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In [1]:
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import math
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.preprocessing import PolynomialFeatures
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor, RandomForestRegressor
from xgboost import XGBRegressor
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
from sklearn.svm import SVR
from sklearn.pipeline import make_pipeline
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error, r2_score
```

In [2]:

```
train = pd.read_csv("./Train.csv")
test = pd.read_csv("./Test.csv")
```

In [3]:

train.head()

Out[3]:

	Item_Identifier	Item_Weight	Item_Fat_Content	Item_Visibility	Item_Type	Item_MRP	Outlet_Identifier	Outlet_Establishment
0	FDA15	9.30	Low Fat	0.016047	Dairy	249.8092	OUT049	
1	DRC01	5.92	Regular	0.019278	Soft Drinks	48.2692	OUT018	
2	FDN15	17.50	Low Fat	0.016760	Meat	141.6180	OUT049	
3	FDX07	19.20	Regular	0.000000	Fruits and Vegetables	182.0950	OUT010	
4	NCD19	8.93	Low Fat	0.000000	Household	53.8614	OUT013	
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In [4]:

train.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 8523 entries, 0 to 8522
Data columns (total 12 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Item_Identifier	8523 non-null	object
1	Item_Weight	7060 non-null	float64
2	<pre>Item_Fat_Content</pre>	8523 non-null	object
3	Item_Visibility	8523 non-null	float64
4	Item_Type	8523 non-null	object
5	Item_MRP	8523 non-null	float64
6	Outlet_Identifier	8523 non-null	object
7	Outlet_Establishment_Year	8523 non-null	int64
8	Outlet_Size	6113 non-null	object
9	Outlet_Location_Type	8523 non-null	object
10	Outlet_Type	8523 non-null	object
11	<pre>Item_Outlet_Sales</pre>	8523 non-null	float64
dtype	es: $\overline{float64(4)}$, int64(1), o	bject(7)	

dtypes: float64(4), int64(1), object(7)

memory usage: 799.2+ KB

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In [5]:
train['Item Fat Content'].unique()
Out[5]:
array(['Low Fat', 'Regular', 'low fat', 'LF', 'reg'], dtype=object)
In [6]:
# Correcting mislabeleld columns
train['Item Fat Content'].replace(to replace='low fat', value='Low Fat', inplace=True)
train['Item_Fat_Content'].replace(to_replace='LF', value='Low Fat', inplace=True)
train['Item Fat Content'].replace(to replace='reg', value='Regular', inplace=True)
test['Item_Fat_Content'].replace(to replace='low fat', value='Low Fat', inplace=True)
test['Item Fat Content'].replace(to replace='LF', value='Low Fat', inplace=True)
test['Item Fat Content'].replace(to replace='reg', value='Regular', inplace=True)
In [7]:
# Factorising categorical columns in the dataset
col_enc = ['Item_Identifier', 'Item_Fat_Content', 'Item_Type', 'Outlet_Identifier', 'Out
let Establishment Year', 'Outlet Location Type', 'Outlet Type']
for x in col enc:
   train[x], _ = pd.factorize(train[x])
    test[x], _
               = pd.factorize(test[x])
In [8]:
test.isnull().sum()
Out[8]:
                                0
Item Identifier
                              976
Item Weight
Item_Fat Content
                                0
                                0
Item Visibility
Item Type
                                0
Item MRP
                                0
Outlet Identifier
                                0
Outlet Establishment Year
                                Ω
Outlet Size
                             1606
                                0
Outlet Location Type
Outlet Type
                                0
dtype: int64
In [9]:
# Handling the missing values
# Use regression to fill missing values in the 'Item Weight' column.
# Train set
train sub = train.drop(['Outlet Size'], axis = 1)
train sub test = train sub[train sub["Item Weight"].isnull()]
train sub = train sub.dropna()
y train = train sub["Item Weight"]
X train = train sub.drop("Item Weight", axis=1)
X test = train sub test.drop("Item Weight", axis=1)
lr = LinearRegression()
lr.fit(X train, y train)
y pred = lr.predict(X test)
```

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train.loc[train.Item_Weight.isnull(), 'Item_Weight'] = y_pred
In [10]:
# Test set
test sub = test.drop(['Outlet Size'], axis = 1)
test sub test = test sub[test sub["Item Weight"].isnull()]
test sub = test sub.dropna()
y_test = test_sub["Item Weight"]
X test = test sub.drop("Item Weight", axis=1)
X test test = test sub test.drop("Item Weight", axis=1)
lr = LinearRegression()
lr.fit(X test, y test)
y pred = lr.predict(X test test)
test.loc[test.Item_Weight.isnull(), 'Item_Weight'] = y_pred
In [11]:
# Filling in 'Outlet Size' column using mode replacement.
train['Outlet Size'].fillna(train['Outlet Size'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
test['Outlet Size'].fillna(test['Outlet Size'].mode()[0], inplace=True)
train['Outlet_Size'], _ = pd.factorize(train['Outlet_Size'])
test['Outlet_Size'], _ = pd.factorize(test['Outlet_Size'])
In [12]:
# Preparing training and test sets
X = train.drop(['Item Outlet Sales'], axis = 1)
y = train['Item Outlet Sales']
X train, X test, y train, y test = train test split(X, y, test size=0.33, random state=4
In [13]:
# Linear Regression
lr = LinearRegression()
lr.fit(X train, y train)
predictions = lr.predict(X_test)
print('Mean squared error: ', mean squared error(y test, predictions))
print('Root mean squared error: ', math.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, predictions)))
print('Mean absolute error: ', mean_absolute_error(y_test, predictions))
print('Coefficient of determination (R2): ', r2_score(y_test, predictions))
Mean squared error: 1593302.966016391
Root mean squared error: 1262.261053037917
Mean absolute error: 928.8977207526835
Coefficient of determination (R2): 0.4315167309048753
In [14]:
# Gradient Boosting
reg = GradientBoostingRegressor(random state = 42)
reg.fit(X train, y train)
predictions = reg.predict(X_test)
print('Mean squared error: ', mean squared error(y test, predictions))
print('Root mean squared error: ', math.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, predictions)))
print('Mean absolute error: ', mean_absolute_error(y_test, predictions))
print('Coefficient of determination (R2): ', r2 score(y test, predictions))
```

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Mean squared error: 1135809.2466410724
Root mean squared error: 1065.7435182261595
Mean absolute error: 753.1713728419547
Coefficient of determination (R2): 0.5947484142244764
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In [107]:
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# Extreme Gradient Boosting
xgb = XGBRegressor()
xgb.fit(X_train, y_train)
predictions = xgb.predict(X test)
print('Mean squared error: ', mean squared error(y test, predictions))
print('Root mean squared error: ', math.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, predictions)))
print('Mean absolute error: ', mean absolute error(y_test, predictions))
print('Coefficient of determination (R2): ', r2_score(y_test, predictions))
```

Mean squared error: 1328878.6941220842 Root mean squared error: 1152.7700092048215 Mean absolute error: 807.3120965056385 Coefficient of determination (R2): 0.5258621113634385

In [15]:

```
# Random Forest
rf = RandomForestRegressor(max depth = 2, random state = 42)
rf.fit(X train, y_train)
predictions = rf.predict(X test)
print('Mean squared error: ', mean squared error(y test, predictions))
print('Root mean squared error: ', math.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, predictions)))
print('Mean absolute error: ', mean absolute error(y test, predictions))
print('Coefficient of determination (R2): ', r2_score(y_test, predictions))
```

Mean squared error: 1701378.0748748793 Root mean squared error: 1304.3688415762158 Mean absolute error: 986.4445918560846

Coefficient of determination (R2): 0.3929560224256238

In [16]:

```
# Decision Tree
dt = DecisionTreeRegressor(random state = 42)
dt.fit(X train, y train)
predictions = dt.predict(X test)
print('Mean squared error: ', mean squared error(y test, predictions))
print('Root mean squared error: ', math.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, predictions)))
print('Mean absolute error: ', mean absolute error(y test, predictions))
print('Coefficient of determination (R2): ', r2_score(y_test, predictions))
```

Mean squared error: 2433598.059110748 Root mean squared error: 1559.9993779199876 Mean absolute error: 1082.4324565232846 Coefficient of determination (R2): 0.13170325429959928

In [17]:

```
# K Nearest Neighbors
knn = KNeighborsRegressor(n neighbors = 2)
knn.fit(X train, y train)
predictions = knn.predict(X test)
print('Mean squared error: ', mean squared error(y test, predictions))
print('Root mean squared error: ', math.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, predictions)))
print('Mean absolute error: ', mean absolute error(y test, predictions))
print('Coefficient of determination (R2): ', r2 score(y test, predictions))
```

Mean squared error: 3064472.267630474 Root mean squared error: 1750.5634143413583 Mean absolute error: 1277.088068787771 Coefficient of determination (R2): -0.09338980087984106

In [18]:

```
# Support Vector Machine
rng = np.random.RandomState(42)
regr = make_pipeline(StandardScaler(), SVR(C=1.0, epsilon=0.2))
regr.fit(X train, y train)
predictions = regr.predict(X test)
print('Mean squared error: ', mean squared error(y test, predictions))
print('Root mean squared error: ', math.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, predictions)))
print('Mean absolute error: ', mean_absolute_error(y_test, predictions))
print('Coefficient of determination (R2): ', r2_score(y_test, predictions))
```

Mean squared error: 2720662.385723626 Root mean squared error: 1649.4430531920846 Mean absolute error: 1239.0536801696262 Coefficient of determination (R2): 0.02928000504055006

In []:

Gradient Boosting Regressor gives the best performance with the # lease RMSE of 1065.74.