

**HX 8001- PROFESSIONAL READINESS FOR INNOVATION,  
EMPLOYABILITY AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

**SMART FARMER – IOT ENABLED SMART FARMING APPLICATION  
A PROJECT REPORT**

Submitted by

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| RAJA S       | (951319104041) |
| PRAKASHRAJ M | (951319104038) |
| THANASIVAN K | (951319104050) |
| YOVEL C      | (951319104055) |

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NAZARETH**

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# INTRODUCTION

## PROJECT OVERVIEW

IoT-based agriculture system helps the farmer in monitoring different parameters of his field like soil moisture, Temperature, humidity using some sensors. Farmers can monitor all the sensor parameters by using a web or mobile application even if the farmer is not near his field. Watering the crop is one of the important tasks for the farmers. They can make the decision whether to water the crop or postpone it by monitoring the sensor parameters and controlling the motor pumps from the mobile application itself. Agriculture technologies have shown potential to improve agriculture management. This awareness has attracted researchers to develop technologies for farmers to ease their daily routine and also to reduce cost of labour and increase the yield production. Smartphone is one of the gadgets that can be useful in agriculture because of its useful functions, portability and affordable. It helps users to find locations, access information and capture images and sound.

Smartphone functions can be combined to build versatile mobile agriculture applications. These help to deliver information about crops and management needs.

## PURPOSE

IoT-based agriculture system helps the farmer in monitoring different parameters of his field like soil moisture, temperature, and humidity using some sensors. Farmers can monitor all the sensor parameters by using a web or mobile application even if the farmer is not near his field. Watering the crop is one of the important tasks for the farmers. They can make the decision whether to water the crop or postpone it by monitoring the sensor parameters and controlling the motor pumps from the mobile application itself. The smart agriculture model main aim to avoid water wastage in the irrigation process. It is low cost and efficient system. Is shown below. It includes Node MCU, Arduino Nano, sensors like soil moisture and Dht11, solenoid valves, relays. The main goal of farming apps is to optimize farming processes. Although most of the features are available on the

computers & laptops and migrating them into mobile devices and that is next logical step which enables farmers to use technologies wherever they need to unlock.

# LITERATURE SURVEY

## EXISTING PROBLEM

Zuraida Muhammad, Muhammad Azri Asyraf Mohd Hafez, Nor Adni MatLeh, ZakiahMohd Yusoff, Shabinar Abd Hamid The term "Internet of Things" refers to the connection of objects, equipment, vehicles, and other electronic devices to a network for the purpose of data exchange (IoT). The Internet of Things (IoT) is increasingly being utilised to connect objects and collect data. As a result, the Internet of Things' use in agriculture is crucial. The idea behind the project is to create a smart agriculture system that is connected to the internet of things. The technology is combined with an irrigation system to deal with Malaysia's variable weather. This system's microcontroller is a Raspberry Pi 4 Model B. The temperature and humidity in the surrounding region, as well as the moisture level of the soil, are monitored using the DHT22 and soil moisture sensor. The data will be available on both a smartphone and a computer. As a result, Internet of Things (IoT) and Raspberry Pi-based Smart Agriculture Systems have a significant impact on how farmers work. It will have a good impact on agricultural productivity as well. In Malaysia, employing IoT-based irrigation systems saves roughly 24.44 percent per year when compared to traditional irrigation systems. This would save money onlabour expenditures while also preventing water waste in daily needs.

Divya J., Divya M.,Janani V.Agriculture is essential to India's economy and people'ssurvival. The purpose of this project is to create an embedded-based soil monitoring and irrigation system that will reduce manual field monitoring and provide information via a mobile app. The method is intended to help farmers increase their agricultural output. A pH sensor, a temperature sensor, and a humidity sensor are among the tools used to examine the soil. Based on the findings, farmers may plant the best crop for the land. Thesensor data is sent to the field manager through Wi-Fi, and the crop advice is created withthe help of the mobile app. When the soil temperature is high, an automatic watering system is used. The crop image is gathered and forwarded to the field manager for pesticide advice.

H.G.C.R. Laksiri, H.A.C. Dharmagunawardhana, J.V. Wijayakulasooriya Development of an effective IoT-based smart irrigation system is also a crucial demand forfarmers in the field of agriculture. This research develops a low-cost, weather-based smartwatering system. To

begin, an effective drip irrigation system must be devised that can automatically regulate water flow to plants based on soil moisture levels. Then, to make this water-saving irrigation system even more efficient, an IoT-based communication feature is added, allowing a remote user to monitor soil moisture conditions and manually adjust water flow. The system also includes temperature, humidity, and rain drop sensors, which have been updated to allow remote monitoring of these parameters through the internet.

Anushree Math, Layak Ali, Pruthviraj UIndia is a country where agriculture plays a vital role. As a result, it's critical to water the plants wisely in order to maximise yield per unit space and so achieve good output. Irrigation is the process of providing a certain amount of water to plants at a specific time. The purpose of this project is to water the plants on the National Institute of Technology Karnataka campus with a smart drip irrigation system. To do this, the opensource platform is used as the system's fundamental controller. Various sensors have been employed to supply the current parameters of components that impact plant healthiness on a continual basis. By controlling a solenoid valve, water is provided to the plants at regular intervals depending on the information acquired from the RTC module. The webpage may be used to monitor and manage the complete irrigation system. This website contains a function that allows you to manually or automatically control plant watering. The health of the plants is monitored using a Raspberry Pi camera that gives live streaming to the webpage. The controller receives water flow data from the water flow sensor through a wireless network. The controller analyses this data to see if there are any leaks in the pipe. Forecasting the weather is also done to restrict the quantity of water given, making it more predictable and efficient



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Dweepayan Mishra, Arzeena Khan, Rajeev Tiwari, Shuchi Upadhye Agriculture is a substantial source of revenue for Indians and has a huge impact on the Indian economy. Crop development is essential for enhanced yield and higher-quality delivery. As a result, crop beds with ideal conditions and appropriate moisture can have a big influence on output. Traditional irrigation systems, such as stream flows from one end to the other, are usually used. As a result of this delivery, the moisture levels in the fields canalter. A designed watering system can help to enhance the management of the water system. This research proposes a terrain-specific programmable water system that will save human work while simultaneously improving water efficiency and agricultural productivity. The setup is made up of an Arduino kit, a moisture sensor, and a Wi-Fi module. Data is acquired by connecting our experimental system to a cloud framework.After then, cloud services analyse the data and take the necessary actions.

R. Nageswara Rao, B.Sridhar Agrarian countries like India rely heavily on agriculture for their development. Agriculture has always been a roadblock to the country's development. Smart agriculture, which comprises modernising present agricultural systems, is the only

answer to this challenge. As a result, the suggested strategy attempts to use automation and Internet of Things technologies to make agriculture smarter. Crop growth monitoring and selection, irrigation decision assistance, and other uses are possible thanks to the Internet of Things (IoT). To modernise and boost crop yield, a Raspberry Pi-based autonomous irrigation IOT system has been proposed. This project's main purpose is to produce crops using the least amount of water possible. Most farmers waste a lot of time in the fields in order to focus on water available to plants at the appropriate time. Water management should be improved, and the system circuit's complexity should be minimised.

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ISSN No:-2456-2165 Volume 4, Issue 2 Feb – 2019: "Solars' Energy: - A safe and reliable, eco-friendly and sustainable Clean Energy Option for Future India: - A Review."

International Journal of Innovations in Engineering and Science, Impact Factor Value 4.046 e-ISSN: 2456-3463 Vol.4, No. 5, 2019 "Solar Powered Smart Fencing System for Agriculture Protection using GSM & Wireless Camera".

International Journal of Management, Technology And Engineering ISSN NO : 2249-7455 Volume 8, Issue VII, JULY/2018 "Protecting Crops From Birds, Using Sound Technology In Agriculture".

## PROBLEM STATEMENT DEFINITION

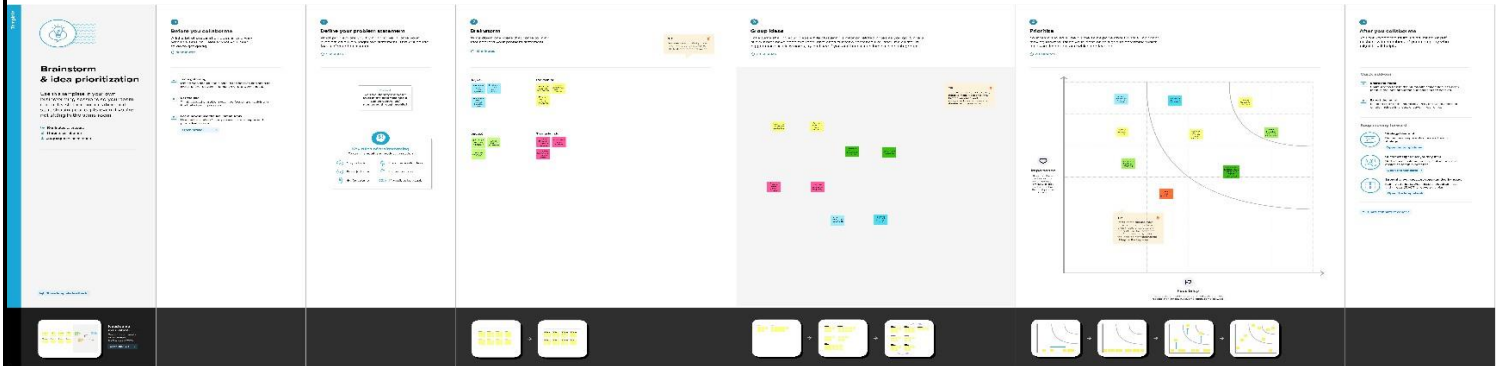
|  |   |
|--|---|
| Who does the problem affect?                 | Persons who do Agriculture, Farmer  |
| What are the boundaries of the problem?      | Cope with climate change, soilerosion, biodiversity loss, invest in farming productivity, adapt and learn new technologies, stay resilient against global economic factors.                                     |
| What is the issue?                           | Uncertainty in water supply, lack of remunerative problem, fragmentations ofland holdings.  |
| When does the issue occur?                   | farmers are under pressure to conserve water and use fewer agricultural inputs.   |
| Why is it important that we fix the problem? | It is required for the growth of better- quality food products. It is important to maximize thecrop yield. It is important to maintain soil richness  |
| What solution to solve this issue?           | An application is introduced to know about various data about their land remotely, wherethey can schedule someevents for a month or a day. It also provides suggestions to usersbased on the crop they planted. |
| What methodology used to solve the issue?    | Some search results info from internet based oncrop planted. Arduino microcontroller to control the process and various sensors for data. An alert message using GSM. An app built using MIT App Inventor.      |

|                        |                 |               |     |         |                     |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----|---------|---------------------|
| Problem Statement (PS) | I am (Customer) | I'm trying to | But | Because | Which makes me feel |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----|---------|---------------------|

|  |        |   |                        |                      |                              |
|--|--------|---|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Watering the crop in agricultural field using mobile application | Farmer | Controlling the water pump and irrigation pipes | It takes too much time | Water is overflowing | Very tired and uncomfortable |
|--|--------|---|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|



# IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING



<https://app.mural.co/invitation/mural/smartfarmeriotenabledsmartfa2019/1665841148254?sender=uff1946c9bdd8d1bf193e2697&key=ceaeefe-4a36-4d0d-87dc-757f806e657c>

## PROPOSED SOLUTION

| S No | Parameter                                   | Description  |
|------|---|--|
| 1.   | Problem Statement<br>(Problem to be solved) | <p>Ideally, each field should get just the right amount of water at just the right time.</p> <p>Under-watering causes crop stress and yield reduction.</p> <p>Overwatering can also cause yield reduction and consumes more water and fuel than necessary and leads to soil erosion and fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide runoff.</p> |
| 2.   | Idea / Solution description                 | <p>It collects the data from different types of sensors and it sends the value to the main server.</p> <p>The Data collected by sensors, in terms of humidity, temperature, moisture, and dew detections help in determining the weather pattern in Farms. So cultivation is done for suitable crops.</p>                                |
| 3.   | Novelty / Uniqueness                        | <p>Collect the data about the different types of the soil and predict the yield about, in which soil the particular crop will be efficiently cultivated.</p> <p>It depends on IOT thus eliminating the need of physical work of farmers and thus increasing the productivity in every possible manner.</p>                               |
| 4.   | Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction       | <p>Reduces the wages for labour who work in the agricultural field.</p> <p>It saves a lot of time.</p> <p>It makes a wealthy society.</p>  |
| 5.   | Business Model (Revenue Model)              | <p>For first one week we will give free access to this app then, after using this app they will come to know about the efficiency of this app.</p> <p>Then according to their convenience, they can make use of this application by using premium either a month or a year.</p>  |
| 6.   | Scalability of the Solution                 | <p><b>Decrease farmer's burden.</b></p> <p>Easy to control and monitoring.</p> <p>Adopt and learn new technologies.</p>  |



# PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT

|                         |  |   |  |                                       |
|-------------------------|--|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Define CS, fit into     | <b>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)</b> <span>CS</span><br><p>The customer for this product is farmer who grow crops. Our aim is to assist, aid and help them to monitor the field parameters remotely and to keep track of the parameters. This product saves the agriculture from extinction</p>   | <b>6. CUSTOMER</b> <span>CC</span><br><p>IOT based Smart farming helps farmers to better understand the important factors such as water, topography, vegetation, soil types. Network connectivity would be the main constraint as we use Wi-Fi which has major limitations like in coverage, scalability and power consumption.</p>   | <b>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS</b> <span>AS</span><br><p>Internet of Things (IoT) enables various applications of crop growth monitoring and selection, automatic irrigation decision support. The irrigation process is automated using IoT. weather data and field parameters were obtained and processed to automate the process of irrigation. The drawbacks are high cost of installation.</p>   | Explore AS,                           |
|                         | <b>2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS</b> <span>J&amp;P</span><br><p>The objective of this product is to obtain the different field parameters using sensor and process it using a central processing system. Cloud is used to store and transmit the data by using IoT. Weather APIs are employed to assist the farmer in making decision. Our main job would be making the technologies feasible for the farmers by bridging the gap.</p>   | <b>9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE</b> <span>RC</span><br><p>The frequent change or unpredictable weather and climate, made it difficult for the farmers to do agriculture. Lack of management commitment. Lack of or incorrect training and documentation. Increasing incomes. The monitoring of the field is hard when the farmer is out of station, thus leading to crop damage.</p>   | <b>7. BEHAVIOUR</b> <span>BE</span><br><p>IoT applications help farmers to collect data regarding the location, well-being, and health of their crops. In <u>addition</u> use <u>behaviour</u> is influenced by <u>behavioural</u> intension. it was further found that <u>technology readiness place</u> a significant <u>roll</u> in the adaption of smart product. Using proper drain system to overcome the effects of excess water due to heavy rain. Using hybrid varieties of crop that are resistant to pests.</p> |                                       |
|                         | <b>3. TRIGGERS</b> <span>TR</span><br><p>Customers get triggered mainly because to save their crops and to prevent them from the damage as they feel depressed when they face the losses and it indirectly affects their family too. This device is also a budget friendly device.</p><br><b>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</b> <span>EM</span><br><p><u>Before</u>: Lack of knowledge in weather forecasting<br/> →Random decisions →low yield.<br/> <u>After</u>: Data from reliable source → correct decision<br/> →high yield</p> | <b>10. YOUR SOLUTION</b> <span>SL</span><br><p>Our product collects the data from different types of sensors and it sends the value to the main server. It also collects the weather data from the weather API. The ultimate decision, whether to water the crop or not is taken by the farmer using mobile application. Additional features like create an awareness about where to get agricultural loans, government agriculture schemes and get the feedback of every farmer on every month end and if it is related to government, then make it to reach the government.</p> | <b>8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR</b> <span>CH</span><br><p><u>Offline</u>:<br/> Awareness camps to be organized to teach the importance and advantages of the automation and IoT in the development of agriculture.<br/> <u>Online</u>:<br/> The emerging out of convergences of IT and farming techniques. it enhances the agricultural value chain through the application of Internet and related technologies.</p>  | Focus on J&P, tap into BE, understand |
| Identify strong TR & EM |  |   |  | Extract online & offline CH of BE     |



# REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

## FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENT

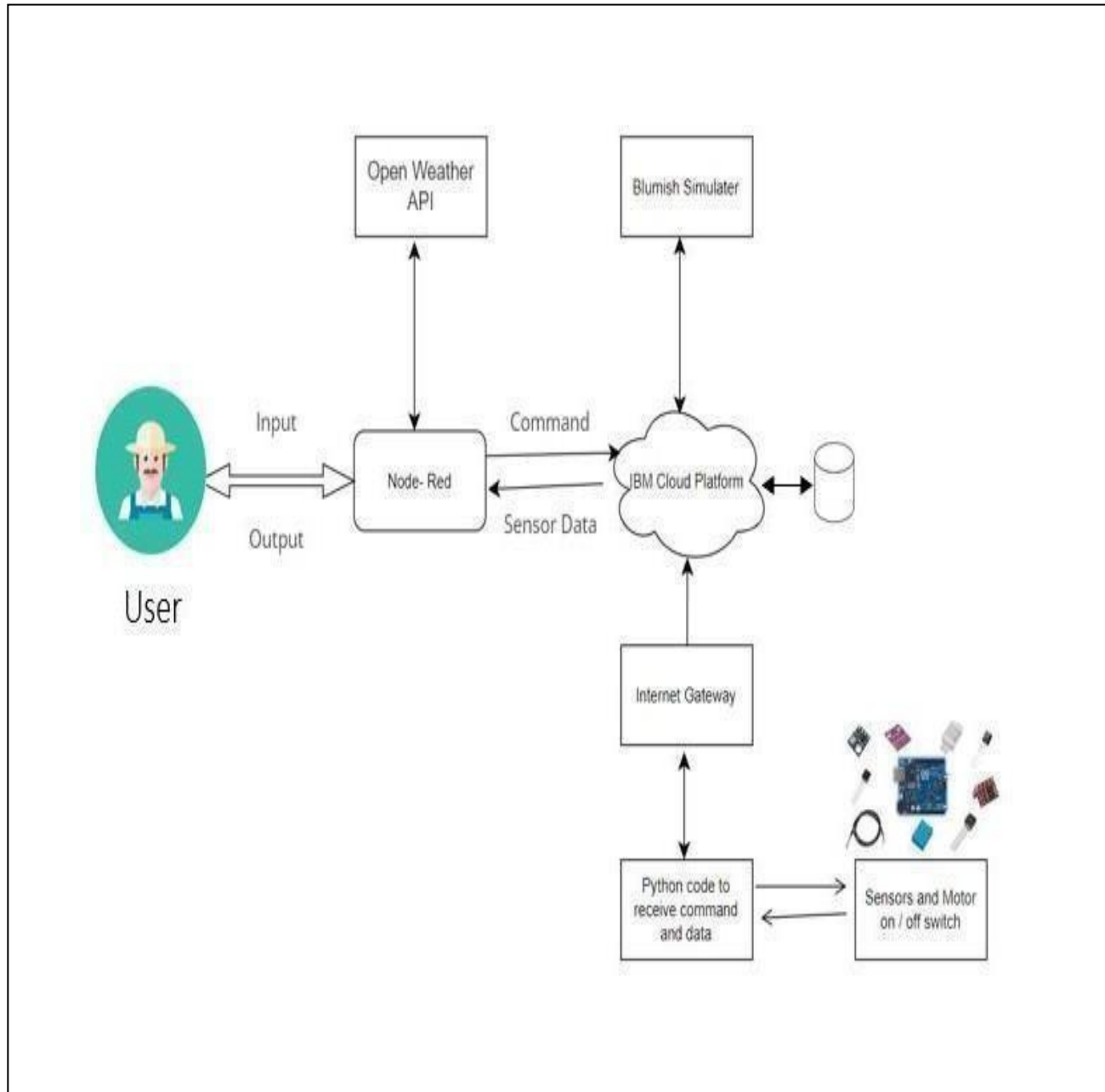
| FR No. | Functional Requirement(Epic)       | Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)   |
|--------|------------------------------------|--|
| FR-1   | User Registration                  | Registration through Form<br>Registration through Gmail  |
| FR-2   | User Confirmation                  | Confirmation via Email<br>Confirmation via OTP   |
| FR-3   | Sensor Function for framing System | Measure the Temperature and Humidity<br>Measure the Soil Monitoring<br>Check the crop diseases                         |
| FR-4   | Manage Modules                     | Manage Roles of User<br>Manage User permission   |
| FR-5   | Check whether details              | Temperature details<br>Humidity details  |
| FR-6   | Data Management                    | Manage the data of weather conditions<br>Manage the data of crop conditions<br>Manage the data of livestock conditions |

