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WISH LIST PRODUCTS PRICE COMPARISON WEBSITE PROJECT

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ABSTRACT:

In order to assist customers in making informed decisions about items that would help them save money online, price comparison sites compare prices from various vendors. Customers, particularly those residing in urban areas, tend to have hectic schedules, thus they find it more convenient to purchase their necessities online. Plus, shoppers usually look for the best deal when they buy anything; using price comparison websites, they can easily get the best deal without leaving the comfort of their own home. They may easily get the best deals on the things they need by checking the price comparison website directly. Price4You is the site where consumers can locate the best discounts on various items. The top sales will be shown prominently. online crawlers and online scraping methods are used to get extensive information in order to find the greatest discounts from price comparison websites. In this approach, the paper hopes to provide a solution that will allow online shoppers to save time, money, and effort when purchasing things.

INTRODUCTION

In today's age of internet commerce, ecommerce has grown into a massive marketplace where consumers purchase products and services online. People may now purchase almost anything, virtually anywhere, thanks to the proliferation of smart smartphones and other forms of electronic media. The result is a dynamic e-commerce industry

characterized by heightened consumer engagement. Users are confused when they have to seek and pick between many e-commerce websites to purchase a single goods. The suggested solution streamlines the process of finding the best price for a product across many online marketplaces, all from a single user interface. Users will be able to save both time and effort by not having to search across several e-commerce

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websites for the same product pricing. The proposed system accesses product connections and data from e-commerce websites using web scraping. On top of that, this page has a price alert function that users may enable to get online notifications anytime an appropriate price is found. Technology that is used by this system includes:

1) First, there's the web crawler, whose job it is to interact with the discount engine. The first step is to collect massive amounts of data from various online marketplaces. Collecting the data from websites by hand is not feasible. Consequently, creating a web crawler that can access these online stores is the way to go. The scraper receives the retrieved URLs and uses them to scrape data.

2) Web Scraper: Extracting HTML data from URLs for personal use is the objective of web scraping. Data is scraped from several e-commerce websites as this is a pricing comparison website.

RELATED STUDY

A comprehensive overview of recent developments in machine learning research for big data processing

was provided by Junfei et al. (2016). The authors discussed various machine learning techniques and singled out several promising approaches, including deep learning, representation learning, active learning, kernel-based learning, distributed and parallel learning, transfer learning, and representation learning. Finally, they looked at how large data processing relies on machine learning and signal processing.

In their 2018 study, Moorthy and Gandhi examined large data security concerns and tested ML and DL algorithms in a challenging setting. It was determined that there are security problems with both ML and DL. Perry (2013) suggested using the right machine learning approaches to boost accuracy and performance significantly. He argued that comprehensive models have more predictive power than only looking at previous outbreaks of violence as a leading indication of present violence, especially at this early stage of using machine learning on conflict prediction.

Machine learning algorithms (MLAs) are sequential and recursive, according to Asha et al. (2013), and the accuracy of MLAs depends on the magnitude of the data. In other words, the more data

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there is, the more accurate the outcome will be. These algorithms are unable to perform to their maximum capacity since there is no solid foundation for MLA to operate on huge data. Distributed storage and parallel processing of data are features of some frameworks; Hadoop is one example. The current issue with implementing MLA on Hadoop is that, because to their recursive structure, MLAs need data to be kept in a single location, and Hadoop does not permit data sharing. In order to harness the power of Hadoop and Machine Learning for big data processing, they suggested a method to construct ML models for recursive MLAs on the platform. They then compared the performance of three algorithms—ID3 decision tree, K-means clustering, and K-Nearest Neighbor—on both serial and parallel Hadoop implementations. Awad (2012) employed SVM, KNN, and GIS to compare their behavior on a web page classifications problem. They found that SVM has the lowest on-line test calculation cost and the shortest storage required when applied to a limited number of negative documents to create centroids. However, the storage need and online test calculation cost are much

greater for almost any GIS with varied numbers of closest neighbors compared to KNN.

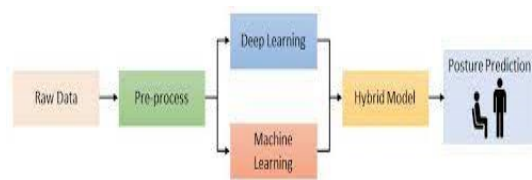
PROPOSED SYSTEM:

In order to assist customers in making informed decisions about items that would help them save money online, price comparison sites compare prices from various vendors. Customers, particularly those residing in urban areas, tend to have hectic schedules, thus they find it more convenient to purchase their necessities online. Plus, shoppers usually look for the best deal when they buy anything; using price comparison websites, they can easily get the best deal without leaving the comfort of their own home. They may easily get the best deals on the things they need by checking the price comparison website directly. Price4You is the site where consumers can locate the best discounts on various items. The top sales will be shown prominently. online crawlers and online scraping methods are used to get extensive information in order to find the greatest discounts from price comparison websites. In this approach, the paper hopes to provide a solution that will allow online shoppers to save

