

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
from openpyxl.workbook import Workbook

#reading excel file
df = pd.read_excel('C:/Users/svasudev/OneDrive - IGMFinancial/Documents/Predictive Analyti
engine='openpyxl', sheet_name=0, header=0, index_col=False, keep_default_na=
```

```
In [2]: #Top 5 rows of the Excel file
df.head()
```

Out[2]:

	Date	Ottawa	Toronto West/Ouest	Toronto East/Est	Windsor	London	Peterborough	St. Catharine's	Sudbury	Sault Saint Marie	Thunder Bay	N
0	1990-01-03	55.9	49.1	48.7	45.2	50.1	0.0	0.0	56.4	54.8	56.6	
1	1990-01-10	55.9	47.7	46.8	49.7	47.6	0.0	0.0	56.4	54.9	56.8	
2	1990-01-17	55.9	53.2	53.2	49.6	53.7	0.0	0.0	55.8	54.9	56.8	
3	1990-01-24	55.9	53.2	53.5	49.0	52.1	0.0	0.0	55.7	54.9	56.8	
4	1990-01-31	55.9	51.9	52.6	48.6	49.1	0.0	0.0	55.6	54.8	56.8	

```
In [3]: #Datatype and Null Information about the columns in the Excel file
df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 9962 entries, 0 to 9961
Data columns (total 20 columns):
#   Column                                     Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Date                                       9962 non-null   datetime64[ns]
1   Ottawa                                   9962 non-null   float64
2   Toronto West/Ouest                       9962 non-null   float64
3   Toronto East/Est                         9962 non-null   float64
4   Windsor                                  9962 non-null   float64
5   London                                   9962 non-null   float64
6   Peterborough                             9962 non-null   float64
7   St. Catharine's                          9962 non-null   float64
8   Sudbury                                  9962 non-null   float64
9   Sault Saint Marie                       9962 non-null   float64
10  Thunder Bay                              9962 non-null   float64
11  North Bay                                9962 non-null   float64
12  Timmins                                  9962 non-null   float64
13  Kenora                                   9962 non-null   float64
14  Parry Sound                              9962 non-null   float64
15  Ontario Average/Moyenne provinciale      9962 non-null   float64
16  Southern Average/Moyenne du sud de l'Ontario 9962 non-null   float64
17  Northern Average/Moyenne du nord de l'Ontario 9962 non-null   float64
```

```
18 Fuel Type          9962 non-null    object
19 Type de carburant   9962 non-null    object
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(17), object(2)
memory usage: 1.5+ MB
```

```
In [4]: #Creating a new dataframe
df2 = pd.DataFrame()
```

```
In [5]: #Choosing rows from the original dataframe with Fuel Type "Premium Gasoline" and pasting it
df2 = df.loc[df['Fuel Type']=='Premium Gasoline']
```

```
In [6]: #Datatype and Null Information about the columns in the new dataframe
df2.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 1675 entries, 6612 to 8286
Data columns (total 20 columns):
#   Column                                     Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   Date                                     1675 non-null   datetime64[ns]
1   Ottawa                                 1675 non-null   float64
2   Toronto West/Ouest                     1675 non-null   float64
3   Toronto East/Est                       1675 non-null   float64
4   Windsor                                 1675 non-null   float64
5   London                                 1675 non-null   float64
6   Peterborough                           1675 non-null   float64
7   St. Catharine's                         1675 non-null   float64
8   Sudbury                                1675 non-null   float64
9   Sault Saint Marie                      1675 non-null   float64
10  Thunder Bay                             1675 non-null   float64
11  North Bay                              1675 non-null   float64
12  Timmins                                1675 non-null   float64
13  Kenora                                 1675 non-null   float64
14  Parry Sound                            1675 non-null   float64
15  Ontario Average/Moyenne provinciale    1675 non-null   float64
16  Southern Average/Moyenne du sud de l'Ontario 1675 non-null   float64
17  Northern Average/Moyenne du nord de l'Ontario 1675 non-null   float64
18  Fuel Type                               1675 non-null   object
19  Type de carburant                       1675 non-null   object
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(17), object(2)
memory usage: 274.8+ KB
```

```
In [7]: df2.head()
```

```
Out[7]:
```

	Date	Ottawa	Toronto West/Ouest	Toronto East/Est	Windsor	London	Peterborough	St. Catharine's	Sudbury	Sault Saint Marie	Thunder Bay
6612	1990-01-03	59.5	52.9	52.7	49.2	54.0	0.0	0.0	60.2	58.6	60.4
6613	1990-01-10	59.6	51.6	50.9	53.7	51.5	0.0	0.0	60.2	58.7	60.5
6614	1990-01-17	59.7	57.4	57.4	53.6	57.6	0.0	0.0	59.6	58.6	60.6
6615	1990-01-24	59.8	57.1	57.5	53.1	56.0	0.0	0.0	59.5	58.6	60.5

	Date	Ottawa	Toronto West/Ouest	Toronto East/Est	Windsor	London	Peterborough	St. Catharine's	Sudbury	Sault Saint Marie	Thunder Bay
6616	1990-01-31	59.8	55.9	56.6	52.6	53.1	0.0	0.0	59.5	58.6	60.6

```
In [8]: #Creating a new dataframe
df3 = pd.DataFrame()
```

```
In [9]: #Analyzing 'Premium Gasoline' price for Timmins Region only and pasting it into new dataframe
df3.insert(0, "Date", df2['Date'], True)
df3.insert(1, "Timmins", df2['Timmins'], True)
```

```
In [10]: df3.head()
```

```
Out[10]:
```

	Date	Timmins
6612	1990-01-03	128.9
6613	1990-01-10	62.0
6614	1990-01-17	62.0
6615	1990-01-24	62.0
6616	1990-01-31	62.0

```
In [11]: #Date column only had weekly values. Sometimes the week started on Wednesday and sometimes
#this inconsistency, converting the date column into daily values and assigning the previous
#daily values.
df3.set_index('Date', inplace=True)
df3 = df3.resample('D').ffill().reset_index()
```

```
In [12]: #Last 10 values from the dataset
df3.tail(10)
```

```
Out[12]:
```

	Date	Timmins
11707	2022-01-22	171.1
11708	2022-01-23	171.1
11709	2022-01-24	176.9
11710	2022-01-25	176.9
11711	2022-01-26	176.9
11712	2022-01-27	176.9
11713	2022-01-28	176.9
11714	2022-01-29	176.9
11715	2022-01-30	176.9
11716	2022-01-31	177.5

```
In [13]: #Checking for null values  
df3.isnull().values.any()
```

```
Out[13]: False
```

```
In [14]: #Splitting the "Date" column into year, month and week to explore trends  
df3['Year']=df3['Date'].dt.year  
df3['Month']=df3['Date'].dt.month  
df3['Week']=df3['Date'].dt.isocalendar().week
```

