

# A Comprehensive Agricultural Intelligence Platform For Beans

Project ID: 23-24-103

## **Final Report**

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## Declaration

I confirm that the information provided in this research proposal is consist with my own work. This proposal does not comply with any material submitted previously for another educational program in any other higher education institution and no material published previously were mentioned without the acknowledgement, according to the best of my knowledge.

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## 1. Introduction

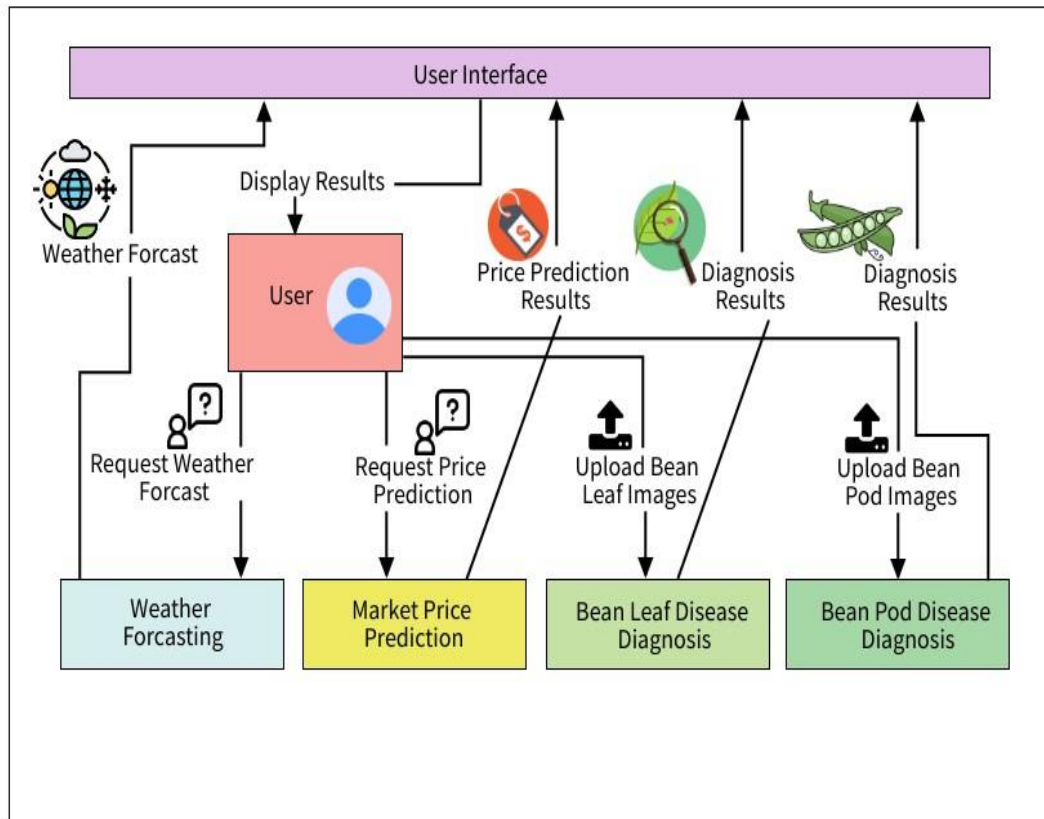
The goal of the BeanCare project is to empower bean farmers and stakeholders by optimizing crop health, optimizing pricing strategies, and optimizing agricultural planning through a comprehensive and precisely designed agricultural effort. This study seeks to provide an in-depth analysis of the project's many components, complex methods, noteworthy successes, and upcoming developments.

BeanCare stands out as a shining example of creativity and pragmatism, understanding the complex web of variables that affect bean farming's profitability. Through the integration of advanced technology and agricultural knowledge, the project not only tackles current issues but also predicts and gets ready for future changes in the agricultural landscape.

Enhancing the entire sustainability and profitability of bean growing operations is the fundamental goal of BeanCare. BeanCare provides farmers and stakeholders with decision support tools and actionable insights using a combination of machine learning algorithms, predictive modeling, and data analytics. This allows them to make educated decisions at every step of the agricultural lifecycle.

