

# market-price-prediction

May 30, 2024

```
[34]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

#displayed directly within the notebook
%matplotlib inline
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA
from statsmodels.tsa.statespace.sarimax import SARIMAX
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
```

```
[35]: # Load the dataset
file_path = 'MarketPricePrediction.csv'
data = pd.read_csv(file_path)

# Display the first few rows
print(data.head())
```

	market	month	year	quantity	priceMin	priceMax	priceMod	state	\
0	ABOHAR(PB)	January	2005	2350	404	493	446	PB	
1	ABOHAR(PB)	January	2006	900	487	638	563	PB	
2	ABOHAR(PB)	January	2010	790	1283	1592	1460	PB	
3	ABOHAR(PB)	January	2011	245	3067	3750	3433	PB	
4	ABOHAR(PB)	January	2012	1035	523	686	605	PB	

	city	date
0	ABOHAR	January-2005
1	ABOHAR	January-2006
2	ABOHAR	January-2010
3	ABOHAR	January-2011
4	ABOHAR	January-2012

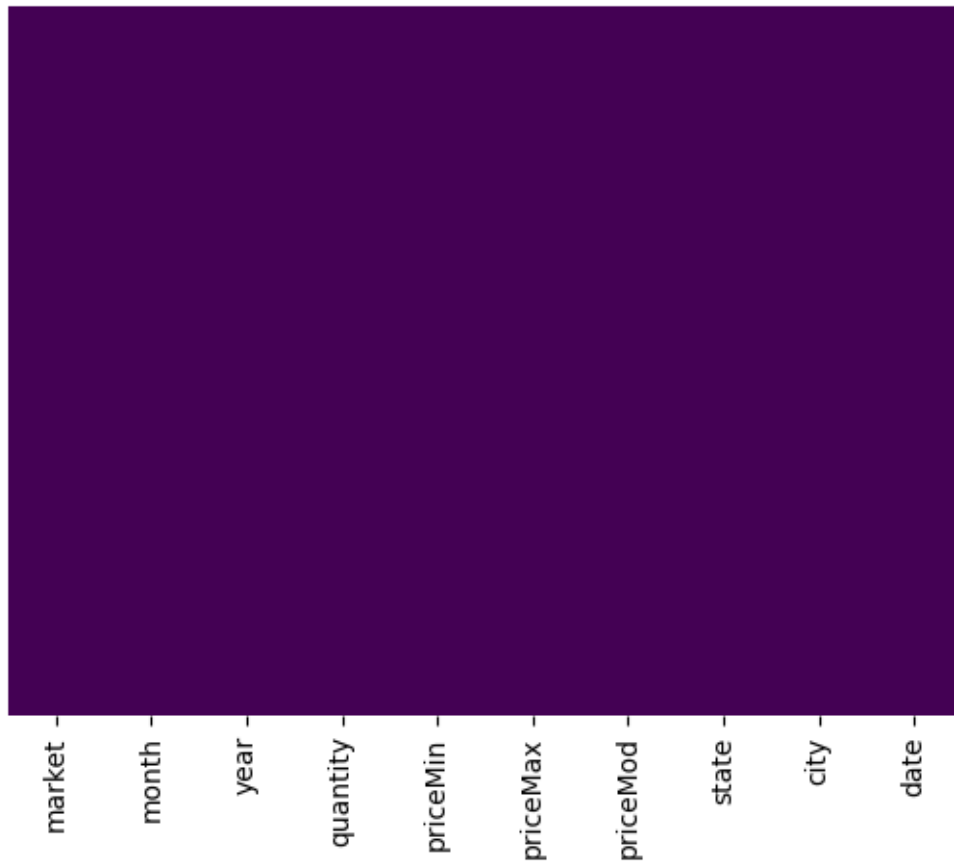
Data Preprocessing

```
[36]: # Check for missing values
print(data.isnull().sum())
```

```
market      0
month       0
year        0
quantity    0
priceMin    0
priceMax    0
priceMod    0
state       0
city        0
date        0
dtype: int64
```

```
[37]: #heatmap to see the null values
sns.heatmap(data.isnull(),yticklabels=False, cbar=False,cmap='viridis')
```

```
[37]: <Axes: >
```



```
[38]: # Checking duplicate values
data.duplicated().sum()
```

```
[38]: 0
```

```
[39]: # Inspect a few date to determine the format
print(data['date'].head())
```

```
0    January-2005
1    January-2006
2    January-2010
3    January-2011
4    January-2012
Name: date, dtype: object
```

```
[40]: data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10227 entries, 0 to 10226
Data columns (total 10 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   market      10227 non-null  object
1   month       10227 non-null  object
2   year        10227 non-null  int64
3   quantity    10227 non-null  int64
4   priceMin    10227 non-null  int64
5   priceMax    10227 non-null  int64
6   priceMod    10227 non-null  int64
7   state       10227 non-null  object
8   city        10227 non-null  object
9   date        10227 non-null  object
dtypes: int64(5), object(5)
memory usage: 799.1+ KB
```

```
[41]: # Convert the date column to datetime with the correct format
data['date'] = pd.to_datetime(data['date'], format='%B-%Y')

# Set the date column as the index
data.set_index('date', inplace=True)
```

```
[42]: data
```

```
[42]:
```

	market	month	year	quantity	priceMin	priceMax	\
date							
2005-01-01	ABOHAR(PB)	January	2005	2350	404	493	
2006-01-01	ABOHAR(PB)	January	2006	900	487	638	
2010-01-01	ABOHAR(PB)	January	2010	790	1283	1592	
2011-01-01	ABOHAR(PB)	January	2011	245	3067	3750	
2012-01-01	ABOHAR(PB)	January	2012	1035	523	686	

...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2011-12-01	YEOLA(MS)	December	2011	131326	282	612
2012-12-01	YEOLA(MS)	December	2012	207066	485	1327
2013-12-01	YEOLA(MS)	December	2013	215883	472	1427
2014-12-01	YEOLA(MS)	December	2014	201077	446	1654
2015-12-01	YEOLA(MS)	December	2015	223315	609	1446

	priceMod	state	city
date			
2005-01-01	446	PB	ABOHAR
2006-01-01	563	PB	ABOHAR
2010-01-01	1460	PB	ABOHAR
2011-01-01	3433	PB	ABOHAR
2012-01-01	605	PB	ABOHAR
...	...	...	...
2011-12-01	526	MS	YEOLA
2012-12-01	1136	MS	YEOLA
2013-12-01	1177	MS	YEOLA
2014-12-01	1456	MS	YEOLA
2015-12-01	1126	MS	YEOLA

[10227 rows x 9 columns]

```
[43]: data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
DatetimeIndex: 10227 entries, 2005-01-01 to 2015-12-01
Data columns (total 9 columns):
#   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   market      10227 non-null  object
1   month       10227 non-null  object
2   year        10227 non-null  int64
3   quantity    10227 non-null  int64
4   priceMin    10227 non-null  int64
5   priceMax    10227 non-null  int64
6   priceMod    10227 non-null  int64
7   state       10227 non-null  object
8   city        10227 non-null  object
dtypes: int64(5), object(4)
memory usage: 799.0+ KB
```

```
[44]: from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder

# Define categorical features
categorical_features = ['market', 'state', 'city']
```

```

# Instantiate OneHotEncoder
one_hot_encoder = OneHotEncoder(sparse_output=False, handle_unknown='ignore')

# Fit and transform the categorical features
encoded_features = one_hot_encoder.fit_transform(data[categorical_features])

# Convert the encoded features into a DataFrame
encoded_df = pd.DataFrame(encoded_features, columns=one_hot_encoder.
    ↪get_feature_names_out(categorical_features), index=data.index)

# Concatenate the encoded DataFrame with the original DataFrame
data_encoded = pd.concat([data.reset_index(drop=True), encoded_df.
    ↪reset_index(drop=True)], axis=1)

# Drop the original categorical features
data_encoded.drop(categorical_features, axis=1, inplace=True)

```

[45]: data

```

[45]:
      date      market  month  year  quantity  priceMin  priceMax  \
0  2005-01-01  ABOHAR(PB)  January  2005      2350      404      493
1  2006-01-01  ABOHAR(PB)  January  2006       900      487      638
2  2010-01-01  ABOHAR(PB)  January  2010       790     1283     1592
3  2011-01-01  ABOHAR(PB)  January  2011       245     3067     3750
4  2012-01-01  ABOHAR(PB)  January  2012     1035      523      686
...
5  2011-12-01  YEOLA(MS)  December  2011    131326      282      612
6  2012-12-01  YEOLA(MS)  December  2012    207066      485     1327
7  2013-12-01  YEOLA(MS)  December  2013    215883      472     1427
8  2014-12-01  YEOLA(MS)  December  2014    201077      446     1654
9  2015-12-01  YEOLA(MS)  December  2015    223315      609     1446

      priceMod  state  city
0      446      PB  ABOHAR
1      563      PB  ABOHAR
2     1460      PB  ABOHAR
3     3433      PB  ABOHAR
4      605      PB  ABOHAR
...
5      526      MS  YEOLA
6     1136      MS  YEOLA
7     1177      MS  YEOLA
8     1456      MS  YEOLA
9     1126      MS  YEOLA

```

[10227 rows x 9 columns]

[46]: data\_encoded

```
[46]:
```

	month	year	quantity	priceMin	priceMax	priceMod	\
0	January	2005	2350	404	493	446	
1	January	2006	900	487	638	563	
2	January	2010	790	1283	1592	1460	
3	January	2011	245	3067	3750	3433	
4	January	2012	1035	523	686	605	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10222	December	2011	131326	282	612	526	
10223	December	2012	207066	485	1327	1136	
10224	December	2013	215883	472	1427	1177	
10225	December	2014	201077	446	1654	1456	
10226	December	2015	223315	609	1446	1126	

	market_ABOHAR(PB)	market_AGRA(UP)	market_AHMEDABAD(GUJ)	\
0	1.0	0.0	0.0	
1	1.0	0.0	0.0	
2	1.0	0.0	0.0	
3	1.0	0.0	0.0	
4	1.0	0.0	0.0	
...	...	...	...	
10222	0.0	0.0	0.0	
10223	0.0	0.0	0.0	
10224	0.0	0.0	0.0	
10225	0.0	0.0	0.0	
10226	0.0	0.0	0.0	

	market_AHMEDNAGAR(MS)	...	city_SRIGANGANAGAR	city_SRINAGAR	\
0	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
2	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
3	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
4	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
...	...	...	...	...	
10222	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
10223	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
10224	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
10225	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
10226	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	

	city_SRIRAMPUR	city_SURAT	city_TRIVENDRUM	city_UDAIPUR	city_UJJAIN	\
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
...	...	...	...	...	...
10222	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10223	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10224	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10225	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10226	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	city_VANI	city_VARANASI	city_YEOLA
0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	0.0	0.0	0.0
...	...	...	...
10222	0.0	0.0	1.0
10223	0.0	0.0	1.0
10224	0.0	0.0	1.0
10225	0.0	0.0	1.0
10226	0.0	0.0	1.0

[10227 rows x 264 columns]

```
[47]: # Extract the 'date' column from the original data DataFrame
date_column = data.index

# Convert the 'date' column to a DataFrame
date_df = pd.DataFrame(date_column, columns=['date'])

# Add the 'date' column to the data_encoded DataFrame
data_encoded['date'] = date_df.values

# Set the 'date' column as the index
data_encoded.set_index('date', inplace=True)

# Display the updated data_encoded DataFrame
print(data_encoded.head())
```

	month	year	quantity	priceMin	priceMax	priceMod	\
date							
2005-01-01	January	2005	2350	404	493	446	
2006-01-01	January	2006	900	487	638	563	
2010-01-01	January	2010	790	1283	1592	1460	
2011-01-01	January	2011	245	3067	3750	3433	
2012-01-01	January	2012	1035	523	686	605	

	market_ABOHAR(PB)	market_AGRA(UP)	market_AHMEDABAD(GUJ)	\
date				
2005-01-01	1.0	0.0	0.0	
2006-01-01	1.0	0.0	0.0	
2010-01-01	1.0	0.0	0.0	
2011-01-01	1.0	0.0	0.0	
2012-01-01	1.0	0.0	0.0	

	market_AHMEDNAGAR(MS)	...	city_SRIGANGANAGAR	city_SRINAGAR	\
date		...			
2005-01-01	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
2006-01-01	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
2010-01-01	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
2011-01-01	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
2012-01-01	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	

	city_SRIRAMPUR	city_SURAT	city_TRIVENDRUM	city_UDAIPUR	\
date					
2005-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2006-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2010-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2011-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2012-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

	city_UJJAIN	city_VANI	city_VARANASI	city_YEOLA
date				
2005-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2006-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

[5 rows x 264 columns]

[48]: data\_encoded

[48]:

	month	year	quantity	priceMin	priceMax	priceMod	\
date							
2005-01-01	January	2005	2350	404	493	446	
2006-01-01	January	2006	900	487	638	563	
2010-01-01	January	2010	790	1283	1592	1460	
2011-01-01	January	2011	245	3067	3750	3433	
2012-01-01	January	2012	1035	523	686	605	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2011-12-01	December	2011	131326	282	612	526	
2012-12-01	December	2012	207066	485	1327	1136	
2013-12-01	December	2013	215883	472	1427	1177	



2014-12-01	December	2014	201077	446	1654	1456
2015-12-01	December	2015	223315	609	1446	1126

	market_ABOHAR(PB)	market_AGRA(UP)	market_AHMEDABAD(GUJ)	\
date				
2005-01-01	1.0	0.0	0.0	
2006-01-01	1.0	0.0	0.0	
2010-01-01	1.0	0.0	0.0	
2011-01-01	1.0	0.0	0.0	
2012-01-01	1.0	0.0	0.0	
...	...	...	...	
2011-12-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2012-12-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2013-12-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2014-12-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2015-12-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	

	market_AHMEDNAGAR(MS)	...	city_SRIGANGANAGAR	city_SRINAGAR	\
date					
2005-01-01	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
2006-01-01	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
2010-01-01	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
2011-01-01	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
2012-01-01	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
...	...	...	...	...	
2011-12-01	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
2012-12-01	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
2013-12-01	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
2014-12-01	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	
2015-12-01	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	

	city_SRIRAMPUR	city_SURAT	city_TRIVENDRUM	city_UDAIPUR	\
date					
2005-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2006-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2010-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2011-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2012-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
...	...	...	...	...	
2011-12-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2012-12-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2013-12-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2014-12-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
2015-12-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

	city_UJJAIN	city_VANI	city_VARANASI	city_YEOLA
date				

2005-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2006-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2010-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2012-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
...	...	...	...	...
2011-12-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
2012-12-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
2013-12-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
2014-12-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
2015-12-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0

[10227 rows x 264 columns]

### Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

To perform Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA) on your dataset, particularly focusing on temporal patterns, seasonality, trends, and anomalies, we can use various visualization techniques. Here are the steps we can follow:

**Line Plot of Prices Over Time:** Visualize the trend of minimum, maximum, and modal prices over time.

**Seasonality Analysis:** Analyze how prices vary by month to identify any seasonal patterns.

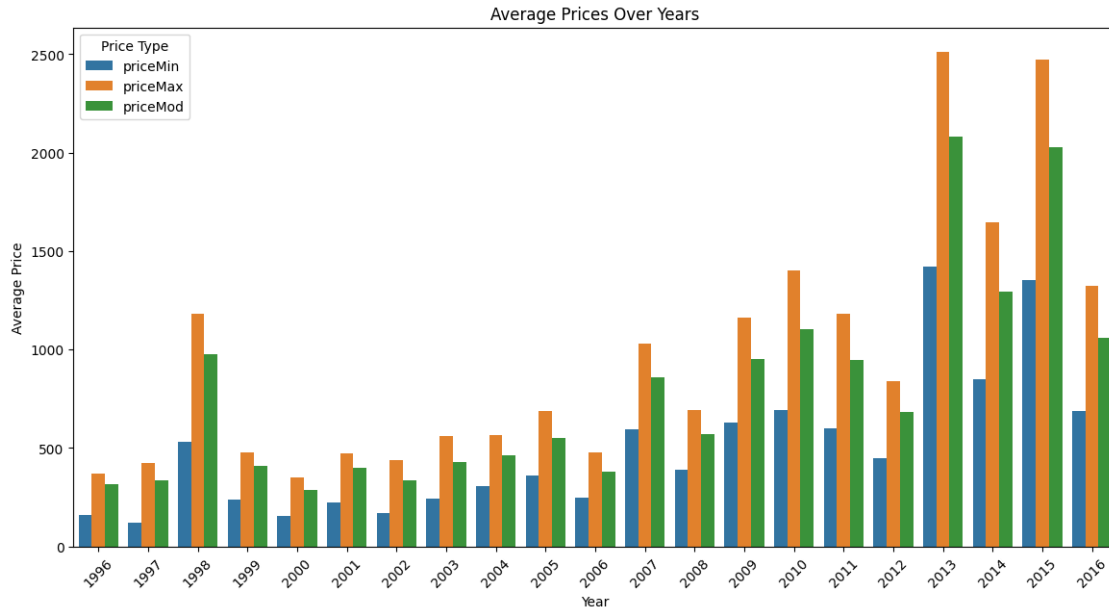
**Trend Analysis:** Use rolling means to visualize long-term trends.

**Anomaly Detection:** Identify any outliers or anomalies in the prices.

Let's start with these analyses.

```
[49]: # Bar Plot
yearly_avg = data.groupby('year')[['priceMin', 'priceMax', 'priceMod']].mean().
    ↪reset_index()

plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
sns.barplot(x='year', y='value', hue='variable', data=yearly_avg.
    ↪melt(id_vars='year'))
plt.title('Average Prices Over Years')
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Average Price')
plt.legend(title='Price Type')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.show()
```



Average prices for each month to see if there's a seasonal pattern.

```
[50]: data_encoded['month'] = data_encoded.index.month

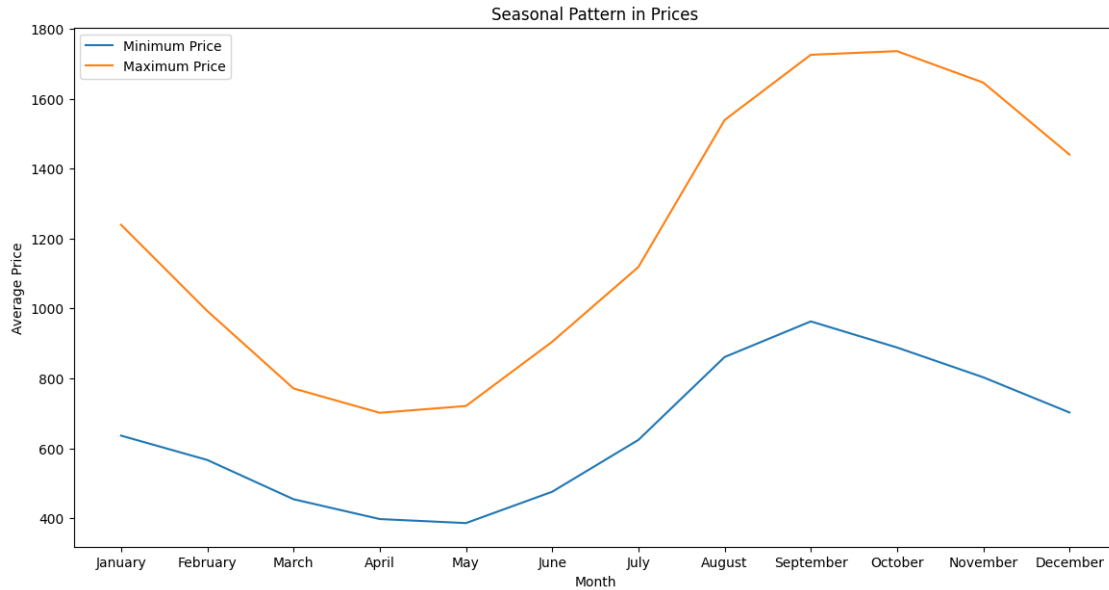
# Group by month and calculate the average prices
monthly_avg = data_encoded.groupby('month')[['priceMin', 'priceMax']].mean()

# Convert index to datetime object
monthly_avg.index = pd.to_datetime(monthly_avg.index, format='%m')

# Extract month names from the datetime index
monthly_avg.index = monthly_avg.index.strftime('%B')

# Plotting the seasonal pattern
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
plt.plot(monthly_avg.index, monthly_avg['priceMin'], label='Minimum Price')
plt.plot(monthly_avg.index, monthly_avg['priceMax'], label='Maximum Price')

plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Average Price')
plt.title('Seasonal Pattern in Prices')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



## Trend Analysis

I will use rolling means to smooth the time series data and visualize long-term trends.

```
[51]: # Calculate rolling means
data_encoded['priceMin_roll'] = data_encoded['priceMin'].rolling(window=12).
    ↪mean()
data_encoded['priceMax_roll'] = data_encoded['priceMax'].rolling(window=12).
    ↪mean()
data_encoded['priceMod_roll'] = data_encoded['priceMod'].rolling(window=12).
    ↪mean()

# Plotting the rolling means using an area plot
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))

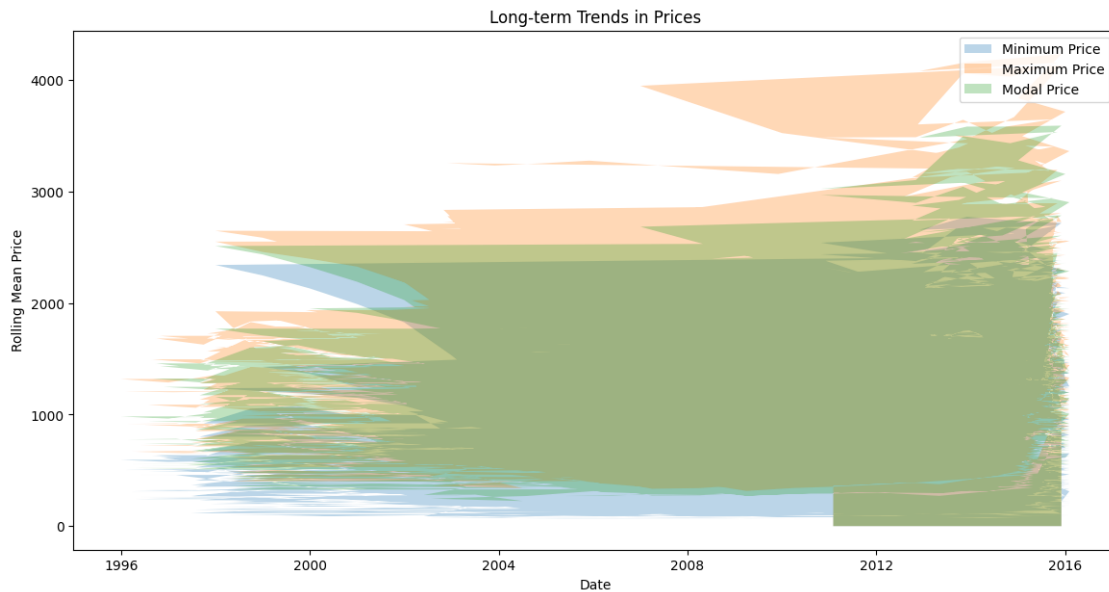
# Plotting the area for the rolling mean of Minimum Price
plt.fill_between(data_encoded.index, data_encoded['priceMin_roll'],
    ↪label='Minimum Price', alpha=0.3)

# Plotting the area for the rolling mean of Maximum Price
plt.fill_between(data_encoded.index, data_encoded['priceMax_roll'],
    ↪label='Maximum Price', alpha=0.3)

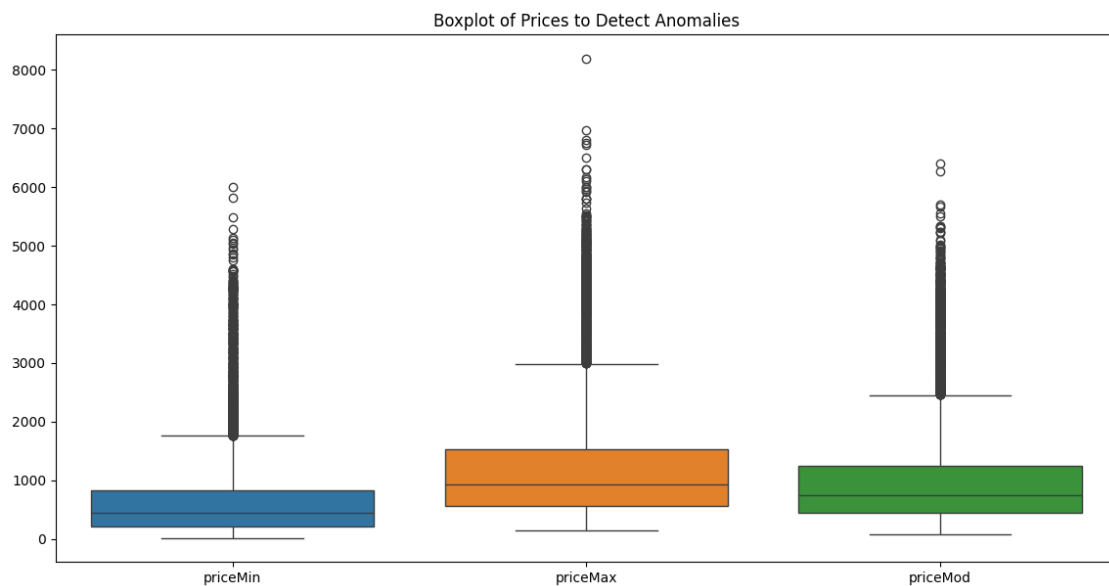
# Plotting the area for the rolling mean of Modal Price
plt.fill_between(data_encoded.index, data_encoded['priceMod_roll'],
    ↪label='Modal Price', alpha=0.3)

plt.xlabel('Date')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Rolling Mean Price')
plt.title('Long-term Trends in Prices')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
[52]: # Boxplot to identify anomalies
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
sns.boxplot(data=data_encoded[['priceMin', 'priceMax', 'priceMod']])
plt.title('Boxplot of Prices to Detect Anomalies')
plt.show()
```



