International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

AgriAI: An Integrated Web Platform for Plant Disease Detection, Prevention Strategies, Virtual Assistance, and Feedback

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ABSTRACT :

AI-based web platform for the detection and prevention of plant diseases by analyzing leaves. Advanced algorithms for machine learning are applied to leaf pictures to accurately diagnose potential diseases based on symptoms displayed on the leaves. The system offers actionable prevention recommendations and enables users to take in-timely crop protection measures to prevent further damage. A key feature of the system is an integrated chatbot offering real-time guidance to the users by answering questions and providing recommendations on specific plant diseases and treatments. The website has an inbuilt review system where users can share experiences, giving valuable feedback on the effectiveness of disease treatment and the performance of the system. This AI-based tool supports farmers, researchers, and horticulturists by making available appropriate, real-time diagnostics and prevention solutions, thus promoting effective agricultural productivity and sustainability.

Index Terms - Plant Disease Detection, Artificial Intelligence, Leaf Image Analysis, and Chatbot, Prevention and Review System

Introduction :

Plant diseases are one of the most important challenges facing modern agriculture because they impact crop health, yield, and overall food security. Timely identification and effective prevention of plant diseases are, therefore, critical to reducing their impact. Traditional methods of plant disease diagnosis rely heavily on manual inspection by experts, which is time-consuming, costly, and prone to human error. With the emergence of artificial intelligence and machine learning, it is now possible to develop a new revolution in the diagnosis and management of plant diseases to become more efficient and accessible.

This paper introduces a new AI-based web application platform that combines various functionalities in plant disease detection and prevention. The core of the system uses machine learning algorithms to analyze images of plant leaves, identify the symptoms of diseases associated with these, and offer immediate and accurate disease diagnostics to its users. In this manner, the system allows its users to take timely action to prevent further damage to their crops. In addition to disease detection, the platform offers personalized prevention advice that guides users on the most effective treatments for their plants.

One of the significant features is that the platform will integrate a real-time chatbot running on AI technology. This allows real-time interaction with the users of the platform. It happens to be an interactive assistant that answers queries associated with diseases of plants, then information regarding prevention measures and one-on-one advice relevant to individual user requirements. These facilities ensure constant expert help at the hands of its users, be they old-time farmers or new green thumbs.

Further, there's the review system, which allows users to comment on the success rate of these disease prevention methods suggested to them. This review system in addition to creating a feeling of community also increases the accuracy of the suggestions, which will increase with time due to the user experience enhancing the AI model.

This platform provides a comprehensive solution for managing plant health by combining AI-based disease detection, preventive recommendations, a chatbot for real-time support, and a collaborative review system. It empowers users with the tools and knowledge to protect their crops and promote sustainable agricultural practices, thereby enhancing productivity and contributing to global food security.

I. Literature survey :

The intersection of artificial intelligence (AI) and agriculture has led to significant advancements in crop management, particularly in the domain of plant disease detection and prevention. A vast amount of research has focused on developing systems that employ AI, machine learning, and image processing techniques for the enhancement of accuracy and efficiency in plant disease diagnosis. We look at relevant studies regarding functionalities in plant disease detection through leaf analysis, chatbots as an interface for user interaction, prevention of disease, and systems for review in agricultural technology as part of this literature survey.

There is much research on applying computer vision and deep learning in plant disease detection. Various studies have shown the potential of convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and other deep learning models to classify plant diseases from images of plant leaves. For example, Mohanty et al. (2016) developed a deep-learning model for identifying plant diseases using leaf images with great accuracy across different plant species[1]. Similarly, Ferentinos (2018) presented a CNN-based system for crop disease detection in crops. The model used is said to handle very large datasets of plant images and classify diseases with great precision[2].

Besides deep learning, feature extraction and pattern recognition in image processing have been used to identify symptoms of diseases in leaves. Zhang et al. (2020) used an approach that combines image segmentation and feature extraction to enhance the performance of plant disease detection. There are other works that tried to combine traditional machine learning methods with deep learning for better performance in real-world scenarios[3].

Integrating chatbots in agriculture applications has gained momentum, which can be used to provide farmers with real-time information and support. Chatbots may be used to help a user identify plant diseases, to suggest treatments, and to address any specific question related to the care of plants. Some studies have shown the efficacy of AI-based chatbots to improve access to agricultural knowledge. For instance, Koesoema et al. (2020) developed an AI chatbot that helps farmers diagnose plant diseases through NLP. This offers a user-friendly interface for non-expert users[4].

In addition to disease detection, effective prevention strategies are essential to reduce crop losses. AI systems are increasingly being used to recommend prevention measures based on detected diseases and local environmental conditions. Researchers like Al-Bahadili et al. (2019) have proposed systems that combine disease detection with decision support systems to suggest preventive treatments for various plant diseases. Such systems usually combine weather data, plant growth conditions, and historical patterns of disease to offer targeted advice[5].

Review systems would improve the performance of AI algorithms as users are provided with a means to rate how effective the recommended action has been. Studies such as those by Langer et al. (2021) discuss the improvement of agricultural AI systems based on user feedback, specifically in controlling pest and disease infestation. These also do not only collect ratings and reviews but also enable users to share images of their crops, further enriching the data available to be used in training AI models[6].

While AI-based plant disease detection and management systems have promised much, some challenges remain. One significant challenge is the variability in plant species and the environmental conditions under which they grow; this can affect the performance of AI models. Ensuring the scalability and generalization of models to different crops and regions is an ongoing area of research.

The integration of multiple functionalities, including disease detection, prevention advice, chatbots, and review systems into a single platform is highly complex and requires seamless user interfaces and real-time data processing. The integration of AI technologies into plant disease detection, prevention, and management could revolutionize agriculture. Using machine learning, computer vision, chatbots, and user-driven review systems, platforms can offer farmers and horticulturists the tools to protect crops, optimize productivity, and reduce losses caused by plant diseases. The advancement of AI in agriculture continues to break boundaries in what is possible and promises more efficient, scalable, and accessible solutions for global food security.

II. Methodology :

The system has a functional model that integrates different modules to provide an intuitive user experience. The User Interaction Module allows users to upload images of plant leaves and interact with a chatbot for results of diseases, prevention tips, and responsive chatbot interactions. It has an image upload feature with a preview, a multilingual chatbot, and a selection of languages for broader accessibility. The Image Processing and Disease Detection Module is used to pre-process an uploaded image, resizing it and normalizing it using a CNN model for classification, and obtaining related information from a database. In the Chatbot Interaction Module, user queries are addressed with intent recognition and entity extraction to make contextual follow-ups and provide the text or voice response from database information. The **Prevention Recommendation Module fetches pesticide or fertilizer details, dosage, and application methods from a pre-defined database to provide customized prevention strategies. The Review and Feedback Module collects user ratings, comments, and chatbot feedback, using sentiment analysis to improve user satisfaction and visualize trends on admin dashboards.

The Frontend Components are built with technologies that include features like image upload with drag-and-drop, real-time chatbox interaction, multilingual support, HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Bootstrap. The Backend Components include Python, APIs, and a data set from Kaggle for disease detection, implemented with frameworks like Flask, and a DBMS using SQL light for database storage and profile. A Gemini API key, or custom NLP-powered chatbot engine ensures that correct intent recognition and responsive dialogue are possible. The CNN model, trained using architectures like ResNet or MobileNet, is deployed with TensorFlow Serving or PyTorch Serve and hosted on cloud-based platforms such as AWS or Google Cloud for scalability.

The Integration Components include middleware that connects the frontend, backend, and external APIs, as well as real-time communication technologies such as WebSockets for low-latency chatbot interactions. A Prevention Recommendations Database links diseases to actionable strategies, and a Review Analytics Engine uses libraries like NLTK or TextBlob to process feedback and calculate chatbot performance. All of these components together form a cohesive system that is efficient, user-friendly, and highly functional.

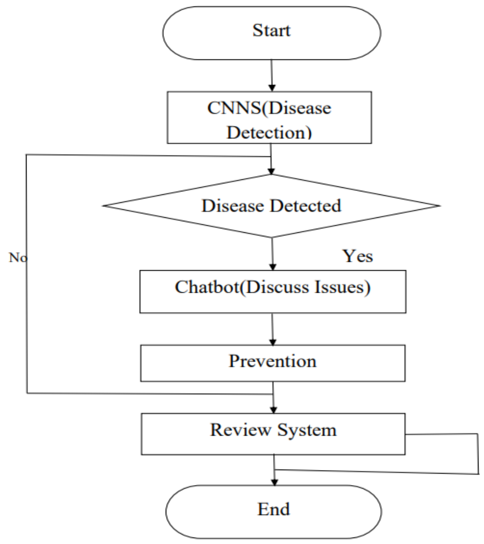

Figure 1: Flowchart of how the AI website works

III. Implementation :

Developing a CNN model is the very first step in developing such a system, which can involve plant disease detection by a chatbot, reviewing the systems, and offering prevention recommendations. The CNN model could be trained by using the PlantVillage dataset, after preprocessing images through resizing to 256x256 pixels, normalizing pixel values, and even augmenting the data using rotation, flipping, and altering brightness, among other things. The CNN model may consist of convolutional layers for feature extraction, max-pooling layers for dimensionality reduction, and fully connected layers for classification. After training, the model is saved and deployed as an API using Flask. The API accepts an image input, processes it through the model, and returns the predicted disease classification, mapping the output to disease labels such as "Healthy," "Tomato Blight," or "Powdery Mildew."This system is integrated with a chatbot to answer user queries related to disease details, prevention strategies, and treatment options. NLP frameworks like Rasa or HuggingFace can be used to build the chatbot. It processes user queries, identifies intents such as asking about disease prevention, and fetches relevant information from a database. Prevention strategies are associated with every detected disease, offering actionable advice such as pesticide use or cultivation tips. Also, a review system is provided to enable users to give ratings on the accuracy of detection and the usefulness of the chatbot. Feedback is stored in a database and analyzed with the help of sentiment analysis tools to enhance the performance of the system. This integrated solution, running on cloud platforms, allows access, scalability, and an easy user experience in managing plant diseases.

IV. Conclusion :

In conclusion, the AI-powered plant disease detection system with integrated chatbot support, prevention strategies, and a robust review mechanism represents a significant advancement in agricultural technology. Machine learning, particularly CNNs, for image-based disease detection ensures high accuracy and reliability in identifying plant health issues. The system's chatbot enhances user experience by providing real-time, multilingual interaction and tailored prevention recommendations directly linked to detected diseases. In addition, the feedback and review system ensures continuous improvement as user input and sentiment are analyzed for the platform to change with time to meet the needs of its users effectively. This solution empowers farmers, researchers, and horticulturists to make the best decisions while promoting timely disease management and prevention to enhance sustainability in agriculture.

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