## 2. Project Overview

The BeanCare initiative is organized around four essential elements that work together to collectively advance its main objective of transforming bean farming:



## I. Disease Diagnosis:

- a) **Bean Pod Disease Diagnosis:** This part focuses on using machine learning methods and sophisticated image processing to precisely identify illnesses that damage bean pods. Farmers may reduce crop losses and ensure healthy yields by implementing targeted interventions as soon as diseases like Bacterial Blight and Anthracnose are identified.
- b) **Bean Leaf Disease Diagnosis:** This feature, like pod disease diagnostics, makes use of machine learning models to examine and identify a variety of leaf diseases, including Bean Rust and Angular Leaf Spot. Farmers may take proactive steps to stop the spread of illnesses and maintain crop quality when they notice problems early.

- II. **Wholesale and Retail Price Forecasting:** BeanCare predicts bean wholesale and retail prices using predictive modeling and historical data analysis. By using this information, farmers and traders may maximize profitability and competitiveness in the market by making well-informed judgments on pricing strategies, market timing, and best practices for sales.
- III. **Weather Forecasting:** With the use of meteorological data and predictive analytics, BeanCare provides precise weather forecasts that are customized to the needs of bean farms. This includes forecasts for temperature swings, humidity, and rainfall patterns, which help farmers with crop planning, irrigation schedules, and pest control techniques.

Every element of BeanCare has been painstakingly created to give farmers predictive and data-driven insights, promoting a more productive and sustainable bean growing environment. BeanCare wants to equip farmers with the information and resources they need to overcome obstacles, make wise decisions, and succeed in the agricultural industry over the long run by fusing cutting-edge technology with agricultural experience.

## 7. Technology Stack

The BeanCare initiative makes use of a modern technology stack designed for productive agricultural solutions:

- I. **Backend Development:** Python is the primary language used in backend development because of its adaptability, user-friendliness, and plenty of libraries that are essential for implementing algorithms and managing data.
- II. **API Development:** APIs are developed and deployed using the Flask framework, which offers a scalable and lightweight solution for smooth component-to-component communication.
- III. **Machine Learning:** Robust machine learning models are built using TensorFlow and Keras. For the purpose of developing, evaluating, and implementing predictive models used in weather analysis, price forecasting, and illness detection, these libraries provide strong tools and methods.
- IV. **Image Processing:** An essential component of image processing and analysis is OpenCV, which makes it possible to glean insightful information from visual input. Using field-captured image analysis, it makes disease identification in bean pods and leaves easier.

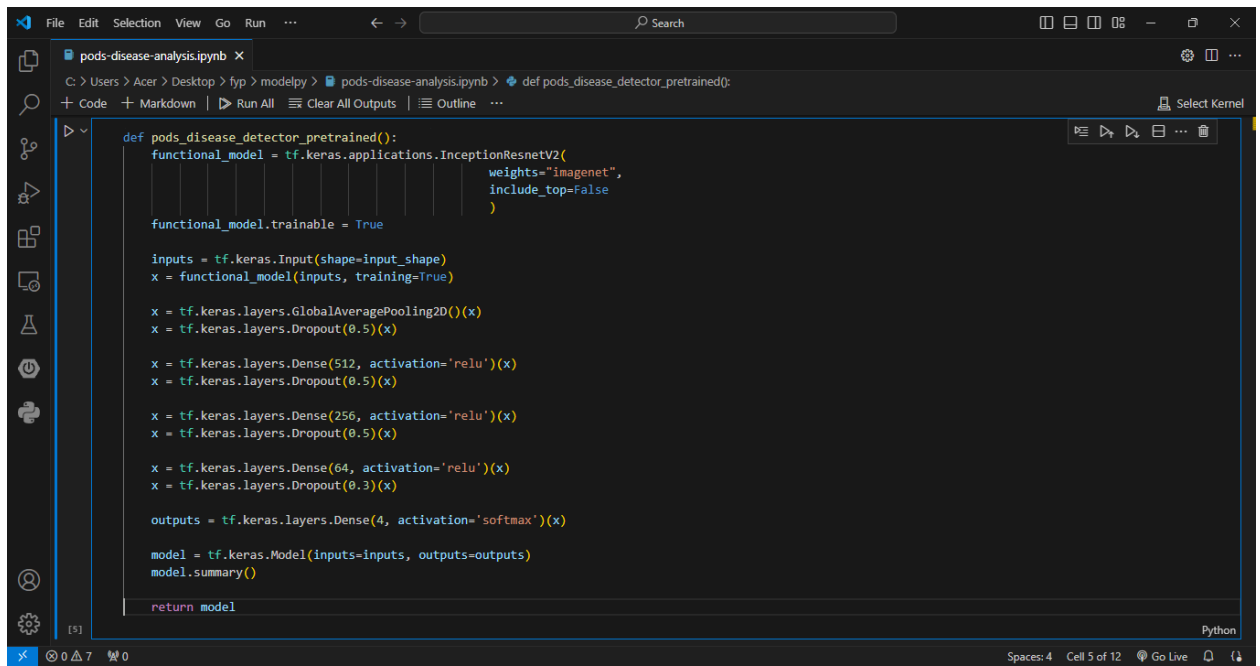
- V. **Data Manipulation:** For effective data management and numerical computations, Pandas and NumPy are used. These libraries manage statistical analysis, feature engineering, and data preparation, which improves the predictability and dependability of the project's studies and forecasts.

