Ensemble Learning - QRT Challenge

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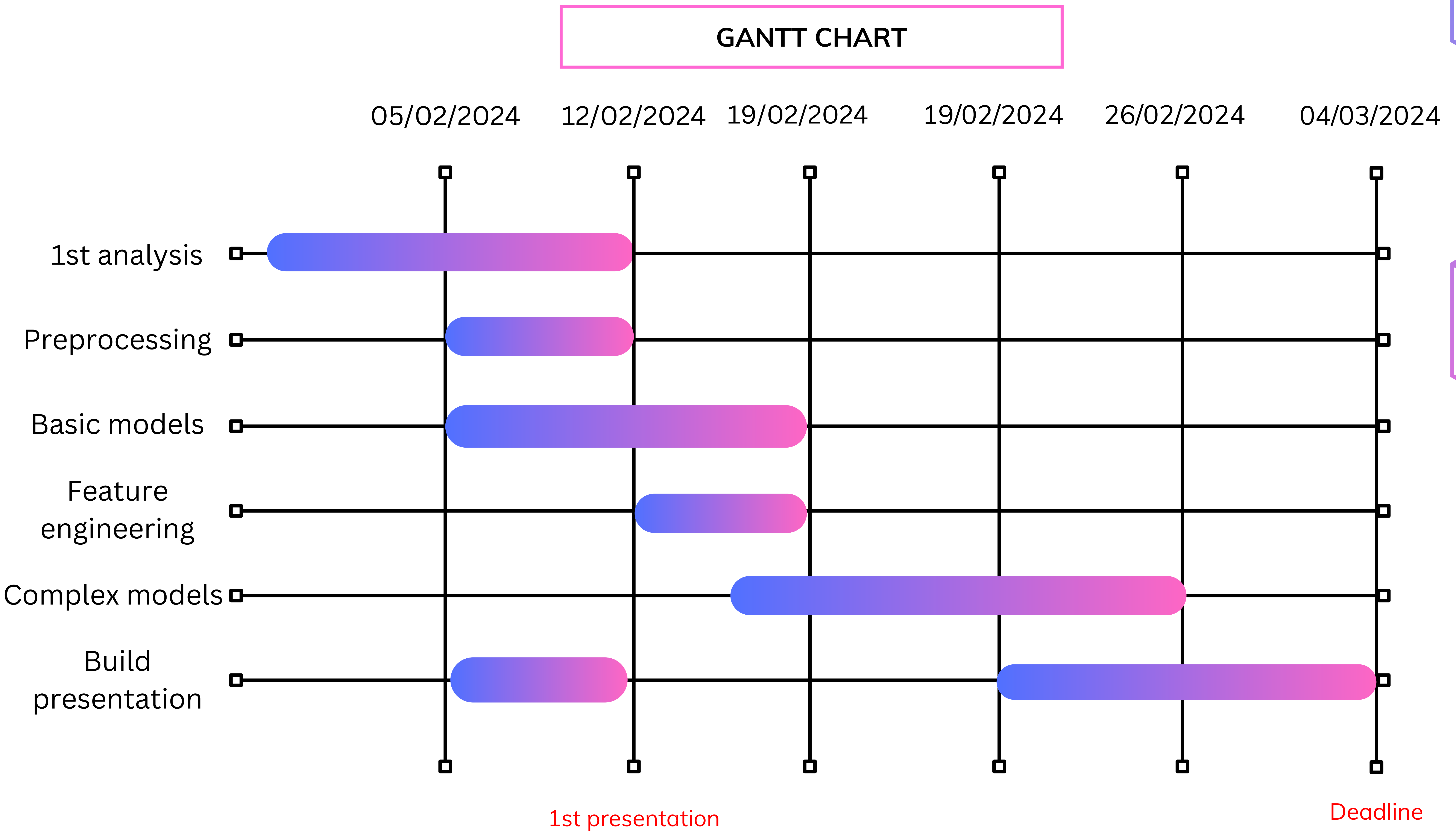
WORKFLOW DISTRIBUTION

Hugo	Ayush	Jatin	Duoer
Initial Analysis	Data Preprocessing + Feature Engineering	Modelling + Hypertuning	Other method+ Presentation
• Conceptualized inital analysis for scope of project. • Performed benchmarking modelling using LR, RF and Grad Boosting.	• Analyzed feature importance and mutual information between features. • Created new features to improve baseline.	• Implemented machine learning models like RF and XGBoost while hypertuning them. • Used ensemble methods like stacking on hypertuned models to improve score.	• Tried Neural Networks+ Stacking model • Developed the inital and final presentation.

Github Link


GANTT CHART
05/02/2024
12/02/2024
19/02/2024
19/02/2024
26/02/2024
04/03/2024
1st analysis
Preprocessing
Basic models
Feature engineering
Complex models
Build presentation
1st presentation
Deadline

Challenges and Objectives

Challenges

- **Develop a model** to estimate daily electricity futures price variation in France and Germany.
- Utilize simultaneous weather, energy, and trade data for explanatory variables.
- Aim for trying out **different ensemble methods** and **improving the baseline** to more complicated models.

