SUSTANIA: DIGITAL FARMING SOLUTIONS

MINI PROJECT REPORT

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NOVEMBER 2024

Mini Project Report On

Sustania: Digital Farming Solutions

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

Bachelor of Technology

in

Computer Science and Business Systems

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November 2024

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report entitled ***"Sustania: Digital Farming Solutions "*** *is a bonafide record of the work done by* ***Amisha Angel Pius (U2209010), Emmanuel Santhosh (U2209020), Rohith M P (U2209057), Ronn Mathew Sino (U2209058)****, submitted to the Rajagiri School of Engineering & Technology (Autonomous) in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Business Systems during the academic year 2024-2025.*

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We wish to express our sincere gratitude towards **Rev. Dr. Jaison Paul Mulerikkal**, Principal of RSET, and **Dr. Divya James**, Head of the Department of Computer Science and Business Systems for providing us with the opportunity to undertake our project, ”Sustania: Digital Farming Solutions”.

We are highly indebted to our project coordinators, **Mr. Ajith Jacob**, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Business Systems, for their valuable support.

It is indeed our pleasure and a moment of satisfaction for us to express our sincere gratitude to our project guide **Dr. Divya James** for her patience and all the priceless advice and wisdom she has shared with us.

Last but not least, We would like to express our sincere gratitude towards all other teachers and friends for their continuous support and constructive ideas.

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Abstract

Recent challenges in agricultural water management, coupled with the increasing need for sustainable farming practices, have highlighted the critical importance of efficient irrigation systems. We have developed an innovative Smart Irrigation System that integrates Internet of Things (IoT) sensors, machine learning algorithms, and a user-friendly web interface to optimize water usage in agricultural settings. The system's infrastructure combines a comprehensive network of soil moisture sensors and temperature sensors to collect real-time environmental data, which is then processed through a sophisticated machine learning model implemented using Random Forest classification. This model demonstrates exceptional performance with 93.94% accuracy in predicting irrigation requirements, alongside impressive precision (1.0000) and recall (0.8788) rates, with minimal false positives, ensuring highly reliable agricultural applications. The implementation of our project has shown a remarkable improvement in resource management, which includes a significant reduction in water usage and water costs, while maintaining a high percentage of uptime and providing real-time data updates with sub-second latency. The solution specifically addresses the challenges faced by small and medium-scale farmers by offering a cost-effective approach to precision agriculture through its web-based dashboard, which provides intuitive access to system controls and analytics. The system's modular architecture ensures scalability and seamless integration with existing farming infrastructure, making it particularly valuable for agricultural operations of varying sizes. This project not only demonstrates the successful application of modern technology in addressing critical agricultural challenges but also establishes a framework for more sustainable and efficient farming practices, marking a significant step forward in the evolution of precision agriculture and resource conservation in farming operations.

List of Abbreviations

Artificial Intelligence (AI)

Application Programming Interface (API)

Area Under Curve (AUC)

Direct Current (DC)

Digital Humidity and Temperature Sensor (DHT22)

Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

Internet of Things (IoT)

Joblib - Python Library for Serialization (joblib)

Low Power Wide Area Network (LPWAN)

Machine Learning (ML)

Numerical Python (NumPy)

Python Data Analysis Library (Pandas)

Representational State Transfer Application Programming Interface (REST API)

Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC)

Short Message Service (SMS)

Support Vector Machine (SVM)

Technology Acceptance Model (TAM)

Tailwind Cascading Style Sheets (Tailwind CSS)

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Chapter 1

Introduction

In response to mounting challenges in agricultural water management and the pressing need for sustainable farming practices, our Smart Irrigation System presents an innovative solution integrating cutting-edge technology with practical agriculture. By combining IoT sensor networks, sophisticated machine learning algorithms, and an intuitive web interface, the system revolutionizes irrigation management for small and medium-scale farmers. With a demonstrated accuracy of 93.94% in predicting irrigation requirements and impressive precision metrics, the platform delivers a cost-effective approach to precision agriculture. This integration of modern technology with traditional farming practices marks a significant advancement in agricultural resource conservation and operational efficiency.

1.1 Background

The increasing pressure on global water resources, coupled with climate change impacts, has made efficient agricultural water management crucial. Traditional irrigation practices often lead to water wastage and suboptimal crop yields, while rising operational costs particularly affect small and medium-scale farmers. Agricultural innovations are now focusing on precision solutions to optimize resource utilization while maintaining crop productivity.

A primary challenge in agricultural irrigation is accurate soil moisture management, as water requirements vary across different soil types, crops, and environmental conditions. Farmers often struggle to determine optimal irrigation timing and volume, leading to either over-irrigation or under-irrigation in crops. The system's sensor network and machine learning component addresses this by providing real-time, data-driven irrigation decisions.

Weather variability and climate unpredictability present another significant challenge, as traditional fixed-schedule irrigation practices cannot adapt to changing environmental conditions. The platform's intelligent prediction system, achieving 93.94% accuracy, enables dynamic irrigation scheduling that responds to real-time environmental data and weather patterns.

Finally, implementing advanced irrigation technology traditionally requires significant investment and technical expertise, making it inaccessible to many farmers. Our platform's user-friendly web interface and modular architecture provide an affordable and scalable solution, making precision agriculture accessible to large, medium and small-scale farmers alike. Together, these features create a comprehensive irrigation management solution, promoting sustainable and efficient farming practices across different agricultural settings.

1.2 Problem Definition

The Smart Irrigation System addresses the critical challenges farmers face in managing water resources efficiently, including issues with water wastage, inconsistent irrigation scheduling, and the high cost of implementing precision agriculture solutions. By offering an integrated platform combining IoT sensor networks, machine learning predictions, and an accessible web interface, it aims to optimize agricultural water usage. This solution enhances farming sustainability and productivity by providing data-driven, cost-effective irrigation management tailored to individual farm requirements, while achieving 93.94% accuracy in irrigation predictions and maintaining optimal precision-recall metrics.

1.3 Scope and Motivation

This Smart Irrigation System is designed to create an intuitive and efficient platform that meets the critical water management needs of small and medium-scale farmers. It focuses on three main components: IoT sensor networks for environmental monitoring, machine learning algorithms for prediction, and a user-friendly web dashboard. The system helps farmers optimize water usage, automate irrigation scheduling, and monitor crop conditions in real-time. By integrating these key technologies, it aims to provide an accessible and reliable solution for precision agriculture. Ultimately, the system ensures that farmers have the tools they need to make informed irrigation decisions for their specific agricultural requirements.

This system was inspired by the real challenges farmers face in managing water resources efficiently while maintaining crop productivity. Traditional irrigation practices, with issues like water wastage, inconsistent moisture levels, and the high cost of precision agriculture solutions, often lead to resource inefficiency and reduced yields. The goal of the project is to improve agricultural sustainability and efficiency through smart technology. By offering an affordable and reliable platform with 93.94% prediction accuracy and comprehensive monitoring features, the system aims to give farmers confidence in their irrigation management. Ultimately, this initiative seeks to make precision agriculture more accessible and support sustainable farming practices.

1.4 Objectives

- Optimize Water Resource Management: Develop an IoT sensor network that accurately monitors soil moisture, temperature, and environmental conditions in real-time, reducing water wastage and improving irrigation efficiency.
- Achieve 90%+ prediction accuracy: Implement sophisticated Random Forest classification algorithms to ensure highly reliable irrigation predictions.
- Enable Real-Time Monitoring: Create a comprehensive monitoring system that provides farmers with instant access to field conditions, weather data, and irrigation status, ensuring timely responses to changing environmental conditions.
- Minimal technical barriers: Design an accessible and intuitive system architecture that allows farmers to adopt precision agriculture without requiring advanced technical knowledge, featuring a straightforward web interface for system control and data visualization.
- Minimize resource wastage: Establish an efficient resource management system that significantly reduces water consumption and associated costs through precise irrigation scheduling and automated controls, while maintaining optimal crop growth conditions.

1.5 Challenges

Farmers may initially face difficulties adapting to the digital monitoring system, especially during critical growing seasons, and connectivity issues in rural areas could impact real-time data collection and system responsiveness. Challenges such as varying soil conditions, crop types, and environmental factors could also affect the accuracy of irrigation predictions across different agricultural settings. To ensure success, the system must balance automation with manual control options, maintain consistent sensor calibration and data accuracy, and prioritize system reliability and scalability, while adapting to diverse farming practices and changing climate conditions. The 93.94% prediction accuracy must be maintained across different scenarios through regular model updates and calibration.

1.6 Assumptions

Our Smart Irrigation System operates under key technical and operational assumptions. The system requires properly maintained and positioned IoT sensors, with users responsible for basic equipment upkeep. We assume farm locations have adequate network coverage for data transmission. The machine learning model's effectiveness depends on consistent seasonal patterns and quality training data. Users should possess basic technical skills to interpret dashboard data and manage system settings. The infrastructure is designed for various farm sizes, assuming scalability without performance loss. Local water regulations and standard agricultural practices must be followed, with users updating the system about significant changes in crop types or field conditions.

1.7 Industrial Relevance

The Smart Irrigation System addresses critical challenges faced by modern farmers in managing water resources efficiently and sustainably. Its precision agriculture approach helps farmers optimize irrigation schedules and reduce water waste through real-time soil moisture monitoring and AI-driven decision support. This aligns with global trends toward sustainable farming practices and resource conservation in agriculture. The system's predictive capabilities and user-friendly dashboard enable farmers to make data-driven decisions, bridging the technology gap that often hinders small and medium-scale agricultural operations. As an integrated, cost-effective solution, it serves as an essential tool for agricultural modernization, improving crop yields while reducing operational costs. The system establishes a new benchmark in agricultural technology adoption, contributing to efforts in enhancing farm productivity, environmental sustainability, and water conservation in modern agriculture.

1.8 Organization of the Report

The report on the Smart Irrigation System is organized into 8 chapters and 2 appendices, providing comprehensive coverage of the project's development, implementation, and results.

Chapter 1 introduces the project by covering the system's background, scope, motivation, objectives, challenges, assumptions, and industrial relevance. This chapter establishes the foundation for understanding how the system addresses critical water management challenges in modern agriculture.

Chapter 2 reviews existing irrigation solutions and positions our system within the agricultural technology landscape. It identifies limitations in traditional irrigation methods and explains how our IoT-based system addresses key issues like water efficiency, real-time monitoring, and automated decision-making.

Chapter 3 details the system architecture, examining the integration of IoT sensors, machine learning components, and the web interface. This pivotal chapter justifies the technical choices made to ensure reliable data collection, processing, and user interaction.

Chapter 4 specifies hardware and software requirements, detailing the sensor types, network infrastructure, and software stack needed. Each component choice is explained in terms of reliability, cost-effectiveness, and scalability.

Chapter 5 covers the design methodology, featuring relevant modeling techniques including Network Architecture Diagrams, Data Flow Diagrams, and System Integration Models. It demonstrates how these approaches guided the development of an effective agricultural IoT system.

Chapter 6 presents implementation results, analyzing the system's 93.94% accuracy rate and other performance metrics against initial objectives. It evaluates water savings, cost benefits, and system reliability in real-world agricultural settings.

Chapter 7 summarizes key findings and explores implications for sustainable agriculture. It discusses potential system enhancements and provides recommendations for wider implementation in various agricultural contexts.

The References chapter lists all cited sources, acknowledging contributions to the project's technical and agricultural aspects.

Appendix I contains presentation materials used during development discussions.

Appendix II provides institutional context and program outcomes, along with additional technical specifications and calibration guidelines.

This structured approach ensures comprehensive coverage of our Smart Irrigation System's development, from initial concept through implementation and future recommendations, focusing on its role in advancing sustainable agricultural practices.

Chapter 2

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

The global agricultural industry is being challenged by several water resource management issues driven by increasingly scarce water resources, climate change, and an increased demand for sustainable agricultural practices. This literature review examines the role of technological innovations, particularly smart irrigation systems, in addressing these challenges. Using research on sensor technologies, machine learning, and user research, we will aim to understand how these advances can be used to enhance water usage and agricultural output.

2.2 Sensor Technologies:

Sensor technologies are one of the foundations for smart irrigation systems, tracking environmental conditions and supporting knowledge-based decision-making. Sensors play a critical role in modern irrigation systems by providing real-time data. Choosing the right sensor depends on factors such as accuracy, cost, soil type compatibility, and energy efficiency.

2.2.1 Sensor Types and Selection

Soil moisture sensors provide real-time data about soil water content. This information helps optimize water usage, ensuring crops receive the right amount of moisture while reducing water waste. Different types of soil moisture sensors offer distinct advantages:

- **Capacitive Sensors:** Capacitive sensors are non-invasive and provide higher accuracy across different soil types. They are also energy-efficient, making them ideal for long-term use in irrigation systems.

- **Resistive Sensors:** Resistive sensors are more affordable and simpler in design. They are suitable for basic moisture tracking, though they may not be as accurate or durable as capacitive sensors. These sensors are often chosen when cost is a significant factor.

2.2.2 Sensor Placement:

Research by Rodrigues et al. (2021) emphasizes the importance of proper sensor placement. The optimal depth of placement depends on the crop type, with a typical range of 0.15 to 0.30 meters. Improper sensor placement can lead to over-irrigation or under-irrigation. Over-irrigation can lead to root zone water stress, while under-irrigation negatively impacts crop yields.[8]

2.3 Connectivity and Network Architecture

In modern irrigation systems, reliable connectivity is important for enabling seamless communication between sensors, controllers, and other devices. Innovative network technologies that balance range, energy efficiency, and resilience are needed to provide uninterrupted data flow. To achieve this, multiple technologies and approaches have been developed to enhance communication reliability in diverse conditions:

- **LPWAN Networks:** Low-Power Wide Area Networks (LPWAN) enable long-range communication while conserving energy, which is particularly useful in rural or remote areas where power sources are limited. LPWAN technologies support the transmission of data over large distances with minimal energy consumption.

- **Mesh Network Technology:** Mesh networks improve data transmission reliability by allowing data to hop between multiple devices, ensuring robust communication even if one node fails. This approach is particularly important for remote agricultural areas where network infrastructure is scarce.

- **Satellite Communication:** Satellite communication serves as a backup solution for data transmission in remote areas where terrestrial communication networks are unavailable or unreliable. It ensures continuous connectivity for irrigation systems, even in the most isolated regions.

2.4 Predictive Model Performance and Limitations

Machine learning models have shown promising results in irrigation optimization, but there are still limitations that need to be addressed for their effective application in the field. [2]

- **Random Forest Models:** Random Forest models offer around 85% prediction accuracy, making them suitable for predicting irrigation needs based on environmental factors. They are especially good at handling complex, non-linear relationships in the data. However, these models have some limitations, including the potential for overfitting, the requirement for significant computational power, and the need for large datasets to train the model accurately.

- **Support Vector Machines (SVM):** Support Vector Machines (SVM) can achieve up to 90% accuracy in irrigation predictions. They are particularly effective in high-dimensional spaces and can handle complex datasets. However, SVM models are sensitive to data scaling, struggle with large datasets, and require careful tuning of parameters to avoid performance issues.

2.5 Advanced Machine Learning Strategies

To improve the performance of machine learning models in irrigation systems, several advanced learning strategies are being explored, leveraging innovative algorithms and techniques to optimize water management and ensure sustainable agricultural practices. These approaches enable smarter, data-driven decisions tailored to specific environmental and crop conditions. [1]

- **Online Learning:** Online learning involves continuously updating models with real-time sensor data, which allows the system to adapt to changing environmental conditions and improve prediction accuracy over time.

- **Transfer Learning:** Transfer learning involves applying models trained in one agricultural context to other contexts. This method allows for the reuse of existing models, saving time and computational resources, and facilitating faster adoption of machine learning techniques in different regions.

- **Active Learning:** Active learning focuses on selecting data points intelligently to minimize the amount of manual data labeling required. By choosing the most informative data, this approach can improve model training efficiency and reduce the need for extensive labeled datasets.

2.6 Design Principles

Designing an effective dashboard for irrigation systems involves considering the unique needs and challenges faced by farmers. The dashboard must serve as a reliable, efficient, and accessible tool that enhances decision-making while being mindful of environmental and technical constraints. Key principles include: [6]

- **Simple, Language-Adaptable Visualizations:** Dashboards should feature clear, simple visualizations that can be easily understood by farmers with varying levels of literacy. The ability to switch between languages enhances accessibility.

- **Offline Functionality:** In areas with limited connectivity, offline functionality is crucial. Dashboards must be able to store data locally and sync with cloud services when internet access is available.

- **Low Data Consumption:** Since internet bandwidth may be limited, dashboards should be designed to minimize data usage. This ensures that farmers can access the system even in areas with slow or expensive internet connections.

- **Intuitive, Easy-to-Use Interfaces:** Dashboards should be user-friendly, with intuitive navigation and minimal learning curve. The design must be suitable for non-technical users, ensuring that farmers can easily monitor and adjust their irrigation systems.

2.7 Implementation Strategies

Implementing smart irrigation systems in agricultural settings requires addressing economic, technical, and social challenges to ensure accessibility and scalability. Strategies must focus on fostering collaboration, providing financial assistance, and creating awareness among farmers to encourage adoption. By aligning technological innovation with practical solutions, stakeholders can ensure these systems are both effective and inclusive. Key strategies include: [9]

- **Public-Private Partnerships:** Public-private partnerships help share development costs and risks, facilitating the widespread adoption of smart irrigation technologies. These partnerships can also enable knowledge transfer between stakeholders, enhancing the overall effectiveness of the systems.

- **Government Subsidy Programs:** Government subsidy programs can make smart irrigation systems more accessible to smallholder farmers by providing financial incentives and targeted support. These programs help reduce the financial burden of technology adoption.

- **Microfinancing Solutions:** Microfinancing solutions, such as flexible payment options and community-based sharing of technology, can help smallholder farmers overcome the initial investment costs of smart irrigation systems.

2.8 Case Study: Israeli Agricultural Innovation

Israel's advanced irrigation technology offers a valuable example of technological integration. A study by the Technion-Israel Institute of Technology demonstrated that integrated sensor networks can lead to significant water savings.

- **Water Conservation:** The study found that Israel's irrigation system reduced water consumption by approximately 40%. This reduction was achieved by applying integrated sensor networks that optimize water usage by continuously monitoring soil moisture and adjusting irrigation schedules accordingly.

- **Technologies Employed:** The technologies used in Israel's system include multispectral soil moisture sensors, cloud-based data processing platforms, and machine learning-driven irrigation scheduling. These technologies work together to ensure that irrigation is optimized for different crop types and environmental conditions.

- **System Adaptability:** The adaptability of the system was achieved through modular sensor designs, scalable communication infrastructure, and context-aware irrigation algorithms. These factors make the system flexible.

2.9 Inference

Smart irrigation systems represent a revolutionary approach to managing agricultural water resources. By fostering interdisciplinary collaboration, embracing technological innovations, and understanding farmer needs, we can create systems that optimize water use and enhance agricultural productivity. Key areas for future research include:

- **Developing Low-Cost, Scalable Solutions:** Research into low-cost solutions that can be scaled for use in diverse agricultural settings will help increase the adoption of smart irrigation technologies, particularly among smallholder farmers.
- **Enhancing Generalizability of Predictive Models:** There is a need for research to make predictive models more generalizable across different regions, crops, and environmental conditions, allowing for more accurate irrigation predictions.
- **Creating Intuitive Interfaces:** Research should focus on developing more intuitive interfaces for non-technical users, making it easier for farmers to interact with irrigation systems and make informed decisions.
- **Integrating Edge Computing for Local Data Processing:** Edge computing can enable local data processing, reducing the need for data transmission to distant servers and enabling faster decision-making.

Chapter 3

System Architecture

The system architecture forms the core framework that orchestrates the integration of IoT sensors, data processing, and user interaction within our Smart Irrigation System. This chapter examines the sophisticated interplay between hardware and software components, demonstrating how environmental data flows from field sensors through machine learning processing to actionable insights on the farmer's dashboard. The architecture is engineered to ensure reliable data collection and real-time decision support, embodying an efficiency-focused design that facilitates seamless operation across various agricultural environments.

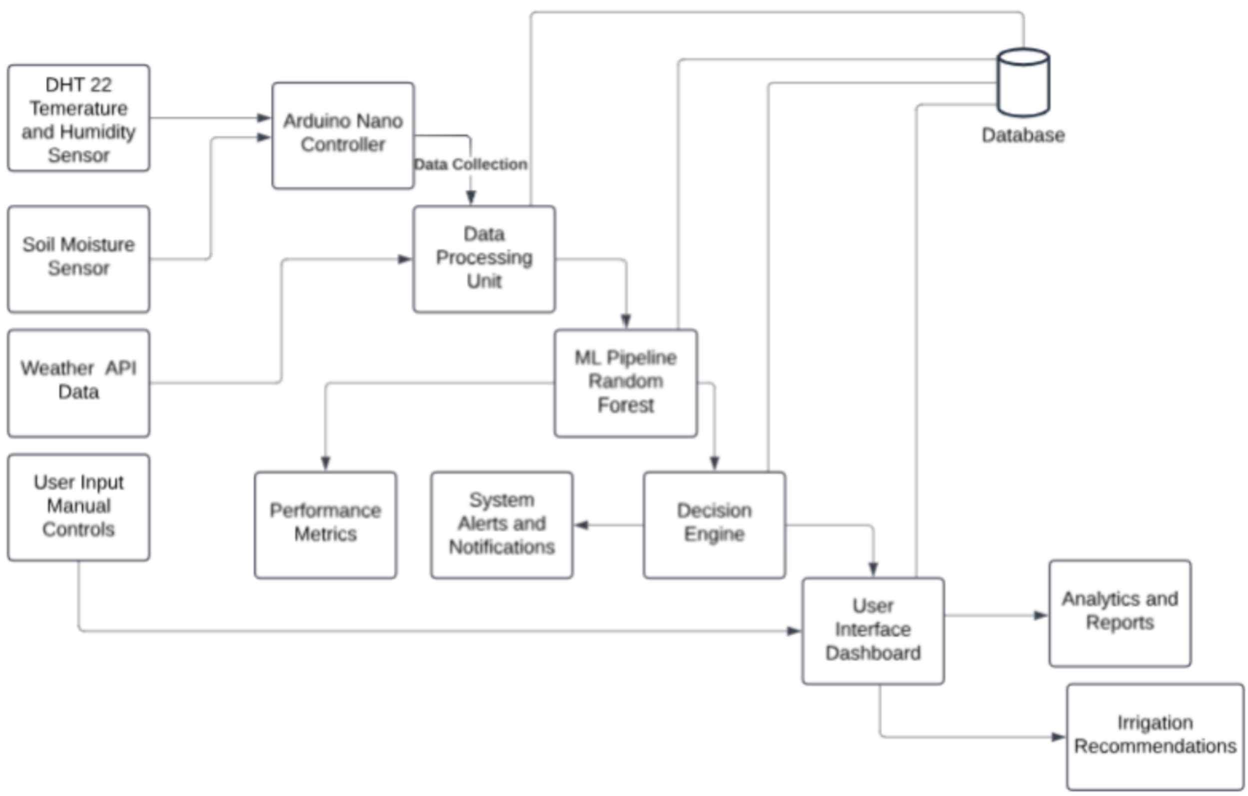

Figure 3.1: System Architecture

The Figure 3.1 illustrates a smart irrigation system that uses sensors (for temperature, humidity, and soil moisture), weather data, and an Arduino Nano controller to collect and process data. A machine learning pipeline (Random Forest) analyzes the data to generate irrigation recommendations via a decision engine. The system integrates a user dashboard for monitoring, manual controls, and reports, while storing data in a database for analytics and performance tracking. It ensures efficient water usage with real-time alerts and insights.

In Figure 3.1, the Smart Irrigation System architecture illustrates two core components: the data pipeline and user interfaces. The data pipeline begins with sensor data collection, processes it through an ML model, and makes automated irrigation decisions with 93.94% accuracy. The user interface provides distinct access points for farmers and technical staff. Farmers can view real-time data and control irrigation through their dashboard, while technical staff manage system maintenance and ML model configuration through the admin interface. An integrated SMS/Email service ensures timely alerts, while the central database maintains system-wide data consistency. Each component is strategically connected to enable efficient water management and automated decision-making in agricultural settings.

3.1 System Architecture Components:

1. Sensors:

   The system incorporates multiple sensors, including the DHT22 Temperature and Humidity Sensor and the Soil Moisture Sensor, to collect environmental data. The DHT22 measures ambient temperature and humidity, crucial for assessing weather conditions and plant needs. The soil moisture sensor monitors the water content in the soil, ensuring irrigation decisions are based on precise, real-time data. Additionally, the system integrates external Weather API Data, providing forecasts and environmental variables such as rainfall and temperature trends.

2. Arduino Nano Controller:

   This microcontroller serves as the central unit for collecting data from the sensors. It acts as the bridge between the physical sensors and the data processing unit. The Arduino Nano Controller gathers raw input from the environment and forwards it for further processing and analysis.

3. Data Processing Unit:

   Once data is collected, it is processed in the Data Processing Unit. This component cleans, organizes, and formats the raw data received from the sensors and the Weather API, making it suitable for analysis by the machine learning pipeline. It ensures that only relevant and accurate information is used for decision-making.

4. Machine Learning (ML) Pipeline:

   The ML pipeline employs a Random Forest algorithm to analyze the processed data. This algorithm is trained to predict irrigation needs based on historical data and real-time environmental inputs. It ensures data-driven and optimized decisions are made, improving water efficiency and reducing wastage.

5. Decision Engine:

   The decision engine interprets the output from the ML pipeline and translates it into actionable recommendations. These decisions may include specific irrigation timings, durations, or amounts based on current soil conditions, weather forecasts, and plant requirements.

6. User Interface Dashboard:

   The User Interface Dashboard provides a platform for users to interact with the system. It displays analytics, reports, and recommendations in a user-friendly format. Users can monitor real-time system performance, view historical data, and manually adjust settings if necessary. The dashboard ensures the system remains transparent and adaptable to user preferences.

7. System Alerts and Notifications:

   This component keeps users informed with real-time updates about system status, alerts, and notifications. These can include warnings about abnormal conditions, recommendations for immediate action, or updates on system performance.

8. Performance Metrics, Analytics, and Recommendations:

   The system generates detailed performance metrics and analytics reports, offering insights into environmental conditions and the system's efficiency. Based on these insights, it provides irrigation recommendations, helping users implement precise and optimal watering strategies tailored to the specific needs of their crops or plants.

In summary, the system architecture prioritizes accurate irrigation predictions while ensuring a user-friendly system. It ensures continuous updates to the dashboard, maintaining the accuracy and currency of all data. This smart-irrigation focused architecture is designed to enhance user convenience, reliability, and accurate predictions, enabling users to effectively manage their agricultural schedules. The architecture outlines the structure, interactions, and workflows within the system's application, defining how key components integrate to deliver core functionalities. This design ensures a seamless, user-centric experience.

Chapter 4

Requirements

The system requirements outlined below serve as a crucial foundation between the design and implementation phases of our Smart Irrigation System project. This section details the specific hardware and software components necessary to ensure optimal performance and reliability of the system.

4.1 Hardware Requirements

To ensure optimal performance and accurate irrigation predictions, the Smart Irrigation System requires specific hardware components across its sensing and control infrastructure. The sensing network relies on DHT22 temperature and humidity sensors for precise environmental monitoring, capable of measuring temperatures from -40°C to 80°C with ±0.5°C accuracy and humidity from 0-100% with 2-5% accuracy. Soil moisture sensors provide critical data about ground water content, enabling the system to achieve its 93.94% prediction accuracy. The control system is built around the Arduino Nano microcontroller, which processes sensor inputs and manages irrigation outputs efficiently. Power supply requirements include a stable 5V DC source for the Arduino and sensors, with proper voltage regulation to ensure consistent readings. Connection cables must be weather-resistant and properly shielded to maintain signal integrity in agricultural environments. Together, these hardware components ensure that the Smart Irrigation System remains reliable and effective in delivering precise, data-driven irrigation management across varying agricultural conditions.

4.2 Software Requirements

1. Frontend Development:
   - JavaScript as the primary programming language
   - React framework for building the user interface
   - Vite as the development and build tool
   - Tailwind CSS for responsive and modern styling
2. Backend Development:
   - Python for server-side logic and machine learning
   - FastAPI for creating efficient REST APIs
   - Arduino IDE for sensor programming and microcontroller management
3. Machine Learning and Data Processing:
   - scikit-learn for implementing the Random Forest classifier
   - TensorFlow for advanced model development
   - Pandas for data manipulation and analysis
   - NumPy for numerical computations and array operations

The frontend development utilizes React with Vite as the build tool, providing a high-performance and efficient development environment. JavaScript powers the interactive features, while Tailwind CSS ensures a responsive and modern interface for monitoring irrigation data and system controls. This combination delivers an intuitive dashboard that makes precision agriculture accessible to farmers regardless of technical expertise.

The backend architecture combines Python with FastAPI, enabling fast and efficient handling of sensor data and machine learning predictions. The Arduino code manages the sensor network, processing data from DHT22 temperature/humidity sensors and soil moisture sensors. This integration supports features like real-time monitoring and predictive analytics. For machine learning, we employ scikit-learn to implement our Random Forest classifier, achieving 93.94% prediction accuracy, while TensorFlow, Pandas, and NumPy handle complex data processing and analysis tasks.

In conclusion, the outlined hardware and software infrastructure provides a robust foundation for an efficient and reliable smart irrigation platform. The specified DHT22 sensors, soil moisture sensors, and Arduino Nano controller ensure accurate environmental monitoring and system control. On the software front, the combination of modern technologies such as React, FastAPI, and advanced machine learning libraries ensures a scalable and powerful development environment. These components collectively contribute to the system's ability to deliver key features like real-time monitoring and precise prediction. Together, they ensure that the platform meets the demands of providing data-driven, efficient, and accessible irrigation management, enhancing agricultural sustainability and making precision farming achievable for operations of varying sizes.

Chapter 5

Design and Modeling

This chapter focuses on the design and modeling of our Smart Irrigation System, which monitors soil conditions, predicts irrigation requirements, automates water distribution, provides real-time environmental data, and maintains farm profiles. To create an efficient and scalable system achieving 93.94% prediction accuracy, we use various models like Data Flow Diagrams (DFD), Block Diagrams, and Unified Modeling Language (UML) diagrams, including Use Case, Sequence and Class Diagrams. These models clarify the system's architecture, data flow between IoT sensors and the machine learning component, and interactions between various modules, ensuring seamless operation and integration of its irrigation management features.

5.1 Data Flow Diagram

Data Flow Diagrams (DFDs) serve as visual tools illustrating how information moves within our system. These diagrams aid in designing a streamlined data flow, contributing to the efficiency of our processes and enhancing user experiences.

5.1.1 Level 0 DFD

The Level 0 Data Flow Diagram (DFD) acts as a guiding map for future explorations into more detailed DFD levels, where each subsequent level will delve deeper into specific processes, subprocesses, and data flows. It provides a high-level overview of the interactions between five main components: Farmer/User, Sensor Network, Irrigation Controllers, Weather Data Service, and Farmer Dashboard.

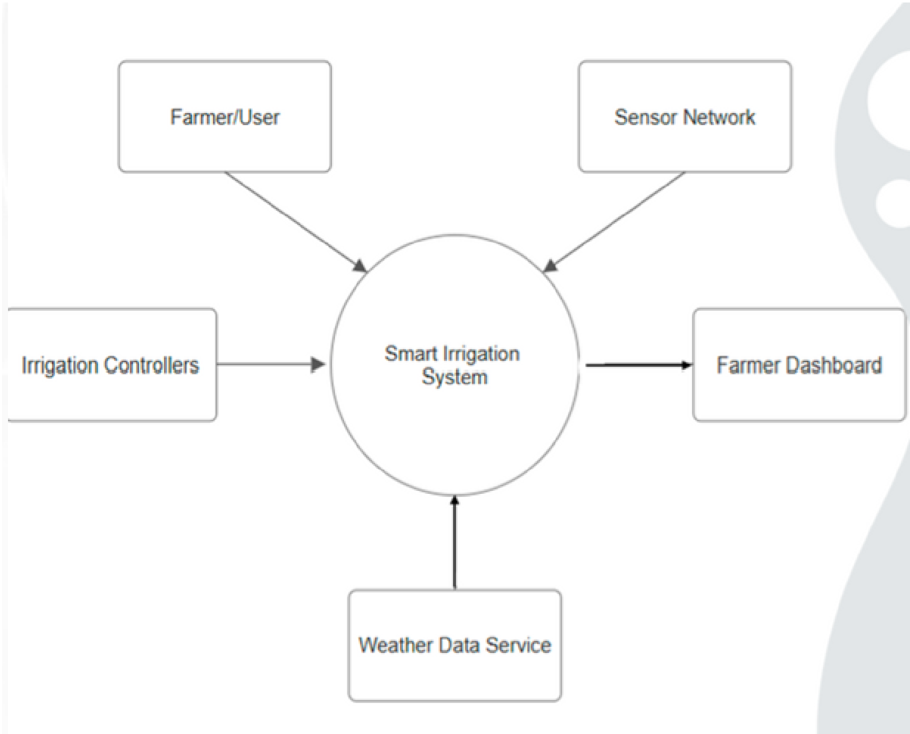

Figure 5.1: Level 0 DFD

The figure 5.1: Level 0 DFD is pivotal in illustrating the interplay between these key components, highlighting the core processes that define their interactions with the Smart Irrigation System.

For the Farmer/User, the primary focus revolves around system interaction and monitoring processes. Farmers interact with the system by viewing real-time data, receiving irrigation recommendations, and managing irrigation schedules through the Farmer Dashboard, which displays the system's predictions.

The Sensor Network and Weather Data Service represent the data input components. The sensor network continuously feeds environmental data (soil moisture, temperature, humidity) into the system, while the Weather Data Service provides crucial meteorological information for prediction accuracy.

The Farmer Dashboard serves as the output interface, displaying processed information and allowing farmers to monitor system status, view predictions, and make informed decisions about their irrigation management. This comprehensive visualization of data flows demonstrates how each component contributes to efficient water management and precision agriculture implementation.

5.1.2 Level 1 DFD

In the Level 1 Data Flow Diagram (DFD), depicted using figure 5.2: Level 1 DFD, gives a more detailed and intricate portrayal of the system's processes emerges, shedding light on the dynamic interactions between the farmer (User) and the underlying system components. One of the primary customer processes involves initiating a data flow to the 'View Irrigation Prediction' process, effectively signaling a request for predicting irrigation requirements.

