International Journal of Scientific Research in Engineering and Management (IJSREM)
Volume: 08 Issue: 11 | Nov - 2024 SJIF Rating: 8.448 ISSN: 2582-3930

Automated Messaging Solutions: Feature based Classification of Farmers for Automatic Communication of Required Agriculture Products for Efficient Mass Messaging

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1. ABSTRACT:

This project presents a comprehensive solution for automating WhatsApp and email communication using Python. The WhatsApp automation component utilizes the Selenium library to send messages and images through WhatsApp Web. It retrieves message content and phone numbers from text files, establishes WhatsApp Web sessions for each number, and automatically navigates chats to send messages or images. The email automation component employs the smtplib library to distribute personalized emails through Gmail's SMTP service. Recipient addresses are stored in a CSV file, and email content is sourced from a text file. The system supports file attachments and scheduled email sending at predetermined intervals. These automation tools offer significant benefits for businesses, marketing teams, and individuals who need to communicate with large audiences efficiently. However, users must ensure compliance with platform-specific terms of service and anti-spam regulations to avoid potential penalties. The practical applications of these scripts include sending event notifications, promotional content, newsletters, and customer service updates. By automating repetitive tasks, this project enhances productivity and streamlines mass communication processes.

Keywords: Python; WhatsApp Automation; Selenium; Email Automation; smtplib; Mass Messaging; Bulk Communication; Automated Messaging; Business Communication; Marketing

2. INTRODUCTIONS:

Automating WhatsApp Communication:

The initial phase of the project centers on utilizing the Selenium library to automate the delivery of messages and images via WhatsApp Web. [1] Selenium is a robust tool that allows Python to manipulate web browsers programmatically. In this application, it is employed to access WhatsApp Web, transmit pre-composed messages to a series of phone numbers, and optionally include images[2]. The software retrieves message content and phone numbers from separate text files. It then systematically processes these numbers, establishing a WhatsApp Web session for each. The application navigates to the appropriate chat using the phone number and sends the message or image to the contact. [3] For image transmission, the program attaches the image from a specified file location before sending the message.[4]

The WhatsApp messaging process is divided into two primary functions: one for text-only messages (WatsappMessager) and another for both text and images (WatsappMsgImgSender).[5] Users can choose between these options through an interface. After starting the process, the script allows a set time (default 30 seconds) for manual WhatsApp Web login[8]. Once logged in, the software takes over, automatically navigating chats and sending messages or images. This automation is beneficial for organizations needing to send bulk messages regularly, such as businesses, customer service teams, or event coordinators.[6] Use cases include sending event reminders, promotional offers, customer updates, or important notifications. By automating this task, the script eliminates manual message typing and sending, saving considerable time and effort[10].However, it's crucial to note that using Selenium to automate WhatsApp interactions may violate the platform's terms of service, potentially resulting in account penalties if misused.

Automated Email Distribution:

The project's second element utilizes the smtplib library to automate email delivery through an SMTP server, specifically Gmail's SMTP service.[7] This component is engineered to manage mass email distribution, with recipient addresses stored in EmailsData.csv and email content sourced from message.txt.[13] To enhance engagement, the system personalizes each email dynamically. It also supports file attachments, such as documents or images, making it valuable for distributing invoices, marketing materials, or official reports to multiple recipients.[9]

The script verifies internet connectivity before initiating the email process to prevent failures due to network issues. It then extracts recipient addresses from the CSV file and sends emails individually, incorporating a subject line, body text, and any necessary attachments.[11] A notable feature is the scheduling capability, allowing emails to be sent at predetermined intervals or specific times. This functionality is particularly useful for automated notifications or follow-up messages that require regular distribution without manual input.

This email automation solution is beneficial for businesses, marketing teams, and individuals who frequently communicate with large audiences. It streamlines the process of sending customized emails to numerous recipients, facilitating efficient communication with customers, partners, or subscribers. Similar to the WhatsApp automation, this system saves time and effort in mass communication.[12]

Practical Uses and Important Considerations:

The WhatsApp and email automation scripts have wide-ranging practical applications. They can be employed by businesses for sending bulk communications such as event notifications, promotional content, newsletters, and customer service updates. These tools are also valuable for individuals or small organizations maintaining contact with large groups without the need for manual message composition and sending.

