## PROJECT REPORT

# ESTIMATED CROP YIELD USING DATA ANALYTICS

**TEAM ID: PNT2022TMID37320** 

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#### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

Agriculture, since its invention and inception, be the prime and pre-eminent activity of every culture and civilization throughout the history of mankind. It is not only anenormous aspect of the growing economy, but it's essential for us to survive. It's also a crucial sector for Indian economy and also human future. It also contributes an outsized portion of employment. Because the time passes the requirement for production has beenincreased exponentially. So as to produce in mass quantity people are using technology inan exceedingly wrong way. New sorts of hybrid varieties are produced day by day.

However, these varieties don't provide the essential contents as naturally produced crop. These unnatural techniques spoil the soil. It all ends up in further environmental harm. Most of these unnatural techniques are wont to avoid losses. Machine learning, a fast- growing approach that's spreading out and helping every sector in making viable decisions to create the foremost of its applications. Most devices nowadays are facilitated by models being analysed before deployment. The main concept is to increase the throughput of theagriculture sector with the Machine Learning models. Another factor that also affects the prediction is the amount of knowledge that's being given within the training period, as the number of parameters was higher comparatively.

#### 1.2 PURPOSE

Data Analytics is the computing process of discovering patterns in large data sets involving methods at the intersection of machine learning, statistics, and database systems. It is an interdisciplinary subfield of computer science. The overall goal of the data mining process is to extract information from a data set and transform it into an understandable structure for further use. Data mining is the analysis step of the "knowledge discovery in databases" process, or KDD. Data mining (the analysis step of the "Knowledge Discovery inDatabases" process, or KDD), a field at the intersection of computer science and statistics, is the process that attempts to discover patterns in large data sets. It utilizes methods at the intersection of artificial intelligence, machine learning, statistics, and systems. The overall goal of the data mining process is to extract information from a data set and transform it into an understandable structure for further.

#### 2. LITERATURE SURVEY

#### 2.1 EXISTING PROBLEM

Indian Agriculture sector requires innumerable types of data analytics in various sectors such as crop productivity prediction models, economic models, pest and crop disease prediction models, crop price forecasting models, etc. The frequent changes in climate conditions are affecting more in cotton production. Most of the forecasts are seasonal and are available around 1-2 months before the crop harvesting. Farmers are benefited if recommendation and forecast of particular crop are available before sowing of crop.

#### 2.2 References

- 1. Kodimalar Palanivel, an approach for prediction of crop Yield using machine learning and big Data techniques, 2020.
- 2. Subhadra Mishra, Adaptive boosting of weak regressors for forecasting of crop production considering climatic variability: An empirical assessment, 2020.
- 3. Tanha Talaviya, Implementation of artificial intelligence in agriculture for optimisation of irrigation and application of pesticides and herbicides, 2020.

#### 2.3 Problem Statement Definition

- 1. Crop production in India is one of the most important sources of income and India is one of the top countries to produce crops.
- 2. Where Digital Farming and Precision Agricultureallow precise utilization of inputs like seed, water, pesticides, and fertilizers at the right timefor the crop for maximizing productivity, healthycrop production. uality, and yields.
- 3. Most of farmers practice traditional farming patterns to decide on crops to be cultivated in a field.

