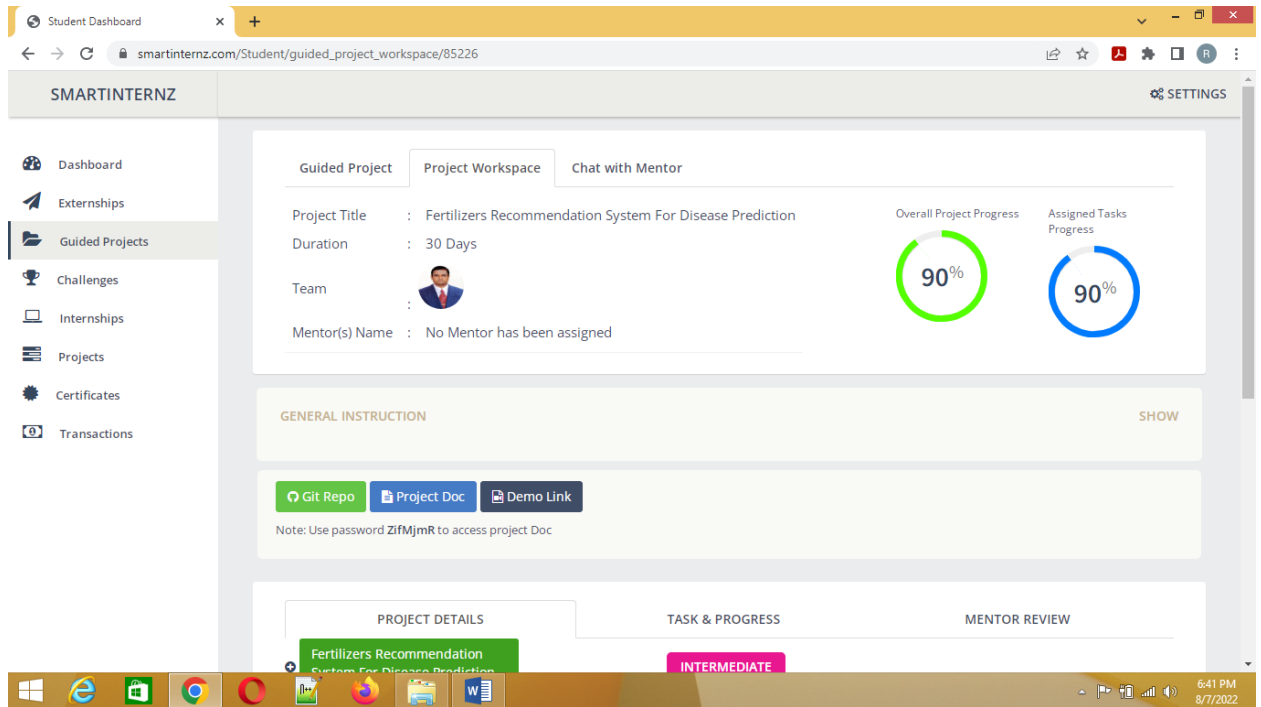


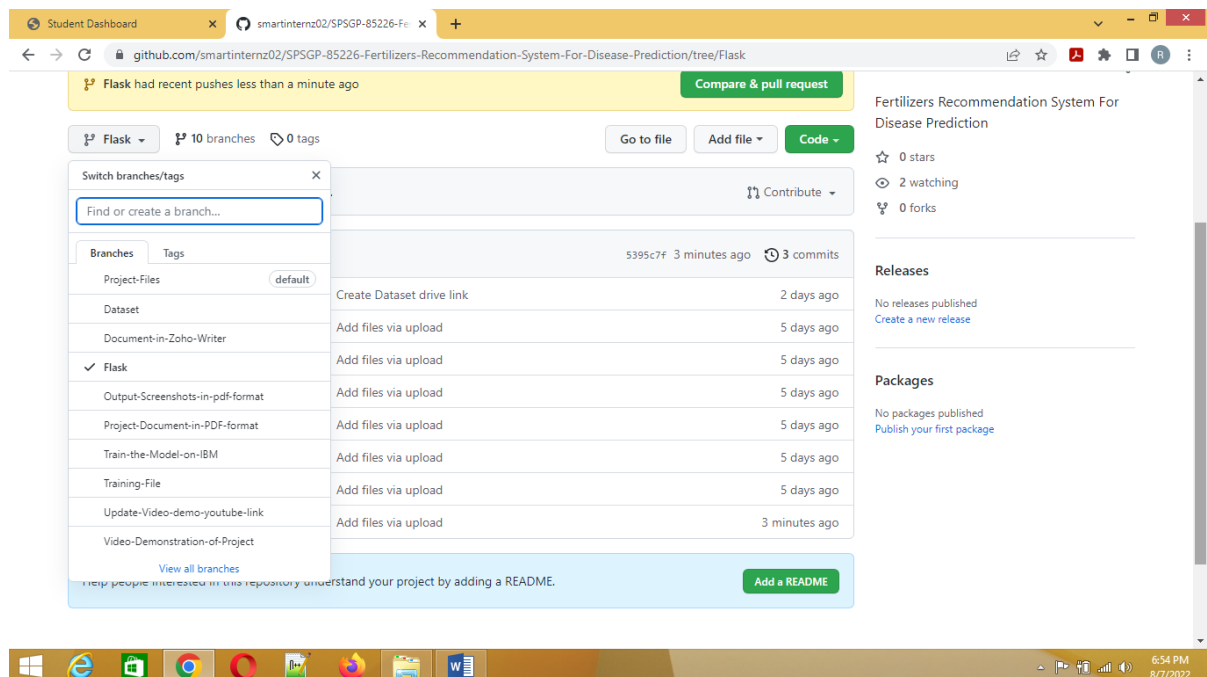
# Fertilizers Recommendation system for Disease Prediction