Through the integration of these technologies, BeanCare guarantees a stable and expandable platform that can provide precise insights and solutions to improve the sustainability and productivity of bean farming.

## 8. Methodologies

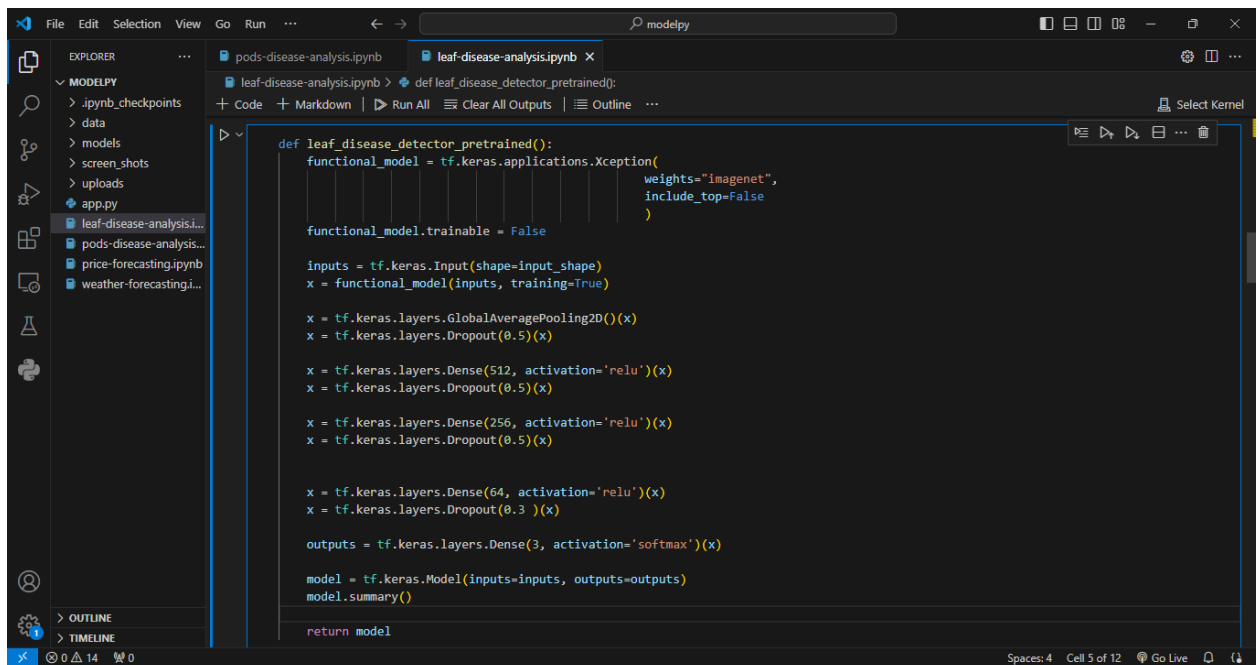
The project follows a defined approach that ensures robustness and efficacy at every stage of the process, including model creation, training, and deployment:

- I. **Data Collection:** Acquiring the annotated datasets required for training illness diagnostic algorithms is a painstaking step in the data gathering process. Meteorological data is obtained for exact weather forecasting, and historical pricing data is gathered for accurate price forecasts. This all-inclusive method guarantees that the models are trained on a variety of pertinent datasets, improving their prediction power.
- II. **Data Preprocessing:** Preprocessing is a comprehensive procedure that involves cleaning, converting, and enhancing the acquired data. Ensuring the quality of the data and getting it ready for efficient model training depend on this stage. Preprocessing improves the precision and dependability of the models' predictions by correcting anomalies, missing variables, and inconsistencies.
- III. **Model Training:** The project uses a range of methodologies for training models, such as time series analytic techniques for weather forecasting, supervised learning algorithms, and deep learning architectures like convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for image-based diagnostics. The models can identify complex links and patterns in the data thanks to these advanced algorithms, which produce accurate and perceptive forecasts.



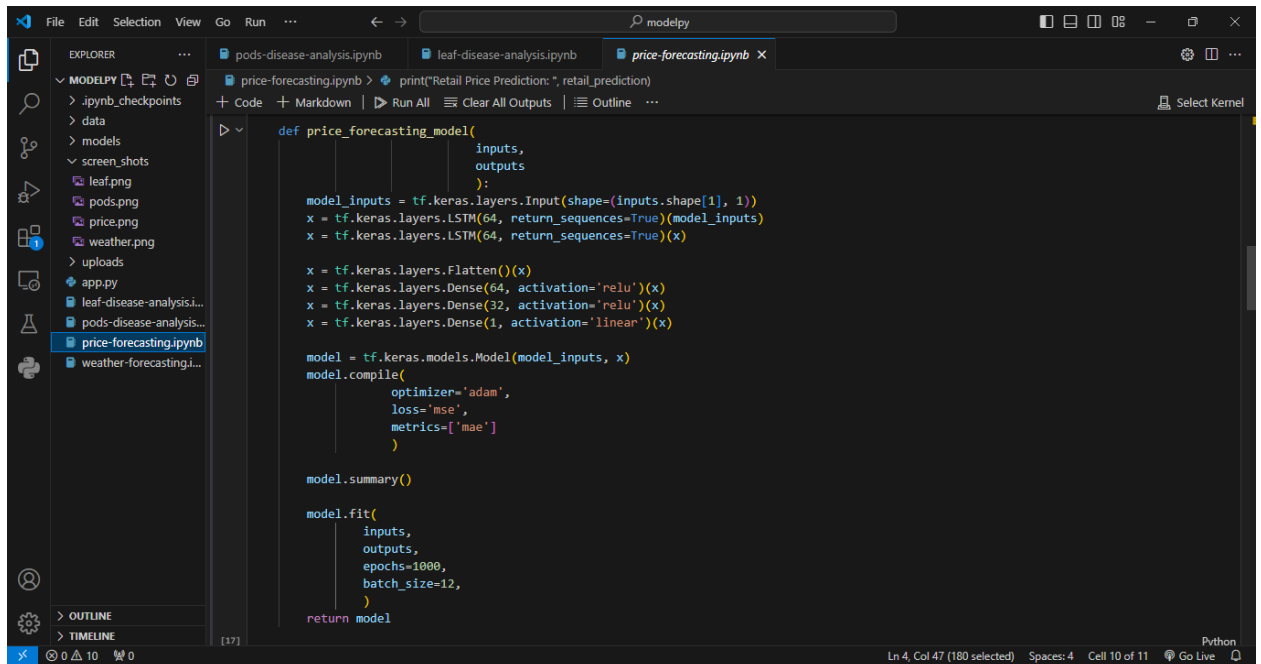
```
def pods_disease_detector_pretrained():  
    functional_model = tf.keras.applications.InceptionResNetV2(  
        weights='imagenet',  
        include_top=False  
    )  
    functional_model.trainable = True  
  
    inputs = tf.keras.Input(shape=input_shape)  
    x = functional_model(inputs, training=True)  
  
    x = tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)  
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)  
  
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu')(x)  
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)  
  
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation='relu')(x)  
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)  
  
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu')(x)  
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.3)(x)  
  
    outputs = tf.keras.layers.Dense(4, activation='softmax')(x)  
  
    model = tf.keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)  
    model.summary()  
  
    return model
```