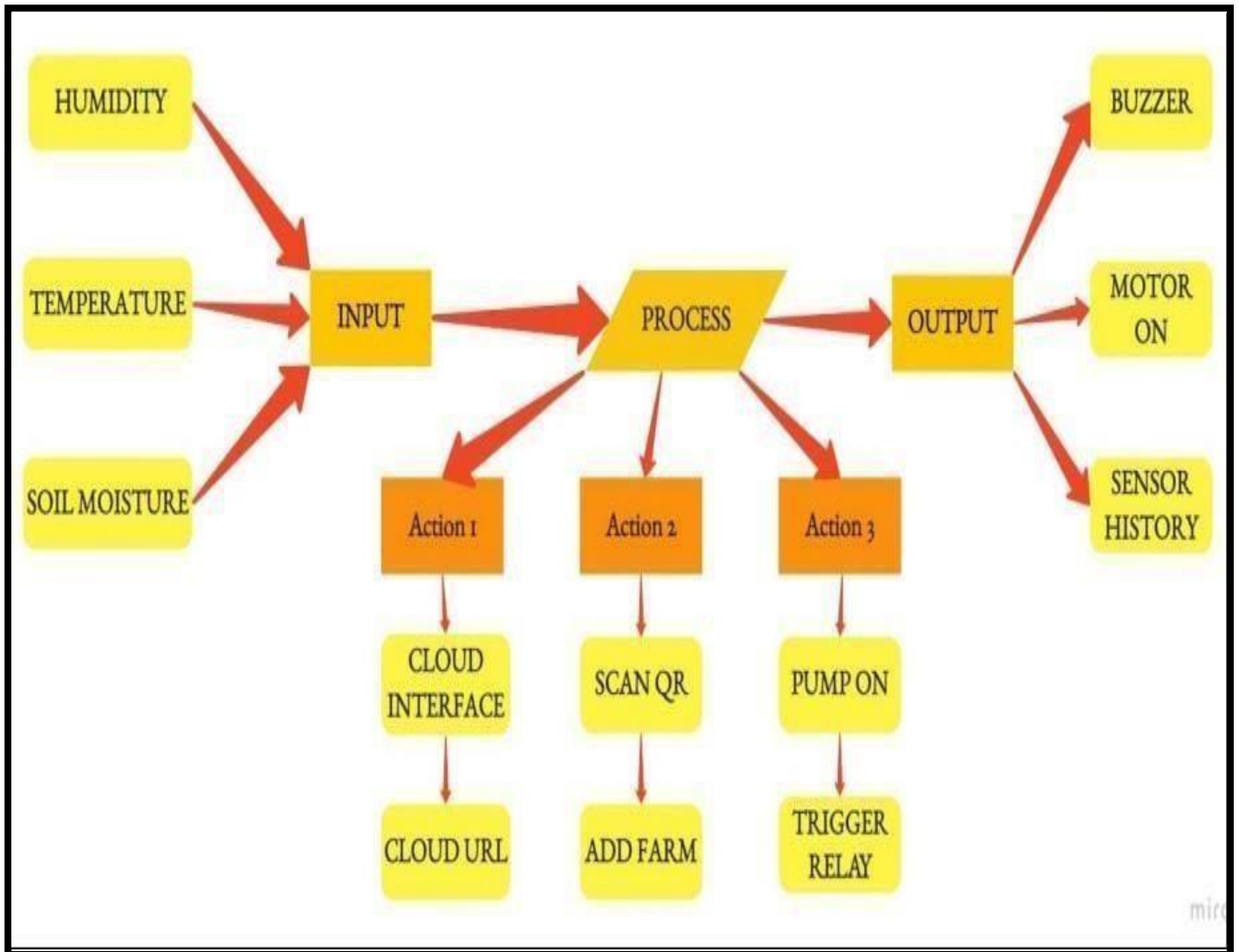
## NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

| FR No. | Non-Functional Requirement | Description  |
|--------|----------------------------|--|
| NF R-1 | Usability                  | Usability includes easy understanding and learn ability, efficiency in use, remember ability, lack of errors in operation and subjective pleasure.   |
| NF R-2 | Security                   | Sensitive and private data must be protected from their production until the decision-making and storage stages.   |
| NF R-3 | Reliability                | The shared protection achieves a better trade-off between costs and reliability.<br>The model uses dedicated and shared Protection schemes to avoid farm service outages.  |
| NFR -4 | Performance                | The idea of implementing integrated sensors with sensing soil and environmental parameters in farming will be more efficient.  |
| NFR -5 | Availability               | Automatic adjustment of farming equipment made possible by linking information like crops/weather and equipment to auto-adjust temperature, humidity, etc.   |
| NFR -6 | Scalability                | Scalability is a major concern for IoT platforms. It has shown that different architectural choices of IoT platforms affects system scalability, real time decision-making is feasible in an environment composed of dozens of thousand. |

# PROJECT DESIGN

## DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



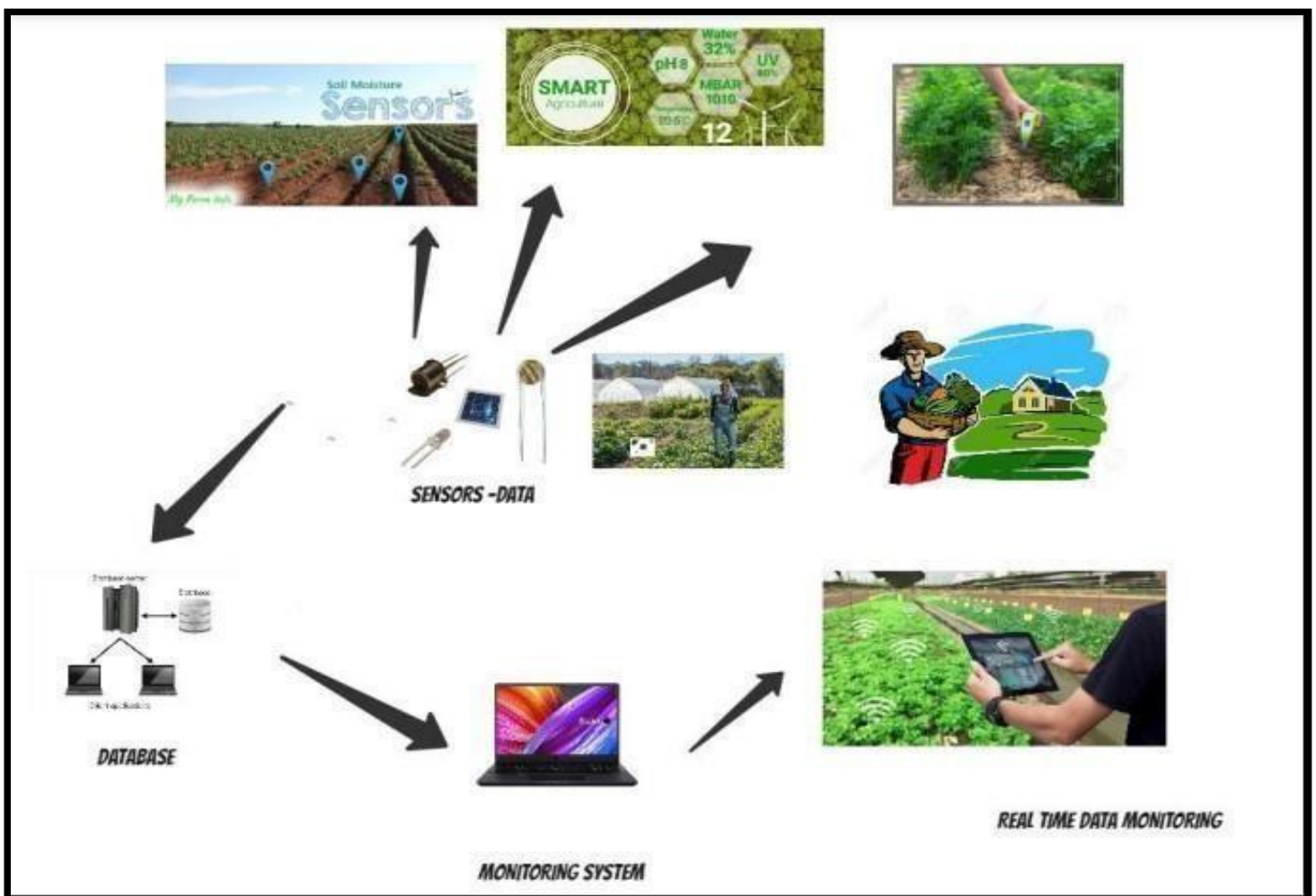


- The parameters like temperature, humidity, and soil moisture are updated to the Watson IoT platform
- The device will subscribe to the commands from the mobile application and control the motors accordingly
- APIs are developed using Node-RED service for communicating with Mobile Application . A mobile application is developed using the MIT App inventor to monitor the sensor parameters and control the motors.

# SOLUTION AND TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

## SOLUTION ARCHITECTURE

- IoT-based agriculture system helps the farmer in monitoring different parameters of his field like soil moisture, temperature, and humidity using some sensors.
- Farmers can monitor all the sensor parameters by using a web or mobile application even if the farmer is not near his field. Watering the crop is one of the important tasks for farmers.
- They can make the decision whether to water the crop or postpone it by monitoring the sensor parameters and controlling the motor pumps from the mobile application itself.

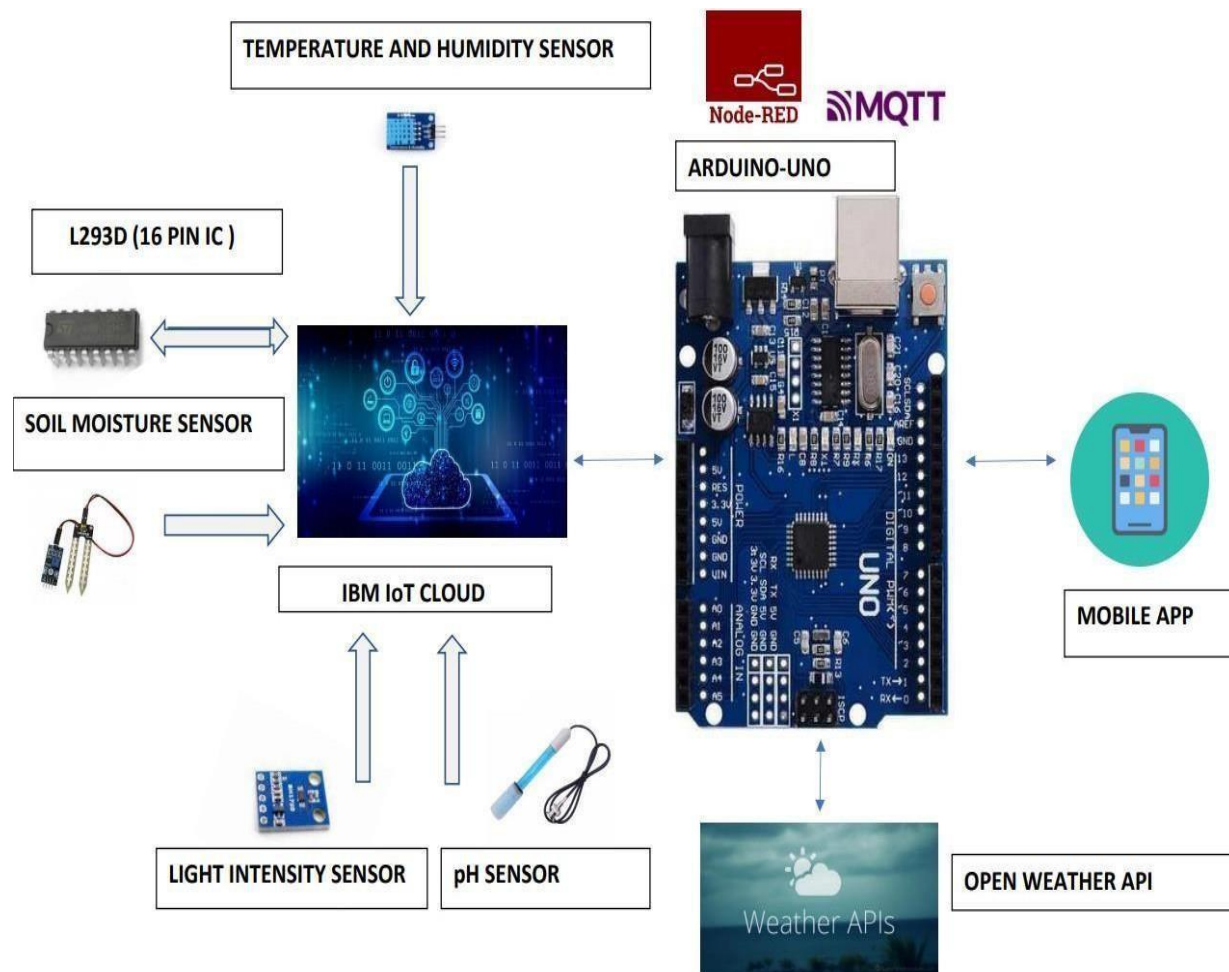


The different soil parameters (temperature, humidity, light intensity, pH level) are sensed using different sensors and the obtained value is stored in IBM cloud.

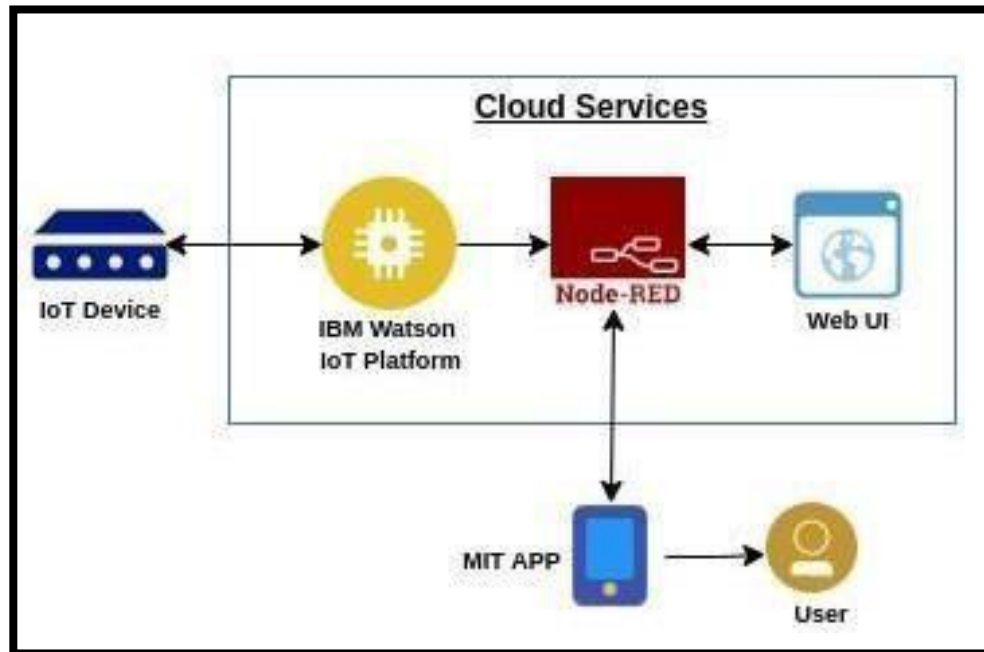
Arduino uno is used as a processing unit which processes the data obtained from sensors and weather data from weather API.

Node red is used as a programming tool to wire the hardware, software and APIs. The MQTT protocol is followed for communication.

All the collected data are provided to the user through a mobile application which was developed using MIT app inventor. The user could make decision through an app, whether to water the crop or not depending upon the sensor values.



## TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



- ☐ The different soil parameters temperature, soil moistures and then humidity are sensed using different sensors and obtained value is stored in the IBM B2 cloud.
- ☐ Arduino UNO is used as a processing Unit that process the data obtained from the sensors and whether data from the weather API.
- ☐ NODE-RED is used as a programming tool to write the hardware, software and APIs. The MQTT protocol is followed for the communication.
- ☐ All the collected data are provided to the user through a mobile application that was developed using the MIT app inventor

Table - 1 : Components & Technologies:

| Component                          | Description  | Technology                         |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. User Interface                  | How user interacts with application e.g. Web   | MIT App Inventor                   |
| 2. Application Logic-1             | Logic for a process in the application   | Python                             |
| 3. Application Logic-2             | Logic for a process in the application   | IBM Watson IOT service             |
| 4. Application Logic-3             | Logic for a process in the application   | IBM Watson Assistant               |
| 5. Database                        | Data Type, Configurations etc.   | MySQL, NoSQL, etc.                 |
| 6. Cloud Database                  | Database Service on Cloud  | IBM Cloud                          |
| 7. File Storage                    | File storage requirements  | IBM Block Storage or Other Storage |
| 8. External API-1                  | Purpose of External API used in the application  | Open Weather API                   |
| 9. Infrastructure (Server / Cloud) | Application Deployment on Local System / Cloud<br><br>Local Server Configuration:<br><br>Cloud Server Configuration: | Local, Cloud Foundry.              |



Table 2: Application Characteristics:

| S. No | Characteristics          | Description  | Technology                                     |
|-------|--------------------------|--|--|
| 1.    | Open-Source Frameworks   | MQTT protocol  | python   |
| 2.    | Security Implementations | Sensitive and private data must be protected from their production until the decision-making and storage stages.   | Node-Red, Open Weather AppAPI, MITApp Inventor |
| 3.    | Scalable Architecture    | Scalability is a major concern for IoT platforms. It has been shown that different architectural choices of IoT platforms affect system scalability and that automatic real time decision-making is feasible in an environment composed of dozens of thousand. | Node-Red service                               |
| 4.    | Availability             | Available feasible   | Open weather App                               |
| 5.    | Performance              | Design consideration for the performance of the application (number of requests per sec, use of Cache, use of CDN's) etc.  | MIT app inventor                               |

## USER STORIES

| User Type               | Functional Requirement | User Story Number | User Story/Task  | Acceptance criteria  | Priority | Release  |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|--|--|----------|----------|
| Customer (Mobile user)  | Registration           | USN-1             | As a user, I can register for the application by entering my email, password and confirming my password.                   | I can access my account/ dashboard                                 | High     | Sprint-1 |
|                         | Permission             | USN-2             | As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application.                                   | I can receive confirmation email & click confirm.                  | High     | Sprint-1 |
| Customer (Web user)     | Login                  | USN-3             | As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password.  | I can register & access the dashboard with Login                   | High     | Sprint-2 |
|                         | Check credentials      | USN-4             | As a user, I can register for the application through mobile application   | Temperature and Humidity details                                   | Medium   | Sprint-1 |
|                         | Dashboard              | USN-5             | As a user can view the dashboard and this dashboard include the check roles of access and then move to the manage modules. | I can view the dashboard in this smart farming application system. | Medium   | Sprint-1 |
| Customer care Executive | MIT app                | USN-6             | To make the user to interact with the software.  | Database to store in cloud services.                               | High     | Sprint-1 |
| Administrator           | IOT devices            | USN-7             | As a user once view the manage modules this describes the manage system admins and Manage Roles of user and etc.,          |  | Medium   | Sprint-1 |
|                         | Log out                | USN-8             | Exit   | Sign out   | High     | Sprint-1 |

# PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

## SPRINT PLANNING AND ESTIMATION

### Product Backlog, Sprint Schedule and Estimation

|            |          |       |  |   |      |              |
|------------|----------|-------|--|---|------|--------------|
| Sprint - 1 | Hardware | USN-1 | Sensors and Wi-Fi module with python code            | 2 | High | RAJA S       |
| Sprint - 2 | Software | USN-2 | IBM Watson IOT Platform, Workflows for IOT scenarios | 2 | High | PRAKASHRAJ M |
| Sprint - 3 | MIT App  | USN-3 | To develop amobile application using MIT.            | 2 | High | THANASIVAN K |
| Sprint - 4 | Web UI   | USN-4 | To make the user interact with software.             | 2 | High | YOVEL C      |

## Project Tracker, Velocity & Burndown Chart

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

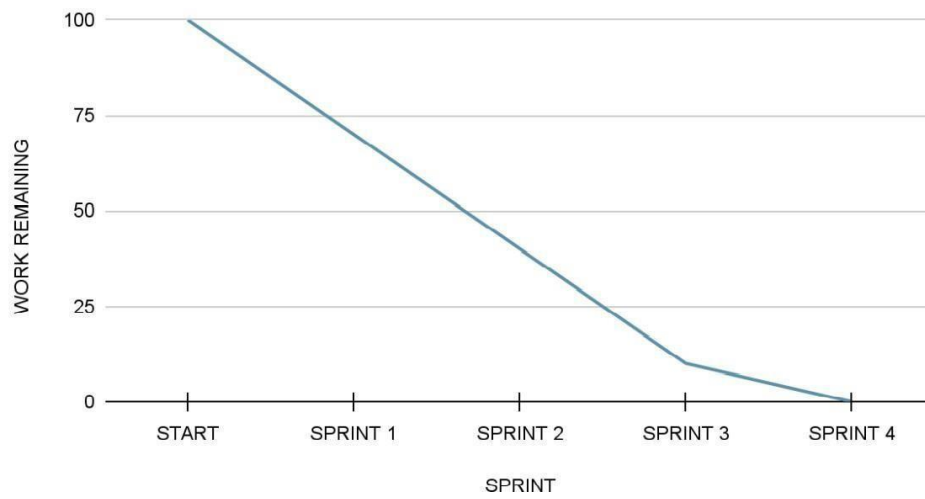
### Velocity:

Imagine we have a 10-day sprint duration, and the velocity of the team is 20 (points per sprint). Let's calculate the team's average velocity (AV) per iteration unit (story points per day)

$$AV = \frac{\text{sprint duration}}{\text{velocity}} = \frac{20}{10} = 2$$

## Burndown Chart:

### Balance Work



## SPRINT DELIVERY SCHEDULE

|   |                             |   |        |
|---|-----------------------------|---|--------|
| 1 | Starting The Project        | We the Team Members were Assigned all the Tasks Based on Sprints and Work on It Accordingly                 | 1 week |
| 2 | Completing Every Task       | Team Leader should ensure that whether every team member have completed the assigned task or not            | 1 week |
| 3 | Stand Up Meetings           | Team Lead Must Have a Stand-Up Meeting with The Team and Work on The Updates and Requirement Session        | 1 week |
| 4 | Deadline                    | Ensure that team members are completing every task within the deadline                                      | 1 week |
| 3 | Budget and Scope of project | Analyze the overall budget which must be 1 week within certain limit it should be favorable to every person | 1 week |

# TESTING

## TEST CASES

The screenshot displays the IBM Cloud Developer console for an application named "Node RED FGPPY 2022-11-16". The interface is divided into several sections:

- Details:** Shows the App URL (<http://169.51.195.64:30309>), Source (<https://us-south.git.cloud.ibm.com/rajasuyambudurai2002/NodeRE...>), Resource group (Default), Deployment target (Kube/Helm), and Created date (11/16/2022).
- Services:** Lists the Cloudant service with links to Open dashboard, Documentation, and API reference. It also includes a Credentials dropdown and buttons to Connect existing services or Create service.
- Deployment Automation:** Shows the Name (NodeREDFGPPY2022-11-16), Location (Dallas), and Tool integrations. It also lists Delivery Pipelines: ci-pipeline (Status: Success) and pr-pipeline (Status: No stages detected).

The bottom section of the screenshot shows the IBM Watson IoT Platform "Browse Devices" page. It includes a search bar, a table of devices, and a sidebar with navigation icons.

| Device ID | Status       | Device Type | Class ID | Date Added           |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|----------|----------------------|
| 1234      | Disconnected | abcd        | Device   | Nov 18, 2022 2:29 PM |
| 12345     | Disconnected | abcd        | Device   | Nov 18, 2022 1:34 PM |

WhatsApp | Download file | iLovePDF | IBM Watson IoT Platform | IBM App Development | Node-RED on IBM Cloud

Not secure | 169.51.195.64:30309

Gmail | YouTube | Maps | XAMPP Installers an... | Index of /banking | localhost / 127.0.0.1... | News | Translate

## Node-RED on IBM Cloud

# Node-RED

Flow-based programming for the Internet of Things

Node-RED is a programming tool for wiring together hardware devices, APIs and online services in new and interesting ways.

This instance is running as an IBM Cloud application, giving it access to the wide range of services available on the platform.

More information about Node-RED, including documentation, can be found at [nodered.org](https://nodered.org).

[Go to your Node-RED flow editor](#)

[Learn how to customise Node-RED](#)

Type here to search

30°C Partly cloudy | 18:34 19-11-2022

```
ibmiotpublishsubscribe.py - C:\Users\DELL\Downloads\ibmiotpublishsubscribe.py (3.7.0)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

import time
import sys
import ibmiotf.application
import ibmiotf.device
import random

#Provide your IBM Watson Device Credentials
organization = "as3y7a"
deviceType = "abcd"
deviceId = "12345"
authMethod = "token"
authToken = "12345678"

# Initialize GPIO
def myCommandCallback(cmd):
    print("Command received: %s" % cmd.data['command'])
    status=cmd.data['command']
    if status=="lighton":
        print ("led is on")
    elif status == "lightoff":
        print ("led is off")
    else :
        print ("please send proper command")

try:
    deviceOptions = {"org": organization, "type": deviceType, "id": deviceId, "auth-method": authMethod, "auth-token": authToken}
    deviceCli = ibmiotf.device.Client(deviceOptions)
    #.....

except Exception as e:
    print("Caught exception connecting device: %s" % str(e))
    sys.exit()

# Connect and send a datapoint "hello" with value "world" into the cloud as an event of type "greeting" 10 times
deviceCli.connect()

while True:
    #Get Sensor Data from DHT11

    temp=random.randint(90,110)
    Humid=random.randint(60,100)
```

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## **TEST SCENARIOS**

- ☐ To verify user is able to get details in Web UI
- ☐ To verify user is able to get details in MIT Inventor App

## USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

### PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

The purpose of this document is to briefly explain the test coverage and open issues of the Smart Farmer – IOT enabled Smart Farming Application project at the time of the release to User Acceptance Testing (UAT).

### 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 |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------|
| By design                | 10         | 4          | 3          | 5          | 22       |
| Web user interface       | 1          | 1          | 2          | 3          | 7        |
| MIT Inventor Application | 2          | 2          | 5          | 0          | 9        |
| Fixed                    | 10         | 0          | 0          | 0          | 10       |
| Node red                 | 5          | 0          | 0          | 1          | 6        |
| IBM Watson IOT Platform  | 0          | 5          | 0          | 1          | 6        |
| Won't fix                | 0          | 0          | 1          | 2          | 3        |
| Total                    | 28         | 12         | 11         | 12         | 63       |

## TEST CASE ANALYSIS

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

| Section                   | Total Cases | Not Tested | Fail | Pass |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------|------|------|
| Web User Interface        | 7           | 0          | 0    | 7    |
| MIT Inventor App          | 5           | 0          | 0    | 5    |
| Security                  | 8           | 0          | 0    | 8    |
| Node-RED                  | 6           | 0          | 0    | 6    |
| IBM Watson<br>IOTPlatform | 9           | 0          | 0    | 9    |
| Exception Reporting       | 7           | 0          | 0    | 7    |
| Final Report Output       | 5           | 0          | 0    | 5    |

# RESULTS

## PERFORMANCE METRICS

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# **ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES**

## **ADVANTAGES**

### **Increased Production**

- ☐ Optimized crop treatment such as accurate planting, watering, pesticide application and harvesting directly affects production rates.

### **Water Conservation**

- ☐ Weather predictions and soil moisture sensors allow for water use only when and where needed.

### **Real-Time Data and Production Insight**

- ☐ Farmers can visualize production levels, soil moisture, sunlight intensity and more in real time and remotely to accelerate decision making process.

### **Lowered Operation Costs**

- ☐ Automating processes in planting, treatment and harvesting can reduce resource consumption, human error and overall cost.

### **Increased Quality of Production**

- ☐ Analyzing production quality and results in correlation to treatment can teach farmers to adjust processes to increase quality of the product.

### **Accurate Farm and Field Evaluation**

- ☐ Accurately tracking production rates by field over time allows for detailed predicting of future crop yield and value of a farm.

### **Improved Livestock Farming**

- ☐ Sensors and machines can be used to detect reproduction and health events earlier in animals. Geofencing location tracking can also improve livestock monitoring and management.

### **Reduced Environmental Footprint**

- ☐ All conservation efforts such as water usage and increased production per land unit directly affect the environmental footprint positively.

## **Remote Monitoring**

- Local and commercial farmers can monitor multiple fields in multiple locations around the globe from an internet connection. Decisions can be made in real-time and from anywhere.

## **Equipment Monitoring**

- Farming equipment can be monitored and maintained according to production rates, labour effectiveness and failure prediction.
- The Internet of Things has truly enhanced many industries by providing data collection, real-time insight and process automation through low cost sensors and IoT platform implementation. As seen in the above benefits, the farming and agriculture industry overall can really benefit from implementation of such an IoT solution or platform. Not only is a smart agriculture solution the innovative farming method of today, it is the key solution to the growing concern of the global population's food consumption and environmental footprint.

## **Real-time Analysis of Soil Demand**

- The Internet of Things provides precision technology for more sustainable and productive farming processes. Accurate soil data is one of the most valuable resources for farmers to grow quality crops. Also, IoT facilitates the farmers with advanced techniques on sowing the seeds along with informative insights on the weather forecast, required water content in the soil, appropriate temperature, and humidity. All this is performed in real-time and analyzed to ensure farm productivity. Such processes come under precision agriculture, enabling smart measures to improve farming efficiency in all aspects. The advancing technology provides a complete package to analyze the soil quality and suggest farming options to the farmers.

## DISADVANTAGES

### Challenges in Using Smart Technologies in Farming

- ❑ The use of technology in farming and agriculture making it smart agriculture, is of course, a good initiative and a much-needed one with the present increasing demand in the food supply.
- ❑ But there is the chance where smart farming will require certain skill sets in particular in order to understand and operate the equipment.
- ❑ In the case of equipment like robots and computer-based intelligence for running the devices, it is highly unlikely that a normal farmer will be able to possess this knowledge or even develop them.
- ❑ Farmers are not used to these high-end technologies. They do not understand computer language or the artificial intelligence.
- ❑ For the smart agriculture, Internet of Things is essential which will require artificial intelligence and computer-based intelligence. This cannot be balanced here.
- ❑ To overcome this challenge, the devices will have to be changed in a dramatic fashion so as to make it understandable for farmers.
- ❑ This also means that the devices should be somewhere in between where the technology experts and farmers can both communicate about it.
- ❑ One huge disadvantage of smart farming is that it requires an unlimited or continuous internet connection to be successful. This means that in rural communities, especially in the developing countries where we have mass crop production, it is completely impossible to operate this farming method.

### Cost Involved in Smart Agriculture

- ❑ While the use of smart technology in agriculture is impressive, it does incur a lot of costs.
- ❑ As said earlier, if the devices are to be altered according to the level of the farmers, it will involve a lot of money to transform these types of equipment.
- ❑ This, on the other hand, means that the process will cost huge money.

- ☐ Since the farming industry does not see higher profits, huge investments in this space are unlikely.
- ☐ Even after the altering of machines, there are chances where the farmers might tend to operate the machines wrongly causing it to damage or send it to repair.
- ☐ Since these pieces of equipment are already costly, repairing it or replacing it will again cost a lot of money.
- ☐ The cost of maintenance becomes high whether there is a repair or not.

#### There could be wrong Analysis of Weather Conditions

- ☐ In the case of agriculture, most of the process is dependent on weather conditions.
- ☐ It is a natural phenomenon which in spite of the updated technology can become unpredictable.
- ☐ There is no force which can change or control the weather conditions such as rain, sunlight, drought etc.
- ☐ Even when the smart systems are in place, the importance of natural occurrences cannot be changed.
- ☐ There is an issue where the machines used in smart agriculture can impact the environment in a negative manner.
- ☐ Since technology involves a lot of machines, there are chances where the data might get wrong at times.
- ☐ If there are faulty data processing equipment or sensors then it will lead to the situation where the wrong decisions are taken.
- ☐ This will lead to the overuse of resources like fertilizers or water.
- ☐ It might even lead to the over-application of fertilizers or pesticides on crops.
- ☐ This excessive use of chemicals might destroy the crop and reduce the richness of the land.



## CONCLUSION

Agriculture offers an opportunity to improve the lives of millions of food-insecure people and help countries develop economies that create jobs and raise incomes. Smart farming stands as an opportunity to improve the livelihood of farmers and rural people. Farmers can benefit greatly from an IoT-based smart agriculture system. As a result of the lack of irrigation, agriculture suffers. Climate factors such as humidity, temperature, and moisture can be adjusted dependent on the local environmental variables. This technology also detects animal invasions, which are a major cause of crop loss. This technology aids in the scheduling of irrigation based on present data from the field and records from a climate source. It helps in deciding the farmer to whether to do irrigation or not to do.

## FUTURE SCOPE

- ☐ In the current project we have implemented the project that can protect and maintain crop. In this project the farmer monitor and control the field remotely. In future we can add or update few more things to this project. We can create few more models of the same project, so that the farmer can have information of an entire.
- ☐ We can update this project by using solar power mechanism. So that the power supply from electric poles can be replaced with solar panels. It reduces the power line cost. It will be a onetime investment. We can add solar fencing technology to this project.
- ☐ We can use GSM technology to this project so that the farmers can get the information directly to his home through SMS. This helps the farmer to get information if there is an internet issue.
- ☐ We can add camera feature so that the farmer can monitor his field in real time. This helps in avoiding thefts.

## APPENDIX

### SOURCE CODE

```
import time
import sys
import ibmiotf.application
import ibmiotf.device import
random organization =
"as3y7a"deviceType = "abcd"
deviceId
= "12345" authMethod =
"token" authToken =
"12345678"

# Initialize GPIO
def myCommandCallback(cmd):
    print("Command received: %s" % cmd.data['command'])
    status=cmd.data['command']
    if status=="motoron": print
        ("motor is on")
    elif status == "motoroff":
        print ("motor is off")
    else :
        print ("please send proper command")

try:

    deviceOptions = {"org": organization, "type": deviceType, "id": deviceId,
"auth-method": authMethod, "auth-token": authToken}deviceCli =
ibmiotf.device.Client(deviceOptions) #.....
```

```

except Exception as e:
    print("Caught exception connecting device: %s" % str(e))sys.exit()

# Connect and send a datapoint "hello" with value "world" into the cloud as an event of
  type "greeting" 10 times
deviceCli.connect()

while True:
    #Get Sensor Data from DHT11

    temp=random.randint(90,110)
    Humid=random.randint(60,100)

    data = { 'temp' : temp, 'Humid': Humid }#print
    data

    def myOnPublishCallback():
        print ("Published Temperature = %s C" % temp, "Humidity = %s
%%" % Humid, "to IBM Watson")

        success = deviceCli.publishEvent("IoTSensor", "json", data, qos=0,
on_publish=myOnPublishCallback)
        if not success:
            print("Not connected to IoT")
            time.sleep(10)

        deviceCli.commandCallback = myCommandCallback#

    Disconnect the device and application from the cloud
deviceCli.disconnect()

```

```
ibmiotpublishsubscribe.py - C:\Users\DELL\Downloads\ibmiotpublishsubscribe.py (3.7.0)
File Edit Format Run Options Window Help

import time
import sys
import ibmiotf.application
import ibmiotf.device
import random

#Provide your IBM Watson Device Credentials
organization = "as3y7a"
deviceType = "abod"
deviceId = "12345"
authMethod = "token"
authToken = "12345678"

# Initialize GPIO
def myCommandCallback(cmd):
    print("Command received: %s" % cmd.data['command'])
    status=cmd.data['command']
    if status=="lighton":
        print ("led is on")
    elif status == "lightoff":
        print ("led is off")
    else :
        print ("please send proper command")

try:
    deviceOptions = {"org": organization, "type": deviceType, "id": deviceId, "auth-method": authMethod, "auth-token": authToken}
    deviceCli = ibmiotf.device.Client(deviceOptions)
    #.....

except Exception as e:
    print("Caught exception connecting device: %s" % str(e))
    sys.exit()

# Connect and send a datapoint "hello" with value "world" into the cloud as an event of type "greeting" 10 times
deviceCli.connect()

while True:
    #Get Sensor Data from DHT11

    temp=random.randint(90,110)
    Humid=random.randint(60,100)
```

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```
*Python 3.7.0 Shell*
File Edit Shell Debug Options Window Help

Python 3.7.0 (v3.7.0:1bf9cc5093, Jun 27 2018, 04:59:51) [MSC v.1914 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\Users\DELL\Downloads\ibmiotpublishsubscribe.py =====
2022-11-19 18:36:12,125 ibmiotf.device.Client INFO Connected successfully: d:as3y7a:abod:12345
Published Temperature = 110 C Humidity = 67 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 109 C Humidity = 72 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 96 C Humidity = 98 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 107 C Humidity = 98 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 92 C Humidity = 81 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 97 C Humidity = 79 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 90 C Humidity = 61 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 103 C Humidity = 71 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 106 C Humidity = 99 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 92 C Humidity = 90 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 96 C Humidity = 60 % to IBM Watson
Published Temperature = 91 C Humidity = 79 % to IBM Watson
|
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**GITHUB LINK**

**[IBM-Project-34901-1660279104](#)**

**PROJECT DEMO LINK**

**<https://youtu.be/DpXVa6NqLcw>**



