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Commodity Trading Calls

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Abstract - The system entitled “**Commodity Trading Calls**” is used to find the shortest distance in the **MOBILE ADHOC NETWORKS**. The objective of this paper is to propose a message forwarding algorithm for search applications and analyze its performance. The Proposed system focuses on the analysis of the hop count to reach the SN having the desired data, and to traverse all the SNs. We also consider an important metric that concerns fairness, namely, the average traffic load experienced by the different SNs. In addition to the experimental evaluation using the beta version software, analyzing the system's performance using analytical derivations in the case of traffic load and numerical analysis in the case of hop count. The reason for this is that simulation by itself does not always yield completely reliable results.

I Existing System

The basic aim of the system analysis is to get the clear understanding of the needs of the clients and the users, what exactly is the need from the software and what are the constraints on the solutions. Analysis leads to the actual specification. In a Mobile Ad Hoc Network (MANET), mobile devices (nodes) may be spread over a large area where access to external data is achieved through one or more access points (APs). However, not all nodes have a direct link with these APs. Instead, they rely on other nodes that act as routers to reach them.

DRAWBACKS OF THE EXISTING SYSTEM

- For partitioned networks the availability of state information is poor since each state item is stored on a single node only
- Also, the Power and bandwidth is also wasted in duplication.
- The Access Point (AP) may or may not connected to a costly resource or an external network that is susceptible to intrusion.
- However, a mobile host can access data items or replicas held by other connected mobile hosts, and thus it is more effective to share many kinds of replicas among them.
- Less popular items may be starve or be broadcast too late.
- These scenarios and others suggest that efficient data search techniques be developed for allowing mobile nodes to find the desired data if it exists in the MANET quickly and with minimum power consumption.

COMPANY SIDE DRAWBACKS IN THE EXISTING SYSTEM

- As per second by second variation in commodity rates, they feel tedious to analyze the following rates Gold, Silver, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Gold, INR Value
- Moreover, manpower is needed to track the rates whenever their client is enquiring about the current rates in any header.
- Moreover, it is not possible to make a comparison chart between the time variations rates for each headers. It is done manually by their employees up to now.
- Spending time by email or sending through message manually about the Approximate Rate, Board Rate, Bank Rates, High/Low Rates, Weekly Statement rates to the clients.
- Because of this tedious process, much effort is needed to satisfy the clients.

II. Proposed Methodology

To avoid the lack of reliability often associated with results obtained through simulations, we will derive confidence intervals for the obtained results. For the numerical analysis, we will be able to obtain results at the 0.0001 confidence level (meaning a probability inferior to 1/10,000 of being wrong). Considering **Commodity Trading Calls**, there have been five major modules which are as follows

Net Tracker

Considering **Net Tracker module**, it always maintains source data in availability in order to transfer packets of data to the destination in order to prove the efficiency of minimizing delay and maximizing lifetime in Wireless networks.

Method Of Data Availability

In this section, it will track the commodity market rates from KITCO server. The tracking information such as Gold rates, Silver rates, INR Rates, Crude Rates, Palladium Rates, Platinum Rates, Rhodium Rates, Copper Rates. Here, the threshold setup is there, in which the administrator can set the time variance to extract the commodity information from the KITCO Server. Based upon the threshold limit, the information will be extracted and stored in a centralized database and simultaneously pass to proxy server.

ADHOC Client setup box

Considering ADHOC Client Setup Box, it enables a static destination data in order to make availability always for receiving packet. In this section, the ADHOC client details are maintained in a centralized database with Client code as primary key variation. Here the client code, client name, client address, client contact number, check limits for sending information are maintained. In the setup box, the client wise data transmission part is set. Based on the settings, the particular data will be sent to the ADHOC client rather than sending whole data to the client.

Transmission Area

In the transmission area, once the **ADHOC** socket connected successfully in the server system. The data broadcasting area will simultaneously retrieve the extracted information from the internet server as well as transfer the data to the ADHOC i.e., wireless clients by using **MINIMUM DISTANCE PACKET FORWARDING (MDPF)** techniques.

Graph History

Considering graph history, it is an additional facility for the management in order to display the entire commodity transaction as per day wise in a graphical representation format.

User Customization

In the user control panel, the access permission for administrator and the user will be set . The customized settings is stored in a centralized database. Based upon these settings, the authentication part and the authorization will be activated.

Authentication & Authorization

In the authentication form, there have been two security walls named as authentication wall and authorization wall. In the authentication wall, it filter out the malicious users. In the authorization wall, it provides access permission to users by full access administrator account and limited access user account.

Authentication might involve confirming the identity of a person, tracing the origins of an artifact, ensuring that a product is what its packaging and labeling claims to be, or assuring that a computer program is a trusted one.

The process of authorization is sometimes mistakenly thought to be the same as authentication; many widely adopted standard security protocols, obligatory regulations, and even statutes make this error. However, authentication is the process of verifying a claim made by a subject that it should be allowed to act on behalf of a given principal (person, computer, process, etc.). Authorization, on the other hand, involves verifying that an authenticated subject has permission to perform certain operations or access specific resources. Authentication, therefore, must precede authorization.

Routing protocols are responsible for finding an efficient path between any two nodes in the network that wish to communicate, and for routing data messages along this path. The path must be chosen so that network throughput is maximized and message delay and other undesirable events are minimized.

Two main types of routing protocols exist

- Source routing
- Destination routing.

Destination routing itself is classified into two types

- Distance-vector routing, used in the RIP Internet protocol , and
- Link-state routing, used in the OSPF Internet protocol .

Relevant to our work are the Destination-Sequenced Distance Vector (DSDV) and the Ad hoc On-demand Distance Vector (AODV) protocols, which are distance-vector routing protocols designed for MANET environments. With such protocols, a node maintains a routing table and a distance vector. The table contains the neighbor along the shortest path to each destination in the network, while the vector has the distance (number of hops) of this path. In high mobility scenarios, the paths from sources to destinations will become non optimal (i.e., not the shortest paths) until the routing tables are updated. With DSDV, each node periodically updates its shortest paths by sending its distance vector to its neighbors to inform them about possible distance changes to destinations in the network, while with AODV, a node computes/updates the shortest path to a destination only when it needs to communicate with it (i.e., on demand).

Advantages Of Proposed System

Our proposed **Minimum Distance Packet Forwarding (MDPF)** algorithm is based on the same basic concept employed by distance-vector routing protocols in that it forwards the search message to the nearest node that potentially stores the desired data item. Actually, MDPF

may be regarded as a high-level routing protocol operating on top of a distance-vector routing protocol, and thus, together they form a two-layer protocol that works to minimize the response time of a search application by following the consecutive shortest paths. The given analysis focuses on providing confidence intervals for the mean distance to reach the node with the desired data and the distance to traverse all the search nodes. Moreover, it will be demonstrated that MDPF distributes the average load caused by search traffic among the visited nodes nearly uniformly in spite of their possibly non uniform caching capacities.