Inception model is used for bean pod disease diagnosis.



```
def leaf_disease_detector_pretrained():  
    functional_model = tf.keras.applications.Xception(  
        weights='imagenet',  
        include_top=False  
    )  
    functional_model.trainable = False  
  
    inputs = tf.keras.Input(shape=input_shape)  
    x = functional_model(inputs, training=True)  
  
    x = tf.keras.layers.GlobalAveragePooling2D()(x)  
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)  
  
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(512, activation='relu')(x)  
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)  
  
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(256, activation='relu')(x)  
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.5)(x)  
  
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu')(x)  
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dropout(0.3)(x)  
  
    outputs = tf.keras.layers.Dense(3, activation='softmax')(x)  
  
    model = tf.keras.Model(inputs=inputs, outputs=outputs)  
    model.summary()  
  
    return model
```

Xception model is used for bean leaf disease diagnosis.



```
def price_forecasting_model(inputs, outputs):
    model_inputs = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(inputs.shape[1], 1))
    x = tf.keras.layers.LSTM(64, return_sequences=True)(model_inputs)
    x = tf.keras.layers.LSTM(64, return_sequences=True)(x)

    x = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()(x)
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu')(x)
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(32, activation='relu')(x)
    x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(1, activation='linear')(x)

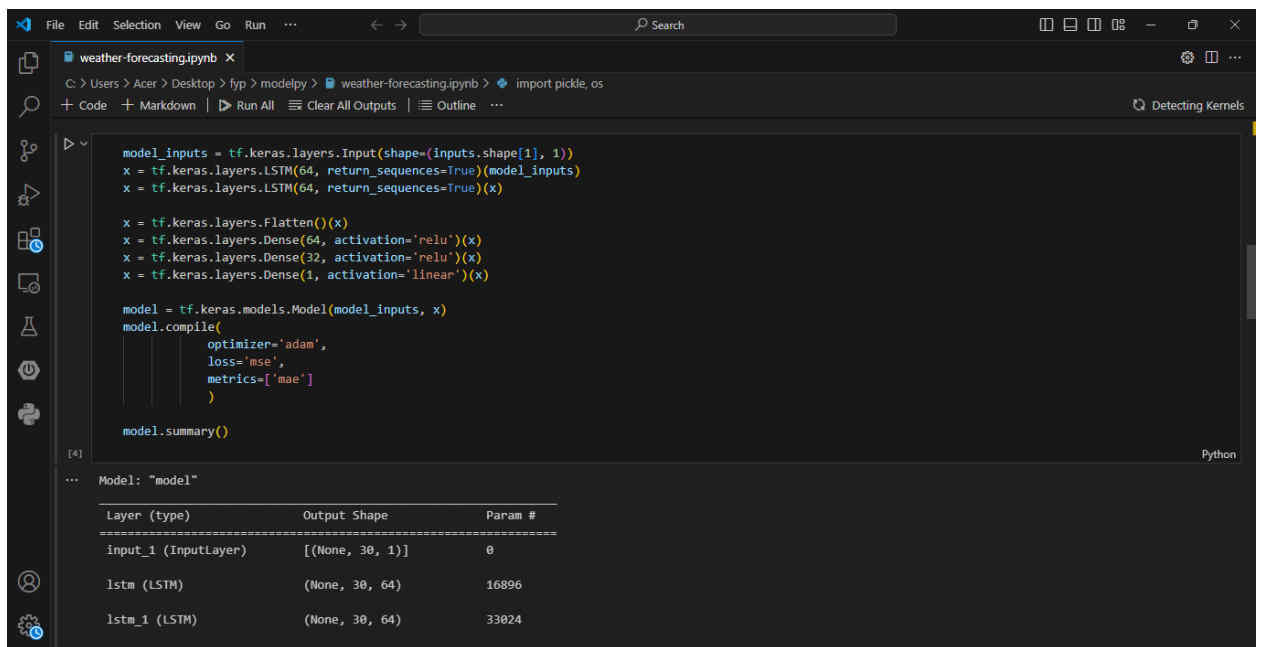
    model = tf.keras.models.Model(model_inputs, x)
    model.compile(
        optimizer='adam',
        loss='mse',
        metrics=['mae']
    )

    model.summary()

    model.fit(
        inputs,
        outputs,
        epochs=1000,
        batch_size=12,
    )

    return model
```

