

## PROJECT REPORT

### Fertilizers Recommendation System for Disease Prediction

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#### **ABSTRACT:**

- ✓ Agriculture is the most important sector in today's life. Most plants are affected by a wide variety of bacterial and fungal diseases. Diseases on plants placed a major constraint on the production and a major threat to food security. Hence, early and accurate identification of plant diseases is essential to ensure high quantity and best quality. In recent years, the number of diseases on plants and the degree of harm caused has increased due to the variation in pathogen varieties, changes in cultivation methods, and inadequate plant protection techniques.
- ✓ An automated system is introduced to identify different diseases on plants by checking the symptoms shown on the leaves of the plant. Deep learning techniques are used to identify the diseases and suggest the precautions that can be taken for those diseases.

#### **Purpose:**

- ✓ To Detect and recognize the plant diseases and to recommend fertilizer, it is necessary to provide symptoms in identifying the disease at its earliest. Hence the authors proposed and implemented new fertilizers Recommendation System for crop disease prediction.

## LITERATURE SURVEY:

### Existing Problem:

- ✓ Adequate mineral nutrition is central to crop production. However, it can also exert considerable influence on disease development. Fertilizer application can increase or decrease development of diseases caused by different pathogens, and the mechanisms responsible are complex, including effects of nutrients on plant growth, plant resistance mechanisms and direct effects on the pathogen. The effects of mineral nutrition on plant disease and the mechanisms responsible for those effects have been dealt with comprehensively elsewhere. In India, around 40% of land is kept and grown using reliable irrigation technologies, while the rest relies on the monsoon environment for water. Irrigation decreases reliance on the monsoon, increases food security, and boosts agricultural production.
- ✓ Most research articles use humidity, moisture, and temperature sensors near the plant's root, with an external device handling all of the data provided by the sensors and transmitting it directly to an external display or an Android application. The application was created to measure the approximate values of temperature, humidity and moisture sensors that were programmed into a microcontroller to manage the amount of water.

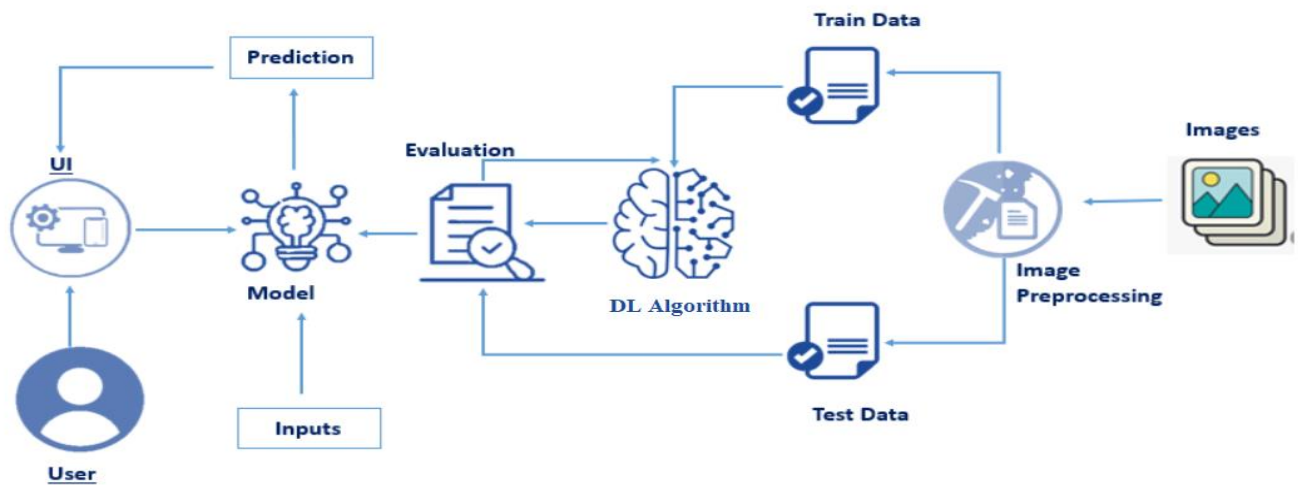
### Proposed solution:

So, we have built Web Application where:

|  |
|--|
| <b>1. Farmers interact with the portal build</b>   |
| <b>2. Interacts with the user interface to upload images of diseased leaf</b>                          |
| <b>3. Our model built analyses the Disease and suggests the farmer with fertilizers are to be used</b> |

- Detection and recognition of plant diseases using machine learning are very efficient in providing symptoms of identifying diseases at its earliest.
- It recommends the fertilizer for affected leaves based on severity level.
- This web application makes the farmers to take right decision in selecting the fertilizer for crop disease such that agricultural sector will be developed by innovative idea.

## TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE:



## HARDWARE / SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

To complete this project, you should have the following software and packages.

### Software's:

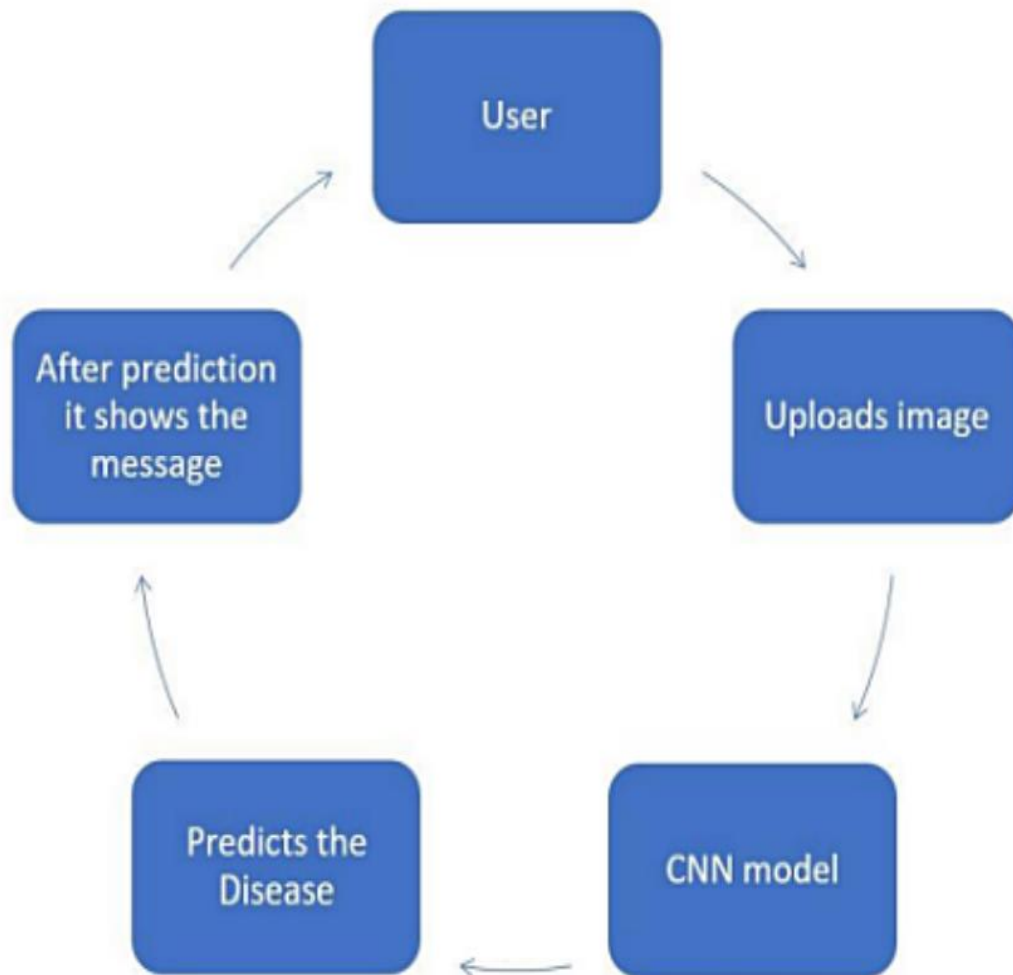
- Anaconda Navigator
- py charm
- Visual studio code
- Jupiter notebook
- IBM Watson studio

### Packages:

- Tensor flow
- Keras
- Flask
- numpy
- Pandas

By using the above listed software's and packages, we built this application to take the input as image from the Farmer and detects whether the plant is infected or not. Here we use Deep learning techniques and give the output to the user as Farmer.

## FLOWCHART:



**To accomplish the above task, you must complete the below activities and tasks:**

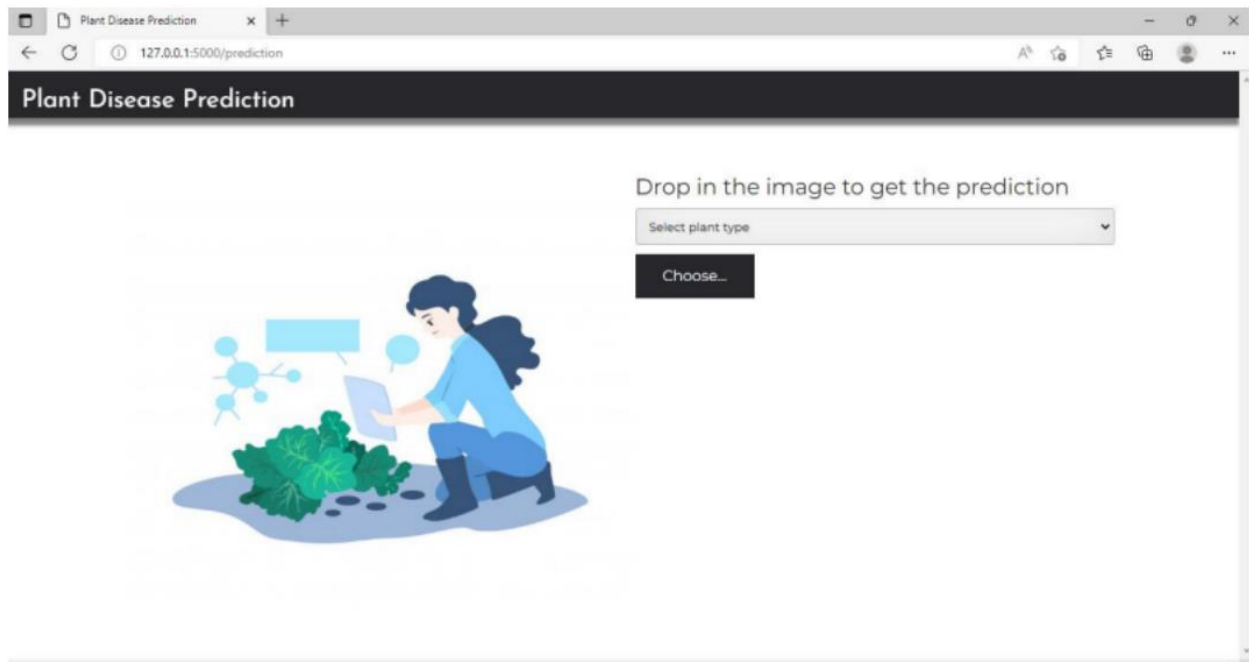
- Download the dataset.
- Classify the dataset into train and test sets.
- Add the neural network layers.
- Load the trained images and fit the model.
- Test the model.
- Save the model and its dependencies.
- Build a Web application using a flask that integrates with the model built.

## OUTPUT:

### Home Page:




### Prediction Page:



## Result Page:

⇒ **Fruit:**


Plant Disease Prediction



Drop in the image to get the prediction

Fruit


Choose...



Prediction: Oopps!! Your apple plant is infected by Black Rots. This infection is a fungal infection. To control balk rot, remove the cankers by pruning at least 15 inches below the end and burn or bury them. Treating the sites with the antibiotic streptomycin or a copper-based fungicide will be helpful.

⇒ **Vegetable:**


Plant Disease Prediction



Drop in the image to get the prediction

Vegetable

Choose...



Prediction: Yaayy!! Your pepper plant is healthy. But, take the necessary precautions like, putting the plant where it gets at least 10 hours of direct sunlight. Keep soil evenly moist for good growth. Peppers need well draining soil that is rich and loamy, but avoid too much nitrogen in the soil. Too much nitrogen can cause plenty of leaves and little to no peppers. Your soil should have a pH between 6.0 and 6.5.

## **ADVANTAGES:**

- The proposed model could predict the disease just from the image of a particular plant.
- Easy to use UI.
- Model has some good accuracy in detecting the plant just by taking the input(leaf).

## **APPLICATIONS:**

- This web application can be used by farmers or users to check whether their plant is infected or not and can also show the remedy so that the user can take necessary precautions.
- These kind of web applications can be used in the agricultural sector as well as for small house hold plants as well.

## **CONCLUSION:**

- Agriculture is the most important sector in today's life. Most plants are affected by a wide variety of bacterial and fungal diseases. Diseases on plants placed a major constraint on the production and a major threat to food security. Hence, early and accurate identification of plant diseases is essential to ensure high quantity and best quality.
- In recent years, the number of diseases on plants and the degree of harm caused has increased due to the variation in pathogen varieties, changes in cultivation methods, and inadequate plant protection techniques. Usage of such applications could help the farmers to necessary precautions so that they don't face any loss as such.

## **FUTURE SCOPE:**

- As of now we have just built the web application which apparently takes the input as an image and then predict the out in the near future we can develop an application which computer vision and AI techniques to predict the infection once you keep the camera near the plant or leaf this could make our project even more usable.

- This can be also done in Mobile applications like android, ios. It helps in many ways to improve the agriculture in cultivation of crops and predict the correct fertilizers to the crops.

## APPENDIX:

### Source Code:

```
In [1]: ls
```

```
In [2]: pwd
```

```
Out[2]: '/home/wsuser/work'
```

```
In [8]: !pip install keras==2.7.0
!pip install tensorflow==2.5.0
```

```
Collecting keras==2.7.0
  Using cached keras-2.7.0-py2.py3-none-any.whl (1.3 MB)
Installing collected packages: keras
  Attempting uninstall: keras
    Found existing installation: Keras 2.2.4
    Uninstalling Keras-2.2.4:
      Successfully uninstalled Keras-2.2.4
Successfully installed keras-2.7.0
Requirement already satisfied: tensorflow==2.5.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (2.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: protobuf>=3.9.2 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (3.19.1)
Requirement already satisfied: h5py~=3.1.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (3.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: astunparse~=1.6.3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (1.6.3)
Requirement already satisfied: keras-nightly~=2.5.0.dev in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (2.5.0.dev2021032900)
Requirement already satisfied: termcolor~=1.1.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (1.1.0)
Requirement already satisfied: flatbuffers~=1.12.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (1.12)
Requirement already satisfied: wrapt~=1.12.1 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (1.12.1)
Requirement already satisfied: six~=1.15.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0)
```



Requirement already satisfied: typing-extensions~=3.7.4 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (3.7.4.3)

Requirement already satisfied: keras-preprocessing~=1.1.2 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (1.1.2)

Requirement already satisfied: absl-py~=0.10 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (0.12.0)

Requirement already satisfied: grpcio~=1.34.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (1.34.1)

Requirement already satisfied: numpy~=1.19.2 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (1.19.5)

Requirement already satisfied: google-pasta~=0.2 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (0.2.0)

Requirement already satisfied: wheel~=0.35 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (0.37.0)

Requirement already satisfied: opt-einsum~=3.3.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (3.3.0)

Requirement already satisfied: gast==0.4.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (0.4.0)

Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard~=2.5 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorflow==2.5.0) (2.7.0)

Requirement already satisfied: google-auth<3,>=1.6.3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorboard~=2.5->tensorflow==2.5.0) (1.23.0)

Requirement already satisfied: markdown>=2.6.8 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorboard~=2.5->tensorflow==2.5.0) (3.3.3)

Requirement already satisfied: werkzeug>=0.11.15 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorboard~=2.5->tensorflow==2.5.0) (2.0.2)

Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard-data-server<0.7.0,>=0.6.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorboard~=2.5->tensorflow==2.5.0) (0.6.1)

Requirement already satisfied: tensorboard-plugin-wit>=1.6.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorboard~=2.5->tensorflow==2.5.0) (1.6.0)

Requirement already satisfied: setuptools>=41.0.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorboard~=2.5->tensorflow==2.5.0) (58.0.4)

Requirement already satisfied: requests<3,>=2.21.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from tensorboard~

## Image Augmentation

```
In [9]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
```

```
In [10]: train_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255,zoom_range=0.2,horizontal_flip=True,vertical_flip=False)
```

```
In [11]: test_datagen=ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255)
```

```
In [12]: ls
```

```
In [13]: pwd
```

```
Out[13]: '/home/wsuser/work'
```

```
In [14]: import os, types
import pandas as pd
from botocore.client import Config
import ibm_boto3

def __iter__(self): return 0

# @hidden_cell
# The following code accesses a file in your IBM Cloud Object Storage. It includes your credentials.
# You might want to remove those credentials before you share the notebook.
client_4ff9f1114db24196a9abd4f5c1f0b60a = ibm_boto3.client(service_name='s3',
    ibm_api_key_id='j4lNXsstkSSxQidX3pbNR_eFiISMCD6MFNBQ_EmNCDM',
    ibm_auth_endpoint="https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/oidc/token",
    config=Config(signature_version='oauth'),
    endpoint_url='https://s3.private.us.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud')
```

```
streaming_body_1 = client_4ff9f1114db24196a9abd4f5c1f0b60a.get_object(Bucket='trainmodel-donotdelete-pr-cbqe37eh8gzesa', Key='fru

# Your data file was loaded into a botocore.response.StreamingBody object.
# Please read the documentation of ibm_boto3 and pandas to learn more about the possibilities to load the data.
# ibm_boto3 documentation: https://ibm.github.io/ibm-cos-sdk-python/
# pandas documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/
```

```
In [15]: from io import BytesIO
import zipfile
unzip = zipfile.ZipFile(BytesIO(streaming_body_1.read()), "r")
file_paths = unzip.namelist()
for path in file_paths:
    unzip.extract(path)
```

```
In [16]: pwd
```

```
Out[16]: '/home/wsuser/work'
```

```
In [17]: import os
filenames = os.listdir('/home/wsuser/work/fruit-dataset/train')
```

```
In [18]: x_train=train_datagen.flow_from_directory("/home/wsuser/work/fruit-dataset/train",target_size=(128,128),class_mode='categorical',
```

Found 5384 images belonging to 6 classes.

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [19]: x_test=test_datagen.flow_from_directory(r"/home/wsuser/work/fruit-dataset/test",target_size=(128,128),
class mode='categorical',batch size=24)
```

Found 1686 images belonging to 6 classes.

