**ONLINE FURNITURE AUCTION SYSTEM**

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* 1. **BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

In recent times, internet marketing as a means for the exchange of goods and services for monetary gains has exponentially grown in size, and this trend as expected will continue in the incoming years and has been envisioned to bring great economic growth to the country, but with the internet comes negativity that goes as far as hampering the same service it aims to provide, With no specified rules governing the internet it leaves the buyers or sellers at the mercy of fraudsters and with no means of safely purchasing products or bargaining for the price of the product customers wish to purchase. Now, an online auction system comes in by providing a convenient and safe means for obtaining products while also allowing for bidding. Bidding can be done anywhere with an internet connection to the website. This system enables users to put stuff for auction. The products will be accompanied by a description, selling price, and a visual presentation for the bidder to view. If the bidder is interested in the item, he or she will auction for it and then personally check it to approve it before concluding the transaction with the seller.

Because of the dynamic nature of the internet, this system will function on it, and anybody may access it via cellphones, laptops, personal digital assistants, and a variety of other digital devices. This is a definite guarantee that the system will assist many individuals in the country and, in the future, the entire planet.

* 1. **STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The problem with the public auction is that the participation of the general public is very limited. The auction process is faced with so many difficulties, which include time, planning of the auction event, and also the movement of items to be auctioned which can also lead to the damage of some fragile items.

Cone-men have traditionally taken advantage of the discrepancy of purchasers to give item delivery to clients. Many counterfeit things have made their way into the hands of customers, or purchasers are still in a state of scarcity since they do not receive the correct items from merchants. When purchasers are unable to locate the appropriate things, they attempt to return to their houses. On the other side, we have suppliers and company owners who are competent to provide and sell the things, but they have a limited number of individuals who can come to them, especially in the same area.

**1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

To develop an online auction management system.

**OBJECTIVES**

The objectives of the research work are as follows:

1. Users and product dataset will be generated upon registration on the site
2. Modern technologies like HTML, CSS, and JavaScript will be employed in front-end development, Python (Django) will be employed in the backend development coupled with an open-source relational database; MySQL will be employed as the backend technology.
3. Unit and Integration testing will be carried out to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the design making sure that the functionalities are error-free.
4. **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Online Auction System. A recent study by (Kokila, S., AbalinLuther, J., & Marivijayakumar, T. (2021). This paper proposed a program that will allow users to auction off their items; bidders may register and bid on any available product near their location. It is designed with the goal of making the system more dependable, easier, and faster, as well as selling or ordering items from our website. The online auction system is built on the idea that a product should be valued at the greatest possible price. The items posted for auction in most internet auctions are located far away from the bidder's location. In our auction system, bidders or purchasers may examine the objects in the auction process that are situated in their immediate surroundings. So that the bidder or buyer can engage in an auction for things in his area.

According to a recent study by Kuruzovich J., & Etzion H (2018). On online auctions and multichannel retailing. The Internet allows vendors to offer their items through several channels at the same time. Many vendors, for example, use online auctions in addition to an online channel in which set the item for a predetermined price. We offer an analytical model based on search theory for examining sellers' price decisions and auction outcomes in the setting of such multichannel commerce. Our analytical model provides a framework for investigating how demand characteristics in an online retail sales channel influence the seller's optimal reserve price in the auction channel, the probability that an auction ends in a sale, the probability that an item is sold via the auction channel, and the auction expected sale price. We then examine empirically how the quality of a seller's retail location affects the seller's auction outcomes using data from eBay Motors auctions. Our empirical findings corroborate the analytical model's predictions.

Ow, T. T., Spaid, B. I., Wood, C. A., & Ba, S. (2018). This research attempts to shed light on the complexity and challenges in anticipating the impact of online auction participants' trust and experience on bid amounts. To get some insight into bidder learning, field research was initially undertaken to investigate auction and bidder characteristics from eBay auctions of rare coins. We hypothesized that such learning is facilitated in part by the institutional trust. The data was then collected from 453 individuals in an online experiment and survey, and the findings were analyzed using a structural equation model. The results of this study show that experience has a nonmonotonic influence on the amounts of online auction bids. Unlike earlier studies on traditional auctions, when online auction buyers acquire expertise, their degree of institutional-based trust grows, leading to greater bid amounts. Data also reveal that both a bidder’s selling and bidding experiences enhance bid levels, with the selling experience having a somewhat greater influence. This article provides an in-depth examination of the impact of experience and learning on bid levels in online auctions. We believe this learning is the result of institutional trust. Despite the fact that personal trust in sellers has gotten extensive study attention, this work fills an essential gap in the field by concentrating on institutional-based trust.

Online auction fraud detection in privacy-aware reputation systems by Lin, J. L., & Khomnotai, L. (2017). An auction website with a privacy-aware reputation system allows the buyer in a transaction to hide his/her identify from the public for privacy protection. However, fraudsters might use this buyer-anonymized capability to conceal the links between themselves and their collaborators. Traditional fraudster detection approaches are rendered ineffective for detecting such fraudsters since they rely on accessing these connections to function properly. To address this issue, we present two variables that quantify the buyer-anonymized behaviors linked with each user and utilize them to supplement existing techniques. Experiment findings using a dataset crawled from an auction website demonstrate that the suggested features improve prediction accuracy for spotting fraudsters, especially when the number of buyer-anonymized actions in the dataset is high. Because many auction websites have implemented privacy-aware reputation systems, the two recommended characteristics should be integrated into their fraudster detection techniques to prevent these fraudulent actions.

1. **PROPOSAL METHODOLOGY**

The research approach is a rigorous investigation like this to uncover new facts or information about the existing system. The study’s research technique comprises firsthand information from the department and the internet

**3.1.1 INTERVIEW**

The primary goal of utilizing interviews as a data-gathering strategy is to collect data in a comprehensive and intensive manner. The researcher met with the project coordinators from the department and obtained trustworthy information based on the questions provided by the researcher.

**3.1.2 DIRECT OBSERVATION**

This approach was used to collect information/data for this study by examining how the manual system was carried out on business, art, and artifact vendors and online vendors that are actively involved in trading, the method provides varying degrees of control over the context in which they are used, and the careful inspection revealed the obvious flaws in the present system.

**3.1.3 INTERNET**

Internet as a method of data collection will be employed, the internet will be used in sourcing information from different events, and journals on regions that appear tough or perplexing in order to attain a workable result.

**3.2 CHOICE OF PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE**

This research work will be a web-based application and will be implemented on a relational database system (SQLite). HTML (hypertext markup language), CSS (cascading style sheet), and Django (python) will be employed in the back-end development. The above are the modern languages used in implementing this system.

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