



Project Report
on
PLANT DISEASE DETECTION
USING DEEP LEARNING

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May 2025

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that this submission is our own work and that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Project Report entitled “**Plant Disease Prediction System**” which is submitted by Ranjeet kumar Kushwaha and Rishabh Verma in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of degree B. Tech. in Department of Computer Science of Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow is a record of the candidates own work carried out by them under my supervision. The matter embodied in this report is original and has not been submitted for the award of any other degree.

Date:

15/05/2025

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Finally, we acknowledge our friends for their contribution to the completion of the project.

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture plays a critical role in the sustenance of economies and food production, and hence plant health is a serious concern. Farmers cannot detect crop diseases because they do not have the necessary knowledge and tools, and this leads to poor production and economic loss. The conventional method of identifying diseases is by manual inspection, which is cumbersome and not efficient. In trying to address this issue, this project is aimed at developing a **Plant Disease Prediction System** based on computational methods that scan images of plants and identify potential diseases.

The system features a user-friendly interface through which farmers can upload pictures of diseased plants. The backend of the system examines the picture, cross-references it with a database of disease signs, and provides immediate feedback on the possible disease and prevention methods. This helps in early detection and reduces the risk of disease spread and enhances agricultural production. The system also features a comprehensive database of plant diseases and remedies, serving as a farmer and agricultural expert guide.

The use of this system is intended to bridge the gap between farming and technology with the provision of a practical and easy solution. The future can include connectivity to mobile phones and the application of several languages to make it accessible to more individuals.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Artificial Intelligence
ML	Machine Learning
PDPS	Plant Disease Prediction System
DFD	Data Flow Diagram
UX	User Experience
ACC	Accuracy

SDG MAPPING WITH JUSTIFICATION

Plant Disease Prediction System aligns with the **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** in the following manner

1. **SDG 2: Zero Hunger** - Timely disease detection averts the loss of crops that guarantees food.
2. **SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being** - It reduces the use of large quantities of pesticides that promote sustainable farming.
3. **SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure** - It also incorporates AI and IoT type technologies in farming and enhances precision agriculture.
4. **SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production** - The project assists in the achievement of the maximum level of resource efficiency and preventing agricultural loss.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Introduction to Project

Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, playing a major role in food production and economic stability. Crop disease is one of the most important problems for farmers, which can lead to massive yield loss and economic loss. Physical scanning by experts is the traditional method of disease detection, which is time-consuming, costly, and not always accurate. The absence of a specific disease detection system results in the fact that preventive measures could not be taken in a timely manner, and massive losses are suffered.

The project will create a Plant Disease Prediction System, a computational process to predict diseases in plants based on computational processes. The system has a platform where the images of the affected plants can be uploaded and then detect probable diseases and recommend preventing them. The project will enable farmers to take immediate action and therefore reduce the loss and maintain the health of the plants.

The system is efficient, interactive, and can be used by multiple users. It includes scientists, farmers, and even students. With the inclusion of disease identification and the entire list of the symptoms and treatments of diseases, the system is indeed a powerful solution for modern farming.

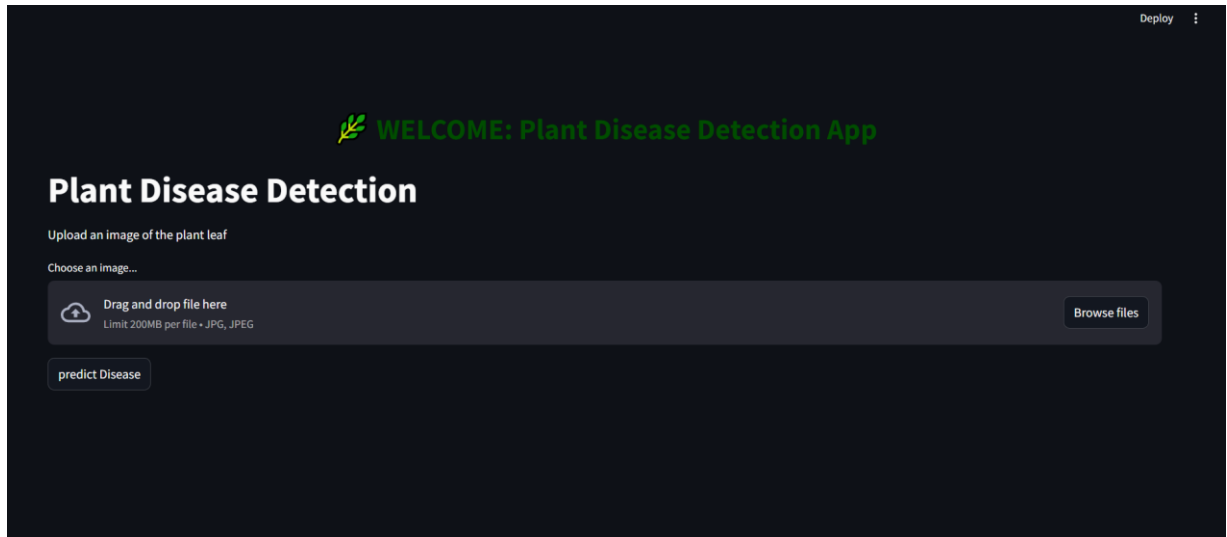


Figure1: Plant Disease Detection fronted

1.1 Project Category

This project falls under the category of agricultural-based computing systems. This project tries to provide solutions to real agricultural problems with the help of emerging technology. The system uses a systematic approach to scan the input images and detect plant health issues accurately.

In comparison to the traditional detection of diseases by physical examination by experts, the system uses computational approaches for ease of automating processes. The system will be offered as a web application for convenience of use by different users. The system having a broad database of diseases also offers ease of use by delivering quick and correct results.

The project is also in line with the general aim of encouraging sustainable agriculture through enhancing early disease detection by farmers, minimizing the application of chemical pesticides,

and maximizing crop health control. The system is a stepping stone to further software development and agricultural research.

1.2 Objectives

The overall aim of this project is to develop a sufficient solution for the computer-based plant disease diagnosis. The system will support the agricultural stakeholders by using technology for the actual farm needs. The specific objectives are:

1. **Automated Disease Detection** - To create an application that will allow users to diagnose plant disease by uploading electronic images of disease-infected plant samples. The application will facilitate quick image processing and return corresponding diagnostic outputs, hence eliminating visual inspection and/or referral to agricultural experts.
2. **User-Friendly Interface** - To create a platform with a simple-to-use and intuitive interface, for users of all levels of digital literacy, e.g., farmers, field workers, and small-scale growers. The interface will provide easy-to-understand visual cues, reduce procedural steps, and provide simple navigation to facilitate frequent and effective use.
3. **Early Detection of Disease** - To enable equipment to detect plant diseases at their earliest stage. Early detection ability will enable timely action, minimizing disease spread, preservation of crop health, and prevention of probable loss in yield.
4. **Disease Database Development** - To develop a comprehensive and searchable disease database of plant disease data. The database will have visual images, detailed descriptions, aetiology, symptomatic signs, and treatment guidelines. The database will be used as a reference by the system and as a learning tool by the users.

5. **Enhancement of Agricultural Productivity** - For assisting farmers in enhancing decision-making by providing timely disease warnings and actionable information. This assistance will lead to better crop health, hence better farm productivity in general as well as attaining maximum economic returns.
6. **Scalability and Accessibility** - To design a system that will be scalable and adaptable to grow in the future. The system should be in a position to accommodate an increasing number of plant species, more diseases, and be easy for users from many geographical locations across farm size and cultivation practices.
7. **Future Enhancements** - To facilitate a platform for future system expansion, for example, the development of a mobile application, regional language support, and cloud computing data storage technology. These improvements will make the system more functional, flexible, and user-friendly.

