



Dairy Management System

Bsc.optometry (Alagappa University)



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SYNOPSIS

The Dairy Product Management System application which deals with maintaining the inventory details of dairy product like milk, ghee, curd, panneer etc and the billing process with great ease. The owners of the dairy shop can solely depend on this application. Many of us want the work to be done at a faster rate. So this application will help in reducing the pen paper transaction to computerized transaction. Even this application can help the small enterprises also. The user interface must be simple and easy to understand. This application will help in storing the products records like the dairy product, employee records, and customer records, purchased information in an easy and well organized manner. This will be one of the projects that will help the owners of the dairy shop to maintain the inventory and the billing process with great ease.

The aim of the project is to computerize the operations of collecting the sales details from the dealer and to book order for their next dispatching. The system is an automated system which handles all the process of the dairy product shop. This system facilitates the manufacturing company to organize its production schedules depending on the orders that are received from its recognized dealers

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

Diary Product Management System this project is using one of the famous Milk distribution units. It has various branches in and around Madurai. This Limited has been using in the FoxPro system. In FoxPro, the tables are not inter related, the process was very slow, and it is a single user. In order to overcome these problems and to remove all manual burdens and to provide an efficient on-line entry system, the organization felt the need for computerization. This project is done to fulfil above requirements.

The software is developed for these depots and the software takes care of stock transferred from the Head Office to the depots, updating the stock, maintaining the stock, orders placed by the customer, and the generation of invoice by the depots to the customer. Customer places his order in any of these depots and thereafter the software takes care of the invoice generation.

Diary Product Management System is developed using PHP (PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor) and MySQL. This web based application works as a simple Dairy Software to maintain daily milk record by registered account members and maintain reports. The Project is based on the concept of managing dairy products and their records. The main objective of this website is to automate the complete operations of the Dairy Distributors office and bring ease between each dairy managers and the system admin. They need to maintain hundreds of thousands of records. Also searching should be very faster so they can find required details instantly.

The modules that can be included in mobile shop management system are as follows:

- **Employee Module**
 - The details of the employees like name, address, salary and other details can be maintained through this application.
- **Customer Module**
 - The details of the customers like name, address, purchased items and many more details can be maintained with great ease.

- **Stocks Module**
 - The details of the stocks (airy products like Milk, Butter, Ghee, Panneer, Milk Bada etc) that are available in the shop can be updated through this application.
- **Supplier Module**
 - The details related to the supplier (Dealers and Distributors) who has supplied the particular items and products can be stored.
- **Purchase Module**
 - The details of the items that is purchased by the customers and the discounts offered can be updated through this application
- **Sales Module**
 - The details of the sales that have taken place on the particular day or the month can be obtained with great ease.
- **Report Module**
 - The reports can also be generated based on the sales records.
- **Billing Module**
 - The billing of the purchased items can be done through this application.

1.2. ORGANIZATION PROFILE

Thamizh Technologies is a professionally managed organization providing total HR Solutions, Recruitments, Outsourcing and Training to various companies. We provide services to various types of students which include Engineering, IT, Management department etc.

GROUP

We have an enviable history of providing high quality services in the fields of R&D, Design and Development, Training and HR Consulting in Sivaganga. Our organization has already established its reputation in offering High quality education in the areas of Engineering, Arts, Science, and Management Courses.

We have a well-documented quality system, which helps us to monitor measure and analyze our performance and also to improve our service and delivery standards. We have a dedicated team of people for monitoring the quality norms.

SERVICES

We dedicate our trainees in Software Development, Human Resource Consulting, Academic Assistance and Training.

2. SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

2.1. HARDWARE SPECIFICATION

- Main Processor : Pentium Dual Core or above
- RAM : 2 GB DDR-III.
- Display Type : SVGA
- Hard Disk : 160 GB
- Keyboard : 108 Keys
- Mouse : Optical Mouse.

2.2. SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION

- Operating System : Windows 7 or later
- Front End : PHP / HTML
- Back End : MySQL.

2.3. SOFTWARE OVERVIEW

PHP started out as a small open source project that evolved as more and more people found out how useful it was. Rasmus Lerdorf unleashed the first version of PHP way back in 1994.

- PHP is a recursive acronym for "PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor".
- PHP is a server side scripting language that is embedded in HTML. It is used to manage dynamic content, databases, session tracking, even build entire e-commerce sites.
- It is integrated with a number of popular databases, including MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, and Microsoft SQL Server.
- PHP is pleasingly zippy in its execution, especially when compiled as an Apache module on the Unix side. The MySQL server, once started, executes even very complex queries with huge result sets in record-setting time.
- PHP supports a large number of major protocols such as POP3, IMAP, and LDAP. PHP4 added support for Java and distributed object architectures (COM and CORBA), making n-tier development a possibility for the first time.
- PHP is forgiving: PHP language tries to be as forgiving as possible.
- PHP Syntax is C-Like.

Scripting Language

- A script is a set of programming instructions that is interpreted at runtime.
- A scripting language is a language that interprets scripts at runtime. Scripts are usually embedded into other software environments.
- The purpose of the scripts is usually to enhance the performance or perform routine tasks for an application.
- Server side scripts are interpreted on the server while client side scripts are interpreted by the client application.
- PHP is a server side script that is interpreted on the server while [JavaScript](#) is an example of a client side script that is interpreted by the client browser. Both PHP and JavaScript can be embedded into HTML pages.

Programming Language Vs Scripting Language

Programming language	Scripting language
Has all the features needed to develop complete applications.	Mostly used for routine tasks
The code has to be compiled before it can be executed	The code is usually executed without compiling
Does not need to be embedded into other languages	Is usually embedded into other software environments.

A PHP file can also contain tags such as HTML and client side scripts such as JavaScript.

- **HTML is an added advantage** when learning PHP Language. You can even learn PHP without knowing HTML but it's recommended you at least know the basics of HTML.
- **Database management systems** DBMS for database powered applications.
- For more advanced topics such as interactive applications and web services, you will need **JavaScript and XML**.

Common uses of PHP

- PHP performs system functions, i.e. from files on a system it can create, open, read, write, and close them.
- PHP can handle forms, i.e. gather data from files, save data to a file, through email you can send data, return data to the user.
- You add, delete, modify elements within your database through PHP.

- Access cookies variables and set cookies.
- Using PHP, you can restrict users to access some pages of your website.
- It can encrypt data.

Characteristics of PHP

Five important characteristics make PHP's practical nature possible –

- Simplicity
- Efficiency
- Security
- Flexibility
- Familiarity

PHP - Environment Setup

In order to develop and run PHP Web pages three vital components need to be installed on your computer system.

- **Web Server** – PHP will work with virtually all Web Server software, including Microsoft's Internet Information Server (IIS) but then most often used is freely available Apache Server.
- **Database** – PHP will work with virtually all database software, including Oracle and Sybase but most commonly used is freely available MySQL database.
- **PHP Parser** – In order to process PHP script instructions a parser must be installed to generate HTML output that can be sent to the Web Browser. This tutorial will guide you how to install PHP parser on your computer.

Database: MySQL

A database is a separate application that stores a collection of data. Each database has one or more distinct APIs for creating, accessing, managing, searching and replicating the data it holds.

Other kinds of data stores can also be used, such as files on the file system or large hash tables in memory but data fetching and writing would not be so fast and easy with those type of systems.

Nowadays, we use relational database management systems (RDBMS) to store and manage huge volume of data. This is called relational database because all the data is stored

into different tables and relations are established using primary keys or other keys known as **Foreign Keys**.

A **Relational DataBase Management System (RDBMS)** is a software that –

- Enables you to implement a database with tables, columns and indexes.
- Guarantees the Referential Integrity between rows of various tables.
- Updates the indexes automatically.
- Interprets an SQL query and combines information from various tables.

RDBMS Terminology

Before we proceed to explain the MySQL database system, let us revise a few definitions related to the database.

- **Database** – A database is a collection of tables, with related data.
- **Table** – A table is a matrix with data. A table in a database looks like a simple spreadsheet.
- **Column** – One column (data element) contains data of one and the same kind, for example the column postcode.
- **Row** – A row (= tuple, entry or record) is a group of related data, for example the data of one subscription.
- **Redundancy** – Storing data twice, redundantly to make the system faster.
- **Primary Key** – A primary key is unique. A key value can not occur twice in one table. With a key, you can only find one row.
- **Foreign Key** – A foreign key is the linking pin between two tables.
- **Compound Key** – A compound key (composite key) is a key that consists of multiple columns, because one column is not sufficiently unique.
- **Index** – An index in a database resembles an index at the back of a book.
- **Referential Integrity** – Referential Integrity makes sure that a foreign key value always points to an existing row.

ADVANTAGES OF PHP

Following are the top 10 advantages of php which are as follows:

1. Open Source:

PHP is open-source and free of cost, which helps developers to install it quickly and readily available for use. There are a lot of [PHP frameworks](#) and developer can choose any of the frameworks to work. All the features and tools will be provided to the developer for that

framework easily. As it is open-source, it makes the system ready with PHP in quick time and [makes the web development faster](#) with help of providing the tools and other features easily.

2. Platform Independent:

PHP is mainly supported by all the operating systems like Windows, Unix, Linux etc. The PHP based developed web applications can be easily run on any platform. It can be integrated with other programming language and database easily and there is no requirement of re-development. It helps in saving a lot of effort and cost.

