International Journal of Enhanced Research in Science, Technology & Engineering
ISSN: 2319-7463, Vol. 13 Issue 5, May-2024, Impact Factor: 8.375

Implementation on Crop Recommendation System & Worm Detection Using ML

Prathamesh Deokar[1], Prof. M.E.Sanap[2], Soham Tanavade[3], Prasanna Kohok[4], Rohit Patil[5]

[1,2,3,4,5]STES'S Sinhgad Academy of Engineering, Sppu University, Pune, Maharashtra

ABSTRACT

Modern agriculture faces the challenge of producing higher yields sustainably to feed a growing global population. Worm detection, soil analysis, and crop recommendation are crucial components in this pursuit, requiring innovative solutions. This abstract outline the integrated approach to these challenges, emphasizing precision agriculture, data-driven decision-making, and sustainability. This integrated approach revolutionizes agricultural practices, promoting sustainable and profitable farming. By reducing chemical inputs, optimizing resource usage, and aligning crop choices with market demands, this comprehensive system not only maximizes yield but also contributes significantly to environmental preservation. Embracing these technologies ensures food security and fosters a greener, more efficient agricultural sector, bridging the gap between innovation and sustainability.

Keywords: SVM, CNN, Machine Learning, Image Recognition, Sensor Technologies, Precision Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture is a vital sector in India, contributing significantly to global progress. Traditionally, crop prediction relies on farmer experience, often leading to suboptimal decisions due to limited soil information. Technological advancements now offer diverse solutions to meet agricultural input needs. This study explores real-world applications of machine learning techniques.

To enhance crop selection and growth, this research aims to develop a comprehensive system for worm detection and soil analysis. This involves integrating various sensors to collect crucial soil data such as pH, temperature, moisture content, and NPK values. Machine learning algorithms will process this data to detect worms and assess soil quality. Subsequently, based on the soil analysis results, the system will generate crop recommendations. The study seeks to enhance agricultural practices through cutting-edge technology in data processing, artificial intelligence, and sensor data collection, ultimately improving crop cultivation sustainability.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Agricultural intelligent decision systems are useful for guiding agricultural output and can offer a scientific foundation for agricultural research. Intelligent decision systems can benefit from the usage of big data analysis technologies. The research and development of agricultural intelligent decision systems is explored. For the first time, the agricultural decision system is categorized. The frame designation of the intelligent decision system is examined, and the design method is presented [1].

In this paper, we present RSF, a farmer recommendation system that can propose the best crops to produce in diverse locations. The system recognizes a user's location before calculating similarity across Upazilasutilizing different agroecological and agro-climatic data at the Upazilas level using the Pearson co-relation similarity technique. The topUpazilas that are comparable are then picked. Finally, it recommends top-fc crops to an Upazilas user based on seasonal data and crop production rates in similar Upazilas. We put the system to the test with real data and observed that it was accurate enough. Farmers may use the approach to help them cultivate the correct crops.As a result, they will be able to enhance their quality of life and make greater contributions to society. We made the system layout available in Bangla and English so that farmers and anyone who works with them may easily understand it[2].

Agriculture is India's primary source of revenue and employment. The most common issue that Indian farmers encounter is that they do not choose the right crop for their land. As a result, they will see a considerable reduction in production. Precision agriculture has been utilized to help farmers overcome their problems. Precision agriculture is a contemporary agricultural approach that uses research data on soil characteristics, soil types, and crop production statistics to advise farmers on the optimum crop for their specific site. This reduces the number of times a crop is selected erroneously while also increasing productivity [3].

By analysing an agriculture dataset, this paper focuses on applying Data Mining techniques to develop a crop production forecast system. Different classifiers are used for prediction, and their performance is compared using the WEKA tool. The technique will be more accurate if the error value is smaller. A comparison of classifiers yielded the result [4].

Agriculture is highly important in India. Farmers flourish, and the country prospers as a result. Farmers will be able to sow the proper seed based on soil conditions as a consequence of our efforts, improving the country's output. Our future efforts will be focused on improving the data set by adding more characteristics and including yield prediction [5]

III. Comparisons of Different Research Papers on Crop Recommendation Using Machine Learning

1.	Ji-chun Zhao, Jian-xin Guo	2018	Big Data Analysis Technology Application in Agricultural Intelligence Decision Systems [5]	Inference engine, expertise, Knowledge engineering, Knowledge base for recommendation system	1. An good harvestable database 2. Compose an agreement A big data platform is Hadoop. 3. Expert Experience 4. The prior knowledge 5. Objective Selection High-Definition File System, or HDFS 6. Future Applicability: Artificial Neural Networks using Hadoop for Hadoop.
2.	Shruti Mishra Priyanka Paygude	2018	Use of Data Mining in Crop Yield Prediction[6]	LWL J48, LAD tree, IBK algorithm	1. Make use of WEKA. 2. The least precise tree was the one shown below. 3. By chopping the oak tree, mistakes can be minimized. 4. IBK stood for observed at a higher precision afforded.
3.	D. Anantha Reddy, Bhagyashri Dadore, Aarti Watekar	2019	Crop Recommendation System to Maximize Crop Yield in Ramtekregion[7]	1. Random Tree 2. K-Nearest Neighbour 3. Random Forest 4. Decision Tree	1. Precision agriculture 2. The model's assembly 3. The majority's voting procedures 4. The KNN algorithm 5. Bayes, (Naive Bayes)
4.	Kodimalar Palanivel	2019	An Approach for Prediction Of Crop Yield Using Machine Learning And Big Data Techniques[8]	1. Linear Regression 2. Artificial neural Networks 3. Support vector Machine	1. obtaining the image back 2. The phrase's faithfulness in the L2 data 3. Regularization's function 4. variance overall
5.	Alok Kumar Jagadev	2021	Agricultural Recommendation System for Crops Using Different Machine Learning Regression	1. Linear Regression Prediction, Machine Learning, 2. Polynomial Regression 3. Random Forest Regression,	1. Accuracy 94.78% 2. The majority voting method has been applied

			Methods[10]	4. Support Vector Regression	
6.	Shilpa Mangesh Pande; Prem Kumar Ramesh; Anmol Anmol; B. R Aishwarya	2021	Crop Recommender System Using Machine Learning Approach[11][2][13] [14]15][16]	1. Support Vector Machine 2. Artificial Neural Network 3. Random Forest 4. Multivariate Linear Regression 5. K-Nearest Neighbour	1. Accuracy 95% 2. It suggests the best time to use the fertilizers to boost up the yield. 3. The Random Forest showed the best results

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In order to achieve optimal crop selection and growth, this research attempts to design a complete system for worm detection and soil analysis. The process entails integrating a number of sensors to gather essential data from the soil, such as pH, temperature, moisture content, and NPK values. In order to identify whether worms are present and evaluate the quality of the soil, the gathered data will be processed and evaluated using machine learning algorithms. Based on the results of the soil study, this system will then create a recommendation system that makes recommendations for appropriate crops. The goal of this study is to improve agricultural practices through the use of cutting-edge technology in data processing, artificial intelligence, and sensor data collection. This will ultimately lead to more effective and sustainable crop cultivation.

METHODOLOGY

Management System project. Statement of the problem and objectives of the implementation phase. Overview of the methodology adopted for implementing the three modules: Worm Detection, Soil Analysis, and Crop Recommendation.

1. Data Collection and Preprocessing:
Description of datasets for training and testing machine learning models in each module. Preprocessing steps, including data cleaning, normalization, and feature extraction.

2. Worm Detection Module:
Details of the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture for worm detection. Training process, dataset partitioning, hyperparameter tuning, and model evaluation metrics. Description of image processing techniques for improved worm detection accuracy.

3. Soil Analysis Module:
Explanation of the Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithm used for soil analysis.Training and testing procedures for the SVM model, including cross-validation and performance evaluation.Comparative analysis with other algorithms such as Random Forest and Decision Tree, highlighting the superiority of SVM.

4. Crop Recommendation Module:
Overview of the methodology for crop recommendation based on soil analysis insights.Description of the decision-making process, including the criteria used for crop selection and recommendation.Evaluation of the crop recommendation system's performance, including accuracy and relevance of recommendations.

5. Integration and System Testing:
Description of the integration process to combine the three modules into a cohesive Agricultural Management System.System testing procedures to ensure interoperability, functionality, and performance across modules.Identification and resolution of any integration issues or software bugs encountered during testing.

6. Results and Discussion:
Presentation of the results obtained from the implementation phase, including performance metrics and evaluation outcomes for each module.Discussion of the implications of the results, including strengths, limitations, and areas for improvement.Comparison with existing literature and similar projects in the field of agricultural management and machine learning.

V. Working
1. Worm Detection Module:
Input: Images of crops captured using cameras or sensors.
Processing:The images are processed using image processing techniques to enhance clarity and remove noise.The processed images are then fed into a pre-trained Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model.The CNN model analyses the images to detect the presence of worms or pests on the crops.

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Output: Identification of crops with worm infestations along with the location and severity of the infestation.

2. Soil Analysis Module:
Input: Soil samples collected from agricultural fields along with relevant parameters such as moisture, pH, and temperature.

Processing: The soil samples and parameters are pre-processed to remove inconsistencies and outliers.The pre-processed data is then used to train a Support Vector Machine (SVM) model.The SVM model analyses the soil characteristics to determine soil health and composition.

3. Crop Recommendation Module:
Processing: The soil analysis report is processed to extract key insights regarding soil health and composition.These insights are used as input features for a recommendation engine.The recommendation engine utilizes machine learning algorithms to suggest suitable crop options based on the soil analysis.

Integration: The three modules are integrated into a cohesive Agricultural Management System.Farmers or agricultural experts can input data (images for worm detection or soil samples for analysis) into the system.The system processes the input data through the respective modules and provides actionable insights and recommendations.Users can access the system through a user-friendly interface, enabling them to make informed decisions regarding crop management and pest control strategies.

ARCHITECTURE

Frontend Interface:
User-friendly interface for interacting with the system.Allows users to input data, view analysis results, and receive recommendations.

Backend System:
Backend server responsible for data processing and analysis.Hosts the three modules: WormDetection, Soil Analysis, and Crop Recommendation.Manages communication between modules and handles data flow.

Database:
Stores input data, analysis results, and other relevant information.Enables data retrieval and management for future reference and analysis.

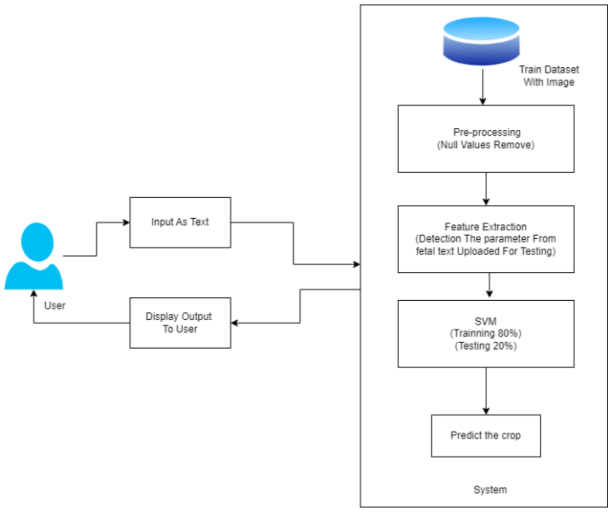

Fig: Architecture Diagram

MATHEMATICAL MODEL

Input:
- A set of training images, denoted as X_train.
- Corresponding labels or classes for each image, denoted as Y_train.
- A set of test images, denoted as X_test (for inference).

Convolutional Layer:
- Convolution operation: $Z^{[l]}=W^{[l]}*A^{[l-1]}+b^{[l]}$
- Activation function: $A^{[l]}=g^{[l]}(Z^{[l]})$, typically ReLU.

Pooling Layer (e.g., Max-Pooling):

- Max-pooling operation: $A^{[l]}=\text{max-pool}(A^{[l-1]})$.

Fully Connected Layer:

- Flatten the output from the previous layers.
- Dense layer: $Z^{[l]}=W[l]A^{[l-1]}+b^{[l]}$
- Output layer: $A^{[l]}=g[l](Z^{[l]})$, often SoftMax for classification.

Loss Function:

- Calculate the loss between predicted values and actual labels, e.g., cross-entropy loss.

Optimization Algorithm:

- Update weights and biases to minimize the loss using an optimization algorithm like gradient descent (e.g., $W^{[l]}=W^{[l]}-\alpha\partial W^{[l]}\partial J$).

Hyper parameters:

- Learning rate (α), number of layers, filter sizes, and other CNN-specific parameters.

ALGORITHM

Worm Detection Module:
Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) for image classification and object detection.Image processing techniques (e.g., filtering, segmentation) for enhancing image quality.

Soil Analysis Module:
Support Vector Machine (SVM) for soil classification and regression tasks.Preprocessing techniques (e.g., normalization, feature scaling) for preparing soil data.

Crop Recommendation Module:
Recommendation engine using machine learning algorithms (e.g., decision trees, clustering) for suggesting suitable crops.Integration of soil analysis insights into the recommendation process for personalized recommendations.

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

Measure accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score of the worm detection model.Evaluate the model's performance on a test dataset with known ground truth labels.Use metrics to assess the model's ability to correctly identify worms and minimize false positives.

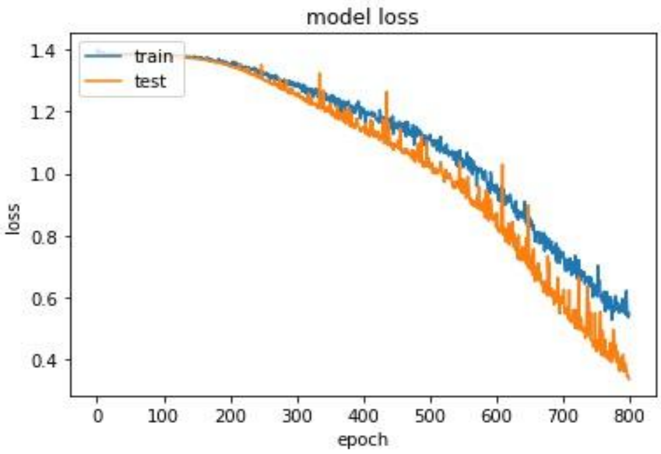

Fig: Model Loss

Assess the accuracy of soil composition prediction using the SVM model.Compare the model's predictions against laboratory soil analysis results.Evaluate the model's performance in classifying soil types and identifying nutrient deficiencies.Measure the accuracy of crop recommendations based on soil analysis.Evaluate the effectiveness of the recommendation engine in suggesting suitable crops for different soil conditions.Analyse the impact of recommendations on crop yield and profitability.

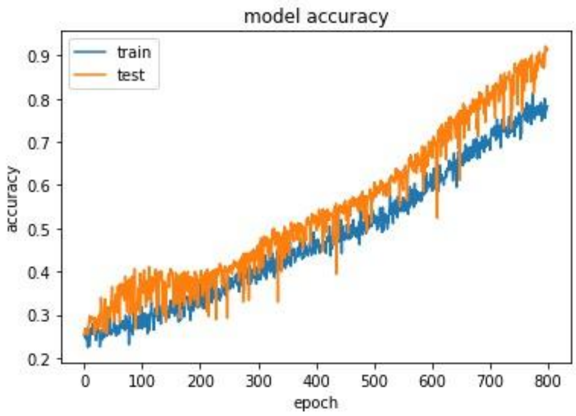

Fig : Model Accuracy

RESULT SETS

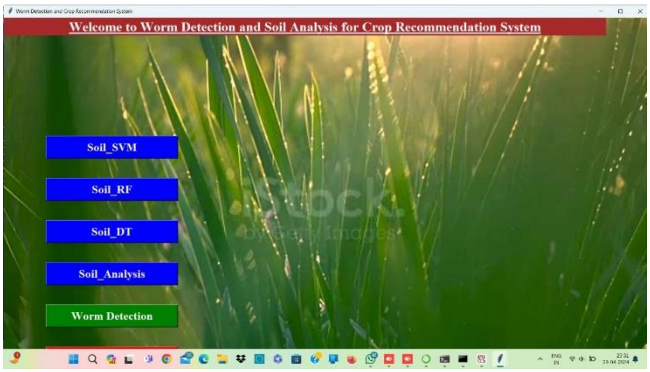

Fig: Main GUI Page

Fig: Worm Detection Page

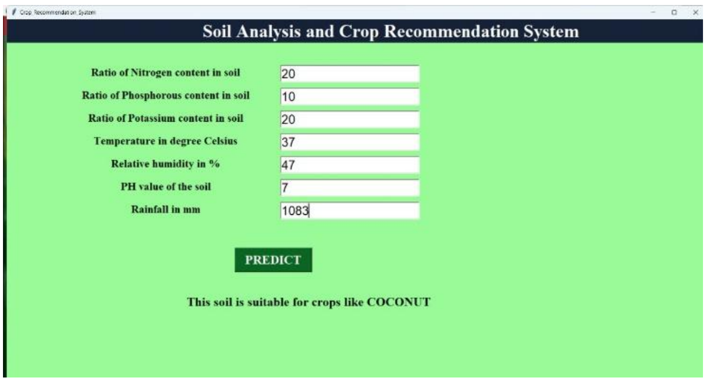

Fig : Soil Analysis & Crop Recommendation

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, addressing the challenges of worm detection, soil analysis, and crop recommendation through advanced technologies and integrated solutions holds the key to revolutionizing modern agriculture. By leveraging the power of artificial intelligence, data analytics, and sensor technologies, farmers can make informed decisions, optimize their resources, and contribute to sustainable farming practices. By embracing these integrated solutions, agriculture can evolve into a more efficient, productive, and eco-conscious industry, ensuring food security for the growing global population while preserving our natural resources.

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