

# AgriGrow-A Smart Agricultural Support Platform

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**Abstract**—Technology has developed rapidly in all industries over the last few decades. As expected, agriculture also benefits from an era of digital transformation and is technically stronger. Today, farmers use intelligent devices to acquire knowledge of plants and cattle, make predictions, take better measures, improve efficiency and production. However, the main challenge now is combining and consolidating data from a variety of data sources in a way that is easy to use and understand. In this article, solutions for data integration and analysis were presented and collected on a web platform by smart agricultural sensors. With the rapid growth of the population and increasing demand for food worldwide, increasing productivity in agricultural processes is extremely important. Smart farming is a concept that emphasizes the use of modern technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT) and artificial intelligence (AI) to increase productivity in agricultural practices. Intelligent agricultural scenarios collect large amounts of data from a variety of sources, such as wireless sensor networks, network stations, camera surveillance, and smartphones. This data is a valuable resource for data control services and decision support systems (DSSs) in agricultural applications. However, one of the biggest challenges in these massive agricultural data is the enormous diversity in terms of form and meaning. Furthermore, the various services and technologies of intelligent agroecosystems may have limited capabilities to collaborate due to the lack of standardized practices for data and systems integration.

**Index Terms**—Technology, Agriculture, Smart farming, AI (Artificial Intelligence), Productivity, Data exchange

## I. INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) should increase food production by 70 percentage by 2050, as global population growth is expected. This population growth requires increased productivity with the

help of solutions that take into account the lack of resources and profitability in the agricultural space. The use of information and communication technology (ICT) and intelligent technologies, as well as the rapid development of the Internet of Things and artificial intelligence (AI), refers to digitalization in agriculture, known as smart farming. Intelligent agriculture is considered the fourth revolution in agriculture [6]. The 21st century is characterized by the digital revolution. Accessible, user-friendly technology has increased social and economic potential around the world. This is also a direct cause of this fast developmental rhythm, which has not been achieved in human society so far. Access to information, education and financial products has led to economic growth around the world. We make a better living with technology that improves basic daily tasks. We travel faster, have maneuverability with work, and even work remotely. Plus, you'll get access to modern healthcare plans in addition to healthcare and life insurance. All of these contribute to improving life expectancy [7]. With the recent development and promotion of affordable technical equipment [3], both large and small farmers receive new, more and more, more and more new, more accurate equipment for production. Fortunately, farmers around the world are facing technological advances that will help them increase more food and markets at better prices [1]. . Farmers need to know when to irrigate, when to fertilize, when to harvest, and when to plant. We also need to know how to protect us from pesticides and from harvest to harvest. However, in agriculture, various pathogens of plants grown on the land were unable to find a real way to protect plants produced from these diseases, and could previously be used to go to the shopkeeper of market pesticides. They have always proposed prenatal medicine and most of them [1]. There are important issues in the current agricultural sector. B. Caused by extreme climate change,

problems with agricultural population groups and farmers, and domestic lack of arable land (1-3). Solutions to these problems through the use of intelligent electronics in agriculture are popular year by year. The latest techniques for observing farming, such as monitoring planting systems and fertilization, can be used according to actual outdoor and internal needs. The use of wireless monitoring systems has significantly improved quality control in traditional planting and large-scale agriculture [3]. India's agricultural sector is currently undergoing difficult stages. India will improve food production and productivity, with lack of attention, inadequate land reform, false land management, non-existent prices for farmers for harvesting, and lack of investment in India's irrigation and agricultural infrastructure. The use of food grains has further exacerbated its position to meet the requirements of bio fuel. Even the solution to food grain imports is problematic as India does not have a port and logistics system for large-scale food imports [9]. The most widely available tools for farmers include advisory services, telephone advisor services, mobile farming services, television and radio media programs, web-based online accessories, video conferencing, online agricultural video channels, and traditional media, literature, new shapers, farmers as well as online agricultural video channels. Farmers/fair/fair/fair displays, etc. In an agricultural environment, relevant and timely information from farmers can help you make the right decisions to sustain the growth of your agricultural activities. The use of information in the agricultural sector increases agricultural productivity in many ways. Provide information on weather trends and best practices in agriculture and quick access to market information can help farmers make the right decisions about which plants can be planted and where they can sell their products. India is a country with agriculture, which accounts for the majority of GDP and employment, and related activities. According to Malhan and Rao (2007), the Indian agricultural sector guarantees about 65 percentage of the employed population, accounts for 27 percentage of GDP, carries 21 percentage of total exports [1], and provides raw materials to several industries [10].

