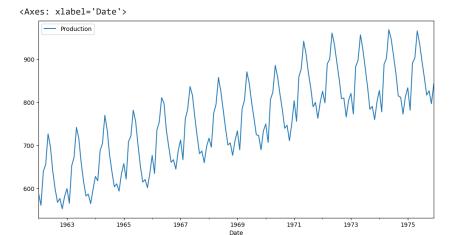
```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

df = pd.read_csv('/content/monthly_milk_production.csv',index_col='Date',parse_dates=True)
df.index.freq='MS'

df.head()
```

	Production	Ш
Date		th
1962-01-01	589	
1962-02-01	561	
1962-03-01	640	
1962-04-01	656	
1962-05-01	727	

df.plot(figsize=(12,6))



from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import seasonal_decompose
results = seasonal_decompose(df['Production'])
results.plot();

```
Production
        800
        600
        800
        700
len(df)
    168
          train = df.iloc[:156]
test = df.iloc[156:]
                                                                                ı
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
scaler = MinMaxScaler()
df.head(),df.tail()
                 Production
     Date
     1962-01-01
                       589
     1962-02-01
                       561
     1962-03-01
                       640
     1962-04-01
                       656
     1962-05-01
                       727,
                 Production
     Date
     1975-08-01
                       858
     1975-09-01
                       817
     1975-10-01
                       827
     1975-11-01
                       797
     1975-12-01
                       843)
scaler.fit(train)
scaled_train = scaler.transform(train)
scaled_test = scaler.transform(test)
scaled_train[:10]
    array([[0.08653846],
           [0.01923077],
           [0.20913462],
           [0.24759615],
           [0.41826923],
           [0.34615385],
           [0.20913462],
           [0.11057692],
           [0.03605769],
           [0.05769231]])
from keras.preprocessing.sequence import TimeseriesGenerator
# define generator
n_{input} = 3
n features = 1
generator = TimeseriesGenerator(scaled_train, scaled_train, length=n_input, batch_size=1)
X,y = generator[0]
print(f'Given the Array: \n{X.flatten()}')
print(f'Predict this y: \n {y}')
    Given the Array:
    [0.08653846 0.01923077 0.20913462]
    Predict this y:
     [[0.24759615]]
X.shape
```

```
(1, 3, 1)
```

```
# We do the same thing, but now instead for 12 months
n_{input} = 12
generator = TimeseriesGenerator(scaled_train, scaled_train, length=n_input, batch_size=1)
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.layers import LSTM
# define model
model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(100, activation='relu', input_shape=(n_input, n_features)))
model.add(Dense(1))
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse')
model.summary()
    Model: "sequential"
     Layer (type)
                               Output Shape
                                                       Param #
                               (None, 100)
                                                       40800
     1stm (LSTM)
     dense (Dense)
                               (None, 1)
                                                       101
    ______
    Total params: 40901 (159.77 KB)
    Trainable params: 40901 (159.77 KB)
    Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 Byte)
```

fit model
model.fit(generator,epochs=50)

```
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   144/144 [============] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0021
    144/144 [===========] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0021
    Epoch 46/50
    144/144 [===
                   ========= ] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0020
    Epoch 47/50
    Epoch 48/50
    144/144 [===
              Epoch 49/50
    144/144 [=======] - 1s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0019
    Epoch 50/50
    <keras.src.callbacks.History at 0x7940c04d8d30>
loss_per_epoch = model.history.history['loss']
plt.plot(range(len(loss_per_epoch)),loss_per_epoch)
    [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7940b2ec7100>]
     0.040
     0.035
     0.030
     0.025
     0.020
     0.015
     0.010
     0.005
     0.000
            0
                     10
                              20
                                       30
                                                 40
                                                          50
last_train_batch = scaled_train[-12:]
last_train_batch = last_train_batch.reshape((1, n_input, n_features))
model.predict(last train batch)
    1/1 [=======] - 0s 206ms/step
    array([[0.6740278]], dtype=float32)
scaled_test[0]
    array([0.67548077])
test_predictions = []
first_eval_batch = scaled_train[-n_input:]
current_batch = first_eval_batch.reshape((1, n_input, n_features))
for i in range(len(test)):
   # get the prediction value for the first batch
   current_pred = model.predict(current_batch)[0]
   # append the prediction into the array
   test_predictions.append(current_pred)
   # use the prediction to update the batch and remove the first value
   current_batch = np.append(current_batch[:,1:,:],[[current_pred]],axis=1)
   1/1 [======] - 0s 26ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 22ms/step
    1/1 [======] - 0s 22ms/step
   1/1 [=======] - 0s 22ms/step
```

```
1/1 [======] - 0s 22ms/step
    1/1 [========] - 0s 21ms/step
1/1 [=======] - 0s 21ms/step
    1/1 [=======] - 0s 26ms/step
    1/1 [======] - 0s 27ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 27ms/step
1/1 [======] - 0s 22ms/step
test predictions
     [array([0.6740278], dtype=float32),
      array([0.6351541], dtype=float32),
      array([0.81465983], dtype=float32),
      array([0.8758115], dtype=float32),
      array([0.9919943], dtype=float32),
     array([0.9742231], dtype=float32),
array([0.9031107], dtype=float32),
      array([0.8039626], dtype=float32),
     array([0.69187504], dtype=float32),
array([0.66172874], dtype=float32),
      array([0.60486245], dtype=float32),
      array([0.65057373], dtype=float32)]
true_predictions = scaler.inverse_transform(test_predictions)
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from math import sqrt
rmse=sqrt(mean_squared_error(test['Production'],test['Predictions']))
```

20.078180854790947

print(rmse)