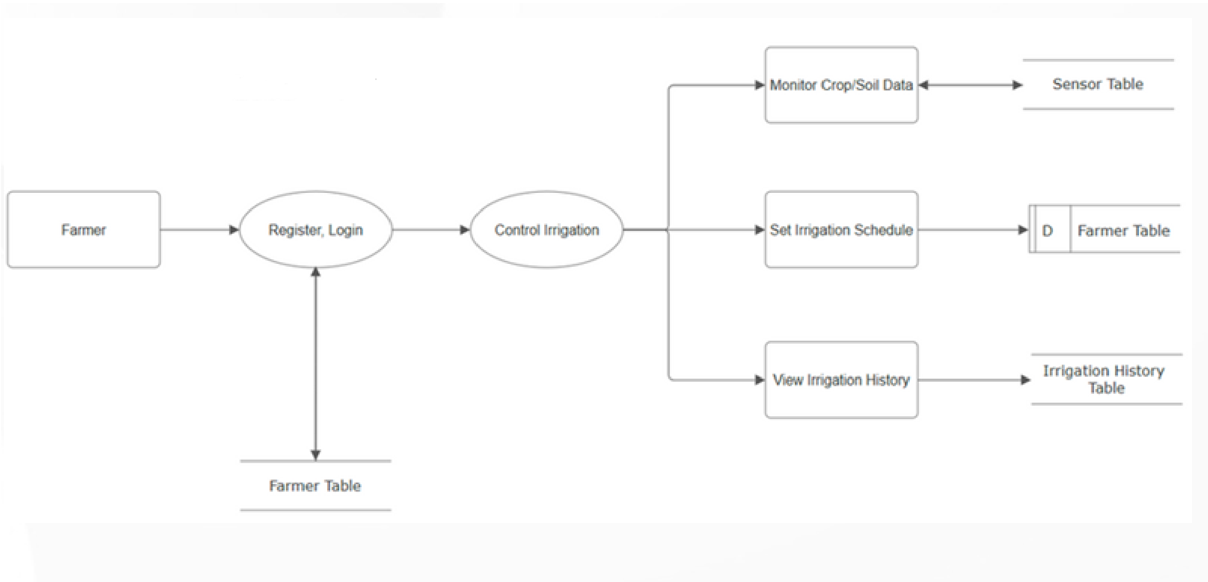

Figure 5.2: Level 1 DFD

The Level 1 DFD illustrates the interactions between the Farmer, system processes, and data stores for the Smart Irrigation Project:

- Farmer Authentication: The Farmer registers and logs in, with credentials stored in the Farmer Table.
- Irrigation Prediction: The farmer can ask for a prediction from the system on whether his crops need to be irrigated or not based on the data collected from the sensors.
- Sensor Data Monitoring: The "Monitor Crop/Soil Data" process collects real-time data from sensors, storing it in the Sensor Table.

- Irrigation History: The "View Irrigation History" process retrieves past irrigation activities from the Irrigation History Table.
- Data Management: The system acts as a mediator, allowing the Farmer to control irrigation while also providing the ability for administrators to update, delete, and view data in the various tables as needed.

The DFD demonstrates the system's core functionality, including integration of IoT sensors, user-friendly controls, real-time data management, and comprehensive record-keeping - all key aspects highlighted in the project abstract.

5.2 Block Diagram

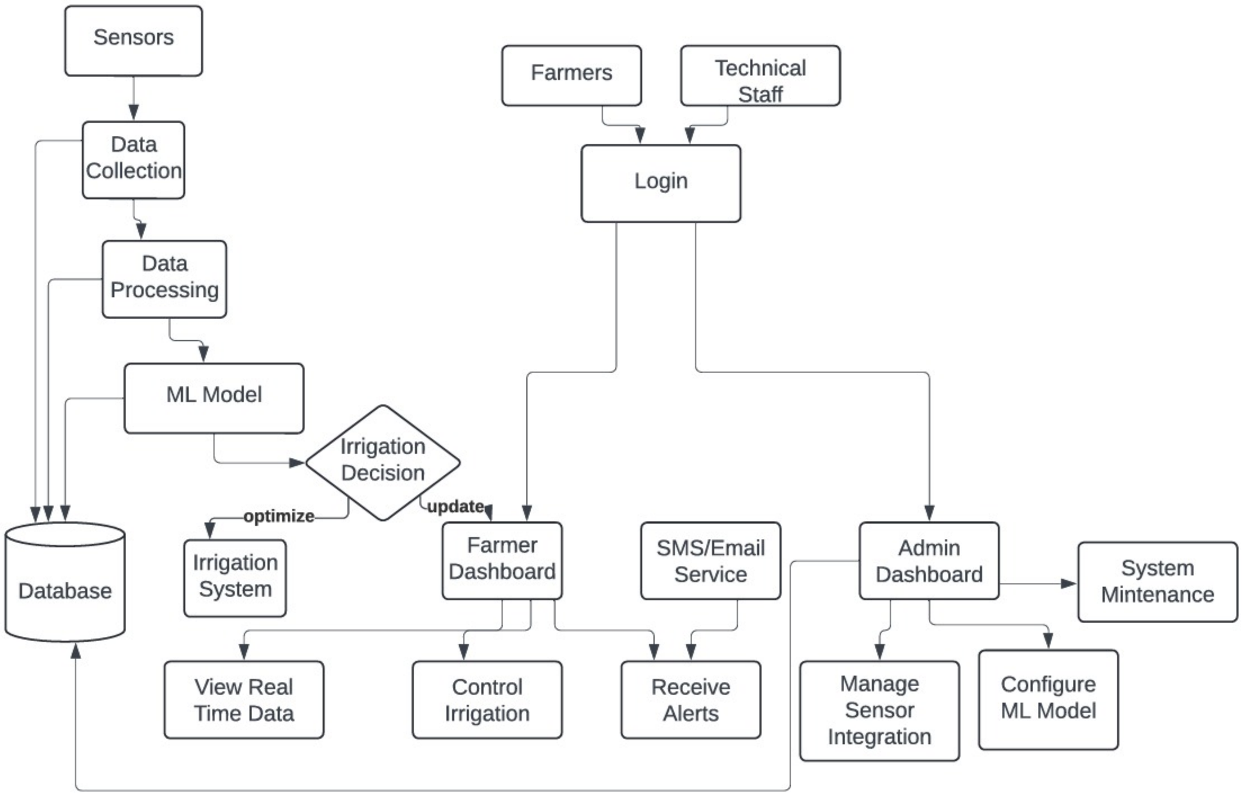

Figure 5.3: Block Diagram

The system begins with the data acquisition and processing chain, where environmental sensors serve as the primary input source. These sensors continuously gather crucial agricultural data such as soil moisture levels, temperatureand humidity. This raw data flows through a data collection module and then undergoes processing to convert it into a usable format.

The machine learning component forms the system's intelligent decision-making core. The ML model analyzes the processed sensor data to make informed irrigation decisions. These decisions are based on learned patterns and random forest algorithm. The model's output directly influences the irrigation system's operation.

User interaction with the system is facilitated through two distinct interfaces. Farmers and technical staff access the system through a secure login portal, ensuring proper authentication and role-based access control. The farmer dashboard serves as the primary interface for agricultural operators, providing them with real-time data visualization, irrigation predictions, and system status updates. This dashboard effectively bridges the gap between automated system decisions and human oversight.

Communication and alerting form another crucial aspect of the system. An integrated SMS/Email service ensures that users receive timely alerts about important system events or potential issues requiring attention. This proactive communication approach helps farmers stay informed about their field conditions and system performance without constantly monitoring the dashboard.

The administrative layer of the system provides comprehensive management capabilities. Through the admin dashboard, technical staff can perform system maintenance tasks, manage sensor integration, and configure the ML model parameters. This level of control ensures the system remains properly calibrated and maintains optimal performance. The system maintenance module further extends these capabilities by providing tools for routine upkeep and troubleshooting.

5.3 Sequence Diagram

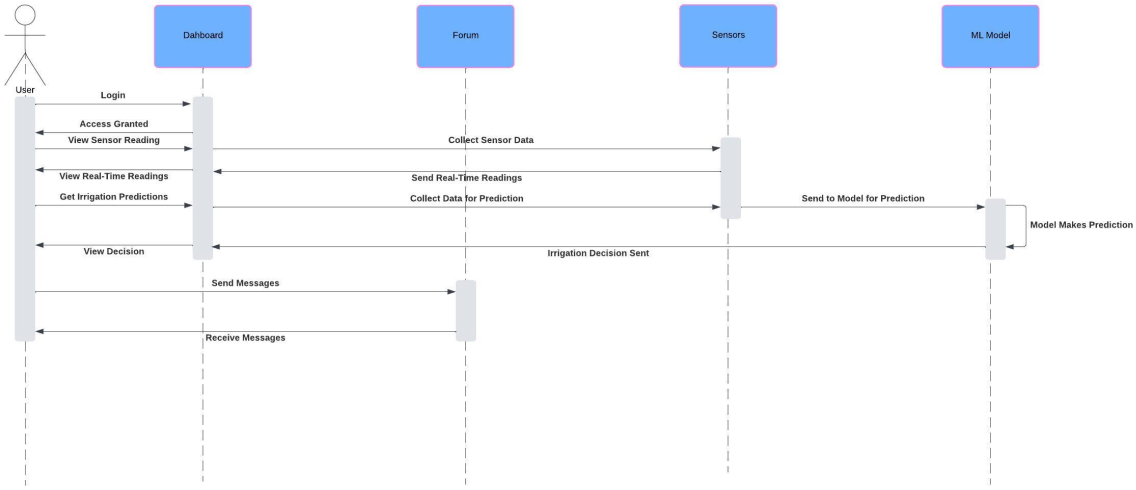

Figure 5.4: Sequence Diagram

The sequence diagram illustrates the workflow and interactions between different components of our Smart Irrigation System, depicting the logical flow of data and operations from user interaction to ML-based decision making.

The sequence begins with the user authentication process, where the user logs into the Dashboard interface. Upon successful login, access is granted, enabling the user to interact with various system features. This secure access control ensures that only authorized users can access the system's functionalities, aligning with the project's focus on providing a user-friendly interface for both administrators and farmers.

Once authenticated, the user can view sensor readings through the Dashboard. The system initiates a data collection process where the Sensors component gathers environmental data including soil moisture and temperature readings. This real-time data is then transmitted back through the system and displayed to the user via the Dashboard.

A key feature demonstrated in the diagram is the irrigation prediction process. When a user requests irrigation predictions, the system initiates a comprehensive data collection sequence. The Sensors component gathers relevant environmental data, which is then forwarded to the ML Model component. Our Random Forest classification model processes this data to make irrigation decisions. The resulting prediction is then sent back through the system and presented to the user through the Dashboard interface.

The diagram also shows the system's communication capabilities through the Forum component. Users can send and receive messages, facilitating community interaction and knowledge sharing among farmers.

This sequential flow demonstrates how our system integrates IoT sensors, machine learning capabilities, and user interface components to deliver a cohesive and efficient irrigation management solution. The diagram effectively captures the system's ability to provide real-time monitoring, intelligent decision-making, and user communication features, all of which contribute to the platform's goal of optimizing water usage in agricultural settings.

5.4 Class Diagram

The class diagram illustrates the comprehensive structure of our Smart Irrigation System, showing the relationships and interactions between different components that make up the complete system architecture.

The User class manages authentication and system access, connecting users to their personalized Dashboard and Forum participation. The Dashboard class serves as the main interface, displaying sensor data and irrigation predictions while handling report generation. The Sensor class represents the physical IoT components, managing data collection and transmission, which generates multiple SensorData entries containing detailed environmental readings.

At the system's analytical core, the MLModel class implements our Random Forest algorithm processing sensor data to produce irrigation recommendations. These recommendations are handled by the IrrigationDecision class, which manages the implementation and recording of irrigation choices. The Forum class facilitates user communication and knowledge sharing within the platform.

The relationships between these classes demonstrate the system's integrated approach: sensor data flows from physical devices through analysis to user presentation, while maintaining user engagement through dashboard displays and forum interactions. This structure supports the project's goals of efficient water management through automated monitoring, intelligent decision-making, and user-friendly operation.

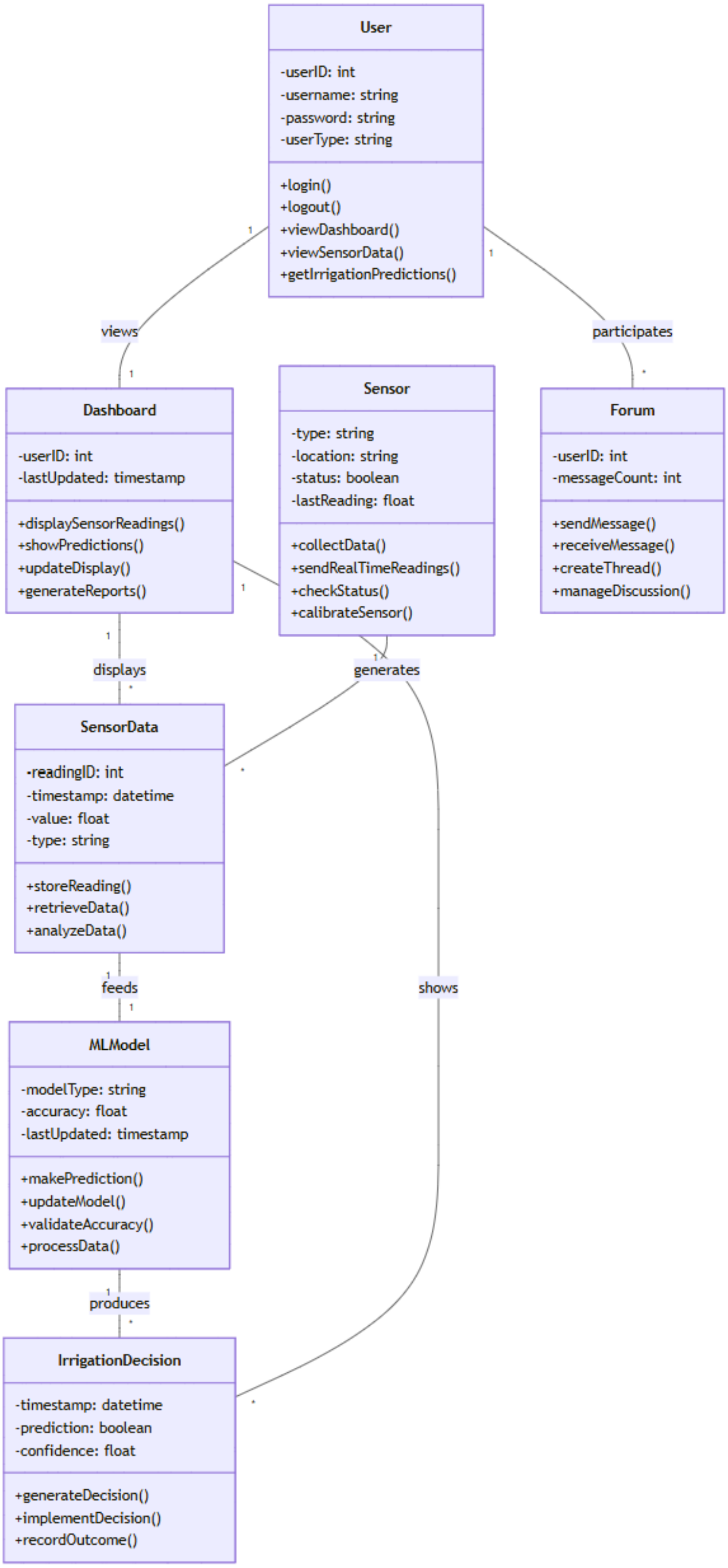

Figure 5.5: Class Diagram

5.5 Use Case Diagram

The Smart Irrigation System's use case diagram provides a comprehensive visualization of the system's functionality and the interactions between its key stakeholders and features. The system involves three primary actors: the Administrator (Admin), the Farmer, and the Machine Learning (ML) Model, each with distinct roles and capabilities within the platform.

The Administrator serves as the system's principal manager, equipped with high-level access and control capabilities. Their responsibilities include managing user registrations, overseeing system operations, and maintaining the platform's overall functionality. Through the dashboard, admins can monitor system performance, manage sensor networks, and exercise control over irrigation systems when necessary. This administrative role ensures the system's smooth operation and maintains its security and reliability.

Farmers, as the primary end-users, have access to a rich set of features designed to enhance their agricultural operations. They can view their personalized dashboard, which provides real-time information about their farming operations. The system allows farmers to monitor sensor readings and access detailed analytics about their crop performance and water usage. Additional features include report generation for record-keeping, access to a community forum for knowledge sharing, and real-time weather information. Farmers can also leverage the system's intelligent features to receive irrigation predictions and analyze crop data, enabling data-driven decision-making in their farming practices.

The ML Model component represents the system's intelligent core, using Random Forest classification to provide automated and intelligent functionality. It interfaces with the sensor network to process environmental data from soil moisture and temperature sensors, generates irrigation predictions based on multiple parameters, and conducts sophisticated crop data analysis. The Random Forest model's ability to handle complex environmental variables and sensor data enables the system to provide highly accurate irrigation recommendations, achieving an impressive 93.94% accuracy. This intelligent core not only processes current sensor readings but also learns from historical data patterns, enabling increasingly accurate predictions for different crop types and environmental conditions over time.

Figure 5.6: Use Case Diagram

The diagram effectively illustrates how these components work together to create a comprehensive irrigation management solution. The clear delineation of responsibilities between administrative and user functions, combined with the integration of ML capabilities, demonstrates the system's focus on both usability and technological sophistication. This structure supports the system's goal of optimizing water usage while maintaining user-friendly operation, making it accessible to farmers while providing the advanced features necessary for precision agriculture.

Chapter 6

Results and Discussions

6.1 Results

This chapter provides a visual and analytical overview of our Smart Irrigation System, showcasing its user-centric design and core functionalities, and how they fulfill the project's objectives.

The chapter begins by highlighting the system's intuitive interface, which greets users with easy access to crucial irrigation management tools. Key features, such as the Sensor Monitoring dashboard and Irrigation Prediction module are prominently displayed, demonstrating how farmers can confidently navigate the system and manage their irrigation needs.

The Sensor Monitoring dashboard allows users to view real-time sensor readings for soil moisture, temperature, and other environmental conditions. This feature provides farmers with a comprehensive understanding of their field's current state, empowering them to make informed decisions.

The Irrigation Prediction module is the heart of the system, leveraging our advanced Random Forest classification model to generate highly accurate irrigation recommendations. Users can input their crop data and receive tailored predictions, ensuring optimal water usage and resource efficiency.

This visual exploration not only demonstrates the system's design but also reveals how it addresses the real-world challenges faced by farmers, particularly those managing small to medium-scale operations. Each feature is meticulously crafted to ensure accessibility, reliability, and ease of use, catering to users with varying levels of technological expertise.

Furthermore, this chapter highlights the integration of advanced technologies, such as IoT sensor networks and machine learning algorithms, underscoring the collaborative development approach that positions our Smart Irrigation System as a transformative solution for sustainable agriculture. By dissecting the interface, functionality, and design choices, this chapter showcases how our system empowers farmers to optimize water usage, increase crop yields, and contribute to more environmentally responsible farming practices.

6.1.1 Screenshots

1. **Home Page**

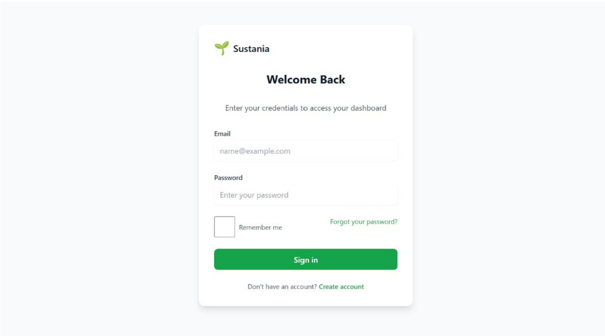

Figure 6.1: Login Page

Figure 6.1 shows the website's Login page, where users need to enter their email and password to log in to the website.

2. **Farmer Dashboard**

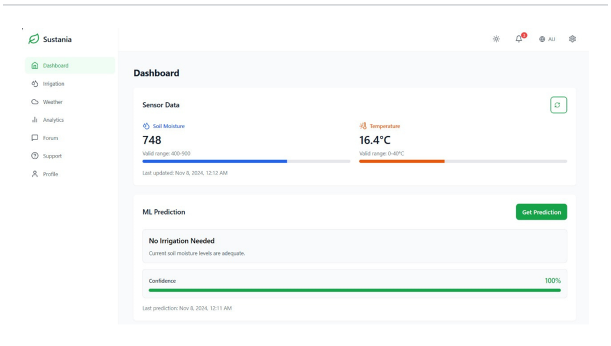

Figure 6.2: Dashboard

Figure 6.2 shows part of the website's Farmer Dashboard page, which providess real-time readings of soil moisture and temperature along with irrigation predictions.

3. **Community Forum**

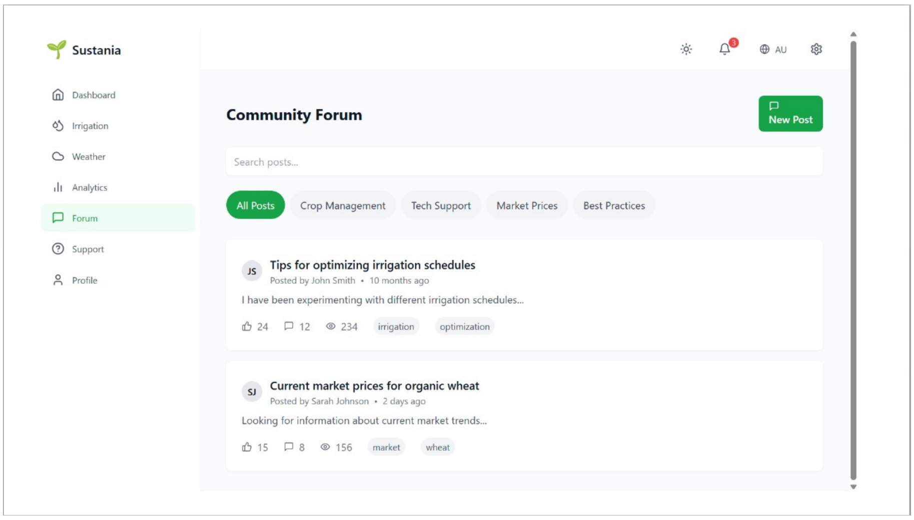

Figure 6.3: Community Forum

Figure 6.3 shows part of the website's Community Forum where farmers can interact with each other and specialists in the industry.

4. **Profile Settings**

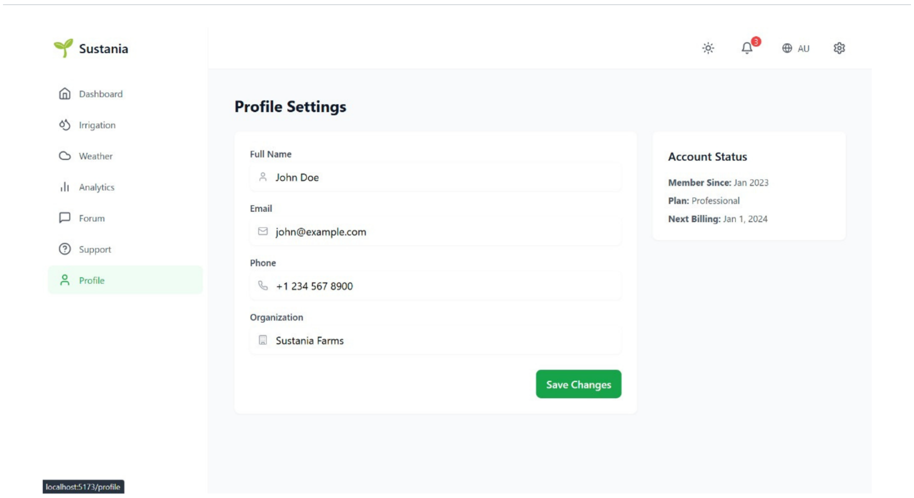

Figure 6.4: Profile Settings

Figure 6.4 shows the website's Profile Settings page where users can edit their profiles and add personal information.

