

```
In [1]: # For manipulations
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

# For data visualizations
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')

# For interactivity
import ipynbwidgets
from ipynbwidgets import Interact

In [3]: # Lets read the dataset
data = pd.read_excel("data.xlsx")

# Lets check the shape of the dataset
print("Shape of the Dataset: ", data.shape)

Shape of the Dataset: (2200, 8)

In [4]: # Lets check the head of the dataset
data.head()

Out[4]:
   N    P    K  temperature  humidity    ph  rainfall  label
0  90  42  43   20.87944   82.00244   6.502985   202.935636  rice
1  85  58  41   21.77042   80.31864   7.038096   216.65537   rice
2  60  55  44   23.00459   82.32073   7.842007   263.964248  rice
3  74  35  40   26.491096   80.158063   6.908401   242.864034  rice
4  78  42  42   20.130175   81.604873   7.628473   262.717340  rice

In [5]: data.isnull().sum()

Out[5]:
N      0
P      0
K      0
temperature      0
humidity      0
ph      0
rainfall      0
dtype: int64

In [6]: data['label'].value_counts()

Out[6]:
Coffee      100
muskmelon  100
mango       100
maize       100
pigeonpeas  100
mungbean    100
coconut     100
orange      100
jute        100
kidneybeans 100
papaya      100
mango       100
blackgram   100
grapes      100
rice        100
maize       100
watermelon  100
cotton      100
pomegranate 100
banana      100
mango       100
chickpea    100
lentil      100
Name: label, dtype: int64

In [7]: print("Average Ratio of Nitrogen in the Soil : ",(0:.2f)).format(data['N'].mean())
print("Average Ratio of Phosphorus in the Soil : ",(0:.2f)).format(data['P'].mean())
print("Average Ratio of Potassium in the Soil : ",(0:.2f)).format(data['K'].mean())
print("Average Temperature in Celsius : ",(0:.2f)).format(data['temperature'].mean())
print("Average Relative Humidity in % : ",(0:.2f)).format(data['humidity'].mean())
print("Average PH Value of the soil : ",(0:.2f)).format(data['ph'].mean())
print("Average Rainfall in mm : ",(0:.2f)).format(data['rainfall'].mean())

Average Ratio of Nitrogen in the Soil : 59.55
Average Ratio of Phosphorus in the Soil : 58.36
Average Ratio of Potassium in the Soil : 48.15
Average Temperature in Celsius : 28.62
Average Relative Humidity in % : 71.48
Average PH Value of the soil : 6.47
Average Rainfall in mm : 101.00

In [8]: @Interact
def summary(crops = list(data['label'].value_counts().index)):
    x = data[data['label'] == crops]
    print("-----")
    print("Statistics for Nitrogen")
    print("Minimum Nitrogen required : ", x['N'].min())
    print("Average Nitrogen required : ", x['N'].mean())
    print("Maximum Nitrogen required : ", x['N'].max())
    print("-----")
    print("Statistics for Phosphorus")
    print("Minimum Phosphorus required : ", x['P'].min())
    print("Average Phosphorus required : ", x['P'].mean())
    print("Maximum Phosphorus required : ", x['P'].max())
    print("-----")
    print("Statistics for Potassium")
    print("Minimum Potassium required : ", x['K'].min())
    print("Average Potassium required : ", x['K'].mean())
    print("Maximum Potassium required : ", x['K'].max())
    print("-----")
    print("Statistics for Temperature")
    print("Minimum Temperature required : ",(0:.2f)).format(x['temperature'].min())
    print("Average Temperature required : ",(0:.2f)).format(x['temperature'].mean())
    print("Maximum Temperature required : ",(0:.2f)).format(x['temperature'].max())
    print("-----")
    print("Statistics for Humidity")
    print("Minimum Humidity required : ",(0:.2f)).format(x['humidity'].min())
    print("Average Humidity required : ",(0:.2f)).format(x['humidity'].mean())
    print("Maximum Humidity required : ",(0:.2f)).format(x['humidity'].max())
    print("-----")
    print("Statistics for PH")
    print("Minimum PH required : ",(0:.2f)).format(x['ph'].min())
    print("Average PH required : ",(0:.2f)).format(x['ph'].mean())
    print("Maximum PH required : ",(0:.2f)).format(x['ph'].max())
    print("-----")
    print("Statistics for Rainfall")
    print("Minimum Rainfall required : ",(0:.2f)).format(x['rainfall'].min())
    print("Average Rainfall required : ",(0:.2f)).format(x['rainfall'].mean())
    print("Maximum Rainfall required : ",(0:.2f)).format(x['rainfall'].max())

In [9]: @Interact
def compare(conditions = ['N','P','K','temperature','ph','humidity','rainfall']):
    print("Average value for", conditions, "is ",(0:.2f)).format(data[conditions].mean())
    print("-----")
    print("rice : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'rice'][conditions].mean())
    print("black Grams : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'blackgram'][conditions].mean())
    print("Banana : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'banana'][conditions].mean())
    print("Jute : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'jute'][conditions].mean())
    print("Coconut : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'coconut'][conditions].mean())
    print("Apple : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'apple'][conditions].mean())
    print("Papaya : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'papaya'][conditions].mean())
    print("Muskelon : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'muskelon'][conditions].mean())
    print("Grapes : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'grapes'][conditions].mean())
    print("Watermelon : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'watermelon'][conditions].mean())
    print("Kidney Beans : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'kidneybeans'][conditions].mean())
    print("Mung Beans : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'mungbean'][conditions].mean())
    print("Pigeon Peas : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'pigeonpeas'][conditions].mean())
    print("Chick Peas : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'chickpeas'][conditions].mean())
    print("Lentils : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'lentil'][conditions].mean())
    print("Cotton : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'cotton'][conditions].mean())
    print("Maize : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'maize'][conditions].mean())
    print("Mach Peas : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'mothsbeans'][conditions].mean())
    print("Pigeon Peas : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'pigeonpeas'][conditions].mean())
    print("Mango : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'mango'][conditions].mean())
    print("Pomegranate : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'pomegranate'][conditions].mean())
    print("Coffee : ",(0:.2f)).format(data[data['label'] == 'coffee'][conditions].mean())

In [10]: @Interact
def compare(conditions = ['N','P','K','temperature','ph','humidity','rainfall']):
    print("Crops which require greater than average, conditions, '\n'")
    print(data[data[conditions] > data[conditions].mean()][['label']].unique())
    print("-----")
    print("Crops which require less than average, conditions, '\n'")
    print(data[data[conditions] < data[conditions].mean()][['label']].unique())

In [11]: plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (15, 7)

plt.subplot(2, 4, 1)
sns.distplot(data['N'], color = 'lightgrey')
plt.xlabel('Ratio of Nitrogen', fontsize = 12)
plt.grid()

plt.subplot(2, 4, 2)
sns.distplot(data['P'], color = 'skyblue')
plt.xlabel('Ratio of Phosphorous', fontsize = 12)
plt.grid()

plt.subplot(2, 4, 3)
sns.distplot(data['K'], color = 'darkblue')
plt.xlabel('Ratio of Potassium', fontsize = 12)
plt.grid()

plt.subplot(2, 4, 4)
sns.distplot(data['temperature'], color = 'black')
plt.xlabel('Temperature', fontsize = 12)
plt.grid()

plt.subplot(2, 4, 5)
sns.distplot(data['rainfall'], color = 'grey')
plt.xlabel('rainfall', fontsize = 12)
plt.grid()

plt.subplot(2, 4, 6)
sns.distplot(data['humidity'], color = 'lightgreen')
plt.xlabel('humidity', fontsize = 12)
plt.grid()

plt.subplot(2, 4, 7)
sns.distplot(data['ph'], color = 'darkgreen')
plt.xlabel('ph level', fontsize = 12)
plt.grid()

plt.suptitle('Distribution for Agricultural Conditions', fontsize = 28)

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py:2591: FutureWarning: 'distplot' is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future v
s).
Please adapt your code to use either 'displot' (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or 'histplot' (an axes-level function for histogram
s).

warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)
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s).
Please adapt your code to use either 'displot' (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or 'histplot' (an axes-level function for histogram
s).

Distribution for Agricultural Conditions

In [12]: print("Some Interesting Patterns")
print("-----")
print("Crops which requires very High Ratio of Nitrogen Content in Soil:", data[data['N'] > 120][['label']].unique())
print("Crops which requires very High Ratio of Phosphorus Content in Soil:", data[data['P'] > 100][['label']].unique())
print("Crops which requires very High Ratio of Potassium Content in Soil:", data[data['K'] > 200][['label']].unique())
print("Crops which requires very High Rainfall:", data[data['rainfall'] > 200][['label']].unique())
print("Crops which requires very Low Temperature : ", data[data['temperature'] < 10][['label']].unique())
print("Crops which requires very High Temperature : ", data[data['temperature'] > 40][['label']].unique())
print("Crops which requires very Low Humidity:", data[data['humidity'] < 20][['label']].unique())
print("Crops which requires very High pH:", data[data['ph'] > 9][['label']].unique())
print("Crops which requires very High pH:", data[data['ph'] > 9][['label']].unique())

Some Interesting Patterns
-----
Crops which requires very High Ratio of Nitrogen Content in Soil: ['cotton']
Crops which requires very High Ratio of Phosphorus Content in Soil: ['grapes', 'apple']
Crops which requires very High Ratio of Potassium Content in Soil: ['grapes', 'apple']
Crops which requires very High Rainfall: ['rice', 'papaya', 'coconut']
Crops which requires very Low Temperature : ['grapes']
Crops which requires very High Temperature : ['pigeonpeas', 'chickpeas']
Crops which requires very Low Humidity: ['chickpeas', 'kidneybeans']
Crops which requires very Low pH: ['mothsbeans']
Crops which requires very High pH: ['mothsbeans']

In [13]: print("Summer Crops")
print(data[(data['temperature'] > 30) & (data['humidity'] > 50)][['label']].unique())
print("-----")
print("Winter Crops")
print(data[(data['temperature'] < 20) & (data['humidity'] > 30)][['label']].unique())
print("-----")
print("Rainy Crops")
print(data[(data['rainfall'] > 200) & (data['humidity'] > 30)][['label']].unique())

Summer Crops
['pigeonpeas', 'mothsbeans', 'blackgram', 'mango', 'grapes', 'orange', 'papaya']
-----
Winter Crops
['maize', 'pigeonpeas', 'lentil', 'pomegranate', 'grapes', 'orange']
-----
Rainy Crops
['rice', 'papaya', 'coconut']

In [14]: import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

x = data.loc[:, ['N','P','K','temperature','ph','humidity','rainfall']].values

print(x.shape)

x_data = pd.DataFrame(x)
x_data.head()

Out[14]:
   0    1    2    3    4    5    6
0  90  42  43  20.87944  82.00244  6.502985  202.935636
1  85  58  41  21.77042  80.31864  7.038096  216.65537
2  60  55  44  23.00459  82.32073  7.842007  263.964248
3  74  35  40  26.491096  80.158063  6.908401  242.864034
4  78  42  42  20.130175  81.604873  7.628473  262.717340

In [15]: from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10, 4)

wcss = []
for i in range(1, 11):
    k = KMeans(n_clusters = i, init = 'k-means++', max_iter = 300, n_init = 10, random_state = 0)
