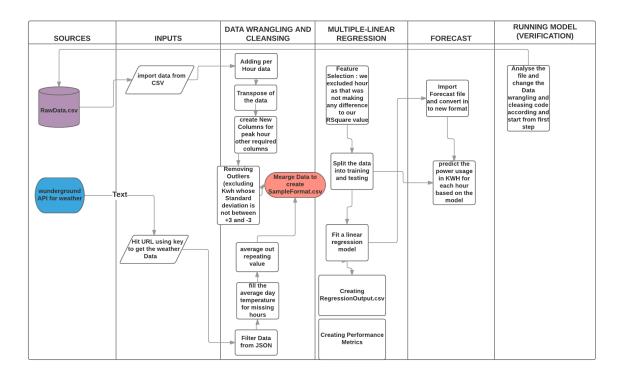
## **Case 1: Energy Forecasting**

### Flowchart:



# Regression model design

Algorithm

(a) To find out the sum of Energy consumed for each hour of the day

```
## Snipping Tool

File Edit Tools Help

New 
Poelay 
Poelay
```

(b) Finding temperature for each hour of the day

```
Snipping Too
ile Edit Tools Help
New ⊕ Delay ▼ □ □ ○ ▼ / ▼ / ▼
                     def get_temps():
    report = {}
                           i = start_date
                          diff = datetime.timedelta(days=1)
while i <= end_date:
    date = i.strftime("%Y%m%d")</pre>
                               url = "http://api.wunderground.com/api/b0398f0486550559/geolookup/history_" + date + "/q/MA/Boston.json"
i += diff
                               resp = json.loads(resp.text)
times = resp["history"]["observations"]
                               temps = {}
for time in times:
    temps[int(time["date"]["hour"])] = time["tempi"]
                               for x in range(24):
                                    if x not in temps:
                               temps[x] = resp["history"]["dailysummary"][0]["meantempi"]
report[date] = temps
                          return report
                     temps = get temps()
                     def get_temp(row):
                          date = row['newDate']
date = date._date_repr.replace("-", "")
                          if date in temps:
   hour = int(row["Hour"])
                               if hour in temps[date]:
    return temps[date][hour]
                     df_subcopy['temp'] = df_subcopy.apply(get_temp, axis=1)
```

#### **Regression Output**

| ents | cs             |
|------|----------------|
| 111  | 11             |
| 775  | 75             |
| 542  | 12             |
| 457  | 57             |
| 443  | 13             |
| 604  | )4             |
| 999  | 99             |
| 963  | 53             |
| ) !  | 44<br>60<br>99 |

#### Performance Matrics

```
import numpy as np
import sklearn
from sklearn import datasets
import pandas as pd
energy=pd.read_csv('SampleFormat.csv')
Y= energy.ix[:, ['kWh']].copy()
X = energy.ix[: ,['Month','Day','DayOfWeek','Weekday','PeakHour','temp']].copy()
from sklearn.cross_validation import train_test_split
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, Y, random_state=0)
#Fit a linear regression model
from sklearn import linear model
lm=linear_model.LinearRegression()
lm.fit (X_train, y_train)
lm.coef
train pred = lm.predict(X train)
test_pred = lm.predict(X_test)
from sklearn.metrics import *
mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, test_pred)
mse = mean_squared_error(y_test, test_pred)
mase = median_absolute_error(y_test, test_pred)
account = energy.ix[:, ['Account']].copy()
accountNum = account["Account"][0]
dftegy = pd.DataFrame([['AccountNumber', accountNum],['MeanAE', lm.intercept_[0]],
                       ['MSE', mse],['MedianSE', mase]],
                      columns=['features','estimatedCoefficients'])
dftegy.to_csv('C:/Users/Abhijeet/Desktop/WT/PerformanceMetrics.csv',index=False)
```

| features      | estimatedCoefficients |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| AccountNumber | 26435791004           |
| MeanAE        | 77.28279241           |
| MSE           | 2624.051605           |
| MedianSE      | 39.00026131           |

### **Comments/Observations on model evaluation**

Upon analyzing t values and p-values and trying various permutations and combinations, we made the following observations:

(aWeekday, PeakHour and DayOfWeek contributed significantly/ had more weightage as the value of R-squared change significantly upon removing/adding these variables