STOCK CONTROL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

(A CASE STUDY OF FARM INSTITUTE TEGINA, NIGER STATE.)

BY

OGBONNA JANE NGOZI

REGISTRATION NUMBER PGD/MSC/006/96

THIS PROJECT IS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MATHS/COMPUTER SCIENCE OF SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND SCIENCE EDUCATION. IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE AWARD OF A POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN COMPUTER SCIENCE.

FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

MINNA.

MARCH 1998.

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to the memory of my late mother MRS Mary.N.Ogbonna and my Beloved, DR DUROTIMI A.O whose love, care and affection contributed in no small measure to the success of my efforts which I cannot repay.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I need first to put on record the moral & relentless academic assistance offered to me by able Supervisor, DR Yomi Aiyesimi. His fraternal guidance & kind co-operation greatly led to the success of this project. My acknowledgment also goes to the Head of Department, Dr K. R. Adeboye, and the entire members of staff of Maths/Computer/Science Department, F.U.T Minna.

My gratitude goes to the Director and entire staff of farm institute Tegena for their contribution and suggestions. I am also indebted to DR DUROTIMI A.O. General Hospital Kagara, for his financial support and encouragement towards the successful completion program.

I recognised the cordial relationship and friendship that existed between me and the following colleagues of PGD: Miss Ann Uchenna, Miss Nkiru Okeke, Miss Oby Emeodi and many others.

Lastly, I recognise my emotions towards MECH 1 ORJI Udeochu, Mum, Eunice, K.K, Nduka, Mercus,and Onyeka, thought of you people made me a splendid student.

ABSTRACT

This study is designed to find how stock control can be computerized for farm institute, Tegina and the farmer who are charged with the responsibility of providing a firm program of stock control. The familiar facts finding techniques,namely: interview,record review and observations were employed in this work during data collection.The software used is dbaseiv and also a software which enhances the understanding of the user.The program focuses on "stock control" of any farm especially that of farm institute,tegina.

Application such as stock inventory,data entry into the system are in on-line,real-time environments.This system is designed to provide management with timely information and ensure proper accountability as a result of timely reports to be generated for all transactions in the stores.The simplified and standardized format of the program shows its dynamic adaptability.The implication of the proposed system will ensure improvement in stock control in terms of reliability, security, effectiveness, and privacy.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PREAMBLE

All manufacturing and most service producing,require the use of stock control of some type or another.For manufacturing firms like farm,the existence of stock control is obvious since all manufacturing operations are involved in the process of transforming raw material into finished products.These are then stored in anticipation of demand placed by the customer,who may be an intermediary such as a distributor or as in many cases,the end user. Stock control cost does enter,however,a firm's balance sheet as the naira value of materials used to generate the farm,sales and is used,when divided into stock control turnover ratio as a primary indicator of the farm,s financial well being.The number of turns of stock control per year in a particular farm is one of the key indicators of the farm,s health. Even at a national level,the percentage of total gross national product(GNP) that is made up by the total values of stock control carried by farms is used as an important economic indicator.Stock control planning translates into determining and applying the appropriate polices that help management decide how much stock to hold,of what items, and at what stages of the supply chain and also determine in what quantities is it best to order material(from internal production or external) vendors to replenish depleting stocks and when to place such orders so as to maintain the required level of stocks.

Stock control management can be defined as the process whereby the farm concerned must strive to have enough on hand of

each product in order to fill the farm's requirements or customer's order promptly.The number kept on hand of each product is the product's stock control.Inventory,which is the stock or finished goods constitute significant portions of the assets of the farm. They represent very huge resources tied down idly. Neglecting control of stocks can lead to huge losses. Excess buying and over stocking lead to high carrying cost and high rate of obsolescence. While stock are held,they represent money tied down,as well as addition cost for storage. Until they are issued or disposed,they do not generate any revenue.Stock shortage,or on the other hand,many interrupt sequence to activities and may result in idleness and loss of revenue. Consequently,stock control must be held in sufficient and economic quantity.

Thus,stock control planning is not merely the function of keeping track of stocks within a production system or farm but rather a set of policies,rules,and models that help manage stock levels in an attempts to maintain market viability while minimizing overall material related costs.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. The objectives of these computerization of stock control management is to compute year by year the stock takings of the farm institute, Tegina.
2. To reduce error in computation and obtain accurate record.
3. To make computation of daily stock taking of the farm easier, complete, regularly,and accurate.
4. To make the check and cross-checking of daily stock takings easier and simpler.

5.The computerization of stock control helps to ascertain easy file maintenance.

6. To avoid unnecessary delay and omission that always occur in the stock taking.

7. The computation of stock control will result in making the operation of stock taking in farms easier and more interesting.

1.3 RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY.

To further appreciate the importance of holding some level of finished goods stock taking an examination of the incentives and reasons farms have for carrying stock taking is warranted.These incentives can be categorically summarized as follows:

(i) CUSTOMERS SERVICE: Maintaining finished goods stock takings ensure the availability of a product at the time the customer requests it and minimizes or eliminates the customers waiting time or the products delivery time.The incentive to provide good customers service through product availability requires carrying stock taking at the supply chain.

(ii) DEMAND-SUPPLY DECOUPLING: Stock taking of finished products serve as buffer to product against variations both on the demand as well as the supply end of the relationship. That is stock taking helps eliminates the dependencies that might exist if the supply of a product was exactly driven by its demand or its demand constrained by its supply.Stock takers thus " decouples" supply from demand and allows each to operates more freely.

(iii) PROTECTION AGAINST UNCERTAINTIES: stock taking on the

demand side acts as a buffer against fluctuations in demand by ensuring product availability should there be for instance,a sudden surge in demand.Similarly,stock taking on the supply side acts as a buffer against such uncertainties as raw material shortage or manufacturing labour force strikes.

(iv) DECOUPLING OF SUCCESSIVE MANUFACTURING STAGES: For purposes similar to those of decoupling supply from demand,carrying stock taking before,after, and between the various stages of manufacture,lessens the dependencies that might otherwise exist on raw material supply on the manufacturing system itself and with it respectively.

(V) ECONOMIES OF SCALES: Incentives to realize economies of scales in manufacturing, transporting and ordering often result in carrying and storing stock taking amounts that are in excess of the quantities immediately needed. For example,transportation costs are usually lower,on a per unit basis,the larger the quantity included in the transported load.

1.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Agriculture and horticultural return enables appropriate government department to prepare national agricultural statistics. The main return is taken in June.

Information is required about total land area,rented or owned together with details of respective crop areas including grass,the age of the swayed, and weather the grass will be mown. Data for hay,straw,and silage stocks on hand have to be given.

Cattle,sheep,pig,and poultry numbers have to be recorded in great detail diving age,sex,and such aspects as wether for beef or dairy. If for breeding and in certain cases wether pregnant. Other things on the farm include details of the labour force. The farmer has to state if he or his wife works on the farms and provide a break down of the staff employed by age,sex,and wether employed full time or part time.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Computer and their many applications have brought with them both economic and social changes. Computers are the most significant technical development of the century. Computer literacy involves recognizing and using computer as a problem solving tool and also being aware of the potentials of computer to affect the quality of life.As it becomes increasing difficult for human minds to cope and sort through information, the more necessary it becomes to reply upon the computer.

Computing is merely one step in the human race continuous drive to master its environment. Now we have invented computers to save and surpass the labour of our minds. Computer incorporate all sorts of assumptions and ideas that have built up gradually over the years. Jobs which, a few years ago, could be attempted on huge machines by their dedicated attendants can now be done as routine on tens of thousands of office desks. Computing is being brought out into the light of everyday to be the tool of every man. Effort should be directed towards introducing computer into every facet of human endeavours for instance, in Agriculture. The need for Computer in Agriculture cannot be underrated because of the huge amount of money involved in the execution of long period of time, tedious work etc desired.
For example, stock taking in Agriculture are the daily recordings of all activities pertaining to the farm business. The advantages of stocktaking in a farm cannot be over emphasised. Stocktaking

in a farm gives the farmer a history of his farm indicating the problems that have to be solved and the general progress the farm is making. It helps the farmer to manage his farm better by keeping him abreast of the extent to which things are going according to his plans. Stocktaking provide the farmer with figures on the basis of which planning and budgeting take place. Stocktaking tells the farmer how much he is earning and whether he is making any profits or losses. Therefore, Stocktaking have to be completely kept regularly and cross-checked.

The farm institute was formed on 18th September 1984 in collaboration with the then Niger State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural resources, with ordinary farm cultivation and charged with the duty of providing food for the masses and the training of youth in the field of Agriculture. The farm is divided into four departments for administrative convenience. The divisions are poultry, crop, livestock which includes cattle, sheep and goats and the feed mill section for the processing of feeds. After three to four years of inception, the farm move fully into poultry farm in 1987-88 with about 500 birds or layers and made a profit of about 60% of the total cost. Feed mill section was also established as one of the equipment needed for a successful running of the poultry business. In 1988, also, other livestock like cattle,sheep and goat with about 20 cattle were used to make a complete farming. And after about 4-5 years,it grows up to 40-80 cattle.

In general farming, the institute is mainly based on the cultivation of maize,guinea corn,and rice. The harvested maize is used for the feeding of birds processed in the farm feed mill.

This is about 50% of the whole maize produced, while,the rest 50% were for sales. About 50 hectares of lands were cultivated in a season and 10-15 tonnes of each crop was realized each year. The feed preparation and formulation is done in the farm's feed mill. The farm also handles the distribution of fertilizer to other local farmers around the area representing the state ministry of agriculture in that locality. There are two main uses for computer in the farm, the first is the handing of the farm's account and the second is to analyze individual enterprises, especially dairy cows, pigs,and cash crops.Similar programs could be prepared to deal with fattening egg production. If crop requirements such as seed or fertilizers are properly coded, information can be extracted to compile gross margins for each crop,and for each field. Advance estimates can be made of the quantities of seeds,herbicides, fertilizers, and other materials likely to be required.These can be useful for placing orders or compiling budgets. Field histories can be compiled giving details of previous crops grown, yields obtained, fertilizer applied e.t.c. If the farm is large and there are many fields,this information may be useful in deciding on the treatment to be given to any particular field. A program can be included to calculate wages and print pay slips with details of tax,overtime e.t.c.Also,in a large herd,the cow man cannot be expected to remember details about each individual cow.For reason,dairy herd programs include action lists, to draw the attention to events requiring attention in the few days.A print out can therefore,be handed to the cow man once a week giving list of cows due to calve, cows due to be dried off, cows that have missed service

and cows to be pregnancy tested,e.t.c. Continuous yield per day over the past three weeks,with a star to draw attention to any yields that have fallen by more than 10%.It is also possible to call for further details of individual cows.The farmer can enter details of the ration he intends to feed and a table showing the energy,protein,mineral content e.t,c, will appear on the screen and can be compared with requirements.If not satisfactory he can then change the quantity of any ingredient or substitute one food for another in order to bring the total closer to the requirements or to reduce the cost of the ration. Calculations can also be made of the food cost per cow or per litre of milk and of the margin over food cost.

In cash crops, if crop requirement such as seed or fertilizers are properly coded, information can be extracted to compile gross margins for each crop and for each field. Advance estimates can be made of the quantities of seed, herbicides, fertilizers and other materials likely to be required. These can be useful for placing orders or compiling budgets, field histories can be compiled giving details of previous crops grown, yields obtained, fertilizer applied etc. Therefore, the computer is justified on about 5% of the largest farm business, but as equipment improves it may become cheaper. Program will certainly become more sophisticated and available at a modest price. This should bring computers within the reach of a larger proportion of farmers.

2.2 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

Because of the vital importance of stock control,even to the organisational survival,improvement in the control stock must constantly be sought.The removal of obsolete stocks,avoidance of bargain buys and general stock standardization,all of these assist in reducing the total stock held.

2.3 STAFF INVOLVEMENT

It is important that all members of the farm from the lowest cadre to the top management levels, understand and appreciate the implications of poor stock control. The term user includes anyone in the farm who benefits from computerized stock control. The staff of the farms ranges from ordinary labourers to the director of the farm. The important point is that it is the staffs who create the need for computer-related services. The role the analyst is simple,to satisfy the needs, however,this is easier said than done. The actual carrying out of the staffs request may take many months of work by the analyst.It is vital that the analyst understand the staff's needs completely so that they can satisfy those requirements. Staff must be able to express their ideas clearly to the analysts. The quality of the services they receive will depend on it. If the staff can express their ideas in accepted computer terms, they will receive a better final produce in less time. Wasted project time, misleading statements and costly overruns will be avoided. The learning process is not one sided. The analyst will try to learn about the staff field too. Thus, learning process can be helped along when staff express themselves in common data processing

terms.

