

EEE-2004-Measurement and Instrumentation Project Review-1

Early Identification of Disease in Tomato Leaf using Machine Learning(Deep Learning)

To early Identify the type of disease in tomato plant leaf using Deep Learning

TEAM MEMBERS:-

Bishal Saha(20BEE0298)

Lakshit Ahuja(20BEI0018)

Deepanshu Sharma(20BEE0300)

FACULTY GUIDE:-

Dr P.Arulmozhivarman,Professor ,SELECT

CURRENT STATUS AND MOTIVATION

Plant disease: a threat to global food security

India is an agrarian country, and a major part of its economy depends on the agricultural sector. The share of agriculture in the Indian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and total exports are 16% and 10%, respectively ([Himani, 2014](#)). About 75% population of India depends on the agricultural sector either directly or indirectly ([Himani, 2014](#)). Therefore, disease-free good quality crop production is essential for the growth of the country's economy.

But It is also a hard reality that because of poor level of early identification of type of diseases in plants a high percentage of food plant got wasted which directly or indirectly affect our Food System.

Motivation

Plants are susceptible to various diseases in their growing phases. Early detection of diseases in plants is one of the most challenging problems in agriculture. If the diseases are not identified in the early stages, then they may adversely affect the total yield, resulting in a decrease in the farmers' profits. To overcome this problem, we thought we can apply modern intelligence like Machine Learning, Deep Learning, AI in order to early identify the diseases. As if we can identify the diseases early we can also use proper pesticides, etc which helps to protect the plant, crops etc

Problem Statement

Early Identification of Disease in Tomato Leaf using Machine Learning(Deep Learning)

Objective

- To train Deep Learning Algorithm in order to early identify the type of disease in Tomato leaf.
- To help in agriculture field so that the type of diseases in plant leaf could be identified and proper treatment could be taken early.
- To increase the profit of farmers and hence reduce the shortage of tomato crisis.
- To make a website where user can easily test the condition of Tomato plant by dragging drop of leaf.
- To built a Android App so that our farmers can install it and manully check the condition of leaf early with high accuracy.

Methodology

1. Data Collection

We will use Kaggle website for collection of dataset. This dataset contains 7 types of diseases in tomato leaf, including 1 healthy leaf. All are images of size (256,256) RGB (colourful) format. This dataset is also verified by ATLIQ Agriculture.

In order to test our app in real time, we will be collecting tomato leaf from **VIT Agri Farm (healthy and Early Blight)** and test in 2nd Android App. Conditions of leaves are guided by a senior in Agriculture Branch of VIT.

Types of Diseases in Dataset:-

1. Early Blight, 1000



2. Late Blight, 1909



3. Mosaic Virus, 373



4. Yellow leaf-curl virus

3209



5. Leaf Mold

952



6. Two spotted spider mite 1676



7. Bacteria spot 2127



8. Healthy, 1591



2.Data cleaning,Preprocessing,analyzing,Data augmentation(zooming+Rotation+increasing data)

3.Resizing the images,Converting (256*256*3) between (0-1) as a numpy array for processing the images.

4.Splitting dataset into Training,Test and validation categories,(80+10+10).

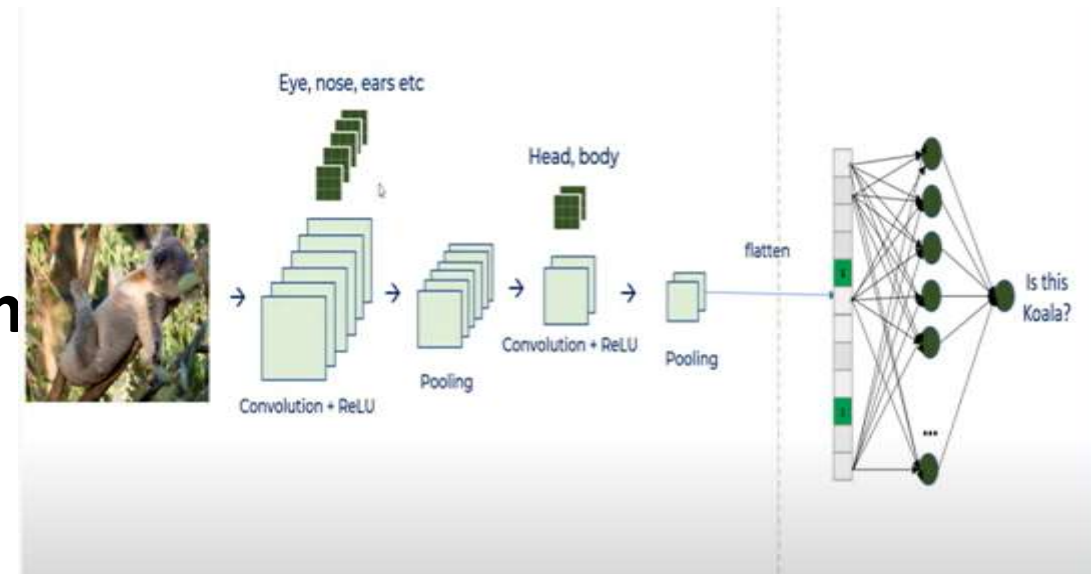
5.Using CNN for model building as CNN is good for image classification and identification.

6.Testing the test set and saving the model in .tflite and .h5 format.

- After Building the model we will save it as..tflite format.Then we will write backend server in Flask ,use the trained model,and then integrate with Frontend(using HTML CSS) .We will make make a drag drop type website where users can quickly get the contidition of leaf.
- We will also use Android studio as a app making Software for making our mobile app.we may use Google cloud Platform for making our app or we can use fast api server.

ALGORITHM

- **Convolution Neural Network Algorithm**



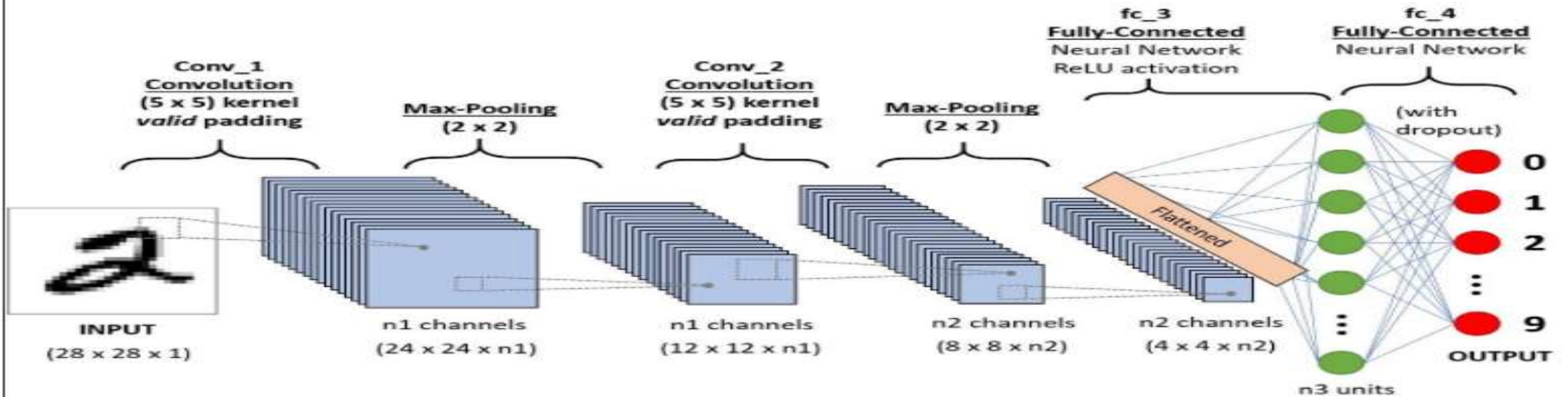
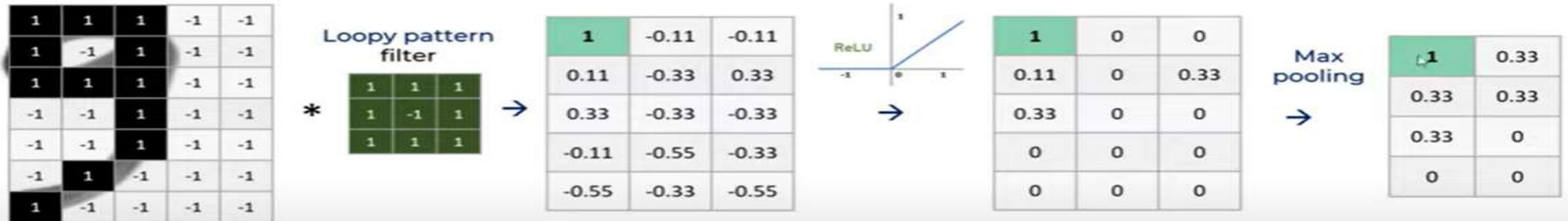
1.CNN is a advance ANN,Feature of CNN is that it can detect pattern because it has hidden layers called convolutional layer.

2.Each convolution layer is paired with filter matrix(which are only responsible for detection of features).These filter matrix convolve throughout the image pixels and store the dot product in convolution layer

3.To bring non linearity in our layer we use relu,which makes negative number to 0.

4.In order to reduce the convolve layer size we use Max pooling which reduces the convolve layer image feature size

Shifted 9 at different position



Design Implementation-Hardware and Tools Details

SOFTWARES

- 1.Jupyter Notebook
- 2.Tensorflow
- 3.Pycharm IDE
- 4.Python Compiler
- 5.Android Studio
- 6.Flask

HARDWARES

- 1.Android Mobile Phone

RESULTS ACHIEVED(till date)

- We successfully code the deep learning model in python using Tensorflow and Keras to detect tomato leaf disease.
- We deployed our deep learning model in djnago website using flask as backened and (CSS+HTML) as frontend
- We also built 2 Android App (one for test and gallery images and other for real time images) in Android Studio using Java programming Language for the same.

• Untitled13 - Jupyter Notebook

Successful Pronto Authentication x Home Page - Select or create a... x Untitled13 - Jupyter Notebook x

localhost:8888/notebooks/Untitled13.ipynb

jupyter Untitled13 Last Checkpoint: 04/09/2022 (autosaved) Logout

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Trusted Python 3 (pykernel)

```
In [3]: import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import models, layers
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
#BISHAL SAHA

C:\Users\BISHAL SAHA\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\lib\site-packages\numpy\_distributor_init.py:32: UserWarning: loaded more than 1 DLL from .libs:
C:\Users\BISHAL SAHA\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\lib\site-packages\numpy\.libs\libopenblas.PYQHXLVWQ7VESOPUVUADKEVJO
BGH3PAY.gfortran-win_amd64.dll
C:\Users\BISHAL SAHA\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python37\lib\site-packages\numpy\.libs\libopenblas.WKD3NK7YVMP2Q2HE2ZDH3JR3S
JIKND87.gfortran-win_amd64.dll
stacklevel=1)
```

```
In [2]: IMAGE_SIZE=256
BATCH_SIZE=32
CHANNEL=3
EPOCH=20
```

```
In [3]: dataset=tf.keras.preprocessing.image_dataset_from_directory(
"E:\Tomato Dataset",
shuffle=True,
image_size=(IMAGE_SIZE,IMAGE_SIZE),
batch_size=BATCH_SIZE
)

Found 7012 files belonging to 8 classes.
```

```
In [4]: class_names=dataset.class_names
class_names

Out[4]: ['Tomato_Bacterial_spot',
'Tomato_Early_blight',
'Tomato_Late_blight',
'Tomato_Leaf_Mold',
'Tomato_Spider_mites_Two_spotted_spider_mite',
'Tomato__Tomato_YellowLeaf__Curl_Virus',
'Tomato__Tomato_mosaic_virus',
'Tomato_healthy']
```

```
In [5]: len(dataset)

Out[5]: 220
```

```
In [6]: for image_batch,label_batch in dataset.take(1):
print(image_batch.shape)
print(label_batch.numpy())
plt.imshow(image_batch[0].numpy().astype("uint8"))
plt.title(class_names[label_batch[0]])
```

