**LITERATURE SURVEY**

**Survey on smart Agriculture using IOT**

**Abstract**

India is agriculture sector, on either side, is losing ground every day, affecting the ecosystem\'s output capacity. In order to restore vitality and put agriculture back on a path of higher growth, there is a growing need to resolve the issue. A large-scale agricultural system necessitates a great deal of upkeep, knowledge, and oversight. The IoT is a network of interconnected devices that can transmit and receive data over the internet and carry out tasks without human involvement. Agriculture provides a wealth of data analysis parameters, resulting in increased crop yields. The use of IoT devices in smart farming aids in the modernization of information and communication. For better crop growth moisture, mineral, light and other factors can be assumed. This research looks into a few of these characteristics for data analysis with the goal of assisting users in making better agricultural decisions using IoT. The technique is intended to help farmers increase their agricultural output.

**Anushree Math, Layak Ali, Pruthviraj U[4]**India 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 open source 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.

**Dweepayan Mishra, Arzeena Khan, Rajeev Tiwari,  Shuchi Upadhaye [5]**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 can alter. 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 [6]**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. Based on the data collected from the sensors, the suggested system determines the amount of water required. Two sensors detect the humidity and temperature of the soil, as well as the humidity, temperature, and length of sunshine each day, and send the data to the base station. Based on these characteristics, the recommended systems must calculate the irrigation water quantity. The key benefit of the system is the integration of Precision Agriculture (PA) and cloud computing, which will reduce water fertiliser consumption while increasing crop yields and assisting in the evaluation of field weather conditions.

**Shweta B. Saraf,  Dhanashri H. Gawali [7]**The Internet of Things (IoT) is the internet-based connectivity of a huge number of devices (IoT). A unique identity links each item, allowing data to be sent without human involvement It makes it possible to develop strategies for improved natural resource management. Smart gadgets with sensors, according to the IoT concept, enable interaction with the physical and logical worlds. The proposed system in this study is built on the Internet of Things and uses real-time input data. Over a wireless sensor network, a smart farm irrigation system uses an Android phone to remotely monitor and regulate drips. Between sensor nodes and base stations, Zigbee is utilised to communicate. A web-based java graphical user interface is used to process and present the server's real-time observed data. Field irrigation system wireless monitoring eliminates human interaction and enables for remote monitoring and control using an Android phone.

Cloud computing is a potential choice due to the large volume of data created by the wireless sensor network. This research presents and examines a cloud-based wireless communication system for monitoring and controlling a collection of sensors and actuators in order to determine the water needs of plants.

**Shrihari M[8]**The concept of automating agricultural production has been around since the early 1990s, and one of the primary challenges that both scientists and farmers confront is irrigation. Irrigation is a dynamic system that is heavily reliant on outside influences. This article describes a method that uses a custom-built mathematical model to handle data from wireless sensors on Google Cloud, resulting in a smart system. An IoT-enabled design that can scale up to big farms. According to Holistic Agricultural Studies, around 35 have been damaged by animals and people. This intelligent system uses Tensor flow and deep learning neural networks to recognise animals depending on their threat level, as well as human intruders who are not authorised on the farm, and to alert the farmer immediately. An android application is included with the device, which allows for remote access and surveillance through live video streaming.

##### Conclusion

Conclude The proposed work provides the information on various soil parameters that includes soil temperature, soil moisture and atmospheric temperature to predict irrigation suitability. This system helps to analyze the soil parameters thereby ensuring a better system of irrigation for agriculture. The data collected from the sensors are made to learn using machine learning techniques to ensure a fully automated sys- tem. Implementing an IoT based smart agriculture system helps in obtaining quality crops and it also reduces the human involvement in agricultural activities.