```
In [20]: x_train.class_indices
Out[20]: {'Apple__Black_rot': 0,
          'Apple__healthy': 1,
          'Corn_(maize)__Northern_Leaf_Blight': 2,
          'Corn_(maize)__healthy': 3,
          'Peach__Bacterial_spot': 4,
          'Peach__healthy': 5}
```

## CNN

```
In [21]: from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
         from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Convolution2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten
```

```
In [24]: model=Sequential()
```

```
In [25]: model.add(Convolution2D(32,(3,3),input_shape=(128,128,3),activation='relu'))
```

```
In [26]: model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2,2)))
```

```
In [27]: model.add(Flatten())
```

```
In [28]: model.summary()
```

```
Model: "sequential_1"
Layer (type)                 Output Shape              Param #
-----
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)            (None, 126, 126, 32)     896
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D) (None, 63, 63, 32)       0
flatten (Flatten)            (None, 127008)           0
Total params: 896
Trainable params: 896
Non-trainable params: 0
```

```
In [29]: 32*(3*3*3+1)
```

```
Out[29]: 896
```

## Hidden Layers

```
In [30]: model.add(Dense(300,activation='relu'))
         model.add(Dense(150,activation='relu'))
```

## Output Layer

```
In [31]: model.add(Dense(6,activation='softmax'))
```

```
In [32]: model.compile(loss='categorical_crossentropy',optimizer='adam',metrics=['accuracy'])
```

```
In [33]: len(x_train)
```

```
Out[33]: 225
```

```
In [34]: 1238/24
```

```
Out[34]: 51.583333333333336
```

```
In [35]: model.fit_generator(x_train,steps_per_epoch=len(x_train),validation_data=x_test,validation_steps=len(x_test),epochs=10)
```

```
/tmp/wsuser/ipykernel_164/1582812018.py:1: UserWarning: `Model.fit_generator` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Please use `Model.fit`, which supports generators.
```

```
model.fit_generator(x_train,steps_per_epoch=len(x_train),validation_data=x_test,validation_steps=len(x_test),epochs=10)
```

```
Epoch 1/10
```

```
225/225 [=====] - 118s 520ms/step - loss: 0.8920 - accuracy: 0.8094 - val_loss: 0.2273 - val_accuracy: 0.9235
```

```
Epoch 2/10
```

```
225/225 [=====] - 116s 515ms/step - loss: 0.2367 - accuracy: 0.9179 - val_loss: 0.2056 - val_accuracy: 0.9324
```

```
Epoch 3/10
```

```
225/225 [=====] - 116s 517ms/step - loss: 0.1970 - accuracy: 0.9337 - val_loss: 0.4972 - val_accuracy: 0.8754
```

```
Epoch 4/10
```

```
225/225 [=====] - 117s 521ms/step - loss: 0.1688 - accuracy: 0.9422 - val_loss: 0.2279 - val_accuracy: 0.9217
```

```
Epoch 5/10
```

```
225/225 [=====] - 116s 516ms/step - loss: 0.1438 - accuracy: 0.9487 - val_loss: 0.1685 - val_accuracy: 0.9484
```

```
Epoch 6/10
```

```
225/225 [=====] - 117s 518ms/step - loss: 0.1362 - accuracy: 0.9556 - val_loss: 0.1176 - val_accuracy: 0.9662
```

```
Epoch 7/10
```

```
225/225 [=====] - 116s 515ms/step - loss: 0.1282 - accuracy: 0.9590 - val_loss: 0.5466 - val_accuracy:
```

```
Epoch 8/10
```

```
225/225 [=====] - 116s 514ms/step - loss: 0.1282 - accuracy: 0.9597 - val_loss: 0.1194 - val_accuracy: 0.9620
```

```
Epoch 9/10
```

```
225/225 [=====] - 116s 514ms/step - loss: 0.1141 - accuracy: 0.9616 - val_loss: 0.1478 - val_accuracy: 0.9508
```

```
Epoch 10/10
```

```
225/225 [=====] - 116s 516ms/step - loss: 0.0927 - accuracy: 0.9695 - val_loss: 0.0772 - val_accuracy: 0.9751
```

```
Out[35]: <keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f71e8184070>
```

## Saving Model

```
In [36]: ls
```

```
fruit-dataset/
```

```
In [37]: model.save('fruit.h5')
```

```
In [40]: !tar -zcvf Train-model_new.tgz fruit.h5
```

```
fruit.h5
```

```
In [39]: ls -l
```

```
fruit-dataset/
```

```
fruit.h5
```

```
Train-model_new.tgz
```

## IBM Cloud Deployment Model

```
In [41]: !pip install watson-machine-learning-client --upgrade
```

```
Collecting watson-machine-learning-client
  Downloading watson-machine-learning-client-1.0.391-py3-none-any.whl (538 kB)
    538 kB 21.2 MB/s eta 0:00:01
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (4.62.3)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (2022.9.24)
Requirement already satisfied: requests in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (2.26.0)
Requirement already satisfied: tabulate in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (0.8.9)
Requirement already satisfied: ibm-cos-sdk in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (2.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (1.3.4)
Requirement already satisfied: lomond in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (0.3.3)
Requirement already satisfied: boto3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (1.18.21)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from watson-machine-learning-client) (1.26.7)
Requirement already satisfied: jmespath<1.0.0,>=0.7.1 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from boto3->watson-machine-learning-client) (0.10.0)
Requirement already satisfied: s3transfer<0.6.0,>=0.5.0 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from boto3->watson-machine-learning-client) (0.5.0)
Requirement already satisfied: botocore<1.22.0,>=1.21.21 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from boto3->watson-machine-learning-client) (1.21.41)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil<3.0.0,>=2.1 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from boto3->watson-machine-learning-client) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from pandas->watson-machine-learning-client) (2021.3)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.17.3 in /opt/conda/envs/Python-3.9/lib/python3.9/site-packages (from pandas->watson-machine-learning-client) (1.19.5)
Installing collected packages: watson-machine-learning-client
Successfully installed watson-machine-learning-client-1.0.391
```

```
In [43]: from ibm_watson_machine_learning import APIClient
```

```
wml_credentials = {
    "url": "https://us-south.ml.cloud.ibm.com",
    "apikey": "0P3XkyCFYqABnc48BNG2ReoGAJy-oDXDRuULl4Y_zFxa"
}

client = APIClient(wml_credentials)
```

```
In [44]: client = APIClient(wml_credentials)
```

```
In [45]: def guid_from_space_name(client, space_name):
         space = client.spaces.get_details()
         return(next(item for item in space['resources'] if item['entity']['name']==space_name)['metadata']['id'])
```

```
In [46]: space_uid = guid_from_space_name(client, 'Trainmodel')
         print("Space UID = " + space_uid)
```

```
Space UID = 616c7d74-e99b-4c09-9922-27394a62c2d0
```

```
In [47]: client.set.default_space(space_uid)
```

```
Out[47]: 'SUCCESS'
```

```
In [48]: client.software_specifications.list()
```

| NAME                          | ASSET_ID                             | TYPE |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|
| default_py3.6                 | 0062b8c9-8b7d-44a0-a9b9-46c416adcbd9 | base |
| kernel-spark3.2-scala2.12     | 020d69ce-7ac1-5e68-ac1a-31189867356a | base |
| pytorch-onnx_1.3-py3.7-edt    | 069ea134-3346-5748-b513-49120e15d288 | base |
| scikit-learn_0.20-py3.6       | 09c5a1d0-9c1e-4473-a344-eb7b665ff687 | base |
| spark-mllib_3.0-scala_2.12    | 09f4cff0-90a7-5899-b9ed-1ef348aebdee | base |
| pytorch-onnx_rt22.1-py3.9     | 0b848dd4-e681-5599-be41-b5f6fccc6471 | base |
| ai-function_0.1-py3.6         | 0cdb0f1e-5376-4f4d-92dd-da3b69aa9bda | base |
| shiny-r3.6                    | 0e6e79df-875e-4f24-8ae9-62dcc2148306 | base |
| tensorflow_2.4-py3.7-horovod  | 1092590a-307d-563d-9b62-4eb7d64b3f22 | base |
| pytorch_1.1-py3.6             | 10ac12d6-6b30-4ccd-8392-3e922c096a92 | base |
| tensorflow_1.15-py3.6-ddl     | 111e41b3-de2d-5422-a4d6-bf776828c4b7 | base |
| runtime-22.1-py3.9            | 12b83a17-24d8-5082-900f-0ab31fbfd3cb | base |
| scikit-learn_0.22-py3.6       | 154010fa-5b3b-4ac1-82af-4d5ee5abbc85 | base |
| default_r3.6                  | 1b70aec3-ab34-4b87-8aa0-a4a3c8296a36 | base |
| pytorch-onnx_1.3-py3.6        | 1bc6029a-cc97-56da-b8e0-39c3880dbbe7 | base |
| kernel-spark3.3-r3.6          | 1c9e5454-f216-59dd-a20e-474a5cdf5988 | base |
| pytorch-onnx_rt22.1-py3.9-edt | 1d362186-7ad5-5b59-8b6c-9d0808bde37f | base |
| tensorflow_2.1-py3.6          | 1eb25b84-d6ed-5dde-b6a5-3fbdf1665666 | base |
| spark-mllib_3.2               | 20047f72-0a98-58c7-9ff5-a77b012eb8f5 | base |
| tensorflow_2.4-py3.8-horovod  | 217c16f6-178f-56bf-824a-b19f20564c49 | base |
| runtime-22.1-py3.9-cuda       | 26215f05-08c3-5a41-a1b0-da66306ce658 | base |
| do_py3.8                      | 295addb5-9ef9-547e-9bf4-92ae3563e720 | base |
| autoai-ts_3.8-py3.8           | 2aa0c932-798f-5ae9-abd6-15e0c2402fb5 | base |
| tensorflow_1.15-py3.6         | 2b73a275-7cbf-420b-a912-eae7f436e0bc | base |
| kernel-spark3.3-py3.9         | 2b7961e2-e3b1-5a8c-a491-482c8368839a | base |
| pytorch_1.2-py3.6             | 2c8ef57d-2687-4b7d-acce-01f94976dac1 | base |
| spark-mllib_2.3               | 2e51f700-bca0-4b0d-88dc-5c6791338875 | base |
| pytorch-onnx_1.1-py3.6-edt    | 32983cea-3f32-4400-8965-dde874a8d67e | base |
| spark-mllib_3.0-py37          | 36507ebe-8770-55ba-ab2a-eafe787600e9 | base |
| spark-mllib_2.4               | 390d21f8-e58b-4fac-9c55-d7ceda621326 | base |
| xgboost_0.82-py3.6            | 39e31acd-5f30-41dc-ae44-60233c80306e | base |
| pytorch-onnx_1.2-py3.6-edt    | 40589d0e-7019-4e28-8daa-fb03b6f4fe12 | base |
| default_r36py38               | 41c247d3-45f8-5a71-b065-8580229facf0 | base |
| autoai-ts_rt22.1-py3.9        | 4269d26e-07ba-5d40-8f66-2d495b0c71f7 | base |

-----  
Note: Only first 50 records were displayed. To display more use 'limit' parameter.

```
In [51]: software_space_uid = client.software_specifications.get_uid_by_name("tensorflow_rt22.1-py3.9")
software_spec_uid
```

```
Out[51]: '1eb25b84-d6ed-5dde-b6a5-3fbdf1665666'
```

```
In [54]: ls
fruit-dataset/  fruit.h5  Train-model_new.tgz
```

```
In [56]: model_details = client.repository.store_model(model= 'Train-model_new.tgz',
meta_props={
    client.repository.ModelMetaNames.NAME:"CNN",
    client.repository.ModelMetaNames.TYPE:"tensorflow_2.7",
    client.repository.ModelMetaNames.SOFTWARE_SPEC_UID:software_space_uid}
)
```

```
In [57]: model_id = client.repository.get_model_id(model_details)
```

```
In [58]: model_id
```

```
Out[58]: 'd0aeb6a2-e89c-4f8d-bf2f-a28ca4ea3cca'
```

```
In [60]: ls
fruit-dataset/  fruit.h5  Train-model_new.tgz
```

## Test The Model

```
In [54]: import numpy as np
          from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
          from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
```


```
In [55]: model=load_model('fruit.h5')
```

```
In [68]: img=image.load_img(r"C:\Users\Sree Ram\Desktop\ibm\Dataset Plant Disease\fruit-dataset\fruit-dataset\test\Apple___healthy\0adc1c5
```

```
In [69]: img
```

Out[69]:



```
In [70]: img=image.load_img(r"C:\Users\Sree Ram\Desktop\ibm\Dataset Plant Disease\fruit-dataset\fruit-dataset\test\Apple__healthy\0adc1c5
img
```

Out[70]:



```
In [71]: x=image.img_to_array(img)
```

```
In [72]: x
```

```
Out[72]: array([[ 99.,  86., 106.],
 [101.,  88., 108.],
 [118., 105., 125.],
 ...,
 [ 92.,  83., 102.],
 [ 93.,  84., 103.],
 [ 89.,  80.,  99.]],

 [[ 96.,  83., 103.],
 [ 87.,  74.,  94.],
 [102.,  89., 109.],
 ...,
 [ 88.,  79.,  98.],
 [ 89.,  80.,  99.],
 [ 83.,  74.,  93.]])
```

```

...,
[ 88., 79., 98.],
[ 89., 80., 99.],
[ 83., 74., 93.]],

[[ 86., 73., 93.],
[ 88., 75., 95.],
[ 98., 85., 105.],
...,
[107., 98., 117.],
[ 96., 87., 106.],
[ 96., 87., 106.]],

...,

[[172., 175., 194.],
[173., 176., 195.],
[175., 178., 197.],
...,
[179., 180., 198.],
[184., 185., 203.],
[179., 180., 198.]],

[[172., 175., 194.],
[170., 173., 192.],
[173., 176., 195.],
...,
[178., 179., 197.],
[182., 183., 201.],
[178., 179., 197.]],

[[169., 172., 191.],
[166., 169., 188.],
[168., 171., 190.],
...,
...,
[187., 188., 206.],
[185., 186., 204.],
[186., 187., 205.]]], dtype=float32)

```

```
In [73]: x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
```

```
In [74]: x
```

```

Out[74]: array([[[[ 99.,  86., 106.],
                    [101.,  88., 108.],
                    [118., 105., 125.],
                    ...,
                    [ 92.,  83., 102.],
                    [ 93.,  84., 103.],
                    [ 89.,  80.,  99.]],

                  [[ 96.,  83., 103.],
                    [ 87.,  74.,  94.],
                    [102.,  89., 109.],
                    ...,
                    [ 88.,  79.,  98.],
                    [ 89.,  80.,  99.],
                    [ 83.,  74.,  93.]],

                  [[ 86.,  73.,  93.],
                    [ 88.,  75.,  95.],
                    [ 98.,  85., 105.],
                    ...,
                    [107.,  98., 117.],
                    [ 96.,  87., 106.],
                    [ 96.,  87., 106.]],

                  ...,

```



```
...,
[187., 188., 206.],
[185., 186., 204.],
[186., 187., 205.]]], dtype=float32)
```

```
In [75]: y=np.argmax(model.predict(x),axis=1)
```

```
1/1 [=====] - 0s 105ms/step
```

```
In [76]: x_train.class_indices
```

```
Out[76]: {'Apple__Black_rot': 0,
          'Apple__healthy': 1,
          'Corn_(maize)__Northern_Leaf_Blight': 2,
          'Corn_(maize)__healthy': 3,
          'Peach__Bacterial_spot': 4,
          'Peach__healthy': 5}
```

```
In [77]: index=['Apple__Black_rot','Apple__healthy','Corn_(maize)__Northern_Leaf_Blight','Corn_(maize)__healthy','Peach__Bacterial_sp
```

```
In [78]: index[y[0]]
```

```
Out[78]: 'Apple__healthy'
```

```
In [82]: img=image.load_img(r"C:\Users\Sree Ram\Desktop\ibm\Dataset Plant Disease\fruit-dataset\fruit-dataset\test\Peach__healthy\0a2ed4c
x=image.img_to_array(img)
x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
y=np.argmax(model.predict(x),axis=1)
index=['Apple__Black_rot','Apple__healthy','Corn_(maize)__Northern_Leaf_Blight','Corn_(maize)__healthy','Peach__Bacterial_sp
index[y[0]]
```

```
1/1 [=====] - 0s 26ms/step
```

```
Out[82]: 'Corn_(maize)__healthy'
```

```
In [83]: import os
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing import image
from flask import Flask,render_template,request
```

```
In [61]: app=Flask(__name__)

model=load_model("fruit.h5")

@app.route('/')
def index():
    return render_template("index.html")

@app.route('/predict',methods=['GET','POST'])
def upload():
    if request.method=='POST':
        f=request.files['image']
        basepath=os.path.dirname('__file__')
        filepath=os.path.join(basepath,'uploads',f.filename)
        f.save(filepath)
        img=image.load_img(filepath,target_size=(128,128))
        x=image.img_to_array(img)
        x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
        pred=np.argmax(model.predict(x),axis=1)
        index=['Apple__Black_rot','Apple__healthy','Corn_(maize)__Northern_Leaf_Blight','Corn_(maize)__healthy','Peach__Bact
        text="The Classified Fruit disease is : " +str(index[pred[0]])
        return text
if __name__=='__main__':
    app.run(debug=False)
```

## REFERENCE:

- ⇒ [Fertilizers Recommendation System For Disease Prediction In Tree Leave | Semantic Scholar](#)
- ⇒ [Soil Based Fertilizer Recommendation System for Crop Disease Prediction System \(ijetajournal.org\)](#)
- ⇒ [Leaf Disease Detection and Fertilizer Suggestion | IEEE Conference Publication | IEEE Xplore](#)
- ⇒ [IRJET-V7I1004.pdf](#)
- ⇒ [A nutrient recommendation system for soil fertilization based on evolutionary computation - ScienceDirect](#)
- ⇒ [Fertilizers-Recommendation-System-For-Disease-Prediction-In-Tree-Leave.pdf \(ijstr.org\)](#)
- ⇒ [2204.11340.pdf \(arxiv.org\)](#)
- ⇒ [371-376,Tesma405,IJEAST.pdf](#)
- ⇒ [CROFED - Crop and Fertilizer Recommendation and Disease diagnosis system using Machine Learning and Internet of Things. \(ijirt.org\)](#)
- ⇒ [Prediction of Crop, Fertilizer and Disease Detection for Precision Agriculture by IJRASET - Issuu](#)