```
In [8]:
           1 import pandas as pd
           2 import numpy as np
             import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
              import seaborn as sns
              import warnings
             warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
 In [9]:
           1 cc_data = pd.read_excel('CocaCola_Sales_Rawdata.xlsx')
           2 cc data
 Out[9]:
              Quarter
                           Sales
              Q1_86 1734.827000
               Q2 86 2244.960999
               Q3 86 2533.804993
               Q4 86 2154.962997
               Q1_87 1547.818996
               Q2 87 2104.411995
               Q3 87 2014.362999
               Q4_87 1991.746998
               Q1_88 1869.049999
               Q2 88 2313.631996
               Q3 88 2128.320000
In [10]:
           1 quarter=['Q1','Q2','Q3','Q4']
           2 n=cc_data['Quarter'][0]
           3 n[0:2]
Out[10]: '01'
```

```
In [11]:
           1 cc data['quarter']=0
In [12]:
             for i in range(42):
                  n=cc_data['Quarter'][i]
           2
                  cc_data['quarter'][i]=n[0:2]
           3
In [14]:
           1 dummy=pd.DataFrame(pd.get dummies(cc data['quarter']))
In [15]:
           1 cc_data_1=pd.concat((cc_data,dummy),axis=1)
           2 t= np.arange(1,43)
           3 cc_data_1['t']=t
             cc_data_1['t_square']=cc_data_1['t']*cc_data_1['t']
In [16]:
           1 log Sales=np.log(cc data 1['Sales'])
           2 cc data 1['log Sales']=log Sales
In [17]:
           1 train= cc_data_1.head(38)
           2 test=cc data 1.tail(4)
           3 cc data 1.Sales.plot()
Out[17]: <AxesSubplot:>
           5000
           4500
           4000
           3500
           3000
           2500
           2000
          1500
```

20

30

40

10

```
In [18]:
           1 import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
In [19]:
           1 #linear model
           2 linear= smf.ols('Sales~t',data=train).fit()
           3 predlin=pd.Series(linear.predict(pd.DataFrame(test['t'])))
           4 rmselin=np.sqrt((np.mean(np.array(test['Sales'])-np.array(predlin))**2))
           5 rmselin
Out[19]: 421.17878760022813
In [20]:
           1 #quadratic model
           2 quad=smf.ols('Sales~t+t square',data=train).fit()
           3 predguad=pd.Series(quad.predict(pd.DataFrame(test[['t','t square']])))
           4 rmsequad=np.sqrt(np.mean((np.array(test['Sales'])-np.array(predquad))**2))
           5 rmsequad
Out[20]: 475.56183518315095
In [21]:
           1 #exponential model
           2 expo=smf.ols('log Sales~t',data=train).fit()
           3 predexp=pd.Series(expo.predict(pd.DataFrame(test['t'])))
           4 predexp
             rmseexpo=np.sqrt(np.mean((np.array(test['Sales'])-np.array(np.exp(predexp)))**2))
             rmseexpo
Out[21]: 466.24797310672346
In [22]:
           1 #additive seasonality
           2 additive= smf.ols('Sales~ Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4',data=train).fit()
             predadd=pd.Series(additive.predict(pd.DataFrame(test[['Q1','Q2','Q3','Q4']])))
           4 predadd
           5 rmseadd=np.sqrt(np.mean((np.array(test['Sales'])-np.array(predadd))**2))
             rmseadd
Out[22]: 1860.0238154547283
```

```
In [23]:
           1 #additive seasonality with linear trend
           2 | addlinear= smf.ols('Sales~t+O1+O2+O3+O4',data=train).fit()
           3 predaddlinear=pd.Series(addlinear.predict(pd.DataFrame(test[['t','Q1','Q2','Q3','Q4']])))
             predaddlinear
Out[23]: 38
               4292,265126
         39
               4066.761792
         40
               3961.769195
         41
               4639,214094
         dtype: float64
In [24]:
             rmseaddlinear=np.sqrt(np.mean((np.array(test['Sales'])-np.array(predaddlinear))**2))
             rmseaddlinear
Out[24]: 464.98290239822427
In [25]:
           1 #additive seasonality with quadratic trend
           2 addquad=smf.ols('Sales~t+t square+Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4',data=train).fit()
           3 predaddquad=pd.Series(addquad.predict(pd.DataFrame(test[['t','t_square','Q1','Q2','Q3','Q4']])))
           4 rmseaddquad=np.sqrt(np.mean((np.array(test['Sales'])-np.array(predaddquad))**2))
             rmseaddquad
Out[25]: 301.73800719352977
In [26]:
           1 #multiplicative seasonality
           2 mulsea=smf.ols('log Sales~01+02+03+04',data=train).fit()
           3 predmul= pd.Series(mulsea.predict(pd.DataFrame(test[['Q1','Q2','Q3','Q4']])))
           4 rmsemul= np.sqrt(np.mean((np.array(test['Sales'])-np.array(np.exp(predmul)))**2))
             rmsemul
Out[26]: 1963.3896400779709
```

Out[28]: 581.8457187971785

```
In [29]:
           1 #tabulating the rmse values
              data={'Model':pd.Series(['rmse_mul_quad','rmseadd','rmseaddlinear','rmseaddquad','rmseexpo','rmselin','rmse
              data
Out[29]: {'Model': 0
                         rmse_mul_quad
                     rmseadd
           1
           2
                rmseaddlinear
                 rmseaddquad
           3
           4
                     rmseexpo
           5
                     rmselin
                     rmsemul
           7
                    rmsemulin
                    rmsequad
          dtype: object,
          'Values': 0
                           581.845719
               1860.023815
                464.982902
                301.738007
                466.247973
                421.178788
               1963.389640
                225.524390
                475.561835
          dtype: float64}
```

1 Rmse=pd.DataFrame(data) In [30]: Rmse

Out[30]:

	Model	Values
0	rmse_mul_quad	581.845719
1	rmseadd	1860.023815
2	rmseaddlinear	464.982902
3	rmseaddquad	301.738007
4	rmseexpo	466.247973
5	rmselin	421.178788
6	rmsemul	1963.389640
7	rmsemulin	225.524390
8	rmsequad	475.561835

In []: