Importing the Libraries

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn import metrics
```

Data Collection and Processing

```
# Loading the csv data to a Pandas DataFrame
gold_data = pd.read_csv('<u>/content/gld_price_data.csv</u>')
gold_data
```



print first 5 rows of the dataframe
gold_data.head()

	Date	SPX	GLD	US0	SLV	EUR/USD	1	ılı
0	1/2/2008	1447.160034	84.860001	78.470001	15.180	1.471692		
1	1/3/2008	1447.160034	85.570000	78.370003	15.285	1.474491		
2	1/4/2008	1411.630005	85.129997	77.309998	15.167	1.475492		
3	1/7/2008	1416.180054	84.769997	75.500000	15.053	1.468299		
4	1/8/2008	1390.189941	86.779999	76.059998	15.590	1.557099		

print last 5 rows of the dataframe
gold_data.tail()

Number of rows and columns gold_data.shape

(2290, 6)

```
# getting some basic information about the data
gold_data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
RangeIndex: 2290 entries, 0 to 2289
Data columns (total 6 columns):
# Column Non-Null Count Dtype
    -----
            -----
0 Date
            2290 non-null object
   SPX
            2290 non-null
                          float64
1
2 GLD
            2290 non-null float64
3 USO
            2290 non-null float64
   SLV
            2290 non-null
                          float64
5 EUR/USD 2290 non-null
                         float64
dtypes: float64(5), object(1)
```

checking the no. of missing values
gold_data.isnull().sum()

memory usage: 107.5+ KB

Date 0
SPX 0
GLD 0
USO 0
SLV 0
EUR/USD 0
dtype: int64

 $\mbox{\tt\#}$ getting the statistical measure of the data $\mbox{\tt gold_data.describe()}$

	SPX	GLD	USO	SLV	EUR/USD	1	ılı
count	2290.000000	2290.000000	2290.000000	2290.000000	2290.000000		
mean	1654.315776	122.732875	31.842221	20.084997	1.283653		
std	519.111540	23.283346	19.523517	7.092566	0.131547		
min	676.530029	70.000000	7.960000	8.850000	1.039047		
25%	1239.874969	109.725000	14.380000	15.570000	1.171313		
50%	1551.434998	120.580002	33.869999	17.268500	1.303297		
75%	2073.010070	132.840004	37.827501	22.882500	1.369971		
max	2872.870117	184.589996	117.480003	47.259998	1.598798		

Correlation

- 1. Positive Correlation
- 2. Negative Correlation





correlation values at gld
print(correlation['GLD'])

```
SPX 0.049345
GLD 1.000000
USO -0.186360
SLV 0.866632
EUR/USD -0.024375
Name: GLD, dtype: float64
```

checking the distribution of the GLD data
sns.distplot(gold_data['GLD'],color='green')

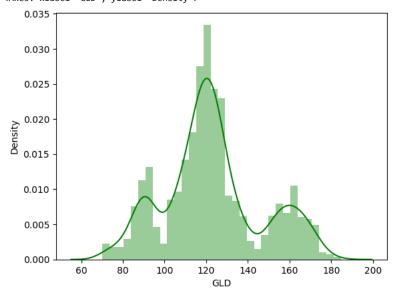
<ipython-input-13-6e6442c8d5d9>:2: UserWarning:

`distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in seaborn v0.14.0.

Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

For a guide to updating your code to use the new functions, please see https://gist.github.com/mwaskom/de44147ed2974457ad6372750bbe5751

sns.distplot(gold_data['GLD'],color='green')
<Axes: xlabel='GLD', ylabel='Density'>



Splitting the Features and Target

```
X = gold_data.drop(['Date','GLD'],axis=1)
Y = gold_data['GLD']
```

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```
print(X)
                   SPX
                              US0
                                       SLV EUR/USD
     0
        1447.160034 78.470001 15.1800 1.471692
          1447.160034 78.370003 15.2850 1.474491 1411.630005 77.309998 15.1670 1.475492
    1
     2
     3
        1416.180054 75.500000 15.0530 1.468299
        1390.189941 76.059998 15.5900 1.557099
     4
     2285 2671.919922 14.060000 15.5100 1.186789
    2286 2697.790039 14.370000 15.5300 1.184722
2287 2723.070068 14.410000 15.7400 1.191753
     2288 2730.129883 14.380000 15.5600 1.193118
     2289 2725.780029 14.405800 15.4542 1.182033
     [2290 rows x 4 columns]
print(Y)
     0
              84.860001
     1
              85.570000
             85.129997
     2
     3
              84.769997
     4
             86.779999
     2285 124.589996
     2286
            124.330002
     2287
            125.180000
     2288
            124.489998
     2289
             122.543800
     Name: GLD, Length: 2290, dtype: float64
Splitting into Training data and Test Data
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, test_size = 0.2, random_state=2)
Model Training: Random Forest Regressor
regressor = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100)
#Training the model
regressor.fit(X\_train,Y\_train)
     ▼ RandomForestRegressor
     RandomForestRegressor()
Model Evaluation
# Prediction on test data
test_data_prediction = regressor.predict(X_test)
print(test_data_prediction)
```

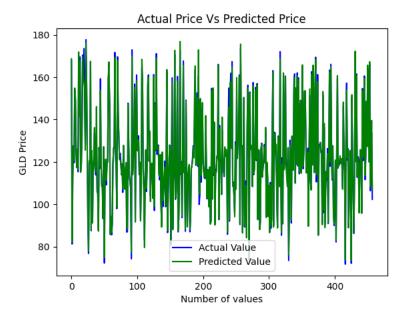
```
108.831.3930 84.2023991 108.001 18898.001 108.83139.2941.0373
74.66550006 152.38750087 125.8759996 126.69819997 127.60389868
108.56859958 156.03310006 114.49040094 116.84850127 125.32869934
154.03300165 121.23109995 156.35209919 92.97170058 125.42810098
125.71760052 88.06000078 92.34459909 126.24279992 128.49400368
113.06810024 117.78029753 120.99020032 127.09039833 119.59210111
136.28720094 93.84899942 119.82420056 113.1318011 94.22729929
108.86819983 86.66179901 109.20319939 89.83349966 92.5119001
131.46890242 162.34460077 89.27080028 119.81980087 133.43420185
123.85079976 128.3547015 102.00779862 88.81759911 131.91890096
119.69100041 108.34340011 168.60740146 115.39080029 86.71179905
118.75670072 91.1229994 162.02000047 116.31490018 121.59690039
160.3200979 120.13379924 112.70349926 108.36219863 126.77040047
 76.10630016 102.93989991 127.69820279 122.00789895 92.58670002
132.14200078 118.09380067 116.13239969 154.23680306 159.66250111
109.92579996 154.96099798 119.22570083 160.75630084 118.44550066
158.83329948 115.12239929 116.6790007 149.12459947 114.70690084
125.35599881 165.7843997 117.71740031 124.76839945 153.55000294
153.57150234 132.23079995 114.77260036 121.22730197 124.58980069
 89.60060089 123.20300036 154.46260144 111.81250039 106.75779971
161.52460121 118.51479965 165.69239987 134.08640111 114.93139968
153.11669918 168.47850007 114.7213998 114.11440111 157.93839908
 85.44359857 127.14250052 127.80510041 128.9845998 124.33670106
123.89330065 90.36760015 153.23059997 97.18039959 138.14599978
 88.9977991 107.06309994 115.15300061 112.85270099 123.85309981
91.35789873 125.35320087 162.50779905 120.04369863 164.93900097
126.77789786 112.3226002 127.40249885 94.82309926 90.92550011
103.26259909 120.85310005 83.10419943 126.31409991 160.70640465
117.18640087 118.27870026 119.7477999 122.84819934 120.02670125
121.61620001 118.34850059 107.0499003 148.21960001 126.36429854
            73.77869996 127.8214013 153.94330085 121.94169993
115.6999008
125.5845007 88.89320006 103.98429887 125.45050078 120.27600046
73.24820091 151.69899964 121.0396004 104.61470025 86.43519764
115.04529873 172.25859822 120.09310027 160.75739726 113.1919994
121.2691003 118.81660091 95.98529992 118.74620019 125.80770022
118.55319978 95.72820052 153.73280187 122.24589995 147.6278004
159.4087021 113.49990026 122.50069935 148.64159858 127.27570025
165.66700061 136.41890123 119.9745999 167.30199824 108.31269965
121.59909882 139.54840107 106.89909912]
```

R squared error error_score = metrics.r2_score(Y_test, test_data_prediction) print('R squared error is:-', error_score)

R squared error is:- 0.9895431823334062

Compare the Actual Values and Predicted Values in a Plot

```
Y_test = list(Y_test)
plt.plot(Y_test, color='blue', label='Actual Value')
plt.plot(test_data_prediction, color='green', label='Predicted Value')
plt.title('Actual Price Vs Predicted Price')
plt.xlabel('Number of values')
plt.ylabel('GLD Price')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



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