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The modern current era information technology has made a major contribution. Most people in the world

rely on online for information[1]. In the past, people in our country have grown plants based on information from television and radio, but now they don't want to wait for television and radio. Because the internet is now in the hands of people, many people want to know about agriculture online and plan accordingly [1]. Geographical Information Systems (GIS), Remote Sensing (RS), and Global Positioning Systems (GPS) are currently being used for convergence for the management of animal diseases. Both GPS and GIS collect and analyze data with geographical references. These geo reference points are based on the length and latitude of the location inspected [9]. Rural information needs were analyzed by different types of studies. Additionally, gender-specific (male or female) information needs for agricultural communities were transferred by various investigators. These studies show that farmers' needs differ depending on the development of affected rural areas. Information must differ from village to village. For example, farmers in wheat production areas should contain information about market prices, transportation equipment, and more. Several studies have been found. Saravan R. et al. (2008) conducted this study as information patterns and information needs from tribal farmers in Arunachal Pradesh. Tologbonse D, et al. (2008) conducted a survey of information needs of the rice farming community in Niger, and announced that the majority of farmers (89.9 percentage) needed information on plant production. Meitei and Devi (2009) conducted a study of farmers' communities in Manipur (India) to find the information needs of farmers' agricultural communities in Manipur. This study shows that the majority of farmers were unable to access information due to their activities. It also emphasizes the need to develop an ICT-based agricultural information support system. byamugisha et al. (2009) 3 led research on information retrieval through [10]. Krishibangla's website was provided with special support from the Ministry of Agriculture Expansion. Over the past 20 years, Total Re- form (ITR) initiatives have led to the largest farming location in Bangla in private due to the rapid expansion of today's rural innovation and easy access to horticulture for all concerns of Data Real Access (ICT) for further development of agriculture in the country. Green savers pilot various humanitarian exercises for further development of national and urban agriculture institutions [1]. Zhao Liqiang et al. The authors collaborated with IoT to

carry out remote field tracking. Inferences like this include image sensitive nodes that receive harvest images and use different parameters. B. Temperature and humidity. Low power consumption and reliable operation with low accuracy atmospheres are excellent choices for plant management [2]. At Baltej, the author created a drip irrigation system. It is a fully automated technology that helps in the actual control of irrigation water to minimize intellectual workers using mobile Android applications. Irrigation systems have succeeded in tracking environmental conditions for various sensor values such as outdoor moisture, temperature, etc. [2]. Furthermore, agriculture and wireless registration and monitoring systems development are occurring gradually. For example, more intelligent agricultural organizations have been developed by monitoring the combination of wireless transmission technology and sensors to monitor farm environmental parameters such as lighting materials (optical values), humidity, temperature, chlorophyll, joint, soil moisture content, and other environmental factors. When agriculture and natural resources are combined to be used in energy conversion, agriculture can be achieved through green energy [3].

Precision farming is transforming agriculture by incorporating digital technologies such as GIS, AI, and remote sensing to maximize crop yields [11]. The objective is to transition from individual digital tools to a completely interconnected system, facilitating real-time observation and decision-making in agriculture [11]. Sophisticated robotic farm equipment has already shown promise, with one UK farm producing wheat entirely autonomously in 2018 [11]. GPS, GIS, and automated monitoring are facilitating digital technologies that assist farmers in yielding more, less wastage, and lesser expenditure [11]. Machine learning and AI are enhancing precision agriculture through the evaluation of large quantities of data in order to foretell changes in weather, diagnose diseases, and optimize water use [11]. GIS and remote sensing enable farmers to monitor soil health, vegetation development, and nutrient status, enabling effective resource utilization [11]. Cloud-based farming platforms are coming up, providing one platform where farmers, suppliers, and consumers can communicate, reducing costs and enhancing logistics [11]. Regardless of its potential, precision farming encounters setbacks such as heavy costs, the shortage of well-skilled labourers, and

