

BVP prognozavimas

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Užduotis

- 1. Surasti top 10 šalių, kurios labiausiai paaugo BVP atžvilgiu.
- 2. Nubrėžti grafikus, kurie iliustruotų, kaip keitėsi šalių populiacija iš The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).
- 3. Suskirstykite šalis į 5 klasterius naudodamiesi GDP ir "Volume of exports of goods".
- 4. Sukurkite modelį, kuris prognozuoja "Gross domestic product per capita". Būkite atidūs ir nenaudokite laukų, kurie tiesiogiai susiję su GDP.
- 5. Supaprastinkite 4 punkte sukurtą modelį taip, kad jis būtų kuo tikslesnis ir turėtų ne daugiau 5 kintamųjų (features).

Duomenys Excel failas

<https://www.imf.org/-/media/Files/Publications/WEO/WEO-Database/2022/WEOct2022all.ashx>

Duomenų apibrėžimas

<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2022/October/download-entire-database>

Kas yra BVP ?

Bendrasis vidaus produktas (BVP) ([angl. gross domestic product – GDP](#)) – vienas iš pagrindinių rodiklių, rodančių šalies [ekonomikos](#) išsivystymo lygį. Bendrasis vidaus produktas yra apibrėžiamas kaip galutinė prekių ir paslaugų sukurtų šalyje rinkos vertė per tam tikrą laiko tarpą. Dažniausiai naudojamas būdas matuoti ir suprasti BVP yra išlaidų metodas:

$$\text{BVP} = \text{vartojimas} + \text{investicijos} + \text{valstybės išlaidos} + (\text{eksportas} - \text{importas})$$

Duomenys

- Duomenys pateikti užduotyje
- Reikėjo rasti sprendimą, kad galima būtų įsikelti į jupyter notebook
- Pagal nuorodą parsisiunčia excel failas, netinkamo formatavimo
- Išsisaugojau kaip csv faila su UTF8 formatavimu ir „suveikė“
- Nusiskaičius duomenis, matome lentelę kur vienai šaliai yra apie 44 eilutės su įvairiais matavimo vienetais ir duomenimis nuo 1980 iki 2027 metų

Duomenys ir ju analizė

[illegible]

- Išsitrinu paskutines eilutes, jokių duomenų jose nėra

```
dfcsv.reset_index()
dfcsv = dfcsv.drop([8624,8625])
dfcsv
```

[illegible]

- Pasitikrinam duomenų tipą ir non null reikšmes

```
# patikrinam lentelės reikšmių tipus  
dfcsv.info()
```

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```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 8624 entries, 0 to 8623  
Data columns (total 58 columns):  
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  ---                                -  
0   WEO Country Code                     8624 non-null   object  
1   ISO                                  8624 non-null   object  
2   WEO Subject Code                     8624 non-null   object  
3   Country                             8624 non-null   object  
4   Subject Descriptor                   8624 non-null   object  
5   Subject Notes                        8624 non-null   object  
6   Units                               8624 non-null   object  
7   Scale                               3920 non-null   object  
8   Country/series-specific Notes       7641 non-null   object  
9   1980                                3886 non-null   object  
10  1981                                4007 non-null   object  
11  1982                                4050 non-null   object  
12  1983                                4091 non-null   object  
13  1984                                4117 non-null   object  
14  1985                                4194 non-null   object  
15  1986                                4241 non-null   object  
16  1987                                4265 non-null   object
```


- Atsirenkam reikšmes kur BVP yra procentinis pokytis

df_top

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[illegible]

Kodėl procentinis pokytis?

- BVP pokytis yra matuojamas procentine išraiška lyginant su praėjusiais metais (BVP tikroji vertė yra skaičiuojama kaip visų prekių ir paslaugų suma per praėjusius metus ir iškaiciuojama infliacija, ir tai itakoja tikrąjį augimą, o ne kainų pokytį)
- Nes pvz BVP yra 100 mln 2020 metais ir 105 mln 2021 = augimas 5%,
- Bet tai neivertina infliacijos pokycio, nes sakykim BVP yra 100 mln 2020 metais ir 110 mln 2021 , bet infliacija 10% = 0% augimo, o imant tik vertes, turėtume 10% augimą.
- Todėl didžiausia problema yra pasirinkti tinkamas reikšmes augimo skaičiavimui. Ir jei duomenyse turime procentinį BVP pokytį, jį reikia ir naudoti.

- Pasiliekam reikalingus stulpelius

```
df_top1 = df_top.drop(['WEO Country Code', 'ISO', 'WEO Subject Code', 'Subject Descriptor', 'Subject Notes', 'Units', 'Scale', 'Country/Series-specific Notes', '2022', '2023'])
df_top1
```

executed in 27ms, finished 08:36:42 2023-05-18

	Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	...	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Afghanistan	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	13.968	5.683	2.697	0.988	2.164	2.647	1.189	3.912	-2.351	NaN
45	Albania	2.684	5.7	2.9	1.1	2	-1.5	5.6	-0.8	-1.4	...	1.418	1.002	1.774	2.219	3.315	3.802	4.019	2.088	-3.482	8.516
89	Algeria	-5.4	3	6.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	-0.2	-0.7	-1.9	...	3.4	2.8	3.8	3.7	3.2	1.4	1.2	1	-5.1	3.5
133	Andorra	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	-4.974	-3.548	2.504	1.434	3.71	0.346	1.589	2.016	-11.184	8.949
177	Angola	2.406	-4.4	—	4.2	6	3.5	2.9	4.083	6.129	...	8.542	4.955	4.823	0.944	-2.58	-0.15	-1.316	-0.702	-5.75	0.804
...
8405	Vietnam	-3.497	5.797	8.15	7.093	8.397	5.619	3.357	2.549	5.1	...	5.505	5.554	6.422	6.987	6.69	6.94	7.197	7.15	2.944	2.576
8449	West Bank and Gaza	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	6.096	4.699	-0.158	3.721	8.865	1.419	1.227	1.363	-11.318	7.05
8493	Yemen	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	2.393	4.824	-0.189	-27.995	-9.375	-5.072	0.752	1.4	-8.5	-1
8537	Zambia	3.854	6.631	-2.912	-1.145	-1.718	1.237	1.698	1.491	9.271	...	7.598	5.057	4.698	2.92	3.777	3.504	4.035	1.441	-2.785	4.599
8581	Zimbabwe	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	16.658	1.975	2.394	1.794	0.478	4.983	4.732	-6.144	-5.156	7.159

196 rows × 43 columns

- užsipildom NaN reikšmes 0, šiuo atveju preziumuojam, kad BVP nekito ir buvo lygiai toks pat, kaip ir prieš tai metais
- Ir verčiam 'object' tipą į 'float' / aptikau, kad 1980 metų stulpelyje yra
- , - ' reikšmė, ją pakeičiu irgi į 0

```
df_full = df_full.replace('--', 0)
listprint = df_full['1980'].tolist()
listprint
```

executed in 26ms, finished 08:36:42 2023-05-18

```
'2.894',
'2.314',
0,
'7.1',
'7.494',
'151.644',
'4.371',
0,
'4.444',
'5.013',
```

- ,1980' stulpelį susitvarkę verčiam į ,float'

```
# paverciam laikotarpio stulpelius i skaicius ir tuo paciu psitikrinam ar visos reiksmes yra  
df_full.iloc[:, 1:43] = df_full.iloc[:, 1:43].apply(pd.to_numeric, errors='coerce')  
df_full.info()
```

executed in 54ms, finished 08:36:42 2023-05-18

8	1987	196	non-null	float64
9	1988	196	non-null	float64
10	1989	196	non-null	float64
11	1990	196	non-null	float64
12	1991	196	non-null	float64
13	1992	196	non-null	float64
14	1993	196	non-null	float64
15	1994	196	non-null	float64
16	1995	196	non-null	float64
17	1996	196	non-null	float64
18	1997	196	non-null	float64
19	1998	196	non-null	float64
20	1999	196	non-null	float64
21	2000	196	non-null	float64
22	2001	196	non-null	float64
23	2002	196	non-null	float64
24	2003	196	non-null	float64
25	2004	196	non-null	float64

- Pasidarom kiekvienos šalies atskirai BVP procentini pokytį, įsivertinti duomenis

```
# pasidarom kiekvienos šalies kitimo grafika, pasiziureti neatitikciu
for country in df_full['Country'].unique():
    country_data = df_full[df_full['Country'] == country]

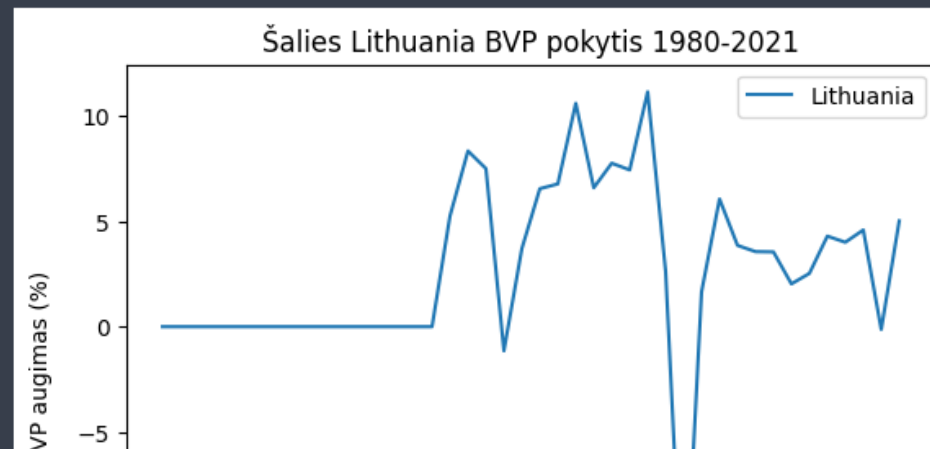
    plt.plot(country_data.columns[1:43], country_data.iloc[0, 1:43], label=country)

    plt.xlabel('Metai')
    plt.ylabel('BVP augimas (%)')
    plt.title(f'Salies {country} BVP pokytis 1980-2021')
    plt.legend()

    plt.xticks(rotation=90)

    plt.show()
```

executed in 1m 5.55s, finished 08:37:48 2023-05-18



```
# susumuojam BVP ktimo procentus kiekvienai šaliai
df_full['Total GDP Growth'] = df_full[df_full.columns[1:]].sum(axis=1)

# išsirūšiuojam mažėjančia tvarka ir išsitraukiam top 10
top_10 = df_full.sort_values(by='Total GDP Growth', ascending=False).head(10)

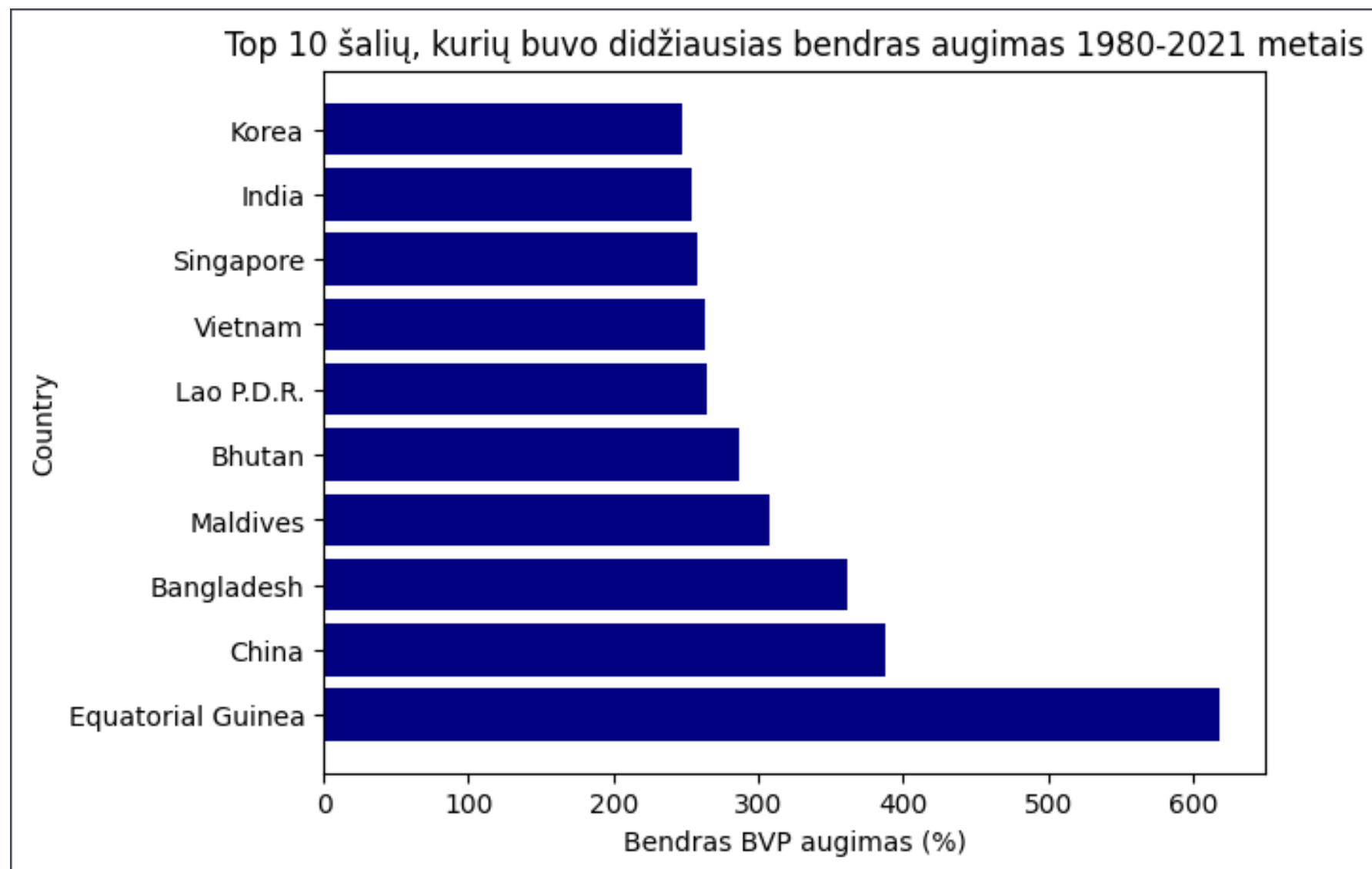
top_10
```

executed in 43ms, finished 08:37:49 2023-05-18

	Country	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	...	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total GDP Growth
2333	Equatorial Guinea	4.839	5.769	2.202	5.004	1.011	12.905	-2.331	4.437	2.655	...	-4.133	0.415	-9.110	-8.816	-5.668	-6.237	-5.482	-4.241	-3.187	618.780
1585	China	7.910	5.100	9.000	10.800	15.200	13.501	8.597	11.700	11.200	...	7.771	7.391	7.018	6.851	6.947	6.751	5.951	2.244	8.080	387.693
617	Bangladesh	151.644	3.802	2.376	4.016	5.181	3.223	4.249	3.732	2.159	...	6.014	6.061	6.553	7.114	6.590	7.319	7.882	3.448	6.939	361.843
4665	Maldives	18.803	7.886	7.466	4.414	17.379	13.801	8.596	8.866	8.722	...	7.281	7.330	2.885	6.338	7.210	8.123	6.884	-33.500	36.953	307.899
881	Bhutan	4.995	13.589	8.195	7.337	7.616	4.349	7.954	20.229	15.079	...	3.582	3.968	6.221	7.408	6.322	3.835	4.425	-2.348	-3.332	286.709
4137	Lao P.D.R.	10.004	15.332	4.715	3.000	6.438	9.122	4.829	-0.960	-2.100	...	8.026	7.612	7.270	7.023	6.851	6.289	4.652	-0.435	2.061	264.609
8405	Vietnam	-3.497	5.797	8.150	7.093	8.397	5.619	3.357	2.549	5.100	...	5.554	6.422	6.987	6.690	6.940	7.197	7.150	2.944	2.576	263.811
6733	Singapore	10.113	10.816	7.102	8.554	8.792	-0.623	1.343	10.798	11.264	...	4.818	3.936	2.977	3.562	4.661	3.661	1.096	-4.143	7.614	257.628
3389	India	5.281	6.006	3.476	7.289	3.821	5.254	4.777	3.965	9.628	...	6.386	7.410	7.996	8.256	6.795	6.454	3.738	-6.596	8.681	253.562
3961	Korea	-1.646	7.246	8.338	13.376	10.552	7.839	11.327	12.724	11.988	...	3.165	3.202	2.809	2.947	3.160	2.907	2.244	-0.709	4.145	247.758

10 rows x 44 columns

- TOP 10



2. Nubrėžti grafikus, kurie iliustruotų, kaip keitėsi šalių populiacija iš The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

- Išsitraukiam duomenis iš Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) tinklalapio / csv formate, įsikeliame

```
# parsisiunčiam populiacijos duomenis iš The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) tinklalapio
df_population = pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\inves\\OneDrive\\Dokumentai\\DATA learning\\PROJEKTAS\\HISTPOP_10052023174013174.csv")
df_population
```

executed in 26ms, finished 08:37:49 2023-05-18

	LOCATION	Country	SEX	Sex	AGE	Age	TIME	Time	Value	Flag Codes	Flags
0	AUS	Australia	T	Total	TOTAL	Total	1960	1960	10275000.0	NaN	NaN
1	AUS	Australia	T	Total	TOTAL	Total	1961	1961	10508200.0	NaN	NaN
2	AUS	Australia	T	Total	TOTAL	Total	1962	1962	10700500.0	NaN	NaN
3	AUS	Australia	T	Total	TOTAL	Total	1963	1963	10906900.0	NaN	NaN
4	AUS	Australia	T	Total	TOTAL	Total	1964	1964	11121600.0	NaN	NaN
...
3167	ZAF	South Africa	T	Total	TOTAL	Total	2016	2016	56020148.0	NaN	NaN

- Pasižiūrime kokios šalys yra

```
unique_country = df_population['Country'].unique()
unique_country
```

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```
array(['Australia', 'Austria', 'Belgium', 'Canada', 'Czech Republic',
      'Denmark', 'Finland', 'France', 'Germany', 'Greece', 'Hungary',
      'Iceland', 'Ireland', 'Italy', 'Japan', 'Korea', 'Luxembourg',
      'Mexico', 'Netherlands', 'New Zealand', 'Norway', 'Poland',
      'Portugal', 'Slovak Republic', 'Spain', 'Sweden', 'Switzerland',
      'Türkiye', 'United Kingdom', 'United States', 'Argentina',
      'Brazil', 'Bulgaria', 'Chile', "China (People's Republic of)",
      'Colombia', 'Costa Rica', 'Croatia', 'Cyprus', 'Estonia', 'India',
      'Indonesia', 'Israel', 'Latvia', 'Lithuania', 'Malta', 'Romania',
      'Russia', 'Saudi Arabia', 'Singapore', 'Slovenia', 'South Africa'],
      dtype=object)
```

- Pasiliekam tik reikalingus stulpelius

```
# issimetam nereiklaingus stulpelius
```

```
df_population_data = df_population.drop(['LOCATION', 'SEX', 'Sex', 'AGE', 'Age', 'TIME', 'Flag Codes', 'Flags' ], axis=1)  
df_population_data
```

executed in 13ms, finished 08:37:49 2023-05-18

	Country	Time	Value
0	Australia	1960	10275000.0
1	Australia	1961	10508200.0
2	Australia	1962	10700500.0
3	Australia	1963	10906900.0
4	Australia	1964	11121600.0
...
3167	South Africa	2016	56020148.0
3168	South Africa	2017	56840036.0
3169	South Africa	2018	57673251.0
3170	South Africa	2019	58532857.0
3171	South Africa	2020	59352940.0

3172 rows × 3 columns

- Persikeliame eilušiu reikšmes į stulpelius

```
# Time stulpeli keičiam į eilutę, kad kiekviena šalis turėtų vieną eilutę su metų duomenimis
```

```
df_pop_pivot = df_population_data.pivot(index='Country', columns='Time', values='Value')
```

```
df_pop_pivot
```

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	Time	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	...	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Country																		
Argentina		20616010.0	20950583.0	21283784.0	21616406.0	21949246.0	22283102.0	22611643.0	22934338.0	23260684.0	23600177.0	...	4.126149e+07	4.173327e+07	4.220294e+07	4.266950e+07	4.313197e+07	4.359037e+07
Australia		10275000.0	10508200.0	10700500.0	10906900.0	11121600.0	11340900.0	11599498.0	11799078.0	12008635.0	12263014.0	...	2.234002e+07	2.273346e+07	2.312813e+07	2.347569e+07	2.381600e+07	2.419091e+07
Austria		7047539.0	7086299.0	7129864.0	7175811.0	7223801.0	7270889.0	7322066.0	7376998.0	7415403.0	7441055.0	...	8.388534e+06	8.426311e+06	8.477230e+06	8.543932e+06	8.629519e+06	8.739806e+06
Belgium		9153490.0	9183948.0	9220578.0	9289770.0	9378114.0	9463668.0	9527808.0	9580991.0	9618756.0	9646033.0	...	1.099361e+07	1.106775e+07	1.112503e+07	1.117978e+07	1.123847e+07	1.129500e+07
Brazil		72179235.0	74311338.0	76514329.0	78772647.0	81064572.0	83373533.0	85696502.0	88035815.0	90387079.0	92746607.0	...	1.966037e+08	1.983149e+08	2.000042e+08	2.017175e+08	2.034757e+08	2.051566e+08
Bulgaria		7867374.0	7943118.0	8012946.0	8078145.0	8144340.0	8204168.0	8258057.0	8310226.0	8369603.0	8434172.0	...	7.348328e+06	7.305888e+06	7.265114e+06	7.223938e+06	7.177991e+06	7.127822e+06
Canada		18256447.0	18634666.0	18989309.0	19347231.0	19719595.0	20084314.0	20420867.0	20795138.0	21129417.0	21439830.0	...	3.433933e+07	3.471422e+07	3.508295e+07	3.543744e+07	3.570291e+07	3.610949e+07
Chile		7643277.0	7843945.0	8044614.0	8245284.0	8445953.0	8646622.0	8831223.0	9015825.0	9200427.0	9385028.0	...	1.725416e+07	1.744349e+07	1.761190e+07	1.778762e+07	1.797142e+07	1.816715e+07
China (People's Republic of)		654170692.0	655260379.0	664614649.0	683903557.0	704593772.0	723846349.0	742948540.0	761006262.0	780371957.0	801430977.0	...	1.357095e+09	1.366561e+09	1.376100e+09	1.385190e+09	1.393715e+09	1.401890e+09
Colombia		15687691.0	16182414.0	16691286.0	17210952.0	17739753.0	18275813.0	18811407.0	19343964.0	19872505.0	20392263.0	...	4.604460e+07	4.658182e+07	4.712109e+07	4.766179e+07	4.820340e+07	4.874771e+07

- Atsivaizduojam visas šalis viename grafike

```
# atvaizduojam visas šalis viename grafike
countries = df_pop_pivot.index

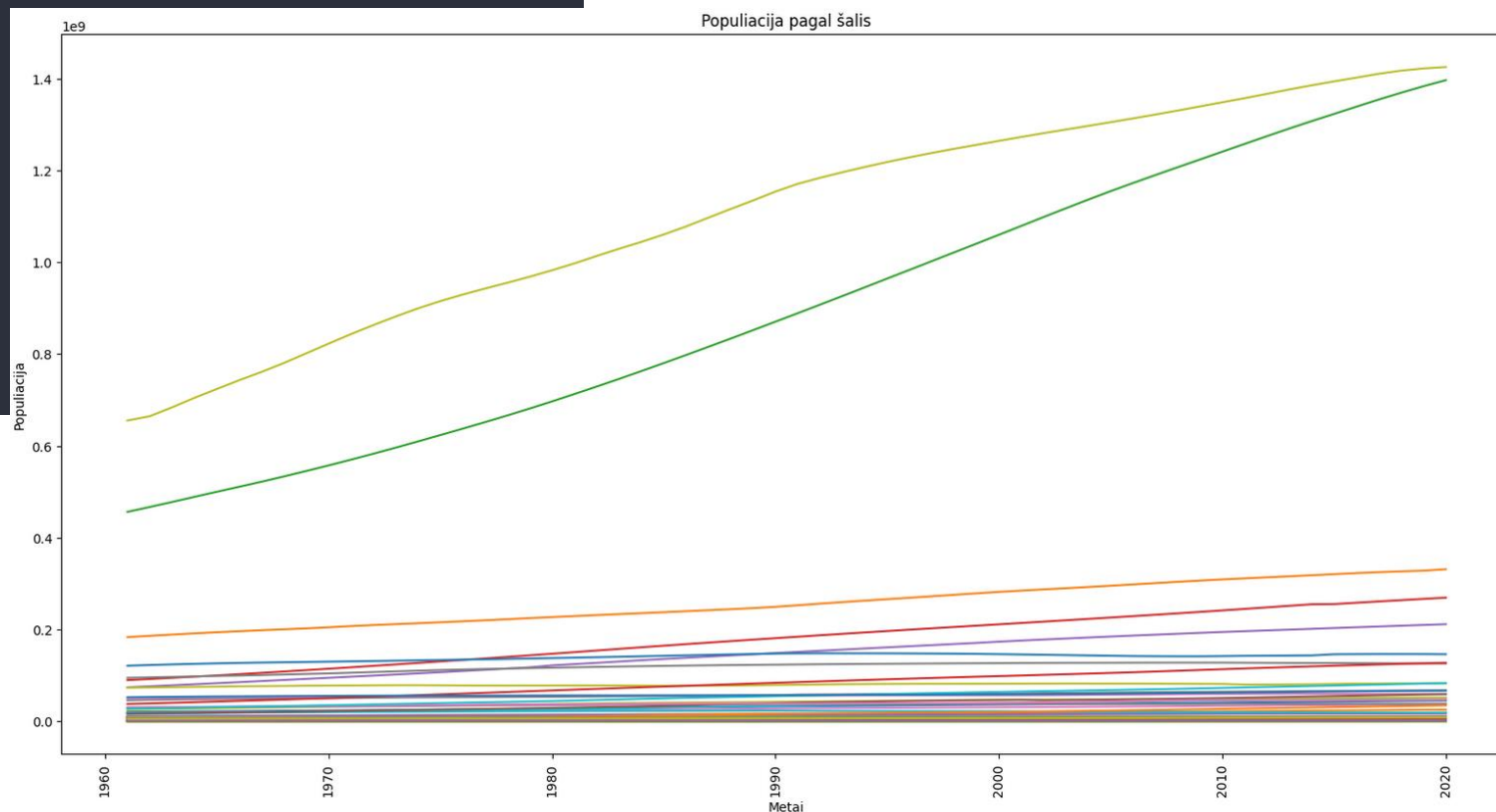
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(20, 10))

for country in countries:
    country_data = df_pop_pivot[df_pop_pivot.index == country]
    ax.plot(country_data.columns[1:], country_data.iloc[0, 1:], label=country)

plt.xticks(rotation=90)

ax.set_xlabel('Metai')
ax.set_ylabel('Populiacija')
ax.set_title('Populiacija pagal šalis')

plt.show()
```



- Atsivaizduojam kiekvienos šalies populiacijos pokytį

```
# Atsivaizduojam grafike kiekvienos šalies populiacijos pokytį
countries = df_pop_pivot.index

for country in countries:
    fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 4))

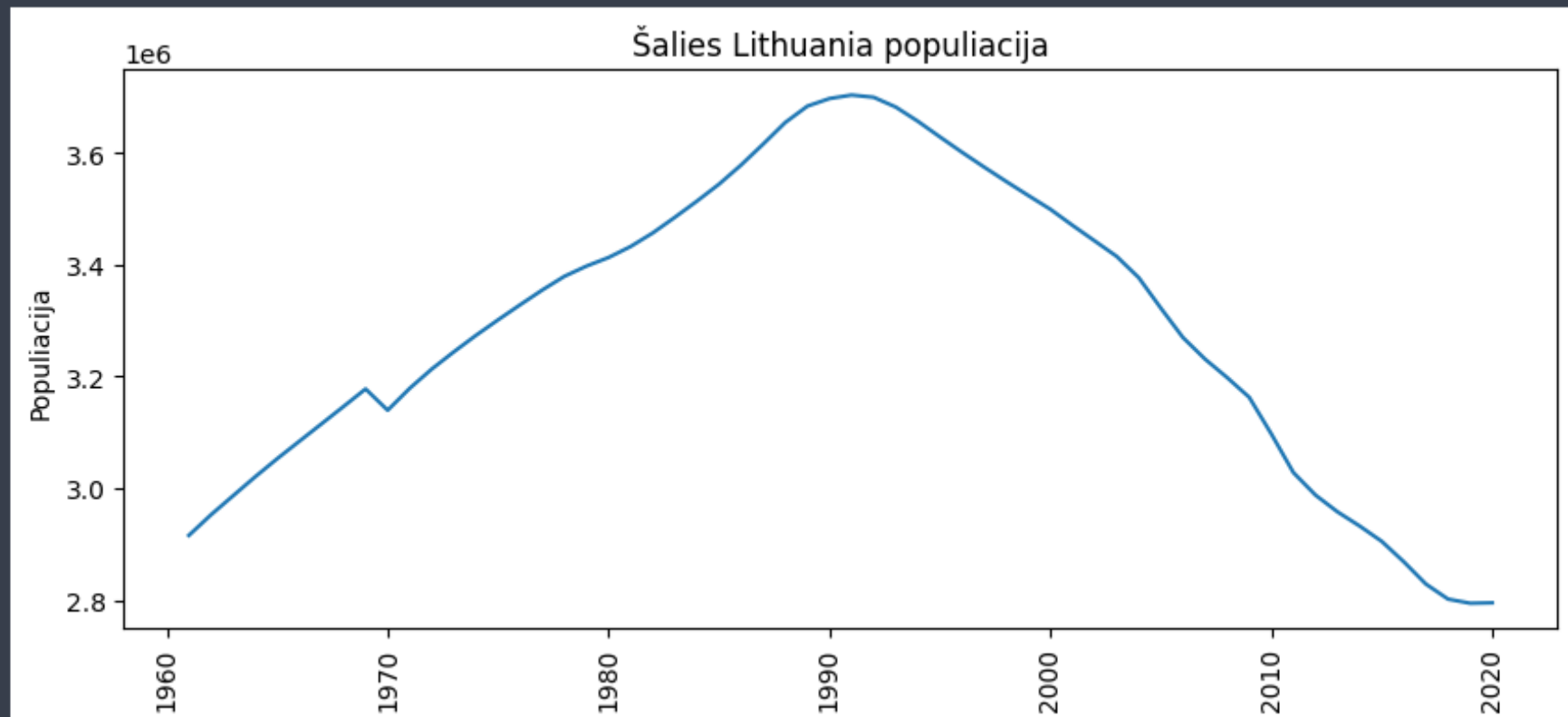
    country_data = df_pop_pivot.loc[country].iloc[1:]

    ax.plot(country_data.index, country_data.values)

    plt.xticks(rotation=90)

    ax.set_xlabel('Metai')
    ax.set_ylabel('Populiacija')
    ax.set_title(f'Šalies {country} populiacija')

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```



Suskirstykite šalis į 5 klasterius naudodamiesi GDP ir "Volume of exports of goods"

- Užsikraunam duomenis

```
df = pd.read_csv(duomenys)
```

df

executed in 480ms, finished 14:43:30 2023-05-22

[illegible]

- Pasiliekam laikotarpj 1980 – 2021

```
df = df.drop(['2022', '2023', '2024', '2025', '2026', '2027', 'Estimates Start After'], axis=1)
```

df

executed in 83ms, finished 14:43:30 2023-05-22

- Pasianalizuojam kokių duomenų turim

```
# pasiziurim turimus duomenis Subject Descriptor stulpelyje
reiksmes = df['Subject Descriptor'].tolist()
reiksmes

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['Gross domestic product, constant prices',
 'Gross domestic product, constant prices',
 'Gross domestic product, current prices',
 'Gross domestic product, current prices',
 'Gross domestic product, current prices',
 'Gross domestic product, deflator',
 'Gross domestic product per capita, constant prices',
 'Gross domestic product per capita, constant prices',
 'Gross domestic product per capita, current prices',
 'Gross domestic product per capita, current prices',
 'Gross domestic product per capita, current prices',
 'Output gap in percent of potential GDP',
 'Gross domestic product based on purchasing-power-parity (PPP) share of world total',
 'Implied PPP conversion rate',
 'Total investment',
 'Gross national savings',
 'Inflation, average consumer prices',
 'Inflation, average consumer prices',
 'Inflation, end of period consumer prices',
 'Inflation, end of period consumer prices',
 'Volume of imports of goods and services',
 'Volume of Imports of goods',
```

- Išsifiltruojam reikalingas BVP ir export reikšmės

```
df = df[df['Subject Descriptor'].isin(ieskomos_reiksmes)]
```

```
df
executed in 88ms, finished 14:43:30 2023-05-22
```

- Susiskirstom į 5 klasterius

```
# kmeans clusterizavimas
```

```
metai = ['1980', '1981', '1982', '1983', '1984', '1985', '1986', '1987', '1988', '1989', '1990', '1991', '1992', '1993', '1994', '1995', '1996', '1997', '1998', '1999', '2000', '2001', '2002', '2003', '2004', '2005', '2006', '2007', '2008', '2009', '2010', '2011', '2012', '2013', '2014', '2015', '2016', '2017', '2018', '2019', '2020', '2021', '2022', '2023', '2024', '2025']
```

```
# tukstantines reikšmes yra atskirtos kableliu, keiciam ir nepaliekama tarpo
```

```
df[metai] = df[metai].replace(',', ' ', regex=True)
```

```
# metu duomenis verciam i float duomenu tipa
```

```
df[metai] = df[metai].astype(float)
```

```
data = df[metai].values
```

```
# atliekam clusterizavima
```

```
kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters=5, random_state=42)
```

```
clusters = kmeans.fit_predict(data)
```

```
# sukuriam stulpeli
```

```
df['Clusters'] = clusters
```

```
# atsivaizduojam kuri salis i koki clusteri patenka
```

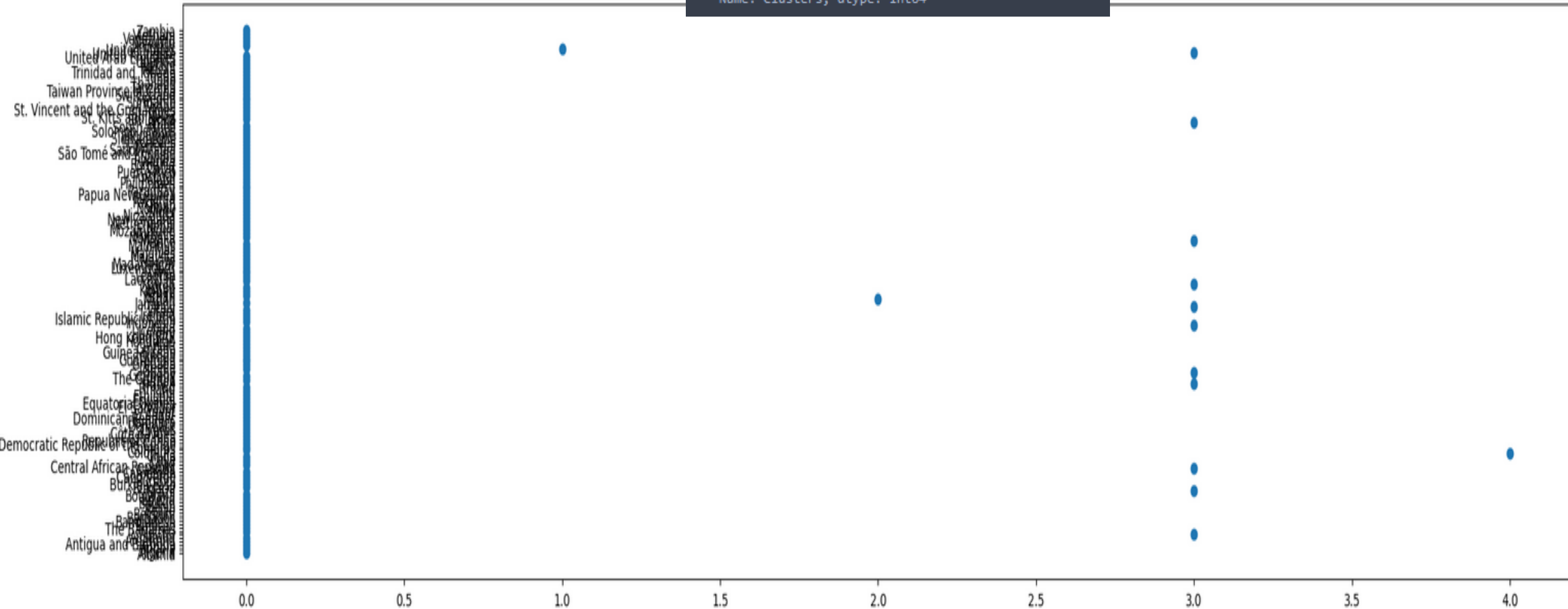
```
df[['Country', 'Clusters']]
```

- Gauname toki pasiskirstymą

```
df['Clusters'].value_counts()
```

executed in 24ms, finished 15:05:47 2023-05-22

```
0    129
3     11
4      1
2      1
1      1
Name: Clusters, dtype: int64
```



4. Sukurkite modelį, kuris prognozuoja “GDP per capita”.

- Naudojamos bibliotekos

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
```

- Nusiskaitom duomenis

```
df = pd.read_csv(duomenys)
```

df

executed in 866ms, finished 15:09:04 2023-05-22

- Pasiliekame reikalingus stulpelius

```
df = df.drop(['WEO Country Code', 'ISO', 'WEO Subject Code', 'Subject Notes', 'Scale', 'Country/Series-specific Notes', '2022', '2023', '2024', '2025', '2026', '2027', 'Estimates Start After' ], axis=1)
df
```

executed in 103ms, finished 15:09:04 2023-05-22

	Country		Subject Descriptor	Units	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	...	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
0	Afghanistan	Gross domestic product, constant prices	National currency		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	1,092.12	1,154.18	1,185.31	1,197.01	1,222.92	1,255.29	1,270.22	1,319.90	1,288.87	NaN
1	Afghanistan	Gross domestic product, constant prices	Percent change		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	13.968	5.683	2.697	0.988	2.164	2.647	1.189	3.912	-2.351	NaN
2	Afghanistan	Gross domestic product, current prices	National currency		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	1,033.59	1,116.83	1,183.04	1,226.57	1,222.92	1,285.46	1,327.69	1,469.60	1,547.29	NaN
3	Afghanistan	Gross domestic product, current prices	U.S. dollars		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	20.293	20.17	20.616	20.057	18.02	18.883	18.401	18.876	20.136	NaN
4	Afghanistan	Gross domestic product, current prices	Purchasing power parity; international dollars		NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	59.945	63.784	69.444	72.056	70.098	74.712	77.406	81.873	80.912	NaN

- Susitvarkom duomenų tipą, išsitrinam kablelius, kurie keičia skaičių vertes

```
metai = df.columns[3:]
df[metai] = df[metai].replace(',', '', regex=True)
df[metai] = df[metai].apply(pd.to_numeric, errors='coerce')
df = df.interpolate(method='linear')
df = df.fillna(0)
df.head(60)
```


Random forest

```
# pasirenkam duomenis
X = df.loc[:, '1980':'2020']

# pasirenkam spejimo duomeniu stulpeli
y = df['2021']

# Isdalina i train ir test duomenis 80/20
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

# Random Forest modelis
rf = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
rf.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = rf.predict(X_test)

mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
print("R-squared:", r2)
```

executed in 2m 34s, finished 15:44:42 2023-05-22

Mean Squared Error: 235667805820.47784
R-squared: 0.9803977488076824

```
rf = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=10, random_state=68)
rf.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = rf.predict(X_test)

mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
print("R-squared:", r2)
```

executed in 16.2s, finished 16:36:57 2023-05-22

Mean Squared Error: 8.338941393324642e+24
R-squared: 0.033591019798275945

```
rf = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=1000, random_state=42)
rf.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = rf.predict(X_test)

mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
print("R-squared:", r2)
```

executed in 23m 31s, finished 16:11:02 2023-05-22

Mean Squared Error: 3.470229402235161e+16
R-squared: -2885.4489233373633

Gradient boosting regressor

```
# Gradient boosting regressor
```

```
X = df.loc[:, '1980':'2020']
```

```
y = df['2021']
```

```
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
```

```
gb_model = GradientBoostingRegressor(n_estimators=100, learning_rate=0.1, max_depth=3, subsample=0.8, min_samples_split=2, min_samples_leaf=1, max_features=None)
gb_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
y_pred = gb_model.predict(X_test)
```

```
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
```

```
print("R-squared:", r2)
```

```
executed in 13.5s, finished 16:46:45 2023-05-22
```

```
Mean Squared Error: 2038488123370.2378
```

```
R-squared: 0.8304437209497398
```

```
gb_model = GradientBoostingRegressor(n_estimators=50, learning_rate=0.05, max_depth=3, subsample=0.8, min_samples_split=2)
gb_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
y_pred = gb_model.predict(X_test)
```

```
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
```

```
print("R-squared:", r2)
```

```
executed in 6.46s, finished 16:53:05 2023-05-22
```

```
Mean Squared Error: 5.335539770055529e+18
```

```
R-squared: -443795.68429934053
```

```
gb_model = GradientBoostingRegressor(n_estimators=500, learning_rate=0.2)
gb_model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```

```
y_pred = gb_model.predict(X_test)
```

```
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)
```

```
print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
```

```
print("R-squared:", r2)
```

```
executed in 2m 6s, finished 16:59:18 2023-05-22
```

```
Mean Squared Error: 61981614198.99792
```

```
R-squared: 0.9948445263170159
```

Linear regression

```
X = df.loc[:, '1980':'2020']
y = df['2021']

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)

lr_model = LinearRegression()
lr_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

y_pred = lr_model.predict(X_test)

mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
r2 = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)

print("Mean Squared Error:", mse)
print("R-squared:", r2)
```

executed in 50ms, finished 17:05:26 2023-05-22

Mean Squared Error: 3.507985133805792e+19
R-squared: -2917852.184586395

Tolimesni veiksmai

- Vystant toliau šią problematiką imčiausi tokių veiksmų:
 1. BVP duomenų paėmimą programuočiau tiesiai iš tinklalapio;
 2. Populiacijos duomenų paėmimą irgi programuočiau paėmima tiesiai iš tinklalapio, gal net su galimybe atsirinkti reikalingus parametrus, pagal tai, kaip yra suprogramuota pačiame puslapyje;
 3. Ieškočiau papildomų šaltinių BVP duomenų, kad trūkstamos reikšmės būtų užpildytos kuo tiksliau;
 4. Sukurčiau TimeLine modelį;
 5. Giliau išanalizuočiau turimus duomenis ir jų įtaką kitiems esantiems toje pačioje lentelėje duomenims, jų koreliacijas ir priklausomybes.

Išvados

- BVP nuspėti sudėtinga, dėl labai didelių pašalinių įtakų:
 exporto/importo pokytis (muitai, sankcijos ir pan.)
 pandemijos
 infliacija
 darbo užimtumo
 ir kitų veiksnių.

- Viską Jupyter notebook formate galite rasti



https://github.com/TautvydasLuksas/data_course_finish_project

