Data Collection and Preprocessing Phase

Date	8 July 2024
Team ID	SWTID1720096271
Project Title	Machine learning approach for Predicting the price of natural gas
Maximum Marks	6 Marks

Data Exploration and Preprocessing Template

Identifies data sources, assesses quality issues like missing values and duplicates, and implements resolution plans to ensure accurate and reliable analysis.

Section	Description
Data Overview	`#dimensions and structure` `data.shape` `(5953, 2)` `data.head()` `data.tail()`

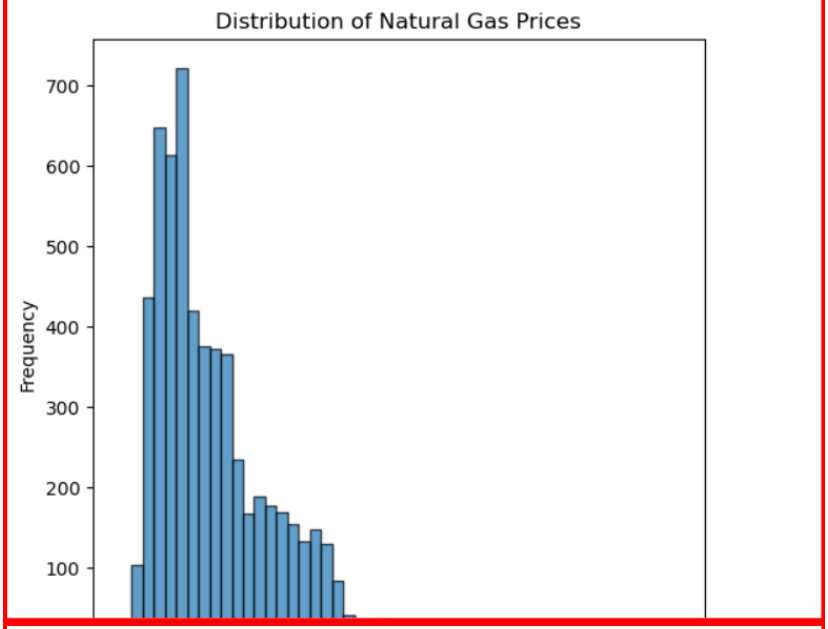
	Date	Price
0	1997-01-07	3.82
1	1997-01-08	3.80
2	1997-01-09	3.61
3	1997-01-10	3.92
4	1997-01-13	4.00

	`` data.info() ``` ``` <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 5953 entries, 0 to 5952 Data columns (total 2 columns): # Column Non-Null Count Dtype --- ------ -------------- ----- 0 Date 5953 non-null object 1 Price 5952 non-null float64 dtypes: float64(1), object(1) memory usage: 93.1+ KB ``` ``` #Basic statistics data.describe() ```
Univariate Analysis	``` #Exploration of individual varibles print("Mean:", data['Price'].mean()) print("Median:", data['Price'].median()) print("Mode:", data['Price'].mode()) ``` ``` Mean: 4.184643817204301 Median: 3.53 Mode: 0 2.75 Name: Price, dtype: float64 ```

Bivariate Analysis

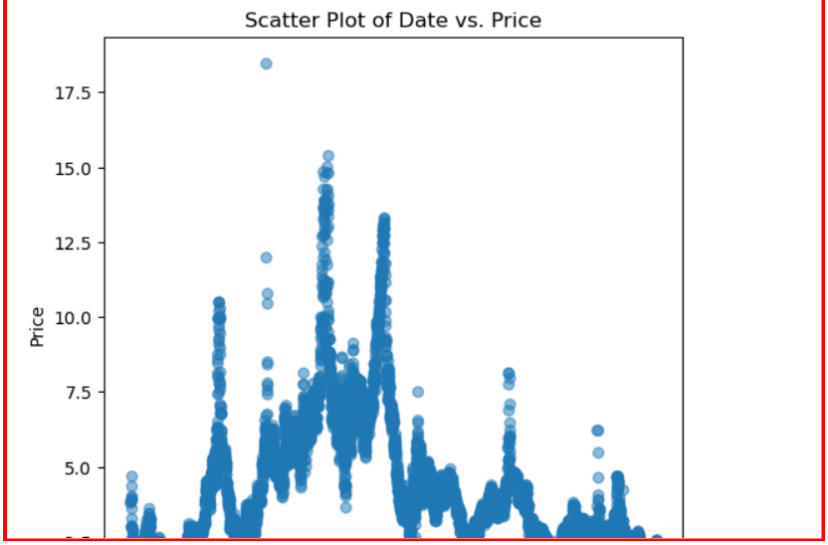
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Distribution of natural gas prices
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
plt.hist(data['Price'], bins=50, edgecolor='k', alpha=0.7)
plt.title('Distribution of Natural Gas Prices')
plt.xlabel('Price')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```

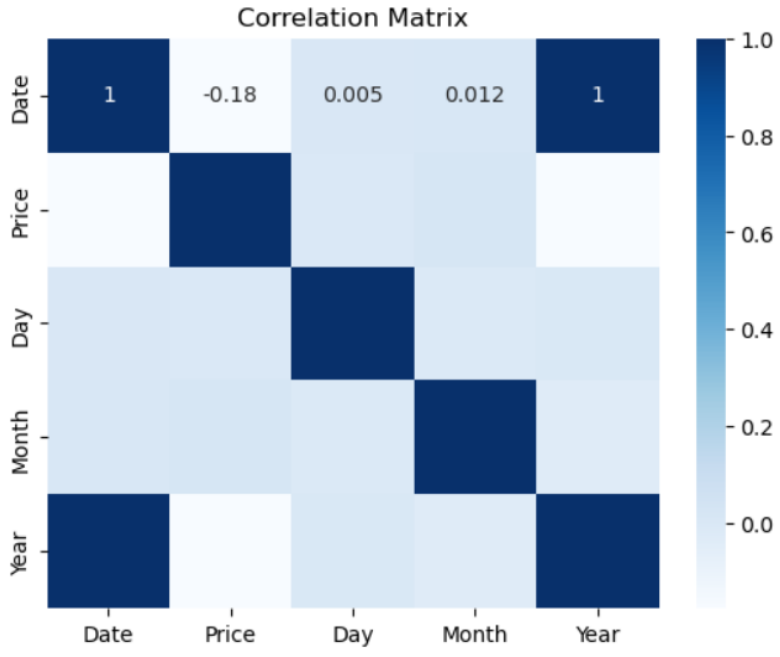



```
import seaborn as sns

# Scatter plot between Date and Price
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
plt.scatter(data['Date'], data['Price'], alpha=0.5)
plt.title('Scatter Plot of Date vs. Price')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Price')
plt.show()
```



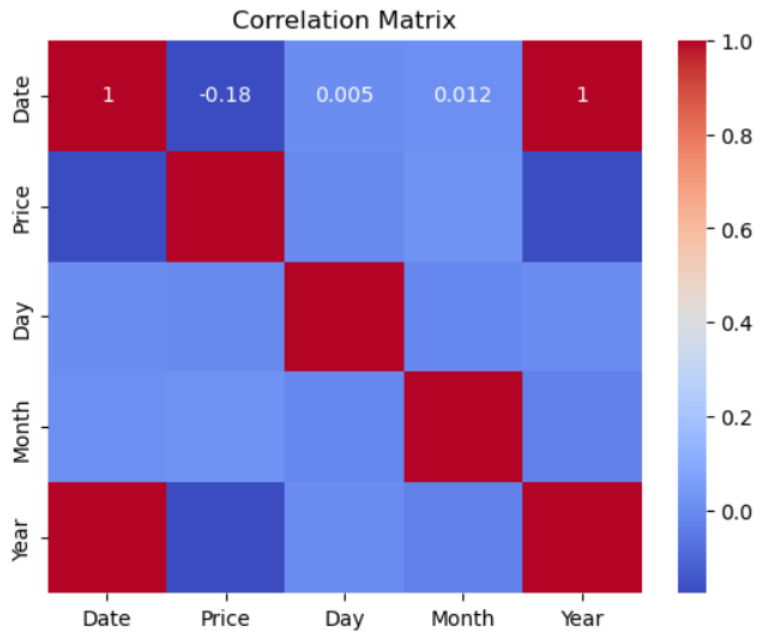
```
# Correlation matrix
correlation_matrix = data.corr()
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='Blues')
plt.title('Correlation Matrix')
plt.show()
```



Multivariate Analysis

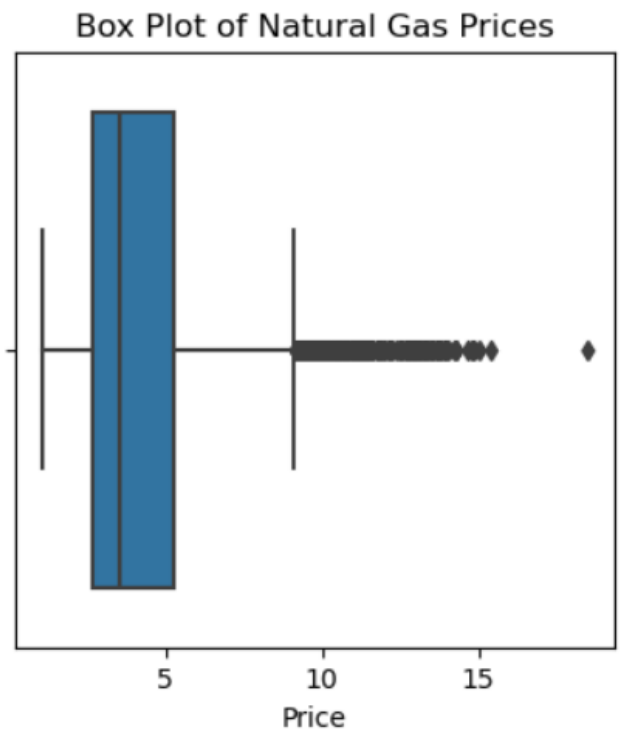
```
# Pair plot to see pairwise relationships between multiple variables
sns.pairplot(data)
plt.show()
```

```
# Correlation matrix for multivariate analysis
correlation_matrix = data.corr()
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
plt.title('Correlation Matrix')
plt.show()
```



<table>
<tr>
<td>Outliers and Anomalies</td>
<td>

```
# Box plot to identify outliers in price
plt.figure(figsize=(4, 4))
sns.boxplot(x=data['Price'])
plt.title('Box Plot of Natural Gas Prices')
plt.show()
```




```
# Removing outliers
Q1 = data['Price'].quantile(0.25)
Q3 = data['Price'].quantile(0.75)
IQR = Q3 - Q1
```

```
ata = data[(data['Price'] >= Q1 - 1.5 * IQR) & (data['Price'] <= Q3 + 1.5 * IQR)]
print("Shape after removing outliers:", data.shape)
```

```
Shape after removing outliers: (5953, 5)
```

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="2">Data Preprocessing Code Screenshots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loading Data</td>
<td>

```
#importing the libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

```
#loading the dataset
data=pd.read_csv(r"C:\Users\vyshn\Downloads\daily_csv.csv")
data
```

</td>
</tr>
</table>

```
data.sort_values('Date', inplace=True)

# Convert the 'Date' column to datetime format
data['Date'] = pd.to_datetime(data['Date'])

# Extract day, month, and year into separate columns
data['Day'] = data['Date'].dt.day
data['Month'] = data['Date'].dt.month
data['Year'] = data['Date'].dt.year
```

Handling Missing Data

```
# Identify missing values
print(data.isnull().sum())
```

```
Date     0
Price    1
Day      0
Month    0
Year     0
dtype: int64
```

```
print(data.isnull().any())
```

```
Date     False
Price     True
Day      False
Month    False
Year     False
dtype: bool
```

```
data['Price'].fillna(data['Price'].mean(),inplace=True)
```

```
print(data.isnull().any())
```

```
Date     False
Price    False
Day      False
Month    False
Year     False
dtype: bool
```

Data Transformation

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler

# Initialize scaler
minmax_scaler = MinMaxScaler()
```

```
# Assuming 'Price' is the column to be sca
data['Price'] = minmax_scaler.fit_transform(data[['Price']])
```

```
data
```

	Date	Price	Day	Month	Year
0	1997-01-07	0.158921	7	1	1997
1	1997-01-08	0.157774	8	1	1997
2	1997-01-09	0.146873	9	1	1997
3	1997-01-10	0.164659	10	1	1997
4	1997-01-13	0.169248	13	1	1997

Feature Engineering

```
#feature engineering
# Create lagged features
data['Price_lag1'] = data['Price'].shift(1)
data['Price_lag7'] = data['Price'].shift(7)
```

```
# Create rolling mean features
data['Price_rolling_mean7'] = data['Price'].rolling(window=7).mean()
```

```
# Drop rows with NaN values generated by lagging
data.dropna(inplace=True)
```

Save Processed Data

```
#Save Processed Data
data.to_csv('preprocessed_natural_gas_prices.csv', index=False)
```

```
# Verify by loading the saved file
processed_data = pd.read_csv('preprocessed_natural_gas_prices.csv')
print(processed_data.head())
```

```
      Price  Day  Month  Year  Price_lag1  Price_lag7  Price_rolling_mean7
0  0.209983   16      1  1997    0.188755    0.158921             0.172445
1  0.164085   17      1  1997    0.209983    0.157774             0.173346
2  0.126793   20      1  1997    0.164085    0.146873             0.170478
3  0.111302   21      1  1997    0.126793    0.164659             0.162856
4  0.114745   22      1  1997    0.111302    0.169248             0.155069
```

```
pd.read_csv(r'preprocessed_natural_gas_prices.csv')
```

	Price	Day	Month	Year	Price_lag1	Price_lag7	Price_rolling_mean7
0	0.209983	16	1	1997	0.188755	0.158921	0.172445
1	0.164085	17	1	1997	0.209983	0.157774	0.173346
2	0.126793	20	1	1997	0.164085	0.146873	0.170478
3	0.111302	21	1	1997	0.126793	0.164659	0.162856
4	0.114745	22	1	1997	0.111302	0.169248	0.155069
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...