6.2 Performance Analysis

1. **ML Model Selection**

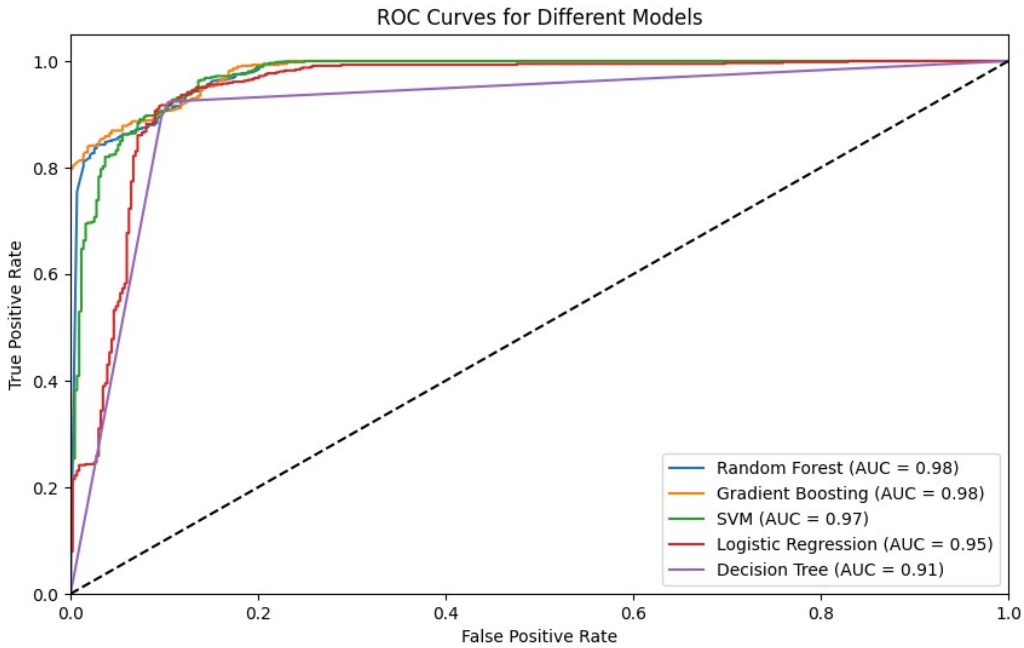

Figure 6.5: ROC Curve

Figure 6.5 shows the ROC curve for different ML Models. The figure clearly shows why Random Forest was selected for our system. AUC for Random Forest is one of the highest among all the models we had tested. Though Gradient Boosting too has the same AUC, Random Forest was selected because it is a little faster than Gradient Boosting.

2. **ML Model Training**

Table 6.1: Classification Report

Decision	Precision	Recall	F1-Score	Support
0	0.87	0.93	0.90	433
1	0.94	0.89	0.92	567
Accuracy			0.91	1000
Macro avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	1000
Weighted avg	0.91	0.91	0.91	1000

Table 6.1 shows the performance assessment of the trained ML Model. The output shows a machine learning model trained with 91% accuracy, highlighting "moisture" as the top feature. The best parameters were tuned, and the model was saved as irrigation_model.joblib.

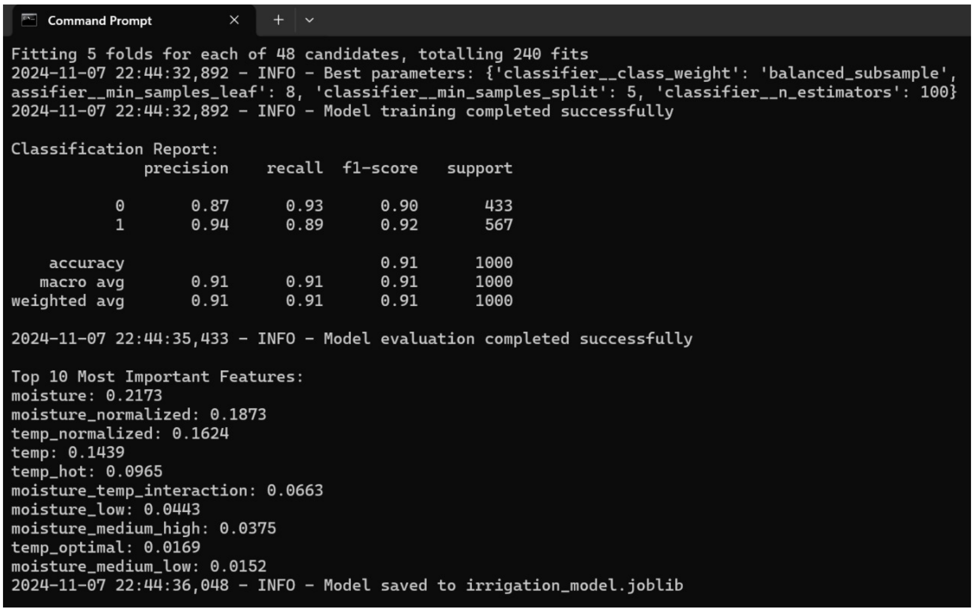

Figure 6.6: Performance Assessment

Figure 6.6 shows the screenshot of the performance assessment of the trained ML Model.

Table 6.2: Top 10 Most Important Features

Feature Name	**Importance Score**
moisture	0.2173
moisture_normalized	0.1873
temp_normalized	0.1624
temp	0.1439
temp_hot	0.0965
moisture_temp_interaction	0.0663
moisture_low	0.0443
moisture_medium_high	0.0375
temp_optimal	0.0169
moisture_medium_low	0.0152

Table 6.2 shows the Top 10 features. Feature importance in a Random Forest model measures how much each feature contributes to predicting the target variable. It helps identify the most influential features, enabling better model interpretation, feature selection, and performance improvement. Features with higher importance are more relevant for the model's predictions, while less important features can be removed to simplify the model.

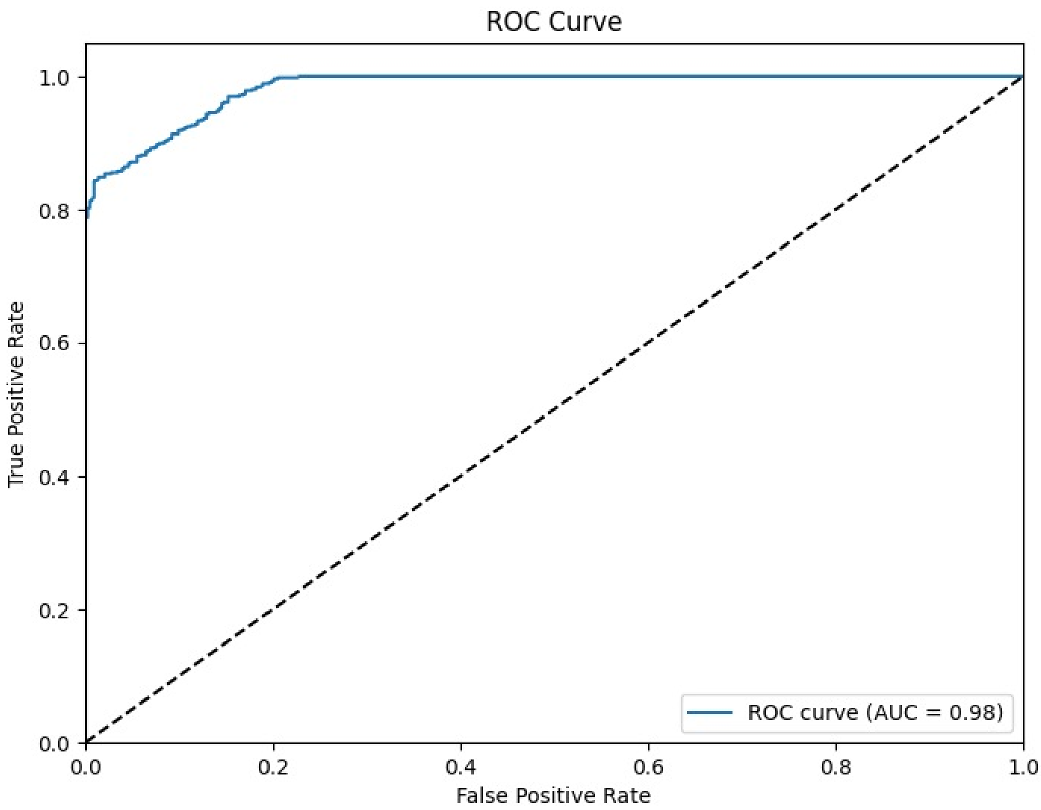

Figure 6.7: ROC Curve

Figure 6.7 shows the ROC curve of the Random Forest Model after training. The curve demonstrates excellent model performance with an AUC (Area Under the Curve) of 0.98, indicating the model effectively distinguishes between classes. The closer the curve is to the top-left corner, the better the performance.

In summary, this chapter visually demonstrates the performance and functionality of our Smart Irrigation System. Through detailed screenshots and descriptions, it highlights key features and project achievements. This chapter serves as a concise reference, emphasizing the successful implementation of our goals and the overall impact of the developed system.

Chapter 7

Conclusion and Future Scope

7.1 Conclusion

Our mini-project developed a smart-irrigation platform designed to enhance the conditions of labour of both medium and small-scale farmers alike at minimized costs. Looking ahead, the Smart Irrigation System will continue to evolve through continuous refinement of its machine learning algorithms and expansion of its sensor network capabilities. The platform's demonstrated success in achieving 93.94% accuracy in irrigation predictions, combined with its user-friendly interface, positions it as a valuable tool for both the agricultural and sustainability sectors. By maintaining focus on reliability and accessibility, the system aims to become an essential resource for farmers transitioning to precision agriculture practices.

The modular architecture ensures that these future enhancements can be seamlessly incorporated while maintaining the platform's core functionality and user experience. This forward-thinking approach sets a new standard for how technology can support sustainable farming practices in an increasingly resource-conscious world, contributing to a broader vision of efficient and environmentally responsible agriculture.

By prioritizing cost-effectiveness and scalability, the Smart Irrigation System demonstrates the potential for technological innovation to address critical challenges in modern farming, particularly for small and medium-scale farmers. This commitment to accessible digital agricultural practices, combined with proven performance metrics and real-time monitoring capabilities, positions the system as a pioneering solution in the ongoing evolution of sustainable farming practices.

7.2 Future Scope

The Smart Irrigation System, with its proven performance metrics and IoT infrastructure, establishes a robust foundation for future enhancements aimed at further optimizing agricultural water management and expanding its capabilities.

Advanced Predictive Analytics: Enhancing the current Random Forest model with deep learning algorithms and historical weather pattern analysis would improve long-term irrigation forecasting. This advancement would enable farmers to plan water resource allocation more effectively, particularly during seasonal transitions and extreme weather events.

Integration with Additional Environmental Sensors: Expanding the sensor network to include advanced environmental monitoring capabilities such as soil nutrient composition sensors and crop disease detection systems

Automated Irrigation System: Implementing fully automated irrigation mechanisms that can execute watering schedules based on real-time sensor data and ML predictions, including automated valve controls for water distribution and smart sprinkler systems with adjustable spray patterns

By focusing on these future developments, the Smart Irrigation System can continue to evolve, adapting to the complex challenges of modern agriculture. This forward-looking approach will enhance its effectiveness, scalability, and impact as a comprehensive solution for sustainable farming practices across various agricultural settings.

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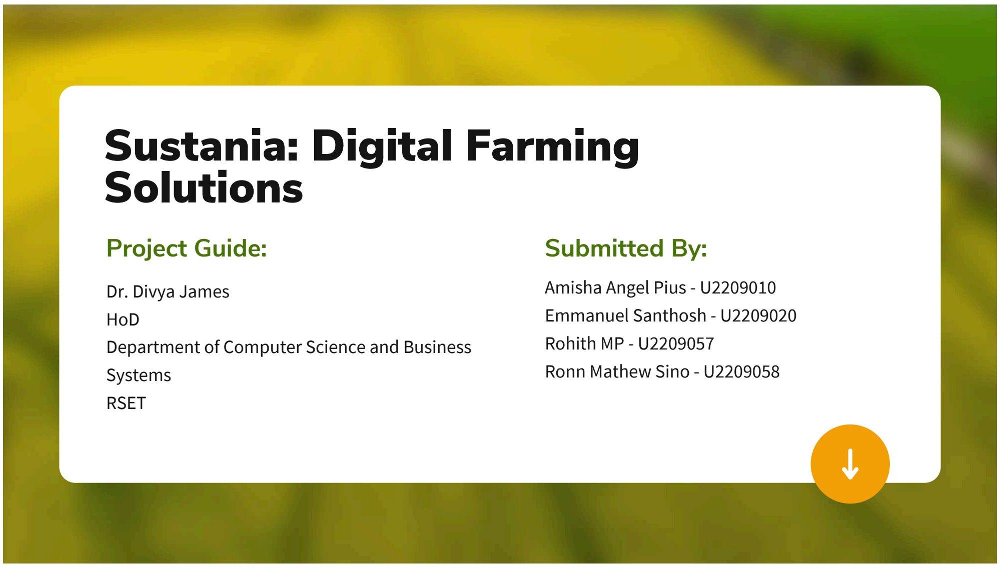
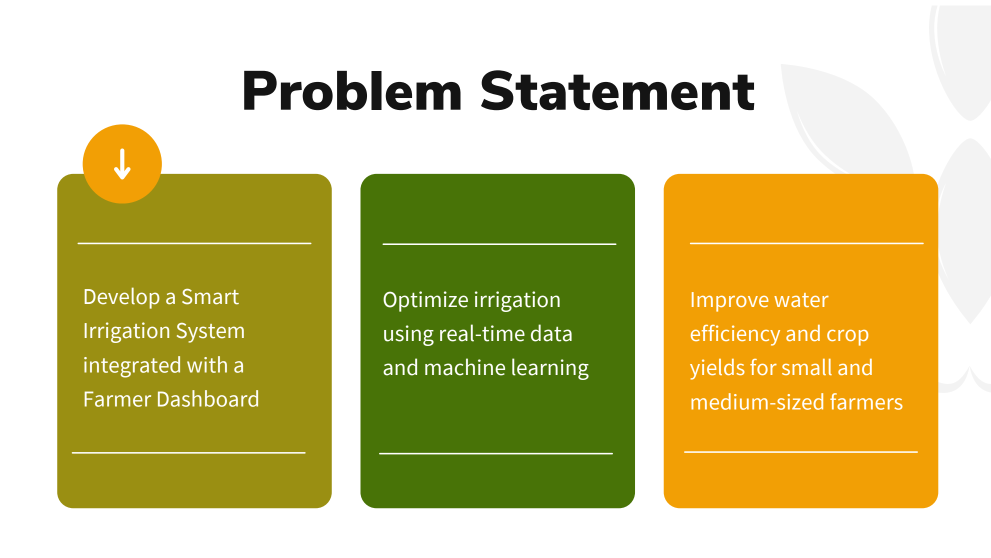
Appendix I: Presentation


MINI PROJECT
PRESENTATION


Sustania: Digital Farming Solutions
Project Guide:
Dr. Divya James
HoD
Department of Computer Science and Business Systems
RSET
Submitted By:
Amisha Angel Pius - U2209010
Emmanuel Santhosh - U2209020
Rohith MP - U2209057
Ronn Mathew Sino - U2209058

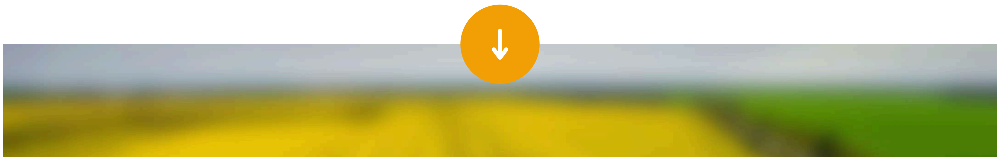

Problem Statement
Develop a Smart Irrigation System integrated with a Farmer Dashboard
Optimize irrigation using real-time data and machine learning
Improve water efficiency and crop yields for small and medium-sized farmers

Project Objectives

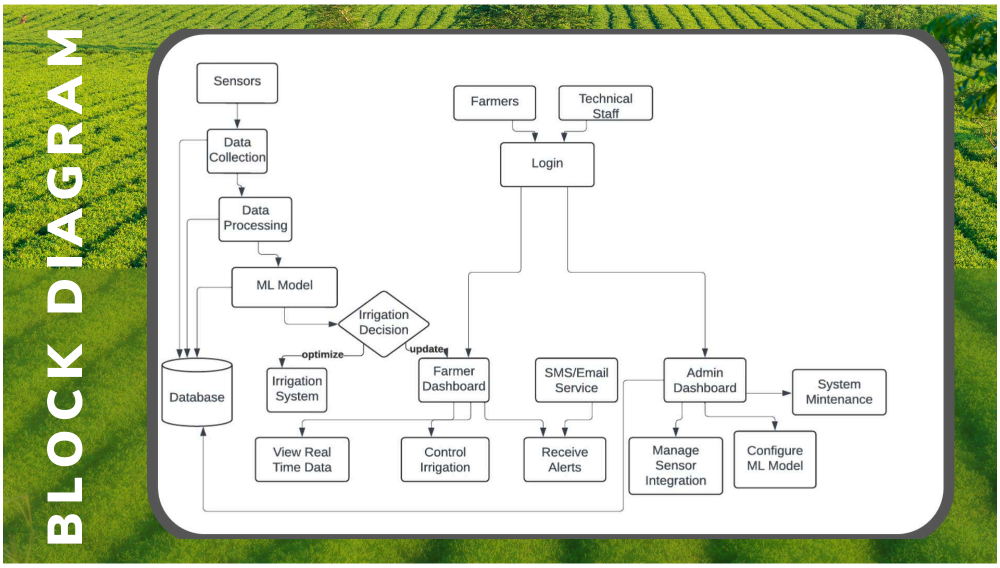
- Develop cost-effective smart irrigation system: Creating an affordable solution without compromising on functionality
- Implement ML-based prediction system: Using machine learning to predict optimal irrigation timing and quantity
- Create user-friendly dashboard: Building an intuitive interface that farmers can easily understand and use
- Enable real-time monitoring: Providing instant access to field conditions and system status
- Reduce water waste: Optimizing water usage through precise irrigation control
- Improve crop yields: Enhancing production through optimal water management

Challenges in Development

- Integration of diverse sensor technologies
- Developing accurate machine learning models for irrigation optimization
- Ensuring user-friendly interface for farmers with varying tech literacy
- Real-time data processing and alert system implementation
- Scalability and adaptability to different crop types and environmental conditions



EXISTING/RELATED WORKS



HARDWARE INTEGRATION

- DHT22 sensor setup and testing
- Soil moisture sensor calibration - Arduino Nano configuration
- Basic sensor reading functionality
- Initial data validation
- API integration
- Real-time data streaming setup

MACHINE LEARNING

- Data preprocessing pipeline
- Feature engineering
- Model development
- Performance validation
- Prediction system
- Error handling
- Real-time integration
- Performance optimization

FRONTEND

- User authentication
- Dashboard layout
- Data visualization
- Weather integration
- Community forum
- Support system
- User profiles
- Advanced analytics dashboard
- Real-time updates
- Final UI polish

BACKEND

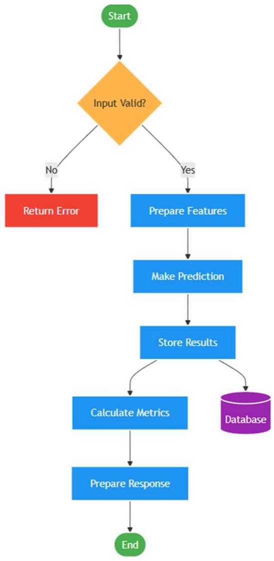
- FAST API development
- Data validation
- Error handling
- Initial testing
- Hardware integration
- Performance optimization
- Final security review

INTEGRATION

- Data flow design
- Basic integration testing
- Error handling
- Full system integration
- Performance testing

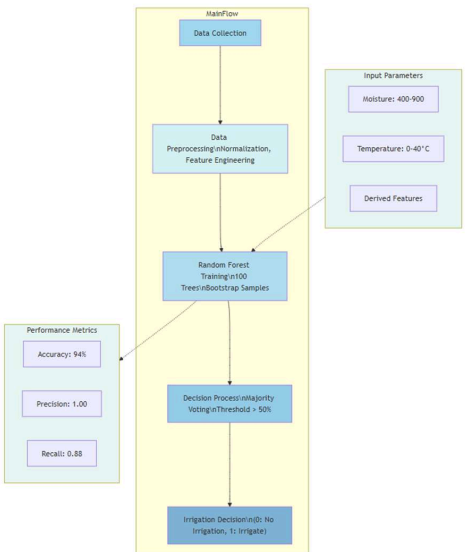
Key Algorithms

ML Model API Flowchart



Key Algorithms

Random Forest



Results and Analysis

Model Performance:

- Achieved 94% overall accuracy in irrigation predictions
- Precision: 1.00 (100% accuracy in positive predictions)
- Recall: 0.88 (88% of actual irrigation needs correctly identified)
- False Positive Rate: 0%
- False Negative Rate: 12.12%

Confusion Matrix

True Negatives 403	False Positives 30
False Negatives 61	True Positives 506

Model Insights

- Soil moisture is the most important feature (21% importance)
- High model accuracy with AUC-ROC of 0.98
- Strong performance in both irrigation and no-irrigation cases

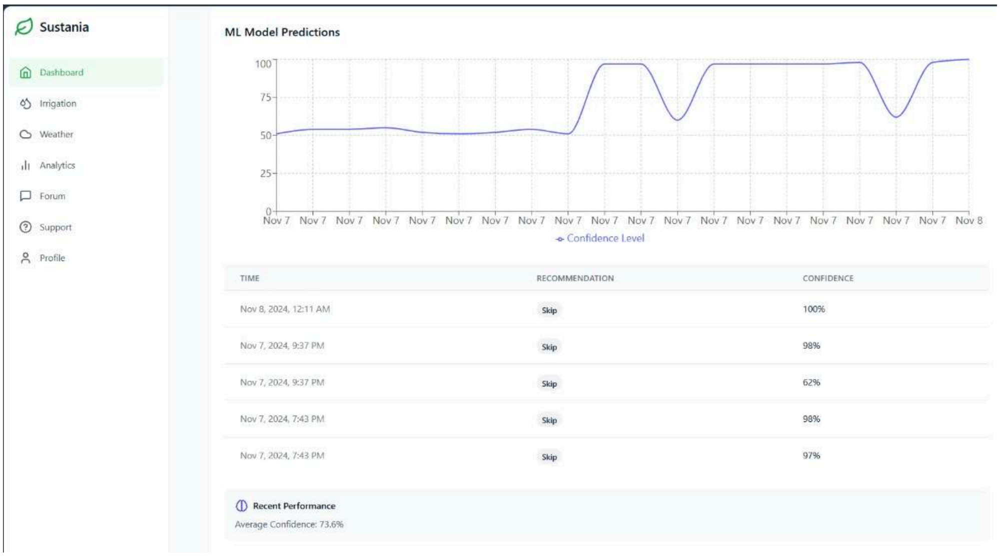
Recommendations

- Focus on moisture sensor calibration for optimal results
- Consider temperature interactions for better predictions
- Monitor false positives in edge cases

Results and Analysis

Technical Implementation:

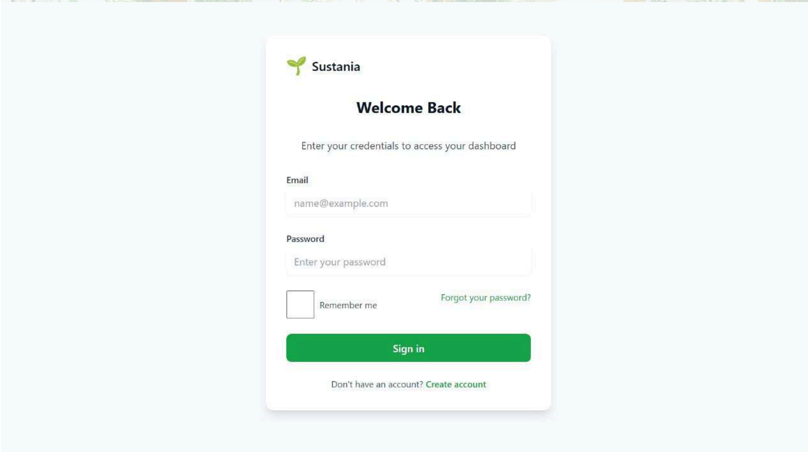
- Successfully integrated IoT sensors with real-time data processing
- Implemented comprehensive dashboard with dark mode support
- Created robust ML pipeline with feature engineering and model optimization
- Developed scalable architecture supporting future expansions

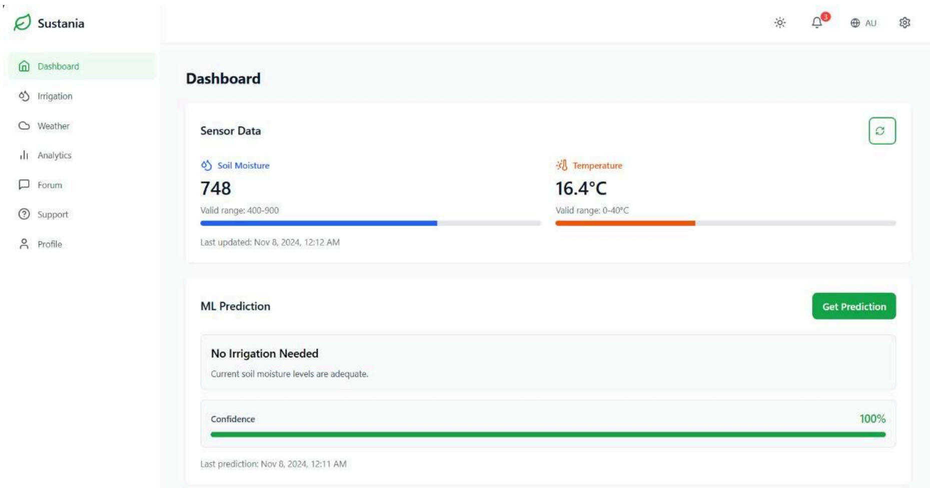


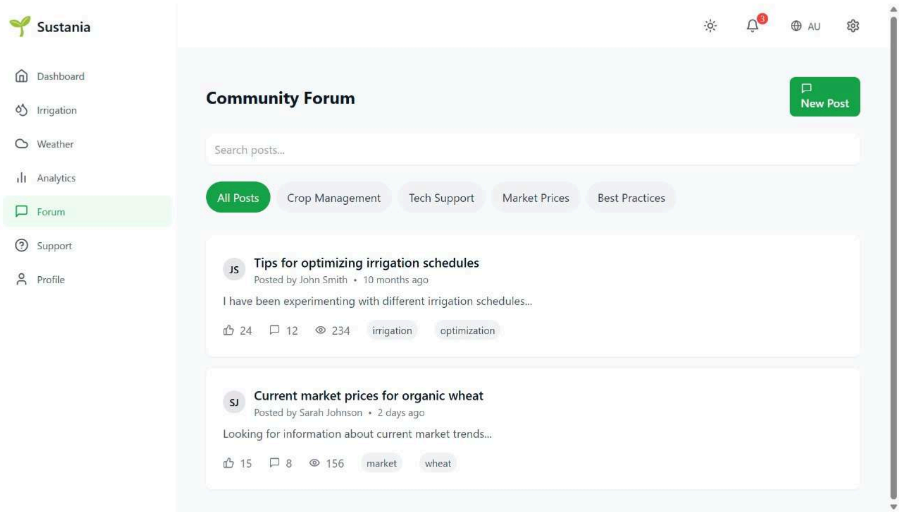
- **Achievements:**
  - Successfully implemented ML-based irrigation system: Functional intelligent irrigation control
  - Achieved high prediction accuracy: Reliable automated decision making
  - Created user-friendly interface: Accessible system control for all users
  - Enabled real-time monitoring: Immediate access to field conditions

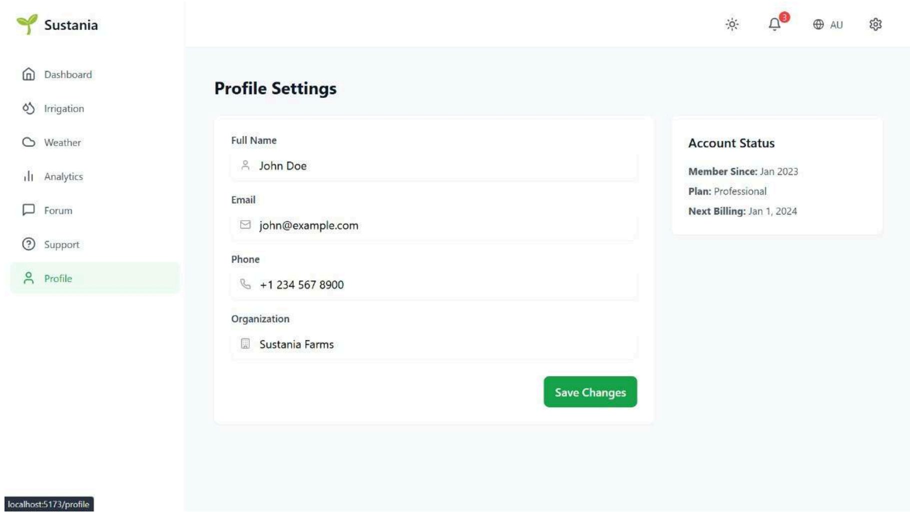
- **Impact:**
  - Improved water usage efficiency: Significant reduction in water waste
  - Enhanced crop yield potential: Better growth conditions through optimal irrigation
  - Cost-effective solution: Affordable implementation for small farmers
  - Accessible to small farmers: User-friendly design for varied technical expertise

UI Design


Sustania
Welcome Back
Enter your credentials to access your dashboard
Email
name@example.com
Password
Enter your password
Remember me
Forgot your password?
Sign in
Don't have an account? Create account


Sustania
Dashboard
Irrigation
Weather
Analytics
Forum
Support
Profile
AU
Dashboard
Sensor Data
Soil Moisture
748
Valid range: 400-900
Temperature
16.4°C
Valid range: 0-40°C
Last updated: Nov 8, 2024, 12:12 AM
ML Prediction
Get Prediction
No Irrigation Needed
Current soil moisture levels are adequate.
Confidence
100%
Last prediction: Nov 8, 2024, 12:11 AM


Sustania
Dashboard
Irrigation
Weather
Analytics
Forum
Support
Profile
AU
Community Forum
New Post
Search posts...
All Posts
Crop Management
Tech Support
Market Prices
Best Practices
JS
Tips for optimizing irrigation schedules
Posted by John Smith • 10 months ago
I have been experimenting with different irrigation schedules...
24
12
234
irrigation
optimization
SJ
Current market prices for organic wheat
Posted by Sarah Johnson • 2 days ago
Looking for information about current market trends...
15
8
156
market
wheat



Testing

```
(irrigation_env) D:\GitHub\Sustania-Dev\src\model\irrigation_project>python test_service.py
Testing Wheat Irrigation Prediction Service...
--------------------------------------------------

1. Testing health endpoint...
√ Health check successful
Response: {'status': 'healthy', 'timestamp': '2024-11-15T13:43:02.722026'}

2. Testing model info endpoint...
√ Model info retrieved successfully
Response: {'model_type': 'Random Forest Classifier', 'features_required': ['moisture', 'temperature'], 'version': '1.0'}

3. Testing prediction endpoint...
Sending test data: {
  "moisture": 645.1134129652032,
  "temperature": 37.001891540730945
}
√ Prediction successful
Need irrigation: False
```

Appendix II: Vision, Mission, Programme Outcomes and Course Outcomes

Vision, Mission, Programme Outcomes and Course Outcomes

Institute Vision
To evolve into a premier technological and research institution, moulding eminent professionals with creative minds, innovative ideas and sound practical skill, and to shape a future where technology works for the enrichment of mankind.

Institute Mission
To impart state-of-the-art knowledge to individuals in various technological disciplines and to inculcate in them a high degree of social consciousness and human values, thereby enabling them to face the challenges of life with courage and conviction.

Department Vision
To evolve into a department of excellence in information technology by the creation and exchange of knowledge through leading- edge research, innovation, and services, which will, in turn, contribute towards solving complex societal problems and thus building a peaceful and prosperous mankind.

Department Mission
To Impart high-quality technical education, research training. professionalism and strong ethical values in the young minds for ensuring their productive careers in industry and academia so as to work with a commitment to the betterment of mankind.

1. Course Outcomes (CO)

Course Outcome 1: Make use of acquired knowledge within the selected area of technology for project development.

Course Outcome 2: Identify, discuss, and justify the technical aspects and design aspects of the project with a systematic approach.

Course Outcome 3: Interpret, improve and refine technical aspects for engineering projects.

Course Outcome 4: Associate with a team as an effective team player for the development of technical projects.

Course Outcome 5: Report effectively the project related activities and findings.

2. Programme Outcomes (PO)

Engineering Graduates will be able to:

1. Engineering Knowledge: Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialization to the solution of complex engineering problems.

2. Problem analysis: Identify, formulate, review research literature, and analyze complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.

3. Design/development of solutions: Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for the public health and safety, and the cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.

4. Conduct investigations of complex problems: Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.

5. Modern Tool Usage: Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools including prediction and modeling to complex engineering activities with an understanding of the limitations.

6. The engineer and society: Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal, and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.

7. Environment and sustainability: Understand the impact of the professional engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.

8. Ethics: Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.

9. Individual and Team work: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.

10. Communication: Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.

11. Project management and finance: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team. Manage projects in multidisciplinary environments.

12. Life-long learning: Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and lifelong learning in the broadest context of technological change.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSO)

A graduate of the Computer Science and Business Systems Programme will:

PSO 1: Programming and Software Development Skills
Demonstrate ability to analyze, design, and implement software solutions incorporating various programming concepts.

PSO 2: Engineering Management and Collaboration
Comprehend professional, managerial, and financial aspects of business and collaborate on the design, implementation, and integration of engineering solutions.

PSO 3: Decision-Making and Analytical Techniques in Engineering and Business
Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques and business tools, including prediction and data analytics, for complex engineering activities and business solutions.

Appendix III: CO-PO-PSO Mapping

Mapping of Course Outcomes with Programme Outcomes and Programme Specific Outcomes

CO - PO Mapping

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10	PO 11	PO 12
CO 1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	-	3
CO 2	3	3	3	3	3	-	2	3	-	3	2	3
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	-	2	3	3
CO 4	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	3
CO 5	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	2	3	2	3

CO - PSO Mapping

	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3
CO 1	3	2	2
CO 2	2	3	2
CO 3	2	2	2
CO 4	1	-	1
CO 5	1	-	-