

**DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF AN ONLINE AUCTIONING  
AND BIDDING SYSTEM**

**BY**

**IDOWU OLUWAPELUMI JEREMIAH**

**MATRIC NO.: 17/4026**

**A PROJECT WRITTEN AND SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF  
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AWARD OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.) DEGREE IN COMPUTER  
SCIENCE OF CALEB UNIVERSITY, LAGOS.**

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## **DECLARATION**

I, **IDOWU OLUWAPELUMI JEREMIAH**, do hereby declare that this project is entirely my work and composition. The work embodied in this project has not been submitted in candidature for any degree and is not concurrently being submitted for any other degree. All references made to works of other persons have been duly acknowledged.

**Signature.....**

**Date.....**

## CERTIFICATION

We certify that IDOWU OLUWAPELUMI JEREMIAH in the Department of Computer Science, College of Pure and Applied Sciences, Caleb University, Lagos carried out this research work. The research work is considered adequate in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Science in Computer Science.

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**Dr. Ayorinde P Oduroye**

Project Supervisor

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**Date**

---

**Dr. Olumoye Mosud**

Head of Department

---

**Date**

---

**Dr Olutola Bob-Soile**

Dean of COPAS

---

**Date**

---

**External Examiner**

---

**Date**

## **DEDICATION**

I would like to dedicate this project to the Almighty God for grace wisdom, understanding, and the strength He gave me during this period and also to my parents for their support physically, emotionally and financially all through my project.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

I would like to express my very great gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Oduroye for his valuable and Constructive suggestions during the planning and development of this research work .His Willingness to give his time generously has been very much appreciated. I am indebted to you for your commitment, encouragement and assistance in keeping my progress on schedule. My gratitude thanks go to my siblings for their moral support and encouragement in the course of my program at the university.

## **ABSTRACT**

The project work aims at developing a website which will effectively make users bid for products. The implementation of an online auction system that provides detailed seller and product descriptions results in the increased certainty of the bidders towards the choice of the products and sellers that they make. A well designed UI would be built to allow the users easily interact with the website.

**Keywords:** auction-system and database, bidding system

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# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY**

Buyers and sellers can buy and sell items from anywhere in the world at any time thanks to the global reach of online auction platforms. Due to the wide reach of online auction platforms Compared to traditional markets, online auctions offer consumers amazing benefits such as lower prices, more product selection and more efficient (Ghose, 2016). It is because they have won or lost in the auction that the winners and losers of the auction are notified by SMS. Decision support is utilized while using an online auction system, providing buyers more trust in the seller's decisions and the items they have produced.

The purpose of product description labels is to provide detailed information about the product using text and graphics, certify third-party products, explain the product's quality, use and value, and verify that the item is safe for the customer. Using the feedback scores, the selection engine also generates seller ratings. These comments are provided by previous successful bidders and are used to rate and rank sellers of goods for online auctions. These auctioneers give detailed valuations of the auction. Suppliers are rated on a variety of factors, including the correctness of the item description, their satisfaction with the seller's interactions, and how soon the supplier delivers the goods. Another important part of the decision support tool is the approach to assessing a salesperson's expertise. The production method with seller shillings is also an essential component of the decision-making tool. The system uses features of accomplice behavior, such as buyers making numerous rejected offers to the same seller, to establish the accomplice

score. The failure rate of scammers' bids per seller is greater than that of genuine vendors. The company maintains track of how many bids each bidder has filed for each supplier with whom it works. This data is used to calculate the accomplice score, which is an in-depth assessment of the as a result of the product and the provider and hence the usage of a selection aid gives buyers confidence in their choice of suppliers and the products they manufacture.

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The difficulties of conducting product auctions without having all of the necessary information of product users, bid status, and price have harmed automated auction platforms in a variety of ways. The most important problem with the traditional gathering of the public to participate in the auction is that sometimes during the auction process there is disagreement among the crowd, which leads to another problem within the residence. People were unable to attend the auction due to lack of time. The condition of the item, as well as the seller's concerns significantly affects the auction's overall success. If you use an internet auction system with accurate supplier and product information, you will have a better chance of winning.

## **1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVES**

Create and design a framework for online auctions for buyers and sellers to learn more about one other.

## **Research objectives**

- i. Create an online auction system that employs HTML, CSS, and a Javascript notification system in the user interface, PHP, MySQL, and SMS as the notification mechanism, and HTML, CSS, and Javascript on the back end.
- ii. Use online research methods to evaluate current systems (second hand data)
- iii. Create a web application that can be accessible locally over the Internet protocol to implement the suggested system.

## **1.4 SCOPE OF STUDY**

Only objects with SMS notifications can be auctioned using this online auction system.

Only buyers and sellers in the United States can use this technique. In order to participate in the auction, potential buyers and sellers must first register.

## **1.5 THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH**

Online auction platforms are unable to give full and effective product descriptions, and the absence of making decisions tools bidders on the internet has resulted in more uncertainty regarding items and sellers.. This new technology is intended to increase customer trust in the sorts of vendors they interact with and the products they sell. Visual and verbal product descriptions, third-party product certification, book value, and price are all included.

## 1.6 PROJECT STRUCTURE

Chapter One Introduction and Background Research, Chapter Two Related Literature Review, Chapter Three System Analysis, Design and Methods, Chapter Five Design Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations. The manual also includes reference materials, appendices with source code, and screenshots.

## 1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

- i. **Online:** A system that is connected to a computer system or a telecommunications network (such as the Internet), provided services or accessed by a computer or telecommunications system (merriamwebster, 2017).
- ii. **MYSQL:** is a database management system for relational databases (RDBMS) that is free and open source (Oracle, 2012).
- iii. **PHP:** stands for "PHP is a server-side scripting language." Determine the price of anything as a form of payment or acceptance in Chapter BID.
- iv. **CSS:** (Cascading Style Sheet) is a language for describing the look of web pages

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

The online auction mechanism is examined in this chapter, highlighting its benefits and drawbacks. The goal of this chapter is to provide an overview of the auction system's evolution and basic structure. This chapter explains why it is helpful to look at the multiple types of available systems, and why the new system is different from others. This new solution solves various errors of the present system, as well as the needs for a more efficient auction system

#### **2.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AUCTION SYSTEM**

Commercial centers of information technology, especially due to the availability of commercial transaction operating platforms (Brien, 2001).

In fact, Emarketplace has auctions to better welcome e-commerce. The auction system is an important part of the electronic market, because users can sell various auction items on all websites and have the opportunity to buy auction items.

In most auction systems, professional groups called agents are used. The most commonly used agents are purchasing agents, sales distributors, and promotional agents who are responsible for registering items or products for auction.

Purchasing is the second agent's request to purchase and analyze the bidder's proposal report and create a reasonable price proposal.

The third agent is a base runner or referee. When you plan a product and buy a product, you can act as a seller and study the auction history for other suggestions. The

Auction system is suitable for multiple computers connected together via a network. Customers can access and sell items through auctions because they can access one of the computers.

### **.2.2.1 History of the auction system**

Auctions are not the most widely used form of commercial materials or raw materials. Most people are ignored because they want to buy at the time of pricing. On the other hand, auctions can be traced back to a long history of 500 years. According to Herodotus, every year in Babylon, women receive an invitation. The most important and beautiful woman is auctioned, and the auction committee expects the next minimum.

Outside of the auction house, it is illegal to sell girls. Every day, these slaves were apprehended at auction forums and sold at auctions. British auctions, Dutch auctions, first-bid auctions and Vickery auctions are available online. Online auctions are popular online auctions. Therefore, online auctions should account for 30% of online e-commerce. (2007, Johnson, 2007).

### **2.2.2 Online auction system**

E-commerce now includes online auctions as a standard. Ebay is a good example of an e-commerce website that can use real world data and transactions, because researchers are a large online market. In this book, we have studied and discussed various types of

capital assets, such as customer retirement, snowman, display strategy and the relationship between them.

Our objective is to uncover hidden models and functions, as well as research the theoretical underpinnings of online auctions and the uncommon sources of shortages. The primary issue is that the premise that entrepreneurs' assessments are independent of one another is incorrect, that is, independent of each other, and provide customized auction models that can be updated online to respond to sub-performances in current online lists in various formats.

We provide a reduced price-matching model for online transactions and solve the current shortcomings of online delivery in this situation. This model should consider expanding the complexity of competition and social welfare in the online environment (Jeffery, 2015). The number of public sales over the Internet has increased as the World Wide Web has grown in popularity. One of the features of internet sales is that they require a big number of customers and sellers to complete a transaction.

Therefore, high-traffic auction sites have an advantage over low-traffic sites, as they polarize buyers and sellers more on a given page. This article uses the Markov model to explore network effects on web authentication. We have shown that in online auctions, the network effect is particularly strong, which can cause the first few auctions to overwhelm competing websites. As a result, despite the fact that a single actor structure is unlikely to exist, the natural equilibrium for a particular commodity and geographic region is that of a single online auctioneer. This trend appears to be the most realistic, given the model's various approximations. Demonstrate that one person controls the



internet auction market. The rise in popularity and success of online auctions has sparked academic interest. Although significant study has been done to better understand online auctions, little effort has been made to combine prior studies' findings and analyze the present status of auction research. The goal of this study was to examine the intellectual development of consumer behavior in online auction research using a meta-analysis of published auction studies. The findings of this study are based on a survey of 83 publications on the subject, mostly from information systems (IS) journals, that were published between 1998 and 2007. Guidelines for future study on consumer auction behavior are offered based on the findings of this work, including new structures, linkages, definitions, and unknown metrics. The goal of this research is to find a balance between listing fees (the cost of selling an item at an auction) and transaction probability (i.e. the likelihood that an item will sell). We use a pricing decision-making model to assess seller selection for online auction performance and subsequent initial price methods in order to balance the deal. Sellers will be ready to pay higher expenses in exchange for a better likelihood of trading, according to the results of certain lab studies. While the probability of a transaction is expected to be high, sellers tend to choose a higher starting price despite the high SEO costs. Theoretical and practical implications are presented. In e-commerce, auctions are increasingly popular (CE). It has overtaken eBay to become the most popular consumer goods (C2C) trading platform. In the MultiAgent system & # 40; ADD & # 41; cooperation can be achieved, the scope of cooperation is stable and the exchange of ideas is mutual, and the officers will have enough common knowledge to complete the task. Membership in the MAS has personal and cooperative benefits. The concept of overtime and historical data is based on taking

into account the collaboration and competitiveness of online auction participants. Due to insufficient information, auction efficiency is low regardless of past statistics. The structure of the MAS process and the trading algorithms provided in this study include bidders who participate honestly and actively in the transactions. Efficiency and transparency of the parties are both increased. (Felix, undated) An auction is a lucrative way to distribute a product or service to the highest bidders. The rapid expansion of online auctions is simplifying transactions, but it is also creating new and unique obstacles. Eliminate central auction sites or platforms (auction sellers) that process and obtain auction results; however, these third parties are not trustworthy and a malicious seller or buyer may refuse to deliver the product or pay according to the protocol.

### **2.2.3 Android-Based Instant Notification System**

Everyone benefits from this configuration since children and staff can access all notifications, updates, and information with just one click. This system is utilized in educational institutions as an online bulletin board routing and sharing system that can be accessed and used at any time and from any location, guaranteeing that everything is always accessible. It's a virtual system that anybody can use from anywhere; we can check our email quickly, and it's an easy way to access and complete all college and university application forms. Everything in today's society is digital, and paper is no longer used.

## **2.3 TYPES OF AUCTION SYSTEM**

An auction system consists of a network that connects a number of host computers. Customers enter the auction system using one of these computers. Customers can utilize the auction system to purchase and sell items. An English auction, a Dutch auction, a first-price auction, and a second-price auction are the four basic types of auctions (also known as Vickrey auctions).

Thus, high-traffic auction sites have an advantage over low-traffic polarizing sites

### **2.3.1 English Auction**

An auction system is made up of several host computers connected via a network. Customers use one of these computers to access the auction system. Customers can buy and sell things using the auction system. The four fundamental types of auctions are an English auction, a Dutch auction, a first-price auction, and a second-price auction (also known as Vickrey auctions).

### **2.3.2 Dutch Auctions**

This type of auction begins with a high starting price that is gradually reduced until the participant accepts the price or the predetermined minimum price is reached. The winner is accountable for paying the bonus that has been asked. When many identical things are auctioned off at the same time to one or more winners, Dutch auctions are utilized. It's similar to a multiple unit (Shatz, 2007).

### **2.3.3 FirstPrice SealedBid**

A FirstPrice Sealed Auction is one in which each bidder makes a separate bid and the offer price remains hidden throughout the auction. When all auction participants bid at the same time and no one knows what the other auction participants are thinking, the first private auction happens. The highest bidder is declared the winner and this auction is paid. In a first sealed auction, all participants in the auction make a single bid and the highest bidder wins and pays the amount of the auction. The fundamental difference between the Firstprice private auction and the UK auction is that bids are not displayed or made public, while public bids stimulate competition.

### **2.3.4 Vickrey Auctions**

Vickrey Auctions, also known as second sealed auctions, operate on the same principles as first price auctions. Otherwise, the first bidder and the winner will only pay the amount of the second highest bidder. Vickrey Auctions should remove the incentive for buyers to bid strategically by asking them to tell the truth by stating the true value of the item.

### **2.3.5 Exchange Activities in the Auction System**

One of the most prevalent types of auction fraud is sealing. False bidding is the act of placing bids that are not genuine on behalf of someone else in order to enhance the price of an item falsely. Sellers might use a phony name to register as a bidder or enter jersey with one or more bids. Shills is a virtual company to join the seal. This online auction system attempts to identify and detect all possible sealing operations.

This is done by evaluating auction data across multiple auctions and generating a score that represents a bidder's ability.

### **2.3.6 Behavior and characteristics of shilling**

The main objective of sealing technology is to increase the price of artificial suppliers. The seal's main goal is to lose all of the auctions in which they take part. Friends share a lot because they want to too.

The shills have the following characteristics:

- i. The seal usually participates in an auction organized by the seller. However, since the supplier may be the sole supplier of the item, it may not be sufficient to dominate one seal bearer.
- ii. The seal is so called, as are the offers in which they participate.
- iii. Shill's goal is to encourage entrepreneurs. As a result, the practice is more likely to be attractive at the start of an auction. This can affect the overall auction process and at the end of an auction the main goal is to avoid bids as it avoids bids at the end of the auction.
- iv. To waste real bidders, the variation is usually at least minimal.
- v. If the Shill has submitted a value much higher than the highest bid, the bidder cannot place an additional bid, so it is customary to buy the bid.

Flexible sealing is the hardest shaving offer. The state of constant guillotine slashing people's consumption should make the price.

## **2.4 SIMILAR TO ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SYSTEMS**

You should think about the present system and functioning, as well as the types of system architecture and software engineering, before commencing a project. The project's initial step included an evaluation of the current online auction platform. Three well-known auction platforms are being evaluated for this project: Ebay, Ubid, and Quibid.

### **2.4.1 E-Bay**

High growth rate due to Internet technology is illustrated by online auction. According to the largest online auction reseller with over 80% of the online sales market, \$12 million on eBay over 18,000 per day are listed on eBay. eBay reported record profits of \$5,233 million for the second quarter of 2003 through the second quarter of 2003. (Springerverlag, 2004). For a long time, the appeal of eBay was that there was no prior knowledge of people or people without complicated store settings, and they could start selling. As part of their cost structure, even a store owner without a store receives 100 free referrals in a month. Over the years, many sellers have grown on feedback and customer support and growth keep growing.

Many consumers appreciate the convenience of shopping on the Internet and eBay. Many buyers around the world are willing to use eBay's international shipping service. Whether buying from eBay or not, there are obvious downsides that address some of the downsides presented by eBay auctions. It is especially vulnerable because it is very easy for merchants to get their names on the minds of many passengers and participate in this illegal system. There are a lot of legal problems on eBay that blame bidders and sellers. (Schwartz et al., 2002).

### **2.4.2 Ubid.com**

Ubid.com is another active online auction that has been investigated. UBid is one of the best known companies in the world. UBid is a leading online auction and e-commerce platform that uses rigorous auction technology to conduct auctions. uBid.com is a large online auction and e-commerce platform that uses innovative live auction and auction technologies to deliver branded items to people and businesses. Sellers should be allowed to prevent the sale of counterfeits, imitations, stolen goods or other suspicious goods on the website.

### **2.4.3 QuiBids.com**

This is a retail website that operates on the basis of a paid auction, often known as a coin auction. Each auction raises the price of the auctioned item by one QuiBid. QuiBids charges \$ 0.60. When the auction is only 5 minutes to start the auction. Despite the fact that the final price is often lower than that of previous auctions, all auction participants pay to participate. The asking price minus the cost is an alternative for the losers of the auction. Before fully embracing winning auctions and our auction platform, new QuiBids customers often ask for time and help.

## 2.5 EVENT NOTIFICATION

Event Notification System (Carzaniga, 2016) conducted a study with the aim of designing and evaluating a large-scale event notification service. The Event Notification Service is "an application-independent infrastructure that facilitates the construction of event-based systems by allowing event organizers to send event notifications to the infrastructure and consumers post relevant comments," according to the researchers.

The researchers identified two major services that the infrastructure provides to components: message selection and notification delivery. These services, according to Carzaniga et al. (2001), relies to pick and send event messages to be broadcast on a centralized server. The problem with the WAN setup, the researchers say, is that it prioritizes engineering over deployment scalability. The researcher tries to figure out what the notification system's fundamentals and components are in early stages as well as the difference between sending messages over LAN and WAN, and sending messages over the network. The WAN, like the Internet, needs more thought. Many broadcasters target mobile devices in their advertisements to attract these customers (Aalto et al., 2004; Ranganathan et al., 2002). In a study published by the National Science Foundation, they examined a method of delivering messages from advertisers to customers (Aalto, 2004). License-based and location-based mobile advertising for mobile devices is the subject of this technology. Because, according to Aalto et al. (2004), the system is intended for people who have passed through a certain location and must first retrieve their cell phone number before receiving a message or advertisement.



### **2.5.1 Medical Notification System**

Medical and nursing staff in a health care facility are responsible for delivering needed medications on time. Professional support is not always available to patients when they return home when medication is needed. As a result, it is possible to forget the medicine, inject the wrong dose, inject the wrong medicine. These dangers are especially dangerous for the elderly, those with reduced cognitive abilities, as well as for anyone with confusion of any kind. The Search Application is a user-friendly web portal that provides patient reminders as well as physician accommodation and tracking services, improving the patient-to-patient relationship through two-way communication. date, a service that indicates when notifications should be generated and emailed, and what events should occur. Messages are bundled into protocol packets through delivery channels, which are then routed to the sending service provider, which handles final delivery.

### **2.5.2 College Notification System**

- i. Lalit S. Jadhav and Tejas R. Mhade focused on the construction of the bulletin board in this study (Tejas, 2016). Schools have a tough and time-consuming challenge in keeping reliable and up-to-date information on a student's academic progress. This application creates a centralized system for monitoring and regulating the numerous duties that a school must do. Parents may use the Android app to obtain complete information about their children, including attendance, tuition, results, progress reports, significant announcements, school event details, teacher news, and so on.

- ii. In this study (Rao, 2006), Tandra Narasimha Rao and B.Kishore Kumar created a “Student Notification System (SNS)” that helps students and university management to keep track of all the data of the institution. In the current system, all operations are done manually. It takes a long time to complete. Students can easily check their grades on this system as long as their usernames are correct, but they are not allowed to make any changes to the website. Students
- iii. S.R.Bharamagoudar, Geeta R.B, and S.G.Totad developed a project titled "Web-based Student Information Management System" (Geeta, 2016) that provides a simple interface for managing student information. Educational institutions or colleges might utilize it to keep track of their students' records. In universities and colleges, it is important to create and maintain reliable and up-to-date information about a student's academic career. The Student Information System manages a variety of student information, academic performance reports, university information, course information, program information, course information, research news, internships and lots of resource information.
- iv. Jadhav Komal, Sayyad Sana, Shinde Swapnali, and Bhaladar Jasmin created an “AndroidBased University Notification System” (Jasmin, 2016) that seeks to establish wireless communication between professors and students. In the field of conveying vital messages via wireless notification systems, there is a tremendous demand for innovation today. Because not all users are personally alerted, the typical method of publishing forum posts does not apply to everyone. As a result, we've taken the approach of eliminating the need for users to manually notify

themselves by delivering individual push notifications or pop-ups via a wireless connection, allowing them to be informed even when they are not present.

## **2.6 MEANING OF AUCTION**

This can be considered a public auction because the auctioneer has the right to make a sale, in which the property is sold to the highest bidder. An offer is an offer made by a potential buyer to pay a specified price for a good sold.

### **2.6.1 Auction Conditions**

- i. **Terms of Trade:** The sender and the auction firm enter into an agreement to sell the art to the bidder. Before bidding, please read this carefully.
- ii. **Estimations:** Prior to the auction, specialists establish a range of values by calculating high and low estimates of the item's potential sale price. As a guide, this is included in the documentation presented to the public before to the sale.
- iii. **Guarantee Line:** this section contains the most significant details about the action genre work, such as its authenticity, the artist's identity, the work's nature, and its provenance.
- iv. **Hammer Price:** The work's real selling price.
- v. **Lot:** An item to be auctioned or a collection of items treated as a single entity.
- vi. **Lot Symbols:** More information about the lot may be revealed via symbols next to estimates in the catalog. The auction catalog or other auction house papers should have a key.

- vii. **Provenance:** The artifacts' ownership history, ideally dating back to their inception. In the auction market, the origin of a coin is a significant element in determining its value.
- viii. **Reserve (or Reserve Price):** The beginning price is the privately negotiated minimum price at which a piece will be sold by the sender and the auction company. The reserve was never made public, contrary to popular belief. It must be equal to or less than the low estimate, and if the auction ends before stock is depleted, it will not be sold.

### **2.6.2 Auction Forms**

How many real estate auctions can I participate in? Auctions can be divided into three categories:

#### **No reservations for this auction (or an ineligible auction)**

- i. Regardless of the price, the property is sold to the highest bidder.
- ii. The enthusiasm and commitment of the buyer is increased because the sale is guaranteed.
- iii. Get the best possible response on the market.
- iv. A rising number of providers, including financial institutions and government organizations, employ this technique.

#### **Make a minimum bid.**

- i. Bids equal to or more than the specified minimum price are accepted by auctioneers.

- ii. The seller's risk is lessened because the selling price must be higher than the minimum permissible level.
- iii. Buyers think that the seller will be able to meet or beat the minimal price.
- iv. On the other hand, sellers can limit bids to those who are willing to pay the minimum bid, which must be low enough to serve as an incentive rather than a deterrent.

### **Bid (confirmed bid)**

In this case, the highest bid is lowered to an offer rather than a sale. The biggest downside to back-up auctions is that potential buyers may be reluctant to invest time and money in an appraisal if they are unsure whether they can afford the property.

## **2.7 CONTRIBUTION AS A SALE**

Here are the reasons why an auction is considered an offer:

- i. **Unpredictable Auction Results:** Many sellers would accept what they can during a market downturn, when prices are unknown or decreasing, rather than risk a lower or lower price.
- ii. **A deal that is too wonderful to pass up:** When this happens, many salesmen kiss it with their hands, feet, and everything else they can get their hands on. As you would if it were your home.
- iii. **Limited buyer interest:** Interested parties may act too slowly or hold the card too close to their breast p to the auction a marketing effort was launched. Rather than risk a poor auction outcome, the agent will collaborate with someone they know

who is interested in the project., and willing to complete the transaction if no other company bids or is interested.

- iv. **Macroeconomics:** Important or pending public announcements can have both positive and negative effects on consumer attitudes. Sellers may want to take an offer now rather than wait for something that could negatively impact home prices.

## **2.8 PRIORITY TYPES OF STRUCTURE FOR INSURANCE BROKER SERVICES**

Company goals or priorities require determining the structure of an insurance offer. Two Because hybridization of the two is common, the combination of the two is known as the structurally sensitive third form. Understanding the bidding process is essential to making the best insurance decisions for your organization.

### **2.8.1 Valuation auctions**

Businesses view insurance as a kind of protection against occurrences that the majority of people do not believe will occur. Brokers are urged to get insurance market quotations and submit their prices, as well as responses to other inquiries about credentials, throughout the bidding process.

- i. It is objective and easy to compare because the final decision is mainly based on the contribution ratio;

- ii. The term is generally chosen to coincide with an existing insurance policy's renewal date. After-the-deadline offers are frequently troublesome.
- iii. The paid auction structure does not always provide customers with the best choices in terms of relevance and stability, when auctioneers bid.

## **2.9 PROCESS MODE**

The Government of India together with organizations, and departments at the state and municipal levels purchase a wide range of goods and services, creating significant market potential for businesses. Public procurement offers a number of tender opportunities from big contracts and projects like defense, infrastructure, and healthcare to minor contracts like offices, products, and cleanliness. Many principles and processes, such as the Commonwealth Guidelines, are used in public procurement to ensure that the process is ethical, fair and transparent. Because it is accountable to taxpayers and society, the government ensures that the procurement process is fair and non-discriminatory. Public procurement procedures are designed to encourage competition and the efficient, effective and ethical use of public funds. In addition to new business, government procurement can offer your business a number of advantages, including: A great tool for securing private sector or international contracts. The experience you gain will be appreciated by other government agencies. Provide a stable source of income.

Making the most of your money is the goal of public procurement and bidding. It's not just about offering the best deal or the most affordable price. The following factors may also be used to determine value for money: The risk that the proposal will not be fit for

purpose is reasonable. Supplier performance history Throughout the supply lifecycle, all costs, both direct and indirect, as well as financial benefits. The ability of the proposal to adapt to possible changes. The most likely cost or price at the time of treatment. Your business can access a large amount of work from a reputable organization by using government procurement, not just providing contracts for the work being tendered. , but also has the capacity to undertake continuous work to develop relationships and establish itself as a supplier to the authorities. For more information on government tenders, see the TendersIndia website. All government business opportunities, upcoming tenders, repairs and tenders are posted on TendersIndia.

In the private sector, procurement In recent years, private companies have increasingly tended to compete with the procurement activities of government agencies. Many private companies use a competitive bidding process to find suppliers for their goods and services. And the types, ranges and quantities of things and services that customers need are diverse, opening up opportunities for many types of businesses. Compared to the public sector, the private sector benefits from a much more flexible public (government) procurement process. As the criteria for transparency and accountability vary considerably between companies in the private sector are not obligated to follow such stringent regulatory procedures. The private sector can frequently make the process easier and more flexible since it has fewer limitations and entrepreneurs can undertake fewer obligations when submitting proposals. Bidders are more likely to present their bids in a creative and innovative way and are more willing to meet the buying company for explanations or questions.



## **2.10 SOFTWARE MODEL / DESIGN AND METHODS**

The whole system is divided into many subsystems, each of which is subdivided into several components, using TopDown design techniques. The study employed primary and secondary data collecting approaches to obtain information from many stakeholders in order to build a referral system.

### **2.10.1 WATERFALL MODEL**

The waterfall model divides project activities into linear sequential phases, each of which depends on the product of the previous step and corresponds to a task. This method is common in several areas of engineering design. It is one of the least iterative and most flexible methods in software development, as progress is mostly one-way ("downward" like a waterfall) through design, instantiation, design, build, test, deploy and maintain.

The waterfall development technique originated in the manufacturing and construction sectors, where the highly structured physical environment prohibits design modifications much earlier in the development process. There is no recognized substitute for innovative knowledge-based work when it is first applied to software development.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF THE SYSTEM**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This stage of the project focuses on system analysis, as well as the old system's flaws and a thorough description of the new system.

#### **3.1 SEARCH METHODS**

The organized process of performing a search is called a search method. Research design, data collection, and data analysis are some of the techniques used in many research studies, and commonly used languages are study design, data collection, and analysis. of data. . Research design is the part of research technique that aims to understand how research is conducted and typically includes research conducted using questionnaires, interviews, observations, and experiments. The word research method, sometimes referred to as a research method, refers to the steps and procedures used for data analysis and interpretation.

It frequently employs high-level statistical analysis to assess the data's correlation or statistical significance. data analysis and interpretation (Vaccaro, 2013). Experimental, theoretical, simulation, formal and constructive approaches are different types of research methods in computer science. This chapter deals with different analyzes of the different research methods used and their relevance for this study.

### **3.1.2 Overview of Software Methodology**

A framework for organizing, planning, and managing the development of an information system is the Software Development Methodology, also known as the Systems Development Methodology. Software infrastructure is a reusable, ubiquitous software framework for developing apps and solutions. Basic projects include processes such as project planning, requirement creation, design, development, integration and testing, installation, and acceptance.

## **3.2 SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT STAGES**

In general, the software development process is separated into many stages. This process includes planning and design, implementation, testing, documentation, implementation, and maintenance.

### **i. Plan And Design**

This is the start of the software development process. In the auction system, questions and analyzes are collected from buyers and sellers. Everything that is necessary The numerous users of the auction system have clearly shown their support for the system's development.

### **ii. Getting Started**

The system structure is converted into an executable program at this stage. PHP is the programming language that is utilized to convert the auction system's structure. Other programming languages utilized include JavaScript and CSS. The usage of these

computer languages can be used to create an online auction system. Mysql will be the database management solution for this project, while Dreamweaver8 will be the integrated development environment (IDE). The software will be written in a specific programming language.

### **iii. Check**

This includes running the system and analyzing any potential errors, as well as taking action to correct them. Unit testing is a way to test a system, as it tests various The system interface, data storage, and the processor are all components of the system

### **iv. Document**

In this phase, you will take notes and keep track of everything that happens during development. This document is useful for any system upgrades or modifications that may be required, as well as for future reference when performing maintenance.

### **v. Implementation and maintenance**

The IT department must be shown the final software product. Before being used, the device can be customized to the user's individual needs. Newly found problems can be fixed, and requests that were overlooked can be added.

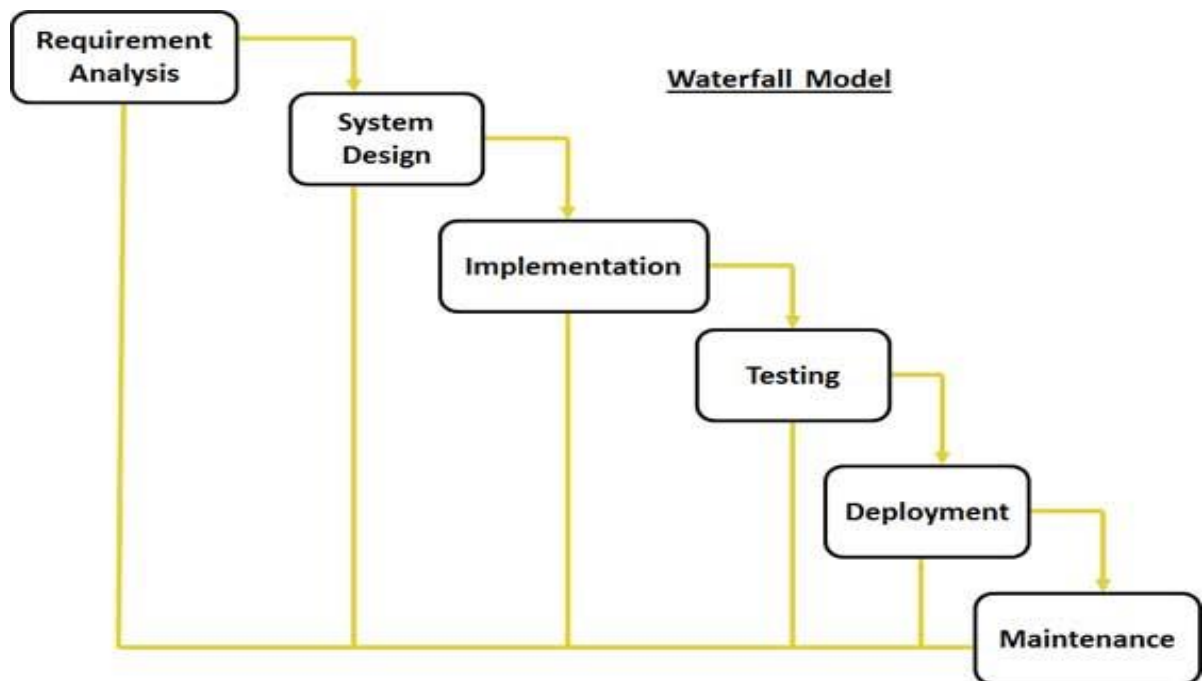
### **3.3 SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT MODELS**

There are many software development models to choose from. To achieve a top quality end product, we need to choose the optimal method for the current project when developing this system. This chapter provides an overview of the different alternative development methodologies, as well as a comparison of their advantages and disadvantages. The last method selected is the most appropriate for the project being created.

#### **3.3.1 Waterfall Models**

The waterfall model, one of the first established process models and also known as the linear sequential life cycle, is one of the popular models evaluated in the process of developing an online auction system. The waterfall model was not chosen because it has a number of drawbacks that hamper the creation of a high quality end product. Some of its limitations include not allowing much thought or modification, which is necessary in this type of project and is not ideal for medium to high demand projects. As a result, with this process model, there is a lot of risk and unpredictability. The Waterfall model consists of several steps and each phase must be completed before moving on to the next, there is no

overlap in the steps and this poses some challenges when developing the system.

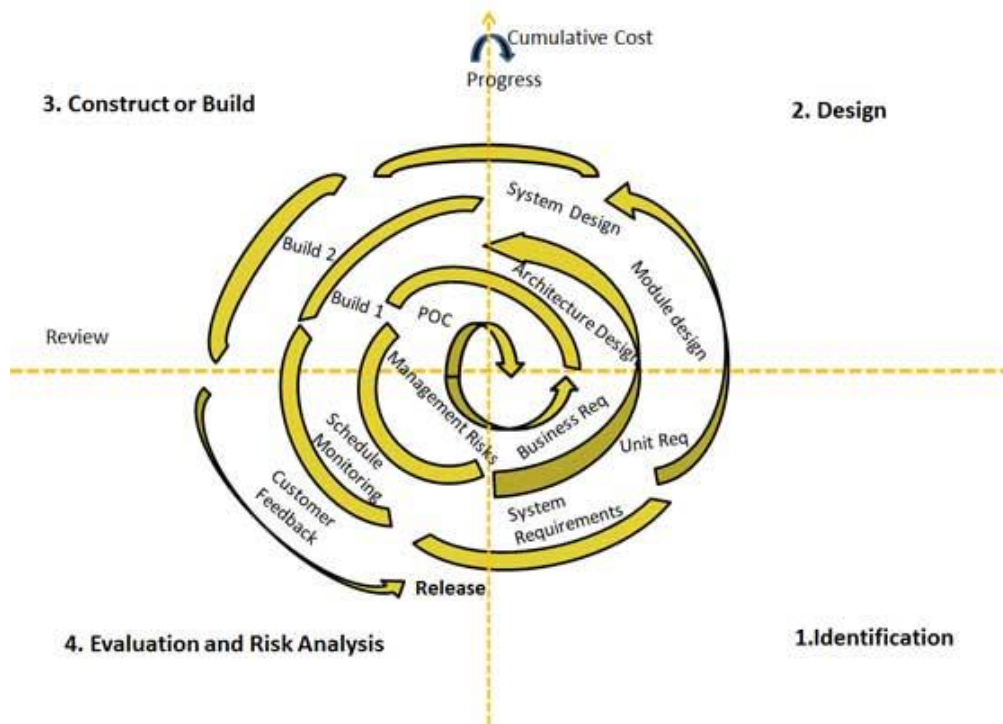


**Figure 3.1: Waterfall Model, (William, 2003)**

### 3.3.2 Spiral Model

One of the other techniques we considered was spiral software engineering, but we determined that implementing it would most likely result in the system being delivered on time. The spiral approach utilizes both top-down and bottom-up methodologies and uses a risk-based strategy rather than a code-based one (Nilson, 2008). The spiral model combines repeated growth with the structured and normative features of the waterfall approach. With each spiral iteration, incremental versions or enhancements of the product are possible. The Spiral approach aims to integrate the advantages of cascade modeling and prototyping.

The activities of each step are listed as diagrams of the spiral model:



**Figure 3.2: The Spiral Model (Williams, 2003)**

### 3.4 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

During the research, data for the project was gathered from the following sources:

- i. **Primary source:** This was the researcher's first technique of data collecting, which may include individual interviews and questionnaires.
- ii. **Secondary source:** Secondary data is gathered from journals, periodicals, newspapers, library sources, and internet downloads by the researcher. The literature study in chapter two of the project covers the data obtained from these cars. As previously stated, the study's primary instruments were personal interviews and basic analytical measures. In certain situations, though, data is obtained through the use of a closed questionnaire. The questionnaire was used to gather preliminary data, and respondents, including programmers with experience in computer security systems and database administration, were interviewed personally.

### **3.5 SYSTEM ANALYSIS**

System analysis and system design are the two primary components of systems development. In the comprehensive examination of online auction and purchase systems, the significance of comprehending the complexity of the present system is stressed. As a result, systems analysis is the study of an existing system, the discovery of issues, and the use of knowledge to suggest system changes in order to build appropriate alternatives.



### **3.5.1 Analysis and Problems of Current System**

Here are some problems of the current system.

The auction will require them to abandon their houses, increasing the likelihood of gun theft and other forms of assault on the road.

ii. One argument may arise among a crowd at an auction, another may arise in the house.

People don't have enough time to participate in the auction.

iii. People are unable to engage in the auction due to a lack of time.

### **3.6 NEW SYSTEM CONFIGURATION**

System design is required during solution evaluation and detailed solution specification online. The software and hardware features of the new system have been incorporated into the design process to create a usable web page that will allow for successful and efficient submissions and submissions.

Data design involves deciding on data structures and databases. Website database is hosted on MYSQL server. This advanced database allows administrators to efficiently monitor servers and run multiple query languages. It has the highest level of security to prevent hacking.

