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TOPIC: CROP VILLE AGROS

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION**

Crop Ville Agros may be a web based platforms to all the purchasers who wanted to shop for their fertilizers through online on this pandemic satiation. Fertilizer is also a natural or synthetic substance that's applied to the soil or the plants to reinforce growth and productivity. They supply nutrients to the plants. Crop Ville Agros comprise stocks held by farmers, retailers, distributors, sub-distributors, wholesalers, etc., including quantities in transit also as those held by Government purchasable through the public distribution system and for infra-seasonal supply for price stabilization. Optimal use of fertilizers plays a key role in improving the productivity of varied crops. The assembly of fertilizer is continuous whereas the demand for fertilizer is seasonal. Crop Ville Agro is developed to possess a simple access to users and it acts as a user friendly application.

### **1.2 OBJECTIVES**

The main objective of this mini project is to develop an application that will have the following functions: -

- Basically, mini project helps us to explore and strengthen the understanding of fundamentals through practical application of theoretical concepts.
- It also helps us to boost your skills and widen your horizon of thinking.
- It helps the beginners to do larger projects in their career.
- It is helpful to design our algorithm.
- Better learning of the coding language.
- To implement the concepts and learn to implement them properly.

### **1.3 METHODOLOGY TO BE FOLLOWED**

The main methodologies of this project are:

- ❖ Easy to shop from home or anywhere without travelling.
- ❖ Helpful for the people mainly during this pandemic situation.
- ❖ It has only fertilizers so no need to search as u can easily find them.
- ❖ They will be arranged in Alphabetical order.
- ❖ The main objective is to achieve high level of products with good quality.

### **1.4 EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

- 1) Login page
- 2) Price
- 3) Name of the fertilizer
- 4) Quantity of the fertilizer
- 5) Category
- 6) Company

# **CHAPTER 2**

## **FUNDAMENTALS OF WEB PROGRAMMING/OPERATING SYSTEM**

### **2.1 INTRODUCTION**

Web development frameworks are the tools and the libraries which developers use to develop a particular language in an easier and more efficient way. These frameworks provides interface to access commonly-used functionalities as well as abstractions which make complicated things into easier so that developer can understand and handle easily. Essentially, framework makes a development process more efficient because developers have a pool of code resources to draw while developing. There's no need to develop software functions from scratch where frameworks give you all the necessary tools to build a website or application. This is because frameworks give a head start on the development and more cost effective than developing entirely new code. Framework also lower the development risk since they're tried and true compared to writing brand new and untested code.

### **2.2 WORLD WIDE WEB**

The full form of WWW is World Wide Web, which is also known as a Web. WWW is a collection of websites or web pages which are stored in web servers and connected to the local computers through the internet. Users can also easily access the content of these websites from any part of the world over the internet using many other devices such as computers, laptops, mobile phones, etc. The WWW, along with internet, helps us to enable the retrieval and displays the text and displays the media to the device. The building blocks of the WWW are web pages which are formatted in Hyper Text Markup Language (i.e, HTML) and connected by links which are called "hypertext" or "hyperlinks" and accessed by Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP). Hyperlinks are electronic connections which links related pieces of information into single so that the users can access the desired information quickly and easily. Hypertext offers the advantage to the user that they can choose a word or phrase from text and to access other pages which provide additional information related to the chosen word or phrase.

A web page is given an online address which is called as Uniform Resource Locator (URL). A particular collection of web pages which belong to a specific Uniform Resource Locator is called a website. For example, [www.facebook.com](http://www.facebook.com), [www.yahoo.com](http://www.yahoo.com), etc. So, the World Wide Web is like a large electronic book whose pages or web pages are stored on several servers across the world. A single server is used by a small websites or organization to store their Web pages whereas different servers in different countries are used by large websites or organizations to store their Web pages so that when users from different countries search their site they could get the information easily and quickly from the nearest server.

## **2.3 WEB BROWSERS**

Web Browsers is a application software which allows us to view and explore or discover information's on the web. User can request for any web page By entering a Uniform Resource Locator into address bar, user can request for any web pages.

- Browsers are clients - always initiate, servers react (although sometimes servers require responses)
- Mosaic – National Center for Supercomputing Application (Univ. of Illinois), in early 1993
  - First to use a Graphical User Interface, led to explosion of Web use.
  - In the beginning, it is developed for X-Windows, UNIX and later it was ported to different platforms in the year 1993.
- There are several requests for existing documents, using Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)

- But there are few requests for program execution in which output is returned as a document. Web browser can display text, audio, video, animation etc. It is the main responsibility to a web browser to interpret the text and commands which are present in the web page. In Earlier days, text-based web browsers were available whereas nowadays graphical-based web browsers and voice-based web browsers are available. These are the most common web browser available :

- Internet Explorer, Microsoft
- Google, Chrome
- Mozilla Firefox - Mozilla
- Netscape Navigator Netscape Communications Corp.
- Opera Software

Web server is a computer software in which the web contents are stored. Basically, web server is used to host the websites but there also exists other web servers which are used for gaming, storage, File Transfer Protocol, email etc. Website is collection of web pages or a group of web pages whereas web server is software that responds to the request for web resources.

- If any request made by the user through then this provides the response to the browser requests either it can be in existing document or t can be dynamically built documents.
- A protocol named as Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is used to establish a communication between the browsers and the servers

## **2.4 OPERATION OF WWW**

World Wide Web works on client- server approach. Following steps explains how the WWW works:

1. User enters the URL (say, <http://www.newhorizonindia.edu>) of the web page in the address bar of web browser.
2. Then browser requests the name Server for the IP address like [www.newhorizonindia.edu](http://www.newhorizonindia.edu).
3. After receiving the IP address, browser sends the request for the web page to the web server using HTTP protocol which mainly specifies the way that the browser and web server can communicate to each other.
4. Then web server receives request using HTTP protocol and checks its look for the requested website. If found it returns it back to the online browser and shut the HTTP connection.
5. Now the online browser receives the online page, It interprets it and display the contents of website in web browser's window.

### **STATIC WEB PAGE:**

A static website (sometimes called a flat page or a stationary page) may be a website that's delivered to the user's browser exactly as stored, in contrast to dynamic web pages which are generated by a web application.

Static sites are often HTML documents stored as files within the filing system and made available by the online server over HTTP (nevertheless URLs ending with ".html" aren't always static).

**DYNAMIC WEB PAGE:**

Dynamic website shows different information at different point of your time. It's possible to vary some of an internet page without loading the whole website. It's been made possible using Ajax technology.

**Server-side dynamic web page:**

It is created by using server-side scripting. There are server-side scripting parameters that determine the way to assemble a replacement website which also includes fixing of more client-side processing.

**Client-side dynamic web page:**

It is processed using client-side scripting like JavaScript. Then passed in to document object model (Dom).

**2.5 WEB 2.0**

Web 2.0 is the business revolution in the computer industry caused by the move to the internet as a platform, and any attempt to understand the rules for succession. This contrasts the primary generation of Web 1.0-era websites where people were limited to viewing content in a passive manner.

**Advantages of Web 2.0:**

- Available at any time, any place.
- Variety of media.
- Ease of usage.
- Learners can actively be involved in the knowledge building.
- Can create dynamic learning communities.
- Everybody is an author and the editor, every edit that has been made can be tracked.
- User-friendly.



- Updates in the wiki are immediate to its offers more sources for researchers.
- It provides real-time discussion.

## 2.6 HTML

Html stands for hyper text terminology. It's a formatting language wont to define the looks and contents of an internet page. It mainly gives us to arrange text, graphics, audio, and video on an internet page.



Figure 2.6.1

Key points:

- The word hypertext is refers to the text which acts as a link.
- The word markup refers to the symbols that are wont to define structure of the text.
- The markup symbols tells the browser the way to display the text and are often called tags.
- The word language refers to the syntax that's almost like the other language.

## 2.7 HTML TAGS

`<b>` is the tag name for bold text

`<Strong>` is the tag name for important text

`<i>` is the tag name for Italic text

`<em>` is the tag name for Emphasized text

`<mark>` is the tag name for Marked text

`<small>` is the tag name for Smaller text

`<del>` is the tag name for Deleted text

`<ins>` is the tag name for Inserted text

`<sub>` is the tag name for Subscript text

`<sup>` is the tag name for Superscript text

## 2.8 XHTML

XHTML stands for Extensible Hypertext Mark-up Language. It are often considered as a part of the XML mark-up language this is often a due to XHTML have features of both XML and HTML. XHTML is extended from XML and HTML. XHTML are often considered as a better version of HTML.

HTML may be a terminology, used for structuring and presenting content on the planet Wide Web. It's the fifth and current major version of the HTML standard. It was published in October 2014 by the planet Wide Web Consortium (W3C) to enhance the language with the support for the newest multimedia, while keeping it both easily readable by persons and understood by computers and devices like web browsers etc. HTML5 is not only HTML 4, but also XHTML 1 and Level 2 HTML.

HTML5 includes detailed processing models to encourage more interoperable implementations; it extends, improves and rationalizes the markup available for

documents, and introduces markup and application programming interfaces, (APIs) for complex web applications. For equivalent reasons, HTML5 is additionally a candidate for cross- platform mobile applications, because it includes features designed with low-powered devices in mind.

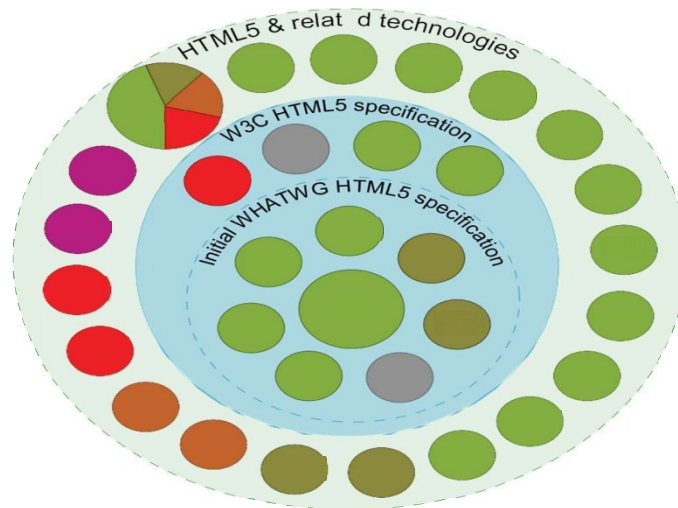


Figure. 2.8.1

## 2.9 CSS

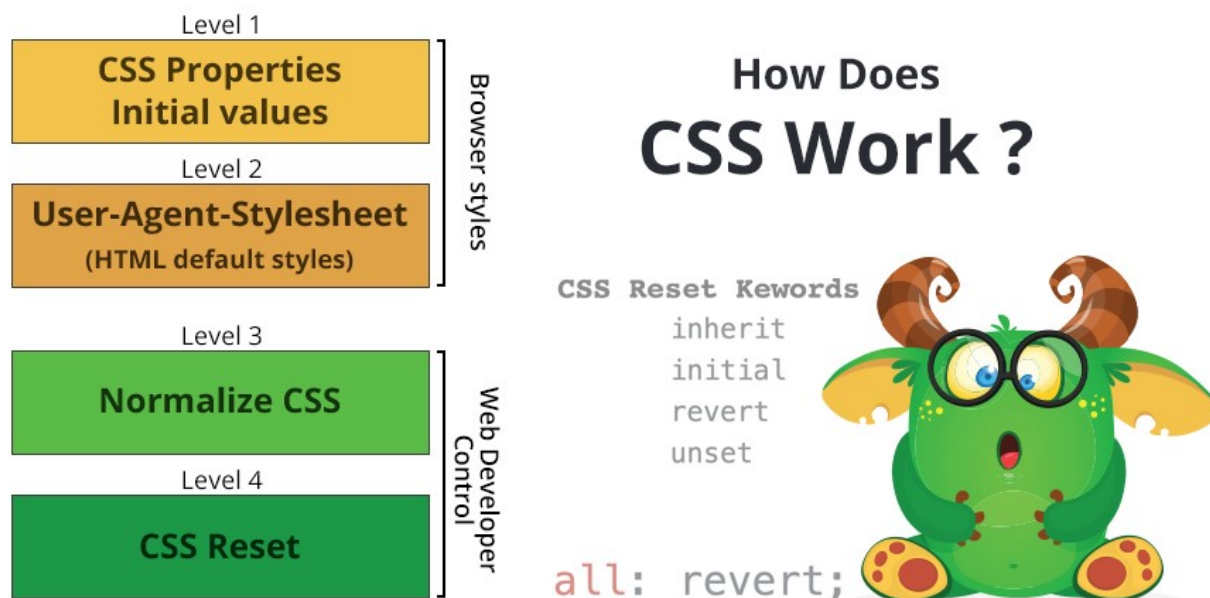


Figure 2.9.1

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) could also be a sheet language, used for describing the presentation of a document during a terminology like HTML. CSS may be a cornerstone technology of the planet Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript. CSS was first proposed by HåkonWium Lie on October 10, 1995. Several other sheet languages for the online were proposed around the same time, and discussions on public mailing lists and inside World Wide Web Consortium resulted within the primary W3C CSS Recommendation (CSS1) being released in 1996. Especially, Bert Bos' proposal was influential and he became co-author of CSS1 and is considered co-creator of CSS.

Style sheets have existed in one form or another since the beginnings of ordinary generalized terminology (SGML) within the 1980s, and CSS was developed to supply style sheets for the web. One requirement for an internet sheet language was for style sheets to return from different sources on the online. Therefore, existing sheet languages like DSSSL and FOSI weren't suitable. CSS, on the opposite hand, let a document's style be influenced a by multiple style sheets by way of "cascading" styles. CSS is supposed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation

can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control within the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple sites to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS during a separate.css file, and reduce complexity and repetition within the structural content. Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in several styles for various rendering methods, like on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-based active devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a mobile device. The name cascading comes from the required priority scheme to work out which style rule the applies if quite one rule matches a specific element. This cascading priority scheme is predictable.

Some of the notable advantages are as follows:

➤ **Separation of content from presentation**

CSS does publication of the content in different presentation formats in nominal parameters. Nominal parameters include explicit user preferences, different web browsers, the sort of device getting used to look at the content (a personal computer or mobile Internet device), the geographical caption of the user and lots of other variables.

➤ **Site-wide consistency**

When CSS is used effectively, in terms of inheritance and "cascading", worldwide sheets are often used to affect and elegance elements site-wide. If things arises that the styling of the weather should be changed or adjusted, these changes are often made by editing rules within the worldwide sheet. Before CSS, this sort of maintenance was harder, expensive and time-consuming

➤ **Bandwidth**

A style sheet, internal or external, specifies the planning once for a spread of HTML elements selected by 'class' type or relationship to others. this is often far more efficient than the repeating style information in line for every occurrence of the element. An external sheet is usually stored within the browser cache, and should

therefore be used on multiple pages without being reloaded, further reducing data transfer over a network.

➤ **Page reformatting**

With a simple change of 1 line, a special sheet is usually used for the same page. This has advantages for accessibility, also as providing the facility to tailor a page or site to different target devices. Furthermore, devices unable to understand the styling still display the content.

➤ **Accessibility**

Without CSS, web designers must typically lay out their pages with techniques like HTML tables that hinder accessibility for vision-impaired users.

The three types of CSS are mentioned below:

- Inline CSS
  - Internal or Embedded CSS
  - External CSS
- 
- **Inline CSS:**  
This kind of style is specified within an HTML0tag using the style attributes
  - **Internal or Embedded CSS:**  
This can be used when a single HTML0 document must be styled uniquely.0The CSS rule set should be within the HTML file in the head section i.e the CSS is embedded within the HTML file.
  - **External CSS:**  
External CSS means that for each element, style can be set0 only once and that will be applied across web pages.

## PROPERTIES OF CSS:

Inline CSS is the highest priority, which comes Internal/Embedded followed by External CSS which is the least priority. Multiple style sheets can also be defined on one page. If for an HTML tag, styles are defined in multiple style sheets then the below order will be followed.

- As Inline has the highest priority, any styles that are defined in the internal and external style sheets are overridden by Inline styles .
- Internal or Embedded stands 2<sup>nd</sup> in the priority list and overrides the styles in the external style sheet .
- External style sheets have the last priority. If there is no style defined either in inline or the internal style sheet then external style sheet rules are applied for the HTML tags.

## 2.10 JAVASCRIPT

JavaScript, often abbreviated as JS, could also be a high-level, interpreted programming language. It's a language which is additionally characterized as dynamic, weakly typed, prototype- based and multi-paradigm. HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the three core technologies of the earth Wide Web. JavaScript enables interactive sites and thus is a crucial a neighborhood of web applications. The overwhelming majority of websites use it, and each one major web browsers have an obsessive JavaScript engine to execute it. As multi-paradigm language, JavaScript supports event-driven, functional, and imperative the (including object-oriented and prototype-based) programming styles.

It has an API for working with text, arrays, dates, regular expressions, and basic manipulation of the DOM, but the language itself doesn't include any I/O, like networking, storage, or graphics facilities, relying for these upon the host environment during which it's embedded.

Initially only implemented client-side in web browsers, JavaScript engines are now embedded during a many other kinds of host software, including server-side in web servers and databases, and in non-web programs like word processors and PDF software, and in runtime environments that make JavaScript available for writing mobile and desktop applications, including desktop widgets

Some of the notable advantages are as follows:

- **Speed**

Being client-side, JavaScript is extremely fast because any code functions are often run immediately rather than having to contact the server and await a solution.

- **Simplicity**

JavaScript is relatively simple to find out and implement.

- **Versatility**

JavaScript plays nicely with other languages and should be utilized in a huge kind of applications. Unlike PHP or SSI scripts, JavaScript are often inserted into any website regardless of the file extension. JavaScript can also be used inside scripts written in other languages like Perl and PHP.

- **PHP**

PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor (or simply PHP) could also be a server-side scripting language designed for Web development, and also used as a general-purpose programming language. It had been originally created by Rasmus Lerdorf in 1994, the PHP reference; implementation is now produced by The PHP Group. PHP originally stood for personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive initialize PHP:

- **Hypertext Preprocessor.**

PHP code could even be embedded into HTML code, or it's often utilized together with various web template systems, website management systems, and web frameworks. PHP code is usually processed by a PHP interpreter implemented as a module within the online server or as a typical Gateway Interface (CGI) executable. The web server combines the results of the interpreted and executed PHP code, which may be any kind of data, including images, with the generated website.

PHP code can be executed with command-line interface (CLI) and should be used to implement graphical applications. The quality PHP interpreter, powered by the Zend Engine, is free software released under the PHP License. PHP has been widely ported and should be deployed on most web servers on almost every OS and platform, free of charge.

The reason for the popularity of PHP is its many advantages. PHP is best suited to the aim of web development.



The advantages of PHP are discussed briefly below:

- **Cross Platform**

All the PHP based applications can run on various kinds of platforms. PHP is supported by majority of Operating Systems, variety of which includes Solaris, UNIX, Windows and Linux. The mentioned platforms are often used to write codes in PHP and also view sites or run the PHP based applications.

- **Easy database connection**

A programming language kind of a PHP is widely used on the online and needs to connect to the database fairly often. Therefore, having a feature that might help PHP to connect to database easily is mandatory. Several websites just like the e-commerce websites require good management system. PHP features a built-in module that helps it in connecting with database easily. Therefore, PHP features an excellent demand within the sector of web development where a knowledge driven website must be developed. PHP significantly reduces the time needed in developing the web application that needs an efficient management system.

- **Easy touse**

PHP is widely used because it's easy touse. In contrast with other programming languages that are complex, PHP is straight forward, fluent, clean and organized; hence it's a boon for the new users. PHP features a well-organized syntax which is logical at an equivalent time. PHP doesn't require any intensive studying or manual to use it. Command functions of PHP are easily understood because the user can easily find out from the name of the commands itself what it does. An individual who is new PHP can still code because the syntax is somewhat almost like C. Hence, if an individual who knows C can easily code in PHP. Hence, it's easier to make and optimize the appliance using PHP. Speed is that the primary need of web development. There are people that face the challenge of slow internet connection and slow data speed. Furthermore, a fast-loading website is usually preferred by people across the world. In comparison to other programming languages, PHP is found to be the fastest programming language.

In normal circumstances, it takes tons of your time to attach to the database, once you plan to fetch certain data from the database. It takes tons of your time in connecting to the database, then executing the statement and eventually getting the info. PHP performs these set of tasks faster than other scripting languages. PHP is quicker in both connecting to the database and in using other important applications. The high speed of PHP gives it a plus over other scripting languages and provides it an

application in important administrations like the server administration and mail functionalities.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATION**

#### **3.1 HARDWARE COMPONENTS ARE:**

- RAM – 1GB or Above
- Hard Disk – Minimum 20GB free space
- Processor – Pentium 4 (1.6GHZ) or Higher

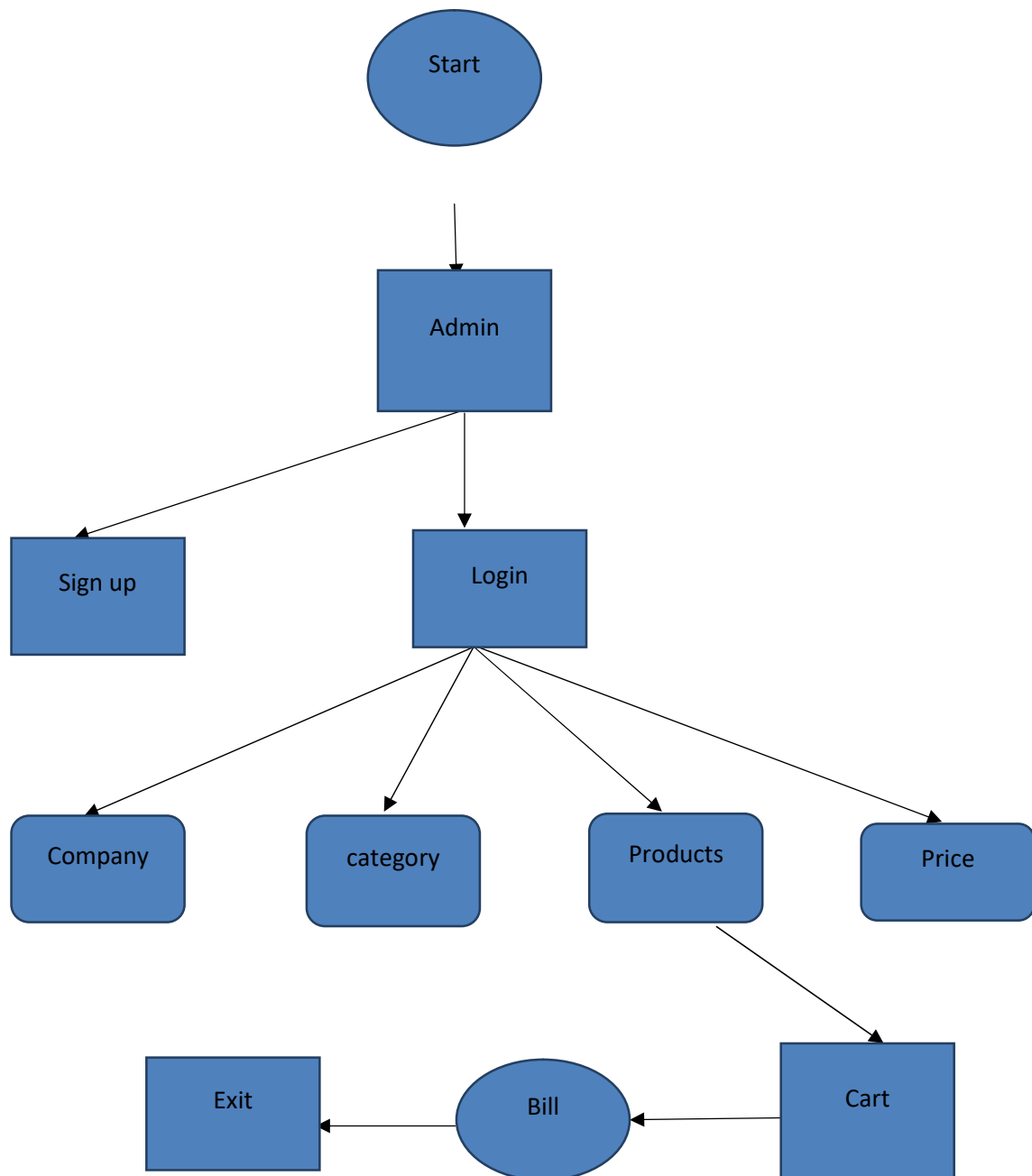
#### **3.2 SOFTWARE COMPONENTS ARE:**

- Operating system: Windows DXP/ 2000/ Vista/0/ 7/ 8/ 10AS
- Front End: XAMPP [PHP ADMIN]
- Back End: MYSQL DATABASE
- Language: XAMPP server, HTML, CSS, PHP, JAVASCRIPT
- Database: MYSQL PHP MYADMIN

# CHAPTER 4

## DESIGN

### 4.1 FLOWCHART



## 4.2 SYSTEM DESIGN

PHP is written as text files with the .php extension. PHP files are saved within a folder in a web server's public directory (or a web root directory). On most systems this will either be named public or the public\_html. For example, if a file was saved as index.php within the web root directory, a user could access it by typing `http://www.example.org`  
`http://www.example.org/index.php`.

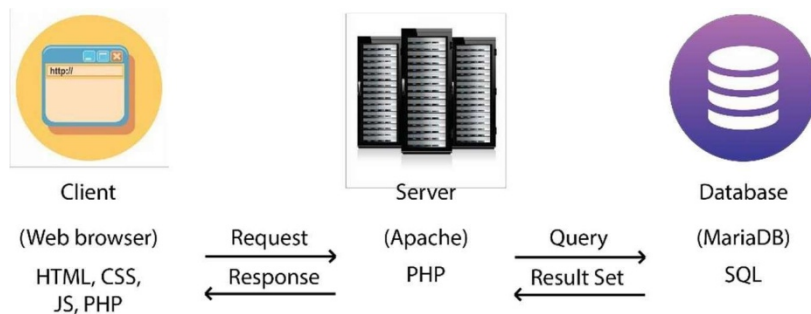


Figure 4.2.1

So, what the exactly is happening when a user types in the URL `http://example.org`? When a user types in `http://example.org` In a Web client (a browser, for instance), the client issues a GET request to the server (let's assume that we are both using Apache). When Apache gets request, it looks for a file named `index.php` (or `index.html`, remember the directory indexes from earlier. If the file named `index.php` is found, then the Apache essentially says "Hey, this is a PHP file because it has the .php extension.

After Apache finds that is a PHP file, it gives it to the PHP interpreter. When PHP receives the file, it reads through it and executes any PHP code it can be to find. After it is done with the file, the PHP interpreter gives the output of the code, if any, back Apache. When Apache gets the output back from PHP, it sends that output back to the browser which renders it into the screen.

## ENTITY RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM

An entity-relationship model is typically the results of systematic analysis to define and describe what's important to process in a neighborhood of a business. An E-R model doesn't define the business processes and it only presents a business data schema in graphical form. It's usually drawn in graphical form as boxes (entities) that are connected by lines (relationships) which express the associations and dependencies between entities. Entities could also be characterized not only by relationships, but also by additional properties (attributes), which include identifiers called "primary keys". Diagrams created to represent attributes also as entities and relationships could also be called entity-attribute-relationship diagrams, instead of entity-relationship models. Diagrams created to represent attributes also as entities and relationships could also be called entity-attribute-relationship diagrams, instead of entity-relationship models.

# CHAPTER 5

## IMPLEMENTATION

### 1) Admin Module

Dedicated to admins who can sign in to the application by entering the details such as username and password. If the given data matches with the existing data, then sign in to the application will be successful. If the given data is not matching with the existing data, then sign in to the application will be unsuccessful. If admin do not remember the password, then he/she can click on the forgot password and can reset their password by filling their details such as admin name, username, contact number and email. After filling above details admin can reset their password by giving new password and then can sign in to the application.

### 2) Product Module

Product module contains functions such as product category, add product, manage categories, and add company, search product details and can maintain the product reports.

#### a) Product category

In product category, admin can add or manage the product category as pesticides, liquid, chemicals...etc.

#### b) Add product details

Product details such as product category, product company name, product prize, product name are added.

