DECLARATION

WE DO SOLEMNLY AFFIRM THAT THIS PRESENTED WORK AS TITLED “**A DEEP DIVE INTO MACHINE LEARNING AND ITS NOVEL APROACH TO WEATHER FORECASTING”** PROVIDED BY US TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT IN CONSIDERATION OF THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSICS, IS OUR ORIGINAL WORK, CONDUCTED IN THE PREMISES OF SREE GOKULAM ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, CALICUT. THE PRESENTED DISSERTATION HAVE NOT BEEN ISSUED TO ANY OTHER ISTITUITION OR UNIVERSITY FOR THE AWARD OF ANY DEGREE. WHILE MAINTAINING EDUCATIONAL INTEGRITY AS PRESENTING THE WORK, ANY SOURCES OF INFORMATION USED HAVE BEEN DULY AKNOWLEDGED AND REFERENCED.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

***ABSTRACT***

*THE PRIMARY GOAL OF THIS PROJECT IS TO GAIN FURTHER UNDESTANDING ON MACHINE LEARNING, TO SET UP A WEATHER PREDICTION ALGORITHM AND, ULTIMATELY IMPROVE THE EFFEICIENCY OF THE MODEL TO YIELD A MORE PRECISE GRAPH AS THE CONCLUSIVE OUTPUT FROM THE DATA PROVIDED.*

A DEEP DIVE INTO MACHINE LEARNING AND ITS NOVEL APROACH TO WEATHER FORECASTING

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**Machine Learning - An Introduction**

“Machine intelligence is the last invention that humanity will ever need to take” As ever so harmoniously asserted by Nick Bostrom, puts into perspective the revolutionary force of machine learning that drives the technology of the present and the future, for posterity. Machine learning is a subject of AI, that uses statistical methods to enable a computer system to make certain decisions, to execute an operation or a task. In simple terms, machine learning provides the computers the ability to learn without explicitly being programmed. Machine learning algorithms are trained to find relationships and patterns in the data. These programs are designed in such a manner that it can learn and enhance from the amount of data provided. The term machine learning was coined in 1959 by [Arthur Samuel](https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=d0ea3909a2acfddcJmltdHM9MTcwNzYwOTYwMCZpZ3VpZD0wMTFmM2IwNi1kNzQ1LTY5MzQtMjEzZi0yOGY1ZDZlODY4M2ImaW5zaWQ9NTYyMg&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=3&fclid=011f3b06-d745-6934-213f-28f5d6e8683b&u=a1L3NlYXJjaD9xPUFydGh1ciUyMFNhbXVlbCUyMChjb21wdXRlciUyMHNjaWVudGlzdCklMjB3aWtpcGVkaWEmZm9ybT1XSUtJUkU&ntb=1), an [IBM](https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=86002843ecd80266JmltdHM9MTcwNzYwOTYwMCZpZ3VpZD0wMTFmM2IwNi1kNzQ1LTY5MzQtMjEzZi0yOGY1ZDZlODY4M2ImaW5zaWQ9NTYyMw&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=3&fclid=011f3b06-d745-6934-213f-28f5d6e8683b&u=a1L3NlYXJjaD9xPUlCTSUyMHdpa2lwZWRpYSZmb3JtPVdJS0lSRQ&ntb=1) employee and pioneer in the field of [computer gaming](https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=c8b7c025f64f1327JmltdHM9MTcwNzYwOTYwMCZpZ3VpZD0wMTFmM2IwNi1kNzQ1LTY5MzQtMjEzZi0yOGY1ZDZlODY4M2ImaW5zaWQ9NTYyNA&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=3&fclid=011f3b06-d745-6934-213f-28f5d6e8683b&u=a1L3NlYXJjaD9xPUNvbXB1dGVyJTIwZ2FtaW5nJTIwd2lraXBlZGlhJmZvcm09V0lLSVJF&ntb=1) and [artificial intelligence](https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=4963244c41c22e33JmltdHM9MTcwNzYwOTYwMCZpZ3VpZD0wMTFmM2IwNi1kNzQ1LTY5MzQtMjEzZi0yOGY1ZDZlODY4M2ImaW5zaWQ9NTYyNQ&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=3&fclid=011f3b06-d745-6934-213f-28f5d6e8683b&u=a1L3NlYXJjaD9xPUFydGlmaWNpYWwlMjBpbnRlbGxpZ2VuY2UlMjB3aWtpcGVkaWEmZm9ybT1XSUtJUkU&ntb=1). machine learning has come a long way since its humble beginnings in the early 1940’s,noteably the neutral network with electric circuit developed by Warren McCulloch and Walter Pitts in 1943.This model demonstrated that it was possible for two computers to exchange information without any human interaction. A most profound discovery as it set the foundation stone toward **machine learning development.**

The true purpose of machine learning is to derive meaning from the data given effectively, and to even open doors to predict the outcomes. This is done so by providing or feeding a historical data of the occurrence and then machine learning algorithms provide a model based on the example termed as training data. From there onwards, one uses a programming model to supply the data and let the computer model train itself to find patterns, and to even make predictions. Some data is held out from the training data to be used as evaluation data, which tests how accurate the machine learning data is when it is shown new data. Over time, programmers can use this to improve and rectify errors with little to no effort. This is why machine learning can be quite effective to enhance the accuracy of various prediction models that we use on a daily basis.

Any computer program that shows characteristics, such as self-improvement, learning through inference, or even basic human tasks, such as image recognition and language processing, is considered to be a form of AI.The field of artificial intelligence includes within it the sub-fields of machine learning and deep learning. [Deep Learning](https://it.toolbox.com/tech-101/what-is-deep-learning-definition-framework-and-neural-networks) is a more specialized version of machine learning that utilizes more complex methods solve strenuous tasks. The discerning factor of both subfields, is simply that machine learning is probabilistic (output can be explained, thereby ruling out the black box nature of AI), as for deep learning focuses more on deterministic approach.

The process of self-learning by collecting new data on the problem has allowed machine learning algorithms to pave the way for a brighter future.

**THE CLASSIFICATONS OF MACHINE LEARNING**

**Machine learning is classified into mainly 4 types based on its approach towards the data provided and the nature of its output.**

**1. Supervised machine learning**

**In supervised machine learning, algorithms are trained on*labelled* data sets that include tags describing each piece of data. In other words, the algorithms are fed data that includes an “answer key” describing how the data should be interpreted. For example, an algorithm may be fed images of flowers that include tags for each flower type so that it will be able to identify the flower better again when fed a new photograph.**

**Supervised machine learning is often used to create machine learning models used for prediction and classification purposes.**

**2. Unsupervised machine learning**

**Unsupervised machine learning uses *unlabelled* data sets to train algorithms. In this process, the algorithm is fed data that doesn't include tags, which requires it to uncover patterns on its own without any outside guidance. For instance, an algorithm may be fed a large amount of unlabelled user data culled from a social media site in order to identify behavioral trends on the platform.**

**Unsupervised machine learning is often used by researchers and data scientists to identify patterns within large, unlabelled data sets quickly and efficiently.**

**3. Semi-supervised machine learning**

**Semi-supervised machine learning uses both unlabelled and labelled data sets to train algorithms. Generally, during semi-supervised machine learning, algorithms are first fed a small amount of labelled data to help direct their development and then fed much larger quantities of unlabelled data to complete the model. For example, an algorithm may be fed a smaller quantity of labelled speech data and then trained on a much larger set of unlabelled speech data in order to create a machine learning model capable of speech recognition.**

**Semi-supervised machine learning is often employed to train algorithms for classification and prediction purposes in the event that large volumes of labelled data is unavailable.**

**4. Reinforcement learning**

**Reinforcement learning uses trial and error to train algorithms and create models. During the training process, algorithms operate in specific environments and then are provided with feedback following each outcome. Much like how a child learns, the algorithm slowly begins to acquire an understanding of its environment and begins to optimize actions to achieve particular outcomes. For instance, an algorithm may be optimized by playing successive games of chess, which allow it to learn from its past success and failures playing each game.**

**Reinforcement learning is often used to create algorithms that must effectively make sequences of decisions or actions to achieve their aims, such as playing a game or summarizing an entire text.**