3. Simple and Easy:

This advantage of PHP is simple and easy to learn and code. It is mainly organized code and clean, which helps the new developers also. The command functions of PHP can easily learn and understood. The one who knows any programming language can easily work on PHP. It is simple to learn, as its learning curve is not large. The syntax is simple and flexible to use.

4. Database:

PHP is easily connected with the database and make the connection securely with databases. It has a built-in module that is used to connect to the database easily. There are many web applications, which require strong programming language with a good [database management system](#). PHP and [its database connection solve](#) the purpose for development of web applications. It reduces the time to connect to a database management system as well. Multiple databases can be integrated with PHP.

5. Fast:

PHP is known as the fastest Programming language as compared to another. PHP applications can be easily loaded over the slow Internet and data speed. Other applications take a lot of time to connect the database and fetch the data after executing certain queries to the database. PHP does not face this problem and it loads the website very easily and fast. The fast speed of PHP provides the developer with an edge to [develop the web applications](#) in PHP programming language.

6. Maintenance:

PHP framework is mainly used to make the web application development easier and maintain the code automatically. The model view controller architecture in PHP framework helps the code to be easily maintained and used. The [MVC architecture](#) helps the separation of a file for different module separately.

7. Support:

This advantage of PHP has great online support and community, which helps the new developers to help in writing the code and developing the web applications. The documentation provided at the official site helps in using the different features of PHP and its framework. The latest updates are released timely by the PHP to make it better for the developer to develop the web-based applications.

8. Testing:

PHP based web applications can be easily tested. PHP unit uses to perform the unit testing quickly and easily. It also [helps the programmers to write test cases](#) and perform the testing smoothly. For PHP based web applications, the developers do not need to write the additional code. PHP frameworks help in automating the different tasks.

9. Security:

PHP frameworks built-in feature and tools make it easier to protect the web applications from the outer attacks and security threats. The security threats can be like [SQL injection](#), data tampering, and forgery etc. To protect from these security threats, developers used PHP frameworks for developing web applications.

10. Stable:

PHP is also stable as compared to other programming languages. It has been in existence for a long time. The developers have worked on PHP to make it easy for the programmers to work on developing the PHP web-based applications. They have fixed the issues and bugs over the period of time for the different version of PHP and make it very stable.

HTML

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language, which is the most widely used language on Web to develop web pages. HTML was created by Berners-Lee in late 1991 but "HTML 2.0" was the first standard HTML specification which was published in 1995. HTML 4.01 was a major version of HTML and it was published in late 1999. Though HTML 4.01 version is widely used but currently we are having HTML-5 version which is an extension to HTML 4.01, and this version was published in 2012.

Originally, HTML was developed with the intent of defining the structure of documents like headings, paragraphs, lists, and so forth to facilitate the sharing of scientific information between researchers. Now, HTML is being widely used to format web pages with the help of different tags available in HTML language.

HTML is a MUST for students and working professionals to become a great Software Engineer especially when they are working in Web Development Domain. I will list down some of the key advantages of learning HTML:

- Create Web site - You can create a website or customize an existing web template if you know HTML well.
- Become a web designer - If you want to start a career as a professional web designer, HTML and CSS designing is a must skill.
- Understand web - If you want to optimize your website, to boost its speed and performance, it is good to know HTML to yield best results.
- Learn other languages - Once you understand the basic of HTML then other related technologies like javascript, php, or angular are become easier to understand.

Applications of HTML

As mentioned before, HTML is one of the most widely used languages over the web. I'm going to list few of them here:

- Web pages development - HTML is used to create pages which are rendered over the web. Almost every page of web is having html tags in it to render its details in browser.
- Internet Navigation - HTML provides tags which are used to navigate from one page to another and is heavily used in internet navigation.
- Responsive UI - HTML pages now-a-days works well on all platform, mobile, tabs, desktop or laptops owing to responsive design strategy.

- Offline support HTML pages once loaded can be made available offline on the machine without any need of internet.
- Game development- HTML5 has native support for rich experience and is now useful in gaming development arena as well.

MySQL Database

MySQL is a fast, easy-to-use RDBMS being used for many small and big businesses. MySQL is developed, marketed and supported by MySQL AB, which is a Swedish company. MySQL is becoming so popular because of many good reasons –

- MySQL is released under an open-source license. So you have nothing to pay to use it.
- MySQL is a very powerful program in its own right. It handles a large subset of the functionality of the most expensive and powerful database packages.
- MySQL uses a standard form of the well-known SQL data language.
- MySQL works on many operating systems and with many languages including PHP, PERL, C, C++, JAVA, etc.
- MySQL works very quickly and works well even with large data sets.
- MySQL is very friendly to PHP, the most appreciated language for web development.
- MySQL supports large databases, up to 50 million rows or more in a table. The default file size limit for a table is 4GB, but you can increase this (if your operating system can handle it) to a theoretical limit of 8 million terabytes (TB).
- MySQL is customizable. The open-source GPL license allows programmers to modify the MySQL software to fit their own specific environments.

OPERATING SYSTEM : WINDOWS 7

Windows 7 is an [operating system](#) released by Microsoft on October 22, 2009. It follows the previous (sixth) version of Windows, called [Windows Vista](#).

Like previous versions of [Windows](#), Windows 7 has a graphical user interface ([GUI](#)) that allows you to interact with items on the screen using a [keyboard](#) and [mouse](#). However, Windows 7 is also includes a feature called "Windows Touch" that supports touchscreen input and multitouch functionality. For example, you can [right-click](#) a file by touching it with one finger and tapping it with another. You can also zoom in on an image by touching it with two

fingers, then spreading your fingers apart. Windows 7 is bundled with several touch-ready programs that are designed for touchscreen use.

Windows 7 also includes several new multimedia features. One example is "Play To," a program that allows you to stream audio and video to different computers or devices within your house. The "HomeGroup" feature makes it easy to share media files and other [data](#) between computers. It also makes it possible to share [printers](#) on a home network. The "Remote Media Streaming" feature allows you to access the music, video, and photo libraries on your computer from remote locations.

The search feature in Windows 7, called "Windows Search," allows you to see results of searches as soon as you start typing in the search box. Windows Search categorizes the results by file type and displays text [snippets](#) that indicate where the search phrase was found in each result. After the search results are returned, it is possible to narrow the results by filtering them by date, file type, file size, and other parameters. You can search local drives, [external hard drives](#), and networked drives all using the standard Windows Search interface.

Windows 7 is available in the following editions:

- Windows 7 Home Premium - the standard version installed with most home PCs and includes all of the features listed above.
- Windows 7 Professional - typically installed on business computers and includes all the Home Premium features as well as additional features such as Windows XP mode (XPM) and Domain Join.
- Windows 7 Ultimate - the most complete version, which has all of the Professional features as well as BitLocker data protection and additional language support.

Features of Windows 7

As a successor to Windows Vista, Windows 7 has made a major breakthrough in terms of ease of use. The design of Windows 7 focuses on five key points: the unique design of notebook computers; the design based on application services; the individuation of users; the optimization of audio-visual entertainment; and the new engine of user usability.

Windows 7 simplifies many designs, such as fast maximization, half-screen display of windows, Jump List, rapid system failure repair, etc. These new features make Windows 7 easier to use.

- **Simple**

Windows 7 makes it easier to search and use information, including local, network and Internet search functions. The intuitive user experience will be more advanced. It also integrates automated application submission and cross-program data transparency.

- **Efficiency**

In Windows 7, the search function of system integration is very powerful. As long as the user opens the start menu and starts to input the search contents, the search function can run automatically regardless of the application, text documents, etc., which brings great convenience to the user's operation.

- **Gadget**

Windows 7 gadgets don't have sidebars like Windows Vista, and they are placed on the desktop alone, which is convenient and easy to use. However, in September 2012, Microsoft stopped technical support for downloading Windows 7 gadgets because of serious vulnerabilities in Windows 7 and Windows Vista sidebar platforms. Microsoft has disabled this feature in Windows 8 and subsequent versions.

- **Efficient search box**

The search box of Windows Explorer of Windows 7 is on the right side of the menu bar, which can adjust the width flexible. It can quickly search documents, pictures, programs, etc. in Windows. The search of the Windows 7 system is dynamic. When you enter the first word in the search box, the search of Windows 7 has already started, which greatly improves the search efficiency.

3. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

A single-user application which is typically found on a desktop computer there is no need for any access control - the user has access to every function within the application. However, in a multi-user application which is deployed over numerous devices which are linked together in a network it is more than likely that not all functionality will be available to all users.

In this situation a method is required to allocate a suitable person for the correct job at correct time and maintain the authorized process at a place whereby functions within the application can only be accessed by persons to whom permission has been granted.

3.1. EXISTING SYSTEM

All the process of the enterprise was managed in manually. In manual system, the data storage, data security is very tedious. And it is very difficult to secure and maintain for long years without any damages or corruptions. Redundancy, misusing of data are the main problems by using manual process.

It also takes much of time to retrieve particular information and some more man powers are needed. Manage and maintain large amount of data by a single person is not possible. So many problems raised, like storage space, maintenance etc. Much of time will be spent for to consolidate for a group of data, which was needed by the user. Correction or modification of data makes a way for malfunction.

The following are the reasons why the current system should be computerized:

- To increase efficiency with reduced cost.
- To reduce the burden of paper work.
- To save time management for recording details of each and every member and employee.
- To generate required reports easily.

Limitations of existing system:

- Time consumption:
 - As the records are to be manually maintained it consumes a lot of time.
- Paper work:
 - Lot of paper work is involved as the records are maintained in the files & registers
- Storage requirements:
 - As files and registers are used the storage space requirement is increased.
- Less reliable:
 - Use of papers for storing valuable data information is not at all reliable.
- Accuracy:
 - As the system is in manual there are lot many chances of human errors. These can cause errors in calculating mechanism or maintaining customer details.
- Difficulty in keeping new records:
 - It is difficult for keeping all the new entries of members, their account and transaction details.

3.2. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system is managed by the PHP, which are user friendly windows for every user and for maintaining the database Microsoft access is used. The system proposed has many advantages.

1. The proposed system is highly secured, because for login the system it requires the username and password which is different for each department therefore providing each department a different view of the customer information.
2. It provides wide range of certain criteria in each window the client is working for better and quicker solution.
3. It maintains report for all criteria and transactions.
4. Manages member information separately for all exercise and employee information separately for considering the requirements of gym.
5. Stores information about regular products.
6. This system can run on any windows operating system.

All the problems which were denoted in the existing systems were overcome. The data will be secured with authentication by providing passwords. The retrieval of data is much faster than the manual process. The user can create their reports within a time. There is no data redundancy, malfunction, data mismatching. Timely execution and concurrent updating are the advantages of using this project.

3.3. FEASIBILITY STUDY

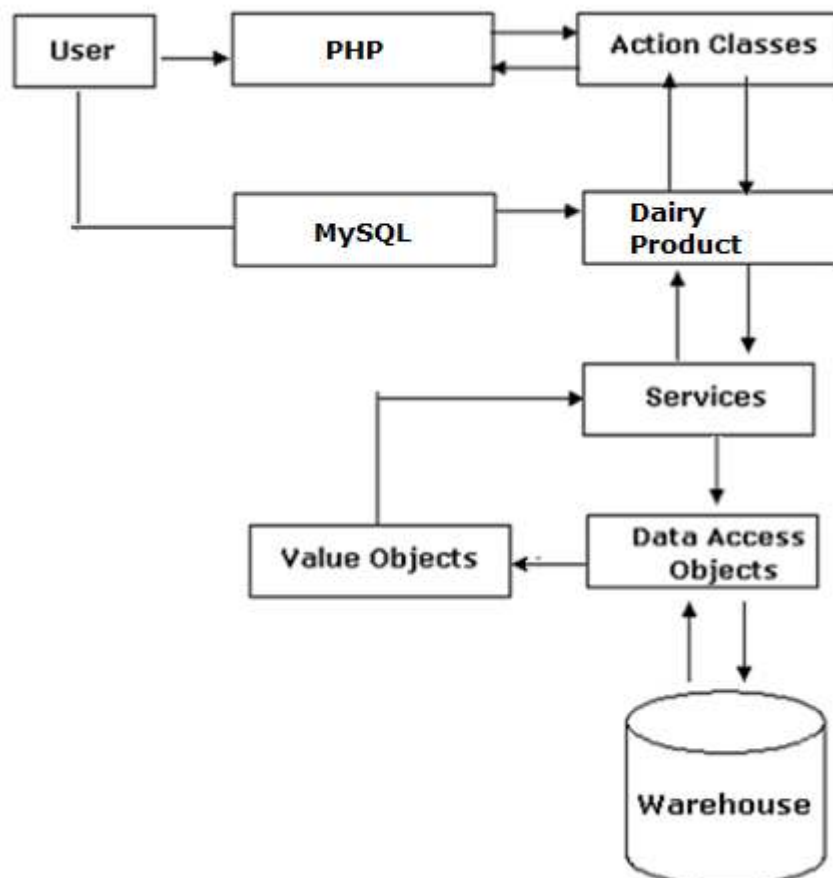
It is a test of a proposed system according to its workability, impact on the organization. It is a test whether the system meet user needs and using the resources properly. Depending on the results of initial investigation, we came to know that the Library administration wants to manage large amount of records accurately, precisely and quickly with security and integrity. The administration wants a system that can provide for the management of the currently active records anywhere and anytime. To accomplish this task, we need a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) and a Web based GUI application development environment.

4. SYSTEM DESIGN

The design of the system is essentially a blue print or a plan for a solution for the system. At the first level the focus is made which modules are needed for the system and how modules should be interconnected. This is called system design.

In the second level, the internal design of the modules and how the specification of the module can be satisfied is decide upon. Thus design level is called detailed design. Since the detailed design delineates the major characteristics of the system and also its efficiency. A Design methodology is a systematic approach to create a design by application of a set of techniques and guidelines.

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

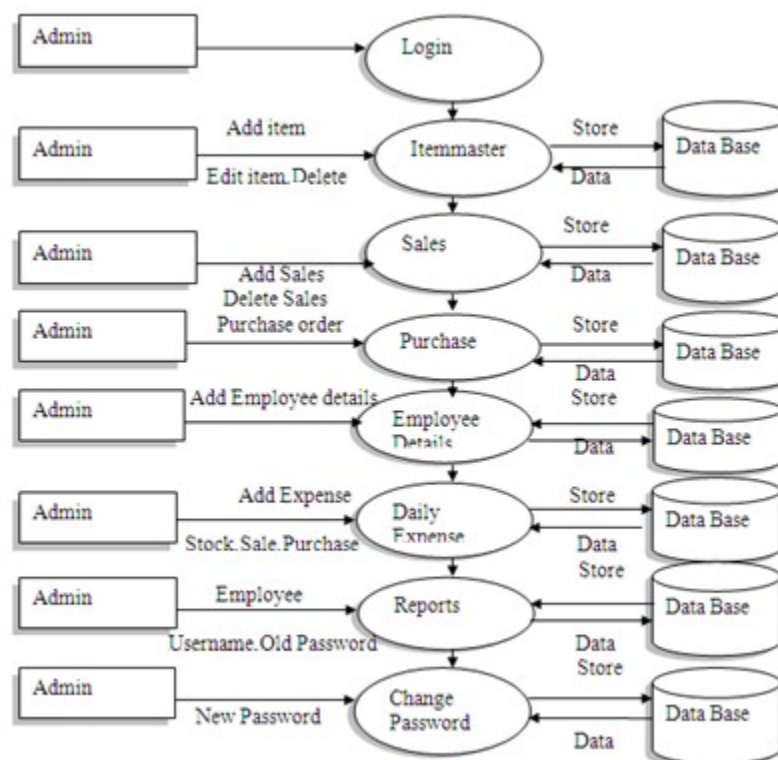


4.1. DATAFLOW DIAGRAM

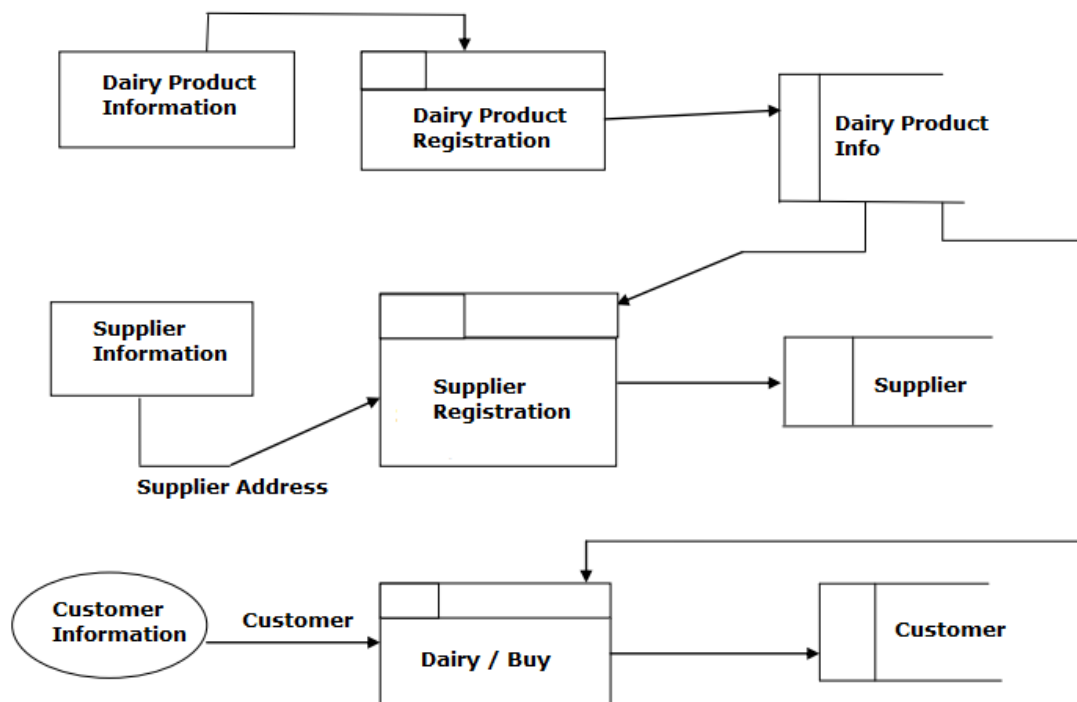
Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a directed graph in which the nodes specify processing activities and the arcs specify data items transmitted between processing nodes. Data Flow Diagrams are excellent mechanisms for communicating with customers during analysis. Data Flow Diagram are quit valuable for establishing naming conventions and names of system components such as subsystems, files and data link.

