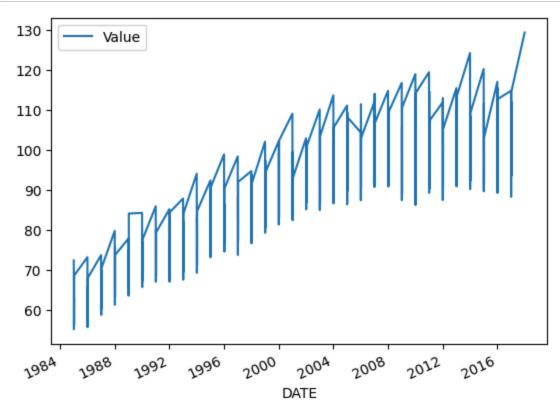
```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
        #Openning the dataset and setting date as index
        df = pd.read_csv("Electric_Production.csv")
        df = df.set_index("DATE")
        df.index = pd.to_datetime(df.index, format='%d-%m-%Y')
        # df = df.groupby(pd.Grouper(freq='m')).mean()
        df.info()
        df.head()
        <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
        DatetimeIndex: 397 entries, 1985-01-01 to 2018-01-01
        Data columns (total 1 columns):
         # Column Non-Null Count Dtype
           Value 397 non-null
                                     float64
        dtypes: float64(1)
        memory usage: 6.2 KB
Out[1]:
                    Value
             DATE
         1985-01-01 72.5052
         1985-01-02 70.6720
         1985-01-03 62.4502
```

**1985-01-04** 57.4714 **1985-01-05** 55.3151

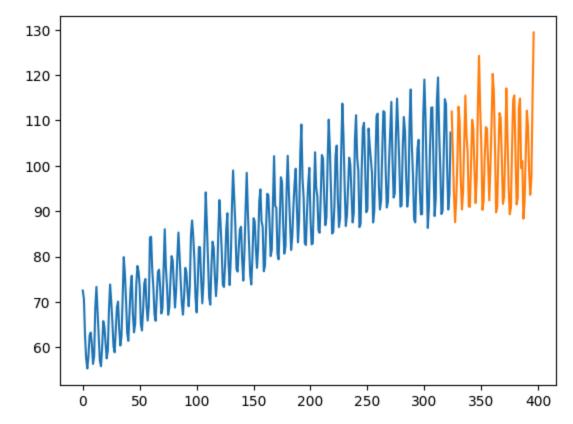
```
In [2]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
    df.plot(y='Value', rot=25);
```



```
In [3]: dftm = df['Value']
        print(dftm)
        DATE
        1985-01-01
                       72.5052
        1985-01-02
                        70.6720
        1985-01-03
                       62.4502
        1985-01-04
                        57.4714
        1985-01-05
                        55.3151
                         . . .
        2017-01-09
                        98.6154
        2017-01-10
                       93.6137
        2017-01-11
                       97.3359
        2017-01-12
                      114.7212
                      129.4048
        2018-01-01
        Name: Value, Length: 397, dtype: float64
```

```
In [4]: import numpy as np

# Spliting the last 2 years for test
train = dftm[:12*27].values
plt.plot(np.arange(len(train)),train)
train = train.reshape((len(train), 1))
test = dftm[12*27:].values
plt.plot(np.arange(len(train), len(train)+len(test)),test)
test = test.reshape((len(test), 1))
#plt.plot(np.arange(len(df3d)),df3d)
```



```
In [5]:
        from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import TimeseriesGenerator
        length = 12
        generator = TimeseriesGenerator(train,train,length=length, batch_size=1)
        validation_generator = TimeseriesGenerator(test,test,length=length, batch_size=1)
In [6]: print(train[:length+1])
        [[72.5052]
         [70.672]
         [62.4502]
         [57.4714]
         [55.3151]
         [58.0904]
         [62.6202]
         [63.2485]
         [60.5846]
         [56.3154]
         [58.0005]
         [68.7145]
         [73.3057]]
```

```
In [7]: # Looking some TimeSeriesGenerator results
        i=0
        for x,y in generator:
            print(x)
            print(y)
            i = i + 1
            if i == 2:
                 break
        [[[72.5052]
           [70.672]
           [62.4502]
           [57.4714]
          [55.3151]
           [58.0904]
          [62.6202]
          [63.2485]
           [60.5846]
           [56.3154]
          [58.0005]
           [68.7145]]]
        [[73.3057]]
        [[[70.672]
           [62.4502]
          [57.4714]
          [55.3151]
          [58.0904]
           [62.6202]
           [63.2485]
          [60.5846]
           [56.3154]
          [58.0005]
          [68.7145]
          [73.3057]]]
        [[67.9869]]
```

```
In [8]: from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
    from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense ,SimpleRNN, LSTM, GRU
    from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import EarlyStopping, ModelCheckpoint

model = Sequential()
    model.add(SimpleRNN(10, activation='relu', input_shape=(length,1)))
    model.add(Dense(1))
    model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse')
    model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
simple_rnn (SimpleRNN)	(None, 10)	120
dense (Dense)	(None, 1)	11

\_\_\_\_\_\_

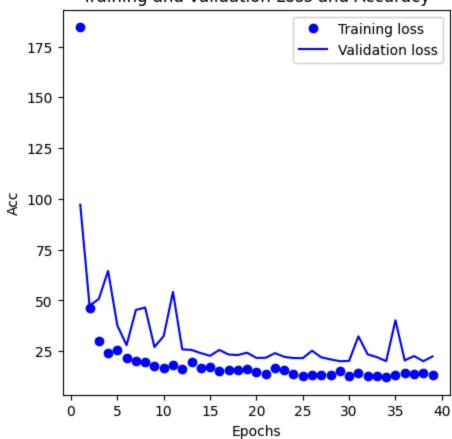
Total params: 131
Trainable params: 131
Non-trainable params: 0

127.0.0.1:8888/notebooks/Electricity production using RNN.ipynb

```
In [9]:
      epochs = 100
      early stop = EarlyStopping(monitor='val loss',patience=10)
      ckpt = ModelCheckpoint('model6.hdf5', save_best_only=True, monitor='val_loss', verbose=1)
      history = model.fit_generator(
         generator,
         steps_per_epoch=len(generator),
         epochs=epochs,
         validation data=validation generator,
         callbacks=[early stop, ckpt])
      Epoch 1/100
      C:\Users\Arka Pravo Dutta\AppData\Local\Temp\ipykernel 56488\2702716593.py:4: UserWarning: `Model.fit gen
      erator` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Please use `Model.fit`, which supports gen
      erators.
        history = model.fit generator(
      Epoch 1: val loss improved from inf to 97.13944, saving model to model6.hdf5
      Epoch 2/100
      Epoch 2: val loss improved from 97.13944 to 47.45446, saving model to model6.hdf5
      312/312 [================= ] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 46.3268 - val loss: 47.4545
      Epoch 3/100
      Epoch 3: val loss did not improve from 47.45446
      312/312 [================== ] - 1s 3ms/step - loss: 29.7872 - val loss: 50.6985
      Epoch 4/100
```

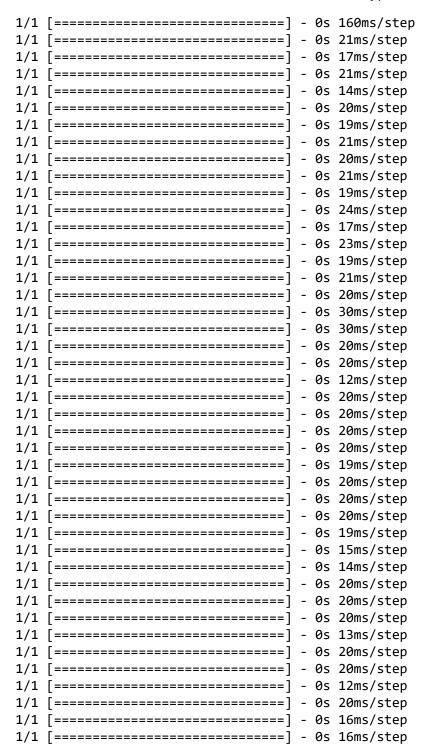
```
In [10]: history_dict = history.history
         loss_values = history_dict['loss']
         val_loss_values = history_dict['val_loss']
         epochs_x = range(1, len(loss_values) + 1)
         plt.figure(figsize=(5,5))
         #plt.subplot(2,1,1)
         plt.plot(epochs_x, loss_values, 'bo', label='Training loss')
         plt.plot(epochs_x, val_loss_values, 'b', label='Validation loss')
         plt.title('Training and validation Loss and Accuracy')
         plt.xlabel('Epochs')
         plt.ylabel('Loss')
         #plt.legend()
         plt.xlabel('Epochs')
         plt.ylabel('Acc')
         plt.legend()
         plt.show()
```





```
In [11]: model.load_weights("model6.hdf5")

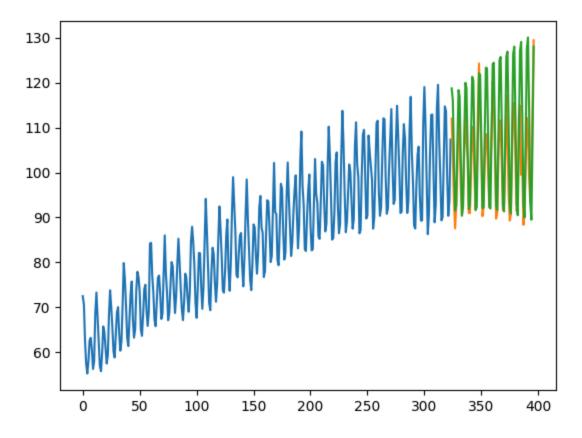
# Predicting some days ahead.
test_predictions = []
first_eval_batch = train[-length:]
current_batch = first_eval_batch.reshape((1, length, 1))
for i in range(len(test)):
    # get prediction 1 time stamp ahead ([0] is for grabbing just the number instead of [array])
    current_pred = model.predict(current_batch)[0]
    # store prediction
    test_predictions.append(current_pred)
    # update batch to now include prediction and drop first value
    current_batch = np.append(current_batch[:,1:,:],[[current_pred]],axis=1)
#prediction = scaler.inverse_transform(test_predictions)
```



```
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 20ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 17ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 20ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 14ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 30ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 16ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 26ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 24ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 16ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 10ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 14ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 20ms/step
1/1 [======= ] - 0s 20ms/step
```

```
In [12]: # Comparing test data and predictions
    plt.plot(np.arange(len(train)), train)
    plt.plot(np.arange(len(train),len(train)+len(test)),test)
    plt.plot(np.arange(len(train),len(train)+len(test)),test_predictions)
```

Out[12]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x2488e88d490>]



In [13]: # Calculating the mean squared error
loss = np.mean(np.square(test[:,0] - np.array(test\_predictions)[:,0]), axis=-1)
print("Root Mean Square Error (RMSE): "+str(loss))

Root Mean Square Error (RMSE): 79.63954745174931

In [ ]: