

IS388 Data Analysis

PROJECT AKHIR KELOMPOK

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1. Business Understanding

1. Penjelasan Dataset

Tabel di bawah ini berisi data penjualan alpukat Hass mingguan tahun 2018 di seluruh Indonesia. Data penjualan ini berasal langsung dari kasir toko berdasarkan penjualan nyata alpukat Hass. Dataset ini menyimpan data penjualan dari tahun 2013 yang mencakup data penjualan dari berbagai jenis toko seperti kelontong, ritel massal, klub belanja, apotek, toko dollar, dan militer. Harga Rata-rata (alpukat) dalam tabel menunjukkan biaya per alpukat, meskipun beberapa alpukat dijual dalam kantong. Kode Pencarian Produk (PLU) hanya berlaku untuk alpukat Hass, sementara jenis alpukat lainnya seperti greenskins tidak termasuk dalam tabel ini. Artinya, kita bisa melihat seberapa banyak dan seberapa mahal alpukat Hass yang terjual di berbagai toko selama tahun 2018.

2. Penjelasan Kolom

- Tanggal (Date): Tanggal pengamatan data penjualan alpukat.
- Harga Rata-rata (AveragePrice): Harga rata-rata untuk satu alpukat.
- Tipe (Type): Jenis alpukat, apakah konvensional atau organik.
- Tahun (Year): Tahun pengamatan data.
- Wilayah (Region): Nama kota atau daerah tempat pengamatan dilakukan.
- Total Volume: Jumlah total alpukat yang terjual.
- 4046: Jumlah total alpukat dengan kode PLU 4046 yang terjual.
- 4225: Jumlah total alpukat dengan kode PLU 4225 yang terjual.
- 4770: Jumlah total alpukat dengan kode PLU 4770 yang terjual.
- Total Bags: Jumlah total kantong yang berisi beberapa alpukat.
- Small Bags: Jumlah total kantong kecil yang berisi beberapa alpukat.
- Large Bags: Jumlah total kantong besar yang berisi beberapa alpukat.
- XLarge Bags: Jumlah total kantong sangat besar yang berisi beberapa alpukat.

Dengan kata lain, data ini memberikan informasi tentang harga, jenis, tahun, wilayah, dan volume penjualan alpukat. Selain itu, kita juga dapat melihat rincian penjualan berdasarkan jenis kemasan, seperti kantong kecil, kantong besar, dan sebagainya. Jumlah

alpukat dengan kode PLU tertentu (4046, 4225, dan 4770) juga dicantumkan, memberikan informasi lebih lanjut tentang variasi jenis alpukat yang terjual.

Tujuan dari analisis data adalah memahami faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penjualan alpukat Hass untuk membantu pengambilan keputusan dan strategi pemasaran

CODE

2. Data Understanding

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
import pylab as pl
import numpy as np
%matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [2]: avocado = pd.read_csv("avocado-updated-2020.csv")
avocado.head(10)
```

```
Out[2]:
```

	date	average_price	total_volume	4046	4225	4770	total_bags	small
0	2015-01-04	1.22	40873.28	2819.50	28287.42	49.90	9716.46	9
1	2015-01-04	1.79	1373.95	57.42	153.88	0.00	1162.65	1
2	2015-01-04	1.00	435021.49	364302.39	23821.16	82.15	46815.79	16
3	2015-01-04	1.76	3846.69	1500.15	938.35	0.00	1408.19	1
4	2015-01-04	1.08	788025.06	53987.31	552906.04	39995.03	141136.68	137
5	2015-01-04	1.29	19137.28	8040.64	6557.47	657.48	3881.69	3
6	2015-01-04	1.01	80034.32	44562.12	24964.23	2752.35	7755.62	6
7	2015-01-04	1.64	1505.12	1.27	1129.50	0.00	374.35	
8	2015-01-04	1.02	491738.00	7193.87	396752.18	128.82	87663.13	87
9	2015-01-04	1.83	2192.13	8.66	939.43	0.00	1244.04	1

```
In [3]: avocado.describe()
```

Out[3]:

	average_price	total_volume	4046	4225	4770	total
count	33045.000000	3.304500e+04	3.304500e+04	3.304500e+04	3.304500e+04	3.304500e+04
mean	1.379941	9.683997e+05	3.023914e+05	2.797693e+05	2.148255e+04	3.646731e+05
std	0.378972	3.934533e+06	1.301026e+06	1.151052e+06	1.001607e+05	1.564000e+06
min	0.440000	8.456000e+01	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00
25%	1.100000	1.511895e+04	7.673100e+02	2.712470e+03	0.000000e+00	9.121860e+03
50%	1.350000	1.291170e+05	1.099477e+04	2.343600e+04	1.780900e+02	5.322220e+04
75%	1.620000	5.058285e+05	1.190219e+05	1.352389e+05	5.096530e+03	1.744310e+05
max	3.250000	6.371614e+07	2.274362e+07	2.047057e+07	2.546439e+06	3.168910e+07

In [4]: `avocado.info()`

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 33045 entries, 0 to 33044
Data columns (total 13 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   date            33045 non-null  object
1   average_price   33045 non-null  float64
2   total_volume    33045 non-null  float64
3   4046            33045 non-null  float64
4   4225            33045 non-null  float64
5   4770            33045 non-null  float64
6   total_bags      33045 non-null  float64
7   small_bags      33045 non-null  float64
8   large_bags      33045 non-null  float64
9   xlarge_bags     33045 non-null  float64
10  type            33045 non-null  object
11  year            33045 non-null  int64
12  geography       33045 non-null  object
dtypes: float64(9), int64(1), object(3)
memory usage: 3.3+ MB
```

In [5]: `avocado.shape`

Out[5]: (33045, 13)

In [6]: `avocado.isnull().sum()`

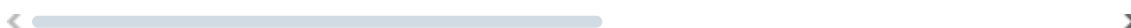
```
Out[6]: date          0
        average_price 0
        total_volume  0
        4046          0
        4225          0
        4770          0
        total_bags    0
        small_bags    0
        large_bags    0
        xlarge_bags   0
        type          0
        year          0
        geography     0
        dtype: int64
```

```
In [7]: avocado.dropna()
```

```
Out[7]:
```

	date	average_price	total_volume	4046	4225	4770	total_bags
0	2015-01-04	1.22	40873.28	2819.50	28287.42	49.90	9716.46
1	2015-01-04	1.79	1373.95	57.42	153.88	0.00	1162.65
2	2015-01-04	1.00	435021.49	364302.39	23821.16	82.15	46815.79
3	2015-01-04	1.76	3846.69	1500.15	938.35	0.00	1408.19
4	2015-01-04	1.08	788025.06	53987.31	552906.04	39995.03	141136.68
...
33040	2020-11-29	1.47	1583056.27	67544.48	97996.46	2617.17	1414878.10
33041	2020-11-29	0.91	5811114.22	1352877.53	589061.83	19741.90	3790665.29
33042	2020-11-29	1.48	289961.27	13273.75	19341.09	636.51	256709.92
33043	2020-11-29	0.67	822818.75	234688.01	80205.15	10543.63	497381.96
33044	2020-11-29	1.35	24106.58	1236.96	617.80	1564.98	20686.84

33045 rows × 13 columns



```
In [8]: avocado.head(10)
```

Out[8]:

	date	average_price	total_volume	4046	4225	4770	total_bags	small
0	2015-01-04	1.22	40873.28	2819.50	28287.42	49.90	9716.46	9
1	2015-01-04	1.79	1373.95	57.42	153.88	0.00	1162.65	1
2	2015-01-04	1.00	435021.49	364302.39	23821.16	82.15	46815.79	16
3	2015-01-04	1.76	3846.69	1500.15	938.35	0.00	1408.19	1
4	2015-01-04	1.08	788025.06	53987.31	552906.04	39995.03	141136.68	137
5	2015-01-04	1.29	19137.28	8040.64	6557.47	657.48	3881.69	3
6	2015-01-04	1.01	80034.32	44562.12	24964.23	2752.35	7755.62	6
7	2015-01-04	1.64	1505.12	1.27	1129.50	0.00	374.35	
8	2015-01-04	1.02	491738.00	7193.87	396752.18	128.82	87663.13	87
9	2015-01-04	1.83	2192.13	8.66	939.43	0.00	1244.04	1



In [9]:

```
avocado.columns = ['Date', 'AveragePrice', 'Total Volume', '4046', '4225', '4770',
                   'Total Bags', 'Small Bags', 'Large Bags', 'XLarge Bags',
                   'type', 'year', 'region']

avocado.head()
avocado.info()
```

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

RangeIndex: 33045 entries, 0 to 33044

Data columns (total 13 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Date	33045 non-null	object
1	AveragePrice	33045 non-null	float64
2	Total Volume	33045 non-null	float64
3	4046	33045 non-null	float64
4	4225	33045 non-null	float64
5	4770	33045 non-null	float64
6	Total Bags	33045 non-null	float64
7	Small Bags	33045 non-null	float64
8	Large Bags	33045 non-null	float64
9	XLarge Bags	33045 non-null	float64
10	type	33045 non-null	object
11	year	33045 non-null	int64
12	region	33045 non-null	object

dtypes: float64(9), int64(1), object(3)

memory usage: 3.3+ MB

Exploratory Data Analysis

3. DATA PREPARATION

In [10]: *#Handling Missing Values*

In [11]: `avocado.fillna(avocado.mean(), inplace = True)`
`avocado.head(5)`

C:\Users\calvi\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_10720\3087528212.py:1: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric_only in DataFrame.mean is deprecated. In a future version, it will default to False. In addition, specifying 'numeric_only=None' is deprecated. Select only valid columns or specify the value of numeric_only to silence this warning.

`avocado.fillna(avocado.mean(), inplace = True)`

Out[11]:

	Date	AveragePrice	Total Volume	4046	4225	4770	Total Bags	Small Bags
0	2015-01-04	1.22	40873.28	2819.50	28287.42	49.90	9716.46	9186.93
1	2015-01-04	1.79	1373.95	57.42	153.88	0.00	1162.65	1162.65
2	2015-01-04	1.00	435021.49	364302.39	23821.16	82.15	46815.79	16707.15
3	2015-01-04	1.76	3846.69	1500.15	938.35	0.00	1408.19	1071.35
4	2015-01-04	1.08	788025.06	53987.31	552906.04	39995.03	141136.68	137146.07



In [12]: *#Handling Outliers*

In [13]: `import pandas as pd`
`import matplotlib.pyplot as plt`
`import seaborn as sns`

`print("Jumlah Data Sebelum Menghilangkan Outlier:", len(avocado))`

`plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))`
`sns.boxplot(x=avocado['4046'])`
`plt.title('Before Removing Outliers - 4046')`
`plt.show()`

`Q1 = avocado['4046'].quantile(0.25)`
`Q3 = avocado['4046'].quantile(0.75)`
`IQR = Q3 - Q1`

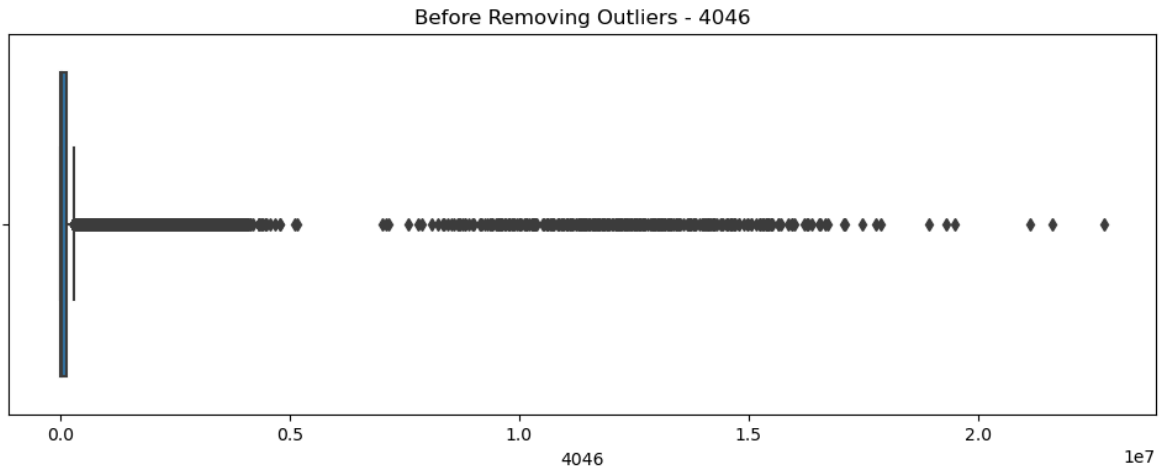
`lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR`
`upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR`

`avocado = avocado[(avocado['4046'] >= lower_bound) & (avocado['4046'] <= upper_bound)]`

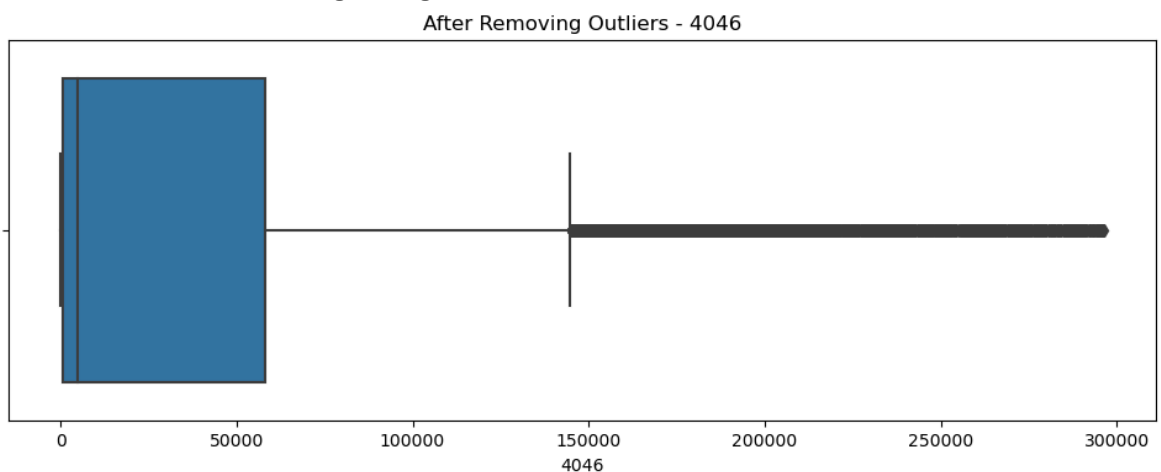
```
print("\nJumlah Data Setelah Menghilangkan Outlier:", len(avocado))

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
sns.boxplot(x=avocado['4046'])
plt.title('After Removing Outliers - 4046')
plt.show()
```

Jumlah Data Sebelum Menghilangkan Outlier: 33045



Jumlah Data Setelah Menghilangkan Outlier: 28405



```
In [14]: print("Jumlah Data Sebelum Menghilangkan Outlier:", len(avocado))

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
sns.boxplot(x=avocado['4225'])
plt.title('Before Removing Outliers - 4225')
plt.show()

Q1 = avocado['4225'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = avocado['4225'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1

lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

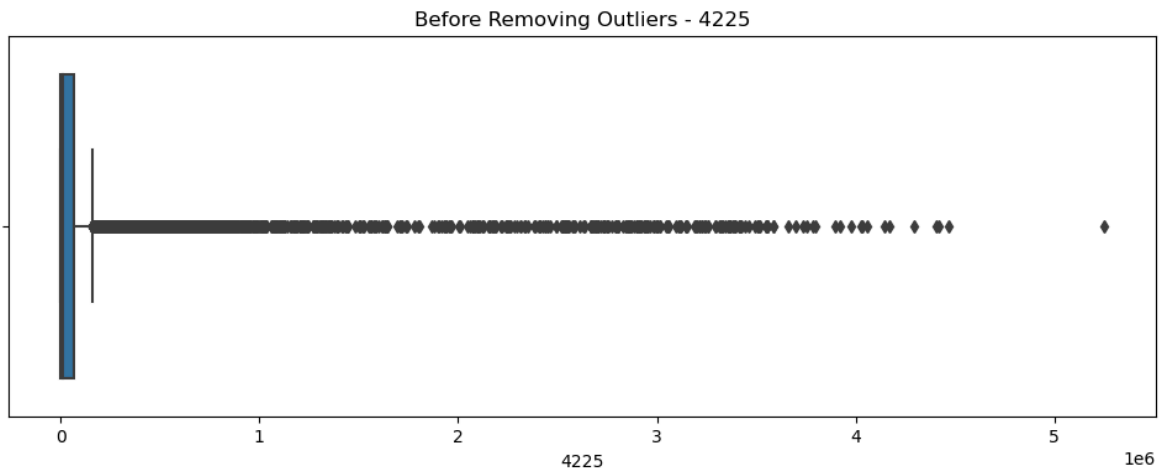
avocado = avocado[(avocado['4225'] >= lower_bound) & (avocado['4225'] <= upper_bound)]

print("\nJumlah Data Setelah Menghilangkan Outlier:", len(avocado))

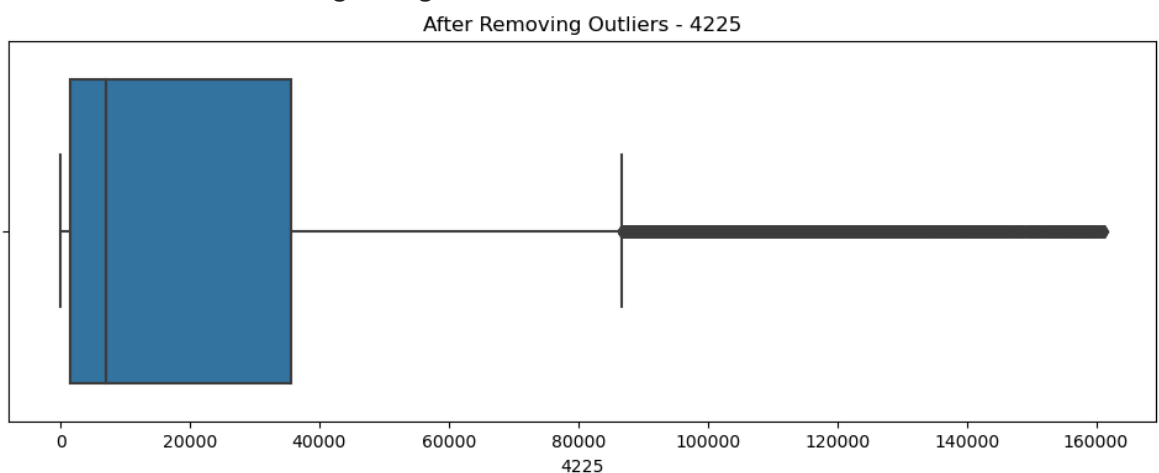
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
sns.boxplot(x=avocado['4225'])
```

```
plt.title('After Removing Outliers - 4225')
plt.show()
```

Jumlah Data Sebelum Menghilangkan Outlier: 28405



Jumlah Data Setelah Menghilangkan Outlier: 24460



```
In [15]: print("Jumlah Data Sebelum Menghilangkan Outlier:", len(avocado))

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
sns.boxplot(x=avocado['4770'])
plt.title('Before Removing Outliers - 4770')
plt.show()

Q1 = avocado['4770'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = avocado['4770'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1

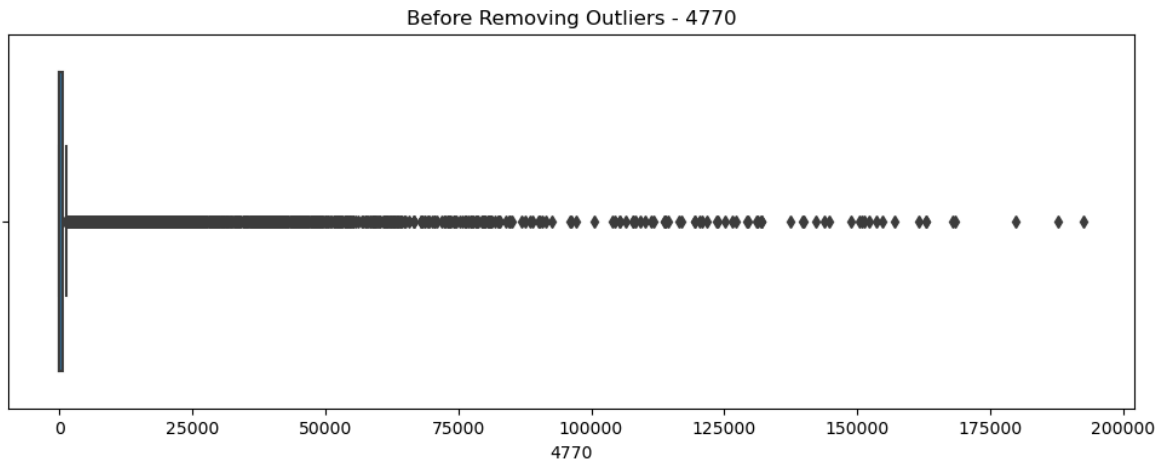
lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

avocado = avocado[(avocado['4770'] >= lower_bound) & (avocado['4770'] <= upper_bound)]

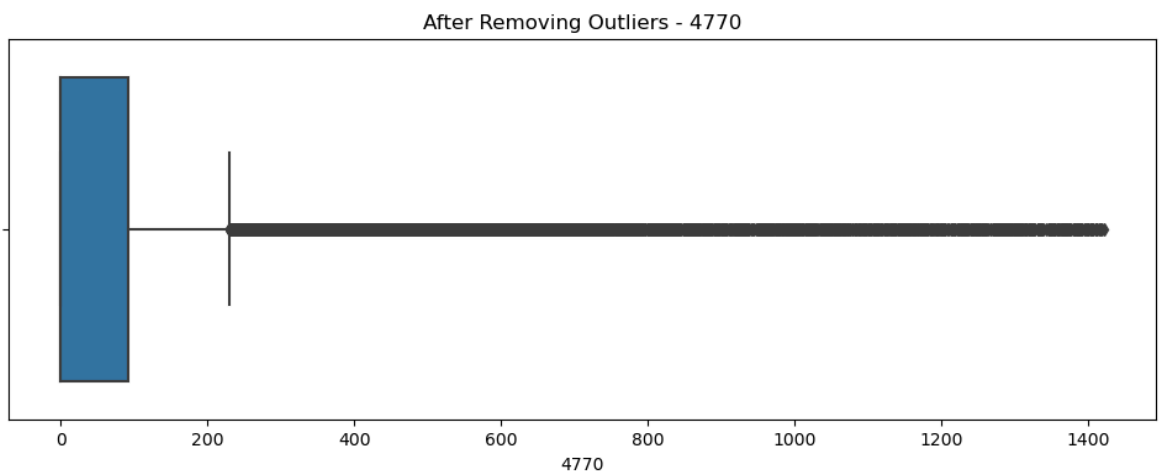
print("\nJumlah Data Setelah Menghilangkan Outlier:", len(avocado))

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
sns.boxplot(x=avocado['4770'])
plt.title('After Removing Outliers - 4770')
plt.show()
```

Jumlah Data Sebelum Menghilangkan Outlier: 24460



Jumlah Data Setelah Menghilangkan Outlier: 19823



```
In [16]: print("Jumlah Data Sebelum Menghilangkan Outlier:", len(avocado))

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
sns.boxplot(x=avocado['Total Volume'])
plt.title('Before Removing Outliers - Total Volume')
plt.show()

Q1 = avocado['Total Volume'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = avocado['Total Volume'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1

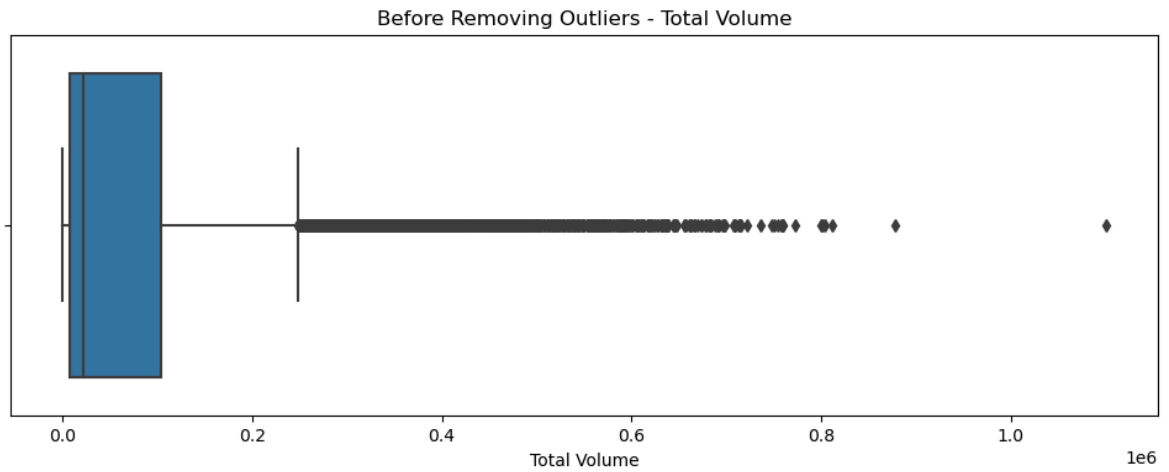
lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

avocado = avocado[(avocado['Total Volume'] >= lower_bound) & (avocado['Total Volume'] <= upper_bound)]

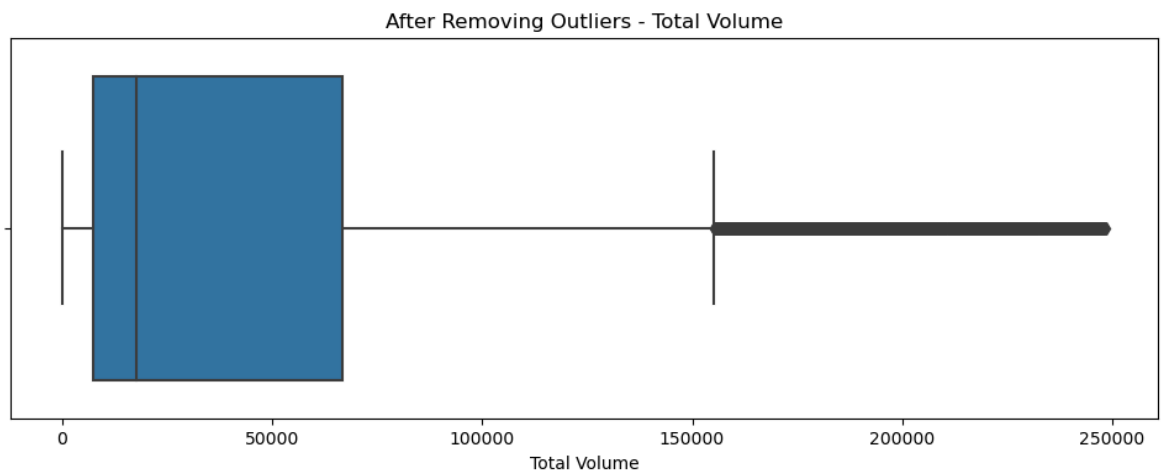
print("\nJumlah Data Setelah Menghilangkan Outlier:", len(avocado))

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
sns.boxplot(x=avocado['Total Volume'])
plt.title('After Removing Outliers - Total Volume')
plt.show()
```

Jumlah Data Sebelum Menghilangkan Outlier: 19823



Jumlah Data Setelah Menghilangkan Outlier: 18064



```
In [17]: print("Jumlah Data Sebelum Menghilangkan Outlier:", len(avocado))

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
sns.boxplot(x=avocado['AveragePrice'])
plt.title('Before Removing Outliers - AveragePrice')
plt.show()

Q1 = avocado['AveragePrice'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = avocado['AveragePrice'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1

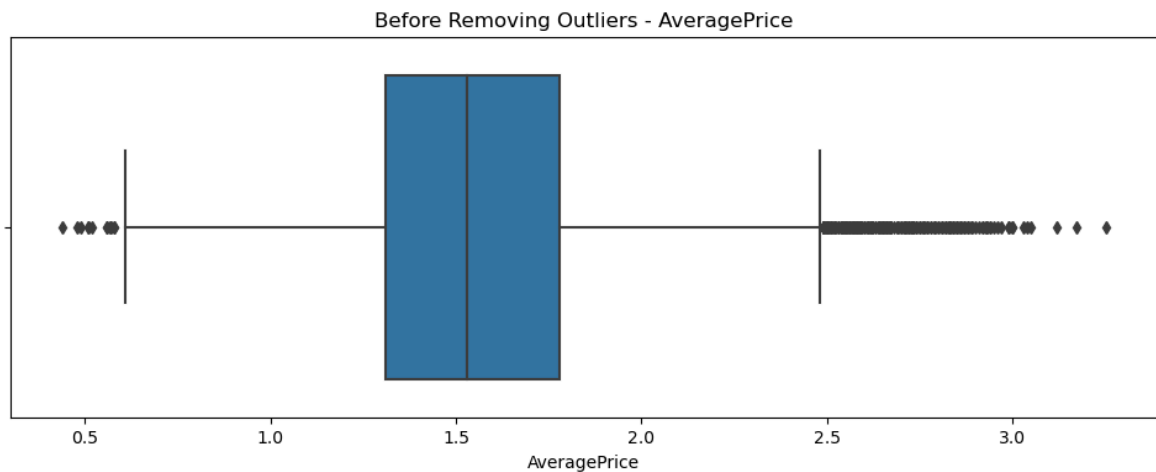
lower_bound = Q1 - 1.5 * IQR
upper_bound = Q3 + 1.5 * IQR

avocado = avocado[(avocado['AveragePrice'] >= lower_bound) & (avocado['AveragePrice'] <= upper_bound)]

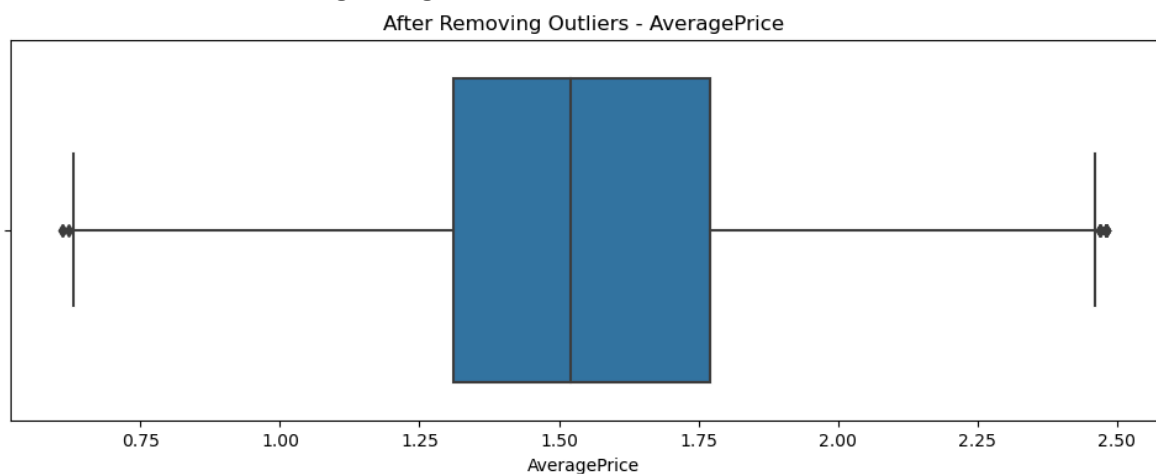
print("\nJumlah Data Setelah Menghilangkan Outlier:", len(avocado))

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
sns.boxplot(x=avocado['AveragePrice'])
plt.title('After Removing Outliers - AveragePrice')
plt.show()
```

