

In [2]:

```
%matplotlib inline
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

In [2]:

```
data = pd.read_excel("EDS_Branch.xlsx")
data.head(5)
```

Out [2]:

	BillDate	Days	BranchName	BillNo	Createddate	Hours	HallNam
0	2018-07-01	Sunday	EDS Branch Hopes	1	2018-07-01 07:49:37.000	7	Sweet Hall
1	2018-07-01	Sunday	EDS Branch Hopes	1	2018-07-02 07:49:36.995	7	Sweet Hall
2	2018-07-01	Sunday	EDS Branch Hopes	1	2018-07-03 07:49:36.995	7	Sweet Hall
3	2018-07-01	Sunday	EDS Branch Hopes	2	2018-07-01 08:02:28.813	8	Sweet Hall
4	2018-07-01	Sunday	EDS Branch Hopes	2	2018-07-01 08:02:28.813	8	Sweet Hall

# Data Cleaning

In [3]:

```
data1 = data[["BillDate","Value"]]
data1.head(10)
```

Out [3]:

	BillDate	Value
0	2018-07-01	50.000
1	2018-07-01	249.375
2	2018-07-01	210.000
3	2018-07-01	192.500
4	2018-07-01	140.000
5	2018-07-01	115.000
6	2018-07-01	30.000
7	2018-07-01	30.000
8	2018-07-01	32.800
9	2018-07-01	118.750

In [4]:

```
data1['BillDate'] = pd.to_datetime(data1['BillDate'], format='%Y-%m-%d')
data1['BillDate'] = data1['BillDate'].dt.date
data1['BillDate'] = pd.to_datetime(data1['BillDate'], errors='coerce')
data1.head()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:1: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
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: [http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)

([http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy))

```
"""Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
```

m a DataFrame.

Try using `.loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value` instead

See the caveats in the documentation: [http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)  
([http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy))

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:

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: [http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)  
([http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy))

This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until

Out[4]:

	BillDate	Value
0	2018-07-01	50.000
1	2018-07-01	249.375
2	2018-07-01	210.000
3	2018-07-01	192.500
4	2018-07-01	140.000

In [7]:

```
data1.head(10)
```

Out [7]:

	BillDate	Value
0	2018-07-01	50.000
1	2018-07-01	249.375
2	2018-07-01	210.000
3	2018-07-01	192.500
4	2018-07-01	140.000
5	2018-07-01	115.000
6	2018-07-01	30.000
7	2018-07-01	30.000
8	2018-07-01	32.800
9	2018-07-01	118.750

In [8]:

```
data1.isna().sum()
```

Out [8]:

```
BillDate    0
Value       0
dtype: int64
```

In [9]:

```
data1.describe()
```

Out [9]:

	Value
count	442420.000000
mean	102.204138
std	275.697064
min	0.200000
25%	41.000000
50%	75.000000
75%	116.250000
max	136500.000000

In [5]:

```
data2 = data1.groupby('BillDate')['Value'].sum().reset_index()  
data2.head()
```

Out [5]:

	BillDate	Value
0	2018-07-01	124060.591
1	2018-07-02	64358.945
2	2018-07-03	70038.430
3	2018-07-04	68084.010
4	2018-07-05	80714.220

In [29]:

```
data2.count()
```

Out [29]:

```
BillDate    396  
Value       396  
dtype: int64
```

In [6]:

```
data2.nlargest(10, ['Value'])
```

Out [6]:

	BillDate	Value
124	2018-11-03	531305.015
123	2018-11-02	424899.835
126	2018-11-05	420702.985
125	2018-11-04	364015.735
62	2018-09-02	222505.255
57	2018-08-28	218958.670
391	2019-07-28	204500.986
384	2019-07-21	201396.977
61	2018-09-01	198219.040
377	2019-07-14	195715.580

In [7]:

```
from datetime import datetime
d1 = "2018-07-01"
d2 = "2019-08-01"
d1_1 = datetime.strptime(d1, "%Y-%m-%d")
d2_1 = datetime.strptime(d2, "%Y-%m-%d")
abs((d1_1-d2_1).days)
```

Out [7]:

396

In [8]:

```
data2 = data2.resample('1D', on='BillDate').mean().reset_index()  
data2
```

Out [8]:

	BillDate	Value
0	2018-07-01	124060.591
1	2018-07-02	64358.945
2	2018-07-03	70038.430
3	2018-07-04	68084.010
4	2018-07-05	80714.220
...	...	...
391	2019-07-27	177738.250
392	2019-07-28	204500.986
393	2019-07-29	107830.368
394	2019-07-30	126576.676
395	2019-07-31	131196.725

396 rows × 2 columns

In [9]:

```
data2['day_week'] = data2['BillDate'].dt.dayofweek
data2
```

Out [9]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
0	2018-07-01	124060.591	6
1	2018-07-02	64358.945	0
2	2018-07-03	70038.430	1
3	2018-07-04	68084.010	2
4	2018-07-05	80714.220	3
...	...	...	...
391	2019-07-27	177738.250	5
392	2019-07-28	204500.986	6
393	2019-07-29	107830.368	0
394	2019-07-30	126576.676	1
395	2019-07-31	131196.725	2

396 rows × 3 columns

In [10]:

```
data2[data2.isna().any(axis=1)]
```

Out [10]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
38	2018-08-08	NaN	2



In [10]:

```
data2[data2["day_week"]==2]
```

Out[10]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
3	2018-07-04	68084.010	2
10	2018-07-11	74548.825	2
17	2018-07-18	76797.780	2
24	2018-07-25	70109.120	2
31	2018-08-01	74221.134	2
38	2018-08-08	NaN	2
45	2018-08-15	123470.605	2
52	2018-08-22	104626.485	2
59	2018-08-29	82487.775	2
66	2018-09-05	75402.590	2
73	2018-09-12	103570.726	2

In [11]:

```
data2.groupby('day_week')['Value'].mean()
```

Out[11]:

day_week	
0	98358.634298
1	103612.778509
2	98216.076929
3	103373.065473
4	113821.672750
5	138893.000357
6	144978.426684
Name: Value, dtype: float64	

In [11]:

```
data2["Value"] = data2.groupby('day_week')['Value'].transform(lambda x: x - x.mean())
```

In [11]:

```
data2[data2["day_week"]==2].head(7)
```

Out [11]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
3	2018-07-04	68084.010000	2
10	2018-07-11	74548.825000	2
17	2018-07-18	76797.780000	2
24	2018-07-25	70109.120000	2
31	2018-08-01	74221.134000	2
38	2018-08-08	98216.076929	2
45	2018-08-15	123470.605000	2

In [12]:

```
data2.nlargest(10, ['Value'])
```

Out [12]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
125	2018-11-03	531305.015	5
124	2018-11-02	424899.835	4
127	2018-11-05	420702.985	0
126	2018-11-04	364015.735	6
63	2018-09-02	222505.255	6
58	2018-08-28	218958.670	1
392	2019-07-28	204500.986	6
385	2019-07-21	201396.977	6
62	2018-09-01	198219.040	5
378	2019-07-14	195715.580	6

In [16]:

```
data2['Value'] = data2['Value'].mask(data2['Value'] > (300000) )
```

In [17]:

```
data2.nlargest(10, ['Value'])
```

Out[17]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
63	2018-09-02	222505.255	6
58	2018-08-28	218958.670	1
392	2019-07-28	204500.986	6
385	2019-07-21	201396.977	6
62	2018-09-01	198219.040	5
378	2019-07-14	195715.580	6
384	2019-07-20	191041.914	5
123	2018-11-01	185600.850	3
363	2019-06-29	185372.150	5
357	2019-06-23	185323.505	6

In [19]:

```
data2.isnull().sum()
```

Out[19]:

```
BillDate    0
Value       4
day_week    0
dtype: int64
```

In [20]:

```
data2["Value"] = data2.groupby('day_week')['Value'].transform(lan
```

In [21]:

```
data2.isnull().sum()
```

Out [21]:

```
BillDate    0
Value       0
day_week    0
dtype: int64
```

In [22]:

```
data2.nlargest(10, ['Value'])
```

Out [22]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
63	2018-09-02	222505.255	6
58	2018-08-28	218958.670	1
392	2019-07-28	204500.986	6
385	2019-07-21	201396.977	6
62	2018-09-01	198219.040	5
378	2019-07-14	195715.580	6
384	2019-07-20	191041.914	5
123	2018-11-01	185600.850	3
363	2019-06-29	185372.150	5
357	2019-06-23	185323.505	6

In [24]:

```
data2[data2["BillDate"]== ('2018-11-02')]
```

Out [24]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
124	2018-11-02	108165.706164	4

In [34]:

```
data2.groupby('day_week')['Value'].mean()
```

Out[34]:

```
day_week
0      92602.485179
1     103612.778509
2      98216.076929
3     103373.065473
4     108165.706164
5     131758.236455
6     141067.046179
Name: Value, dtype: float64
```

In [35]:

```
data2[data2["day_week"]==1].head(20)
```

Out[35]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
2	2018-07-03	70038.430	1
9	2018-07-10	78692.480	1
16	2018-07-17	84405.934	1
23	2018-07-24	110241.930	1
30	2018-07-31	76438.990	1
37	2018-08-07	98080.701	1
44	2018-08-14	80329.940	1
51	2018-08-21	96127.680	1
58	2018-08-28	218958.670	1
65	2018-09-04	88757.860	1
72	2018-09-11	72812.010	1
79	2018-09-18	72271.715	1
86	2018-09-25	60982.520	1
93	2018-10-02	116042.144	1
100	2018-10-09	69669.185	1
107	2018-10-16	91879.850	1
114	2018-10-23	69535.400	1
121	2018-10-30	121823.610	1
128	2018-11-06	133161.210	1
135	2018-11-13	63883.575	1

In [26]:

```
#data2.to_csv("Daily_Sales2.csv")
```

In [3]:

```
data2 = pd.read_csv("Daily_Sales2.csv")
```

#####

# Data Analysis

In [4]:

```
import warnings
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
plt.style.use('fivethirtyeight')
import statsmodels.api as sm
import matplotlib
```

In [5]:

```
from chart_studio.plotly import plot_mpl
from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import seasonal_decompose
from plotly.offline import plot_mpl
```

In [6]:

```
matplotlib.rcParams['axes.labelsize'] = 14
matplotlib.rcParams['xtick.labelsize'] = 12
matplotlib.rcParams['ytick.labelsize'] = 12
matplotlib.rcParams['text.color'] = 'k'
```

In [7]:

data2

Out [7]:

	Unnamed: 0	BillDate	Value	day_week
0	0	2018-07-01	124060.591	6
1	1	2018-07-02	64358.945	0
2	2	2018-07-03	70038.430	1
3	3	2018-07-04	68084.010	2
4	4	2018-07-05	80714.220	3
...	...	...	...	...
391	391	2019-07-27	177738.250	5
392	392	2019-07-28	204500.986	6
393	393	2019-07-29	107830.368	0
394	394	2019-07-30	126576.676	1
395	395	2019-07-31	131196.725	2

396 rows × 4 columns

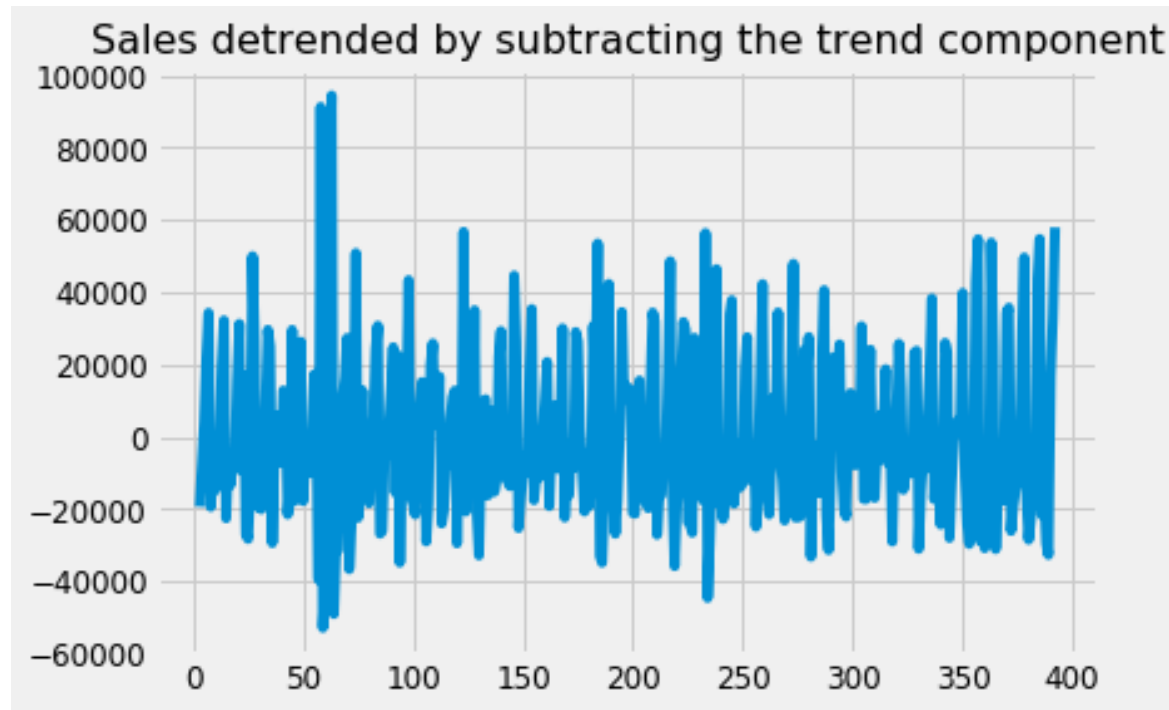


In [15]:

```
result_mul = seasonal_decompose(data2['Value'], model='multiplicative')
detrended = data2.Value.values - result_mul.trend
plt.plot(detrended)
plt.title('Sales detrended by subtracting the trend component', fontweight='bold')
```

Out[15]:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Sales detrended by subtracting the trend component')



In [29]:

```
data3 = data2[["BillDate", "Value"]]
```

In [30]:

```
data3 = data3.set_index('BillDate')
data3.index
```

Out[30]:

```
DatetimeIndex(['2018-07-01', '2018-07-02', '2018-07-03', '2018-07-04',
               '2018-07-05', '2018-07-06', '2018-07-07', '2018-07-08',
               '2018-07-09', '2018-07-10',
               ...,
               '2019-07-22', '2019-07-23', '2019-07-24', '2019-07-25',
               '2019-07-26', '2019-07-27', '2019-07-28', '2019-07-29',
               '2019-07-30', '2019-07-31'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', name='BillDate', length=396, freq=None)
```

In [31]:

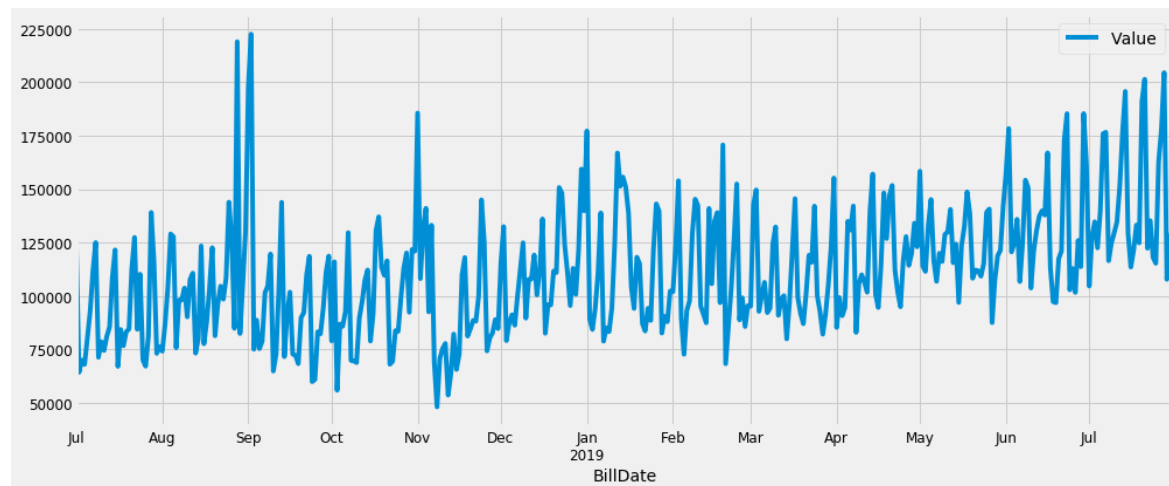
```
year_sales = data3['Value'].resample('MS').mean()
print(year_sales['2018':])
```

```
BillDate
2018-07-01    90753.347661
2018-08-01   105103.745772
2018-09-01    98366.006667
2018-10-01    97200.652774
2018-11-01    94177.810983
2018-12-01   111739.175726
2019-01-01   112206.810065
2019-02-01   111379.844714
2019-03-01   108786.581774
2019-04-01   117044.663467
2019-05-01   123073.983710
2019-06-01   133312.133400
2019-07-01   142825.586806
Freq: MS, Name: Value, dtype: float64
```

## Time Series Plot

In [32]:

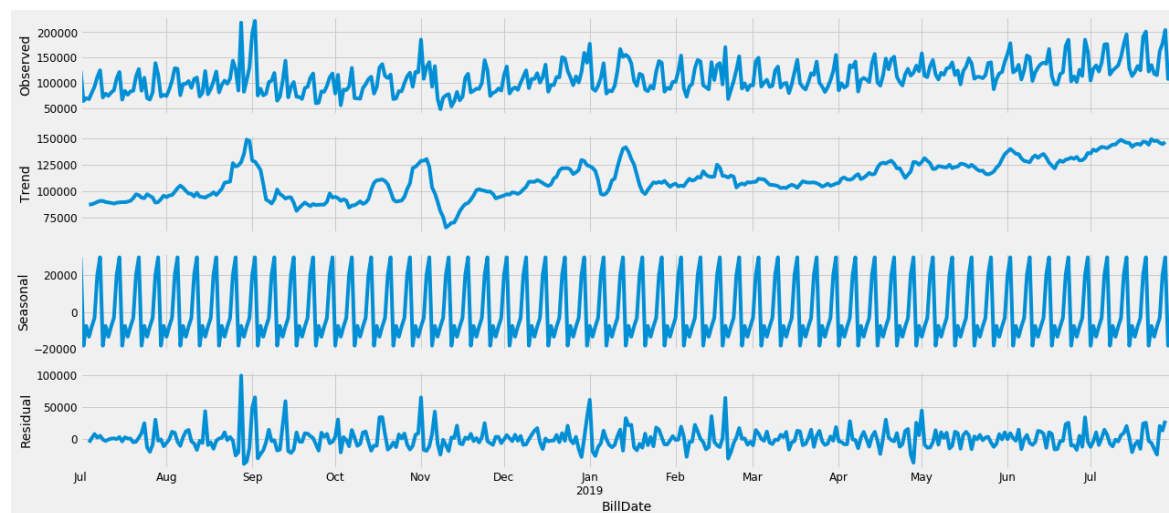
```
data3.plot(figsize=(15, 6))
plt.show()
```



## Observing Trend and Seasonality

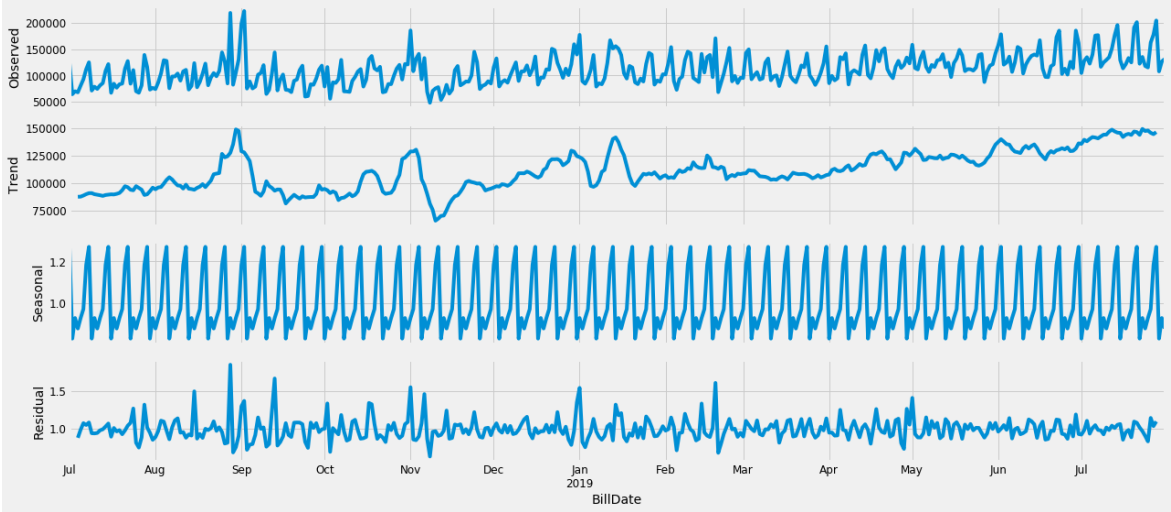
In [33]:

```
# Additive Seasonal_Decomposition
from pylab import rcParams
rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 18, 8
decomposition = sm.tsa.seasonal_decompose(data3, model='additive')
fig = decomposition.plot()
plt.show()
```



In [36]:

```
# Multiplicative Seasonal_Decoposition
from pylab import rcParams
rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 18, 8
decomposition = sm.tsa.seasonal_decompose(data3, model='multiplic
fig = decomposition.plot()
plt.show()
```



In [22]:

```
data2.head()
```

Out [22]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
0	2018-07-01	124060.591	6
1	2018-07-02	64358.945	0
2	2018-07-03	70038.430	1
3	2018-07-04	68084.010	2
4	2018-07-05	80714.220	3

In [37]:

```
data2_1 = data2.set_index("BillDate")
data2_1.head()
```

Out[37]:

	Value	day_week
BillDate		
2018-07-01	124060.591	6
2018-07-02	64358.945	0
2018-07-03	70038.430	1
2018-07-04	68084.010	2
2018-07-05	80714.220	3

In [38]:

```
# Required libraries for data visulization, normality test, and s
pd.set_option('display.float_format', lambda x: '%.4f' % x)
import seaborn as sns
sns.set_context("paper", font_scale=1.3)
sns.set_style('white')
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
from time import time
import matplotlib.ticker as tkr
from scipy import stats
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller
from sklearn import preprocessing
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import pacf
```

## Normality Test

In [39]:

```
stat, p = stats.normaltest(data2.Value)
print('Statistics=%.3f, p=%.3f' % (stat, p))
alpha = 0.05
if p > alpha:
    print('Data looks Normally Distributed (Accept H0)')
else:
    print('Data does not look Normally Distributed (Reject H0)')
```

Statistics=39.268, p=0.000

Data does not look Normally Distributed (Reject H0)

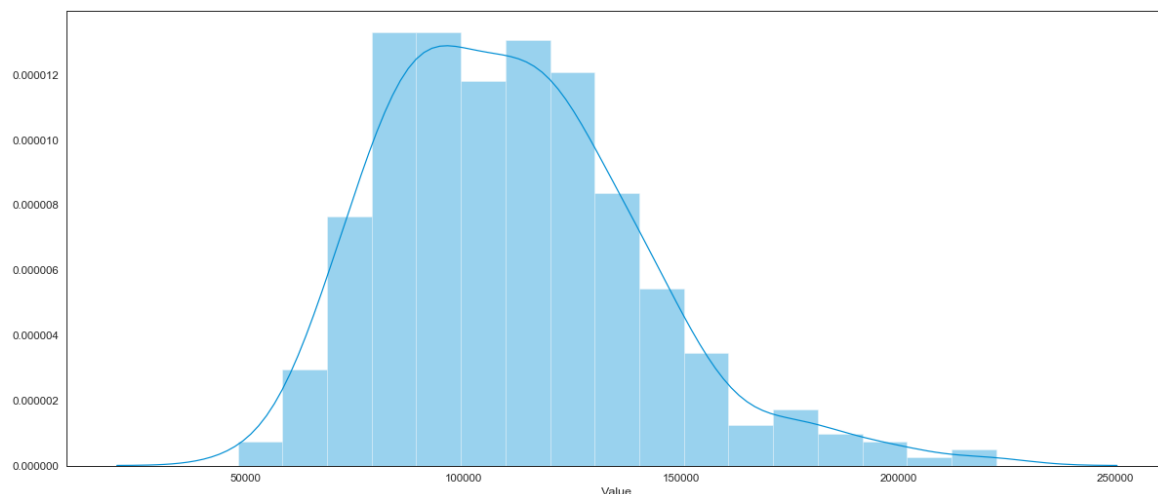
## Kurtosis and Skewness

In [40]:

```
sns.distplot(data2.Value);
print('Kurtosis of normal distribution: {}'.format(stats.kurtosis(data2.Value)))
print('Skewness of normal distribution: {}'.format(stats.skew(data2.Value)))
```

Kurtosis of normal distribution: 0.8047300298703224

Skewness of normal distribution: 0.7665756612800276

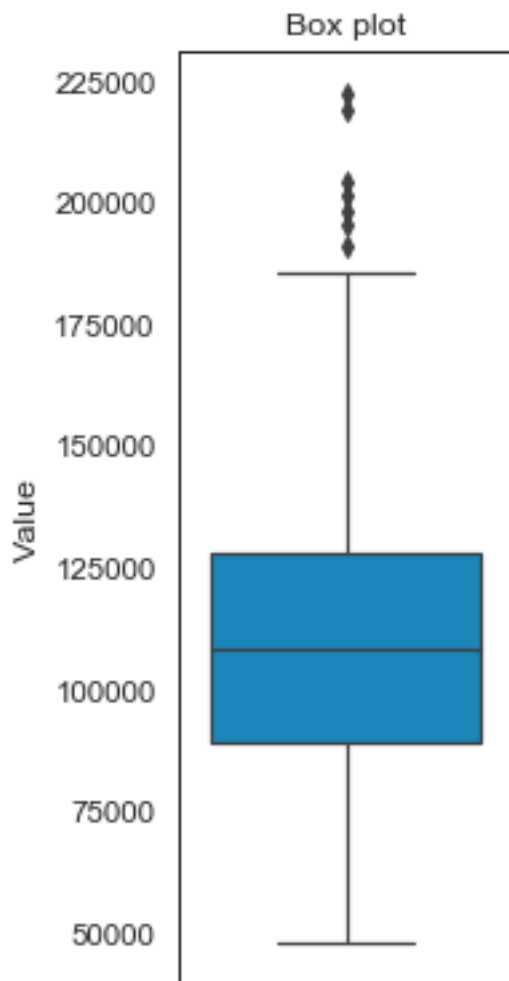


In [41]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(2,6))  
plt.subplot(1,1,1)  
plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.2)  
sns.boxplot(y="Value", data=data2)  
plt.title('Box plot')
```

Out[41]:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Box plot')



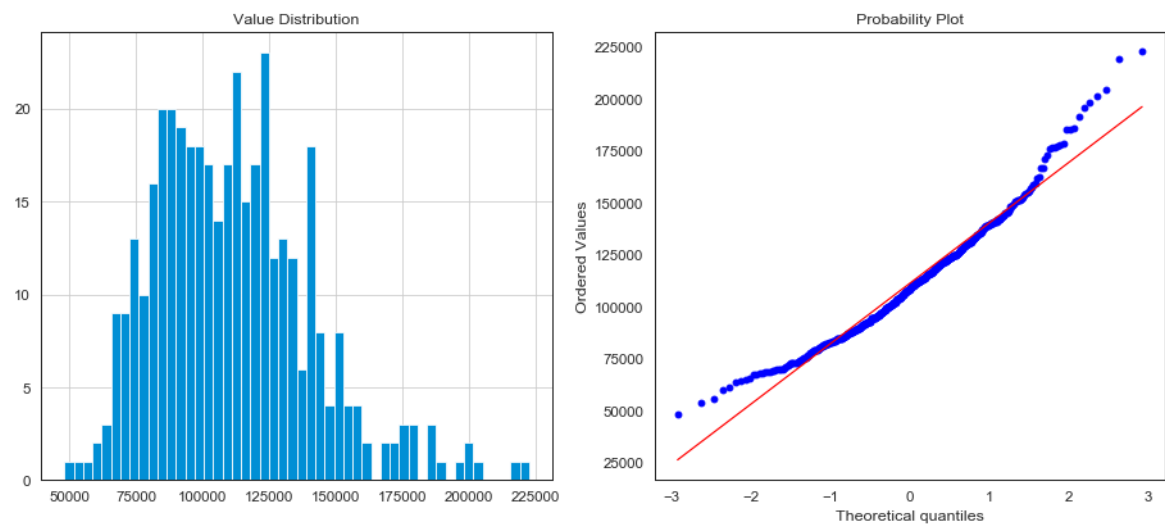
## Distribution and Normal probability plots

In [42]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(14,6))
plt.subplot(1,2,1)
data3['Value'].hist(bins=50)
plt.title('Value Distribution')
plt.subplot(1,2,2)
stats.probplot(data3['Value'], plot=plt);
data3.describe().T
```

Out [42]:

	count	mean	std	min	25%	75%	max
Value	396.0000	111232.4255	29425.4967	48189.8500	89019.5175	108400.0000	225000.0000



## Average Value Over Day, Week, and Month

In [43]:

```
data4=data2.loc[:,['BillDate','Value']]
```

In [44]:

```
data4.set_index('BillDate',inplace=True)
```

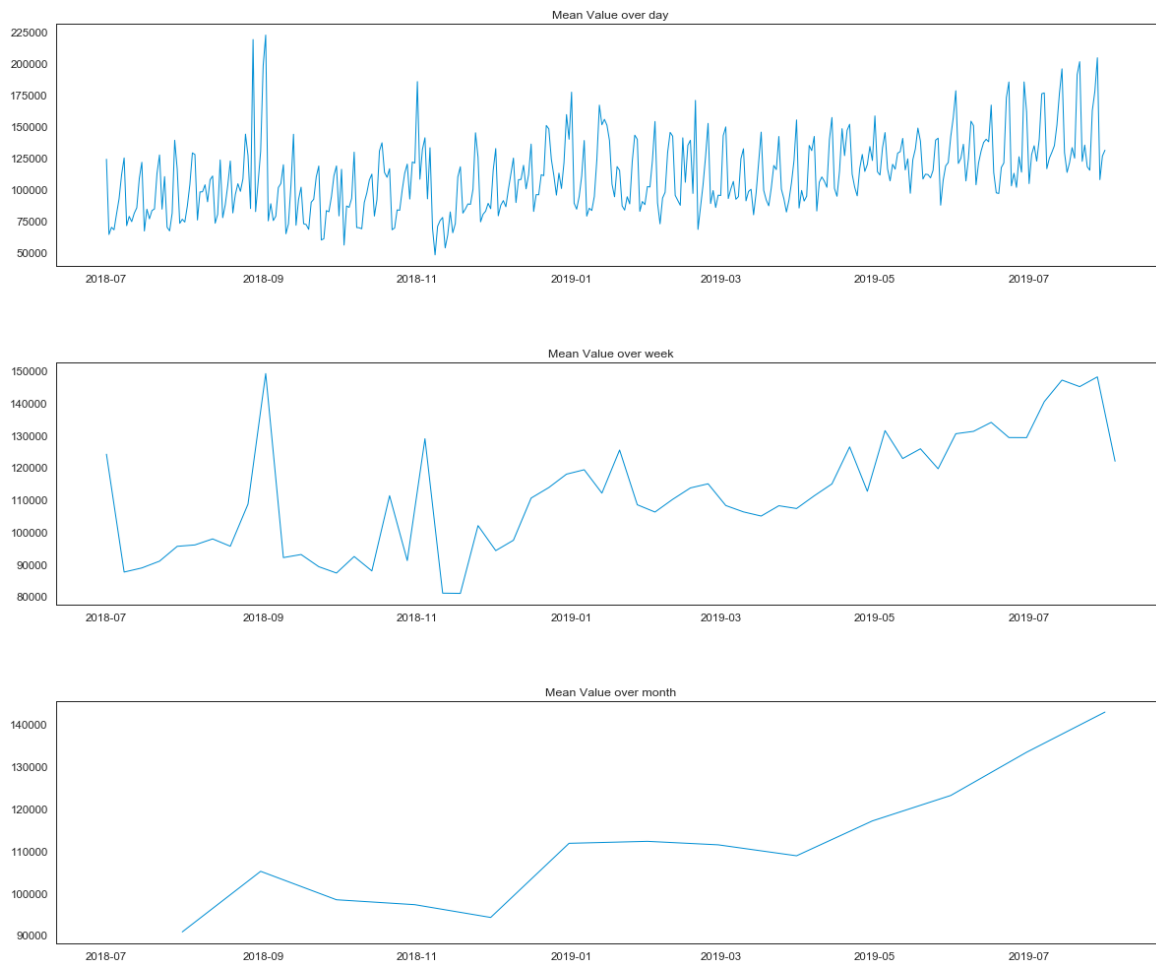


In [45]:

```
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(18,16))
fig.subplots_adjust(hspace=.4)
ax1 = fig.add_subplot(3,1,1)
ax1.plot(data4['Value'].resample('D').mean(),linewidth=1)
ax1.set_title('Mean Value over day')
ax1.tick_params(axis='both', which='major')

ax2 = fig.add_subplot(3,1,2, sharex=ax1)
ax2.plot(data4['Value'].resample('W').mean(),linewidth=1)
ax2.set_title('Mean Value over week')
ax2.tick_params(axis='both', which='major')

ax3 = fig.add_subplot(3,1,3, sharex=ax1)
ax3.plot(data4['Value'].resample('M').mean(),linewidth=1)
ax3.set_title('Mean Value over month')
ax3.tick_params(axis='both', which='major')
```



**Checking whether Data is Stationary or not**

**Dickey-Fuller test**

In [46]:

```
data4.head()
```

Out [46]:

	Value
BillDate	
2018-07-01	124060.5910
2018-07-02	64358.9450
2018-07-03	70038.4300
2018-07-04	68084.0100
2018-07-05	80714.2200

In [47]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

In [48]:

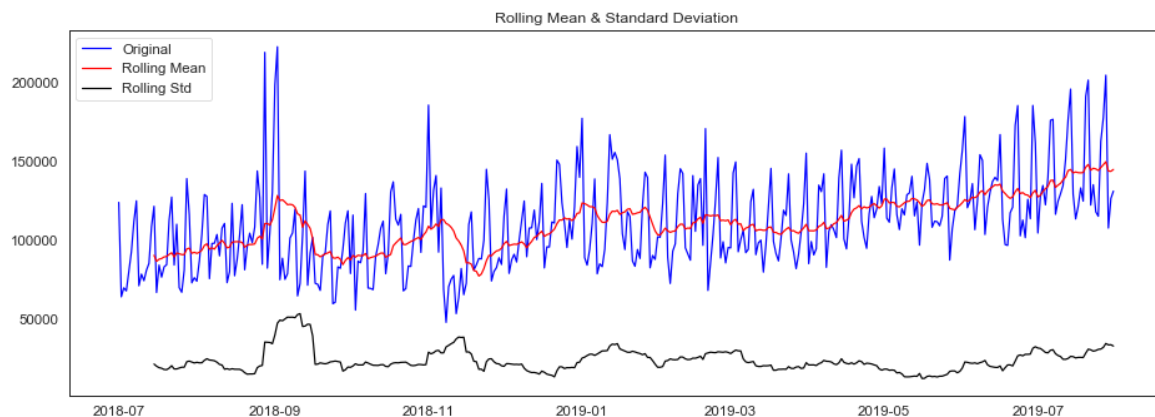
```
data5 = data4.resample('D', how=np.mean)

def test_stationarity(timeseries):
    rolmean = timeseries.rolling(window=15).mean()
    rolstd = timeseries.rolling(window=15).std()

    plt.figure(figsize=(14,5))
    sns.despine(left=True)
    orig = plt.plot(timeseries, color='blue', label='Original')
    mean = plt.plot(rolmean, color='red', label='Rolling Mean')
    std = plt.plot(rolstd, color='black', label='Rolling Std')

    plt.legend(loc='best'); plt.title('Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation')
    plt.show()

    print('<Results of Dickey-Fuller Test>')
    dfctest = adfuller(timeseries, autolag='AIC')
    dfcoutput = pd.Series(dfctest[0:4],
                          index=['Test Statistic', 'p-value', '#Lags Used', 'Number of Observations Used'],
                          values=[dfctest[0], dfctest[1], dfctest[2], dfctest[3]])
    for key,value in dfcoutput.items():
        dfcoutput[key] = value
    print(dfcoutput)
test_stationarity(data5.Value.dropna())
```



<Results of Dickey-Fuller Test>

Test Statistic	-1.6867
p-value	0.4380
#Lags Used	13.0000
Number of Observations Used	382.0000
Critical Value (1%)	-3.4476
Critical Value (5%)	-2.8691
Critical Value (10%)	-2.5708

dtype: float64

Note:- Null Hypothesis for Dickey-Fuller Test: Data is Not Stationary

Here, Test Statistic value is less than Critical Value (1%, 5% and 10%), So we can reject Null Hypothesis.

Dickey-Fuller test telling that the data is Stationary

## KPSS Test

In [49]:

```
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import kpss
def kpss_test(timeseries):
    print ('Results of KPSS Test:')
    kpsstest = kpss(timeseries, regression='ct')
    kpss_output = pd.Series(kpsstest[0:3], index=['Test Statistic', 'p-value', 'Lags Used'])
    for key,value in kpsstest[3].items():
        kpss_output['Critical Value (%)'%key] = value
    print (kpss_output)
```

In [50]:

```
kpss_test(data3)
```

Results of KPSS Test:

Test Statistic	0.1403
p-value	0.0605
Lags Used	17.0000
Critical Value (10%)	0.1190
Critical Value (5%)	0.1460
Critical Value (2.5%)	0.1760
Critical Value (1%)	0.2160

dtype: float64

Note:- Null Hypothesis for KPSS test: Data is Stationary

Test for stationarity: If the test statistic is greater than the critical value, we reject the null hypothesis (series is not stationary).

