import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

#### Read data

data = pd.read\_csv('/content/train\_v9rqX0R.csv')
data.head()

	Item_Identifier	Item_Weight	Item_Fat_Content	<pre>Item_Visibility</pre>	Item_Type	Item_MRI
0	FDA15	9.30	Low Fat	0.016047	Dairy	249.8092
1	DRC01	5.92	Regular	0.019278	Soft Drinks	48.2692
2	FDN15	17.50	Low Fat	0.016760	Meat	141.618(
3	FDX07	19.20	Regular	0.000000	Fruits and Vegetables	182.095(
4	NCD19	8.93	Low Fat	0.000000	Household	53.8614
7						



data.shape

(8523, 12)

## check for null values

data.isnull().sum()

<pre>Item_Identifier</pre>	0
Item_Weight	1463
<pre>Item_Fat_Content</pre>	0
<pre>Item_Visibility</pre>	0
<pre>Item_Type</pre>	0
Item_MRP	0
Outlet_Identifier	0
Outlet_Establishment_Year	0
Outlet_Size	2410
Outlet_Location_Type	0

Outlet\_Type 0
Item\_Outlet\_Sales 0

dtype: int64

#### data.dtypes

Item\_Identifier object float64 Item Weight object Item\_Fat\_Content Item\_Visibility float64 object Item\_Type Item\_MRP float64 Outlet\_Identifier object Outlet\_Establishment\_Year int64 Outlet\_Size object Outlet\_Location\_Type object object Outlet\_Type float64 Item\_Outlet\_Sales dtype: object

#### data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 8523 entries, 0 to 8522
Data columns (total 12 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	<pre>Item_Identifier</pre>	8523 non-null	object
1	Item_Weight	7060 non-null	float64
2	<pre>Item_Fat_Content</pre>	8523 non-null	object
3	<pre>Item_Visibility</pre>	8523 non-null	float64
4	<pre>Item_Type</pre>	8523 non-null	object
5	Item_MRP	8523 non-null	float64
6	Outlet_Identifier	8523 non-null	object
7	Outlet_Establishment_Year	8523 non-null	int64
8	Outlet_Size	6113 non-null	object
9	Outlet_Location_Type	8523 non-null	object
10	Outlet_Type	8523 non-null	object
11	<pre>Item_Outlet_Sales</pre>	8523 non-null	float64

dtypes: float64(4), int64(1), object(7)

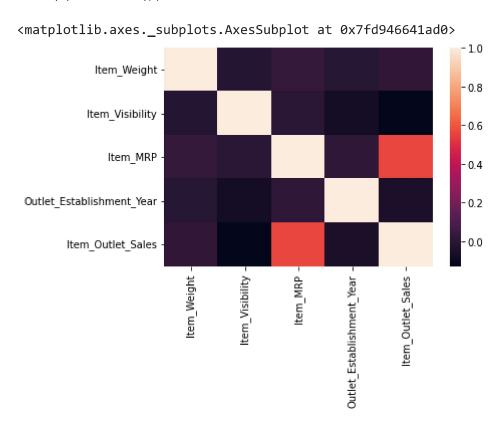
memory usage: 799.2+ KB

data.describe()

	Item_Weight	<pre>Item_Visibility</pre>	<pre>Item_MRP</pre>	Outlet_Establishment_Year	Item_Outle <sup>.</sup>
count	7060.000000	8523.000000	8523.000000	8523.000000	8523
mean	12.857645	0.066132	140.992782	1997.831867	2181
std	4.643456	0.051598	62.275067	8.371760	1706

#### check the correlation in columns

sns.heatmap(data.corr())



Box plot of undesrstanding distribution and check for outliers

sns.boxplot(x="Item\_Fat\_Content", y="Item\_Outlet\_Sales", data=data)

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 8523 entries, 0 to 8522
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4	<pre>Item_Type</pre>	8523 non-null	object
5	Item_MRP	8523 non-null	float64
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7	Outlet_Establishment_Year	8523 non-null	int64
8	Outlet_Size	6113 non-null	object
9	Outlet_Location_Type	8523 non-null	object
10	Outlet_Type	8523 non-null	object
11	<pre>Item_Outlet_Sales</pre>	8523 non-null	float64
dtyp	es: float64(4), int64(1), o	bject(7)	
memo	ry usage: 799.2+ KB		

Replace the null values with median for numeric columns

```
data['Item Weight'] = data['Item Weight'].fillna(data['Item Weight'].median())
data.isnull().sum()
     Item_Identifier
                                      0
     Item Weight
                                      0
     Item Fat Content
                                      0
     Item Visibility
                                      0
     Item_Type
                                      0
     Item_MRP
                                      0
     Outlet Identifier
                                      0
     Outlet_Establishment_Year
                                      0
     Outlet_Size
                                   2410
     Outlet_Location_Type
                                      0
     Outlet_Type
                                      0
     Item_Outlet_Sales
                                      0
     dtype: int64
```

Replace the null values with most occuring data for non numeric columns

```
data['Outlet_Size'] = data['Outlet_Size'].fillna(data.groupby('Outlet_Size')['Item_Identifier
```

```
data.isnull().sum()
     Item Identifier
                                    0
     Item_Weight
                                    0
     Item Fat Content
                                    0
     Item_Visibility
                                    0
     Item_Type
                                    0
     Item MRP
                                    0
     Outlet_Identifier
                                    0
     Outlet Establishment Year
                                    0
     Outlet_Size
                                    0
     Outlet_Location_Type
                                    0
     Outlet Type
                                    0
     Item Outlet Sales
                                    0
     dtype: int64
```

#### Encode all non numeric columns

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
encoder = LabelEncoder()
columns = ['Outlet Type','Outlet Location Type','Outlet Size','Outlet Identifier','Item Type'
for column in columns:
  data[column] = encoder.fit_transform(data[column])
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
x = data.drop(['Item_Outlet_Sales'], axis = 1)
y = data['Item Outlet Sales']
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import classification report, accuracy score, confusion matrix
model = RandomForestRegressor()
model.fit(x,y)
     RandomForestRegressor()
Readint the test data
test data = pd.read csv('/content/test AbJTz2l.csv')
test data1 = pd.read csv('/content/test AbJTz2l.csv')
```

test\_data1.head()

	Item_Identifier	Item_Weight	<pre>Item_Fat_Content</pre>	<pre>Item_Visibility</pre>	<pre>Item_Type</pre>	Item_MR
0	FDW58	20.750	Low Fat	0.007565	Snack Foods	107.8622
1	FDW14	8.300	reg	0.038428	Dairy	87.319{
2	NCN55	14.600	Low Fat	0.099575	Others	241.7538
3	FDQ58	7.315	Low Fat	0.015388	Snack Foods	155.034(
4	FDY38	NaN	Regular	0.118599	Dairy	234.2300
70						



test\_data.isnull().sum()

```
Item Identifier
                               0
Item_Weight
                               0
Item Fat Content
                               0
Item_Visibility
                               0
Item_Type
                               0
Item MRP
                               0
Outlet Identifier
                               0
Outlet_Establishment_Year
                               0
Outlet_Size
                               0
Outlet_Location_Type
                               0
Outlet Type
                               0
dtype: int64
```

#### Transforming the test data

test\_data.head()

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
encoder = LabelEncoder()
columns = ['Outlet_Type','Outlet_Location_Type','Outlet_Size','Outlet_Identifier','Item_Type'
for column in columns:
    test_data[column] = encoder.fit_transform(test_data[column])

test_data['Outlet_Size'] = test_data['Outlet_Size'].fillna(test_data.groupby('Outlet_Size')['
test_data['Item_Weight'] = test_data['Item_Weight'].fillna(test_data['Item_Weight'].median())
```

	Item_Identifier	Item_Weight	<pre>Item_Fat_Content</pre>	<pre>Item_Visibility</pre>	<pre>Item_Type</pre>	Item_MRI
0	1103	20.750	1	0.007565	13	107.8622
1	1067	8.300	4	0.038428	4	87.3198
2	1406	14.600	1	0.099575	11	241.7538
3	809	7.315	1	0.015388	13	155.034(
4	1184	12.500	2	0.118599	4	234.2300



pred\_data.head()

```
y_pred = model.predict(test_data)
pred_data = pd.DataFrame(y_pred)
pred_data.to_csv('test.csv')
```

	Item_Identifier	Outlet_Identifier	<pre>Item_Outlet_Sales</pre>
0	FDW58	OUT049	1785.109670
1	FDW14	OUT017	1401.402472
2	NCN55	OUT010	693.736968
3	FDQ58	OUT017	2385.834378
4	FDY38	OUT027	6109.167744

Giving the proper column name for the predcted values

```
pred_data['Item_Identifier'] = test_data1['Item_Identifier']

pred_data['Outlet_Identifier'] = test_data1['Outlet_Identifier']

pred_data = pred_data.rename(columns={0: 'Item_Outlet_Sales'})

pred_data = pred_data[['Item_Identifier','Outlet_Identifier','Item_Outlet_Sales']]
```

## find the current parameters

print('current parameters', model.get params())

```
current parameters { 'bootstrap': True, 'ccp_alpha': 0.0, 'criterion': 'squared_error',
from sklearn.model selection import RandomizedSearchCV
creating random values for hyper parameters and creating grid
# Number of trees in random forest
n estimators = [int(x) for x in np.linspace(start = 200, stop = 2000, num = 10)]
# Number of features to consider at every split
max features = ['auto', 'sqrt']
# Maximum number of levels in tree
max_depth = [int(x) for x in np.linspace(10, 110, num = 11)]
max depth.append(None)
# Minimum number of samples required to split a node
min samples split = [2, 5, 10]
# Minimum number of samples required at each leaf node
min samples leaf = [1, 2, 4]
# Method of selecting samples for training each tree
bootstrap = [True, False]
# Create the random grid
random_grid = {'n_estimators': n_estimators,
                                'max features': max features,
                                'max depth': max depth,
                                 'min samples split': min samples split,
                                 'min samples leaf': min samples leaf,
                                'bootstrap': bootstrap}
print(random grid)
           {'n estimators': [200, 400, 600, 800, 1000, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1800, 2000], 'max feature
# Use the random grid to search for best hyperparameters
# First create the base model to tune
rf = RandomForestRegressor()
# Random search of parameters, using 3 fold cross validation,
# search across 100 different combinations, and use all available cores
rf_random = RandomizedSearchCV(estimator = rf, param_distributions = random_grid, n_iter = 100 param_distributions = random_grid, n_iter = random_grid, n_iter = random_grid, 
# Fit the random search model
rf random.fit(x, y)
           Fitting 3 folds for each of 10 candidates, totalling 30 fits
           /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/joblib/externals/loky/process executor.py:705: U
               "timeout or by a memory leak.", UserWarning
           RandomizedSearchCV(cv=3, estimator=RandomForestRegressor(), n jobs=-1,
```

### print the best parameters

```
rf_random.best_params_

{'bootstrap': True,
    'max_depth': 10,
    'max_features': 'sqrt',
    'min_samples_leaf': 2,
    'min_samples_split': 5,
    'n_estimators': 200}
```

### evaluating the best model

```
best_model = rf_random.best_estimator_
pred tune = best model.predict(test data)
```

The best model is the model with default hyper parameter

```
pred_data_tuned = pred_data[['Item_Identifier','Outlet_Identifier','Item_Outlet_Sales']]
pred_data_tuned['Item_Outlet_Sales'] = pred_tune
pred_data_tuned.head()
```

# predicted value in the test data for the normal model

pred\_data.head()

	Item_Identifier	Outlet_Identifier	<pre>Item_Outlet_Sales</pre>
0	FDW58	OUT049	1785.109670
1	FDW14	OUT017	1401.402472
2	NCN55	OUT010	693.736968
3	FDQ58	OUT017	2385.834378
4	FDY38	OUT027	6109.167744

## predicted value in the test data for the tuned model.

the tuning was perfored using RandomSearchCV

pred\_data\_tuned.head()

	Item_Identifier	Outlet_Identifier	<pre>Item_Outlet_Sales</pre>
0	FDW58	OUT049	1788.749769
1	FDW14	OUT017	1394.587516
2	NCN55	OUT010	817.322394
3	FDQ58	OUT017	2458.007444
4	FDY38	OUT027	5405.383431

lets see the score of each submission in Analytics Vidhya:

saving the both file into csv

pred\_data.to\_csv('test\_normal.csv')

pred\_data\_tuned.to\_csv('test\_tuned.csv')

The score for Normal model is 1184.2392

The score for tuned model is 1163.8211