W tym projekcie zająłem się badaniem hipotezy: "czy charakter przebiegu i zmian w sieci w każdym z godzinowych odcinków doby, zgodnie z czasem lokalnym, jest podobny do analogicznych odcinków w innych dobach, niezależnie od pory roku, wakacji itp."

```
from pathlib import Path
```

```
import pandas as pd
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from tensorflow.keras.models import Seguential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import *
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
from tensorflow.keras.losses import MeanSquaredError
from tensorflow.keras.metrics import RootMeanSquaredError
from tensorflow, keras, optimizers import Adam
import tensorflow as tf
from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
from datetime import datetime
from sklearn.model selection import train test split
from sklearn.metrics import r2 score
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from tensorflow import keras
from tensorflow.keras import layers
import tensorflow addons as tfa
from tensorflow.keras.utils import to_categorical
from sklearn.metrics import classification report
!pip3 install tensorflow-addons
Looking in indexes: https://pypi.org/simple, https://us-
python.pkg.dev/colab-wheels/public/simple/
Collecting tensorflow-addons
  Downloading tensorflow addons-0.20.0-cp310-cp310-
manylinux 2 17 x86 64.manylinux2014 x86 64.whl (591 kB)
                                 ——— 591.0/591.0 kB 9.3 MB/s eta
0:00:00
ent already satisfied: packaging in /usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
packages (from tensorflow-addons) (23.1)
Collecting typeguard<3.0.0,>=2.7 (from tensorflow-addons)
  Downloading typeguard-2.13.3-py3-none-any.whl (17 kB)
Installing collected packages: typequard, tensorflow-addons
Successfully installed tensorflow-addons-0.20.0 typeguard-2.13.3
 1. Pierwszym etapem projektu jest wczytanie danych i dokonanie ich analizy
def load zip(zip):
    df = pd.read csv(zip)
    df.columns = ['time', 'value']
```

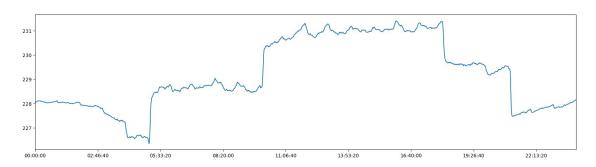
```
df['time'] = pd.to datetime(df['time'], unit='ms')
    df['value'] = df['value'].astype('float32')
    return df
zips = Path('drive/MyDrive/data1').glob('*.zip')
dfs = (load zip(zip) for zip in zips)
df = pd.concat(dfs).set index('time')
df = df.sort index()
df.head()
                              value
time
2022-01-01 00:00:01.530
                         228,977997
2022-01-01 00:00:02.530
                         228.975006
2022-01-01 00:00:03.528 228.964996
2022-01-01 00:00:04.530
                         228.979004
2022-01-01 00:00:05.530
                         228.934006
def generate day plot(df):
    df = df
    df grouped = df.groupby([df.index.minute,
df.index.hour]).mean().unstack()['value']
    df day = pd.concat([df grouped[i] for i in
range(24)]).reset index(drop=True)
    df day.index = pd.to timedelta(df day.index, unit='m')
    df day.plot(kind='line', figsize=(20, 5))
    print(df)
    print(df.info())
```

Funkcja generate_day_plot przyjmuje obiekt DataFrame df i generuje wykres liniowy, który przedstawia średnie wartości dla każdej minuty w ciągu całego dnia. Funkcja grupuje dane według godziny i minuty, oblicza średnie wartości dla każdej grupy, a następnie generuje wykres liniowy. Na końcu wyświetlane są informacje o przekazanym obiekcie DataFrame df.

```
generate day plot(df)
```

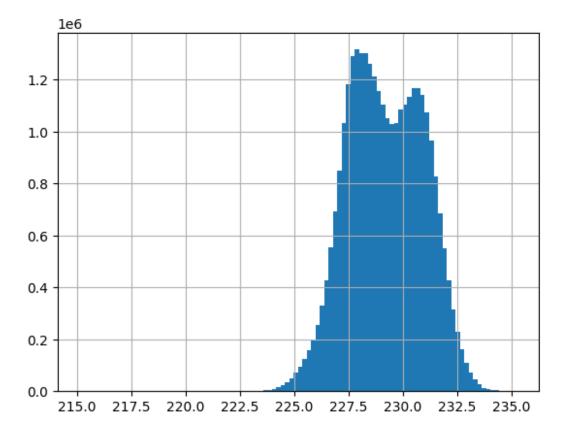
```
value
time
2022-01-01 00:00:01.530
                         228,977997
                         228,975006
2022-01-01 00:00:02.530
2022-01-01 00:00:03.528
                         228,964996
2022-01-01 00:00:04.530
                         228.979004
2022-01-01 00:00:05.530
                         228.934006
. . .
2022-12-31 23:59:55.154
                         230.076996
2022-12-31 23:59:56.154
                         230.121994
2022-12-31 23:59:57.153
                         230.123993
2022-12-31 23:59:58.152
                         230.141998
```

```
2022-12-31 23:59:59.152 230.143997
```