LSTM is used for price forecasting.



```
model_inputs = tf.keras.layers.Input(shape=(inputs.shape[1], 1))
x = tf.keras.layers.LSTM(64, return_sequences=True)(model_inputs)
x = tf.keras.layers.LSTM(64, return_sequences=True)(x)

x = tf.keras.layers.Flatten()(x)
x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(64, activation='relu')(x)
x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(32, activation='relu')(x)
x = tf.keras.layers.Dense(1, activation='linear')(x)

model = tf.keras.models.Model(model_inputs, x)
model.compile(
    optimizer='adam',
    loss='mse',
    metrics=['mae']
)

model.summary()
```

Model: "model"

| Layer (type)         | Output Shape   | Param # |
|----------------------|----------------|---------|
| input_1 (InputLayer) | [None, 30, 1]  | 0       |
| lstm (LSTM)          | (None, 30, 64) | 16896   |
| lstm_1 (LSTM)        | (None, 30, 64) | 33024   |

LSTM is used for weather forecasting.

- IV. **API Development:** The project creates Flask RESTful APIs to enable smooth interaction with the learned models. With the help of these APIs, end users may receive predictions and insights through an intuitive interface, acting as a bridge between the

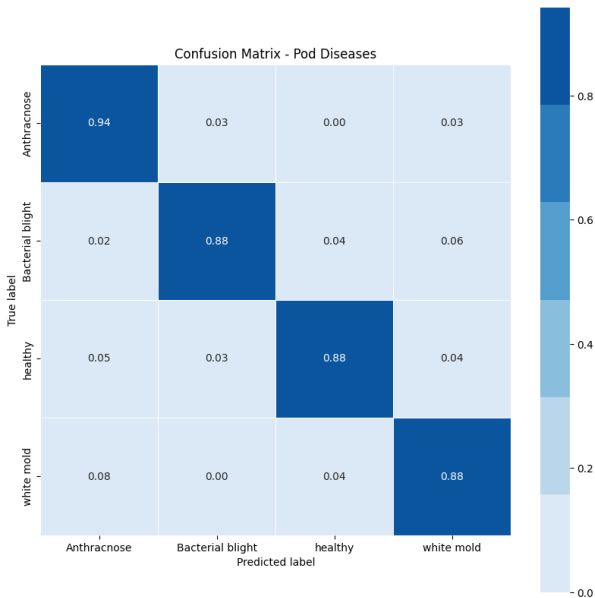
models and users. By improving accessibility and usability, this strategy enables stakeholders to efficiently utilize the capabilities of the models.

By employing this methodical approach, the project guarantees the creation of high-performing models that can provide farmers and stakeholders with precise and useful information, ultimately leading to better agricultural practices and decision-making.

## 9. Results and Impact

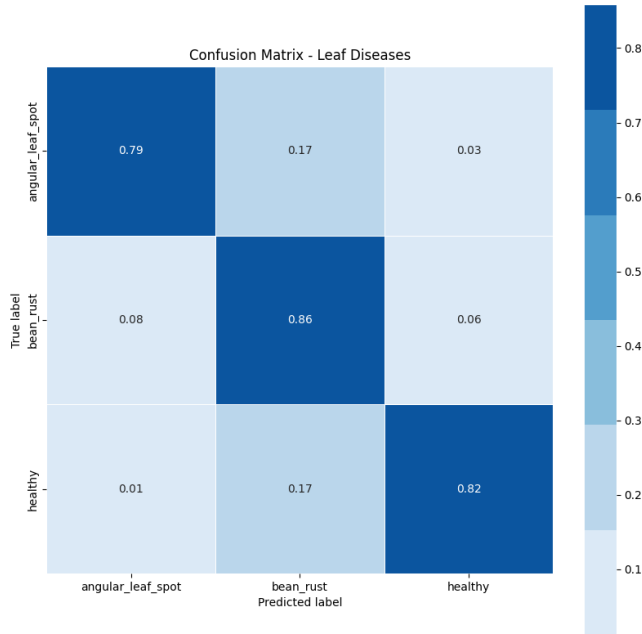
The BeanCare initiative has become a game-changing force in the bean growing industry, bringing about beneficial improvements in a number of areas of agricultural operations and producing significant results:

