Assesment Report

on

"Crop Recommendation System"

submitted as partial fulfillment for the award of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY DEGREE

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in

Artificial Intelligence

By

Shaurya Pratap Singh(202401100300229)

Tushar Sharma(202401100300266)

Yatharth(202401100300287)

Shashank(202401100300225

Under the supervision of

"Mr. Abhishek Shukla"

KIET Group of Institutions, Ghaziabad

Affiliated to

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow

(Formerly UPTU)

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Problem Statement

Problem Overview:

Farmers often face difficulty choosing the right crop to cultivate due to changing soil and climate conditions. Wrong crop choices can lead to low productivity and financial losses.

Objective:

To develop a **machine learning-based system** that recommends the most suitable crop based on real-time and historical data. The system should help farmers make **data-driven decisions** for better yield and profitability.

Input Features:

The model will take inputs like:

- **Soil Nutrients**: Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K)
- **Environmental Conditions**: Temperature, Humidity, Rainfall
- **Soil pH**

Output:

The system will predict and recommend the **best crop** to grow under the given conditions (e.g., Rice, Wheat, Sugarcane, etc.).

METHODOLOGY

1. Dataset Collection:

- The dataset used in this project is typically sourced from agricultural research datasets available online (e.g., Kaggle, open government repositories).
- The dataset is provided as a .zip file and contains a .csv file with labeled crop data.

2. Data Loading and Extraction:

- The dataset ZIP file is uploaded and extracted using Python's zipfile module.
- Pandas is used to load the CSV data into a DataFrame for analysis and model development.

3. Data Exploration and Understanding:

- Dataset shape, column names, and missing values are analyzed using DataFrame functions.
- Descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, etc.) are reviewed using df.describe().
- This step ensures we understand the distribution and range of values in the dataset.

4. Data Visualization:

- A heatmap of feature correlations is generated using seaborn’s heatmap() function.

- Non-numeric columns like the target label (e.g., 'label' or 'crop') are excluded from correlation computation.
- This helps identify which features are strongly related and may influence model accuracy.

5. Data Preprocessing:

- Features (X) include numeric inputs like N, P, K, temperature, humidity, pH, and rainfall.
- Target variable (y) is the crop label (a categorical string value).
- The dataset is split into training and testing sets (typically 80/20) using train_test_split from sklearn.

6. Model Selection and Training:

- A Random Forest Classifier is selected for its robustness, accuracy, and ability to handle multi-class classification problems.
- The model is trained using the training set (X_train, y_train).

7. Model Evaluation:

- Predictions are made on the test set using the trained model.
- Accuracy and classification report (precision, recall, F1-score) are generated using sklearn's metrics module.
- This helps assess how well the model can generalize to unseen data.

8. Making Predictions:

- A sample input (a list of values representing N, P, K, temperature, humidity, pH, and rainfall) is passed to the model.
- The model returns the name of the most suitable crop for those conditions.

9. Model Persistence (Optional):

- The trained model is saved to a file using joblib, allowing reuse without retraining.
- This step is useful for deploying the model in a web or mobile app.

CODE

1. Upload & Extract Dataset ZIP

```
# Import necessary libraries

from google.colab import files
import zipfile
import os

# Upload ZIP file containing the dataset
uploaded = files.upload()

# Extract the ZIP file
for fn in uploaded.keys():
   if fn.endswith(".zip"):
      with zipfile.ZipFile(fn, 'r') as zip_ref:
         zip_ref.extractall("crop_dataset")  # Extract to a folder
         print("Files extracted to 'crop_dataset'")
```

2. Load Dataset

```
import pandas as pd

# Get the CSV file name from the extracted folder
data_path = "crop_dataset"
csv_files = [f for f in os.listdir(data_path) if f.endswith('.csv')]
csv_path = os.path.join(data_path, csv_files[0])

# Load the dataset using pandas
df = pd.read_csv(csv_path)

# Display first few rows
df.head()
```

3. Explore Dataset

```
# Print basic info about the dataset
print("Dataset shape:", df.shape)

# Show column names
print("\nColumns:\n", df.columns)

# Check for missing values
print("\nMissing values:\n", df.isnull().sum())

# Summary statistics
df.describe()
```

4. Visualize Feature Correlation

```
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Drop non-numeric column (e.g., target variable 'label')
numeric_df = df.drop(columns=['label'])  # Replace 'label' if your target
column has a different name

# Create correlation heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.heatmap(numeric_df.corr(), annot=True, cmap='YlGnBu')
plt.title("Feature Correlation Heatmap")
plt.show()
```

5. Preprocess & Split Dataset

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

# Separate features and target variable
X = df.drop('label', axis=1)  # Features
y = df['label']               # Target (crop name)
```

```
# Split data into training and testing sets (80% train, 20% test)
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2,
random_state=42)
```

6. Train Classifier (Random Forest)

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

# Create and train the Random Forest Classifier
model = RandomForestClassifier(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

7. Evaluate the Model

```
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, classification_report

# Predict on the test set
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate accuracy and performance
print("Model Accuracy:", accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred))
print("\nClassification Report:\n", classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
```

8. Predict for New Sample Input

```
# Predict best crop for a new input sample
# Format: [N, P, K, temperature, humidity, ph, rainfall]
sample = [[90, 42, 43, 20.5, 82.0, 6.5, 200.0]]

predicted_crop = model.predict(sample)
print("Recommended Crop:", predicted_crop[0])
```

9. Save the Trained Model (Optional)

```
import joblib

# Save the model to a file
joblib.dump(model, 'crop_recommendation_model.pkl')
print("Model saved as 'crop_recommendation_model.pkl'")
```

OUTPUT / RESULT

```
# Predict best crop for a new input sample
# Format: [N, P, K, temperature, humidity, ph, rainfall]
sample = [[90, 42, 43, 20.5, 82.0, 6.5, 200.0]]

predicted_crop = model.predict(sample)
print("Recommended Crop:", predicted_crop[0])
```

```
Recommended Crop: rice
/usr/local/lib/python3.11/dist-packages/sklearn/utils/validation.py:2739: UserWarning: X does n
  warnings.warn(
```

REFERENCES / CREDITS

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3. GeeksforGeeks – CNN and AI concept articles
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5. TensorFlow & PyTorch official documentation
6. Yann LeCun et al. – Foundational paper on CNNs (1998)purposes. It includes anonymized customer behavior attributes such as browsing activity, purchase frequency, and spending patterns.