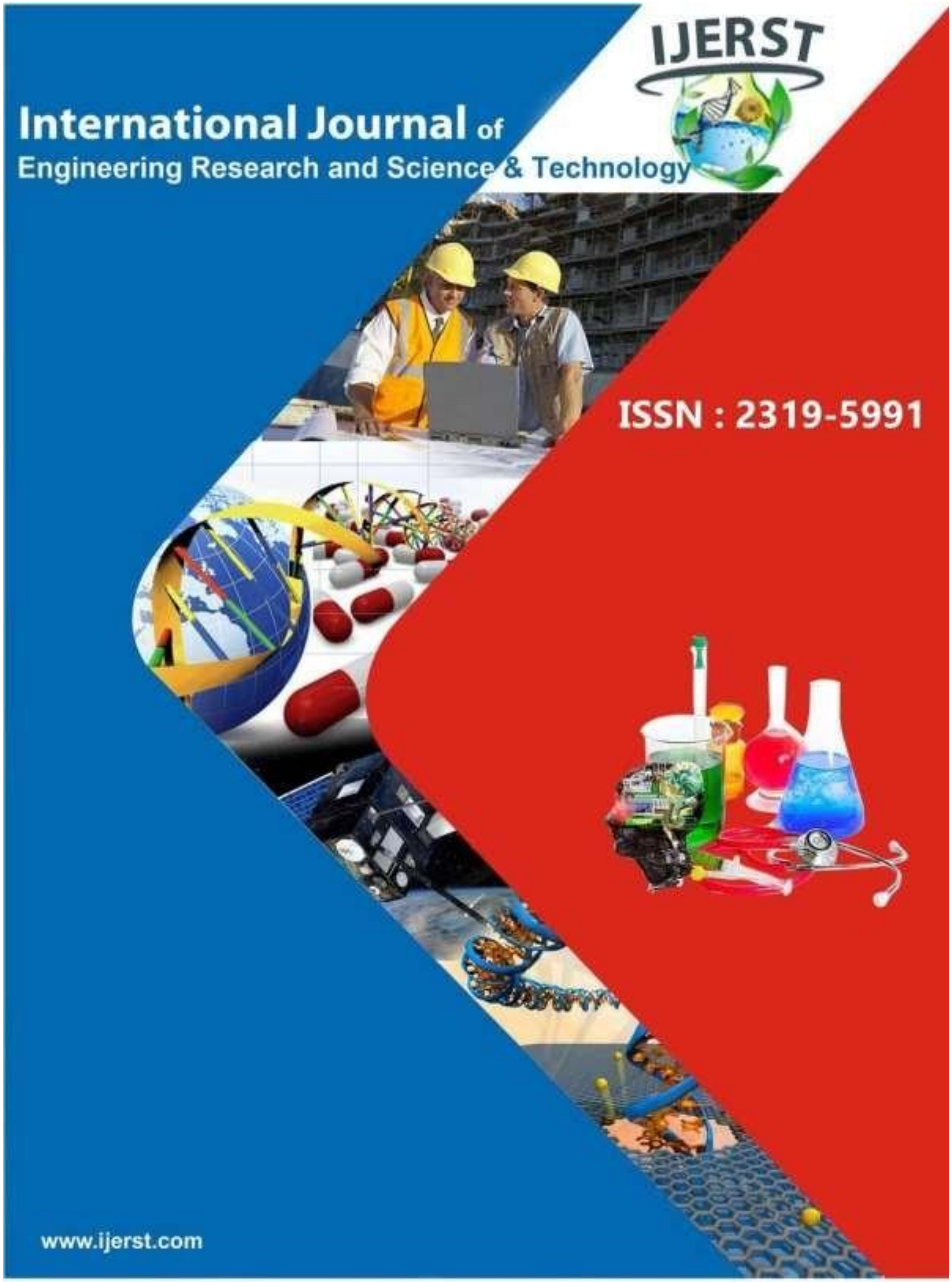

Email: editor@ijerst.com or editor.ijerst@gmail.com

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CROP YIELD PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING

Moturi Ajay Prasad[1], Nimmanagoti Naresh Kumar[2], Rachuri Mahesh [3] , Dr M V Kamal[4]

[1,2,3]B.Tech Student, Department of CSE (Internet of Things), Malla Reddy College of Engineering andTechnology, Hyderabad, India.

[4] Professor & HOD, Department of CSE (Internet of Things), Malla Reddy College of Engineering andTechnology, Hyderabad, India.

ABSTRACT–Agriculture is considered as import field all over the world where there are many challenges in solving problems in the process of estimating crops based on the conditions. This has become a challenge for developing countries. Using latest technologies many companies are using IOT based services and Mechanical technology to reduce manual work. These methods are mostly useful in the case on reducing manual work but not in prediction process. In this project crop yield prediction using Machine learning latest ML technology and KNN classification algorithm is used for prediction crop yield based on soil and temperature factors. Dataset is prepared with various soil conditions as features and labels for predicting type of each label is related to certain crop. In prediction process user can give input as soil features and result will be type of crop suitable for specific conditions and application also helps in suggesting best crops with yield for hector.

.***Keywords***– *Crop yield prediction, Machine Learning,Soil Conditions.*

I.INTRODUCTION

Agriculture plays an important role in the growth of the national economy. Some of the factors on which farming depends on are soil, climate, humidity, rainfall, temperature and so on. Most of the times, farmers fail to achieve the expected result due to many reasons. Yield prediction is carried out which involves predicting the yield of the crop based on the existing data.In the past, prediction were mainly based on the farmers previous experiences. Yield prediction helps in identifying the most feasible crops to be cultivated for a particular region according to given environmental conditions.

Agriculture plays a crucial role in sustaining the global population, and advancements in technology have become integral in optimizing

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crop production. One such technological application is the use of machine learning algorithms for crop yield prediction. Among these algorithms, K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) classification stands out as a powerful tool for analyzing and predicting agricultural outcomes.

In recent years, the agricultural sector has witnessed a paradigm shift towards precision farming, where data- driven decision-making is employed to enhance productivity. Crop yield prediction, a pivotal aspect of precision farming, involves forecasting the amount of crops that will be harvested based on various factors such as weather conditions, soil quality, and historical crop data.

Crop yield prediction is a complex task due to the multifaceted nature of agricultural systems. Factors influencing crop yield are often interconnected and dynamic, making traditional methods less effective in handling the intricacies involved. KNN classification, with its ability to discern patterns in datasets, offers a promising solution to overcome these challenges.

Historically, farmers have relied on their experience and basic weather data to predict crop yields. Image-based analysis for land type detection involves the use of satellite or aerial imagery to identify and classify different land cover or land use types. This method leverages the power of remote sensing technology to gather information about the Earth's surface without direct physical contact. Process is based on image analysis results are not accurate as in this method soil conditions are not considered.

Proposed System

Machine learning is the latest technology which python programming language gives advantage in using various algorithms for crop yield prediction based on the input data set. In this process KNN classification algorithm is used for prediction. In this project testing training is performed on given text dataset which includes soil and temperature conditions as features and type of crop as labels.Crop yield prediction is performed based on textual dataset and any user can check type of crop best suits for conditions and get crop suggestions.

Methodology

The methodology for crop yield prediction using K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) classification involves several key steps. Below is a step-by-step guide outlining the process:

1. Data Collection:

Gather historical data related to crop yield, including factors such as weather conditions (temperature, precipitation), soil properties (moisture, nutrient levels), and other relevant features.

Ensure that the dataset is labeled with actual crop yields corresponding to the specific conditions.

2. Data Preprocessing:

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Clean the dataset by handling missing values and outliers.

Normalize or standardize numerical features to bring them to a consistent scale.

Convert categorical variable into numerical representations if necessary.

3. Feature Selection:

Identify the most relevant features that significantly impact crop yield.

Eliminate redundant or less informative features toenhance the model's efficiency.

4. Splitting the Dataset:

Divide the dataset into training and testing sets to evaluate the model's performance accurately.

Common splits include 70-30 or 80-20 for trainingand testing, respectively.

5. Model Training:

Implement the KNN algorithm using the training dataset.

Choose an appropriate value for the 'k' parameter (number of neighbors) through cross-validation or other tuning methods.

6. Model Evaluation:

Evaluate the trained model on the testing dataset to assess its accuracy.

Metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1 score can be used to measure the model's performance.

7. Hyperparameter Tuning:

Fine-tune the hyperparameters, such as the distance metric used in KNN, to optimize the model'sperformance.

Explore different values for 'k' to find the optimal balance between bias and variance.

8. Prediction:

Use the trained KNN model to make predictions onnew or unseen data.

Input the relevant features for a particular cropseason to obtain the predicted crop yield.

9. Model Interpretation:

Understand the contribution of each feature to themodel's predictions.

Conduct sensitivity analysis to assess the model's robustness to changes in input variables.

10. Validation and Iteration:

Validate the model's predictions against actual crop yields for multiple seasons.

Iterate on the model, incorporating new data and adjusting parameters as needed to improve accuracy and generalization.

11. Deployment:

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Once satisfied with the model's performance, deploy it for real-time or future crop yield predictions.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, employing K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN) classification for crop yield prediction offers a promising and practical approach in the realm of precision agriculture. The utilization of historical data encompassing diverse factors such as weather conditions, soil attributes, and past crop yields allows the model to discern patterns and make informed predictions for future harvests. The flexibility of the KNN algorithm, its simplicity, and its non-parametricnature contribute to its suitability for handling the complex and dynamic nature of agricultural systems. The accuracy of the predictions can empower farmers with valuable insights, enabling them to optimize resource allocation, make informed decisions, and ultimately enhance overall agricultural productivity. As technology continues to advance, the integration of machine learning algorithms like KNN in cropyield prediction not only represents a significant leap towards sustainable and efficient agriculture but also underscores the potential for data-driven approaches to address the evolving challenges in global food security.

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