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Факультет «Информатика и системы управления» Кафедра
ИУ5 «Системы обработки информации и управления»

Курс «Технологии машинного обучения»
Отчет по лабораторной работе №4
«Анализ и прогнозирование
временного ряда.»

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Подпись: _____

Дата: _____

Подпись: _____

Дата: _____

Москва, 2023 г.

Задание:

- 1 Выберите набор данных (датасет) для решения задачи прогнозирования временного ряда.
- 2 Визуализируйте временной ряд и его основные характеристики.
- 3 Разделите временной ряд на обучающую и тестовую выборку.
- 4 Произведите прогнозирование временного ряда с использованием как минимум двух методов.
- 5 Визуализируйте тестовую выборку и каждый из прогнозов.
- 6 Оцените качество прогноза в каждом случае с помощью метрик.

In [1]:

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
from torch.optim import Adam
import torch.optim as optim
from torch.utils.data import DataLoader, Dataset
from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter
import pandas as pd
import os
from tqdm import *
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
import pmdarima as pm
import numpy as np
%matplotlib inline
```

Готовим данные

Три файла с данными

1. исторические данные - **train**
2. Тестовые данные текущего момента - **derived**
3. Пример сабмита результатов конкурса на катле

In [2]:

```
def read_set(file):
    data = pd.read_csv(file)
    data['date'] = pd.to_datetime(data['date'])
    data = data.rename(columns = {'DATE': 'date'})
    data = data.rename(columns = {'hits': 'value'})
    data = data.set_index('date')
    return data
```

In [3]:

```
data = pd.read_csv('train.csv')
data
```

Out[3]:

	date	hits
0	2016-01-01	201979088
1	2016-01-02	223095158
2	2016-01-03	233791442
3	2016-01-04	259684220
4	2016-01-05	267112490
...
1091	2018-12-27	241134980
1092	2018-12-28	234865040
1093	2018-12-29	195884690
1094	2018-12-30	125587958
1095	2018-12-31	110355560

1096 rows x 2 columns

In [4]:

```
data_train = read_set('train.csv')
data_test = read_set('derived.csv')
data_sample = read_set('sample_submission.csv')
```

In [5]:

```
data_train
```

Out[5]:

	value
date	
2016-01-01	201979088
2016-01-02	223095158
2016-01-03	233791442
2016-01-04	259684220
2016-01-05	267112490
...	...
2018-12-27	241134980
2018-12-28	234865040
2018-12-29	195884690
2018-12-30	125587958
2018-12-31	110355560

1096 rows x 1 columns

Проверим наши данные, что мы загрузили

In [6]:

```
print( data_train.info() )
print( data_test.info() )
print( data_sample.info() )
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
DatetimeIndex: 1096 entries, 2016-01-01 to 2018-12-31
Data columns (total 1 columns):
 #   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
 0   value   1096 non-null    int64
dtypes: int64(1)
memory usage: 17.1 KB
None
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
DatetimeIndex: 365 entries, 2019-01-01 to 2019-12-31
Data columns (total 1 columns):
 #   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
 0   value   365 non-null    int64
dtypes: int64(1)
memory usage: 5.7 KB
None
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
DatetimeIndex: 365 entries, 2019-01-01 to 2019-12-31
Data columns (total 1 columns):
 #   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
 0   value   365 non-null    int64
dtypes: int64(1)
memory usage: 5.7 KB
None
```

In [7]:

```
data_train.describe()
```

Out[7]:

	value
count	1.096000e+03
mean	2.792255e+08
std	7.677884e+07
min	1.103556e+08
25%	2.317301e+08
50%	2.791131e+08
75%	3.287730e+08
max	4.550733e+08

In [8]:

```
data_test.describe()
```

Out[8]:

	value
count	3.650000e+02
mean	2.250691e+08
std	6.798229e+07
min	1.055197e+08
25%	1.467913e+08
50%	2.525773e+08
75%	2.724223e+08
max	3.410300e+08

In [9]:

```
data_sample.describe()
```

Out[9]:

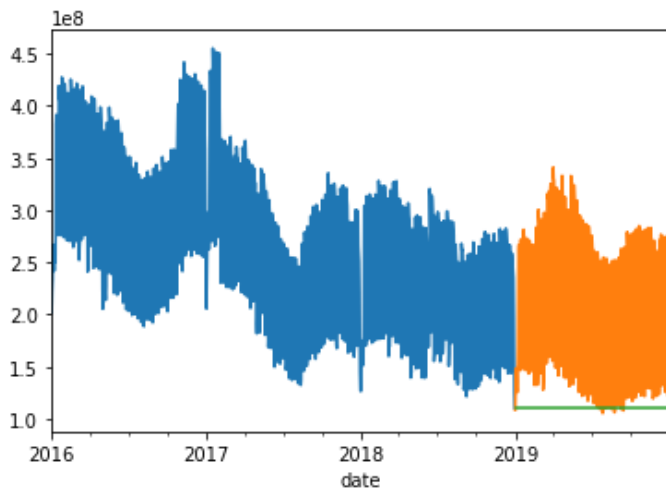
	value
count	365.0
mean	110355560.0
std	0.0
min	110355560.0
25%	110355560.0
50%	110355560.0
75%	110355560.0
max	110355560.0

Графики наших временных последовательностей

In [10]:

```
plt.figure()
```

```
data_train['value'].plot(kind = 'line')
data_test['value'].plot(kind = 'line')
data_sample['value'].plot(kind = 'line')
plt.show()
```



Статистическая модель [ARIMA](#)

In [11]:

```
# обучаем модель
arima_model=model = pm.auto_arima(data_train, seasonal = True,m = 4,test='adf',error_act
ion='ignore',
                                suppress_warnings=True,
                                stepwise=True, trace=True)
```

Performing stepwise search to minimize aic

```
ARIMA(2,0,2) (1,0,1) [4] intercept : AIC=42026.193, Time=1.61 sec
ARIMA(0,0,0) (0,0,0) [4] intercept : AIC=42912.228, Time=0.04 sec
ARIMA(1,0,0) (1,0,0) [4] intercept : AIC=42352.663, Time=0.69 sec
ARIMA(0,0,1) (0,0,1) [4] intercept : AIC=42271.764, Time=0.29 sec
ARIMA(0,0,0) (0,0,0) [4] : AIC=45821.113, Time=0.02 sec
ARIMA(2,0,2) (0,0,1) [4] intercept : AIC=42138.118, Time=0.73 sec
ARIMA(2,0,2) (1,0,0) [4] intercept : AIC=42130.455, Time=1.78 sec
ARIMA(2,0,2) (2,0,1) [4] intercept : AIC=41842.461, Time=2.95 sec
ARIMA(2,0,2) (2,0,0) [4] intercept : AIC=42088.126, Time=3.14 sec
ARIMA(2,0,2) (2,0,2) [4] intercept : AIC=41829.133, Time=6.16 sec
ARIMA(2,0,2) (1,0,2) [4] intercept : AIC=42095.534, Time=6.51 sec
ARIMA(1,0,2) (2,0,2) [4] intercept : AIC=42117.810, Time=4.72 sec
ARIMA(2,0,1) (2,0,2) [4] intercept : AIC=42107.831, Time=3.91 sec
ARIMA(3,0,2) (2,0,2) [4] intercept : AIC=41841.292, Time=10.80 sec
ARIMA(2,0,3) (2,0,2) [4] intercept : AIC=41571.862, Time=8.40 sec
ARIMA(2,0,3) (1,0,2) [4] intercept : AIC=41596.363, Time=7.72 sec
ARIMA(2,0,3) (2,0,1) [4] intercept : AIC=41537.414, Time=6.58 sec
ARIMA(2,0,3) (1,0,1) [4] intercept : AIC=41538.058, Time=5.65 sec
ARIMA(2,0,3) (2,0,0) [4] intercept : AIC=41563.847, Time=7.07 sec
ARIMA(2,0,3) (1,0,0) [4] intercept : AIC=41589.822, Time=4.46 sec
ARIMA(1,0,3) (2,0,1) [4] intercept : AIC=42079.018, Time=6.32 sec
ARIMA(3,0,3) (2,0,1) [4] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=7.94 sec
ARIMA(1,0,2) (2,0,1) [4] intercept : AIC=42087.935, Time=3.47 sec
ARIMA(3,0,2) (2,0,1) [4] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=6.67 sec
ARIMA(2,0,3) (2,0,1) [4] : AIC=inf, Time=nan sec
```

Best model: ARIMA(2,0,3) (2,0,1) [4] intercept
Total fit time: 116.815 seconds

In [12]:

```
prediction = pd.DataFrame(model.predict(n_periods = int(data_test.size)), data_test.index
)
```

In [13]:

```
prediction
```

Out[13]:

0

date	
2019-01-01	2.192316e+08
2019-01-02	2.716804e+08
2019-01-03	2.327291e+08
2019-01-04	1.703579e+08
2019-01-05	2.181284e+08
...	
2019-12-27	2.748540e+08
2019-12-28	2.738288e+08
2019-12-29	2.732848e+08
2019-12-30	2.736171e+08
2019-12-31	2.745599e+08

365 rows x 1 columns

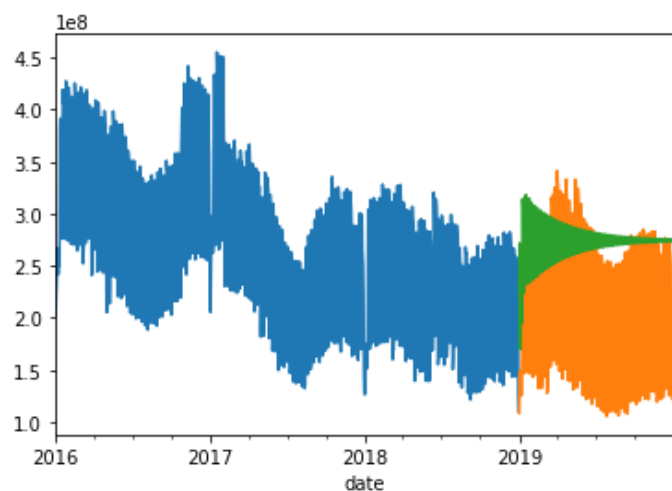
In [14]:

```
prediction = prediction .rename(columns = {0:'value'})
```

смотрим, что она нам предсказала

In [15]:

```
plt.figure()
data_train['value'].plot(kind = 'line')
data_test['value'].plot(kind = 'line')
#plt.plot(data_forecaste, label = "Prediction")
prediction['value'].plot(kind = 'line')
plt.show()
```



Функция подсчета метрик для конкурса

In [16]:

```
def MAPE(y_true, y_pred):
    mape = np.abs(y_pred - y_true) / np.maximum(np.abs(y_true), 1e-6)
    mape = np.average(mape) * 100
    return mape
```

MAPE для ARIMA и тестового сабмишена

In [17]:

```
MAPE(data_test, prediction)
```

Out[17]:

```
38.890305153608985
```

In [18]:

```
MAPE(data_test, data_sample)
```

Out[18]:

```
44.81735178659308
```

Из пандас строим датасет

In [19]:

```
class Stats:
    def __init__(self, dataset):
        self.mean = np.mean(dataset)
        self.std = np.std(dataset)
        self.data = (dataset - self.mean) / self.std
```

```
stats = Stats(data_train)
```

In [829]:

```
class TSDataset(Dataset):

    def __init__(self, data, seq_len):
        super().__init__()
        self._len = len(data) - seq_len + 1 # Кол-во проходов заданным окном
        self.mean = stats.mean
        self.std = stats.std
        self.data = (data - self.mean) / self.std # Нормализация
        self.seq_len = seq_len # Длина окна

    def __len__(self):
        return self._len

    def __getitem__(self, idx):
        d = self.data[idx:idx + self.seq_len] # Берем последовательность датафрейма
        targets = []
        days = []
        months = []
        year = []
        weekday = []
        for row in d.iterrows(): # итератор по строкам dataframe
            targets += [ row[1]['value'] ] # Получить value из строки
            days += [ row[0].day ] #
            months += [ row[0].month ]
            year += [ row[0].year ]
            weekday += [ row[0].weekday() ]

        return torch.LongTensor(days), \
            torch.LongTensor(months), \
            torch.LongTensor(weekday), \
            torch.FloatTensor(targets)
```

In [830]:

```
ds_train = TSDataset(data_train, 20)
ds_test = TSDataset(data_test, 20)
print(len(ds_train))
```


Теперь нужно определить нашу модель

In [831]:

```
def seed_everything(seed: int):
    import random, os
    import numpy as np
    import torch

    random.seed(seed)
    os.environ['PYTHONHASHSEED'] = str(seed)
    np.random.seed(seed)
    torch.manual_seed(seed)
    torch.cuda.manual_seed(seed)
    torch.backends.cudnn.deterministic = True
    torch.backends.cudnn.benchmark = True
```

```
seed_everything(777)
```

In [832]:

```
import datetime
ans = datetime.date(2022, 1, 4)
ans.weekday()
```

Out[832]:

1

In [1502]:

```
class TimeSeriesModel(nn.Module):
    def __init__(self, hidden_size: int, input_sizes: tuple):
        super().__init__()
        self.mon_emb = nn.Embedding(12+1, input_sizes[0]) # Эмбединги для месяцев (обучаемые)
        self.day_emb = nn.Embedding(31+1, input_sizes[1]) # Эмбединги для годов (обучаемые)
        self.weekday_emb = nn.Embedding(7, input_sizes[2])
        self.weekend_emb = nn.Embedding(7, input_sizes[3])

        # LSTM input: Эмбединги годов, месяцев, значение
        self._rnn = nn.LSTM(input_sizes[0] + input_sizes[1] + input_sizes[2] + input_sizes[3] + 1,
                             hidden_size, batch_first=True, dropout=0.3)
        self._output = nn.Linear(hidden_size, 1)

    def forward(self, batch, ctx = None):
        days, mons, weekday, targets = batch
        mon_tensor = self.mon_emb(mons) # batch_sz x seq_len x emb_len (8 x 20 x 4)
        day_tensor = self.day_emb(days)
        weekday_tensor = self.weekday_emb(weekday)
        weekend = ((weekday == 5) | (weekday == 6))
        weekend_tensor = self.weekend_emb(weekend.long())
        rnn_input = torch.cat([mon_tensor, day_tensor, weekday_tensor, weekend_tensor],
                               dim=-1) # 8 x 20 x 8
        targets = targets.unsqueeze(-1)
        rnn_input = torch.cat([rnn_input, targets ], dim=-1) # 8 x 20 x 9
        # Берем все элементы последовательности, кроме последнего, предсказание идет на 1 шаг вперед
        rnn_input = rnn_input[:, :-1, :] if ctx is None else rnn_input # 8 x 19 x 9
        output, ctx = self._rnn(rnn_input, ctx)
        # 8 x 19 x 32, 1 x 8 x 32
        # print((self._output(output)).size()) 8 x 19 x 1
        output = self._output(output).squeeze() # 8 x 19
        return output, ctx
```

In [1523]:

```
batch_sz = 8
hidden_size = 32
emb_size = (3, 4, 2, 1)

dl_train = DataLoader(ds_train, batch_sz , True)
dl_test = DataLoader(ds_test, batch_sz , False)
series_model = TimeSeriesModel(hidden_size, emb_size)
```

```
/home/fedor/.local/lib/python3.8/site-packages/torch/nn/modules/rnn.py:62: UserWarning: dropout option adds dropout after all but last recurrent layer, so non-zero dropout expects num_layers greater than 1, but got dropout=0.3 and num_layers=1
  warnings.warn("dropout option adds dropout after all but last ")
```

In [1524]:

```
from torch.optim.lr_scheduler import ExponentialLR
```

In [1525]:

```
loss = nn.L1Loss()
optimizer = Adam(series_model.parameters(), lr=7e-4) # lr=5e-4
scheduler = ExponentialLR(optimizer, gamma=0.97)
```

In [1526]:

```
# инициализируем тензорборд, для вывода графиков
writer = SummaryWriter(log_dir='./rnn_hw')
```

In [1527]:

```
0.97 ** 20
```

Out[1527]:

```
0.543794342926747
```

Обучаем модель

In [1528]:

```
global_epoch = 0
global_iter = 0
```

In [1529]:

```
def test_model(epoch):
    test_iter = tqdm(dl_test)
    sum_loss = 0
    num_batches = 0
    for i, batch in enumerate(test_iter):
        # Чтобы сохранялась временная зависимость
        # для предсказания таргет должен быть смещен на один временной шаг
        # относительно входа модели
        target = batch[-1][:, 1:]
        result, _ = series_model(batch)
        batch_loss = loss(result, target)
        sum_loss += batch_loss
        num_batches += 1
    sum_loss /= num_batches
    writer.add_scalar('Loss/val', sum_loss , epoch)
    print("Test:", sum_loss.item(), epoch)
    return sum_loss
```

In [1530]:

```
# модель обучаем в режиме teacher forcing, т.е. на вход подаем сразу всю последовательность
```

ть,
на выходе таргет должен быть смещен на один временной шаг, чтобы правильно считался лос
с

```
for epoch in range(0, 25):
    epoch_iter = tqdm(dl_train)
    series_model.train()
    for batch in epoch_iter:
        optimizer.zero_grad()
        # Чтобы сохранялась временная зависимость
        # для предсказания таргет должен быть смещен на один временной шаг
        # относительно входа модели
        #print(batch[0].size())
        # batch.size() : 4 (day, month, year, target) x batch_sz x seg_len
        #import sys
        #sys.exit()
        target = batch[-1][:,1:] # Берем все значения, начиная с 1
        result, hidden = series_model(batch)
        batch_loss = loss(result, target)
        batch_loss.backward()
        epoch_iter.set_description("Epoch: %04d, Iter Loss: %.4f" % (epoch, batch_loss))
        writer.add_scalar('Loss/train', batch_loss, global_iter)
        global_iter += 1
        optimizer.step()
    scheduler.step()
    with torch.no_grad():
        series_model.eval()
        test_model(global_epoch)
    global_epoch += 1
```

Epoch: 0000, Iter Loss: 0.6071: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:02<00:00, 56.74it/s]
100%|██████████| 44/44 [00:00<00:00, 112.94it/s]

Test: 0.6462616324424744 0

Epoch: 0001, Iter Loss: 0.3134: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:02<00:00, 66.48it/s]
100%|██████████| 44/44 [00:00<00:00, 115.45it/s]

Test: 0.3712575137615204 1

Epoch: 0002, Iter Loss: 0.2106: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:01<00:00, 70.15it/s]
100%|██████████| 44/44 [00:00<00:00, 110.26it/s]

Test: 0.24297839403152466 2

Epoch: 0003, Iter Loss: 0.1355: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:01<00:00, 68.59it/s]
100%|██████████| 44/44 [00:00<00:00, 117.43it/s]

Test: 0.2128915637731552 3

Epoch: 0004, Iter Loss: 0.0987: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:01<00:00, 69.17it/s]
100%|██████████| 44/44 [00:00<00:00, 109.27it/s]

Test: 0.2019299417734146 4

Epoch: 0005, Iter Loss: 0.1012: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:02<00:00, 67.48it/s]
100%|██████████| 44/44 [00:00<00:00, 114.37it/s]

Test: 0.19237397611141205 5

Epoch: 0006, Iter Loss: 0.1134: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:01<00:00, 69.57it/s]
100%|██████████| 44/44 [00:00<00:00, 117.47it/s]

Test: 0.1896532028913498 6

Epoch: 0007, Iter Loss: 0.1399: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:01<00:00, 68.77it/s]
100%|██████████| 44/44 [00:00<00:00, 118.96it/s]

Test: 0.18530568480491638 7

Epoch: 0008, Iter Loss: 0.1211: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:01<00:00, 71.40it/s]
100%|██████████| 44/44 [00:00<00:00, 118.76it/s]

Test: 0.1799982786178589 8

Epoch: 0009, Iter Loss: 0.2140: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:01<00:00, 71.22it/s]

```
100% |██████████| 44/44 [00:00<00:00, 115.62it/s]
```

Test: 0.17865577340126038 9

```
Epoch: 0010, Iter Loss: 0.1483: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:01<00:00, 71.33it/s]
```

[illegible]

Test: 0.17648911476135254 10

```
Epoch: 0011, Iter Loss: 0.0651: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:01<00:00, 70.98it/s]
```

[illegible]

Test: 0.17664435505867004 11

```
Epoch: 0012, Iter Loss: 0.0584: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:01<00:00, 72.60it/s]
```

[illegible]

Test: 0.1742175817489624 12

```
Epoch: 0013, Iter Loss: 0.1500: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:01<00:00, 71.75it/s]
```

[illegible]

Test: 0.1735067516565323 13

```
Epoch: 0014, Iter Loss: 0.1358: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:02<00:00, 66.36it/s]
```

```
100%|██████████| 44/44 [00:00<00:00, 103.00it/s]
```

Test: 0.17588815093040466 14

```
Epoch: 0015, Iter Loss: 0.1218: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:02<00:00, 63.40it/s]
```

[illegible]

Test: 0.17371903359889984 15

```
Epoch: 0016, Iter Loss: 0.1870: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:02<00:00, 64.16it/s]
```

[illegible]

Test: 0.17361126840114594 16

Epoch: 0017, Iter Loss: 0.1112: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:02<00:00, 63.28it/s]

[illegible]

Test: 0.17474637925624847 17

```
Epoch: 0018, Iter Loss: 0.0543: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:02<00:00, 64.19it/s]
```

[illegible]

Test: 0.17267434298992157 18

Epoch: 0019, Iter Loss: 0.0549: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:02<00:00, 62.86it/s]

```
100%|███████████| 44/44 [00:00<00:00, 100.56it/s]
```

Test: 0.17403249442577362 19

```
Epoch: 0020, Iter Loss: 0.1497: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:02<00:00, 63.63it/s]
```

```
100% |██████████| 44/44 [00:00<00:00, 100.91it/s]
```

Test: 0.17481407523155212 20

```
Epoch: 0021, Iter Loss: 0.0972: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:02<00:00, 63.26it/s]
```

[illegible]

Test: 0.17382477223873138 21

```
Epoch: 0022, Iter Loss: 0.0637: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:02<00:00, 64.89it/s]
```

[illegible]

Test: 0.17455996572971344 22

```
Epoch: 0023, Iter Loss: 0.1177: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:02<00:00, 64.38it/s]
```

[illegible]

Test: 0.17378662526607513 23

```
Epoch: 0024, Iter Loss: 0.1601: 100%|██████████| 135/135 [00:02<00:00, 64.65it/s]
```

[illegible]

Test: 0.17505021393299103 24

In [1531]:

```
# сохраняем модель
torch.save(series_model.state_dict(), 'series_model2.ptx')
```

In [1532]:

```
# восстанавливаем модель
series_model = TimeSeriesModel(hidden_size, emb_size)
series_model.load_state_dict(torch.load('series_model2.ptx'))
```

```
/home/fedor/.local/lib/python3.8/site-packages/torch/nn/modules/rnn.py:62: UserWarning: dropout option adds dropout after all but last recurrent layer, so non-zero dropout expects num_layers greater than 1, but got dropout=0.3 and num_layers=1
  warnings.warn("dropout option adds dropout after all but last ")
```

Out[1532]:

```
<All keys matched successfully>
```

In [1533]:

```
#!tensorboard --logdir=rnn_hw
```

TODO

Теперь нам нужно для нашего тестового сета сгенерировать результат, и сделать правильный сабмишен. В отличие от режима обучения мы не должны использовать значения таргетов в тесте, поэтому нам придется тут реализовывать инкрементальный режим генерации сети, т.е. когда на вход подаются фичи и таргет с предыдущего шага на каждом шаге генерации.

In [1534]:

```
# новые даталоадеры НЕ перемешанные
new_ds_train = TSDataSet(data_train, 1)
new_ds_test = TSDataSet(data_test, 1)
new_dl_train = DataLoader(new_ds_train, 1, False)
new_dl_test = DataLoader(new_ds_test, 1, False)
```

In [1535]:

```
# Уже с предобученной моделью - посчитаем h, c за все предыдущие года
h = torch.zeros(1, 1, hidden_size)
c = torch.zeros(1, 1, hidden_size)
hidden = (h, c)
ole = []
with torch.no_grad():
    series_model.eval()
    for batch in new_dl_train:
        result, hidden = series_model(batch, hidden) # Накапливаем память о последовательности
        ole.append(result.item())
last_res = result
results = []

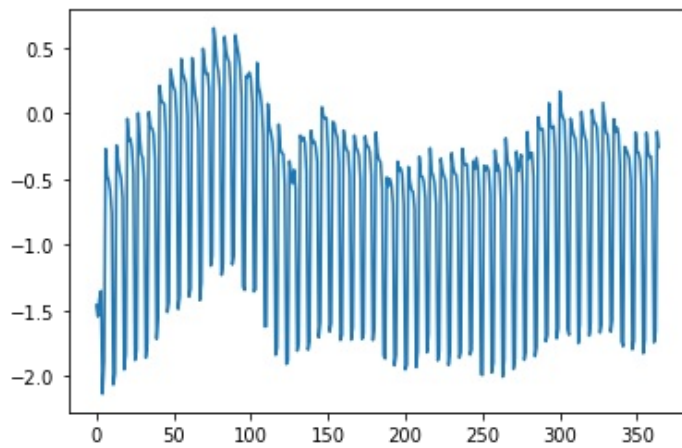
with torch.no_grad():
    series_model.eval()
    for batch in new_dl_test:
        batch[3][0] = last_res
        results.append(last_res.item())
        last_res, hidden = series_model(batch, hidden)
results = np.array(results)
```

In [1536]:

```
plt.plot(results)
```

Out[1536]:

```
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f9818df4c10>]
```



```
In [1537]:
```

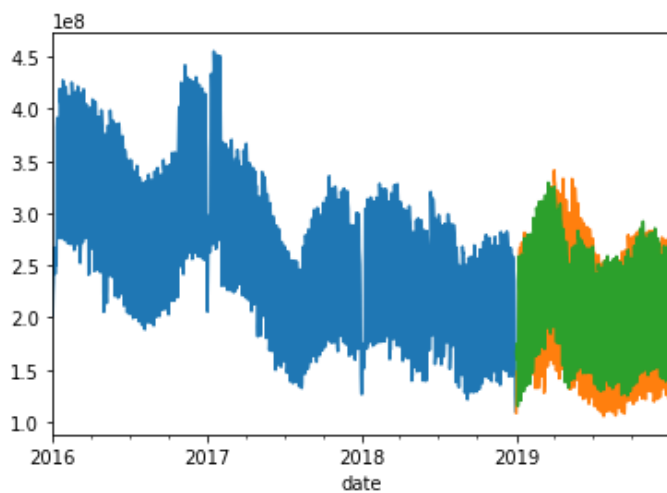
```
results = results * stats.std.value + stats.mean.value
```

```
In [1538]:
```

```
prediction = pd.DataFrame(results, data_test.index)
prediction = prediction.rename(columns = {0:'value'})
```

```
In [1539]:
```

```
plt.figure()
data_train['value'].plot(kind = 'line')
data_test['value'].plot(kind = 'line')
#plt.plot(data_forecaste, label = "Prediction")
prediction['value'].plot()
plt.show()
```



```
In [1540]:
```

```
MAPE(data_test, prediction)
```

```
Out[1540]:
```

```
10.39724253517867
```

```
In [1541]:
```

```
MAPE(data_test, prediction)
```

```
Out[1541]:
```

```
10.39724253517867
```

```
In [1542]:
```

```
prediction = prediction.rename(columns = {"value" : 'hits'})
```

```
prediction = prediction.head(n=100).reset_index(drop=True)
prediction
```

Out[1542]:

hits	
date	
2019-01-01	1.670498e+08
2019-01-02	1.604147e+08
2019-01-03	1.707073e+08
2019-01-04	1.754112e+08
2019-01-05	1.151366e+08
...	...
2019-12-27	2.386314e+08
2019-12-28	1.452579e+08
2019-12-29	1.514651e+08
2019-12-30	2.687624e+08
2019-12-31	2.595067e+08

365 rows x 1 columns

In [1543]:

```
prediction.to_csv("submission.csv")
```

In []: