

FINAL_lstm_discrete_DAiA

February 2, 2023

1 Model Building

1.1 Imports

```
[ ]: # Imports
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
from sklearn.preprocessing import MinMaxScaler
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import *
from tensorflow.keras.callbacks import ModelCheckpoint
from tensorflow.keras.losses import *
from tensorflow.keras.metrics import MeanSquaredError
from tensorflow.keras.optimizers import Adam
import tensorflow as tf
import tensorflow.keras as K

from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error as mse
from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
```

Set Graphic Resolution

```
[ ]: plt.rcParams['figure.dpi'] = 300
plt.rcParams['savefig.dpi'] = 300
```

Read In the different Datasets

```
[ ]: df = pd.read_excel('DiscreteMotion_Data_Horizontalsetup.xlsx')
```

Set the dataframes' time index to a 45000 entity long datetime64 range separated by 10 ms

```
[ ]: time_index = np.arange('1970-01-01T00:00:00.000', '1970-01-01T00:07:30.
                           ↵000', dtype='datetime64[10ms]')
df['time_index'] = time_index
df.set_index('time_index', inplace=True)
```

```
[ ]: df.describe()
```

	Pow_100	Pow_200	Pow_300	Pow_400	Pow_500	\
count	45000.000000	45000.000000	45000.000000	45000.000000	45000.000000	
mean	0.843142	1.249023	1.604354	1.951205	2.206332	
std	0.253721	0.579047	0.920542	1.298846	1.663406	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.834000	1.332000	0.531000	0.294000	0.264000	
50%	0.900000	1.458000	2.040000	2.625000	3.204000	
75%	0.960000	1.575000	2.210000	2.896000	3.553000	
max	1.316000	2.360000	3.528000	5.100000	6.380000	
	Pow_600	Pow_700	Pow_800	Pow_900	Pow_1000	\
count	45000.000000	45000.000000	45000.000000	45000.000000	45000.000000	
mean	2.493221	2.730921	2.848026	3.118614	3.295054	
std	2.058099	2.446147	2.785256	3.201309	3.574365	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.265500	0.264000	0.244000	0.258000	0.264000	
50%	3.738000	2.873000	1.220000	0.828000	0.735000	
75%	4.242000	4.950000	5.655000	6.498750	7.310000	
max	7.608000	9.099999	9.641000	10.642000	11.375999	
	Pow_1100	Pow_1200	Pow_1300	Pow_1400	Pow_1500	\
count	45000.000000	45000.000000	45000.000000	45000.000000	45000.000000	
mean	3.453644	3.577217	3.732571	3.902852	3.908951	
std	3.955490	4.300227	4.628946	5.014324	5.244952	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.264000	0.238000	0.234000	0.256000	0.243000	
50%	0.606000	0.516000	0.458000	0.417000	0.486000	
75%	8.103001	8.639999	8.649000	8.613000	7.670001	
max	12.558001	13.631000	14.899000	16.224001	17.237999	
	Pow_1600	Pow_1700	Pow_1800	Pow_1900	Pow_2000	
count	45000.000000	45000.000000	45000.000000	45000.000000	45000.000000	
mean	4.052579	4.156900	4.182729	4.218840	4.217175	
std	5.600147	5.836061	5.949107	6.142617	6.150047	
min	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	0.255000	0.273000	0.256000	0.255000	0.270000	
50%	0.434500	0.426000	0.405000	0.417000	0.447000	
75%	7.525000	7.524000	7.560000	7.232000	7.175000	
max	19.139999	20.235001	22.019999	23.808001	23.487999	

1.2 Defining Functions

Split the data accoring into Train Data (80%) , Validation Data (10%) and Test Data (10%)

```
[ ]: def split_data(df):
    train = df[:36000]
    val = df[36000:40500]
    test = df[40500:]
    return train, val, test
```

Normalize the Data in a range between 0 and 1

```
[ ]: def scale_data(train, val, test):
    scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0,1))
    train_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(train)
    val_scaled = scaler.transform(val)
    test_scaled = scaler.transform(test)
    return scaler, train_scaled, val_scaled, test_scaled
```

function to create 3D arrays with certain window sizes for X_input and Y_output (**Window-Size Approach**)

```
[ ]: def to_supervised(sequence, window_size, forecast_horizon):
    X, y = [], []
    for i in range(len(sequence) - window_size - forecast_horizon + 1):
        X.append(sequence[i:i+window_size])
        y.append(sequence[i+window_size:i+window_size+forecast_horizon])
    return np.array(X), np.array(y)
```

1.3 Data Preparation

Split the dataframe into Train-, Val- and Test Data

```
[ ]: train, val, test = split_data(df)
```

Scale the Data between 0 and 1 using the MinMaxScaler

```
[ ]: scaler, train, val, test = scale_data(train, val, test)
```

Prepare the input for supervised learning (using a **window-size of 40** and a **forecast-horizon of 20**)

```
[ ]: X_train, y_train = to_supervised(train, window_size=40, forecast_horizon=20)
X_val, y_val = to_supervised(val, window_size=40, forecast_horizon=20)
X_test, y_test = to_supervised(test, window_size=40, forecast_horizon=20)
```

Check the shape of the Training Data

```
[ ]: X_train.shape
```

```
[ ]: (35941, 40, 20)
```

1.4 Build LSTM Model

1.4.1 Model Summary

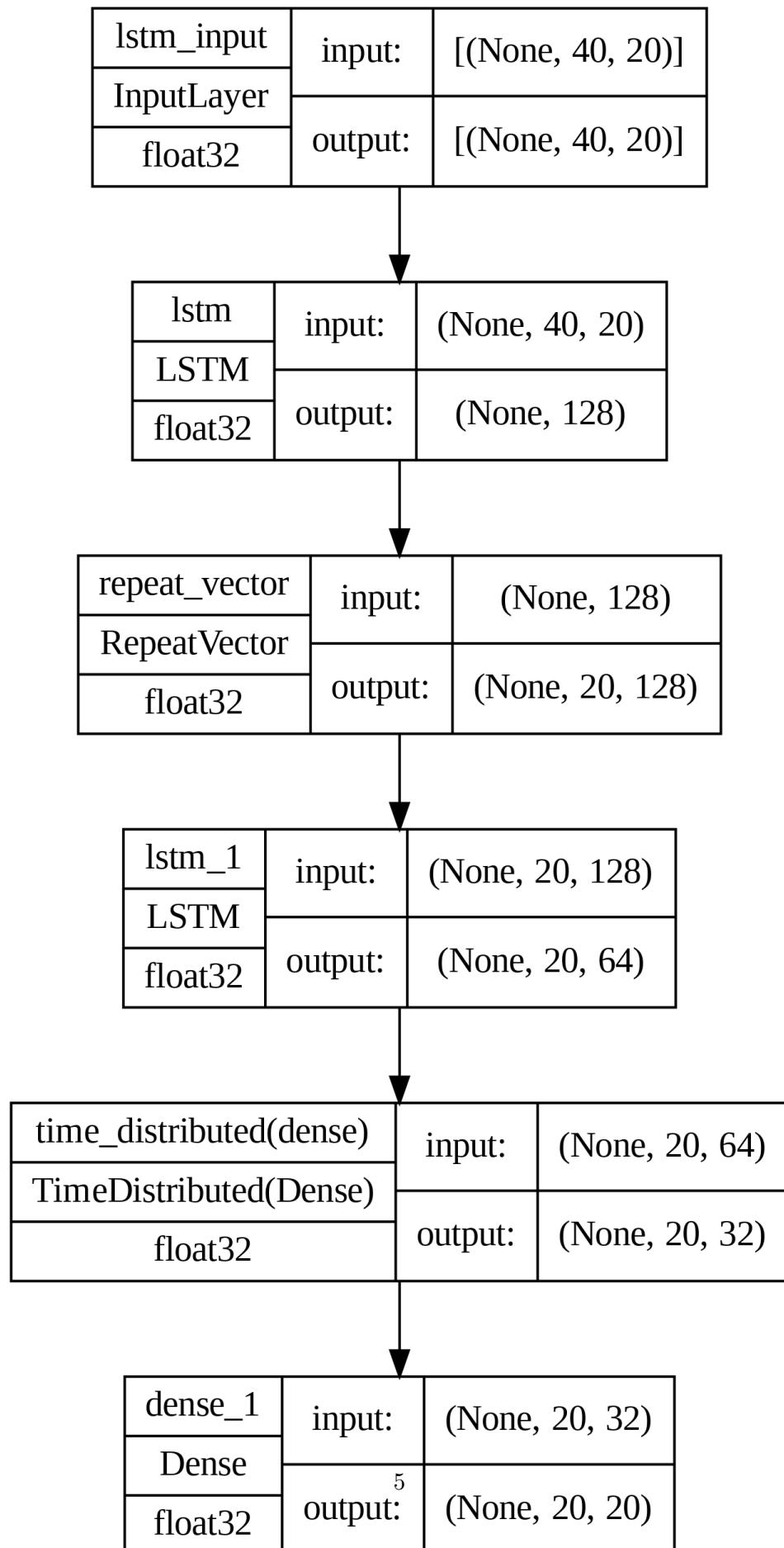
```
[ ]: model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(128, input_shape=(40, 20), activation='relu'))
model.add(RepeatVector(20))
model.add(LSTM(64, return_sequences=True))
model.add(TimeDistributed(Dense(32)))
model.add(Dense(20))
model.summary()
```

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
lstm (LSTM)	(None, 128)	76288
repeat_vector (RepeatVector)	(None, 20, 128)	0
lstm_1 (LSTM)	(None, 20, 64)	49408
time_distributed (TimeDistr ibuted)	(None, 20, 32)	2080
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 20, 20)	660
<hr/>		
Total params:	128,436	
Trainable params:	128,436	
Non-trainable params:	0	

```
[ ]: tf.keras.utils.plot_model(model, show_shapes=True, show_dtype=True, dpi=300)
```

```
[ ]:
```



1.4.2 Compile the LSTM Model

```
[ ]: model.compile(loss='mae', optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=0.001), metrics=['mse'])
```

Create Callback and Fit the Training Dataset

```
[ ]: stop_early_lstm = K.callbacks.EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', mode='min',  
    verbose=1, patience=5)  
history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=20, validation_data=(X_val,  
    y_val), callbacks=[stop_early_lstm])
```

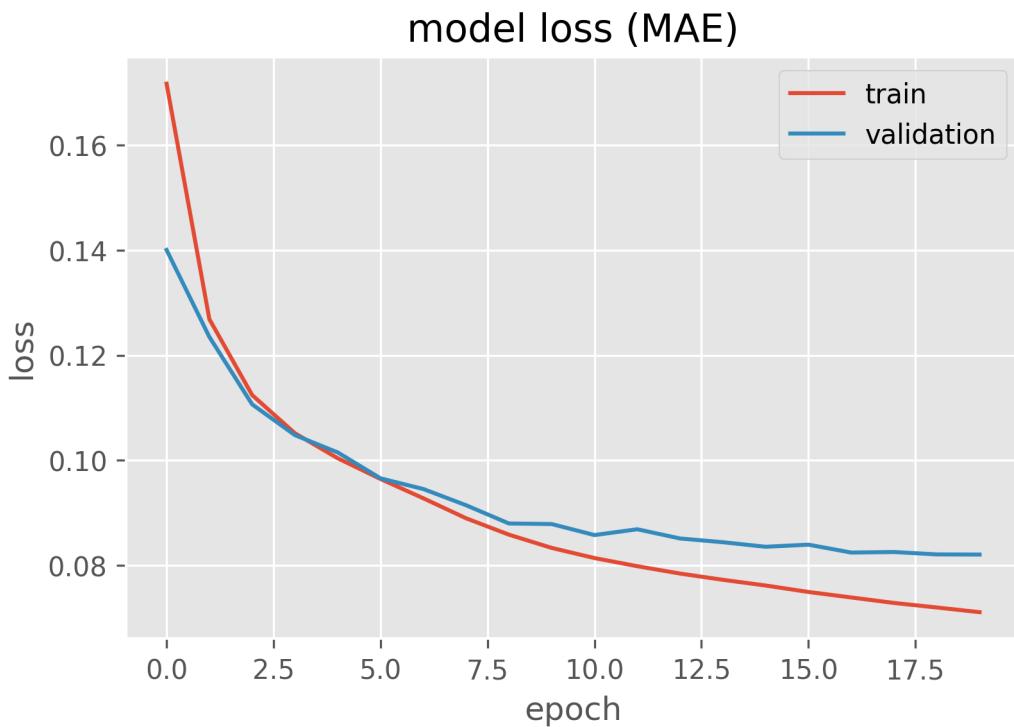
```
Epoch 1/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 83s 71ms/step - loss: 0.1717 - mse:  
0.0631 - val_loss: 0.1401 - val_mse: 0.0419  
Epoch 2/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 81s 72ms/step - loss: 0.1269 - mse:  
0.0357 - val_loss: 0.1235 - val_mse: 0.0322  
Epoch 3/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 79s 70ms/step - loss: 0.1124 - mse:  
0.0302 - val_loss: 0.1107 - val_mse: 0.0285  
Epoch 4/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 79s 71ms/step - loss: 0.1051 - mse:  
0.0282 - val_loss: 0.1048 - val_mse: 0.0273  
Epoch 5/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 81s 72ms/step - loss: 0.1004 - mse:  
0.0271 - val_loss: 0.1015 - val_mse: 0.0265  
Epoch 6/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 78s 70ms/step - loss: 0.0964 - mse:  
0.0259 - val_loss: 0.0966 - val_mse: 0.0250  
Epoch 7/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 78s 69ms/step - loss: 0.0928 - mse:  
0.0245 - val_loss: 0.0945 - val_mse: 0.0244  
Epoch 8/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 79s 70ms/step - loss: 0.0890 - mse:  
0.0232 - val_loss: 0.0914 - val_mse: 0.0237  
Epoch 9/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 78s 69ms/step - loss: 0.0858 - mse:  
0.0223 - val_loss: 0.0880 - val_mse: 0.0228  
Epoch 10/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 78s 69ms/step - loss: 0.0833 - mse:  
0.0216 - val_loss: 0.0879 - val_mse: 0.0233  
Epoch 11/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 78s 70ms/step - loss: 0.0814 - mse:  
0.0210 - val_loss: 0.0858 - val_mse: 0.0227  
Epoch 12/20
```

```
1124/1124 [=====] - 77s 69ms/step - loss: 0.0798 - mse:  
0.0205 - val_loss: 0.0869 - val_mse: 0.0233  
Epoch 13/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 78s 70ms/step - loss: 0.0784 - mse:  
0.0200 - val_loss: 0.0851 - val_mse: 0.0226  
Epoch 14/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 79s 71ms/step - loss: 0.0772 - mse:  
0.0196 - val_loss: 0.0844 - val_mse: 0.0223  
Epoch 15/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 78s 70ms/step - loss: 0.0762 - mse:  
0.0192 - val_loss: 0.0835 - val_mse: 0.0223  
Epoch 16/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 78s 69ms/step - loss: 0.0749 - mse:  
0.0188 - val_loss: 0.0839 - val_mse: 0.0224  
Epoch 17/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 79s 71ms/step - loss: 0.0739 - mse:  
0.0184 - val_loss: 0.0824 - val_mse: 0.0223  
Epoch 18/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 78s 70ms/step - loss: 0.0728 - mse:  
0.0181 - val_loss: 0.0825 - val_mse: 0.0227  
Epoch 19/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 78s 70ms/step - loss: 0.0720 - mse:  
0.0177 - val_loss: 0.0821 - val_mse: 0.0224  
Epoch 20/20  
1124/1124 [=====] - 79s 70ms/step - loss: 0.0711 - mse:  
0.0174 - val_loss: 0.0820 - val_mse: 0.0223
```

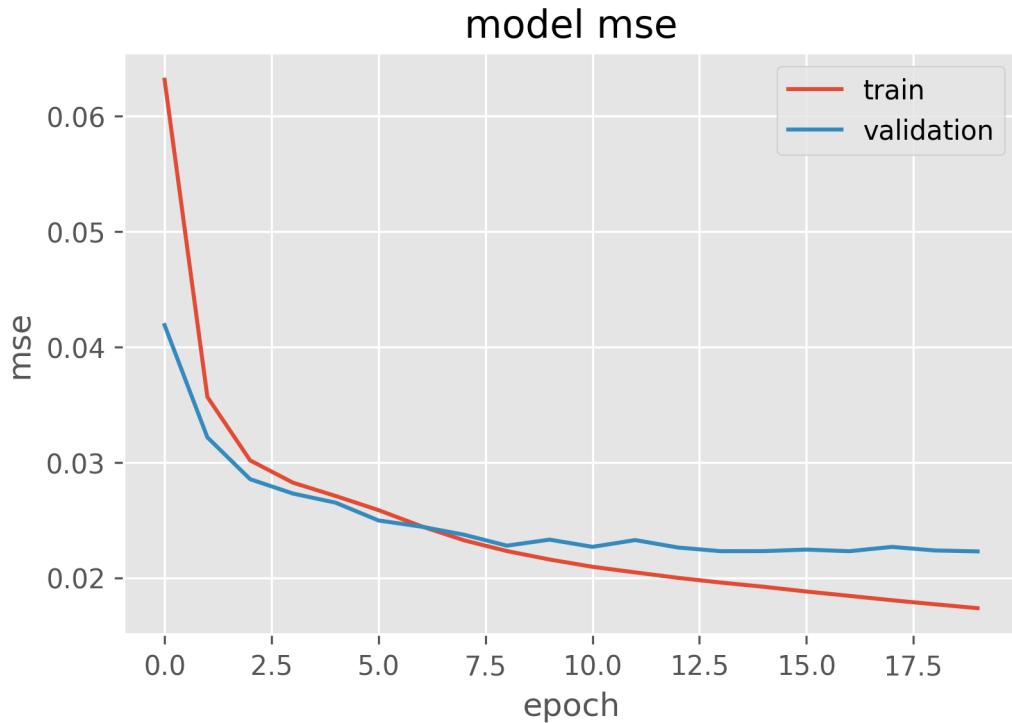
1.4.3 Model History

Summarize and plot the history of the loss and val_loss

```
[ ]: plt.plot(history.history['loss'])  
plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'])  
plt.style.use("ggplot")  
plt.title('model loss (MAE)')  
plt.ylabel('loss')  
plt.xlabel('epoch')  
plt.legend(['train', 'validation'], loc='upper right')  
plt.show()
```



```
[ ]: plt.plot(history.history['mse'])
plt.plot(history.history['val_mse'])
plt.style.use("ggplot")
plt.title('model mse')
plt.ylabel('mse')
plt.xlabel('epoch')
plt.legend(['train', 'validation'], loc='upper right')
plt.show()
```



Evaluate Model // Show the MAE and MSE metrics

```
[ ]: model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
```

```
139/139 [=====] - 3s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0876 - mse: 0.0249
```

```
[ ]: [0.08759897947311401, 0.024937016889452934]
```

1.4.4 Predicting LSTM

Predict LSTM Model

```
[ ]: yhat = model.predict(X_test)
```

```
139/139 [=====] - 4s 23ms/step
```

Saving the shape of y_test

```
[ ]: test_shape = y_test.shape
```

Print RMSE Plots from t+1 to t+20

```
[ ]: from math import sqrt
# evaluate forecasts against expected values
```

```

def evaluate_forecasts(actual, predicted):
    scores_pow = results = np.zeros((20, 20))
    scores = []
    # calculate an RMSE score for each prediction period
    for i in range(actual.shape[1]):
        for t in range(actual.shape[2]):
            # calculate mse
            scores_pow[i, t] = sqrt(mean_squared_error(actual[:, t, i], predicted[:, t, i]))
    # calculate overall RMSE
    s = 0
    for row in range(actual.shape[0]):
        for col in range(actual.shape[1]):
            s += (actual[row, col, 1] - predicted[row, col, 1])**2
        score = sqrt(s / (actual.shape[0] * actual.shape[1]))
    return np.array(score), np.array(scores_pow)

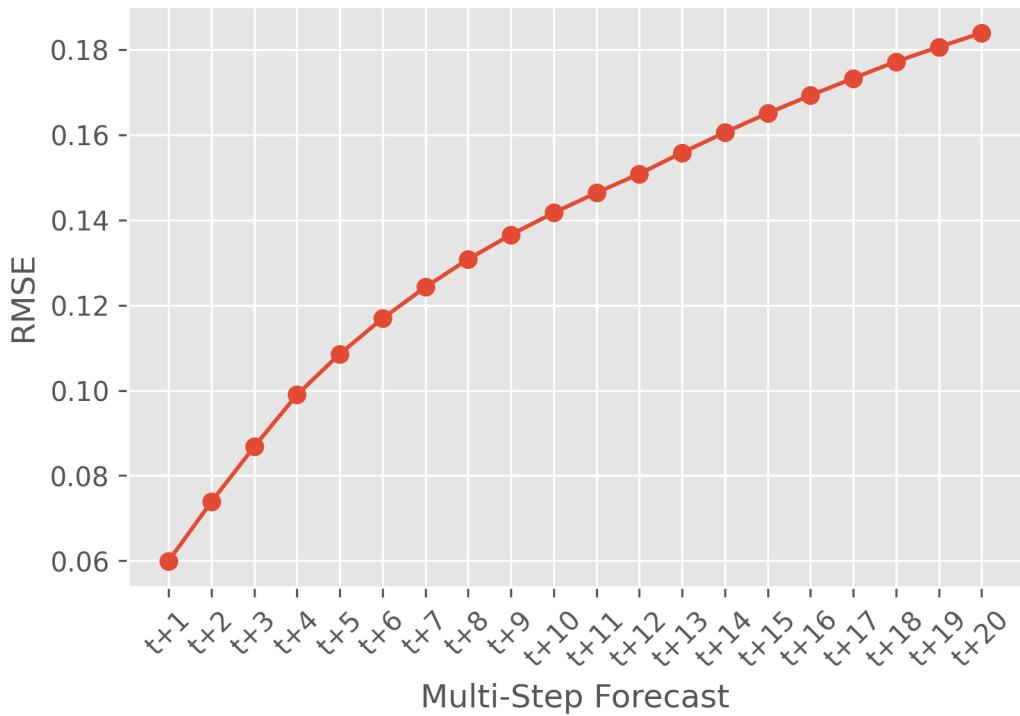
```

```
[ ]: def summarize_scores(name, score, scores):
    s_scores = ', '.join(['%.3f' % s for s in scores])
    print('%s: [%.3f] %s' % (name, score, s_scores))
```

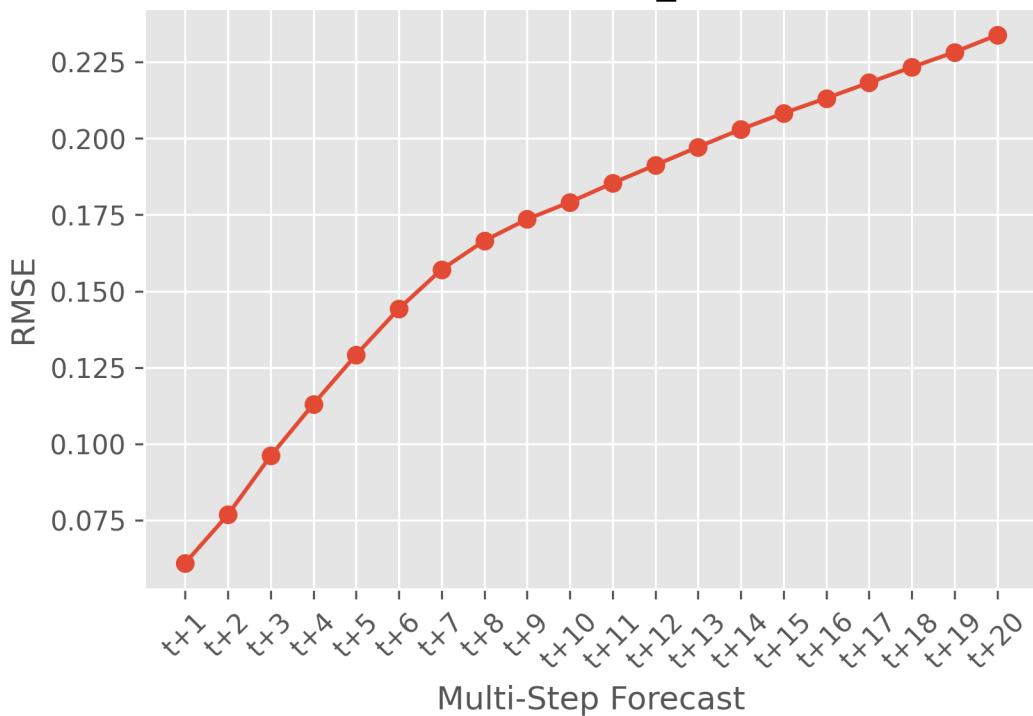
```
[ ]: overall_RMSE, all_RMSEs = evaluate_forecasts(y_test, yhat)
```

```
[ ]: forecast = []
for i in range(1,21):
    title = f't+{i}'
    forecast.append(title)
for i in range(20):
    plt.style.use("ggplot")
    plt.plot(forecast, all_RMSEs[i], marker='o', label='lstm')
    plt.xticks(rotation=45)
    plt.title('RMSE Metrics of Pow_ ' +str(100*(i+1))+ ' Forecast')
    plt.xlabel('Multi-Step Forecast')
    plt.ylabel('RMSE')
    plt.show()
```

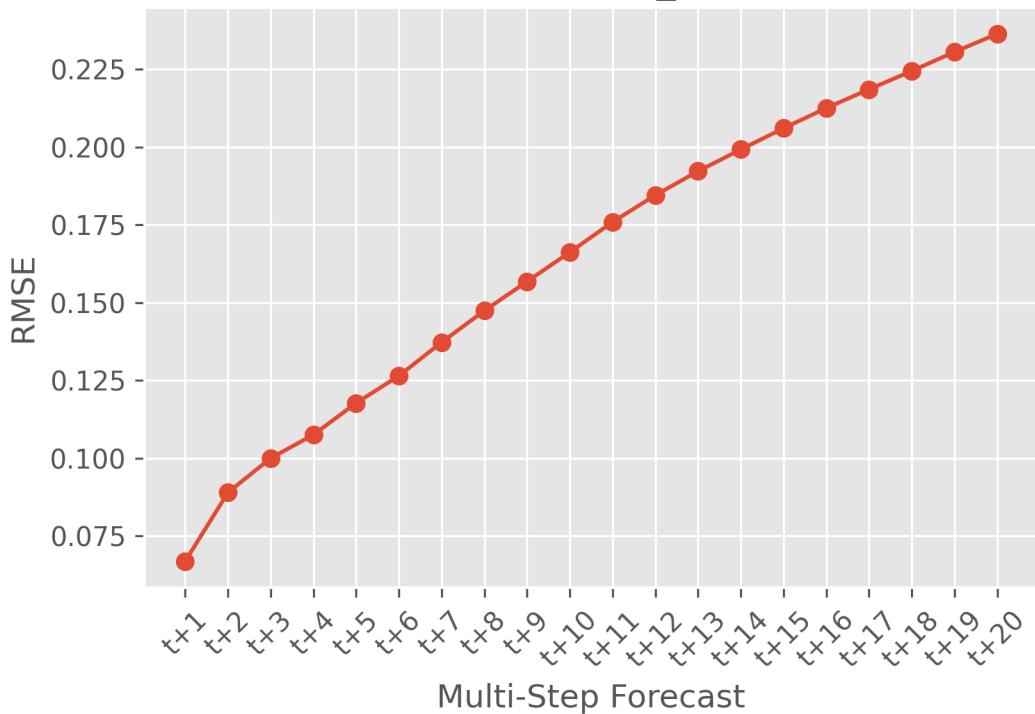
RMSE Metrics of Pow_100 Forecast



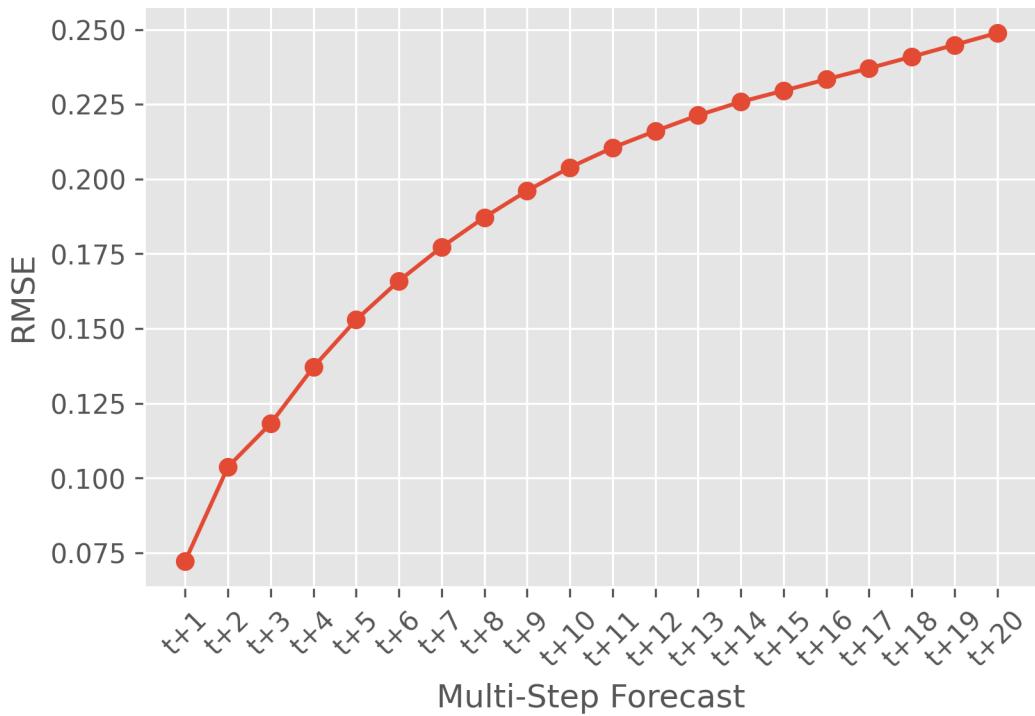
RMSE Metrics of Pow_200 Forecast



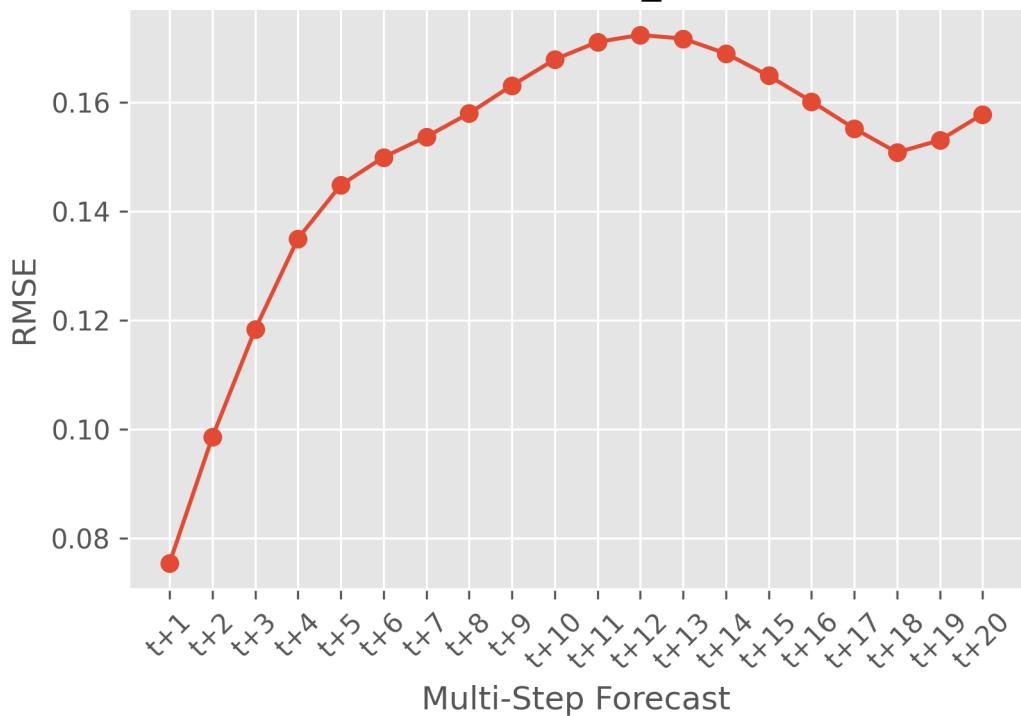
RMSE Metrics of Pow_300 Forecast



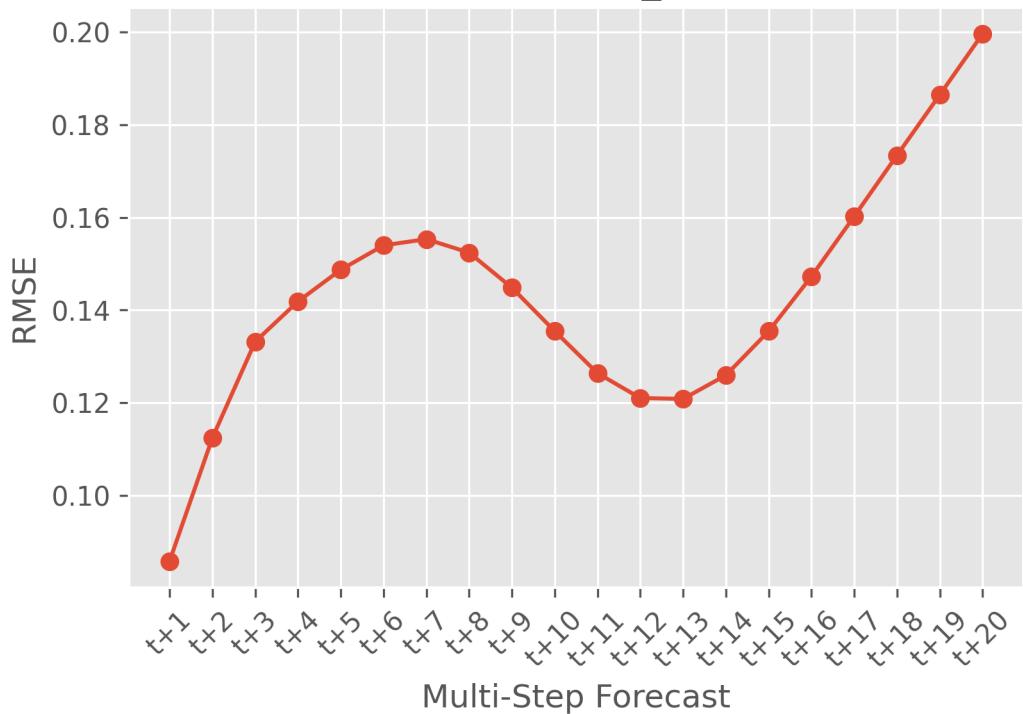
RMSE Metrics of Pow_400 Forecast



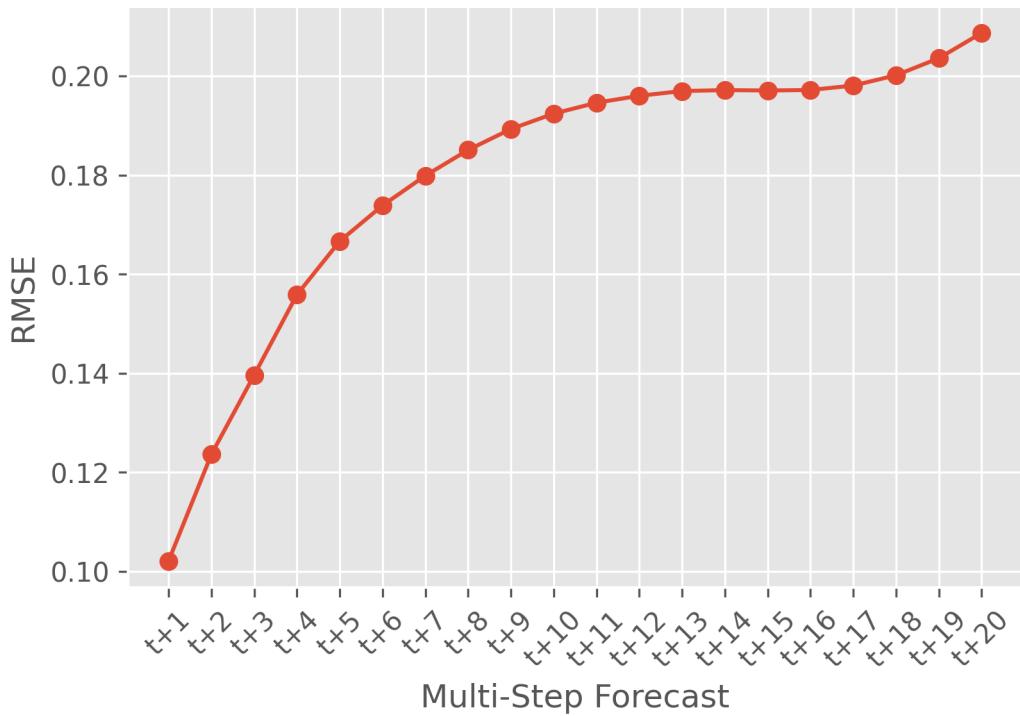
RMSE Metrics of Pow_500 Forecast



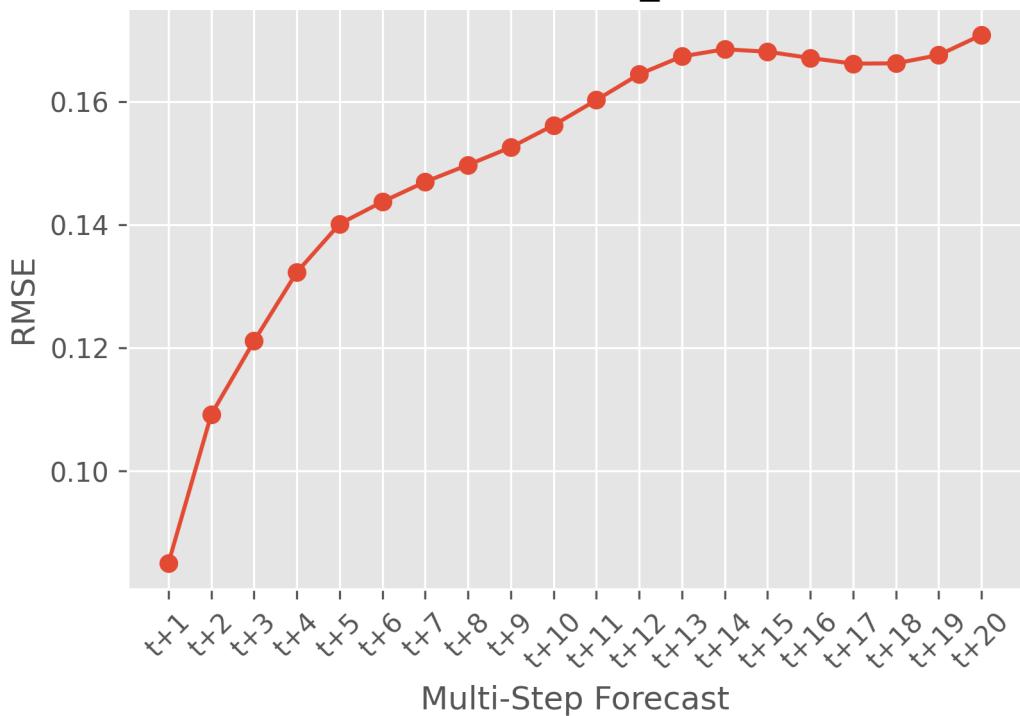
RMSE Metrics of Pow_600 Forecast



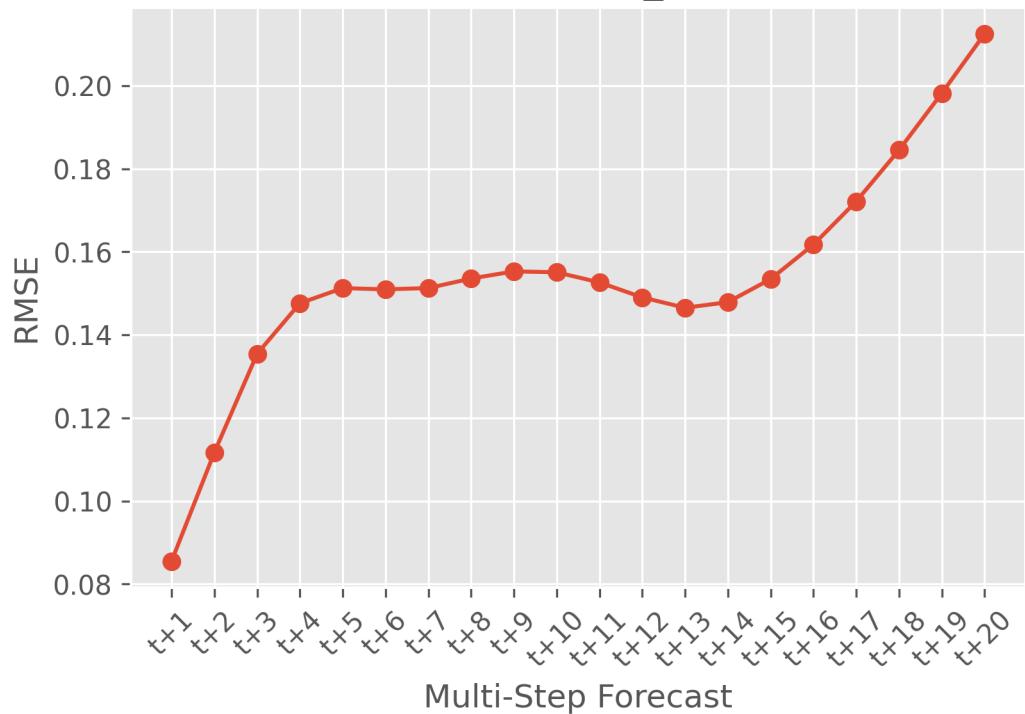
RMSE Metrics of Pow_700 Forecast

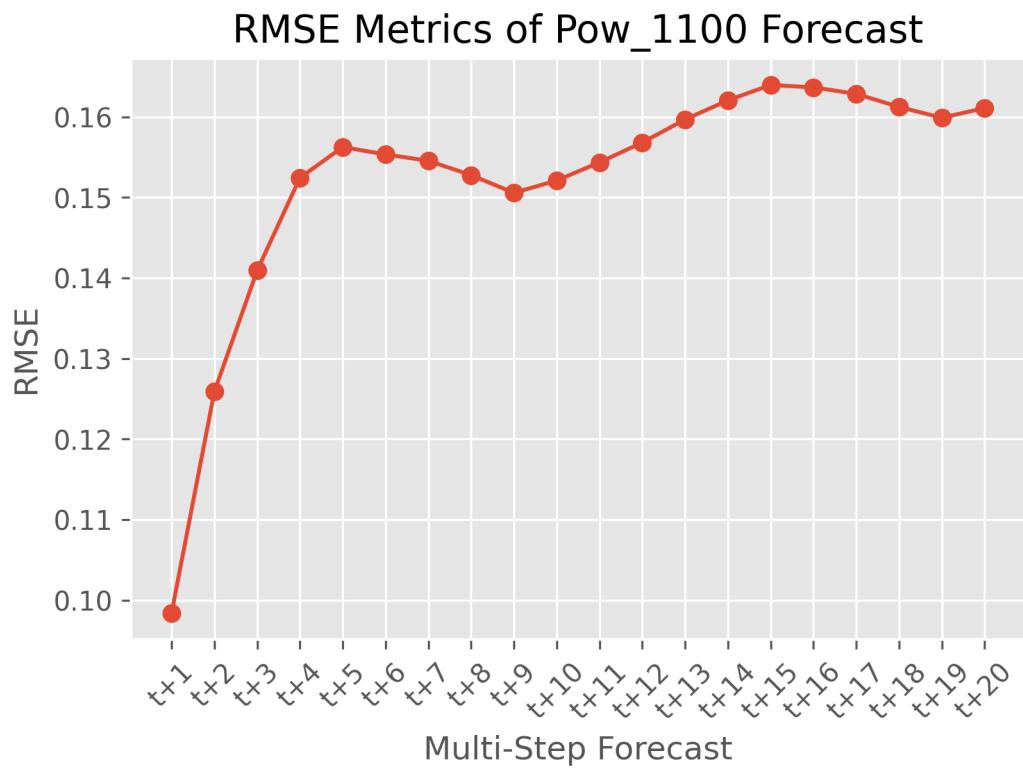
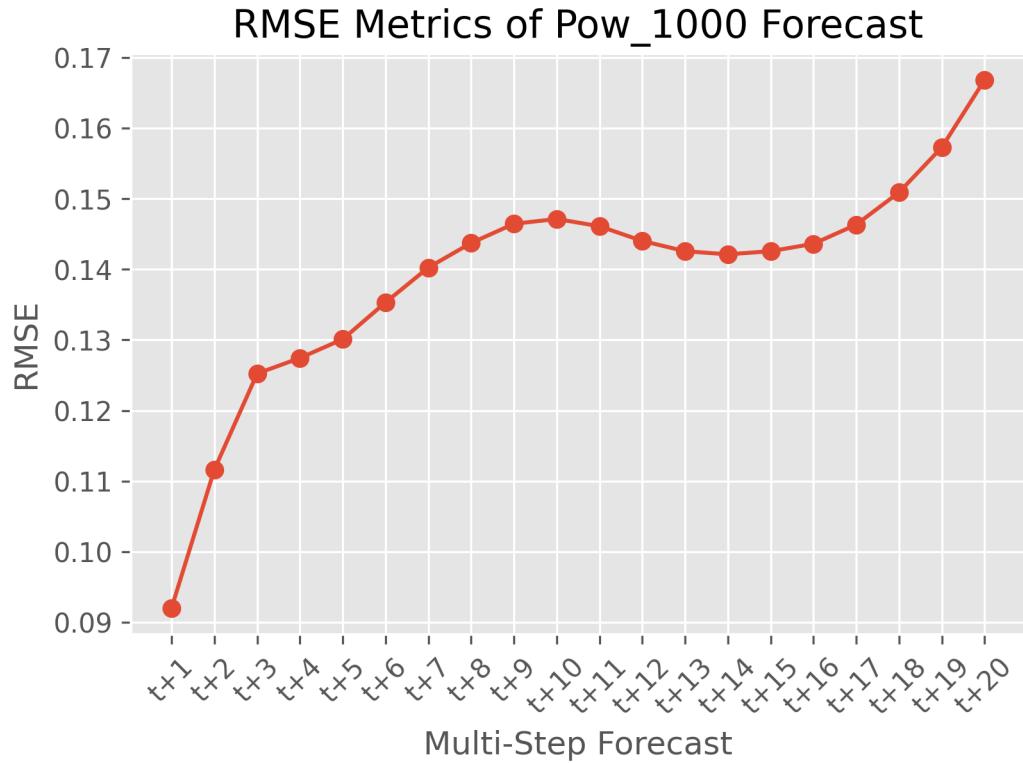


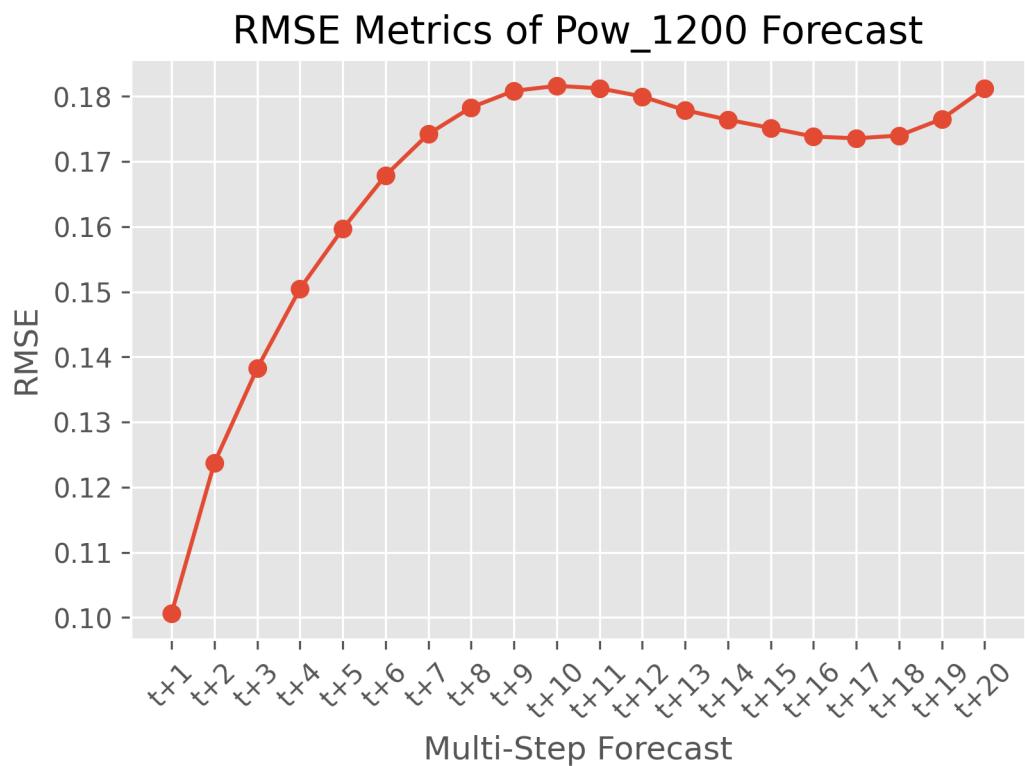
RMSE Metrics of Pow_800 Forecast



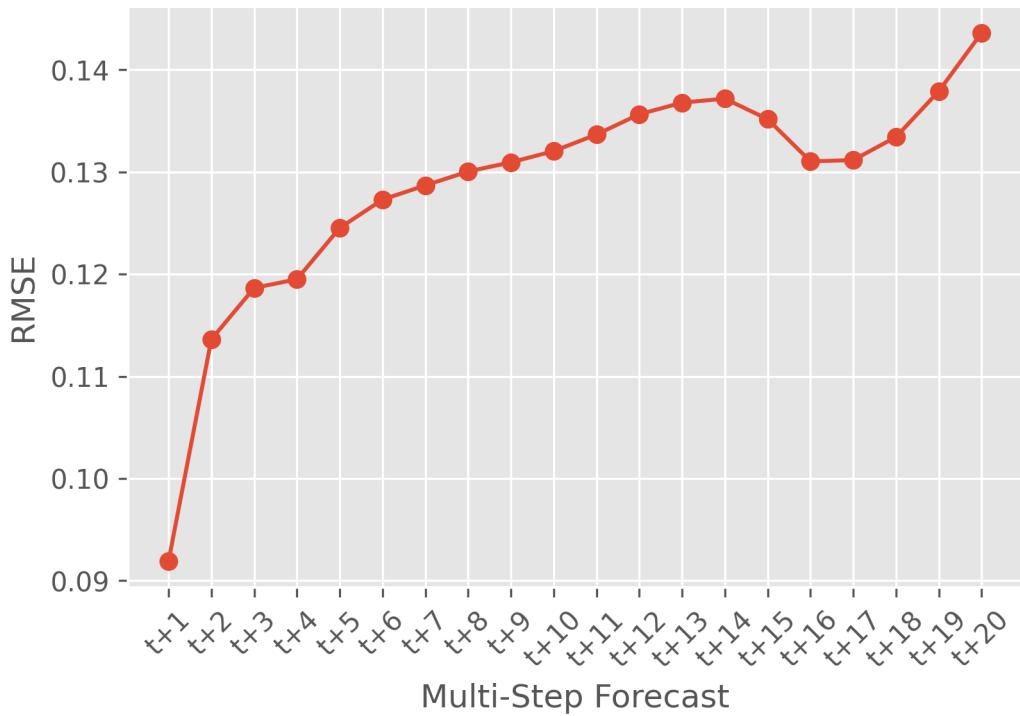
RMSE Metrics of Pow_900 Forecast



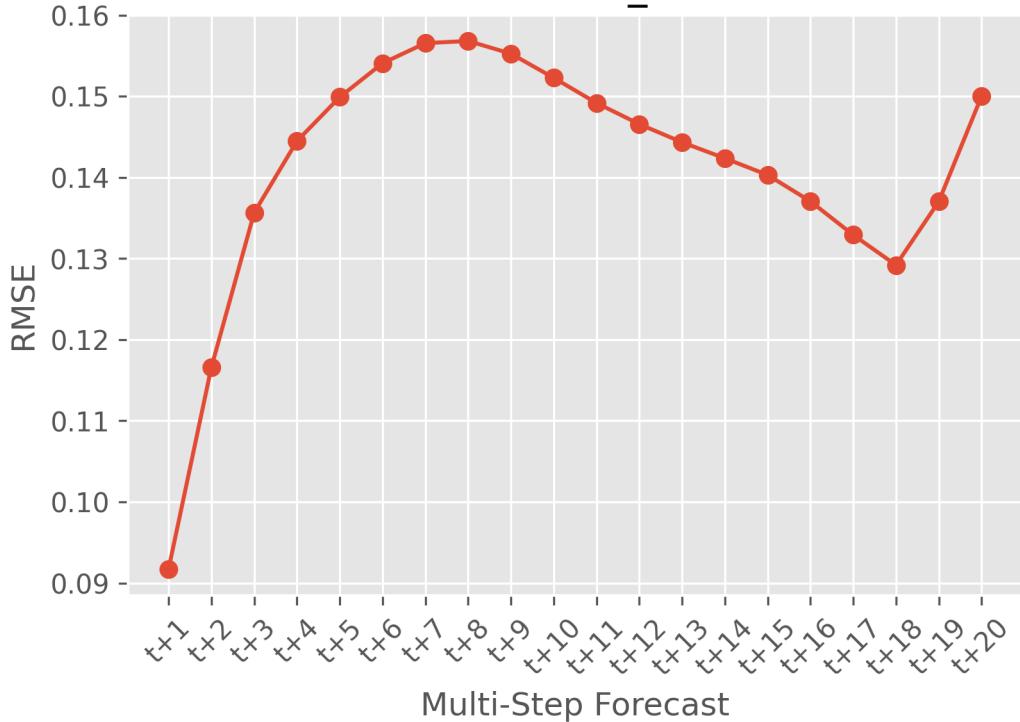




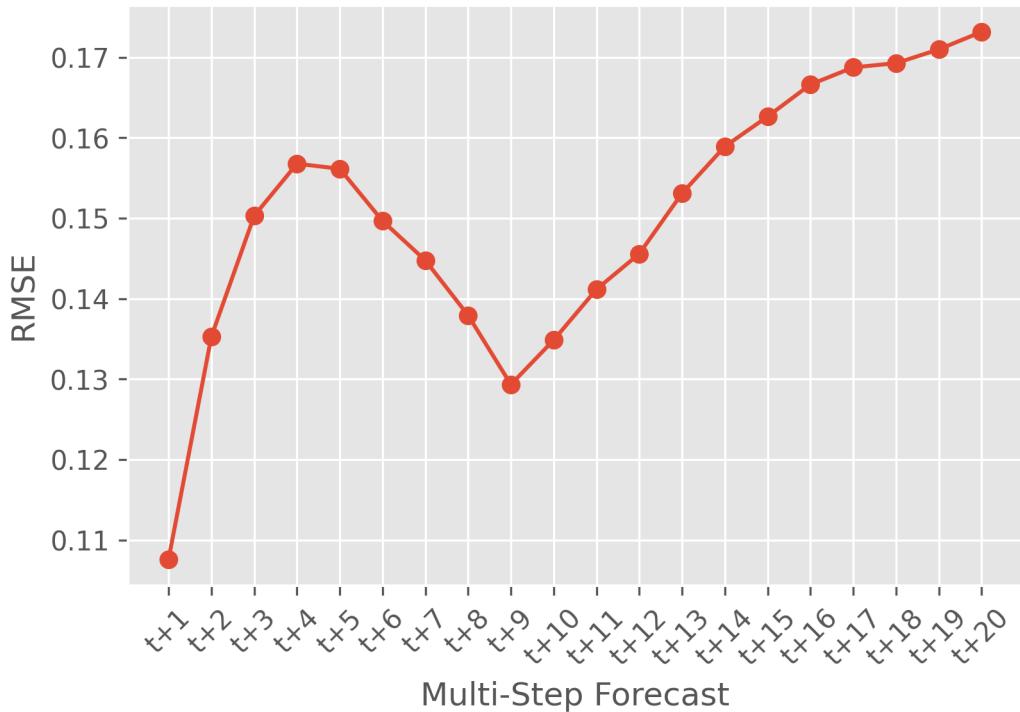
RMSE Metrics of Pow_1300 Forecast



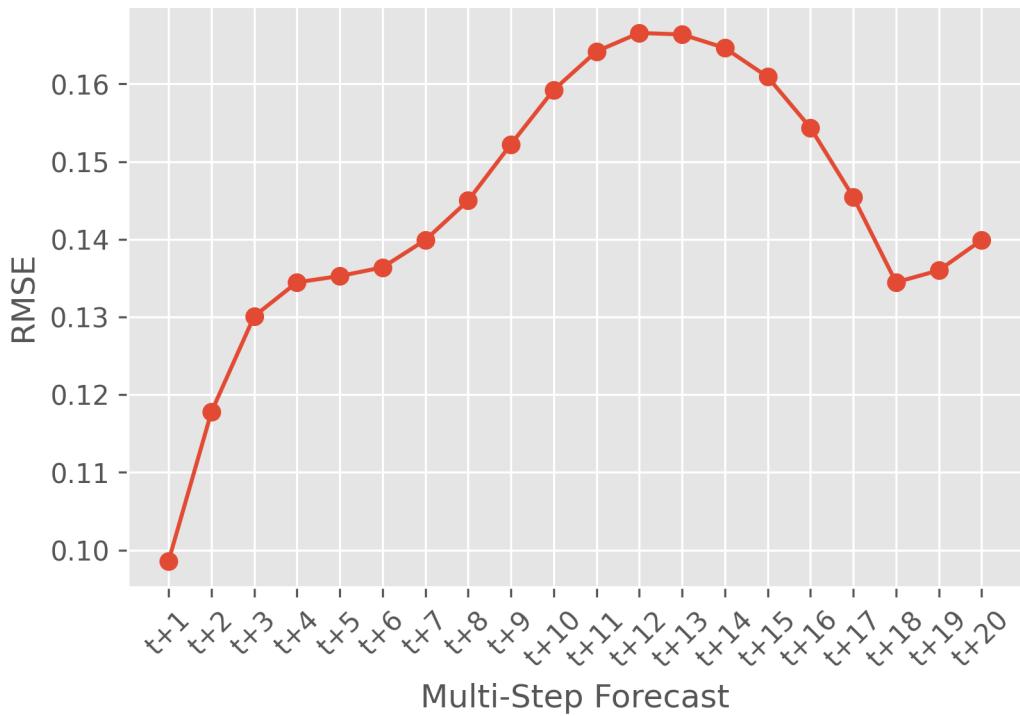
RMSE Metrics of Pow_1400 Forecast



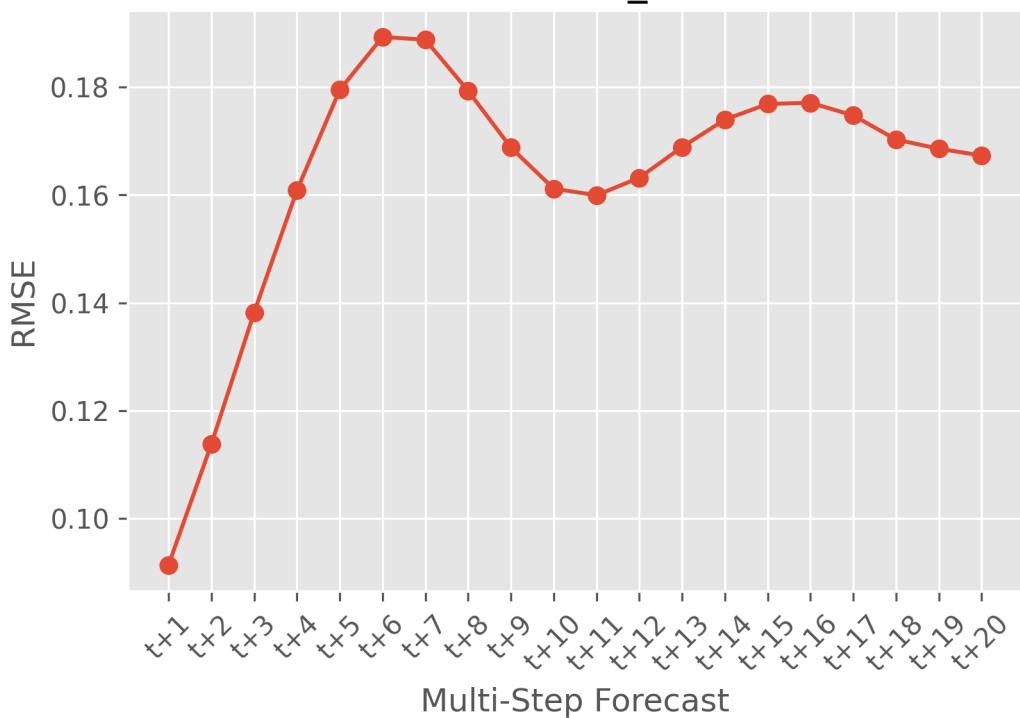
RMSE Metrics of Pow_1500 Forecast

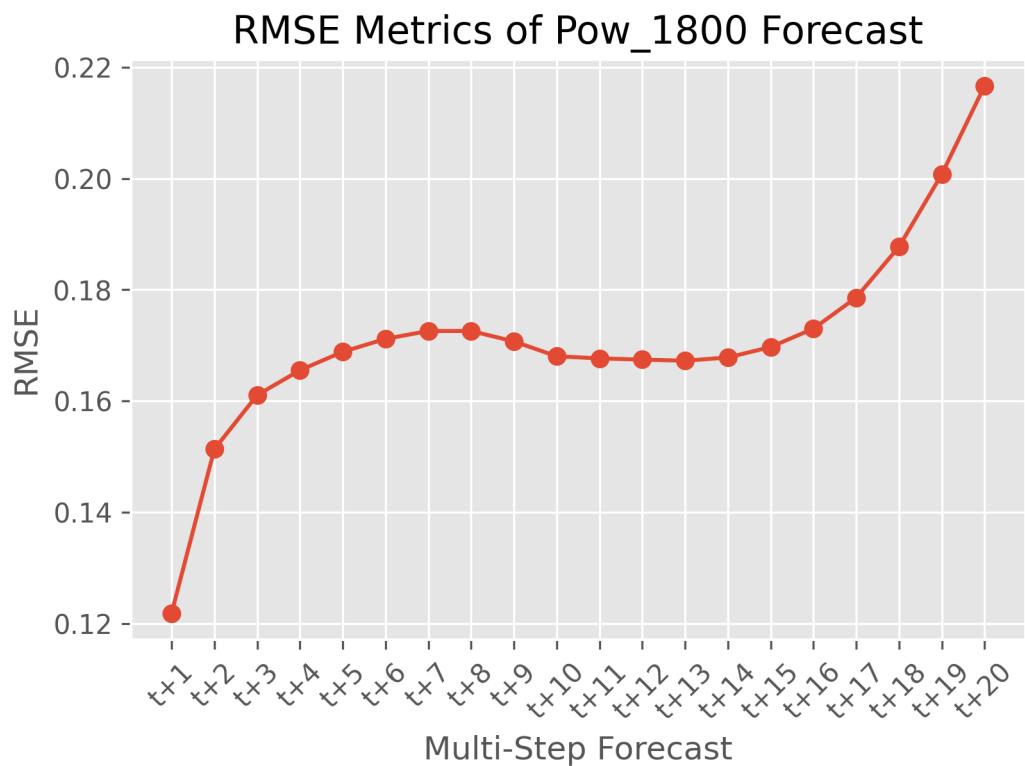


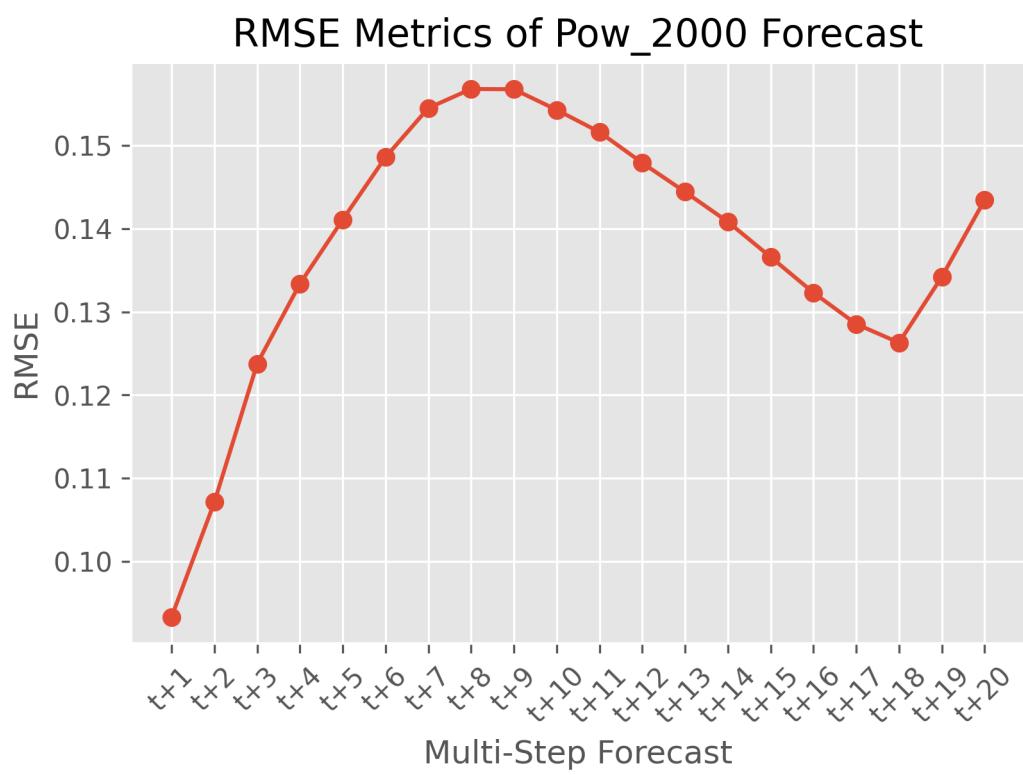
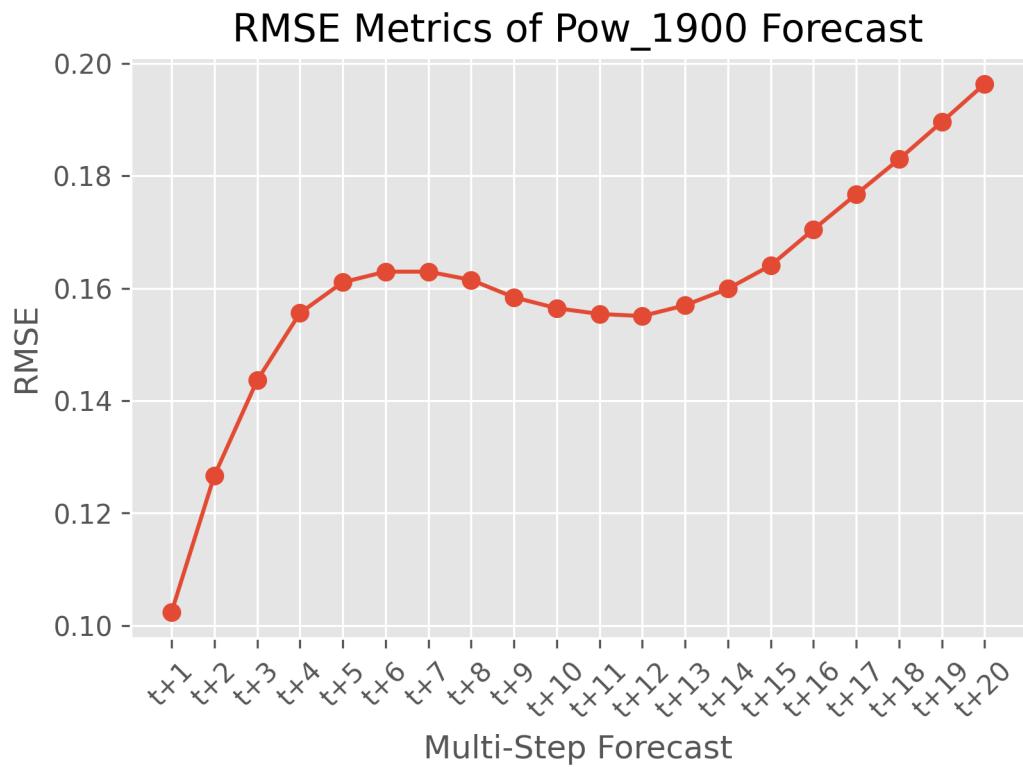
RMSE Metrics of Pow_1600 Forecast



RMSE Metrics of Pow_1700 Forecast







Backing up the data

```
[ ]: yhat2 = yhat  
y_test2 = y_test
```

New Unseen Predictions

```
[ ]: last_predictions = yhat[-2:,:,:]  
# Generate new predictions  
forecast_predictions = model.predict(last_predictions)  
forecast_predictions2 = model.predict(forecast_predictions)  
forecast_predictions3 = model.predict(forecast_predictions2)
```

```
1/1 [=====] - 1s 573ms/step  
1/1 [=====] - 0s 20ms/step  
1/1 [=====] - 0s 20ms/step
```

Rescale

```
[ ]: def inverse_scale_data(yhat, y_test):  
    yhat_reshaped = yhat.reshape(-1,yhat.shape[-1])  
    y_test_reshaped = y_test.reshape(-1,y_test.shape[-1])  
  
    yhat_inverse = scaler.inverse_transform(yhat_reshaped)  
    y_test_inverse = scaler.inverse_transform(y_test_reshaped)  
    return yhat_inverse, y_test_inverse
```

```
[ ]: re_yhat, re_y_test = inverse_scale_data(yhat2, y_test2)
```

1.4.5 Calculating the additional Predictions of 600ms (AddOn – Recursive Method)

```
[ ]: y_test_3 = y_test  
y_test_4 = y_test  
y_test_5 = y_test
```

```
[ ]: re_forecast_predictions, re_y_test3 = inverse_scale_data(forecast_predictions, ↵  
y_test_3)  
re_forecast_predictions2, re_y_test4 = ↵  
inverse_scale_data(forecast_predictions2, y_test_4)  
re_forecast_predictions3, re_y_test5 = ↵  
inverse_scale_data(forecast_predictions3, y_test_5)
```

```
[ ]: # reshape from 2D back to 3D (2D was necessary for the inverse scaling)  
re_yhat2 = re_yhat.reshape(test_shape)  
re_y_test2 = re_y_test.reshape(test_shape)
```

```
[ ]: re_forecast_predictions = re_forecast_predictions.reshape(forecast_predictions.
    ↪shape)
re_forecast_predictions2 = re_forecast_predictions2.
    ↪reshape(forecast_predictions2.shape)
re_forecast_predictions3 = re_forecast_predictions3.
    ↪reshape(forecast_predictions2.shape)
```

2 Model Evaluation

2.1 Defining Functions

Build the dataframe for the additional 600ms predictions (Recursive Method)

```
[ ]: f_p0 = pd.DataFrame(re_yhat2[-1, -1, :])
f_p1 = pd.DataFrame(re_forecast_predictions[-1])
f_p2 = pd.DataFrame(re_forecast_predictions2[-1])
f_p3 = pd.DataFrame(re_forecast_predictions3[-1])
f_p = pd.concat([f_p0.transpose(), f_p1, f_p2, f_p3])

time_index2 = np.arange(4457, 4518, dtype='float32')
f_p['time_index2'] = time_index2
f_p.set_index('time_index2', inplace=True)
```

Function for printing out the 20 RMP's Predictions vs. its Acutals

```
[ ]: from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
def print_act_and_pred_tables(yhat,ytest,forecast_horizon,
    ↪start_graph,end_graph):
    pow_preds = []
    pow_actualls = []
    for i in range(20):
        pow_preds.append(yhat[:, forecast_horizon-1, i]) # 1 refers to the forecast
    ↪horizon --> t+1; shape of yhat: [(length), (n_outputs), (n_features)]
        pow_actualls.append(ytest[:, 0, i])

    data = {}
    for i in range(20):
        pow_pred_label = f"Pow{100*(i+1)} Predictions"
        pow_act_label = f"Pow{100*(i+1)} Actuals"
        data[pow_pred_label] = pow_preds[i]
        data[pow_act_label] = pow_actualls[i]
    df_new = pd.DataFrame(data=data)
    #Plot
    for i in range(20):
        fig = plt.figure(figsize=(15, 7))
        plt.style.use("ggplot")
        # Select the actuals and predictions columns
```

```

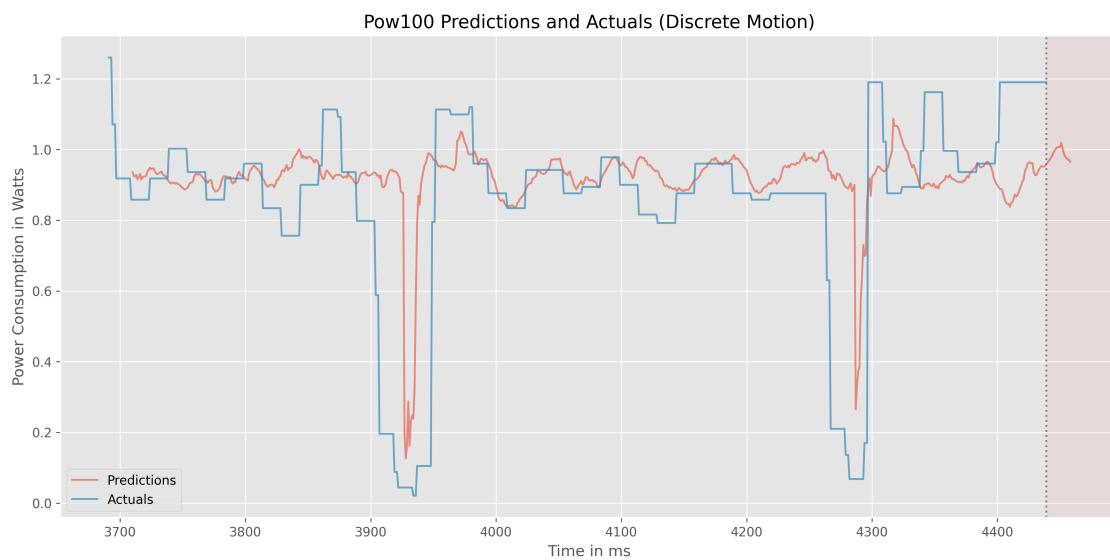
actuals = df_new[f"Pow{100*(i+1)} Actuals"][start_graph:end_graph]
predictions = df_new[f"Pow{100*(i+1)} Predictions"][start_graph:end_graph]
# shift the t+20 prediction 20 (relating to the wished forecast horizon) to the right
p_temp = predictions.to_frame()
p_temp['time_index_shift'] = predictions.index+forecast_horizon-1
p_temp.set_index('time_index_shift', inplace=True)
# Plot the data
plt.plot(p_temp, alpha=0.6)
plt.plot(actuals, alpha=0.7)
# Set the plot title and axis labels
plt.title(f'Pow{100*(i+1)} Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)')
plt.xlabel('Time in ms')
plt.ylabel('Power Consumption in Watts')
# Draw horizontal Lines for better comparison
plt.axvline(x=4439, linestyle=":", color="grey")
plt.axvline(x=4477, linestyle="--", linewidth = 75, color="red", alpha=0.05)
# Set the legend
plt.legend(['Predictions', 'Actuals'])
# Show the plot
plt.show()

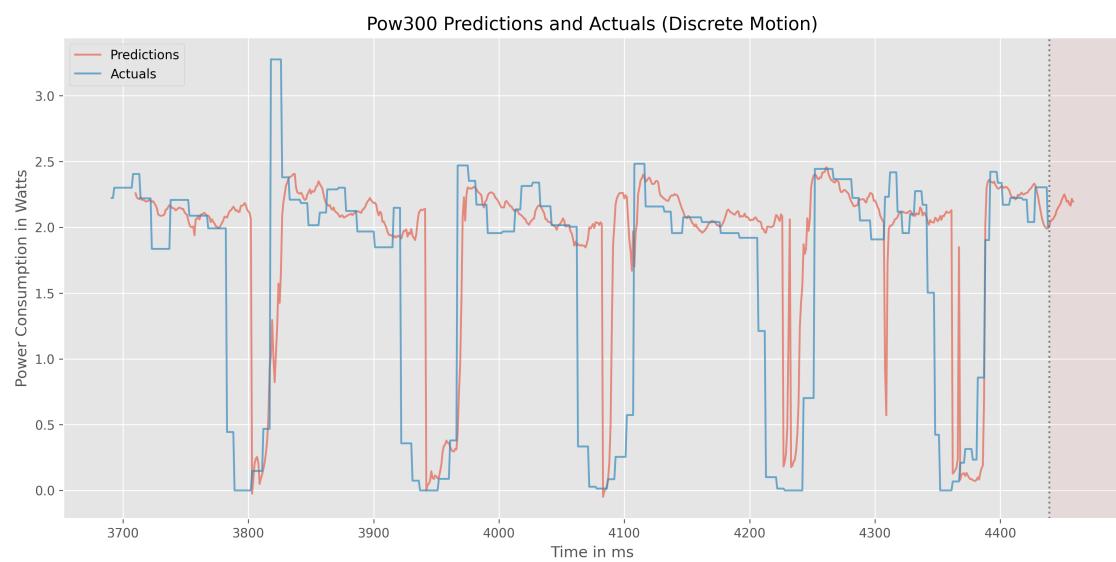
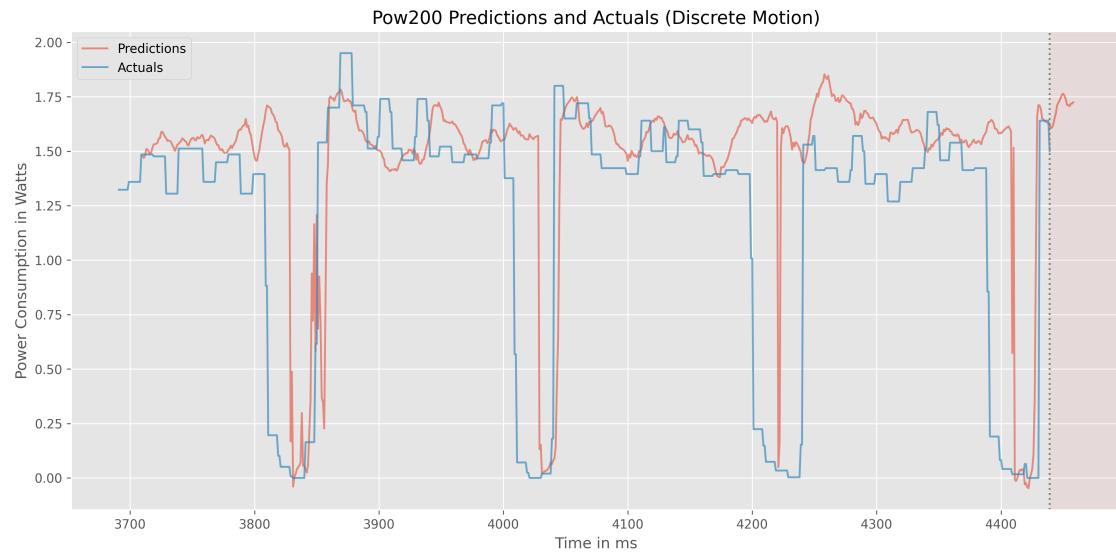
```

2.2 Print Actuals and Predictions

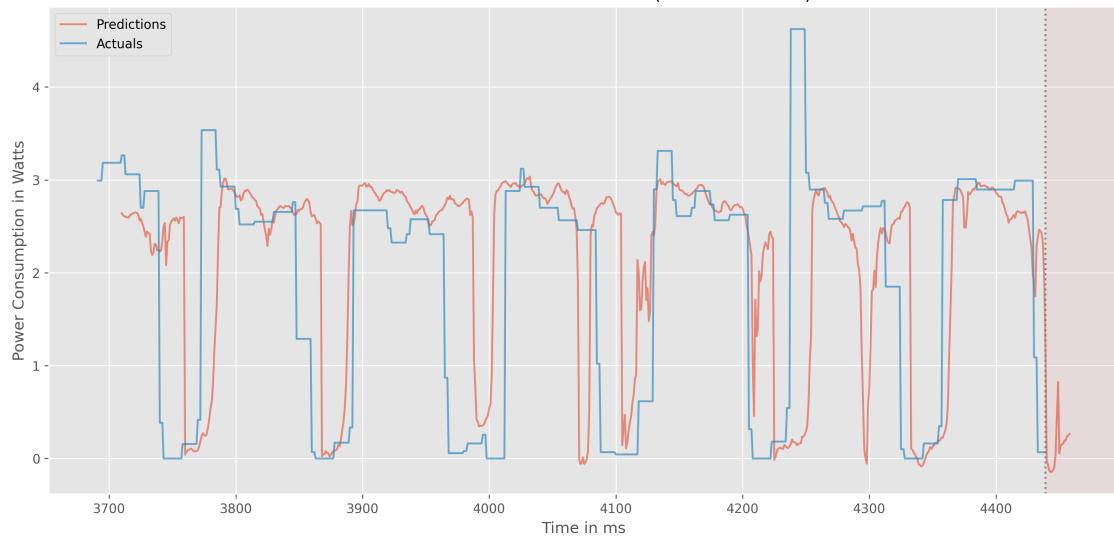
2.2.1 With Forecast Horizon of t+20 [Range: last 750 Timestamps]

[]: print_act_and_pred_tables(re_yhat2,re_y_test2,20, -750,-1)

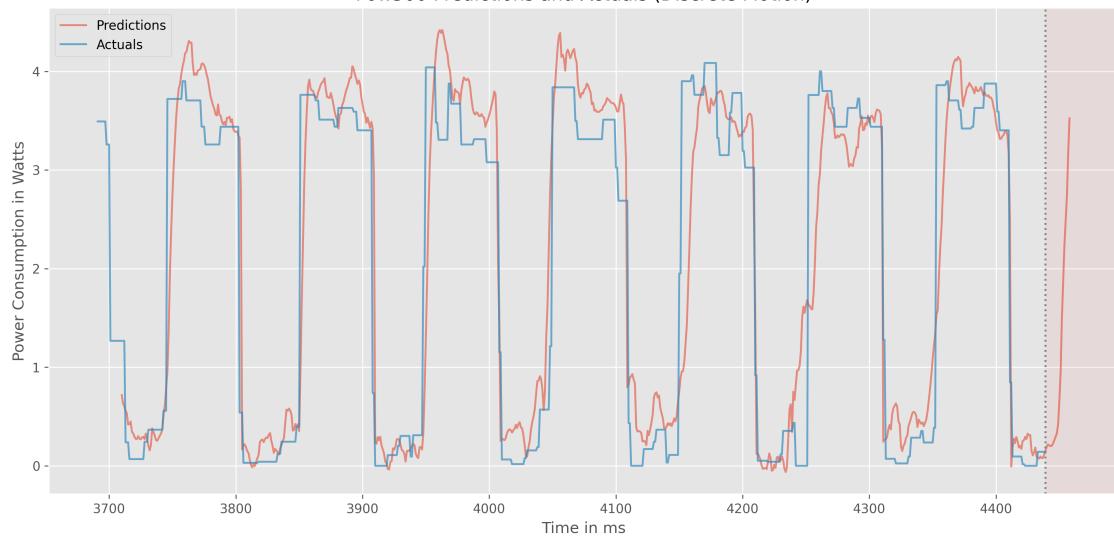




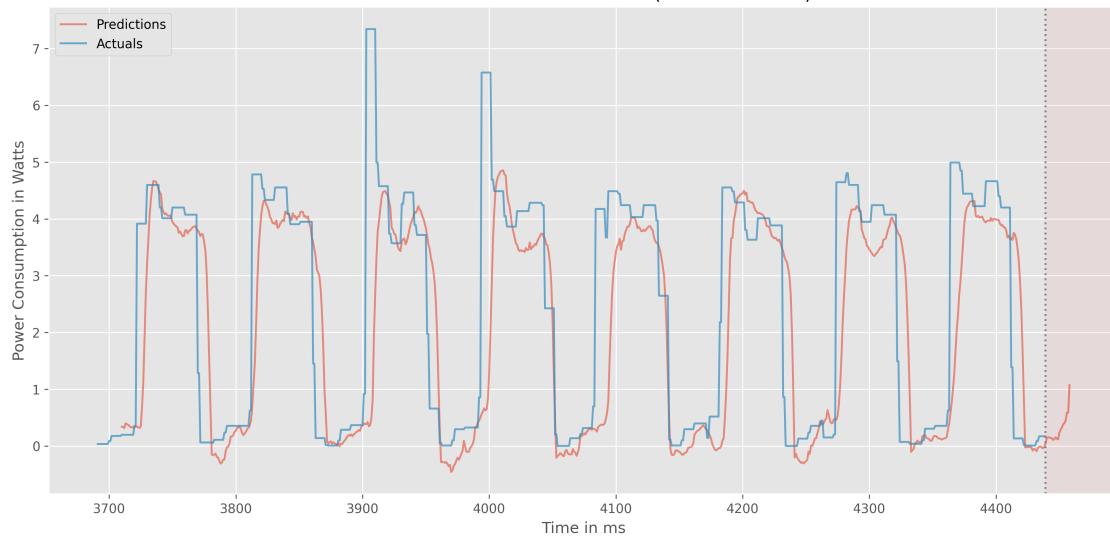
Pow400 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



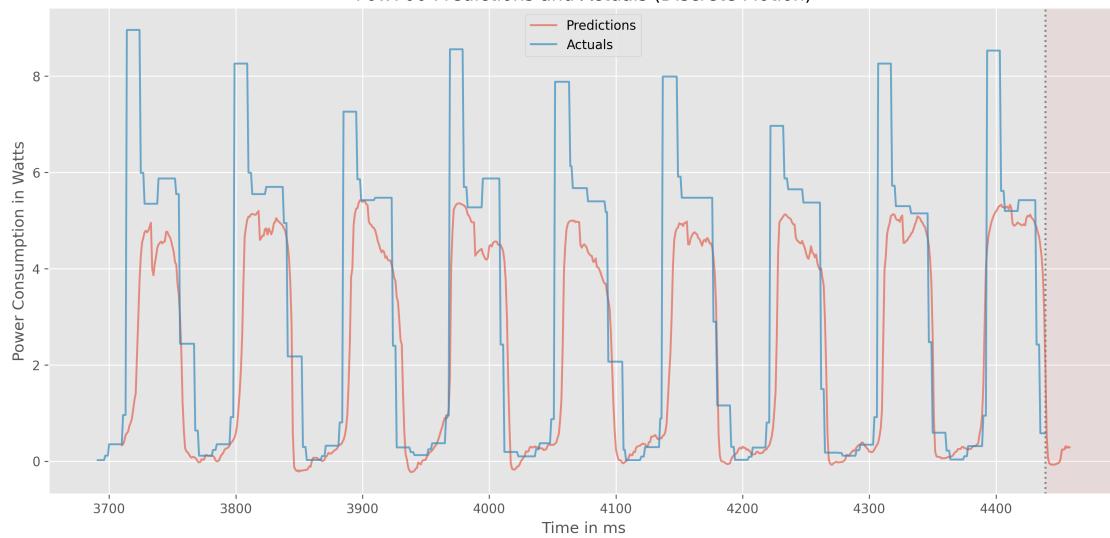
Pow500 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



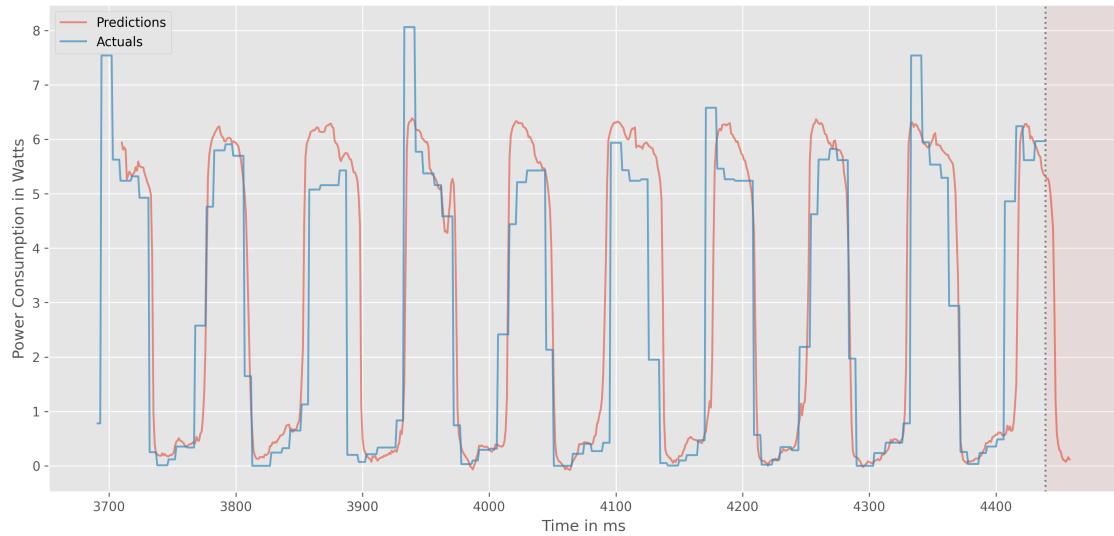
Pow600 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



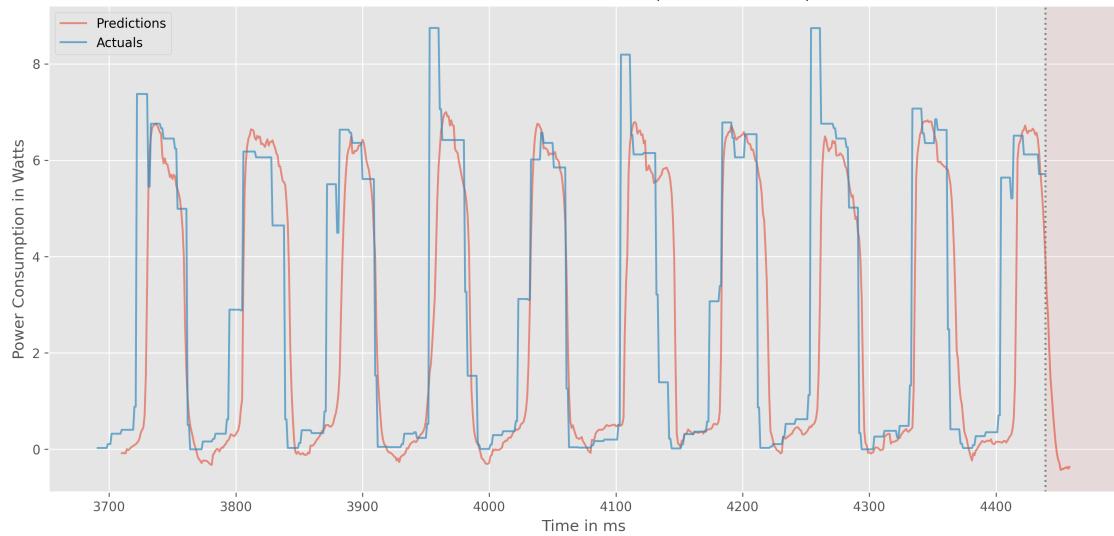
Pow700 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)

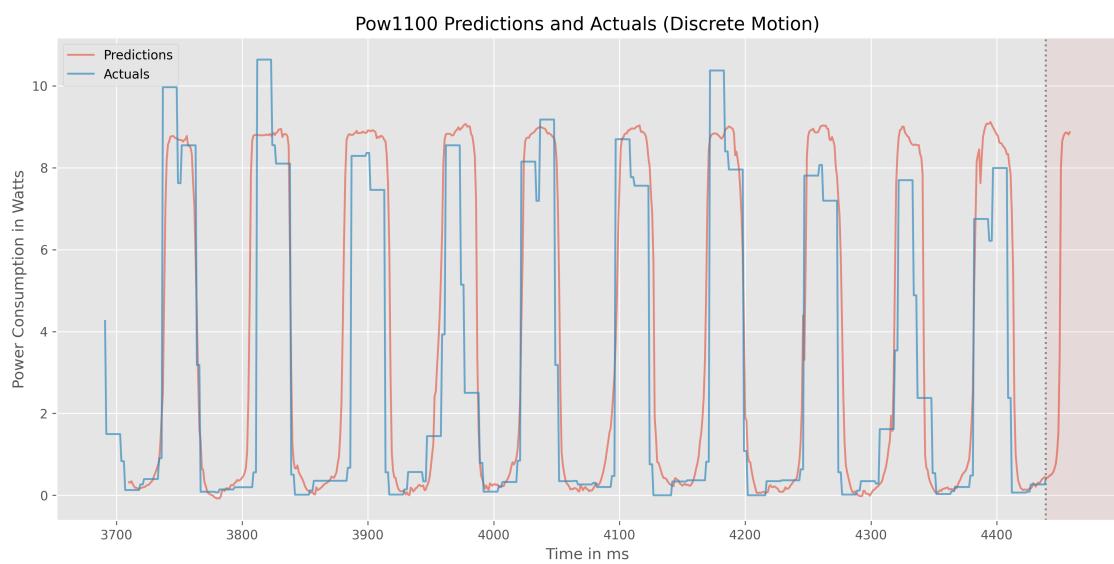
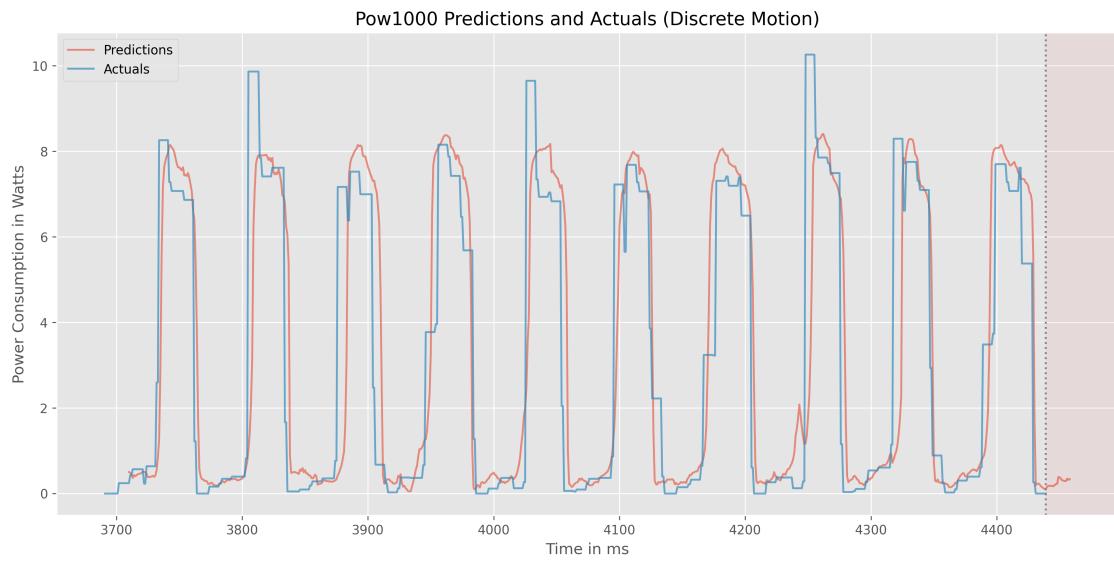


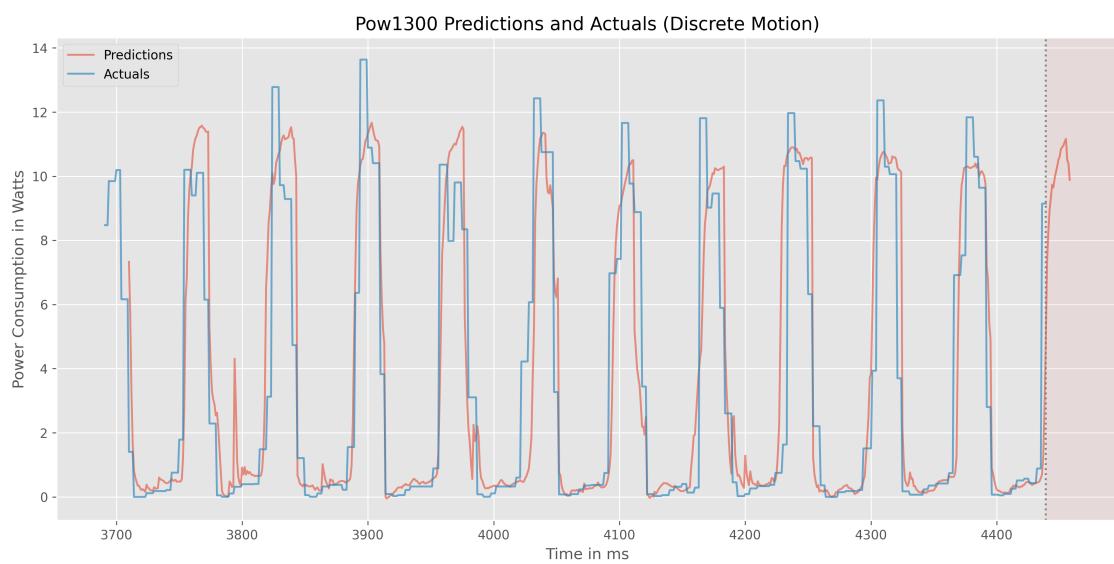
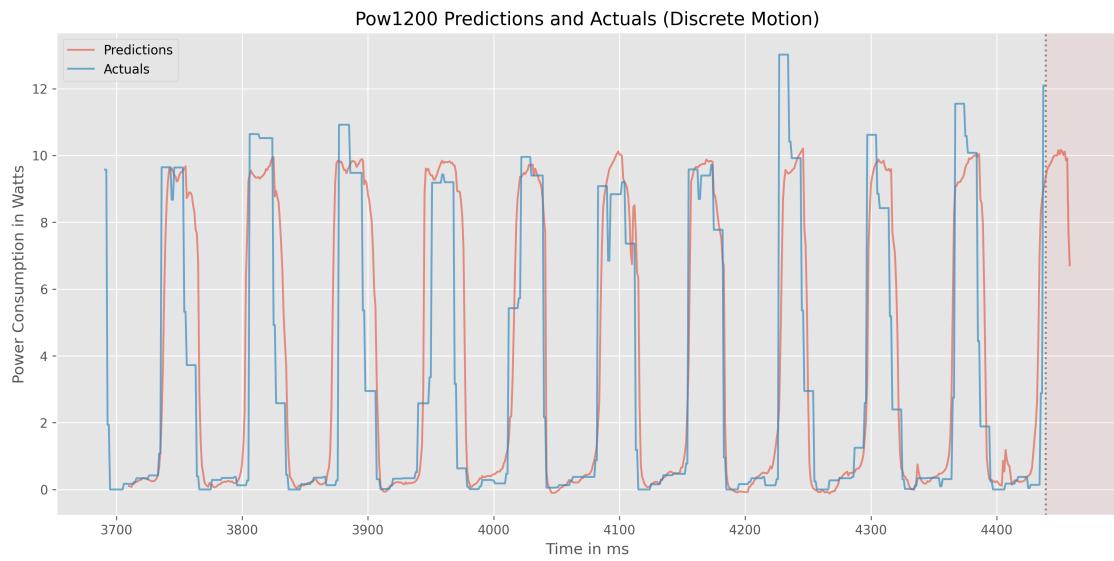
Pow800 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)

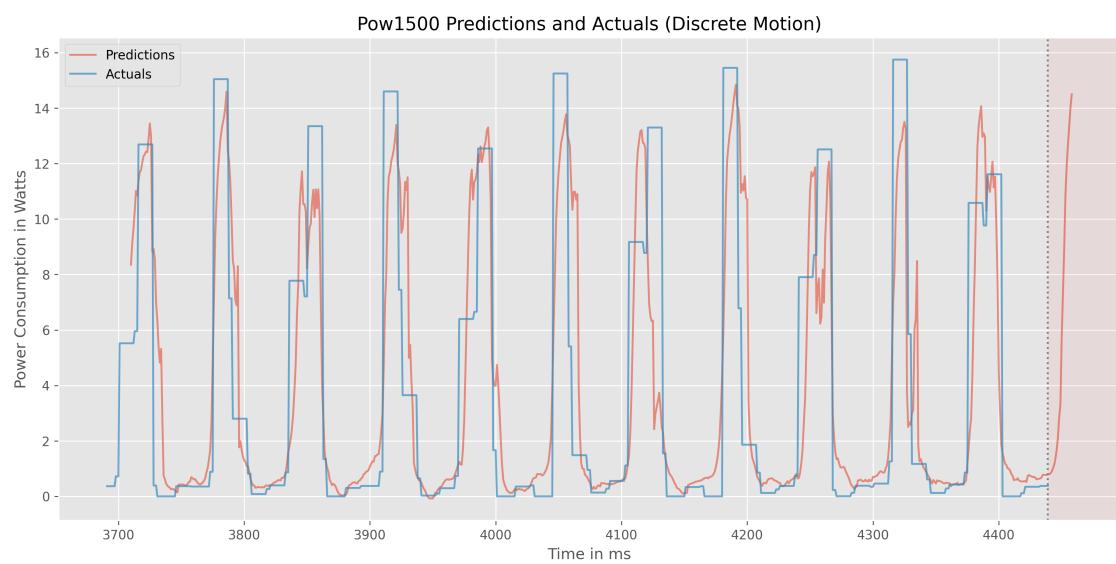
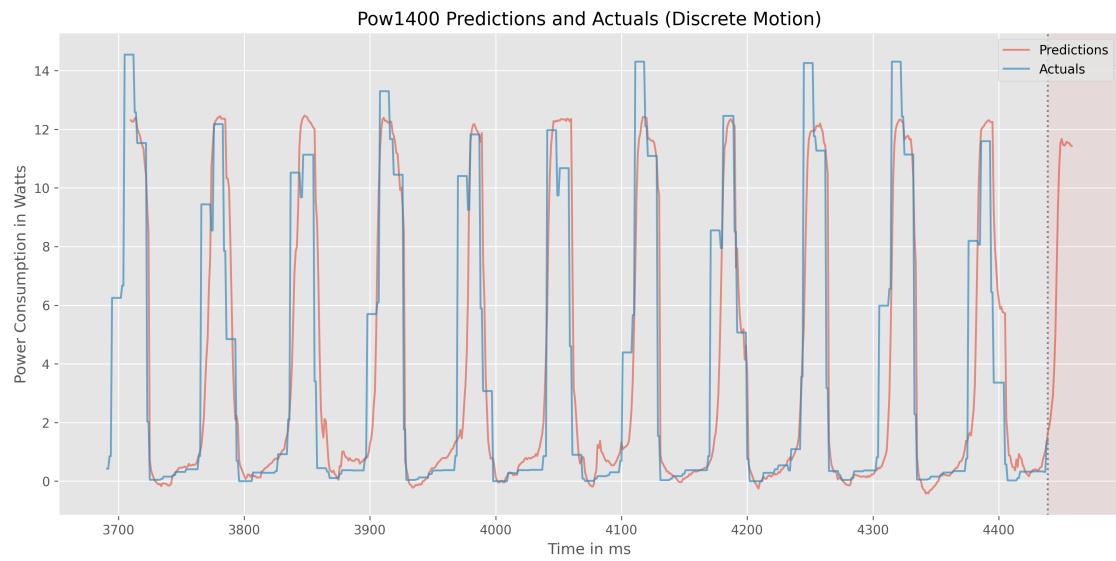


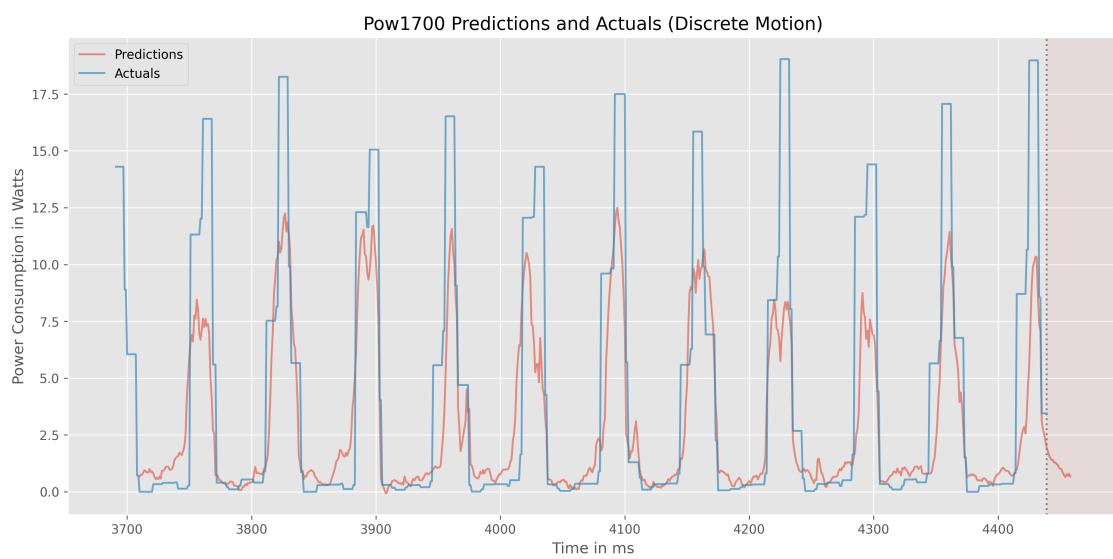
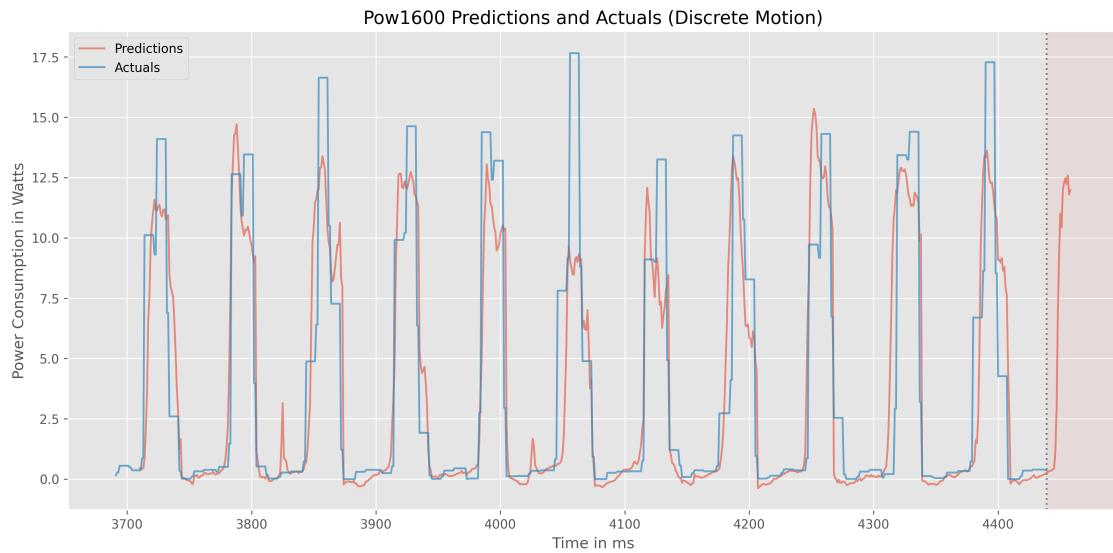
Pow900 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)

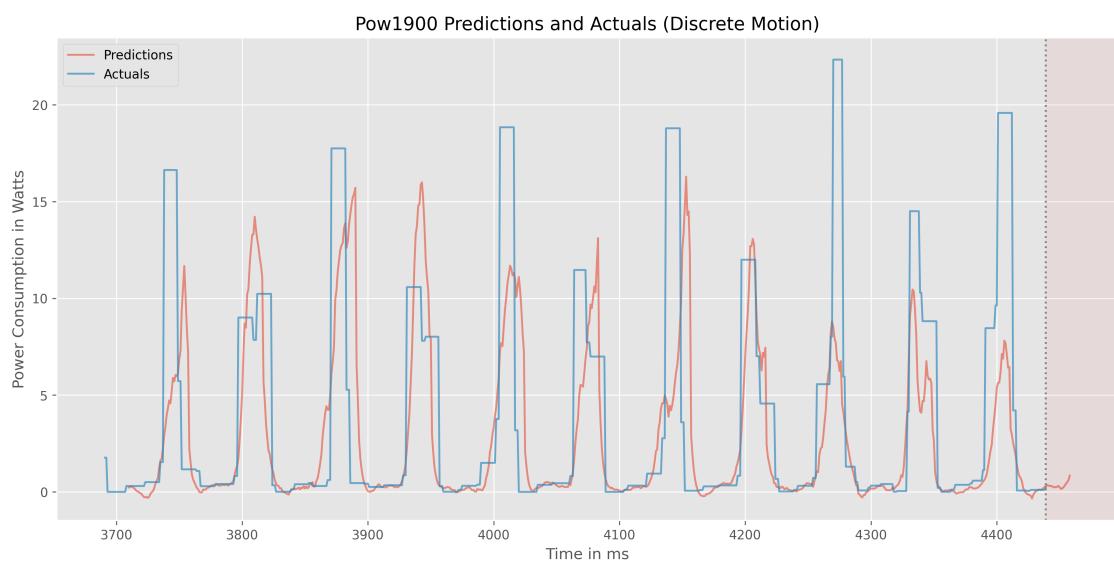
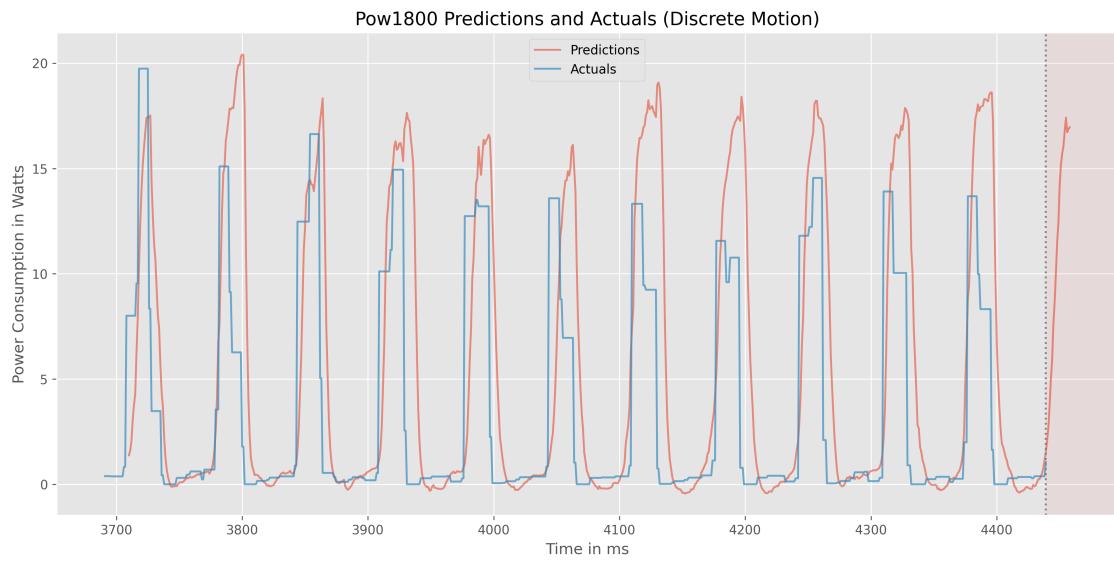


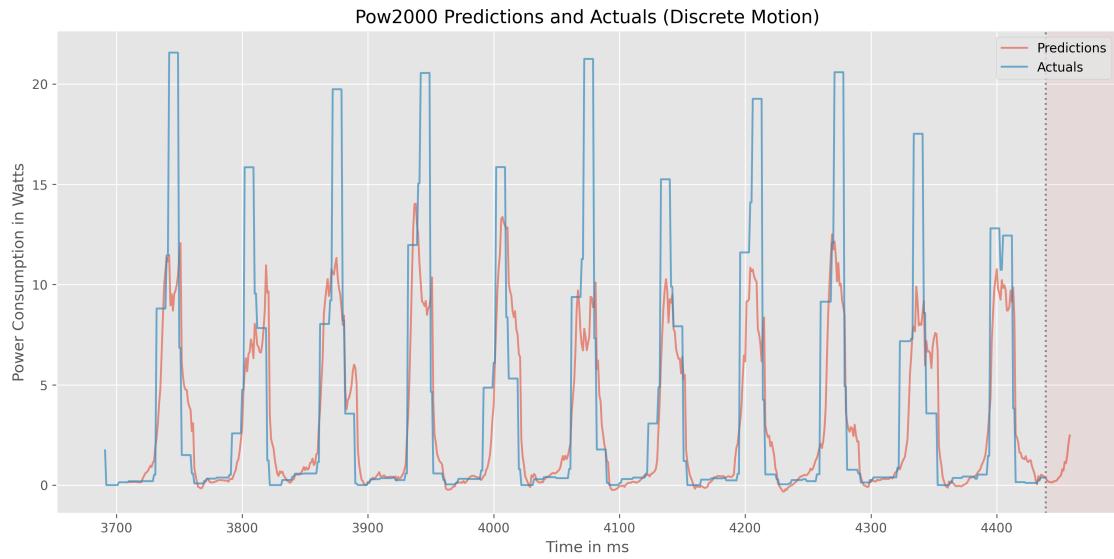






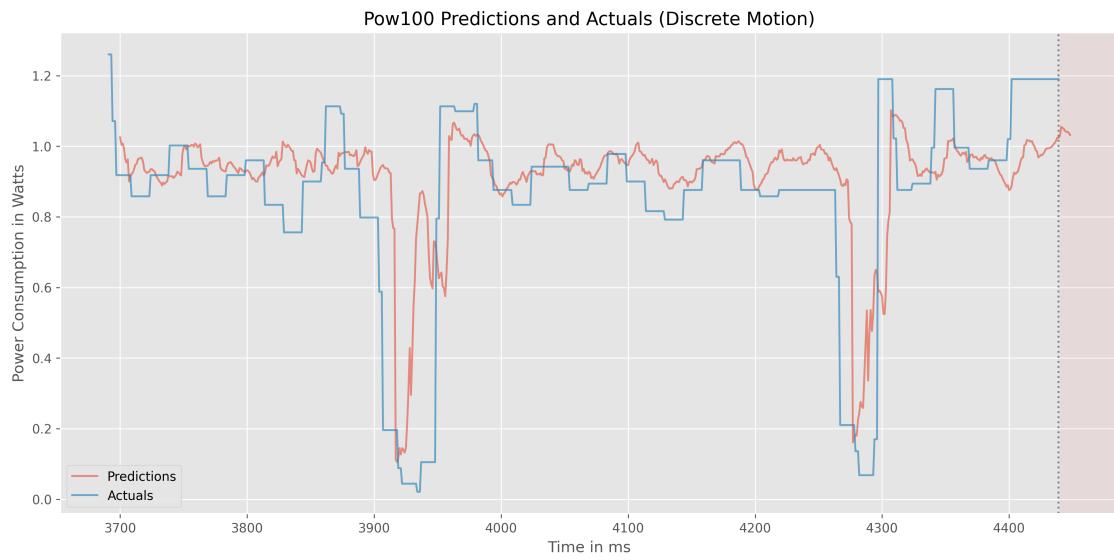


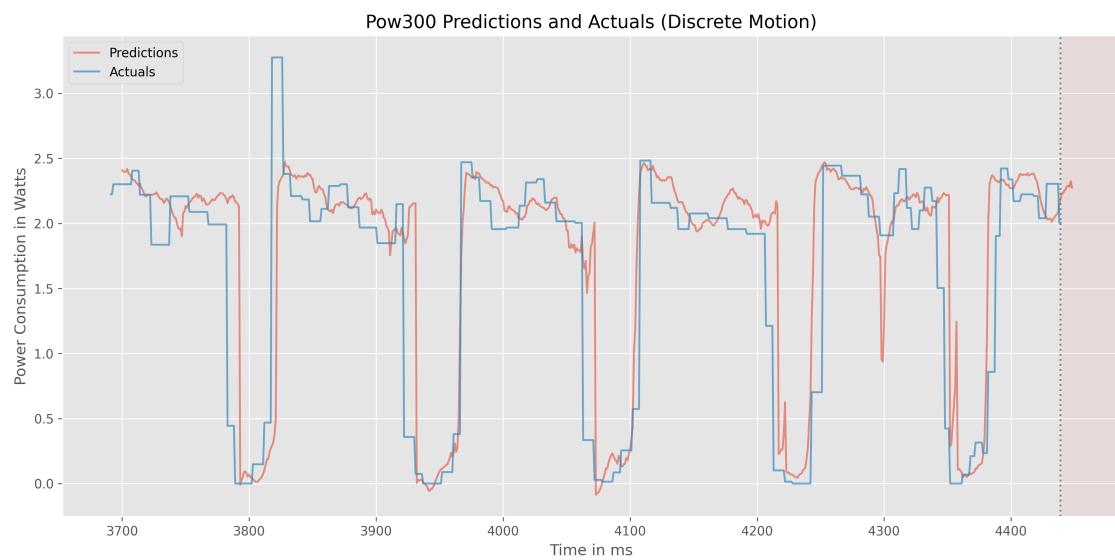
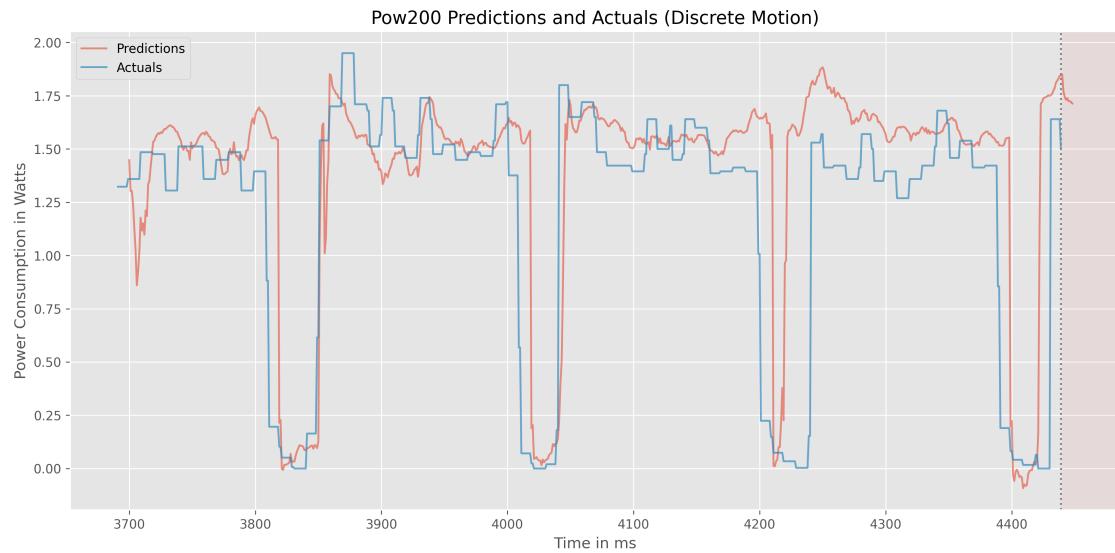




