VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"JNANA SANGAMA", BELGAUM-590018.

An
Internship Report
On

"AGRICULTURE MONITORING SYSTEM USING IoT"

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING
IN
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

By

NISCHITHA B [1JB20CS073]

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

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SJBIT

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

SJB INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
No. 67, BGS HEALTH AND EDUCATION CITY
Dr. Vishnuvardhana Road, Kengeri, Bangalore-560060.
2023-2024

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No.67, BGS Health & Education City, Dr. Vishnuvardhana Road,
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DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

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CERTIFICATE

Certified that the Internship work entitled **"AGRICULTURE MONITORING SYSTEM USING IoT"** carried out by **Ms. NISCHITHA B** bearing USN **1JB20CS073** is a bonafide student of **SJB INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY** in partial fulfilment for the award of **BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING** in **COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING** as prescribed by **Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi** during the academic year 2023-24. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for internal assessment have been have been incorporated in the report deposited in the department library. The internship report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Internship prescribed for the said degree.

Signature of the Guide	Signature of the HOD	Signature of the Principal
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We would like to express our profound gratefulness to His Divine Soul Jagadguru Padmabhushan **Sri Sri Sri Dr. Balagangadharanatha Mahaswamiji** and His Holiness Jagadguru **Sri Sri Sri Dr. Nirmalanandanatha Mahaswamiji** for providing us with an opportunity to be a part of this esteemed Institution.

I would like to express my profound thanks to Reverend **Sri Sri Dr. Prakashnath Swamiji,** Managing Director, SJB Institute of Technology, for his continuous support in providing amenities to carry out this project in this admired institution.

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I express my deepest gratitude and sincere thanks to my guide **Mrs. Manjula H S**, Asst Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, SJB Institute of Technology Bengaluru, I also thank **Dr. Shantha Kumar H C**, Internship Coordinator, who has extended his support throughout the internship duration and **Mr. Anuz Mohammad**, IT Manager, JOAI Pvt. Ltd Plant-2. for their valuable guidance and support.

Finally, I take this opportunity to extend my earnest gratitude and respect to our parents, Teaching & Non-teaching staffs of the department, the library staff and all our friends, who have directly or indirectly supported us during the period of my internship.

Regards,

Nischitha B
[1JB20CS073]

INTERNSHIP CERTIFICATE

JBM OGIHARA AUTOMOTIVE INDIA LIMITED - PLANT-2
Plot No. 20 & 21-P, Bidadi Industrial Area,
Phase-II, Sector - 1, Shanumangala,
Bidadi, Ramanagara, District,
KARNATAKA - 562 109. INDIA
CIN : U27100DL2009PLC187584
GST No : 29AACCJ1334P1Z9

Ref No: JOAI2/HR/2023/157

Date: 15.09.2023

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **Ms.Nischitha B,** University Registration Number **1JB20CS073**, Student of **SJB Institute of Technology** Pursing B.E Computer Science Engineering, has successfully completed his internship training in **IOT & AUTOMATION** with **JBM OGIHARA AUTOMOTIVE INDIA PVT LTD PLANT - 2** from **22.07.2023** to **15.08.2023.**

This project is undertaken with the **IT** Departments under the guidance of respective department heads.

We wish him all the success.

For JBM Ogihara Automotive India Limited-2

Human Resources Department

JBM OGIHARA AUTOMATIVE INDIA LIMITED (PLANT-II)

DECLARATION

I**, Nischitha B [1JB20CS073]** student of 7TH semester Computer Science and Engineering department, **SJB INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**, Bengaluru, hereby declare that the internship entitled **"AGRICULTURE MONITORING SYSTEM USING IoT"** submitted to the **Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi** during the academic year 2023-24, is a record of an original work done by me under the guidance of my internal guide **Mrs. Manjula H S**, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, SJB Institute of Technology, Bengaluru and my external guide **Mr. Anuz Mohammad**, IT Manager, JOAI Pvt Ltd Plant-2. This internship dissertation report is submitted in partial fulfilment for the award of Computer Science and Engineering. The results embodied in this report have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree.

Date: 20/12/2023

Place: Bengaluru

Nischitha B
[1JB20CS073]

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During the internship at **JOAI Pvt. Ltd Plant-2**, the experience encompassed working on some IoT projects. I immersed myself in practical projects, sharpening my skills using Arduino hardware and software. By implementing IoT sensors for smart asset monitoring, connected manufacturing systems, energy optimization, and quality control, the project seeks to enhance operational efficiency, reduce costs through predictive maintenance, and improve safety in Agricultural field. Regular feedback from the IT team contributed significantly to my professional growth. This internship provided a robust foundation for my future in IoT Deployments.

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ABOUT THE COMPANY

JBM Group is an Indian conglomerate with a presence in various industries, primarily focusing on automotive manufacturing and engineering services. JBM Group is primarily known for its presence in the automotive and engineering sectors. The group is involved in various business segments, including automotive components, sheet metal manufacturing, engineering, design, tooling, and more.

JBM Group manufactures a wide range of automotive components such as chassis systems, suspension systems, exhaust systems, body-in-white systems, seating systems, etc. The group offers engineering and design services to support the automotive and manufacturing industries. This includes providing solutions for tooling, prototyping, and manufacturing processes. JBM Group has a global footprint, with manufacturing facilities and operations not only in India but also in other countries.

The group has collaborated with various global automotive manufacturers and technology partners to enhance its capabilities and offerings. JBM Group, a $2.6bn global Indian conglomerate, has over 3 decades of excellence in driving product innovation & value across automotive, buses & electric vehicles, EV charging infrastructure, EV Aggregates, renewable energy and artificial intelligence. With modest beginnings in the early 80s, JBM has leapfrogged multi-fold with an infrastructure of 60 manufacturing plants, 5 engineering & design centres and presence in 36 countries globally today.

1.1 VISION

➢ INTEGRITY & ETHICS by having the conscience to be honest and sincere, resulting in appropriate conduct without being overseen.

➢ OWNERSHIP & COMMITMENT by feeling a sense of accountability towards all fasks undertaken and taking complete responsibility for the outcomes.

➢ CUSTOMER TRUST & DELIGHT by meeting commitments, being sensitive to customer needs and addressing matters with clarity and speed.

➢ SAFE & GREEN by being, in all our actions. a conscientious corporate citizen that prioritizes the safety of its people, profects the environment and contributes to the wellbeing of society.

➢ EXPANDING LEADERSHIP in our business by creating an agile environment that delivers excellence and delight to stakeholders through the power of people, innovation and technology.

1.2 MISSION:

To Make JBM OGIHARA AUTOMOTIVE INDIA LIMITED a synonym for world class organization excelling in sheet metal technologies.

1.3 PHILOSOPHY

We aim to be the best at what we do to providing holistic and sustainable solutions for the future through our EV ecosystem business segment.

1.4 SERVICES PROVIDED

JBM Ogihara Automotive India Limited (JOAI) is one of OTC's 5 Affiliated companies in the oversea countries. JOAI is a Joint Venture company in India between JBM AUTO Limited (JBM) and Ogihara (Thailand) Co., Ltd. (OTC) since November 10, 2008. JBM has been providing many technical assistances and making many sets of automotive Tools & Dies for JOAI to serve its main client, Toyota Kirloskar Motors Pvt. Ltd. (TKML), Maruti Suzuki India Limited (MSIL) .

The JOAI's main products are:

- sheet metal component
- welded sub-assemblies
- fuel filler assemblies
- Tail Gate
- Exhaust
- Bumper Crash Member

CHAPTER 2

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT

The company's motive is to bridge the gap between student community and current technologies. They teach basics on recent technology advancement like working of Robotic components, Arduino, PCB and so on . There initial focus is on the safety measurement of interns or workers. The training offered to interns here mainly focuses on the R&D(Research and Development) side of the product design taken up by the company. The training offered by JBM ogihara during internship takes place on 2 different levels.

In the first level of training, the facilitators take you through the basics of product design and fundamentals of Research and Development (R&D). The second level being the implementation of the basics to club all the modules and work on a project to convert it into a product. JBM ensures that suitable trainers as per their technical qualification train the interns. This ensures that the interns are technically sound to handle the projects offered efficiently. The R&D department concentrates on training interns in both hardware and software. The hardware being the micro-controllers, sensors, actuators, communication modules like DTMF, Bluetooth etc. The software including Arduino, Keil u-vision etc.

2.1 LEARNING GOALS

- **Understanding IoT Fundamentals**

  Grasp the foundational concepts of IoT, including sensors, actuators, communication protocols, and data processing.

- **IoT Architecture and Components**

  Learn about the architecture of IoT systems, including edge computing, cloud computing, and communication protocols such as MQTT and CoAP.

- **Sensor and Actuator Integration**

  Understand the selection, integration, and calibration of sensors and actuators commonly used in industrial environments.

- **Data Acquisition and Processing**

  Gain skills in collecting and processing data from various sensors, considering factors like data frequency, volume, and latency requirements.

- **Connectivity and Communication**

  Explore communication protocols and standards used in industrial IoT, ensuring secure and efficient data transfer between devices and systems.

- **Security and Privacy in IoT**

Learn about the unique security challenges of IoT systems in industrial settings and implement measures to secure devices, data, and communications.

- **IoT Analytics and Decision Support**

Acquire knowledge in data analytics techniques to derive meaningful insights from the massive amounts of data generated by IoT devices, enabling better decision-making.

- **Machine Learning for Predictive Maintenance**

Explore machine learning algorithms and techniques for predictive maintenance, allowing for the identification of potential equipment failures before they occur.

- **Real-Time Systems and Edge Computing**

Understand the importance of real-time processing and explore edge computing solutions for managing data closer to the source, reducing latency and bandwidth usage.

- **Integration with Industrial Control Systems (ICS)**

Learn how to integrate IoT solutions with existing industrial control systems, SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition), and MES (Manufacturing Execution Systems).

- **Standards and Compliance**

Understand relevant industry standards and compliance requirements related to IoT in industrial automation, ensuring adherence to regulatory frameworks.

- **Project Management and Implementation**

Develop project management skills for planning, implementing, and maintaining IoT solutions in industrial environments.

- **Human-Machine Interface (HMI)**

Explore the design and implementation of user interfaces that enable effective monitoring and control of industrial processes through IoT devices.

CHAPTER 3

TASK PERFORMED

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Agriculture automation using the Internet of Things (IoT) encompasses a diverse range of tasks aimed at revolutionizing traditional farming practices. Through the integration of IoT devices and technologies, farmers can achieve enhanced efficiency, sustainability, and productivity. Smart irrigation systems leverage IoT sensors to monitor soil moisture levels, allowing for precise and real-time adjustments to irrigation schedules, while also integrating weather forecasts for optimized water conservation

Livestock management benefits from health monitoring devices and GPS tracking, ensuring the well-being and location tracking of animals. Additionally, supply chain optimization utilizes IoT for cold chain monitoring during transportation and efficient inventory management through RFID tags. Automation extends to machinery and vehicles, with autonomous tractors and drones performing tasks like plowing and monitoring large expanses of farmland..

1. Assessment of Farming Needs:

Conduct a thorough assessment of the specific needs and challenges on the farm.

Identify areas where automation can bring the most significant benefits, such as irrigation, crop monitoring, or livestock management

2. Sensor Deployment:

Deploy IoT sensors to collect relevant data, such as soil moisture levels, temperature, humidity, and other environmental factors. Ensure proper calibration and placement of sensors to capture accurate and representative data.

3. Monitoring and Maintenance:

Establish a monitoring system to track the performance of IoT devices and identify issues promptly. Implement regular maintenance routines to ensure the longevity and reliability of deployed IoT hardware.

4. Customization and Configuration:

Customize IoT solutions based on the specific requirements and preferences of the farm.

Configure automation rules and thresholds to trigger actions based on real-time data.

3.2 PROBLEM STATEMENTS

- Water source is necessary and an important factor in agricultural and farm production . Monitoring water level of a water source plays a key role in agriculture.
- Manual release of water sometimes leads to overflow of water in the field which spoils the crops and the crop field Release of excessive amount of pesticides is very much harmful for the plants and crops, by which the crops are effected by less growth or get diseased.
- Due to the weather condition, water level increasing Farmers get lot of distractions which is not good for Agriculture. Performing agriculture manually is very much time consuming.

3.3 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

Hardware Requirements

• Arduino uno

• Lcd

• Moisture Sensors

• Temperature Sensors

• Water Pump

• GSM

• Power supply

Software Requirements

• Embedded C

• Arduino Suite

3.4 SOFTWARE INSTALLATION AND CONFIGURATION

Installing and configuring the Arduino software for your Arduino board involves a few key steps:

- **Install Arduino IDE:**
- Follow the installation instructions provided on the Arduino website for your specific operating system.

- For Windows, you typically run the installer and follow the on-screen instructions.
- For macOS, you may need to drag the Arduino IDE to your Applications folder.

- **Connect Arduino Board:**
  - Connect your Arduino board to your computer using a USB cable.
- **Install USB Drivers (if needed):**
  - In some cases, your computer may require additional USB drivers to communicate with the Arduino board.
  - Windows usually installs drivers automatically. For macOS and Linux, you may not need additional drivers.
- **Configure Arduino IDE for Your Board:**
  - Go to "Tools" > "Board" and select the type of Arduino board you are using (e.g., Arduino Uno, Arduino Mega, etc.).
  - In the same "Tools" menu, select the port your Arduino is connected to. The port may be listed as "/dev/ttyUSB0" (Linux), "COMx" (Windows), or "/dev/cu.usbmodem" (macOS).
- **Select Programmer (if needed):**
  - Under "Tools" > "Programmer," choose the appropriate programmer if you are using a different programmer (usually not necessary for basic use).
- **Test Your Setup:**
  - Open a simple example sketch (e.g., File > Examples > Basics > Blink).
  - Click the "Upload" button (right arrow icon) to compile and upload the code to your Arduino board.
  - You should see the onboard LED (pin 13 on many Arduino boards) blinking, indicating a successful upload

3.5 IMPLEMENTATION

```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
const int rs = 13, en = 12, d4 = 8, d5 = 9, d6 = 10, d7 = 11;
LiquidCrystal lcd(rs, en, d4, d5, d6, d7);
int Relay=4;
void setup()
{
```

```
 pinMode(Relay,OUTPUT);
 lcd.begin(16, 2);
 Serial.begin(9600);
 lcd.print("Agriculture Monitoring");
 lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
 lcd.print("System...");
 delay(1000);
}
void loop()
{
 Moisture_Check();
 Rain_Check();
 Temp_Check();
}
void Moisture_Check()
{
   int Moist_val=analogRead(A0);
   lcd.clear();
   lcd.print("Moist:");
   lcd.print(Moist_val);
   delay(1000);

   if(Moist_val<100)
   {
     lcd.clear();
     lcd.print("Low Moisture Detected");
     Serial.println("$Low Moisture Detected Pump On..#");
     digitalWrite(Relay,HIGH);
     delay(5000);
   }
   digitalWrite(Relay,LOW);
   delay(1000);
}
void Rain_Check()
{
```

```
  int Rain_val=analogRead(A1);
  lcd.clear();
  lcd.print("Rain:");
  lcd.print(Rain_val);
  delay(1000);

  if(Rain_val>500)
  {
    lcd.clear();
    lcd.print("Rain Detected");
    Serial.println("$Rain Detected#");
    digitalWrite(Relay,LOW);
    delay(5000);
  }
  digitalWrite(Relay,HIGH);
  delay(1000);
}
void Temp_Monitoring()
{
 int Temp_val=analogRead(A2);
 int Temp_out=  (Temp_val*5.0)/1023;
 lcd.clear();
 lcd.print("Temp:");
 lcd.print(Temp_out);
 delay(1000);
 if(Temp_out>35)
  {
    lcd.clear();
    lcd.print("More Temp Detected");
    Serial.println("$More Temp Detected#");
    delay(5000);
  }
}
```

3.6 DESIGNING ARCHITECTURE

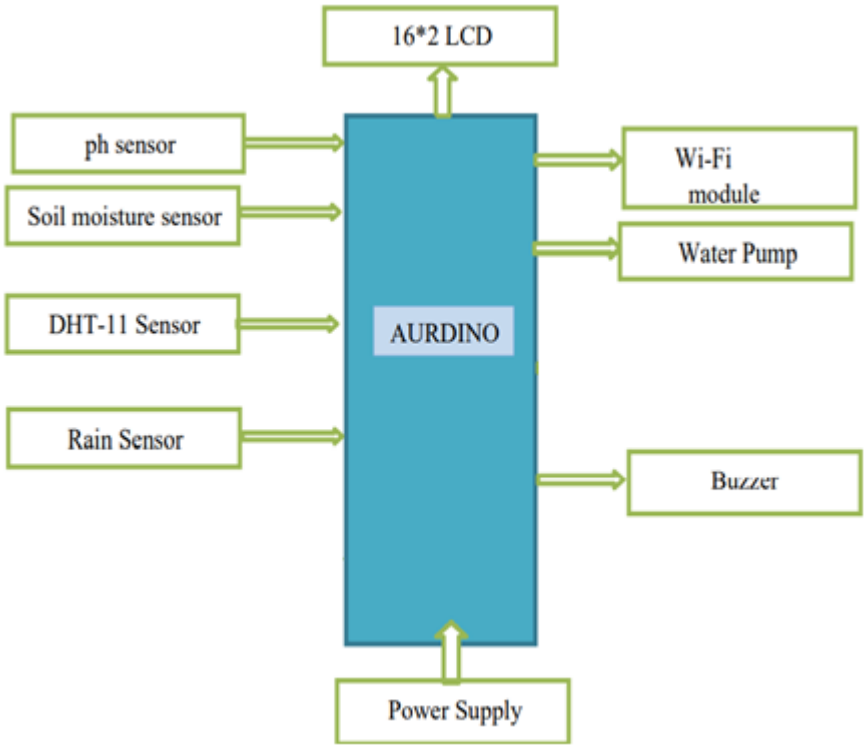

Fig 3.1 Flowchart of Arduino Process.

Figure 3.1 shows the flowchart of the Arduino Process which shows the glimpse of working model which includes the various types of sensors along with IoT devices to ensure Industries Safety and provide Secure Environment. Following are the detailed steps of the above flowchart:

3.6.1 Arduino :

Arduino/GenuinoUno is a microcontroller board based on theATmega328P. It has 14 digital input/output pins (of which 6 can be used as PWM outputs), 6 analog inputs, a 16 MHz quartz crystal, a USB connection, a power jack, an ICSP header and a reset button. It contains everything needed to support the microcontroller ;simply connect it to a computer with a USB cable or power it with an AC-to-DC adapter or battery to get started. You can tinker with your UNO without worrying too much about doing something wrong, worst-case scenario you can replace the chip for Alcohol Sensor Accident detection with a few dollars and start over again.

"Uno" means one in Italian and was chosen to mark the release of Arduino Software (IDE) 1.0. The Uno board and version 1.0 of ArduinoSoftware (IDE) were the reference versions of Arduino, now evolved to newer releases. The Uno board is the first in a series of USB Arduinoboards, and the reference model for the Arduino platform; for an extensive list of current, past or outdated boards see the Arduino index of boards.

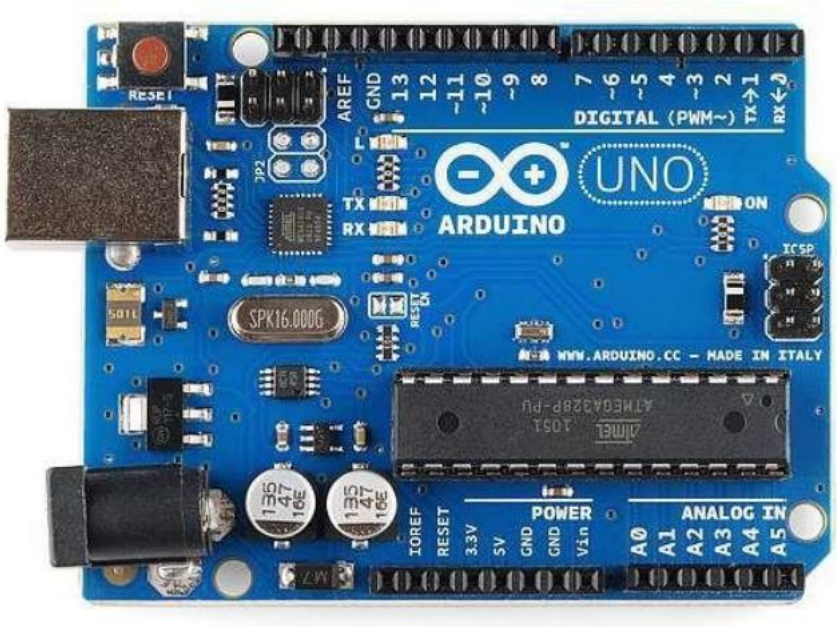

Fig 3.2 Arduino Board

Figure 3.2 shows the hardware of Arduino uno board which is the main thing for project deployment and easy to understand the working principles based on the pin numbers.

- **Arduino Specifications**

Microcontroller	ATmega328P
OperatingVoltage	5v
Input voltage	7-12v
Input voltage limit	6-20v
Digital I/O Pins	6
Analogue input Pins	6
DC current perI/O pins	20 mA
DC current for 3.3v Pin	50 mA
Flash Memory	Of which o.5KB is used
SRAM	2 KB
EEPROM	1KB
Clock Speed	16MHz
Length	68.6mm
Width	53.4nm
Weight	25g

3.7 METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

ARDUINO CONNECTION WITH LCD:

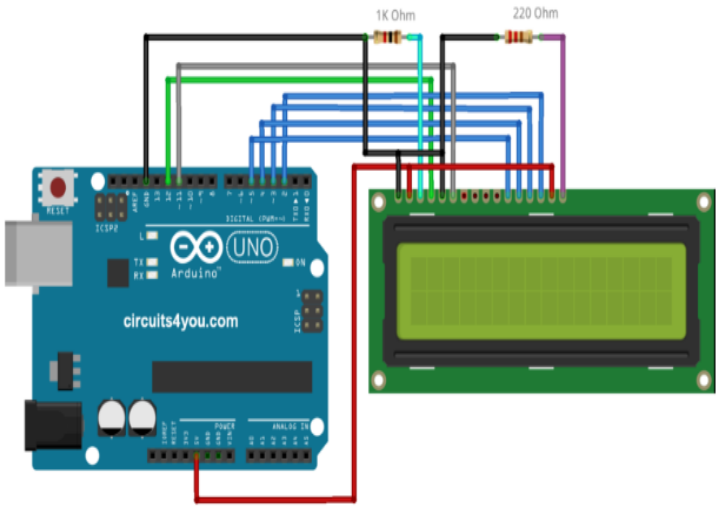

Fig 3.3 Arduino connections

In Figure 3.3, shows the how connections have done between board and lcd for the display of messages in lcd if any accidents occurred.

Connect the LCD to the Arduino:

1. Connect the VSS pin of the LCD to GND on the Arduino.
2. Connect the VDD pin of the LCD to 5V on the Arduino.
3. Connect the V0 pin of the LCD to the center pin of the potentiometer.
4. Connect one end of the potentiometer to 5V on the Arduino and the other end to GND.
5. Connect the RS, RW, and E pins of the LCD to digital pins on the Arduino (e.g., RS to D7, RW to GND, E to D6).
6. Connect the data pins D4 through D7 of the LCD to digital pins on the Arduino (e.g., D4 to D5, D5 to D4, D6 to D3, D7 to D2).

LM393:

- Comparator output signal clean wave good driving ability,
- The Rain Sensor Detector Can Detect Raindrops Water, So It Can Be Used For Detection Systems That Perform Functions Required When It Begins To Rain.
- Output: Digital switching output (0 and 1)
- Small board pcb dimensions: 3.2cm x 1.4cm, power indicator light, the output signal led indicating lamp, rated voltage and 3.3v-5v

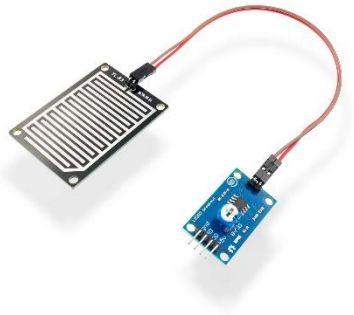

Fig 3.5 LM393

Figure 3.3 represents the LM393 which is also knows as the rain sensor the speciality of this sensors is that it will calculate the probability of raining.

MOISTURE SENSOR:

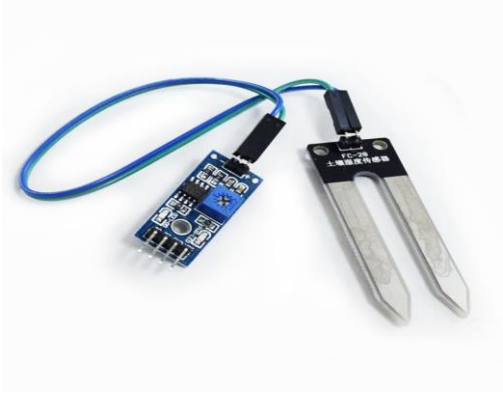

Fig 3.6 Moisture sensor

Figure 3.6 represents a moisture sensor that is a device designed to measure the moisture content in a given substance, such as soil or air.

- The Moisture sensor is used to measure the water content(moisture) of soil.
- When the soil is having water shortage, the module output is at high level, else the output is at low level.
- This sensor reminds the user to water their plants and also monitors the moisture content of soil.

RESULTS:

1. The moisture sensor senses the soil moisture continuously if the soil humidity descends for it's fixed range it will notify the owner and on the water pump to keep soil moisture constant.
2. The rain sensor senses the air humidity if it has more possible to rain then it will keep the water pump hold even if the soil moisture is less.

CHAPTER 4

REFLECTION NOTES

During my enriching internship at JOAI Pvt Ltd, I dedicated myself to honing my IoT Basic skills, actively participating in diverse projects utilizing tools such as Arduino, LM393 etc.

The hands-on experience gained through working on the implementation of modern agriculture practice using IoT has been invaluable. The exposure to diverse technologies, including IoT sensors and real-time data analytics, has provided a practical understanding of their applications in creating robust safety solutions. Witnessing the transition from reactive to proactive safety measures has been enlightening, emphasizing the significance of early detection and swift responses in real-world scenarios.

The opportunity to contribute to customization efforts for different threats has not only honed technical skills but also demonstrated the versatility of IoT solutions. Being involved in the real-time monitoring and automated alert systems has offered a firsthand look at the critical role of technology in ensuring quick decision-making and effective interventions. The experience of working remotely on aspects like system accessibility has provided insights into the evolving landscape of flexible work arrangements.

1. Integration of Technologies:

The implementation of agriculture automation using IoT reflects the integration of diverse technologies. This integration includes IoT sensors, real-time data analytics, machine learning algorithms, and communication systems. Recognizing the synergy of these technologies is crucial for creating a comprehensive safety and security system.

2. Proactive Safety Measures:

One of the notable aspects is the proactive nature of the system. Traditional safety measures often rely on reactive responses, whereas IoT-based detectors enable early detection and swift responses. This shift from reactive to proactive safety aligns with the evolving landscape of smart technologies and Industry 4.0.

3. Customized Solutions for Different Threats:

The versatility of IoT solutions allows for customized detection and response mechanisms tailored to different types of threats. Whether it's rain or moisture, the system demonstrates adaptability in addressing varied safety challenges.

4. Real-Time Monitoring and Alerts:

The emphasis on real-time monitoring and automated alerts stands out as a critical feature. The ability to receive immediate notifications in the event of a potential threat enables rapid decision-making and intervention. This real-time aspect is particularly valuable in emergency situations.

5. Remote Accessibility:

The inclusion of remote monitoring capabilities is noteworthy. The ability to access and manage the system remotely enhances operational efficiency and allows for quick responses even when personnel are not physically present on-site.

6. Data-Driven Insights:

The system's reliance on data analytics for insights into patterns and trends provides valuable information for continuous improvement. Analyzing historical data can lead to more informed decision-making, allowing organizations to refine safety protocols and optimize responses over time.

7. Continuous Learning and Adaptation:

Finally, the reflective process should emphasize the need for continuous learning and adaptation. The field of IoT is dynamic, and staying abreast of technological advancements is crucial for maintaining the effectiveness of the detectors.

8. Human-Centric Design:

Evaluating the user experience and ensuring a human-centric design is an integral part of the reflection. User interfaces, ease of use, and clear communication of alerts contribute to the overall success and adoption of the system by stakeholders.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the implementation of an Agriculture Monitoring System using the Internet of Things (IoT) holds tremendous promise for revolutionizing and enhancing the agricultural sector. By leveraging IoT technologies, farmers gain access to real-time, data-driven insights that enable more efficient and sustainable farming practices. The integration of various sensors, such as soil moisture sensors, weather stations, and crop monitoring devices, allows for precise and informed decision-making.

The Agriculture Monitoring System facilitates optimized resource management, including water usage through smart irrigation systems, judicious application of fertilizers and pesticides with precision farming techniques, and streamlined inventory management in storage facilities. The deployment of IoT in agriculture also contributes to environmental sustainability by reducing waste, conserving water, and minimizing the environmental impact of farming practices.

Furthermore, the connectivity provided by IoT enables farmers to remotely monitor and control their operations, promoting flexibility and ease of management. Automation in agriculture, facilitated by IoT, not only increases efficiency but also reduces the dependency on manual labor, potentially addressing labor shortages in certain regions.

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