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# **1.INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Project Overview**

In this project, two datasets name fruit dataset and vegetable dataset are collected. The collected datasets are trained and tested with deep learning neural network named Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). First, the fruit dataset is trained and then tested with CNN. It has 6 classes and all the classes are trained and tested. Second, the vegetable dataset is trained and tested. The software used for training and testing of datasets is Python. All the Python codes are first written in Jupyter notebook supplied along with Anaconda Python and then the codes are tested in IBM cloud. Finally, a web-based framework is designed with help Flask a Python library. There are 2 html files are created in templates folder along with their associated files in static folder. The Python program 'app.py' used to interface with these two webpages is written in Spyder- Anaconda python and tested.

## **1.2 Purpose**

This project is used to test the fruits and vegetables samples and identify the different diseases. Also, this project recommends fertilizers for predicted diseases.

# **2. LITERATURE SURVEY**

## **2.1 Existing problem**

Indumathi proposed a method for leaf disease detection and suggest fertilizers to cure leaf diseases. But the method involves less number of train and test sets which results in poor accuracy. Pandi selvi proposed a simple prediction method for soil-based fertilizer

recommendation system for predicted crop diseases. This method gives less accuracy and prediction. Shiva reddy proposed an IoT based system for leaf disease detection and fertilizer recommendation which is based on Machine Learning techniques yields less 80 percentage accuracies.

## **2.2 Proposed solution**

In this project work, a deep learning based neural network is used to train the collected datasets and test the same. The deep learning based neural network is CNN which gives more than 90% classification accuracies. By increasing the more number of dense layers and by modifying hyper parameters such as number of epochs, batch size, the accuracy rate can be increased to 95% to 98%.

## **2.3 Problem Statement**

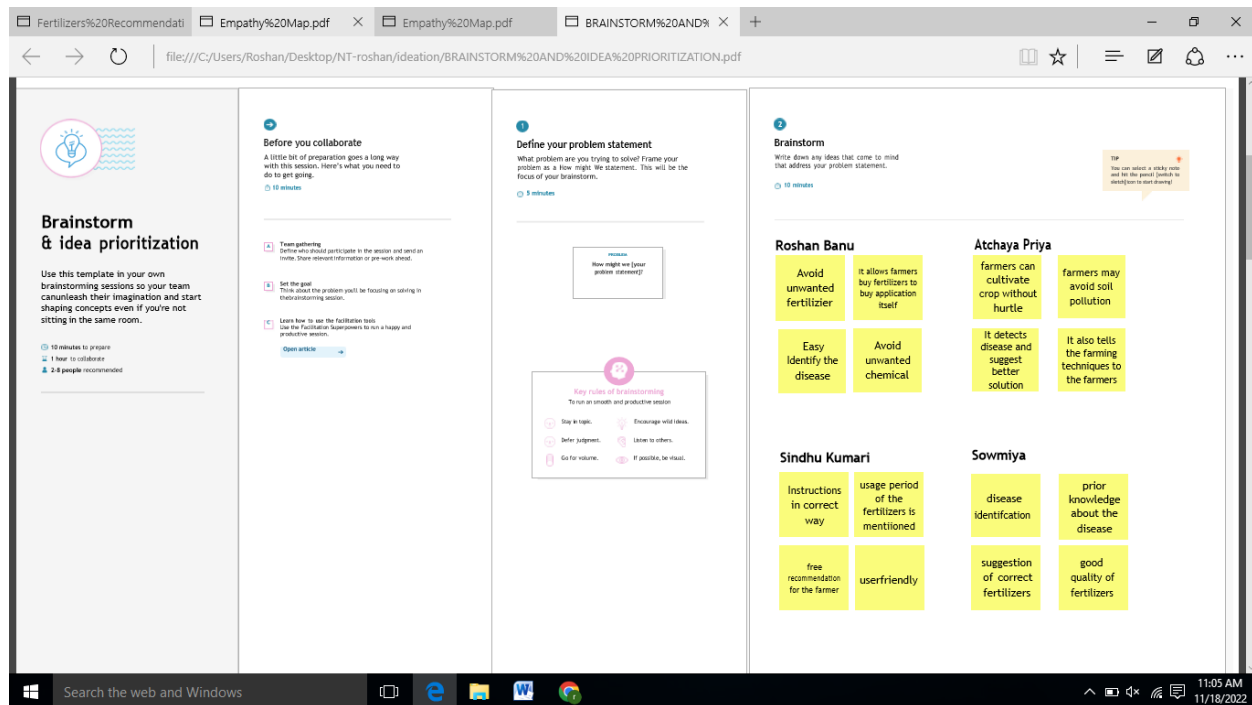
In today's world agriculture is very important for life and helps to save the natural resources around us. Doing agriculture is the very hard in current scenario because of many natural disaster are happening everyday. Most of the plants are affected by many disease due to pollution in water, air, soil. Identifying the disease is one of the huge hurdles in agriculture. Most of the plants are affected by leaf disease and its hard to find to correct fertilizer to cure. Identifying the disease in early stage is very important and easy to cure that.

