```
2. Forecast the population on the given dataset for the next 6 months
from fbprophet import Prophet
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
df=pd.read_csv('/content/popdata.csv')
df.head()
                           date 🎢
             value
       0 127299.0 1952-01-01
      1 127517.0 1952-02-01
      2 127721.0 1952-03-01
      3 127933.0 1952-04-01
      4 128130.0 1952-05-01
                                                                                                               + Code - + Text
df.describe()
                        value 🂢
       count
                  816.000000
       mean 214837.767826
                50519.140567
        std
        min
               127299.000000
        25% 172715.250000
        50% 210547.500000
        75% 260354.250000
       max 301299.946000
df.info()
      <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
     RangeIndex: 816 entries, 0 to 815
Data columns (total 2 columns):
# Column Non-Null Count Dtype
     0 value 816 non-null float64
1 date 816 non-null object
dtypes: float64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 12.9+ KB
columns = df.columns
df.columns
     Index(['value', 'date'], dtype='object')
#swap columns in the dataframe
columnsTitles=['date','value']
df=df.reindex(columns=columnsTitles)
df.head()
                date value 🎢
      0 1952-01-01 127299.0
       1 1952-02-01 127517.0
       2 1952-03-01 127721.0
      3 1952-04-01 127933.0
      4 1952-05-01 128130.0
df.columns=['ds','y']
df.head()
                              у 🎢
                   ds
      0 1952-01-01 127299.0
       1 1952-02-01 127517.0
      2 1952-03-01 127721.0
      3 1952-04-01 127933.0
      4 1952-05-01 128130.0
#model fit
model=Prophet()
model.fit(df)
      INFO:fbprophet:Disabling weekly seasonality. Run prophet with weekly_seasonality=True to override this. INFO:fbprophet:Disabling daily seasonality. Run prophet with daily_seasonality=True to override this. <fbprophet.forecaster.Prophet at 0x7f59a7920e10>
```

For this problem, use the population dataset, and perform the following:
 EDA on the time series to find trends and seasonality.

## future\_dates

	ds	0
0	1952-01-01	
1	1952-02-01	
2	1952-03-01	
3	1952-04-01	
4	1952-05-01	
991	2020-05-25	
992	2020-05-26	
993	2020-05-27	
۸۵۵	2020-05-28	

##--predection
future\_predection=model.predict(future\_dates)

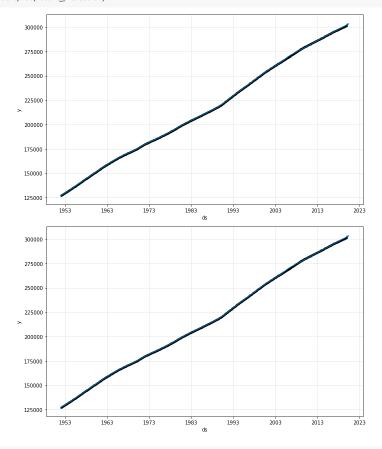
## future\_predection.head()

**995** 2020-05-29 996 rows × 1 columns

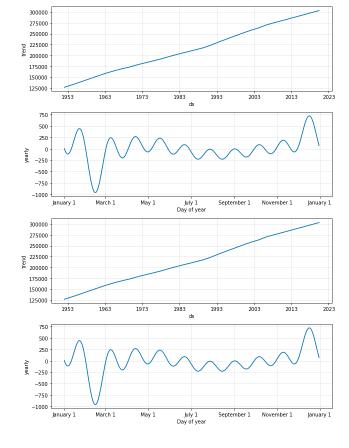
	ds	trend	yhat_lower	yhat_upper	trend_lower	trend_upper	additive_terms	additive_terms_lower	additive_terms_uppe
0	1952- 01-01	127237.775743	126996.390352	127550.117894	127237.775743	127237.775743	43.820000	43.820000	43.82000
1	1952- 02-01	127467.066588	127193.791709	127788.327161	127467.066588	127467.066588	23.119322	23.119322	23.11932
2	1952- 03-01	127681.564475	127388.455963	127972.879825	127681.564475	127681.564475	-6.247950	-6.247950	-6.24795
3	1952- 04-01	127910.855320	127562.692213	128169.791661	127910.855320	127910.855320	-38.939724	-38.939724	-38.93972
4	1952- 05-01	128132.749685	127750.561375	128364.021220	128132.749685	128132.749685	-63.284843	-63.284843	-63.28484

1

#ploting the predection
model.plot(future\_predection)



#visuval plot
model.plot\_components(future\_predection)



✓ 1s completed at 12:25 PM •