

Implementation of Third Module

Weekly Date

21/10/24 to 26/10/24

XGBoost Algorithm Integration and Full-Stack Application Development:

Objective:

The goal of this module is to enhance model accuracy by implementing the XGBoost algorithm and to deploy the model using a full-stack architecture. This includes frontend development (web/mobile), backend API creation, secure authentication, and dynamic report generation.

Machine Learning Model Used:

XGBoost Classifier

- **Purpose:** To predict optimized fertilizer usage based on soil type, weather data, and other agricultural inputs.
- **Tool Used:** XGBoost library in Python.
- **Training Data:** Pre-processed dataset with agricultural and weather parameters.
- **Accuracy Achieved:** 74.00% (improved over Decision Tree and Random Forest models).
- **Reason for Selection:**
 - High accuracy
 - In-built regularization to avoid overfitting
 - Faster training and prediction time
 - Suitable for structured tabular data

Technologies Used:

Component	Technology	Purpose
Frontend	React (Web) / Flutter (App)	For user interaction and input submission
Backend	Python (Flask or Django)	To handle requests and serve ML predictions via REST API
ML Algorithm	XGBoost (scikit-learn)	To make accurate predictions for fertilizer usage
Database	Firebase or SQLite	To store user data, prediction logs, and history
Weather API	OpenWeatherMap API	To fetch real-time weather data based on user's location
Authentication	Firebase Authentication / Auth0	To verify and manage user access
Security	JWT (JSON Web Token)	To secure data transmission between frontend and backend
Report Generator	ReportLab / PDFKit (Python)	To generate downloadable PDF reports of prediction results

Workflow Description:

1. User Authentication:

- User signs in or registers via Firebase or Auth0.
- A secure JWT token is issued to maintain session integrity.

2. User Input:

- Users enter details such as crop type, soil type, and location through the frontend (React or Flutter).

3. Weather Data Fetching:

- Based on the location, weather data (temperature, humidity, etc.) is fetched from the OpenWeatherMap API.

4. Prediction Generation:

- The backend uses the trained XGBoost model to generate fertilizer usage recommendations.
- Predictions are calculated in real-time based on both static and dynamic inputs.

5. Data Storage:

- All inputs and predictions are stored in Firebase (cloud) or SQLite (local) for tracking and analytics.

6. PDF Report Generation:

- A personalized report is created using ReportLab or PDFKit.
- Includes prediction summary, user inputs, weather data, and timestamp.
- Users can download the report from the frontend.

Key Features of the System:

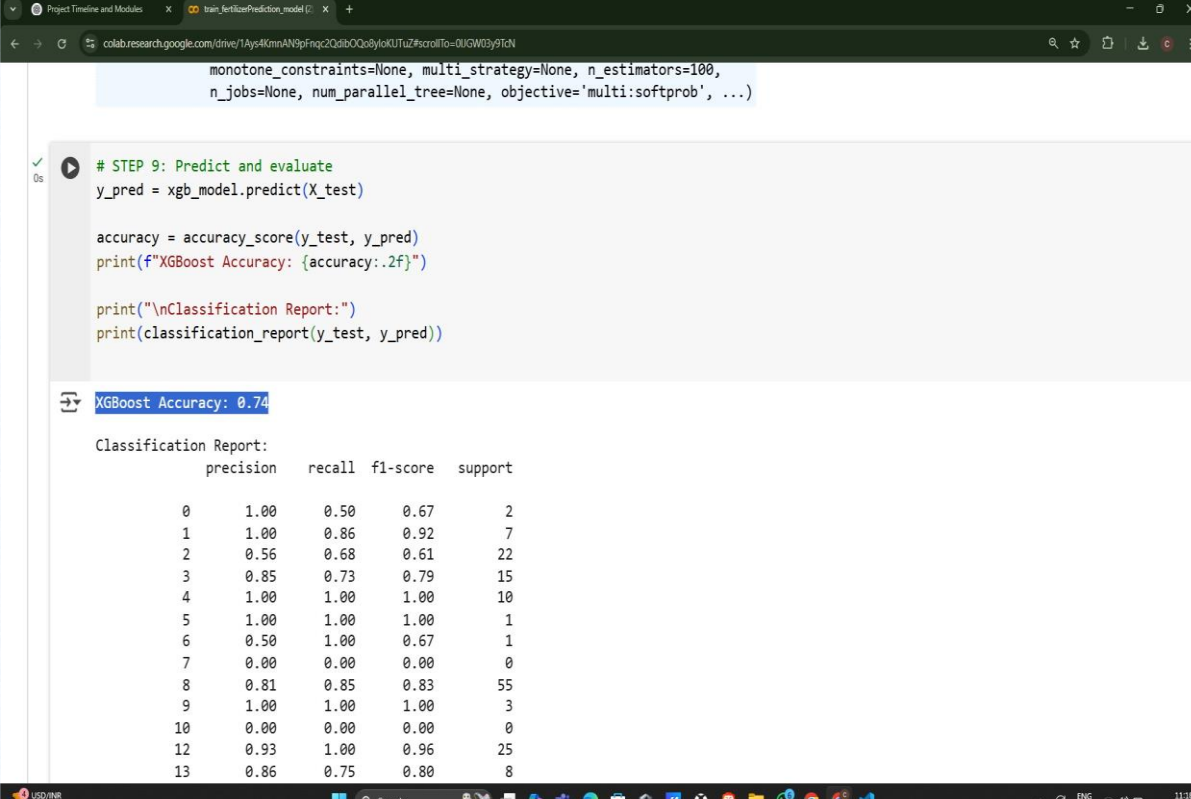
- Secure login system with Firebase/Auth0
- Accurate predictions using XGBoost (74% accuracy)
- Context-aware analysis with real-time weather integration
- User-specific PDF report generation
- Responsive frontend on web (React) or mobile (Flutter)
- JWT-based security for API and data access

Outcomes of Module 3:

- Improved prediction reliability with XGBoost.
- Fully functional backend API integrated with a secure frontend.
- Cloud-compatible, scalable solution using Firebase or portable SQLite.
- End-to-end automation of data input, processing, output, and reporting.
- Foundation ready for deployment and further enhancements.

Conclusion:

Module 3 marks a significant step in making the project deployable, secure, and user-friendly. By integrating XGBoost with a full-stack application, we achieved both technical accuracy and practical usability. This paves the way for final deployment and real-time field use.



The screenshot shows a Google Colab notebook interface. At the top, the browser address bar displays a URL from colab.research.google.com. Below the address bar, a code cell contains the following Python code:

```
monotone_constraints=None, multi_strategy=None, n_estimators=100,
n_jobs=None, num_parallel_tree=None, objective='multi:softprob', ...)
```

Below this, a code cell is titled "# STEP 9: Predict and evaluate". It contains the following code:

```
y_pred = xgb_model.predict(X_test)

accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(f"XGBoost Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}")

print("\nClassification Report:")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

The output of the code cell shows the XGBoost Accuracy as 0.74. Below this, the Classification Report is displayed as a table:

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
0	1.00	0.50	0.67	2
1	1.00	0.86	0.92	7
2	0.56	0.68	0.61	22
3	0.85	0.73	0.79	15
4	1.00	1.00	1.00	10
5	1.00	1.00	1.00	1
6	0.50	1.00	0.67	1
7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
8	0.81	0.85	0.83	55
9	1.00	1.00	1.00	3
10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0
12	0.93	1.00	0.96	25
13	0.86	0.75	0.80	8

The bottom of the image shows the Windows taskbar with various application icons and the system clock indicating 11:18 on 02-05-2025.