#### c) Search product details

We can perform search operation by entering the product name. If the record exists then it displays the details of product. If not exist then it displays as "Record Not found"

# CHAPTER 6

## RESULTS

### 6.1 LOGINPAGE

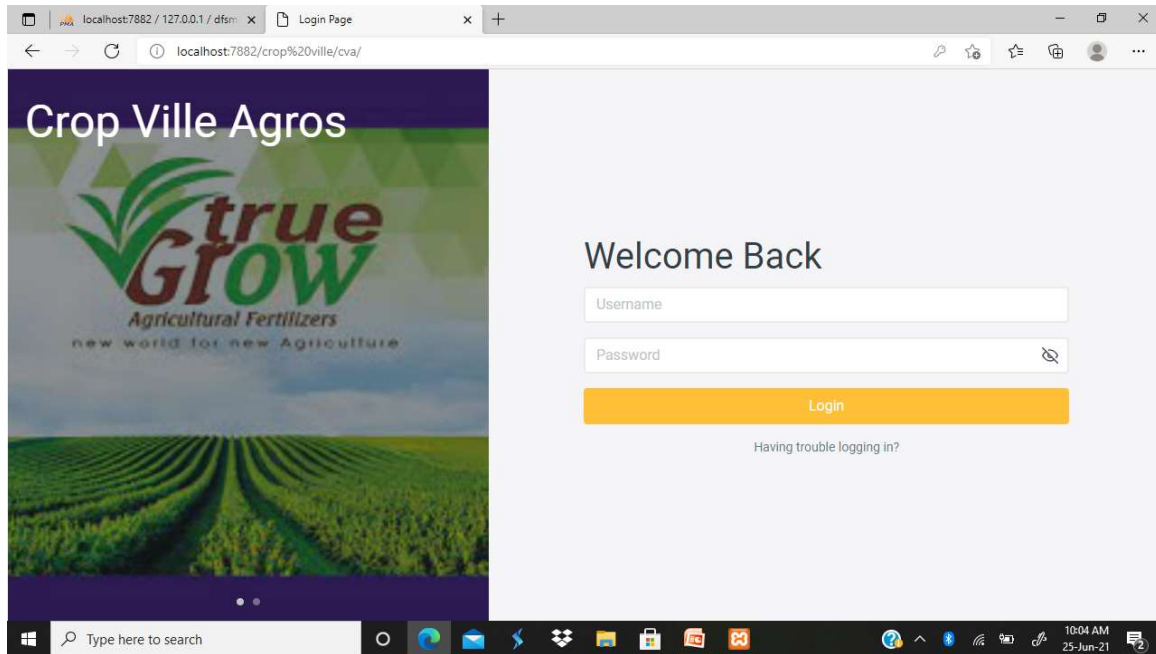


Figure 6.1

Admin has to enter his/her credentials to sign in to the application successfully.