The analyst then will better understand the staff's problems and the type of information being communicated. This, also gives the staff some means of ganging the progress of a project without some basis of comparison, farm managers may have no way of knowing whether a project is going according to schedule or not.

2.4 STOCK LEVELS

The stock controller must ensure that stock levels are maintained at the lowest possible levels, encouraging farmers and buyers to hold stocks is one strategy for holding down stock levels. The stock controller,farm manager must co-operate to ensure effective control of stock. It is in the effective control of stocks, Thus improving efficiency and growth of the farm.

2.5 RECOMMENDED COMPUTER SYSTEM.

Packages designed for the farm business including hardware and software are available for about #60,000 to #80,000. For more elaborate instructions for larger farm companies with sub-offices linked to a head office might cost between #150,000 or more. As the preparation and testing of a sophisticated program might take months of work. The copy-right is carefully preserved. A standard package would probably include a program for accounts and one or two others. Additional programs might cost form #10,000 up to #20,000 and substantially more for one tailored to a farmer's special requirements. programs vary greatly in quality; some of the cheaper once can do simple tasks but are limited in scope.

Those of better quality are more flexible and comprehensive and include built in-check that draw attention to errors in the data keyed is.

CHAPTER THREE

FEASIBILITY STUDY

This part or stage which is also known as preliminary investigation is embarked upon to determine whether or not the proposed project is necessary. This investigation should be able to indicate whether the operations need to be computerized or not. The investigation is being carried out at farm institute begins.

3.1 SYSTEM ANALYSIS

The feasibility study was carried out by a group of two people including the analyst.It was done in order to clarify and understand the project.From the interview,the following questions were generated.

a) What is being done? In this case,it is computerizing the stock control of farm institute tegina.

b) what is required? All the things to make the new system work are the project requirement.

c) Why? this proposed project is to take over from the manual method of stock control.

Apart from intending to give more efficient and speedy services to its workers and customers, the farm also wants to avoid shortages that the farmer has due to unreliable record keeping.The proposed project will also bring in more profit for the farm by meeting workers and customers needs immediately without delaying.The data for the feasibility study of this study was collected by reviewing documents relating to the farms transaction.Such document include stock books,stock cards,sales

books,and other operational documents. This is to enable the analyst to have a first hand information of the organization.The feasibility of the project was also taken into consideration by studying these area:

1) Operational feasibility which is concerned with the workability of the proposed system when developed and installed.
2) The technical feasibility which seeks to clarify whether the proposed project can be handled using the old equipments or method.
(3) The financial feasibility which takes into consideration the cost of the project at its implementation stage.

The proposed project must pass these tests in order to be declared feasible, otherwise, the project is not feasible.

3.2 INVESTIGATION, AIMS AND FINDINGS.

The followings are the primary objectives of the feasibility To study:

(i) To study the procedure manuals of the existing system.
(ii) To observe the current procedure and inspect the arrangement of the stock card and storage facilities of the farm.
(iii) To interview personnel especially those who work on the exiting system.

Also the followings are the background infirmations obtained from the procedures of the exiting manual system:

(i) what stock,the farm has in its storage.
(ii) whether the stock meets the farm needs.

(iii) whether the balance on hand of the stock at any point time is likely to be issued in the very near future.

(iv) what are the required inputs and expected output.

(v) The frequency of reports generation.

(vi) Whether reports produced are easy to read.

(vii) Whether the present system can handle larger volumes of data that are likely to result from future growth of the farm.

(viii) To analyze the costs and benefits of the new system.

(ix) To compare the costs and benefits of the new systems with the exiting one.

3.3 MANUAL SYSTEM AND PROBLEMS.

It is easy to keep too many records and waste time on those which will not be used, perhaps to the detriment of those that are of value. The first step is to ask if a particular stock is legally necessary and if not to then assess the cost/benefit of keeping the record in terms of time effort and money. A good farm map can be available asset. It is surprising how many of those in use are inaccurate, even though they have ordinance survey origins. This is because fences have been removed, areas have reclaimed, or road works and building have taken place. Many farmers use Maps as a basis for field records, some even enter details of fertilizer and seed use on pieces of paper stack to the fields on the Map. Such records are better than none at all. Although they may not be considered very permanent, but up to 10 Years data had been recorded on one map in this way. Good maps of farm drains can be very valuable when a drain age problem

occurs. The necessity for permanency and ease of retrieval are two significant criteria in the design of any stock taking control system. Computer may be employed more to assist with storage, retrieval and display.

3:4 COMPUTERIZED SYSTEM AND LIKELY PROBLEMS.

For centuries the information system of farms and organizations have been dominated by human processors. Although assisted by such devices as adding machines and cash registers, clerks and book keepers, have performed the various system tasks manually. However, these manual or human oriented information systems began to be transformed into computer-based or human-machine systems. Machines such as computers began to work together with humans in many firms to perform data processing tasks. Since that time period, Computer increasingly have taken over those information and data processing tasks for which then are better fitted than humans.

Computers are able to process data more effectively than humans. Not only can they perform Computations with lightening spaced, but they also are extremely accurate and expansive processors by Comparison. Under certain conditions, computer are able to process transaction less expensively than manual. Although a typical computer requires a large investment as compared to a manual,its speed allow it to process each transaction at a very small incremental cost.computer are more dependable processor than manual. Instead of becoming fatigued,bored,emotional or hung over tirelessly around, then moreover,they can flawlessly execute

quite complex programs,involving comparisons and choices as well as computations.Computer can also store data more compactly than manual system.Information system that use computer can therefore,consolidate much of the stored data.Computer can integrate transaction processing circles and files,perform numerous operations in parallel thereby minimizing peak loads and control complex physical processes requiring split-second timing. Computer can also help to provide reports on a more timely basis and aid in keeping information up to date.But the problem with the computer were in flexibility,intelligence and personality.The computer can not perform a wide range variety of tasks,changing from one to other with relative ease,like the humans or manual system. unlike, the humans,computer cannot cope with ill-structured problems because it cannot perceive improbable relationships,deal with illogical facts,example,a million-naira pay check),recognize intricate patterns,and evolve imaginative solutions.computer cannot interact effectively with other humans such as customers.Computer are inflexible and unintelligent.They work well only when concentrating on a single task.they must be given fully explicit instructions and carefully formatted data.They are help less when faced with unanticipated conditions.

3.5 COST BENEFITS ANALYSIS

THE SPECIFICATION OF RECOMMENDED STATION

PROCESSOR	IBM PC or compatible
MEMORY EXPANSION	STANDARD
EXPANSION SLOTS	TWO 8/16 BITS SLOTS
MASS STORAGE OPTIONS	5.25/3.5 DISKETTES
CONTROLLED,MONOCHROME	GRAPHIC OR ENHANCED
HARD DISK 122MB	IBM PRINTER,EPSON FX.
OUTPUT-DEVICE	1050
OPERATING SOFTWARE	DOS 6.0 DBASE IV PLUS PACKAGE S.

COST BENEFITS ANALYSIS OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM.

DEVELOPMENT COST:	# K
STOCK CONTROL COST PACKAGE	10,000.00
SYSTEM ANALYST COST	10.000.00
I.S HP AIR CONDITIONER	10,000.00
LABOUR COST(5 MONTHS,-2,500/MONTH)	12,500.00
TOTAL	42,500.00

OPERATING COST OF THE SYSTEM.

MAINTENANCE COST	10,000.00
LABOUR COST(1000/MONTH)	5,000.00
PERSONNEL COST(1.500/MONTH)	7,500.00
TOTAL	22,500.00
TOTAL COST OF THE SYSTEM	65,000.00

CHAPTER FOUR

SYSTEM SPECIFICATION AND DESIGN

This is the process of planning a system or one to replace or to complement an existing system.The first step towards system design is the identification of system requirement and these is followed by the formation of design alternatives that is the recommendation or strategies of designing a new system. The analyst or the designer must understand the limitations of the components they use,know their failure modes and include facilities to help the engineer to pinpoint the source of failure.Equipment fails because of the following reasons.

1).BLUNDER:This is an act of folly that could have been avoided,example,An analyst or designer may specify an or gate instead of a nor gate or may connect two or more gates with totem-pole outputs to the DTACK* line.Such blunders should not occur and are entirely due to human error.

2).SUBTLETY:Is a sort of gentle blunder and is a human design error that does not stick out like the blunder.A subtlety may be missed when the circuit is double-checked or when it is emulated in software.For example,timing error,which appears when a system is expanded by say the addition of a memory module.Without the module the system fails because the additional signal delays through bus transmitters.

4:2 INPUT AND OUTPUT DESIGN

In designing a program the programmer is expected to make use of an algorithm and flow charts to design his program.This enables him to decide on how to manipulate the input data to produce the desired output. Two basic methods of comparative analysis can be employed.

(I) Whole farm analysis (incorporating balance sheet analysis).

(2) Gross margin analysis. Both involve the calculation of efficiency factors and comparison of the results with standards and both lead to more detailed studies of the physical and husbandry factors of the farm. Efficiency factors can involve the measurement of a financial or physical performance. For Example, Millimetre per hectare for a farm or live weight gain per pig per day. A standard is a figure employed as a yardstick to compare with the results calculated for a particular efficiency factors . Standards selected for comparison come from a variety of sources.Previous years result from the same farm can be employed to see if there has been any change. If the result differ a check must be made to establish the reasons. The gross output per hectare can be calculated and compared with standards.Alternatively the net output per hectare can be employed for this assessment. Net output= gross output-(cost of purchased feed + purchased seed). The deduction of the cost those items which have been growth on other farms produces, in net output a measure which in many ways more accurately of the intensity of the farming system and its enterprises, the yields of the crops and stock and the prices received for the goods.

4.3 STOCK DATABASE FILE

DATABASE FILED DESCRIPTION

There are four database file in use in the farm namely:

(i) INPUT OR PURCHASE database file for difference departments in the farm.

(ii) Labour database file

(iii) Sales or issued database file

(iv) Profit and loss account database file.

1) INPUT OR PURCHASE DATABASE FILE

This is also known as master file. In this file, is where all inputs or purchases supplied newly to the farm are first recorded, coded and inventory automatically updated by adding the new inputs to the old stock is the file . For example, are different kinds of seedings supply to the form quantity of fertilizers herbicides, number of day old chicks, quantity of vaccinations, quantity of feeds and kinds, number of doe, calf, kinds of drugs e.t.c.

CROPS. DBF AND MAST.CROP.DBF.

NO	FIELD NAME	FILED TYPE	WIDTH	DEC	INDEX
1	C.CODE	CHARACTER	5		Y
2	HECTARES	NUMERIC	5		N
3	S.QTY	NUMERIC	5		N
4	F.QTY	NUMERIC	6		N
5	HERBICIDE	NUMERIC	5	2	N
6	L.COST	NUMERIC	5	2	N
7	OUTPUT	NUMERIC	7		N

POULTRY,DBF AND MAST. DBF.

NO	FILED NAME	FILED TYPE	WIDTH	DEC	INDEX
1	P.CODE	CHARACTER	5		Y
2	S.RATE	NUMERIC	5		N
3	FEED	NUMERIC	5		N
4	WATER	NUMERIC	6		N
5	L.COST	NUMERIC	5		N
6	V.COST	NUMERIC	7		N
7	OUTPUT	NUMERIC	7		N

LIVESTOCK.DBF AND MAST.LIVE.DBF

NO	FILED NAME	FILED TYPE	WIDTH	DEC	INDEX
1	L.CODE	CHARACTER	5		Y
2	SYSTEM	CHARACTER	5	2	N
3	DRUGS	NUMERIC	7	2	N
4	L.COST	NUMERIC	7	2	N
5	OUTPUT	NUMERIC	5		N

LABOUR.DBF

This keeps all the daily records of labour applied in the farm in order to produce output.

NO	FILED NAME	FILED TYPE	WIDTH	DEC	INDEX
1	ITEM CODE	NUMERIC	4	0	Y
2	SUB CODE	NUMERIC	4	0	N
3	CROP	CHARACTER	12	0	N
4	DATE	DATE	8	0	N
5	PARTICULAR	CHARACTER	12	0	N
6	VALUE	CHARACTER	14	0	N
7	NO OF MEN	NUMERIC	10	0	N
8	OPERATION	CHARACTER	10	0	N
9	QTY CROP	NUMERIC	12	0	N
10	HRS WORK	NUMERIC	10	0	N
11	TOTAL AMT.	NUMERIC	10	0	N

SALES OR ISSUED DBASE FILE.

