

- i. Agricultural Zone: 14 distinct zones covers 64 districts.
- ii. Month (Chara): Indicates the sowing month for each crop, accounting for seasonality.
- iii. Rainfall (mm): The required rainfall during the planting stage.
- iv. Temperature (Avg): The average temperature conducive to crop growth.
- v. Humidity (Avg): The average relative humidity suitable for the crop.

- vi. Sunlight (Hours): The total hours of sunlight needed during early growth.
- vii. Wind Direction (°): The dominant wind direction in degrees.
- viii. Wind Velocity (km/h): The speed of the wind, relevant to crop stability and pollination.
- ix. Label: The recommended crop under the specified environmental conditions.

Observations: Class-wise box plotting of features revealed very high variance.

Model Training

- Initial Preprocessing[Code1]

Data Augmentation: To train the model effectively for all crop-environment combinations, the original dataset with 374 unique entries was augmented. For each existing combination, 20 new rows were generated by introducing small random variations to key environmental features.

Rainfall (mm): ± 3 mm variation using a uniform distribution.

Temperature (Avg): $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ variation.

Humidity (Avg): $\pm 10\%$ relative humidity variation.

Sunlight (Hours): Kept unchanged as it's less prone to short-term fluctuations.

Wind Direction (°): $\pm 40^\circ$ variation.

Wind Velocity (km/h): ± 5 km/h variation.

Label: Retained from the original row to ensure consistency.

This augmentation, guided by BAMIS-specified variations, significantly expanded the dataset and ensured the model could generalize effectively to diverse real-world conditions.

Label Encoding(label), One Hot Encoding(Agricultural zone) and others

Class wise Robust Scaling:

Here is the implementation,

```
for cls in y.unique():
    scaler = RobustScaler()
    class_data = X[y == cls]
    scaled_class_data = scaler.fit_transform(class_data)
    scaled_class_df=pd.DataFrame(scaled_class_data,columns=X.columns,
index=class_data.index)
    scaled_data = pd.concat([scaled_data, scaled_class_df])
    scalers[cls] = scaler
```

As you can see, there will be 41 distinct scalers for each class. This class wise scaling significantly boosts the model's accuracy.

- Algorithms

Mostly Decision Tree based algorithms perform here with this dataset. A voting classifier, combining multiple tree-based models, achieved an impressive **99.55% accuracy** on the test set.

	Decision Tree	Random Forest	Gradient Boosting	HistGradientBoosting	Logistic Regression	SVM	XGBoost	KNN	CatBoost	LightGBM
Accuracy	0.977666	0.98995	0.985483	0.089336	0.21608	0.298157	0.989391	0.750419	0.997767	0.033501

- Challenges

While taking a new set of data as input, which robust scaler will be used, as there are 41 scalers. I also can't find resources on internet to deal with it. I've implemented an idea but which actually

haven't worked out[Code2].

Web Implementation

- As it was my 2-1 project, I've implemented the very initial model with 67% accuracy. The web actually take agricultural zone and district as input and then fetch weather data through API and recommend the class. [web]

[1] <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/atharvaingle/crop-recommendation-dataset>

[2] <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/10534479>

[3] [https://github.com/kefaet03/agriqo/blob/master/Data%20set/Agriqo\(slider1\)%20%20Sheet1.csv](https://github.com/kefaet03/agriqo/blob/master/Data%20set/Agriqo(slider1)%20%20Sheet1.csv)

[4] <https://www.bamis.gov.bd/calendar/>

[Code1]

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1qYSYa51DZgmhQTjm9jpP6ggvOGsm7K3C#scrollTo=WBMrf1QNI17_

[Code2] <https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1D1LytB8dpJpEVcq8rzunpcBMvm2Nal37>

[web] <https://kefaet03.github.io/UniqoXAgriqo/index.html>