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Optimum Crop Prediction using Data Mining and Machine Learning techniques

Prof. Amol Pande¹, Sarvan Purohit², Shruti Jadhav³, Krisha Shah⁴

¹Head of Department, Computer Engineering, Datta Meghe College of Engineering, Navi Mumbai. ^{2,3,4}Datta Meghe college of Engineering, Navi Mumbai

Abstract—In this paper, we develop a web based application system that will assist farmers in selecting the crop that is most suitable for his land. This system is better than other systems as it considers various parameters like soil color, soil moisture, soil ph value, season, rainfall, temperature all at once unlike other systems which consider only two or three parameters but not all at once. Based on all these parameters the system will predict the best crop for the farmer using machine learning approach, decision tree (ID3 algorithm).

Keywords—parameters, machine learning, decision tree, ID3 algorithm

I. INTRODUCTION

The primary occupation of India is agriculture. Agriculture is the broadest economic sector and is the main source of income for many people in India. Agriculture is dependent on many climate and economy factors. These factors include soil, climate, cultivation, irrigation, fertilizers, temperature, rainfall. But the problem in today's farming culture is lack of knowledge about the climatic trends and patterns, scientific knowledge about the soil that will benefit the crop yield. Optimum crop prediction system aims at taking all these factors into consideration and provide a central platform for farmers to analyse a optimum solution for their crop yield. This system will focus on the analysis of the agriculture data and finding optimal parameters to maximize the crop production using ID3 algorithm.

II. EXISTING SYSTEM

All the existing systems consider only a single parameter or at the most two to three parameters and based on these two three parameters they give the prediction of crop yield. Also many of the existing systems just provide the information about crops and not the prediction about crop yield. Hence a system that provides not only information about crops to the farmers but also provide the prediction of the best suitable crop for a particular land needs to be developed.

III. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

A. Data Collection and Data Filtering:

Data used in this system is collected on ground reference basis and the dataset was filled manually considering all the combinations of the parameters. Then data filtering was done based on the conditions required by the crops for cultivation. The rows with the condition that were not required by any of the crop were removed. The Table 1 shows the parameters on which crop prediction will be done and the Figure 2 gives the instance of the database used in the system.

Following are the parameters of the table :
Soil_color
Soil_moisture
Soil_ph
Season
Rainfall
Irrigation
Crops(Target Attribute)



Sr	Soil	0.1	1	1			Date :	
Do.	Colour	Soil	Soil	Serson	Roinfall	Irrigat	Temperat.	Cropa
01	Black		Neu	Kharif		*/0 hA	* <u>c</u>	
02	Black	Med	Neu	Babi	vayhigh	+law	Normal	wheat
03	Black		Neu		Matium	Normal	Normal	wheat
04		V.day		Summer		Low	Hot	Rice
05	R/V	Mad	Acid	Rabi	Low	Low	Hot	Jowar
06	RY	wet	Neu	Kharif	Verylow		Hot	Jowar
07	RV		Acid	Rabi	High	Normal	Mormal	Rice
08	R/Y	V. wet		Kharif	VeryHigh		Normal	Rice
09	R/Y	Day	Neu	Summer	Low	Low	Hot	Mangos
109		Med	Acid	Summer	Medium	-Low	Hot	Mangoes
	Latent		Neu	Kharif	High	Low	Normal	Rice
17	Latente		Neu	Summer	V.High	Low	Hot	Rice
12	Black	wet	Alkal	Kharif	V. Law	High	Normal	wheat
13	Black	Dry	Alkal	Rabi	Medium	Normal	Normal	wheat
14	Laterite	V-wet	Alkal	Kharif	High	Low	Hob	Rice
15	Laterit	V.wet	Alkal	Rabi	VeryHigh	Low	Normal	Rice
16		Dry	Neu	Summor	Low	Normal	Hot	Mongoe
17	RYY	Doy.	Neu	Kharif	Low	Normal	Hot	Jowar
18	RY	Med.	Acid	Rabi	Verylow	High	Normal	Jowas
	Laterite	Doy	Acid	Summer	VeryLow	Normal	Mot	Mango
20	Black	Med	Neu	Rabi	Verylow	High	Normal	wheat
-21	Black	wet	Neu	Kharif	Matium	Normal	Normal	wheat
22	Black	Dry	Neu	Rabi	Low	High	Hot.	whent
23	Black	Med	Acid	Kharif	Low	High	Hot	Jowar
24	R/Y	V.dry	Nau	Kharif	Verylow	High	Hot	Jowar
25	RIY	Mat	Alkaln	Summer	Medium	Low	Hot	Mangoe
26	R/Y	Med	Alkal	Summer		High	Normal	Rice
27	Interte	Mad	Neu	Rabi	Low	High	Normal	Rice
28	Latrite		and the second second	Summer	Low	Normal	Normal	Manares
28	Latente	Ying		Summer	V.Low	VHigh	Hot	Mangoes
	Laterite	X:0		Summer		High	Hat	Mangees
	- ins	T	,	unner	- Low			- any one

Figure 2: Instance of database used

B. Entropy Calculation:

Entropy in ID3 gives the gives the amount of uncertainty in the dataset. Entropy is calculated using the formula:

$$E(S) = \sum_{i=1}^{c} -p_i \log_2 p_i$$

where,

S is the current dataset

i is set of classes in S

p is proportion of the number of elements in class to the number of elements in set S

Using this formula entropy is calculated for every attribute of the above mentioned table.

C. Calculation of Gain:

Information gain indicates how much uncertainty in dataset S was reduced after splitting the dataset S on the attribute A. Information gain is calculated using the formula:

$$IG(S,A) = \operatorname{H}(S) - \sum_{t \in T} p(t)\operatorname{H}(t) = \operatorname{H}(S) - \operatorname{H}(S|A).$$

where,

H(S) is the entropy of set S

T is subsets created from splitting set by attribute

Using the above formula information gain calculation is shown in figure 3:



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and the second se	and the second second
Gain wrt (S)	Value
Soil colour	0.7414
Soil moisture	0.6569
Soil PH	0.2118
Season	0.6911
Rainfall	0.6962
Irrigation	0.108
Temperature	0.2131

Figure 3: Gain calculation

D. Decision Tree formation

Decision tree is one way to display the algorithm that has conditional statements. Root node of the decision tree is selected as the attribute having maximum gain. Considering the above example, gain of soil colour is maximum. Hence soil colour is selected as the root node for the above dataset.

Similarly all the child nodes are determined and we get the decision tree as shown in Figure 4:

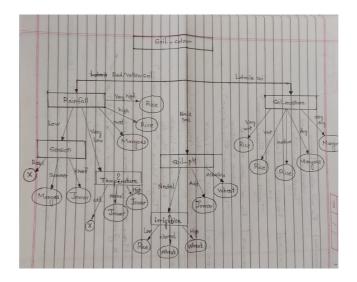


Figure 4: Decision tree

E. Error Percentage:

Training error is the error that you get when the training model is run on the dataset which was used to train the model that is the training dataset. Testing error arises when the training model is run on the datasets to which it is not exposed previously. This helps to measure the accuracy of the system. If the training error is low and testing error is high, you are likely overfitting your training data.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

In the above example, ID3 is applied just to 30 tuples. However the dataset used in the system is based on the climatic conditions of Maharashtra and it consists of 2683 tuples. Out of these 2683 tuples, some of the tuples are used as training



dataset and remaining tuples are used as testing dataset. After applying ID3 algorithm to this dataset, we get a rule base. This rule base would be provided as output rules at the backend. The user has to enter the "district" where his land is located as input. This input will follow the rule base and based on this rule base and input from user the crop will be predicted. These rules are used to classify the crops to a particular district of Maharashtra.