CROP SALE.DBASE FILE.

NO	FILED NAME	FILED TYPE	WIDTH	DEC	INDEX
1	C.CODE	CHARACTER	5	0	Y
2	QTY SOLD	NUMERIC	5	0	N
3	UNIT PRICE	NUMERIC	7	0	N
4	S DATE	DATE	8	0	N

POULT. SALE.DBF.

NO	FILED NAME	FILED TYPE	WIDTH	DEC	INDEX
1	P.CODE	CHARACTER	5	0	Y
2	QTY SOLD	NUMERIC	10	0	N
3	UNIT PRICE	NUMERIC	7	0	N
4	S.DATE	DATE	8	0	N

LIVE SALE.DBF.

NO	FILED NAME	FIELD TYPE	WIDTH	DEC	INDEX
1	L CODE	CHARACTER	10	0	Y
2	QTY SOLD	NUMERIC	5	0	N
3	UNIT PRICE	NUMERIC	7	0	N
4	S.DATE	DATE	8	0	N

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT DBASE FILE.

This is usually opened at the beginning of the farm year or cropping season,which ever is more convenient,and closed at the end of the period.It is very important account since it summaries all assets,liabilities,expenses and revenue for the stated period

and this gives a clear situation of the profitability or otherwise of the farming activities with in the specified period.

NO	FIELD NAME	FIELD TYPE	WIDTH	DEC	INDEX
1	ITEM CODE	CHARACTER	4	0	Y
2	DESCRIPTION	CHARACTER	10	0	N
3	SUB CODE	CHARACTER	10	0	N
4	PURCHASE	CHARACTER	10	0	N
5	DATE	DATE	8	0	N
6	PARTICULARS	CHARACTER	12	0	N
7	VALVE	NUMERIC	8	0	N
8	SALES	CHARACTER	10	0	N
9	DATE	DATE	8	0	N
10	PARTICULARS	CHARACTER	10	0	N
11	VALVES	NUMERIC	8	0	N
12	RECEIPTS	CHARACTER	10	0	N
13	DATE	DATE	8	0	N
14	PARTICULARS	CHARACTER	10	0	N
15	AMOUNT	NUMERIC	14	0	N
16	EXPENDITURE	CHARACTER	14	0	N
17	DATE	DATE	8	0	N
18	PARTICULARS	CHARACTER	12	0	N
19	AMOUNT	NUMERIC	10	0	N

4.4 STOCK LEVEL DBF.

NO	FIELD NAME	FIELD TYPE	WIDTH	DEC	INDEX
1	ITEM NAME	CHARACTER	20	0	Y
2	STOCK CODE	NUMERIC	10	0	N
3	QTY SUPPLY	NUMERIC	12	0	N
4	QTY SOLD	NUMERIC	10	0	N
5	QTY HAND	NUMERIC	10	0	N
6	STOCK LEVEL	CHARACTER	12	0	N

This helps the farmer to know the level of his stock.If it is at maximum level there will be no point producing more.It also indicates when the stock needed more production.

4.5 DATA BASE AND OBJECTIVES.

Two factors contributed to the development of the database concept: First, the explosive growth in the amount of data handled by the computer in business applications; and second, the unwillingness of organizations to plan ahead and control the unchecked increase of files in their computer systems. These factors, combined with today concerns over data security and unauthorized access to files, contributes to the need for adequate database support. These is the increases in transactions in selected industries. These figures reflect the tremendous growth of the needs of business. Computers have aided this growth , because they can store vast amounts of data and make it available in seconds. Continuous pressure is on the computer field to develop technologies to meet growing information needs. Many business chose to use the computer to support their processing of information but operation on a day to day basis,

with no plans for future growth. Whenever new requirement arose the immediate solution was to develop a new file. This proliferation of files tied many computer systems into knots. Files developed with no integrated philosophy interfered with processing. Many files were duplicates of one another wasting valuable resources, programming efforts. It became evident that a cohesive, unified approach to the construction of files supporting a large volume of data was needed. It was this need that forced the development of databases.

A database is a collection of data elements grouped together to fit the informal needs of an organisation.

Data is connected by a series of tables and indexes to simplify access to it. The database is not designed to support only, one type of application, but to service the entire organization. Because of the connected structure of a database, one transaction may trigger updates in other files. This means that data can be entered just once, simplifying the stream of input data. This improves the systems overall data handling capabilities. Data input to the data base is available to the entire organization. A database avoids duplication of files, reprocessing of data items, and repeated handling of data. It is designed to improve the overall efficiency of a computer system that handles sizeable amounts of data. The savings attributed to database result from the sharing of records, reduced processing times, reductions in software and hardware, more efficient use of personnel, and improvement in the flow of data.

4.6 SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION.

WRITTEN PROGRAM.

The program use the files created in the systems application in this chapter,for storage of information,and this has been successfully written.Its early completion is as a result of employing modular approach.The program is shown in the appendix.

TESTING OF THE PROGRAM.

The program has been tested and the organizations management is satisfied with the performance and the sample outputs.The sample outputs are also shown in the appendix.

4.7 INSTALLATION,CHANGEOVER,AND STAFF TRAINING.

INSTALLATION: We anticipated that a well befitting environment will be made available to accommodate the hardware,software and human ware.

CHANGEOVER The system implementation includes all activates to be carried out when converting an old system to a new one since the time the decision to computerise was taken down to the time when the new system goes alive. It is envisaged that the systems conversion will not be whole-scale but will be done in phases so that the old system will be running side by side. Pending when the majority of personnel that will handle the new system would have been trained sufficiently enough to handle the new system. The above planning method of system change over allows the system to settle down and solve any bugs which may be uncovered by live running.

STAFF TRAINING : The existing personnel would be given an in-house training to enable them to have basic knowledge on how to operate computer and its peripheral devices. Emphasis would be given to data entry and other relevant staff of computer operations.

4.8 SYSTEM MONITORING AND EVALUATION.

This is intended to check accuracy and timeliness of the new system with a view to identifying any unusual situation.This will be achieved through the following approaches:

a) EVENT LOGGING: This entails user recording unusual events that affects the new system.

b) IMPACT EVALUATION: This determines the effect of the new system on the organization under review.

c) ATTITUDE SURVEY: This entails sampling the views of current users towards the new system.The views could be positive or otherwise.

4.9 PROGRAM MAINTENANCE:

When a farmer installs a computerized system one of the concerns will be the maintenance and security of that system with the view to protecting it and the data it processes from damage or loss. The maintenance and protection itself can be categorized into:

a) Protection against physical loss or damage to hardware,software,or data ,which can occur either as a result of a natural disaster such as fire or flood or as a result of a deliberate action to sabotage or steal equipment.Therefore,apart from the obvious measures of physical security that can be taken,locking data and programs away in a secure place,alarm

systems e.t.c,measurers can also be taken to ensure that backup or duplicate copies of important software or data files are kept.

b) Protection against copying software data: Another form of theft which can be applied to a computerized system is the copying of software or data.Therefore, a mechanism which can be used with or without the key system is that of user validation via a user code-password check as part of the logging in procedure.Every authorized user of the system is given a user code which is then entered into the computer system as part of a valid users list.The user code could be a series of letters or digits or a mixture of both.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

There is no doubt that proper implementation of the new system will enhance the efficient performance of stock control system of farm institute Tegina.From the conservative financial analysis done,we observed that the overall benefits of installing a new system are quite encouraging despite all odds.We are convinced that once the new system is installed the menace of inaccurate records as well as longer working week will become a thing of the past.Besides, the new system will bring modernization to the farm stock control system. The necessity for permanency and ease of retrieval are two significant criteria in the design of any stock taking control system.Computers may be employed more to assist with storage,retrieval and display,and computer technology itself will have a part to play not only by allowing increased productivity in the work area,but also by providing better ways of spending one"s leisure time.

This research project on stock control is not exhaustive. There is still more room for improvement in the area of proper forecasting or how much of each stock of an item is to be ordered for within a season.This could be effectively carried out with tools such as operational research.However,the system developed here is quite satisfactory in controlling the stock of a farm like the farm institute tegina and other organization of similar size.This project was successfully completed,not only because of the availability of the right tools at farm institute tegina,but also because the members of staff involved were quite

cooperative.Consequently,the computerized control system at farm institute Tegina is now a reality.

RECOMMENDATION.

It is therefore,recommended that:

a) Farm institute tegina,should be computerized.

b) Wide area network system should be used installing the computers.

c) The staffs should be computer literate.

Ms OSI collect her project fr
She is also to travel today.
as well as being released fro
re.

REFERENCES

1) AVISON D.E - MASTERING BUSINESS COMPUTERS. (MACMILLIAN)

2) BINGRAM J.- MASTERING DATA PROCESSING PP(87-212) MACMILLIAN)

3) BROOKS.JR.FEDERIC P.- AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING.360 CD. (JOHN WILEY AND SONS)

4) FILGERAL.JERRY AND - FUNDAMENTALS OF DATA COMMUNICATIONS.(JOHN WILEY AND SONS) PP(422-440)

5) GOSLING,P.E. - MASTERING COMPUTER PROGRAMMING 2ND EDITION

6) GAVRIEL SALVENDY - HAND BOOK OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING.

7) JAMES H.GREENE. - PRODUCTION AND INVENTORY CONTOL HANDBOOK

8)JOSEPH.W.WILKINSON - ACCOUNTING AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS (WILEY THIRD EDITION)

9) LAURA JAMESON - MODERN PURCHASING (SEPT 1982)

10) MCLEDAN,JOHN D. - PRODUCTION DECISION AND CONTROL PP(67-100) (HAMILTON)

11) M.BUCKETT - AN INFORMATION TO FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT.(PERGAMON INTERNATIONAL LIBARY).

12) STERN,ROBERY ANDSTERN,NANCY -PRINCIPLES OF DATA PROCESSING (2ND EDITION) PP(505-569) (JOHN WILEY AND SONS)

13) WALKER,ROGERS - UNDERSTANDING COMPUTER SCIENCE APPLICATIONS,(SAMS)

APPENDIX

```
SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SELE 1
USE MASTCROP
SELE 2
USE CROPSALE
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
REST FROM VARS.MEM
@ 5,12 TO 19,60 DOUBLE
@ 6,21 SAY " FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 8,23 SAY "CROPS SALES DATA ENTRY"
@ 9,46 SAY "[XXXXX]=Exit"
@ 10,13 TO 10,59
@ 11,22 SAY "CROP CODE"
@ 11,36 GET Mcode PICTURE "@!"
READ
IF MCODE="XXXXX"
   EXIT
ENDIF
SELE 1
LOCATE FOR C_CODE = MCODE
IF EOF()
   @13,22 SAY "INVALID CODE,  PRESS ENTER KEY..." GET CH1
   READ
   LOOP
ENDIF
FQTY=OUTPUT
@21,22 SAY "STOCK BALANCE = "
@21,38 GET FQTY
CLEAR GETS
SELE 2
APPEND BLANK
DO WHILE .T.
@ 13,22 SAY "QUANTITY SOLD"
@ 13,36 GET Qty_sold PICTURE "99999"
@ 15,22 SAY "UNIT PRICE"
@ 15,36 GET U_price PICTURE "9999.99"
@ 17,22 SAY "SALES DATE"
@ 17,36 GET S_date
READ
SQTY=QTY_SOLD
IF SQTY > FQTY
   @21,22 SAY "BALANCE EXCEEDED, PRESS ENTER KEY..." GET CH1
   READ
   @21,22 SAY SPACE(40)
   LOOP
ENDIF
@ 20,21 SAY "[S]ave    [R]epeat    [C]ancel" GET CH2 PICT "!"
READ
IF CH2 <> "R"
   EXIT
```

```
ENDIF
ENDDO
IF CH2="C"
   DELETE
   PACK
ENDIF
IF CH2="S"
   REPL C_CODE WITH MCODE
   SELE 1
   REPL OUTPUT WITH FQTY - SQTY
ENDIF
ENDDO
CLOSE ALL
RETURN

SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SELE 1
USE MASTLIVE
SELE 2
USE LIVESTK
SELE 3
USE LITEMS
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
REST FROM VARS.MEM
@ 1,10 TO 17,69 DOUBLE
@ 2,28 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 4,31 SAY "LIVESTOCK DATA FORM        [XXXXX]=Exit"
@ 5,11 TO 5,68
@ 7,20 SAY "LIVESTOCK CODE"
@ 7,35 GET Mcode PICTURE "@!"
READ
IF MCODE="XXXXX"
   EXIT
ENDIF
SELE 1
LOCATE FOR L_CODE = MCODE
IF EOF()
   @9,21 SAY "CREATE NEW CODE ? (Y/N)" GET CH1 PICT "!"
   READ
   IF CH1 = 'N'
      LOOP
   ELSE
      @9,20 SAY "LIVESTOCK NAME    " GET MDESC PICT "@!"
      READ
      @9,20 SAY SPACE(43)
   ENDIF
ENDIF
SELECT 2
APPEND BLANK
REPL L_CODE WITH MCODE
DO WHILE .T.
@ 9,20 SAY "GRAZING SYSTEM"
@ 9,41 GET System PICTURE "XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX"
@ 11,20 SAY "DRUGS AMOUNT"
```

```
@ 11,41 GET Drugs PICTURE "9999.99"
@ 13,20 SAY "LABOUR COST"
@ 13,41 GET L_cost PICTURE "9999.99"
@ 15,20 SAY "OUTPUT QUANTITY"
@ 15,41 GET Output PICTURE "99999"
READ
@ 18,20 SAY "[S]ave        [R]epeat      [C]ancel" GET CH2 PICT
"!"
READ
IF CH2 = "S"
   EXIT
ENDIF
IF CH2 = "C"
   DELETE
   PACK
   EXIT
ENDIF
ENDDO
SELE 2
MCODE2=L_CODE
MSYSTEM2=SYSTEM
MDRUGS2=DRUGS
LCOST2=L_COST
MOUTPUT2=OUTPUT
SELE 1
IF CH1="Y"
APPEND BLANK
REPL L_CODE WITH MCODE, SYSTEM WITH MSYSTEM2, DRUGS WITH MDRUGS2
REPL L_COST WITH LCOST2, OUTPUT WITH MOUTPUT2
SELE 3
APPEND BLANK
REPL L_CODE WITH MCODE, DESC WITH MDESC
ELSE
SELE 1
MCODE1=L_CODE
MSYSTEM1=SYSTEM
MDRUGS1=DRUGS
LCOST1=L_COST
MOUTPUT1=OUTPUT
REPL SYSTEM WITH MSYSTEM2+MSYSTEM1, DRUGS WITH MDRUGS2+MDRUGS1
REPL L_COST WITH LCOST1+LCOST2, OUTPUT WITH MOUTPUT1+MOUTPUT2
ENDIF
ENDDO
CLOSE ALL
RETURN
SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SET STAT OFF
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
@ 2,9 TO 17,65 DOUBLE
@ 4,24 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 6,26 SAY "CROP FILE MAINTENANCE"
@ 8,10 TO 8,64
@ 10,24 SAY "ADD NEW CROP DATA"
@ 12,24 SAY "DELETE CROP RECORD"
```

```
@ 14,24 SAY "VIEW CROPS RECORDS"
@ 16,24 SAY "E X I T"
SET COLO TO R+/B
@ 10,24 SAY "A"
@ 12,24 SAY "D"
@ 14,24 SAY "V"
@ 16,24 SAY "E"
SET COLOR TO W+/B
@ 19,20 SAY "Press 1st letter of your choice."
I=0
DO WHILE I=0
I=INKEY()
IF UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "ADVE"
   EXIT
ENDIF
I=0
ENDDO
DO CASE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "A"
     DO ADDCROPS
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "D"
     DO DELCROPS
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "V"
     DO VIEWCROP
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "E"
     EXIT
ENDCASE
ENDDO
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SET STAT OFF
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
@ 2,9 TO 17,65 DOUBLE
@ 4,24 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 6,26 SAY "CROP REPORT PRINTING"
@ 8,10 TO 8,64
@ 10,24 SAY "CROPS DATA"
@ 12,24 SAY "SALES TRANSACTIONS"
@ 14,24 SAY "MASTER STOCK STATUS"
@ 16,24 SAY "E X I T"
SET COLO TO R+/B
@ 10,24 SAY "C"
@ 12,24 SAY "S"
@ 14,24 SAY "M"
@ 16,24 SAY "E"
SET COLOR TO W+/B
@ 19,20 SAY "Press 1st letter of your choice."
I=0
DO WHILE I=0
I=INKEY()
IF UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "CSME"
```

```
   EXIT
ENDIF
I=0
ENDDO
DO CASE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "C"
     DO PRTCDATA
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "S"
     DO PRTCSALE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "M"
     DO PRTCMAST
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "E"
     EXIT
ENDCASE
ENDDO
RETURN

SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SELE 1
USE MASTCROP
SELE 2
USE CROPSALE
REST FROM VARS.MEM
DEFI WIND STKWIND FROM 10,1 to 22,78 DOUBLE
@23,10 SAY "Use arrow keys to highlight and press [Esc] key to
select."
ACTI WIND STKWIND
BROW NOINIT NOAPPEND NODELETE NOEDIT
MCODE=C_CODE
SQTY=QTY_SOLD
DEACT WIND STKWIND
@23,10 SAY SPACE(60)
DO WHILE CH2 <> "Y" .AND. CH2 <> "N"
@ 23,20 SAY "Delete the record now ? (Y/N) " GET CH2 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH2="N"
   CLOSE ALL
   @23,20 SAY SPACE(60)
   RETURN
ENDIF
   SELE 1
   LOCATE FOR C_CODE = MCODE
   FQTY=OUTPUT
   REPL OUTPUT WITH FQTY - SQTY
   SELE 2
   DELETE
   PACK
CLOSE ALL
RETURN
```

```
SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SELE 1
USE MASTLIVE
SELE 2
USE LIVESALE
REST FROM VARS.MEM
DEFI WIND STKWIND FROM 10,1 to 22,78 DOUBLE
@23,10 SAY "Use arrow keys to highlight and press [Esc] key to
select."
ACTI WIND STKWIND
BROW NOINIT NOAPPEND NODELETE NOEDIT
MCODE=L_CODE
SQTY=QTY_SOLD
DEACT WIND STKWIND
@23,10 SAY SPACE(60)
DO WHILE CH2 <> "Y" .AND. CH2 <> "N"
@ 23,20 SAY "Delete the record now ? (Y/N) " GET CH2 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH2="N"
   CLOSE ALL
   @23,20 SAY SPACE(60)
   RETURN
ENDIF
   SELE 1
   LOCATE FOR L_CODE = MCODE
   FQTY=OUTPUT
   REPL OUTPUT WITH FQTY - SQTY
   SELE 2
   DELETE
   PACK
CLOSE ALL
RETURN
```

```
SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SET STAT OFF
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
@ 2,9 TO 17,65 DOUBLE
@ 4,24 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 6,30 SAY "MAIN MENU"
@ 8,10 TO 8,64
@ 10,24 SAY "CROP STOCK CONTROL MENU"
@ 12,24 SAY "POULTRY STOCK CONTROL MENU"
@ 14,24 SAY "LIVESTOCK CONTROL MENU"
@ 16,24 SAY "E X I T"
SET COLO TO R+/B
@ 10,24 SAY "C"
@ 12,24 SAY "P"
@ 14,24 SAY "L"
@ 16,24 SAY "E"
```

```
SET COLOR TO W+/B
@ 19,20 SAY "Press 1st letter of your choice."
I=0
DO WHILE I=0
I=INKEY()
IF UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "CPLE"
   EXIT
ENDIF
I=0
ENDDO
DO CASE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "C"
     DO CROPMENU
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "P"
     DO POULMENU
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "L"
     DO LIVEMENU
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "E"
     EXIT
ENDCASE
ENDDO
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SET STAT OFF
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
@ 2,9 TO 17,65 DOUBLE
@ 4,24 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 6,24 SAY "LIVESTOCK FILE MAINTENANCE"
@ 8,10 TO 8,64
@ 10,24 SAY "ADD NEW LIVESTOCK DATA"
@ 12,24 SAY "DELETE LIVESTOCK RECORD"
@ 14,24 SAY "VIEW LIVESTOCK RECORDS"
@ 16,24 SAY "E X I T"
SET COLO TO R+/B
@ 10,24 SAY "A"
@ 12,24 SAY "D"
@ 14,24 SAY "V"
@ 16,24 SAY "E"
SET COLOR TO W+/B
@ 19,20 SAY "Press 1st letter of your choice."
I=0
DO WHILE I=0
I=INKEY()
IF UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "ADVE"
   EXIT
ENDIF
I=0
ENDDO
DO CASE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "A"
```

```
      DO ADDLIVE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "D"
      DO DELLIVE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "V"
      DO VIEWLIVE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "E"
      EXIT
ENDCASE
ENDDO
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SET STAT OFF
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
@ 2,9 TO 17,65 DOUBLE
@ 4,24 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 6,24 SAY "LIVESTOCK REPORT PRINTING"
@ 8,10 TO 8,64
@ 10,24 SAY "LIVESTOCK DATA"
@ 12,24 SAY "SALES TRANSACTIONS"
@ 14,24 SAY "MASTER STOCK STATUS"
@ 16,24 SAY "E X I T"
SET COLO TO R+/B
@ 10,24 SAY "L"
@ 12,24 SAY "S"
@ 14,24 SAY "M"
@ 16,24 SAY "E"
SET COLOR TO W+/B
@ 19,20 SAY "Press 1st letter of your choice."
I=0
DO WHILE I=0
I=INKEY()
IF UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "LSME"
   EXIT
ENDIF
I=0
ENDDO
DO CASE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "L"
      DO PRTLDATA
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "S"
      DO PRTLSALE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "M"
      DO PRTLMAST
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "E"
      EXIT
ENDCASE
ENDDO
RETURN
```

```
MDESC=SPACE(25)
STORE 0 TO HECT1,SQTY1,FQTY1,HERB1,LCOST1,MOUTPUT1
STORE 0 TO SRATE1,MFEED1,MWATER1,VCOST1,MSYSTEM1,MDRUGS1
MCODE=SPACE(5)
STORE 0 TO HECT2,SQTY2,FQTY2,HERB2,LCOST2,MOUTPUT2
STORE 0 TO SRATE2,MFEED2,MWATER2,VCOST2,MSYSTEM2,MDRUGS2
STORE CTOD('  /  /  ') TO MDATE
STORE SPACE(1) TO CH1,CH2
SAVE TO VARS.MEM
RETURN
```

```
set talk off
set echo off
set stat off
defin wind stkwind from 10,1 to 22,78 doubl
use livestk
@23,20 say "Press [Esc] key to save/exit..."
activ wind stkwind
brow noinit noappend nodelete
deact wind stkwind
@23,20 say space(40)
return
```

```
SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SET STAT OFF
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
@ 2,9 TO 17,65 DOUBLE
@ 4,24 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 6,25 SAY "POULTRY STOCK CONTROL MENU"
@ 8,10 TO 8,64
@ 10,24 SAY "FILE MAINTENANCE"
@ 12,24 SAY "POULTRY SALES "
@ 14,24 SAY "REPORT"
@ 16,24 SAY "E X I T"
SET COLO TO R+/B
@ 10,24 SAY "F"
@ 12,24 SAY "P"
@ 14,24 SAY "R"
@ 16,24 SAY "E"
SET COLOR TO W+/B
@ 19,20 SAY "Press 1st letter of your choice."
I=0
DO WHILE I=0
I=INKEY()
IF UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "FPRE"
   EXIT
ENDIF
I=0
ENDDO
```

```
DO CASE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "F"
     DO POULFILE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "P"
     DO POULSALE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "R"
     DO POULREPT
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "E"
     EXIT
ENDCASE
ENDDO
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SET STAT OFF
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
@ 2,9 TO 17,65 DOUBLE
@ 4,24 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 6,24 SAY "POULTRY SALES MAINTENANCE"
@ 8,10 TO 8,64
@ 10,24 SAY "ADD NEW SALES DATA"
@ 12,24 SAY "DELETE SALES RECORD"
@ 14,24 SAY "VIEW SALES RECORDS"
@ 16,24 SAY "E X I T"
SET COLO TO R+/B
@ 10,24 SAY "A"
@ 12,24 SAY "D"
@ 14,24 SAY "V"
@ 16,24 SAY "E"
SET COLOR TO W+/B
@ 19,20 SAY "Press 1st letter of your choice."
I=0
DO WHILE I=0
I=INKEY()
IF UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "ADVE"
   EXIT
ENDIF
I=0
ENDDO
DO CASE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "A"
     DO APSALES
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "D"
     DO DPSALES
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "V"
     DO VPSALES
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "E"
     EXIT
ENDCASE
ENDDO
RETURN
```

```
SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
CH1=SPACE(1)
DO WHILE CH1 <> "Y" .AND. CH1 <> "N"
@23,20 SAY "IS THE PRINTER READY ? (Y/N)" GET CH1 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH1="N"
   RETURN
ENDIF
CLEAR
*REST FROM VARS.MEM
STORE 0 TO SUBH,SUBS,SUBF,SUBL,SUBB,SUBO,P
STORE 0 TO TOTH,TOTS,TOTF,TOTL,TOTB,TOTO
STORE 60 TO L
SELE 1
USE MASTCROP
SELE 2
USE CITEMS
*SET DEVICE TO PRINT
SELE 1
DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
IF L > 22
TOTH=TOTH+SUBH
TOTS=TOTS+SUBS
TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
TOTB=TOTB+SUBB
TOTO=TOTO+SUBO
STORE 0 TO SUBH,SUBS,SUBF,SUBL,SUBB,SUBO
P=P+1
@1,25 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@2,25 SAY "CROPS MASTER STOCK REPORT"
@4,01 SAY "DATE :"
@4,08 SAY DATE()
@4,70 SAY "PAGE "+LTRIM(STR(P))
@6,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
@7,01 SAY "CODE"
@7,07 SAY "HECTARES"
@7,17 SAY "SEEDLING"
@7,27 SAY "FERTILIZER"
@7,40 SAY "HERBICIDE"
@7,55 SAY "LABOUR"
@7,68 SAY "OUTPUT"
@8,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
L=9
ENDIF
@L,02 SAY C_CODE
@L,07 SAY HECTARES
@L,17 SAY S_QTY
@L,27 SAY F_QTY
@L,40 SAY HERBICIDE
@L,55 SAY L_COST
@L,68 SAY OUTPUT
```

```
SUBH=SUBH+HECTARES
SUBS=SUBS+S_QTY
SUBF=SUBF+F_QTY
SUBL=SUBL+L_COST
SUBB=SUBB+HERBICIDE
SUBO=SUBO+OUTPUT
L=L+1
IF L > 22
  @L,01 SAY "SUB-TOT"
  @L,10 SAY LTRIM(STR(SUBH))
  @L,12 SAY SUBS
  @L,22 SAY SUBF
  @L,35 SAY SUBB
  @L,50 SAY SUBL
  @L,63 SAY SUBO
ENDIF
SKIP
ENDDO
L=L+1
IF L <=22
   TOTH=TOTH+SUBH
   TOTS=TOTS+SUBS
   TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
   TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
   TOTB=TOTB+SUBB
   TOTO=TOTO+SUBO
ENDIF
@L,01 SAY "TOTALS"
@L,10 SAY LTRIM(STR(TOTH))
@L,12 SAY TOTS
@L,22 SAY TOTF
@L,35 SAY TOTB
@L,50 SAY TOTL
@L,63 SAY TOTO
CLOSE DATABASE
WAIT
*SET DEVICE TO SCREEN
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
CH1=SPACE(1)
DO WHILE CH1 <> "Y" .AND. CH1 <> "N"
@23,20 SAY "IS THE PRINTER READY ? (Y/N)" GET CH1 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH1="N"
   RETURN
ENDIF
CLEAR
STORE 0 TO SUBF,SUBL,SUBO,P
STORE 0 TO TOTF,TOTL,TOTO
STORE 60 TO L
SELE 1
```

```
USE LIVESTK
SELE 2
USE CITEMS
*SET DEVICE TO PRINT
SELE 1
DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
IF L > 22
TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
TOTO=TOTO+SUBO
STORE 0 TO SUBF,SUBL,SUBO
P=P+1
@1,25 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@2,25 SAY " LIVESTOCK DATA REPORT"
@4,01 SAY "DATE :"
@4,08 SAY DATE()
@4,70 SAY "PAGE "+LTRIM(STR(P))
@6,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
@7,01 SAY "CODE"
@7,07 SAY "GRAZING SYSTEM"
@7,35 SAY "DRUGS COST"
@7,50 SAY "LABOUR COST"
@7,65 SAY "OUTPUT"
@8,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
L=9
ENDIF
@L,02 SAY L_CODE
@L,07 SAY SYSTEM
@L,35 SAY DRUGS
@L,50 SAY L_COST
@L,65 SAY OUTPUT
SUBF=SUBF+DRUGS
SUBL=SUBL+L_COST
SUBO=SUBO+OUTPUT
L=L+1
IF L > 22
  @L,01 SAY "SUB-TOTAL"
  @L,29 SAY SUBF
  @L,47 SAY SUBL
  @L,60 SAY SUBO
ENDIF
SKIP
ENDDO
L=L+1
IF L <=22
   TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
   TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
   TOTO=TOTO+SUBO
ENDIF
@L,01 SAY "GRAND TOTALS"
@L,29 SAY TOTF
@L,47 SAY TOTL
@L,60 SAY TOTO
CLOSE DATABASE
WAIT
*SET DEVICE TO SCREEN
```

```
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
CH1=SPACE(1)
DO WHILE CH1 <> "Y" .AND. CH1 <> "N"
@23,20 SAY "IS THE PRINTER READY ? (Y/N)" GET CH1 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH1="N"
   RETURN
ENDIF
CLEAR
STORE 0 TO SUBF,SUBL,SUBO,P
STORE 0 TO TOTF,TOTL,TOTO
STORE 60 TO L
SELE 1
USE LIVESTK
SELE 2
USE CITEMS
*SET DEVICE TO PRINT
SELE 1
DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
IF L > 22
TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
TOTO=TOTO+SUBO
STORE 0 TO SUBF,SUBL,SUBO
P=P+1
@1,25 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@2,25 SAY " LIVESTOCK DATA REPORT"
@4,01 SAY "DATE :"
@4,08 SAY DATE()
@4,70 SAY "PAGE "+LTRIM(STR(P))
@6,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
@7,01 SAY "CODE"
@7,07 SAY "GRAZING SYSTEM"
@7,35 SAY "DRUGS COST"
@7,50 SAY "LABOUR COST"
@7,65 SAY "OUTPUT"
@8,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
L=9
ENDIF
@L,02 SAY L_CODE
@L,07 SAY SYSTEM
@L,35 SAY DRUGS
@L,50 SAY L_COST
@L,65 SAY OUTPUT
SUBF=SUBF+DRUGS
SUBL=SUBL+L_COST
SUBO=SUBO+OUTPUT
L=L+1
IF L > 22
  @L,01 SAY "SUB-TOTAL"
```

```
  @L,29 SAY SUBF
  @L,47 SAY SUBL
  @L,60 SAY SUBO
ENDIF
SKIP
ENDDO
L=L+1
IF L <=22
   TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
   TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
   TOTO=TOTO+SUBO
ENDIF
@L,01 SAY "GRAND TOTALS"
@L,29 SAY TOTF
@L,47 SAY TOTL
@L,60 SAY TOTO
CLOSE DATABASE
WAIT
*SET DEVICE TO SCREEN
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
CH1=SPACE(1)
DO WHILE CH1 <> "Y" .AND. CH1 <> "N"
@23,20 SAY "IS THE PRINTER READY ? (Y/N)" GET CH1 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH1="N"
   RETURN
ENDIF
CLEAR
STORE SPACE(25) TO MDESC
STORE SPACE(5) TO MCODE
STORE 0 TO SUBF,SUBL,P
STORE 0 TO TOTF,TOTL
STORE 60 TO L
SELE 1
USE LIVESALE
SELE 2
USE LITEMS
*SET DEVICE TO PRINT
SELE 1
DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
IF L > 22
TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
STORE 0 TO SUBF,SUBL
P=P+1
@1,25 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@2,24 SAY "LIVESTOCK SALES DATA REPORT"
@4,01 SAY "DATE :"
@4,08 SAY DATE()
```

```
@4,70 SAY "PAGE "+LTRIM(STR(P))
@6,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
@7,01 SAY "CODE"
@7,07 SAY "CROP NAME"
@7,30 SAY "QUANTITY SOLD"
@7,45 SAY "UNIT PRICE"
@7,60 SAY "DATE SOLD"
@8,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
L=9
ENDIF
@L,02 SAY L_CODE
MCODE = L_CODE
SELE 2
LOCATE FOR L_CODE = MCODE
MDESC = DESC
SELE 1
@L,07 SAY MDESC
@L,30 SAY QTY_SOLD
@L,45 SAY U_PRICE
@L,60 SAY S_DATE
SUBF=SUBF+QTY_SOLD
SUBL=SUBL+U_PRICE
L=L+1
IF L > 22
  @L,01 SAY "SUB-TOTAL"
  @L,29 SAY SUBF
  @L,47 SAY SUBL
ENDIF
SKIP
ENDDO
L=L+1
IF L <=22
   TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
   TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
ENDIF
@L,01 SAY "TOTAL SALES"
P = TOTF * TOTL
@L,12 SAY P
CLOSE DATABASE
WAIT
*SET DEVICE TO SCREEN
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
CH1=SPACE(1)
DO WHILE CH1 <> "Y" .AND. CH1 <> "N"
@23,20 SAY "IS THE PRINTER READY ? (Y/N)" GET CH1 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH1="N"
   RETURN
ENDIF
CLEAR
```

```
*REST FROM VARS.MEM
STORE 0 TO SUBH,SUBS,SUBF,SUBL,SUBB,SUBO,P
STORE 0 TO TOTH,TOTS,TOTF,TOTL,TOTB,TOTO
STORE 60 TO L
SELE 1
USE MASTPOUL
SELE 2
USE CITEMS
*SET DEVICE TO PRINT
SELE 1
DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
IF L > 22
TOTH=TOTH+SUBH
TOTS=TOTS+SUBS
TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
TOTB=TOTB+SUBB
TOTO=TOTO+SUBO
STORE 0 TO SUBH,SUBS,SUBF,SUBL,SUBB,SUBO
P=P+1
@1,25 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@2,24 SAY "POULTRY MASTER STOCK REPORT"
@4,01 SAY "DATE :"
@4,08 SAY DATE()
@4,70 SAY "PAGE "+LTRIM(STR(P))
@6,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
@7,01 SAY "CODE"
@7,07 SAY "STOCKING"
@7,17 SAY "   FEED"
@7,27 SAY "  WATER"
@7,40 SAY "VACCINATION"
@7,55 SAY "LABOUR"
@7,68 SAY "OUTPUT"
@8,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
L=9
ENDIF
@L,02 SAY P_CODE
@L,07 SAY S_RATE
@L,17 SAY FEED
@L,27 SAY WATER
@L,40 SAY V_COST
@L,55 SAY L_COST
@L,68 SAY OUTPUT
SUBH=SUBH+S_RATE
SUBS=SUBS+FEED
SUBF=SUBF+WATER
SUBL=SUBL+L_COST
SUBB=SUBB+V_COST
SUBO=SUBO+OUTPUT
L=L+1
IF L > 22
  @L,01 SAY "SUB-TOT"
  @L,11 SAY LTRIM(STR(SUBH))
  @L,12 SAY SUBS
  @L,22 SAY SUBF
  @L,35 SAY SUBB
```

```
  @L,50 SAY SUBL
  @L,63 SAY SUBO
ENDIF
SKIP
ENDDO
L=L+1
IF L <=22
   TOTH=TOTH+SUBH
   TOTS=TOTS+SUBS
   TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
   TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
   TOTB=TOTB+SUBB
   TOTO=TOTO+SUBO
ENDIF
@L,01 SAY "TOTALS"
@L,11 SAY LTRIM(STR(TOTH))
@L,12 SAY TOTS
@L,22 SAY TOTF
@L,35 SAY TOTB
@L,50 SAY TOTL
@L,63 SAY TOTO
CLOSE DATABASE
WAIT
*SET DEVICE TO SCREEN
RETURN



DEFI WIND STKWIND FROM 10,1 to 22,78 DOUBLE
USE CROPSALE
@23,10 SAY "Use arrow keys to move,  press [Esc] key to exit..."
ACTI WIND STKWIND
BROW NOINIT NOAPPEND NODELETE NOEDIT
DEACT WIND STKWIND
@23,10 SAY SPACE(50)
RETURN



DEFI WIND STKWIND FROM 10,1 to 22,78 DOUBLE
USE LIVESTK
@23,10 SAY "Use arrow keys to move,  press [Esc] key to exit..."
ACTI WIND STKWIND
BROW NOINIT NOAPPEND NODELETE NOEDIT
DEACT WIND STKWIND
@23,10 SAY SPACE(50)
RETURN


DEFI WIND STKWIND FROM 10,1 to 22,78 DOUBLE
USE LIVESALE
@23,10 SAY "Use arrow keys to move,  press [Esc] key to exit..."
ACTI WIND STKWIND
BROW NOINIT NOAPPEND NODELETE NOEDIT
DEACT WIND STKWIND
@23,10 SAY SPACE(50)
```

```
RETURN


DEFI WIND STKWIND FROM 10,1 to 22,78 DOUBLE
USE POULSALE
@23,10 SAY "Use arrow keys to move,  press [Esc] key to exit..."
ACTI WIND STKWIND
BROW NOINIT NOAPPEND NODELETE NOEDIT
DEACT WIND STKWIND
@23,10 SAY SPACE(50)
RETURN



DEFI WIND STKWIND FROM 10,1 to 22,78 DOUBLE
USE POULTRY
@23,10 SAY "Use arrow keys to move,  press [Esc] key to exit..."
ACTI WIND STKWIND
BROW NOINIT NOAPPEND NODELETE NOEDIT
DEACT WIND STKWIND
@23,10 SAY SPACE(50)
RETURN



DEFI WIND STKWIND FROM 10,1 to 22,78 DOUBLE
USE CROPS
@23,10 SAY "Use arrow keys to move,  press [Esc] key to exit..."
ACTI WIND STKWIND
BROW NOINIT NOAPPEND NODELETE NOEDIT
DEACT WIND STKWIND
@23,10 SAY SPACE(50)
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
CH1=SPACE(1)
DO WHILE CH1 <> "Y" .AND. CH1 <> "N"
@23,20 SAY "IS THE PRINTER READY ? (Y/N)" GET CH1 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH1="N"
   RETURN
ENDIF
CLEAR
STORE SPACE(25) TO MDESC
STORE SPACE(5) TO MCODE
STORE 0 TO SUBF,SUBL,P
STORE 0 TO TOTF,TOTL
STORE 60 TO L
SELE 1
USE POULSALE
SELE 2
USE PITEMS
```

```
*SET DEVICE TO PRINT
SELE 1
DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
IF L > 22
TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
STORE 0 TO SUBF,SUBL
P=P+1
@1,25 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@2,25 SAY "POULTRY SALES DATA REPORT"
@4,01 SAY "DATE :"
@4,08 SAY DATE()
@4,70 SAY "PAGE "+LTRIM(STR(P))
@6,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
@7,01 SAY "CODE"
@7,07 SAY "POULTRY NAME"
@7,30 SAY "QUANTITY SOLD"
@7,45 SAY "UNIT PRICE"
@7,60 SAY "DATE SOLD"
@8,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
L=9
ENDIF
@L,02 SAY P_CODE
MCODE = P_CODE
SELE 2
LOCATE FOR P_CODE = MCODE
MDESC = DESC
SELE 1
@L,07 SAY MDESC
@L,30 SAY QTY_SOLD
@L,45 SAY U_PRICE
@L,60 SAY S_DATE
SUBF=SUBF+QTY_SOLD
SUBL=SUBL+U_PRICE
L=L+1
IF L > 22
  @L,01 SAY "SUB-TOTAL"
  @L,29 SAY SUBF
  @L,47 SAY SUBL
ENDIF
SKIP
ENDDO
L=L+1
IF L <=22
   TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
   TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
ENDIF
@L,01 SAY "TOTAL SALES"
P = TOTF * TOTL
@L,12 SAY P
CLOSE DATABASE
WAIT
*SET DEVICE TO SCREEN
RETURN
```

```
SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
CH1=SPACE(1)
DO WHILE CH1 <> "Y" .AND. CH1 <> "N"
@23,20 SAY "IS THE PRINTER READY ? (Y/N)" GET CH1 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH1="N"
   RETURN
ENDIF
CLEAR
*REST FROM VARS.MEM
STORE 0 TO SUBH,SUBS,SUBF,SUBL,SUBB,SUBO,P
STORE 0 TO TOTH,TOTS,TOTF,TOTL,TOTB,TOTO
STORE 60 TO L
SELE 1
USE POULTRY
SELE 2
USE CITEMS
*SET DEVICE TO PRINT
SELE 1
DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
IF L > 22
TOTH=TOTH+SUBH
TOTS=TOTS+SUBS
TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
TOTB=TOTB+SUBB
TOTO=TOTO+SUBO
STORE 0 TO SUBH,SUBS,SUBF,SUBL,SUBB,SUBO
P=P+1
@1,25 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@2,25 SAY "   POULTRY DATA REPORT"
@4,01 SAY "DATE :"
@4,08 SAY DATE()
@4,70 SAY "PAGE "+LTRIM(STR(P))
@6,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
@7,01 SAY "CODE"
@7,07 SAY "STOCKING"
@7,17 SAY "   FEED"
@7,27 SAY "  WATER"
@7,40 SAY "VACCINATION"
@7,55 SAY "LABOUR"
@7,68 SAY "OUTPUT"
@8,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
L=9
ENDIF
@L,02 SAY P_CODE
@L,07 SAY S_RATE
@L,17 SAY FEED
@L,27 SAY WATER
@L,40 SAY V_COST
@L,55 SAY L_COST
@L,68 SAY OUTPUT
SUBH=SUBH+S_RATE
SUBS=SUBS+FEED
```

```
SUBF=SUBF+WATER
SUBL=SUBL+L_COST
SUBB=SUBB+V_COST
SUBO=SUBO+OUTPUT
L=L+1
IF L > 22
  @L,01 SAY "SUB-TOT"
  @L,11 SAY LTRIM(STR(SUBH))
  @L,12 SAY SUBS
  @L,22 SAY SUBF
  @L,35 SAY SUBB
  @L,50 SAY SUBL
  @L,63 SAY SUBO
ENDIF
SKIP
ENDDO
L=L+1
IF L <=22
   TOTH=TOTH+SUBH
   TOTS=TOTS+SUBS
   TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
   TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
   TOTB=TOTB+SUBB
   TOTO=TOTO+SUBO
ENDIF
@L,01 SAY "TOTALS"
@L,11 SAY LTRIM(STR(TOTH))
@L,12 SAY TOTS
@L,22 SAY TOTF
@L,35 SAY TOTB
@L,50 SAY TOTL
@L,63 SAY TOTO
CLOSE DATABASE
WAIT
*SET DEVICE TO SCREEN
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
CH1=SPACE(1)
DO WHILE CH1 <> "Y" .AND. CH1 <> "N"
@23,20 SAY "IS THE PRINTER READY ? (Y/N)" GET CH1 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH1="N"
   RETURN
ENDIF
CLEAR
STORE 0 TO SUBF,SUBL,SUBO,P
STORE 0 TO TOTF,TOTL,TOTO
STORE 60 TO L
SELE 1
USE MASTLIVE
SELE 2
```

```
USE CITEMS
*SET DEVICE TO PRINT
SELE 1
DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
IF L > 22
TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
TOTO=TOTO+SUBO
STORE 0 TO SUBF,SUBL,SUBO
P=P+1
@1,25 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@2,25 SAY " LIVESTOCK MASTER REPORT"
@4,01 SAY "DATE :"
@4,08 SAY DATE()
@4,70 SAY "PAGE "+LTRIM(STR(P))
@6,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
@7,01 SAY "CODE"
@7,07 SAY "GRAZING SYSTEM"
@7,35 SAY "DRUGS COST"
@7,50 SAY "LABOUR COST"
@7,65 SAY "OUTPUT"
@8,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
L=9
ENDIF
@L,02 SAY L_CODE
@L,07 SAY SYSTEM
@L,35 SAY DRUGS
@L,50 SAY L_COST
@L,65 SAY OUTPUT
SUBF=SUBF+DRUGS
SUBL=SUBL+L_COST
SUBO=SUBO+OUTPUT
L=L+1
IF L > 22
  @L,01 SAY "SUB-TOTAL"
  @L,29 SAY SUBF
  @L,47 SAY SUBL
  @L,60 SAY SUBO
ENDIF
SKIP
ENDDO
L=L+1
IF L <=22
   TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
   TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
   TOTO=TOTO+SUBO
ENDIF
@L,01 SAY "GRAND TOTALS"
@L,29 SAY TOTF
@L,47 SAY TOTL
@L,60 SAY TOTO
CLOSE DATABASE
WAIT
*SET DEVICE TO SCREEN
RETURN
```

```
SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
CH1=SPACE(1)
DO WHILE CH1 <> "Y" .AND. CH1 <> "N"
@23,20 SAY "IS THE PRINTER READY ? (Y/N)" GET CH1 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH1="N"
   RETURN
ENDIF
CLEAR
STORE SPACE(25) TO MDESC
STORE SPACE(5) TO MCODE
STORE 0 TO SUBF,SUBL,P
STORE 0 TO TOTF,TOTL
STORE 60 TO L
SELE 1
USE CROPSALE
SELE 2
USE CITEMS
*SET DEVICE TO PRINT
SELE 1
DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
IF L > 22
TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
STORE 0 TO SUBF,SUBL
P=P+1
@1,25 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@2,25 SAY " CROPS SALES DATA REPORT"
@4,01 SAY "DATE :"
@4,08 SAY DATE()
@4,70 SAY "PAGE "+LTRIM(STR(P))
@6,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
@7,01 SAY "CODE"
@7,07 SAY "CROP NAME"
@7,30 SAY "QUANTITY SOLD"
@7,45 SAY "UNIT PRICE"
@7,60 SAY "DATE SOLD"
@8,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
L=9
ENDIF
@L,02 SAY C_CODE
MCODE = C_CODE
SELE 2
LOCATE FOR C_CODE = MCODE
MDESC = DESC
SELE 1
@L,07 SAY MDESC
@L,30 SAY QTY_SOLD
@L,45 SAY U_PRICE
@L,60 SAY S_DATE
SUBF=SUBF+QTY_SOLD
SUBL=SUBL+U_PRICE
L=L+1
```

```
IF L > 22
  @L,01 SAY "SUB-TOTAL"
  @L,29 SAY SUBF
  @L,47 SAY SUBL
ENDIF
SKIP
ENDDO
L=L+1
IF L <=22
   TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
   TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
ENDIF
@L,01 SAY "TOTAL SALES"
P = TOTF * TOTL
@L,12 SAY P
CLOSE DATABASE
WAIT
*SET DEVICE TO SCREEN
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
CH1=SPACE(1)
DO WHILE CH1 <> "Y" .AND. CH1 <> "N"
@23,20 SAY "IS THE PRINTER READY ? (Y/N)" GET CH1 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH1="N"
   RETURN
ENDIF
CLEAR
*REST FROM VARS.MEM
STORE 0 TO SUBH,SUBS,SUBF,SUBL,SUBB,SUBO,P
STORE 0 TO TOTH,TOTS,TOTF,TOTL,TOTB,TOTO
STORE 60 TO L
SELE 1
USE CROPS
SELE 2
USE CITEMS
*SET DEVICE TO PRINT
SELE 1
DO WHILE .NOT. EOF()
IF L > 22
TOTH=TOTH+SUBH
TOTS=TOTS+SUBS
TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
TOTB=TOTB+SUBB
TOTO=TOTO+SUBO
STORE 0 TO SUBH,SUBS,SUBF,SUBL,SUBB,SUBO
P=P+1
@1,25 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@2,25 SAY "   CROPS DATA REPORT"
```

```
@4,01 SAY "DATE :"
@4,08 SAY DATE()
@4,70 SAY "PAGE "+LTRIM(STR(P))
@6,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
@7,01 SAY "CODE"
@7,07 SAY "HECTARES"
@7,17 SAY "SEEDLING"
@7,27 SAY "FERTILIZER"
@7,40 SAY "HERBICIDE"
@7,55 SAY "LABOUR"
@7,68 SAY "OUTPUT"
@8,01 SAY REPL('-',78)
L=9
ENDIF
@L,02 SAY C_CODE
@L,07 SAY HECTARES
@L,17 SAY S_QTY
@L,27 SAY F_QTY
@L,40 SAY HERBICIDE
@L,55 SAY L_COST
@L,68 SAY OUTPUT
SUBH=SUBH+HECTARES
SUBS=SUBS+S_QTY
SUBF=SUBF+F_QTY
SUBL=SUBL+L_COST
SUBB=SUBB+HERBICIDE
SUBO=SUBO+OUTPUT
L=L+1
IF L > 22
  @L,01 SAY "SUB-TOT"
  @L,10 SAY LTRIM(STR(SUBH))
  @L,12 SAY SUBS
  @L,22 SAY SUBF
  @L,35 SAY SUBB
  @L,50 SAY SUBL
  @L,63 SAY SUBO
ENDIF
SKIP
ENDDO
L=L+1
IF L <=22
   TOTH=TOTH+SUBH
   TOTS=TOTS+SUBS
   TOTF=TOTF+SUBF
   TOTL=TOTL+SUBL
   TOTB=TOTB+SUBB
   TOTO=TOTO+SUBO
ENDIF
@L,01 SAY "TOTALS"
@L,10 SAY LTRIM(STR(TOTH))
@L,12 SAY TOTS
@L,22 SAY TOTF
@L,35 SAY TOTB
@L,50 SAY TOTL
@L,63 SAY TOTO
CLOSE DATABASE
```

```
WAIT
*SET DEVICE TO SCREEN
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SET STAT OFF
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
@ 2,9 TO 17,65 DOUBLE
@ 4,24 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 6,25 SAY "POULTRY REPORT PRINTING"
@ 8,10 TO 8,64
@ 10,24 SAY "POULTRY DATA"
@ 12,24 SAY "SALES TRANSACTIONS"
@ 14,24 SAY "MASTER STOCK STATUS"
@ 16,24 SAY "E X I T"
SET COLO TO R+/B
@ 10,24 SAY "P"
@ 12,24 SAY "S"
@ 14,24 SAY "M"
@ 16,24 SAY "E"
SET COLOR TO W+/B
@ 19,20 SAY "Press 1st letter of your choice."
I=0
DO WHILE I=0
I=INKEY()
IF UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "PSME"
   EXIT
ENDIF
I=0
ENDDO
DO CASE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "P"
     DO PRTPDATA
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "S"
     DO PRTPSALE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "M"
     DO PRTPMAST
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "E"
     EXIT
ENDCASE
ENDDO
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SET STAT OFF
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
@ 2,9 TO 17,65 DOUBLE
@ 4,24 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
```

```
@ 6,24 SAY "POULTRY FILE MAINTENANCE"
@ 8,10 TO 8,64
@ 10,24 SAY "ADD NEW POULTRY DATA"
@ 12,24 SAY "DELETE POULTRY RECORD"
@ 14,24 SAY "VIEW POULTRY RECORDS"
@ 16,24 SAY "E X I T"
SET COLO TO R+/B
@ 10,24 SAY "A"
@ 12,24 SAY "D"
@ 14,24 SAY "V"
@ 16,24 SAY "E"
SET COLOR TO W+/B
@ 19,20 SAY "Press 1st letter of your choice."
I=0
DO WHILE I=0
I=INKEY()
IF UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "ADVE"
   EXIT
ENDIF
I=0
ENDDO
DO CASE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "A"
     DO ADDPOULT
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "D"
     DO DELPOULT
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "V"
     DO VIEWPOUL
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "E"
     EXIT
ENDCASE
ENDDO
RETURN
```

```
set talk off
set echo off
set stat off
defin wind stkwind from 10,1 to 22,78 doubl
use poultry
@23,20 say "Press [Esc] key to save/exit..."
activ wind stkwind
brow noinit noappend nodelete
deact wind stkwind
@23,20 say space(40)
return
```

```
SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SELE 1
USE MASTCROP
SELE 2
USE CROPS
```

```
SELE 3
USE CITEMS
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
REST FROM VARS.MEM
@ 1,9 TO 21,68 DOUBLE
@ 2,27 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 4,27 SAY "  CROPS DATA EDITING"
@ 4,55 SAY "[XXXXX]=Exit"
@ 5,10 TO 5,67
@ 7,12 SAY "          CROP CODE"
@ 7,42 GET Mcode PICTURE "@!"
READ
IF MCODE="XXXXX"
   EXIT
ENDIF
SELE 1
LOCATE FOR C_CODE = MCODE
IF EOF()
   @9,21 SAY "INVALID CODE, PRESS ENTER KEY..." GET CH1 PICT "!"
   READ
   LOOP
ENDIF
SELECT 2
@ 9,12 SAY "          NO OF HECTARES"
@ 9,42 GET Hectares PICTURE "99999"
@ 11,12 SAY "          SEEDLING QUANTITY"
@ 11,42 GET S_qty PICTURE "99999"
@ 13,10 SAY "            FERTILIZER QUANTITY"
@ 13,42 GET F_qty PICTURE "99999"
@ 15,12 SAY "          HERBICIDE AMOUNT"
@ 15,42 GET Herbicide PICTURE "9999.99"
@ 17,12 SAY "          LABOUR COST"
@ 17,42 GET L_cost PICTURE "9999.99"
@ 19,12 SAY "          OUTPUT QUANTITY"
@ 19,42 GET Output PICTURE "99999"
READ
DO WHILE CH2 <> "Y" .AND. CH2 <> "N"
@ 22,20 SAY "Modify another record ? (Y/N) " GET CH2 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH2="N"
   EXIT
ENDIF
MCODE2=C_CODE
HECT2=HECTARES
SQTY2=S_QTY
FQTY2=F_QTY
HERB2=HERBICIDE
LCOST2=L_COST
MOUTPUT2=OUTPUT

SELE 1
MCODE1=C_CODE
HECT1=HECTARES
SQTY1=S_QTY
```

```
FQTY1=F_QTY
HERB1=HERBICIDE
LCOST1=L_COST
MOUTPUT1=OUTPUT

REPL HECTARES WITH HECT1-HECT2, S_QTY WITH SQTY1-SQTY2
REPL F_QTY WITH FQTY1-FQTY2, HERBICIDE WITH HERB1-HERB2
REPL L_COST WITH LCOST1-LCOST2, OUTPUT WITH MOUTPUT1-MOUTPUT2
   SELE 2
   DELETE
   PACK
ENDDO
CLOSE ALL
RETURN


SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SET STAT OFF
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
@ 2,9 TO 17,65 DOUBLE
@ 4,24 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 6,24 SAY "LIVESTOCK SALES MAINTENANCE"
@ 8,10 TO 8,64
@ 10,24 SAY "ADD NEW SALES DATA"
@ 12,24 SAY "DELETE SALES RECORD"
@ 14,24 SAY "VIEW SALES RECORDS"
@ 16,24 SAY "E X I T"
SET COLO TO R+/B
@ 10,24 SAY "A"
@ 12,24 SAY "D"
@ 14,24 SAY "V"
@ 16,24 SAY "E"
SET COLOR TO W+/B
@ 19,20 SAY "Press 1st letter of your choice."
I=0
DO WHILE I=0
I=INKEY()
IF UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "ADVE"
   EXIT
ENDIF
I=0
ENDDO
DO CASE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "A"
     DO ALSALES
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "D"
     DO DLSALES
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "V"
     DO VLSALES
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "E"
     EXIT
ENDCASE
ENDDO
RETURN
```

```
SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SET STAT OFF
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
@ 2,9 TO 17,65 DOUBLE
@ 4,24 SAY " FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 6,24 SAY "LIVESTOCK STOCK CONTROL MENU"
@ 8,10 TO 8,64
@ 10,24 SAY "FILE MAINTENANCE"
@ 12,24 SAY "LIVESTOCK SALES "
@ 14,24 SAY "REPORT"
@ 16,24 SAY "E X I T"
SET COLO TO R+/B
@ 10,24 SAY "F"
@ 12,24 SAY "L"
@ 14,24 SAY "R"
@ 16,24 SAY "E"
SET COLOR TO W+/B
@ 19,20 SAY "Press 1st letter of your choice."
I=0
DO WHILE I=0
I=INKEY()
IF UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "FLRE"
   EXIT
ENDIF
I=0
ENDDO
DO CASE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "F"
     DO LIVEFILE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "L"
     DO LIVESALE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "R"
     DO LIVEREPT
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "E"
     EXIT
ENDCASE
ENDDO
RETURN
```

```
SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SELE 1
USE MASTPOUL
SELE 2
USE POULSALE
REST FROM VARS.MEM
DEFI WIND STKWIND FROM 10,1 to 22,78 DOUBLE
@23,10 SAY "Use arrow keys to highlight and press [Esc] key to
select."
```

```
ACTI WIND STKWIND
BROW NOINIT NOAPPEND NODELETE NOEDIT
MCODE=P_CODE
SQTY=QTY_SOLD
DEACT WIND STKWIND
@23,10 SAY SPACE(60)
DO WHILE CH2 <> "Y" .AND. CH2 <> "N"
@ 23,20 SAY "Delete the record now ? (Y/N) " GET CH2 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH2="N"
   CLOSE ALL
   @23,20 SAY SPACE(60)
   RETURN
ENDIF
   SELE 1
   LOCATE FOR P_CODE = MCODE
   FQTY=OUTPUT
   REPL OUTPUT WITH FQTY - SQTY
   SELE 2
   DELETE
   PACK
CLOSE ALL
RETURN
```

```
SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SELE 1
USE MASTPOUL
SELE 2
USE POULTRY
REST FROM VARS.MEM
DEFI WIND STKWIND FROM 10,1 to 22,78 DOUBLE
@23,10 SAY "Use arrow keys to highlight and press [Esc] key to
select."
ACTI WIND STKWIND
BROW NOINIT NOAPPEND NODELETE NOEDIT
MCODE=P_CODE
DEACT WIND STKWIND
@23,10 SAY SPACE(60)
DO WHILE CH2 <> "Y" .AND. CH2 <> "N"
@ 23,20 SAY "Delete this record now ? (Y/N) " GET CH2 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH2="N"
   CLOSE ALL
   @23,20 SAY SPACE(60)
   RETURN
ENDIF
MCODE2=P_CODE
SRATE2=S_RATE
MFEED2=FEED
```

```
MWRATE2=WATER
VCOST2=V_COST
LCOST2=L_COST
MOUTPUT2=OUTPUT
SELE 1
LOCATE FOR P_CODE = MCODE
MCODE1=P_CODE
SRATE1=S_RATE
MFEED1=FEED
MWRATE1=WATER
VCOST1=V_COST
LCOST1=L_COST
MOUTPUT1=OUTPUT
REPL S_RATE WITH SRATE1-SRATE2, FEED WITH MFEED1-MFEED2
REPL WATER WITH MWATER1-MWATER2, V_COST WITH VCOST1-VCOST
REPL L_COST WITH LCOST1-LCOST2, OUTPUT WITH MOUTPUT1-MOUTPUT2
   SELE 2
   DELETE
   PACK
CLOSE ALL
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SELE 1
USE MASTCROP
SELE 2
USE CROPS
SELE 3
USE CITEMS
REST FROM VARS.MEM
DEFI WIND STKWIND FROM 10,1 to 22,78 DOUBLE
@23,10 SAY "Use arrow keys to highlight and press [Esc] key to
select."
ACTI WIND STKWIND
BROW NOINIT NOAPPEND NODELETE NOEDIT
MCODE=C_CODE
DEACT WIND STKWIND
@23,10 SAY SPACE(60)
DO WHILE CH2 <> "Y" .AND. CH2 <> "N"
@ 23,20 SAY "Delete the record now ? (Y/N) " GET CH2 PICT "!"
READ
ENDDO
IF CH2="N"
   CLOSE ALL
   @23,20 SAY SPACE(60)
   RETURN
ENDIF
MCODE2=C_CODE
HECT2=HECTARES
SQTY2=S_QTY
FQTY2=F_QTY
HERB2=HERBICIDE
```

```
LCOST2=L_COST
MOUTPUT2=OUTPUT

SELE 1
LOCATE FOR C_CODE = MCODE
MCODE1=C_CODE
HECT1=HECTARES
SQTY1=S_QTY
FQTY1=F_QTY
HERB1=HERBICIDE
LCOST1=L_COST
MOUTPUT1=OUTPUT

REPL HECTARES WITH HECT1-HECT2, S_QTY WITH SQTY1-SQTY2
REPL F_QTY WITH FQTY1-FQTY2, HERBICIDE WITH HERB1-HERB2
REPL L_COST WITH LCOST1-LCOST2, OUTPUT WITH MOUTPUT1-MOUTPUT2
   SELE 2
   DELETE
   PACK
CLOSE ALL
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SET STAT OFF
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
@ 2,9 TO 17,65 DOUBLE
@ 4,24 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 6,26 SAY "CROP SALES MAINTENANCE"
@ 8,10 TO 8,64
@ 10,24 SAY "ADD NEW SALES DATA"
@ 12,24 SAY "DELETE SALES RECORD"
@ 14,24 SAY "VIEW SALES RECORDS"
@ 16,24 SAY "E X I T"
SET COLO TO R+/B
@ 10,24 SAY "A"
@ 12,24 SAY "D"
@ 14,24 SAY "V"
@ 16,24 SAY "E"
SET COLOR TO W+/B
@ 19,20 SAY "Press 1st letter of your choice."
I=0
DO WHILE I=0
I=INKEY()
IF UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "ADVE"
   EXIT
ENDIF
I=0
ENDDO
DO CASE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "A"
     DO ACSALES
```

```
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "D"
     DO DCSALES
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "V"
     DO VCSALES
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "E"
     EXIT
ENDCASE
ENDDO
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SET STAT OFF
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
@ 2,9 TO 17,65 DOUBLE
@ 04,24 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 06,24 SAY " CROP STOCK CONTROL MENU"
@ 8,10 TO 8,64
@ 10,24 SAY "FILE MAINTENANCE"
@ 12,24 SAY "CROP SALES "
@ 14,24 SAY "REPORT"
@ 16,24 SAY "E X I T"
SET COLO TO R+/B
@ 10,24 SAY "F"
@ 12,24 SAY "C"
@ 14,24 SAY "R"
@ 16,24 SAY "E"
SET COLOR TO W+/B
@ 19,20 SAY "Press 1st letter of your choice."
I=0
DO WHILE I=0
I=INKEY()
IF UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "FCRE"
   EXIT
ENDIF
I=0
ENDDO
DO CASE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "F"
     DO CROPFILE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "C"
     DO CROPSALE
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "R"
     DO CROPREPT
   CASE UPPER(CHR(I)) $ "E"
     EXIT
ENDCASE
ENDDO
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
```

```
SET ECHO OFF
SELE 1
USE MASTPOUL
SELE 2
USE POULSALE
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
REST FROM VARS.MEM
@ 5,12 TO 19,60 DOUBLE
@ 6,21 SAY "  FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 8,23 SAY "POULTRY SALES DATA ENTRY"
@ 9,46 SAY "[XXXXX]=Exit"
@ 10,13 TO 10,59
@ 11,22 SAY "POULTRY CODE"
@ 11,36 GET MCode PICTURE "@!"
READ
IF MCODE="XXXXX"
   EXIT
ENDIF
SELE 1
LOCATE FOR P_CODE = MCODE
IF EOF()
   @13,22 SAY "INVALID CODE,  PRESS ENTER KEY..." GET CH1
   READ
   LOOP
ENDIF
FQTY=OUTPUT
@21,22 SAY "STOCK BALANCE = "
@21,38 GET FQTY
CLEAR GETS
SELE 2
APPEND BLANK
DO WHILE .T.
@ 13,22 SAY "QUANTITY SOLD"
@ 13,36 GET Qty_sold PICTURE "99999"
@ 15,22 SAY "UNIT PRICE"
@ 15,36 GET U_price PICTURE "9999.99"
@ 17,22 SAY "SALES DATE"
@ 17,36 GET S_date
READ
SQTY=QTY_SOLD
IF SQTY > FQTY
   @21,22 SAY "BALANCE EXCEEDED, PRESS ENTER KEY..." GET CH1
   READ
   @21,22 SAY SPACE(40)
   LOOP
ENDIF
@ 20,21 SAY "[S]ave    [R]epeat    [C]ancel" GET CH2 PICT "!"
READ
IF CH2 <> "R"
   EXIT
ENDIF
ENDDO
IF CH2="C"
   DELETE
   PACK
```

```
ENDIF
IF CH2="S"
   REPL P_CODE WITH MCODE
   SELE 1
   REPL OUTPUT WITH FQTY - SQTY
ENDIF
ENDDO
CLOSE ALL
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
SET ECHO OFF
SELE 1
USE MASTPOUL
SELE 2
USE POULTRY
SELE 3
USE PITEMS
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
REST FROM VARS.MEM
@ 1,10 TO 21,66 DOUBLE
@ 2,21 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 4,21 SAY "    POULTRY DATA FORM"
@ 5,48 SAY "[XXXXX]=Exit"
@ 6,11 TO 6,65
@ 7,20 SAY "POULTRY CODE"
@ 7,35 GET Mcode PICTURE "@!"
READ
IF MCODE="XXXXX"
   EXIT
ENDIF
SELE 1
LOCATE FOR P_CODE = MCODE
IF EOF()
   @9,20 SAY "CREATE NEW CODE ? (Y/N)" GET CH1 PICT "!"
   READ
   IF CH1 = 'N'
      LOOP
   ELSE
      @9,20 SAY "ITEM DESCRIPTION " GET MDESC PICT "@!"
      READ
      @9,20 SAY SPACE(43)
   ENDIF
ENDIF
SELECT 2
APPEND BLANK
REPL P_CODE WITH MCODE
DO WHILE .T.
@ 10,20 SAY "STOCKINGS RATE"
@ 10,39 GET S_rate PICTURE "99999"
@ 12,20 SAY "FEED PROVISION"
@ 12,39 GET Feed PICTURE "99999"
@ 14,20 SAY "WATER PROVISION"
```

```
@ 14,39 GET Water PICTURE "99999"
@ 16,20 SAY "LABOUR COST"
@ 16,39 GET L_cost PICTURE "9999.99"
@ 18,20 SAY "VACCINATION COST"
@ 18,39 GET V_cost PICTURE "9999.99"
@ 20,20 SAY "OUTPUT QUANTITY"
@ 20,39 GET OutPut PICTURE "99999"
READ
@22,20 SAY "[S]ave     [R]epeat     [C]ancel" GET CH2 PICT "!"
READ
IF CH2 = "S"
   EXIT
ENDIF
IF CH2 = "C"
   DELETE
   PACK
   EXIT
ENDIF
ENDDO
SELE 2
MCODE2=P_CODE
SRATE2=S_RATE
MFEED2=FEED
MWRATE2=WATER
VCOST2=V_COST
LCOST2=L_COST
MOUTPUT2=OUTPUT
SELE 1
IF CH1="Y"
APPEND BLANK
REPL P_CODE WITH MCODE, S_RATE WITH SRATE2, FEED WITH MFEED2
REPL WATER WITH MWATER2, V_COST WITH VCOST2, L_COST WITH LCOST2
REPL OUTPUT WITH MOUTPUT2
SELE 3
APPEND BLANK
REPL P_CODE WITH MCODE, DESC WITH MDESC
ELSE
SELE 1
MCODE1=P_CODE
SRATE1=S_RATE
MFEED1=FEED
MWRATE1=WATER
VCOST1=V_COST
LCOST1=L_COST
MOUTPUT1=OUTPUT
REPL S_RATE WITH SRATE1+SRATE2, FEED WITH MFEED1+MFEED2
REPL WATER WITH MWATER1+MWATER2, V_COST WITH VCOST1+VCOST2
REPL L_COST WITH LCOST1+LCOST2, OUTPUT WITH MOUTPUT1+MOUTPUT2
ENDIF
ENDDO
CLOSE ALL
RETURN



SET TALK OFF
```

```
SET ECHO OFF
SELE 1
USE MASTCROP
SELE 2
USE CROPS
SELE 3
USE CITEMS
DO WHILE .T.
CLEAR
REST FROM VARS.MEM
@ 1,9 TO 21,68 DOUBLE
@ 2,27 SAY "FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM"
@ 4,29 SAY "  CROPS DATA FORM"
@ 4,55 SAY "[XXXXX]=Exit"
@ 5,10 TO 5,67
@ 7,12 SAY "          CROP CODE"
@ 7,35 GET Mcode PICTURE "@!"
READ
IF MCODE="XXXXX"
   EXIT
ENDIF
SELE 1
LOCATE FOR C_CODE = MCODE
IF EOF()
   @9,21 SAY "CREATE NEW CODE ? (Y/N)" GET CH1 PICT "!"
   READ
   IF CH1 = 'N'
      LOOP
   ELSE
      @9,21 SAY "ITEM DESCRIPTION" GET MDESC PICT "@!"
      READ
      @9,21 SAY SPACE(42)
   ENDIF
ENDIF
SELECT 2
APPEND BLANK
REPL C_CODE WITH MCODE
DO WHILE .T.
@ 9,12 SAY "          NO OF HECTARES"
@ 9,42 GET Hectares PICTURE "99999"
@ 11,12 SAY "          SEEDLING QUANTITY"
@ 11,42 GET S_qty PICTURE "99999"
@ 13,10 SAY "            FERTILIZER QUANTITY"
@ 13,42 GET F_qty PICTURE "99999"
@ 15,12 SAY "          HERBICIDE AMOUNT"
@ 15,42 GET Herbicide PICTURE "9999.99"
@ 17,12 SAY "          LABOUR COST"
@ 17,42 GET L_cost PICTURE "9999.99"
@ 19,12 SAY "          OUTPUT QUANTITY"
@ 19,42 GET Output PICTURE "99999"
READ
@ 22,20 SAY "[S]ave      [R]epeat    [C]ancel" GET CH2 PICT "!"
READ
IF CH2 = "S"
   EXIT
ENDIF
```

```
IF CH2 = "C"
   DELETE
   PACK
   EXIT
ENDIF
ENDDO
SELE 2
MCODE=C_CODE
HECT2=HECTARES
SQTY2=S_QTY
FQTY2=F_QTY
HERB2=HERBICIDE
LCOST2=L_COST
MOUTPUT2=OUTPUT
SELE 1
IF CH1="Y"
APPEND BLANK
REPL C_CODE WITH MCODE, HECTARES WITH HECT2, S_QTY WITH SQTY2
REPL F_QTY WITH FQTY2, HERBICIDE WITH HERB2, L_COST WITH LCOST2
REPL OUTPUT WITH MOUTPUT2
SELE 3
APPEND BLANK
REPL C_CODE WITH MCODE, DESC WITH MDESC
ELSE
SELE 1
MCODE1=C_CODE
HECT1=HECTARES
SQTY1=S_QTY
FQTY1=F_QTY
HERB1=HERBICIDE
LCOST1=L_COST
MOUTPUT1=OUTPUT
REPL HECTARES WITH HECT1+HECT2, S_QTY WITH SQTY1+SQTY2
REPL F_QTY WITH FQTY1+FQTY2, HERBICIDE WITH HERB1+HERB2
REPL L_COST WITH LCOST1+LCOST2, OUTPUT WITH MOUTPUT1+MOUTPUT2
ENDIF
ENDDO
CLOSE ALL
RETURN
```

FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM

MAIN MENU

CROP STOCK CONTROL MENU

POULTRY STOCK CONTROL MENU

LIVESTOCK CONTROL MENU

E X I T

Press 1st letter of your choice.

FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM

CROP STOCK CONTROL MENU

FILE MAINTENANCE

CROP SALES

REPORT

E X I T

Press 1st letter of your choice.

FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM

POULTRY DATA FORM

|XXXXX|=Exit

POULTRY CODE 02

STOCKINGS RATE 0

FEED PROVISION 0

WATER PROVISION 0

LABOUR COST 0.00

VACCINATION COST 0.00

OUTPUT QUANTITY 0

FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM

POULTRY FILE MAINTENANCE

_CODE	S_RATE	FEED	WATER	L_COST	V_COST	OUTPUT	DATE
1	4	5	6	43.00	3.00	5	/ /
3	45	33	3	76.40	44.10	988	/ /
2	20	40	10	35.00	100.00	500	/ /
3	100	2	1	350.00	2000.00	1000	/ /
3	2000	4	5	1000.00	2000.00	4000	/ /

Use arrow keys to move, press |Esc| key to exit...

FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM
CROPS MASTER STOCK REPORT

28/07/97 PAGE 1

HECTARES	SEEDLING	FERTILIZER	HERBICIDE	LABOUR	OUTPUT
24	60	32	285.00	233.00	1330
57	206	10	543.00	576.00	5770
10	40	6	200.00	150.00	500
91	305	48	1028	959	7600

FARM STOCK CONTROL SYSTEM
CROPS DATA REPORT

E : 28/07/97 PAGE 1

E	HECTARES	SEEDLING	FERTILIZER	HERBICIDE	LABOUR	OUTPUT
	2	3	4	5.00	6.00	3
	3	4	5	3.00	2.00	500
	2	3	4	5.00	5.00	500
	3	4	5	3.00	2.00	380
	3	4	3	3.00	4.00	4
	4	200	2	140.00	100.00	820
	50	2	5	100.00	500.00	5000
LS	67	220	28	559	619	7207