

Sowing Success: How Machine Learning Helps Farmers Select the Best Crops



Measuring essential soil metrics such as nitrogen, phosphorous, potassium levels, and pH value is an important aspect of assessing soil condition. However, it can be an expensive and time-consuming process, which can cause farmers to prioritize which metrics to measure based on their budget constraints

Farmers have various options when it comes to deciding which crop to plant each season. Their primary objective is to maximize the yield of their crops, taking into account different factors. One crucial factor that affects crop growth is the condition of the soil in the field, which can be assessed by measuring basic elements such as nitrogen and potassium levels. Each crop has an ideal soil condition that ensures optimal growth and maximum yield.

A farmer reached out to you as a machine learning expert for assistance in selecting the best crop for his field. They've provided you with a dataset called soil_measures.csv, which contains:

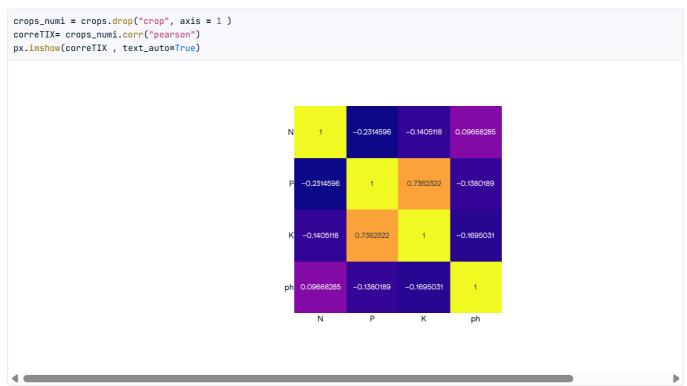
- "N": Nitrogen content ratio in the soil
- "P": Phosphorous content ratio in the soil
- "K": Potassium content ratio in the soil
- "pH" value of the soil
- "crop": categorical values that contain various crops (target variable).

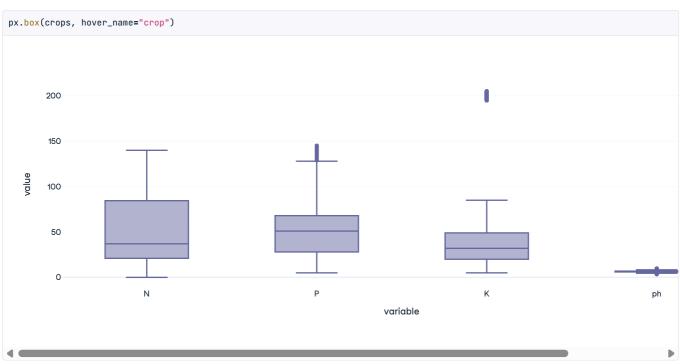
Each row in this dataset represents various measures of the soil in a particular field. Based on these measurements, the crop specified in the "crop" column is the optimal choice for that field.

In this project, you will build multi-class classification models to predict the type of "crop" and identify the single most importance feature for predictive performance.

```
# All required libraries are imported here for you.
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn import metrics
import plotly.express as px
from plotly.subplots import make_subplots
# Load the dataset
crops = pd.read_csv("soil_measures.csv")
crops.head()
# Write your code here
                      \uparrow_{\downarrow}
                                                  \uparrow_{\downarrow}
                                                                              \uparrow_{\downarrow}
                                                                                                          \uparrow_{\downarrow}
                        0
                                                  90
                                                                              42
                                                                                                          43
                                                                                                                                           6.502985292
                        1
                                                  85
                                                                              58
                                                                                                          41
                                                                                                                                            7.038096361
                        2
                                                  60
                                                                              55
                                                                                                          44
                                                                                                                                           7.840207144
                        3
                                                  74
                                                                              35
                                                                                                          40
                                                                                                                                           6.980400905
                        4
                                                  78
                                                                                                                                            7.628472891
                                                                                                          42
Rows: 5
                                                                                                                                              Expand
```