### 3. IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

#### 3.1 Empathy Map Canvas



## 3.2 Ideation & Brainstorming



## 3.3 Proposed Solution

S.No	Parameter	Description
1	Problem statement (problem to be solved )	Disease in plants reduced the quantity and quality of the plants productivity. Identifying the disease in plant is hard to find.
2	Idea/solution description	One of the solution of the problem is to identifying the disease in early stage and using the correct fertilizer.
3	Novelty / uniqueness	This application can suggest good fertilizer for the disease in the plant by recognizing the images
4	Social impact/customer satisfaction	It helps the farmer by identifying the disease in the early stage and increase the quality and quantity of crops in efficient way.
5	Business model(revenue model)	The application is recommends to farmer in subscription basis.
6	Scalability of the solution	This application can be improved

		by introducing online purchases of crops, fertilizer easily
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### 3.4 Problem Solution Fit

Project Title: Fertilizer Recommendation System For Disease Prediction			Project Design Phase-I - Solution Fit			Team ID: PNT2022TMID47720		
Define CS, fit into CC	<div>1.Customer Segment: Farmer Are The First Customer For This Application. Farmer Can Easily Use This Application And Get Suggestion For Fertilizer To Used Correctly.</div>		<div>5. Available solution : People are judge the disease in plants by Identifying through the change of leaf's quality</div>		<div>8.channels of behaviour : Online : Basic knowledge on the plant and fertilizer  Offline : People try to identify the disease by the quality of the leaf's.</div>		Explore AS, differentiate	Focus on J&P, lay into BE, understand RC
	<div>2.Jobs To Be Done /Problems  This application focuses on helping for the farmer who needs a better recommendation of fertilizer on the infected plants . identifying the disease is one of the biggest problem here.</div>		<div>6.customer constraints : Availability of good networks. Capturing the image in a required pixels toget a accurate prediction of disease in the plant.</div>		<div>9. problem root cause : Various disease on the plants can lead to reducing the quality and quantity of the crops productivity. The insects on the plants can spread the disease .</div>			

TR	SL	CH
<p>3.Triggers :</p> <p>Seeing their crops are being infected by disease and facing huge loss in quantity and quality</p>	<p>7.Behaviour :</p> <p>Directly :</p> <p>Farmer can easily identify the disease by the application and they don't need any extra knowledge on the disease prediction</p> <p>Indirectly :</p> <p>Farmer can be able to get result through online immediately.</p>	<p>10. Solution :</p> <p>Using the fertilizer is one the solution for the disease in the plants. Our Application use the image of the infected plant by identifying the disease and suggest the good fertilizer for the disease</p>
EM		
<p>4.Emotion :</p> <p>Before : losing self-confidence ,distress</p> <p>After : gaining self-confidence ,relief</p>		

## **4. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS**

### **4.1 Functional Requirement**

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution .

Fr-1- User registration: Registration through form Registration through Gmail

Fr-2 -User confirmation: Confirmation via OTP Confirmation via Email

Fr-3- Capturing image: Capture the image of the leaf And check the parameter of the captured image .

Fr-4 -Image processing: Upload the image for the prediction of the disease in the leaf.

Fr-5 -Leaf identification: Identify the leaf and predict the disease in leaf.

Fr-6 -Image description: Suggesting the best fertilizer for the disease .

### **4.2 Non-functional requirement**

Following are the non-functional requirement of the proposed solution

Nfr-1- Usability: Datasets of all the leaf is used to detecting the disease that present in the leaf.

Nfr-2- Security: The information belongs to the user and leaf are secured highly.

Nfr-3- Reliability: The leaf quality is important for the predicting the disease in leaf.

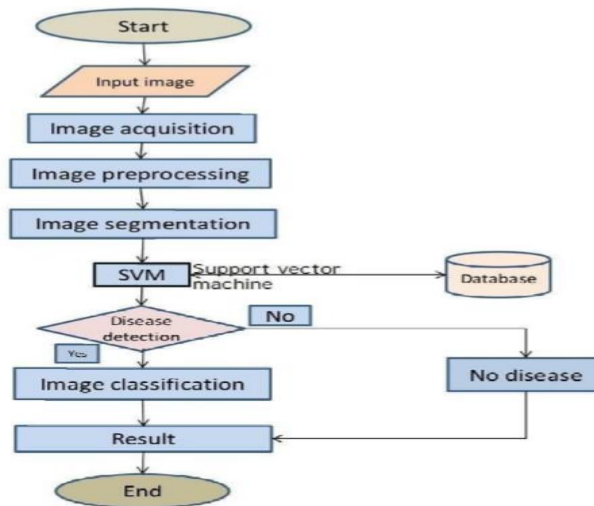
Nfr-4- Performance: The performance is based on the quality of the leaf used for disease prediction

Nfr-5- Availability :It is available for all user to predict the disease in the plant

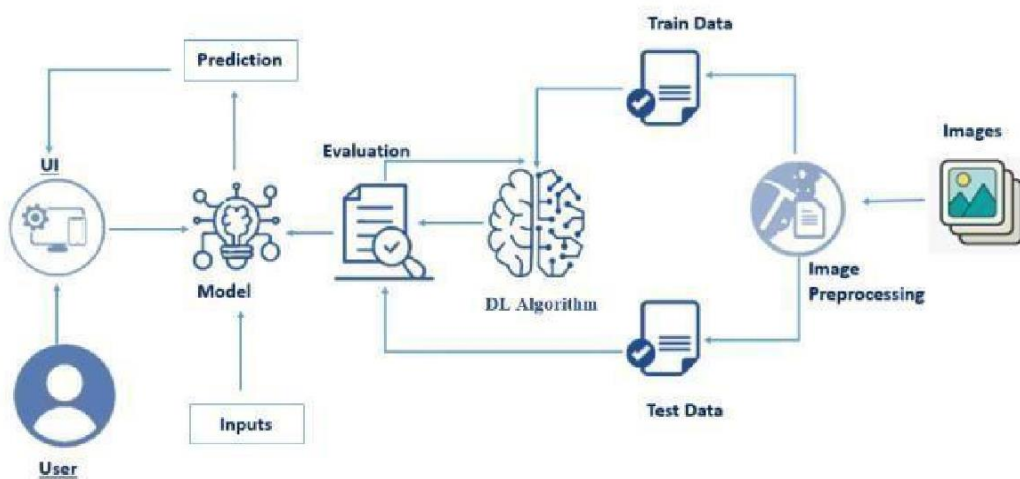
Nfr-6 –Scalability: Increasing the prediction of the disease in the leaf

## 5. PROJECT DESIGN

### 5.1 Data Flow Diagrams



### 5.2 Solution & Technical Architecture





### 5.3 User Stories

- Create a model which can classify diseased fruit plants from given images. I also need to test the model and deploy it on IBM Cloud.
- Create a model which can classify diseased vegetable plants from given images.
- Create a model which can classify diseased vegetable plants from given images and train on IBM Cloud.
- As a user, I can register by entering my email, password, and confirming my password or via OAuth API .
- As a user, I will be redirected to a page where I can upload my pictures of crops.
- As a user, I can view the results and then obtain the suggestions provided by the ML model.
- A base Flask web app must be created as an interface for the ML model.
- As a user/admin/shopkeeper, I can log into the application by entering email & password.
- As a user, I can view the previous results and history .
- Integrate Flask, CNN model with Cloudant DB Containerize Flask app using Docker.
- As an admin, I can view other user details and uploads for other purposes.
- As a shopkeeper, I can enter fertilizer products and then update the details if any.
- Create and deploy Helm charts using Docker Image made before.

## 6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

### 6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation

<b>Sprint</b>	<b>Functional Requirement (Epic)</b>	<b>User Story Number</b>	<b>User Story / Task</b>	<b>Story Points (Total)</b>
Sprint-1	Model Creation and Training (Fruits)		Create a model which can classify diseased fruit plants from given images. I also need to test the model and deploy it on IBM Cloud	8
	Model Creation and Training (Vegetables)		Create a model which can classify diseased vegetable plants from given images	2

<b>Sprint</b>	<b>Functional Requirement (Epic)</b>	<b>User Story Number</b>	<b>User Story / Task</b>	<b>Story Points (Total)</b>
Sprint-2	Model Creation and Training (Vegetables)		Create a model which can classify diseased vegetable plants from given images and train on IBM Cloud	6
	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register by entering my email, password, and confirming my password or via OAuth API	3
	Upload page	USN-2	As a user, I will be redirected to a page where I can upload my pictures of crops	4

	Suggestion results	USN-3	As a user, I can view the results and then obtain the suggestions provided by the ML model	4
	Base Flask App		A base Flask web app must be created as an interface for the ML model	2
Sprint-3	Login	USN-4	As a user/admin/shopkeeper, I can log into the application by entering email & password	2
	User Dashboard	USN-5	As a user, I can view the previous results and history	3
	Integration		Integrate Flask, CNN model with Cloudant DB	5

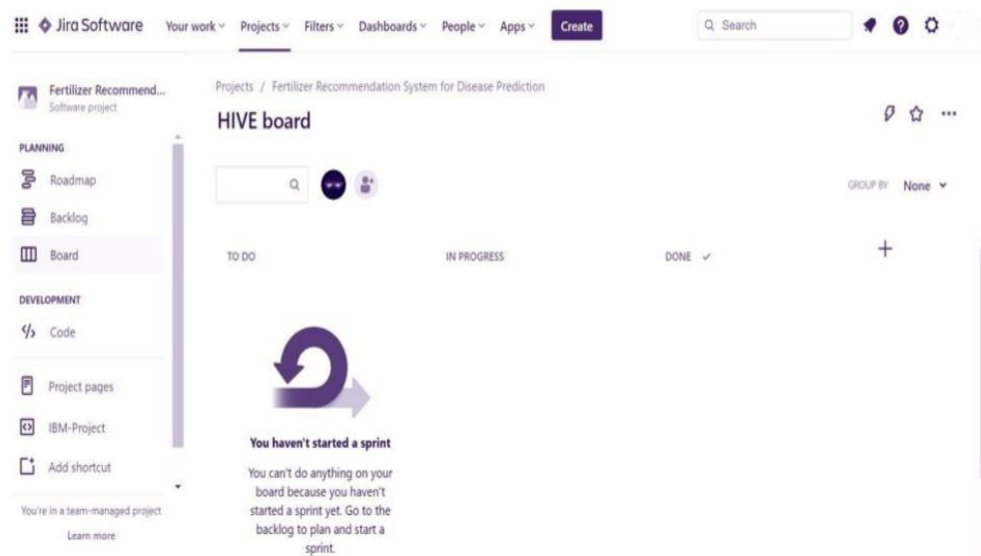
	Containerization		Containerize Flask app using Docker	2
Sprint-4	Dashboard (Admin)	USN-6	As an admin, I can view other user details and uploads for other purposes	2
	Dashboard (Shopkeeper)	USN-7	As a shopkeeper, I can enter fertilizer products and then update the details if any	2
	Containerization		Create and deploy Helm charts using Docker Image made before	2