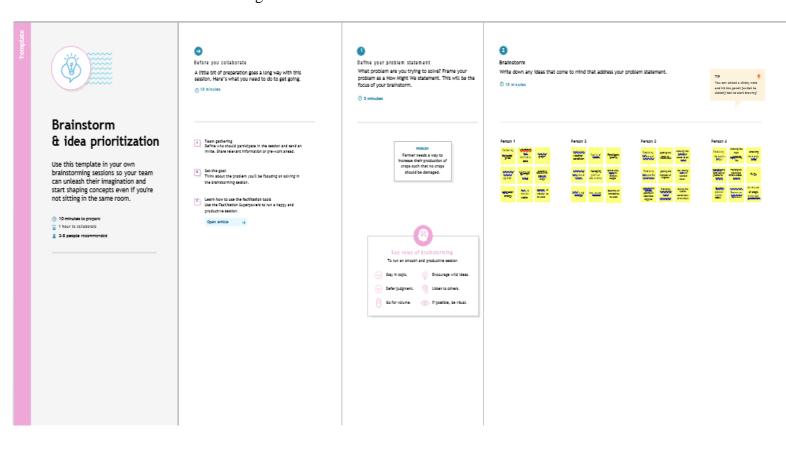
#### 3.1 IDEATION & PROPOSED SOLUTION

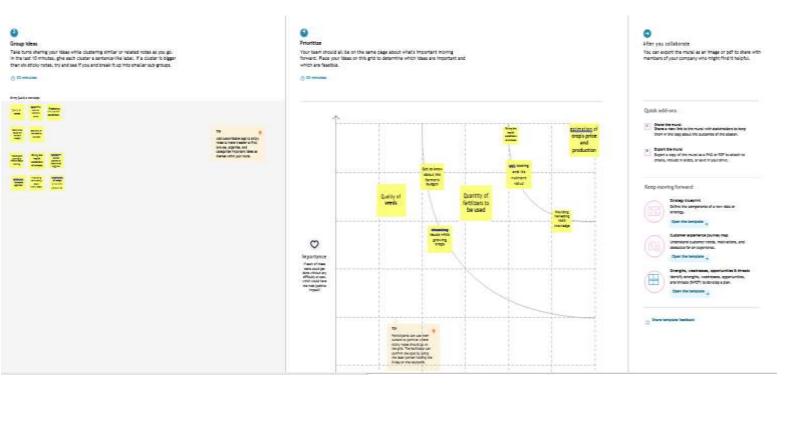
3.2

#### 3.3 Empathy Map Canvas



#### 3.2 Ideation & Brainstorming

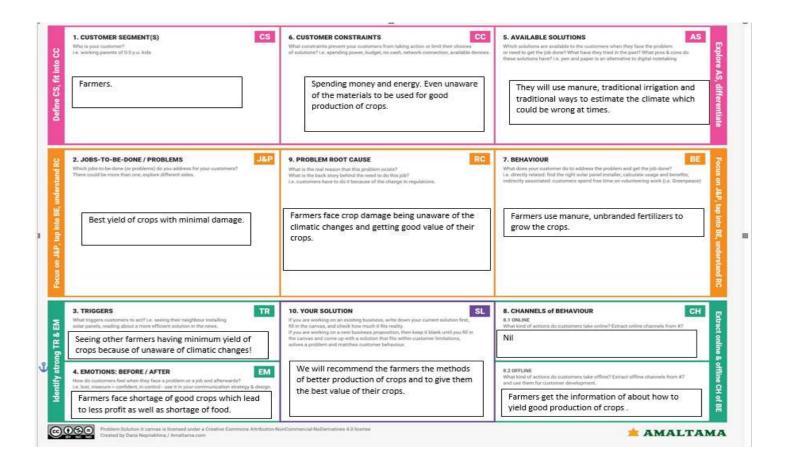




## **3.3 Proposed Solution**

S.No.	Parameter	Description
1.	Problem Statement (Problem to be solved)	Crop production in India is one of the most important sources of income and India is one of the top countries to produce crops.  Where Digital Farming and Precision Agriculture allow precise utilization of inputs like seed, water, pesticides, and fertilizers at the right time for the crop for maximizing productivity, healthy crop production. uality, and yields.  Most of farmers practice traditional farming patterns to decide on crops to be cultivated in a field.
2.	Idea / Solution description	Applying data Analytics methods for predicting the crop production across various areas let us to estimate the optimal crop production assisting the framers to benefit from the forecast.  We can comprehend the data and make wise decisions by integrating reporting, modelling, analysis, exploration, dashboards, stories, and event management with IBM Cognos Analytics. By presenting critical insights and analyses about our data on one or more pages or screens, a dashboard enables us to keep track of events or actions at a glance. In this project, we use a dashboard to view, analyse, and extract the majority of the findings.
3.	Novelty / Uniqueness	To visualize the past crop yield data and to list out the crops that may yield poor production leading to loss of invested revenue and identify suitable areas for their production.  Consideration of all factors that affect crop yield.
4.	Social Impact / Customer Satisfaction	Extreme weather conditions such as high temperature, heavy storms or droughts can severely disrupt crop production.
5.	Business Model (Revenue Model)	Increased amount of waste produced from the crop production may lead to a degrade of profit margin
6.	Scalability of the Solution	The acquired insights from the visualization of crop yield data must be durable in such a way that the production is fairly stable even in sudden change of conditions.

