

Analysis & Study of E-Procurement System in Current Scenario

Nikhil Kr. Mishra¹, Azeem Anwar Khan², Ashutosh Singh³

^{1,2,3}Student, Dept. of Computer Science Engineering, RKGIT Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, India

Abstract - Web has driven the economic process that addresses the interaction and integration among the folks, totally different business institutes, government bodies, and plenty of additional. As folks area unit exposed to unlimited variety of quantitative and qualitative product through use of web, they search for the expected one at cheap or favourable value and time. Online auction has become outstanding resolution to the expectations of on-line consumers since it excludes the necessity of physical presence of bidder at the auction place and also the product will be obtained at the reasonable value. This paper provides the summary of current going auction forms and also the alternative connected problems like coming up with of effective, economical and best system of giving single item, predicting the tip price and also the major issue long-faced by on-line auction system i.e. shill bidding. Paper place forth an design representing the employment of foreseen end-bid value to avoid shill bidding.

Key Words: Auction, Bid, Buyer, Seller, End-bid worth.

1. INTRODUCTION

An Auction is Latin word which implies augment. Auction principally meant to the sale of products or property wherever folks build higher and better bids for every product till that get oversubscribed to the one who pays the foremost, that referred as English auction. It primarily needs trafficker, bidders and auctioneer who is meant to conduct auctions by acceptive bids and declaring product oversubscribed. The vendor got to set a minimum quantity and in keeping with that the auctioneer can decide the fix worth which can increase the worth of successive bid equally. With on-line Auction, auction is meted out on web.

The online auction system is an application wherever all product area unit displayed in numerous classes and a client will bid to the chosen class wised product while not facing any drawback. The web auction system deals between sellers and bidders. It provides the users for sign in to the present application and explore for product, manages their accounts. Every client can have their own account showing their username they need logged in. On the opposite hand users also can see all product pages while not having AN access with their account. Signed up users can got to log in 1st then they'll transfer product on the location from their account and can also bid for alternative product that aren't in hand by them. Users will edit their profile and see their uploaded product and bided product [1]. Administration panel will approve product, update product, delete product, delete user, update and delete all current bids and may conjointly see all the product, categories, users and bids. All

explicit bids have restricted time to end. When finishing the bids admin will advise the sellers and conjointly the bidders. This is often a well secured system and may be simply operated. This is often absolutely dynamic. There's nothing static here. The most aim of this application is to form a decent on-line system that has an excellent various of bidding policy for general those that saves each time and cash [2]. These online auctions provide a mechanism for traders to obtain necessary goods at the same time from different auctions, which are geographically apart.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Explore and analyze the structure of web auctions from a logical and an empirical perspective. Such internet based mostly auctions are apace rising as a mercantile method of alternative within the electronic marketplace. Whereas ancient auction theory focuses on single-item auctions, we tend to observe that a majority of on-line auctions are multi-item auctions. A big donation of labor is that the theoretical derivation of the structure of the winning bids in multi item progressive on-line auctions. In addition, for comparative functions, we tend to explore the structural characteristics of different multi-item auction mechanisms planned within the auction theory [3]. We tend to derive hypothesis supported our analytical results and compare to differing kinds of auction mechanisms. We tend to take a look at the traditional auction theory assumption concerning the homogeneity of bidders and gift the primary ever through empirical observation derived classification and performance-comparison of on-line bidders. We tend to take a look at our hypotheses victimisation real-world empirical information obtained by track a premier web-based auction website. Arithmetic analysis of the info indicates that companies might gain by selecting different auction mechanisms. We tend to additionally offer directions for more exploration of rising however vital dimension of electronic commerce [4].

Well-settled principles of law, like those close fraud in its varied forms, have long maintained their vitality, adapting to changes within the legal and business environments through judicial and legislative understanding and intervention. Several of those changes have manifested themselves within the world of commerce. The creation and growth of the web has resulted in vital changes within the means folks interact in commerce. The increasing quality of the web as a medium of commerce has generated a rise in web fraud, raising new and troublesome legal problems in areas as well as on-line auctions [5].

3. SYSTEM DESIGN

System design is that the method of shaping the elements, modules, interfaces and information for a system to satisfy mere needs.

The following is that the design for the system Module Description:

- Authentication Module
- Administrator Module
- Seller Module
- Buyer Module
- Visitor Module

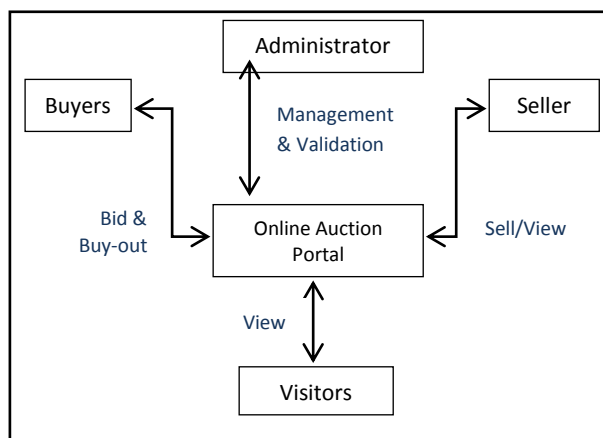


Fig.1: System Architecture

3.1 AUTHENTICATION MODULE

Authentication module is that the module wherever the user gets genuine. Authentication is otherwise called validation. During this module the customer / merchandiser 1st gets registered so as to proceed additional.

Emptor and merchandiser have separate authentication procedure. If the provided data doesn't meet the factors, the user isn't valid.

The authentication is as follows:-

- Registration for buyer / seller.
- Login as buyer / seller or administrator.
- Change Password
- Forgot Password

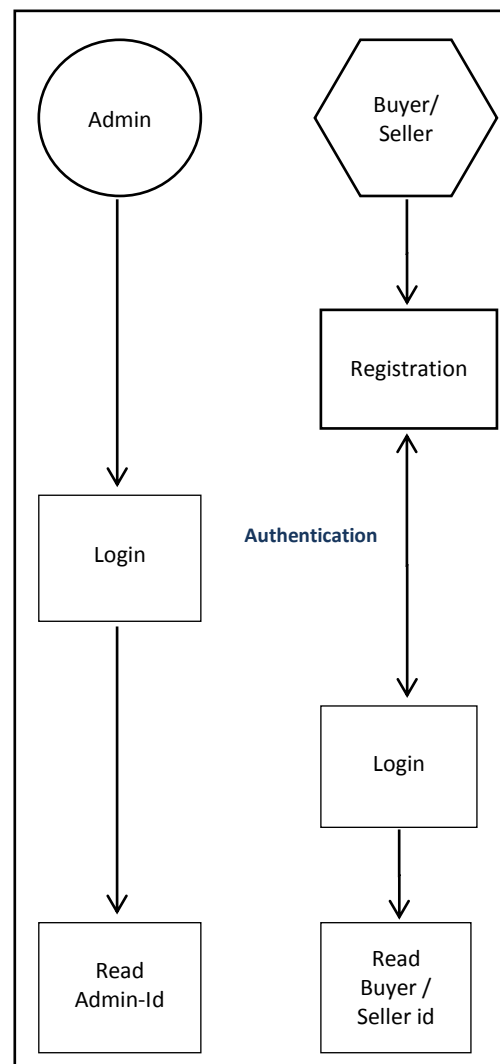


Fig.2: Authentication Module

3.2 ADMINISTRATOR MODULE

Admin module will all the task that permits the user to bid for associate item effortlessly. Admin can produce and update the classes. Below the classes are able to} notice completely different things that are up for the auction. Admin can lookout of all the knowledge relating to the things below every class. Admin are going to be answerable for all the actions done by the users. Admin will block the users and may amendment privileges of the chosen user. Admin will delete the classes and may delete the things that square measure up for the auction. Administrator is answerable for the inventory maintenance.

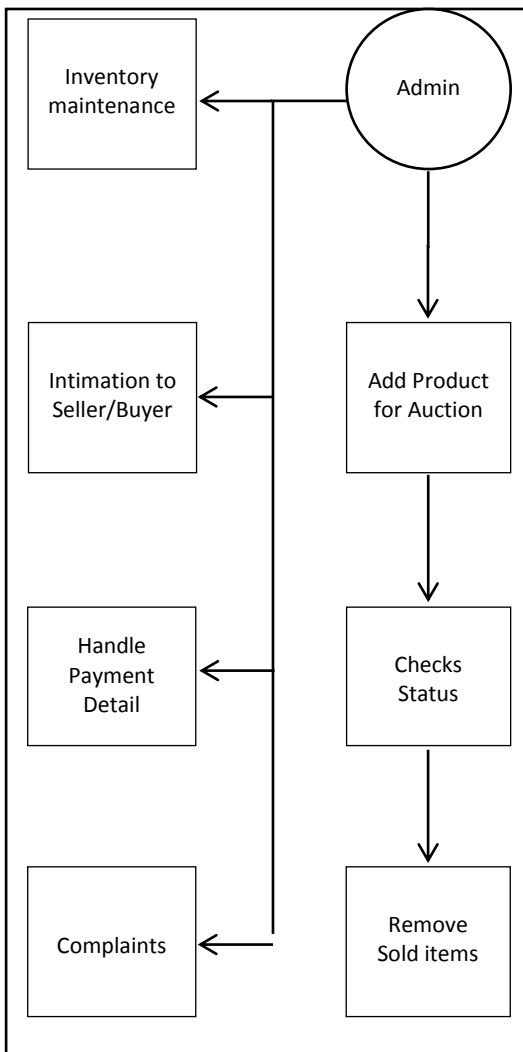


Fig.3: Administrator Module

3.3 SELLER MODULE

In this module trafficker should login to the system and register his product to the system for auction. Once the auction is completed administrator informs the main points of emptor so trafficker relinquishment the merchandise to the system. Trafficker receives the payment from the system.

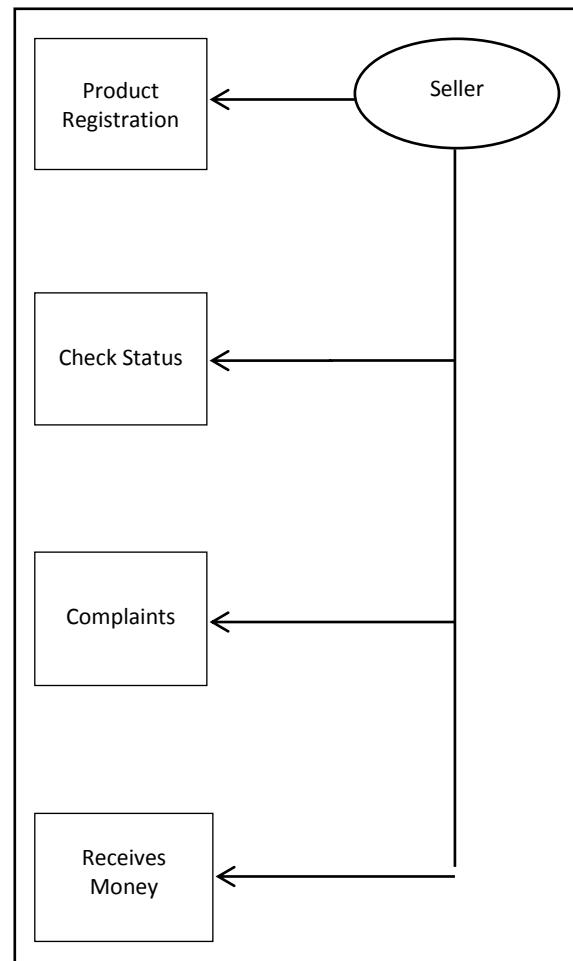


Fig.4: Seller Module

3.4 BUYER MODULE

In this module client will visit the location. So as to use the bid purchaser/the customer/the client needs to login to the system and should buy bid points so as to bid the merchandise. If the client needs to shop for the merchandise he will apply the bid. If the bid is exclusive and huge the client can get the merchandise. Once the client won the merchandise he needs to create payment to the system.

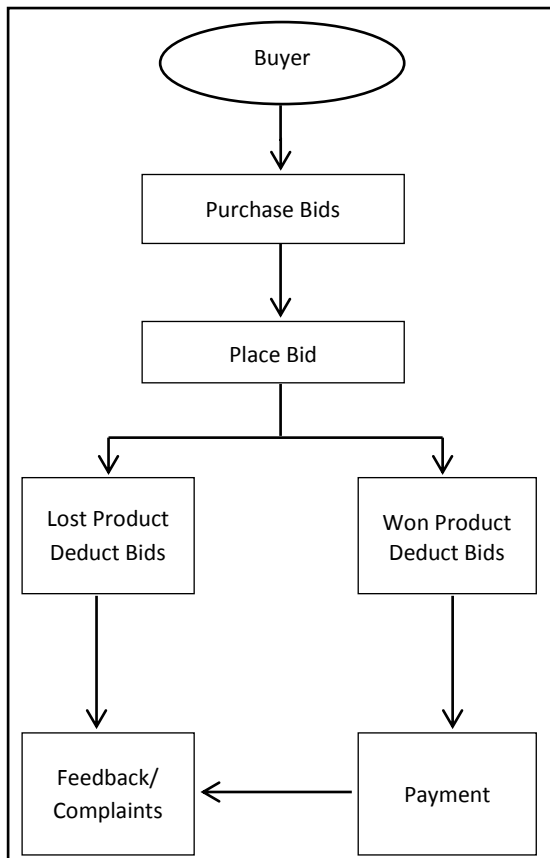


Fig. 5: Buyer Module

3.5 VISITOR MODULE

Visitor is nothing however all the folks that visits this application on-line. They will grasp the data of all the product, that square measure available below this application.

4. ADVANTAGES

- No clattering crowds like standard system wherever users ought to sit and bid.
- Excludes general frustration that sometimes happens whereas bidding in standard system.
- No schedule constraint meaning bidder will bid any time and from anyplace.
- The bidding method will be conducted on a worldwide scale.

5. PROBLEM OVERCOME

The existing system has no option for selling their own product in auction and traditional method is time consuming process where date and time plays an important role, as they operate for couple of hours. To overcome this, system creates a way for sellers to upload their product for auction. There are no time constraints in this system like traditional one. Buyers who are applying bid can be monitored by the

administrator. Buyer can place more than one bid at a time for multiple products. By this system we can overcome the problems of Bid Shielding and shill bidding. Buyer can easily compare the bid which is applied for a particular product.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Online Auction System has created customers simpler and economical in their behavior and has driven businesses to a brand new level, forcing several to form the required changes and changes to succeed in the new market of knowledgeable customers. Zoom of e-auction has resulted in an exceedingly e-transformation within the international retail infrastructure. Despite being Janus-faced with various bottlenecks, because of rising net and better incomes and a lot of savvy population. Secured on-line payments, higher to Electronic Stores, come back policies and exciting discounts might facilitate the Perceptions of Auction System advantages.

Higher understandings of client on-line Auction System behaviour can facilitate corporations in obtaining a lot of on-line customers and increasing their e-business revenues. At constant time, as accomplished the advantages from e-auction, customers square measure a lot of willing to form purchases on-line. With the recognition of net, the quantity of net users can still grow and a lot of net users can become on-line customers, even regular on-line consumers.

REFERENCES

1. Sandeep Kumar, "Pricing Algorithms in Online Auctions by" International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering, Volume 3, Issue 6, June 2013 ISSN: 2277 128X, June - 2013, pp. 148-153.
2. P. Hemantha Kumar, Gautam Barua, "Design of a Real-Time Auction System", 4th International Conference on Electronic Commerce Research, November 8-11, 2001, Dallas, Texas, USA.
3. Albert, M. R. (2002). "E -Buyer Beware: Why Online Auction Fraud Should Be Regulated". American BusinessLawJournal 39 (4):575. Doi:10.1111/j.1744 - 1714.2002.tb00306.
4. Ravi Bapna, R.; Goes, P.; Gupta, A. (2001). "Insights and analyses of online auctions". Communications of the ACM 44 (11): 42. Doi: 10.1145/384150.384160.
5. Vakrat, Y.; Sideman, A. (2000). "Implications of the bidders' arrival process on the design of online auctions". Proceedings of the 33rd Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences. p. 7. Doi:10.1109/HICSS.2000.926822 . ISBN 0 -7695 -0493 - 0.

6. "Auction Scams". OnlineAuctionReviews.org.
7. Benjamin J. Ford, Haiping Xu and Iren Valova, "A Real-Time Self-Adaptive Classifier for Identifying Suspicious Bidders in Online Auctions", Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of The British Computer Society, 2012.
8. Janhavi Baikerikar, Vaishali Kavthekar, Esmond Dsouza, Steffie Fernandes, Mureil Dsouza, "Hammer Down-An Online Auction Application", IEEE, 2017.