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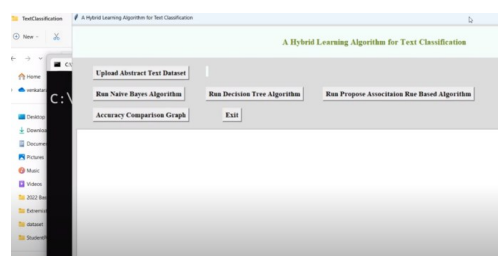
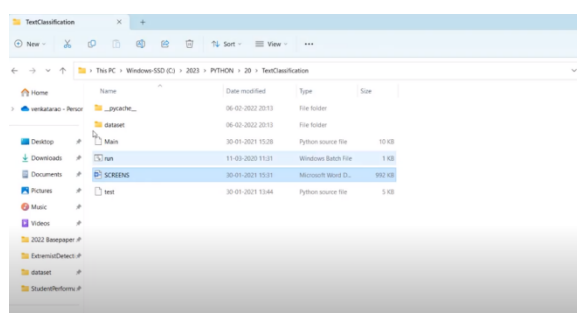
SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE:

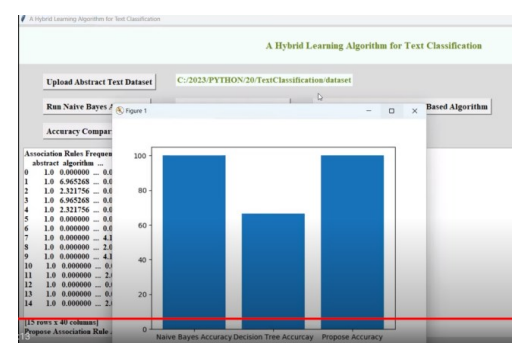
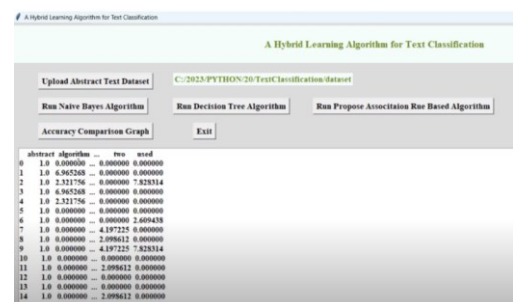
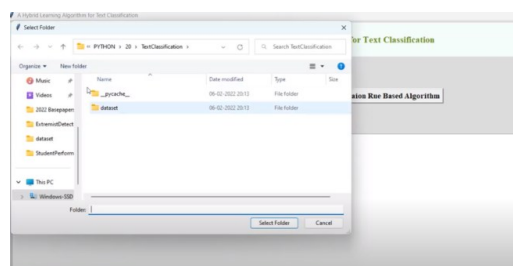


WORKING METHODOLOGY

The following is how the suggested system would function: Two crucial methods that make up the backend system are web scraping and web crawling. Web scraping is a method for retrieving data from the Internet and transforming it into a format that a person can understand and utilize. It is the responsibility of web crawlers to get to the destination. Once the crawler finds the right page and the goods match, the scraping process begins. To scrape a website, you must first load the page you want to scrape and then parse its HTML code to extract the data you need. Python is used for scraping in this system because of its extensive library that can handle these kinds of activities. The "Beautiful Soup" library is used for web page parsing, whereas the "requests" library is utilized for loading URLs. The website displays data that

has been scraped from various e-commerce websites, namely product details. The main webpage makes up the frond end. The customer uses the search box to find the product they need, and the query is sent to the local database, namely SQLite. The Django web framework, developed in Python, is used to build the website. The Main webpage displays the obtained results. The customer may then shop around by comparing pricing on other online marketplaces. The customer will be sent back to the original e-commerce website as soon as he chooses the best bargain that suits him. Users may also configure the website to notify them anytime an appropriate price is found by using the price alert function.





CONCLUSION

Illegal messages have been spreading at a rapid pace on social media in the last several years. The ever-shifting political atmosphere on a global scale, coupled with the anonymity and portability of such platforms, could be to blame. It is well-known that automated semantic analysis of such information is essential for successful countermeasures, despite massive efforts by legislative authorities,

law enforcement, and social media firms. Important work in this area includes identifying and categorizing such messages and comments according to their targeted characteristics. The current state of the art in this field of study is advanced by this work in several ways. In order to comprehend the tremendously imbalanced and non-discriminatory character of unlawful material in the unstructured dataset that is encountered in such endeavors, a comprehensive data analysis was executed. In cases when the intended meaning is obscured by irony or when no overt examples of racism, homophobia, or other forms of bigotry are present, it may be difficult to determine whether a given statement includes such terms. In addition, there is a lot of comedic and sardonic material on social media sites that might seem unlawful but is really not.

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