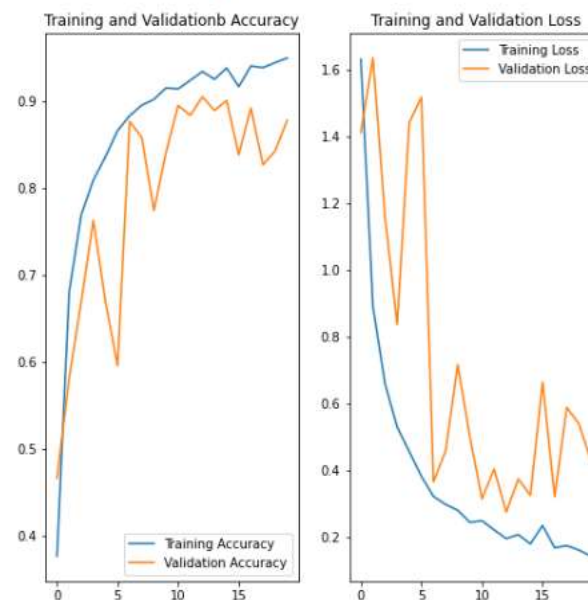
Type here to search

29°C 18:31 22-04-2022

```
In [27]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.plot(range(EPOCH),acc,label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(range(EPOCH),val_acc,label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')

plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.plot(range(EPOCH),loss,label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(range(EPOCH),val_loss,label='Validation Loss')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
```

Out[27]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Training and Validation Loss')



```
In [28]: import numpy as np
for images_batch, labels_batch in test_ds.take(1):
    first_image=images_batch[0].numpy().astype('uint8')
    first_label=labels_batch[0].numpy()

print("First image to Predict")
plt.imshow(first_image)
```



```
Epoch 17/20
176/176 [=====] - 618s 4s/step - loss: 0.1680 - accuracy: 0.9402 - val_loss: 0.3213 - val_accuracy: 0.8920
Epoch 18/20
176/176 [=====] - 1762s 10s/step - loss: 0.1743 - accuracy: 0.9384 - val_loss: 0.5886 - val_accuracy: 0.8267
Epoch 19/20
176/176 [=====] - 1784s 10s/step - loss: 0.1611 - accuracy: 0.9441 - val_loss: 0.5394 - val_accuracy: 0.8423
Epoch 20/20
176/176 [=====] - 1705s 10s/step - loss: 0.1429 - accuracy: 0.9495 - val_loss: 0.4299 - val_accuracy: 0.8778
```

```
In [21]: scores=model.evaluate(test_ds)
22/22 [=====] - 44s 1s/step - loss: 0.4085 - accuracy: 0.8864
```

```
In [22]: scores=model.evaluate(test_ds)
22/22 [=====] - 44s 1s/step - loss: 0.4099 - accuracy: 0.8821
```

```
In [23]: scores=model.evaluate(test_ds)
22/22 [=====] - 37s 1s/step - loss: 0.3902 - accuracy: 0.8906
```

```
In [24]: history.params
Out[24]: {'verbose': 1, 'epochs': 20, 'steps': 176}
```

```
In [25]: history.history.keys()
Out[25]: dict_keys(['loss', 'accuracy', 'val_loss', 'val_accuracy'])
```

```
In [26]: acc=history.history['accuracy']
val_acc=history.history['val_accuracy']
loss=history.history['loss']
val_loss=history.history['val_loss']
```

```
In [27]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.plot(range(EPOCH),acc,label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(range(EPOCH),val_acc,label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')

plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.plot(range(EPOCH),loss,label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(range(EPOCH),val_loss,label='Validation Loss')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
```

```
plt.axis('off')
```

Actual: Tomato_Early_blight,
Predicted: Tomato_Early_blight,
Confidence 99.97



Actual: Tomato_healthy,
Predicted: Tomato_healthy,
Confidence 100.0



Actual: Tomato_Spider_mites_Two_spotted_spider_mite,
Predicted: Tomato_Spider_mites_Two_spotted_spider_mite,
Confidence 100.0



Actual: Tomato_Spider_mites_Two_spotted_spider_mite,
Predicted: Tomato_Spider_mites_Two_spotted_spider_mite,
Confidence 100.0



