
Cyber Auction House

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Abstract- *Cyber Auction is an online web site aimed at taking the Cyber Auction to the finger tips of aspiring bidders there by opening web site. This site also acts as an open forum where buyers and sellers can come together and exchange their products. The site makes sure that the sellers get a fair deal and buyers get a genuine product. This page is an interface for both buyer and seller. Buyer can see the profile of the bidding history of items which are still open on which he/she has already bided. Similarly the seller can see the progress of bidding on articles he/she has placed for bidding.*

Introduction- The problem with public Cyber Auction is that the participation of the general public is very limited. The aim of the project is to socialize the Cyber Auction so that people from far & wide and even across the continent can participate in it. The Cyber Auction site is developed with a vision to clean out the inherent problems of Conventional Cyber Auction House. Cyber Auction is designed in such a way that it is as user friendly as possible. So any aspiring bidder or seller can visit the site and engage in bidding with least effort. The slogan of the new site is AAA, 'Anyone, Anytime, Anywhere'. The proposed computerized Cyber Auction site has made Cyber 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. The system uses HTTP forms authentication which creates a session cookie for any signed in user. Throughout the span of the session the cookie remains valid until the user logs out.

System Analysis and Design-

1) **Analysis:-** Requirement analysis is down in order to understand the problem the software system is to solve. The problem could be automating an existing manual process, developing a new automated system, or a combination of the two. For large systems that have many features, and that need to perform many different tasks, understating the

requirements of the system is the major task. The emphasis in the requirements analysis is on identifying what is needed from the system, not how the system will achieve its goals. The developer has to develop the system to satisfy the client's needs. Once the problem is analyzed and the essentials understood, the requirement must be satisfied in the requirement specification document. For requirement specification in the form of a document, some specification language has to be selected. All the factors that may affect the design and the proper functioning of the system should be specified in the requirement document.

2) **Design:-** The purpose of the design phase is to plan a solution of the problem specified by the requirement document. This phase is the first step in moving from the problem domain to the solution domain. Stating with what is needed; design takes us towards how to satisfy the needs. The designs affect the quality of software; it has major impact on the later phases, particularly testing and maintenances. The output of this phase is the design document.

This document is similar to a blue print or as plan for the solution and is used later during implementation,

testing and maintenance. The design activity is often divided into two separate phases –system design And detailed design, which is some time also called top level design, aims to identify the modules should be in the system, the specifications of these modules, and how they interact with each other to produce the desired results. At the end of the system design all the major data structures, file formats, output formats and the major modules in the system and their specifications are decided.

Methodology used for Testing- Testing is the process of detecting errors. Testing performs a very critical role for quality assurance and for ensuring the reliability of software. The results of testing are used later on during maintenance also.

LEVEL OF TESTING- In order to uncover the errors present in different phases we have the concept of levels of testing. The basic levels of testing are follows:-

- 1) System Testing -The philosophy behind testing is to find errors. Test cases are devised with this in mind. A strategy employed for system testing is code testing.
- 2) Code Testing -This strategy examines the logic of the program. To follow this method we developed some test data that resulted in executing every instruction in the program and module i.e. every path is tested. System is not designed as entire nor are they tested as single systems. To ensure that the coding is perfect two types of testing is performed or for that matter is performed on all system.

Types of Testing

- Unit Testing-
- Link Testing-

Unit Testing- Unit testing focuses verification effort on the smallest unit of software i.e. the module. Using the detailed design and the process specification testing is done to uncover errors within the boundary of the modules must be successful in the unit test before the start of the integration testing begins. In this project each service can be thought of a module. Giving different set of inputs has tested each module. When

developing the module as well as finishing the development so that each module works without any error. The inputs are validated when accepting from the user.

System Testing- Here the entire software system is tested. The reference document for this process is the requirement document, and the goal OS to see if software meets its requirements. Here entire 'ATM' has been tested against requirements of project and it is checked whether all requirements of project have been satisfied or not.

Acceptance Testing- Acceptance Test is performed with realistic data of the client to demonstrate that the software is working satisfactorily. Testing here is focused on external behavior of the system: the internal logic of program is not emphasized. In this project 'Network Management of Database System' I have collected some data and tested whether project is working correctly or not.

Test cases should be selected so that largest number of attribute of an equivalence class is exercised at once; the testing phase is an important part of software development. It is the process of finding errors and missing operations and also a complete verification to determine whether the objectives are met and the user requirements are satisfied.

White Box Testing- This is a unit testing method where a unit will be taken at a time and tested thoroughly at a statement level to find the maximum possible errors. I tested step wise every piece of code, taking care that every statement in the Code is executed at least once. The white box testing is also called Glass Box Testing. I have generated a list of test cases, sample data. This is used to check all possible combinations of execution paths though the code at every module level.

Black Box Testing- This testing method considers a module as a single unit and checks the unit at interface and communication with other module rather getting into details at statement level. Here the module will be treated as a block box that will take some input and generate output. Output for a given set of input combination is forwarded to other modules.

Detailed System Design- Design is the first step into the development phase for any product or system. Design is a creative process. A good design is the key to effective system. The term “design” is defined as “the process of applying various techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a process or a system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization”. It may be defined as a process of applying various techniques and principles for the purpose of defining a device, a process or a system in sufficient detail to permit its physical realization. Software design sits at the technical kernel of the software engineering process and is applied regardless of the development paradigm that is used. The system design develops the architectural detail required to build a system or product. As in the case of any systematic approach, this software too has undergone the best possible design phase fine tuning all efficiency, performance and accuracy levels. The design phase is a transition from a user oriented document to a document to the programmers or database personnel. System design goes through two phases of development: Logical and Physical Design.

Logical Design- The logical flow of a system and define the boundaries of a system. It includes the following steps:

- Reviews the current physical system – its data flows, file content, volumes, Frequencies etc.
- Prepares output specifications – that is, determines the format, content and Frequency of reports.
- Prepares input specifications – format, content and most of the input functions.
- Prepares edit, security and control specifications.
- Specifies the implementation plan.
- Prepares a logical design walk through of the information flow, output, input, Controls and implementation plan.
- Reviews benefits, costs, target dates and system constraints.

Physical Design- Physical system produces the working systems by define the design specifications that tell the programmers exactly what the candidate system must do. It includes the following steps.

- Design the physical system.
- Specify input and output media.
- Design the database and specify backup procedures.
- Design physical information flow through the system and a physical design
- Plan system implementation.
- Prepare a conversion schedule and target date.

- Determine training procedures, courses and timetable.

Advantages of Cyber Auction-

- Convenience- You can buy an item even if you are just in your house or office.
- Access to Full Information – The buyer can get the chance to check all the information about the item for sale. You can even review the terms of payment and feedback ratings of the online seller. You may even check the other items that he/she is selling.
- Time Saving – Shopping is more time-consuming as compared to online auctions.
- Selection – The buyer have the chance to view various similar items before coming up with a decision to join the cyber auction.

Disadvantages of Cyber Auctions-

Overpaying – A lot of people are easily carried away in a bidding contest that they tend to pay over the odds just to get the item that they want.

Fakes – Some items displayed on online auctions are fake and it may not also match the description posted on the site.

Scams – Both buyers and sellers can be subject to scamming. There are some instances that a paid item never gets delivered. Some traders make use of unfair or illegal actions just to push up the bids to scam the online buyer.

Online auctions shouldn't be judged right away. It is also a good way of trading for both buyers and sellers. But it also best to be responsible of your own actions and know first the advantages and disadvantages of online auction before getting yourself involved to it.

Conclusion- The project report entitled "Cyber Auction" has come to its conclusion. The new system has been developed with so much care that it is free of errors and at the same time efficient and less time consuming. System is robust. Also provision is provided for future developments in the system. The project has been completed successfully with the maximum satisfaction of the organization. The constraints are met and overcome successfully. The system is designed as like it was decided in the design phase. The project gives good idea on developing a full-fledged application satisfying the user requirements. The system is very flexible and versatile. This software has a user-friendly screen that enables the user to use without any inconvenience. Validation checks induced have greatly reduced errors. Provisions have been made to upgrade the software. The application has been tested with live data and has provided a successful result. Hence the software has



proved to work efficiently.

Reference-

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