### 6.2 CHANGE PASSWORD PAGE

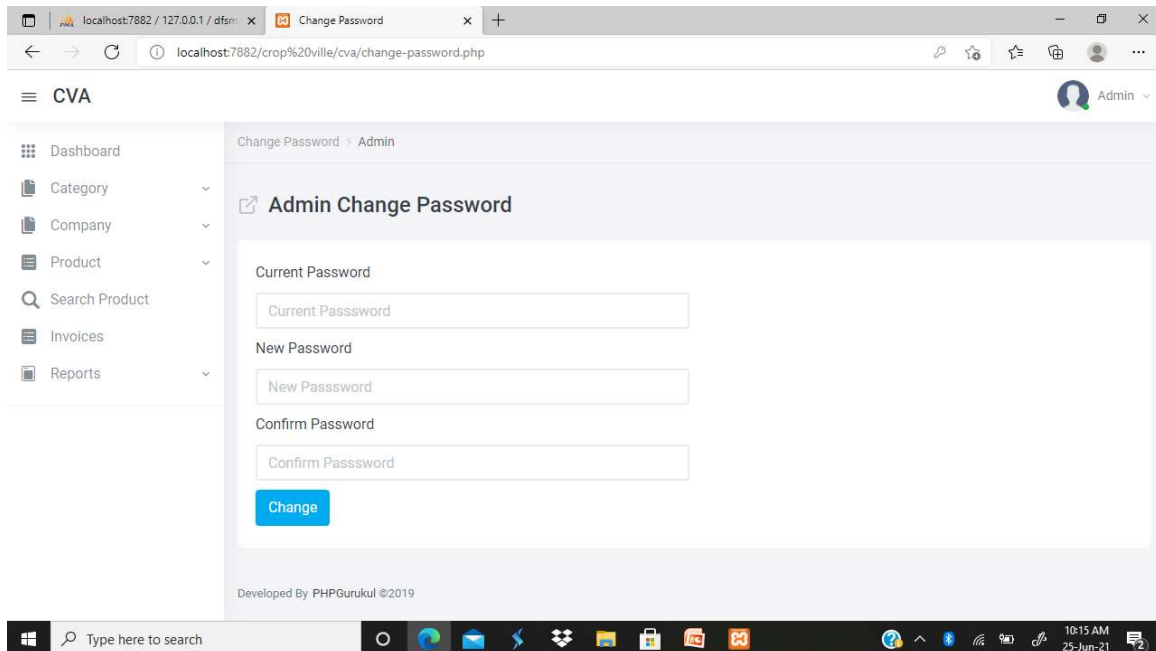




Figure 6.2

### 6.3 DASHBOARD

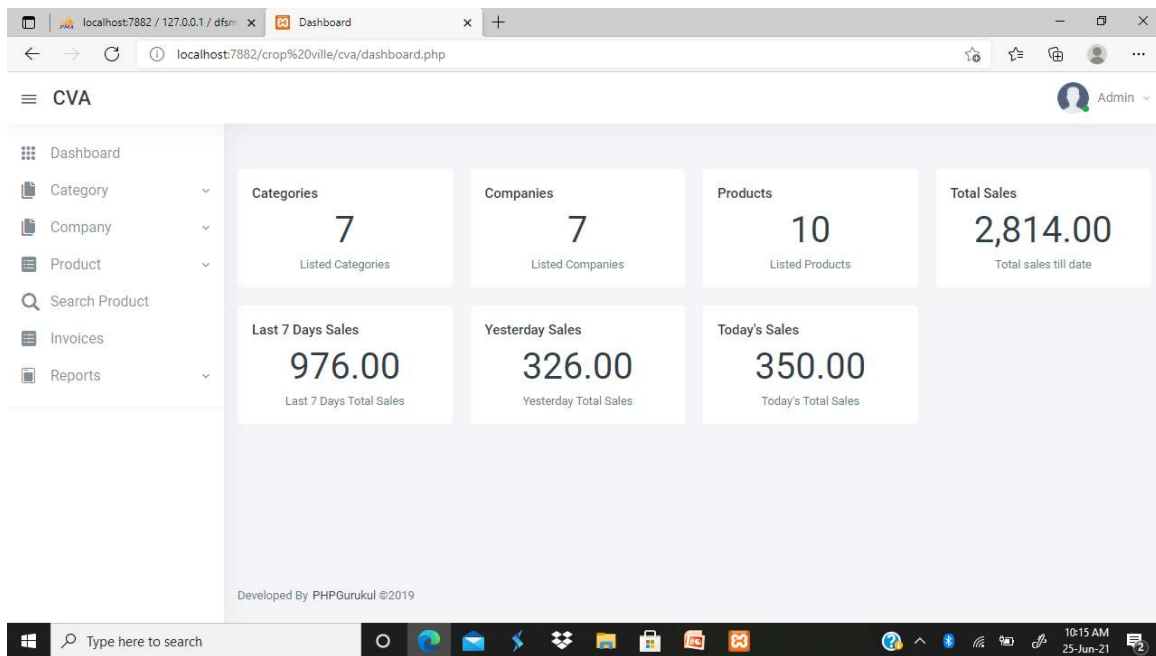
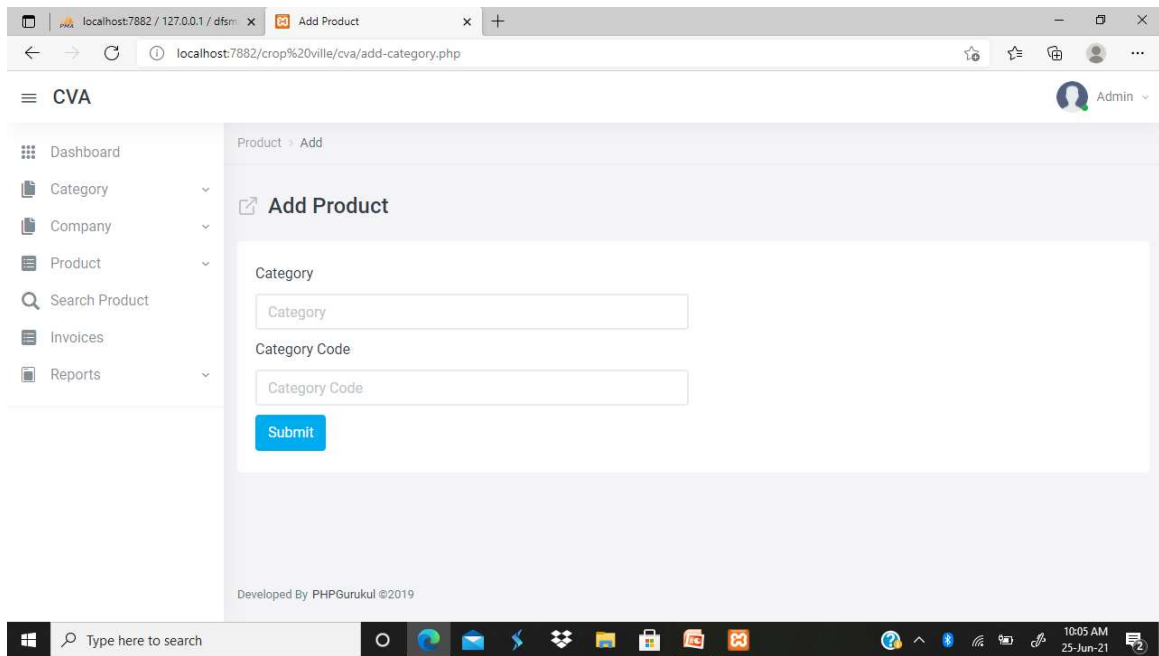


Figure 6.3

This is the dashboard page of the project where admin lands, on logging in. it displays total number categories, companies, products, Total sales from past 7 days.

## 6.4 PRODUCT CATEGORY



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:7882/crop%20ville/cva/add-category.php`. The page is titled "Add Product" and is part of the "CVA" application. On the left, there is a sidebar menu with the following items: Dashboard, Category, Company, Product, Search Product, Invoices, and Reports. The main content area is titled "Product > Add" and contains a form with two input fields: "Category" and "Category Code". Below these fields is a blue "Submit" button. The footer of the page indicates it was "Developed By PHPGurukul ©2019". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 10:05 AM on 25-Jun-21.

Figure 6.4

In product category, there are two options available one is add category and the other one is manage category. In add category, admin can add the product category and category code. In manage category, admin can edit the categories which are already exists.

## 6.5 ADD COMPANY

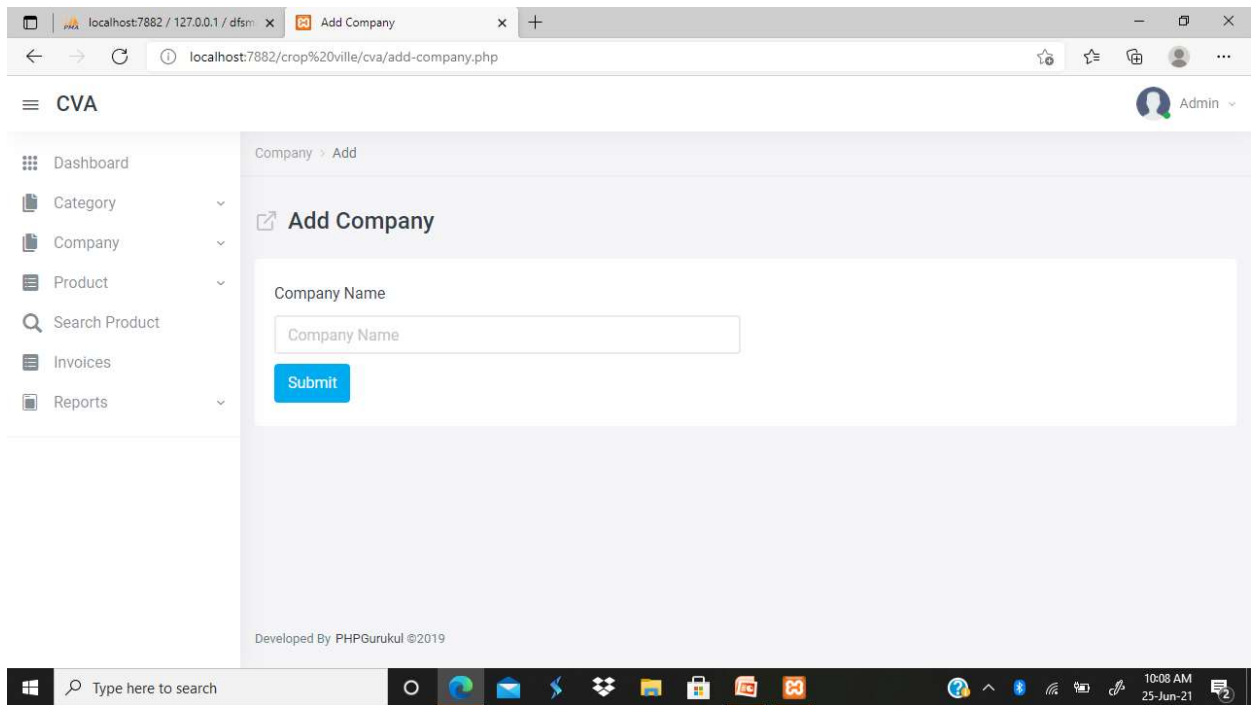
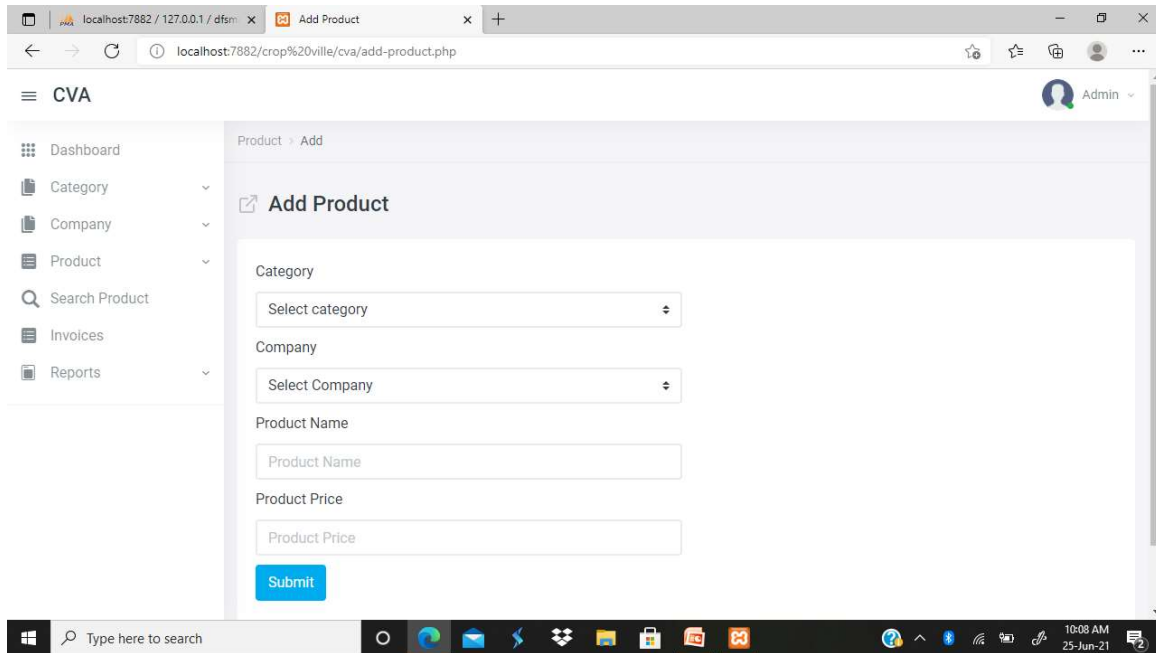