Rozkład napięcia w ciągu jednego dnia

<Axes: >



- 1. Drugim etapem projektu jest sprawdzanie hipotezy używając technik uczenia maszynowego. Przeszukując dostępne źródła nie natknąłem się na żadne rozwiązania. Wygląda na to, że tym rodzajem problemu nikt się jeszcze nie zajmował, albo zajmował, ale nie udostępnił wyników. Wracając do użytych technik, wywnioskowałem, że muszą istnieć 2 podejścia do time series dataset:
- 2. Domyślna regresja
- 3. Zrezygnowanie z aspektu szeregu czasowego danych i stworzenie klasyfikacji

Regresja jest powszechnie używaną techniką radzenia sobie z time series data i dzieli się na 2 modele:

- 1. RNN (a dokładnie LSTM)
- 2. Regresja liniowa

Klasyfikacja zakłada rezygnację z szeregowości czasowej danych i bierze pod uwagę 24 klasy po 3600 wierszy danych.

```
2a. LSTM

df.isnull().values.any()

False

df resampled = df.resample('1h').mean()
```

```
df resampled.head()
                          value
time
2022-01-01 00:00:00
                     229.130783
2022-01-01 01:00:00
                     229.179276
2022-01-01 02:00:00
                     229.599426
2022-01-01 03:00:00
                     229.603622
2022-01-01 04:00:00
                     229.962280
df resampled.isnull().values.any()
True
df resampled['value'].fillna(method='ffill', inplace=True)
df resampled.isnull().values.any()
False
```

Aby dane nadawały się do treningu należy sprowadzić timestampy do rónych odległości w czasie (w moim przypadku do 1 godziny) - do tego służy metoda .resample(). Funkcja ta produkuje niestety wartości null, które należy zastąpić za pomocą metody .fillna().

Przygotowanie danych do treningu

```
train_size = int(len(df_resampled) * 0.8)
train_data = df_resampled.iloc[:train_size]
test_data = df_resampled.iloc[train_size:]

def create_sequences(data, sequence_length):
    sequences = []
    for i in range(len(data) - sequence_length):
        sequence = data[i:i+sequence_length+1]
        sequences.append(sequence)
    return sequences
```

Ten fragment kodu obejmuje dwie operacje.

Pierwsza operacja to podział zbioru danych df_resampled na zbiory treningowy i testowy. Zbiór treningowy stanowi 80% danych, a zbiór testowy to pozostałe 20%.

Druga operacja definiuje funkcję create_sequences, która służy do tworzenia sekwencji danych. Funkcja przyjmuje dane i długość sekwencji. Następnie iteruje przez dane i tworzy sekwencje o zadanej długości, dodając do nich jeden dodatkowy element. Utworzone sekwencje są zwracane jako wynik funkcji.

```
sequence_length = 3
train_sequences = create_sequences(train_data['value'].values,
sequence_length)
test_sequences = create_sequences(test_data['value'].values,
sequence length)
```

```
def split_sequences(sequences):
    X = []
    y = []
    for sequence in sequences:
        X.append(sequence[:-1])
        y.append(sequence[-1])
    return np.array(X), np.array(y)

X_train, y_train = split_sequences(train_sequences)
X test, y test = split sequences(test sequences)
```

Ten fragment kodu zawiera operacje związane z tworzeniem sekwencji danych i podziałem ich na zestawy treningowe i testowe:

sequence_length = 3: Ustalenie długości sekwencji na 3.

train_sequences = create_sequences(train_data['value'].values, sequence_length): Tworzenie sekwencji treningowych na podstawie wartości kolumny 'value' ze zbioru treningowego.

test_sequences = create_sequences(test_data['value'].values, sequence_length): Tworzenie sekwencji testowych na podstawie wartości kolumny 'value' ze zbioru testowego.

split_sequences(sequences): Funkcja, która przyjmuje sekwencje danych i dzieli je na cechy (X) i etykiety (y).

X_train, y_train = split_sequences(train_sequences): Podział sekwencji treningowych na cechy treningowe (X_train) i etykiety treningowe (y_train).

X_test, y_test = split_sequences(test_sequences): Podział sekwencji testowych na cechy testowe (X_test) i etykiety testowe (y_test).

```
X_train.shape
(7005, 3)
y_train.shape
(7005,)
model10 = Sequential()
model10.add(InputLayer(input_shape=(sequence_length, 1)))
model10.add(LSTM(64,return_sequences=False))
model10.add(Dense(8, 'relu'))
model10.add(Dense(1, 'linear'))
model10.summary()
Model: "sequential_4"
```

Layer (type) Output Shape Param #

```
lstm 3 (LSTM)
                     (None, 64)
                                         16896
dense_6 (Dense)
                     (None, 8)
                                         520
dense 7 (Dense)
                     (None, 1)
______
Total params: 17,425
Trainable params: 17,425
Non-trainable params: 0
Model model10 jest sekwencyjnym modelem sieci neuronowej, który składa się z warstwy
wejściowej o kształcie (sequence_length, 1), jednej warstwy LSTM z 64 jednostkami, dwóch
warstw gęstych z funkcją aktywacji ReLU i jednej warstwy wyjściowej. Model ten ma
łacznie 9 parametrów do trenowania.
cp1 = ModelCheckpoint('model1/', save best only=True)
model10.compile(loss=MeanSquaredError(),
optimizer=Adam(learning rate=0.001), metrics=[RootMeanSquaredError()])
history = model10.fit(X train, y train, epochs=100, callbacks=[cp1])
Epoch 1/100
- root mean squared error: 214.5505
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
45827.3438 - root mean squared error: 214.0732
Epoch 2/100
- root mean squared error: 170.8521
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
29070.2578 - root mean squared error: 170.5000
Epoch 3/100
- root mean squared error: 111.3775
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

12263.1035 - root mean squared error: 110.7389

Epoch 4/100

```
root mean squared error: 52.3515
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
2676.3745 - root mean squared error: 51.7337
Epoch 5/100
root mean squared error: 15.0487
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219.5103 - root mean squared error: 14.8159
Epoch 6/100
root mean squared error: 3.2734
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
10.7151 - root mean squared error: 3.2734
Epoch 7/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.6779
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6807
Epoch 8/100
root mean squared error: 1.6772
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6745
Epoch 9/100
root mean squared error: 1.6721
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6745
```

```
Epoch 10/100
root mean squared error: 1.6739
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6743
Epoch 11/100
root mean squared error: 1.6749
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6747
Epoch \overline{12}/10\overline{0}
root mean squared error: 1.6752
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 7ms/step - loss: 2.8039
- root mean squared error: 1.6745
Epoch \overline{1}3/10\overline{0}
root mean squared error: 1.6742
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 2.8038
- root mean squared error: 1.6744
Epoch 14/100
root mean squared error: 1.6732
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 2.8044
- root mean squared error: 1.6746
Epoch 15/100
root mean squared error: 1.6738
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

```
- root_mean_squared error: 1.6746
Epoch 16/100
root mean squared error: 1.6746
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 2.8044
- root mean squared error: 1.6746
Epoch 17/100
root mean squared error: 1.6685
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6749
Epoch 18/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.6741
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6749
Epoch \overline{19}/10\overline{0}
root mean squared error: 1.6760
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6752
Epoch 20/100
root mean squared error: 1.6749
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val_loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 2.8052
- root mean squared error: 1.6749
Epoch 21/100
root mean squared error: 1.6752
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

```
- root_mean_squared error: 1.6752
Epoch 22/100
root mean squared error: 1.6776
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6756
Epoch 23/100
root mean squared error: 1.6758
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6758
Epoch \overline{2}4/10\overline{0}
root_mean_squared_error: 1.6757
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6757
Epoch \overline{25/100}
root mean squared error: 1.6736
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6758
Epoch 26/100
root mean squared error: 1.6749
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 2.8062
- root mean squared error: 1.6752
Epoch 27/100
root mean squared error: 1.6740
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

```
- root_mean_squared error: 1.6763
Epoch 28/100
root mean squared error: 1.6733
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6753
Epoch 29/100
root mean squared error: 1.6780
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6769
Epoch \overline{30}/10\overline{0}
root_mean_squared_error: 1.6738
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 2.8081
- root mean squared error: 1.6757
Epoch \overline{3}1/10\overline{0}
root mean squared error: 1.6804
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6782
Epoch 32/100
root mean squared error: 1.6788
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============ ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 2.8107
- root mean squared error: 1.6765
Epoch 33/100
root mean squared error: 1.6763
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

```
- root_mean_squared error: 1.6776
Epoch 34/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.6786
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6777
Epoch 35/100
root mean squared error: 1.6778
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 2.8099
- root mean squared error: 1.6763
Epoch \overline{3}6/10\overline{0}
root_mean_squared_error: 1.6752
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6749
Epoch \overline{37/100}
root mean squared error: 1.6788
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6787
Epoch 38/100
root mean squared error: 1.6801
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root_mean_squared error: 1.6783
Epoch 39/100
root mean squared error: 1.6809
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

```
- root_mean_squared error: 1.6789
Epoch 40/100
root mean squared error: 1.6815
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6811
Epoch 41/100
root mean squared error: 1.6793
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6797
Epoch 42/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.6799
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 2.8242
- root mean squared error: 1.6805
Epoch 43/10\overline{0}
root_mean_squared error: 1.6819
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6792
Epoch 44/100
root mean squared error: 1.6793
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 2.8218
- root mean squared error: 1.6798
Epoch 45/100
root mean squared error: 1.6773
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

```
- root_mean_squared error: 1.6785
Epoch 46/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.6853
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6859
Epoch 47/100
root mean squared error: 1.6855
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 7ms/step - loss: 2.8335
- root mean squared error: 1.6833
Epoch 48/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.6920
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 7ms/step - loss: 2.8653
- root mean squared error: 1.6927
Epoch 49/10\overline{0}
root mean squared error: 1.6854
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6839
Epoch 50/100
root mean squared error: 1.6874
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 2s 7ms/step - loss: 2.8449
- root_mean_squared error: 1.6867
Epoch 51/100
root mean squared error: 1.6909
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

```
- root_mean_squared error: 1.6909
Epoch 52/100
root mean squared error: 1.6749
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============ ] - 1s 5ms/step - loss: 2.8230
- root mean squared error: 1.6802
Epoch 53/100
root mean squared error: 1.6675
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 2.7805
- root mean squared error: 1.6675
Epoch \overline{54/100}
root_mean_squared_error: 1.6833
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 2.8189
- root mean squared error: 1.6790
Epoch \overline{55/100}
root mean squared error: 1.6733
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6743
Epoch 56/100
root mean squared error: 1.6679
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 2.7872
- root mean squared error: 1.6695
Epoch 57/100
root mean squared error: 1.6657
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

```
- root_mean_squared error: 1.6664
Epoch 58/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.6491
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6491
Epoch 59/100
root mean squared error: 1.6311
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 2.6593
- root mean squared error: 1.6307
Epoch 60/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.6554
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [=============] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 2.7425
- root mean squared error: 1.6561
Epoch 61/10\overline{0}
root_mean_squared error: 1.6024
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.6024
Epoch 62/100
root mean squared error: 1.5918
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.5920
Epoch 63/100
root mean squared error: 1.5584
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

```
- root_mean_squared error: 1.5592
Epoch 64/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.4887
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.4874
Epoch 65/100
root mean squared error: 1.4868
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 7ms/step - loss: 2.2077
- root mean squared error: 1.4858
Epoch 66/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.5185
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 2.3040
- root mean squared error: 1.5179
Epoch 67/10\overline{0}
root_mean_squared error: 1.4491
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.4497
Epoch 68/100
root mean squared error: 1.3887
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 1.9214
- root mean squared error: 1.3861
Epoch 69/100
root mean squared error: 1.4055
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

```
219/219 [============== ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 1.9800
- root_mean_squared error: 1.4071
Epoch 70/100
root mean squared error: 1.3413
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 1.8028
- root mean squared error: 1.3427
Epoch 71/100
root mean squared error: 1.3019
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.3059
Epoch \overline{7}2/10\overline{0}
root_mean_squared_error: 1.3099
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.3108
Epoch \overline{7}3/10\overline{0}
root mean squared error: 1.3176
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.3175
Epoch 74/10\overline{0}
root mean squared error: 1.2781
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============ ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 1.6349
- root mean squared error: 1.2786
Epoch 75/100
root mean squared error: 1.2343
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

```
- root_mean_squared error: 1.2385
Epoch 76/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.2085
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 1.4579
- root mean squared error: 1.2075
Epoch 77/100
root mean squared error: 1.2038
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.2086
Epoch \overline{7}8/10\overline{0}
root_mean_squared_error: 1.1844
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.1850
Epoch \overline{7}9/10\overline{0}
root mean squared error: 1.1881
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.1880
Epoch 80/100
root mean squared error: 1.1400
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root_mean_squared error: 1.1354
Epoch 81/100
root mean squared error: 1.2017
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

```
- root_mean_squared error: 1.2003
Epoch 82/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.1887
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 1.4291
- root mean squared error: 1.1954
Epoch 83/100
root mean squared error: 1.1244
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============== ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 1.2643
- root mean squared error: 1.1244
Epoch 84/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.1451
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.1486
Epoch 85/10\overline{0}
root mean squared error: 1.1143
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.1121
Epoch 86/100
root mean squared error: 1.1694
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 1.3712
- root mean squared error: 1.1710
Epoch 87/100
root mean squared error: 1.1136
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

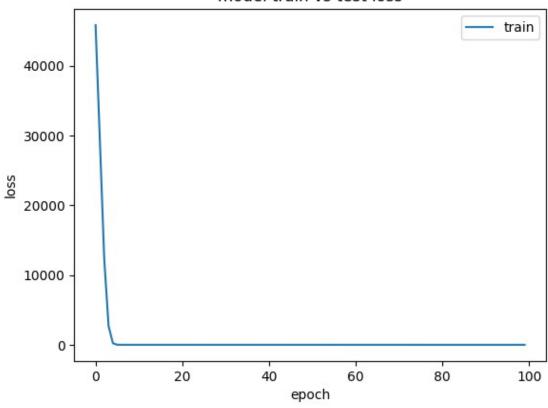
```
- root_mean_squared error: 1.1130
Epoch 88/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.1818
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 1.3906
- root mean squared error: 1.1792
Epoch 89/100
root mean squared error: 1.0992
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 1.2082
- root mean squared error: 1.0992
Epoch 90/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.1137
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============== ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 1.2410
- root mean squared error: 1.1140
Epoch \overline{9}1/10\overline{0}
root mean squared error: 1.0697
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.0716
Epoch 92/100
root mean squared error: 1.0687
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root_mean_squared error: 1.0703
Epoch 93/100
root mean squared error: 1.0688
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

```
- root_mean_squared error: 1.0694
Epoch 94/100
root mean squared error: 1.1468
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.1438
Epoch 95/100
root mean squared error: 1.1528
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============== ] - 1s 6ms/step - loss: 1.3210
- root mean squared error: 1.1493
Epoch 96/100
root_mean_squared_error: 1.1577
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [=============] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 1.3330
- root mean squared error: 1.1545
Epoch \overline{97/100}
root mean squared error: 1.0382
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root mean squared error: 1.0384
Epoch 98/100
root mean squared error: 1.0141
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
219/219 [============= ] - 1s 4ms/step - loss: 1.0292
- root_mean_squared error: 1.0145
Epoch 99/100
root mean squared error: 1.0869
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
```

```
- root mean squared error: 1.0858
Epoch 100/100
root mean squared error: 1.0969
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- root_mean_squared_error: 1.0957
from tensorflow.keras.models import load model
model1 = load model('model1/')
train predictions = model1.predict(X train).flatten()
train results = pd.DataFrame(data={'Train
Predictions':train_predictions, 'Actuals':y_train})
train results
Train Predictions
                      Actuals
          229.156342 229.972504
0
          229.156357 230.266754
1
2
          229.156357 230.446320
3
          229.156357 230.619217
4
          229.156342 230.294601
          229.156357 230.094009
6995
          229.156357 230.502975
6996
          229.156357 229.392166
6997
6998
          229.156342 229.942551
6999
          229.156357 229.020035
[7000 rows x 2 columns]
test predictions = model1.predict(X test).flatten()
test results = pd.DataFrame(data={'Test Predictions':test predictions,
'Actuals':y test})
test results
32/32 [======== ] - Os 2ms/step
   Test Predictions
                    Actuals
0
        229.156342 229.377472
        229.156342 229.310104
1
2
        229.156357 229.173431
        229.156357 229.036972
3
        229.156357 230.725174
4
        229.156357 229.219894
995
```

```
996
           229.156357
                       229.810226
997
           229.156357
                       229.984299
           229.156357
998
                       230.499542
999
           229.156372
                       230,446625
[1000 rows x 2 columns]
from matplotlib import pyplot
pyplot.plot(history.history['loss'])
pyplot.title('model train vs test loss')
pyplot.ylabel('loss')
pyplot.xlabel('epoch')
pyplot.legend(['train', 'test'], loc='upper right')
pyplot.show()
```

model train vs test loss



Model wytrenował się bardzo dobrze -> niski loss i predykcje zbliżone do wartości true. Niestey, nasz model nauczył się przewidiywać value na podstawie czasu, a nie na odwrót. Spowodowane jest to implementacją sieci lstm, która zawsze jako input przyjmuje dane zmnienione na szereg czasowy i przez to predykcja czasu od wartości jest niemożliwa w tym przypadku.

2b. Regresja liniowa

Regresja liniowa może przyjąć szereg czasowy jako input, o ile jest on w formacie UNIX Timestamp i dokonywać predykcji z zadawalającą dokładnością.

```
df resampled c = df.resample('1h').mean()
df resampled c=df resampled.reset index('time')
df resampled c.head()
                            value
0 2022-01-01 00:00:00 229.130783
1 2022-01-01 01:00:00 229.179276
2 2022-01-01 02:00:00 229.599426
3 2022-01-01 03:00:00 229.603622
4 2022-01-01 04:00:00 229.962280
df resampled c['time'] = df resampled c['time'].apply(lambda x:
int(datetime.timestamp(x)))
df_resampled_c.head()
                   value
         time
  1640995200 229.130783
  1640998800 229.179276
1
  1641002400 229.599426
  1641006000 229.603622
4 1641009600 229,962280
X = df resampled c[['value']]
y = df_resampled_c['time']
```

W tym przypadku po operacji resamplingu musiałem "wyciągnać" dane o czasie z indeksu i zamienić je na unixowy format, ponieważ LinearRegression() nie przyjmuje innych formatów czasu.

```
X_train_c, X_test_c, y_train_c, y_test_c = train_test_split(X, y,
test_size=0.1)

model = LinearRegression()
model.fit(X_train_c, y_train_c)

LinearRegression()

y_pred = model.predict(X_test_c)

r2_scored = r2_score(y_test_c, y_pred)
r2_scored

0.0027106549875104413
```

W tym przypadku ciężo ocenić model, ponieważ nie normalizowałem danych, aby nie stracić interpretowalności i przez to r^2 nie jest najlepszą miarą jakości.

```
new_data = pd.DataFrame({'value': [228]})
predicted_timestamp = model.predict(new_data)
predicted_timestamp
array([1.65748045e+09])
https://www.epochconverter.com/
```

Według tego konwertera model przewidział godzinę 21

df resampled k.shape

Jak widać regresja liniowa poradziła sobie z tym zdaniem i udało mi się przewidzieć godzinę na podstawie wartości napięcia fazy.

```
2c. Klasyfikacja
zips1 = Path('drive/MyDrive/data1').glob('*.zip')
dfs1 = (load_zip(zip) for zip in zips1)
df1 = pd.concat(dfs1).set index('time')
df1 = df.sort index()
df resampled k = df1.resample('1h').mean()
df resampled k.isnull().values.any()
True
df resampled k['value'].fillna(method='ffill', inplace=True)
df resampled k.isnull().values.any()
False
df resampled k
                          value
time
                     229.130783
2022-01-01 00:00:00
2022-01-01 01:00:00
                     229.179276
2022-01-01 02:00:00
                     229.599426
2022-01-01 03:00:00 229.603622
2022-01-01 04:00:00
                     229,962280
2022-12-31 19:00:00
                     229.219894
2022-12-31 20:00:00
                     229.810226
2022-12-31 21:00:00
                     229.984299
2022-12-31 22:00:00
                     230.499542
2022-12-31 23:00:00
                     230.446625
[8760 rows \times 1 columns]
df resampled k['class'] = df resampled k.index.hour
```

```
(8760, 2)
```

Utworzyłem dodatkową kolumnę 'class' w której przechowuję informację o klasie wartości napiecia. Klas jest 24 - jedna na każda godzine.

```
X1 = df resampled k['value'].values
y1 = df resampled k['class'].values
X1_train, X1_test, y1_train, y1_test = train_test_split(X1, y1,
test size=0.1, random state=42)
scaler = StandardScaler()
X1 train = scaler.fit transform(X1 train.reshape(-1, 1))
X1 test = scaler.transform(X1 test.reshape(-1, 1))
num classes = len(np.unique(y1 train))
y1 train = to categorical(y1 train, num classes)
y1 test = to categorical(y1 test, num classes)
Dane zostały znormalizowane i przygotowane do wprowadzenia do modelu.
num classes
24
X1 train.shape
(7884, 1)
yl train.shape
(7884, 24)
model = keras.Sequential([
    layers.Dense(64, activation='relu', input_shape=(1,)),
   layers.Dense(32, activation='relu'),
   layers.Dense(num classes, activation='softmax')
])
cp2 = ModelCheckpoint('model2/', save_best_only=True)
model.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning rate=0.001),
loss='categorical crossentropy',
metrics=['accuracy',tfa.metrics.F1Score(num classes=24,
                                                average='macro',
                                                threshold=0.5)])
model.fit(X1 train, y1 train, epochs=50, callbacks=[cp2])
Epoch 1/50
accuracy: 0.0896 - f1 score: 0.0000e+00
```

```
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.0897 - f1 score: 0.0000e+00
Epoch 2/50
accuracy: 0.1150 - f1 score: 0.0011
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
247/247 [============= ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 2.6147
- accuracy: 0.1154 - f1 score: 0.0010
Epoch 3/50
accuracy: 0.1257 - f1_score: 0.0065
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1266 - f1_score: 0.0078
Epoch 4/50
accuracy: 0.1282 - f1_score: 0.0133
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1294 - f1 score: 0.0143
Epoch 5/50
accuracy: 0.1308 - f1 score: 0.0172
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1309 - f1 score: 0.0176
Epoch 6/50
accuracy: 0.1267 - f1 score: 0.0178
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val_loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1266 - f1 score: 0.0176
Epoch 7/50
accuracy: 0.1325 - f1 score: 0.0184
```

```
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1343 - f1 score: 0.0187
Epoch 8/50
accuracy: 0.1313 - f1 score: 0.0178
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1318 - f1 score: 0.0178
Epoch 9/50
accuracy: 0.1338 - f1_score: 0.0190
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
247/247 [============== ] - 0s 2ms/step - loss: 2.5506
- accuracy: 0.1329 - f1_score: 0.0191
Epoch 10/50
accuracy: 0.1376 - f1_score: 0.0198
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1379 - f1 score: 0.0196
Epoch 11/50
accuracy: 0.1314 - f1 score: 0.0196
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1313 - f1 score: 0.0196
Epoch 12/50
accuracy: 0.1325 - f1 score: 0.0203
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val_loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1328 - f1 score: 0.0200
Epoch 13/50
accuracy: 0.1329 - f1 score: 0.0201
```

