

Chapter 2.23

Mobile Agent–Based Auction Services

Sheng-Uei Guan

National University of Singapore, Singapore

INTRODUCTION

Electronic Commerce, a Booming Industry

There is now a gradual shift of many of the traditional business models from the real world to the Internet platform; of these models, auction service is most successful. The existence and development of numerous auction Web sites, such as eBay and OnSale Inc., have demonstrated the survivability of electronic auctions in online transactions.

However, current Web-based systems suffer from shortcomings in the following aspects:

- **Fairness and Friendliness:** Due to the different conditions of Internet connections, users across different regions may suffer from the inadequacy of limited bandwidth, especially when participating bidders are distributed across the world. This global nature also makes online auctions difficult to adapt to the potential users across the world.
- **Security and Privacy:** Security concern is one of the important issues users consider when using electronic transactions. Many users also wish to be guaranteed of privacy when doing business.
- **Intelligence and Flexibility:** The vast majority of electronic auction customers are not Internet experts but ordinary people that do not know much about the technical details. Current Web-based auction systems require too much user intervention. It would be commercially profitable if intelligent assistance is provided.

Software Agents, a Paradigm for Mobile Computing

Mobile agents refer to self-contained and identifiable computer programs that can move within the network and act on behalf of the user (Pham & Karmouch, 1998). The mobile agent paradigm as reported in the literature has two general goals: reduction of network traffic and asynchronous interaction. The mobile agent paradigm proposes to treat the network as multiple agent-friendly environments and the agents as programmatic entities that move from location to location, performing tasks for users.

Research on agent-based e-commerce is still underway (Franklin & Reiter, 1996; Guan, Ngoo, & Zhu, 2002; Guan & Yang, 2004; Guan & Zhu, 2002; Maes, Guttman, & Moukas, 1999; Poh & Guan, 2000; Subramanian, 1998; Yi, Wang, Lam, Okamoto, & Hsu, 1998). Mobile agents have demonstrated tremendous potential in conducting transactional tasks in e-commerce. The architecture proposed here is based on mobile agents. The advantages of mobility, intelligence, and autonomy of the agents are taken, which are actually representatives of their respective owners to perform the auction process. By using this framework, we wish to get rid of the previously listed disadvantages in the current online auctions. Specifically, the features of the system will be as follows:

- **Fairness:** The deficiency of bandwidth and network traffic will be overcome by taking the advantages of the mobility of software agents.
- **Autonomy:** Based on the preferences of an owner, agents can be fully automated to participate in the auction with little or no intervention from the owner.
- **Security and Privacy:** Third-party involvement is introduced to enhance the security and privacy throughout the auction. Agents are protected from malicious attacks during transportation and bidding. Furthermore, with the assistance of the coordinator and the encryption mechanism, the real identity of each participating bidder is protected.
- **Flexibility:** The architecture proposed will serve as a unified framework for various auction types as long as the bidding strategies and competing rules are well defined.

Related Work

There has been much research in agent-based auction systems. The Michigan Internet AuctionBot (<http://ecommerce.media.mt.edu>) sees itself as an information service that collects the bids, determines the resulting price, and notifies the participating parties about the outcome. The Fishmarket Project (<http://www.iiia.csic.es/Projects/fishmarket/>) evaluates a very narrow field of electronic commerce. Its main focus lies

Table 1. Functions of the participating agents

Participating Agent	Owner	Function
Auctioneer	Seller	Decide the winner
Bidders	Customers	Bid
Coordinator	Third party	Coordinate auctions
Receptionist	Third party	Receive agents

8 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/mobile-agent-based-auction-services/9485

Related Content

Examining the Interconnections Between E-CRM, Customer Experience, Customer Satisfaction and Customer Loyalty: A Mediation Approach

Anupreet Kaur Mokhaand Pushpender Kumar (2022). *Journal of Electronic Commerce in Organizations* (pp. 1-21).

www.irma-international.org/article/examining-the-interconnections-between-e-crm-customer-experience-customer-satisfaction-and-customer-loyalty/292474

High Availability and Data Consistency for Three-Tier Enterprise Applications

Wenbing Zhao, Louise E. Moserand P. Michael Melliar-Smith (2006). *Encyclopedia of E-Commerce, E-Government, and Mobile Commerce* (pp. 552-558).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/high-availability-data-consistency-three/12593

The Innovation of Online Music Business Model From the Perspective of Industrial Value Chain Theory

Chao Luand Jialu Chang (2019). *Journal of Electronic Commerce in Organizations* (pp. 1-15).

www.irma-international.org/article/the-innovation-of-online-music-business-model-from-the-perspective-of-industrial-value-chain-theory/223092

Implementing E-Government in Ireland: A Roadmap for Success

William Golden, Martin Hughesand Murray Scott (2003). *Journal of Electronic Commerce in Organizations* (pp. 17-33).

www.irma-international.org/article/implementing-government-ireland/3418

E-Commerce in the Financial Services Industry

Richard Holowczak (2002). *Managing Business with Electronic Commerce: Issues and Trends* (pp. 167-181).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/commerce-financial-services-industry/25710