



Cloud-Enabled AI and IoT Integration for Smart Land Use and Public Health
Department of Information Computing

Integration 101 Series
Department of Information Technology
University of Computing

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STANDARDS AND POLICIES

The developed system successfully integrated IoT sensors, cloud computing, AI algorithms to monitor and analyze environmental and health-related pollution levels and

HTML (HyperText Markup Language); W3C; IEEE 802.15 and ISO/IEC 20923 IoT Communication Protocols (MQTT/HTTP); IEEE 802.15 and ISO/IEC 20923

ABSTRACT

The rapid growth of urbanization and environmental challenges necessitate intelligent solution or sustainable management and public health monitoring. The project proposes a Cloud Enabled AI and IoT Integration System that leverages smart sensors, artificial intelligence, and edge computing to collect, process, and analyze real-time environmental and health-related data. IoT devices deployed across different locations capture parameters such as air quality, soil condition, temperature, and humidity. The collected data are transmitted to a cloud platform, where AI models perform predictive analytics to identify land-use patterns, detect pollution trends, and assess potential health risks. The system provides actionable insights for government authorities, environmental agencies, and urban planners, enabling data-driven decision-making for sustainable resource utilization and health improvement.

Soil plays a crucial role in crop yield and sustainability. Accurate analysis of soil properties is essential for understanding soil health, fertility, and suitability for different crops. Traditional soil testing methods often require manual sampling and laboratory analysis, which are time-consuming, costly, and limited in scope. With the advancement of Artificial Intelligence, particularly Deep Learning, it has become possible to automate and enhance soil analysis using imaged-based techniques. Soil image analysis using Deep Learning involves capturing images of soil samples and processing them through visual geometry group 19 (VGG 19) to extract key features such as texture, color, and granularity, which correlate with soil type and fertility. These results can guide farmers and agricultural planners in crop selection, irrigation management, and fertilizer planning, contributing to precision farming and sustainable agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

Soil plays a vital role in agriculture, influencing crop productivity, water retention, and nutrient availability. Accurate analysis of soil properties is essential for understanding soil health, fertility, and suitability for different crops. Traditional soil testing methods require manual sampling and laboratory analysis, which are time-consuming, costly, and limited in scope. With advancements in Artificial Intelligence, particularly Deep learning, it has become possible to automate and enhance soil analysis using image-based techniques. Soil image analysis involves capturing images of soil samples and processing them through visual geometry group (VGG 19) to extract key features such as texture, color, and granularity, which correlate with soil type and fertility. The results can guide farmers and agricultural planners in crop selection, irrigation management, and fertilizer planning, contributing to precision farming and sustainable agriculture.

METHODOLOGIES

Data Collection: A diverse dataset of soil images is gathered from agricultural databases and the web. The images include various soil types such as sandy, clay loamy, and silt soils under different lighting and environmental conditions. Data Preprocessing: The collected sensor data are transmitted securely to the cloud using communication protocols such as MQTT, HTTP, or LORAWAN Edge devices. Initial data filtering and validation before cloud upload to reduce network load and latency.

Feature Extraction: The cloud platform such as AWS, Azure, or Google Cloud is used for centralized data storage, ensuring durability and data integrity. Cloud databases and data lakes store structured and unstructured sensor data for further processing.

Model Training: A model (e.g., VGG-16, ResNet, or a custom CNN architecture) is trained using labeled soil images. The dataset is divided into training, validation, and testing subsets to ensure unbiased performance evaluation. The model's parameters are optimized using backpropagation and Adam optimizer.

TEAM MEMBER DETAILS

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The proposed Cloud-Enabled AI and IoT Integration System effectively demonstrates how advanced technologies can be combined to enhance land-use management and public health monitoring. By integrating IoT-based data collection, cloud computing for real-time storage and processing, and AI-driven analytics for prediction and decision-making, the system provides accurate and timely insights for sustainable urban planning and environmental protection.

CONCLUSIONS

The proposed Cloud-Enabled AI and IoT Integration System effectively demonstrates how advanced technologies can be combined to enhance land-use management and public health monitoring. By integrating IoT-based data collection, cloud computing for real-time storage and processing, and AI-driven analytics for prediction and decision-making, the system provides accurate and timely insights for sustainable urban planning and environmental protection.

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