

Received : 25 July 2024, Accepted: 18 September 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47059/rr.vx9i2.158>

## **Revolutionizing Online Shopping: The Impact of 3D Fashion and Customization Websites on the Future of Personalized Clothing**

**<sup>1</sup>Muhammad Muddasar Mehmood, <sup>2</sup>Tania Ashfaq, <sup>3</sup>Rizwan Munir. <sup>4</sup>Ayesha Hussain, <sup>5</sup>Youra Saleem\***

<sup>1</sup>PhD Scholar, Department of Clothing, National Textile University, Faisalabad

<sup>2</sup>M.Phil Scholar, Pakistan Institute of Fashion and design (PIFD) [tani.ashfaq1234@gmail.com](mailto:tani.ashfaq1234@gmail.com)

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor Institute of art and design government College University Faisalabad

[Rizwan\\_munirpk@yahoo.com](mailto:Rizwan_munirpk@yahoo.com)

<sup>4</sup>Assistant Professor, Dept Home Economics Government College Women University Faisalabad

[ayeshahussain@gcwuf.edu.pk](mailto:ayeshahussain@gcwuf.edu.pk)

<sup>5</sup>Assistant Professor, Institute of art and design government College University Faisalabad

[rida\\_248@hotmail.com](mailto:rida_248@hotmail.com) (Corresponding author)

### **Abstract:**

3D fashion by embracing innovation has transformed the market with cutting-edge design, materials, and production methods leading to redefining sustainability and style [1]. Online purchasing has experienced an exponential rise during COVID-19. This has also affected consumer's behavior and retail dynamics. Digital transformation along with safety and convenience have become crucial for both organizations and customers [2]. This abstract explores the liberating idea of creating unique garments using an easy-to-use website. The cutting-edge online platform enables anyone to express creativity and sense of fashion by choosing materials, designs, colors, and tailored dimensions. The users can create the clothes of their dreams, which reflect their interests and preferences with the use of seamless integrating design tools and simple interfaces. Moreover, this user-centric approach transforms the fashion industry by empowering people to design clothes that reflect their uniqueness and rethink the idea of personal style.

### **Introduction:**

The cutting-edge world of fashion, where imagination knows no boundaries and innovation has taken center stage [3]. Several groundbreaking concepts have developed in this quickly developing business, each redefining how we perceive, make, and experience fashion. Among these game-changing concepts are 3D, advanced, sustainable, digital, and virtual fashion,

which have jointly pushed the frontiers of style and design [4]. 3D fashion has taken the art of clothing creation to a whole new level, utilizing the power of technology to convert two-dimensional ideas into actual, three-dimensional outfits. This disruptive technique enables unrivaled accuracy, personalization, and experimentation, allowing designers to push their creative boundaries like never before [5]. Fashion technological advancements have transformed the entire production process, from concept to customer. Traditional manufacturing procedures have been simplified as artificial intelligence, robots, and automation have been integrated, resulting in higher efficiency and decreased waste. Because AI is one of the most efficient strategies for dealing with massive dataset difficulties, AI-based forecasting systems are one of the partners for fashion sale forecasting in a big data environment due to their high computation speed and nonlinear processing capabilities. With the features and challenges of fashion sales forecasting in the big data era in mind, this chapter conducts a comprehensive review of various AI-based fashion sales forecasting methods to determine if those methods apply to big data and how they interact with other supplement tools. Fashion has transcended physical boundaries and entered the virtual domain by embracing the digital realm. We may develop 3D dynamic fashion clothing by encoding digital-based style, color, and pattern information using computer hardware to present customized styles and diverse transformable colors and graphics in fashion design [1], [6]. Digital fashion experiences enable consumers to interact digitally with apparel and accessories, allowing them to try on, mix and match outfits, and even attend virtual fashion shows from the comfort of their own homes [7]. the landscape of 3D, advanced, sustainable, digital, and virtual fashion. Join us as we go further into the realm of boundary-pushing creativity and investigate the fashion industry's sustainable, ethical, and immersive future. Prepare to be inspired as we see an industrial transformation that is driving itself toward a more inventive and sustainable future. Meet an unusual person that has the rare power to change their look at whim, defying physical boundaries. This extraordinary person has used the power of a website of their choosing to alter themselves in ways beyond their wildest dreams. They can easily change their color, size, and pattern variants with a single click, just like an artist creating a masterpiece. This website serves as a portal to an unrivaled universe of self-expression and creativity, allowing them to customize their look to any situation or emotion [8]. Join us as we explore this individual's remarkable journey, where the limits of identity and imagination blur, opening the door to a world of limitless possibilities Shopping in bazaars can be time-consuming and restricted in alternatives, but online shopping provides ease, a large range, and the flexibility to purchase from anywhere. In the market, squandering money on products that are not your size leads to regret and disappointment.

- Decline examines the moderating effects of consumer experiential e-shopping motives in the shopping quality – satisfaction – behavioral intentions link within the context of online apparel retailing.
- investigate the e-shopping quality – satisfaction – behavioral intentions link
- delineate e-shopping quality dimensions

The COVID-19 epidemic prompted individuals to consider the dynamic and rapid diagnosis of how families have modified their expenditures and online buying.

## Literature review:

The literature on sustainable fashion emphasizes the increasing relevance of environmentally responsible practices in the garment business [9]. Experts and scholars stress the need of lowering the environmental and social effects of fashion manufacturing and consumption [10]. Research focuses on eco-friendly materials, ethical production, circular economy models, consumer behavior, and the role of technology in a sustainable fashion [11]. According to studies, the possible benefits of adopting sustainable practices include a lower carbon footprint, improved company reputation, and higher consumer loyalty [12]. Issues like high production costs and a lack of consumer awareness continue to be significant impediments to wider use.



Fig.1. Model of sustainable fashion.

## Forms of Sustainable Fashion:

- Custom-made/Made-to-order
- Sustainable Design techniques/Production method
- Fair & ethically made
- Waste Management
- Thrifting/Secondhand/Vintage Buying/Charity
- Collaborative Consumption

## **A gradual shift from fast fashion to slow fashion:**

"Fashion for everyone" is the fashion industry's motto. Global populations, particularly those in affluent nations, understand that they cannot continue to consume as we do presently. Consumers now have two options: buy green items to decrease their ecological impact or reuse what they already have. This is the key reason why customers are making more conscientious clothing choices and moving towards more sustainable fashion.

### **3D Fashion:**

The advanced fashion literature digs into cutting-edge breakthroughs and innovations impacting the industry's future. Smart fabrics, wearable electronics, 3D printing, and virtual reality in fashion design and retail are just a few of the topics that researchers are looking at field [14]. The influence of artificial intelligence and data analytics on personalized fashion experiences and supply chain optimization is also investigated in studies. The literature demonstrates the potential for dramatic shifts in design, manufacturing, and consumption, ushering in a new age of highly customized, sustainable, and technology-driven fashion [15]. The web 2.0 technologies discussed above do not meet the demand of consumers for selecting a garment online as they lack the sensory technology of size and fit recommendation and visualization leading to uncertainty in the selection of the right size garments. Web 3.0 technologies with artificial intelligence features have improved the environment of e-commerce for online shopping and are considered by retailers to be cutting-edge technologies that will aid in improving online sales and meet the needs of a diverse population. Researchers investigate the technical breakthroughs that enable realistic and personalized virtual clothes, which are powered by augmented and virtual reality technology [16]. The potential influence of virtual fashion on the traditional garment



Fig.2. Virtual fashion : Experimental dresses based on website and advancement.

The fabric waste in dresses emphasizes the fashion industry's significant environmental effect. According to research, inefficient cutting practices, overproduction, and abandoned fabric scraps are common. Scholars emphasize the need of applying sustainable measures to mitigate this issue, such as zero-waste pattern-making and efficient production procedures. In the COVID-19 epidemic, the literature highlights the multiple advantages of the internet buying field [18]. During the COVID-19 epidemic, internet shopping gained popularity, with advantages such as reduced fabric waste. With fewer in-store try-ons and returns, there is less textile waste, which benefits the environment [19]. This shift in consumer behavior underlines the possibilities for sustainable fashion practices. The idea of developing websites that allow people to build their gowns based on their size, color, and pattern choices has received a lot of attention. Such platforms include personalization choices, allowing users to express their personalities and attain a better match. According to research, personalized fashion has a favorable influence on customer pleasure and engagement. Furthermore, researchers investigate the integration of cutting-edge technology like 3D body scanning and virtual try-on to improve the design process [1], [20]. According to the research, these platforms have the potential to support sustainable practices by decreasing garment waste and fostering a more inclusive and personalized approach to fashion. The goal of allowing users to build their gowns is to solve two frequent issues: minimizing money waste on market-purchased dresses and guaranteeing people may construct costumes of their choosing. By offering a platform for personalized dress creation, consumers may have more influence over the design process, resulting in more happiness with their clothing and less need to spend money on gowns that may not match their tastes. This strategy improves sustainability by reducing wasteful purchases and encouraging customers to make more deliberate and meaningful fashion decisions. While there is no dedicated literature study on this issue, relevant research on consumer behavior, fashion customization, and sustainable practices can provide significant insights to enhance the development and effect of such a website. The crucial factor in the fashion industry is size variance. Several studies have been conducted to investigate the significance of providing a varied variety of sizes to fit different body shapes and sizes. Customer happiness and brand loyalty have been linked to the availability of inclusive size ranges. Color diversity is important in fashion design because it influences consumers' moods and emotions. According to research, particular colors can elicit specific emotions, impacting purchasing behavior. Fashion pattern variance has also piqued people's curiosity. Patterns have been shown in studies to impact customers' perceptions of a garment's style, formality, and distinctiveness. Different patterns appeal to different aesthetic tastes and may be used to efficiently target certain customer demographics.

