ALGORITHM FOR MONITORING AND PREVENTING COFFEE RUST

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ABSTRACT
Coffee is one of the most important products for colombian economy because it represents 6.9% of our exportations, contributing $2.7 billion dollars to our country each year.

Coffee rust is a plague that affects plants leaving devastating loss in agricultural industry around the world. Coffee industry loses more than 30% of the production because of rust.

It is necessary to create a solution to reduce the impact of this plague and returning greater profits (or smaller loss) to colombian coffee industry.

1. INTRODUCTION
Agricultural industry is fundamental for all the world. It provides food from crops and the work of the people living in the countryside. For our country, agriculture is one of the basis in our national economy. In Colombia we generate most of our food and we export to all the world mainly fruits and coffee. Coffee is the most important of our agricultural exportations, being the 6.9% of these and bringing more than $2.7 billion dollars every year.

Many plant plagues exist around the world affecting agricultural industry. One of the most lethal is Rust. It affects mostly coffee crops, leaving, for Latin America, devastating loss of more than 30% of the crops, discouraging the production and reducing the profits, affecting, mainly, the coffee producers.

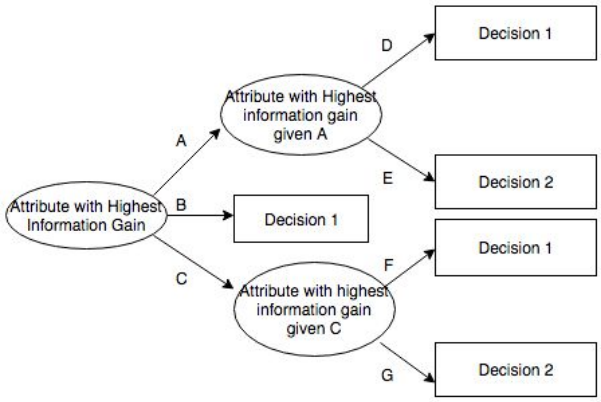
2. PROBLEM
In this agricultural problem, we must follow up a coffee crop, reporting opportunely about plagues emergence. Eafit researchers have developed a conservatory with the ability of monitoring multiple variables that are associated with rust emergence such as: illumination, environmental temperature, ground temperature and ground pH. With this variables we have the objective of predicting whether a caturra coffee, in a determined time interval, has coffee rust. Furthermore, for each data sample we have an expert's evaluation confirming if the crop is affected by the plague.

We are looking forward to give an early warning about rust occurrence in the crop in order to control it and reducing the loss because many crops get ruined due to this plague.

3. RELATED WORK

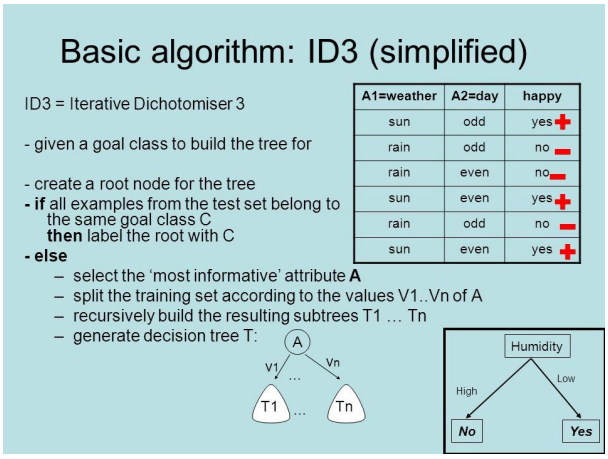
3.1 ID3 Algorithm
ID3 algorithm keeps generating a node and splitting the training instances until there is no more instance left. The attribute selection criterion is choosing the largest value of the information gain among the remaining attributes.

The examples set must be conformed by an ordered values series, each one of them known as an attribute, in which one of them, (the attribute to be classified) is the objective, that is binary (positive or negative, yes or no, valid or not valid, etc.).



3.2 C4.5 Algorithm
C4.5 is an extension of ID3 algorithm, developed previously by Quinlan. Decision trees generated by C4.5 can be used for classification. Due to this, C4.5 is frequently known as a statistic classifier. C4.5 generates decision trees from a data training set as ID3 does, using entropy of information concept. Training data is a data example group that has already been classified. Each example is a vector where the example's attributes or characteristics are represented. Training data are increased with a vector that represents the class where each data sample belongs.

In which tree node, C4.5 picks the attribute from the data that most efficiently divides the samples set in enriched subsets in one or other class. C4.5's criteria is normalizing for information gaining (entropy difference) that results in selecting an attribute for dividing the data. The attribute with the highest information gaining is picked as the decision parameter.



3.3 CN2 Algorithm

The CN2 induction algorithm is a learning algorithm for rule induction. It is designed to work when the training data is imperfect. It is designed to work even when the training data is imperfect. It is based on ideas from the AQ algorithm and the ID3 algorithm. As a consequence it creates a rule set like that created by AQ but is able to handle noisy data like ID3.

The algorithm must be given a set of examples, TrainingSet, which have already been classified in order to generate a list of classification rules. A set of conditions, SimpleConditionSet, which can be applied, alone or in combination, to any set of examples is predefined to be used for the classification.

CN2

```
CN2ForOneClass(examples, class)
        Rules ← {}
        Repeat
          Bestcond ← FindBestCondition(examples, class)
          If bestcond <> null then
            Add the rule "IF bestcond THEN PREDICT class"
            Remove from examples all + cases in
            class covered by bestcond
        Until bestcond = null
        Return rules
```

Keeps negative examples around so future rules won't impact existing negatives (allows unordered rules)

3.4 CHAID (Chi-square automatic interaction detection) Algorithm

Chi-square automatic interaction detection (CHAID) is a decision tree technique, based on adjusted significance testing (Bonferroni testing).

CHAID can be used for prediction (in a similar fashion to regression analysis, this version of CHAID being originally known as XAID) as well as classification, and for detection of interaction between variables. CHAID is based on a formal extension of the United States' AID (Automatic Interaction Detection) and THAID (THeta Automatic Interaction Detection) procedures of the 1960s and 1970s, which in turn were extensions of earlier research, including that performed in the UK in the 1950s.

In practice, CHAID is often used in the context of direct marketing to select groups of consumers and predict how their responses to some variables affect other variables, although other early applications were in the field of medical and psychiatric research.

Like other decision trees, CHAID's advantages are that its output is highly visual and easy to interpret. Because it uses multiway splits by default, it needs rather large sample sizes to work effectively, since with small sample sizes the respondent groups can quickly become too small for reliable analysis.

One important advantage of CHAID over alternatives such as multiple regression is that it is non-parametric.

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