#### 3.4 Problem Solution Fit



## **4.1Requirement Analysis**

## **4.1 Functional Requirement**

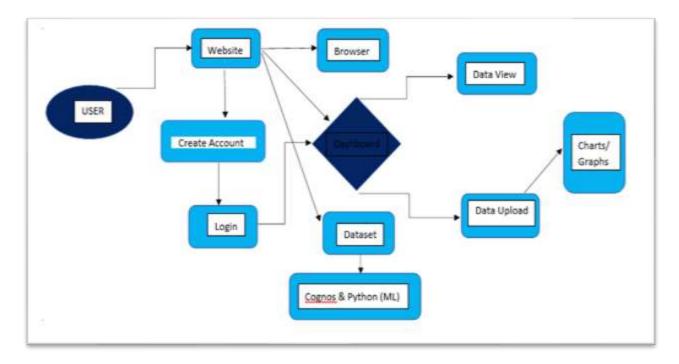
FR No.	Functional Requirement (Epic)	Sub Requirement (Story / Sub-Task)
FR-1	User Registration	Registration through Form Registration through Gmail Registration through LinkedIN
FR-2	User Confirmation	Confirmation via Email Confirmation via OTP
FR-3	User Profile	Log in Access the profile
FR-4	Give the required data	Take the data given by the user as the input for the analysis
FR-5	Analysis	Analyse the yield of crop from the data given by the user
FR-6	Estimation or Predict the data	Estimate the crop yield from the analysis, using the software from the data given by the user

## **4.2** Non Functional Requirement

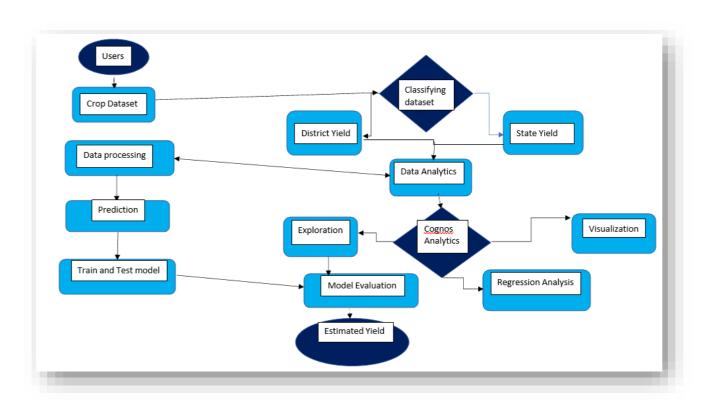
FR No.	Non-Functional Requirement	Description
NFR-1	Usability	Crop recommendations are created and saved, the these recommended crops are sown by farmers for increased crop yield.
NFR-2	Security	The software keeps the users information more securely.
NFR-3	Reliability	Creating the interactive dashboards which is easy to understand and useful for the users.
NFR-4	Performance	It is user friendly software and have high performance.
NFR-5	Availability	The software application is easily available for every user and accessing is easy for them.
NFR-6	Scalability	The proposed system allows the implementation of a flexible methodology that can be used to estimate the yield of crops in different types of lands.

#### **5.PROJECT DESIGN**

#### **5.1Data Flow Diagram**



#### 5.2 Solution & Technical Architecture



#### **5.3** User Stories

User Type	rpe Functio User User Story / Task Ac nal Story Require nent (Epic)		Acceptance criteria	Priority	Release	
Customer (Mobile user)	Registration	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application byentering my email, password, and confirmingmy password.	I can access my account /dashboard	High	Sprint-1
		USN-2	As a user, I will receive confirmation email once I have registered for the application	I can receive confirmationemail & click confirm	High	Sprint-1
		USN-3	As a user, I can register for the application through Facebook	I can register & access the dashboard with FacebookLogin	Low	Sprint-2
		USN-4	As a user, I can register for the application through Gmail		Medium	Sprint-1
	Login	USN-5	As a user, I can log into the application by entering email & password		High	Sprint-1
	Dashboard	USN-6	I can access the dashboard of mine.		Medium	Sprint-2
Customer (Webuser)	Access resources	USN-7	I can use my credentials for accessing my resources.	Other than me, there is less chance to access myresources.	High	Sprint-1
Customer Care Executive		USN-8	As customer care executive I will always be available for the interaction with the customerto clarify the queries.	An executive will note down the customers complaints and solve theirproblems.	High	Sprint-2
Administrato r	Updating data	USN-9	Collecting the data and store it	Checking and updating dataset	High	Sprint-1
Customer tools	Tools	USN-10	I can perform analysis by tools (cognos andwith ML)	I have an ease of accessing tools.	High	Sprint-1