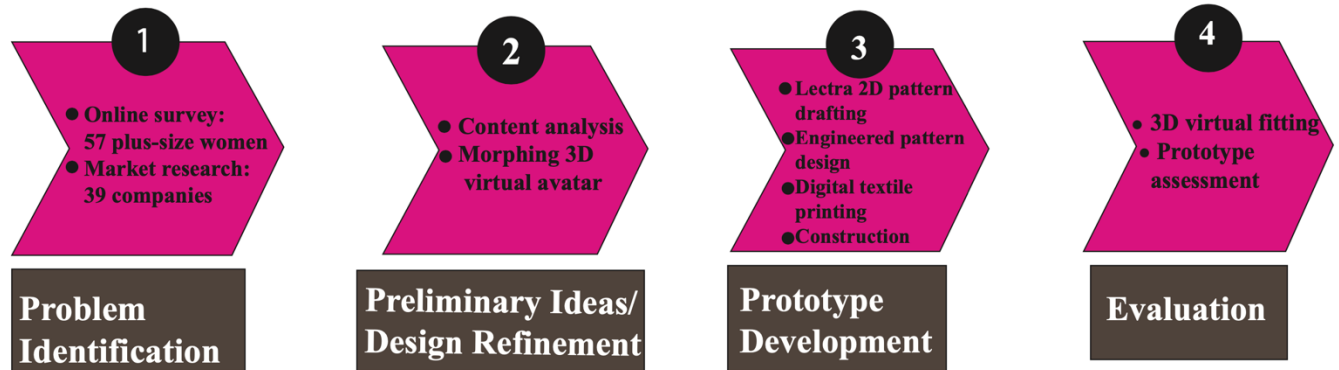


Fig.3.An overview of the design process.

the new trend of personalized dress design via websites, allowing buyers to input their measurements and preferences for a perfect fit. Online platforms have transformed the fashion sector by providing ease, affordability, and higher client satisfaction. The review investigates the benefits, problems, and future possibilities of this novel technique.

### Methodology:

Sustainable fashion is a method of producing, using, and designing clothes that tries to reduce negative environmental and social consequences while supporting ethical practices within the fashion industry [22]. It emphasizes ethical resource procurement, environmentally sustainable manufacturing practices, and worker fairness. The following are some significant strategies and practices for achieving sustainability in the fashion industry:

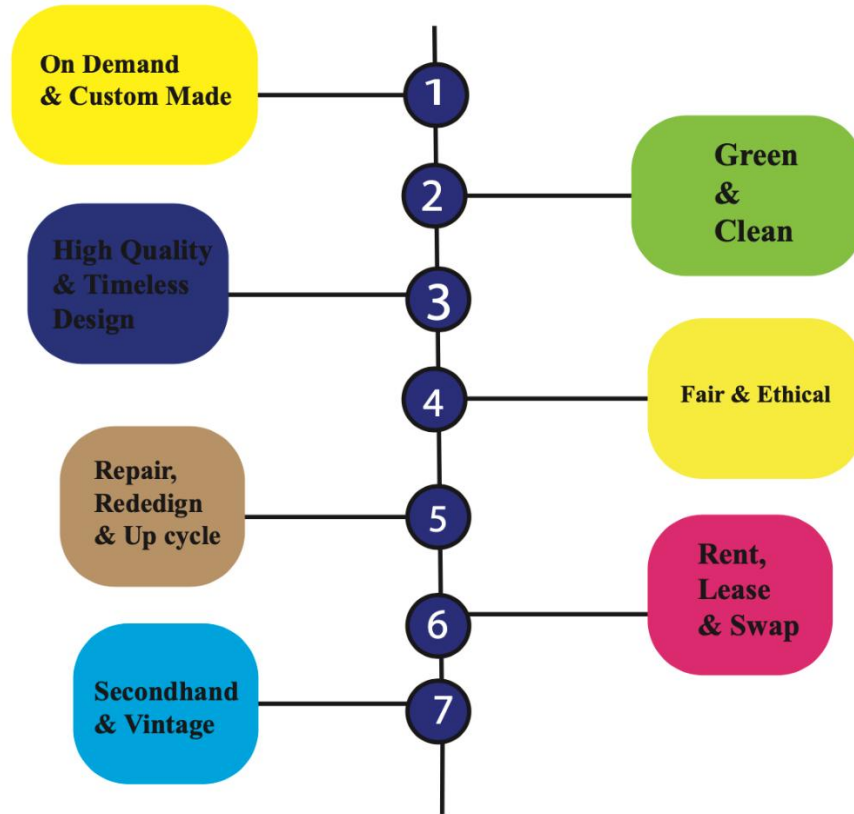


Fig.4. Ways to support sustainable fashion.

### Eco-friendly materials:

Organic cotton, hemp, bamboo, and recycled fibers are among the ecologically beneficial materials used sustainably. These materials use less water, pesticides, and chemicals during cultivation and manufacture, lowering their total environmental impact.

### Ethical manufacturing:

Sustainable fashion brands guarantee that their production methods comply with fair labor practices [24]. Workers are supplied with safe working conditions, acceptable working hours, and fair remuneration. Transparency in the supply chain is critical for ensuring ethical treatment throughout the manufacturing process.

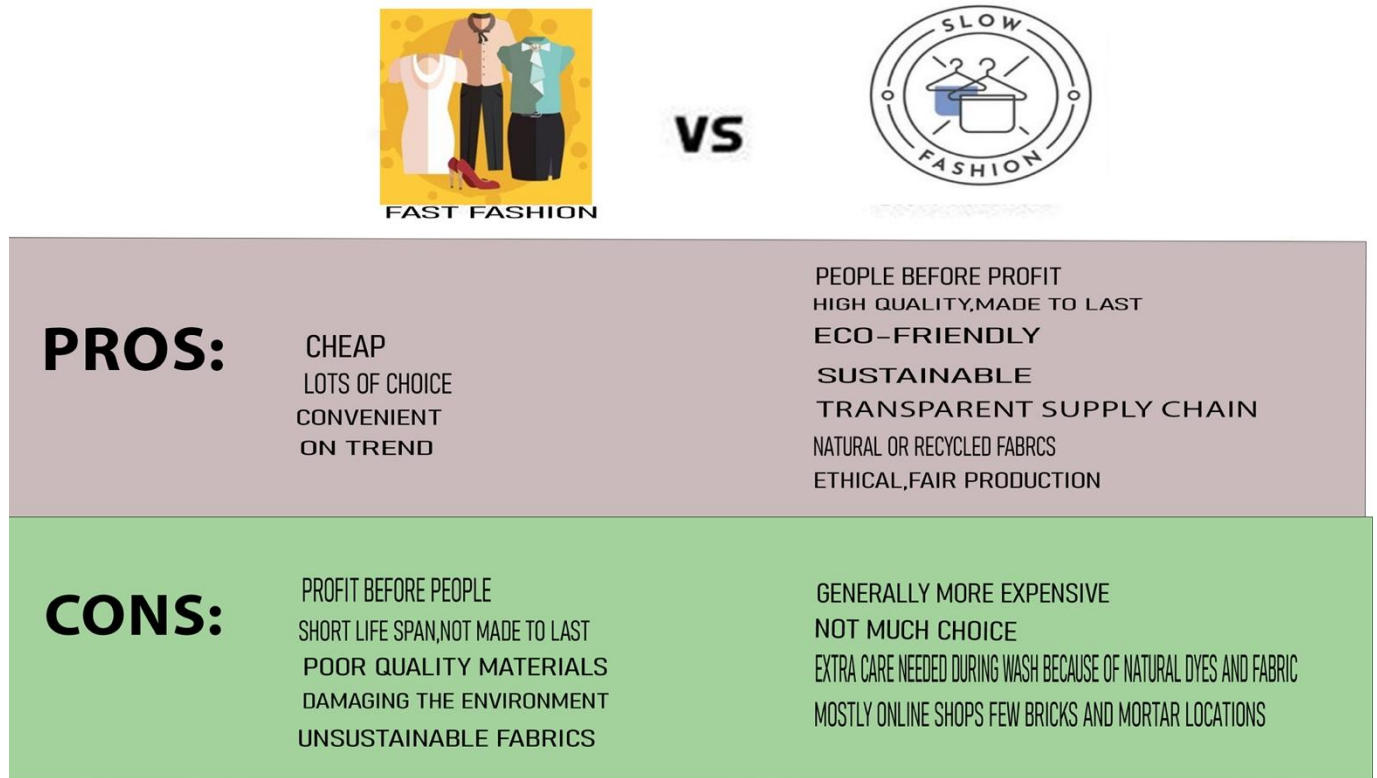


Fig.5. Slow fashion to fast fashion.

