# MACHINE LEARNING

SUPERVISED MODELS

GROUP 5

ADRIAN KU IGNACIO PIRE RUBIO IVAN LOPEZ CANSADO LAKSHMI PRIYANKA JAKKA LIA DOLLISON ROMAN ZOTKIN

The objective of this part is to perform some Exploratory Data Analysis, EDA, clean data, and data pre-processing steps on this dataset.

- 1. Dataset insights
- 2. EDA
  - Descriptive Analysis
  - Data Cleaning /pre-processing
- 3. Final Dataset

# 2.MODELLING

Train a Machine Learning model to try to predict solar energy production of 3 stations (ACME, GOOD, and WYNO) using the given dataset.

- 1. ACME Model
- 2.GOOD Model
- 3.WYNO Model
- 4. Final conclusions/ouputs

# DATASET INSIGHTS

First of all, it is important to understand what we have, what are our goals, and how are we going to do it.

#### WHAT DO WE HAVE

For the execution of this assignment, we have 3 datasets:

solar\_dataset.csv: actual solar production values of different stations from 01/01/1994 to 31/12/2007 (from 01/01/2008 values are missing).

This dataset has 456 columns and 5370 rows.

The first 99 columns (except for the first one-date), indicate the real values of solar production of each of the stations per day.

The remaining variables (from the 100th column to 456th) are PCAs (Principal Components Analysis) over the original dataset, given by weather predictors. From row 5113 (01/01/2008), there are NA or missing values.

<u>additional\_variables.csv:</u> **Real Numerical Weather Prediction**, NWP. The 100 most important variables to predict the ACME station (One of our target variables to predict). Column 1 = Date

**station\_info.csv: Information** about the original dataset. File with name, latitude, longitude, and elevation of each of the 98 stations. For Exploratory Data Analysis, **EDA**.

So, we will treat with solar\_dataset.csv and additional\_variables.csv.

#### **GOAL**

Prediction of the solar production of stations ACME, GOOD, and WYNO from 01/01/2008 to 30/11/2012

#### HOW

Machine Learning supervised models (Regression), using Dataiku.

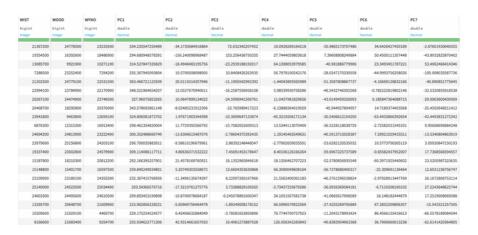
## solar production per station



## missing values



#### **PCAs**



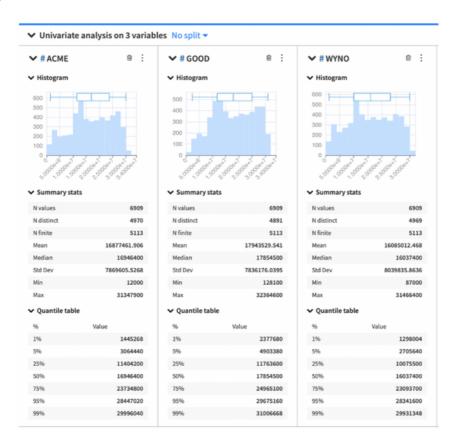
# EDA

Approach to analyzing datasets to summarize their main characteristics, often with visual methods. Two goals:

- 1. Seeing what the data can tell us before the modelling task. **Descriptive Analysis**
- 2. First cleaning (or pre-processing) step before the modelling stage. **Data cleaning /pre-processing**

#### 1. DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

a.solar\_dataset.csv



As we are just interested in the target variables: ACME, GOOD, and WYNO. We have done the descriptive analysis for these ones.

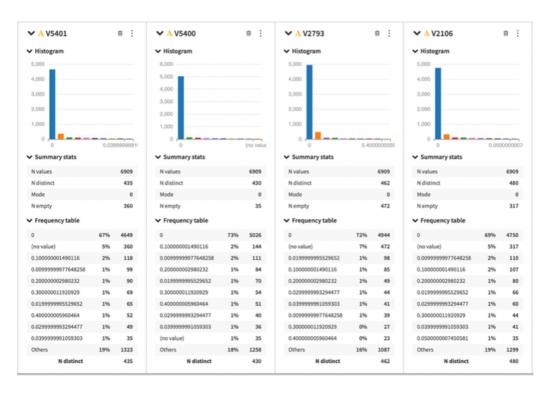
#### Conclusions:

- 99% of values are between [1298004 32364600].
- All missing values are from 01/01/2008 and onwards.
- Bigint data types.

#### b. additional\_variables.csv

As there are 100 variables, we have selected randomly 8 variables from them.





#### Conclusions:

- 95% of the values are between 0 and 0.4
- Distinct Values are NA. That is why the column data type is categorical instead of numerical
- In all the cases, the mode is 0. Around 70% of the values are 0 value.

#### 2. DATA CLEANING / PRE-PROCESSING

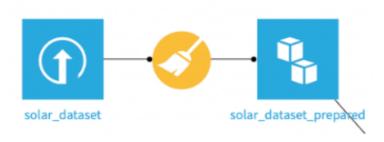
solar\_dataset.csv

Since we will later have to split our dataset for the train / test-val on the basis of our date, we will have to format it accordingly and in a standardised way.

No cleaning is necessary, as we will treat the missing values for the predictor.

#### **Steps**

- 1. Select solar dataset.csv
- 2. Visual recipes: Prepare
- 3. Add a new step
- 4. Parse to a standard date format
- 5. Select column: DATE
- 6. Find with smart date: yyyy/MM/dd
- 7. Run



#### 2. DATA CLEANING / PRE-PROCESSING

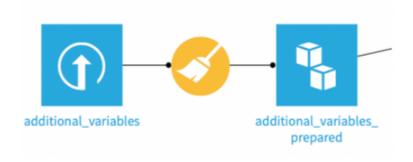
additional\_variables.csv

As we see previously, in this dataset we will need to:

- Adjust the variable types
- Treat missing data
- Identification of atypical data (outliers)

#### Steps:

- 1. Select solar dataset.csv
- 2. Visual recipes: Prepare
- 3. Add a new step
- 4. Parse to a standard date format
- 5. Select column: DATE
- 6. Find with smart date: yyyy/MM/dd
- 7. Add a new step
- 8. Clear cells in all columns if value is not a decimal
  - a. Clearing all NAs
- 9. Add a new step
- 10. Fill empty cells of all columns with 0
  - a. Changing all NAs by 0 (mode)
- 11. Change variable type:
  - a. string/decimal -> double/decimal



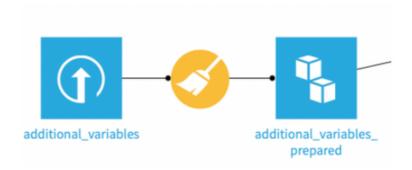
#### Solar Dataset

#### Insights:

This dataset has 456 columns and 6909 rows. The first 99 columns indicate the real values of solar production of each of the stations per day. The remaining variables are PCAs (Principal Components Analysis) over the original dataset, given by weather predictors. From row 5113 (01/01/2008), there are NA or missing values, so we focus on predicting the ACME, GOOD, and WYNO stations after 2008.

#### Preprocessing/Data Cleaning:

- Import the solar\_dataset CSV file and infer data types from the schema tab. The station columns are "bigint" type, and the PCA's are "double" type
- Parse the date column to standard format
- We joined the prepared dataset of solar information with the prepared dataset of additional variables (which also has the date column parsed)
- We joined these two datasets on the date columns using a left join
- From solar dataset, we selected the stations of interest- ACME, GOOD, WYNO and the PCA componentsjjj
- For the additional variables dataset, we included all of the descriptor variables
- We then split this joined dataset into a predictor set which contains the dates from 2008 onwards and a train\_val\_test, which contains the rows from the start (1994) to the end of 2007 (reference figure 1)
- Perform "analyse" on the train\_val\_test set



# FINAL DATASET

Since we want to have a single dataset to work with, which is all unified (solar\_dataset + additional\_dataset), we will have to make a join. Including all the possible parameters/variables, that can optimize our models

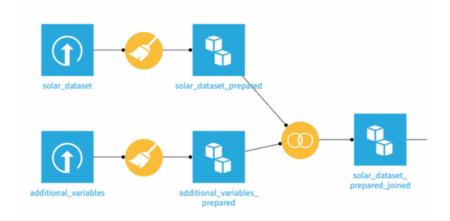
#### Steps:

- 1. Select both datasets (solar\_dataset\_prepared and additional variables prepared)
- 2. Visual recipes: Join
- 3. Selected columns:
  - a. From solar\_dataset we will just select the columns DATE, ACME, GOOD, and WYNO (Our target variables) + all the Principal Components PCs. (PC1, PC2, PC3, ...)
  - b. From additional\_variables we will select everything except DATE (already selected in solar\_dataset)
- 4. Join: This will select the date with our three variables to predict, plus all additional variables.



5.Run

So the final Dataiku WorkFlow is...



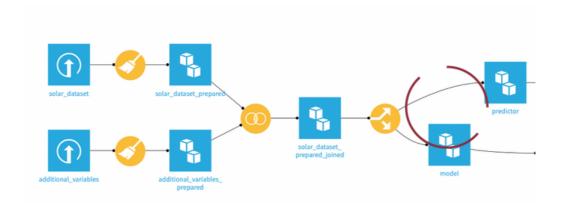
According to the first part of the assignment, once all the data cleaning, EDA & pre-processing phase is done, we will work with our final dataset for the predictions of our 3 variables: ACME, GOOD and WYNO.

It is important to note that our final dataset, as of 01/01/2008, does not have any value for any of the stations. That said, to train and validate our regression model, we will have to make a split according to the date:

- 1st split: **model** all data from 01/01/1994 to 31/12/2007. On this dataset, we will train the model.
- 2nd split: **predictor** all data from 01/01/2008. This dataset is the one with all the missing values, and where we will apply our winning model (trained on the dataset:model) to predict our values from 01/01/2008 to 30/11/2012.

#### **STEPS**

- 1. Select solar\_dataset\_prepared\_joinded
- 2. Visual Recipes: Split
  - a. Output: Add model and predictor
  - b. Create Recipe
- 3. Define filters
  - a. location: model
  - b.keep only rows that: following conditions
  - c.WHERE: Date is before 01/01/2008
  - d.all other values: predictor



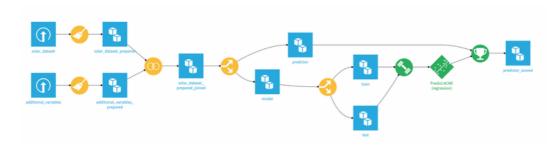
Once we have divided our final dataset. We will focus on the dataset: **model**, to train and validate our regression models.

- Train: Part of our dataset, to extract patterns and predict the target variable.
- Validation: Used to select the best trained model, performing the parameter adjustment or metamodeling.
- Test: Provides the best model + the actual error expected

We will do a split: train/test-val (80-20)%. This means that exactly 80% of data from 01/01/1994 to 31/12/2007 will be in the train dataset (approx. 11 years).

#### **STEPS**

- 1. Select model dataset
- 2. Visual Recipes: split
  - a. Output: train and test
  - b. Create Recipe
- 3. Dispatch percentiles of sorted data on output datasets
  - a. Sort according to: Date
  - b.80% train / 20% test
- 4. Run



From this point, we will change some parameters to improve the models of each of the variables to be predicted, but always working from these two datasets to train and validate (maximum optimisation).

Once our winning model is selected, we will apply it to the dataset: predictor (with blank values), for the final prediction.

# **ACME MODEL**

# GOOD MODEL

TARGET + PCS

• LASSO - 2.52

**STEPS** 

1.

# WYNO MODEL

Text text text Hello hello hello