A

Project

Report On

Agricultural Crop Yield Analysis Based on Productivity and Season

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Degree

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

in

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING (AI&ML)

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2020-2024

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING (AI&ML)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project entitled **“Agricultural Crop Yield Analysis Based On Productivity and Season”** being submitted by **V VIKRAM (207R1A66J0), G BHEMESHWAR (207R1A66E0) & A ROHITH (207R1A66C5)** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of B.Tech in Computer Science and Engineering (AI&ML) to the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University Hyderabad, is a record of bonafide work carried out by them under our guidance and supervision during the year 2023-24.

The results embodied in this thesis have not been submitted to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

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Submitted for viva voice Examination held on ______

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ABSTRACT

As we know the fact that, India is the second largest population country in the world and majority of people in India have agriculture as their occupation. Farmers are growing same crops repeatedly without trying new verity of crops and they are applying fertilizers in random quantity without knowing the deficient content and quantity. So, this is directly affecting on crop yield and also causes the soil acidification and damages the top layer. So, we have designed the system using machine learning algorithms for betterment of farmers. Our system will suggest the best suitable crop for particular land based on content and weather parameters. And also, the system provides information about the required content and quantity of fertilizers, required seeds for cultivation. Hence by utilizing our system farmers can cultivate a new variety of crop, may increase in profit margin and can avoid soil pollution.

In this study, we endeavored to address the challenge of predicting agricultural crop yields using five different machine learning algorithms. The objective was to explore various approaches to tackle the problem based on productivity and seasonal factors. We attempted to apply the following algorithms: Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Logistic Regression, Decision Tree Classifier, and KNeighbors Classifier. Each algorithm was trained and evaluated using historical data on crop yields, productivity factors, and seasonal variations. The accuracies achieved by the respective algorithms are as follows: Naive Bayes (79%), SVM (79%), Logistic Regression (81%), Decision Tree Classifier (79%), and KNeighbors Classifier (79%). Notably, the logistic regression algorithm demonstrated the highest accuracy among the algorithms considered in this study, achieving an accuracy of 81%. Our findings suggest that exploring multiple machine learning techniques is essential for addressing the complexity of analyzing crop yields based on the provided features. Although logistic regression emerged as the most effective algorithm in this context, the comparative analysis sheds light on the strengths and limitations of each approach. This research contributes to advancing precision agriculture by providing insights into the performance of different machine learning algorithms for crop yield prediction, thus enabling stakeholders to make more informed decisions in agricultural planning and management.

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT SCOPE

The project aims to develop an agricultural crop recommendation system tailored for farmers. It will encompass a comprehensive analysis of various factors influencing crop productivity, including but not limited to climatic conditions, soil types, and seasonal variations. The scope also includes the integration of economic and environmental considerations to provide holistic Analysis.

1.2 PROJECT PURPOSE

The primary purpose of the project is to assist farmers in maximizing their crop yields and optimizing agricultural practices. By leveraging data-driven insights and predictive modeling, the system aims to alleviate the challenges faced by farmers in making informed decisions regarding crop selection and planting times. Additionally, the project seeks to contribute to the sustainability and resilience of agricultural practices by promoting the cultivation of crops that are both economically viable and environmentally friendly.

1.3 PROJECT FEATURES

The project encompasses several key features aimed at assisting farmers. It includes a data-driven recommendation system utilizing advanced algorithms to analyze various factors affecting crop productivity. Real-time weather data and seasonal forecasts are incorporated to provide timely suggestions, while economic viability and environmental sustainability are also considered. The system offers an intuitive user interface accessible via mobile devices, ensuring widespread adoption, and continuous improvement mechanisms gather feedback for refining recommendations. Overall, the project aims to empower farmers with personalized guidance to maximize yields, profitability, and sustainability in their agricultural practices.

2. SYSTEM ANALYSIS

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SYSTEM ANALYSIS

The system analysis of this project involves gathering requirements from stakeholders, collecting and preprocessing diverse datasets, selecting and developing appropriate algorithms for prediction and recommendation, designing an intuitive user interface, integrating and deploying the system, monitoring its performance, and gathering feedback for continuous improvement. Through these steps, the project aims to develop a user-friendly and effective recommendation system to assist Indian farmers in maximizing crop yields and sustainability.

1.1 PROBLEM DEFINITION

The project tackles the issue of inadequate, personalized crop recommendations for Indian farmers, resulting in less effective decision-making and lower agricultural output. Through the use of data-driven approaches and advanced algorithms, the project strives to offer customized guidance based on environmental factors, soil characteristics, and market dynamics. Ultimately, the objective is to equip farmers with the necessary resources and insights to improve both crop yields and sustainability in their farming endeavors.

2.2 EXISTING SYSTEM

- Many crop prediction yield models have been developed. Clustering approaches such as k-means, kmeans++ are used to perform grouping of data as clusters to predict crop yield is used. Tripathy et al., provided a system to have management of pesticides for crop cultivation using data mining process.
- Essential parameter for agriculture analysis is nature of soil. Diverse varieties of soil are available in this India. Crops are cultivated depending on the type of soil in the land. The role of soil in improving crop cultivation is discussed. Data mining techniques are applied to analyze the soil parameter.
- JRip, J48 and Naive Bayes techniques are applied which produces more reliable results in analyzing red and Black soil. Impact of parameters of agriculture in crop management is studied to improve productivity. Neural networks, soft computing, big data and fuzzy logic methods are being used to examine the agricultural factors.

- Pritam Bose developed a SNN model to have a spatiotemporal analysis with crop estimation. An automatic system to gather the information about soil nature, weather conditions was developed with clustering techniques to extract the knowledge and use it by farmers in crop cultivation.

2.2.1 DISADVANTAGES OF EXISTING SYSTEM

Following are the disadvantages of existing system:

- An existing system’s recommendation is based on soil and not based on Crop Recommendation Based on Production
- Farmers will be given recommendation by considering not the season of crop production.
- Relatively sluggish to build.
- Interpretation is difficult.
- Computationally highly-priced.

2.3 PROPOSED SYSTEM

The Proposed system will give yield prediction and production prediction for particular land based on soil contents and weather parameters such as Temperature, Humidity, soil PH and Rainfall. In this project, we use historical data to analyze; such techniques are neural networks, K-nearest Neighbor. Our system will suggest the best suitable crop for particular land based on content and weather parameters. The steps are Data Collection, Data Preprocessing, Machine Learning Algorithm for Crop and Rainfall Prediction (SVM, Decision Tree).

The system begins by collecting historical data encompassing crop yields, productivity factors (such as soil quality and irrigation), and seasonal parameters (such as temperature and rainfall). This data undergoes preprocessing to cleanse it of any inconsistencies or missing values and normalize features. Subsequently, five different machine learning algorithms, including Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Logistic Regression, Decision Tree Classifier, and KNeighbors Classifier, are employed and evaluated using cross-validation techniques to determine their predictive capabilities. Feature engineering techniques are then applied to select the most pertinent features for crop yield prediction, followed by model training and optimization to enhance accuracy and generalization. The performance of each model is rigorously assessed using various evaluation metrics, with a special focus on logistic regression, which emerges as the most accurate algorithm with an accuracy of 81%. Once identified, the logistic regression model is integrated into a user-friendly interface for deployment in real-world agricultural settings, empowering farmers, agricultural experts, and policymakers with actionable insights for informed decision-making. Continuous monitoring and iterative improvements ensure the system remains adaptive and responsive to evolving agricultural conditions and technological advancements, thereby contributing to sustainable agricultural practices and enhanced productivity in the sector.

2.3.1 ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM

The In our proposed machine, we have used a huge statistics set that includes all the states of India, whereas in the current system, simplest a specific country has been taken into consideration. These strategies may be used to train farmers.

- Facilitates informed decision-making for farmers, policymakers, and agricultural experts.
- Enhances productivity through optimized agricultural practices.
- Optimizes resource allocation, leading to cost savings and sustainability.
- Mitigates risks associated with weather fluctuations, pests, and market changes.
- Contributes to research in agricultural science and machine learning.
- Empowers stakeholders with user-friendly interfaces and actionable insights.
- Easy to build.
- Easy to interpret Computationally less expensive way.

2.4 FEASIBILITY STUDY

The feasibility of the project is analyzed in this phase and business proposal is put forth with a very general plan for the project and some cost estimates. During system analysis the feasibility study of the proposed system is to be carried out. This is to ensure that the proposed system is not a burden to the company. For feasibility analysis, some understanding of the major requirements for the system is essential.

Three key considerations involved in the feasibility analysis are

- ECONOMICAL FEASIBILITY
- TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY
- SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

2.4.1 ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the economic impact that the system will have on the organization. The amount of fund that the company can pour into the research and development of the system is limited. The expenditures must be justified. Thus the developed system as well within the budget and this was achieved because most of the technologies used are freely available. Only the customized products had to be purchased.

Since the system is developed as part of project work, there is no manual cost to spend for the proposed system. Also all the resources are already available, it give an indication that the system is economically possible for development.