**THE IMPORTANCE OF MACHINE LEARNING**

**Over several decades, machine learning has blossomed into myriad fields in science & technology, further paving a path toward a brighter future to come. The importance of machine learning at its core lies in its ability to learn the provided data, and to make predictions to unveil patterns, that was once not possible through rudimentary methods. From powering personalized recommendations on streaming platforms to enabling breakthroughs in predicting weather conditions, the importance of machine learning is vast and diverse.**

1. **Virtual Personal Assistance:** This feature helps us in many ways, such as searching content using voice instruction, calling a number using voice, searching contact in your mobile, playing music, opening an email, Scheduling an appointment, etc. Google Assistant, Alexa, Cortana, Siri, etc., are a few common applications of machine learning. These virtual personal assistants record our voice instructions, send them over to the server on a cloud, decode it using ML algorithms and act accordingly.
2. **Healthcare and biomedcine:** Machine Learning is widely used in the healthcare industry. It helps healthcare researchers to analyze data points and suggest outcomes. Natural language processing helped to give accurate insights for better results of patients. Further, machine learning has improved the treatment methods by analyzing external data on patients' conditions in terms of X-ray, Ultrasound, CT-scan, etc. NLP, medical imaging, and genetic information are key areas of machine learning that improve the diagnosis, detection, and prediction system in the healthcare sector.
3. **Scientific research and discovery:** Machine learning allows scientists to research, and analyze a plethora of data that were previously deemed inaccessible. It delivers the most efficient yet sought out data in data-driven scientific fields. This has helped scientists combine myriad of features into a condensed versions for them to summarize. We use machine learning to discover and understand a variety of natural phenomenon by applying machine learning algorithms to data college from various sources.
4. **Decision support**

Organizations also use machine learning to help them make better decisions. Experts of various fields noted that a decision support system (DSS) can also help cut costs and enhance performance by ensuring workers make the best decisions. To support decision-making, ML algorithms are trained on historical and other relevant data sets, enabling them to then analyze new information and run through multiple possible scenarios at a scale and speed impossible for humans to match. The algorithms then offer up recommendations on the best course of action to take.

1. **Machine learning in cybersecurity:** ML can help recognize patterns and predict threats in massive data sets, all at machine speed. By automating the analysis, cyber teams can rapidly detect threats and isolate situations that need deeper human analysis. It detects threat by constantly monitoring the behaviour of the network for anomalies.  Machine learning engines process massive amounts of data in near real time to discover critical incidents. These techniques allow for the detection of insider threats, unknown malware, and policy violations.

**WEATHER PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING**

For several years, predicting atmospheric conditions were only made possible using physics-based models. However, this model has its own challenges mainly the complexity, time consumption and computing intensity etc that ultimately yielded uncertainties in the final outputs. With the advancement of machine learning, it is now possible predict weather conditions with astounding precision and speed. This is made possible by identifying several patterns in historical data (such as storms, rainfall, temperature) in high complex dynamic systems with remarkable accuracy. Feeding models with data from various sources such as weather stations, satellite imagery, environmental sensors etc allows the model to understand the relationship between different scenarios and ultimately yield better results. The salient feature of incooperating machine learning into weather forecasting is certainly the ability to integrate diverse sources of data rather than simply relying of explicit equations. Deep learning models can be trained in such a manner, that it can maximize the computing power to produce and identify visual patterns from the given data set.

**REGRESSION MODELS**

A regression model is a model that provides a function to describe to describe the relationship between one or more independent variable and a dependent variable. It is also a statistical approach of sorting out which of the provided parameters have an impact. A regression model consists of a response variable and a predictor variable. The dependent variable is the response variable whereas the independent variable is the predictor variable. Ultimately, this relation is represented as a mathematical equation, that provides us with a straight line describing how a response variable Y changes with respect to predictor variable X. With the help of regression models, researchers can analyse the patterns and variables of a complex system such as the Atmosphere, to predict weather using merely the historical data provided.

**RIDGE REGRESSION MODEL**

Ridge regression model, often termed as L2 Regularization, is a statistical regularization technique that corrects for overfitting on training data in machine learning models. This is useful when we develop a model with large number of parameters like in weather, in this case.

