```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        from sklearn.model selection import KFold
        from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error
        from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
        import tensorflow as tf
        from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
        from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, Dropout
        from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping
In [2]: # Load the dataset
        data = pd.read csv('1M ahead dataset.csv')
In [3]: # Separate predictors (X) and target (y)
        X = data.drop(['Yt.1M'], axis=1).values
        y = data['Yt.1M'].values
In [4]: # Scale the predictor features
        scaler = StandardScaler()
        X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)
In [5]: # Set up 5-fold cross-validation
        kf = KFold(n splits=5, shuffle=True, random state=42)
        fold metrics = []
        fold counter = 1
In [6]: # Iterate through each fold
        for train_index, test_index in kf.split(X_scaled):
            print(f"\n--- Fold {fold counter} ---")
            # Split the data for this fold
            X train, X test = X scaled[train index], X scaled[test index]
            y_train, y_test = y[train_index], y[test_index]
            # Build a deep neural network model
            model = Sequential()
            # Input layer and first hidden layer
            model.add(Dense(64, input_dim=X_train.shape[1], activation='relu'))
            model.add(Dropout(0.2))
            # Second hidden layer
            model.add(Dense(32, activation='relu'))
            model.add(Dropout(0.2))
            # Third hidden layer
            model.add(Dense(16, activation='relu'))
            # Output layer for regression
            model.add(Dense(1))
            # Compile the model using Mean Squared Error loss
            model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse')
            # Early stopping to prevent overfitting
            es = EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss', patience=5, restore best weights=True)
            # Train the model using a validation split from training data
            history = model.fit(X train, y train, epochs=100, batch size=32,
                                validation_split=0.1, verbose=0, callbacks=[es])
            # Make predictions on the test set
            y_pred = model.predict(X_test).flatten()
            # Compute evaluation metrics for this fold
            mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
            mae = mean absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
            rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
            print(f"Fold {fold counter} -- MSE: {mse:.4f}, RMSE: {rmse:.4f}, MAE: {mae:.4f}")
            fold_metrics.append({'Fold': fold_counter, 'MSE': mse, 'RMSE': rmse, 'MAE': mae})
```

fold counter += 1

```
--- Fold 1 ---
      6/6 [=======] - 0s 4ms/step
      Fold 1 -- MSE: 0.0167, RMSE: 0.1293, MAE: 0.0729
      --- Fold 2 ---
      6/6 [=======] - 0s 3ms/step
      Fold 2 -- MSE: 0.0188, RMSE: 0.1372, MAE: 0.0744
      --- Fold 3 ---
      6/6 [=======] - 0s 3ms/step
      Fold 3 -- MSE: 0.0149, RMSE: 0.1220, MAE: 0.0750
      --- Fold 4 ---
      6/6 [=======] - 0s 4ms/step
      Fold 4 -- MSE: 0.0131, RMSE: 0.1144, MAE: 0.0778
      --- Fold 5 ---
      6/6 [======] - 0s 2ms/step
      Fold 5 -- MSE: 0.0182, RMSE: 0.1348, MAE: 0.0744
In [7]: # Summarize the cross-validation results in a DataFrame
       results_df = pd.DataFrame(fold_metrics)
       print("\n0verall Cross-Validation Results:")
       print(results df)
      Overall Cross-Validation Results:
Fold MSE RMSE MAE
0 1 0.016710 0.129269 0.072892
           2 0.018835 0.137242 0.074356
      1
           3 0.014872 0.121952 0.074955
          4 0.013078 0.114359 0.077816
5 0.018179 0.134831 0.074386
      3
      4
```

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