```
In [246...
         import pandas as pd
          import numpy as np
          from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
          from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler, RobustScaler
          from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
          import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
          %matplotlib inline
          import seaborn
          from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression, Ridge, Lasso
          from sklearn.model selection import cross val score
          from sklearn.model selection import train test split
          from scipy import stats
          import math
In [247...
         train = pd.read csv('train data.csv')
         train.head(5)
         print(train.shape)
         (982644, 9)
         C:\Users\2167419\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\IPython\core\interactiveshell.py:3444: DtypeW
         arning: Columns (7) have mixed types. Specify dtype option on import or set low memory=Fals
         е.
           exec(code obj, self.user global ns, self.user ns)
In [248...
         train.head(5)
           Store DayOfWeek
Out[248...
                                Date Sales Customers Open Promo StateHoliday SchoolHoliday
                         2 2015-06-30
         0
               1
                                      5735
                                                                1
                                                                           0
                                                                                        0
                                                 568
                                                         1
         1
               2
                         2 2015-06-30
                                      9863
                                                 877
                                                         1
                                                               1
                                                                                        0
                                                                           0
         2
               3
                       2 2015-06-30 13261
                                                1072
                                                         1
                                                               1
                                                                                        1
         3
               4
                      2 2015-06-30 13106
                                                1488
                                                               1
                                                                                        0
                         2 2015-06-30 6635
                                                 645
                                                         1
                                                               1
                                                                                        0
```

In [4]: train['Open'].value_counts()

Out[4]: 1 814204 168440

Name: Open, dtype: int64

EDA

```
In [5]: print(train['DayOfWeek'].unique())
    print(train['Store'].nunique())
```

[2 1 7 6 5 4 3] 1115

```
In [6]:
         #Perform an EDA (Exploratory Data Analysis) to see the impact of variables over Sales.
          ## distribution of sales price
         c = lambda x: np.log2(x)
          #train['log sale'] = train['Sales'].apply(c)
         fig = plt.figure(figsize = (3,3))
         train['Sales'].plot(kind = 'hist')
         ## from the above plot it is being shown that data is positively skewed. We might take log
         train2 = train[train['Sales']>0]
         train2['log sale'] = train2['Sales'].apply(c)
          #train2['log sale'].plot(kind = 'hist')
        C:\Users\2167419\AppData\Local\Temp\1/ipykernel 18668/808680215.py:15: SettingWithCopyWarn
        ing:
        A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
        Try using .loc[row indexer, col indexer] = value instead
        See the caveats in the documentation: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user gu
        ide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
           train2['log sale'] = train2['Sales'].apply(c)
           500000
           400000
           300000
           200000
           100000
                    10000 20000 30000 40000
In [ ]:
         ## to see the impact of promo on sales:
         plt.figure(figsize=(2,2))
         print(train.columns)
         import seaborn as sns
         sns.boxplot(data = train, y = "Sales", x="Promo")
          ## from the box plot we can see promo impacts sales
In [ ]:
         ## to see the impact of SchoolHoliday on sales:
         plt.figure(figsize=(2,2))
         print(train.columns)
         import seaborn as sns
         sns.boxplot(data = train, y = "Sales", x="SchoolHoliday")
         ## from the box plot we can see SchoolHoliday does not impact sales
In [10]:
         ## to see the impact of DayOfWeek on sales:
         plt.figure(figsize=(2,2))
         print(train.columns)
         import seaborn as sns
         sns.boxplot(data = train, y = "Sales", x="DayOfWeek")
         ## from the box plot we can see DayOfWeek impacts sales value:
        Index(['Store', 'DayOfWeek', 'Date', 'Sales', 'Customers', 'Open', 'Promo',
```

```
dtype='object')
Out[10]:

<a href="mailto:AxesSubplot:xlabel='DayOfWeek'">AxesSubplot:xlabel='DayOfWeek'</a>, ylabel='Sales'>

40000
20000
10000
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```

250

911

'StateHoliday', 'SchoolHoliday'],

```
In [11]:
          ## to see the impact of StateHoliday on sales:
         plt.figure(figsize=(2,2))
         print(train.columns)
         import seaborn as sns
         sns.boxplot(data = train, y = "Sales", x="StateHoliday")
          ## from the box plot we can see StateHoliday somehow impacts sales value:
         Index(['Store', 'DayOfWeek', 'Date', 'Sales', 'Customers', 'Open', 'Promo',
                'StateHoliday', 'SchoolHoliday'],
               dtype='object')
         <AxesSubplot:xlabel='StateHoliday', ylabel='Sales'>
Out[11]:
           40000
           30000
           20000
           10000
                       b
                    StateHoliday
```

Apply Linear Regression to predict the forecast:

```
In [ ]:
          ###Transform the variables by using data manipulation techniques like, One-Hot Encoding
         print(train.columns)
In [ ]:
         train['Store'].nunique()
In [19]:
          ## run the regression model for particular store as 1:
         ## in the same below way remaining store sales can be calculated.
         ## I did try having considered "store" as features but it was taking lot of time since the
         ## one ho encoding 1115 levels will be calculated...
         print(train['Store'].value counts().sort values(ascending= False))
         train1 = train[train['Store']==1]
         train1.shape
        1
                911
                911
        261
                911
        248
        249
                911
```

```
. . .
        712
               727
               727
               727
        710
               727
        348
        155
               727
        Name: Store, Length: 1115, dtype: int64
        (911, 9)
Out[19]:
In [20]:
         ## feature selection:
         train2= train1.drop(['Sales','Date','Open','Store'],axis =1)
         print(train1.columns)
        Index(['Store', 'DayOfWeek', 'Date', 'Sales', 'Customers', 'Open', 'Promo',
                'StateHoliday', 'SchoolHoliday'],
              dtype='object')
In [21]:
         ## null values check and it shows no missing value in the train data :
         train2.isnull().sum().sort values(ascending = False)
        DayOfWeek
                          0
Out[21]:
        Customers
                         0
        Promo
        StateHoliday
        SchoolHoliday
        dtype: int64
In [22]:
         train2.dtypes
        DayOfWeek
                         int64
Out[22]:
        Customers
                          int64
        Promo
                          int64
        StateHoliday
                        object
        SchoolHoliday
                         int64
        dtype: object
In [23]:
         #train1['Store'] = train1['Store'].astype(str)
         train2['DayOfWeek'] = train2['DayOfWeek'].astype(str)
         train2['Promo'] = train2['Promo'].astype(str)
         train2['StateHoliday'] = train2['StateHoliday'].astype(str)
         train2['SchoolHoliday'] = train2['SchoolHoliday'].astype(str)
         #train1['DayOfWeek'] = str(train1['DayOfWeek'])
         #train1['Promo'] = str(train1['Promo'])
         #train1['StateHoliday'] = str(train1['StateHoliday'])
         #train1['SchoolHoliday'] = str(train1['SchoolHoliday'])
         train1.dtypes
        Store
                          int64
Out[23]:
        DayOfWeek
                          int64
        Date
                         object
        Sales
                         int64
        Customers
                          int64
        Open
                          int64
        Promo
                          int64
        StateHoliday
                        object
        SchoolHoliday
                         int64
        dtype: object
In [24]:
         train2.head(5)
```

```
Out[24]:
               DayOfWeek Customers Promo StateHoliday SchoolHoliday
            0
                       2
                               568
                                        1
                                                                0
         1115
                       1
                               541
                                                   0
                                                                0
                                        1
         2230
                       7
                                 0
                                                                0
                                        0
                                                   0
         3345
                       6
                               463
                                        0
                                                   0
                                                                0
                       5
         4460
                               420
                                        0
                                                   0
                                                                0
In [25]:
          from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
          one hot encoded data = pd.get dummies(train2, columns = ['DayOfWeek', 'Promo', 'SchoolHoliday
In [26]:
          print(one hot encoded data.shape)
          one hot encoded data.head(5)
         (911, 16)
               Customers DayOfWeek_1 DayOfWeek_2 DayOfWeek_3 DayOfWeek_4 DayOfWeek_5 DayOfWeek_6 DayOfW
Out[26]:
            0
                                  0
                                                           0
                                                                        0
                                                                                                 0
                    568
                                               1
                                                                                    0
         1115
                    541
                                  1
                                               0
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         2230
                      0
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         3345
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                                                                                    \cap
                    463
                                                                                                 1
         4460
                    420
                                  0
                                               0
                                                           0
                                                                        0
                                                                                                 0
                                                                                    1
In [27]:
          from sklearn.model_selection import train test split
          x = one hot encoded data
          y = train1['Sales']
          x train, x test, y train, y test = train test split(x, y, test size=0.30, random state=42)
In [28]:
          ## Train a single model for all stores, using storeId as a feature.
          from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
          lm= LinearRegression()
          model = lm.fit(x train,y train)
          print(model.score(x train,y train)) # R Square or Coefficient of Determination
          #print(model.intercept )
          #print(model.coef )
          #importance = model.coef
          # summarize feature importance
          #for i,v in enumerate(importance):
                  print('Feature: %0d, Score: %.5f' % (i,v))
          # plot feature importance
          #plt.bar([x for x in range(len(importance))], importance)
          #plt.show()
         0.9850075207919289
```

run the regession model for partiuclar store :
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error

In [30]:

```
71294.38729382704
In [31]:
          ## Using relulariation techniques:
         from sklearn.linear model import Lasso, Ridge
         lm = Lasso()
         model = lm.fit(x train, y train)
         print(model.score(x train,y train))
         pred = lm.predict(x test)
         print(mean squared error(y test,pred))
          ## it seeels ordiany regression gives better result:
        0.9848637526262598
         71940.55443439302
In [249...
          ## other regression techniques:
          # When store is closed, sales = 0. Can this insight be used for Data Cleaning? Perform th
          \# To answer this when store is closed we can impute by "simple imputer" method and run the
         train impute = pd.DataFrame(train['Sales'])
         from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
         numericimputer = SimpleImputer(missing values= 0,strategy='mean')
         numericdata= numericimputer.fit transform(train impute)
         numericdata2 = pd.DataFrame(numericdata)
          #numericdata2.rename(columns ={'0':'Sales'},inplace = True)
         train impute1 = pd.concat([train,numericdata2],axis =1)
         train impute1.rename(columns ={0:'Sales2'},inplace = True)
In [250...
         train impute1.head()
         train impute1 = train impute1.sort values(['Store','Date'])
         train impute1.head(5)
```

pred = lm.predict(x_test)

print(mean squared error(y test,pred))

```
Out[250...
                   Store DayOfWeek
                                        Date Sales Customers Open Promo StateHoliday SchoolHoliday
                                                                                                                Sales2
                                       2013-
          981530
                                                                            0
                                                                                                        1 6953.089734
                                                                                         а
                                       01-01
                                       2013-
          980415
                                   3
                                               5530
                                                                    1
                                                                                         0
                                                                                                        1 5530.000000
                       1
                                                           668
                                                                            0
                                       01-02
                                       2013-
          979300
                                               4327
                                                           578
                                                                                         0
                                                                                                        1 4327.000000
                                       01-03
                                       2013-
          978185
                                               4486
                                                           619
                                                                            0
                                                                                         0
                                                                                                        1 4486.000000
                                       01-04
                                       2013-
          977070
                                                           635
                                                                                         0
                                                                                                        1 4997.000000
                                       01-05
```

```
In [10]: ## run the regression with the new data :
    train1 = train_impute1[train_impute1['Store']==1]
```

```
train2= train1.drop(['Sales','Date','Customers','Open','Store','Sales2'],axis =1)
train2['DayOfWeek'] = train2['DayOfWeek'].astype(str)
train2['Promo'] = train2['Promo'].astype(str)
train2['StateHoliday'] = train2['StateHoliday'].astype(str)
train2['SchoolHoliday'] = train2['SchoolHoliday'].astype(str)
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
one hot encoded data = pd.get dummies(train2, columns = ['DayOfWeek', 'Promo', 'SchoolHoliday
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
x = one hot encoded data
y = train1['Sales2']
x train, x test, y train, y test = train test split(x, y, test size=0.30, random state=42)
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
lm= LinearRegression()
model = lm.fit(x train, y train)
print(model.score(x train,y train))
from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
pred = lm.predict(x test)
print(mean squared error(y test,pred))
## here we can see MSE has been reduced after doing missing value imputation...
0.6616303420240928
641118.9971048271
# Use Non-Linear Regressors like Random Forest or other Tree-based Regressors.
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
tree = DecisionTreeRegressor(max depth= 8)
model = tree.fit(x train,y train)
```

In [126...

```
# Use Non-Linear Regressors like Random Forest or other Tree-based Regressors.

from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor

tree = DecisionTreeRegressor(max_depth= 8)
model = tree.fit(x_train,y_train)

print(model.score(x_train,y_train))

pred = model.predict(x_test)
print(mean_squared_error(y_test,pred))

## By using tree based method mse has been more reduced and might be better model with max ## it needs to be remember that Linear regression gave the beter r squared value but mse if ## dataset:
```

0.690699064243673 573915.7022067631

Time series mode by ARIMA:

```
In [11]: ## Time series mode by ARIMA:

train1 = train_impute1[train_impute1['Store']==1]
    train1_time = pd.DataFrame(train1[['Date', 'Sales2']])
    #train1_time
    train1_time.Date=pd.to_datetime(train1_time.Date)
    train1_time
```

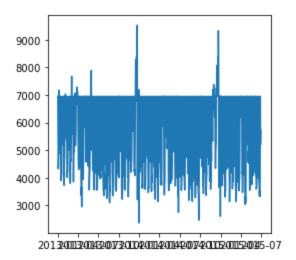
```
Out[11]:
                       Date
                                 Sales2
               0 2015-06-30 5735.000000
            1115 2015-06-29 5197.000000
            2230 2015-06-28 6953.089734
            3345 2015-06-27 4019.000000
            4460 2015-06-26 3317.000000
          977070 2013-01-05 4997.000000
          978185 2013-01-04 4486.000000
          979300 2013-01-03 4327.000000
          980415 2013-01-02 5530.000000
          981530 2013-01-01 6953.089734
         911 rows × 2 columns
In [12]:
          print(train1 time['Date'].max())
          print(train1 time['Date'].min())
          2015-06-30 00:00:00
          2013-01-01 00:00:00
In [13]:
          train1 time.sort values(by = 'Date', ascending=True)
Out[13]:
                      Date
                                 Sales2
          981530 2013-01-01 6953.089734
          980415 2013-01-02 5530.000000
          979300 2013-01-03 4327.000000
          978185 2013-01-04 4486.000000
          977070 2013-01-05 4997.000000
            4460 2015-06-26 3317.000000
            3345 2015-06-27 4019.000000
            2230 2015-06-28 6953.089734
            1115 2015-06-29 5197.000000
               0 2015-06-30 5735.000000
         911 rows × 2 columns
In [14]:
          #!pip install pmdarima
           #!pip3 install statsmodels
```

from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot acf, plot pacf

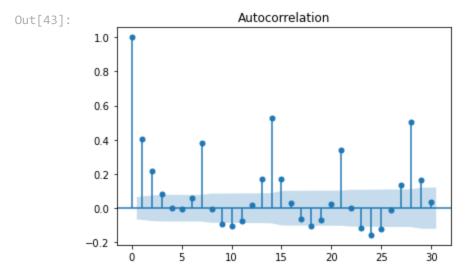
In [42]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(4,4))
plt.plot(train1_time['Date'], train1_time['Sales2'])
```

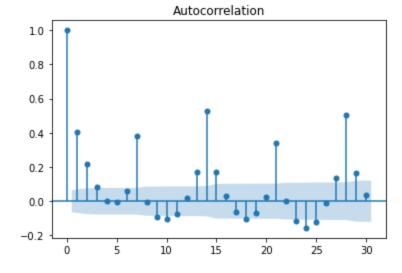
Out[42]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x27b6768c9d0>]



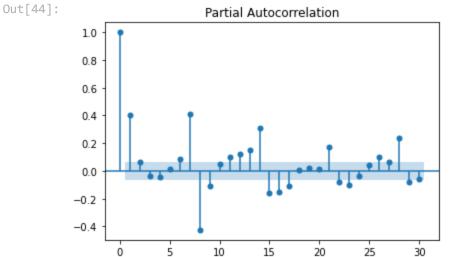
In [43]: plt.figure(figsize=(3,3))
 from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf,plot_pacf
 plot_acf(train1_time['Sales2'].dropna(),lags=30) # q=0



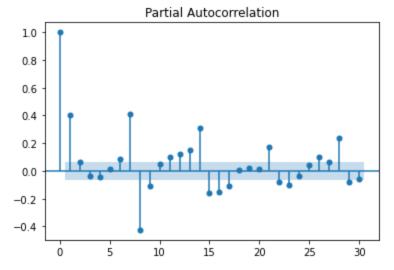
<Figure size 216x216 with 0 Axes>



```
In [44]: plt.figure(figsize=(3,3))
    plot_pacf(train1_time['Sales2'].dropna(),lags=30) # p=0
```



<Figure size 216x216 with 0 Axes>



```
In [45]: #from statsmodels.tsa.arima_model import ARIMA
    from statsmodels.tsa.arima_model import ARIMA
    #!conda install pmdarima
```

```
import pmdarima as pm
train1_time_1 = pd.DataFrame(train1_time['Sales2'], columns =['Sales2'])
train1_time_1
```

```
Out[18]:
                        Sales2
                0 5735.000000
                  5197.000000
             1115
             2230
                   6953.089734
                   4019.000000
             3345
                   3317.000000
             4460
          977070 4997.000000
          978185
                  4486.000000
                  4327.000000
          979300
          980415 5530.000000
```

```
Sales2
         981530 6953.089734
        911 rows × 1 columns
In [37]:
         from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
         scaler = StandardScaler()
         train1 time 1 = pd.DataFrame(scaler.fit transform(train1 time 1),columns=['Sales2'])
In [38]:
         train1 time 1
                Sales2
Out[38]:
           0 0.475052
           1 0.041766
           2 1.456060
           3 -0.906955
           4 -1.472321
         906 -0.119307
         907 -0.530849
         908 -0.658902
         909 0.309952
         910 1.456060
        911 rows × 1 columns
In [42]:
          ## divide the data into train and test data:
         training size=int(len(train1 time 1)*0.65)
         print(training size)
         test size= len(train1 time 1)-training size
         print(test size)
         train data= train1 time 1.iloc[0:training size]
         test data = train1 time 1.iloc[training size:len(train1 time 1)]
         print(train data.shape)
         print(test data.shape)
          #test data= train1 time[0:training size,:], train1 time[training size:len(df1),:1]
         592
         319
         (592, 1)
         (319, 1)
In [40]:
         train_data = train_data.reset_index()
```

In [43]:

```
Out[43]:
               Sales2
          0 0.475052
          1 0.041766
            1.456060
          3 -0.906955
          4 -1.472321
         587 -0.168435
         588 -0.001724
         589
             0.629683
         590
             1.456060
         591 -0.059710
        592 rows × 1 columns
In [35]:
         train1 time.dtypes
        Date
                   datetime64[ns]
Out[35]:
         Sales2
                          float64
         dtype: object
In [44]:
         model = pm.auto arima(train data.Sales2,
                               start p=0,
                               start q=0,
                              test='adf',
                              max p=5,
                              max q=5,
                              m=1,
                              d=None,
                              start P=0,
                              D=0,
                              trace=True,
                              error action='ignore',
                              suppress warnings=True,
                              stepwise=True)
         print(model.summary())
         Performing stepwise search to minimize aic
         ARIMA(0,0,0)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=1728.218, Time=0.02 sec
         ARIMA(1,0,0)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=1624.293, Time=0.05 sec
         ARIMA(0,0,1)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=1649.312, Time=0.06 sec
                                            : AIC=1726.271, Time=0.00 sec
         ARIMA(0,0,0)(0,0,0)[0]
         ARIMA(2,0,0)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=1621.209, Time=0.07 sec
         ARIMA(3,0,0)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=1623.107, Time=0.08 sec
         ARIMA(2,0,1)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=1623.159, Time=0.16 sec
         ARIMA(1,0,1)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=1621.835, Time=0.12 sec
         ARIMA(3,0,1)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=1624.973, Time=0.26 sec
                                             : AIC=1619.224, Time=0.03 sec
         ARIMA(2,0,0)(0,0,0)[0]
                                             : AIC=1622.313, Time=0.03 sec
         ARIMA(1,0,0)(0,0,0)[0]
         ARIMA(3,0,0)(0,0,0)[0]
                                            : AIC=1621.123, Time=0.04 sec
          ARIMA(2,0,1)(0,0,0)[0]
                                             : AIC=1621.174, Time=0.10 sec
                                              : AIC=1619.849, Time=0.06 sec
          ARIMA(1,0,1)(0,0,0)[0]
```

train data

```
: AIC=1622.990, Time=0.16 sec
      ARIMA(3,0,1)(0,0,0)[0]
     Best model: ARIMA(2,0,0)(0,0,0)[0]
     Total fit time: 1.228 seconds
                          SARIMAX Results
     ______
     Dep. Variable:
                            y No. Observations:
                   SARIMAX(2, 0, 0) Log Likelihood
     Model:
                                                     -806.612
     Date:
                   Wed, 11 Jan 2023 AIC
                                                     1619.224
     Time:
                        17:14:30 BIC
                                                     1632.375
                             0 HQIC
     Sample:
                                                     1624.346
                           - 592
     Covariance Type:
                            opg
     ______
                 coef std err z P>|z| [0.025 0.975]
        -----
               0.3669
                       0.040 9.176
                                      0.000 0.289
     ar.L1
     ar.L2
               0.0926
                       0.036
                               2.578
                                      0.010
                                              0.022
     sigma2 0.8930 0.058 15.444 0.000 0.780
     ______
     Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):
                               0.00 Jarque-Bera (JB):
                               0.97 Prob(JB):
                                                           0.00
     Prob(Q):
     Heteroskedasticity (H):
                               0.94 Skew:
                                                           0.64
                            0.68 Kurtosis:
     Prob(H) (two-sided):
                                                           3.11
      ______
     Warnings:
      [1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).
In [47]:
      n periods= 319
      test predict= model.predict(n periods=n periods, return conf int=False)
      test predict = pd.DataFrame(test predict)
      test predict
Out[47]:
       0 1.128663e-01
       1 3.588900e-02
       2 2.361657e-02
       3 1.198801e-02
       4 6.584976e-03
      314 3.531158e-86
     315 1.902430e-86
     316 1.024944e-86
     317 5.521941e-87
     318 2.974975e-87
```

In [48]: tes

test_data

319 rows × 1 columns

Out[48]: Sales2

592 -0.909371

```
593 -1.087357
         594 -1.477959
         595 -0.908566
         596 -0.910982
         906 -0.119307
         907 -0.530849
         908
             -0.658902
         909
             0.309952
         910
             1.456060
        319 rows × 1 columns
In [49]:
          import math
         from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
          #print(math.sqrt(mean squared error(y train,train predict)))
          ### Test Data RMSE
         print(math.sqrt(mean squared error(test data['Sales2'],test predict)))
         0.925855490422089
In [ ]:
        LSTM implementation:
In [ ]:
In [9]:
         from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
         from tensorflow.keras.layers import Input ,LSTM, Dense, Flatten, Dropout
          from tensorflow.keras.models import Model
          from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import SGD, Adam
          from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
In [10]:
          train impute1.head(2)
Out[10]:
           Store DayOfWeek
                                 Date Sales Customers Open Promo StateHoliday SchoolHoliday Sales2
                         2 2015-06-30 5735
                                                                                        0 5735.0
               1
                                                 568
                                                         1
                                                               1
               2
                         2 2015-06-30 9863
                                                 877
                                                         1
                                                               1
                                                                                        0 9863.0
In [36]:
          df = train impute1[train impute1['Store']==1]
In [37]:
         dfl=df.reset index()['Sales2']
```

Sales2

```
In [38]:
         df1
                5735.000000
Out[38]:
         1
                5197.000000
                6953.089734
         3
                4019.000000
                3317.000000
         906
               4997.000000
         907
             4486.000000
         908
             4327.000000
         909
              5530.000000
         910
             6953.089734
         Name: Sales2, Length: 911, dtype: float64
In [39]:
         from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
         scaler= MinMaxScaler(feature range=(0,1))
         dfl=scaler.fit transform(np.array(dfl).reshape(-1,1))
In [43]:
         dfl.shape
         print(len(df1))
         911
In [46]:
         ##splitting dataset into train and test split
         training size=int(len(df1)*0.65)
         test size= len(df1)-training size
         train data, test data= df1[0:training size,:], df1[training size:len(df1),:1]
In [47]:
         len(train data)
         592
Out[47]:
In [51]:
         T = 5
         D = 1
         X train= []
         y train =[]
         for t in range(len(train data)-T):
             x = train data[t:t+T]
             X train.append(x)
             y = train data[t+T]
             y train.append(y)
         X train = np.array(X train).reshape(-1,T,1)
         y train = np.array(y train)
         N = len(X train)
         print("X train.shape", X train.shape, "Y train.shape", y train.shape)
         X train.shape (587, 5, 1) Y train.shape (587, 1)
In [53]:
         T = 5
         D = 1
         X test= []
         ytest =[]
         for t in range(len(test data)-T):
             x = test data[t:t+T]
             X test.append(x)
```

```
ytest.append(y)
      X test = np.array(X test).reshape(-1,T,1)
      ytest = np.array(ytest)
      N = len(X test)
      print("X test.shape", X test.shape, "Y test.shape", ytest.shape)
     X test.shape (314, 5, 1) Y test.shape (314, 1)
In [55]:
     model = Sequential()
      #model.add(LSTM(64,actvation= 'relu',input shape = (X.shape[1]),X.shape[2]),return sequen
      model.add(LSTM(64, activation='relu', return sequences=True, input shape=(5,1)))
      model.add(LSTM(32, activation='relu', return sequences=False))
      model.add(Dropout(0.2))
      model.add(Dense(1))
     model.compile(optimizer='adam',loss= 'mse')
     model.summary()
     Model: "sequential 1"
     Layer (type)
                       Output Shape
                                        Param #
     ______
      lstm 2 (LSTM)
                        (None, 5, 64)
                                        16896
      lstm 3 (LSTM)
                       (None, 32)
                                        12416
      dropout 1 (Dropout)
                     (None, 32)
                                         0
      dense (Dense)
                        (None, 1)
                                         33
     ______
     Total params: 29,345
     Trainable params: 29,345
     Non-trainable params: 0
In [56]:
     #fit = model.fit(X,Y,epochs=20,batch size = 16,validation split= 0.1)
     model.fit(X train, y train, validation data=(X test, ytest), epochs=100, batch size=64, verbose=
     Epoch 1/100
     Epoch 2/100
     10/10 [================== ] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0933 - val loss: 0.0538
     Epoch 3/100
     10/10 [=================== ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.0417 - val loss: 0.0290
     Epoch 4/100
     10/10 [=================== ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.0412 - val loss: 0.0269
     Epoch 5/100
     Epoch 6/100
     Epoch 7/100
     Epoch 8/100
     Epoch 9/100
     Epoch 10/100
```

y = test data[t+T]

```
Epoch 11/100
Epoch 12/100
Epoch 13/100
Epoch 14/100
Epoch 15/100
Epoch 16/100
Epoch 17/100
10/10 [============ ] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0331 - val loss: 0.0257
Epoch 18/100
Epoch 19/100
Epoch 20/100
10/10 [============== ] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0337 - val loss: 0.0259
Epoch 21/100
10/10 [============== ] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0335 - val loss: 0.0255
Epoch 22/100
Epoch 23/100
Epoch 24/100
Epoch 25/100
Epoch 26/100
Epoch 27/100
10/10 [================== ] - Os 11ms/step - loss: 0.0323 - val loss: 0.0249
Epoch 28/100
Epoch 29/100
Epoch 30/100
Epoch 31/100
10/10 [============== ] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0325 - val loss: 0.0245
Epoch 32/100
10/10 [============== ] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0305 - val loss: 0.0247
Epoch 33/100
Epoch 34/100
Epoch 35/100
Epoch 36/100
10/10 [=================== ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.0303 - val loss: 0.0238
Epoch 37/100
10/10 [==================== ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.0314 - val loss: 0.0233
Epoch 38/100
10/10 [============== ] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0307 - val loss: 0.0233
Epoch 39/100
10/10 [============ ] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0303 - val loss: 0.0232
Epoch 40/100
Epoch 41/100
10/10 [=================== ] - Os 11ms/step - loss: 0.0287 - val loss: 0.0233
Epoch 42/100
Epoch 43/100
```

10/10 [==================] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0300 - val loss: 0.0227

```
Epoch 44/100
Epoch 45/100
Epoch 46/100
Epoch 47/100
Epoch 48/100
Epoch 49/100
10/10 [=================== ] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0262 - val loss: 0.0217
Epoch 50/100
10/10 [============ ] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0270 - val loss: 0.0220
Epoch 51/100
Epoch 52/100
Epoch 53/100
Epoch 54/100
Epoch 55/100
Epoch 56/100
Epoch 57/100
Epoch 58/100
10/10 [================== ] - Os 10ms/step - loss: 0.0263 - val loss: 0.0215
Epoch 59/100
Epoch 60/100
Epoch 61/100
Epoch 62/100
Epoch 63/100
Epoch 64/100
Epoch 65/100
Epoch 66/100
Epoch 67/100
Epoch 68/100
Epoch 69/100
Epoch 70/100
Epoch 71/100
Epoch 72/100
Epoch 73/100
Epoch 74/100
Epoch 75/100
Epoch 76/100
10/10 [=================== ] - 0s 10ms/step - loss: 0.0240 - val loss: 0.0182
```

```
Epoch 77/100
  Epoch 78/100
  10/10 [============== ] - 0s 8ms/step - loss: 0.0230 - val loss: 0.0179
  Epoch 79/100
  Epoch 80/100
  Epoch 81/100
  Epoch 82/100
  10/10 [================ ] - 0s 11ms/step - loss: 0.0220 - val loss: 0.0187
  Epoch 83/100
  Epoch 84/100
  Epoch 85/100
  Epoch 86/100
  Epoch 87/100
  Epoch 88/100
  Epoch 89/100
  Epoch 90/100
  Epoch 91/100
  Epoch 92/100
  Epoch 93/100
  Epoch 94/100
  Epoch 95/100
  Epoch 96/100
  Epoch 97/100
  Epoch 98/100
  Epoch 99/100
  Epoch 100/100
  <keras.callbacks.History at 0x239c07affd0>
Out[56]:
In [62]:
  ### Lets Do the prediction and check performance metrics
   train predict= model.predict(X train)
  test predict= model.predict(X test)
  19/19 [=======] - Os 2ms/step
  10/10 [======= ] - 0s 3ms/step
In [64]:
  import math
  from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
  print(math.sqrt(mean squared error(y train, train predict)))
   ### Test Data RMSE
   print(math.sqrt(mean squared error(ytest, test predict)))
```

```
0.13558654291202632
        0.12851681147841199
In [65]:
         ##Transformback to original form
         train predict= scaler.inverse transform(train predict)
         test predict= scaler.inverse transform(test predict)
In [67]:
         #validation between arima and LSTM
         ## based on the validation between the two test dataset it has confirmed that LSTM gives
         ## normal arima gives mse 0.028 where as LSTM gives MSE as 0.12 on the test dataset ,
        Cluster stores using sales and customer visits as
        features.
In [11]:
         train impute1.head(5)
           Store DayOfWeek
                               Date Sales Customers Open Promo StateHoliday SchoolHoliday
                                                                                       Sales2
Out[11]:
                        2 2015-06-30
                                    5735
                                               568
                                                                                      5735.0
                        2 2015-06-30 9863
                                               877
                                                                                      9863.0
                       2 2015-06-30 13261
                                              1072
                                                                                    1 13261.0
                                                             1
                       2 2015-06-30 13106
        3
                                              1488
                                                                        0
                                                                                    0 13106.0
                        2 2015-06-30 6635
                                                                        0
                                              645
                                                             1
                                                                                      6635.0
In [21]:
         #train['Store'].value counts()
         print(train impute1['Store'].nunique)
        <bound method IndexOpsMixin.nunique of 0</pre>
        2
                     3
        3
                     4
                     5
        982639 1111
        982640
                 1112
                 1113
        982641
```

```
Customers
              484.173436
            1
            2 621.154775
            3 1099.131723
               444.019759
               375.192097
         1110
         1111 697.354555
         1112 597.177827
         1113 2652.572997
         1114 357.110867
         1115 rows × 1 columns
In [38]:
          from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
In [50]:
          from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
          scaler= StandardScaler()
          scaleddata= scaler.fit transform(train impute3)
          scaleddata2 = pd.DataFrame(scaleddata,columns = train impute3.columns)
          scaleddata2
Out[50]:
               Customers
                          cluster
            0 -0.505375 -0.613069
            1 -0.455066 -0.613069
              -0.024560 -0.613069
               1.477631 1.385679
            3
               -0.581261 -0.613069
                     •••
         1110 -0.797573 -0.613069
         1111 0.214922 1.385679
         1112 -0.099915 -0.613069
         1113 6.359801 3.384426
         1114 -0.854399 -0.613069
        1115 rows × 2 columns
```

```
In [56]: from sklearn.metrics import silhouette_score, davies_bouldin_score, calinski_harabasz_score
kmeansfinal= KMeans(n_clusters= 3,init='k-means++',random_state=100)

kmeansfinal.fit(scaleddata2)
#c = kmeansfinal.labels_
#kmeanspredict=kmeansmodel.predict(scaleddata2)
#pcadf2['cluster'] = kmeansfinal.labels_
```

```
scaleddata2['cluster'] = kmeansfinal.labels_
train_impute3['cluster'] = kmeansfinal.labels_
train_impute3
#print(silhouette_score(pcadf2,kmeansfinal.labels_))
#print(davies_bouldin_score(car2,kmeansfinal.labels_))
```

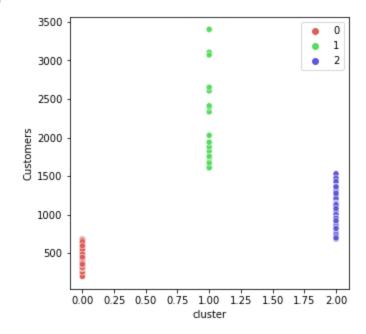
Out[56]:

	Customers	cluster
0	468.165752	0
1	484.173436	0
2	621.154775	0
3	1099.131723	2
4	444.019759	0
•••		
1110	375.192097	0
1111	697.354555	2
1112	597.177827	0
1113	2652.572997	1
1114	357.110867	0

1115 rows × 2 columns

```
In [59]:
```

Out[59]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='cluster', ylabel='Customers'>



In []

here we can see 3 clusters have been crteated and we can have seperate prediction model

ANN model with grid serach cv and k fold validation

```
In [251...
         ## applying ANN model for store no 1:
         train1 = train impute1[train impute1['Store']==1]
         train2= train1.drop(['Sales','Date','Open','Store','Sales2'],axis =1)
         train2['DayOfWeek'] = train2['DayOfWeek'].astype(str)
         train2['Promo'] = train2['Promo'].astype(str)
         train2['StateHoliday'] = train2['StateHoliday'].astype(str)
         train2['SchoolHoliday'] = train2['SchoolHoliday'].astype(str)
         from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
         one hot encoded data = pd.get dummies(train2, columns =['DayOfWeek','Promo','SchoolHoliday
         # from sklearn.model selection import train test split
         x = one hot encoded data
         y = train1['Sales2']
         x train, x test, y train, y test = train test split(x, y, test size=0.30, random state=42)
         # from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
         # lm= LinearRegression()
         # model = lm.fit(x train,y train)
         # print(model.score(x train,y train))
         # from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error
         # pred = lm.predict(x test)
         # print(mean squared error(y test,pred))
```

In [252... one_hot_encoded_data

Out[252		Customers	DayOfWeek_1	DayOfWeek_2	DayOfWeek_3	DayOfWeek_4	DayOfWeek_5	DayOfWeek_6	DayO
	981530	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	980415	668	0	0	1	0	0	0	
	979300	578	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	978185	619	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	977070	635	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	•••								
	4460	420	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	3345	463	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	2230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	1115	541	1	0	0	0	0	0	
	0	568	0	1	0	0	0	0	

911 rows × 16 columns

```
In [253...
     from tensorflow.keras import Sequential
     from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
     from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
     from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
     from sklearn.model selection import train test split
     from tensorflow.keras.losses import MeanSquaredLogarithmicError
     from keras.wrappers.scikit learn import KerasRegressor
In [267...
     model = Sequential()
     model.add(Dense(32, kernel initializer='normal', activation='relu'))
     model.add(Dropout(0.2))
     model.add(Dense(64, kernel initializer='normal',activation='relu'))
     model.add(Dropout(0.2))
     model.add(Dense(64, kernel initializer='normal', activation='relu'))
     model.add(Dense(1, kernel initializer='normal', activation='linear'))
     model.compile(loss= 'MeanSquaredLogarithmicError' ,
                optimizer= 'rmsprop',
                metrics= 'MeanSquaredLogarithmicError')
In [268...
     history = model.fit(
        x train,
        y train,
        epochs=200,
        batch size=64,
        validation split=0)
     Epoch 1/200
     thmic error: 51.5231
     Epoch 2/200
     thmic error: 34.4315
     Epoch 3/200
     thmic error: 26.1298
     Epoch 4/200
     thmic error: 20.5983
     Epoch 5/200
     thmic error: 16.6172
     Epoch 6/200
     thmic error: 13.3514
     Epoch 7/200
     10/10 [================== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 10.8371 - mean squared logari
     thmic error: 10.8371
     Epoch 8/200
     hmic error: 8.9055
     Epoch 9/200
     hmic error: 7.3922
     Epoch 10/200
     hmic error: 6.1077
     Epoch 11/200
     hmic error: 5.1628
     Epoch 12/200
```

from tensorflow.keras import Model

```
hmic error: 4.4035
Epoch 13/200
hmic error: 3.8493
Epoch 14/200
hmic error: 3.3773
Epoch 15/200
hmic error: 3.0719
Epoch 16/200
hmic error: 2.7910
Epoch 17/200
hmic error: 2.5813
Epoch 18/200
hmic error: 2.3158
Epoch 19/200
hmic error: 2.0779
Epoch 20/200
10/10 [============ ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 1.8759 - mean squared logarit
hmic error: 1.8759
Epoch 21/200
hmic error: 1.6719
Epoch 22/200
hmic error: 1.5089
Epoch 23/200
hmic error: 1.3269
Epoch 24/200
hmic error: 1.1712
Epoch 25/200
hmic error: 1.0401
Epoch 26/200
hmic error: 0.9227
Epoch 27/200
hmic error: 0.7764
Epoch 28/200
hmic error: 0.6787
Epoch 29/200
hmic error: 0.6132
Epoch 30/200
hmic error: 0.5261
Epoch 31/200
hmic error: 0.4520
Epoch 32/200
hmic error: 0.3850
Epoch 33/200
10/10 [============== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.3350 - mean squared logarit
```

Epoch 34/200

```
hmic error: 0.2893
Epoch 35/200
hmic error: 0.2443
Epoch 36/200
hmic error: 0.2104
Epoch 37/200
hmic error: 0.1724
Epoch 38/200
hmic error: 0.1388
Epoch 39/200
hmic error: 0.1328
Epoch 40/200
hmic error: 0.1076
Epoch 41/200
hmic error: 0.0827
Epoch 42/200
10/10 [=========== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0809 - mean squared logarit
hmic error: 0.0809
Epoch 43/200
hmic error: 0.0653
Epoch 44/200
hmic error: 0.0596
Epoch 45/200
hmic error: 0.0511
Epoch 46/200
hmic error: 0.0506
Epoch 47/200
hmic error: 0.0444
Epoch 48/200
hmic error: 0.0462
Epoch 49/200
hmic error: 0.0465
Epoch 50/200
hmic error: 0.0376
Epoch 51/200
hmic error: 0.0435
Epoch 52/200
hmic error: 0.0436
Epoch 53/200
hmic error: 0.0359
Epoch 54/200
hmic error: 0.0405
Epoch 55/200
10/10 [=============== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0341 - mean squared logarit
```

Epoch 56/200

```
hmic error: 0.0408
Epoch 57/200
10/10 [=================== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0378 - mean squared logarit
hmic error: 0.0378
Epoch 58/200
hmic error: 0.0386
Epoch 59/200
hmic error: 0.0378
Epoch 60/200
hmic error: 0.0353
Epoch 61/200
hmic error: 0.0359
Epoch 62/200
hmic error: 0.0304
Epoch 63/200
hmic error: 0.0318
Epoch 64/200
10/10 [=========== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0370 - mean squared logarit
hmic error: 0.0370
Epoch 65/200
hmic error: 0.0358
Epoch 66/200
hmic error: 0.0400
Epoch 67/200
hmic error: 0.0290
Epoch 68/200
hmic error: 0.0333
Epoch 69/200
hmic error: 0.0317
Epoch 70/200
hmic error: 0.0302
Epoch 71/200
10/10 [============== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0362 - mean squared logarit
hmic error: 0.0362
Epoch 72/200
hmic error: 0.0317
Epoch 73/200
hmic error: 0.0351
Epoch 74/200
10/10 [=================== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0309 - mean squared logarit
hmic error: 0.0309
Epoch 75/200
hmic error: 0.0308
Epoch 76/200
hmic error: 0.0308
Epoch 77/200
```

Epoch 78/200

```
hmic error: 0.0313
Epoch 79/200
hmic error: 0.0281
Epoch 80/200
hmic error: 0.0337
Epoch 81/200
hmic error: 0.0294
Epoch 82/200
hmic error: 0.0308
Epoch 83/200
hmic error: 0.0334
Epoch 84/200
hmic error: 0.0334
Epoch 85/200
hmic error: 0.0338
Epoch 86/200
10/10 [=========== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0308 - mean squared logarit
hmic error: 0.0308
Epoch 87/200
hmic error: 0.0310
Epoch 88/200
hmic error: 0.0339
Epoch 89/200
hmic error: 0.0266
Epoch 90/200
hmic error: 0.0284
Epoch 91/200
hmic error: 0.0319
Epoch 92/200
hmic error: 0.0276
Epoch 93/200
hmic error: 0.0287
Epoch 94/200
hmic error: 0.0332
Epoch 95/200
hmic error: 0.0285
Epoch 96/200
hmic error: 0.0283
Epoch 97/200
hmic error: 0.0252
Epoch 98/200
hmic error: 0.0318
Epoch 99/200
10/10 [============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0296 - mean squared logarit
```

hmic_error: 0.0296 Epoch 100/200

```
hmic error: 0.0312
Epoch 101/200
hmic error: 0.0271
Epoch 102/200
hmic error: 0.0272
Epoch 103/200
hmic error: 0.0316
Epoch 104/200
hmic error: 0.0264
Epoch 105/200
hmic error: 0.0296
Epoch 106/200
hmic error: 0.0293
Epoch 107/200
hmic error: 0.0296
Epoch 108/200
10/10 [=========== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0267 - mean squared logarit
hmic error: 0.0267
Epoch 109/200
hmic error: 0.0244
Epoch 110/200
hmic error: 0.0303
Epoch 111/200
hmic error: 0.0318
Epoch 112/200
hmic error: 0.0249
Epoch 113/200
hmic error: 0.0297
Epoch 114/200
hmic error: 0.0252
Epoch 115/200
hmic error: 0.0296
Epoch 116/200
hmic error: 0.0310
Epoch 117/200
hmic error: 0.0280
Epoch 118/200
hmic error: 0.0287
Epoch 119/200
hmic error: 0.0280
Epoch 120/200
hmic error: 0.0284
Epoch 121/200
10/10 [=============== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0280 - mean squared logarit
```

hmic_error: 0.0280 Epoch 122/200

```
hmic error: 0.0261
Epoch 123/200
hmic error: 0.0271
Epoch 124/200
hmic error: 0.0264
Epoch 125/200
hmic error: 0.0286
Epoch 126/200
hmic error: 0.0279
Epoch 127/200
hmic error: 0.0287
Epoch 128/200
hmic error: 0.0237
Epoch 129/200
hmic error: 0.0255
Epoch 130/200
10/10 [=========== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0258 - mean squared logarit
hmic error: 0.0258
Epoch 131/200
hmic error: 0.0297
Epoch 132/200
hmic error: 0.0261
Epoch 133/200
hmic error: 0.0240
Epoch 134/200
hmic error: 0.0292
Epoch 135/200
hmic error: 0.0258
Epoch 136/200
hmic error: 0.0269
Epoch 137/200
hmic error: 0.0261
Epoch 138/200
hmic error: 0.0300
Epoch 139/200
hmic error: 0.0274
Epoch 140/200
10/10 [=============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0236 - mean squared logarit
hmic error: 0.0236
Epoch 141/200
hmic error: 0.0289
Epoch 142/200
hmic error: 0.0294
Epoch 143/200
10/10 [============== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0257 - mean squared logarit
```

Epoch 144/200

```
hmic error: 0.0228
Epoch 145/200
10/10 [=================== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0285 - mean squared logarit
hmic error: 0.0285
Epoch 146/200
hmic error: 0.0269
Epoch 147/200
hmic error: 0.0283
Epoch 148/200
hmic error: 0.0260
Epoch 149/200
hmic error: 0.0311
Epoch 150/200
hmic error: 0.0257
Epoch 151/200
hmic error: 0.0248
Epoch 152/200
10/10 [=========== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 0.0270 - mean squared logarit
hmic error: 0.0270
Epoch 153/200
hmic error: 0.0265
Epoch 154/200
hmic error: 0.0265
Epoch 155/200
hmic error: 0.0270
Epoch 156/200
hmic error: 0.0302
Epoch 157/200
hmic error: 0.0243
Epoch 158/200
hmic error: 0.0293
Epoch 159/200
hmic error: 0.0220
Epoch 160/200
hmic error: 0.0243
Epoch 161/200
hmic error: 0.0247
Epoch 162/200
hmic error: 0.0313
Epoch 163/200
hmic error: 0.0276
Epoch 164/200
hmic error: 0.0253
Epoch 165/200
10/10 [============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0258 - mean squared logarit
```

hmic_error: 0.0258 Epoch 166/200

```
hmic error: 0.0268
Epoch 167/200
10/10 [=============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0276 - mean squared logarit
hmic error: 0.0276
Epoch 168/200
hmic error: 0.0276
Epoch 169/200
hmic error: 0.0263
Epoch 170/200
hmic error: 0.0239
Epoch 171/200
hmic error: 0.0253
Epoch 172/200
hmic error: 0.0247
Epoch 173/200
hmic error: 0.0268
Epoch 174/200
10/10 [=========== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0240 - mean squared logarit
hmic error: 0.0240
Epoch 175/200
hmic error: 0.0253
Epoch 176/200
hmic error: 0.0223
Epoch 177/200
hmic error: 0.0254
Epoch 178/200
hmic error: 0.0296
Epoch 179/200
hmic error: 0.0240
Epoch 180/200
hmic error: 0.0275
Epoch 181/200
hmic error: 0.0245
Epoch 182/200
hmic error: 0.0271
Epoch 183/200
hmic error: 0.0253
Epoch 184/200
hmic error: 0.0246
Epoch 185/200
hmic error: 0.0246
Epoch 186/200
hmic error: 0.0285
Epoch 187/200
10/10 [============== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0241 - mean squared logarit
```

hmic_error: 0.0241 Epoch 188/200

```
10/10 [================== ] - 0s 3ms/step - loss: 0.0283 - mean squared logarit
    hmic error: 0.0283
    Epoch 189/200
    hmic error: 0.0256
    Epoch 190/200
    hmic error: 0.0265
    Epoch 191/200
    hmic error: 0.0242
    Epoch 192/200
    hmic error: 0.0257
    Epoch 193/200
    hmic error: 0.0247
    Epoch 194/200
    hmic error: 0.0240
    Epoch 195/200
    hmic error: 0.0242
    Epoch 196/200
    hmic error: 0.0254
    Epoch 197/200
    hmic error: 0.0249
    Epoch 198/200
    hmic error: 0.0274
    Epoch 199/200
    hmic error: 0.0225
    Epoch 200/200
    hmic error: 0.0283
In [269...
    from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error , mean absolute error
     pred = model.predict(x test)
     print(mean squared error(y test,pred))
     ## from the normal regression model we gor mse as "641118.9971048271" but by ANN we got Ms
     ## we got the best result...
    9/9 [======= ] - 0s 1ms/step
    82534.58442302846
In [230...
     from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error , mean absolute error
     pred = grid results.predict(x test)
     print(mean squared error(y test,pred))
     pred.shape
     ## from the normal regression model we gor mse as "641118.9971048271" but by ANN we got Ms
     ## we got the best result...
    8895786.312789395
    (274,)
Out[230...
In [272...
     def create model(optimizer='rmsprop'):
       model = Sequential()
       model.add(Dense(32, kernel initializer='normal', activation='relu'))
```

model.add(Dropout(0.2))

```
model.add(Dense(64, kernel initializer='normal',activation='relu'))
             model.add(Dropout(0.2))
             model.add(Dense(64, kernel initializer='normal', activation='relu'))
             model.add(Dense(1, kernel_initializer='normal', activation='linear'))
             model.compile(loss= 'MeanSquaredLogarithmicError' ,
                            optimizer= 'adam',
                            metrics= 'MeanSquaredLogarithmicError')
             return model
         model = KerasRegressor( build fn = create model,
                                  epochs=40,
                                  batch size=64,
                                  verbose=0)
         #results = cross val score(model, x train, y train,cv =5)
         #results
         param grid = {'optimizer': ['rmsprop'],
                        'batch size': [64],
                        'epochs' : [200]
                        #'learning rate': [0.001, 0.01, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3]
         grid = GridSearchCV(model,
                              param grid=param grid,cv=3)
         grid results = grid.fit(x train, y train)
         grid results
         print("Best: %f using %s" % (grid_results.cv_results_['mean_test_score'], grid_results.bes
         #means = grid results.cv results ['MeanSquaredLogarithmicError']
         #grid results.cv results
         print (means)
         # model.compile(loss= 'MeanSquaredLogarithmicError',
                         optimizer= Adam(learning rate=0.01),
                         metrics= 'MeanSquaredLogarithmicError')
        C:\Users\2167419\AppData\Local\Temp\1/ipykernel 27352/1938646446.py:14: DeprecationWarnin
        g: KerasRegressor is deprecated, use Sci-Keras (https://github.com/adriangb/scikeras) inst
        ead. See https://www.adriangb.com/scikeras/stable/migration.html for help migrating.
          model = KerasRegressor( build fn = create model,
        Best: -0.079464 using {'batch size': 64, 'epochs': 200, 'optimizer': 'rmsprop'}
         [-1.99220061]
In [273...
         from sklearn.metrics import mean squared error , mean absolute error
         pred = grid results.predict(x test)
         print(mean squared error(y test,pred))
         pred.shape
         ## from the normal regression model we gor mse as "641118.9971048271" but by ANN we got MS
         ## we got the best result...
        300715.30087884166
         (274,)
Out[273...
In [281...
         ## run "jupyter nbconvert --to webpdf --allow-chromium-download Untitled.ipynb" where pytl
In [ ]:
```