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Price Comparison Web Application for Shopping using JAVA

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Abstract: This system is a shopping application for decision support. It will provide the consumer with the comparison of the product in several shopping center. This system can help the consumer make a short decision before they go to the actual retail store purchase the item. It can help the consumer to save a lot of time and go through all the shopping center to compare each shopping center product price to see which product price is more reasonable to them. This web application purpose is to help customer to select a best price by comparing each shopping center product and give a decision making to the consumer which is greatest. Consumer can well-know about the product in which shopping center is more reasonable and affordable to them. Consumer can use their computer or mobile to check the latest shopping center details without going the actual shopping center to check the product price update through this application itself.

I. INTRODUCTION

Price comparison web app are online product search and comparison facilities especially well-suited to provide product and price information, quickly and easily. By presenting comparison information on salient criteria (E.g., price) from multiple vendors of a specific product, online shopping aids can increase the number of alternatives considered, while significantly reducing search time and costs. In-fact Smart spotter provide 'one-click' access to price and product information from numerous competing retailers. It reduces buyer search cost for product and price information by at least 30-fold compared to telephone-based shopping and even more compared to physically visiting the retailers.

Statement of the Problem

Nowadays, Economic instability led lot of people started saving money for their future and they would not spend their money in unnecessary thing. They only purchase of an affordable item for themselves, but they need to spend a lot of time go through all the shopping center collect all the product details and do a comparison to make decision making see which item in which shopping center is more worthy to them. But it is waste a lot of time and customer resource. Even they collect all the item details they also need to spend a lot of time to analyst it in the stock market..

A. Purpose of the Study

This project is to build a shopping application for decision support to help the consumer analyse the shopping plan in the shopping center. User can use this web application to read the shopping center product details and compare each other in different shopping center. This application can help the user calculate the worthy shopping plan to the user

B. Objective

To select vendors whose prices are the lowest, the choices might result from two basic factors:

1) The buyers are ignorant of the price dispersion.
2) They perceive significant differences among the vendors of the goods that make some preferable to others despite higher prices. This research will explore both of those factors.

II. REVIEW

Unique designs and custom-made goods may be available from only vendor, but that is rarely the case for the great bulk of consumer durable purchases. Whether, tires for the car, or a new set of golf clubs, a lawn mower or, a plasma television set, manufactured goods are branded and identified by specific model, virtually without exception. Uniformity among individual products of a particular make and model is nearly perfect.

This implies that once a buyer has decided what to purchase, in terms of brand and model, there are only a few distinctions among online vendors of the goods. In many, and probably most, cases the main distinguishing factor is price.

If this is the case, price comparison will determine, in large measure, where the shopper will buy. Under these conditions, vendors of such products are cast into direct price competition. These products and situations are the focus of this research. While the item submitted for price comparison may be identical, the vendors are not likely to be so. If they were, a consumer aware of price dispersion would almost certainly choose the lowest price offering. Prices would be "rationalized," and price dispersion would be minimized or eliminated. While the importance of the vendor has been realized in the in-store environment, the factors that distinguish among on-line vendors are much-less distinctive. Still previous research has shown that consumers who search intensely are less price sensitive, reflecting their increasing weight on retail differentiation in delivery and reliability.

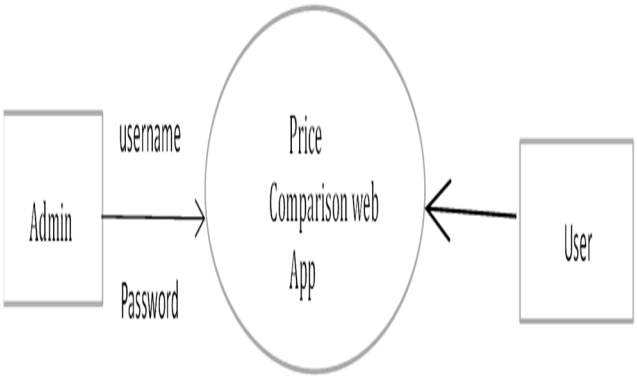
III. METHADOLOGY

1) *User Interface module:* User can create a new user account for the web application, after they created the account, they can sign-in to this application and use it easily. The purpose of create account because user can store their information details in the application without type it again and again when they use this application. User can use several way to sign in the account including their email address.
2) *Admin module:* Admin allow to edit the product details in the online database. Admin allow to view to edit the products, and to create and delete product.
3) *Retrieve product details module:* This module can allow the user check the product details on each shopping centre, it will compare the data in database, and display it to the user. So that, user can see all the product on the shopping center simultaneously.
4) *Update product price module:* This module is allow the admin position to update the product price in each shopping center, so that the user can identify the latest product
5) *Create product module:* Admin allow to create a product in each shopping center.
6) *Delete product module:* Admin also allow to delete product in each shopping center.
7) *View fake comments module:* It uses the IP address helps to identify suspicious behavior of the reviews posted by the users. And prevents or reviews. The admin identifies the fake comments and delete the comment from the product.
8) *Cart module:* The cart module contains the product that the user wants to buy. This module shows the total amount for the products in the cart added by the user.
9) *Compare product price module:* User can select the product that they want to purchase and add into the list and do a price comparison in those shopping center. This module compare the total price of the product see whether which one is cheaper than other shopping center and generate a analyze details to the user.

IV. RECOMODATIONS

1) Following recommendations were made in order to ensure use of price comparison web application:
2) Reduce the consumer searching time increase the response time, user can faster get their searching result.
3) If the response time is faster user can make the decision immediately on shopping time.
4) Finding the best priced option can be very time consuming.
5) Where this web application save you money.
6) It filters the best products based on reviews from the customers
7) The payment can be processed directly in this application
8) Users can easily find the best deals and prices for products or services, enabling them to make informed purchasing decisions and save money.
9) Users can quickly compare prices from multiple sources in one place, saving time that would otherwise be spent browsing different websites or stores.
10) Price comparison apps promote transparency in pricing, allowing users to see the actual cost of products or services across various vendors, which can help build trust and credibility.
11) Users can access the price comparison app from anywhere, at any time, using their smartphones or computers, making it a convenient tool for shopping on the go.

V. SYSTEM DESIGN



VI. CONCLUSION

A successful price comparison web app should prioritize user experience, data accuracy, security, and compliance with relevant regulations. Regularly collecting and analyzing user feedback, staying informed about industry developments, and iterating on your app based on user needs will be key to your long-term success. There is sufficient evidence that there is some level of convention and structure among commercial sites for wrapper functions to extract information reasonably. We were surprised to find that the functions that has been developed has achieved a substantial amount of success. None the less, we have also restricted ourselves to a small set of web sites. In a world where consumers seek value for their money and convenience in their shopping experiences, a Price Comparison Web App is a valuable tool. It empowers shoppers with the information they need to make informed decisions, save money, and streamline their online shopping process. As e-commerce continues to grow, the importance of such apps in helping consumers navigate the online marketplace cannot be overstated.

VII. SCOPE FOR FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

While we attempted to provide for scalability, there remains room for improvement in making the entire search engine completely expandable. In particular, the number of Web crawlers can be increased to distribute the crawling workload. Similarly, more parallelism could potentially alleviate the currently heavy workload of the back-end, which is due to the fact that disk access is relatively expensive. As mentioned before, Tidy has shortcomings in processing the ill-formed web. In order to extract information based on what the user sees, Tidy should be improved to properly reflect the HTML document as presented visually by most browser and preserve the intended structure. In terms of searching, the location of keywords on the page could be recorded so that positional querying can be performed. While keywords from the meta tag do not inherently have positional data associated with them, those within the title tag do. As such, it is non-trivial to assign the positions to a word. Furthermore, metadata of keywords, e.g. formatting data, can be used to augment our current model to return relevant results. Building on our method of extracting prices, other pieces of information can be obtained from the web page, e.g. shipping, item number, seller etc. In particular, the category of a certain product may also be dynamically assigned, thereby creating an automatic category list of all products in the database. Ultimately, to become a fully viable product search engine, this method would have to be able to extract more than just prices from the web pages