## 6. PROJECT PLANNING & SCHEDULING

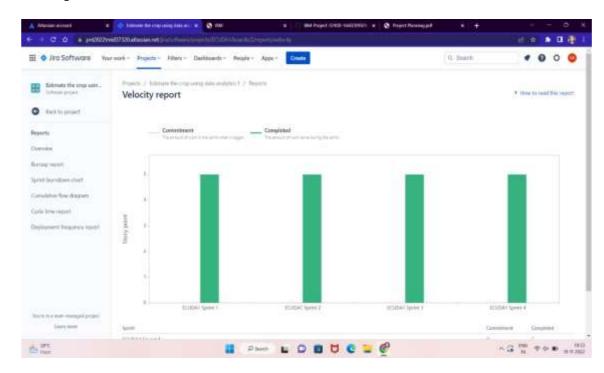
## **6.1 Sprint Planning & Estimation**

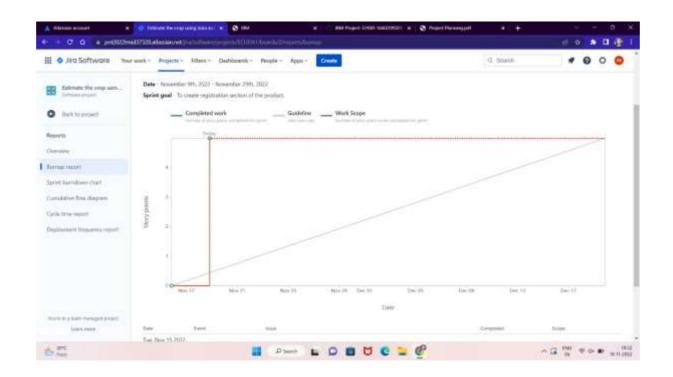
Sprint	Functional Requirement (Epic)	User Story Number	User Story / Task	Story Points	Priority	Team Members
Sprint-1	Login	USN-1	As a user, I can register for the application byentering my phone number and name,	2	Medium	Naveen Kumar SR
Sprint-1	Analysis and Estimatio n(Workin gand Loading the dataset)	USN-4	As a user, I can view the crop forecast of thepresent and upcoming days and upload the dataset and loading the dataset	3	High	Varun Kumar
Sprint-2	Analysis and Estimation(D ata Visualizatio n Charts)	USN-5	As a user, I can visualise the data of crop production to know the insights Where Average Crop Production by Seasons, the Yearly usage of Area in Crop Production, top 10 States in Crop Yield Production by Area, theCrop Production by State and the Sates with Seasonal Crop Production can be known.	20	High	Santosh Kumar M Udhaya Kumar S
Sprint-3	Dashboard	USN-6	As a User, I can use Cognos Analytics with Watson Services, An interactive dashboard must be created and viewed.	20	High	Varun Kumar
Sprint-4	Analysis and Estimation(E xportation /Export The Analytics)	USN-7	As a user, I can view the dashboard and visualization of crop production that is being exported either through email/link/pdf.	20	High	Varun Kumar

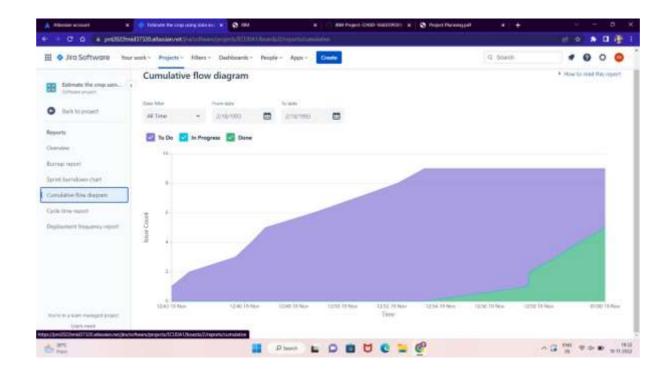
## **6.2 Sprint Delivery Schedule**

Sprint	Total Story Points	Duratio n	Sprint Start Date	Sprint End Date (Planned )	Story Points Completed (as on Planned End Date)	Sprint Release Date(Actual)
Sprint-1	20	6 Days	24 Oct 2022	29 Oct 2022	20	29 Oct 2022
Sprint-2	20	6 Days	31 Oct 2022	05 Nov 2022	20	05 Nov 2022
Sprint-3	20	6 Days	07 Nov 2022	12 Nov 2022	20	12 Nov 2022
Sprint-4	20	6 Days	14 Nov 2022	19 Nov 2022	20	19 Nov 2022