COMPANY SIDE ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

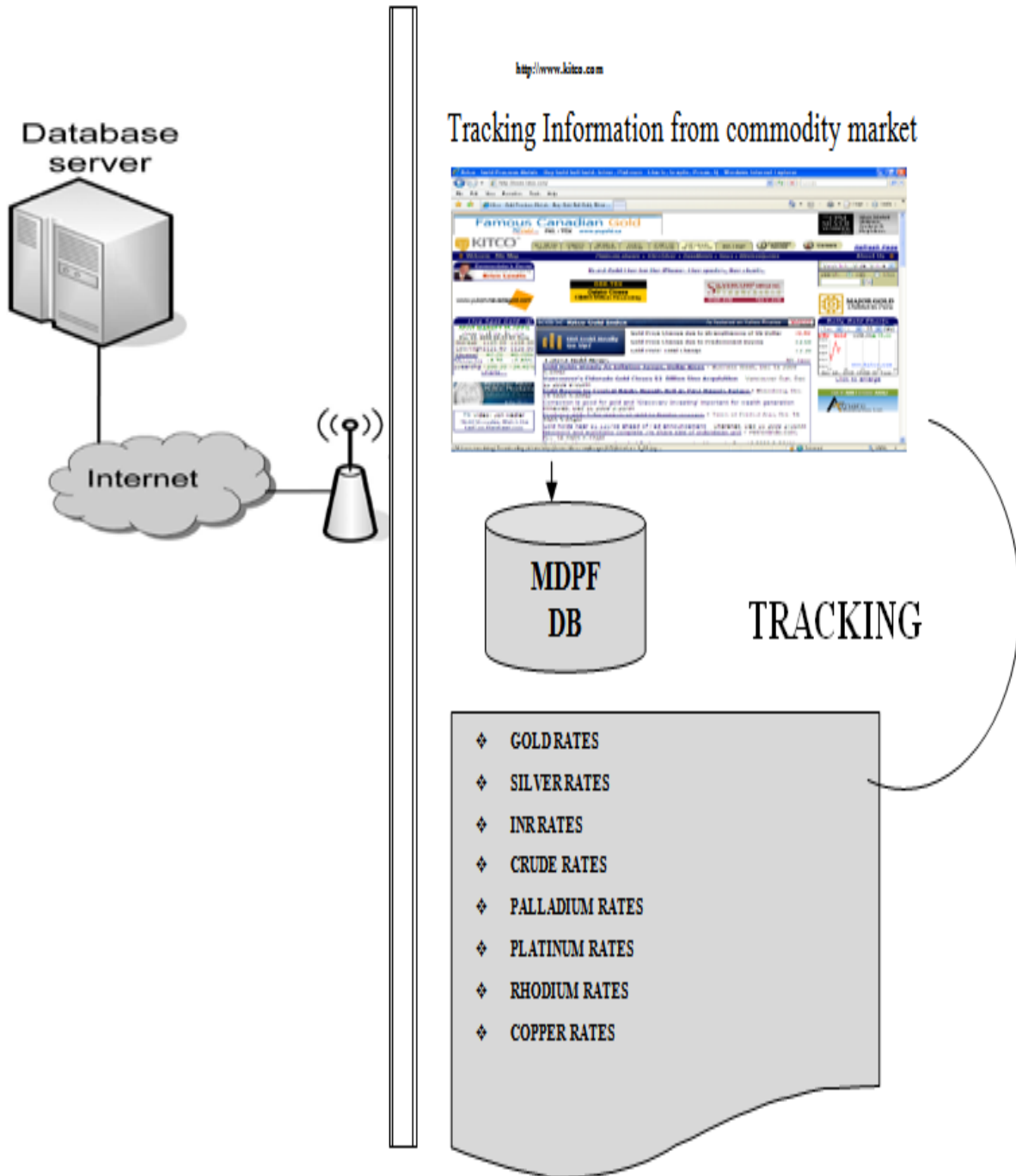
- Automatic sensibility of tracking information from commodity servers second by second about the Gold, Silver, Platinum, Palladium, Rhodium, Crude, Copper, INR.
- Customer Data is stored in a centralized database.
- Using the customer data and the threshold(range) limit of sends information to the client , the information will be sent to each customer mobile about the approximation rate, board rates, high/low rates, weekly statement and running dollar values such as Gold, Silver, platinum, palladium, Rhodium, Copper, Crude.
- Customized comparison charts between headers.



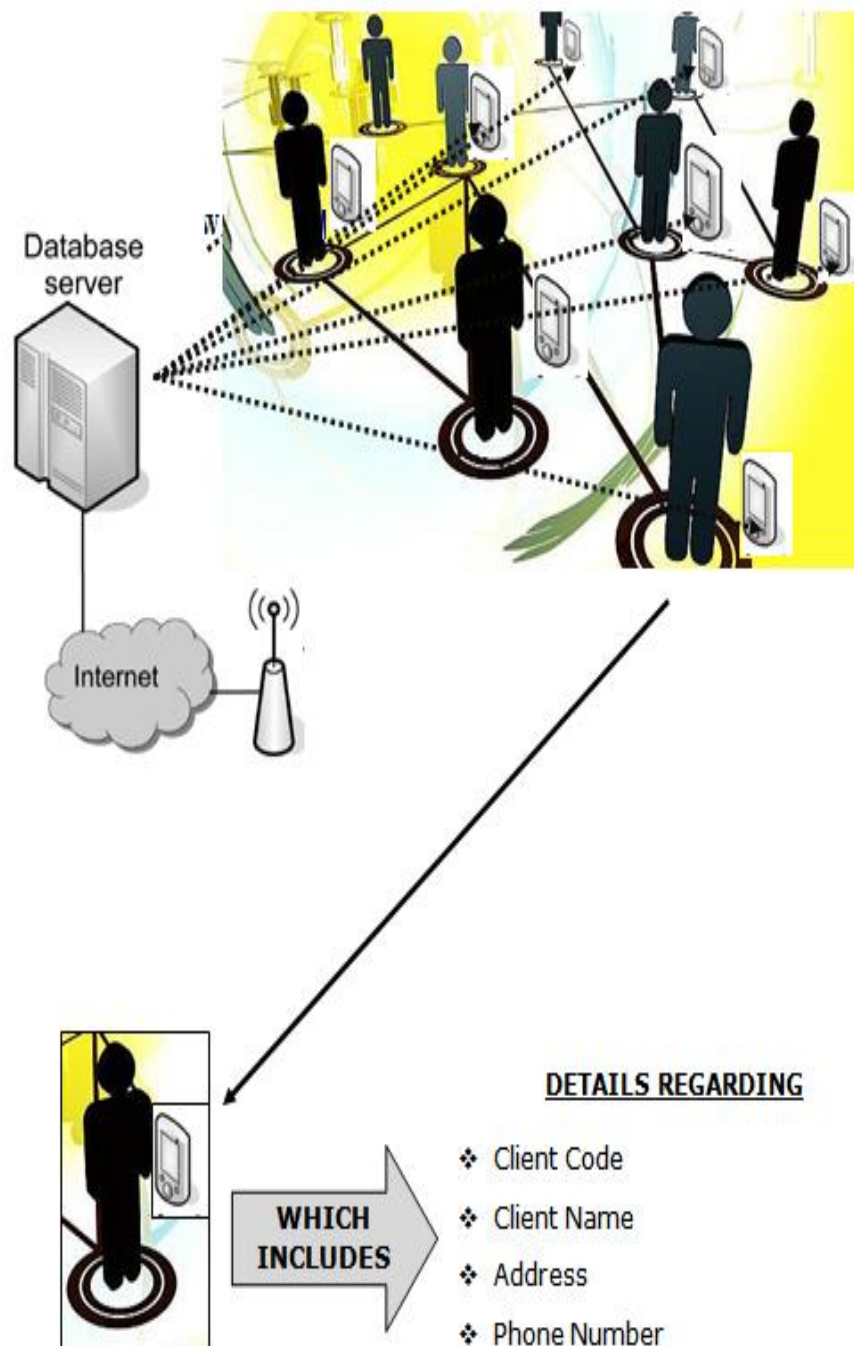
ABOUT INTERNET SERVER INFORMATION

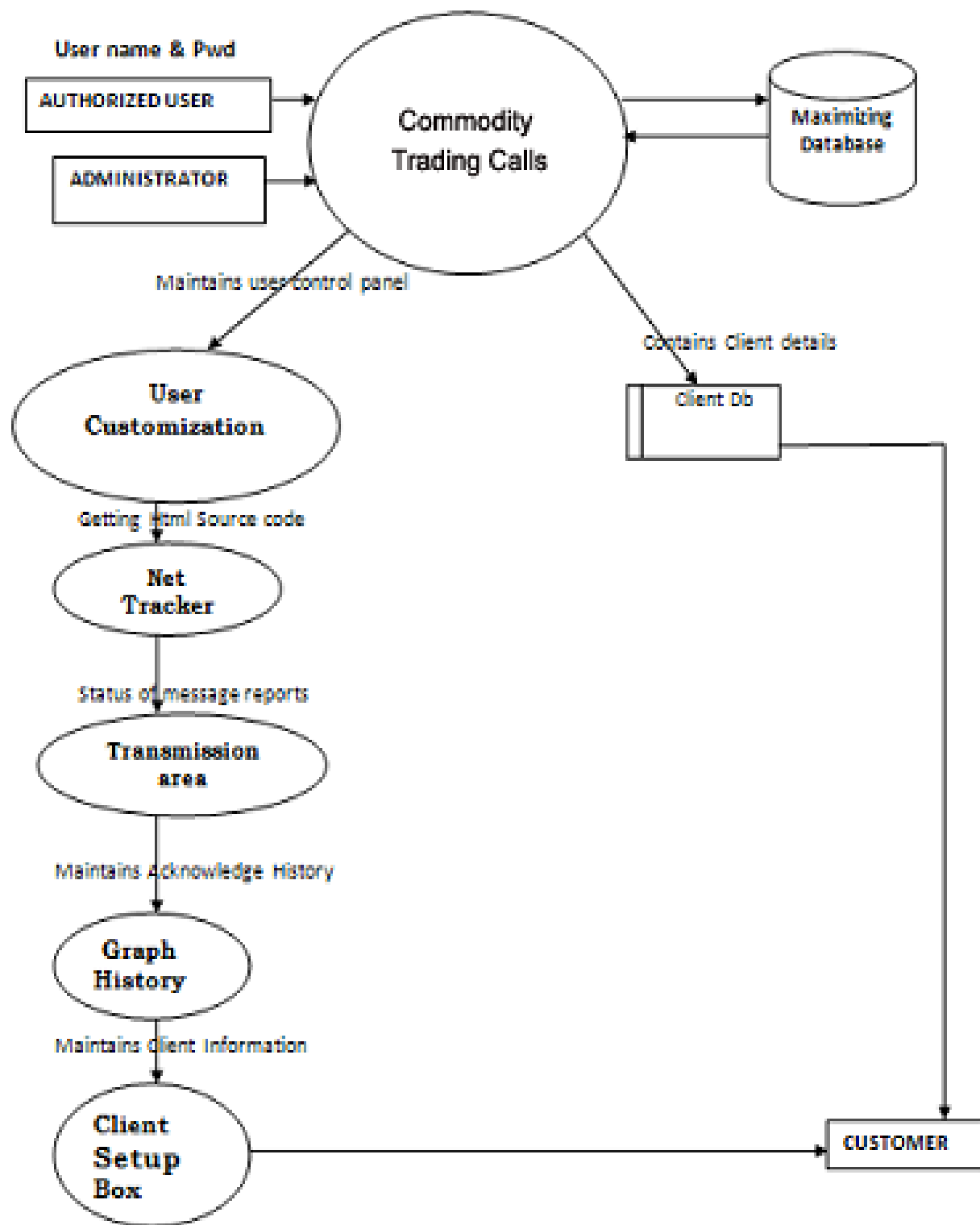
<http://www.kitco.com>

NET TRACKER



ADHOC Client Setup Box



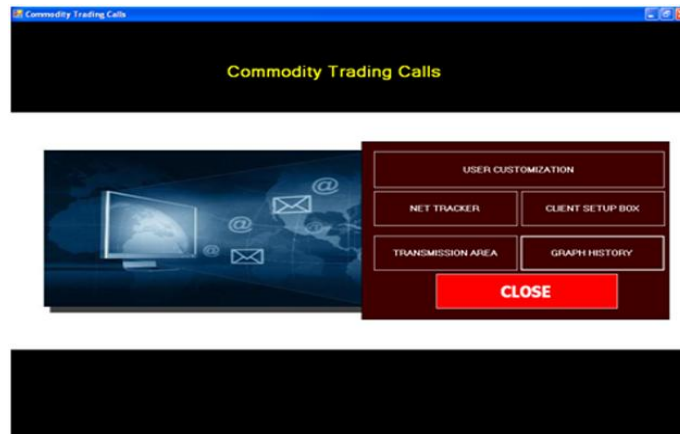


DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

III Results And Discussion

Input Screens

Main Form



Net Tracker

Gold	Silver	INR	Palladium	Platinum	Rhodium	Crude
top 1p	20.20	60.1650	782.00	1446.00	1,140.00	103.5
top 1p	20.26	60.1650	782.00	1447.00	1,140.00	103.5