### Slow fashion and long-lasting designs:

Sustainable fashion promotes a transition away from fast-paced, throwaway fashion fads and towards long-lasting, timeless designs. Garments are designed to endure longer by utilizing high-quality materials and manufacturing processes, minimizing the need for frequent replacements and lowering waste. Over the last decade, the fast fashion movement has transformed the garment sector [26]. Changing consumer attitudes towards garment consumption, coupled with low-cost production and material sourcing from overseas industrial markets, has resulted in a culture of impulse purchasing in the fashion business, with new types of clothes accessible to the typical customer every week.

### Circular economy:

Adopting a circular economy paradigm entails designing clothing with recyclability in mind. Brands can utilize new processes to make garments from recycled materials or design goods that can be readily dismantled and repurposed at the end of their lives.

### Local and artisanal production:

By lowering transportation-related emissions and encouraging traditional handicrafts, supporting local craftsmen and small-scale manufacturers promote sustainable practices. This also benefits the local economy and the preservation of cultural assets.

### Collaboration and innovation:

To be sustainable, multiple stakeholders, such as brands, customers, legislators, and academics, must work together. Collaboration between these organizations has the potential to result in novel solutions and regulatory changes that support sustainability in the fashion sector [27]. Developing a virtual fashion technique entails merging computer technology, creative talent, and fashion design concepts. The methods of developing a virtual fashion system are shown below in broad strokes. Remember that the specifics will vary based on the amount of intricacy and the resources available to you.

### Design and conceptualization:

Define your virtual fashion collection's subject & style. For the virtual clothes, create mood boards, drawings, and design suggestions.

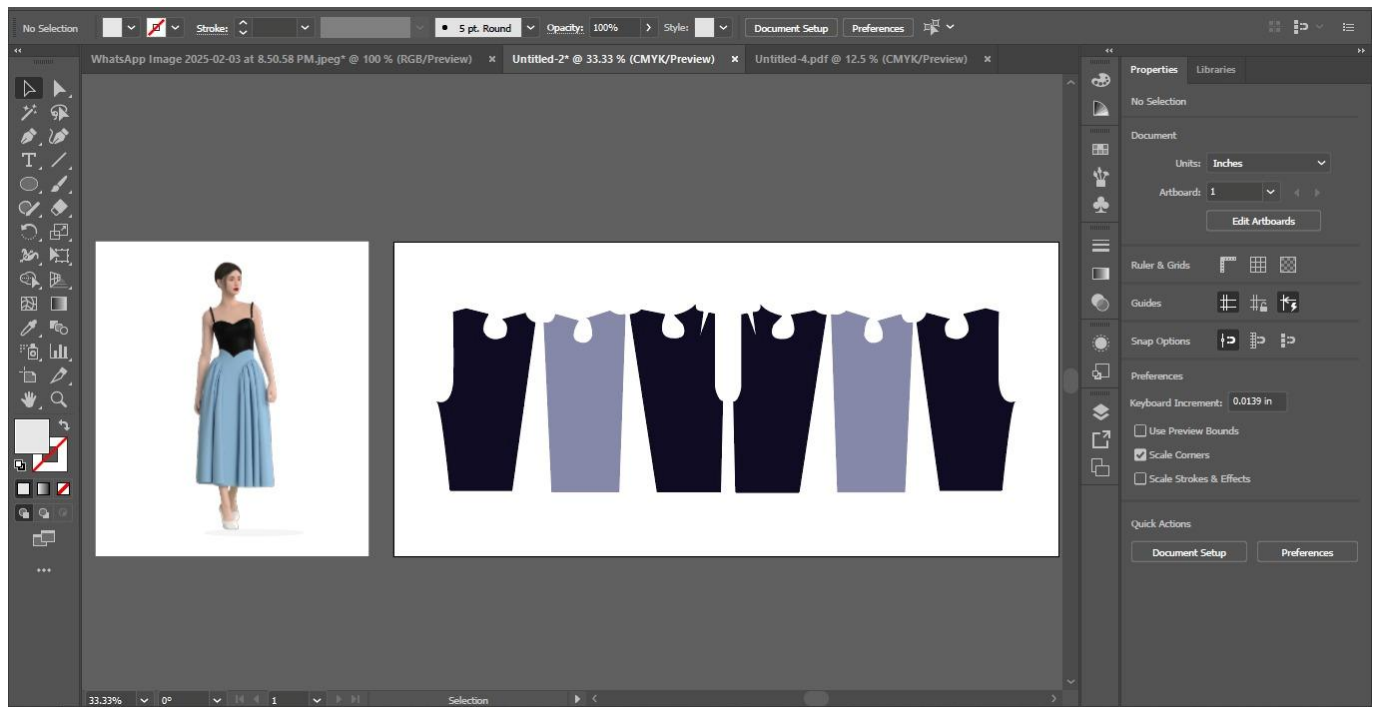


Fig.6.pattern according to your size.

### Rendering and 3D modelling:

Design and build virtual clothing using 3D modeling software (e.g., Blender, Maya, Marvelous Designer). To make the outfits seem authentic, pay attention to features such as fabric texture, seams, and drapes [29]. Virtual-try-on technologies imitate the action of fabrics on the human body digitally. They enable a virtual probing of fabric things onto digital human body models in this way. To establish how the fabric item would behave on the digital body model, 3D cloth simulation engines are used. The many textile components

that comprise a piece of fabric are characterized as 2D patterns. All of the needed textile qualities, such as thickness or elasticity, are specified for each section.

### Virtual Fabric Selection:

Simulate various textiles to obtain a realistic movement behavior field [30]. Clothes animation in real-time garment animation presents the difficult task of developing very rapid systems for mechanical calculation and collision detection. Accuracy must be sacrificed in favor of faster solutions that make use of geometrical approximations and contextual simplifications.

### Texturing and coloring:

Apply textures and colors to the 3D models to get the desired aesthetic look of the clothes. Experiment with different color schemes and patterns.



Fig.7.Example of virtual try-on from left to right:2D pattern to 3D representation.

### Virtual Try-On:

Implement a virtual try-on system that allows users to examine

How the virtual clothing looks on body shapes. Consider employing augmented reality (AR) or virtual reality (VR) technology for a more immersive experience.

### Realistic animation:

Animate the virtual clothes to mimic actions such as walking, running, or sitting. Ascertain that the fabric responds naturally in response to the virtual model's movement.

### User Personalization:

Include a user interface that allows users to change the color, patterns, and accessories of the virtual clothes.

### Fashion Show with Interactive Elements:

Create a dynamic and engaging. The new virtual fashion show environment in which consumers may see the items.

Enhance the whole experience by using lighting, music, and runway effects.

### **Fashion Community on the Internet:**

Create a platform for virtual fashion designers to share and promote their work. Allow users to cooperate and be inspired by one another's creations.

### **Continued Innovation:**

To keep the virtual fashion approach fresh and exciting, constantly adding new features, fabric possibilities, and design components. Fashion has been an ever-changing art form, reflecting societal changes, cultural influences, and individual emotions.