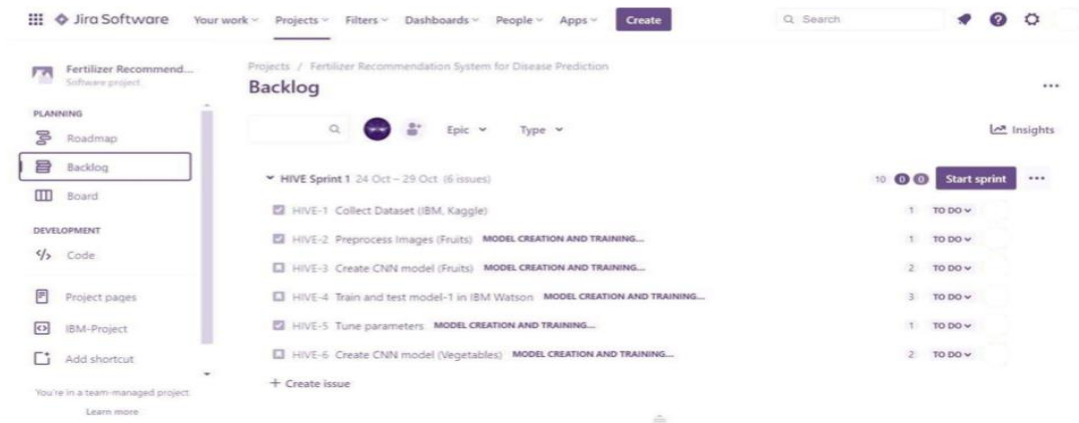
## 6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule

Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	10	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	10	30 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	15	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	15	06 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	15	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	15	13 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	12	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	10	20 Nov 2022

## 6.3 Reports from JIRA

Screenshots:





## 7. CODING & SOLUTIONING

### 7.1 Features

Feature 1:Registration

Feature 2:Login

Feature 3:User interface

Feature 4:Store database

Feature 5:Send Alert Emails to us

## 8. TESTING

### 8.1 User Acceptance Testing

#### 1. Purpose of Document

The purpose of this document is to briefly explain the test coverage and open issues of the [Fertilizer Recommendation system for plant disease prediction] project at the time of the release to User Acceptance Testing (UAT).

#### 2. Defect Analysis

This report shows the number of resolved or closed bugs at each severity level, and how they were resolved.

Resolution	Severity 1	Severity 2	Severity 3	Severity 4	SUBTOTAL
Leaf spots	10	4	2	3	19
Mosaic leaf pattern	9	6	3	6	24
Misshapen leaves	2	7	0	1	10
Yellow leaves	11	4	3	20	38
Fruit rots	3	2	1	0	6
Fruit spots	5	3	1	1	10
Blight	4	5	2	1	12
Total	44	31	13	32	119

#### 3. Test Case Analysis

This report shows the number of test cases that have passed, failed, and untested

Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Leaf spots	17	0	0	17
Mosaic leaf pattern	51	0	0	51
Misshapen leaves	20	0	0	20
Yellow leaves	7	0	0	7
Fruit rots	9	0	0	9
Fruit spots	4	0	0	4
Blight	2	0	0	2

## 6. RESULTS

**Final findings (output) of the project given below in the form of screenshot:**

Training and Testing of Fruit dataset.

```

In [40]: pred = model.predict_classes(x)

WARNING:tensorflow:From <ipython-input-40-f93bdd339ddid>:1: Sequential.predict_classes (from tensorflow.python.keras.engine.sequ
ential) is deprecated and will be removed after 2021-01-01.
Instructions for updating:
Please use instead: "np.argmax(model.predict(x), axis=-1)", if your model does multi-class classification (e.g. if it uses
a "softmax" last-layer activation)." (model.predict(x) > 0.5).astype("int32)". If your model does binary classification
(e.g. if it uses a "sigmoid" last-layer activation).

In [41]: pred
Out[41]: array([1], dtype=int64)

In [42]: index = ['Apple__Black_rot', 'Apple__healthy', 'Corn_(maize)__Northern_Leaf_Blight', 'Corn_(maize)__healthy', 'Peach__Bacterial_
spot']

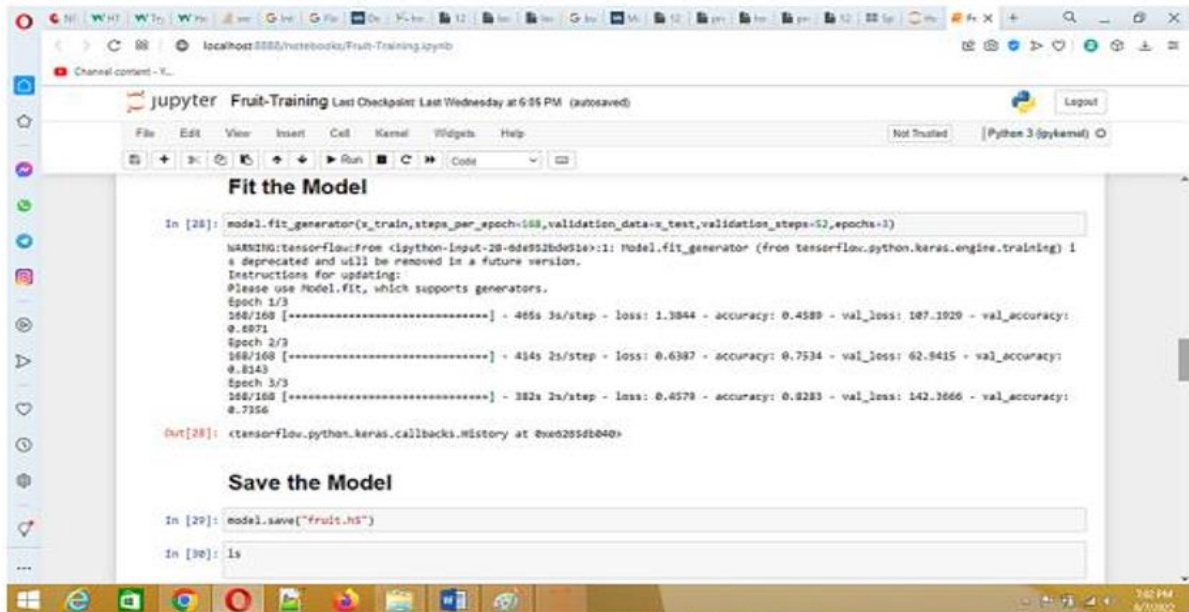
In [43]: print('the given image belongs to=', index[pred[0]])
the given image belongs to= Apple__healthy

Test Apple Black Rot class images

In [54]: img = image.load_img('E:/IBM_OV_COURSE/Project/Dataset Plant Disease/fruit-dataset/fruit-dataset/test/Apple__Black_rot/0f3d45f6
1.jpg')
In [55]: x = image.img_to_array(img)

```

**Figure.6.2 Test the Fruit dataset**



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "Fruit-Training" with a last checkpoint from Wednesday at 6:55 PM. The notebook is running on Python 3 (ipykernel). The code in the first cell is:

```
In [28]: model.fit_generator(x_train, steps_per_epoch=68, validation_data=x_test, validation_steps=52, epochs=3)
```

The output shows a warning about the deprecated `Model.fit_generator` method and instructions to use `Model.fit`. The training progress for 3 epochs is as follows:

Epoch	Steps	Loss	Accuracy	Val Loss	Val Accuracy
1/3	486	1.3844	0.4589	187.1920	0.6071
2/3	414	0.6387	0.7534	62.9415	0.8343
3/3	382	0.4579	0.8283	142.3666	0.7356

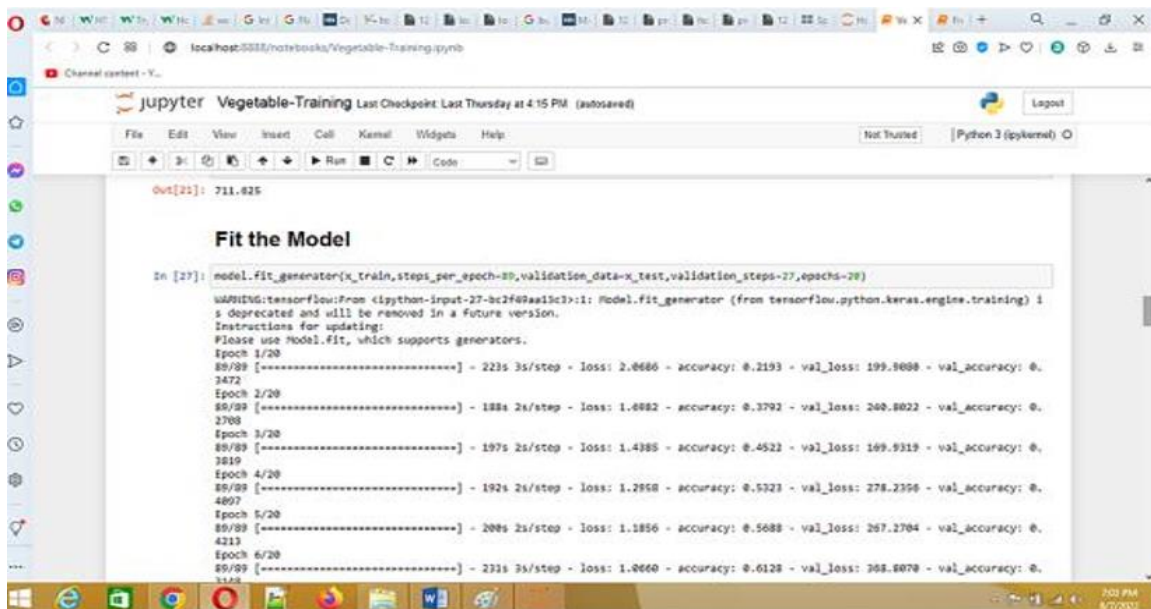
The second cell contains the command to save the model:

```
In [29]: model.save("fruit.h5")
```

The third cell shows the output:

```
In [30]: Is
```

Figure.6.1. Fit a model for Fruit dataset



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "Vegetable-Training" with a last checkpoint from Thursday at 4:15 PM. The notebook is running on Python 3 (ipykernel). The code in the first cell is:

```
In [27]: model.fit_generator(x_train, steps_per_epoch=89, validation_data=x_test, validation_steps=27, epochs=20)
```

The output shows a warning about the deprecated `Model.fit_generator` method and instructions to use `Model.fit`. The training progress for 20 epochs is as follows:

Epoch	Steps	Loss	Accuracy	Val Loss	Val Accuracy
1/20	223	2.0686	0.2193	199.9088	0.3472
2/20	188	1.8882	0.3792	240.8022	0.2708
3/20	197	1.4385	0.4522	169.9319	0.3619
4/20	192	1.2958	0.5323	278.2396	0.4897
5/20	200	1.1856	0.5688	267.2704	0.4213
6/20	231	1.0660	0.6128	368.8078	0.3168

Figure.6.3. Train the Vegetable dataset



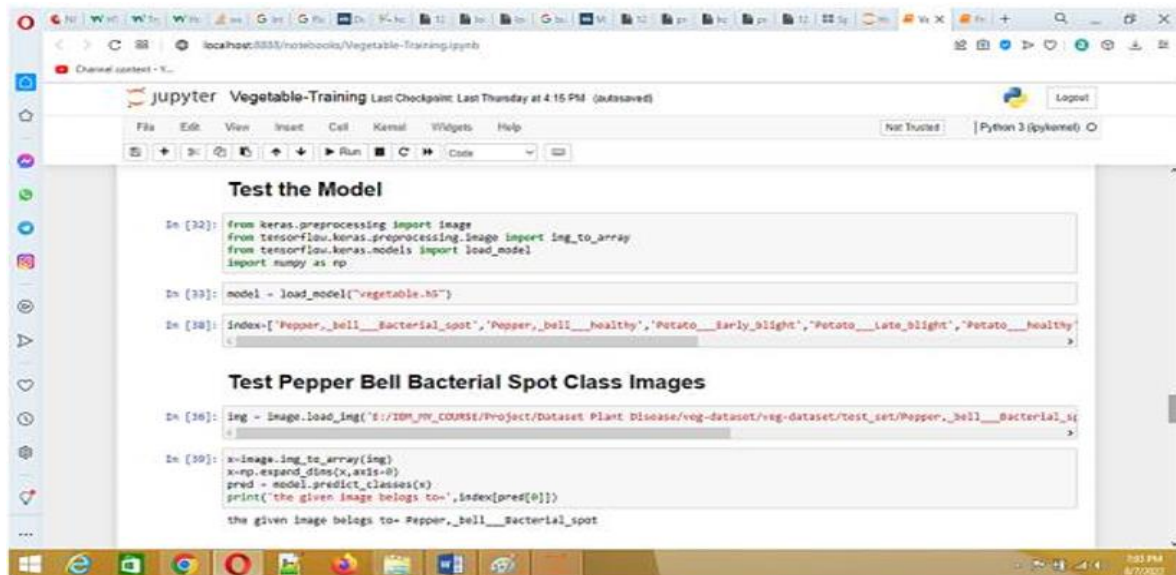
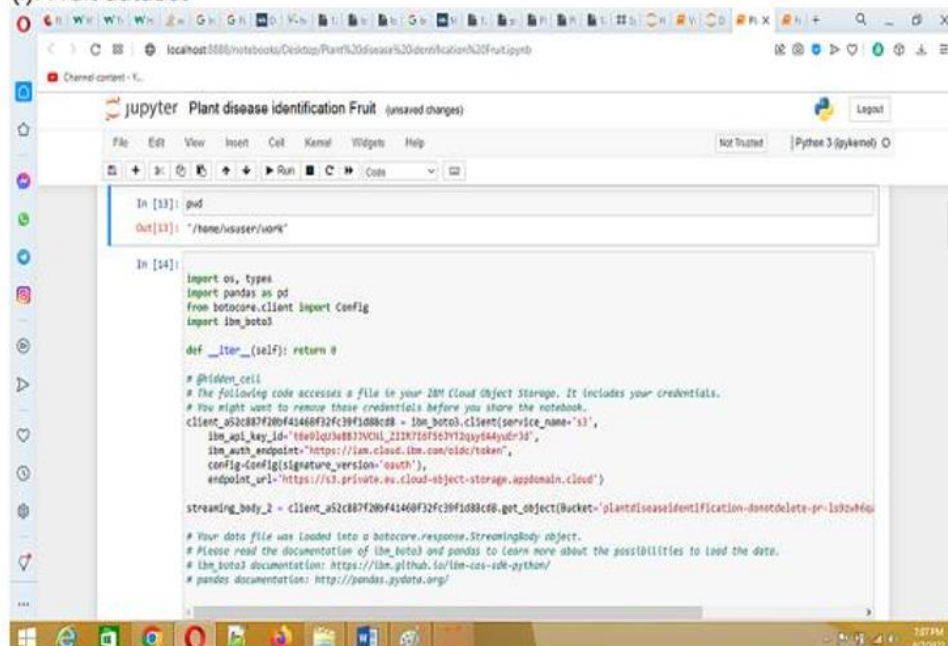


Figure.6.4. Test the Vegetable dataset

## Train and Test Vegetable dataset IBM Cloud

Due to CUH limit exceeds, I have downloaded the notebooks and opened in Jupyter notebook

