

Final Report: Grain Palette - A Deep Learning Odyssey in Rice Type Classification

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

Grain Palette is a deep learning-based web application designed to classify five different varieties of rice using transfer learning with MobileNetV2. This tool aims to assist farmers in identifying rice types accurately without requiring expensive agricultural expert consultations.

1.2 Purpose

The primary objective of this project is to provide an affordable and efficient solution for rice classification. By leveraging machine learning, farmers can make informed decisions about rice quality and market value.

1.3 Data Collection

Collect rice grain images from a dataset (e.g., Kaggle – Rice Image Dataset)

Organize images into folders based on rice type (e.g., Basmati, Jasmine, Arborio, etc.)

Split into train, validation, and test sets (e.g., 70/20/10)

2. IDEATION PHASE

2.1 Problem Statement

Rice classification is traditionally performed by agricultural experts, making it costly and inaccessible to many farmers. An automated system can bridge this gap by offering an instant and reliable classification tool.

2.2 Empathy Map Canvas

Understanding the needs, challenges, and perspectives of farmers to develop a user-friendly solution.

2.3 Brainstorming

Identifying potential machine learning models, dataset sources, and application features to maximize usability and accuracy.

3. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

3.1 Customer Journey Map

Mapping out the user interaction with the web application, from image upload to rice variety prediction.

3.2 Solution Requirement

- Image-based classification of rice varieties.
- Web interface using Flask.
- Lightweight deep learning model (MobileNetV2) for fast predictions.

3.3 Data Flow

Diagram

Illustrating the process flow from image input to rice variety prediction output.

3.3 Goal:

To build a machine learning model that accurately classify different rice grain types using image data. The model is developed using transfer learning (e.g., MobileNet, VGG16), which helps reduce training time while achieving high performance with limited data.

3.4 Technology Stack

- **Frontend:** HTML, CSS, JavaScript
- **Backend:** Flask (Python)
- **Model:** MobileNetV2 (TensorFlow/Keras)
- **Database:** SQLite (if applicable)

4. PROJECT DESIGN

4.1 Problem Solution Fit

Ensuring the model accurately classifies rice types and is accessible to farmers via a simple web interface.

4.2 Proposed Solution

Implementing a Flask-based web app that allows users to upload rice grain images and receive instant classification results.

4.3 Solution Architecture

High-level architecture diagram detailing model training, web hosting, and user interaction.

4.4 Application Building

Build a Streamlit or Flask web app

Allow users to upload rice grain images

Load the saved model and make predictions

Display the predicted rice type with confidence score

Grain Palette Diagram

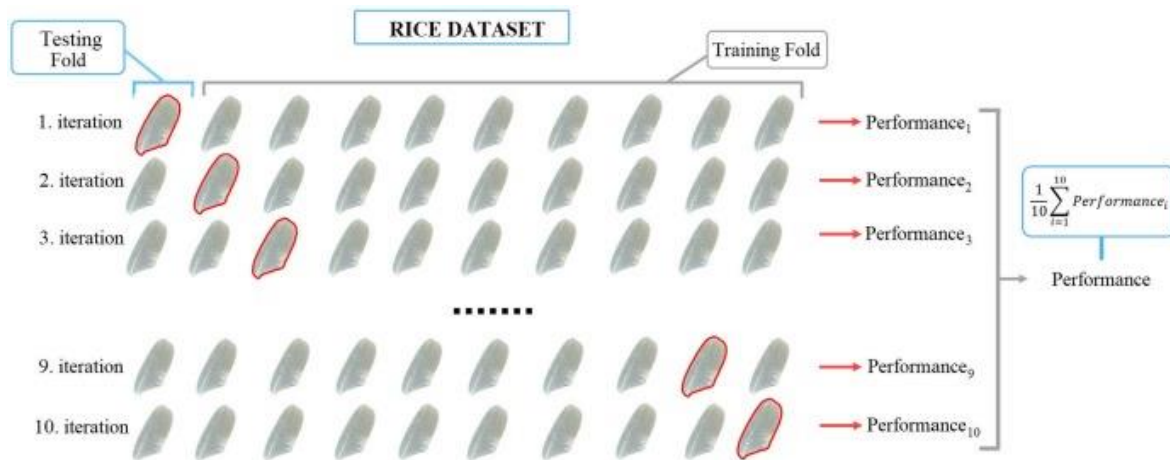


Image generators Code :

```
import numpy as np

import tensorflow as tf

from tensorflow.keras import layers, models

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Simulated dataset parameters

# Define the parameters for the simulated dataset

NUM_CLASSES = 5 # Example: 5 types of rice
```

```
IMG_HEIGHT = 128
```

```
IMG_WIDTH = 128
```

```
NUM_SAMPLES = 1000 # Number of training samples
```

```
BATCH_SIZE = 32 # Define BATCH_SIZE here
```

```
num_classes = NUM_CLASSES # e.g., Basmati, Jasmine, Arborio, Brown, White
```

```
img_height, img_width = IMG_HEIGHT, IMG_WIDTH
```

```
num_train = NUM_SAMPLES
```

```
num_val = 100
```

```
# Generate random synthetic image data and labels
```

```
X_train = np.random.rand(num_train, img_height, img_width, 3)
```

```
y_train = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(np.random.randint(0, num_classes,  
size=(num_train,)), num_classes)
```

```
X_val = np.random.rand(num_val, img_height, img_width, 3)
```

```
y_val = tf.keras.utils.to_categorical(np.random.randint(0, num_classes,  
size=(num_val,)), num_classes)
```

```
# Build the CNN model
```

```
model = models.Sequential([  
  
    layers.Input(shape=(img_height, img_width, 3)),  
  
    layers.Conv2D(32, (3, 3), activation='relu'),  
  
    layers.MaxPooling2D(),  
  
    layers.Conv2D(64, (3, 3), activation='relu'),  
  
    layers.MaxPooling2D(),  
  
    layers.Conv2D(128, (3, 3), activation='relu'),  
  
    layers.MaxPooling2D(),  
  
    layers.Flatten(),  
  
    layers.Dense(128, activation='relu'),  
  
    layers.Dropout(0.5),  
  
    layers.Dense(num_classes, activation='softmax')  
  
])
```

```
# Compile the model
```

```
model.compile(optimizer='adam',

              loss='categorical_crossentropy',

              metrics=['accuracy'])

# Train the model

history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, validation_data=(X_val, y_val), epochs=5,
                    batch_size=BATCH_SIZE)

# Plot training & validation accuracy

plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], label='Train Accuracy')

plt.plot(history.history['val_accuracy'], label='Validation Accuracy')

plt.title('Rice Type Classification (Simulated)')

plt.xlabel('Epoch')

plt.ylabel('Accuracy')

plt.legend()

plt.show()
```

5. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

5.1 Project Planning

Timeline and milestones for dataset collection, model training, web development, and deployment.

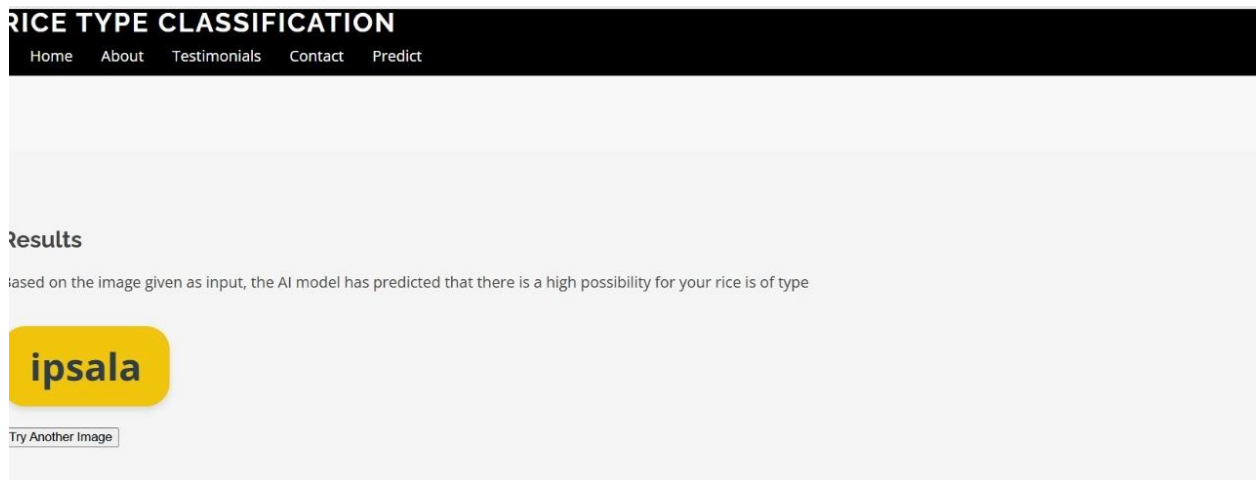
6. FUNCTIONAL AND PERFORMANCE TESTING

6.1 Performance Testing

Evaluating the model's accuracy, speed, and efficiency in classifying rice varieties.

7. RESULTS

7.1 Output Screenshots



Displaying the web app interface, classification results, and model performance.

8. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

- **Advantages:** Affordable, accessible, and user-friendly rice classification.
- **Disadvantages:** Accuracy dependent on dataset quality, requires internet access.

9. CONCLUSION

Summarizing project achievements, challenges, and potential improvements.

10. FUTURE SCOPE

Enhancements such as integrating more rice varieties, improving model accuracy, and developing a mobile app version.

Expected Output:

A trained model capable of classifying rice grain types with good accuracy.

A deployable app for rice grain prediction.

Visualizations of training curves and model architecture.

GitHub repo with all project code, images, and documentation.

11. APPENDIX

Dataset Link: [Rice Image Dataset](#)

- **Project Demo Link:**

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1-MzKiaU0SYV47o3sPe1_Zph7R8CUvvf_/view?usp=drivesdk

Thank You!

*Project guided and supported by **SmartBridge**.*