As we enter the digital age, the merger of technology and creativity has given rise to a new era. The era is called "Advance Fashion." This cutting-edge movement investigates the boundless potential that technology provides to transform the fashion business, push limits, and create a more sustainable and immersive fashion experience [32]. From smart fabrics and augmented reality to AI-driven design and virtual fashion shows, let's dive into the realm of Advance Fashion and see how it's changing the way we perceive and interact with apparel. The incorporation of smart fabrics and wearable technology into clothes is one of the most significant advances in fashion. These textiles have sensors and microprocessors built into them, allowing clothes to become interactive and adaptable. Smart fabrics, which range from self-heating jackets to responsive LED gowns, not only provide utility but also blur the boundaries between fashion and technology. inventions, like health-monitoring clothes and GPS-enabled accessories, have practical uses, opening up a new world of possibilities for fashion aficionados and tech-savvy consumers. With environmental issues gaining the stage, the fashion industry is looking to technology for long-term answers [33]. Eco-conscious designers are embracing advanced materials created from recycled fibers, biodegradable textiles, and novel manufacturing procedures. Furthermore, 3D printing technology reduces waste by enabling accurate and on-demand clothing fabrication. The incorporation of sustainable practices and technology not only lessens the fashion industry's environmental imprint but also stimulates a new generation of responsible shopping [34]. The advent of augmented reality has paved the path for a more immersive and engaging shopping experience field [35]. Virtual try-on technology allows customers to see how a garment will appear on them before purchasing it. This breakthrough has important ramifications for e-commerce, as it minimizes the risk of returns while increasing consumer happiness. Fashion firms are investing in augmented reality applications and virtual showrooms to create compelling platforms that merge the physical and digital domains, pushing the frontiers of consumer interaction even further.

### **Planning and research:**

Investigate hand-sewn clothing techniques, styles, and craftsmen who specialize in this trade.

Define your target demographic and their tastes in handcrafted fashion.

### **Collaboration with an Artist:**

Find and work with professional craftsmen who specialize in hand sewing and have a distinct flair.

To develop confidence and authenticity, showcase their biographies, experience, and prior work on the website.

### **Allow for Customization:**

Allow buyers to customize their clothing by providing modification choices. This might involve picking fabric colors, and decorations, or asking for particular design changes [36]. Create an easy-to-use interface that walks clients through the personalization process.

### **Make a Gallery of Hand-Sewn Items:**

Curate a gallery of hand-sewn fashion outfits that demonstrates the range of designs, fabrics, and processes [37]. Ensure that each piece is accompanied by high-quality photographs and informative descriptions that convey the essence of the artistry.

### **Give Specific Product Information:**

Provide specific information on the fabric used, the stitching techniques utilized, and the projected manufacturing time for each hand-sewn item showcased on the website. Customers will appreciate the effort and originality of each item as a result.

### **Put in place secure payment and order tracking:**

Set up a secure payment gateway and order tracking system to guarantee that clients have a pleasant buying experience. Estimated delivery timelines should be communicated, especially as hand-sewn clothes may take longer to produce.

### **Educational Materials:**

Make an area of the website dedicated to instructional resources regarding hand-sewing techniques, tools, and the craft's history field [38]. This may create respect for the art form while also attracting buyers who appreciate the beauty behind each garment.

### **Customer Feedback:**

Display customer testimonials and reviews from people who have bought hand-sewn clothes from your website. Positive comments can help to create trust and inspire potential clients to buy.

### **Blog and Community Participation:**

Maintain a blog so visitors may learn about new hand-sewn masterpieces, forthcoming events, and fashion trends. Allow consumers to contribute their hand-sewn fashion tales and designs to encourage community interaction.

Define the website's scope and aims. Determine which clothing kinds (for example, dresses, shirts, and pants) will be customizable.

Determine the variety of cutline possibilities, print patterns, colors, and sizes from which consumers may select. Create 3D models or realistic renderings of each clothing type, taking into account various cutline choices and potential print ideas.

Make use of computer visuals to see how the clothing will look with different alterations.

Create an easy-to-use user interface that allows consumers to choose their favorite clothing type, cutline, pattern, color, and size.

Implement a real-time interactive garment customization tool that changes the visual depiction of the garment as users make their choices. Provide several cutline alternatives for each item, such as neckline styles, sleeve lengths, skirt forms, and so on.

Provide clear visual samples and descriptions to assist people comprehend the look of each cutline. Create a collection of print designs that consumers can use to customize their garments. Allow people to see how the print design will look on the garment before making a final decision. Create a color palette with a wide selection of colors from which customers may choose. Allow customers to apply their preferred colors to various aspects of the garment, such as the fabric, trim, or decorations. Implement a size chart that offers precise dimensions for each type of clothing.

To ensure a precise fit, allow customers to enter their dimensions or choose from conventional size selections. Allow consumers to preview how the customized clothing would appear on a virtual model or an uploaded photo of themselves using a virtual try-on option.

Create a more immersive try-on experience by utilizing augmented reality (AR) technology. Create an order review page that is easy to use and displays the specified garment modifications, print design, color options, and size. For users to finish their purchase, integrate a secure and easy checkout experience. Allow users to establish accounts to remember preferences and monitor orders. Allow users to check the status of their customized clothes by providing order tracking capabilities. After receiving their customized clothing, encourage buyers to provide feedback and reviews on the website. Display these testimonials to increase confidence and demonstrate the high quality of the personalized items. Update the website regularly with new cutline alternatives, print patterns, and color palettes depending on current trends and client feedback. Analyze user behavior and preferences to improve customization features and overall user experience.

## **Shopping before & after covid:**

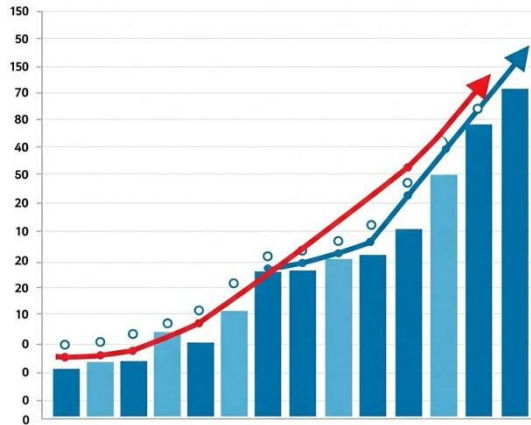


Fig.8.online shopping increases during to covid-19 .

### Before Shopping:

Before the epidemic, most people did their shopping in physical stores. Customers appreciated the tactile experience of putting on garments, touching materials, and interacting with things in person. Shopping malls and retail shops were packed, especially on weekends and throughout the Christmas season. Social interactions and collective purchasing were commonplace. While internet shopping was growing in popularity, it was not many customers' primary means of buying. Because e-commerce systems were not as advanced as they are now, some people were hesitant to make online purchases. Customers frequently tried on many products before making a purchase, resulting in a greater rate of product returns.

Contactless payment options were not as widely available, and most people paid with cash or a credit card.

### After Shopping:

As consumers sought safer alternatives to in-store visits, the epidemic boosted the popularity of Internet shopping [40]. E-commerce saw a substantial increase, and many firms concentrated on improving their online presence. Contactless shopping experiences, such as touchless payments and curbside pickups, have become popular among consumers [41]. Retailers put in place safety precautions to safeguard both consumers and workers. To imitate the in-store fitting experience, virtual try-ons and augmented reality solutions grew more popular.

These features increased online purchase confidence and lowered return rates. BOPIS grew in popularity by combining the ease of online shopping with the ability to pick up purchases from real establishments. Retailers instituted tight hygiene and safety measures, such as frequent sanitization, capacity limits, and mask-wearing requirements.

Before visiting physical establishments, shoppers become increasingly aware of the security precautions employed by firms.

As remote work and stay-at-home orders became more common, the epidemic affected design trends, with an increase in comfy and informal attire. Consumers supported firms with transparent supply chains and eco-friendly activities since there was a greater emphasis on sustainable and ethical buying practices.



Fig.9.Virtual fashion: real models and their virtual counterparts.

### **Customizing clothing:**

Online and adding decorations may be a fun and cost-effective method to create one-of-a-kind items that represent your distinctive style. Here's a way to save money while customizing items and embellishing them on a website:

As a starting point for personalization, select basic, low-cost clothes. Look for basic t-shirts, plain skirts, or unadorned tops that are inexpensive [43]. On the internet, look for low-cost decoration alternatives. Select materials such as fabric paints, iron-on patches, or low-cost [42] appliqués. Avoid pricey decorations such as complex stitching or high-end beads, which can significantly increase the cost of the clothing. Embrace your imagination and add your flourishes. DIY decorations are frequently less expensive and may add a personal touch to your outfits.

Learn new embellishing methods by using internet tutorials and DIY materials. To add text, graphics, or photographs to your clothing, utilize the website's design tools. These features are frequently available in customization choices and can be reasonably priced.

For bespoke prints, use digital printing or sublimation, which are often less expensive than screen printing or embroidery.

Digital printing enables you to create one-of-a-kind patterns without the need for extra materials or setup fees. Keep an eye out for seasonal specials, promotions, and savings on customizations and base garments on the internet. To save money, wait for special deals before placing your order.

### **Making a Website for Custom-Fit Clothing:**

An accurate measurement method is the core of a website for custom-fit clothes. It is critical to implement an easy and user-friendly interface that assists clients through the process of obtaining

exact measurements [44]. Using both classic and cutting-edge measuring tools, such as body scanning applications or 3D body measures, guarantees that the data acquired is dependable and precise. Create an interactive sizing chart that transforms the customer's measurements into the correct clothing size. Provide sizing suggestions based on body form and preferences, with fit options ranging from normal too thin to lose. Integrate virtual try-on technologies to improve the shopping experience. Before making a purchase, clients may use augmented reality (AR) or virtual fitting rooms to see how the item will appear on their specific body shape. This feature decreases the uncertainty and returns associated with poor fit. Allow clients to personalize different features of the garment to their taste. Choose sleeve length, neckline styles, fabric alternatives, and other design variables. Giving clients design options boosts the personalization element even further.

Implement a tool that allows consumers to observe real-time fit modifications while they alter the garment field [16]. This dynamic visualization assists clients in making educated selections, increasing their pleasure with their choices. Maintain open lines of contact with consumers throughout the customization process. Inform them about the projected manufacturing time and set realistic delivery expectations. Provide tracking information to keep clients updated on the status of their orders. The garment business is committed to the conventional method of creating clothes, which is focused on drawing patterns (fabric forms) that are then seamed together on a mannequin. While CAD tools (Leucra, Gerber, Investronica) are now heavily involved in the pattern's 2D design process, actual prototyping is still done using genuine fabric pieces and mannequins. Attempts were made, employing cloth simulation techniques, to bring this validation process into the virtual world as well [45]. Because of the absence of integration between the 2D pattern creation process and the 3D simulation, this technique is still highly inefficient.

The fundamental concept for overcoming this barrier is interactivity between the design and simulation [15]. While conventional techniques need garment re-assembly and drape, over the body for each design modification on the garment patterns, we provide a novel technique that offers a smart integration of the 2D pattern shape editor together with the 3D garment shape view to assess interactively the influence of every pattern shape edit or posture and measurement change on the mannequin. Provide excellent customer service to help consumers with any questions or problems they may have during the customizing process. Support employees that are knowledgeable and pleasant can assist consumers with size difficulties or educate them through the website's features.



Fig.10.Bodies of the different measurements.

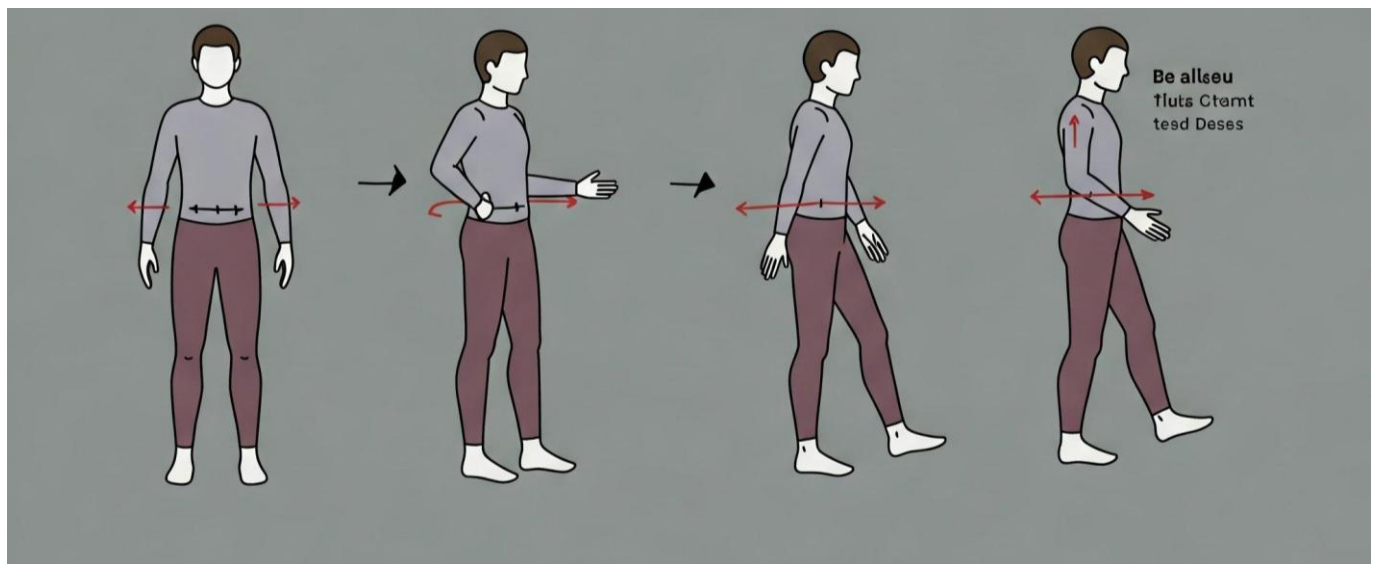


Fig.11 Animation from one posture to another allows  
Testing the fitness and comfortability of the garment.

### Provide Size and posture Options on the Website:

The basis of inclusive sizing is the development of a complete size chart that accommodates a wide range of body types and measurements. Work with specialists to create a size chart that covers both conventional and extended sizes to serve plus-size clients.

On your website, embrace the body-inclusive model portrayal [46]. Display varied models of all sizes and body types wearing your clothes to show your brand's inclusion. This practice allows

clients to see how the items will appear on their bodies. Put a size filter on your website that is easy to use. When clients browse your product catalog, make it easy for them to choose their chosen size. This function simplifies the shopping process and saves clients time.

Integrate virtual fit experience capabilities that allow clients to see how the garment will look on their particular body type. To offer an accurate picture, augmented reality or 3D visualization technologies can be employed. Allow clients to customize the fit of their chosen items based on their tastes. Allow them to customize the length, sleeve style, and other design aspects for a more personalized fit. Collaborate with body positivity campaigners and influencers who promote inclusive sizing and diversity in the fashion industry. Work together to create campaigns and projects that highlight various body shapes. It is critical to consider body measurements and postures while creating clothing that fits the body effectively. Instead of constructing a new 3D garment for each body to be clothed, we may use the system's adaptability to allow automated garment adaption to every body size and posture. Cloth deformation data may be simply derived from the system's mechanical model. This can be shown immediately on the fabric surface in the form of strain or stress diagrams, which show the deformation of the tension as it is computed on each section of the cloth. The garment designer may use this method to identify areas of the garment that are too tense, modify the pattern forms accordingly, and examine the effect of the remedy in real time. The pressure of the garment on the body skin, demonstrating the garment's comfort-ability, may be measured in the same way. Our method allows for extensive body measuring modification. Anybody can be defined by a collection of measures, which can be either explicitly given or estimated using statistics from other specified measurements. Input data might be derived from 3D body scanner data, for example. While the first draping of a created garment is done on a generic body with standard' dimensions, the user may subsequently adjust any measurement with on-the-fly fitting of the garment on the body, quickly assess fitting and comfortability, and change garment size and measurement appropriately.

## Method and tools used in tracing a shirt:

I started with a sketch on paper, photographed it, dragged and dropped it using Ctrl + O, and then rasterized the layer. Use the pen tool after rasterizing, but first change the brush tool's settings. That means you'll need to tweak your line thickness or opacity flow properly. The brush roll must then be set up. After that, right-click to obtain the stroke option, then click on the stroke option after it is all stroked, which means it is all traced, then erased, and the one you traced by the part-up will be your trace after that. After tracing the component, select all of the layers and repeat the operation in tiny chunks. Following that, you must conduct the variation in such a manner that you pick up the pattern that you made in Photoshop, which patterns may be employed in the tracing shirt. You choose that pattern, then use the lasso polygonal tool to cut that much pattern, then cut that much pattern, and insert it inside your shirt. Following that, we may make design adjustments, such as replacing the collar with a new collar. Wrap several belts around your waist. Change the color in one. Change the hue of it as well. Also, employ a variety of designs. Any floral or striped pattern. To colorize the garment, press alt + erase.

### 1. Gender Selection

Gender selection in a custom fashion store

Custom Fashion Store  
Your Style, Your Signature



allows customers to choose their preferred gender **category**\_\_\_**male** **or female**\_\_\_before exploring styles. This ensures that clothing fits, designs, and aesthetics align with their identity and preferences. Offering gender-inclusive options enhances personalization, catering to diverse fashion needs and promoting self-expression.

## 2. Customize your body measurements

Customization allows customers to input their exact body measurements for a perfect fit. This ensures that garments are tailored to individual proportions enhancing comfort, style, and confidence. A personalized fit eliminates sizing issues, making fashion more inclusive and accessible.

## 3. Color variation

Customers can choose from a wide range of color options to personalize their outfits. This allows for greater creativity and self-expression, ensuring that each piece aligns with individual style preferences. Offering diverse color variations enhances customization

Custom Fashion Store  
Your Style, Your Signature

Chose Your Size

XS

S

M

L

XL

Customize Your Size  
All Meaurments must be in "INCHES"

| CHEST | NECK | ARM | WAIST | THIGH | HIGHT |
|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|
|       |      |     |       |       |       |

Custom Fashion Store  
Your Style, Your Signature

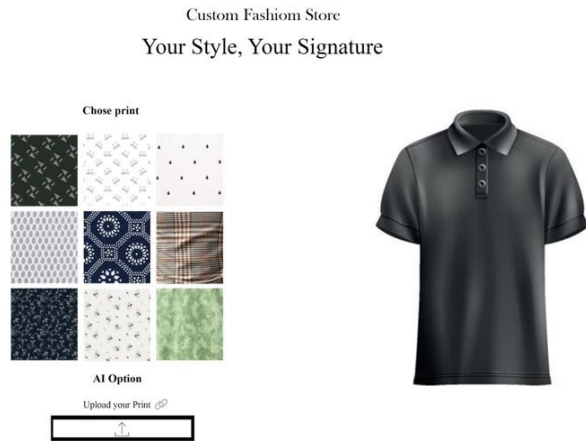
Select Colours

AI Option  
Write Colour name /code

and uniqueness in fashion choices.

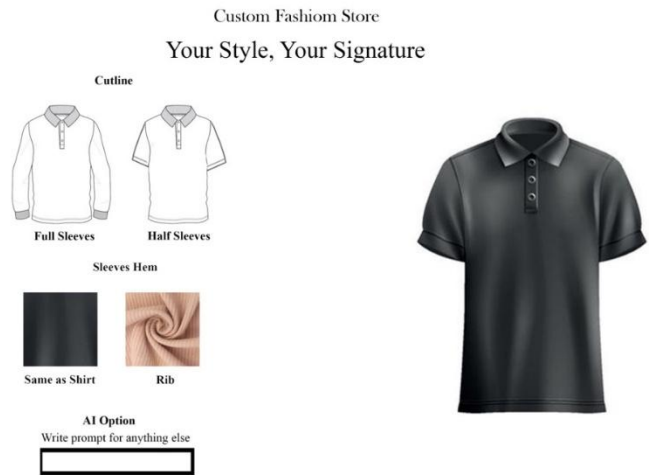
#### 4. Fabric Selection (plane or printed)

Customer can personalize their outfits by selecting between **plain** or **printed** fabrics. Plain fabrics offer a classic and minimalist look, while printed fabrics add vibrancy and unique patterns. This choice enhances customization, allowing individuals to match their style preferences with the perfect fabric design.



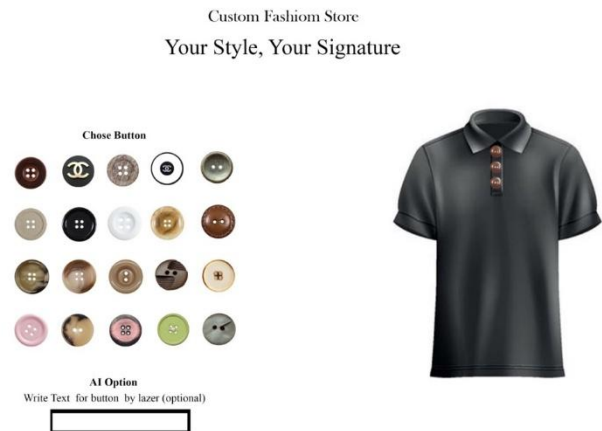
#### 5. Sleeve variation

Customer can personalize their outfits by selecting different **sleeve styles**, such as full sleeves, half sleeves, or sleeveless designs. This allows for a tailored look that suits different occasions, from formal to casual wear, ensuring both comfort and style.



#### 6. Button variation

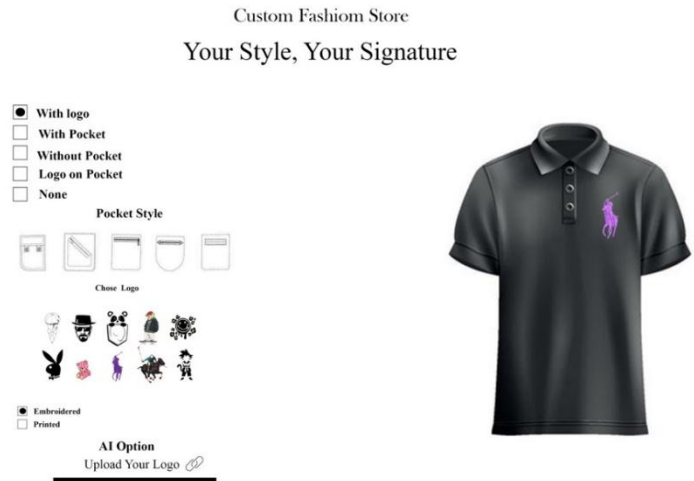
Customers can customize their outfits by selecting different **button styles**, including standard buttons, concealed buttons, snap buttons, or decorative statement buttons. This adds a unique touch to shirts,



blazers, and jackets,  
 enhancing both  
 functionality and personal  
 style.

## 7. Design elements

Customer can customize their outfits with unique **design elements** such as contrast stitching, embroidered initials, textured panels, pocket detailing, or decorative buttons. These elements add sophistication and individuality, allowing for a refined yet personalized fashion statement.



## 8. Collar variations

Customers can choose from a variety of **collar styles** to suit their personal style and occasion. Options include **classic collar, mandarin collars, spread collars, button-down collars, and wing collars**. Each style offers a distinct look, from formal elegance to casual sophistication, enhancing the overall appeal of the outfit.



## Result:

A dramatic shift in the fashion business has resulted from sustainable fashion, virtual fashion, 3D fashions, and digital fashion. Technocratic frameworks support cultural norms while also forcing society to adapt to technological advancements. Many of today's modern technologies reinforce a cultural set of values focused on consumerism. To address these perceived consumption demands, newer and more efficient technologies are emerging [47]. Virtual fashion has changed the design process by allowing for virtual try-ons and personalized experiences. 3D fashion has offered novel

manufacturing processes that reduce fabric waste and enable on-demand manufacture. Digital fashion has blurred the borders between the physical and digital spheres, creating new opportunities for innovation and expression. These trends, taken together, have paved the path for a more sustainable, immersive, and customer-centric future in fashion. Fabric waste caused by practical work in mills has been a major source of worry for the fashion industry, resulting in environmental impact and resource depletion. However, a website that allows anybody to create their outfits has the potential to revolutionize the way we approach fashion and address this issue. Users may customize clothing based on measurements, preferences, and style using 3D modeling and pattern-making software. This tailored technique guarantees that just the required amount of cloth is used, reducing waste and preserving vital resources. A platform like this encourages individuals to make sustainable fashion choices, which leads to a more eco-friendly and responsible fashion sector as a whole. The impact of the epidemic altered consumer behavior. Online purchasing has exploded, providing ease and security. E-commerce thrived as the favored way, transforming the retail scene. The digital transition lasted after COVID, becoming a fundamental component of buying behavior. Adapted in-store experiences for restricted capacity and safety standards. A hybrid shopping paradigm that combines the best of both worlds arose. The pandemic spurred technological adoption and altered customer expectations, resulting in a more diverse and inventive purchasing scene. Customers may directly customize their items, saving money on predesigned apparel. Furthermore, the website allows for the effective use of materials, reducing fabric waste [48], [49]. This unique platform enables consumers to make cost-effective design choices without sacrificing style or fit, making personalized apparel more affordable and sustainable.

Developing a clothing website that incorporates sustainable, sophisticated, and virtual fashion is the gateway to a revolutionary and environmentally conscientious fashion sector. The website supports responsible consumerism and ecologically friendly practices by providing personalized design alternatives, utilizing revolutionary 3D modeling, and decreasing fabric waste through virtual try-ons, defining the future of fashion.

## **Discussion:**

Sustainable fashion, virtual fashion, 3D fashions, and digital fashion are all creative concepts that have the potential to reshape the fashion industry's future. Sustainable fashion seeks to reduce the environmental and social effects of clothing production and consumption by promoting ethical practices, environmentally friendly materials, and responsible manufacturing. Designers may make and display clothing in the digital domain, minimizing the need for physical manufacture and waste. It enables consumers to digitally experience apparel without physical limits, opening up new options for innovation and customization. 3D fashion takes the notion a step further by employing cutting-edge technology to design and manufacture apparel utilizing three-dimensional modeling and printing processes. This method allows for personalization, less waste, and the possibility of on-demand production. Digital fashion is a larger term for the integration of technology and fashion, including aspects such as augmented reality and virtual reality to change how we interact with clothes, blurring the borders between physical and digital experiences. Together, these trends indicate a paradigm change in the fashion industry toward a

more sustainable, creative, and immersive future. Fabric waste is a major issue in the fashion business, especially during practical operations in mills. Excessive cutting and inefficiencies result in significant fabric waste, which contributes to environmental damage. To address this issue, building a user-friendly platform that allows anybody to virtually create their outfits might revolutionize the way we consume fashion. Users may customize clothing to their specific measurements and preferences before manufacture by utilizing 3D modeling and pattern-making tools. Because only the appropriate quantity of fabric is needed for each design, this method reduces fabric waste. Such a platform helps users to make sustainable fashion choices, which contributes to the conservation of valuable resources. The notion of a website that allows people to build their dresses, with changes in size, pattern, and cutlines, has enormous promise for revolutionizing the fashion business and empowering customers. A platform like this would provide several benefits to both users and the environment for starters, the website would provide visitors with a personalized and one-of-a-kind buying experience. They may experiment with different design alternatives, select from a variety of patterns and cuts, and modify sizes to exactly match their body measurements. This level of customization guarantees that clients are confident and delighted with their purchases, resulting in a greater emotional connection to the clothing they wear. Furthermore, the user-friendly layout of the website would inspire creativity and encourage fashion experimentation [50]. Customers might become co-designers, expressing their style and embracing their individuality. This interactive component may build a sense of ownership and pride in the outfits they design, establishing a sustainable fashion culture centered on mindful purchase. Furthermore, incorporating 3D modeling and virtual try-on elements will improve the online purchasing experience. Customers can see how the garment will appear on them, which reduces the possibility of returns and exchanges and, as a result, contributes to waste reduction. Shopping was a lively and sociable activity before COVID, with packed malls and buzzing establishments. Customers appreciated putting on items, engaging with sales associates, and shopping at their leisure. The epidemic, on the other hand, profoundly altered the terrain. Due to security concerns, internet purchasing has exploded, becoming the preferred way. E-commerce has grown in popularity, providing ease and contactless transactions [51]. With limited capacity and safety requirements, in-store experiences evolved. While some may revert to conventional shopping after COVID, the digital shift is likely to continue since customers have gotten accustomed to its simplicity and efficiency. Hybrid models might arise, resulting in a modified retail experience that combines the best of both worlds. Creating a website where people can create their garments can save huge costs. Operational expenses can be decreased by removing the requirement for physical stores and traditional mass production. Customers may directly customize products to their specifications, saving money on pre-designed apparel. Furthermore, the website promotes material efficiency, eliminating fabric waste. This revolutionary platform enables consumers to make cost-effective design choices without sacrificing style or fit.

## Conclusion:

Advance Fashion is a vibrant and disruptive movement that combines creativity and technology to bring the fashion industry forward. Designers are pushing the frontiers of what

clothes can be and how customers interact with fashion using smart textiles, sustainable technologies, augmented reality, artificial intelligence, and virtual fashion shows. This marriage of art and science not only improves fashion's aesthetics but also tackles significant issues such as sustainability and customer experience [52]. The opportunities for the fashion industry are infinite as technology advances, and we can expect to see even more fascinating developments that revolutionize the way we experience and enjoy fashion. Fabric waste in the working area during sewing is a crucial issue that not only causes large economic losses but also has a negative environmental impact. A collaborative effort to reduce fabric waste will benefit not just the mills, but will also contribute to a greener and more sustainable fashion sector. Incorporating hand stitching into a website promoting fashion clothing honors a time-honored legacy of workmanship. The website may appeal to discriminating buyers who value the originality and distinctiveness of hand-sewn items by emphasizing craftsmanship, giving customization choices, and cooperating with talented craftsmen [53]. Hand sewing's timelessness and attractiveness remain vital to the ever-changing fashion environment, even as technology develops. A website that allows customers to create clothing with different cutlines, print, color, and size options provides a unique and personalized purchasing experience. The website can attract fashion aficionados searching for unique items that represent their style by giving an easy user interface, virtual try-on, and a variety of customization choices [54]. The COVID-19 epidemic caused substantial changes in buying habits, propelling e-commerce to the forefront and hastening the implementation of contactless payment solutions. The tastes of consumers have evolved towards convenience, safety, and sustainability. While in-store buying is on the rise, the pandemic's digital revolution of the retail industry is a lasting legacy, impacting how customers purchase in the post-COVID age. Creating a low-cost website for garment manufacturers entails making wise decisions regarding website platforms, design, and development. You can design a low-cost website that successfully exhibits your clothing while improving consumer happiness by prioritizing user experience, optimizing photos, and focusing on cost-effective hosting. As your website develops and evolves, remember to always evaluate performance and look for methods to increase efficiency. Using a website to customize garments and add accessories is a low-cost approach to exhibiting your style and ingenuity. Creating a website that provides custom-fit clothing based on size is a game changer in the world of personalized fashion. The website allows clients to select clothing that fits their body types and personal preferences by providing an accurate measurement system, dynamic size chart, virtual try-on, and customization choices.

## References

- [1] N. D. Apuzzo, H. Consulting, and N. D. Apuzzo, "RECENT ADVANCES IN 3D FULL BODY SCANNING WITH APPLICATIONS TO FASHION AND APPAREL," vol. 2, 2009.
- [2] K. H. Choi, "3D dynamic fashion design development using digital technology and its potential in online platforms," *Fash. Text.*, pp. 1–28, 2022, doi: 10.1186/s40691-021-00286-1.

- [3] R. Pal, "Sustainable Design and Business Models in Textile and Fashion Industry," pp. 109–138, 2017, doi: 10.1007/978-981-10-2639-3\_6.
- [4] F. Authors, "Designing Sustainable Fashion : Possibilities and Challenges," 2013.
- [5] A. Mukendi, I. Davies, S. Glozer, and P. McDonagh, "Sustainable fashion : current and future research directions," 2019, doi: 10.1108/EJM-02-2019-0132.
- [6] H. Daanen, "Made-to-measure pattern development based on 3D whole body scans," vol. 20, no. 1, pp. 15–25, 2008, doi: 10.1108/09556220810843502.
- [7] Y. M. Kwon, Y. A. Lee, and S. J. Kim, "Case study on 3D printing education in fashion design coursework," *Fash. Text.*, 2017, doi: 10.1186/s40691-017-0111-3.
- [8] Y. Jia-xin, Z. Hong-xia, and W. A. N. Jun, "Research on the Advantages and Disadvantages of Online Shopping and Corresponding Strategies," pp. 4–6, 2010.
- [9] O. Gurova and D. Morozova, "A critical approach to sustainable fashion: Practices of clothing designers in the Kallio neighborhood of Helsinki," *J. Consum. Cult.*, vol. 18, no. 3, pp. 397–413, 2018, doi: 10.1177/1469540516668227.
- [10] D. Turker and C. Altuntas, "Sustainable supply chain management in the fast fashion industry: An analysis of corporate reports," *Eur. Manag. J.*, vol. 32, no. 5, pp. 837–849, 2014, doi: 10.1016/j.emj.2014.02.001.
- [11] K. Niinimäki, "Ethical foundations in sustainable fashion," *Text. Cloth. Sustain.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–11, 2015, doi: 10.1186/s40689-015-0002-1.
- [12] H. S. Kim and M. L. Hall, *Green Brand Strategies in the Fashion Industry: Leveraging Connections of the Consumer, Brand, and Environmental Sustainability*, vol. 1. 2015. doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-12703-3\_2.
- [13] P. Ekins, "Environmental sustainability: From environmental valuation to the sustainability gap," *Prog. Phys. Geogr.*, vol. 35, no. 5, pp. 629–651, 2011, doi: 10.1177/0309133311423186.
- [14] S. Idrees, G. Vignali, and S. Gill, "Technological Advancement in Fashion Online Retailing : A Comparative Study of Pakistan and UK Fashion E-Commerce," no. May, 2020.
- [15] A. Vanderploeg, S. Lee, M. Mamp, A. Vanderploeg, S. Lee, and M. Mamp, "The application of 3D printing technology in the fashion industry The application of 3D printing technology in the fashion industry," vol. 3266, no. September, 2016, doi: 10.1080/17543266.2016.1223355.
- [16] J. Bardzell and J. Terrell, "Virtual Fashion and Avatar Design : A Survey of Consumers

- and Designers,” pp. 599–602, 2010.
- [17] M. Park, H. Im, and D. Y. Kim, “Feasibility and user experience of virtual reality fashion stores,” *Fash. Text.*, vol. 5, no. 1, 2018, doi: 10.1186/s40691-018-0149-x.
  - [18] T. H. Nobile *et al.*, “A review of digital fashion research : before and beyond communication and marketing,” 2021, doi: 10.1080/17543266.2021.1931476.
  - [19] S. Gu, B. Ślusarczyk, S. Hajizada, I. Kovalyova, and A. Sakhibieva, “Impact of the covid-19 pandemic on online consumer purchasing behavior,” *J. Theor. Appl. Electron. Commer. Res.*, vol. 16, no. 6, pp. 2263–2281, 2021, doi: 10.3390/jtaer16060125.
  - [20] E. Lee and H. Park, “3D Virtual fit simulation technology : strengths and areas of improvement for increased industry adoption increased industry adoption,” vol. 3266, no. June, 2016, doi: 10.1080/17543266.2016.1194483.
  - [21] A. Haug and M. B. Münster, “Design variables and constraints in fashion store design processes,” *Int. J. Retail Distrib. Manag.*, vol. 43, no. 9, pp. 831–848, 2015, doi: 10.1108/IJRDM-11-2013-0207.
  - [22] L. Mcneill and B. Venter, “Identity , self - concept and young women ’ s engagement with collaborative , sustainable fashion consumption models,” no. September 2018, pp. 368–378, 2019, doi: 10.1111/ijcs.12516.
  - [23] S. Scaturro, “Eco-tech fashion: Rationalizing technology in sustainable fashion,” *Fash. Theory - J. Dress Body Cult.*, vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 469–488, 2008, doi: 10.2752/175174108X346940.
  - [24] A. Khandual and S. Pradhan, *Fashion brands and consumers*, no. July. Springer Singapore, 2019. doi: 10.1007/978-981-13-1268-7.
  - [25] M. K. Brewer, “Slow Fashion in a Fast Fashion World: Promoting Sustainability and Responsibility,” *Laws*, vol. 8, no. 4, p. 24, 2019, doi: 10.3390/laws8040024.
  - [26] K. Fletcher, “Slow Fashion: An Invitation for Systems Change,” *Fash. Pract.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 259–265, 2010, doi: 10.2752/175693810x12774625387594.
  - [27] R. E. Goldsmith, M. A. Moore, and P. Beaudoin, “Fashion innovativeness and self-concept: A replication,” *J. Prod. Brand Manag.*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 7–18, 1999, doi: 10.1108/10610429910257904.
  - [28] K. Liu *et al.*, “3D interactive garment pattern-making technology,” *CAD Comput. Aided Des.*, vol. 104, pp. 113–124, 2018, doi: 10.1016/j.cad.2018.07.003.
  - [29] S. Claxton and A. Kent, “The management of sustainable fashion design strategies: An analysis of the designer’s role,” *J. Clean. Prod.*, vol. 268, p. 122112, 2020, doi:

10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.122112.

- [30] P. Volino, F. Cordier, and N. Magnenat-Thalmann, “From early virtual garment simulation to interactive fashion design,” *CAD Comput. Aided Des.*, vol. 37, no. 6, pp. 593–608, 2005, doi: 10.1016/j.cad.2004.09.003.
- [31] N. Pietroni, C. Dumery, R. Falque, M. Liu, T. Vidal-Calleja, and O. Sorkine-Hornung, “Computational pattern making from 3D garment models,” *ACM Trans. Graph.*, vol. 41, no. 4, 2022, doi: 10.1145/3528223.3530145.
- [32] Y. Liang, S. Lee, and J. E. Workman, “Implementation of Artificial Intelligence in Fashion : Are Consumers Ready ?,” pp. 1–16, 2019, doi: 10.1177/0887302X19873437.
- [33] J. Jeong, H. Park, Y. Lee, J. Kang, and J. Chun, “Developing parametric design fashion products using 3D printing technology,” *Fash. Text.*, vol. 8, no. 1, 2021, doi: 10.1186/s40691-021-00247-8.
- [34] S. Liu, Z. Song, G. Liu, C. Xu, H. Lu, and S. Yan, “Street-to-Shop : Cross-Scenario Clothing Retrieval via Parts Alignment and Auxiliary Set,” pp. 3330–3337, 2012.
- [35] S. S. Mukrimaa et al., *No 主観的健康感を中心とした在宅高齢者における 健康関連指標に関する共分散構造分析*Title, vol. 6, no. August. 2016.
- [36] C. Lang, S. Xia, and C. Liu, “Style and fit customization : a web content mining approach to evaluate online mass customization experiences,” 2019, doi: 10.1108/JFMM-12-2019-0288.
- [37] R. Rathinamoorthy, *from Recycled Fabric Waste*. Springer Singapore. doi: 10.1007/978-981-10-8515-4.
- [38] H. Wang and T. Ohio, “Rule-Free Sewing Pattern Adjustment with Precision and Efficiency,” vol. 37, no. 4, 2018.
- [39] J. Koch, B. Frommeyer, and G. Schewe, “Online shopping motives during the COVID-19 pandemic—lessons from the crisis,” *Sustain.*, vol. 12, no. 24, pp. 1–20, 2020, doi: 10.3390/su122410247.
- [40] Z. Shen, “Mining sustainable fashion e-commerce: social media texts and consumer behaviors,” *Electron. Commer. Res.*, vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 949–971, 2023, doi: 10.1007/s10660-021-09498-5.
- [41] A. Sharma and S. Sciences, “CHANGING CONSUMER BEHAVIOURS TOWARDS ONLINE SHOPPING - AN IMPACT OF COVID 19,” vol. 24, no. 3, p. 2678, 2020.
- [42] G. K. Stylios, T. R. Wan, and N. J. Powell, “Modelling the dynamic drape of garments on synthetic humans in a virtual fashion show,” *Int. J. Cloth. Sci. Technol.*, vol. 8, no. 3, pp.

95–112, 1996, doi: 10.1108/09556229610120345.

- [43] O. Gold, “Custom clothing web application,” 2018.
- [44] V. Arribas, J. A. Alfaro, and V. Arribas, “3D technology in fashion : from concept to consumer,” 2018, doi: 10.1108/JFMM-10-2017-0114.
- [45] H. Keena and H. Chanmi, “Application of 3D Prototyping to Promote Size- Inclusive Design Practices for Plus-Size Apparel,” *Fash. Pract.*, vol. 0, no. 0, pp. 1–21, 2020, doi: 10.1080/17569370.2020.1804152.
- [46] E. Papahristou, “3D Virtual Prototyping Traces New Avenues for Fashion Design and Product Development : A Qualitative Study Journal of Textile Science & Engineering 3D Virtual Prototyping Traces New Avenues for Fashion Design and Product Development : A Qualitative Study,” no. June 2017, 2022, doi: 10.4172/2165-8064.1000297.
- [47] A. O’Cass, “Fashion clothing consumption: antecedents and consequences of fashion clothing involvement,” *Eur. J. Mark.*, vol. 38, no. 7, pp. 869–882, 2004, doi: 10.1108/03090560410539294.
- [48] I. Vilnai-Yavetz and S. Gilboa, “The cost (and the value) of customer attire: Linking high- and low-end dress styles to service quality and prices offered by service employees,” *Serv. Bus.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 355–373, 2014, doi: 10.1007/s11628-013-0199-5.
- [49] L. Bossard, M. Dantone, C. Leistner, C. Wengert, T. Quack, and L. Van Gool, “Apparel classification with style,” *Lect. Notes Comput. Sci. (including Subser. Lect. Notes Artif. Intell. Lect. Notes Bioinformatics)*, vol. 7727 LNCS, no. PART 4, pp. 321–335, 2013, doi: 10.1007/978-3-642-37447-0\_25.
- [50] M. H. Kiapour, X. Han, S. Lazebnik, A. C. Berg, and T. L. Berg, “Where to buy it: Matching street clothing photos in online shops,” *Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Comput. Vis.*, vol. 2015 Inter, pp. 3343–3351, 2015, doi: 10.1109/ICCV.2015.382.
- [51] L. Stoel, “Online apparel retailing : roles of e-shopping quality and experiential e-shopping motives delineate e-shopping quality dimensions ;,” vol. 23, no. 2, pp. 197–215, 2012, doi: 10.1108/09564231211226114.
- [52] S. Thomassey and X. Zeng, *Springer Series in Fashion Business Artificial Intelligence for Fashion Industry in the Big Data Era*. 2018. [Online]. Available: <http://www.springer.com/series/15202>
- [53] E. Enes and Ş. Kipöz, “The role of fabric usage for minimization of cut-and-sew waste within the apparel production line: Case of a summer dress,” *J. Clean. Prod.*, vol. 248, 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.119221.
- [54] J. Bucko, L. Kakalejčík, and M. Ferencová, “Cogent Business & Management Online

shopping : Factors that affect consumer purchasing behaviour Online shopping : Factors that affect consumer purchasing behaviour,” *Cogent Bus. Manag.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1–15, 2018, doi: 10.1080/23311975.2018.1535751.