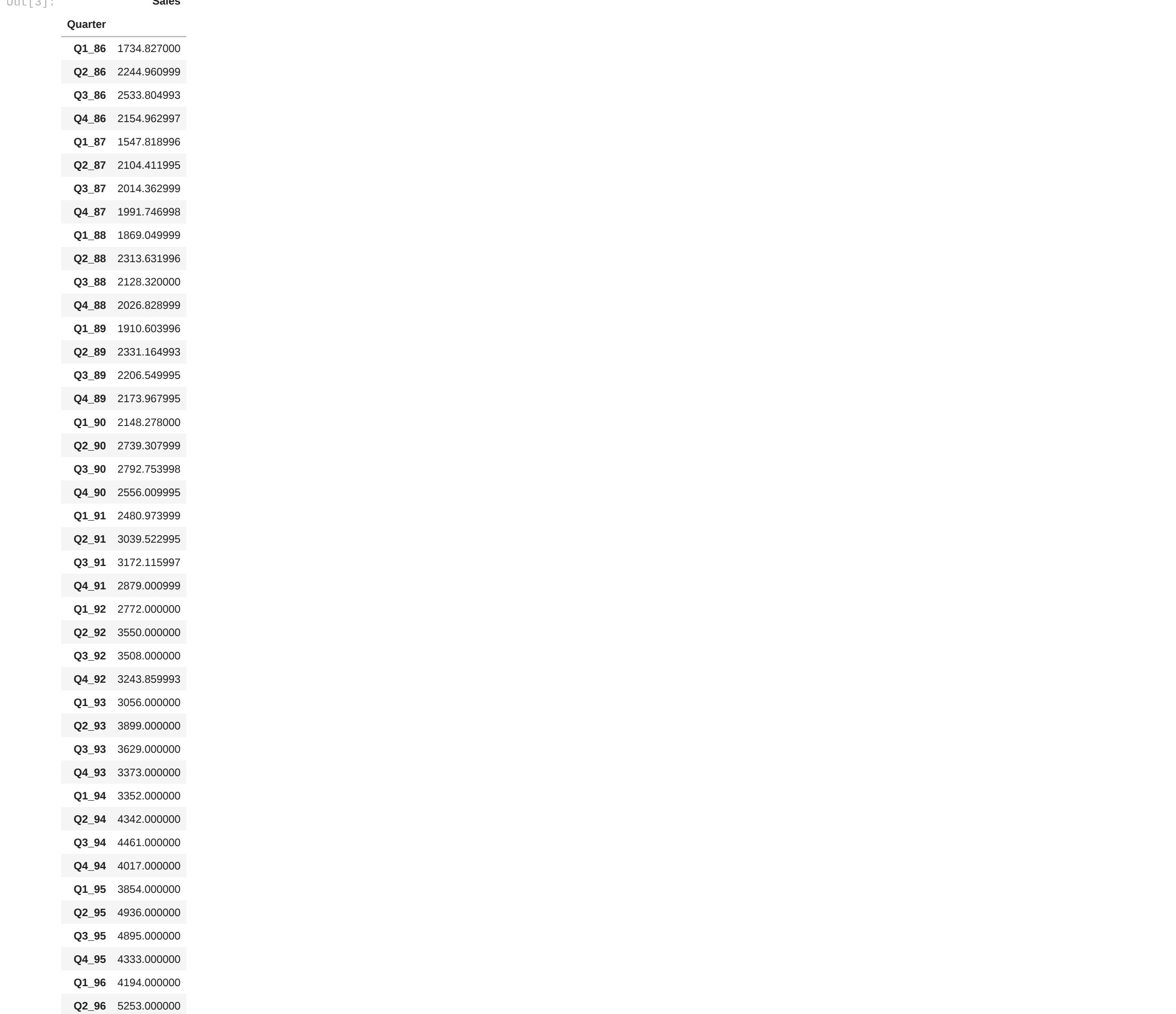


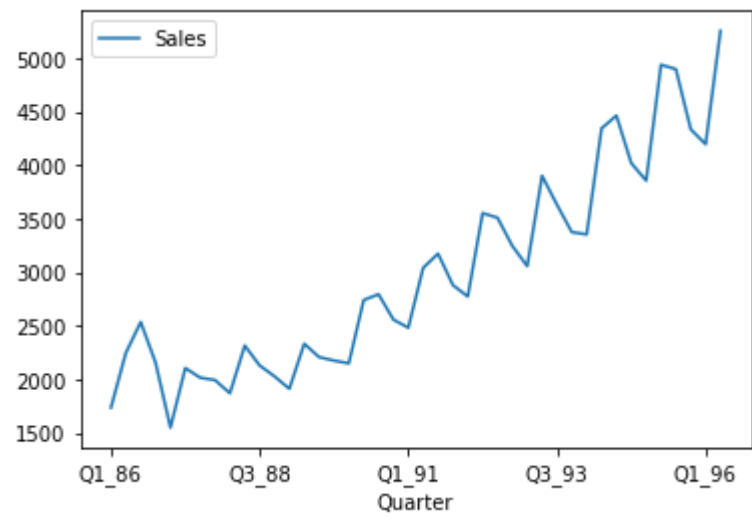
```
In [1]: # Import libraries
from pandas import read_csv
from matplotlib import pyplot
from numpy import sqrt
import warnings
import itertools
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import statsmodels.api as sm
```

```
In [2]: import pandas as pd
series = pd.read_excel("/Users/SAURABH/Saurabh patil/DATA SCIENCE/SVM/CocaCola_Sales_Rawdata.xlsx", header=0, index_col=0, parse_dates=True)
```

```
In [3]: series
```

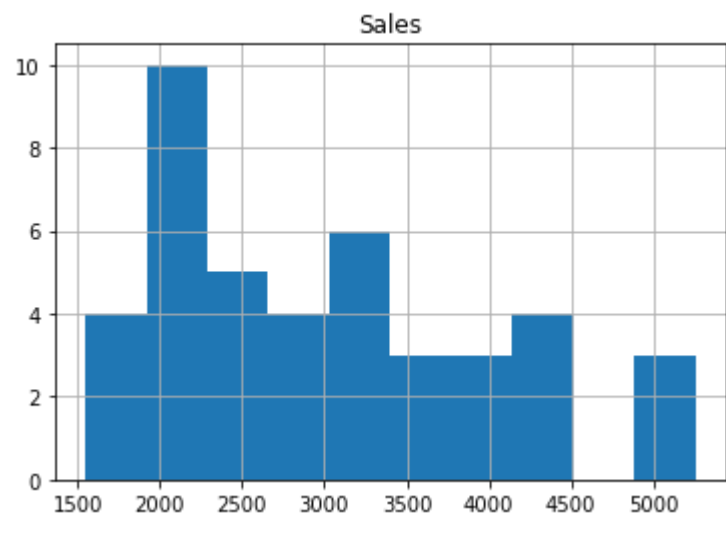


```
In [4]: from pandas import read_csv
from matplotlib import pyplot
series.plot()
pyplot.show()
```



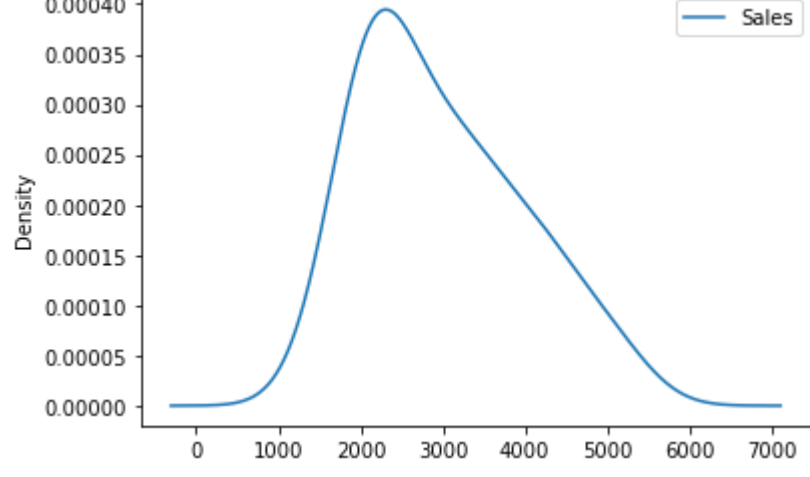
```
In [5]: series.hist()
```

```
Out[5]: array([[<AxesSubplot:title={'center':'Sales'}>]], dtype=object)
```



```
In [6]: series.plot(kind='kde')
```

```
Out[6]: <AxesSubplot:ylabel='Density'>
```



```
In [7]: from pandas import read_csv
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from math import sqrt
# load data
train = pd.read_excel('/Users/SAURABH/Saurabh patil/DATA SCIENCE/SVM/CocaCola_Sales_Rawdata.xlsx', header=0, index_col=0, parse_dates=True)
# prepare data
X = train.values
X = X.astype('float32')
train_size = int(len(X) * 0.50)
train, test = X[0:train_size], X[train_size:]
```

```
In [8]: train
```

```
Out[8]: array([[1734.827],
 [2244.961],
 [2533.805],
 [2154.963],
 [1547.819],
 [2104.412],
 [2014.363],
 [1991.747],
 [1869.05 ],
 [2313.632],
 [2128.32 ],
 [2026.829],
 [1910.604],
 [2331.165],
 [2206.55 ],
 [2173.968],
 [2148.278],
 [2739.308],
 [2792.754],
 [2556.01 ],
 [2480.974]], dtype=float32)
```

```
In [9]: history = [x for x in train]
predictions = list()
for i in range(len(test)):
    yhat = history[-1]
    predictions.append(yhat)
# observation
obs = test[i]
history.append(obs)
print('>Predicted=%.3f, Expected=%.3f' % (yhat, obs))
# report performance
rmse = sqrt(mean_squared_error(test, predictions))
print('RMSE: %.3f' % rmse)

>Predicted=2480.974, Expected=3039.523
>Predicted=3039.523, Expected=3172.116
>Predicted=3172.116, Expected=2879.001
>Predicted=2879.001, Expected=2772.000
>Predicted=2772.000, Expected=3550.000
>Predicted=3550.000, Expected=3508.000
>Predicted=3508.000, Expected=3243.000
>Predicted=3243.000, Expected=3056.000
>Predicted=3056.000, Expected=3899.000
>Predicted=3899.000, Expected=3629.000
>Predicted=3629.000, Expected=3373.000
>Predicted=3373.000, Expected=3352.000
>Predicted=3352.000, Expected=4342.000
>Predicted=4342.000, Expected=4461.000
>Predicted=4461.000, Expected=4017.000
>Predicted=4017.000, Expected=3854.000
>Predicted=3854.000, Expected=4936.000
>Predicted=4936.000, Expected=4333.000
>Predicted=4333.000, Expected=4194.000
>Predicted=4194.000, Expected=5253.000
RMSE: 527.148
```

```
In [11]: import warnings
from pandas import read_csv
from statsmodels.tsa.arima_model import ARIMA
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from math import sqrt
```

```
# evaluate an ARIMA model for a given order (p,d,q) and return RMSE
def evaluate_arima_model(X, arima_order):
# prepare training dataset
    X = X.astype('float32')
    train_size = int(len(X) * 0.50)
    train, test = X[0:train_size], X[train_size:]
    history = [x for x in train]
# make predictions
    predictions = list()
    for t in range(len(test)):
        model = ARIMA(history, order=arima_order)
        model_fit = model.fit(disp=0)
        model_fit = model_fit(disp=0)
        yhat = model_fit.forecast()[0]
        predictions.append(yhat)
        history.append(test[t])
# calculate out of sample error
    rmse = sqrt(mean_squared_error(test, predictions))
    return rmse
```

```
In [12]: # evaluate combinations of p, d and q values for an ARIMA model
def evaluate_models(dataset, p_values, d_values, q_values):
    dataset = dataset.astype('float32')
    best_score, best_cfg = float('inf'), None
    for p in p_values:
        for d in d_values:
            for q in q_values:
                order = (p,d,q)
                try:
                    rmse = evaluate_arima_model(train, order)
                    if rmse < best_score:
                        best_score, best_cfg = rmse, order
                except:
                    continue
    print('Best ARIMA%s RMSE=%.3f' % (best_cfg, best_score))
```

```
In [13]: train = pd.read_excel('/Users/SAURABH/Saurabh patil/DATA SCIENCE/SVM/CocaCola_Sales_Rawdata.xlsx', header=0, index_col=0, parse_dates=True)
X = train.values
X = X.astype('float32')
```

```
In [14]: # fit model
model = ARIMA(X, order=(3,1,0))
model_fit = model.fit()
forecast=model_fit.forecast(steps=10)[0]
model_fit.plot_predict(1, 79)
```

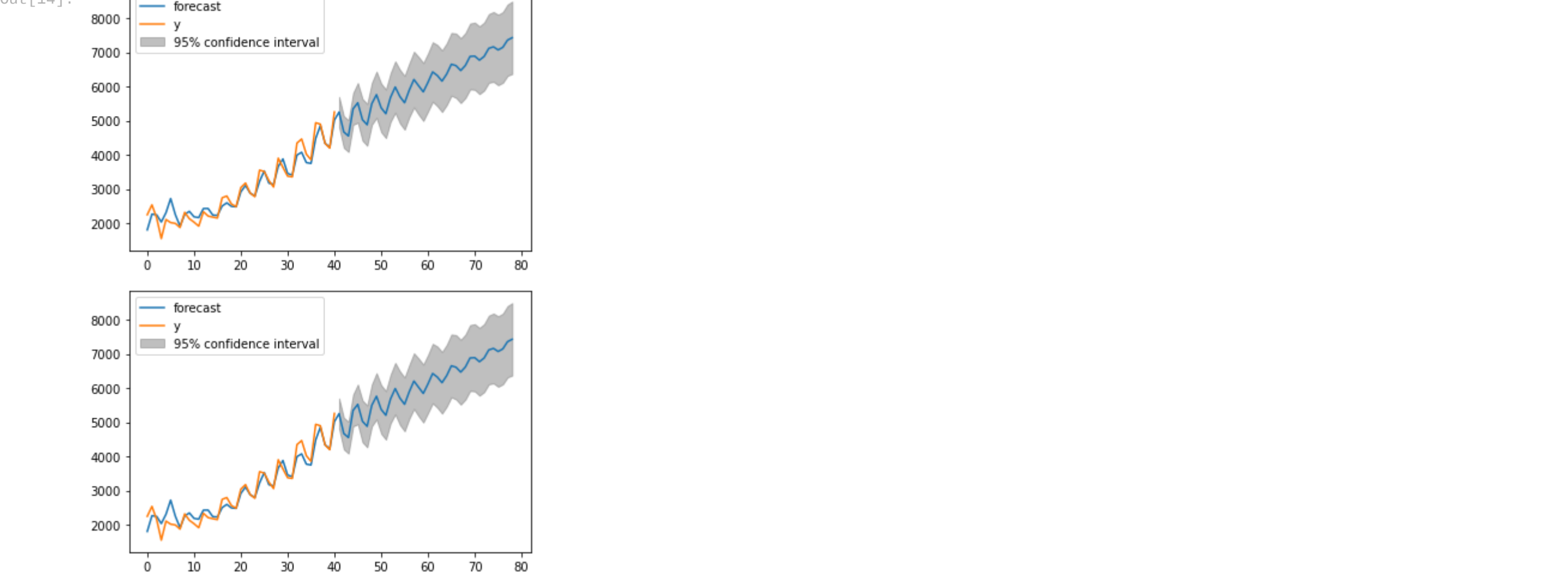
C:\Users\SAURABH\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\arima_model.py:472: FutureWarning: statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARMA and statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARIMA have been deprecated in favor of statsmodels.tsa.arima.model.ARIMA (note the . between arima and model) and statsmodels.tsa.SARIMAX. These will be removed after the 0.12 release.

statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARIMA makes use of the statespace framework and is both well tested and maintained.

To silence this warning and continue using ARMA and ARIMA until they are removed, use:

```
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore', 'statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARMA', FutureWarning)
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore', 'statsmodels.tsa.arima_model.ARIMA', FutureWarning)

warnings.warn(ARIMA_DEPRECATION_WARN, FutureWarning)
```



```
In [ ]:
```