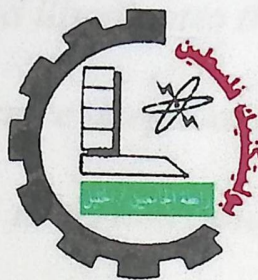


Palestine Polytechnic University

College of Administrative Science and Informatics

Information Technology department



“iTop Auction System”

Majd Zahran

Maysa Al-sharif

Mohammed Maswadeh

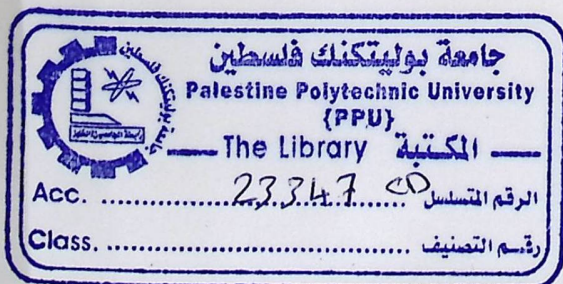
A final project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree
of B.Sc. in Information Technology.

Supervisor

Eng. Hani Salah

2009

[Handwritten signature]
seen
13.7.09



Acknowledgment

The team advances great thanks to our great praised God who

innovates our soul,

lights our brains, and illuminates the road of tomorrow ...

The team members advance deep thanks to their dear supervisor

Eng.Hani Salah

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advices...

The team advances deep thanks to the Friends of Fawzi Kawash IT

center of Excellence (FFKITCE)

for their support and assistance to complete this project...

The team advances special thanks

to our dear teachers, lecturers, friends, and to all who contributed

in the accomplishment of this project ...

We can only say for their gratitude... Thank You...!"

Dedication

To those who have dedicated lives giving us the hope for tomorrow..., to those who have lighted our knowledge road... to our dear fathers...

To those who granted us the tenderness and taught us the patience...., to those whose hearts and souls have given us the protection and power to become what we are now..., to our beloved mothers...

To those who have contributed in the knowledge and science process..., to those whose thoughts enriched our knowledge towards a prosperous future ... to our dear instructors...

To those who sacrificed their lives and dignified the land with their bodies...to our model ...to the blessed Martyr's soul...

To our successor ... to the future generations...

To our soul mates who supported us ...To those who are always there when we need them ... to our friends and lovers...

To all of these persons we would like to dedicate this project...

Project team.

الملخص

أصبح العالم اليوم يتقدم بشكل متسارع، ولقد انعكس هذا التقدم على معظم نواحي الحياة، خاصة في المجالات التكنولوجية، ونتيجة لهذا التطور التكنولوجي السريع الذي يشهده العالم نتيجة للعلم والتعلم كان لا بد من تطوير أساليب البيع والشراء لتنسجم مع هذا التطور السريع، لذلك ظهر بما يعرف بالتجارة الالكترونية التي تساعد الباعة والمشتريين لتبادل السلع والمعلومات عبر شبكه الانترنت.

ومن هنا ظهرت فكرة هذا المشروع التي تقوم على بناء نظام مزاد الكتروني يواكب التطور وأساليب البيع المعاصرة وهذا النظام يعمل على الطريقة الاسلاميه في المزايده حيث نقوم بعرض السلع بأسعار منافسة عبر المزاد الالكتروني ويمكن النظام المزايدين من تصفح الموقع بشكل امن و سهل .

في بناء هذا النظام تم استخدام لغة برمجة PHP بالإضافة إلى بعض التقنيات الأخرى مثل MySQL, Ajax, JavaScript, XML, and Flash.

خلال المشروع تم توزيع استبانته تحوي عدة أسئلة تقوم على استنباط المتطلبات والمهتمين بالنظام والشرائح المستهدفة ، تم توزيع الاستبيان على عدة فئات عمرية وفي عدة مواقع منها جامعة بولتيكنك فلسطين كلية العلوم الإدارية أساتذة وطلاباً ، مركز تسوق بلازا مول لعدد من المتسوقين .

ومع هذا يستنتج فريق العمل أن استخدام التسوق عبر الانترنت طريقة سهلة للشراء والبيع ولا سيما بوجود الحواجز الجغرافية ففي هذه الطريقة تقليل للوقت والجهد وتغلب على هذه الحواجز والعمل على نشر هذه الطريقة في المجتمع الفلسطيني تطوير جديد لإدخال فلسطين إلى سوق التنافس الإقليمي ومن ثم العالمي.

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Overview

1.2 Project Goal Statements

1.2.1 Primary Goals

1.2.2 Secondary Goals

1.4 Work Breakdown Structure

1.2 Project Goal Statements

The project aims to achieve a number of goals, which are divided categorically into primary, secondary, and other goals, as follows:

1.2.1 Primary Goals

The main goal of the project is to create a demo for an online auction system. The demo will show the following features:

1. At the demo stage, the product will essentially be able to let users (bidders) to bid on available items after registration (once) and paying bidding fees for each bidding action.
2. The system basically interacts and communicates with two main parties: the former is the bidder, and the latter is the exhibitor. The communication with bidder mainly focuses on registration (including fee payment) as well as advertising final results of the auction he/she participated in. On the other hand, the system shall allow exhibitors to exhibit their products for auction in a way that assures and guarantees exhibitor commitment during all stages of bidding process.



1.1 Overview

An auction is the process of buying and selling goods and/or services by offering them up for bid, taking bids, and then selling the item to the winning bidder. In economic theory, an auction may refer to any mechanism or set of trading rules for exchange.

This project mainly aims to build a web-based online auction system, using the latest web technologies such as PHP, MySQL, Ajax, Javascript, XML, and Flash.

User-friendliness, security, and modularity are key elements for the design of this system. The user enters the auction register as a user in the system's website, and then he/she selects the product he/she wants to bid on. In prior to any bidding, the bidder pays a small bidding fee.

1.2 Project Goal Statements

The project aims to achieve a number of goals, which are divided categorically into primary, secondary, and effect goals, as follow:

1.2.1 Primary Goals

The main goal of the project is to create a demo for an online auction system. The demo will show a real functioning system.

1. At the demo stage, the product will essentially be able to let users (bidders) to bid on available items after registration (once) and paying bidding fees for each bidding action.
2. The system basically interacts and communicates with two main parties; the former is the bidder, and the latter is the exhibitor. The communication with bidder mainly focuses on registration (including fee payment) as well as advertising final results of the auction he/she participated in. On the other hand, the system shall allow exhibitors to exhibit their products for auction in a way that assures and guarantees exhibitor commitment during all phases of bidding process.



3. The design of the system will be modular enough in such a way that new features can be added in future without making any basic changes in the system. Investigating such new features to be added in the future is another challenge.
4. A comprehensive security study is an essential component of the project. This study will be used to analyze the security issues related to the system as a step towards creating a sufficiently secure design which in turn will be able to protect the system against illegal access and hacking attacks. Proofed strong system security makes it more attractive (and thus trusted) for both bidders and exhibitors.
5. Our sample customers at this early stage are PPU students and people at the local market who are interested in auctions as bidders, and computer stores in Hebron as exhibitors.
6. By end of this project, the question “How all parties (namely: auction system, bidders, and exhibitors) will trust each other?” will be answered clearly and comprehensively.

1.2.2 Secondary Goals

1. To analyze the market and select the most attractive customer segment as well as to expand the idea of bidding on the Internet. The market analysis shall also identify the various customer requirements that the product should meet.
2. From the business point of view, the project aims to make revenues from this idea, where the customers buy the items less than the market price and the seller make his/her full profit. We will also identify a business model that can be used in future to sell this product.

1.3 Work Breakdown Structure

Based on the goals that were set in the section 1.2, we shall proceed breaking down these objectives into concrete activities, functions and deliverables. Breaking down these goals makes it easier to specify exactly what is to be done, who will do what, how to do it, and how long it will take.

1. At the demo stage, the product will essentially be usable to let users (bidders) to bid on available items after registration (once) and paying bidding fees for each bidding action.
 - a. **Analyze all related aspects such as requirement, database, communication, and interaction.**

Chapter Two

System Requirements

2.1 Functional Requirements

2.2 Non-Functional Requirements

2.3 Feasibility Study

2.3.1 Capital

2.3.2 Input

2.3.3 Expenses

2.3.4 Summary

2.4 Alternatives

2.5 The Risks

2.6 Time Schedule / Gantt's Chart



This chapter first presents both the functional and nonfunctional requirements of the system. It then shows the feasibility study, SWOT analysis, and time schedule.

2.1 Functional Requirements

The functional requirements are divided into four main categories; namely: user functions, bidder functions, exhibitor functions, and administrator functions.

2.1.1 User Functions

- **Register now:**

This is the first step to use the system. The user enter his/her registration data in a web form including his e-mail, mobile number, and password. Then he/she submits the data. Later, the system sends a message to the user's e-mail to activate his account.

- **Login:**

This function is used to authenticate and authorize user's login information (username and password). If the user enters a wrong username and / or password for three subsequent times / the system will lock login for 30 minute.

- **Forget password:**

This function enables who forgot his/ her password to get anew one to renew the password that he was forget, the system sends the new password to the user's e-mail upon his/her request.

- **Check account, modify profile, and change password:**

This function allows the member to change his/ her password that should be complex to meet the security standers, It's also allows the member to see and change some of his information such as his profile information, balance and some other information.



- **Unblock me:**

This function allows the member to send *unblock message* to administrator, to allow him share in auction by removing him from black-list members.

- **Add money:**

This function enables the member to charge his balance, using a pre-paid card.

2.1.2 Bidder Functions:

- **Place bid :**

This function allows the member to enter his/her bid in any item, by sending the item ID, and the bidding amount.

- **My bought item:**

This function allows the member to see all items his bought

- **Item I bid on :**

This function shows all the auctions that the user participated in.



2.1.3 Exhibitor Functions:

- **Post item:**

This function allows registered exhibitors to enter their new items for auction.

- **My sold item:**

This function shows the exhibitor the items his sold through the system (with their prices).

- **Item not sold yet:**

This function shows the exhibitor the items he exhibited for auction but still not sold yet in a specific duration.

2.1.4 Administrator Functions

- **Feedback:**

This function allows registered users to send their feedback comments about the system. Valuable comments can be taken into account by administrator in order to increase the service quality of the system. In order to send a feedback, the user should be first logged in to the system, and then he fills the comments in a feedback form.

- **Add new category:**

This function allows the administrator to add a new item category in the auction system.

- **Set default increment:**

This function allows the administrator to assign a *default increment value* for a particular auction. This value will be used later by bidders who choose to bid using the automatic bidding option. For example, if the administrator assigned the default increment value to 2 dollars and the value of the maximum bidding value was 1000 dollars, that means that the next bidder who use the automatic bidding option will be bid by a value of 1002 dollars.



- **Set initial charge value:**

This function allows the administrator to put an initial value to decrement from the bidder balance in every bid.
- **Minimum account:**

This function checks the balance of the member, in order to know if he has enough balance to enter the auction or not.
- **Set post period :**

This function extends the auction time (duration) after every bid.
- **Modify category :**

This function is used by the administrator to rename the category.
- **Expired date item:**

This function allows the user to view the non-sold items and the auction time.
- **Black list:**

This function shows the list of black members.¹
- **Search engine:**

This function allows the user to search on a particular item, or category. To search for a particular word, the users enter the word and fill some optional details. The system then finds related items and displays them to the user.
- **General announcement:**

This function displays the announcements entered by the administrator.

¹ Black list for the members putted fake bids.



- **E-mail notification:**

This function allows the system administrator to send email messages to registered users. The administrator needs to do so in two cases. The first is to notify a bidder if someone else has bid after him. The second case is to send a private message for some purpose to a particular user.

- **Mobile discovery system:**

This system discover mobile devices and display for them the mobile interface.

- **Help and tips system:**

This function shows tips on how to use the system website (browse items, change balance, bid, etc), and the condition of using the web site.

- **Add advertisement:**

This function enables the administrator to add new advertisement. Using filling a special web form. The new advertisements will be then displayed on the website automatically.

- **Modify advertisement :**

This function allows the administrator to modify existing advertisements.

- **Delete advertisement :**

This function enables the administrator to delete existing advertisements.

- **Plug-in system:**

This function will allow adding new components (plug-ins) for the system without knowing the whole code. The core code is the backbone of the system and the plug-ins add extra functions to it. This system facilitates the use and programming of the component.



2.2 Non-Functional Requirements

- **Security**

The security is from the main important issues facing the web programmers to prevent attacks on their web sites, while programming this system website we considered many web attacks as well as their defenses.

- **Unsecure uploaded Images**

One of the ways to upload “Shells” and backdoor scripts, to attack the servers, this way allow the hacker to manage the site, execute commands on server, delete and re-upload other scripts on the server, or login catch the username, password of database.

- **How to avoid**

iTop team write a function that make uploading images very secure, first by checking the type of the image if it is allowable or not, that to avoid uploading files not classify as image files, secondly using regular expression checking if the file contain any unsecure character, such as <? Or <?php, or others, that mean this file is unsecure and not just an image, thirdly create a thumbnail image. If one of the previous three steps unsuccessful, the system will not upload the image, on the server.

- **SQL Injection**

The most method the beginner, intermediate and advanced hackers use. This method based on passing SQL queries through website. This method is very danger, because the hacker can execute queries from the database.

- **How to avoid**

make sure that the parameters on HTTP headers is numbers, or not contain any special characters, and not classify as one of the key words of SQL.

iTop Team build a method to make SQL commands very safe, and named as sqlSafe, using DB class.

- **Blind SQL Injection**

Variant of SQL injection where server show an error, that allow the hacker to see the query, columns and tables, allowing the hacker to use advanced SQL Injection.

- **How to avoid**

iTop team build class named DB, execute the queries and make sure that the query is



secured or not. Are there special characters or not. If it so convert it into secure SQL query, and if there is an error, display the error as the programmer need, not like the server display the errors.

- **Cross site scripting XSS**

XSS exploit using JavaScript commands, passing through website, to execute client side scripts, this exploit can be danger.

- **How to avoid**

there is many ways to avoid this exploit. The first: by stripping all HTML tags passed by the client, this method will just keep the text without any HTML formats. The second: by convert the special character to HTML encodes as shown in the Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1 character convert to HTML

From	To
<	<
>	>
((
))
#	#
&	&

- **File Include**

a danger method hacker using to include files through the website. This exploit allow the hacker include files, scripts and execute an unsecure commands.

- **How to avoid**

iTop team build an array contain all the files allowable including, that restrict including any file.

- **Modularity**

Each (component) is a module and the integration of all these modules yields the modular system. Adding anew component or function will be easy and flexible. Making any changes in the system will be a piece of cake.



- **User-friendly interface**

The interface will be user-friendly in a way that it guides the user in using it as simple as possible. The system provides the user with ability to select the interface properties that he would like to see; for example the user can determined interface colors ,fonts, brightness, and lightness.

- **Trust**

We will treat the trust issue from three dimensions first is working under the name of the university that give us the reliability in front of the users .Second is registering the website as a trade mark in the Chamber of Commerce and Industry . Finally we depend on the fatwa which we have from DAR AL FATWA AL FALASTNYA.

2.3 Feasibility Study

This section shows (in numbers) the feasibility study of the system in terms of: capital, input, expenses and finalize by a summery.

2.3.1 Capital

Table 2.2 Capital total

Type	Cost	Quantity	Total
Programmers / Analyzers	\$2,000.00	3	\$6,000.00
Desktop Computers	\$750.00	2	\$1,500.00
Laptop Computer	\$1,200.00	1	\$1,200.00
		Total	\$8,700.00



2.3.2 Input

Table 2.3 Income

Type	cost	Quantity	Total Daily	Total Monthly	Total Yearly
Auditions 5%	\$2.00	400	\$120.00	\$3,600.00	\$43,200.00
Google Advertise	\$0.01	100	\$1.00	\$30.00	\$360.00
My Advertise per show	\$0.25	20	\$5.00	\$150.00	\$1,800.00
		Total	\$126.00	\$3,780.00	\$45,360.00



2.3.3 Expenses

Table 2.4 Expenses

Type	Cost	Quantity	Monthly	Yearly
Employee / Part Time	\$700.00	3	\$2,100.00	\$25,200.00
Electric, Internet etc..	\$80.00	1	\$80.00	\$960.00
Server/Hosting	\$30.00	1	\$30.00	\$360.00
Advertising / Alquds	\$75.00	3	\$225.00	\$2,700.00
Advertising / Momtaz	\$10.00	4	\$40.00	\$480.00
Advertising / Paltel	\$0.03	50000	\$1,250.00	\$5,000.00
Total	\$895.03		\$3,725.00	\$34,700.00



2.3.4 Summary

Table 2.5 Summary

R. Monthly	\$3,780.00
R. Yearly	\$45,360.00
C. Monthly	\$3,725.00
C. Yearly	\$34,700.00
Total R. Monthly	\$55.00
Total R. Yearly	\$10,660.00

2.4 Alternatives

The alternatives of the auction system will be face-to-face transactions and the traditional market places which are slower and more difficult to use. Furthermore, the traditional market place, are more expensive than the virtual marketplace

2.5 The Risks

During the different phases of this project some risks may appear and cause delaying, threaten the progress, or even affecting the final outcomes of the project. Table 2.6 summarizes the most important expected risk events, access degree of probability (P) that the risk event happens (represented from 1-5 where 5 is the most likely), access degree of effect (E) upon project when it happens (represented from 1-5 where 5 is the worst), and the risk index which equal the product ($P \times E$).



Table 2.6 Expected Risks

No	Risk event	Probability (P)	Effect(E)	Risk index (P ×E)
1	Member absence	4	2	8
2	Lack of time /schedule conflict between members	5	1	5
3	Lack of recourses	3	3	9
4	Equipment malfunction	2	5	10
5	Loss of data	2	5	10
6	Loss of equipment	2	5	10
7	Unexpected results	2	3	6
8	Communications problems between members	2	2	4
9	Communications problems with the principle	1	1	1
10	Installation problems	3	5	15



Table 2.7 summarizes the expected effect of each event on the project, the action(s) could be taken for each event, and who is responsible for each action.

Table 2.7 Effects & Responsibilities

No	Risk	Effect on the project	Action	Responsibility
1	Member absence	Delaying	Each member	ALL
2	Lack of time /schedule conflict between members	Delaying	Try to solve conflicts as possible	ALL
3	Loss of data	Delaying / partial failure	Contact the coach and principle and search some alternatives	ALL
4	Equipment malfunction	Delaying/ partial or complete failure	Periodic maintenance and testing and preparing the damaged part	ALL
5	Loss of data	Delaying/ partial or complete failure	Backup	ALL
6	Loss of equipment	Delaying/ partial or complete failure	Provide enough security	ALL
7	Unexpected results	Delaying/ partial failure	Perform requirement analysis carefully right from the beginning	ALL
8	Communications problems between members	Delaying	Perform timely meetings ,good communication	ALL
9	Installation problems	Delaying		ALL



2.7 Time Schedule / Gantt's Chart

To discuss the time schedule of the project, it is good to refer to the Gantt chart that is shown in table 2.8 where the key activities are stated and the time period for their completion is depicted starting March 1st to June 15th.

Table 2.8 Gantt's chart

Key Activities	March	April	May	June
1. Analysis	Shaded			
2. Programming		Shaded		
3. Business plan	Shaded			
4. Installation			Shaded	
5. Testing			Shaded	
6. Final report preparation			Shaded	
7. Acceptance test				Shaded
8. Documentation	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded	Shaded



Important dates and milestones:

- **March 4th:** Project plan presentation.
- **March 31st:** Business plan.
- **April 30:** Midterm progress report.
- **June 1st:** Testing plan.
- **June 10th:** Video.
- **June 10th:** Press release.
- **June 14th:** Final report.
- **June 25th (expected):** Final presentation and demo system.

Chapter Three

System Models

3.1 Use Case

3.2 Class Diagram

3.3 Sequence Diagram

3.4 Test Plan

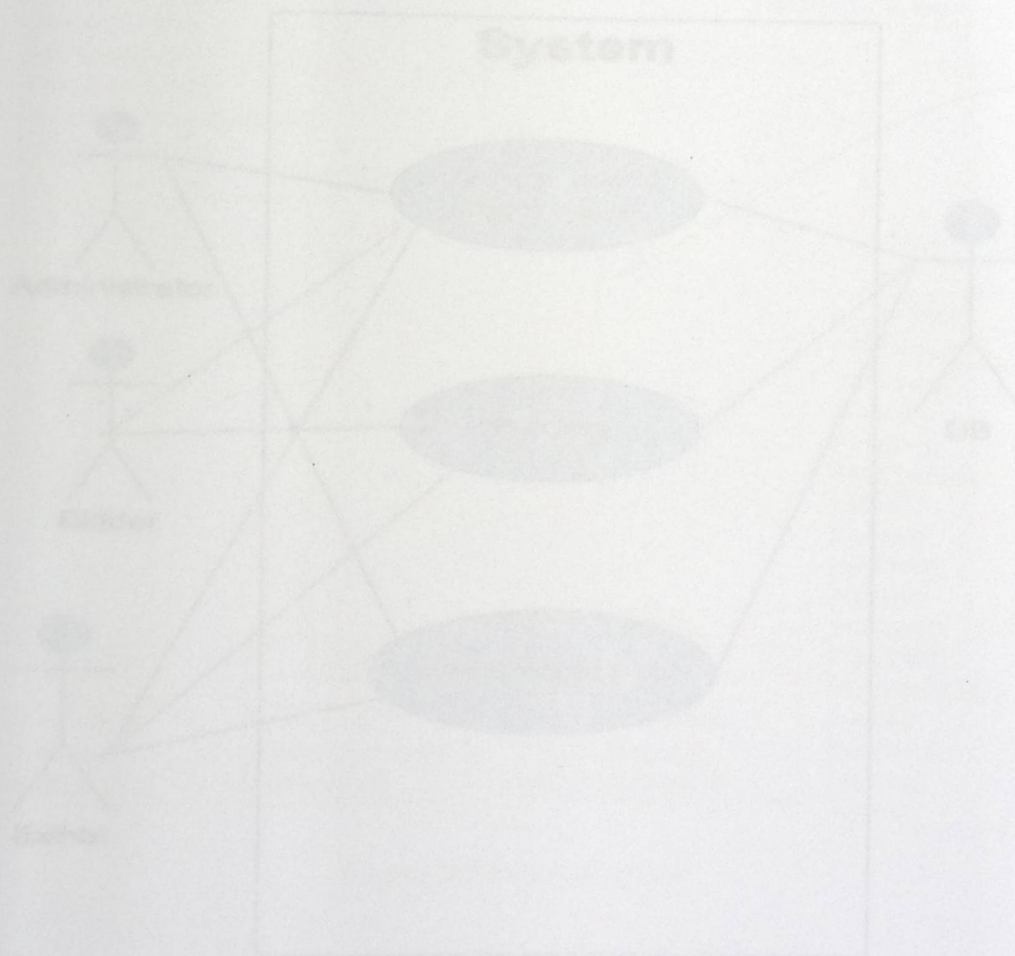


Figure 3.1 Use case diagram



This chapter starts by modeling the system through three Unified Markup Language (UML) diagrams; namely: Use case, Class diagram, and Sequence diagram. At last, the chapter presents and details the test plan of the system.

3.1 Use Case

The Use case is the first UML diagram that describe the system as a whole. As can be seen in Figure 3.1 the system has a data base and three users; namely: administrator, bidder, exhibitor. According to their roles, each user interacts with the system through two or more cases: Logon and Register, Bidding, and/or Item processing.

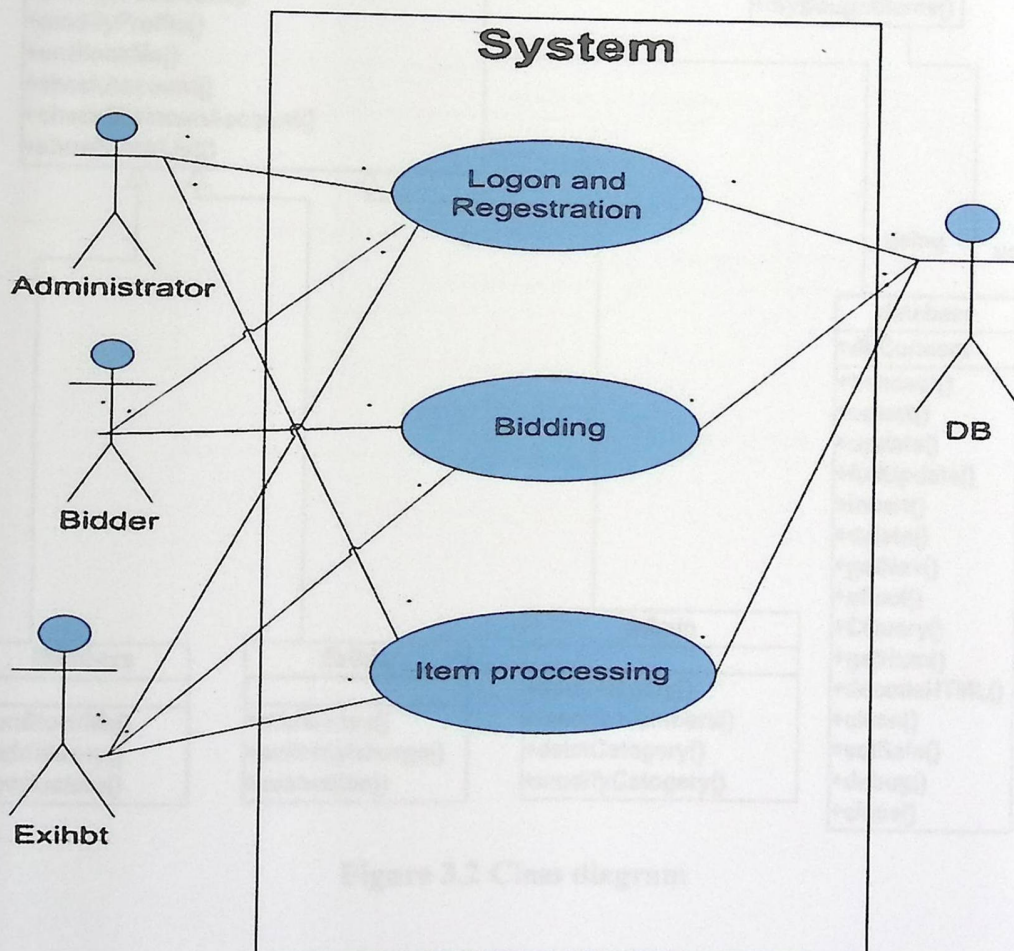


Figure 3.1 Use case diagram



3.2 Class Diagram

The second UML diagram is the class diagram that describes the system classes. As can be seen in Figure 3.2, the system contains three classes which are: users, items, and database. These classes interact with each other consistently, so the system work properly.

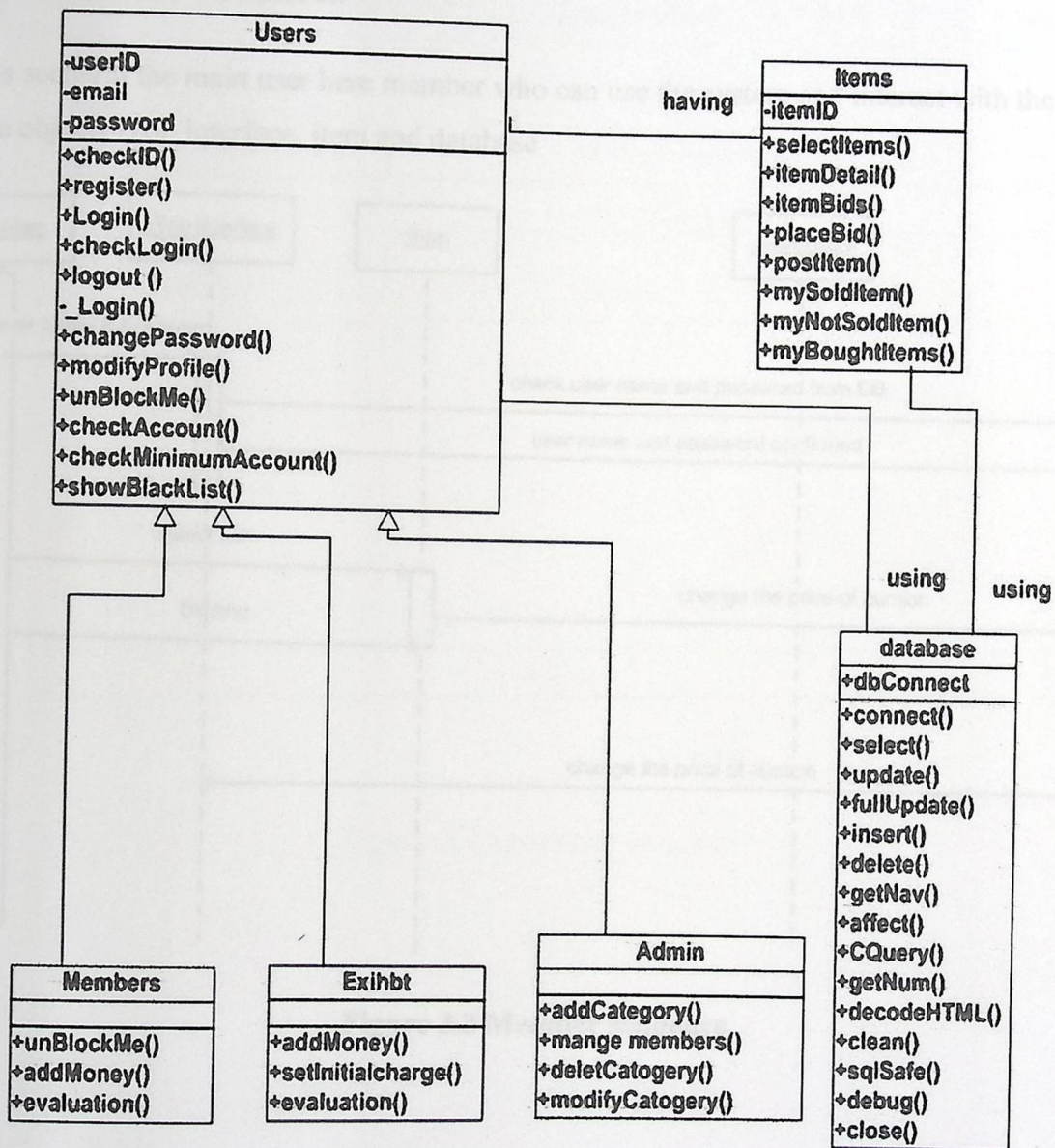


Figure 3.2 Class diagram



3.3 Sequence Diagram

The third UML diagram is the Sequence diagram that describes the system sequence; the process sequence has been depicted in two scenarios (as shown in Figure 3.3 and Figure 3.4).

3.3.1 Member scenario

In this scenario the main user here member who can use the system and interact with the system. by the objects iTop interface, item and database

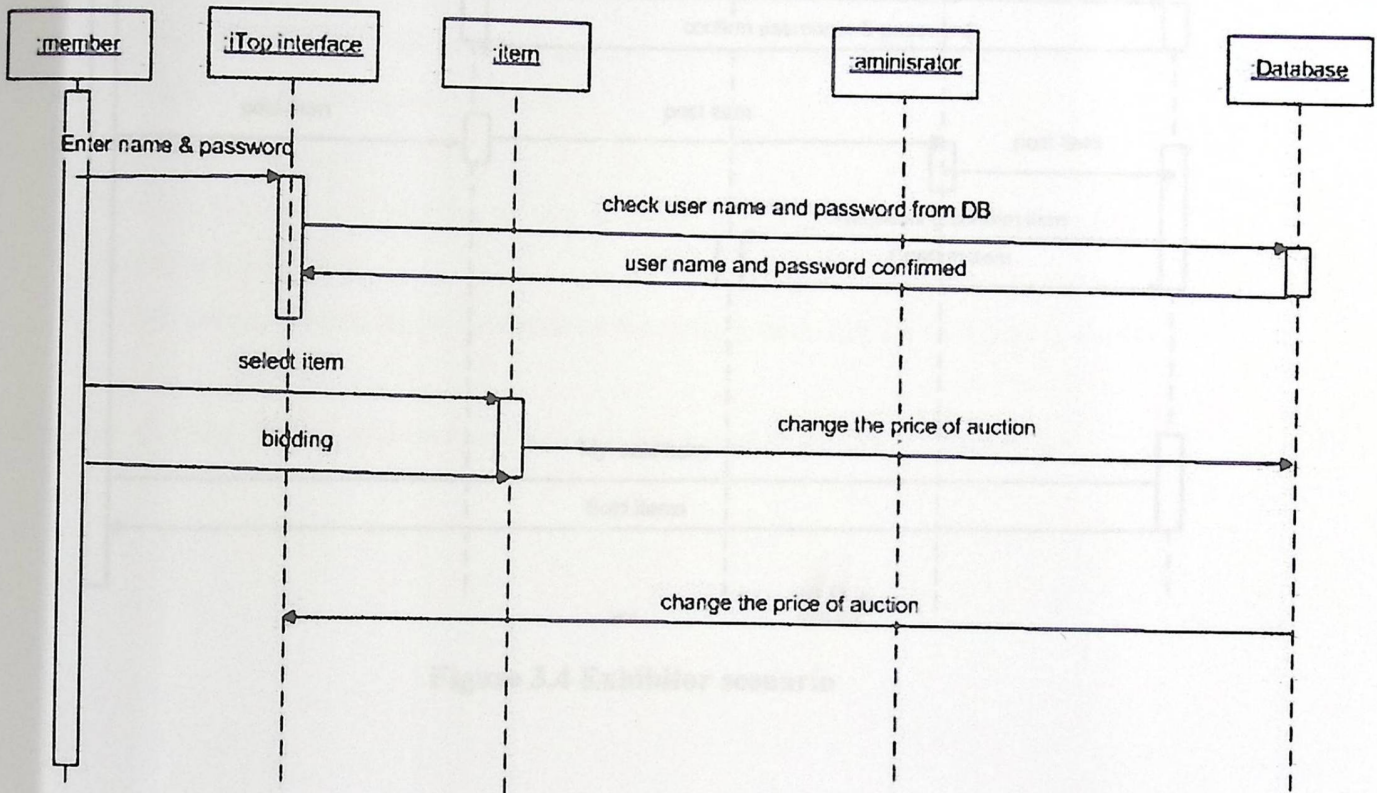


Figure 3.3 Member sequence



3.3.2 Exhibitor Scenario

In this scenario the main person here exhibitor who can use the system and interact with the system to post item in the auction and query about the items.

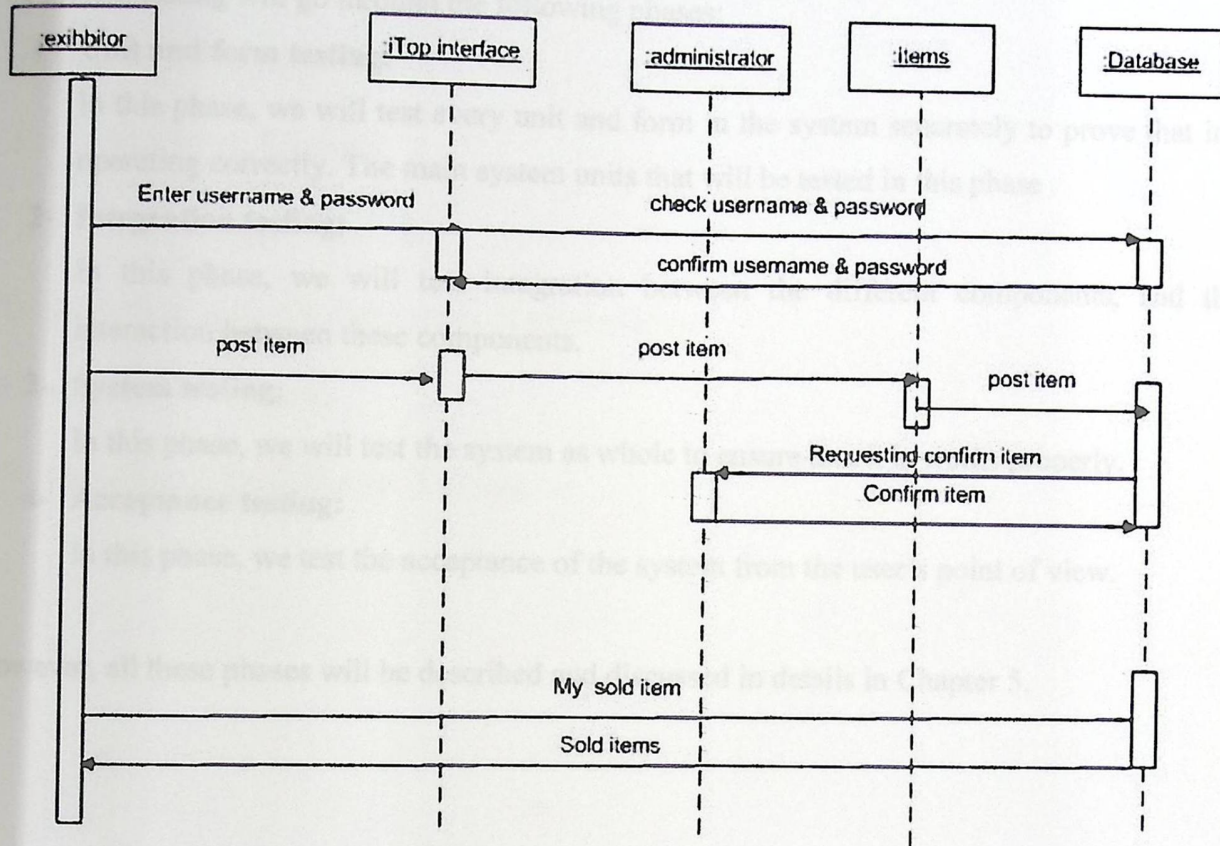


Figure 3.4 Exhibitor scenario



3.4 Test Plan

This section describes the test plan of the system. This plan will be used to verify and ensure that the system meets its design and functional requirements.

The system testing will go through the following phases:

1- Unit and form testing:

In this phase, we will test every unit and form in the system separately to prove that it's operating correctly. The main system units that will be tested in this phase .

2- Integration testing:

In this phase, we will test integration between the different components, and the interaction between these components.

3- System testing:

In this phase, we will test the system as whole to ensure that it is works properly.

4- Acceptance testing:

In this phase, we test the acceptance of the system from the user's point of view.

However, all these phases will be described and discussed in details in Chapter 5.

Chapter Four

System Design

4.1 Database Description

4.1.1 Database Design

4.1.2 Database Dictionary

4.2 User Interface Design and Validations

4.3 Navigation Charts

4.4 Normalized Database Tables



This chapter discusses the design of the system in addition of database design and description ,and the interface design .

4.1 Database Description

The system database will cover all the attributes that the system will need to work with .The database consists of ten main tables which are:

1. Members
2. Items
3. Block
4. PM
5. Lostpass
6. Countries
7. Bids
8. Sold_items
9. Watched_items
10. Plugins

Figure 4.1 Database Design

4.1.1 Database Dictionary

Table 4.1 Database Dictionary

Table Name	Field Name	Type	Length	Description	Required	Key
Members	ID	int	11	User ID	Yes	Primary
Members	Email	varchar	50	User login name	Yes	Unique
Members	Password	varchar	32	Member Password	Yes	
Members	Member_name	varchar	25	Member Name	Yes	
Members	Telephone	int	20	The telephone number	no	



4.1.1 Database Design:

Figure 4.1 shows the ten tables of the system database and how they are related to each other .

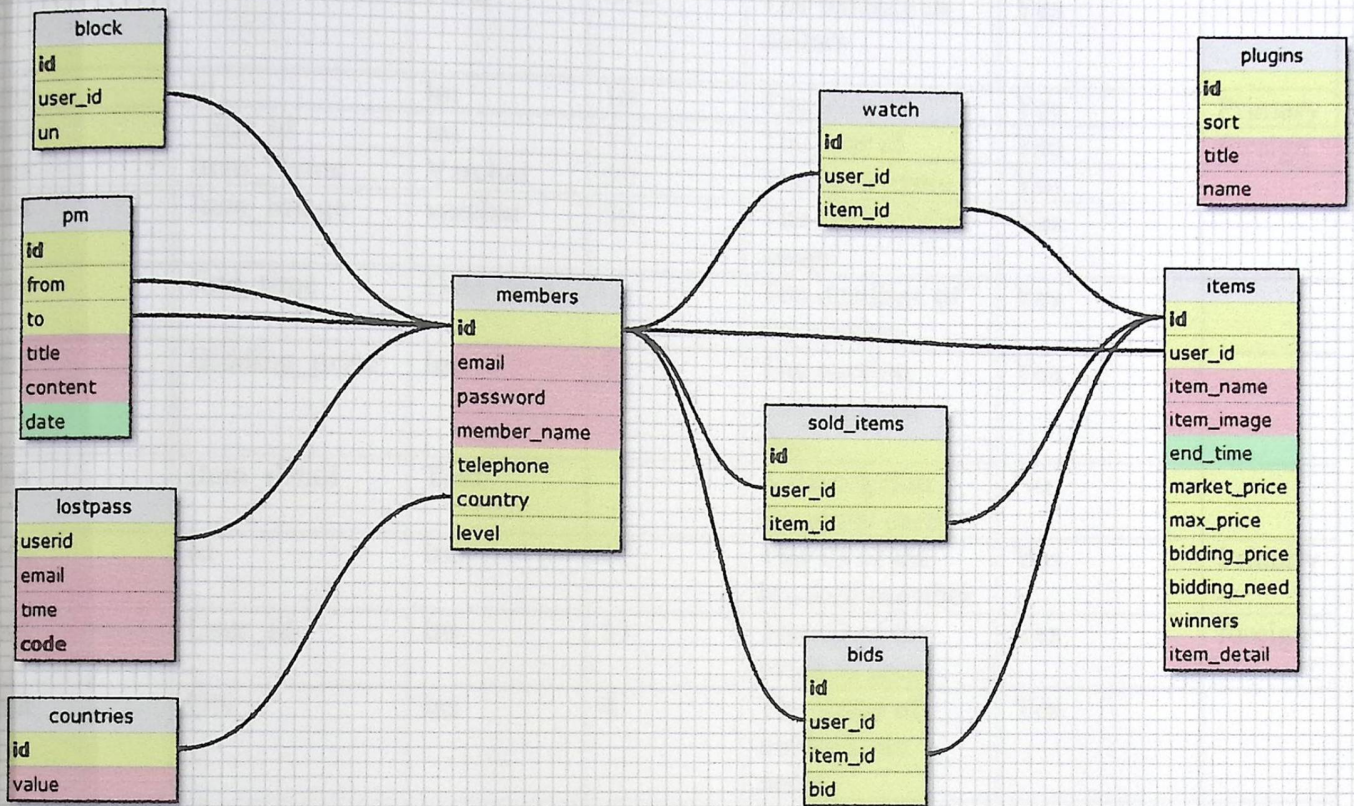


Figure 4.1 Database Design.

4.1.2 Database Dictionary:

Table 4.1 Database Dictionary

Table Name	Field Name	Type	Length	Description	Required	Key
Members	Id	Int	11	User ID	Yes	Primary
Members	Email	varchar	50	User login name	Yes	Unique
Members	Password	varchar	32	Member Password	yes	
Members	Member_name	varchar	25	Member Name	yes	
Members	Telephone	Int	20	The telephone number	no	



Con't: Table 4.1 Database Dictionary

Members	Country	Int	6	The ID of user country	Yes	Foreign
Members	Level	Int	4	The level of permission	Yes	
Members	Balance	Float	-----	The balance in dollars	Yes	
Items	Id	Int	10	The item id	Yes	Primary
Items	User_id	Int	11	The user id	Yes	foreign
Items	Item_Name	Varchar	50	The item name	Yes	
Items	Item_image	varchar	50	The URL of the image	Yes	
Items	End_time	Date time		The deadline of the auction	Yes	
Items	Bidding_price	Int	3	The auction participation fees.	Yes	
Items	Item_detail	Text		A description about the item	No	
Block	Id	Int	11	The ID of the blocked member	Yes	Primary
Block	User_id	Int	11	The ID of the blocked user	Yes	foreign
Block	UN	Int	4	The value of unblock me order	Yes	
PM	Id	Int	11	The ID of the private message	Yes	Primary
PM	From	Int	11	The ID of the sender	Yes	foreign
PM	To	Int	11	The ID of the receiver	Yes	foreign
PM	Title	Varchar	50	The title of the message	Yes	
PM	Content	Text		The content of the message	Yes	
PM	Date	Date time		The date of the message	Yes	
Lostpass	Code	Varchar	50	The verification code	Yes	Primary
Lostpass	Userid	Int	11	The user ID	Yes	Foreign



Con't: Table 4.1 Database Dictionary

Lostpass	Time	Date time		The time requesting the new pass	Yes	
Countries	Id	Int	6	The country id	Yes	Primary
Countries	Value	Varchar	250	The country name	Yes	
Bids	Id	Int	3	The id of the bid	Yes	Primary
Bids	User_id	Int	11	The user id	Yes	Foreign
Bids	Item_id	Int	6	The item id	Yes	Foreign
Bids	Bid	Float		The bid value	Yes	
Solds_items	Id	Int	11	The sold item id	Yes	Primary
Solds_items	User_id	Int	11	The user id	Yes	Foreign
Solds_items	Item_id	Int	6	The item id	Yes	Foreign
Watched_items	Id	Int	11	The watched item id	Yes	Primary
watched items	User_id	Int	11	The user id	Yes	Foreign
watched items	Item_id	Int	6	The item id	Yes	Foreign
Plugins	Id	Int	11	The id of the plugins	Yes	Primary
Plugins	Sort	Int	11	The sort of the plug-in	Yes	
Plugins	Name	Varchar	50	The name of the plug in	Yes	



4.2 User Interface Design and Validations:

This section shows and describes sample user interface screens of the system (focusing on user input/output screens). The three selected screens presented here –in are:

- Login screen (shown in Figure 4.2).
- Registration screen (shown in Figure 4.3).
- Forgot Password screen (shown in Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.2 Login screen.

Table 4.2 Description of Login screen.

Field	Action	Database table
Username	Text field to input username	
Password	Text field to input password	
Login	Action: When clicked, system authenticates the user and takes to main page	Members
Clear	Action: When clicked, the user name field and the password field clear.	



Language:



Member Area


Username

Password

[Register](#)


[Forgotten your password?](#)

lexus IS300



13d 13:50:23

Laptop HP Pavilion 6660



11d 22:13:58

All Rights Reseved

Figure 4.2 Login screen.

Table 4.2 Description of Login screen.

Field	Action	Database table
User name	Text field to input username	
Password	Test field to input password	
Submit	Button. When clicked , system authenticates the user and takes to main page	Members
Reset	Button .When clicked, the user name field and the password filed clean.	

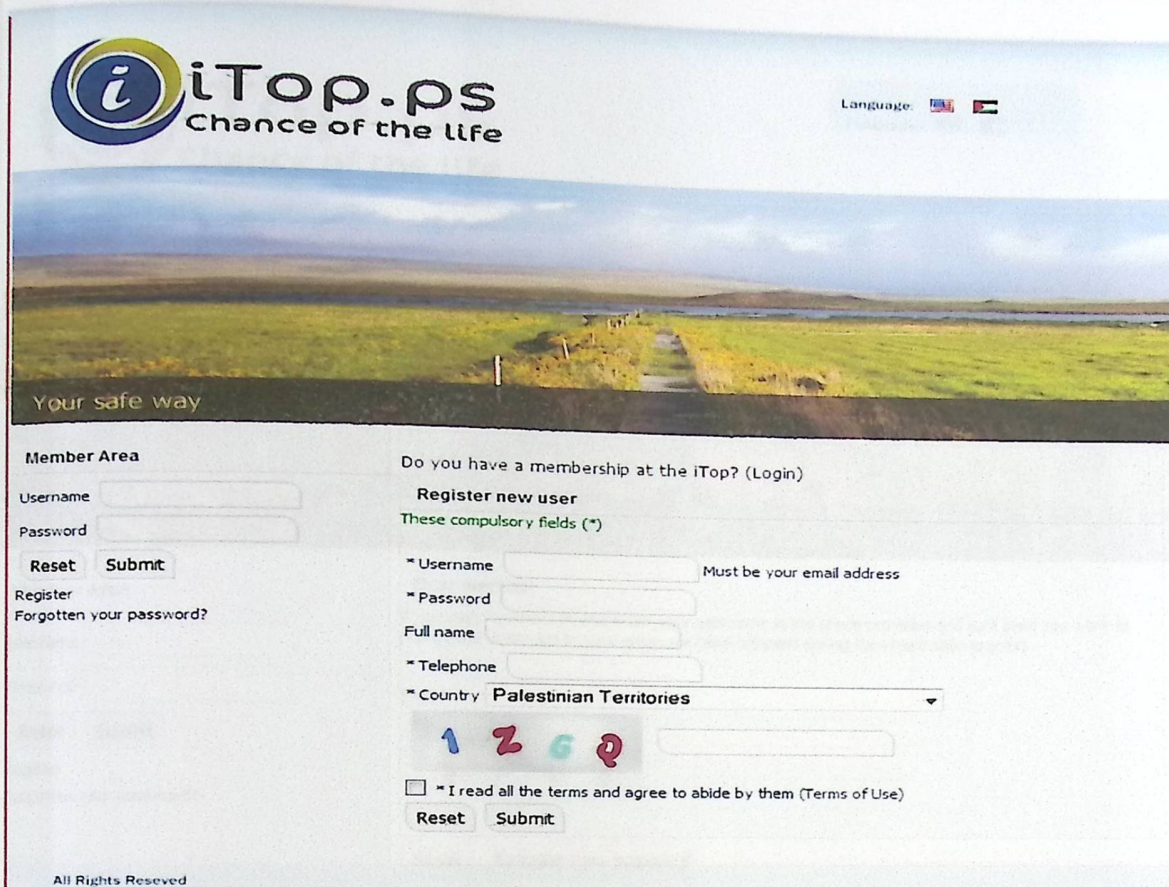


Figure 4.3 Registration screen.

Table 4.3 Description of Registration screen.

Field	Action	Database table
User name	Text field to input user name which must be the email	
Password	Text field to input password	
Full name	Text field to input the full name	
Telephone	Text field to input telephone number	
Country	Drop down field having list of countries to choose from.	Countries
Text Field	Text Field to enter the captcha	
Submit	Button. When clicked , system Will submit the user information to register.	Members
Reset	Button .When clicked, all fields cleans.	

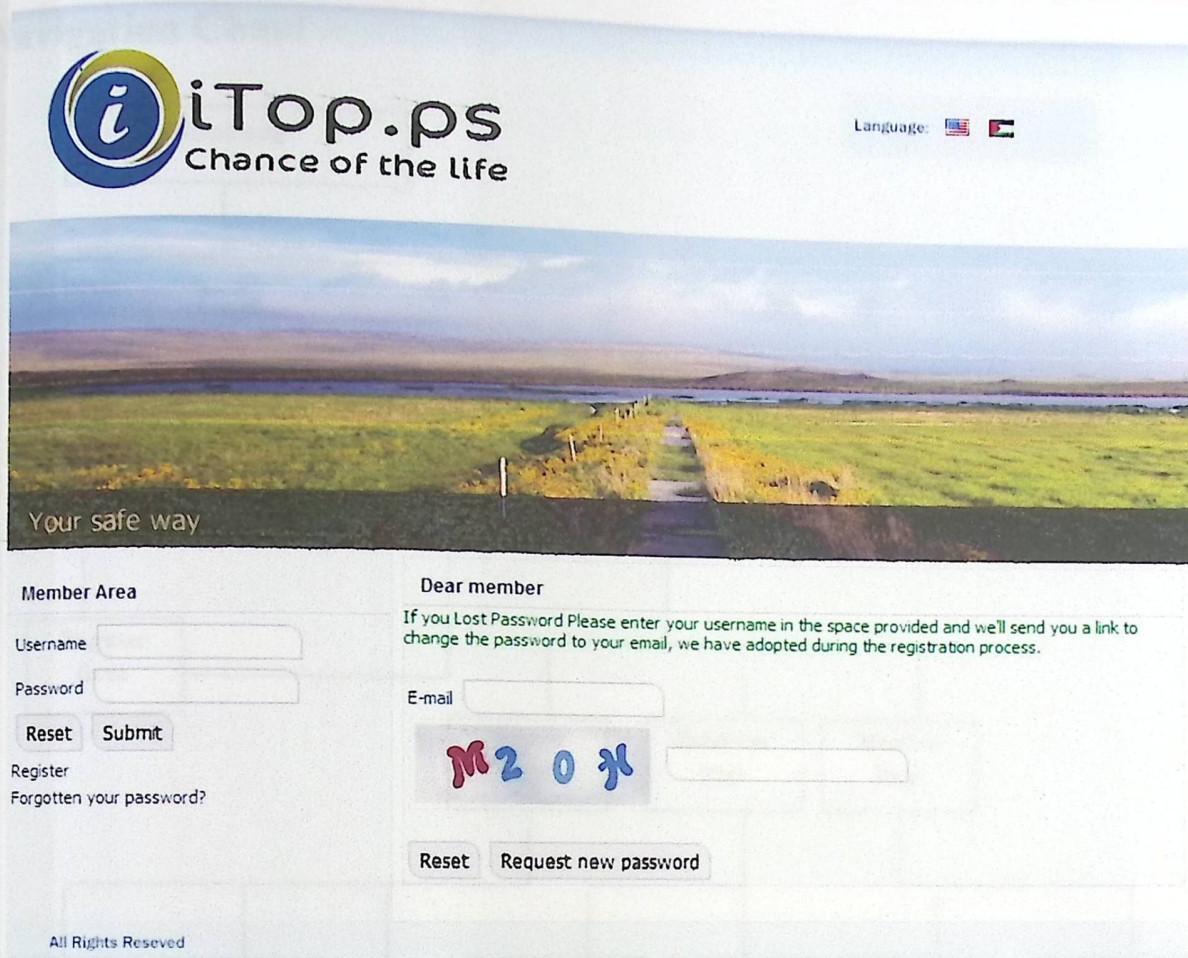


Figure 4.4 Forgot Password screen.

Table 4.4 Description of Forgot Password screen.

Field	Action	Database table
e-mail	Text field to input email	
Text Field	Text Field to enter the captcha	
Reset	Button, When clicked, all fields clean.	
Request new password	Button , When clicked , the system Sends e-mail to the user of verification code to request the password	Lostpass



4.3 Navigation Chart

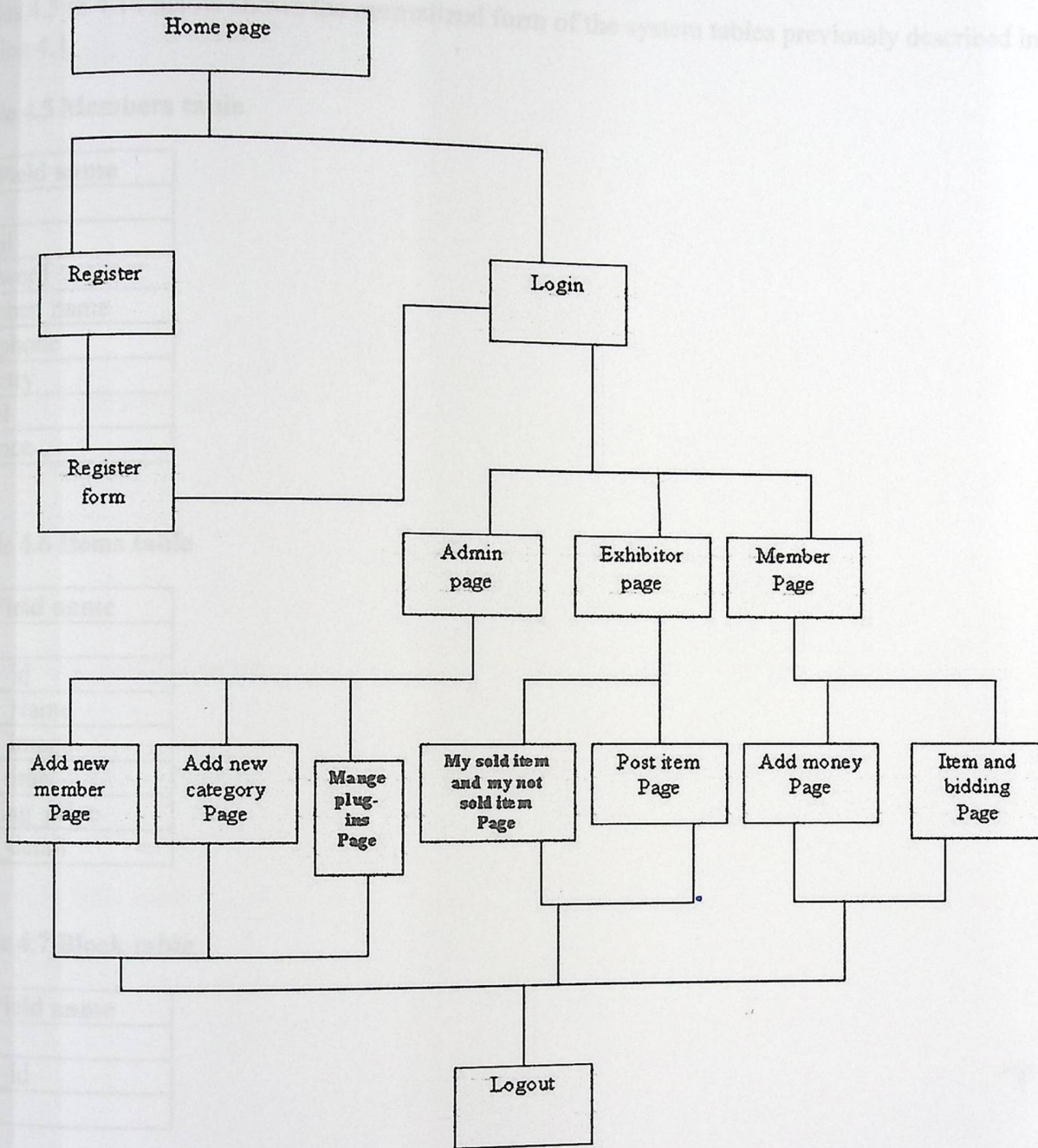


Figure 4.5 Navigation Chart



4.4 Normalized database tables

Tables 4.5 to 4.14 below shows the normalized form of the system tables previously described in Section 4.1.

Table 4.5 Members table

Field name
Id
Email
Password
Member_name
Telephone
Country
Level
Balance

Table 4.6 Items table

Field name
Id
User_id
Item_Name
Item_image
End_time
Bidding_price
Item_detail

Table 4.7 Block table

Field name
Id
User_id
UN



Table 4.8 PM table

Field name
Id
From
To
To
Title
Content
Date

Table 4.9 Lostpass table

Field name
Code
Userid
Time

Table 4.10 Countries table

Field name
Id
Value

Table 4.11 Bids table

Field name
User_id
Item_id
Bid

Table 4.12 Solds_items table

Field name
Id
User_id
Item_id



Table 4.13 Watched_items table

Field name
Id
User_id
Item_id

Table 4.14 Plugins

Field name
Id
Sort
Name

Chapter Five

System Implementation and Installation

5.1 Installation Environment

5.2 Server Information and Configuration

5.3 UML Implementation Diagram

1. Server (can be rent from "amazon" - starting at "\$29.99" per month, as VPS server). The minimum server specifications are:

- a. 20GB of Hard Drive Storage
- b. 256MB of Memory
- c. 300MB Top Quality Tier-1 Bandwidth

2. Apache Server 2.2.11

Apache supports a variety of features, many implemented as compiled modules which extend the core functionality. These can range from server-side programming language support to authentication schemes. Some common language interfaces support mod_perl, mod_python, Perl, and PHP. Popular authentication modules include mod_auth, mod_authn, mod_authz, and mod_authz_core, the successor to mod_authz_core. A sample of other features include SSL and TLS support (mod_ssl), a proxy module, a URL rewrite (also known as a rewrite engine, implemented under mod_rewrite), custom log files (mod_log_config), and filtering support (mod_include and mod_ext_filter).

Virtual hosting allows one Apache installation to serve many different actual websites. For example, one machine with one Apache installation could simultaneously serve www.example.com, www.foo.com, 192.167.foo-server.foo.com, etc.

However, Apache is GPL Licensed.



This chapter discusses the implementation phase which is essential phase in this project. After showing the system goals, requirements, and design in chapter one to four, this chapter go further in a more technical details such as the installation environment of the system; it then shows the main server configuration, and ends by the UML Implementation.

5.1 Installation Environment

In order to setup the system, a set of hardware and software requirement are requested. The following is a brief description of those requirements given that the system implementation has used the W/LAMP(Windows/Linux, Apache, MYSQL) environment

1. **Server (can be rent from 'caro.net'¹ starting at '\$29.95' per month, as VPS server). The minimum server specifications are :**
 - a. 20GB of Hard Drive Storage
 - b. 256MB of Memory
 - c. 500GB Top Quality Tier 1 Bandwidth

2. Apache Server 2.2.11

“Apache supports a variety of features, many implemented as compiled modules which extend the core functionality. These can range from server-side programming language support to authentication schemes. Some common language interfaces support mod_perl, mod_python, Tcl, and PHP. Popular authentication modules include mod_access, mod_auth, mod_digest, and mod_auth_digest, the successor to mod_digest. A sample of other features include SSL and TLS support (mod_ssl), a proxy module, a URL rewriter (also known as a rewrite engine, implemented under mod_rewrite), custom log files (mod_log_config), and filtering support (mod_include and mod_ext_filter).

Virtual hosting allows one Apache installation to serve many different actual websites. For example, one machine with one Apache installation could simultaneously serve www.example.com, www.test.com, test47.test-server.test.com, etc.”¹

However apache is GPL License.

¹ English Wikipedia



3. PHP5.2.8

“PHP is a scripting language originally designed for producing dynamic web pages. It has evolved to include a command line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications.”²

4. MySQL5.1.30

“MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS) which has more than 6 million installations. The program runs as a server providing multi-user access to a number of databases.”³

5.2 Server information and configuration

As an operating system for the server, we have installed our system on both Windows Server 2008 and LINUX (Ubuntu).

However, as a team, we are biasing to LINUX, because it's open source, cheaper, more secure, and it provides some features that may not found in other operating system such as automatic backup (which is available in LINUX through CRON).

The followings are main LINUX configurations that are required to make our system run:

1. `rewrite_module` (Apache).

Go to `httpd.conf`, on WAMP replace `#LoadModule rewrite_module modules/mod_rewrite.so` by `LoadModule rewrite_module modules/mod_rewrite.so`.

2. `php_gd2` (PHP).

Go to `php.ini`, on WAMP replace `;extension=php_gd2.dll` by `extension=php_gd2.dll`.

3. `php_mysql` (PHP).

Goto `php.ini`, on WAMP replace `;extension=php_mysql.dll` by `extension=php_mysql.dll`.

² English Wikipedia

³ English Wikipedia



3. PHP5.2.8

“PHP is a scripting language originally designed for producing dynamic web pages. It has evolved to include a command line interface capability and can be used in standalone graphical applications.”²

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2. `php_gd2` (PHP).

Go to `php.ini`, on WAMP replace `;extension=php_gd2.dll` by `extension=php_gd2.dll`.

3. `php_mysql` (PHP).

Goto `php.ini`, on WAMP replace `;extension=php_mysql.dll` by `extension=php_mysql.dll`.

² English Wikipedia

³ English Wikipedia



- 4. File uploads (PHP).
Goto php.ini, on WAMP replace 'file_uploads = Off' by 'file_uploads = On'.
- 5. Allow URL fopen (PHP).
Go to php.ini, on WAMP replace 'allow_url_fopen = Off' by 'allow_url_fopen = On'.

5.3 UML Implementation Diagram

The deployment diagram (shown in Figure 5.1) clarifies the three implementation tiers of the system user computer, system, and database.

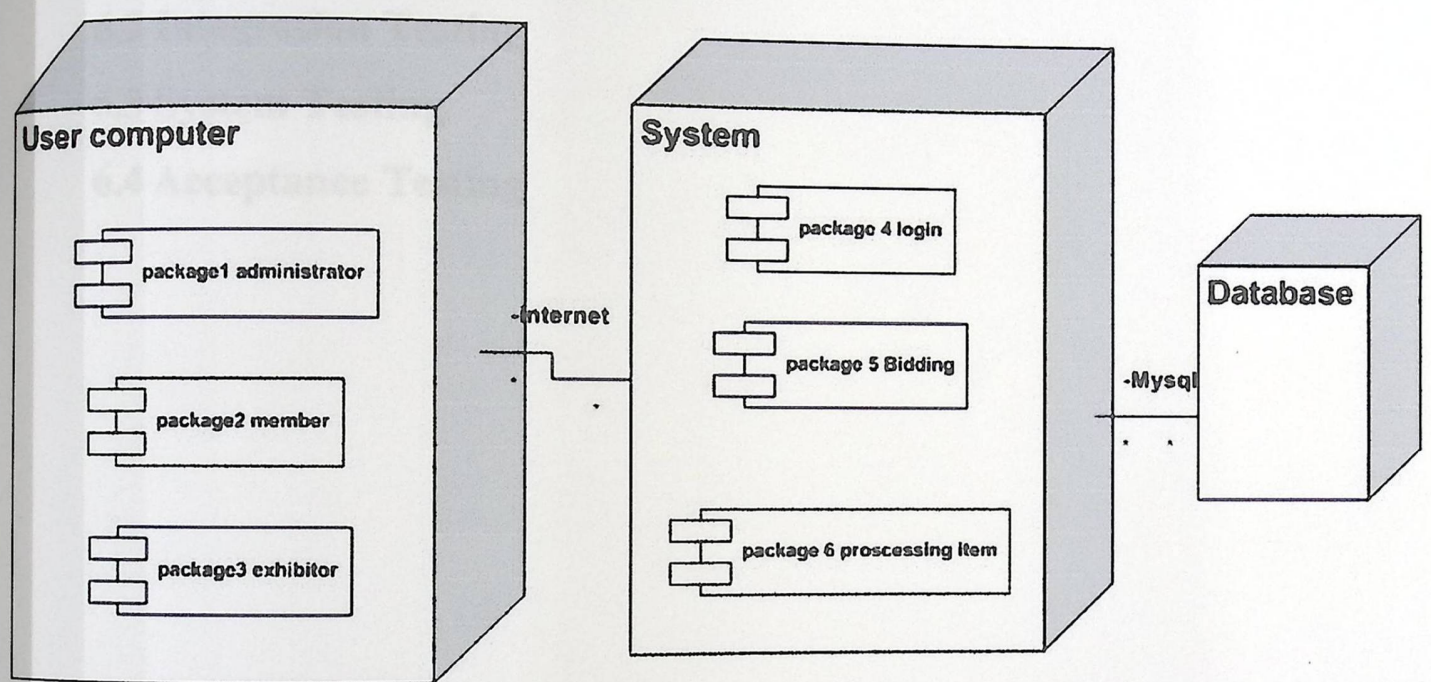


Figure 5.1 UML Implementation Diagram

The deployment diagram shows the three tiers of the system in the implementation stage where it physically executed in the real environment.

Chapter Six

System Testing

6.1 Unit and Form Testing

6.2 Integration Testing

6.3 System Testing

6.4 Acceptance Testing



After ending the stage of application and programming the system, it will put under testing to ensure that it meets the design and functional requirements.

The importance of the testing is in the showing the dependence of units and forms in addition of the integration and acceptance testing.

In this chapter we will go through the four stages of testing:

- Unit and form testing
- Integration testing.
- System testing.
- Acceptance testing.

Figure 6.1 Login correctly screen

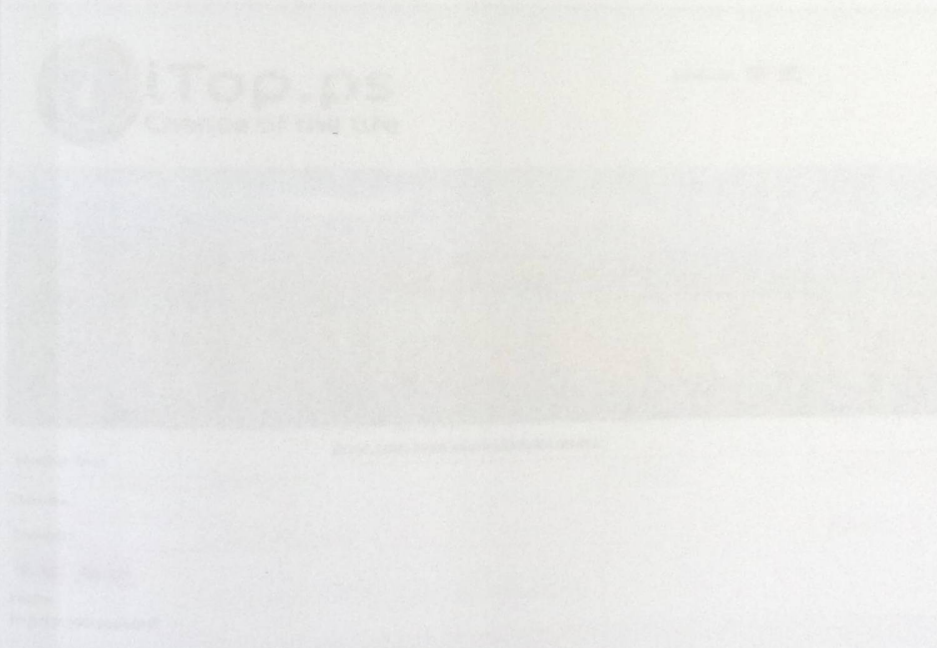


Figure 6.2 Login in incorrect user or password screen

Example of the error we can see Login

In the first case we test Login correctly in Figure 6.1

In the second case we test Login in incorrect user or password in Figure 6.2



6.1 Unit and Form Testing

In this test we will test every unit in the system units in a part of the other units to prove that it works in a correct way.



Figure 6.1 Login correctly screen

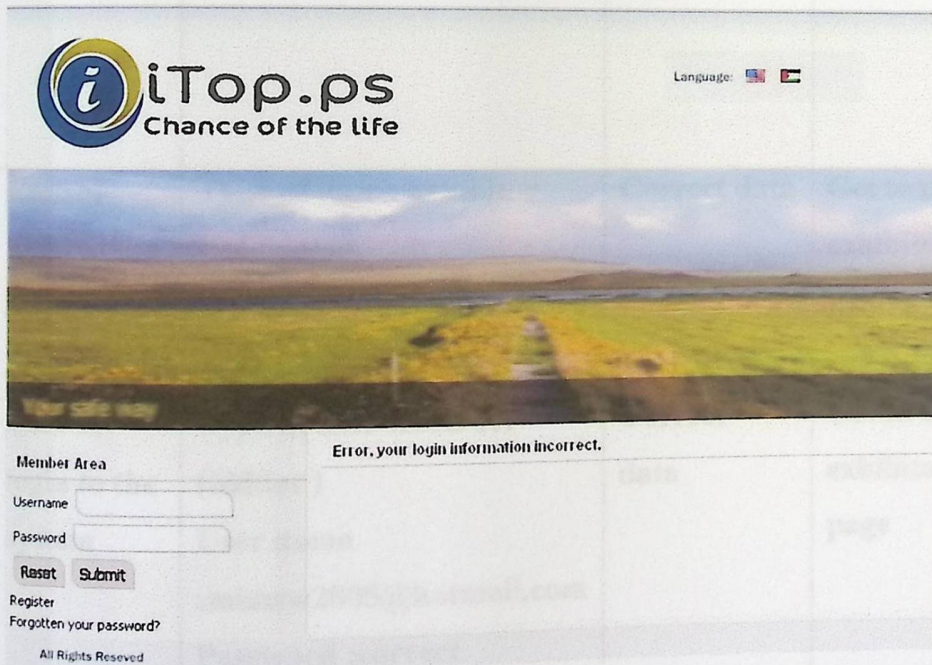


Figure 6.2 Login in incorrect user or password screen

Example of the cases we examine Login

In the first case we test Login correctly in Figure 6.1

In the second case we test Login in incorrect user or password in Figure 6.2



Table 6.1 Unit and Form Testing

State	Input	Expected result	Actual result	Comment
Case of login to the system	Type of user : administrator User name :eng.majds@hotmail.com Password : admin	Correct data	Get to the admin page	The date entered correctly
Case of login to the system	Type of user : administrator User name :eng.majds@hotmail.com Password :wrong	Wrong data	Hold in the login page and get warning message	The data entered wrong and the system performed correctly and don't entered to any where
Case of login to the system	Type of user : exhibitor User name :bmw_3unk@hotmail.com Password :correct	Correct data	Get to the exhibitor page	The date entered correctly
Case of login to the system	Type of user :member (bidder) User name :mimsw2005@hotmail.com Password :correct	Correct data	Get to the exhibitor page	The date entered correctly



6.2 Integration Testing

In this testing stage the integration of the different part of the system will be show by testing the interaction of these parts .for example of the parts tested for integration are:

Add new item

Item name:

Category:

Start with \$:

Cost of supply \$(per bid):

Item Detail:

Laptop Type Mid-Size Laptop

Use Home Use

Processor What is "Processor"?
Turion 64 X2 Mobile Technology (TL-60) 1.9 GHz

Installed Memory What is "Installed Memory"?
2 GB (DDR2 SDRAM)

Hard Drive What is "Hard Drive"?
250 GB Serial ATA, 5400 RPM

Display 15.4 in. WXGA TFT Active Matrix


Operating System Microsoft Windows Vista Home Premium

Processor

Image of product:

Figure 6.3 Test adding a new item

Laptop HP Pavilion 6660



Place bid:

Auction Detail Item Detail

Start of auction: 550\$

Period: 2009-07-27 13:12:25

The cost of supply: 2\$

The number of auction winners: 1

Important Notice

We adopt a new way! The interest of the Group of iTop on all people to be able to have the best brands at low prices, we have to take advantage of a limited idea of the auction price cap, to find out more details on this method, you can review this video

1

ID	Name	Country	Bid
1	Eng. Majd Shaweesh	Palestinian Territories	600\$

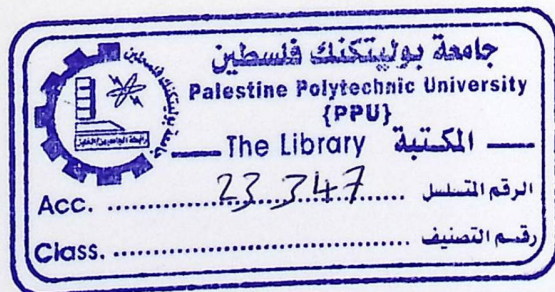
Figure 6.4 Showing that the Adding item in the item page



Table 6.2 Integration Testing

State	Input	Expected result	Actual result
adding a new item to auction	Item : Laptop	Correct data	Adding the item to auction and store it in the data base
Adding item in the item page	Item :Laptop	Correct data	Showing that the Adding item in the item page

Figure 6.3 Registration page





6.3 System Testing

In this stage of testing the system tested as one independent unit to ensure that it works correctly and error free. Testing the process the system do and see the effect of it in the other part of the system for example we tested adding new member and test its effect in the data base after adding process.

Do you have a membership at the iTop? (Login)

Register new user

These compulsory fields (*)

* Username Must be your email address

* Password

Full name

* Telephone

* Country



* I read all the terms and agree to abide by them (Terms of Use)

Reset

Submit

Figure 6.5 Registration page



6.4 Acceptance Testing

Acceptance testing is the process where the users test and see the information system in its final complete form ,the result of this test is that the users accepts it .

In this stage we verify the ability of the system to meet the functional requirements we mentioned in chapter two and from the previous testing stage we figured out that the system meets it requirements.

By publishing the website on the internet we give the chance to real users to enter the site and test it in the real environment, we came with the result that the system accepted by them.

Chapter Seven System Maintenance

7.1 Back up

7.1.1 Automatic Backup

7.2 System Upgrading

7.3 Apache Server Maintenance

7.4 MySQL Maintenance

7.1 Backup

7.1.1 Automatic Backup

To backup /root database automatically, we can use "Schedule Task" on windows platform, and "Cron" on Linux platform, and "ICal Alarm" on Mac platform. Here we will discuss "Schedule Task" and "Cron", because servers may be Windows, or Linux.

On Linux: Cron:

It is the most effective tool to execute scripts automatically without user intervention through the scheduled tasks of periodically implementation of any code every hour or every day ... Etc.

The primary task of "Cron" is to carry out orders of Linux servers periodically, for example we want to use "Cron" to execute periodically backup of database.

Let's see some of shell commands related with "Cron" service:

```
root@ ~ #
```

You will see something like this after press return:

```
root@ ~ # cd /scripts/backup
```

```
root@ ~ # cd /scripts/backup
```

```
root@ ~ # cd /usr/bin/tail -x /usr/local/cpanel/bin/tail-check && /usr/local/cpanel
```



The maintenance stage is the final stage of the system life cycle, in this stage the system will put under full maintenance and modification to meet the requirement of the system environment.

In this stage the system will be ready to work in real environment, there is many things to consider in order getting the system suitable to work in the environment and for preventing problems which can happen during the installation process.

In this chapter we will clarify the maintenance process and the propose plan to maintain the system.

Running the system in the real environment there is a possibility to system failure or errors incidence which must be avoiding it.

The user during the running the system haven't enough information in case of any error appears in the process, so we must put a plan to prevent errors. That's including:

7.1 Backup

7.1.1 Automatic Backup

To backup iTop database automatically, we can use "Schedule Task" on windows platform and "Cron" on Linux platform, and "iCal Alarms" on Mac platform. Here we will discuss "Schedule Task" and "Cron", because servers may be Windows, or Linux

On Linux: Cron:

Is the most effective tool in execute scripts automatically without user intervention through the scheduled tasks of periodically implementation of any code every hour or every day ... Etc.

The primary task of "Cron" is to carry out orders of Linux servers periodically, for example we want to use "Cron" to execute periodically backup of database.

Let's see some of shell commands related with "Cron" service:

```
crontab -e
```

You will see something like this after press return:

```
29 1 * * * /scripts/upcp
```

```
0 1 * * * /scripts/cpbackup
```

```
35 * * * * /usr/bin/test -x /usr/local/cpanel/bin/tail-check && /usr/local/cpan$
```



```
*/15 * * * * /usr/local/cpanel/whostmgr/bin/dnsqueue > /dev/null 2>&1  
*/5 * * * * /usr/local/cpanel/bin/dcpumon >/dev/null 2>&1  
2,58 * * * * /usr/local/bandmin/bandmin
```

The "crontab -e" is a shell command represent all the "Cron" orders registered in the Linux server.

here is two ways to add new "Cron" order, First one is by using "Cpanel" - program installed on Linux servers allowing users manage their sites easily - the second one by using "Shell" commands.

1. Using Cpanel:

Login cpanel account, and then go to "Cron jobs" - note: I am using cpanel 11



Cron jobs

After open "Cron jobs", we will find it divided into two ways, they are:

- The Standard GUI
- Advanced (Unix Style) Option

Cron Jobs

Cron jobs allow you to automate certain commands or scripts on your site. You can set a command or script to run at a specific time every day, week, etc. For example, you could set a cron job to delete temporary files every week so that your disk space is not being used up by those files.

Warning: You need to have a good knowledge of Linux commands before you can use cron jobs effectively. Check your script with your hosting administrator before adding a cron job.

Please choose your experience level:

Standard

Advanced (Unix Style)



a. The first way: The Standard GUI

Appears in Cpanel, like this:

Please enter an email address where the cron output will be sent:

NOTE: You will receive a message every time this job runs. Using your main e-mail address is not recommended.

Entry 1

Command to run:

<p>Minute(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every Minute Every Other Minute Every Five Minutes Every Ten Minutes Every Fifteen Minutes 0 1 2 3 4 	<p>Hour(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every Six Hours 0 = 12 AM/Midnight 1 = 1 AM 2 = 2 AM 3 = 3 AM 	<p>Months(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every Month January February March April
<p>Day(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every Day 1 2 3 4 	<p>Weekday(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every Week Day Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday 	

The first option to determine which e-mail to be sent to the output of the implementation to him.

The second option is written which will be carried out or file path that will be implemented.

After that, the time which will be the implementation of the order is determined by:

- Minute(s)
- Hours(s)
- Days(s)
- Month(s)
- Weekday(s)

After the completion the time of order, save your confirmation page.



2. b. The second way: Advanced (Unix Style) Option

Please enter an email address where the cron output will be sent:

NOTE: You will receive a message every time this job runs. Using your main e-mail address is not recommended.

Minute	Hour	Day	Month	Weekday	Command
0	0	*	*	*	

if you look here, we will find that the form of written orders is substantially similar to a series of orders that we have brought upon the execution of the order of the “crontab-e” shell command.

We note here that the first option to determine which e-mail to be sent to the output of the implementation to him.

The later is the time; will speak later.

3. Using shell

[Minute - Hour - Day - Month - Weekday] - Command

This is the phase of cron shell order, let’s see example:

29 1 * * * /scripts/upcp

in detail, we will find that it is divided into the following sequential manner from the left to the right:

- Minutes and representation would be 00 to 59
- Hours and representation of the form 24 an hour would be 00 to 23
- Days and be represented by 1 to 31
- Representation of the months and be 1 to 12
- On the weekend and be represented:
 - 3 letters appear to be on the week: sat, sun, mon, tue, wed, thu, fri,
 representing the order of the week from Saturday to Friday



- figures represent the number is from zero to 6, where a zero on Saturday and one on Sunday and thus to Friday
- The file path, or which would be implemented in time

The position of the asterisk * to be executed periodically every day or every hour or every minute, ..., etc., which is called wildcard, a term familiar to those interested in the networking and communications.

So it means that the previous script will be carried out every day and every month on hour 1 and 29 minutes.

But what do we do if we want to implement the script every 5 minutes?

We can write this in several ways:

□ A: It is all in writing the minutes to be separated by a comma then the implementation is as follows:

```
0,5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45,50,55 * * * * /path/to/command
```

And here was to identify and implement script minute No. 0, 5, 10 and 15 ..., etc.

□ B: There is a formula in cron is using * and use the following example shows that:

```
*/5 * * * * /path/to/command
```

Both examples do not differ in its implementation on the other thing

Cron and PHP

[Minute - Hour - Day - Month - Weekday] [PATH OF PHP] [ARGUMENTS] [PATH OF PHP SCRIPT]

as an example:

- PATH OF PHP: is the path of PHP compiler

Example: /usr/local/bin/php



- figures represent the number is from zero to 6, where a zero on Saturday and one on Sunday and thus to Friday
- The file path, or which would be implemented in time

The position of the asterisk * to be executed periodically every day or every hour or every minute, ..., etc., which is called wildcard, a term familiar to those interested in the networking and communications.

So it means that the previous script will be carried out every day and every month on hour 1 and 29 minutes.

But what do we do if we want to implement the script every 5 minutes?

We can write this in several ways:

□ A: It is all in writing the minutes to be separated by a comma then the implementation is as follows:

`0,5,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45,50,55 * * * * /path/to/command`

And here was to identify and implement script minute No. 0, 5, 10 and 15 ..., etc.

□ B: There is a formula in cron is using * and use the following example shows that:

`*/5 * * * * /path/to/command`

Both examples do not differ in its implementation on the other thing

Cron and PHP

[Minute - Hour - Day - Month -

Weekday] [PATH OF PHP] [ARGUMENTS] [PATH OF PHP SCRIPT]

as an example:

- PATH OF PHP: is the path of PHP compiler

Example: `/usr/local/bin/php`



- ARGUMENTS: some of the arguments that affect the implementation of script may be not writing

- a Run interactively
- b <address:port>|<port> Bind Path for external FASTCGI Server mode
- C Do not chdir to the script's directory
- c <path>|<file> Look for php.ini file in this directory
- n No php.ini file will be used
- d foo[=bar] Define INI entry foo with value 'bar'
- e Generate extended information for debugger/profiler
- f <file> Parse <file>. Implies '-q'
- h This help
- i PHP information
- l Syntax check only (lint)
- m Show compiled in modules
- q Quiet-mode. Suppress HTTP Header output.
- s Display colour syntax highlighted source.
- v Version number
- w Display source with stripped comments and whitespace.
- z <file> Load Zend extension <file>.

- PATH OF PHP SCRIPT: It represents the path of the file that will be implemented and must be in writing here, full file path, starting from the root

For example, if your username is itop

file path is: /home/itop/public_html/

If the file name is file.php and exists within the public_html folder is the file path will be:

/home/itop/public_html/file.php

so the order finally is:

```
0 * * * * /usr/local/bin/php -q /home/itop/public_html/cron/file.php
```

The order of automatic backup of database on Linux:



```
02 * * * /usr/local/bin/mysqldump -db_user -
```

```
db_password db_name > /home/www/backups/dbname-`date +%s`.sql
```

But to create a full backup website files and database:

create PHP file contain this code and save in home dir and not the www:

```
<?php
```

```
// PHP script to allow periodic cPanel backups automatically, optionally to a remote FTP server.
```

```
// This script contains passwords. KEEP ACCESS TO THIS FILE SECURE! (place it in your home dir, not /www/)
```

```
//code by justin-cook
```

```
// ***** THE FOLLOWING ITEMS NEED TO BE CONFIGURED *****
```

```
// Info required for cPanel access
```

```
$cpuser = "username"; // Username used to login to CPanel
```

```
$cppass = "password"; // Password used to login to CPanel
```

```
$domain = "example.com"; // Domain name where CPanel is run
```

```
$skin = "x"; // Set to cPanel skin you use (script won't work if it doesn't match). Most people run the default x theme
```

```
// Info required for FTP host
```

```
$ftpuser = "ftpusername"; // Username for FTP account
```

```
$ftppass = "ftppassword"; // Password for FTP account
```

```
$ftphost = "ftp.example.com"; // Full hostname or IP address for FTP host
```

```
$ftpmode = "ftp"; // FTP mode ("ftp" for active, "passiveftp" for passive)
```

```
// Notification information
```

```
$notifyemail = "you@example.com"; // Email address to send results
```

```
// Secure or non-secure mode
```

```
$secure = 0; // Set to 1 for SSL (requires SSL support), otherwise will use standard HTTP
```



```
// Set to 1 to have web page result appear in your cron log
$debug = 0;
```

```
// ***** NO CONFIGURATION ITEMS BELOW THIS LINE *****
```

```
if ($secure) {
```

```
    $url = "ssl://" . $domain;
```

```
    $port = 2083;
```

```
} else {
```

```
    $url = $domain;
```

```
    $port = 2082;
```

```
}
```

```
$socket = fsockopen($url,$port);
```

```
if (!$socket) { echo "Failed to open socket connection... Bailing out!\n"; exit; }
```

```
// Encode authentication string
```

```
$authstr = $cpuser . ":" . $cppass;
```

```
$pass = base64_encode($authstr);
```

```
$params = "dest=$ftpmode&email=$notifyemail&server=$ftphost&user=$ftpuser&pass=
$ftppass&submit=Generate Backup";
```

```
// Make POST to cPanel
```

```
fputs($socket,"POST /frontend/" . $skin . "/backup/dofullbackup.html?" . $params . " HTTP/1.
0\r\n");
```

```
fputs($socket,"Host: $domain\r\n");
```

```
fputs($socket,"Authorization: Basic $pass\r\n");
```

```
fputs($socket,"Connection: Close\r\n");
```

```
fputs($socket,"\r\n");
```



// Grab response even if we don't do anything with it.

```
while (!feof($socket)) {  
    $response = fgets($socket,4096);  
    if ($debug) echo $response;  
}
```

```
fclose($socket);
```

?>

And put this order in crontab

```
15 2 * * * /usr/local/bin/php /home/youraccount/fullbackup.php
```

The script will be carried out every day at 2:15

OR:

```
15 2 * * 1 /usr/local/bin/php /home/youraccount/fullbackup.php
```

The delivery will be here every Sunday 2:15

On Windows: Schedule Task

- Start -> Programs -> Accessories -> System Tools -> Scheduled Tasks.
- Right-click on an empty spot in the Scheduled Task window and select New -> Scheduled Task (Also accessible via File -> New -> Scheduled Task)
- Name the new task
- Double-click the new task to open the properties window (or File -> Properties)
- Under the Task tab, enter the same command that you used to test the script above. For instance, I would enter:
 - C:\PHP\php.exe "C:\Inetpub\wwwroot\blogs\cron\cron_exec.php"
- Go to the Schedule tab and enter when and how often the task should run. The schedule defaults to run once daily and should be fine for basic usage, but feel free to tweak as needed.
- The rest of the fields can be left as-is, unless you're an ace and know what you're doing.
- Click OK and we're done!



7.2 System Upgrading

In the process of using the system a new requirement will be appear so the upgrading is a necessity. In the upgrading stage we will clarify the new requirement and work to meet these requirements.

7.3 Apache Server Maintenance

The apache server in any operating system (Windows XP, UNIX ...) is an important and main part for publishing the system , publishing the system mainly depends on the accuracy , Persistency and security provided by the server , so the server must be effective and working right .

7.4 MySQL Maintenance

The database is the most important part in iTop auction system because it consist of all system tables .in the other hand the security is an important part to provide the authorization and authentication to each user to access the database .

Chapter Eight

Conclusions and Recommendations

8.1 What has been achieved from Project Goals?

8.2 Directions for Future Work

We develop the project using PHP programming language, and MySQL database engine

Using complete fire engine to support new themes of GUI

Build modular system, in addition to plug-in system.

The secure approach to the system is an essential component of it. We cover this component by secure the database inputs, uploading images, and preventing any possible attacks.

The mobile interface supported in the system by identifies the mobile agent and browse the custom mobile interface.

The trading issues, we can now answer the question "How all parties (namely: auction system, bidders, and exhibitors) will trust each other?" by depending the name of the university, registering the website as a trade mark in the Habitat Chamber of Commerce & industry, loading the prepaid card and paying methods through trusted institutions, and avoid FATWA from DAR AL-FATWA AL-FALASTINYA (shown in appendix c)

The system tested from many aspects that are including the unit testing, integration testing, system testing and acceptance testing. The results came positive to every test.

In each of these tests the system meets its requirements and insures high performance. Now we can say that the system can be published on the internet for users and in the real market after making the legal requirements of the market.



In a world full of technologies the necessity of using these technologies in daily life increase in a high rate, in order to facilitate buying and selling process the iTop auction system came to replace the traditional way of auction to an automated one.

The iTop auction system gives the user the opportunity to buy products online with a chance to get it in a lower price than the actual market.

The iTop auction system has many advantages including saving time, money and effort in addition to higher performance.

8.1 What has been achieved From Projects Goals?

The project goals which has been achieved will listed in this section

1. We develop the project using PHP programming language, and MySQL database engine.
2. Using template file engine to support multi-theme of GUI.
3. Build modular system, in addition to plug-in system.
4. The secure approach in the system is an essential component of it. We cover this component by secure the database inputs, uploading images, and preventing any possible attacks.
5. The mobile interface supported in the system by identifies the mobile agent and browse the custom mobile interface.
6. The trusting issue, we can now answer the question "How all parties (namely: auction system, bidders, and exhibitors) will trust each other?" by depending the name of the university, registering the website as a trade mark in the Hebron Chamber of Commerce & Industry, issuing the prepaid card and paying methods throw trusted institutions, and issued FATWA from DAR AL FATWA AL FALASTNYA (shown in appendix c)

The system tested from many aspects that are including the unit testing, integration testing, system testing and acceptance testing. The results came positive to every test.

In each of these tests the system meets its requirements and insures high performance. Now we can say that the system can be published on the internet for users and in the real market after making the legal requirements of the market.



8.2 Directions for Future Work

In future work we recommend expanding the work in the following four directions:

1. Developing new communication systems with the customers using SMS and voice over IP (VOIP).
2. Building an accounting system to make the system more effective.
3. Building an e-point system as away of increase revenue.
4. Adding a new revenue model (direct sales and different model of advertisement), and expanding the market to cover all Palestinian Territories (as a step to cover the Arab and International market).

Survey Report
iTop Auction System

May 15, 2009

Document information

Project Name	Survey Report
Issue Date	May 15, 2009
Project Audience	Project Supervisor Project Team

Appendix A

Survey Report iTop Auction System

May 15, 2009

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Issue Date	A.3
Project Audience	A.3
Project Name	A.3
Project Audience	A.4
Project Audience	A.26
Project Audience	A.33

Document information

Document Name	Survey Report
Creation Date	May 15, 2009
Intended Audience	Project Supervisor Project Team ITI (Information Technology Incubator)

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Purpose

Purpose of this document is to conclude the results of the survey conducted for The iTop auction system.

The survey

As part of our business study and data gathering phase, we conducted this survey. The purpose of this survey was to explore the methods of paying in the system and the interest of potential customers in the websites and in the products in addition of their opinion of the idea of shopping online. This survey would also give us an idea about the optional customers age and gender which can be helpful for specifying the target markets and segments.

Time plan

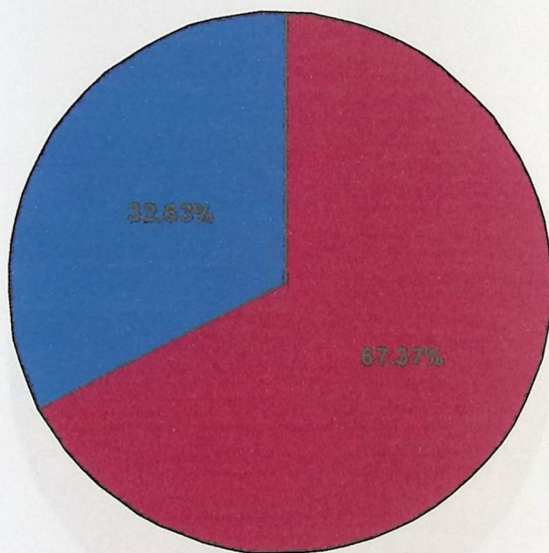
The survey prepared in the period 20th to 30th April 2009; and after reviewed and got the permission to distribute we distributed it in 7th May in many places including the university and PLAZA MALL (hebron) on different segments of people.

The phase of data entry and analysis it get started from 9th to the 12th May. After that the graphing took place to support this report.

Survey questions with responses

1) Gender

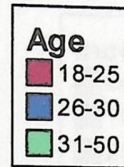
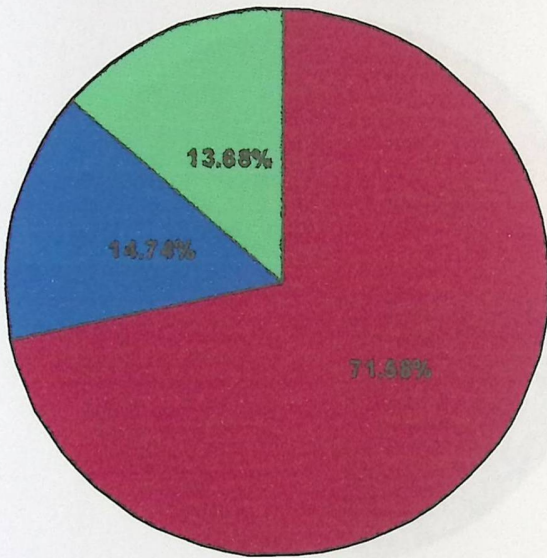
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	male	64	67.4	67.4	67.4
	female	31	32.6	32.6	100.0
	Total	95	100.0	100.0	



Pies show counts

2) Age

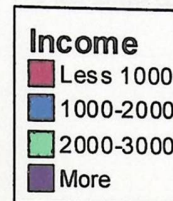
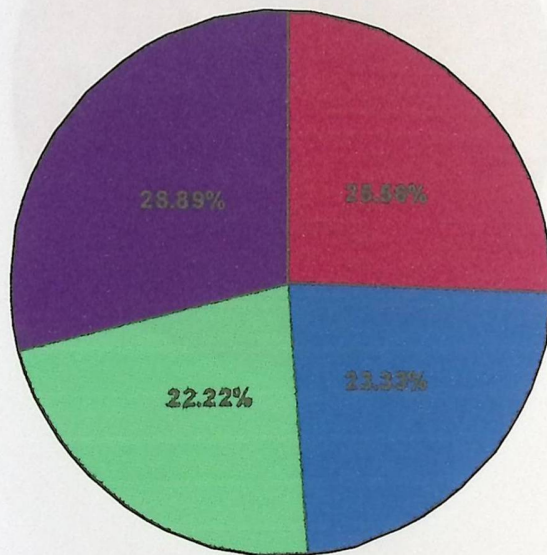
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-25	68	71.6	71.6	71.6
	26-30	14	14.7	14.7	86.3
	31-50	13	13.7	13.7	100.0
	Total	95	100.0	100.0	



Pies show counts

3) Income

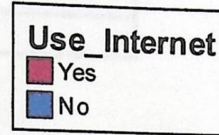
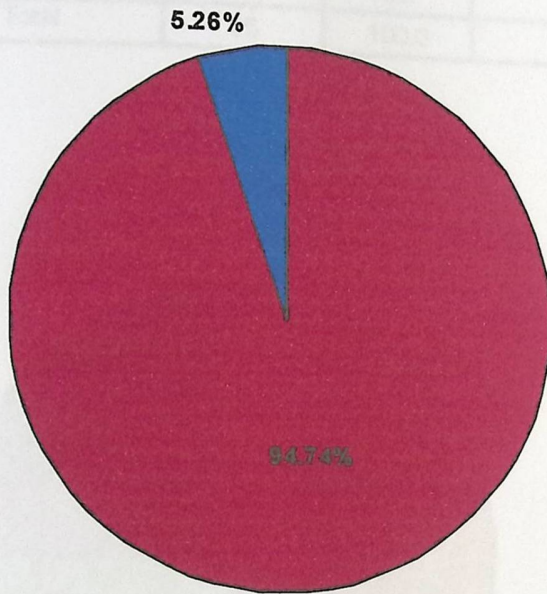
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Less 1000	23	24.2	25.6	25.6
	1000-2000	21	22.1	23.3	48.9
	2000-3000	20	21.1	22.2	71.1
	More	26	27.4	28.9	100.0
	Total	90	94.7	100.0	
Missing	System	5	5.3		
Total		95	100.0		



Pies show counts

4) Using_Internet

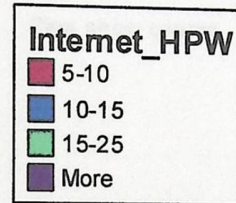
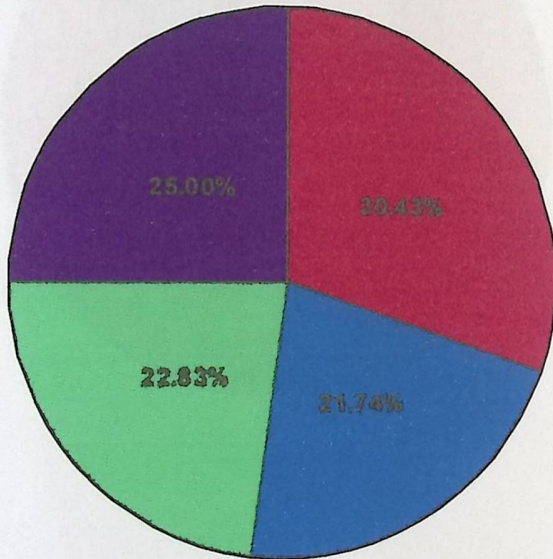
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	90	94.7	94.7	
	No	5	5.3	5.3	94.7
	Total	95	100.0	100.0	100.0



Pies show counts

5) Using internet hour per week

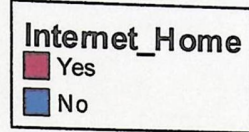
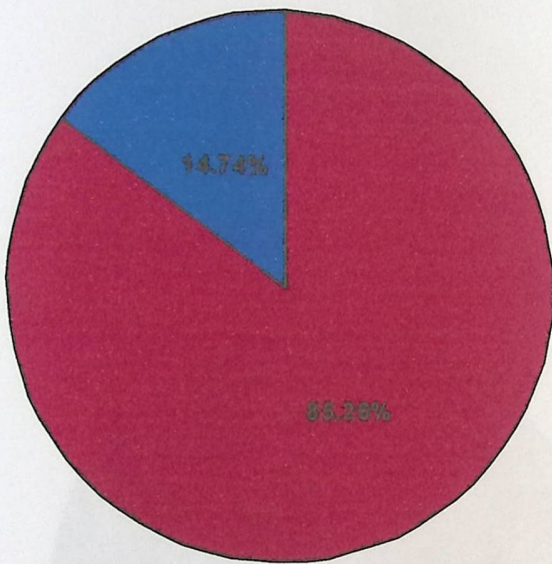
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	5-10	28	29.5	30.4	30.4
	10-15	20	21.1	21.7	52.2
	15-25	21	22.1	22.8	75.0
	More	23	24.2	25.0	100.0
	Total	92	96.8	100.0	
Missing	System	3	3.2		
Total		95	100.0		



Pies show counts

6) Internet_Home

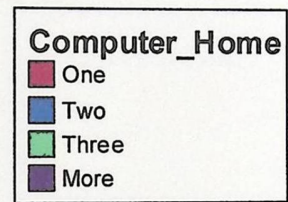
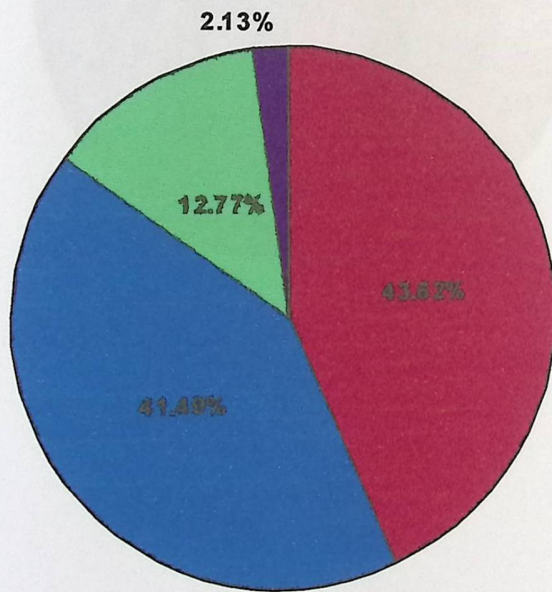
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	81	85.3	85.3	85.3
	No	14	14.7	14.7	100.0
	Total	95	100.0	100.0	



Pies show counts

7) Computer_Home

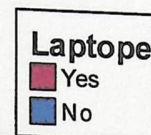
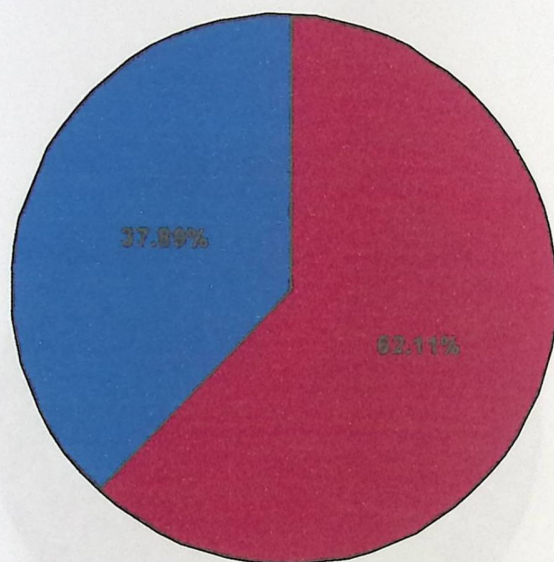
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	One	41	43.2	43.6	43.6
	Two	39	41.1	41.5	85.1
	Three	12	12.6	12.8	97.9
	More	2	2.1	2.1	100.0
	Total	94	98.9	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.1		
Total		95	100.0		



Pies show counts

8) Laptop having laptop

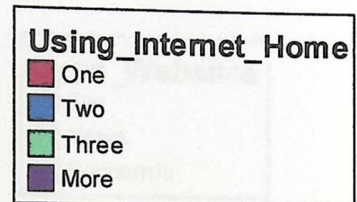
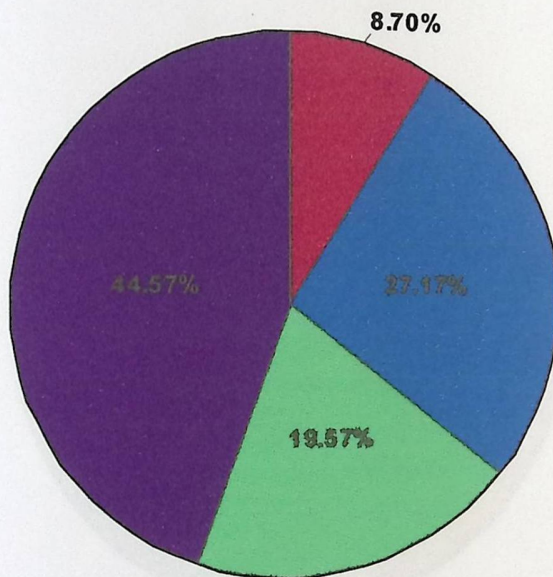
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	59	62.1	62.1	62.1
	No	36	37.9	37.9	100.0
	Total	95	100.0	100.0	



Pies show counts

9) Using_Internet_Home number of internet users in home

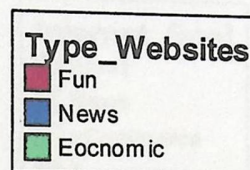
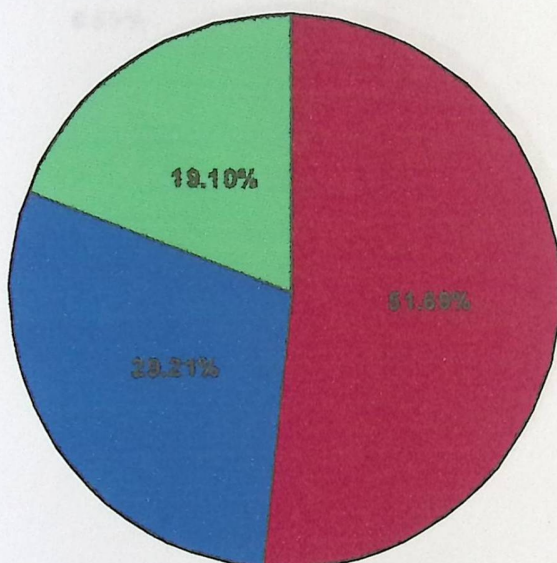
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	One	8	8.4	8.7	8.7
	Two	25	26.3	27.2	35.9
	Three	18	18.9	19.6	55.4
	More	41	43.2	44.6	100.0
	Total	92	96.8	100.0	
Missing	System	3	3.2		
Total		95	100.0		



Pies show counts

10) Type_ Websites the type of the websites they visit

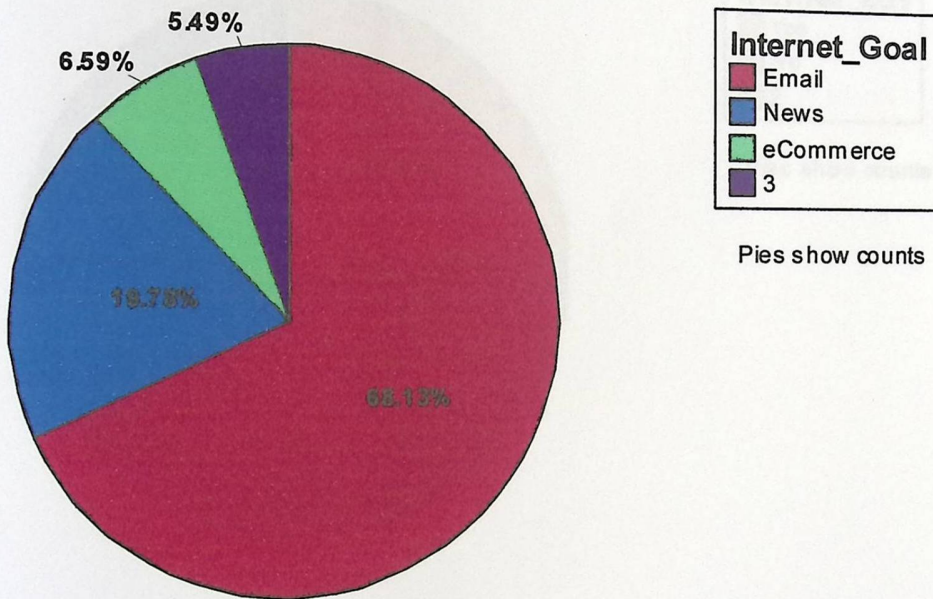
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Fun	46	48.4	51.7	51.7
	News	26	27.4	29.2	80.9
	Economic	17	17.9	19.1	100.0
	Total	89	93.7	100.0	
Missing	System	6	6.3		
Total		95	100.0		



Pies show counts

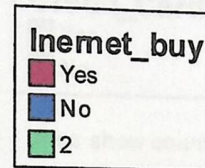
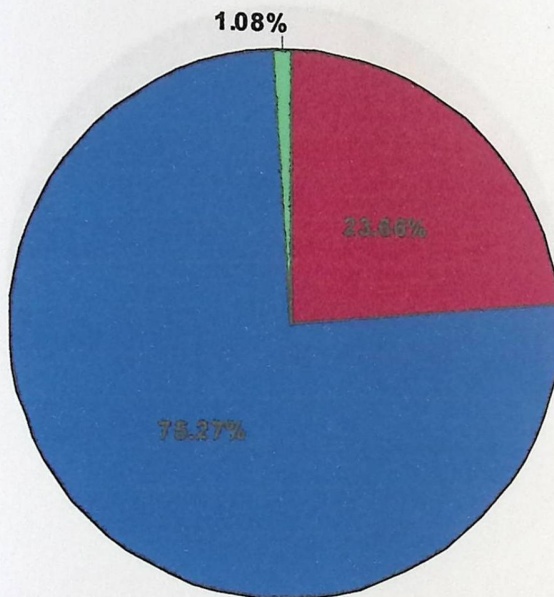
1) Internet_Goal the goal for going online

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Email	62	65.3	68.1	68.1
	News	18	18.9	19.8	87.9
	eCommerce	6	6.3	6.6	94.5
	3	5	5.3	5.5	100.0
	Total	91	95.8	100.0	
Missing	System	4	4.2		
Total		95	100.0		



12) Inernet_buy shopping online

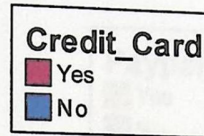
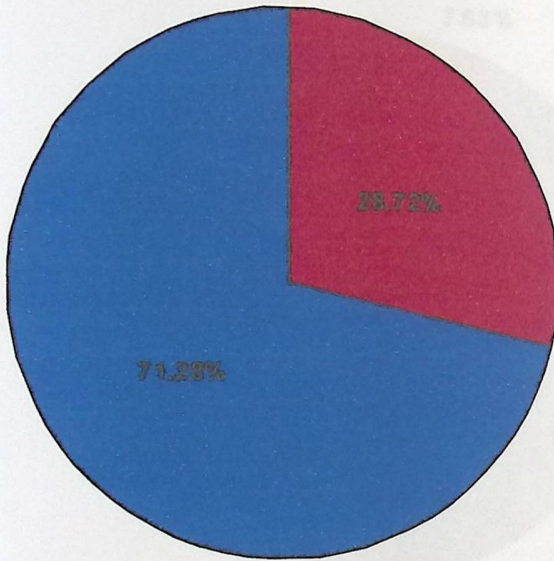
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	22	23.2	23.7	23.7
	No	70	73.7	75.3	98.9
	2	1	1.1	1.1	100.0
	Total	93	97.9	100.0	
Missing	System	2	2.1		
Total		95	100.0		



Pies show counts

13) Credit_Card having credit card

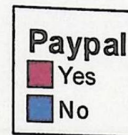
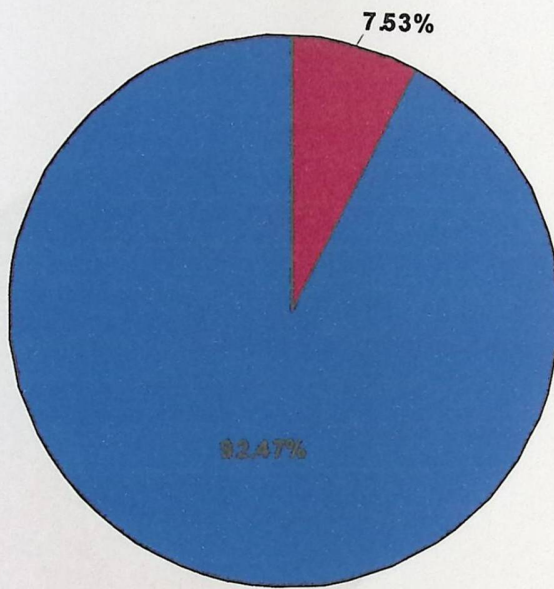
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	27	28.4	28.7	28.7
	No	67	70.5	71.3	100.0
	Total	94	98.9	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.1		
Total		95	100.0		



Pies show counts

14) Paypal having PAYPAL account

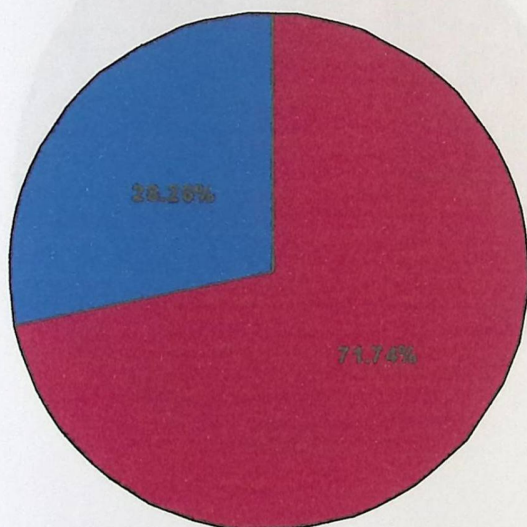
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	7	7.4	7.5	7.5
	No	86	90.5	92.5	100.0
	Total	93	97.9	100.0	
Missing	System	2	2.1		
Total		95	100.0		



Pies show counts

15) visit shopping sites have you ever visit an online sopping site

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	66	69.5	71.7	71.7
	No	26	27.4	28.3	100.0
	Total	92	96.8	100.0	
Missing	System	3	3.2		
Total		95	100.0		

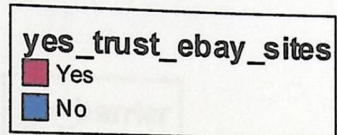


visit_online shopping_sites
■ Yes
■ No

Pies show counts

16) yes_trust_ebay_sites if you have a trust of these sites

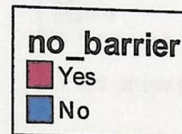
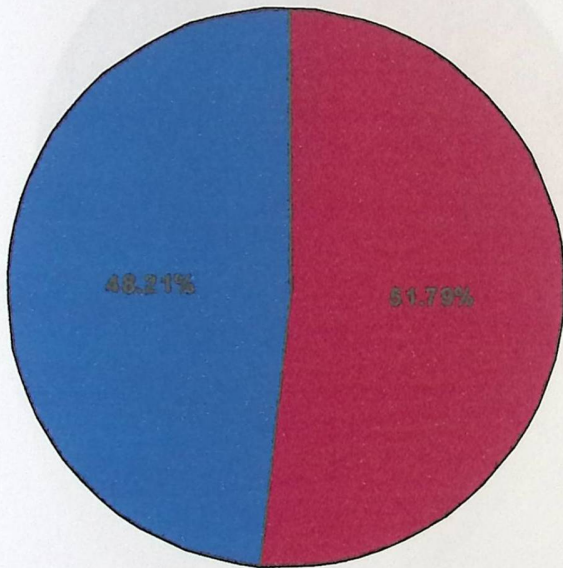
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	37	38.9	48.1	48.1
	No	40	42.1	51.9	100.0
	Total	77	81.1	100.0	
Missing	System	18	18.9		
Total		95	100.0		



Pies show counts

17) no_barrier trusting is the barrier of entering these sites if mis

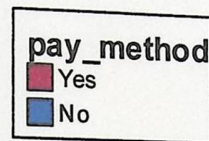
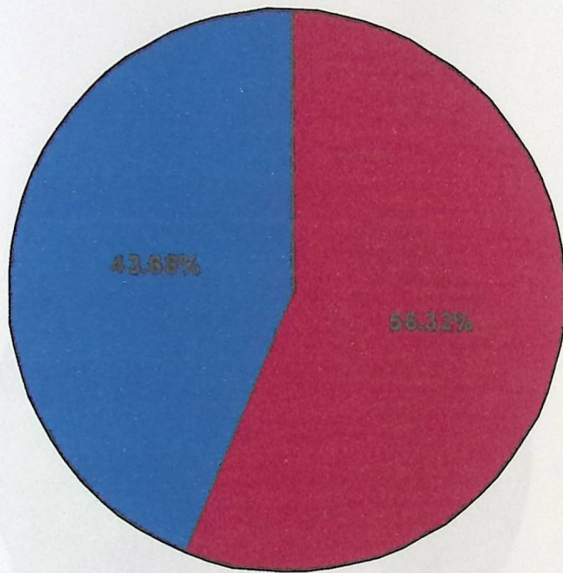
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	29	30.5	51.8	
	No	27	28.4	48.2	51.8
	Total	56	58.9	100.0	100.0
Missing	System	39	41.1		
Total		95	100.0		



Pies show counts

18) pay_method if the oaying method is the barrier of entering these sites

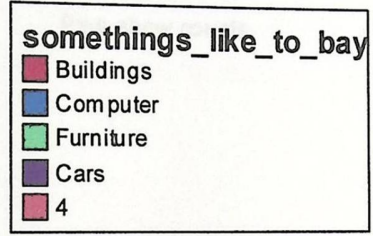
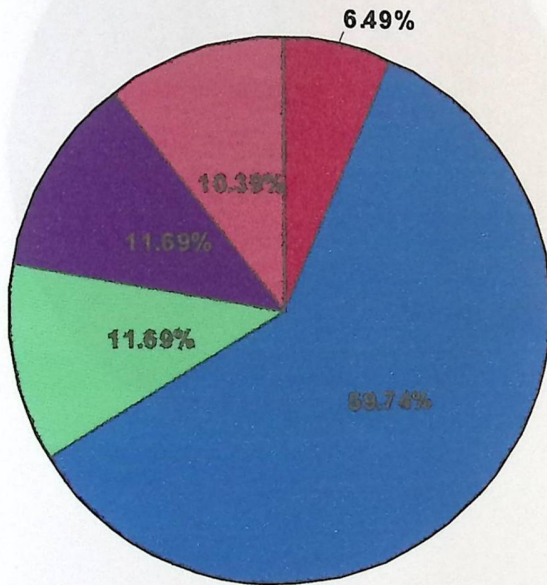
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	49	51.6	56.3	56.3
	No	38	40.0	43.7	100.0
	Total	87	91.6	100.0	
Missing	System	8	8.4		
Total		95	100.0		



Pies show counts

19) **somethings_like_to_buy** the thing you want to shop online

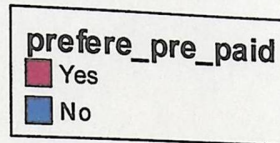
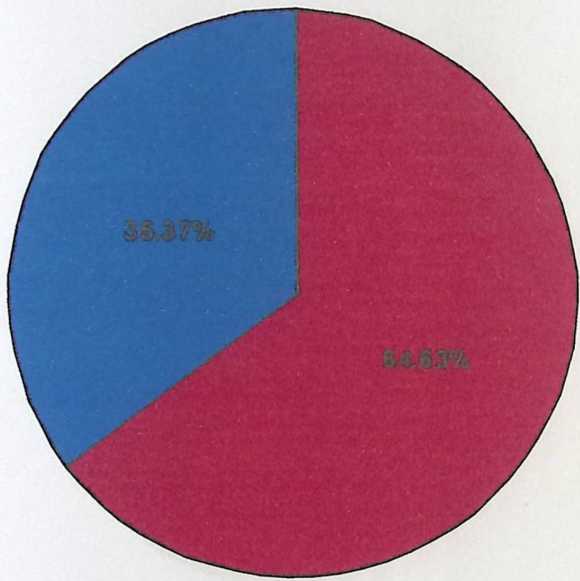
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Buildings	5	5.3	6.5	6.5
	Computer	46	48.4	59.7	66.2
	Furniture	9	9.5	11.7	77.9
	Cars	9	9.5	11.7	89.6
	4	8	8.4	10.4	100.0
	Total	77	81.1	100.0	
Missing	System	18	18.9		
Total		95	100.0		



Pies show counts

20) **prefere_pre_paid** if you prefering the prepaied card

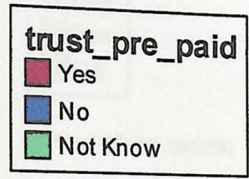
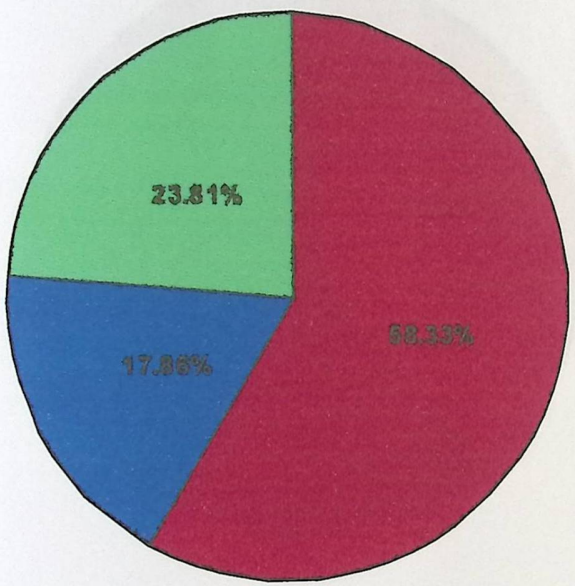
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	53	55.8	64.6	64.6
	No	29	30.5	35.4	100.0
	Total	82	86.3	100.0	
Missing	System	13	13.7		
Total		95	100.0		



Pies show counts

21) trust_pre_paid the trust of the prepaied card

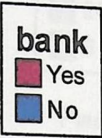
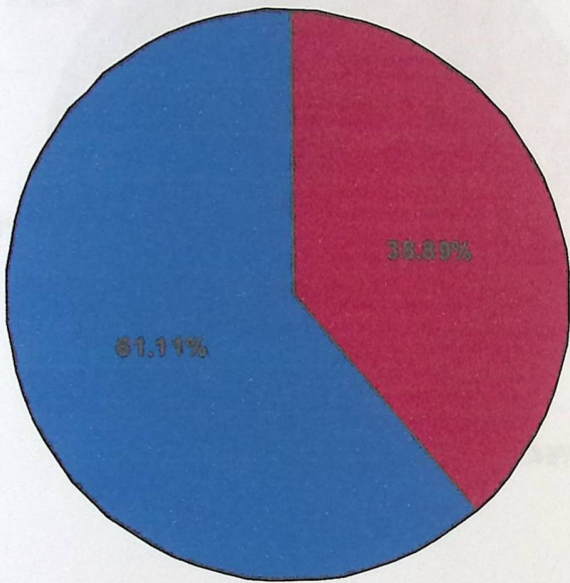
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	49	51.6	58.3	58.3
	No	15	15.8	17.9	76.2
	Not Know	20	21.1	23.8	100.0
	Total	84	88.4	100.0	
Missing	System	11	11.6		
Total		95	100.0		



Pies show counts

22) Bank have you ever transfer money via bank

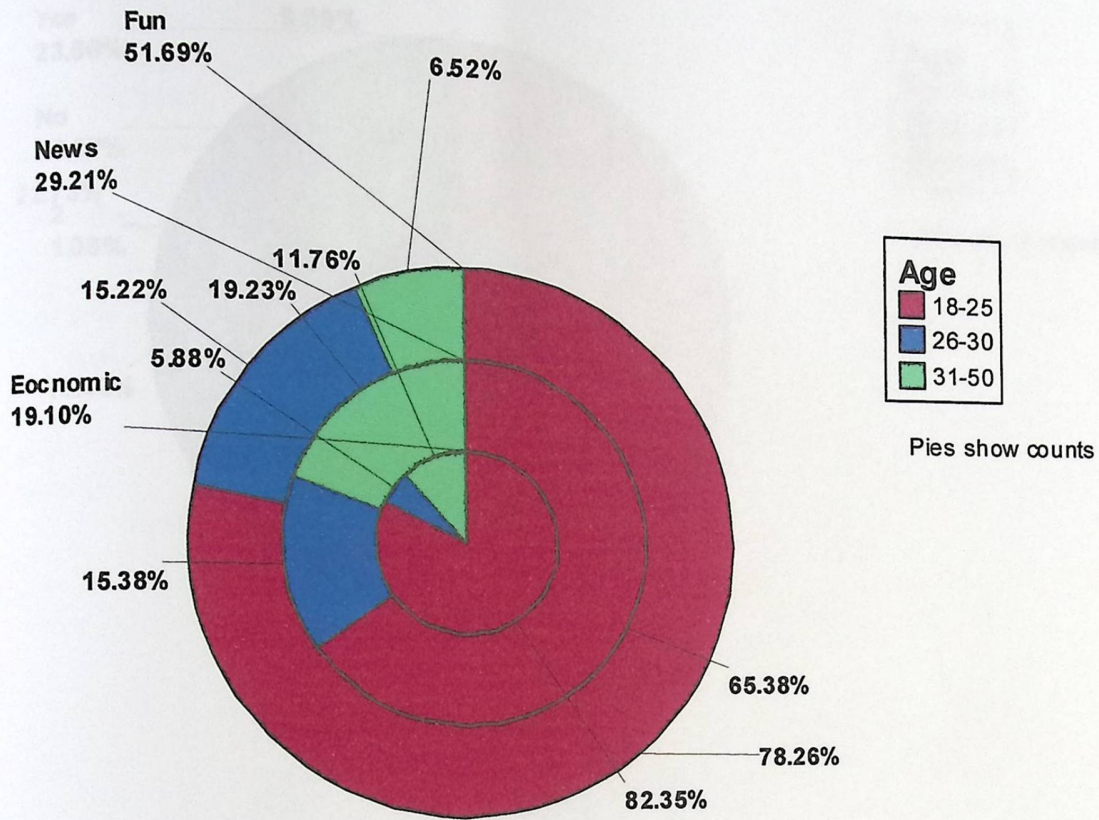
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	35	36.8	38.9	38.9
	No	55	57.9	61.1	100.0
	Total	90	94.7	100.0	
Missing	System	5	5.3		
Total		95	100.0		



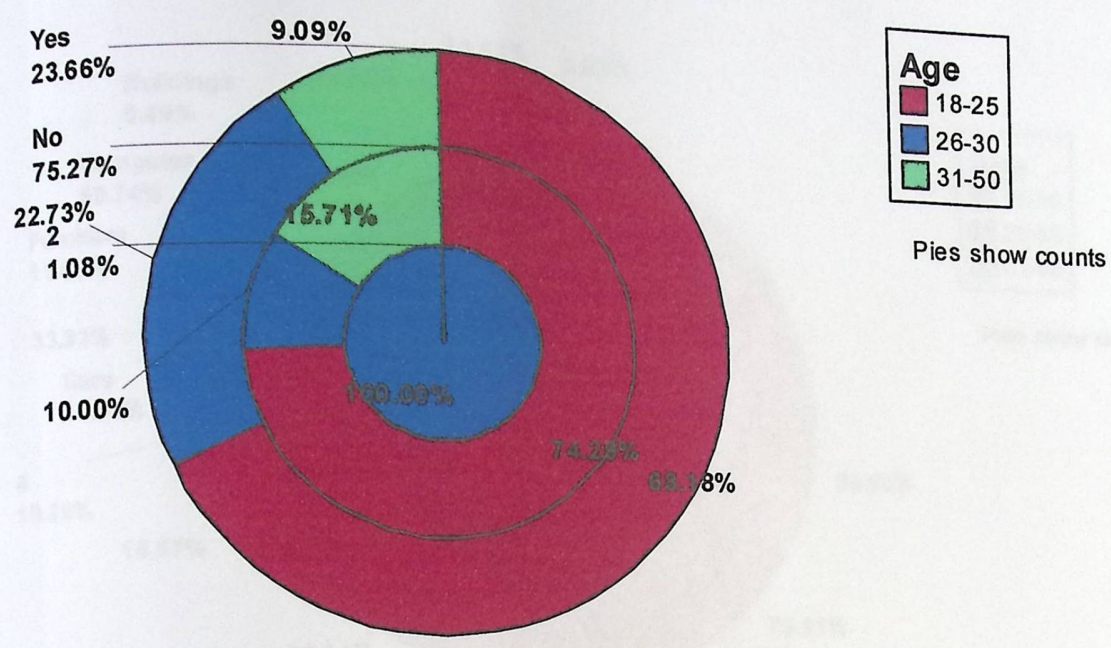
Pies show counts

Graphing important results

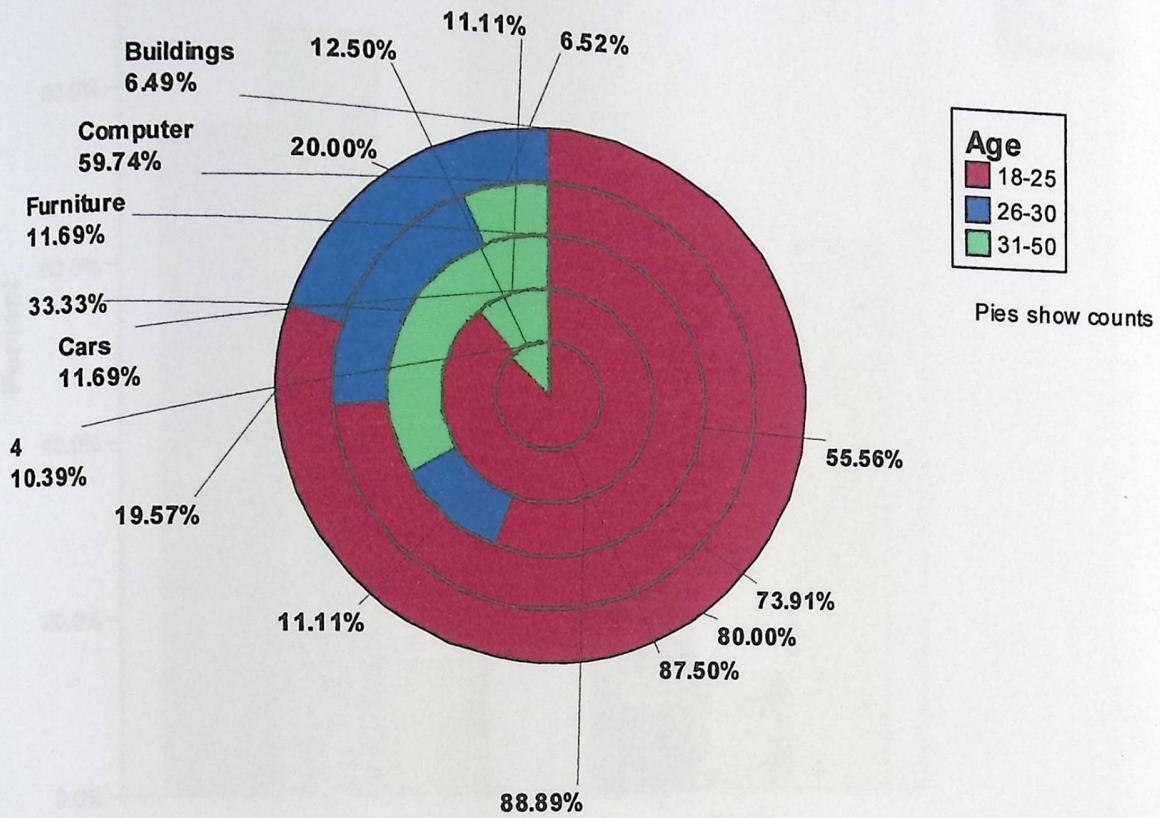
Relation between age and website



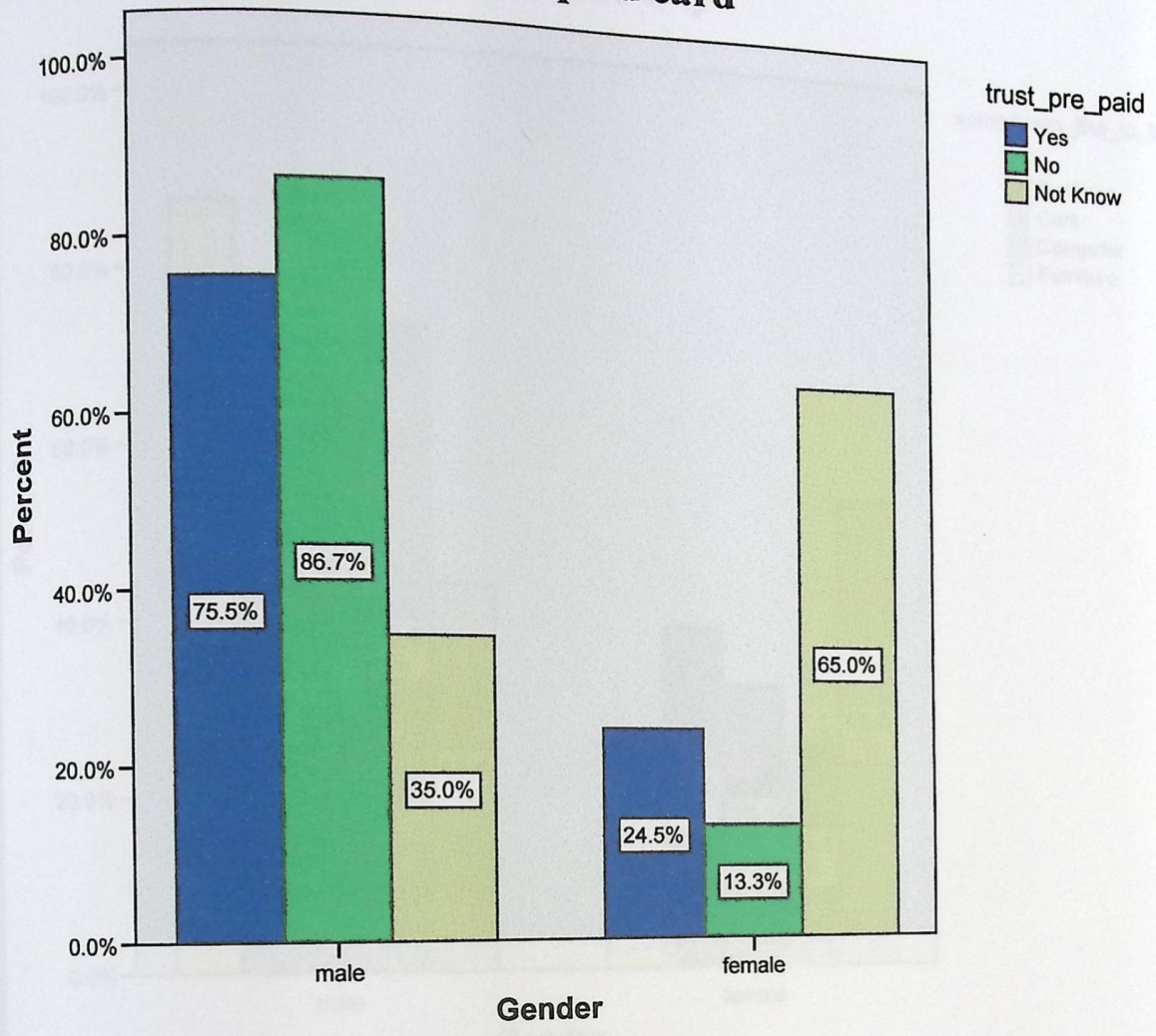
Relation between age and prefer buying in the internet



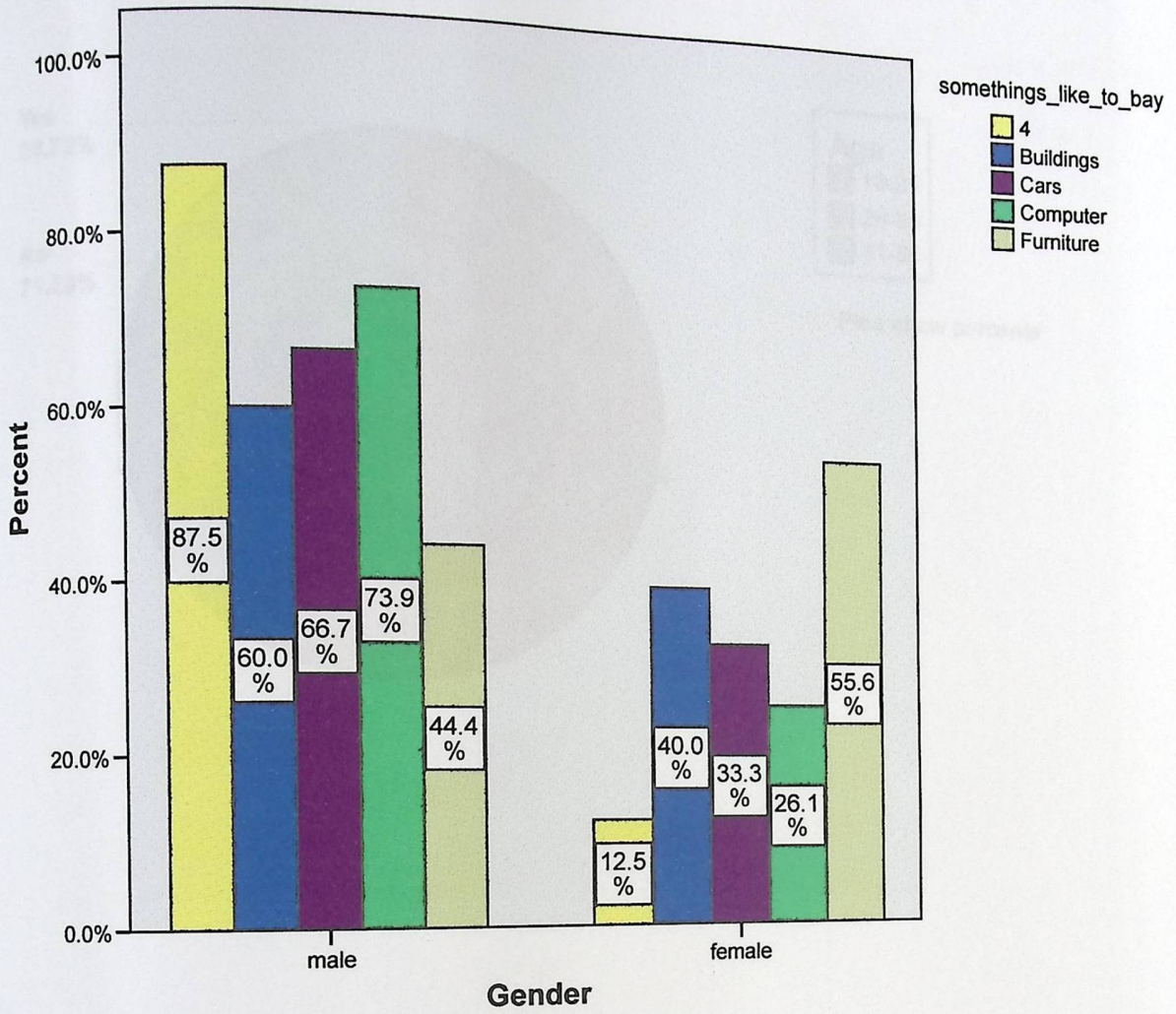
Relation between age and something to buy online



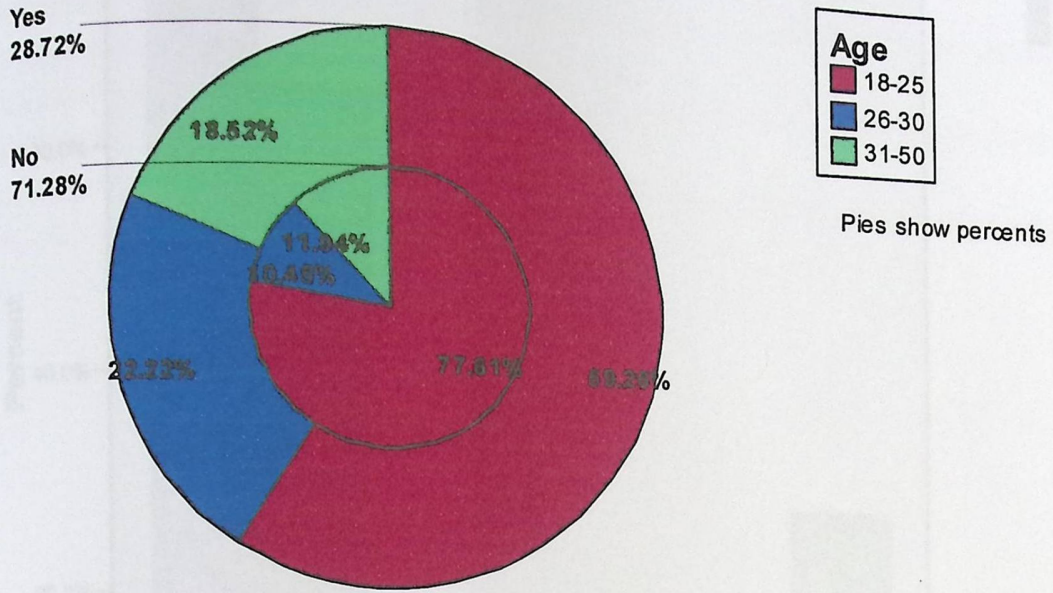
Gender versus trusting the prepaid card



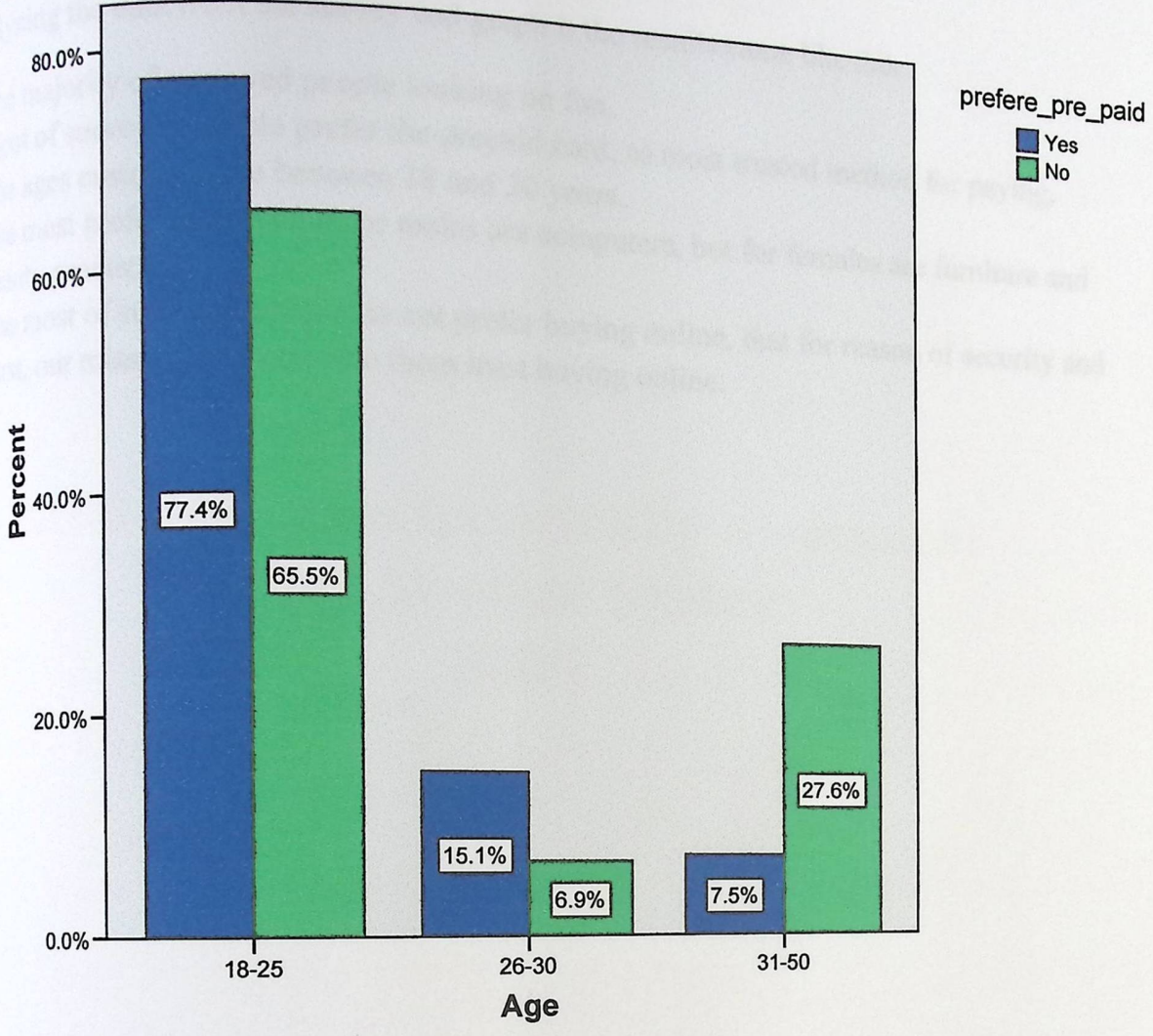
Gender versus something would to buy



Age versus credit card



Age versus prefer prepaid card



Conclusion and summary

After analyzing the data from the survey and graph it the results came like this :

- 1) The majority of surveyed people looking on fun.
- 2) Most of surveyed people prefer the prepaid card, as most trusted method for paying.
- 3) The ages customers are between 18 and 30 years.
- 4) The most preferred products for males are computers, but for females are furniture and beauty products.
- 5) The most of surveyed people do not prefer buying online, that for reason of security and trust, our mission is to convene them trust buying online.

Document Information

Document Name	Mini Business Opportunity Assessment
Intended Audience	Project Supervisor Project Team IT (Information Systems)

Appendix B

Mini Business Opportunity Assessment iTop Auction System 2009

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7.0 Distribution Model	0.5

Document Information

Document Name	Mini Business Opportunity Assessment
Intended Audience	Project Supervisor Project Team ITI (Information Technology Incubator)

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Purpose

Purpose of this document is to document the preliminary study for a business model suggested for iTop auction system. A goal of the project was to suggest a business model for this project. This document is not a detail business model but a mini business opportunity document.

Introduction

Evolution of mankind started with finding solutions for the problems and every solution opens up a new business opportunity. A goal of this project is to conduct a market analysis and suggest a business model that can be used to extend this project boundary. In further sections of this chapter a business model has been suggested whose primary input is the market analysis, done for this project.

The Product and Service

iTop auction system is a web based product which provides following services

1. The member of the web site will be able to buy things through it.
2. The exhibitors will be able to sell products through it.

These services were identified from the initial project specification given at the start of the project. The proof of concept system developed provides all these services.

The Target Market

In marketing the term of market refers to the group of consumers or organization that is interested in the product, has the resources to purchase the product, and is permitted by the law and other regulation to acquire the product.

Our segment markets are the computer users of ages from 18 – 30, credit cards users and people who look forward to shop online, this selection depends on the survey done previously. The target market will essentially be Palestine in the local region (all over the West Bank).

Main target of this services are the computer users from ages of 18-30, people uses computer and internet in addition of credit card users.

The report has identified three potential customer segments where this service can be done.

1. Computer and internet users.
2. People preferred shopping online in the Palestine.
3. Credit card users.

Out of these three segments, computer and internet users are the most attractive segment for the business. People how look forward to shop online is the segment we depend on to get the business started and encourage the society to accept this way of buying.

Being in the technological field and in the world full of new method to get everything we must catch-up to the growing of the electronic markets. Reaching the customers throw their way of thinking, their desires, and their needs give us a great opportunity reaching them quick , easy and fulfill their needs .

Customer Space

The customer is one how buys goods or services. The customer is the main part of the system, its interaction with the system makes it work, and there is more than one type of business model C2C, B2C, andB2B to execute in the system. Essentially our business model

As we mentioned previously that the concentration of this system will be in either males and females of young ages, this result come according to the survey we did and the segments we divided.

The Business Model

A description of the operations of a business including the components of the business, the functions of the business, and the revenues and expenses that the business generates, the markets have more than one type of business model.B2C, B2B, C2C all of this model.

This project business model is B2C that for the business transaction in the project from the exhibitor to our site ending with the product in the customer hand.

B2C give us the advantage of immediate feed back to improve the services to our customer and business.

Core competence is the factor that a business see as being central to way it or its employee work it should fulfill the customer benefits, make the service or the product not east to imitate and the service or the product must widely to many markets .
Our distinct from the other and position against the competitors give a competitive advantage against the other.

Appendix C

The Revenue Model

The revenue model is how to get revenues from this business; the strategy we consider in our business is the fee collecting in the bidding transaction that will be essentially the main revenue in addition of the commission will charge from the exhibitor.

Depending the prepaid card as the method of paying in addition of other methods like paying form the banks came after doing the survey and figure out the result from it . The prepaid card will be used to fees paying and the banking for the big amount of money .considering the other paying method such as SMS which must be considered under a contract with the mobile company in the region.

Our commission from the exhibitor is the charge for putting the product in our site it will be small percentage of the price.

The payment security will be guaranteed in many ways form the structure of the web site which is secure to the trusted banks and mobile companies we deal with.

The Distribution Model

Since it's a web site it will be accessed and available on internet. People can bid on it and browse the products they want .The product will reach the end consumer using the sales channels provided by our main targeted customers.

Appendix C

Fatwa





التاريخ : 7/ ربيع أول / 1430 هـ

الرقم : 3/3/2009/39

الموافق : 2009/3/4

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
فضيلة مفتي الخليل حفظه الله

البلد : الخليل

رقم الهوية : 941126096

السائل : محمد محمد ذيب زهران

ما حكم بيع المزداد على الانترنت ، حيث تباع سلعة معينة ويبدأ الثمن من سعر محدد ويزيد المشترون على تلك السلعة ويكون للمزداد وقت زمني محدد ومعلن عنه ، وكل من أراد الاشتراك في المزداد يدفع رسوماً تكون في نطاق التكلفة الفعلية لإقامة ذلك المزداد ، ويكون ذلك بأخذ مبلغ معين على سبيل التأكد من جدية المشترك في دخول المزداد ، وإذا لم يرس عليه المزداد يعاد إليه ذلك المبلغ مخصوصاً منه نصيب المشترك من التكلفة الفعلية لإقامة ذلك المزداد ، ويكون السعر الذي يصل إليه المزداد واضحاً بحيث يراه كل المستخدمين ويكون المزداد متاحاً للجميع دون قيد أو شرط سوى ما ذكر ، أما عن السلعة فنجلبها من معرض معين ونتفق مع صاحبه على إعطائنا نسبة معينة من الربح ، ولنلتزم أن تكون مواصفات السلعة المعلن عنها صحيحة ومطابقة لحقيقة وواقع السلعة .

السائل

أرجو بيان الحكم الشرعي

مع الاحترام

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اعلم أخي السائل الكريم أن بيع المزداد من العقود الصحيحة عند جمهور الفقهاء ، واستخدام الوسائل الحديثة في إجراء العقد من الأمور الجائزة بشرط المحافظة على سلامة العقد بإقامة أركانه واستجماع شروط صحته ، وهي في سؤالك المتقدم تلخص في وجوب كون المبيع مقوماً شرعاً موجوداً عند إجراء العقد وملوكاً للبائع ومقدور التسليم ومعلوماً للطرفين

ولا بد أن يكون البائع - وهو السائل في هذا المقام - جاداً وجازماً في إرادة إجراء عقد البيع بهدف تحصيل الربح المباح عن طريق المعايضة المشروعة وأن لا يكون عرض البيع - القبول المعلن - شكلياً أو بهدف التبريح من رسوم المشاركة في المزداد ، لأن تلك الرسوم لا يجوز أخذها إلا إذا كانت تساوي القيمة الحقيقية لتكاليف إجراء ذلك المزداد ، أما التبريح من تلك الرسوم بجعلها أكثر من مصاريف المزداد وغير مستردة فهو أمر غير جائز شرعاً ويعد حراماً وأكلاً لأموال الناس بالباطل .

وعليه فلا مانع شرعاً من فرض رسوم دخول للمزداد لضمان جدية المشترين طالما كانت النسبة المخصصة من رسوم الاشتراك في المزداد لا تزيد عن نصيب المشترك من التكلفة الحقيقية لإقامة ذلك المزداد ، على أن يعاد الباقي للمشارك إذا لم يرس عليه المزداد .

وأكّد على أنه عند إبرام عقد البيع بينكم وبين المشتري يجب أن تكون السلعة بمجوزتكم فعلاً وأن يكون الضمان عليكم بوصفكم الطرف البائع في ذلك العقد . أما عن الاتفاق بينكم وبين صاحب المعرض فيكون عقد بيع آخر سابق على العقد على الانترنت وتجري عليه مختلف شروط انعقاد وصحة عقد البيع . أما في حالة كونكم غير مالكيين للسلعة فلا بد من أن تعلنوا أنكم سأمسرة لصاحب المعرض وتكون لكم نسبة ربح معينة من صاحب المعرض تتفقون معه عليها . ويكون هو الطرف البائع وتلزمه تبعات ذلك .

هذا مع ضرورة الالتزام التام بموافقة المواصفات الفعلية للسلعة مع ما هو معلن عنه ، حتى يكون بيعكم بيعاً مشروعاً إن شاء الله تعالى .

كذا والله تعالى أعلى وأعلم

مفتي محافظة الخليل

الشيخ محمد ماهر مسودة



Appendix D

Questionnaire in Arabic

- 1. الجنس
 ذكر
 أنثى
- 2. فئة العمرية
 25-34
 35-44
 45-54
- 3. مستوى الدخل
 أقل من 1000
 1000-2000
 2000-3000
 أكثر من 3000
- 4. عدد أفراد الأسرة
 1-3
 4-6
 7-9
 10-12
 أكثر من 12

استبيان

هذه الاستبيان موجهه لمعرفة طرق الدفع المفضلة وما هي السلع المفضلة في عملية الشراء عن طريق الانترنت لتطبيقها في مشروعنا التخرج وهو عبارة عن مزاد الكتروني حيث يهمننا رأيكم في تحديد الطرق المناسبة في عملية الدفع والأصناف المعروضة .

الهدف من الاستبيان : معرفة الفئة المستهدفة، وطريقة الدفع المفضلة، وكيفية بناء الثقة بيننا وبين الزبون، وطريقة المزايدة المحببة، موبايل أو موقع، والمنتجات المفضلة والمرغوبة.

يرجى الإجابة بشكل واضح، الاسئلة التي لا تنطبق عليك لا تقم بإجابتها، وهذه المعلومات سرية لا تستعمل لأي أهداف غير علميه.

فريق البحث:

الطالب: مجد زهران الطالب: محمد مسودة الطالبه: ميساء الشريف

القسم الأول:

1. الجنس

ذكر

أنثى

2. الفئة العمرية

25-18

30-26

50-31

3. متوسط الدخل

اقل من 1000

1000 - شيكل 2000

2000 - شيكل 3000

أكثر من ذلك

القسم الثاني :

1. هل أنت من مستخدمي الانترنت (نعم او لا)

نعم

لا

2. إذا نعم كم ساعة بالأسبوع.

10 - 5

15 - 10

25 - 15

أكثر من ذلك

3. هل لديك انترنت بالبيت

نعم

لا

4. كم جهاز كمبيوتر لديك بالبيت

جهاز واحد

جهازين

ثلاثة أجهزة

أكثر من ذلك

5. هل لديك لابتوب

نعم

لا

6. عدد مستخدمي الانترنت في البيت

شخص واحد

اثنين

ثلاث أشخاص

أكثر من ذلك

7. نوعية المواقع التي تدخلها

مواقع تسلية

مواقع أخبار

مواقع تجاربه

8. ما هو الهدف من دخول الانترنت

تفقد الايميل

تصفح الاخبار

شراء عن طريق الانترنت

غير ذلك:

9. هل سبق لك أن تسوقت عبر الانترنت

نعم

لا

لماذا:

10. هل لديك بطاقة ائتمان

نعم

لا

نوعها:

11. هل لديك حساب في paypal

نعم

لا

12. هل سبق أن دخلت على مواقع تسوق على الانترنت

نعم

لا

إذا كانت اجابتك نعم هل لديك الثقة بهذه المواقع :

نعم

لا

13. إذا كانت إجابتك لا هل عدم وجود ثقة بتلك المواقع هو الدافع لعدم التسوق من خلال الانترنت

نعم

لا

وما هو سبب عدم الثقة

14. هل طريقة الدفع هي العائق امام عملية تسوقك عبر الانترنت

عائق

غير عائق

15. ما هي الأمور التي ترغب شرائها عبر الانترنت

عقارات.....

أجهزه حاسوب ومستلزماتها.....

أثاث منزل.....

سيارات.....

غير ذلك.....

16. هل تفضل بطاقات الشحن المسبق على بطاقات الائتمان

أفضل

لا أفضل

17. هل تثق ببطاقات الشحن المسبق

أتق

لا أتق

لا اعرف

إذا كانت الاجابه لا لماذا.....

18. هل قمت بعملية التحويل عبر البنك

نعم

لا

شكرا لتعاونكم

Appendix E

Project Team

Appendix F

1) Maysa Al Sharif

Program: Bachelor Program in Information Technology.

About

I am a 21 years old. I am studying IT major and this project is my graduation project, I will participate in this project in many ways. I have had team leading experience and I enjoy working in teams.

Expectations:

I expect to this project to perform in an excellent way when it deliver

2) Majd Zahran

Program: Bachelor Program in Information Technology

Position: programmer

About

I am a 21 years old. I have professional experience in software development and have been working with a number of telecom/software projects. I have some exposure to SIP. I have had team leading experience and I enjoy working in teams.

Expectations:

I expect that this project opens the door for e-business in the Palestinian territories, and the positive trend towards open source software in universities and the Palestinian market

3) Mohammed Maswadeh

Program: Bachelor Program in Information Technology.

About

I am a 22 years old. I have many skills in software, marketing, and good connect with others. I will participate in this project in many ways.

Expectations:

I expect that this project come true in future as real company and work in market of Palestine. I hope to see this project the best one

Appendix F

SWOT Analysis

Strengths

1. Skilled individual team.
2. Skilled management team.
3. Planner in the same idea.

Weaknesses

1. Enough experience in management and marketing.
2. Not enough capital.

Opportunity

1. Goods offered have a rate of demand.
2. No local competitors.

Threats

1. Rent building.
2. Market risk.
3. The acceptance of the new buying method.

E.1 Strength

1. *Skilled technical team.*
2. *Skilled management team.*
3. *Pioneer in the same idea.*

E.2 Weakness

1. *Enough experience in management and marketing.*
2. *Not enough capital.*

E.3 Opportunity

1. *Goods offered have a rate of demanded.*
2. *No local competitors.*

E.4 Threats

1. *Trust building.*
2. *Payment way.*
3. *The acceptance of the new buying method.*

Contact Person: Majd Zahran (Group Manager)
Email: shababit_net@hotmail.com
Website: <http://majdsblog.com>

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

iTop Auction System Launch

Hebron, Palestine, 27/6/2009 - The "iTop Auction System" has been officially released today as a graduation project. The auction system aimed to encourage shopping online in the Palestine areas and improve the e-business in the community.

The uniqueness of the system is that it combines user-friendly, security, ease of use, and reliability, in one complete package. Minimizing time and effort to buy, providing many different choices.

The system will be converted to a real business under the incubation of the information technology incubator (ITI) in Friends of Fawzi Kawash IT center of Excellence (FFITCE).

The main functionality of the system is to allow users and exhibitors to exchange products through it, for profit to the exhibitor and less cost and time to the buyer. The system gets his profit from the bidding fees, percentage of the price and advertisement.

The system has already been tested in Palestine polytechnic University, and the feedback has been particularly positive. "The system has worked properly, the requirements fulfillment is done as we hope" reported User tested the system.

More information about the system (which was developed by "The iTop" team at the PPU) as well as contact information, could be found at the group website: ppu.edu/itop. You could also contact Mohammed Maswadeh through email mimsw2005@hotmail.com or mobile phone: 00972599555715

iTop Auction System

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The main objective of the project is to build a secure and user-friendly online auction system.

The system will essentially be able to let users to bid on available items after registration and paying bidding fees for each bidding action.

The design will be modular enough in such a way that new features can be added in future without making any basic changes in the system core. Investigating such new features to be added in the future is another challenge.

A comprehensive security study is essential component of the project.

In a business, the system is following the Islamic auction rules, where the bidder charge his balance using a prepaid card, after that he selects the item he wants to bid on) and then submit the bidding state.

From the technical point of view, the system development has followed the Object-Oriented approach implementation using L/WAMP (Linux / Windows, Apache, MySQL, and Php).

The project was accepted and hosted by the Information Technology Incubator (ITI) at Friends of Paval Kawash Information Technology Center of Excellence (FFKITCE), PPU, and was ranked the 1st project among the projects submitted by students of Palestine Polytechnic University.

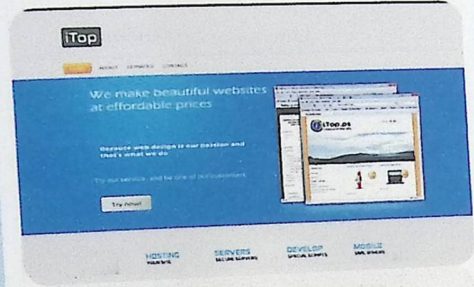
The project was submitted to the Palestine Information and Communications Technology Incubator (PICTI) to participate in the Technology Business Plan Contest, and achieved the 4th award among the projects submitted by students of Palestine Polytechnic University.



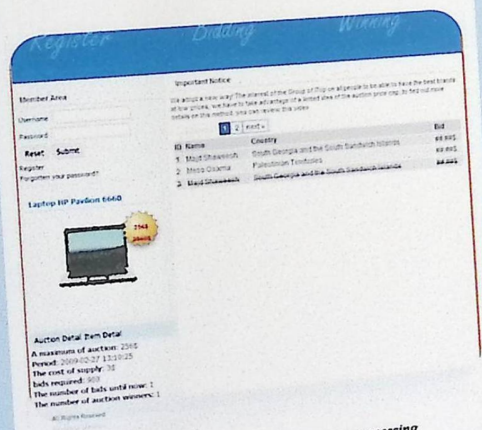
The new generation of selling and buying is online iTop is the first auction website in Palestine territories

Results

- The team members have turned the project from a regular graduation project into a private business (small company) where they will try to grow it up after graduation. The company is currently hosted by the ITI at FFKITCE PPU.
- The final product is economically viable, modular, user-friendly, and secure.
- Introduce the Palestinian market on the electronic market.
- Encourage the use of open source software in the Palestinian territories.



iTop interface: iTop interface is user-friendly



Security secure uploading images using image processing



Snapshot from iTop, 'forgotten your password'

- The modular design of the system makes it easy to add new features in the future using plug-ins. This design also allow adding the plug-ins without a previous knowledge how the system core code works.
- iTop website supports multi-languages, multi-themes, and coloring.



Products according the survey and market study we selecting type of products

Business Study

Survey and study of the market helped the project team to identify the product and target customers.

- The current version of the system adopts the prepaid cards for paying bidding fees; however, some other ways (such as SMS) will be investigated (and may be implemented) in the future.



Conclusions

- Online auction is easier, cheaper, and more flexible than traditional auction systems.
- The secure design of online auction systems against possible attacks is an essential component for the success of the system.
- User-friendliness is another important factor for the success of the system.

Future Work

- In few coming months we will enhance the project in a way that make it more efficient for using and revenue making.
- Adding a new revenue model (direct sales and different model of advertisement).
- Covering a new market in the region and make it the world wide