**Automated Hugging Face Paper Summary**

Fetching & Categorization Workflow

What does this do?

* **Anomaly Detection for Crop Images:**  
  It’s a tool designed to check if a crop image (provided via an image URL) is a known crop from your dataset or something unusual.
* **Embedding the Image:**  
  The workflow first uses the Voyage API to convert the image into an embedding vector—a kind of numerical fingerprint that represents the image's features.
* **Comparing Against Known Crops:**  
  It then sends this vector to a Qdrant collection, where embeddings of known crop images are stored. The tool queries for similar “medoids” (representative crop images) in the database.
* **Analyzing Similarity Scores:**  
  A custom code node reviews the returned similarity scores against preset thresholds. If a crop’s similarity score is high enough relative to its threshold, the image is considered to match that crop type.
* **Flagging Anomalies:**  
  If none of the scores meet the required threshold, the workflow concludes that the image might be an anomaly—suggesting it could be a crop that isn’t in your dataset—and outputs a warning message like, "ALERT, we might have a new undefined crop!"
* **Supporting Setup:**  
  The workflow also includes nodes to set up variables (like API URLs, cluster types, and thresholds), count how many crop classes are in the database, and provide helpful background notes. These ensure that the tool is properly configured for effective anomaly detection.