

**NAALAIYA THIRAN PROJECT - 2022  
19ECI01-PROFESSIONAL READINESS  
FOR INNOVATION, EMPLOYABILITY  
AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

**VIRTUALEYE – LIFEGUARD FOR  
SWIMMING POOLS TO DETECT ACTIVE  
DROWNING  
A PROJECT REPORT**

**Submitted by**

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## TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO
1	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	
	1.1 Project Overview	4
	1.2 Purpose	4
2	<b>LITERATURE SURVEY</b>	
	2.1 Existing Problem	5
	2.2 Survey Work	5
	2.3 Problem Statement Definition	10
3	<b>IDEATION &amp; PROPOSED SOLUTION</b>	
	3.1 Empathy Map Canvas	12
	3.2 Brainstorming And Idea Prioritization	13
	3.3 Proposed Solution	16
	3.4 Problem Solution Fit	17
4	<b>REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS</b>	
	4.1 Functional Requirements	18

	4.2 Non-Functional Requirements	19
<b>5</b>	<b>PROJECT DESIGN</b>	
	5.1 Data Flow Diagrams	20
	5.2 Solution & Technical Architecture	21
	5.3 User Stories	23
<b>6</b>	<b>PROJECT PLANNING &amp; SCHEDULING</b>	
	6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation	25
	6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule	27
	6.3 Reports From Jira	28
<b>7</b>	<b>CODING &amp; SOLUTIONING</b>	
	7.1 Feature 1	30
	7.2 Feature 2	30
<b>8</b>	<b>TESTING</b>	
	8.1 Test Cases	31
	8.2 User Acceptance Testing	35
<b>9</b>	<b>RESULTS</b>	
	9.1 Performance Metrics	37

<b>10</b>	<b>ADVANTAGES &amp; DISADVANTAGES</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>CONCLUSION</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>FUTURE SCOPE</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>APPENDIX</b>	
	13.1 Source Code	41
	13.2 Github & Project Demo Link	43
<b>14</b>	<b>REFERENCE</b>	<b>44</b>

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW**

A naturalist is someone who studies the patterns of nature, identifies kind of flora and fauna in nature. Being able to identify the flora and fauna around us often leads to an interest in protecting wild species, and collecting and sharing information about the species we see on our travels is very useful for conservation groups like NCC. We use artificial neural network to train these image and build a deep learning model. When venturing into the woods, field naturalists usually rely on common approaches like always carrying a guidebook around everywhere or seeking help from experienced ornithologists. There should be a handy tool for them to capture ,identify and share the beauty to the outside world.

#### **1.2 PURPOSE**

The project aims to create an application for the hikers to identify rare species of birds, flowers, mammals by giving a picture taken by them. Field naturalists can only use this web app from anywhere to identify the birds, flowers, mammals and other species they see on their hikes, canoe trips and other excursions. We use artificial neural network to train these image and build a deep learning model. In this project, we are creating a web application which uses a deep learning model, trained on different species of birds, flowers and mammals and get the prediction of the bird when an image is been given.

## **CHAPTER - 2**

### **LITERATURE SURVEY**

#### **2.1 EXISTING PROBLEM**

The Problem is to classify the type of species. The key relationship in this work is between field biologist and technologists, thus many of our activities will involve hybrid artistic and scientific examinations of the wilderness surrounding us. For instance we may develop biological tools for studying nearby creatures, and then adapt these into artistic devices for continued exploration and sharing of this phenomena.

#### **2.2 SURVEY WORK**

##### **2.2.1 UNGULATE DETECTION AND SPECIES CLASSIFICATION FROM CAMERA TRAP IMAGES USING RETINA NET AND FASTER R-CNN (2022)**

**[Gholamreza Anbarjafari, Ilja Pavlovs, Kadir Aktas, Egils Avots, Jevgenijs Filipovs, Agris Brauns, Gundega Done, Dainis Jakovels, Gholamreza Anbarjafari]**

This paper presents a new dataset of wild ungulates which was collected in Latvia. It demonstrates two methods, which use RetinaNet and Faster R-CNN as backbones respectively, to detect the animals in the images. Faster R-CNN–ResNet50 network and RetinaNet were trained for 34,850 iterations (10 epochs) on the training dataset with a batch size of 4, learning rate of 0.0001 and

Adam optimizer for the weight update. The general structure of the detector involves image embedding, object localization and classification. DNN consisting of convolutional layers which are used for the feature extraction from the input image. Usually, backbone networks which are pre-trained on a natural image dataset such as ImageNet are used. Common networks used as the backbone are ResNet50, VGG160, Inception-ResNetV2 and DarkNet-19. The neck network takes and processes inputs from the different layers of the backbone, harnessing advantages of data pattern distribution over different feature map scales by using FPN (Feature Pyramid Network). A feed-forward neural network which performs the classification or regression task.

### **2.2.2 CONVOLUTIONAL NETWORK BASED ANIMAL RECOGNITION USING YOLO AND DARKNET (2021)** **[B.Karthikeya Reddy, Shahana Bano, G.Greeshmanth Reddy, Rakesh Kommineni, P.Yaswanth Reddy]**

This research work has developed a YOLOV3 model to identify the animal present in the image given by user. The algorithm used in YOLOV3 model is darknet, which has a pretrained dataset. Machine learning has been applied to image processing. The image of animal will be given as input, then it will display the name of the animal as output by using YOLOV3 model. The detection is done by using a pre-trained coco dataset from darknet. The image is broken into various lengths and widths based on the given input image. Here for the recognition of image, YOLOV3 model is using recognizer deep learning package. The overall performance of the model is based on the different training images and testing images of the dataset. The detection is done by using a pre-trained coco dataset from darknet.

### **2.2.3 RECOGNITION OF ENDEMIC BIRD SPECIES USING DEEP LEARNING MODELS (2021). [Yo-Ping Huang,Haobijam Basanta]**

The objective of the paper is identifying the bird species from images. This study developed a transfer learning-based method using Inception- ResNet-v2 to detect and classify bird species. To validate the reliability of the model, it adopted a technique that involves swapping misclassified data between training and validation datasets. The swapped data are retrained until the most suitable result is obtained. Additionally, fivefold cross-validation was performed to verify the predictive performance of the model. The proposed model was tested using 760 images of birds belonging to 29 species that are endemic to Taiwan. The model has achieved an accuracy of 98.39% in the classification of 29 endemic bird species. The model achieved a precision, recall, and F1-score of 98.49%, 97.50%, and 97.90%, respectively, in classifying bird species endemic to Taiwan.

### **2.2.4 THE ANALYSIS OF PLANTS IMAGE RECOGNITION BASED ON DEEP LEARNING AND ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK(2020).[Jiang Huixian]**

This paper aims to identify and classify the plant using the leaves of the plant. The approach is to extract plant leaf features and identify plant species based on image analysis. The plant leaf images are segmented and the feature extraction algorithm is used to extract leaf shape and texture features from leaf



sample images. An artificial neural network classification method based on backpropagation error algorithm (BP algorithm) is proposed to recognize plant leaves. This paper studies the existing plant image location and recognition technology, and introduces deep learning theory. After that, the high dimensional expression of image features by artificial neural network in deep learning theory is analyzed. The existing ANN model is improved and some new techniques and methods are introduced to construct a new ANN model. The model unifies the processes of image segmentation, target feature extraction and target classification

### **2.2.5 PLANT SPECIES RECOGNITION USING MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES AND ADAPTIVE BOOSTING METHODOLOGY (2019).**

**[Munish Kumar, Surbhi Gupta, Xiao-Zhi Gao and Amitoj Singh]**

The paper uses a novel plant species classifier that recognizes the plant species in the image. Out of many features, leaf shape is a conspicuous element that most algorithms rely on to perceive and describe a plant. The system extracts the morphological features of the plant leaf and classifies using Multilayer Perceptron and other classification algorithm along with AdaBoost methodology. Different classifiers, i.e., KNN, Decision Tree and Multilayer perceptron are employed to test the accuracy of the algorithm. The authors have observed that the maximum precision rate of 95.42% has been achieved for 32 kinds of plant leaves and the proposed system has performed better than the existing techniques for plant leaf recognition.

### **2.2.6 BIRD IMAGE RETRIEVAL AND RECOGNITION USING A DEEP LEARNING PLATFORM (2019). [Yo-Ping Huang, HaobijamBasanta]**

The authors have developed a deep learning platform that helps users recognize various species of birds endemic to Taiwan. A mobile application named the Internet of Birds (IoB) is developed that recognizes 27 species of birds. The deep learning model for bird image classification using the CNN framework is described. Bird images were learned by a convolutional neural network (CNN) to localize prominent features in the images. The model established and generated a bounded region of interest to refine the shapes and colors of the object granularities and subsequently balanced the distribution of birds. Then, a skip connection method was used to linearly combine the outputs of the previous and current layers to improve feature extraction. Then it applied the softmax function to obtain a probability distribution of bird features. The platform uses cloud based deep learning for image processing to identify bird species from digital images. The proposed system could detect and differentiate uploaded images with an overall accuracy of 98.70%.

### **2.2.7 AN EFFICIENT FRAMEWORK FOR ANIMAL BREEDS CLASSIFICATION USING SEMI-SUPERVISED LEARNING AND MULTI-PART CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORK (MP-CNN) (2019). [S. Divya Meena, L. Agilandeewari]**

The paper focus on classifying 27 classes of animals with 35,992 training images. The proposed model classifies the animals on both generic and

fine- grained level. It has built a semi- supervised learning based Multi-part Convolutional Neural Network (MP-CNN) with a hybrid feature extraction framework of Fisher Vector based Stacked Autoencoder. With Semi-supervised learning based pseudo-labels, the model classifies new classes of unlabeled images too. Hellinger Kernel classifier method has been modified and used to re-train the misclassified classes of animals which further enhance the accuracy. Semi-supervised learning based pseudo-labels, the model classifies new classes of unlabeled images too. The testing accuracy increases as the models get trained. The experimental resultsshow that the overall accuracy is 99.6%.

## 2.3 PROBLEM STATEMENT DEFINITION

<b>Problem Statement (PS)</b>	<b>I am (Customer)</b>	<b>I'm trying to</b>	<b>But</b>	<b>Because</b>	<b>Which make me feel</b>
PS-1	Researchers	Scan the species to identify the behaviour	Unable to get the clear image	It contains low pixel value	Upset
PS-2	Student	Explore the species	Unable to predict	It is poisonous or danger	Panic

PS-3	Tourist	Capture the image	It shows data not found	More details to be updated	Anxious
PS-4	Public	Scan either flora or fauna in same time	It can't support	Both were separate and consume large amount of time to scan	Frustrated

## CHAPTER -3

### IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

#### 3.1 EMPATHY MAP CANVAS

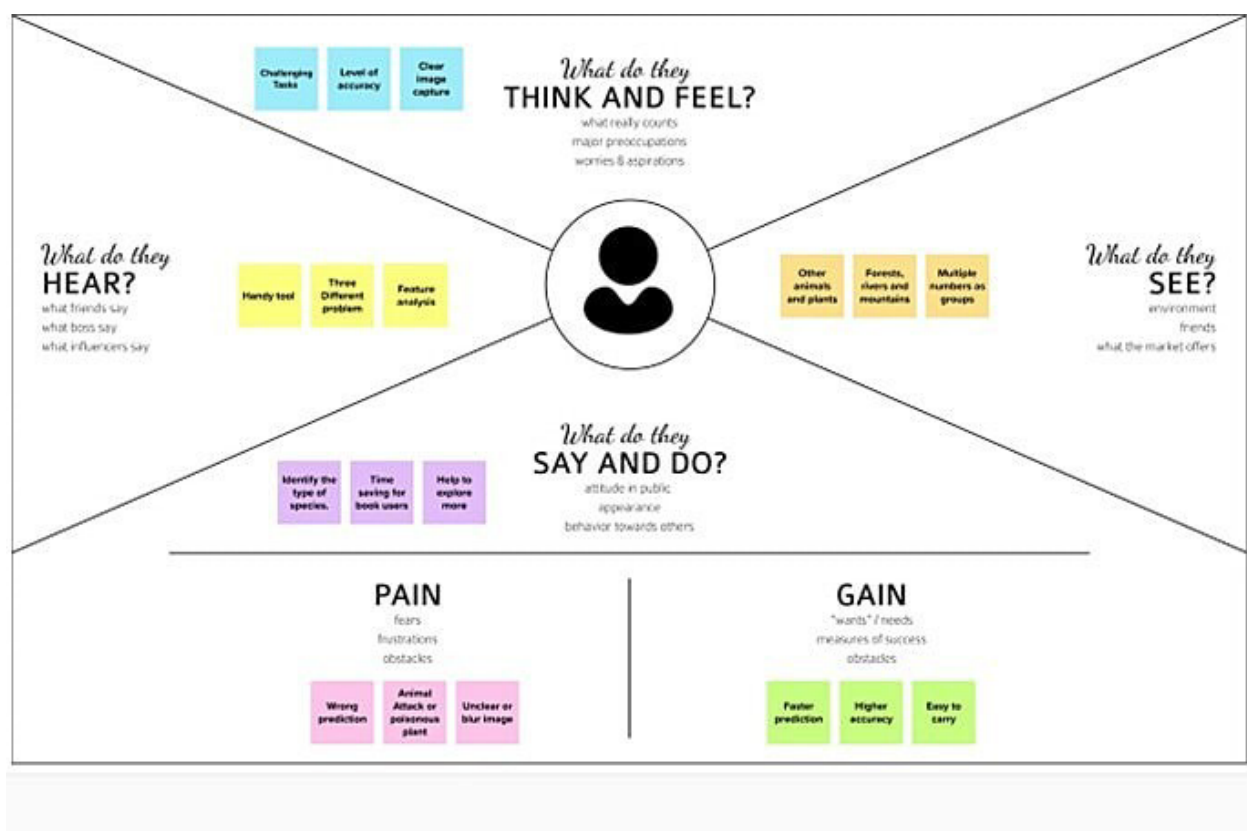


Fig 3.1 Empathy Map canvas

### 3.2 BRAINSTORMING AND IDEA PRIORITIZATION

Before you collaborate

**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

**Team gathering**

Define who should participate in the session and send an invite. Share relevant information or pre-work ahead.

**Set the goal**

Think about the problem you'll be focusing on solving in the brainstorming session.

**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**

To develop an web application capable of exploring and scan the species either flora or fauna at the same time and to displaying the details about the species to the user.



**2**

**Brainstorm**

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

10 minutes

**TIP**  
You can select a sticky note and fit the panel (switch to sketch) icon to start drawing!

I MARY BENITA		M ABINAYA		S KOWSALYA		C MOUNIGA	
Biological name of the species.	Animal behaviour	Species name in other languages.	Processing more than one images at a time.	Plant type poisonous or not.	Bird sound based.	Behaviour of the species.	Bred on the size of the plant.
Using feathers of the bird.	Detection based on region.	Size of the animal.	Edibility of the plant.	Age of the species.	Height of the plant.	Scientific name of the species.	Endemic species or not.
Closely related species.	External features as input.	How it behaves.	Colour of the species.	Height of the birds flight.	Foot print of the animal.	Place in food chain.	Flower of the plant.

Fig 3.2 (A) Brainstorming and Idea Prioritization

3

**Group ideas**

Take turns sharing your ideas while clustering similar or related notes as you go. In the last 10 minutes, 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

**BASED ON NAME**Biological  
name of the  
species.Species  
name in  
other  
languages.Scientific  
name of the  
species.**BASED ON BEHAVIOUR**Animal  
behaviourBehaviour  
of the  
species.How it  
behaves**BASED ON FEATURES**Using  
feathers of  
the bird.Age of the  
species.Flower of  
the plant.Foot print  
of the  
animal.**BASED ON APPEARANCE**Based on the  
size of the  
plant.Height of  
the plant.Size of the  
animal.Colour of  
the species.External  
features as  
input.**BASED ON SURROUNDINGS**Detection  
based on  
region.Closely  
related  
species.Place in  
food chain.Endemic  
species or  
not.**BASED ON NATURE OF THE SPECIES**Height of  
the birds  
flight.Bird sound  
based.Edibility  
of the plant.Plant type  
poisonous  
or not.**Fig 3.2 (B) Brainstorming and Idea Prioritization**

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 minutes



**Fig 3.2 (C) Brainstorming and Idea Prioritization**



### 3.3 PROPOSED SOLUTION

S No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	To identify a species in a forest or in any other place, we need to carry a heavy book or seek a professional.
2.	Idea/ Solution description	A Web Application that is trained with CNN using deep learning model on different species can replace such big books.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	The model can identify different species of plants, birds and animals.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	Customer can identify the type of species faster and easier without searching in books page by page.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	The model can differentiate the species at a faster rate with better accuracy.
6.	Scalability of the Solution	The web application apart from researchers can also be used by students and common people .

### 3.4 PROBLEM SOLUTION FIT

Define CS, fit CC	<b>1. CUSTOMER SEGMENT(S)</b> <b>CS</b>  1. Experience professionals and Inexperienced people who are willing to learn about bio diversity. 2. People who go for hikes or trips to the forest areas and mountains. 3. Amateurs or Students or people who like to learn more about the biodiversity.	<b>6. CUSTOMER CONSTRAINTS</b> <b>CC</b>  1.No knowledge about bio diversity. 2.Cannot remember everything. 3.Not able to identify the plants and animals	<b>5. AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS</b> <b>AS</b>  1. Field naturalists always carry a guidebook around everywhere or seeks help from experienced Ornithologist. 2. Get help from experienced people. 3.Internet and other apps	Explore AS, differentiate
	<b>2. JOBS-TO-BE-DONE / PROBLEMS</b> <b>J&amp;P</b>  1. Fear of misidentification. 2. Need to know about at least the basics. 3. No knowledge or experience about bio diversity as the user is just starting to learn which can lead to confusion	<b>9. PROBLEM ROOT CAUSE</b> <b>RC</b>  1.Need to depend on experts like Ornithologists, Zoologists, Botanist. 2.Users may not be a naturalist or just a student who just started to learn so they may not know any information. 3. Too much data cannot be stored by any human or they may forget or other due to any other problems like age.	<b>7. BEHAVIOUR</b> <b>BE</b>  1. Carry guide books or other notes to identify species. 2. Get help from experienced professionals 3. Try to remember the species based on its feature. 4. Plant identifier. 5. Animal identifier	
Focus on J&P, tap into BE.	<b>3. TRIGGERS</b> <b>TR</b>  They hear about new app with best features by their friend or colleagues, or read about app in news, or search the internet on their own.	<b>10. YOUR SOLUTION</b> <b>SL</b>  1. All information should be available in on application. 2. Display Botanical names . 3.Display alert messages for plants/animals using different colors . 4. Small description about them . 5.Rarities of the species	<b>8.CHANNELS of BEHAVIOUR</b> <b>CH</b>  <b>ONLINE</b> 1. All features are accessible during online. 2. Search using the internet about the species  <b>OFFLINE</b> 1.Get help from friends or professionals. 2.Guidebook or they even take their own notes	Extract online & offline CH of BE
Identify strong TR&E	<b>4. EMOTIONS: BEFORE / AFTER</b> <b>EM</b>  1.Before: Feel very sad to carry book always They may hesitate to task help from experts Sometime feels shame to ask help from experts  After: Feels happy no need carry heavy books Feel proud because no need to seek help from experts.			

## CHAPTER-4

### REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

#### 4.1 FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Following are the functional requirements of the proposed solution.

<b>FR No.</b>	<b>Functional Requirement (Epic)</b>	<b>Sub Requirement (Story/ Sub-Task)</b>
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through Gmail
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email Confirmation via OTP
FR-3	Login	Enter the valid username and password
FR-4	capturing	Capturing the species image
FR-5	Uploading	Captured image can be upload in the application
FR-6	Processing and displaying	It process and shows the result about the species details

## 4.2 NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

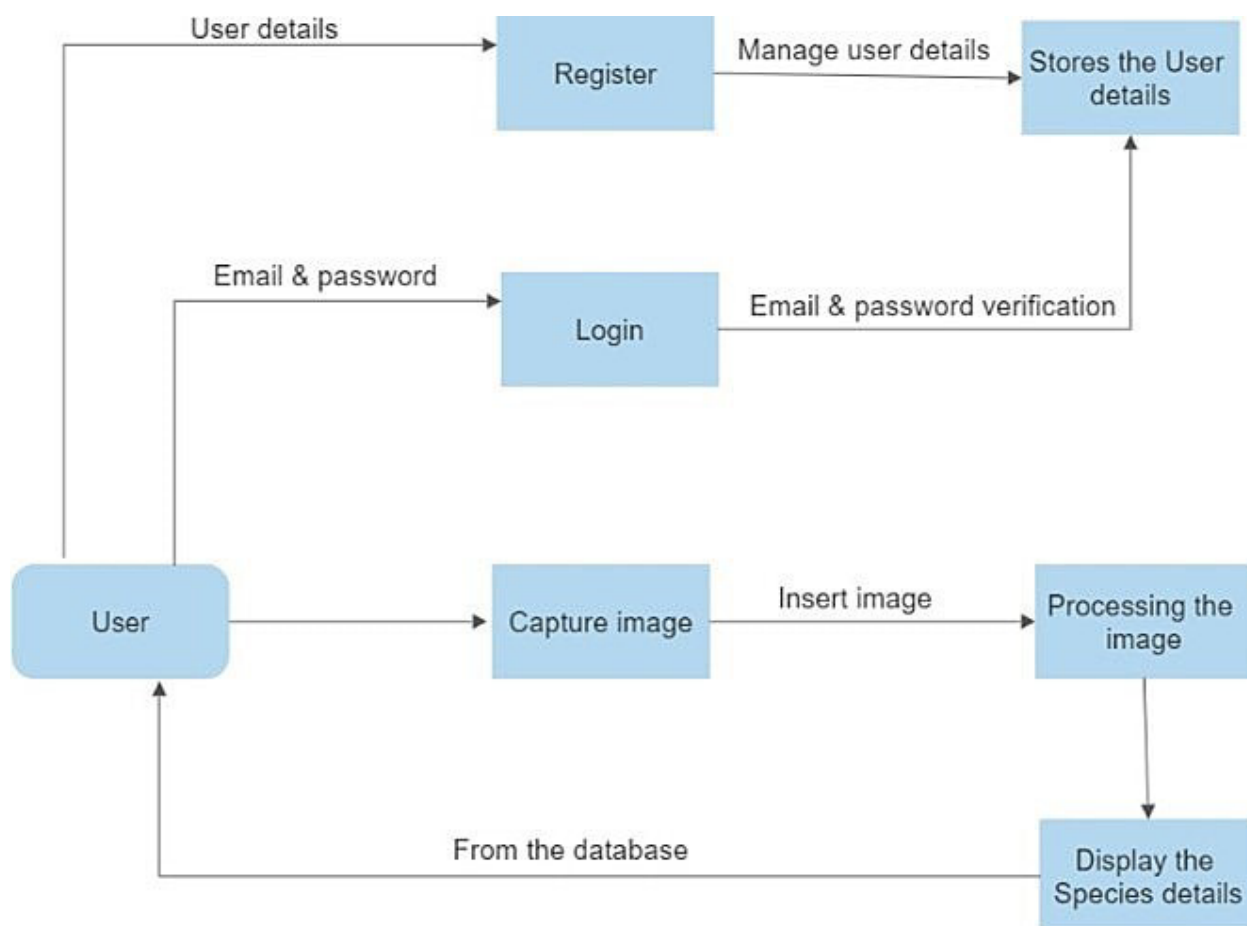
Following are the non-functional requirements of the proposed solution.

<b>FR No.</b>	<b>Non-Functional Requirement</b>	<b>Description</b>
NFR-1	<b>Usability</b>	It helps user to get information about the species and also user can access our site without any prior knowledge.
NFR-2	<b>Security</b>	It generate the OTP whether the user given phone number or email are valid
NFR-3	<b>Reliability</b>	Different and rare species information are availability in our sites.
NFR-4	<b>Performance</b>	Speed Response Bandwidth constraints
NFR-5	<b>Availability</b>	Focuses on the user's expectation and experience.
NFR-6	<b>Scalability</b>	Handle current and future loads It works more efficiently.

## CHAPTER-5

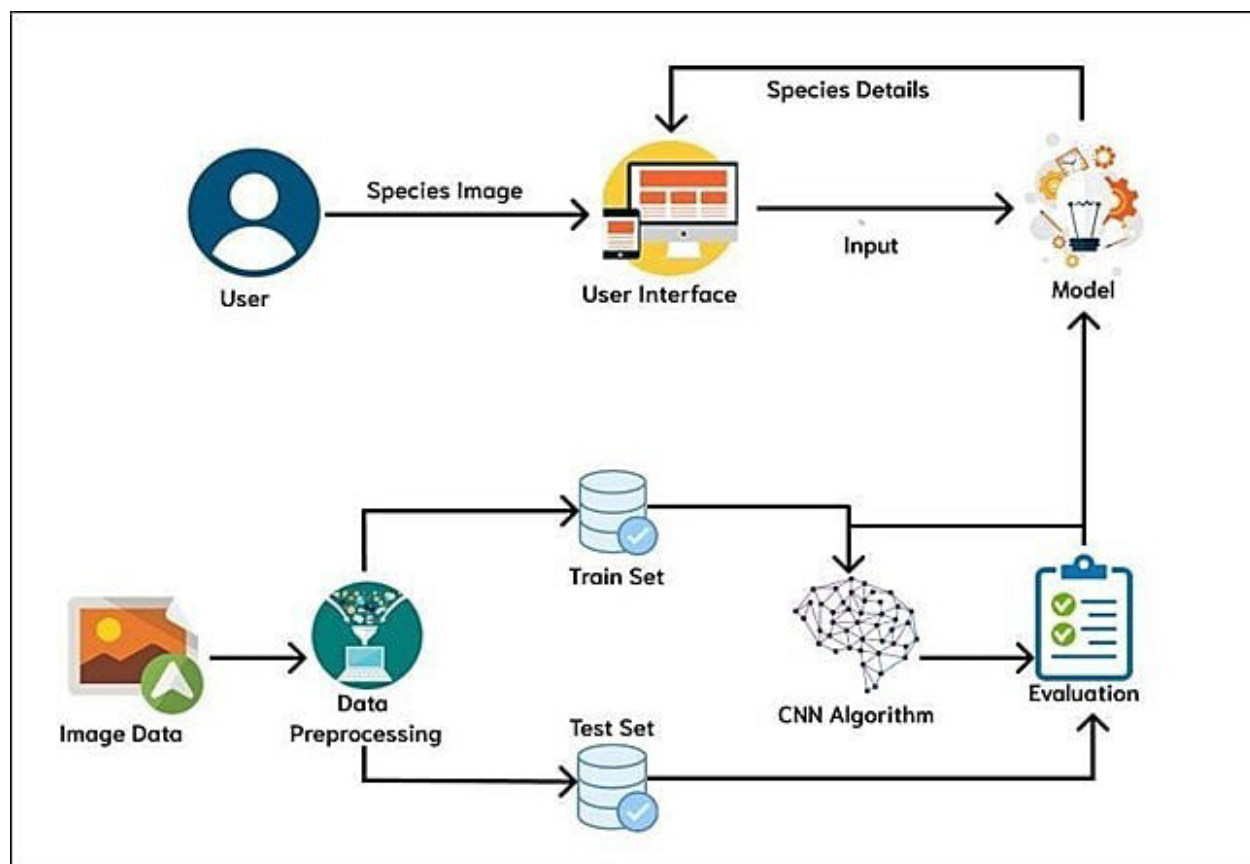
### PROJECT DESIGN

#### 5.1 DATA FLOW DIAGRAM



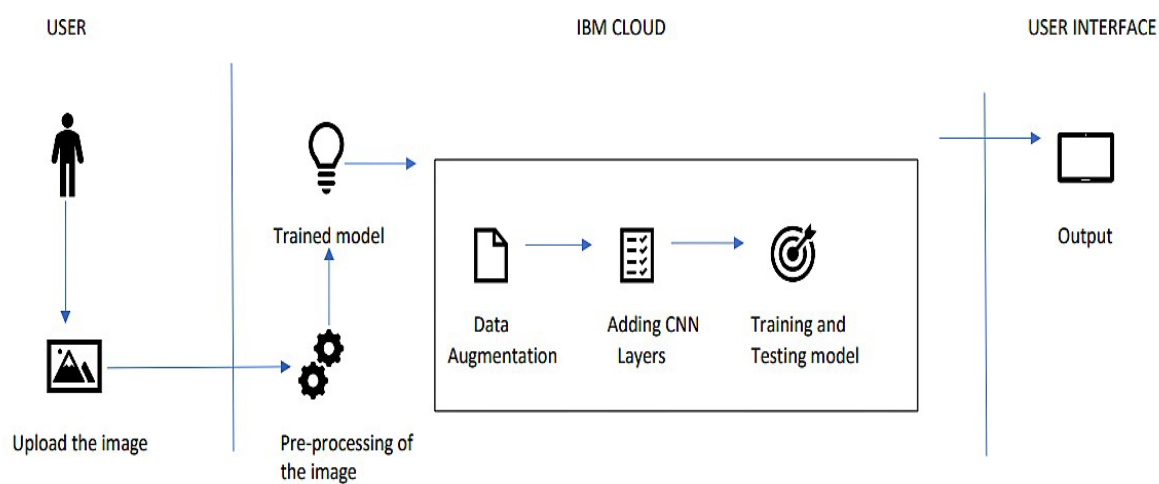
**Fig 5.5 Data Flow Diagram**

## 5.2 SOLUTION ARCHITECTURE



**Fig 5.2 Solution Architecture**

## TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE



**Fig 5.2 Technology Architecture**

## 5.4 USER STORIES

User type	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	UserStory/ Task	Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release
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
	Confirmation	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
	Login	USN-3	As a user, I can log into the application by entering Gmail and password.	I can access the dashboard with Gmail account.	Low	Sprint-2
	Capturing	USN-4	As a user,I can capture the imageof the species.	I can storethe photo in the devices.	High	Sprint-1



# DIGITAL NATURALIST - AI ENABLED TOOL FOR BIODIVERSITY RESEARCHERS

	Upload	USN-5	As a user, I can upload of the imageof the species.	The image fed into the web application .	High	Sprint-1
--	--------	-------	-----------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	------	----------

# DIGITAL NATURALIST - AI ENABLED TOOL FOR BIODIVERSITY RESEARCHERS

Admin	Processing and Display	USN-6	As a Admin, I can display thedetails of the species.	I can view the details ofthe species.	High	Sprint-2
-------	------------------------------	-------	---------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------	------	----------

**CHAPTER-6****PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING****6.1 SPRINT PLANNING & ESTIMATION**

<b>Sprint</b>	<b>Functional Requirement (Epic)</b>	<b>User Story Number</b>	<b>UserStory / Task</b>	<b>Story Points</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Team Members</b>
Sprint-1	Registration	USN-1	As a User, I can register for the application by entering my email,password and confirming by password.	2	High	Abinaya M
Sprint-1		USN-2	As a user,I will receive confirmation email onceI have registered for the application.	2	Low	Mouniga C
Sprint-1	Login	USN-3	As a user,I can log into the application by entering		Medium	Kowsalya S

			email& password.			
Sprint-1		USN-4	As a user,I can uploadthe image to identify thespecies.	3	High	Mary Benita I
Sprint-1	Dataset collection	USN-5	Datasets are collected to train the model.	2	High	Abinaya M
Sprint-2	Data Pre- processing	USN-6	The data is loaded andPre- processed to trainthe model.	4	High	Mouniga C
Sprint-2	Build and Train the model	USN-7	The modelis trained using Training dataset.	8	High	Kowsalya S
Sprint-2	Evaluate the model	USN-8	The model is evaluated.	6	High	Mary Benita I
Sprint-3	Create Applicati on	USN-9	Application is builtusing Python Flask.	8	Medium	Abinaya M
Sprint-3	Load the model	USN-10	The model is loaded into Python Flask.	6	High	Mouniga C

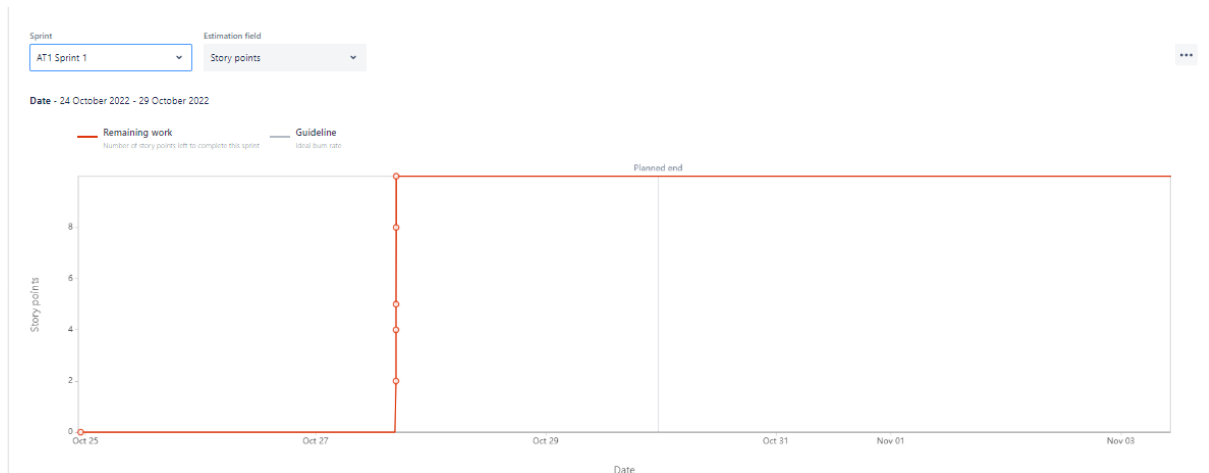
Sprint-4	Species identification	USN-11	As a user, I can view the species details.	6	Medium	Kowsalya S
Sprint-4	Logout	USN-12	As a user,I can logout of the application.	2	Low	Mary Benita I

## 6.2 SPRINT DELIVERY SCHEDULE

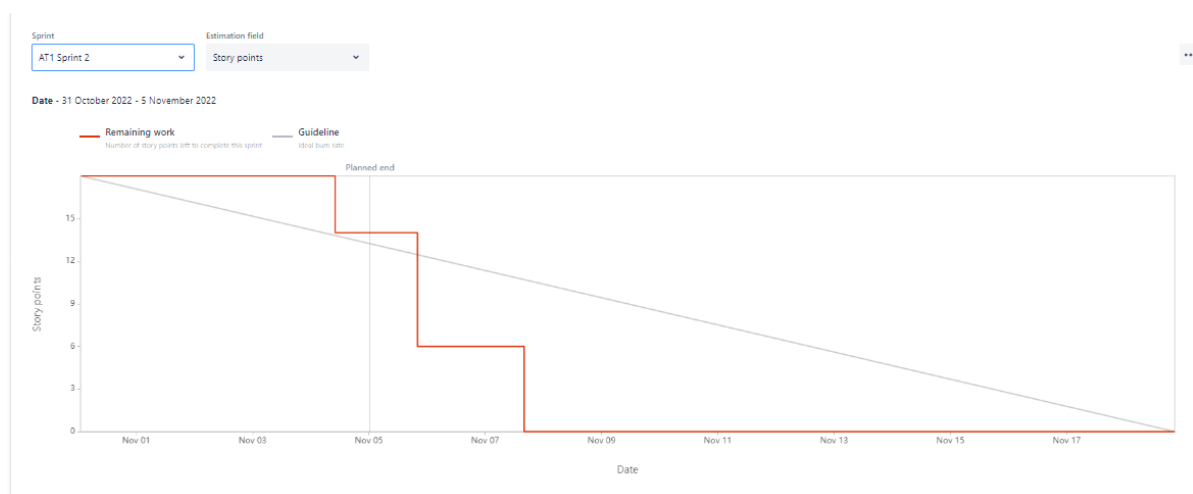
Sprint	Total Story Points	Duration	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned)	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date (Actual)
Sprint-1	10	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	10	30 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	18	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	18	06 NOV 2022
Sprint-3	14	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	14	13 NOV 2022
Sprint-4	8	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	8	19 NOV 2022

## 6.3 REPORT FROM JIRA

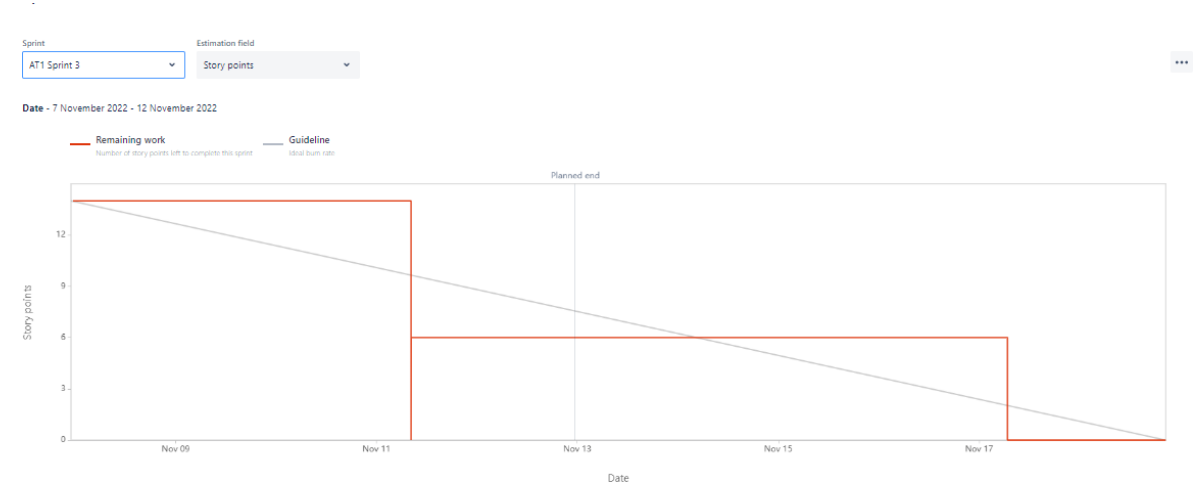
### SPRINT 1:



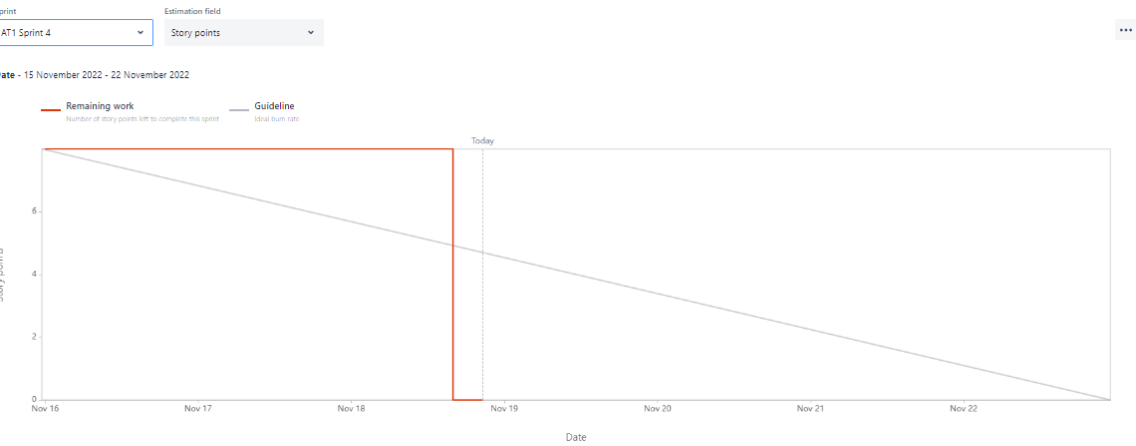
### SPRINT 2



SPRINT 3



SPRINT 4



## CHAPTER - 7

### CODING & SOLUTIONING

#### 7.1 FEATURE 1

The web application accepts an image as input and passes it to the CNN model . This model is built locally and deployed into python flask.

```
pred = np.argmax(loader_model.predict(x), axis=-1)
```

#### 7.2 FEATURE 2

The image passed by the app is classified by the CNN model. The name of the species is passed from the model to the application.



```
pred = np.argmax(loader_model.predict(x), axis=-1)
```

DIGITAL NATURALIST - AI ENABLED TOOL FOR BIODIVERSITY RESEARCHERS [TYPE HERE]

## CHAPTER- 8 TESTING

### 8.1 TEST CASES

Test case ID	Component	Test Scenario	Steps To Execute	Test Data	Expected Result	Actual Result	Status
LoginPage_TC_01	Home page	Verify user is able to see the Login/Sign in page when user clicked on login button	1.Enter URL 2.Click on Explore now/login button 3.Verify login/Sign in page displayed or not		Login/Sign in page should display	Working as expected	Pass

LoginPa ge_TC_02	Login page	Verify the login elements Login/Sign in appear	1.Enter URL 2. Click on Login button 3.Verify login/Sign in elements : a. email text box b. password text box c. Login button d. Sign up link for new user account.		Application should show below UI elements: a. email text box b. password text box c. Login button d. Sign up link for new user account.	Working as expected	Pass
LoginPa ge_TC_03	Login Page	Verify user is able to log into application with Valid credentials	1.Enter URL 2. Click on Login button 3. Enter Valid username/email in Email text box 4.Enter valid password in password text box	Username: abinaya@gmail.com password: abi@123	User should navigate to upload page	Working as expected	Pass



			5.Click on login button				
LoginPage_TC_04	Login Page	Verify user is able to log into application with Invalid credentials	1.Enter URL 2. Click on Login button 3. Enter valid username/email in Email text box 4.Enter Invalid password in password text box 5.Click on login button	Username: abinaya@gmail.com password: abi@321	Application should show 'Invalid details' validation message	Working as expected	Pass
LoginPage_TC_05	Upload Page	Verify user is able to upload image file	1.Click choose file 2.Select image from local directory	Flower.png	The image should be uploaded	Working as expected	Pass

LoginPage_TC_06	Upload Page	Verify user is able to view the species name	1.Click predict button	Flower.png	Flower name should be shown	Working as expected	Pass
LoginPage_TC_07	Upload page	Verify user is able to logout	1.Click logout button		User should navigate to upload page	Working as expected	pass

## 8.2 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

### 8.2.1. PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

The purpose of this document is to briefly explain the test coverage and open issues of the Digital naturalist AI tool based on biodiversity researchers project at the time of the release to User Acceptance Testing (UAT).

### 8.2.2. DEFECT ANALYSIS

<b>Resolution</b>	<b>Severity 1</b>	<b>Severity 2</b>	<b>Severity 3</b>	<b>Severity 4</b>	<b>Sub total</b>
By Design	9	5	3	2	19
Duplicate	0	1	2	1	4
External	3	4	1	2	10
Fixed	10	3	5	21	39
Not Reproduce d	0	0	0	1	1
Skipped	1	1	0	0	2
Won't Fix	0	3	3	2	8
Totals	23	17	14	29	83

### 8.2.3. TEST CASE ANALYSIS

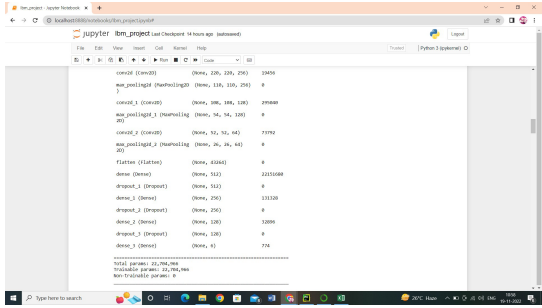
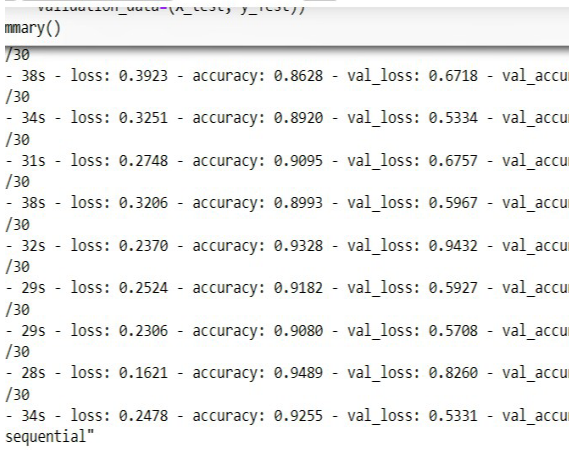
Section	Total Cases	Not Tested	Fail	Pass
Print Engine	7	0	0	7
Client Application	50	0	1	50
Security	3	0	0	3
Outsource Shipping	3	0	0	3
Exception Reporting	9	0	0	9
Final Report Output	4	0	0	4
Version Control	2	0	0	2

## CHAPTER - 9

### RESULT

#### 9.1 PERFORMANCE METRICS

##### Model Performance Testing:

S.No.	Parameter	Values	Screenshot
1.	Model Summary	Total params:22,704,966 Trainable params:22,704,966 Non-Trainable:0	 A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook window titled 'bm_project'. It displays the output of a model summary command, showing a detailed breakdown of the model's architecture and parameters. The model is named 'bm_project' and has a total of 22,704,966 parameters, all of which are trainable. The architecture includes layers like Conv2D, MaxPooling2D, Flatten, Dense, and Dropout.
2.	Accuracy	Training Accuracy - 92.55  Validation Accuracy - 78.69	 A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook window showing the output of a training process. It displays a table of training and validation accuracy over 30 epochs. The training accuracy starts at 0.8628 and increases to 0.9255, while the validation accuracy starts at 0.6718 and increases to 0.7869. The table also shows the loss for each epoch.



## **CHAPTER - 10**

### **ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES**

#### **ADVANTAGES**

Main advantage in our application is to provides three different species in one web application using the deep learning concepts.It does not require any special hardware because it can be implemented with low-cost devices such as cameras. An understanding of what species are and how to identify them is critical, both for biologists and for the general public. Biological diversity is

being lost as species go extinct, and it is only by understanding species.

## **DISADVANTAGES**

The main disadvantage of our model is that the accuracy rate is low when the input image is not clear. Another disadvantage of this system is that it consumes time to and the system may not be able to recognize some numbers, such as possible.

## **CHAPTER - 11**

### **CONCLUSION**

Field naturalists can only use this web app from anywhere to identify the birds, flowers, mammals and other species they see on their hikes, canoe trips and other excursions. In this project, we are creating a web application which uses a deep learning model, trained on different species of birds, flowers and

mammals. There is great diversity among naturalists, but some common ground too. All naturalism begin with an admiring attitude towards science and its achievements. In many cases this admiring attitude is combined with a contempt or distrust for the way that philosophy has been or is conducted. This combination of views has a long history. Many of the advocates of first philosophy, Descartes, Kant and Carnap, shared the same admiration of science or nascent science and distrust of philosophy. Descartes, for example, uses scepticism as a device to sweep away the old Aristotelian foundations of knowledge, so that he can build an entirely new philosophy that makes room for the new mathematical science.

## **CHAPTER - 12**

### **FUTURE SCOPE**

Essentially, the proposed guidelines treat statistical comparison of ML based quality estimators as a multi-dimensional problem. Accordingly, we seek to assess the predictors more holistically in terms of their local performance on specific test conditions, their learning ability and the magnitude of treatment effect (to quantify the practical significance of the observed differences). In

construct, the current approach tends to reduce this task to binary and global statistical decision making and does not reveal systematic weakness of the predictors. In order to provide a tool for practical use, software implementing the proposed guidelines is made publicly available.

## CHAPTER - 13

### APPENDIX

#### 13.1 SOURCE CODE

```
import
os

import numpy as np

from keras.models import load_model
```

```

from keras.preprocessing import image
import tensorflow as tf
from flask import Flask, render_template,
request from werkzeug.utils import
secure_filename from keras.models import
model_from_json from PIL import Image

app = Flask(__name__)

json_file = open('final_model.json', 'r')
loaded_model_json = json_file.read()
json_file.close()
loaded_model = model_from_json(loaded_model_json)
loaded_model.load_weights("final_model.h5")

# loaded_model=load_model('uploads/final_model.h5')

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

@app.route('/login')
def index1():
    return render_template("login.html")

@app.route('/register')
def index2():

```

```

        return render_template("register.html")

@app.route('/upload')
def index3():
    return render_template("upload.html")

@app.route('/predict', methods=['GET',
'POST']) def Upload():
    if request.method == 'POST':
        f = request.files['image']
        basepath = os.path.dirname(__file__)
        file_path = os.path.join(basepath, "", secure_filename(f.filename))
        f.save(file_path)
        img = image.load_img(file_path, target_size=(224, 224))
        x = image.img_to_array(img)
        x = np.expand_dims(x, axis=0)
        pred = np.argmax(model.predict(x), axis=-1)
    op = ['Great Indian Bustard Bird', 'Spoon Billed Sandpiper Bird', 'Corpse
Flower', 'Lady Slipper Orchid Flower',
        'Pangolin Mammal', 'Senenca White Deer Mammal']
    text = op[pred[0]]
    return render_template('upload.html',value=text)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    app.run(host='0.0.0.0',port=8000,debug=True
)

```

## **13.2 GITHUB & PROJECT DEMO LINK**

Github link: IBM-Project-8974-1658939906

Project Demo: <https://youtu.be/uJuMK997SFo>

## CHAPTER - 14

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