

Minor Project Progress Report on
Topic: “Prediction of behaviour of Prosumers using Machine Learning”

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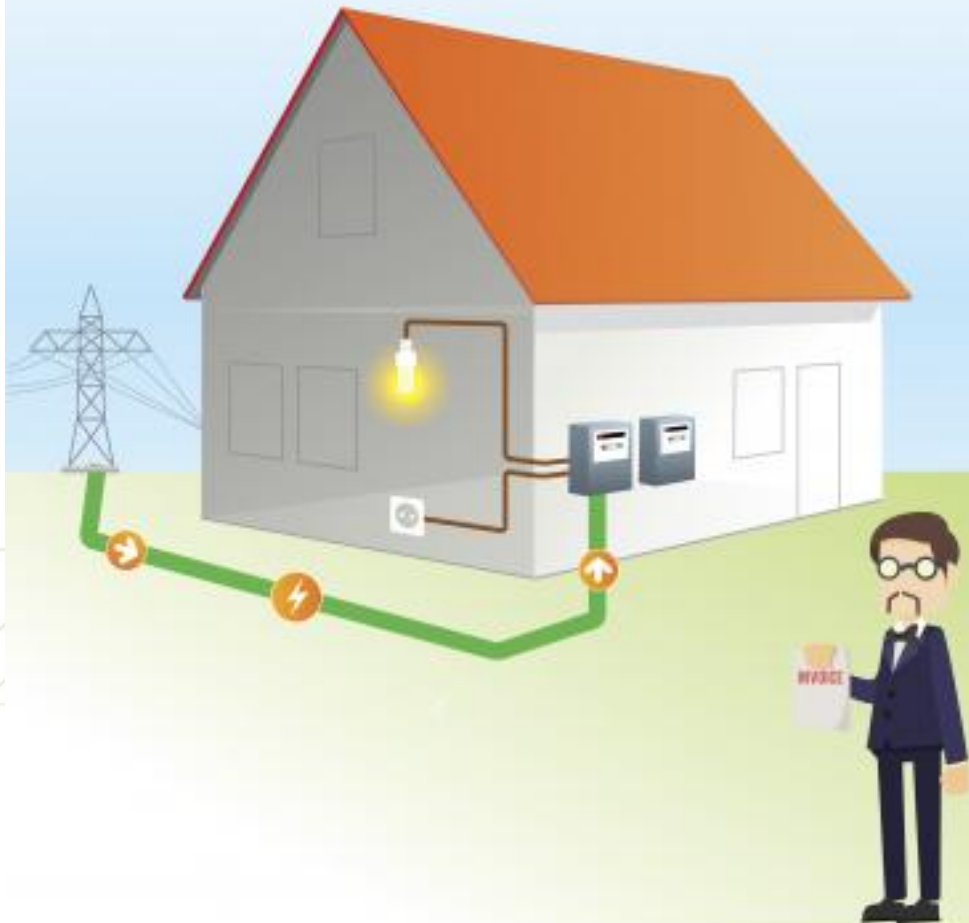
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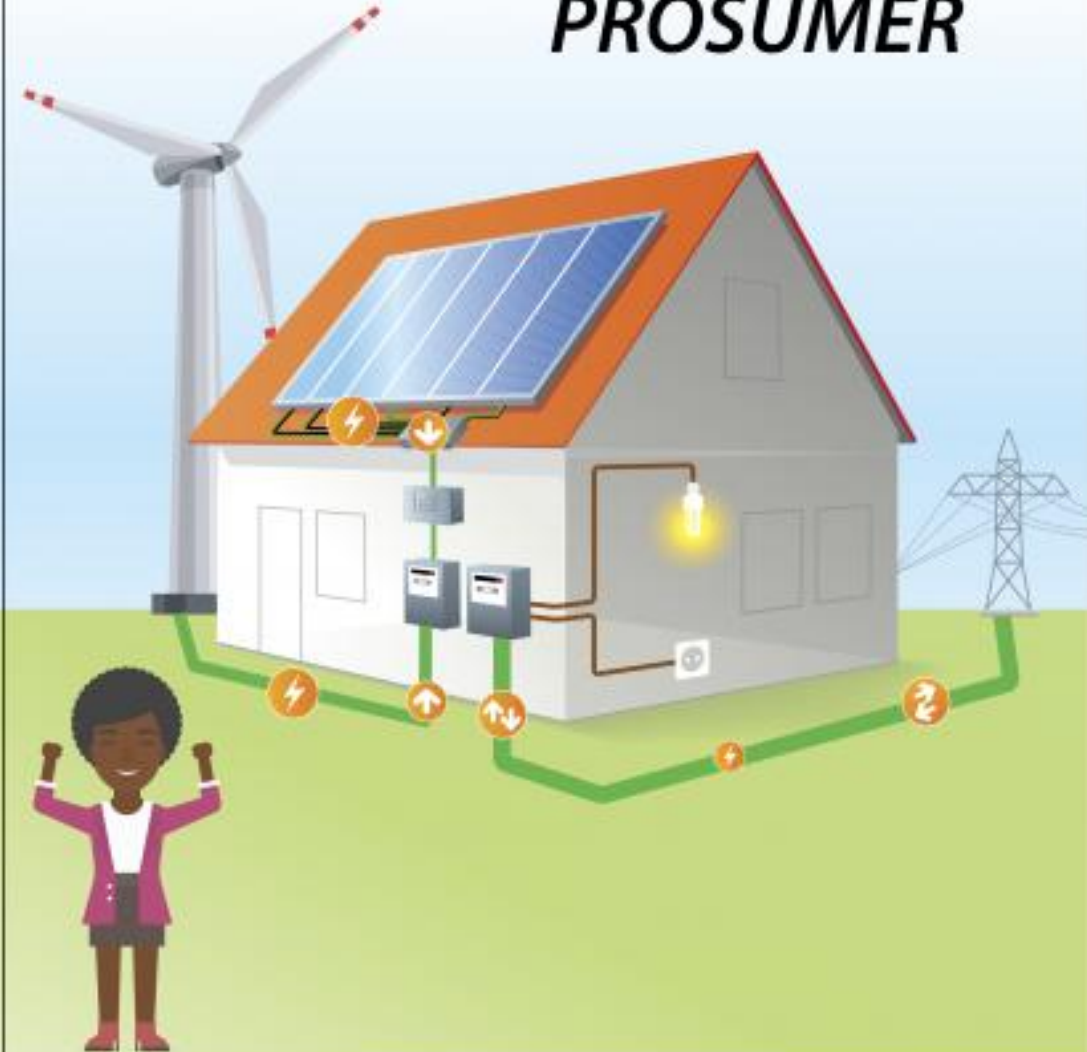
1. Introduction & Motivation

- The increasing adoption of renewable energy sources has led to the emergence of "prosumers" who both produce and consume energy, such as through solar panels.
- This decentralized energy model poses challenges in predicting energy patterns due to factors like weather variability and fluctuating energy prices.
- Accurate forecasting is crucial to minimize grid imbalance costs and ensure efficient energy management. Motivated by the need for better grid stability, this project aims to develop a machine learning-based model to predict the energy behavior of Estonian prosumers, optimizing energy utilization and supporting sustainable energy practices.