```
In [15]: df3.head(10)
```

```
Out[15]:
```

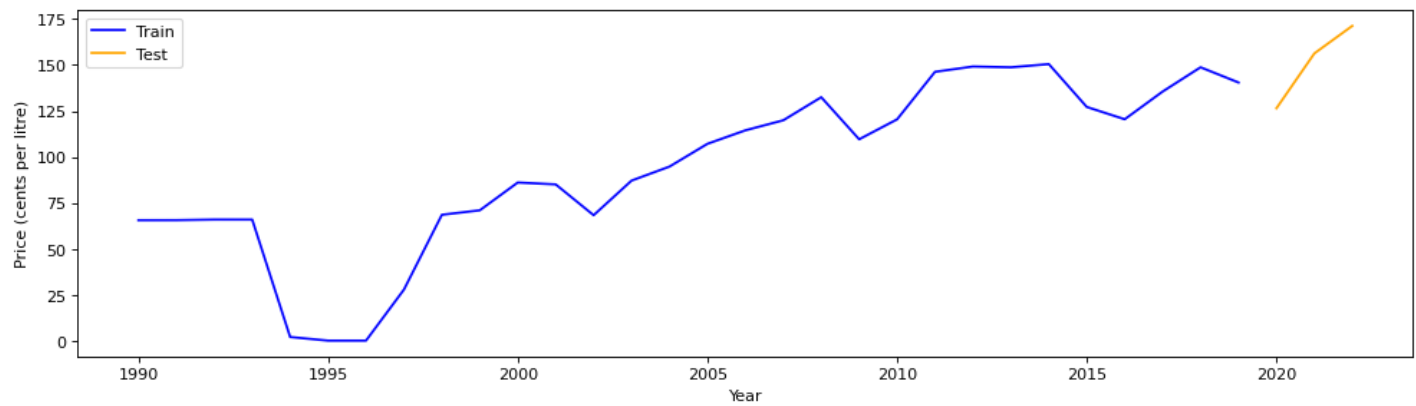
	Date	Timmins	Year	Month	Week
0	1990-01-03	128.9	1990	1	1
1	1990-01-04	128.9	1990	1	1
2	1990-01-05	128.9	1990	1	1
3	1990-01-06	128.9	1990	1	1
4	1990-01-07	128.9	1990	1	1
5	1990-01-08	128.9	1990	1	2
6	1990-01-09	128.9	1990	1	2
7	1990-01-10	62.0	1990	1	2
8	1990-01-11	62.0	1990	1	2
9	1990-01-12	62.0	1990	1	2

```
In [16]: #Splitting the dataset in Train and Test  
#Train from Year 1990 to Year 2019  
#Test from Year 2020  
  
train = df3[(df3['Date'] > '1990-01-01') & (df3['Date'] <= '2019-12-31')]  
test = df3[df3['Date'] >= '2020-01-01']
```

Yearly Price Visualization on Train and Test Dataset

```
In [17]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
from matplotlib.pyplot import figure  
  
yearly_train_Price = train.groupby(['Year'])['Timmins'].mean()  
yearly_test_Price = test.groupby(['Year'])['Timmins'].mean()  
  
figure(figsize=(15, 4), dpi=80)  
plt.plot(yearly_train_Price, label='Train',c='blue')  
plt.plot(yearly_test_Price, label='Test',c='orange')  
plt.legend(loc='best')  
plt.suptitle('Premium Gasoline Prices for Timmins', fontsize=20)  
plt.xlabel('Year')  
plt.ylabel('Price (cents per litre)')  
plt.show()
```

Premium Gasoline Prices for Timmins



DataPrep for Time Series

```
In [18]: train.index = pd.DatetimeIndex(train['Date'])
#Changing the frequency of the index to Daily
train.index = train.asfreq('d').index

test.index = pd.DatetimeIndex(test['Date'])
#Changing the frequency of the index to Daily
test.index = test.asfreq('d').index
```

Train and Time Series Dataset

```
In [19]: train_time_series = pd.DataFrame()
train_time_series.index = train.index
train_time_series.insert(0,"Timmins Gas Price Train",train['Timmins'],True)

test_time_series = pd.DataFrame()
test_time_series.index = test.index
test_time_series.insert(0,"Timmins Gas Price Test",test['Timmins'],True)

print(train_time_series.tail())
print(test_time_series.tail())
```

```
Timmins Gas Price Train
Date
2019-12-27      141.2
2019-12-28      141.2
2019-12-29      141.2
2019-12-30      141.2
2019-12-31      141.2
Timmins Gas Price Test
Date
2022-01-27      176.9
2022-01-28      176.9
2022-01-29      176.9
2022-01-30      176.9
2022-01-31      177.5
```

ARIMA Model

To predict time series with ARIMA, we need to set the values of three parameters (p,d,q):

p: The order of the auto-regressive (AR) model (i.e., the number of lag observations)

d: The degree of differencing.

q: The order of the moving average (MA) model.

Checking if data is stationary - We can see that it is not based on the P-value - Augmented Dickey Fuller Test

In [20]:

```
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller
results = adfuller(train_time_series['Timmins Gas Price Train'])
print('ADF Statistic: ', results[0])
print('p-value: ', results[1])
print('Critical Values', results[4])
```

ADF Statistic: -1.9716431553853837

p-value: 0.2991432899465335

Critical Values {'1%': -3.430947118228067, '5%': -2.8618038932681364, '10%': -2.5669104652579886}

Taking First difference - P value is < 0.05. We can stop at the First Difference; d = 1

In [21]:

```
train_time_series_stationary1 = train_time_series.diff().dropna()
results1 = adfuller(train_time_series_stationary1['Timmins Gas Price Train'])
print('ADF Statistic: ', results1[0])
print('p-value: ', results1[1])
print('Critical Values', results1[4])
```

ADF Statistic: -104.64706708118256

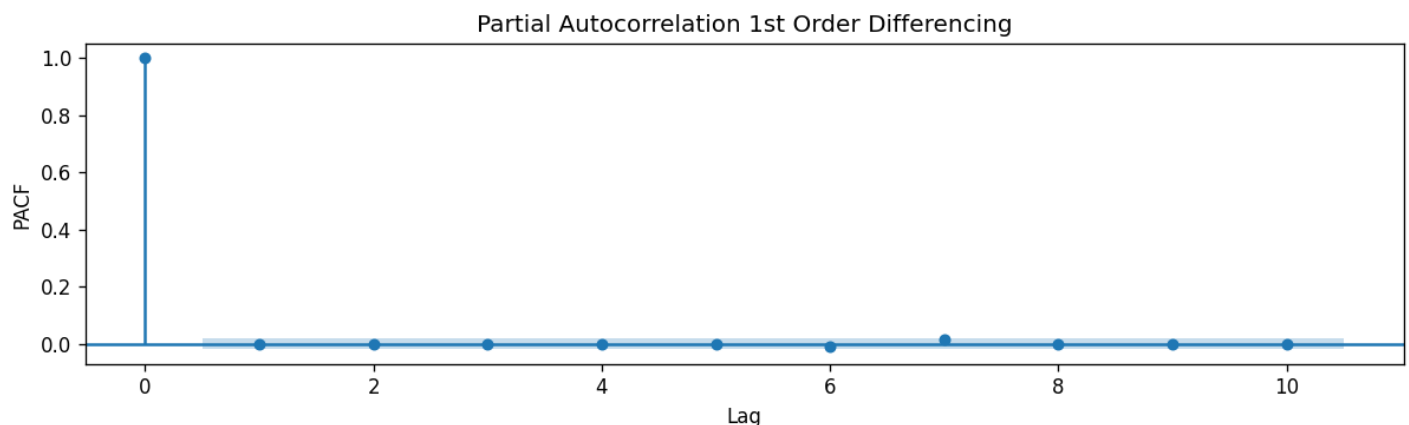
p-value: 0.0

Critical Values {'1%': -3.4309471727572607, '5%': -2.861803917364605, '10%': -2.56691047808449}

The Order of Autoregressive Term p; p = 0

In [22]:

```
plt.rcParams.update({'figure.figsize': (12, 3), 'figure.dpi': 120})
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_pacf
plot_pacf(train_time_series_stationary1, lags=10, title="Partial Autocorrelation 1st Order Differencing")
plt.xlabel('Lag')
plt.ylabel('PACF')
plt.show()
```



The order of the Moving Average term q; q = 0

In [23]:

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
sigma2	3.1934	0.002	1886.052	0.000	3.190	3.197
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):			0.00	Jarque-Bera (JB):		767804763.68
Prob(Q):			1.00	Prob(JB):		0.00
Heteroskedasticity (H):			0.26	Skew:		-0.38
Prob(H) (two-sided):			0.00	Kurtosis:		1300.01

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

Model Prediction

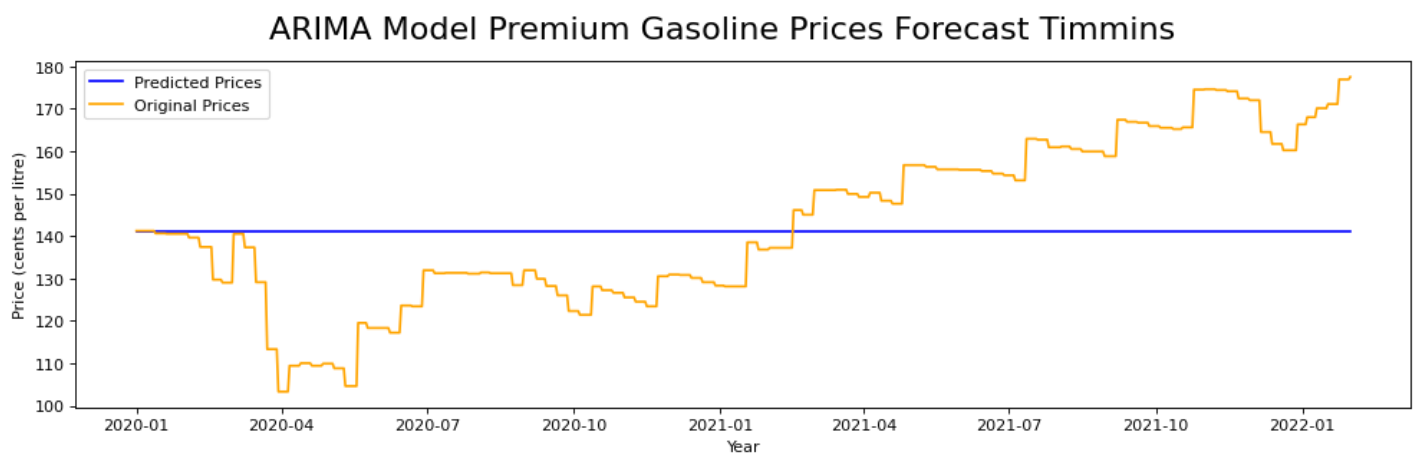
```
In [26]: import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
ARIMA_Predict = model_result.predict(start='1/1/2020', end='1/31/2022')
ARIMA_Predict_df = pd.DataFrame(ARIMA_Predict)
```

```
In [27]: ARIMA_Predict_df.tail()
```

```
Out[27]:
```

	predicted_mean
2022-01-27	141.2
2022-01-28	141.2
2022-01-29	141.2
2022-01-30	141.2
2022-01-31	141.2

```
In [28]: figure(figsize=(15, 4), dpi=80)
plt.plot(ARIMA_Predict_df, label='Predicted Prices',c='blue')
plt.plot(test_time_series, label='Original Prices',c='orange')
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.suptitle('ARIMA Model Premium Gasoline Prices Forecast Timmins', fontsize=20)
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Price (cents per litre)')
plt.show()
```



Evaluation of the Model

Mean Absolute Error (MAE) ARIMA

```
In [29]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
maeARIMA=mean_absolute_error(test_time_series['Timmins Gas Price Test'],ARIMA_Predict)
print('Mean Absolute Error ARIMA = {}'.format(round(maeARIMA, 2)))
```

Mean Absolute Error ARIMA = 16.43

Mean squared error (MSE) ARIMA

```
In [30]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
mseARIMA=mean_squared_error(test_time_series['Timmins Gas Price Test'],ARIMA_Predict)
print('The Mean Squared Error ARIMA = {}'.format(round(mseARIMA, 2)))
```

The Mean Squared Error ARIMA = 359.91

Root mean squared error (RMSE) ARIMA

```
In [31]: from numpy import sqrt
rmseARIMA = sqrt(mseARIMA)
print('The Root Mean Squared Error ARIMA = {}'.format(round(rmseARIMA, 2)))
```

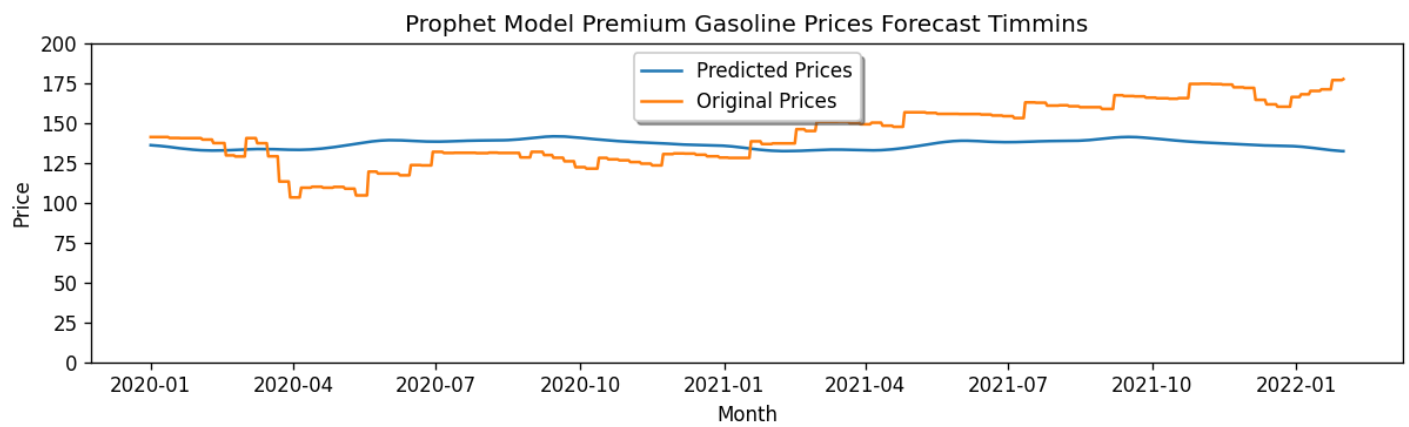
The Root Mean Squared Error ARIMA = 18.97

Prophet Model

```
In [32]: from fbprophet import Prophet
d={'ds':train['Date'],'y':train['Timmins']}
df_pred=pd.DataFrame(data=d)
model_prophet = Prophet(daily_seasonality=False)
model_prophet_result = model_prophet.fit(df_pred)
```

```
In [33]: future = model_prophet.make_future_dataframe(periods=765)
forecast = model_prophet.predict(future)
forecast = forecast[(forecast['ds'] >= '2020-01-01') & (forecast['ds'] <= '2022-01-31')]
```

```
In [34]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.plot(forecast['ds'], forecast['yhat'], label='Predicted Prices')
ax.plot(test['Date'], test['Timmins'], label='Original Prices')
plt.ylim([0,200])
legend = ax.legend(loc='upper center', shadow=True)
plt.title('Prophet Model Premium Gasoline Prices Forecast Timmins')
plt.xlabel('Month')
plt.ylabel('Price')
plt.show()
```



Mean Absolute Error (MAE) Prophet

```
In [35]: maeProphet=mean_absolute_error(test['Timmins'],forecast['yhat'])  
print('Mean Absolute Error Prophet = {}'.format(round(maeProphet, 2)))
```

Mean Absolute Error Prophet = 17.28

Mean squared error (MSE) Prophet

```
In [36]: mseProphet = mean_squared_error(test['Timmins'],forecast['yhat'])  
print('The Mean Squared Error Prophet = {}'.format(round(mseProphet, 2)))
```

The Mean Squared Error Prophet = 394.36

Root mean squared error (RMSE) Prophet

```
In [37]: rmseProphet = sqrt(mseProphet)  
print('The Root Mean Squared Error Prophet = {}'.format(round(rmseProphet, 2)))
```

The Root Mean Squared Error Prophet = 19.86