2.4.2 TECHNICAL FEASIBILITY

This study is carried out to check the technical feasibility, that is, the technical requirements of the system. Any system developed must not have a high demand on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands on the available technical resources. This will lead to high demands being placed on the client. The developed system must have a modest requirement, as only minimal or null changes are required for implementing this system.

2.4.3 SOCIAL FEASIBILITY

The aspect of study is to check the level of acceptance of the system by the user. This includes the process of training the user to use the system efficiently. The user must not feel threatened by the system, instead must accept it as a necessity. The level of acceptance by the users solely depends on the methods that are employed to educate the user about the system and to make him familiar with it. His level of confidence must be raised so that he is also able to make some constructive criticism, which is welcomed, as he is the final user of the system.

2.5 HARDWARE & SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS

2.5.1 HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Hardware interfaces specify the logical characteristics of each interface between the software product and the hardware components of the system. The following are some hardware requirements.

- PROCESSOR : Intel Dual Core I5 and above.
- RAM : 4GB (min)
- HARD DISK : 20 GB
- KEYBOARD : Standard Windows Keyboard
- MOUSE : Two or Three Button Mouse.
- MONITOR : SVGA

2.5.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS:

Software Requirements specifies the logical characteristics of each interface and software components of the system. The following are some software requirements:

- OPERATING SYSTEM : Windows 7 Ultimate
- CODE LANGUAGE : Python
- FRONT-END : Python
- BACK-END : Django-ORM
- DESIGNING : HTML, CSS, JavaScript
- DATABASE : MySQL
- WEB SERVER : WAMP Server

3. ARCHITECTURE

3.ARCHITECTURE

3.1 PROJECT ARCHITECTURE

This project architecture shows the procedure followed for classification, starting from input to final prediction.

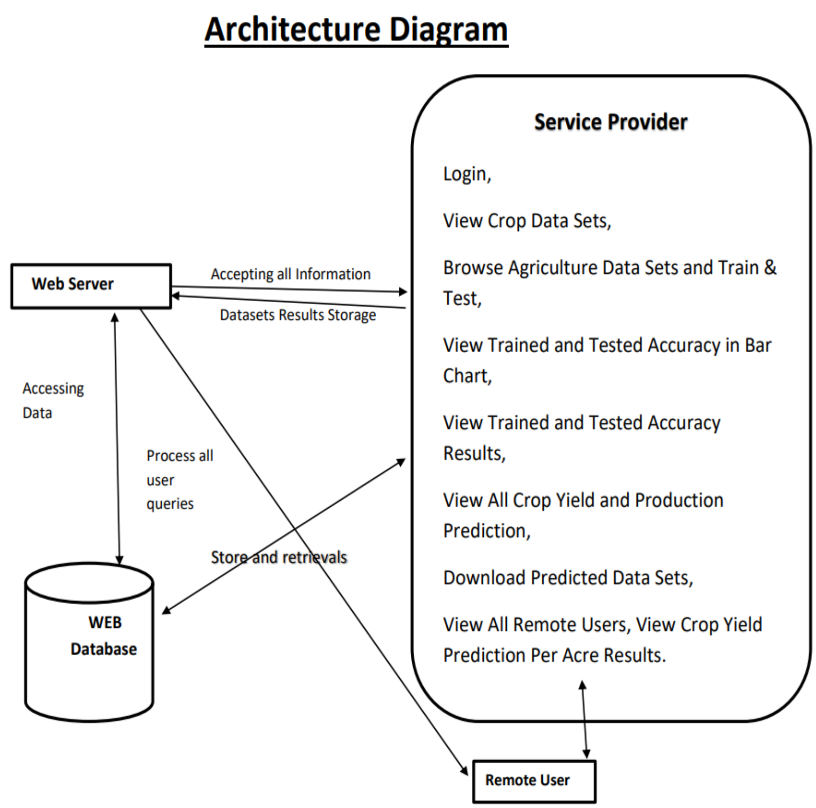


Figure 3.1: Project Architecture of Agricultural Crop Yield Analysis Based on Productivity and Season.

DESCRIPTION

The system architecture for the "Agricultural Crop Yield Analysis Based on Productivity and Season" project encompasses data collection, preprocessing, analysis, and recommendation delivery layers. Various datasets containing weather, soil, crop, and market data are gathered and standardized for subsequent analysis. Advanced algorithms such as clustering, decision trees, and neural networks process this data to generate personalized crop recommendations, considering factors like geographical location and soil composition. These recommendations are then conveyed to farmers through an accessible and user-friendly interface accessible via both web and mobile platforms.

Additionally, a feedback mechanism is incorporated to gather user input continuously, aiding in system refinement and improvement. Cloud-based infrastructure ensures scalability and reliability, allowing the system to accommodate fluctuating demands effectively. Overall, the architecture aims to equip farmers with actionable insights to enhance agricultural productivity and sustainability.

The system architecture of the project prioritizes seamless data processing and personalized recommendation delivery to Indian farmers. By streamlining data collection, preprocessing, and analysis, the architecture ensures efficient generation of tailored crop recommendations based on critical factors like location and soil type. These recommendations are conveniently accessible through a user-friendly interface, accessible via web browsers and mobile devices, facilitating ease of use and adoption among farmers. Moreover, a feedback loop enables continuous refinement of the recommendation engine, ensuring its relevance and effectiveness over time. Deployed on cloud-based infrastructure, the architecture guarantees scalability and reliability, enabling the system to adapt to changing user demands and ensure uninterrupted service delivery. Ultimately, the project aims to empower farmers with actionable insights to optimize agricultural practices and achieve sustainable productivity.

3.2 USE CASE DIAGRAM

In the use case diagram, we have basically one actor who is the user in the trained model.

A use case diagram is a graphical depiction of a user's possible interactions with a system. A use case diagram shows various use cases and different types of users the system has. The use cases are represented by either circles or ellipses. The actors are often shown as stick figures.

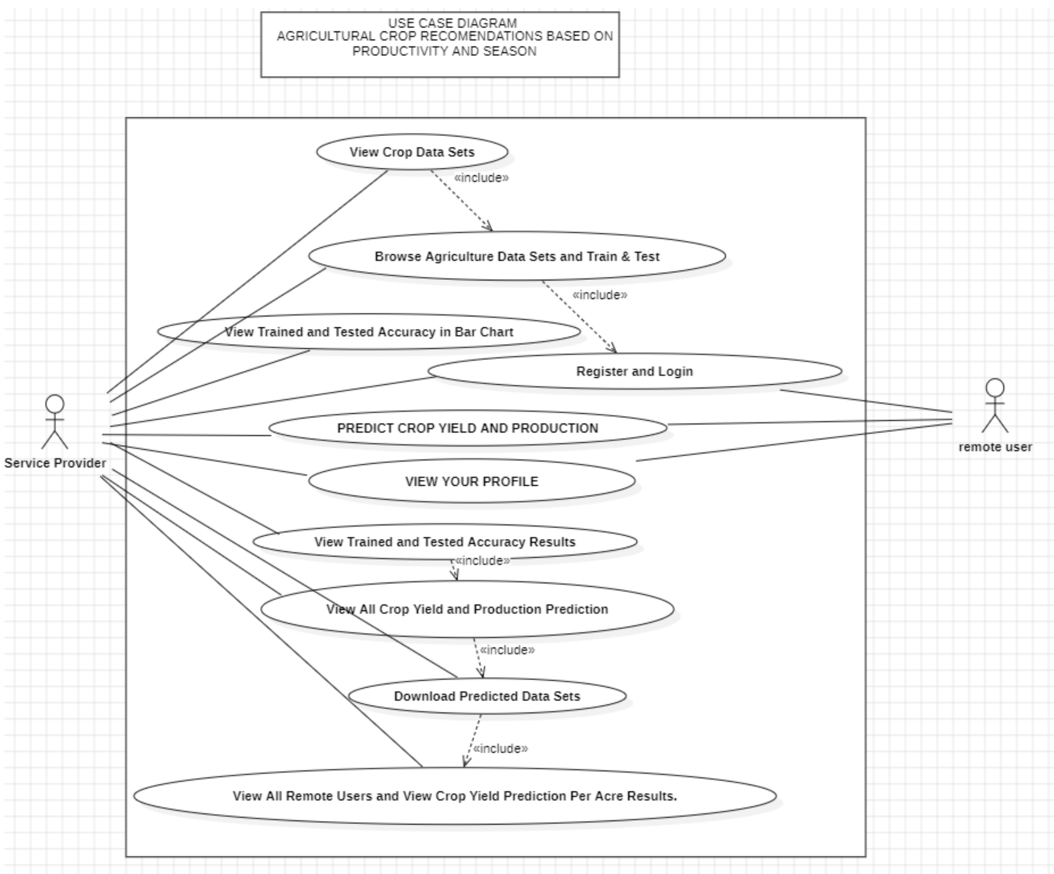


Figure 3.2: Use Case Diagram for Agricultural Crop Yield Analysis Based on Productivity and Season.

DESCRIPTION

In the use case diagram for the agricultural crop yield analysis project, several key actors and interactions with the system are illustrated. The primary actors include the farmer, agricultural expert, administrator, and external systems. The farmer initiates actions such as providing data, accessing predictions, and adjusting agricultural practices based on recommendations generated by the system. The agricultural expert analyzes model outputs, provides feedback, and fine-tunes parameters to optimize the performance of the machine learning models.The administrator manages system configurations,user accounts, and data access permissions to ensure smooth operation. Additionally, the system interacts with external data sources , such as weather forecasts or market prices, to enhance prediction accuracy.

Within the diagram, various use cases depict the functionalities and interactions Within the system. These use cases include view crop datasets , browse agricultural datasets and train & test ,view accuracy in bar chart , register and login, predicting crop yield and production view your profile, view trained and tested accuracy results , view all crop yield and production ,download predicted datasets, view all remote users and view all crop yield prediction result per acre.

The relationships between actors and use cases are represented through associations, generalizations, and include/extend relationships. Each actor is associated with specific use cases they can perform within the system, while some actors, such as agricultural experts and administrators, may generalize from a more generic user category.

Additionally, some use cases may include or extend others, indicating the sequence of actions or dependencies within the system. Finally , the use case diagram is bounded to represent the scope of the system, encompassing all actors and their interactions with the functionalities provided by the agricultural crop yield analysis project.

3.3 CLASS DIAGRAM

Class diagram is a type of static structure diagram that describes the structure of a system by showing the system's classes, their attributes, operations (or methods), and the relationships among objects.

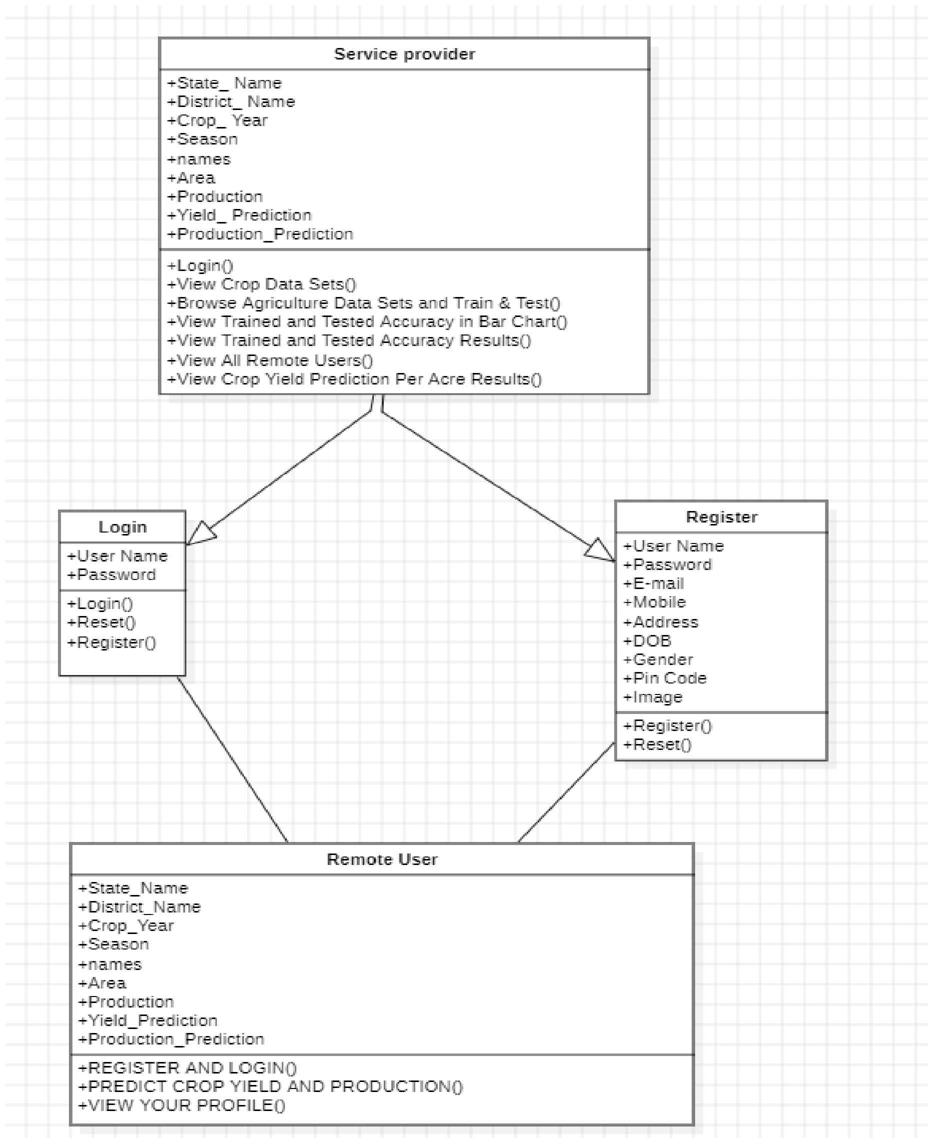


Figure 3.3: Class Diagram for Agricultural Crop Yield Analysis Based on Productivity and Season.

DESCRIPTION

In the envisioned class diagram for “Agricultural crop yield analysis based on productivity and season”, four distinct classes play integral roles in orchestrating the system's functionality: Service Provider, Remote User, Register, and Login. The Service Provider class embodies the core entity responsible for overseeing and managing the various aspects of crop yield analysis. Its methods include accessing and manipulating user profile datasets, viewing accuracy results through bar charts, predicting crop yield and production , managing user accounts through registration and login processes , and analyzing detailed accuracy outcomes. This class serves as the orchestrator, overseeing the intricate processes involved in the identification of fraudulent profiles within the online social network.

Complementing the Service Provider , the Remote User class represents the end-user entity interacting with the system. While its functionalities are more streamlined, focusing on user-specific actions such as registration, login, profile viewing , and analyzing crop yield and production, the Remote User class is essential for the system's user-centric interactions.

Additionally, the AnalysisResults class handles the presentation and analysis of prediction results, providing insights through accuracy metrics and recommendations. The UserManagement class governs user account management , permissions, and system configurations , while the ExternalDataIntegration class integrates external data sources to enhance prediction accuracy. Relationships between classes, such as associations and dependencies, are depicted to illustrate how classes interact within the system. This comprehensive diagram serves as a visual blueprint for the agricultural crop yield analysis project, aiding in understanding its structure and facilitating the design and development process.

3.4 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

A sequence diagram shows object interactions arranged in time sequence. It depicts the objects involved in the scenario and the sequence of messages exchanged between the objects needed to carry out the functionality of the scenario. Sequence diagrams are typically associated with use case realizations in the logical view of the system under development.

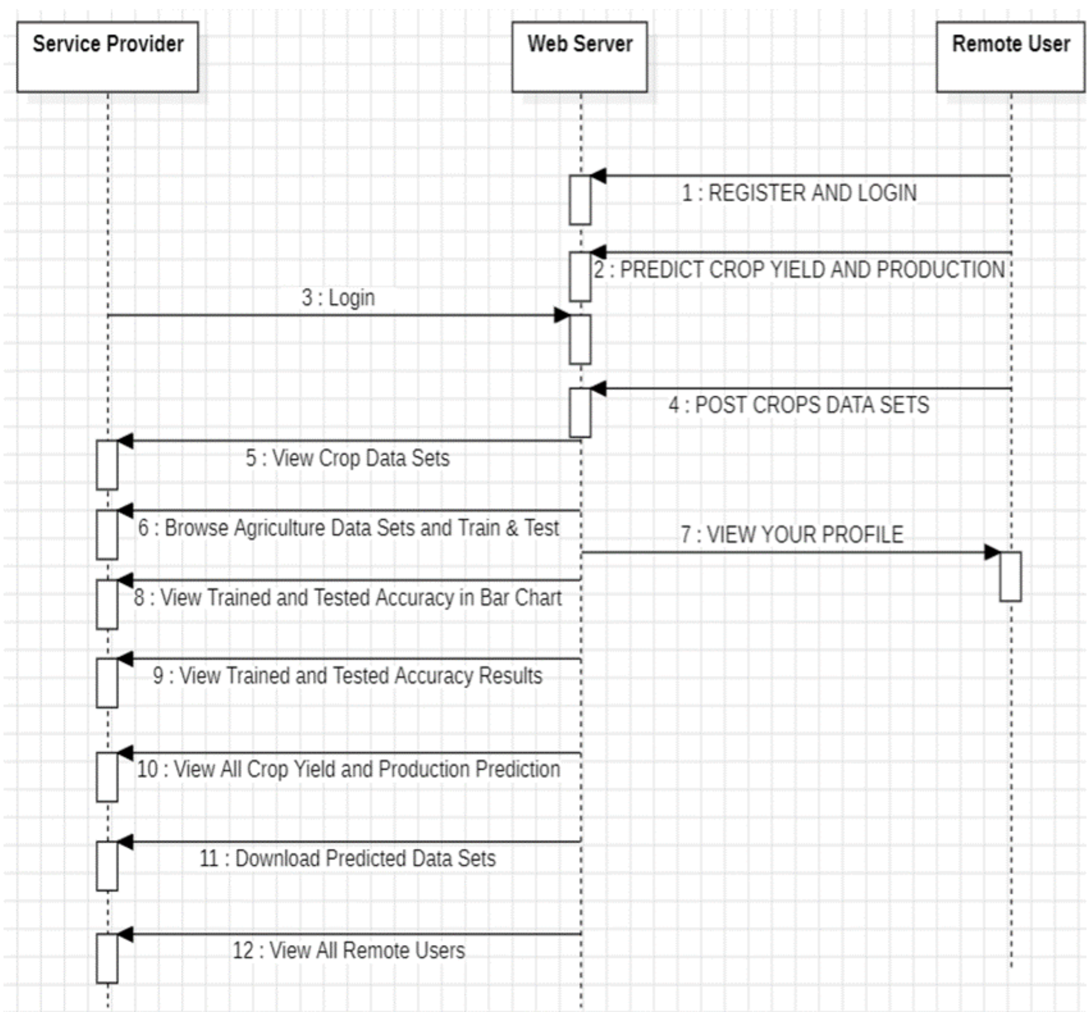


Figure 3.4: Sequence Diagram for Agricultural Crop Yield Analysis Based on Productivity and Season.

DESCRIPTION

The sequence diagram for the agricultural crop yield analysis project delineates the chronological interactions between actors and system components. It initiates with the actors' initialization, encompassing farmers, agricultural experts, and administrators, who are poised to engage with the system.

Subsequently, the data input process unfolds as farmers or agricultural experts interact with the DataInput component, furnishing historical data pertaining to crop yields, productivity factors, and seasonal variations. Once this data is provided, the MachineLearningModel component is invoked to train machine learning models, leveraging the inputted historical data. Following the training phase, a user, whether a farmer or agricultural expert, triggers a prediction request, prompting the Prediction component to utilize trained machine learning models for crop yield prediction based on specified parameters and seasonal data.

Concurrently, the AnalysisResults component handles the presentation and analysis of prediction outcomes, furnishing users with accuracy metrics and actionable recommendations. Meanwhile, the UserManagement component administers user accounts, permissions, and system configurations, ensuring operational efficacy. Additionally, the ExternalDataIntegration component integrates external data sources, such as weather forecasts or market prices, to refine prediction accuracy. As users provide feedback on prediction results, the ModelOptimization component iterates to further refine machine learning models.

Throughout these interactions, the system promptly responds to user requests, delivering predictions, analysis results, and system management functionalities seamlessly. This sequence diagram offers a visual narrative of the system's operational flow, delineating the sequential steps involved in data input, model training, prediction generation, analysis, and user feedback within the agricultural crop yield analysis project.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 NAÏVE BAYES

Naive Bayes algorithm, renowned for its simplicity and efficiency, finds valuable application in agriculture for crop yield analysis and recommendation systems. This algorithm utilizes historical data, environmental factors, and crop characteristics to provide insightful recommendations to farmers, facilitating informed decision-making in crop selection and yield prediction. At its core, Naive Bayes relies on Bayes' theorem, a fundamental concept in probability theory, to predict the probability of a class given certain features. In the context of agriculture, this translates into estimating the probability of a particular crop's success or yield based on factors such as soil type, climate, and historical performance.

The formula of Naive Bayes algorithm is derived from Bayes' theorem:

$$P(y|x1,\ldots,x_n) = \frac{P(x_1)P(x_2)\ldots P(x_n)P(x_1|y)P(x_2|y)\ldots P(x_n|y)P(y)}{P(x_1)P(x_2)\ldots P(x_n)}$$

In agricultural applications, Naive Bayes can be employed for crop recommendation by analysing historical yield data, soil characteristics, climate patterns, and seasonal variations. By computing the probability of success for each crop given the environmental conditions and historical performance, Naive Bayes can suggest the most suitable crops for cultivation. Moreover, Naive Bayes aids in yield prediction by leveraging past yield data, weather forecasts, and soil conditions. By estimating the probability distribution of crop yields based on these factors, farmers can anticipate potential outcomes and plan their agricultural activities accordingly.

In conclusion, Naive Bayes algorithm serves as a valuable tool in agriculture for crop yield analysis and recommendation systems. For this algorithm we have achieved a accuracy of 79%. By leveraging probabilistic reasoning and historical data, Naive Bayes empowers farmers with actionable insights, enabling them to make informed decisions and maximize agricultural productivity.

4.2 SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE

Support Vector Machine (SVM) algorithms play a crucial role in agricultural crop yield analysis by offering powerful tools for classification and regression tasks. SVMs aid in accurately classifying crops based on factors like soil type, climate conditions, and historical yield data, helping farmers make informed decisions about crop selection. Moreover, SVMs can predict crop yields by analyzing input features such as soil characteristics and weather patterns, allowing farmers to plan their agricultural activities effectively. By analyzing seasonal variations in crop productivity and identifying trends, SVMs provide insights into how different crops perform under varying environmental conditions. Additionally, SVMs contribute to resource optimization by suggesting optimal resource management strategies and assessing risks associated with crop management practices. Overall, SVMs empower farmers to make data-driven decisions, enhance crop yields, and optimize agricultural productivity while promoting sustainability. finally, we have achieved an accuracy of 79% for this algorithm.

4.3 LOGISTIC REGRESSION

Logistic regression is a statistical method widely used in various fields, including agriculture, for its ability to predict binary outcomes based on one or more predictor variables. In the context of agriculture crop yield analysis, logistic regression can offer valuable insights into the likelihood of certain events occurring, such as high or low productivity in a given season. One significant application of logistic regression in agriculture is predicting crop yield outcomes based on factors such as soil characteristics, climate conditions, and management practices. By analyzing historical data on crop yields and relevant environmental variables, logistic regression models can estimate the probability of achieving certain levels of productivity for different crops in specific seasons. finally, we have achieved an accuracy of 81% for this algorithm.

The logistic regression formula involves the logistic function, also known as the sigmoid function, which maps the input features to a probability between 0 and 1.

The formula for logistic regression can be represented as:

$$y = e^{(b0 + b1*x)} / (1 + e^{(b0 + b1*x)})$$

4.4 DECISION TREE CLASSIFIER

Decision Tree Classifier is a versatile machine learning algorithm extensively applied in agriculture for crop yield analysis, particularly concerning productivity and seasonal variations. This algorithm employs a tree-like structure where each internal node represents a decision based on specific features, and each leaf node represents a class label or outcome. In agriculture, decision trees can be employed to predict crop yields based on various factors such as soil attributes, climate conditions, and management practices.

Decision trees are intuitive and easily interpretable, making them particularly valuable for agricultural applications where stakeholders may not have a deep understanding of machine learning techniques. By analyzing historical data on crop yields and associated factors, decision tree classifiers can identify patterns and relationships between input variables and crop productivity, providing actionable insights for farmers and agricultural experts. One significant advantage of decision trees is their ability to handle both numerical and categorical data without requiring extensive data preprocessing. Moreover, decision trees can effectively handle nonlinear relationships between input variables and crop yield outcomes, making them suitable for complex agricultural systems. While decision tree classifiers do not have a specific mathematical formula like logistic regression, the decision-making process within the tree can be represented by a series of conditional statements or rules. These rules determine how input variables are partitioned at each node of the tree until a final decision or prediction is made at the leaf nodes.

In summary, decision tree classifiers serve as valuable tools in agriculture for crop yield analysis by providing interpretable models that can effectively predict productivity and identify factors influencing seasonal variations. By leveraging historical data and relevant features, decision trees enable farmers to make informed decisions about crop management strategies, resource allocation, and risk mitigation, ultimately enhancing agricultural productivity and sustainability. Finally, we have achieved an accuracy of 79% for this algorithm.

4.5 kNEIGHBORS CLASSIFIER

The k-Nearest Neighbors (kNN) classifier is a simple yet effective machine learning algorithm utilized in agriculture for crop yield analysis, particularly regarding productivity and seasonal variations. This algorithm operates based on the principle that similar instances tend to share similar outcomes. In the context of agriculture, kNN can be employed to predict crop yields by considering neighboring data points with similar characteristics such as soil properties, climate conditions, and agricultural practices.

One significant advantage of the kNN classifier is its flexibility and adaptability to various types of data, including both numerical and categorical variables. This makes it well-suited for analyzing diverse agricultural datasets that may contain a wide range of features. The kNN algorithm does not rely on a specific mathematical formula but instead operates by computing the distance between the input data point and its k nearest neighbors in the feature space. The class label of the input data point is then determined based on the most frequent class among its neighbors (for classification tasks) or the average value of the neighboring data points (for regression tasks).In agriculture, the kNN classifier can assist in predicting crop yields based on historical data and relevant environmental factors. By considering neighboring data points with similar characteristics, kNN can provide valuable insights into the expected productivity of different crops in specific seasons and geographical regions.

Moreover, the kNN classifier is particularly useful in situations where the underlying relationship between input variables and crop yield outcomes is complex or nonlinear. By leveraging the collective knowledge of neighboring data points, kNN can effectively capture intricate patterns and variations in crop productivity, helping farmers make informed decisions about crop selection, resource allocation, and risk management.

In summary, the k-Nearest Neighbors classifier serves as a valuable tool in agriculture for crop yield analysis by leveraging the similarity of neighboring data points to predict productivity and seasonal variations. While it does not have a specific formula, the kNN algorithm operates based on the distance between data points in the feature space, making it a flexible and adaptable approach for analyzing diverse agricultural datasets with an accuracy of 79%.

4.6 DATASET DESCRIPTION

Agricultural crop yield analysis datasets serve as valuable repositories of information, encompassing a diverse array of variables crucial for understanding and predicting crop productivity and seasonal variations. These datasets typically include detailed crop information such as state, city, year, crop year, crop, area, production. Our datasets is sourced from Kaggle website , encompasses a diverse range of attributes aimed at discerning the authenticity of crop details.

Additionally, agronomic practices such as irrigation, fertilization, and pest management are recorded, providing insights into the management strategies employed in crop cultivation. Field management practices, including crop density, rotation schedules, and tillage methods, are also documented, offering further context to the agricultural landscape. Yield data, the cornerstone of such datasets, provides quantitative measures of crop productivity, often supplemented with quality parameters to assess overall crop performance. Seasonal attributes, like growing degree days and specific growing periods, further contextualize crop development over time. Geospatial information, such as location coordinates and field boundaries, adds a spatial dimension to the dataset, facilitating spatial analysis and decision-making.

Moreover, metadata detailing data sources and collection methods ensure transparency and reproducibility in research and analysis. Through comprehensive analysis of these datasets, stakeholders in agriculture, including researchers, agronomists, and farmers, can gain valuable insights to optimize crop management strategies, enhance productivity, and ensure sustainable agricultural practices.

4.7 PERFORMANCE METRICS

Performance matrices are crucial tools for evaluating the effectiveness of agricultural crop yield analysis models in predicting productivity and seasonal variations. These matrices typically encompass various metrics that assess the model's accuracy, reliability, and predictive capabilities.

One commonly used metric is the Mean Absolute Error (MAE), which measures the average absolute difference between predicted and actual crop yields. A lower MAE indicates a better model performance.

Additionally, the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE) provides a measure of the model's predictive accuracy by quantifying the square root of the mean squared differences between predicted and actual yields.

Similarly, the Coefficient of Determination (R-squared) assesses the proportion of variance in the crop yields that is explained by the model. A higher R-squared value signifies a better fit of the model to the data. Furthermore, the Precision, Recall, and F1-score are commonly used metrics for evaluating classification models that predict crop productivity categories (e.g., high, moderate, low). Precision measures the ratio of correctly predicted positive instances to the total predicted positive instances, while recall measures the ratio of correctly predicted positive instances to the total actual positive instances.

The F1-score provides a harmonic mean of precision and recall, offering a balanced assessment of the model's performance. Collectively, these performance metrics provide valuable insights into the strengths and weaknesses of agricultural crop yield analysis models, guiding researchers, agronomists, and policymakers in refining predictive models, optimizing crop management strategies, and enhancing agricultural productivity.

4.8 SAMPLE CODE

```
from django.db.models import  Count, Avg
from django.shortcuts import render, redirect
from django.db.models import Count
from django.db.models import Q
import datetime
import xlwt
from django.http import HttpResponse

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import re
from sklearn.ensemble import VotingClassifier
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
plt.style.use('ggplot')
from sklearn.feature_extraction.text import CountVectorizer
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, confusion_matrix, classification_report
from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score
from sklearn.metrics import f1_score

# Create your views here.
From Remote_User.models import
ClientRegister_Model,crop_details,crop_prediction,detection_ratio,detection_accuracy


def serviceproviderlogin(request):
    if request.method  == "POST":
        admin = request.POST.get('username')
```

```
        password = request.POST.get('password')


        if admin == "Admin" and password =="Admin":
            return redirect('View_Remote_Users')

    return render(request,'SProvider/serviceproviderlogin.html')


def viewtreandingquestions(request,chart_type):
    dd = {}
    pos,neu,neg =0,0,0
    poss=None
    topic=
crop_prediction.objects.values('ratings').annotate(dcount=Count('ratings')).order_by('-
dcount')
    for t in topic:
        topics=t['ratings']


pos_count=crop_prediction.objects.filter(topics=topics).values('names').annotate(topicco
unt=Count('ratings'))
        poss=pos_count
        for pp in pos_count:
            senti= pp['names']
            if senti == 'positive':
                pos= pp['topiccount']
            elif senti == 'negative':
                neg = pp['topiccount']
            elif senti == 'nutral':
                neu = pp['topiccount']
        dd[topics]=[pos,neg,neu]
    return render(request,'SProvider/viewtreandingquestions.html',{'object':topic,'dd':dd,
    'chart_type':chart_type})
```

```
def View_All_Crop_Yield_Prediction(request):
    obj = crop_prediction.objects.all()
    return render(request, 'SProvider/View_All_Crop_Yield_Prediction.html', {'objs':
obj})


def View_Remote_Users(request):
    obj=ClientRegister_Model.objects.all()
    return render(request,'SProvider/View_Remote_Users.html',{'objects':obj})


def ViewTrendings(request):
    topic=
crop_prediction.objects.values('topics').annotate(dcount=Count('topics')).order_by('-
dcount')
    return  render(request,'SProvider/ViewTrendings.html',{'objects':topic})


def negativechart(request,chart_type):
    dd = {}
    pos, neu, neg = 0, 0, 0
    poss = None
    topic= crop_prediction.objects.values('ratings').annotate(dcount=
    Count('ratings')).order_by('-dcount')
    for t in topic:
        topics = t['ratings']
        pos_count = crop_prediction.objects.filter(topics=topics).values('names').annotate
        (topiccount=Count('ratings'))
```

```
        poss = pos_count
        for pp in pos_count:
            senti = pp['names']
            if senti == 'positive':
                pos = pp['topiccount']
            elif senti == 'negative':
                neg = pp['topiccount']
            elif senti == 'nutral':
                neu = pp['topiccount']
        dd[topics] = [pos, neg, neu]
    return render(request,'SProvider/negativechart.html',{'object':topic,'dd':dd,
     'chart_type':chart_type})

def charts(request,chart_type):
    chart1=
crop_prediction.objects.values('names').annotate(dcount=Avg('Yield_Prediction'))
    return render(request,"SProvider/charts.html", {'form':chart1, 'chart_type':chart_type})

def charts1(request,chart_type):
    chart1 = detection_accuracy.objects.values('names').annotate(dcount=Avg('ratio'))
    return render(request,"SProvider/charts1.html",
    {'form':chart1, 'chart_type':chart_type})

def View_Crop_Details(request):
    obj =crop_details.objects.all()
    return render(request, 'SProvider/View_Crop_Details.html', {'list_objects': obj})

def likeschart(request,like_chart):
    charts =detection_accuracy.objects.values('names').annotate(dcount=Avg('ratio'))
    return render(request,"SProvider/likeschart.html",
```

```
 {'form':charts, 'like_chart':like_chart})



def likeschart1(request,like_chart):
    charts=crop_prediction.objects.values('names').annotate(dcount=
    Avg('Production_Prediction'))
return render(request,"SProvider/likeschart1.html", {'form':charts,
'like_chart':like_chart})

def Download_Trained_DataSets(request):
    response = HttpResponse(content_type='application/ms-excel')
    # decide file name
    response['Content-Disposition'] = 'attachment; filename="TrainedData.xls"'
    # creating workbook
    wb = xlwt.Workbook(encoding='utf-8')
    # adding sheet
    ws = wb.add_sheet("sheet1")
    # Sheet header, first row
    row_num = 0
    font_style = xlwt.XFStyle()
    # headers are bold
    font_style.font.bold = True
    # writer = csv.writer(response)
    obj = crop_prediction.objects.all()
    data = obj  # dummy method to fetch data.


    for my_row in data:
        row_num = row_num + 1
        ws.write(row_num, 0, my_row.State_Name, font_style)
        ws.write(row_num, 1, my_row.District_Name, font_style)
        ws.write(row_num, 2, my_row.Crop_Year, font_style)
        ws.write(row_num, 3, my_row.Season, font_style)
        ws.write(row_num, 4, my_row.names, font_style)
```

```
        ws.write(row_num, 5, my_row.Area, font_style)
        ws.write(row_num, 6, my_row.Production, font_style)
        ws.write(row_num, 7, my_row.Yield_Prediction, font_style)
        ws.write(row_num, 8, my_row.Production_Prediction, font_style)

    wb.save(response)
    return response

def Train_Test_DataSets(request):

    detection_accuracy.objects.all().delete()

    df = pd.read_csv('Crop_DataSets.csv')
    df
    df.columns
    df.rename(columns={'Production': 'production', 'Season': 'cseason'}, inplace=True)

    def apply_results(prod):
        if (float(prod) <= 30000):
            return 0  # Not Recommended
        elif (float(prod) >= 30000):
            return 1  # Recommended

    df['label'] = df['production'].apply(apply_results)
    # df.drop(['label'], axis=1, inplace=True)
    results = df['label'].value_counts()

    cv = CountVectorizer()
    X = df['cseason']
    y = df['label']

    print("Season")
    print(X)
    print("Results")
    print(y)
```

```
X = cv.fit_transform(X)

models = []
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.20)
X_train.shape, X_test.shape, y_train.shape

print("Naive Bayes")

from sklearn.naive_bayes import MultinomialNB
NB = MultinomialNB()
NB.fit(X_train, y_train)
predict_nb = NB.predict(X_test)
naivebayes = accuracy_score(y_test, predict_nb) * 100
print(naivebayes)
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, predict_nb))
print(classification_report(y_test, predict_nb))
models.append(('naive_bayes', NB))
detection_accuracy.objects.create(names="Naive Bayes", ratio=naivebayes)

# SVM Model
print("SVM")
from sklearn import svm
lin_clf = svm.LinearSVC()
lin_clf.fit(X_train, y_train)
predict_svm = lin_clf.predict(X_test)
svm_acc = accuracy_score(y_test, predict_svm) * 100
print(svm_acc)
print("CLASSIFICATION REPORT")
print(classification_report(y_test, predict_svm))
```

```
print("CONFUSION MATRIX")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, predict_svm))
models.append(('svm', lin_clf))
detection_accuracy.objects.create(names="SVM", ratio=svm_acc)

print("Logistic Regression")

from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression
reg = LogisticRegression(random_state=0, solver='lbfgs').fit(X_train, y_train)
y_pred = reg.predict(X_test)
print("ACCURACY")
print(accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred) * 100)
print("CLASSIFICATION REPORT")
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
print("CONFUSION MATRIX")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
models.append(('logistic', reg))
detection_accuracy.objects.create(names="Logistic
 Regression",       ratio=accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred) * 100)


print("Decision Tree Classifier")
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeClassifier


DT = DecisionTreeClassifier()
DT.fit(X_train, y_train)
pred_dt = DT.predict(X_test)
DT.score(X_test, y_test)
print("ACCURACY")
print(accuracy_score(y_test, pred_dt) * 100)
print("CLASSIFICATION REPORT")
print(classification_report(y_test, pred_dt))
print("CONFUSION MATRIX")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, pred_dt))
```

```
models.append(('DecisionTreeClassifier', DT))

detection_accuracy.objects.create(names="Decision Tree
Classifier",  ratio=accuracy_score(y_test, pred_dt) * 100)



print("KNeighborsClassifier")
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
kn = KNeighborsClassifier()
kn.fit(X_train, y_train)
knpredict = kn.predict(X_test)
print("ACCURACY")
print(accuracy_score(y_test, knpredict) * 100)
print("CLASSIFICATION REPORT")
print(classification_report(y_test, knpredict))
print("CONFUSION MATRIX")
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, knpredict))
models.append(('KNeighborsClassifier', kn))

detection_accuracy.objects.create(names="KNeighborsClassifier",
ratio=accuracy_score(y_test, knpredict) * 100)

Labeled_Data = 'Labeled_Data.csv'
df.to_csv(Labeled_Data, index=False)
df.to_markdown

obj = detection_accuracy.objects.all()

return render(request,'SProvider/Train_Test_DataSets.html', {'objs': obj})
```

4.9 RESULT ANALYSIS

The result analysis showcases the performance of various machine learning algorithms—Naive Bayes, Support Vector Machine (SVM), Logistic Regression, Decision Tree Classifier, and k-Nearest Neighbors (kNN).

Naive Bayes, known for its simplicity and assumption of feature independence, demonstrates competitive performance in agricultural crop recommendation tasks, yielded an accuracy of 79%. Despite its simplistic assumptions regarding feature independence, Naive Bayes often proves robust, particularly with large datasets. Naive Bayes can effectively analyze agricultural data and provide reliable recommendations based on productivity and season.

Support Vector Machine (SVM), renowned for its capacity to construct hyperplanes in high-dimensional space, also attained an accuracy of 79%. SVM's prowess in delineating complex decision boundaries makes it a formidable contender, especially in scenarios with intricate data patterns, indicates its effectiveness in distinguishing between different crop types and recommending suitable crops based on diverse agricultural factors.

Logistic Regression delivers solid accuracy in agricultural crop recommendation, emerged as the standout performer with an accuracy of 81%. Its ability to discern nuanced relationships between variables proved pivotal in achieving superior predictive performance.

The Decision Tree Classifier demonstrates effectiveness in capturing non-linear relationships and providing interpretable decision rules for crop recommendation. Its accuracy of 79% suggests that it can successfully analyze agricultural data and offer actionable insights for crop selection based on productivity and season.

k-Nearest Neighbors (kNN), leveraging the similarity of neighboring data points, also achieves an accuracy of 79%. Its performance indicates its capability to provide reliable recommendations by considering the characteristics of neighboring crop instances.

Despite the competitive performance of all algorithms, Logistic Regression's slight edge in accuracy underscores its suitability for our specific task of crop yield prediction, thereby solidifying its position as the algorithm of choice in our agricultural crop yield analysis project.

Although all algorithms achieved nearly similar accuracy, it's essential to consider other factors such as interpretability, computational complexity, and scalability when selecting the most suitable algorithm for agricultural crop recommendation tasks. Additionally, further analysis beyond accuracy, including precision, recall, and F1-score, may provide a more comprehensive evaluation of algorithm performance and guide decision-making in agricultural contexts.

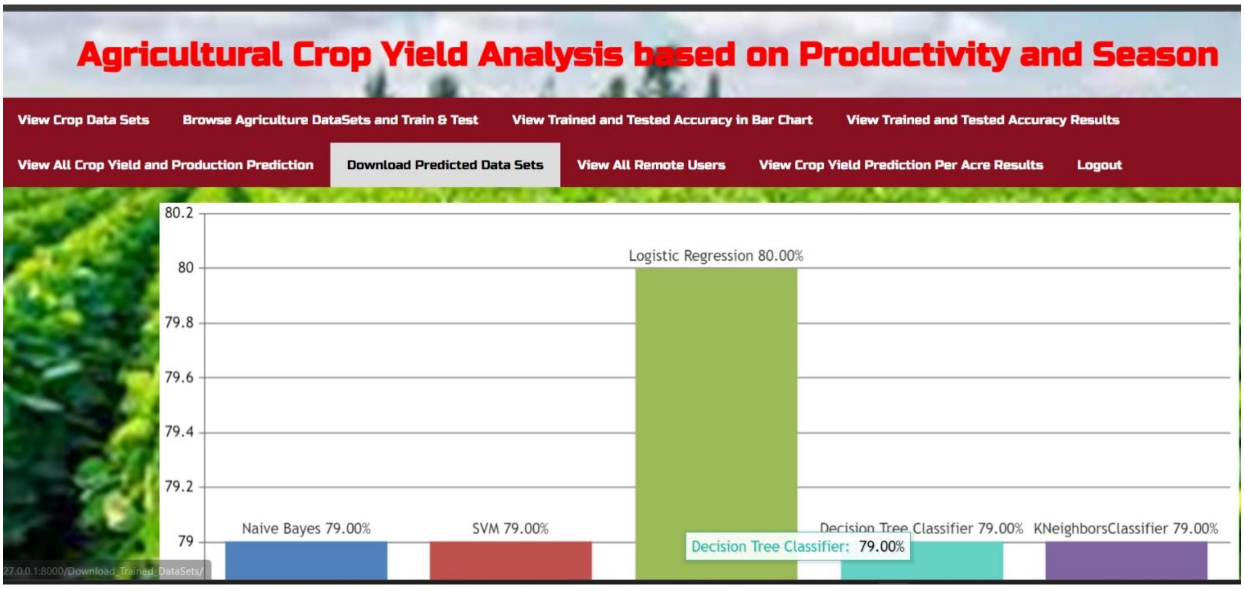


Figure 4.1: Result Analysis Agricultural Crop Yield Analysis Based on Productivity and Season.