### **3.7 ANALYSIS OF REQUIREMENTS**

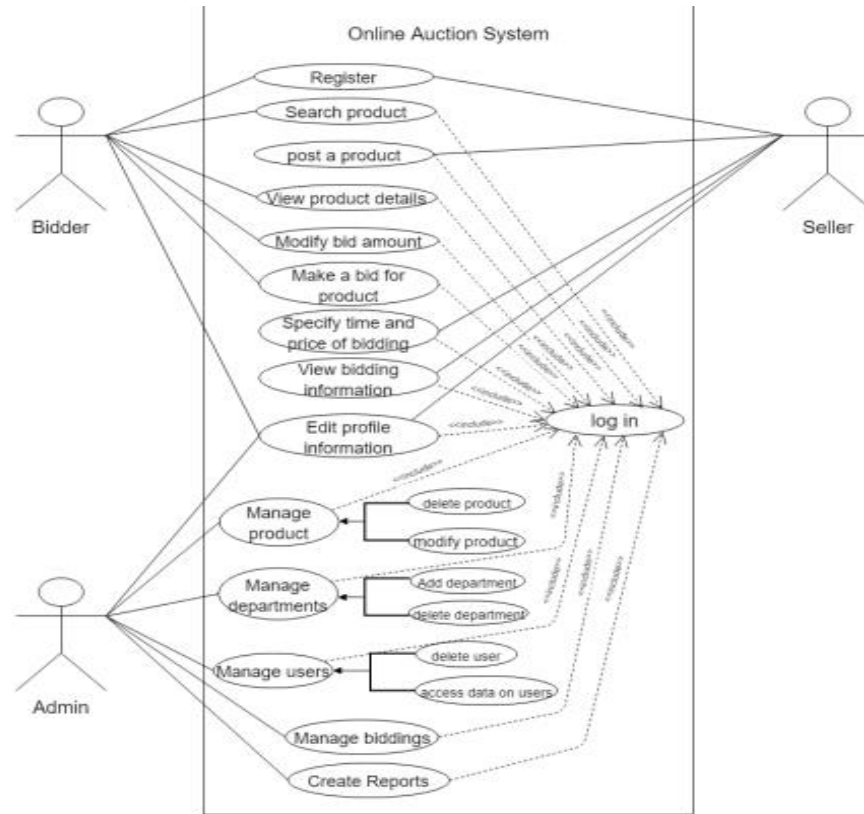
The requirements for this site are:

- i. At least one Pentium 4 processor with 1.4 GHz
- ii. At least 512 MB RAM
- iii. Hard drive at least 40 GB.
- iv. Operating System: Windows 7 or later
- v. Work environment: Php / Mysql and Apache frame
- vi. Browser: Recommended Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome, and UC browsers

### **3.8 USE CASE MAP**

A use case diagram describes a use case, such as the interaction of an auction system with users via information via GSM technology. Sign up, search for products, publish products, view product data, change bid amounts, set product offers, set deadlines and offers, and more. are some of the suggested use cases in OAS. In an auction, the activities

that the participants (sellers, auctioneers, and administrators) can perform are shown in

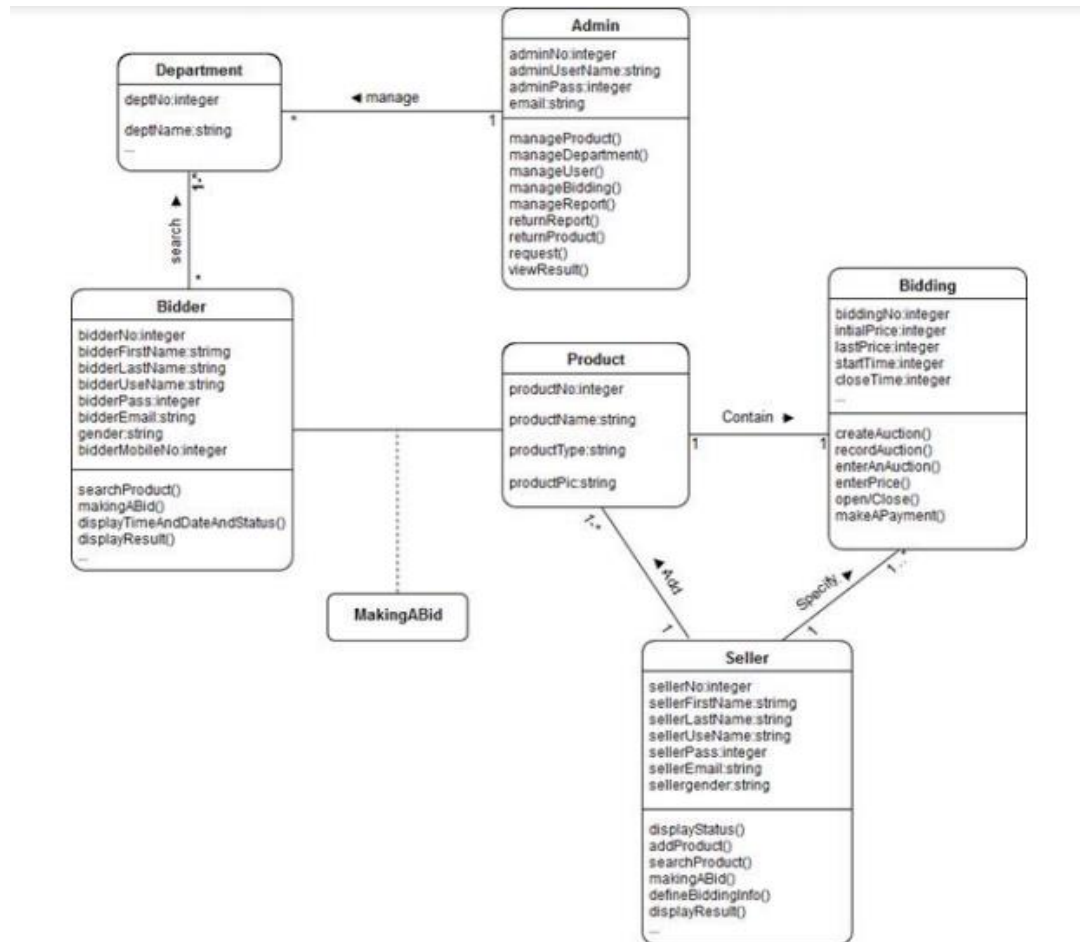


**Figure 3.3: The Use Case Diagram**

### 3.8.1 Class Diagram

The class diagram is the most significant entity in Object-Oriented analysis and design. It specifies the sorts of items that may be found in the system and provides static connections between the internal classes of the system. The class diagram can display a class's actions and features, as well as the constraints that apply to object relationships.

The OAS classes are depicted in this figure.



**Figure 3.4:** The class diagram of the proposed System.

### 3.8.2 Sequence Diagram

A sequence diagram is a UML dynamic model that depicts the item-to-item interaction situation at the moment the use case was developed, stressing the significance of information transmission between objects. Typically, a sequence diagram depicts a single

use-case

action.

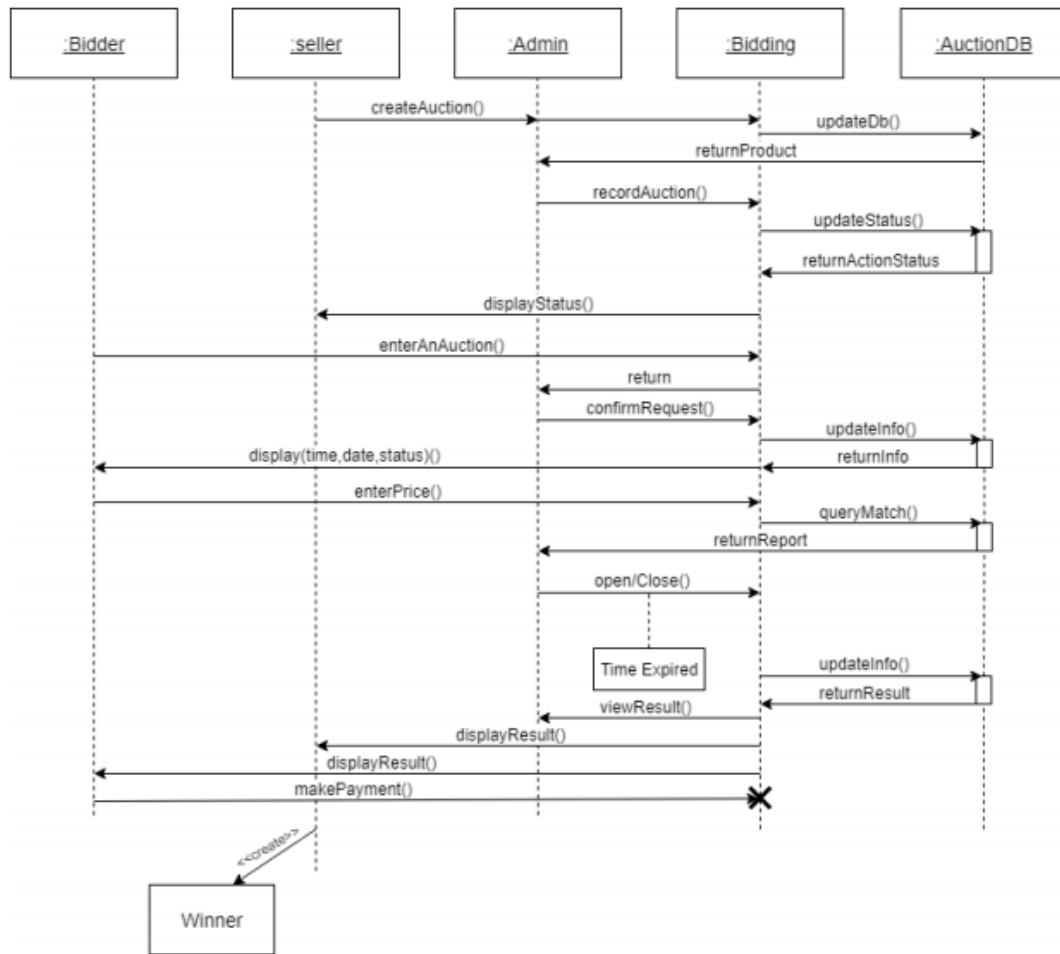
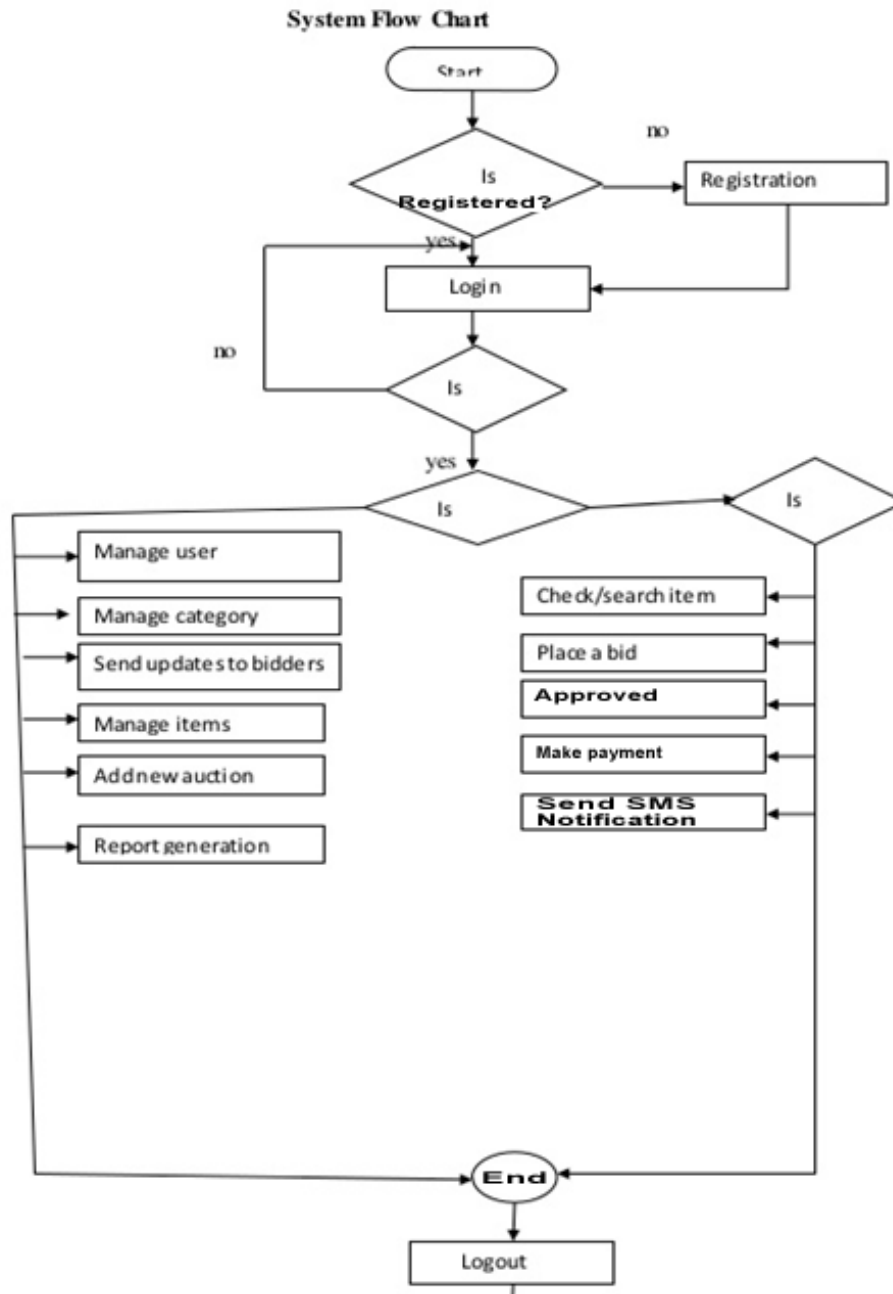