Jumlah Data Sebelum Menghilangkan Outlier: 18064



Jumlah Data Setelah Menghilangkan Outlier: 17801



In [18]: `#Formatting`

In [19]: `avocado['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(avocado['Date'])`

In [20]: `datavis = avocado[['AveragePrice', 'Date']]`
`datavis['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(datavis['Date'], infer_datetime_format=True)`
`print(datavis.dtypes)`

```
AveragePrice      float64
Date              datetime64[ns]
dtype: object
```

C:\Users\calvi\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_10720\252701598.py:2: SettingWithCopyWarning:
Warning:
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: https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/indexing.html#returning-a-view-versus-a-copy
`datavis['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(datavis['Date'], infer_datetime_format=True)`

In [21]: `#Normalization`

In [22]: `from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler`
`import pandas as pd`
`scaler = MinMaxScaler()`
`avocado['AveragePrice'] = scaler.fit_transform(avocado['AveragePrice'].values.re`

```
avocado.head()
```

Out[22]:

	Date	AveragePrice	Total Volume	4046	4225	4770	Total Bags	Small Bags	Large Bags
0	2015-01-04	0.326203	40873.28	2819.50	28287.42	49.90	9716.46	9186.93	529.53
1	2015-01-04	0.631016	1373.95	57.42	153.88	0.00	1162.65	1162.65	0.00
3	2015-01-04	0.614973	3846.69	1500.15	938.35	0.00	1408.19	1071.35	336.84
5	2015-01-04	0.363636	19137.28	8040.64	6557.47	657.48	3881.69	3881.69	0.00
7	2015-01-04	0.550802	1505.12	1.27	1129.50	0.00	374.35	186.67	187.68

```
In [23]: #Encoding
```

```
In [24]: avocado['type'] = avocado['type'].replace({'conventional': 1, 'organic': 2})
print(avocado)
```

	Date	AveragePrice	Total Volume	4046	4225	4770	\
0	2015-01-04	0.326203	40873.28	2819.50	28287.42	49.90	
1	2015-01-04	0.631016	1373.95	57.42	153.88	0.00	
3	2015-01-04	0.614973	3846.69	1500.15	938.35	0.00	
5	2015-01-04	0.363636	19137.28	8040.64	6557.47	657.48	
7	2015-01-04	0.550802	1505.12	1.27	1129.50	0.00	
...	
33033	2020-11-29	0.117647	189187.58	78597.67	9497.22	65.16	
33034	2020-11-29	0.657754	5898.33	677.71	912.70	0.00	
33035	2020-11-29	0.181818	72128.91	6789.51	31201.09	627.87	
33036	2020-11-29	0.454545	3191.59	166.36	89.78	0.00	
33038	2020-11-29	0.181818	11883.88	101.71	0.00	0.00	

	Total Bags	Small Bags	Large Bags	XLarge Bags	type	year	\
0	9716.46	9186.93	529.53	0.00	1	2015	
1	1162.65	1162.65	0.00	0.00	2	2015	
3	1408.19	1071.35	336.84	0.00	2	2015	
5	3881.69	3881.69	0.00	0.00	2	2015	
7	374.35	186.67	187.68	0.00	2	2015	
...	
33033	101027.53	93625.26	7402.27	0.00	1	2020	
33034	4307.92	4301.25	6.67	0.00	2	2020	
33035	33510.44	20587.54	11866.23	1056.67	1	2020	
33036	2935.45	2618.57	316.88	0.00	2	2020	
33038	11782.17	11782.17	0.00	0.00	2	2020	

	region
0	Albany
1	Albany
3	Atlanta
5	Baltimore/Washington
7	Boise
...	...
33033	St. Louis
33034	St. Louis
33035	Syracuse
33036	Syracuse
33038	Tampa

[17801 rows x 13 columns]

In [25]: #Binning

```
In [26]: import pandas as pd

bin_edges = [0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1.0]
bin_labels = ['Very Low', 'Low', 'Average', 'High', 'Very High']

avocado['Price Level'] = pd.cut(avocado['AveragePrice'], bins=bin_edges, labels=
avocado.head()
```

Out[26]:

	Date	AveragePrice	Total Volume	4046	4225	4770	Total Bags	Small Bags	Large Bags
0	2015-01-04	0.326203	40873.28	2819.50	28287.42	49.90	9716.46	9186.93	529.53
1	2015-01-04	0.631016	1373.95	57.42	153.88	0.00	1162.65	1162.65	0.00
3	2015-01-04	0.614973	3846.69	1500.15	938.35	0.00	1408.19	1071.35	336.84
5	2015-01-04	0.363636	19137.28	8040.64	6557.47	657.48	3881.69	3881.69	0.00
7	2015-01-04	0.550802	1505.12	1.27	1129.50	0.00	374.35	186.67	187.68

In [27]: `#Grouping`

```

In [28]: total_volume_by_price_year = avocado.groupby(['Price Level', 'year'])['Total Volume']
total_volume_by_price_year.head()

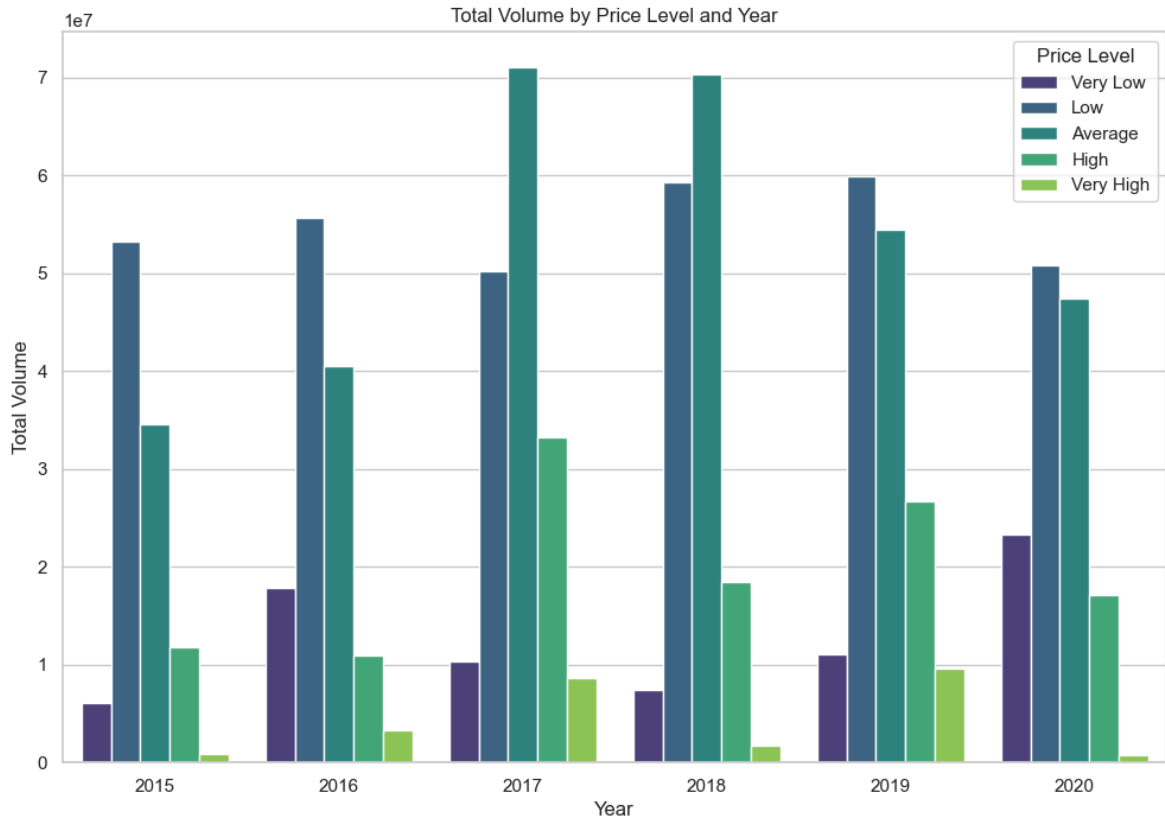
sns.set(style="whitegrid")

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
sns.barplot(x='year', y='Total Volume', hue='Price Level', data=total_volume_by_

plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Total Volume')
plt.title('Total Volume by Price Level and Year')

plt.show()

```



```
In [29]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Assuming avocado is your DataFrame

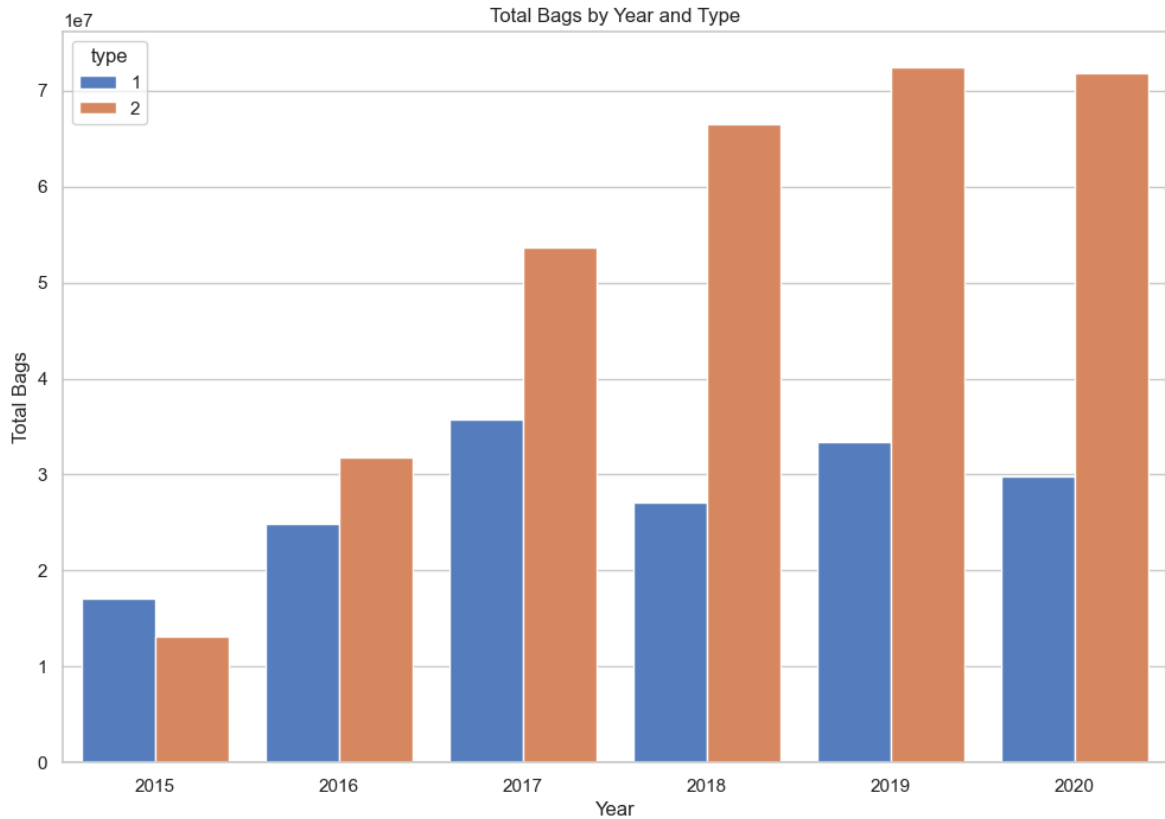
# Group by 'year' and 'type' and calculate the sum of 'Total Bags'
TotalBags_by_year_type = avocado.groupby(['year', 'type'])['Total Bags'].sum().reset_index()

# Set the plotting style
sns.set(style="whitegrid")

# Create a bar plot
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
sns.barplot(x='year', y='Total Bags', hue='type', data=TotalBags_by_year_type, palette='magma')

# Set plot labels and title
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Total Bags')
plt.title('Total Bags by Year and Type')

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



```
In [30]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Assuming avocado is your DataFrame

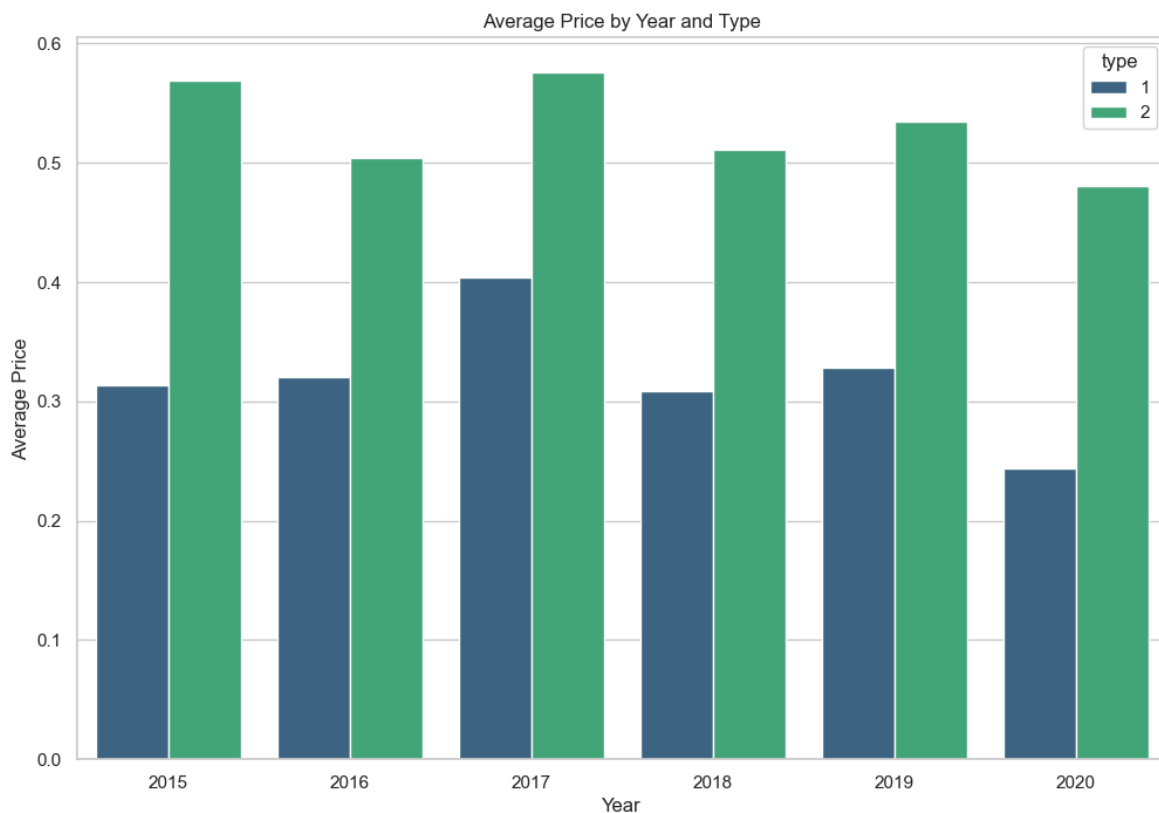
# Group by 'year' and 'type' and calculate the mean of 'AveragePrice'
AveragePrices_by_year_type = avocado.groupby(['year', 'type'])['AveragePrice'].mean()

