

PROJECT REPORT

Project Name: SMARTFARMER- IOT ENABLED SMART FARMING
APPLICATION **Team ID:** PNT2022TMID34035

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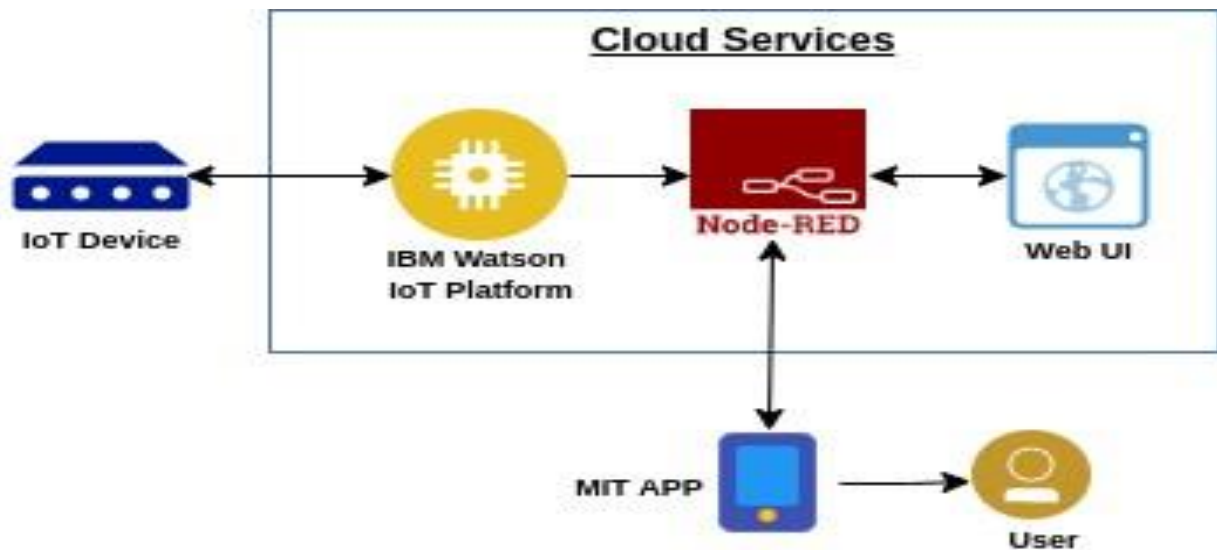
STELLA RUBY.K

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 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.



1.2 PURPOSE

Smart farming **reduces the ecological footprint of farming.** Minimizing or site-specific application of inputs, such as fertilizers and pesticides, in precision agriculture systems will mitigate leaching problem as well as the emission of green house gases.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

2.2 Existing problem

Enabling technologies of IoT

Internet of Things has a strong backbone of various enabling technologies Wireless Sensor Networks, Cloud Computing, Big Data, Embedded Systems, Security Protocols and Architectures, Protocols enabling communication, web services, Internet and Search Engines. The enabling of Wireless Sensor Network (WSN): It consists of various sensors/nodes which are integrated together to monitor various sorts of data .Cloud Computing: Cloud Computing also known as on-demand computing is a type of Internet based computing which provides shared processing resources and data to computers and other devices on demand. They can be in different forms like IaaS, PaaS ,SaaS, DaaS etc. Big Data Analytics: Big data analytics is the process of examining large datasets containing various forms of data types—i.e. Big Data – to uncover hidden patterns ,unknown correlations, market trends, customer preferences and other useful business information .Communication Protocols: They form the backbone of IoT systems to enable connectivity and coupling to applications and these protocols facilitate exchange of data over the network as these protocols enable data exchange formats, data encoding and addressing. Embedded Systems: It is a sort of computer system which consists of both hardware and software to perform specific tasks. It includes microprocessor/microcontroller, RAM/ROM, networking components, I/O units and storage device

To successfully deploy a smart agriculture system, consider setting up a communications network that can integrate a limited number of sensors across a large area of farmland. This will require third-party network provisioning or setting up a private network consisting of access points and uplinks to a private backhaul network, which channels all the data traffic to centralized monitoring software or an analytics head-end system

- It is not a secure system.
- There is no motion detection for protection of agriculture field.
- Automation is not available.

2.2 References

- [1] Pradyumna Gokhale, Omkar Bhat, Sagar Bhat, "Introduction to IOT", International Advanced Research Journal in Science, Engineering and Technology (IARJ SET), Vol. 5, Issue 1, January 2018.
- [2] Brian Gilmore, "The Next Step in Internet Evolution: The Internet of Things", Internet of Things, cmsgwire, Jan 2014.
- [3] A.Anusha, A.Guptha, G.Sivanageswar Rao, Ravi Kumar Tenali, "A Model for Smart Agriculture Using IOT", International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering (IJITEE), ISSN: 2278-3075, Volume-8 Issue-6, April 2019.
- [4] Muthunoori Naresh, P Munaswamy, "Smart Agriculture System using IoT Technology", International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering (IJRTE), ISSN: 2277-3878, Volume-7 Issue-5, January 2019.
- [5] Nikesh Gondchawar, Prof. Dr. R. S. Kawitkar, "IOT based smart agriculture", International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering, Vol. 5, Issue 6, June 2016.
- [6] Anand Nayyar, Er. Vikram Puri, "Smart Farming: IoT Based Smart Sensors Agriculture Stick for Live Temperature and Moisture Monitoring using Arduino, Cloud Computing & Solar Technology november 2016.

2.3 Problem Statement Definition

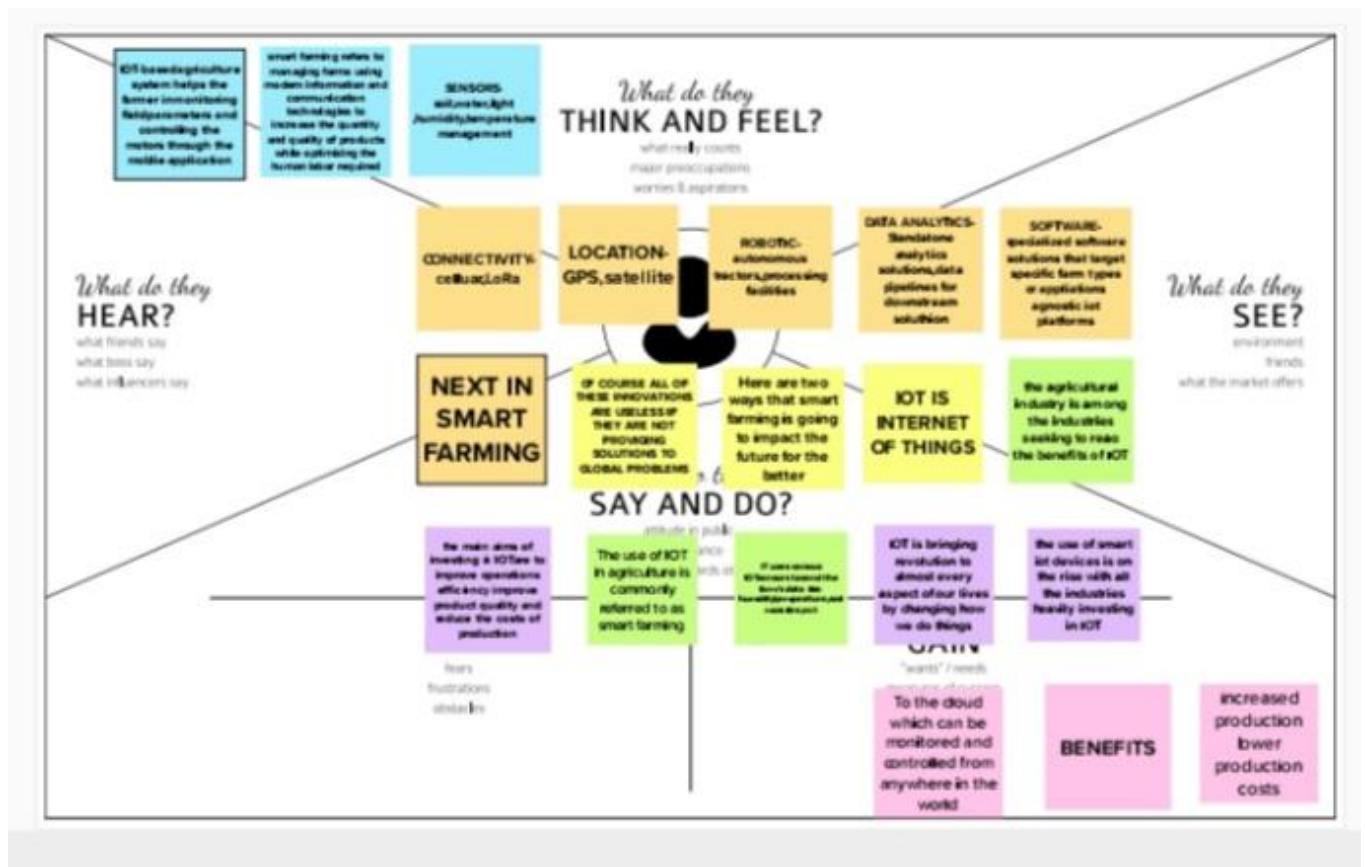
Ideally, each field should get just the right amount of water at just the right time. Under-watering causes crop stress and yield reduction. Overwatering can also cause yield reduction and consumes more water and fuel than necessary and leads to soil erosion and fertilizer, herbicide, and pesticide runoff.

3.IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

3.1 Empathy Map Canvas

An empathy map canvas serves as a foundation for outstanding user experiences, which focus on providing the experience customers want rather than forcing design teams to rely on guesswork.

Empathy map canvases help identify exactly what it is that users are looking for so brands can deliver. They can be particularly beneficial for getting teams on the same page about who users are and what they want from the brand.



3.2 Ideation and Brainstorming

Ideation is often closely related to the practice of brainstorming, a specific technique that is utilized to generate new ideas. A principal difference between ideation and brainstorming is that ideation is commonly more thought of as being an individual pursuit, while brainstorming is almost always a group activity. Brainstorming is usually conducted by getting a group of people together to come up with either general new ideas or ideas for solving a specific problem or dealing with a specific situation.

For example, a major corporation that recently learned it is the object of a major lawsuit may want to gather together top executives for a brainstorming session on how to publicly respond to the lawsuit being filed.

Participants in a brainstorming session are encouraged to freely toss out whatever ideas may occur to them. The thinking is that by generating a large number of ideas, the brainstorming group is likely to come up with a suitable solution for whatever issue they are addressing.

The lines between ideation and brainstorming have become a bit more blurred with the development of several brainstorming software programs, such as Brightidea and Ideawake. These software programs are designed to encourage employees of companies to generate new ideas for improving the companies' operations and, ultimately, bottom-line profitability.

The programs often combine the processes of ideation and brainstorming in that individual employees can use them, but companies may simulate brainstorming sessions by having several employees all utilize the software to generate new ideas intended to address a specific purpose.



Brainstorm & idea prioritization

Use this template in your own brainstorming sessions so your team can unleash their imagination and start shaping concepts even if you're not sitting in the same room.

- 🕒 10 minutes to prepare
- 🕒 1 hour to collaborate
- 👥 2-8 people recommended

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Before you collaborate

A little bit of preparation goes a long way with this session. Here's what you need to do to get going.

🕒 10 minutes

- A** Team gathering
Define who should participate in the session and send an invite. Share relevant information or pre-work ahead.
- B** Set the goal
Think about the problem you'll be focusing on solving in the brainstorming session.
- C** Learn how to use the facilitation tools
Use the Facilitation Superpowers to run a happy and productive session.

[Open article](#) →

1

Define your problem statement

What problem are you trying to solve? Frame your problem as a How Might We statement. This will be the focus of your brainstorm.

🕒 5 minutes

PROBLEM

How might we [your problem statement]?
Smart farming is about using the new technologies which have arisen at the dawn of the Fourth Industrial Revolution in the areas of agriculture and cattle production to increase production quantity and quality, by making maximum use of resources and minimising the environmental impact.



Key rules of brainstorming

To run a smooth and productive session



Stay in topic.



Encourage wild ideas.



Defer judgment.



Listen to others.



Go for volume.



If possible, be visual.

2

Brainstorm

Write down any ideas that come to mind that address your problem statement.

⌚ 10 minutes

11

You can select a sticky note and hit the pencil (switch to sketch) icon to start drawing!

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[illegible]

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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[illegible]

1. **THE COMPANY**
 2. **THE PRODUCT**
 3. **THE MARKET**
 4. **THE COMPETITION**
 5. **THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

1. **THE COMPANY**
 2. **THE PRODUCT**
 3. **THE MARKET**
 4. **THE COMPETITION**
 5. **THE FINANCIALS**
 6. **THE MANAGEMENT**
 7. **THE RISK**
 8. **THE CONCLUSION**

KALAVANI

[illegible]

Learning to grow
LEARNERS
 HOW TO
 GROW YOUR
 BUSINESS
 (2000, 2001, 2002)

For your business
LEARNERS
 HOW TO
 GROW YOUR
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 (2000, 2001, 2002)

Why do business
LEARNERS
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 GROW YOUR
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 (2000, 2001, 2002)

* **CHICKEN**
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STELLARUBY

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3

Group ideas

Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. Once all sticky notes have been grouped, give each cluster a sentence-like label. If a cluster is bigger than six sticky notes, try and see if you can break it up into smaller sub-groups.

🕒 20 minutes

Tip

Add customizable tags to sticky notes to make it easier to find, browse, organize, and categorize important ideas as themes within your mural.

GREEN
HOUSE
AUTOMATION

CROP
MANAGEMENT

PRECISION
FARMING

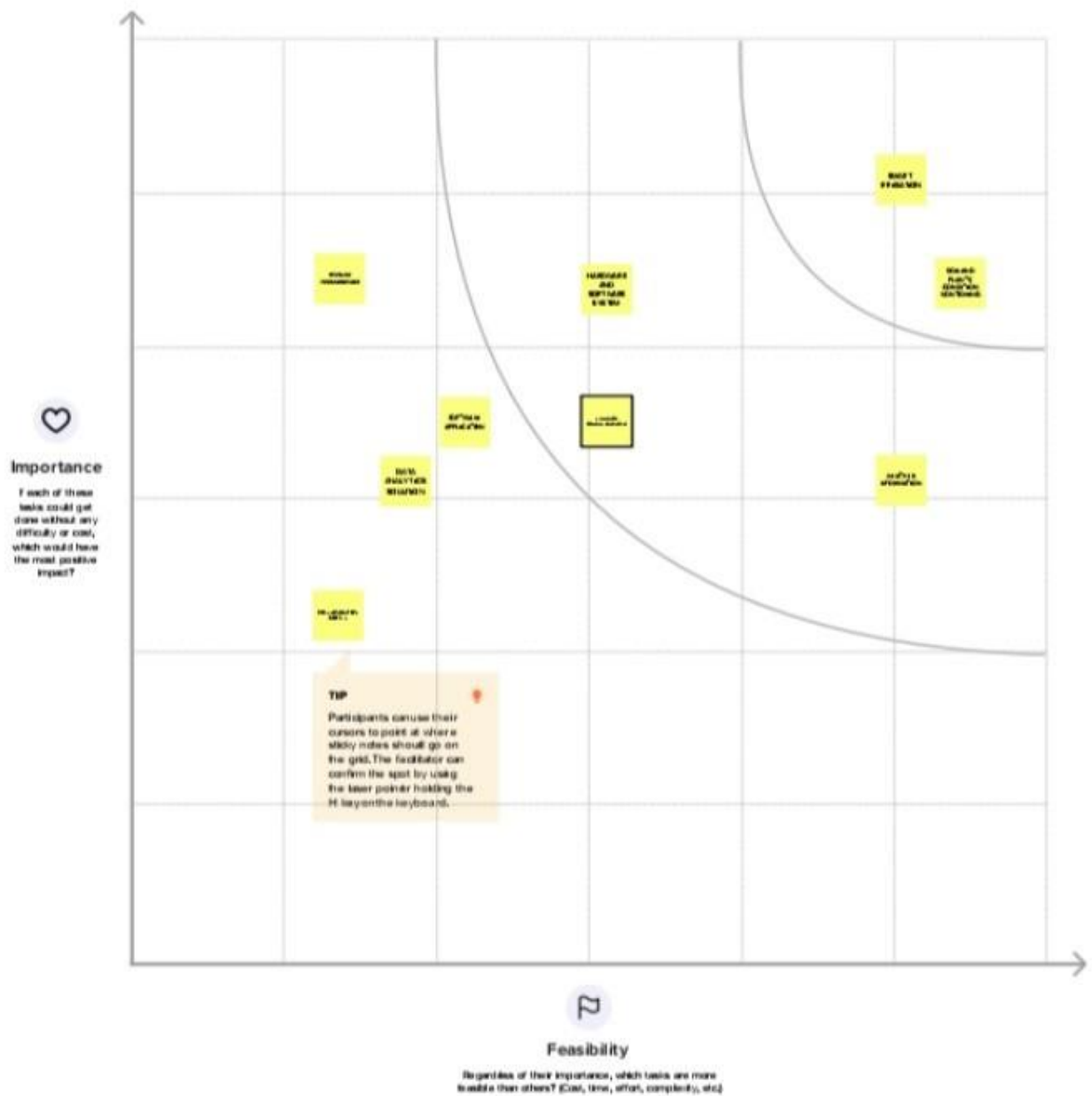
AGRICULTURAL
DRONES

4

Prioritize

Your team should all be on the same page about what's important moving forward. Place your ideas on this grid to determine which ideas are important and which are feasible.

20 minutos





After you collaborate

You can export the mural as an image or pdf to share with members of your company who might find it helpful.

Quick add-ons



Share the mural

Share a view link to the mural with stakeholders to keep them in the loop about the outcomes of the session.



Export the mural

Export a copy of the mural as a PNG or PDF to attach to email, include in slides, or save in your drive.

Keep moving forward



Strategy blueprint

Define the components of a new idea or strategy.

[Open the template →](#)



Customer experience journey map

Understand customer needs, motivations, and obstacles for an experience.

[Open the template →](#)



Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities & threats

Identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) to develop a plan.

[Open the template →](#)

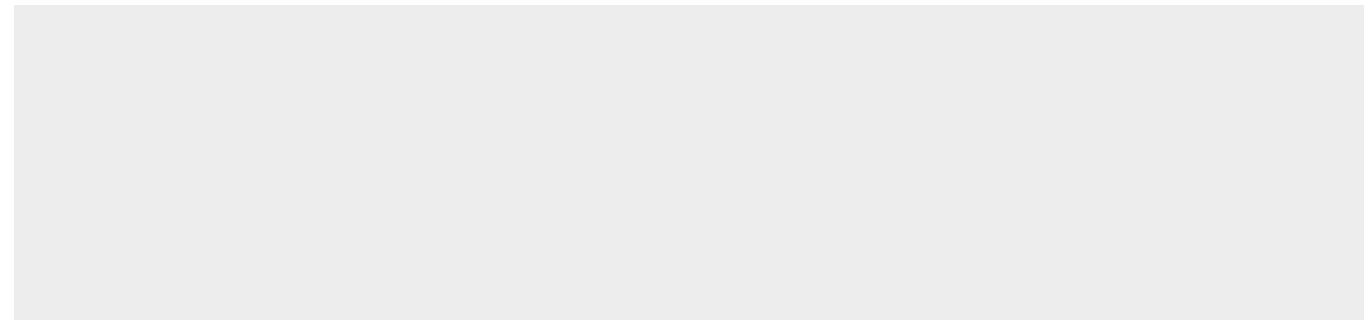


Share template feedback

3.3.PROPOSED SOLUTION

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	A problem statement is a concise description of an issue to be addressed or a condition to be improved upon
2.	Idea / Solution description	If we take the simplest definition of an idea solution , then it is described as a homogeneous solution where the interaction between molecules of components is exactly the same to the interaction between the molecules
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	Novelty is a synonym of uniqueness. As a noun the difference between novel and uniqueness is that novelty is the state of being new or novel; newness while uniqueness is the state or quality of being unique or one-of-a-kind
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	The impact of corporate social responsibility on customer loyalty. The mediating role of corporate reputation on customer satisfaction and trust
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	A business starts with an idea of how to generate value for a customer. So if it's a person looking for a table , we can produce a table, market it, ship it, receive payment for it and, that's our business model
6.	Scalability of the Solution	Scalability is an aspect or rather a functional quality of a system software or a solution. A system that can accommodate expansion without hampering the existing workflow and ensure an increase in the output of efficiency of the process, is a scalable system.