Figure 3.5: The sequence Diagram

### 3.8.3 System Flowchart



**Figure 3.6:** System flowchart

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION**

This section describes how to use the auction application in conjunction with SMS alerts.

#### **4.1. APPLICATION ORGANIZATION**

This consists of three main elements: when the auction starts, when the auction takes place and the auction ends. The person who arranges the auction is known as the auctioneer. Depending on the type of auction, sellers establish auctions by inputting appropriate information. The technique through which the seller intends to choose the auction winner is referred to as the auction type. "English Auctions," for example, is an auction type that requires a title, description, length, beginning price, and auction time. A "Dutch auction," for example, requires the seller to disclose extra information, such as a "starting price." The beginning price is the lowest amount that a seller will accept as a reasonable offer.

The buyer controls the purchasing process. They are searching for an auction they are interested in, and if they find one, they can add it to their watchlist and start bidding later, or they can start bidding right away. Instantly. Right away. Right away. The conduct of the auction is the responsibility of both the seller and the buyer. Buyers have access to seller details after the auction ends. The parties will discuss the payment at that time. You can also get feedback here. Customers can give positive, negative or neutral feedback

depending on the seller`s quality of service. Sellers may also provide feedback to buyers based on factors such as buyer's response. These three components make up the entire auction application.

## **4.2 TEST TOOLS**

Several tools were used to test the software throughout its development. Postman is a Google Chrome plugin that lets you test an API you've built on a PHP server. End-to-end tests that interact with the software as if it were a user are automated using Bootstrap, CSS, and HTML. The two most commonly utilized test instruments are these two.

## **4.3 TECHNOLOGIES USED FOR DEVELOPMENT**

The auction application is written in PHP on the server side. As explained above, PHP is an open-source runtime environment. The project was developed on PHP as well as JavaScript. i.e., it is open-source and thus, it is free and has a large support on the internet, which reduces development time.

The client side of the auction application is written in HTML, CSS and BOOSTRAP. Html, CSS and SMS technology. It has extensive documentation and a large support system online which makes it relatively easy to use and get help when difficulties arise. The user interface is designed using Bootstrap, a framework designed by Twitter. It is popular for its responsiveness among many other advantages. One of these advantages is the extensive support it has, as well its customizability and support for mobile devices.



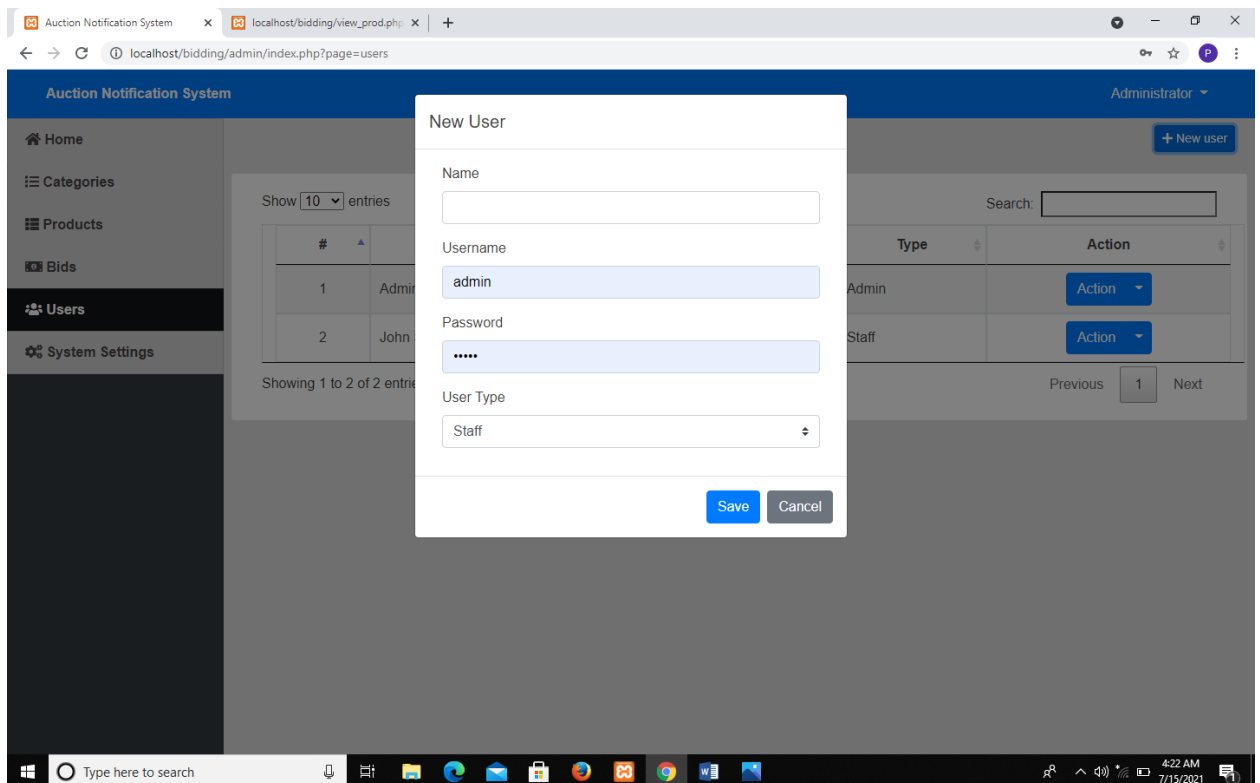
The Html, CSS and Bootstrap client is connected to the PHP server.

The information requested by Client side is stored in the MySQL database. When the request comes to PHP, MySQL is used to access the database and performs the query requested.

