코드세미나발표

< 6조 > 팀 모델 1개 코드 개별 데이터 실험 결과

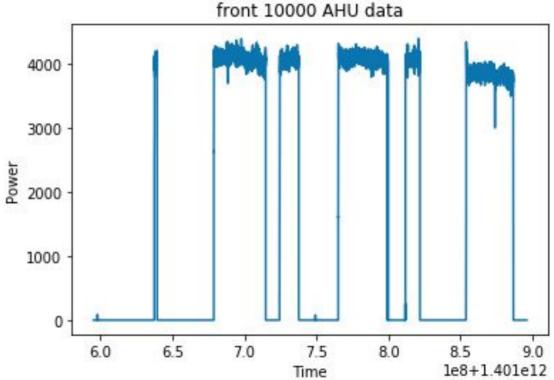
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Floor 2

대표 모델 (기본문제) - 사용함수

```
def plotting(x, y, title):
    plt.plot(x,y)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.show()
def plotting time power(data, title):
    x data = data[:,[0]]
    v data = data[:,[1]]
    plt.plot(x data, y data)
    plt.title(title)
    plt.xlabel("Time")
    plt.ylabel("Power")
    plt.show()
    print("total data size : ", len(data))
def plotting xy(data, title):
    x data = data[:,[1]]
    v data = data[:,[2]]
    plt.plot(x data, y data, 'bo')
    plt.title(title)
    plt.xlabel("t-power")
    plt.ylabel("t+1-power")
    plt.show()
    print("total data size : ",len(data))
```

대표 모델 (기본문제) - 사용함수

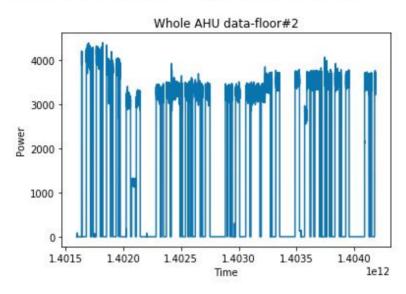


대표 모델 (기본문제) - 사용함수

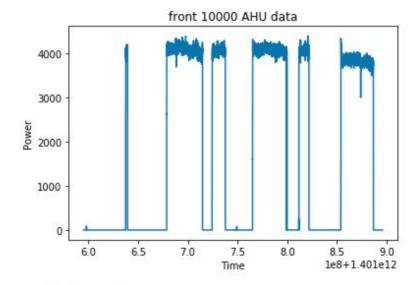
```
def plotting xy(data, title):
    x data = data[:,[1]]
    y data = data[:,[2]]
    plt.plot(x data, y data, 'bo')
    plt.title(title)
    plt.xlabel("t-power")
                                                    [t - t+1] power cumsumption
    plt.ylabel("t+1-power")
    plt.show()
    print("total data size :
                                     4000
                                     3000
                                   :+1-power
                                     2000
                                     1000
                                           500
                                               1000
                                                    1500
                                                          2000
                                                               2500
                                                                    3000
                                                                         3500
                                                                               4000
                                                                                    4500
```

```
data = np.loadtxt('Power.csv', delimiter=',', dtype=np.float32)
timeArr = np.array([],dtype=np.string_) #later
#print(type(timestamp2time(data[0,0])))
fist_sample_time = int(data[0,0])/1000
print("first sampling time : ",timestamp2time(fist sample_time))
plotting_time_power(data,"Whole AHU data-floor#2")
plotting_time_power(data[0:10000,:],"front 10000 AHU data")
```

first sampling time : 2014-06-01 04:00:32



total data size : 86198



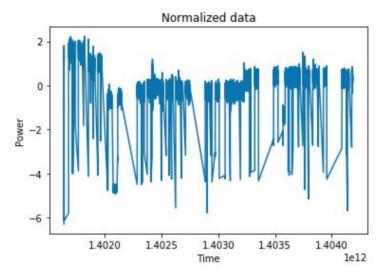
total data size : 10000

```
# manipulate data (make 'y' data)
new_data = data[0:-1,]
print(new_data.shape)
y_data = data[1:,[1]]
print(y_data.shape)
new_data = np.append(new_data,y_data,axis=1)
print(new_data.shape)

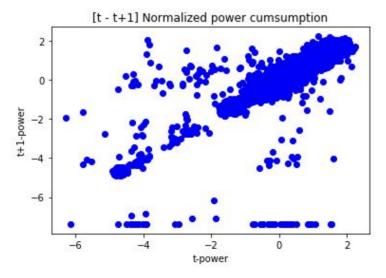
(86197, 2)
(86197, 1)
(86197, 3)
```

```
# Normalization
m = np.mean(new_data[:,1])
r = np.std(new_data[:,1])
print("mean: ",m, " stdev: ",r)
for i in range(0,len(new_data)):
    new_data[i,1] = (new_data[i,1]-m)/r
    new_data[i,2] = (new_data[i,2]-m)/r
plotting_time_power(new_data, "Normalized_data")
plotting_xy(new_data,"[t - t+1] Normalized_power_cumsumption")
```

mean: 3384.4165 stdev: 458.72726



total data size : 41880



total data size : 41880

```
# Decompsition data into training
length = len(new_data)
train_length = int(length*0.8)
print("total data size : ", length)
print("train data size : ",train_length)
print("test data size : ",length-train_length)

ts_train = new_data[0:train_length,[0]]
x_train = new_data[0:train_length,[1]]
y_train = new_data[0:train_length,[2]]

ts_test = new_data[train_length:-1,[0]]
x_test = new_data[train_length:-1,[1]]
y_test = new_data[train_length:-1,[2]]
```

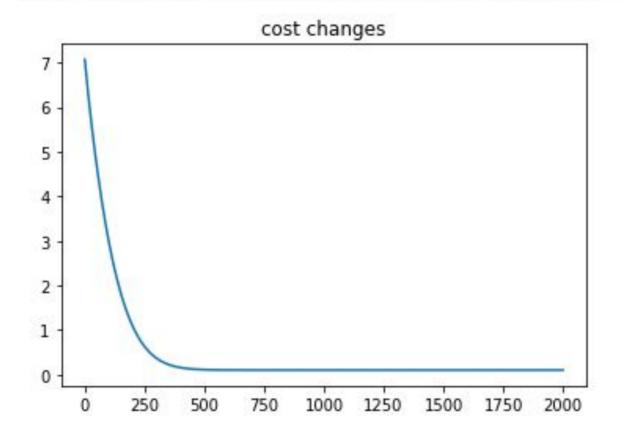
total data size : 41880 train data size : 33504 test data size : 8376

```
X = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 1])
Y = tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 1])
W = tf.Variable(tf.random normal([1, 1]), name='weight')
b = tf.Variable(tf.random_normal([1]), name='bias')
model = tf.matmul(X, W) + b
cost = tf.reduce mean(tf.square(model - Y))
optimizer = tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning rate=learn rate) # 1e-5 = 1 x 10^-5
train = optimizer.minimize(cost)
sess = tf.Session()
sess.run(tf.global variables initializer())
costList = np.arrav([])
epochList = np.arange(training epoches)
for step in range(training epoches):

— *if step % 200 == 0:

0 . Cost: 7.072536
200 , Cost: 1.0873991
400 , Cost: 0.15534899
600 , Cost: 0.10141915
800 , Cost: 0.10039633
1000 , Cost: 0.10039022
1200 , Cost: 0.10039021
1400 , Cost: 0.10039022
1600 , Cost: 0.10039022
1800 , Cost: 0.10039021
2000 , Cost: 0.10039021
```

```
# cost change
plotting(epochList,costList,"cost changes")
```

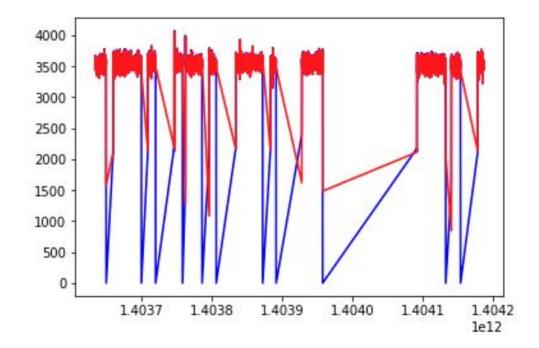


```
print("mean : ", m, " stdev : ",r)
predict = m+r*sess.run(model, feed_dict={X:x_test })|
real = m+r*y_test
mse = np.sqrt(np.mean((predict-real)**2))
print("MSE ", mse)

plt.plot(ts_test,real,'b')
plt.plot(ts_test,predict,'r')
plt.show()
```

mean: 3384.4165 stdev: 458.72726

MSE 163.26917



Floor 0

```
In [1]: import tensorflow as tf
        import pandas as pd
        import numpy as np
        import scipy as sp
        import scipy.stats
        import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
        import math
        from sklearn.linear model import LinearRegression
In [2]: data=np.loadtxt(fname='Power.csv', delimiter=',', dtype=np.float32)
        data
Out[2]: array([[ 1.40159523e+12,
                                   1.20000043e-17],
               [ 1.40159523e+12, 1.20000043e-17],
               [ 1.40159523e+12, 1.20000043e-17],
               [ 1.40418718e+12, 2.45426489e+03],
               [ 1.40418718e+12, 2.42050635e+03],
               [ 1.40418718e+12, 2.41890601e+03]], dtype=float32)
In [3]: '''raw data'''
        x data=data[:-1,1]
        y data=data[1: ,1]
        print(x data.shape, y data.shape)
        plt.scatter(x_data, y_data)
        plt.show()
        (86191,) (86191,)
         4000
         3000
         2000
         1000
```

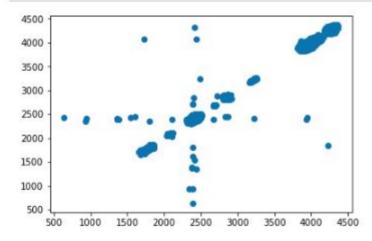
1000

2000

3000

4000

```
In [4]:
        1. 기본 문제
Out[4]: '\n1. 기본 문제\n'
In [5]: data2=data[data[:,1]>500]
        x data2 = data2[:-1,1]
        y_data2 = data2[1: ,1]
        print(x data2.shape, y data2.shape)
        (38078,) (38078,)
In [6]: #sum(x data<500) #off 상태의 data 수
        #len(y data[x data>500]) # on 상태의 data
        \#x \ data2 = x \ data[x \ data>500]
        #y data2 = y data[x data>500]
        #y data2 = y data2[y data2>500]
        \#x \ data2 = x \ data2[y \ data2>500]
        plt.scatter(x data2, y data2)
        plt.show()
```



```
In [7]: y data2 mean = np.mean(y data2)
        y data2 std = np.std(y data2)
        print(y data2 mean, y data2 std)
        2508.33 417.997
In [8]: y data2 norm = (y data2-y data2 mean)/y data2 std
        print(y data2 norm)
        plt.scatter(x data2, y data2 norm, c='g')
        plt.show()
        [-1.06159723 -0.99129468 -1.00637484 ..., -0.12933181 -0.21009447
         -0.213923071
          2
          0
         -2
         -4
               1000 1500
                         2000 2500
                                  3000 3500 4000 4500
           500
In [9]: data3 = list()
        for i in range(len(x data2)):
            data3.append([x data2[i], y data2 norm[i]])
        data3= np.array(data3)
        data3
Out[9]: array([[ 2.08338794e+03, -1.06159723e+00],
               [ 2.06458081e+03, -9.91294682e-01],
               [ 2.09396704e+03, -1.00637484e+00],
                 2.42636914e+03, -1.29331812e-01],
               [ 2.45426489e+03, -2.10094467e-01],
               [ 2.42050635e+03, -2.13923067e-01]], dtype=float32)
```

```
In [10]: #number of training data
         num training=int(np.round(len(data3)*0.8))
         #number of testing data
         num test =len(data3)-num training
         print(len(data3), num training, num test)
         38078 30462 7616
In [11]: training data = data3[:num training, : ]
         test data = data3[num training:, : ]
         xtrain = training data[:, [0]]
         ytrain = training data[:, [1]]
         xtest = test data[:, [0]]
         vtest = test data[:, [1]]
In [12]: X= tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 1])
         Y= tf.placeholder(tf.float32, shape=[None, 1])
         W= tf.Variable(tf.random normal([1, 1]), name='weight')
         b= tf.Variable(tf.random normal([1]), name='bias')
         model= tf.add(tf.matmul(X, W), b) #linear regression
         cost = tf.reduce mean(tf.square(model - Y))
         train=tf.train.AdamOptimizer(learning rate=0.005).minimize(cost)
```

```
In [13]: sess= tf.Session()
         sess.run(tf.global variables initializer())
         trial num=list()
         cost list=list()
         for step in range(20001):
             cost val, =sess.run([cost, train], feed dict={X:xtrain, Y:ytrain})
             cost list.append(cost val)
             trial num.append(step)
             if step % 1000 == 0:
                 print(step, cost val)
         0 1.43977e+07
         1000 1.73279
         2000 0.910745
         3000 0.910032
         4000 0.908827
         5000 0.906822
         6000 0.903515
         7000 0.89808
         8000 0.889185
         9000 0.874709
```

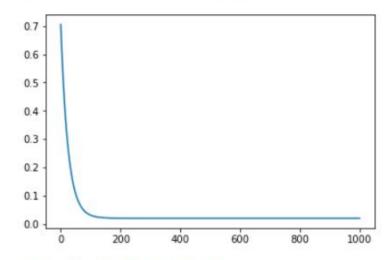
10000 0.851354 11000 0.814214 12000 0.756537 13000 0.670408 14000 0.549829 15000 0.397923 16000 0.236405 17000 0.110196 18000 0.0521593 19000 0.0280297 20000 0.0182221

```
In [22]: # cost function
         plt.plot(trial num, cost list)
         plt.xlim(0, 1000)
         #plt.ylim(0, 1)
         plt.show()
          14
          1.2
          1.0
          0.8
          0.6
          0.4
          0.2
          0.0
                    200
                             400
                                     600
                                             800
                                                     1000
In [15]: # prediction for 7616 test data
         result=sess.run(model, feed dict={X: xtest})
         result =(result*y data2 std)+y data2 mean
         print(result)
         [[ 2400.33203125]
          [ 2438.0390625 ]
          [ 2425.10449219]
           [ 2440.37060547]
           [ 2466.08959961]
          [ 2434.96508789]]
In [16]: # Accuracy measurement
         ytest hat=list()
         for i in range(len(result)):
             ytest hat.append(result[i,][0])
In [17]: rmse test1 = np.sqrt( ((ytest-ytest hat)**2).mean() )
         rmse test1
Out[17]: 0.54796588
```

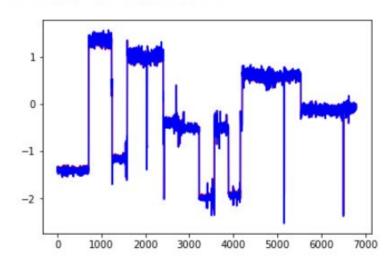
FNN 실습 결과 - 1st floor

- Learning Rate = 0.01
- Epoch = 1000

```
cost: 0.705226838589
100
        cost: 0.0307684969157
200
        cost: 0.0201648958027
300
        cost: 0.0199965629727
400
        cost: 0.0199938584119
500
        cost: 0.0199938137084
600
        cost: 0.0199938118458
700
        cost: 0.0199938137084
800
        cost: 0.0199938155711
900
        cost: 0.0199938118458
```

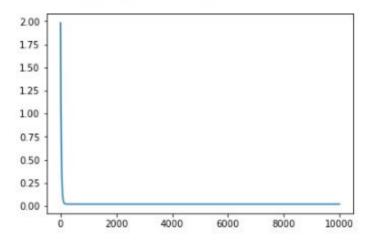


accuracy: 0.998269954231

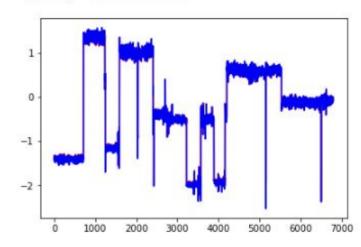


- Learning Rate = 0.01
- Epoch = 10000

```
cost: 1.98068869114
1000
        cost: 0.0199938137084
2000
        cost: 0.0199938137084
3000
        cost: 0.0199938118458
4000
        cost: 0.0199938118458
5000
        cost: 0.0199938118458
6000
        cost: 0.0199938118458
7000
        cost: 0.0199938137084
8000
        cost: 0.0199938137084
9000
        cost: 0.0199938137084
```

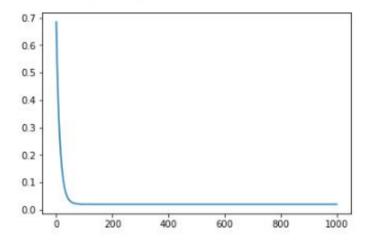


accuracy: 0.998269865755

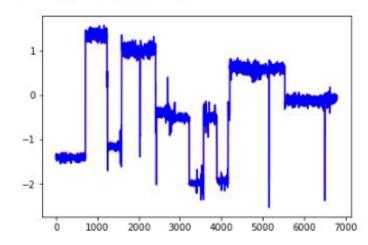


- Learning Rate = 0.02
- Epoch = 1000

```
0
        cost: 0.6844009161
100
        cost: 0.0201899353415
200
        cost: 0.0199938770384
300
        cost: 0.0199938118458
400
        cost: 0.0199938118458
500
        cost: 0.0199938118458
600
        cost: 0.0199938118458
700
        cost: 0.0199938137084
800
        cost: 0.0199938155711
900
        cost: 0.0199938155711
```

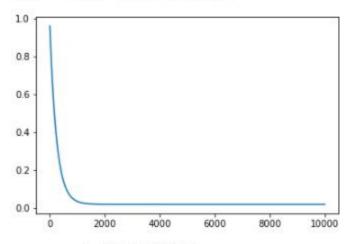


accuracy: 0.998270268436

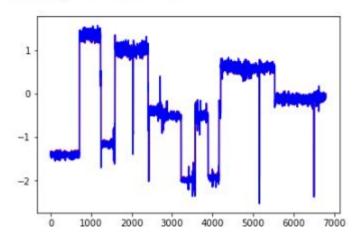


- Learning Rate = 0.02
- Epoch = 10000

```
cost: 0.960259318352
1000
        cost: 0.0355213992298
2000
        cost: 0.0202533118427
3000
        cost: 0.0199982151389
4000
        cost: 0.0199938900769
5000
        cost: 0.0199938155711
6000
        cost: 0.0199938137084
7000
        cost: 0.0199938137084
8000
        cost: 0.0199938137084
9000
        cost: 0.0199938137084
```

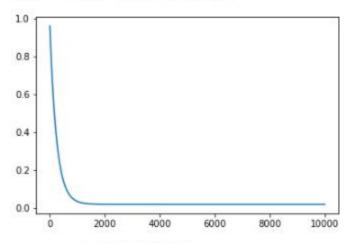


accuracy: 0.998267359333

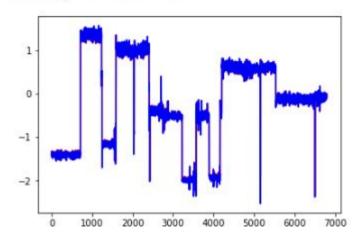


- Learning Rate = 0.001
- Epoch = 10000

```
cost: 0.960259318352
1000
        cost: 0.0355213992298
2000
        cost: 0.0202533118427
3000
        cost: 0.0199982151389
4000
        cost: 0.0199938900769
5000
        cost: 0.0199938155711
6000
        cost: 0.0199938137084
7000
        cost: 0.0199938137084
8000
        cost: 0.0199938137084
9000
        cost: 0.0199938137084
```

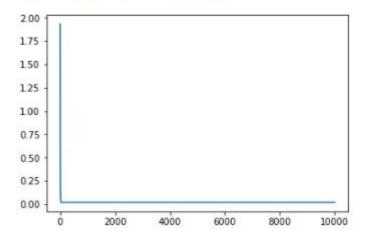


accuracy: 0.998267359333



- Learning Rate = 0.05
- Epoch = 10000

```
cost: 1.93209183216
1000
        cost: 0.0199938155711
2000
        cost: 0.0199938118458
3000
        cost: 0.0199938118458
4000
        cost: 0.0199938118458
5000
        cost: 0.0199938118458
6000
        cost: 0.0199938118458
        cost: 0.0199938118458
7000
8000
        cost: 0.0199938118458
        cost: 0.0199938118458
9000
```



accuracy: 0.998270090087

