in key screenshot.

Fig. 6. This screen will show the home interface where users can see all the products that has been posted by other users. The listing has a clean, scrollable layout with item details for each listing.

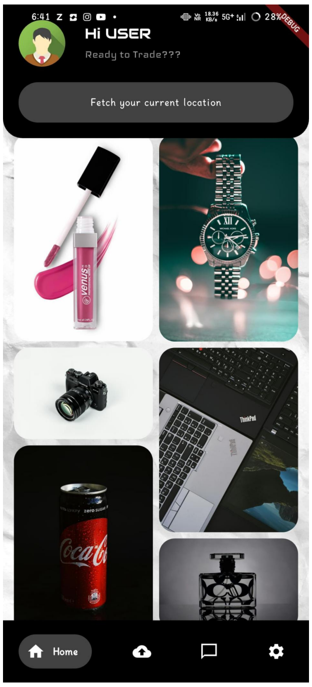

Fig. 6. Homepage displaying all product listings.

Fig. 7. Trade Intent Screen – It enables user to choose product which he wants to buy and specify the product he is ready to give in exchange.

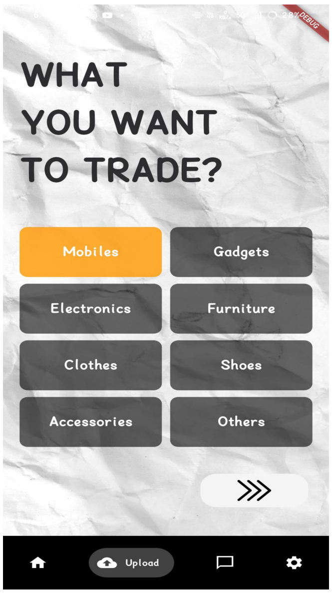

Fig. 7. Interface for selecting the item to trade.

Fig. 8. and Fig. 9. Users enter the condition of their device such as screen issues, body damage or battery health in Product Condition Entry. This data is necessary to have an accurate AI based price prediction.

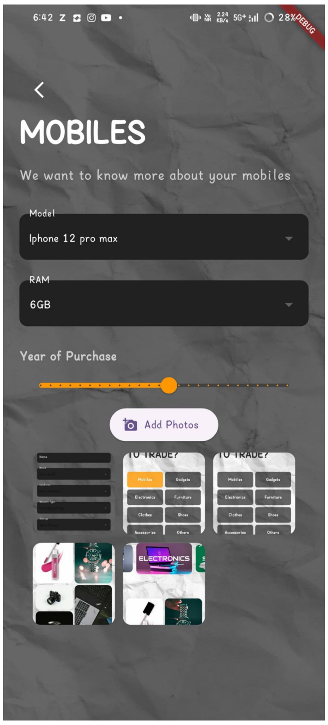

Fig. 8. First Screen for entering product condition.

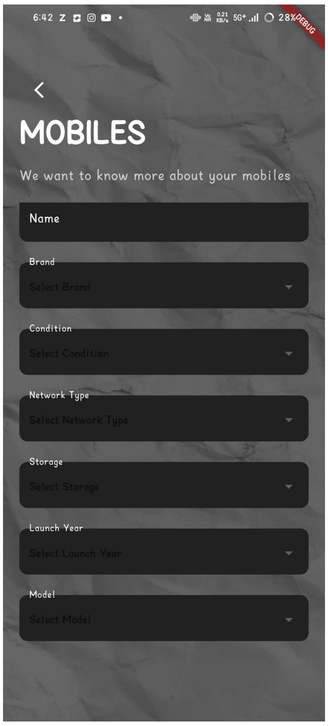

Fig. 9. Second Screen for entering product condition.

Fig. 10. Listing Confirmation – After baiting the required details, the users get a confirmation that their product has been added to list in the marketplace.

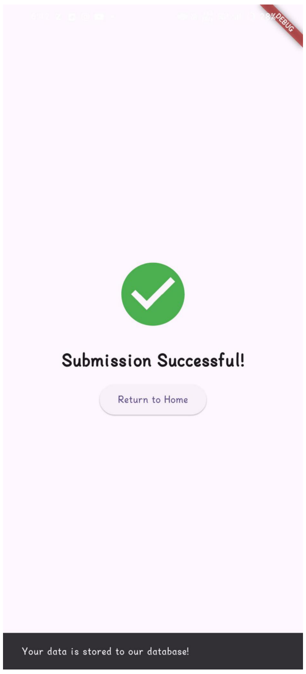

Fig. 10. Confirmation of successful product listing.

Fig. 11. Dedicated chat screen – It is a real time messaging screen between buyer and seller where seller and buyer can negotiate terms of barter and complete the deal.

Fig. 11. Real-time chat interface for buyer-seller communication.

And as can be seen from these screenshots, integration with a user friendly interface with AI prediction is a robust and practical trading experience as a mobile app.

V. Conclusion and Future Work

This paper described the design, development and implementation of an AI an barter exchange that supports fair product trading with little dependency on monetary exchanges. A lot of focus for the platform is on used mobile phones, and uses intelligent price prediction through machine learning on what we consider as the key attributes to a device that is like brand, RAM, internal memory, age of device and physical condition. The objective was to help users to estimate a fair market value of their device and start the trade through an integrated mobile application.

This was achieved by training and evaluation a few regression models on a real world dataset. The different models used were Linear Regression, Ridge Regression, Support Vector Machine (SVM) Regressor, Decision Tree Regressor, and Random Forest Regressor. Evaluation metrics with Mean Squared Error (MSE) and the R^2 score was used to evaluate each model's performance. The Random Forest Regressor did the best among all and was least away from the actual values with lowest prediction error and highest accuracy. This showed capability of dealing well with different feature distribution and non linear relationship within the dataset.

For that, a developed mobile application was made in Flutter which allowed for cross platform deployment of the application on Android as well as iOS. Frontend is a great interface for product listing, price prediction, chat support and trade finalization. The prediction logic is handled by the backend system that is Python Flask based and can connect very seamlessly to the mobile app via REST APIs. A chat interface is also provided for real time communication between buyers and sellers, increasing the convenience of users.

We also implemented a solid activity flow for the application, covering everything a user should do to upload a product, make a price estimation, trade initiations and agreement confirmation. The screenshots from the app were captured and shown to reflect the useability and visual design of the app.

There are future enhancements to this work, which will integrate more types of product categories beyond mobile phone that users can trade electronics, books, home appliance as well as any kind of valuable product categories. Additionally, the automation of the process of evaluation of product condition through images with computer vision techniques can also enhance the precision of price prediction. Blockchain technology can add the transparency and therefore security to Trade history with user reputation. Finally, adding sentiment analysis in chats and fraud detection mechanism can boost the safety and attestation of the platform.

Lastly, the proposed barter platform based on AI powered barter platform offers a new solution for the emerging demand for the sustainable and debt free trading, and lays down the groundwork for the scalable, smart, convenient barter systems in digital economy.

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