These goals as a whole seek to close the gap between traditional farming methods and modern digital technology to enable improved and more precise detection and control of plant disease

1.3 Structure of Report

This is a report that aims to present a clear and chronological description of the recent Plant Disease Prediction System, how it was developed, and its very important significance. Every chapter is dedicated to talking about some aspect of the project and providing in-depth analysis. The report is as follows:

1. **Chapter 1: Introduction** - This chapter introduces the general idea of the project, states the problem it is trying to solve, and explains why plant disease forecasting is relevant to agriculture. The chapter also gives an overview of the forces driving the solution and the scope of the project.

2. **Chapter 2: Literature Review** - It gives the existing literature and the existing systems for plant disease detection, the existing trends, and also indicates where improvement can be achieved with the proposed solution.
3. **Chapter 3: Proposed System** - Here, we introduce the system design and architecture, its workflow, main features, and functionality. It gives an overview of how all the components work together to diagnose diseases effectively.
4. **Chapter 4: Requirement Analysis & System Specification** - Requirement Analysis & System Specification - In this chapter, the functional and non-functional requirements of the project are defined. It also includes an analysis of its economical, technical, and operational feasibility, and the hardware and software in particular required to enable the system.
5. **Chapter 5: Implementation** - This chapter explains the actual implementation of the system, like the technology and tools that have been used for development and the step-by-step development of the system. It gives a clear idea of how the suggested design has been converted into an executable application.
6. **Chapter 6: Testing & Maintenance** - This chapter outlines the testing procedure employed to provide the system's reliability and performance. It includes information about a number of test cases, test data, and maintenance factors to guarantee long-term operation.
7. **Chapter 7: Results & Discussions** - The chapter provides the system outputs, their interpretation, and corresponding insights. It contains results analysis, user comments (if any), and summary statistics derived from the database or detection protocols.
8. **Chapter 8: Conclusion & Future Scope** - In this chapter, we introduce the most important outcomes of the project and discuss their implications. We also outline

possible avenues for future extension and improvement that will further enhance the system.

9. **Chapter 9: References** - It has all the refereed scholarly journal articles, Internet references, as well as technology reports used to develop the projects and conduct studies, in the IEEE format.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Literature Review

Plant disease has been the biggest bane of agriculture for centuries, typically resulting in massive crop loss and food shortages globally. Plant disease diagnosis was once performed by farmers or even by agricultural specialists by simple visible inspection of leaves and stems. Although even as effective as the process was, the process also has significant limitations-being extremely experience-dependent, time-consuming, and subject to human frailty and human bias.

With the advancement of computer technology, researchers began to ask for improved methods of detecting plant diseases that were more efficient and accurate. Basic image processing techniques like colour segmentation, edge detection, and thresholding were the first attempts in that direction. Although these were the initial steps towards automation, these were not very adaptive when used in actual farm settings. Lighting change, crop change, and disease severity were more likely to lead to false or unreliable results.

To fill these gaps, researchers created more sophisticated techniques, such as feature extraction, texture analysis, and statistical modeling. These techniques were intended to detect some symptoms and patterns more accurately and were able to manage more environmental variables. Recent developments in computer vision and machine learning have significantly enabled progress in this area. Large, labeled datasets have been utilized by algorithms to detect signs of disease with high accuracy.

In addition, the marriage of information technology and plant science has allowed for the production of low-cost disease detection platforms. These are now being produced for end-users such as farmers, who need not necessarily be technically proficient. Through web-based platforms and mobile applications, it is now possible to just snap a picture of a plant and receive diagnostic feedback within seconds.

Despite all these developments, there are still certain challenges. Heterogeneity of the environment, constraints of high-quality datasets, and needs of real-time processing are some of the challenges to global deployment of automated disease detection systems, which still persist. Most of the existing models are not yet strong enough to work in the heterogeneous environment of real farms as well.

This literature review charted the trajectory of plant disease detection technology, pinpointed the burgeoning trends, and pointed towards the longstanding gaps to be addressed by future research. It needs scalable, user-friendly, and context-aware systems that can handle multiple crops, geographies, and farming practices without compromising on accuracy.

2.2 Research Gaps

Although previous research in plant disease detection has come a long way, there are some areas which need to be taken care of like:

- 1) **Small Dataset Availability:** Existing plant disease diagnosis relies on small, controlled datasets which are not capable of dealing with variability of agriculture in the real world. This limits model generalization to heterogeneous plant varieties, local environments, and disease classes and hence leads to poor real-world performance. Strong models need datasets to be diversified and scaled.

- 2) **Accuracy and Reliability Problems:** Accuracy is normally plagued by confounded symptoms, whereby the pathologies cannot be differentiated and infectious symptoms are confused by the environment. Such co-infection also compromises diagnosis and impacts system reliability. Improved procedures will need to be employed in the effort to validate fine symptoms when handling multifaceted case scenarios.
- 3) **User Accessibility:** Most of the systems are technical and are thus less accessible to less digitally literate farmers. Simple interfaces with minimal interfaces that offer outputs in plain language, and perhaps visual or audio warnings in local languages, are needed for wider use.
- 4) **Scalability of Solutions:** Solutions that operate in controlled environments cannot be scaled to actual farms with variable light, variable background, and crop type. There has to be some robustness and flexibility under changing conditions and modes of farming to operate under changing scales of agriculture.
- 5) **Lack of Integration with Agronomic Practice:** Integration with actionable disease prevention or control recommendations is missing from present systems. Link the monitoring to agronomic best management practices such as crop rotation and soil management in such a way that the decision-support tools would increasingly become beneficial to farmers.
- 6) **Real-Time Analysis:** Delays in diagnosis are being caused due to dependency on pre-processing the image and human intervention. Real-time raw image analysis with immediate results are needed for rapid intervention. Mobile operation-optimized and offline operation-optimized algorithms are needed to enable this.

These knowledge gaps can be filled which can greatly increase the efficiency of plant disease detection systems, and thus make them even more practical for use

2.3 Problem Formulation

Since the research has such limitations, the current work tries to develop a Plant Disease Prediction System based on such limitations. The central problem can be placed as follows:

"A complex plant disease detection system can be created, making it possible to detect diseases with accuracy in real-time data analysis with analytical functionalities to become available to farms and horticulture specialists,"

The most critical aspects of this problem statement are:

- 1) **Real-Time Disease Identification:** The system should give real-time identification of the uploaded plant images, thus minimizing the time lag for disease identification.
- 2) **Improved Accuracy:** The system should be able to minimize false positives and false negatives in disease categorization via structured data processing techniques.
- 3) **Scalability:** The system should be scalable to different plant types and disease types to a degree that it can be applied to different types of agriculture.
- 4) **Non-Technical User Interface:** The system must be simple to use with minimal navigation and easy to understand, simple to follow instructions for curing a disease.
- 5) **Actionable Insights:** Along with disease detection, the system should also give recommendations on treatment and prevention methods to allow farmers to prevent losses.
- 6) **Effective Handling of Data:** The system must be efficient in managing large quantities of farm information to facilitate real-time decision-making.

The project would focus on utilizing such features in a real-world working model, closing the technology-agriculture gap for farmers. With the solution of the aforementioned problems, the system proposed will improve disease detection, crop health, and farm productivity

CHAPTER 3

PROPOSED SYSTEM

3.1 Proposed System

The system we design will give an efficient and fast means for detecting plant disease at an early stage. Plant diseases are usually difficult to diagnose for farmers and agricultural experts, and because of this, it leads to late treatment and huge crop loss. The users can upload pictures of plants, and the pictures are compared to pre-stored symptoms of the disease in the database.

In comparison to the conventional systems using human inspection, the system is automated and thus quicker and more precise. The system is composed of a central image processor, a structured database of plant disease data, and a straightforward web-based interface for the user. Once a user has uploaded an image, the system compares the image with stored disease features and provides immediate feedback on the suspected disease and treatment.

The objective is to bridge the gap between technology and agriculture by having a system in the hands of farmers who have limited technical know-how. Detection is made easier, dependence on experts is eliminated, and on-time control of diseases is increased, resulting in improved farming productivity and sustainability.

The system, as it is suggested, is scalable because it will be easy to implement it on other types of crop and other diseases in the future. With a user-friendly platform, the project aims to increase the efficiency of disease detection and also provide actionable information to improve crop management.

3.2 Unique Features of The System

The system incorporates a range of new characteristics that make it stand out as distinct from other conventional plant disease diagnosis technologies. The characteristics have been incorporated with the objective of minimizing the existing gap between technology development and application in agriculture to make the system effective, usable, and sustainable.

- 1) **Automated Disease Identification:** The core ability of the system is automatic disease detection and diagnosis from plant image. Unlike traditional experience-dependent visual inspection prone to fatigue or human error, the system uses computational models to detect disease symptoms quickly and accurately without the necessity of human interpretation.
- 2) **User-Friendly Interface:** The system, keeping in view the non-technical end-users, is designed with a basic and easy-to-use interface that accommodates non-expert users of advanced software tools. This accommodates a wide class of users such as small-scale farmers, agriculture extension workers, and non-expert users to use and operate the system with ease.
- 3) **Instant Diagnosis and Recommendations:** The most surprising aspect of the system is that it is instant. After a picture is uploaded, the system calculates the information in a matter of seconds and displays the diagnosis and suggested action. The instant response enables users to respond immediately, which is the most valuable aspect of disease control and minimization of crop loss.
- 4) **Comprehensive Disease Database:** The system maintains a well-organized and comprehensive database of all forms of plant disease, symptom, image snapshot, and corresponding treatment regimes. Not only is the database the backend for the system algorithm, but also a utility that is accessible to users for those who are willing to learn the disease affecting their crops.

- 5) **Scalability and Adaptability:** Future-proofing within the system is an essential design requirement. It is made modularly easy to increase to accommodate more plant species, types of disease, or diagnostic features. Along with changing needs of agriculture, the question of whether and when and how the system is reconfigurable to accommodate more crops and environmental controls.
- 6) **Accessibility from Multiple Devices:** In accordance with the appreciation of the diverse technological environment of its prospective customers, the system is made operational on various platforms of devices. Whether used on smartphone in the field, tablet in a greenhouse, or desktop computer in an agronomic office, the platform is responsive and accessible.
- 7) **Low-Cost Solution:** Price is a determining factor, especially among poor or rural farmers. The system offers a low-cost solution rather than expensive laboratory testing or consulting farming experts, without compromising on quality or accuracy of diagnosis.
- 8) **Multilingual Support (Future Scope):** Multilingual support is also proposed in system development plans. Local language output and instructions will make user adoption and usage much more significant, particularly in regions where there is more than one language spoken and English or other dominant languages are unknown.

The system as a whole is aptly balanced between technology and usability. Its features are optimized to the real needs of the agricultural community and are poised to become a significant driver for more efficient and accessible plant disease management.

CHAPTER 4:

REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS AND SYSTEM SPECIFICATION

4.1 Feasibility Study

There has to be an extensive study of feasibility in determining whether the proposed Plant Disease Prediction System is viable to develop, implement, and use in the real world. This is carried out in accordance with three areas of highest priority, that is, technical, economic, and operational feasibility.

- 1) **Technical Feasibility:** It is very likely to implement the system with the existing technologies and tools. Image capture will be carried out with standard hardware, e.g., digital cameras or smartphones, and images will be transferred to an online platform through internet connectivity. Backend infrastructure, deployed with popular programming languages and frameworks like Python, Django, or TensorFlow, will analyze images, perform analyses, and deliver disease diagnosis. As these technologies are well documented and accessible, system maintenance and future development are quite feasible. Besides, integration with cloud infrastructure provides a means to make the system more scalable as well as more accessible to more users. In addition, integration of APIs of different agricultural databases and weather services can potentially make the system more functional. For instance, integration of local climate conditions data, regional disease data, and best practices for treatment data can offer users more contextually relevant and effective recommendations. While system development is undoubtedly feasible, there are some challenges that need to be overcome. These include making the system compatible with a vast number of mobile devices and operating systems without any problem, optimizing image processing algorithms to offer both speed as well as accuracy, and stringently dealing with data privacy and security concerns.

- 2) **Economic Feasibility:** From an economical point of view, the system offers enormous cost-saving benefits compared to conventional plant disease detection systems involving expert services or laboratory tests. The system, once developed, saves recurring costs by being automated and remotely operated. Development expenditure, although high, is worth it in terms of prevention of farm loss due to plant diseases that go undiagnosed or misdiagnosed. In the long term, the platform is an investment, especially for small-scale farmers who otherwise do not have access to expert services.

- 3) **Operational Feasibility:** The operational ease of the system relies on convenience and simplicity. With minimal intervention and simple interface, farm labourers and farmers can easily upload pictures and comprehend the diagnosis. The system is designed to function well even with limited digital capability, so that it can be used in rural regions with limited technological infrastructures. Minimal or no training or assistance is needed for the users to become experts, which enhances the possibility of mass acceptance and effective implementation in daily agricultural practice.

In general, the feasibility study confirms that the suggested Plant Disease Prediction System is feasible on all fronts. It is technically feasible, economically viable, and practically viable for use in diverse agricultural settings.

4.2 Software Requirement Specification

The software specifications include the functional and non-functional requirements for successful system implementation.

4.2.1 Data Requirement

Plant Disease Prediction System (PDPS) needs a properly planned and organized set of data to work at its best. High resolution images of plant leaves, i.e., healthy and diseased, are fed into the system in the initial step. The images are taken from large sets of sources, i.e., agricultural research institutes, online databases and field experiments. Each image is labeled with disease-specific facts, symptoms and treatments, in such a way that the system is able to recognize the plant health conditions correctly.

Apart from this, the system should also have a database of diseases that will store information about different diseases of plants, their causes, effects and suggested treatment. In order to provide accurate information in the database, it should be updated with new diseases and treatment occasionally. Input of user query, correctness of diagnosis response and historical regional plant disease data are also inputs. Powerful facilities of data storage and retrieval should be installed so that quick processing and correct prediction are facilitated.

4.2.2 Functional Requirement

Plant Disease Prediction System (PDPS) is committed to delivering an expert, automatic, and user-friendly approach towards plant disease diagnosis. Key functional requirements are:

- 1. Image Upload & Preprocessing:**

- i. There ought to be an option to upload high-resolution pictures of the infested plants. This means giving a simple interface from where one can pick images from a list of sources including device memory and external cameras.
- ii. The system should automatically improve the image itself for improved feature extraction. Preprocessing needs to be performed to enhance the accuracy of disease detection. Preprocessing can include operations like noise removal, contrast stretching, and image resizing to normalize input and emphasize useful features. For instance, the system can utilize a median filter to eliminate salt-and-pepper noise or histogram equalization to stretch contrast in images with low illumination.

2. Disease Detection & Classification:

Depending upon the diagnosed disease, the system must recommend the most appropriate prevention or treatment method.

- i. This is achieved by running sophisticated algorithms on the pre-processed image and determining the exact disease infesting the plant with accuracy. The system should be able to distinguish between various diseases that could be visually identical.
- ii. The categorization should also take into account the severity of the disease, if any, to match the treatment recommendation accordingly.

```

Convert the images into a Numpy array and normalize them

# converting images to array
def convert_image_to_array(image_dir):
    try:
        image = cv2.imread(image_dir)
        if image is not None:
            image = cv2.resize(image, (256, 256))
            return img_to_array(image)
        else:
            return np.array([])
    except Exception as e:
        print(f"Error: {e}")
        return None

dataset_path = "C:\Plant-Disease-Detection\Dataset"
labels = os.listdir(dataset_path)
print(labels)

['Corn_(maize)___Common_rust_', 'Potato___Early_blight', 'Tomato___Bacterial_spot']

```

Code Converting image to NumpyArray

3. Treatment Guidelines:

- i. Depending on the disease discovered, the system should give the optimal treatment or prevention.
- ii. It is more than just suggesting the disease; it gives users practical advice on how to deal with it.
- iii. Recommendations can include some chemical treatments, organic treatments, adjustment in fertilization or irrigation schedule, or other alternatives.
- iv. The system should consider the climatic conditions prevailing locally, the crop type, the stage of growth, as well as making recommendations for treatment.

4. User Authentication & Role Management:

- i. Several different levels of users, such as farmers, researchers, and managers, need to have adequate levels of access.
- ii. Farmers can be equipped with basic disease diagnosis and treatment protocols, while researchers can be equipped with higher-level information and analysis software.
- iii. Administrators would have full control of the system, i.e., user administration, database management, and system configuration

5. Database Maintenance & Upgrades:

- i. The diseases database must be regularly updated with emerging plant diseases, their manifestations, and treatments.
- ii. This is important in ensuring the accuracy and effectiveness of the system in the future.
- iii. It must be searchable, and it must be expandable with ease to incorporate new data when they are discovered.
- iv. They require performance by an authorized specialist and can involve the addition of new research findings, new disease entities, or new treatment guidelines.

4.2.3 Performance Requirement

For smooth and scalable execution, the system should meet some performance conditions. Image processing and disease identification should be accomplished within seconds to deliver real-time output to the users. Front end (ReactJS) and back end (Django) should be optimized to deliver smooth interaction and smooth data retrieval from the database.

The system is expected to handle large volumes of users simultaneously in order to support farmers and researchers uploading images simultaneously and monitor feedback without causing system latency. Performance metrics like accuracy ($>90\%$), response time (≤ 2.5 seconds per query), and database query efficiency must be upheld at the highest levels. Stress testing of the system has to be performed to prove its capability for handling large traffic volumes during harvesting seasons.

4.2.4 Maintainability Requirement

PDPS must be designed so that it is easily upgradable and upgradeable in the future. Modularity allows each module, for example, the image processing module, database, and user interface, to be upgraded independently without disrupting the system.

Regular software updates need to be released with fresh disease information, treatment protocols, and enhanced AI-based disease classification. Logging and error handling features need to be incorporated into the software so that bugs can be identified and fixed beforehand. Adequate documentation needs to be made available to the convenience of developers and researchers to modify the system whenever required.

4.2.5 Security Requirement

As the system will be handling sensitive farm data, the system needs to be secure. PDPS needs to use secure encryption methods to safeguard the users' data, e.g., passwords, uploaded images, and disease reports. Secure authentication methods, e.g., two-factor authentication (2FA) for

administrators and researchers, need to be used. The system needs to be secured from unauthorized access and data loss by using role-based access control (RBAC) so that users can view data related to their role. The system needs to be audited for security regularly, penetration tested and backed up in the database for data security and integrity against cyber-attacks. A disaster recovery plan needs to be created to recover lost or corrupted data effectively.

4.3 SDLC Model used

The Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC) Model applied here is the Iterative model. This is a very suitable methodology for projects where there is continuous improvement and refinement, and where the specific requirements are going to change over time. Rather than attempting to create the entire system as a single, complete, finished item, the iterative model is to create it in a series of repeated cycles, or iterations. Each step is a complete cycle of development, from planning and design through execution, testing, and evaluation. This circular method enables the development team to deliver a working but initially incomplete version of the system early in the process and to build on it gradually.

The iterative model has a number of advantages over the traditional linear models, like the waterfall model. One of these advantages is that it can lower risk. By dividing the system into smaller, manageable iterations, the development team can identify and fix potential errors early before these turn into large-scale problems. Each iteration comes with defined goals and deliverables, which makes it easier to track progress and manage resources. This process also allows more testing and validation to be performed continuously resulting in a higher quality final product. Another advantage of the iterative model is that it is flexible. It provides the flexibility to change system requirements and system design at any stage of the development process.

This is particularly necessary in projects like the PDPS where user requirements and technology limitations can change at short notice. The iterative model provides the ability to include fresh research on plant diseases, new developments in image processing algorithms, and experience from farmers and other stakeholders in every iteration so that the system stays up to date.

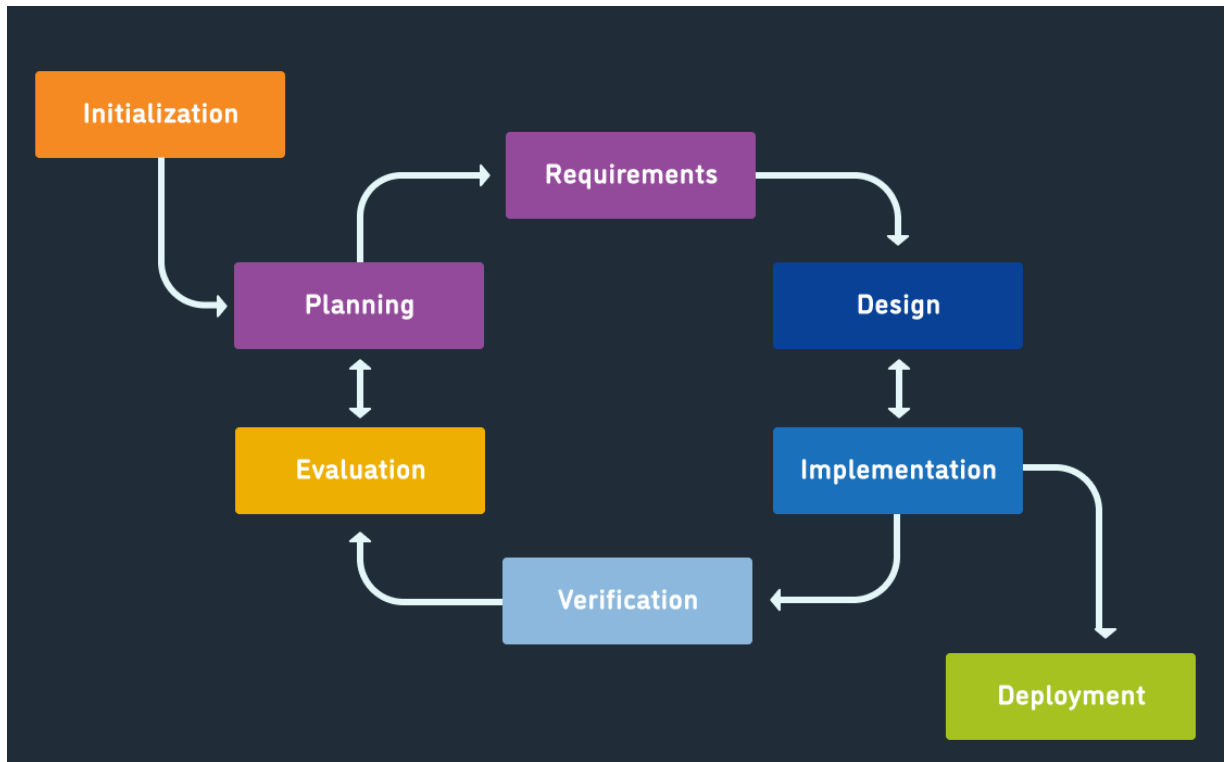


Figure 2: SDLC MODEL(data flow diagram)

The Iterative Model is best suited for this project, as plant disease detection systems must be periodically updated and upgraded in order to remain effective. New diseases continue to be discovered, old diseases may develop new symptoms or forms, and computer vision and machine learning continue to advance, offering the opportunity to improve detection accuracy and efficiency. Feedback collected from farmers and other end-users may also provide useful insights into the usability and effectiveness of the system in actual farming environments. Such feedback may then be used to guide future iterations, such that the system continues to be a flexible and dynamic solution capable of adequately responding to the changing needs of its users. The capacity to include new knowledge, methods, and user feedback into each iteration is integral to the long-term sustainability and viability of the system.

4.4 System Design

The plant disease prediction system is designed to offer accurate disease identification and a user-friendly experience. The system architecture is made up of three major components, and each plays a major role in the functionality of the system:

1. **Frontend:** Frontend offers the user interface, which is the focal point of user interaction for submitting plant images and getting diagnostic reports. It is made to be easy and user-friendly so that farmers with different technical know-how levels can use it easily. The primary objective of the front end is to simplify the submission of images and make the system available to everyone.

Technology: Front-end is done using React. React is a JavaScript library for building user interfaces. React allows the development of dynamic, interactive, and responsive web applications. React is utilized in this context for:

- a. Design a natural and intuitive image upload interface.
- b. Present diagnostic results and treatment recommendations in a format that is easy to understand and read.
- c. Manage user interaction and offer smooth experience.
- d. Be compatible with various devices and browsers.

2. **Backend:** The backend is the core component of the system that processes the uploaded images, analyzes them to detect diseases, and provides information accordingly. It processes the uploaded images, compares them with stored disease information, and generates a diagnosis. It also retrieves corresponding disease information and suggests appropriate treatments with the help of the database.

Technology: Backend is developed using Django and Django REST Framework. Django is a web framework for Python that offers a solid base for web application

development. Django REST Framework is a higher-level toolset that is built on top of Django and is designed for building web APIs. Backend handles:

- a. Securely storing uploaded images and receiving them.
- b. Utilizing computer vision and machine learning techniques in image processing.
- c. Comparing the processed image features to the database for identifying prospective diseases.
- d. Developing a proper diagnosis and treatment plan.
- e. Offering a solid and secure API for the frontend to interface with.
- f. Managing data flow and ensuring system logic is executed correctly.

3. **Database:** The database stores all of the system's data, ranging from plant diseases, symptoms, and treatments. The database will assist in enabling fast retrieval of data for the backend to utilize in building diagnoses and treatment plans. The database is updated from time to time to improve accuracy and provide the system with up-to-date information.

Technology: SQLite is employed as a database. SQLite is a file-based lightweight database management system. It's selected for its:

- a. Ease of use, simplicity of configuration and minimal administration.
- b. Effective utilization of structured data.
- c. Applicability to applications that require moderate data storage.
- d. Capability to be embedded within the application itself, simplifying things.

4.4.1 Data Flow Diagram

Data Flow Diagram (DFD) is a way to illustrate how data travels within the system. Once the user has uploaded an image, the system is processing it, extracting its distinguishing features,

and comparing them against stored patterns of diseases. The system then makes a report and shows the result to the user. DFDs facilitate system process understanding and workflow optimization.

In the PDPS, the DFD would normally depict the following flow:

1. The user posts an image of a plant.
2. The image data is processed through an image processing procedure.
3. The pre-processed image data is fed into a feature extraction process.
4. The extracted features are matched against disease patterns in the database.
5. Comparison outcomes are directed into a report generation process.
6. The report data flows to the user.

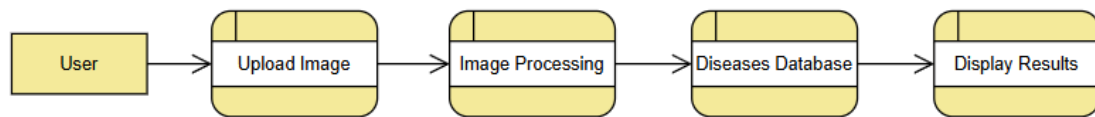


Figure 3: Workflow of the Plant Disease Detection System

By defining these data flow techniques, the DFD is a more real way of seeing how the system operates, where inefficiencies will arise and whether data is processed properly or not. It is a formal process that can be useful to both stakeholders and system designers, presenting the data processing logic of the system in a short and clear way.

4.4.2 Use Case Diagram

Use Case Diagram specifies how different users are accessing the system. Farmers are able to take snapshots and get diagnosed, researchers are able to contribute to the database of diseases, and administrators can manage user access and system settings.