Actual: Tomato_Early_blight,
Predicted: Tomato_Early_blight,
Confidence 99.98



Actual: Tomato_Leaf_Mold,
Predicted: Tomato_Leaf_Mold,
Confidence 100.0



Actual: Tomato_Leaf_Mold,
Predicted: Tomato_Leaf_Mold,
Confidence 100.0

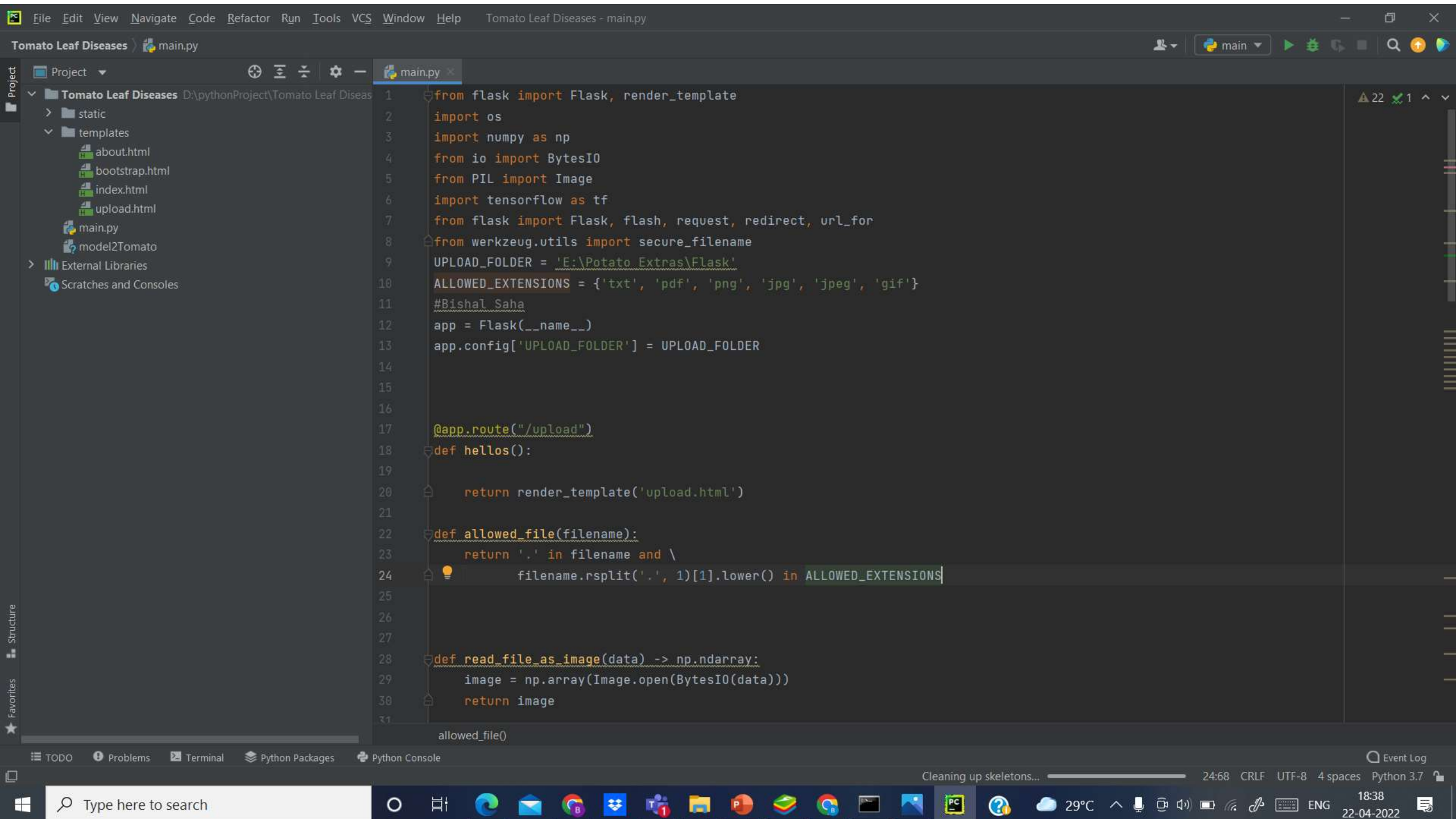


Actual: Tomato_healthy,
Predicted: Tomato_healthy,
Confidence 100.0



Actual: Tomato_Early_blight,
Predicted: Tomato_Spider_mites_Two_spotted_spider_mite,
Confidence 60.71