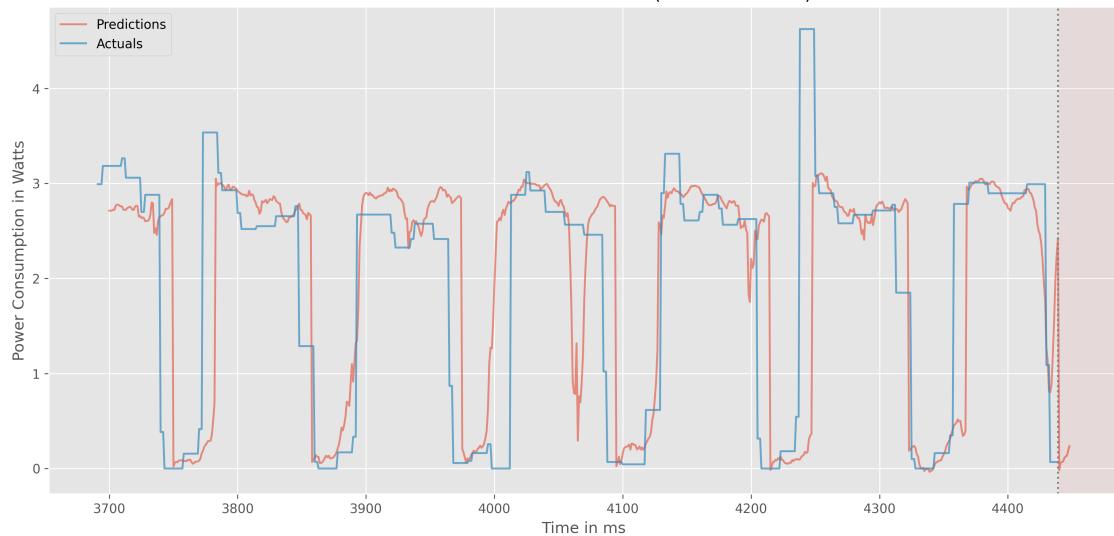
2.2.2 With Forecast Horizon of $t+10$ [Range: last 750 Timestamps]

```
[ ]: print_act_and_pred_tables(re_yhat2,re_y_test2,10, -750,-1)
```

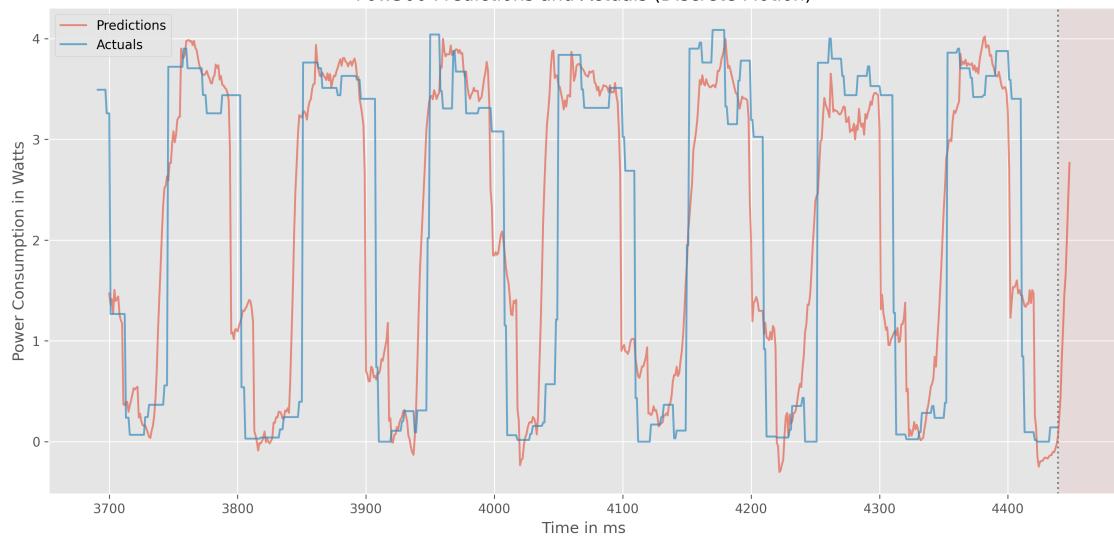




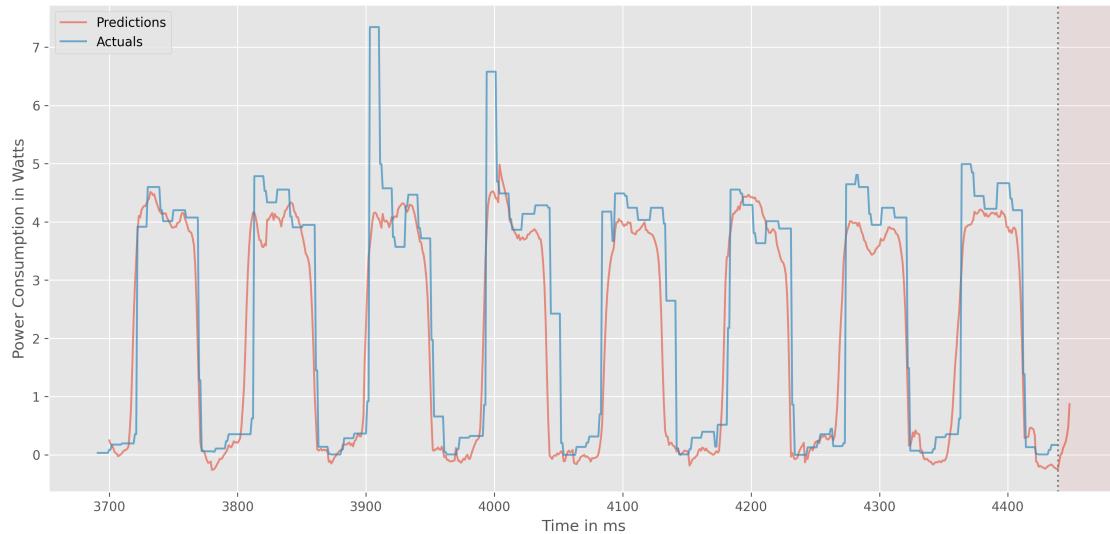
Pow400 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



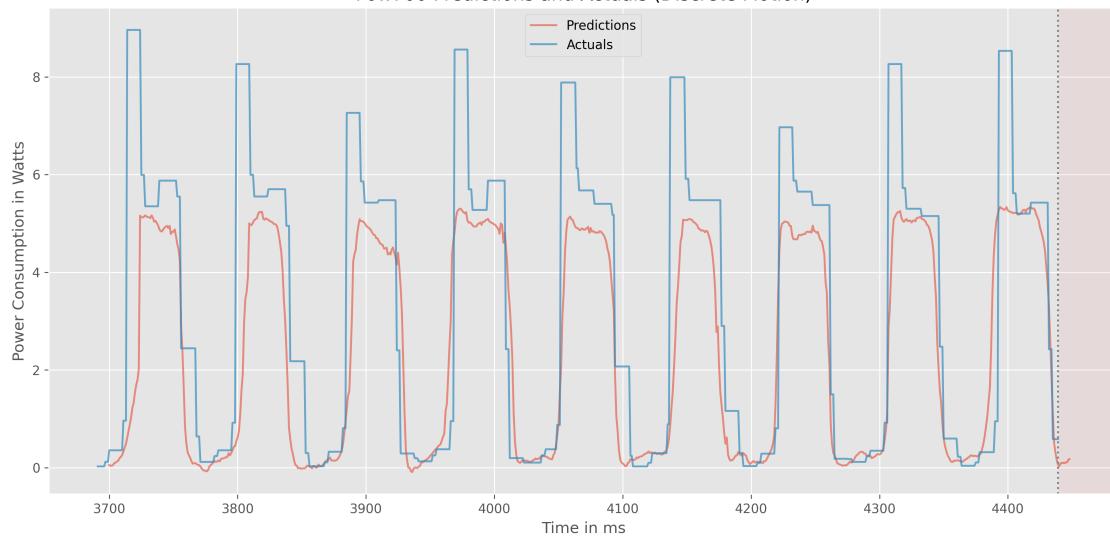
Pow500 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



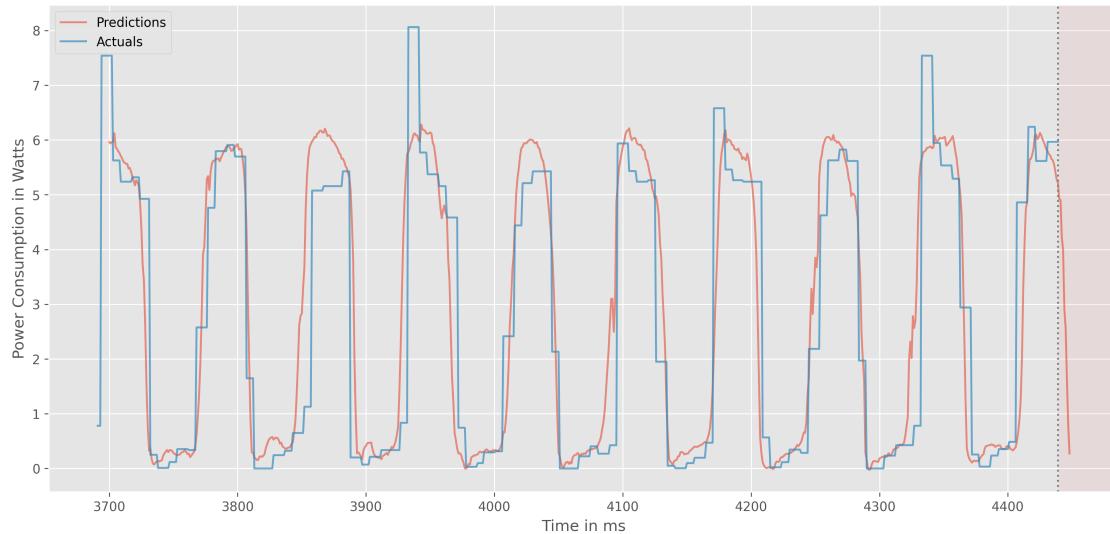
Pow600 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



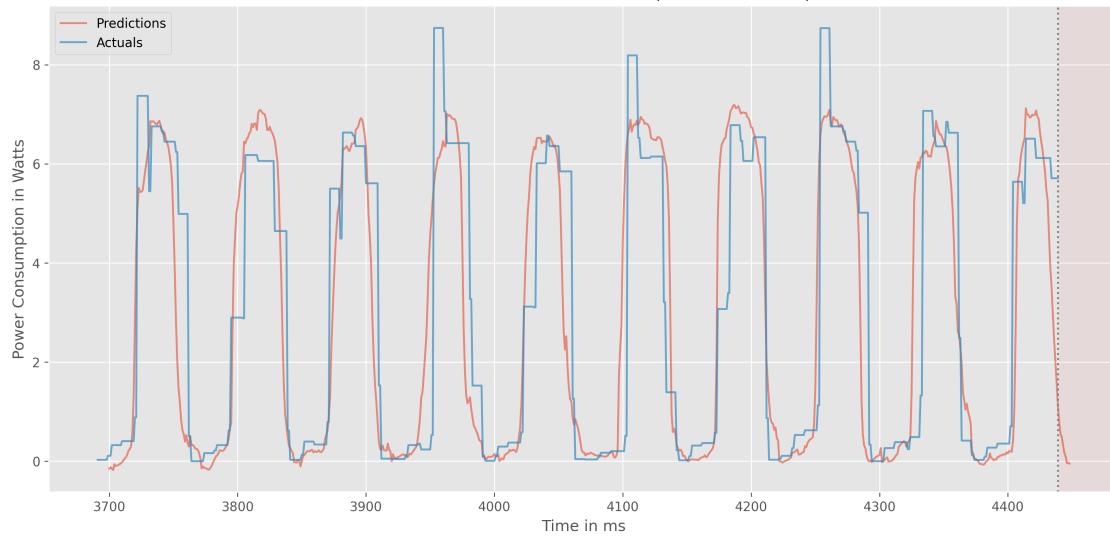
Pow700 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)

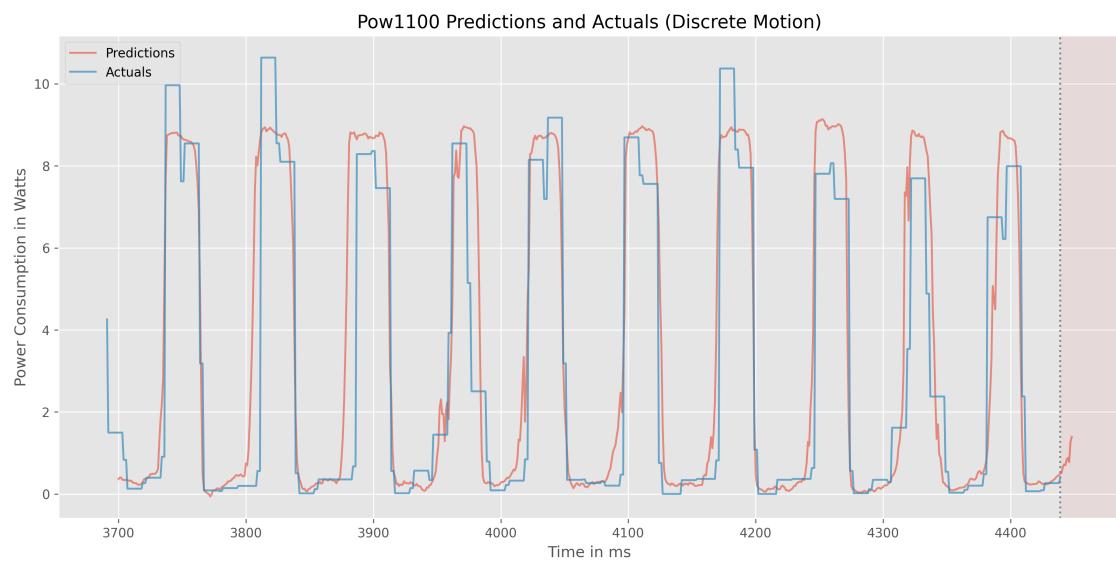
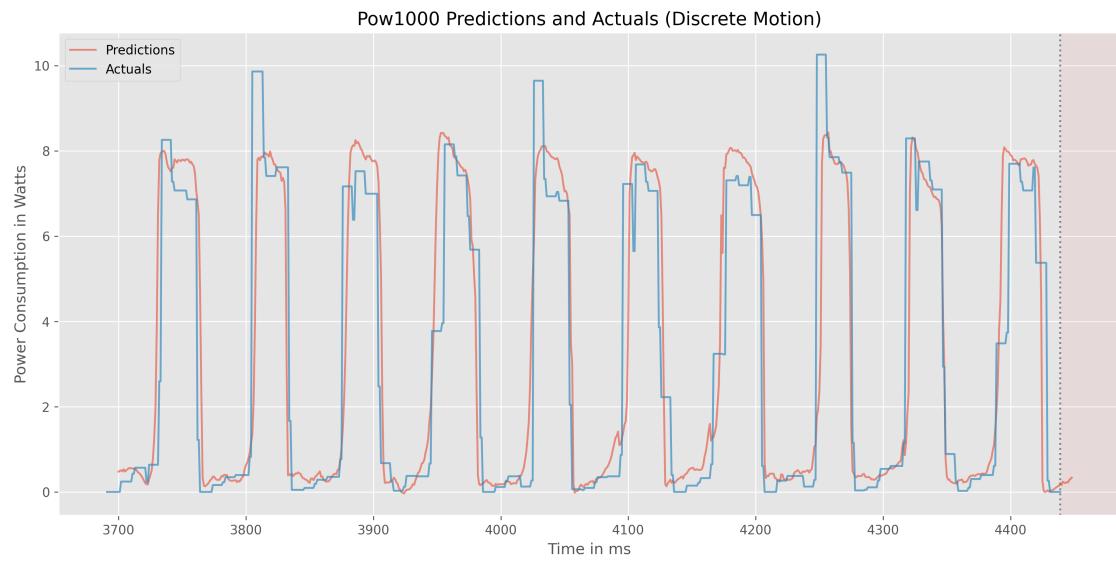


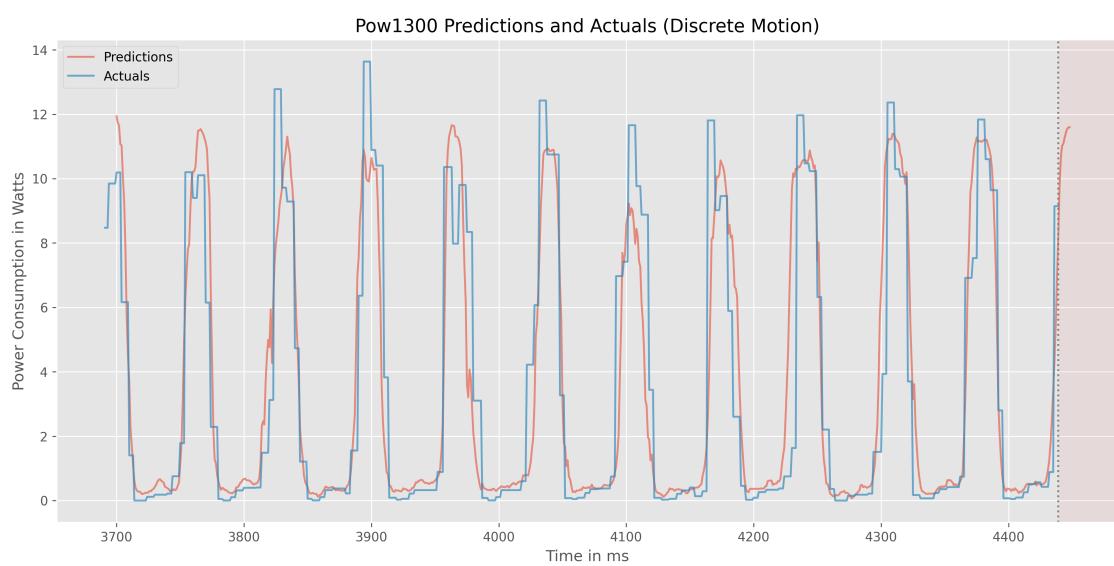
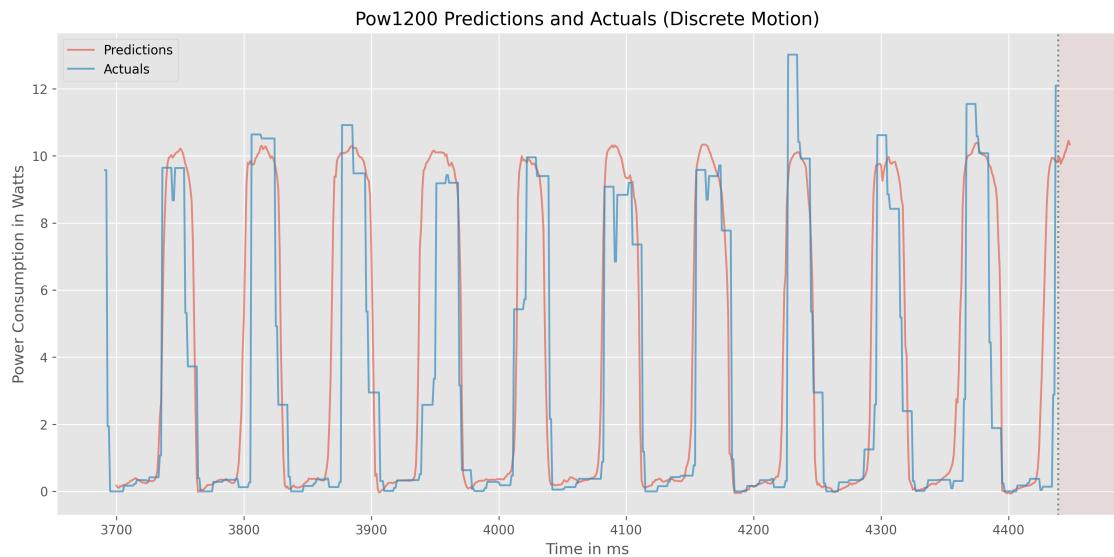
Pow800 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)

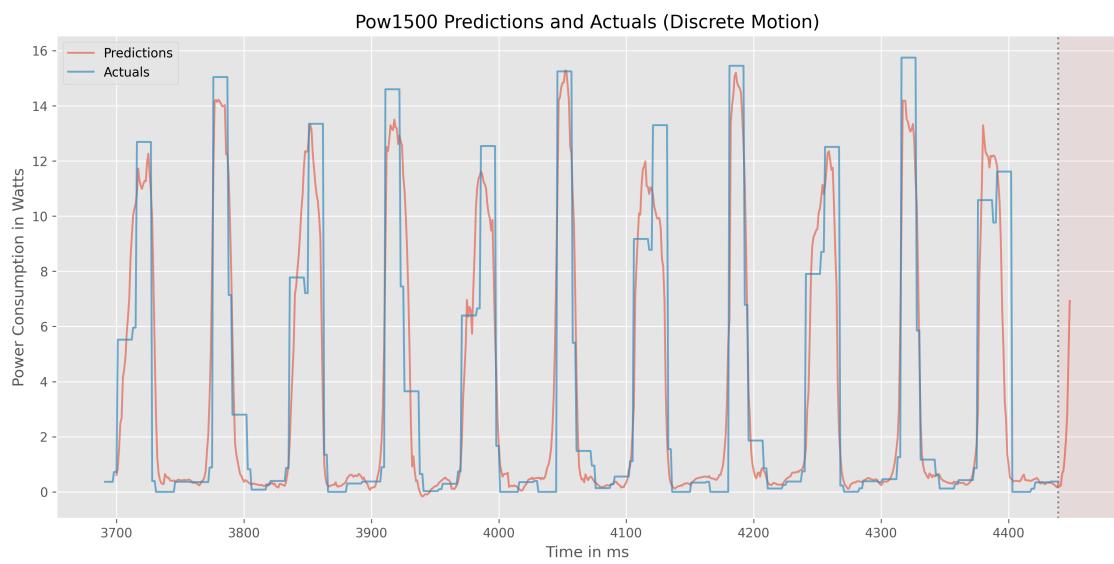
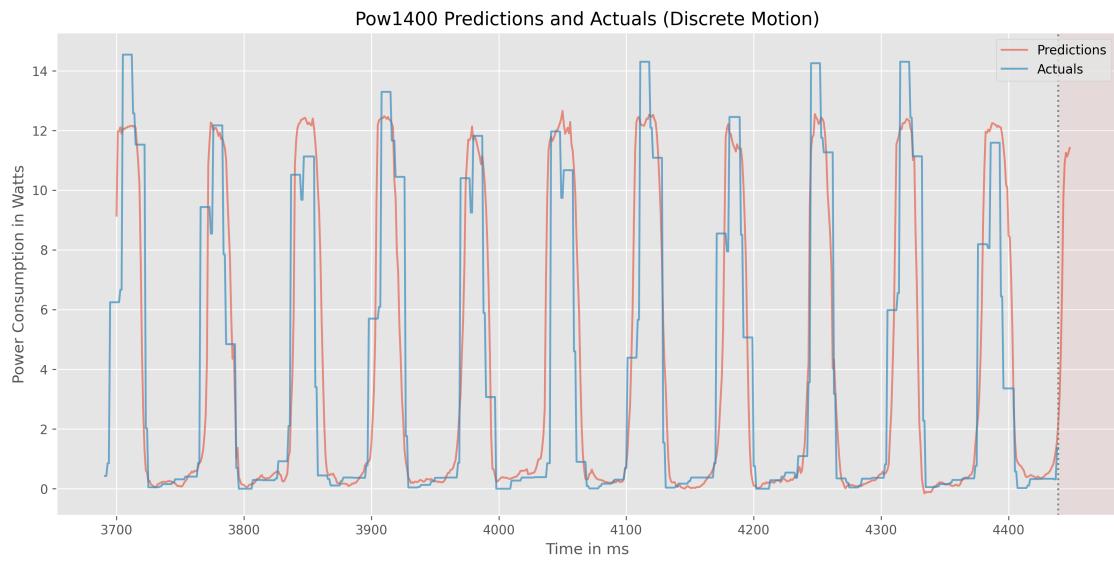


Pow900 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)

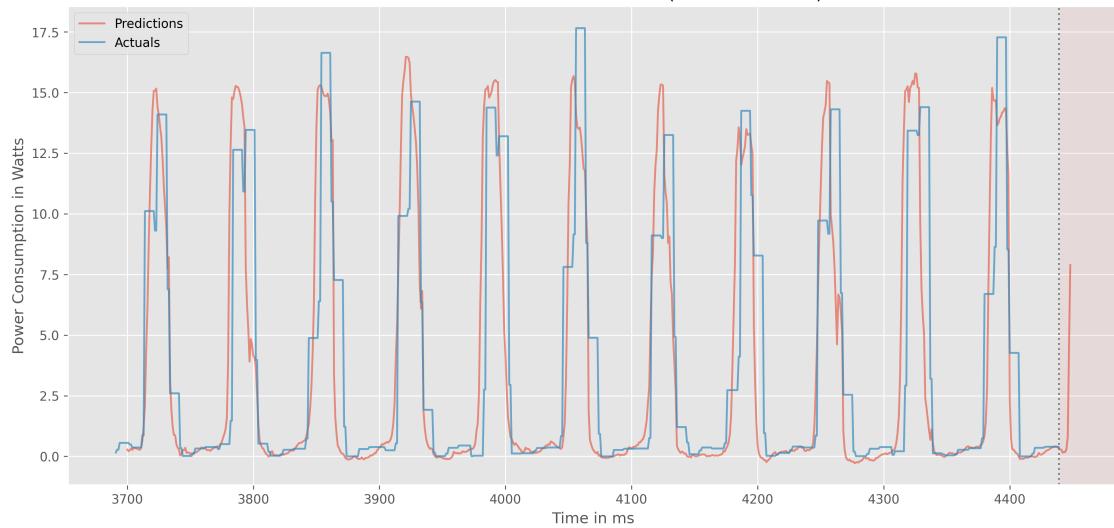




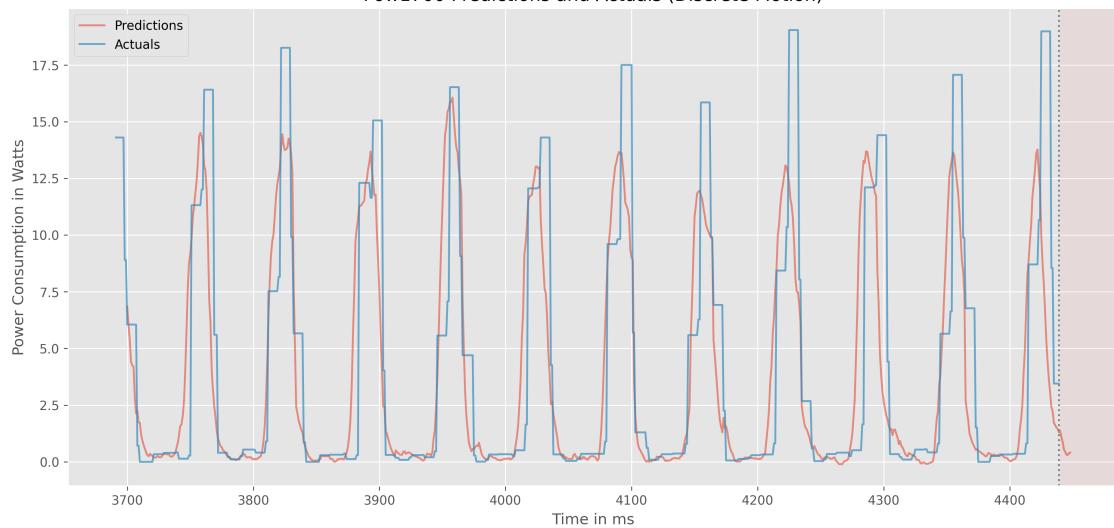




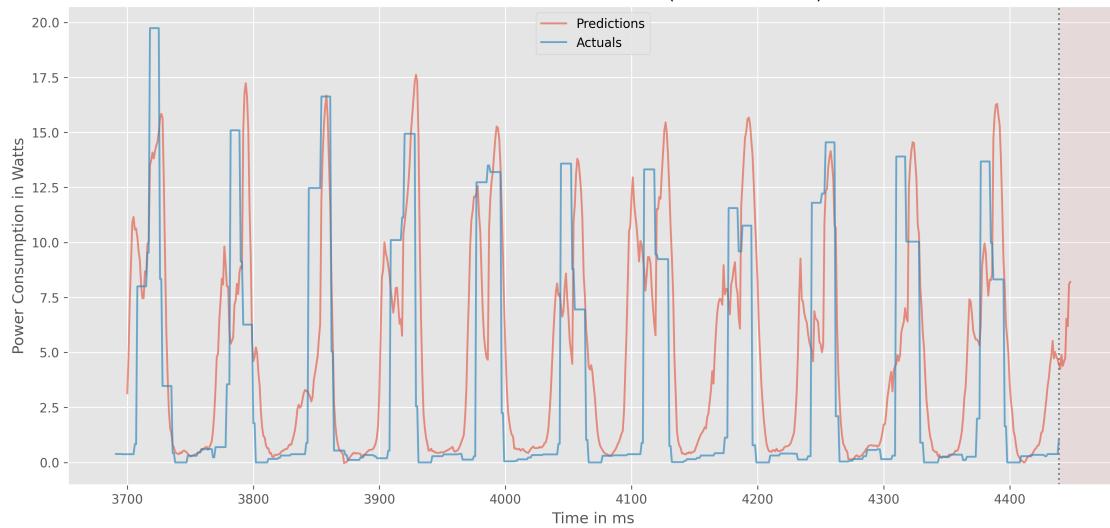
Pow1600 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



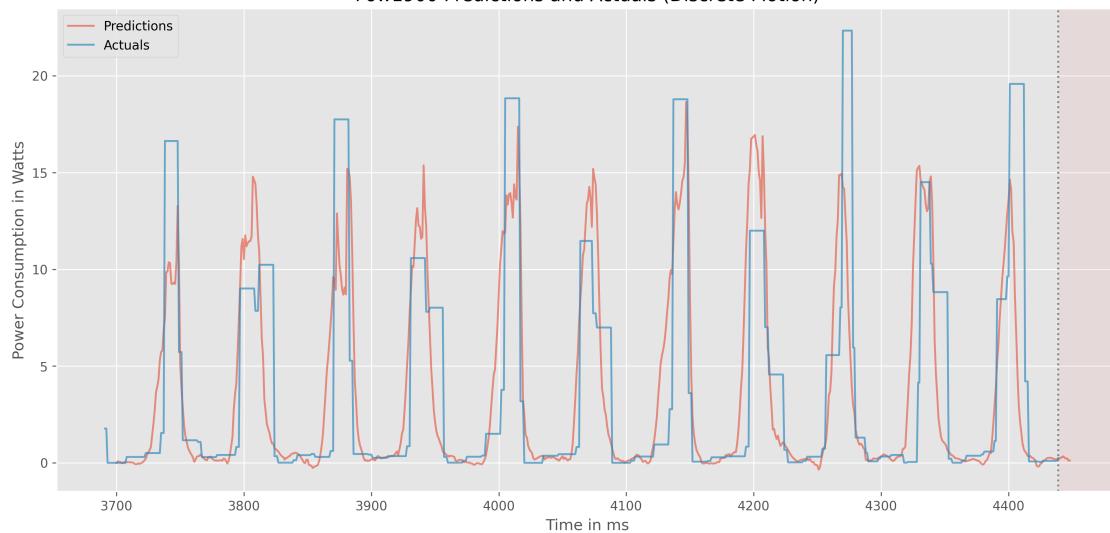
Pow1700 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)

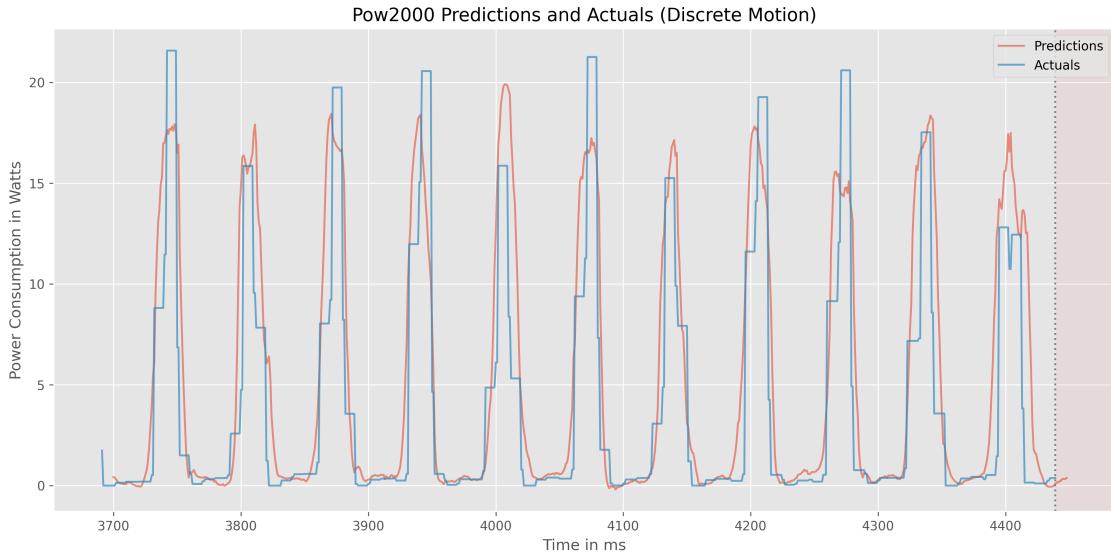


Pow1800 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



Pow1900 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)





2.2.3 With Forecast Horizon of t+20 [Range: All Timestamps]

```
[ ]: from sklearn.metrics import r2_score
def print_act_and_pred_tables_all(yhat,ytest,forecast_horizon,✉
    ↵start_graph,end_graph):
    pow_preds = []
    pow_actuals = []
    for i in range(20):
        pow_preds.append(yhat[:, forecast_horizon-1, i]) # 1 refers to the forecast✉
        ↵horizon --> t+1; shape of yhat: [(length), (n_outputs), (n_features)]
        pow_actuals.append(ytest[:, 0, i])

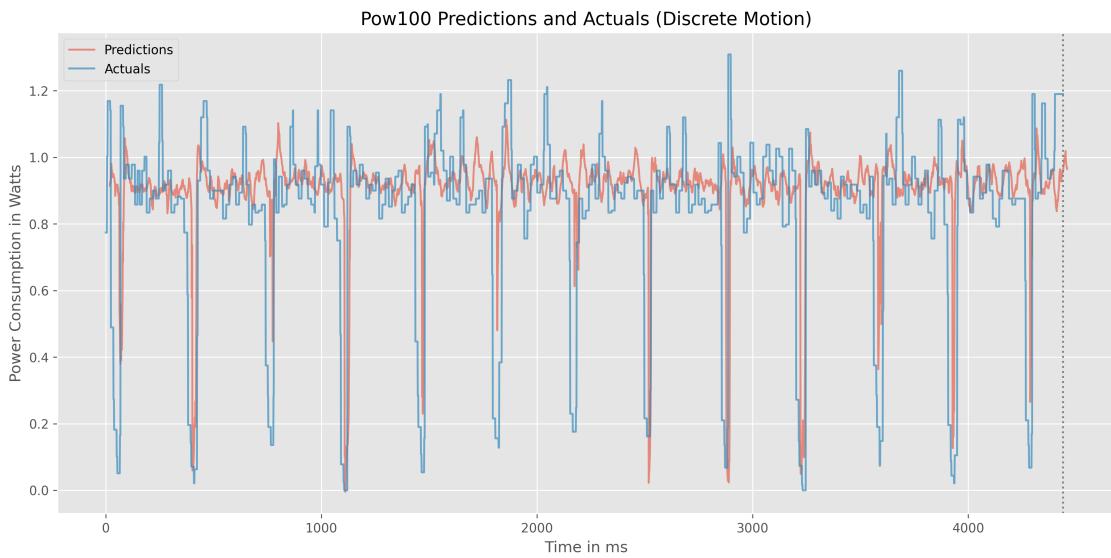
    data = {}
    for i in range(20):
        pow_pred_label = f"Pow{100*(i+1)} Predictions"
        pow_act_label = f"Pow{100*(i+1)} Actuals"
        data[pow_pred_label] = pow_preds[i]
        data[pow_act_label] = pow_actuals[i]
    df_new = pd.DataFrame(data=data)
    #Plot
    for i in range(20):
        fig = plt.figure(figsize=(15, 7))
        plt.style.use("ggplot")
        # Select the actuals and predictions columns
        actuals = df_new[f"Pow{100*(i+1)} Actuals"] [start_graph:end_graph]
        predictions = df_new[f"Pow{100*(i+1)} Predictions"] [start_graph:end_graph]
        # shift the t+20 prediction 20 (relating to the wished forecast horizon) to✉
        ↵the right
```

```

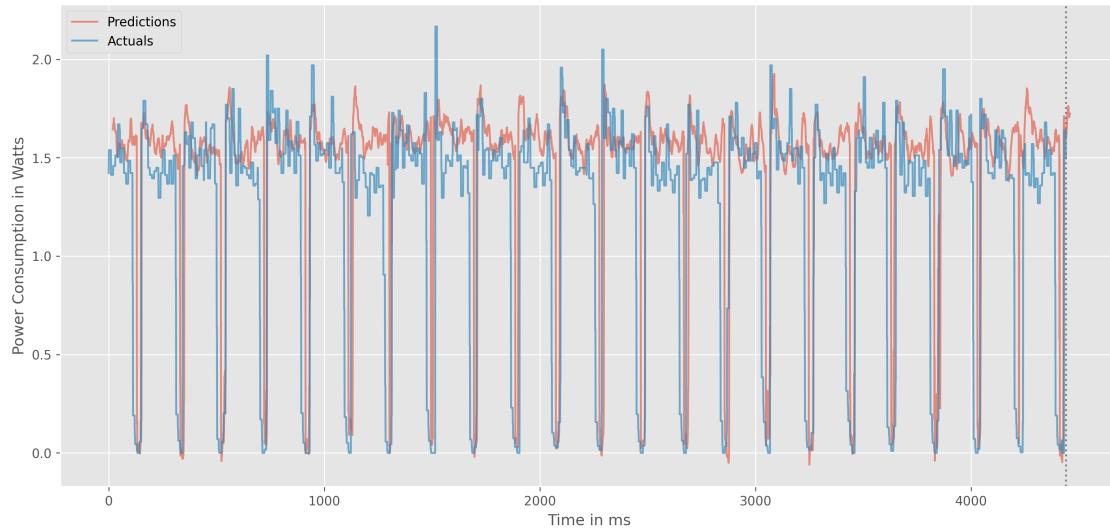
p_temp = predictions.to_frame()
p_temp['time_index_shift'] = predictions.index+forecast_horizon-1
p_temp.set_index('time_index_shift', inplace=True)
# Plot the data
plt.plot(p_temp, alpha=0.6)
plt.plot(actuals, alpha=0.7)
# Set the plot title and axis labels
plt.title(f'Pow{100*(i+1)} Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)')
plt.xlabel('Time in ms')
plt.ylabel('Power Consumption in Watts')
# Draw horizontal Lines for better comparison
plt.axvline(x=4439, linestyle=":", color="grey")
# Set the legend
plt.legend(['Predictions', 'Actuals'])
# Show the plot
plt.show()

```

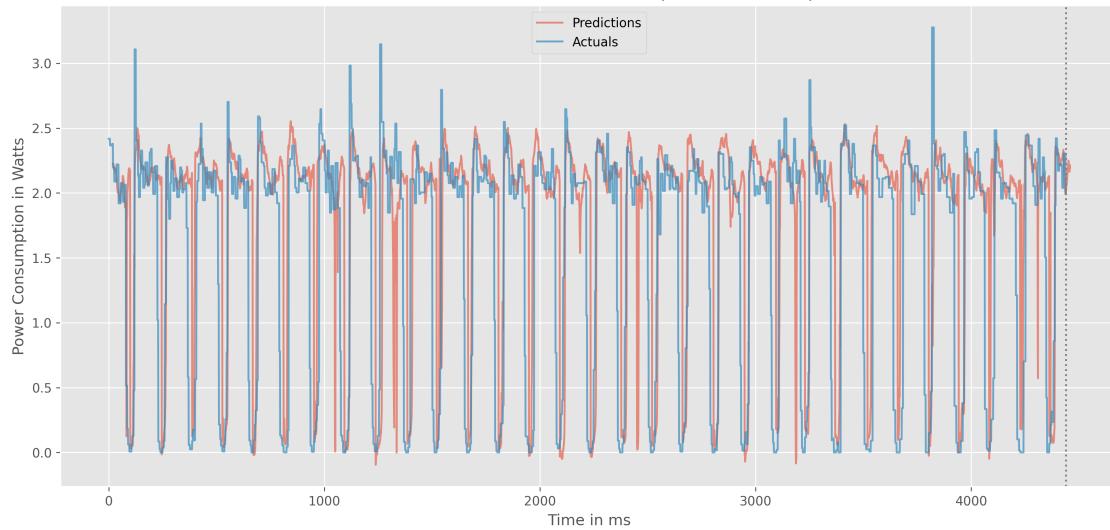
[]: print_act_and_pred_tables_all(re_yhat2,re_y_test2,20,0,-1)



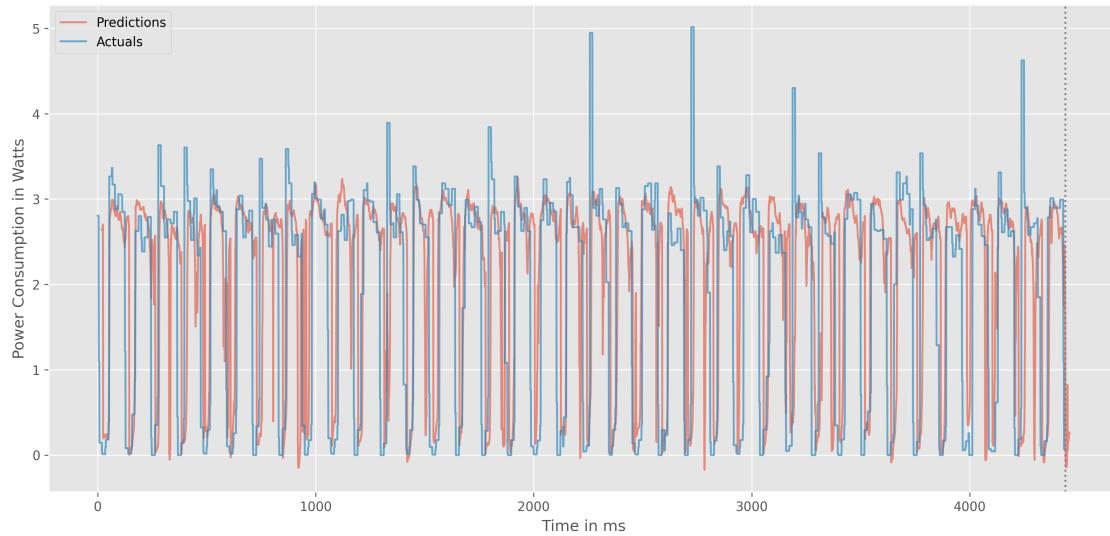
Pow200 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



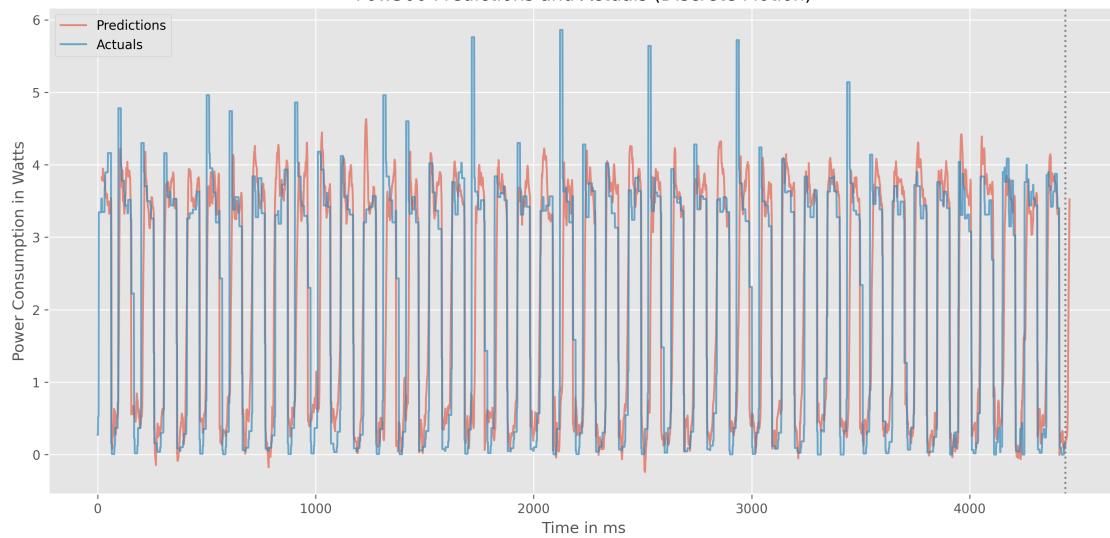
Pow300 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



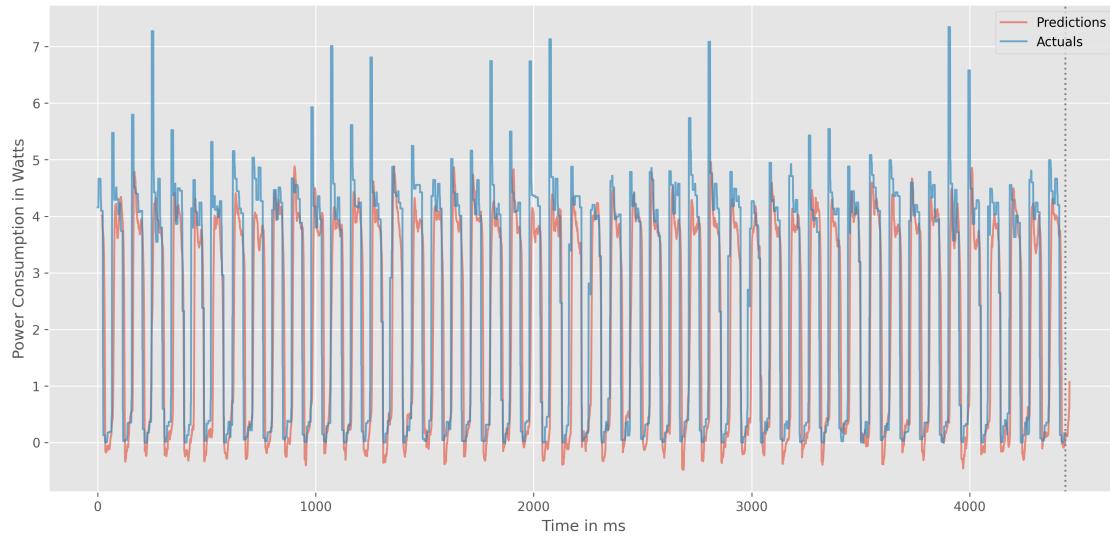
Pow400 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



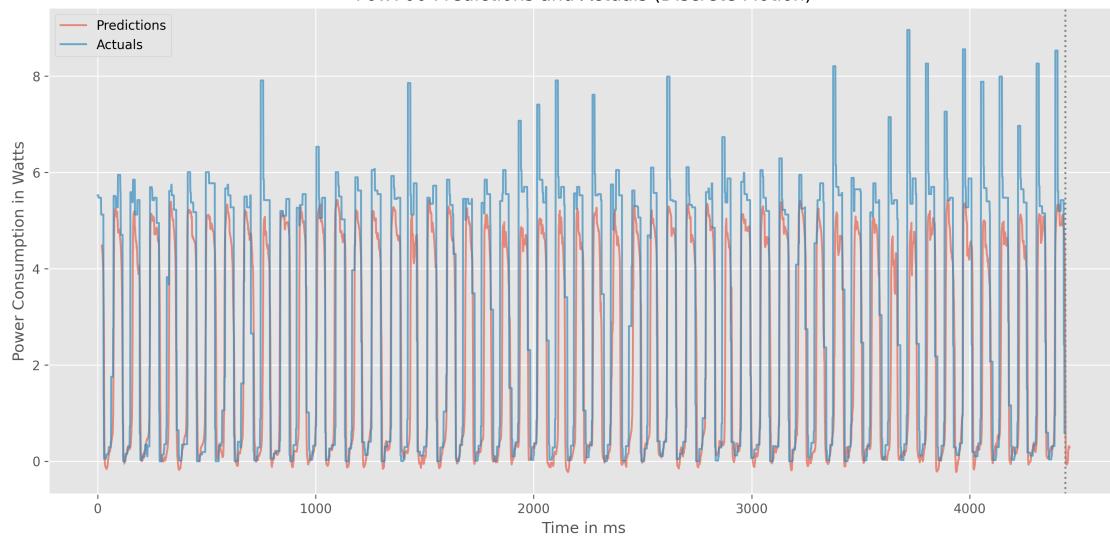
Pow500 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



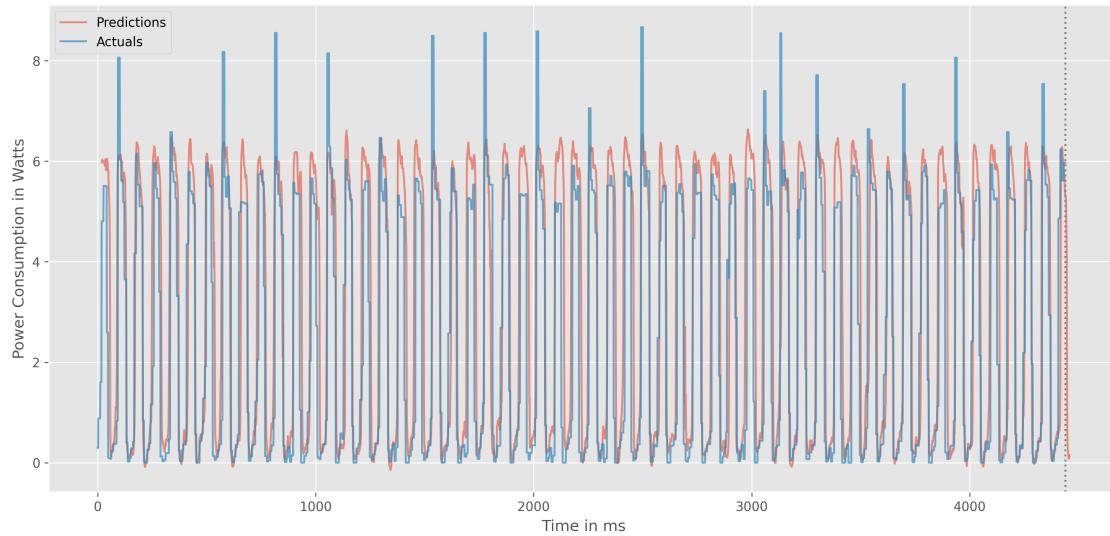
Pow600 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



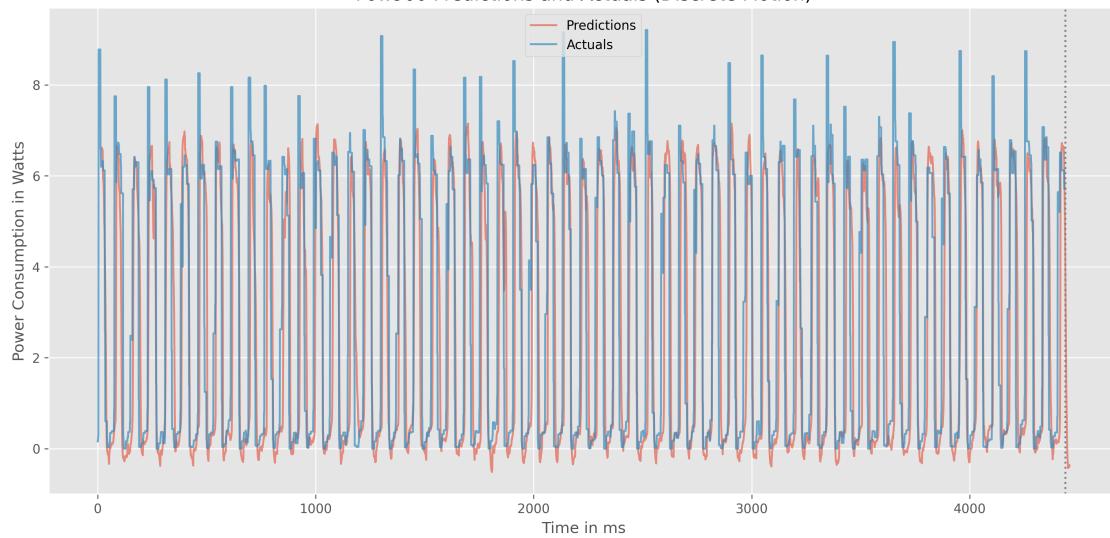
Pow700 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)

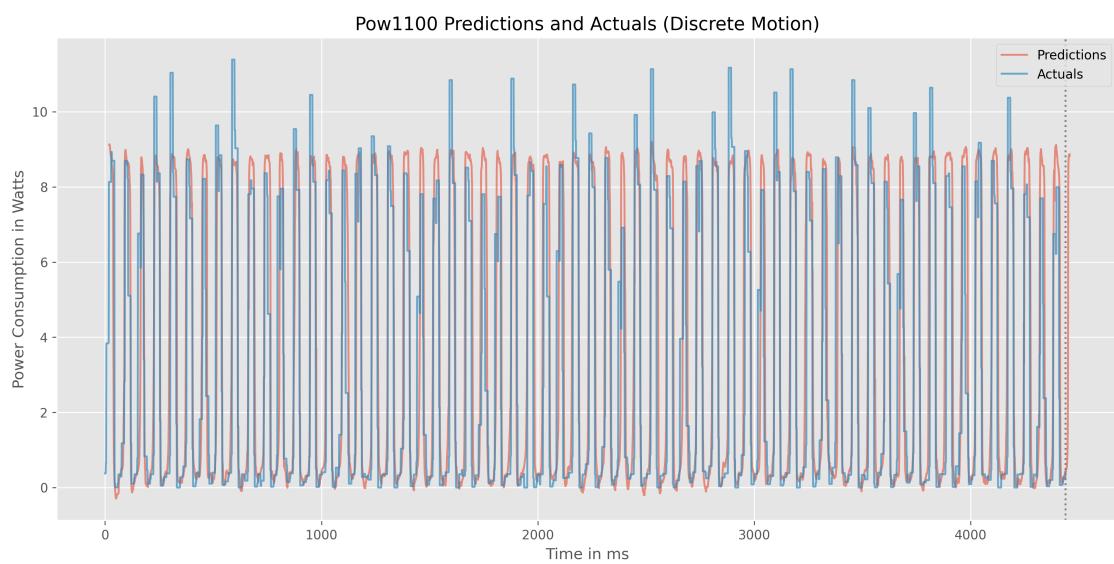
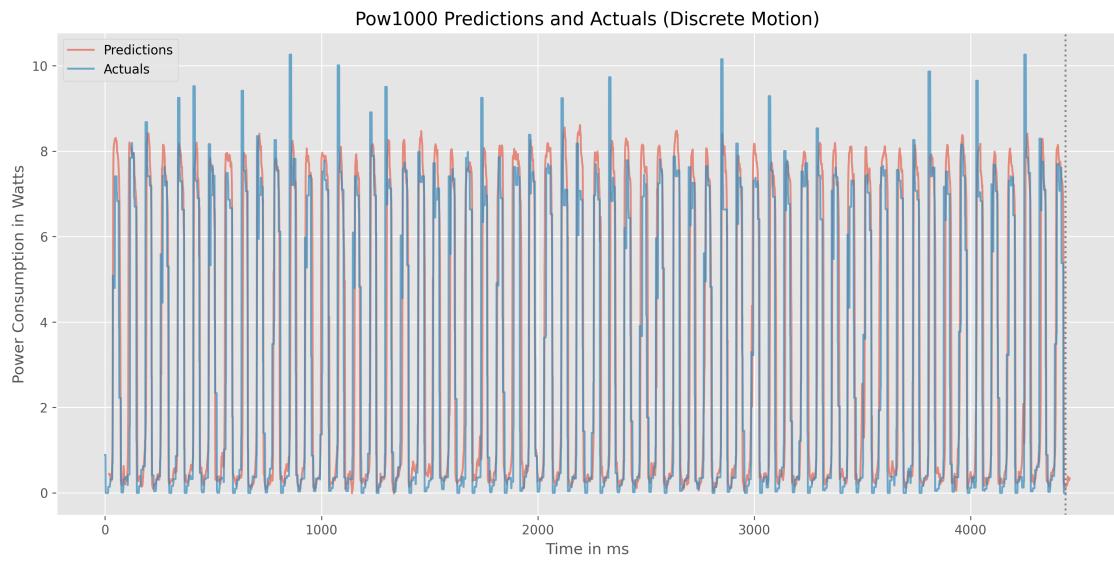


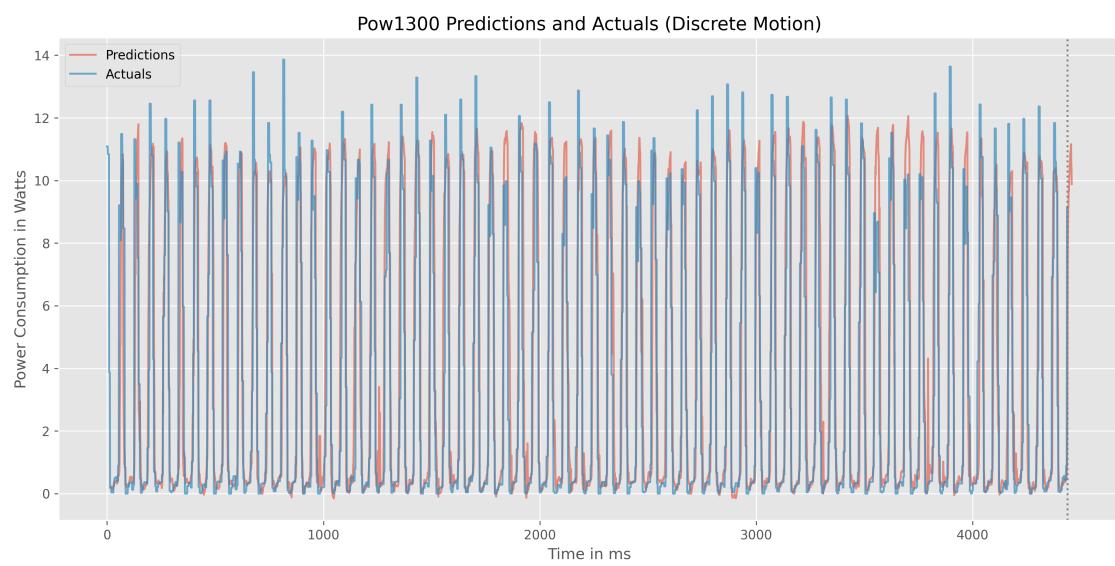
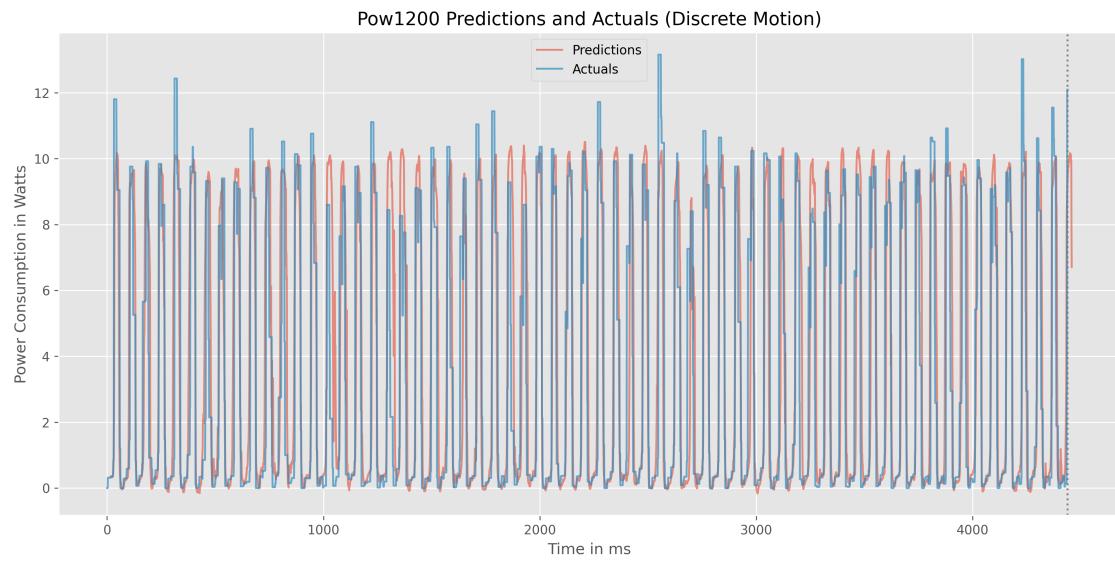
Pow800 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)

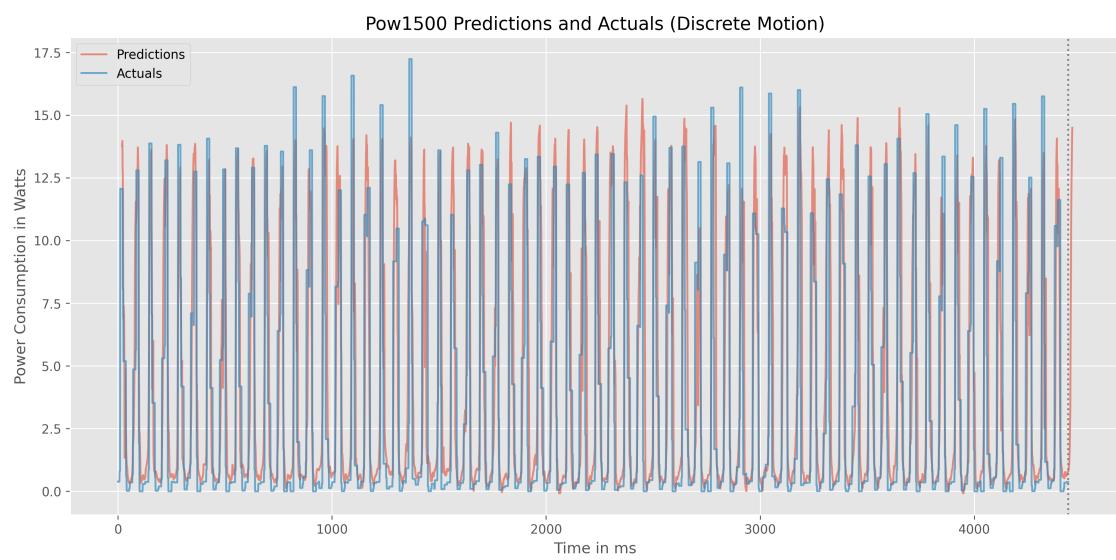
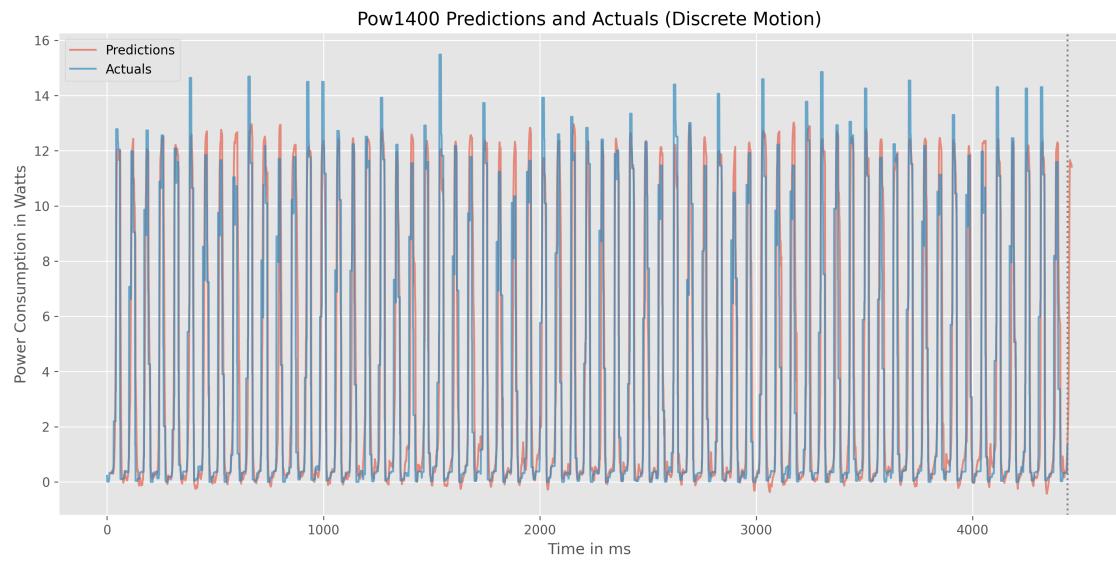


Pow900 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)

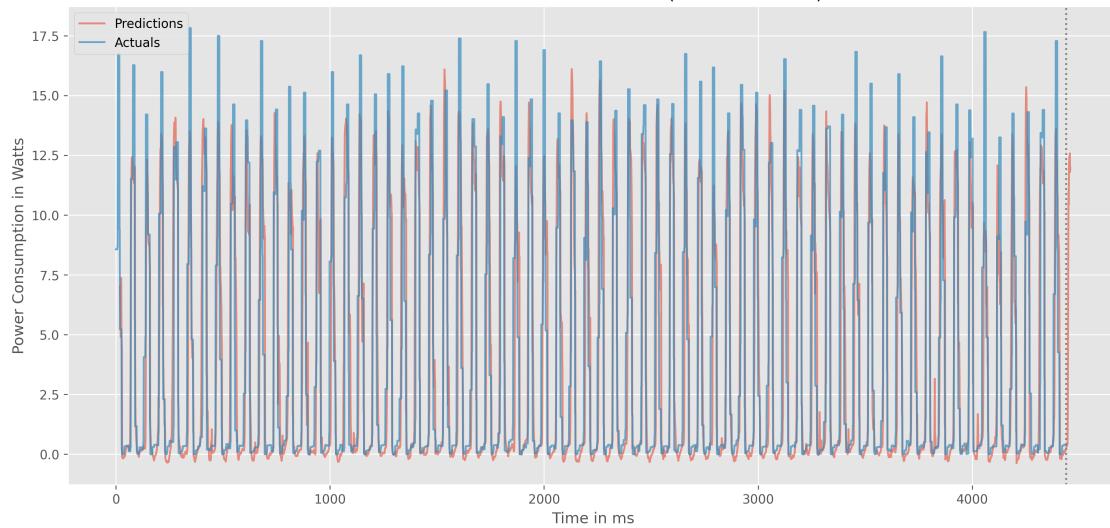




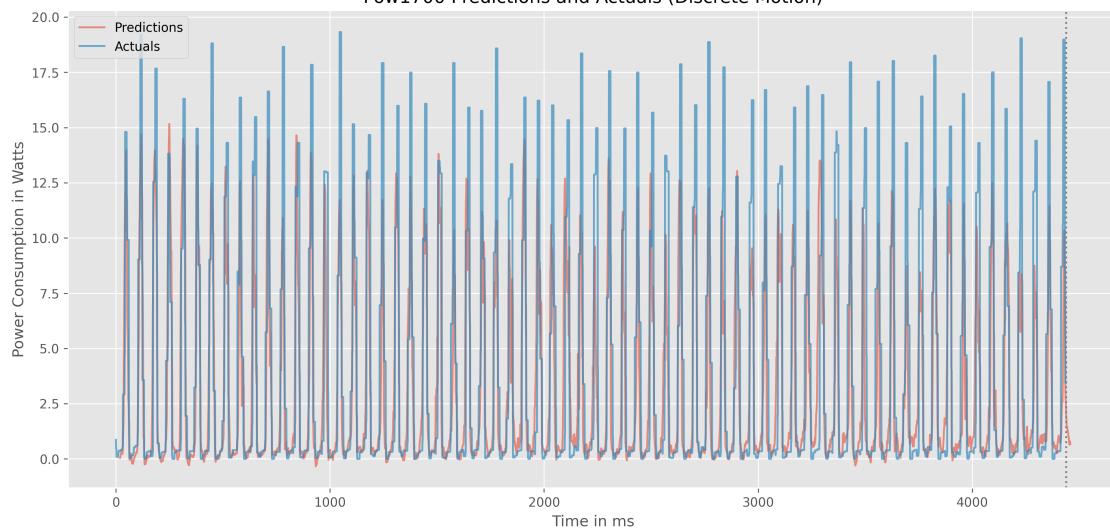


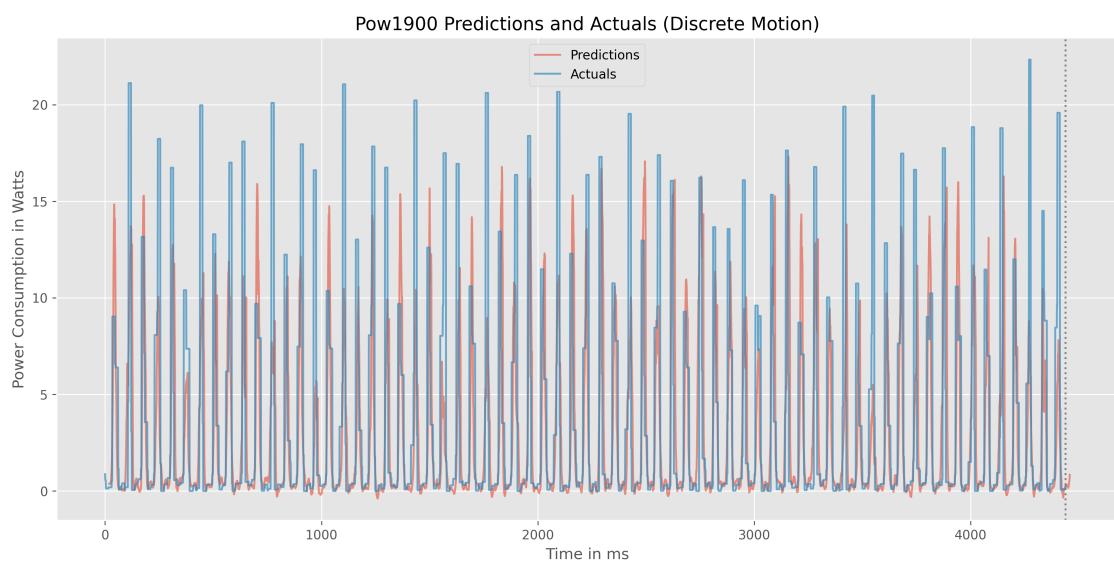
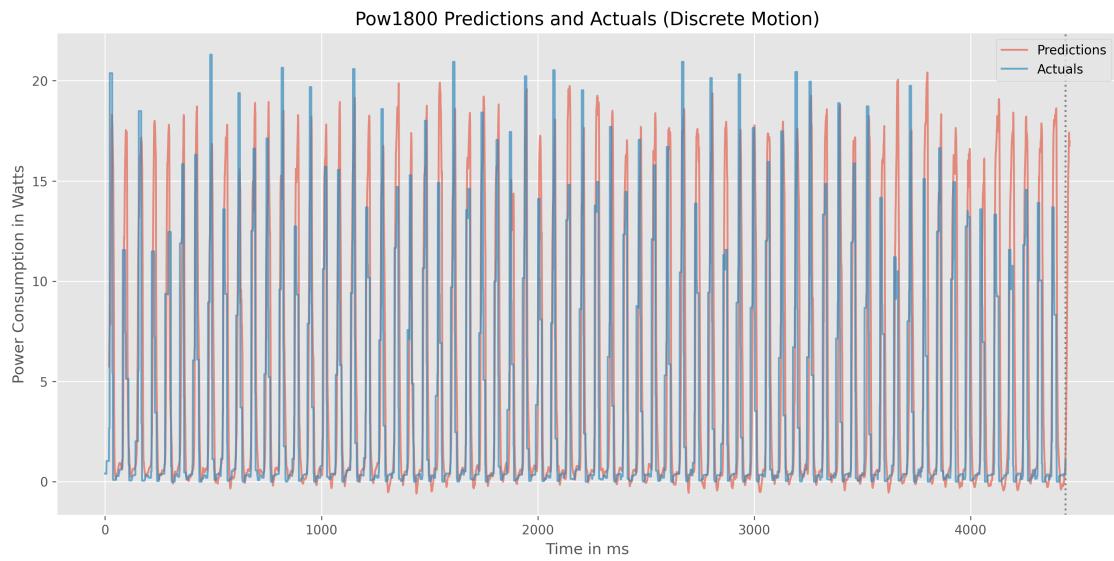


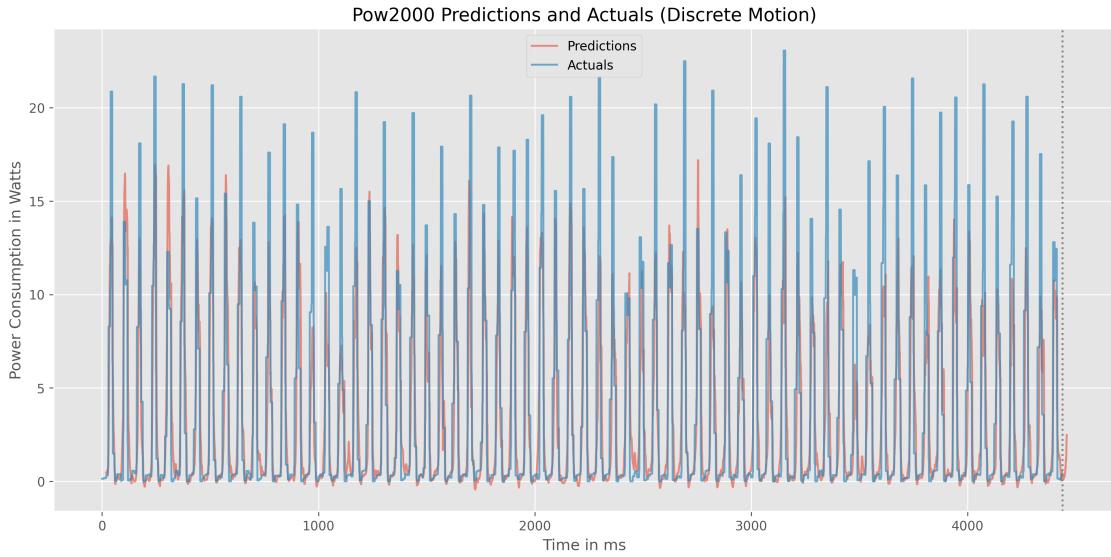
Pow1600 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



Pow1700 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)







2.2.4 With Forecast Horizon of $t+20$ [Range: last 750 Timestamps] & Further 600ms Prediction (Addon – Recursive Method)

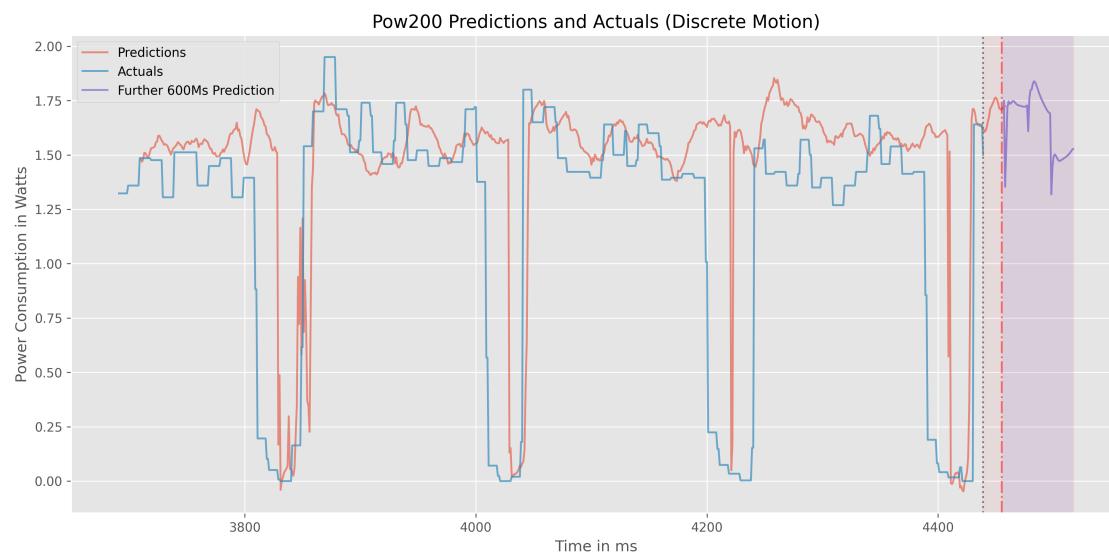
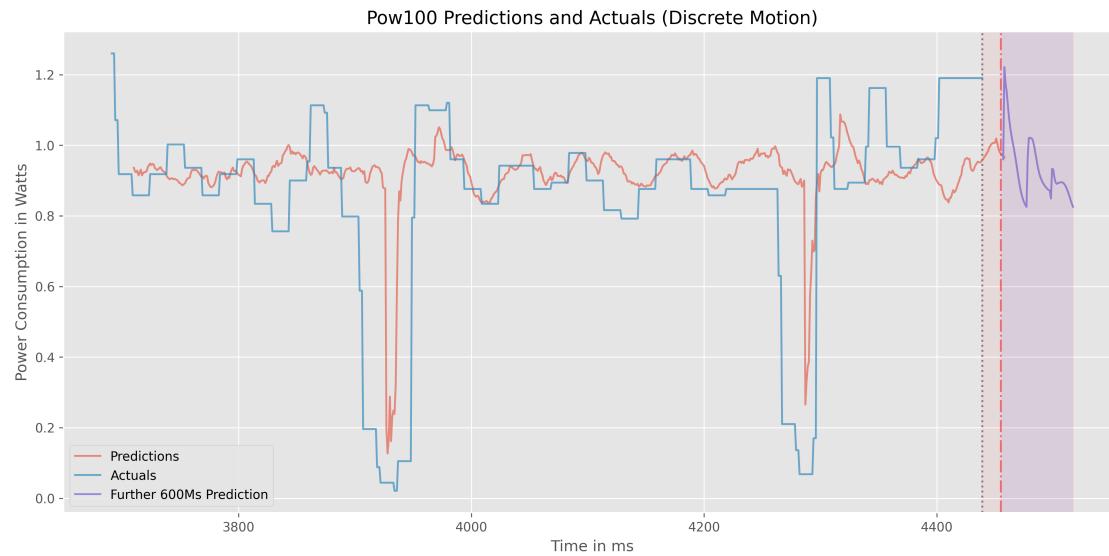
```
[ ]: def print_act_and_pred_tables_withFurther(yhat, ytest, forecast_horizon, start_graph, end_graph):
    pow_preds = [yhat[:, forecast_horizon-1, i] for i in range(20)]
    pow_actuals = [ytest[:, 0, i] for i in range(20)]
    data = {}
    for i in range(20):
        data[f"Pow{100*(i+1)} Predictions"] = pow_preds[i]
        data[f"Pow{100*(i+1)} Actuals"] = pow_actuals[i]
    df_new = pd.DataFrame(data=data)
    for i in range(20):
        plt.figure(figsize=(15, 7))
        plt.style.use("ggplot")
        predictions = df_new[f"Pow{100*(i+1)} Predictions"][start_graph:end_graph]
        p_temp = predictions.to_frame()
        p_temp.index = p_temp.index + forecast_horizon - 1
        plt.plot(p_temp, alpha=0.6)
        plt.plot(df_new[f"Pow{100*(i+1)} Actuals"][start_graph:end_graph], alpha=0.
    ↵7)
        plt.plot(f_p[i])
        plt.title(f'Pow{100*(i+1)} Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)')
        plt.xlabel('Time in ms')
        plt.ylabel('Power Consumption in Watts')
        plt.axvline(x=4439, linestyle=":", color="grey")
        plt.axvline(x=4478, linestyle="--", linewidth = 73, color="red", alpha=0.05)
        plt.axvline(x=4486, linestyle="--", linewidth = 57, color="blue", alpha=0.05)
```

```

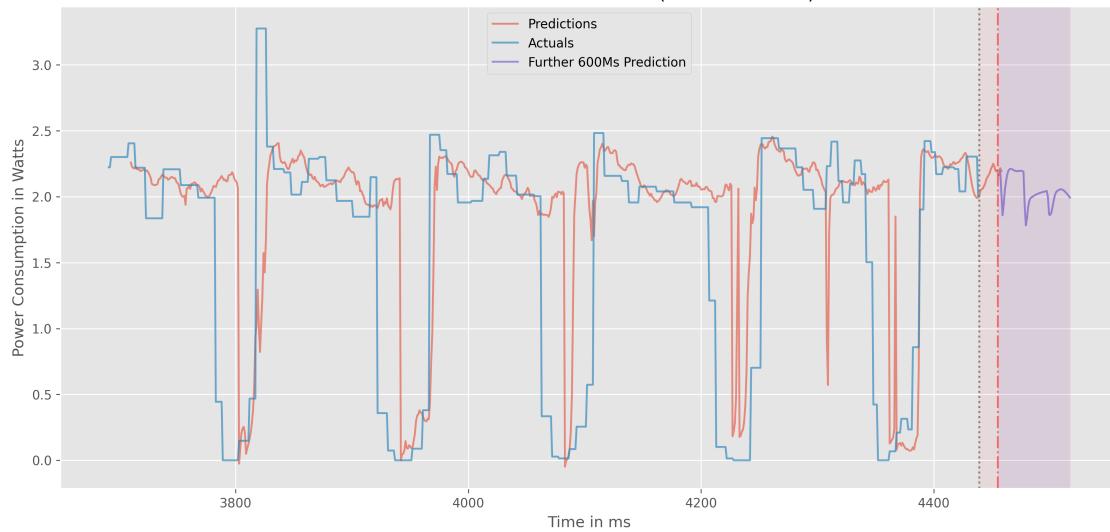
plt.axvline(x=4455, linestyle="--", color="red", alpha=0.5)
plt.legend(['Predictions', 'Actuals', "Further 600Ms Prediction"])
plt.show()

```

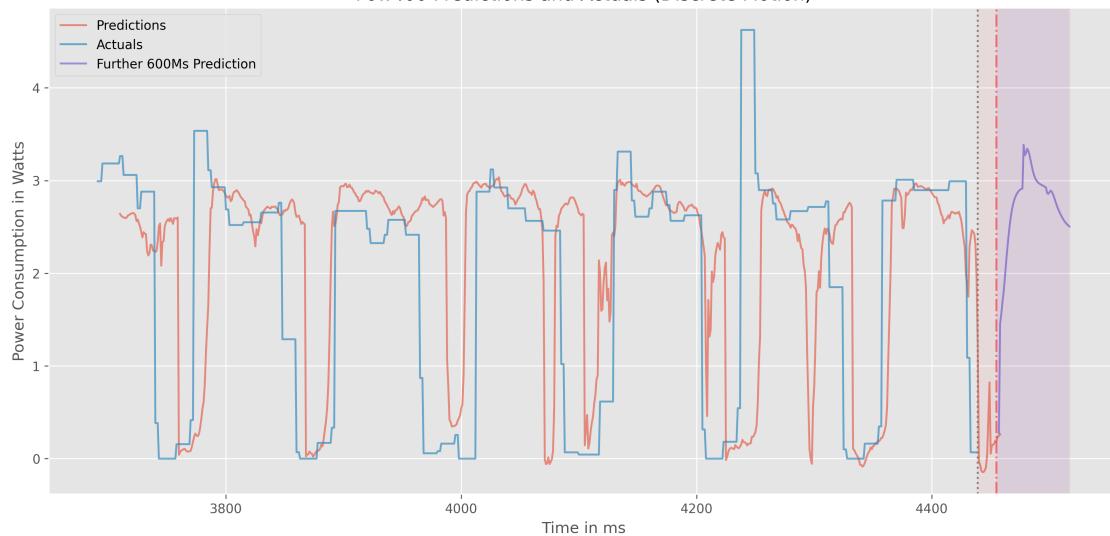
[]: print_act_and_pred_tables_withFurther(re_yhat2,re_y_test2,20, -750,-1)



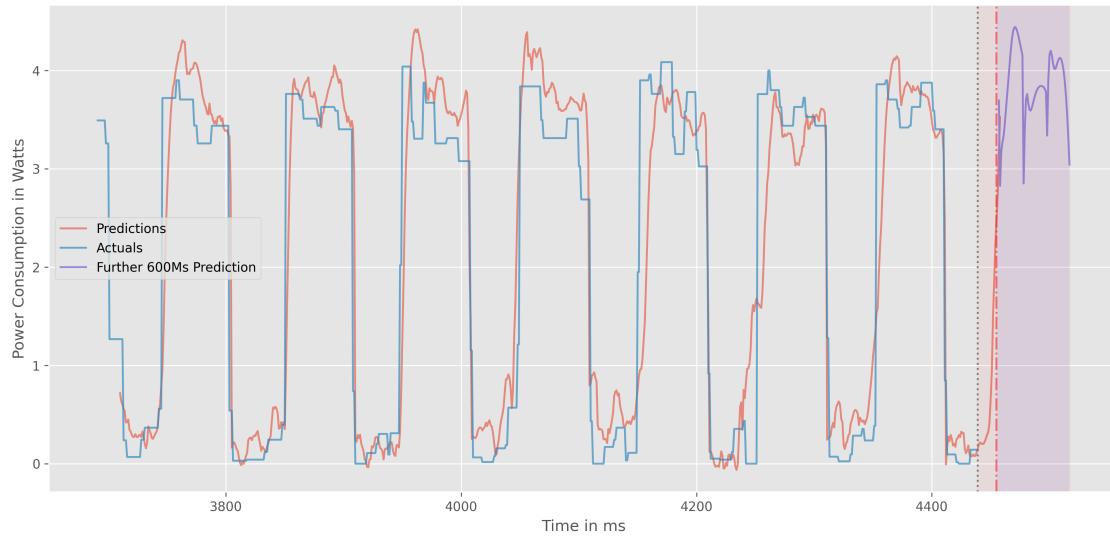
Pow300 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



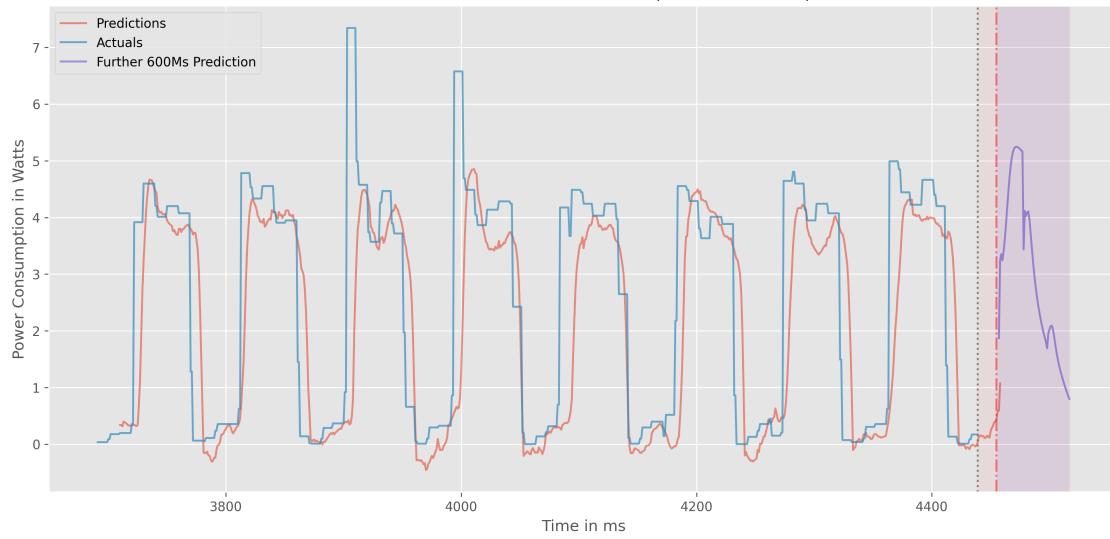
Pow400 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)

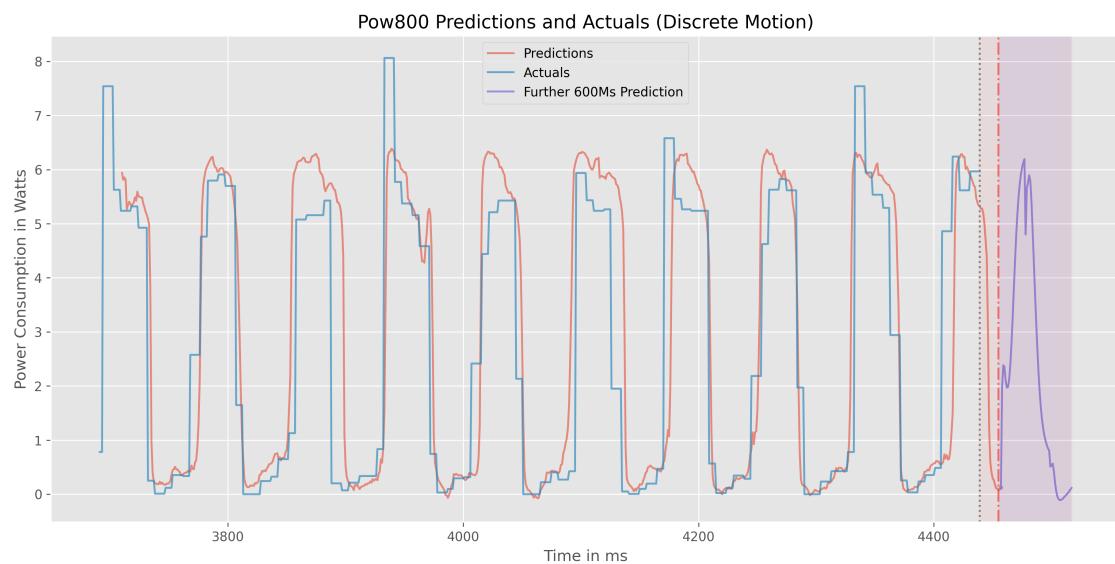
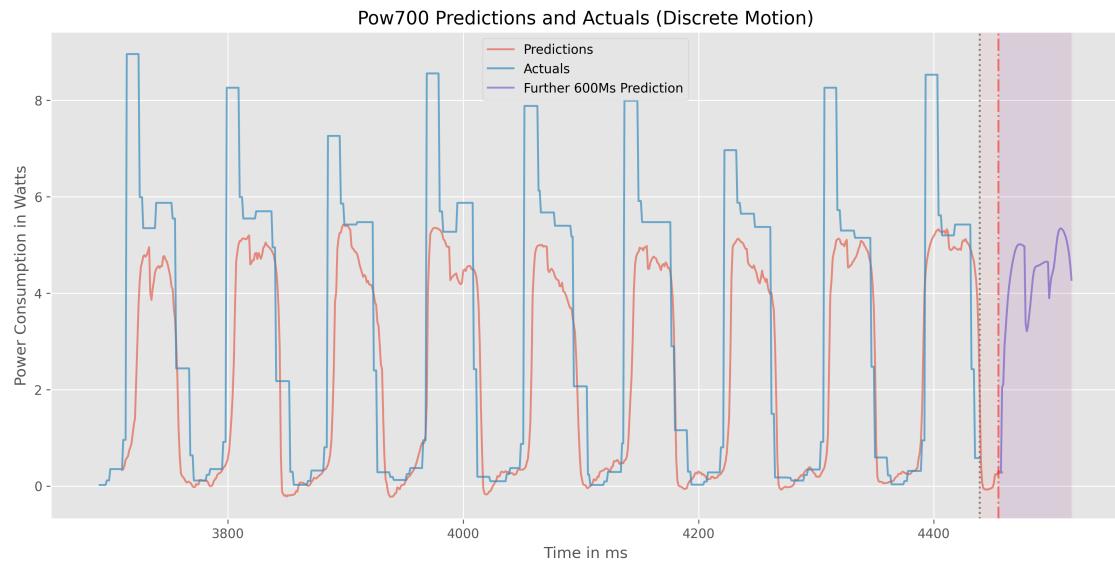


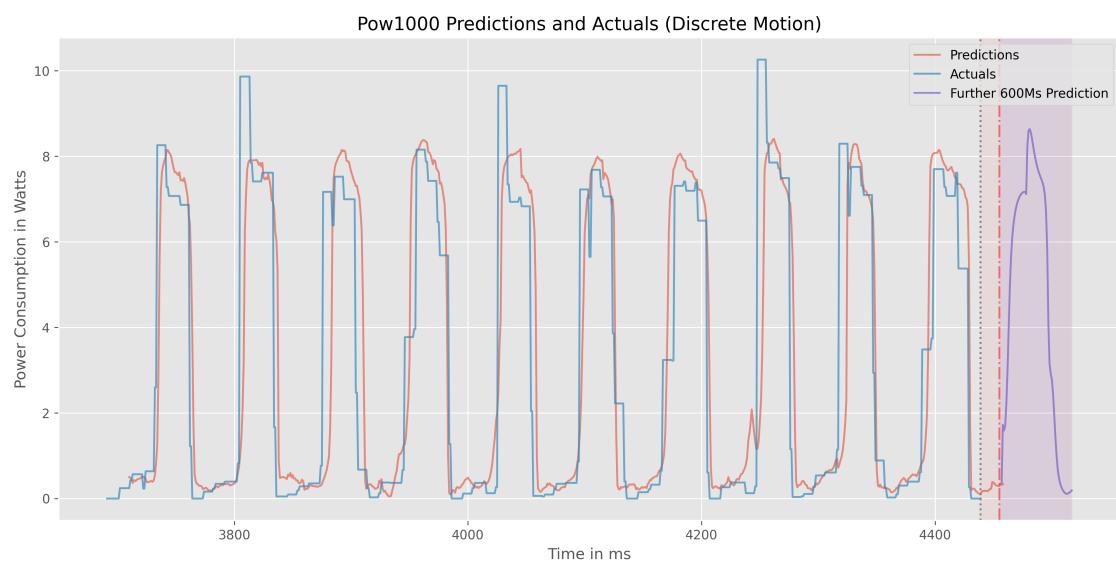
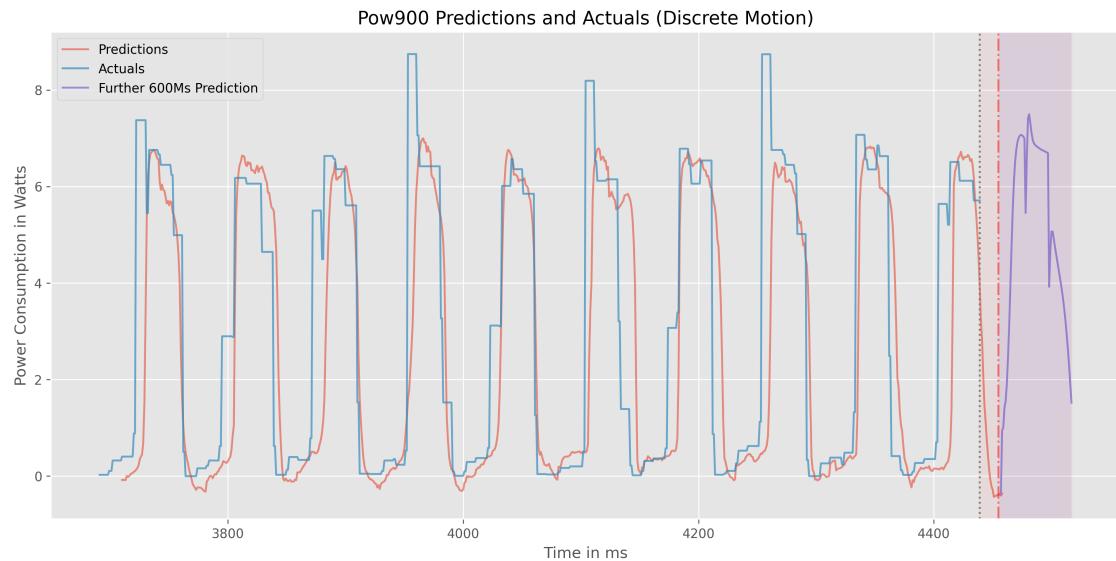
Pow500 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)

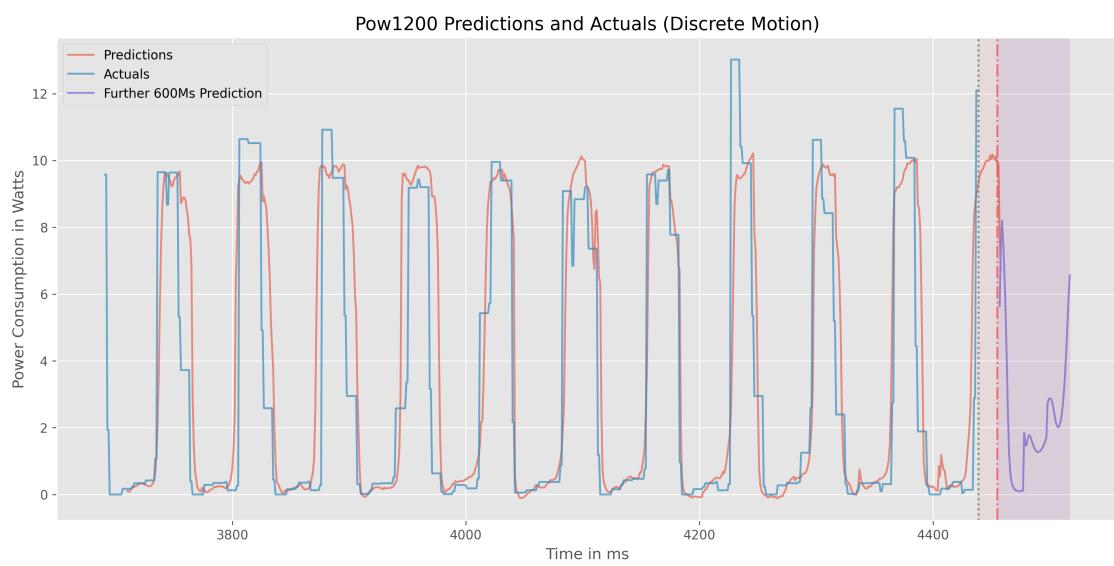
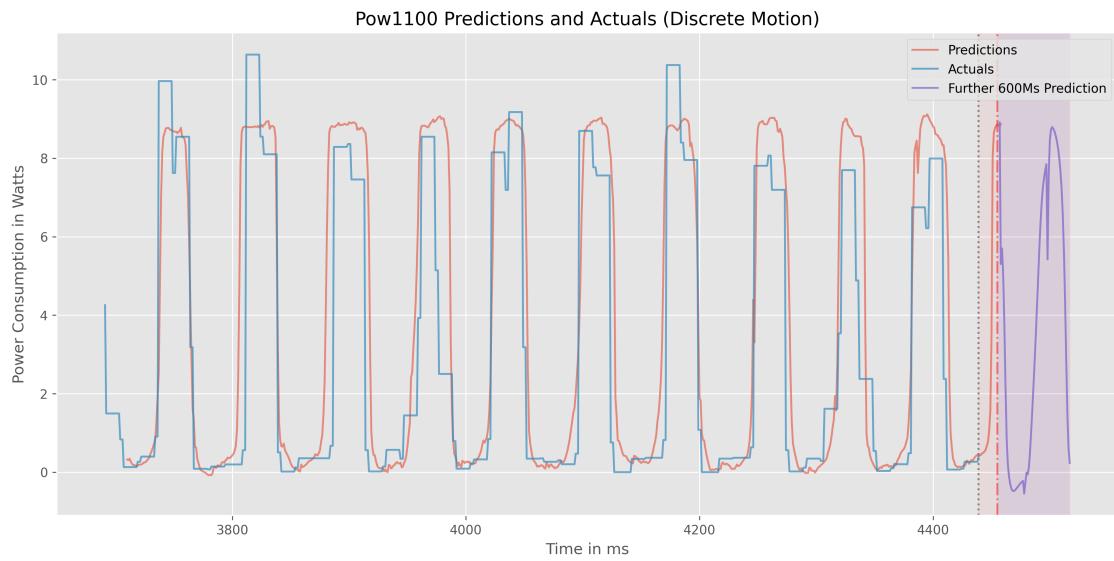


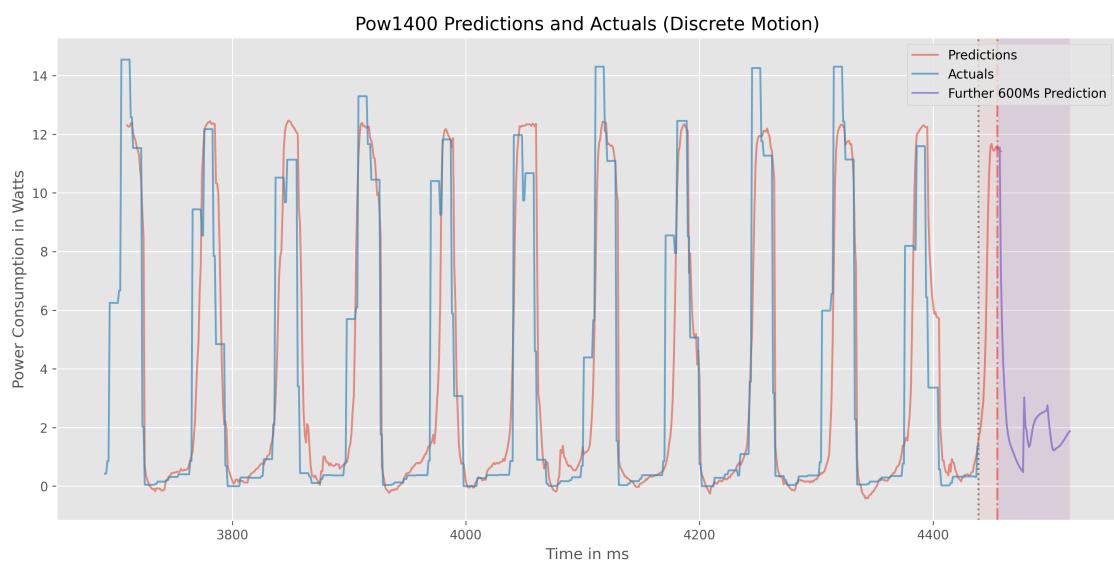
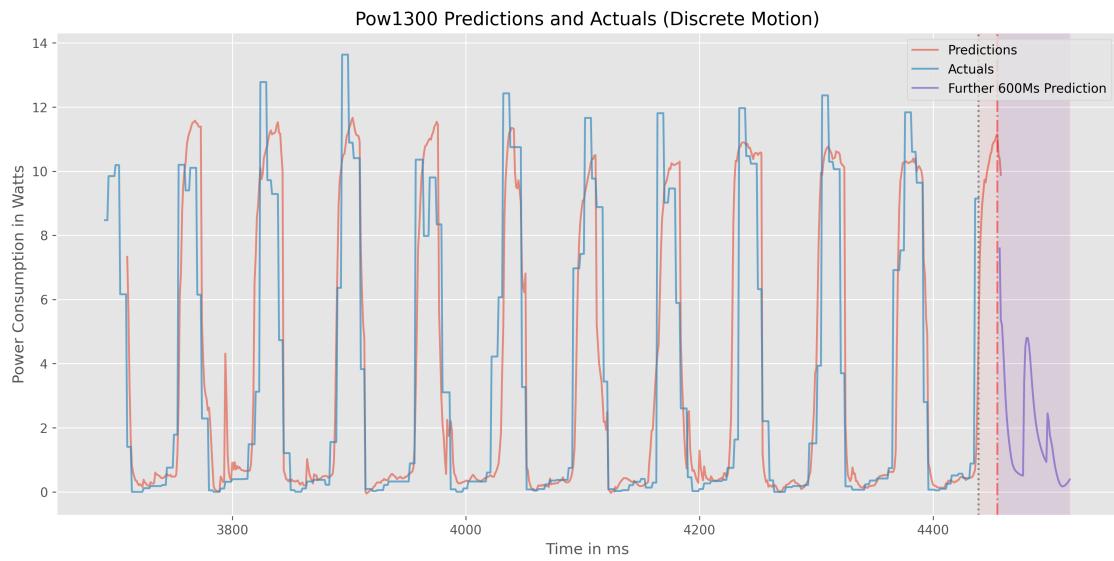
Pow600 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)

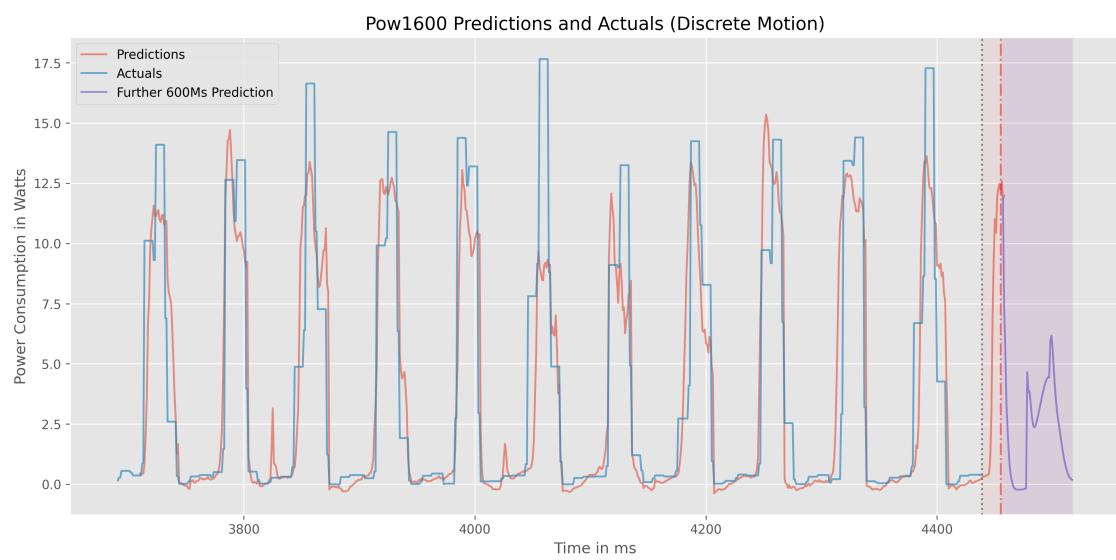
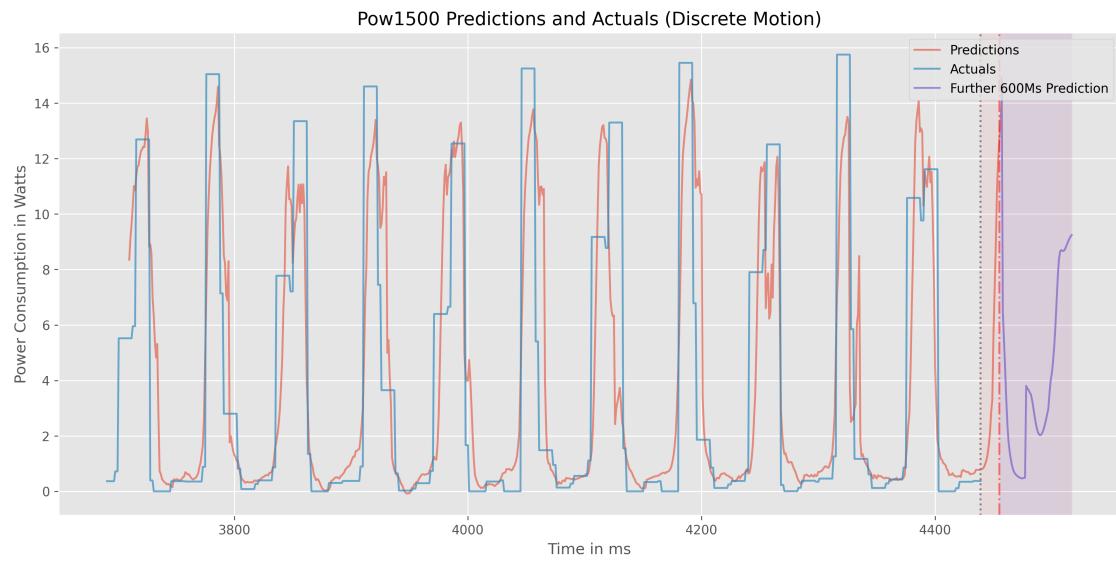




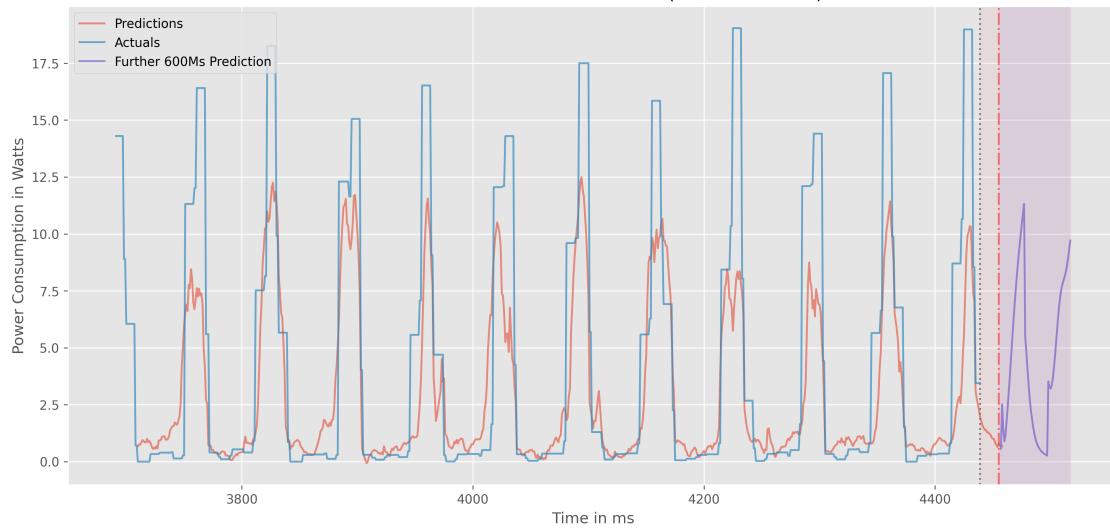




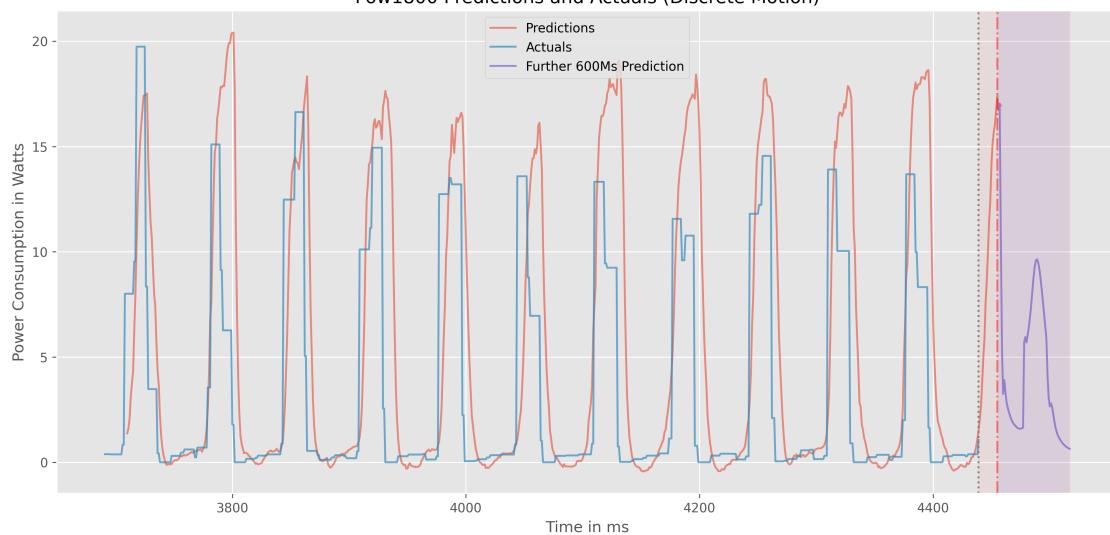


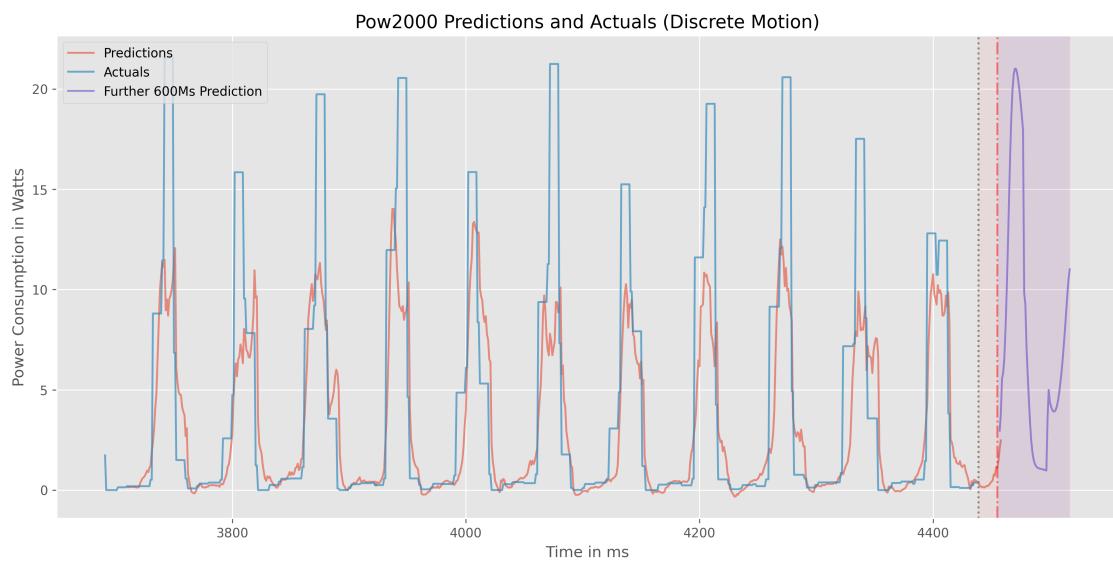
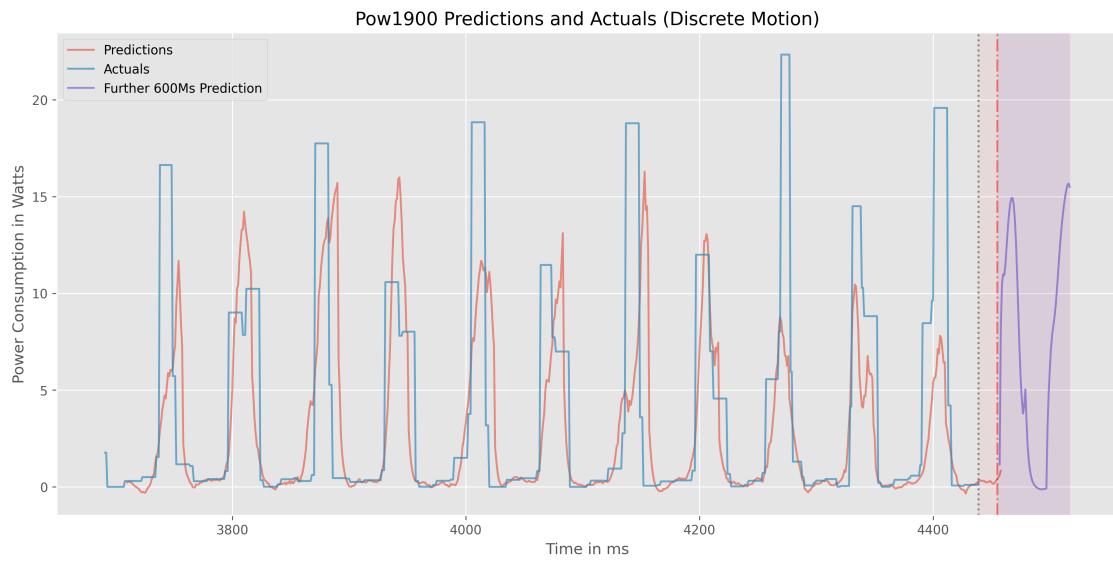


Pow1700 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)



Pow1800 Predictions and Actuals (Discrete Motion)





[] :