# 8. 에너지 부하 예측 실습



# 냉난방 부하 예측모델 개발



energy\_efficiency\_modeling.ipynb

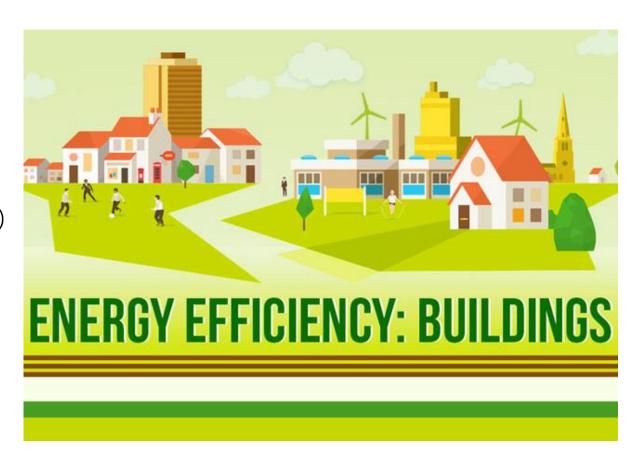
건물 에너지 소비는 전체 에너지 사용의 약 40%를 차지합니다. 설계 단계에서 건물의 냉난방 부하를 예측하는 것은 에너지 효율화를 위해 매우 중요합니다. 건물 에너지 성능에 대한 데이터셋을 기반으로 건물의 냉난방 부하를 예측하기 위해 다양한 모델을 개발합니다.

#### Input

- Relative Compactness
- Surface Area m<sup>2</sup>
- Wall Area m<sup>2</sup>
- Roof Area m<sup>2</sup>
- Overall Height m
- Orientation 2:North, 3:East, 4:South, 5:West
- Glazing Area 0%, 10%, 25%, 40% (of floor area)
- Glazing Area Distribution (Variance)
  - 1:Uniform, 2:North, 3:East, 4:South, 5:West
- Heating Load kWh
- Cooling Load kWh

#### Output

- 난방부하
- 냉방부하



```
[1] import os
    import numpy as np
    import pandas as pd
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    import seaborn as sns
    import warnings
    warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
[2] data = pd.read_csv('building_energy_efficiency.csv')
```

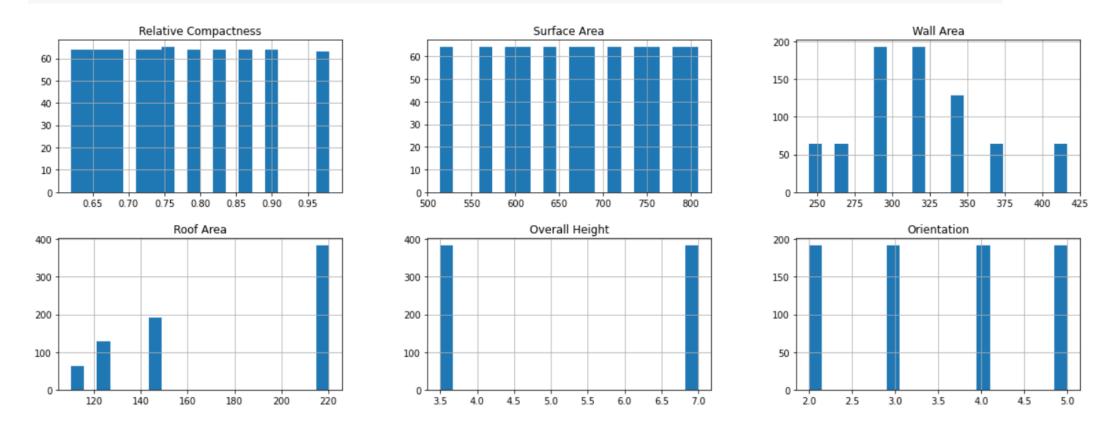
#### [3] data.head()

	Relative Compactness	Surface Area	Wall Area	Roof Area	Overall Height	Orientation	Glazing Area	Glazing Area Distribution	Heating Load	Cooling Load
0	0.7638	514.5	294.0	110.25	7.0	2	0.0	0	15.55	21.33
1	0.9800	514.5	294.0	110.25	7.0	3	0.0	0	15.55	21.33
2	0.9800	514.5	294.0	110.25	7.0	4	0.0	0	15.55	21.33
3	0.9800	514.5	294.0	110.25	7.0	5	0.0	0	15.55	21.33
4	0.9000	563.5	318.5	122.50	7.0	2	0.0	0	20.84	28.28

```
[4] data.shape
    (768, 10)
    data.isnull().sum()
[5]
    Relative Compactness
    Surface Area
    Wall Area
    Roof Area
    Overall Height
    Orientation
    Glazing Area
    Glazing Area Distribution
                                  0
    Heating Load
    Cooling Load
    dtype: int64
```

각 데이터의 분포 체크

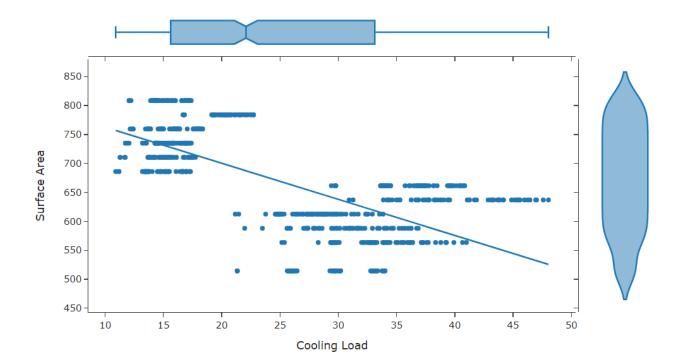
[6] data.hist(bins=20, figsize=(20,15))
plt.show()



상관관계 분석

```
[7] import plotly.express as px

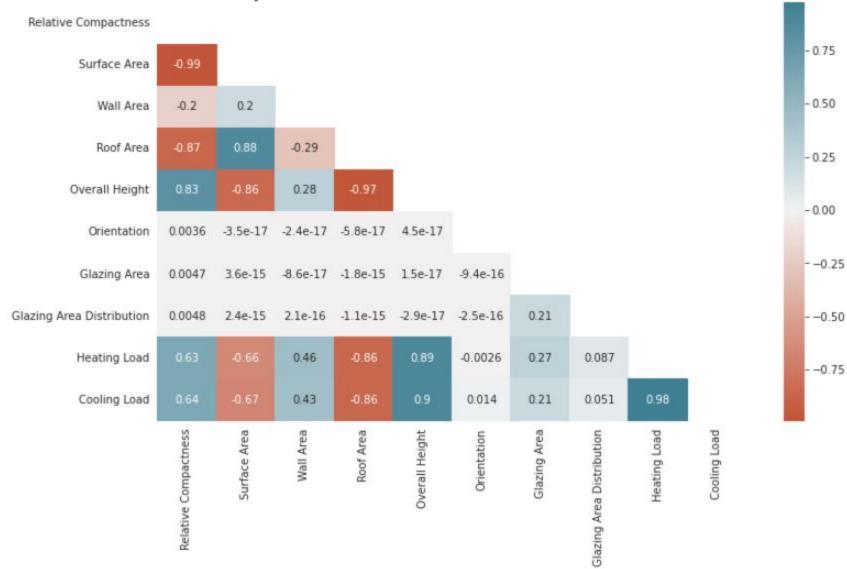
yprop = 'Surface Area'
xprop = 'Cooling Load'
h= None
px.scatter(data, x=xprop, y=yprop, color=h, marginal_y="violin", marginal_x="box", trendline="ols",
```



명확한 상관관계를 찾기위해 상관관계 행렬 확인

```
[9]
    import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
     import matplotlib.style as style
     import seaborn as sns
    style.use('ggplot')
    sns.set_style('whitegrid')
    plt.subplots(figsize = (12,7))
    ## Plotting heatmap. # Generate a mask for the upper triangle (taken from seabor
    mask = np.zeros_like(data.corr(), dtype=np.bool)
    mask[np.triu_indices_from(mask)] = True
    sns.heatmap(data.corr(), cmap=sns.diverging_palette(20, 220, n=200), annot=True,
    plt.title("Heatmap of all the Features of Train data set", fontsize = 25);
```

#### Heatmap of all the Features of Train data set



```
[11] from scipy.stats import randint as sp_randint
     from catboost import CatBoostRegressor
     from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
     from keras. Layers import Dense
     from keras.models import Sequential
     from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor
     from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor
     from sklearn.neural_network import MLPRegressor
     from sklearn.ensemble import GradientBoostingRegressor,AdaBoostRegressor
     from sklearn.ensemble import BaggingRegressor, RandomForestRegressor
     from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
     from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
     from sklearn.multioutput import MultiOutputRegressor
     from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
     from sklearn.svm import SVC
     from sklearn.svm import SVR
     from sklearn.metrics import accuracy_score, f1_score
     from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
     from sklearn.metrics import roc auc score
```

- 데이터 세트를 훈련 및 테스트 세트로 분할.
- 특징 스케일링 또는 데이터 정규화는 데이터의 독립 변수
   또는 특징의 범위를 정규화하는 데 사용되는 방법입니다.
- 따라서 독립 변수에서 값이 많이 다를 때 모든 값이
   비교 가능한 범위에 유지되도록 특성 스케일링을 사용합니다.

#### 모델링

각 모델의 결과를 저장할 DataFrame을 만듭니다.

```
[16] for mod in regressors:
         name = mod[0]
         model = mod[1]
         model.fit(X_train, y1_train)
         actr1 = r2_score(y1_train, model.predict(X_train))
         acte1 = r2_score(y1_test, model.predict(X_test))
         model.fit(X_train, y2_train)
         actr2 = r2_score(y2_train, model.predict(X_train))
         acte2 = r2_score(y2_test, model.predict(X_test))
         Acc = Acc.append(pd.Series({'model':name, 'train_Heating':actr1,
                                      'test_Heating':acte1,'train_Cooling':actr2,
                                      'test_Cooling':acte2}),ignore_index=True )
     Acc.sort_values(by='test_Cooling')
```

	model	train_Heating	test_Heating	train_Cooling	test_Cooling
4	MLPRegressor	0.865059	0.872689	0.815817	0.835746
0	SVR	0.930662	0.910593	0.892578	0.887385
2	KNeighborsRegressor	0.945989	0.904490	0.926869	0.888896
5	AdaBoostRegressor	0.958150	0.955481	0.943954	0.941024
1	DecisionTreeRegressor	1.000000	0.997228	1.000000	0.948199
3	Random Forest Regressor	0.999405	0.997419	0.995561	0.964753
6	Gradient Boosting Regressor	0.998173	0.997641	0.979423	0.976044

#### 모델 파라미터 튜닝

- Boosting machine learning 알고리즘은 단순한 알고리즘보다 더 나은 정확도를 제공하기 때문에 많이 사용됩니다.
- 알고리즘의 성능은 하이퍼파라미터에 따라 다릅니다.
- 최적의 parameter는 더 높은 정확도를 달성하는 데 도움이 될 수 있습니다.
- 수동으로 hyper parameter를 찾는 것은 지루하고 계산 비용이 많이 듭니다.
- 하이퍼파라미터 튜닝의 자동화가 중요합니다.
- RandomSearch, GridSearchCV, Bayesian optimization은 하이퍼파라미터를 최적화하는 데 사용됩니다.

```
[17] param_grid = [{"learning_rate": [0.01, 0.02, 0.1],
                    "n_estimators":[150, 200, 250], "max_depth": [4, 5, 6],
                    "min_samples_split":[1, 2, 3], "min_samples_leaf":[2, 3],
                    "subsample":[1.0, 2.0]}]
     GBR = GradientBoostingRegressor()
     grid_search_GBR = GridSearchCV(GBR, param_grid, cv=10,
                                    scoring='neg mean squared error')
     grid_search_GBR.fit(X_train, y2_train)
     print("R-Squared::{}".format(grid search GBR.best score ))
     print("Best Hyperparameters::\frac{\pmat(grid_search_GBR.best_params_))
```

```
R-Squared::-1.0560518941222068

Best Hyperparameters::
{'learning_rate': 0.1, 'max_depth': 5, 'min_samples_leaf': 3, 'min_samples_split': 3,
```

#### A. Decision Tree Regressor parameters turning

```
[18] DTR = DecisionTreeRegressor()
     param_grid = {"criterion": ["mse", "mae"],"min_samples_split": [14, 15, 16, 17],
                    "max_depth": [5, 6, 7],"min_samples_leaf": [4, 5, 6],
                    "max leaf nodes": [29, 30, 31, 32],}
     grid_cv_DTR = GridSearchCV(DTR, param_grid, cv=5)
     grid_cv_DTR.fit(X_train,y2_train)
     print("R-Squared::{}".format(grid_cv_DTR.best_score_))
     print("Best Hyperparameters::\munithmn{}".format(grid_cv_DTR.best_params_))
     R-Squared::0.9599150110108299
     Best Hyperparameters::
     {'criterion': 'mse', 'max_depth': 6, 'max_leaf_nodes': 32, 'min_samples_leaf': 5
```

```
[19] DTR = DecisionTreeRegressor()
     param_grid = {"criterion": ["mse", "mae"], "min_samples_split": [14, 15, 16, 17],
                    "max_depth": [5, 6, 7],"min_samples_leaf": [4, 5, 6],
                    "max leaf nodes": [29. 30. 31. 32].}
     grid_cv_DTR = GridSearchCV(DTR, param_grid, cv=5)
     grid_cv_DTR.fit(X_train,y2_train)
     print("R-Squared::{}".format(grid_cv_DTR.best_score_))
     print("Best Hyperparameters::\munithmulter \mathbb{H}\) | format(grid_cv_DTR.best_params_))
     R-Squared::0.9598595926917322
     Best Hyperparameters::
     {'criterion': 'mse', 'max_depth': 6, 'max_leaf_nodes': 31, 'min_samples_leaf': 5
```

#### B. Tune Random Forests Parameters

```
[20] from sklearn.model selection import GridSearchCV
     param_grid = [\{'n_estimators': [350, 400, 450], 'max_features': [1, 2],
                     'max_depth': [85, 90, 95]}]
     RFR = RandomForestRegressor(n_jobs=-1)
     grid_search_RFR = GridSearchCV(RFR, param_grid, cv=10,
                                    scoring='neg_mean_squared_error')
     grid_search_RFR.fit(X_train, y2_train)
     print("R-Squared::{}".format(grid_search_RFR.best_score_))
     print("Best Hyperparameters::\n{}".format(grid_search_RFR.best_params_))
     R-Squared::-2.7105394110927175
     Best Hyperparameters::
     {'max_depth': 85, 'max_features': 1, 'n_estimators': 350}
```

R-Squaredon test dataset=0.9915616795439752

#### C. Gradient Boosting Regression - Hyperparameter Tuning

```
[22] GBR = GradientBoostingRegressor(learning rate=0.1,n estimators=250,
                                     max_depth=5, min_samples_split=3,
                                     min samples leaf=2, subsample=1.0)
    GBR.fit(X train,y1 train)
     print("R-Squared on train dataset={}".format(GBR.score(X test,y1 test)))
     GBR.fit(X_train,y2_train)
     print("R-Squaredon test dataset={}".format(GBR.score(X_test,y2_test)))
    R-Squared on train dataset=0.9986725708412564
```

#### D. CatBoostRegressor

```
[23]
                import warnings
                  warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
                   from sklearn import datasets
                  from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
                  from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV
                  from catboost import CatBoostRegressor
                  model CBR = CatBoostRegressor()
                  parameters = \{ 'depth' : [8, 10], 'iterations' : [10000], 'learning_rate' : [0.02, 0.03], 'l
                                                                      'border_count':[5],'random_state': [42, 45]}
                  grid = GridSearchCV(estimator=model_CBR, param_grid = parameters, cv = 2, n_jobs=-1)
                  grid.fit(X_train, y2_train)
                  print(" Results from Grid Search " )
                  print("\n The best estimator across ALL searched params:\n", grid.best_estimator_)
                  print("\n The best score across ALL searched params:\n", grid.best_score_)
                   print("\n The best parameters across ALL searched params:\n", grid.best_params_)
```

#### E. MLPRegressor

R-Squared on train dataset=0.9978104168656019

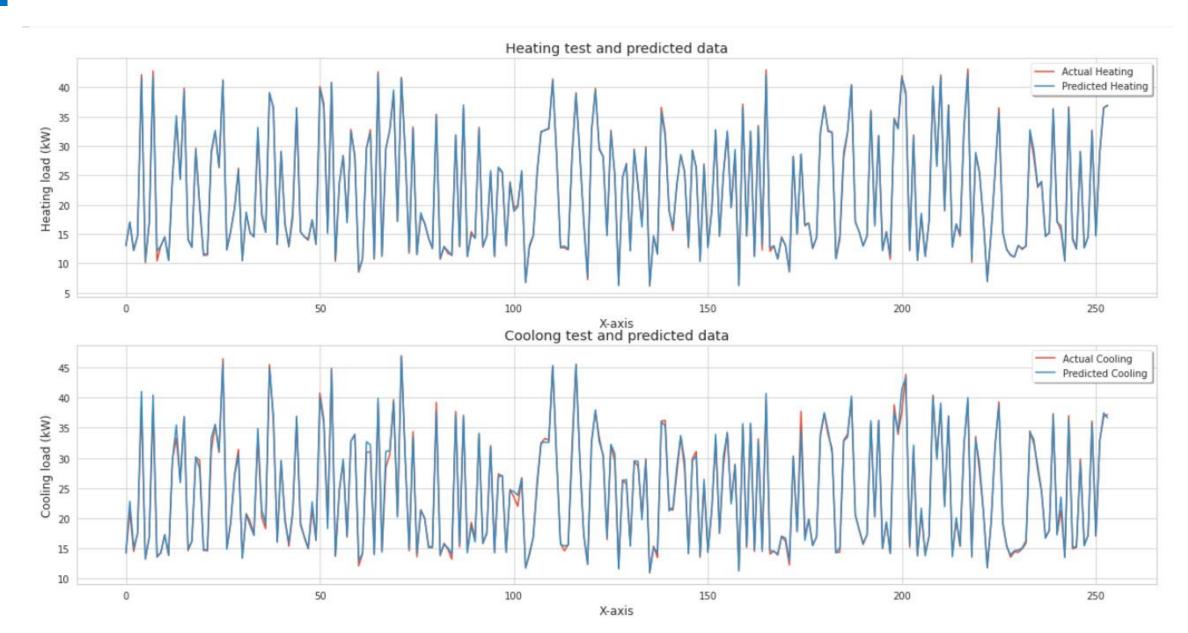
R-Squaredon test dataset=0.9905898640304825

```
[25] Acc1 = pd.DataFrame(index=None, columns=['model','train_Heating','test_Heating',
                                               'train Cooling','test Cooling'])
[26] regressors1 = [['DecisionTreeRegressor',
                     DecisionTreeRegressor(criterion= 'mse', max_depth= 6,
                                            max_leaf_nodes= 30, min_samples_leaf= 5,
                                            min_samples_split= 17)],
                   ['RandomForestRegressor',
                    RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators = 450, max_features = 1,
                                           max depth= 90, bootstrap= True)],
                   ['MLPRegressor',
                    MLPRegressor(hidden_layer_sizes = [180,100,20],activation = relu
                                 solver='lbfgs',max_iter = 10000,random_state = 0)],
                    ['GradientBoostingRegressor',
                    GradientBoostingRegressor(learning_rate=0.1,n_estimators=250,
                                               max_depth=5, min_samples_split=2,
                                               min_samples_leaf=3, subsample=1.0)]]
```

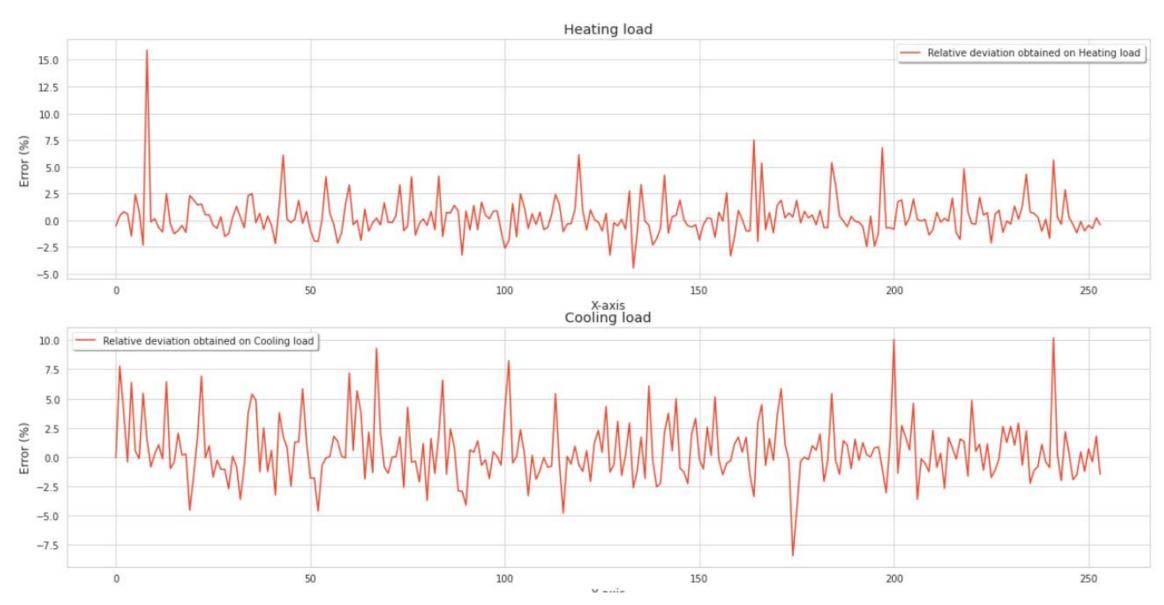
```
[27] for mod in regressors1:
         name = mod[0]
         model = mod[1]
         model.fit(X train,y1 train)
         actr1 = r2_score(y1_train, model.predict(X_train))
         acte1 = r2_score(y1_test, model.predict(X_test))
         model.fit(X train,y2 train)
         actr2 = r2_score(y2_train, model.predict(X_train))
         acte2 = r2_score(y2_test, model.predict(X_test))
         Acc1 = Acc1.append(pd.Series({'model':name, 'train_Heating':actr1,
                                        'test_Heating':acte1,'train_Cooling':actr2,
                                        'test_Cooling':acte2}),ignore_index=True )
     Acc1.sort values(by='test Cooling')
```

	model	train_Heating	test_Heating	train_Cooling	test_Cooling
0	DecisionTreeRegressor	0.994803	0.995168	0.967655	0.959112
1	Random Forest Regressor	0.998754	0.991773	0.996188	0.974144
2	MLPRegressor	0.999816	0.997810	0.999640	0.990590
3	Gradient Boosting Regressor	0.999735	0.998553	0.998988	0.991933

```
[30] x_ax = range(len(y1_test))
     plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
     plt.subplot(2,1,1)
     plt.plot(x_ax, y1_test, label="Actual Heating")
     plt.plot(x_ax, y1_pred, label="Predicted Heating")
     plt.title("Heating test and predicted data")
     plt.xlabel('X-axis')
     plt.ylabel('Heating load (kW)')
     plt.legend(loc='best',fancybox=True, shadow=True)
     plt.grid(True)
     plt.subplot(2,1,2)
     plt.plot(x_ax, y2_test, label="Actual Cooling")
     plt.plot(x_ax, y2_pred, label="Predicted Cooling")
     plt.title("Coolong test and predicted data")
     plt.xlabel('X-axis')
     plt.ylabel('Cooling load (kW)')
     plt.legend(loc='best',fancybox=True, shadow=True)
     plt.grid(True)
```



```
[31] def AAD(y1_test, y1_pred):
         AAD = []
         for i in range(len(y1_pred)):
             AAD.append((y1\_pred[i] - y1\_test.values[i])/y1\_test.values[i]*100)
         return AAD
     x_ax = range(len(y1_test))
     plt.figure(figsize=(20,10))
     plt.subplot(2,1,1)
     plt.plot(x_ax, AAD(y1_test, y1_pred), label="Relative deviation obtained on Heating load")
     plt.title("Heating load")
     plt.xlabel('X-axis')
     plt.ylabel('Error (%)')
     plt.legend(loc='best',fancybox=True, shadow=True)
     plt.grid(True)
     plt.subplot(2,1,2)
     plt.plot(x_ax, AAD(y2_test, y2_pred), label="Relative deviation obtained on Cooling load")
     plt.title("Cooling load")
     plt.xlabel('X-axis')
     plt.ylabel('Error (%)')
     plt.legend(loc='best',fancybox=True, shadow=True)
     plt.grid(True)
```



# 에너지 사용량 예측모델 개발



energy\_usage\_prediction.ipynb

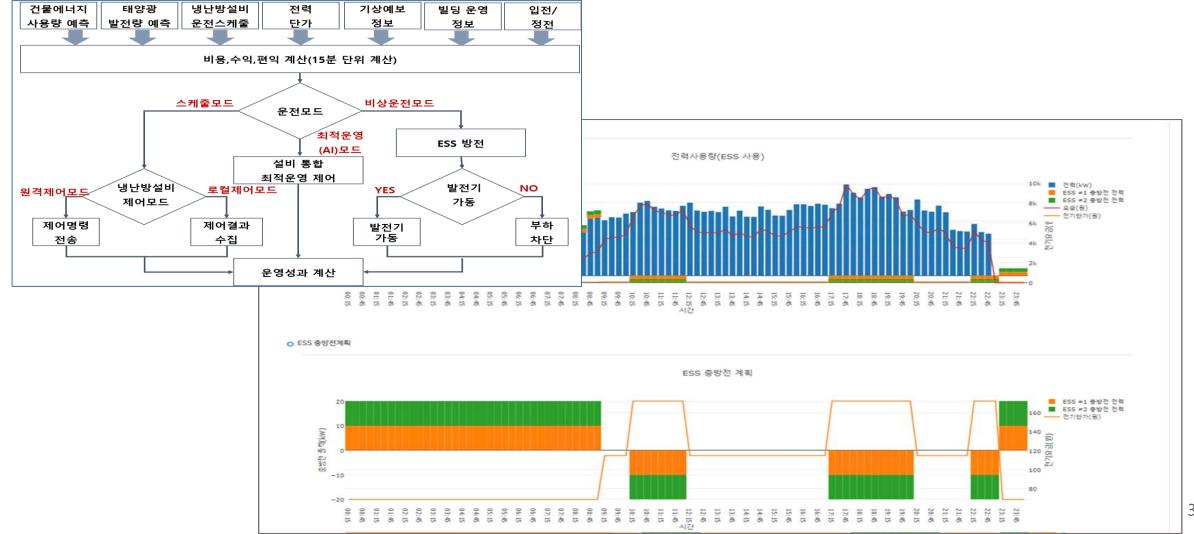
# 에너지 사용량 예측모델

#### 에너지 사용량 예측은 건물 에너지 최적화에 필수적인 기본기능입니다.



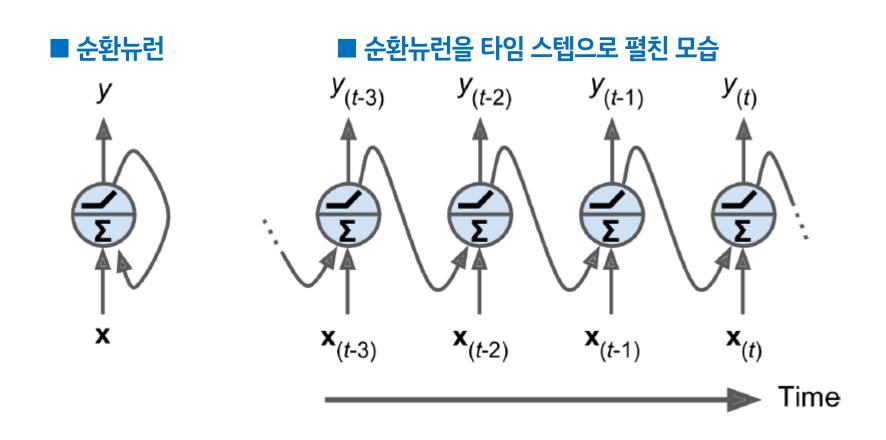
## 에너지 사용량 예측

에너지 사용량 예측은 건물 에너지 최적화에 필수적인 기본기능입니다. 예측 모델은 대부분의 운영 최적화, 스케줄링에 필요하므로 다양한 분야에 활용이 가능합니다.



## 예측 모델 - RNN(Recurrent Neural Network)

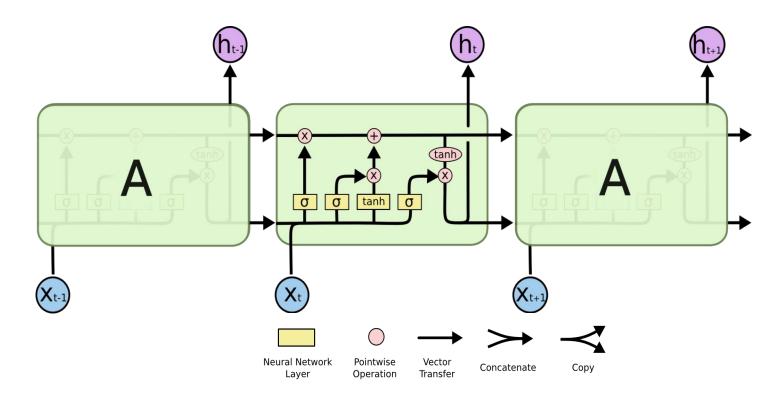
순환신경망은 고정 길이 입력이 아닌 임의 길이를 가진 시퀀스를 다룰 수 있습니다. 순환신경망은 시계열데이터를 분석해서 미래값을 예측하고 문장, 오디오를 입력으로 받아 자동번역, 자연어처리에 유용합니다.



출처 : 도서, 핸즈온 머신러닝 2판

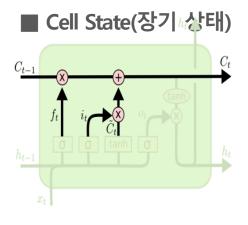
# 예측 모델 - LSTM(Long Short-Term Memory)

LSTM 네트워크는 장기적인 종속성을 학습할 수 있는 특수한 종류의 RNN입니다.
LSTM은 RNN과 동일하게 입력과 출력사이 신경망이 재귀하는 구조를 갖고 있습니다.
그러나 RNN은 재귀를 통한 정보전이 및 전파가 하나의 레이어로 제어되는 반면
LSTM은 Forget gate, Input gate, Output gate를 통한 정보전이 및 전파를 제어합니다.



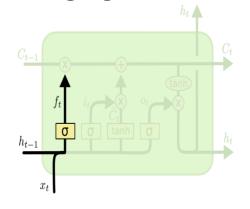
# 예측 모델 - LSTM(Long Short-Term Memory)

#### ■ LSTM 구조



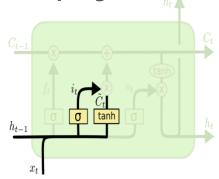
#### $C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + i_t * \tilde{C}_t$

#### **■** forget gate



$$f_t = \sigma\left(W_f \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f\right)$$

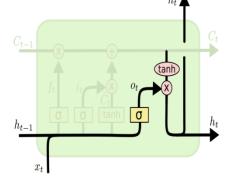
#### ■ input gate



$$i_t = \sigma\left(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i\right)$$

$$\tilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_C \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_C)$$

#### ■ output gate, hidden state(단기 상태)



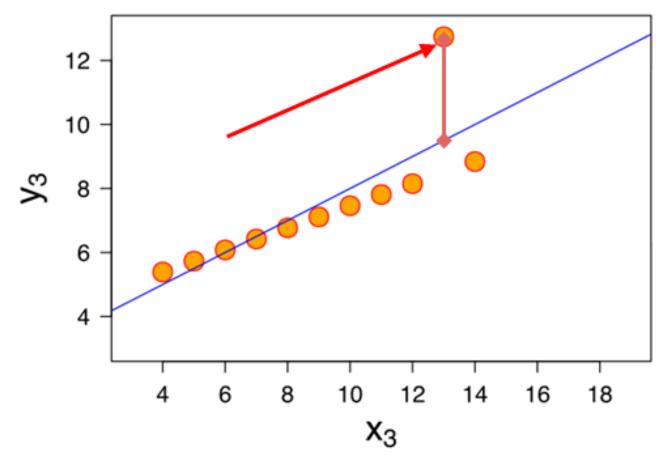
$$o_t = \sigma \left( W_o \left[ h_{t-1}, x_t \right] + b_o \right)$$

$$h_t = o_t * \tanh\left(C_t\right)$$

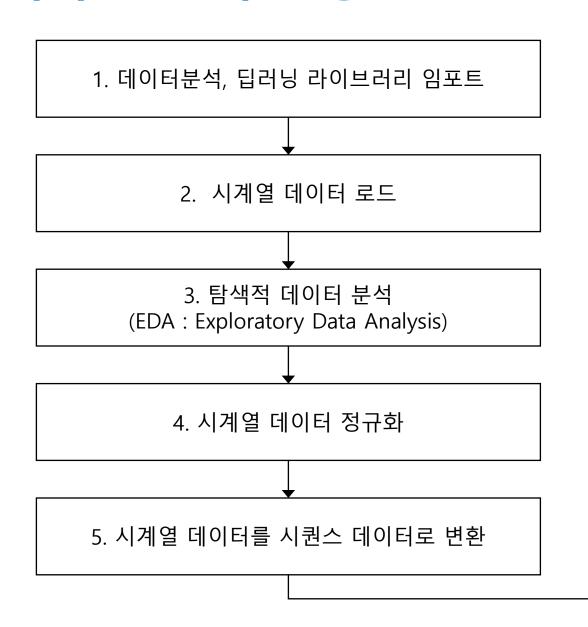
### 예측 모델 - 성능측정

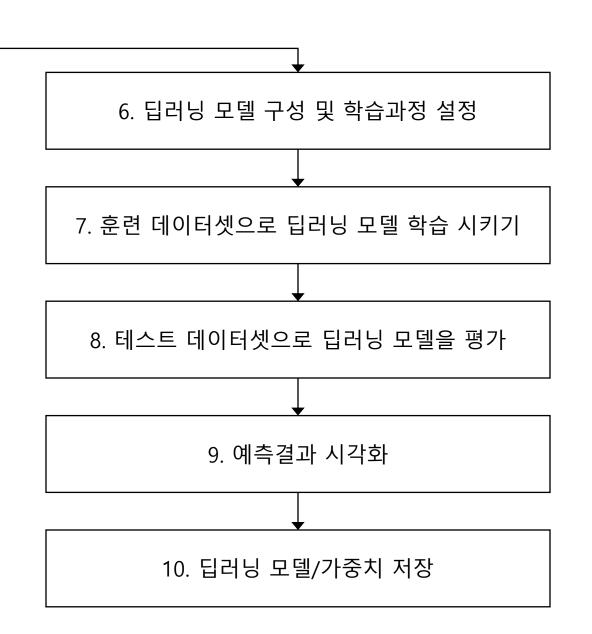
예측 모델의 성능 측정은 MSE를 사용하며, 함수로 학습을 진행하면서 지속적으로 측정을 합니다.

#### ■ MSE(Mean Squared Error)

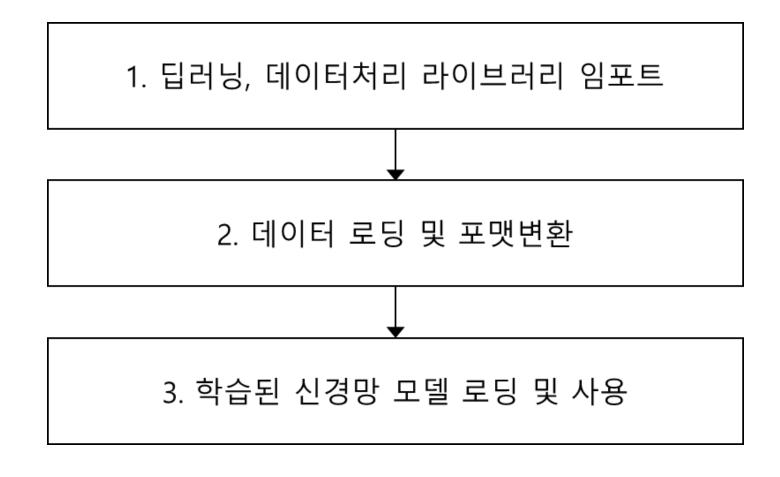


### 예측모델 개발 방법





# 예측모델 사용 방법



### 실습 데이터셋

#### ■ 데이터 파일 : e\_usage\_train.csv, e\_usage\_test.csv

- 데이터 설명 : ABC 빌딩의 15분 전기에너지 사용량 데이터
- e\_usage\_train.csv: 모델 학습(Train) 데이터, 70,000개
- e\_usage\_test.csv : 모델 성능 테스트(Test) 데이터, 35,040개
- 빌딩의 전기에너지 검침 주기가 15분으로,
- 1시간에는 4개의 데이터, 하루에는 96개(4개x24시) 데이터,
- 1년 기간에는 35,040개(4개x24시x365일)의 데이터가 있습니다.

#### ■ 데이터 컬럼명

■ b\_name : 빌딩 이름

Idilie . 글이 어디 - : - - 데이디 스지 !

■ daq\_time : 데이터 수집 시간

■ wday : 요일 구분

■ day\_type : 일 구분

1 - 평일, 2 - 토요일, 3 - 일요일, 휴일

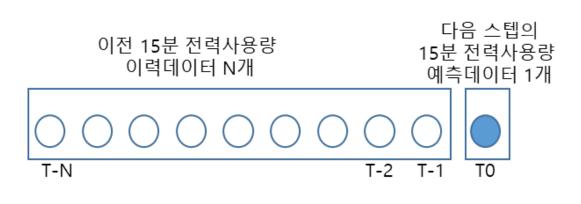
temp : 온도(°C)

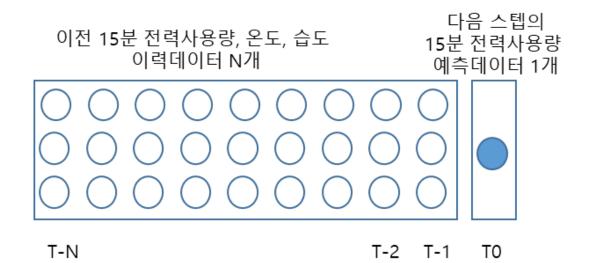
■ rh: 상대습도(%)

b_name	daq_time	wday	day_type	hour	temp	rh	p_usage
ABC	2016-01-01 0:15	5	3	1	-2.5	99	229
ABC	2016-01-01 0:30	5	3	1	-2.5	99	231
ABC	2016-01-01 0:45	5	3	1	-2.5	99	231
ABC	2016-01-01 1:00	5	3	1	-3.1	100	226
ABC	2016-01-01 1:15	5	3	2	-3.1	100	229
ABC	2016-01-01 1:30	5	3	2	-3.1	100	223
ABC	2016-01-01 1:45	5	3	2	-3.1	100	233
ABC	2016-01-01 2:00	5	3	2	-3.1	100	234
ABC	2016-01-01 2:15	5	3	3	-3.1	100	230
ABC	2016-01-01 2:30	5	3	3	-3.1	100	228
ABC	2016-01-01 2:45	5	3	3	-3.1	100	224
ABC	2016-01-01 3:00	5	3	3	-2.9	100	226
ABC	2016-01-01 3:15	5	3	4	-2.9	100	234

### 시퀀스 데이터 구성방법

#### ■ 싱글스텝

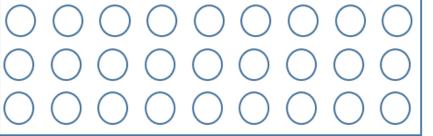




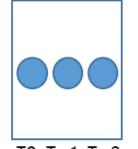
#### ■ 멀티스텝

T-N

이전 15분 전력사용량, 온도, 습도 이력데이터 N개



다음 스텝의 15분 전력사용량 예측데이터 M개



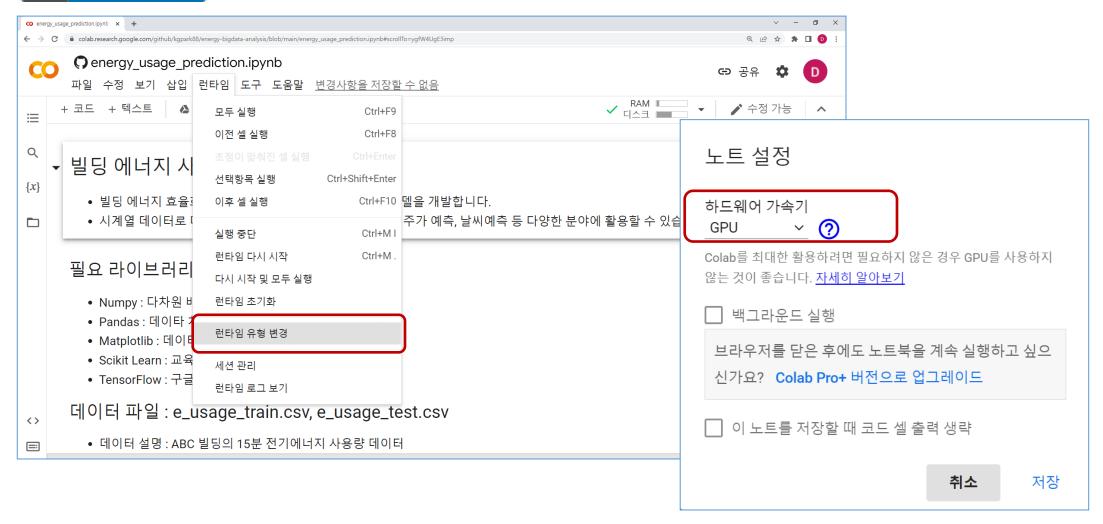
T0 T+1 T+2

T-2

T-1

#### energy\_usage\_prediction.ipynb

Open in Colab



### STEP 1. 라이브러리 import

```
[1] import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler

import tensorflow as tf
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential, load_model
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, LSTM, Activation, Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint
```

STEP 2. 시계열 데이터 처리 csv 파일에서 Train 데이터를 로드합니다.

```
[2] df = pd.read_csv('e_usage_train.csv', header = 0, delimiter = ',')
```

데이터를 확인합니다.

[3] df.head()

	b_name	daq_time	wday	day_type	hour	temp	rh	p_usage
0	ABC	2016-01-01 0:15	5	3	1	-2.5	99.0	229
1	ABC	2016-01-01 0:30	5	3	1	-2.5	99.0	231
2	ABC	2016-01-01 0:45	5	3	1	-2.5	99.0	231

데이터셋을 입력시퀀스데이터와 타깃데이터로 분리하는 함수입니다.

- 시계열 데이터를 시퀀스 데이터로 변환
- 입력데이터는 시퀀스이고, 출력은 고정크기의 벡터나 스칼라인 다대일(many-to-one) 구조로 데이터 변환

```
def split_multivariate_data(dataset, target, start_index, end_index, hist_data_slize, target_size, step, single_step=False):
    data = []
    labels = []
    start_index = start_index + hist_data_size
    if end index is None:
        end index = len(dataset) - target size
    for i in range(start index, end index):
        indices = range(i-hist_data_size, i, step)
        data.append(dataset[indices])
        if single step:
            labels.append(target[i+target_size])
        else:
            labels.append(target[i:i+target size])
    return np.array(data), np.array(labels)
```

입력시퀀스데이터, 타깃데이터, 예측데이터를 그래프에 출력하는 함수입니다.

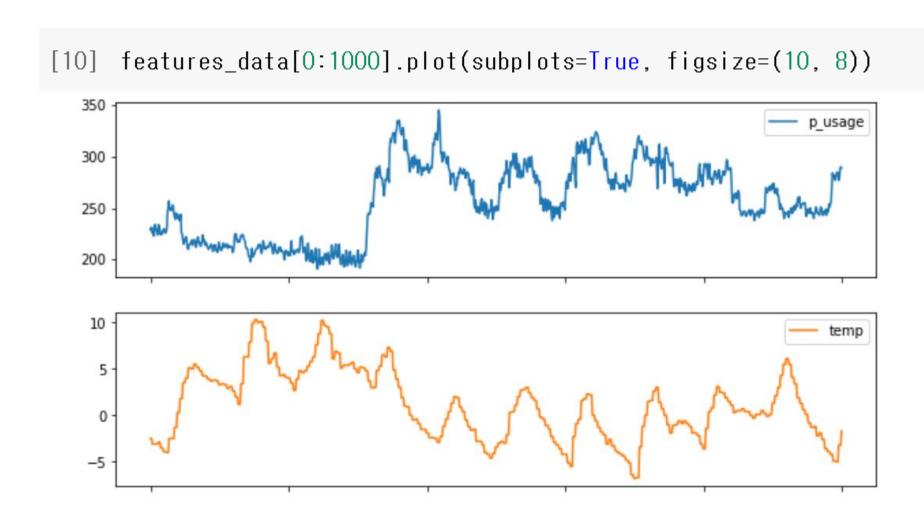
```
def plot_series(series, y=None, y_pred=None, x_label="$t$", y_label="$x(t)$"):
[8]
        n steps = len(series)
        plt.plot(series, ".-")
        if y is not None:
             plt.plot(n_steps, y, "bx", markersize=10)
         if y_pred is not None:
             plt.plot(n steps, y pred, "ro")
        plt.grid(True)
         if x_label:
             plt.xlabel(x label, fontsize=16, rotation=90)
         if y label:
             plt.ylabel(y_label, fontsize=16, rotation=0)
```

전력사용량, 온도, 상대습도를 입력데이터(Feature)로 사용합니다.

```
[9] features = ['p_usage', 'temp', 'rh']
  features_data = df[features]
  features_data.index = df['daq_time']
  features_data.head()
```

	p_usage	temp	temp rh	
daq_time				
2016-01-01 0:15	229	-2.5	99.0	
2016-01-01 0:30	231	-2.5	99.0	
2016-01-01 0:45	231	-2.5	99.0	

시계열 데이터의 패턴을 확인합니다.



데이터셋의 피처(Feature)를 정규화(Scaling)합니다.

```
[12] TRAIN\_SPLIT = 60000
     HISTORY_DATA_SIZE = 20
     FUTURE\_TARGET = 0
     STEP = 1
[13] scaler = MinMaxScaler()
     dataset = scaler.fit_transform(dataset)
[14] dataset
     array([[0.43126177, 0.26245211, 0.98876404],
            [0.43502825, 0.26245211, 0.98876404],
            [0.43502825, 0.26245211, 0.98876404],
```

48

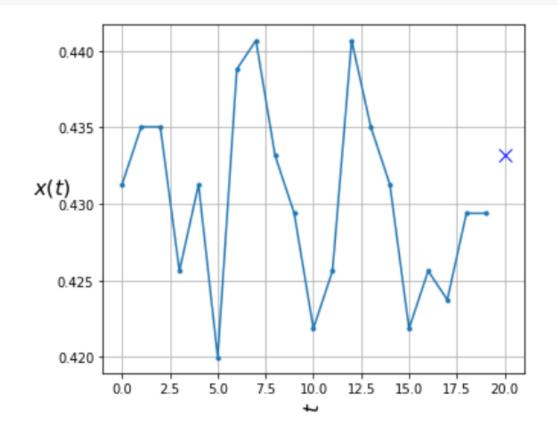
Train 데이터셋과 Validation 데이터셋을 만듭니다.

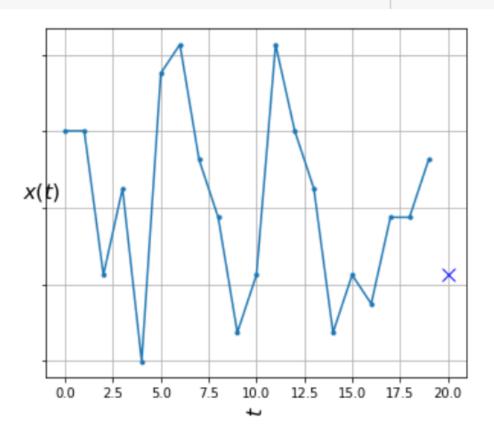
```
[15] X = dataset
     y = dataset[:,0]
     X_train, y_train = split_multivariate_data(X, y,
                                                 O, TRAIN SPLIT,
                                                 HISTORY DATA SIZE, FUTURE TARGET,
                                                 STEP, True)
     X_valid, y_valid = split_multivariate_data(X, y,
                                                 TRAIN_SPLIT, None,
                                                 HISTORY_DATA_SIZE, FUTURE_TARGET,
                                                 STEP, True)
```

split\_multivariate\_data 함수가 반환하는 내용입니다.

```
[16] print ('Single window of past history : {}'.format(X_train[0].shape))
                                                                            입력 데이터
                                                                            [[0.43126177 0.26245211 0.98876404]
       Single window of past history: (20, 3)
                                                                            [0.43502825 0.26245211 0.98876404]
                                                                             [0.43502825 0.26245211 0.98876404]
                                                                             [0.42561205 0.25095785 1.
                                                                             [0.43126177 0.25095785 1.
                                                                             [0.41996234 0.25095785 1.
[17] print ('입력 데이터')
                                                                             [0.43879473 0.25095785 1.
       print (X_train[0])
                                                                             [0.44067797 0.25095785 1.
                                                                             [0.43314501 0.25095785 1.
       print ('타겟 데이터')
                                                                             [0.42937853 0.25095785 1.
                                                                             [0.42184557 0.25095785 1.
       print (y_train[0])
                                                                             [0.42561205 0.25478927 1.
                                                                             [0.44067797 0.25478927 1.
                                                                             [0.43502825 0.25478927 1.
                                                                             [0.43126177 0.25478927 1.
                                                                             [0.42184557 0.24329502 1.
                                                                            [0.42561205 0.24329502 1.
                                                                            [0.42372881 0.24329502 1.
                                                                            [0.42937853 0.24329502 1.
                                                                            [0.42937853 0.23563218 1.
                                                                           타켓 데이터
                                                                           0.4331450094161958
```

```
[18] cols = 3
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=cols, sharey=True, figsize=(20, 5))
    for i in range(cols):
        plt.sca(axes[i])
        plot_series(X_train[i, :, 0], y_train[i])
    plt.show()
```





### STEP 3. 딥러닝 모델 구현

데이터가 순차데이터(Sequence Data)인 시계열(Time Series) 이므로 다양한 길이의 순차데이터 처리에 적합한 RNN 기반의 LSTM 모델을 사용합니다.

```
[19] HIDDEN_SIZE = 10
    DROP_OUT = 0.3

model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(HIDDEN_SIZE, input_shape=[20, 3], return_sequences=False))
model.add(Dropout(DROP_OUT))
model.add(Dense(1))
```

#### 모델 구성 확인

[20] model.summary() Model: "sequential" Layer (type) Output Shape Param # (None, 10) Istm (LSTM) 560 (None, 10) dropout (Dropout) dense (Dense) (None, 1) 11 Total params: 571 Trainable params: 571 Non-trainable params: 0

#### 모델 컴파일

```
[22] model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse')
```

### 모델 학습(Train) 조기종료, 체크포인트 설정

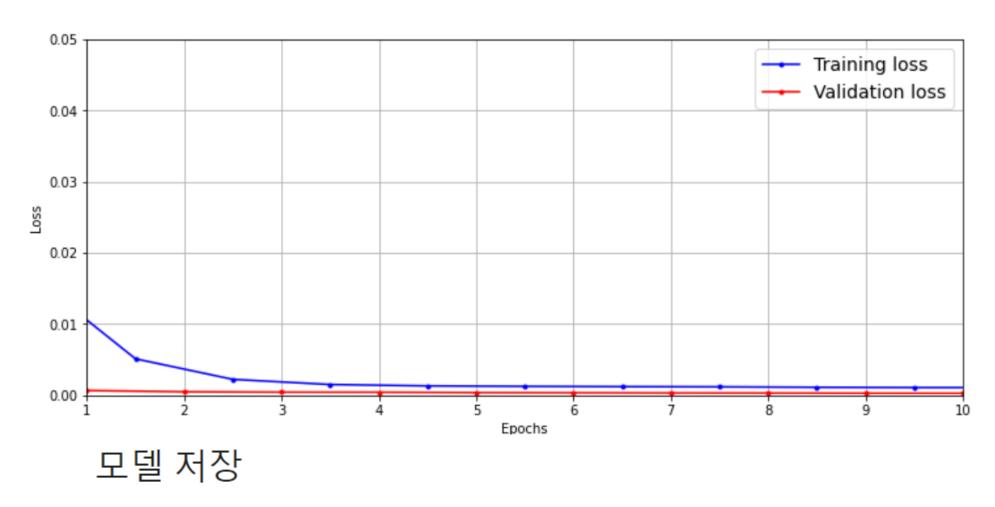
### 모델 학습(Train)

전력사용량 데이터는 일(Day) 단위 패턴이 있으므로 BATCH\_SIZE를 96(15분\*24시간=96)

```
Epoch 1/50
Epoch 1: val_loss improved from inf to 0.00067, saving model to best_model.h5
Epoch 2/50
Epoch 2: val_loss improved from 0.00067 to 0.00049, saving model to best_model.h5
Epoch 3/50
Epoch 3: val_loss improved from 0.00049 to 0.00043, saving model to best_model.h5
Epoch 4/50
Epoch 4: val_loss improved from 0.00043 to 0.00042, saving model to best_model.h5
Epoch 5/50
Epoch 5: val_loss improved from 0.00042 to 0.00037, saving model to best_model.h5
```

모델의 Training Loss와 Validation Loss를 출력하는 함수입니다.

```
[25] def plot learning curves(loss, val loss):
         plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))
         plt.plot(np.arange(len(loss)) + 0.5, loss, "b.-", label="Training loss")
         plt.plot(np.arange(len(val_loss)) + 1, val_loss, "r.-", label="Validation loss")
         plt.axis([1, 10, 0, 0.05])
         plt.legend(fontsize=14)
         plt.xlabel("Epochs")
         plt.ylabel("Loss")
         plt.grid(True)
     plot learning curves(history.history["loss"], history.history["val loss"])
     plt.show()
```



[26] model.save('my\_model.h5')

STEP 4. 딥러닝 모델 사용

csv 파일에서 Test 데이터를 로드합니다.

```
[27] df = pd.read_csv('e_usage_test.csv', header = 0, delimiter = ',')
```

데이터를 확인합니다.

```
[28] df.head()
```

	b_name	daq_time	wday	day_type	hour	temp	rh	p_usage
0	ABC	2018-01-01 0:15	1	3	1	-1.8	43	283
1	ABC	2018-01-01 0:30	1	3	1	-1.8	43	279

전력사용량, 온도, 상대습도를 입력데이터(Feature)로 사용합니다.

```
[31] features = ['p_usage', 'temp', 'rh']
    features_data = df[features]
    features_data.index = df['daq_time']
    dataset = features_data.values
```

### 데이터를 정규화(Scaling) 합니다.

```
[32] scaled_dataset = scaler.transform(dataset)
```

저장한 모델을 로드합니다.

```
[34] model = load_model('best_model.h5')
```

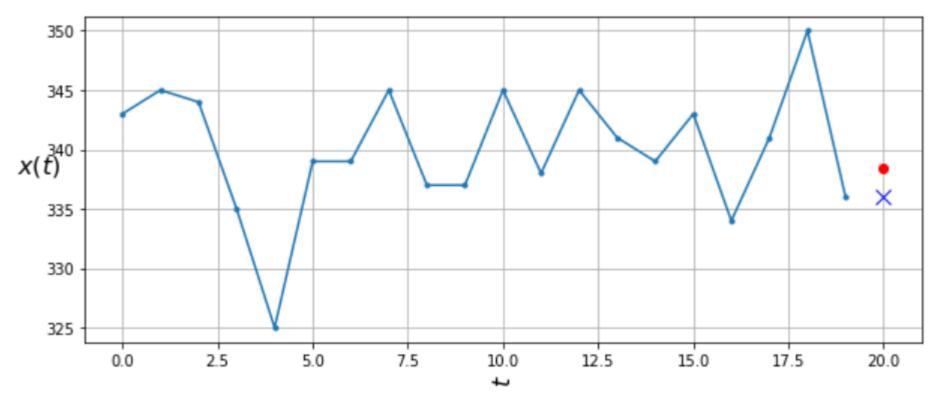
테스트 데이터셋으로 모델 성능을 평가합니다.

AI모델로 에너지 사용량을 예측합니다.

```
[36] for TIME_STEP in range(1000,1110):
         p_usage_hist = scaler.inverse_transform(X_test[TIME_STEP])
         p_usage_hist = p_usage_hist[:, 0]
         p_usage_real = dataset[TIME_STEP + HISTORY_DATA_SIZE][0]
         pred = model.predict(
             X_test[TIME_STEP].reshape(1, HISTORY_DATA_SIZE, -1))
         pred = pred[0][0]
         p_usage_pred = scaler.inverse_transform([[pred, 0, 0]])[0][0]
         error = abs(p_usage_pred - p_usage_real)
         error_rate = error/p_usage_real*100
```

```
fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=1, ncols=1, sharey=True, figsize=(10, 4))
plot_series(p_usage_hist, p_usage_real, p_usage_pred)
plt.show()

print(f'입력데이터 : {p_usage_hist}')
print(f'실제값 : {p_usage_real:.2f}')
print(f'예측값 : {p_usage_pred:.2f}')
print(f'오차 : {error:.2f}')
print(f'오차율 : {error_rate:.2f}%')
```

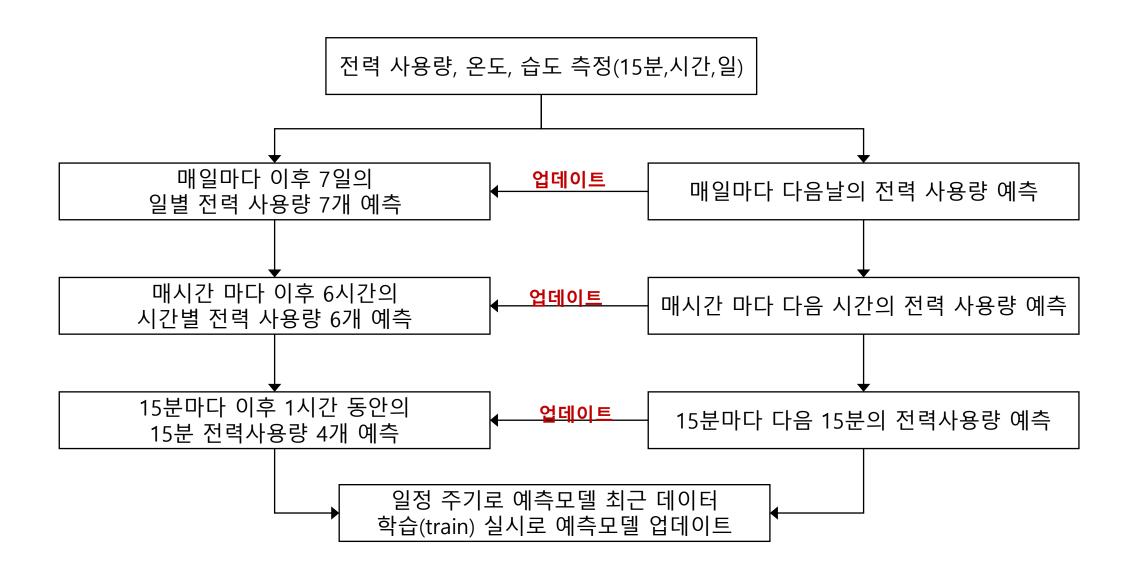


입력데이터 : [343, 345, 344, 335, 325, 339, 339, 345, 337, 337, 345, 338, 345, 341, 339, 343, 334, 341, 350, 336,]

실제값 : 336.00 예측값 : 338.46

오차 : 2.46

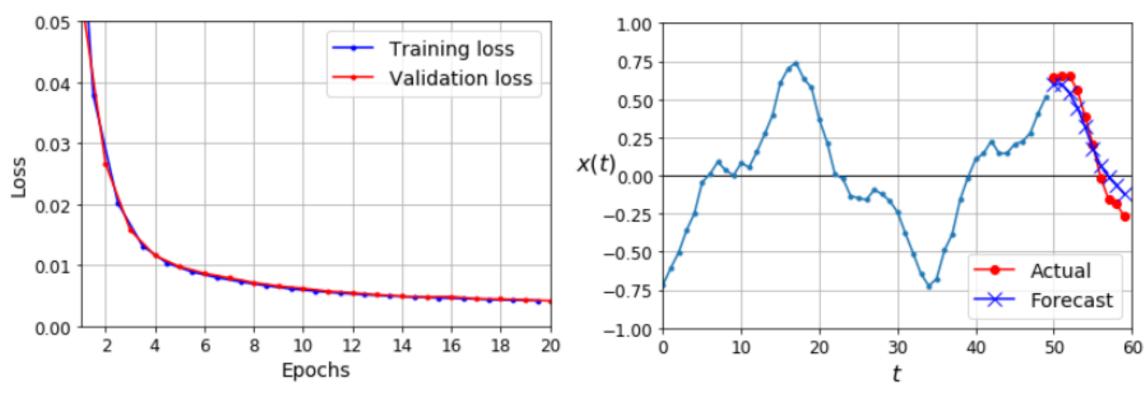
오차율 : 0.73%



# AI 예측모델 - Further Study

https://github.com/rickiepark/handson-ml2/blob/master/15\_processing\_sequences\_using\_rnns\_and\_cnns.ipynb





# Thank you