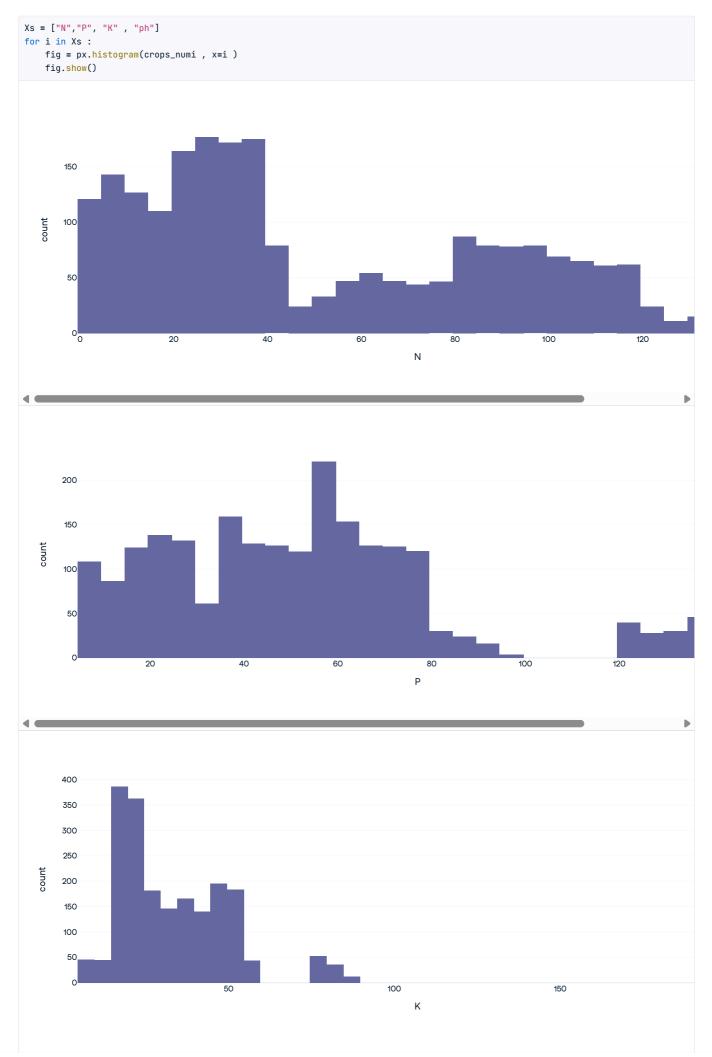
index ···	^↓	N 1:	↓ P	••• † _↓	Κ ••• ↑ψ	ph
count		220	0	2200	2200	
unique						
top						
freq						
mean		50.551818181	.8	53.3627272727	48.1490909091	6.4694
std		36.917333833	8	32.9858827386	50.6479305467	0.773
min			0	5	5	3.504
25%		2	1	28	20	5.9716
50%		3	7	51	32	6.42
75%		84.2	5	68	49	6.9236
max		14	0	145	205	9.93

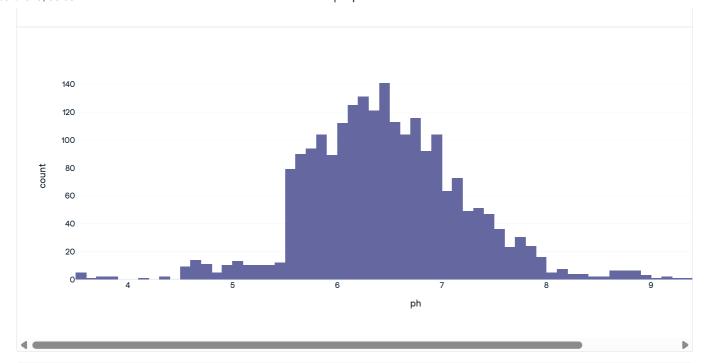




appel and grasp

in K & P high oultiers cause its a need for poth apple and grasp thus we will capp the outliers instead of dropping.





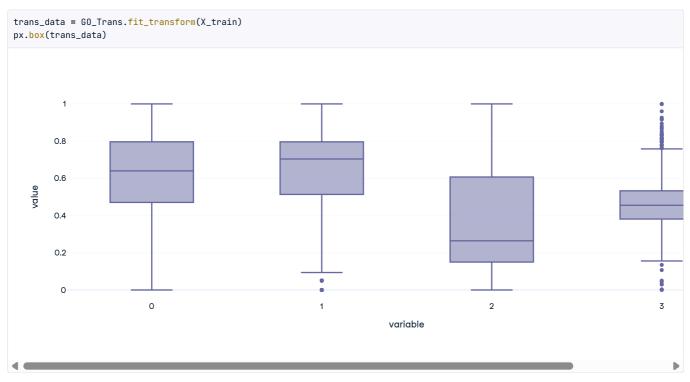
Features engineering:

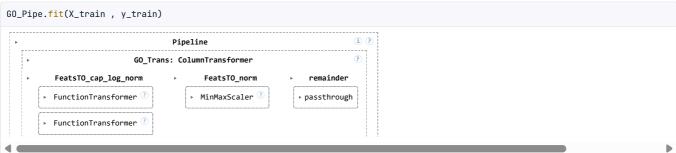
- N:normalization
- P:capping + logtransform + normalization
- K:capping + logtransform + normalization
- ph:normalization

In a pipeline:)

```
#splitting data
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X= crops_numi
y= crops["crop"]
X_train , X_test , y_train , y_test = train_test_split(X , y , test_size= 0.2 , shuffle= True ,random_state= 42 , stratify= y )
```

```
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer
from sklearn.preprocessing import FunctionTransformer
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
import numpy as np
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
from sklearn.metrics import classification_report
FeatsT0_cap_log_norm = ["K","P"]
FeatsT0_norm = ["N" , "ph"]
FeatsT0_cap_log_norm = Pipeline(
    steps= [
        ("clipping" , FunctionTransformer(lambda col : col.clip(upper = {"K" : 85 , "P" : 128 }))) ),
        ("logging" , FunctionTransformer(np.log1p) ),
        ("normalizing" , MinMaxScaler(clip=True) )
       1)
FeatsT0_norm = Pipeline( steps=[
    ("normalizing" , MinMaxScaler(clip=True))
])
GO_Trans = ColumnTransformer(transformers=[
    ("FeatsTO_cap_log_norm" , FeatsTO_cap_log_norm, ["K","P"]),
    ("FeatsTO_norm" , FeatsTO_norm , ["N" , "ph"])
    ], remainder="passthrough"
)
GO_Pipe = Pipeline(steps=[
   ("GO_Trans" , GO_Trans),
    ("classifier", LogisticRegression())
])
```





```
60_Pipe.score(X_test,y_test)

0.6409090909090909
```

KNN

```
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
G02_Pipe = Pipeline(steps=[
   ("GO_Trans" , GO_Trans),
    ("classifier", KNeighborsClassifier())
])
param_grid = {
    'classifier__n_neighbors': [3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13],
    'classifier__weights': ['uniform', 'distance'],
    'classifier__metric': ['euclidean', 'manhattan']
\label{eq:grid_G0} {\tt Grid\_G0= GridSearchCV(G02\_Pipe~,~param\_grid~,~scoring='accuracy'~,~cv=5~,verbose=1)}
Grid_GO.fit(X_train , y_train)
Grid_GO.score(X_test , y_test)
Fitting 5 folds for each of 24 candidates, totalling 120 fits
0.740909090909091
```

```
print(f"best paramaters : {6rid_60.best_params_}")
print(f"best score : {6rid_60.best_score_}")

best paramaters : {'classifier__metric': 'euclidean', 'classifier__n_neighbors': 7, 'classifier__weights': 'distance'}
best score : 0.7698863636363636
```

RandomForest

```
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier

603_Pipe = Pipeline(steps=[
    ("60_Trans", 60_Trans),

    ("classifier", RandomForestClassifier())
])

param_grid_rf = {
    'classifier_nestimators': [100, 200],
    'classifier_max_depth': [10, 20, None],
    'classifier_min_samples_leaf': [1, 2, 4],
    'classifier_min_samples_split': [2, 5]
}

Grid2_60 = GridSearchCV( 603_Pipe , param_grid_rf , cv = 5 , scoring = 'accuracy' , verbose=1)

Grid2_60.fit(X_train , y_train)
    Grid2_60.score(X_test , y_test)

Fitting 5 folds for each of 36 candidates, totalling 180 fits

0.79090909090909090999999
```

تحليل أداء نماذج التصنيف للتنبؤ بنوع المحصول

ملخص المشروع .1

تم اختبار ثلاثة نماذج رئيسية مع تطبيق تقنيات المعالجة المسبقة وضبط المعاملات .(N, P, K, ph) يهدف هذا التحليل إلى تقييم ومقارنة أداء نماذج تعلم آلي مختلفة في مهمة التنبؤ بنوع المحصول بناء على خصائص التربة .للوصول إلى أفضل دقة ممكنة

المنهجية .2

تم اتباع عملية منهجية موحدة لضمان المقارنة العادلة

- المعالجة المعالجة المعالجة الميزات العديية وتطبيق عمليات التحجيم ColumnTransformer متكامل باستخدام (Scaling) المعالجة المعالجة
- :النماذج المختبرة
 - 1. Logistic Regression
 - 2. K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN)
 - 3. Random Forest Classifier
- . للنماذج المتقدمة (Hyperparameters) للبحث المنهجي عن أفضل توليفة من المعاملات الفائقة (GridSearchCV التحسين: تم استخدام أداة

مقارنة النتائج النهائية .3

(Model) النموذج	(Final Accuracy) الدقة النهانية	أبرز الاستثناجات
1. Logistic Regression	~64.0%	خط أساس أولي. أداؤه المنخفض يثبت أن الحدود الفاصلة بين الأصناف ليست خطية على الإطلاق
2. KNN (بعد الضبط)	~74.1%	تحسن ملحوظ يثبت أن النماذج غير الخطية أنسب، ولكنه لا يزال محدودًا بسبب حساسيته للمسافات
3. Random Forest (بعد الضبط)	2 ~79.1%	. الأداء الأمثل. يوضح أن النماذج الشجرية هي الأنسب للتعامل مع تعقيد وتفاعل الميزات في البيانات

الاستنتاجات حول طبيعة البيانات .4

:كشفت عملية النمذجة عن رؤى عميقة حول طبيعة البيانات

- والنموذجين الأخرين هي أقوى دليل على أن العلاقة بين خصائص التربة ونوع المحصول معقدة وغير خطية LogisticRegression العلاقة بين خصائص التربة ونوع المحصول معقدة وغير خطية
- . وهو ما تبرع النماذج الشجرية في التقاطه (ph)، يعتمد على قيمة X تأثير (e.g.) بشكل خاص يشير إلى وجود تفاعل بين الميزات (Random Forest تفاعل العيزات: تفوق
- . وجود نمط قوي: الوصول إلى دقة تقترب من 80% يثبت أن الميزات تحتوي على إشارة قوية ونمط واضح يمكن للنموذج الصحيح أن يتعلمه ويتنبأ به بدقة عالية •

الخلاصة .5