## Screen shots

### 1. Project workspace

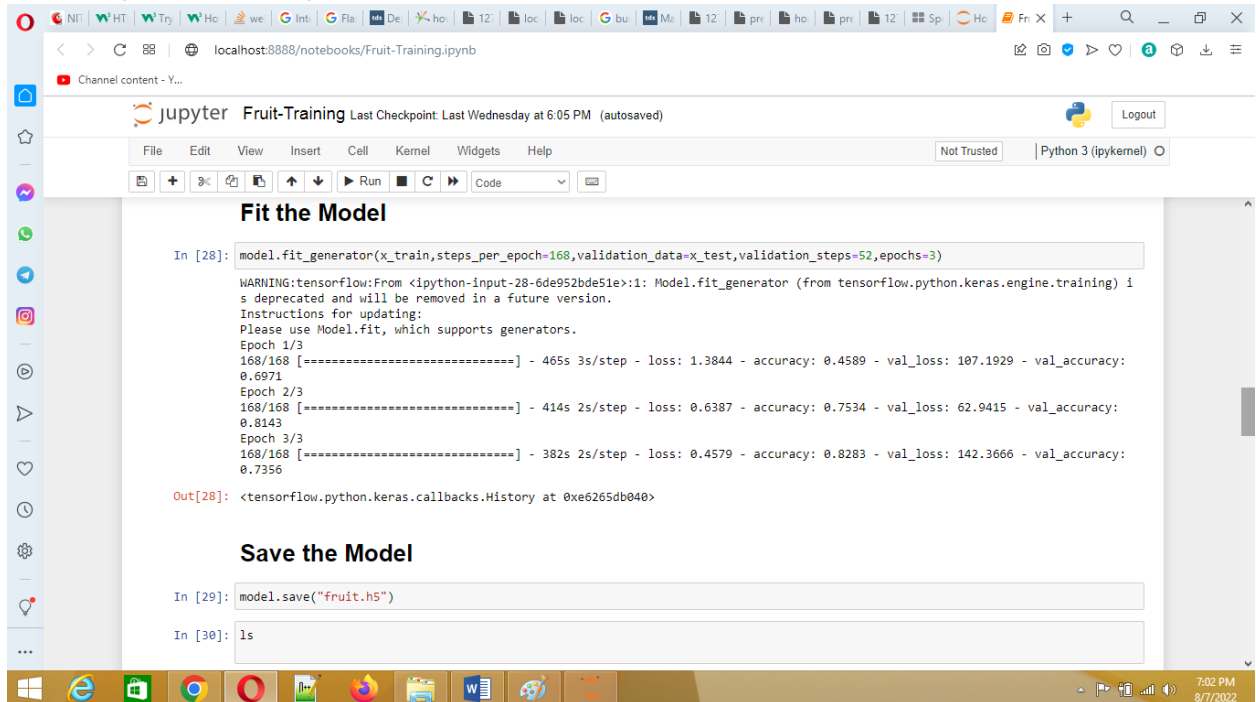


### 2. GitHub repository branches



### 3. Jupyter notebook output

#### Training and Testing of Fruit dataset



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "Fruit-Training" with a last checkpoint from Wednesday at 6:05 PM. The notebook is running on Python 3 (ipykernel). The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, running cells, and code execution. The notebook content is divided into sections: "Fit the Model" and "Save the Model".

**Fit the Model**

```
In [28]: model.fit_generator(x_train, steps_per_epoch=168, validation_data=x_test, validation_steps=52, epochs=3)
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From <ipython-input-28-6de952bde51e>:1: Model.fit\_generator (from tensorflow.python.keras.engine.training) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.  
Instructions for updating:  
Please use Model.fit, which supports generators.

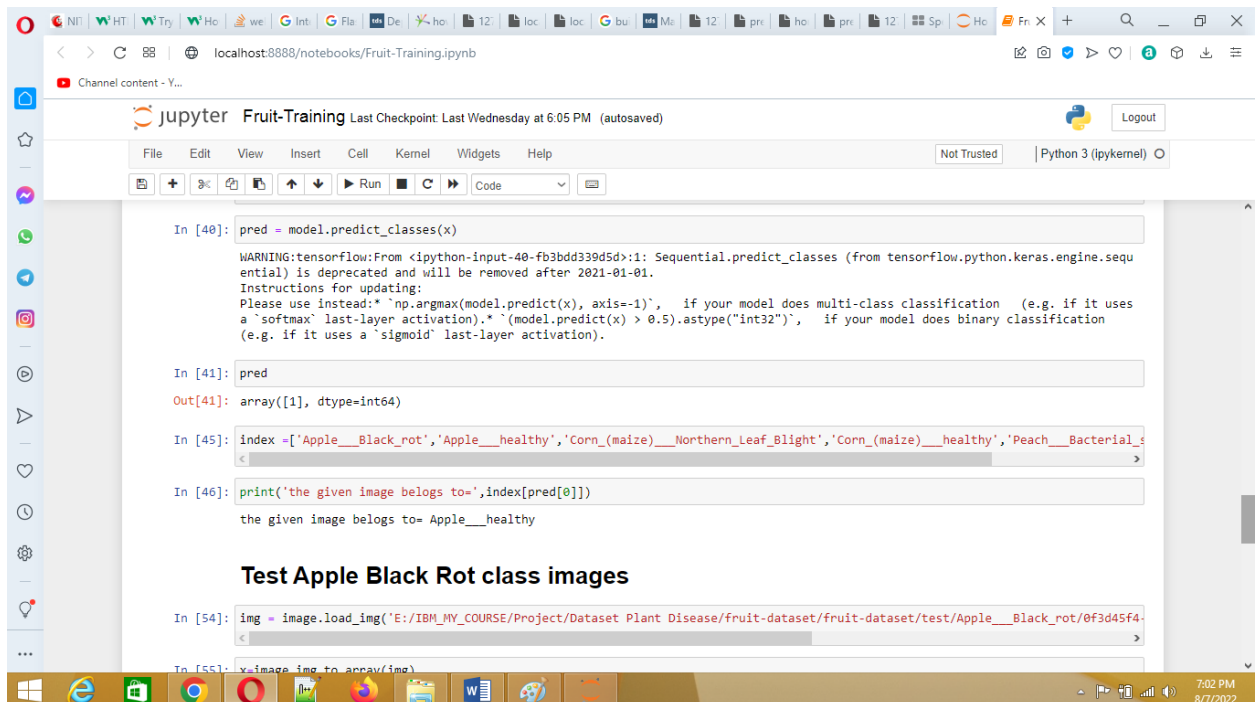
Epoch 1/3  
168/168 [=====] - 465s 3s/step - loss: 1.3844 - accuracy: 0.4589 - val\_loss: 107.1929 - val\_accuracy: 0.6971  
Epoch 2/3  
168/168 [=====] - 414s 2s/step - loss: 0.6387 - accuracy: 0.7534 - val\_loss: 62.9415 - val\_accuracy: 0.8143  
Epoch 3/3  
168/168 [=====] - 382s 2s/step - loss: 0.4579 - accuracy: 0.8283 - val\_loss: 142.3666 - val\_accuracy: 0.7356

Out[28]: <tensorflow.python.keras.callbacks.History at 0xe6265db040>

**Save the Model**

```
In [29]: model.save("fruit.h5")
```

```
In [30]: !s
```



The screenshot shows the same Jupyter Notebook "Fruit-Training" at the same checkpoint. The notebook content continues with the testing phase. The interface is identical to the previous screenshot.

**Test Apple Black Rot class images**

```
In [40]: pred = model.predict_classes(x)
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From <ipython-input-40-fb3bdd339d5d>:1: Sequential.predict\_classes (from tensorflow.python.keras.engine.sequential) is deprecated and will be removed after 2021-01-01.  
Instructions for updating:  
Please use instead: "np.argmax(model.predict(x), axis=-1)", if your model does multi-class classification (e.g. if it uses a 'softmax' last-layer activation).\*(model.predict(x) > 0.5).astype("int32")", if your model does binary classification (e.g. if it uses a 'sigmoid' last-layer activation).

```
In [41]: pred
```

Out[41]: array([1], dtype=int64)

```
In [45]: index = ['Apple__Black_rot', 'Apple__healthy', 'Corn_(maize)__Northern_Leaf_Blight', 'Corn_(maize)__healthy', 'Peach__Bacterial_s
```

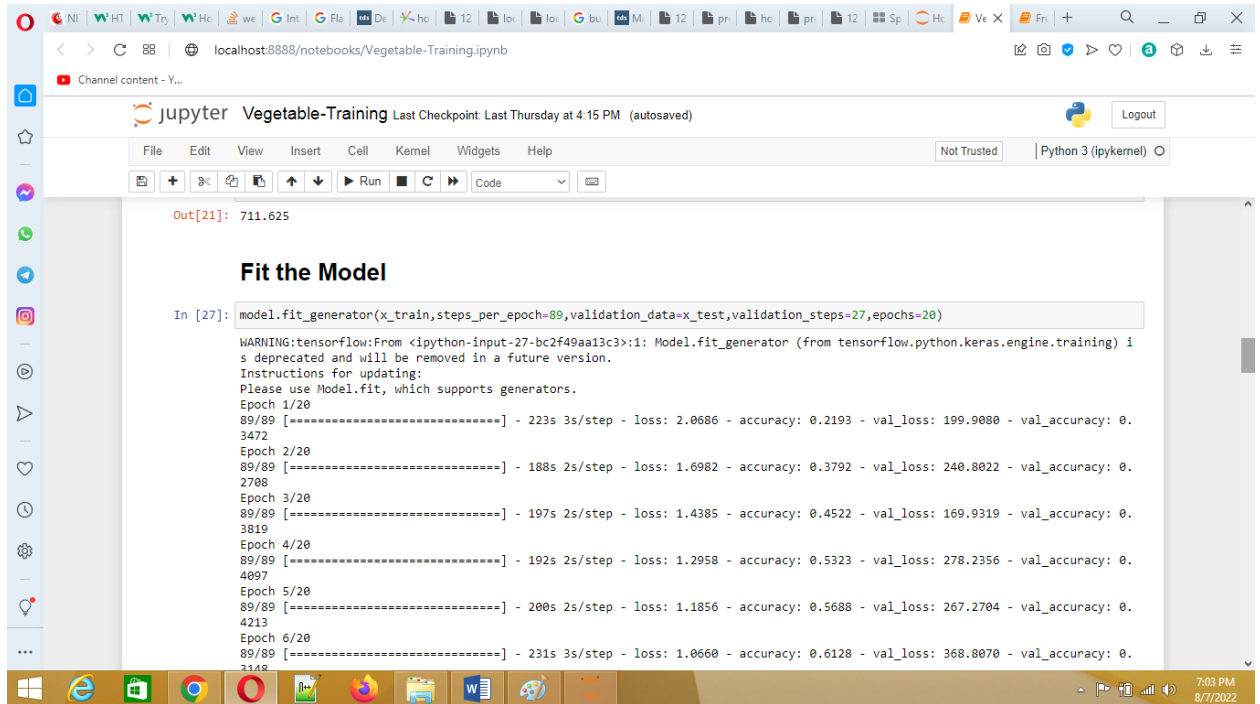
```
In [46]: print('the given image belongs to=', index[pred[0]])
```

the given image belongs to= Apple\_\_healthy

```
In [54]: img = image.load_img('E:/IBM_MY_COURSE/Project/Dataset Plant Disease/fruit-dataset/fruit-dataset/test/Apple__Black_rot/0f3d45f4-
```

```
In [55]: x=image.img_to_array(img)
```

# Train and Test Vegetable dataset



A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook titled "Vegetable-Training" running on a local host. The notebook shows the execution of a code cell that trains a model using `model.fit_generator`. The output displays training progress over 20 epochs, including loss and accuracy metrics. A warning message from TensorFlow is also visible, advising to use `Model.fit` instead of `Model.fit_generator`.

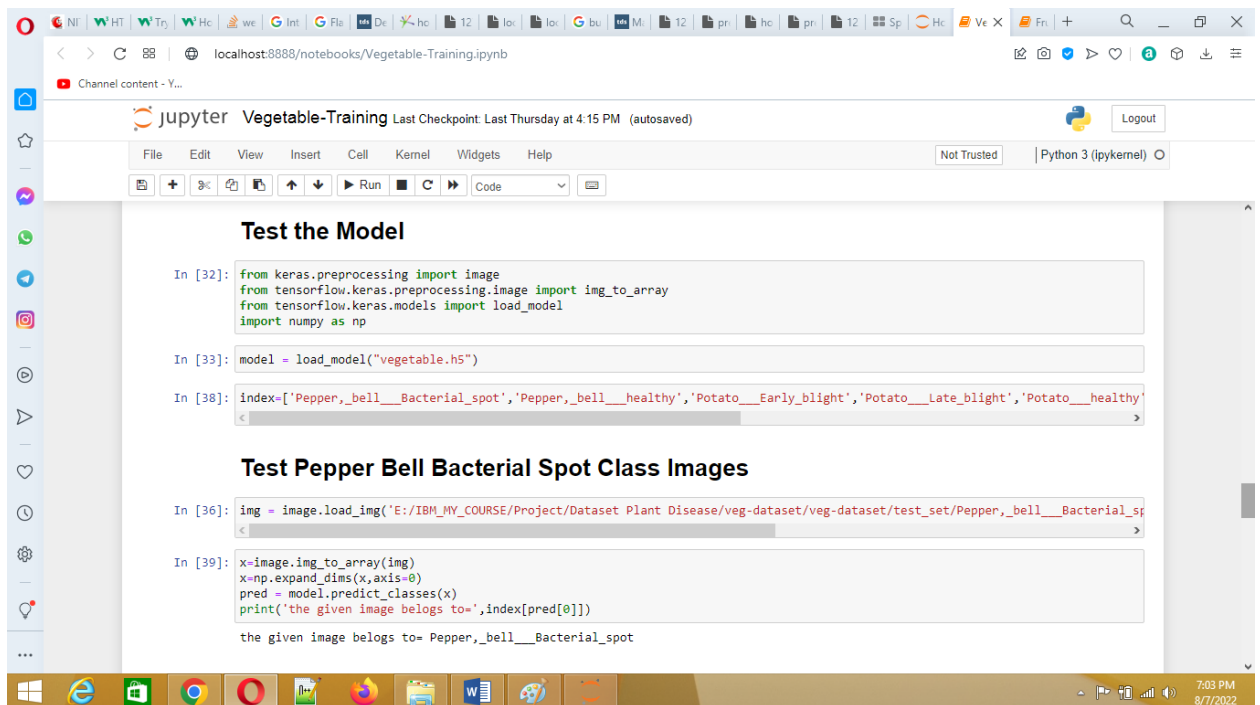
```
Out[21]: 711.625
```

### Fit the Model

```
In [27]: model.fit_generator(x_train, steps_per_epoch=89, validation_data=x_test, validation_steps=27, epochs=20)
```

WARNING:tensorflow:From <ipython-input-27-bc2f49aa13c3>:1: Model.fit\_generator (from tensorflow.python.keras.engine.training) is deprecated and will be removed in a future version.  
Instructions for updating:  
Please use Model.fit, which supports generators.

Epoch 1/20  
89/89 [=====] - 223s 3s/step - loss: 2.0686 - accuracy: 0.2193 - val\_loss: 199.9080 - val\_accuracy: 0.3472  
Epoch 2/20  
89/89 [=====] - 188s 2s/step - loss: 1.6982 - accuracy: 0.3792 - val\_loss: 240.8022 - val\_accuracy: 0.2708  
Epoch 3/20  
89/89 [=====] - 197s 2s/step - loss: 1.4385 - accuracy: 0.4522 - val\_loss: 169.9319 - val\_accuracy: 0.3819  
Epoch 4/20  
89/89 [=====] - 192s 2s/step - loss: 1.2958 - accuracy: 0.5323 - val\_loss: 278.2356 - val\_accuracy: 0.4097  
Epoch 5/20  
89/89 [=====] - 200s 2s/step - loss: 1.1856 - accuracy: 0.5688 - val\_loss: 267.2704 - val\_accuracy: 0.4213  
Epoch 6/20  
89/89 [=====] - 231s 3s/step - loss: 1.0660 - accuracy: 0.6128 - val\_loss: 368.8070 - val\_accuracy: 0.3148



A screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook titled "Vegetable-Training" showing the testing of the trained model. The notebook includes code to load the model, define a list of test indices, and load a specific test image. The output shows the predicted class for the loaded image.

### Test the Model

```
In [32]: from keras.preprocessing import image  
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import img_to_array  
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model  
import numpy as np
```

```
In [33]: model = load_model("vegetable.h5")
```

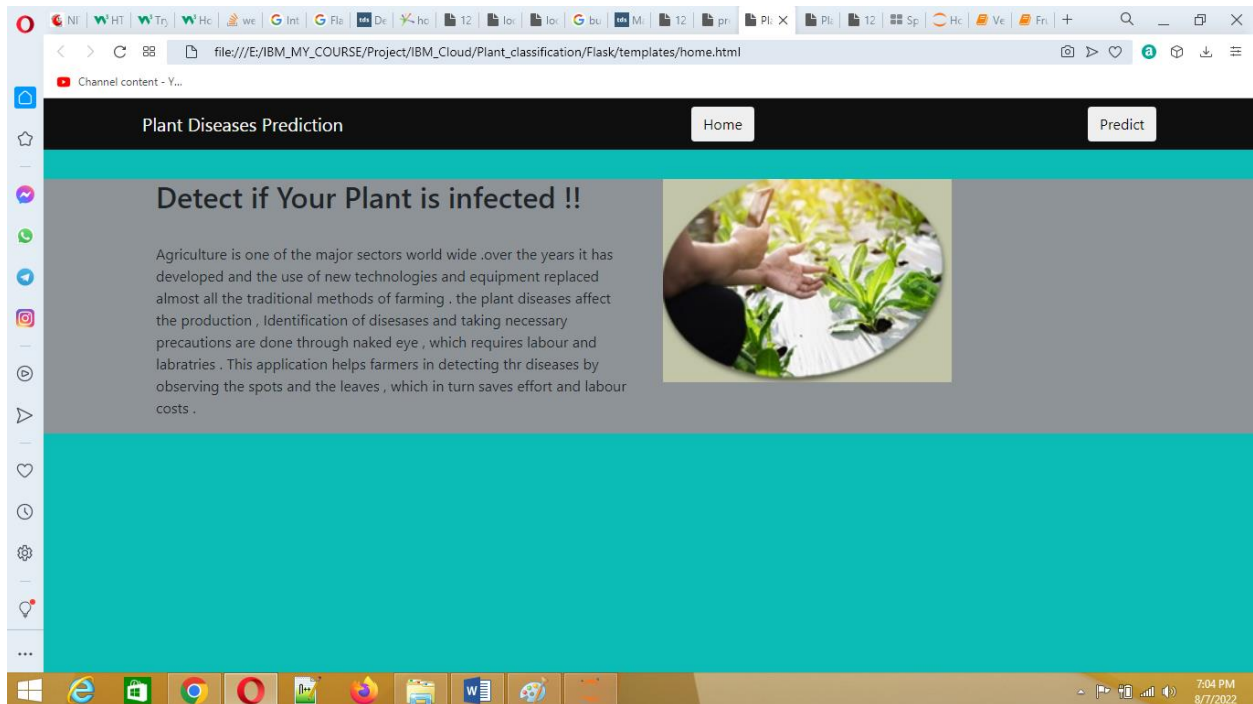
```
In [38]: index=['Pepper_bell__Bacterial_spot', 'Pepper_bell__healthy', 'Potato__Early_blight', 'Potato__Late_blight', 'Potato__healthy']
```

### Test Pepper Bell Bacterial Spot Class Images

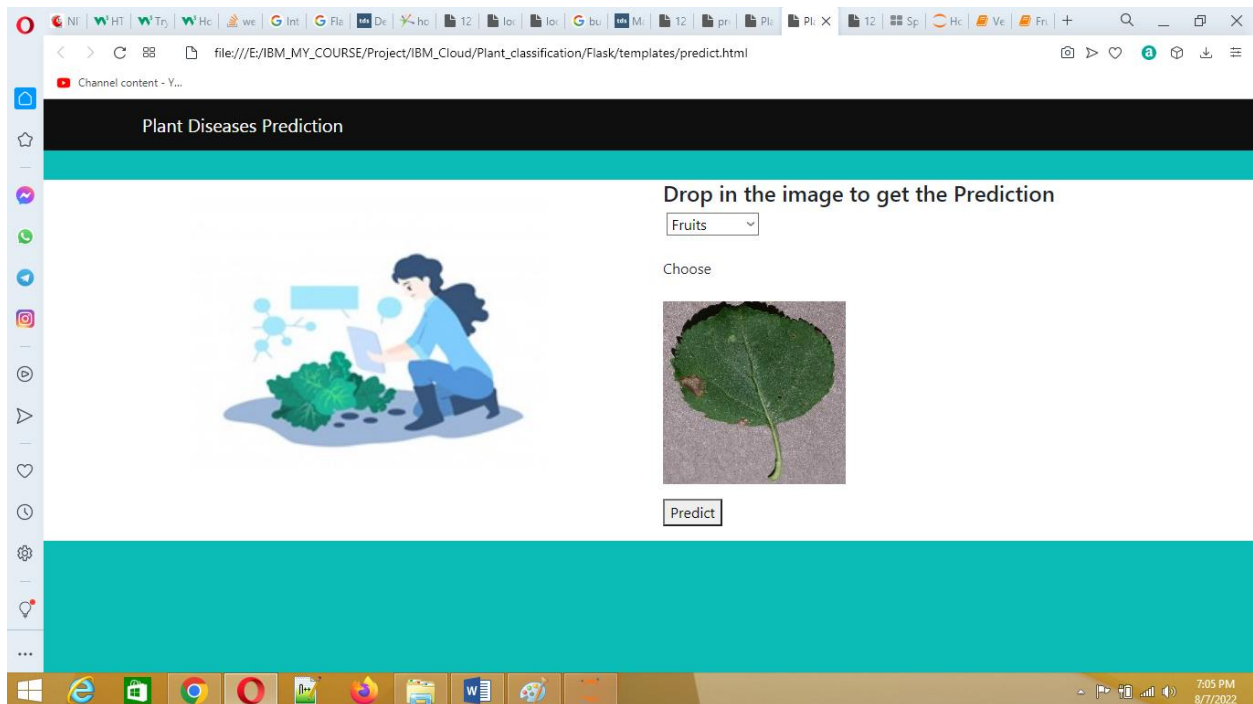
```
In [36]: img = image.load_img('E:/IBM_MY_COURSE/Project/Dataset Plant Disease/veg-dataset/veg-dataset/test_set/Pepper_bell__Bacterial_spot')  
In [39]: x = image.img_to_array(img)  
x = np.expand_dims(x, axis=0)  
pred = model.predict_classes(x)  
print('the given image belongs to', index[pred[0]])  
the given image belongs to= Pepper_bell__Bacterial_spot
```