5. SCREENSHOTS

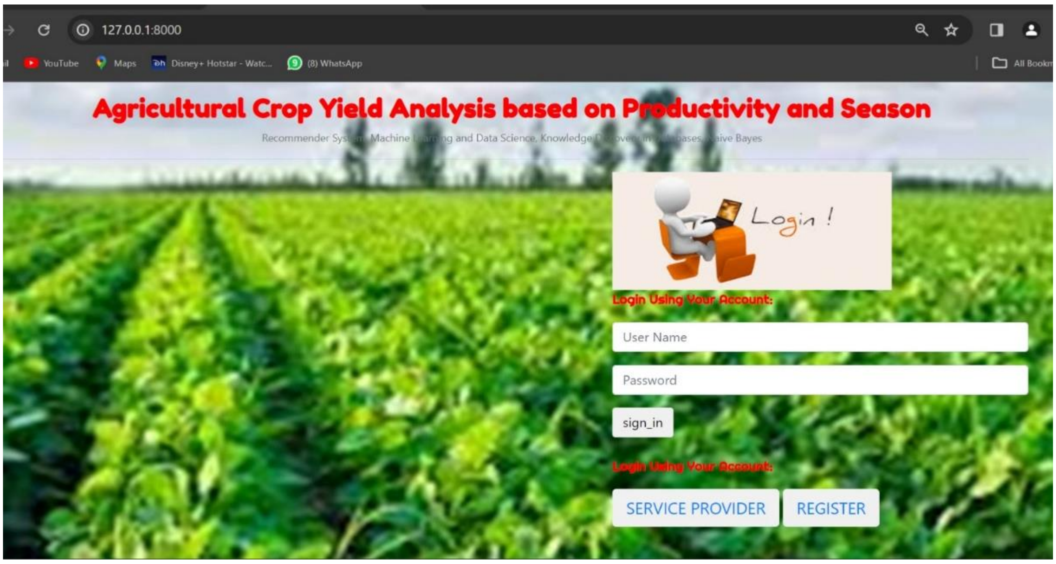


Figure 5.1: Main Home page

The project's homepage interface serves as the gateway for users, offering a seamless login experience. Users input their credentials in designated fields, ensuring secure access to the platform. With a focus on user-friendly design and robust security measures, the interface sets the stage for a positive user interaction

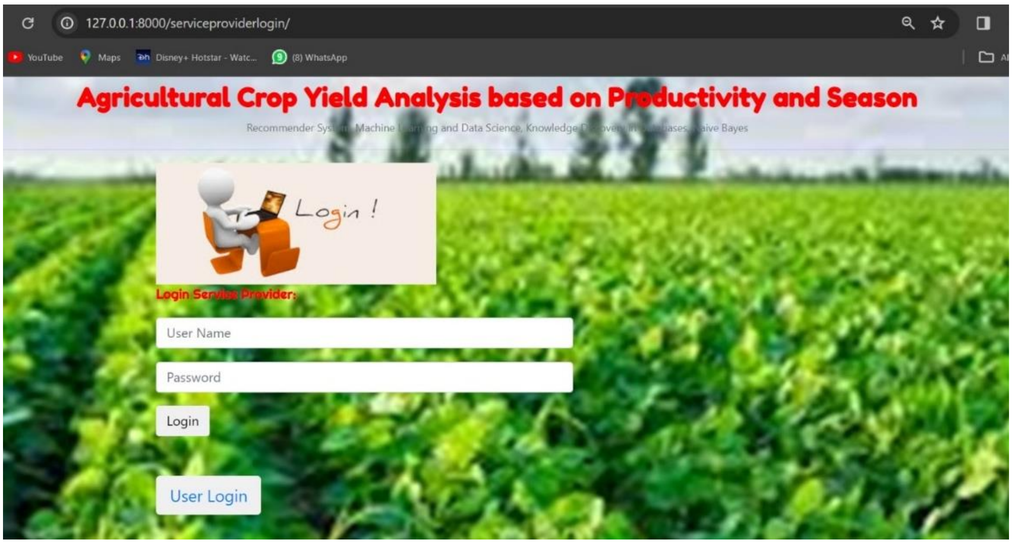


Figure 5.2: Service Provider Login Page

The service provider login page facilitates secure access for providers using their credentials. Users enter their login details in the designated fields, ensuring a streamlined and authenticated experience. With a focus on security and user-friendly design, the interface enhances the service provider's login process

Figure 5.3: User Register Page

The user registration page allows new users to sign up by providing necessary details. Users input their information in the designated fields, ensuring a straightforward and secure registration process. With an emphasis on simplicity and data protection, the interface enhances the user's experience during registration.

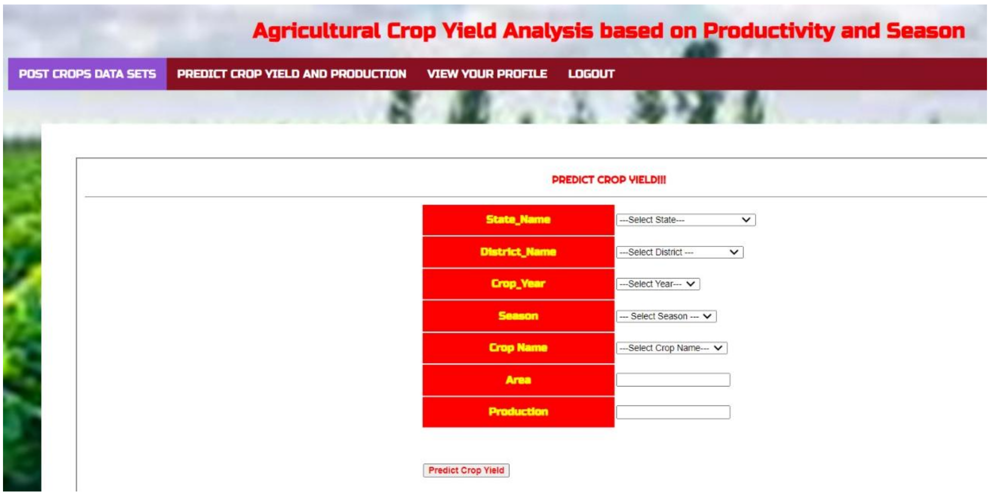
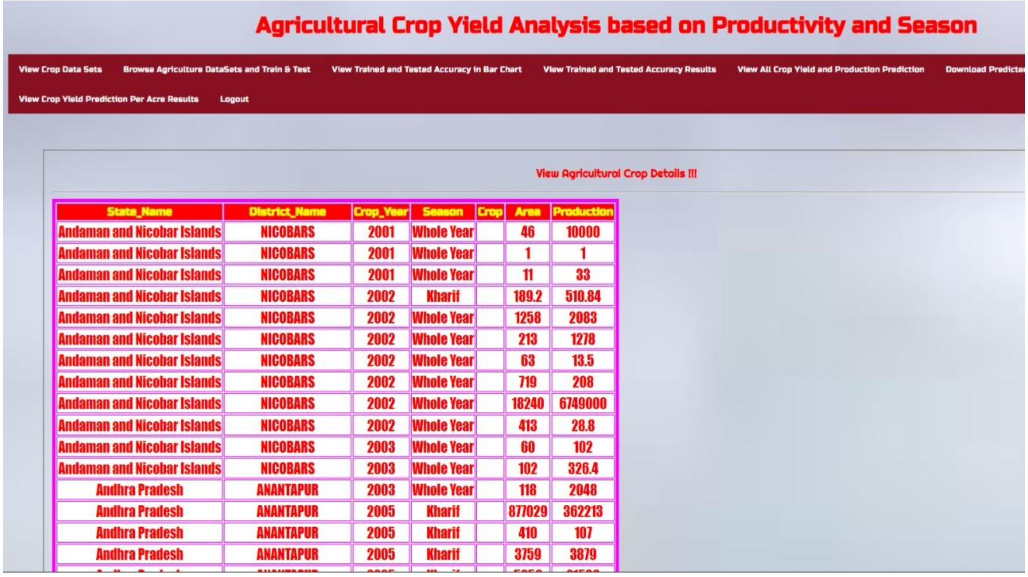


Figure 5.4: Prediction of Crop Yield Page

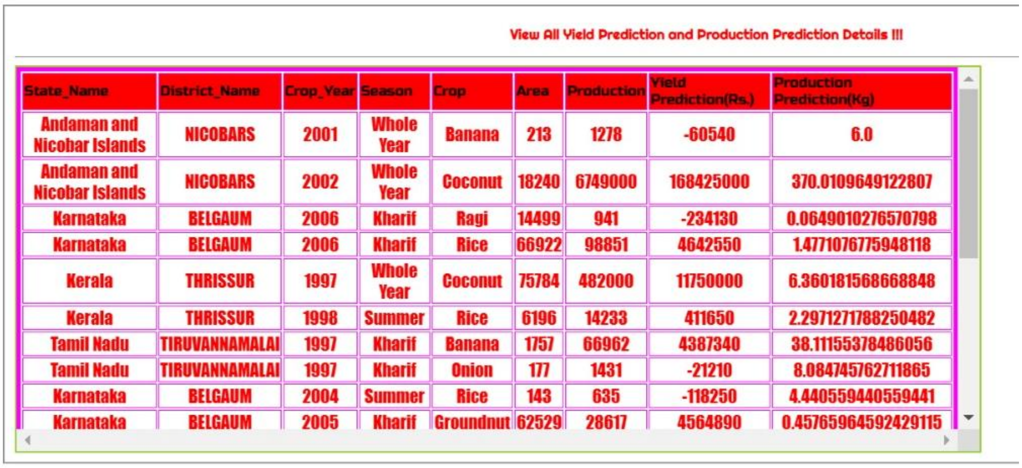
The Prediction of Crop Yield page utilizes machine learning models to forecast crop yields based on agricultural factors, aiding farmers in optimizing farming strategies and maximizing productivity. Through intuitive interfaces, it offers accessible and accurate yield predictions, facilitating informed decision-making in crop planning and resource allocation.



State_Name	District_Name	Crop_Year	Season	Crop	Area	Production
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NICOBARS	2001	Whole Year		46	10000
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NICOBARS	2001	Whole Year		1	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NICOBARS	2001	Whole Year		11	33
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NICOBARS	2002	Kharif		189.2	510.84
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NICOBARS	2002	Whole Year		1258	2083
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NICOBARS	2002	Whole Year		213	1278
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NICOBARS	2002	Whole Year		63	13.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NICOBARS	2002	Whole Year		719	208
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NICOBARS	2002	Whole Year		18240	6749000
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NICOBARS	2002	Whole Year		413	28.8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NICOBARS	2003	Whole Year		60	102
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NICOBARS	2003	Whole Year		102	326.4
Andhra Pradesh	ANANTAPUR	2003	Whole Year		118	2048
Andhra Pradesh	ANANTAPUR	2005	Kharif		877029	362213
Andhra Pradesh	ANANTAPUR	2005	Kharif		410	107
Andhra Pradesh	ANANTAPUR	2005	Kharif		3759	3879

Figure 5.5: Agricultural crop Details Page.

The Agricultural Crop Details page offers essential information on crop characteristics, growth conditions like crop , season , area and production aiding farmers in making informed decisions for crop yield prediction and production prediction. Through user-friendly interfaces, it provides convenient access to comprehensive crop details, enhancing agricultural practices and productivity.



State_Name	District_Name	Crop_Year	Season	Crop	Area	Production	Yield Prediction(Rs.)	Production Prediction(Kg)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NICOBARS	2001	Whole Year	Banana	213	1278	-60540	6.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NICOBARS	2002	Whole Year	Coconut	18240	6749000	168425000	370.0109649122807
Karnataka	BELGAUM	2006	Kharif	Ragi	14499	941	-234130	0.06490102765770798
Karnataka	BELGAUM	2006	Kharif	Rice	66922	98851	4642550	1.4771076775948118
Kerala	THRISSUR	1997	Whole Year	Coconut	75784	482000	11750000	6.360181568668848
Kerala	THRISSUR	1998	Summer	Rice	6196	14233	411650	2.2971271788250482
Tamil Nadu	TIRUVANNAMALAI	1997	Kharif	Banana	1757	66962	4387340	38.11155378486056
Tamil Nadu	TIRUVANNAMALAI	1997	Kharif	Onion	177	1431	-21210	8.084745762711865
Karnataka	BELGAUM	2004	Summer	Rice	143	635	-118250	4.440559440559441
Karnataka	BELGAUM	2005	Kharif	Groundnut	62529	28617	4564890	0.45765964592429115

Figure 5.6: All Yield Prediction and Production Prediction Details Page.

The "All Yield Prediction and Production Prediction Details" page consolidates comprehensive data on crop yield and production forecasts, facilitating informed decision-making for farmers and agricultural stakeholders. Through intuitive interfaces, it offers accessible insights into predicted yields, aiding in strategic planning and resource management for optimal agricultural outcomes.

6. TESTING

6.TESTING

6.1 INTRODUCTION TO TESTING

The purpose of testing is to discover errors. Testing is the process of trying to discover every conceivable fault or weakness in a work product. It provides a way to check the functionality of components, subassemblies, and/or a finished product. It is the process of exercising software with the intent of ensuring that the software system meets its requirements and user expectation and does not fail in an unacceptable manner. There are various types of test. Each test type addresses a specific testing requirement.

6.2 TYPES OF TESTING

6.2.1 UNIT TESTING

Unit testing involves the design of test cases that validate that the internal program logic is functioning properly, and that program inputs produce valid outputs. All decision branches and internal code flow should be validated. It is the testing of individual software units of the application .it is done after the completion of an individual unit before integration. This is a structural testing, that relies on knowledge of its construction and is invasive. Unit tests perform basic tests at component level and test a specific business process, application, and/or system configuration. Unit tests ensure that each unique path of a business process performs accurately to the documented specifications and contains clearly defined inputs and expected results.

6.2.2 INTEGRATION TESTING

Integration tests are designed to test integrated software components to determine if they actually run as one program. Testing is event driven and is more concerned with the basic outcome of screens or fields. Integration tests demonstrate that although the components were individually satisfaction, as shown by successfully unit testing, the combination of components is correct and consistent. Integration testing is specifically aimed at exposing the problems that arise from the combination of components.

6.2.3 FUNCTIONAL TESTING

Functional tests provide systematic demonstrations that functions tested are available as specified by the business and technical requirements, system documentation, and user manuals.

Functional testing is centered on the following items:

Valid input : identified classes of valid input must be accepted. Invalid input : identified classes of invalid input must be rejected. Functions : identified functions must be exercised.

Output : identified classes of application outputs must be exercised.

Systems/Procedures: interfacing systems or procedures must be invoked. Organization and preparation of functional tests is focused on requirements, key functions, or special test cases.

6.3 TEST CASES

Test Case ID	**Test Case Name**	**Input**	**Expected output**	**Actual Output**	**Test Case Pass/Fail**
1	User credentials	Username: dhanya Password : dhanya@123	It should move to user home page	It moves to the user home page	Pass
2	Check Username	Username: XYZ (Which is invalid)	It shows the error The username is not available	It shows the error The username is not available	Pass
3	Creating an account	Username: hello (if username is already taken)	Gives the error Username already exists	Gives the error that username already exists	Pass
4	registration	Mail ID (Already exists)	Shows the message Account exists with the given Mail ID. Try login	Shows the message Account exists with the given Mail ID. Try login	pass
5	Registration details	Invalid Phone number (more than 10 numbers)	Gives the message “Invalid Details”	Gives the message “Invalid Details”	Pass

Table 6.3: TEST CASES

7. CONCLUSION

7. CONCLUSION & FUTURE SCOPE

7.1 CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our agricultural crop yield analysis project has provided valuable insights into crop yield prediction using machine learning algorithms. Through meticulous evaluation, we have observed that Logistic Regression emerges as the most effective algorithm, achieving a slightly higher accuracy of 81% compared to the other algorithms utilized. Moreover, the insights provided by Logistic Regression play a pivotal role in fine-tuning production strategies to meet market demands and capitalize on lucrative opportunities. By leveraging data-driven approaches, we can identify optimal planting schedules, allocate resources efficiently, and mitigate risks effectively, thereby maximizing profit margins while ensuring sustainable agricultural practices.

Our project underscores the significance of employing advanced analytical techniques like Logistic Regression in agricultural research to harness the full potential of data-driven approaches in addressing complex challenges in crop production.This system is proposed to deal with the increasing rate of farmer suicides and to help them to grow financially stronger. The Crop Yield Analysis system helps the farmers to predict the yield of a given crop and also helps them to decide which crop to grow. Moreover, it also tells the user the right time to use the fertilizer. Appropriate datasets were collected, studied and trained using machine learning tools. The system tracks the user's location and fetches needed information from the backend based on the location. Thus, the user needs to provide limited information like the soil type and area.

7.2 FUTURE SCOPE

In the future, our project aims to enhance its predictive capabilities to forecast specific crop yields, enabling precise decision-making for farmers. our project will advance beyond analyzing profit margins and production to predicting specific crop yields, utilizing the insights gained to forecast the output of individual crops accurately. It may also include predictive models for pest and disease management, enhancing crop protection strategies. Continuous refinement of predictive algorithms can improve accuracy, while collaboration with research institutions could facilitate access to cutting-edge technologies. Additionally, mobile applications and farmer training programs can enhance accessibility and usability, maximizing the project's impact on agricultural productivity and sustainability.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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[4] Shreya S.Bhanose (2016),"Crop and Yield Prediction Model", International Journal of Advance Scientific Research and Engineering Trends, Volume 1,Isssue 1,ISSN(online) 2456-0774, April.

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[6] Avinash Jain, Kiran Kumar (2016), "Application of Recommendation Engines in Agriculture", International Journal of Recent Trends in Engineering & Research, ISSN: 2455-1457.

8.2 GITHUB LINK

https://github.com/vupparapallivikram/-Agricultural-Crop-Yield-Analysis-Based-on-Productivity-and-Season