fewer opportunities for acquiring sophisticated machines in some parts [11]. USA and Germany are at the forefront of precision farming, as 40–50 percentage of the farms of these countries utilise digital solutions to increase productivity [11]. One of the innovations is AI-based nitrogen application, whereby sensors identify plant nutrient requirements and change fertilizer distribution in real time to achieve highest efficiency [11]. Russia is falling behind with digital agriculture due to isolated technology take-up, no national strategy, and insufficient smart agriculture investment [11]. Scholars suggest a single digital platform for farming that would combine data gathering, AI-driven analysis, and automated farm management to enhance efficiency [11]. If implemented in full, digital farming platforms could raise global agricultural productivity by 70 percentage by 2050, Goldman Sachs estimates [11]. Conventional methods of farming are falling behind in meeting rising food demand, so smart agriculture has become inevitable [12]. The system employs LoRa and LoRaWAN technologies to implement a low-cost, low-power, and wide-area wireless network for real-time farm monitoring [12]. Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs) are interfaced with LoRa connectivity to enable farmers to automate irrigation and environmental monitoring [12]. The system consists of a web-based monitoring platform running on a cloud server, from which farmers can monitor and control all the devices remotely [12]. Sensors monitor important environmental parameters such as temperature, humidity, soil moisture, and airflow, offering important information for enhanced decision-making [12]. A Telegram bot is embedded in the system, enabling farmers to receive timely notifications and give commands via a mobile messaging application [12]. LoRa technology provides wide-area communication without costly infrastructure, which is perfect for extensive farms in isolated locations [12]. The system was also tested successfully under real-world environments, proving efficient remote farm management and automation [12]. Future improvements will focus on expanding AI capabilities, improving predictive analytics, and enhancing security to protect farm data [12]. Overall, this smart farming solution boosts productivity, reduces resource waste, and makes agriculture more efficient and sustainable [12].

A web-based knowledge platform has been established to act as an online meeting point for

farmers, traders, and agricultural specialists [13]. The system assists farmers by giving market intelligence, production guidance, and agricultural resource access, facilitating the production and sale of their produce [13]. Tailored to greenhouse cultivation, the system gives directions on greenhouse planning, crop choice, soil treatment, fertilization, and plant pest control [13]. Farmers have access to information on plant diseases, pests control, and optimal farming methods, minimizing risks and maximizing yields [13]. The platform promotes producer-consumer collaboration, enabling farmers to sell their produce effectively and respond to market demands [13]. An in-built forum for discussion enables farmers to share experiences, offer success stories, and receive expert advice in real time [13]. Live chat support links the farmers with agronomists to instantly resolve problems, like diagnosing plant diseases or realigning irrigation schedules [13]. The system also has an automated advisory service that can diagnose crops from images and issue early alerts regarding possible plant health conditions [13]. Farmers are able to access government subsidies, loan facilities, and financial resources on the platform, hence facilitating easier funding of agricultural ventures [13]. A marketplace component allows individuals to sell and purchase farming supplies, equipment, seeds, and fertilizers from within the platform [13]. The system is integrated with social media and messaging applications, which inform farmers about new trends in agriculture, government regulations, and prices [13]. Centralizing agricultural information in a single system saves farmers time, minimizes information gaps, and enhances overall efficiency [13]. The program is designed to boost food production, promote sustainability, and develop rural areas by opening up advanced knowledge in agriculture to everyone [13].

Cloud computing is revolutionizing agriculture by facilitating easy data sharing and instant decision-making for farmers and agricultural enterprises [14]. The suggested Cloud Framework (CF) assists in integrating weather information, crop health reports, soil conditions, and irrigation information to enhance farming efficiency [14]. The system uses Amazon Web Services (AWS) to store and analyze farm data, with high scalability and security [14]. Farmers are able to view data from any device, such as smartphones, tablets, and desktops, making farm insights more convenient [14]. Edge computing is built-in to analyze data near the source, eliminating

latency and allowing real-time farm monitoring [14].

The platform accommodates IoT-based sensors monitoring temperature, humidity, and soil moisture, enabling farmers to make informed decisions [14]. End-to-end encryption and multi-factor authentication ensure that critical farm data are secure from hacking [14]. The platform also offers automated notifications, alerting farmers to any impending threats such as severe weather, pest outbreak, or watering problems [14]. Predictive analytics from AI assist farmers in streamlining fertilizer applications, minimizing water loss, and maximizing yields based on past trends [14]. The cloud infrastructure facilitates farmers, agricultural specialists, and suppliers collaboration, enhancing supply chain management [14]. Future enhancement will be to use greater AI models, blockchain for safe sharing of data, and synchronization with government agriculture schemes [14]. By minimizing operational expenses and enhancing productivity, this cloud-based system is making agriculture smarter, more environmentally friendly, and more lucrative [14].

