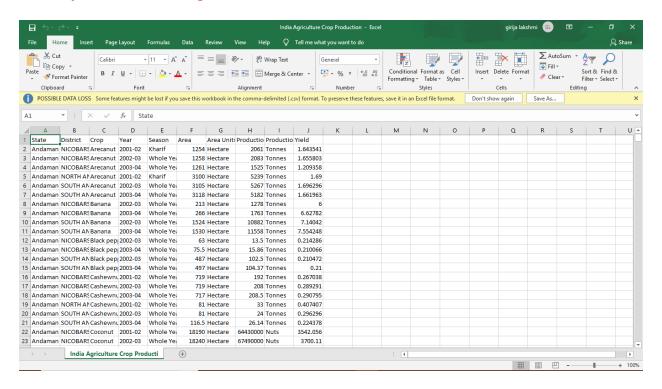
Milestone 2: Data Collection & Extraction

Activity 1: Downloading the dataset



Activity 1.1: Understand the data

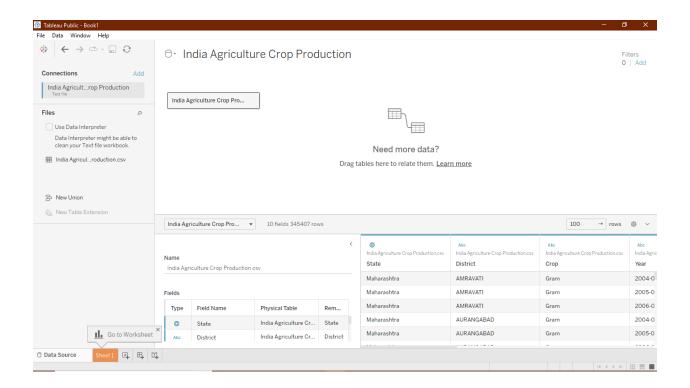
Data consists of 345409 rows and 10 columns that correspond to different values.

Column Description of the Dataset:

FIELDS	DESCRIPTION
State	The name of the Indian states.
District	The name of the districts of Indian states.
Crop	Name of different crops grown in India

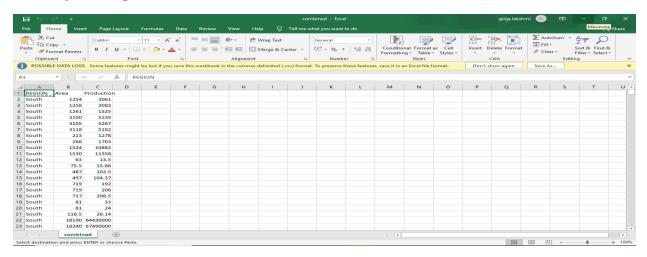
Year	Date
Season	India has 5 seasons for crop cultivation: kharif, rabi, autumn, winter and summer
Area	Area for crop cultivation in acres
Production	Production of crops in tonnes
Yield	Yield by the crops under cultivation

Activity 3: Connect Dataset with Tableau



Milestone 3: Data Preparation

Activity 1: Prepare the Data for Visualization

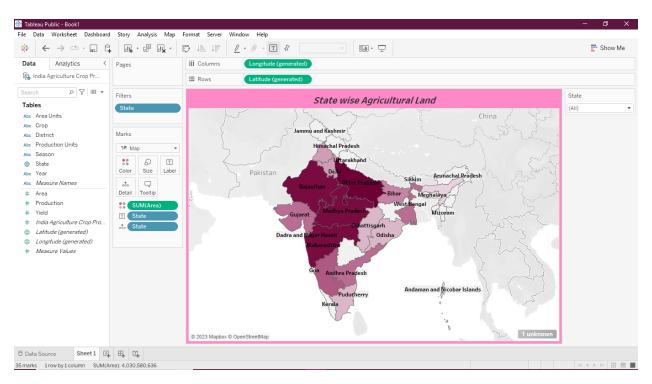


Milestone 4: Data Visualization

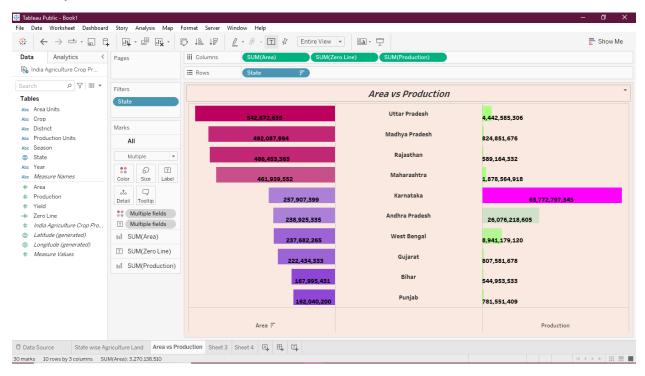
Activity 1: No of Unique Visualizations

The number of unique visualizations that can be created with a given dataset.

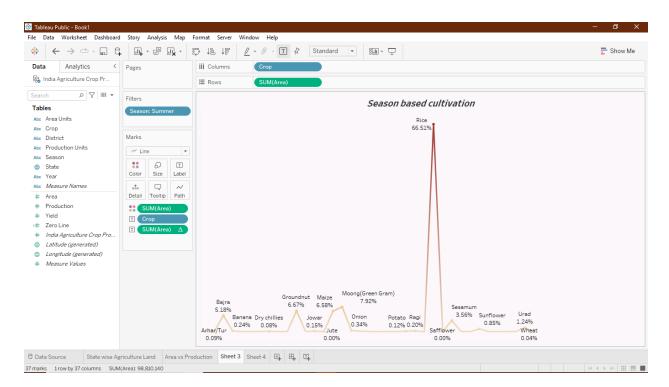
Activity 1.1: State wise Agricultural Land