3.4 PROBLEM FIT SOLUTION

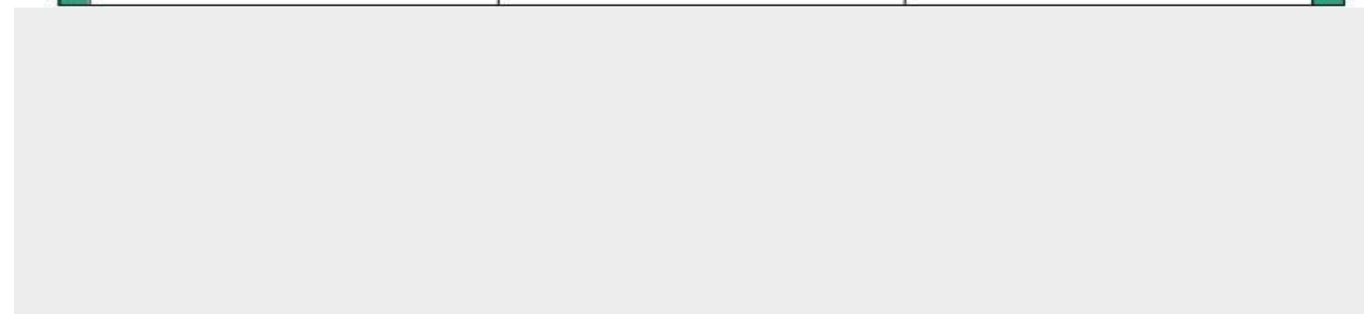


Project Title:

Project Design Phase-I - Solution Fit Template

Team ID: PNT2022TMD34035

Define CS, fit into CC	1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S) <small>Who is your customer? i.e. working parents of 0-5 yo. kids</small> Multichannel Agile Agriculture company	6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS <small>What constraints prevent your customers from taking action or limit their choices or solutions? i.e. spending power, budget, no cash, network connection, available services.</small> Excessive use of agro chemicals Deforestation and alteration of the natural environment	5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS <small>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 price & costs do these solutions have? i.e. pen and paper is an alternative to digital bookkeeping</small> Cope with climate change, soil erosion and biodiversity loss They using cattle, Sheep and goat for the farm	Explore AS, differentiate
	2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS <small>Which jobs/breakdown the problems do you address for your customers? There could be more than one, explore different roles.</small> Harvest and inspect crops by hand Irrigate farm soil and maintain ditches or pipes and pumps operate and service farm machinery and tools	9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE <small>What is the real reason that this problem exists? What is the back story behind the need to do this job? i.e. customers have to do it because of the change in regulations</small> Increasing pressure from climate change, soil erosion and loss and from consumers	7. BEHAVIOUR <small>What does your customer do to address the problem and get the job done? CC: directly related: find the right solar panel installer, calculate usage and benefits, indirectly associated: customers spend less time on volunteering work (i.e. Greenpeace)</small> Provision of adequate education to farmers, provision large area of land to farmers	
Identify strong TR & EM	3. TRIGGERS <small>What triggers customers to act? The timely payment between stakeholders can be triggered supply chain</small>	10. YOUR SOLUTION <small>Use of modern technology to increase frequency and quality of agricultural products, livestock tracking and/or fencing green spaces and warehousing</small>	8. CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR #1 ONLINE <small>If designed to help farmers monitor soil information via handheld temperature and soil quality using smartphones.</small> #2 OFFLINE <small>What kind of actions do customer take offline? Reduction of risk, mechanization of activity, inspection of livestock, monitoring of environment conditions</small>	Identify strong TR & EM
	4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER <small>How do customers feel when they face a problem or a job and afterwards? increasing income Agricultural transformation is very slow in India Reducing risks in agriculture Developing agri infrastructure improving quality of rural life</small>			



4.Requirement Analysis

4.1 Functional Requirement

Functional Requirements:

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	Monitoring climate change	The system can be implemented directly in field to alert climate change
FR-2	Green house automation	In order to provide real time monitoring control crop growth
FR-3	Crop management	It sowing of seeds ,continues with crop growth ,crop health and soil health
FR-4	Precision farming	farming management concept based on observing, measuring and responding to inter and intra-field variability in crops
FR-5	Agricultural drones	Agricultural drones provide information on crop growth stages, crop health, and soil variations
FR-6	Automating the irrigation system	the use of a device to operate irrigation structures so the change of flow of water from bays can occur in the absence of the irrigator

Non-functional Requirements:

Following are the non-functional requirements of the proposed solution.

FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	Usable systems are straightforward to use by as many people as possible, whether this is end-users of a website, or administrators and content editors working with a back-end system.
NFR-2	Security	Security is a non-functional requirement assuring all data inside the system its part will be protected against malware attacks or unauthorized access.
NFR-3	Reliability	Reliability specifies how likely the system its element would run without a failure for a given period of time under predefined conditions.
NFR-4	Performance	In other words, a non-functional requirement will describe how a system should behave and what limits there are on its functionality.

5. PRODUCT DESIGN

5.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAMS

A **data-flow diagram** is a way of representing a flow of data through a [process](#) or a system (usually an [information system](#)). The DFD also provides information about the outputs and inputs of each entity and the process itself. A data-flow diagram has no control flow — there are no decision rules and no loops. Specific operations based on the data can be represented by a [flowchart](#).^[1]

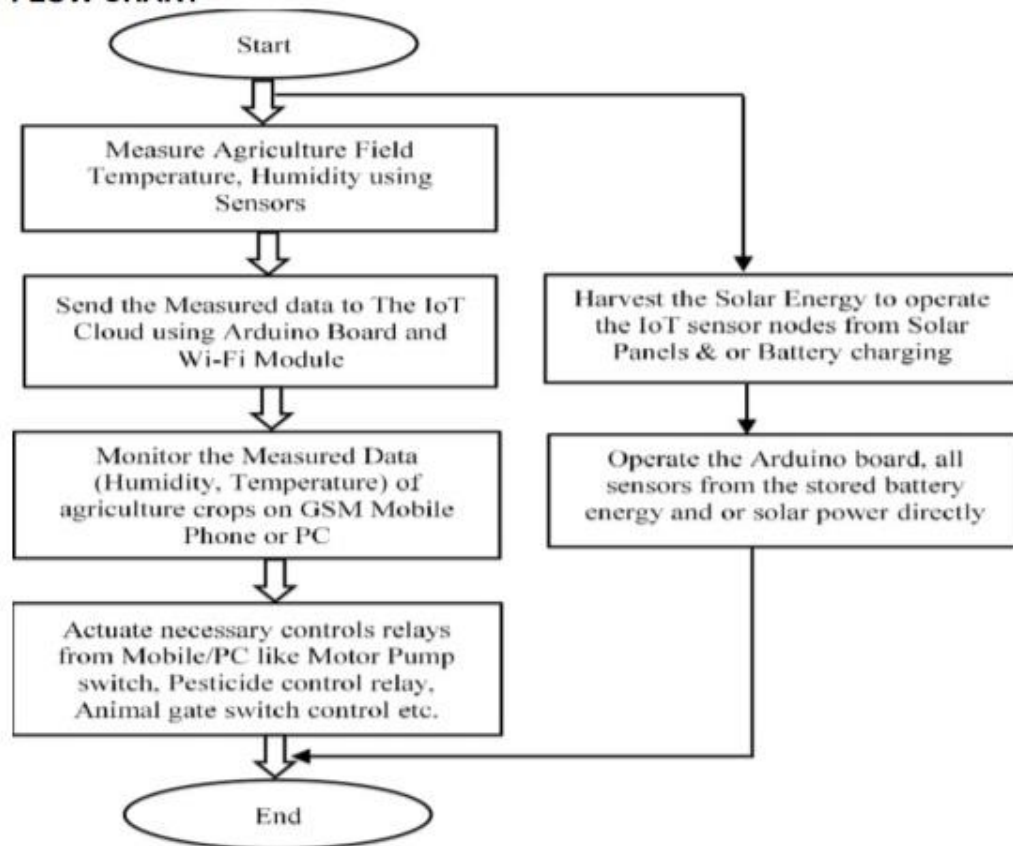
There are several notations for displaying data-flow diagrams. The notation presented above was described in 1979 by [Tom DeMarco](#) as part of [structured analysis](#).

For each data flow, at least one of the endpoints (source and / or destination) must exist in a process. The refined representation of a process can be done in another data-flow diagram, which subdivides this process into sub-processes.

The data-flow diagram is a tool that is part of [structured analysis](#) and [data modeling](#). When using [UML](#), the [activity diagram](#) typically takes over the role of the data-flow diagram. A special form of data-flow plan is a site-oriented data-flow plan.

Data-flow diagrams can be regarded as inverted [Petri nets](#), because places in such networks correspond to the semantics of data memories. Analogously, the semantics of transitions from Petri nets and data flows and functions from data-flow diagrams should be considered equivalent.

FLOW CHART



5.2 SOLUTION AND TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE

Our technology environment is evolving quickly while changing business requirements at a dramatic pace. In order to keep up with the digital transformation and align their business strategy with new technology solutions, companies need to rely on specific expertise. That's where IT architects and to some degree also business architects come into play.

But what is the difference between an enterprise architect vs. solution architect?

And why can't an enterprise architect and a technical architect alone guarantee the successful execution of an IT project?

While enterprise architects define strategic directions, solution architects bridge the gap between business requirements and the implementation of technology solutions. Past experiences have shown that link without this, almost half of all IT projects tend to fail.

Solution Architecture:

The main goal of this Smart Farming is to optimize the harvesting land per unit by Using modern methods to achieve best in terms of quality, quantity and financial return. The term Smart farming is also known as Precision Farming which uses a wide range of Technologies, including GPS services, sensors and etc. These technologies are very much Required in agriculture sector Includes with climate forecasting, robotics, science based Solutions, environmental controls and etc.

1. Different agricultural parameters like Temperature, Wind, Humidity, and Moisture can be Controlled and monitored by using sensors.
2. Generates and Schedules a plan for irrigation and fertilization.

- 3.Data can be obtained through wireless speckles.
- 4.Provides external memory interface for the purpose of feeding and desertification.
- 5.Provides awareness to the farmers by alerting while he is away from the field.
- 6.controls the equipments in the field through sensor devices like mobile phones, Tablets, Computers etc.

STAKEHOLDERS NETWORK

In view of the technical changes brought forth by Big Data and Smart Farming, We seek to understand the stakeholder network around the farm. The literature suggests Major shifts in roles and power relations among different players in existing agri-food chains. We observed the changing roles of old and new software suppliers in relation to Big Data and Farming and emerging landscape of data-driven initiatives with prominent role of big tech And data companies like Google and IBM.

CHARACTERITICS

- 1.Passion and Commitment.
- 2.Sales and Marketing Skills Ingenuity.
- 3.Creativity and Adaptability.
- 4.Life-long Learner Skills and Abilities.

FEATURES

1. Livestock tracking and Geo fencing.
2. Smart logistics and warehousing.
3. Smart pest management.

SOLUTION AND TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE DIAGRAM

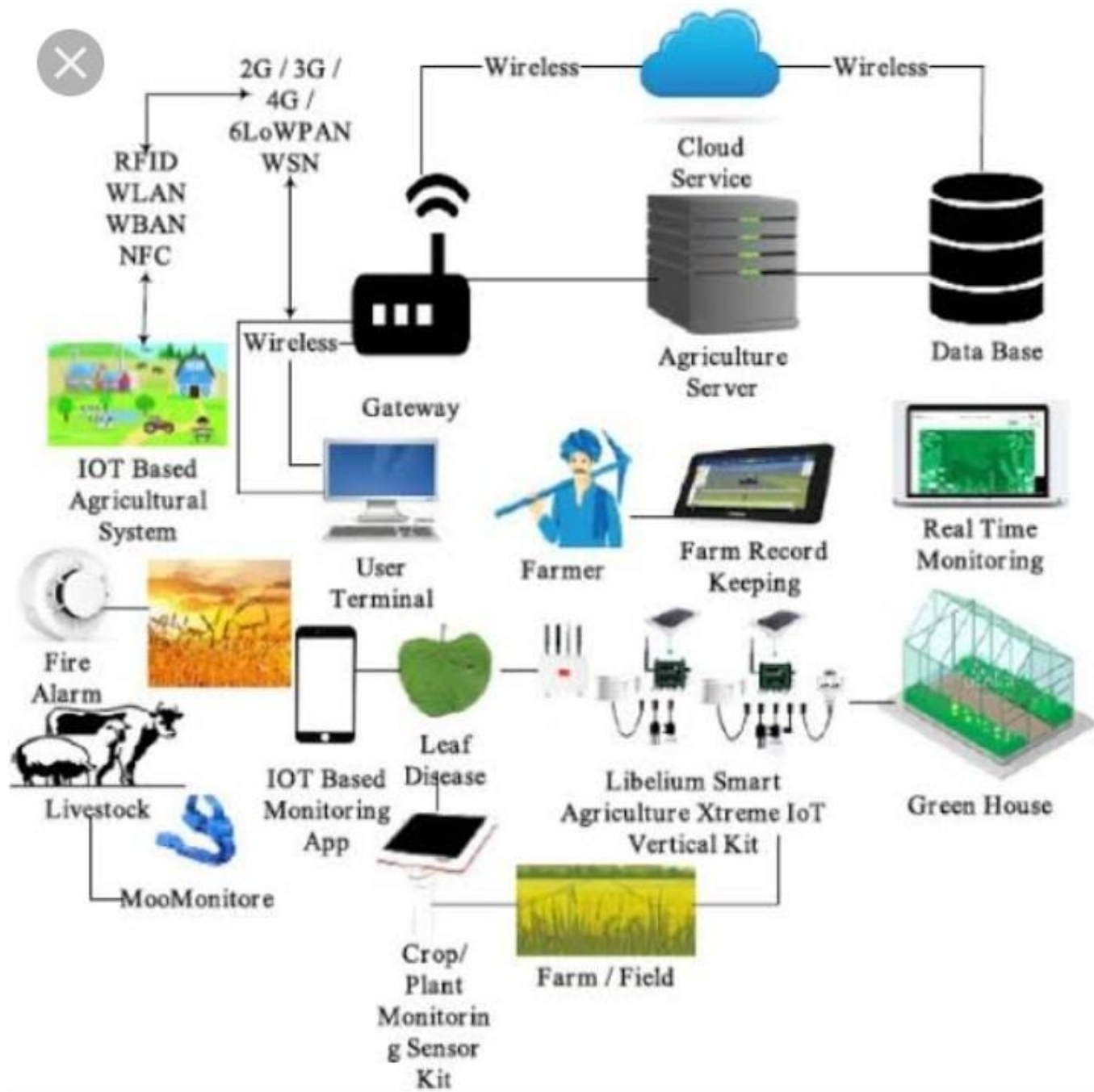


Table-1 : Components & Technologies:

S.No	Component	Description	Technology
1.	DATA WRAPPER	offers a generic way to describe characteristics of sensors using sensory meta-data, containing general information about the data stream. A semantic annotation module enables to annotate the parsed sensory data	City Pulse
2.	DEVICE MANAGER	automatically manages IoT devices, removing the need for human operators, providing the necessary tools for autonomous management processes to enforce decisions at a later stage. Manages device identity and authorization, considers reliability of data streams (e.g. real-time checking if values fall into specific limits) and fault recovery.	FIWARE IoT Back-end
3.	DISCOVERY MODULE	ensures scalable registration and discovery of IoT devices and services in real-time, in a plug and play way. These devices can be either located at the same physical space (e.g. inside the farm) or remotely, accessed through the internet/web	FIWARE IoT Edge
4.	DATA AGGREGATION	deals with large volumes of data using time series analysis and data compression techniques to reduce the size of raw sensory observations delivered by the data wrappers.	IoT-A

5.	DATA FEDERATION	answers users' queries, e.g. the amount of fertilizer needed to apply over some area. This component first finds relevant streams according to the requirements specified in the request. Then, it translates users' requests into RDF Stream Processing (RSP) queries and evaluates the queries to obtain results	City Pulse
6.	EVENT DETECTION	provides tools for processing annotated and aggregated data streams to obtain farm events, such as need for irrigation, sick animals or pest identification in crops.	City Pulse
7.	REAL TIME ADAPTIVE REASONING	takes into account farmer's preferences and dynamic contextual farm-related information	City Pulse
		(represented by real-time events), in order to provide optimal decision support in real-time.	
8.	EXTERNAL AGENT	addresses interoperability, device heterogeneity, data handling and protocol adaptation. Plays an important role for virtualising objects, services, methods and processes, considering user's identity and authorization.	Agri-IoT in-house developed
9.	DASH BOARD	provides immediate and intuitive visual access to the results of processing and analysis of data and events.	Thing Speak, freeboard

10.	MOBILE APP	are built on top of the other components, similarly to the dashboard, and use their APIs to offer various services to their mobile users, either to the farmers for real-time information and fast decision making, or to the consumers and transport agents at the sales points for more transparency	Map Your Meal, Food Loop.
11.	KNOWLEDGE BASE	provides service metadata for sensor/data stream discovery.	Open IoT.

Table-2: Application Characteristics:

S.No	Characteristics	Description	Technology
1.	Predictive analytics for crops and livestock	IoT in smart farming is not restricted to a particular section. Smart farming sensors can be placed right in the ground. There, it shall read and analysis the derived data and help improve farming practices.	radio frequency identification (RFID) technology
2.	Remote crop and soil monitoring	With the help of smart farming system, moisture and fertility of soil along with crops growth rate can be monitored remotely through real time animation and graphics via a smartphones	Global navigation satellite system
3.	Remote equipment monitoring	Tractors, pickups and harvesting machines and equipment are IoT enabled with sensors. Installing, provisioning and managing IoT endpoints, securely and reliably connecting the same.	Remote monitoring technology

S.No	Characteristics	Description	Technology
		Ingesting, managing, curating and analyzing IoT data can be done remotely.	

4.	Sensor based field and resource mapping	With the help of IoT smart farming systems, one can use sensors to map and keep track of the entire farm. This also includes the stats of the human resources, tools and institutional assets.	Ground based platform
5.	Stats on livestock feeding and produce	Feeding patterns of the cattle often predict if there is any illness round the bend. Quality produce of milk and protein depends on the amount and quality consumption of the cattle.	Life cycle assessment

6.PROJECT PLANNING AND SCHEDULING

6.1 SPRINT PLANNING AND ESTIMATION

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	DATE
Literature survey & Information Gathering	Literature review on the chose project and information gathering using reference from IEEE papper	27 September 2022
Prepare Empathy map	Get an Empathy map canvas ready to record the user's gain and pain and also prepare list of problem statements	24 September 2022
Brainstorming ideas	List the ideas by organizing the brainstorming session and prioritize the top 3 ideas based on the feasibility & importance	7 October 2022
Proposed Solution	Prepare the proposed solution document which include the novelty, workable of idea, business pattern, social clash and so on	7 October 2022
Problem Solution fit	Prepare problem-solution fit document	8 October2022
Solution Architecture	Prepare solution architecture document	9 October 2022
Sprint delivery	Prepare the sprint delivery on number of sprint meetings organized, minutes of meeting recorded	17 November 2022

Customer Journey	Prepare the customer journey maps to understand the user interaction & experience with the application	27 October 2022
Data flow Diagram	Create the data flow diagram, then submit them for evaluation	20 October 2022
Technology Architecture	Prepare the technology by using the architecture diagram	20 October 2022
Prepare Milestone & Activity list	Prepare the milestones & activity list of the project	17 November 2022
Project development – delivery of sprint-1,2,3 &4	Develop & submit the developed code by testing it	17 November 2022

7.CODING AND SOLUTIONING

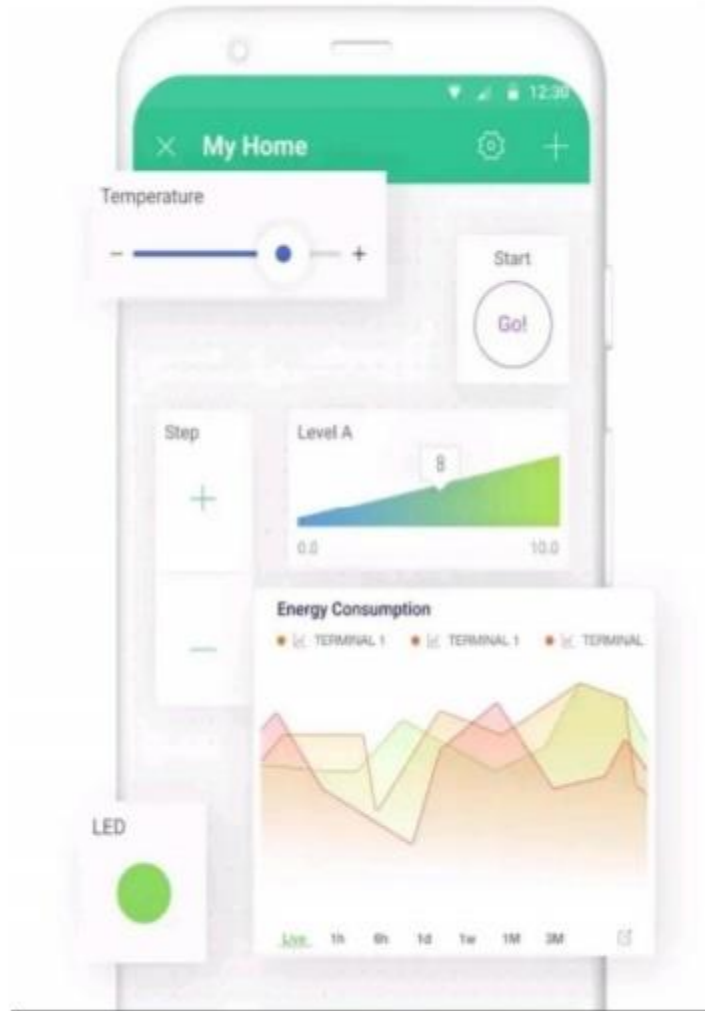
7.1 FEATURES – DEVELOPMENT OF SPRINT-1

```

import time import os
import datetime import
random myConfig = {
"identity": {
"orgId": "m5ttid",
"typeId": "Device1",
"deviceId": "12345"
},
"auth": {
"token": "12345678"
} }
client = wiotp.sdk.device.DeviceClient (config=myConfig,
logHandlers=None) client.connect () def
myCommandCallback (cmd) :
print ('Message received from IBM IoT Platform: %s' %
cmd.data['command']) m=cmd.data['command'] if
(m=="motoron"):
print ('Motor is switched on') elif
(m=="motoroff"):
print ('Motor is switched OFF')
print (" ") while
True:
soil=random.ra
ndint (0,100)
temp=random.r

```

```
andint (-20,  
125)  
[14:49, 11/19/2022] Pappa B: hum=random.r  
andint (0, 100)  
myData={'soil  
moisture': soil,  
'temperature':te  
mp,  
'humidity':hum  
}  
client.publishE  
vent  
(eventId="statu  
s",  
msgFormat="js  
on",  
data=myData, qos=0 , onPublish=None) print  
("Published data Successfully: %s", myData)  
time.sleep (2)  
client.commandCallback = myCommandCallback  
client.disconnect ()
```



SPRINT-1

Welcome to Project Dev...IBMMIT App InventorMIT App InventorCatalog - IBM Cloud

cloud.ibm.com/catalog/category=iotServices

IBM CloudSearch resources and products...CatalogManageMy Account

Sell on IBM CloudCatalog settings

Catalog

Internet of Things

Alphabetically

Type

☐ All

☒ Services

☐ Software

☐ Professional services

Provider

Viewing 1 product

Filters: Internet of Things Services Clear all




Internet of Things Platform

By IBM

19:57 AM
Thursday
11/11/2020

Welcome to Project Dev...IBMMIT App InventorMIT App InventorInternet of Things Platformcloud.ibm.com/catalog/services/internet-of-things-platform

IBM CloudSearch resources and products...CatalogManageMakella M's Account



Internet of Things Platform

This service is the hub of all things IBM IoT, it is where you can set up and manage your connected devices so that your apps can access their live and historical data.

CreateAbout

TypeService

ProviderIBM

Last updated08/15/2022

CategoryInternet of Things

ComplianceIAM-enabled

LocationFrankfurtLondonDallas

Select a location

Frankfurt (eu-de)

Select a pricing plan

Displayed prices do not include tax. Monthly prices shown are for country or location: [United States](#)

Plan	Features	Pricing
Lite	Includes up to 500 registered devices, and a maximum of 200 MB of each data metric. Maximum of 500 registered devices Maximum of 500 application bindings Maximum of 200 MB of each of data exchanged, data analyzed and edge data analyzed	Free

Summary

Internet of Things PlatformFree

Location: Frankfurt

Plan: Lite

Service name: Internet of Things Platform-9v

☐ I have read and agree to the following license agreements:
[Terms](#)

Create

Add to estimate

1:00 AM
Thursday
11/17/2022

IBMService Details - IBM CloudIBM Watson IoT PlatformIBM Watson IoT Platform

OdShino.internetofthings.ibmcloud.com/dashboard/devices/drilldown/PNT2022TMD3689836989?netamTo=/devices/browse

GmailMapsGATE Exam Pattern...YouTubePDF | GATE Previous...GATE 2022 Syllabus...GATE Notes 2021 C...CS & IT | GATE & ES...Study Plan - Exam 2...ISRO 2021 Syllabus...

IBM Watson IoT Platforma555a999@gmail.comID: OdShino

← Back

Device Drilldown - 36989

Device Credentials

Connection Information

Recent Events

State

Device Information

Metadata

Diagnostics

Connection Logs

Device Actions

Device Credentials

You registered your device to the organization. Add these credentials to the device to connect it to the platform. After the device is connected, you can navigate to view connection and event details.

Organization ID	OdShino
Device Type	PNT2022TMD36898
Device ID	36989
Authentication Method	use-token-auth
Authentication Token	8ZjWg@7f0WtgcBL&JE

⚠

Authentication tokens are non-recoverable. If you misplace this token, you will need to re-register the device to generate a new authentication token.

Find out how to add these credentials to your device.

IBM Watson IoT Platform

aj555aj999@gmail.com
ID: bd2lmo

← Back

Device Drilldown - 36989

Device Credentials

Connection Information

Recent Events

State

Device Information

Metadata

Diagnostics

Connection Logs

Device Actions

Connection Information

Basic connection information about this device.

Device ID

36989

Device Type

PMT2022TMID36898

Date Added

Nov 10, 2022 8:53 PM

Added By

aj555aj999@gmail.com

Connection Status

Disconnected

Recent Events

The recent events listed show the live stream of data that is coming and going from this device.

Event	Value	Format	Last Received
-------	-------	--------	---------------

SPRINT-2

STEP1: Download and Install NODE JS.

The screenshot shows the Node.js Downloads page. The header includes the Node.js logo and navigation links: HOME, ABOUT, DOWNLOADS, DOCS, GET INVOLVED, SECURITY, CERTIFICATION, and NEWS. The main heading is "Downloads" with a subtext "Latest LTS Version: 18.12.1 (includes npm 8.19.2)". Below this, a message states: "Download the Node.js source code or a pre-built installer for your platform, and start developing today."

There are two main tabs: "LTS" (Recommended For Most Users) and "Current" (Latest Features). Under the "LTS" tab, there are three download options: "Windows Installer" (with a Windows icon), "macOS Installer" (with an Apple icon), and "Source Code" (with a cube icon). Each option has a link to the download page.

Below the download options, there is a list of available binaries for the LTS version:

- Windows Installer (.msi)
- Windows Binary (.zip)
- macOS Installer (.pkg)
- macOS Binary (.tar.gz)
- Linux Binaries (x64)

To the right of this list is a table showing the available binaries for the Current version:

Platform	Architecture	Download Link
Windows	x64	32-bit
Windows	x64	64-bit
macOS	x64 / ARM64	64-bit
Linux	x64	ARM64
Linux	x64	ARM64

STEP2: Setup node.js and configure command prompt for error check.open node-red from the generated link.

```
node-red
4 Nov 18:48:05 - [info] Node-RED version: v3.0.2
4 Nov 18:48:05 - [info] Node.js version: v18.12.0
4 Nov 18:48:05 - [info] Windows_NT 10.0.19044 x64 IE
4 Nov 18:48:26 - [info] Loading palette nodes
4 Nov 18:48:44 - [info] Settings file : C:\Users\ELCOT\.node-red\settings.js
4 Nov 18:48:45 - [info] Context store : 'default' [module-memory]
4 Nov 18:48:45 - [info] User directory : \Users\ELCOT\.node-red
4 Nov 18:48:45 - [warn] Projects disabled : editorTheme,projects.enabled=false
4 Nov 18:48:45 - [info] Flows file : \Users\ELCOT\.node-red\flows.json
4 Nov 18:48:45 - [info] Creating new flow file
4 Nov 18:48:45 - [warn]

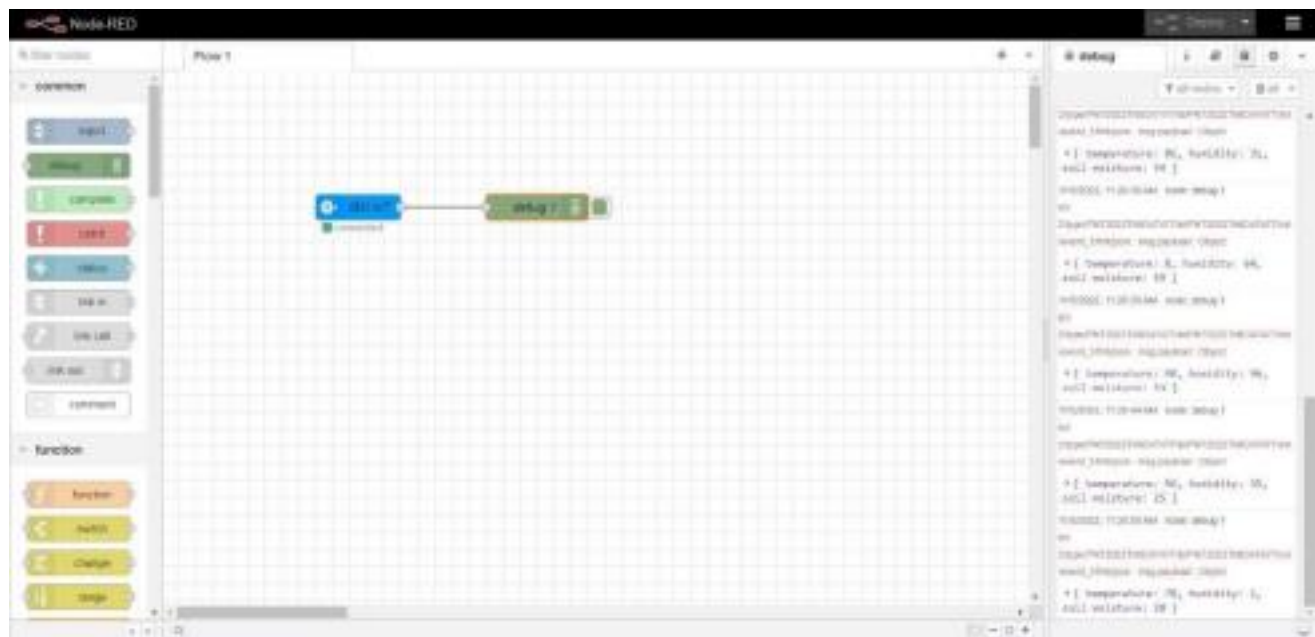
-----
Your flow credentials file is encrypted using a system-generated key.

If the system-generated key is lost for any reason, your credentials
file will not be recoverable, you will have to delete it and re-enter
your credentials.

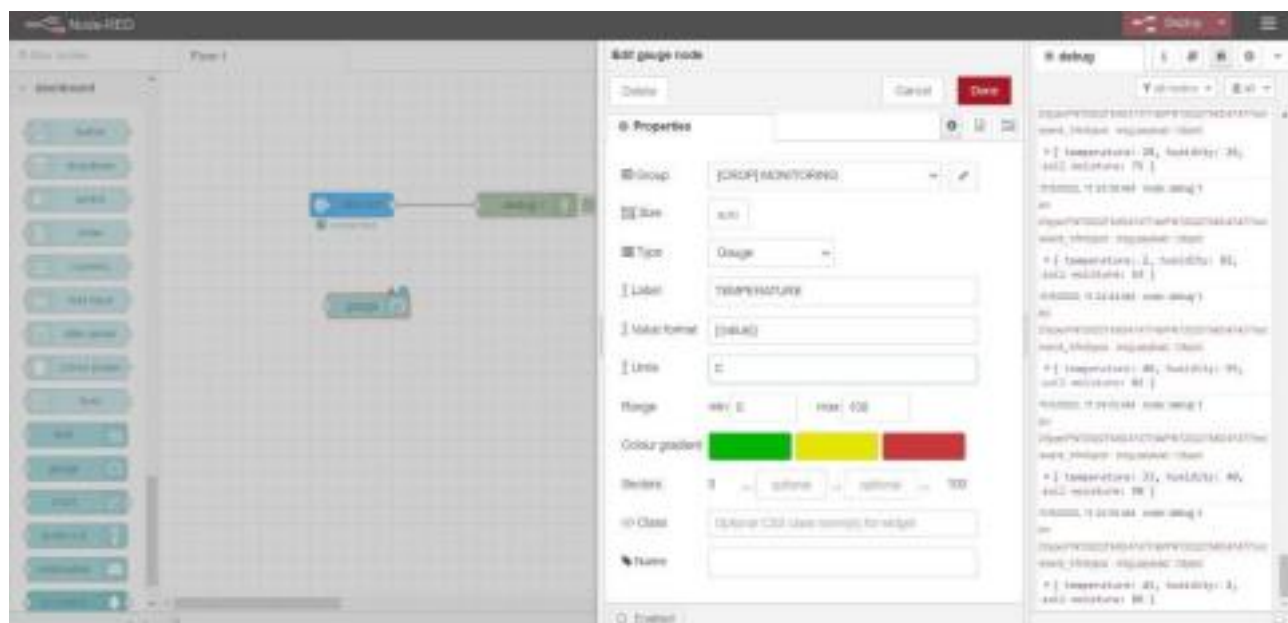
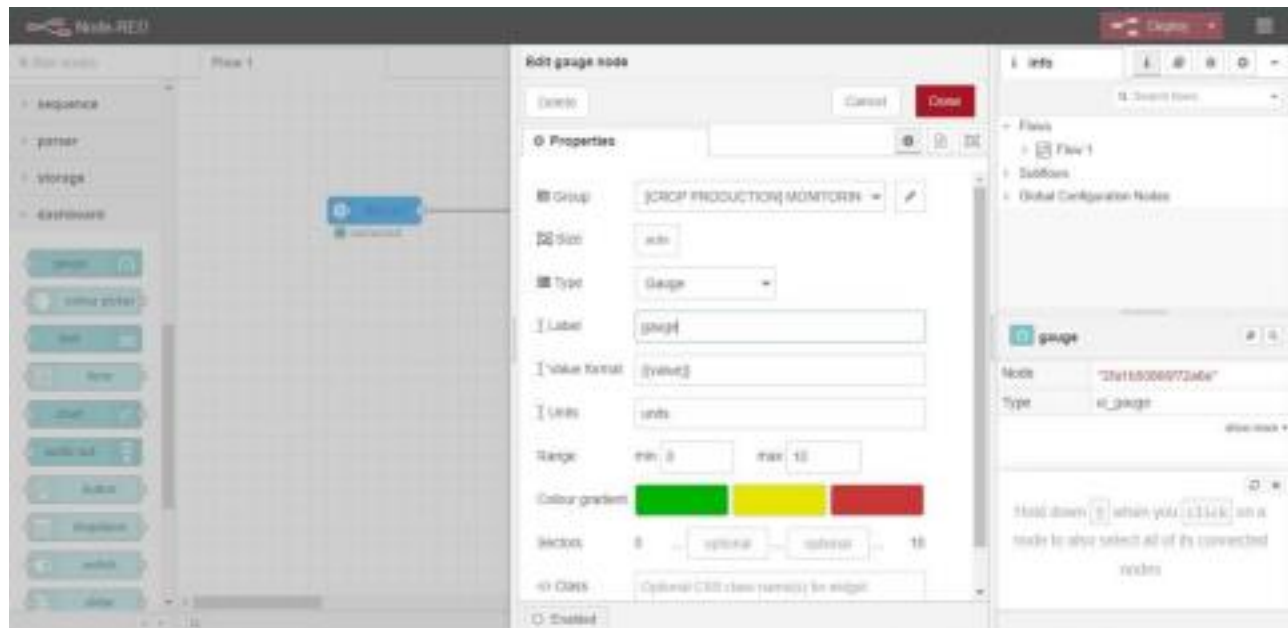
You should set your own key using the 'credentialSecret' option in
your settings file. Node-RED will then re-encrypt your credentials
file using your chosen key the next time you deploy a change.
-----

4 Nov 18:48:45 - [warn] Encrypted credentials not found
4 Nov 18:48:45 - [info] Starting flows
4 Nov 18:48:46 - [info] Started flows
4 Nov 18:48:46 - [info] Server now running at http://127.0.0.1:1880/
```

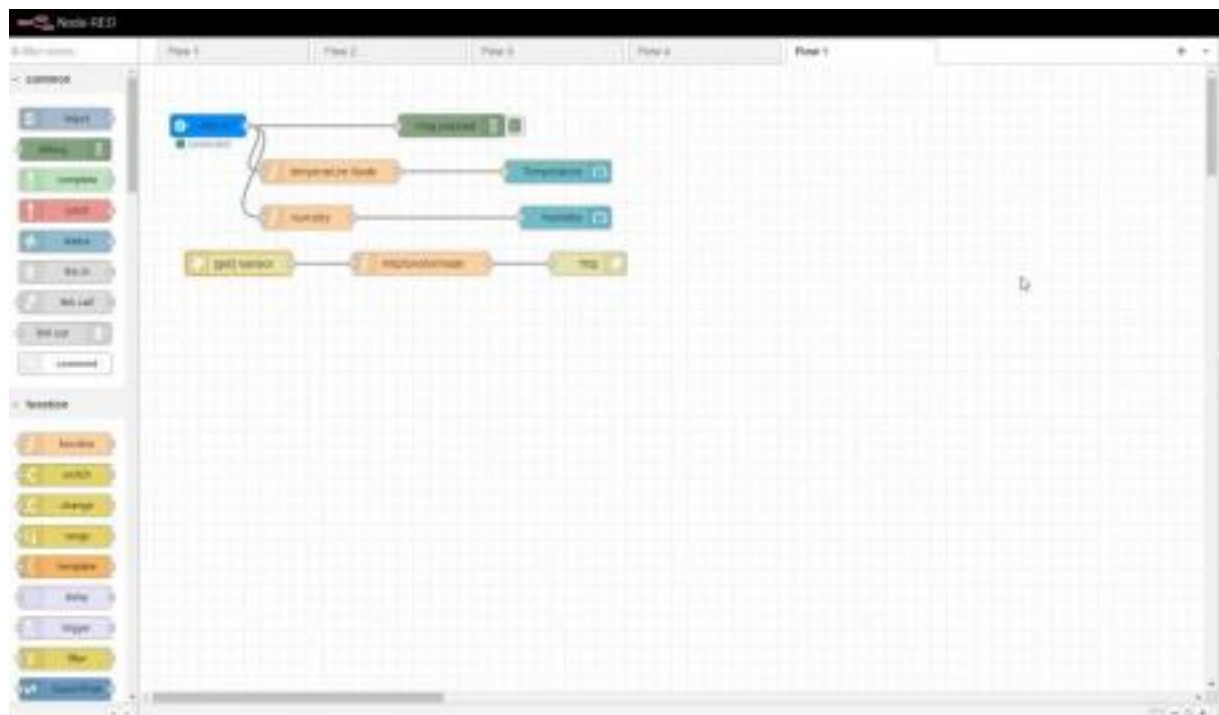
STEP3: Connect IBM IOT in and Debug 1 and Deploy.



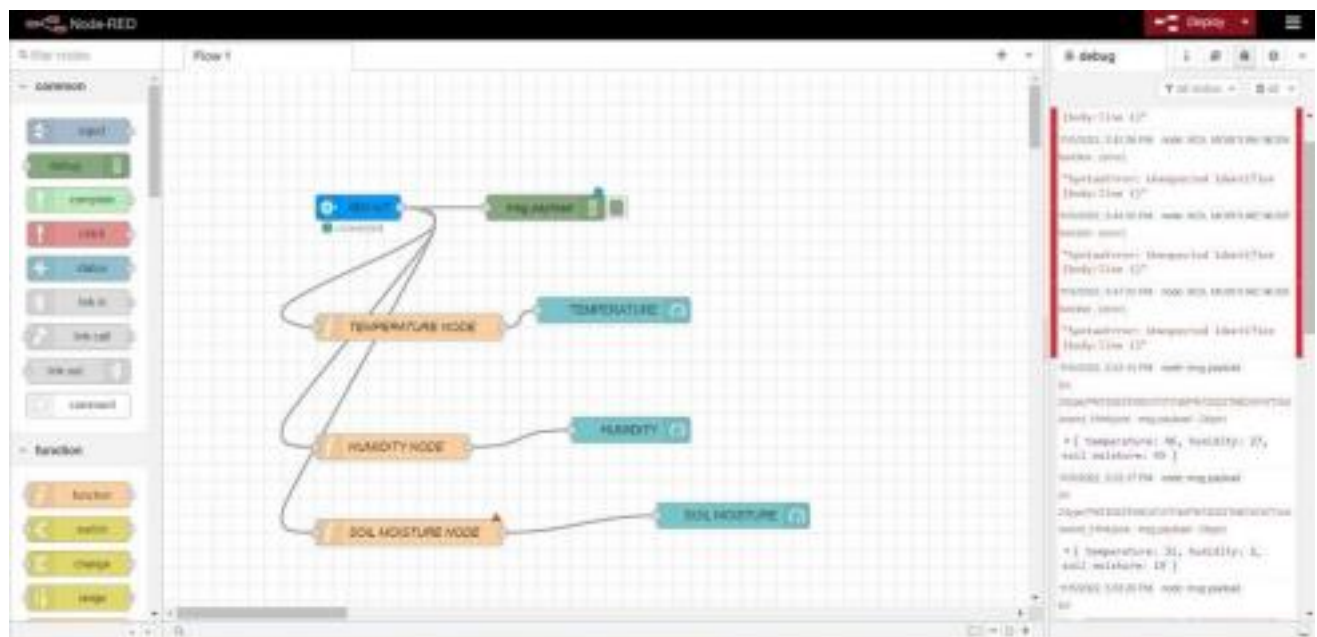
STEP4: Edit gauge node (Here the gauge nodes are named as Temperature, Humidity and Soil moisture).



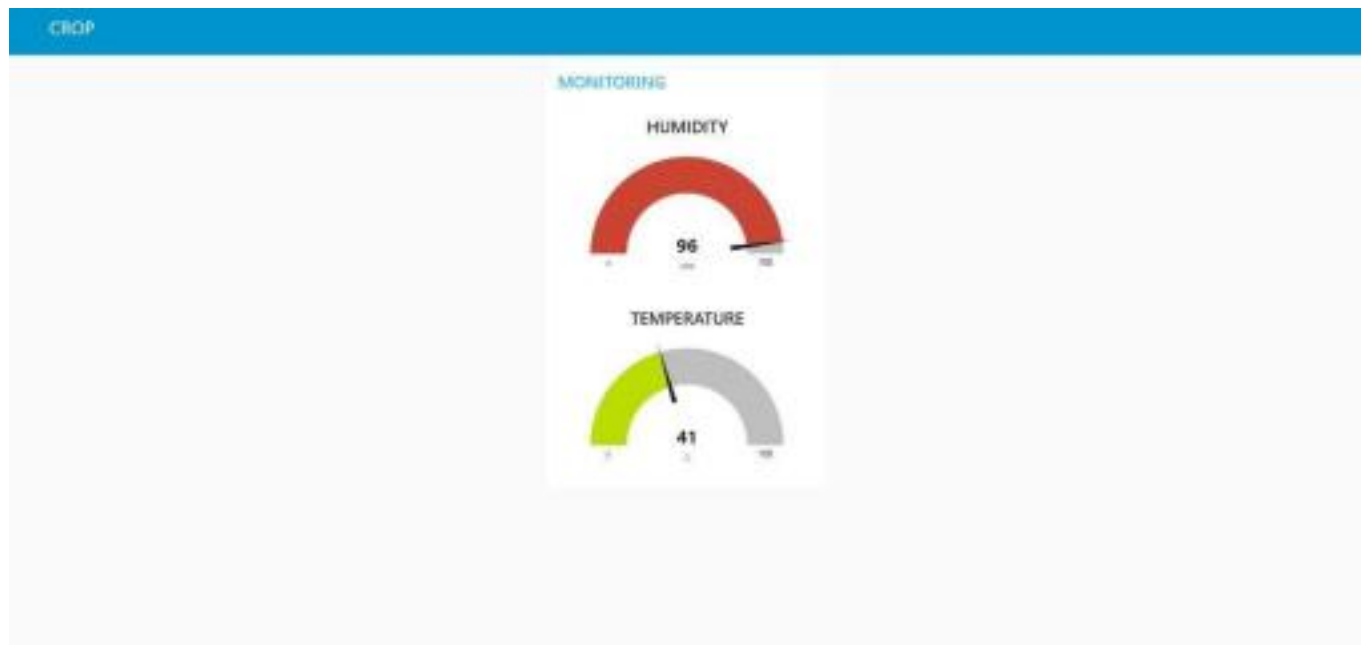
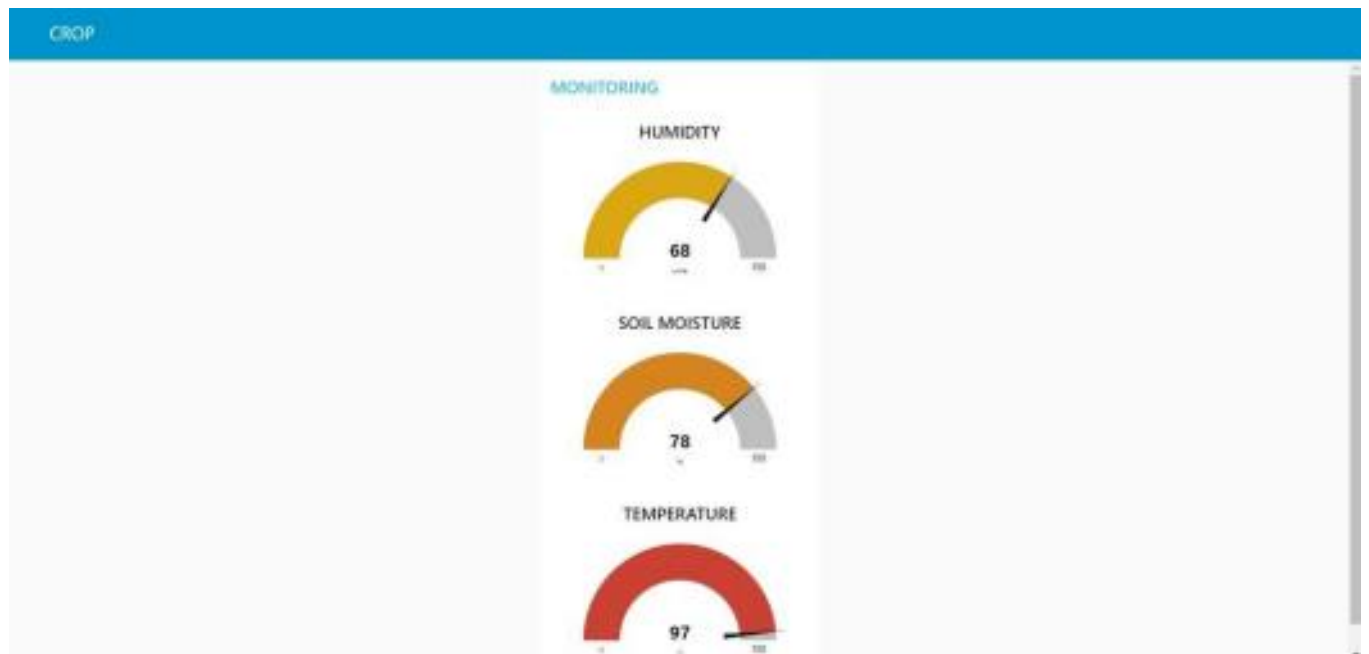
STEP1: Simulated program to get the random values.



STEP2: Generate debug message from IBM Watson IoT Platform and connect the nodes.

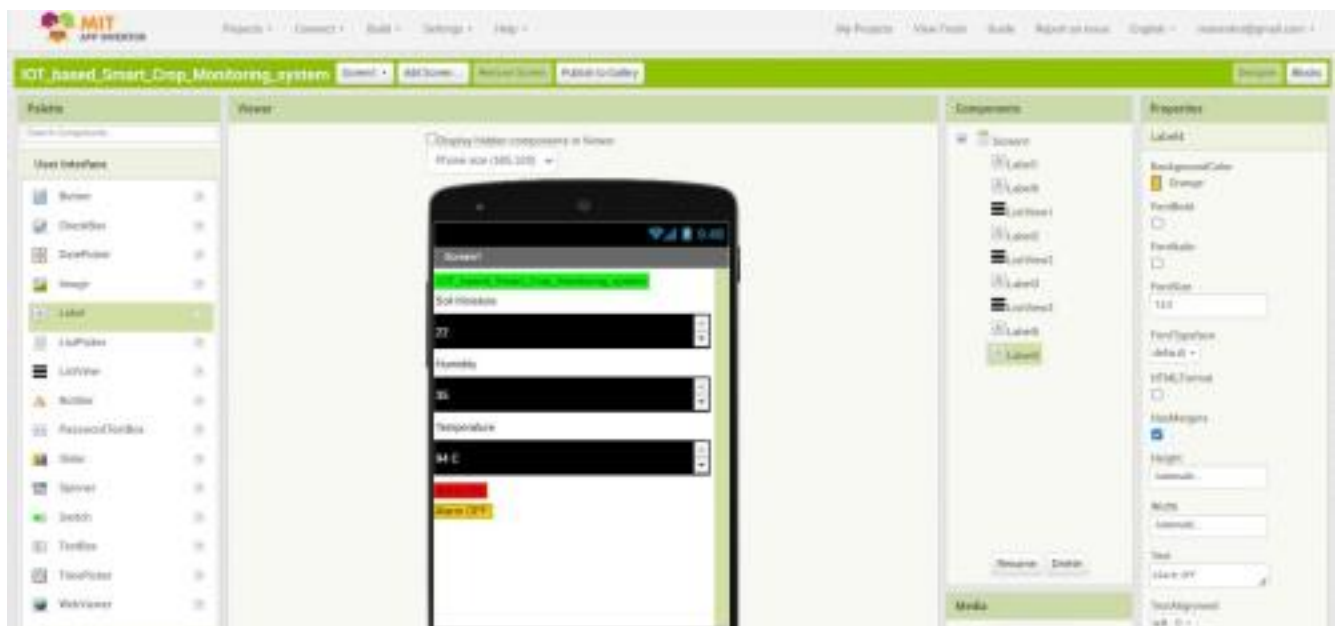


STEP3: Generate the some output from recent events.

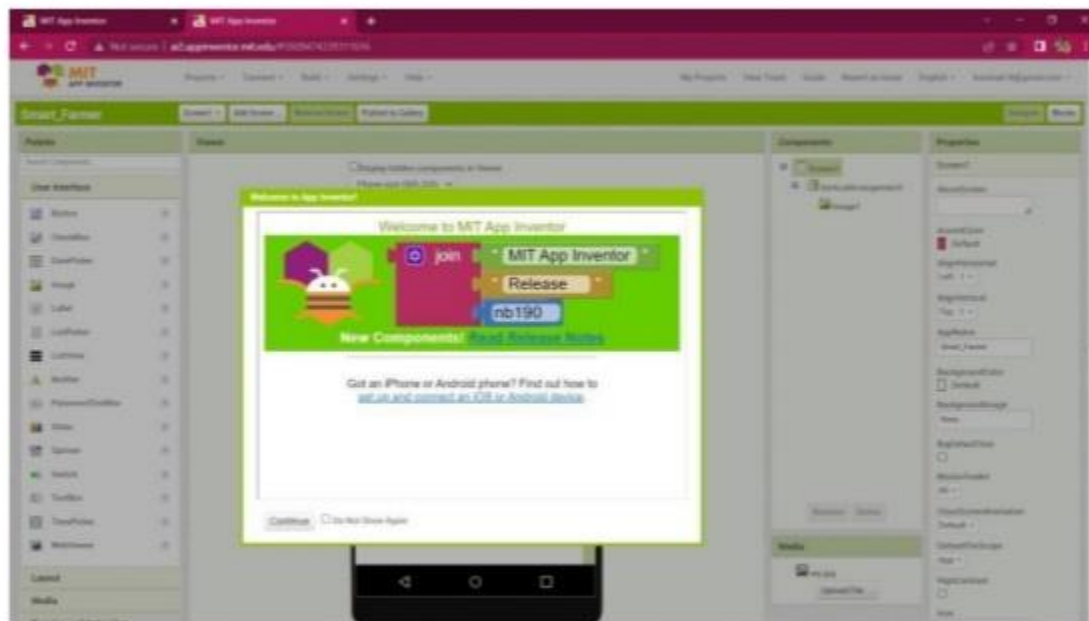


STEP 1: MIT APP inventor to design the APP.

STEP 1: MIT APP inventor to design the APP.



Web application using Node Red





8.TESTING

8.1 USING TEST

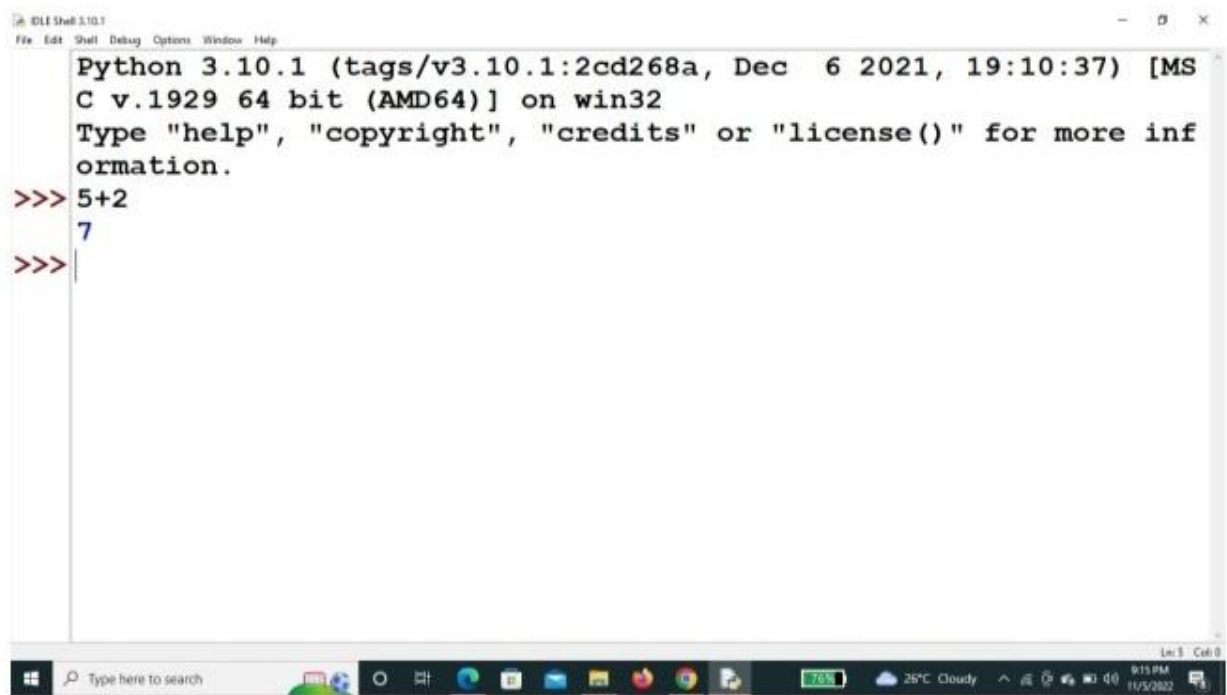
IoT testing involves executing QA tests to check IoT devices' functionality, security, and performance. It is crucial to ensure that your IoT devices can transmit sensitive information wirelessly before going to market because every IoT device sends and receives data over the Internet. Because of this, many IoT businesses rely on IoT automation, penetration, and performance testing tools to detect defects before reaching consumers. IoT testing aims to ensure that IoT devices comply with specified requirements and work as expected.