#### **6.3 Reports From Jira**



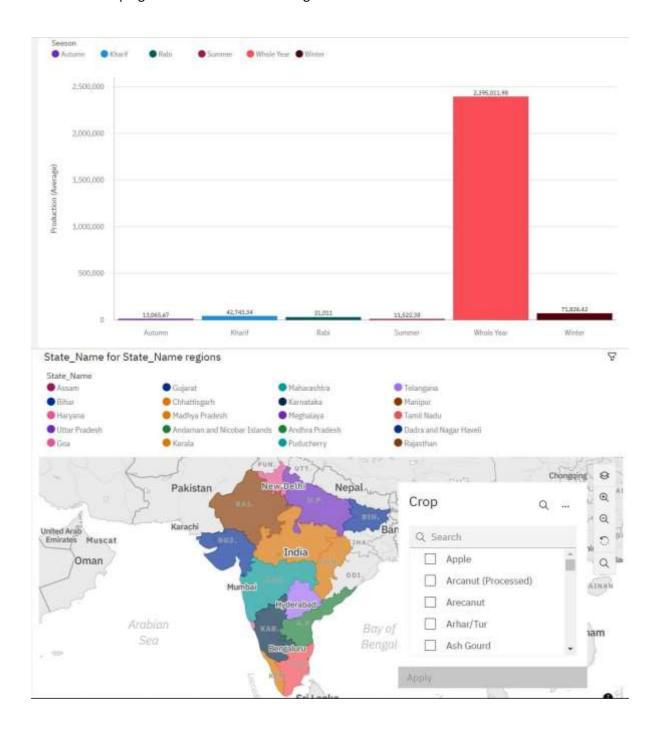




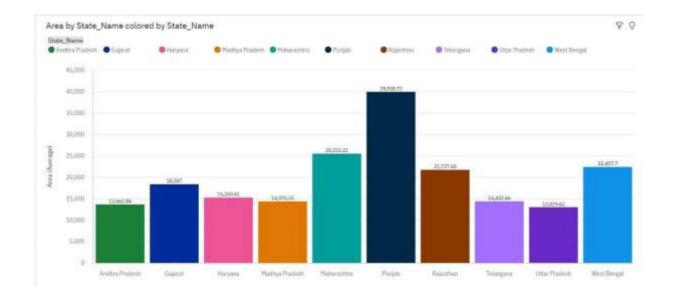
## 7 CODING & SOLUTIONING (Explain the features added in the project along with code)

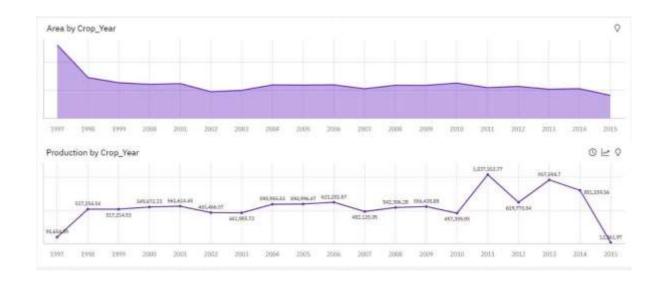
#### **7.1 Feature 1**

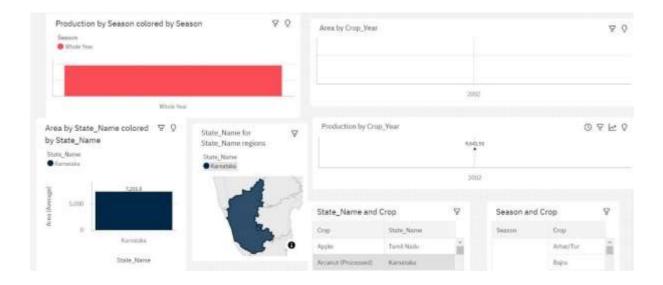
First developing the dashboard the creating the dashboard for various



State_Name and Cro	·p	장	Season and Crop	₽		
Crop	State_Name		Season	Crop		
Apple	Tamil Nadu	-	10 art	Grapes		
Ash Ginard	Tamil Nadu			Apple		
	Andhra Pradmih	_	Whole Year	Arch Gaure)		
	Haryana	- 1		Grapes		
	Kamataka					
Grapes	Machya Praidesh					
contract	Maharashtra					
	Rajesthan					







#### **7.2 Feature 2**

In this feature 2 we developed project using MLP an machine learning algorithm inorder tocreate the extra feature of creating the crop recommendation for the better yield. Multi-layer perception is also known as MLP. It is fully connected dense layers, which transform any input dimension to the desired dimension. A multi-layer perception is a neural network that has multiple layers. To create a neural network wecombine neurons together so that the outputs of some neurons are inputs of other neurons. A gentle introduction to neural networks and TensorFlow can be found here

#### 7.3 DATABASE SCHEMA

A1 · IX	v ,6	State_Name														
al A B	C D	E	F	G	#:	15.	1	- K	1	M	N:	0	9	Q	R	S
1 State_Nan District_N:Cr	op_YearSeasor	Crop	Area P	roduction												
2 Andaman NICOBARS	2000 Kharif	Arecanut	1254	2000												
3 Andaman NICOBARS	2000 Kharif	Other Kha	2	1												
4 Andaman NICOBARS	2000 Kharif	Rice	102	321												
5 Andaman NICOBARS	2000 Whole	Ye:Banana	176	641												
6 Andaman NICOBARS	2000 Whole	Yea Cashewni	720	165												
7 Andaman NICOBARS		Ye: Coconut	18168 6													
8 Andaman NICOBARS		Yei Dry ginge		100												
9 Andaman NICOBARS		Yei Sugarcane		2												
10 Andaman NICOBARS		Yei Sweet pot		15												
1 Andaman NICOBARS		Yei Tapioca		169												
2 Andaman NICOBARS	2001 Kharif			2061												
3 Andaman NICOBARS	2001 Kharif			1												
4 Andaman NICOBARS	2001 Kharif		83	300												
5 Andaman NICOBARS	2001 Whole	Ye: Cashewni	719	192												
6 Andaman NICOBARS	2001 Whole	Ye: Coconut	18190 6													
17 Andaman NICOBARS		Yes Dry ginger		100												
18 Andaman NICOBARS	2001 Whole	Ye: Sugarcane	1	1												