```
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1324 - f1 score: 0.0201
Epoch 14/50
accuracy: 0.1318 - f1 score: 0.0199
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1334 - f1 score: 0.0202
Epoch 15/50
accuracy: 0.1342 - f1_score: 0.0201
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1334 - f1_score: 0.0200
Epoch 16/50
accuracy: 0.1410 - f1_score: 0.0204
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1389 - f1 score: 0.0200
Epoch 17/50
accuracy: 0.1315 - f1 score: 0.0204
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1327 - f1_score: 0.0205
Epoch 18/50
accuracy: 0.1337 - f1 score: 0.0205
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val_loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1337 - f1 score: 0.0203
Epoch 19/50
accuracy: 0.1347 - f1 score: 0.0198
```

```
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1342 - f1 score: 0.0198
Epoch 20/50
accuracy: 0.1339 - f1 score: 0.0208
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1350 - f1 score: 0.0207
Epoch 21/50
accuracy: 0.1383 - f1_score: 0.0206
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
247/247 [=============] - 1s 2ms/step - loss: 2.5455
- accuracy: 0.1390 - f1_score: 0.0207
Epoch 22/50
accuracy: 0.1320 - f1_score: 0.0196
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1329 - f1 score: 0.0203
Epoch 23/50
accuracy: 0.1353 - f1 score: 0.0207
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1365 - f1 score: 0.0205
Epoch 24/50
accuracy: 0.1316 - f1 score: 0.0208
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val_loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1313 - f1 score: 0.0205
Epoch 25/50
accuracy: 0.1359 - f1 score: 0.0201
```

```
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1360 - f1 score: 0.0199
Epoch 26/50
accuracy: 0.1322 - f1 score: 0.0204
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1322 - f1 score: 0.0205
Epoch 27/50
accuracy: 0.1342 - f1_score: 0.0207
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1341 - f1_score: 0.0205
Epoch 28/50
accuracy: 0.1366 - f1_score: 0.0198
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1367 - f1 score: 0.0198
Epoch 29/50
accuracy: 0.1324 - f1 score: 0.0209
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1315 - f1 score: 0.0207
Epoch 30/50
accuracy: 0.1344 - f1 score: 0.0200
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val_loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1352 - f1 score: 0.0199
Epoch 31/50
accuracy: 0.1336 - f1 score: 0.0198
```

```
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1338 - f1 score: 0.0203
Epoch 32/50
accuracy: 0.1353 - f1 score: 0.0205
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1347 - f1 score: 0.0202
Epoch 33/50
accuracy: 0.1359 - f1_score: 0.0204
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1357 - f1_score: 0.0203
Epoch 34/50
accuracy: 0.1334 - f1_score: 0.0210
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1329 - f1 score: 0.0206
Epoch 35/50
accuracy: 0.1380 - f1 score: 0.0207
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1374 - f1 score: 0.0205
Epoch 36/50
accuracy: 0.1322 - f1 score: 0.0206
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val_loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1317 - f1 score: 0.0204
Epoch 37/50
accuracy: 0.1364 - f1 score: 0.0202
```

```
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1361 - f1 score: 0.0201
Epoch 38/50
accuracy: 0.1375 - f1 score: 0.0195
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1360 - f1 score: 0.0198
Epoch 39/50
accuracy: 0.1329 - f1_score: 0.0212
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1334 - f1_score: 0.0208
Epoch 40/50
accuracy: 0.1337 - f1_score: 0.0191
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1334 - f1 score: 0.0192
Epoch 41/50
accuracy: 0.1320 - f1 score: 0.0200
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1332 - f1 score: 0.0198
Epoch 42/50
accuracy: 0.1342 - f1 score: 0.0203
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val_loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1339 - f1 score: 0.0205
Epoch 43/50
accuracy: 0.1370 - f1 score: 0.0208
```

```
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1379 - f1 score: 0.0206
Epoch 44/50
accuracy: 0.1373 - f1 score: 0.0203
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1370 - f1 score: 0.0204
Epoch 45/50
accuracy: 0.1341 - f1_score: 0.0196
WARNING: tensorflow: Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1343 - f1_score: 0.0205
Epoch 46/50
accuracy: 0.1317 - f1_score: 0.0201
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1322 - f1 score: 0.0207
Epoch 47/50
accuracy: 0.1352 - f1 score: 0.0208
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1358 - f1 score: 0.0205
Epoch 48/50
accuracy: 0.1335 - f1 score: 0.0206
WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val_loss available,
skipping.
- accuracy: 0.1329 - f1 score: 0.0207
Epoch 49/50
accuracy: 0.1326 - f1 score: 0.0201
```

WARNING:tensorflow:Can save best model only with val_loss available, skipping.

<keras.callbacks.History at 0x7f8377cf3a30>

Model jest sekwencyjnym modelem sieci neuronowej z trzema warstwami gęstymi. Oto krótki opis poszczególnych warstw:

Warstwa gęsta (Dense): Ma 64 neurony z funkcją aktywacji ReLU. Przyjmuje wejście o kształcie (1,).

Warstwa gęsta (Dense): Ma 32 neurony z funkcją aktywacji ReLU.

Warstwa gęsta (Dense): Ma liczbę neuronów odpowiadającą num_classes (liczba klas w zadaniu) i używa funkcji aktywacji softmax.

Model jest skompilowany z optymalizatorem Adam o współczynniku nauki 0,001, funkcją straty categorical_crossentropy oraz metrykami accuracy i F1 Score. Metryka F1 Score jest obliczana dla num_classes (24) klas i średnia jest obliczana w sposób "macro".

Model jest trenowany na danych treningowych X1_train i y1_train przez 50 epok. Zastosowany jest callback ModelCheckpoint w celu zapisania najlepszego modelu.

28/28 [=====	========	=======	===] - 0s	1ms/step
, <u> </u>	precision	recall	f1-score	support
	•			• •
0	0.00	0.00	0.00	38
1	0.00	0.00	0.00	33
2	0.00	0.00	0.00	38
2 3 4	0.16	0.19	0.17	32
	0.42	0.40	0.41	43
5	0.11	0.12	0.12	32
6 7	0.00	0.00	0.00	40
	0.00	0.00	0.00	46
8	0.08	0.39	0.14	33
9	0.00	0.00	0.00	38
10	0.16	0.27	0.20	37
11	0.14	0.10	0.12	31
12	0.00	0.00	0.00	39
13	0.00	0.00	0.00	29
14	0.11	0.37	0.17	38
15	0.00	0.00	0.00	36
16	0.00	0.00	0.00	31
17	0.19	0.46	0.27	35
18	0.00	0.00	0.00	38
19	0.19	0.43	0.26	42
20	0.11	0.25	0.15	40
21	0.09	0.34	0.15	35
22	0.00	0.00	0.00	40
23	0.00	0.00	0.00	32
accuracy			0.14	876
macro avg	0.07	0.14	0.09	876
weighted avg	0.08	0.14	0.09	876

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/
_classification.py:1344: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score
are ill-defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted
samples. Use `zero_division` parameter to control this behavior.
_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classificatio
n.py:1344: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are ill-
defined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use
`zero division` parameter to control this behavior.
```

_warn_prf(average, modifier, msg_start, len(result))
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/sklearn/metrics/_classificatio
n.py:1344: UndefinedMetricWarning: Precision and F-score are illdefined and being set to 0.0 in labels with no predicted samples. Use
`zero division` parameter to control this behavior.

warn prf(average, modifier, msg start, len(result))

Wyniki oceny modelu są bardzo słabe. Osiągnięto niską dokładność (14.04%) oraz niski wynik F1 (1.45%). Analiza raportu klasyfikacji pokazuje, że model ma trudności w poprawnym przewidywaniu większości klas, co jest widoczne w niskich wartościach precyzji, czułości i wyniku F1 dla większości klas. Istnieje również wiele klas, dla których model nie przewiduje żadnej próbki, co jest zaznaczone w ostrzeżeniach "UndefinedMetricWarning" w raporcie klasyfikacji.

Niska dokładność: Model osiągnął tylko 14.04% dokładności na danych testowych, co oznacza, że ma trudności w poprawnym przewidywaniu klas.

Niski wynik F1: Wynik F1 wynosi zaledwie 1.45%, co wskazuje na słabą zdolność modelu do równoczesnego uwzględniania precyzji i czułości.

Brak przewidywań dla wielu klas: Model nie przewiduje żadnych próbek dla wielu klas, co sugeruje, że istnieje problem z wyodrębnianiem wzorców i dokonywaniem trafnych predykcji dla tych klas.

###Wnioski

Niestety, nie udało się osiągnąć zadawalających wyników i tym samym potwierdzić tezę, że "charakter przebiegu i zmian w sieci w każdym z godzinowych odcinków doby, zgodnie z czasem lokalnym, jest podobny do analogicznych odcinków w innych dobach, niezależnie od pory roku, wakacji itp."

Wynika to z problematycznej natury zagadnienia - przewidywanie czasu (w tym przypadku godziny) na podstawie jakiegoś parametru jest niepraktycznie i raczej nigdzie niestosowane.

Informacji na temat tego zagadnienia nie znalazłem również w innych źródłach i, tak jak wspomniałem, wynika to prawdopodobnie z jego nietypowości.

Najlepsze wyniki osiągnął model regresji liniowej i nie rozumiem do końca dlaczego (spodziewałem się, żę lepiej poradzi sobie model klasyfikacji)