Website :-http://127.0.0.1:5000/

Successful Pronto: Authent... x Home Page - Select or creat... x Untitled13 - Jupyter Noteb... x Untitled13 - Jupyter Noteb... x Upload new File x Upload new File x

127.0.0.1:5000

Navbar Home Link Dropdown Disabled

Search Search

Welcome To Deep Learning Website

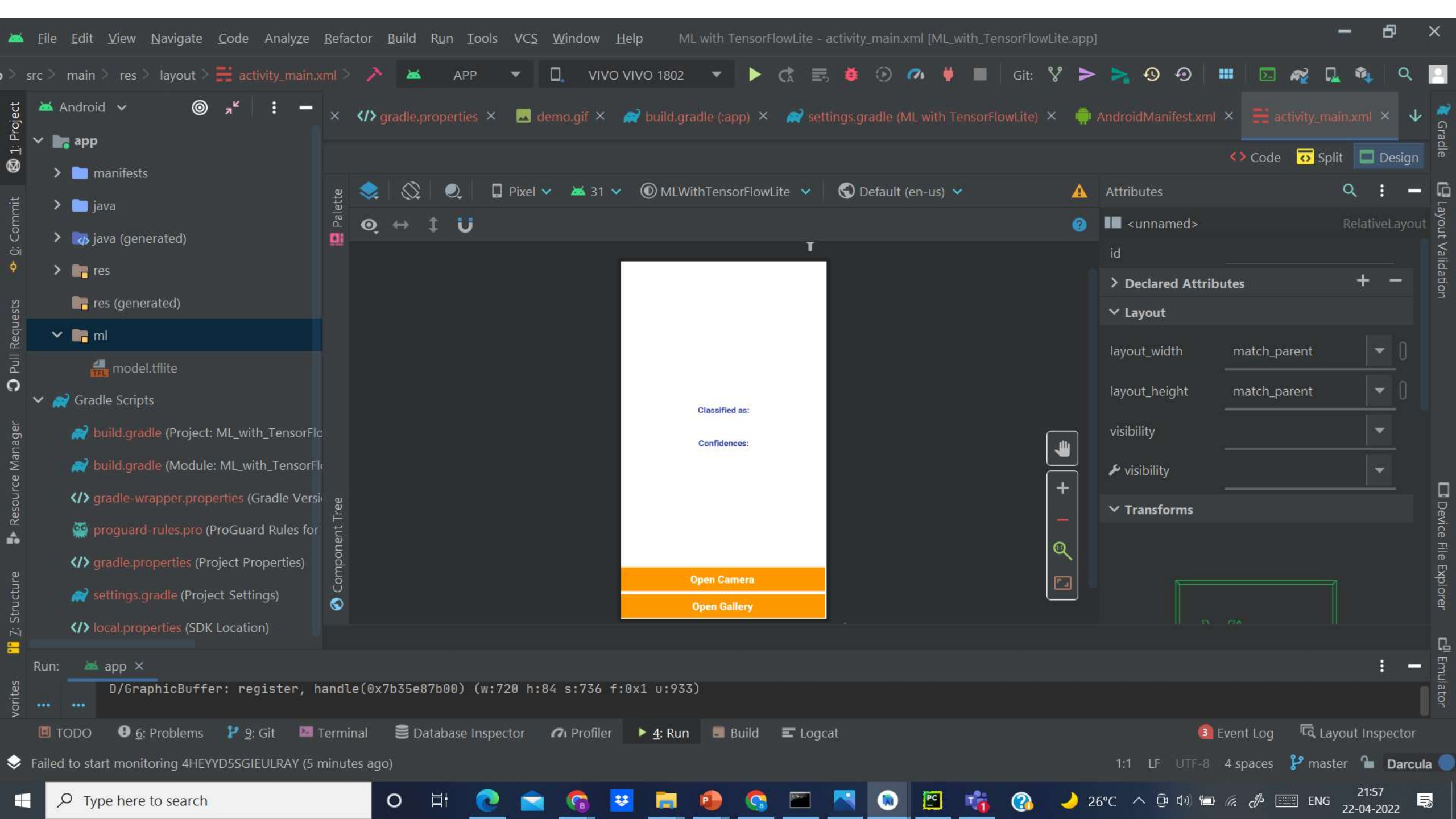
Upload new File

Choose File No file chosen Upload

RESULT:-
Leaf Status:-['Tomato_healthy']
Accuracy:- [100.0] %

Type here to search

29°C 18:47 22-04-2022 ENG



FileEditViewNavigateCodeAnalyzeRefactorBuildRunToolsVCSWindowHelp

ML with TensorFlowLite - MainActivity.java [ML_with_TensorFlowLite.app]

onCreate > anonymous OnClickListener > onClick > APP > VIVO VIVO 1802

Git: demo.gif build.gradle (:app) settings.gradle

Android > app > manifests > java > java (generated) > res > res (generated) > ml > model.tflite > Gradle Scripts > build.gradle (Project: ML_with_TensorFlo build.gradle (Module: ML_with_TensorFlo gradle-wrapper.properties (Gradle Versi proguard-rules.pro (ProGuard Rules for gradle.properties (Project Properties) settings.gradle (Project Settings) local.properties (SDK Location)