Gold top 1p Palladium 782.00 Crude 103.5

Silver 20.26 Platinum 1447.00 Varying Data Count

INR 60.1650 Rhodium 1,140.00 2

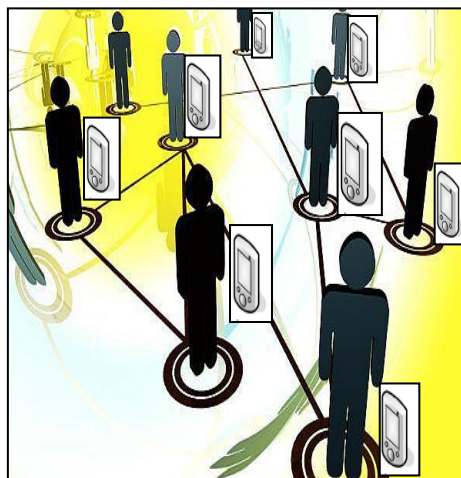
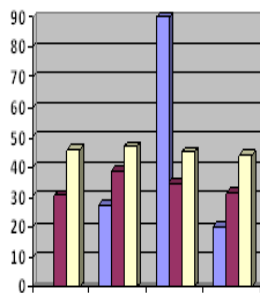
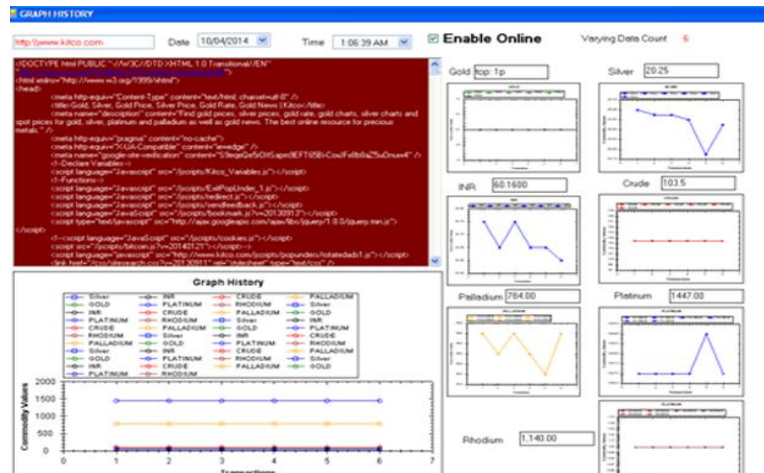
10/04/2014 01:08:43 AM O-top 1p S-20.26 I-60.1650 P-782.00
P-1447.00 R-1,140.00 C-103.5

Message Composed

User Customization

The screenshot shows a web application titled "USER CUSTOMIZATION" with a subtitle "Commodity Trading Calls". The main heading is "USER CUSTOMIZATION" in red. The interface is divided into two main sections. On the left, there is a table with columns "User Name" and "Rights". The table contains three rows: "admin", "admin", and "Iari" (highlighted in blue). Below the table is a "Show Users" button. On the right, there is a form for adding or editing a user. It includes fields for "User Name" (containing "Iari"), "Password" (masked with asterisks), and "Access Rights" (radio buttons for "Administrator" and "User", with "Administrator" selected). There is a "Clear Entry" button. Below the form is a "Control Settings" section with checkboxes for "User Customization", "Net Tracker", "Client Setup Box", "Transmission Area", and "Graph History". At the bottom right are "SAVE USER ENTRY" and "DELETE USER" buttons.

Graph History



IV CONCLUSION

The project “**Commodity Trading Calls**” has been successfully completed. The software (Visual Basic.Net, MS-SQL Server, RS232 Protocol) used to develop the system makes it more flexible, portable more secure. It also supports dynamic content forms. Relationships are smoothened with the organization through customer satisfaction. System provides current updated information instantly to customers so that their investment decisions are improved. The system satisfies all requirements needed by the user.

V SCOPE FOR FUTURE PROSPECTS

Modification and enhancement can be made affecting any other part of the program because of the user friendliness and understandability of the project. The data screens can be upgraded and menus can be easily added when required. Items can be added to the forms when there comes necessity of new data. The system has much scope in the future, it can be developed to add more features to satisfy the user's request and company's request. In future a data search algorithm is introduced for use in mobile ad hoc networks. This was proven through reliably obtained performance results that were compared to those of two other search techniques, namely, RPF and MSTF. The proposed algorithm which the paper analyzes and evaluates its performance may be regarded as being specific to MANETs since it accounts for their different dynamic aspects. This does not remove the fact that the carried analysis is valid for other types of networks.

VI REFERENCES

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