### (i). Fruit dataset



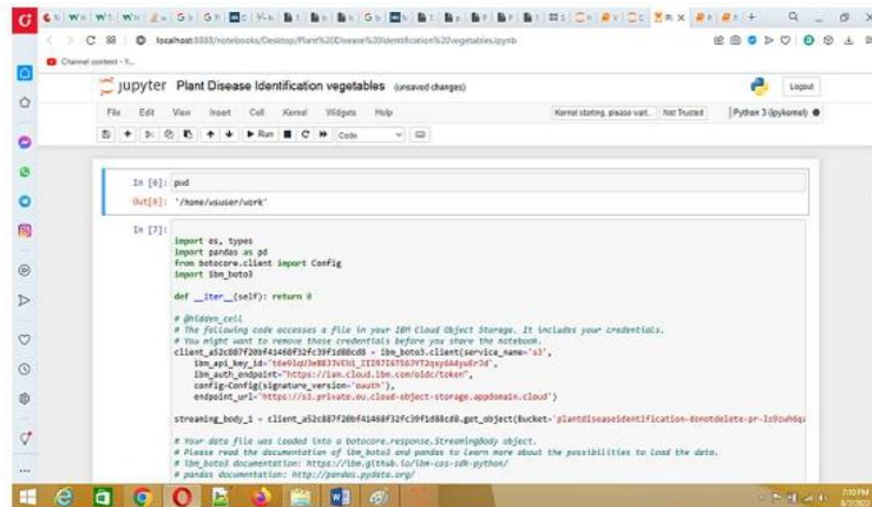
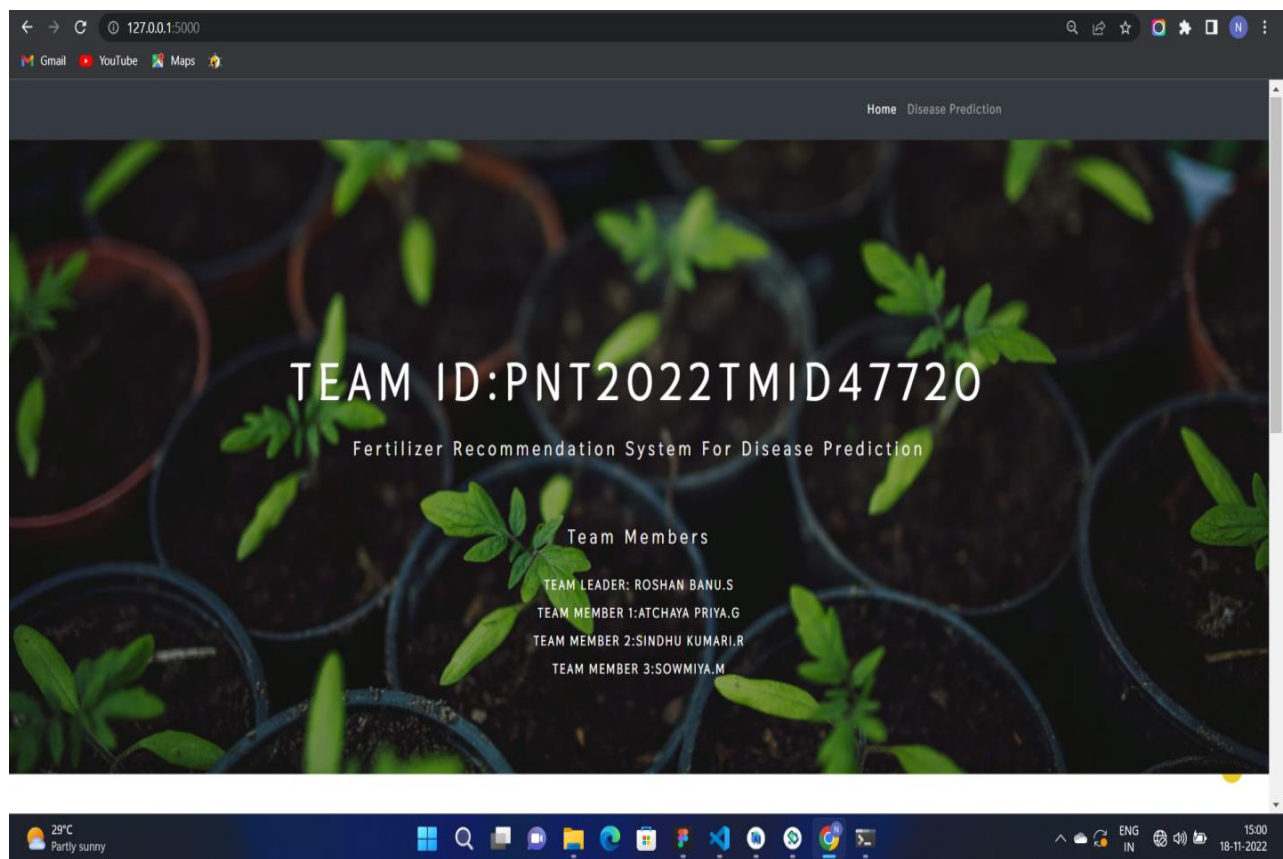