Figure 5 shows the rule base for fruits:

[13 Bananas / 150 Grapes / 30 Mangoes / 150 Oranges]
<pre> Rainfall = High: [6 Bananas / 0 Grapes / 10 Mangoes / 150 Oranges] Season = Kharif: [0 Bananas / 0 Grapes / 0 Mangoes / 66 Oranges] Season = Rabi: [6 Bananas / 0 Grapes / 0 Mangoes / 80 Oranges] Soil_ph = Acidic: [0 Bananas / 0 Grapes / 0 Mangoes / 28 Oranges] Soil_ph = Alkaline: [0 Bananas / 0 Grapes / 0 Mangoes / 26 Oranges] Soil_ph = Neutral: [6 Bananas / 0 Grapes / 0 Mangoes / 26 Oranges] Season = Summer: [0 Bananas / 0 Grapes / 10 Mangoes / 26 Oranges] Season = Summer: [0 Bananas / 0 Grapes / 10 Mangoes / 40 Oranges]</pre>
Rainfall = Low: [0 Bananas / 76 Grapes / 10 Mangoes / 0 Oranges]
Irrigation = High: [0 Bananas / 44 Grapes / 0 Mangoes / 0 Oranges]
Irrigation = Low: [O Bananas / O Grapes / 6 Mangoes / O Oranges]
Irrigation = Medium: [0 Bananas / 32 Grapes / 4 Mangoes / 0 Oranges]
Soil color = Black: [0 Bananas / 16 Grapes / 0 Mangoes / 0 Oranges]
Soil color = Laterite: [0 Bananas / 16 Grapes / 2 Mangoes / 0 Oranges]
Soil color = Red yellow: [O Bananas / O Grapes / 2 Mangoes / O Oranges]
Rainfall = Medium: [7 Bananas / 74 Grapes / 10 Mangoes / 0 Oranges]
Season = Kharif: [O Bananas / 38 Grapes / O Mangoes / O Oranges]
Season = Rabi: [7 Bananas / 0 Grapes / 0 Mangoes / 0 Oranges]
Season = Summer: [O Bananas / 36 Grapes / 10 Mangoes / 0 Oranges]
Irrigation = High: [0 Bananas / 20 Grapes / 0 Mangoes / 0 Oranges]
Irrigation = Low: [0 Bananas / 0 Grapes / 6 Mangoes / 0 Oranges]
Irrigation = Medium: [O Bananas / 16 Grapes / 4 Mangoes / O Oranges]

Figure 5: Rule base for fruits

Similarly all the the other rule base are obtained an applied to backend. The Figure 6 shows the training and testing error analysis of every entity along with the depth of the decision tree.

Entity	Depth	Error(train)	Error(test)
	3	0.034985	0.210526
Fruits	4	0.029155	0.252632
	5	0.023324	0.294737
	3	0.214575	0.231034
Vegetables	4	0.183536	0.248276
	5	0.164642	0.251724
	3	0.165680	0.259804
Cash crop	4	0.127219	0.323529
	5	0.106509	0.352941
	3	0.029155	0.252632
Grains	4	0.185656	0.239914
	5	0.221780	0.197342
	3	0.546256	0.743066
Overall	4	0.446822	0.735766
	5	0.406345	0.728672

Figure 6: Error analysis

Based on this table, the following can be concluded:

- As the depth increases the Error(train) decreases thereby stating that the training is improved due increase in depth of the decision tree and vice-versa.
- As the depth increases the Error(test) increases because of the repetition of the attribute in the tree leading some false counts in test cases and vice-versa. (only exception is overall entity)
- Error rate of individual entity is less as compared to the overall entity, which states that due to increase in the number of target attribute the accuracy of the decision making tree is degraded.
- Error rate at depth=4 acts as the Average error rate for depth=3 and depth=5,Hence we can say that depth=4 acts as the average case in decision making and prediction.

So, depth=4 is an ideal state to be considered in decision tree generation for our system.



V. CONCLUSION

Use of technology in agriculture can change the situation of decision making and farmers can yield in better way. Optimum crop prediction system with the help of ID3 algorithm and data mining will help the farmer to make the best choice for crop to be cultivated. Also this system will provide the farmer with prediction of many crops and not just one crop. With this prediction, he can not only grow the crop of his choice but also utilise the space between the plants to grow other plants which he can afford to grow in the space between the plants. This will prove more profitable for the him. When the hard work of the farmer is supported by the analytical knowledge of machine learning technology, it will be beneficial for him to achieve economic balance in the society.

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