

# Project Report: Analysis of Weather and Sales Correlation

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Final Result:

<https://lookerstudio.google.com/reporting/53e3179c-6042-4b26-8861-30a16ad60972>

Colab Link:

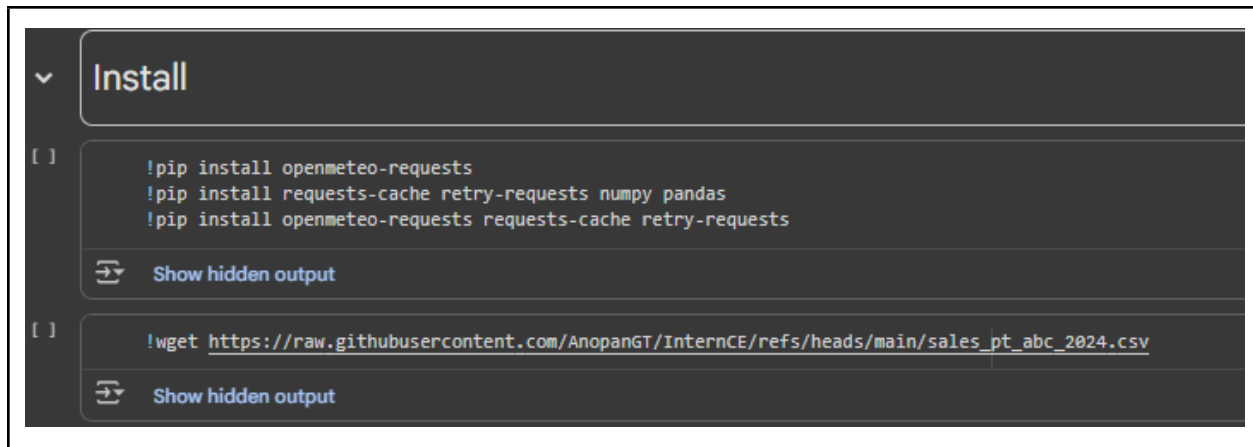
[https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1TJK0ilUyQM4vKakqWqoXGgP\\_9yPFABo0?usp=sharing](https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1TJK0ilUyQM4vKakqWqoXGgP_9yPFABo0?usp=sharing)

PPT Link:

[https://www.canva.com/design/DAGy9dZd1XI/IC6CuLFTJuwMBjorAZqQlg/edit?utm\\_content=DAGy9dZd1XI&utm\\_campaign=designshare&utm\\_medium=link2&utm\\_source=sharebutton](https://www.canva.com/design/DAGy9dZd1XI/IC6CuLFTJuwMBjorAZqQlg/edit?utm_content=DAGy9dZd1XI&utm_campaign=designshare&utm_medium=link2&utm_source=sharebutton)

Data Retrieval using API (I use open-meteo because it's free)

## Install



```
▼ Install

[] !pip install openmeteo-requests
!pip install requests-cache retry-requests numpy pandas
!pip install openmeteo-requests requests-cache retry-requests
Show hidden output

[] !wget https://raw.githubusercontent.com/AnopangT/InternCE/refs/heads/main/sales_pt_abc_2024.csv
Show hidden output
```

## Usage

"I use Google Collab"

Using Jakarta Pusat location, start-end 2024, and using variables that are deemed necessary for the future, then save to cuaca\_jakarta\_2024.csv



```
import openmeteo_requests
```

```

import pandas as pd
import requests_cache
from retry_requests import retry

# Setup the Open-Meteo API client with cache and retry on error
cache_session = requests_cache.CachedSession('.cache', expire_after =
-1)
retry_session = retry(cache_session, retries = 5, backoff_factor = 0.2)
openmeteo = openmeteo_requests.Client(session = retry_session)

# Make sure all required weather variables are listed here
# The order of variables in hourly or daily is important to assign them
correctly below
url = "https://archive-api.open-meteo.com/v1/archive"
params = {
    "latitude": -6.1818,
    "longitude": 106.8223,
    "start_date": "2024-01-01",
    "end_date": "2024-12-31",
    "daily": ["weather_code", "temperature_2m_mean", "temperature_2m_max",
"apparent_temperature_mean", "apparent_temperature_max", "rain_sum",
"precipitation_sum", "precipitation_hours", "sunshine_duration",
"relative_humidity_2m_mean", "cloud_cover_mean"],
    "timezone": "Asia/Bangkok",
}
responses = openmeteo.weather_api(url, params=params)

# Process first location. Add a for-loop for multiple locations or
weather models
response = responses[0]
print(f"Coordinates: {response.Latitude()}°N {response.Longitude()}°E")
print(f"Elevation: {response.Elevation()} m asl")
print(f"Timezone:
{response.Timezone()} {response.TimezoneAbbreviation()}")
print(f"Timezone difference to GMT+0: {response.UtcOffsetSeconds()}s")

# Process daily data. The order of variables needs to be the same as
requested.
daily = response.Daily()

