hgb_year_rolling

July 31, 2023

1 Customisable Prediction Accuracy Plots

In this notebook, any specified model which adheres to the sklearn API can be fitted across customisable training windows starting in 2021, with predictions made and plotted for the week after the training window. Models are persisted to disk for quickly repeatable runs.

```
[]: import os
     from joblib import dump, load
     import numpy as np
     import pandas as pd
     import seaborn as sns
     import matplotlib as plt
     from tscv import GapRollForward
     from tqdm.notebook import tqdm
     # --- notebook parameters: import, choose model, set hyperparameters
     from sklearn.ensemble import (RandomForestRegressor, GradientBoostingRegressor,
         AdaBoostRegressor, HistGradientBoostingRegressor)
     from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
     DATA_PATH = '../data/merged_interpolated.csv'
     TRAIN_BEGIN = '2020-01-01'
     TRAIN_MIN_SIZE = 48 * 365 # change for expanding window
     TRAIN_MAX_SIZE = 48 * 365 # change for expanding window (np.inf)
     TEST_MIN_SIZE = 48 * 7
     TEST_MAX_SIZE = 48 * 7
     TEST_FINAL_N = None
                                # set to None for rolling test window, or n to test
      ⇔final observations
     ROLL_SIZE = 48 * 7
     MODEL_SELECTION = 'hgb'
     MODELS_DEFINITION = {
         'rf': {
             'class': RandomForestRegressor,
             'kwargs': {'n_jobs': 8}
         },
         'hgb': {
             'class': HistGradientBoostingRegressor,
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'kwargs': {} # capable of quantile loss, l2req
         },
         'gb': {'class': GradientBoostingRegressor},
         'ada': {'class': AdaBoostRegressor},
         'knn': {'class': KNeighborsRegressor}
     }
     MODEL DIR = f'../models/sa/{MODEL SELECTION}'
     # --- end notebook parameters
[]: MODEL = MODELS_DEFINITION[MODEL_SELECTION]['class']
     MODEL KWARGS = MODELS DEFINITION[MODEL SELECTION].get('kwargs', {})
     if not os.path.isdir(MODEL_DIR):
         os.makedirs(MODEL DIR)
     # import and preprocess SA data
     df = pd.read_csv(os.path.relpath(DATA_PATH))
     df.datetime = df.datetime.astype('datetime64')
     dt = df['datetime'].dt
     df['year'] = dt.year
     df['month'] = dt.month
     df['day'] = dt.day
     df['hour'] = dt.hour
     df['minute'] = dt.minute
     df['day of week'] = dt.day of week
     df['week'] = dt.isocalendar().week
     X \text{ inds} = list(range(1, 8)) + list(range(11, 18))
     y ind = 9
     df_subset = df[df.datetime >= TRAIN_BEGIN]
     # specify rolling training window strategy
     tscv = GapRollForward(min_train_size=TRAIN_MIN_SIZE,_
      ⇒max_train_size=TRAIN_MAX_SIZE,
                           min_test_size=TEST_MIN_SIZE, max_test_size=TEST_MAX_SIZE,
                           roll size=ROLL SIZE)
     print(sum(1 for i in tscv.split(df_subset)), 'models to be loaded/trained')
     # load persisted models if they exist, otherwise train/persist new models and
      \rightarrowpredict
     prdfs = []
     for i, (train_ind, test_ind) in tqdm(enumerate(tscv.split(df_subset))):
         if TEST_FINAL_N:
             test_ind = range(-TEST_FINAL_N, 0)
         X_train, X_test = df_subset.iloc[train_ind, X_inds], df_subset.
      →iloc[test_ind, X_inds]
```

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y_train, y_test = df_subset.iloc[train_ind, y_ind], df_subset.
      →iloc[test_ind, y_ind]
         # train or load
         begin, end = df_subset.iloc[[train_ind[0], train_ind[-1]], 0].dt.date
         argstring = ' '.join([f'{k}={v}' for k, v in MODEL KWARGS.items()])
         model_filename = os.path.join(MODEL_DIR, f'{begin}_{end}_{argstring}.
      ⇔joblib')
         try:
             model = load(model_filename)
         except FileNotFoundError:
             model = MODEL(**MODEL KWARGS)
             model.fit(X_train, y_train)
             dump(model, model_filename)
         # predict
         prd = model.predict(X_test)
         prdf = pd.DataFrame({'datetime': df_subset.iloc[test_ind, 0],
                              'model': i,
                              'train_end': end,
                              'predicted': prd,
                              'net_load': y_test})
         prdfs.append(prdf)
     predictions = pd.concat(prdfs)
     predictions['residual'] = predictions['predicted'] - predictions['net_load']
     predictions['pe'] = predictions['residual'] / predictions['net load']
     predictions['ape'] = predictions['pe'].abs()
     prediction_summary = predictions.groupby('train_end').describe()
     print(MODEL_SELECTION, 'MAPE:', predictions['ape'].mean())
    113 models to be loaded/trained
    0it [00:00, ?it/s]
    hgb MAPE: 0.09396040751085609
[]: fig, ax = plt.pyplot.subplots(3, 1, figsize=(15, 10), sharex=True)
     sns.lineplot(prediction_summary['residual'][['max', '75%', '50%', '25%', u
      \rightarrow'min']], ax=ax[0])
     ax[0].set(title='Residual Quantiles')
     sns.lineplot(prediction_summary['pe'][['max', '75%', '50%', '25%', 'min']], __
      \Rightarrowax=ax[1])
     ax[1].set(title='Percentage Error Quantiles')
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```
sns.lineplot(prediction_summary['ape'][['max', '75%', '50%', '25%', 'min']], 

\(\text{ax} = \ax[2])\)
ax[2].set(title='Absolute Percentage Error Quantiles')
```

[]: [Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Absolute Percentage Error Quantiles')]

