A

PROJECT REPORT

ON

Online Bidding System

Towards partial fulfilment of the requirement in

4rd, BCA, 2020-2021

Submitted By: -

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Submitted To: -

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Under the Guidance of

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Acknowledgement

The success and final outcome of this project required a lot of guidance and assistance from many people and we are extremely privileged to have got this all along the completion of our project. All that we have done is only due to such supervision and assistance and we would not forget to thank them.

I respect and thank ***Dr. Priya Swaminarayan, Dean, and FITCS*** *for providing us an opportunity to do the project work in BCA and giving us all support and guidance which made us complete the project duly. We are extremely thankful to Mam for providing her support and guidance, although she had busy schedule managing the academic affairs.*

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We owe our *deep gratitude to our project guide* ***Prof. Anjali Mahavar*** *who took keen interest on our project work and guided us all along, till the completion of our project work by providing all the necessary information for developing a good system.*

I am thankful to and fortunate enough to get constant encouragement, support and guidance from our Parents, all Teaching staffs of BCA Department which helped us in successfully completing our project work. Also, we would like to extend our sincere esteems to all staff in laboratory for their timely support.

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PARUL INSTITUTE OF COMPUTER APPLICATION

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that ***Solanki Kirtiraj, shah Krisha , Gandhi Dhyeya*** the students of Parul Institute of Computer Application, has/have satisfactorily completed the project entitled "***online Bidding System"*** as a part of course curriculum in BCA / IMCA semester-V for the academic year 2020-2021 under guidance of **Prof. Anjali Mahavar .**

Enrolment Number: 190510101159

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Quality of work	Grade	Sign of Internal guide
Poor / Average / Good / Excellent	**B /B+ / A / A+/O**	

Date of submission:

HOD,

Hina Chokshi

Principal,

Dr. Priya Swaminarayan

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1. Research:

1.1 What is research? :

Research is the systematic, articulate, and orderly presentation of research work in a written form. Research may be very broadly defined as systematic gathering of data and information and its analysis for advancement of knowledge in any subject. Research attempts to find answer intellectual and practical questions through application of systematic methods.

1.2 Types of research methodology:

1.2.1 **Surveys:** The ultimate goal of survey research is to learn about a large population by deploying a survey. Today, online surveys are popular as they are convenient and can be sent in an email or made available on the internet. In this method, a researcher designs a survey with the most relevant survey questions and distributes the survey. Once the researcher receives responses, they summarize them to tabulate meaningful findings and data.

1.2.2 **Basic research:** A basic research definition is data collected to enhance knowledge. The main motivation is knowledge expansion. It is a non-commercial research that doesn't facilitate in creating or inventing anything. For example: an experiment to determine a simple fact.

1.2.3 **Applied research:** Applied research focuses on analysing and solving real-life problems. This type refers to the study that helps solve practical problems using scientific methods. Studies play an important role in solving issues that impact the overall well-being of humans. For example: finding a specific cure for a disease.

1.2.4 **Case study:** Case study research is used to study an organization or an entity. This method is one of the most valuable options for modern. This type of research is used in fields like the education sector, philosophical studies, and psychological studies. This method involves a deep dive into ongoing research and collecting data.

1.2.5 **Problem oriented research:** As the name suggests, problem-oriented research is conducted to understand the exact nature of a problem to

find out relevant solutions. The term “problem” refers to multiple choices or issues when analysing a situation. For example, revenue of a car company has decreased by 12% in the last year. The following could be the probable causes: there is no optimum production, poor quality of a product, no advertising, or economic conditions.

1.3 Why it is useful?

- Easy and better to understand
- Easy to find new features to add for project
- To complete a project within time and budget with the expected scope
- We can better understand about step by step SRS and how to make DIAGRAMS.
- And so on...

1.4 Research done:

Before starting my report, I visited a few physical biddings different type off auctions one off which was a furniture auction when I arrived I picked up a catalogue which listed the furniture which were on auction. Before the auction started, the public had a chance to view the furniture. Ahead off the auction the auctioneer reads out the furniture details then the bidding starts the auctioneer shouts out a starting price and lowers until somebody is happy and put their hands up and the price increases slowly and people start bidding the highest bidder gets to drive away with their furniture. Not only had I researched about auctions I also looked into the security into the auction websites.

1.5 Comparison with the existing system:

1.5.1 Existing system:

The existing "OPEN Auction House" is managed manually. Previous to each auction, the day of auction, the venue and the items on auction are announced through news media. Those who wish to take part in the auction have to arrive at the venue on that day on time. This conventional method most of the times prevent aspiring bidders from participating in the bidding process. Another headache of the old system is to track each bidding process and to make it culminate in

financial settlement. So the system has to keep records of both customer and sellers until the end of settlement. The process is very cumbersome and time consuming.

1.5.2 **Proposed system**:

The "online Bidding system" is online Auction house so the seller or bidder doesn't need to go anywhere, instead they can take part in the auction just sitting in the comfort of their living room, be it during the day or night. Online bids take place at any time, 24/7. In a word, a market that never sleeps. Items are listed and allowing buyers to research and decide properly before bidding. The proposed computerized "online Bidding system" site has made auction process simple. The only 5 pre-condition is that the user must register and authenticate before he/she can take part in the bidding process.

2 Feasibility study:

2.1 What is feasibility study?

Feasibility refers to viability, Complication in data collection, and a feasibility study is an analysis that takes all of a project's relevant factors into account

– including economic, technical and scheduling considerations.

– To ascertain the likelihood of completing the project successfully.

The basic idea behind feasibility study is to determine whether the project is feasible or not. Feasibility is conducted to identify a best system that meets all the requirements. This includes an identification, description.an evaluation of the proposed systems and selection of the best system for the job. The requirements of the system are specified with a set of constraints such as system objectives and the description of the outputs. It is then duty of the analyst to evaluate the feasibility of the proposed system to generate the above results. Three key factors are to be considered during the feasibility study.

2.2 Types of feasibility study:

2.2.1 Technical feasibility

2.2.2 Economic feasibility

2.2.3 Operational feasibility

Technical feasibility: The technologies used are matured enough so that they can be applied to our problems. The practicality of the solution we have developed is proved with the use of the technologies we have chosen. The technologies such as php and the compatible Hardwires are so familiar with the today's knowledge based industry that anyone can easily be compatible to the proposed environment. The main consideration is to be given to the study of available resources of the organization where the software is to be implemented. Here the system analyst evaluates the technical merits of the system giving emphasis on the performance, before developing the proposed System, Reliability, Maintainability and productivity by taking the consideration. The resources availability of the organization was studied. The organization was immense computer facilities

equipped with sophisticated machines and the software hence this technically feasible.

Economic feasibility: Economic justification is generally the "bottom Line "consideration for most systems. Economic justification includes a broad range of concerns that includes cost benefit analysis. In this we weight the cost and the benefits associated with the candidate system and if it suits the basis purpose of the organization i.e. profit making, the project is making to the analysis and design phase. Economic feasibility is the most important and frequently used method for evaluating the effectiveness of the proposed system. It is very essential because the main goal of the proposed system is to have economically better result along with increased efficiency. Cost benefit analysis is usually performed for this purpose. It is the comparative study of the cost verses the benefit and savings that are expected from the proposed system. Since, the organization is well equipped with the required Hardware. The project was found to be economically.

Operational feasibility: An estimate should be made to determine how much effort and care will go into the developing of the system including the training to be given to the user. Usually, people are reluctant to changes that come in their progression. The computer initialization will certainly affected the turn over, transfer and employee job status. Hence an additional effort is to be made to train and educate the users on the new way of the system.

2.3 Advantages:

- No noisy crowds like conventional system where users have to sit and bid.
- Excludes general frustration that usually happens while bidding in conventional system.
- No schedule constraint that means bidder can bid any time and from anywhere.
- The bidding process can be conducted on a global scale.
- Time saving

2.4 Disadvantages:

- The customer cannot view the item in person.
- Fake websites issues
- Product Genuineness (actuality)

3. System Requirement Specification

3.1 Introduction to SRS

3.1.1 What is SRS?

A software requirements specification (SRS) is a description of a software system to be developed. It lays out functional and non-functional requirements, and may include a set of use cases that describe user interactions that the software must provide.

3.2 Abstract:

Online Bidding system is a web based application which will assist clients with buying or selling items; they can sell anything they want by posting advertisements. This system will enable clients to post their items for auction; bidders can create an account and are able to bid for any available product. If a user enters highest bid amount then the system lists his/her account name in the product's detail as the highest bid. Before bidding the user can check for product details, image, and bidding logs easily. The system also displays time left to bid and the number of bids. Auction winner will be selected automatically (biggest bidder will win).the auction will have a starting time and closing time. There are some current systems that offer clients to bid on products but these aren't available in the local area. This is a disadvantage because you are unable to look at the product before you buy. With this Online Bidding system clients will be able to bid for products that are available in their local area.

3.3 System Users

3.3.1 Admin:

Admin can login, add product, add category, and view order. Admin also can view feedback, notifications.

3.3.2 Customers:

Customer can view other customers, customer can view products, product details, give feedback.

3.3.3 Seller:

Seller login, create bid, view customer, add product.

3.4 Modules Module Specification:

3.4.1 Admin:

- Manage Admin User
- Manage Category
- Manage City.
- Mange Product
- Manage Auction
- View Order.
- View Notifications
- View Feedback

3.4.2 Customer:

- Request for Registration
- Login to the Portal
- Bid for auction product
- View Category
- Upload your own product for auction.
- View Products
- View other customer.
- Manage Cart.
- View auction
- Give Feedback

3.4.3 Seller:

- Request for Registration
- Login to the Portal
- Create bid
- Add product
- View customers.

3.5 Modules Description:

3.5.1 Admin:

3.5.1.1 Manage Admin User:

Admin can manage admin users of system.

3.5.1.2 Manage Category:

In this module Admin can manage products category. Admin can add new category of product.

3.5.1.3 Manage Price:

In this module admin can add product Price, delete product Price.

3.5.1.4 Mange Product:

In this module admin can add product, delete product.

3.5.1.5 View Order:

Admin can view all order that ordered by customers.

3.5.1.6 View Feedback:

Admin can view feedback.

3.5.2 Customer:

3.5.2.1 Request for Registration:

If customer is new user then Customer will do registration.

3.5.2.2 Login to the Portal:

After registration customer can login in system by username and password.

3.5.2.3 View Category:

Customer can view different category of products.

3.5.2.4 View Products:

Customer can view products and product's details.

3.5.2.5 View auction:

Customer can see full auction easily.

3.5.2.6 Bid for auction product:

In this module customer can bidding on any product.

3.5.2.7 Upload your own product for auction:

Customer also can upload and sell his/her product in this system.

3.5.2.8 View other Customers:

Customer can see bidder's details and profile.

3.5.2.9 Manage Cart:

Customer can manage his cart.

3.5.2.10 Give Feedback:

After purchasing product customer can fill the feedback form.

3.5.3 Seller:

3.5.3.1 Request for Registration:

If Seller is new user then Seller will do registration.

3.5.3.2 Login to the portal:

After registration Seller can login in system by username and password.

3.5.3.3 Create bid:

Seller can create bid to sell product.

3.5.3.4 Add product:

If Seller once create bid then, seller can add product.

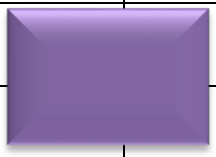
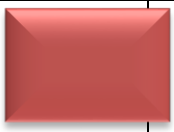
3.5.3.5 View customer:

Seller can view all customers who join his bidding and also seller can view Winner customer.

3.6 Hardware required:

Hardware Components	Specification
Processor	Intel core I3,/I5
RAM	3GB
Hard disk	2GB

3.7 Timeline Chart:

Development phase							**Duration (days)**
	0to10 days	11to20 days	21to30 days	31to40 days	41to50 days	51to90 days	
Requirement Gathering							06
Analysis							09
Design							09
Development Phase 1							10
Development Phase 2							11
Development Phase 3							12
Documentation							11
Total time (Days)							68

3.7 Timeline chart of online bidding system

4 Technology description:

• HTML	For formatting of webpage
• CSS	For designing of webpage
• JavaScript	For client side validation
• Php	For server side scripting
• Mysql	For database

Online Bidding System project is developed using PHP, CSS, and JavaScript. Talking about the project, it has almost all the essential features required for a bidding system. This project contains an admin and user's side where Admin can manage all the bidding activities and product information .Whereas from the user side, users can view products and bid on it easily. Admin plays an important role in the management of the system. In this project, the user should perform major functions from the Admin side.

4.1 Features and Limitations of new system:

4.1.1 Features:

- Login/Register
- Admin Panel
- Add products for bid
- Add Products category
- Bidding notifications
- Account activation
- Highest bidder

4.1.2 Limitations:

- Auctioneer and Bidder must be meeting each other physically.
- Existing system time consuming for both auctioneer and bidder.
- Manually system costly because auctioneer and bidder meet physically then required conferences room and some other facility.
- Manual auction process limit of geographical boundaries.

5 Data flow diagram:

5.1Context Level DFD's:

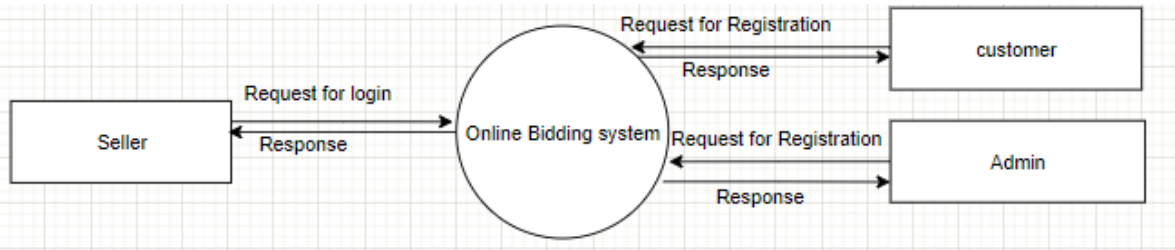


Figure 5.1 Context Level DFD of online bidding system

5.2Level 1 DFD's (Admin):

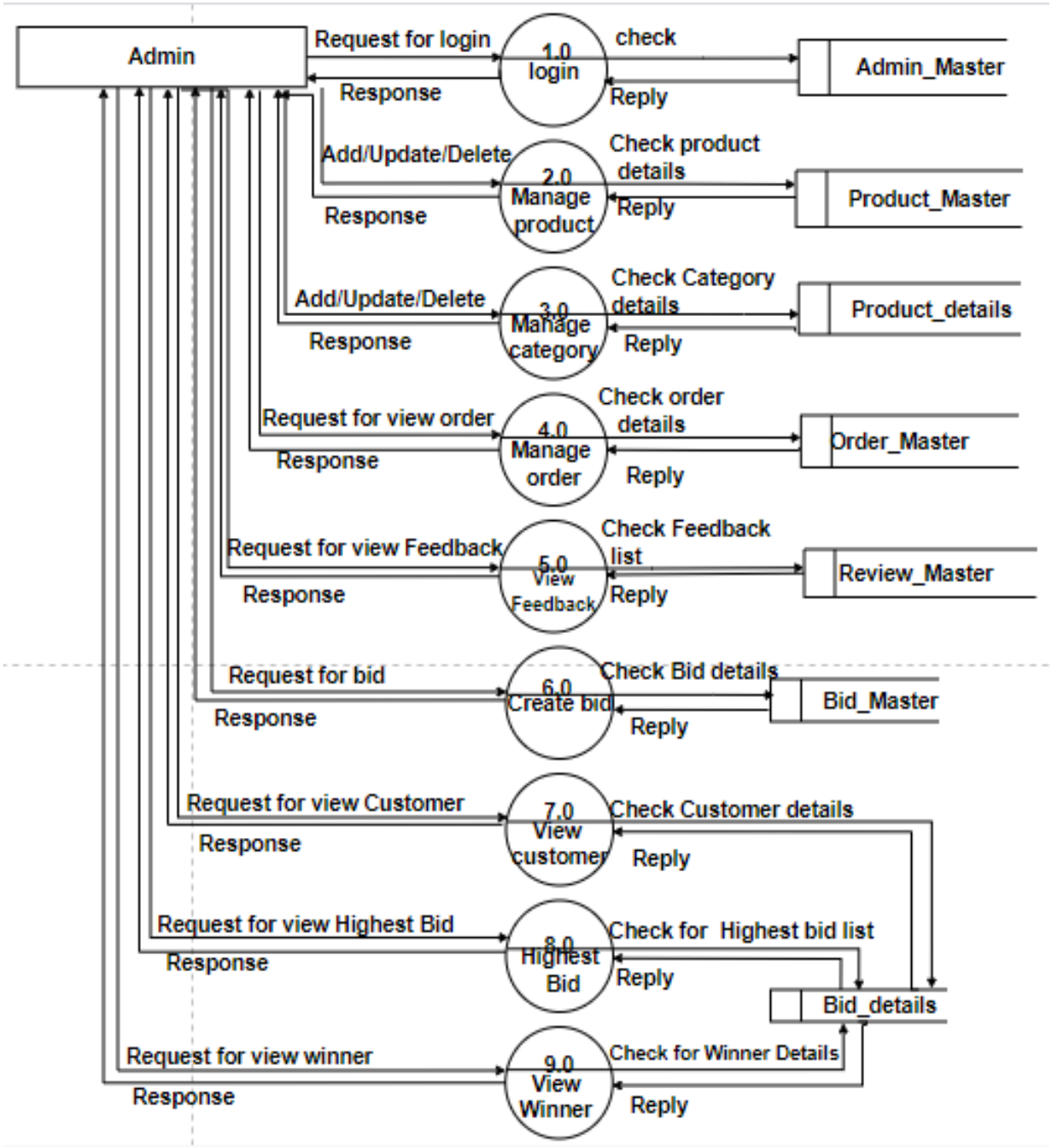


Figure 5.2 Level 1 DFD's (Admin) of online bidding system

5.3 Level 2 DFD's (Admin):

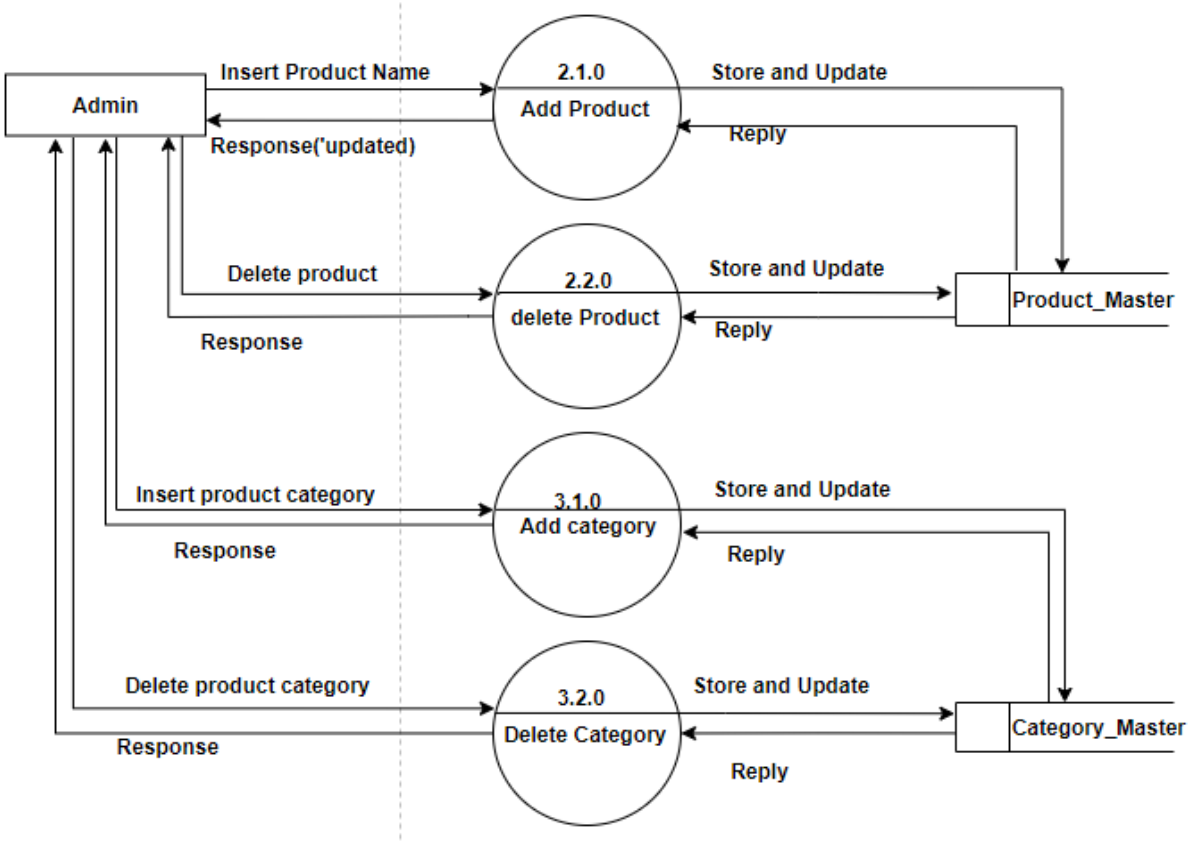


Figure 5.3 Level 2 DFD's (Admin) of online bidding system

5.4 Level 1 DFD's (Customer):

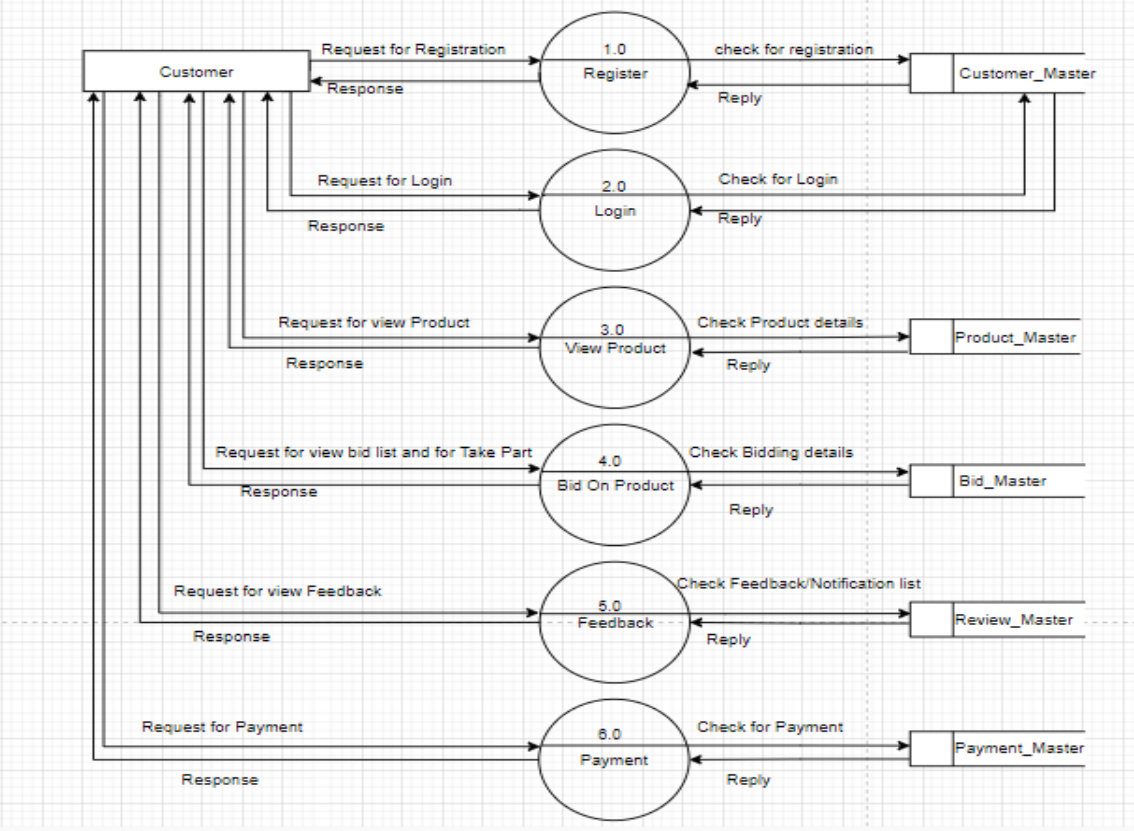


Figure 5.4 Level 1 DFD's (Customer) of online bidding system

5.5 Level 2 DFD'S (Customer):

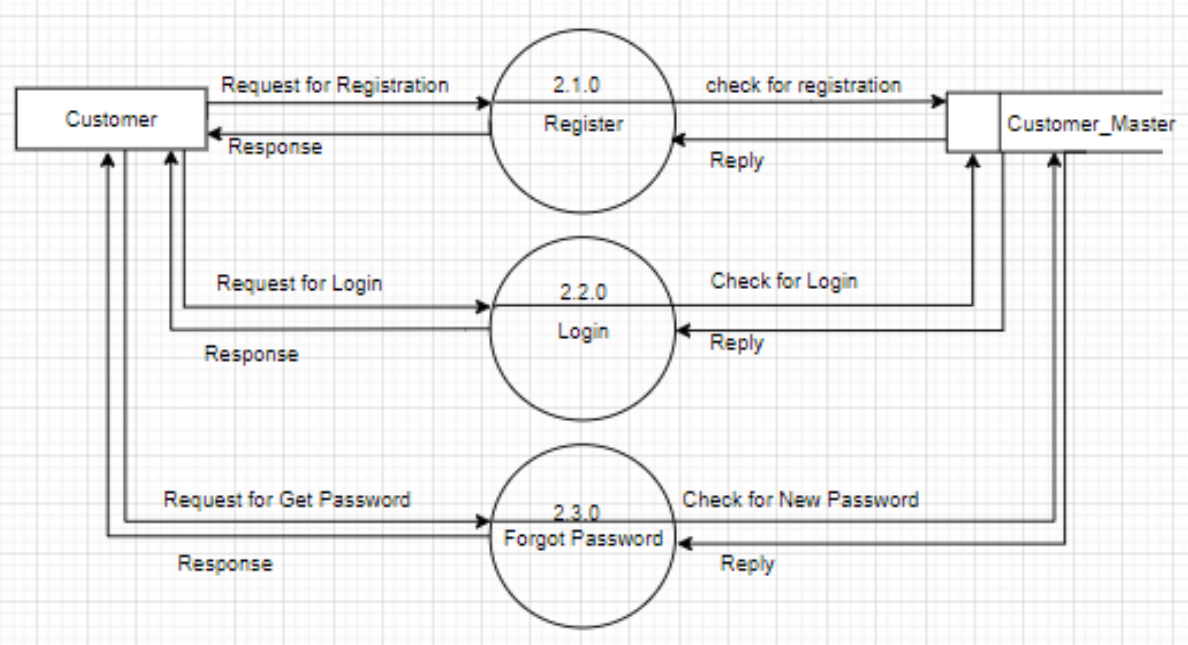


Figure 5.5 Level 2 DFD's (Customer) of online bidding system

6 Use case diagram:

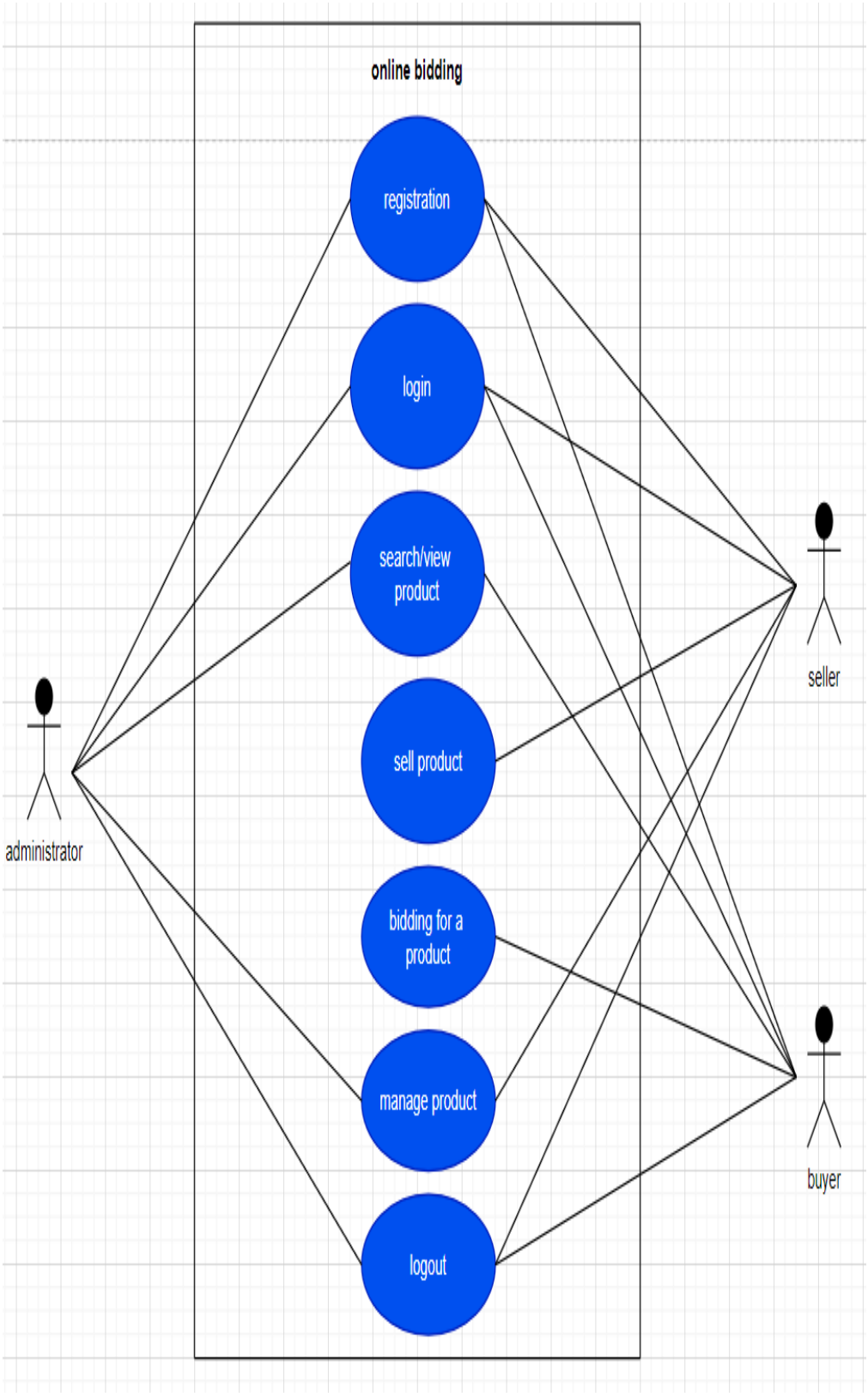


Figure 6 Use case Diagram of online bidding system

7 Class Diagram:

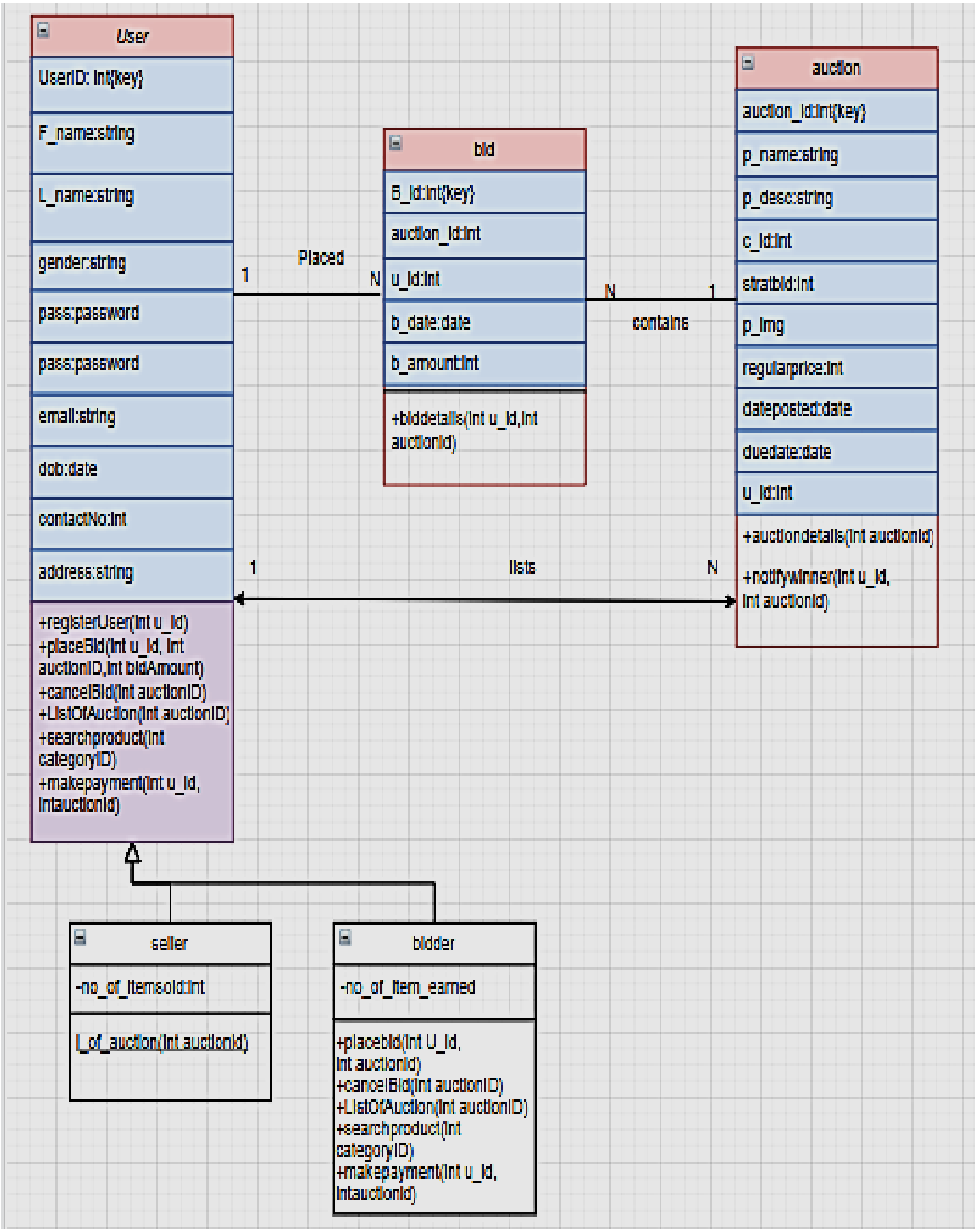


Figure 7 Class Diagram of online bidding system

8 Activity diagram:

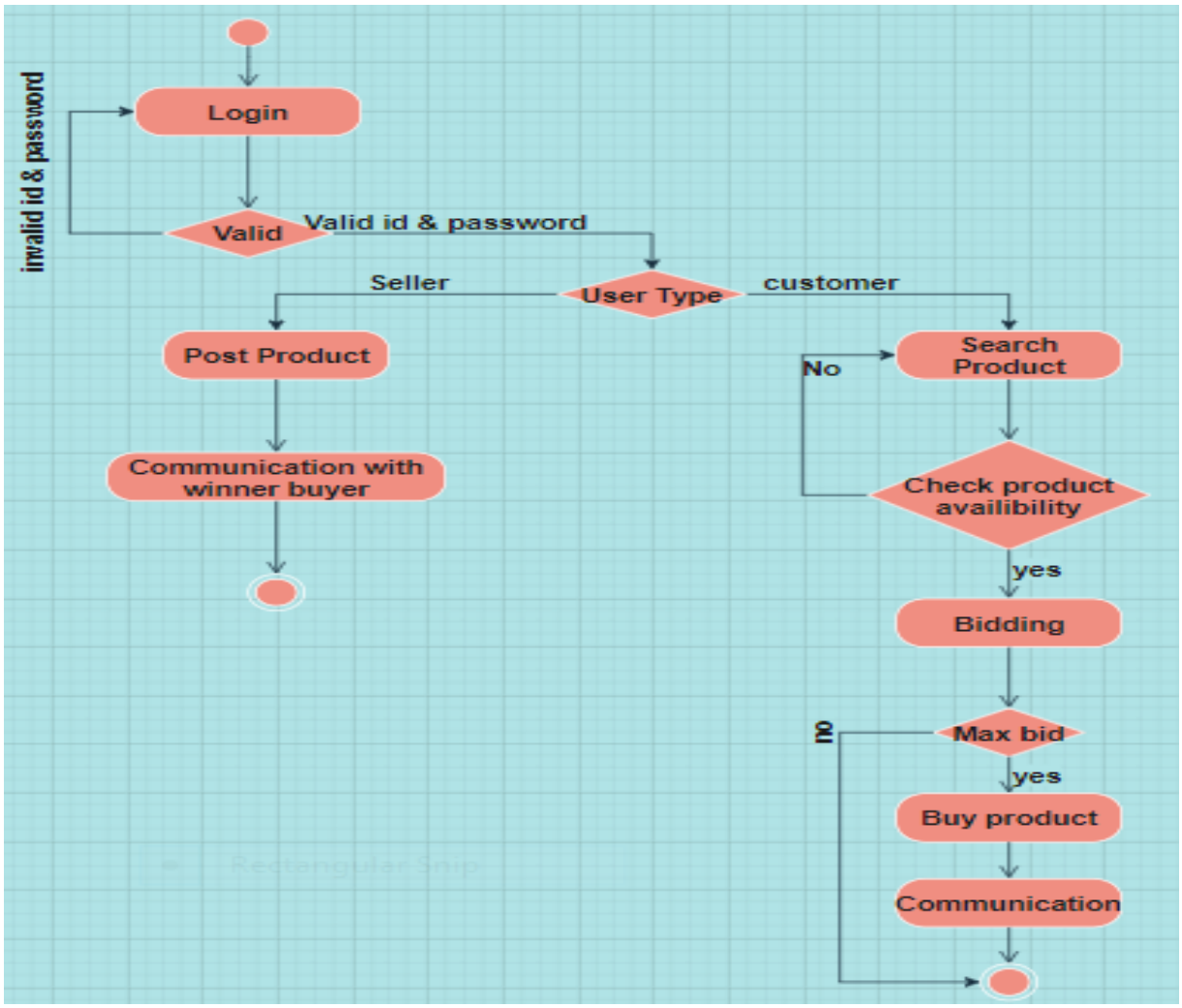


Figure 8 Activity Diagram of online bidding system

9 E-R Diagrams:

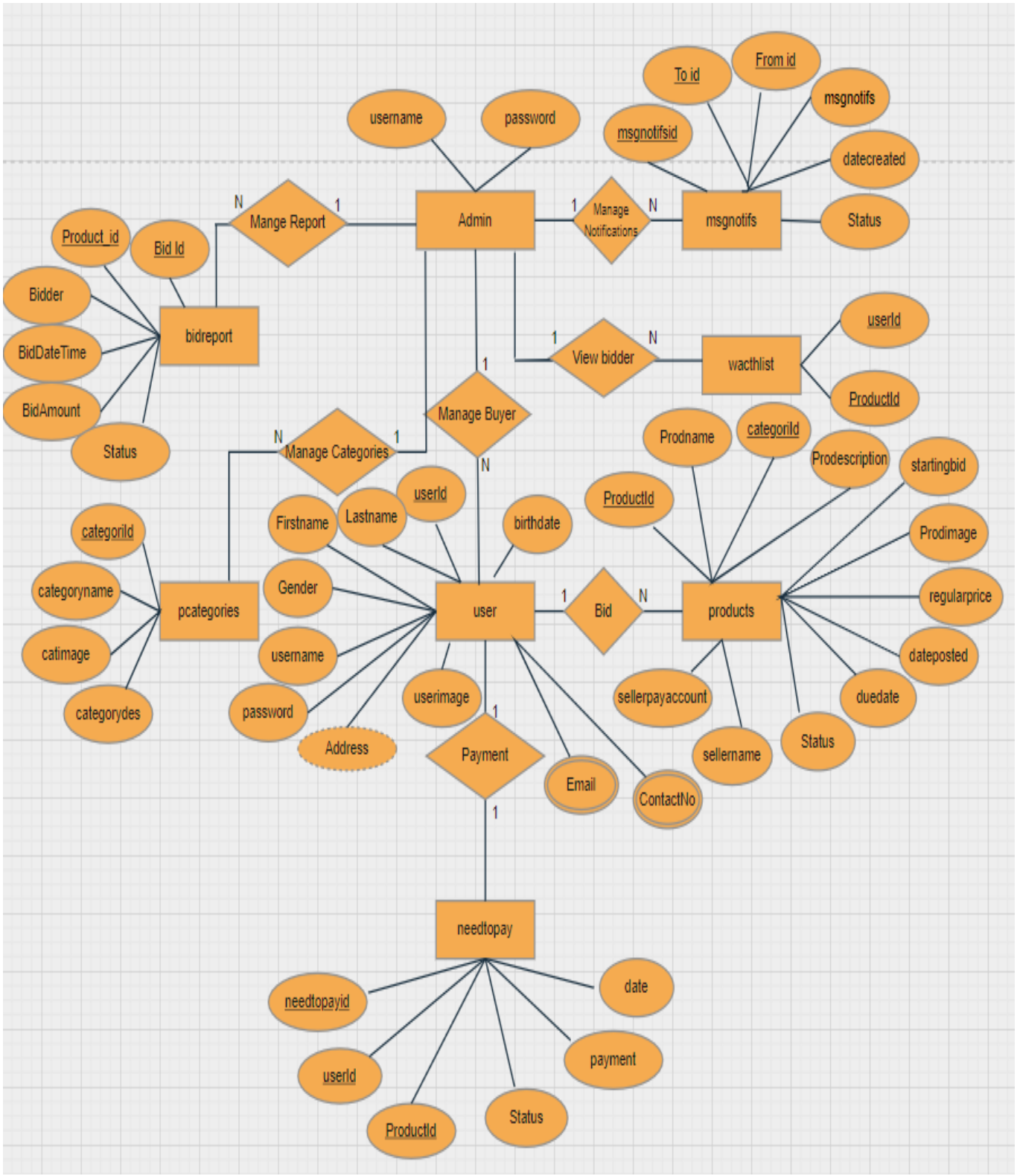


Figure 9 Entity Relationship Diagram of online bidding system

10 Data Dictionary:

10.1 Admin Table

Table 1: Admin table

Sr.No.	Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description	Example
1	Username	Varchar	15	Not null	it shows Admin username	Kirti
2	Password	Varchar	8	Not null	it shows Admin password	Solanki

10.2 Message/notification Table

Table 2: Message/notification table

Sr.No.	Name	Data Type	Size	Constraint	Description	Example
1	msgnotifsid	Int	11	PK	it shows message/notification's	12
2	to_id	Varchar	11	PK	it shows to id.	kirti123@gmail.com
3	from_id	Varchar	11	PK	it shows from id.	krisha456@gmail.com
4	Msgnotifs	Varchar	300	Not null	it shows message/notifications.	Hurry!!don't miss your lucky bidding
5	Datecreated	date	12		it shows date of messages.	10-01-2021
6	Status	Varchar	11		it shows status.	1

10.3 Watch list table

Table 3: Watch list table

Sr.no	Name	Data type	Size	Constraint	Description	Example
1	Userid	int	11	FK	it shows to user id.	1
2	productid	int	11	FK	it shows to product id.	2

10.4 Product categories Table

Table 4: Product category table

Sr.no	Name	Data type	Size	Constraint	Description	Example
1	Categoryid	Int	11	FK	it shows to category id.	1
2	categoryname	varchar	50	not null	it shows to category name.	Laptop
3	catimage	varchar	100	not null	it shows to category image.	jbl.jpg
4	categorydes	varchar	250	not null	it shows to category description.	all types laptop

10.5 Bid report Table

Table 5: Bid report table

Sr.no	Name	Data type	Size	Constraint	Description	Example
1	Bidid	Int	11	PK	it shows to bid id.	1
2	Productid	Int	11	FK	it shows to product id.	2
3	Bidder	varchar	60	not null	it shows to bidder name.	Dhyeya
4	Biddatetime	Date	9	not null	it shows to id's date and time.	24-01-2021
5	Bidamount	Int	11	not null	it shows to bid amount.	15000
6	Status	Int	1	not null	it shows to bid status.	0

10.6 User Table

Table 6: User table

Sr.no	Name	Data type	Size	Constraint	Description	Example
1	Userid	int	11	FK	it shows to user id.	1
2	lastname	varchar	50	not null	it shows to user's last	Kirti
3	firstname	varchar	50	not null	it shows to user's first	Solanki
4	Gender	varchar	7	not null	it shows to user's	Female
5	username	varchar	30	not null	it shows to user's user	Ket
6	password	varchar	15	not null	it shows to user's	hello23
7	birthdate	date	-	not null	it shows to user's birth	24-01-2021
8	userimage	varchar	100	not null	it shows to user's	lap.jpg
9	Email	varchar	30	not null	it shows to user email.	ket@gmail.com
10	contatno	int	11	not null	it shows to user contact	7874656522
11	Address	varchar	60	not null	it shows to user's	Surat

10.7 Product Table

Table 7: Product Table

Sr.no	Name	Data type	Size	Constraint	Description	Example
1	Productid	Int	11	FK	it shows to product id.	1
2	Productname	varchar	30	not null	it shows to product	laptop
3	Categoryid	Int	11	FK	it shows to category id.	2
4	prodescription	varchar	300	not null	it shows to product	Apple MacBook pro(MD101HN/A)
5	startingbid	Int	11	not null	it shows to product's	10000
6	prodimage	varchar	100	not null	it shows to product's	la.jpg
7	regularprice	Int	11	not null	it shows to product's	80000
8	dateposted	Date	-	not null	it shows to product's	10-01-2021
9	duedate	Date	-	not null	it shows to bid's due	24-01-2021
10	status	Int	15	not null	it shows to product bid	1
11	sellername	varchar	30	not null	it shows to product's	Dhyeya
12	sellerpayaccount	varchar	30	not null	it shows to product's	Bob

10.8 Payment Table

Table 8: Payment Table

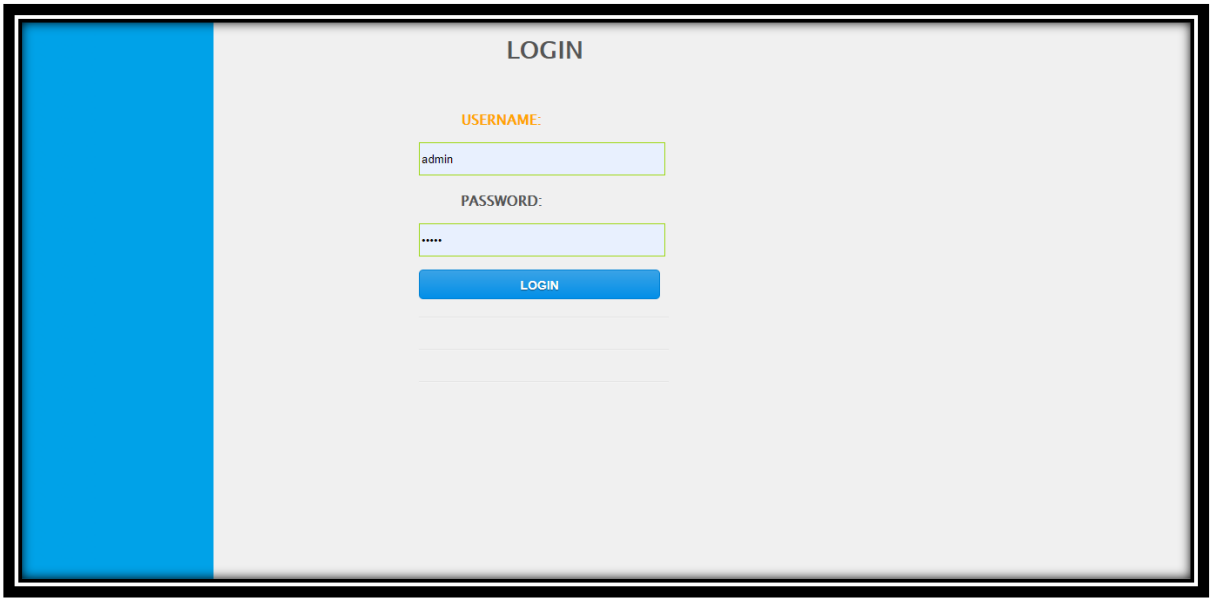
Sr.no	Name	Data type	Size	Constraint	Description	Example
1	needtopayid	Int	11	PK	it shows to pay id.	2
2	userid	Int	11	FK	it shows to user id.	2
3	productid	Int	11	FK	it shows to product id.	1
4	date	Date	-	-	it shows to date of payment.	24-01-2021
5	payment	Int	11	not null	it shows to payment amount.	20000
6	status	Int	40	not null	it shows to payment status	1

11 Form Design:

11.1 Development Phase-1:

11.1.1 Admin Login:

Admin can Login by entering username & password here.



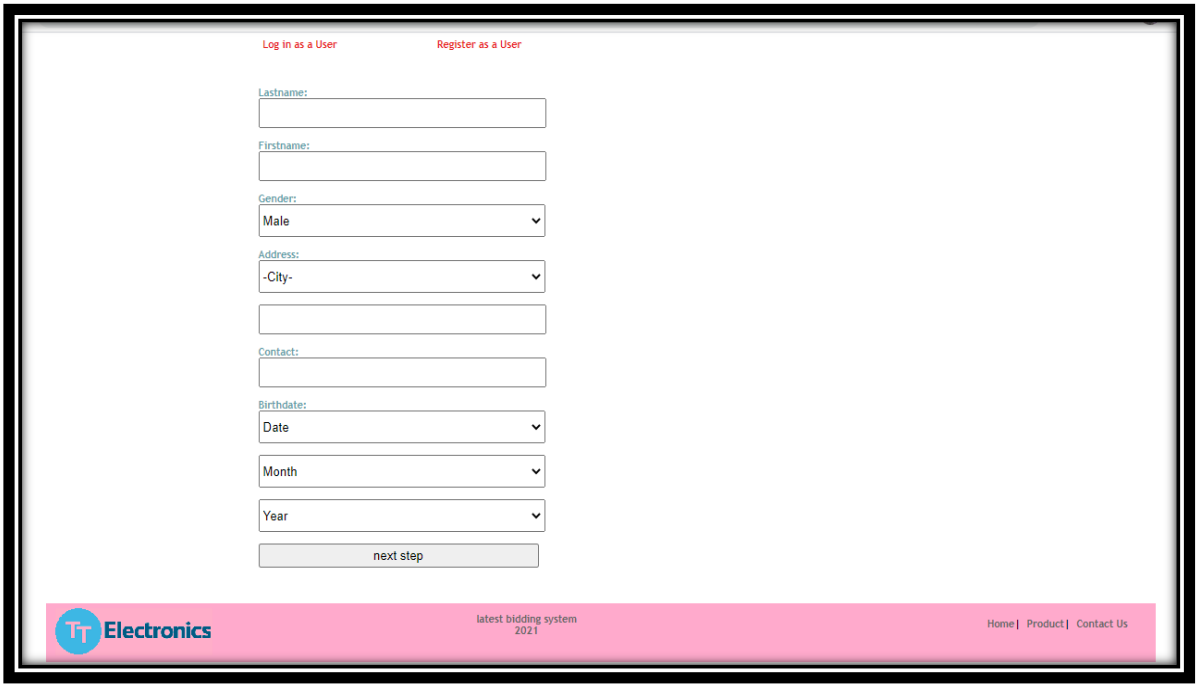
11.1.2 User Login:

User can Login by entering username & password here.

11.2 Development Phase-2:

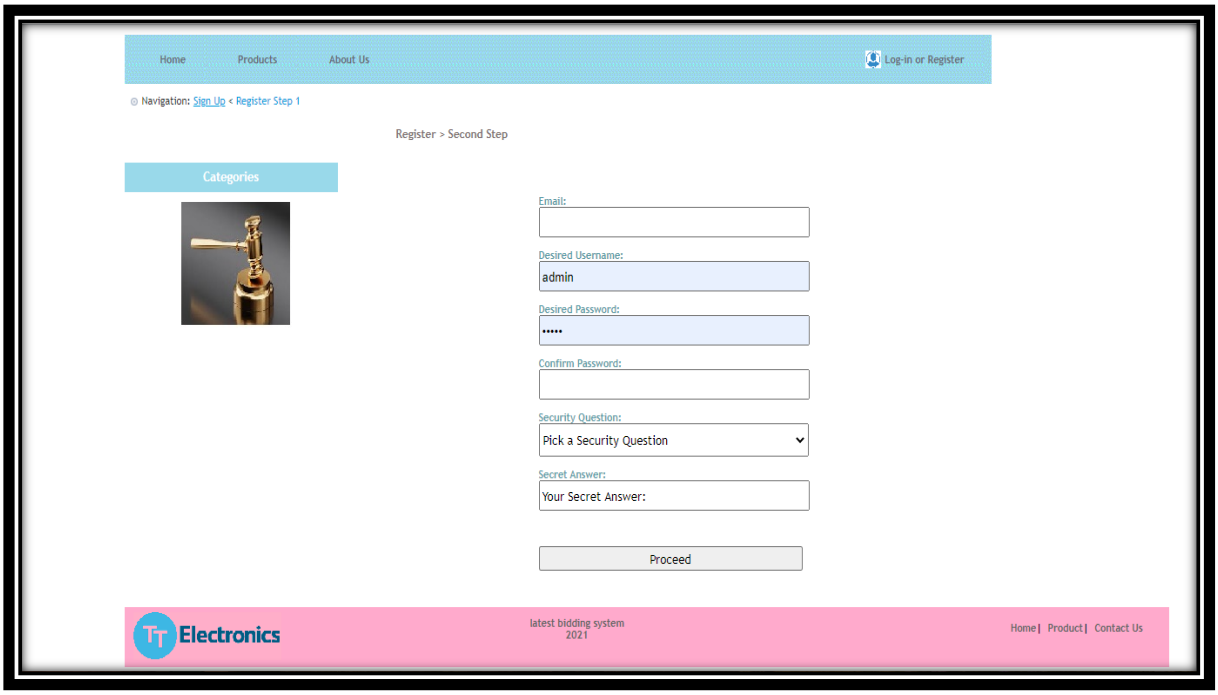
11.2.1 User Registration:

User can register his/her self by fill the form.



11.2.2 Proceed:

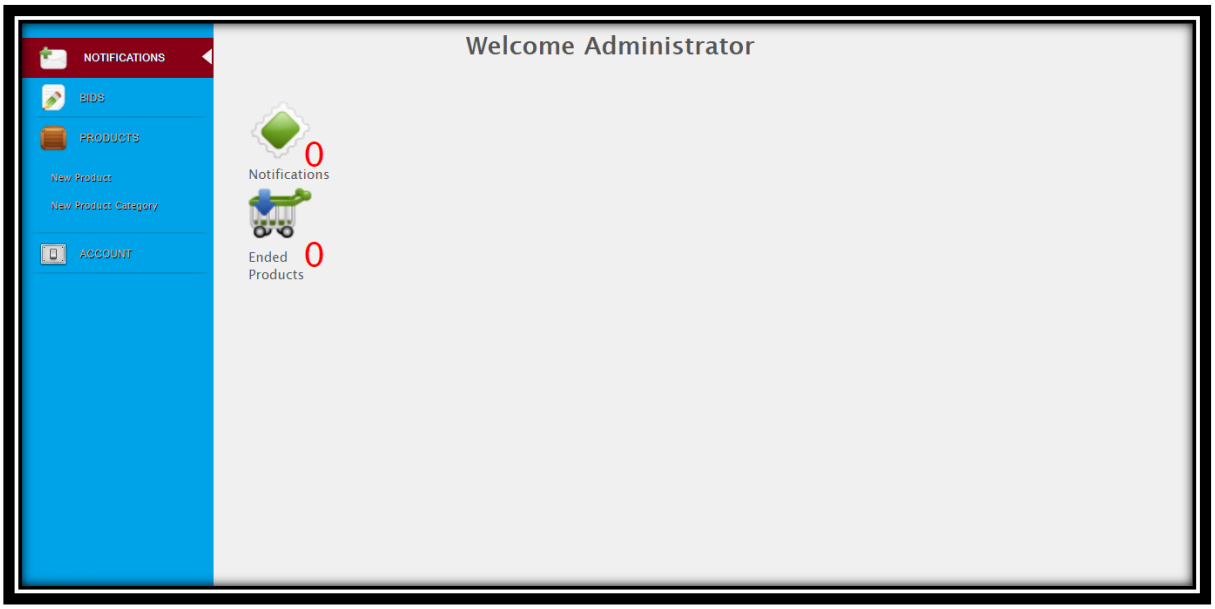
After clicking Next step button form will go for take some other inputs.



11.3 Development Phase-3:

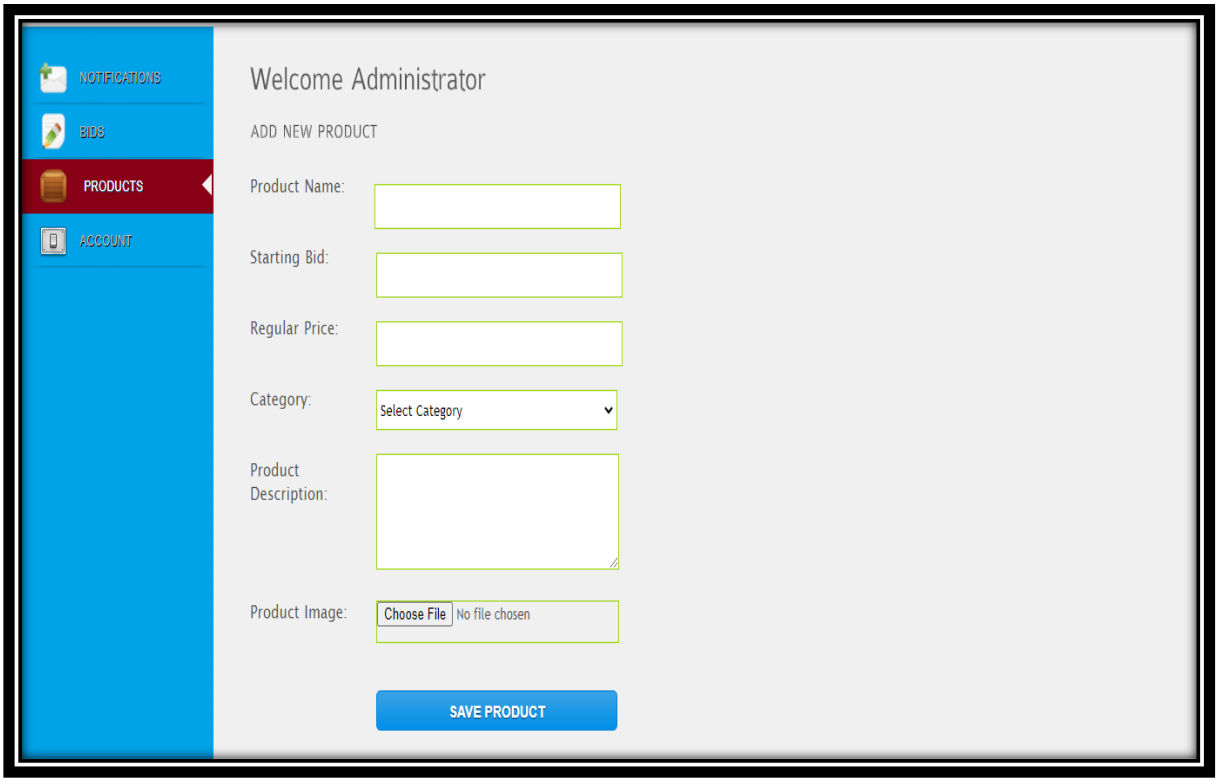
11.3.1 Admin Page:

Admin Page is showing notification, Bid, Product, add category, and account (Log-out).



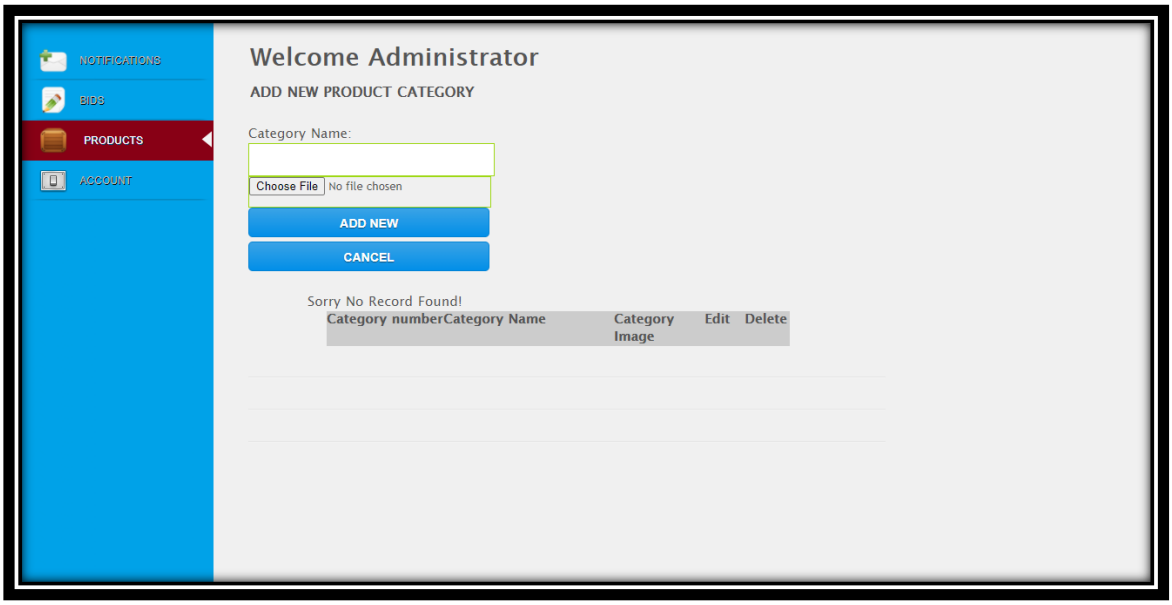
11.3.2 Add Product:

Show Product name, starting Bid, Regularprice, category, Description.



11.3.3 Add New Category:

Its Show category name and image.

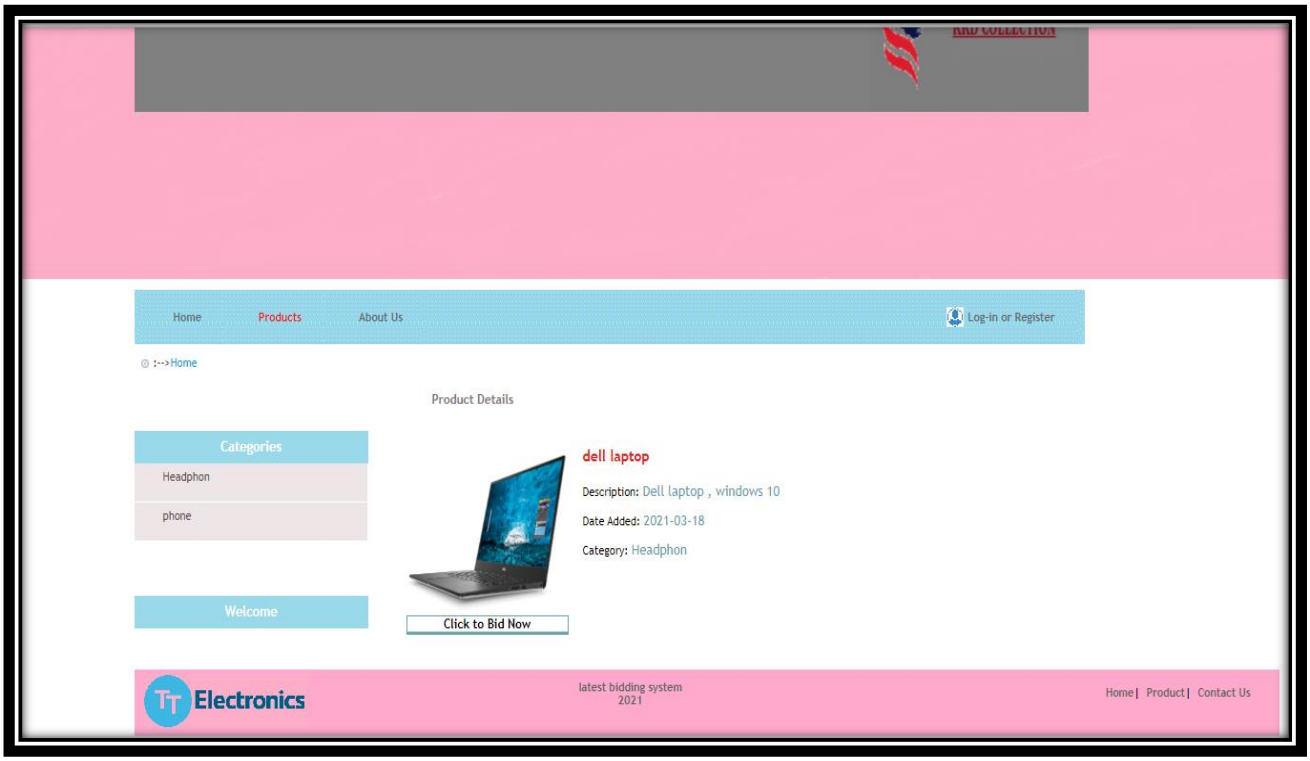


11.4 Development Phase-4:

11.4.1 Show category & show Product on Bid.

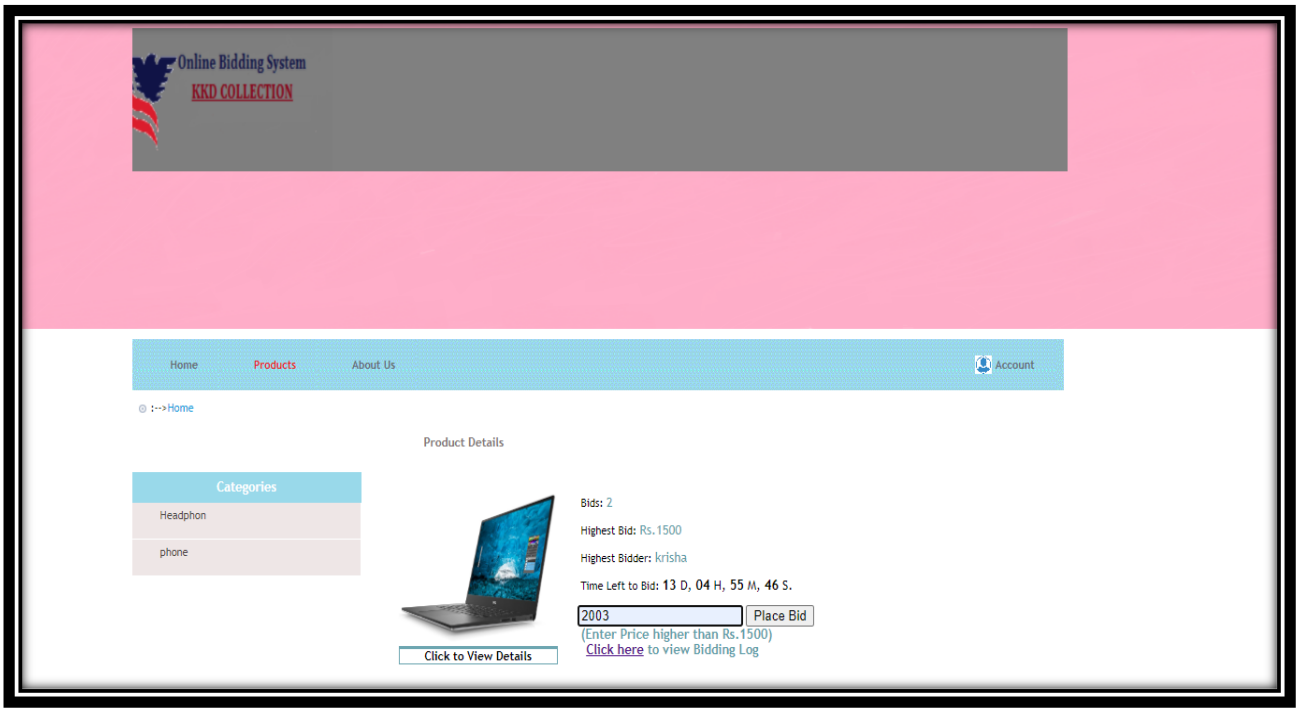
11.4.2 Product description:

User can saw product details by clicking on the product image.



11.4.3 Bid:

User can take part in bid by clicking on "**Click to Bid now**", customer can make bid by entering value.



11.4.4 Bid Report:

When User click on place bid then he/she can see the result of bid "**is he/she winner or not".**

12 What is testing?

Testing involves executing the program using sample data and inferring from the output whether the software performs correctly or not. Testing is a critical for a newly developed system as a prerequisite for it being but into an environment where the end user can use it. Exhaustive testing is conducted to ensure accuracy and reliability and to ensure that bugs are deleted as early possible as. In the process of designing the system.Three level of testing will be conducted.

12.1 Importance and Types of Testing

12.1.1 Importance

- Testing helps us to find out the defects as well as errors that we can't recognize during the development of s/w.
- You can also say that testing is necessary to check whether the s/w or application produces the correct output.
- It is also necessary to check about the quality of the software. S/w testing also helps us to check the quality of the product.
- Software testing is also very beneficial to know about the customer's reliability and also their satisfaction with the product.
- S/w testing is required in order to provide an effective performance of the particular software or application.
- S/w testing helps us to provide high-quality software with low maintenance as well as cost. It also ensures the accuracy and consistency of the product.

12.1.2 Types of testing

- **Unit testing:** Unit test is where the system is tested partially and independently, component by component, to ensure that particular portion or module workable within it. In the development of the hospital management system, each component will be tested independently before finally integrating each of them into one system.
- **System testing:** A system normally consist of all component that makeup the total system to function .It will be require to ensure the smooth running of the system as a whole ,and it should perform as

expected and as required.Here,technical and functional testing will be performed. The technical testing will involve the process of testing the system compability with the hardware, operating system, data integrity in the database and user authentication access rights.

- **Acceptance testing:** User will be involved so as to analyse acceptability and usability and also to identify areas that may require modification before the system can fully be commissioned for use.

13 Future Enhancement

- Our application can be enhanced in the future to give much functionality, which we have not yet included. As is so wide an area there are so many things, which can come under it. So here we will discuss some of the enhancements, which can be made to our application.
- We can enhance our application with online payment with uses of payment get way.
- We also enhance all user give a comment of particular product.
- We also enhance "Messaging System" all users communicate each other any time.
- We also enhance over "online bidding website" in mobile compatible view.
- We also enhance over "online bidding website" all activity information send SMS on mobile.

14 References & Bibliography

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