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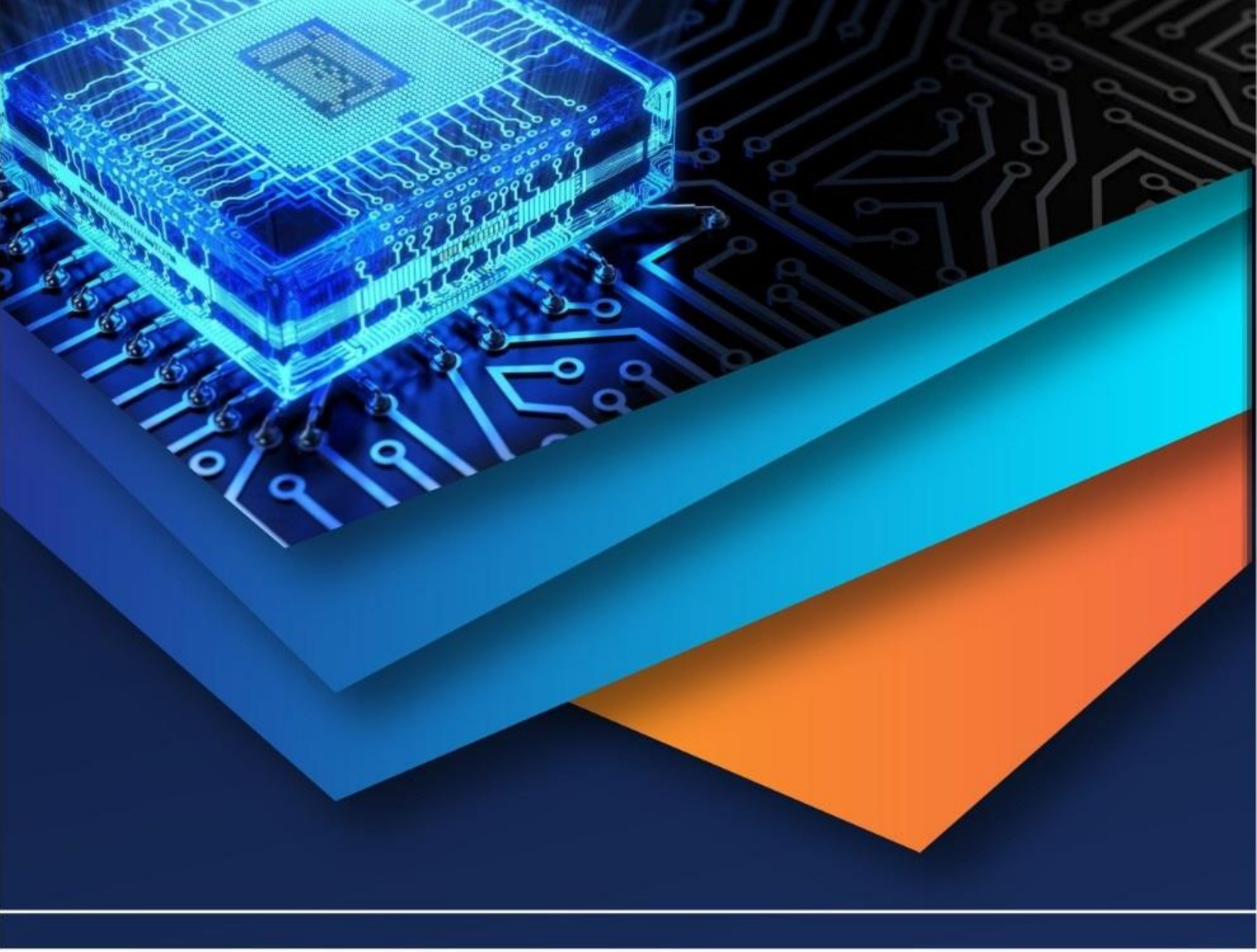

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