

ShoeKream

- Virtual Price Tracking LG Styler ShoeCase

Kwon Jihyun 2018007383	Kim Younghwan 2018007410	Lee Jiyun 2018007692	Jeong Youngho 2018007765
College of engineering, Hanyang University	College of engineering, Hanyang University	College of engineering, Hanyang University	College of engineering, Hanyang University
Dept. of Information system Seoul, Korea	Dept. of Information system Seoul, Korea	Dept. of Information system Seoul, Korea	Dept. of Information system Seoul, Korea
nahoo0705@hanyang.ac.kr	wizde20@hanyang.ac.kr	dlwldbs9764@hanyang.ac.kr	zer0kola321@hanyang.ac.kr

Abstract—As the culture of collecting expensive designer, luxury and limited-edition sneakers grows among the MZ generation – Millennials and Gen Z – LG’s internal research found that these ‘sneakerheads’ would benefit greatly from a solution that not only made their cherished shoes stand out more, but also provided them with the optimal care. and LG provides LG ThinQ applications to connect its home appliances and consumers and provide consumers with a better experience. So our team thought that it would be good to virtualize the ShoeCase and manage it on the ThinQ app. In addition, the limited edition of the shoe resell market has grown a lot, and we decided to create this service to check the resale market price of shoes in real time. Finally, we thought that the culture of collecting shoes could be further activated by taking out the shoe case that was only in my room on the web and creating a culture to share each other’s shoes collections.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Motivation

Shoe cases so far are made of plastic and can only function as storage and display shoes. But The LG Styler ShoeCase creates the ideal environment for storing shoes by protecting against humidity and fabric-discoloring UV light, the Styler ShoeCase represents a great way for shoe enthusiasts to show-off their favorite pairs, offering interior features such as a 360-degree rotating turntable to increase the value as a collection rather than just shoes. so we make this service by paying attention to the value of the collection of shoes and checking the fluctuating resell market price in real time using Kream or StockX’s API, Korea and USA’s leading shoe trade site, and sharing each other’s collections through this service.

B. problem statement

- In The case of limited-edition shoes, prices fluctuate significantly over time or depending on events, so collectors who own several shoes find it difficult to know the value of the collections at once.
- The shoe case so far is just a plastic drawer. There is only a storage function and the function of the exhibition is inferior.
- There is no means to check the shoes stored at home outside.
- You can’t see other people’s shoe collection unless you go their home.

II. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

Requirement analysis

A. Entry

If the user downloads and runs the application, the splash screen is required. The splash screen is a screen that appears for 1 to 2 seconds not to show the empty screen during loading of the app’s data when running the application and will utilize the way to access the app screen naturally using the service’s logo as the background. And the onboarding page will be displayed to the user explaining why the main functions and functions of ShoeKream are useful. The onboarding page consists of a description of the overall application, the sign-up button and the login button.

B. Login

On the login page, a form screen appears where users can enter e-mails and passwords. ShoeKream authenticates whether you are a user registered in the DB with two elements: an e-mail and a password. At the bottom of the login button, there is a button to sign up for membership and go to the password change screen.

- 1) Fail to Login: The re-input request pop-up has occurred.
- 2) Sign up: Go to the member registration page.
- 3) Find password: Go to the password search page.

C. Sign up

ShoeKream requires four types of information when signing up for membership. This is the email and password used to check DB registration and the gender and year of birth required to configure the initial recommendation. And there is a password verification field to reduce password-related errors. When the membership registration is completed, go to the login page.

- 1) Invalid: If an invalid value is entered in each field, a remark requesting re-entry occurs under the field.
- 2) Pass: If a valid value is entered in each field, a statement that it has been confirmed occurs under the field.
- 3) Fail to Sign-up: If you do not fill out each field or press the membership button while entering an invalid value, a pop-up occurs that requires re-entry.
- 4) Complete: A message congratulating membership and a button to go to the login page is exposed.

D. Main Page

Users can check the functions in the app at once on the main page.

- 1) My ShoeCase
- 2) Finding Other User
- 3) Favorite ShoeCase

E. My ShoeCase

My ShoeCase page visualizes LG Styler ShoeCase on the web. (There is no ShoeCase in the first entry. There is a pop-up page that writes the name or serial number of the ShoeCase product, then a virtual ShoeCases will be created according to the number of rooms and size of the ShoeCase. A user can nickname the user's ShoeCase.

- 1) Register Shoes by Style Code: There is a button for registering shoes in each section of the ShoeCase. When the user clicks the button, a pop-up window appears, and the user can search style code on the shoes site and register the shoes.
- 2) Registered Shoes Information: The name and price of the shoes displayed on the virtual ShoeCase. When the user clicks the shoes, The product's site will appear to show the information of shoes linking with the shoes site.
- 3) Public/Private Setting: There is a checkbox to determine to show the user's ShoeCase
- 4) the number of heart: Those who have seen user's ShoeCase and like it press the heart. Total number of hearts is displayed.

F. Finding Other User

Other people's ShoeCase is listed only for those allowed to reveal their ShoeCase. The list displays the user's name and the nickname of the ShoeCase. When the user clicks the name

of the person the user wants to see, the page switches to the that person's ShoeCase page.

III. RESEARCH ON ANY RELATED SOFTWARE

A. Kream

It is a transaction brokerage platform that connects sellers and buyers anonymously. Similar to trading methods such as stocks and cryptocurrencies, it consists of presenting the price the seller wants to sell and accepting the price. Due to the nature of the asking price transaction, used goods are not handled because the premise that all items are the same is necessary. The main trading items are limited edition products such as clothing and fashion miscellaneous goods, and can be seen as a commonly referred to as a resale trading platform. Unlike general direct transaction platforms, products are traded through the KREAM inspection center. When the seller sends the product to the KREAM inspection center, the KREAM inspects it and sends it to the buyer.

B. StockX

StockX serves as an online marketplace, facilitating auctions between sellers and buyers, then collecting transaction and payment fees. Sellers send purchased items to StockX facilities for inspection and verification, then authenticated products are shipped to buyers. StockX features a "stock market-like" variable pricing framework and discloses price histories for specific items. StockX is most known for sneakers and streetwear but also carries other clothing and accessories such as handbags and watches.

C. LG ThinQ

a representative home appliance management app that provides smart home services based on AI. With this application, you can control not only home appliances, but also all parts of the house, as well as check product status and malfunctions anytime, anywhere. In a situation in which the market environment is rapidly changing from 'supplier-centered' to 'consumer-centered', LG is providing these services, believing that the role of AI technology has grown.

IV. PREPARE YOUR PAPER BEFORE STYLING

Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Complete all content and organizational editing before formatting. Please note sections IV-A–IV-E below for more information on proofreading, spelling and grammar.

Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not number text heads— \LaTeX will do that for you.

A. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, ac, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

B. Units

- Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive”.
- Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.
- Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m²” or “webers per square meter”, not “webers/m²”. Spell out units when they appear in text: “. . . a few henries”, not “. . . a few H”.
- Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25”, not “.25”. Use “cm³”, not “cc”).

C. Equations

Number equations consecutively. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in:

$$a + b = \gamma \quad (1)$$

Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is . . .”

D. \LaTeX -Specific Advice

Please use “soft” (e.g., `\eqref{Eq}`) cross references instead of “hard” references (e.g., (1)). That will make it possible to combine sections, add equations, or change the order of figures or citations without having to go through the file line by line.

Please don’t use the `{eqnarray}` equation environment. Use `{align}` or `{IEEEeqnarray}` instead. The `{eqnarray}` environment leaves unsightly spaces around relation symbols.

Please note that the `{subequations}` environment in \LaTeX will increment the main equation counter even when there are no equation numbers displayed. If you forget that, you might write an article in which the equation numbers skip from (17) to (20), causing the copy editors to wonder if you’ve discovered a new method of counting.

\BibTeX does not work by magic. It doesn’t get the bibliographic data from thin air but from .bib files. If you use \BibTeX to produce a bibliography you must send the .bib files.

\LaTeX can’t read your mind. If you assign the same label to a subsection and a table, you might find that Table I has been cross referenced as Table IV-B3.

\LaTeX does not have precognitive abilities. If you put a `\label` command before the command that updates the counter it’s supposed to be using, the label will pick up the last counter to be cross referenced instead. In particular, a `\label` command should not go before the caption of a figure or a table.

Do not use `\nonumber` inside the `{array}` environment. It will not stop equation numbers inside `{array}` (there won’t be any anyway) and it might stop a wanted equation number in the surrounding equation.

E. Some Common Mistakes

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o”.
- In American English, commas, semicolons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- A graph within a graph is an “inset”, not an “insert”. The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively”.
- In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word “using”, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect”, “complement” and “compliment”, “discreet” and “discrete”, “principal” and “principle”.
- Do not confuse “imply” and “infer”.
- The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”.
- The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is”, and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example”.

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

F. Authors and Affiliations

The class file is designed for, but not limited to, six authors. A minimum of one author is required for all conference articles. Author names should be listed starting from left to right and then moving down to the next line. This is the author sequence that will be used in future citations and by indexing services. Names should not be listed in columns nor group by affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization).

G. Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include Acknowledgments and References and, for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 5”. Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract”, will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced.

H. Figures and Tables

a) *Positioning Figures and Tables*: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1”, even at the beginning of a sentence.

TABLE I
TABLE TYPE STYLES

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy ^a		

^aSample of a Table footnote.

Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption.

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization”, or “Magnetization, M”, not just “M”. If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization {A[m(1)]}”, not just “A/m”. Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K)”, not “Temperature/K”.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g”. Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

REFERENCES

Please number citations consecutively within brackets [1]. The sentence punctuation follows the bracket [2]. Refer simply to the reference number, as in [3]—do not use “Ref. [3]” or “reference [3]” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Reference [3] was the first ...”

Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the abstract or reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors’ names; do not use “et al.”. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [5]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

REFERENCES

- [1] G. Eason, B. Noble, and I. N. Sneddon, “On certain integrals of Lipschitz-Hankel type involving products of Bessel functions,” *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc. London*, vol. A247, pp. 529–551, April 1955.
- [2] J. Clerk Maxwell, *A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism*, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68–73.
- [3] I. S. Jacobs and C. P. Bean, “Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy,” in *Magnetism*, vol. III, G. T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271–350.
- [4] K. Elissa, “Title of paper if known,” unpublished.
- [5] R. Nicole, “Title of paper with only first word capitalized,” *J. Name Stand. Abbrev.*, in press.
- [6] Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, “Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface,” *IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan*, vol. 2, pp. 740–741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetism Japan, p. 301, 1982].
- [7] M. Young, *The Technical Writer’s Handbook*. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

IEEE conference templates contain guidance text for composing and formatting conference papers. Please ensure that all template text is removed from your conference paper prior to submission to the conference. Failure to remove the template text from your paper may result in your paper not being published.