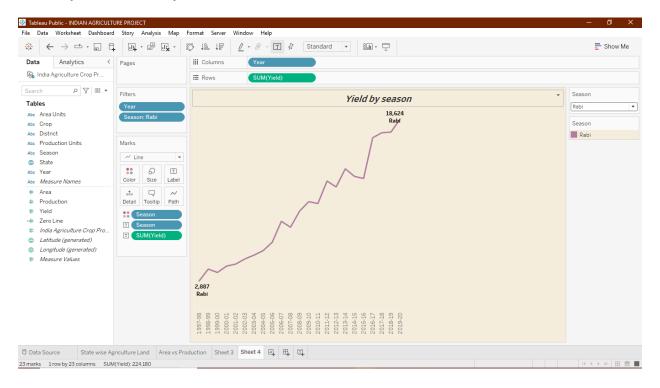
Activity 1.2: Area vs Production



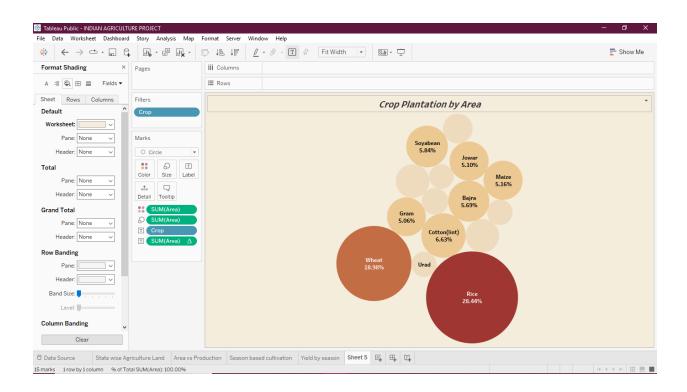
Activity 1.3: Season based cultivation



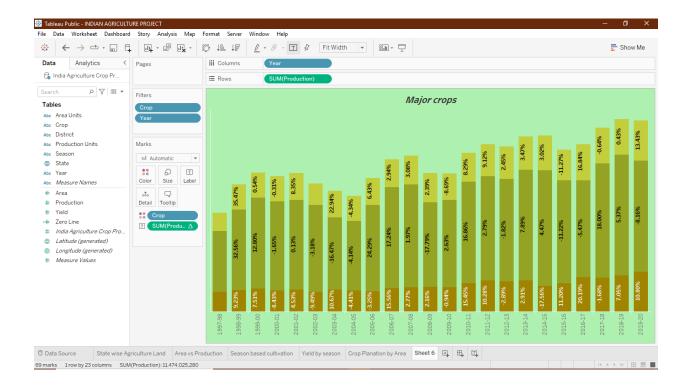
Activity 1.4: Yield by season



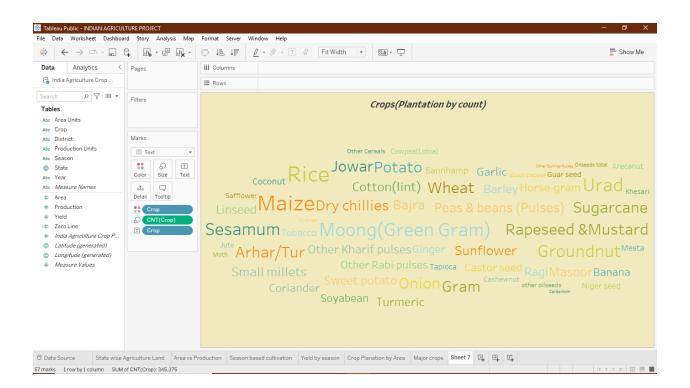
Activity 1.5: Crop plantation by area



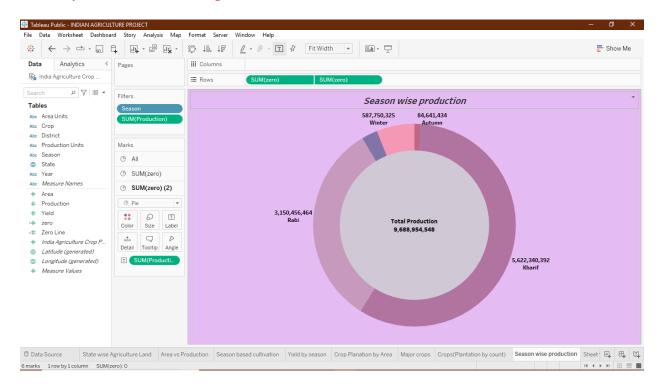
Activity 1.6: Major crops growth year on year.



Activity 1.7: Crops



Activity 1.8: Season wise production

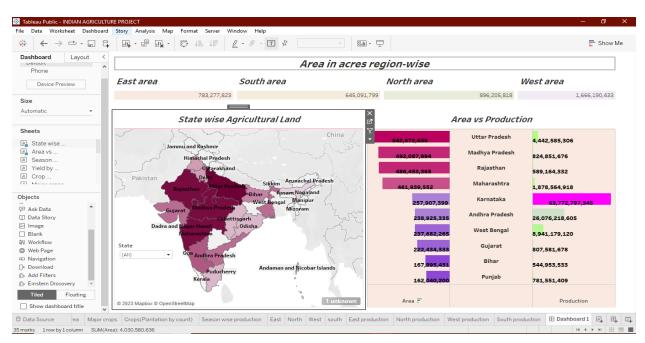


Milestone 5: Dashboard

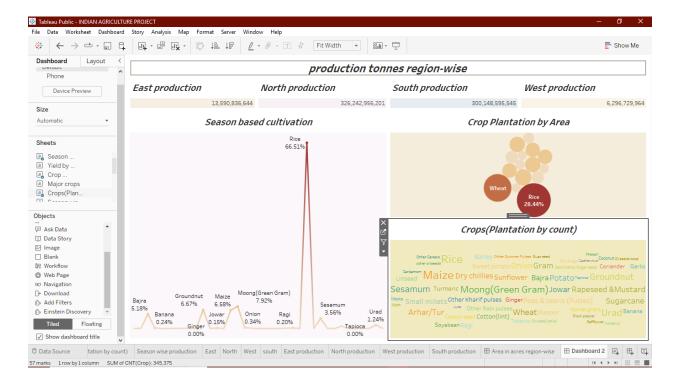
Activity 1: Responsive and Design of dashboard

Once you have created views on different sheets in Tableau, you can pull them into a dashboard.

Activity 1.1: Dashboard 1



Activity 1.2: Dashboard 2



Activity 1.3: Dashboard 3

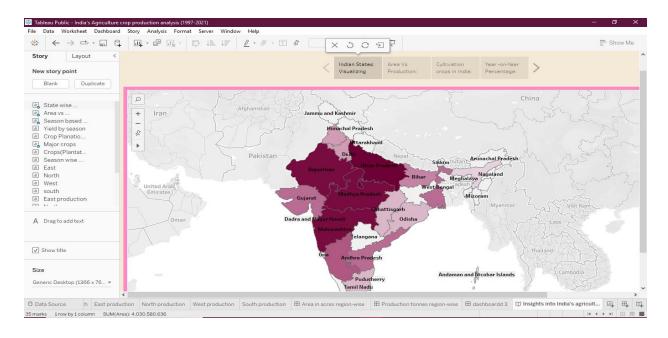


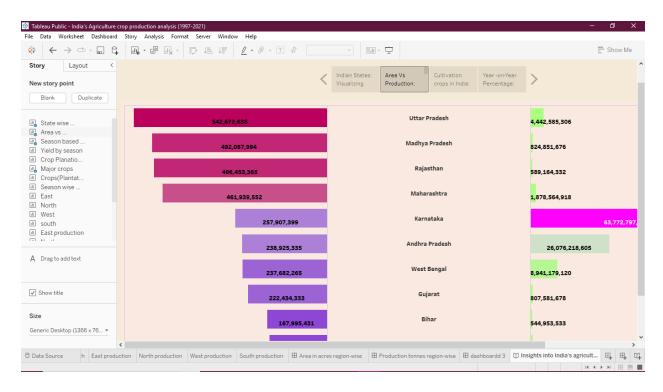
Milestone 6: Story

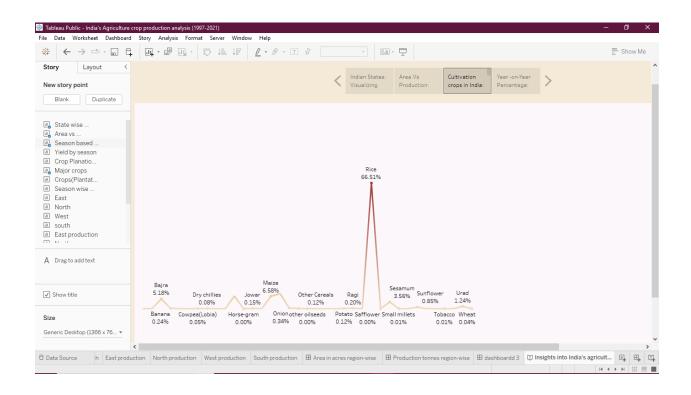
Activity 1: Number of scenes in a story

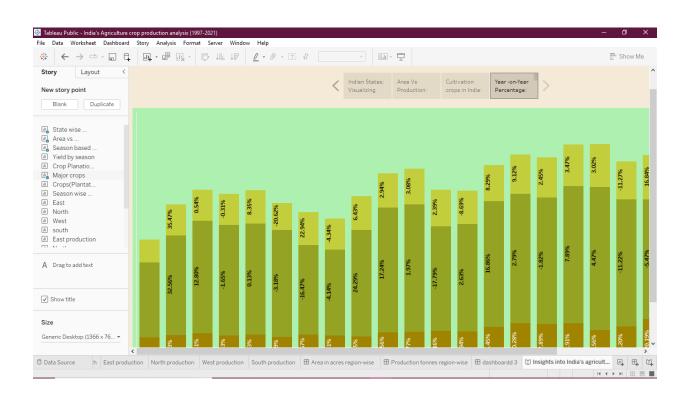
A storyboard is a visual representation of the data analysis process and it breaks down the analysis into a series of steps or scenes.