Plant diseases bring enormous agricultural losses, with one-third of American crop production going to waste each year due to infection [15]. Visual leaf symptom inspection, traditionally used to diagnose disease, is usually incorrect and time-consuming, particularly among poor resource-limited small farmers [15]. The AgriScan system involves computer vision and deep learning techniques that can easily detect plant disease from leaf photos without human input, thus offering speed and precision [15]. The platform is developed on Next.js for the frontend and Flask for the backend to provide an efficient and seamless user experience across various devices such as Android, iOS, Windows, and Linux [15]. A convolutional neural network (CNN) that was trained on 96,206 images of healthy and sick plant leaves makes it possible for AgriScan to identify 46 different disease categories among 16 crop species [15]. Farmers can post a picture of an infected leaf, and the system immediately recognizes the disease with a confidence percentage, enabling them to act quickly [15]. Vercel-based cloud deployment facilitates disease analysis in real-time while maintaining the application small and portable [15]. The application is integrated with Telegram bots to issue disease notifications and suggestions, giving farmers instant notifications of impending dangers

[15]. Docker containerization enhances scalability so that it becomes convenient to deploy the system on various cloud environments [15]. Ongoing improvements are planned, such as AI-based treatment recommendations, real-time tracking with IoT sensors, and larger disease databases [15]. Through enabling farmers with AI-based tools, AgriScan is assisting in reducing crop loss, decreasing dependency on toxic pesticides, and enhancing food security [15].

### III. METHODOLOGY

AgriGrow is a comprehensive web-based platform designed to provide farmers with essential agricultural knowledge, weather updates, irrigation tips, and organic farming practices. The platform acts as an interactive hub where farmers can access expert guidance on pesticide use, insecticide application, and crop management strategies. The development of AgriGrow follows a structured approach to ensure usability, accessibility, and reliability.

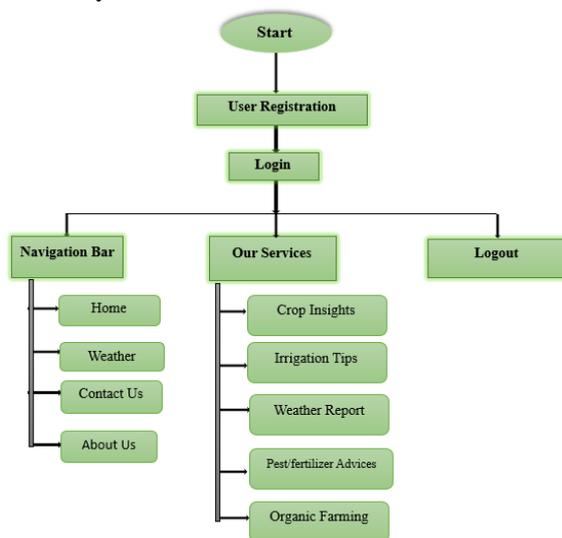


Fig. 1. Flow Chart

1. Platform Design and Development AgriGrow is developed as a web-based portal accessible via desktops, tablets, and smartphones. The website is built using Next.js for the frontend and Flask for the backend, ensuring fast loading speeds and smooth navigation. A user-friendly dashboard allows farmers to browse different sections, including: Crop Insights: Information on various crops, their growing conditions, and best practices. Weather Reports: Daily and weekly weather forecasts to help farmers plan their activities. Irrigation Tips: Guidelines on water management for different soil

types and crops. Organic Farming Guide: Methods for sustainable farming without chemical fertilizers. Pesticide and Insecticide Usage: Recommendations on safe and effective use of agricultural chemicals. 2. Content Management and Information Sources The platform is regularly updated with expert-verified articles, government advisories, and real-world farming experiences. Information is categorized by crop type and farming method, making it easy for farmers to find relevant details. Video tutorials and step-by-step guides provide visual demonstrations on topics like compost preparation, drip irrigation setup, and pest control techniques. A search and filter feature helps users quickly access specific information based on their crop type and region. 3. Weather and Climate Data Integration AgriGrow pulls real-time weather reports from trusted meteorological sources, offering farmers hourly and weekly forecasts. The platform provides alerts on extreme weather conditions such as droughts, storms, and heavy rainfall, helping farmers take preventive actions. A seasonal farming calendar recommends the best planting and harvesting times 4. Community Interaction and Expert Advice Farmers can join discussion forums to exchange knowledge and share experiences with fellow farmers. A live chat feature allows users to ask questions and receive guidance from agricultural experts. The FAQs section addresses common farming concerns, including soil fertility management and organic pest control. AgriGrow features a blog section where agricultural specialists post updates on new farming techniques, government policies, and success stories. 5. Marketplace for Agricultural Products The platform includes a buy- and-sell section where farmers can purchase \*seeds, fertilizers, farming tools, and organic products. Verified sellers can list their products, while buyers can compare prices and read reviews before purchasing. Farmers can also sell their produce directly to consumers, reducing dependency on middlemen. 6. Mobile Accessibility and Language Support AgriGrow is designed to be mobile-friendly, ensuring that farmers can access information anytime, anywhere. The platform supports multiple languages, enabling farmers from different regions to navigate the website easily. 7. Future Enhancements SMS and Email Alerts: Farmers will receive weather warnings and farming tips via text messages. Video-Based Learning: More interactive video tutorials on topics like composting, natural

pest repellents, and crop rotation techniques. Government Scheme Integration: A dedicated section to provide updates on subsidies, loans, and agricultural policies.

#### A. Design Specification

1) *Front-end Design:* To enhance accessibility for farmers, agronomists, and other stakeholders, the frontend should feature an intuitive and responsive design. For a user-friendly UI/UX, the frontend can be developed using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. A key feature should be an interactive dashboard displaying crop suggestions, weather updates, and agricultural insights. Additionally, a searchable database for farming techniques will be included. To accommodate a diverse audience, the frontend must ensure fast load times, mobile responsiveness, and compliance with accessibility standards.

2) *HTML: Hyper Text Markup Language:* It is a mainstream markup language. Essentially everyone uses this for creating their website pages and web application. In this venture, we have used HTML for creating modified writings, tables, and other elements that can't be represented in plain content [10].

3) *CSS framework:* Following the completion of markup, cascading style sheets are developed. It, mostly, defines how HTML elements will appear. There are three various means of writing templates. One is internal CSS, one is external CSS. Also, the third one is inline CSS. Because, by using external CSS, all the CSS details can be stored in different records. However, nowadays the CSS structure is apparently very popular. In our application, I have used the Twitter Bootstrap structure. This framework is developed principally for CSS and JavaScript. It is open-source and free front-end framework. This framework is extensively used for designing sites and web applications as well.

4) *Back-end Design:* The backend of the AgriGrow website should be designed with a focus on scalability, security, and efficient data processing. A robust Node.js (Express.js) backend can efficiently manage database operations, business logic, and API requests. The type of data storage needed, whether flexible or structured, will help determine the use of MongoDB (NoSQL). To facilitate seamless interaction between the database and the frontend, the backend should support RESTful architecture. Key functionalities include user authentication, role-based access controls, real-

time processing of weather and market price data, and AI-driven analytics for crop recommendations.

#### B. Implementation

This website was developed through a structured approach that combined database, frontend, and backend elements for optimal functionality. The frontend is designed using HTML and CSS to create a responsive and user-friendly interface compatible with various devices. MongoDB serves as the database for storing user profiles and agricultural insights, while the backend utilizes Node.js and Express.js to effectively manage API requests. The system integrates third-party APIs for analytics on pricing, crop recommendations, and weather forecasting. Continuous monitoring and updates keep AgriGrow a reliable and efficient tool for modern agriculture.

#### IV. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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#### V. CONCLUSION

AgriGrow is designed to be a one-stop platform for farmers, providing trusted agricultural insights, weather updates, irrigation techniques, and best practices for organic farming and pesticide use. By offering easy access to expert knowledge, AgriGrow empowers farmers to make informed decisions, improve crop productivity, and adopt sustainable farming methods.



(a) Login Page



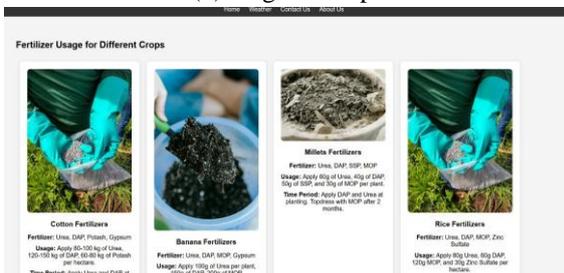
(b) Our Services



(c) Crop Insights



(d) Irrigation Tips



(e) Fertilizer Usage

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