VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Jnana Sangama, Belagavi, Karnataka – 590018

MINI PROJECT REPORT
ON

AGRICULTURE CROP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

SUBMITTED BY:

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R R INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CHIKKABANAVARA, BENGALURU – 560090

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the mini project entitled **"AGRICULTURE CROP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"** as a part of 17CSL58 laboratory, is a bonafide work carried out by **CHARAN K** bearing **USN: 1RI16CS013** in partial fulfillment for the award of degree in Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science Engineering from Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi during the academic year 2019-20. It is certified that all the corrections/suggestions indicated for internal assessment have been incorporated in the report submitted in the department Library. This mini project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of mini project report prescribed for award of said degree.

……..	…….	……
Signature of Internal Guide	Signature of HOD	Signature of Principal
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Name of the Examiners	**Signature with date**
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The completion of mini project work brings a sense of satisfaction, but it is never complete without thanking the persons responsible for its successful completion.

At the outset I express my most sincere grateful acknowledgment to the holy sanctum “R R Institute of Technology”, the temple of learning, for giving us an opportunity to pursue the degree course in Computer Science and Engineering and thus helping us in shaping my career.

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CHARAN K (1RI16CS013)

DECLARATION

I, **CHARAN K** student of 5th semester in Computer Science and Engineering, R R Institute of Technology, Bengaluru, hereby declare that the mini project entitled "AGRICULTURE CROP MANAGEMENT SYSTEM" has been carried out by us under the super vision of our guide **Prof MALA.P**, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering, R R Institute of Technology , Bengaluru and submitted in partial fulfillment for the award of degree in Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering of **Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi** during the academic year 2019 - 2020. We further declare that the report has not been submitted to any other University for the award of any other degree.

CHARAN K (1RI16CS013)

Place: Bangalore

Date:

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this project is establishing a database which will help Indian farmers to make the effective cultivation of crops by providing up-to date information of crops details and make a path to earn more and also provides details about current technologies.

Here if suppose any farmers, research units, or any user want to use this site for accessing crop details such as suitable soil concentration for the corresponding crops, duration, statistical details, fertilizers, insecticide, new tendencies etc. can access ACMS portal and register into ACMS database if they have knowledge of computer and internet then they can login and retrieve for their required crop detail in the database. Also view current news related to modern agriculture technologies. Admin holds the power of adding the crop details or updating crop details of any existing crop.HTML was used to create the front end of the site and MYSQL server was used for back end. The front end and back-end is connected using xampp. Users will be given login identity and password so that they can log-in to the database.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A database is an organized collection of data, generally stored and accessed electronically from a computer system. Where databases are more complex they are often developed using formal design and modeling techniques. A database management system refers to the technology for creating and managing databases. DBMS is a software tool to organize (create, retrieve, update and manage) data in a database. The main aim of a DBMS is to supply a way to store up and retrieve database information that is both convenient and efficient. Computer scientists may classify database management systems according to the database models that they support. Relational databases became dominant in the 1980`s. These model data as rows and columns in a series of tables, and the vast majority use SQL for writing and querying data. In the 2000`s, non-relational databases became popular, referred to as no SQL because they use different query languages.

OBEJECTIVES

The aim of this project is to develop a system that can provide basic knowledge on crops and judicious use of natural resources such as soil and water in efficient and reliable way.

The objectives are:

The objective of the “Agriculture Crop Management System” is to provide information about crops, agriculture and

- To enhance awareness of farmers on critical factors in selection of crops
- To create an understanding on judicious use of natural resources such as soil and water.
- To provide basic knowledge on seed and cropping systems for every enthusiast.
- To sensitize the user on Good Agricultural Practice.

Advantages of Agriculture crop management system:

- Sharing of accurate data for Agribusiness.
- User can get answers about cropping strategies appropriate to their fields.

Useful for Research units.

Characteristics of Database Management System

- Stores any kind of data: A database management system should be able to store any kind of data. It should not be restricted to the employee name, salary, and address. Any kind of data that exists in the real world can be stored in DBMS because we need to work with all kinds of data that is present around us.

- Support ACID properties: Any DBMS is able to support ACID (Accuracy, Completeness, Isolation, and Durability) properties.

- Represents complex relationship between data: Data stored in a database is connected with each other and a relationship is made in between data. DBMS should be able to represent the complex relationship between data to make the efficient and accurate use of data.

- Backup and recovery: There are many chances of failure of whole database. At that time no one will be able to get the database back and for sure company will be in a big loss. The only solution is to take backup of database and whenever it is needed, it can be stored back.

- Structures and described data: A database should not contains only the data but also all the structures and definitions of the data. These descriptions include the structure, types and format of data and relationship between them.

- Data integrity: This is one of the most important characteristics of database management system. Integrity ensures the quality and reliability of database system. It protects the unauthorized access of database and makes it more secure.

- Concurrent use of database: There are many chances that many users will be accessing the data at the same time. They may require altering the database system concurrently. At that time, DBMS supports them to concurrently use the database without any problem.

Architecture of Database Management System

- Internal level: It has an internal schema which describes physical storage structure of database. The internal schema uses a physical data model and describes the complete details of data storage and access paths for the database.
- Conceptual level: It has an conceptual schema which has implementation details (relation) of database. The conceptual schema hides the details of physical storage structures. Usually, a representational data model is used to describe the conceptual schema when a database system is implemented.
- External or View level: It includes external schema or user views which describes the part of the database that a particular user group is interested and hides rest of the details. Each external schema is typically implemented using a representational data model, possibly based on an external schema design in a high-level conceptual data model.

DBMS Languages

A DBMS has appropriate languages and interfaces to express database queries and updates.

- Database languages can be used to read, store and update the data in the database.