Activity 1.1: Story 1

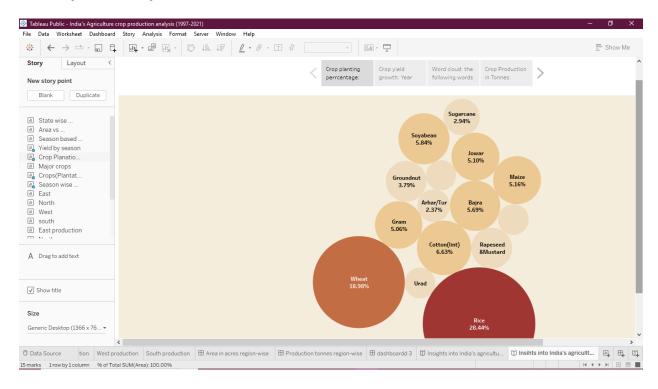


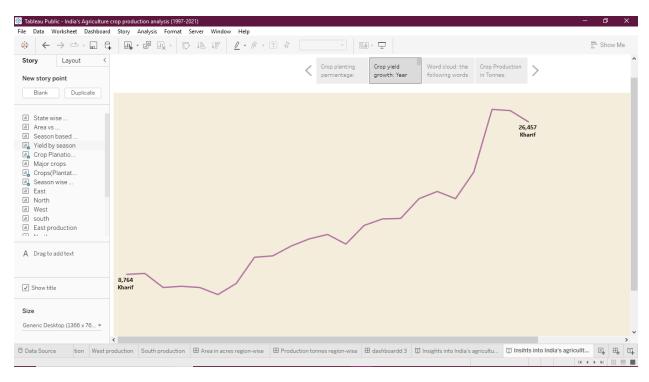


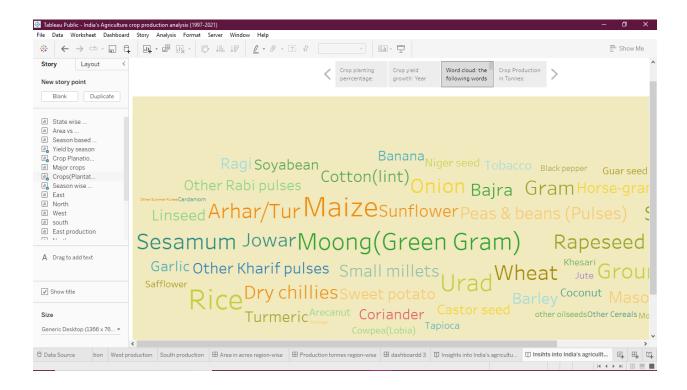


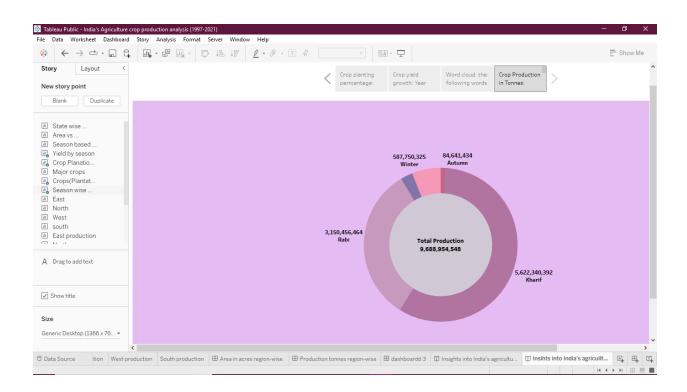


Activity 1.2: Story 2



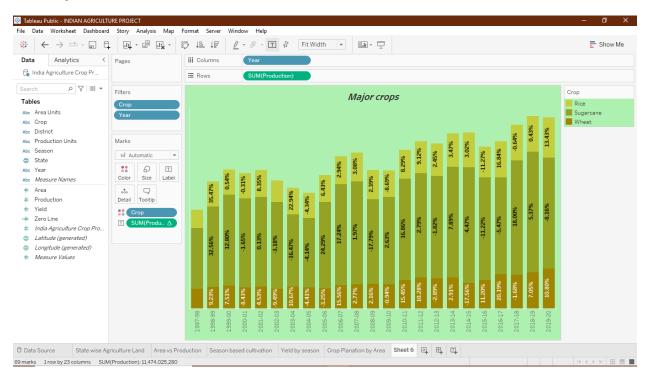


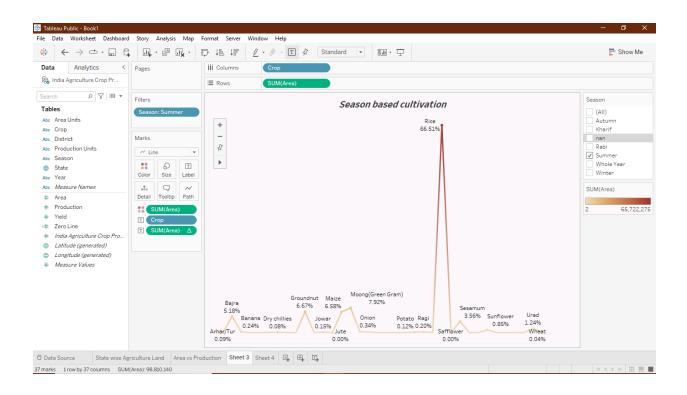


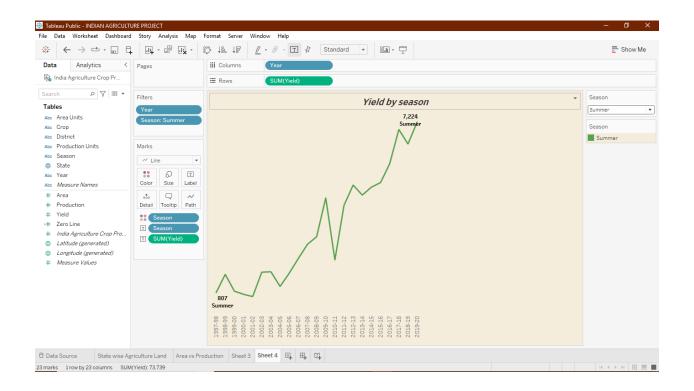


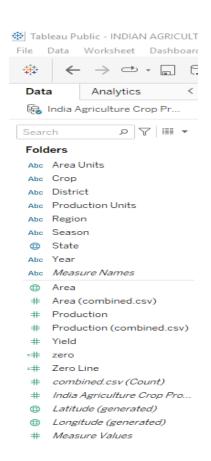
