



MUTHAYAMMAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE

(An Autonomous Institution)

(Approved by AICTE, Accredited by NAAC, NBA & Affiliated to Anna University)

Department of Electronics And Communication Engineering

SMARTFARMER - IOT ENABLED SMART FARMING APPLICATION

TEAM ID: PNT2022TMID18947

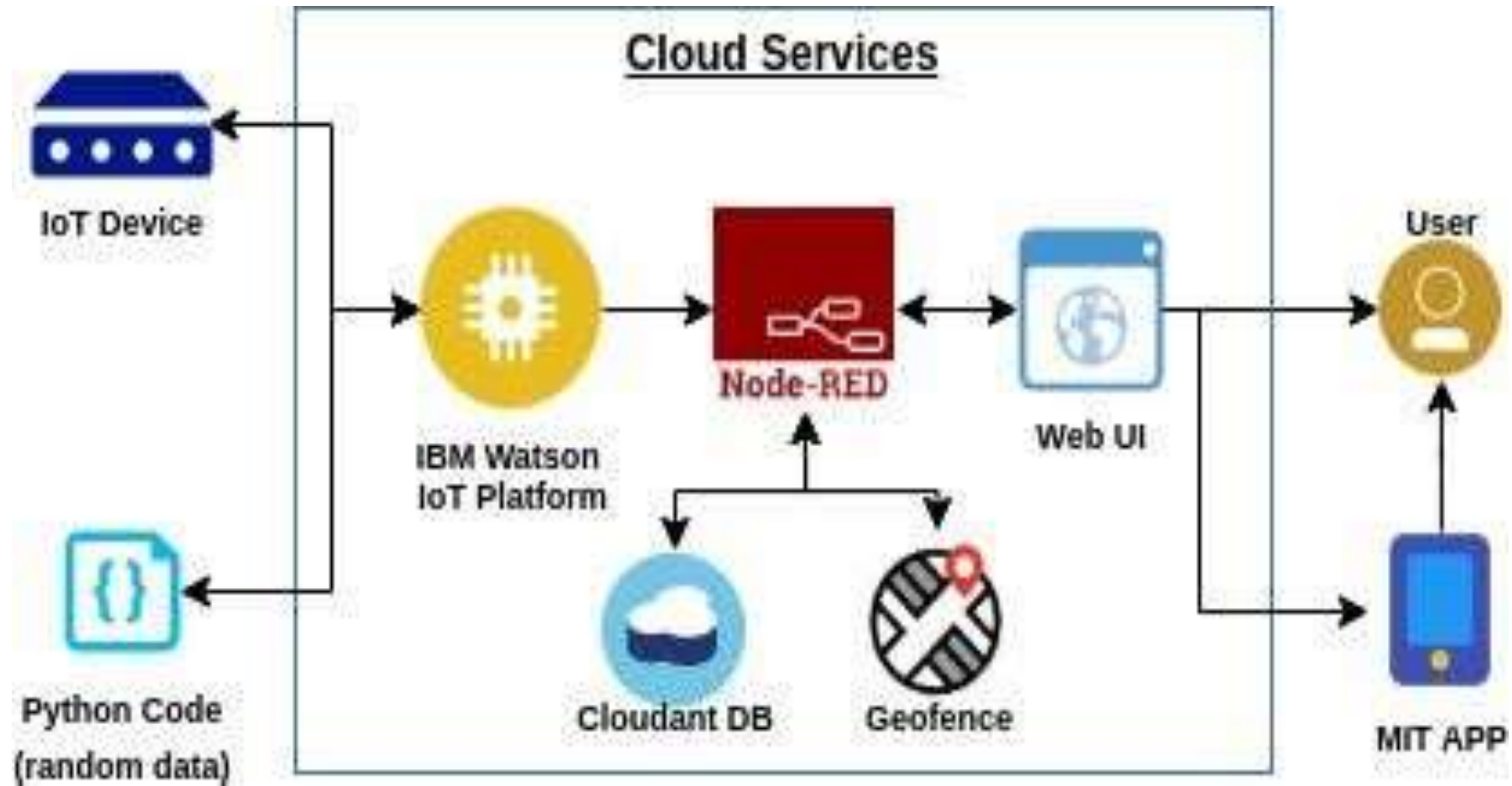
TEAM LEAD:

KOKILA P - MECR19EC044

TEAM MEMBERS:

- 1.KRISHNAKUMAR S -MECR19EC045
- 2.MADHAVAN M -MECR19EC046
- 3.MADHAVARAJAN R -MECR19EC047

Solution and Technical Architecture



Problem Solution Fit

Problem-Solution fit canvas 2.0

Team ID

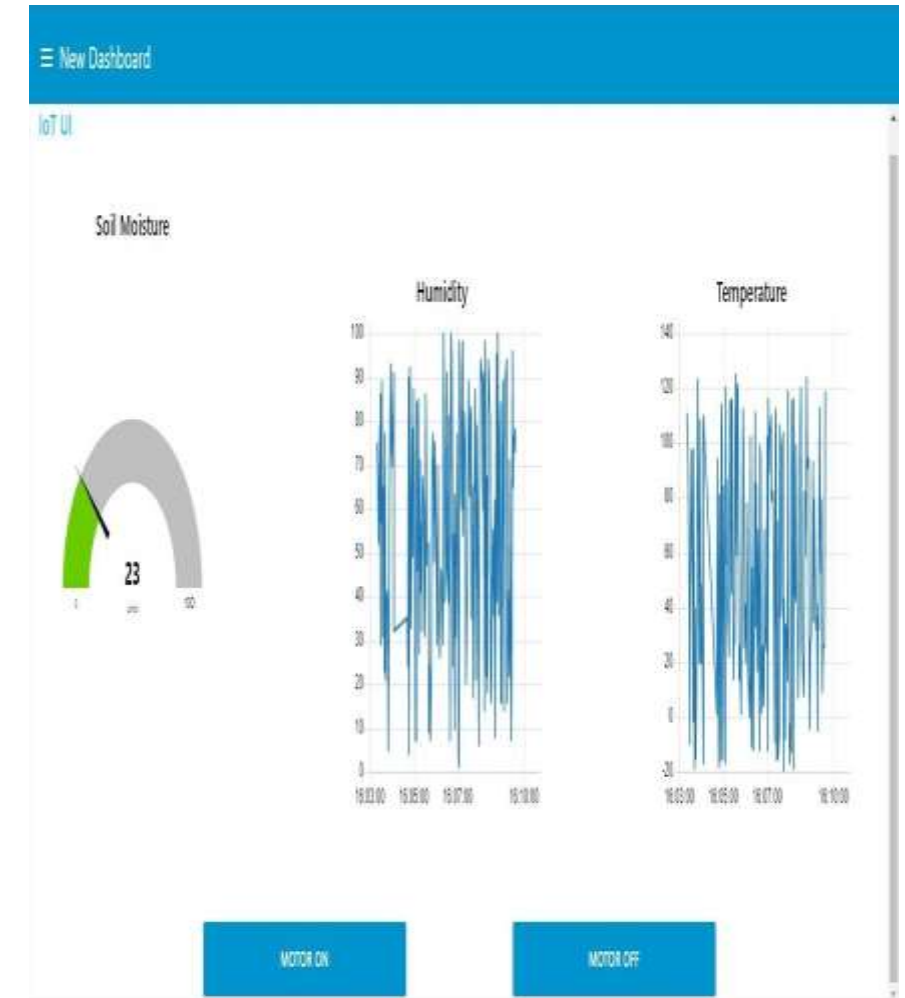
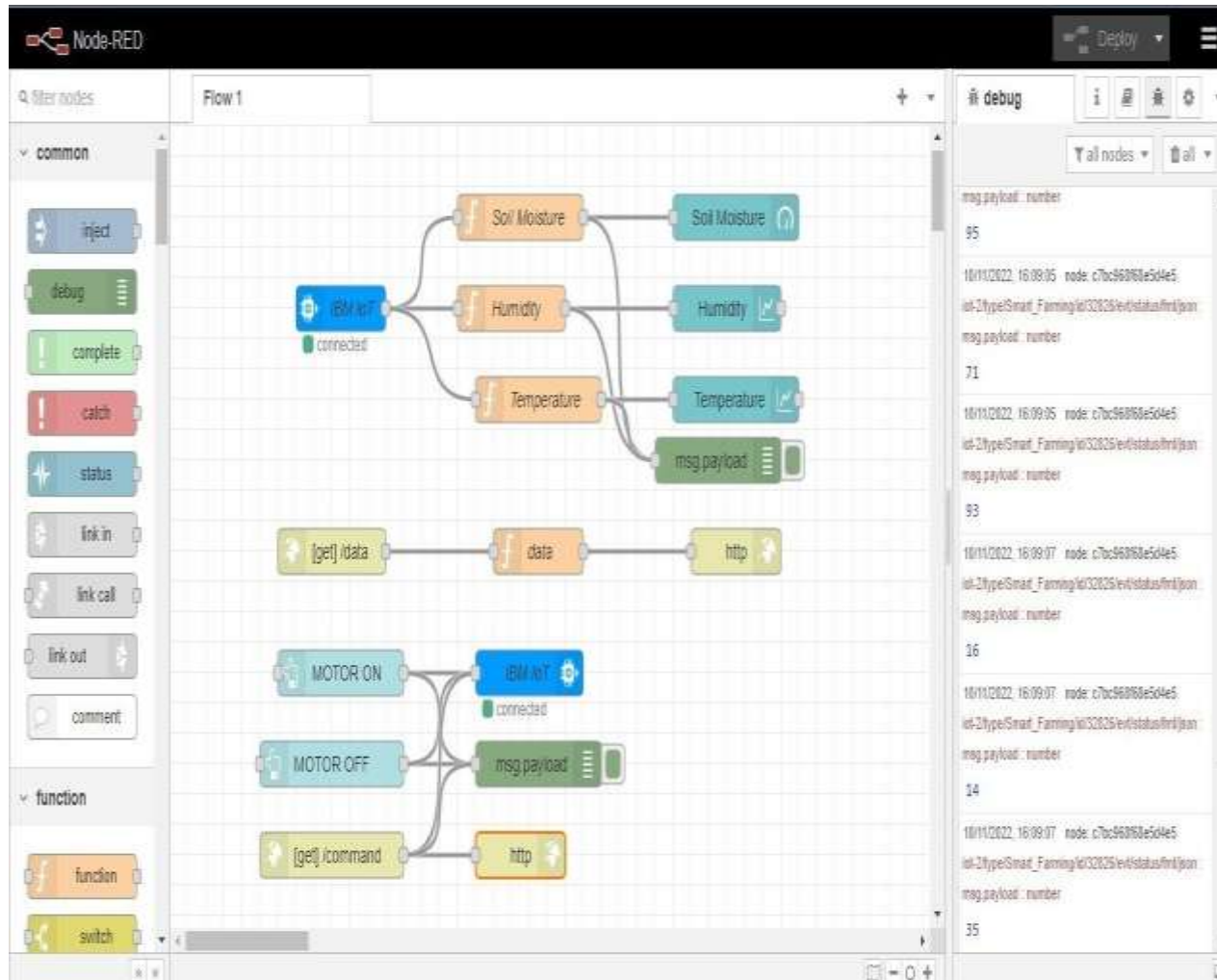
Purpose 2 Mission 8947

Project Title -

SmartFarmer - IoT Enabled Smart Farming Application

Define CS, fit into	1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) CS What is your customer? Farmers who want to use modern technology Beginner farmers	6. CUSTOMER CC What constraints prevent your customers from taking action or limit their choices of solutions? (i.e. spending power, budget, no cash, network connection, available devices) Initial Invest cost Internet Access Unable to access right resources Don't know whether the product will work or not	5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS AS Which solutions are available to the customers when they face the problem or need to get the job done? What have they tried in the past? What gaps do these solutions have? (i.e. pen and paper is an alternative to digital scheduling) Incorporate new technology in agriculture. Need to gather information from various farmers Need to use things that improve soil quality	Explore AS,
	2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS J&P Which job(s)-to-be-done (or problems) do you address for your customers? These could be more than one; explore different roles. Maintain Crops and increase yield production Provide remote access to their land	9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE RC What is the real reason that this problem exists? Where is the back story behind the need to do this job? (i.e. customers have to do it because of the change in regulations) No Modernization Sticking to the old things Cope with climate change Decrease in soil	7. BEHAVIOUR BE What does your customer do to address the problem and get the job done? (i.e. directly related, find the right solar panel supplier, calculate usage and benefits; indirectly associated: customers spend less time on researching tools (i.e. Consequence)) Make sure that they know their requirements Make sure that product meets their requirements Cost of the product and performance Scalability of the product Customer service	
Identify along TR & EM	3. TRIGGERS TR What triggers customers to act? (i.e. seeing their neighbour installing solar panels, reading about a more efficient solution in the news) Farmers know to improve their soil quality and improve productivity	10. YOUR SOLUTION SL If you are working on an existing business, write down your current solution first. Fill in the canvas, and check how much it fits reality. If you are working on a new business proposition, then keep it blank until you fill in the canvas and compare with a solution that fits within customer businesses, solves a problem and matches customer behaviour. To design an application which helps to monitor and controls the land operations. By using various sensors data are used to provide suggestions and current status of land. To improve production, soil quality through our app. Our solution allows the farmers to incorporate new technology.	8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR CH 8.1 ONLINE What kind of actions do customers take online? Extract online channels from it? Remote Access and Security 8.2 OFFLINE What kind of actions do customers take offline? Extract offline channels from it/lead use cases for customer development. Make sure whether the product provides best solution and provides control to most of things. Crop inspection and check their production.	Extract online & offline CH of BE
	4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER EM How do customers feel when they face a problem or a job and afterwards? (i.e. lost, insecure -> confident, in control) - use it in your communication strategy & design. Before - Low production, Need to visit land daily. After - High Production, No need to visit land daily.			

Node-RED & Soil Moisture Status



Steps:

1. [Create a Node-RED starter application](#)
2. [Create an Internet of Things Platform service](#)
3. [Enable the Continuous Delivery feature](#)
4. [Open the Node-RED visual programming editor](#)
5. [Configure your Node-RED application](#)
6. [Add extra nodes to your Node-RED palette](#)
7. [Launch the Watson IoT Platform](#)

Step 1. Create a Node-RED starter application

Follow these steps to create a Node-RED starter application in the IBM Cloud.

1. Log in to [IBM Cloud](#).
2. Open the catalog and search for **node-red**.
3. Click on the **Node-RED App** tile.

This will show you an overview of the Starter Kit and what it provides.

4. On the *Create* tab, a randomly generated **App name** will be suggested. Either accept that default name or provide a unique name for your application. This will become part of the application URL.

Note: If the name is not unique, you will see an error message and you must enter a different name before you can continue.

5. The Node-RED starter application requires an instance of the **Cloudant database service** with IBM Cloud IAM and Cloudant credentials to store your application flow configuration. Select the region the service should be created in and what pricing plan it should use.


Step 2: Create an Internet of Things Platform service

The next step is to create an Internet of Things Platform service instance.

The screenshot displays the IBM Watson IoT Platform console for a service instance named 'Internet of Things Platform-7d'. The instance is in an 'Active' state. The left sidebar contains navigation links for 'Manage', 'Plan', and 'Connections'. The main content area features a central graphic of a device with connected nodes, followed by a 'Let's get started with IBM Watson IoT Platform' section with 'Launch' and 'Docs' buttons. Below this is the 'IBM Watson IoT Platform Journey' section, which outlines three service plans: Lite, Non-Production, and Production. The 'Lite' plan is currently selected and marked as completed.

Resource ID: /
Internet of Things Platform-7d Active [Add tags](#) [Details](#) [Actions...](#)

Manage
Plan
Connections



Let's get started with IBM Watson IoT Platform
Securely connect, control, and manage devices. Quickly build IoT applications that analyze data from the physical world.
[Launch](#) [Docs](#)

Ready for the next level?
IBM Watson IoT Platform Journey

- Lite**
The Lite service plan provides a lightweight development environment to get you started with the connectivity capabilities of Watson IoT Platform.
 - Free
 - 200 MB data-transfer limit
- Non-Production**
The Non-Production service plan is a full-featured, fully-integrated offering that enables you to explore Watson IoT Platform to see how the service can fit into your IoT environment.
 - Starts at \$500 per month
 - Capacity limit based on device type
- Production**
The Production service is a fully managed SaaS offering that enables you to manage and analyze enterprise IoT data.
 - Includes IBM Service & Support
 - Pricing based on number of devices per

[ID](#)



Learn More



1. Click on the **Create service** button.

IBM Watson IoT Platform

kokilapalanivel@gmail.com
ID: 9tw9o2

Browse Action Device Types Interfaces

Add Device +


Browse Devices

All Devices Diagnose

This table shows a summary of all devices that have been added. It can be filtered, organized, and searched on using different criteria. To get started, you can add devices by using the Add Device button, or by using API.

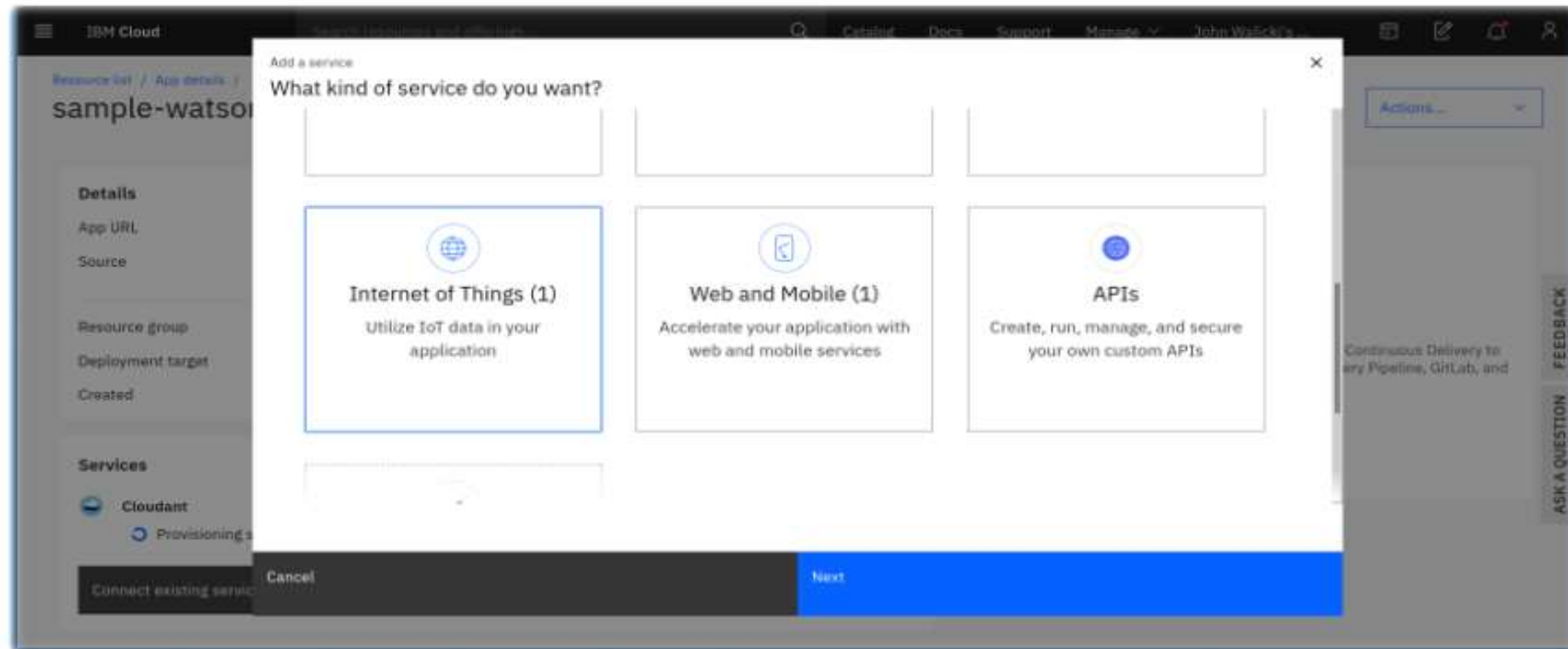
Search by Device ID

Device Simulator

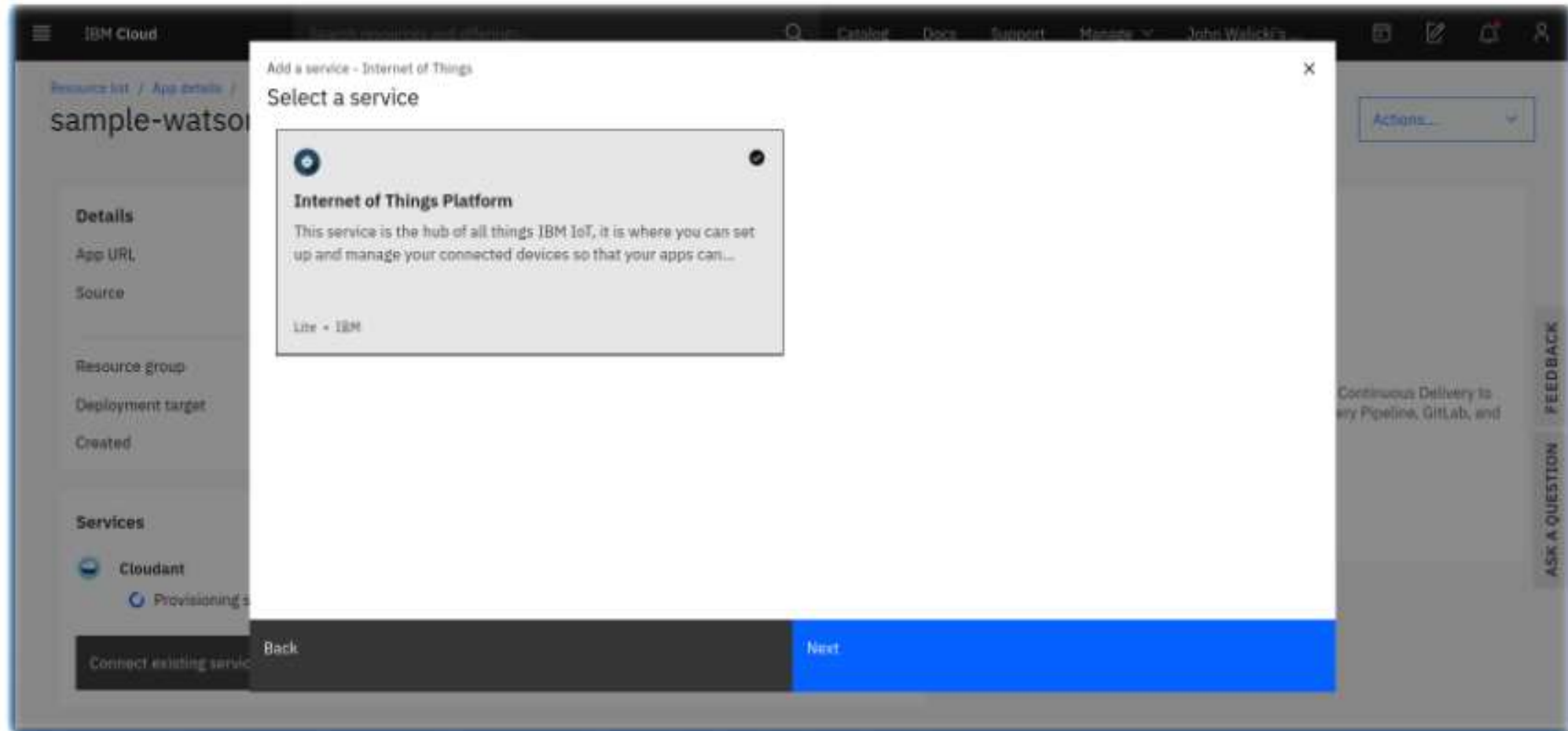
<input type="checkbox"/>	Device ID	Status	Device Type	Class ID	Date Added	Descriptive Location
 <p>You don't have any devices.</p> <p>Create a device.</p>						

https://9tw9o2.internetofthings.ibmcloud.com/dashboard

2. Scroll down in the list of services to the **Internet of Things** card.
3. Select the **Internet of Things** card and click on the **Next** button.



4. Select the **Internet of Things Platform** card and click on the **Next** button.



5. Select the region (try to match the region you selected previously), and then click **Done**.

The screenshot shows the IBM Cloud console interface. The top navigation bar includes the IBM Cloud logo, a search icon, and links to Catalog, Docs, Support, and Manage. The user's account information, 2317760 - John..., is displayed on the right. The left sidebar shows the breadcrumb 'Resource list / App details / node-red-iot-starter' and a list of details including App URL, Source, Resource group, Deployment target, and Created. Below this is a 'Services' section with a Cloudant icon and links to 'Open dashboard' and 'Documents'. The main content area is titled 'Add a service - Internet of Things' and 'Add Internet of Things Platform'. It features three dropdown menus: 'Region' with 'Dallas' selected, 'Resource group' with 'Default' selected, and 'Pricing plans' with 'Lite' selected. Below these are links for 'Pricing details' and 'Terms'. At the bottom, there is a 'Connect existing services' button with a plus icon, and a navigation bar with 'Previous' and 'Done' buttons. The 'Done' button is highlighted in blue.

Step 4. Open the Node-RED application

Now that you've deployed your Node-RED application, let's open it up! You may have to refresh your page.

On the application details page, you should now see the **App URL**, **Source** and **Deployment target** fields filled in.

The screenshot shows the 'App details' page for a resource named 'node-red-starter-sample1'. The page is divided into several sections:

- Details:** A table showing key information about the application.

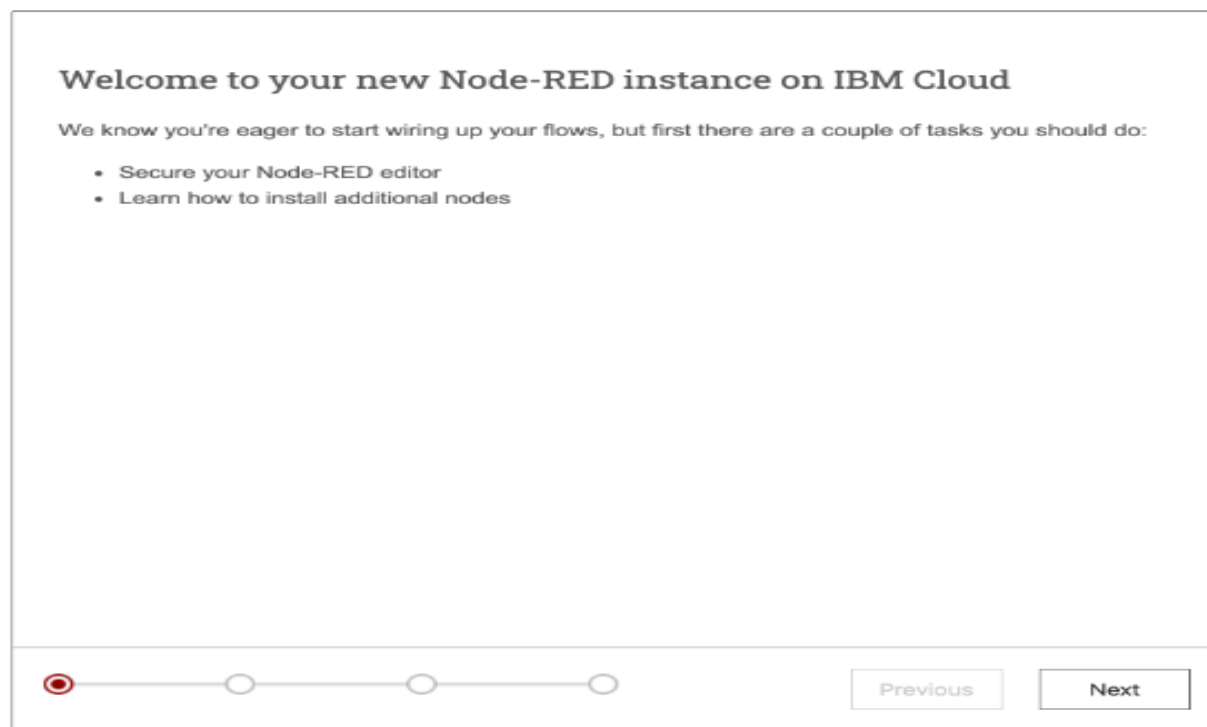
Field	Value
App URL	https://noderedstartersample1.dvgfmmubsee.us-south.codeengi...
Source	https://us-south.git.cloud.ibm.com/jawalicki/node-red-starter-...
Resource group	Default
Deployment target	Code Engine
Created	9/1/2021
- Services:** A section for managing services, currently showing 'Cloudant'. It includes links for 'Open dashboard', 'Documentation', and 'API reference', as well as a 'Credentials' dropdown. At the bottom are buttons for 'Connect existing services' and 'Create service'.
- Deployment Automation:** A section showing the deployment pipeline. It lists two pipelines: 'ci-pipeline' with a status of 'Success', and 'pr-pipeline' with a status of 'No stages detected'.

On the right side of the page, there is a vertical button labeled 'ASK A QUESTION'.


Step 5. Configure your Node-RED application

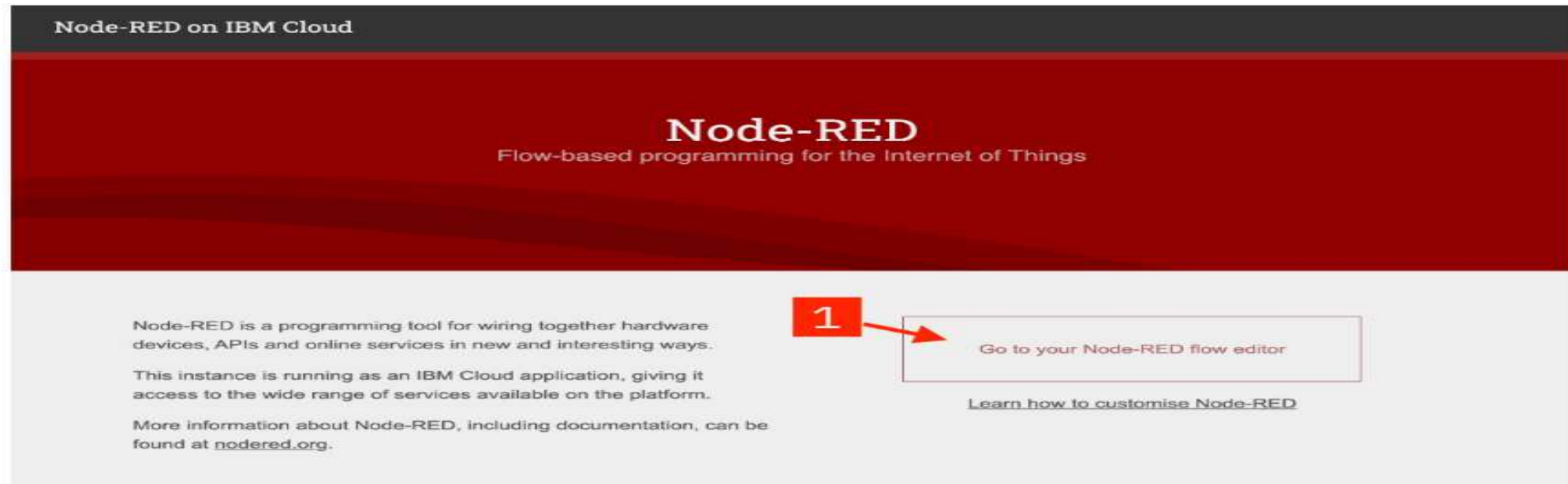
The first time you open your Node-RED app, you'll need to configure it and set up security.

1. A new browser tab will open with the Node-RED start page.



2. On the initial screen, click **Next** to continue.

3. Secure your Node-RED editor by providing a **username** and **password**. If you need to change these at any point, you can either edit the values in the Cloudant database, or override them using *environment variables*. The documentation on nodered.org  describes how to do this. Click **Next** to continue.
4. The final screen summarizes the options you've made and highlights the environment variables you can use to change the options in the future. Click **Finish** to proceed.
5. Node-RED will save your changes and then load the main application. From here you can click the **Go to your Node-RED flow editor** button to open the editor.



The Node-RED editor opens showing the default flow.

The screenshot displays the Node-RED web interface. On the left, a sidebar contains a search bar labeled "filter nodes" and two categories of nodes: "common" and "function". The "common" category includes nodes like inject, debug, complete, catch, status, link in, link out, and comment. The "function" category includes function, switch, change, range, template, delay, trigger, and OpenWhisk. The main workspace, titled "Flow 1", shows a default flow with an "inject" node connected to a "msg.payload" node. The right sidebar, titled "info", contains an "Information" section with details about the flow (Flow ID: "29244834.cbf3d8", Name: "Flow 1", Status: "Enabled") and a "Description" section. At the bottom of the right sidebar, there is a提示 to import a flow by dragging its JSON into the editor or using a button.

Node-RED

filter nodes

common

- inject
- debug
- complete
- catch
- status
- link in
- link out
- comment

function

- function
- switch
- change
- range
- template
- delay
- trigger
- OpenWhisk

Flow 1

inject

msg.payload

info

Information

Flow	"29244834.cbf3d8"
Name	Flow 1
Status	Enabled


Description

Import a flow by dragging its JSON into the editor, or with

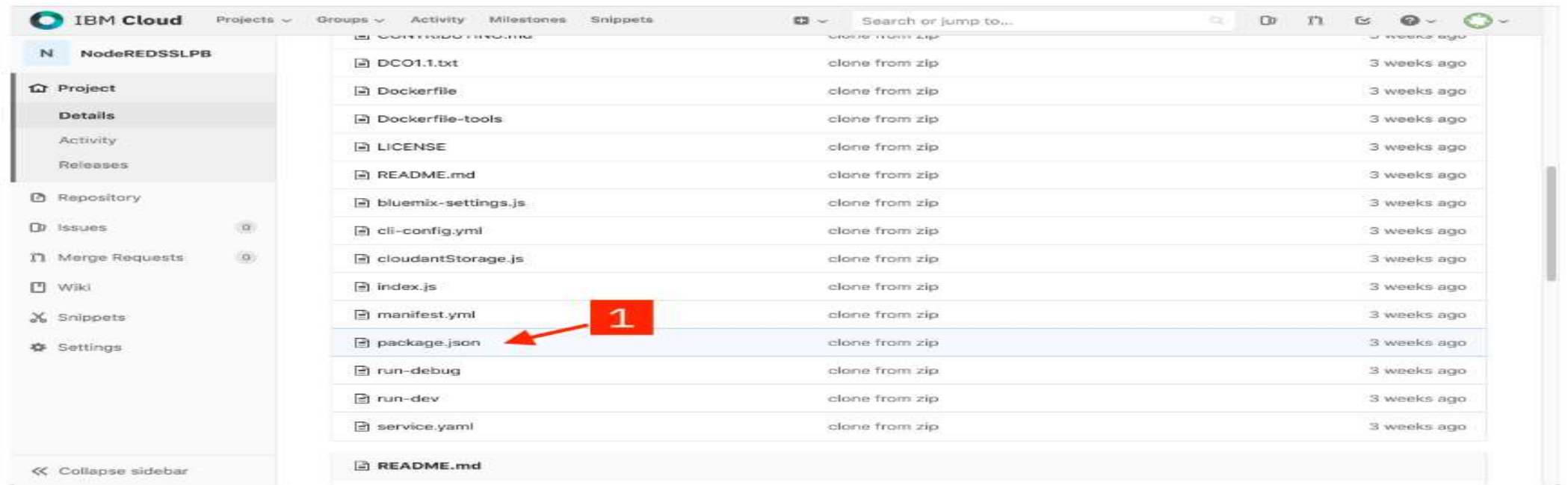
Step 6. Add extra nodes to your Node-RED palette

Node-RED provides the palette manager feature that allows you to install additional nodes directly from the browser-based editor. This is convenient for trying nodes out, but it can cause issues due to the limited memory of the default Node-RED starter application.

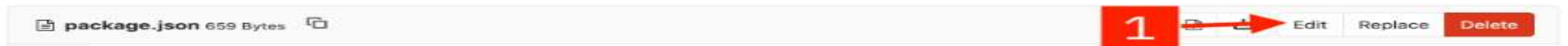
The recommended approach is to edit your application's `package.json` file to include the additional node modules and then redeploy the application.

This step shows how to do that in order to add the [node-red-contrib-scx-ibmiotapp](#)  module to easily receive IoT data into your Node-RED flow.

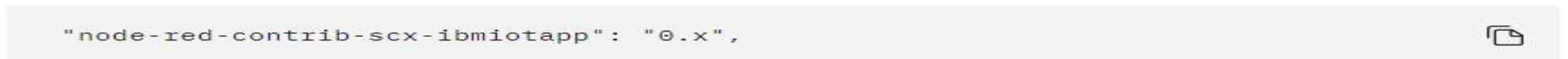
1. On your application's details page, click **Source** url. This will take you to a git repository where you can edit the application source code from your browser.
2. Scroll down the list of files and click on **package.json**. This file lists the module dependencies of your application.



3. Click the **Edit** button



4. Add the following entry to the top of the **dependencies** section (1):



Add a **Commit message** (2) and click **Commit changes** (3)

IBM Cloud Projects Groups More

john Walicki > sample-watson-iot-starter > Repository

Edit file

Write Preview changes

master package.json

Soft wrap text

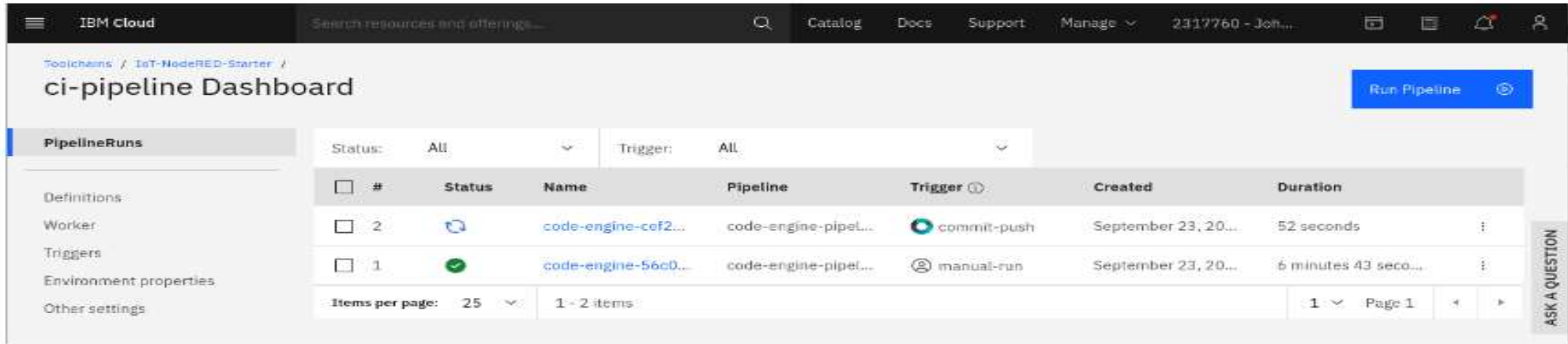
```
1 {
2   "name": "node-red-app",
3   "version": "1.1.1",
4   "dependencies": {
5     "@cloudant/cloudant": "^4.2.2",
6     "bcrypt": "^3.0.7",
7     "body-parser": "1.x",
8     "cfenv": "^1.2.2",
9     "express": "4.x",
10    "http-shutdown": "1.2.2",
11    "node-red": "1.x",
12    "node-red-node-cf-cloudant": "0.x",
13    "node-red-node-openwhisk": "0.x",
14    "node-red-node-watson": "0.x",
15    "node-red-contrib-scx-ibmiotapp": "0.x",
16    "node-red-nodes-cf-sqlldb-dashdb": "0.x"
17  },
18  "scripts": {
19    "start": "node --max-old-space-size=160 index.js --settings ./bluemix-settings.js -v"
20  },
21  "engines": {
22    "node": "12.x"
23  }
24 }
25
```

Commit message Add node-red-contrib-scx-ibmiotapp

Target Branch master

Commit changes Cancel

5. At this point, the Continuous Delivery pipeline will automatically run to build and deploy that change into your application. If you view the Delivery Pipeline you can watch its progress. The Build section shows you the last commit made and the Deploy section shows the progress of redeploying the application.



The screenshot shows the IBM Cloud CI Pipeline Dashboard. The top navigation bar includes the IBM Cloud logo, a search bar, and links to Catalog, Docs, Support, and Manage. The main header area displays the breadcrumb 'Toolchains / IoT-NodeRED-Starter /' and the title 'ci-pipeline Dashboard'. A 'Run Pipeline' button is visible in the top right. On the left sidebar, there are links for PipelineRuns, Definitions, Worker, Triggers, Environment properties, and Other settings. The main content area features a table of pipeline runs with filters for Status (All) and Trigger (All). The table has columns for #, Status, Name, Pipeline, Trigger, Created, and Duration. Two runs are listed: one with status 'In Progress' (blue circular arrow icon) and one with status 'Succeeded' (green checkmark icon). The bottom of the table shows pagination controls for 25 items per page, displaying 1-2 items on Page 1.

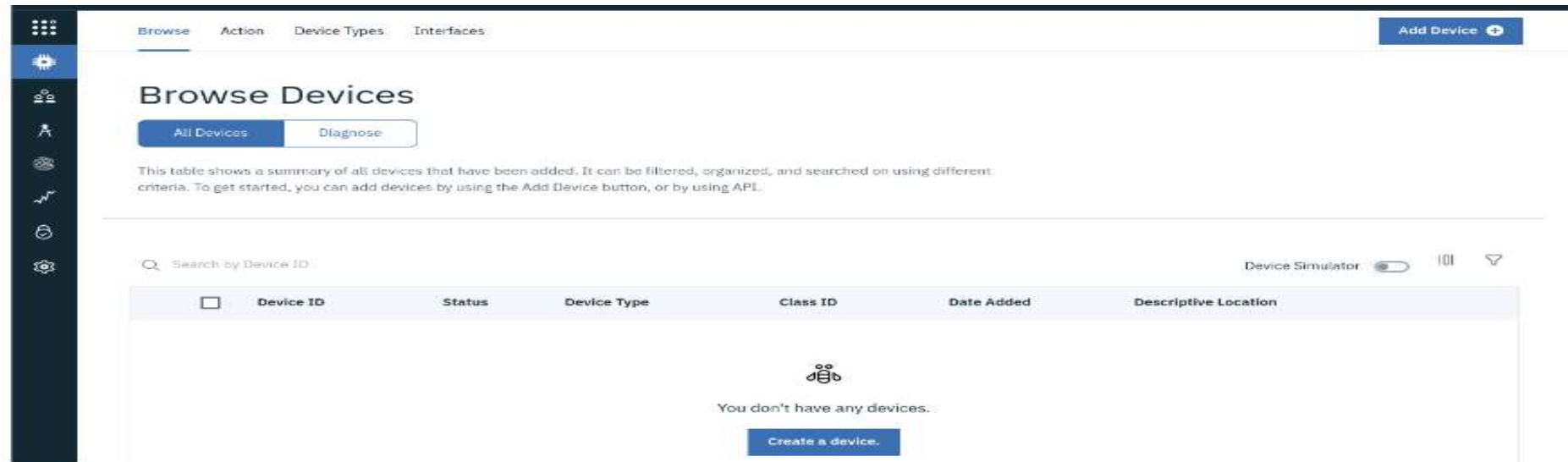
#	Status	Name	Pipeline	Trigger	Created	Duration
2	In Progress	code-engine-cdf2...	code-engine-pipel...	commit-push	September 23, 20...	52 seconds
1	Succeeded	code-engine-56c0...	code-engine-pipel...	manual-run	September 23, 20...	6 minutes 43 seco...

6. Once the Deploy stage completes, your application will have restarted and now have the `node-red-contrib-scx-ibmiotapp` nodes preinstalled.

Step 7. Launch the Watson IoT Platform

Now that you've configured the services and setup the Node-RED Visual Programming Editor, you can launch the Watson IoT Platform.

1. Return to the [IBM Cloud Application Details](#) page.
2. In the **Services** section, for the Internet of Things Platform service, click the **Open Dashboard** link.



8.3 Test Cases

Table 8.1

S.NO	TEST CASE	INPUT	EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTUAL OUTPUT	RESULT
1	Temperature Detection	Username and Password	60	60	PASS

Table 8.2

S.NO	TEST CASE	INPUT	EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTUAL OUTPUT	RESULT
1	Humidity Detection	Username and Password	48	48	PASS

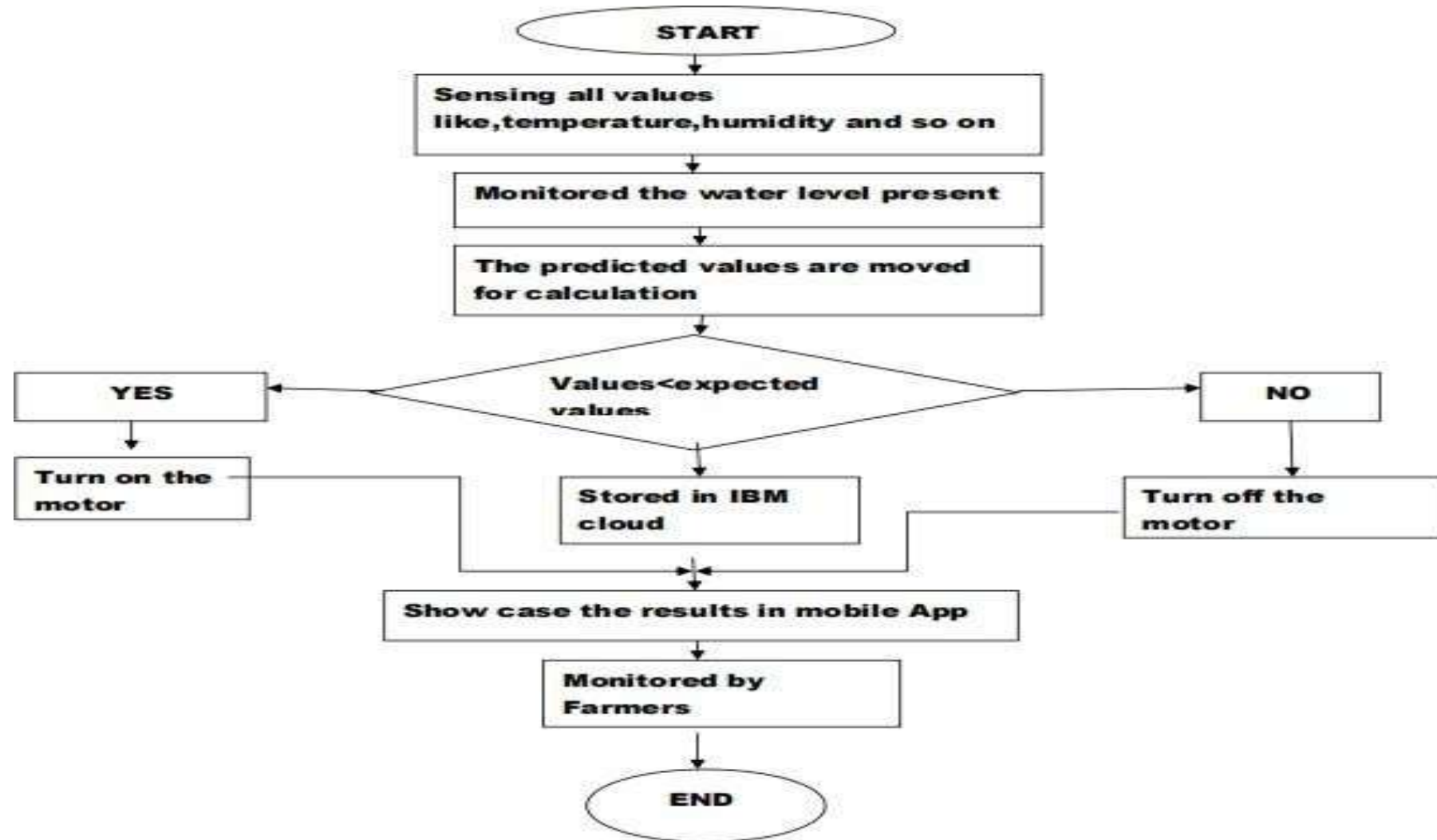


Table 8.3

S.NO	TEST CASE	INPUT	EXPECTED OUTPUT	ACTUAL OUTPUT	RESULT
1	Moisture Detection	Username and Password	17	17	PASS

***Note:** The Output Values may vary accordingly.

Data Flow Diagram:



Testing Results of Sprint 1:

Project : Smart Farmer-IoT Smart Farming Application

TEAM ID: PNT2022TMID18947

Module Description-

Here we tested the compatibility of our Registration, Login and Dashboard Module with high Authentication.

Type-Testing/Verification.

Project Status

Test Case : All Passed.

Final Status :Pass.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Advantages:

- ❖ As it is a mobile friendly application one can access all the metrics in one touch.
- ❖ It has clean User interface so that user have smooth control over the application.
- ❖ The consumption of electric power is less as compared to other application.
- ❖ The moisture level and the temperature levels are monitored at regular intervals.
- ❖ It can run on all android versions.
- ❖ The application requires less memory and storage space.

Disadvantages:

- ❖ When the network connectivity is poor the performance of the application will beaffected
- ❖ As it is platform dependent it cannot run on all devices.
- ❖ The application will produce inaccurate values when there is a fault or any change inAPI.
- ❖ The user should be more aware on the results produced.

CONCLUSION

- In this work, we successfully develop a system that can help in an automated irrigation system by analyzing the moisture level of the ground.
- The smart irrigation system proves to be a useful system as it automates and regulates the watering without any manual intervention. The primary applications for this project are for farmers and gardeners who do not have enough time to water crops/plants.
- The farmers are facing major problems in watering their agriculture fields. So that the Farmers can Watering their plant Smart.

FUTURE SCOPE

- It helps in automatic irrigation for crops and also helps to maintain the water level in field.
- The system will notify on the critical conditions. As this is an automated device it can work even in the absence

❖ References

Mobile Integrated Smart Irrigation Management and Monitoring System Using IOT
Date of Conference: 06-08

April 2017
Publisher: IEEE
Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 08 February 2018
DOI: 10.1109/ICCSP.2017.8286792

IoT Based Smart Irrigation Monitoring And Controlling System
Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 15 January 2018
ISBN Information:

Electronic ISBN: 978-1-5090...
Date of Conference: 19-20 May 2017

INSPEC Accession Number: 17504411

Smart Waste Collection Monitoring and Alert System via IoT
Date Added to IEEE Xplore: 24 June 2019
DOI:

10.1109/ISCAIE.2019.874376

Print on Demand (PoD) ISBN: 978-1-5386-854