Available Online at www.ijcsmc.com

International Journal of Computer Science and Mobile Computing

A Monthly Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology

ISSN 2320–088X
IMPACT FACTOR: 6.199

IJCSMC, Vol. 8, Issue. 9, September 2019, pg.226 – 232

FARMER SHOP MOBILE APPLICATION

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Abstract- *In the present scenario there are no applications which provide a platform for farmers to interact with themselves along with the facility of finding the merchants whom they can communicate to sell their products. The application uses real time cloud storage which enables users to create account and the changes made are simultaneously made in the cloud database. The database is real time and thus the data are stored with the click of a button provided the mobile network is turned on. In this framework we used a novel Cloud clustering with Data mining for Cluster farmers in Online. The Scheme "Online Farmer Clustering Using Cloud Technology and Data Mining" using dynamic clustering of data with k-means algorithm. Grouping farmers based on a criteria and providing a platform for them to communicate and share their opinions is a challenging task when the geographical area gets diverse. Challenge is how to develop an application that enables the farmers to join a group and provide a platform for them to share their opinions and trade and product related information. Such large data must to be stored on to the cloud and all database operations must be performed efficiently, considering the fact that the database is be a real time database.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Data Mining is the Process of extracting and providing useful data from raw data sets and large data sets of information. It is the process of discovering previously unknown and potentially interesting patterns in large datasets. Data Mining Enhances the coherence and inter-operability of digital content of various datasets and supports efficient and effective archiving and reuse of knowledge in the domain of Indian Agriculture and rural livelihood development. It focuses on Knowledge Acquisition, Knowledge Organization, Knowledge Visualization techniques and technologies that can bridge the gap. Agricultural extension plays a key role rising productivity by offering technical advice, helping farmers to identify problems and opportunities, sharing information.

Agricultural extension is passing through a major transformation for various domestic and global reasons. In this paper, users most valued access to market information, land records and information on rural development programmers. In the cooperative project, question-and-answer services, accounting, and farm management information were valued most. In the private company experiment, participating farmers valued various types of information on practices, productivity and climatic factors, and rural development programmers. Different techniques were proposed for mining data over the years. A detailed and elaborated various Data Mining techniques were discussed. The main features of the information system includes data assessment retrieval facilities for users from any place in the statistical and detailed information form about crop, fertilizer, climate, price, suitable soil concentration for the corresponding crops. The agricultural information system will affiliate farmer for data availability on a customer farmer portal with crops details and its users and researches can get online information about the crops. For agricultural sector in Indian Society it is very difficult for the Farmers society to provide the detailed information and directly meet the Customers without the intermediate party or organization. Various old methods are available which is being implemented till now causes a big loss for farmers society and a minor gain for Indian economy.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM & PROPOSED SYSTEM

EXISTING SYSTEM

Cluster analysis often addresses a specific point in time, ignoring previous cluster analysis products. The present study proposes a model entitled Cluster Evolution Analysis (CEA) that addresses three phenomena a likely to occur overtime:

(1) Changes in the number of clusters;

2) Changes in cluster characteristics;

(3) between-cluster migration of objects.

To achieve this goal, two new techniques are implemented: to find similarities between clusters at Different points in time, we used the moving average of cluster centroid technique, and to detect prominent migration patterns we used the clustering of clusters technique. Their search introduces two new Visual tools displaying all the clusters over the entire time period under study in a single graph. The model was tested on five-year trade data of corporate bonds (2010–2014). The results obtained By the CEA model we rechecked and validated against the bond rating report issued periodically by the local bond rating company. The results proved the model capable of identifying repeated clusters at various points in time, and Detecting patterns that predict prospective loss of value, as well as patterns that indicate stability and Preservation of value overtime.

The present research introduces a new model titled Cluster Evolution Analysis (CEA) that addresses the issues of changes in characteristics overtime, between cluster object migration, appearance and disappearance of clusters, and detection of common object behaviour patterns.

Disadvantages:

These techniques do not dictate the number of clusters into which the data are divided, nor do they support the time dimension and the illustration of different divisions at different points in time.

PROPOSED SYSTEM

In the present scenario there are no applications which provide a platform for farmers to interact with themselves along with the facility of finding the merchants whom they can communicate to sell their products. The application uses real time cloud storage which enables users to create account and the changes made are simultaneously made in the cloud database. The database is real time and thus the data are stored with the click of a button provided the mobile network is turned on. In this framework we used a novel Cloud clustering with Data mining for Cluster farmers in Online. The Scheme "Online Farmer Clustering Using Cloud Technology and Data Mining" using dynamic clustering of data with k-means algorithm. Grouping farmers based on a criteria and providing a platform for them to communicate and share their opinions is a challenging task when the geographical area gets diverse. Challenge is how to develop an application that enables the farmers to join a group and provide a platform for them to share their opinions and trade and product related information. Such large data must to be stored on to the cloud and all database operations must be performed efficiently, considering the fact that the database is be a real time database.

Cluster analysis of data is an important task in knowledge discovery and data mining. Cluster analysis aims to group data on the basis of similarities and dissimilarities among the data elements. The process can be performed in a supervised, semi-supervised or unsupervised manner. Different algorithms have been proposed which take into account the nature of the data and the input parameters in order to cluster the data. Most of the algorithms take the number of clusters (K) as an input and it is fixed. In the real-world application it is very difficult predict the number of clusters for the unknown domain data set. If the fixed number of cluster is very small then there is a chance of putting dissimilar objects into same group and suppose the number of fixed cluster is large then the more similar objects will be put into different groups.

In this paper we propose a dynamic clustering of data with modified k-means algorithm. The algorithm takes number of clusters (K) as the input from the user and the user has to mention whether the number of clusters is fixed or not. If the number of clusters fixed then it works same as K-means algorithm. Suppose the number of clusters is not fixed then the user has to give least possible number of clusters as an input. The K means procedure repeated by incrementing the number of clusters by one in each iteration until it reaches the cluster quality validity threshold.

Advantages:

- The proposed algorithm will overcome this problem by finding the optimal number of clusters on the run.
- Farmers to join a group and provide a platform for them to share their opinions and trade and product related information. Such large data must to be stored on to the cloud and all database operations must be performed efficiently, considering the fact that the database is be a real time database.

The K means procedure repeated by incrementing the number of clusters by one in each iteration until it reaches the cluster quality validity threshold.

III. MODULES

Database operations on cloud

- In the first step, data sets are provided in the cloud in secure manner using email and password.
- Database operations such as insert, update and delete are performed on them.
- In the second step the data sets are increased and the database operations are performed again to check the feasibility of the real time cloud database.
- The data cannot be inserted unless a valid email and password using the application.

Location

- The location module is used to identify the geographical location of the user using the network provider or using the GPS.
- The datasets are again modified and stored respectively with the location attribute.
- The location acts a means for grouping the farmers along with the crop.
- The location can be changed when the user moves to a new place.

Farmer Grouping

- Once the required attributes like crop details and the locations are provided, the datasets are grouped based on the respective crops and location.
- The farmers with similar production of crops and within the same region are grouped.

Farmer, Merchant interaction

- Once the farmers are in a group they can communicate with the merchants available in the location.

- Similar to the farmers the merchants can create an account and they are also grouped according to the location.
- They both can interact each other with the phone numbers that are provided and also with the chat option.

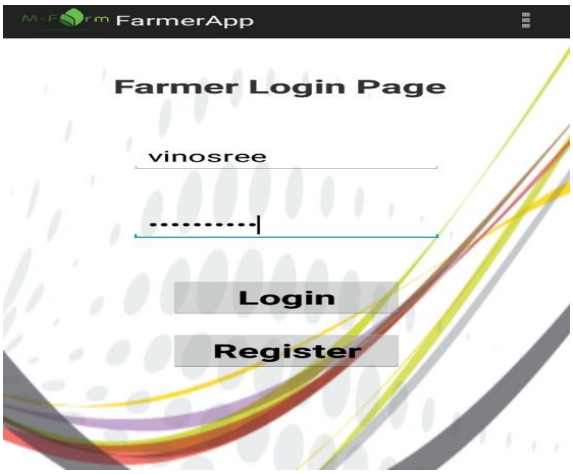

Fig 1: Farmer Log in Page

Fig 2: Add product Details

Fig 3: Add product

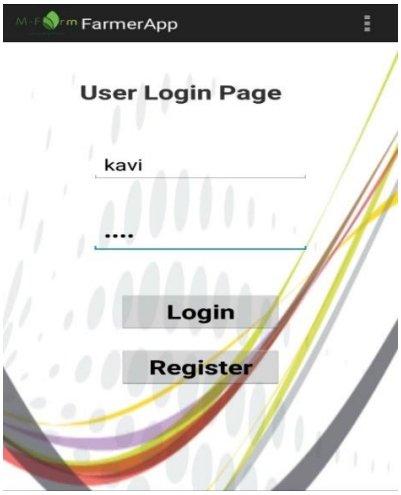

Fig 4: User Log in page

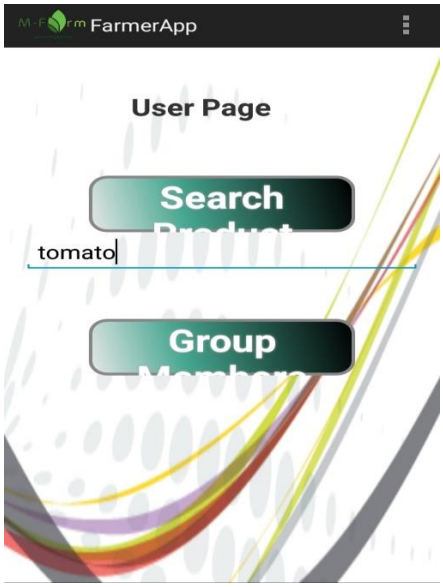

Fig 5: User Search Product

Fig 6: Product List

IV. CONCLUSION

In this framework we used a novel Cloud clustering with Data mining for Cluster farmers in Online. The Scheme "Online Farmer Clustering Using Cloud Technology and Data Mining" using dynamic clustering of data with k-means algorithm. Grouping farmers based on a criteria and providing a platform for them to communicate and share their opinions is a challenging task when the geographical area gets diverse. Challenge is how to develop an application that enables the farmers to join a group and provide a platform for them to share their opinions and trade and product related information. Such large data must to be stored on to the cloud and all database operations must be performed efficiently, considering the fact that the database is be a real time database.

This paper propose a new algorithm which increase the speed and accuracy of clustering and reduce the computational complexity of standard k-mean algorithm. As in k-mean algorithm in each iteration we have to calculate the distance between each data item and all cluster centers and then find the nearest cluster center and assign data item to that center. It reduces the efficiency of k-mean algorithm especially for large capacity data-bases.

From the result analysis we can conclude that the performance of k means algorithm is based on the distance metrics as well the database used. Thus, this work will help to select suitable distance metric for particular application. In future, the performance of various clustering algorithm for various metrics can be evaluated with different database to decide its suitability for a particular application.

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