Date: 18/02/2025 EXP No: 3

Implement linear regression model for time series data

Aim:

To analyze, visualize, and forecast electricity production using time series techniques and regression modeling.

Objective:

To explore trends, seasonality, and volatility in electricity production data and build a simple predictive model using linear regression.

Background:

- 1. **Time Series Analysis:** Understanding patterns in historical data using techniques like rolling mean, autocorrelation, and seasonal decomposition.
- 2. **Data Visualization:** Using Matplotlib and Seaborn to plot trends, seasonality, and variability in electricity production.
- 3. **Feature Engineering:** Creating a time-based numeric feature to model the trend in electricity production.
- 4. **Predictive Modeling:** Applying linear regression to forecast future electricity production values.
- 5. **Performance Evaluation:** Assessing the regression model's accuracy using mean squared error.

Code:

import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

import seaborn as sns

from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf

from pandas.plotting import register_matplotlib_converters

from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split

from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

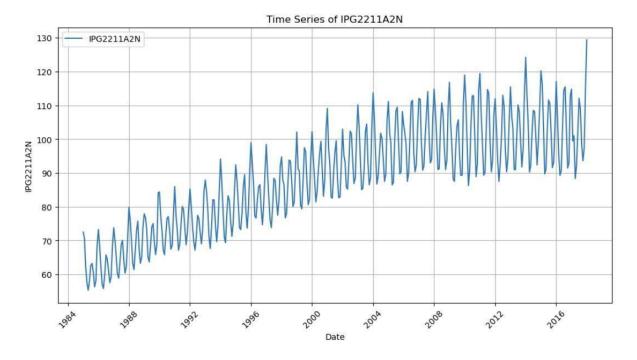
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error

```
import numpy as np
from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import seasonal_decompose
# Registering converters to avoid warnings when plotting datetime values
register_matplotlib_converters()
# Load the dataset from the given file path
file_path = r"C:\Users\Lenovo\Downloads\Electric_Production.csv"
df = pd.read_csv(file_path)
# Checking the first few rows of the dataset to understand its structure
print(df.head())
# Convert 'DATE' column to datetime
df['DATE'] = pd.to_datetime(df['DATE'], errors='coerce')
# Ensure the data is sorted by date
df = df.sort_values('DATE')
# Set 'DATE' column as index
df.set_index('DATE', inplace=True)
# If 'IPG2211A2N' is the target column for time-series analysis
```

```
# Check if the target column exists
if target_column in df.columns:
  # Plot the time-series data
  plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
  plt.plot(df.index, df[target_column], label='IPG2211A2N')
  plt.title(f'Time Series of {target_column}')
  plt.xlabel('Date')
  plt.ylabel(target_column)
  plt.xticks(rotation=45)
  plt.grid(True)
  plt.legend()
  plt.show()
  # Rolling Mean (Moving Average) visualization
  rolling_mean = df[target_column].rolling(window=12).mean()
  plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
  plt.plot(df.index, df[target_column], label=f'{target_column} Data')
  plt.plot(df.index, rolling_mean, label='12-Month Rolling Mean', color='orange', linewidth=2)
  plt.title(f'{target_column} with Rolling Mean')
  plt.xlabel('Date')
```

target_column = 'IPG2211A2N'

plt.ylabel(target_column)



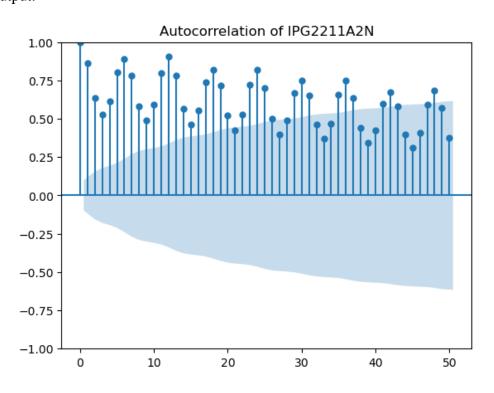
Plotting Autocorrelation

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))

plot_acf(df[target_column], lags=50)

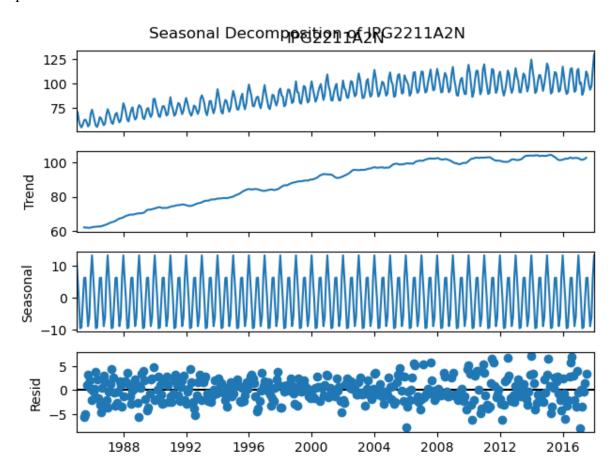
plt.title(f'Autocorrelation of {target_column}')

plt.show()



Seasonal Decomposition

```
decomposition = seasonal_decompose(df[target_column], model='additive', period=12)
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))
decomposition.plot()
plt.suptitle(f'Seasonal Decomposition of {target_column}')
plt.show()
```



```
# Compute and plot the rolling standard deviation (volatility)

rolling_std = df[target_column].rolling(window=12).std()

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))

plt.plot(df.index, rolling_std, label=f'Rolling Standard Deviation (12 months)', color='red')

plt.title(f'{target_column} Volatility (Rolling Std Dev)')

plt.xlabel('Date')

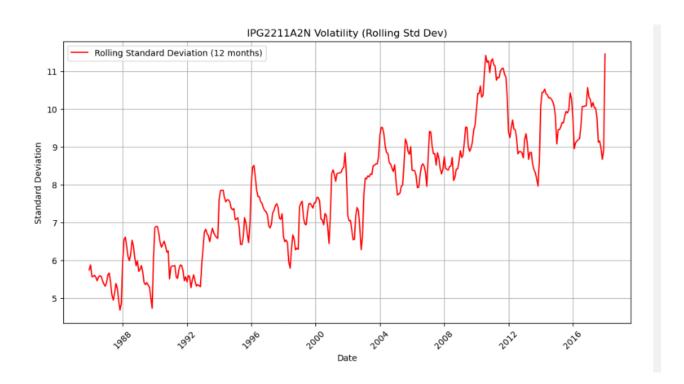
plt.ylabel('Standard Deviation')

plt.xticks(rotation=45)

plt.legend()

plt.grid(True)

plt.show()
```



```
# Seasonal boxplot to observe yearly seasonality

df['month'] = df.index.month

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))

sns.boxplot(x='month', y=target_column, data=df)

plt.title(f'Seasonal Boxplot of {target_column}')

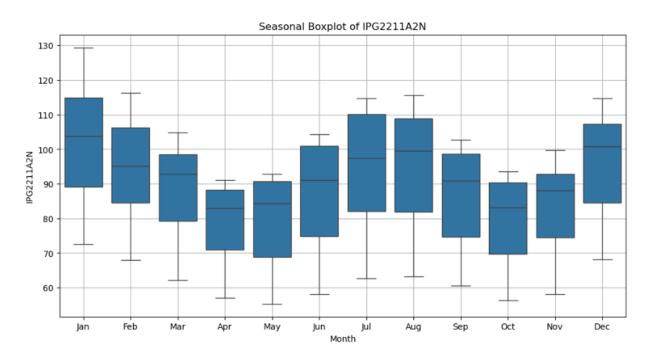
plt.xlabel('Month')

plt.ylabel(target_column)

plt.xticks(ticks=range(12), labels=['Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'May', 'Jun', 'Jul', 'Aug', 'Sep', 'Oct', 'Nov', 'Dec'])

plt.grid(True)

plt.show()
```



```
# ----- Regression Model for Forecasting -----
  # Create a new feature: numeric representation of the time (using the number of months)
  df['month_num'] = np.arange(len(df))
  # Prepare the features (X) and the target variable (y)
  X = df[['month_num']] # Using 'month_num' as feature
  y = df[target_column] # The target variable is the time series
  # Split data into train and test sets
  X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y, test_size=0.2, shuffle=False)
  # Create and train the Linear Regression model
  model = LinearRegression()
  model.fit(X train, y train)
  # Make predictions on the test set
  y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
  # Plot actual vs predicted values
  plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
  plt.plot(df.index[len(X_train):], y_test, label='Actual Data', color='blue')
  plt.plot(df.index[len(X_train):], y_pred, label='Predicted Data', color='orange',
linestyle='dashed')
  plt.title(f'{target_column} - Actual vs Predicted')
```

```
plt.xlabel('Date')

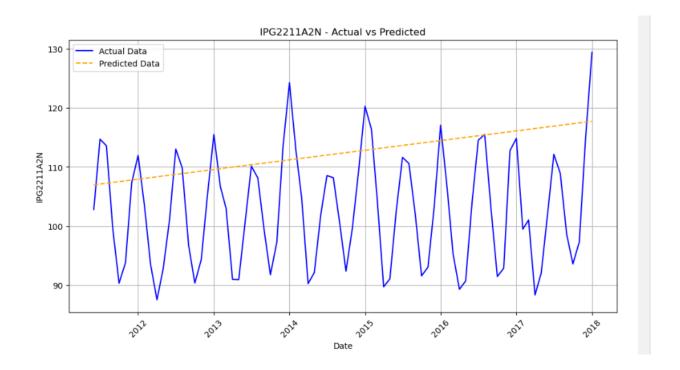
plt.ylabel(target_column)

plt.xticks(rotation=45)

plt.legend()

plt.grid(True)

plt.show()
```



```
# Calculate and print the performance metrics (Mean Squared Error)
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred)
print(f'Mean Squared Error of the Regression Model: {mse}')
else:
    print(f''Column '{target_column}' is not found in the dataset.")
```

DATE IPG2211A2N 0 1/1/1985 72.5052 1 2/1/1985 70.6720 2 3/1/1985 62.4502 3 4/1/1985 57.4714 4 5/1/1985 55.3151

Mean Squared Error of the Regression Model: 190.4708993603595

Result:

Thus the time series program to implement linear regression using time series dataset has been implemented successfully.