CONSUMER



PROSUMER



2. Problem Statement

- The number of prosumers is rapidly increasing, associated with higher energy imbalance - increased operational costs, potential grid instability, and inefficient use of energy resources. The goal of the competition is to create an energy prediction model of prosumers to reduce energy imbalance costs. If solved, it would reduce the imbalance costs, improve the reliability of the grid, and make the integration of prosumers into the energy system more efficient and sustainable. Moreover, it could potentially incentivize more consumers to become prosumers and thus promote renewable energy production and use.

3. Background Study

- Previous studies and energy forecasting competitions highlight the importance of using time-series data and factors like weather for accurate predictions. Machine learning algorithms, especially XGBoost, have shown effectiveness in handling large datasets with non-linear relationships. These insights form the foundation for developing a robust forecasting model to predict prosumer energy behavior, incorporating weather data, energy prices, and time-dependent features.

4. Technology Stack

- **Programming Language:**

- Python 3.x: Python will be the primary language used for data analysis, model development, and evaluation.

- **Libraries and Dependencies:**

- XGBoost: The primary library for model implementation
- Pandas and NumPy: For data manipulation and handling
- Scikit-learn: For data preprocessing and model evaluation
- Matplotlib and Seaborn: For data visualization and feature analysis
- Jupyter Notebook/Google Colab/Kaggle Notebooks: For interactive development and testing.
- Kaggle API: For data access and leaderboard submission.

- **Development Environment:**

- Anaconda (optional): A Python distribution with pre-installed libraries
- Kaggle Notebooks or Google Colab: for cloud-based computation, eliminating the need for high-end local hardware

4. Project Progress

First, we imported all the necessary libraries required

```
✓ 3s !pip install xgboost -U  
↔ Requirement already satisfied: xgboost in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (2.1.1)  
Requirement already satisfied: numpy in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from xgboost) (1.26.4)  
Requirement already satisfied: nvidia-nccl-cu12 in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from xgboost) (2.23.4)  
Requirement already satisfied: scipy in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (from xgboost) (1.13.1)
```

```
✓ 8s [30] !pip install colorama  
↔ Requirement already satisfied: colorama in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages (0.4.6)
```

```
✓ 0s [31] #General  
import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np  
import json  
# Visualization  
import seaborn as sns  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
from colorama import Fore, Style, init;  
  
# Modeling  
import xgboost as xgb  
import lightgbm as lgb  
import torch  
  
# Geolocation  
from geopy.geocoders import Nominatim  
  
# Options  
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', 100)
```


Step 2

Access or import the data into the project

```
[35] # Read CSVs and parse relevant date columns
train = pd.read_csv("/content/train.csv")
client = pd.read_csv("/content/client.csv")
historical_weather = pd.read_csv("/content/historical_weather.csv")
forecast_weather = pd.read_csv("/content/forecast_weather.csv")
electricity = pd.read_csv("/content/electricity_prices.csv")
gas = pd.read_csv("/content/gas_prices.csv")

# Location from https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/michaelo/fabiendaniels-mapping-locations-and-county-codes/data
location = (pd.read_csv("/content/county_lon_lats.csv")
            .drop(columns = ["Unnamed: 0"])
            )

[37] display_df(train, 'train')
display_df(client, 'client')
display_df(historical_weather, 'historical weather')
display_df(forecast_weather, 'forecast weather')
display_df(electricity, 'electricity prices')
display_df(gas, 'gas prices')
display_df(location, 'location data')
```

Step 3

Data preprocessing

```
class FeatureProcessorClass():
    def __init__(self):
        self.weather_join = ['datetime', 'county', 'data_block_id']
        self.gas_join = ['data_block_id']
        self.electricity_join = ['datetime', 'data_block_id']
        self.client_join = ['county', 'is_business', 'product_type', 'data_block_id']

        self.lat_lon_columns = ['latitude', 'longitude']

        self.agg_stats = ['mean']

        self.category_columns = ['county', 'is_business', 'product_type', 'is_consumption', 'data_block_id']

    def create_new_column_names(self, df, suffix, columns_no_change):
        '''Change column names by given suffix, keep columns_no_change, and return back the data'''
        df.columns = [col + suffix
                       if col not in columns_no_change
                       else col
                       for col in df.columns
                       ]
        return df

    def flatten_multi_index_columns(self, df):
        df.columns = ['_'.join([col for col in multi_col if len(col)>0])
                      for multi_col in df.columns]
        return df

    def create_data_features(self, data):
        '''🚦 Create features for main data (test or train) set 🚦'''
        data['datetime'] = pd.to_datetime(data['datetime'])

        data['date'] = data['datetime'].dt.normalize()
        data['year'] = data['datetime'].dt.year
```

Data Preprocessing

```
class FeatureProcessorClass():
    def __init__(self):
        self.weather_join = ['datetime', 'county', 'data_block_id']
        self.gas_join = ['data_block_id']
        self.electricity_join = ['datetime', 'data_block_id']
        self.client_join = [['county', 'is_business', 'product_type', 'data_block_id']]

        self.lat_lon_columns = ['latitude', 'longitude']

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                       else col
                       for col in df.columns
                       ]
        return df

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        df.columns = ['_'.join([col for col in multi_col if len(col)>0])
                       for multi_col in df.columns]
        return df

    def create_data_features(self, data):
        '''📊 Create features for main data (test or train) set 📊'''
        data['datetime'] = pd.to_datetime(data['datetime'])

        data['date'] = data['datetime'].dt.normalize()
        data['year'] = data['datetime'].dt.year
```

Data Preprocessing

```
data['day_of_year'] = data['datetime'].dt.day_of_year
data['day_of_month'] = data['datetime'].dt.day
data['day_of_week'] = data['datetime'].dt.day_of_week
return data
```

```
def create_client_features(self, client):
```

```
    '''🏠 Create client features 🏠'''
```

```
    client = self.create_new_column_names(client,
                                          suffix='_client',
                                          columns_no_change = self.client_join
                                          )
```

```
    return client
```

```
def create_historical_weather_features(self, historical_weather):
```

```
    '''🕒☀️ Create historical weather features ☀️🕒'''
```

```
    historical_weather['datetime'] = pd.to_datetime(historical_weather['datetime'])
```

```
    historical_weather[self.lat_lon_columns] = historical_weather[self.lat_lon_columns].astype(float).round(1)
    historical_weather = historical_weather.merge(location, how = 'left', on = self.lat_lon_columns)
```

```
    historical_weather = self.create_new_column_names(historical_weather,
                                                      suffix='_h',
                                                      columns_no_change = self.lat_lon_columns + self.weather_join
                                                      )
```

```
    agg_columns = [col for col in historical_weather.columns if col not in self.lat_lon_columns + self.weather_join]
    agg_dict = {agg_col: self.agg_stats for agg_col in agg_columns}
    historical_weather = historical_weather.groupby(self.weather_join).agg(agg_dict).reset_index()
```

Data Preprocessing

```
agg_columns = [col for col in historical_weather.columns if col not in self.lat_lon_columns + self.weather_join]
agg_dict = {agg_col: self.agg_stats for agg_col in agg_columns}
historical_weather = historical_weather.groupby(self.weather_join).agg(agg_dict).reset_index()
```

```
historical_weather = self.flatten_multi_index_columns(historical_weather)
```

```
historical_weather['hour_h'] = historical_weather['datetime'].dt.hour
historical_weather['datetime'] = (historical_weather
                                  .apply(lambda x:
                                          x['datetime'] + pd.DateOffset(1)
                                          if x['hour_h'] < 11
                                          else x['datetime'] + pd.DateOffset(2),
                                          axis=1)
                                  )
```

```
return historical_weather
```

```
def create_forecast_weather_features(self, forecast_weather):
    ''' 🌧️☀️ Create forecast weather features ☀️🌧️ '''
```

```
forecast_weather = (forecast_weather
                    .rename(columns = {'forecast_datetime': 'datetime'})
                    .drop(columns = 'origin_datetime')
                    )
```

```
forecast_weather['datetime'] = (pd.to_datetime(forecast_weather['datetime'])
                                .dt
                                .tz_localize(None)
                                )
```

Data Preprocessing

```
forecast_weather[self.lat_lon_columns] = forecast_weather[self.lat_lon_columns].astype(float).round(1)
forecast_weather = forecast_weather.merge(location, how = 'left', on = self.lat_lon_columns)

forecast_weather = self.create_new_column_names(forecast_weather,
                                                suffix='_f',
                                                columns_no_change = self.lat_lon_columns + self.weather_join
                                                )

agg_columns = [col for col in forecast_weather.columns if col not in self.lat_lon_columns + self.weather_join]
agg_dict = {agg_col: self.agg_stats for agg_col in agg_columns}
forecast_weather = forecast_weather.groupby(self.weather_join).agg(agg_dict).reset_index()

forecast_weather = self.flatten_multi_index_columns(forecast_weather)
return forecast_weather

def create_electricity_features(self, electricity):
    ''' ⚡ Create electricity prices features ⚡ '''

    electricity['forecast_date'] = pd.to_datetime(electricity['forecast_date'])

    electricity['datetime'] = electricity['forecast_date'] + pd.DateOffset(1)

    electricity = self.create_new_column_names(electricity,
                                                suffix='_electricity',
                                                columns_no_change = self.electricity_join
                                                )

    return electricity

def create_gas_features(self, gas):
    ''' 🛢️ Create gas prices features 🛢️ '''
```


Data Preprocessing

```
gas['mean_price_per_mwh'] = (gas['lowest_price_per_mwh'] + gas['highest_price_per_mwh'])/2
```

```
gas = self.create_new_column_names(gas,  
                                   suffix='_gas',  
                                   columns_no_change = self.gas_join  
                                   )  
  
return gas
```

```
def __call__(self, data, client, historical_weather, forecast_weather, electricity, gas):  
    '''Processing of features from all datasets, merge together and return features for dataframe df '''  
    # Create features for relevant dataset  
    data = self.create_data_features(data)  
    client = self.create_client_features(client)  
    historical_weather = self.create_historical_weather_features(historical_weather)  
    forecast_weather = self.create_forecast_weather_features(forecast_weather)  
    electricity = self.create_electricity_features(electricity)  
    gas = self.create_gas_features(gas)  
  
    # 🔗 Merge all datasets into one df 🔗  
    df = data.merge(client, how='left', on = self.client_join)  
    df = df.merge(historical_weather, how='left', on = self.weather_join)  
    df = df.merge(forecast_weather, how='left', on = self.weather_join)  
    df = df.merge(electricity, how='left', on = self.electricity_join)  
    df = df.merge(gas, how='left', on = self.gas_join)  
  
    # Change columns to categorical for XGBoost  
    df[self.category_columns] = df[self.category_columns].astype('category')  
    return df
```

Data Preprocessing



COLLEGE OF
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[41] df



	county	is_business	product_type	target	is_consumption	datetime	data_block_id	row_id	prediction_unit_id	date	year	quarter	month	week	hour	day_of_year	day_of_month	day_of_week	eic_count_client	installed_capacity_client	date
0	0	0	1	0.713	0	2021-09-01 00:00:00	0	0	0	2021-09-01	2021	3	9	35	0	244	1	2	NaN	NaN	
1	0	0	1	96.590	1	2021-09-01 00:00:00	0	1	0	2021-09-01	2021	3	9	35	0	244	1	2	NaN	NaN	
2	0	0	2	0.000	0	2021-09-01 00:00:00	0	2	1	2021-09-01	2021	3	9	35	0	244	1	2	NaN	NaN	
3	0	0	2	17.314	1	2021-09-01 00:00:00	0	3	1	2021-09-01	2021	3	9	35	0	244	1	2	NaN	NaN	
4	0	0	3	2.904	0	2021-09-01 00:00:00	0	4	2	2021-09-01	2021	3	9	35	0	244	1	2	NaN	NaN	
...
2018347	15	1	0	197.233	1	2023-05-31 23:00:00	637	2018347	64	2023-05-31	2023	2	5	22	23	151	31	2	15.0	620.0	20
2018348	15	1	1	0.000	0	2023-05-31 23:00:00	637	2018348	59	2023-05-31	2023	2	5	22	23	151	31	2	20.0	624.5	20
2018349	15	1	1	28.404	1	2023-05-31 23:00:00	637	2018349	59	2023-05-31	2023	2	5	22	23	151	31	2	20.0	624.5	20
2018350	15	1	3	0.000	0	2023-05-31 23:00:00	637	2018350	60	2023-05-31	2023	2	5	22	23	151	31	2	55.0	2188.2	20
2018351	15	1	3	196.240	1	2023-05-31 23:00:00	637	2018351	60	2023-05-31	2023	2	5	22	23	151	31	2	55.0	2188.2	20

2018352 rows × 71 columns

Step 4

K-Fold Validation Technique to form training set and testing set and using early stopping criteria on best iteration

```
[43] ##### Create single fold split #####  
# Remove empty target row  
target = 'target'  
df = df[df[target].notnull()].reset_index(drop=True)  
  
train_block_id = list(range(0, 600))  
  
tr = df[df['data_block_id'].isin(train_block_id)] # first 600 data_block_ids used for training  
val = df[~df['data_block_id'].isin(train_block_id)] # rest data_block_ids used for validation
```

```
[44] # Remove columns for features  
no_features = ['date',  
               'latitude',  
               'longitude',  
               'data_block_id',  
               'row_id',  
               'hours_ahead',  
               'hour_h',  
               ]  
  
remove_columns = [col for col in df.columns for no_feature in no_features if no_feature in col]  
remove_columns.append(target)  
features = [col for col in df.columns if col not in remove_columns]  
PrintColor(f'There are {len(features)} features: {features}')
```

→ There are 59 features: ['county', 'is_business', 'product_type', 'is_consumption', 'prediction_unit_id', 'year', 'quarter', 'month', 'week', 'hour', 'day_of_year', 'day_of_month', 'day_of_week', 'eic_count_

K-Fold Validation Technique to form training set and testing set and using early stopping criteria on best iteration

```
[45] clf = xgb.XGBRegressor(  
    device = device,  
    enable_categorical=True,  
    objective = 'reg:absoluteerror',  
    n_estimators = 2 if DEBUG else 1500,  
    early_stopping_rounds=100  
)
```

```
[46] clf.fit(X = tr[features],  
    y = tr[target],  
    eval_set = [(tr[features], tr[target]), (val[features], val[target])],  
    verbose=True #False #True  
)
```

K-Fold Validation Technique to form training set and testing set and using early stopping criteria on best iteration

```
[0] validation_0-mae:241.12323 validation_1-mae:312.26397
[1] validation_0-mae:215.48373 validation_1-mae:280.35122
[2] validation_0-mae:190.58266 validation_1-mae:249.47455
[3] validation_0-mae:170.05462 validation_1-mae:222.15992
[4] validation_0-mae:154.46917 validation_1-mae:205.46406
[5] validation_0-mae:141.12830 validation_1-mae:190.38314
[6] validation_0-mae:127.05446 validation_1-mae:175.56972
[7] validation_0-mae:107.91998 validation_1-mae:155.25746
[8] validation_0-mae:92.86249 validation_1-mae:136.60018
[9] validation_0-mae:82.42118 validation_1-mae:124.58340
[10] validation_0-mae:75.22385 validation_1-mae:116.87053
[11] validation_0-mae:69.87380 validation_1-mae:111.35297
[12] validation_0-mae:65.86708 validation_1-mae:108.42840
[13] validation_0-mae:63.41799 validation_1-mae:106.62030
[14] validation_0-mae:61.83447 validation_1-mae:105.41863
[15] validation_0-mae:60.67036 validation_1-mae:104.81440
[16] validation_0-mae:60.03713 validation_1-mae:104.31592
[17] validation_0-mae:59.73466 validation_1-mae:104.17829
[18] validation_0-mae:59.06531 validation_1-mae:103.89732
[19] validation_0-mae:58.77230 validation_1-mae:103.61167
[20] validation_0-mae:58.52856 validation_1-mae:102.94702
[21] validation_0-mae:58.39721 validation_1-mae:102.92430
[22] validation_0-mae:57.65531 validation_1-mae:102.44742
[23] validation_0-mae:57.59143 validation_1-mae:102.44925
[24] validation_0-mae:57.29335 validation_1-mae:102.41553
[25] validation_0-mae:57.20160 validation_1-mae:102.32758
[26] validation_0-mae:57.12754 validation_1-mae:102.29553
[27] validation_0-mae:57.08240 validation_1-mae:102.23743
[28] validation_0-mae:57.06863 validation_1-mae:102.23522
[29] validation_0-mae:57.02440 validation_1-mae:102.23712
[30] validation_0-mae:57.01546 validation_1-mae:102.25039
[31] validation_0-mae:56.69954 validation_1-mae:102.09448
[32] validation_0-mae:56.69584 validation_1-mae:102.08793
[33] validation_0-mae:56.58093 validation_1-mae:102.08320
[34] validation_0-mae:56.46632 validation_1-mae:102.01176
[35] validation_0-mae:56.39323 validation_1-mae:102.00280
[36] validation_0-mae:56.70847 validation_1-mae:101.76820
[37] validation_0-mae:56.00755 validation_1-mae:101.75514
[38] validation_0-mae:55.90150 validation_1-mae:101.75510
[39] validation_0-mae:55.85911 validation_1-mae:101.75749
[40] validation_0-mae:55.83376 validation_1-mae:101.75476
[41] validation_0-mae:55.81430 validation_1-mae:101.75730
[42] validation_0-mae:55.78380 validation_1-mae:101.71542
[43] validation_0-mae:55.77400 validation_1-mae:101.70947
[44] validation_0-mae:55.18879 validation_1-mae:101.14827
[45] validation_0-mae:55.13238 validation_1-mae:101.06159
[46] validation_0-mae:55.00017 validation_1-mae:100.70203
[47] validation_0-mae:54.98069 validation_1-mae:100.70195
[48] validation_0-mae:54.97029 validation_1-mae:100.68946
[49] validation_0-mae:54.91898 validation_1-mae:100.62329
[50] validation_0-mae:54.65175 validation_1-mae:100.41582
[51] validation_0-mae:54.64617 validation_1-mae:100.41261
[52] validation_0-mae:54.63752 validation_1-mae:100.41365
[53] validation_0-mae:54.59981 validation_1-mae:100.39751

[259] validation_0-mae:42.23728 validation_1-mae:94.12433
[260] validation_0-mae:42.23487 validation_1-mae:94.12414
[261] validation_0-mae:42.20502 validation_1-mae:94.11834
[262] validation_0-mae:42.20119 validation_1-mae:94.11456
[263] validation_0-mae:42.18261 validation_1-mae:94.11194
[264] validation_0-mae:42.17070 validation_1-mae:94.09846
[265] validation_0-mae:42.16569 validation_1-mae:94.10016
[266] validation_0-mae:42.16375 validation_1-mae:94.10085
[267] validation_0-mae:42.15673 validation_1-mae:94.10520
[268] validation_0-mae:42.11565 validation_1-mae:94.27788
[269] validation_0-mae:42.07482 validation_1-mae:94.32983
[270] validation_0-mae:42.05008 validation_1-mae:94.32710
[271] validation_0-mae:42.03620 validation_1-mae:94.32772
[272] validation_0-mae:42.01983 validation_1-mae:94.33281
[273] validation_0-mae:41.96606 validation_1-mae:94.32981
[274] validation_0-mae:41.90699 validation_1-mae:94.52406
[275] validation_0-mae:41.80366 validation_1-mae:94.47910
[276] validation_0-mae:41.65386 validation_1-mae:94.41210
[277] validation_0-mae:41.60196 validation_1-mae:94.43916
[278] validation_0-mae:41.60141 validation_1-mae:94.43905
[279] validation_0-mae:41.59750 validation_1-mae:94.43943
[280] validation_0-mae:41.56954 validation_1-mae:94.94530
[281] validation_0-mae:41.55908 validation_1-mae:94.94355
[282] validation_0-mae:41.54911 validation_1-mae:94.94388
[283] validation_0-mae:41.49693 validation_1-mae:94.94824
[284] validation_0-mae:41.48755 validation_1-mae:94.92834
[285] validation_0-mae:41.48714 validation_1-mae:94.92910
[286] validation_0-mae:41.48553 validation_1-mae:94.93897
[287] validation_0-mae:41.46526 validation_1-mae:94.91240
[288] validation_0-mae:41.42701 validation_1-mae:94.89352
[289] validation_0-mae:41.40710 validation_1-mae:94.89433
[290] validation_0-mae:41.31379 validation_1-mae:94.81008
[291] validation_0-mae:41.31128 validation_1-mae:94.81189
[292] validation_0-mae:41.30984 validation_1-mae:94.81071
[293] validation_0-mae:41.30933 validation_1-mae:94.81063
[294] validation_0-mae:41.27753 validation_1-mae:94.66597
[295] validation_0-mae:41.27584 validation_1-mae:94.66588
[296] validation_0-mae:41.27261 validation_1-mae:94.66658
[297] validation_0-mae:41.26813 validation_1-mae:94.66682
[298] validation_0-mae:41.26775 validation_1-mae:94.66689
[299] validation_0-mae:41.21081 validation_1-mae:94.32328
[300] validation_0-mae:41.20718 validation_1-mae:94.32300
[301] validation_0-mae:41.20170 validation_1-mae:94.32621
```

```
[47] PrintColor(f'Early stopping on best iteration #{clf.best_iteration} with MAE error on validation set of {clf.best_score:.2f}')
```

