

COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF BIG DATA ANALYTICS IN AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

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Abstract : Big Data Analytics stands as a transformative, data-driven technology with immense potential for revolutionizing various industries. By collecting, storing, managing, processing, and analyzing diverse types of structured and unstructured data, it generates substantial productivity improvements. In the realm of Agriculture, the role of Big Data Analytics presents a pivotal opportunity to enhance farmers' economic gains through a digital revolution. This paper explores the applications of Big Data Analytics in supporting agricultural practices, with a particular focus on precision agriculture frameworks adopted across numerous countries. Additionally, it delves into identifying the tools crucial for implementing Big Data applications in agricultural services. The review uncovers numerous opportunities for harnessing Big Data in agriculture, yet it also highlights the existing challenges and issues that must be addressed to realize the full potential of this technology.

Keywords—Agriculture, Big data Analytics, Hadoop, HDFS, Farmers

I. INTRODUCTION

The technologies employed are exciting, involve analysis of mind-numbing amounts of data and require fundamental rethinking as to what constitutes data. Big data is a collecting raw data which undergoes various phases like Classification, Processing and organizing into meaningful information. Raw information cannot be consumed directly for any form of analysis. It's a process of examining uncover patterns, finding unknown correlation and finding useful information which are adopted for decision making analysis. Big data supports the public and private sectors in providing the discovered knowledge patterns which are later used for future predictions. It creates an opportunity to extract and process the valuable data which is a valuable asset of an organisation. Data analytics and storage tools enables to refine the data for future prediction and decision making analysis. This will create an economic or societal value in the society.

II. WHY BIG DATA ANALYTICS

Big data analytics are important to the core of various applications since data is the raw material which is fed as the input for processing. In major it supports Business Intelligence by allowing the business to grow rapidly and provide better solution at the right time by providing the right format of data for this we need to deal with the large datasets .Text mining, data mining

and statistical analysis are some practices were big data are in use. Parallel processing frame work are adapted by Big data analytics developed applications are deployed in the cloud environment.

III. VALUE OF DATA

The amount of data is growing exponentially. Estimates suggest that at least 2.5 quintillion bytes of data is produced every day. Table: 1 provides the live statistics of data processed in a second[1].

Table I. LIVE STATISTICS OF DATA IN A SECOND

| Live Statistics of data processed in a second | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 749 | Instagram uploads |
| 1,173 | Tumblr posts |
| 2,328 | Skype calls |
| 7,393 | Tweets in twitter |
| 56,992 | Google searches |
| 1,34,394 | You tube videos |
| 2,535,672 | Emails sent |

IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF BIG DATA

As a result of Digitalization organizations are seeking a new approach to enhance their business aspects and implement various technologies for their growth.

A. Volume:

The quantity of data generated as Big Data ranges from Terabytes to Exabytes and Zettabytes of data. The volume has been increasing exponentially: up to 2.5 Exabyte of data is already generated and stored every day. This is expected to double by the end of 2015[2]

B. Velocity:

Big data is growing rapidly, generating a bizarre of quantities needed to be stored, transmitted, and processed quickly. It refers to the speed of generation of data or how fast the data is generated and processed to meet the demands and the challenges which lie ahead in the path of growth and development[3]

C. Variety:

This refers to the inconsistency which can be shown by data at times. In Big data, the variety and heterogeneity of data sources and storage has increased, fuelled by the use of cloud, web & online computing [4], various formats, types and structure.

D. Veracity:

Big Data Veracity refers to the biases, noise and abnormality in data. Accuracy of analysis depends on the veracity of the source data. In comparison to Big Data's volume and velocity, veracity is the most challenging

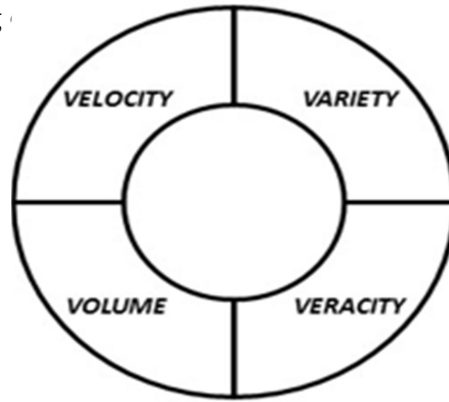


Fig 1. Characteristics of Big Data-4V's

V. AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

Agriculture plays a vital role in India, At present India is the 2nd largest agricultural land in the world with 157.35 million hectares certainly with 20 Agri-climatic regions, all 15 major climates in the world exist in India and also possess 40 to 60 soil types in the world. According to the survey total food grain production in India reached an all-time high of 252.68 million tonnes FY15. As on August 17, 2015 Rice and Wheat production in the country stood at 104.84 and 88.94 Million tonnes respectively. In addition of these various Farm equipment's like tractors, harvesters and tillers India holds largest manufacturers[5].

A. ROBUST DEMAND

Population growth is the key factor for the demand of agricultural and its products. Rising urban and rural incomes also have an impact on the growth of agriculture needs this also aided a demand on growth

B. INDIA'S GROWTH IN AGRICULTURE

- 1) GDP of Agriculture and allied sectors in india has recorded at USD 259.23 billion in FY15.

- 2) According to the advanced estimates of Central Statistical organization agriculture and allied sector recorded a growth of 8.5% in FY15. Figure 2 projects the Gross Domestic product survey from the period of 2007 to 2015 [5].
- 3) As a whole Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for about 58% of India's population

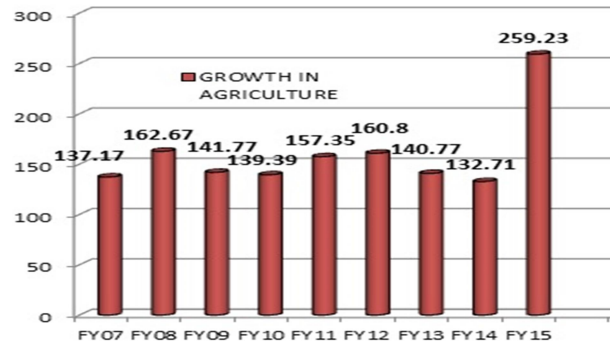


Fig 2. GDP by value added-size of agriculture from 2007 to 2015 (in USD billion)

C. TWO MAJOR AGRICULTURAL SEASONS IN INDIA

Kharif and Rabi are two major crops cultivated in India. Kharif season lasts from April to September (summer), Rice (Paddy), is the season's main crop. Rabi season lasts from October to March (winter) Wheat is the season's main crop. According to the 4th advance estimates for FY15 by the "Ministry of Agriculture", the total Production is estimated to be around 252.88 million tonnes [6].

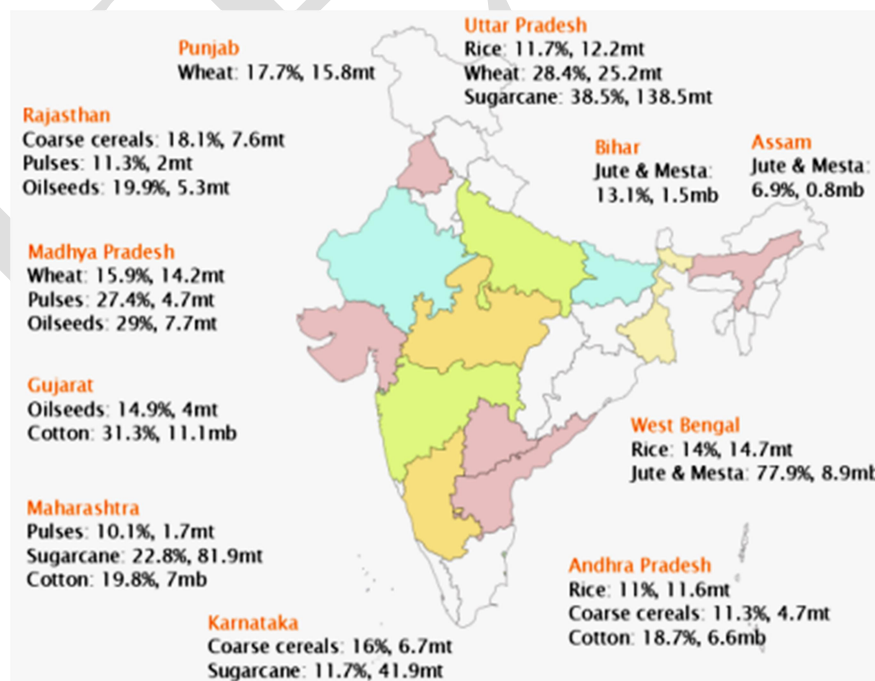


Fig 3.States production of major crops in India

Table 2 AREAS PRODUCTION AND YIELD OF MAJOR CROPS

| Crops | Area (Lakh Hectare) | | | Production (Million Tonnes) | | | Yield (kg/hectare) | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | 2012 to 2013 | 2013 to 2014 | 2014 to 2015 | 2012 to 2013 | 2013 to 2014 | 2014 to 2015 | 2012 to 2013 | 2013 to 2014 | 2014 to 2015 |
| Rice | 427.54 | 441.36 | 438.56 | 105.24 | 106.65 | 104.80 | 2461 | 2416 | 2390 |
| Wheat | 300.03 | 304.73 | 309.69 | 9.51 | 95.85 | 88.94 | 3117 | 3145 | 2872 |
| Coarse Cereals | 247.57 | 252.20 | 241.49 | 40.04 | 43.29 | 41.75 | 1617 | 1717 | 1729 |
| Pulses | 232.56 | 252.13 | 230.98 | 18.34 | 19.25 | 17.20 | 789 | 764 | 744 |
| Food Grains | 1207.7 | 1250.4 | 1220.72 | 257.13 | 265.04 | 252.68 | 2129 | 2120 | 2070 |
| Oil seeds | 264.84 | 280.51 | 257.27 | 30.94 | 32.74 | 26.68 | 1168 | 1168 | 1037 |
| Sugarcane | 49.99 | 49.93 | 51.44 | 341.20 | 352.14 | 359.83 | 68254 | 70522 | 69857 |
| Cotton | 119.77 | 119.60 | 130.83 | 34.22 | 35.90 | 35.48 | 486 | 510 | 461 |
| Jute & Mesta | 8.63 | 8.38 | 808 | 10.93 | 11.69 | 11.45 | 2281 | 2512 | 2550 |

D. MAJOR CHALLENGES FACED BY INDIAN AGRICULTURE

- Stagnation in Production of major crops
- High cost of farm inputs
- Soil Exhaustion
- Depletion of fresh ground water
- Adverse impact of Global climatic changes
- Impact of Globalisation
- Providing Food Security
- Farmers suicide

E. FARMING IN PRACTISE

India has diversified topography we are following different kinds of farming methods like

- 1) Subsistence and Commercial Farming
- 2) Intensive and Extensive Farming
- 3) Plantation Farming
- 4) Mixed Farming

F. PRECISION AGRICULTURE

Precision agriculture is a precise farm management technology it can be implemented in various regions where there is a shortage of rainfall, soil is not fertile, temperature is worse. In

precision agriculture technique actual crop inputs which are adopted to the available land, were cultivation is progressed this method is not new ,But the input data's are collected and digitalized in the form of datasets and later it is implemented via various techniques which are precisely suitable for increasing economic growth and yields high production[8].

In this technique it is mandatory to note the condition of soil and crop for certain period of time to adhere the spatial variability , The data's collected are mapped with the management system using Geographical information system and advance sensor equipment's by doing these it will maximize the sustainable productivity of the crop with more profit.

Why Precision Agriculture?

Due to globalization we are unaware to predict future climatic conditions, so farmers are looking for new techniques to increase the efficiency and reduce the cost [9], so Precision farming method would be an alternate method to utilize new techniques in this modern era.

Techniques behind Precision Farming:

- 1) Remote sensing
- 2) Satellite Navigation system
- 3) Geographical Information system
- 4) Automatic yield recording system
- 5) Automatic soil sensor
- 6) Variable rate technology
- 7) Advanced Farm Management

Precision farming requires data collection, analysis and processing the information gathered. In addition to these PF requires some important aspects like Mapping. Remote sensing, Geographical Information system, Investigation during the field operation

G. Mapping

Soil is the main asset of farming, mapping will measure and control spatial variability .It is need to collect the details of crop like sampling of the crops like nutrients, strength of the soil and pH of water before and after production so that it is usedfor future prediction this mapping process canbedone by utilizing Remote sensing, Satellite Navigation system and Geographical Information system which is recorded during field operation.

H. Remote Sensing

We make use of remote sensing to monitor the visible and invisible areas of land cultivated, it will convert these data into spatial information which is rather and is sent to GIS the generated images will allow mapping. In addition to these it will supply variability management through decision support system

I. Geographical Information system

GIS is used to integrate spatial data collected from various sources it is used to develop decision environment and makes weed control, pest control, and fertilizer application rather than it gives information regarding drought, yield information and weather forecasting as a whole it is integrated with GPS for location tracking

J. Investigation

Manual field operations are required to monitor the quality and quantity of the crop yielded, manual sample test are done for soil to know its fertility in order to measure more accurate reliable sensors and advanced GPS devices are required, but practically farmers cannot afford such an expensive equipment's.

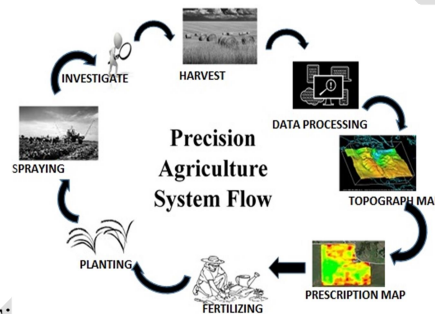


Fig 4 precision Agriculture system flow.

Hadoop:

Hadoop stores and processes massive volume of data. Hadoop is an open-source framework and uses commodity hardware to store colossal quantity of data, which is based on distributed computing model.

Hadoop protects data and executing applications against hardware failure. If a node fails, it will automatically redirects the job that has been assigned to this node to the other functional node which is available. It stores multiple copies of data on different clusters. Since RDBMS is not suited for Process large files and Data sets we need to use Hadoop Frame work. The table projects the difference between RDBMS and Hadoop.

Table:3 RDBMS VsHadoop

| PARAMETERS | RDBMS | HADOOP |
|------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| System | Relational Database Management System | Node based Flat Structure |
| Data | Suitable for Structured Data | Suitable for structured, unstructured and supports files of all formats |
| Processing | OLTP | Analytical Big data Processing |
| Processor | Requires High end-Expensive Hardware | In Hadoop Cluster a node requires only a processor, a network card and hard drive |



Fig 5.Hadoop Components

Hadoop Framework Description: The Apache Hadoop software library is a framework that allows for the distributed processing of large data sets across clusters of computers using simple programming models and it is a part of Apache project sponsored by Apache Software Foundation. Doug Cutting is the creator of Hadoop named the framework after his child's stuffed toy elephant. Hadoop is used by many companies like Google, IBM and Yahoo. For our proposed Work Apache Hadoop Framework will be used to implement. This paper reports the core elements of Hadoop and its usage. Fig.5 represents arrangements of components in Hadoop Eco System [2].

Hadoop [3] [4] is a framework which has two main Components.

- 1) Hadoop Distributed File System (HDFS)
- 2) Hadoop Map Reduce

VI. CONCLUSION

The role of Bigdata analytics in the field of agriculture are explored .Agriculture will face affordable challenges to provide sufficient nutrients. We have reviewed latest tools and technology which will afford to increase the productivity of crops. In this paper we have discussed about Agriculture statistics of India and its traditional farming methods. In addition Bigdata paves a major role by introducing Precision Agriculture techniques which is already initiated in many developing countries which makes the farmers to integrate traditional farming methods. Detailed architecture of Hadoop Ecosystem and its components has been listed along with their framework; these tools are used to predict future analysis by using the collected Datasets .In future direction of Agriculture will provide technical backup support to the farmers to implement innovative models which are replicated in large scale. We plan to work on precision

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