Here, test statistic is smaller than the critical value, "We Accept Null Hypothesis" and the data has "Stationarity".

## Types of Stationarity:

1. Strict Stationary
2. Trend Stationary
3. Difference Stationary

Case 1: Both tests conclude that the series is not stationary -> series is not stationary

Case 2: Both tests conclude that the series is stationary -> series is stationary

Case 3: KPSS = stationary and ADF = not stationary -> trend stationary, remove the trend to make series strict stationary

Case 4: KPSS = not stationary and ADF = stationary -> difference stationary, use differencing to make series strict stationary

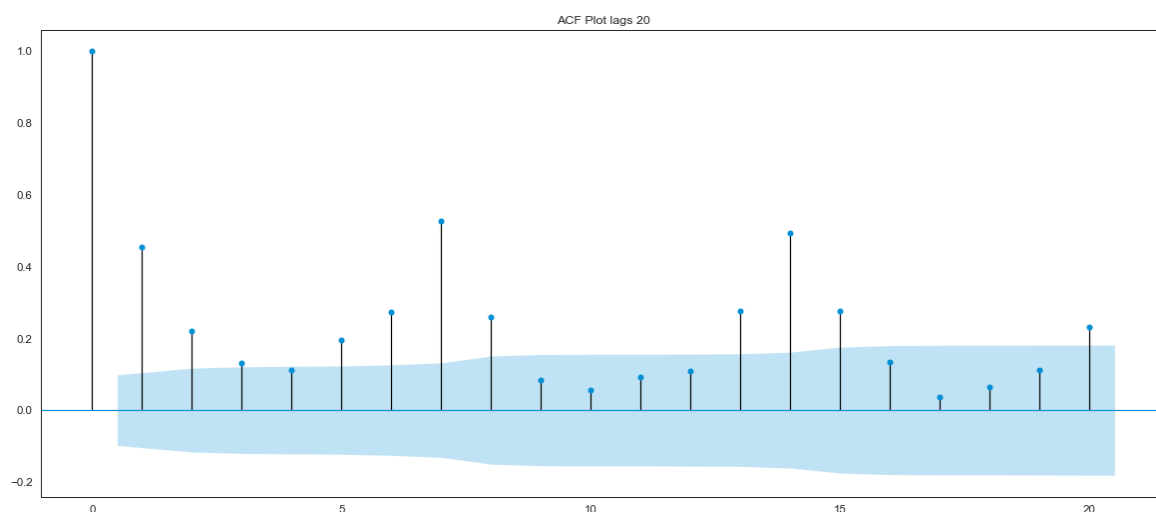
## ACF and PACF Plots till lag 20

In [51]:

```
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import acf, pacf
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf, plot_pacf
```

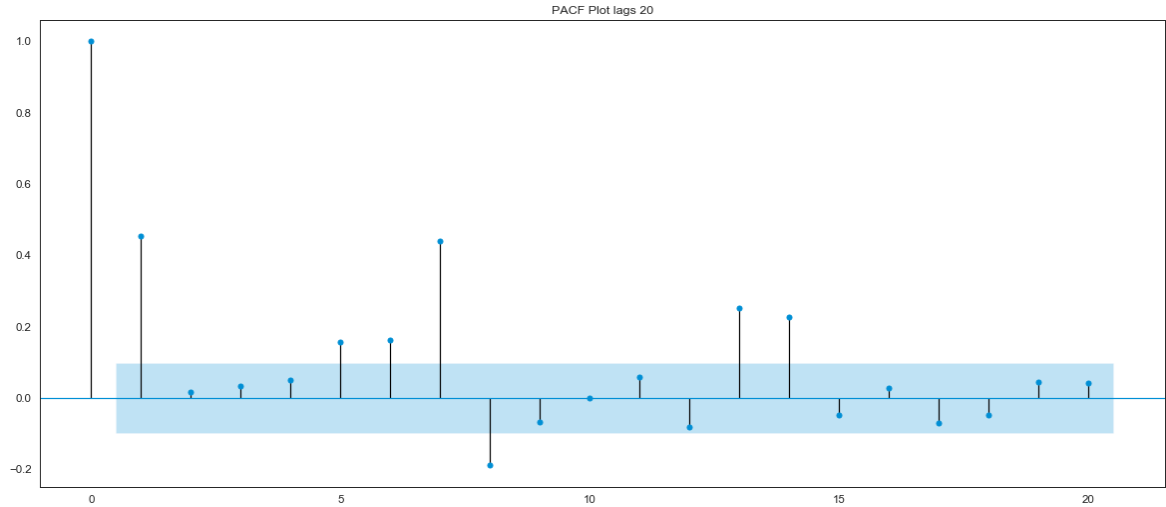
In [52]:

```
acf = plot_acf(data3, lags = 20)
plt.title("ACF Plot lags 20")
acf.show()
```



In [53]:

```
pacf = plot_pacf(data3, lags = 20)
plt.title("PACF Plot lags 20")
pacf.show()
```



In [49]:

```
data3.head(10)
```

Out [49]:

Value	
BillDate	
2018-07-01	124060.5910
2018-07-02	64358.9450
2018-07-03	70038.4300
2018-07-04	68084.0100
2018-07-05	80714.2200
2018-07-06	92766.6620
2018-07-07	111833.9990
2018-07-08	125058.1600
2018-07-09	71373.8750
2018-07-10	78692.4800

#####

# ARIMA

In [71]:

```
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf, plot_pacf
from statsmodels.tsa.arima_model import ARIMA
```

In [72]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(2, sharex=True, figsize=(12,6))
ax[0].plot(data3.Value);
ax[0].set_title("Raw data");
ax[1].plot(np.log(data3.Value));
ax[1].set_title("Logged data (deflated)");
ax[1].set_ylim(0, 15);

from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf, plot_pacf
fig, ax = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(12,6))
first_diff = (np.log(data3) - np.log(data3).shift()).dropna()
ax[0, 0] = plot_acf(np.log(data3), ax=ax[0, 0], lags=20, title="A")
ax[1, 0] = plot_pacf(np.log(data3), ax=ax[1, 0], lags=20, title="P")
ax[0, 1] = plot_acf(first_diff, ax=ax[0, 1], lags=20, title="ACF")
ax[1, 1] = plot_pacf(first_diff, ax=ax[1, 1], lags=20, title="PACF")
```



## Choosing the differencing order

In [73]:



In [75]:

```
from statsmodels.tsa.arima_model import ARIMA

model = ARIMA(np.log(data3).dropna(), (0, 0, 0))
res_000 = model.fit()
print(res_000.summary())

model = ARIMA(np.log(data3).dropna(), (0, 1, 0))
res_010 = model.fit()
print(res_010.summary())

model = ARIMA(np.log(data3).dropna(), (0, 2, 0))
res_020 = model.fit()
print(res_020.summary())
```

### ARMA Model Results

```
=====
=====
Dep. Variable:                Value    No. Observat
ions:                    396
Model:                    ARMA(0, 0)    Log Likeliho
od                    -28.231
Method:                    css        S.D. of inno
vations                    0.260
Date:                    Tue, 05 Nov 2019    AIC
60.462
Time:                    15:37:13    BIC
68.425
Sample:                    07-01-2018    HQIC
63.617
                    - 07-31-2019
=====
=====
```

	coef	std err	z	P>
z	[0.025	0.975]		
const	11.5856	0.013	887.241	0.0
00	11.560	11.611		

### ARIMA Model Results

```
=====
=====
Dep. Variable:                D.Value    No. Observat
ions:                    395
Model:                    ARIMA(0, 1, 0)    Log Likeliho
od                    -35.851
```

Method: css S.D. of inno  
vations 0.265  
Date: Tue, 05 Nov 2019 AIC  
75.702  
Time: 15:37:13 BIC  
83.660  
Sample: 07-02-2018 HQIC  
78.855  
- 07-31-2019

=====					
=====					
	coef	std err	z	P>	
z	[0.025	0.975]			
-----					
-----					
const	0.0001	0.013	0.011	0.9	
92	-0.026	0.026			
=====					
=====					

ARIMA Model Results

=====

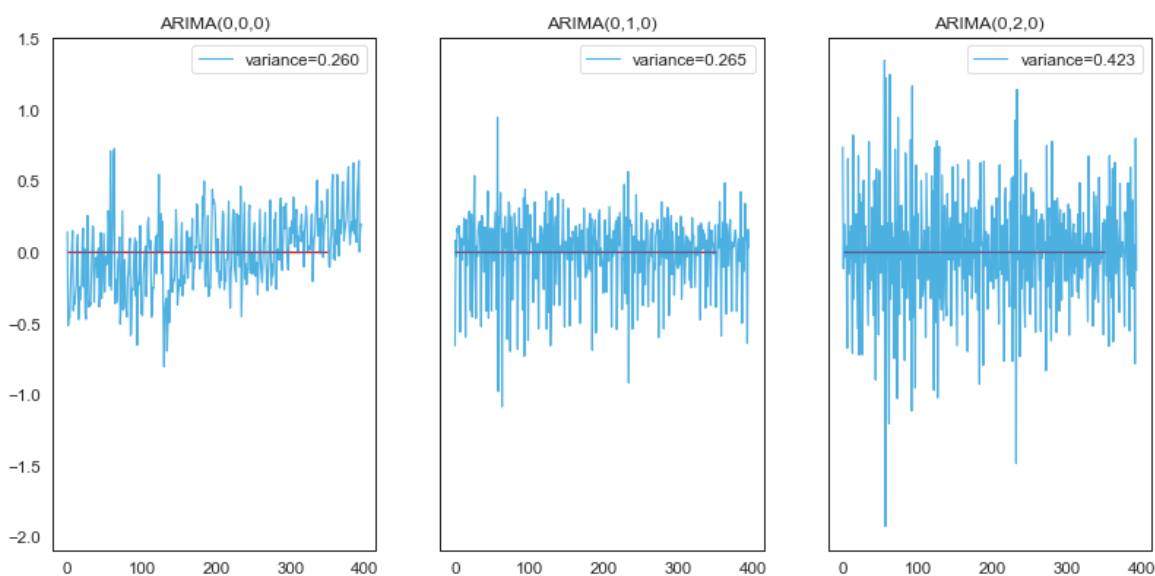
Dep. Variable: D2.Value No. Observat  
ions: 394  
Model: ARIMA(0, 2, 0) Log Likeliho  
od -219.890

Method: css S.D. of inno  
vations 0.423  
Date: Tue, 05 Nov 2019 AIC  
443.780  
Time: 15:37:13 BIC  
451.733  
Sample: 07-03-2018 HQIC  
446.932  
- 07-31-2019

=====					
=====					
	coef	std err	z	P>	
z	[0.025	0.975]			
-----					
-----					
const	0.0018	0.021	0.082	0.9	
34	-0.040	0.044			
=====					
=====					

In [74]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 3, sharey=True, figsize=(12, 6))
ax[0].plot(res_000.resid.values, alpha=0.7, label='variance={:.3f}'.format(res_000.resid.var))
ax[0].hlines(0, xmin=0, xmax=350, color='r');
ax[0].set_title("ARIMA(0,0,0)");
ax[0].legend();
ax[1].plot(res_010.resid.values, alpha=0.7, label='variance={:.3f}'.format(res_010.resid.var))
ax[1].hlines(0, xmin=0, xmax=350, color='r');
ax[1].set_title("ARIMA(0,1,0)");
ax[1].legend();
ax[2].plot(res_020.resid.values, alpha=0.7, label='variance={:.3f}'.format(res_020.resid.var))
ax[2].hlines(0, xmin=0, xmax=350, color='r');
ax[2].set_title("ARIMA(0,2,0)");
ax[2].legend();
```



Note: From the above results, we can see that the AIC value is low for "Diffrencing order 1".

## Choosing the MA order

In [76]:

```
model = ARIMA(np.log(data3).dropna(), (0, 0, 0))
res_010 = model.fit()
print(res_010.summary())

model = ARIMA(np.log(data3).dropna(), (1, 0, 0))
res_110 = model.fit()
print(res_110.summary())

model = ARIMA(np.log(data3).dropna(), (2, 0, 0))
res_210 = model.fit()
```

```
res_210 = model.fit()
print(res_210.summary())
```

### ARMA Model Results

```
=====
=====
Dep. Variable:                Value    No. Observat
ions:                      396
Model:                      ARMA(0, 0)    Log Likeliho
od                          -28.231
Method:                      css        S.D. of inno
vations                     0.260
Date:                        Tue, 05 Nov 2019    AIC
60.462
Time:                        15:38:18    BIC
68.425
Sample:                      07-01-2018    HQIC
63.617
                        - 07-31-2019
=====
=====
```

```
=====
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>|
z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
const      11.5856      0.013      887.241      0.0
00      11.560      11.611
=====
=====
```

### ARMA Model Results

```
=====
=====
Dep. Variable:                Value    No. Observat
ions:                      396
Model:                      ARMA(1, 0)    Log Likeliho
od                          23.708
Method:                      css-mle    S.D. of inno
vations                     0.228
Date:                        Tue, 05 Nov 2019    AIC
-41.416
Time:                        15:38:18    BIC
-29.471
Sample:                      07-01-2018    HQIC
-36.684
                        - 07-31-2019
=====
=====
```

```
=====
=====
              coef      std err          z      P>
|z|      [0.025      0.975]
```

=====					
-----					
const	11.5864	0.022	527.242	0.	
000	11.543	11.629			
ar.L1.Value	0.4802	0.044	10.909	0.	
000	0.394	0.566			

Roots

=====		
=====		
	Real	Imaginary
Modulus	Frequency	
-----		
-----		
AR.1	2.0824	+0.0000j
2.0824	0.0000	

ARMA Model Results

=====					
=====					
Dep. Variable:		Value	No. Observat		
ions:	396				
Model:	ARMA(2, 0)	Log Likeliho			
od	23.851				
Method:	css-mle	S.D. of inno			
vations	0.228				
Date:	Tue, 05 Nov 2019	AIC			
-39.702					
Time:	15:38:18	BIC			
-23.777					
Sample:	07-01-2018	HQIC			
-33.393					
	- 07-31-2019				

=====					
=====					
		coef	std err	z	P>
z	[0.025	0.975]			

-----					
const	11.5864	0.023	513.386	0.	
000	11.542	11.631			
ar.L1.Value	0.4671	0.050	9.275	0.	
000	0.368	0.566			
ar.L2.Value	0.0271	0.051	0.536	0.	
592	-0.072	0.126			

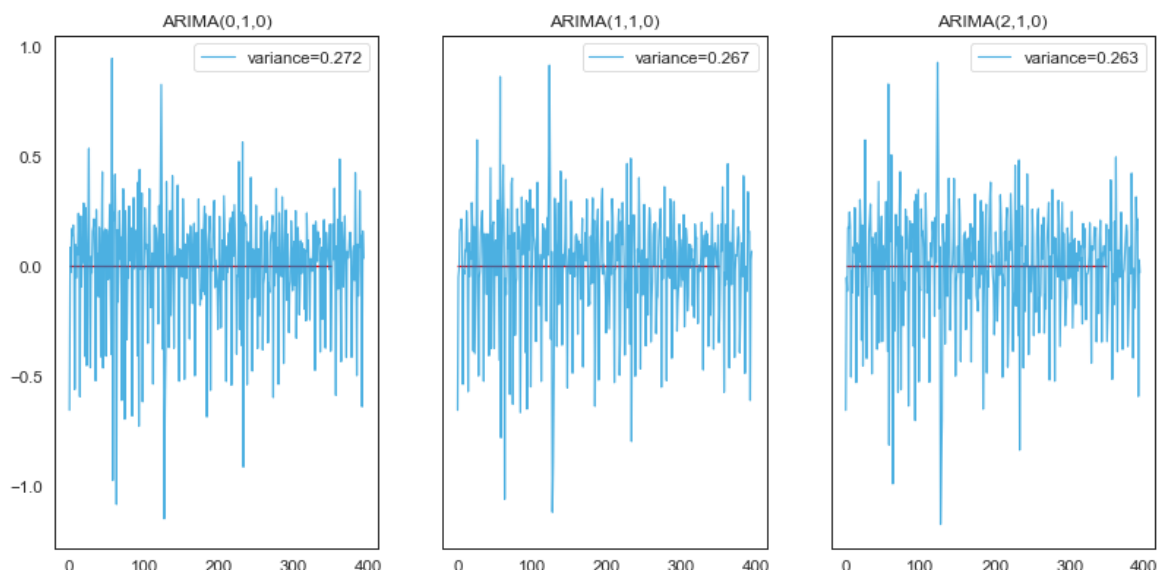
Roots

=====					
=====					

Modulus	Real Frequency	Imaginary
AR.1	1.9258	+0.0000j
1.9258	0.0000	
AR.2	-19.1607	+0.0000j
19.1607	0.5000	

In [58]:

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 3, sharey=True, figsize=(12, 6))
ax[0].plot(res_010.resid.values, alpha=0.7, label='variance={:.3f}'.format(0.272))
ax[0].hlines(0, xmin=0, xmax=350, color='r');
ax[0].set_title("ARIMA(0,1,0)");
ax[0].legend();
ax[1].plot(res_110.resid.values, alpha=0.7, label='variance={:.3f}'.format(0.267))
ax[1].hlines(0, xmin=0, xmax=350, color='r');
ax[1].set_title("ARIMA(1,1,0)");
ax[1].legend();
ax[2].plot(res_210.resid.values, alpha=0.7, label='variance={:.3f}'.format(0.263))
ax[2].hlines(0, xmin=0, xmax=350, color='r');
ax[2].set_title("ARIMA(2,1,0)");
ax[2].legend();
```



## Choosing the AR order

In [78]:

```
model = ARIMA(np.log(data3).dropna(), (1, 0, 0))
res_210 = model.fit()
print(res_210.summary())
```

```
print(res_210.summary())

model = ARIMA(np.log(data3).dropna(), (1, 0, 1))
res_211 = model.fit()
print(res_211.summary())

model = ARIMA(np.log(data3).dropna(), (0, 1, 2))
res_212 = model.fit()
print(res_212.summary())
```

ARMA Model Results					
=====					
=====					
Dep. Variable:		Value		No. Observat	
ions:	396				
Model:	ARMA(1, 0)			Log Likeliho	
od	23.708				
Method:	css-mle			S.D. of inno	
variations	0.228				
Date:	Tue, 05 Nov 2019			AIC	
-41.416					
Time:	15:40:02			BIC	
-29.471					
Sample:	07-01-2018			HQIC	
-36.684					
	- 07-31-2019				
=====					
=====					
	coef	std err	z	P>	
z	[0.025	0.975]			
-----					
const	11.5864	0.022	527.242	0.	
000	11.543	11.629			
ar.L1.Value	0.4802	0.044	10.909	0.	
000	0.394	0.566			
Roots					
=====					
=====					
	Real	Imaginary			
Modulus	Frequency				
-----					
AR.1	2.0824	+0.0000j			
2.0824	0.0000				
-----					
-----					
ARMA Model Results					
=====					