➡ Early stopping on best iteration #202 with MAE error on validation set of 92.59

Step 5

Target Distribution

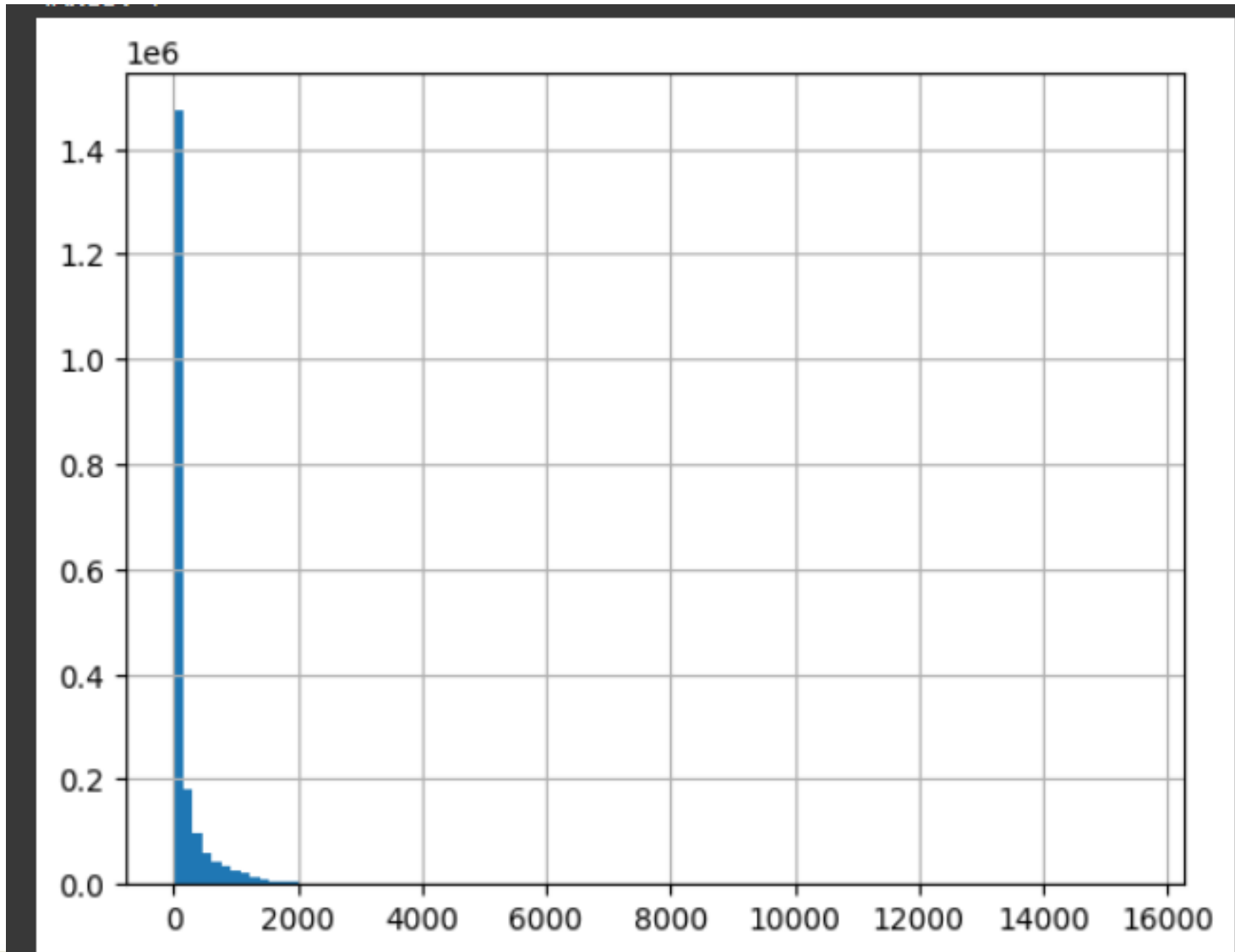
```
[54] # Show target distribution  
display(train['target'].describe())  
train['target'].hist(bins=100)
```



target	
count	2017824.00000
mean	274.85556
std	909.50238
min	0.00000
25%	0.37800
50%	31.13300
75%	180.20625
max	15480.27400

dtype: float64

Target Distribution

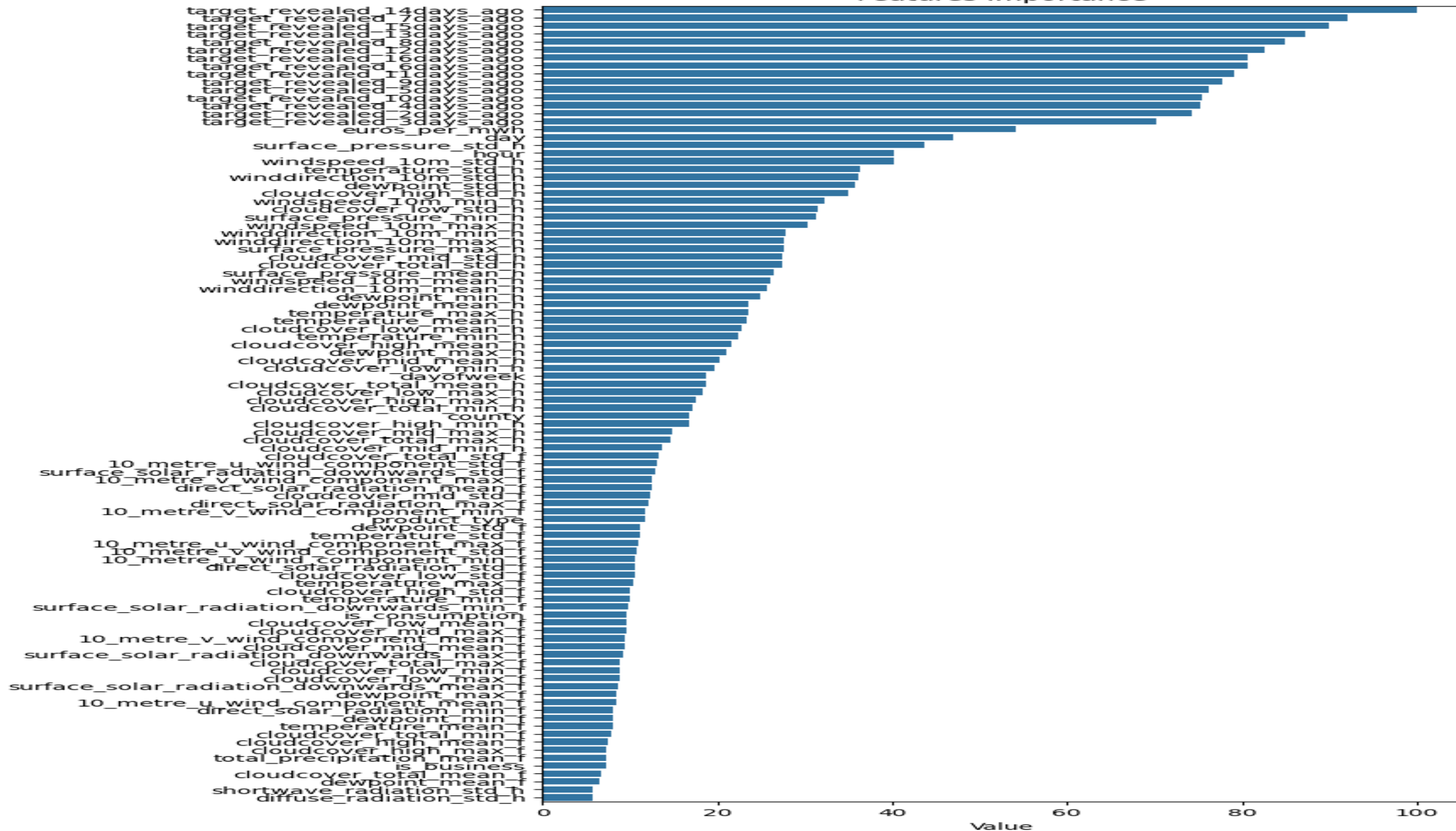


Step 6

Identifies the most relevant and important features from the data set to obtain accuracy

```
[ ] # Features Importance
if len(Feature_Imp) > 90 : plt.figure(figsize=(7, 15))
elif len(Feature_Imp) > 60 : plt.figure(figsize=(7, 12))
elif len(Feature_Imp) > 30 : plt.figure(figsize=(7, 10))
else :
    plt.figure(figsize=(5, 5))
sns.barplot(x="Value", y="Feature", data=Feature_Imp.head(100))
plt.title('Features Importance')
plt.show()
```

Features Importance



Step 7

Extracted the most relevant top 20 features based on their importance

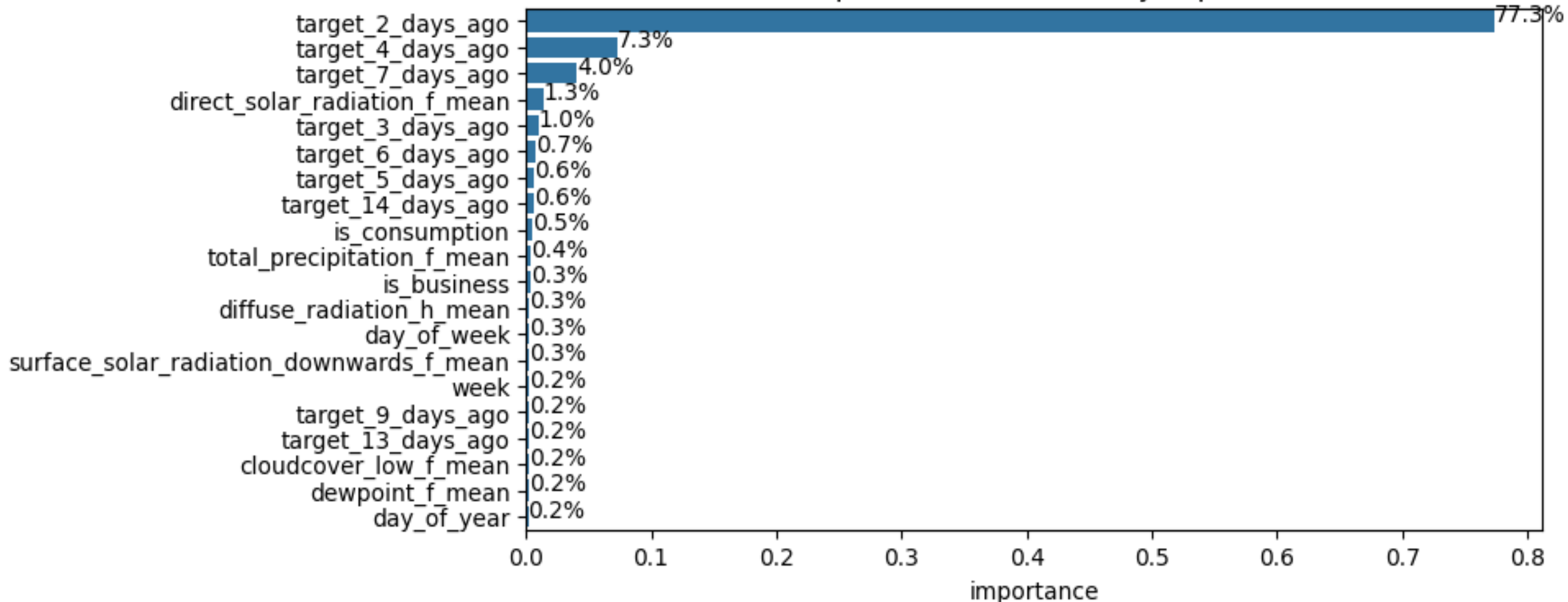
```
TOP = 20
importance_data = pd.DataFrame({'name': clf.feature_names_in_, 'importance': clf.feature_importances_})
importance_data = importance_data.sort_values(by='importance', ascending=False)

fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8,4))
sns.barplot(data=importance_data[:TOP],
            x = 'importance',
            y = 'name'
            )
patches = ax.patches
count = 0
for patch in patches:
    height = patch.get_height()
    width = patch.get_width()
    perc = 100*importance_data['importance'].iloc[count]*100*width/len(importance_data)
    ax.text(width, patch.get_y() + height/2, f'{perc:.1f}%')
    count+=1

plt.title(f'The top {TOP} features sorted by importance')
plt.show()
```

