Table of Contents

Chapter 01 Introduction	2
1.1 Introduction	2
1.2 Problem Definition	3
1.3 Project Objectives	4
Chapter 02 System Analysis	6
2.1 Facts Gathering Techniques	6
2.2 Existing System	7
2.3 Use case diagram	9
2.4 Drawbacks of the existing system	9
Chapter 03: Requirements Specification	11
3.1 Functional Requirements	11
3.2 Non-Functional Requirements	13
3.3 Hardware / Software Requirements	14
Chapter 04: Feasibility Study	15
4.1 Operational Feasibility	15
4.2 Technical Feasibility	15
4.3 Outline Budget	16
Chapter 05 System Architecture	17
5.1 Class Diagram of Proposed System	17
5.2 ER Diagram	17
5.3 High-level Architectural Diagram	18
Chapter 06: Development Tools and Technologies	18
6.1 Development Methodology	18
6.2 Programming Languages and Tools	18
6.3 Third-Party Components and Libraries	19
6.4 Algorithms	20
Chapter 07: Discussion	20
7.1 Overview of the Interim Report	20

7.2 Summary of the Report	21
7.3 Challenges Faced	21
7.4 Future Plans / Upcoming Work	21
Referencing / Bibliography	22

Chapter 01 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Amidst Sri Lanka's recent ban on importing vehicles from foreign countries, the scarcity of vehicles has become strikingly apparent, further intensifying the already robust demand for vehicles among the island's populace. This shortage has triggered a notable surge in the market value of vehicles, posing significant challenges for individuals seeking to procure vehicles within the limited options currently available.

In response to this predicament, the circulation of used vehicles has experienced a rapid acceleration as individuals explore alternative avenues to meet their transportation needs. However, the options for acquiring vehicles, whether through purchasing brand-new, directly from owners, or participating in used vehicle sales events, present a landscape of varying prices and conditions offered by a multitude of dealers and sellers.

Moreover, while some technologically savvy individuals may resort to online trading platforms to search for vehicles, these platforms often lack the features necessary to identify optimal deals and facilitate trusted and efficient trading processes island-wide. Regrettably, amidst this market turmoil, certain individuals and dealers have exploited the situation to their advantage, capitalizing on the heightened demand and scarcity to yield substantial profits from vehicle sales.

Given these circumstances, there emerges an urgent need for a consolidated system that aggregates vehicle offers from all available sources, establishing a centralized platform accessible to both buyers and sellers alike. Furthermore, the accurate determination of a vehicle's fair market value during the selling process remains a formidable challenge, underscoring the necessity for a more precise and transparent solution to ensure equitable transactions for all parties involved.

1.2 Problem Definition

In light of Sri Lanka's recent prohibition on the importation of vehicles from abroad, the nation is grappling with a profound scarcity of cars. This scarcity has sparked a surge in demand for vehicles within the country, rendering the process of finding and acquiring a car increasingly arduous for prospective buyers. Moreover, the constrained supply of cars has precipitated a substantial hike in prices, compounding the difficulties faced by individuals striving to secure a vehicle within their financial means.

Consequently, individuals are confronted with a myriad of challenges:

Difficulty in Finding Vehicles: The diminished availability of cars has rendered it exceptionally challenging for individuals to locate vehicles that align with their transportation requirements. As a result, prospective buyers find themselves scouring the market with limited success in identifying suitable options.

High Prices: The scarcity of cars has induced inflationary pressures on prices, rendering vehicles unaffordable for many individuals. The exorbitant costs associated with purchasing a car have placed a significant financial burden on prospective buyers, thereby impeding their ability to procure a vehicle.

Limited Options: With the supply of cars dwindling, buyers are confronted with a restricted array of choices, depriving them of the variety and selection typically available in a more robust market. The dearth of options forces buyers to settle for vehicles that may not fully meet their preferences or requirements.

Lack of Transparency: The imbalance between supply and demand has created an environment ripe for exploitation, with some sellers capitalizing on the scarcity to inflate prices beyond reasonable levels. This lack of transparency fosters an environment of uncertainty and distrust among buyers, who are wary of being overcharged or misled.