- I. **Accurate Disease Diagnosis:** The project's components that deal with illness diagnostics are among its most important accomplishments. These constituents provide exceptional precision in identifying pod and leaf illnesses that impact bean harvests. Farmers can stop the spread of infections and promote better crop health by quickly recognizing these conditions and acting to address them. In addition to reducing crop losses, this precision-driven method supports sustainable agricultural methods.



Confusion matrix of pod disease diagnosis.





Confusion matrix of leaf disease diagnosis.

- II. **Price Forecasting Insights:** The price forecasting models developed for this project have been quite helpful in giving us useful information about market movements. With the use of prediction algorithms and historical price data analysis, these models provide stakeholders with the information they need to decide on prices wisely. In the competitive environment of the bean market, this strategic advantage helps farmers and other market players to maximize profitability, optimize selling methods, and handle price swings with ease.
- III. **Enhanced Weather Predictions:** The way farmers view and react to climatic dynamics has changed dramatically as a result of BeanCare's incorporation of sophisticated weather forecasting capabilities. With the use of these forecasting technologies, farmers may plan their agricultural operations more precisely by having precise and dependable projections. These insights are essential for increasing overall farm production and resilience, from selecting the best planting dates to reducing weather-related risks and allocating resources optimally.
- IV. **User-Centric Accessibility:** BeanCare's user-centric design, made possible by its architecture based on an API, is one of its key characteristics. This design concept guarantees easy accessibility for a wide variety of users and smooth interaction with current agricultural systems. Using the system's predictive analytics and decision-support

features, farmers, agronomists, and other stakeholders may easily maximize its potential to optimize operations and promote sustainable agricultural practices.

The combined effect of these results is significant, encouraging the bean farming community to adopt a mindset of resilience, sustainability, and data-driven decision-making. BeanCare is evidence of how technologically advanced solutions may transform farming methods and bring in a new age of production and wealth for farmers all over the world.

## **10. Future Enhancements**

The BeanCare project is positioned for ongoing development and upcoming improvements:

**Enhanced Disease Diagnosis:** To improve diagnosis accuracy and treatment recommendations, more elements for pest identification, nutritional deficiency analysis, and disease severity evaluation should be incorporated.

**sophisticated pricing Forecasting:** To enhance pricing projections and strategic decision-making, supply chain analytics, real-time market data, and sophisticated forecasting algorithms are integrated.

**Precision weather forecasting** is the process of combining satellite images, hyper-local meteorological data, and Internet of Things sensors to provide more precise and detailed weather predictions that are suited to particular farming sites.

## **11. Conclusion**

In conclusion, the BeanCare initiative is revolutionizing the bean growing industry by utilizing state-of-the-art technologies to address pressing issues including weather-related hazards, pricing tactics, and disease control. BeanCare transforms farming practices and sets the stage for sustainable agriculture, increased productivity, and economic resilience in the bean farming sector by combining advanced data analytics, machine learning algorithms, and predictive modeling techniques.

Fundamentally, BeanCare represents efficiency and innovation by providing farmers with a range of tools and information that enable them to use resources optimally, make wise decisions, and confidently negotiate the complexity of the market. Through precise disease diagnosis, insightful pricing projections, and dependable weather forecasts, BeanCare gives farmers the information and resources they need to improve crop health, optimize yields, and adjust to ever-changing environmental circumstances.

BeanCare's user-centric strategy also guarantees usability and accessibility for a broad spectrum of users, encouraging a continual development and data-driven decision-making culture in the agriculture sector. Because of this, BeanCare not only tackles current issues but also lays the groundwork for long-term resilience, sustainability, and profitability in bean growing communities around the globe.

## 12. REFERENCES

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