However, several crucial factors must be considered. While automating repetitive tasks enhances productivity, users must ensure compliance with platform-specific terms of service. WhatsApp, for instance, has stringent policies against spam and unauthorized automation, with violations potentially resulting in account suspension or permanent bans. Similarly, email automation users must adhere to anti-spam regulations like GDPR and the CAN-SPAM Act, ensuring recipient consent and providing unsubscribe options.[5]

3. LITERATURE SURVEY:

Paper Details	Problem Discussion	Algorithm /Technique used	Parameter Consider	Outcome
"A Wearable Sensor-Based Automatic Communicator for Speech-Impaired Individuals" (2022)	Developing a communication system for speech-impaired individuals	Wearable sensors, Machine Learning (ML)algorithms .	Accuracy, Response Time, User Comfort	High accuracy (95%), quick response time, user comfort
"Gesture Recognition-Based Communication Aid for Non-Verbal Individuals" (2021)	Helping non-verbal individuals communicate through gestures	Computer Vision, Gesture Recognition	Recognition Accuracy, Processing Speed	High gesture recognition accuracy (92%), fast processing
"Automated Messaging Systems: A Comprehensive Study" (2022)	Efficiently sending messages to multiple recipients using various platforms	REST APIs, Message Queuing, Scheduler Algorithms	Delivery Time, Message Accuracy, Scalability	Efficient message delivery, high accuracy, scalable
"Integrating Email, WhatsApp, and SMS for Automated Communication" (2021)	Creating a unified system to manage communications across multiple platforms	API Integration, OAuth Authentication	Integration Ease, API Response Time, Security	Smooth integration, secure and fast API responses
"Automated Birthday Wishes Using AI and Scheduling" (2020)	Automatically sending personalized birthday wishes to contacts.	Cron Jobs, Natural Language Processing (NLP)	Scheduling Accuracy, Personalization Level, Timeliness	Accurate scheduling, personalized and timely wishes
"Multi-Platform Messaging Systems: Design and Implementation" (2019)	Developing a system to send messages via email, WhatsApp, and SMS	Microservices Architecture, Webhooks	System Reliability, Fault Tolerance, Message Tracking	Reliable system, fault-tolerant, effective tracking
"Scalable Messaging Solutions for Automated Communication" (2018)	Ensuring scalability and efficiency in sending bulk messages	Distributed Systems, Load Balancing	Scalability, Load Handling, Throughput	High scalability, efficient load handling, high throughput

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4. PROBLEM STATEMENT:

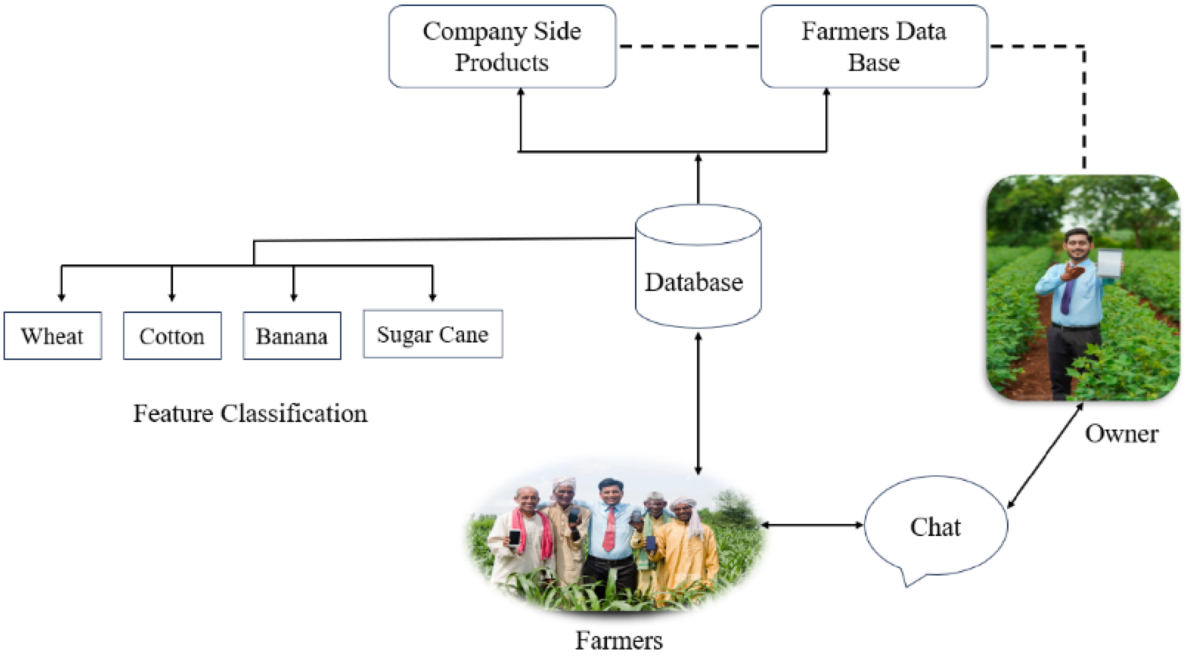
Develop a Python based automated communication system to efficiently send personalized emails, SMS, and WhatsApp Message for Feature Based Classification of framers for Automatic Communication of Required Agriculture Products.