Extracted the most relevant top 20 features based on their importance

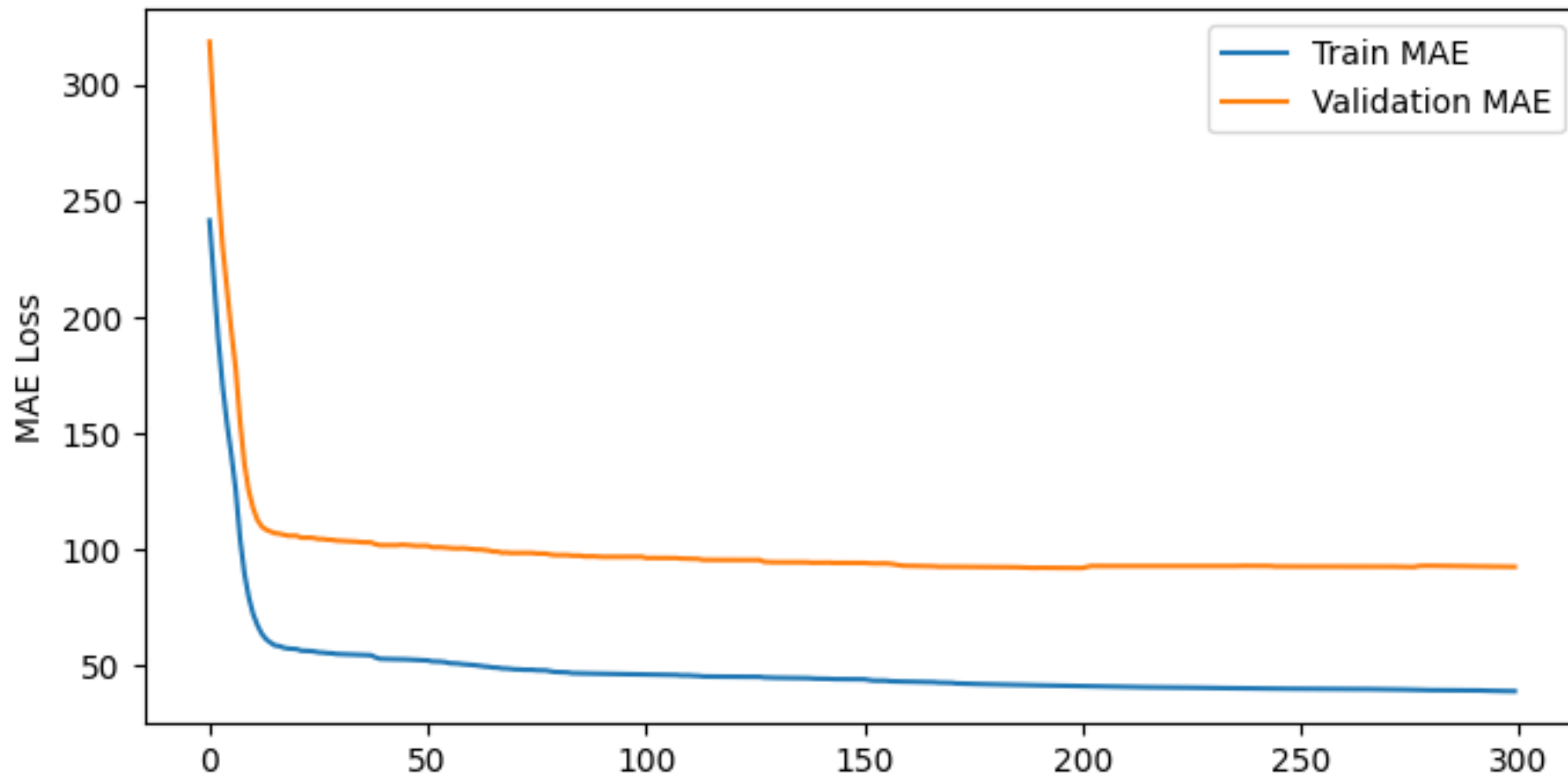
The top 20 features sorted by importance



Step 8

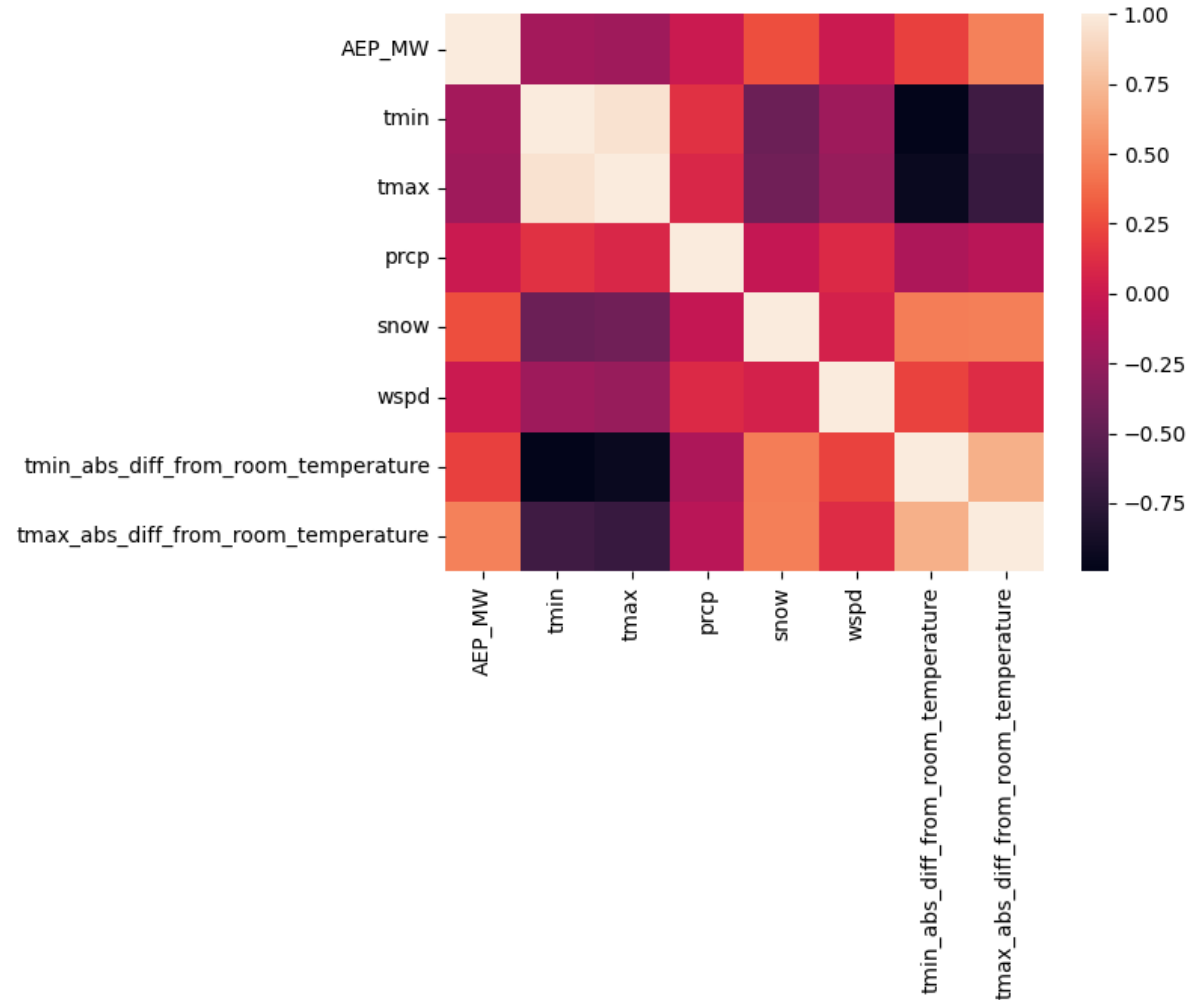
RMSE CURVE

XGBoost MAE Loss



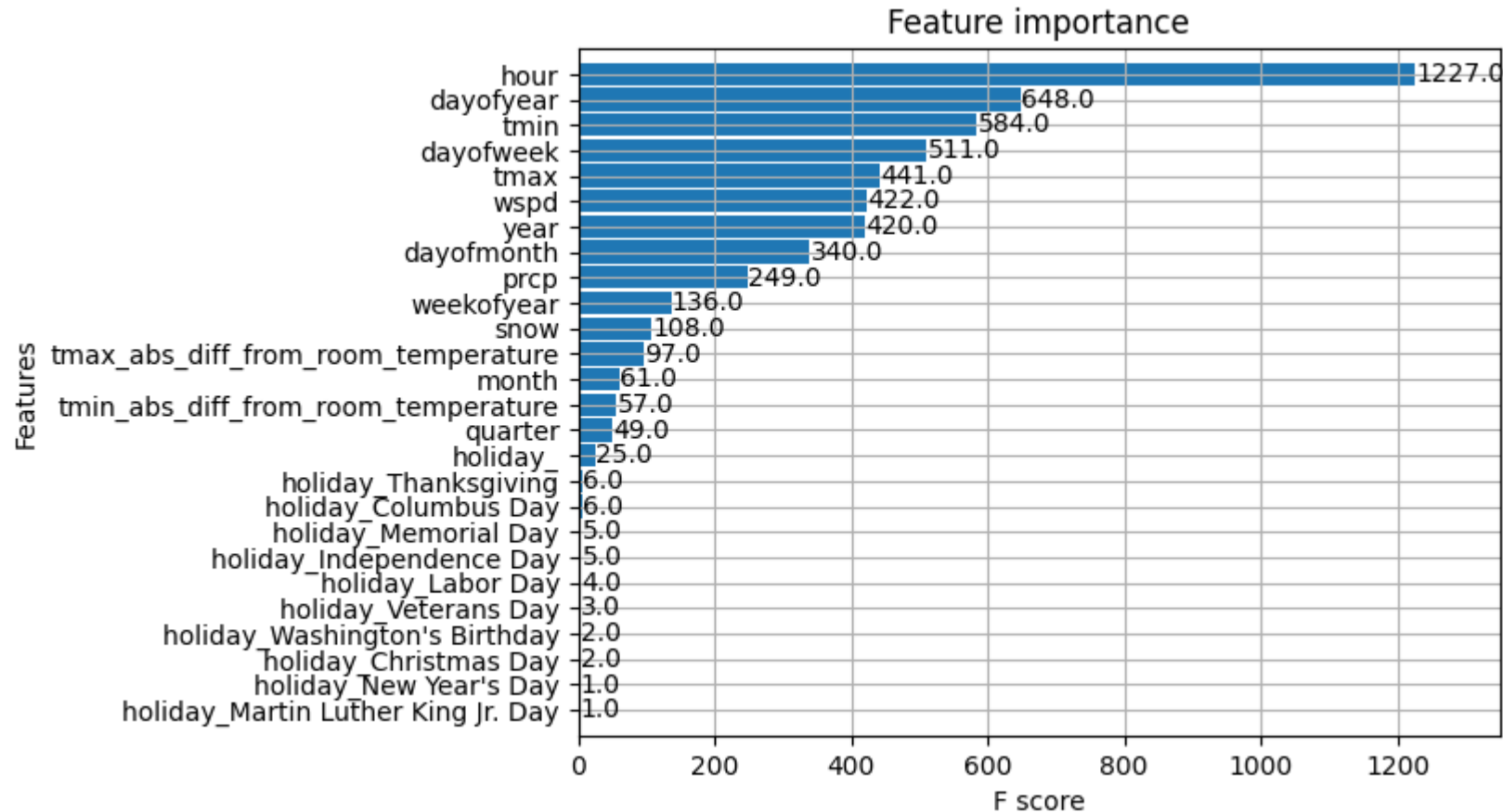
Step 9

CORRELATION MATRIX



Step 10

Most Important features in the new data



Step 11

Mean Absolute Error Percentage

```
▶ train = data.loc[data['datetime'] <= split_date].copy()
test = data.loc[data['datetime'] > split_date].copy()
train_cols = ['hour', 'dayofweek', 'quarter', 'month', 'year',
              'dayofyear', 'dayofmonth']
X_train = train[train_cols]
# Replace 'target_column_name' with the actual name of your target column
target_column_name = 'AEP_MW' # Example: Assuming 'AEP_MW' is your target column
y_train = train[target_column_name]
X_test = test[train_cols]
y_test = test[target_column_name]

reg = xgb.XGBRegressor(
    n_estimators=1000,
    early_stopping_rounds=50
)
reg.fit(X_train, y_train,
        eval_set=[(X_train, y_train), (X_test, y_test)],
        verbose=False)
predictions = reg.predict(X_test)
# Assuming mean_absolute_percentage_error is defined elsewhere in your code
mean_absolute_percentage_error(y_true=y_test, y_pred=predictions)
```

9.373152324932883

6. Project Timeline

1. Week 1-2: Project Planning and Data Collection

- Define project scope and objectives
- Gather datasets (weather data, energy prices, photovoltaic capacities)

2. Week 3-4: Data Preprocessing and Exploration

- Clean and preprocess data
- Perform exploratory data analysis and feature engineering

3. Week 5-6: Model Development

- Train initial machine learning models (XGBoost, Random Forest)
- Fine-tune model parameters and select the best model

4. Week 7: Model Evaluation

- Test model performance using metrics like MAE and RMSE
- Optimize the model based on evaluation results

5. Week 8: Deployment and Report Preparation

- Deploy the model for practical use
- Prepare the final project report and presentation slides

7. References

1. *Hong, T., Pinson, P., & Fan, S. (2016).* "Global Energy Forecasting Competition 2012 and beyond." International Journal of Forecasting, 32(3), 596-608. DOI: [10.1016/j.ijforecast.2015.11.014](<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijforecast.2015.11.014>)
2. *Fan, S., & Hyndman, R. J. (2012).* "Short-term load forecasting based on a semi parametric additive model." IEEE Transactions on Power Systems, 27(1), 134-141. DOI:[10.1109/TPWRS.2011.2162082](<https://doi.org/10.1109/TPWRS.2011.2162082>)
3. *Chen, T., & Guestrin, C. (2016).* "XGBoost: A scalable tree boosting system." In Proceedings of the 22nd ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge and Data Mining, [10.1145/2939672.2939785](<https://doi.org/10.1145/2939672.2939785>) 794.DOI: pp. 785
4. *Li, L., Yu, J., & Yang, Z. (2015).* "Renewable energy forecasting based on time series method and machine learning." Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, 52, 273-284. DOI: [10.1016/j.rser.2015.07.078](<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2015.07.078>)