MainActivity.java build.gradle (ML with TensorFlowLite) gradlew gradle.properties demo.gif build.gradle (:app) settings.gradle

1 //.../ 5 6 package app.ij.mlwithtensorflowlite; 7 8 import ... 32 //Bishal 33 public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity { 34 35 TextView result, confidence; 36 ImageView imageView; 37 Button camera,gallery; 38 int imageSize = 256; 39 40 @Override 41 protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) { 42 super.onCreate(savedInstanceState); 43 setContentView(R.layout.activity_main); 44 45 result = findViewById(R.id.result); 46 confidence = findViewById(R.id.confidence); 47 imageView = findViewById(R.id.imageView); 48 camera = findViewById(R.id.button1); 49 gallery = findViewById(R.id.button2); 50 51 camera.setOnClickListener(new View.OnClickListener() { 52 @Override

8 3 1 2

Device File Explorer Emulator

Run: app x

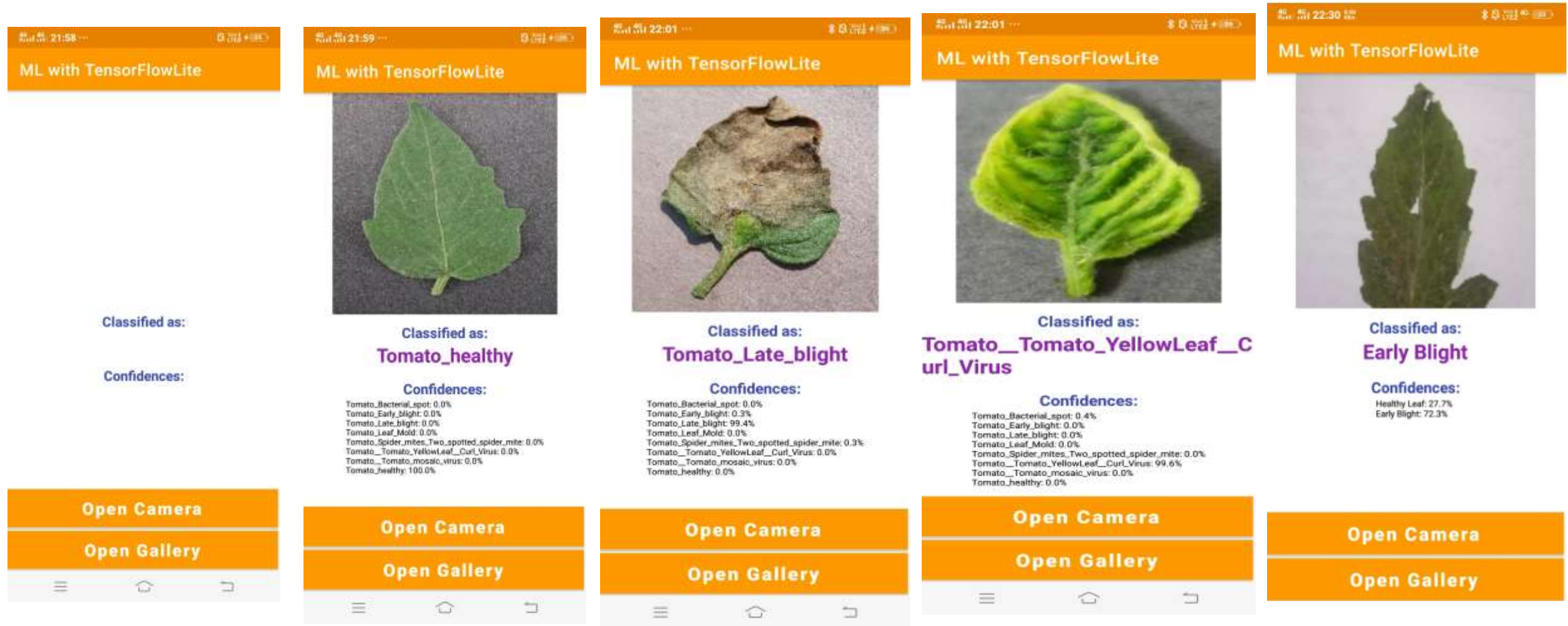
D:\GraphicBuffer: register, handle(0x7b35e87b00) (w:720 h:84 s:736 f:0x1 u:933)

TODO 6: Problems 9: Git Terminal Database Inspector Profiler 4: Run Build Logcat Event Log Layout Inspector

Failed to start monitoring 4HEYD5SGIEULRAY (5 minutes ago) 52:22 LF UTF-8 4 spaces master Darcula

Type here to search 26°C 21:57 22-04-2022

Android App



Lessons Learned- SCOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT

- We can make it more accurate by training the real time totamo leaf from Agriculture Field
- We can use more advanced Deep learning Algorithm like RNN etc to overcome the issues of brightness,background and distance of images.
- Using GPU and data augmentation we may increase the accuracy rate by increasing the number of Epochs.

Standard Adopted-IEEE Standard

IEEE P2841™ – Framework and Process for Deep Learning Evaluation

This document defines best practices for developing and implementing deep learning algorithms and defines a framework and criteria for evaluating algorithm reliability and quality of the resulting software systems.

Time Line(Jan to May 2022)

Jan 2022 - Topic Selection

Feb 2022- Dataset collection,Deep Learning Coding using CNN in Jupyter Notebook

March 2022- Making Website(backend+Frontend)

April 2022- Android app using android studio,Deploying in Google cloud Platform

May 2022- Wrapping up ,Testing,and optimizing our project

Roles and Responsibility

Team Members	Contribution
Bishal 20BEE0298	Dataset collection,Deep Learning Coding,Data analysis Preprocessing,Website(Backend+HTML),A ndroid(Backend using JAVA).
Lakshit 20BEI0018	Research, Model Testing, Android(1 st App Design),CSS,Bootstrap,Final Report
Deepanshu 20BEE0300	Deep Learning Coding,Writing part,website(bootstrap),Data collection,Android(2 nd App Design)

Reference

- Ping kuang, Wei-na cao and Qiao wu, “Preview on Structures and Algorithms of Deep Learning”, 11th International Computer Conference on Wavelet Actiev Media Technology and Information Processing (ICCWAMTIP), IEEE, 2014.
- Zhengwei Huang, Min Dong, qirong Mao and Yongzhao Zhan, “Speech Recognition using CNN”, IEEE/ACM Transactions on Audio, Speech and Language Processing, pp. 1533-1545, Volume 22, Issue 10, 2014, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1145/2647868.2654984>.
- Christian szegedy, Wei liu, Yangqing Jia et al., “Going Deeper with Convolutions”,Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition (CPVR) , IEEE explorer, Boston, MA, USA, 2015.
- Mahmoud M. Abu Ghosh ; Ashraf Y. Maghari, “A Comparative Study on Handwriting Digit Recognition Using Neural Networks”, IEEE, 2017.
- Yehya Abouelnaga , Ola S. Ali , Hager Rady , Mohamed Moustafa, “ CIFAR-10: KNN-based ensemble of classifiers”, IEEE, March 2017.