Objectives

- **Training and testing datasets** with weather, commodity prices, and electricity usage variables.
- Data **includes daily metrics** for two European countries across multiple energy-related dimensions.
- Output model should **predict daily futures price** variation, matched by ID to test dataset.

LETS BEGIN

Baseline Benchmarking

Baseline Models

- **T**he initial baseline model employed was a linear regression, which provided a straightforward, easy-to-interpret model to start the analytical process.
- The linear regression model's performance was evaluated using the Spearman correlation coefficient, which is a non-parametric measure that can capture any monotonic relationship between the features and the target variable.

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LETS BEGIN

Simple Model Benchmarking

Baseline Models

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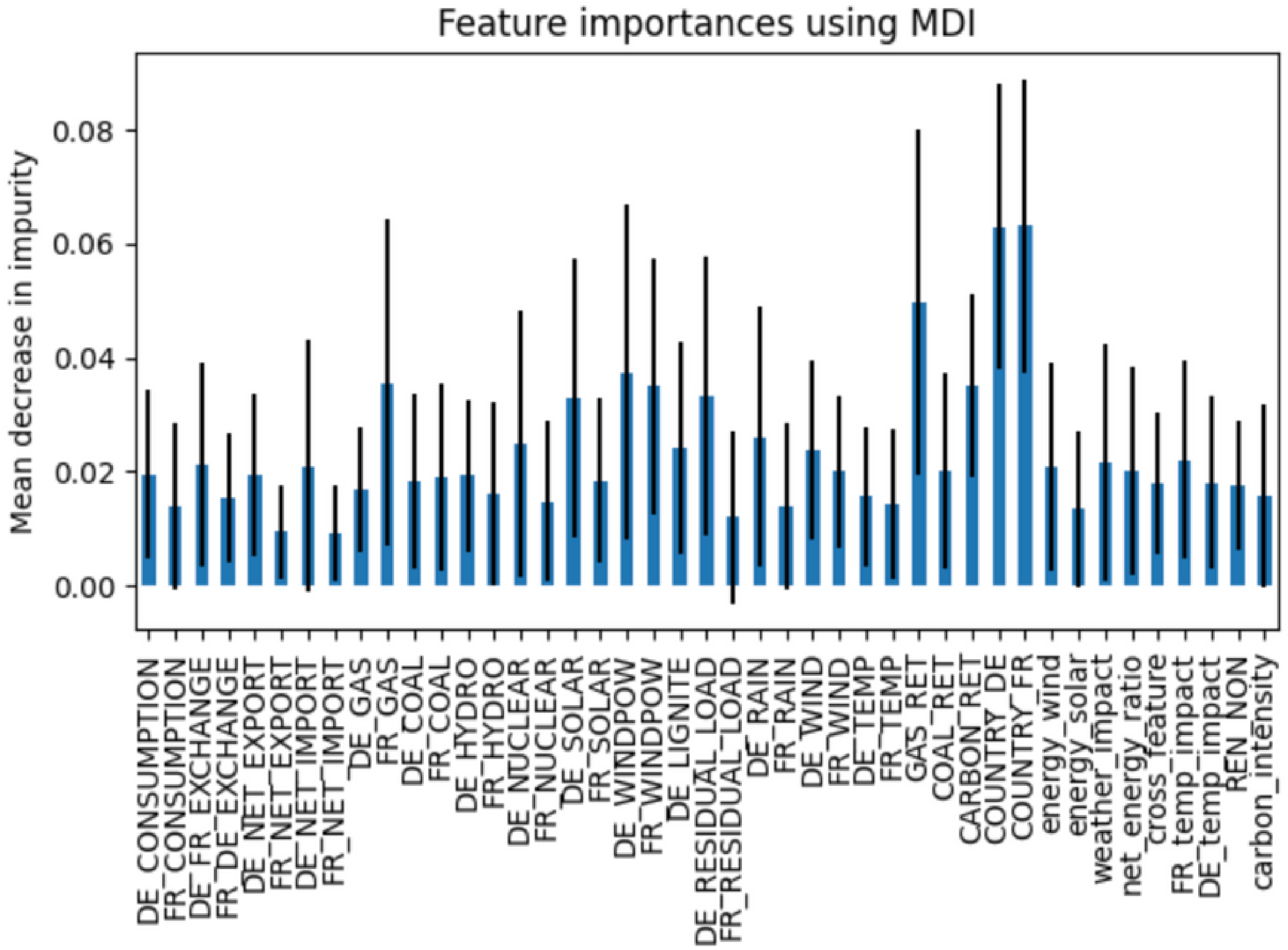
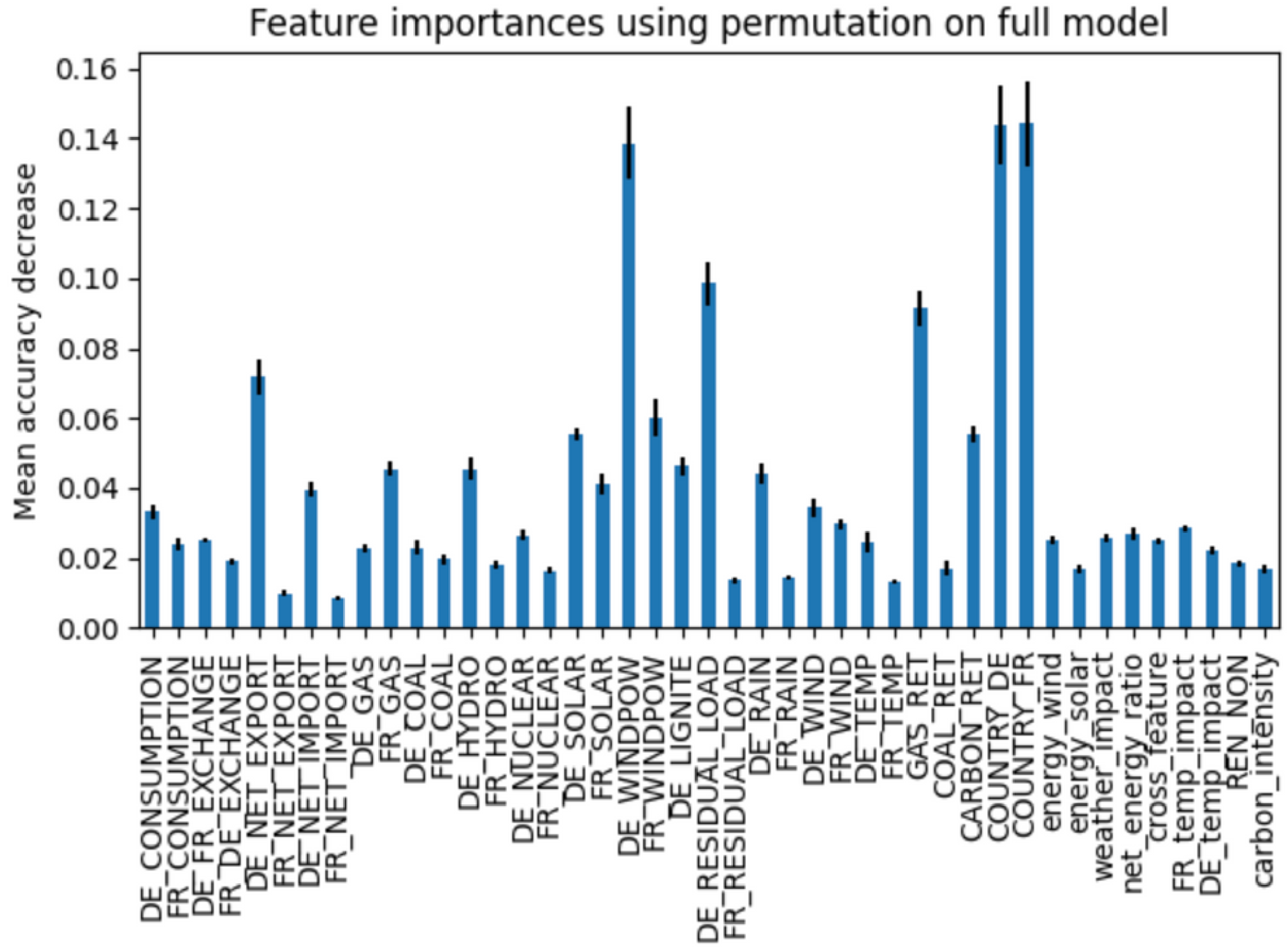
	Model	MSE	MAE	R-squared	Training Time (s)
0	linear_regression	1.005881	0.571140	0.059612	0.010603
1	random_forest	0.172495	0.244220	0.838737	6.371138
2	gradient_boosting	0.563034	0.458647	0.473624	1.277884

LETS BEGIN

Feature Importance



Feature importance based on feature permutation



LETS LOOK AT FEATURE IMPORTANCE USING MDI AND PERMUTATION ON FULL MODEL

Data Preprocessing

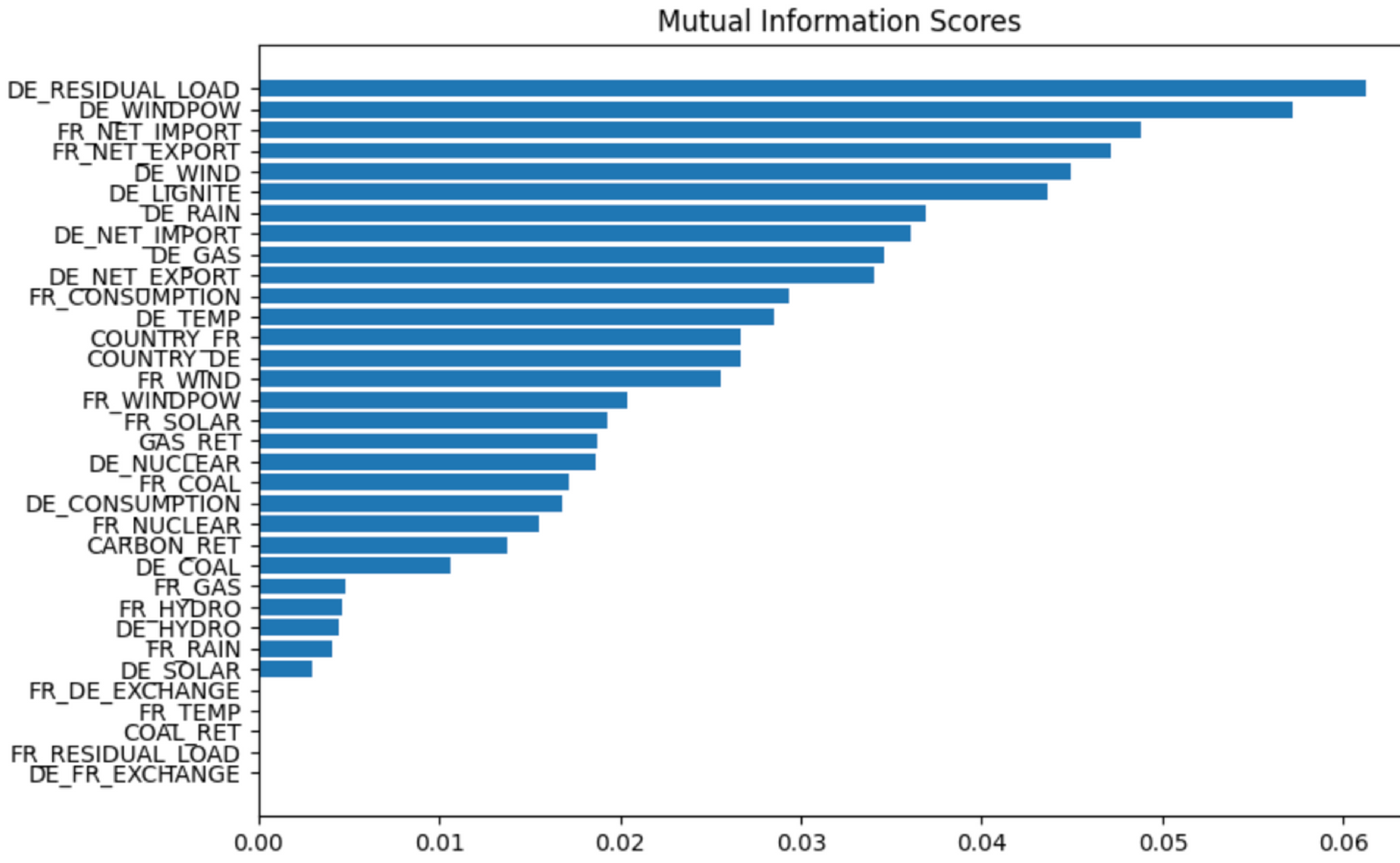
Categorical Variables

- Since we had categorical variables in the data we tried to convert these into numerical data for modelling.

- We used **One Hot Encoding** for encoding the countries France and Germany.

Numerical Variables

- We observe for feature importance of variables by finding out mutual information shared between feature variables and target variable



WE CAN SEE THAT MUTUAL INFORMATION SCORE IS VERY LOW FOR ALL FEATURES

SINCE NO FEATURES CAPTURES A MAJORITY OF INFORMATION OF THE PREDICTOR VARIBALE WE ARE FREE TO CHOOSE AMONG FEATURE VARIABLES FOR CREATING NEW FEATURES

NEW ENGINEERED FEATURES

We can create new features using the old ones.

For example, by dividing the Wind feature and the consumption feature, we can capture how much of the consumption is covered by renewable sources.

We built 7 features. The detailed formulas are available in the appendix

- Energy Production Efficiency
- Weather Impact on Energy
- Cross-Feature Interactions
- Temperature Effect on Consumption
- Renewable vs. Non-renewable Ratios
- Net Exchange Ratios
- Carbon Intensity

New Baseline Models

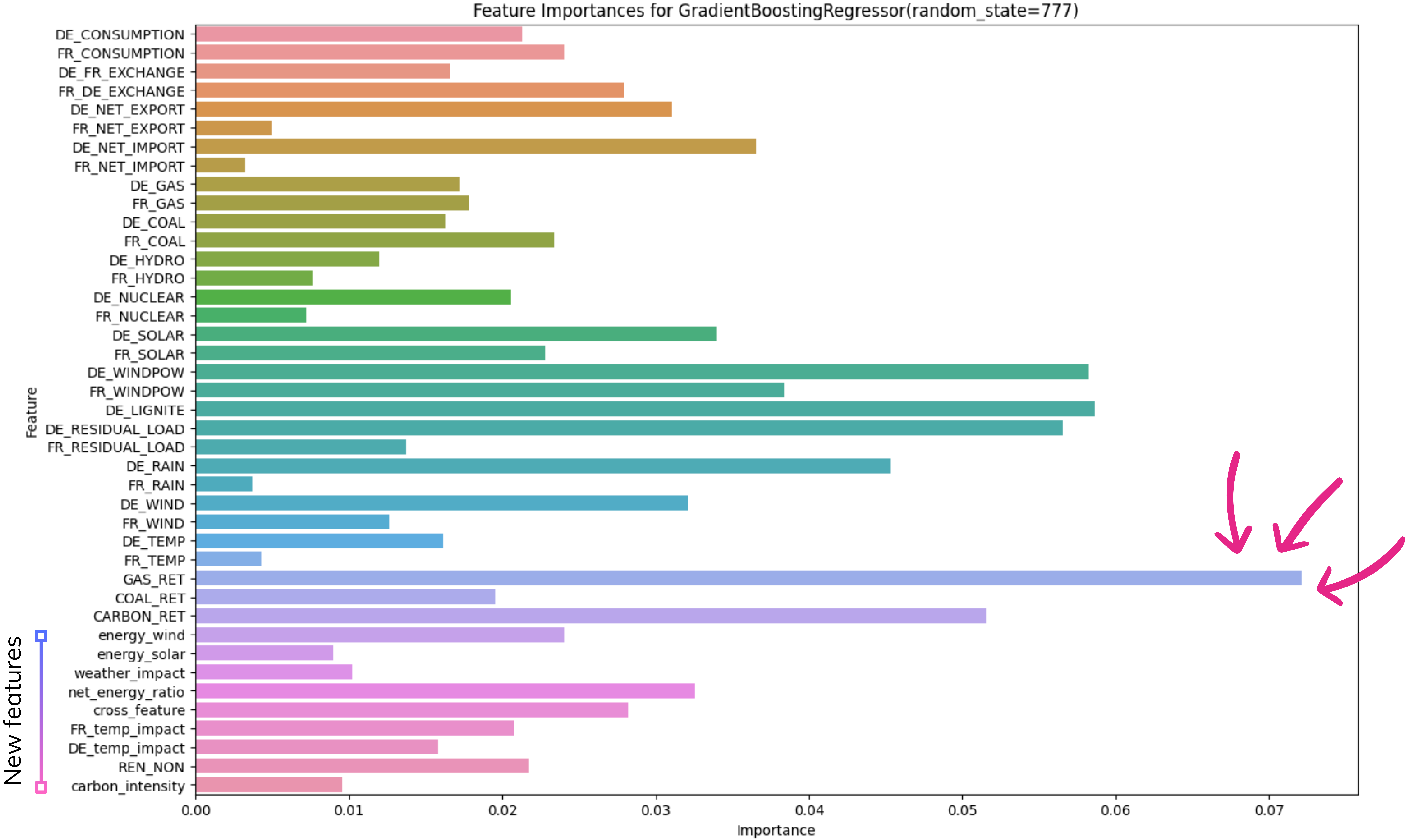
(Post Feature Engineering)

Now that we have a lot new features , it may help us in better capturing information for our baseline models as we can see below -

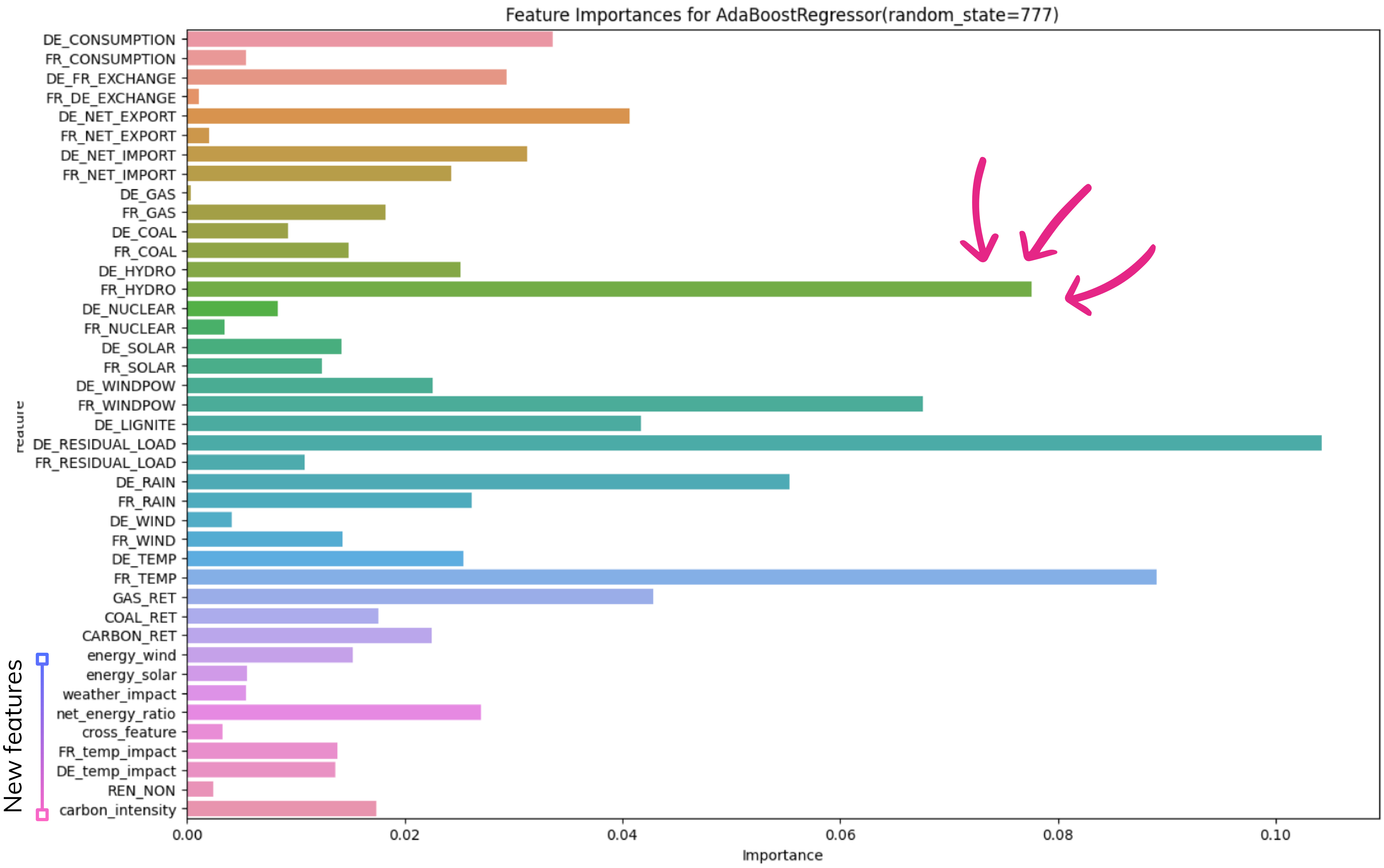
	Model	MSE	MAE	R-squared	Spearman Correlation	Training Time (s)
0	linear_regression	1.007896	0.570350	0.057728	0.282749	0.008636
1	random_forest	0.460711	0.410996	0.569285	0.705836	7.016092
2	gradient_boosting	0.632364	0.485608	0.408809	0.527472	1.703051
3	catboost	0.467540	0.426235	0.562901	0.666339	0.624797
4	adaboost	1.058812	0.767298	0.010127	0.206557	0.468092
5	lightgbm	0.517071	0.430942	0.516595	0.678818	0.500108
6	xgboost	0.448704	0.409082	0.580511	0.697189	0.908484

LR SCORE IMPROVED FROM 27.9 TO 28.2

NOW WE WILL LOOK BRIEFLY AT FEATURE IMPORTANCE OF THE NEW BASELINE MODELS POST FEATURE ENGINEERING AND SEE THE IMPACT OF OUR NEW FEATURES



Feature Importances for GradientBoostingRegressor(random_state=777)
Feature
Importance
DE_CONSUMPTION
FR_CONSUMPTION
DE_FR_EXCHANGE
FR_DE_EXCHANGE
DE_NET_EXPORT
FR_NET_EXPORT
DE_NET_IMPORT
FR_NET_IMPORT
DE_GAS
FR_GAS
DE_COAL
FR_COAL
DE_HYDRO
FR_HYDRO
DE_NUCLEAR
FR_NUCLEAR
DE_SOLAR
FR_SOLAR
DE_WINDPOW
FR_WINDPOW
DE_LIGNITE
DE_RESIDUAL_LOAD
FR_RESIDUAL_LOAD
DE_RAIN
FR_RAIN
DE_WIND
FR_WIND
DE_TEMP
FR_TEMP
GAS_RET
COAL_RET
CARBON_RET
energy_wind
energy_solar
weather_impact
net_energy_ratio
cross_feature
FR_temp_impact
DE_temp_impact
REN_NON
carbon_intensity
0.00
0.01
0.02
0.03
0.04
0.05
0.06
0.07
New features



Feature Importances for AdaBoostRegressor(random_state=777)
DE_CONSUMPTION
FR_CONSUMPTION
DE_FR_EXCHANGE
FR_DE_EXCHANGE
DE_NET_EXPORT
FR_NET_EXPORT
DE_NET_IMPORT
FR_NET_IMPORT
DE_GAS
FR_GAS
DE_COAL
FR_COAL
DE_HYDRO
FR_HYDRO
DE_NUCLEAR
FR_NUCLEAR
DE_SOLAR
FR_SOLAR
DE_WINDPOW
FR_WINDPOW
DE_LIGNITE
DE_RESIDUAL_LOAD
FR_RESIDUAL_LOAD
DE_RAIN
FR_RAIN
DE_WIND
FR_WIND
DE_TEMP
FR_TEMP
GAS_RET
COAL_RET
CARBON_RET
energy_wind
energy_solar
weather_impact
net_energy_ratio
cross_feature
FR_temp_impact
DE_temp_impact
REN_NON
carbon_intensity
New features
0.00
0.02
0.04
0.06
0.08
0.10
Importance

NOW WE PICK AND PROCEED WITH A SIMPLE WEIGHTED AVERAGE TECHNIQUE OF OUR MOST EFFECTIVE BASELINE MODELS THAT INCLUDE RANDOM FOREST , XGBOOST AND CATBOOST

MORE ON THE OTHER SIDE

Weighted Average

```
weights = {
    "random_forest": 0.4,
    "xgboost": 0.35,
    "catboost": 0.25
}
```

WE GET AN
IMPROVED SCORE

Ranking	Date	Method	Parameters	Public score	Selection
1	Feb. 24, 2024, 9:46 p.m.	weighted avg	rf++cat+XGB	0.20025497739154208	Select

WEIGHTS TAKEN IN ACCORDANCE TO THE BASELINE SCORE

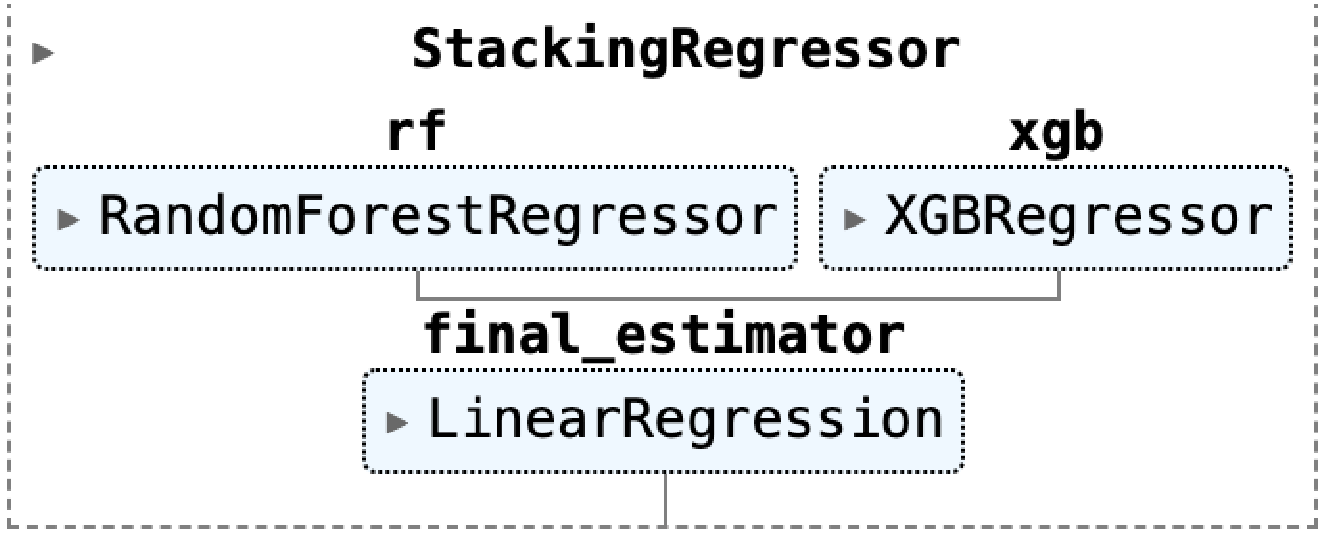
IMPLEMENTING NEW STATEGY USING ENSEMBLE METHODS AND HYPERTUNING

MORE ON THE OTHER SIDE

Hypertuned Models + Stacking

Tuned XGBoost Parameters

```
Best hyperparameters: {'n_estimators': 958, 'max_depth': 3, 'learning_rate': 0.012983502840524876, 'subsample': 0.
8613472551443894, 'colsample_bytree': 0.8592122590269452, 'gamma': 6.265636328745365e-08, 'reg_lambda': 32.1947181
6344407, 'reg_alpha': 42.70703483364794}
```



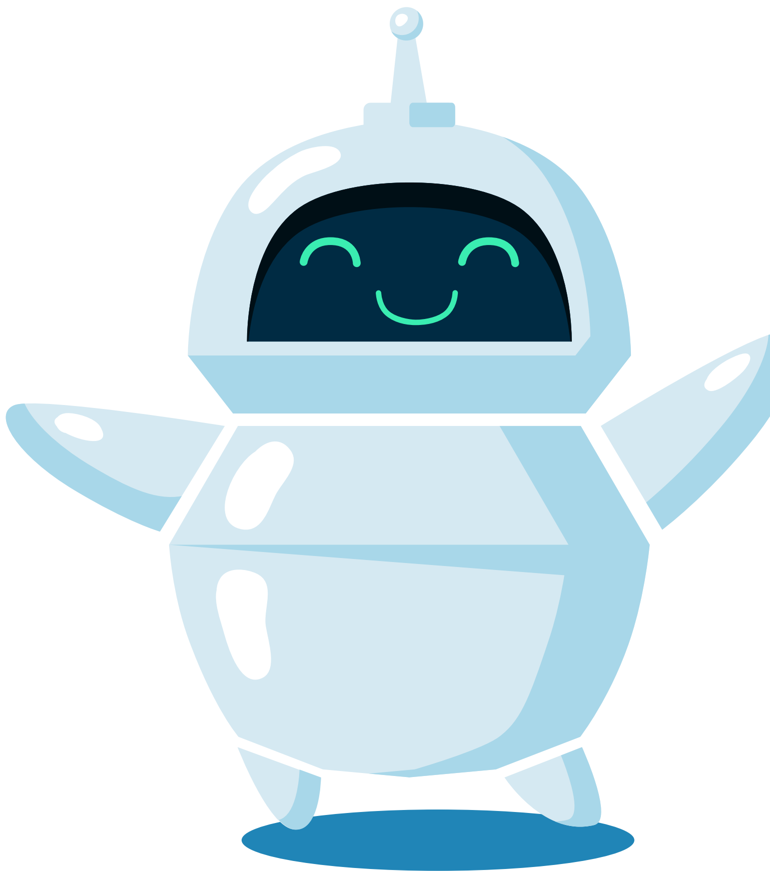
Tuned Random Forest Parameters

```
hyperparameters: {'n_estimators': 352, 'max_depth': 14, 'min_samples_split': 5, 'min_samples_leaf': 13
```

WE HYPERTUNED MODELS USING OPTUNA AS IT PROVIEDS MORE ACCURATE RESULTS THAN GRIDCV

Best Score !

Ranking	Date	Method	Parameters	Public score	Selection
1	Feb. 15, 2024, 7:56 p.m.	stacking	xgb+rf	0.20284439043303762	Select



All submission results

Ranking	Date	Method	Parameters	Public score	Selection
1	Feb. 15, 2024, 6:48 p.m.	rf+hypertuning	rf	0.19228844668280182	Select
2	Feb. 12, 2024, 9:57 p.m.	Baseline	LR	0.18594542447369478	Select
3	Feb. 15, 2024, 7:17 p.m.	XGB	hypertuned	0.1808433026736426	Select
4	Feb. 12, 2024, 10:04 p.m.	New_Baseline_28.5	LR	0.15908193724817526	Select

Conclusion

Analysis

Preprocessing

Basic models

Feature engineering

Advanced models

Best public score : 0.203 (XGB + RF)

GREAT TEAM ORGANISATION LED US TO OBTAIN GOOD RESULTS !

ALL THE CODE CAN BE FOUND ON OUR GITHUB (LINK HERE)

Appendix

FEATURE ENGINEERING	Description	Operation / Formula
Energy Production Efficiency	capture how much of the consumption is covered by renewable sources.	DE_WIND / DE_CONSUMPTION
Weather Impact on Energy	to see if rain has a direct impact on hydroelectric power production	FR_RAIN * FR_HYDRO
Net Exchange Ratios:	contribution of cross-border exchanges	(DE_FR_EXCHANGE - FR_DE_EXCHANGE) / (DE_CONSUMPTION + FR_CONSUMPTION)
Cross-Feature Interactions	capture the proportion of renewable energy in total consumption.	(FR_WIND + FR_SOLAR) / FR_CONSUMPTION
Temperature Effect on Consumption	Capture the effect of changing temperature on consumption	FR_TEMP * FR_CONSUMPTION and DE_TEMP * DE_CONSUMPTION
Renewable vs. Non-renewable Ratios	Calculate the ratio of renewable to non-renewable energy production for each country	(FR_WINDPOW + FR_SOLAR) / (FR_COAL + FR_GAS)
Carbon Intensity	Create a feature representing the carbon intensity of electricity generation	(COAL_RET + GAS_RET) / (DE_CONSUMPTION + FR_CONSUMPTION)

Merci !