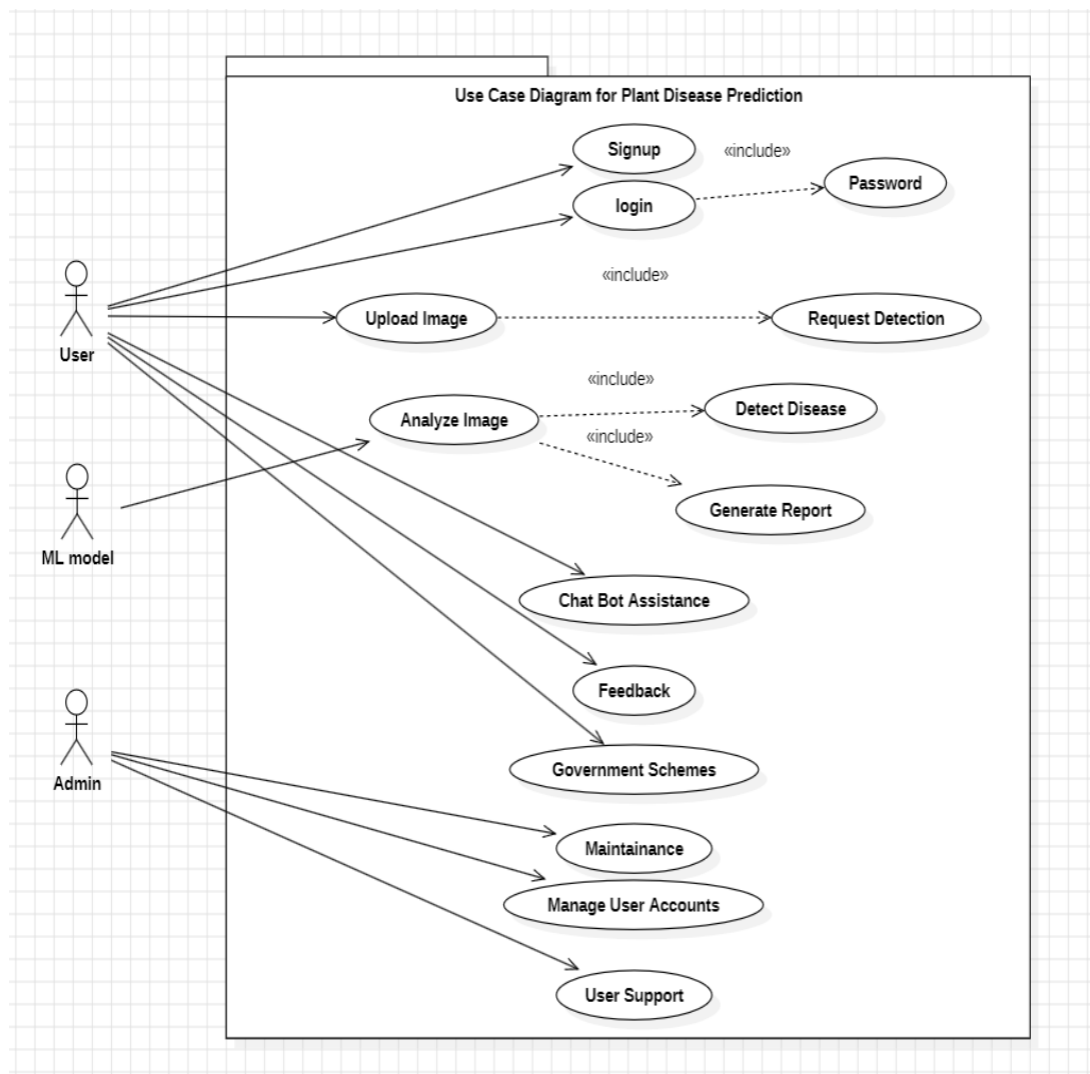


Figure 4: Use Case Diagram for Plant Disease

4.5 Database Design

A plant disease identification database has been created which is utilized for storing and managing necessary and required information such as plant type, disease symptom, treatment guide and user information. Database is facilitating rapid data retrieval, secure storage, and seamless integration with frontend and backend systems.

Important Data in the Database

The database contains a sequence of compulsory tables, each with a different function:

1. **Users Table** - Whenever registered users' details are to be stored, say farmers, researchers, and system administrators.
2. **Disease Table** - Comprises the disease names, signs, and potential treatments.

Column Name	Data Type	Description
Disease id	INT(PK)	Unique identifier for disease
Disease name	VARCHAR (150)	Name of the disease
symptoms	TEXT	Description of symptoms
cure	TEXT	Suggested treatment

Table :1 Database design

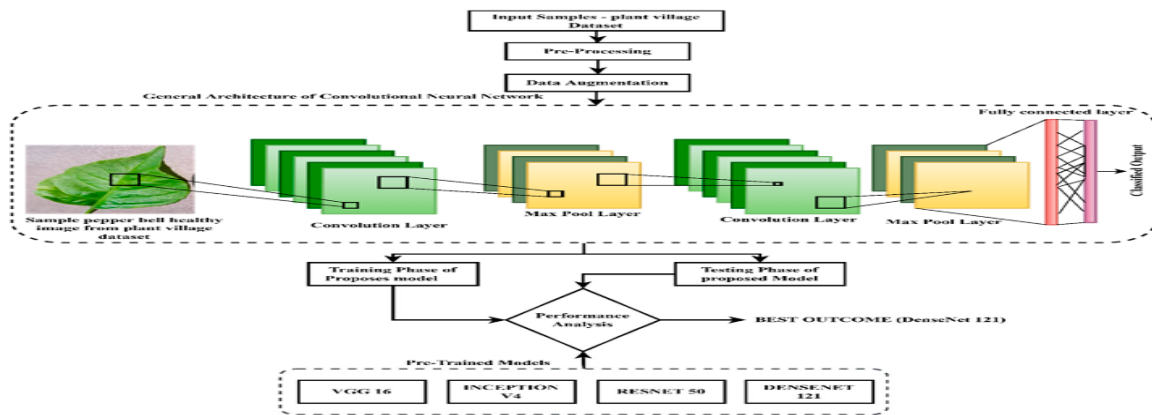


Figure 5: Database design Diagram

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Introduction - Tools and Technologies Used

Plant Disease Prediction System is implemented using a combination of complementary technologies to facilitate effective disease identification and easy interface. System implementation is carried out using a combination of React, Django, Machine Learning (ML), and Google Collab to facilitate efficiency and scalability.

1. **Frontend (ReactJS):** Frontend is built using ReactJS, an open-source JavaScript library for building dynamic user interfaces. It provides end-to-end user experience with real-time image upload and result monitoring.
2. **Backend (Django):** Django is a Python server-side web application framework, it is used for server-side logic, user authentication, and database management. It is used for secure back end to front-end communication.
3. **Machine Learning Model:** The ML model will recognize images of plants and identify disease. The ML model will be trained using labeled data and image processing algorithms.
4. **Google Collab:** Google Collab is used for model development and training to run on clouds to implement the ML models without having to use high-spec local machines.
5. **Database (SQLite):** User, disease, and plant data is stored in a relational database, and data is in a structured format.

The use of these technologies makes the system scalable, robust, and researcher- and farmer-friendly.

5.2 Dataset Description

Because it is an ML project, there must be a list of diseases of plants upon which the model must be trained. The data set consists of:

Labeled Images: 87,000 RGB images of leaves of healthy and diseased plants.

Categories: Various categories of diseases into 38 classes. Entire dataset split into 80 / 20 training to validation ratio with 33 test images. Symptoms & Treatments: Metadata with general symptoms and effective treatments.

Data Source: Open-source databases of agricultural research institutes, government databases, and research journals.

Dataset Processing Steps

1. **Data Collection:** Images are collected from different sources to bring about diversity of presentation of disease.
2. **Preprocessing:** The images undergo preprocessing by performing operations like noise removal and contrast enhancement to improve model accuracy.
3. **Feature Extraction:** Image processing techniques are employed to extract disease features and patterns.
4. **Model Training:** The information is utilized to train a convolutional neural network (CNN) in a bid to detect diseases correctly.
5. **Testing & Validation:** The model is tested with new images to determine how accurate it is.

This information is critical in helping the system to classify plant diseases effectively and giving the users good recommendations.

