Contents

[Introduction 1](#_Toc151033578)

[Datasets summary 1](#_Toc151033579)

[Machine Learning for Business 2](#_Toc151033580)

[Concept of Time Series Analysis and applicability. 2](#_Toc151033581)

[References 4](#_Toc151033582)

[Machine Learning for Business 4](#_Toc151033583)

[Data Visualisation Techniques 5](#_Toc151033584)

# Introduction

The objective of this project is to perform Time Series Analysis and Text Analytics for Machine Learning for Business and create an interactive Dashboard for Data Visualization Techniques. Through both analyses, we aim to gain valuable insights into two different real-world datasets: Political Social Media Posts and Hotel Booking.

On one hand, we will use the dataset called Political Social Media Posts to apply Text Analytics where we will analyse 5000 messages from politicians’ social media accounts, along with human judgments about the purpose, partisanship, and audience of the messages posted on Twitter and Facebook.

On the other hand, we will work on the dataset called Hotel Booking to apply Time Series Analysis and use the same dataset to create an interactive Dashboard to effectively communicate the key insights derived from the exploratory data analysis. In this particular dataset, we can find information of two different hotels: the City Hotel and Resort Hotel, offering a comprehensive look into one key factor influencing the hospitality industry: seasonality, where there is a repeated behaviour. This behaviour is related to peak seasons (high demand) and off-peak seasons (low demand).

# Datasets summary

The Hotel Booking dataset contains over 100,000 observations and 32 attributes, with the target variable ‘is\_canceled’ column indicating whether the bookings were cancelled or not. Specifically, there are 75,166 bookings not canceled, while there are 44,224 bookings canceled.

There are key features to use in the interactive Dashboard.

* Type of Hotel
* Country: Represents where the guests’ country origin
* Average Daily Rate
* Arrival Date Month: Represents the number of arrivals per month.

For the Time Series Analysis, the key features include:

* Reservation Status Date: Represents the date where the guests booked a room.
* Average Daily Rate: Total revenue generated by all the occupied rooms.

The other dataset, Political Social Media Posts, provides 5000 messages, where the sources of the messages are equally distributed: 2500 are from Twitter and 2500 from Facebook posts.

The key features for Text Analytics are:

* Unique ID: Identifies each unique message.
* Judgement timestamp: Contains the date and time when the message was posted.
* Text: is the message itself sent by the people

# Machine Learning for Business

In this phase of the project, our objective is to focus on two topics: predicting trends over the time by applying Time Series Analysis and using Text Analytics to gain deeper insights about the messages from the people.

## Concept of Time Series Analysis and applicability.

The concept of Time Series Analysis involves data collecting over time to identify patterns, trends, and make predictions about future values in constant time intervals, such as daily, weekly monthly, quarterly, or yearly. It also includes forecasting, which means predicting unknown values based on the collection of historical data and then estimating future values based on patterns learned from historical data. For example, one interesting aspect of this concept is the applicability across different fields, such as finance to predict stock process or in weather forecasting, where it helps anticipate climate patterns, and in economic analysis, where it contributes to assessing the gross domestic product (GDP) for a particular country over the years.

## The Augmented Dickey-Fuller test in time series

The purpose of the Augmented Dickey-Fuller test in Time Series is used to test whether a given Time Series is stationary or not. In the context of Time Series Analysis, stationary is important because it makes it easier to understand and predict future values. In other words, Time Series are stationary if they do not have trend or season effects.

# Box-Jenkins Models

We need to apply statistical methods used in Time Series Analysis. If our Time Series model is stationary, we can use the AutoRegressive Moving Average (ARMA) otherwise, we have to apply a more complex model called AutoRegressive Moving Average (ARIMA).

## Weekly ADR Plot

The below plot shows the weekly fluctuations in Average Daily Rate over the years. It is evident that the highest Average Daily Rate, indicating peak season, occurs during the summer months of July and August, while the lowest Average Daily Rate indicates off-peak season takes place in the winter month of January and February. In the next section, we will make this plot stationary.

A graph showing a line of a graph

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

## Stationarity of the series

In order to check whether the above plot is stationary or not we need to apply The [Augmented Dickey-Fuller test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augmented_Dickey%E2%80%93Fuller_test) which takes as its null hypothesis that the time series has a unit root - a characteristic of non-stationary time series. Conversely, the alternative hypothesis (under which the null hypothesis is rejected) is that the series is stationary.

* Null Hypothesis (HO): The series is not stationary or has a unit root.
* Alternative hypothesis (HA): The series is stationary with no unit root.

Since the null hypothesis assumes the presence of a unit root, the p-value obtained should be less than a specified significance level, often set at 0.05, to reject this hypothesis. (“ARIMA and SARIMAX Models with Python”)

## Checking for Stationarity

* After performing The [Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augmented_Dickey%E2%80%93Fuller_test) based on the values in the ADR feature, it is evident that these values are not stationary (p-value = 0.144171). Therefore, we reject the Null Hypothesis, given that the p-value is greater than the specified significance level of 0.05.
* Consequently, the data was split into training set 80% and test set 20% to evaluate stationarity. Even after applying The [Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Augmented_Dickey%E2%80%93Fuller_test) to the training set, it remains non-stationarity (p-value = 0.150541).
* As the Time Series Analysis is still not stationary, it needs to be stationarised through differencing. Therefore, we will perform the AutoRegressive Moving Average (ARIMA).   
  We had to set 1 to differentiate the series to obtain a p-value less than the significance as a result we have a p-value of 8.044706e-22, significantly lower than the 0.05 significance level. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis and consider the series as stationary.

## Time Series Plot of the Data

In this context, ***d*** represents the degree of differencing, indicating the number of times that past values have been subtracted from the data. Therefore, the most appropriate selection for the ARIMA parameter ***d*** is 1.

A green line graph with white text

Description automatically generated

## Series Autocorrelation and Partial Autocorrelation Plots

There seems to be a correlation in the time of the year. The autocorrelations seem to die down fairly after lag 0, then remain constantly lower , and decrease further after lag 25 . There seems to be some repetition: 1 up, 2 down or 1 up, 1 down. There seems to be some seasonality every 3 months, and there are small spikes in repetition.

The partial autocorrelations seem to be small after the first lag, so we decide to fit an ARIMA between 0 and 1. Here, there seems to be fluctuations in seasonality every 8 months, 6 months, 3 months, and so on.

Based on the autocorrelation function, the optimal value for parameter***p*** is 0. However, we will assign a value of 1 to provide an autoregressive component to the model. Regarding the ***q***component, the partial autocorrelation function suggests a value of 1.

A graph with blue dots

Description automatically generatedA graph with blue dots

Description automatically generated

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