Fig 6.5

In this, there are two options like add company and manage company. In add company we should add the name of the company. In manage company it shows which all companies were added.

## 6.6 ADD PRODUCT

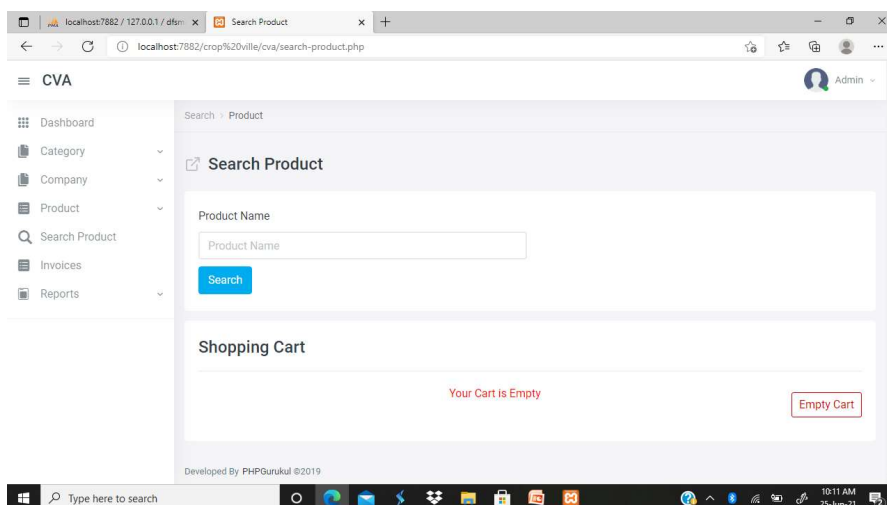


The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:7882/crop%20ville/cva/add-product.php`. The page is titled "CVA" and has a sidebar menu with options: Dashboard, Category, Company, Product, Search Product, Invoices, and Reports. The main content area is titled "Product > Add" and contains the "Add Product" form. The form has the following fields: "Category" (a dropdown menu with "Select category" as the placeholder), "Company" (a dropdown menu with "Select Company" as the placeholder), "Product Name" (a text input field with "Product Name" as the placeholder), and "Product Price" (a text input field with "Product Price" as the placeholder). A blue "Submit" button is located at the bottom of the form. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 10:08 AM on 25-Jun-21.

Fig 6.6

Admin needs to fill basic information such as select product category, product company name, Product name and the price of the product. These details will be stored within the respective table on clicking submit button.

## 6.7 SEARCH OF THE PRODUCT

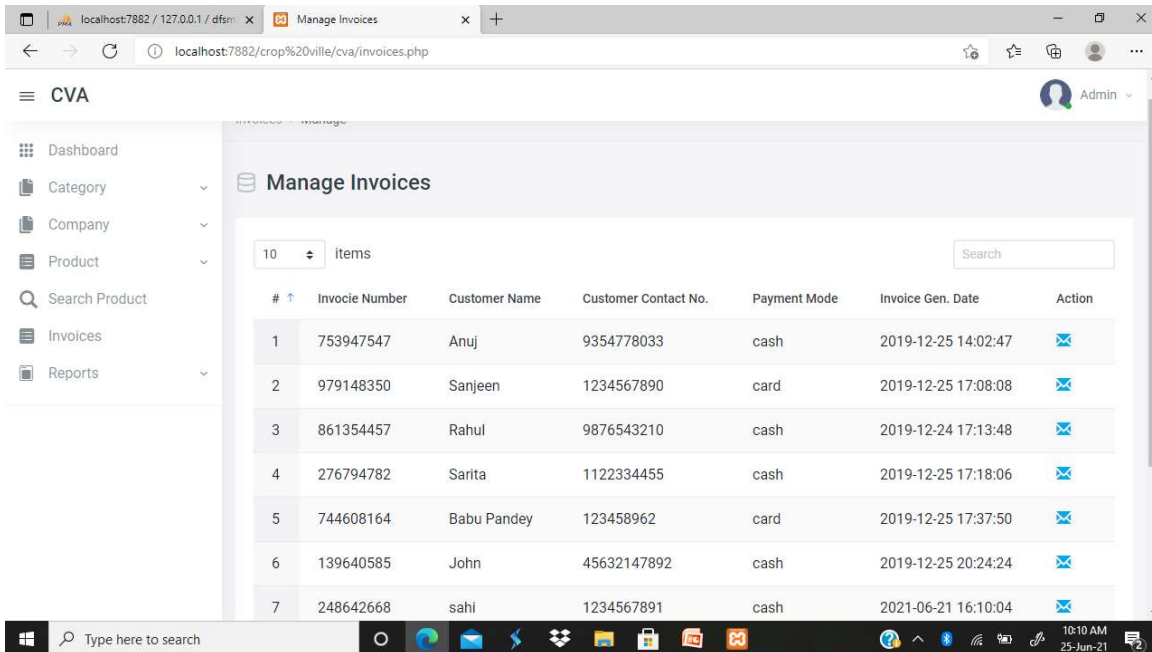


The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:7882/crop%20ville/cva/search-product.php`. The page is titled "CVA" and has a sidebar menu with options: Dashboard, Category, Company, Product, Search Product, Invoices, and Reports. The main content area is titled "Search > Product" and contains the "Search Product" form. The form has a "Product Name" text input field with "Product Name" as the placeholder and a blue "Search" button. Below the search form is a "Shopping Cart" section. The cart is currently empty, with the text "Your Cart is Empty" in red and a button labeled "Empty Cart". At the bottom of the page, it says "Developed By PHPGurukul ©2019". The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the time as 10:11 AM on 25-Jun-21.

Fig 6.7

In this the admin asks to search for the product and add them to the cart if the customer wants to buy the product then they can buy through the cart.

## 6.8 INVOICES



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost:7882/crop%20ville/cva/invoices.php`. The page title is "Manage Invoices". On the left, there is a sidebar menu with options: Dashboard, Category, Company, Product, Search Product, Invoices, and Reports. The main content area shows a table of invoices. The table has 7 rows and 7 columns: #, Invoice Number, Customer Name, Customer Contact No., Payment Mode, Invoice Gen. Date, and Action. The data is as follows:

#	Invoice Number	Customer Name	Customer Contact No.	Payment Mode	Invoice Gen. Date	Action
1	753947547	Anuj	9354778033	cash	2019-12-25 14:02:47	
2	979148350	Sanjeen	1234567890	card	2019-12-25 17:08:08	
3	861354457	Rahul	9876543210	cash	2019-12-24 17:13:48	
4	276794782	Sarita	1122334455	cash	2019-12-25 17:18:06	
5	744608164	Babu Pandey	123458962	card	2019-12-25 17:37:50	
6	139640585	John	45632147892	cash	2019-12-25 20:24:24	
7	248642668	sahi	1234567891	cash	2021-06-21 16:10:04	

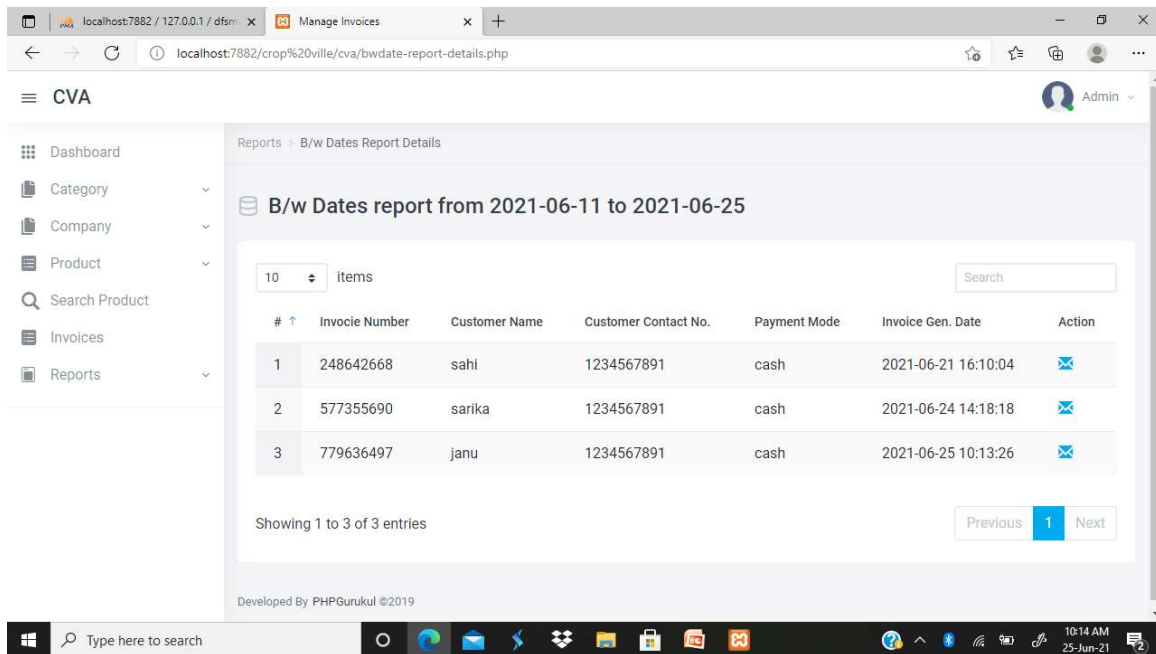
Fig 6.8

In this the admin shows who all the customers has buyer their products.

## 6.9 REPORTS

### CASE 1:

#### HOW MANY ORDERS BETWEEN THE DATES



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#	Invoice Number	Customer Name	Customer Contact No.	Payment Mode	Invoice Gen. Date	Action
1	248642668	sahi	1234567891	cash	2021-06-21 16:10:04	
2	577355690	sarika	1234567891	cash	2021-06-24 14:18:18	
3	779636497	janu	1234567891	cash	2021-06-25 10:13:26	

Figure 6.9.1

It generates the report for the specified date. In the above figure, it displays the reports from the date “11/06/2021” to the date “25/06/2021”.

## CASE 2: SALES FROM THE DATES

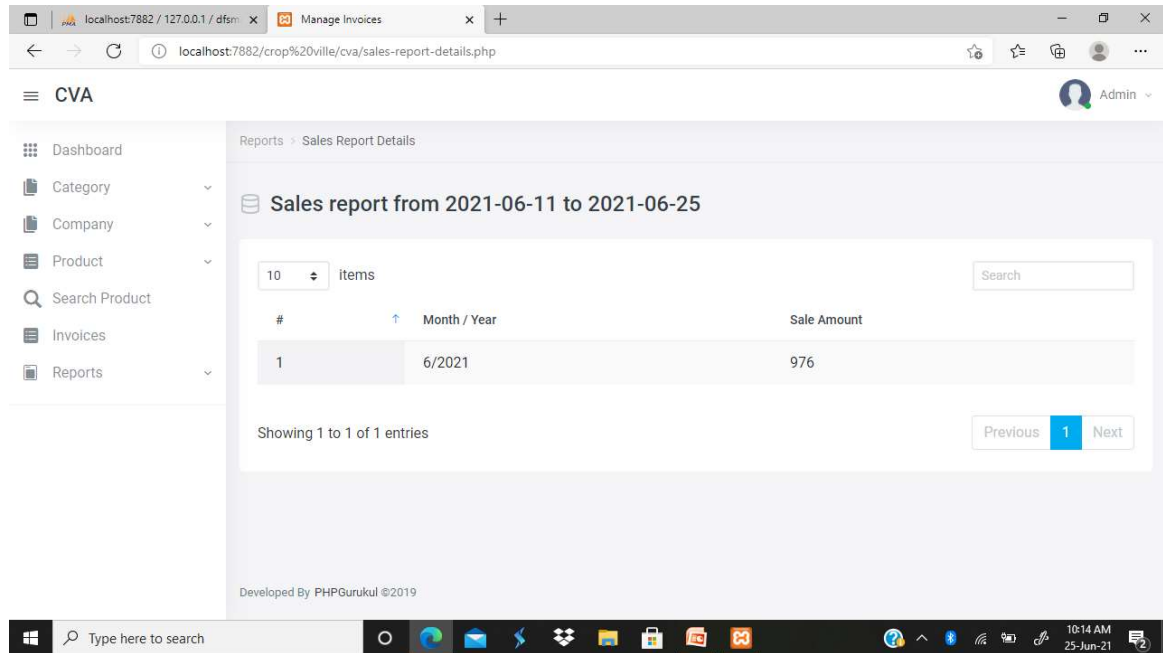


Figure 6.9.2

It generates the sales report for the specified date. In the above figure, it displays the reports of the sold product from the date "11/06/2021" to the date "25/06/2021".

## **CHAPTER 7**

### **CONCLUSION**

The application provides a computerized version of Crop Ville Agros which will benefit the fertilizers. It makes entire process online and can generate reports. Comparing to existing manual system, it performs at a faster. System gives better feedback. Timely and accurate information are available. The system provides greater processing speed consistency. Chances of errors are much low. This Provides high security the system and hence unauthorized user can be prevented. Time taken for overall process is reduced. Forms are very user friendly.