e-ISSN : 2349-9745
p-ISSN : 2393-8161
Scientific Journal Impact Factor (SJIF): 1.711
International Journal of Modern Trends in Engineering and Research
www.ijmter.com

A Cloud Computing design with Wireless Sensor Networks For Agricultural Applications

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Abstract*:*
The emergence of exactitude agriculture has been promoted by the numerous developments within the field of wireless sensing element actor networks (WSAN). These WSANs offer important data for gathering, work management, development of crops, and limitation of crop diseases. Goals of this paper to introducing cloud computing as a brand new way (technique) to be utilized in addition to WSANs to any enhance their application and benefits to the area of agriculture.
Keywords: Element, Wireless sensing element Actor Networks, Cloud computing, Exactitude Agriculture.

I. INTRODUCTION

Lower productivity in agriculture is commonly cited as one of the most important issues long-faced by most of the developing countries. Several problems related to agriculture will loosely be divided as problems connected to atmosphere watching and management of inexperienced house. These problems play a significant role within the enhancement of the productivity and hindrance of diseases within the crops. one of the best agricultural practices in developing countries are sub-optimum and still be traditionally administrated with unskilled laborers WHO are commitment to the normal information and reluctant to pioneer. In-depth analysis during this space is still lacking. This case makes it necessary to think of building a call network for agriculture with data support by consultants. In this paper, an efficient approach to beat some of the problems associated with agricultural productivity is presented. The projected approach involves exploitation wireless detector actor networks (WSANs) in combination with cloud computing services to assist farmers optimize the employment of accessible resources in their agricultural tasks.

II. CONNECTED WORK

Scientists worldwide have examined the adoption of Wireless device Network (WSN) technology and cloud computing within the field of agriculture. In experienced house watching and management based on TINI embedded net server unit that collects the information and routes it from native device networks to a base station has been deliberate and experimented by Stipanicev [1]. Watching of greenhouse surroundings by employing a WSN has reported by Ahone [2]. Kang [3] has projected Associate in Nursing automatic greenhouse surroundings watching and control system model. A call network called iFARM, helpful for exactitude agriculture is described by Yassine Jiber in [4]. Micro-electro-mechanical systems (MEMS) have gained increasing attention throughout the recent years. MEMS facilitate the event of good wireless sensor actor networks (WSAN). The most activities of the sensors are} to sense and measure the environmental information from the fields and method the data with the assistance of higher cognitive process unit for actuating the method. Device nodes that sense the data of the surroundings and a bunch of actor nodes which act in step with the choice taken by the decision making system connected along by wireless medium area unit referred to as wireless device actor networks [5].

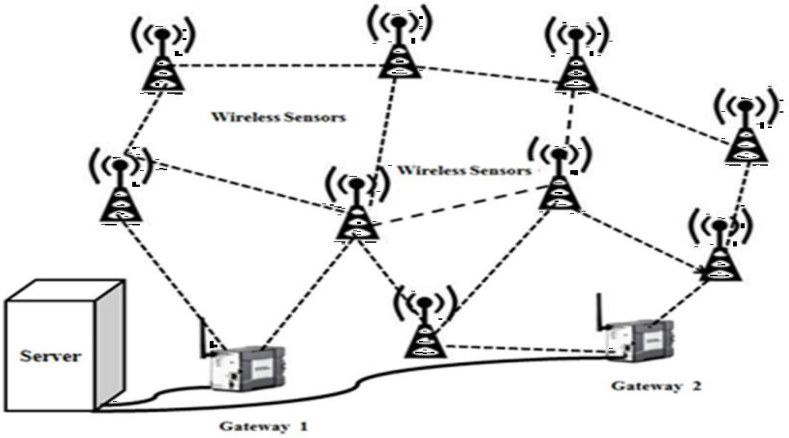

Fig. 1. *WSAN design*

Figure one shows a typical WSAN design as described in [6]. Here, device nodes and actor nodes communicate wirelessly with the entrance node or main node. The information gathered by device nodes area unit then forwarded to the most node, which acting as a bridge or entrance then forwards the information to the cloud via a server for storage of knowledge. The cloud will then judge and analyze the information and determine an appropriate action to be taken by actor nodes.

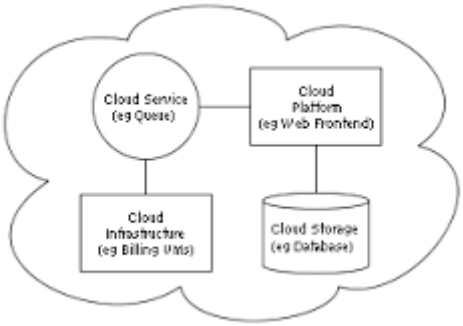

Fig. 2. Cloud Architecture

Figure a pair of represents typical cloud design and its parts. Cloud computing design comprises the parts and sub components required for cloud computing. The most parts in the design area unit a front platform, a backend platform, a cloud- primarily based delivery mechanism and a network.

A. Cloud primarily based delivery

Three of the foremost basic cloud computing models are:

1. **Computer code as a Service (SAAS**): It includes the ICT operating setting tools like software, internet applications etc., without buying/downloading and putting in in specific machines. Another characteristic of this model is that the user's area unit charged for whatever should be used for a selected duration, against the normal method of buying and paying for the total application such as "3.5-inch disk drive".
2. **Platform as a Service (PAAS):** It provides clients with the computing platform for designing and developing specific applications with minimum redundancy. It additionally takes care of hosting of these applications while not concerning hardware and knowledge storage requirement. It additionally guarantees the availability of most up-to-date platforms and their security.
3. **Infrastructure as a Service (IAAS):**This model typically includes tangible further as intangible parts employed in availing ICT services, like virtual computers, traffic monitoring and redirecting, basic network components etc. this can be the foremost distinguished benefit of cloud computing because the organizations invest the foremost in establishing infrastructure.

The 5 major edges of cloud computing are:

a. Reduction of initial value
b. Allocation of resources on demand while not any limit
c. Maintenance and up gradation performed in the back finish
d. Simple speedy development together with collaboration with alternative systems within the cloud
e. A lot of prospects for international service development

III. KNOWLEDGEABLE ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Cloud computing combined with the web offers resources and services at a lower price that is engaging l for farmers functioning at cultivation lands. The planned design offers professional services to the farmers concerning cultivation of crops, pricing, and fertilizers are used in agriculture field. At a Reasonable value. Agricultural cloud service framework at SAAS layer supports numerous services to the farmers to act with cloud by victimization any inexpensive interfaces to request for data and to access it quickly even freed from price from free services. An agricultural cloud service [7] will use existing cloud infrastructures such as networks, servers etc., other than the resources mentioned in fallowing Figure.

Fig. 3. Agricultural Cloud

The superimposed design shown in Figure three contains three groups:
A. Sensing cluster
B. Cloud service cluster
C. mechanism cluster
These teams are concisely delineated below:

A. Sensing Group:

The sensing cluster consists of several sensors for checking temperature, humidity, pressure, etc. These sensors gather real time knowledge from the sphere and forward the sensed knowledge to sensing element knowledge storage unit that in turn forwards the information to the cloud for additional process.

B. Cloud Service Group:

The cloud service further contains the subsequent layers:
1. Agricultural-Data Acquisition Layer (ADAL)
2. Agricultural-Data process Layer (ADPL)
3. Agricultural knowledge Storage Service Layer (ADSSL)

a) **Agricultural-Data Acquisition Layer (ADAL**): Agricultural-Data Acquisition Layer (ADAL): It uses the web to produce services to be utilized by farmers and agricultural consultants to feature or question knowledge by using their applications service interfaces such as browsers, tablet PCs, sensor (RFID) devices or mobile devices. The ADAL, organized as SAAS in Cloud, provides numerous interface services to be used by differing types of shoppers with different devices. ADAL services layer is specially used for agricultural knowledge acquisition and to gather solutions to users.

b) **Agricultural processing Layer (ADPL):** It's an information process layer with libraries that settle for knowledge in numerous formats from completely different devices and convert them into uniform formats. It performs computations on massive knowledge sets and reports to shoppers of agricultural-cloud platform as a service. It additionally encapsulates a layer of software package and provides it as a service which will be wont to build higher level services. ADPL, deployed as PAAS in associate degree agricultural-cloud, contains library modules to be wont to build high-level agriculture- based mostly applications. ADPL provides services that contain public library for information security, processing, expert decision creating, and knowledge news. ADPL could also be additional divided into following modules:

• Agricultural-Secure knowledge Service (ASDS) Module ADPL uses ASDS libraries to produce authentication, integrity, and secrecy for incoming knowledge from numerous sources.

• Agricultural-Data process Service (ADPS) Module agricultural-Data process (ADP) service contains libraries for analysis and conversion of information from numerous devices into uniform format.

• Agricultural-Expert Service (AES) Module this professional service layer contains libraries which modify providing of solutions or decisions once process sensing cluster data.

• Agricultural-Solution news Service (ASRS) Module.

This contains libraries which offer reporting service to customers in formats required by them.

c) **Agricultural-Data Storage Service layer(ADSSL):**

This layer supports an information infrastructure facility for storing massive quantity of information needed in agriculture sector for results to be correct. ADSSL is deployed at IAAS level in cloud that allows knowledge sharing and usage. Agricultural knowledge base contains Agricultural-Expert data info (AKDB) that contains rules and inferences needed for higher cognitive process.

C. **Mechanism Group**: The mechanism cluster consists of set of actor nodes which can act on the environment supported the choice given by decision unit. The controllers within the actor nodes receive digital knowledge from the cloud and generate action commands. The analog signals ensuing from the action commands are sent to the hardware devices to perform the supposed actions.

IV. APPLICATIONS

WSANs combined with cloud computing could also be applied to tackle several issues associated with agriculture. As examples, 3 major applications are bestowed below:

A. **Image process of unhealthy plant**

In this application, the user will take an image of the unhealthy plant and may transfer to the PAAS layer of the cloud system wherever the platform as a service module is supplied with the high finish image process unit. The image in color type are often born-again to gray scale and constituent format for process to eliminate unwanted noise with the assistance of mathematician noise removal formula. The resultant images are often checked with the normal healthy plant image. A constituent to constituent comparison is often done to extract texture options. Finally, supported the feel and color options, a solution are often determined and sent to the activating group to perform the desired action. A flow diagram for these operations is delineating in Figure four.

B. Prediction of Diseases

In this application the sensing element cluster senses the various factors like as water content in soil, humidity, soil density, temperature, moisture in environment and also in soil, and different parameter required for healthy growth of a plant within the sensing environment, and forwards the information to the cloud for processing to predict any diseases. The advanced computing module in PAAS predicts any imminent diseases supported the current values of the parameters. As an example, certain bad like rice blast disease for rice plant, occur supported the temperature and wetness factors of roughly zero.85 and 0.92, respectively. Now, if the sensing cluster finds that the temperature and wetness values are around 0.82 and 0.89, severally, a warning message about a potential bad is distributed alongside any remedial measures to be taken to the mechanism group.

C. **Dominant of the Culturing surroundings**.

In this application the expansion conditions for normal growth. Of a plant are maintained by controlling the plant culturing surroundings. For example, factors best fitted to the expansion of tomato plants are heat, nutrition, light-weight and water. The effective temperature for tomato plants is 55-85oC and 5-6 hours of effective light-weight. They need considerable quantity of water, however shouldn't be over-watered or sunken. Also, if the temperature goes on the far side 85oC, then the machine-driven cooling system that is that the part of activating cluster ought to control the temperature so plant won't spoiled by overheat. Similarly, if the plant is suffering from the dearth of water, then the machine-driven watering system ought to irrigate the plants with the required quantity of water.

V. CONCLUSION

The use of WSAN and Cloud services in agricultural field provides high potential advantages which are economically value within the field of agriculture. During this paper we've planned and outline associate degree agricultural WSAN Cloud for providing assistance to farmers throughout crop cultivation. Farmers will receive at a reasonable worth the information regarding atmospheric condition, soil condition, crop diseases, crop cultivation environment, and rating solutions during cultivation through the experience out there in a cloud computer system. As a vicinity of future work, a paradigm model of the system is planned.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Author would like to thanks **Prof. Bravim J.Jorewar**, works at Computer science and Engineering, RSCE Buldhana for providing his valuable support. Author would also thanks all the **staff of a PG section** for their guidance & support.

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BIOGRAPHIES

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