## 4. Flask web deployment

### Home.html



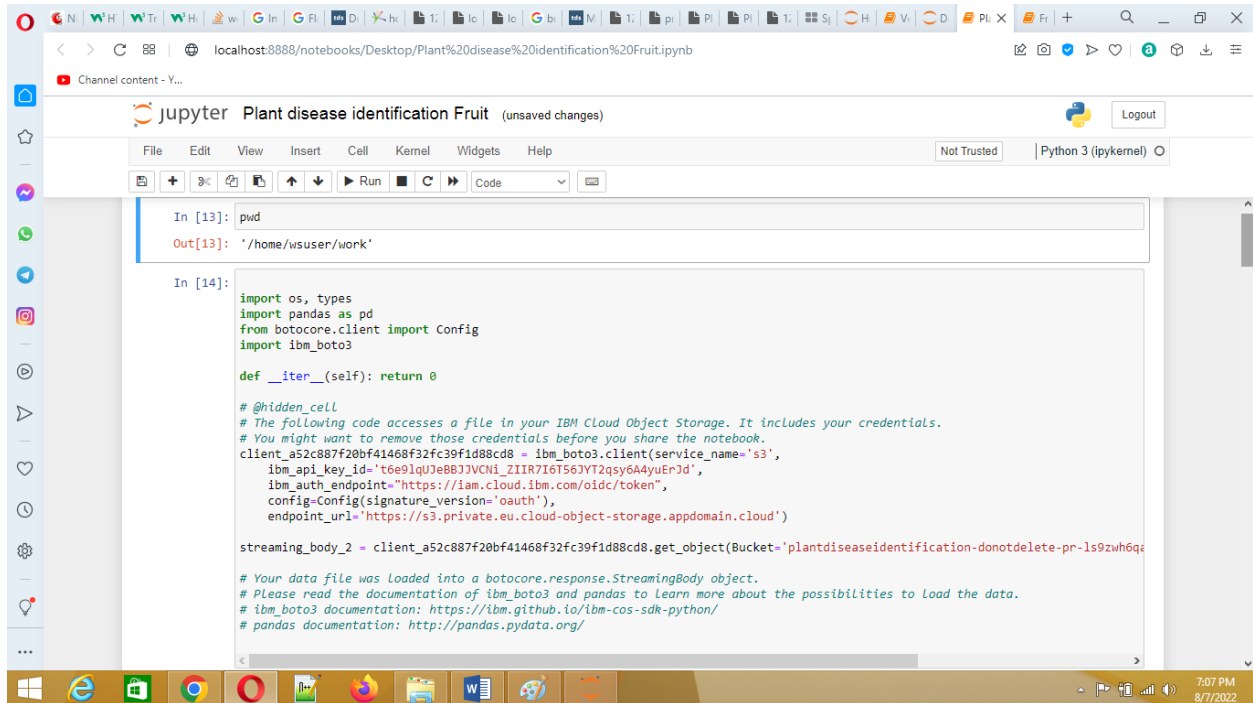
### Predict.html



## 5. IBM Cloud training

Due to CUH limit exceeds, I have downloaded the notebooks and opened in Jupyter notebook

### (i). Fruit dataset:



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook titled "Plant disease identification Fruit" with unsaved changes. The interface includes a top bar with a "Logout" button and a "Python 3 (ipykernel)" label. The notebook has a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for file operations, running cells, and code execution. The first cell contains the following code:

```
In [13]: pwd
Out[13]: '/home/wsuser/work'

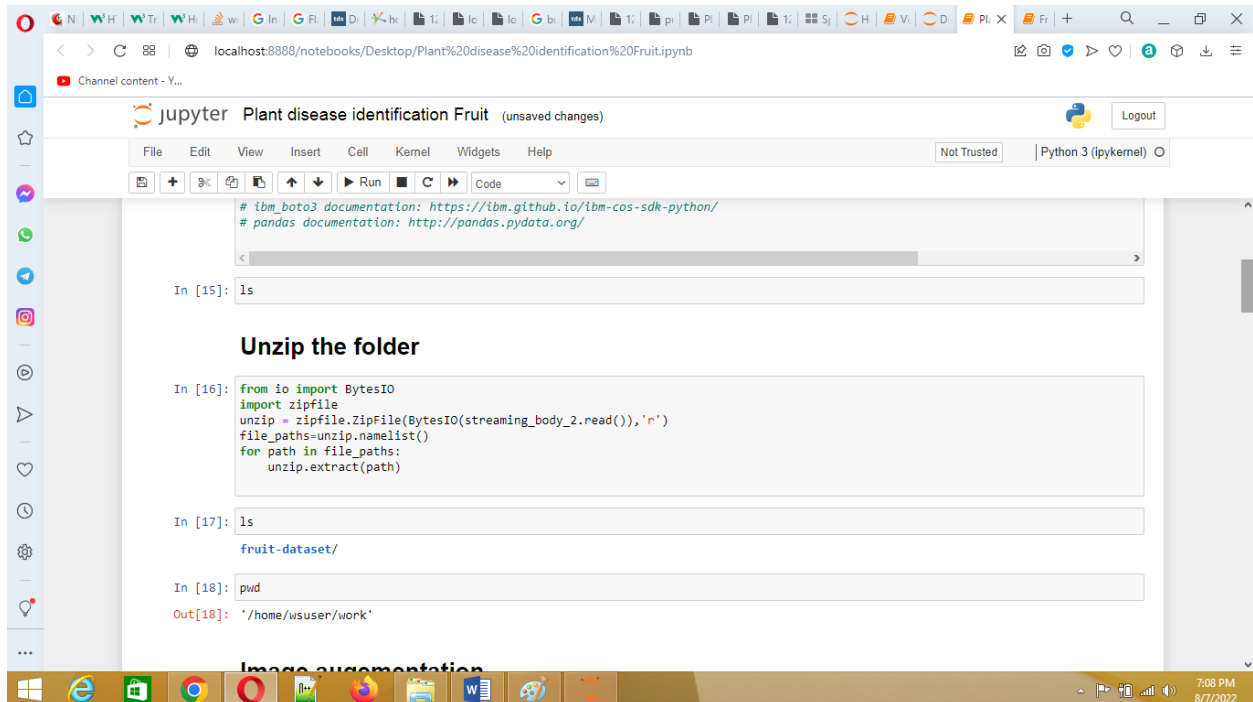
In [14]:
import os, types
import pandas as pd
from boto3.client import Config
import boto3

def __iter__(self): return 0

# @hidden_cell
# The following code accesses a file in your IBM Cloud Object Storage. It includes your credentials.
# You might want to remove those credentials before you share the notebook.
client_a52c887f20bf41468f32fc39f1d88cd8 = boto3.client(service_name='s3',
    ibm_api_key_id='t6e91qUJe8B3JVCNi_ZIIR7I6T563YT2qsy6A4yuErJd',
    ibm_auth_endpoint='https://iam.cloud.ibm.com/oidc/token',
    config=Config(signature_version='oauth'),
    endpoint_url='https://s3.private.eu.cloud-object-storage.appdomain.cloud')

streaming_body_2 = client_a52c887f20bf41468f32fc39f1d88cd8.get_object(Bucket='plantdiseaseidentification-donotdelete-pr-1s9zwh6qk'

# Your data file was loaded into a boto3.response.StreamingBody object.
# Please read the documentation of boto3 and pandas to learn more about the possibilities to load the data.
# boto3 documentation: https://boto3.amazonaws.com/v1/documentation/api/latest/index.html
# pandas documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/
```



The screenshot shows the same Jupyter Notebook interface, but the second cell is now visible. The first cell's output is still shown. The second cell contains the following code:

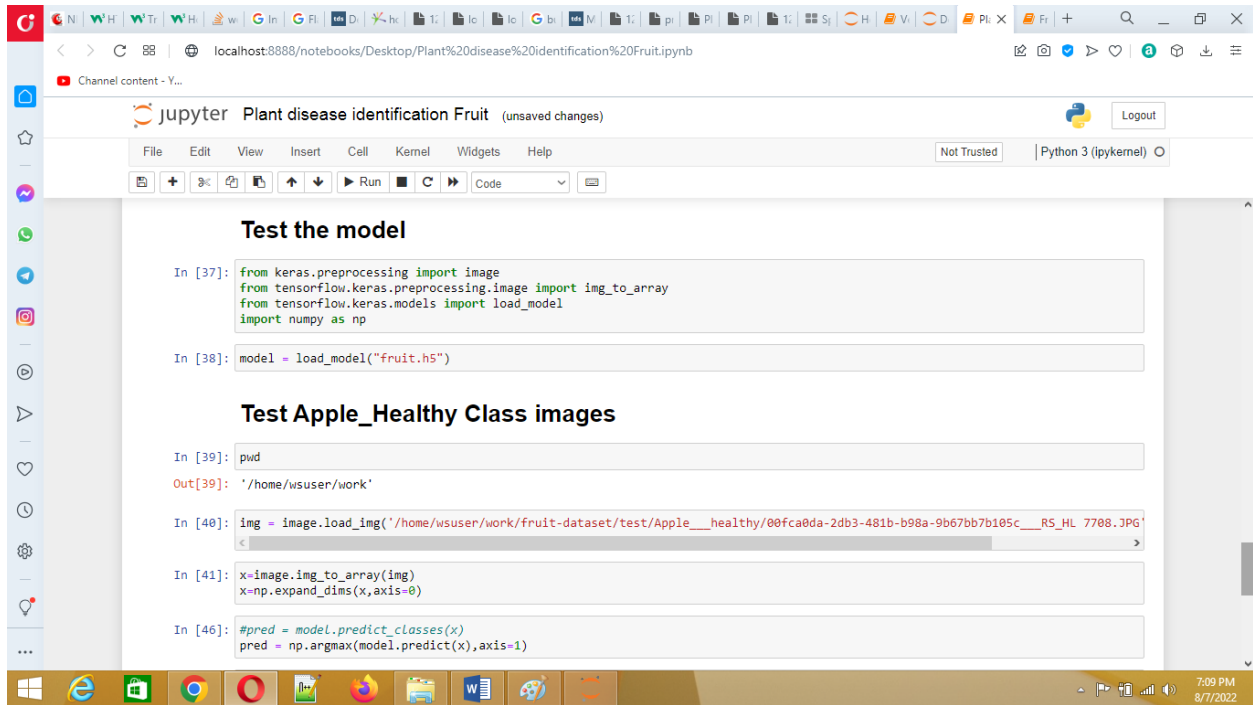
```
In [15]: ls

Unzip the folder

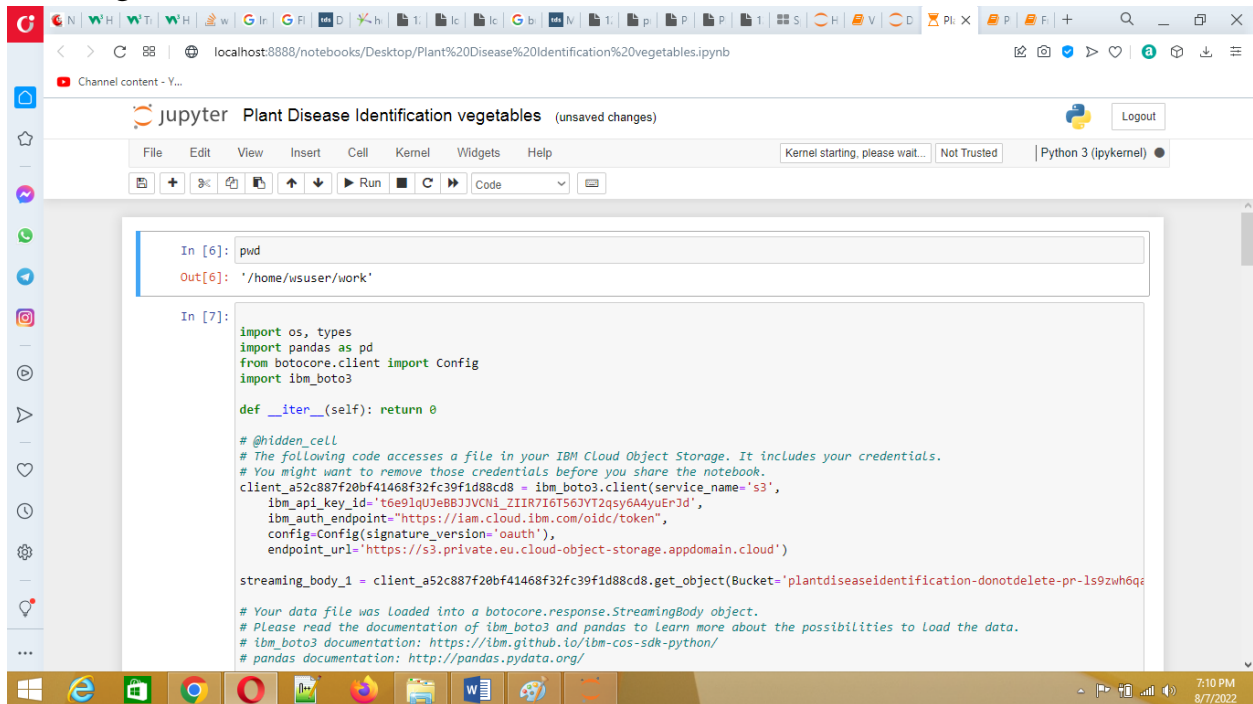
In [16]:
from io import BytesIO
import zipfile
unzip = zipfile.ZipFile(BytesIO(streaming_body_2.read()), 'r')
file_paths = unzip.namelist()
for path in file_paths:
    unzip.extract(path)

In [17]: ls
fruit-dataset/

In [18]: pwd
Out[18]: '/home/wsuser/work'
```



## (ii). Vegetable dataset



Channel content - Y...

jupyter Plant Disease Identification vegetables (unsaved changes) Logout

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Trusted Python 3 (ipykernel)

```
In [8]: from io import BytesIO
import zipfile
unzip = zipfile.ZipFile(BytesIO(streaming_body_1.read()), 'r')
file_paths = unzip.namelist()
for path in file_paths:
    unzip.extract(path)
```

```
In [9]: pwd
Out[9]: '/home/wsuser/work'
```

```
In [10]: ls
fruit-dataset/ fruit.h5 Veg-dataset/
```

## Apply ImageDataGenerator functionality to Train and Test set

### Preprocessing

```
In [11]: from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import ImageDataGenerator
train_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1./255, shear_range=0.2, zoom_range=0.2, horizontal_flip=True)
test_datagen = ImageDataGenerator(rescale=1)
```

7:11 PM 8/7/2022

Channel content - Y...

jupyter Plant Disease Identification vegetables (unsaved changes) Logout

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help Not Trusted Python 3 (ipykernel)

### Test the Model

```
In [27]: from keras.preprocessing import image
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.image import img_to_array
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
import numpy as np
```

```
In [28]: model = load_model("vegetable.h5")
```

```
In [29]: index=['Pepper_bell__Bacterial_spot', 'Pepper_bell__healthy', 'Potato__Early_blight', 'Potato__Late_blight', 'Potato__healthy']
```

### Test Pepper Bell Bacterial Spot Class Images

```
In [30]: img = image.load_img('/home/wsuser/work/Veg-dataset/test_set/Pepper_bell__Bacterial_spot/ad921dec-e88f-41d8-9455-0880c69063fc_')
In [33]: x=image.img_to_array(img)
x=np.expand_dims(x,axis=0)
pred = np.argmax(model.predict(x),axis=1)
print('the given image belongs to-',index[pred[0]])
the given image belongs to= Pepper_bell__healthy
```

7:10 PM 8/7/2022