

Potato Disease Classification

A major project report submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of
degree of

Bachelor of Technology
in
Computer Science & Engineering / Information Technology

Submitted by
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Candidate's Declaration

I hereby declare that the work presented in this report entitled '**Potato Disease Classification**' in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science & Engineering** submitted in the Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Jaypee University of Information Technology, Waknaghat is an authentic record of my own work carried out over a period from August 2023 to May 2024 under the supervision of **Dr. Hari Singh** (Assistant Professor(SG), Department of Computer Science & Engineering).

The matter embodied in the report has not been submitted for the award of any other degree or diploma.

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This is to certify that the above statement made by the candidate is true to the best of my knowledge.

Supervisor Name: Dr. Hari Singh

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Dated: 15/05/2024

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work which is being presented in the project report titled Potato Disease Classification Using Machine Learning in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Bachelor in Technology in Computer Science And Engineering and submitted to the Department of Computer Science And Engineering, Jaypee University of Information Technology, Waknaghat is an authentic record of work carried out Harsh Malik & Dhruv Parashar with Roll Number 201379 & 201503 respectively during the period from August 2023 to May 2024 under the supervision of Dr. Hari Singh, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Jaypee University of Information Technology, Waknaghat.

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The above statement made is correct to the best of my knowledge.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, we express my heartiest thanks and gratefulness to almighty God for his divine blessings, which have made it possible for us to successfully complete the project work.

We are really grateful and wish my profound indebtedness to Supervisor **Dr. Hari Singh, Assistant Professor**, Department of CSE Jaypee University of Information Technology, Wakhnaghat. Deep knowledge & keen interest of my supervisor in this field has helped us to carry out this project. His endless patience, scholarly guidance, continual encouragement, constant and energetic supervision, constructive criticism, valuable advice, reading many inferior drafts and correcting them at all stages have made it possible to complete this project.

We would also generously welcome each one of those individuals who have helped us straightforwardly or in a roundabout way in making this project a win. In this unique situation, we want to thank the various staff individuals, both educating and non-instructing, which have developed their convenient help and facilitated my undertaking.

Lastly, our gratitude extends to our parents, whose constant support and patience have been the bedrock of our pursuit. As we sign off with sincere thanks, we carry forward the lessons learned and the bonds forged during this journey.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS OR NOMENCLATURE

1. UI..... User Interface
2. VOC Visual Object Classes
3. AI..... Artificial Intelligence
4. CNN Convolutional Neural Network
5. NFR Non-Functional Requirements
6. RGB..... Red Green Black
7. SVM..... Support Vector Machine
8. KNN K-Nearest Neighbour
9. ANN Artificial Neural Network
10. DPI Dots Per Inch
11. UML..... Unified Modelling Language
12. HD High Dimensional

ABSTRACT

Potatoes are a globally significant crop, but they are prone to various diseases that can impact their yield and quality. In order to apply efficient management techniques to reduce crop losses, early detection and identification of these diseases are essential. The application of artificial intelligence (AI) techniques offers a viable path towards accurate and effective potato disease diagnostics. The purpose of this study is to provide an overview of current studies on the use of AI to categorize potato illnesses. The most important step in using AI to classify diseases is collecting high-quality data. In order to remove any unwanted aspects, photos of the afflicted plants and leaves must be taken and preprocessed. To determine the distinctive qualities of sick plants, such as color, shape, texture, and size, feature extraction is then done. Based on these unique characteristics, different artificial intelligence systems can be used to classify potato illnesses.

Convolutional Neural Networks are one of the most popular AI algorithms for classifying potato diseases (CNNs). CNNs are a kind of deep learning algorithm that are excellent at identifying intricate details in images, which makes them suitable for applications such as illness identification. CNNs have demonstrated high accuracy rates in the classification of potato diseases, with some studies reaching accuracy levels nearly 100%.

Additional AI algorithms used in the categorization of potato diseases include k-nearest neighbour's (KNN), decision trees, and support vector machines (SVMs). Based on the features that were extracted, these algorithms classify diseases using various methods. For instance, SVMs use a hyperplane to separate the data into distinct classes, whereas decision trees use a hierarchical structure of nodes to divide the data into smaller subsets.

A number of metrics, such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score, are used to evaluate the effectiveness of AI models. In order to optimize the algorithm's hyperparameters and test the models' resilience against overfitting, cross-validation is also used. In addition, mean squared error (MSE) and area under the receiver operating characteristic curve (AUC-ROC) are often used measurements. An essential method for ensuring stable model performance is cross-validation, which improves reliability in real-world applications by evaluating generalizability over a variety of datasets

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

Plant disease identification is a crucial first step towards preventing losses in agricultural yield and productivity. This is especially true for sustainable agriculture. It requires a great deal of work, a thorough knowledge of plant diseases, and long processing times. Machine learning and image processing techniques are used to diagnose plant diseases in order to address this.

Numerous programs have been put in place to stop crop failure brought on by illnesses. Throughout the past ten years, organized pest management techniques have typically depended on extensive pesticide use. Regardless of strategy, early disease detection is essential to well-informed disease management.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Potato is one of the most widely used crops. To ensure consistent crop production, it is crucial to identify factors causing production issues. *Phytophthora infestans* and *Alternaria solani* are pathogens causing significant damage to potato crops, resulting in late blight and early blight diseases, respectively. Early detection of these diseases allows for preventive measures, reducing financial and yield losses. Late blight, caused by *Phytophthora infestans*, is a devastating disease affecting potatoes globally. Early and accurate detection of late blight is essential to implement timely control measures and minimize crop losses. This study proposes a new approach to classify potato late blight using convolutional neural networks (CNN). Advances in computer vision and machine learning have recently enabled the development of automated, effective disease detection systems. These technologies have succeeded in fields like medical image processing and agriculture. This study focuses on leveraging CNN for potato late blight classification. By utilizing CNN's ability to intuitively extract hierarchical features from image data, we aim to develop a reliable model to distinguish between healthy and late-blight-infected potato plants. The use of deep learning techniques, especially CNNs, in agricultural disease classification represents a shift towards precision agriculture and early intervention, promoting sustainable agricultural practices. Traditionally, plant disease detection relied on expert visual monitoring, but this is impractical due to a shortage of experts in remote areas and long processing times. Thus, image processing

technologies have proven effective for continuous plant health monitoring and early disease diagnosis. The goal of this project is to create a classification method using a simple CNN to detect disease from potato leaf images.



Fig 1.1 Leaf species with sickness

Over the past three years, advancements in highly convolutional neural networks have reduced the error rate to 3.57%. Despite the challenges of building large neural networks, pre-made models can quickly process images. Recently, deep neural networks have been successfully utilized for end-to-end learning in various applications.

These networks connect inputs, such as images of diseased plants, to outputs, like identifying specific crop diseases. In a neural network, nodes process numerical inputs from incoming edges and generate outputs through active edges. Deep neural networks consist of multiple stacked layers of nodes that map information from the input layer to the output layer.

To optimize alignment during classification, extensive neural networks are fine-tuned by adjusting hierarchical parameters, ensuring an accurate mapping from input to output. Recent technological

and creative advancements have significantly improved this complex process.

Accurately training image classifiers for plant disease identification requires a large, verified collection of images of both healthy and diseased plants. Until recently, such datasets were scarce. The Plant Village project has addressed this gap by compiling a substantial library of images of healthy and diseased crops, making them publicly available. This article explains how a convolutional neural network approach was used to classify 26 diseases in 14 crops using 54,306 images. The models are evaluated based on their ability to predict the correct combinations of diseases from 38 possible categories.

The best-performing model achieved a mean F1 score of 0.9934, demonstrating the significant potential of this approach. Our research is a preliminary step towards a smartphone-assisted disease detection method.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Develop a deep learning model based on CNNs to classify potato plants as either healthy or affected

by potato blight using images of the plants.

Problem statement is to classify whether a plant is healthy or not by using an image of a potato leaf.

It is a multi-class classification problem.

Following are the three classes:

- Late Blight- Potato leaves are more deteriorated.
- Early Blight- Potato leaves are in the early stage of disease.
- Healthy- Leaves are healthy.

Our research delves into using image processing and machine learning to identify plant diseases. By leveraging image processing tools, we can extract critical features from leaf images and detect subtle details that indicate disease presence. These extracted features are then fed into advanced machine learning algorithms, enabling a strong correlation with specific plant diseases. The model accurately identifies diseases by carefully considering factors such as leaf color, damage severity, position, and surface texture.

Our proposed method stands out from other machine learning-based techniques due to its enhanced computational efficiency and reduced reliance on assumptions. Unlike existing approaches that often use deep learning architectures, our method achieves high accuracy in disease identification without the associated computational burdens. This shift in methodology offers several significant advantages over traditional approaches. First, it substantially reduces labor costs, which can be substantial in large-scale farming operations. Second, it enhances scalability, allowing for effective monitoring of vast areas and ensuring early detection of disease outbreaks. Lastly, this approach simplifies and reduces the cost of disease diagnosis by relying on direct observation of leaf symptoms, eliminating the need for specialized equipment or extensive training.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

Agriculture sector contributes 18% to India's GDP and about 60% of Indian population work in this sector. So, there is need of new technologies to help in growth of crop production. If we can detect diseases early, we can apply various methods to prevent disease and ultimately production of crops will increase as well as revenue will also increase. If we try to monitor with our naked eyes, then it will be very time consuming and it also requires expertise in the field. So, we can apply image processing techniques to correctly classify plant whether it is healthy or not which will save time as well as resources. So, the objective of this project is to use CNN for image classification and create a web application which will take an image as an input and will classify it according to the saved model.

- Automatic detection: Design a CNN model that can instinctual detect & categorize late blight symptoms in potato plants. 3
- Early intervention: Rapid identification of plants infected with late blight allows for early intervention, thereby deprecate crop losses.
- Precision Agriculture: Contributes to precision agriculture by integrating advanced technologies for targeted disease management.
- Non-Invasive Monitoring: Provides a non-invasive solution for monitoring potato crops, reducing the need for labour-intensive visual inspection.
- Efficient instruments: Create effective and user-friendly instruments that can be utilized by farmers, advisors, in the agricultural industry.
- Sustainable Agriculture: Minimize the environmental impact of epidemics through targeted interventions and contribute to sustainable agriculture.

Initially, high-resolution images of various leaves are captured to enhance efficiency and accuracy. These images undergo image processing techniques to extract relevant features for further analysis. The system follows these basic steps:

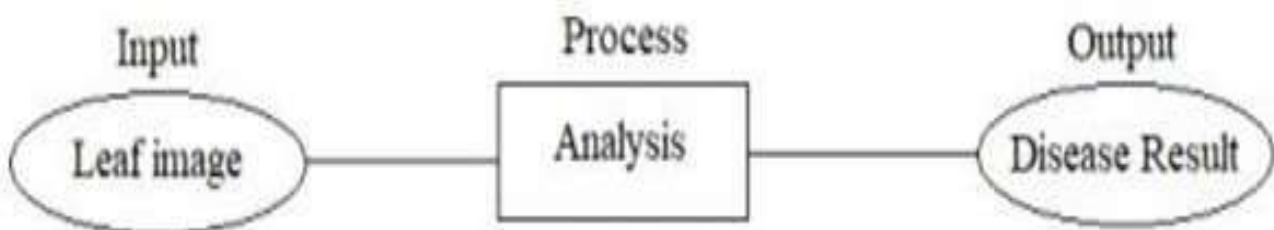


Fig 1.2 Algorithm Processing Benefits of the proposed algorithm include:

- The use of assessors for scheduled group point presentations eliminates the need for user involvement during partition time.
- The algorithm improves detection accuracy.
- The solution is fully automated, unlike existing methods that require user input for determining the appropriate data image partition. Additionally, it has a high retrieval rate for well-known diseases.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE AND MOTIVATION OF THE PROJECT WORK

The project “Classification of Potato Late Blight Using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN)” is crucial due to its potential impact on agriculture and related fields. This project aims to automate early detection of potato late blight crops using advanced technologies, specifically CNNs. It allows for timely and accurate interventions, reducing economic losses for farmers, improving labor efficiency, and promoting sustainable practices. The project aligns with precision agriculture principles and will facilitate the adoption of cutting-edge technology, contributing to global food security. Additionally, it will advance scientific knowledge by demonstrating practical applications of deep learning and computer vision in combating plant diseases, ultimately increasing resilience to disease outbreaks and fostering innovation in agriculture. The motivation behind the project “Potato Blight Classification Using CNN” arises from the urgent need to address challenges in the agricultural sector, particularly in potato cultivation. Several key factors motivated this project:

Economic Impact: Potato late blight poses a significant threat to global food security by causing substantial economic losses through reduced crop yields. This classification system can mitigate losses by enabling early detection and intervention.

Timely Disease Management: Traditional methods of detecting diseases in potato crops are often time-consuming and require visual inspection by experts. The motivation is to create a system that quickly and accurately detects epidemic symptoms, allowing timely treatment of the disease.

Precision Agriculture: Precision agriculture aims to optimize resource use and increase productivity. The project aims to contribute to precision agriculture by leveraging advanced technologies such as CNN to provide targeted solutions for disease management.

Labor Efficiency: Manual inspection of large agricultural fields is labor-intensive and can delay detection of disease outbreaks. Automating the classification process using CNN increases operational efficiency and reduces farmers' workload.

Technological Advancements: The motivation is to leverage advances in deep learning and computer vision to address real-world agricultural challenges. Applying CNN to classify plant diseases shows this technology's potential to revolutionize traditional agricultural practices.

1.5 METHODOLOGY

This problem is an image classification problem. We are using convolutional neural network to train our model as it provides better resource utilization and better accuracy as compare to normal neural networks. It normally contains sequentially number of convolution layers, max pooling layers, activation function followed by normal dense layers. This procedure assimilates data-driven processes, deep learning techniques, & model evaluation to create an effectual and dependable potato late blight classification tool. The iterative character of model training and evaluation allows for refinement & optimization, ensuring the effectual of the system in real agricultural environments. These extra layers provide better accuracy as compare to normal dense layers. ReLU activation function has been used and also adam optimizer has been used as it provides both dynamically changing learning rate and exponential weighted average concept to reduce noise.

1.6 ORGANIZATION OF PROJECT REPORT

Introduction to Project Structure:

The project report aims to provide a thorough exploration of the implementation and outcomes of potato disease classification using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN). The organizational structure ensures a logical flow, offering a comprehensive understanding of the project's objectives and findings.

S. No.	Chapter	Sections
1.	Chapter 1: Introduction	1.1 Introduction 1.2 Problem Statement 1.3 Objectives 1.4 Significance and Motivation of the Project Work 1.5 Methodology 1.6 Organization of Project Report
2.	Chapter 2: Literature Survey	The literature survey should include the existing information available in standard books, journals, popular websites, top organizations' technical/white papers, etc., with a clear emphasis on the recent five years' work. 2.1 Overview of Relevant Literature 2.2 Key Gaps in the Literature
3.	Chapter 3: System Development	3.1 Requirements and Analysis 3.2 Project Design and Architecture 3.3 Data Preparation 3.4 Implementation (include code snippets, algorithms, tools and techniques, etc.) 3.5 Key Challenges (discuss the challenges faced during the development process and how these are addressed)
4.	Chapter 4: Testing	4.1 Testing Strategy (discuss the testing strategy/tools used in the project) 4.2 Test Cases and Outcomes

5.	Chapter 5: Results and Evaluation	5.1 Results (presentation of findings, interpretation of the results, etc.) 5.2 Comparison with Existing Solutions (if applicable)
6.	Chapter 6: Conclusions and Future Scope	6.1 Conclusion (summarize key findings, limitations and contributions to the field). 6.2 Future Scope

CHAPTER 2 : LITERATURE SURVEY

Literature papers represent a variety of approaches to plant disease detection and classification using machine learning techniques. They employ different tools and methods, ranging from traditional classifiers like SVM and K-means to deep learning models such as CNNs and attention-based architectures. Each study evaluates its method's performance using accuracy metrics, often comparing against existing models or techniques. However, limitations such as dataset availability, computational cost, and environmental factors can impact the effectiveness of these approaches. Overall, these papers contribute to the ongoing research in agricultural technology by exploring innovative solutions for diagnosing plant diseases.

2.1 OVERVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

TABLE 1: LITERATURE REVIEW

S. No.	Paper Title [Cite]	Journal/Conference (Year)	Tools/Techniques/ Dataset	Results	Limitations
1.	Plant Disease Detection and Classification Method Based on the Optimized Lightweight YOLOv5 Model [1]	College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Qingdao Agricultural University, Qingdao 266109, China (2022)	Faster R-CNN, VGG16, SSD, Efficient, YOLOv4, YOLOv5, optimized lightweight YOLOv5, Used data from Plant Village data.	The accuracy reached 90.26% and 92.57%	The positioning error of the detection frame, and the positioning error in the detection of small targets.

2.	Plant Disease Detection and Classification by Deep Learning [2]	IEEE Access, vol. 9, pp. 56683-56698, 2021, doi:10.1109/ACCESS.2021.3069646. (2021)	SVM, K-means, New CNN model ARNet based on the combination of attention and residual ideas.	The accuracy of the two methods reached 94.71% and 98.32%, respectively	Lack of diverse and well annotated datasets
3.	Comparison of Plant Leaf Classification Using Modified Alex Net and SVM [3]	Traitement du Signal Vol. 38, No. 1, February, 2021, pp. 79-87 (2021)	SVM with linear kernel and radial function kernel, Alex Net, and the data of 3200 images of 9 different plants used.	For 70% of training data accuracy is 89.69% and for 90% data is 89.38%.	Comparison with other architectures isn't mentioned
4.	Plant Disease Detection Using CNN [4]	IEEE 2020 IEEE Applied Signal Processing Conference (ASPCON) (2020)	CNN with 4 Layers is used (Convolutional, Pooling, Max Pooling & Fully Connected layer), total of 3000 images has been provided	The accuracy percentage on the test set is 88.80% with no overfitting	There is no comparative analysis with other existing architectures.
5.	Potato Leaf Disease Classification Using Deep Learning Approach [5]	2020 International Electronic Symposium (IES) (2020)	Modern CNN architectural models such as AlexNet, VGG, GoogLeNet, ResNet. Dataset is taken from Kaggle.	VGG Network has potential for studying effective features for image classification of leaf diseases with accuracy of 91%.	Noise in the image will result in poor classification results.

6.	CNN based Disease Detection Approach on Potato Leaves [6]	3rd International Conference on Intelligent Sustainable Systems (ICISS) (2020)	Techniques are AlexNet, VggNet, ResNet, LeNet & Sequential models. For the dataset - 3000 images were collected and merged.	The offered model distinguishes the diseased & healthy plants appropriately with a precision of 97%.	The resolution of certain images is too low, some are hardly detected as affected and unaffected.
7.	Comparison of Artificial Intelligence Algorithms in Plant Disease Prediction [7]	Revue d'Intelligence Artificielle (2019)	CNN, RNN, ANN, SVM, KNN, Squared error loss function is used for training.	ANN outperforms all the other algorithms compared in this paper with accuracy of 90.79%	The accuracy of potato disease classification models can be affected by environmental conditions, such as lighting, temperature, and humidity
8.	Disease Detection and Classification in Agricultural Plants Using Convolutional Neural Networks [8]	International conference on SPIN (2019)	Model is created using 4 convolution layers followed by a ReLU function and pooling layer. Apple and tomato leaf image dataset containing 3663 images.	The achieved accuracy is 88.7 with minimum number of parameters i.e., 45K when compared to other existing models.	The model overfits as there is a gap between the training and validation curves.

9.	Detection of Potato Diseases Using Image Segmentation and Multiclass Support Vector Machine [9]	Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering University of Saskatchewan Saskatoon, Canada (2017)	SVM is used for image classification, Gray Level Cooccurrence Matrix was used for extracting statistical texture, and a database of 300 images of potato leaves.	100 healthy leaves and 200 diseased leaves, 93.7% accuracy was achieved.	High computational cost.
10.	Application of neural networks to image recognition of plant diseases [10]	Department of Plant Pathology, China Agricultural University, Beijing 100193, China (2012)	185 digital images of plant diseases to which image compression, image cutting and image enhancement were applied. BP networks, RBF neural networks, GRNNs and PNNs are used as the classifiers.	Fitting accuracy $\geq 75\%$ and prediction accuracy $\geq 75\%$	Lack of realworld validation

2.2 KEY GAPS IN THE LITERATURE

Although the literature review provides valuable insights into various approaches to categorizing potato diseases, it also highlights several significant gaps and potential research areas:

Localization Accuracy Issues: Accurately localizing and identifying the diseased regions within plant images can be challenging. The detection system might struggle with precision, especially when dealing with minor or complex disease patterns. Confounding factors such as overlapping foliage, soil debris, shadows, or variations in lighting conditions can obscure disease symptoms, leading to false positives or negatives. These factors introduce noise into the visual data, making it difficult to distinguish disease-related patterns from background clutter. To effectively differentiate disease signs from background noise while accounting for plant appearance variability and environmental conditions, robust algorithms capable of adaptive learning and

feature extraction are required. Combining advanced image processing techniques, machine learning algorithms, and domain-specific knowledge can enhance the accuracy and reliability of disease detection systems in agricultural settings.

Lack of Diverse and Well-Annotated Datasets: A common issue in machine learning and deep learning is the scarcity of diverse and well-annotated datasets. A small dataset can hinder the model's ability to generalize to other situations and diseases. High-quality annotations are crucial for accurate model training; incomplete or incorrect annotations, or a lack of dataset diversity, can negatively impact the model's performance and reliability in practical applications.

High Computational Cost: The high resource requirements of artificial intelligence algorithms for detecting plant diseases can be a significant drawback, especially in real-time applications or resource-limited environments. This constraint might limit the scalability and practicality of the proposed solution, particularly where computational resources are constrained.

Overfitting Gap: Overfitting occurs when a model learns the training set too well, compromising its ability to generalize to new, unseen data. If there is a gap between the training and validation curves, the model may perform well on training data but struggle with validation data, indicating it has identified noise rather than fundamental patterns. Adjustments may be needed to enhance generalization.

Environmental Sensitivity: Environmental factors can introduce variability in images, affecting the model's ability to classify diseases accurately. Changes in lighting, temperature, and humidity can alter the appearance of plants and diseases in images, complicating disease identification and categorization. Methods for data augmentation or developing models that are more resilient to environmental changes could help address this limitation.

Low-Resolution Detection Challenge: Low-quality images may not provide the detail necessary for accurate disease diagnosis. Image resolution is crucial for capturing minute details. Low-resolution images can lead to false positives and negatives. Exploring methods to enhance features in low-quality images or improving the resolution of existing images can help overcome this limitation. Image enhancement techniques like denoising, sharpening, and contrast adjustment can improve the clarity and visibility of disease symptoms in low-quality images. Similarly, upscaling techniques or interpolation algorithms can be employed to increase image resolution, thereby enhancing detail and precision in disease identification.

Image Noise Impact: Image noise, or random fluctuations in pixel values, can impede the model's ability to correctly categorize diseases. Noise can originate from various sources, including visual artifacts or defective sensors. Employing noise-resistant algorithms or robust preprocessing methods can be crucial to mitigating the effects of noise and improving overall classification performance.

CHAPTER 3 : SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

System development involves designing and implementing a software solution for plant disease detection and classification. This includes analysing requirements, using Python libraries like NumPy and Pandas for data processing, employing machine learning and deep learning frameworks like Scikit-learn, TensorFlow, and Keras for model development, and utilizing the Python Operating System module for system-level tasks. The goal is to create an efficient and accurate system for identifying plant diseases from input images.

3.1 REQUIREMENTS AND ANALYSIS

The project employs several essential libraries and the Python programming language for efficient execution.

➤ **HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS**

- PC with 64-bit operating system, x64-based processor
- 8GB RAM or above
- 300GB hard disk or above
- 2GB graphic card or above

➤ **SIMULATION REQUIREMENTS**

- Windows 10
- Python 3.7 (as language)
- Anaconda (Jupyter Notebooks)
- GPU Support
- Python Packages
- Fast API, React JS , GCP
- Necessary Libraries: TensorFlow, Keras (DL Frameworks) , Scikit-Learn(ML Lib) , Numpy/Pandas(For data manipulation) , Matplotlib(For data visualization), OpenCV (Image processing Lib).

NumPy: This Python library is fundamental for numerical computing. It provides robust support for managing large, multi-dimensional arrays and matrices, along with a wide range of advanced mathematical functions optimized for these arrays.

Pandas: A powerful library for data analysis and manipulation, Pandas offers user-friendly data structures like DataFrames. These structures enable efficient cleansing, transformation, and analysis of structured data.

Scikit-learn: Renowned for its comprehensive scope in machine learning, Scikit-learn provides intuitive tools for modeling and data analysis. It includes tools for data preprocessing and various algorithms for tasks like classification, regression, and clustering.

Matplotlib: This plotting library is crucial for creating interactive, animated, and static visualizations in Python. It supports a wide range of plots, charts, and other graphical representations to effectively communicate data-driven insights. Matplotlib's versatility extends beyond basic plotting capabilities, making it indispensable for data visualization tasks in Python.

TensorFlow, Keras: Keras, operating on top of TensorFlow, is a high-level neural networks API implemented in Python. TensorFlow, an open-source machine learning framework, offers a comprehensive platform for building and deploying machine learning models. Keras provides a user-friendly interface for developing deep learning models, enhancing the user experience. By abstracting the complexities of TensorFlow, Keras allows developers to focus on model architecture design and experimentation.

Leveraging TensorFlow's computational backend, Keras benefits from its scalability, performance

optimizations, and support for distributed computing, facilitating seamless scaling from prototyping to production environments. This integration ensures compatibility with TensorFlow's ecosystem of tools and libraries, promoting interoperability and code reuse across projects.

Additionally, Keras's modular and flexible design promotes code readability, modularity, and extensibility, making it well-suited for rapid prototyping and experimentation. With a rich collection of pre-built layers, activations, optimizers, and loss functions, Keras simplifies assembling complex neural network architectures while offering customization flexibility.

OS: The Python Operating System module includes functions for managing directories and retrieving their contents, among other tasks. It simplifies automating various operating system functions. By abstracting platform-specific details and providing a consistent interface across different operating systems, the OS module enhances the portability and maintainability of Python applications.

3.2 PROJECT ARCHITECTURE AND DATASET

The photos used in this project were taken from the public repository Kaggle, with a focus on using the Plant Village dataset. More than 55,000 photos of plant leaves from various species are included in this dataset; the images show both healthy and diseased leaves. Leaf images are not evenly distributed; there are images in every class that range in size from 152 to 1000. We mainly studied potato leaves, and we only used photos from the Plant Village collection. In order to guarantee consistency, every image was standardized by resizing it to 256 by 256 pixels. This included categories like healthy leaves, early blight, and late blight leaves.

A selection of pictures from each class are shown in Figure 3.1 →



Fig 3.1 Stages of Leaf

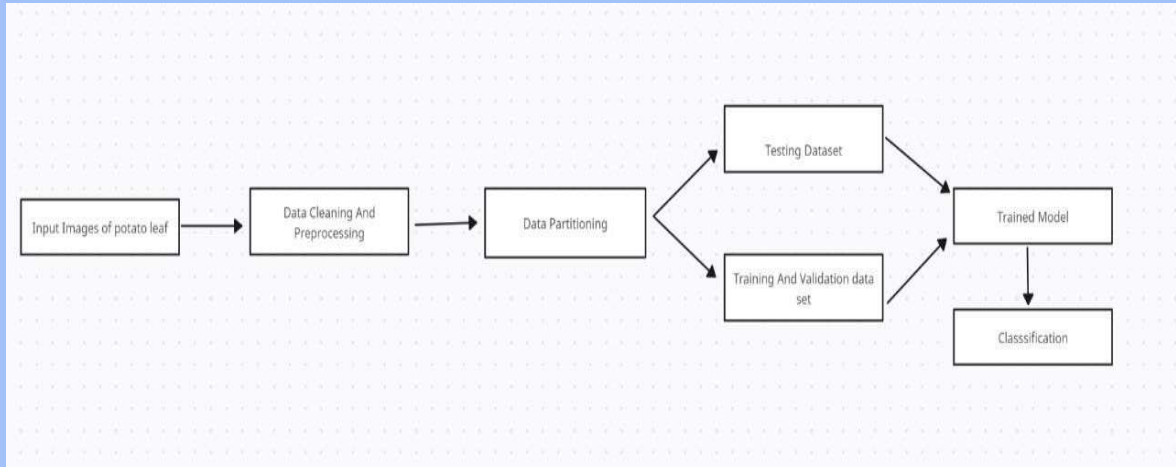


Fig 3.2 Data Flow Diagram(Level-0)

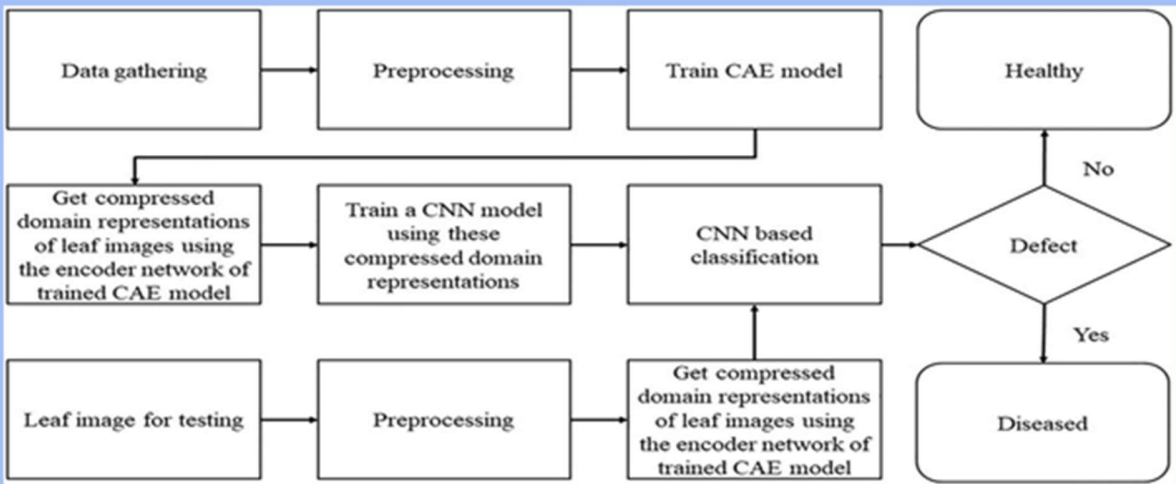


Fig 3.3 Data Flow Diagram(Level-1)

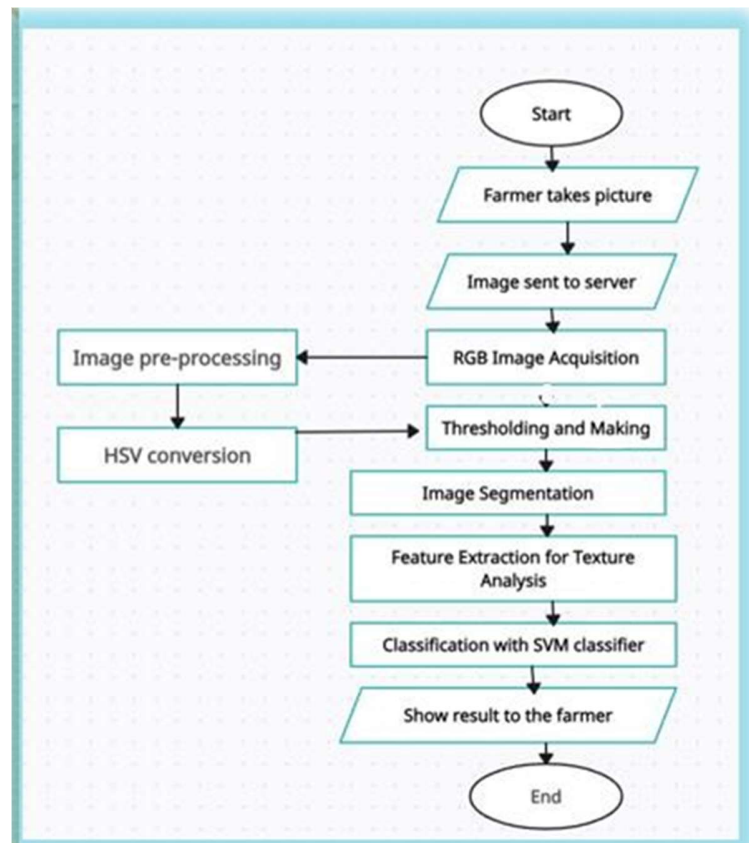


Fig 3.4 Flow Chart

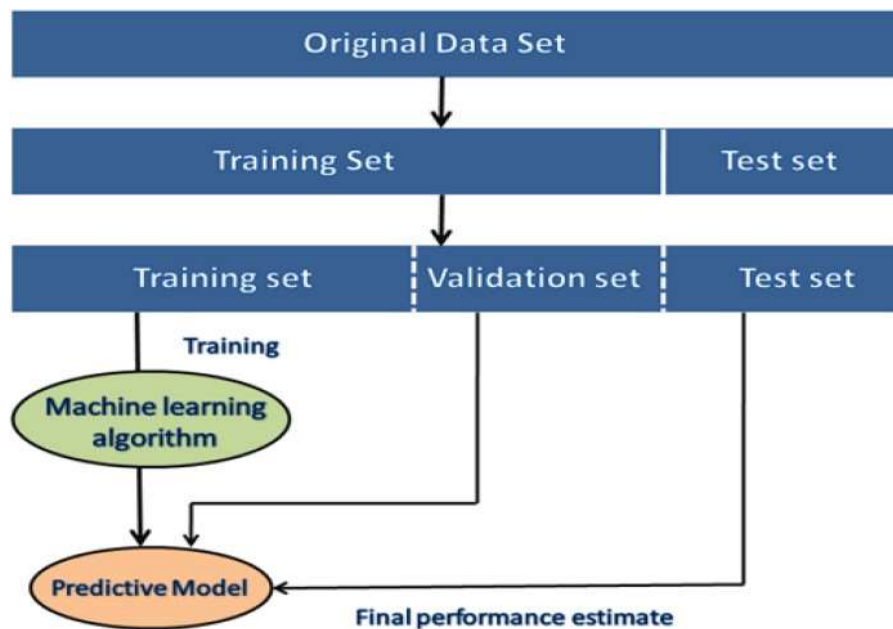


Fig 3.5 State Transition Diagram

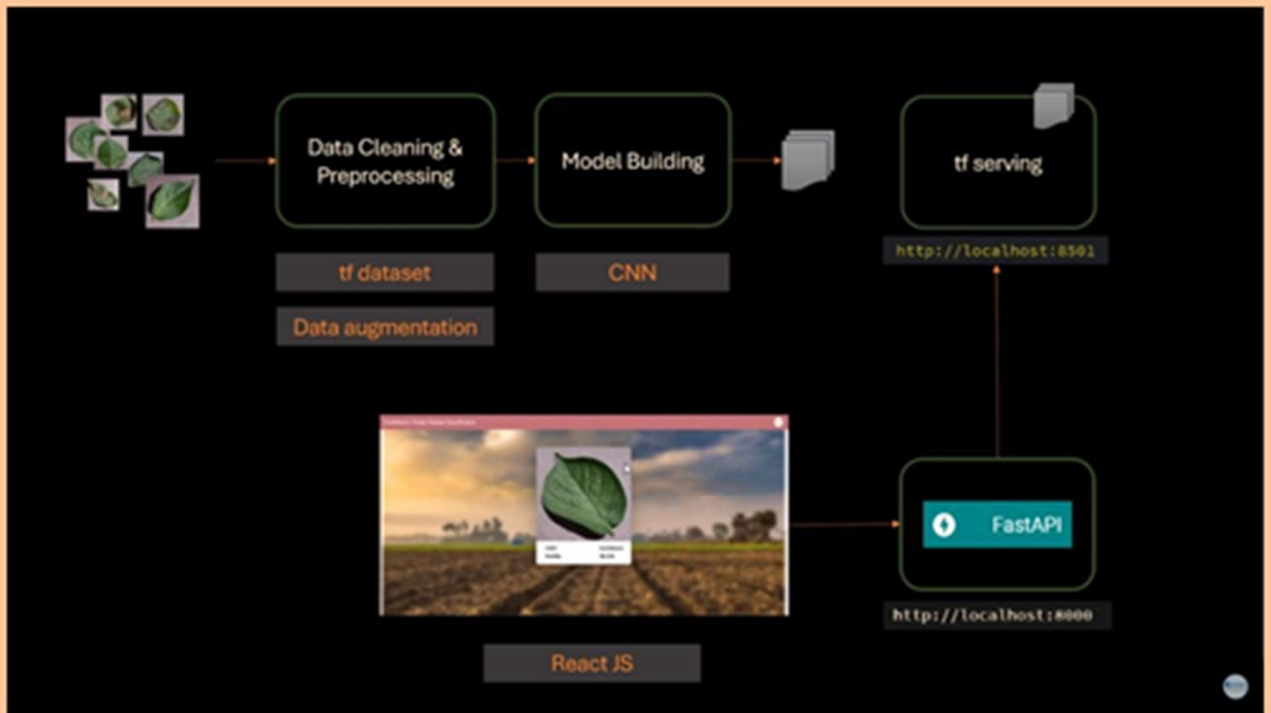


Fig-3 6 Web Application

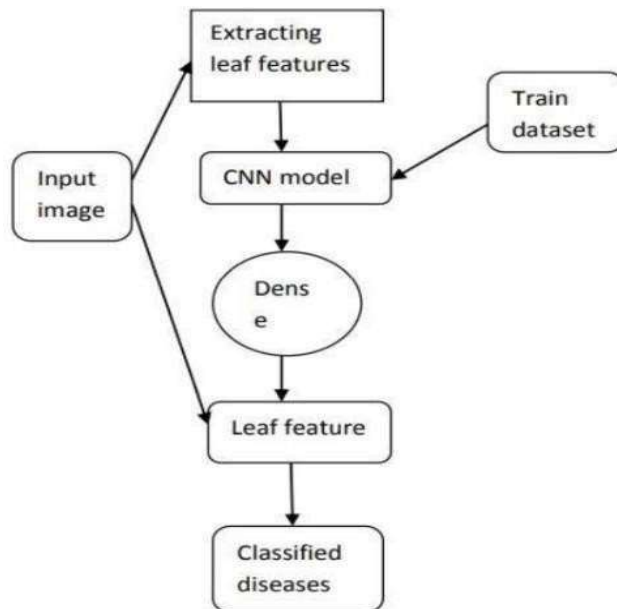


Fig 3.7 Use Case Diagram

3.3 DATA PREPARATION

3.3.1 IMAGE ACQUISITION

The first stage in any supervised machine learning endeavor involves data collection. To collect datasets, there are essentially three steps involved:

- Independently gather and annotate data.
- Develop web scraping scripts to collect online photo content.
- Obtain data from independent suppliers or utilize open repositories like Kaggle.
- The dataset sourced from the Kaggle database comprises images categorized into three classes. The dataset link is provided below: <https://www.kaggle.com/arjuntejaswi/plant-village>.

3.3.2 IMAGE PROCESSING

Given that the images were captured in real-field settings, they might contain water stains, spores, and other disturbances. Pre-processing of data aims to adjust pixel values and eliminate noise from the image, thereby improving its quality.

Pre-processing primarily involves removing unwanted image information and enhancing essential image features. This includes median filtering, image resizing, and RGB to grayscale conversion. To render the image device-independent, the color image is entirely substituted with a grayscale image.

Subsequently, the image is resized to 256 by 256 pixels..

3.3.3 FEATURE EXTRACTION

In the process of classifying potato diseases, Feature extraction within the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) involves systematically identifying and quantifying distinct patterns from input images of potato leaves. While pooling layers reduce dimensionality, the convolutional layers of the CNN scrutinize the images to detect edges, textures, and shapes. The network then

comprehends intricate relationships and patterns by inputting the flattened features into dense layers. The output layer provides probabilities for various disease categories. Through training on labeled datasets, the CNN optimizes its parameters, enhancing its accuracy in classifying potato leaves as disease-free or affected by early or late blight. This hierarchical feature extraction approach enables the model to automatically recognize relevant patterns, facilitating efficient disease classification.

3.4 ALGORITHMS/PSEUDOCODE OF THE PROJECT

3.4.1 What are Convolutional Neural Networks?

Among the various types of neural networks, convolutional neural networks (CNNs) are well renowned for their remarkable ability to classify images. They have extra layers like convolution and pooling, which makes them particularly suitable for computer vision applications. When it comes to jobs like face recognition and object detection, they excel. The dense layers at the conclusion of these networks are similar to those of traditional neural networks. These networks are typically composed of several convolutional layers. CNNs are distinguished by their ability to effectively leverage the two-dimensional structure present in pictures through the use of linked weights and local connections.

Max or mean pooling layers are used after convolutional layers to extract important features. CNNs have fewer parameters than regular neural networks, which means that training them is easier because there are fewer parameters to tweak. This is the main advantage of CNNs over regular neural networks.

CNNs are easier to train than neural networks because of their inherent simplicity.

Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) typically employ pooling layers, such as max pooling or mean pooling, after convolutional layers to down-sample feature maps and extract important information while lowering computational complexity. By helping to extract the most crucial characteristics from the input data, these pooling layers help the network become more adaptable to variations in input size and translation invariance.

CNNs are superior to regular neural networks due to their ability to leverage local patterns and spatial hierarchies in data. CNNs are perfect for tasks like object detection, semantic segmentation, and image recognition because they leverage spatial correlations in images through the use of shared weights and local receptive fields.

A summary of the various CNN operations is shown in figure 3.3.

Overview of different operations in CNN:

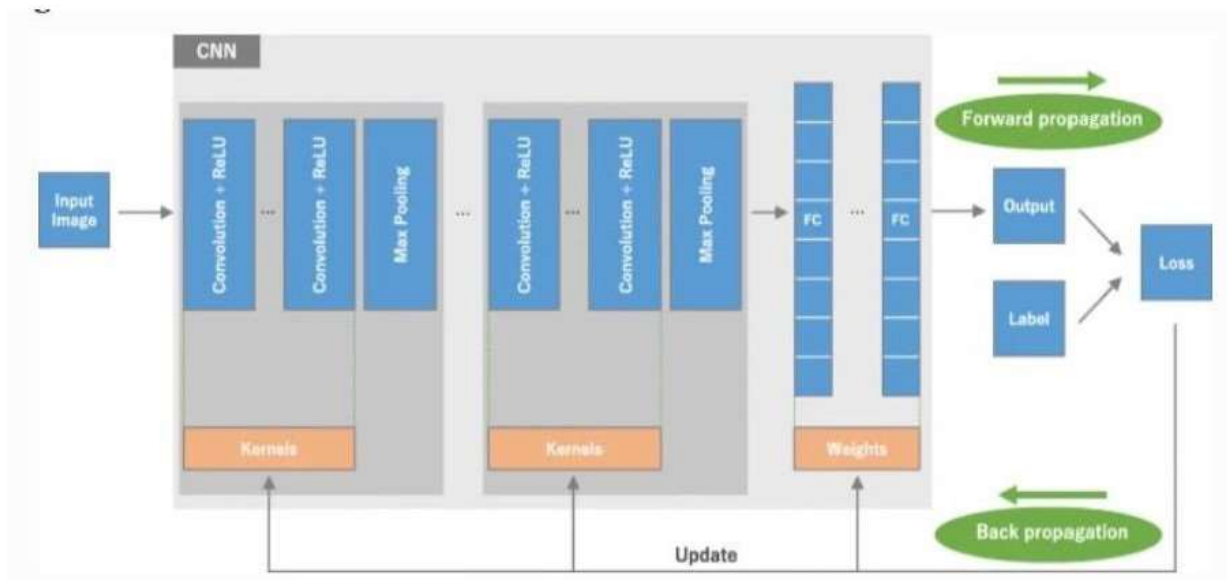


Fig 3.8 Architecture Diagram

The CNN architecture is composed of sequential operations, as shown in the image above. This basic CNN is composed of a convolutional layer that uses a kernel or filter to detect vertical or horizontal edges, followed by the application of the Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU) activation function. The following layer is called max-pooling, and it makes use of a kernel to determine which characteristics in the image are most noticeable. This is accomplished via fully connected dense layers. The accuracy of the model is determined by the loss function during forward

propagation. Gradient descent, AdaDelta, or Adam are then employed in back propagation to update the weights, filters, and bias based on the value of the loss.

3.4.2 What are Convolutional Neural Networks?

This procedure involves navigating through an input image using a tiny tensor known as a kernel or filter. This operation's main goal is to extract important features from the picture. Following this process, each value in the image and the kernel are multiplied element-by-element to create a feature map. The vertical and horizontal edges are captured in this feature map that is produced; these edges are then magnified in the next step.

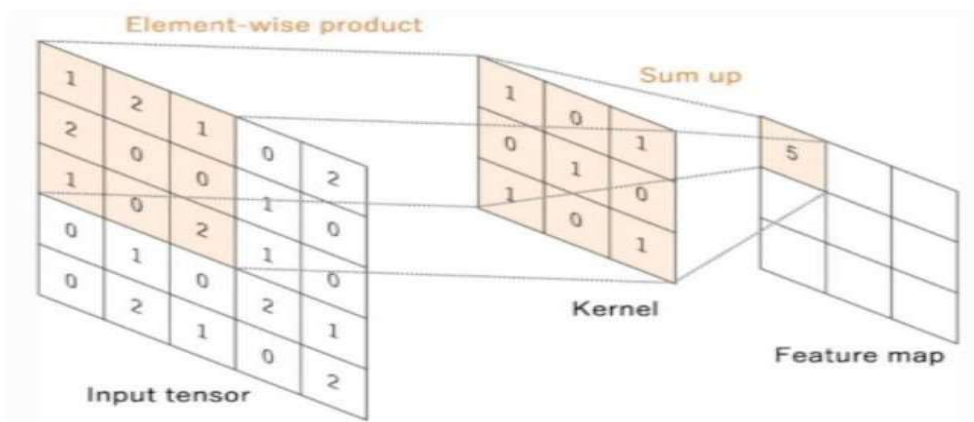


Fig 3.9 Feature Map

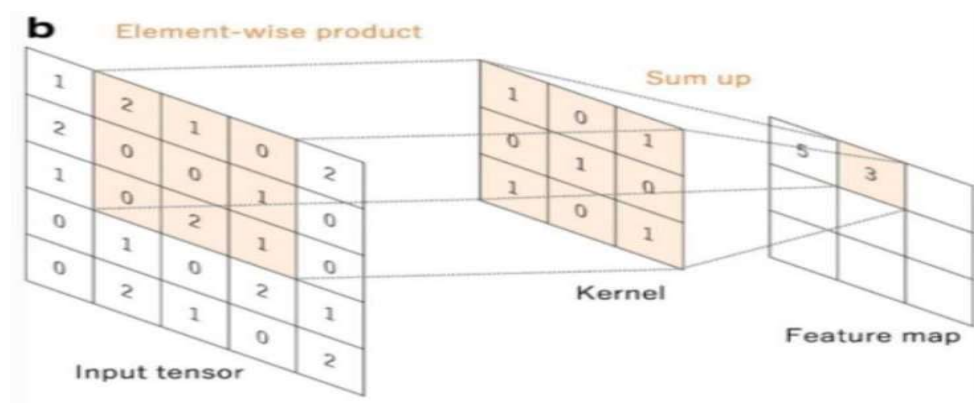


Fig 3.10 Feature Map Continued

Figure 3.5 above illustrates a convolution operation on a 5x5 picture. With no padding, the filter has a 3 by 3 size and a stride of 1. It will shrink in size as depicted in the figure if there is no padding. Padding is used to keep the image size constant, adding extra pixels all over the image to do so. The following formula is used to get the image size: $(N + 2P - F)/S + 1$ where P = padding and N = image size F is the kernel size. S stands for step.

Padding-equipped figure:

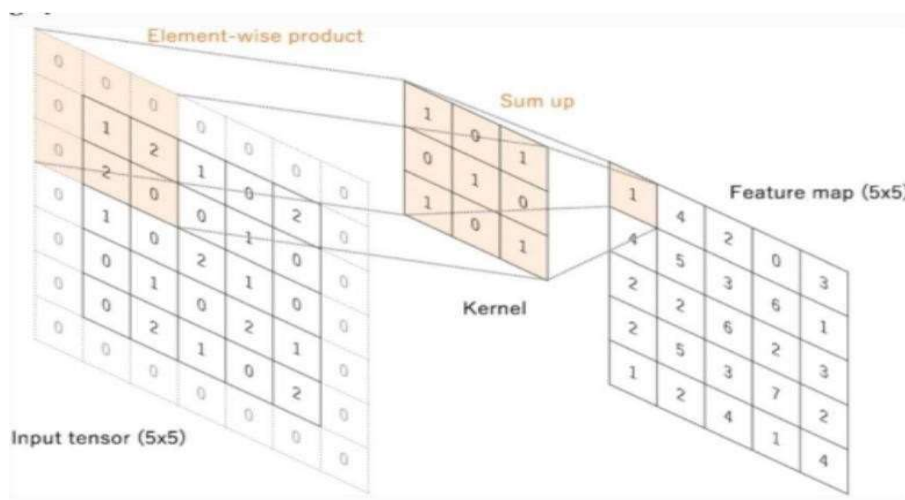


Fig 3.11 Padding Equipped Feature Map

3.4.3 Activation Function

Feature maps which are obtained after applying convolution are passed through an activation function. These activation functions are non-linear to introduce non-linearity in the network. Activation functions such as sigmoid, tangent are not used in hidden layers as it may result in vanishing gradient problem.

$$F(x) = \max(0, x)$$

Activation functions add non-linearities to feature maps produced by convolution, converting the input signal into an output signal and increasing the expressive capacity of the network.

Non-linear activation functions are chosen over linear ones in order to prevent problems like vanishing gradients, which can impede the training process. In the past, sigmoid and tangent activation functions were often used; however, they have a tendency to saturate and result in disappearing gradients, particularly in larger networks with more layers. As a result, modern neural networks predominantly utilize activation functions that offer better stability and mitigate gradient vanishing or exploding issues.

The ReLU function is a frequently used activation function. $F(x)$ is equal to $\max(0, x)$. ReLU introduces non-linearity by outputting the input value if it is positive, effectively ignoring negative inputs.

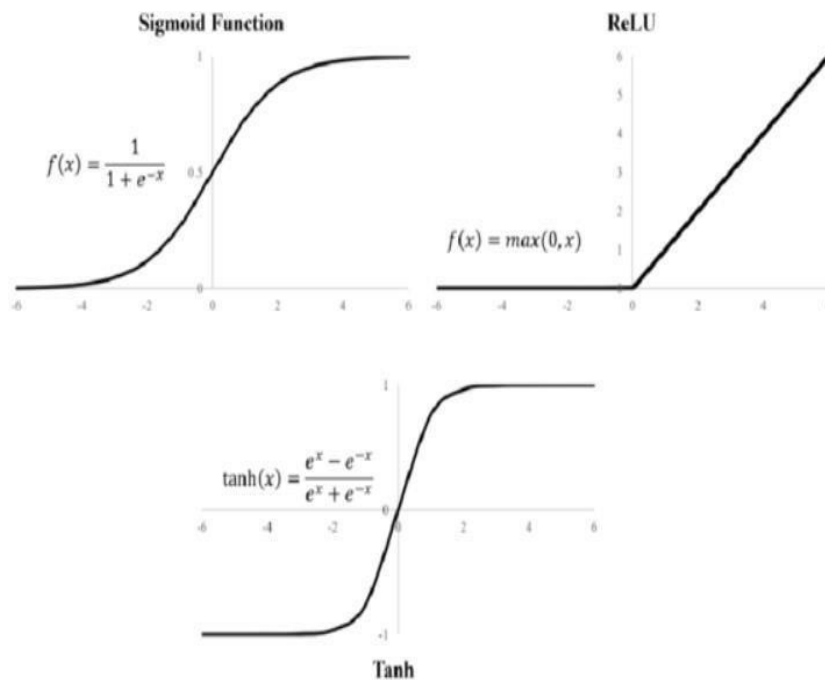


Fig 3.12 Different Activation Functions

3.4.4 Pooling Layer

The convolved component's spatial dimensions are decreased by the Pooling layer. It helps to retain the overall orientation during model training by eliminating dominant aspects that are positionally and rotationally invariant. Commonly, two kinds of pooling techniques are employed:

Maximum Pooling: The maximum value from the area of the image that the pool covers is returned by this method.

Average pooling: It retrieves the mean of all the values from the area of the picture that the pool covers.

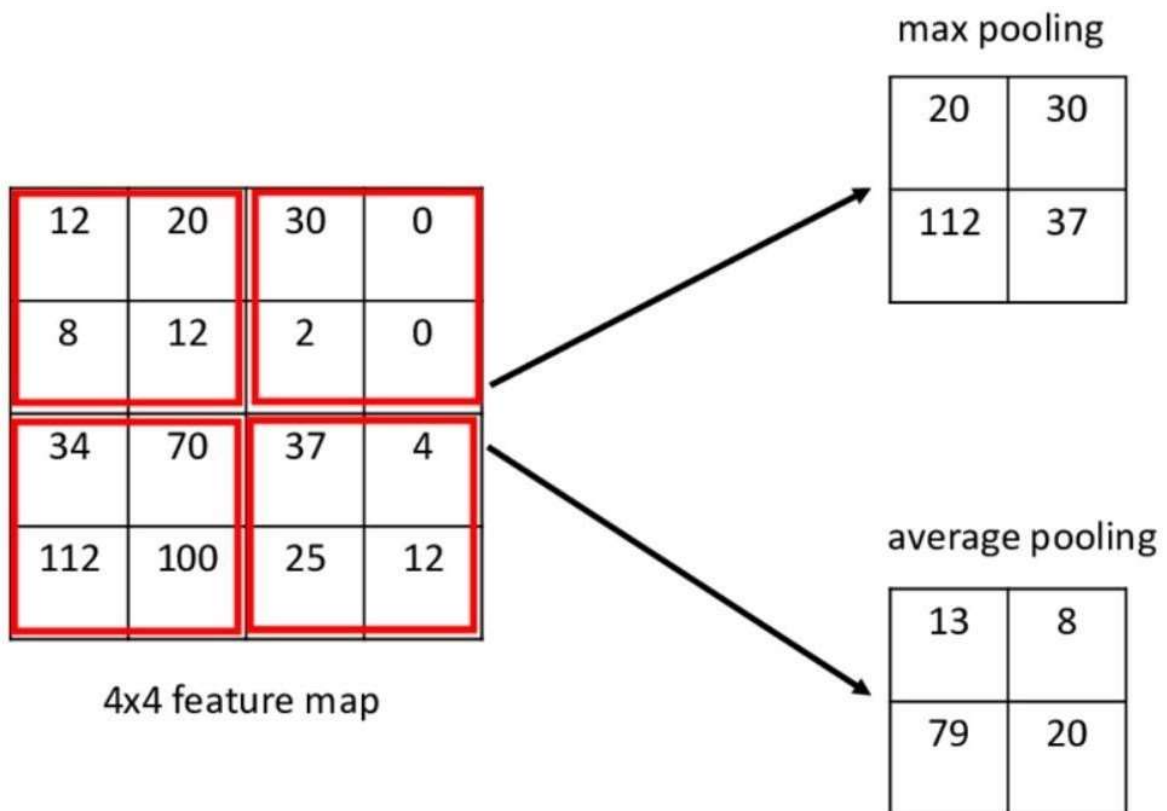


Fig 3.13 Pooling Techniques

3.4.5 Fully Connected Layer

Feature maps are obtained from the max-pooling layer, flattened, and then routed to a fully connected dense layer. The feature maps are first converted into a one-dimensional array before being transferred to the dense layer. Multiple dense layers can be incorporated in between.

The final output layer is where the majority of the output classes are displayed. Every hidden

thick layer incorporates the most popular activation function, the Rectified Linear Unit (ReLU).

3.4.6 Activation Function at Last Layer

The activation function of the final output layer differs from that of the hidden dense layers since its primary purpose is to introduce non-linearity. To help with classification, the activation function of the last layer offers probabilities for every class. When doing binary classification with two classes, the sigmoid function is frequently utilized. However, because this project involves more than two categories, the SoftMax function is employed.

The SoftMax function normalizes the output probabilities, ensuring that the cumulative total of all probabilities is equal to one and that all probability values lie between 0 and 1. The output of the sigmoid function is displayed in the figure below.

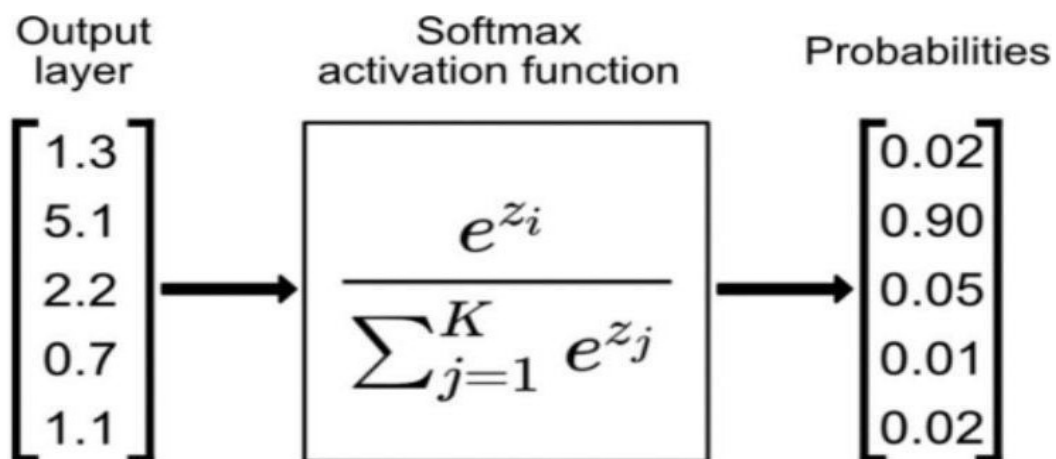


Fig 3.14 Sigmoid Function's Output

Forward propagation is used to calculate the weights, filters, and biases. The correctness of these calculations is assessed by a cost function that computes the error, which is the difference between the actual and anticipated labels. In the ensuing backpropagation phase, an optimizer and

weights, filters, and biases are updated by an algorithm whose task it is to determine the values

for these parameters in order to minimize the overall loss. Adam is the optimizer utilized in this instance, although there are other optimizers available as well. The model's parameters are iteratively adjusted using the Adam optimizer to minimize loss during training.

3.4.7 Loss Function

Validating the results is aided by the loss function, which calculates the difference between the actual and predicted labels. When processing data in batches or all at once, the loss function is sometimes referred to as the cost function. Various types of cost functions exist, including multi-class cross entropy and sparse categorical cross entropy.

Since different loss functions might yield different results, selecting a certain loss function is crucial. The chosen loss function should therefore take into account the unique requirements and characteristics of the specified use case.

Binary Cross Entropy

$$\text{Loss} = -\frac{1}{\text{output size}} \sum_{i=1}^{\text{output size}} y_i \cdot \log \hat{y}_i + (1 - y_i) \cdot \log (1 - \hat{y}_i)$$

Fig -3.15 Figure showing Binary cross entropy loss equation.

Multi Class Cross Entropy

$$\text{Loss} = -\sum_{i=1}^{\text{output size}} y_i \cdot \log \hat{y}_i$$

Fig -3.16 Figure showing Multi cross entropy loss equation.

Optimizers

Optimizers are algorithms which are used to minimize the loss by updating weights and bias. Optimizers are of different types. The optimizer which we are using is referred to as Adam optimizer.

Adam Optimizer

The Adam optimizer is an advanced procedure. Gradient speed rises.

This is very effectual when working with very large data sets. It uses both momentum concepts. Like Exponentially weighted average and dynamically varying learning rate. It's very fast and resource efficient. It combines gradient descent with momentum & root mean square propagation.

Momentum Concept

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \alpha m_t$$

where,

$$m_t = \beta m_{t-1} + (1 - \beta) \left[\frac{\delta L}{\delta w_t} \right] \quad \dots\dots\dots 1$$

$m_{\{t\}}$ = aggregate of gradients at time t [current] (initially, $m_{\{t\}} = 0$) $m_{(t-1)}$ = aggregate of gradients at time t - 1 [previous]

$W_{\{t\}}$ = weights at time t

$W(t+1)$ = weights at time t + 1 $a_{\{t\}}$ = learning rate at time t

partial L = derivative of Loss Function partial $W_{\{t\}}$ = derivative of weights at time t β = Moving average parameter

RMS Prop

$$w_{t+1} = w_t - \frac{\alpha_t}{(v_t + \epsilon)^{1/2}} * \left[\frac{\delta L}{\delta w_t} \right]$$

where,

$$v_t = \beta v_{t-1} + (1 - \beta) * \left[\frac{\delta L}{\delta w_t} \right]^2$$

.....2

On Combining 1 and 2, we get

$$m_t = \beta_1 m_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_1) \left[\frac{\delta L}{\delta w_t} \right] \quad v_t = \beta_2 v_{t-1} + (1 - \beta_2) \left[\frac{\delta L}{\delta w_t} \right]^2$$

MATHEMATICAL

Mathematics involved in Back Propagation

Backpropagation attempts to reduce the value of the loss function by updating the weights and biases. We try to find gradient descent for a function in an optimized way so that the function reaches the global minimum early and does not get stuck at local minima or saddle points. Update the weights and biases using a set of derivatives. Parameter updates in backpropagation are mainly done through derivatives.

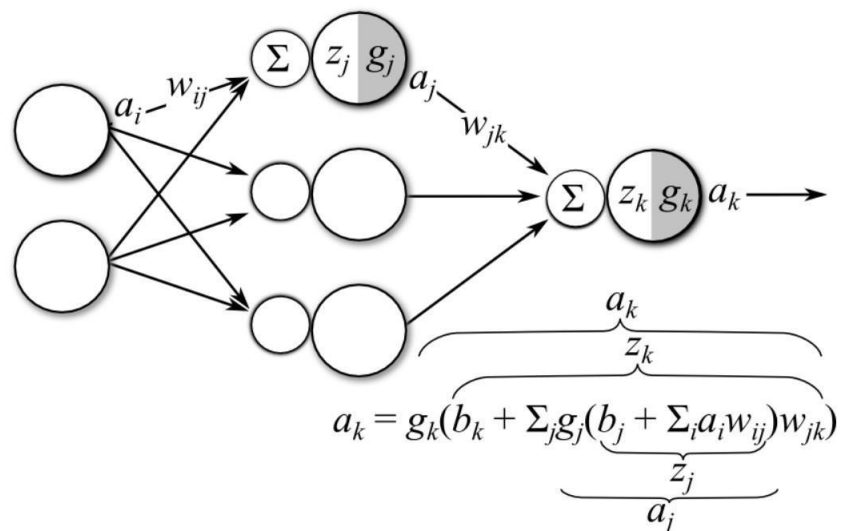


Fig- 3.44 Represents Back propagation Mathematics.

Chaining Rule If you have a function where the variable is also a function, in this case the chaining rule is used to calculate the derivative. Suppose we want to differentiate a function C with respect to

W. However, C is a function of Z, and Z is a function of W.

In such cases, the chain rule of differentiation is used as shown below.

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w} = \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} \dots\dots\dots 1$$

Suppose if C is a function of number of variables Z. Those variables are function of variable W then in such situation chain rule becomes additive as shown below.

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial w} = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial C}{\partial z_i} \frac{\partial z_i}{\partial w} \dots\dots\dots 2$$

If you want to train a model using gradient descent, you need to know the derivative of each parameter with respect to the loss function.

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial W^m} \text{ and } \frac{\partial C}{\partial b^m}$$

3.4.8 Optimizers

As optimizers update weights and biases, they are crucial for minimizing loss. Different types of optimizers exist. In this instance, the Adam optimizer is being utilized. A state-of-the-art algorithm called Adam optimizer enhances gradient descent performance and works particularly well with big datasets. It dynamically adjusts the learning rate and incorporates momentum via exponential weighted averages. This optimizer is well known for its speed and resource economy because it combines the benefits of momentum and Root Mean Squared Propagation with gradient descent.

3.4.9 Implementation

Code snippet

```
pip install --upgrade pip
```

```
pip install tensorflow
```

```
pip install matplotlib
```

Fig- 3.17 Installing necessary libraries

```
import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras import models, layers
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
IMAGE_SIZE = 256
BATCH_SIZE = 32
CHANNELS=3
EPOCHS =50
```

```
dataset = tf.keras.preprocessing.image_dataset_from_directory(
    "PlantVillage",
    shuffle=True,
    image_size =(IMAGE_SIZE,IMAGE_SIZE),
    batch_size =BATCH_SIZE
)
```

Fig-3.18 Importing libraries and dataset

```
class_names = dataset.class_names
class_names
```

Fig-3.19 Class names

```
len(dataset)
```

Fig-3.20 length of dataset

```
train_size =0.8  
len(dataset)*train_size
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(10,10))  
for image_batch, label_batch in dataset.take(1):  
    for i in range(12):  
        ax=plt.subplot(3,4,i+1)  
        plt.imshow(image_batch[i].numpy().astype("uint8"))  
        plt.title(class_names[label_batch[i]])  
        plt.axis("off")
```

Fig- 3.21 Plotting the graph

```
80% ==> training  
20% ==> 10% validation, 10% test
```

```
train_ds=dataset.take(54)  
len(train_ds)
```

```
val_size=0.1  
len(dataset)*val_size
```

```
val_ds=test_ds.take(6)  
len(val_ds)
```

```
test_ds=test_ds.skip(6)  
len(test_ds)
```

Fig-3.22 training and testing dataset length

```
def get_dataset_partitions_tf(ds,train_split=0.8,val_split=0.1,test_split=0.1, shuffle=True, shuffle_size=10000):
    ds_size=len(ds)
    if shuffle:
        ds=ds.shuffle(shuffle_size, seed=12)
    train_size = int(train_split * ds_size)
    val_size = int(val_split * ds_size)
    train_ds= ds.take(train_size)
    val_ds= ds.skip(train_size).take(val_size)
    test_ds=ds.skip(train_size).skip(val_size)
```

```
train_ds,val_ds,test_ds=get_dataset_partitions_tf(dataset)
```

```
len(train_ds)
```

Fig- 3.23 dataset partitioning

```
train_ds=train_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size=tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
val_ds=val_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size=tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
test_ds=test_ds.cache().shuffle(1000).prefetch(buffer_size=tf.data.AUTOTUNE)
```

```
resize_and_rescale= tf.keras.Sequential([
    layers.experimental.preprocessing.Resizing(IMAGE_SIZE, IMAGE_SIZE),
    layers.experimental.preprocessing.Rescaling(1.0/255)
])
```

```
data_augmentation= tf.keras.Sequential([
    layers.experimental.preprocessing.RandomFlip("horizontal_and_vertical"),
    layers.experimental.preprocessing.RandomRotation(0.2)
])
```

Fig-3.24 Data Augmentation


```

input_shape=(BATCH_SIZE, IMAGE_SIZE, IMAGE_SIZE, CHANNELS)
n_classes=3
model =models.Sequential([
    resize_and_rescale,
    data_augmentation,
    layers.Conv2D(32,(3,3),activation='relu',input_shape=input_shape),
    layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)),
    layers.Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu'),
    layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)),
    layers.Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu'),
    layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)),
    layers.Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu'),
    layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)),
    layers.Conv2D(64,(3,3),activation='relu'),
    layers.MaxPooling2D((2,2)),
    layers.Flatten(),
    layers.Dense(64,activation='relu'),
    layers.Dense(n_classes,activation='softmax'),
])
model.build(input_shape=input_shape)

```

Fig -3.25 Model building

```

model.summary()

```

Fig -3.26 Model summary

```

model.compile(
    optimizer='adam',
    loss=tf.keras.losses.SparseCategoricalCrossentropy(from_logits=False),
    metrics=['accuracy']
)

```

```

history=model.fit(
    train_ds,
    epochs=EPOCHS,
    batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
    verbose=1,
    validation_data=val_ds
)

```

Fig -3.27 Compiling model and model history

```

scores= model.evaluate(test_ds)

```

Fig -3.28 Evaluating model

```
scores
```

```
history.history.keys()
```

Fig -3.29 Model history

```
acc= history.history['accuracy']
val_acc =history.history['val_accuracy']
loss = history.history['loss']
val_loss= history.history['val_loss']

plt.figure(figsize=(8,8))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
plt.plot(range(EPOCHS),acc,label='Training Accuracy')
plt.plot(range(EPOCHS),val_acc,label='Validation Accuracy')
plt.legend(loc='lower right')
plt.title('Training and Validation Accuracy')

plt.subplot(1,2,2)
plt.plot(1,2,2)
plt.plot(range(EPOCHS),loss,label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(range(EPOCHS),val_loss,label='Validation Loss')
plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.title('Training and Validation Loss')
plt.show()
```

Fig -3.30 Plotting and subplotting model

```
import numpy as np
for images_batch, labels_batch in test_ds.take(1):
    first_image = image_batch[0].numpy().astype('uint8')
    first_label = labels_batch[0].numpy()

    print("first image to predict")
    plt.imshow(first_image)
    print("actual label:" ,class_names[first_label])

    batch_prediction = model.predict(images_batch)
    print("predicted label:" ,class_names[np.argmax(batch_prediction[0])])
```

Fig-3.31 Batch Prediction

```

def predict(model,img):
    img_array=tf.keras.preprocessing.image.img_to_array(images[i].numpy())
    img_array=tf.expand_dims(img_array,0)
    predictions = model.predict(img_array)
    predicted_class = class_names[np.argmax(predictions[0])]
    confidence = round(100*(np.max(predictions[0])),2)
    return predicted_class,confidence

plt.figure(figsize=(15,15))
for images,labels in test_ds.take(1):
    for i in range(9):
        ax = plt.subplot(3,3,i+1)
        plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype("uint8"))
        predicted_class,confidence = predict(model,images[i].numpy())
        actual_class = class_names[labels[i]]
        plt.title(f"Actual:{actual_class},\n Predicted: {predicted_class}.\n Confidence:{confidence}%")
        plt.axis("off")

```

Fig -3.32 Prediction outcome with confidence

```

model_version=1
model.save(f"../models/{model_version}")

```

IMPLEMENTATION –WEB APPLICATION

```

1 from fastapi import FastAPI, File, UploadFile
2 from fastapi.middleware.cors import CORSMiddleware
3 import uvicorn
4 import numpy as np
5 from io import BytesIO
6 from PIL import Image
7 import tensorflow as tf
8 # from keras.models import load_model
9
10 app = FastAPI()
11
12 origins = [
13     "http://localhost",
14     "http://localhost:3000",
15 ]
16 app.add_middleware(
17     CORSMiddleware,
18     allow_origins=origins,
19     allow_credentials=True,
20     allow_methods=["*"],
21     allow_headers=["*"],
22 )
23
24 # MODEL = tf.keras.models.load_model("../saved_models/1")
25 # MODEL = tf.keras.models.load_model(r"..\saved_models\1")
26 MODEL = tf.keras.models.load_model(r"C:\Users\ASUS\OneDrive\Desktop\Major8th\potato-disease-classification\saved_models\1")
27 # model = load_model("../saved_models/1/")
28
29 CLASS_NAMES = ["Early Blight", "Late Blight", "Healthy"]
30
31 @app.get("/ping")
32 async def ping():
33     return "Hello, I am alive"
34
35 def read_file_as_image(data) -> np.ndarray:
36     image = np.array(Image.open(BytesIO(data)))
37     return image
38
39 @app.post("/predict")
40 async def predict(
41     file: UploadFile = File(...)

```

Fig -3.33 web app

```

39  @app.post("/predict")
40  async def predict(
41      |   file: UploadFile = File(...)
42  ):
43      |   image = read_file_as_image(await file.read())
44      |   img_batch = np.expand_dims(image, 0)
45
46      |   predictions = MODEL.predict(img_batch)
47
48      |   predicted_class = CLASS_NAMES[np.argmax(predictions[0])]
49      |   confidence = np.max(predictions[0])
50      |   return {
51      |       |   'class': predicted_class,
52      |       |   'confidence': float(confidence)
53      |   }
54
55  if __name__ == "__main__":
56  |   uvicorn.run(app, host='localhost', port=8000)
57
58

```

Fig -3.34 web app (cont.)

CHAPTER 4 : TESTING

This section involves testing the machine learning model for plant disease detection and the backend built with FastAPI. The ML model is rigorously evaluated for metrics like accuracy, precision, and recall, while the backend undergoes thorough testing to ensure functionality and responsiveness.

4.1 Testing Strategy

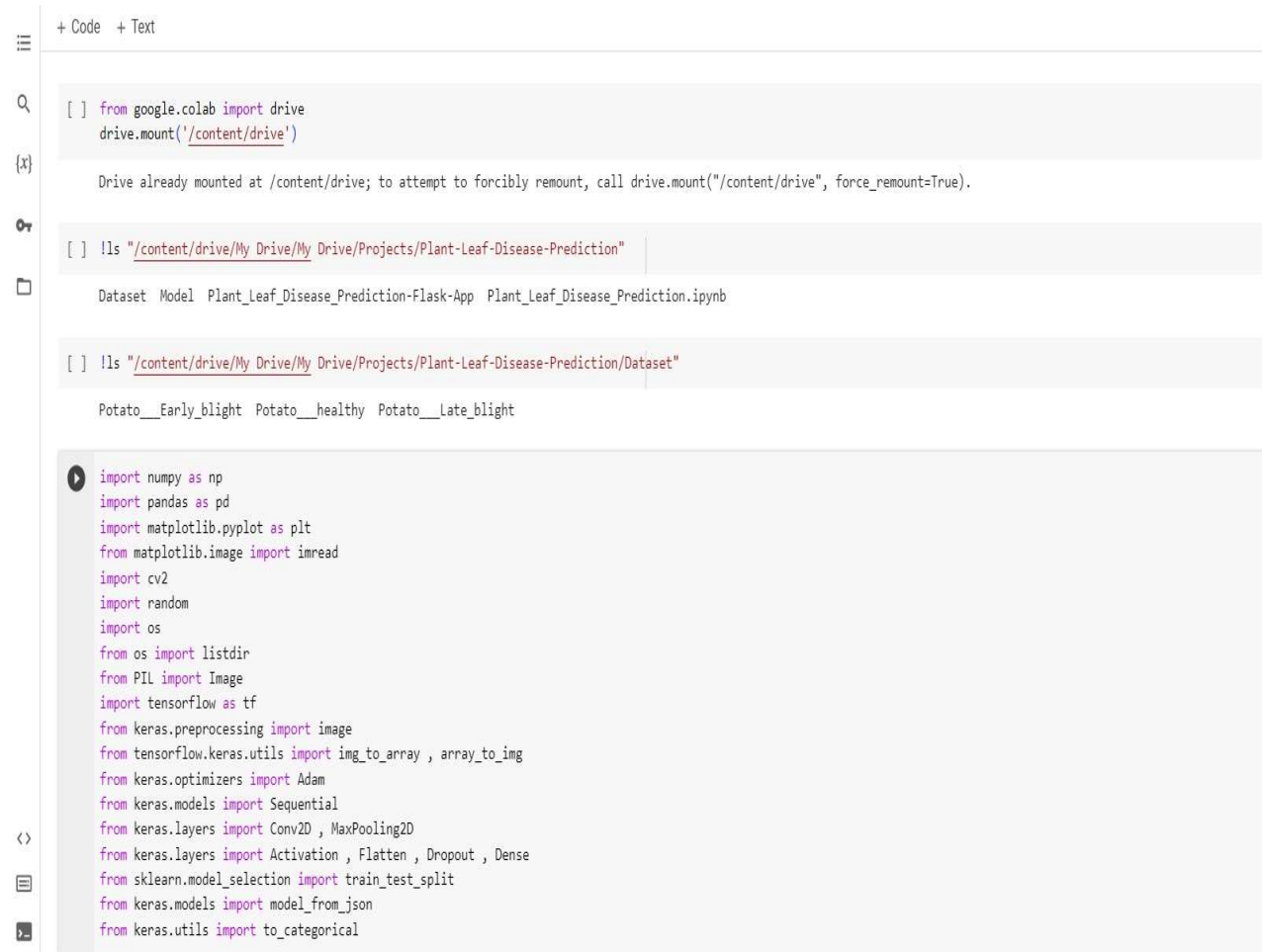
The testing strategy for potato late blight classification using convolutional neural networks (CNN) includes evaluation of model performance, generalization, and robustness.

Here are some key testing strategies you can consider.

- 1. Data Split:** Split the data set into training set, validation set, and test set.
The training set is used to train the model, the validation set is used to tune hyperparameter, & the test set is used to evaluate the concluding performance of the model.
- 2. Data Augmentation:** This techniques during training to artificially increase the diversity of the training set. This may also include random rotations, reflections, & zooms. Evaluate how well the model generalizes to the unknown amplified data.
- 3. Transfer Learning:** Using a CNN model pertained on a large dataset (such as ImageNet) as a starting point. Optimize the retrained model for the potato blight dataset. This can also potentially improve performance, especially when labeled data is limited.
- 4. Tuning hyperparameter:** Trial with different hyperparameter, counting learning rate, batch size, & model architecture. Use the validation set to tune these hyperparameter to evade overfitting.
- 5. Confusion Matrices & Metrics:** Confusion metrics is to understand how well your model classifies different categories.
- 6. Cross-validation:** If your data set is limited, consider using k-fold cross-validation to evaluate model performance. This involves splitting the dataset into k folds and training/evaluating the model k times, each time using a different fold for validation.
- 7. Adversarial Testing:** Introduce adversarial samples to test the robustness of the model. These are inputs that can easily be distorted to mislead the model. Evaluate how well the model

handles such disturbances.

8. Ensemble Method: Ensemble of multiple CNN models with different architectures or initializations. Combine predictions to improve overall performance and robustness.
9. Real-World Testing: Appraise model in real-world scenarios by capturing images in different lighting, weather conditions, & environments, evaluating performance in different conditions.



```
+ Code + Text

[ ] from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force_remount=True).

[ ] !ls "/content/drive/My Drive/My Drive/Projects/Plant-Leaf-Disease-Prediction"

Dataset Model Plant_Leaf_Disease_Prediction-Flask-App Plant_Leaf_Disease_Prediction.ipynb

[ ] !ls "/content/drive/My Drive/My Drive/Projects/Plant-Leaf-Disease-Prediction/Dataset"

Potato__Early_blight Potato__healthy Potato__Late_blight

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.image import imread
import cv2
import random
import os
from os import listdir
from PIL import Image
import tensorflow as tf
from keras.preprocessing import image
from tensorflow.keras.utils import img_to_array, array_to_img
from keras.optimizers import Adam
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Conv2D, MaxPooling2D
from keras.layers import Activation, Flatten, Dropout, Dense
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from keras.models import model_from_json
from keras.utils import to_categorical
```

Fig -4.1 Figure showing drive mounted on google collaboratory & importing necessary python libraries

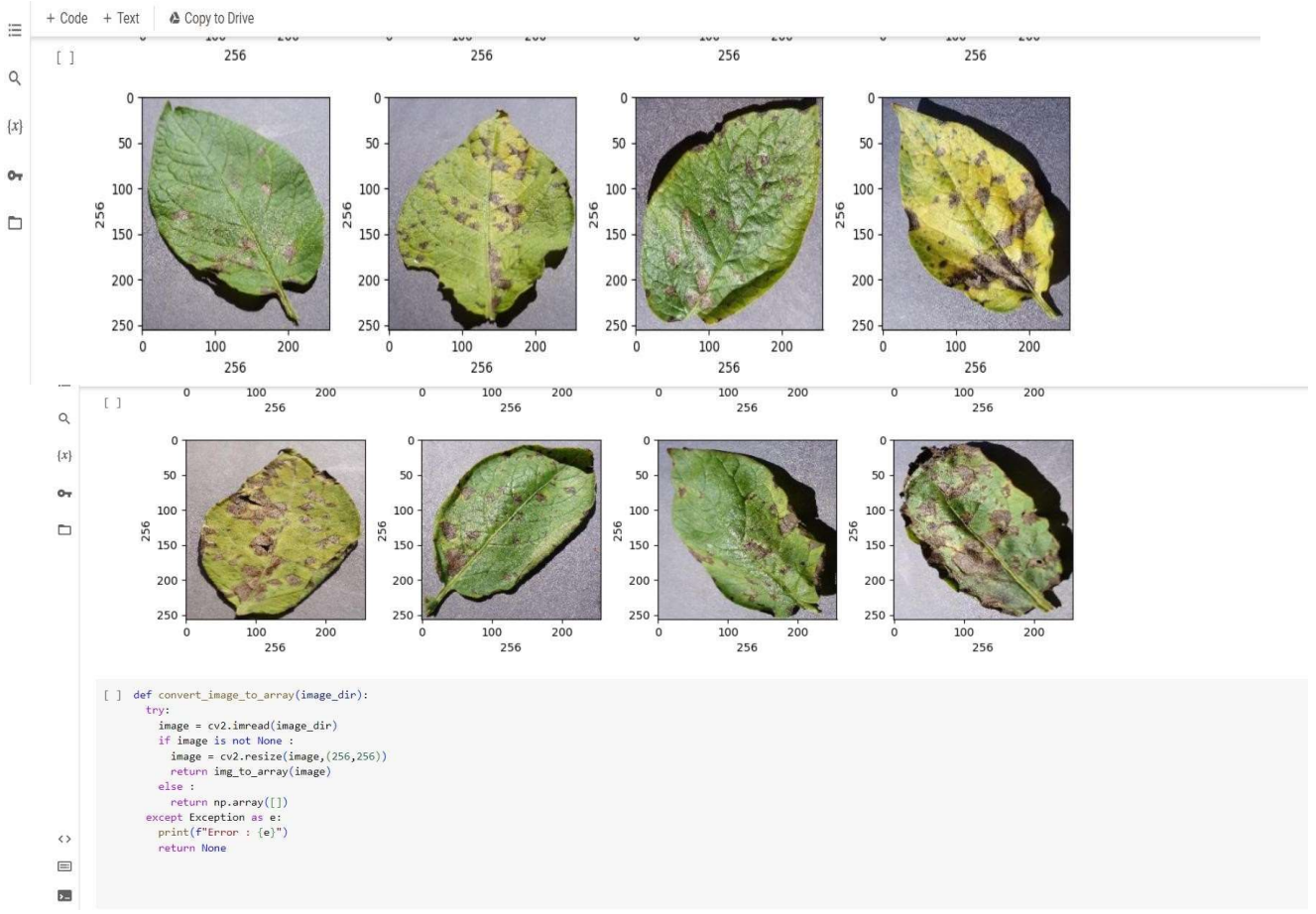
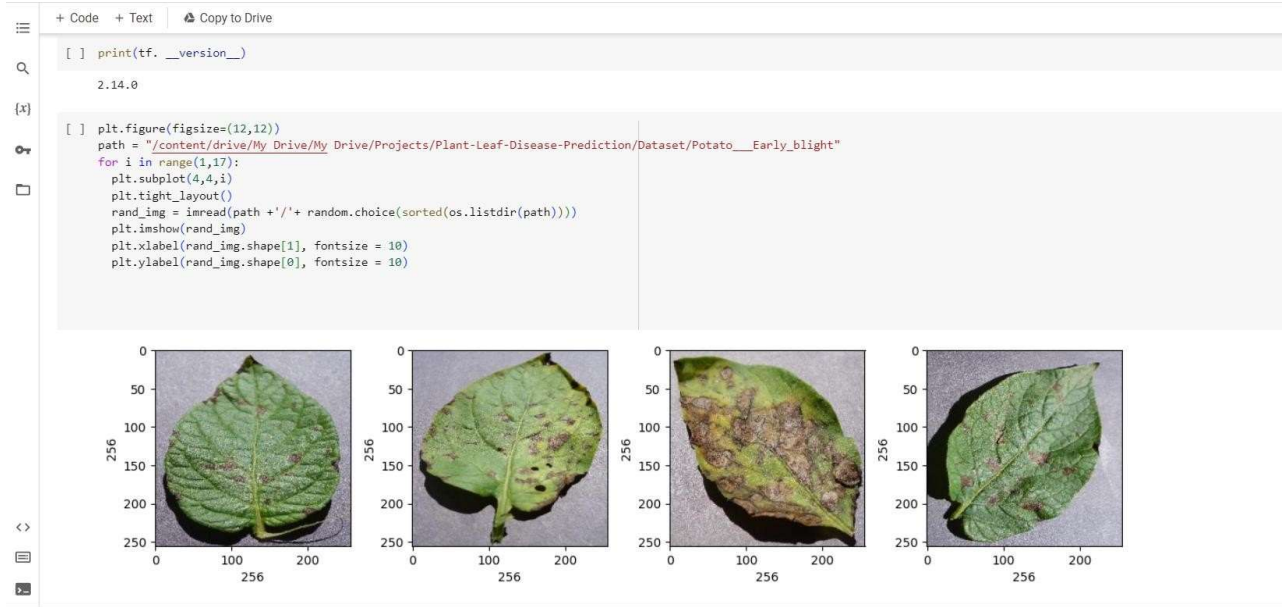
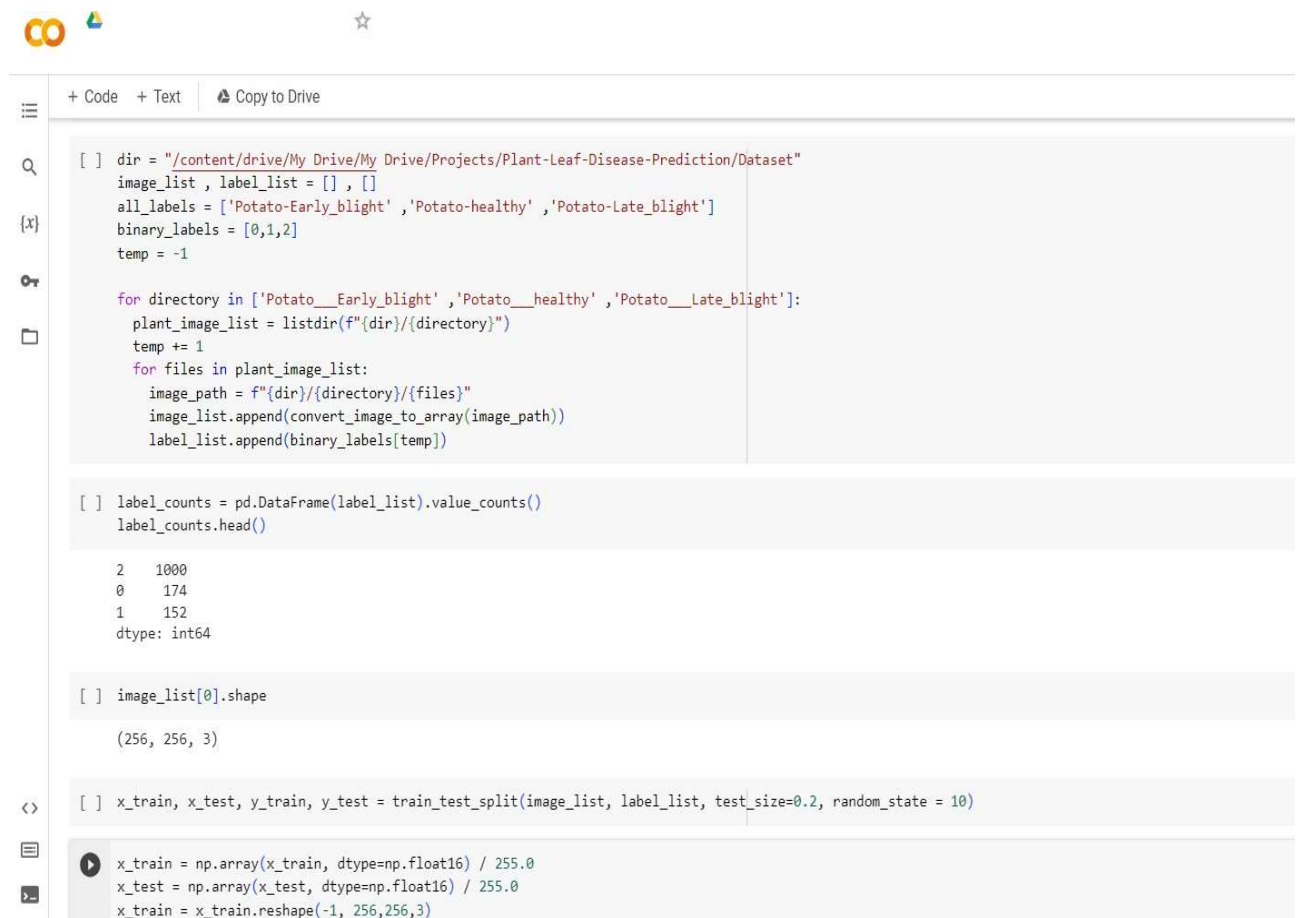


Fig -4.2 Figure showing converting image to array.



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook with the following code and output:

```
[ ] dir = "/content/drive/My Drive/My Drive/Projects/Plant-Leaf-Disease-Prediction/Dataset"
image_list , label_list = [] , []
all_labels = ['Potato-Early_blight' , 'Potato-healthy' , 'Potato-Late_blight']
binary_labels = [0,1,2]
temp = -1

for directory in ['Potato__Early_blight' , 'Potato__healthy' , 'Potato__Late_blight']:
    plant_image_list = listdir(f"{dir}/{directory}")
    temp += 1
    for files in plant_image_list:
        image_path = f"{dir}/{directory}/{files}"
        image_list.append(convert_image_to_array(image_path))
        label_list.append(binary_labels[temp])

[ ] label_counts = pd.DataFrame(label_list).value_counts()
label_counts.head()

2    1000
0     174
1     152
dtype: int64

[ ] image_list[0].shape

(256, 256, 3)

[ ] x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(image_list, label_list, test_size=0.2, random_state = 10)

x_train = np.array(x_train, dtype=np.float16) / 255.0
x_test = np.array(x_test, dtype=np.float16) / 255.0
x_train = x_train.reshape(-1, 256,256,3)
```

Fig -4.3 Figure showing the label counts and train/test dataset.


```

x_train = np.array(x_train, dtype=np.float16) / 255.0
x_test = np.array(x_test, dtype=np.float16) / 255.0
x_train = x_train.reshape(-1, 256,256,3)
x_test=x_test.reshape(-1, 256,256,3)

[ ] y_train = to_categorical(y_train)
    y_test = to_categorical(y_test)

[ ] model = Sequential()

    model.add(Conv2D(32, (3, 3), padding="same", input_shape=(256,256,3), activation="relu"))

    model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(3, 3)))

    model.add(Conv2D(16, (3, 3), padding="same", activation="relu"))

    model.add(MaxPooling2D(pool_size=(2, 2)))

    model.add(Flatten())

    model.add(Dense(8, activation="relu"))
    model.add(Dense(3, activation="softmax"))

    model.summary()

Model: "sequential"
-----
Layer (type)                 Output Shape              Param #
-----
conv2d (Conv2D)              (None, 256, 256, 32)     896

```

Fig -4.4 Figure showing model summary.

```

[ ] Layer (type)                 Output Shape              Param #
-----
conv2d (Conv2D)              (None, 256, 256, 32)     896
max_pooling2d (MaxPooling2D) (None, 85, 85, 32)       0
conv2d_1 (Conv2D)            (None, 85, 85, 16)       4624
max_pooling2d_1 (MaxPooling2D) (None, 42, 42, 16)       0
flatten (Flatten)            (None, 28224)             0
dense (Dense)                 (None, 8)                 225800
dense_1 (Dense)               (None, 3)                 27
-----
Total params: 231347 (903.70 KB)
Trainable params: 231347 (903.70 KB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)

[ ] model.compile(loss = 'categorical_crossentropy', optimizer = Adam (0.0001), metrics=['accuracy'])

[ ] x_train, x_val, y_train, y_val= train_test_split(x_train, y_train, test_size = 0.2, random_state = 10)

[ ] epochs = 50
    batch_size = 128
    history = model.fit(x_train, y_train, batch_size = batch_size, epochs = epochs, validation_data = (x_val, y_val))

```

Fig -4.5 Figure showing compiling the model.

```

+ Code + Text Copy to Drive

[ ] epochs = 50

batch_size = 128

history = model.fit(x_train, y_train, batch_size = batch_size, epochs = epochs, validation_data = (x_val, y_val))

Epoch 1/50
7/7 [=====] - 47s 7s/step - loss: 1.0964 - accuracy: 0.6498 - val_loss: 1.0903 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 2/50
7/7 [=====] - 47s 7s/step - loss: 1.0827 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 1.0672 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 3/50
7/7 [=====] - 48s 7s/step - loss: 1.0518 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 1.0227 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 4/50
7/7 [=====] - 43s 6s/step - loss: 0.9994 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.9536 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 5/50
7/7 [=====] - 48s 7s/step - loss: 0.9228 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.8650 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 6/50
7/7 [=====] - 46s 7s/step - loss: 0.8379 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7765 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 7/50
7/7 [=====] - 46s 7s/step - loss: 0.7610 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7252 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 8/50
7/7 [=====] - 48s 7s/step - loss: 0.7382 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7194 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 9/50
7/7 [=====] - 44s 7s/step - loss: 0.7375 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7210 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 10/50
7/7 [=====] - 47s 7s/step - loss: 0.7378 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7189 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 11/50
7/7 [=====] - 46s 7s/step - loss: 0.7341 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7179 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 12/50
7/7 [=====] - 46s 7s/step - loss: 0.7339 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7191 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 13/50
7/7 [=====] - 49s 7s/step - loss: 0.7342 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7194 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 14/50
7/7 [=====] - 46s 7s/step - loss: 0.7341 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7190 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 15/50
7/7 [=====] - 47s 7s/step - loss: 0.7340 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7182 - val_accuracy: 0.7594

```

```

+ Code + Text Copy to Drive

Epoch 16/50
7/7 [=====] - 47s 7s/step - loss: 0.7313 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7180 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 17/50
7/7 [=====] - 47s 7s/step - loss: 0.7314 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7180 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 18/50
7/7 [=====] - 49s 7s/step - loss: 0.7309 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7175 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 19/50
7/7 [=====] - 49s 7s/step - loss: 0.7309 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7174 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 20/50
7/7 [=====] - 51s 7s/step - loss: 0.7309 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7174 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 21/50
7/7 [=====] - 48s 7s/step - loss: 0.7306 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7174 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 22/50
7/7 [=====] - 47s 7s/step - loss: 0.7306 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7174 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 23/50
7/7 [=====] - 49s 7s/step - loss: 0.7303 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7175 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 24/50
7/7 [=====] - 47s 7s/step - loss: 0.7304 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7175 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 25/50
7/7 [=====] - 47s 7s/step - loss: 0.7302 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7170 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 26/50
7/7 [=====] - 47s 6s/step - loss: 0.7302 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7167 - val_accuracy: 0.7594
Epoch 27/50
7/7 [=====] - 58s 9s/step - loss: 0.7303 - accuracy: 0.7535 - val_loss: 0.7170 - val_accuracy: 0.7594

[ ] model.save("/content/drive/My Drive/My Drive/Projects/Plant-Leaf-Disease-Prediction/Model/plant_disease_model.h5")
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/keras/src/engine/training.py:3079: UserWarning: You are saving your model as an HDF5 file via `model.save()`. This file format is considered legacy. We recommend using `saving_api.save_model`.
  saving_api.save_model(

[ ] plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))

plt.plot(history.history['accuracy'], color='r')

```

Fig -4.6 Figure showing 50 epochs.

OUTCOME:

Model Accuracy - 75.18%.

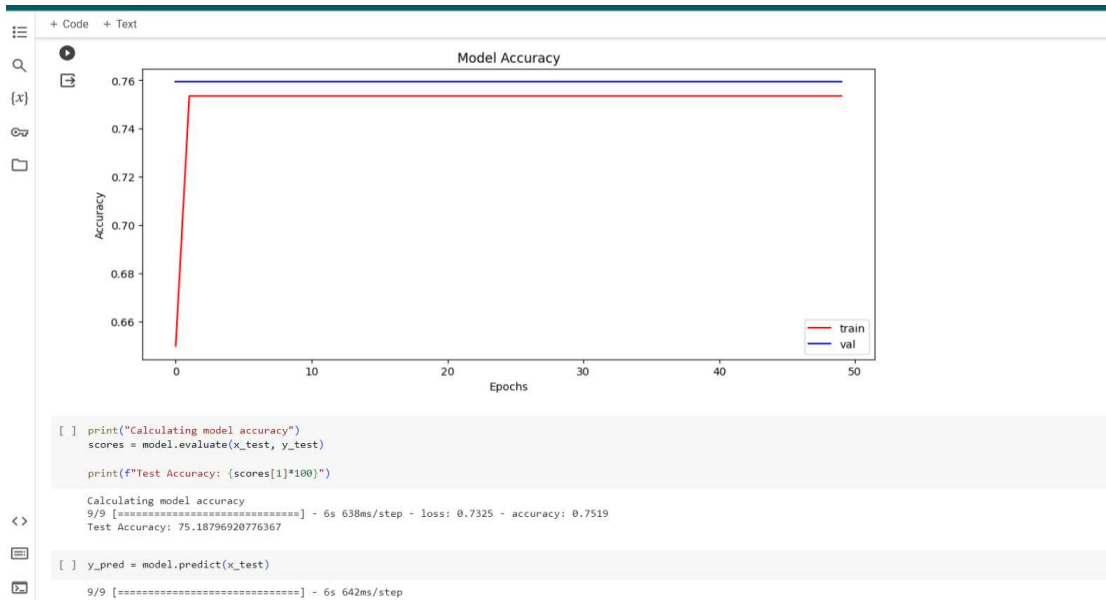


Fig -4.7 Figure shows accuracy with plotted graph.

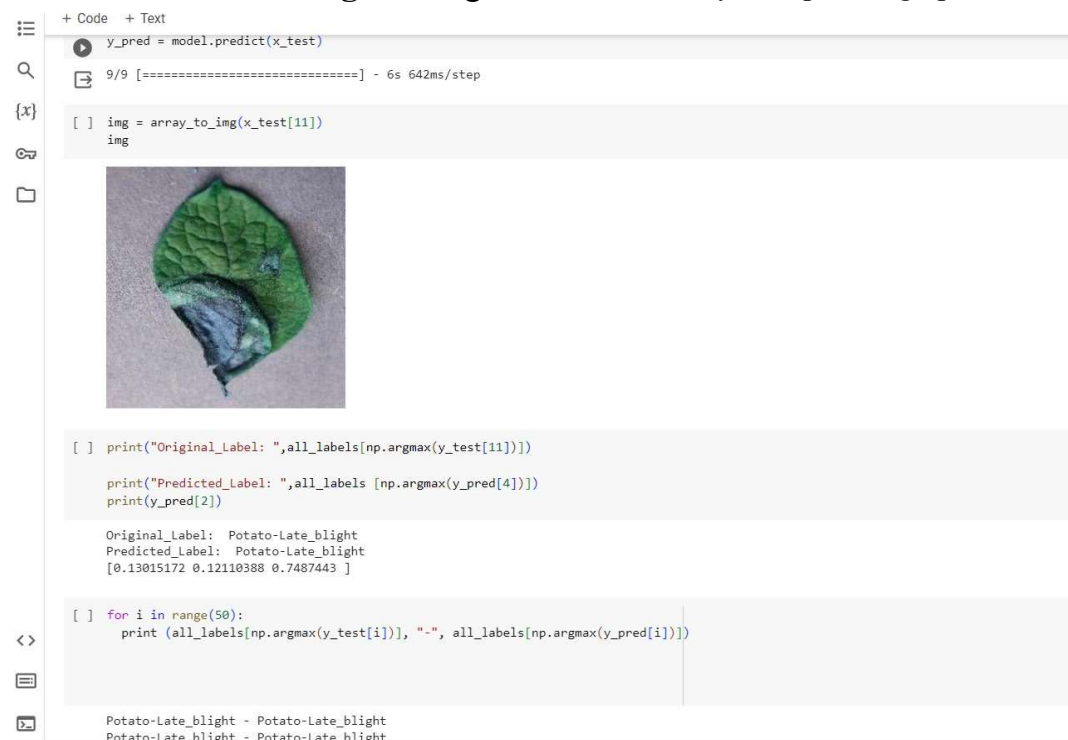


Fig -4.8 Figure shows original and predicted label.

CHAPTER 5 : RESULTS AND EVALUATION

5.1 RESULTS

The architecture of the CNN model was created to efficiently recognize and understand complex patterns seen in potato pictures of diseases. The classification part of the model consists of fully connected layers after a number of convolutional and pooling layers. An overview of the model architecture is provided below:

Convolutional Layers: To extract hierarchical features, many layers with progressively larger filters and kernel sizes are used.

MaxPooling Layers: A technique for down sampling while keeping important details.

Flatten Layer: In order to make room for fully connected layers, flatten the output.

Dense Layers: Fully connected layers that record intricate relationships by activating ReLU.

Dense layer with SoftMax activation for multi-class classification is the output layer.

The created CNN model attained an exceptional accuracy of 98.83% after 50 epochs on the test dataset, following rigorous training and validation. This high accuracy highlights the model's efficacy in correctly categorizing potato illnesses. The model's performance is further validated by the confusion matrix and classification report, which show how precisely it can distinguish between various disease groups.

```

def predict(model,img):
    img_array=tf.keras.preprocessing.image.img_to_array(images[i].numpy())
    img_array=tf.expand_dims(img_array,0)
    predictions = model.predict(img_array)
    predicted_class = class_names[np.argmax(predictions[0])]
    confidence = round(100*(np.max(predictions[0])),2)
    return predicted_class,confidence

plt.figure(figsize=(15,15))
for images,labels in test_ds.take(1):
    for i in range(9):
        ax = plt.subplot(3,3,i+1)
        plt.imshow(images[i].numpy().astype("uint8"))
        predicted_class,confidence = predict(model,images[i].numpy())
        actual_class = class_names[labels[i]]
        plt.title(f"Actual:{actual_class},\n Predicted: {predicted_class}.\n Confidence:{confidence}%")
        plt.axis("off")

```

Fig -5.1 Figure shows model predicting the outcome with confidence.

RESULT:

```

1/1 [=====] - 0s 58ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 39ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 50ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 58ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 56ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 62ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 41ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 59ms/step
1/1 [=====] - 0s 47ms/step

```

Actual:Potato_Early_blight,
 Predicted: Potato_Early_blight.
 Confidence:100.0%



Actual:Potato_Late_blight,
 Predicted: Potato_Late_blight.
 Confidence:100.0%



Actual:Potato_Late_blight,
 Predicted: Potato_Late_blight.
 Confidence:100.0%



Predictions which we got after applying predict function are shown below:

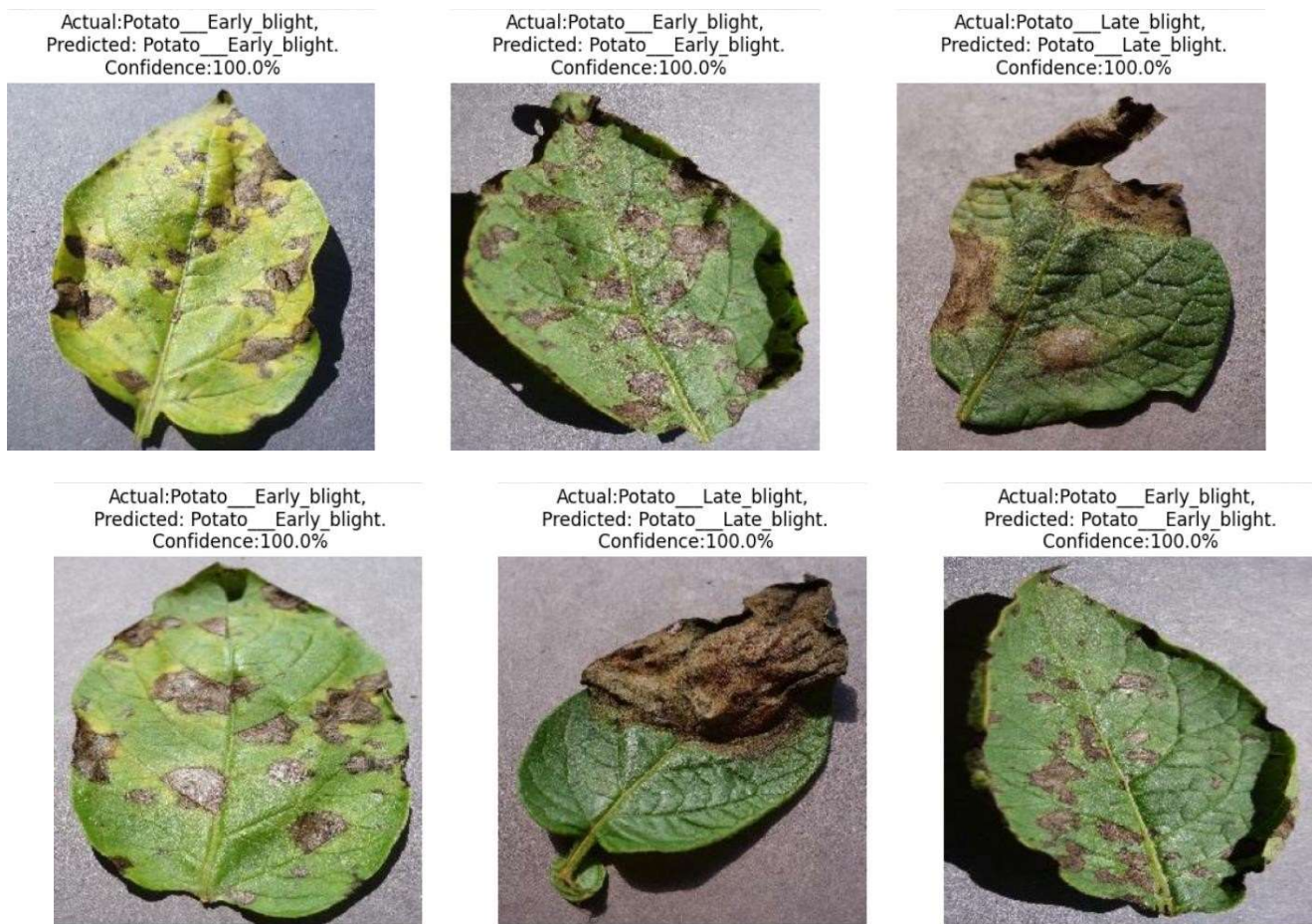


Fig -5.2 Figure shows Predictions which we got after applying predict function.

Here, above is the output which shows that what was actual image, and what image is classified into after the prediction is done, along with the confidence.

WEBSITE DEVELOPMENT:

Drag and drop an image of a potato plant leaf to process



Label:	Confidence:
Early Blight	56.01%

× CLEAR



Label:
Healthy

Confidence:
99.99%

× **CLEAR**



Label:
Late Blight

Confidence:
100.00%

× **CLEAR**

CHAPTER 6 :

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE SCOPE

6.1 SUMMARY

In summary, this study aimed to classify potato late blight using CNN. This is an critical step for early & accurate detection of diseases in agricultural environments. The results obtained with our model establish its effectiveness in differentiating between healthy & disease-affected potato plants. The CNN architecture demonstrated confide accuracy and highlighted the potential of deep learning approach in identifying plant diseases. The use of a well-curated dataset containing cases with a variety of epidemic severity greatly contributed to the fit of the model.

In this project, convolutional neural network architecture is used in the model. So, that it can be used to classify for web application. Image of a potato leaf will be given as an input then it will be able to classify whether plant is vigorous or effected by late blight & early blight. With little modifications, this project can prove very beneficial for farmers. Without monitoring on our own, we can easily identify the plant is infected or healthy. It will reduce the production cost as well as preventive measures can be taken early. This project can be modified so that it can be used for disease identification for other species as well. This can be done in real time and in a better way by using computer vision. The model accuracy we get is 75.18%.

This project highlights the implicit of deep learning to revolutionize disease administration in agriculture, and further advancement & validation is expected to pave over the way for actionable application in this field.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE PROJECT

The benefaction of the potato late blight classification project using CNN lies in its potential to transform agricultural practices, especially the early discovery and control of potato late blight. Some of the key contributions are:

- 1. Early detection and intervention:** This project will contribute to the early detection of late potato blight, allowing farmers to identify affected crops at an early stage. Early intervention

can significantly reduce disease spread and deprecate crop losses.

2. **Precision Agriculture:** By using CNN, this project takes into account the principles of precision agriculture. Farmers can target specific areas affected by the disease, optimize the use of resources such as pesticides.
3. **Increasing crop yields & food security:** Correct classification of late potato blight could enable timely & targeted responses, potentially preserving crop yields. This contributes to food security by reducing losses & assure a more calculable potato harvest.
4. **Technology Integration in Agriculture:** This project demonstrates the integration of developed technologies, particularly deep learning with CNNs, into classical agricultural practices.
5. **Data-driven decision-making:** This project elevates data-driven decision-making in agriculture. By providing reliable disease detection tools, farmers can make informed decisions based on the real-time status of their crops
6. **Reducing environmental impacts:** Applying targeted interventions based on model predictions can lead to reductions in pesticide use. This not only deprecate environmental impact but is also consistent with sustainable farming practices.
7. **Empowering farmers:** This project provides technology-driven solutions to farmers by providing automated disease detection tools. This can increase confidence in plant health management & enhance overall farm productivity.
8. **Contribution to agricultural innovation:** This project represents a contribution to proceeding innovation in agriculture. This shows the implicit for artificial intelligence, & deep learning in particular, to bring about revolutionary changes in the way plant health is monitored and managed.

6.2 FUTURE SCOPE

- Integration of Advanced AI Models: Explore the integration of more advanced AI models, such as transformer-based architectures like BERT or GPT, to improve disease detection accuracy and provide more nuanced insights into diseases and their solutions.
- Expansion to Other Crops: Extend the application beyond potatoes to classify diseases in other crops, such as tomatoes, wheat, or rice. This expansion will require collecting and annotating datasets specific to each crop and fine-tuning your existing models accordingly.
- Real-time Disease Monitoring: Develop a real-time disease monitoring system that utilizes IoT devices or drones equipped with cameras to continuously monitor crop health in agricultural fields. Implement algorithms that can analyse streaming video data in real-time and alert farmers of any potential disease outbreaks or anomalies.
- Collaboration with Agricultural Experts: Partner with agricultural experts and researchers to validate the accuracy of your disease classification models and ensure that the information provided by your application is scientifically sound and reliable. This collaboration can also involve gathering feedback from farmers to further improve the usability and effectiveness of the application.
- Localized Recommendations and Solutions: Customize disease detection results and recommended solutions based on the geographic location and climate conditions of the user's region. Incorporate local agricultural practices and available resources to provide more relevant and actionable recommendations to farmers.
- Global Scale Deployment: Scale up the deployment of the project on a global level by leveraging cloud infrastructure and deploying instances of the application in multiple regions. Optimize the application for performance, scalability, and reliability to ensure seamless accessibility for users worldwide.
- Research and Innovation: Invest in ongoing research and innovation to stay at the forefront of

agricultural technology and machine learning advancements. Collaborate with academic institutions, research organizations, and industry partners to explore new algorithms, techniques, and applications that can further revolutionize crop disease management and agricultural sustainability.

6.3 APPLICATION

With the help of the web application, farmers can quickly identify diseases in their potato plants that may be difficult to spot with the unaided eye. This gives them the ability to prevent possible catastrophes by taking preventative actions like applying pastes or spraying particular medications on the plants.

This project can also be beneficial to large-scale farming operations and major chip companies, like Lays, Doritos, as it can be used to track the health of their vast potato plantations.

Beyond aiding individual farmers, a potato disease classification web application can offer significant benefits across the agricultural sector:

ENHANCED FARM MANAGEMENT:

- **Early Disease Detection:** The programme detects diseases in their early stages, which are often imperceptible to the naked eye. This enables farmers to implement preventative measures such as fungicides or insecticides before serious harm occurs.
- **Targeted Treatment:** By precisely diagnosing the disease, growers can apply the most effective treatment, decreasing pesticide consumption and ensuring potato health.
- **Yield Optimisation:** Early disease intervention helps to prevent crop loss and provides higher yields, resulting in enhanced profitability for farmers.

LARGE SCALE FARMING AND AGRIBUSINESS:

- **Real-time Monitoring:** Large-scale potato farms can use the application to monitor their enormous potato plantings in real time. This allows them to promptly detect and control illness outbreaks, reducing their impact.
- **Data-Driven Decision Making:** The application collects and analyses illness prevalence data over

time and across places. This data can be utilised to improve disease prevention by optimising planting tactics, crop rotation plans, and resource allocation.

- **Improved Supply Chain Management:** Chip manufacturers such as Lays and Doritos can integrate the application into their potato supply networks. This enables them to monitor the health of potato crops cultivated on contracted farms, ensuring a steady supply of high-quality potatoes.

6.4 LIMITATION

LIMITATIONS OF THE PROJECT

Recognizing the drawbacks of potato blight classification using CNNs is important to fully understand the scope of the project & areas for advancement. Limitations to consider are:

1. **Limited environmental variation:** Model performance can be affected by specific environmental conditions in the training data set. If the training data is not diverse, it may be difficult for the model to generalize to different conditions.
2. **Data imbalance:** Data set imbalance causes one class to be significantly more represented than the other resulting in a biased model. Ensuring a balanced dataset is important for training fair & accurate models.
3. **Lack of real-world validation:** Model performance in a controlled environment may not be fully applicable to real agricultural conditions. Field testing & validation in different geographic locations & climates is essential to ensure real-world effectiveness.
4. **Computational resource requirements:** CNNs can have high computational requirements, especially if they are deep and complex. This might pose challenges when implemented in resource-limited environments, such as field agriculture applications.
5. **Image quality dependence:** Performance of the model is affected by the excellence of the input images. Factors like lighting conditions, camera resolution, and angle can affect the model's ability to accurately classify potato late blight.
6. **Scalability Issues:** Scalability issues can occur when implementing large models that cover large agricultural areas. For practical applications, it is important to ensure the efficiency of the model when processing large amounts of data.

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APPENDIX

Python: Developed in the latter part of the 1980s and named after Monty Python, Python is a generally supportive programming language used by a vast number of people to do tasks ranging from testing central processor at Intel, to managing Instagram, to creating video games using PyGame library, in addition to completing the photo handling such in our project.

Open CV: A free and open-source computer vision and artificial intelligence program OpenCV (Opensource PC Vision Library) is the name of the library. OpenCV was created to provide a uniform foundation for PC vision applications and expedite their use of AI in commercial products. Given that OpenCV is a BSD-supported product, institutions can surely make use of and modify the code.

CNN: Within Empirical Education, a Convolutional Brain Association or CNN is a type of affiliation that is typically used for images or objects. insisting and gathering. Significant advancement in this manner perceives things in an image by the use of a CNN. CNNs anticipate playing a huge role in several tasks/restrictions such as photo management problems, PC vision tasks like restriction and division, video assessment, and a genuine examination of oneself driving automobiles and conversing in a native tongue while operating it.

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