Difficulty in Value Prediction: Sellers encounter significant challenges in accurately gauging the value of their vehicles in the current market conditions. The scarcity-driven price fluctuations and lack of benchmarking tools make it difficult for sellers to set competitive and fair prices for their vehicles, further complicating the selling process.

Lack of Tools for Evaluating Vehicle Condition: Buyers lack comprehensive tools and resources to assess the condition of vehicles and compare multiple options effectively. The absence of standardized evaluation metrics and comparison frameworks hampers buyers' ability to make informed decisions and increases the risk of purchasing subpar vehicles.

Low Level of Trust: The prevailing market dynamics and lack of transparency have eroded trust between buyers and sellers. Skepticism and apprehension prevail among both parties, hindering the establishment of mutually beneficial transactions and fostering a climate of suspicion.

In essence, the overarching problem stems from the acute shortage of vehicles, which has engendered a host of challenges for individuals navigating the car-buying process in Sri Lanka.

1.3 Project Objectives

Objective 1: Development of a Comprehensive Vehicle Trading Platform The project's core objective is to revolutionize the Sri Lankan vehicle trading landscape by creating an all-encompassing online platform. This platform aims to cater to buyers, individual sellers, dealers, and service points, offering tailored functionalities for a versatile vehicle trading ecosystem. The goal is to enhance user experience, streamline processes, and foster transparency.

Objective 2: More Accurate Price Prediction and Repair Cost Estimation The system is designed for precise price prediction by collecting essential data, including detailed inspection reports. Unlike other systems, it predicts car values by evaluating real conditions rather than limiting factors like make, model, and mileage. Additionally, the system improves repair cost prediction by collecting data on spare parts.

Objective 3: Empowerment of Buyers, Buyers will benefit from a web application providing features such as browsing diverse vehicles, participating in auctions, reserving vehicles,

posting listings for specific models, requesting inspection reports, making offers, and accessing detailed inspection reports. This empowers buyers with a user-friendly platform covering all aspects of vehicle acquisition.

Objective 4: Enhanced Capabilities for Individual Sellers Individual sellers will have tools to efficiently showcase and manage their listings, with features for creating both auction and fixed-price listings and receiving offers from dealers.

Objective 5: Advanced Features for Dealers with Machine Learning Integration Dealers gain access to a comprehensive web application with traditional features, coupled with machine learning models for advanced analytics. These models aid in price prediction, market analysis, listing performance optimization, average time-to-sell prediction, and promotion optimization.

Objective 6: Empowering Service Points Service points become integral to the trading process, offering vehicle inspection reports, services, and trust reports. This integration ensures their expertise is utilized for enhancing the overall vehicle trading ecosystem.

Objective 7: Introduce a Transparent Business Procedure The project aims to introduce a transparent business procedure, alleviating concerns related to scams and hidden repairs. This procedure enables buyers to purchase vehicles without extensive physical inspections.

Objective 8: Scam Prevention Mechanisms Implementing robust mechanisms, including verification processes will prevent scams such as selling accident vehicles and hiding repairs.

Objective 9: Review System for Secure Transparency The inclusion of a review system allows buyers and sellers to share feedback, contributing to secure transparency and building trust within the online vehicle trading platform.

Objective 10: Spare Parts Marketplace The system incorporates a spare parts marketplace, allowing customers to order online, make payments securely, track orders, and benefit from a return policy. The payment mechanism protects both buyers and sellers, preventing scams, and a review system ensures transparency. The registration process is stringent, confirming business and personal information.

Objective 11: Introduction to Online Car Auctions: The system introduces online car auctions to Sri Lankan buyers, providing a dynamic platform for buying and selling vehicles. This process enables users to place bids, compete for vehicles, and experience a more interactive and efficient means of acquiring their desired cars.

By incorporating these features, the project not only addresses existing limitations but also establishes a secure, transparent, and user-friendly environment, fostering trust and confidence within the Sri Lankan automotive market.