```
[53]: data
```

```
[53]:
```

	market	month	year	quantity	priceMin	priceMax	\
date							
2005-01-01	ABOHAR(PB)	January	2005	2350	404	493	
2006-01-01	ABOHAR(PB)	January	2006	900	487	638	
2010-01-01	ABOHAR(PB)	January	2010	790	1283	1592	
2011-01-01	ABOHAR(PB)	January	2011	245	3067	3750	
2012-01-01	ABOHAR(PB)	January	2012	1035	523	686	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2011-12-01	YEOLA(MS)	December	2011	131326	282	612	
2012-12-01	YEOLA(MS)	December	2012	207066	485	1327	
2013-12-01	YEOLA(MS)	December	2013	215883	472	1427	
2014-12-01	YEOLA(MS)	December	2014	201077	446	1654	
2015-12-01	YEOLA(MS)	December	2015	223315	609	1446	

	priceMod	state	city
date			
2005-01-01	446	PB	ABOHAR
2006-01-01	563	PB	ABOHAR
2010-01-01	1460	PB	ABOHAR
2011-01-01	3433	PB	ABOHAR
2012-01-01	605	PB	ABOHAR
...	...	...	...
2011-12-01	526	MS	YEOLA
2012-12-01	1136	MS	YEOLA
2013-12-01	1177	MS	YEOLA
2014-12-01	1456	MS	YEOLA
2015-12-01	1126	MS	YEOLA

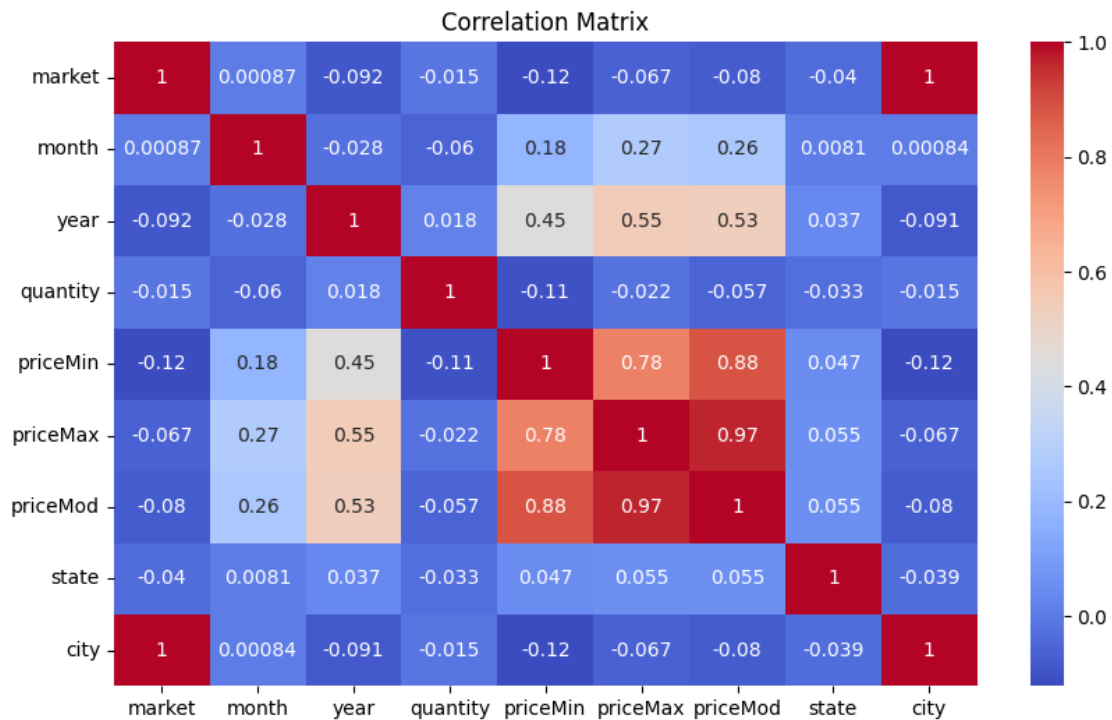
```
[10227 rows x 9 columns]
```

```
[54]: # Encode categorical variables
le_market = LabelEncoder()
data['market'] = le_market.fit_transform(data['market'])
le_state = LabelEncoder()
data['state'] = le_state.fit_transform(data['state'])
le_city = LabelEncoder()
data['city'] = le_city.fit_transform(data['city'])

# Convert month column to numeric
months = ['January', 'February', 'March', 'April', 'May', 'June', 'July', 'August', 'September', 'October', 'November', 'December']
data['month'] = data['month'].apply(lambda x: months.index(x) + 1)
```

```
# Convert year column to numeric if it's not already
data['year'] = pd.to_numeric(data['year'])

# Plotting the correlation matrix
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.heatmap(data.corr(), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
plt.title('Correlation Matrix')
plt.show()
```



## Feature Engineering

```
[79]: # Lagged Variables
data['priceMin_lagged'] = data['priceMin'].shift(1)
data['priceMax_lagged'] = data['priceMax'].shift(1)

# Rolling Statistics
data['priceMin_roll_mean'] = data['priceMin'].rolling(window=7).mean()
data['priceMax_roll_mean'] = data['priceMax'].rolling(window=7).mean()

# Seasonal Indicators
data['day_of_week'] = data.index.dayofweek

# Drop rows with NaN values resulting from lagged variables and rolling
↪ statistics
```

```

data.dropna(inplace=True)

# Split the data into train and test sets
train_size = int(len(data) * 0.8)
train_data, test_data = data.iloc[:train_size], data.iloc[train_size:]

# Define the exogenous variables
exog_train = train_data[['priceMin_lagged', 'priceMax_lagged',
    ↪ 'priceMin_roll_mean', 'priceMax_roll_mean', 'day_of_week']]
exog_test = test_data[['priceMin_lagged', 'priceMax_lagged',
    ↪ 'priceMin_roll_mean', 'priceMax_roll_mean', 'day_of_week']]

# Display the first few rows of train_data to verify the inclusion of new
    ↪ columns
print(train_data.head())

```

	market	month	year	quantity	priceMin	priceMax	priceMod	\
date								
2012-02-01	0	2	2012	675	510	650	570	
2013-02-01	0	2	2013	845	1400	1843	1629	
2014-02-01	0	2	2014	1115	831	1163	983	
2015-02-01	0	2	2015	1115	1200	1946	1688	
2005-03-01	0	3	2005	900	281	357	322	

	state	city	priceMin_lagged	priceMax_lagged	priceMin_roll_mean	\
date						
2012-02-01	16	0	950.0	1400.0	795.142857	
2013-02-01	16	0	510.0	650.0	848.714286	
2014-02-01	16	0	1400.0	1843.0	780.428571	
2015-02-01	16	0	831.0	1163.0	911.000000	
2005-03-01	16	0	1200.0	1946.0	902.142857	

	priceMax_roll_mean	day_of_week
date		
2012-02-01	1089.285714	2
2013-02-01	1141.000000	4
2014-02-01	1041.714286	5
2015-02-01	1267.571429	6
2005-03-01	1259.857143	1

```

[57]: total_data_points = data_encoded.shape[0]
print("Total data points in the data_encoded DataFrame:", total_data_points)

```

Total data points in the data\_encoded DataFrame: 10227

```

[77]: # Print the columns of the train_data DataFrame
print(train_data.columns)

```



```
Index(['month', 'year', 'quantity', 'priceMin', 'priceMax', 'priceMod',
      'market_ABOHAR(PB)', 'market_AGRA(UP)', 'market_AHMEDABAD(GUJ)',
      'market_AHMEDNAGAR(MS)',
      ...
      'city_SURAT', 'city_TRIVENDRUM', 'city_UDAIPUR', 'city_UJJAIN',
      'city_VANI', 'city_VARANASI', 'city_YEOLA', 'priceMin_roll',
      'priceMax_roll', 'priceMod_roll'],
      dtype='object', length=267)
```

```
[80]: from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA
      from statsmodels.tsa.statespace.sarimax import SARIMAX
      from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error

      # Define exogenous variables
      exog_train = train_data[['priceMin_lagged', 'priceMax_lagged',
                               ↪ 'priceMin_roll_mean', 'priceMax_roll_mean', 'day_of_week']]
      exog_test = test_data[['priceMin_lagged', 'priceMax_lagged',
                              ↪ 'priceMin_roll_mean', 'priceMax_roll_mean', 'day_of_week']]

      # Define the order and seasonal_order parameters for ARIMA and SARIMA models
      order = (5, 1, 0) # (p, d, q)
      seasonal_order = (1, 1, 1, 12) # (P, D, Q, S)

      # Fit ARIMA model
      arima_model = ARIMA(train_data['quantity'], exog=exog_train, order=order)
      arima_result = arima_model.fit()

      # Fit SARIMA model
      sarima_model = SARIMAX(train_data['quantity'], exog=exog_train, order=order,
                              ↪ seasonal_order=seasonal_order)
      sarima_result = sarima_model.fit()

      # Forecast with ARIMA
      arima_forecast = arima_result.forecast(steps=len(test_data), exog=exog_test)

      # Forecast with SARIMA
      sarima_forecast = sarima_result.forecast(steps=len(test_data), exog=exog_test)

      # Evaluate performance
      arima_mse = mean_squared_error(test_data['quantity'], arima_forecast)
      sarima_mse = mean_squared_error(test_data['quantity'], sarima_forecast)

      print("ARIMA MSE:", arima_mse)
      print("SARIMA MSE:", sarima_mse)

      # Choose the best model based on MSE
      best_model = "ARIMA" if arima_mse < sarima_mse else "SARIMA"
```

```
print("Best Model:", best_model)
```

```
C:\Users\acer\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python39\site-  
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: A date index has  
been provided, but it has no associated frequency information and so will be  
ignored when e.g. forecasting.
```

```
    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
```

```
C:\Users\acer\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python39\site-  
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: A date index has  
been provided, but it is not monotonic and so will be ignored when e.g.  
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```

```
    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
```

```

C:\Users\acer\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python39\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:473: ValueWarning: A date index has
been provided, but it is not monotonic and so will be ignored when e.g.
forecasting.
    self._init_dates(dates, freq)
C:\Users\acer\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python39\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:607: ConvergenceWarning: Maximum Likelihood
optimization failed to converge. Check mle_retvals
    warnings.warn("Maximum Likelihood optimization failed to "
C:\Users\acer\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python39\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:836: ValueWarning: No supported index
is available. Prediction results will be given with an integer index beginning
at `start`.
    return get_prediction_index(
C:\Users\acer\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python39\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:836: FutureWarning: No supported
index is available. In the next version, calling this method in a model without
a supported index will result in an exception.
    return get_prediction_index(
C:\Users\acer\AppData\Roaming\Python\Python39\site-
packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.py:836: ValueWarning: No supported index
is available. Prediction results will be given with an integer index beginning
at `start`.
    return get_prediction_index(

ARIMA MSE: 7669771056.990435
SARIMA MSE: 20924619524.770756
Best Model: ARIMA

```