DFD is used to represent the functional relationship of input, process and output values presented by system. DFD shows how information moves through the system and how it is modified by series of transformation that are applied as data moves from input to output. DFD may be used to represent a system at any level of abstraction. A DFD also called context diagram represents entire system as a single module with input to output data indicated by incoming and outgoing allows respectively.

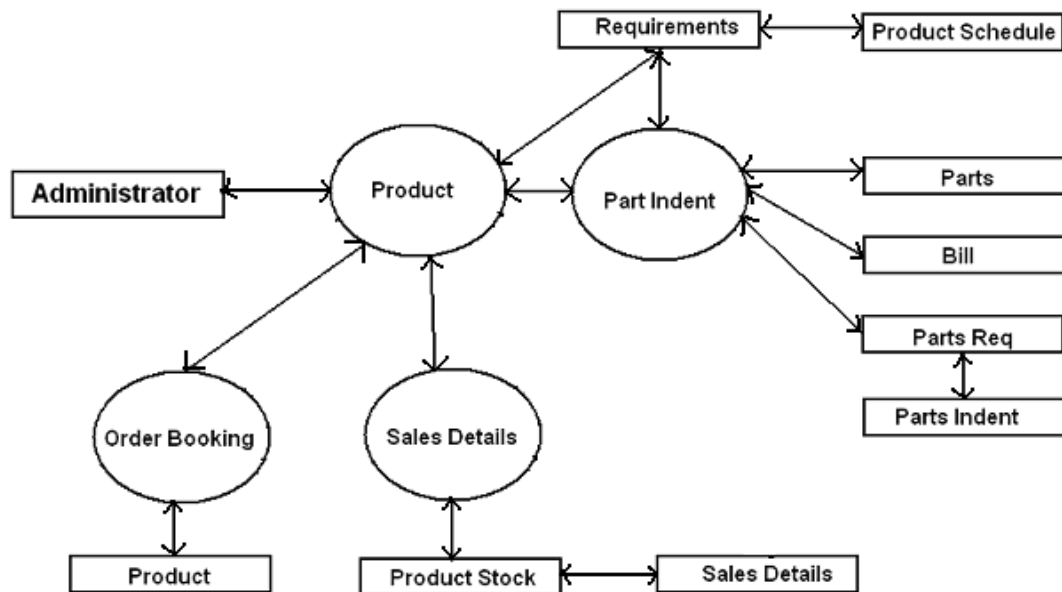
TOP LEVEL DFD



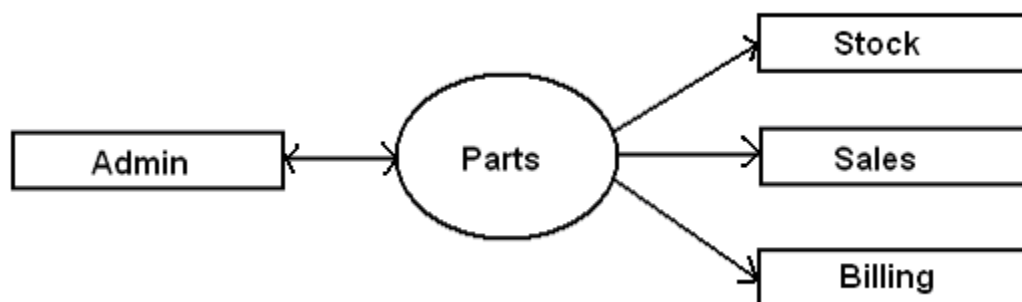
LEVEL – 0



Level – 1



Level-2



4.2. INPUT DESIGN

Identification of the correct input and output for a system from the major parts of a system analysis. During the System analysis the provider's and seeker's needs, the data stores, the key system elements are identified. Based on this identification the input to be provided to the system and the outputs that are to be generated and their formats are decided. The Input Design is the kind that ties the information system into the World of its users. Output refers to the results that are generated by the system. The design decision for handling input specified how data are accepted for computer processing.

OBJECTIVES OF INPUT DESIGN

The quality of system input determines the quality of system output. Input specification describes the manner in which data enter the system for processing. Input design features can ensure the reliability of the system and produce results from accurate data, or they can result in the production of erroneous information. The input design also determines whether the user can interact efficiently with the system.

Four Objectives guiding the design of the input focus on

- Effectiveness
 - Accuracy
 - Easy to use
 - Consistency
- Effectiveness
This means that input forms and screens serve specific purposes.
 - Accuracy
Refers to design that assures proper completion.
 - Easy to Use
Means that forms and screens should be straight forward and require no extra time to understand.
 - Consistency
Means that forms and screens should group data of similar nature together.

4.3. OUTPUT DESIGN

One of the most important features of an information system for users is the output it produces. Output is the information delivered to the users through the information system. Without quality output, the entire system may appear to the unnecessary that users will avoid using it. Users generally merit the system solely by its output. Therefore an effective output design is an important feature of design specifications.

OBJECTIVE OF THE OUTPUT DESIGN

Since useful output is essential to gaining use and acceptance of the system, the system analyst should try and follow the following objectives, which are useful for designing acceptable outputs.

- Design the output to serve the intended purpose.
- Design the output to fit the users.
- Deliver the appropriate quantity of output.

4.4. DATABASE DESIGN

Database Name: MYDB

Table Name: Bill

Field Name	Data type	Size	Description
PdcId	Numeric	15	Product Id
Pdcname	Varchar	15	Product name
PId	Numeric	15	Part Id
Pname	Varchar	15	Part name
Qty	Numeric	15	Quantity
Amt	Numeric	15	Amount
Total	Numeric	15	Total
Blnc	Numeric	15	Balance
Bno	Numeric	15	Bill number
Bdate	date	15	Billdate
Drid	Numeric	15	Drid

Table Name: Dealer

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
DrId	Numeric	15	Dealer Id
Drname	Varchar	15	Dealer name
Draddr	Varchar	15	Dealer address
Drcity	Varchar	15	Dealer city
Drphone	Numeric	15	Dealer phone
Dremail	Varchar	15	Dealer email
Drdbtr	Numeric	15	Dealer distributor
Drstatus	Varchar	15	Dealer status

Table Name: Product

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PdctId	Numeric	15	Product Id
Pdctname	Varchar	15	Product name
Dscn	Varchar	15	Description

Table Name: Distributor

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
DbtrId	Numeric	15	Distributor Id
Dbtrname	Varchar	15	Distributor name
Addr	Varchar	15	Address
City	Varchar	15	City
Phno	Numeric	15	Phone number
District	Varchar	15	District
Climit	Numeric	15	Credit limit
Status	Varchar	15	Status
Email –Id	Varchar	15	Email –Id

Table Name: Parts

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
PId	Numeric	15	Parts Id
Pname	Varchar	15	Parts name
PdctId	Numeric	15	Product Id
Pdctname	Varchar	15	Product name
Ptype	Varchar	15	Parts type
Qty	Numeric	15	Quantity
Status	Varchar	15	Status

Table Name: Return

Field Name	Data Type	Size	Description
Bno	Numeric	15	Bill number
Bdate	Date	15	Bill date
Bill date	Varchar	15	Bill date
Return date	Date	15	Return date

5. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation includes all the activity that takes place to convert the old system to the new. The new system “Dairy Product Management System” is a totally new, replacing existing manual system, proper implementation is essential to provide a reliable system to meet the organization requirements.

Implementation Procedure:

An essential view of software requirements presents the functions to be accomplished and information to be processed without regard to implement detail. The system is implemented and the conversion is complete, user and analysis alike usually conduct review of the system. The review is also important to gather information for the maintenance of the system. The review has been proved to meet the expectations and has also improved their working condition.

User Training:

The quality of training received by the personnel involved with the system affects the successful implementations of the system. Thus for a successful implementation efficient training must be given to the system operators and the user of the system. Proper training has been given to the system operators with regard to the operation system – data entry for providing the necessary support service and that they are able to handle all possible operations, both routine as well as extraordinary.

Operational Documentation:

Documentation outline can be used as a model for a design specification. Each section is comprised of numbered paragraphs that address different aspects of the design representation. Documentation outline presents a complete design description of software the sections of the designs specification are completed as a designer refines his representation of the software. The modules can be increase if they will any requirements in the future in the project.

6. SYSTEM TESTING

The system “Dairy Product Management System” as a whole was deployed in the PHP and was tested. The system was found to be working perfect and an end user has been asked to enter the data, and further the connected systems has been tested with the sample.

6.1. UNIT TESTING

Unit testing different modules are tested against the specifications produced during the design of the modules. Unit testing is essential for Verification of the code produced during the coding phase and hence the goal is to test the internal logic of the modules. Using the details design description as a guide, important paths are tested to uncover errors within the boundary of the Modules.

In the project, the login details of the user are being verified by various conditions. All the conditions are satisfied, then after the user go to visit the system project.

This testing was carried out during the programming stage itself.

- Performance Test
- Stress Test

PERFORMANCE TESTING

It determines the amount of execution time spent in various parts of the unit, program throughput, and response time and device utilization by the program unit. To recover the project from the slow response time, try to avoid of apply the looping statement instead of the control statements.

STRESS TESTING

Stress Test is those test designed to intentionally break the unit. A Great deal can be learned about the strength and limitations of a program by examining the manner in which a programmer in which a program unit breaks.

6.2. SYSTEM TESTING

System Testing involves two kinds of activities: Integration Testing and Acceptance Testing. Strategies for integrating software components into a functioning product include the bottom-up strategy, the top-down strategy and the sandwich strategy. Acceptance Testing involves planning and execution of the functional tests, performance tests and the stress tests to verify that the implemented system satisfies its requirements.

The System testing does not test the module wise, but the integration of each module in the systems. System testing helps to find in discrepancies between the original objectives of the system.

6.3. ACCEPTANCE TESTING

Acceptance testing is done with live data provided by the administrator to ensure that the software works satisfactorily. Acceptance testing focuses on the external behavior of the system. Giving inputs from actual data tested the system and the results were found to be satisfactory.

The inputs are well verified by different conditions at different stages. Suppose the user may give wrong username or password, then the system will inform the wrong entry. The ID will be automatically generated for to avoid the redundancy and duplication.

6.4. INTEGRATION TESTING

System has been partitioned into sub Modules. The integration of them must be subjected to a strong checking, so that data gets prevented from loss across the interface. Thus Integration Testing system is subjected to integration.

Here dairy products are the base of the project. The customer information, other dairy products, supplier information, sales and purchase information and employee information are maintained under the same category.

7. CONCLUSION

The “Dairy Product Management System” is successfully designed and developed to fulfilling the necessary requirements, as identified in the requirements analysis phase, such as the system is very much user friendly, form level validation and field level validation are performing very efficiently.

The new computerized system was found to be much faster and reliable and user friendly then the existing system, the system has been designed and developed step by step and tested successfully. It eliminates the human error that are likely to creep in the kind of working in which a bulk quantity of data and calculations as to be processed.

The system results in quick retrieval of information that is very vital for the progress any organization. Cost is minimized in case of stationary. Burden of manual work is reduced as whenever transaction takes place, there is a no need to record it in many places manually.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Software Engineering Concepts, Richard E. Fairly, Tata McGraw-Hill Education Private Limited, 2011.

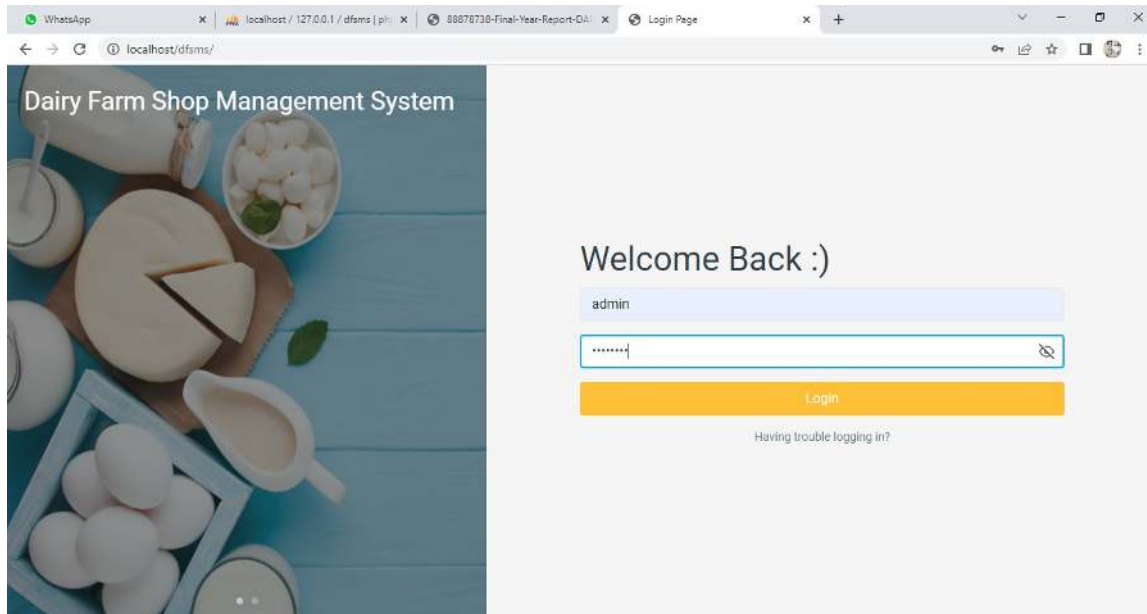
WEBSITE REFERENCE

- <http://w3schools.com>
- www.mytutorialspoint.com
- www.phptherightway.com

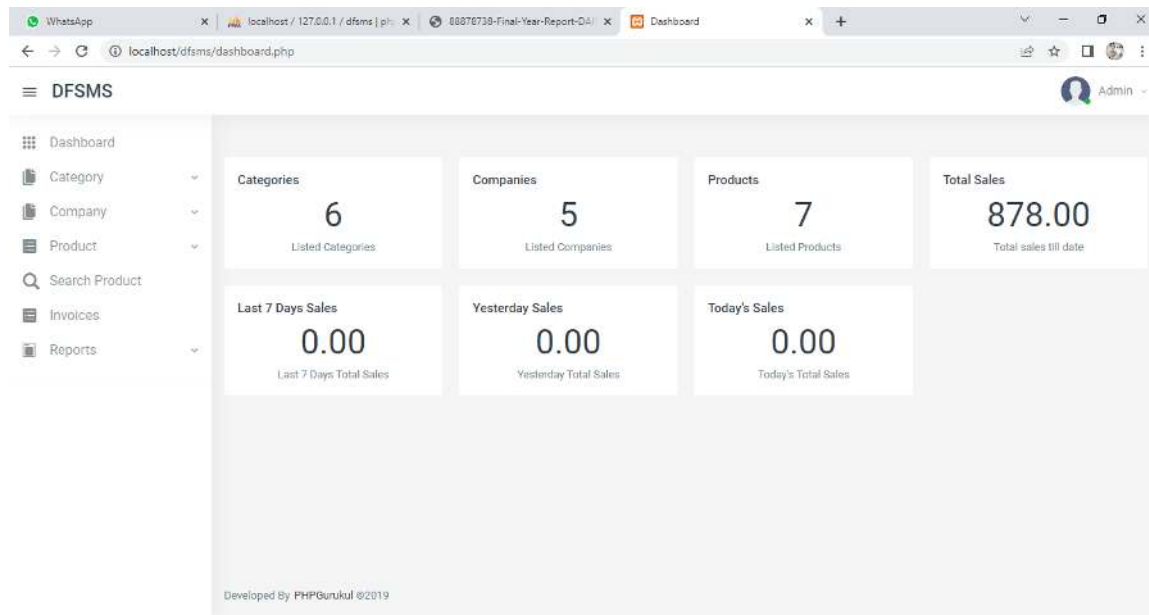
9. APPENDIX

9.1. SCREEN SHOTS

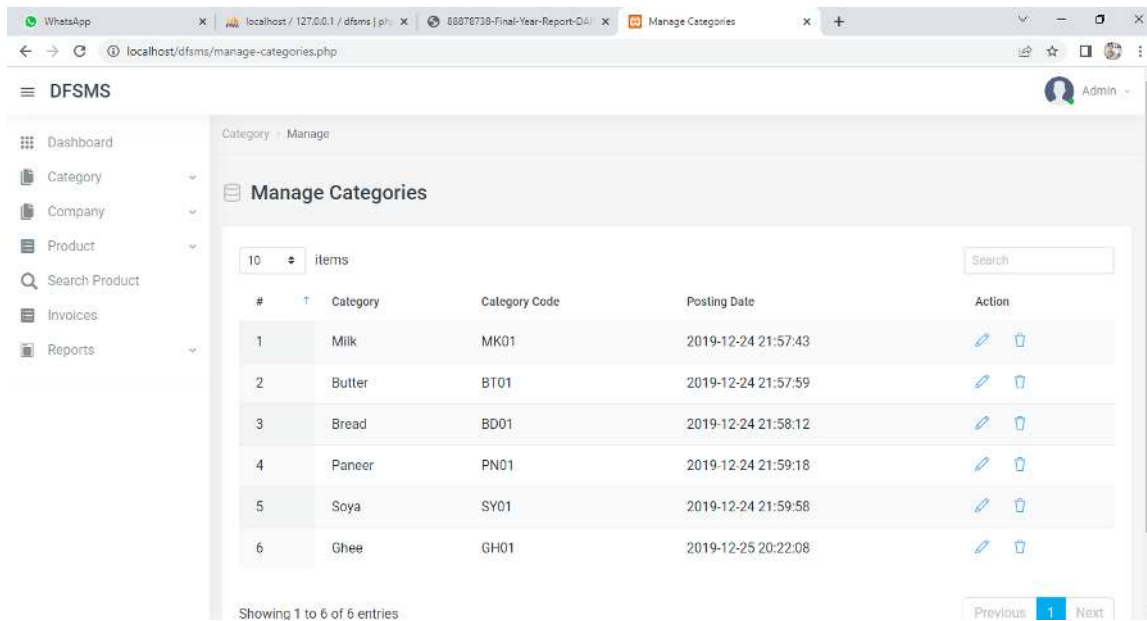
Login Form



Dashboard



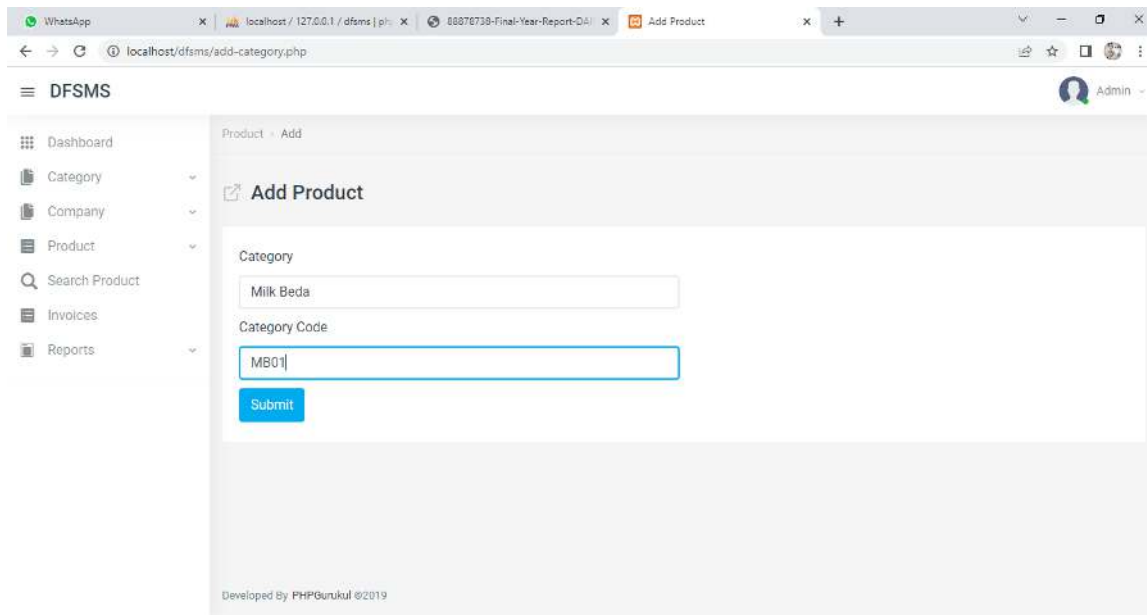
Manage Categories



The screenshot shows a web application interface for managing categories. The browser address bar indicates the URL is `localhost/dfsms/manage-categories.php`. The application has a sidebar menu with options: Dashboard, Category, Company, Product, Search Product, Invoices, and Reports. The main content area is titled "Manage Categories" and displays a table with 6 entries. The table columns are: #, Category, Category Code, Posting Date, and Action. The entries are: 1. Milk (MK01), 2. Butter (BT01), 3. Bread (BD01), 4. Paneer (PN01), 5. Soya (SV01), and 6. Ghee (GH01). Each entry has a "Posting Date" and an "Action" column with edit and delete icons. The table is paginated, showing "Showing 1 to 6 of 6 entries" and "Previous 1 Next".

#	Category	Category Code	Posting Date	Action
1	Milk	MK01	2019-12-24 21:57:43	Edit Delete
2	Butter	BT01	2019-12-24 21:57:59	Edit Delete
3	Bread	BD01	2019-12-24 21:58:12	Edit Delete
4	Paneer	PN01	2019-12-24 21:59:18	Edit Delete
5	Soya	SV01	2019-12-24 21:59:58	Edit Delete
6	Ghee	GH01	2019-12-25 20:22:08	Edit Delete

Add New Product



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 'localhost/dfsms/add-category.php'. The page title is 'DFSMS'. 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 titled 'Add Product'. The form has two input fields: 'Category' with the text 'Milk Bada' and 'Category Code' with the text 'MB01'. Below these fields is a blue 'Submit' button. At the bottom of the page, it says 'Developed By PHPGurukul ©2019'.

Product - Add

Add Product

Category
Milk Bada

Category Code
MB01

Submit

Developed By PHPGurukul ©2019

Add Company Details

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/dfsms/add-company.php`. The application is titled "DFSMS" and has a sidebar menu with the following items: Dashboard, Category, Company, Product, Search Product, Invoices, and Reports. The main content area is titled "Company > Add" and contains a form titled "Add Company". The form has a single input field labeled "Company Name" with the text "Hatsun Agro Product" entered. Below the input field is a blue "Submit" button. The footer of the application states "Developed By PHPGurukul ©2019".

Company Name

Hatsun Agro Product

Submit

Developed By PHPGurukul ©2019

Manage Companies

The screenshot displays a web application interface for managing companies. The browser address bar shows the URL `localhost/dfsms/manage-companies.php`. The application has a sidebar menu with options: Dashboard, Category, Company, Product, Search Product, Invoices, and Reports. The main content area is titled "Manage Companies" and contains a table with 5 entries. The table has columns for #, Company Name, Posting Date, and Action. The entries are: 1. Amul (2019-12-25 09:00:51), 2. Mother Dairy (2019-12-25 09:00:59), 3. Patanjali (2019-12-25 09:01:09), 4. Namaste India (2019-12-25 09:01:21), and 5. Paras (2019-12-25 20:22:50). Each entry has edit and delete icons in the Action column. The interface also includes a search bar, a pagination bar showing "Showing 1 to 5 of 5 entries", and a user profile "Admin" in the top right corner.

#	Company Name	Posting Date	Action
1	Amul	2019-12-25 09:00:51	Edit Delete
2	Mother Dairy	2019-12-25 09:00:59	Edit Delete
3	Patanjali	2019-12-25 09:01:09	Edit Delete
4	Namaste India	2019-12-25 09:01:21	Edit Delete
5	Paras	2019-12-25 20:22:50	Edit Delete

Add Product

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `localhost/dfsms/add-product.php`. The page title is "DFSMS" and the user is logged in as "Admin". The left sidebar contains a menu with the following items: Dashboard, Category, Company, Product, Search Product, Invoices, and Reports. The main content area is titled "Product · Add" and "Add Product". It contains a form with the following fields: "Category" (dropdown menu with "Milk Beda" selected), "Company" (dropdown menu with "Amul" selected), "Product Name" (text input with "Milk Beda 500Gms"), and "Product Price" (text input with "240"). A blue "Submit" button is located at the bottom of the form.

WhatsApp | localhost / 127.0.0.1 / dfsms | ph... | 88876738-Final-Year-Report-D... | Add Product

localhost/dfsms/add-product.php

DFSMS Admin

Product · Add

Add Product

Category
Milk Beda

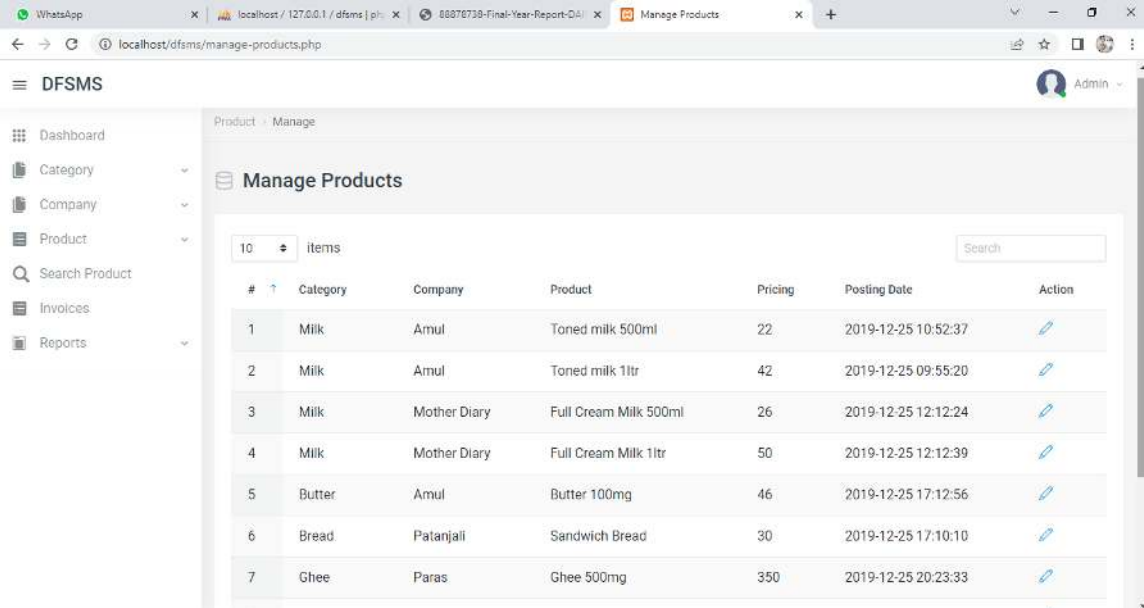
Company
Amul

Product Name
Milk Beda 500Gms

Product Price
240

Submit

Manage Products



The screenshot displays the 'Manage Products' page within the DFSMS application. The interface includes a sidebar menu on the left with options: Dashboard, Category, Company, Product, Search Product, Invoices, and Reports. The main content area shows a table of products with the following data:

#	Category	Company	Product	Pricing	Posting Date	Action
1	Milk	Amul	Toned milk 500ml	22	2019-12-25 10:52:37	Edit
2	Milk	Amul	Toned milk 1ltr	42	2019-12-25 09:55:20	Edit
3	Milk	Mother Dairy	Full Cream Milk 500ml	26	2019-12-25 12:12:24	Edit
4	Milk	Mother Dairy	Full Cream Milk 1ltr	50	2019-12-25 12:12:39	Edit
5	Butter	Amul	Butter 100mg	46	2019-12-25 17:12:56	Edit
6	Bread	Patanjali	Sandwich Bread	30	2019-12-25 17:10:10	Edit
7	Ghee	Paras	Ghee 500mg	350	2019-12-25 20:23:33	Edit

Search Product

WhatsApp | localhost / 127.0.0.1 / dfsms | ph- | 88876738-Final-Year-Report-Q4 | Search Product

localhost/dfsms/search-product.php

DFSMS Admin

Search > Product

Search Product

Product Name

Product Name

Search

#	Category	Company	Product	Pricing	Quantity	Action
1	Milk Beda	Amul	Milk Beda 500Gms	240	1	Add to Cart

Shopping Cart

Shopping Cart

WhatsApp | localhost / 127.0.0.1 / dfsms | ph- | 88876738-Final-Year-Report-D... | Search Product

localhost/dfsms/search-product.php?action=add&pid=8

DFSMS Admin

Dashboard
Category
Company
Product
Search Product
Invoices
Reports

Shopping Cart

Empty Cart

Product Name	Category	Company	Quantity	Unit Price	Price	Remove
Milk Beda 500Gms	Milk Beda	Amul	1	240	240.00	 Remove Item
Total:			1		240.00	

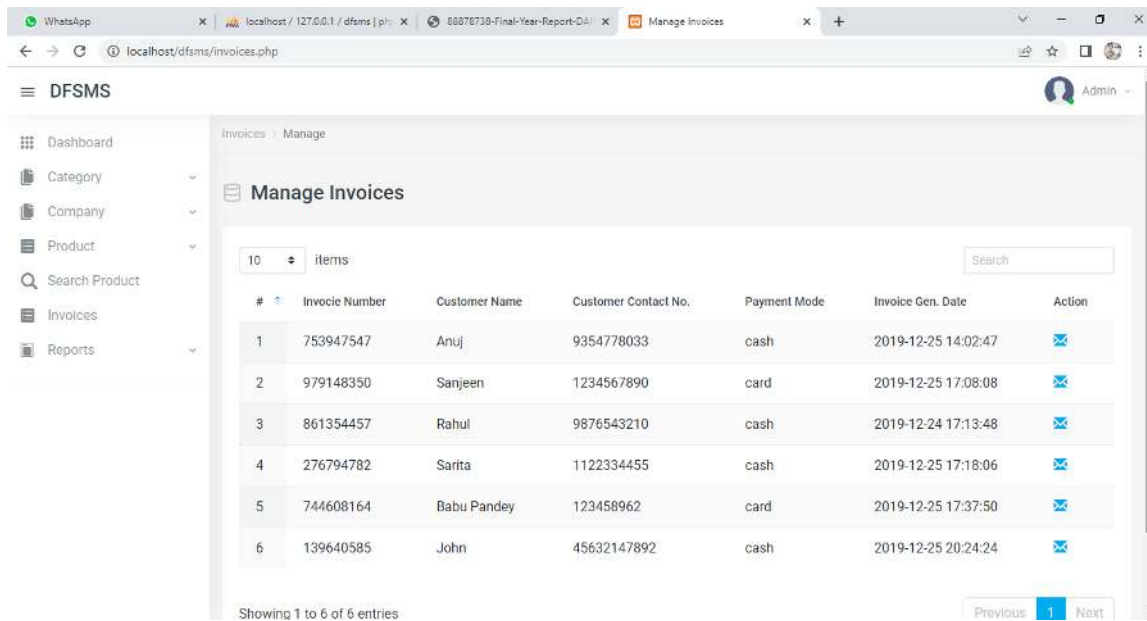
Customer Name: Rajeskumar

Customer Mobile Number: 9788185299

Payment Mode:
☒ Cash
☐ Card

Checkout

Invoices



The screenshot shows a web application interface for managing invoices. The browser address bar indicates the URL is localhost/dfsms/invoices.php. The application has a sidebar menu with options like Dashboard, Category, Company, Product, Search Product, Invoices, and Reports. The main content area is titled 'Manage Invoices' and displays a table of invoice data. The table has columns for Invoice Number, Customer Name, Customer Contact No., Payment Mode, Invoice Gen. Date, and Action. There are 6 entries listed. At the bottom, it shows 'Showing 1 to 6 of 6 entries' and navigation buttons for Previous, 1, and Next.

#	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	

Reports (Between Dates)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs. The active tab is titled 'B/w Dates Report' and shows a web application interface. The browser's address bar displays 'localhost/dfsms/bwdate-report-ds.php'. The application has a sidebar menu on the left with the following items: Dashboard, Category, Company, Product, Search Product, Invoices, and Reports. The main content area is titled 'Reports - B/w Dates' and contains a form titled 'B/w Date Report Date Selection'. The form has two date input fields: 'From Date' and 'To Date', both with a placeholder 'dd-mm-yyyy' and a calendar icon. Below the input fields is a blue 'Submit' button. At the bottom of the page, a footer text reads 'Developed By PHPGurukul ©2019'.

WhatsApp | localhost / 127.0.0.1 / dfsms | ph- | 88876738-Final-Year-Report-Q4 | B/w Dates Report

localhost/dfsms/bwdate-report-ds.php

DFSMS

Admin

Reports - B/w Dates

B/w Date Report Date Selection

From Date

dd-mm-yyyy

To Date

dd-mm-yyyy

Submit

Developed By PHPGurukul ©2019

Sales Report

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs. The active tab is 'localhost / 127.0.0.1 / dfsms | ph...', displaying the URL 'localhost/dfsms/sales-report-details.php'. The application interface has a sidebar menu on the left with options: Dashboard, Category, Company, Product, Search Product, Invoices, and Reports. The main content area is titled 'Reports > Sales Report Details' and shows a 'Sales report from 2019-11-17 to 2022-05-17'. Below this, there is a table with columns: '#', 'Month / Year', and 'Sale Amount'. The table contains one entry: '# 1', 'Month / Year 12/2019', and 'Sale Amount 878'. Above the table, there is a search bar and a dropdown menu set to '10 items'. Below the table, it says 'Showing 1 to 1 of 1 entries' and has 'Previous', '1', and 'Next' navigation buttons. The footer of the application says 'Developed By PHPGurukul ©2019'.

#	Month / Year	Sale Amount
1	12/2019	878

9.2. SAMPLE SOURCE CODE

Index.php

Index.php

```
<?php
session_start();
error_reporting(0);
include('includes/config.php');
if(isset($_POST['login']))
{
    $adminuser=$_POST['username'];
    $password=md5($_POST['password']);
    $query=mysqli_query($con,"select ID from tbladmin where UserName='$adminuser' &&
Password='$password' ");
    $ret=mysqli_fetch_array($query);
    if($ret>0){
        $_SESSION['aid']=$ret['ID'];
        header('location:add-category.php');
    }
    else{
        echo "<script>alert('Invalid details. Please try again.');";
        echo "<script>window.location.href='dashboard.php'</script>";
    }
}
?>
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8" />
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0, maximum-
scale=1.0, user-scalable=no" />
    <title>Login Page</title>
    <meta name="description" content="A responsive bootstrap 4 admin dashboard template by
hencework" />
```

```

<!-- Favicon -->
<link rel="shortcut icon" href="favicon.ico">
<link rel="icon" href="favicon.ico" type="image/x-icon">
<!-- Custom CSS -->
<link href="dist/css/style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
</head>
<body>
<!-- HK Wrapper -->
<div class="hk-wrapper">
<div class="hk-pg-wrapper hk-auth-wrapper">
<header class="d-flex justify-content-between align-items-center">
<a class="d-flex auth-brand align-items-center" href="#">
<span class="text-white font-30">Dairy Farm Shop Management System</span></a>
</header>
<div class="container-fluid">
<div class="row">
<div class="col-xl-5 pa-0">
<div id="owl_demo_1" class="owl-carousel dots-on-item owl-theme">
<div class="fadeOut item auth-cover-img overlay-wrap" style="background-
image:url(dist/img/banner2.png);">
<div class="auth-cover-info py-xl-0 pt-100 pb-50">
<div class="auth-cover-content text-center w-xxl-75 w-sm-90 w-xs-100">
<div class="bg-overlay bg-trans-dark-50"></div>
</div>
<div class="fadeOut item auth-cover-img overlay-wrap" style="background-
image:url(dist/img/banner1.png);">
<div class="auth-cover-info py-xl-0 pt-100 pb-50">
<div class="auth-cover-content text-center w-xxl-75 w-sm-90 w-xs-100">
</div>
</div>
<div class="bg-overlay bg-trans-dark-50"></div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>

```

```

<div class="col-xl-7 pa-0">
<div class="auth-form-wrap py-xl-0 py-50">
<div class="auth-form w-xxl-55 w-xl-75 w-sm-90 w-xs-100">
<form method="post">
<h1 class="display-4 mb-10">Welcome Back :)</h1>
<div class="form-group">
<input class="form-control" placeholder="Username" type="text" name="username"
required="true">
</div>
<div class="form-group">
<div class="input-group">
<input class="form-control" placeholder="Password" type="password" name="password"
required="true">
<div class="input-group-append">
<span class="input-group-text"><span class="feather-icon"><i data-feather="eye-
off"></i></span></span>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
<button class="btn btn-warning btn-block" type="submit" name="login">Login</button>
<p class="font-14 text-center mt-15">Having trouble logging in?</p>
</form>
<!-- /Main Content -->
</div>
<!-- /HK Wrapper -->
<!-- jQuery -->
<script src="vendors/jquery/dist/jquery.min.js"></script>
<!-- Bootstrap Core JavaScript -->
<script src="vendors/popper.js/dist/umd/popper.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/bootstrap/dist/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
<!-- Slimscroll JavaScript -->
<script src="dist/js/jquery.slimscroll.js"></script>
<!-- Fancy Dropdown JS -->
<script src="dist/js/dropdown-bootstrap-extended.js"></script>

```

```

<!-- Owl JavaScript -->
<script src="vendors/owl.carousel/dist/owl.carousel.min.js"></script>
<!-- FeatherIcons JavaScript -->
<script src="dist/js/feather.min.js"></script>
<!-- Init JavaScript -->
<script src="dist/js/init.js"></script>
<script src="dist/js/login-data.js"></script>
</body></html>

```

Invoices.php

```

<?php
session_start();
//error_reporting(0);
include('includes/config.php');
if (strlen($_SESSION['aid']==0)) {
    header('location:logout.php');
} else{
// Code for deletion
if(isset($_GET['del'])) {
    $cmpid=substr(base64_decode($_GET['del']),0,-5);
    $query=mysqli_query($con,"delete from tblcategory where id='$cmpid'");
    echo "<script>alert('Category record deleted.');

```

```

<link href="vendors/datatables.net-dt/css/jquery.dataTables.min.css" rel="stylesheet"
type="text/css" />
<link href="vendors/datatables.net-responsive-dt/css/responsive.dataTables.min.css"
rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" />
<link href="vendors/jquery-toggles/css/toggles.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
<link href="vendors/jquery-toggles/css/themes/toggles-light.css" rel="stylesheet"
type="text/css">
<link href="dist/css/style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
head>
<body>
<?php include_once('includes/navbar.php');
include_once('includes/sidebar.php');
?>
<div id="hk_nav_backdrop" class="hk-nav-backdrop"></div>
<div class="hk-pg-wrapper">
<!-- Breadcrumb -->
<nav class="hk-breadcrumb" aria-label="breadcrumb">
<ol class="breadcrumb breadcrumb-light bg-transparent">
<li class="breadcrumb-item"><a href="#">Invoices</a></li>
<li class="breadcrumb-item active" aria-current="page">Manage</li>
<h4 class="hk-pg-title"><span class="pg-title-icon"><span class="feather-icon"><i data-
feather="database"></i></span></span>Manage Invoices</h4>
</div>
<div class="row">
<div class="col-xl-12">
<section class="hk-sec-wrapper">
<div class="row">
<div class="col-sm">
<div class="table-wrap">
<table id="databl_1" class="table table-hover w-100 display pb-30">
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Invocie Number</th>

```

```

<th>Customer Name</th>
<th>Customer Contact no.</th>
<th>Payment Mode</th>
<th>Invoice Gen. Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr></thead>                                <tbody>
<?php $rno=mt_rand(10000,99999);
$query=mysqli_query($con,"select distinct
InvoiceNumber,CustomerName,CustomerContactNo,PaymentMode,InvoiceGenDate from
tblorders");
$cnt=1;
while($row=mysqli_fetch_array($query))
{
?>
<tr>
<td><?php echo $cnt;?></td>
<td><?php echo $row['InvoiceNumber'];?></td>
<td><?php echo $row['CustomerName'];?></td>
<td><?php echo $row['CustomerContactNo'];?></td>
<td><?php echo $row['PaymentMode'];?></td>
<td><?php echo $row['InvoiceGenDate'];?></td>
<td>
<a href="view-invoice.php?invid=<?php echo base64_encode($row['InvoiceNumber'].
$rno);?>" class="mr-25" data-toggle="tooltip" data-original-title="View Details"> <i
class="glyphicon glyphicon-envelope"></i></a>
</td>
</tr>
<?php
$cnt++;
} ?>
</div>

<!-- /Main Content -->
</div>

<script src="vendors/jquery/dist/jquery.min.js"></script>

```

```

<script src="vendors/popper.js/dist/umd/popper.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/bootstrap/dist/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
<script src="dist/js/jquery.slimscroll.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/datatables.net/js/jquery.dataTables.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/datatables.net-bs4/js/dataTables.bootstrap4.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/datatables.net-dt/js/dataTables.dataTables.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/datatables.net-buttons/js/dataTables.buttons.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/datatables.net-buttons-bs4/js/buttons.bootstrap4.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/datatables.net-buttons/js/buttons.flash.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/jszip/dist/jszip.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/pdfmake/build/pdfmake.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/pdfmake/build/vfs_fonts.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/datatables.net-buttons/js/buttons.html5.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/datatables.net-buttons/js/buttons.print.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/datatables.net-responsive/js/dataTables.responsive.min.js"></script>
<script src="dist/js/dataTables-data.js"></script>
<script src="dist/js/feather.min.js"></script>
<script src="dist/js/dropdown-bootstrap-extended.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/jquery-toggles/toggles.min.js"></script>
<script src="dist/js/toggle-data.js"></script>
<script src="dist/js/init.js"></script>

```

Addproduct.php

```

<?php
session_start();
//error_reporting(0);
include('includes/config.php');
if (strlen($_SESSION['aid']==0)) {
    header('location:logout.php');
} else {
// Add product Code
if(isset($_POST['submit']))
{
//Getting Post Values

```

```

$catname=$_POST['category'];
$company=$_POST['company'];
$name=$_POST['productname'];
$pprice=$_POST['productprice'];
$query=mysqli_query($con,"insert into
tblproducts(CategoryName,CompanyName,ProductName,ProductPrice)
values('$catname','$company','$name','$pprice')");
if($query){
echo "<script>alert('Product added successfully.');

```

```

<!-- /Vertical Nav -->
<!-- Main Content -->
<div class="hk-pg-wrapper">
<!-- Breadcrumb -->
<nav class="hk-breadcrumb" aria-label="breadcrumb">
<ol class="breadcrumb breadcrumb-light bg-transparent">
<li class="breadcrumb-item"><a href="#">Product</a></li>
<li class="breadcrumb-item active" aria-current="page">Add</li>
<div class="row">
<div class="col-sm">
<form class="needs-validation" method="post" novalidate>

<div class="form-row">
<div class="col-md-6 mb-10">
<label for="validationCustom03">Category</label>
<select class="form-control custom-select" name="category" required>
<option value="">Select category</option>
<?php
$ret=mysqli_query($con,"select CategoryName from tblcategory");
while($row=mysqli_fetch_array($ret))
{?>
<option value="<?php echo $row['CategoryName'];?>"><?php echo $row['CategoryName'];?
></option>
<?php } ?>
</select>
<div class="invalid-feedback">Please select a category.</div>
</div>
</div>

<div class="form-row">
<div class="col-md-6 mb-10">
<label for="validationCustom03">Company</label>
<select class="form-control custom-select" name="company" required>
<option value="">Select Company</option>

```

```

<?php
$ret=mysqli_query($con,"select CompanyName from tblcompany");
while($row=mysqli_fetch_array($ret))
{?>
<option value="<?php echo $row['CompanyName'];?>"><?php echo
$row['CompanyName'];?></option>
<?php } ?>
</select>
<div class="invalid-feedback">Please select a company.</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="form-row">
<div class="col-md-6 mb-10">
<label for="validationCustom03">Product Name</label>
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="validationCustom03" placeholder="Product
Name" name="productname" required>
<div class="invalid-feedback">Please provide a valid product name.</div>
</div>
</div>
<div class="form-row">
<div class="col-md-6 mb-10">
<label for="validationCustom03">Product Price</label>
<input type="text" class="form-control" id="validationCustom03" placeholder="Product
Price" name="productprice" required>
<div class="invalid-feedback">Please provide a valid product price.</div>
</div>
</div>
<button class="btn btn-primary" type="submit" name="submit">Submit</button>
</form>
</div>
</div>
</section>

</div></div></div>

```

```

<!-- Footer -->
<?php
    include_once('includes/footer.php');
?>
<!-- /Footer -->
</div>
</div>
<script src="vendors/jquery/dist/jquery.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/popper.js/dist/umd/popper.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/bootstrap/dist/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/jasny-bootstrap/dist/js/jasny-bootstrap.min.js"></script>
<script src="dist/js/jquery.slimscroll.js"></script>
<script src="dist/js/dropdown-bootstrap-extended.js"></script>
<script src="dist/js/feather.min.js"></script>
<script src="vendors/jquery-toggles/toggles.min.js"></script>
<script src="dist/js/toggle-data.js"></script>
<script src="dist/js/init.js"></script>
<script src="dist/js/validation-data.js"></script>
</body>
</html>
<?php
}
?>

```