Chapter 02 System Analysis

2.1 Facts Gathering Techniques

To gather relevant facts and information for the project, various techniques will be employed aimed at thorough research and data collection. These techniques include:

Surveys: Surveys will be conducted among potential users, including buyers, sellers, dealers, and service points, to gather insights into their preferences, challenges, and expectations regarding the vehicle trading process.

Interviews: Industry experts, stakeholders, and individuals involved in the vehicle trading ecosystem will be interviewed to provide valuable firsthand information and perspectives on the current landscape and areas for improvement.

Market Analysis: Comprehensive market analysis will be conducted to understand trends, demands, and patterns in the Sri Lankan automotive market. This will involve analyzing data from existing platforms, sales records, and industry reports.

Comparative Studies: Existing vehicle trading platforms, both locally and internationally, will be compared to identify best practices, features, and functionalities that can be incorporated into the platform.

Focus Groups: Focus groups with representatives from different user segments will be organized to allow for in-depth discussions and feedback gathering on specific aspects of the vehicle trading process.

Online Research: Online resources such as forums, social media platforms, and industry publications will be utilized to gather additional insights, feedback, and relevant data related to the vehicle trading landscape in Sri Lanka.

Field Visits: Field visits to dealerships, service points, and vehicle auctions will provide firsthand observations and experiences, allowing for a better understanding of the challenges and opportunities present in the market.

By employing these techniques in a systematic manner, comprehensive and accurate facts and insights will be gathered to inform the development of the vehicle trading platform.

2.2 Existing System

The existing vehicle trading system in Sri Lanka comprises various channels and platforms through which buyers and sellers engage in transactions. However, this system is characterized by several limitations and challenges that hinder the efficiency and transparency of the trading process.

Classified Advertisements: Traditional classified advertisements in newspapers, magazines, and online platforms serve as a primary channel for individuals to buy and sell vehicles. However, these advertisements often lack detailed information and may not reach a wide audience, limiting their effectiveness.

Dealerships: Authorized dealerships represent another avenue for buying and selling vehicles. While dealerships offer a range of new and used vehicles, the process can be time-consuming and may involve high-pressure sales tactics. Additionally, prices at dealerships tend to be higher due to overhead costs and profit margins.

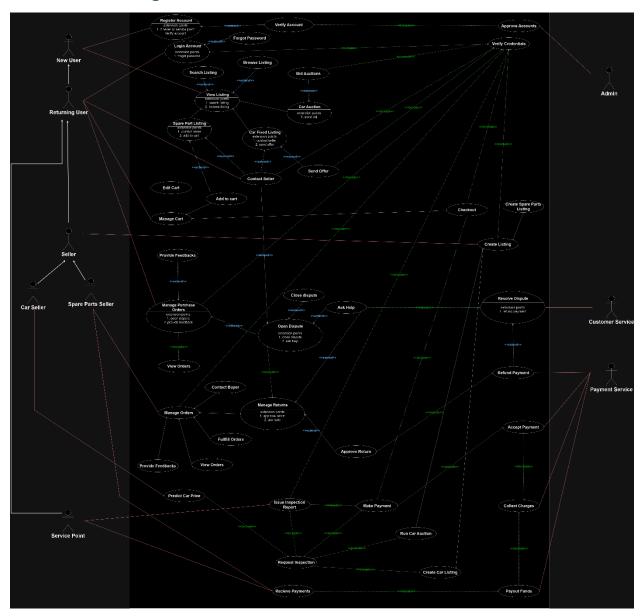
Online Marketplaces: Online marketplaces such as ikman.lk and Facebook Marketplace have gained popularity as platforms for buying and selling vehicles. These platforms offer a wider reach and convenience compared to traditional methods. However, they may lack advanced features for filtering, comparing, and evaluating vehicles, leading to a less efficient trading experience.

Vehicle Auctions: Vehicle auctions provide an alternative channel for buying and selling vehicles, offering competitive prices and a dynamic bidding process. However, access to auctions may be limited, and the process can be intimidating for inexperienced buyers.

Inspection Services: Some independent service points offer vehicle inspection services to assess the condition of vehicles before purchase. While these services provide valuable information to buyers, they may not be standardized or widely available, leading to inconsistencies in inspection reports.

Overall, the existing vehicle trading system in Sri Lanka is fragmented and inefficient, with limited transparency and varying levels of accessibility. There is a clear need for a comprehensive and integrated platform that addresses these shortcomings and provides a transparent, efficient, and user-friendly trading experience for buyers and sellers alike.

2.3 Use case diagram



2.4 Drawbacks of the existing system

The existing vehicle trading system in Sri Lanka has several drawbacks that hinder its effectiveness and usability for buyers, sellers, and dealers. These drawbacks include:

Limited Information for Buyers: Existing platforms often provide limited information about vehicles, making it challenging for buyers to make informed decisions. Without detailed listings, buyers may struggle to assess the condition and value of vehicles accurately.

Inefficient Selling Processes: Sellers face inefficiencies in managing their listings and interacting with potential buyers. The lack of advanced tools for sellers makes it difficult to optimize the selling process, leading to longer transaction times and reduced seller satisfaction.

Lack of Advanced Analytics for Dealers: Dealerships lack access to advanced analytics tools for market analysis, pricing optimization, and performance tracking. This limitation prevents dealers from making data-driven decisions and maximizing their profitability.

Exclusion of Service Points: Existing platforms often overlook the integration of service points into the trading ecosystem. Without access to service points' expertise and inspection reports, buyers may encounter difficulties assessing the quality and reliability of vehicles.

Transparency and Trust Issues: The current system lacks transparency and trust mechanisms, leading to concerns about scams and hidden vehicle conditions. Without robust verification processes and a review system, users may hesitate to engage in transactions due to fears of fraud.

Absence of Online Car Auctions: Fixed-price listings dominate existing platforms, limiting the trading experience to traditional sales methods. The absence of online car auctions deprives buyers of the opportunity to participate in dynamic bidding processes and compete for vehicles.

No Integrated Spare Parts Marketplace: Customers seeking spare parts must resort to visiting physical stores, as existing platforms lack an integrated online marketplace. This inconvenience makes it challenging for users to find and purchase parts conveniently.

Inaccurate Price Prediction: Vehicle pricing in the existing system often relies on basic factors and lacks accuracy. Without detailed inspection reports and predictive analytics for repair costs, buyers and sellers may struggle to determine fair market values for vehicles.

These drawbacks highlight the need for a comprehensive and user-centric vehicle trading platform in Sri Lanka. By addressing these limitations, a new system can enhance the trading experience, promote transparency, and build trust among users.

Chapter 03: Requirements Specification

3.1 Functional Requirements

User Registration and Authentication: Users should be able to register accounts and authenticate themselves securely.

Vehicle Listings: Sellers should be able to create detailed listings for vehicles they want to sell.

Seller Verification: Implement a verification process for sellers to ensure that they are legitimate and trustworthy. This may include verifying their identity, contact information, and vehicle ownership documents.

Advanced Search and Filtering: Enhance the search functionality to allow users to filter vehicle listings based on specific criteria such as make, model, price range, mileage, year of manufacture, fuel type, transmission type, and more.

Saved Searches: Implement a feature that allows users to save their search criteria for future reference and receive notifications when new listings matching their preferences are added to the platform.

Auction System: Implement an online auction system where users can bid on vehicles.

Provide features for setting auction start and end times, as well as minimum bid increments.

Price Prediction: Develop a mechanism for predicting the market value of vehicles based on various factors.

User Interaction: Enable communication between buyers and sellers through messaging or chat features.

Allow users to make offers, negotiate prices, and finalize transactions.

Integration of Service Points: Allow service points to provide inspection reports and expertise.

Enable users to access service point recommendations and services.

Spare Parts Marketplace: Implement an integrated online marketplace for purchasing spare parts.

Enable secure transactions, order tracking, and returns.

Secure Payment Gateway: Integrate a secure payment gateway that supports various payment methods, such as credit/debit cards, bank transfers, and digital wallets, to facilitate seamless and secure transactions between buyers and sellers.

Real-time Notifications: Implement real-time notification systems to keep users informed about important events, such as new messages, bid updates, auction status changes, and listing expirations.

User Feedback and Ratings:

Allow users to leave feedback and ratings for sellers based on their buying experience, transparency, and professionalism. This helps build trust and credibility within the platform's community.

Vehicle Inspection Scheduling: Enable users to schedule vehicle inspections with authorized service points directly through the platform. This feature helps buyers assess the condition of a vehicle before making a purchase.

Customizable User Profiles: Allow users to customize their profiles with personal information, vehicle preferences, and profile pictures, enhancing personalization and fostering a sense of community among users.

Dispute Resolution Mechanism:

Implement a dispute resolution mechanism to address conflicts or disagreements between buyers and sellers.

Provide a dedicated platform or interface where users can submit dispute claims, providing relevant details and evidence to support their case.

Assign trained mediators or administrators to review dispute claims impartially and facilitate communication between parties.

Offer options for negotiation, arbitration, or mediation to resolve disputes amicably and efficiently.

Secure Advanced Payment for Vehicle Reservation:

Implement a secure payment gateway that allows buyers to make advanced payments to reserve vehicles.

Facilitate refund processes in case of reservation cancellations or disputes, adhering to transparent refund policies and timelines.

Vehicle-Specific Inspection Reports:

Enable sellers to provide detailed inspection reports for each listed vehicle, including information on its condition, history, and any potential issues.

Include options for uploading photos, videos, or documents to supplement the inspection report and provide visual evidence of the vehicle's condition.

Implement standardized inspection templates or checklists to ensure consistency and completeness in the inspection process.

Allow buyers to access and review inspection reports before making purchasing decisions, providing transparency and confidence in the vehicle's condition.

Ensure that inspection reports cover essential aspects such as engine health, exterior and interior condition, mileage, maintenance history, and any previous accidents or repairs.

Facilitate communication between buyers and sellers regarding inspection reports, allowing for questions, clarifications, or additional information as needed.

Implement mechanisms to verify the authenticity and accuracy of inspection reports, reducing the risk of misinformation or deception.

Ensure that inspection reports comply with industry standards and regulations, providing assurance to both buyers and sellers regarding the quality and reliability of the information provided.

3.2 Non-Functional Requirements

Security:

Ensure robust security measures to protect user data and transactions.

Implement encryption protocols for sensitive information transmission.

Scalability:

Design the platform to handle a large volume of users and listings.

Ensure scalability to accommodate future growth and expansion.

Performance:

Optimize system performance to provide fast response times and smooth user experience.

Minimize loading times for pages and features.

Reliability:

Ensure high system availability and minimal downtime.

Implement backup and recovery mechanisms to prevent data loss.

Usability:

Design an intuitive user interface that is easy to navigate and understand.

Provide clear instructions and guidance for using platform features.

Accessibility:

Ensure the platform is accessible to users with disabilities.

Comply with accessibility standards to facilitate use by all individuals.

3.3 Hardware / Software Requirements

Hardware Requirements:

Servers capable of handling web traffic and database storage.

Network infrastructure for data transmission and communication.

Software Requirements:

Web development frameworks for front-end and back-end development.

Database management systems for storing and retrieving data.

Security software for protecting against cyber threats.

Analytics tools for gathering and analyzing user data.

3.4 Networking Requirements

Internet Connectivity:

High-speed internet connection to ensure fast access to the platform.

Network Security:

Firewalls, intrusion detection systems, and other security measures to protect against unauthorized access.

Load Balancing:

Load balancing solutions to distribute incoming web traffic evenly across servers.

Content Delivery Network (CDN):

CDN services to improve the delivery speed of content to users across different geographical locations.

Chapter 04: Feasibility Study

4.1 Operational Feasibility

Objective: Determine whether the proposed project is operationally feasible by assessing its alignment with the current operational processes and requirements.

Assessment:

Alignment with Market Needs: The project addresses significant gaps in the Sri Lankan automotive market, including the lack of a comprehensive trading platform and transparent business procedures.