#### 8. Testing

#### 8.1 Test Case:

A test case has components that describe input, action and an expected response, in order to determine if a feature of an application is working correctly. A test case is a set of instructions on "HOW" to validate a particular test objective/target, which when followed will tell us if the expected behavior of the system is satisfied or not.

Characteristics of a good test case:

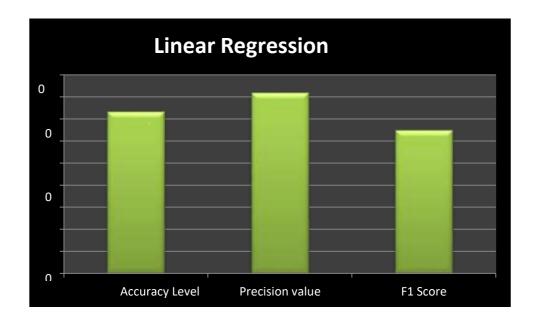
- Accurate: Exacts the purpose.
- Economical: No unnecessary steps or words.
- Traceable: Capable of being traced to requirements.
- Repeatable: Can be used to perform the test over and over.
- Reusable: Can be reused if necessary

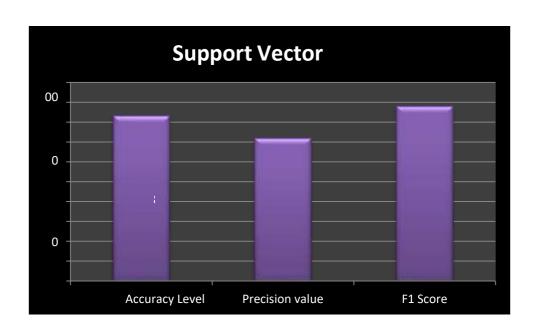
#### 8.2 USER ACCEPTANCE TESTING

Acceptance testing can be defined in many ways, but a simple definition is the succeedswhen the software functions in a manner that can be reasonable expected by the customer. After the acceptance test has been conducted, one of the two possible conditions exists. This is to fine whether the inputs are accepted by the database or other validations. For example accept only numbers in the numeric field, date format data in the date field. Alsothe null check for the not null fields. If any error occurs then show the error messages. The function of performance characteristics to specification and is accepted. A deviation from specification is uncovered and a deficiency list is created. User Acceptance Testing is a critical phase of any project and requires significant participation by the end user. It also ensures that the system meets the functional requirements.

#### 9. RESULTS

#### 9.1 PERFORMANCE METRICS





#### 10. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

#### **ADVANTAGES**

- It effectively manages vast volumes of input data.
- Following training, quickly makes predictions.
- Even with less samples, the same accuracy ratio is still possible.

#### **DISADVANTAGES**

- Provide high number of false positive
- Binary classification can be occurred
- Computational complexity

#### 11 CONCLUSION

We presented a machine learning approach for crop yield prediction, which demonstrated superior performance in Crop Challenge using large datasets of products. The approach used deep neural networks to make yield predictions (including yield, check yield, and yield difference) based on genotype and environment data. The carefully designed deep neural networks were able to learn nonlinear and complex relationships between genes, environmental conditions, as well as their interactions from historical data and make reasonably accurate predictions of yields for new hybrids planted in new locations with known weather conditions. Performance of the model was found to be relatively sensitive to the quality of weather prediction, which suggested the importance of weather predictiontechniques. We trained two deep neural networks, one for yield and the other for check yield, and then used the difference of their outputs as the prediction for yield difference. This model structure was found to be more effective than using one single neural networkfor yield difference, because the genotype and environment effects are more directly related to the yield and check yield than their difference. In modern era, the deep neural network is the prominent tool in agricultural industry for providing support to farmers in monitoring crop yield based on multiple parameters. Thus, the machine learning model provides high accuracy in detecting the suitable crop identification compared to other methodologies

#### 12. FUTURE SCOPE

This project describes crop yield prediction ability of the algorithm. In future we can determine the efficient algorithm based on their accuracy metrics that will helps to choose anefficient algorithm for crop yield prediction. Our research suggests that farmers' decisions about the production of non-rice crops on different plots and the use of resources other than land, such as labour and outside inputs, continue to influence their decisions regarding the production of rice. Rice production may continue to be atomistic, with many farmers producing tiny amounts of rice rather than a small number of farmers producing big amounts.

#### 12 APPENDIX

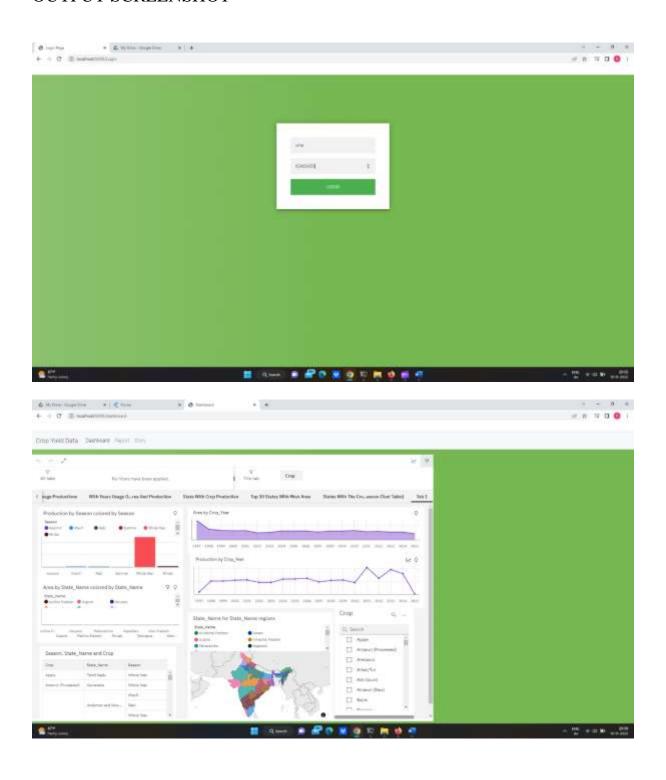
#### **SOURCE CODE**

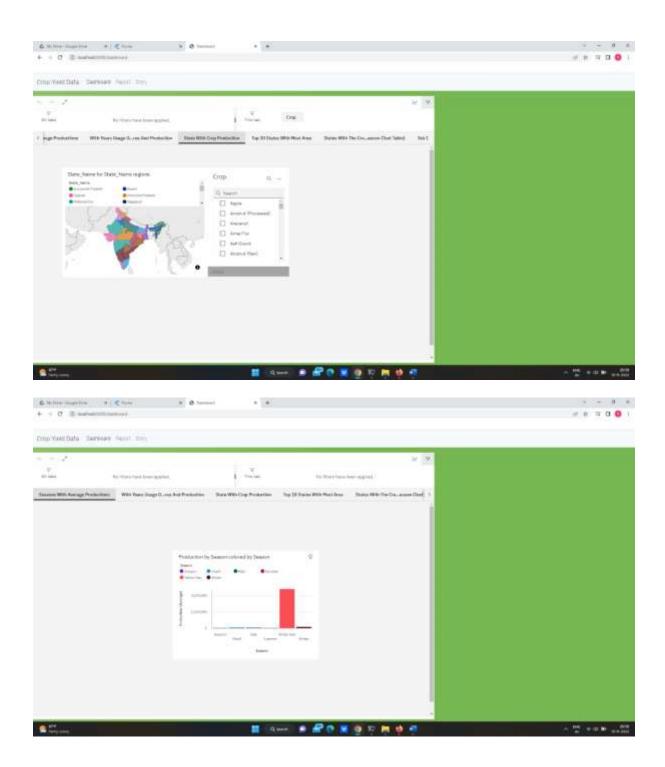
#### App.py

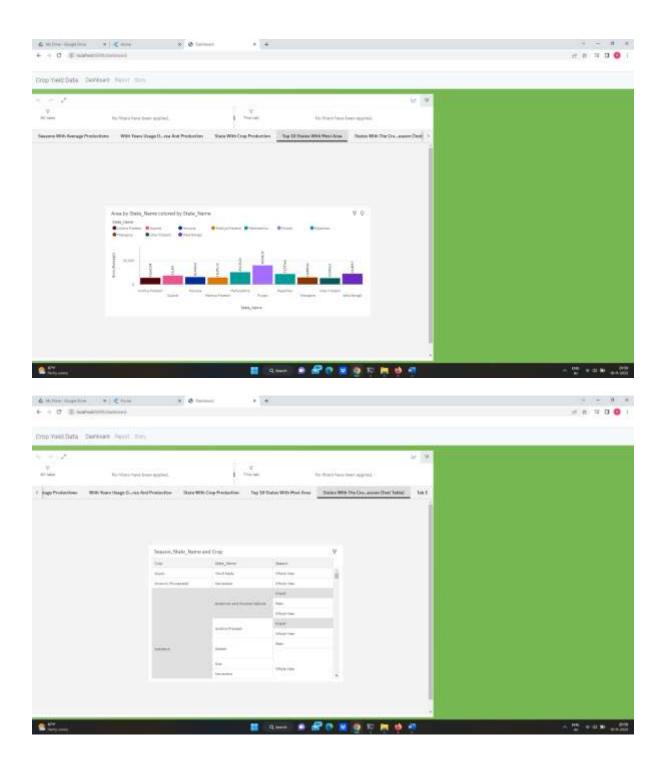
```
from flask import Flask, render_template, url_for,request,redirect, Markup,
make_response
app=Flask(__name___)
@app.errorhandler(404)
def notFound(e):
   return redirect('/dashboard')
@app.route('/dashboard')
def dashboard():
    return render_template('dashboard.html')
@app.route('/Login', methods=['POST', 'GET'])
def Login():
   if request.method=='POST':
       return dashboard()
   else:
       return render_template('login.html')
@app.route('/story')
def story():
    return render_template('story.html')
@app.route('/report')
def report():
   return render_template('report.html')
if __name__=="__main__":
   app.run()
```

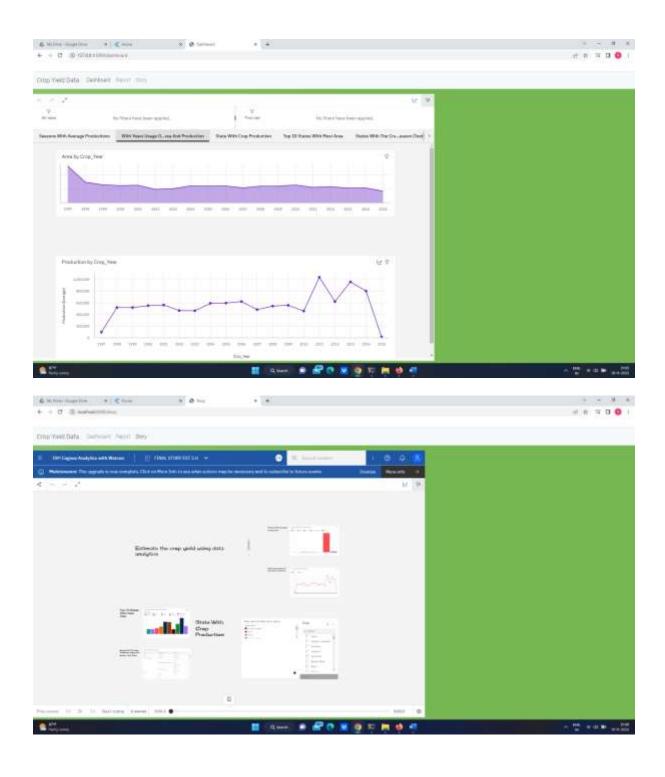
```
{% block head %}
<title>Dashboard</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="{{url_for('static',filename='/css/style.css')}}">
{% endblock %}
{% block body %}
<nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg bg-light">
    <div class="container-fluid">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="#">Crop Yield Data</a>
      <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse"</pre>
data-bs-target="#navbarNavAltMarkup" aria-controls="navbarNavAltMarkup" aria-
expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
        <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
      </button>
      <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarNavAltMarkup">
        <div class="navbar-nav">
          <a class="nav-link active"</pre>
href="http://localhost:5000/dashboard">Dashboard</a>
          <a class="nav-link" href="http://localhost:5000/report">Report</a>
         <a class="nav-link" href="http://localhost:5000/story">Story</a>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </nav>
  <div class="mt-3">
    <iframe
src="https://us3.ca.analytics.ibm.com/bi/?perspective=dashboard&pathRef=.p
ublic_folders%2FCrop%2Bproduction%2Brepoet%2FFinal%2Bdashboard%2BEST&close
WindowOnLastView=true&ui appbar=false&ui navbar=false&shareMode=em
bedded&action=view&mode=dashboard&subView=model000001846fbe6936 00
000001" width="1280" height="850" frameborder="0" gesture="media"
allow="encrypted-media" allowfullscreen=""></iframe>
  </div>
{% endblock %}
```

#### **OUTPUT SCREENSHOT**









#### **GITHUB LINK**

https://github.com/IBM-EPBL/IBM-Project-32400-1660209509

## **DEMO**

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1cgZzHzvJdF1S9FCgDTkeiJYRqmcXy96E/view?usp=share\_link