8.2 User Acceptance Testing

Internet of things (IoT) systems are becoming ubiquitous and assuring their quality is fundamental. Unfortunately, a few proposals for testing these complex, and often safety-critical, systems are present in the literature. The authors propose an approach for acceptance testing of IoT systems adopting graphical user interfaces as a principal way of interaction. Acceptance testing is a type of black box testing based on test scenarios, i.e. sequences of steps/actions performed by the user or the system. In their approach, test scenarios are derived from a state machine that expresses the behaviour of the system under test, and test cases are derived from them by specifying

the actual data and assertions and made executable by implementing the corresponding test scripts. As a case study, they selected a mobile health IoT system for diabetes management composed of local sensors/actuators, smartphones, and a remote cloud-based system. The effectiveness of the approach has been evaluated by measuring the capability of two test suites implemented using different localisation strategies (visual and structure-based) in detecting mutants of the original m-health system. Results show the effectiveness of the test suites implemented by following the proposed approach since 93% of the generated mutants have been detected.

9.RESULT

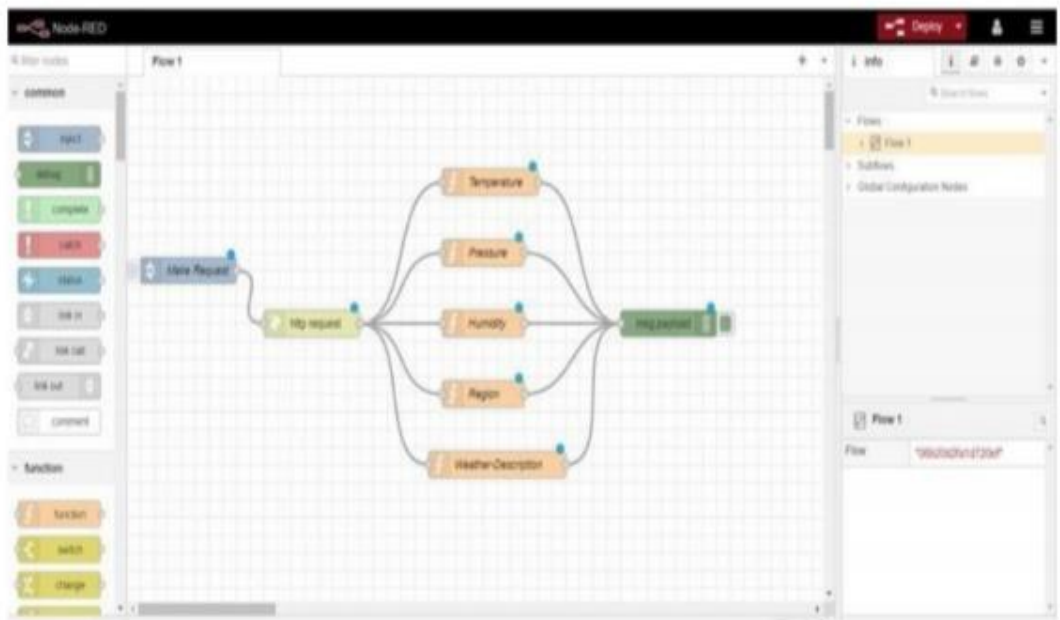
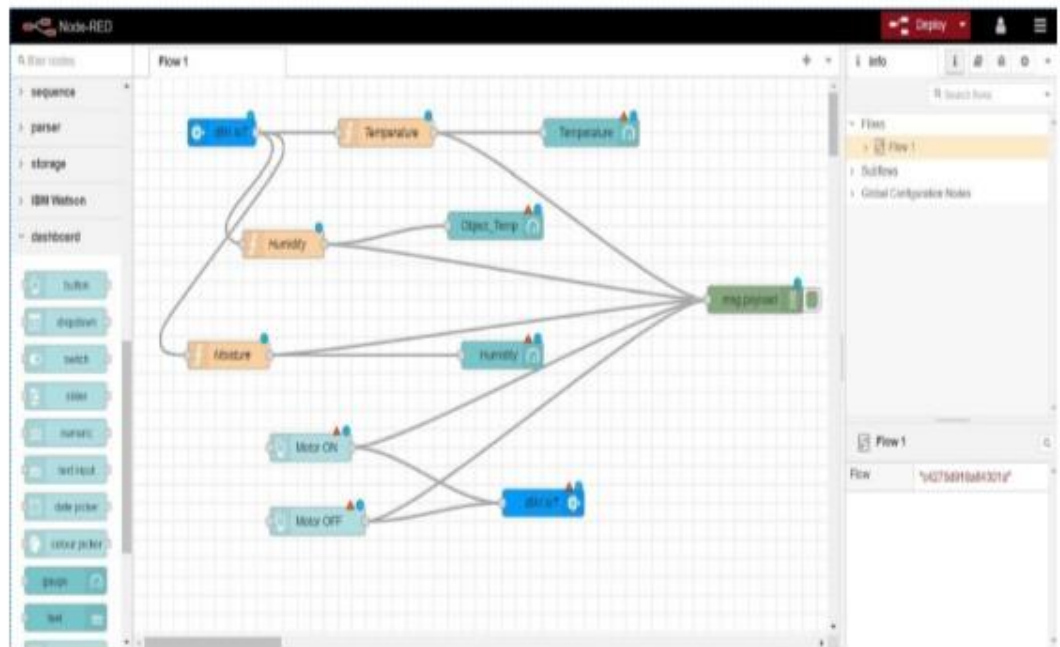


```
Python 3.10.1 (tags/v3.10.1:2cd268a, Dec 6 2021, 19:10:37) [MS
C v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more inf
ormation.
>>> 5+2
7
>>>
```

The image shows a screenshot of a Python 3.10.1 Shell window. The window title is "Python 3.10.1". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Shell", "Debug", "Options", "Window", and "Help". The main text area displays the Python version and environment information: "Python 3.10.1 (tags/v3.10.1:2cd268a, Dec 6 2021, 19:10:37) [MSC v.1929 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32". It also shows the prompt "Type 'help', 'copyright', 'credits' or 'license()' for more information." followed by three lines of user input and output: ">>> 5+2", "7", and ">>>". The window is running on a Windows operating system, as indicated by the taskbar at the bottom, which shows the Start button, a search bar, and various application icons. The system tray at the bottom right displays the date and time as "9:15 PM 11/5/2022".



Web application using Node Red



9.1 Performance Metrics

10.Advantages and disadvantages

Advantages:

- The adaption of forms is supported to a large extent by graphic tools for layout and logic, so that no programming knowledge is necessary (at least 90% of all adjustments). Therefore, power user forms can also make configurations for your business processes with data from an SAP system. Consultants are only required in special cases.
- Displaying table structures (dynamic framing of texts)
- Output of background graphics, for form design in particular the use of templates which were scanned.
- Colored output of texts
- User-friendly and integrated Form Painter for the graphical design of forms
- Graphical Table Painter for drawing tables
- Reusing Font and paragraph formats in forms (Smart Styles)
- Data interface in XML format (XML for Smart Forms, in short XSF)
- Form translation is supported by standard translation tools
- Flexible reuse of text modules
- HTML output of forms (Basis release 6.10)
- Interactive Web forms with input fields, pushbuttons, radio buttons, etc. (Basis-Release 6.10)

Disadvantages:

- Hackers may gain access to the system and steal personal information. Since we add so many devices to the internet, there is a risk that our information as it can be misused.
- They rely heavily on the internet and are unable to function effectively without it.
- With the complexity of systems, there are many ways for them to fail.
- We lose control of our lives—our lives will be fully controlled and reliant on technology.

- Overuse of the Internet and technology makes people unintelligent because they rely on smart devices instead of doing physical work, causing them to become lazy.
- Unskilled workers are at a high risk of losing their jobs, which could lead to unemployment. Smart surveillance cameras, robots, smart ironing systems, smart washing machines, and other facilities are replacing security guards, maids, ironmen, and dry-cleaning services etc.
- It is very difficult to plan, build, manage, and enable a broad technology to IoT framework.
- Deploying IoT devices is very costly and time-consuming.

11.CONCLUSION

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. Continuous internet connectivity is required for continuous monitoring of data from sensors. This also can be overcome by using GSM unit as an alternative of mobile app. By GSM, SMS can be sent to farmers phone.

12.Future scope

In the current project we have implemented the project that can protect and maintain the the 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 a entire.
- We can update the 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 one time 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 a internet issues.
- We can add camera feature so that the farmer can monitor his field in real time. This helps in avoiding thefts.

13.Appendix Source

Code

```
import wiotp.sdk.device
import time import os
import datetime import
random myConfig ={
    "identity": {
        "orgId": "0hzydu",
```



```

        "typeId": "NodeMCU",
        "deviceId": "12345"
    },
    "auth": {
        "token": "12345678"
    }
} client =
wiotp.sdk.device.DeviceClient(config=myConfig,logHandlers=None)
client.connect () def myCommandCallback (cmd) :
    print("Message received from IBM IoT Platform: %s" %cmd.data['command'])
m=cmd.data['command'] if (m=="motoron"):
    print("Motor is switchedon")
elif (m=="motoroff"):
    print ("Motor is switchedOFF")
print (" ") while True:
    moist =random.randint (0,100)
    temp=random.randint (-20, 125)
    hum=random.randint (0, 100)
    myData={'moisture':moist,'temperat
ure':temp,'humidity':hum}
    client.publishEvent
(eventId="status",
msgFormat="json", data=myData,
qos=0 , onPublish=None) print
("Published data Successfully:
%s",myData) time.sleep (2)
    client.commandCallback =myCommandCallback
client.disconnect ()

```

Reference link: <https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-40617-1660632100>