Ridge regression helps to make predictions, whilst noting the connections between any two similar factors. Henceforth, no single factor would have too much influence over the other, and prediction still remains more reliable even when some factors have similar parameters.

Since weather conditions consist of a myriad of variables, we use regression model instead of linear regression model since it handles multicollinearity (two or more variables being highly related) more effectively by introducing a balance, between fitting the model well and keeping the coefficients small. This prevents the model to not rely heavily on 1 predictor variable. This model can also help further improve accuracy and resilience to model uncertainties.

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It is a specialized technique that is used to analyse multiple regression data which is multi-collinear in nature. Ridge regression is a fundamental regulation technique, and this method could be compared to normal regression methods where the regularization, i.e., the way the model coefficients are determined, will be different.

Advantages of Ridge regression:

* It protects the model from overfitting
* It does not need unbiased estimators
* There is only enough bias to make the estimates reasonably reliable approximations to the true population values
* It is very effective when it comes to improving the least-squares estimate in situations where there is multi collinearity
* Model complexity reduction

Disadvantages:

* It includes all the predictors in the final model
* It is not capable of preforming feature selection
* It shrinks coefficients towards zero
* It trades variance for bias

**ROLLING AVERAGES COMPUTATION**

Rolling average is a calculation that let us analyse data points by creating a set of series of averages based on different subsets of data set which we provide.

Rolling average or moving average calculates the average of data over some periods.

**Calculating Rolling Averages using Pandas**

There are various ways for calculating it in Pandas Data frame.

Some of them are as follows:

1. Simple Moving Average (SMA)
2. Exponential Moving Average (EMA)
3. Cumulative Moving Average (CMA)

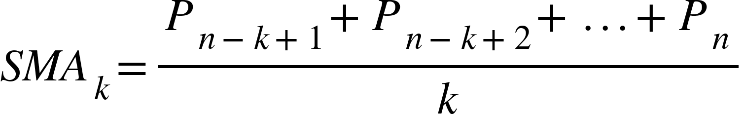
**1. Simple Moving Average(SMA)**

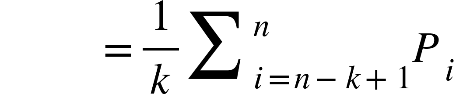
Syntax:

To calculate SMA in Pandas data frame we will be using Pandas data frame.rolling() action that helps us to make calculations on a rolling window.

And as we continue on the rolling window we will use .mean() function to calculate the mean of each window.

An SMA tells us the unweighted mean of the previous K data points. The more the value of K, the smoother is the curve, but increasing k decreases accuracy. If the data points are {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><msub><mi>P</mi><mn>1</mn></msub><mo>,</mo><msub><mi>P</mi><mn>2</mn></msub><mo>,</mo><mo>.</mo><mo>.</mo><mo>.</mo><mo>,</mo><msub><mi>P</mi><mi>n</mi></msub></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} then we calculate the SMA

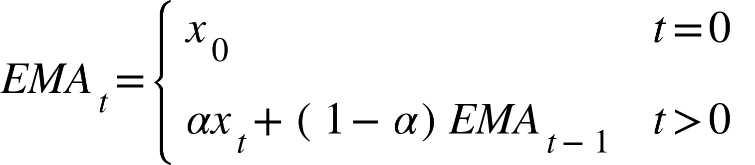




As we discussed before we use .rolling() method in SMA. And this method provides rolling windows over the data, and we can use the mean function over these windows to calculate moving averages. The size of the window is passed as a parameter in the function .rolling(window).

**2. Exponential Moving Average (EMA)**

Exponential moving average (EMA) tells us the weighted mean of the previous k data points. EMA places a greater weight and significance on the most read data points. The formula to calculate EMA at the time period t is:



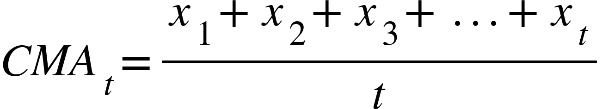
Where {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><msub><mi>x</mi><mi>t</mi></msub></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} is the value of observation at time t & {"mathml":"<math xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\" style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\"><mi>&#x3B1;</mi></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} is the smoothing factor.

In Python, EMA is calculated using .ewm() method. We can pass span or window as a parameter to window .ewm(span =) method.

**3. Cumulative Moving Average (CMA)**

To calculate CMA in Pandas Data frame we will be using data frame.expanding() function.

# CMA is the mean of all the previous values up to the current value. CMA of datapoints {"mathml":"<math xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\" style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\"><msub><mi>x</mi><mn>1</mn></msub><mo>,</mo><msub><mi>x</mi><mn>2</mn></msub><mo>,</mo><mo>.</mo><mo>.</mo><mo>.</mo></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} at time t can be calculated as



While calculating CMA we don’t have any fixed size of the window. The size of the window keeps on increasing as time passes.

**PYTHON PROGRAM**

import pandas as pd

from sklearn.metrics import mean\_absolute\_error, mean\_squared\_error

from sklearn.linear\_model import Ridge

weather = pd.read\_csv("data/weather.csv", index\_col="DATE")

null\_pct = weather.apply(pd.isnull).sum()/weather.shape[0]

valid\_columns = weather.columns[null\_pct < .05]

weather = weather[valid\_columns].copy()

weather.columns = weather.columns.str.lower()

weather = weather.ffill()

weather.apply(pd.isnull).sum()

weather.apply(lambda x: (x == 9999).sum())

weather.index = pd.to\_datetime(weather.index)

weather.index.year.value\_counts().sort\_index()

weather["snwd"].plot()

weather["target"] = weather.shift(-1)["tmax"]

weather = weather.ffill()

rr = Ridge(alpha=.1)

predictors = weather.columns[~weather.columns.isin(

    ["target", "name", "station"])]

def backtest(weather, model, predictors, start=3650, step=90):

    all\_predictions = []

    for i in range(start, weather.shape[0], step):

        train = weather.iloc[:i, :]

        test = weather.iloc[i:(i+step), :]

        model.fit(train[predictors], train["target"])

        preds = model.predict(test[predictors])

        preds = pd.Series(preds, index=test.index)

        combined = pd.concat([test["target"], preds], axis=1)

        combined.columns = ["actual", "prediction"]

        combined["diff"] = (combined["prediction"] - combined["actual"]).abs()

        all\_predictions.append(combined)

    return pd.concat(all\_predictions)

predictions = backtest(weather, rr, predictors)

mean\_absolute\_error(predictions["actual"], predictions["prediction"])

predictions.sort\_values("diff", ascending=False)

pd.Series(rr.coef\_, index=predictors)

def pct\_diff(old, new):

    return (new - old) / old

def compute\_rolling(weather, horizon, col):

    label = f"rolling\_{horizon}\_{col}"

    weather[label] = weather[col].rolling(horizon).mean()

    weather[f"{label}\_pct"] = pct\_diff(weather[label], weather[col])

    return weather

rolling\_horizons = [3, 14]

for horizon in rolling\_horizons:

    for col in ["tmax", "tmin", "prcp"]:

        weather = compute\_rolling(weather, horizon, col)

def expand\_mean(df):

    return df.expanding(1).mean()

for col in ["tmax", "tmin", "prcp"]:

    weather[f"month\_avg\_{col}"] = weather[col].groupby(

        weather.index.month, group\_keys=False).apply(expand\_mean)

    weather[f"day\_avg\_{col}"] = weather[col].groupby(

        weather.index.day\_of\_year, group\_keys=False).apply(expand\_mean)

weather = weather.iloc[14:, :]

weather = weather.fillna(0)

predictors = weather.columns[~weather.columns.isin(

    ["target", "name", "station"])]

predictions = backtest(weather, rr, predictors)

mean\_absolute\_error(predictions["actual"], predictions["prediction"])

mean\_squared\_error(predictions["actual"], predictions["prediction"])

predictions.sort\_values("diff", ascending=False)

weather.loc["1990-03-07": "1990-03-17"]

print(predictions.index)

(predictions["diff"].round().value\_counts(

).sort\_index() / predictions.shape[0]).plot()

print(predictions)