

DETECTING COUNTERFEIT PRODUCT USING BLOCKCHAIN

A PROJECT REPORT

Submitted by
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CUAUMCS008

In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of
MSC COMPUTER SCIENCE



**CENTRE FOR COMPUTER SCIENCE AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (CCSIT)
UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT**

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DECLARATION

I **ATHULYA A**, hereby declare that the project work entitled “**DETECTING COUNTERFEIT PRODUCT USING BLOCKCHAIN**” is original work done by me, under the guidance of **Mrs. SONA RAVINDRAN**, Assistant Professor, Centre for Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Calicut. This project report is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of MSc Computer Science during the period of study at University of Calicut.

Place: **CU CAMPUS**

Date:

ATHULYA A

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CERTIFICATE

*Certified that this is a bona fide record of the project work entitled “**DETECTING COUNTERFEIT PRODUCT USING BLOCKCHAIN**” submitted by **ATHULYA A (Reg No: CUAUMCS008)** in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **MSC COMPUTER SCIENCE** from University of Calicut.*

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Place: CU CAMPUS

Date :

Certified that the candidate was examined by us in the Project Viva Voce Examination
held onand her Register Number is

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Examiners

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Place: **CU CAMPUS**
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ABSTRACT

In recent years, blockchain has received increasing attention and numerous applications have emerged from this technology. A renowned Blockchain application is the cryptocurrency Bitcoin, that has not only been effectively solving the double-spending problem but also it can confirm the legitimacy of transactional records without relying on a centralized system to do so. Therefore, any application using Blockchain technology as the base architecture ensures that the contents of its data are tamper-proof. This paper uses the decentralized Blockchain technology approach to ensure that consumers do not fully rely on the merchants to determine if products are genuine. We describe a decentralized Blockchain system with products anti- counterfeiting, in that way manufacturers can use this system to provide genuine products without having to manage direct-operated stores, which can significantly reduce the cost of product quality assurance.

Counterfeiting products are growing exponentially with the enormous amount online. So, there is a strong need to detecting counterfeit products and blockchain technology is used to detect fake products. Furthermore, the information is encoded into a QR code. Customers or users scan the QR code and then they can detect the fake product. Digital information of product can be stored in the form of blocks in blockchain technology. Future enhancement of current project includes efficient handling of products with major focus on quality and authenticity . Efficient tracing and tracking of products in our block chain .

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**DETECTING COUNTERFEIT
PRODUCT USING BLOCKCHAIN**

1.INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, Counterfeit goods play a vital role in product manufacturing industries. This Phenomenon affects the sales and profit of the companies. To ensure the identification of real products throughout the supply chain, a functional block chain technology used for preventing product counterfeiting. By using a block chain technology, consumers do not need to rely on the trusted third parties to know the source of the purchased product safely. Any application that uses block chain technology as a basic framework ensures that the data content is 'tamper resistant'. In view of the fact that a block chain is the decentralized, distributed and digital ledger that stores transactional records known as blocks of the public in several databases known as chain across many networks. Therefore, any involved block cannot be changed in advance, without changing all subsequent block. In this paper, counterfeit products are detected using barcode reader, where a barcode of the product linked to a Block Chain Based Management (BCBM) system. So the proposed system may be used to store product details and unique code of that product as blocks in database. It collects the unique code from the customer and compares the code against entries in block chain database. If the code matches, it will give notification to the customer, otherwise it gets information from the customer about where they bought the product to detect counterfeit product manufacturer .The companies using this system can increase users trust in the brand .Solving the problem of SMEs ,that are unable to open directly-operated stores and could not cooperate with large-scale chain dealers .In an overview of our system , it is aimed to solve the problem of brand anti-counterfeiting certification , focusing on expanding sales channels , and providing to small vendors the chance to prove the source of each component of their product. The system is set up on a blockchain ,and companies that implement this system will only need to pay an amount of money needed to create and change their contract status .Using fully disclosed smart contract information , anyone can easily prove the legitimate source of the business and can also serve as proof for the consumers purchase of goods .For retailers ,it is possible to prove whether they provide genuine goods by using this anti-counterfeit blockchain system and no longer have to be concerned about competing with counterfeits sold at low prices.

1. SYSTEM STUDY

SYSTEM STUDY

PURPOSE

The proposed concept is counterfeiting products. This project aims to detect product counterfeiting. Detecting counterfeit products and blockchain technology is used to detect fake products. Furthermore, the information is encoded into a QR code. Customers or users scan the QR code and then they can detect the fake product. Digital information of product can be stored in the form of blocks in blockchain technology.

SCOPE

Counterfeiting products are growing exponentially with the enormous amount online. So, there is a strong need to detecting counterfeit products and blockchain technology is used to detect fake products. Furthermore, the information is encoded into a QR code. Customers or users scan the QR code and then they can detect the fake product. Digital information of product can be stored in the form of blocks in blockchain technology. Future enhancement of current project includes efficient handling of products with major focus on quality and authenticity. Efficient tracing and tracking of products in our block chain.

- Enhancement of efficient tracking and tracing in our blockchain environment
- more transparency and less cost expenditure in authenticating the products

EXISTING SYSTEM

Counterfeit goods play a vital role in product manufacturing industries. This Phenomenon affects the sales and profit of the companies. Current system does not provide any security in supply chain and does not provide any security in supply chain and does not detect product on counterfeit.

Limitations of existing system

- Not secure enough
- Prone to product counterfeit
- Involvement of third parties

PROPOSED SYSTEM

we propose to implement a Blockchain architecture provided by Ethereum to record product ownership on the Blockchain. By using Blockchain's untrace ability and transparency properties, and the assurance that each record cannot be forged on the Blockchain, consumers don't need to fully rely on trusted third parties to safely know the source of the purchased product. counterfeit products are detected using QR code reader, where a QR code of the product linked to a Block Chain Based Management (BCBM) system. So the proposed system may be used to store product details and unique code of that product as blocks in database. It collects the unique code from the customer and compares the code against entries in block chain database. If the code matches, it will give notification to the customer, otherwise it gets information from the customer about where they bought the product to detect counterfeit product manufacturer.

Proposed system provides following features

- High security
- No involvement of third parties
- The product information is encoded into a QR code

2. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

SYSTEM ANALYSIS

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

The main aim of preliminary analysis is to identify the problem. First, need for the new or enhanced system is established. Only after the recognition of need, for the processed system done then further analysis is possible.

Once the initial investigation is done and the need for new or improved system is established, all possible alternate solutions are chalked out. All those systems are known as “candidate system”. All the candidate systems are then weighed and the best alternative of all those is selected as the solution system, which is termed as the “proposed system”. The proposed system is then evaluated of its feasibility. Feasibility for a system means whether it is practical and beneficial to build that system.

The system has been designed in such a way that it can be modified with very little effort when such a need arises in the future. The system has been found to work efficiently and effectively. The administrator controls the entry system. He can add new authorities and update the authorities.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

The feasibility study is defined as the practical extent to which a project can be performed successfully. When the client approaches the organization for getting the desired product developed, it comes up with a rough idea about what all functions the software must perform and which all features are expected from the software. This feasibility study is focused on the goal of the organization. This study analyses whether the software product can be practically materialized in terms of implementation, the contribution of the project to organization, cost constraints and as per values and objectives of the organization. It explores technical aspects of the project and product such as usability, maintainability, productivity and integration ability.

Three key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis are:

1. Technical feasibility
2. Economic feasibility
3. Operational feasibility

1. TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

Technical feasibility assesses the current resources (includes the hardware and software) and technology. Its centre on the existing computer system and to what extent it can support the proposed addition. Since the minimum requirements of the system like internet connection, a web server in the server system is met by an average user.

2. ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY

The economic analysis is to determine the benefits and savings with the current system and the proposed system that are compared with costs. The system is economically feasible, as the organization possesses the hardware and software resources required for the functioning of the system. Any additional resources, if required, can also be easily acquired. The proposed system was developed with available resources. Since cost input for the software is almost nil the output of the software is always a profit. Hence Software is economically feasible.

3. OPERATIONAL FEASIBILITY

Operational feasibility assesses the extent to which the required software system performs a series of steps to solve business problems and user requirements. This is the longest phase in the development life cycle of a system. So, operational feasibility should be given much importance. The users of the application don't need thorough training on the system. It has a user-friendly interface.

4. SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

The selection of hardware is very important in the existence and proper working of any of the software. When selecting hardware, the size and capacity requirements are also important. The hardware must suit all application developments.



PROCESSOR : i3 or above.



SYSTEM BUS : 32Bit or 64Bit



RAM : 4 GB or Above



HDD : 500 GB or Above



MONITOR: 14" LCD or Above



KEYBOARD : 108 Keys



MOUSE : Any Type of mouse



MOBILE :
Android supported
mobile phone

SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

One of the most difficult tasks is selecting software. Once the system requirement is found out then we have to determine whether a particular software package fits for those system requirements. This section summarizes the application requirement.



OPERATING SYSTEM : Windows 10
Any 32-bit or 64-bit platform



FRONT

END

:

Python

HTML

CSS



BACK END : MySQL Sever



IDE: Python 3.6 or

above PyCharm

MODULES

ADMIN

Admin manages manufacture and provides customer service admin

- ◆ login
- ◆ view manufacture
- ◆ view user
- ◆ view user complaint and send reply
- ◆ category management
- ◆ change password








MANUFACTURE

This module manages product insertion

- ◆ Registration
- ◆ Login
- ◆ View profile
- ◆ Product management
- ◆ Change password

USER

User module contains user registration and QR code scanning

-  Registration
-  Login
-  View profile
-  Scan QR
-  Send complaint and view reply
-  View product
-  Change password

5. SYSTEM DESIGN

SYSTEM DESIGN

The detailed design of the system selected in the study phase is accomplished in the design phase and the user-oriented performance specification is covered into a technical design specification. The principle activities performed by the design phase are general system design, input design and the design of the database.

INPUT DESIGN

Input design is the process of converting the user-oriented input data is to make the automation is easy and free from errors. The design of handling input specifies how data are accepted for computer processing. Input design is art of overall system design that needs careful attention and if includes specifying the means by which actions are taken. A system user interacting through a work station must be able to tell the system whether to accept input produce a report or end processing.

The collection of input data is considered to be the most expensive part of the system design. Since the inputs have to be planned in such a manner so as to get the relevant information extreme care is taken to obtain the information if the data going into the system is incorrect then the processing and outputs will magnify these errors. Input design is a part of overall system design, which requires careful attention.

The major objective of the input design is to make the data entry easier, logical and error free. With this objective the screen for the system is developed. The input design requirement such user friendliness, consistent format and interactive dialogue boxes for giving the development of the project. The data entry operator needs to know the space allocated for each field, the field sequence, which must match with source document and the format in which the data is entered.

OUTPUT DESIGN

A quality output is the one, which meets the requirements of the end user and presents the information early. In any system, the results of processing are given to the user through the output. In the output design it is determined how the information is to be displayed for immediate need.

Output design should improve the relationship of the system with user and help in decision making. The objective of the output design is to define the format of all printed documents and of the screens that will be produced by the system. The output has been designed as per the needs of the institution. The suggestions of the user are also taken into consideration while designing the layout and the fields that are to be included in the project.

Operations are required primarily to communicate about the results of the processing to the user and to the management. They also provide the hardcopy of these results for later consultations and rectification. In this system operations are of different from like messages, input boxes and reports. All recent reports can be generated by the system Menu will help the user to select the required outputs.

DATA FLOW DIAGRAM

Data flow diagram is used is to define the flow of the system and the its resources such as information. As the name suggests DFD is a representation of the data flow within the system. It includes processes, data store and external interfaces to the system. External interfaces may be treated as external entities. DFD's can by explode to sub-processes. Any two entities data store must be connected to each other by some process. The process cannot be directly connected to each other. The following are the four major components of the DFD:



It is also known as the bubble chart. It is a simple graphical formalism that can be used to represent a system in terms of the input data to system, various processing carried out in these data and output data generated by the system. The main reason why this DFD technique

is so popular is probably because of facts that DFD is very simple formalism. It is simple to understand and use. A DFD model uses a very limited number of primitive symbols to represent the functions performed by a system and the data flow among these systems. Starting with a set of high-level functions that a system performance of DFD model in hierarchically it represents various sub functions. The data flow diagramming technique also follows a simple set of intuitive concepts and rules.

Process

Process shows the work of the system. Each process has one or more data inputs and produce one or more data outputs. Process is represented by rounded rectangles, circles or ovals in DFD's. Each process has a unique name and number. This name and number appear inside the rectangle that represents the process in a DFD.

Data store

Data store is a repository of data. Processes can enter data into or retrieve the data from data store. Each data has a unique name.

Data flow

Data flow show the passage of data in the system and represented by lines joining system components. An arrow indicates the direction of flow and the line is labeled by name of the data flow.

External Entity

External Entities are outside the system but they either supply input data into the system or use other system output. They are represented by rectangles. They are entities on which the designer has control. They may be any natural person, corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, association, organization, company, government agency etc.

DFDs

LEVEL 0

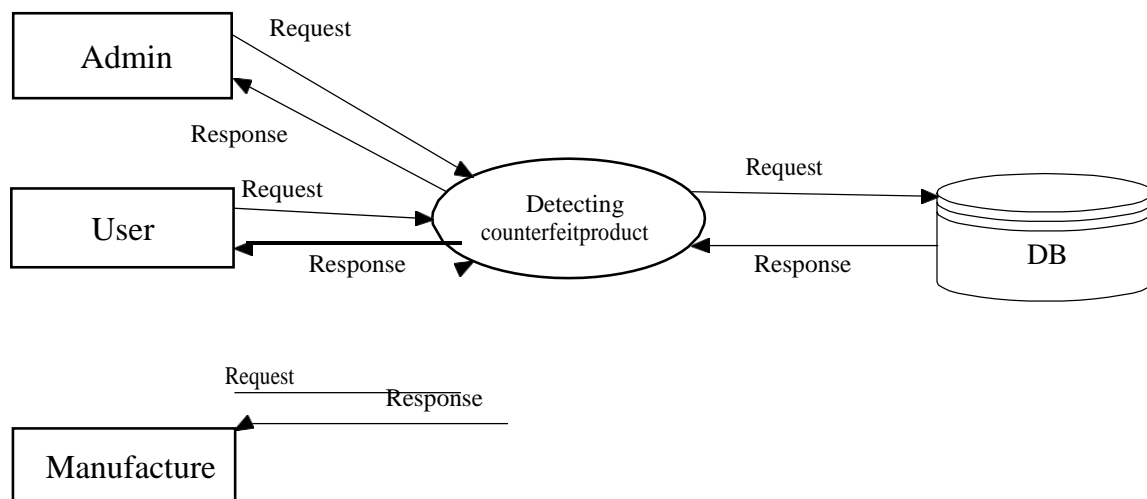


Figure 1 (Level 0 Diagram)

LEVEL 1

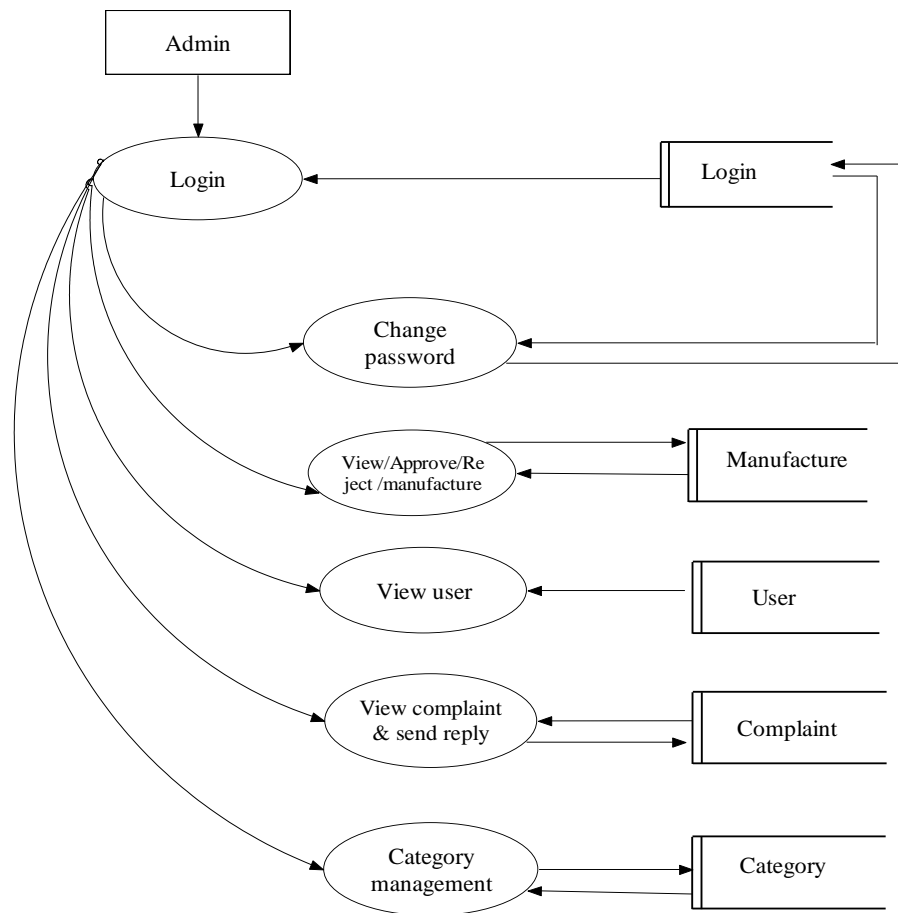


Figure 2 (Level 1 Diagram)

LEVEL 2

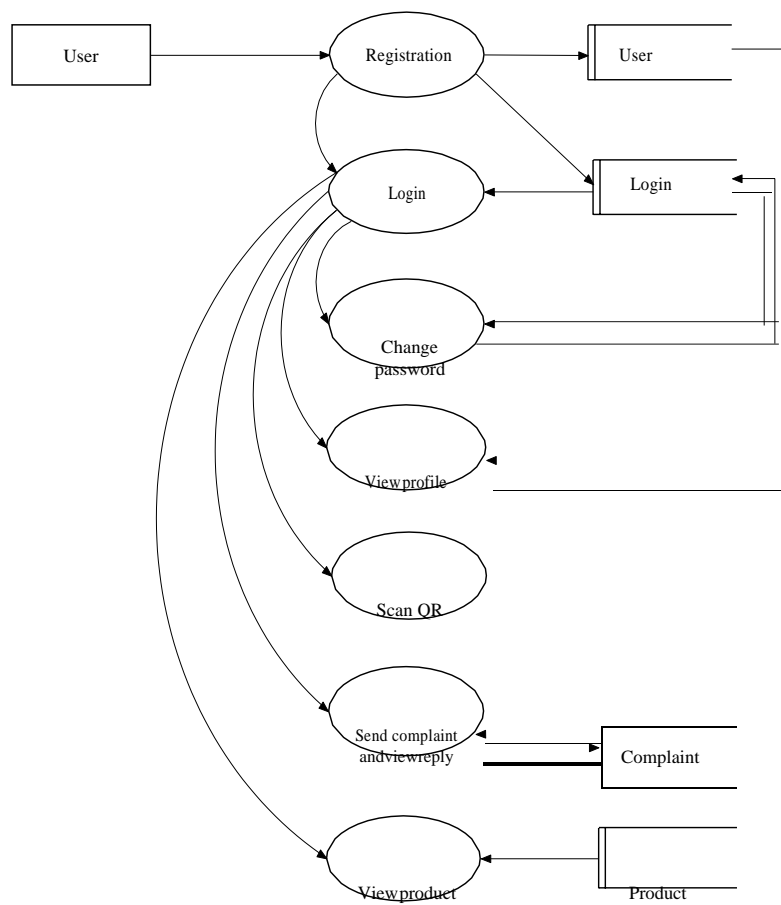


Figure 3 (Level 2 Diagram)

LEVEL 3

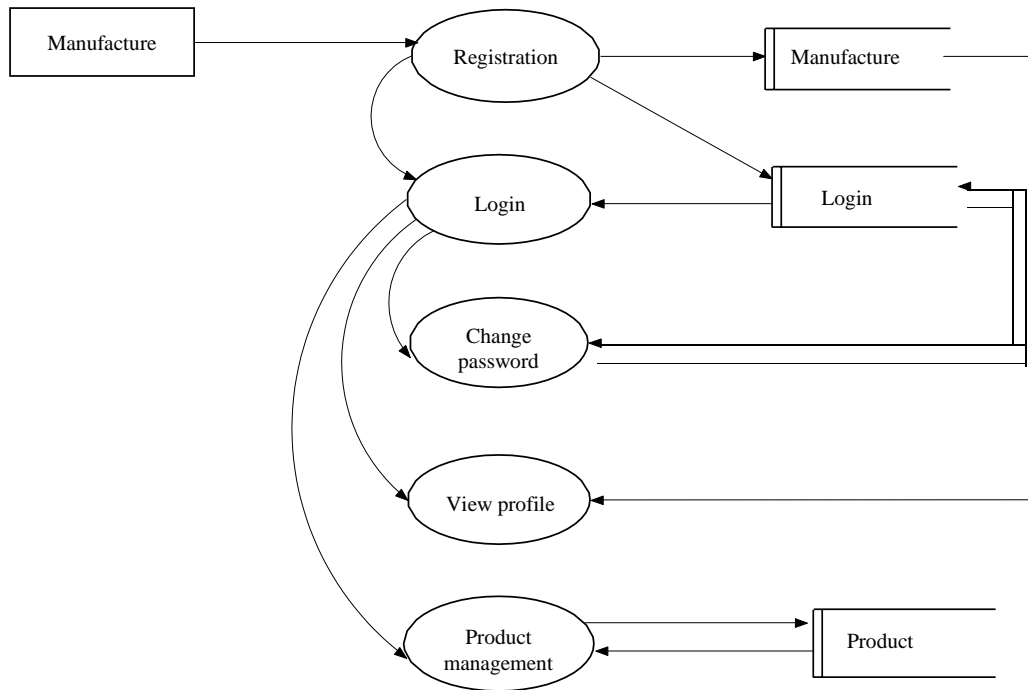


Figure 4 (Level 3 Diagram)

DATABASE DESIGN

Database design is one of the most important parts of the system design phase. In a database environment, common data are available and are used by several users. Instead of each program managing its own data, authorized users share data across the application with the database software managing the data as an entity. The primary objective of database design is fast response time to enquiries, more information at low cost, control of redundancy, clarity and ease of use, data and program independence, accuracy and integrity of the system, fast recovery and availability of powerful end-user languages. The theme behind a database is to handle information as an integrated whole, thus the main objective is to make the information as to access easy, quick, inexpensive and flexible for the users. Data directory specifies the major element in the system, and care should be taken while designing, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of data. The entire package depends on, how the data are maintained in the system. Several tables are maintained in the system to store data that are required for the processing of various data as well as storing intermediate or final processed results.

Database design mainly aims at handling large volumes of information, involving the definitions for the structure of storage and provisions for the manipulation of information, providing safety of information despite system crashes due to unauthorized access.

Some conditions are satisfied in the database design stage:

- ◆ Control redundancy.
- ◆ Ease of use.
- ◆ Data independence.
- ◆ Accuracy and integrity.
- ◆ Recovery from failures.
- ◆ Security and privacy.
- ◆ Performance.

NORMALISATION

It is a process of efficiency organizing data in database. Normalization has two main goals. One is to eliminating redundant data, ensuring data dependencies make sense. They reduce the amount of space a database consumes, and ensure that is logically stored.



First normal form:

First normal form eliminates duplicate columns from the same table. It creates separate table for each group of related data and identify each row with a unique column or set of columns (primary key).



Second normal form:

Second normal form meets all the requirements of the first normal form. It removes subset of data that apply to multiple rows of a table and place them in separate tables. Create relationship between these new tables and their predecessors through the use of foreign keys.



Third normal form:

Third normal form meets all the requirements of the second normal form. It removes columns that are not dependent upon the primary key.

TABLES

Table 1 (Login)

s.no	Field name	Data type	Length	Constraint
1	login_id	int	11	Primary key, Not null,Auto increment
2	user_name	varchar	100	Not null
3	password	varchar	100	Not null
4	User_type	varchar	100	Not null

Table 2 (Manufacture)

s.no	Field Name	Data type	Length	Constraint
1	ins_id	int	11	Primary key,Not null ,Auto increment
2	ins_name	varchar	200	Not null
3	ins_license	varchar	200	Not null
4	ins_establishedyr	varchar	10	Not null
5	ins_place	varchar	100	Not null
6	ins_post	varchar	100	Not null
7	ins_pin	varchar	10	Not null
8	ins_district	varchar	100	Not null
9	ins_ph	varchar	20	Not null
10	Ins_email	varchar	150	Not null
11	Ins_photo	varchar	200	Not null
12	status	varchar	15	Not null

Table 3 (User)

s.no	Field name	Data type	Length	constraint
1	id	Int	11	Primary key, Not null ,Auto increment
2	name	Varchar	200	Not null
3	place	Varchar	100	Not null
4	post	Varchar	100	Not null
5	pin	Varchar	10	Not null
6	district	Varchar	100	Not null
7	ph	Varchar	20	Not null
8	email	Varchar	150	Not null
9	photo	Varchar	200	Not null

Table 4 (Category)

S.no	Field name	Data type	Length	constraint
1	ctry_id	int	11	Primary key, Not null ,Auto increment
2	Cat_name	varchar	50	Not null

Table 5 (Complaint)

s.no	Field name	Data type	Length	Constraint
1	Complaint_id	int	11	Primary key, Not null, Auto increment
2	date	date		Not null
3	lid	int	11	Not null
4	complaint	varchar	200	Not null
5	reply	varchar	200	Not null
6	status	varchar	200	Not null

6.SYSTEM TESTING AND IMPLEMENTATION

SYSTEM TESTING

In general, testing is finding out how well software or a product works. Testing is a set of activity that can be planned and conducted systematically. Testing begins at the module level and work towards the integration of entire computers-based system. Nothing is complete without testing, as it is vital success of the system.

Software testing is a process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding the software bugs. Testing is for evaluating a system or its components to find whether it satisfies the specified requirements or not. Testing cannot show the absence of defects, it can also be stated as the process of validating and verifying that a software program or software or product.

TESTING TECHNIQUES

- ◆ Unit testing
- ◆ Integration Testing
- ◆ Validation Testing
- ◆ System Testing
- ◆ Output Testing
- ◆ User Acceptance Testing

UNIT TESTING

It is the first level of testing. Each module is tested individually and focus is given for finding errors limited to each individual module and correcting them. The different modules of the system are tested individually and corrected all errors. Each module is focused to work satisfactorily with regard to the expected output from the module.

INTEGRATION TESTING

Integration testing is a systematic testing for construction the program structure while as the same time conducting tests to uncover. Instead of testing the system as a whole, unit testing focuses on the module that make up the system. Each module is taken up individually and tested for correctness in coding and logic. Error resulting from interaction of module is initially avoided. It tests for the errors resulting from integration of modules. One specifies target of integration testing is the interface, whether errors associated with interfacing. The objective is to take until- tested modules and build a program structure that has been dictated by design.

VALIDATION TESTING

Administrator has to specify the username and password. When the user enters username and password, checking it with the already registered username and password in the database will validate it. If they do not match, user is denied access there by providing a strong security.

SYSTEM TESTING

System testing was performed to verify that all system elements have been properly integrated and perform allocated function. Security testing was done to check the security mechanisms built into the system, which will protect it from improper penetration, performance testing was done to test the runtime performance of the software. For user acceptance testing the system was given to the end user to use.

OUTPUT TESTING

After performing the validation testing, the next step is the output testing of the enhanced system. No system could be useful if it does not produce the required output in the required format. The outputs generated or the displayed by the system are tested by asking the users about the format required by them.

USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

User acceptance testing comprises a completed and successful end-to-end system test with review of the results by one or more users with specific knowledge. Users may apply a variety of validation techniques. For example: generate a report from the new system and compare the results with the same report from the current system, data inspection and others.

Prior to this testing the system was delivered to the clients along with the steps for implementation. In user acceptance testing the system was run in the client environment by system users. The users were allowed to test the system and raise any issues for a specific period after the system is assumed to be complete and error free.

SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

A software implementation method is integrating software-based service systematically. This is the phase in the software life cycle where the actual software is implemented. The result of this phase consists of source code, together with documentation to make the code more readable. Implementation is the stage of a project where the theoretical design is turned into a working system. If the implementation is not carefully planned and controlled, it may cause confusion. Implementation is done only after testing is done. The most crucial stage is achieving a new successful system and giving confidence about the new system for the user that it will work according to the requirements. It involves careful planning, investigation of the current system and its constraints on implementation. The more complex the system is, the more effort is needed to implement the system. In other words, implementation is the process of bringing a developed system into operational use and turning over it to the user implementation activities extend from planning through the old system to the new one.

The implementation involves the following formalities:

- ◆ Careful planning.
- ◆ Investigation of the systems and constraints.
- ◆ Design the methods to achieve the changes.
- ◆ Training the staffs in the changed phase.
- ◆ Evaluation of the changes over method.

7. SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

SYSTEM MAINTANANCE

A process of modifying a software system or component after delivery to correct faults, to improve performance is known as software maintenance. A common perception of maintenance is that it merely involves fixing defects. However, one study indicated that the majority, over 80%, of the maintenance effort is used for non-corrective actions. Software maintenance is a very broad activity that includes error correction, enhancements of capabilities, deletion of obsolete capabilities, and optimization. Because change is inevitable, mechanisms must be developed for evaluation, controlling and making modifications. So, any work done to change the software after it is in operation is considered to be maintenance work. The purpose is to preserve the value of software over the time. The value can be enhanced by expanding the customer base, meeting additional requirements, becoming easier to use, more efficient and employing newer technology. Maintenance may span for 20 years, whereas development may be 1-2 years.

Corrective maintenance is done to repair the faults or defects found in day –to – day system functions, that is software design, logic and coding errors. Adaptive maintenance is the implementation of changes in a part of the system which has been affected by changes that occurred in some other part of the system. The objective of perspective maintenance should be to prevent failures and optimize the software. Minor adaptive changes should be handled by normal maintenance process. Major adaptive changes should be carried out as a separate development project.

8. CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

This project proposes a fully functional anti-product forgery system .This project helps users of our system no longer need to be concerned about the possibility of acquiring a counterfeited product. Our system can effectively lower the threshold of the anti-counterfeiting of branded goods and provide the companies with limited financial resources an as well an easier approach to provide consumers with the confidence that they will not purchase counterfeited goods .This application users blockchain technology as the base architecture ensures that the contents of its data are tamper-proof .This app uses the decentralized blockchain technology approach to ensure that consumers do not fully rely on the merchants to determine if products are genuine .We describe a decentralized blockchain system with products anti-counterfeiting ,in that way manufactures can use this system to provide genuine products without having to manage direct-operated stores, which can significantly reduce the cost of product quality assurance .In this application ,counterfeit products are detected using barcode reader ,where a barcode of the product linked to a block chain based management system .So the proposed system may be used to store product details and unique code of that product as block in database.It collects the unique code from the customer and compares the code against entries in blockchain database . If the code matches , it will give notification to the customer, otherwise it gets information from the customer about where they bought the product to detect counterfeit product manufacture.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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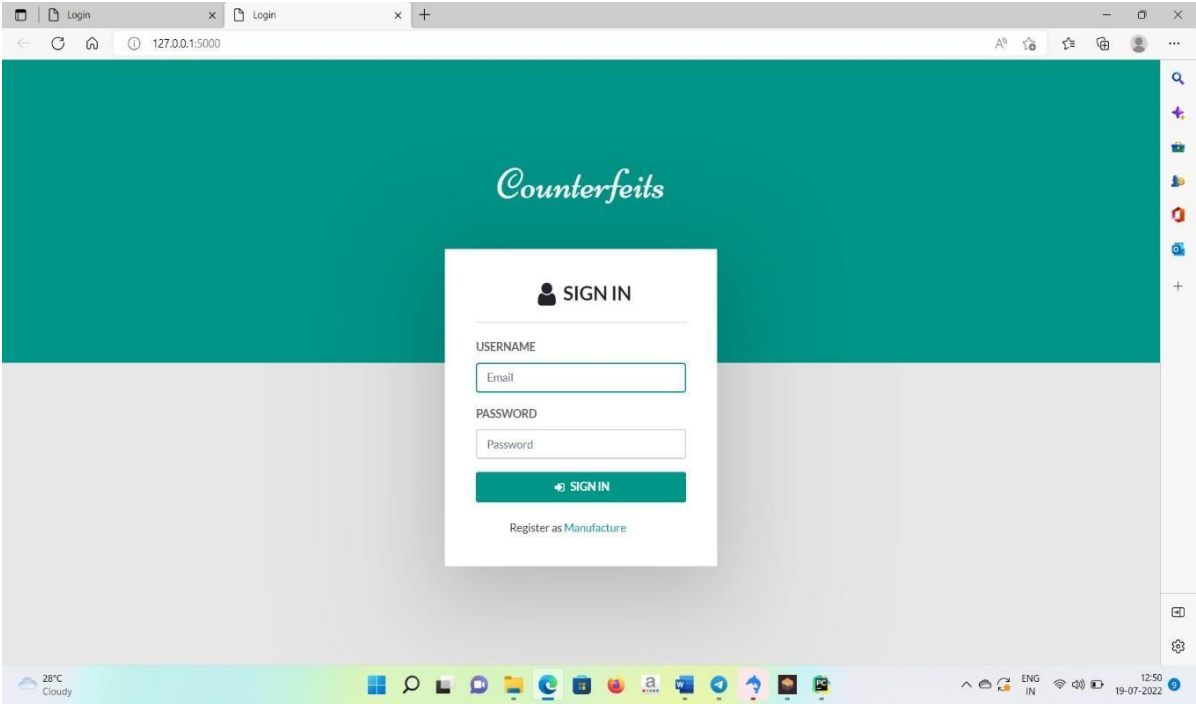
WEBSITES

- www.fullstackpython.com
- <http://realpython.com/>
- <http://www.mysql.com/>
- <http://www.w3schools.com/>
- <https://www.hyperledger.org/>
- <https://www.tzero.com/>
- <https://litecoin.info/index.php/Main>

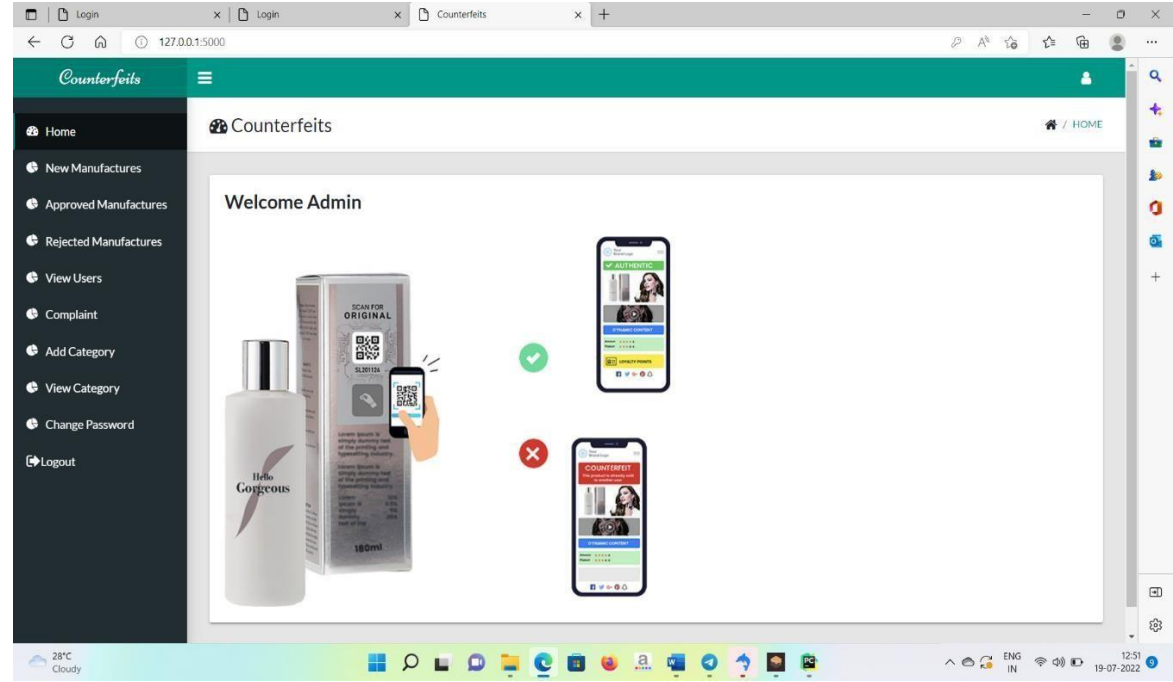
10. APPENDIX

SCREENSHOTS

LOGIN:



ADMIN HOME PAGE:



ADMIN PAGE SHOTS:

The screenshot shows the Counterfeits Admin Dashboard. The left sidebar contains the following menu items: Home, New Manufactures, Approved Manufactures, Rejected Manufactures, View Users, Complaint, Add Category, View Category, Change Password, and Logout. The main content area is titled 'New manufactures' and displays a table with the following columns: SNo, Name, License, EstdYear, Place, Post, Pin, District, Phone, and Email. The table is currently empty.

SNo	Name	License	EstdYear	Place	Post	Pin	District	Phone	Email
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The screenshot shows the Counterfeits Admin Dashboard with the 'Approved manufactures' page. The left sidebar is the same as the previous screenshot. The main content area is titled 'Approved manufactures' and displays a table with the following columns: SNo, Name, License, EstdYear, Place, Post, Pin, District, Phone, and Email. The table contains 5 rows of data.

SNo	Name	License	EstdYear	Place	Post	Pin	District	Phone	Email
1	ABcd	454544	1998	Kakkodi	Kizhakkummuri	673611	Kasorgod	7845124587	abcd@gmail.com
2	RissTech	788787	2011	Kakkodi	Kizhakkummuri	673611	Kannur	9874562312	rissabcd@gmail.com
3	athh	5668	2012	fghgh	ghfghj	673302	Kasorgod	9675776789	athulyaambali194@gmail.com
4	rdgrdft	454	1998	ftth	ghfghj	673302	Kasorgod	7845124587	fasee@gmail.com
5	agdh	788787	5445	yttyuytyt	ghfghj	673302	Kasorgod	9675776789	at@gmail.com

Counterfeits

127.0.0.1:5000/rejectedmanufactures

Counterfeits

HOME

Home
New Manufactures
Approved Manufactures
Rejected Manufactures
View Users
Complaint
Add Category
View Category
Change Password
Logout

Rejected Manufactures

SNo	Name	License	EstdYear	Place	Post	Pin	District	Phone	Email	
1	Riss		454544	1998	Kakkodi	Kizhakkummuri	673611	Kasorgod	7845124587	riss@gmail.com
2	xyz		3435	2013	gdyydt	tgfdgf	673302	Kasorgod	9867745338	abcdef@gmail.com

Counterfeits

127.0.0.1:5000/viewusers

Counterfeits

HOME

Home
New Manufactures
Approved Manufactures
Rejected Manufactures
View Users
Complaint
Add Category
View Category
Change Password
Logout

All users

SNo	Name	Place	Post	Pin	District	Phone	Email	
1	ABcd		Kakkodi	Kizhakkummuri	673611	Kasorgod	7845124587	abcd@gmail.com
2	Riss		Kakkodi	Kizhakkummuri	673611	Kasorgod	7845124587	riss@gmail.com
3	RissTech		Kakkodi	Kizhakkummuri	673611	Kannur	9874562312	rissabcd@gmail.com
4	chem		Kizhakkummuri	Kakkodi	673611	Kozhikode	9876443211	chem@gmail.com
5	sab		kak	kik	673611	kozhikode	9876543211	sab@gmail.com
6	athu		aija	aha	265946	kozhikode	9568984546	athu@gmail.com

Counterfeits

127.0.0.1:5000/view_complaint

Counterfeits

HOME

Complaints

S.No	Date	UserInfo	Complaints	Replies
1	2022-06-15	ABcd 7845124587	Not easy	kdsfklsdfj
2	2022-07-02	chem 9876443211	hdkskldcd,bdjjidd	None
3	2022-07-02	chem 9876443211	bdksdd,ndmdmdd	None
4	2022-07-02	sab 9876543211	ahaha,sbjdjdnd	None

Counterfeits

Home

New Manufactures

Approved Manufactures

Rejected Manufactures

View Users

Complaint

Add Category

View Category

Change Password

Logout

14:25 19-07-2022

Counterfeits

127.0.0.1:5000/add_category

Counterfeits

HOME

Add Category

Enter Category Name

Save

Counterfeits

Home

New Manufactures

Approved Manufactures

Rejected Manufactures

View Users

Complaint

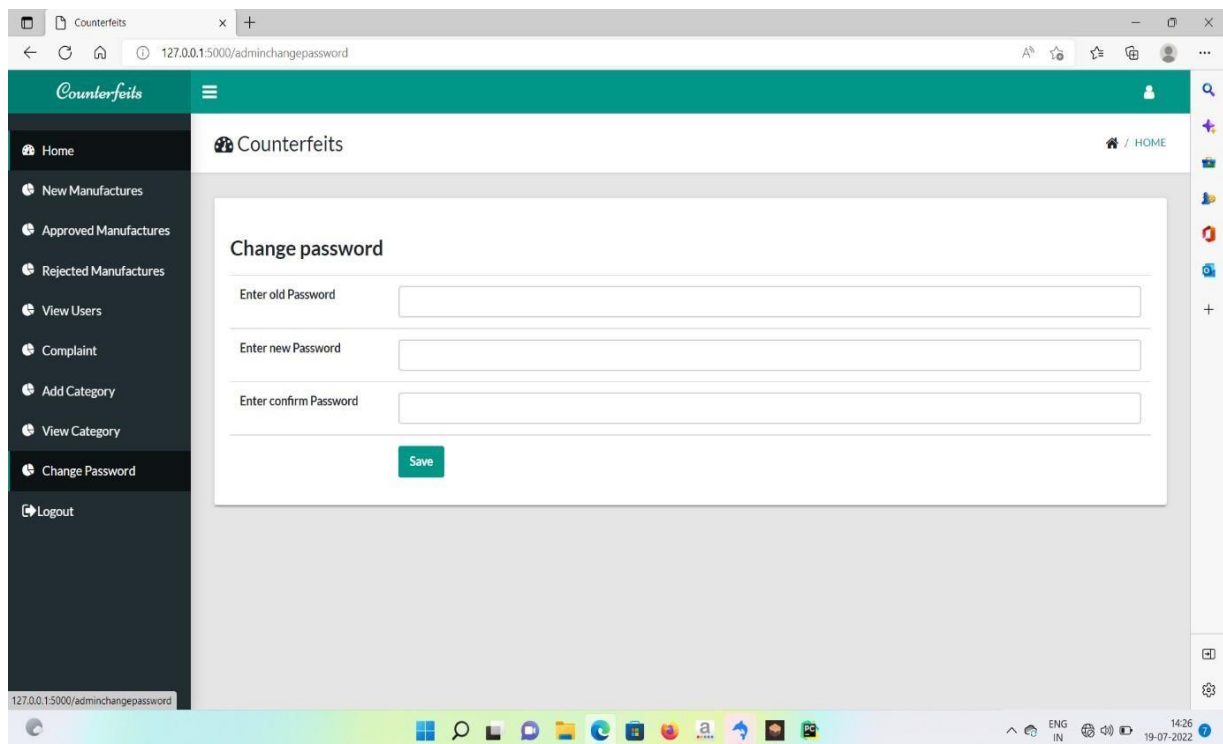
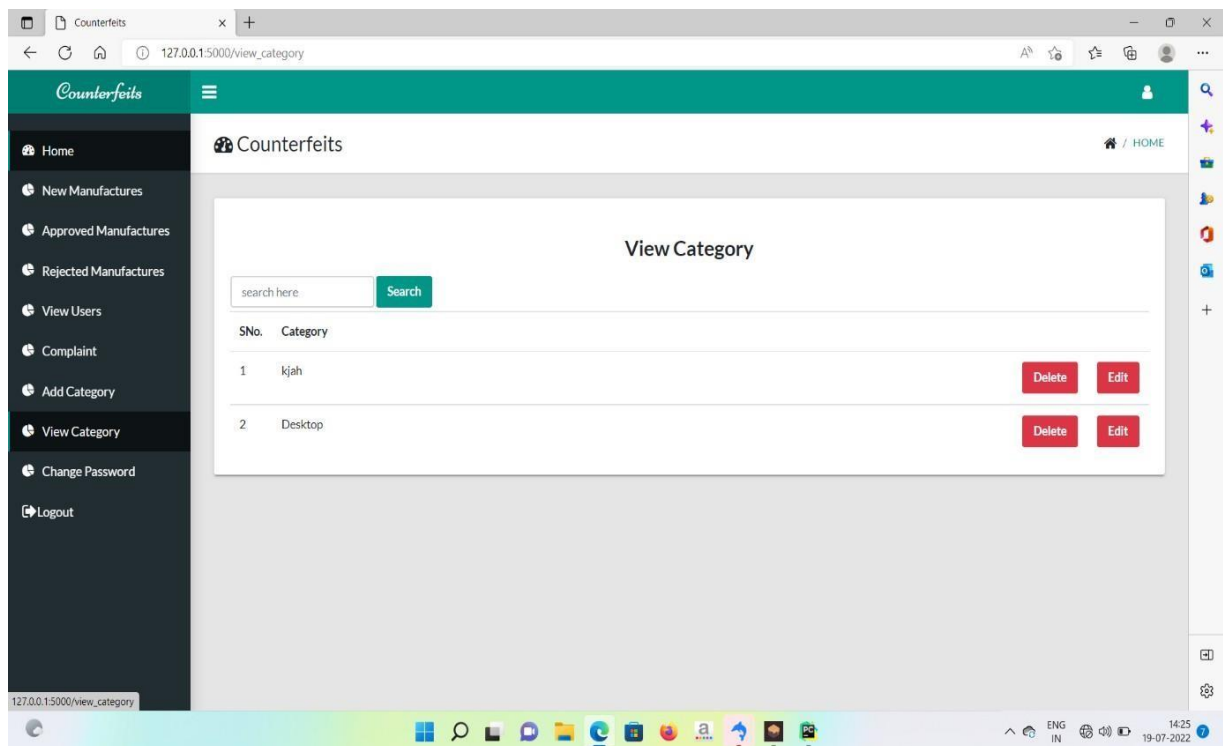
Add Category

View Category

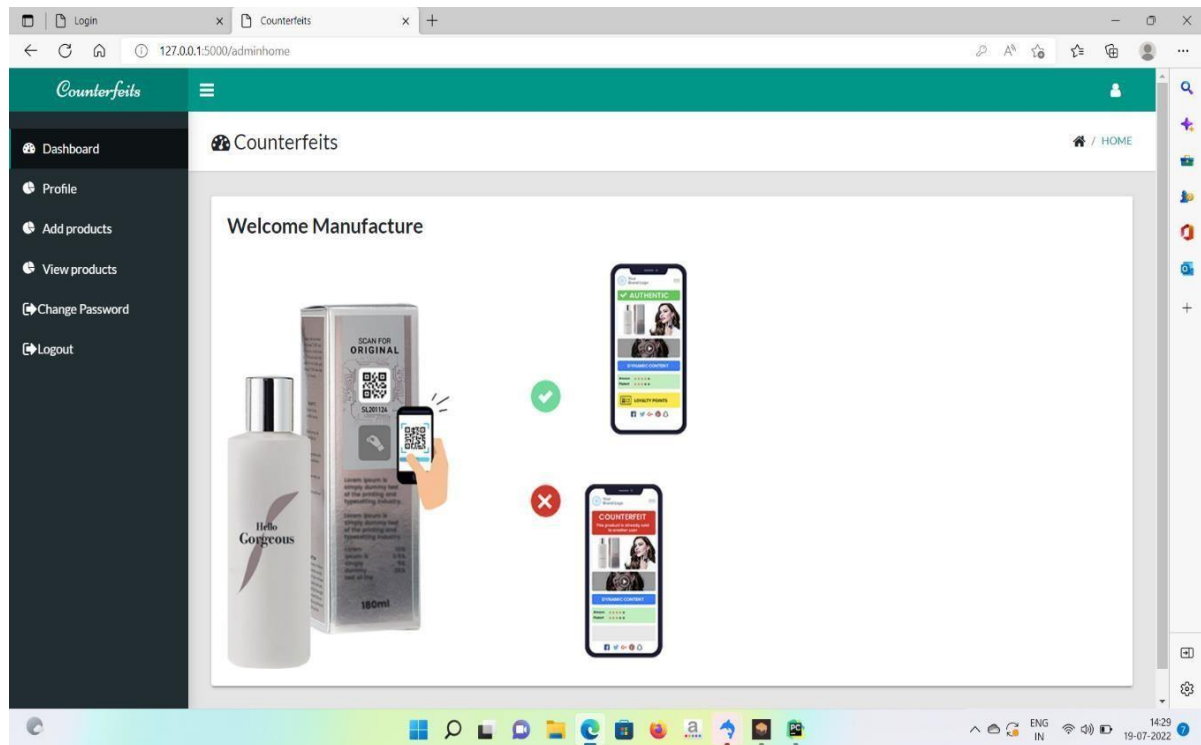
Change Password

Logout

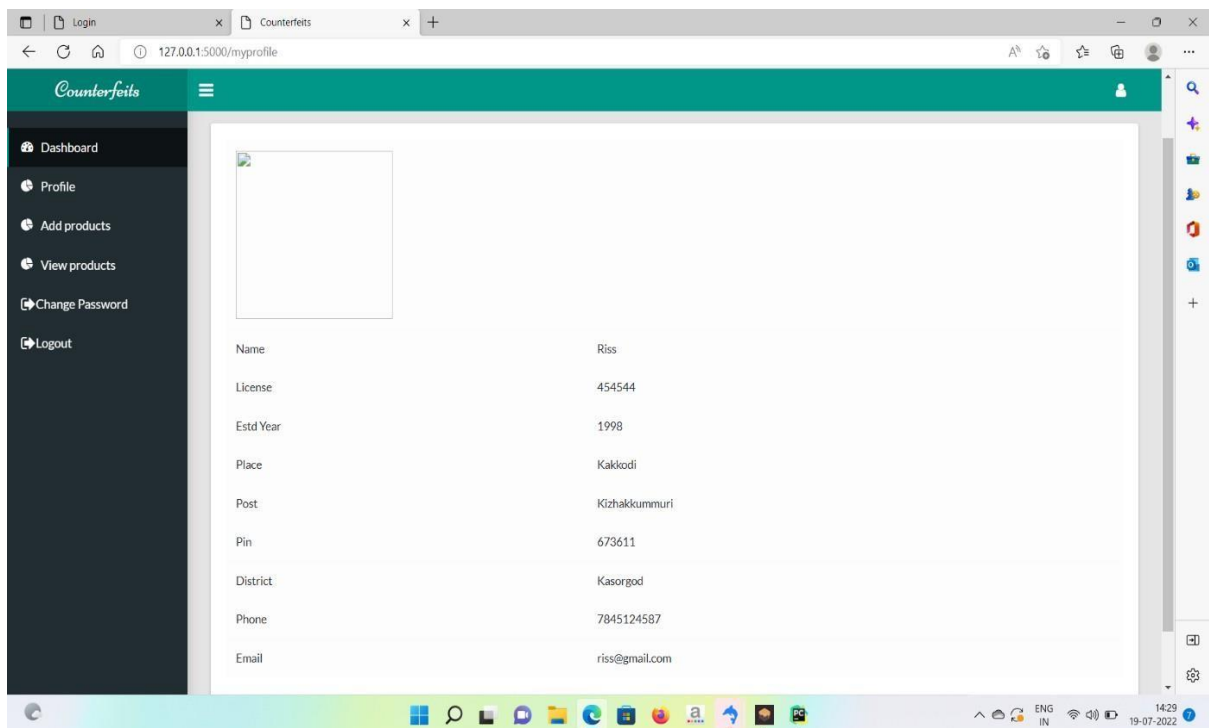
14:25 19-07-2022



MANUFACTURE HOME PAGE:



MANUFACTURE PAGE SHOTS:



Counterfeits

Dashboard

Profile

Add products

View products

Change Password

Logout

Counterfeits

HOME

Product Name

Category

Desktop

Time stamps

Ingredients

Details

Submit

Counterfeits

Dashboard

Profile

Add products

View products

Change Password

Logout

Counterfeits

HOME

#	Name	Location	Timestamp	Ingredients	Details
1	fftyhh	kjah	2012	rgdt	grfghf
2	sjaifdsakj	kjah	dsfsdf	sfsdf	asdfsdf df
3	sfsgs	Desktop	2011	dsfsdf	sdz
4	dbbmfsdfbkj	Desktop	1444	ghghgh ghghgh	hgghgh kjhkhkj kjhkhj
5	hhh	Desktop	5445	ytytytyt	hgghgh ghghghgh
6	Product1	Desktop	1998	ABCD	kshfhkjs kjhkhjkh hkjhjhj
7	Product1	Desktop	1998	ABCD	kshfhkjs kjhkhjkh hkjhjhj
8	Product1	Desktop	1998	ABCD	kshfhkjs kjhkhjkh hkjhjhj

Counterfeits

Dashboard

Profile

Add products

View products

Change Password

Logout

Counterfeits

HOME

Add Category

Enter old Password

Enter new Password

Enter confirm Password

Save

127.0.0.1:5000/userchangepassword

MANUFACTURE REGISTER:

Counterfeits sign up

Company

Name

Choose Photo

Choose File No file chosen

Licence

Licence:

Established year

Established year

Place

Place

Post

Post

District

Kasorgod

Pin

Pin

127.0.0.1:5000/reg

Browser tabs: Login, Counterfeits, Login, Counterfeits, Login

Address bar: 127.0.0.1:5000/reg

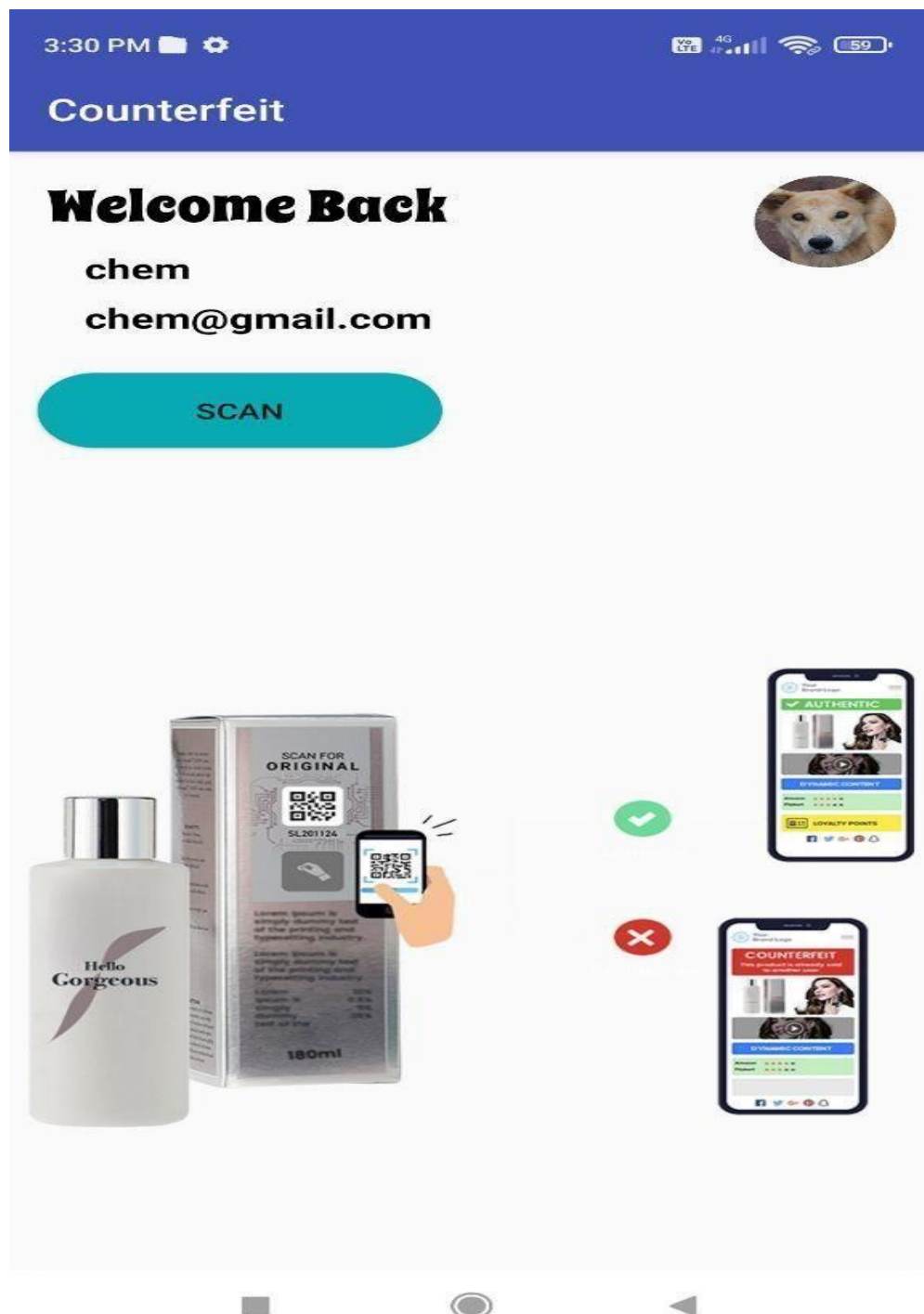
Form fields:

- Licence
- Established year
- Established year
- Place
- Place
- Post
- Post
- District
- Kasorgod
- Pin
- Pin
- Email
- Email
- Phone
- Phone
- PASSWORD
- Password

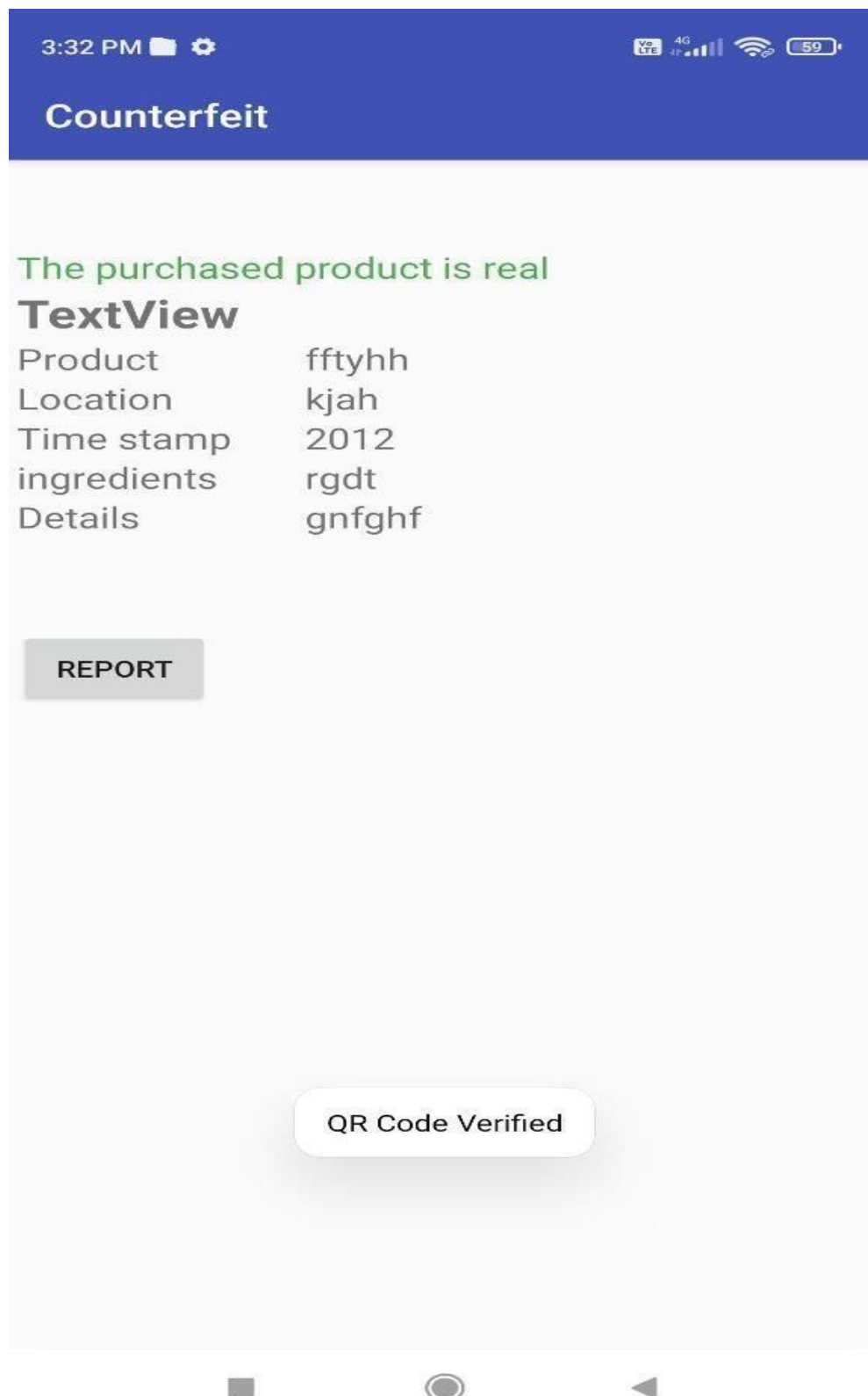
SIGN IN

System tray: 30°C Cloudy, Windows taskbar, 15:25 19-07-2022

USER HOME PAGE:



USER PAGE SHOTS:



3:32 PM

V5 LTE 4G 59

Counterfeit

Purchased product is false

REPORT

QR Code Verified

3:33 PM

VoLTE 4G 59

Counterfeit

Enter Complaints here

Product name

Type your note here

Note

SENT