# Set the plotting style
sns.set(style="whitegrid")

# Create a bar plot
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
sns.barplot(x='year', y='AveragePrice', hue='type', data=AveragePrices_by_year_type)

# Set plot labels and title
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Average Price')
plt.title('Average Price by Year and Type')

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

In [31]: `avocado.info()`

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 17801 entries, 0 to 33038
Data columns (total 14 columns):
#   Column          Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Date            17801 non-null  datetime64[ns]
1   AveragePrice    17801 non-null  float64
2   Total Volume    17801 non-null  float64
3   4046            17801 non-null  float64
4   4225            17801 non-null  float64
5   4770            17801 non-null  float64
6   Total Bags      17801 non-null  float64
7   Small Bags      17801 non-null  float64
8   Large Bags      17801 non-null  float64
9   XLarge Bags     17801 non-null  float64
10  type            17801 non-null  int64
11  year            17801 non-null  int64
12  region          17801 non-null  object
13  Price Level     17801 non-null  category
dtypes: category(1), datetime64[ns](1), float64(9), int64(2), object(1)
memory usage: 1.9+ MB
```

In [32]: `datavis = datavis.set_index(['Date'])`
`datavis.head()`

Out[32]:

AveragePrice	
Date	
2015-01-04	1.22
2015-01-04	1.79
2015-01-04	1.76
2015-01-04	1.29
2015-01-04	1.64

```
In [33]: print(datavis.describe().T)
print('AveragePrice')

print(datavis.describe().T.round(2))
```

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
AveragePrice	17801.0	1.543478	0.333942	0.61	1.31	1.52	1.77	2.48

	count	mean	std	min	25%	50%	75%	max
AveragePrice	17801.0	1.54	0.33	0.61	1.31	1.52	1.77	2.48

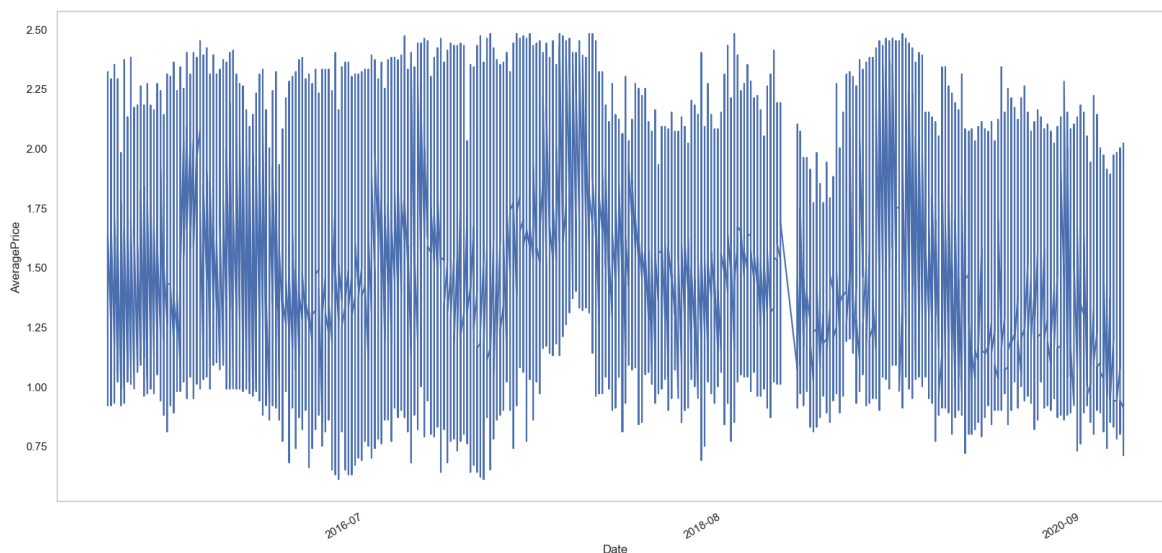
```
In [34]: import matplotlib.dates as mdates
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(20,10))
plt.xlabel("Date")
plt.ylabel("AveragePrice")

half_year_locator = mdates.MonthLocator(interval = 25)
year_month_formatter = mdates.DateFormatter('%Y-%m')

ax.xaxis.set_major_locator(half_year_locator)
ax.xaxis.set_major_formatter(year_month_formatter)

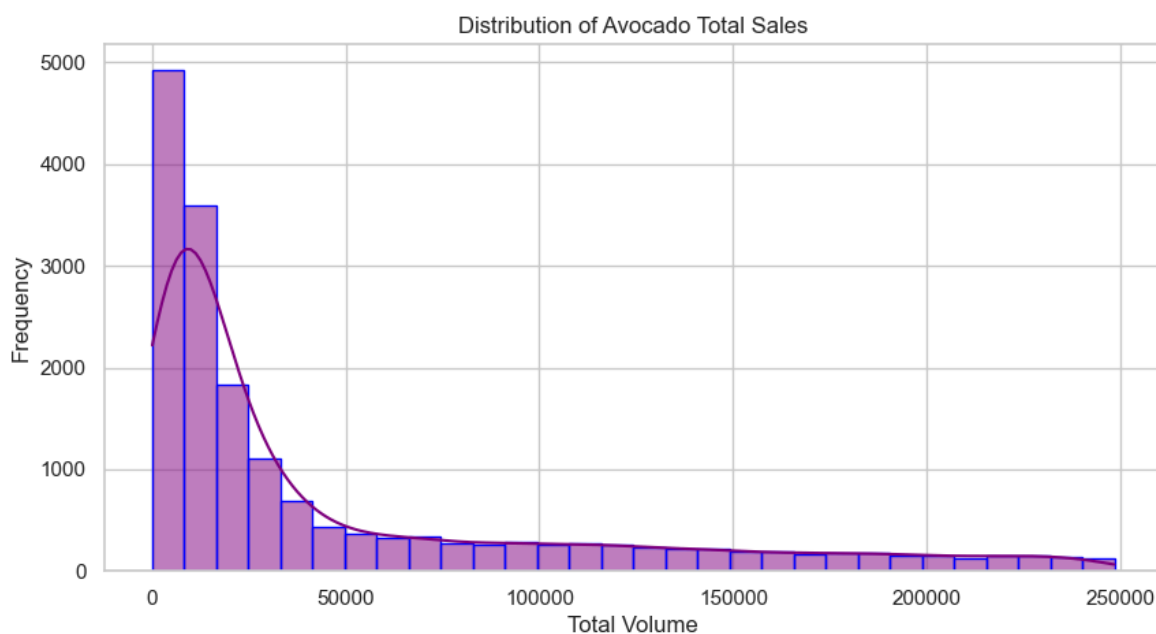
ax.plot(datavis)
fig.autofmt_xdate()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
```



1. Distribution

```
In [35]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 5))
sns.histplot(avocado['Total Volume'], color='purple', bins = 30, kde= True, edge
plt.xlabel('Total Volume')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.title('Distribution of Avocado Total Sales')
plt.show()
```

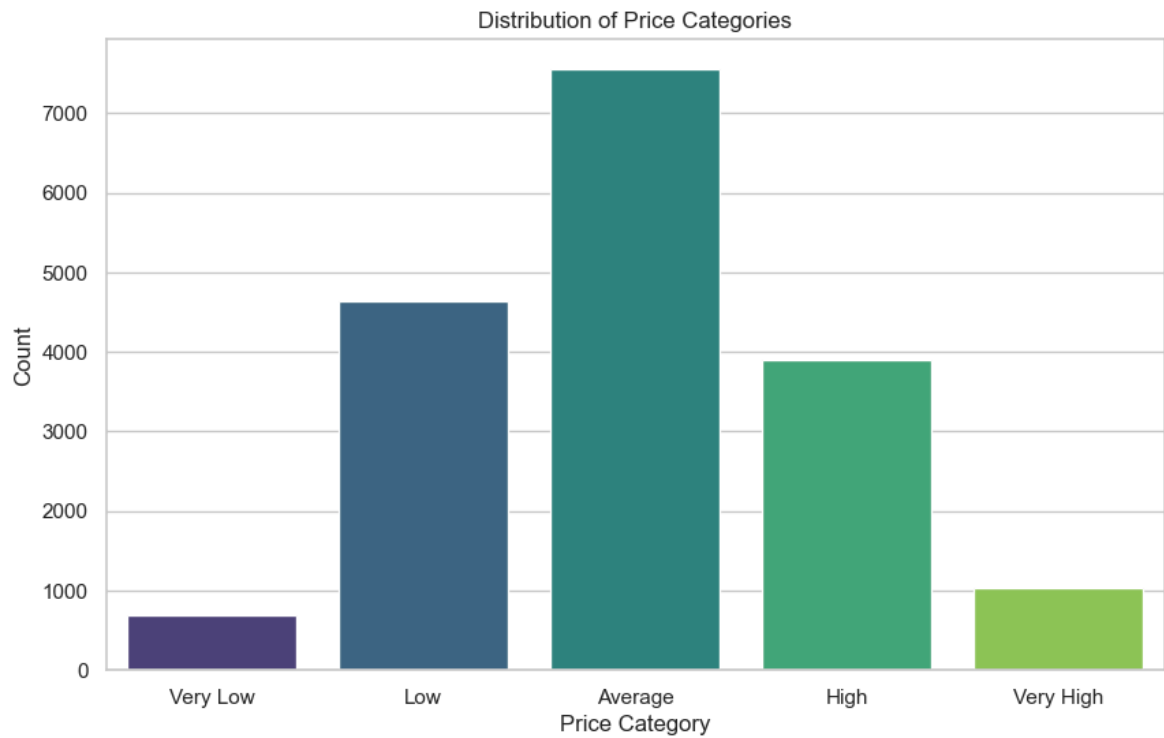


```
In [36]: sns.set(style="whitegrid")

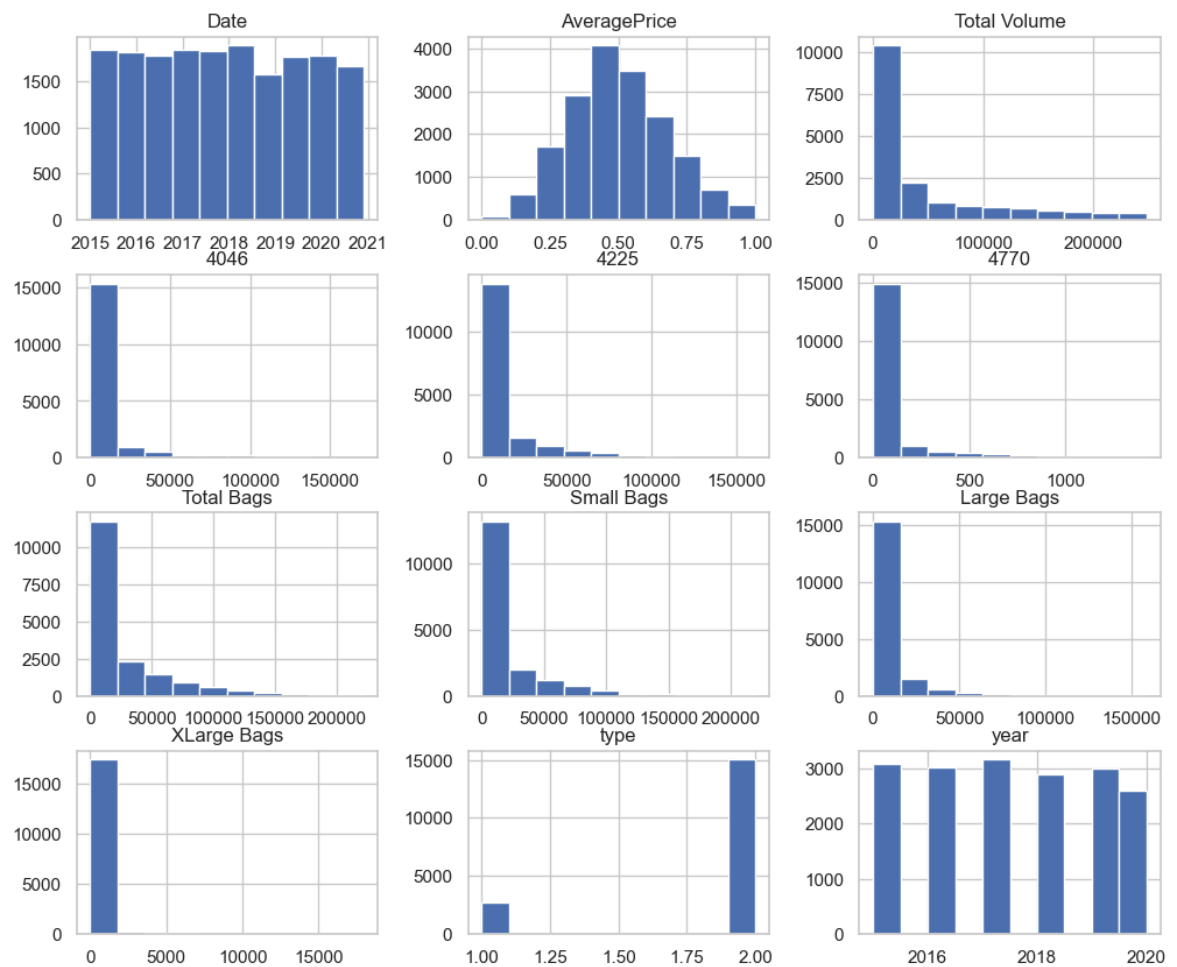
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.countplot(x='Price Level', data=avocado, palette='viridis')

plt.xlabel('Price Category')
plt.ylabel('Count')
plt.title('Distribution of Price Categories')

plt.show()
```



```
In [37]: avocado.hist(figsize=(12, 10))
plt.show()
```

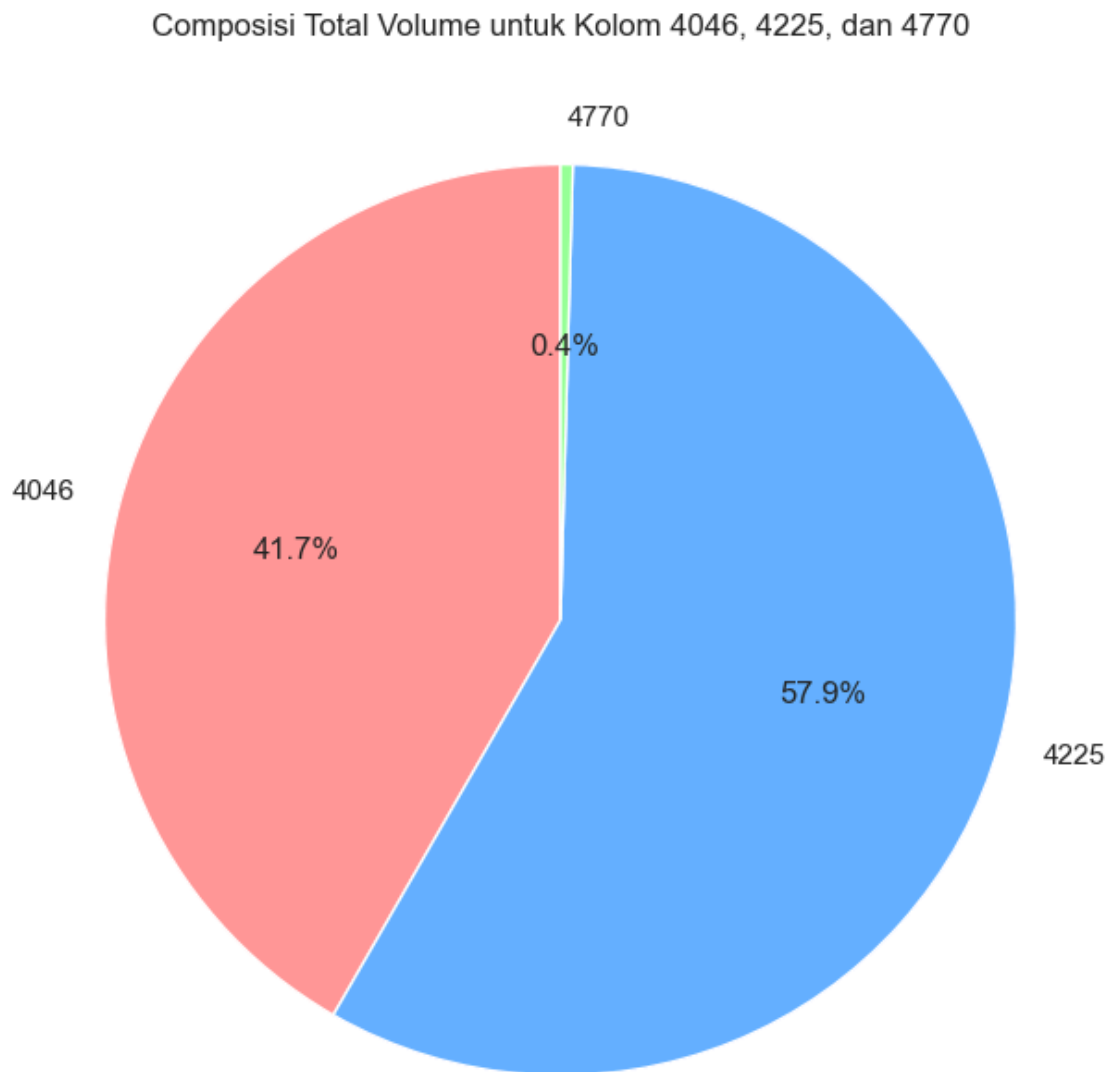


2.Composition

```
In [38]: #Komposisi Total Penjualan Berdasarkan Kode PLU Alpukat
total_4046 = avocado['4046'].sum()
total_4225 = avocado['4225'].sum()
total_4770 = avocado['4770'].sum()

# Menyiapkan data untuk pie chart
labels = ['4046', '4225', '4770']
sizes = [total_4046, total_4225, total_4770]
colors = ['#ff9999', '#66b3ff', '#99ff99']

# Membuat pie chart
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.pie(sizes, labels=labels, colors=colors, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=90)
plt.title('Composisi Total Volume untuk Kolom 4046, 4225, dan 4770')
plt.show()
```



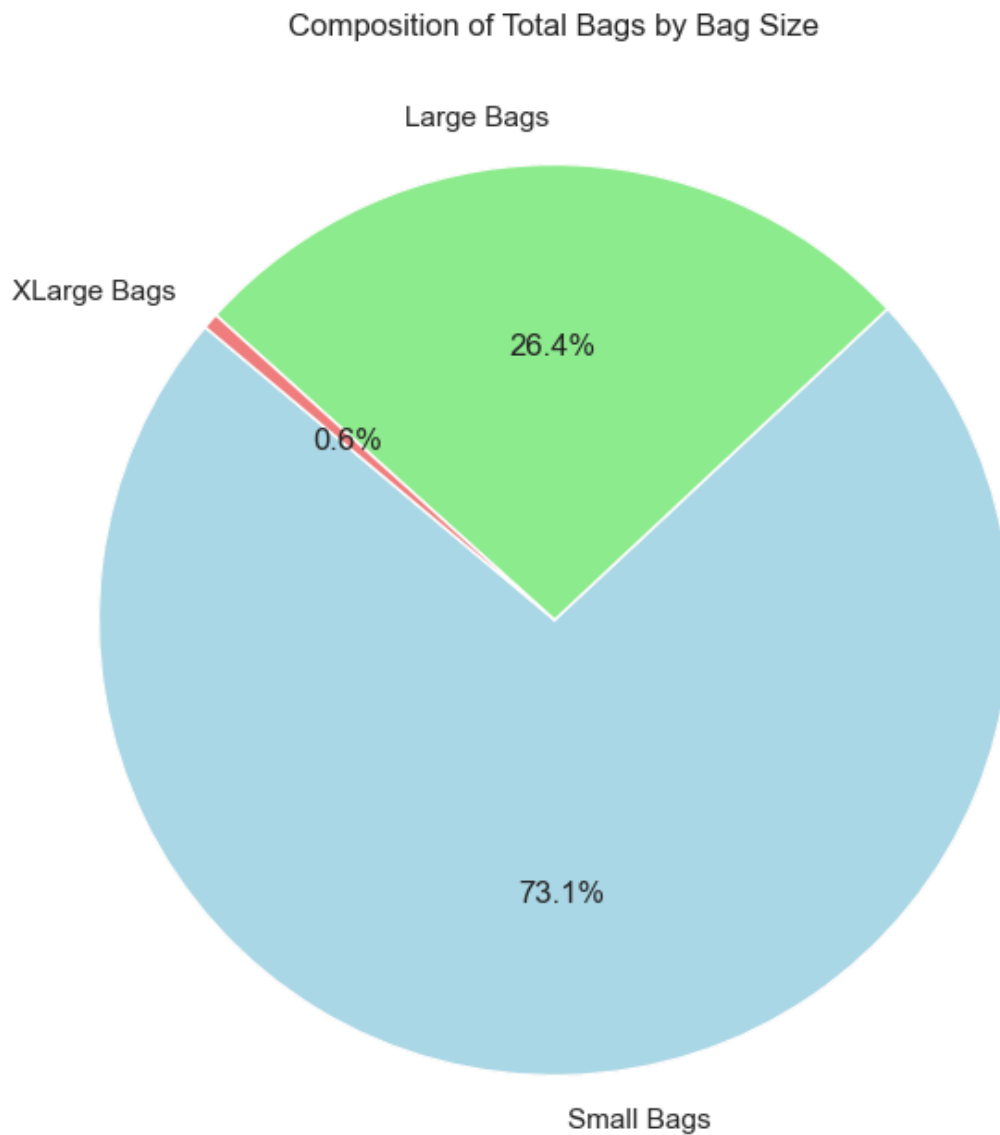
```
In [39]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

small_bags = avocado['Small Bags'].sum()
large_bags = avocado['Large Bags'].sum()
xlarge_bags = avocado['XLarge Bags'].sum()

total_bags = [small_bags, large_bags, xlarge_bags]
```

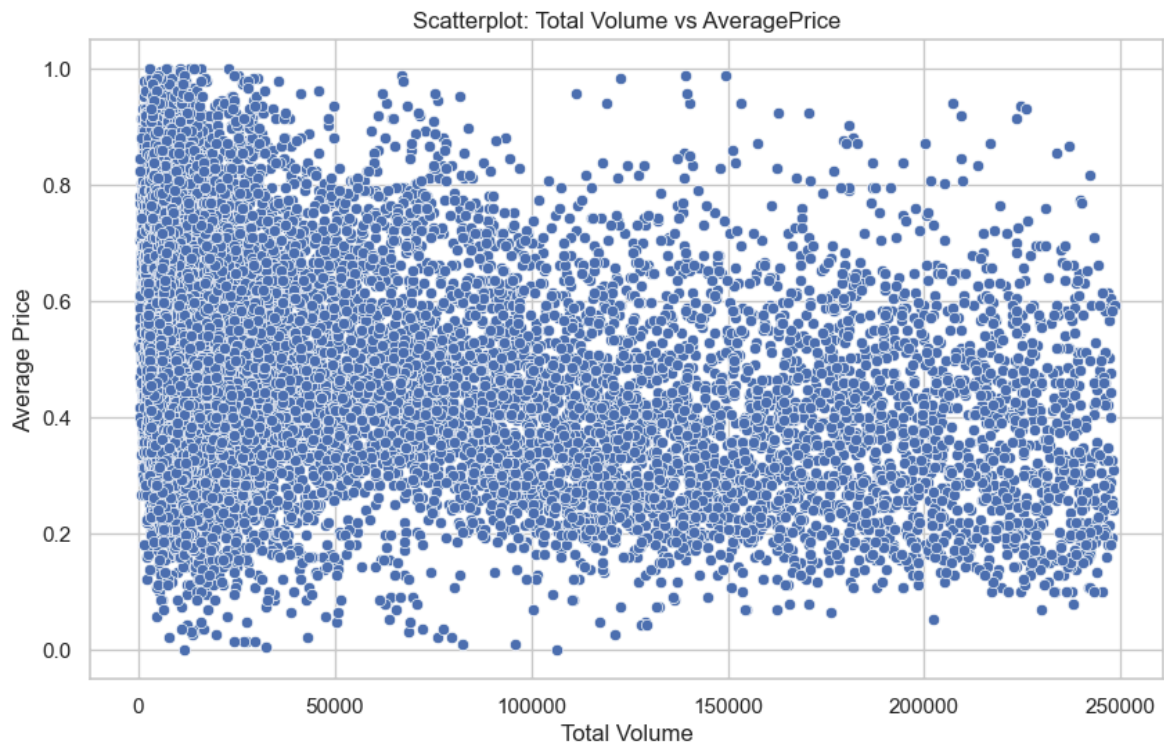
```
labels = ['Small Bags', 'Large Bags', 'XLarge Bags']

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.pie(total_bags, labels=labels, autopct='%1.1f%%', startangle=140, colors=['1
plt.title('Composition of Total Bags by Bag Size')
plt.show()
```

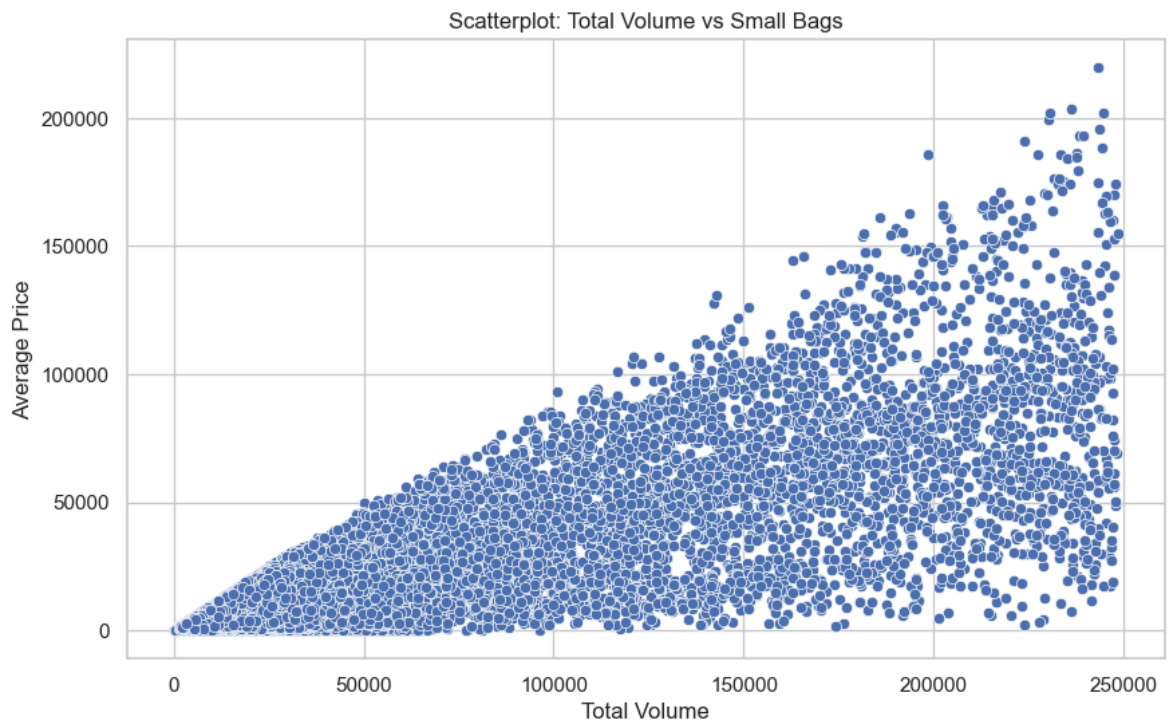


3.Relation

```
In [40]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.scatterplot(x='Total Volume', y='AveragePrice', data=avocado)
plt.title('Scatterplot: Total Volume vs AveragePrice')
plt.xlabel('Total Volume')
plt.ylabel('Average Price')
plt.show()
```



```
In [41]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
sns.scatterplot(x='Total Volume', y='Small Bags', data=avocado)
plt.title('Scatterplot: Total Volume vs Small Bags')
plt.xlabel('Total Volume')
plt.ylabel('Average Price')
plt.show()
```



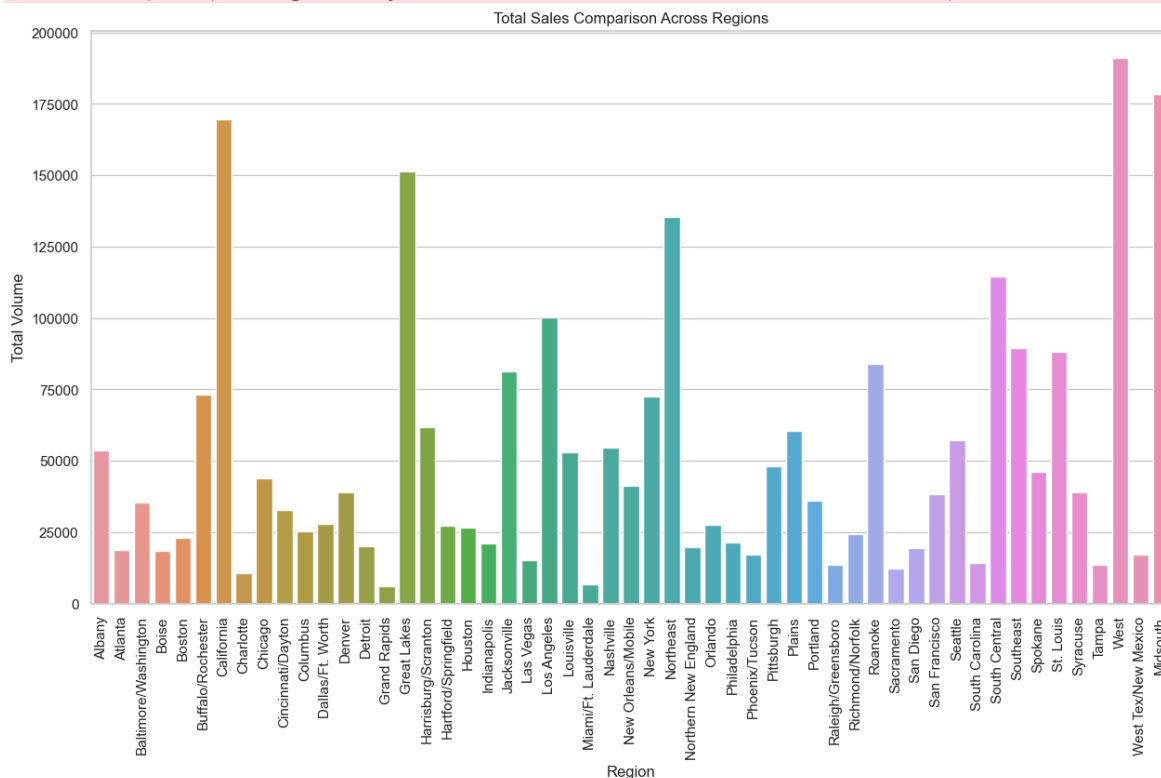
4.Comparison

```
In [42]: plt.figure(figsize=(15, 8))
sns.barplot(x='region', y='Total Volume', data=avocado, ci=None)
plt.title('Total Sales Comparison Across Regions')
plt.xlabel('Region')
```

```
plt.ylabel('Total Volume')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.show()
```

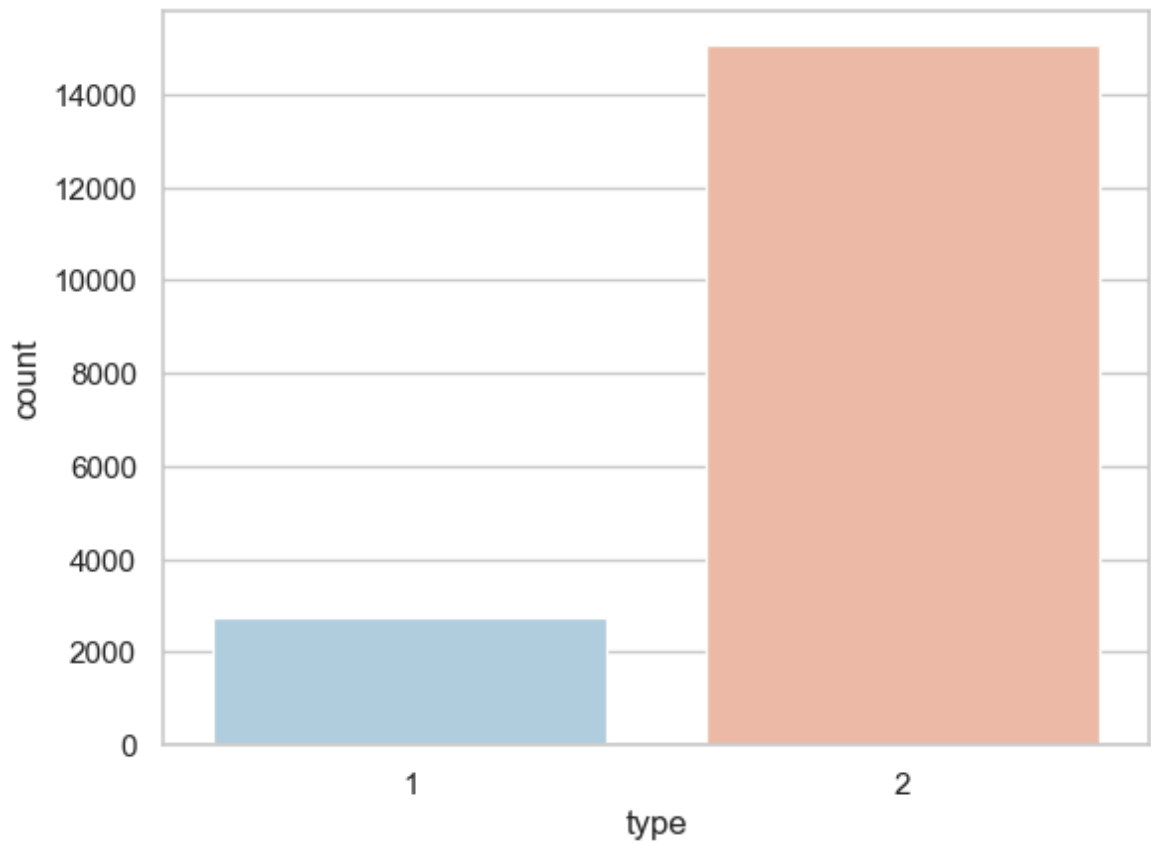
C:\Users\calvi\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_10720\375233967.py:2: FutureWarning:
The `ci` parameter is deprecated. Use `errorbar=None` for the same effect.

```
sns.barplot(x='region', y='Total Volume', data=avocado, ci=None)
```



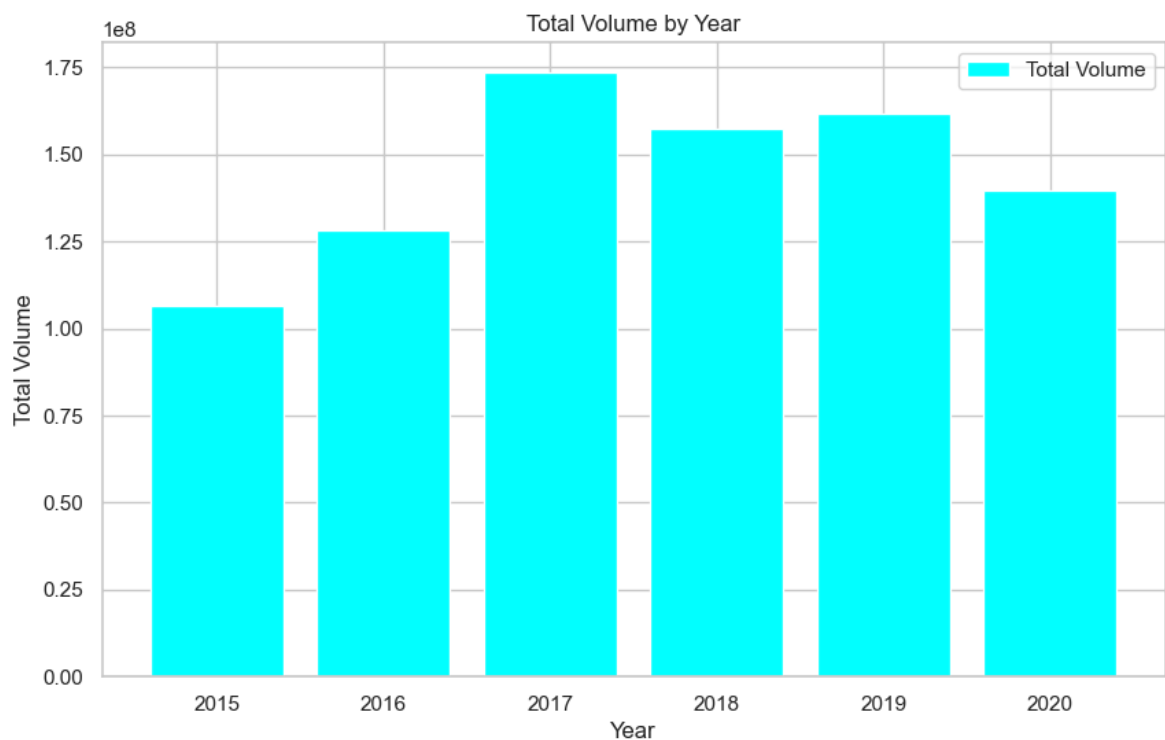
```
In [43]: sns.set_style('whitegrid')
sns.countplot(x='type', data=avocado, palette='RdBu_r')
```

```
Out[43]: <Axes: xlabel='type', ylabel='count'>
```

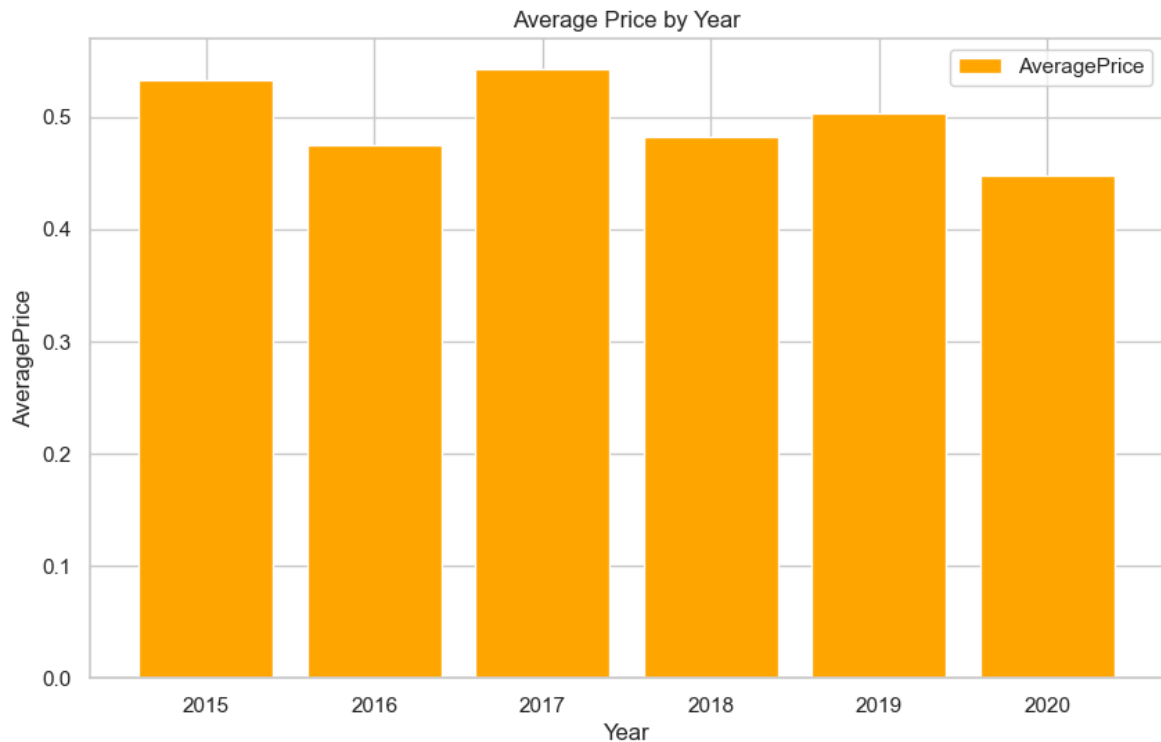



```
In [44]: grouped_data = avocado.groupby('year').agg({'Total Volume': 'sum', 'AveragePrice': 'mean'})

fig, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 6))
ax1.bar(grouped_data['year'], grouped_data['Total Volume'], label='Total Volume')
ax1.set_xlabel('Year')
ax1.set_ylabel('Total Volume')
ax1.set_title('Total Volume by Year')
ax1.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
In [45]: fig, ax2 = plt.subplots(figsize=(10, 6))
ax2.bar(grouped_data['year'], grouped_data['AveragePrice'], label='AveragePrice')
ax2.set_xlabel('Year')
ax2.set_ylabel('AveragePrice')
ax2.set_title('Average Price by Year')
ax2.legend()
plt.show()
```



4. MODELLING

```
In [46]: import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

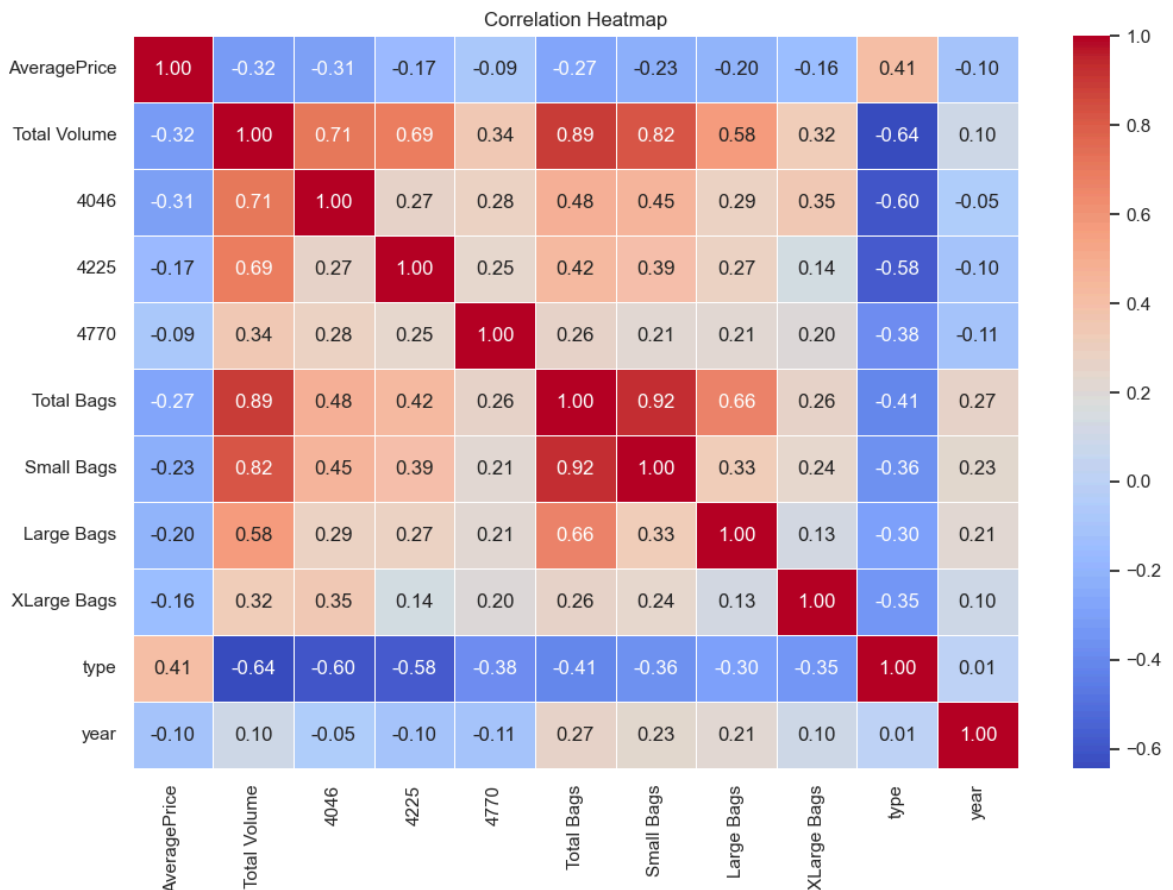
numerical_columns = avocado.drop(['Date', 'region'], axis=1)

correlation_matrix = numerical_columns.corr()

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm', fmt=".2f", linewidth=1)
plt.title('Correlation Heatmap')
plt.show()
```

C:\Users\calvi\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel_10720\1358551466.py:7: FutureWarning: The default value of numeric_only in DataFrame.corr is deprecated. In a future version, it will default to False. Select only valid columns or specify the value of numeric_only to silence this warning.

```
correlation_matrix = numerical_columns.corr()
```



```
In [47]: import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn import linear_model
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
```

1. Multiple Regression

```
In [48]: X = avocado[['AveragePrice', '4046', '4225', '4770', 'type', 'year']]
y = avocado['Total Volume']
y = y.values.reshape(-1, 1)

scaler = StandardScaler()

X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)
y_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(y)

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_scaled, y_scaled, test_size=0.2)
print(X_train.shape, X_test.shape)
print(y_train.shape, y_test.shape)

(14240, 6) (3561, 6)
(14240, 1) (3561, 1)
```

```
In [49]: model = linear_model.LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
print('Coefficients: ', model.coef_)
print('Intercept: ', model.intercept_)
```

Coefficients: $\begin{bmatrix} -0.0498538 & 0.57374552 & 0.56741675 & 0.07202317 & 0.0703294 & 0.19089092 \end{bmatrix}$

Intercept: $[-0.00224199]$

```
In [50]: y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
         print('Predicted: ', y_pred)
```

```
Predicted:  $\begin{bmatrix} -0.25308275 \\ 1.75275325 \\ -0.13618126 \\ \dots \\ -0.18343706 \\ 0.90383144 \\ -0.6384793 \end{bmatrix}$ 
```

```
In [51]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error, r2_score
```

```
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

mae_multi = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
mse_multi = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
r2_multi = r2_score(y_test, y_pred)

print("Mean Absolute Error: %.2f" % mae_multi)
print("Mean Squared Error: %.2f" % mse_multi)
print("R-squared:", r2_multi)
```

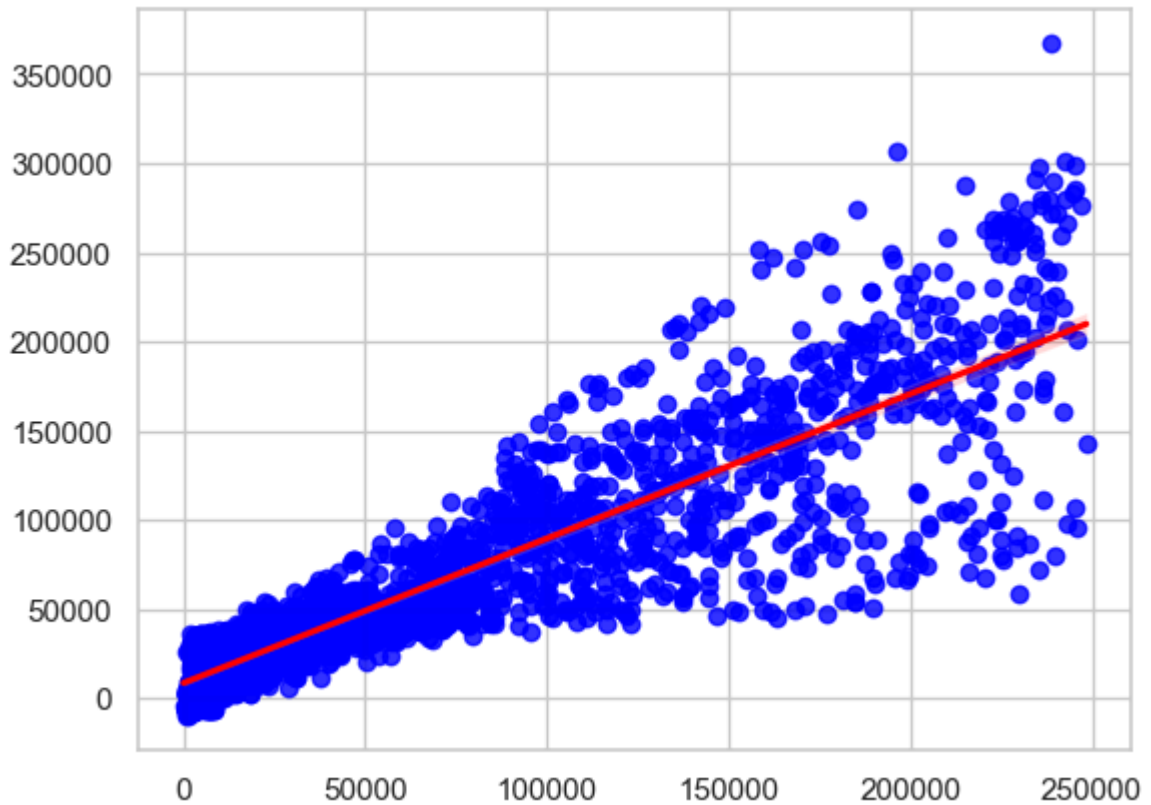
Mean Absolute Error: 0.26

Mean Squared Error: 0.18

R-squared: 0.8143322822814907

```
In [52]: y_test_inverse = scaler.inverse_transform(y_test.reshape(-1,1))
         y_pred_inverse = scaler.inverse_transform(y_pred.reshape(-1,1))
```

```
In [53]: line_color = 'red'
         ax = sns.regplot(x=y_test_inverse, y=y_pred_inverse, scatter_kws={'color': 'blue'})
         plt.show()
```



```
In [67]: KNN
# Select independent variables (features) and the dependent variable (target)
X = avocado[['AveragePrice', '4046', '4225', '4770', 'type', 'year']]
y = avocado['Total Volume']

# Reshape y to a 2D array
y = y.values.reshape(-1, 1)

# Standardize the features and target
scaler_X = StandardScaler()
scaler_y = StandardScaler()

X_scaled = scaler_X.fit_transform(X)
y_scaled = scaler_y.fit_transform(y)

# Split the data into training and testing sets
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_scaled, y_scaled, test_size=0.2)

# Create a KNN Regression model
knn_model = KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=5) # You can adjust the number of neighbors

# Train the model on the training data
knn_model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Predict the target variable on the test set
y_pred = knn_model.predict(X_test)

# Inverse transform the scaled predictions and true values
y_test_inverse = scaler_y.inverse_transform(y_test)
y_pred_inverse = scaler_y.inverse_transform(y_pred)

# Calculate evaluation metrics
mae_knn = mean_absolute_error(y_test_inverse, y_pred_inverse)
mse_knn = mean_squared_error(y_test_inverse, y_pred_inverse)
```

```

r2_knn = r2_score(y_test_inverse, y_pred_inverse)

# Print the evaluation metrics
print("Mean Absolute Error: %.2f" % mae_knn)
print("Mean Squared Error: %.2f" % mse_knn)
print("R-squared:", r2_knn)

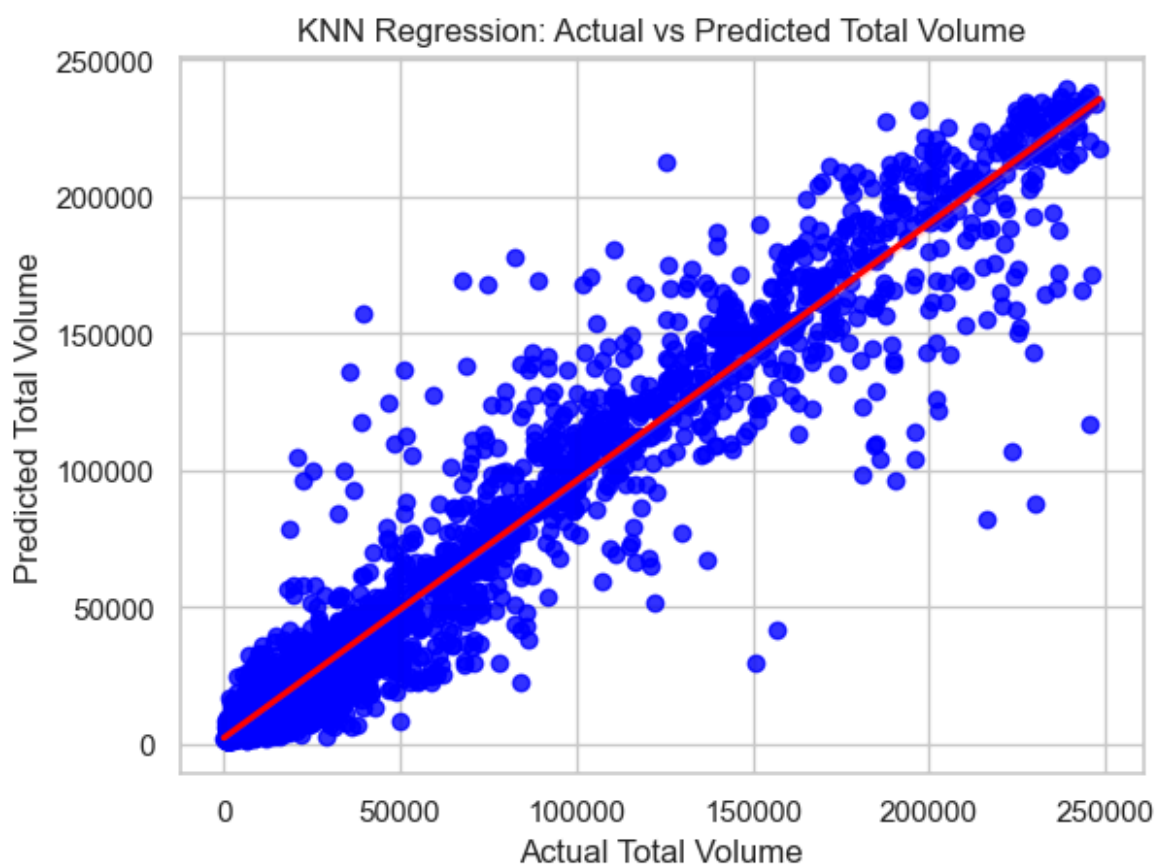
# Plot the predicted vs actual values
line_color = 'red'
ax = sns.regplot(x=y_test_inverse.flatten(), y=y_pred_inverse.flatten(), scatter
plt.xlabel('Actual Total Volume')
plt.ylabel('Predicted Total Volume')
plt.title('KNN Regression: Actual vs Predicted Total Volume')
plt.show()

```

Mean Absolute Error: 8345.46

Mean Squared Error: 242068419.00

R-squared: 0.9372185099931346



2. Polynomial Regression

```

In [54]: from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures

polynomial = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 5)
polynomial_train_x = polynomial.fit_transform(X_train)
polynomial_train_x

```

```
Out[54]: array([[ 1.00000000e+00, -2.20037988e-01, -4.08157893e-01, ...,
        7.37971516e-03,  5.94909850e-03,  4.79581829e-03],
       [ 1.00000000e+00, -3.39822579e-01, -3.66322668e-01, ...,
        -8.54353852e-02, -9.08765886e-03, -9.66643310e-04],
       [ 1.00000000e+00,  7.38238737e-01, -3.69670424e-01, ...,
        -5.38093150e-01,  1.81220912e+00, -6.10322190e+00],
       ...,
       [ 1.00000000e+00, -1.89702226e+00, -3.94808610e-01, ...,
        -1.08768131e-01,  2.14981249e-01, -4.24912491e-01],
       [ 1.00000000e+00, -5.49445612e-01,  3.23026388e+00, ...,
        -1.62859662e+01, -9.96979766e+00, -6.10322190e+00],
       [ 1.00000000e+00,  1.51683858e+00, -4.16894514e-01, ...,
        6.51103994e-01,  2.33667784e+00,  8.38585445e+00]])
```

```
In [55]: from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

polynomial = PolynomialFeatures(degree=5)
polynomial_train_x = polynomial.fit_transform(X_train)

poly_model = LinearRegression()

poly_model.fit(polynomial_train_x, y_train)

intercept = poly_model.intercept_
coefficients = poly_model.coef_

print("Intercept:", intercept)
print("Coefficients:", coefficients)
```

Intercept: [7669.48358512]

Coefficients: [[-5.30406611e+01 -2.08376686e+02 1.40048492e+03 3.03803045e+02

2.72024784e+04 1.75346193e+04 -2.43226044e+02 -3.29041351e+01
2.12325798e+02 -3.94485432e+02 5.39722049e+01 -7.97986418e+02
1.75818629e+02 -1.73417623e+03 -3.70988252e+01 1.72666321e+02
-1.25930177e+03 4.06394320e+01 1.54830453e+03 -1.04115544e+03
-1.48277315e+03 2.95438418e+02 2.52576291e+04 -2.21403762e+04
-2.60622569e+02 2.35047284e+04 7.41352727e+01 -2.70723334e+03
-3.61888073e+03 -2.94880992e+02 -2.08254449e+02 -9.46155093e+02
-3.37481017e+03 -1.71344415e+01 4.33927087e+02 -2.17802011e+00
-5.90163725e+02 -2.64901531e+03 -5.90170081e+00 -3.87052118e+02
-1.80978602e+02 2.41386834e+02 -2.21573756e+00 -6.74342040e+02
-4.03933447e+02 2.46411392e+01 -2.26692961e+03 -3.91516604e+02
-1.50169166e+02 6.91089258e+03 -2.08760990e+01 -2.60179048e+03
3.13875492e+03 -3.33246644e+01 1.02755605e+02 -2.64740742e+02
4.37340998e+02 -1.30261785e+01 1.44069161e+02 -6.79579622e+02
-9.84006905e+01 -3.77964600e+03 -1.53719275e+02 8.81391222e+01
-1.01847665e+02 -4.03139167e+02 1.71510400e+03 -1.46339705e+00
-4.63100988e+02 1.51526285e+03 -5.40837470e+01 3.14474051e+03
-4.48119746e+02 -1.50576255e+02 -1.41395328e+04 1.98147108e+04
1.48360621e+03 -1.43489234e+04 1.94861143e+02 -1.35605236e+03
-1.53680581e+04 -6.11755364e+01 -5.40875952e+03 -1.24445899e+02
-2.41403424e-03 -4.30554180e-02 3.33554448e-02 1.51248982e-02
6.94528174e+03 -2.47534539e-03 2.68596875e-02 2.98211667e-02
-3.78279503e-02 5.65790508e+02 -9.45712684e-02 -2.98989327e-02
-1.09103167e-01 3.99697495e+02 -3.73353706e-02 -4.19439139e-02
1.81577220e+03 4.12166555e-02 6.63099140e+03 3.28788414e+01
-7.39059438e-03 -3.82861619e-02 5.11115490e-02 -1.33428254e-01
-8.32646185e+02 5.05607413e-02 -1.33819064e-01 1.12533573e-01
4.62017200e+00 5.68002547e-02 -3.45981146e-02 1.13267591e+03
1.09913316e-01 4.08935286e+03 1.18078242e+01 1.32319532e-01
-3.89539815e-02 -5.51285332e-02 7.43030336e+02 9.87037070e-02
-1.77838644e-02 3.47866625e+02 1.08816415e-01 1.38355515e+03
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1.95735249e-02 5.22531242e+02 -4.73984612e+01 -5.87583501e-02
1.03572301e+04 -7.29183461e+01 2.88282975e+02 -1.60684158e-02
1.23641062e-02 1.13176243e-01 -3.62172369e-03 -1.32631344e+04
8.69445650e-02 3.90100862e-02 -5.13918206e-02 3.93157777e+01
-2.36487697e-02 1.05581070e-01 4.99246437e+03 -4.83167475e-02
2.09656937e+03 6.35357181e+01 -1.16085871e-01 3.48573815e-02
-9.17758298e-02 -1.97189552e+02 1.76675585e-01 -1.95754547e-01
5.09270138e+02 -1.33348943e-01 -6.65611073e+02 2.39927957e+01
-3.26152086e-02 2.41909569e-02 -2.76616961e+02 4.18102396e-02
4.94434229e+02 1.88195507e+02 2.41403233e-03 -2.11386245e+03
1.04814067e+02 -1.69278954e+02 3.85016805e-03 2.93894798e-03
2.91183518e-02 1.95410935e+02 -2.76508295e-02 8.15169176e-02
7.72570659e+02 -2.03965356e-01 -1.05433125e+04 2.50477702e+00
-1.13118112e-01 3.52732936e-02 8.88152202e+02 -4.52706756e-02
1.97260299e+03 1.04158703e+02 -1.50459006e-01 -2.39087487e+03
-5.20752376e+02 2.89216303e+02 -1.62749122e-02 -3.10160681e-02
2.71365316e+04 9.89563932e-03 -1.56316955e+05 -2.84728349e+03
4.68750486e-02 -1.65469767e+05 8.46969234e+02 2.60266581e+03
-5.75356045e-02 -4.66926822e+05 2.42858753e+03 2.30593483e+04
2.39060484e+02 1.11922931e-02 2.79618890e-04 1.60272125e-02
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-5.17955157e-02 -1.99001095e-02 -4.33845655e+02 -3.41681225e-03
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6.18298307e-03 3.47714885e+02 9.82434271e+01 2.88921098e-02
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-6.32554148e-03 -4.78679579e-03 -7.41413169e-06 1.15196558e-03
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-1.71591130e+03 -1.17667592e+02 1.50636696e+02 9.77915391e-03
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1.41396869e+04 -8.97121950e-03 -4.79911182e-03 -6.82892393e+04
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-1.94928902e+05 1.06032553e+03 1.06045533e+04 1.24531683e+02
7.39493599e-04 -4.05034782e-02]]

```

```

In [56]: poly = PolynomialFeatures()
X_train_poly = poly.fit_transform(X_train)

```

```

X_test_poly = poly.transform(X_test)

poly_model = LinearRegression()
poly_model.fit(X_train_poly, y_train)

y_pred_poly = poly_model.predict(X_test_poly)

mae_poly = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred_poly)
mse_poly = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred_poly)
r2_poly = r2_score(y_test, y_pred_poly)

print("Mean Absolute Error: %.2f" % mae_poly)
print("Mean Squared Error: %.2f" % mse_poly)
print("R-squared:", r2_poly)

```

Mean Absolute Error: 0.22

Mean Squared Error: 0.13

R-squared: 0.8730429776166446

```

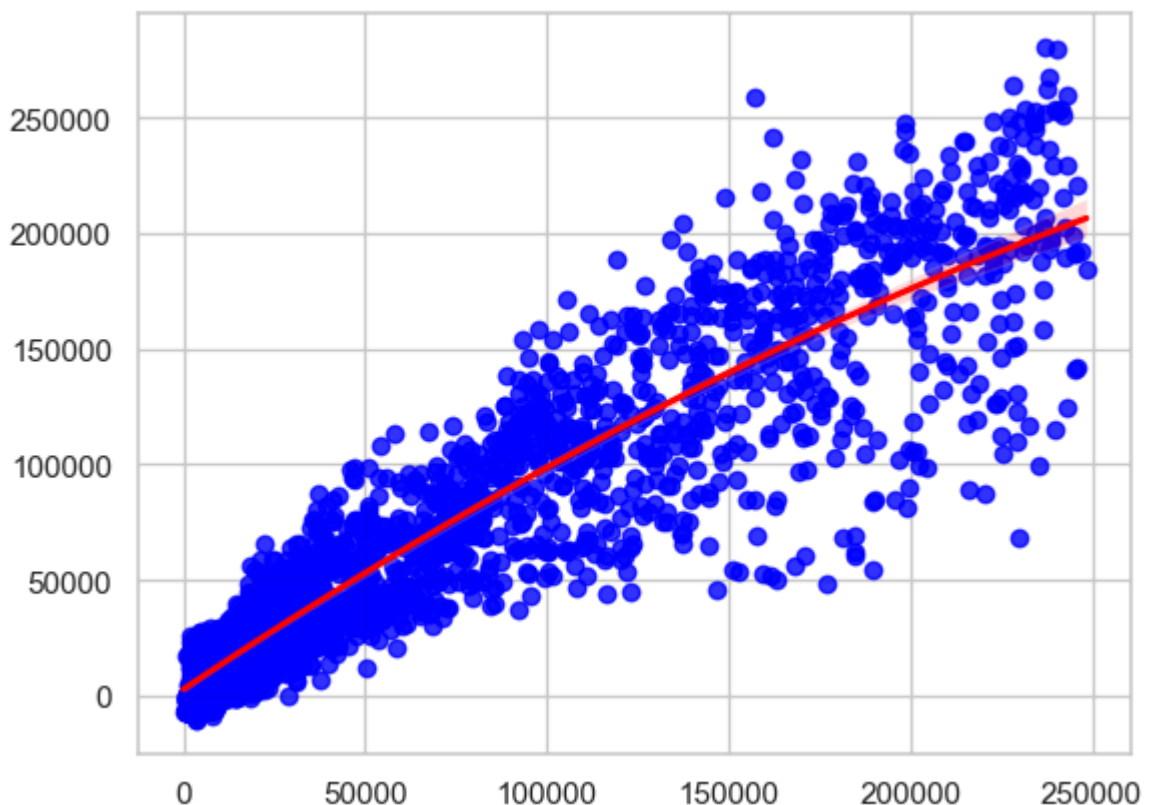
In [57]: y_test_poly_inverse = scaler.inverse_transform(y_test.reshape(-1,1))
         y_pred_poly_inverse = scaler.inverse_transform(y_pred_poly.reshape(-1,1))

```

```

In [58]: ax = sns.regplot(x=y_test_poly_inverse, y=y_pred_poly_inverse,
                        order = 2, scatter_kws = {"color" : "blue"}, line_kws = {"color"
                        plt.show()

```



3. Decision Tree Regressor

```

In [59]: from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
         from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
         from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error, r2_score
         from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor, plot_tree

X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X_scaled, y_scaled, test_siz

```

```

Dt = DecisionTreeRegressor(min_samples_leaf=5, max_depth=20)
Dt.fit(X_train, y_train)
y_preddt = Dt.predict(X_test)

mae_dt = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_preddt)
mse_dt = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_preddt)
r2_dt = r2_score(y_test, y_preddt)

print("Mean Absolute Error: %.2f" % mae_dt)
print("Mean Squared Error: %.2f" % mse_dt)
print("R-squared:", r2_dt)

```

Mean Absolute Error: 0.13
Mean Squared Error: 0.06
R-squared: 0.9412050902744146

```

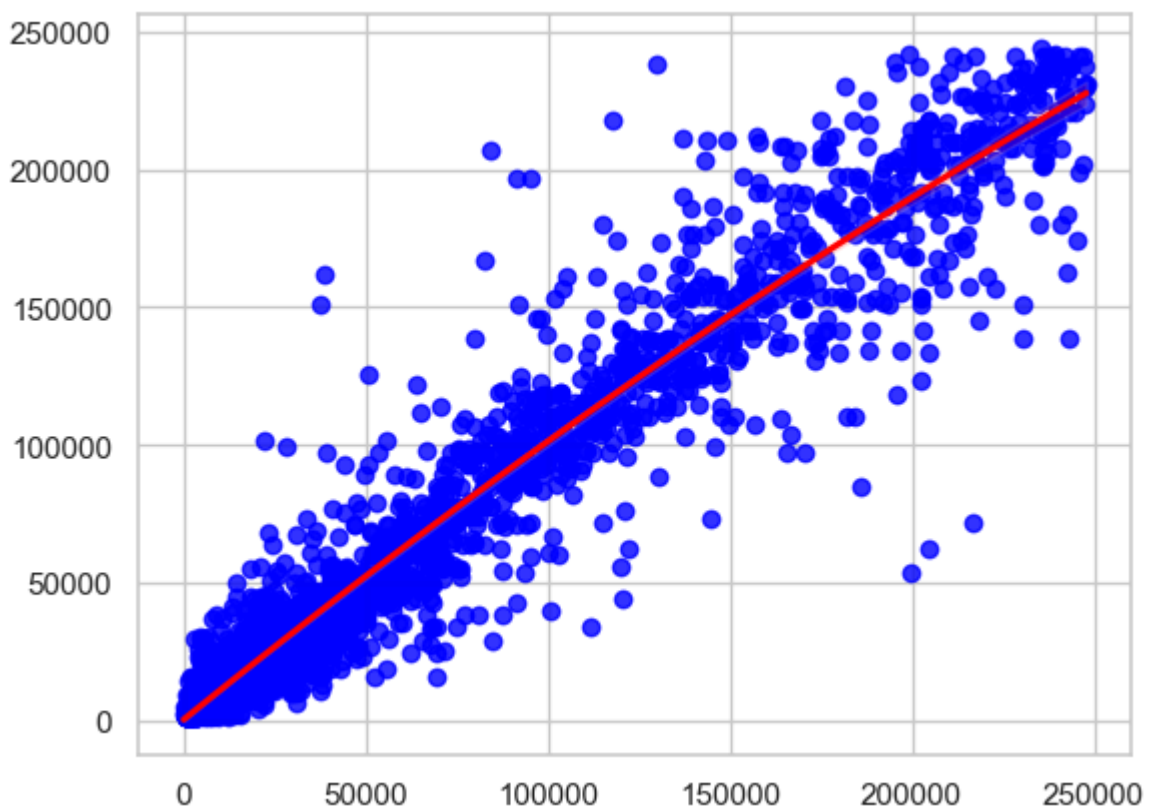
In [60]: y_test_inverse = scaler.inverse_transform(y_test.reshape(-1,1))
y_preddt_inverse = scaler.inverse_transform(y_preddt.reshape(-1,1))

```

```

In [61]: ax = sns.regplot(x=y_test_inverse, y=y_preddt_inverse,
                        order=2, scatter_kws={"color":"blue"}, line_kws={"color":"red"})
plt.show()

```



5. Evaluation

```

In [62]: #1. Multi Linear Regression Evaluation

print("Mean Absolute Error: %.2f" % mae_multi)
print("Mean Squared Error: %.2f" % mse_multi)
print("R-squared:", r2_multi)

```

Mean Absolute Error: 0.26
Mean Squared Error: 0.18
R-squared: 0.8143322822814907

Mean Absolute Error (MAE): Pada hasil ini, nilai MAE sebesar 0.26 menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata perbedaan absolut antara volume total yang diamati dan volume total yang diprediksi oleh model adalah sekitar 0.26. Semakin rendah nilai MAE, semakin baik model dalam membuat prediksi yang akurat.

Mean Squared Error (MSE): Pada hasil ini, nilai MSE sebesar 0.18 menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata perbedaan kuadrat antara volume total yang diamati dan volume total yang diprediksi oleh model adalah sekitar 0.18. Seperti MAE, semakin rendah nilai MSE, semakin baik model dalam membuat prediksi yang akurat.

R-squared (R^2): Nilai R-squared sebesar 0.8143 menunjukkan bahwa sekitar 81.43% variasi dalam total volume dapat dijelaskan oleh variabel independen yang digunakan dalam model. Nilai R-squared berkisar antara 0 dan 1, di mana nilai 1 menunjukkan model yang sempurna. Semakin tinggi nilai R-squared, semakin baik model dalam menjelaskan variasi dalam data.

In [63]: *#2. Polynomial Regression Evaluation*

```
print("Mean Absolute Error: %.2f" % mae_poly)
print("Mean Squared Error: %.2f" % mse_poly)
print("R-squared:", r2_poly)
```

Mean Absolute Error: 0.22
Mean Squared Error: 0.13
R-squared: 0.8730429776166446

Mean Absolute Error (MAE): Pada hasil ini, nilai MAE sebesar 0.22 menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata perbedaan absolut antara volume total yang diamati dan volume total yang diprediksi oleh model polynomial regression adalah sekitar 0.22. Semakin rendah nilai MAE, semakin baik model dalam membuat prediksi yang akurat.

Mean Squared Error (MSE): Pada hasil ini, nilai MSE sebesar 0.13 menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata perbedaan kuadrat antara volume total yang diamati dan volume total yang diprediksi oleh model polynomial regression adalah sekitar 0.13. Seperti MAE, semakin rendah nilai MSE, semakin baik model dalam membuat prediksi yang akurat.

R-squared (R^2): Nilai R-squared sebesar 0.8730 menunjukkan bahwa sekitar 87.30% variasi dalam total volume dapat dijelaskan oleh variabel independen yang digunakan dalam model polynomial regression. Nilai R-squared yang tinggi menunjukkan bahwa model polynomial regression cukup baik dalam menjelaskan variasi dalam data.

In [64]: *#3. Decision Tree Regressor Evaluation*

```
print("Mean Absolute Error: %.2f" % mae_dt)
print("Mean Squared Error: %.2f" % mse_dt)
print("R-squared:", r2_dt)
```

Mean Absolute Error: 0.13

Mean Squared Error: 0.06

R-squared: 0.9412050902744146

Mean Absolute Error (MAE): Pada hasil ini, nilai MAE sebesar 0.13 menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata perbedaan absolut antara volume total yang diamati dan volume total yang diprediksi oleh model Decision Tree Regressor adalah sekitar 0.13. Semakin rendah nilai MAE, semakin baik model dalam membuat prediksi yang akurat.

Mean Squared Error (MSE): Pada hasil ini, nilai MSE sebesar 0.06 menunjukkan bahwa rata-rata perbedaan kuadrat antara volume total yang diamati dan volume total yang diprediksi oleh model Decision Tree Regressor adalah sekitar 0.06. Seperti MAE, semakin rendah nilai MSE, semakin baik model dalam membuat prediksi yang akurat.

R-squared (R^2): Nilai R-squared sebesar 0.9412 menunjukkan bahwa sekitar 94.12% variasi dalam total volume dapat dijelaskan oleh variabel independen yang digunakan dalam model Decision Tree Regressor. Nilai R-squared yang tinggi menunjukkan bahwa model ini memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam menjelaskan variasi dalam data.

CONCLUSION

Berdasarkan evaluasi performa tiga algoritma regresi, yaitu Multi Linear Regression, Polynomial Regression, dan Decision Tree Regressor, dapat disimpulkan bahwa Decision Tree Regressor menunjukkan kinerja yang paling baik dalam memprediksi total volume berdasarkan variabel independen yang digunakan. Decision Tree Regressor memberikan nilai Mean Absolute Error (MAE) yang rendah sebesar 0.13, Mean Squared Error (MSE) sebesar 0.06, dan R-squared sebesar 0.9412, menandakan akurasi dan kemampuan model dalam menjelaskan variasi dalam data yang tinggi. Sebagai hasilnya, Decision Tree Regressor merupakan pilihan yang lebih unggul dibandingkan dengan Multi Linear Regression dan Polynomial Regression dalam konteks pemodelan hubungan antara variabel dependen (Total Volume) dengan variabel independen (Average Price, 4046, 4225, 4770, Type, dan Year) pada dataset avocado ini. Berdasarkan evaluasi performa tiga algoritma regresi, yaitu Multi Linear Regression, Polynomial Regression, dan Decision Tree Regressor, dapat disimpulkan bahwa Decision Tree Regressor menunjukkan kinerja yang paling baik dalam memprediksi total volume berdasarkan variabel independen yang digunakan. Decision Tree Regressor memberikan nilai Mean Absolute Error (MAE) yang rendah sebesar 0.13, Mean Squared Error (MSE) sebesar 0.06, dan R-squared sebesar 0.9412, menandakan akurasi dan kemampuan model dalam menjelaskan variasi dalam data yang tinggi. Sebagai hasilnya, Decision Tree Regressor merupakan pilihan yang lebih unggul dibandingkan dengan Multi Linear Regression dan Polynomial Regression dalam konteks pemodelan hubungan antara variabel dependen (Total Volume) dengan variabel independen (Average Price, 4046, 4225, 4770, Type, dan Year) pada dataset avocado ini.

Reference

Input Your Reference Here (Jika ada):

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/neuromusic/avocado-pricesS>