```

```

daily_weather_code = daily.Variables(0).ValuesAsNumpy()
daily_temperature_2m_mean = daily.Variables(1).ValuesAsNumpy()
daily_temperature_2m_max = daily.Variables(2).ValuesAsNumpy()
daily_apparent_temperature_mean = daily.Variables(3).ValuesAsNumpy()
daily_apparent_temperature_max = daily.Variables(4).ValuesAsNumpy()
daily_rain_sum = daily.Variables(5).ValuesAsNumpy()
daily_precipitation_sum = daily.Variables(6).ValuesAsNumpy()
daily_precipitation_hours = daily.Variables(7).ValuesAsNumpy()
daily_sunshine_duration = daily.Variables(8).ValuesAsNumpy()
daily_relative_humidity_2m_mean = daily.Variables(9).ValuesAsNumpy()
daily_cloud_cover_mean = daily.Variables(10).ValuesAsNumpy()

daily_data = {"date": pd.date_range(
    start = pd.to_datetime(daily.Time(), unit = "s", utc = True),
    end = pd.to_datetime(daily.TimeEnd(), unit = "s", utc = True),
    freq = pd.Timedelta(seconds = daily.Interval()),
    inclusive = "left"
)}

daily_data["weather_code"] = daily_weather_code
daily_data["temperature_2m_mean"] = daily_temperature_2m_mean
daily_data["temperature_2m_max"] = daily_temperature_2m_max
daily_data["apparent_temperature_mean"] =
daily_apparent_temperature_mean
daily_data["apparent_temperature_max"] = daily_apparent_temperature_max
daily_data["rain_sum"] = daily_rain_sum
daily_data["precipitation_sum"] = daily_precipitation_sum
daily_data["precipitation_hours"] = daily_precipitation_hours
daily_data["sunshine_duration"] = daily_sunshine_duration
daily_data["relative_humidity_2m_mean"] =
daily_relative_humidity_2m_mean
daily_data["cloud_cover_mean"] = daily_cloud_cover_mean

daily_dataframe = pd.DataFrame(data = daily_data)

nama_file_cuaca = 'cuaca_jakarta_2024.csv'
daily_dataframe.to_csv(nama_file_cuaca, index=False)
print(f"\n✅ Data cuaca berhasil disimpan ke file: {nama_file_cuaca}")

```

## Output:

```
➡ Coordinates: -6.151142120361328°N 106.84210205078125°E  
Elevation: 15.0 m asl  
Timezone: b'Asia/Bangkok'b'GMT+7'  
Timezone difference to GMT+0: 25200s  
  
✅ Data cuaca berhasil disimpan ke file: cuaca_jakarta_2024.csv
```

Merging 'cuaca\_jakarta\_2024.csv' and 'sales\_pt\_abc\_2024.csv'

By reading both files, then cleaning and formatting the data, then saving it to 'data\_gabungan\_penjualan\_cuaca.csv'

```
import pandas as pd

# Nama file input dan output
file_cuaca = 'cuaca_jakarta_2024.csv'
file_penjualan = 'sales_pt_abc_2024.csv'
file_output = 'data_gabungan_penjualan_cuaca.csv'

try:
    # 1. Baca kedua file CSV
    df_cuaca = pd.read_csv(file_cuaca)
    df_penjualan = pd.read_csv(file_penjualan)
    print("✅ Berhasil membaca kedua file.")

    # 2. Membersihkan Data dan Menyamakan Tipe Data Tanggal
    print("\nMembersihkan dan memformat data...")

    # --- Proses Data Penjualan ---
    df_penjualan.columns = df_penjualan.columns.str.strip()
    df_penjualan['Sales'] = df_penjualan['Sales'].str.replace(r'[\$,]', '', regex=True)
    df_penjualan['Sales'] = pd.to_numeric(df_penjualan['Sales'], errors='coerce')

    # Mengubah ke datetime dan HANYA MENGAMBIL TANGGALNYA (menghapus jam)
```

```

df_penjualan['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(df_penjualan['Date'],
format='%d/%m/%Y').dt.date

# --- Proses Data Cuaca ---
# Mengubah ke datetime, menghapus timezome, dan HANYA MENGAMBIL
TANGGALNYA
df_cuaca['date'] =
pd.to_datetime(df_cuaca['date']).dt.tz_localize(None).dt.date

print("Format selesai disamakan.")

# 3. Investigasi Rentang Tanggal
print("\n--- Hasil Investigasi Tanggal ---")
print(f"File Penjualan -> Tanggal Pertama:
{df_penjualan['Date'].min()}, Tanggal Terakhir:
{df_penjualan['Date'].max()}")
print(f"File Cuaca -> Tanggal Pertama:
{df_cuaca['date'].min()}, Tanggal Terakhir: {df_cuaca['date'].max()}")
print("-----\n")

# 4. Menggabungkan Kembali Data
print("Mencoba menggabungkan data kembali...")
df_penjualan.rename(columns={'Date': 'date'}, inplace=True)

# Mengubah kembali kolom 'date' menjadi tipe data yang sama sebelum
merge
df_penjualan['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df_penjualan['date'])
df_cuaca['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df_cuaca['date'])

df_gabungan = pd.merge(df_penjualan, df_cuaca, on='date',
how='inner')

# 5. Simpan dan Tampilkan Hasil
if len(df_gabungan) > 0:
df_gabungan.to_csv(file_output, index=False)
print(f"🎉 SELAMAT! Data gabungan berhasil disimpan ke file:
'{file_output}'")
print("\nBerikut adalah 5 baris pertama dari data gabungan Anda:")
display(df_gabungan.head())

```

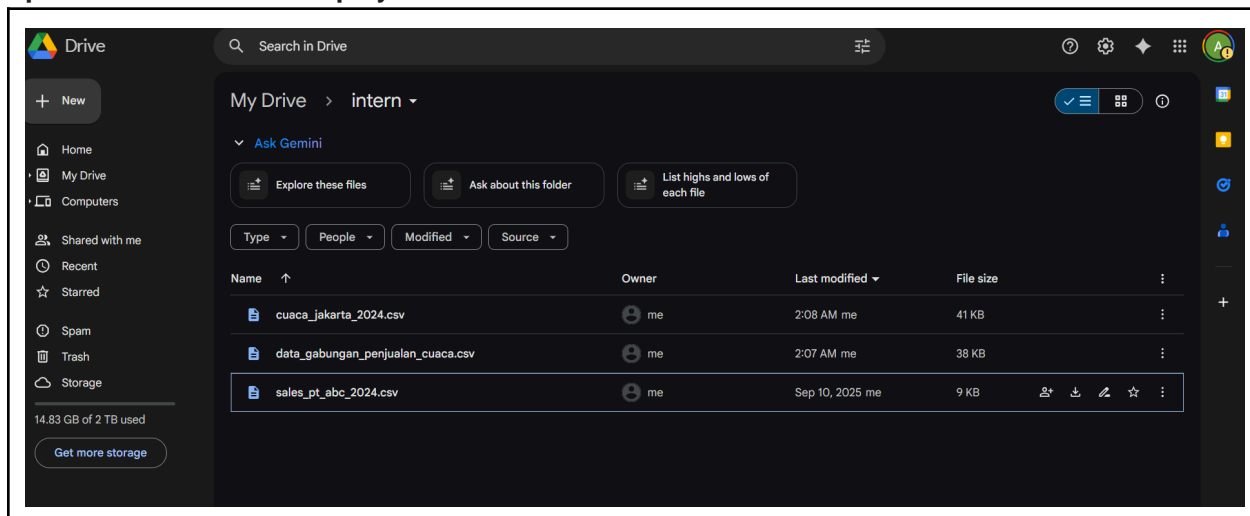
```

        print(f"\nTotal baris data yang berhasil digabung:
{len(df_gabungan)}")
    else:
        print("✗ GAGAL: Masih tidak ada tanggal yang cocok setelah
perbaikan. Cek hasil investigasi di atas.")

except FileNotFoundError as e:
    print(f"\n✗ ERROR: File tidak ditemukan! Pastikan file
'{e.filename}' sudah diunggah ke Colab.")
except Exception as e:
    print(f"\n✗ Terjadi error: {e}")

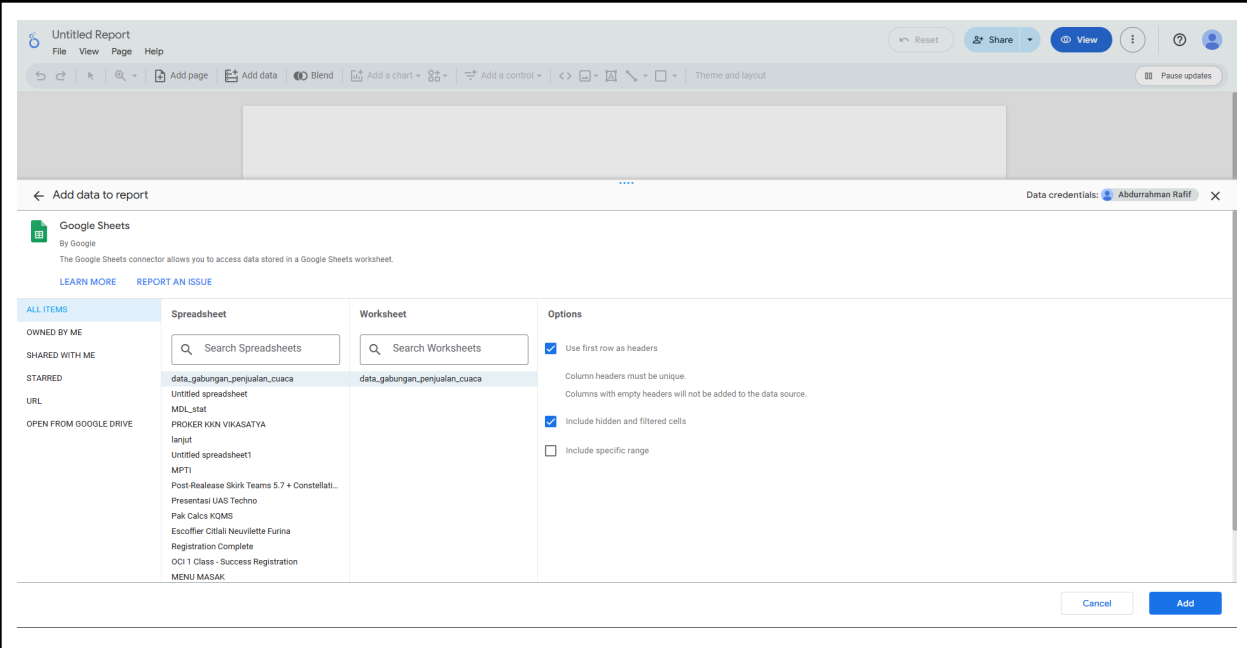
```

### Upload File to Drive to simplify Looker Studio creation:



### Open with Google Sheets:





Creation Process by adding Charts, Controls, Fields, etc.



## Weather Field for Weather Classification:

The screenshot shows the Looker field editor for a new calculated field named "Weather". The field ID is "calc\_nu1aqm67vd". The formula is a CASE statement that classifies weather based on rain\_sum and sunshine\_duration. The available fields list includes apparent\_temperature\_max, apparent\_temperature\_mean, cloud\_cover\_mean, date, Day of the Week, precipitation\_hours, precipitation\_sum, rain\_sum, and relative\_humidity\_2m\_mean.

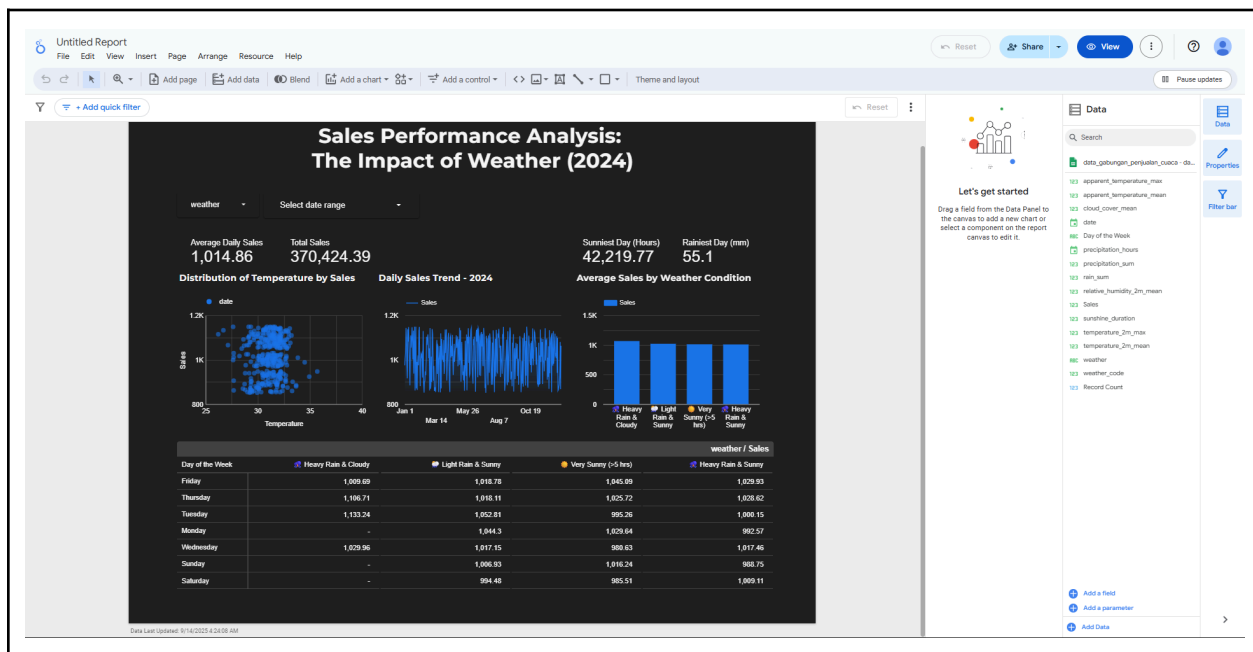
```
1 CASE
2
3 WHEN (rain_sum = 0 AND sunshine_duration > 10000 THEN '☀️ Very Sunny (>5 hrs)'
4 WHEN (rain_sum = 0 AND sunshine_duration > 7200 AND sunshine_duration <= 10000 THEN '☀️ Partly Sunny (2-5 hrs)'
5 WHEN (rain_sum = 0 AND sunshine_duration <= 7200 THEN '☁️ Overcast (<2 hrs sun)'
6
7 WHEN (rain_sum > 0 AND rain_sum < 5 AND sunshine_duration > 7200 THEN '☔ Light Rain & Sunny'
8 WHEN (rain_sum > 0 AND rain_sum < 5 AND sunshine_duration <= 7200 THEN '☔ Light Rain & Cloudy'
9
10 WHEN (rain_sum >= 5 AND sunshine_duration > 7200 THEN '🌧️ Heavy Rain & Sunny'
11 WHEN (rain_sum >= 5 AND sunshine_duration <= 7200 THEN '🌧️ Heavy Rain & Cloudy'
```

## Day of the Week Field:

The screenshot shows the Looker field editor for a new calculated field named "Day of the Week". The field ID is "calc\_a33k7d87vd". The formula is a CASE statement that extracts the day of the week from the date field. The available fields list includes apparent\_temperature\_max, apparent\_temperature\_mean, cloud\_cover\_mean, date, precipitation\_hours, precipitation\_sum, rain\_sum, relative\_humidity\_2m\_mean, and Sales.

```
1 CASE
2
3 WHEN EXTRACT(DAYOFWEEK FROM date) = 1 THEN 'Sunday'
4 WHEN EXTRACT(DAYOFWEEK FROM date) = 2 THEN 'Monday'
5 WHEN EXTRACT(DAYOFWEEK FROM date) = 3 THEN 'Tuesday'
6 WHEN EXTRACT(DAYOFWEEK FROM date) = 4 THEN 'Wednesday'
7 WHEN EXTRACT(DAYOFWEEK FROM date) = 5 THEN 'Thursday'
8 WHEN EXTRACT(DAYOFWEEK FROM date) = 6 THEN 'Friday'
9 WHEN EXTRACT(DAYOFWEEK FROM date) = 7 THEN 'Saturday'
10 ELSE 'Unknown Day'
11 END
```

## Final Looker Dashboard Result:



## 1. Bonus Task: AI Modeling Using Python:

I'm using a linear regression and random forest model to predict future sales based on weather conditions.

## RANDOM FOREST

Loading combined data:

```
[ ] print("--- 1. Memuat Data Gabungan ---")
file_path = 'data_gabungan_penjualan_cuaca.csv'
df = pd.read_csv(file_path)

# Mengisi nilai kosong (jika ada)
df.fillna(df.mean(numeric_only=True), inplace=True)
print("✅ Data berhasil dimuat dan dibersihkan.")
# --- 2. Feature Engineering ---
print("\n--- 2. Feature Engineering ---")
df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'])
df['day_of_week'] = df['date'].dt.dayofweek
df['month'] = df['date'].dt.month
df['week_of_year'] = df['date'].dt.isocalendar().week
df['day_of_year'] = df['date'].dt.dayofyear
print("✅ Fitur berbasis waktu berhasil dibuat.")

# Memilih fitur yang ada di data Anda
features = [
    'temperature_2m_max',
    'rain_sum',
    'sunshine_duration', # Menggunakan sunshine_duration, bukan sunny_hours
    'relative_humidity_2m_mean',
    'cloud_cover_mean',
    'day_of_week',
    'month',
    'week_of_year',
    'day_of_year'
]
target = 'Sales'

X = df[features]
y = df[target]
print(f"\nFitur yang digunakan: {features}")
```

Feature Engineering:

```

# --- 2. Feature Engineering ---
print("\n--- 2. Feature Engineering ---")
df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'])
df['day_of_week'] = df['date'].dt.dayofweek
df['month'] = df['date'].dt.month
df['week_of_year'] = df['date'].dt.isocalendar().week
df['day_of_year'] = df['date'].dt.dayofyear
print("✅ Fitur berbasis waktu berhasil dibuat.")

# Memilih fitur yang ada di data Anda
features = [
    'temperature_2m_max',
    'rain_sum',
    'sunshine_duration', # Menggunakan sunshine_duration, bukan sunny_hours
    'relative_humidity_2m_mean',
    'cloud_cover_mean',
    'day_of_week',
    'month',
    'week_of_year',
    'day_of_year'
]
target = 'Sales'

x = df[features]
y = df[target]
print(f"\nFitur yang digunakan: {features}")

```

Model Training and Model Evaluation:

```
# --- 3. Model Training ---
print("\n--- 3. Model Training ---")
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
rf_model = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42, oob_score=True)
rf_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
print("✅ Model Random Forest berhasil dilatih.")
```



```
--- 3. Model Training ---
✅ Model Random Forest berhasil dilatih.
```

```
# --- 4. Model Evaluation ---
print("\n--- 4. Model Evaluation ---")
predictions = rf_model.predict(X_test)
mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, predictions)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, predictions)
oob = rf_model.oob_score_

print(f"R-squared (R²): {r2:.4f}")
print(f"Out-of-Bag (OOB) Score: {oob:.4f}")
print(f"Mean Absolute Error (MAE): ${mae:.2f}")
```



```
--- 4. Model Evaluation ---
R-squared (R²): -0.0430
Out-of-Bag (OOB) Score: -0.1108
Mean Absolute Error (MAE): $75.05
```

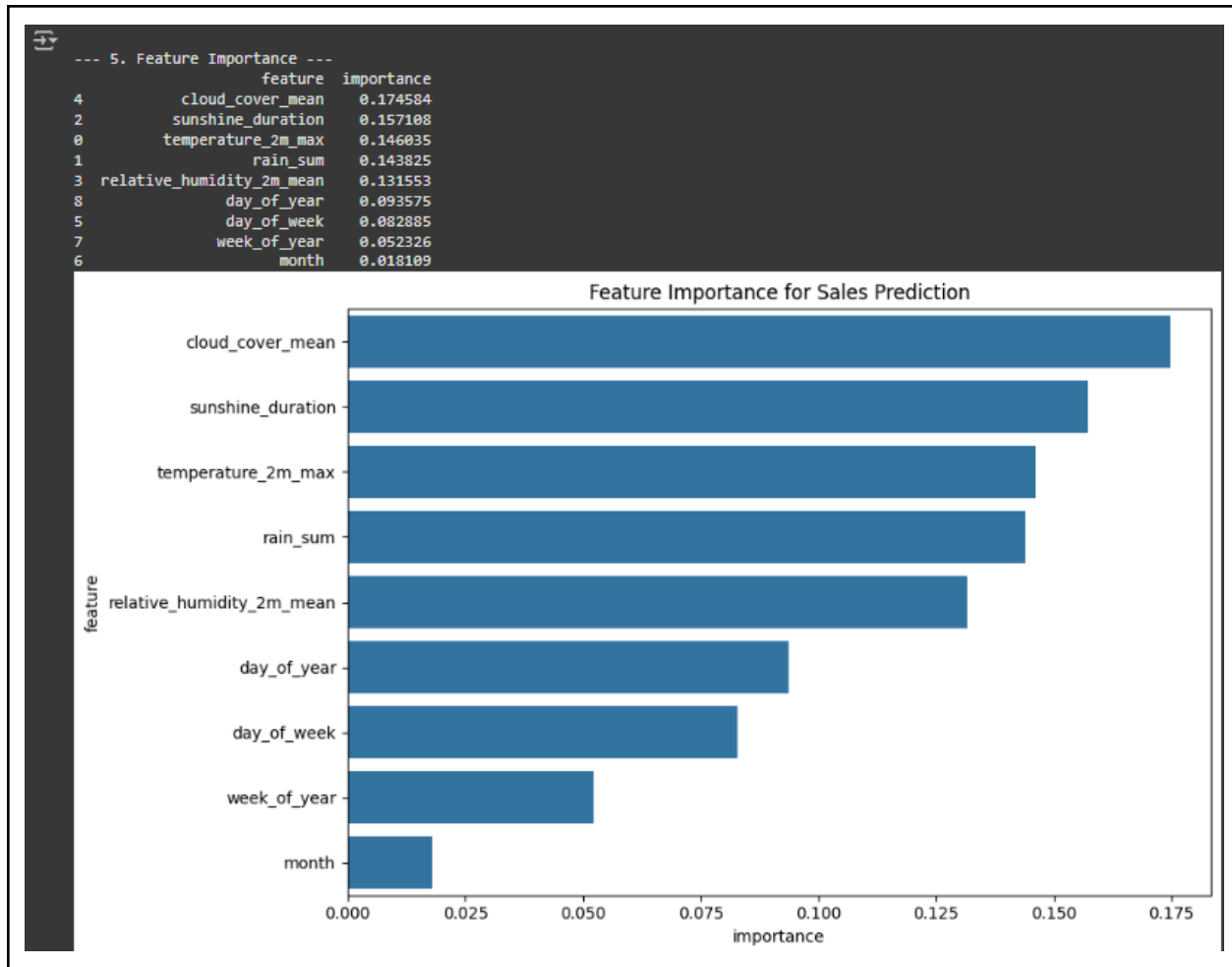
Feature Improtance:

```
# --- 5. Feature Importance ---
print("\n--- 5. Feature Importance ---")
feature_importances = pd.DataFrame({'feature': features, 'importance': rf_model.feature_importances_})
feature_importances = feature_importances.sort_values('importance', ascending=False)

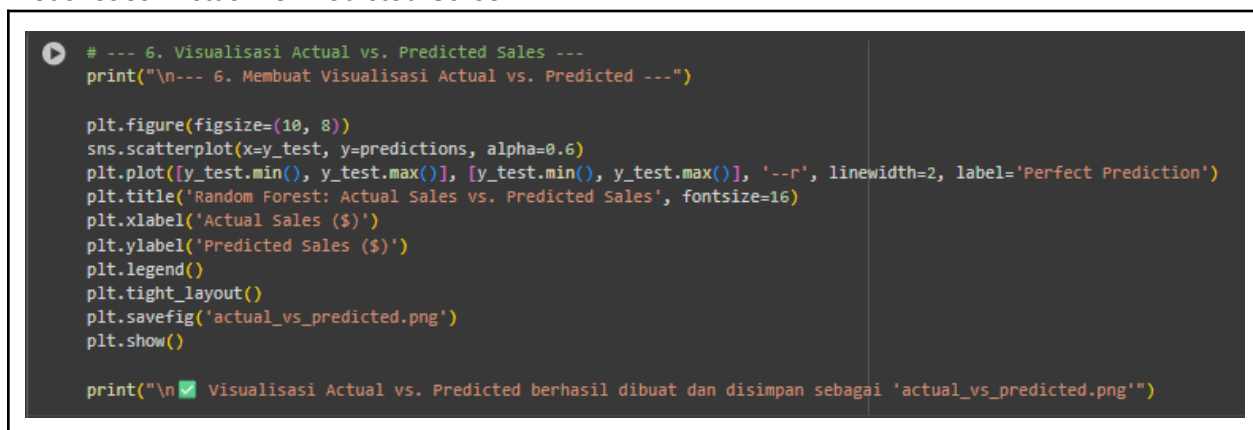
print(feature_importances)

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.barplot(x='importance', y='feature', data=feature_importances)
plt.title('Feature Importance for Sales Prediction')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig('feature_importance.png')
plt.show()
```

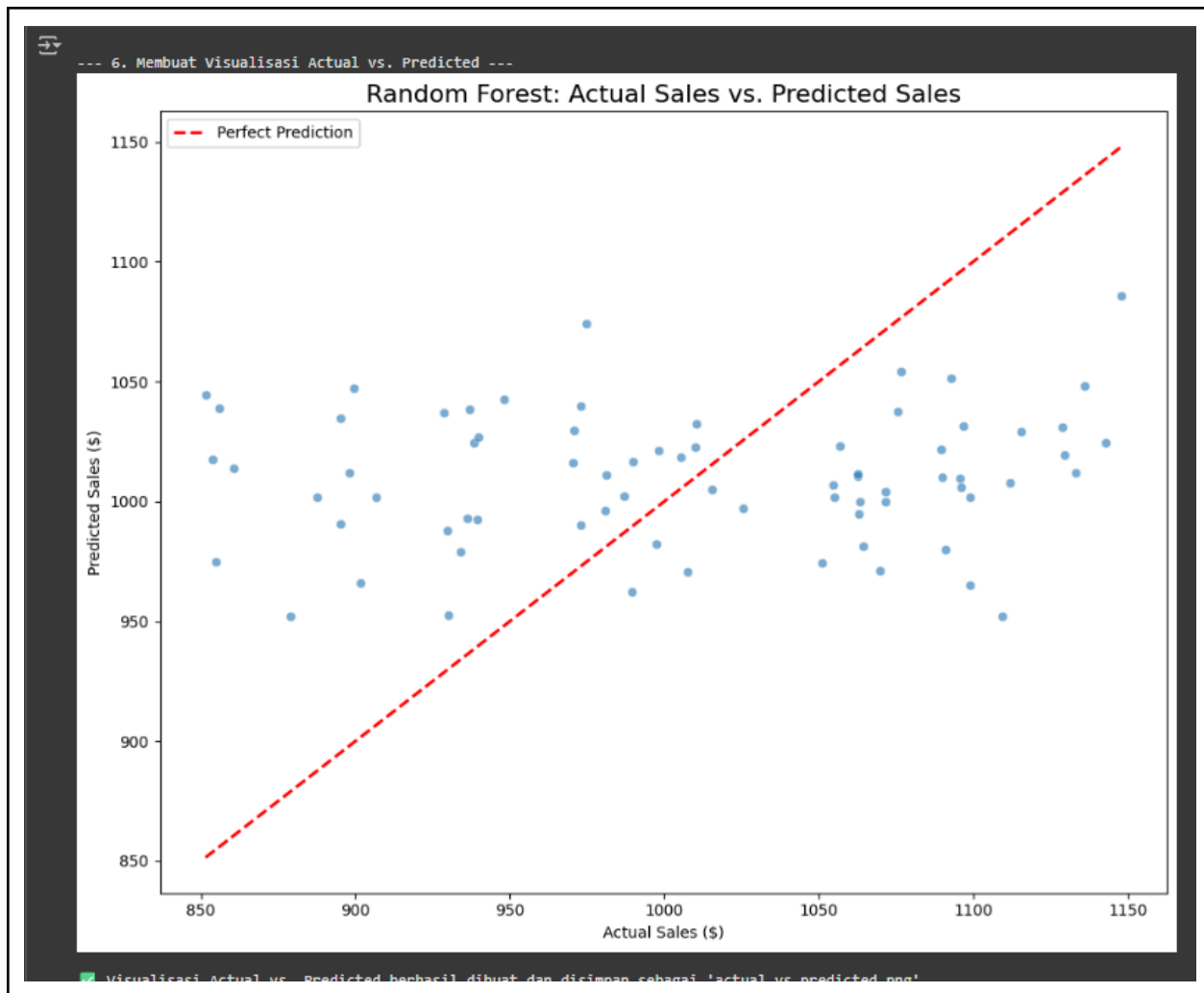
Output:



Visualisasai Actual vs Predicted Sales:



Output:



## LINEAR REGRESSION

Loading Data::

```
Linear Regression

[ ] print("--- 1. Memuat Data ---")
    file_path = 'data_gabungan_penjualan_cuaca.csv'
    df = pd.read_csv(file_path)

    # Mengisi nilai kosong (jika ada)
    df.fillna(df.mean(numeric_only=True), inplace=True)
    print("✓ Data berhasil dimuat.")

--- 1. Memuat Data ---
✓ Data berhasil dimuat.
```

## Feature Engineering:

```
[ ] # --- 2. Feature Engineering ---
    print("\n--- 2. Feature Engineering ---")
    df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'])
    df['day_of_week'] = df['date'].dt.dayofweek
    df['month'] = df['date'].dt.month
    df['week_of_year'] = df['date'].dt.isocalendar().week
    df['day_of_year'] = df['date'].dt.dayofyear
    print("✅ Fitur berbasis waktu berhasil dibuat.")

    # Memilih fitur yang sama seperti sebelumnya
    features = [
        'temperature_2m_max', 'rain_sum', 'sunshine_duration',
        'relative_humidity_2m_mean', 'cloud_cover_mean',
        'day_of_week', 'month', 'week_of_year', 'day_of_year'
    ]
    target = 'Sales'

    x = df[features]
    y = df[target]

    --- 2. Feature Engineering ---
    ✅ Fitur berbasis waktu berhasil dibuat.
```

## Model Training and Model Evaluation:

```
[ ] # --- 3. Model Training ---
    print("\n--- 3. Model Training (Linear Regression) ---")
    X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
    lr_model = LinearRegression()
    lr_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
    print("✅ Model Linear Regression berhasil dilatih.")

    --- 3. Model Training (Linear Regression) ---
    ✅ Model Linear Regression berhasil dilatih.

[ ] # --- 4. Model Evaluation ---
    print("\n--- 4. Hasil Evaluasi Linear Regression ---")
    predictions = lr_model.predict(X_test)
    mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, predictions)
    r2 = r2_score(y_test, predictions)

    print(f"R-squared (R²): {r2:.4f}")
    print(f"Mean Absolute Error (MAE): ${mae:.2f}")

    --- 4. Hasil Evaluasi Linear Regression ---
    R-squared (R²): -0.0405
    Mean Absolute Error (MAE): $75.50
```

## Visualisasi Hasil Prediksi:

```
# --- 5. Visualisasi Hasil Prediksi ---  
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))  
sns.scatterplot(x=y_test, y=predictions, alpha=0.6)  
plt.plot([y_test.min(), y_test.max()], [y_test.min(), y_test.max()], '--r', linewidth=2) # Garis ideal  
plt.title('Linear Regression: Actual Sales vs. Predicted Sales')  
plt.xlabel('Actual Sales ($)')  
plt.ylabel('Predicted Sales ($)')  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.savefig('linear_regression_results.png')  
plt.show()
```