Figure.6.6. Training Vegetable Dataset in IBM Cloud

## OUTPUT



## Our Services



Home

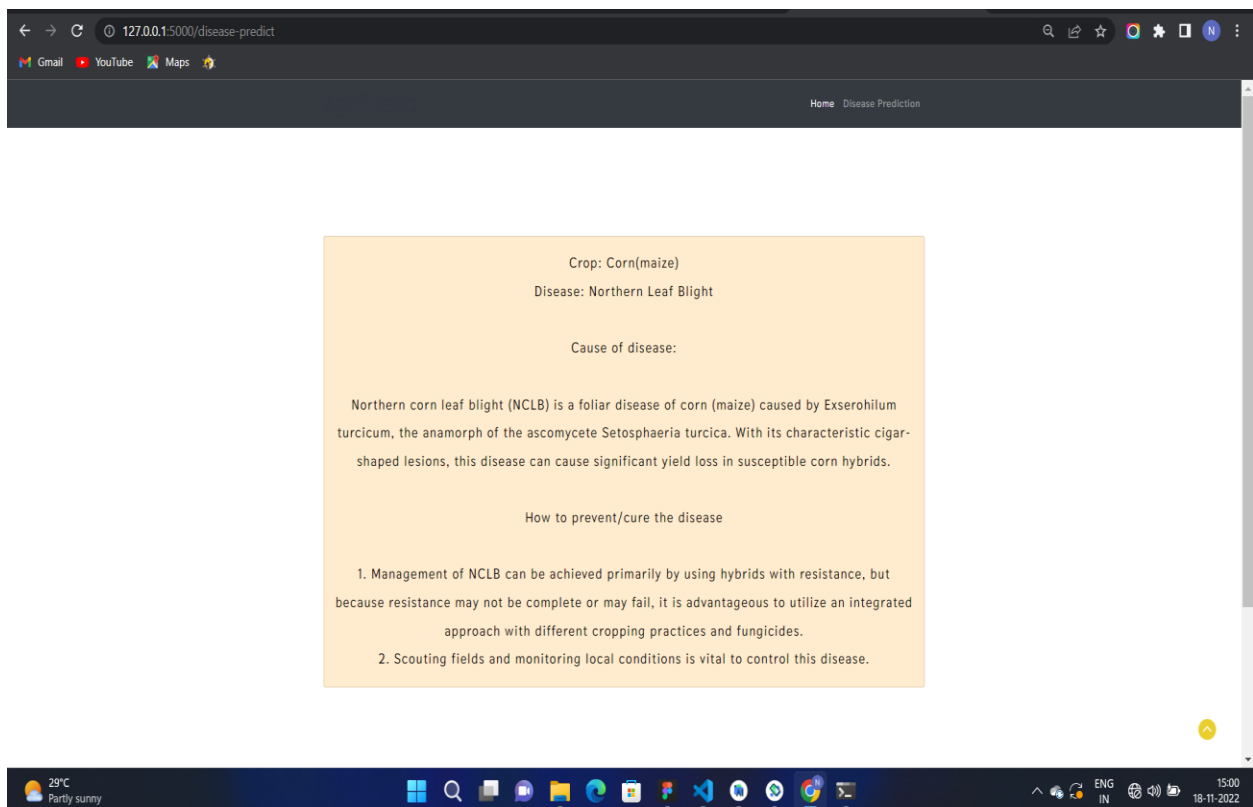
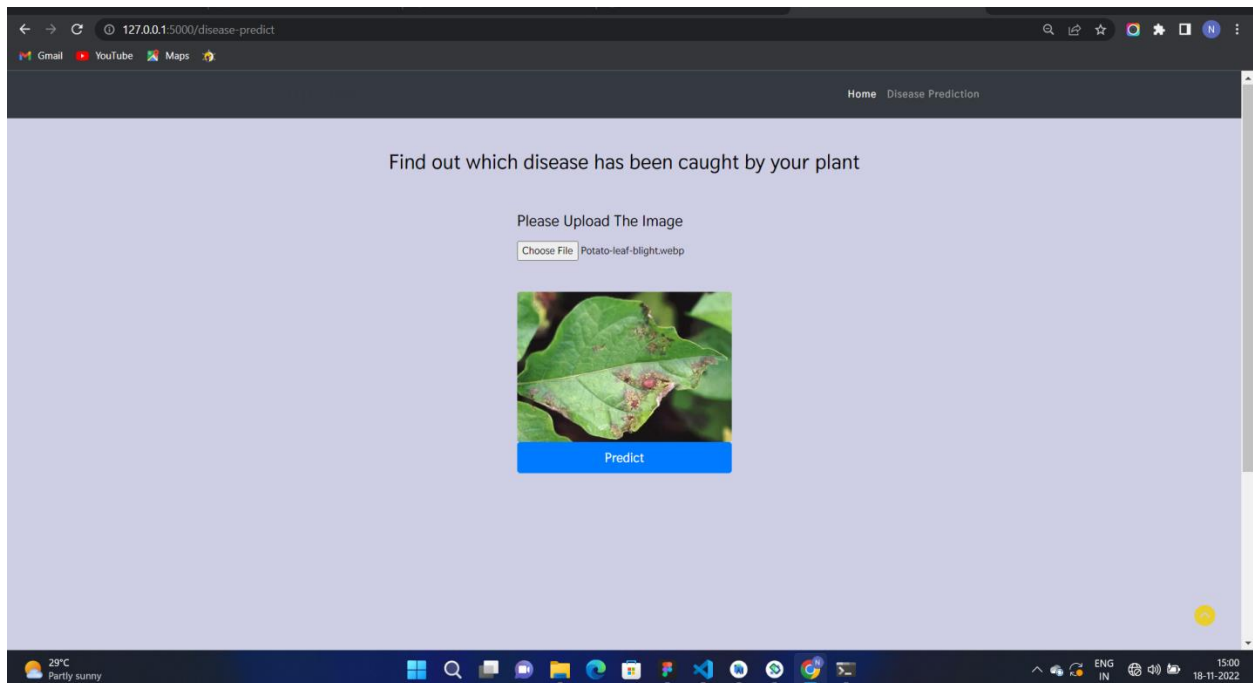
Home Disease Prediction

Find out which disease has been caught by your plant

Please Upload The Image

Choose File No file chosen

Predict



## **7.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES**

### **List of advantages**

- The proposed model here produces very high accuracy of classification.
- Very large datasets can also be trained and tested.
- Images of very high can be resized within the proposed itself.

### **List of disadvantages**

- For training and testing, the proposed model requires very high computational time.
- The neural network architecture used in this project work has high complexity.

## **8.APPLICATIONS**

1. The trained network model used to classify the image patterns with high accuracy.
2. The proposed model not only used for plant disease classification but also for other image pattern classification such as animal classification.
3. This project work application involves not only image classification but also for pattern recognition.

## **9.CONCLUSIONS**

The model proposed here involves image classification of fruit datasets and vegetable datasets.

The following points are observed during model testing and training:

- The accuracy of classification increased by increasing the number of epochs.
- For different batch sizes, different classification accuracies are obtained.
- The accuracies are increased by increasing more convolution layers.
- The accuracy of classification also increased by varying dense layers.
- Different accuracies are obtained by varying the size of kernel used in the convolution layer output.
- Accuracies are different while varying the size of the train and test datasets.

## **10.FUTURE SCOPE**

The proposed model in this project work can be extended to image recognition. The entire model can be converted to application software using python to exe software. The real time image classification, image recognition and video processing are possible with help Open CV python library. This project work can be extended for security applications such as figure print recognition, iris recognition and face recognition.

## **13.APPENDIX**

### **Source Code**

<https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-10670-1659195423>

### **GitHub & Project Demo Link**

<https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-10670-1659195423>

[https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XcB0v\\_m-7pb6bgJICeMxHlzjHez1fTlu/view?usp=drivesdk](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XcB0v_m-7pb6bgJICeMxHlzjHez1fTlu/view?usp=drivesdk)