    km.fit(x)
    wcss.append(km.inertia_)

plt.plot(range(1, 11), wcss)
plt.title('The Elbow Method', fontsize = 20)
plt.xlabel('No. of Clusters')
plt.ylabel('wcss')
plt.grid()
plt.show()

The Elbow Method

In [16]: km = KMeans(n_clusters = 4, init = 'k-means++', max_iter = 300, n_init = 10, random_state = 0)
w_means = km.fit_predict(x)

a = data['label']
y_means = pd.DataFrame(y_means)
z = pd.concat([y_means, a], axis = 1)
z = z.rename(columns = (0: 'cluster'))

print("Lets check the Results After Applying the K Means Clustering Analysis '\n'")
print("Crops in First Cluster:", z[z['cluster'] == 0]['label'].unique())
print("-----")
print("Crops in Second Cluster:", z[z['cluster'] == 1]['label'].unique())
print("-----")
print("Crops in Third Cluster:", z[z['cluster'] == 2]['label'].unique())
print("-----")
print("Crops in Forth Cluster:", z[z['cluster'] == 3]['label'].unique())

Lets check the Results After Applying the K Means Clustering Analysis
-----
Crops in First Cluster: ['rice', 'pigeonpeas', 'papaya', 'coconut', 'jute', 'coffee']
Crops in Second Cluster: ['maize', 'chickpea', 'kidneybeans', 'pigeonpeas', 'mothsbeans', 'mungbean', 'blackgram', 'lentil', 'pomegranate', 'mango', 'orange', 'papaya', 'coconut']
Crops in Third Cluster: ['grapes', 'apple']
Crops in Forth Cluster: ['maize', 'banana', 'watermelon', 'muskmelon', 'papaya', 'cotton', 'coffee']

In [17]: print("Results for Hard Clustering")
counts = z[z['cluster'] == 0]['label'].value_counts()
d = z.loc[z['label'].isin(counts.index), counts]
d = d['label'].value_counts()
print("Crops in Cluster 1:", list(d.index))
print("-----")
counts = z[z['cluster'] == 1]['label'].value_counts()
d = z.loc[z['label'].isin(counts.index), counts]
d = d['label'].value_counts()
print("Crops in Cluster 2:", list(d.index))
print("-----")
counts = z[z['cluster'] == 2]['label'].value_counts()
d = z.loc[z['label'].isin(counts.index), counts]
d = d['label'].value_counts()
print("Crops in Cluster 3:", list(d.index))
print("-----")
counts = z[z['cluster'] == 3]['label'].value_counts()
d = z.loc[z['label'].isin(counts.index), counts]
d = d['label'].value_counts()
print("Crops in Cluster 4:", list(d.index))

Results for Hard Clustering
-----
Crops in Cluster 1: ['Coffee', 'Jute', 'Coconut', 'rice', 'pigeonpeas', 'papaya']
-----
Crops in Cluster 2: ['chickpea', 'mothsbeans', 'kidneybeans', 'pomegranate', 'orange', 'mungbean', 'mango', 'blackgram', 'lentil']
-----
Crops in Cluster 3: ['grapes', 'apple']
-----
Crops in Cluster 4: ['muskmelon', 'cotton', 'maize', 'watermelon', 'banana']

In [18]: plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (15, 8)

plt.subplot(2, 4, 1)
sns.barplot(data['N'], data['label'])
plt.xlabel('Ratio of Nitrogen', fontsize = 10)
plt.ylabel('label')
plt.yticks(fontsize = 10)

plt.subplot(2, 4, 2)
sns.barplot(data['P'], data['label'])
plt.xlabel('Ratio of Phosphorous', fontsize = 10)
plt.ylabel('label')
plt.yticks(fontsize = 10)

plt.subplot(2, 4, 3)
sns.barplot(data['K'], data['label'])
plt.xlabel('Ratio of Potassium', fontsize = 10)
plt.ylabel('label')
plt.yticks(fontsize = 10)

plt.subplot(2, 4, 4)
sns.barplot(data['temperature'], data['label'])
plt.xlabel('Temperature', fontsize = 10)
plt.ylabel('label')
plt.yticks(fontsize = 10)

plt.subplot(2, 4, 5)
sns.barplot(data['humidity'], data['label'])
plt.xlabel('humidity', fontsize = 10)
plt.ylabel('label')
plt.yticks(fontsize = 10)