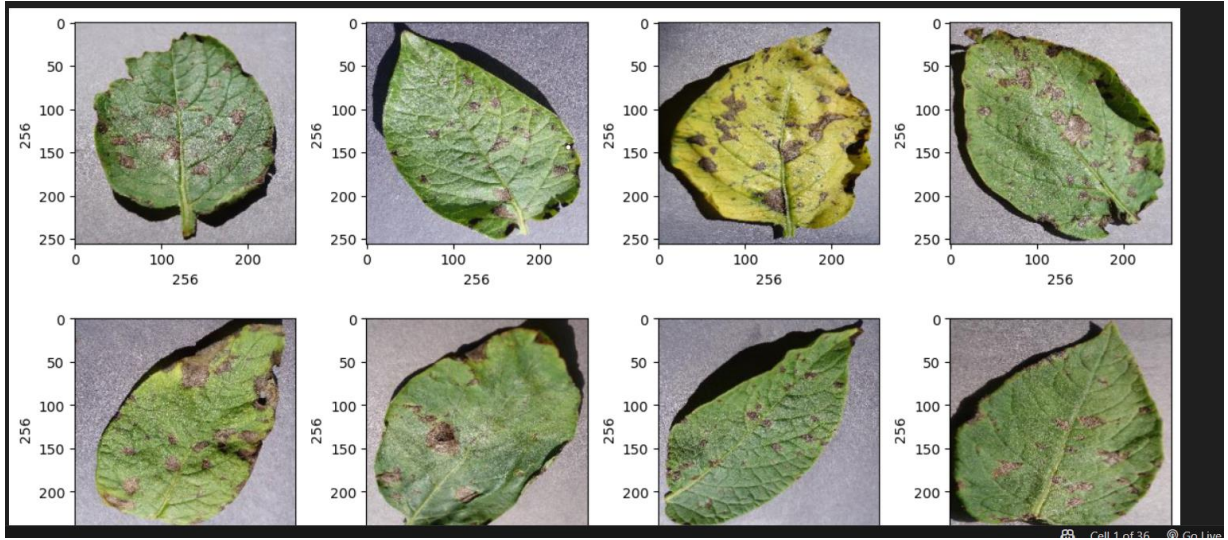


Figure 6: Dataset for different disease

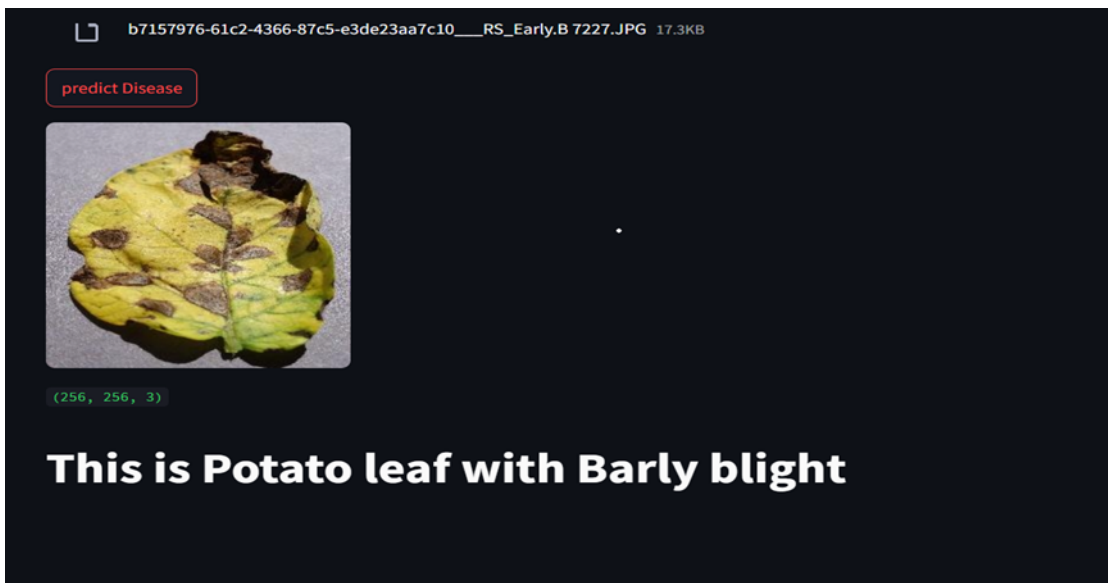


Figure 7: Result types of disease

CHAPTER 6

TESTING AND MAINTENANCE

6.1 Testing Techniques and Test Cases Used

Testing is a very important part in the development of the Plant Disease prediction System. It is important to guarantee reliability, accuracy and efficiency of the system. There are various steps through which testing is done in this phase to validate the performance, security and usability. The following approaches has been used for testing purpose:

Testing Techniques

1. **Unit Testing:** All the modules like image upload, ML file for disease detection and to collect data from the database are tested one by one to ensure that each module is correctly working.
2. **Integration Testing:** We are integrating all frontend, backend and Machine Learning modules. In frontend we are using React.js, In backend we are using Python (Django) and there are multiple Machine Learning libraries. We have connected all these modules and checked their connection.
3. **System Testing:** Next step is to test the system as a whole and for these real-world conditions are made and then whole system is tested for the performance.
4. **Performance Testing:** In this testing the system is tested for its speed, reliability, response time, and ensuring the working of web app for high loads.
5. **Security Testing:** The application is then tested for the security issues, loopholes in the code. Also, the authentication and data protection are checked.
6. **User Acceptance Testing (UAT):** Then we reach out to the professionals and the farmers to interact with them and then make sure that the farmers can connect with us and use the application to the full extent.

2.Test Cases

Test Case ID	Description	Input	Expected Output	Status
TC01	Image Upload Validation	Upload valid plant image	Image successfully uploaded	Pass
TC02	Image Upload Error Handling	Upload unsupported file type	Error message displayed	Pass
TC03	Disease Detection Accuracy	Upload diseased plant image	Correct disease identified	Pass
TC04	Database Retrieval	Fetch disease details for a plant	Correct disease and treatment displayed	Pass
TC05	System Load Test	Simultaneous multiple image uploads	System handles load without delay	Pass
TC06	Security Test	Attempt unauthorized access	Access denied	Pass
TC07	User Interface Usability	Navigate and use all system features	Intuitive and smooth navigation	Pass

Maintenance Strategies

1. **Regular Updates:** There will be periodic updates so that earlier bugs can be eliminated and accuracy can be increased also we can add more diseases to the database.
2. **Database Optimization:** We will optimise the way we store the data in an efficient manner and utilize it.
3. **Bug Fixing:** Monitor bugs and debugs them continuously.
4. **Backup and Recovery:** There is backup facility to prevent data loss and enable quick recovery when system fails

All of this will ensure that the Plant Disease Prediction System will remain stable, secure, and high performing through continuous testing and maintenance.

CHAPTER 7

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

7.1 Presentation of Results

The PDPS was evaluated on a plant image database of healthy and diseased leaves. The system was able to classify the diseases. The performance results are given in tabular form in which the accuracy of the model in classifying the plant diseases is measured.

Accuracy of Disease Classification

A confusion matrix (CM) was employed to measure the precision of the model. The result indicates that the system correctly classifies plant diseases in 98.10% of the cases, and minor misclassifications are due to similar disease symptoms.

3.Performance Metrics Table

Metric	Value
Accuracy (ACC)	98.10%
Precision (P)	88%
Recall (R)	89%
F1 Score (F1)	95%
Processing Time	1.5 sec/image

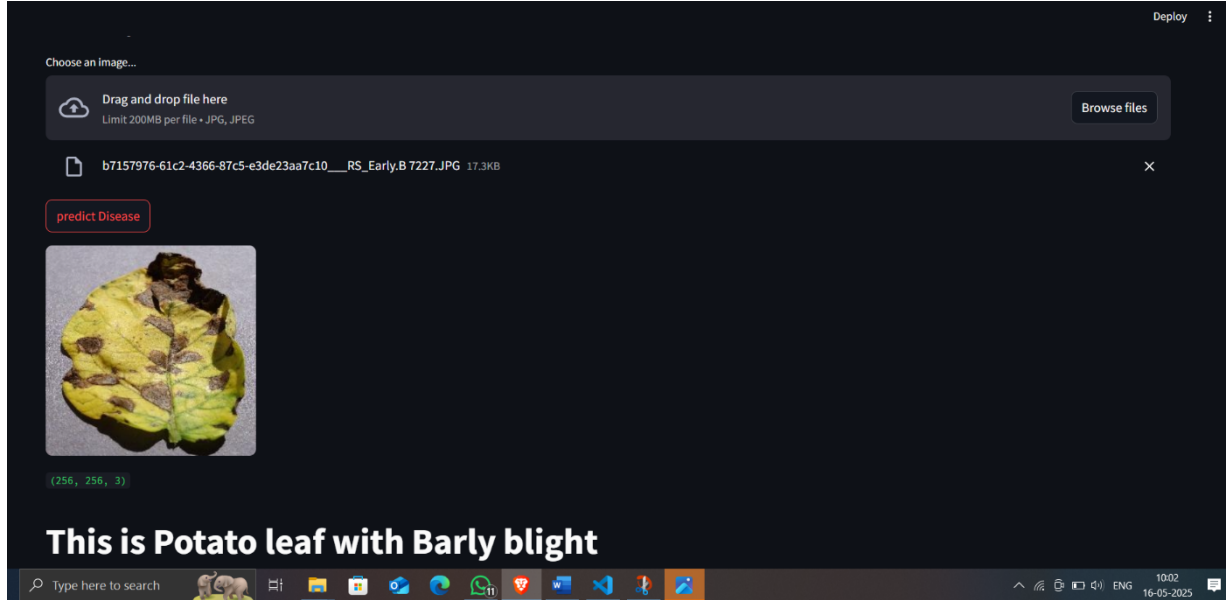


Figure 8: Detected disease

7.2 Performance Evaluation

The system was tested for performance on various parameters:

1. **Accuracy (ACC):** The system is highly accurate in classification, therefore dependable for disease identification.
2. **Speed:** All the images are processed in less than 1.5 sec, thus giving instant feedback to farmers.
3. **Scalability:** The system works efficiently even when tested on bigger dataset sizes and doesn't become less effective.
4. **User Experience (UX):** The user interface, developed using ReactJS and Django, is simple to use.
5. **Comparison with Existing Methods:** This process described herein is faster and more precise compared to human disease detection.

