Long Short Term Memory for Cloud Learning for Daily Predictions

Importing Libraries

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from keras.models import Sequential
from keras.layers import LSTM
from keras.layers import Dense
from keras.layers import Dropout
from keras.layers import Conv1D
from keras.layers import MaxPooling1D
from keras.layers import Flatten
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
from sklearn.metrics import r2 score
from keras.optimizers import Adam
```

Importing Dataset

```
file_path = 'final-dataset.csv'
data = pd.read_csv(file_path)
```

Preprocessing Dataset

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

# Aggregate to daily data
daily_data = data.resample('D').mean().dropna()
```

Creating Lag Features for Temporal Patterns

```
# Feature Engineering: lag features
for i in range(1, 11):  # Adding lag features for 10 days
    daily_data[f'PM2.5_lag{i}'] = daily_data['PM2.5'].shift(i)
daily_data = daily_data.dropna()
```

Scaling Features and Target

```
# Select the features and target
features = daily_data[['Year', 'Month', 'Day'] + [f'PM2.5_lag{i}' for i in range(1, 11)]]
target = daily_data['PM2.5']

# Scaling the features and target
scaler_features = MinMaxScaler()
scaler_target = MinMaxScaler()
features_scaled = scaler_features.fit_transform(features)
target_scaled = scaler_target.fit_transform(target.values.reshape(-1, 1))
```

Train Test Split

```
# Splitting the data into training and testing sets
```

Building Hybrid CNN-LSTM Model for Daily Predictions

Training Model

Show hidden output

Making Predictions

```
# Making predictions for the test set
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
```

Show hidden output

```
# Inverse scaling to get actual values
y_test_actual = scaler_target.inverse_transform(y_test)
y_pred_actual = scaler_target.inverse_transform(y_pred)
```

Evaluating Model Performance

```
# Calculate evaluation metrics
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test_actual, y_pred_actual)
rmse = np.sqrt(mse)
mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test_actual, y_pred_actual)
r2 = r2_score(y_test_actual, y_pred_actual)

# Print metrics
print(f'Daily MSE: {mse}')
print(f'Daily RMSE: {rmse}')
print(f'Daily MAE: {mae}')
print(f'Daily R2: {r2}')
```

Daily MSE: 663.0279272378095
Daily RMSE: 25.74932867547831
Daily MAE: 21.1885053952535
Daily R2: 0.31213939741502195

Visual Plot for Actual and Predicted Data Points

```
# Plot actual vs predicted daily values for the test set
plt.figure(figsize=(16, 6))
plt.plot(daily_data.index[-len(y_test_actual):], y_test_actual, color='blue', label='Actual Daily PM2.5')
plt.plot(daily_data.index[-len(y_test_actual):], y_pred_actual, color='red', label='Predicted Daily PM2.5')
plt.title('Actual vs Predicted Daily PM2.5 (Test Set)')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('PM2.5')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