```
=====
Dep. Variable:                                Value    No. Observat
ions:                                396
Model:                                ARMA(1, 1)    Log Likeliho
od                                23.882
Method:                                css-mle    S.D. of inno
vations                                0.228
Date:                                Tue, 05 Nov 2019    AIC
-39.763
Time:                                15:40:03    BIC
-23.838
Sample:                                07-01-2018    HQIC
-33.454
                                - 07-31-2019
=====
```

```
=====
=====
```

		coef	std err	z	P>
z	[0.025	0.975]			
-----					
-----					
const	11.5864		0.023	509.222	0.
000	11.542	11.631			
ar.L1.Value	0.5331		0.098	5.453	0.
000	0.341	0.725			
ma.L1.Value	-0.0692		0.119	-0.582	0.
561	-0.302	0.164			

```
Roots
=====
=====
```

	Real	Imaginary
Modulus	Frequency	
-----		
-----		
AR.1	1.8760	+0.0000j
1.8760	0.0000	
MA.1	14.4608	+0.0000j
14.4608	0.0000	

```
-----
-----
```

```
ARIMA Model Results
=====
=====
```

```
Dep. Variable:                                D.Value    No. Observat
ions:                                395
Model:                                ARIMA(0, 1, 2)    Log Likeliho
od                                42.073
Method:                                css-mle    S.D. of inno
vations                                0.216
```



Date: Tue, 05 Nov 2019 AIC  
-76.146  
Time: 15:40:03 BIC  
-60.231  
Sample: 07-02-2018 HQIC  
-69.840  
- 07-31-2019

=====

=====

	coef	std err	z
P> z	[0.025	0.975]	
-----			
-----			
const	0.0011	0.000	8.547
0.000	0.001	0.001	
ma.L1.D.Value	-0.6687	0.048	-13.912
0.000	-0.763	-0.575	
ma.L2.D.Value	-0.3313	0.046	-7.180
0.000	-0.422	-0.241	
Roots			
=====			
=====			
	Real	Imaginary	
Modulus	Frequency		
-----			
-----			
MA.1	1.0000	+0.0000j	
1.0000	0.0000		
MA.2	-3.0188	+0.0000j	
3.0188	0.5000		
-----			
-----			

Model

In [55]:

```
data3.head()
```

Out [55]:

	Value
BillDate	
2018-07-01	124060.5910
2018-07-02	64358.9450
2018-07-03	70038.4300
2018-07-04	68084.0100
2018-07-05	80714.2200

In [56]:

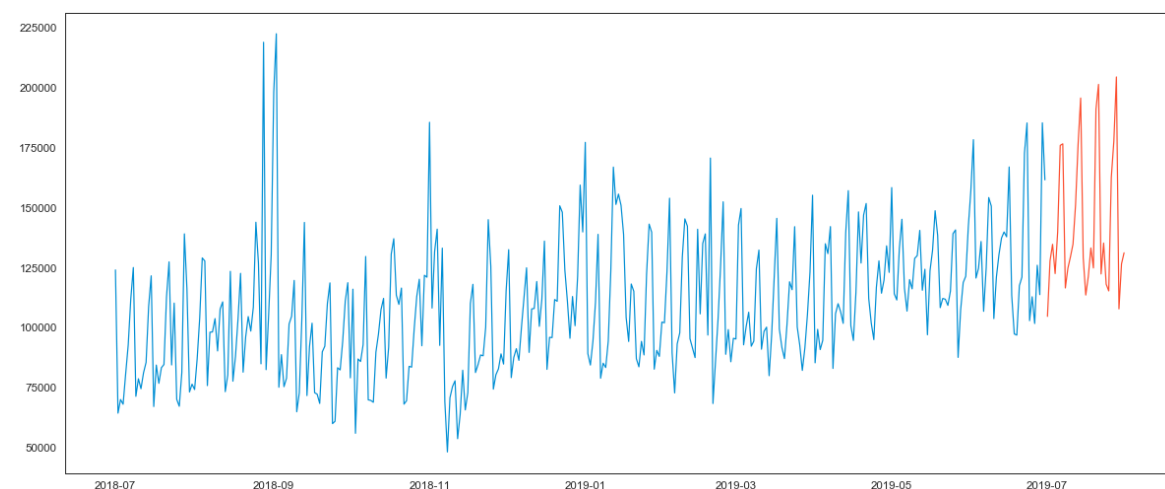
```
train, test = data3[:365], data3[365:]  
print(train.shape)  
print(test.shape)
```

(365, 1)

(31, 1)

In [57]:

```
plt.plot(train)  
plt.plot(test)  
plt.show();
```



# Auto\_Arima

In [58]:

```
from pmdarima.arima import auto_arima
```

In [59]:

```
model = auto_arima(train, start_p=0, start_q=0, max_p=6, max_q=6,  
                    seasonal=True, trace=True, d=1, D=1, error_act  
                    random_state=20, n_fits=30)
```

Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 0) seasonal\_order=(0, 1, 0,  
7); AIC=8416.003, BIC=8423.759, Fit time=0.031 secon  
ds

Fit ARIMA: order=(1, 1, 0) seasonal\_order=(1, 1, 0,  
7); AIC=8309.917, BIC=8325.427, Fit time=0.156 secon  
ds

Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 1) seasonal\_order=(0, 1, 1,  
7); AIC=8162.646, BIC=8178.157, Fit time=1.135 secon  
ds

Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 1) seasonal\_order=(1, 1, 1,  
7); AIC=8201.163, BIC=8220.552, Fit time=0.738 secon  
ds

Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 1) seasonal\_order=(0, 1, 0,  
7); AIC=8356.116, BIC=8367.749, Fit time=0.062 secon  
ds

Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 1) seasonal\_order=(0, 1, 2,  
7); AIC=8201.156, BIC=8220.545, Fit time=0.981 secon  
ds

Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 1) seasonal\_order=(1, 1, 2,  
7); AIC=8201.847, BIC=8225.113, Fit time=1.194 secon  
ds

Fit ARIMA: order=(1, 1, 1) seasonal\_order=(0, 1, 1,  
7); AIC=8191.512, BIC=8210.901, Fit time=0.820 secon  
ds

Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 0) seasonal\_order=(0, 1, 1,  
7); AIC=8204.934, BIC=8216.568, Fit time=0.657 secon  
ds

Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 2) seasonal\_order=(0, 1, 1,  
7); AIC=8117.996, BIC=8137.385, Fit time=1.214 secon  
ds

Fit ARIMA: order=(1, 1, 3) seasonal\_order=(0, 1, 1,  
7); AIC=8194.886, BIC=8222.030, Fit time=2.026 secon  
ds

Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 2) seasonal\_order=(1, 1, 1,  
7); AIC=8200.916, BIC=8224.182, Fit time=0.481 secon  
ds

Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 2) seasonal\_order=(0, 1, 0,  
7); AIC=8324.783, BIC=8340.294, Fit time=0.488 secon

ds  
Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 2) seasonal\_order=(0, 1, 2, 7); AIC=8200.920, BIC=8224.186, Fit time=0.808 seconds  
ds  
Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 2) seasonal\_order=(1, 1, 2, 7); AIC=8200.641, BIC=8227.785, Fit time=1.502 seconds  
ds  
Fit ARIMA: order=(1, 1, 2) seasonal\_order=(0, 1, 1, 7); AIC=8163.005, BIC=8186.272, Fit time=1.633 seconds  
ds  
Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 3) seasonal\_order=(0, 1, 1, 7); AIC=8209.466, BIC=8232.732, Fit time=1.005 seconds  
ds  
Total fit time: 14.936 seconds

In [60]:

```
model.summary()
```

Out [60]:

Statespace Model Results

Dep. Variable:		y	No. Observations:		365	
Model:		SARIMAX(0, 1, 2)x(0, 1, 1, 7)		Log Likelihood		-4053.998
Date:		Tue, 05 Nov 2019		AIC		8117.996
Time:		10:36:26		BIC		8137.385
Sample:		0		HQIC		8125.708
		- 365				
Covariance Type:		opg				
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
intercept	-23.1829	24.431	-0.949	0.343	-71.068	24.702
ma.L1	-0.5272	0.034	-15.390	0.000	-0.594	-0.460
ma.L2	-0.1901	0.043	-4.416	0.000	-0.274	-0.106
ma.S.L7	-0.9914	0.050	-19.690	0.000	-1.090	-0.893
sigma2	4.04e+08	3.57e-07	1.13e+15	0.000	4.04e+08	4.04e+08
Ljung-Box (Q):		59.32	Jarque-Bera (JB):		210.40	
Prob(Q):		0.03	Prob(JB):		0.00	
Heteroskedasticity (H):		0.36	Skew:		0.53	
Prob(H) (two-sided):		0.00	Kurtosis:		6.61	

Warnings:

- [1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).
- [2] Covariance matrix is singular or near-singular, with condition number 2.73e+31. Standard errors may be unstable.

In [61]:

```
pred = pd.DataFrame(model.predict(n_periods=31), index=test.index)
```

In [62]:

```
pred.columns = ['Forecasted']
```

In [63]:

```
pred
```

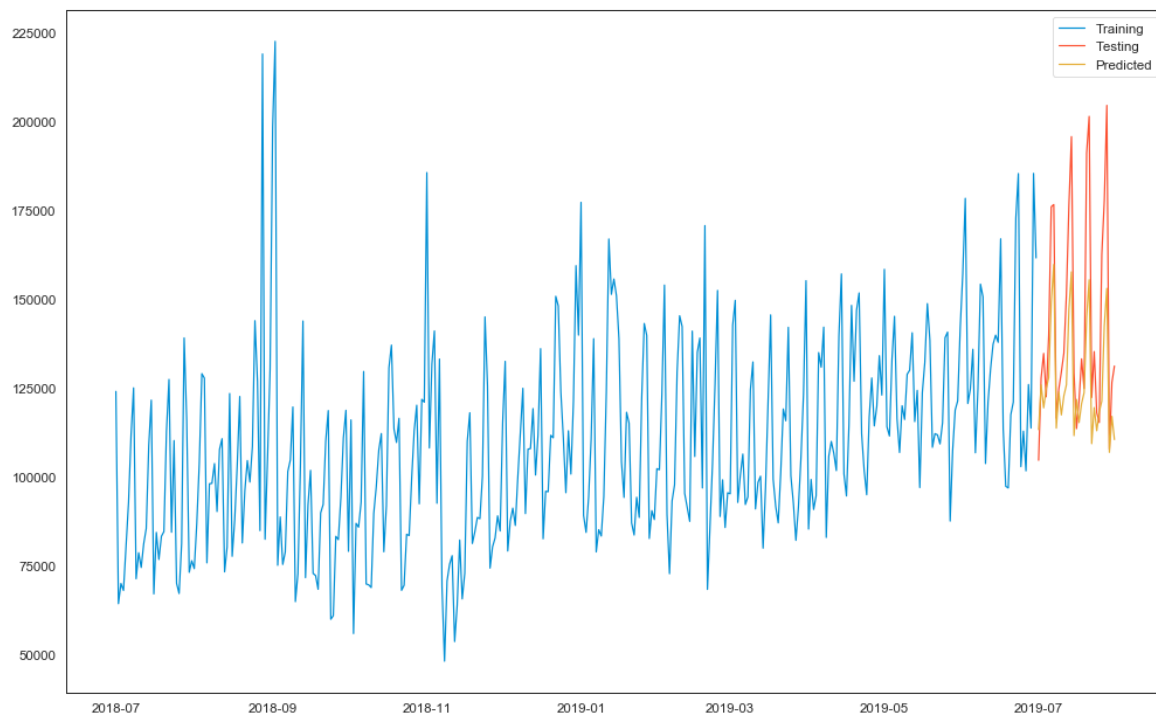
Out [63]:

	Forecasted
BillDate	
2019-07-01	113339.0241
2019-07-02	125883.7944
2019-07-03	119444.8986
2019-07-04	124833.1830
2019-07-05	127928.8809
2019-07-06	149259.4597
2019-07-07	159766.6176
2019-07-08	113736.6994
2019-07-09	123918.8396
2019-07-10	117456.7609
2019-07-11	122821.8623
2019-07-12	125894.3772
2019-07-13	147201.7731
2019-07-14	157685.7481
2019-07-15	111632.6469
2019-07-16	121791.6042
2019-07-17	115306.3425
2019-07-18	120648.2609
2019-07-19	123697.5929
2019-07-20	144981.8059
2019-07-21	155442.5252

2019-07-21 155442.5979  
2019-07-22 109366.3138  
2019-07-23 119502.0881  
  
2019-07-24 112993.6435  
2019-07-25 118312.3790  
2019-07-26 121338.5281  
2019-07-27 142599.5580  
2019-07-28 153037.1672  
2019-07-29 106937.7001  
2019-07-30 117050.2915  
2019-07-31 110518.6639

In [64]:

```
plt.figure(figsize=(15,10))  
plt.plot(train, label='Training')  
plt.plot(test, label='Testing')  
plt.plot(pred, label='Predicted')  
plt.legend()  
plt.show();
```



In [65]:

```
test['forecasted'] = pred  
test['error'] = test['Value'] - test['forecasted']  
test
```

Out [65]:

	Value	forecasted	error
BillDate			
2019-07-01	104695.7250	113339.0241	-8643.2991
2019-07-02	127803.5900	125883.7944	1919.7956
2019-07-03	134738.3800	119444.8986	15293.4814
2019-07-04	122540.8750	124833.1830	-2292.3080
2019-07-05	139906.2360	127928.8809	11977.3551
2019-07-06	175973.6300	149259.4597	26714.1703
2019-07-07	176618.0850	159766.6176	16851.4674
2019-07-08	116535.6400	113736.6994	2798.9406
2019-07-09	124766.9700	123918.8396	848.1304
2019-07-10	129517.0500	117456.7609	12060.2891
2019-07-11	134813.2500	122821.8623	11991.3877
2019-07-12	151176.9640	125894.3772	25282.5868
2019-07-13	176453.4200	147201.7731	29251.6469
2019-07-14	195715.5800	157685.7481	38029.8319
2019-07-15	129262.1900	111632.6469	17629.5431
2019-07-16	113593.5720	121791.6042	-8198.0322
2019-07-17	121408.7200	115306.3425	6102.3775
2019-07-18	133213.1000	120648.2609	12564.8391
2019-07-19	124875.5150	123697.5929	1177.9221
2019-07-20	191041.9140	144981.8059	46060.1081
2019-07-21	201396.9770	155442.5979	45954.3791
2019-07-22	122373.8600	109366.3138	13007.5462
2019-07-23	135259.0700	119502.0881	15756.9819
2019-07-24	118110.3900	112993.6435	5116.7465
2019-07-25	115316.2280	118312.3790	-2996.1510
2019-07-26	162643.2550	121338.5281	41304.7269
2019-07-27	177738.2500	142599.5580	35138.6920
2019-07-28	204500.9860	153037.1672	51463.8188



2019-07-29	107830.3680	106937.7001	892.6679
2019-07-30	126576.6760	117050.2915	9526.3845
2019-07-31	131196.7250	110518.6639	20678.0611

In [66]:

```
from sklearn import metrics
```

In [67]:

```
metrics.mean_absolute_error(test.Value, test.forecasted)
```

Out[67]:

17339.473179332323

In [68]:

```
metrics.median_absolute_error(test.Value, test.forecasted)
```

Out[68]:

12564.839062976258

In [69]:

```
import math
```

In [70]:

```
math.sqrt(metrics.mean_squared_error(test.Value, test.forecasted))
```

Out[70]:

22765.63356590128

#####

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

# LSTM Model

In [10]:

```
import math
import keras
from keras.layers import *
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, LSTM
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
from keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
```

Using TensorFlow backend.

In [ ]:

In [69]:

```
data2.head()
```

Out [69]:

	Createddate	Value	year	quarter	month	day	weekday
0	2018-07-01	123601.2160	2018	3	7	1	0
1	2018-07-02	64608.3200	2018	3	7	2	1
2	2018-07-03	70248.4300	2018	3	7	3	1
3	2018-07-04	68084.0100	2018	3	7	4	1
4	2018-07-05	80714.2200	2018	3	7	5	1

In [30]:

```
data = data2
new_data = pd.DataFrame(index=range(0,len(data2)),columns=['BillDate','Value'])
for i in range(0,len(data)):
    new_data['BillDate'][i] = data['BillDate'][i]
    new_data['Value'][i] = data['Value'][i]
```

In [31]:

```
new_data.index = new_data.BillDate
new_data.drop('BillDate', axis=1, inplace=True)
```

In [32]:

```
dataset = new_data.values
```

In [33]:

```
train = dataset[0:316,:]
valid = dataset[316:,:]
```

In [34]:

```
scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))
scaled_data = scaler.fit_transform(dataset)
```

In [35]:

```
x_train, y_train = [], []
for i in range(20,len(train)):
    x_train.append(scaled_data[i-20:i,0])
    y_train.append(scaled_data[i,0])
x_train, y_train = np.array(x_train), np.array(y_train)
```

In [36]:

```
x_train = np.reshape(x_train, (x_train.shape[0],x_train.shape[1],1))
```

In [37]:

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(units=50, return_sequences=True, input_shape=(x_train.shape[1],1)))
model.add(LSTM(units=50))
model.add(Dense(1))
```

In [38]:

```
model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='adam')
model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=20, batch_size=1, verbose=2)
```

```
Epoch 1/20
11s - loss: 0.0100
Epoch 2/20
10s - loss: 0.0084
Epoch 3/20
11s - loss: 0.0084
Epoch 4/20
10s - loss: 0.0073
Epoch 5/20
10s - loss: 0.0076
Epoch 6/20
10s - loss: 0.0066
Epoch 7/20
10s - loss: 0.0062
Epoch 8/20
11s - loss: 0.0069
Epoch 9/20
10s - loss: 0.0061
Epoch 10/20
10s - loss: 0.0060
```

In [39]:

```
inputs = new_data[len(new_data) - len(valid) - 20:].values
inputs = inputs.reshape(-1,1)
inputs = scaler.transform(inputs)
```

In [40]:

```
X_test = []
for i in range(20,inputs.shape[0]):
    X_test.append(inputs[i-20:i,0])
X_test = np.array(X_test)
```

In [210]:

```
X_test = np.reshape(X_test, (X_test.shape[0],X_test.shape[1],1))
closing_price = model.predict(X_test)
closing_price = scaler.inverse_transform(closing_price)
```

In [211]:

```
mae=np.absolute(np.mean((valid-closing_price)))  
mae
```

Out [211]:

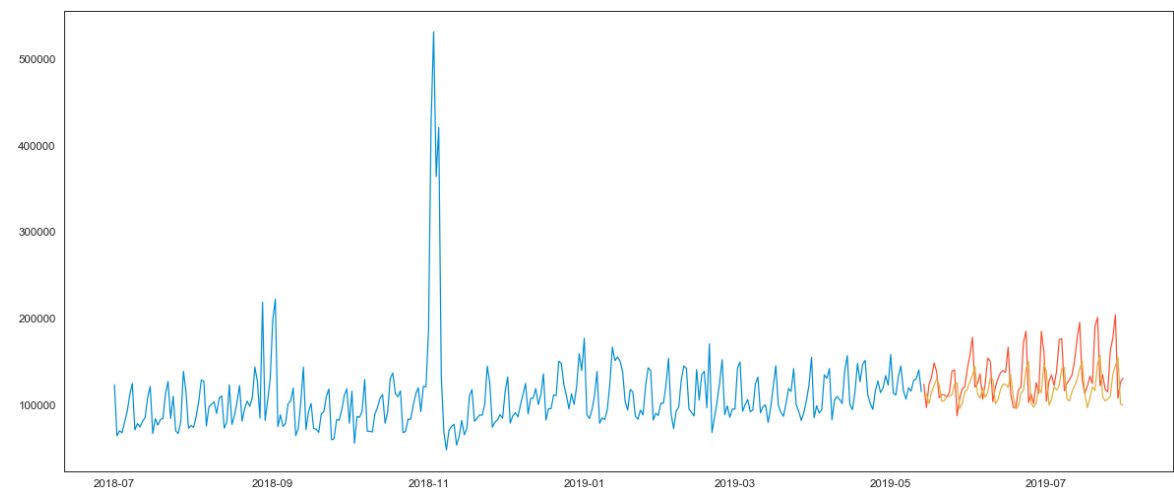
15210.18796202546

In [214]:

```
train = new_data[:316]  
valid = new_data[316:]  
valid['Predictions'] = closing_price  
plt.plot(train['Value'])  
plt.plot(valid[['Value', 'Predictions']])
```

Out [214]:

```
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x14109b080>,  
<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x14109b208>]
```



#####

In [4]:

```
sweet = pd.read_csv("Daily_Sales1.csv")
sweet.head()
```

Out [4]:

	Unnamed: 0	BillDate	Value	day_week
0	0	2018-07-01	124060.591	6
1	1	2018-07-02	64358.945	0
2	2	2018-07-03	70038.430	1
3	3	2018-07-04	68084.010	2
4	4	2018-07-05	80714.220	3

In [5]:

```
data = sweet
new_data = pd.DataFrame(index=range(0, len(sweet)), columns=['BillDate', 'Value', 'day_week'])
for i in range(0, len(data)):
    new_data['BillDate'][i] = data['BillDate'][i]
    new_data['Value'][i] = data['Value'][i]
```

In [6]:

```
new_data.index = new_data.BillDate
new_data.drop('BillDate', axis=1, inplace=True)
```

In [7]:

```
dataset = new_data.values
```

In [8]:

```
train = dataset[0:316,:]
valid = dataset[316:,:]
```

In [11]:

```
scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))
scaled_data = scaler.fit_transform(dataset)
```

In [12]:

```
x_train, y_train = [], []
for i in range(20, len(train)):
    x_train.append(scaled_data[i-20:i,0])
    y_train.append(scaled_data[i,0])
x_train, y_train = np.array(x_train), np.array(y_train)
```

In [13]:

```
x_train = np.reshape(x_train, (x_train.shape[0],x_train.shape[1],
```

In [14]:

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(units=50, return_sequences=True, input_shape=(x_train.shape[1], x_train.shape[2])))
model.add(LSTM(units=50))
model.add(Dense(1))
```

In [15]:

```
model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='adam')
model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=100, batch_size=1, verbose=1)
```

Epoch 1/100

296/296 [=====] - 11s - los

s: 0.0102

Epoch 2/100

296/296 [=====] - 11s - los

s: 0.0092

Epoch 3/100

296/296 [=====] - 12s - los

s: 0.0082

Epoch 4/100

296/296 [=====] - 14s - los

s: 0.0070

Epoch 5/100

296/296 [=====] - 11s - los

s: 0.0071

Epoch 6/100

296/296 [=====] - 10s - los

s: 0.0064

Epoch 7/100

296/296 [=====] - 10s - los

In [16]:

```
inputs = new_data[len(new_data) - len(valid) - 20:].values
inputs = inputs.reshape(-1,1)
inputs = scaler.transform(inputs)
```

In [17]:

```
X_test = []
for i in range(20,inputs.shape[0]):
    X_test.append(inputs[i-20:i,0])
X_test = np.array(X_test)
```

In [18]:

```
X_test = np.reshape(X_test, (X_test.shape[0],X_test.shape[1],1))
closing_price = model.predict(X_test)
closing_price = scaler.inverse_transform(closing_price)
```

In [19]:

```
mae=np.absolute(np.mean((valid-closing_price)))
mae
```

Out[19]:

19698.17791718764

In [23]:

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```



In [24]:

```
train = new_data[:316]
valid = new_data[316:]
valid['Predictions'] = closing_price
plt.plot(train['Value'])
plt.plot(valid[['Value', 'Predictions']])
```

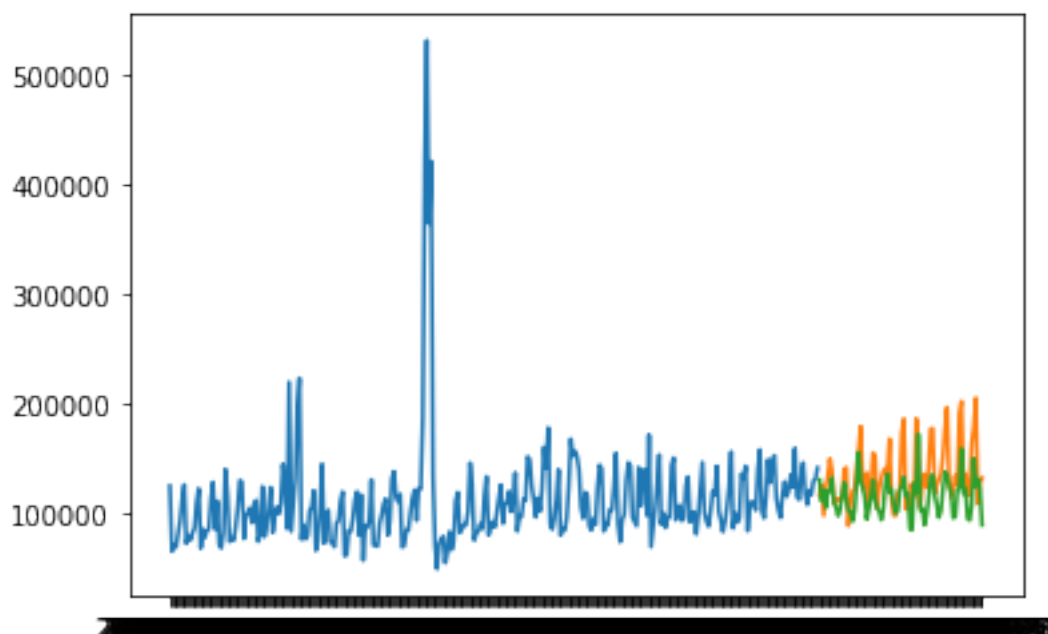
/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel\_launcher.py:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:  
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.  
Try using .loc[row\_indexer,col\_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: [http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)  
([http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy))

This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until

Out [24]:

```
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x117567dd8>,  
<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x117567f28>]
```



In [ ]:

# Stock Market Data

In [180]:

```
stock = pd.read_csv("Stock.csv")
```

In [181]:

```
stock.head()
```

Out [181]:

	Date	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Total Trac Quanti
0	2013-10-08	157.0000	157.8000	155.2000	155.8000	155.8000	1720413.000
1	2013-10-09	155.7000	158.2000	154.1500	155.3000	155.5500	2049580.000
2	2013-10-10	156.0000	160.8000	155.8500	160.3000	160.1500	3124853.000
3	2013-10-11	161.1500	163.4500	159.0000	159.8000	160.0500	1880046.000
4	2013-10-14	160.8500	161.4500	157.7000	159.3000	159.4500	1281419.000

In [260]:

```
stock.describe()
```

Out [260]:

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Total Qu
count	1235.0000	1235.0000	1235.0000	1235.0000	1235.0000	1235
mean	168.9549	171.4291	166.4023	168.7364	168.7311	2604151
std	51.4991	52.4368	50.5429	51.5874	51.5449	2277027
min	103.0000	104.6000	100.0000	102.6000	102.6500	100180
25%	137.5500	138.9250	135.2500	137.1750	137.2250	1284481
50%	151.5000	153.2500	149.5000	151.2000	151.1000	1964885
75%	169.0000	172.3250	166.7000	169.1000	169.5000	3095788
max	327.7000	328.7500	321.6500	325.9500	325.7500	29191015

In [182]:

```
data = stock.sort_index(ascending=True, axis=0)
new_data = pd.DataFrame(index=range(0,len(stock)),columns=['Date',
for i in range(0,len(data)):
    new_data['Date'][i] = data['Date'][i]
    new_data['Close'][i] = data['Close'][i]
```

In [183]:

```
new_data.index = new_data.Date
new_data.drop('Date', axis=1, inplace=True)
```

In [184]:

```
dataset = new_data.values
```

In [185]:

```
train = dataset[0:987,:]  
valid = dataset[987:,:]
```

In [186]:

```
scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))
scaled_data = scaler.fit_transform(dataset)
```

In [187]:

```
x_train, y_train = [], []
for i in range(60, len(train)):
    x_train.append(scaled_data[i-60:i, 0])
    y_train.append(scaled_data[i, 0])
x_train, y_train = np.array(x_train), np.array(y_train)
```

In [188]:

```
x_train = np.reshape(x_train, (x_train.shape[0], x_train.shape[1],
```

In [189]:

```
model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(units=50, return_sequences=True, input_shape=(x_train.shape[1], x_train.shape[2])))
model.add(LSTM(units=50))
model.add(Dense(1))
```

In [190]:

```
model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='adam')
model.fit(x_train, y_train, epochs=20, batch_size=1, verbose=2)
```

```
Epoch 1/20
96s - loss: 0.0011
Epoch 2/20
94s - loss: 5.3325e-04
Epoch 3/20
94s - loss: 3.1337e-04
Epoch 4/20
94s - loss: 2.8767e-04
Epoch 5/20
94s - loss: 2.7148e-04
Epoch 6/20
94s - loss: 2.4441e-04
Epoch 7/20
95s - loss: 2.3399e-04
Epoch 8/20
94s - loss: 2.4268e-04
Epoch 9/20
95s - loss: 2.3833e-04
```

```
Epoch 10/20
95s - loss: 2.1853e-04
Epoch 11/20
94s - loss: 2.3461e-04
Epoch 12/20
95s - loss: 2.0833e-04
Epoch 13/20
94s - loss: 2.2464e-04
Epoch 14/20
96s - loss: 2.1272e-04
Epoch 15/20
95s - loss: 2.1288e-04
Epoch 16/20
94s - loss: 2.2758e-04
Epoch 17/20
94s - loss: 2.2130e-04
Epoch 18/20
96s - loss: 2.1155e-04
Epoch 19/20
93s - loss: 2.0730e-04
Epoch 20/20
95s - loss: 2.0916e-04
```

Out[190]:

```
<keras.callbacks.History at 0x13e6e9b00>
```

In [191]:

```
inputs = new_data[len(new_data) - len(valid) - 60:].values
inputs = inputs.reshape(-1,1)
inputs = scaler.transform(inputs)
```

In [192]:

```
X_test = []
for i in range(60,inputs.shape[0]):
    X_test.append(inputs[i-60:i,0])
X_test = np.array(X_test)
```

In [193]:

```
X_test = np.reshape(X_test, (X_test.shape[0],X_test.shape[1],1))
closing_price = model.predict(X_test)
closing_price = scaler.inverse_transform(closing_price)
```

In [194]:

```
rms=np.sqrt(np.mean(np.power((valid-closing_price),2)))  
rms
```

Out[194]:

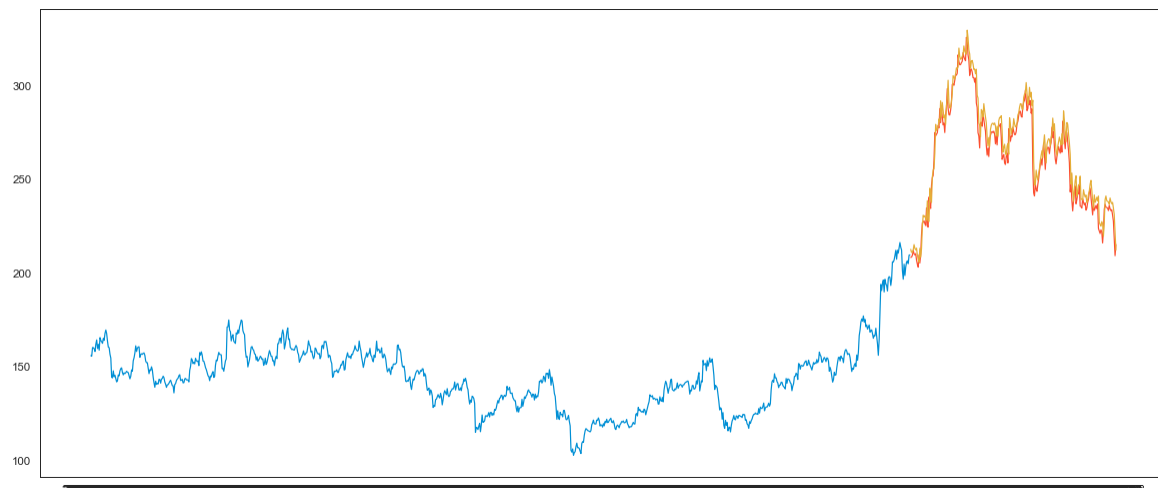
7.211366722400344

In [195]:

```
train = new_data[:987]  
valid = new_data[987:]  
valid['Predictions'] = closing_price  
plt.plot(train['Close'])  
plt.plot(valid[['Close', 'Predictions']])
```

Out[195]:

```
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x140f4d668>,  
<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x140f4d828>]
```



In [ ]:

In [2]:

In [2]:

Out [2]:

	BillDate	Days	BranchName	BillNo	Createddate	Hours	HallNam
0	2018-07-01	Sunday	EDS Branch Hopes	1	2018-07-01 07:49:37.000	7	Sweet Hall
1	2018-07-01	Sunday	EDS Branch Hopes	1	2018-07-02 07:49:36.995	7	Sweet Hall
2	2018-07-01	Sunday	EDS Branch Hopes	1	2018-07-03 07:49:36.995	7	Sweet Hall
3	2018-07-01	Sunday	EDS Branch Hopes	2	2018-07-01 08:02:28.813	8	Sweet Hall
4	2018-07-01	Sunday	EDS Branch Hopes	2	2018-07-01 08:02:28.813	8	Sweet Hall

# Data Cleaning

In [3]:

Out [3]:

	BillDate	Value
0	2018-07-01	50.000
1	2018-07-01	249.375
2	2018-07-01	210.000
3	2018-07-01	192.500
4	2018-07-01	140.000
5	2018-07-01	115.000
6	2018-07-01	30.000
7	2018-07-01	30.000
8	2018-07-01	32.800
9	2018-07-01	118.750

In [4]:

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:1: SettingWithCopyWarning:
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: [http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)  
([http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy))

```
"""Entry point for launching an IPython kernel.
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
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
```

In [7]:

Out [7]:

	BillDate	Value
0	2018-07-01	50.000
1	2018-07-01	249.375
2	2018-07-01	210.000
3	2018-07-01	192.500
4	2018-07-01	140.000
5	2018-07-01	115.000
6	2018-07-01	30.000
7	2018-07-01	30.000
8	2018-07-01	32.800
9	2018-07-01	118.750



In [8]:

Out[8]:

BillDate 0  
Value 0  
dtype: int64

In [9]:

Out[9]:

	Value
count	442420.000000
mean	102.204138
std	275.697064
min	0.200000
25%	41.000000
50%	75.000000
75%	116.250000
max	136500.000000

In [5]:

Out[5]:

	BillDate	Value
0	2018-07-01	124060.591
1	2018-07-02	64358.945
2	2018-07-03	70038.430
3	2018-07-04	68084.010
4	2018-07-05	80714.220

In [29]:

Out[29]:

```
BillDate      396
Value         396
dtype: int64
```

In [6]:

Out[6]:

	BillDate	Value
124	2018-11-03	531305.015
123	2018-11-02	424899.835
126	2018-11-05	420702.985
125	2018-11-04	364015.735
62	2018-09-02	222505.255
57	2018-08-28	218958.670
391	2019-07-28	204500.986
384	2019-07-21	201396.977
61	2018-09-01	198219.040
377	2019-07-14	195715.580

In [7]:

Out[7]:

396

In [8]:

Out [8]:

	BillDate	Value
0	2018-07-01	124060.591
1	2018-07-02	64358.945
2	2018-07-03	70038.430
3	2018-07-04	68084.010
4	2018-07-05	80714.220
...	...	...
391	2019-07-27	177738.250
392	2019-07-28	204500.986
393	2019-07-29	107830.368
394	2019-07-30	126576.676
395	2019-07-31	131196.725

396 rows × 2 columns

In [9]:

Out [9]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
0	2018-07-01	124060.591	6
1	2018-07-02	64358.945	0
2	2018-07-03	70038.430	1
3	2018-07-04	68084.010	2
4	2018-07-05	80714.220	3
...	...	...	...
391	2019-07-27	177738.250	5
392	2019-07-28	204500.986	6
393	2019-07-29	107830.368	0
394	2019-07-30	126576.676	1
395	2019-07-31	131196.725	2

396 rows × 3 columns

In [10]:

Out [10]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
38	2018-08-08	NaN	2

In [10]:

Out[10]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
3	2018-07-04	68084.010	2
10	2018-07-11	74548.825	2
17	2018-07-18	76797.780	2
24	2018-07-25	70109.120	2
31	2018-08-01	74221.134	2
38	2018-08-08	NaN	2
45	2018-08-15	123470.605	2
52	2018-08-22	104626.485	2
59	2018-08-29	82487.775	2
66	2018-09-05	75402.590	2
73	2018-09-12	103570.726	2

In [11]:

Out[11]:

day\_week  
0 98358.634298  
1 103612.778509  
2 98216.076929  
3 103373.065473  
4 113821.672750  
5 138893.000357  
6 144978.426684  
Name: Value, dtype: float64

In [11]:

In [11]:

Out[11]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
3	2018-07-04	68084.010000	2
10	2018-07-11	74548.825000	2
17	2018-07-18	76797.780000	2
24	2018-07-25	70109.120000	2
31	2018-08-01	74221.134000	2
38	2018-08-08	98216.076929	2
45	2018-08-15	123470.605000	2

In [12]:

Out[12]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
125	2018-11-03	531305.015	5
124	2018-11-02	424899.835	4
127	2018-11-05	420702.985	0
126	2018-11-04	364015.735	6
63	2018-09-02	222505.255	6
58	2018-08-28	218958.670	1
392	2019-07-28	204500.986	6
385	2019-07-21	201396.977	6
62	2018-09-01	198219.040	5
378	2019-07-14	195715.580	6

In [16]:

In [17]:

Out[17]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
63	2018-09-02	222505.255	6
58	2018-08-28	218958.670	1
392	2019-07-28	204500.986	6
385	2019-07-21	201396.977	6
62	2018-09-01	198219.040	5
378	2019-07-14	195715.580	6
384	2019-07-20	191041.914	5
123	2018-11-01	185600.850	3
363	2019-06-29	185372.150	5
357	2019-06-23	185323.505	6

In [19]:

Out[19]:

BillDate 0  
Value 4  
day\_week 0  
dtype: int64

In [20]:

In [21]:

Out[21]:

BillDate 0  
Value 0  
day\_week 0  
dtype: int64

In [22]:

Out [22]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
63	2018-09-02	222505.255	6
58	2018-08-28	218958.670	1
392	2019-07-28	204500.986	6
385	2019-07-21	201396.977	6
62	2018-09-01	198219.040	5
378	2019-07-14	195715.580	6
384	2019-07-20	191041.914	5
123	2018-11-01	185600.850	3
363	2019-06-29	185372.150	5
357	2019-06-23	185323.505	6

In [24]:

Out [24]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
124	2018-11-02	108165.706164	4



In [34]:

Out [34]:

day\_week

0 92602.485179

1 103612.778509

2 98216.076929

3 103373.065473

4 108165.706164

5 131758.236455

6 141067.046179

Name: Value, dtype: float64

In [35]:

Out[35]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
2	2018-07-03	70038.430	1
9	2018-07-10	78692.480	1
16	2018-07-17	84405.934	1
23	2018-07-24	110241.930	1
30	2018-07-31	76438.990	1
37	2018-08-07	98080.701	1
44	2018-08-14	80329.940	1
51	2018-08-21	96127.680	1
58	2018-08-28	218958.670	1
65	2018-09-04	88757.860	1
72	2018-09-11	72812.010	1
79	2018-09-18	72271.715	1
86	2018-09-25	60982.520	1
93	2018-10-02	116042.144	1
100	2018-10-09	69669.185	1
107	2018-10-16	91879.850	1
114	2018-10-23	69535.400	1
121	2018-10-30	121823.610	1
128	2018-11-06	133161.210	1
135	2018-11-13	63883.575	1

In [26]:

In [3]:

#####

# Data Analysis

In [4]:

In [5]:

In [6]:

In [7]:

Out [7]:

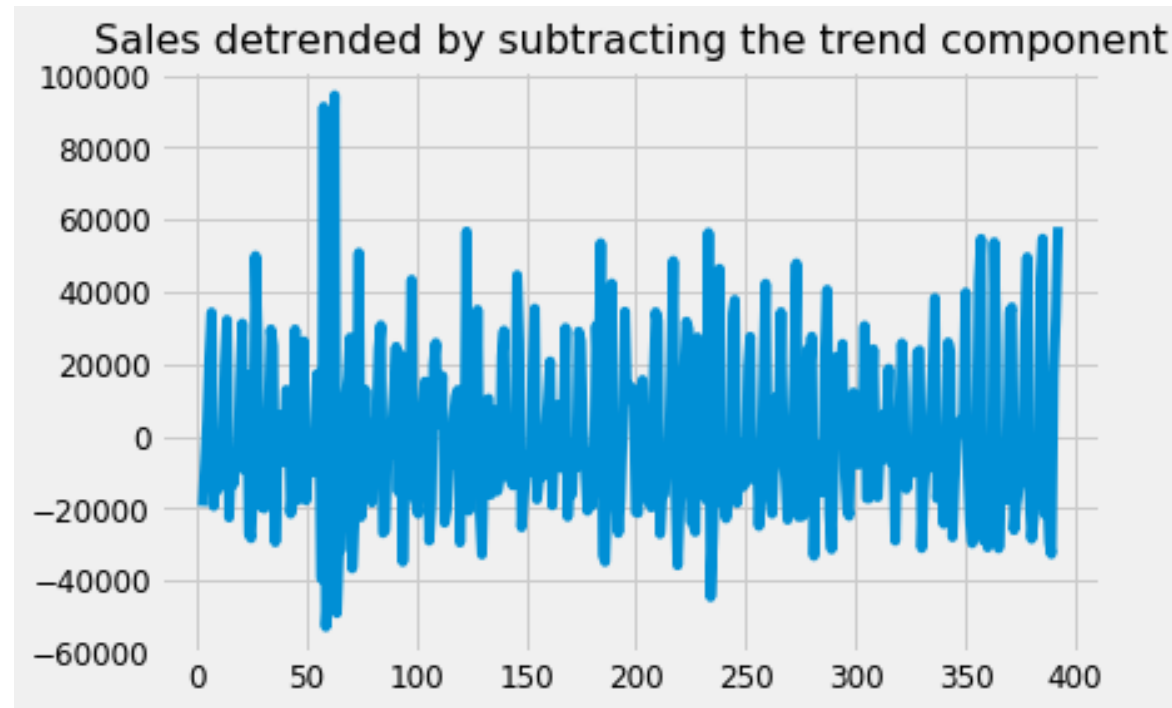
Unnamed: 0		BillDate	Value	day_week
0	0	2018-07-01	124060.591	6
1	1	2018-07-02	64358.945	0
2	2	2018-07-03	70038.430	1
3	3	2018-07-04	68084.010	2
4	4	2018-07-05	80714.220	3
...	...	...	...	...
391	391	2019-07-27	177738.250	5
392	392	2019-07-28	204500.986	6
393	393	2019-07-29	107830.368	0
394	394	2019-07-30	126576.676	1
395	395	2019-07-31	131196.725	2

396 rows × 4 columns

In [15]:

Out[15]:

```
Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Sales detrended by subtracting the t  
rend component')
```



In [29]:

In [30]:

Out[30]:

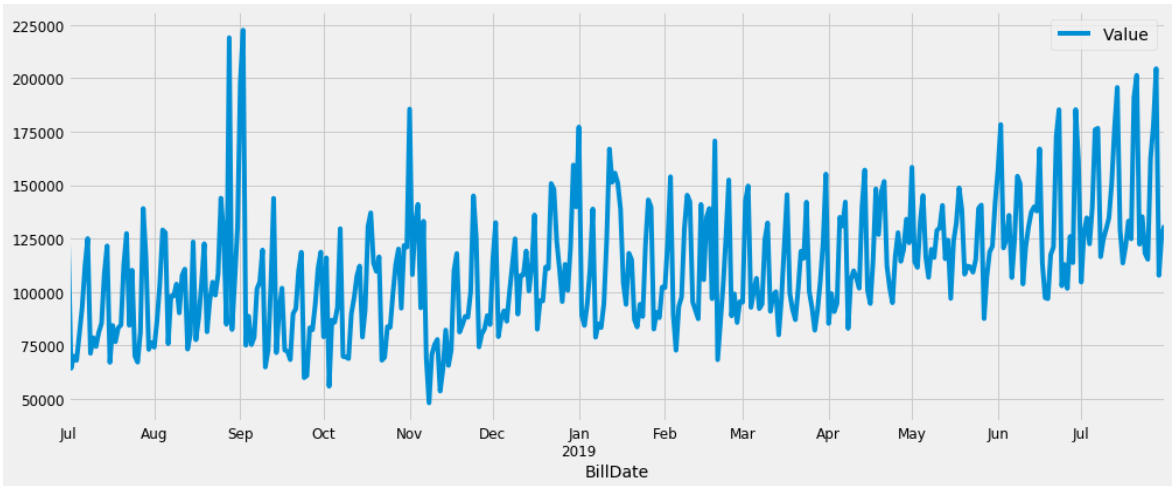
```
DatetimeIndex(['2018-07-01', '2018-07-02', '2018-07-03', '2018-07-04',
               '2018-07-05', '2018-07-06', '2018-07-07', '2018-07-08',
               '2018-07-09', '2018-07-10',
               ...,
               '2019-07-22', '2019-07-23', '2019-07-24', '2019-07-25',
               '2019-07-26', '2019-07-27', '2019-07-28', '2019-07-29',
               '2019-07-30', '2019-07-31'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', name='BillDate', length=396, freq=None)
```

In [31]:

```
BillDate
2018-07-01    90753.347661
2018-08-01   105103.745772
2018-09-01    98366.006667
2018-10-01    97200.652774
2018-11-01    94177.810983
2018-12-01   111739.175726
2019-01-01   112206.810065
2019-02-01   111379.844714
2019-03-01   108786.581774
2019-04-01   117044.663467
2019-05-01   123073.983710
2019-06-01   133312.133400
2019-07-01   142825.586806
Freq: MS, Name: Value, dtype: float64
```

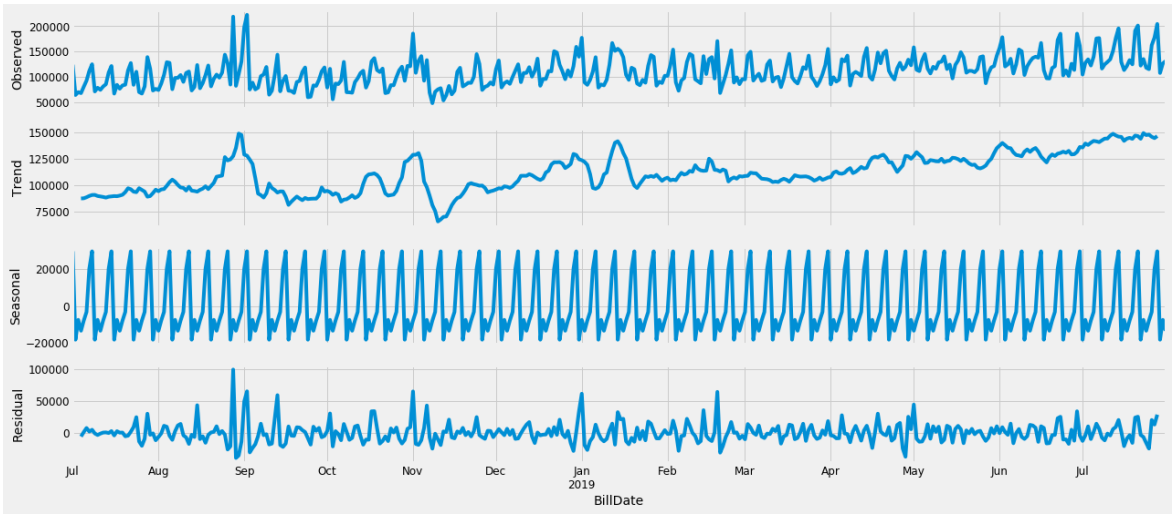
# Time Series Plot

In [32]:

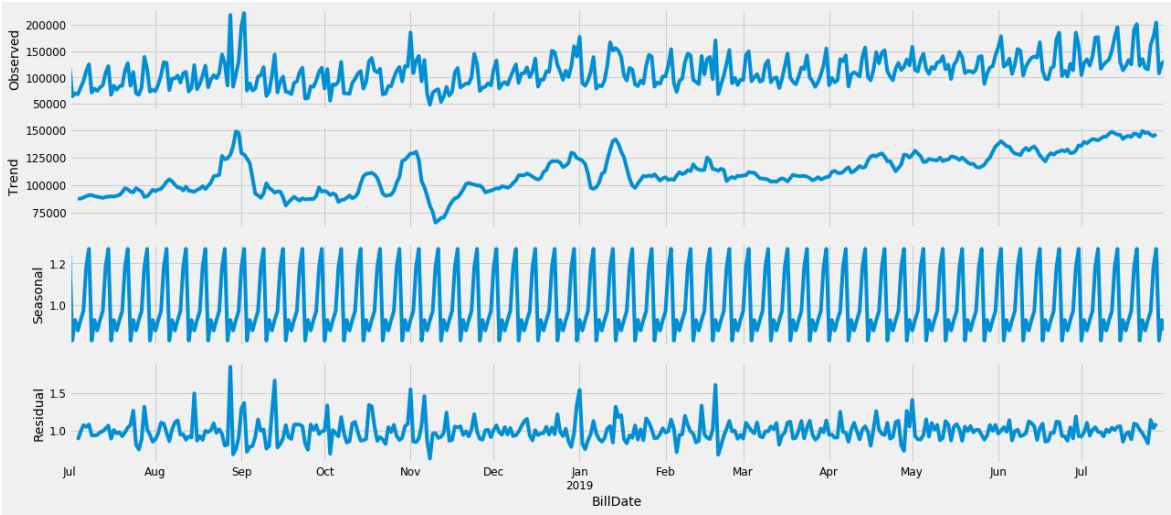


## Observing Trend and Seasonality

In [33]:



In [36]:



In [22]:

Out [22]:

	BillDate	Value	day_week
0	2018-07-01	124060.591	6
1	2018-07-02	64358.945	0
2	2018-07-03	70038.430	1
3	2018-07-04	68084.010	2
4	2018-07-05	80714.220	3

In [37]:

Out [37]:

	Value	day_week
BillDate		
2018-07-01	124060.591	6
2018-07-02	64358.945	0
2018-07-03	70038.430	1
2018-07-04	68084.010	2
2018-07-05	80714.220	3

In [38]:

## Normality Test

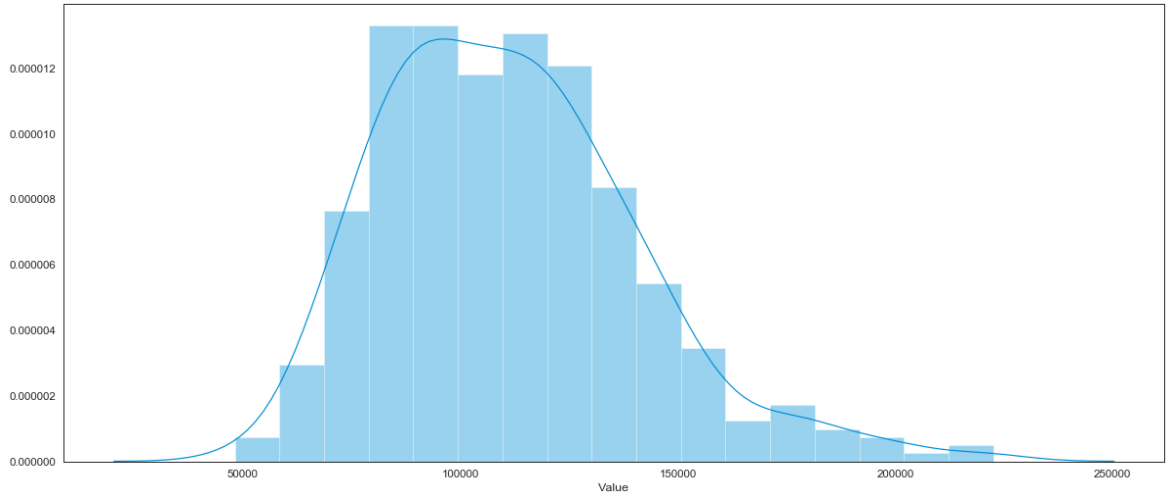
In [39]:

Statistics=39.268, p=0.000  
Data does not look Normally Distributed (Reject H0)

## Kurtosis and Skewness

In [40]:

Kurtosis of normal distribution: 0.8047300298703224  
Skewness of normal distribution: 0.7665756612800276

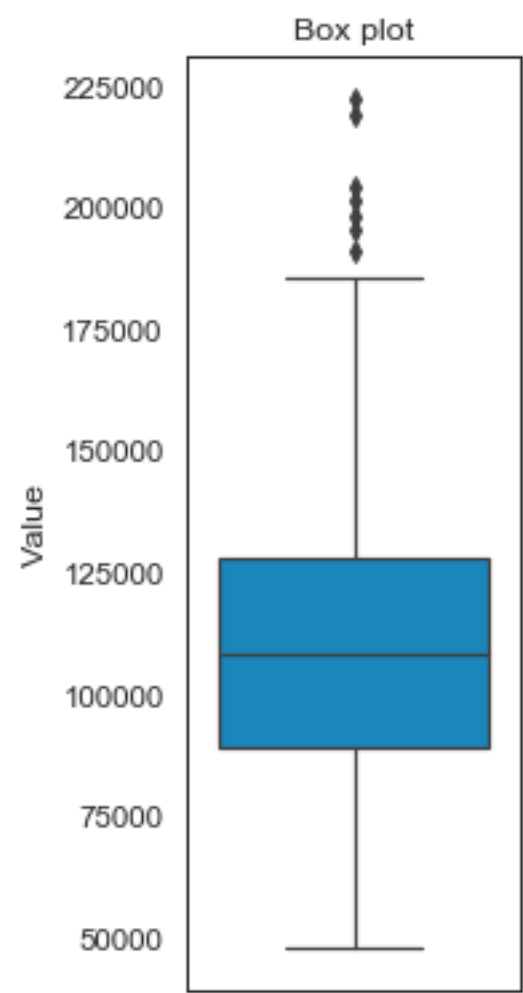




In [41]:

Out [41]:

Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Box plot')

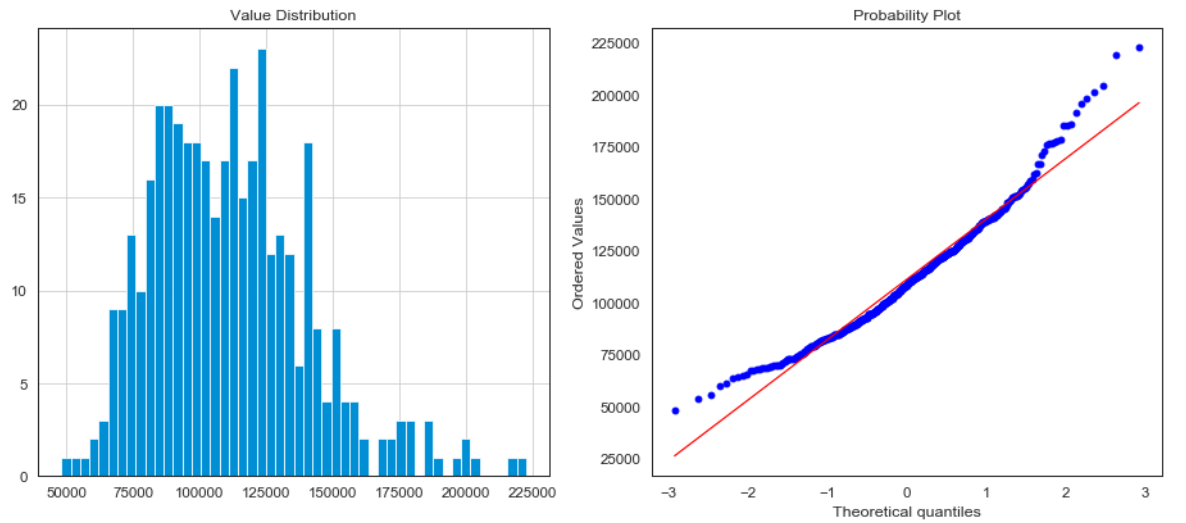


## Distribution and Normal probability plots

In [42]:

Out [42]:

	count	mean	std	min	25%	
Value	396.0000	111232.4255	29425.4967	48189.8500	89019.5175	1084

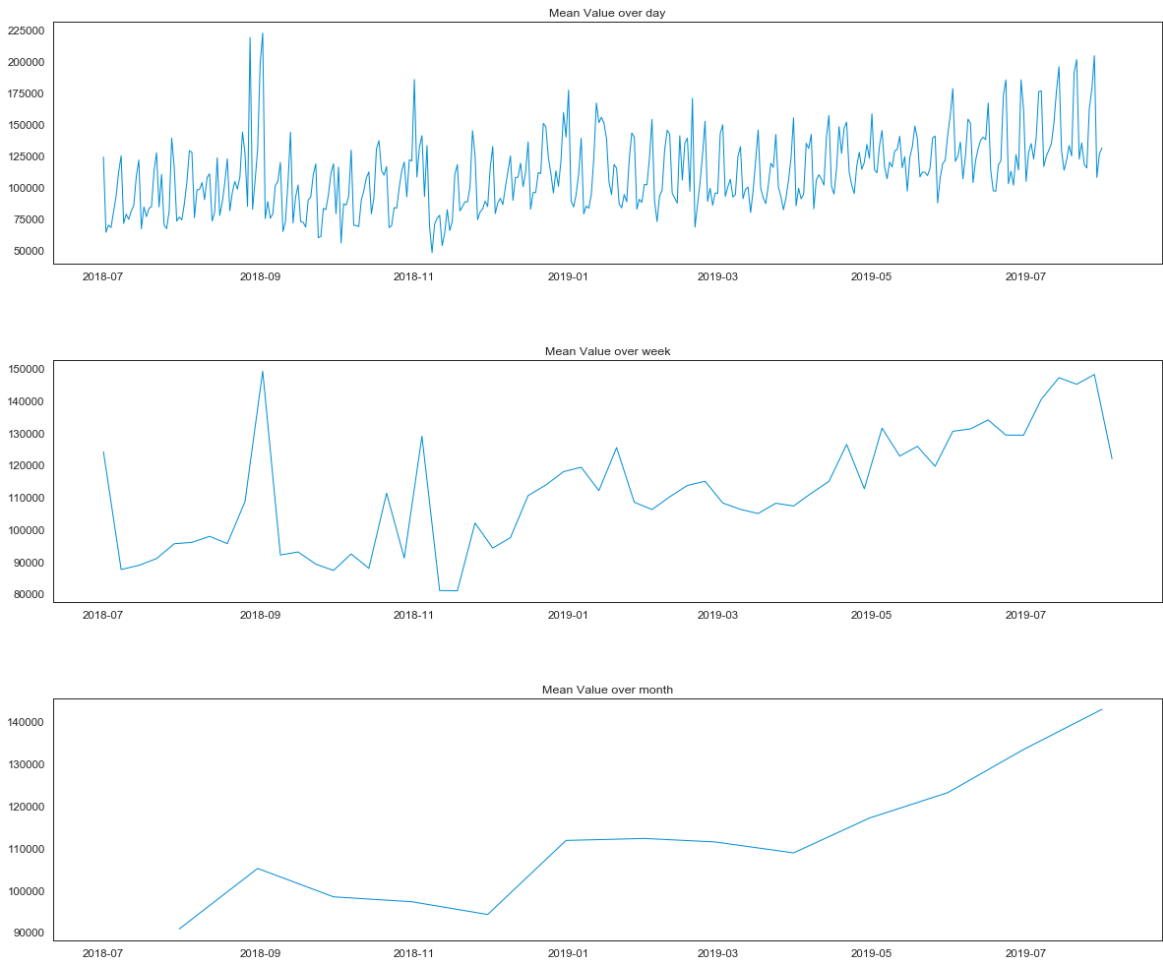


## Average Value Over Day, Week, and Month

In [43]:

In [44]:

In [45]:



## Checking whether Data is Stationary or not

### Dickey-Fuller test

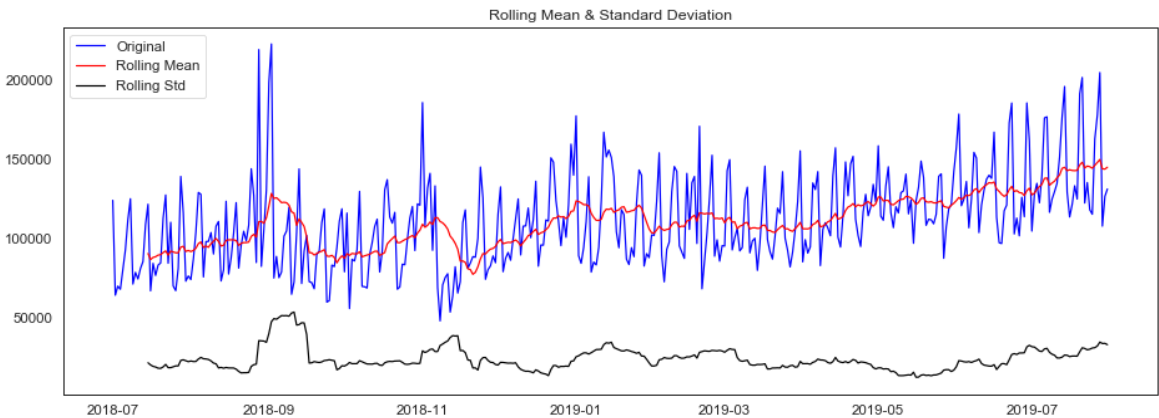
In [46]:

Out [46]:

	Value
BillDate	
2018-07-01	124060.5910
2018-07-02	64358.9450
2018-07-03	70038.4300
2018-07-04	68084.0100
2018-07-05	80714.2200

In [47]:

In [48]:



```
<Results of Dickey-Fuller Test>
Test Statistic      -1.6867
p-value             0.4380
#Lags Used          13.0000
Number of Observations Used  382.0000
Critical Value (1%)  -3.4476
Critical Value (5%)  -2.8691
Critical Value (10%) -2.5708
dtype: float64
```

Note:- Null Hypothesis for Dickey-Fuller Test: Data is Not Stationary

Here, Test Statistic value is less than Critical Value (1%, 5% and 10%), So we can reject Null Hypothesis.

Dickey-Fuller test telling that the data is Stationary

## KPSS Test

In [49]:

In [50]:

```
Results of KPSS Test:
```

```
Test Statistic      0.1403
p-value             0.0605
Lags Used           17.0000
Critical Value (10%) 0.1190
Critical Value (5%)  0.1460
Critical Value (2.5%) 0.1760
Critical Value (1%)  0.2160
dtype: float64
```

Note:- Null Hypothesis for KPSS test: Data is Stationary

Test for stationarity: If the test statistic is greater than the critical value, we reject the null hypothesis (series is not stationary).

Here, test statistic is smaller than the critical value, "We Accept Null Hypothesis" and the data has "Stationarity".

Types of Stationarity:

1. Strict Stationary
2. Trend Stationary
3. Difference Stationary

Case 1: Both tests conclude that the series is not stationary -> series is not stationary

Case 2: Both tests conclude that the series is stationary -> series is stationary

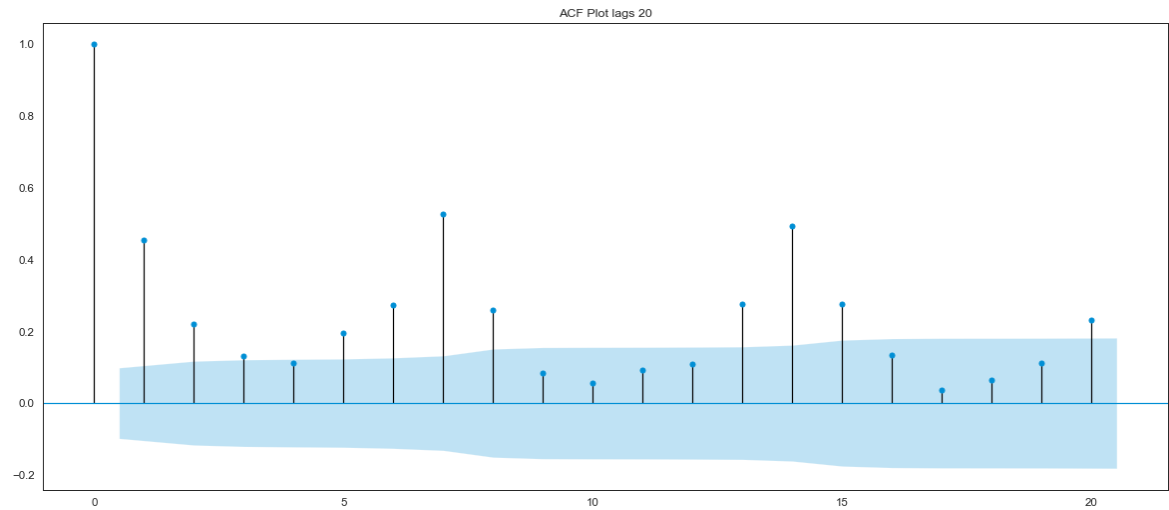
Case 3: KPSS = stationary and ADF = not stationary -> trend stationary, remove the trend to make series strict stationary

Case 4: KPSS = not stationary and ADF = stationary -> difference stationary, use differencing to make series strict stationary

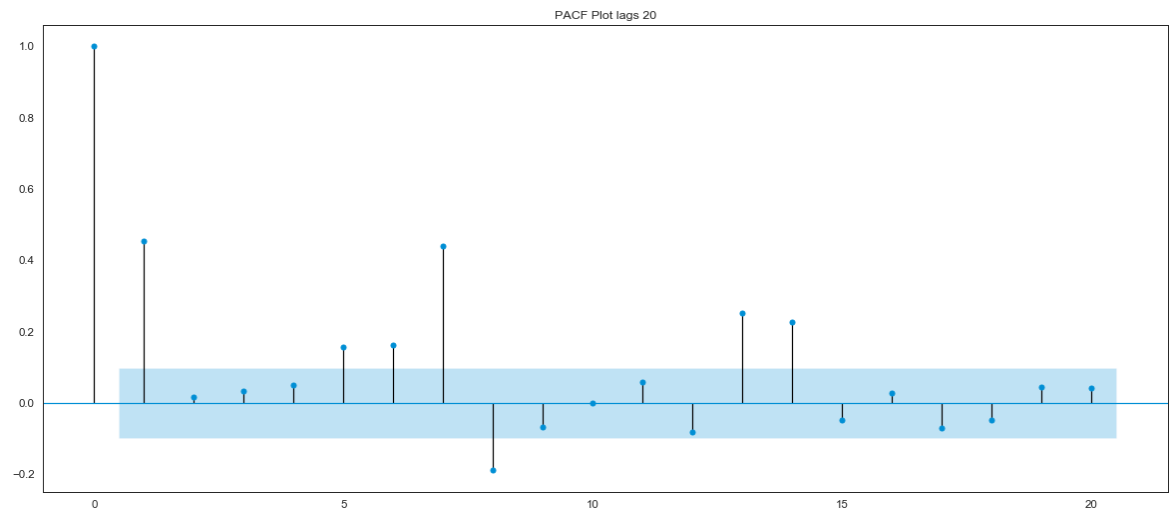
## ACF and PACF Plots till lag 20

In [51]:

In [52]:



In [53]:



In [49]:

Out [49]:

	Value
BillDate	
2018-07-01	124060.5910
2018-07-02	64358.9450
2018-07-03	70038.4300
2018-07-04	68084.0100
2018-07-05	80714.2200
2018-07-06	92766.6620
2018-07-07	111833.9990
2018-07-08	125058.1600
2018-07-09	71373.8750
2018-07-10	78692.4800

#####

# ARIMA

In [71]:

In [72]:



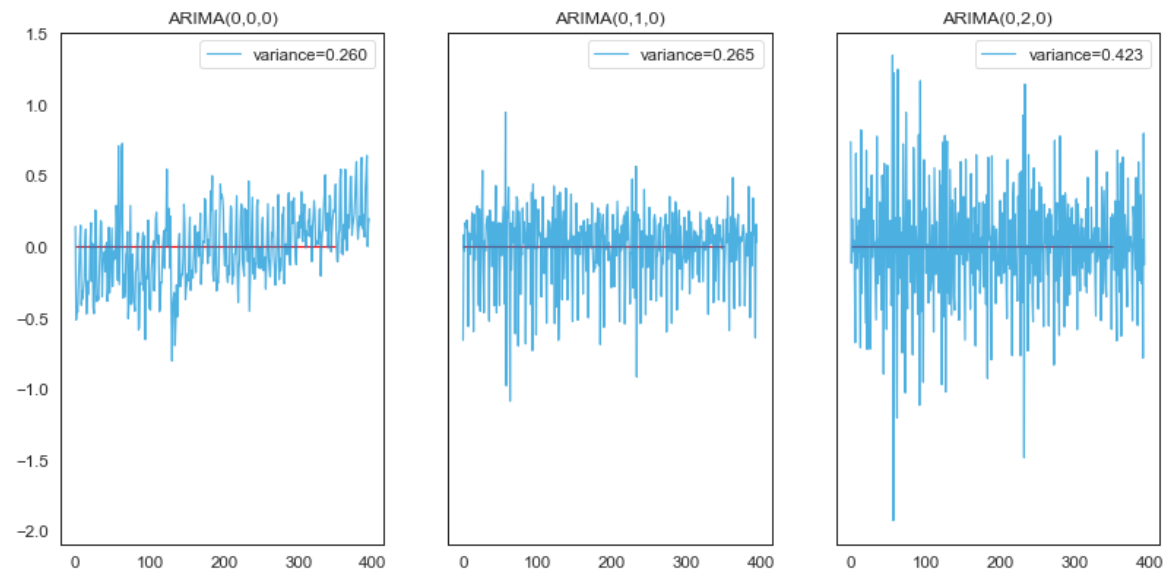
## Choosing the differencing order



In [73]:

ARMA Model Results				
=====				
=====				
Dep. Variable:		Value	No. Observat	
ions:	396			
Model:	ARMA(0, 0)	Log Likeliho		
od	-28.231			
Method:	css	S.D. of inno		
variations	0.260			
Date:	Tue, 05 Nov 2019	AIC		
60.462				
Time:	15:37:13	BIC		
68.425				
Sample:	07-01-2018	HQIC		
63.617				
	- 07-31-2019			
=====				
=====				
	coef	std err	z	P>
-1	10.035	0.0751		

In [74]:



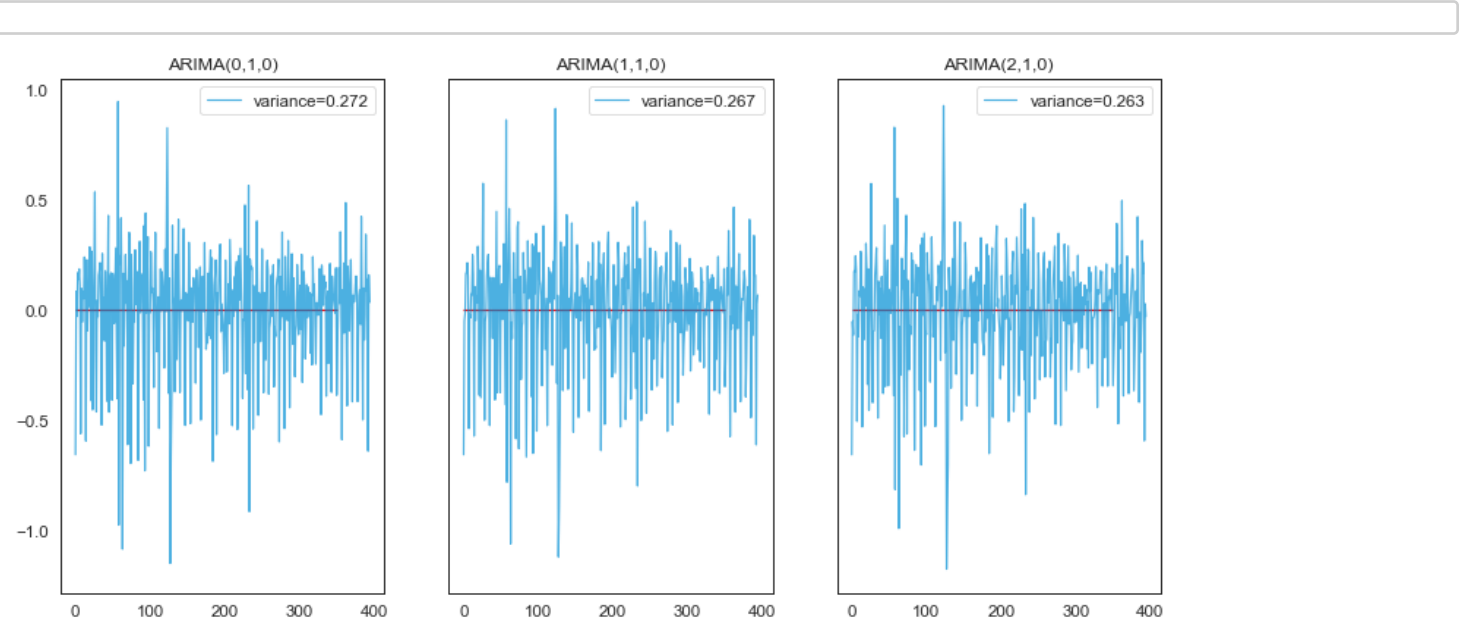
Note: From the above results, we can see that the AIC value is low for "Diffrencing order 1".

## Choosing the MA order

In [76]:

ARMA Model Results				
=====				
=====				
Dep. Variable:		Value	No. Observat	
ions:	396			
Model:	ARMA(0, 0)	Log Likeliho		
od	-28.231			
Method:	css	S.D. of inno		
vations	0.260			
Date:	Tue, 05 Nov 2019	AIC		
60.462				
Time:	15:38:18	BIC		
68.425				
Sample:	07-01-2018	HQIC		
63.617				
	- 07-31-2019			
=====				
=====				
	coef	std err	z	P>
-1	0.035	0.0751		

In [58]:



## Choosing the AR order

In [78]:

```

                                ARMA Model Results
=====
=====
Dep. Variable:                  Value      No. Observat
ions:                        396
Model:                        ARMA(1, 0)    Log Likeliho
od                          23.708
Method:                        css-mle     S.D. of inno
vations                     0.228
Date:                        Tue, 05 Nov 2019  AIC
-41.416
Time:                        15:40:02      BIC
-29.471
Sample:                      07-01-2018    HQIC
-36.684
                                - 07-31-2019
=====
=====
                                coef      std err          z      P>
```

## Model

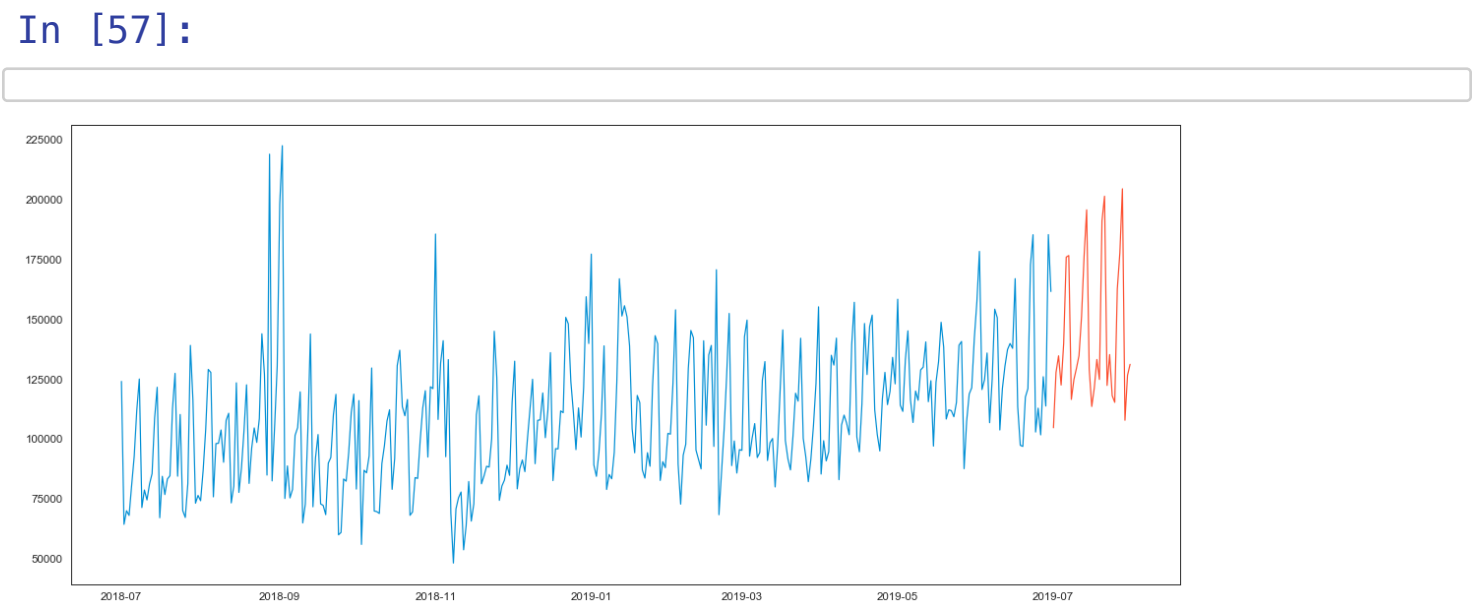
In [55]:

Out[55]:

	Value
BillDate	
2018-07-01	124060.5910
2018-07-02	64358.9450
2018-07-03	70038.4300
2018-07-04	68084.0100
2018-07-05	80714.2200

In [56]:

(365, 1)  
(31, 1)



# Auto\_Arima

In [58]:

In [59]:

```
Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 0) seasonal_order=(0, 1, 0,
7); AIC=8416.003, BIC=8423.759, Fit time=0.031 seconds
Fit ARIMA: order=(1, 1, 0) seasonal_order=(1, 1, 0,
7); AIC=8309.917, BIC=8325.427, Fit time=0.156 seconds
Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 1) seasonal_order=(0, 1, 1,
7); AIC=8162.646, BIC=8178.157, Fit time=1.135 seconds
Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 1) seasonal_order=(1, 1, 1,
7); AIC=8201.163, BIC=8220.552, Fit time=0.738 seconds
Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 1) seasonal_order=(0, 1, 0,
7); AIC=8356.116, BIC=8367.749, Fit time=0.062 seconds
Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 1) seasonal_order=(0, 1, 2,
7); AIC=8201.156, BIC=8220.545, Fit time=0.981 seconds
Fit ARIMA: order=(0, 1, 1) seasonal_order=(1, 1, 2,
7); AIC=8201.156, BIC=8220.545, Fit time=1.104 seconds
```

In [60]:

Out[60]:

Statespace Model Results

Dep. Variable:	y	No. Observations:	365			
Model:	SARIMAX(0, 1, 2)x(0, 1, 1, 7)	Log Likelihood	-4053.998			
Date:	Tue, 05 Nov 2019	AIC	8117.996			
Time:	10:36:26	BIC	8137.385			
Sample:	0 - 365	HQIC	8125.708			
Covariance Type:	opg					
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
intercept	-23.1829	24.431	-0.949	0.343	-71.068	24.702
ma.L1	-0.5272	0.034	-15.390	0.000	-0.594	-0.460
ma.L2	-0.1901	0.043	-4.416	0.000	-0.274	-0.106
ma.S.L7	-0.9914	0.050	-19.690	0.000	-1.090	-0.893
sigma2	4.04e+08	3.57e-07	1.13e+15	0.000	4.04e+08	4.04e+08
Ljung-Box (Q):	59.32	Jarque-Bera (JB):	210.40			
Prob(Q):	0.03	Prob(JB):	0.00			
Heteroskedasticity (H):	0.36	Skew:	0.53			
Prob(H) (two-sided):	0.00	Kurtosis:	6.61			

Warnings:

- [1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).
- [2] Covariance matrix is singular or near-singular, with condition number 2.73e+31. Standard errors may be unstable.

In [61]:

In [62]:

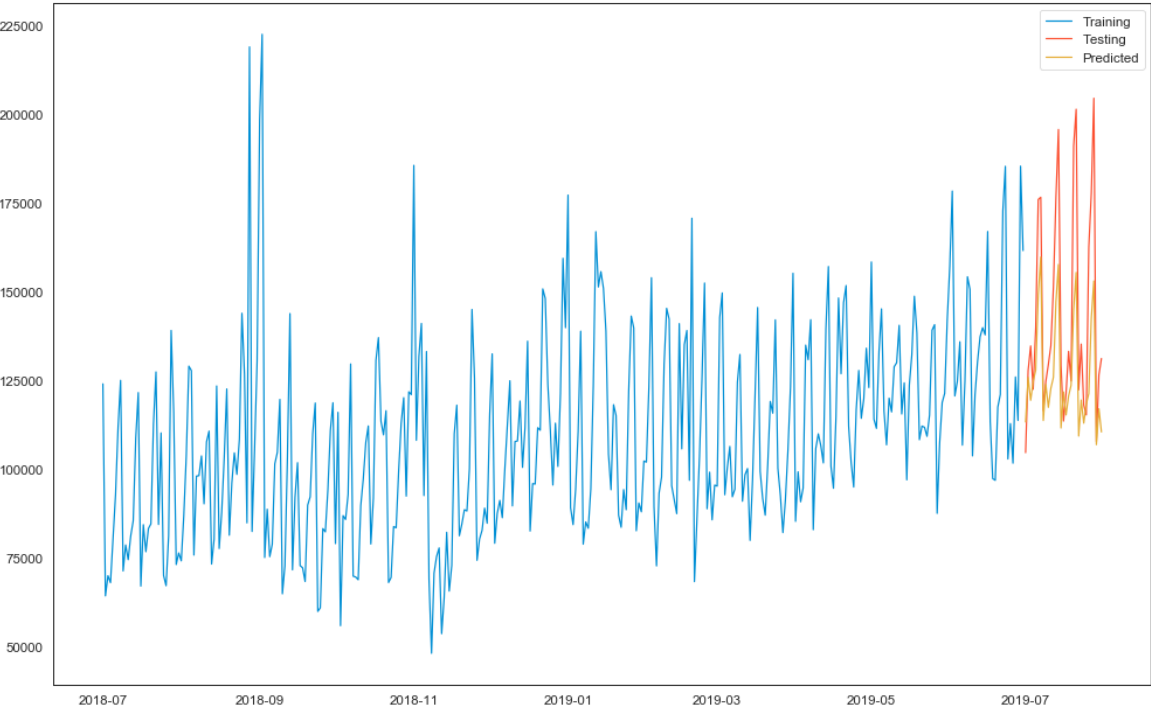
In [63]:

Out [63]:

	Forecasted
BillDate	
2019-07-01	113339.0241
2019-07-02	125883.7944
2019-07-03	119444.8986
2019-07-04	124833.1830
2019-07-05	127928.8809
2019-07-06	149259.4597
2019-07-07	159766.6176
2019-07-08	113736.6994
2019-07-09	123918.8396
2019-07-10	117456.7609
2019-07-11	122821.8623
2019-07-12	125894.3772
2019-07-13	147201.7731
2019-07-14	157685.7481
2019-07-15	111632.6469
2019-07-16	121791.6042
2019-07-17	115306.3425
2019-07-18	120648.2609
2019-07-19	123697.5929
2019-07-20	144981.8059
2019-07-21	155442.5979
2019-07-22	109366.3138

```
2019-07-23  119502.0881
2019-07-24  112993.6435
2019-07-25  118312.3790
2019-07-26  121338.5281
2019-07-27  142599.5580
2019-07-28  153037.1672
2019-07-29  106937.7001
2019-07-30  117050.2915
2019-07-31  110518.6639
```

In [64]:



In [65]:

Out [65]:

	Value	forecasted	error
BillDate			
2019-07-01	104695.7250	113339.0241	-8643.2991
2019-07-02	127803.5900	125883.7944	1919.7956
2019-07-03	134738.3800	119444.8986	15293.4814
2019-07-04	122540.8750	124833.1830	-2292.3080



2019-07-05	139906.2360	127928.8809	11977.3551
2019-07-06	175973.6300	149259.4597	26714.1703
2019-07-07	176618.0850	159766.6176	16851.4674
2019-07-08	116535.6400	113736.6994	2798.9406
2019-07-09	124766.9700	123918.8396	848.1304
2019-07-10	129517.0500	117456.7609	12060.2891
2019-07-11	134813.2500	122821.8623	11991.3877
2019-07-12	151176.9640	125894.3772	25282.5868
2019-07-13	176453.4200	147201.7731	29251.6469
2019-07-14	195715.5800	157685.7481	38029.8319
2019-07-15	129262.1900	111632.6469	17629.5431
2019-07-16	113593.5720	121791.6042	-8198.0322
2019-07-17	121408.7200	115306.3425	6102.3775
2019-07-18	133213.1000	120648.2609	12564.8391
2019-07-19	124875.5150	123697.5929	1177.9221
2019-07-20	191041.9140	144981.8059	46060.1081
2019-07-21	201396.9770	155442.5979	45954.3791
2019-07-22	122373.8600	109366.3138	13007.5462
2019-07-23	135259.0700	119502.0881	15756.9819
2019-07-24	118110.3900	112993.6435	5116.7465
2019-07-25	115316.2280	118312.3790	-2996.1510
2019-07-26	162643.2550	121338.5281	41304.7269
2019-07-27	177738.2500	142599.5580	35138.6920
2019-07-28	204500.9860	153037.1672	51463.8188
2019-07-29	107830.3680	106937.7001	892.6679
2019-07-30	126576.6760	117050.2915	9526.3845
2019-07-31	131196.7250	110518.6639	20678.0611

In [66]:

In [67]:

Out[67]:

17339.473179332323

In [68]:

Out[68]:

12564.839062976258

In [69]:

In [70]:

Out[70]:

22765.63356590128

#####

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

In [ ]:

# LSTM Model

In [10]:

Using TensorFlow backend.

In [ ]:

In [69]:

Out[69]:

	Createddate	Value	year	quarter	month	day	weekday
0	2018-07-01	123601.2160	2018	3	7	1	0
1	2018-07-02	64608.3200	2018	3	7	2	1
2	2018-07-03	70248.4300	2018	3	7	3	1
3	2018-07-04	68084.0100	2018	3	7	4	1
4	2018-07-05	80714.2200	2018	3	7	5	1

In [30]:

In [31]:

In [32]:

In [33]:

In [34]:

In [35]:

In [36]:

In [37]:

In [38]:

```
Epoch 1/20
11s - loss: 0.0100
Epoch 2/20
10s - loss: 0.0084
Epoch 3/20
11s - loss: 0.0084
Epoch 4/20
10s - loss: 0.0073
Epoch 5/20
10s - loss: 0.0076
Epoch 6/20
10s - loss: 0.0066
Epoch 7/20
10s - loss: 0.0062
Epoch 8/20
11s - loss: 0.0069
Epoch 9/20
10s - loss: 0.0061
Epoch 10/20
10s - loss: 0.0060
```

In [39]:

In [40]:

In [210]:

In [211]:

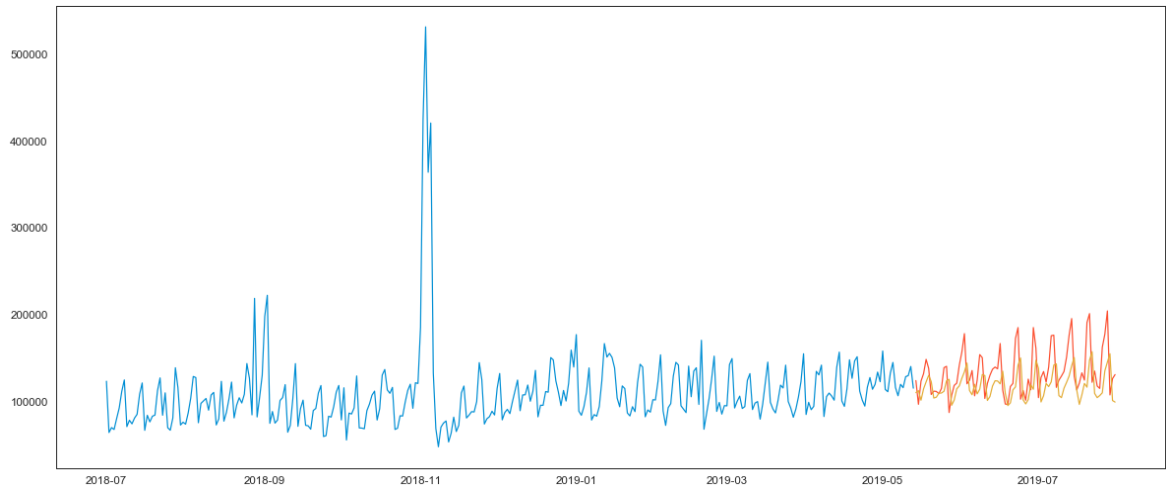
Out[211]:

15210.18796202546

In [214]:

Out [214]:

[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x14109b080>,  
<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x14109b208>]



#####

In [4]:

Out [4]:

Unnamed: 0		BillDate	Value	day_week
0	0	2018-07-01	124060.591	6
1	1	2018-07-02	64358.945	0
2	2	2018-07-03	70038.430	1
3	3	2018-07-04	68084.010	2
4	4	2018-07-05	80714.220	3

In [5]:

In [6]:

In [7]:

In [8]:

In [11]:

In [12]:

In [13]:

In [14]:

In [15]:

Epoch 1/100  
296/296 [=====] - 11s - los  
s: 0.0102  
Epoch 2/100  
296/296 [=====] - 11s - los  
s: 0.0092  
Epoch 3/100  
296/296 [=====] - 12s - los  
s: 0.0082  
Epoch 4/100  
296/296 [=====] - 14s - los  
s: 0.0070  
Epoch 5/100  
296/296 [=====] - 11s - los  
s: 0.0071  
Epoch 6/100  
296/296 [=====] - 10s - los  
s: 0.0064  
Epoch 7/100  
296/296 [=====] - 10s - los

In [16]:

In [17]:

In [18]:

In [19]:

Out[19]:

19698.17791718764

In [23]:

In [24]:

```
/anaconda3/lib/python3.6/site-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:3: SettingWithCopyWarning:
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: [http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy)  
([http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy](http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy))

This is separate from the ipykernel package so we can avoid doing imports until

Out[24]:

```
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x117567dd8>,
 <matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x117567f28>]
```

In [ ]:

## Stock Market Data

In [180]:

In [181]:

Out[181]:

	Date	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Total Trac Quanti
0	2013-10-08	157.0000	157.8000	155.2000	155.8000	155.8000	1720413.000
1	2013-10-09	155.7000	158.2000	154.1500	155.3000	155.5500	2049580.000
2	2013-10-10	156.0000	160.8000	155.8500	160.3000	160.1500	3124853.000
3	2013-10-11	161.1500	163.4500	159.0000	159.8000	160.0500	1880046.000
4	2013-10-14	160.8500	161.4500	157.7000	159.3000	159.4500	1281419.000

In [260]:

Out[260]:

	Open	High	Low	Last	Close	Total ' Qu
count	1235.0000	1235.0000	1235.0000	1235.0000	1235.0000	1235
mean	168.9549	171.4291	166.4023	168.7364	168.7311	2604151
std	51.4991	52.4368	50.5429	51.5874	51.5449	2277027
min	103.0000	104.6000	100.0000	102.6000	102.6500	100180
25%	137.5500	138.9250	135.2500	137.1750	137.2250	1284481
50%	151.5000	153.2500	149.5000	151.2000	151.1000	1964885
75%	169.0000	172.3250	166.7000	169.1000	169.5000	3095788
max	327.7000	328.7500	321.6500	325.9500	325.7500	29191015

In [182]:

In [183]:



In [184]:

In [185]:

In [186]:

In [187]:

In [188]:

In [189]:

In [190]:

```
Epoch 1/20
96s - loss: 0.0011
Epoch 2/20
94s - loss: 5.3325e-04
Epoch 3/20
94s - loss: 3.1337e-04
Epoch 4/20
94s - loss: 2.8767e-04
Epoch 5/20
94s - loss: 2.7148e-04
Epoch 6/20
94s - loss: 2.4441e-04
Epoch 7/20
95s - loss: 2.3399e-04
Epoch 8/20
94s - loss: 2.4268e-04
Epoch 9/20
95s - loss: 2.3833e-04
Epoch 10/20
95s - loss: 2.1852e-04
```

In [191]:

In [192]:

In [193]:

In [194]:

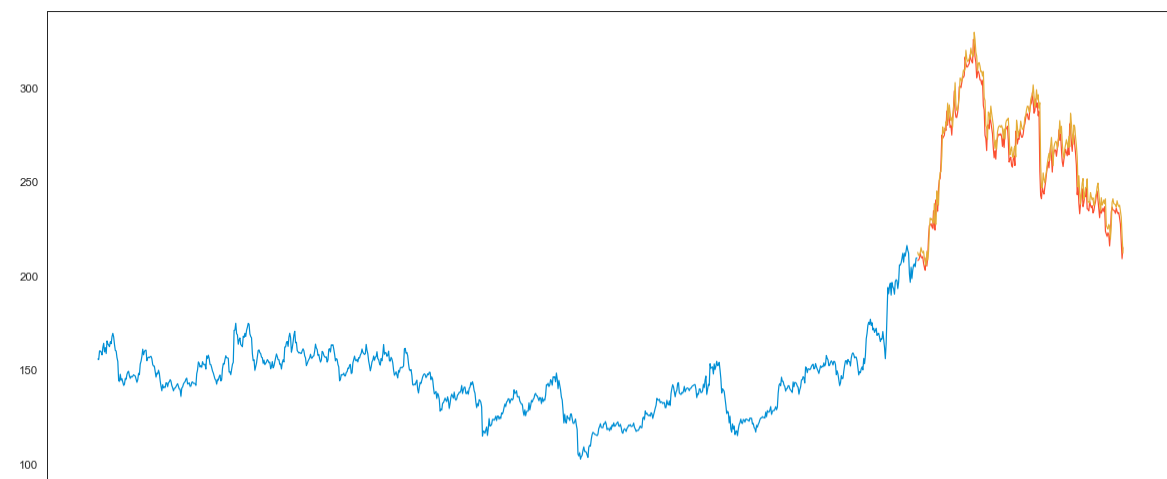
Out[194]:

7.211366722400344

In [195]:

Out[195]:

[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x140f4d668>,  
<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x140f4d828>]



In [ ]: