

# analyse\_exploratoire

May 29, 2024

## 1 Projet 3 - Anticipez les besoins en consommation de bâtiments

### 1.1 Analyse exploratoire et création d'un dataset clean

Le but de ce notebook est d'analyser le jeu de données initial et de le traiter afin de produire un dataset "clean", exporté en csv, qui sera la base du travail de machine learning consécutif.

```
[ ]: import pandas as pd
from MLUtils import DataAnalysis, DataEngineering
from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

```
[ ]: df = pd.read_csv('data/2016_Building_Energy_Benchmarking_20240529.csv')
```

```
[ ]: df.info()
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 3376 entries, 0 to 3375

Data columns (total 46 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	OSEBuildingID	3376 non-null	int64
1	DataYear	3376 non-null	int64
2	BuildingType	3376 non-null	object
3	PrimaryPropertyType	3376 non-null	object
4	PropertyName	3376 non-null	object
5	Address	3376 non-null	object
6	City	3376 non-null	object
7	State	3376 non-null	object
8	ZipCode	3360 non-null	float64
9	TaxParcelIdentificationNumber	3376 non-null	object
10	CouncilDistrictCode	3376 non-null	int64
11	Neighborhood	3376 non-null	object
12	Latitude	3376 non-null	float64

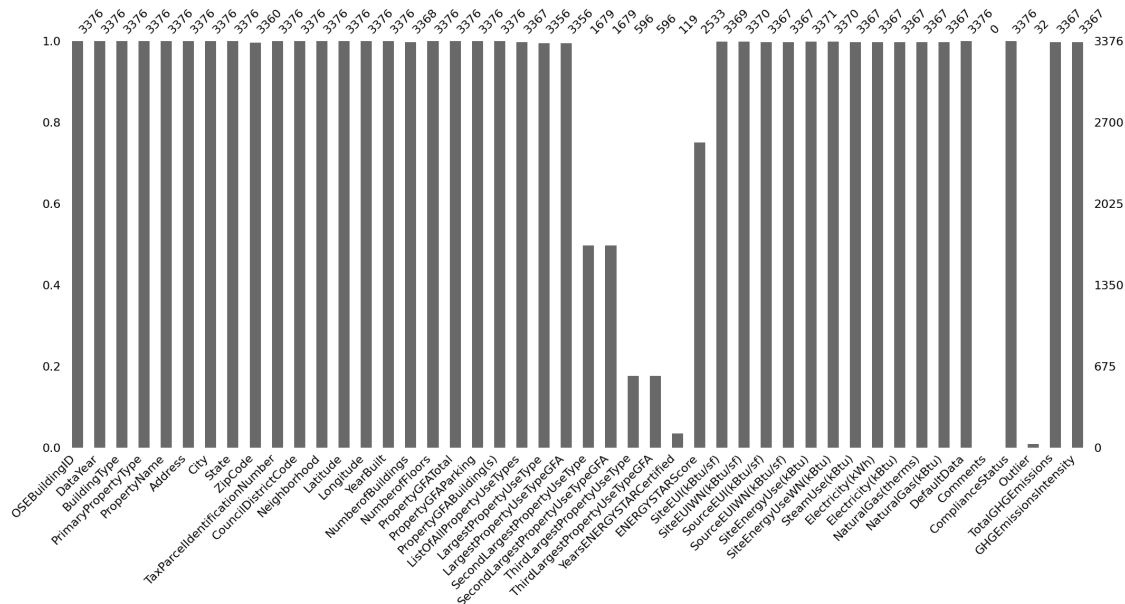
13	Longitude	3376 non-null	float64
14	YearBuilt	3376 non-null	int64
15	NumberofBuildings	3368 non-null	float64
16	NumberofFloors	3376 non-null	int64
17	PropertyGFATotal	3376 non-null	int64
18	PropertyGFAParking	3376 non-null	int64
19	PropertyGFABuilding(s)	3376 non-null	int64
20	ListOfAllPropertyUseTypes	3367 non-null	object
21	LargestPropertyUseType	3356 non-null	object
22	LargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	3356 non-null	float64
23	SecondLargestPropertyUseType	1679 non-null	object
24	SecondLargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	1679 non-null	float64
25	ThirdLargestPropertyUseType	596 non-null	object
26	ThirdLargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	596 non-null	float64
27	YearsENERGYSTARCertified	119 non-null	object
28	ENERGYSTARScore	2533 non-null	float64
29	SiteEUI(kBtu/sf)	3369 non-null	float64
30	SiteEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	3370 non-null	float64
31	SourceEUI(kBtu/sf)	3367 non-null	float64
32	SourceEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	3367 non-null	float64
33	SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)	3371 non-null	float64
34	SiteEnergyUseWN(kBtu)	3370 non-null	float64
35	SteamUse(kBtu)	3367 non-null	float64
36	Electricity(kWh)	3367 non-null	float64
37	Electricity(kBtu)	3367 non-null	float64
38	NaturalGas(therms)	3367 non-null	float64
39	NaturalGas(kBtu)	3367 non-null	float64
40	DefaultData	3376 non-null	bool
41	Comments	0 non-null	float64
42	ComplianceStatus	3376 non-null	object
43	Outlier	32 non-null	object
44	TotalGHGEmissions	3367 non-null	float64
45	GHGEmissionsIntensity	3367 non-null	float64

dtypes: bool(1), float64(22), int64(8), object(15)

memory usage: 1.2+ MB

Le jeu initial de données contient 3376 observations réparties en 46 colonnes/variables.

```
[ ]: DataAnalysis.show_columns_population(df, type='bar')
```



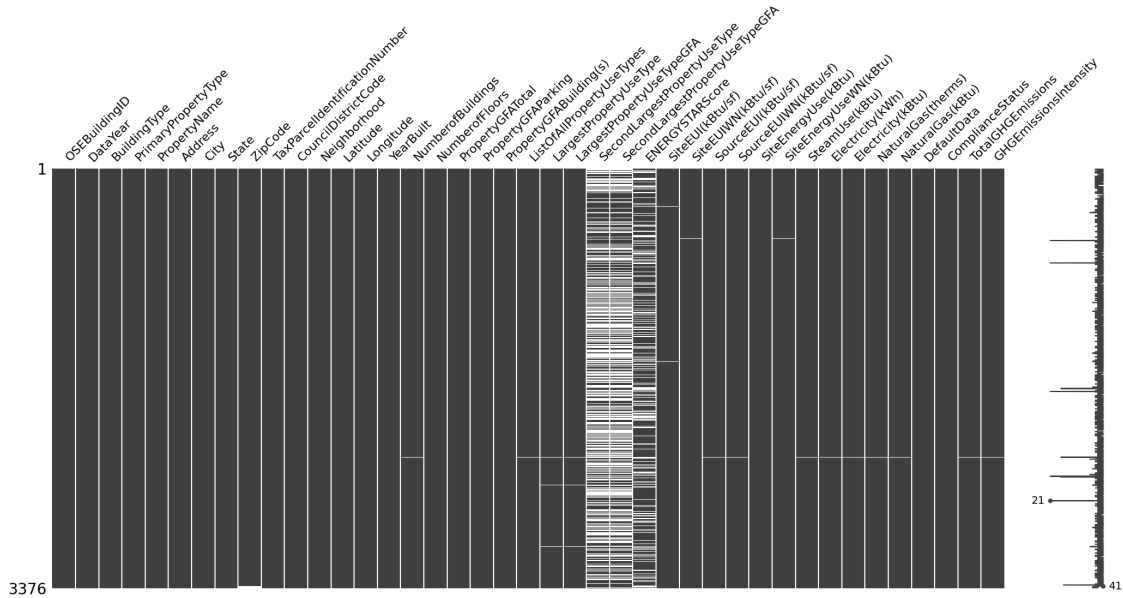
On constate que plusieurs colonnes contiennent trop peu de données pour être exploitées. Nous enlevons donc les colonnes qui ont moins de 30% de données.

```
[ ]: (df, logs, n_columns_removed) = DataEngineering.  
      ↪ remove_columns_by_percentage(df, 0.3)  
  
print("Nombre de colonnes supprimées : ", n_columns_removed)  
  
logs
```

Nombre de colonnes supprimées : 5

```
[ ]: ['La colonne ThirdLargestPropertyUseType a été supprimée car elle ne contient  
      que 17.65% de valeurs renseignées.',  
      'La colonne ThirdLargestPropertyUseTypeGFA a été supprimée car elle ne contient  
      que 17.65% de valeurs renseignées.',  
      'La colonne YearsENERGYSTARCertified a été supprimée car elle ne contient que  
      3.52% de valeurs renseignées.',  
      'La colonne Comments a été supprimée car elle ne contient que 0.0% de valeurs  
      renseignées.',  
      'La colonne Outlier a été supprimée car elle ne contient que 0.95% de valeurs  
      renseignées.']
```

```
[ ]: DataAnalysis.show_columns_population(df, type='matrix')
```



```
[ ]: df.describe()
```

```
[ ]:
count      OSEBuildingID  DataYear      ZipCode  CouncilDistrictCode  \
count      3376.000000    3376.0      3360.000000      3376.000000
mean      21208.991114    2016.0    98116.949107      4.439277
std       12223.757015      0.0      18.615205      2.120625
min         1.000000    2016.0    98006.000000      1.000000
25%      19990.750000    2016.0    98105.000000      3.000000
50%      23112.000000    2016.0    98115.000000      4.000000
75%      25994.250000    2016.0    98122.000000      7.000000
max       50226.000000    2016.0    98272.000000      7.000000

count      Latitude      Longitude      YearBuilt  NumberofBuildings  \
count      3376.000000    3376.000000    3376.000000      3368.000000
mean       47.624033    -122.334795    1968.573164      1.106888
std         0.047758      0.027203     33.088156      2.108402
min        47.499170    -122.414250    1900.000000      0.000000
25%        47.599860    -122.350662    1948.000000      1.000000
50%        47.618675    -122.332495    1975.000000      1.000000
75%        47.657115    -122.319407    1997.000000      1.000000
max        47.733870    -122.220966    2015.000000     111.000000

count      NumberofFloors  PropertyGFATotal  ...  SourceEUIWN(kBtu/sf)  \
count      3376.000000      3.376000e+03  ...      3367.000000
mean         4.709123      9.483354e+04  ...      137.783932
std         5.494465      2.188376e+05  ...      139.109807
min         0.000000      1.128500e+04  ...      -2.100000
```

25%	2.000000	2.848700e+04	...	78.400002
50%	4.000000	4.417500e+04	...	101.099998
75%	5.000000	9.099200e+04	...	148.349998
max	99.000000	9.320156e+06	...	2620.000000

	SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)	SiteEnergyUseWN(kBtu)	SteamUse(kBtu)	\
count	3.371000e+03	3.370000e+03	3.367000e+03	
mean	5.403667e+06	5.276726e+06	2.745959e+05	
std	2.161063e+07	1.593879e+07	3.912173e+06	
min	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	0.000000e+00	
25%	9.251286e+05	9.701822e+05	0.000000e+00	
50%	1.803753e+06	1.904452e+06	0.000000e+00	
75%	4.222455e+06	4.381429e+06	0.000000e+00	
max	8.739237e+08	4.716139e+08	1.349435e+08	

	Electricity(kWh)	Electricity(kBtu)	NaturalGas(therms)	\
count	3.367000e+03	3.367000e+03	3.367000e+03	
mean	1.086639e+06	3.707612e+06	1.368505e+04	
std	4.352478e+06	1.485066e+07	6.709781e+04	
min	-3.382680e+04	-1.154170e+05	0.000000e+00	
25%	1.874229e+05	6.394870e+05	0.000000e+00	
50%	3.451299e+05	1.177583e+06	3.237538e+03	
75%	8.293178e+05	2.829632e+06	1.189033e+04	
max	1.925775e+08	6.570744e+08	2.979090e+06	

	NaturalGas(kBtu)	TotalGHGEmissions	GHGEmissionsIntensity
count	3.367000e+03	3367.000000	3367.000000
mean	1.368505e+06	119.723971	1.175916
std	6.709781e+06	538.832227	1.821452
min	0.000000e+00	-0.800000	-0.020000
25%	0.000000e+00	9.495000	0.210000
50%	3.237540e+05	33.920000	0.610000
75%	1.189034e+06	93.940000	1.370000
max	2.979090e+08	16870.980000	34.090000

[8 rows x 28 columns]

Grâce à cette analyse, nous pouvons voir que : - La colonne DataYear semble contenir toujours la même valeur - Les colonne OSEBuildingID, PropertyName, Address, City, State, TaxParcelIdentificationNumber, CouncilDistrictCode ne seront pas utile pour nos algorithmes, car bien trop spécifiques

Nous les enlevons donc du dataset.

```
[ ]: df = DataEngineering.remove_columns_by_name(df, ['OSEBuildingID', 'DataYear',
↳ 'PropertyName', 'Address', 'City', 'State', 'TaxParcelIdentificationNumber',
↳ 'CouncilDistrictCode'])
```

## 1.2 Analyse des colonnes de type number et valeurs aberrantes

```
[ ]: # On liste les colonnes qui ont des valeurs de type number
numericColumns = df.select_dtypes(include=['number']).columns

[ ]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import math

data_to_plot = [df[col].dropna() for col in numericColumns]

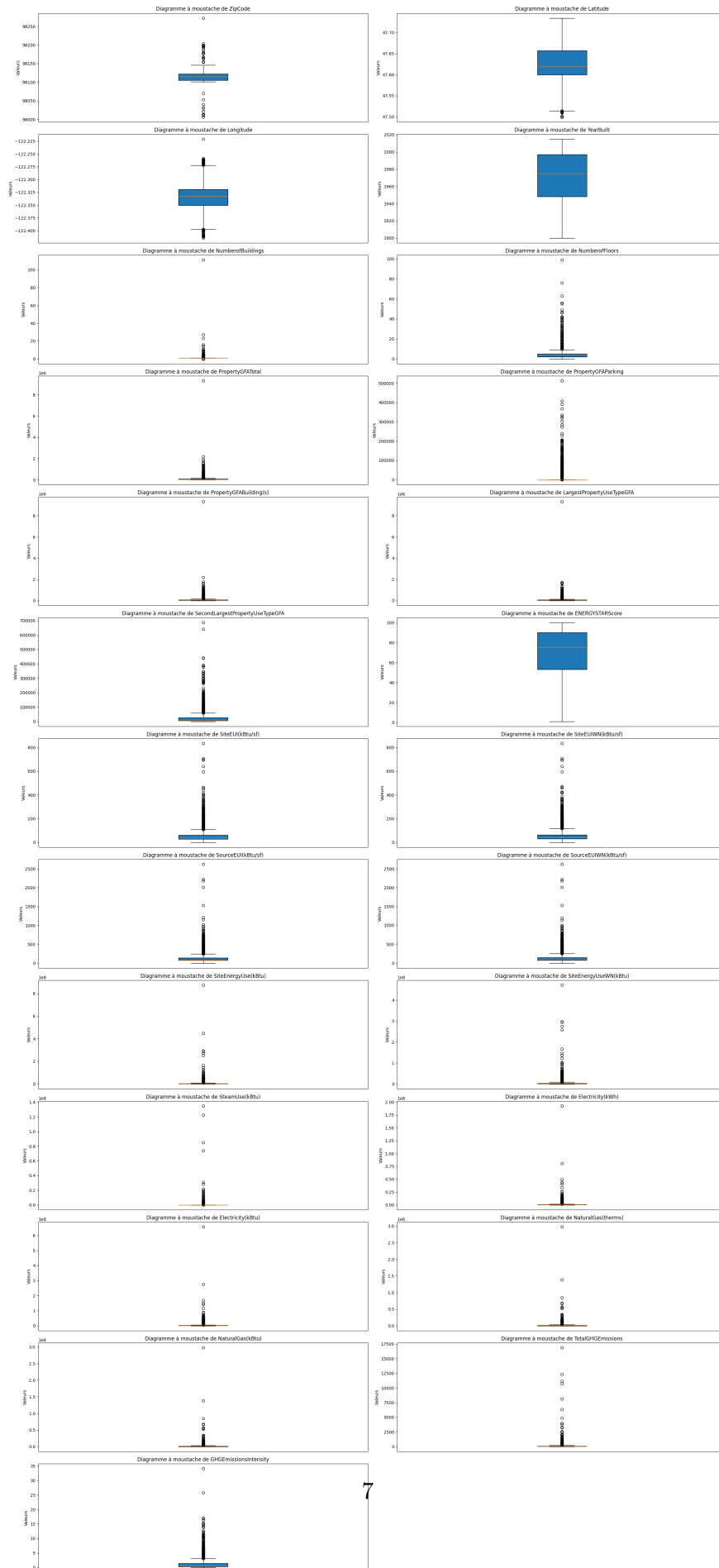
# Calcule du nombre de lignes nécessaires
num_rows = math.ceil(len(numericColumns) / 2)

fig, axs = plt.subplots(num_rows, 2, figsize=(12*2, 4*num_rows))
axs = axs.ravel()

for idx, col in enumerate(numericColumns):
    axs[idx].boxplot(data_to_plot[idx], vert=True, patch_artist=True)
    axs[idx].set_title(f'Diagramme à moustache de {col}')
    axs[idx].set_ylabel('Valeurs')
    axs[idx].set_xticks([])

# Supprimer les axes non utilisés s'il y en a
for idx in range(len(numericColumns), num_rows*2):
    axs[idx].axis('off')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: # Créer un dataframe ne contenant que les colonnes de type number
df_num = df.select_dtypes(include=['number'])
```

```
[ ]: correlation_matrix = df_num.corr()

# On sauvegarde la matrice de corrélation
correlation_matrix.to_csv('data/correlation_matrix.csv')

print(correlation_matrix)
```

	ZipCode	Latitude	Longitude	YearBuilt	\
ZipCode	1.000000	0.030536	-0.120893	0.094818	
Latitude	0.030536	1.000000	0.005250	0.117239	
Longitude	-0.120893	0.005250	1.000000	-0.051111	
YearBuilt	0.094818	0.117239	-0.051111	1.000000	
NumberofBuildings	-0.009582	0.020646	0.017858	-0.023712	
NumberofFloors	-0.117719	-0.023980	-0.026054	0.146214	
PropertyGFATotal	-0.052669	-0.018162	0.025383	0.100417	
PropertyGFAParking	-0.076657	-0.001167	-0.003374	0.183176	
PropertyGFABuilding(s)	-0.043509	-0.018932	0.027237	0.077203	
LargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	-0.036931	-0.015277	0.029323	0.070187	
SecondLargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	-0.059226	-0.052773	0.018545	0.197447	
ENERGYSTARScore	0.002822	0.079948	-0.026404	0.028813	
SiteEUI(kBtu/sf)	-0.070757	-0.012730	0.027695	-0.019642	
SiteEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	-0.076659	-0.016918	0.027467	-0.030900	
SourceEUI(kBtu/sf)	-0.050815	-0.001273	0.019153	0.043394	
SourceEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	-0.055920	-0.002326	0.018590	0.039066	
SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)	-0.041811	-0.021314	0.033803	0.027251	
SiteEnergyUseWN(kBtu)	-0.050046	-0.041985	0.032156	0.069277	
SteamUse(kBtu)	-0.038624	-0.015448	0.018502	-0.018234	
Electricity(kWh)	-0.036909	-0.018924	0.026537	0.039849	
Electricity(kBtu)	-0.036909	-0.018924	0.026537	0.039849	
NaturalGas(therms)	-0.028650	-0.020860	0.033180	0.023275	
NaturalGas(kBtu)	-0.028650	-0.020860	0.033180	0.023275	
TotalGHGEmissions	-0.047686	-0.026089	0.037411	0.012831	
GHGEmissionsIntensity	-0.083394	-0.040727	0.039365	-0.146212	

	NumberofBuildings	NumberofFloors	\
ZipCode	-0.009582	-0.117719	
Latitude	0.020646	-0.023980	
Longitude	0.017858	-0.026054	
YearBuilt	-0.023712	0.146214	
NumberofBuildings	1.000000	-0.026386	
NumberofFloors	-0.026386	1.000000	
PropertyGFATotal	0.693412	0.400488	



PropertyGFAParking	-0.004774	0.420489
PropertyGFABuilding(s)	0.730487	0.356107
LargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.758749	0.339212
SecondLargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.112821	0.469908
ENERGYSTARScore	-0.004900	0.023540
SiteEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.033003	0.009351
SiteEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.007034	-0.000857
SourceEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.031599	0.037679
SourceEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.003896	0.031666
SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)	0.690712	0.205864
SiteEnergyUseWN(kBtu)	0.090486	0.293096
SteamUse(kBtu)	0.397588	0.079497
Electricity(kWh)	0.735028	0.251514
Electricity(kBtu)	0.735028	0.251514
NaturalGas(therms)	0.062324	0.065226
NaturalGas(kBtu)	0.062324	0.065226
TotalGHGEmissions	0.405261	0.136014
GHGEmissionsIntensity	0.027564	-0.042445

	PropertyGFATotal	PropertyGFAParking \
ZipCode	-0.052669	-0.076657
Latitude	-0.018162	-0.001167
Longitude	0.025383	-0.003374
YearBuilt	0.100417	0.183176
NumberofBuildings	0.693412	-0.004774
NumberofFloors	0.400488	0.420489
PropertyGFATotal	1.000000	0.402580
PropertyGFAParking	0.402580	1.000000
PropertyGFABuilding(s)	0.989823	0.268217
LargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.974113	0.300578
SecondLargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.807411	0.477959
ENERGYSTARScore	0.067342	0.049559
SiteEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.071020	0.097110
SiteEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.040080	0.089160
SourceEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.083315	0.134553
SourceEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.054662	0.128065
SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)	0.796781	0.171544
SiteEnergyUseWN(kBtu)	0.400813	0.238464
SteamUse(kBtu)	0.440568	0.013501
Electricity(kWh)	0.849576	0.220356
Electricity(kBtu)	0.849576	0.220356
NaturalGas(therms)	0.183408	0.058547
NaturalGas(kBtu)	0.183408	0.058547
TotalGHGEmissions	0.531436	0.088625
GHGEmissionsIntensity	0.020105	-0.043160

	PropertyGFABuilding(s) \
ZipCode	-0.043509

Latitude	-0.018932
Longitude	0.027237
YearBuilt	0.077203
NumberOfBuildings	0.730487
NumberOfFloors	0.356107
PropertyGFATotal	0.989823
PropertyGFAParking	0.268217
PropertyGFABuilding(s)	1.000000
LargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.978422
SecondLargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.791727
ENERGYSTARScore	0.064530
SiteEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.059602
SiteEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.028332
SourceEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.066762
SourceEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.037617
SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)	0.811866
SiteEnergyUseWN(kBtu)	0.384778
SteamUse(kBtu)	0.461554
Electricity(kWh)	0.859833
Electricity(kBtu)	0.859833
NaturalGas(therms)	0.183916
NaturalGas(kBtu)	0.183916
TotalGHGEmissions	0.545503
GHGEmissionsIntensity	0.027868

	LargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	...	\
ZipCode	-0.036931	...	
Latitude	-0.015277	...	
Longitude	0.029323	...	
YearBuilt	0.070187	...	
NumberOfBuildings	0.758749	...	
NumberOfFloors	0.339212	...	
PropertyGFATotal	0.974113	...	
PropertyGFAParking	0.300578	...	
PropertyGFABuilding(s)	0.978422	...	
LargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	1.000000	...	
SecondLargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.769156	...	
ENERGYSTARScore	0.058088	...	
SiteEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.057341	...	
SiteEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.026611	...	
SourceEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.062135	...	
SourceEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.032467	...	
SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)	0.836185	...	
SiteEnergyUseWN(kBtu)	0.393574	...	
SteamUse(kBtu)	0.497636	...	
Electricity(kWh)	0.875059	...	
Electricity(kBtu)	0.875059	...	
NaturalGas(therms)	0.198753	...	

NaturalGas(kBtu)	0.198753	...
TotalGHGEmissions	0.578487	...
GHGEmissionsIntensity	0.053555	...

	SourceEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)	\
ZipCode	-0.055920	-0.041811	
Latitude	-0.002326	-0.021314	
Longitude	0.018590	0.033803	
YearBuilt	0.039066	0.027251	
NumberofBuildings	0.003896	0.690712	
NumberofFloors	0.031666	0.205864	
PropertyGFATotal	0.054662	0.796781	
PropertyGFAParking	0.128065	0.171544	
PropertyGFABuilding(s)	0.037617	0.811866	
LargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.032467	0.836185	
SecondLargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.100272	0.630121	
ENERGYSTARScore	-0.311054	-0.090196	
SiteEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.940204	0.300966	
SiteEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.938051	0.272799	
SourceEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.994317	0.296804	
SourceEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	1.000000	0.268986	
SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)	0.268986	1.000000	
SiteEnergyUseWN(kBtu)	0.387075	0.715149	
SteamUse(kBtu)	0.076800	0.604323	
Electricity(kWh)	0.293289	0.956556	
Electricity(kBtu)	0.293289	0.956556	
NaturalGas(therms)	0.176670	0.514408	
NaturalGas(kBtu)	0.176670	0.514408	
TotalGHGEmissions	0.216232	0.862668	
GHGEmissionsIntensity	0.529583	0.310729	

	SiteEnergyUseWN(kBtu)	SteamUse(kBtu)	\
ZipCode	-0.050046	-0.038624	
Latitude	-0.041985	-0.015448	
Longitude	0.032156	0.018502	
YearBuilt	0.069277	-0.018234	
NumberofBuildings	0.090486	0.397588	
NumberofFloors	0.293096	0.079497	
PropertyGFATotal	0.400813	0.440568	
PropertyGFAParking	0.238464	0.013501	
PropertyGFABuilding(s)	0.384778	0.461554	
LargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.393574	0.497636	
SecondLargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.626631	0.263866	
ENERGYSTARScore	-0.090163	-0.040441	
SiteEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.397474	0.106617	
SiteEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.394437	0.093233	
SourceEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.388278	0.090563	
SourceEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.387075	0.076800	

SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)	0.715149	0.604323
SiteEnergyUseWN(kBtu)	1.000000	0.472701
SteamUse(kBtu)	0.472701	1.000000
Electricity(kWh)	0.587712	0.546965
Electricity(kBtu)	0.587712	0.546965
NaturalGas(therms)	0.727617	0.026827
NaturalGas(kBtu)	0.727617	0.026827
TotalGHGEmissions	0.859042	0.683254
GHGEmissionsIntensity	0.434785	0.194053

	Electricity(kWh)	Electricity(kBtu) \
ZipCode	-0.036909	-0.036909
Latitude	-0.018924	-0.018924
Longitude	0.026537	0.026537
YearBuilt	0.039849	0.039849
NumberofBuildings	0.735028	0.735028
NumberofFloors	0.251514	0.251514
PropertyGFATotal	0.849576	0.849576
PropertyGFAParking	0.220356	0.220356
PropertyGFABuilding(s)	0.859833	0.859833
LargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.875059	0.875059
SecondLargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.634493	0.634493
ENERGYSTARScore	-0.057299	-0.057299
SiteEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.285053	0.285053
SiteEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.253013	0.253013
SourceEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.323180	0.323180
SourceEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.293289	0.293289
SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)	0.956556	0.956556
SiteEnergyUseWN(kBtu)	0.587712	0.587712
SteamUse(kBtu)	0.546965	0.546965
Electricity(kWh)	1.000000	1.000000
Electricity(kBtu)	1.000000	1.000000
NaturalGas(therms)	0.290987	0.290987
NaturalGas(kBtu)	0.290987	0.290987
TotalGHGEmissions	0.691111	0.691111
GHGEmissionsIntensity	0.177903	0.177903

	NaturalGas(therms)	NaturalGas(kBtu) \
ZipCode	-0.028650	-0.028650
Latitude	-0.020860	-0.020860
Longitude	0.033180	0.033180
YearBuilt	0.023275	0.023275
NumberofBuildings	0.062324	0.062324
NumberofFloors	0.065226	0.065226
PropertyGFATotal	0.183408	0.183408
PropertyGFAParking	0.058547	0.058547
PropertyGFABuilding(s)	0.183916	0.183916
LargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.198753	0.198753

SecondLargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.387937	0.387937
ENERGYSTARScore	-0.102422	-0.102422
SiteEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.260207	0.260207
SiteEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.262725	0.262725
SourceEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.177507	0.177507
SourceEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.176670	0.176670
SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)	0.514408	0.514408
SiteEnergyUseWN(kBtu)	0.727617	0.727617
SteamUse(kBtu)	0.026827	0.026827
Electricity(kWh)	0.290987	0.290987
Electricity(kBtu)	0.290987	0.290987
NaturalGas(therms)	1.000000	1.000000
NaturalGas(kBtu)	1.000000	1.000000
TotalGHGEmissions	0.732294	0.732294
GHGEmissionsIntensity	0.494864	0.494864

	TotalGHGEmissions	GHGEmissionsIntensity
ZipCode	-0.047686	-0.083394
Latitude	-0.026089	-0.040727
Longitude	0.037411	0.039365
YearBuilt	0.012831	-0.146212
NumberofBuildings	0.405261	0.027564
NumberofFloors	0.136014	-0.042445
PropertyGFATotal	0.531436	0.020105
PropertyGFAParking	0.088625	-0.043160
PropertyGFABuilding(s)	0.545503	0.027868
LargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.578487	0.053555
SecondLargestPropertyUseTypeGFA	0.506537	0.105724
ENERGYSTARScore	-0.101633	-0.269263
SiteEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.286608	0.730897
SiteEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.274616	0.745573
SourceEUI(kBtu/sf)	0.230243	0.524232
SourceEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	0.216232	0.529583
SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)	0.862668	0.310729
SiteEnergyUseWN(kBtu)	0.859042	0.434785
SteamUse(kBtu)	0.683254	0.194053
Electricity(kWh)	0.691111	0.177903
Electricity(kBtu)	0.691111	0.177903
NaturalGas(therms)	0.732294	0.494864
NaturalGas(kBtu)	0.732294	0.494864
TotalGHGEmissions	1.000000	0.470212
GHGEmissionsIntensity	0.470212	1.000000

[25 rows x 25 columns]

### 1.3 Visualisation de la matrice de corrélation

```
[ ]: sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix, annot=True)
plt.show()
```



### 1.4 Analyse des colonnes contenant des valeurs autres que des numbers

```
[ ]: # create a dataframe with columns which are not number type
df_not_num = df.select_dtypes(exclude=['number'])
```

```
[ ]: df_not_num.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 3376 entries, 0 to 3375
Data columns (total 8 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   BuildingType           3376 non-null   object
```

```

1 PrimaryPropertyType      3376 non-null  object
2 Neighborhood             3376 non-null  object
3 ListOfAllPropertyUseTypes 3367 non-null  object
4 LargestPropertyUseType    3356 non-null  object
5 SecondLargestPropertyUseType 1679 non-null  object
6 DefaultData              3376 non-null  bool
7 ComplianceStatus         3376 non-null  object
dtypes: bool(1), object(7)
memory usage: 188.1+ KB

```

```
[ ]: df_not_num.sample(5)
```

```

[ ]:
      BuildingType PrimaryPropertyType Neighborhood \
2980 Multifamily LR (1-4) Low-Rise Multifamily MAGNOLIA / QUEEN ANNE
893 Multifamily MR (5-9) Mid-Rise Multifamily DOWNTOWN
317 NonResidential Large Office LAKE UNION
539 NonResidential Distribution Center GREATER DUWAMISH
3217 Multifamily MR (5-9) Mid-Rise Multifamily DELRIDGE

      ListOfAllPropertyUseTypes LargestPropertyUseType \
2980 Multifamily Housing Multifamily Housing
893 Multifamily Housing, Office, Other Multifamily Housing
317 Office Office
539 Distribution Center Distribution Center
3217 Multifamily Housing Multifamily Housing

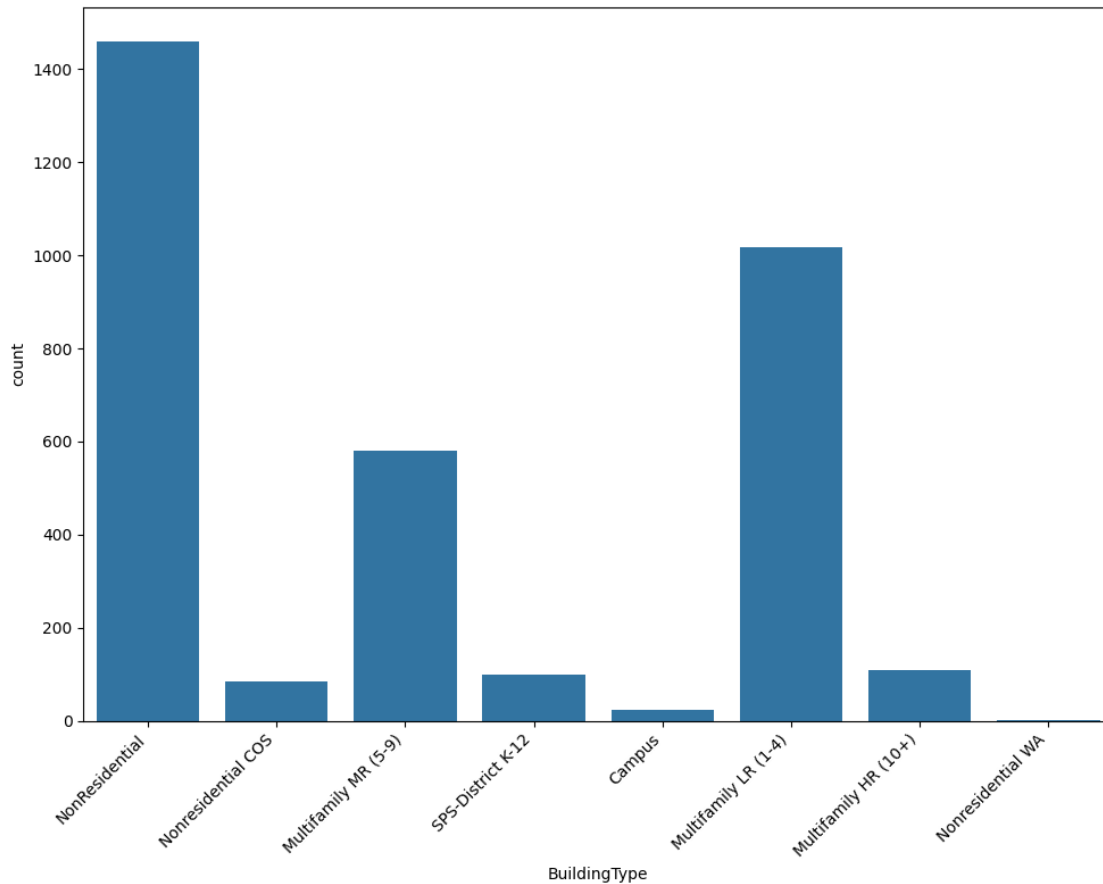
      SecondLargestPropertyUseType DefaultData ComplianceStatus
2980 NaN False Compliant
893 Other False Compliant
317 NaN False Compliant
539 NaN False Compliant
3217 NaN False Compliant

```

```

[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
count_plot = sns.countplot(x='BuildingType', data=df_not_num)
count_plot.set_xticklabels(count_plot.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45,
    ↪horizontalalignment='right')
plt.tight_layout()

```



### 1.5 Nous allons simplifier la colonne 'BuildingType' en classant les valeurs en 2 catégories :

- 'Multifamily' : valeur 0
- 'Autres' : valeur 1

```
[ ]: # Nous allons simplifier la colonne 'BuildingType' en classant les valeurs en 2 catégories
df['BuildingType'].unique()
```

```
[ ]: array(['NonResidential', 'Nonresidential COS', 'Multifamily MR (5-9)',
          'SPS-District K-12', 'Campus', 'Multifamily LR (1-4)',
          'Multifamily HR (10+)', 'Nonresidential WA'], dtype=object)
```

```
[ ]: multifamily_values = ['Multifamily LR (1-4)', 'Multifamily MR (5-9)',
                           'Multifamily HR (10+)']
non_multifamily_values = ['NonResidential', 'Nonresidential COS',
                           'Nonresidential WA', 'SPS-District K-12', 'Campus']
```



```
# replace values in column 'BuildingType'
df['BuildingType'] = df['BuildingType'].replace(multifamily_values,
↳ 'Multifamily')

# test whether the value in column 'BuildingType' is 0. If not, replace by 1
df['BuildingType'] = df['BuildingType'].apply(lambda x: 'Other' if x !=
↳ 'Multifamily' else x)
```

```
[ ]: # Vérifions que les valeurs sont bien uniquement des 0 et des 1
df['BuildingType'].unique()
```

```
[ ]: array(['Other', 'Multifamily'], dtype=object)
```

```
[ ]: encoder = OneHotEncoder()

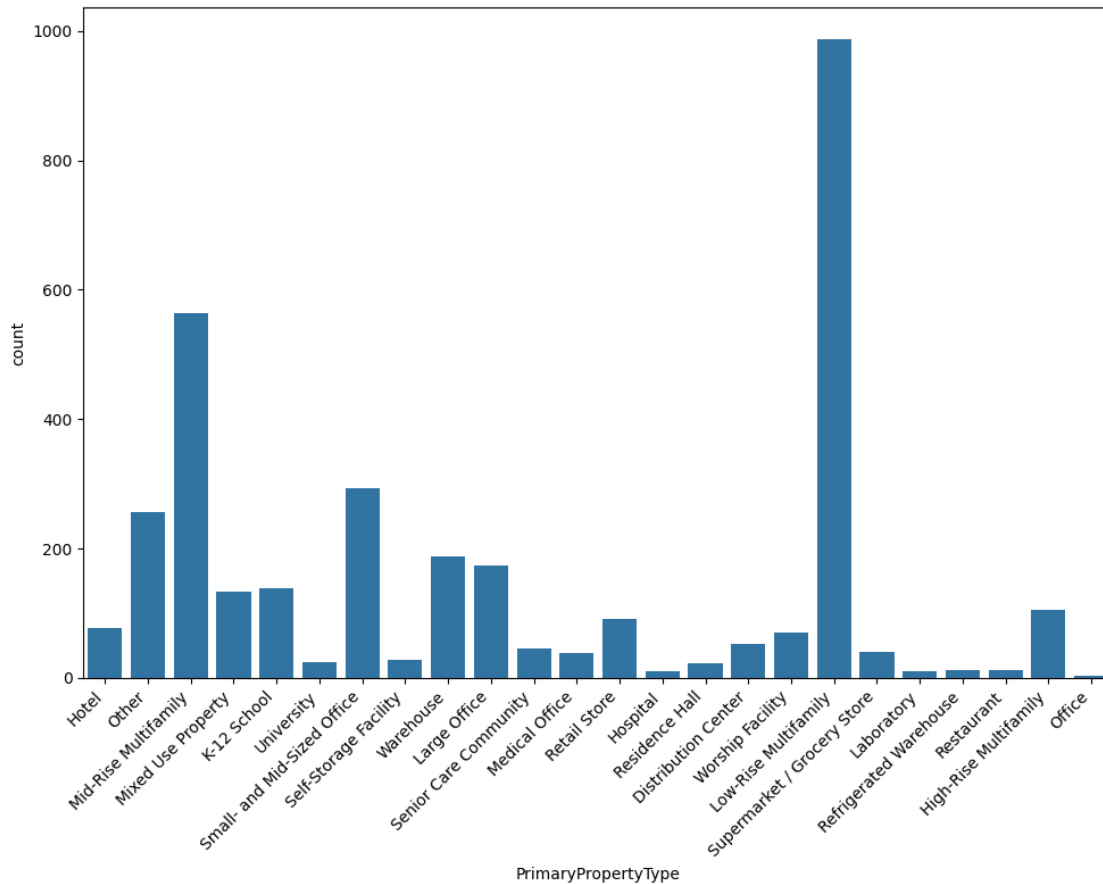
encoded_data = encoder.fit_transform(df[['BuildingType']])

#encoded_df = pd.DataFrame(encoded_data, columns=encoder.
↳ get_feature_names_out(['BuildingType']))
encoded_df = pd.DataFrame(encoded_data)

df = pd.concat([df, encoded_df], axis=1)
```

Les valeurs de BuildingType sont maintenant remplacées.

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
count_plot = sns.countplot(x='PrimaryPropertyType', data=df_not_num)
count_plot.set_xticklabels(count_plot.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45,
↳ horizontalalignment='right')
plt.tight_layout()
```



```
[ ]: # list possible values of column 'PrimaryPropertyType'
df['PrimaryPropertyType'].unique()
```

```
[ ]: array(['Hotel', 'Other', 'Mid-Rise Multifamily', 'Mixed Use Property',
        'K-12 School', 'University', 'Small- and Mid-Sized Office',
        'Self-Storage Facility', 'Warehouse', 'Large Office',
        'Senior Care Community', 'Medical Office', 'Retail Store',
        'Hospital', 'Residence Hall', 'Distribution Center',
        'Worship Facility', 'Low-Rise Multifamily',
        'Supermarket / Grocery Store', 'Laboratory',
        'Refrigerated Warehouse', 'Restaurant', 'High-Rise Multifamily',
        'Office'], dtype=object)
```

```
[ ]: # Lists for each category
residential_buildings = ["Low-Rise Multifamily", "Mid-Rise Multifamily",
    ↪ "High-Rise Multifamily", "Senior Care Community", "Residence Hall"]
commercial_office_buildings = ["Hotel", "Small- and Mid-Sized Office", "Large
    ↪ Office", "Retail Store", "Medical Office", "Restaurant", "Laboratory"]
educational_healthcare_facilities = ["K-12 School", "University", "Hospital"]
```

```

industrial_special_purpose = ["Warehouse", "Distribution Center", "Refrigerated",
    ↪ Warehouse", "Self-Storage Facility", "Mixed Use Property", "Supermarket /",
    ↪ Grocery Store", "Worship Facility", "Office", "Other"]

# Function to map property type to a category number
def property_type_to_number(property_type):
    if property_type in residential_buildings:
        return 'Residential'
    elif property_type in commercial_office_buildings:
        return 'Commercial'
    elif property_type in educational_healthcare_facilities:
        return 'EducationalHealthcare'
    elif property_type in industrial_special_purpose:
        return 'IndustrialOther'
    else:
        return 'IndustrialOther' # For any property type that doesn't fit into
    ↪ these categories

df['PrimaryPropertyType'] = df['PrimaryPropertyType'].apply(lambda x:
    ↪ property_type_to_number(x))

```

```

[ ]: # list possible values of column 'PrimaryPropertyType'
df['PrimaryPropertyType'].unique()

```

```

[ ]: array(['Commercial', 'IndustrialOther', 'Residential',
        'EducationalHealthcare'], dtype=object)

```

```

[ ]: encoder = OneHotEncoder()

encoded_data = encoder.fit_transform(df[['PrimaryPropertyType']])

encoded_df = pd.DataFrame(encoded_data)

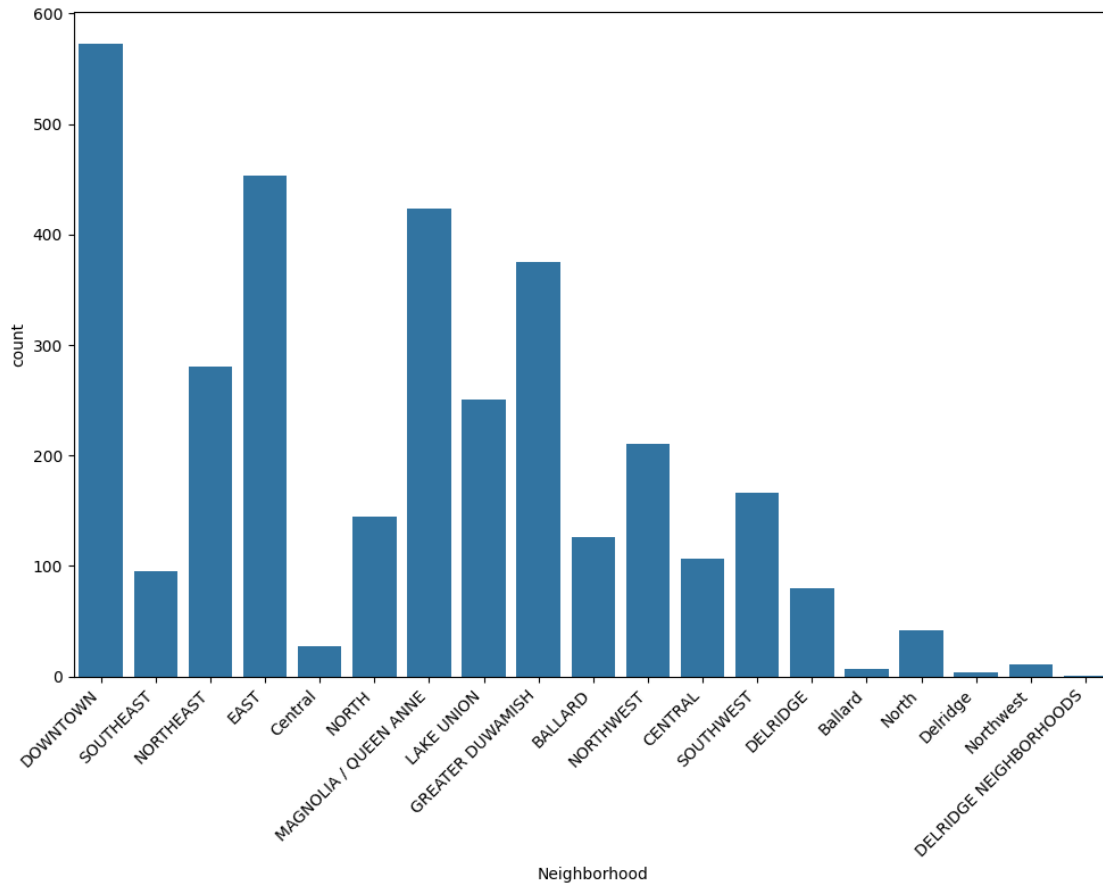
df = pd.concat([df, encoded_df], axis=1)

```

```

[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
count_plot = sns.countplot(x='Neighborhood', data=df_not_num)
count_plot.set_xticklabels(count_plot.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45,
    ↪ horizontalalignment='right')
plt.tight_layout()

```



```
[ ]: # list possible values of column 'Neighborhood'
df['Neighborhood'].unique()
```

```
[ ]: array(['DOWNTOWN', 'SOUTHEAST', 'NORTHEAST', 'EAST', 'Central', 'NORTH',
'MAGNOLIA / QUEEN ANNE', 'LAKE UNION', 'GREATER DUWAMISH',
'BALLARD', 'NORTHWEST', 'CENTRAL', 'SOUTHWEST', 'DELRIDGE',
'Ballard', 'North', 'Delridge', 'Northwest',
'DELRIDGE NEIGHBORHOODS'], dtype=object)
```

```
[ ]: # Function to normalize and regroup neighborhood names
def normalize_neighborhood(neighborhood):
    # Normalize the case (convert all to uppercase)
    normalized_neighborhood = neighborhood.upper()

    # Special handling for 'DELRIDGE' to include 'DELRIDGE NEIGHBORHOODS'
    if 'DELRIDGE' in normalized_neighborhood:
        return 'DELRIDGE'

    return normalized_neighborhood
```

```
# Assuming you have a DataFrame 'df' with a column 'Neighborhood'
# Apply the function to the DataFrame
df['Neighborhood'] = df['Neighborhood'].apply(lambda x: ↵
↵normalize_neighborhood(x))
```

```
[ ]: # list possible values of column 'Neighborhood'
df['Neighborhood'].unique()
```

```
[ ]: array(['DOWNTOWN', 'SOUTHEAST', 'NORTHEAST', 'EAST', 'CENTRAL', 'NORTH',
'MAGNOLIA / QUEEN ANNE', 'LAKE UNION', 'GREATER DUWAMISH',
'BALLARD', 'NORTHWEST', 'SOUTHWEST', 'DELRIDGE'], dtype=object)
```

```
[ ]: encoder = OneHotEncoder()

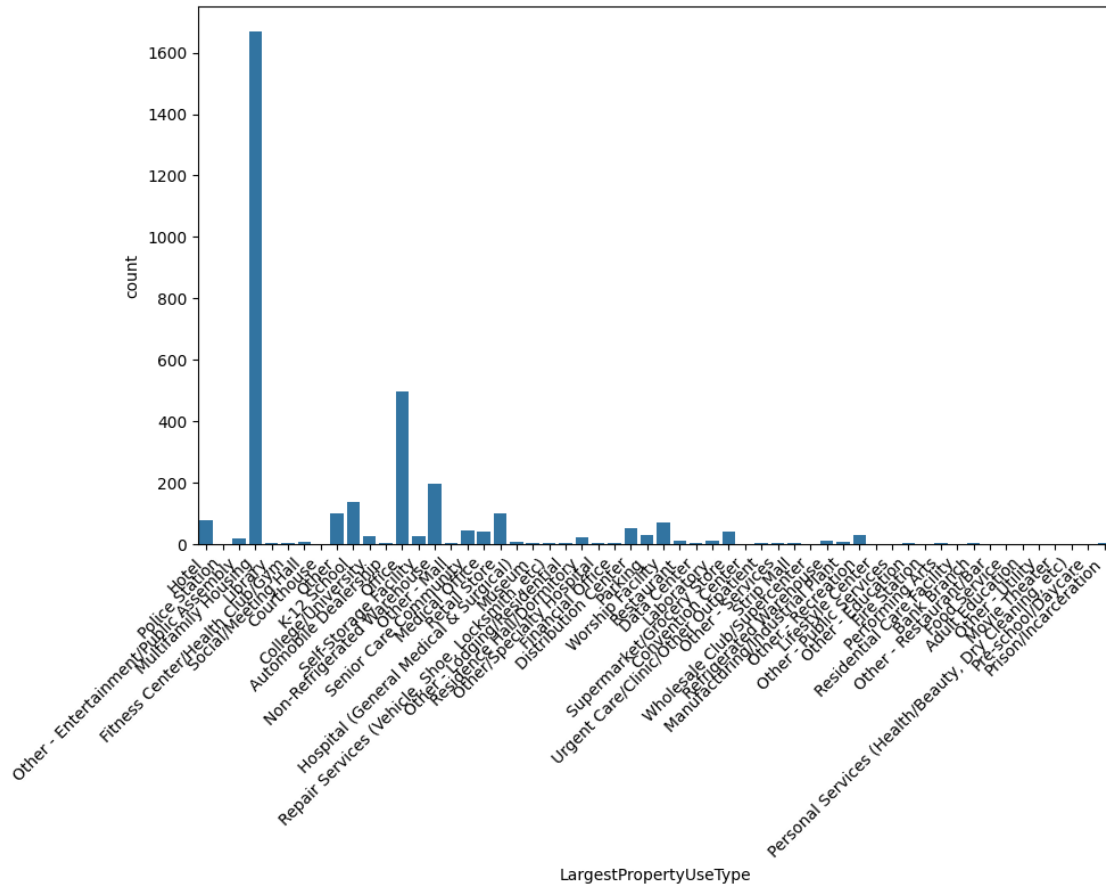
encoded_data = encoder.fit_transform(df[['Neighborhood']])

encoded_df = pd.DataFrame(encoded_data)

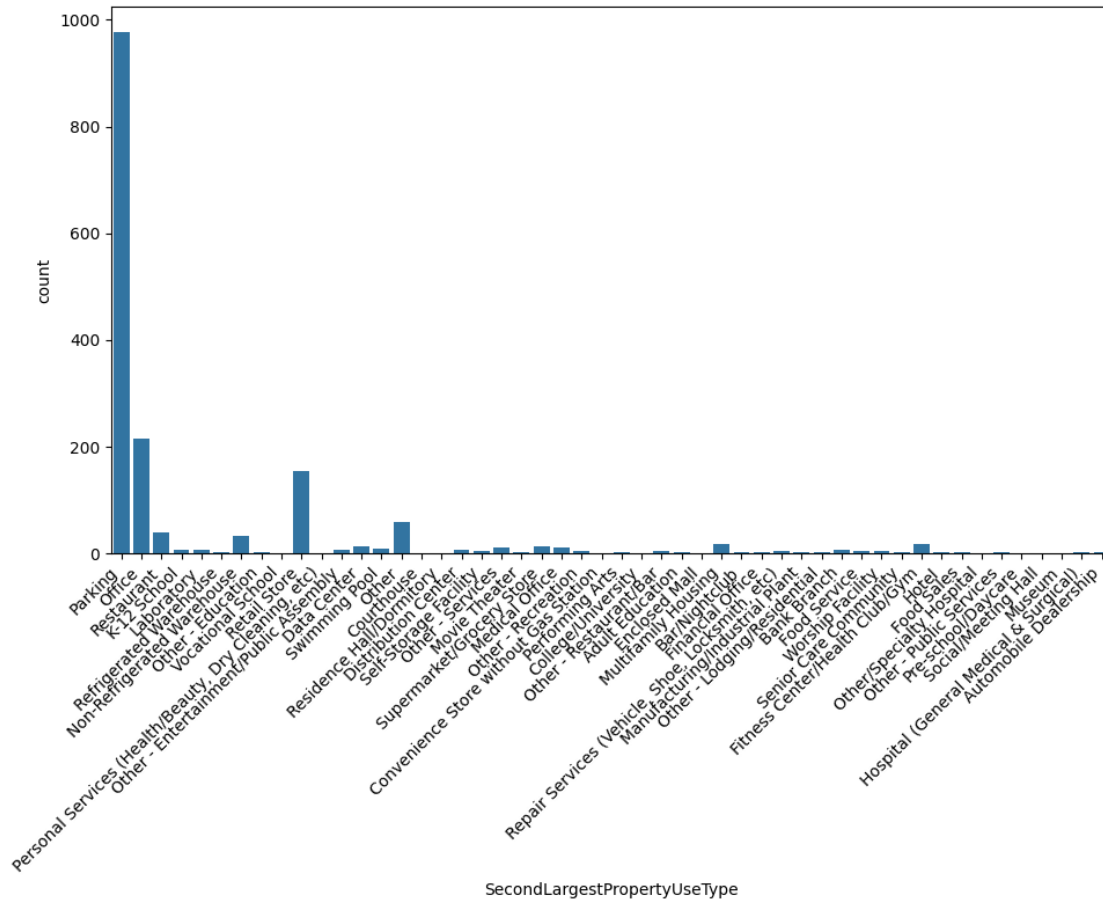
df = pd.concat([df, encoded_df], axis=1)

# Now df has the original data along with the one-hot encoded neighborhood ↵
↵columns
```

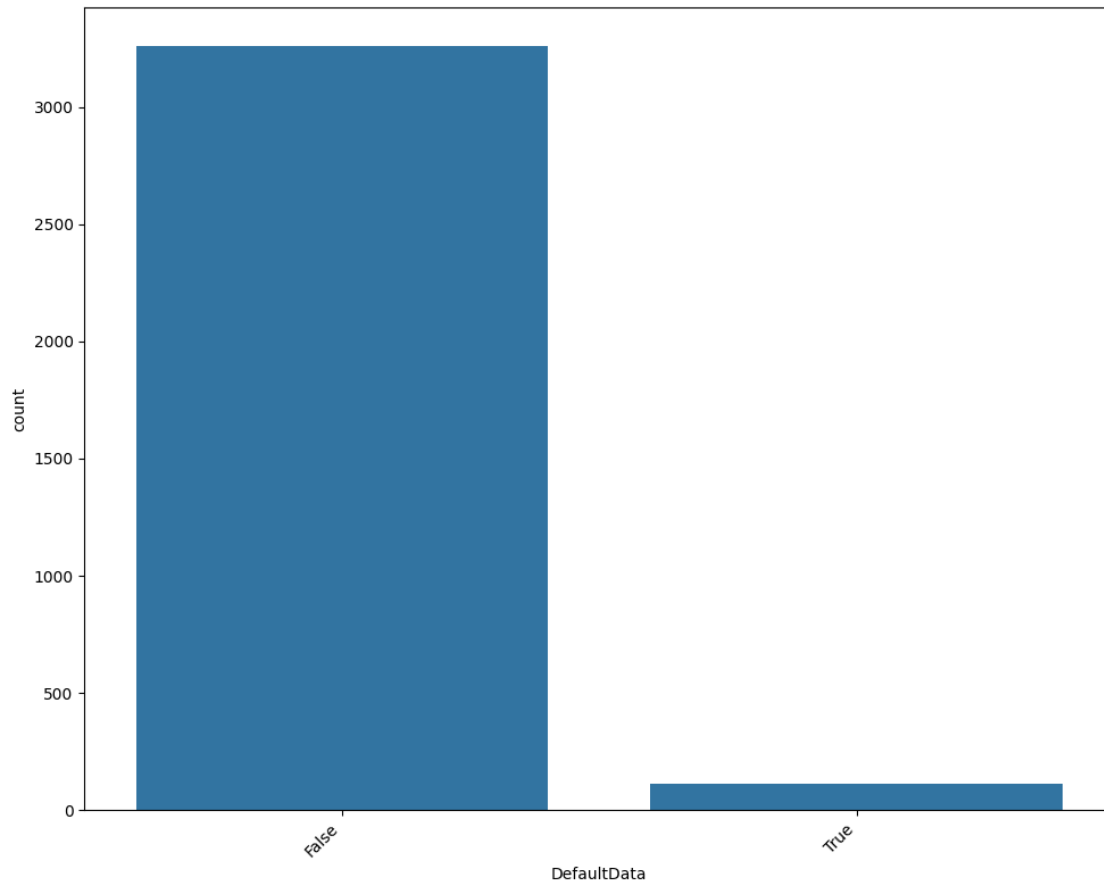
```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
count_plot = sns.countplot(x='LargestPropertyUseType', data=df_not_num)
count_plot.set_xticklabels(count_plot.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45, ↵
↵horizontalalignment='right')
plt.tight_layout()
```



```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
count_plot = sns.countplot(x='SecondLargestPropertyUseType', data=df_not_num)
count_plot.set_xticklabels(count_plot.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45,
    ↪horizontalalignment='right')
plt.tight_layout()
```

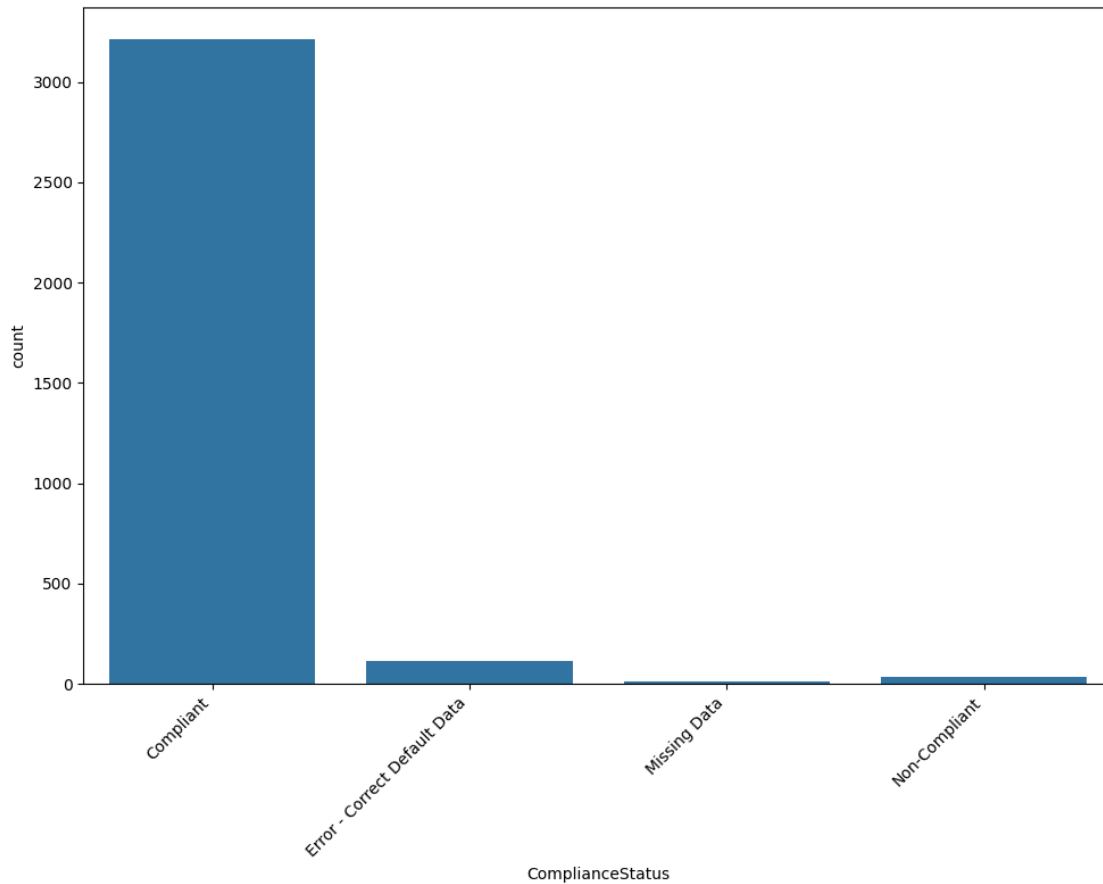


```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
count_plot = sns.countplot(x='DefaultData', data=df_not_num)
count_plot.set_xticklabels(count_plot.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45,
    ↪horizontalalignment='right')
plt.tight_layout()
```



```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(10, 8))
count_plot = sns.countplot(x='ComplianceStatus', data=df_not_num)
count_plot.set_xticklabels(count_plot.get_xticklabels(), rotation=45,
    ↪horizontalalignment='right')
plt.tight_layout()
```





## 1.6 Grâce aux analyses des champs non numériques, nous pouvons exclure les champs suivants :

- ComplianceStatus
- DefaultData
- LargestPropertyType, SecondLargestPropertyType et SecondLargestPropertyUseTypeGFA : ces colonnes sont inutiles étant donné que nous avons pris en compte PrimaryPropertyType.
- ListOfAllPropertyUseTypes est inutile dans le contexte
- ZipCode, Latitude et Longitude : il a été décidé de garder le quartier (Neighborhood) et donc les coordonnées exactes des bâtiments devient obsolète.

Ces champs sont trop peu diversifiés pour pouvoir être utiles dans nos modèles. Les autres champs présentent pour certains de nombreuses valeurs possibles. Nous allons plus tard essayer de les combiner afin d'avoir un champ unique plus exploitable.

```
[ ]: # array of columns to remove
columns_to_remove = [
    'ComplianceStatus',
    'DefaultData',
    'LargestPropertyUseType',
```

```

    'SecondLargestPropertyUseType',
    'SecondLargestPropertyUseTypeGFA',
    'Neighborhood',
    'ListOfAllPropertyUseTypes',
    'Latitude',
    'Longitude',
    'ZipCode',
    'BuildingType',
    'PrimaryPropertyType'
]

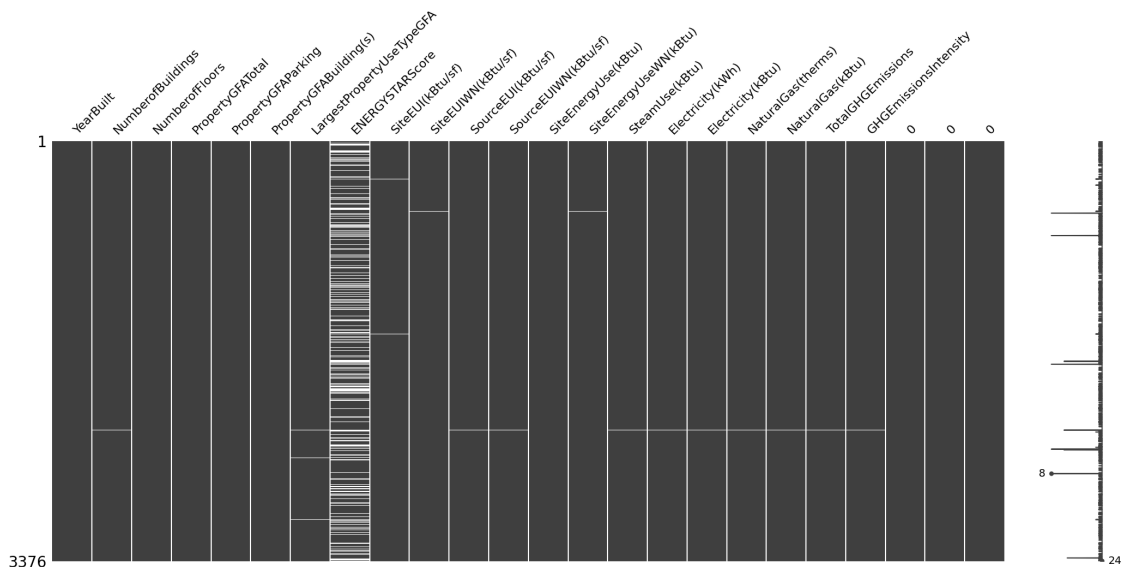
df = DataEngineering.remove_columns_by_name(df, columns_to_remove)

```

```

[ ]: # Analyse après nettoyage et engineering des données
DataAnalysis.show_columns_population(df, type='matrix')

```



```

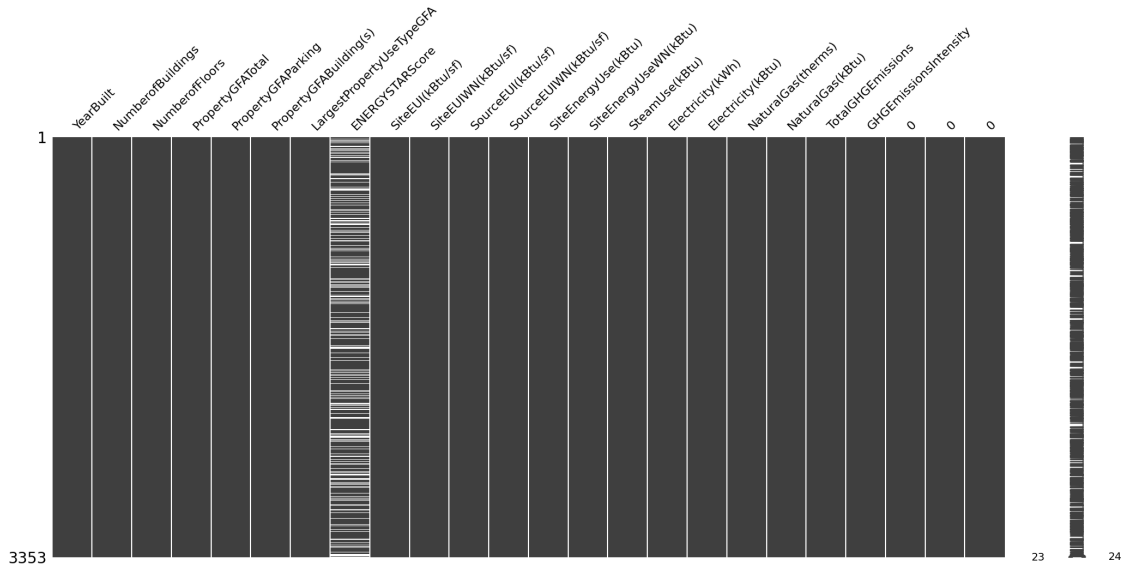
[ ]: # create a variable containing columns names without ENERGYSTARScore
columns_without_energystarscore = df.columns.drop('ENERGYSTARScore')
# eliminate rows with missing values for columns_without_energystarscore
df = df.dropna(subset=columns_without_energystarscore)

```

```

[ ]: DataAnalysis.show_columns_population(df, type='matrix')

```



```
[ ]: correlation_matrix_clean = df.corr()

# write correlation matrix to file
correlation_matrix_clean.to_csv('data/correlation_matrix_clean.csv')
```

```
-----
TypeError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
TypeError: float() argument must be a string or a real number, not 'csr_matrix'
```

The above exception was the direct cause of the following exception:

```
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
Cell In[43], line 1
----> 1 correlation_matrix_clean = df.corr()
      3 # write correlation matrix to file
      4 correlation_matrix_clean.to_csv('data/correlation_matrix_clean.csv')
```

```
File ~/anaconda3/envs/OC-P3/lib/python3.11/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.py:
 11049, in DataFrame.corr(self, method, min_periods, numeric_only)
 11047 cols = data.columns
 11048 idx = cols.copy()
> 11049 mat = data.to_numpy(dtype=float, na_value=np.nan, copy=False)
 11051 if method == "pearson":
 11052     correl = libalgos.nancorr(mat, minp=min_periods)
```

```
File ~/anaconda3/envs/OC-P3/lib/python3.11/site-packages/pandas/core/frame.py:
 1993, in DataFrame.to_numpy(self, dtype, copy, na_value)
 1991 if dtype is not None:
```

```

1992     dtype = np.dtype(dtype)
-> 1993 result = self._mgr.as_array(dtype=dtype, copy=copy, na_value=na_value)
1994 if result.dtype is not dtype:
1995     result = np.asarray(result, dtype=dtype)

File ~/anaconda3/envs/OC-P3/lib/python3.11/site-packages/pandas/core/internals/
managers.py:1694, in BlockManager.as_array(self, dtype, copy, na_value)
1692         arr.flags.writeable = False
1693     else:
-> 1694         arr = self._interleave(dtype=dtype, na_value=na_value)
1695         # The underlying data was copied within _interleave, so no need
1696         # to further copy if copy=True or setting na_value
1698 if na_value is lib.no_default:

File ~/anaconda3/envs/OC-P3/lib/python3.11/site-packages/pandas/core/internals/
managers.py:1753, in BlockManager._interleave(self, dtype, na_value)
1751     else:
1752         arr = blk.get_values(dtype)
-> 1753         result[rl.indexer] = arr
1754         itemmask[rl.indexer] = 1
1756 if not itemmask.all():

ValueError: setting an array element with a sequence.

```

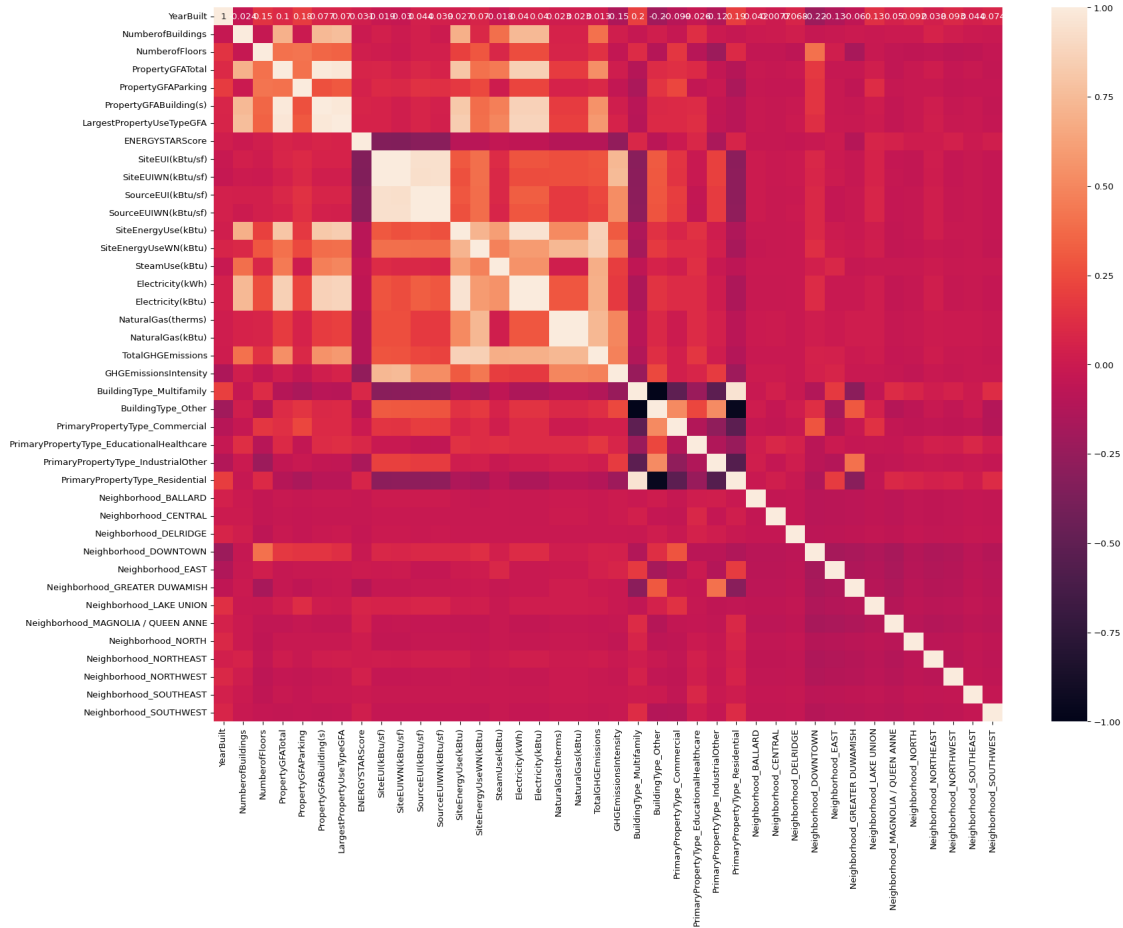
```

[ ]: # Set the size of the plot
# Note: The size is set in inches and the dpi (dots per inch) determines the
      ↪ resolution.
# For a 1920x1080 resolution with a typical screen dpi of 96, use the following
      ↪ dimensions:
plt.figure(figsize=(1920/96, 1400/96), dpi=96)

# Create the heatmap
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix_clean, annot=True)

# Show the plot
plt.show()

```



```
[ ]: # Transformer la colonne NumberofFloors en logarithme afin de réduire l'effet ↪
des outliers
# Définir une fonction pour appliquer le logarithme en toute sécurité
def safe_log(x, min_val=0.0001):
    return np.log(x + min_val)

# Appliquer la fonction logarithmique sécurisée
df['NumberofFloors'] = df['NumberofFloors'].apply(safe_log)

[ ]: # Extraire les corrélations avec 'SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)'
# correlations = correlation_matrix_clean['SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)']

## Définir un seuil de corrélation, par exemple 0.75
# threshold = 0.75

## Identifier les variables fortement corrélées (à l'exclusion de la variable ↪
elle-même)
```

```
# strongly_correlated = correlations[abs(correlations) > threshold].
↳ drop(['SiteEnergyUse(kBtu)', 'TotalGHGEmissions'])
# #strongly_correlated.drop('TotalGHGEmissions')

# # Afficher les variables fortement corrélées
# print(strongly_correlated)

# # Supprimer ces variables du dataset
# df = df.drop(columns=strongly_correlated.index)
```

### 1.6.1 Création d’une nouvelle colonne “Age” qui est une transformation de la colonne YearBuilt (2023 - YearBuilt)

```
[ ]: df['Age'] = 2017 - df['YearBuilt']

df.drop(columns='YearBuilt', inplace=True)
```

### 1.6.2 Utilisation du logarithme pour la colonne “Age” qui est une transformation qui permet de mieux exploiter cette valeur par la suite

```
[ ]: # Make Age a logarithmic feature
df['Age'] = df['Age'].apply(np.log)
```

Construction d’une nouvelle variable, qui sera ratio d’utilisation d’énergie par âge

```
[ ]: # remove rows where 'SiteEUI(kBtu/sf)' is 0
df = df[df['SiteEUI(kBtu/sf)'] != 0]

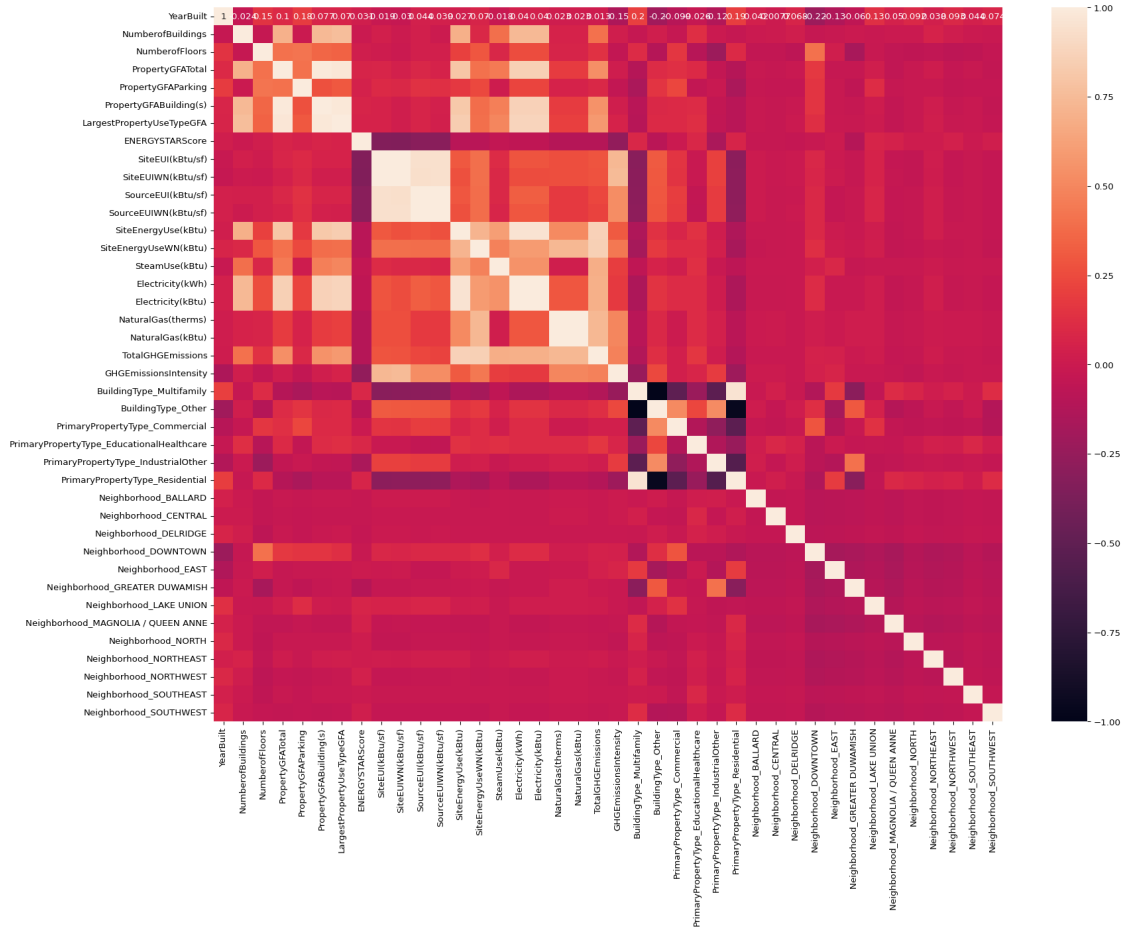
df['EnergyUse_Age_Ratio'] = df['SiteEUI(kBtu/sf)'] / df['Age']
```

### 1.7 On réaffiche les corrélations pour voir si les nouvelles colonnes ont un impact

```
[ ]: plt.figure(figsize=(1920/96, 1400/96), dpi=96)

# Create the heatmap
sns.heatmap(correlation_matrix_clean, annot=True)

# Show the plot
plt.show()
```



## 1.8 Génération du fichier csv clean pour les modèles de machine learning.

```
[ ]: df.sample(5)
```

```
[ ]:
      NumberofBuildings  NumberofFloors  PropertyGFATotal  PropertyGFAParking \
40                    1.0         0.693197           52554                0
397                   1.0         0.000100          101101                0
1458                  1.0         0.000100           22047                0
679                   1.0         2.079454          148474                0
337                   1.0         1.609458          127800                0

      PropertyGFABuilding(s)  LargestPropertyUseTypeGFA  ENERGYSTARScore \
40                    52554                51029.0             83.0
397                   101101               101101.0              1.0
1458                   22047                22898.0            100.0
679                   148474               64445.0             64.0
337                   127800               127800.0             56.0
```

	SiteEUI(kBtu/sf)	SiteEUIWN(kBtu/sf)	SourceEUI(kBtu/sf)	...	\
40	50.099998	53.500000	108.699997	...	
397	215.600006	211.100006	676.599976	...	
1458	11.600000	11.900000	36.400002	...	
679	61.099998	64.000000	124.800003	...	
337	21.700001	22.000000	64.400002	...	

	Neighborhood_GREATER DUWAMISH	Neighborhood_LAKE UNION	\
40	1.0	0.0	
397	1.0	0.0	
1458	0.0	0.0	
679	0.0	0.0	
337	0.0	1.0	

	Neighborhood_MAGNOLIA / QUEEN ANNE	Neighborhood_NORTH	\
40	0.0	0.0	
397	0.0	0.0	
1458	0.0	0.0	
679	0.0	0.0	
337	0.0	0.0	

	Neighborhood_NORTHEAST	Neighborhood_NORTHWEST	Neighborhood_SOUTHEAST	\
40	0.0	0.0	0.0	
397	0.0	0.0	0.0	
1458	0.0	1.0	0.0	
679	0.0	0.0	0.0	
337	0.0	0.0	0.0	

	Neighborhood_SOUTHWEST	Age	EnergyUse_Age_Ratio
40	0.0	4.762175	10.520403
397	0.0	4.219509	51.095992
1458	0.0	4.007335	2.894692
679	0.0	3.258100	18.753258
337	0.0	4.634730	4.682042

[5 rows x 41 columns]

```
[ ]: # write the resulting dataframe to a csv file
df.to_csv('data/clean.csv', index=False)
```