

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

# Load your data
data = pd.read_csv('/content/sample_data/leadtime1 .csv')
data.head()
```

```
<ipython-input-19-8ed54982e00e>:2: DtypeWarning: Columns (12) have mixed types. Specify dtype option on import or set low_memory=False.
data = pd.read_csv('/content/sample_data/leadtime1 .csv')
```

	SH_CD	CATALOG_NO		0	INDENT_DT	MATL_RECEIPT_DT	LEAD_TIME	INSUR_ITEM_IND	AR_ITEM_IND	SPC_ITEM_IND	QUALITY_IND	FTP_IND	FSN_IND	Unnamed: 12
0	4	209110603			BRG.NO.32211 A	01-21-02		N	N	Y	N	N	F	NaN
1	4	2585401002	WHITE CANVAS SHOES SIZE: 10.		06-10-02			N	N	N	N	N	S	NaN
2	4	910995101			06-10-02			N	N	N	N	N	S	NaN
3	4	1132805505			03-09-02			N	N	Y	N	N	F	NaN
4	4	209130407			05-03-02			N	N	Y	N	N	F	NaN

```
# Convert date columns to datetime
data['INDENT_DT'] = pd.to_datetime(data['INDENT_DT'], errors='coerce')
data['MATL_RECEIPT_DT'] = pd.to_datetime(data['MATL_RECEIPT_DT'], errors='coerce')
```


```
<ipython-input-20-39339c88405d>:2: UserWarning: Could not infer format, so each element will be parsed individually, falling back to `dateutil`. To ensure parsing is consistent
data['INDENT_DT'] = pd.to_datetime(data['INDENT_DT'], errors='coerce')
<ipython-input-20-39339c88405d>:3: UserWarning: Could not infer format, so each element will be parsed individually, falling back to `dateutil`. To ensure parsing is consistent
data['MATL_RECEIPT_DT'] = pd.to_datetime(data['MATL_RECEIPT_DT'], errors='coerce')
```

```
# Drop rows with NaT in date columns
data.dropna(subset=['INDENT_DT', 'MATL_RECEIPT_DT'], inplace=True)
print(data.head())
```

```
# Encode categorical variables
label_encoders = {}
categorical_cols = data.select_dtypes(include=['object']).columns
```

```
for col in categorical_cols:
    le = LabelEncoder()
    data[col] = le.fit_transform(data[col].astype(str))
    label_encoders[col] = le
```

```
# Define features and target
X = data.drop(columns=['LEAD_TIME', 'INDENT_DT', 'MATL_RECEIPT_DT'])
y = data['LEAD_TIME']
print(X.head()) # Check the features
print(y.head()) # Check the target
```



	SH_CD	CATALOG_NO	0	INSUR_ITEM_IND	AR_ITEM_IND	SPC_ITEM_IND	\
0	4	209110603	9072	0	0		1
1	4	2585401002	37182	0	0		0
2	4	910995101	27164	0	0		0
3	4	1132805505	35821	0	0		1
4	4	209130407	7441	0	0		1


	QUALITY_IND	FTP_IND	FSN_IND	Unnamed: 12
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	2	0
2	0	0	2	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0
0	411			
1	44			
2	44			
3	332			
4	201			

Name: LEAD_TIME, dtype:

```
# Split the data into training and test sets (30%)
X_train, X_temp, y_train, y_temp = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.3, random_state=42)
```

```
# Split the remaining data into training and validation sets (10%)
X_test, X_val, y_test, y_val = train_test_split(X_temp, y_temp, test_size=1/3, random_state=42)
```

```
# Train a RandomForestRegressor model
model = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, random_state=42)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)
```



RandomForestRegressor

RandomForestRegressor(random_state=42)

```
# Predict on test and validation sets
y_test_pred = model.predict(X_test)
y_val_pred = model.predict(X_val)
```

```
# Calculate errors
test_errors = abs(y_test - y_test_pred)
val_errors = abs(y_val - y_val_pred)
```

```
# Combine test and validation predictions and errors
predictions = pd.DataFrame({
    'Catalog No': pd.concat([X_test['CATALOG_NO'].reset_index(drop=True), X_val['CATALOG_NO'].reset_index(drop=True)]),
    'True Lead Time': pd.concat([y_test.reset_index(drop=True), y_val.reset_index(drop=True)]),
    'Predicted Lead Time': pd.concat([pd.Series(y_test_pred).reset_index(drop=True), pd.Series(y_val_pred).reset_index(drop=True)]),
    'Error': pd.concat([pd.Series(test_errors).reset_index(drop=True), pd.Series(val_errors).reset_index(drop=True)])
})
```

```
print(predictions.head())
```

	Catalog No	True Lead Time	Predicted Lead Time	Error
0	3758318601	413	295.410500	117.589500
1	483225404	494	623.671786	129.671786
2	201121209	1073	712.860000	360.140000
3	1136838007	539	511.613333	27.386667
4	816139405	701	606.674987	94.325013

```
# Identify the most accurate items (smallest errors)
most_accurate_items = predictions.nsmallest(10, 'Error')
print(most_accurate_items)
```

	Catalog No	True Lead Time	Error
1204	3758525209	125.0	0.0
3321	1144217005	253.0	0.0
4479	457813802	576.0	0.0
9629	1158028907	373.0	0.0
10675	1010227306	665.0	0.0
11735	1657642804	424.0	0.0
12871	2865387400	1144.0	0.0
570	2862205608	430.0	0.0
624	1657633701	424.0	0.0
3614	1657642407	424.0	0.0

```
# Select the most accurate items
most_accurate_items = predictions.nsmallest(10, 'Error')

# Plot the most accurate items
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.barh(most_accurate_items['Catalog No'].astype(str), most_accurate_items['True Lead Time'], color='skyblue')
plt.xlabel('True Lead Time')
plt.ylabel('Catalog No')
plt.title('Most Accurate Lead Times vs Catalog No')
plt.gca().invert_yaxis() # To display the lowest values at the top
plt.grid(axis='x')
plt.show()
```



Most Accurate Lead Times vs Catalog No