Types of Database Languages

1. Data Definition Language
2. Data Manipulation Language

Data Definition Language

- DDL stands for Data Definition language. It is used to define Database structure.
- It is used to create Schema, tables, constraints etc.., in the database.
- Using the DDL statements, you can create the skeleton of the database.

- Data definition language is used to store the information of metadata like the number of tables, their names, indexes, columns in each table, constraints etc.
- Here are some commands that come under DDL:

i. CREATE: It is used to create objects in the database.
Syntax: CREATE TABLE <TABLE_NAME>;

ii. ALTER: It is used to alter the structure of the database.
Syntax: ALTER TABLE TABLE_NAME ADD(COLUMN_NAME1 DATATYPE1 DEFAULT SOME VALUE);

iii. TRUNCATE: It is used to remove all records from a table.
Syntax: TRUNCATE TABLE TABLE_NAME;

iv. RENAME: It is used to rename an object.
Syntax: RENAME TABLE OLD_TABLE_NAME TO NEW_TABLE_NAME;

v. DROP: It is used to delete objects from the database.
Syntax: DROP TABLE TABLE_NAME;

Data Manipulation Languages

- DML stands for data manipulation languages. It is used for accessing and manipulating data in a database. It handles user requests.
- Here are some commands that come under DML:

I. SELECT: It is used to retrieve data from a database.
Syntax: SELECT *FROM TABLE_NAME;

II. INSERT: It is used to insert data into a table.

Syntax: INSERT INTO TABLE_NAME VALUES (DATA1, DATA2…);

III. UPDATE: It is used to update existing data within a table.
Syntax: UPDATE TABLE_NAME SET COLUMN_NAME1=VALUE, COLUMN_NAME2= VALUE WHERE CONDITION;

IV. DELETE: It is used to delete all records from the table.
Syntax: DELETE FROM TABLE_NAME WHERE CONDITION

1.1 ABOUT OUR PROJECT

Agriculture crop management system is the system where all the aspects related to the Proper management of the crops. These aspects involve managing Information about the crop, soil, duration, fertilizers, insecticide & etc... This system provides an efficient
Way of managing the Crops information.

This project is based on the Agriculture crops. The first activity is based on adding the user account to the system along with the details. This authority is given only to admin (administrator). Any modifications to be done in the crop name and the details can be done only by admin. He also has the right to delete any Crops. This is not a huge a task.

The system will display all the Crops in the tables. Users can select out of those displayed crops. Finally user is going to get the information about the crops. This will be saved in the database. Any periodic records can be viewed at any time. If crops is not available, in case the user know that information he/she can insert the information.

The data will be stored in databases, by all this process activity. Admin provides a unique username and password for each through which he can login.

1.2 REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

This phase entails gathering of requirements from users of the system. The requirements are collected in a requirements specification document. The project meets the expectation of the admin by allowing them to add crops whatever the user wants. The project also allows Admin to delete the crop when needed. Admin is given with unique login id and password. Only Admin has the permission to check the details of customers, mobile, email and gender.

- **Admin:** Admin can add any new Crop. He also has the right to modify or delete it from the database.
- **User:** A user can view information regarding Crops present in the ACMS.
- **Crop Details**: This contains details such as soil type, duration and fertilizers-insecticides needed.
- **Modern tech:** This redirects the user to modern agricultural site.
- **Deletion:** Any removal of crop or crop details can be done here by Admin.
- **Logout:** This module allows the user to Logout the application. Further operations cannot be performed after user exits.

The schema for keeping records of all the details of the Agriculture Crop management can be taken from the details given below:

- The database should display details about the Crops(unique id, name, soil type, duration, fertilizer, insecticide, etc.) who works in the amusement park in his respective department.
- The system must also be allowed to update the database in case of new entries of Crops or its details are added or deleted from the management.
- The database needs to keep track of each Customer's details (name, gender, address, age) and his respective ids and display them.

CHAPTER 2

SYSTEM DESIGN

Design is the creation of a plan or convention for the construction of an object, system or

Measurable human interaction. Designing often necessitates considering the aesthetic, functional, economic and sociopolitical dimensions of both the design object and design process. Thus "design" may be a substantive referring to a categorical abstraction of a created thing or things (the design of something), or a verb for the process of creation. It is an act of creativity and innovation.

- **Conceptual Design:**

  The purpose of the conceptual design phase is to build a conceptual model based upon the previously identified requirements, but closer to the final physical model. A commonly-used conceptual model is called an entity-relationship model. Once all the requirements have been collected and analyzed, the next step is to create a conceptual schema for the database, using a high level conceptual data model. This phase is called conceptual design.

- **Logical Design:**

  Logical database design is the process of deciding how to arrange the attributes of the entities in a given business environment into database structures, such as the tables of a relational database. The goal of logical database design is to create well-structured tables. The tables will be able to store data about the entities in a non-redundant manner and foreign keys will be placed in the tables so that all the relationships among the entities will be supported.

2.1 Entity Relationship Diagram :

An entity–relationship model (ER model) describes inter-related things of interest in a specific domain of knowledge. An ER model is composed of entity types (which classify the things of interest) and specifies relationships that can exist between instances of those entity types.

Description of ER-Diagram

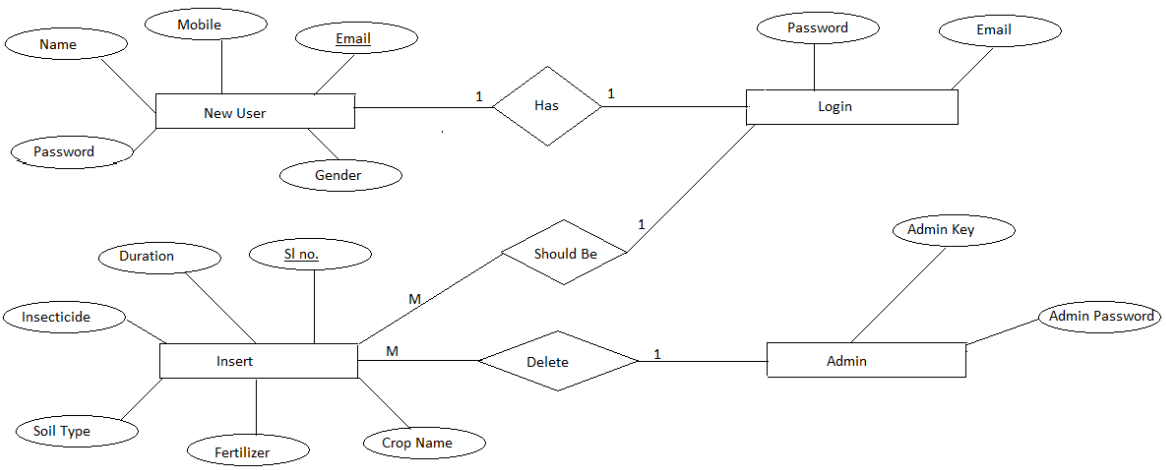


Fig 2.1- E R diagram ACMS

2.2 Relational Model:

A relational database schema is the tables, columns and relationships that make up a relational database. A relational database schema helps you to organize and understand the structure of a database. This is particularly useful when designing a new database, modifying an existing database to support more functionality, or building integration between databases. The Relational model contains all ent0ities and their relations with other entities. It also contains all relations having (m: n) cardinality.

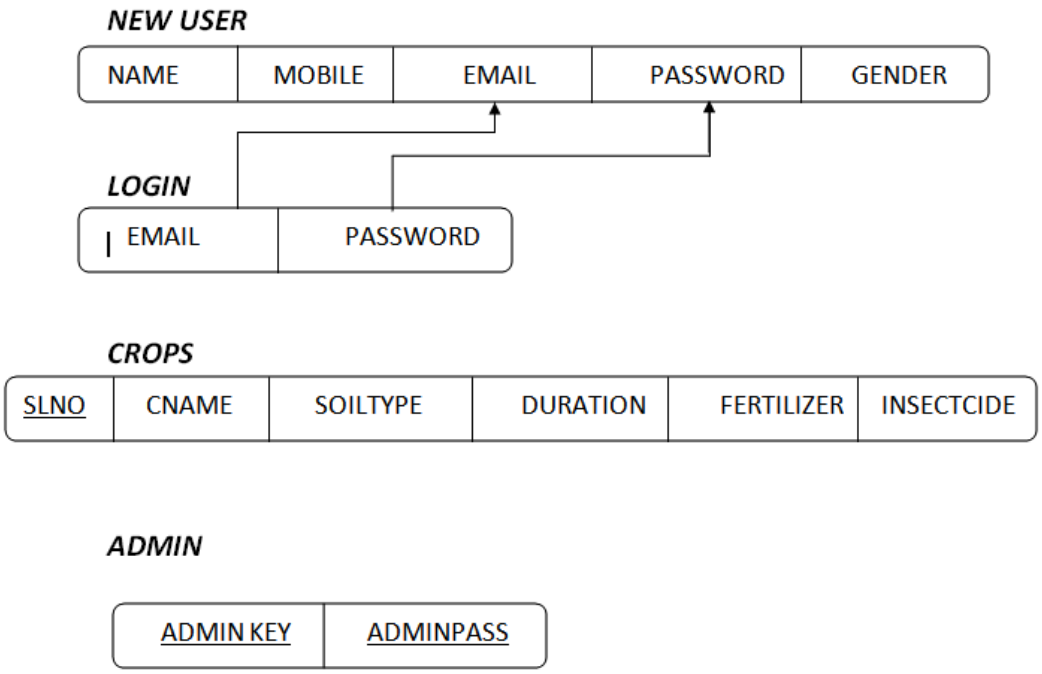
In databases, relational schema may refer to

- database schema, in the relational paradigm
- (single) relation schema

Database schema. The term "schema" refers to the organization of data as a blueprint of how the database is constructed (divided into database tables in the case of relational databases). The formal definition of a database schema is a set of formulas (sentences) called integrity constraints imposed on a database.

2.3 Relational Database Schema

The database schema of a database system is its structure described in a formal language supported by the database management system (DBMS). The term "schema" refers to the organization of data as a blueprint of how the database is constructed (divided into database tables in the case of relational databases). The formal definition of a database schema is a set of formulas (sentences) called integrity constraints imposed on a database.[citation needed] These integrity constraints ensure compatibility between parts of the schema.



2.3 - Schema Diagram

2.4 Normalization

Normalization is a database design technique which organizes tables in a manner that reduces redundancy and dependency of data. It divides larger tables into smaller tables and links them using relationships. Theory of data Normalization in SQL is still being developed further. There are discussions on the 6th Normal Form. However, in most practical applications, normalization achieves its best in the 3rd NF.

The database is said to be in 1 NF if and only if

- Each table cell contains a single value
- Each record needs to be unique.

The database in said to be in 2 NF if and only if:

- It is in 1 NF
- No non-prime attribute functionally depends on a prime attribute (i.e. a part of the candidate key)

The database in said to be in 3 NF if and only if:

- It is in 1 NF and 2 NF
- Has no transitive functional dependencies

➢ **To prove that they are in 1NF:**

1NF is a property of a relation in a relational database. A relation is in first normal form if and only if the domain of each attribute contains only atomic (indivisible) values, and the value of each attribute contains only a single value from that domain.

First normal form is an essential property of a relation in a relational database. Database normalization is the process of representing a database in terms of relations in standard normal forms, where first normal is a minimal requirement.

First normal form enforces these criteria:

- Eliminate repeating groups in individual tables.
- Create a separate table for each set of related data.
- Identify each set of related data with a primary key

User : uid, uname, umobile,uemail.

Crop:cid, cname, csoiltyple.

Adminlog: Adminid password.

Login: id, password.

Deletion :adminkey, adminpassword.

KEY ATTRIBUTES:

Crop: Crop_id (cid)

User: User_id (uid)

Admin key: Admin

- **To prove that the tables are in 2NF:**

1. The customer table is in 1NF and based on the functional dependencies defined above, there is no prime attribute that determines a non-prime attribute. Hence the table is in 2NF.
2. The employee table is in 1NF and based on the functional dependencies defined above, there is no prime attribute that determines a non-prime attribute. Hence the table is in 2NF.
3. The product table is in 1NF and based on the functional dependencies defined above, there is no prime attribute that determines a non-prime attribute. Hence the table is in 2NF.
4. The sales analysis table is in 1NF and based on the functional dependencies defined above, there is no prime attribute that determines a non-prime attribute. Hence the table is in 2NF.
5. The billing table is in 1NF and based on the functional dependencies defined above, there is no prime attribute that determines a non-prime attribute. Hence the table is in 2NF.
6. The department table is in 1NF and based on the functional dependencies defined above, there is no prime attribute that determines a non-prime attribute. Hence the table is in 2NF.

Therefore all the tables are in 2NF.

- **To prove that they are in 3NF**

The third normal form (3NF) is a normal form used in database normalization. Codd's definition states that a table is in 3NF if and only if both of the following conditions hold:

- The relation R (table) is in second normal form (2NF)
- Every non-prime attribute of R is non-transitively dependent on every key of R.

A non-prime attribute of R is an attribute that does not belong to any candidate key of R. A transitive dependency is a functional dependency in which $X \rightarrow Z$ (X determines Z) indirectly, by virtue of $X \rightarrow Y$ and $Y \rightarrow Z$ (where it is not the case that $Y \rightarrow X$).

A 3NF definition that is equivalent to Codd's, but expressed differently. This definition states that a table is in 3NF if and only if, for each of its functional dependencies $X \rightarrow A$, at least one of the following conditions holds:

- X contains A (that is, $X \rightarrow A$ is trivial functional dependency), or
- X is a super key, or
- Every element of A-X, the set difference between A and X, is a prime attribute (i.e., each attribute in A-X is contained in some candidate key)

1. The customer table is in both 1NF and 2NF. In this table there are no transitive dependencies i.e a non-prime attribute does not functionally determine another non-prime attribute. Hence according to the definition, the table is in 3NF.
2. The product table is in both 1NF and 2NF. In this table there are no transitive dependencies i.e a non-prime attribute does not functionally determine another non-prime attribute. Hence according to the definition, the table is in 3NF.
3. The employee table is in both 1NF and 2NF. In this table there are no transitive dependencies i.e. a non-prime attribute does not functionally determine another non-prime attribute. Hence according to the definition, the table is in 3NF.
4. The sales analysis table is in both 1NF and 2NF. In this table there are no transitive dependencies i.e a non-prime attribute does not functionally determine another non-prime attribute. Hence according to the definition, the table is in 3NF.

5. The billing table is in both 1NF and 2NF. In this table there are no transitive dependencies i.e. a non-prime attribute does not functionally determine another non-prime attribute. Hence according to the definition, the table is in 3NF.
6. The department table is in both 1NF and 2NF. In this table there are no transitive dependencies i.e. a non-prime attribute does not functionally determine another non-prime attribute. Hence according to the definition, the table is in 3NF.

Therefore all the tables are in 3NF.

2.5 Key Attributes

1. Crop

Primary Key: Sl. no

2. Register Form

Foreign Key: Email, Password

3. Admin Key

Primary Key: ID, Password

CHAPTER 3

SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

To be used efficiently, all computer software needs certain hardware components or other Software resources to be present on a computer. These prerequisites are known as system Requirements and are often used as a guideline as opposed to an absolute rule. Most Software defines two sets of system requirements: minimum and recommended. With increasing demand for higher processing power and resources in newer versions of Software, system requirements tend to increase over time.

3.1 Hardware and Software requirements:

- **Software Requirements:-**

Operating System : Windows 7 and above

Browsers : Chrome, IE

Database : PHP/ XAMPP

Technology : SERVELETS, JSP, TCP/IP Protocol suite.

Web Server : XAMPP

Software's : MYSQL

Web Technologies : HTML, CSS

- **Hardware Requirements:-**

Processor : Intel i3 or i5, dual core.

RAM : 1GB

Hard Disk : Minimum 1GB

CD Drive

- **User Interface:-**

Front end: - HTML

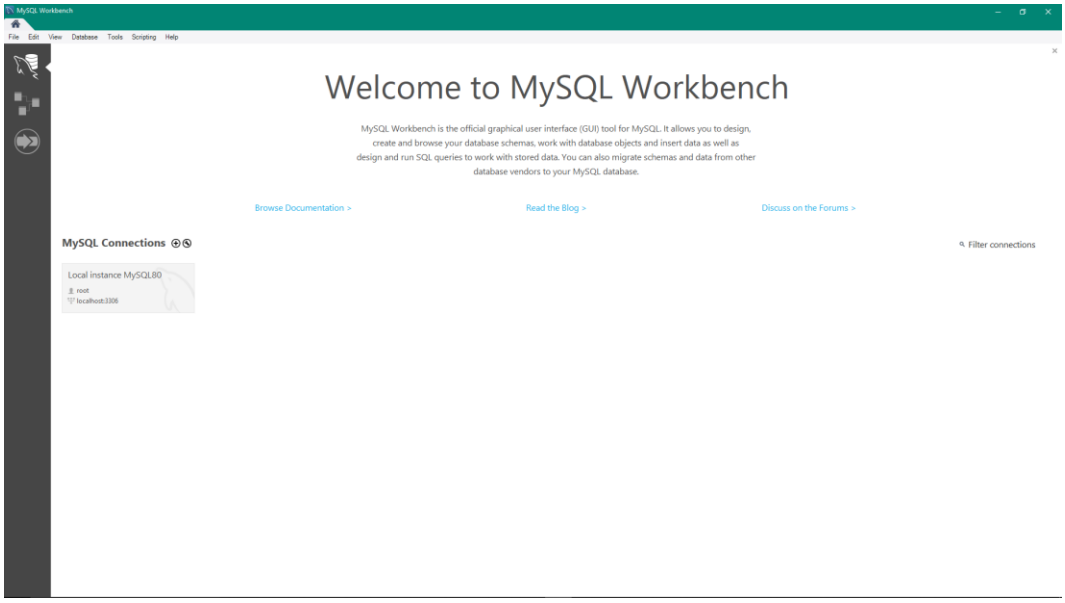
Back end: - PHP

- **Design Tools :-**

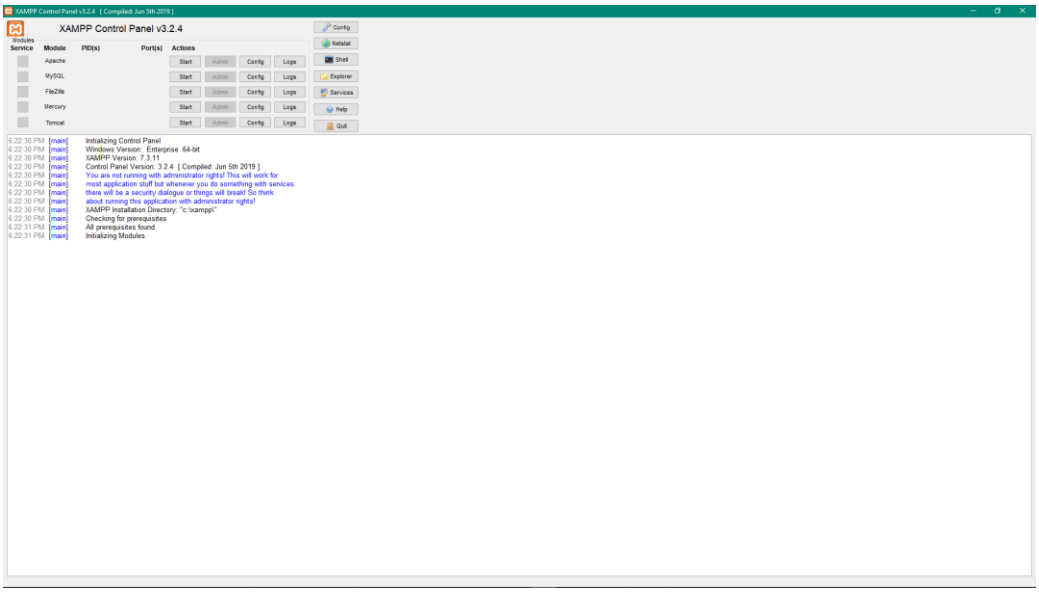
ERD plus, Paint.

3.2 Tools Used:

1) MySQL - MySQL is an open-source relational database management system. Its name is a combination of "My", the name of co-founders Michael Widenius's daughter, and "SQL", the abbreviation for Structured Query Language.



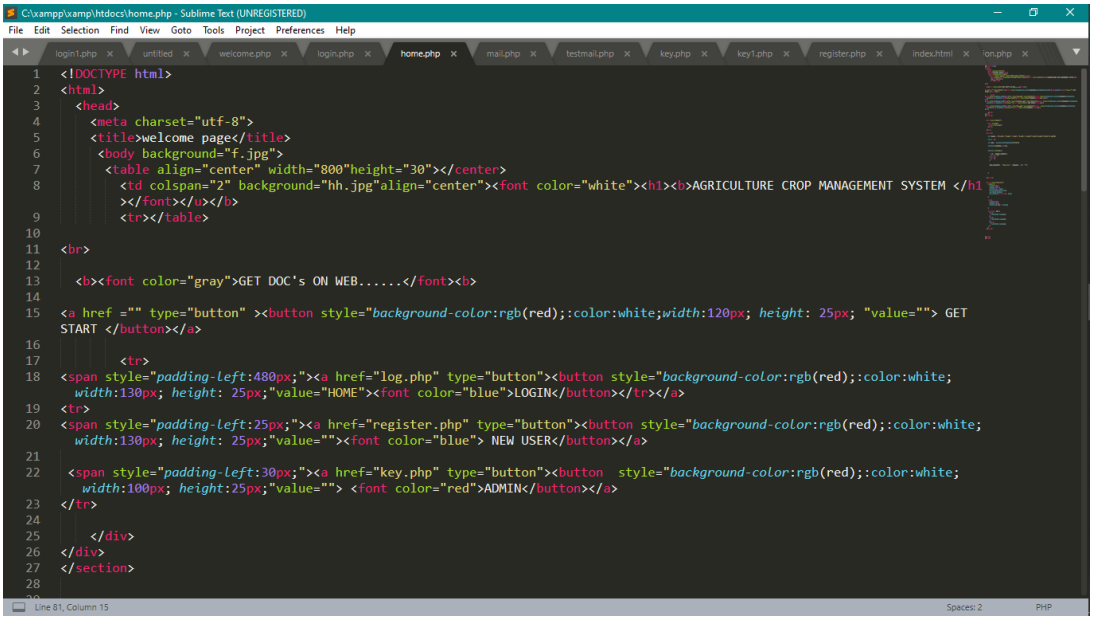
2) XAMPP - XAMPP is a free and open-source cross-platform web server solution stack package developed by Apache Friends, consisting mainly of the Apache HTTP Server, Maria DB database, and interpreters for scripts written in the PHP and Perl programming languages. Since most actual web server deployments use the same components as XAMPP, it makes transitioning from a local test server to a live server possible.



3) Web Browser -A web browser is a software application for retrieving, presenting and traversing information resources on the World Wide Web. An

information resource is identified by a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI/URL) that may be a web page, image, video or other piece of content. Hyperlinks present in resources enable users easily to navigate their browsers to related resources. Although browsers are primarily intended to use the World Wide Web, they can also be used to access information provided by web servers in private networks or files in file systems. The most popular web browsers are Chrome, Safari, Opera and Firefox.

4) Sublime Editor: Sublime Text is a text editor for, HTML, and prose. It features rich selection of editing commands, including indenting or un-indenting, paragraph reformatting, line joining , multiple selections, regular expression search and replace, incremental find as you type, and preserve case on replace.



5) ERD PLUS: ERD Plus is a web-based database modeling tool that lets you quickly and easily create

Entity Relationship Diagrams (ERDs)

Relational Schemas (Relational Diagrams)

Schema Diagrams

CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation is the realization of an application, or execution of a plan, Idea, model, design, specification, standard, algorithm, or policy.

4.1) Table of User Registration:-

Table structure | Relation view

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	slno	int(11)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
2	name	text	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
3	phone	int(12)			No	None			Change Drop More
4	email	varchar(30)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
5	password	varchar(20)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
6	gender	char(1)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None			Change Drop More

Check all With selected: Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index Fulltext Add to central columns

4.2) Table of Login Details:-

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	slno	int(10)			No	None			Change Drop More
2	key	varchar(100)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
3	password	varchar(22)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None			Change Drop More

Check all With selected: Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index Fulltext Add to central columns
Remove from central columns

4.3) Table of Crop Details:-

#	Name	Type	Collation	Attributes	Null	Default	Comments	Extra	Action
1	slno	int(50)			No	None		AUTO_INCREMENT	Change Drop More
2	cropname	varchar(20)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
3	soiltype	varchar(20)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
4	duration	varchar(6)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
5	fertilizer	varchar(10)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None			Change Drop More
6	insecticide	varchar(15)	latin1_swedish_ci		No	None			Change Drop More

Check all With selected: Browse Change Drop Primary Unique Index Fulltext Add to central columns

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS

1) Home Page :-

This page gives a brief idea of the project and how it can be used, there is a user login button that lets the user sign into the system, so that the data can be modified.

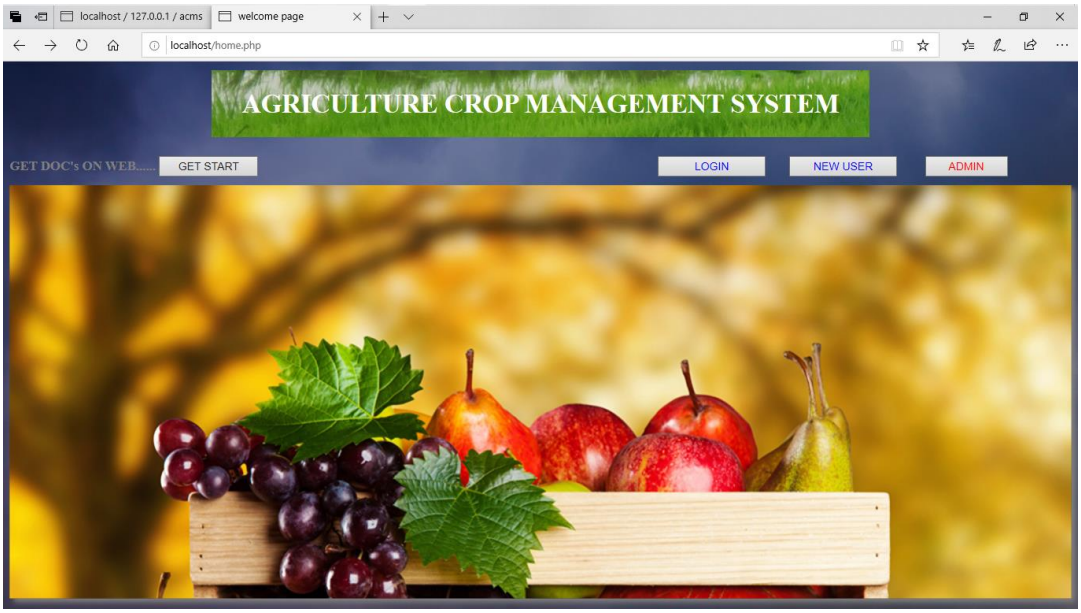


Fig.5.1- Home Page

2) Login Page:

This is a login page for the old users

They have to give their respective username and password.

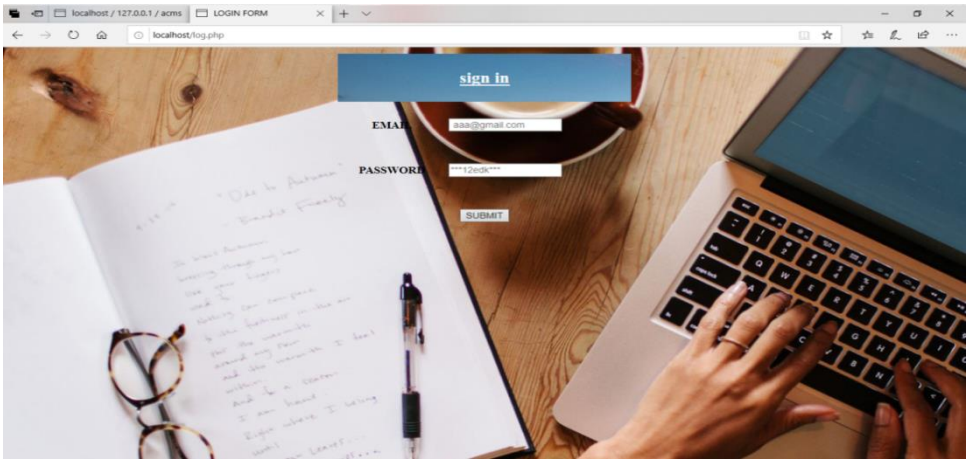


Fig.5.2- Login Page

3) Admin page:

Admin can add, view and also delete crops, farmer and user to the management.

He has to first choose who he is adding in this page i.e. crops or user.

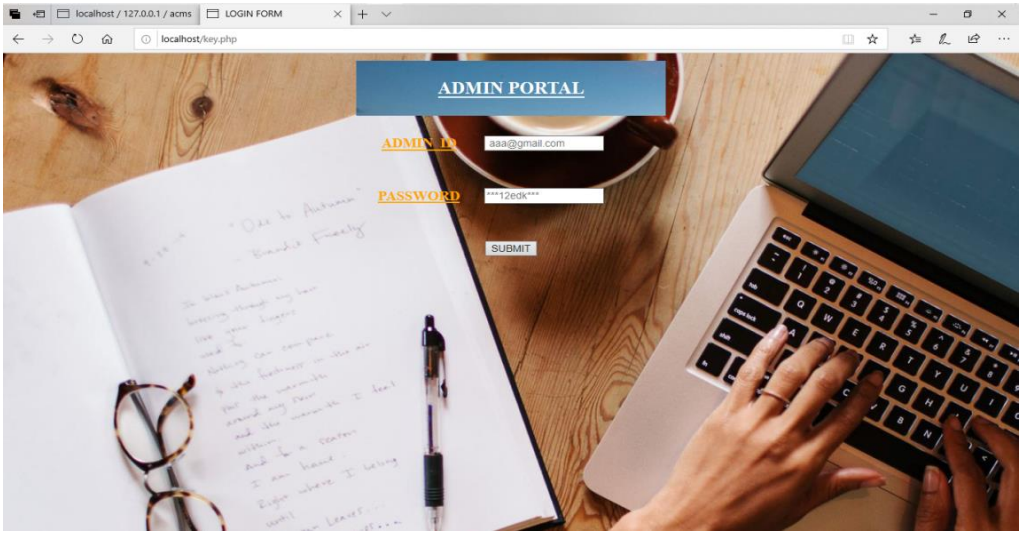


Fig 5.3- Admin Page

4) Insert page:

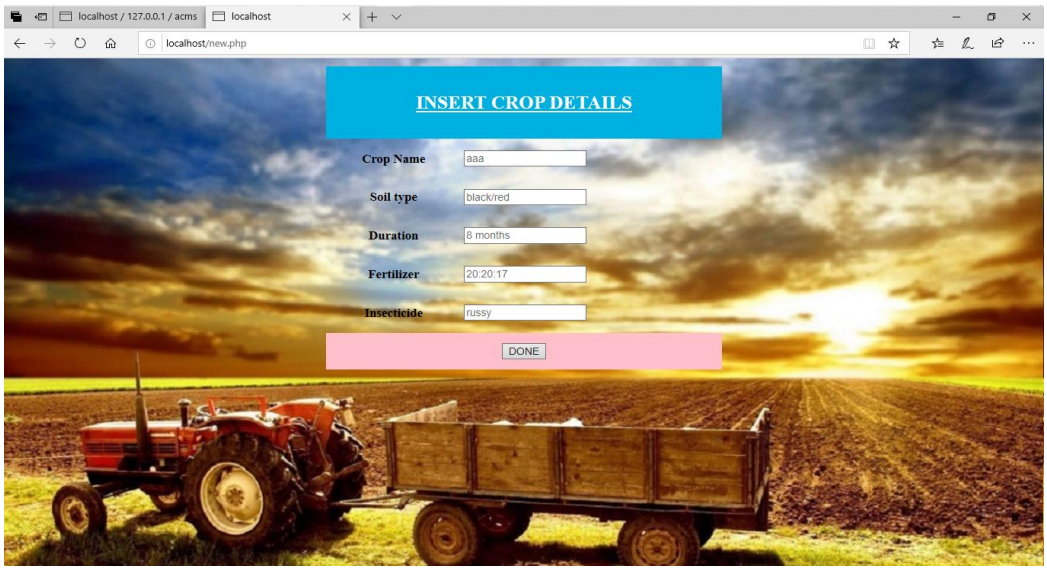
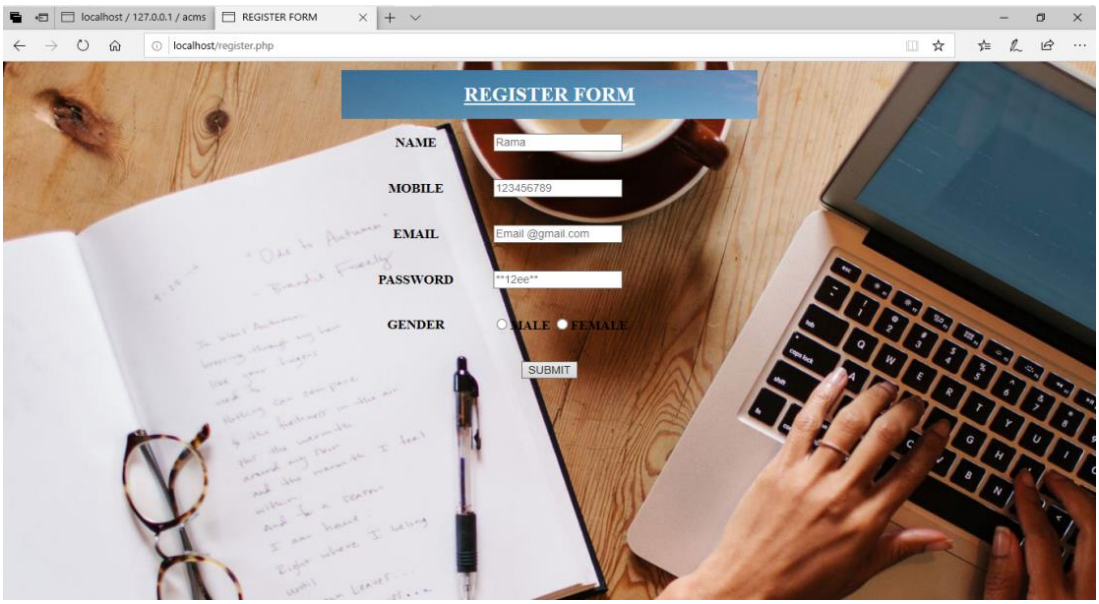


Fig.5.4- Insert Page

5) Add users:



ACMS has to give proper asked details and add the Account into their respective Tables.

CONCLUSION

ACMS is a tool that helps forming people get organized, manage crops details better, Track new technologies more efficiently and save their time. In short– a tool that helps

People more. ACMS should also give specified and updated information to every Enthusiastic – a tool that helps for every field. So whether you're an agriculturist, an Agribusiness man, an research student or any other enthusiast a good crop management

Software will help you drive your sales and reduce headaches.

Advantages of ACMS Easy to use, Good crops reporting, Easy To Maintain.

There are some limitations on ACMS, Detailed information and gathering has to be done to obtain satisfactory results. Implementing the software requires change in business practices. Implementation and maintenance costs run very high.

REFERENCES

Websites:

1) www.w3schools.com
2) Google Chrome.
3) YouTube.
4) www.draw.io
5) www.mysql.com
6) www.apachefriends.org

APPENDIX

SOURCE CODE

4.1) Back end Implementation in MySQL:

- **Create table queries:**

```
create table  crop_details(slno number(10) primary key, cropname varchar2(20), soiltype varchar2(20), duration number(30), fertilizer varchar2(30), insecticide varchar2(20);
```

- **Connection:**

```
<?php
if(isset($_POST['submit'])){
$cropname=$_POST['cropname'];
$soiltype=$_POST['soiltype'];
$duration=$_POST['duration'];
$fertilizer=$_POST['fertilizer'];
$insecticide=$_POST['insecticide'];

$dbconnect=mysqli_connect('localhost','root','','acms');
$sql= mysqli_query ($dbconnect, "insert into
crop_details(slno,cropname,soiltype,duration,fertilizer,insecticide) values(
','$cropname','$soiltype','$duration','$fertilizer','$insecticide')");
if($sql ){
echo" ...THANKYOU FOR  YOUR INFORMATION ...";
header("refresh: 2;url=welcome.php");
}
else {
echo"fail to insert ";
header("refresh: 2;url=insert.php");
}
}
?>
```

4.2) Front End Implementation:

- **ADMIN LOGIN**

```
<html>
<head>
<title> ADMIN LOGIN</title>
</head>
<body background="12.jpeg">
<form action="">
<center><table  width="300" height="200"></center>
<td colspan="2" align="center" background="12.jpeg"><font
color="white"><h2><b><u>ADMIN LOGIN</b></u></h2></td>
<tr>
<td><b>ADMIN KEY</b></td>
<td>
<input type="text" name="" placeholder="ADMIN ID"></tr>
</td>
<tr>
<td> <b>PASSWORD</b></td>
<td><input type="password" name="" placeholder="ADMIN
PASSWORD">
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2" align="center" ><font color="red"><input
type="submit"  value="DONE"name="DONE">
<td colspan="2" align="center" ><font color="red"><input
type="submit"  value="DONE"name="DONE">
</td>
</tr>
</td>
</tr>
</tr>
</b>

</h2>
</font>
</td>
</table>
</center>
</form>
</tr>
</body>
</html>
```

- **INSERTION**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title></title>
</head>
<body background="yo.jpg">
<form action="old.php" method="post">
<center><table  width="500" height="400"></center>
<td colspan="2" align="center" bgcolor="sky blue"><font
color="white"><h2><b><u> INSERT CROP DETAILS
</b></u></h2>

<tr>
<td align="center"> <b>Crop Name</b></td>
<td><input type="text" name="cropname" placeholder="aaa"
required="">
</tr>
</td>
<td align="center"> <b>Soil type</b></td>
<td><input type="text" name="soiltype" placeholder="black/red"
required="">
</tr>
</td>
<td align="center"> <b>Duration</b></td>
<td><input type="text" name="duration" placeholder="8 months"
required="">
</tr>
</td>
<td align="center"> <b>Fertilizer</b></td>
<td><input type="text" name="fertilizer" placeholder="20:20:17"
required="">
</tr>
</td>
<td align="center"> <b>Insecticide</b></td>
<td><input type="text" name="insecticide" placeholder="russy"
required="">
</tr>
</td>
<tr>
<td colspan="2" align="center" bgcolor="pink" ><input type="submit"
value="DONE"name="submit">
</td>
</tr>
</tr></form>
</body>
</html>
```