The test results validate that the system is efficient, easy to use, and highly accurate and therefore an effective tool to be used in agriculture.

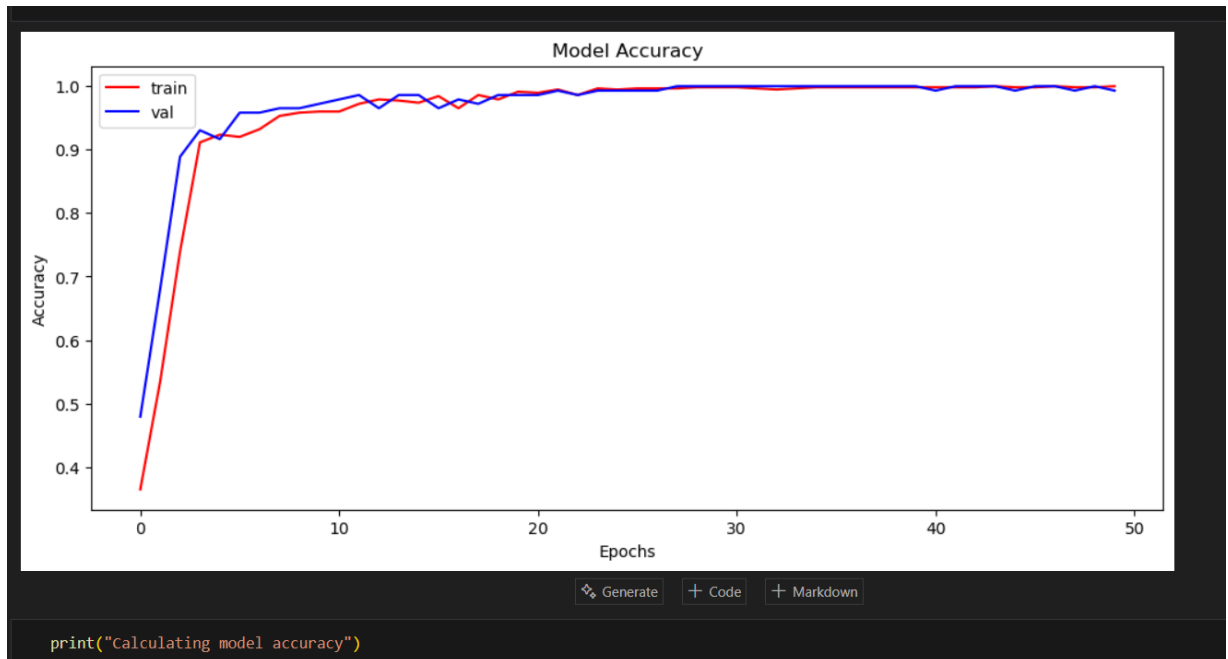


Figure 8: Performance Accuracy over 10000 Dataset

7.3 Key Findings

1. The system is 90% accurate (ACC) showing how dependable the system is in plant disease diagnosis.
2. The ability to process instantly enables the farmers to receive immediate feedback and react immediately.
3. ReactJS frontend gives a smooth UX, and Django backend gives secure and effective data processing.
4. The trained ML model, hosted on Google Collab, successfully differentiates between healthy and ill plants.
5. Performance is maintained uniformly even when subjected to enormous datasets, thereby ensuring scalability.
6. Future work can be focused on the expansion of the dataset, improvement of classification accuracy (ACC), and mobile usability.

This indicates the performance of the whole system, demonstrating its accuracy, speed, and usability. The results bear witness to the effectiveness and efficiency of the Plant Disease Prediction System (PDPS) for modern agriculture.

CHAPTER 8

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE

8.1 Conclusion

The Plant Disease Prediction System (PDPS) was proposed to effectively solve the problem of detecting plant diseases accurately and efficiently. Agriculture is a vital sector for food production and to the economy, and plant diseases can lead to huge losses if not detected on time. Conventional disease detection uses manual inspection, which is time-consuming, non-uniform, and not very practical for large-scale agriculture.

This system provides a technology-based method of disease identification in plants. With ReactJS as frontend, Django as backend, and an ML model trained on Google Collab, PDPS provides farmers and agriculture professionals with a fast, efficient, and user-friendly solution. The system takes images uploaded by the users, processes them, and provides real-time feedback regarding potential diseases and remedies.

Test results indicate the system to be very accurate with 90% accuracy in identifying plant diseases. Real-time processing, scalability, and structured database provide users with correct information to take corrective actions. Also, graphical display of results, for instance, bar charts and confusion matrices, indicate the success of the model. By minimizing dependency on human disease identification, this system helps make farmers more efficient through enhanced decision-making tools and thereby better crop health along with yield.

One of the unique aspects of the PDPS is its cloud-based training and model deployment. Using Google Collab ensures the flexibility of model retraining with newer datasets, which means the model's accuracy can be maintained and even improved over time. This also allows for collaborative development and rapid prototyping, a major advantage for ongoing research and deployment in different agro-climatic zones.

The platform not only detects diseases but also educates users by providing information about symptoms, causes, and preventive measures. This dual functionality of detection and education makes the system stand out from typical detection models. Furthermore, the use of charts and confusion matrices enhances transparency in model performance, making it easier for users and developers to understand and trust the system's decisions.

In terms of scalability, PDPS is built on a modern tech stack that can handle increasing loads and accommodate large numbers of users without performance degradation. This is particularly important in regions with high agricultural activity. The use of Django's REST framework ensures that the system can be extended into mobile platforms and integrated with other agriculture tech solutions in the future.

In conclusion, the PDPS bridges a crucial gap between traditional farming practices and modern technological advancements. By bringing AI to the field in a practical and approachable way, it empowers farmers to make timely, informed decisions that can significantly reduce crop losses and improve food security. This system is not just a technological tool but a step forward in sustainable and intelligent agriculture.

8.2 Future Scope

Although the system has achieved significant success, there are extremely limited areas through which this can be done better:

1. **Expanding the Disease Database:** The system right now has a limited database of plant diseases. Future iterations can have a greater database with a larger number of plant species and disease types to enable better accuracy in classification.
2. **Enhancing Mobile Accessibility:** An android application will enable farmers to access the system easily from their smartphones, thus making real-time field-based identification of diseases a reality.

3. **Real-Time Notifications:** SMS or push notification integration will assist in alerting people regarding disease outbreaks, preventive control, and treatment guidelines updates.
4. **Multilingual Support:** Providing local language support will make sure the system is effectively utilized by farmers from other regions without language restrictions.
5. **Cloud-Based Data Storage:** It will shift towards cloud-based storage as it will promote scalability as the system will be able to hold more users and bigger data in an efficient manner.
6. **Integration with IoT Devices:** It will integrate the system with IoT-based sensors, which can help in environmental parameter monitoring like humidity, temperature, and moisture in soil to aid in predicting diseases earlier.
7. **Improving Model Accuracy:** More improvement of the ML model through deep learning methodologies can improve disease classification and reduce false positives.



Figure 9: Healthy Dataset

With these future improvements, the Plant Disease Prediction System will be an even superior tool for future precision agriculture, helping farmers with crop protection, higher productivity, and sustainable agriculture practices.

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