Task:

Task: Time Series Forecasting with RNN

Objective:

Build an RNN model for time series forecasting using a dataset (https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/shenba/time-series-datasets) with sequential data. The goal is to predict future values in the time series based on historical patterns.

Include these Basic Steps:

- 1. Dataset Selection
- 2. Data Preprocessing
- 3. Train-Test Split
- 4. RNN Model Architecture
- 5. Model Training

- 6. Validation
- 7. Hyperparameter Tuning
- 8. Performance Evaluation
- 9. Visualization
- 10. Future Predictions

import pandas as pd

data=pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/AI Lab Semester 5/AI Lab 13/Home Task/Electric_Production.csv')

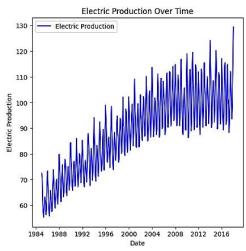


```
data['DATE'] = pd.to_datetime(data['DATE'])
data.set_index('DATE', inplace=True)
```

```
target_variable = 'IPG2211A2N'
```

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
plt.plot(data.index, data['IPG2211A2N'], label='Electric Production', color='blue')
plt.title('Electric Production Over Time')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Electric Production')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Epoch 28/50

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
[10] train_size = int(len(data) * 0.8)
     train_data, test_data = data.iloc[:train_size], data.iloc[train_size:]
Data Scaling
[12] from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
[13] scaler = MinMaxScaler()
     train_data_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(train_data[[target_variable]])
     test_data_scaled = scaler.transform(test_data[[target_variable]])
Sequence
[14] def create_sequences(data, sequence_length):
        sequences = []
        targets = []
        for i in range(len(data) - sequence_length):
           sequence = data[i:(i + sequence_length)]
           target = data[i + sequence_length]
           sequences.append(sequence)
           targets.append(target)
        return np.array(sequences), np.array(targets)
[15] sequence_length = 20
[16] X_train, y_train = create_sequences(train_data_scaled, sequence_length)
[17] X_test, y_test = create_sequences(test_data_scaled, sequence_length)
[18] import tensorflow as tf
    from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import SimpleRNN, Dense
[19] rnn= Sequential()
    rnn.add(SimpleRNN(units=50, activation='relu', input_shape=(sequence_length, 1)))
    rnn.add(Dense(units=1))
    rnn.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error')
 rnn.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=50, batch_size=32)
 10/10 [============= ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0030
 Epoch 23/50
 Epoch 24/50
 10/10 [=================== ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0031
Epoch 25/50
 10/10 [============= ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0030
 Epoch 26/50
 10/10 [============= ] - 0s 5ms/step - loss: 0.0028
Epoch 27/50
 10/10 [============= ] - 0s 6ms/step - loss: 0.0028
```

```
Validation
[21] train_predictions = rnn.predict(X_train)
     10/10 [======] - 0s 4ms/step
[22] test_predictions = rnn.predict(X_test)
     2/2 [======] - 0s 6ms/step
[23] train_predictions = scaler.inverse_transform(train_predictions)
     test predictions = scaler.inverse transform(test predictions)
     y_train = scaler.inverse_transform(y_train.reshape(-1, 1))
    y_test = scaler.inverse_transform(y_test.reshape(-1, 1))
Evaluation
[41] from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error, r2_score
[42] train_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_train, train_predictions))
     test_rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, test_predictions))
     print(f'Training RMSE: {train_rmse}')
     print(f'Testing RMSE: {test_rmse}')
     Training RMSE: 2.806931171094357
    Testing RMSE: 4.108722644265067
[43] train_mae = mean_absolute_error(y_train, train_predictions)
     test_mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, test_predictions)
     print(f'Training MAE: {train_mae}')
     print(f'Testing MAE: {test_mae}')
     Training MAE: 2.2445853330258974
     Testing MAE: 3.225688009236653
brint(f'Training MAE: {train mae}')
 print(f'Testing MAE: {test_mae}')
 print(f'Training MSE: {mean_squared_error(y_train, train_predictions)}')
 print(f'Testing MSE: {mean_squared_error(y_test, test_predictions)}')
 print(f'Training RMSE: {train_rmse}')
 print(f'Testing RMSE: {test_rmse}')
 print(f'Training R2 Score: {r2_score(y_train, train_predictions)}')
print(f'Testing R2 Score: {r2_score(y_test, test_predictions)}')
Training MAE: 2.2445853330258974
Testing MAE: 3.225688009236653
Training MSE: 7.878862599261138
Testing MSE: 16.881601767496527
Training RMSE: 2.806931171094357
Testing RMSE: 4.108722644265067
Training R2 Score: 0.957869663472493
Testing R2 Score: 0.8223467337445924
 plt.figure(figsize=(6, 5))
 plt.plot(data.index[:-sequence_length], data[target_variable].iloc[:-sequence_length], label='Actual', color='blue')
 train_index = data.index[sequence_length:sequence_length+len(train_predictions)]
 plt.plot(train_index, train_predictions, label='Train Predictions', color='orange')
 test_index = data.index[-len(test_predictions):]
 plt.plot(test_index, test_predictions, label='Test Predictions', co
                                                                                       Actual
                                                                                       Train Predictions
 plt.legend()
                                                                              120
                                                                                       Test Predictions
 plt.show()
                                                                              110
                                                                              100
                                                                               80
                                                                               70
```

1984 1988 1992 1996 2000 2004 2008 2012 2016

```
future_sequence = test_data_scaled[-sequence_length:]
    future_sequence = future_sequence.reshape((1, sequence_length, 1))
    future_predictions = []
    for _ in range(50):
        future_prediction = rnn.predict(future_sequence)
        future_predictions.append(future_prediction[0, 0])
        future_sequence = np.concatenate([future_sequence[:, 1:, :],
                                        future_prediction.reshape((1, 1, 1))], axis=1)
    future_predictions = scaler.inverse_transform(np.array(future_predictions).reshape(-1, 1))
    plt.figure(figsize=(6, 6))
    plt.plot(data.index, data[target_variable], label='Actual', color='blue')
    plt.plot(pd.date_range(test_data.index[-1], periods=len(future_predictions) + 1,
                          freq='M')[1:], future_predictions, label='Future Predictions', color='red')
    plt.legend()
    plt.show()
0
   1/1 [======= ] - 0s 239ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 76ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 31ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 126ms/step
   1/1 [======] - 0s 59ms/step
   1/1 [======= ] - 0s 73ms/step
   1/1 [-----] - 0s 92ms/step
```