#### 4.4 MODULES IMPLEMENTED

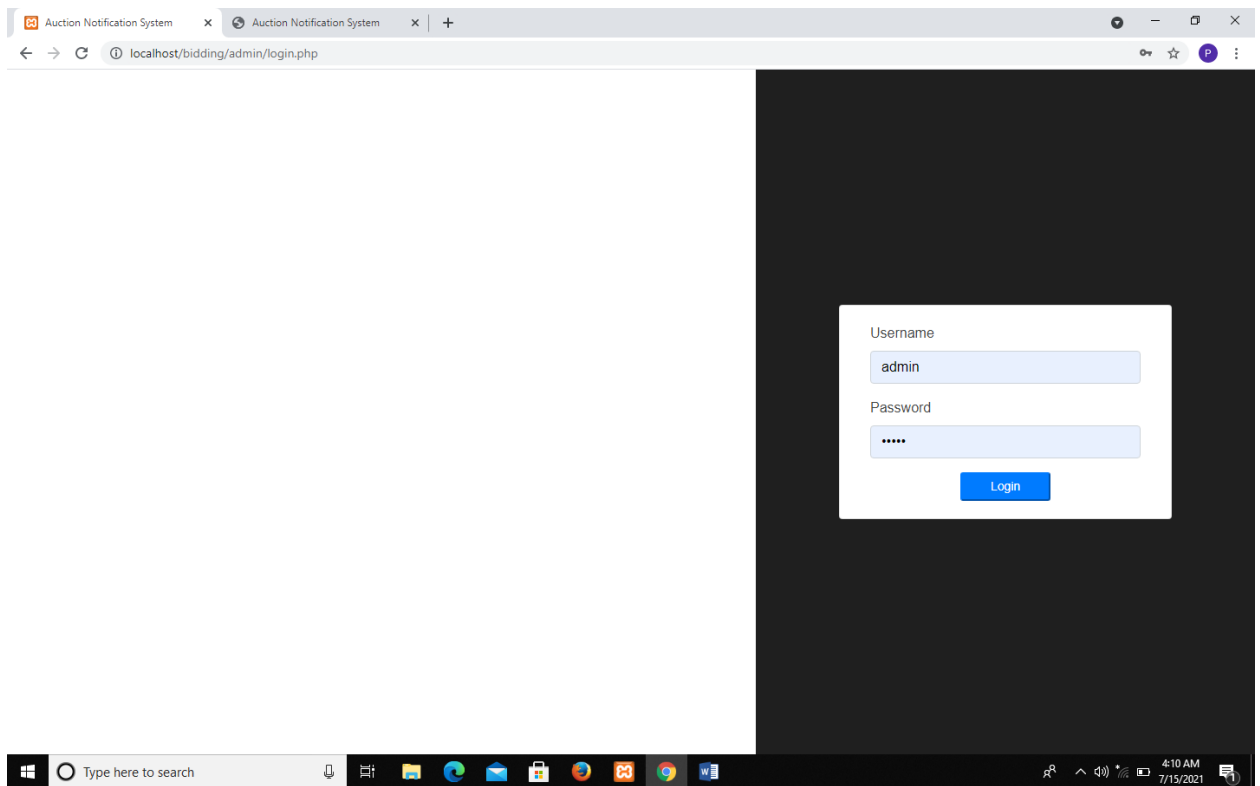
Listed below are the different modules implemented in this project.

**User Registration:** This module takes the user name, the username, organization name, the email and password to create an account for the user.



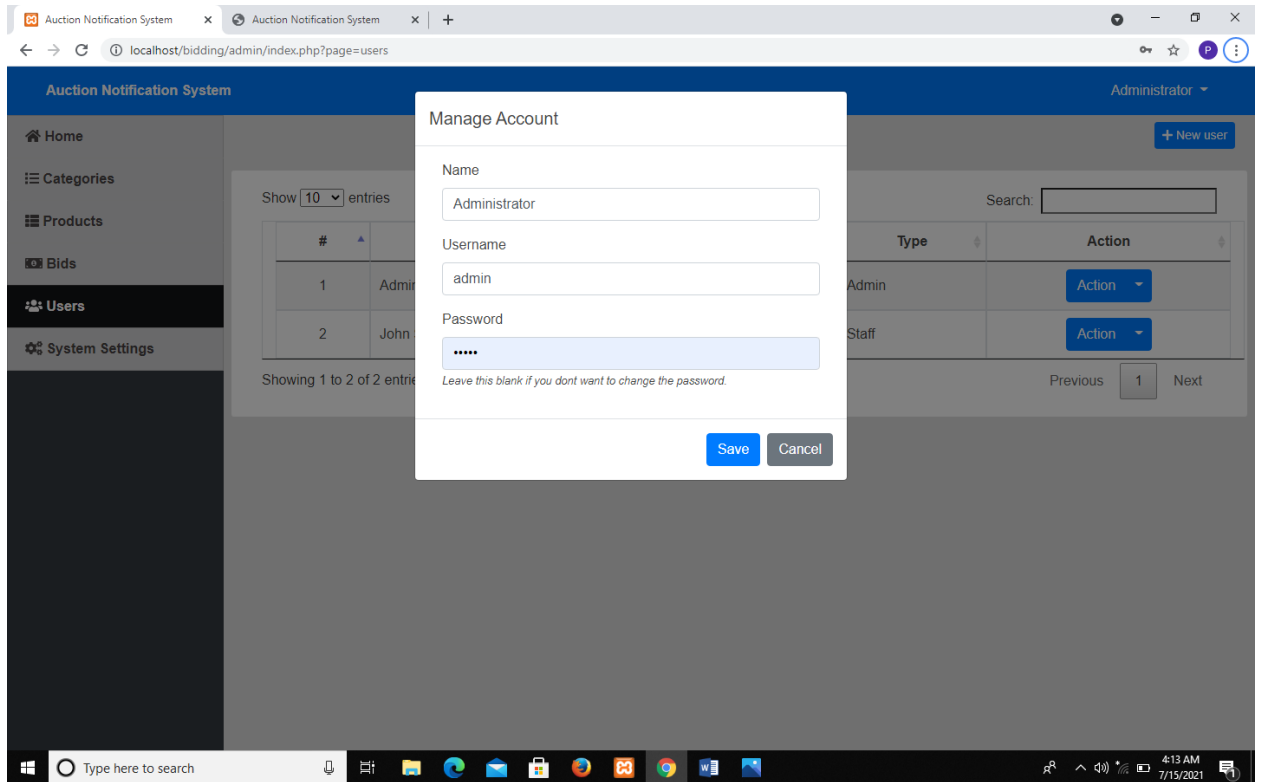
**Figure 4.1: Registration Module**

**User Login:** This module takes the user's username and password, and if an account already exists with these credentials, it creates a session for the user and generates a token that allows the user to be active for a certain period of time before logging in is required again.



**Figure 4.2: Login Module**

**User Profile:** This module displays the information of the user that is currently logged in

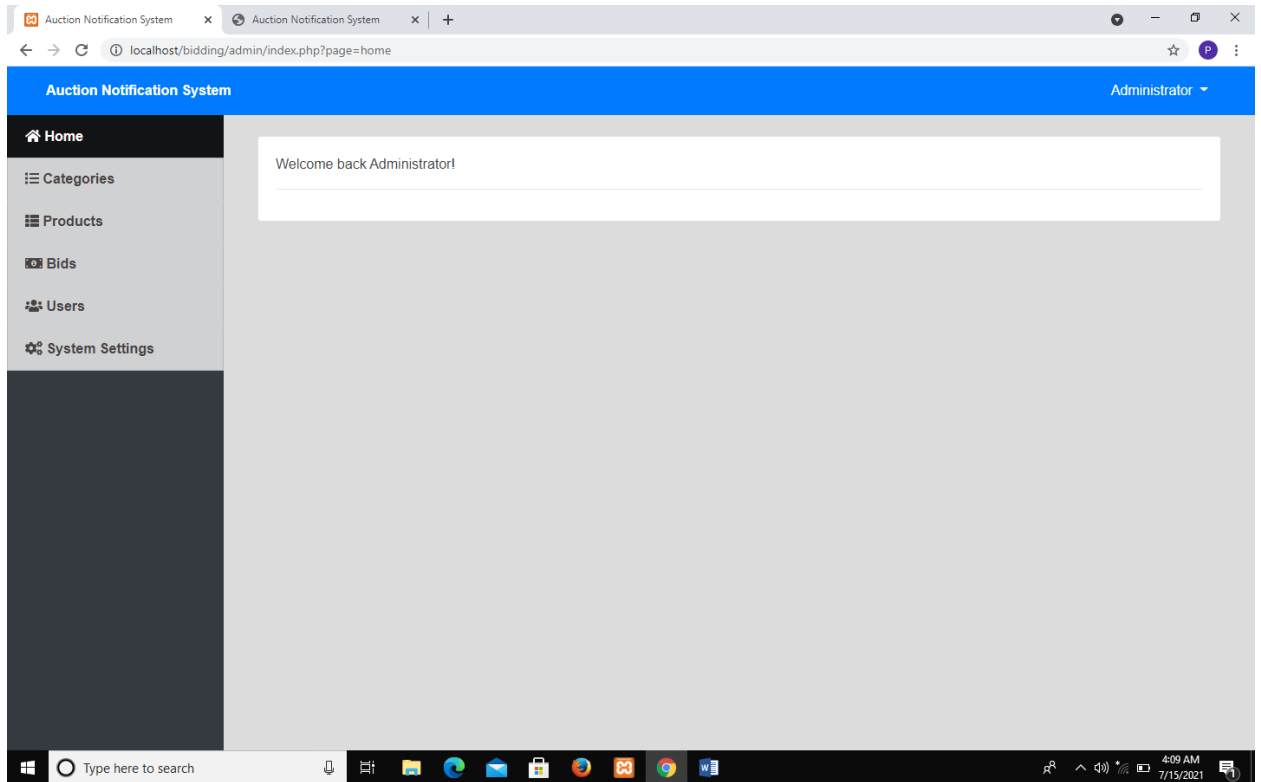


**Figure 4.3: Profile Module**

**Search:** This module allows the user to search for auctions based on titles

**Watch list:** This module allows the user to “bookmark” auctions and revisit them from his dashboard without searching.

**Dashboard:** This module displays essential information concerning the user of this auction application. It is divided into two (2) sections: Buyer & Seller.



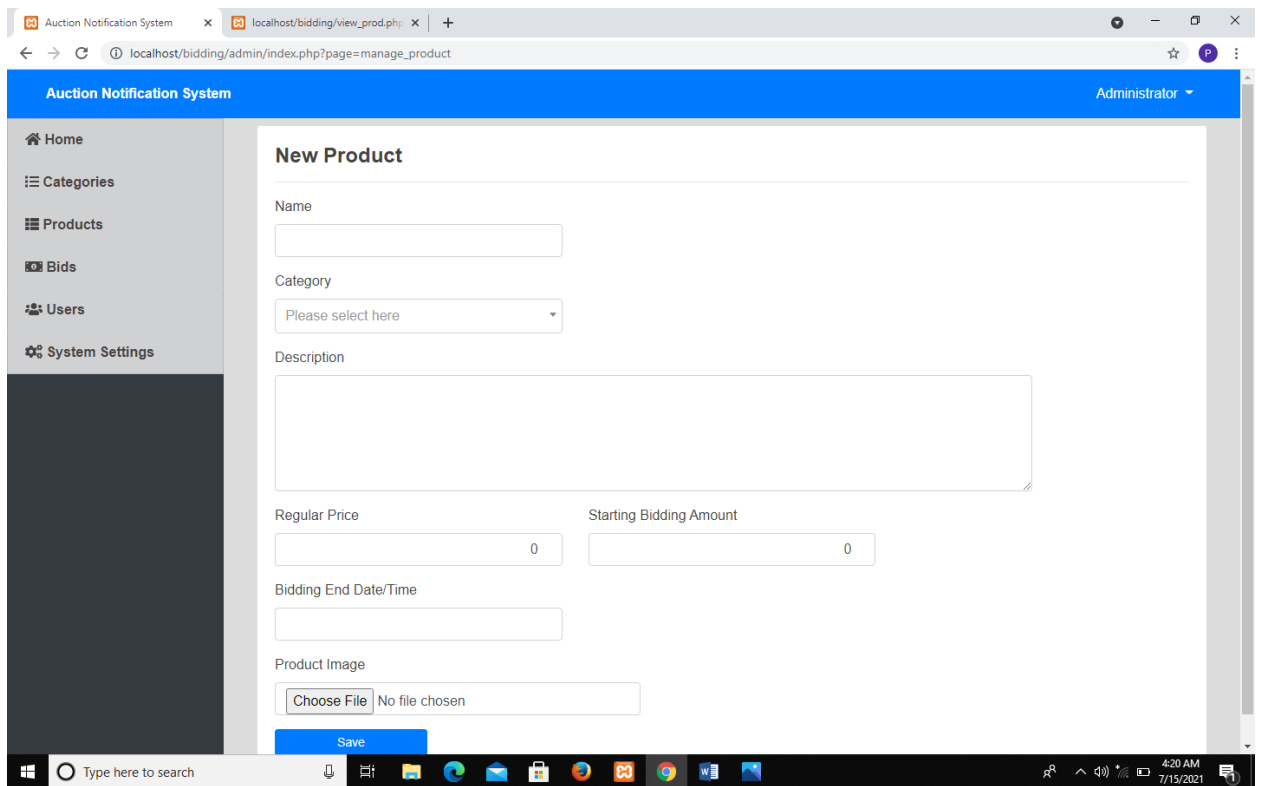
The Buyer section displays:

- i. A list of active auctions: These are auctions where the user has started bidding and the auction is still open and on-going.
- ii. A list of closed auctions: These are auctions where the user has bided at least once but the auction is closed and a winner has been decided.
- iii. A list of watched auctions: These are auctions “bookmarked” by the buyer for ease of access. The user needs not to bid on these auctions.
- iv. A feedback section: This section provides a list of feedback received from sellers. The user can give feedback to the Seller once the auction is closed.

The seller section displays:

- i. A list of auctions created: These are auctions created by the user. Each auction contains statistics about the auction. The seller can also edit auction information here or delete the auction.
- ii. A feedback section: This section provides a list of feedback received from buyers. The seller can give feedback to the buyer who has won the auction.

**Auction Creation:** This module takes the title, description, type, increment and duration of the auction. This auction is automatically added to the home page of the auction application.



**Figure 4.1: Auction Module**

**Bidding:** This module allows the user to post a bid on an auction.

**Feedback:** This module appears at the end of each auction and allows users (buyers and sellers) to rate the service provided.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **5.1 SUMMARY**

SMS is a powerful tool. Auction systems are an important part of electronic marketplaces as they allow users to sell and buy things from any location and receive SMS alerts as a method of notification. Sellers hold auctions for their different products, and the buyer with the highest bid wins the opportunity to purchase the product in the auction.

In general, auction systems use a variety of agents; The most common types of agents are buying agents, sales agents, and facilitators. Resellers, on the other hand, offer sellers the option of registering to put their products up for auction. This arrangement increases the chances of an item being sold at auction. A buying agent is a second agent who asks for bids to buy and recommends reasonable bids based on a competitor's bid history. The third agent is a support agent, acting as an auctioneer and allowing the auctioneer to view the auction history of others during the auction and purchase of goods.

#### **5.2 CONCLUSION**

This is a system that incorporates both a product auction and an auction. It's a website that uses cutting-edge web technology throughout the design process. After registering, buyers may bid on items and receive SMS notifications when the system is active. The

research, on the other hand, concentrated on online goods auctions and SMS notifications.

### **5.3 RECOMMENDATION**

After presenting everything necessary to carry out this study, the following recommendations are made to improve and eliminate problems associated with the auction manual. Here are the measurements:

- i. This website should be hosted for the benefit of the general public.
- ii. A database administrator who has completed MYSQL database training must be in charge of the server.
- iii. For security reasons during the submission, the administrator must be a trusted person.
- iii. The need to overhaul the system must be taken into account as soon as possible.



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## APPENDIX

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <?php
    session_start();
    include('admin/db_connect.php');
    ob_start();

    $query = $conn->query("SELECT * FROM system_settings limit 1")-
    >fetch_array();

    foreach ($query as $key => $value) {
      if(!is_numeric($key))
        $_SESSION['system'][$key] = $value;
    }
    ob_end_flush();
    include('header.php');

  ?>

  <style>
    #main-field{
      margin-top: 5rem!important;
    }
  </style>
  <body id="page-top">
    <!-- Navigation-->
```

```

    <div class="toast" id="alert_toast" role="alert" aria-live="assertive" aria-
atomic="true">
    <div class="toast-body text-white">
    </div>
</div>

<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg navbar-light fixed-top py-3" id="mainNav">
    <div class="container">
        <a class="navbar-brand js-scroll-trigger" href="."><?php echo
$_SESSION['system']['name'] ?></a>
        <button class="navbar-toggler navbar-toggler-right" type="button" data-
toggle="collapse" data-target="#navbarResponsive" aria-controls="navbarResponsive"
aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation"><span class="navbar-toggler-
icon"></span></button>
        <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarResponsive">
            <ul class="navbar-nav ml-auto my-2 my-lg-0">
                <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link js-scroll-trigger"
href="index.php?page=home">Home</a></li>
                <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link js-scroll-trigger"
href="index.php?page=about">About</a></li>
                <?php if(isset($_SESSION['login_id'])): ?>
                <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link js-scroll-trigger"
href="admin/ajax.php?action=logout2"><?php echo "Welcome
".$_SESSION['login_name'] ?> <i class="fa fa-power-off"></i></a></li>
                <?php else: ?>
                <li class="nav-item"><a class="nav-link js-scroll-trigger"
href="javascript:void(0)" id="login_now">Login</a></li>
                <?php endif; ?>
            </ul>
        </div>
    </div>
</nav>

```

```

<main id="main-field">
  <?php
    $page = isset($_GET['page']) ? $_GET['page'] : 'home';
    include $page.'.php';
  ?>

</main>

<div class="modal fade" id="confirm_modal" role='dialog'>
  <div class="modal-dialog modal-md" role="document">
    <div class="modal-content">
      <div class="modal-header">
        <h5 class="modal-title">Confirmation</h5>
      </div>
      <div class="modal-body">
        <div id="delete_content"></div>
      </div>
      <div class="modal-footer">
        <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary" id='confirm'
onclick="">Continue</button>
        <button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary" data-
dismiss="modal">Close</button>
      </div>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>

<div class="modal fade" id="uni_modal" role='dialog'>
  <div class="modal-dialog modal-md" role="document">
    <div class="modal-content">

```

```

    <div class="modal-header">
      <h5 class="modal-title"></h5>
    </div>
    <div class="modal-body">
    </div>
    <div class="modal-footer">
      <button type="button" class="btn btn-primary" id='submit' onclick="$('#uni_modal
form').submit()>Save</button>
      <button type="button" class="btn btn-secondary" data-
dismiss="modal">Cancel</button>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="modal fade" id="uni_modal_right" role='dialog'>
  <div class="modal-dialog modal-full-height modal-md" role="document">
    <div class="modal-content">
      <div class="modal-header">
        <h5 class="modal-title"></h5>
        <button type="button" class="close" data-dismiss="modal" aria-label="Close">
          <span class="fa fa-arrow-right"></span>
        </button>
      </div>
      <div class="modal-body">
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
</div>
</div>

```

```

<div class="modal fade" id="viewer_modal" role='dialog'>
  <div class="modal-dialog modal-md" role="document">
    <div class="modal-content">
      <button type="button" class="btn-close" data-dismiss="modal"><span class="fa
fa-times"></span></button>
      <img src="" alt="">
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
<div id="preloader"></div>
<footer class=" py-5">
  <div class="container">
    <div class="row justify-content-center">
      <div class="col-lg-8 text-center">
        <h2 class="mt-0 text-white">Contact us</h2>
        <hr class="divider my-4" />
      </div>
    </div>
    <div class="row">
      <div class="col-lg-4 ml-auto text-center mb-5 mb-lg-0">
        <i class="fas fa-phone fa-3x mb-3 text-muted"></i>
        <div class="text-white"><?php echo $_SESSION['system']['contact']
?></div>
      </div>
      <div class="col-lg-4 mr-auto text-center">
        <i class="fas fa-envelope fa-3x mb-3 text-muted"></i>
        <!-- Make sure to change the email address in BOTH the anchor text and
the link target below!-->

```

```

        <a          class="d-block"          href="mailto:<?php          echo
$_SESSION['system']['email'] ?>"><?php echo $_SESSION['system']['email'] ?></a>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
<br>
    <div class="container"><div class="small text-center text-muted">Copyright ©
2021- <?php echo $_SESSION['system']['name'] ?> |
    </div></div>
</footer>

<?php include('footer.php') ?>
</body>
<script type="text/javascript">
    $('#login').click(function(){
        uni_modal("Login",'login.php')
    })
    $('.datetimepicker').datetimepicker({
        format:'Y-m-d H:i',
    })
    $('#find-car').submit(function(e){
        e.preventDefault()
        location.href = 'index.php?page=search&'+$(this).serialize()
    })
</script>
<?php $conn->close() ?>

</html>

```