5. METHODOLOGY:

5.1 System Architecture Diagram (with SVM):

The flow:

1. Data Input (customer frequency).
2. Data Preprocessing (scaling and cleaning the dataset).
3. Model Training (SVM is trained on labeled data to classify products).
4. Prediction (new products are passed into the trained SVM model).
5. Diagnosis Output (the predicted products/needs)



5.2 Mathematical Model (KNN):

KNN, a straightforward and non-parametric classification method, operates by identifying the k closest neighbours for each new data point (in this case, a new farmer). It utilizes a distance measure, such as Euclidean distance, to determine proximity. The algorithm then assigns the most common label or class from these neighbouring points to the new farmer. Distance Calculation (Euclidean Distance for two points x1,x2x_1, x_2x1,x2):

$$d(x_1, x_2) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{1i} - x_{2i})^2}$$

- Decision Function:

For straightforward mathematical models such as Logistic Regression or Support Vector Machines (SVM), the function used to make decisions typically involves a linear combination of the model's parameters and input features. As an illustration, the decision-making function in SVM is represented as: For each binary classifier:

$f(x)=w\cdot x+b$

where:

w is the weight vector defining the hyperplane.

X is the input symptom vector.

b is the bias term.

For Neural Networks and other sophisticated models, the decision function can be nonlinear, incorporating various activation functions such as sigmoid or ReLU. In the case of an individual neuron within a neural network, the decision function may be represented as:

$f(x)=\sigma(w\cdot x+b)$

5.3 Algorithm:

K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)

This approach functions by calculating the proximity between data points and categorizing farmers through a majority vote of their nearest neighbors. Its straightforward nature and efficacy for non-linear datasets are notable advantages.

Decision Trees

This model employs a tree-like structure to divide data points according to their attributes. It offers easily interpretable rules for farmer classification.

Random Forest

An ensemble technique that constructs multiple decision trees and combines their outcomes for enhanced performance. This method is particularly adept at mitigating overfitting compared to individual decision trees.

Naive Bayes

A probabilistic classifier that assumes independence among features. This method is known for its efficiency in classification tasks, particularly when handling large datasets.

CONCLUSION:

Utilizing Python libraries like Selenium for WhatsApp and smtplib for email, automated communication systems can significantly reduce time spent on mass messaging. These tools are particularly advantageous for entities that regularly interact with large groups, enhancing efficiency and minimizing manual labor in the process of sending bulk messages and emails.

The WhatsApp automation script enables the dispatch of both textual and visual content via WhatsApp Web, proving especially valuable for marketing initiatives, event notifications, or customer updates. However, users must exercise caution to ensure compliance with WhatsApp's service terms, which prohibit unauthorized automated messaging and may result in account penalties or termination if violated.

Likewise, the email automation tool facilitates personalized mass email distribution through Gmail's SMTP service. This streamlines the process of sending newsletters, promotional content, and official communications, while incorporating personalization and scheduling features to boost communication effectiveness. It is essential to comply with regulations such as GDPR and the CAN-SPAM Act to avoid penalties associated with unsolicited emails.

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