

As a result, the model is able to capture the underlying structure of the data, which is essential for accurate forecasting. The model is trained on a large dataset of historical data, which allows it to learn the patterns and trends in the data. The model is then used to forecast future values, which are compared against actual values to evaluate the model's performance. The model's performance is evaluated using various metrics, such as the Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE). The model's performance is also evaluated using a variety of other metrics, such as the Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) and the Coefficient of Determination (R-squared). The model's performance is also evaluated using a variety of other metrics, such as the Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and the Root Mean Square Error (RMSE). The model's performance is also evaluated using a variety of other metrics, such as the Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) and the Coefficient of Determination (R-squared).

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