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#### **IBM COLLABARATE**

# **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**

#### **PROJECT TITLE**

# MEASURE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

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**TECHNOLOGY** 

## BUILDING MODEL FOR ENERGY PREDICTION

- Hence, we are going to build our prediction model algorithm for measure energy consumption.
- It consist the process of loading the dataset,data transformation,feature importance,train/test split,Visualize feature to target relationship,modeling,Forecast on Test,Outlier Analysis,Reviewing: Train/Test Split,Feature Horizon,Lag Features,Train Using Cross Validation,Fold Analysis,Retraining on all Data and Predicting Future.
- Let we see the all process of building the model.

#### 1.IMPORTING LIBRARIES AND DATA SET LOADING

#### **CODE:**

```
import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import xgboost as xg

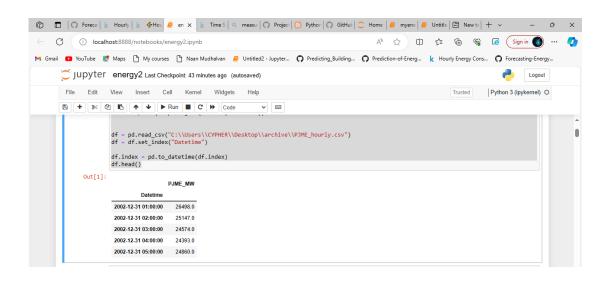
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
import os
for dirname, _, filenames in os.walk('/kaggle/input'):
    for filename in filenames:
        print(os.path.join(dirname, filename))

df =
pd.read_csv("C:\\Users\\CYPHER\\Desktop\\archive\\PJME_hourly.csv")
df = df.set_index("Datetime")
```

#### O/P:

df.head()

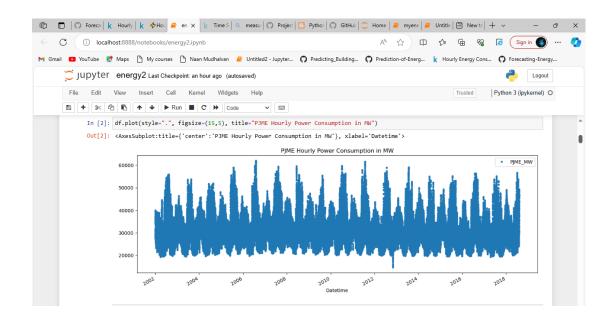
df.index = pd.to\_datetime(df.index)



#### 2.TRAIN TEST SPLIT

#### CODE:

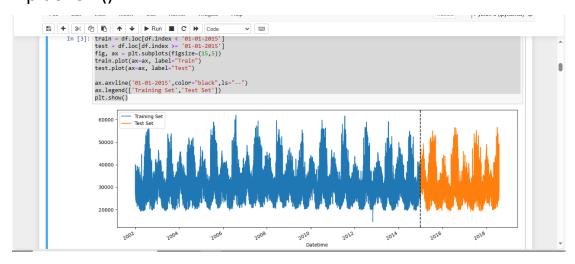
df.plot(style=".", figsize=(15,5), title="PJME Hourly Power Consumption in MW")



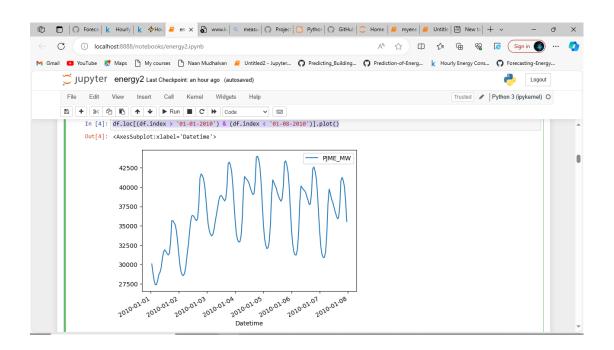
train = df.loc[df.index < '01-01-2015']
test = df.loc[df.index >= '01-01-2015']
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(15,5))
train.plot(ax=ax, label="Train")
test.plot(ax=ax, label="Test")

ax.axvline('01-01-2015',color="black",ls="--")

ax.legend(['Training Set','Test Set'])
plt.show()



df.loc[(df.index > '01-01-2010') & (df.index < '01-08
-2010')].plot()</pre>



#### 3. FEATURE CREATION

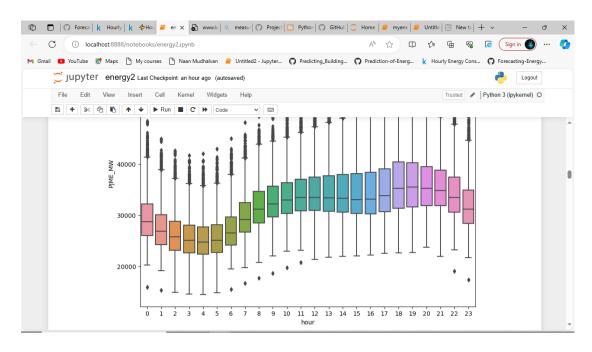
```
def create_time_series_features(dataframe):
    df = dataframe.copy()
    df['hour'] = df.index.hour
    df['dayofweek'] = df.index.dayofweek
    df['quarter'] = df.index.quarter
    df['month'] = df.index.month
    df['year'] = df.index.year
    df['dayofyear'] = df.index.dayofyear
    return df
```

df = create\_time\_series\_features(df)

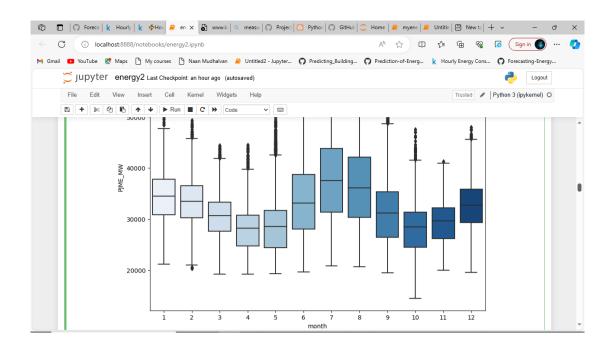
## 4. VISUALIZE FEATURE TO TARGET RELATIONSHIP

```
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,8))
sns.boxplot(data=df, x="hour",y="PJME_MW")
```

# ax.set\_title("MW By Hour") plt.show()

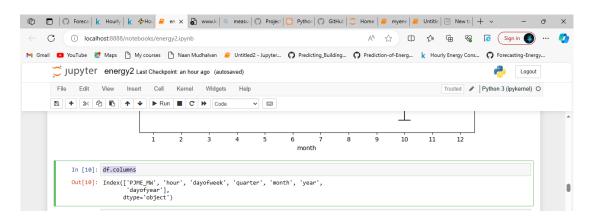


fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(10,8))
sns.boxplot(data=df, x="month",y="PJME\_MW",palette="Blues")
ax.set\_title("MW By Month")
plt.show()



#### 5. MODELING

#### df.columns



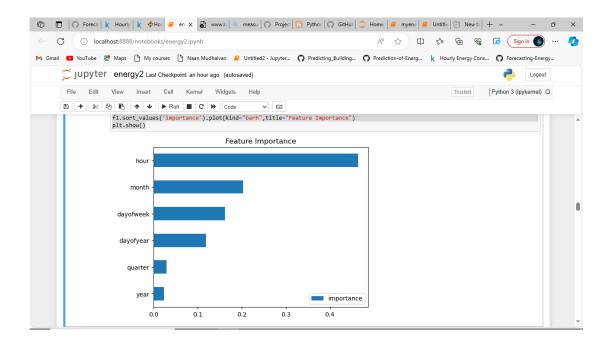
```
FEATURES = ['hour', 'dayofweek', 'quarter', 'month', 'year',
    'dayofyear']
OUTPUT = ['PJME MW']
train = create time series features(train)
test = create time series features(test)
X train = train[FEATURES]
y train = train[OUTPUT]
X_test = test[FEATURES]
y test = test[OUTPUT]
reg =
0, learning rate=0.01)
reg.fit(
  X_train,
```

```
xg.XGBRegressor(n estimators=1000,early stopping rounds=5
  y_train,
  eval_set=[(X_train, y_train),(X_test, y_test)],
  verbose=100
```

```
| Project | Project | Project | Project | Project | Project | Python | Project | Proje
```

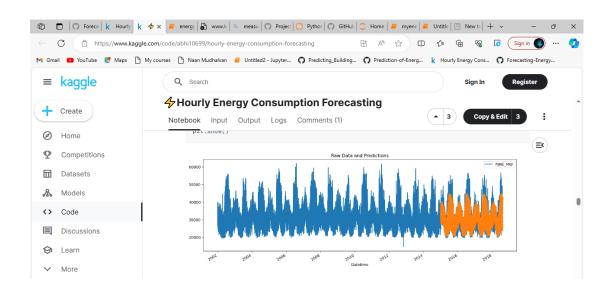
#### **6.FEATURE IMPORTANCE**

f1 = pd.DataFrame(data=reg.feature\_importances\_,
index=reg.feature\_names\_in\_, columns=['importance'])
f1.sort\_values('importance').plot(kind="barh",title="Feature
Importance")
plt.show()

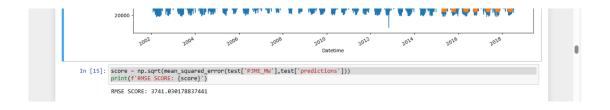


#### 7.FEATURE FORECAST ON TEST

```
test['predictions'] = reg.predict(X_test)
df = df.merge(test[['predictions']], how='left',left_index=True,
right_index=True)
ax = df[['PJME_MW']].plot(figsize=(15,5))
df['predictions'].plot(ax=ax, style=".")
ax.set_title("Raw Data and Predictions")
plt.show()
```



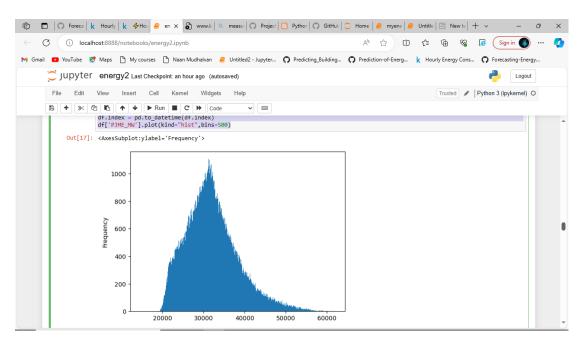
score =
np.sqrt(mean\_squared\_error(test['PJME\_MW'],test['prediction
s']))
print(f'RMSE SCORE: {score}')



#### 8. OUTLIER ANALYSIS

df =
pd.read\_csv("C:\\Users\\CYPHER\\Desktop\\archive\\PJME\_ho
urly.csv")
df = df.set\_index("Datetime")

df.index = pd.to\_datetime(df.index)
df['PJME\_MW'].plot(kind="hist",bins=500)



 $df = df.query('PJME_MW > 19_000').copy()$ 

## 9. REVIEWING TRAIN AND TEST SPLIT

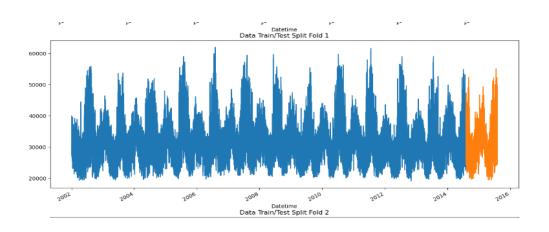
from sklearn.model\_selection import TimeSeriesSplit
tss = TimeSeriesSplit(n\_splits=5, test\_size=24\*365\*1,gap=24)
df = df.sort\_index()
fig, axs = plt.subplots(5,1,figsize=(15,35))

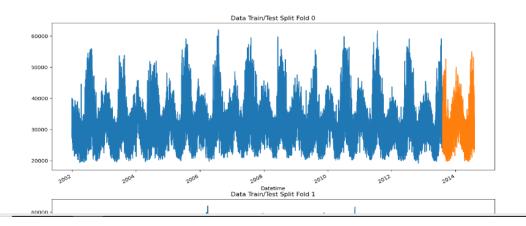
fold = 0
for train\_idx, val\_idx in tss.split(df):

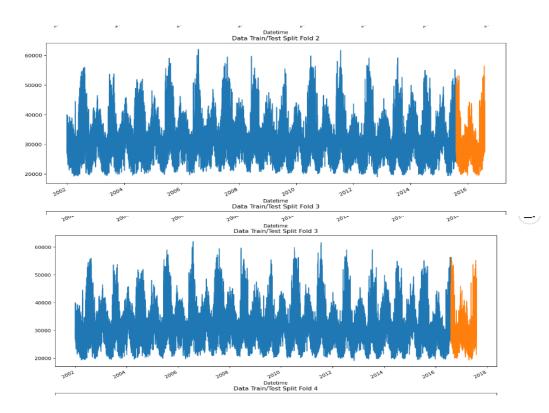
```
train = df.iloc[train_idx]
test = df.iloc[val_idx]

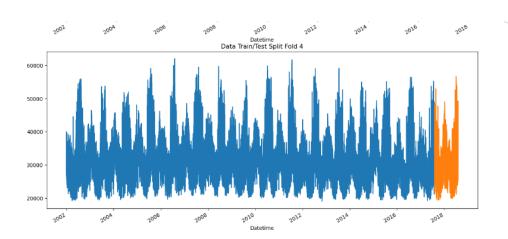
train['PJME_MW'].plot(
    ax=axs[fold],
    label="Training Set",
    title=f"Data Train/Test Split Fold {fold}"
)
test['PJME_MW'].plot(
    ax=axs[fold],
    label="Test Set",
)
```

#### fold += 1









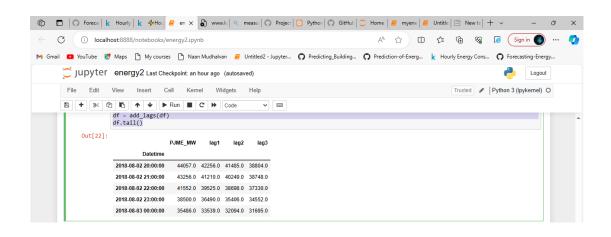
#### 10. FEATURE HORIZON AND LAG FEATURES

```
df = create_time_series_features(df)

target_map = df['PJME_MW'].to_dict()
def add_lags(dframe):
    df = dframe.copy()
    df['lag1'] = (df.index - pd.Timedelta('364
days')).map(target_map)
    df['lag2'] = (df.index - pd.Timedelta('728
days')).map(target_map)
    df['lag3'] = (df.index - pd.Timedelta('1092
days')).map(target_map)

    return df

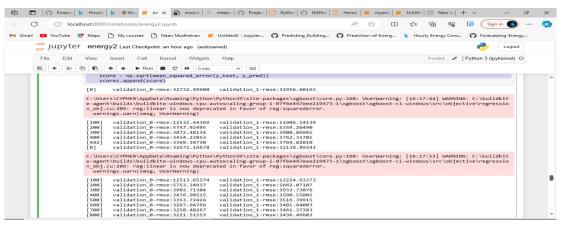
df = add_lags(df)
df.tail()
```

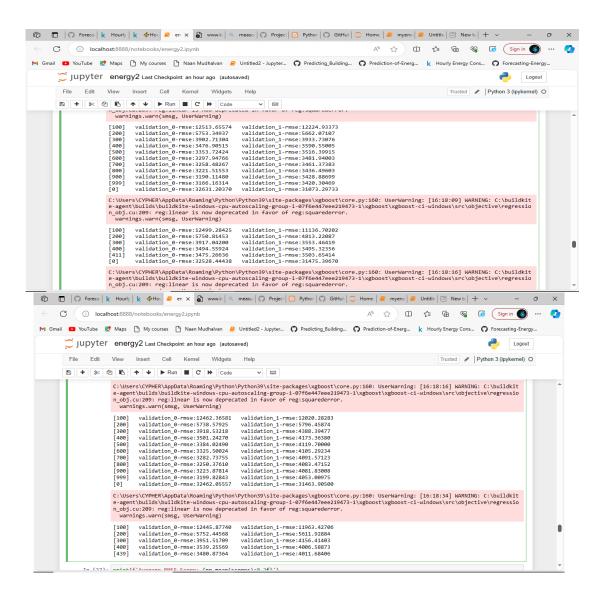


#### 11. TRAIN USING CROSS VALIDATION

```
tss = TimeSeriesSplit(n_splits=5, test_size=24*365*1,gap=24)
df = df.sort_index()
df.columns
```

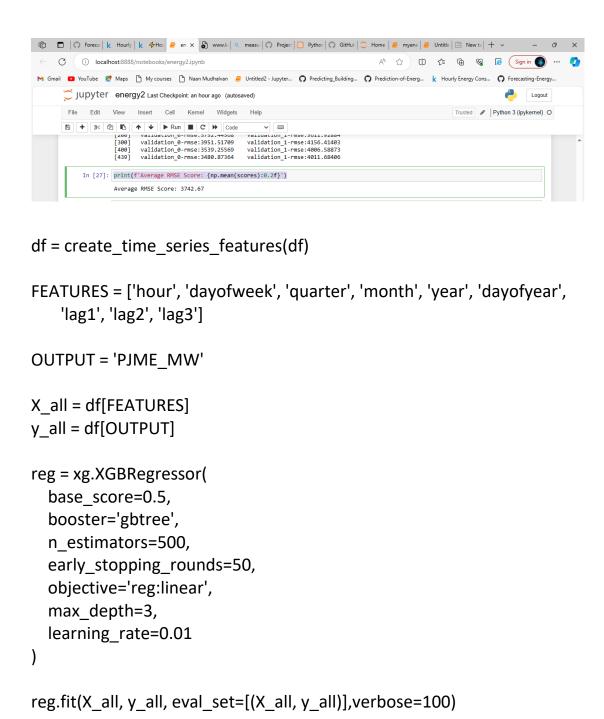
```
y train = train[OUTPUT]
X test = test[FEATURES]
y test = test[OUTPUT]
reg = xg.XGBRegressor(
  base score=0.5,
  booster='gbtree',
  n estimators=1000,
  early_stopping_rounds=50,
  objective='reg:linear',
  max depth=3,
  learning rate=0.01
reg.fit(
  X_train,
  y_train,
  eval_set=[(X_train, y_train),(X_test, y_test)],
  verbose=100
y_pred = reg.predict(X_test)
preds.append(y_pred)
score = np.sqrt(mean squared error(y test, y pred))
scores.append(score)
```

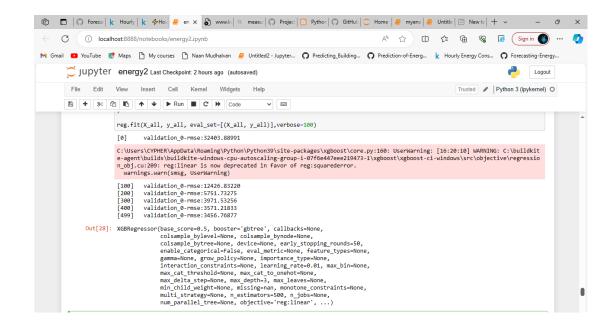




#### 12. FOLD ANALYSIS & RETRAINING ON ALL DATA

print(f'Average RMSE Score: {np.mean(scores):0.2f}')





## 13.PREDICTING FUTURE

# df.index.max()

```
| Forecal | K Hourly | K | Hourly | Energy | Logout | Many |
```

```
future = pd.date range('2018-08-03','2019-08-03',freq='1h')
  future_df = pd.DataFrame(index=future)
  future_df['isFuture'] = True
  df['isFuture'] = False
  df_and_future = pd.concat([df, future_df])
  df and future = create time series features(df and future)
  df and future = add lags(df and future)
  future_w_features = df_and_future.query('isFuture').copy()
  future_w_features['pred'] =
reg.predict(future w features[FEATURES])
  future_w_features['pred'].plot(
    figsize=(10,5),
    ms=1,
    lw=1,
    title="Future Predictions"
  )
  plt.show()
```