User Acceptance: Initial feedback from potential users indicates strong interest in the proposed platform, suggesting high user acceptance.

Integration of Service Points: The inclusion of service points in the trading ecosystem enhances the project's operational feasibility by leveraging existing expertise and infrastructure.

4.2 Technical Feasibility

Objective: Evaluate the technical feasibility of the proposed project by assessing the availability of resources and the feasibility of implementing required technologies.

Assessment:

Resource Availability: Adequate resources, including hardware, software, and skilled personnel, are available for the development and implementation of the project.

Technology Stack: The chosen technology stack, including web development frameworks and database management systems, is well-suited for building the required platform features.

Scalability: The technical architecture of the platform is designed to scale efficiently to accommodate a growing user base and increasing data volume.

4.3 Outline Budget

As an individual undertaking the development of the comprehensive vehicle trading platform, the budget plan focuses on personal investment in non-reimbursable resources. The budget allocation is structured as follows:

Online courses and materials for automotive knowledge acquisition: 15000LKR

Purchase of domain: 3000LKR

Hosting services: 10000LKR

Total Budget: 28,000LKR

Assessment:

Development Costs: The budget includes expenses related to software development, infrastructure setup, and personnel salaries.

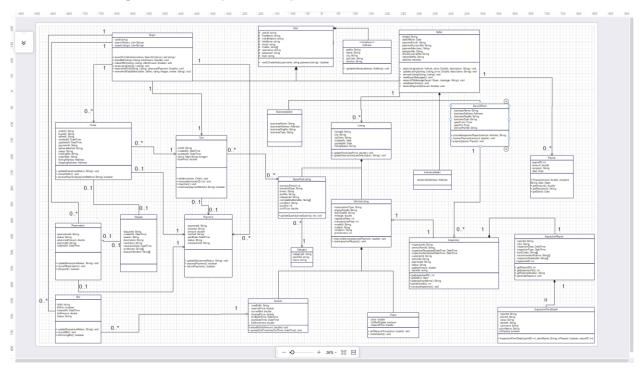
Operating Costs: Ongoing operational costs, such as server maintenance, software licensing fees, and marketing expenses, are factored into the budget.

Contingency Fund: A contingency fund is allocated to cover unforeseen expenses and mitigate risks during the project implementation phase.

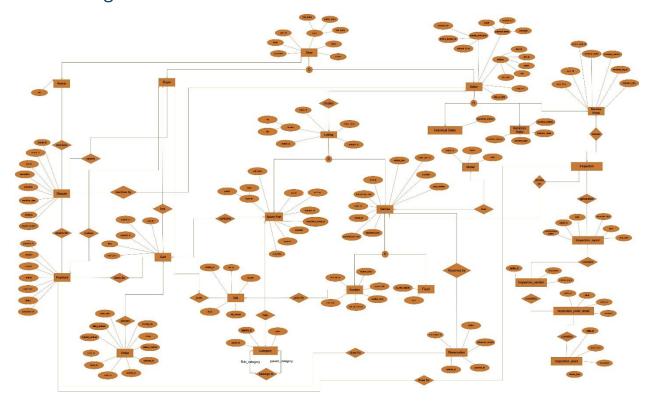
Conclusion: Based on the operational and technical feasibility assessments, as well as the outline budget, the proposed project appears to be feasible for implementation. Further detailed analysis and planning will be conducted to ensure successful project execution.

Chapter 05 System Architecture

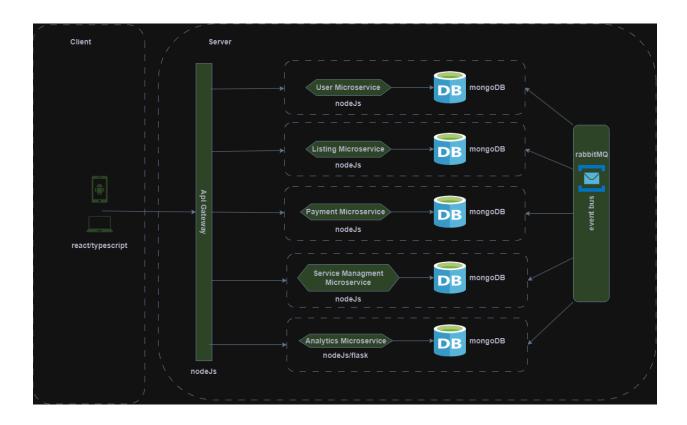
5.1 Class Diagram of Proposed System



5.2 ER Diagram



5.3 High-level Architectural Diagram



Chapter 06: Development Tools and Technologies

6.1 Development Methodology

Objective: Define the development methodology to be used for the project, ensuring efficient project management and collaboration.

Methodology:

Agile Development: The project will follow an agile development methodology, allowing for iterative development cycles and continuous feedback from stakeholders.

Scrum Framework: Scrum will be used as the primary framework for project management, with regular sprint cycles and daily stand-up meetings to track progress and address any issues.

6.2 Programming Languages and Tools

Objective: Identify the programming languages and tools to be used for software development.

Languages and Tools:

Frontend Development:

Programming Languages: HTML5, CSS3, JavaScript

Framework: React.js

UI Library: Material-UI

Backend Development:

Programming Language: Node.js

Framework: Express.js

Database Management:

Database: MongoDB

ORM: Mongoose

Version Control:

Git: GitHub for version control and collaboration

IDE:

Visual Studio Code for development

6.3 Third-Party Components and Libraries

Objective: Determine third-party components and libraries to be integrated into the project to enhance functionality and efficiency.

Components and Libraries:

Authentication and Authorization:

Library: JSON Web Token (JWT) for secure authentication

Data Visualization:

Library: Chart.js for interactive data visualization

Form Handling:

Library: Formik for managing form state and validation

HTTP Requests:

Library: Axios for making HTTP requests to the backend API

Deployment:

Platform: AWS for deployment of the web application

6.4 Algorithms

Objective: Identify algorithms to be implemented for specific functionalities within the project.

Algorithms:

Price Prediction:

Linear Regression: For predicting vehicle prices based on various parameters such as mileage, model year, and condition.

Repair Cost Estimation:

K-means Clustering: For clustering spare parts data and estimating repair costs based on historical data.

Search and Filtering:

Binary Search: For efficient searching and filtering of vehicle listings based on user preferences.

Recommendation Engine:

Collaborative Filtering: For providing personalized vehicle recommendations based on user behavior and preferences.

Conclusion: The selected development methodology, programming languages, third-party components, and algorithms are well-suited for building a robust and scalable vehicle trading platform. These tools and technologies will enable efficient development, seamless integration of features, and optimal performance of the final product.

Chapter 07: Discussion

7.1 Overview of the Interim Report

The interim report provides a comprehensive overview of the project's objectives, progress, and challenges encountered during the development phase. It outlines the functional and

non-functional requirements, feasibility study, development tools and technologies, and other essential aspects necessary for the successful implementation of the proposed vehicle trading platform.

7.2 Summary of the Report

The report highlights the critical components of the project, including user registration and authentication, vehicle listings, auction system, price prediction mechanism, user interaction features, integration of service points, spare parts marketplace, and more. It also discusses the hardware/software requirements, networking considerations, and future plans for enhancing the platform's functionality and usability.

7.3 Challenges Faced

Throughout the development process, several challenges were encountered, including ensuring robust security measures, optimizing system performance, and addressing scalability issues to accommodate a growing user base. Additionally, integrating complex features such as auction systems and predictive analytics posed technical challenges that required innovative solutions and careful consideration.

7.4 Future Plans / Upcoming Work

Moving forward, the project aims to address the identified challenges and continue refining the platform to meet user needs effectively. Future plans include enhancing security measures, optimizing performance, implementing additional features such as dispute resolution mechanisms and vehicle-specific inspection reports, and expanding the platform's reach through strategic marketing and partnerships.

