

## Acknowledgement

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## Abstract:

Smart farming leverages modern technologies such as

Developed using HTML, CSS, PHP, and MySQL, the system offers core functionalities such as student registration, room allotment, record viewing, editing, and deletion. It allows administrators to handle hostel occupancy in real time, thereby enhancing transparency, accuracy, and accessibility. The application is hosted on a local server using XAMPP, making it cost-effective and easily deployable in institutions with limited infrastructure.

The system follows the CRUD (Create, Read, Update, Delete) paradigm, ensuring that hostel records can be efficiently maintained with minimal human intervention. It features a user-friendly interface, secure database interactions, and a modular architecture that supports scalability and future enhancements.

This project not only provides a practical solution to a common administrative challenge but also serves as a learning model for fullstack web development. It demonstrates how open-source web technologies can be leveraged to build efficient, accessible, and scalable applications for academic and residential management.

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## Introduction

Agriculture is undergoing a significant transformation driven by technological advancements aimed at improving productivity, sustainability, and efficiency. Traditional farming methods, often labor-intensive and dependent on human intuition, are increasingly being supplemented or replaced by data-driven approaches. In this context, Smart Farming has emerged as a revolutionary concept that integrates modern technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI), cloud computing, and machine learning into agricultural practices.

A Smart Farming Assistant is a digital system designed to assist farmers in managing their fields with greater precision and control. By using a network of sensors, drones, and smart devices, the assistant collects real-time data related to soil conditions, weather, crop health, and other key parameters. This data is processed and analyzed to provide insights, forecasts, and automated recommendations tailored to specific crops and field conditions.

This system is built using HTML and CSS for front-end presentation, PHP for server-side scripting, and MySQL for storing and retrieving data. The application runs on a local XAMPP server, making it ideal for institutional environments with limited infrastructure and budget constraints.

The Smart Farming Assistant not only enhances decision-making but also enables automation of tasks such as irrigation, fertilization, pest control, and harvesting. This reduces the need for manual labor, lowers input costs, and improves overall yield and quality. As global challenges such as climate change, population growth, and food security become more pressing, the implementation of smart farming technologies offers a promising path toward a more resilient and sustainable agricultural future.

## Literature Review

Smart farming, also referred to as precision agriculture, has seen increasing interest and adoption due to its potential to enhance agricultural productivity while reducing resource waste. Researchers and technologists have explored various approaches that integrate sensors, data analytics, and automation into farming systems. These innovations aim to provide farmers with accurate and timely information to make better decisions regarding irrigation, fertilization, pest control, and harvesting.

### 1. IoT and Smart Agriculture

Studies such as those by Wolfert et al. (2017) and Kamilaris et al. (2018) highlight the role of the Internet of Things (IoT) in agriculture, enabling real-time data collection from soil moisture sensors, temperature sensors, and weather stations. These devices transmit data to centralized systems, which process the information to provide insights or trigger automated responses.

### 2. Web Technologies in Agriculture

Web-based applications for farming management are growing in popularity due to their accessibility and ease of deployment. HTML, CSS, and JavaScript allow developers to build lightweight, responsive interfaces that can display real-time sensor data and analytics. Research has shown that web dashboards integrated with sensor systems can significantly enhance farmers' ability to monitor and control field conditions remotely (Patil et al., 2020).

## Methodology

This section describes the step-by-step approach followed in the development of the Smart Farming Assistant web application. The methodology includes requirement analysis, system design, front-end development, data simulation, and recommendation logic implementation using web technologies.

### 1. Requirement Analysis

The first step involved identifying the key functionalities required for a basic Smart Farming Assistant. The objectives included:

Displaying simulated environmental data (soil moisture, temperature, humidity).

Providing real-time feedback and recommendations to farmers.

Creating a responsive and intuitive user interface.

Using only client-side technologies (HTML, CSS, JavaScript) for easy deployment.

### 2. System Design:

The system was designed as a single-page web application with two main components:

**Sensor Dashboard:** Displays simulated real-time data for soil moisture, temperature, and humidity.

**Recommendation Engine:** Analyzes sensor values and generates suggestions based on preset conditions.

A minimalistic, responsive UI layout was planned for accessibility and ease of use, especially for mobile users.

### 3. Front-End Development

The application was developed using the following technologies:

**HTML:** To structure the web page and define UI elements like headings, paragraphs, and buttons.

**CSS:** To style the interface, create visual hierarchy, and ensure a clean, modern design.

**JavaScript:** To simulate sensor readings, update DOM elements dynamically, and execute conditional logic for recommendations.

A modular approach was used to separate presentation (CSS), logic (JavaScript), and structure (HTML).

Key components:

#### 1. User Interface (UI) – HTML + CSS

**Description:** The user interface is built using HTML for structure and CSS for styling.

**Function:**

Displays sensor data (e.g., soil moisture, temperature, humidity).

Shows system-generated recommendations.

Provides user interactions through buttons (e.g., "Simulate Sensor Data").

**Purpose:** Offers a clean, user-friendly environment suitable for both desktop and mobile users.

#### 2. Data Simulation Module – JavaScript

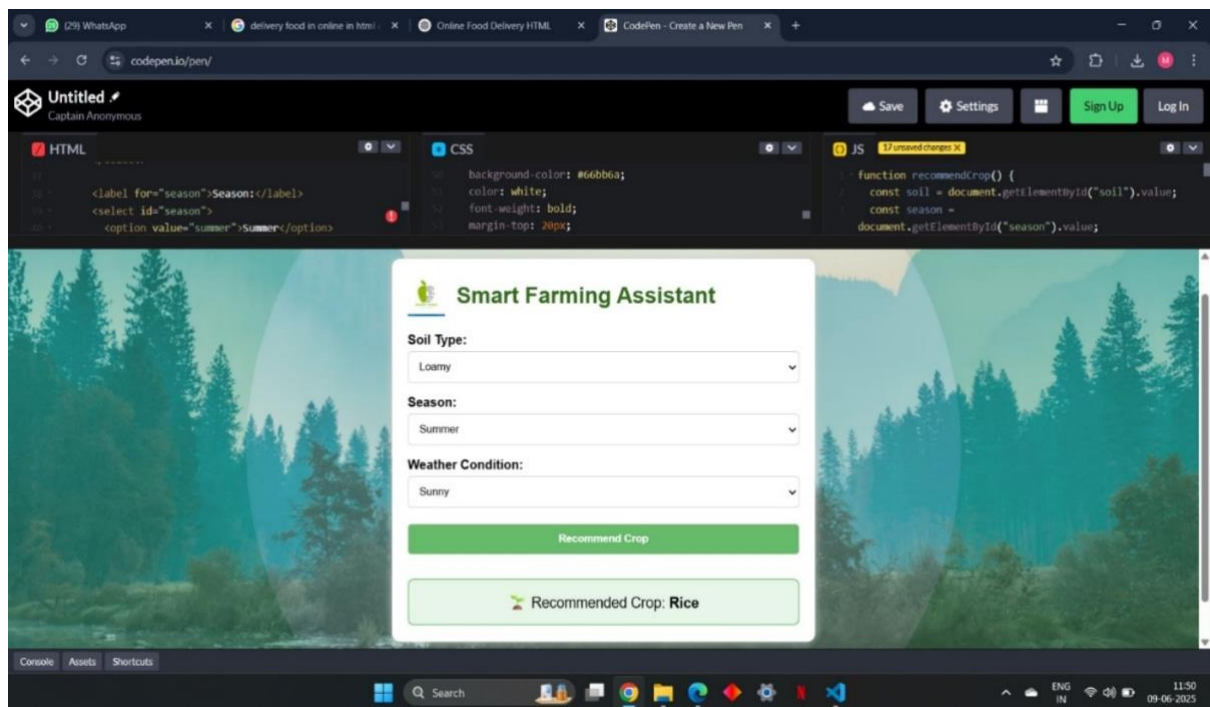
**Description:** Since this is a prototype, actual sensors are not used. Instead, JavaScript generates simulated data.

Function:

Randomly produces realistic values for environmental parameters (e.g., moisture between 0–100%).

Updates these values on the UI in real-time when the user interacts with the system.

Purpose: Mimics real-world sensor behavior for demonstration or development purposes.



. CODE:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Smart Farming Assistant</title>
```



```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="ssms.css">
<style>
  /* Inline style for background image container */
  .background-image {
    position: fixed;
    top: 0;
    left: 0;
    width: 100vw;
    height: 100vh;
    background-image: url('https://images.unsplash.com/photo-
1506744038136-46273834b3fb?auto=format&fit=crop&w=1470&q=80');
    background-size: cover;
    background-position: center;
    z-index: -1;
    opacity: 0.7;
  }
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <div class="background-image"></div>
  <div class="container">
    <header class="main-header">
      
```

```
<h1>Smart Farming Assistant</h1>
</header>
<form id="farming-form">
  <label for="soil">Soil Type:</label>
  <select id="soil">
    <option value="loamy">Loamy</option>
    <option value="clay">Clay</option>
    <option value="sandy">Sandy</option>
  </select>

  <label for="season">Season:</label>
  <select id="season">
    <option value="summer">Summer</option>
    <option value="winter">Winter</option>
    <option value="rainy">Rainy</option>
  </select>

  <label for="weather">Weather Condition:</label>
  <select id="weather">
    <option value="sunny">Sunny</option>
    <option value="cloudy">Cloudy</option>
    <option value="rainy">Rainy</option>
  </select>
```

```
<button type="button" onclick="recommendCrop()">Recommend  
Crop</button>
```

```
</form>
```

```
<div id="result" class="result-box"></div>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<script src="ssms.js"></script>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

```
body {
```

```
    font-family: Arial, sans-serif;
```

```
    background: #f1f8e9
```

```
url('data:image/svg+xml;base64,PHN2ZyB3aWR0aD0iMTAwIiBoZWlnaHQ9  
IjEwMCIgdmlld0JveD0iMCAwIDewMCAxMDAiIHhtbG5zPSJodHRwOi8v  
d3d3LnczLm9yZy8yMDAwL3N2ZyI+CjAgPHJlY3Qgd2lkdGg9IjEwMCIga  
GVpZ2h0PSIxMDAiIGZpbGw9IiM2NmJiNmEiLz4KICA8Y2lyY2xlIGN4PSI  
I1MCIgY3k9IjUwIiByPSIzMCIgZmlsbD0iI2ZmZiIgZmlsbC1vcGFjaXR5PSI  
wLjUiLz4KPC9zdmc+') no-repeat center center fixed;
```

```
    background-size: cover;
```

```
    margin: 0;
```

```
    padding: 0;
```

```
}
```

```
.container {
```

```
    max-width: 500px;
```

```
    margin: 60px auto;
```

```
    padding: 20px;
```

```
    background: white;
```

```
border-radius: 10px;  
box-shadow: 0 0 10px #ccc;  
}
```

```
.main-header {  
  display: flex;  
  align-items: center;  
  margin-bottom: 20px;  
}
```

```
.logo {  
  height: 50px;  
  margin-right: 15px;  
}
```

```
.main-header h1 {  
  color: #33691e;  
  font-size: 28px;  
  margin: 0;  
}
```

```
label {  
  display: block;  
  margin-top: 15px;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```

```
select, button {
```

```
width: 100%;  
padding: 10px;  
margin-top: 5px;  
border-radius: 5px;  
border: 1px solid #ccc;  
}
```

```
button {  
  background-color: #66bb6a;  
  color: white;  
  font-weight: bold;  
  margin-top: 20px;  
  cursor: pointer;  
}
```

```
button:hover {  
  background-color: #558b2f;  
}
```

```
.result-box {  
  margin-top: 30px;  
  padding: 15px;  
  background-color: #e8f5e9;  
  border: 2px solid #81c784;  
  border-radius: 8px;
```

```
font-size: 18px;  
text-align: center;  
}
```

```
function recommendCrop() {  
    const soil = document.getElementById("soil").value;  
    const season = document.getElementById("season").value;  
    const weather = document.getElementById("weather").value;  
  
    let crop = "";  
  
    if (soil === "loamy" && season === "summer" && weather === "sunny")  
    {  
        crop = "Rice";  
    } else if (soil === "clay" && season === "winter") {  
        crop = "Wheat";  
    } else if (soil === "sandy" && season === "rainy") {  
        crop = "Groundnut";  
    } else {  
        crop = "Maize (General Recommendation)";  
    }  
  
    document.getElementById("result").innerHTML = ` 🌾 Recommended  
    Crop: <strong>${crop}</strong>`;  
}
```

## Conclusion:

The integration of Smart Farming Assistants into modern agriculture marks a transformative shift toward more efficient, sustainable, and data-driven farming practices. By leveraging advanced technologies such as IoT sensors, artificial intelligence, machine learning, and real-time data analytics, these systems empower farmers to make informed decisions that enhance crop yields, reduce resource waste, and improve overall farm management.

Smart Farming Assistants not only optimize operations but also contribute significantly to addressing global challenges such as food security and climate change. As the agricultural sector continues to evolve, the adoption of smart farming solutions will be essential in supporting a more resilient and productive future for farming communities around the world.