Milestone 7: Performance Testing

Activity 1: Utilization of Filters





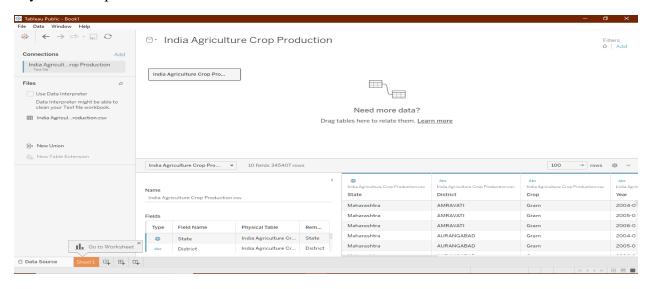




Milestone 8: Publishing

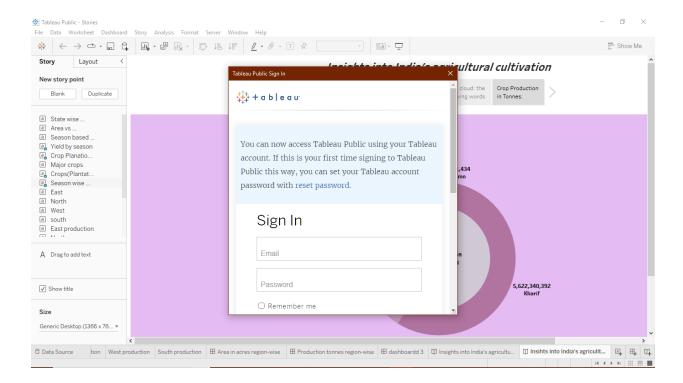
Publishing dashboard and reports to tableau public

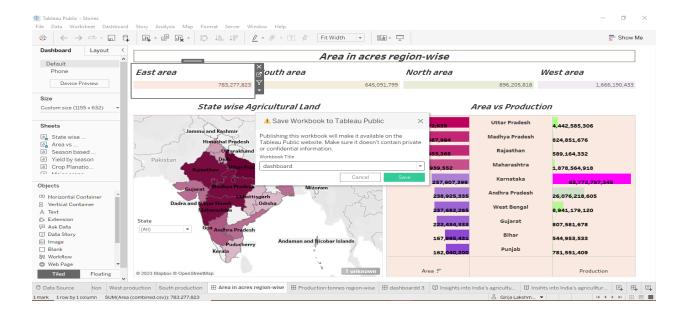
Step 1 Go to data Source and Select Extract so that hyper extension files are created and save it at your desktop.



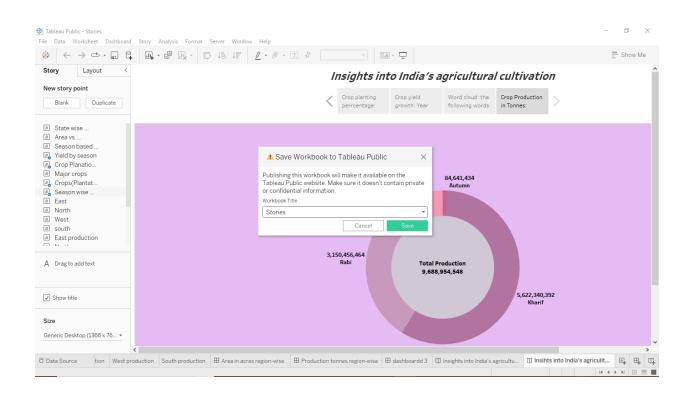
Step 2: Go to Dashboard/story, click on share button on the top ribbon

Give the server address of your tableau public account and click on connect.

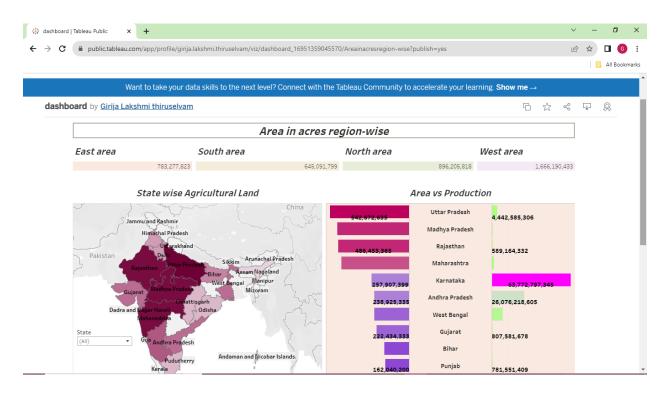


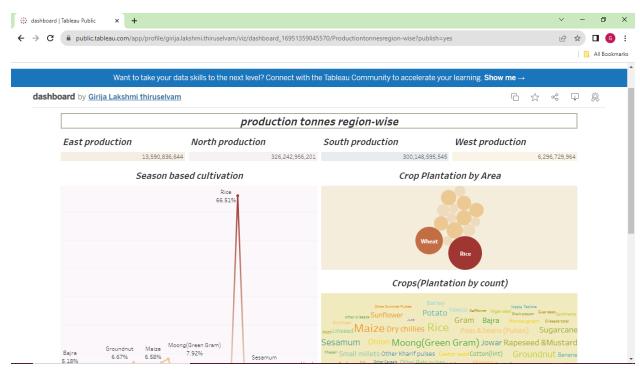


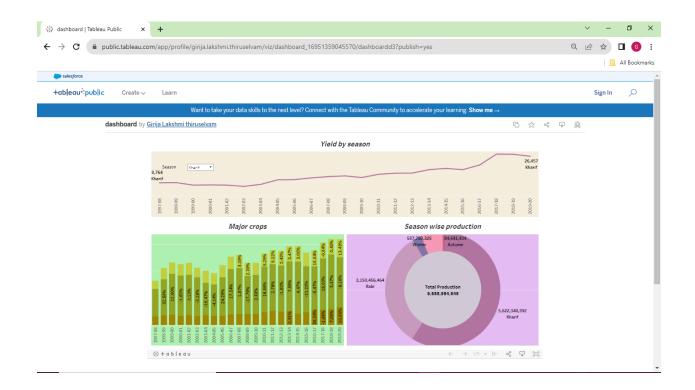
Publishing story and reports to tableau public