By focusing on these areas and leveraging emerging technologies, the project aims to deliver a robust, user-friendly, and comprehensive vehicle trading platform that revolutionizes the automotive market in Sri Lanka.

Referencing / Bibliography

Ayo, F., Bamidele, A. J., Misra, S., Ajagbe, S. A., & Mishra, N. (2023). A Rule-Based Deep Learning Method for Predicting the Price of Used Cars. In Machine Learning and Computational Intelligence Techniques for Data Engineering (pp. 71-83). DOI: 10.1007/978-981-99-0047-3_71

Mahgfuri, H., Perdanakusuma, R. D., Basfianto, F., Sukmandhani, A. A., & Saputro, I. P. (2022). A Recommendation System for Buying a used Car using the Promethee Method. In International Conference on Sustainable Islamic Business and Finance (SIBF).978-1-6654-9060-3/22. DOI: 10.1109/SIBF56821.2022.9939732

Liu, E., Li, J., Zheng, A., Liu, H., & Jiang, T. (2022). Research on the Prediction Model of the Used Car Price in View of the PSO-GRA-BP Neural Network. Sustainability, 14, 8993. https://doi.org/10.3390/su14158993

Kumar, A. (2023). Machine Learning Based Solution for Asymmetric Information in Prediction of Used Car Prices. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-031-31164-2_34

Jayathilake, S. M. D. A. R., Bartholomeusz, S. V., Perera, M. S. D., Dushya, R. Shivani, De Silva,

D. I., & Dias, S. M. D. H. (2022). Automobile Spare Parts System – Web Solution. International Journal of Engineering and Management Research, 12(5), 319. https://doi.org/10.31033/ijemr.12.5.40

Arifin, B. (2021). Decision Support System for Used Car Selection Recommendations using the TOPSIS Method. International Journal of Basic and Applied Science, 10(1), 5-8. https://doi.org/10.12928/ijobas.v10i1.16889

Abdullah, F., Rahman, M. A., Shidujaman, M., Hasan, M., & Habib, M. T. (2023). Machine learning modeling for reconditioned car selling price prediction. In Proceedings of SPIE 12779, Seventh International Conference on Mechatronics and Intelligent Robotics (ICMIR 2023) (p. 1277925). doi: 10.1117/12.2689745

Gupta, K., Goel, M., Kumar, S., & Rawat, N. (2021, March). Multi-Vendor Ecommerce
Website. International Research Journal of Modernization in Engineering Technology and
Science, 03(03), 142. doi: 5.354 www.irjmets.com

Woodham, R., & Weill, P. (2001, August). Manheim Interactive: Selling Cars Online (CISR Working Paper No. 314, MIT Sloan School of Management WP No. 4160). Center for Information Systems Research. Retrieved from http://web.mit.edu/cisr/www Jing, Y. (2009). On-line Payment and Security of E-commerce. In Proceedings of the 2009 International Symposium on Web Information Systems and Applications (WISA'09) (pp. 046-

050). Nanchang, P. R. China. ISBN 978-952-5726-00-8 (Print), 978-952-5726-01-5 (CD-ROM).

Bilen, M. (2021). Predicting Used Car Prices with Heuristic Algorithms and Creating a New Dataset. Journal of Multidisciplinary Developments, 6(1), 29-43. e-ISSN: 2564-6095.

Available from:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/356109326_Predicting_Used_Car_Prices_with_ Heuristic_Algorithms_and_Creating_a_New_Dataset

Nuanmeesri, S., & Sriurai, W. (2020). Second-hand Cars Recommender System Model using

the SMOTE and the Random Forest Technique. Journal of Xi'an University of Architecture & Technology, XII(IV). ISSN: 1006-7930.

Dahal, R., Timalsina, R. (November 2023). Used Car Price Prediction using Linear Regression.

DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.14763.21282. Bachelor's Thesis, Bachelor in Computer Engineering, Advisor: Er. Pradip Khanal, Er. Bikash Acharya.

Ahtesham, M., Zulfiqar, J. (January 2022). Used Car Price Prediction with Pyspark. In Digital Technologies and Applications. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-031-01942-5 17.