

Intelligent Cultivating Using Internet of Things

N. Siva Rama Lingham , T. Sandhya, M.J. Carmel Mary Belinda, G. Uganya

Abstract: *Agricultural productivity along with good nutrition plays a major role in addressing human health. The major source of nutrients for the growth of plants is soil. The three main nutrients needed by plants are Phosphorus (P), Nitrogen (N) and silver-white element (K) square which are combined and made them into a single name thertio(NPK). Other important nutrients are calcium, magnesium, and sulphur. Smart Agriculture helps in identifying the nutrient contents present in the soil and also thereby increase the crop yield. The proposed work helps farmers to identify the nutrient contents present in the soil and also helps farmers to identify the type of crops that can be grown on the soil. An automated system can be developed for detecting moisture level, temperature, humidity, pH level in the soil. It also notifies the farmer with an alert message in case of fire. These values are obtained from individual sensors and they are sent to the cloud using Wi-Fi module. Using the API (Application Programming Interface) keys those values are transferred to the mobile application, through which the farmers can monitor their crops remotely. This mobile application also helps the farmers by suggesting a different type of crops that can be grown based on the pH level of the soil. It also suggests the farmers with the amount of limestone and sulphur to be added in the soil in order to raise or lower the pH value by 2.*

Index Terms: *Cloud Computing, Data Analysis, Intelligent Network , Internet of Things (IoT).*

I. INTRODUCTION

Farming is the fundamental wellspring of the job of individuals in India. In the past decade, it is seen that there isn't much yield advancement in horticulture segment. Nourishment costs are consistently expanding on the grounds that crop rate is declined. It has pushed more than 40 million individuals into destitution since 2010[1]. There is a number of variables which are in charge of this, it might be because of water squander, low soil fruitfulness, manure misuse, environmental change or illnesses, and so forth. It is fundamental to make successful mediation in agriculture and the arrangement of IOT in incorporation with Wireless sensor systems.

Atmosphere changes, water system, and precipitation has been flighty over the past decade[2]. Because of this in late time, water system brilliant strategies called as savvy agribusiness is received by numerous Indian farmers. Savvy

Revised Manuscript Received on July 05, 2019

N. Siva Rama Lingham, Computer Science and Engineering, Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and technology, Avadi, Chennai, India.

T. Sandhya, Computer Science and Engineering, Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and technology, Avadi, Chennai, India.

J. Carmel Mary Belinda, Computer Science and Engineering, Vel Tech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R&D Institute of Science and technology, Avadi, Chennai, India.

G. Uganya, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Saveetha School of Engineering.

agriculture is a robotized and coordinated data innovation executed with the IOT (Internet of Things). IOT is developing rapidly and comprehensively associated in each remote condition. Sensor innovation and remote systems reconciliation of IOT innovation has been examined and checked on dependent on the genuine circumstance of the agrarian framework. The real goal is to gather continuous information of horticulture creation condition that gives simple access to agrarian offices, for example, alarms through Short Messaging Service (SMS) and advice on climate design, crops, water system, and so on.

II. OBJECTIVE

The primary goal of this paper is to screen the yield by utilizing advanced methods. It helps us to give the precise estimations of different parameters for development. The rancher can screen more than one rural land in the meantime remotely. This framework is capable of producing an easy to understand straightforward GUI alongside with portable informing capacities. For the long run, this technique helps in the decrease of labour required and it also helps the physically challenged for the checking of fields.

III. RELATED WORK

This paper helps the farmers in collecting real-time status of the crop for better crop production. In this work the low cost Soil Moisture Sensor, Gas Sensors, Ultrasonic Sound Sensor, Gas Tester, Gas Sensor Module, LCD are used. This application-oriented paper helps in utilizing the API (Application Programming Interface) keys those qualities are exchanged to the portable application. The main features are Valuable information collection, Detailed Data analysis, SMS Notifications, cost effective and Easy to implement.

The exploratory structure and re-enactment configuration recommend that the fundamental elements of the observing arrangement of the IoT for farming can be figured. Moreover, the advancement obtained from coordinating diverse innovations assumes an imperative job in decreasing the expense of framework improvement and guaranteeing its unwavering quality just as security [4].

In view of the above prerequisite investigation of the framework, the useful structural plan of the framework partitions the advanced agrarian IoT checking framework into five modules: Active passage, Device observing, Crop Management in Agriculture, Data Collection, information examination with basic leadership as given in Figure



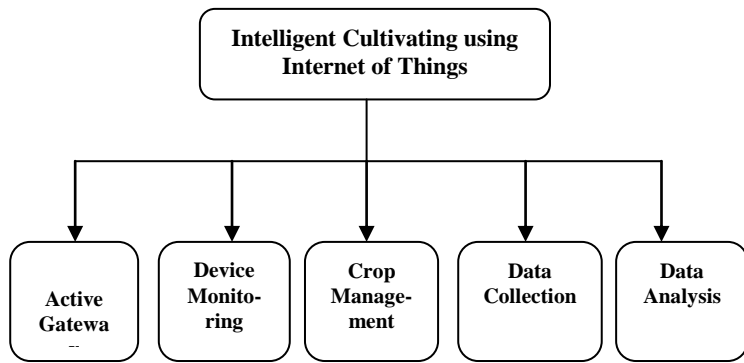


Figure 1: Functional Flow

As shown in the above figure (1), the system architecture design is divided into four layers: Perception level layer, network layer, support layer, and application layer

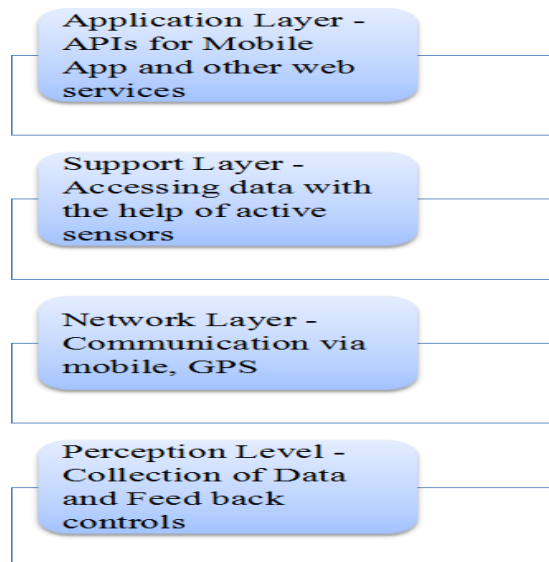


Figure 2: Complete process flow

IV. BLOCK DIAGRAM

This engineering architecture demonstrates how the procedure streams carry on in the Shrewd development using IoT. In light of the engineering chart we have comprehend the idea that you can process the correspondence behind the application and Farmers to distinguish the cultivating complaints. In case any disappointment happens, it will send a SMS notice through GSM modules that is fused with an Arduino. Here GSM modules assume an imperative job for gathering point by point information investigation between rancher side and client. This might be useful for giving great business strategies of rancher side in adjusting the harvest development and generation by gathering live status on time.

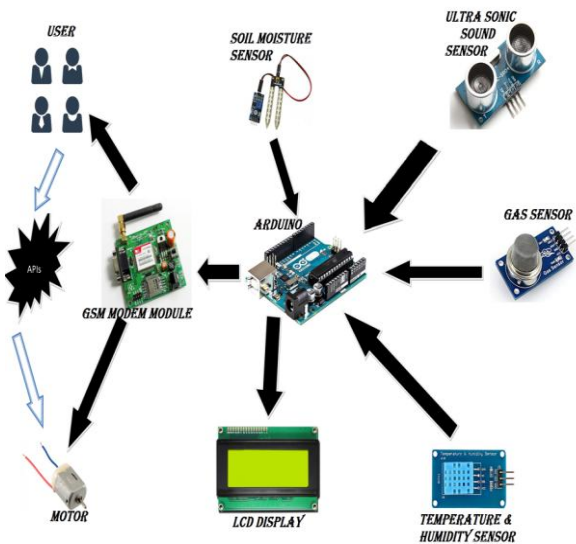


Figure 3: Schematic Diagram Of Smart Farming

V. WORKING PRINCIPLE

The working standard of this paper is to decide the Agricultural efficiency and elevating great nourishment to the rancher whoever handles the versatile application. These days it's useful to execute with this application is portable for utilizing. So everybody in the rancher field can be completely successful with the assistance of this application. It's very simple to screen, distinguish and take care of the issues on time. The portion of the work process is to be conveyed among ranchers and client for Shrewd developing using IoT.

The portion of the modules and work streams to be completed in this paper is to

- A. Data Collection
- B. Intelligent Network
- C. SMS Notification
- D. Cloud Computing
- E. Data Analysis

A. Data Collection

This requires IoT based sensors in order to record constant checking information from the savvy sensors. Along these lines there are numerous gadgets which is utilized for information gathering like Accept Sensor Device, Drop Sensor, Getdata, Putdata, Resetdevice, and so on. It demonstrates the information accumulation depends on activating out of individual sensors and they are sent to the cloud utilizing Wi-Fi module.

B. Intelligent Network

WSN (Wireless Sensor Network) is considered as the essential piece of the systems administration frameworks of IoT in Smart Cultivation of Crops. One of the promising arrangements of regular articles is the IP based WSN innovations where it tends to be distinguished by extraordinary labels and address labels that interfaces



powerfully to the system and collaborating and performing task efficiently. The information at that point gathered by the sensors are gathered in cloud where they are worked. The control of the data from the sensors is finished by an essential issue of the framework. The remote correspondence frameworks are actualized by the modern procedures because of the rancher condition. They further transmit the flag which are gotten by the sensors remotely. The observing of a computerized framework can be created for distinguishing dampness level, temperature, stickiness, pH level in the dirt. It additionally informs the rancher with an alarm message if there is any occurrence of flame[2].

C. SMS Notification

This application is for the most part utilized for good comprehension among rancher and some yield developed field. Once there is any disappointment at work place, verification of work will be conveyed to the user (farmer). Utilizing the API (Application Programming Interface) keys the qualities are exchanged to the portable application for ranchers.

D. Cloud Computing

It is a web based registering condition giving shared preparing gadgets on interest remotely. It is truly adaptable, amazing and solid supporting extraordinary calculations and assets with virtualization and dynamic information reconciliation. Its definitive objective is to facilitate the entrance and execute versatile execution. These qualities are acquired from individual sensors and they are sent to the cloud utilizing Wi-Fi module. This versatile application likewise enables the ranchers by proposing distinctive kind of harvests that can become dependent on the pH dimension of the dirt.

E. Data Analysis

Automated Machine learning plays an important role in developing Mobile applications by providing the intelligent farmers some practical operations on mobile, farmer location and also different data's can be tracked with the help of achieving the main goal. It has to be adopted to increase the ease of data handling processes.

VI. SECURING DEVICES

Some Common Securing Devices:

A. Empower equipment alter safe: The best practice is to keep the gadgets generally segregated with the goal that just the approved individual have the entrance, particularly unattended gadgets.

B. Utilization of firmware fixes: The update is imperative for the gadgets which is just adjusted with a legitimate advanced mark. Upkeep of the gadget doesn't give motivators while updating it does to the manufacturers and different merchants.

C. Dynamic testing: Testing gives the base standard for security of IOT gadgets. They locate the suspicious vulnerabilities which can be corrected later.

D. Give ventures to verify information on gadget transfer: At the point when gadgets are not utilized and individuals choose to discard them, the private information is still verified which implies the gadget ought to be disposed of before discarding it. It can resolve both, security just as protection issues.

E. Utilizing multi-authentication factor: Generating passwords by OTP received by the client by means of telephone calls/content, security key generation. For ensuring the multi-authentication factor.

F. Security refreshes: New gadgets ought to be provoked with the security update as it's progressively amiable to hacking threat. Changing default usernames and passwords. Not utilizing open WIFI that can be consequently associated and open administrations like Hola can gather client's data and make them defenseless against programmers

VII. SECURING NETWORKS

A.Strong authentication: The username and the passwords should not be easily accessed or to guess such as admin/admin. Nowadays, Passphrases are used instead of using passwords which consists of a sequence of group of characters and strings in large dataset. It is next to impossible to crack a passphrase while passwords are easy to crack.

B.Using of strong encryption and secured protocols: Communications are still hackable if the passwords are even strong. Protocols such as bluetooth, wifi, thread, cellular, neul, Z-wave etc. Have different scenarios of the security and privacy.

C.Minimizing device bandwidth: Ddos attacks have been very vulnerable recently for poorly protected IOT devices. The amount of network traffic should be limited by the manufacturers so that they can generate to levels needed to perform the required functions.

D.Dividing networks into segments: The networks should be separated into smaller local networks such as VPNs, ranges of the IP addresses. The firewall security policies also identify more than one source and destination.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Therefore, the IoT Agricultural applications are making it workable for farmers and ranchers to gather significant information. Expansive landowners and little ranchers must comprehend the capability of IoT advertise for farming by introducing shrewd innovations to build intensity and manageability in their creations. With the populace developing quickly, the interest can be effectively



met if the farmers, just as little ranchers, actualize agricultural IoT arrangements in a prosperous way. This structure can be created for a straightforward clear GUI close by compact educating limits. Finally this will oblige to diminish work, so people with physical debilitations can utilize this technique for the checking of fields.

REFERENCES

1. N.Sakthipriya, "An Effective Method for Crop Monitoring Using Wireless Sensor Network", MiddleEast Journal of Scientific Research 20(9):11271132, 2014 ISSN 1990-9233.
2. Stefanos A. Nikolidakis , DionisisKandris,Dimitrios D. VergadoschristosDouligerisA"Energy Efficient Automated Control Of Irrigation In Agriculture By Using Wireless Sensor Networks, Computers And Electronics In Agriculture "01681699/ 2015 Elsevier B.V.
3. Shubo Liu, Liqing Guo, Heather Webb, Xiao Yao, Xiao Chang, "Internet of Things Monitoring System of Modern Eco-agriculture Based on Cloud Computing, DOI 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2903720.
4. Luong N C , Hoang D T , Wang P , et al. Data Collection and Wireless Communication in Internet of Things (IoT) Using Economic Analysis and Pricing Models: A Survey[J]. IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, 2016, 18(4):1-1, IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials, 2016, 18(4):1-1.
5. Chen L J, Ho Y H , Lee H C , et al. An Open Framework for Participatory PM2.5 Monitoring in Smart Cities[J]. IEEE Access, 2017, 5(99):14441-14454
6. D. K. Fisher and H. A. Kebede, "A low-cost microcontroller-based system to monitor crop temperature and water status," Comput. Electron. Agricult., vol. 74, no. 1, pp.168–173, Oct. 2010.
7. Sanjukumar, R.V.Krishnaiah, "Advance Technique for Soil Moisture Content Based Automatic Motor Pumping for Agriculture Land Purpose" International Journal of VLSI and Embedded Systems-IJVES, Vol 04, Article 09149 September 2013.
8. Gómez, Jorge, Oviedo B ,Zhuma E . Patient Monitoring System Based on Internet of Things[J]. Procedia Computer Science, 2016, 83:90-97.

AUTHORS PROFILE



N. Siva Rama Lingham completed my Master of Engineering in the field of Computer Science and Engineering and currently working as Assistant Professor. My Research area includes Wireless Sensor Network using Internet of Things. I have a membership in ACM.



T. Sandhya Completed my Master of Engineering in the field of Computer Science and Engineering and currently working as Assistant Professor. My area of research includes wireless sensor networks and Internet. of things.



Dr. M.J. Carmel Mary Belinda completed Ph.D Degree in the area of Wireless Sensor Network at 2017. Currently working as Associate Professor. I have a membership in IEEE and ACM. Membership.. Having 25 years of experience in teaching and published more than 20 papers in reputed journal.



G. Uganya completed Master of Engineering in the field of Embedded System and pursuing PhD in field of Internet of Things. Currently working as Assistant Professor.