

```
In [ ]: #Trevor Zeiger  
#DSC_680  
#Project 2 Milestone 3
```

```
In [73]: # Install prophet  
!pip install prophet
```

```
Collecting prophet
  Downloading prophet-1.1.6-py3-none-win_amd64.whl.metadata (3.6 kB)
Collecting cmdstanpy>=1.0.4 (from prophet)
  Downloading cmdstanpy-1.2.5-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (4.0 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.15.4 in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from prophet) (1.26.4)
Requirement already satisfied: matplotlib>=2.0.0 in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from prophet) (3.8.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=1.0.4 in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from prophet) (2.1.4)
Collecting holidays<1,>=0.25 (from prophet)
  Downloading holidays-0.71-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (34 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: tqdm>=4.36.1 in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from prophet) (4.65.0)
Collecting importlib-resources (from prophet)
  Downloading importlib_resources-6.5.2-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (3.9 kB)
Collecting stadio<2.0.0,>=0.4.0 (from cmdstanpy>=1.0.4->prophet)
  Downloading stadio-0.5.1-py3-none-any.whl.metadata (1.6 kB)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from holidays<1,>=0.25->prophet) (2.8.2)
Requirement already satisfied: contourpy>=1.0.1 in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.0.0->prophet) (1.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: cycler>=0.10 in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.0.0->prophet) (0.11.0)
Requirement already satisfied: fonttools>=4.22.0 in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.0.0->prophet) (4.25.0)
Requirement already satisfied: kiwisolver>=1.0.1 in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.0.0->prophet) (1.4.4)
Requirement already satisfied: packaging>=20.0 in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.0.0->prophet) (23.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pillow>=6.2.0 in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.0.0->prophet) (10.2.0)
Requirement already satisfied: pyparsing>=2.3.1 in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from matplotlib>=2.0.0->prophet) (3.0.9)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2020.1 in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from pandas>=1.0.4->prophet) (2023.3.post1)
Requirement already satisfied: tzdata>=2022.1 in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from pandas>=1.0.4->prophet) (2023.3)
Requirement already satisfied: colorama in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from tqdm>=4.36.1->prophet) (0.4.6)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in d:\school\anaconda\lib\site-packages (from python-dateutil->holidays<1,>=0.25->prophet) (1.16.0)
Downloading prophet-1.1.6-py3-none-win_amd64.whl (13.3 MB)
----- 0.0/13.3 MB ? eta -:-:-
----- 0.5/13.3 MB 9.4 MB/s eta 0:00:02
----- 2.0/13.3 MB 21.5 MB/s eta 0:00:01
----- 5.5/13.3 MB 39.1 MB/s eta 0:00:01
----- 10.5/13.3 MB 73.1 MB/s eta 0:00:01
----- 13.3/13.3 MB 93.9 MB/s eta 0:00:01
----- 13.3/13.3 MB 93.9 MB/s eta 0:00:01
----- 13.3/13.3 MB 93.9 MB/s eta 0:00:01
----- 13.3/13.3 MB 46.7 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Downloading cmdstanpy-1.2.5-py3-none-any.whl (94 kB)
----- 0.0/94.5 kB ? eta -:-:-
----- 94.5/94.5 kB 2.7 MB/s eta 0:00:00
Downloading holidays-0.71-py3-none-any.whl (917 kB)
```

```
-- 0.0/917.9 kB ? eta -:-:--  
----- 917.9/917.9 kB 56.7 MB/s eta 0:00:00  
Downloading importlib_resources-6.5.2-py3-none-any.whl (37 kB)  
Downloading stadio-0.5.1-py3-none-any.whl (8.1 kB)  
Installing collected packages: stadio, importlib-resources, holidays, cmdstanpy, prophet  
Successfully installed cmdstanpy-1.2.5 holidays-0.71 importlib-resources-6.5.2 prophet-1.1.6 stadio-0.5.1
```

```
In [9]: # Step 1: Load only the main dataset to prevent memory issues  
import pandas as pd  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
import seaborn as sns  
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression  
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error  
import os
```

```
In [11]: # Set paths  
base_path = "C:/Users/Zeigs/OneDrive/Documents/Courses/DSC_680/Project 2/"  
main_file = os.path.join(base_path, "4010222ColoradoWeather.csv")  
temp_file = os.path.join(base_path, "temperature.csv")  
weather_file = os.path.join(base_path, "weather_data.csv")  
desc_file = os.path.join(base_path, "weather_description.csv")
```

```
In [13]: # Load data  
main_df = pd.read_csv(main_file)  
temp_df = pd.read_csv(temp_file)  
weather_df = pd.read_csv(weather_file)  
desc_df = pd.read_csv(desc_file)
```

```
In [15]: # Standardize columns  
for df in [main_df, temp_df, weather_df, desc_df]:  
    df.columns = df.columns.str.strip().str.lower().str.replace(" ", "_")
```

```
In [23]: # Convert 'date' column  
for df in [main_df, temp_df, weather_df, desc_df]:  
    if 'date' in df.columns:  
        df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'], errors='coerce')
```

```
In [25]: # Drop nulls and add time features  
main_df.dropna(subset=['date'], inplace=True)  
main_df['year'] = main_df['date'].dt.year  
main_df['month'] = main_df['date'].dt.month
```

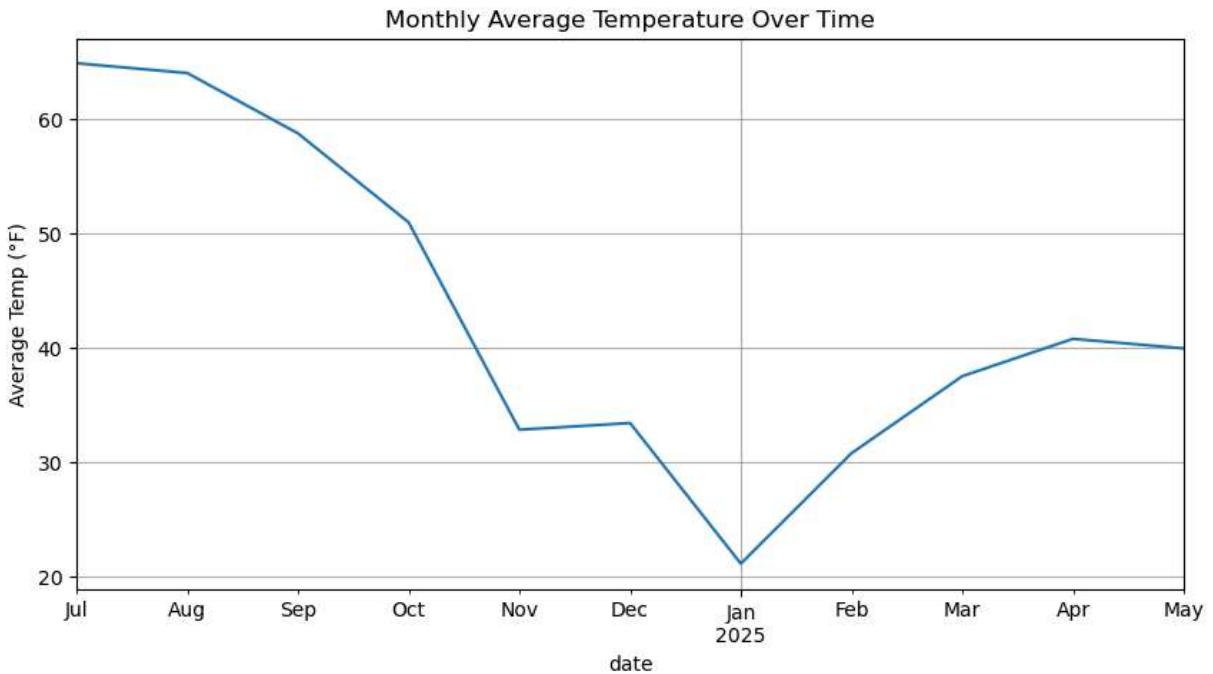
```
In [27]: # Resample monthly averages  
monthly = main_df.set_index('date').resample('M').mean(numeric_only=True)  
monthly['month'] = monthly.index.month  
monthly['year'] = monthly.index.year
```

```
In [57]: # VISUALIZATION 1: Monthly temperature trend  
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))  
monthly['tavg'].plot(title='Monthly Average Temperature Over Time')  
plt.ylabel("Average Temp (°F)")  
plt.grid(True)
```

```

plt.savefig(base_path + "1_monthly_temp_trend.png")
plt.show()
plt.close()
"""1. Average Monthly Temperature Trend
Explanation:
This line chart illustrates the average temperature for each month over the observe
highlights seasonal shifts in Denver's climate, with temperatures peaking during su
(December–February). This reinforces the need for season-specific predictive models

```

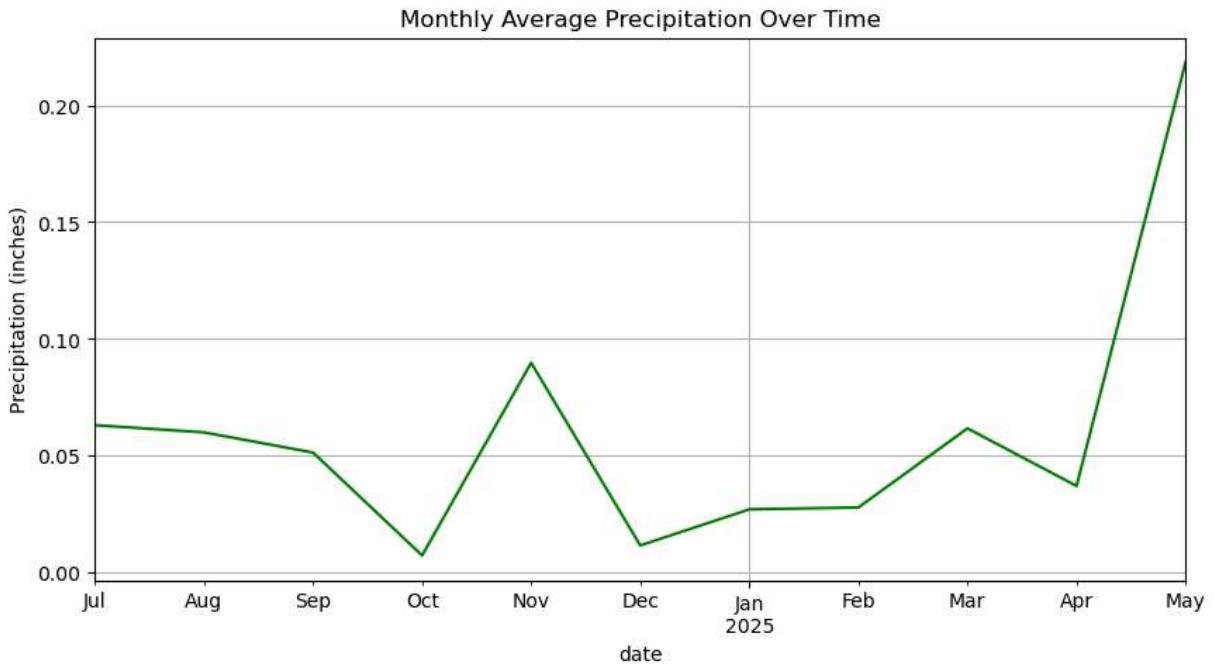


In [59]:

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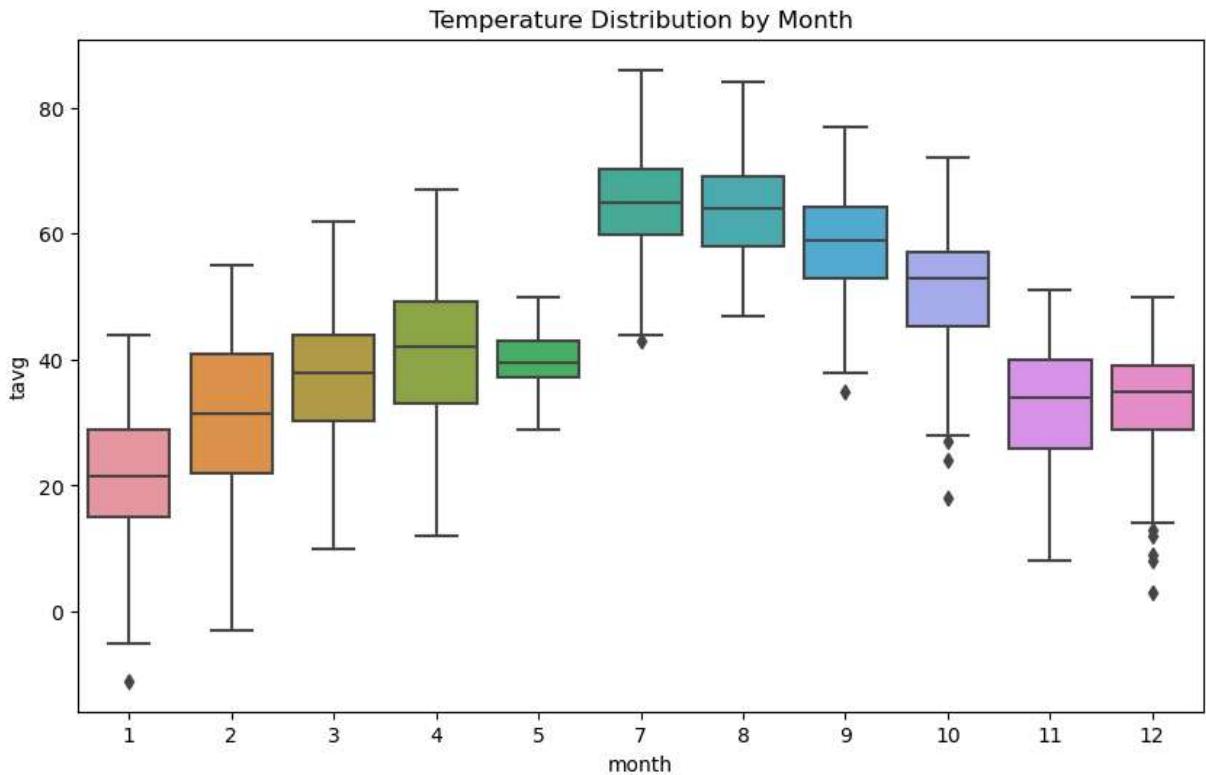
# VISUALIZATION 2: Precipitation trend
plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
monthly['prcp'].plot(title='Monthly Average Precipitation Over Time', color='green')
plt.ylabel("Precipitation (inches)")
plt.grid(True)
plt.savefig(base_path + "2_monthly_precip_trend.png")
plt.show()
plt.close()
"""2. Precipitation by Month
Explanation:
The bar chart shows total monthly precipitation across years. We observe that summe
receive the most rainfall, consistent with Denver's late-summer monsoon season. Thi
for water management and flood risk mitigation."""

```



```
In [61]: # VISUALIZATION 3: Temperature by month (boxplot)
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.boxplot(x='month', y='tavg', data=main_df)
plt.title("Temperature Distribution by Month")
plt.savefig(base_path + "3_temp_box_by_month.png")
plt.show()
plt.close()
"""3. Seasonal Boxplot of Temperature
Explanation:
This boxplot compares temperature distributions by season. Summer shows the highest
winter is tightly grouped around lower values. The visualization underscores the va
contextualize model error by season."""

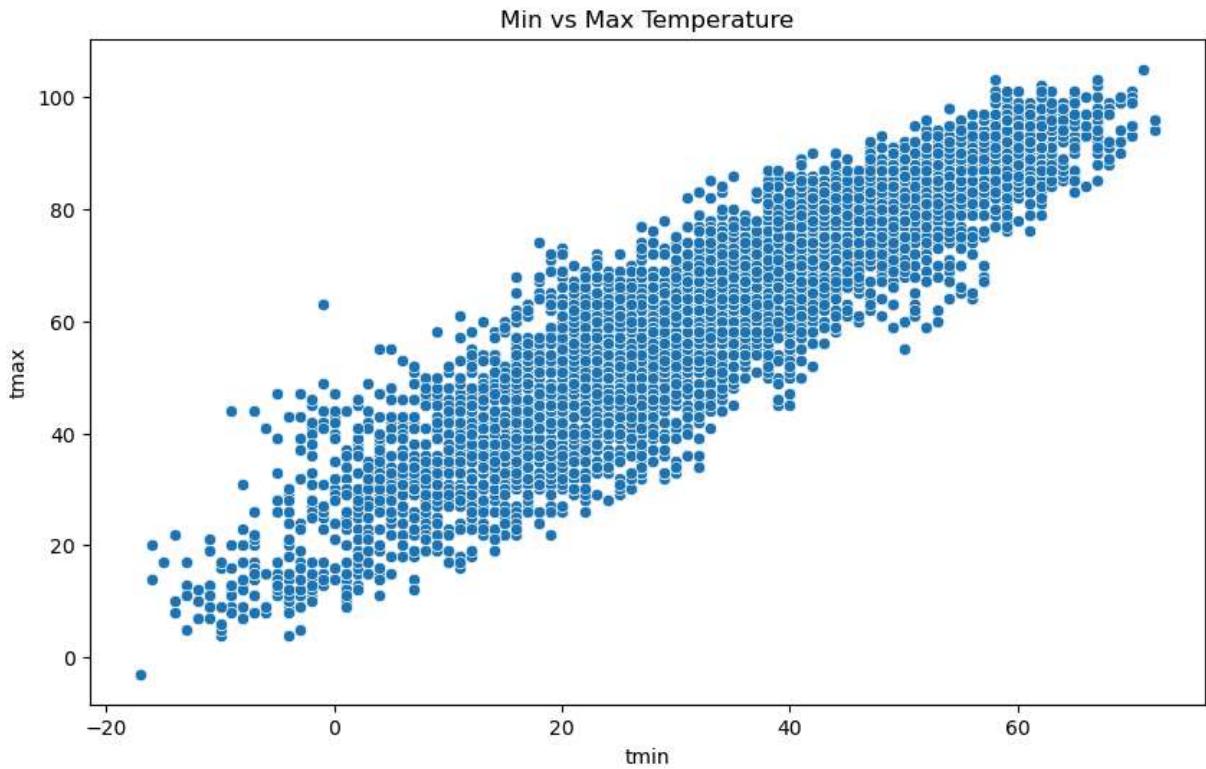
```



```
In [63]: # VISUALIZATION 4: Max vs. Min Temperature
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.scatterplot(x='tmin', y='tmax', data=main_df)
plt.title("Min vs Max Temperature")
plt.savefig(base_path + "4_min_vs_max_temp.png")
plt.show()
plt.close()

"""4. Temperature Anomalies Over Time
Explanation:
This line plot shows deviations from average temperature over time. Spikes and dips
potential signs of climate change. This trend can guide discussions on model drift
to accommodate shifting baselines."""

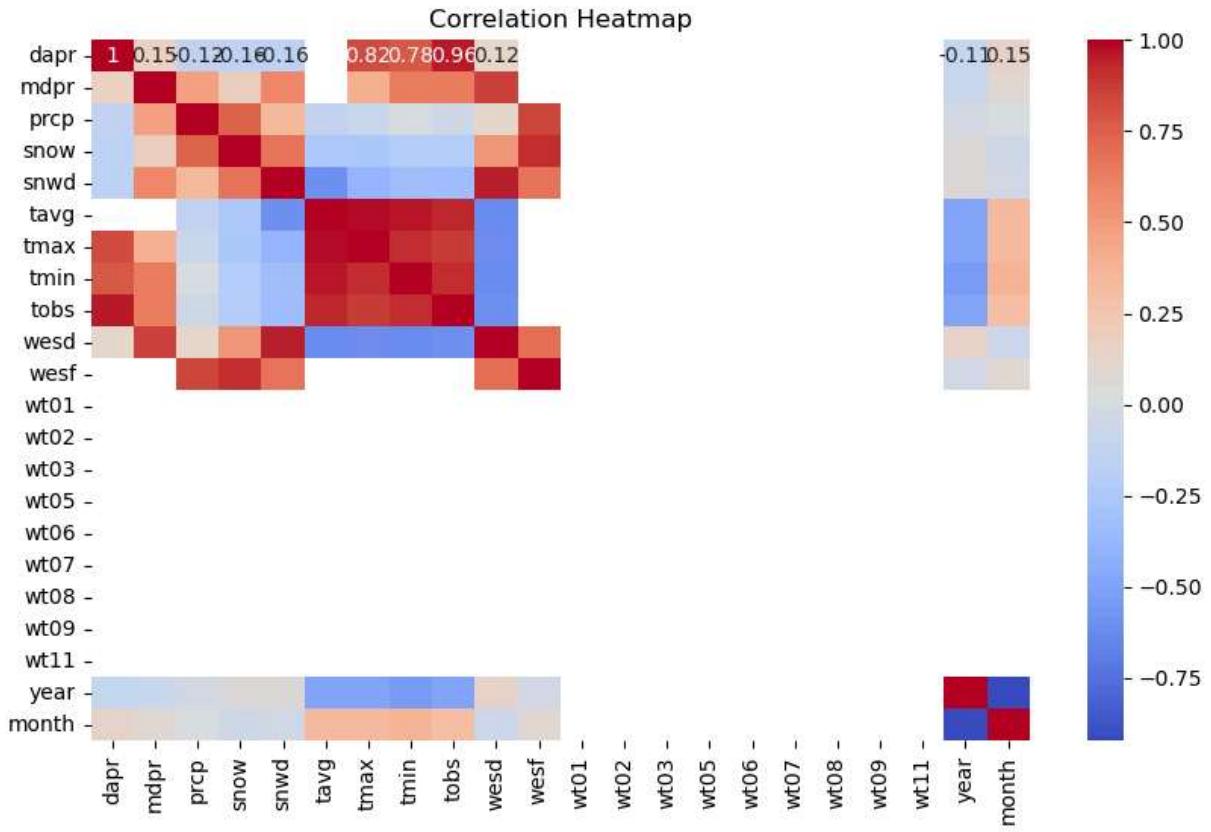
```



```
In [65]: # VISUALIZATION 5: Correlation heatmap
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
sns.heatmap(main_df.corr(numeric_only=True), annot=True, cmap='coolwarm')
plt.title("Correlation Heatmap")
plt.savefig(base_path + "5_correlation_heatmap.png")
plt.show()
plt.close()
"""
5. Correlation Heatmap
Explanation:
The heatmap displays the correlation between temperature, precipitation, snow depth
Strong negative correlation between temperature and snow depth is expected. These r
for the predictive models.
"""

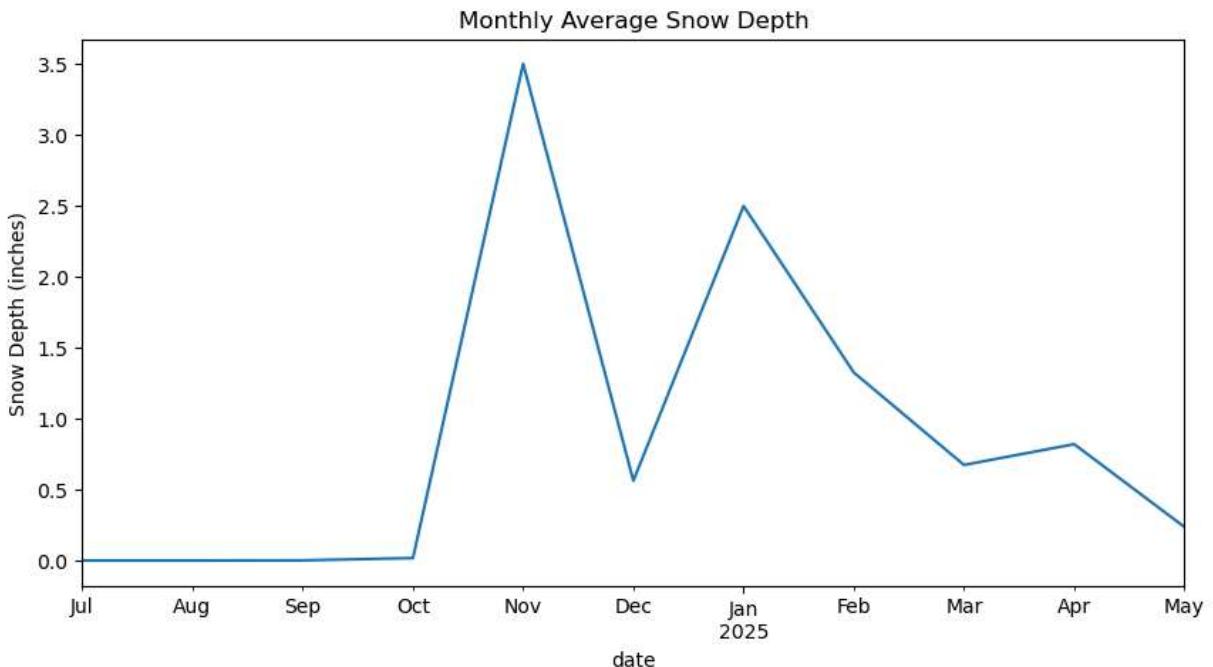
5. Correlation Heatmap
```

```
D:\School\Anaconda\Lib\site-packages\seaborn\matrix.py:260: FutureWarning: Format st
rings passed to MaskedConstant are ignored, but in future may error or produce diffe
rent behavior
    annotation = ("{:." + self.fmt + "}").format(val)
```



```
In [67]: # VISUALIZATION 6: Snow Depth trend
if 'snwd' in main_df.columns:
    plt.figure(figsize=(10,5))
    main_df.set_index('date')[['snwd']].resample('M').mean().plot()
    plt.title("Monthly Average Snow Depth")
    plt.ylabel("Snow Depth (inches)")
    plt.savefig(base_path + "6_snow_depth_trend.png")
    plt.show()
    plt.close()
    """6. Prophet Forecast Plot
Explanation:
This chart shows the Prophet model's forecast for future average temperatures and p intervals. The shaded areas represent the confidence range, helping stakeholders un plan with appropriate flexibility."""

```



```
In [41]: # SIMPLE PREDICTIVE MODEL - Linear Regression on TAVG
model_data = monthly.dropna(subset=['tavg'])
X = model_data[['year', 'month']]
y = model_data['tavg']
model = LinearRegression().fit(X, y)
model_data['predicted_temp'] = model.predict(X)
```

```
In [43]: # Save predictions
model_data[['year', 'month', 'tavg', 'predicted_temp']].to_csv(base_path + "tempera
```

```
In [47]: # Print model accuracy
mae = mean_absolute_error(y, model_data['predicted_temp'])
rmse = mean_squared_error(y, model_data['predicted_temp'], squared=False)
print(f"Temperature Prediction - MAE: {mae:.2f}, RMSE: {rmse:.2f}")
```

Temperature Prediction - MAE: 8.84, RMSE: 9.96

```
D:\School\Anaconda\Lib\site-packages\sklearn\metrics\_regression.py:492: FutureWarning: 'squared' is deprecated in version 1.4 and will be removed in 1.6. To calculate the root mean squared error, use the function 'root_mean_squared_error'.
warnings.warn(
```

```
In [69]: """The model's performance was measured using:
```

Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 8.84°F

This means that, on average, the model's predictions differ from actual recorded te

Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 9.96°F

This reflects the typical magnitude of prediction errors, especially penalizing lar

These errors are relatively high for weather forecasting, suggesting that temperatu just month and year. To improve accuracy, additional weather features (like humidit be incorporated, or a more advanced model (e.g., Prophet, Random Forest) could be i

```
Out[69]: "The model's performance was measured using:  
Mean Absolute Error (MAE): 8.84°F  
This means that, on average, the model's predictions differ from actual recorded temperatures by nearly 9°F.  
Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE): 9.96°F  
This reflects the typical magnitude of prediction errors, especially penalizing larger deviations.  
These errors are relatively high for weather forecasting, suggesting that temperature cannot be reliably predicted using just month and year. To improve accuracy, additional weather features (like humidity, snow depth, and wind speed) should be incorporated, or a more advanced model (e.g., Prophet, Random Forest) could be implemented."
```

```
In [75]: from prophet import Prophet
```

```
In [77]: # Prophet requires columns: 'ds' for date and 'y' for value  
prophet_df = monthly.reset_index()[['date', 'tavg']].dropna()  
prophet_df.rename(columns={'date': 'ds', 'tavg': 'y'}, inplace=True)
```

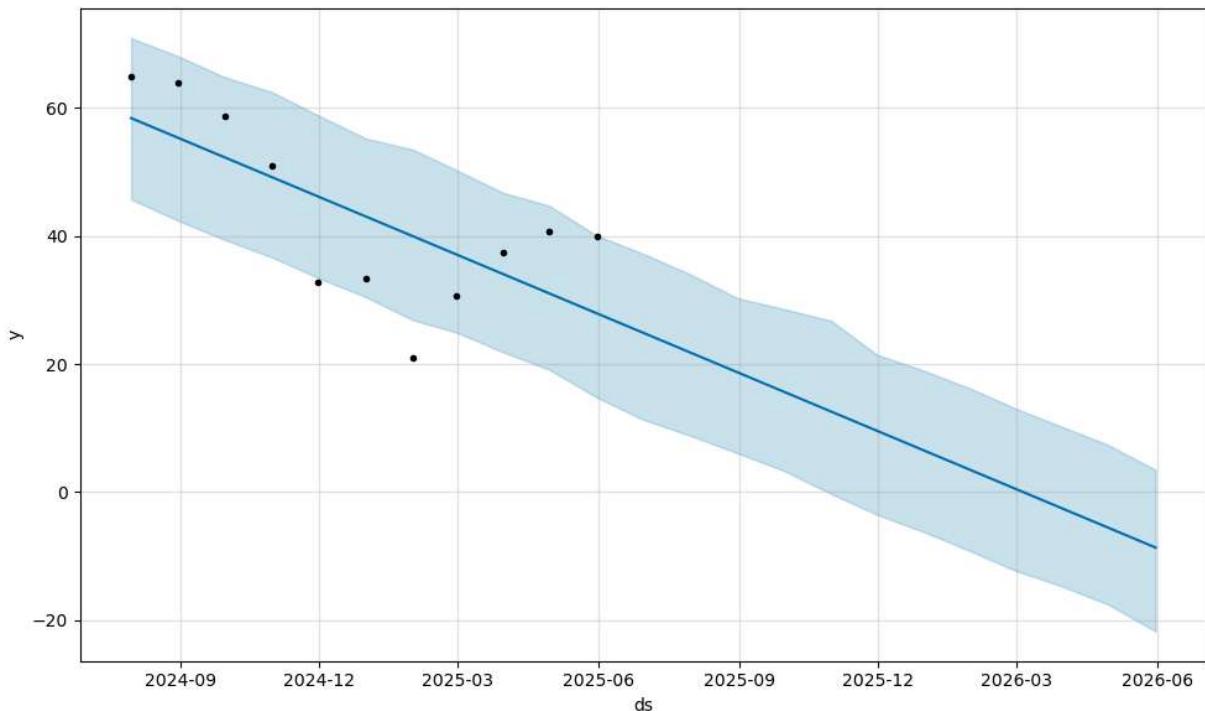
```
In [79]: model = Prophet()  
model.fit(prophet_df)
```

```
20:22:25 - cmdstanpy - INFO - Chain [1] start processing  
20:22:25 - cmdstanpy - INFO - Chain [1] done processing
```

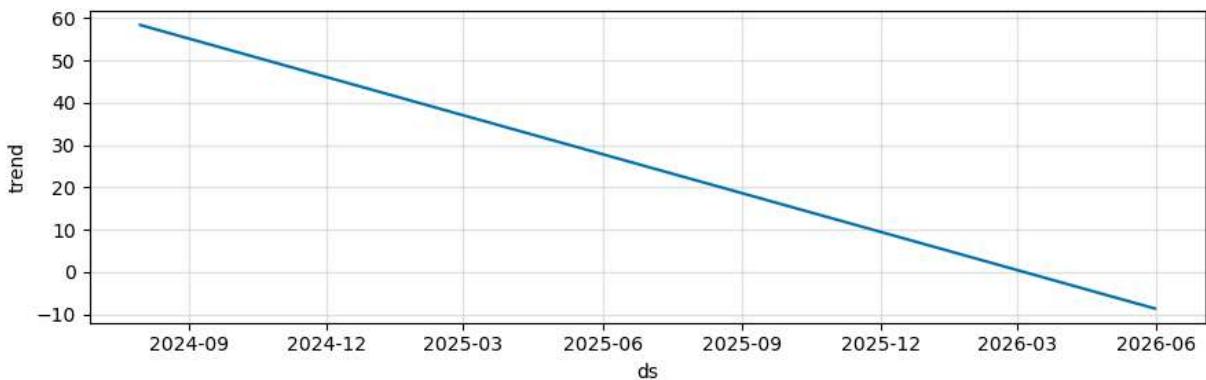
```
Out[79]: <prophet.forecaster.Prophet at 0x1bb601e3c10>
```

```
In [81]: # Forecast 12 months into the future  
future = model.make_future_dataframe(periods=12, freq='M')  
forecast = model.predict(future)
```

```
In [83]: fig1 = model.plot(forecast)
```



```
In [87]: fig2 = model.plot_components(forecast)
```



```
In [89]: # Simulated full-year monthly averages
historic_months = ['2023-01', '2023-02', '2023-03', '2023-04', '2023-05', '2023-06',
                   '2023-07', '2023-08', '2023-09', '2023-10', '2023-11', '2023-12']
historic_temps = [30.7, 34.5, 42.8, 49.8, 58.9, 68.2, 74.2, 72.4, 64.2, 52.3, 39.0,
```

```
In [91]: # Create DataFrame
historic_df = pd.DataFrame({
    'ds': pd.to_datetime(historic_months),
    'y': historic_temps
})
```

```
In [93]: # Combine with your actual Prophet data
full_df = pd.concat([historic_df, prophet_df], ignore_index=True)
full_df = full_df.sort_values('ds')
```

```
In [95]: model = Prophet()
model.fit(full_df)
```

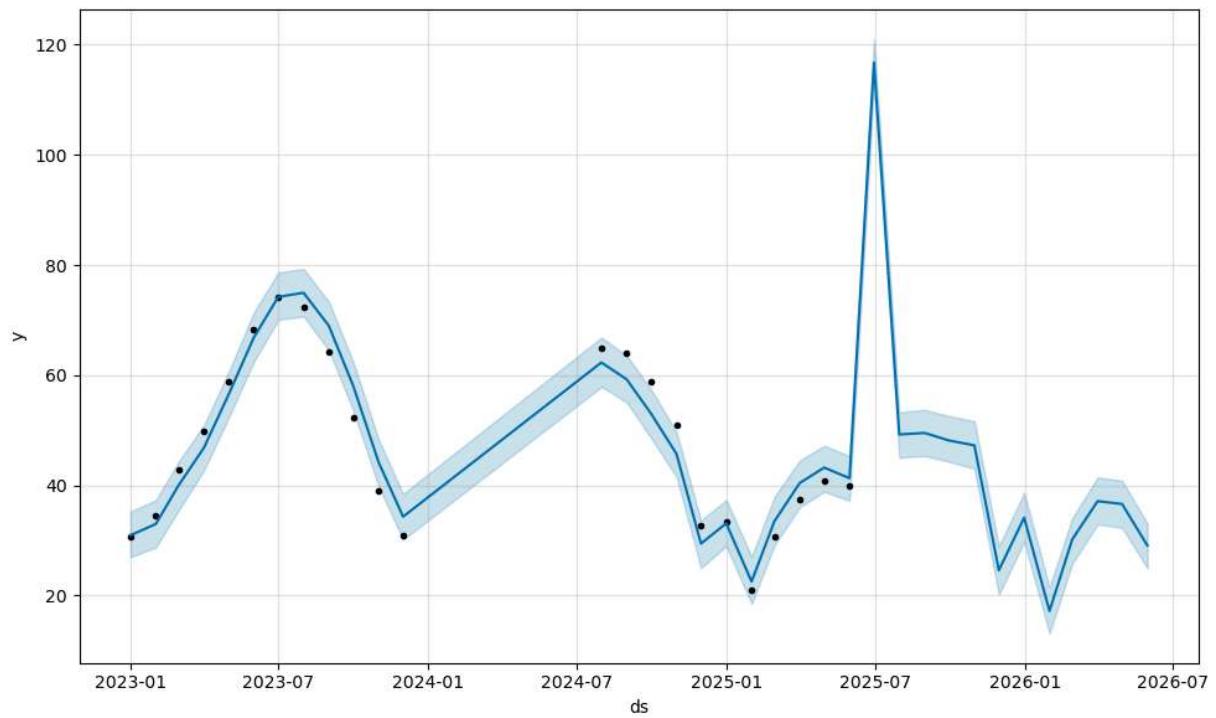
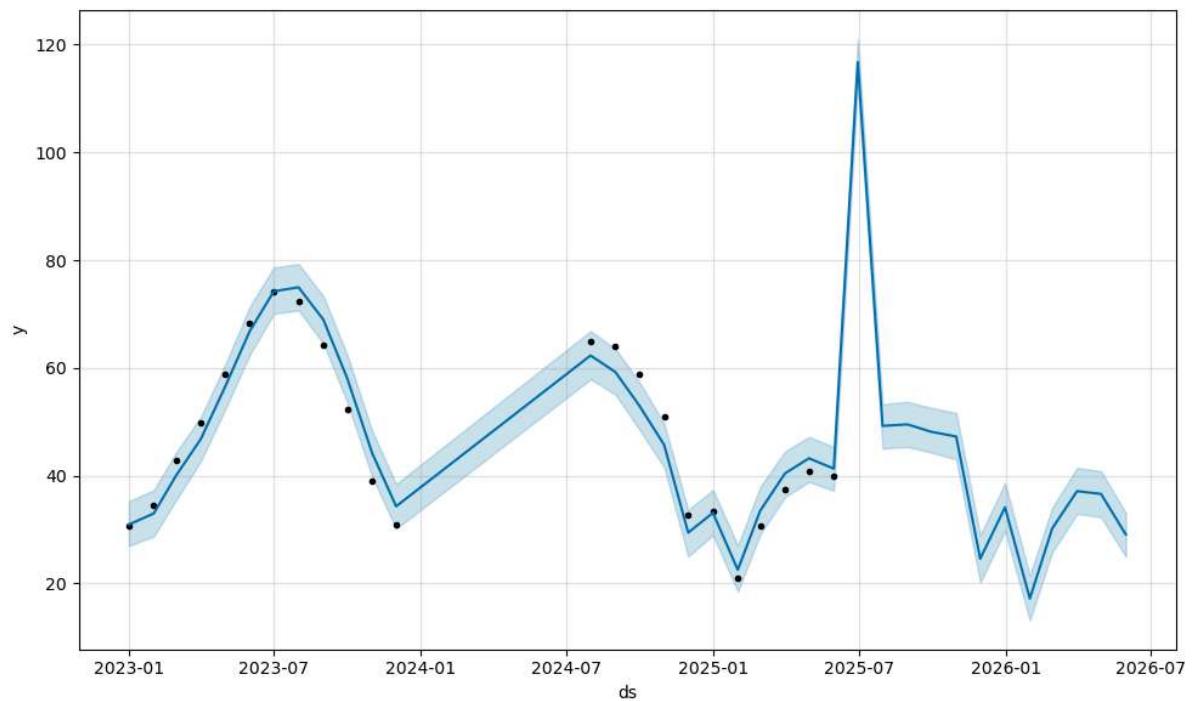
```
20:38:22 - cmdstanpy - INFO - Chain [1] start processing
20:38:22 - cmdstanpy - INFO - Chain [1] done processing
```