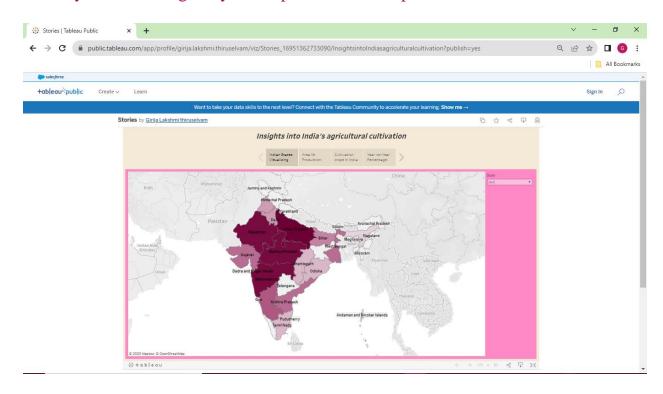
Activity 1: Publishing dashboard and reports to tableau public

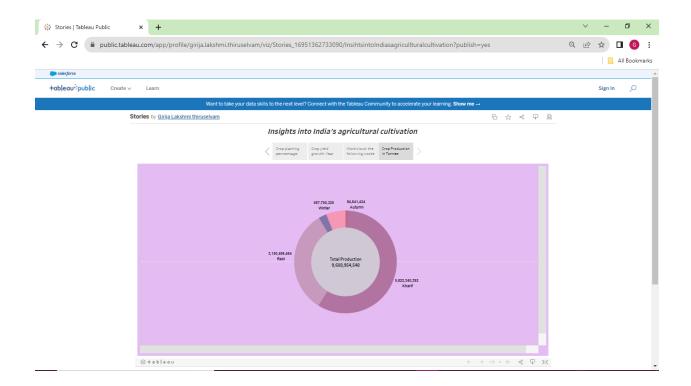






Activity 2: Publishing story and reports to tableau public





ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

Advantages:

- Increased Efficiency modern farming methods are more efficient than traditional methods, with advanced machinery and equipment, allowing farmers to produce larger quantities of crops in less time and with less labor.
- Improved Crop Quality the use of advanced techniques such as precision farming and genetic engineering has led to the development of higher quality crops that are more resistant to pests and disease.
- Reduced Environmental Impact agriculture techniques are designed to be more sustainable, with a focus on reducing waste, conserving resources, and minimizing the use of harmful chemicals.
- Increased Food Production agriculture has enabled farmers to produce larger quantities of food, helping to address food shortages and hunger in many parts of the world.

• Economic Benefits modern agriculture has had a positive impact on the economy, by creating jobs and generating revenue for farmers, agribusinesses, and related industries.

DISADVANTAGES

- Soil Degradation the intensive use of modern farming practices, such as heavy use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, can lead to soil degradation over time, reducing soil fertility and leading to erosion.
- Biodiversity Loss modern agriculture can have a negative impact on biodiversity, with
 the use of monoculture and genetically modified crops leading to a loss of natural
 diversity in plant and animal species.
- Water Pollution the excessive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in modern
 agriculture can lead to runoff and contamination of nearby water sources, potentially
 harming aquatic ecosystems and human health.
- Health Risks the use of chemicals in modern agriculture can pose health risks to farmers and farm workers who are exposed to these chemicals on a regular basis.
- Food Safety Concerns the use of genetically modified crops and hormones in modern
 agriculture has raised concerns about the safety of the food supply, with some studies
 suggesting potential long-term health effect.

CONCLUSION

In this project, we analysis crop production India states year on year. We improve our crop production, we use organic fertilizers and improve soil managements, irrigation system. We use

the hybrid seeds to crop. We investing in agricultural technology. Government provides to farmer to new policy schemes.

FURTURE SCOPE

- Future agriculture will use sophisticated technologies such as robots, temperature and moisture sensors, aerial images, and GPS technology.
- These advanced devices and precision agriculture and robotic systems will allow farms to be more profitable, efficient, safe, and environmentally friendly.