plt.subplot(2, 4, 6)
sns.barplot(data['ph'], data['label'])
plt.xlabel('ph of Soil', fontsize = 10)
plt.ylabel('label')
plt.yticks(fontsize = 10)

plt.subplot(2, 4, 7)
sns.barplot(data['rainfall'], data['label'])
plt.xlabel('rainfall', fontsize = 10)
plt.ylabel('label')
plt.yticks(fontsize = 10)

plt.suptitle('Visualizing the Impact of Different Conditions on Crops', fontsize = 15)
plt.show()

Visualizing the Impact of Different Conditions on Crops

In [19]: y = data['label']
x = data.drop(['label'], axis = 1)

print("Shape of x: ", x.shape)
print("Shape of y: ", y.shape)

Shape of x: (2200, 7)
Shape of y: (2200,)

In [20]: from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

x_train, x_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(x, y, test_size = 0.2, random_state = 0)

print("The Shape of x train:", x_train.shape)
print("The Shape of x test:", x_test.shape)
print("The Shape of y train:", y_train.shape)
print("The Shape of y test:", y_test.shape)

The Shape of x train: (1760, 7)
The Shape of x test: (440, 7)
The Shape of y train: (1760,)
The Shape of y test: (440,)

In [21]: from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression

model = LogisticRegression()
model.fit(x_train, y_train)
y_pred = model.predict(x_test)

In [22]: from sklearn.metrics import classification_report, confusion_matrix
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = (10, 10)
cm = confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred)
sns.heatmap(cm, annot = True, cmap = 'Wistia')
plt.title('Confusion Heatmap')
plt.show()

Confusion Matrix for Logistic Regression

In [23]: data.head()

Out[23]:
   N    P    K  temperature  humidity    ph  rainfall  label
0  90  42  43   20.87944   82.00244   6.502985   202.935636  rice
1  85  58  41   21.77042   80.31864   7.038096   216.65537   rice
2  60  55  44   23.00459   82.32073   7.842007   263.964248  rice
3  74  35  40   26.491096   80.158063   6.908401   242.864034  rice
4  78  42  42   20.130175   81.604873   7.628473   262.717340  rice

In [24]: prediction = model.predict(np.array([[90,
40,
100,
20,
75,
6.5,
280]]))

print("The Suggested Crop for Given Climatic Condition is :", prediction)

The Suggested Crop for Given Climatic Condition is : ['rice']

In [25]: data[data['label'] == 'orange'].head()

Out[25]:
   N    P    K  temperature  humidity    ph  rainfall  label
1600  22  30  12  15.781442  92.510777  6.354007  119.035002  orange
1601  37  6  13  26.039973  91.508193  7.511755  111.284774  orange
1602  27  13  6  13.360596  91.356082  7.139518  111.226688  orange
1603  7  16  9  18.879517  92.043045  7.813917  114.668951  orange
1604  20  7  9  29.477417  91.578029  7.129137  111.172750  orange

In [26]: prediction = model.predict(np.array([[20,
10,
100,
28,
75,
6.5,
280]]))

print("The Suggested Crop for Given Climatic Condition is :", prediction)

The Suggested Crop for Given Climatic Condition is : ['orange']

In [27]: sns.heatmap(data.corr(),
                    annot = True,
                    cmap = 'cooper')
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()

Correlation Heatmap

In [28]: data[(data['temperature'] > 40) & (data['humidity'] > 20) & (data['rainfall'] > 200)][['label']].unique()

Out[28]:
array(['papaya'], dtype=object)

In [29]: data[(data['N'] < 10) & (data['P'] < 10) & (data['K'] < 10)][['label']].unique()

Out[29]:
array(['orange'], dtype=object)

In [ ]:
```