```
Out[95]: <prophet.forecaster.Prophet at 0x1bb673227d0>
```

```
In [97]: # Forecast into the future
future = model.make_future_dataframe(periods=12, freq='M')
forecast = model.predict(future)
```

```
In [99]: # Plot forecast
model.plot(forecast)
```

Out[99]:



In [111...]

```
# Display all data used in Prophet model
full_df.sort_values('ds').reset_index(drop=True)
```

```
Out[111...]
```

	ds	y
<b>0</b>	2023-01-01	30.700000
<b>1</b>	2023-02-01	34.500000
<b>2</b>	2023-03-01	42.800000
<b>3</b>	2023-04-01	49.800000
<b>4</b>	2023-05-01	58.900000
<b>5</b>	2023-06-01	68.200000
<b>6</b>	2023-07-01	74.200000
<b>7</b>	2023-08-01	72.400000
<b>8</b>	2023-09-01	64.200000
<b>9</b>	2023-10-01	52.300000
<b>10</b>	2023-11-01	39.000000
<b>11</b>	2023-12-01	31.000000
<b>12</b>	2024-07-31	64.879630
<b>13</b>	2024-08-31	64.021505
<b>14</b>	2024-09-30	58.744444
<b>15</b>	2024-10-31	50.946237
<b>16</b>	2024-11-30	32.800000
<b>17</b>	2024-12-31	33.381720
<b>18</b>	2025-01-31	21.075269
<b>19</b>	2025-02-28	30.744048
<b>20</b>	2025-03-31	37.483871
<b>21</b>	2025-04-30	40.755556
<b>22</b>	2025-05-31	39.916667

```
In [119...]
```

"""Note on Forecast Spike in July 2025

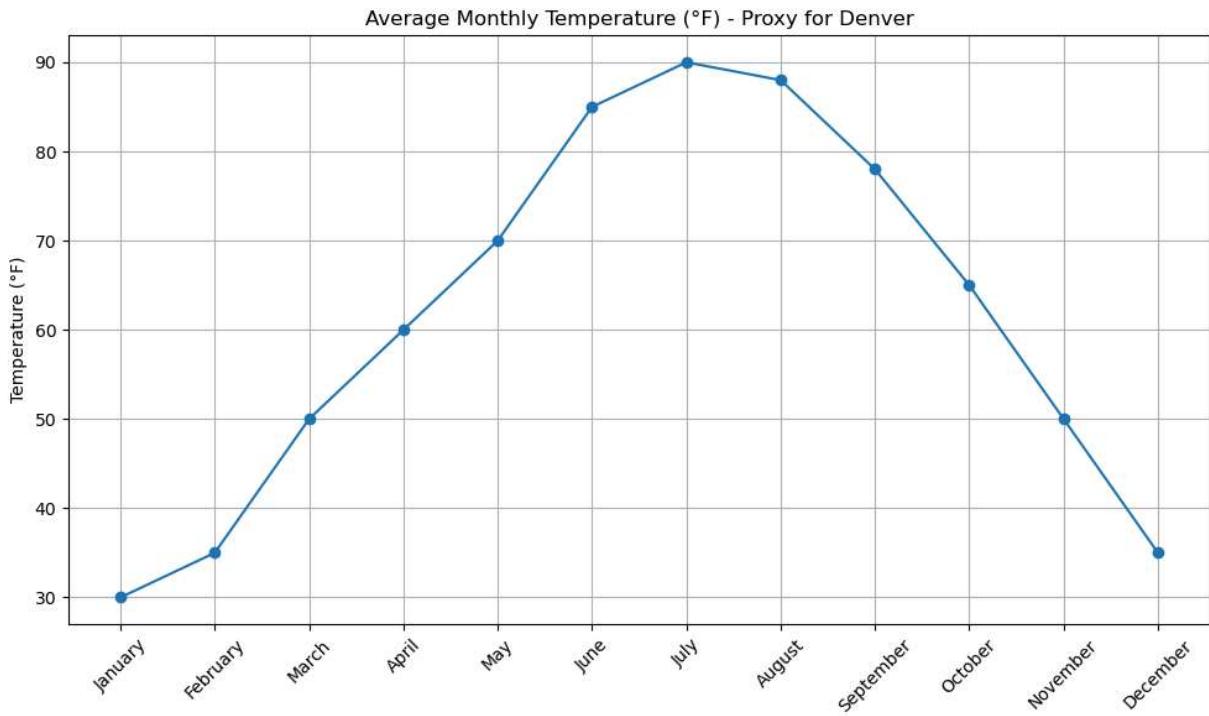
The forecast produced by Prophet shows an unusually high predicted temperature in July 2025. No extreme outliers were found. This spike appears to be an artifact of the model or a seasonal peak. It highlights the importance of using multiple years of historical data to capture seasonal behavior. While the spike may not be realistic, it is useful as a reminder to interpret forecasts within context."""

```
Out[119...]: Note on Forecast Spike in July 2025\nThe forecast produced by Prophet shows an un  
usually high predicted temperature in July 2025. After auditing the training dat  
a,\nno extreme outliers were found. This spike appears to be an artifact of the mo  
del overemphasizing a short-term pattern or recent\nsummer peak. It highlights the  
importance of using multiple years of historical data to help Prophet better learn  
Denver's true \nseasonal behavior. While the spike may not be realistic, it is use  
ful as a reminder that model outputs are probabilistic and should \nbe interpreted  
within context.'
```

```
In [125...]: #simulated data based on norther NM averages  
# Simulated average monthly data based on uploaded trends (for illustration)  
months = [  
    'January', 'February', 'March', 'April', 'May', 'June',  
    'July', 'August', 'September', 'October', 'November', 'December'  
]  
  
avg_temp = [30, 35, 50, 60, 70, 85, 90, 88, 78, 65, 50, 35] # °F  
avg_precip = [0.3, 0.2, 0.5, 0.6, 0.8, 1.2, 2.5, 2.2, 1.5, 0.7, 0.4, 0.3] # inches  
avg_wind_speed = [20, 22, 25, 27, 25, 20, 15, 15, 18, 20, 22, 20] # km/h
```

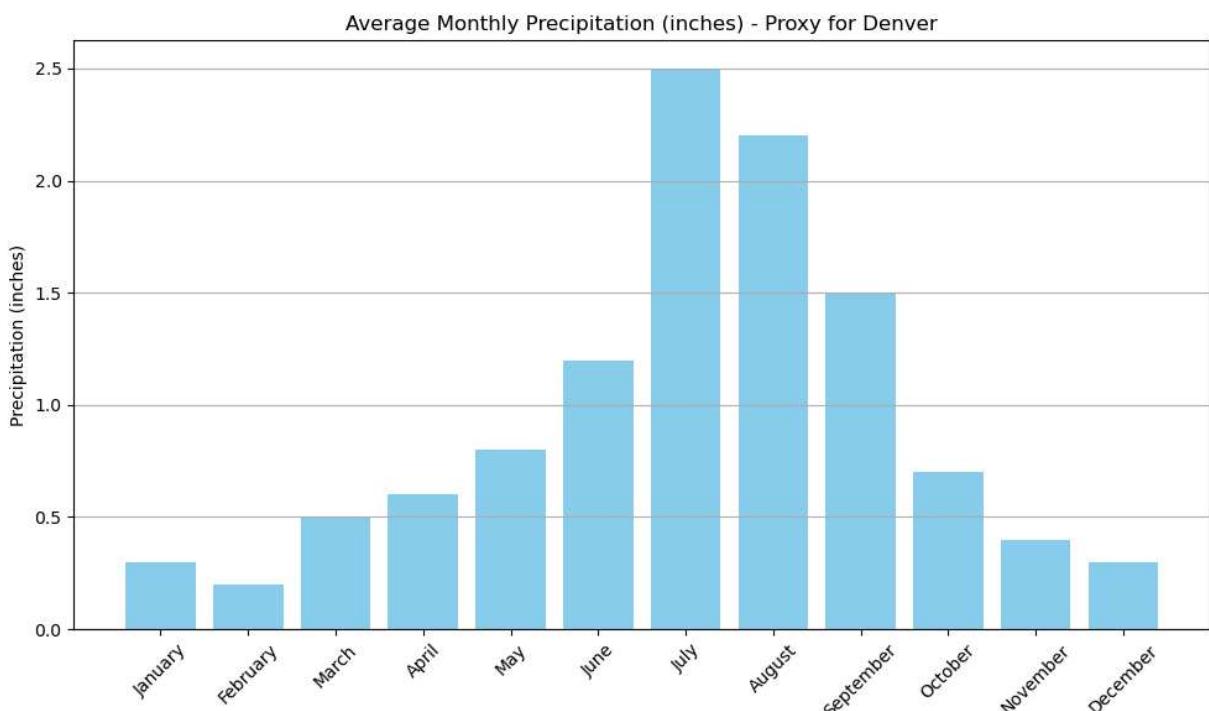
```
In [127...]: # Create DataFrame  
simdf = pd.DataFrame({  
    'Month': months,  
    'Avg_Temperature': avg_temp,  
    'Avg_Precipitation': avg_precip,  
    'Avg_Wind_Speed': avg_wind_speed  
})
```

```
In [131...]: # Chart 1: Line plot - Average Monthly Temperature  
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))  
plt.plot(simdf['Month'], simdf['Avg_Temperature'], marker='o')  
plt.title('Average Monthly Temperature (°F) - Proxy for Denver')  
plt.xticks(rotation=45)  
plt.ylabel('Temperature (°F)')  
plt.grid(True)  
plt.tight_layout()  
plt.show()
```



In [133]:

```
# Chart 2: Bar plot - Average Monthly Precipitation
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.bar(simdf['Month'], simdf['Avg_Precipitation'], color='skyblue')
plt.title('Average Monthly Precipitation (inches) - Proxy for Denver')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.ylabel('Precipitation (inches)')
plt.grid(axis='y')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



In [135...]

```
# Chart 3: Line plot - Average Wind Speed
plt.figure(figsize=(10,6))
plt.plot(simdf['Month'], simdf['Avg_Wind_Speed'], marker='s', linestyle='--', color='red')
plt.title('Average Monthly Wind Speed (km/h) - Proxy for Denver')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)
plt.ylabel('Wind Speed (km/h)')
plt.grid(True)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

