Sustainable RDBMS Bid Data From Auctioning Application

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Abstract- *Companies use Big Data to refine their campaigns and marketing strategies. The Custom Relational Database Management System(RDBMS) is very expensive when it comes to managing big data and not just that expensive data may be lost when we accept a change agreement as our website may struggle to go to the level of computer hardware that poses a risk to the user. Our proposed model assists the site using the sync-async model, in which our maximum speed is considered in the log file as an incompatible method, and the log data is then transmitted accordingly to the website. We use the Auction website as an example as there is a lot of data generated by their customers. Our retailer sells products to bid, products are bought from a retailer. The seller uploads the products for the seller to purchase, however the seller needs to provide the right amount of product, and the seller accepts or rejects the offer. Once the product has been purchased by the seller and the appropriate products are displayed to customers, then a large amount of bidding occurs within a short period of time and the data must be stored on our website. Thus, all data is important to our business and our proposed model helps maintain all data with sustainable database management*

Keywords- RDBMS,Auctioneer, Online Platform, Efficiency, Security, Flexible auction, Bidding, Web-based.

I. INTRODUCTION

Auction is a Latin word meaning increase. An auction is a bidding and selling procedure in which goods and services are offered for sale. There are several sorts of auctions, and each auction has its own set of regulations. An auction can have several variants, such as a minimum price limit, a maximum price limit, and time constraints. Bidders can participate remotely or in person, depending on the auction type. Participation in remote auctions is possible by phone, mail, and the Internet. [1]

The main problem with large data management in the RDBMS is that data loss may occur while the transition process is underway and the vulnerability of the site may be visible to users while our computer systems struggle to manage large data. By using our proposed model we can create a stable system where data loss can be greatly reduced, and then use async algorithm data to be reduced so that our database does not experience significant pain. Finally, app users will not be aware of the risks of the site and due to the reduction of data loss, corporate business can be improved by using data analysis from the end of the customer.

The paper is organized in 4 sections. Section 2 presents Literature Survey. Section 3 describes proposed application design and model.Section 4describes the implementation of proposed system. Further, section 5discusses conclusion and future enhancement.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

According to Herodotus, the auction has a history dating back to 500 BC. Women were auctioned off every year in Babylon and wedded to whoever purchased them. Women who were less attractive were sold in exchange for the bidder's money. In 193 AD, the whole Roman Empire was auctioned off when it was dismissed, making it the most important historical auction. Buddhist monks in China also utilized auctions to collect funds for temple construction. [2]

The auction houses Christies and Sotheby's were founded in 1776 and 1744, respectively, and auctions first appeared in America in the South when slaves were auctioned. Because societal conventions were not sympathetic to the auction, the owner of the items was frequently not permitted to expose himself, which had a detrimental impact on the sale. Auctions were also held in the Netherlands and Germany, with fruit and vegetable auctions beginning in 1887 in the Netherlands and fish auctions beginning in 1887 in Germany. Less attractive women were sold in exchange for the bidder's money. The order of the bids in these auctions was not specified. People may now auction on the internet because the internet has extended over the globe. We built a website with an auction mechanism based on this concept. [3]

An online auction is one that occurs via the internet. The online auction system is a web-based auction system that

is fully automated. An auctioneer may quickly auction an item on our system, and other users can easily bid on and purchase it. He will need a PC with an internet connection for this. In our nation, internet access is now relatively affordable, which is a critical component of our initiative.[7]

The product's picture is then shown in the browser window, where other people may view it and bid. By paying, the highest bidder receives the item. He can pay cash or use an online payment mechanism such as By cash, Mcash, or Ucash. The items can be delivered to your house or by hand. The user must pay the vehicle costs if he wants his order delivered to his residence

III. PROPOSED APPLICATION DESIGN AND MODEL

The system Architecture of Proposed system is shown in Fig.The system was found to have the following modules after thorough an examination is shown in Fig.

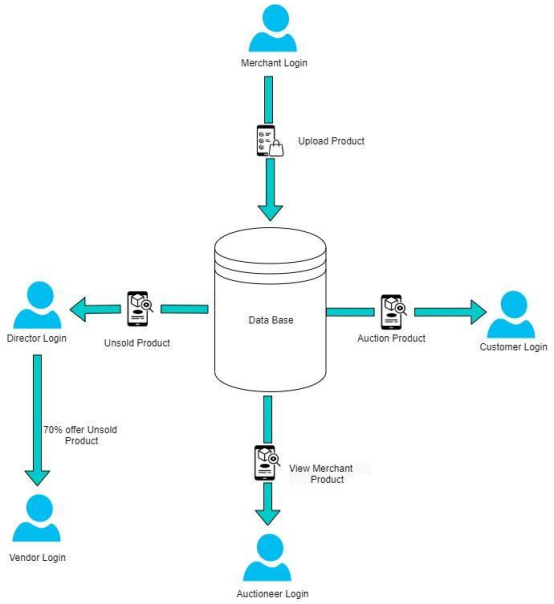


Fig. System Architecture of Proposed system

1. **Administration Module**

This module provides all of the information on the items that are for sale, as well as the ability for customers to bid on and purchase them. Because the whole auction process is kept under supervision until the product sale is confirmed, the administrator must furnish and manage all of this.

2.Auction Module

Sellers are looking for a place where they may offer their things for a better price and profit the most. This is where the merchant may show off and sell all of his wares.

3. Vender Module

Consumers always want to buy diverse items, but they can only buy local products in the local market. In this program, however, the consumer may purchase any goods from any region of the world at a very low price and own it.

4. Customer Module

Consumers always want to acquire diverse items, but they can only buy local merchandise. In this program, however, the consumer may purchase any goods from any region of the world at a very low price and own it.

5. Security and Authentication

The following is the security and authentication:

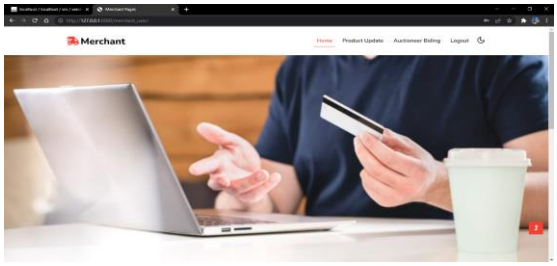
- Create an account as a bidder, a seller, or an administrator.
- Make a new password.
- If you have forgotten your password.
- Create an account as a bidder or vendor, Merchant, customer.

IV. IMPLEMENTION OF PROPOSED WORK

We propose a model to handle big data in our Auctioning application where millions of users may bid within seconds ultimately a huge amount of data entry into a database, our model prevents data loss in a high-speed transition commit. The proposed model contains the following modules.

4.1 . Merchant:-

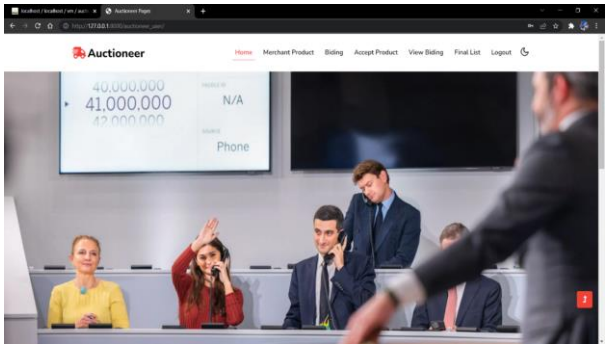
When a Merchant or any person wants to sell their products in an auction, register, and login into the application. So, once a merchant enters the home page, they can enter into the Merchant page to sell their products. Merchant can upload their product details in the upload section, then uploaded products are visible to the auctioneer. Auctioneer gets to decide the value of the products, so they can be auctioned. The merchant will receive the price fixed by the auctioneer.



Now Merchant can decide whether he may accept or deny the deal made by the auctioneer where the price may or may not be fair according to the merchant. If the merchant accepts the proposal the products are shown to customers for auctioning. Customers start bidding their desired products and the auctioneer takes account of who and which products have the highest bidding. So, the auctioneer intimates the owner of the product about the high bidding price.

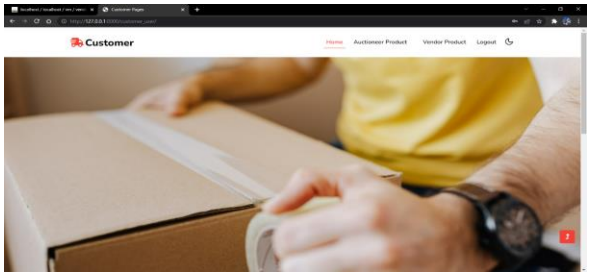
4.2. Auctioneer:-

Auctioneers play an important role, so when registered merchant products details are uploaded. These Products are taken into account then a fair price has to be fixed by expertise. So, our Auctioneer registers and log in then get see the products and their details uploaded by the merchant. These Products are analysed and the best prices are fixed by the auctioneer. Then price details are shared with the concerned merchant, where the merchant gets to accept or deny the offer given by the auctioneer. After merchant acceptance, products are visible to customers and the bidding process starts. Auctioneer gets an account for the highest bidder and the price for the products. Once bidding is over, the auctioneer sends mail to the highest bidder of the product. Then there might be some products where it may not sell out in cautioning. So, these products are sent to Admin, from there admin tries to sell these products in auctioning for vendors.



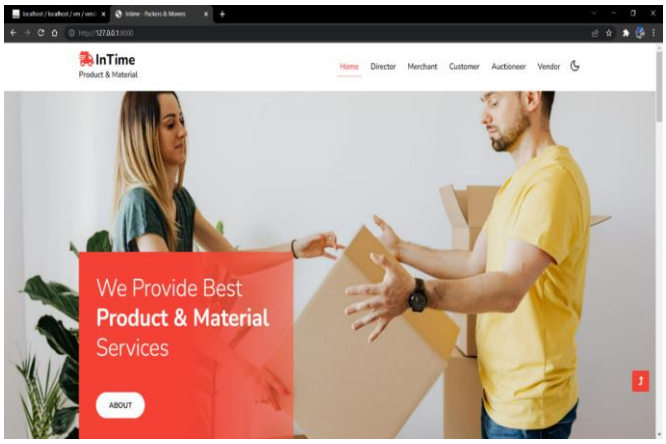
4.3.Customer :-

Customer who wants to buy products on an online platform get registered and view the products for purchase. customers may get registered in huge numbers and start to bid on their desired products. Products and the increasing price are visible to the customers when the product gets a higher bid each time. The customer gives his fair price for the product but when another customer bids higher than the previous customer now the possibility of ownership for the product goes to the highest bidder. When Auction finally stops, Auctioneer finds the highest bidder and product details, then he sends a mail confirmation to the responsible customer conforming that the product he paid for will be given to him.



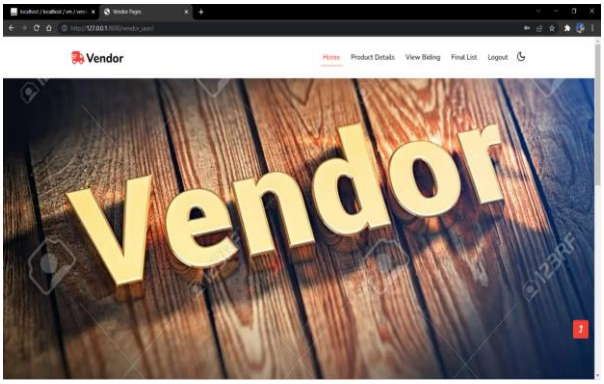
4.4.Admin:-

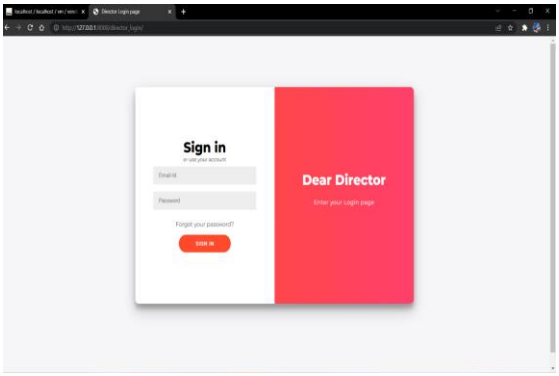
Admin takes notes on unsold products and takes care of the products for a further phase of auctioning. Once the merchant accepts the offer the products and the details are revealed for the customer bidding process. The auctioneer who hosts the auction takes note of the customer and the product details which has the highest. Yet there be some changes where one or more products may not get sold in the auction. These Products are called "bought-in" where the auction house takes responsibility for the unsold products. These bought-in are evaluated again and fixed a price at least 70% lower than the previous price fixed by the auctioneer. Admin fixes the unsold product values and vendor can visit and start bidding. So highest bidders are taken into account and send mail to the concerned vendor



4.5.Vendor:-

A vendor who wants to buy products from the second phase of the auction would register and enter into the application. Once the admin fixes the price for unsold products, it appears in the vendor's module. Vendor may not come in huge number for auctioning as the products sold in this phase are already unsold yet reduce in price, the vendor may sell these products in his garage sell. One vendor starts to bid on his products, the admin takes an account of the highest bidder and in his products, then send a mail to the concerned vendor who bid the highest price.





4.6. ADVANTAGE OF PROPOSED SYSTEM

- Creating sustainable data while managing high data speeds from big data.
- Use the sync process async to manage data from the change obligation and write it correctly on the website.
- Our website does not have to suffer much pain when working with I / O
- Business can be enhanced by improving data while handling big data.

V. CONCLUSION

Therefore, in general, RDBMS systems are not designed for big data, sustainable data management will not be achieved. Thus, our proposed model helps reduce this problem when data loss during high-speed data flow and hardware / software vulnerability is reduced when users will not face these problems. Any app that generates a large amount of data in our auction site application where users bid for products in a short period of time and our proposed model ensures that data loss can be prevented during high speed data. Then our app can be upgraded using other models and where we may need to use more efficient algorithms to improve our computer hardware configuration and software usage, thus our app can be upgraded to a future application.

VI. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

In the future scope need to add some additional features which can assist the trainer or maintainer to reduce the effort for them. This means if failure is found in the console then it visualizes the failure of a particular machine and also it type along with that automatically change or allocate the fail occurred machine with an error-free machine this reduces the effort of the trainer or maintainer.

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