

# Capstone Project-2

## Appliances Energy Prediction

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# Content :

1. Defining Problem Statement
2. EDA and Feature Engineering
3. Feature Selection
4. Preparing Dataset for Modeling
5. Apply Model
6. Model Validation and Selection
7. Conclusion

## The Dilemma :

The data set is at 10 min for about 4.5 months. The house temperature and humidity conditions were monitored with a ZigBee wireless sensor network. Each wireless node transmitted the temperature and humidity conditions around 3.3 min. Then, the wireless data was averaged for 10 minutes periods. The energy data was logged every 10 minutes with m-bus energy meters. Weather from the nearest airport weather station (Chievres Airport, Belgium) was downloaded from a public data set from Reliable Prognosis (rp5.ru) and merged together with the experimental data sets using the date and time column. Two random variables have been included in the data set for testing the regression models and to filter out non-predictive attributes (parameters).

# Data Pipeline :

**Data processing-1** : In this first part we have removed unnecessary features.

**Data processing-2** : In this part, we manually go through each features selected from part 1, and encoded with numerical features.

**EDA** : In this part, we do some exploratory data analysis (EDA) on the features selected in part-1 and 2 to see the trend.

**Create a model** : Finally, in this last but not last part, we create models. Creating a model is also not an easy task. It is an iterative process. We show how to start a simple model, and slowly add complexity for better performance.

## DATA SUMMARY :

**lights** : Energy use of light fixtures in the house.

**T1** : Temperature in kitchen area

**RH\_1** : Humidity in kitchen area

**T2** : Temperature in living room

**RH\_2** : Humidity in living room

**T3** : Temperature in laundry room area

**RH\_3** : Humidity in laundry room area

**T4** : Temperature in Office room

**RH\_4** : Humidity in Office room

**T5** : Temperature in Bathroom

**RH\_5** : Humidity in Bathroom

## DATA SUMMARY (Contd...) :

**T6** : Temperature outside the building (northside)

**RH\_6** : Humidity temperature outside the building (northside)

**T7** : Temperature in ironing room

**RH\_7** : Humidity in ironing room

**T8** : Temperature in teenager's room

**RH\_8** : Humidity in teenager's room

**T9** : Temperature in parent's room

**RH\_9** : Humidity in parent's room

**T\_out** : Temperature outside (from Chievres weather station)

**Press\_mm\_hg** : Pressure (from Chievres weather station)

**RH\_out** : Humidity outside (from Chievres weather station)

## DATA SUMMARY (Contd...) :

**Windspeed** : Windspeed (from Chievres weather station)

**Visibility** : Visibility (from Chievres weather station)

**Tdewpoint** : Tdewpoint (from Chievres weather station)

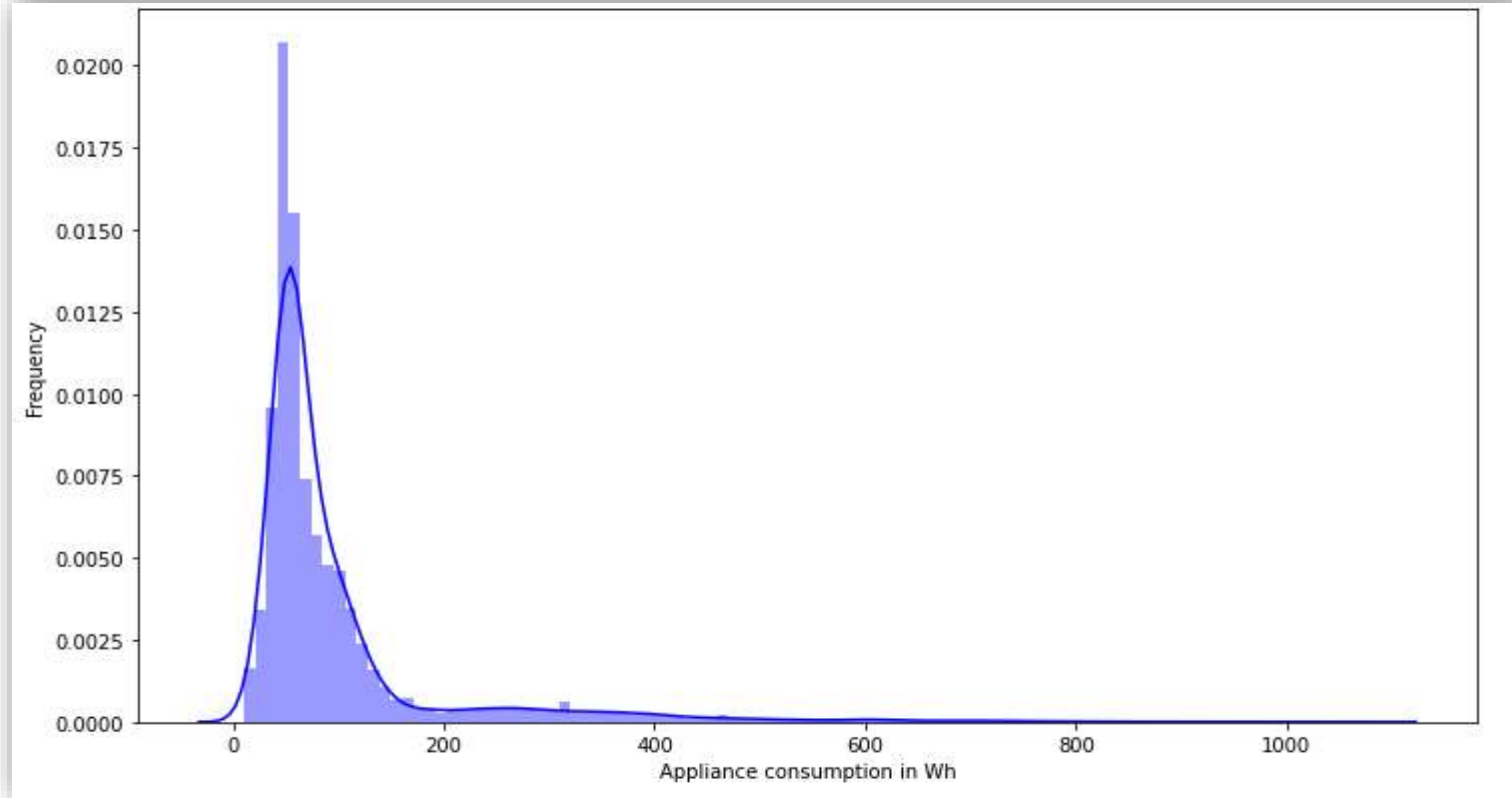
**rv1** : Random variable 1

**rv2** : Random variable 2

**Date** : Date and time format

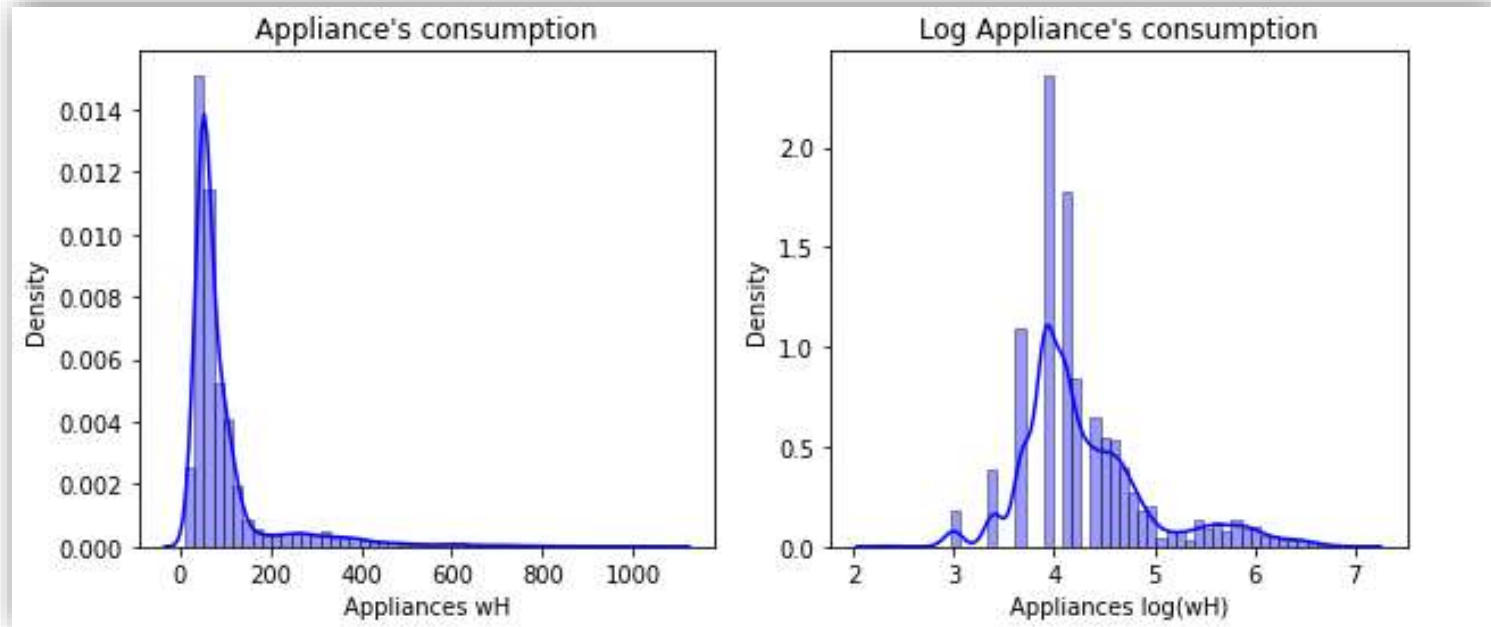
**Appliances** : Energy used by appliances

## Dependent variable Appliances Graph:

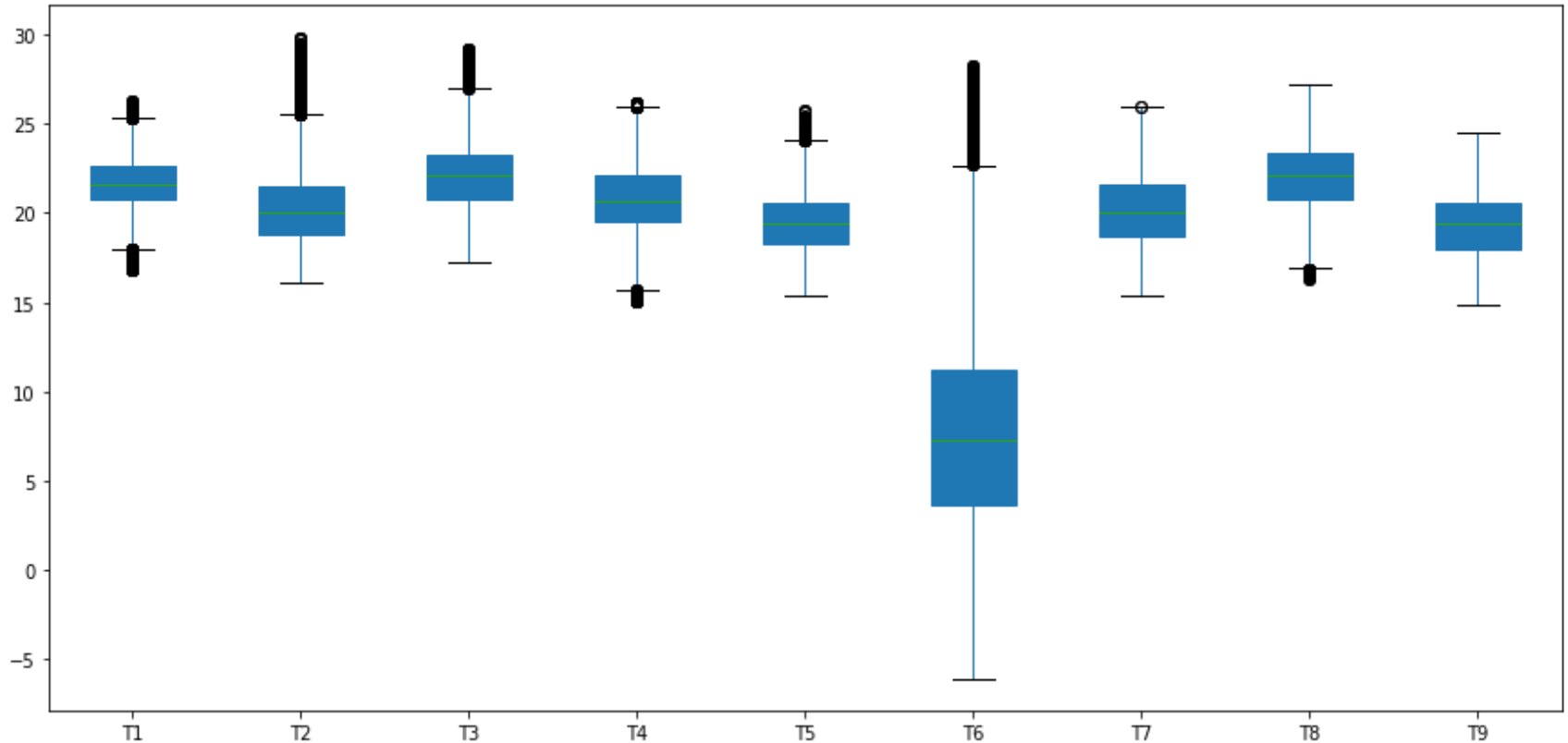




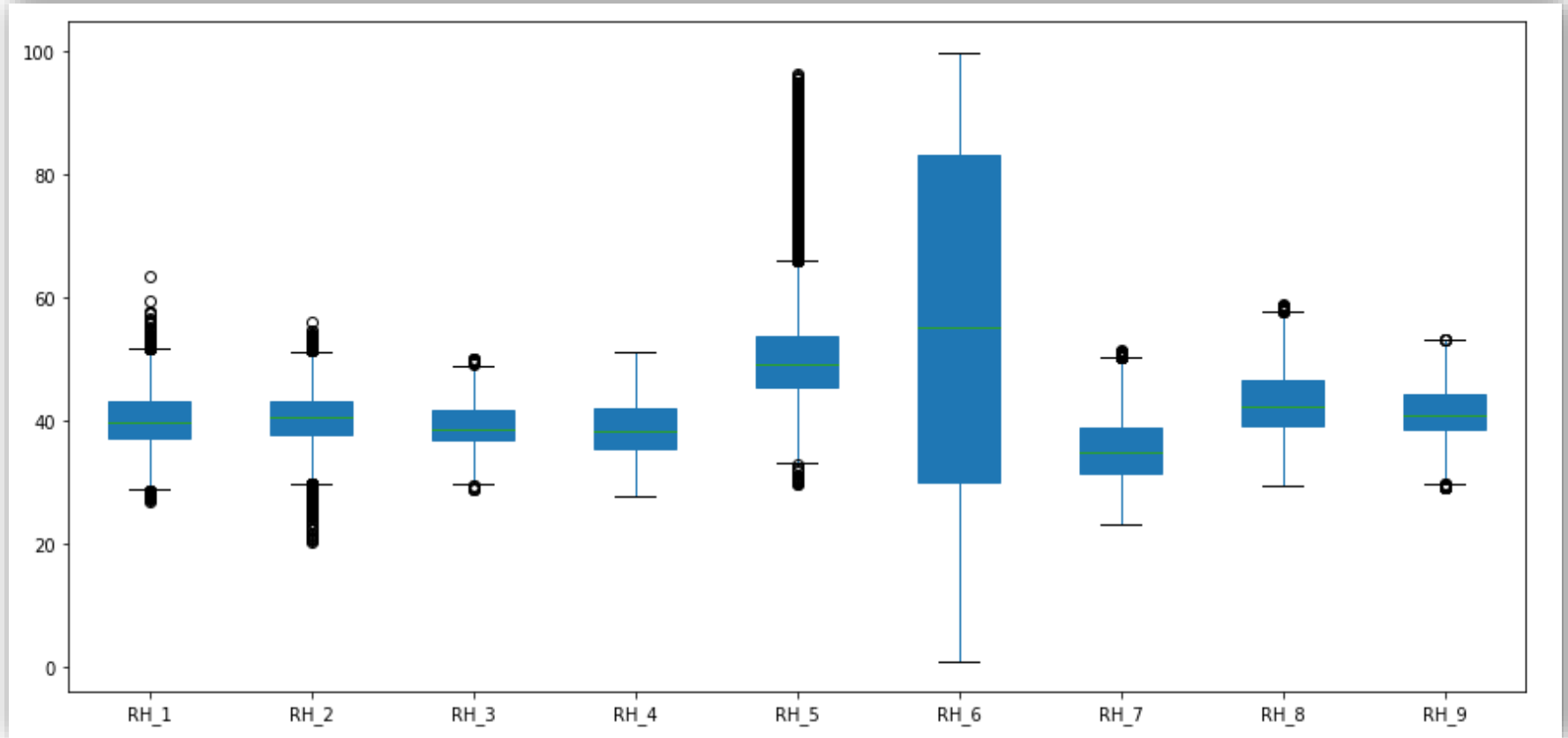
## Displot (Appliances wH vs Appliances log(wH)) :



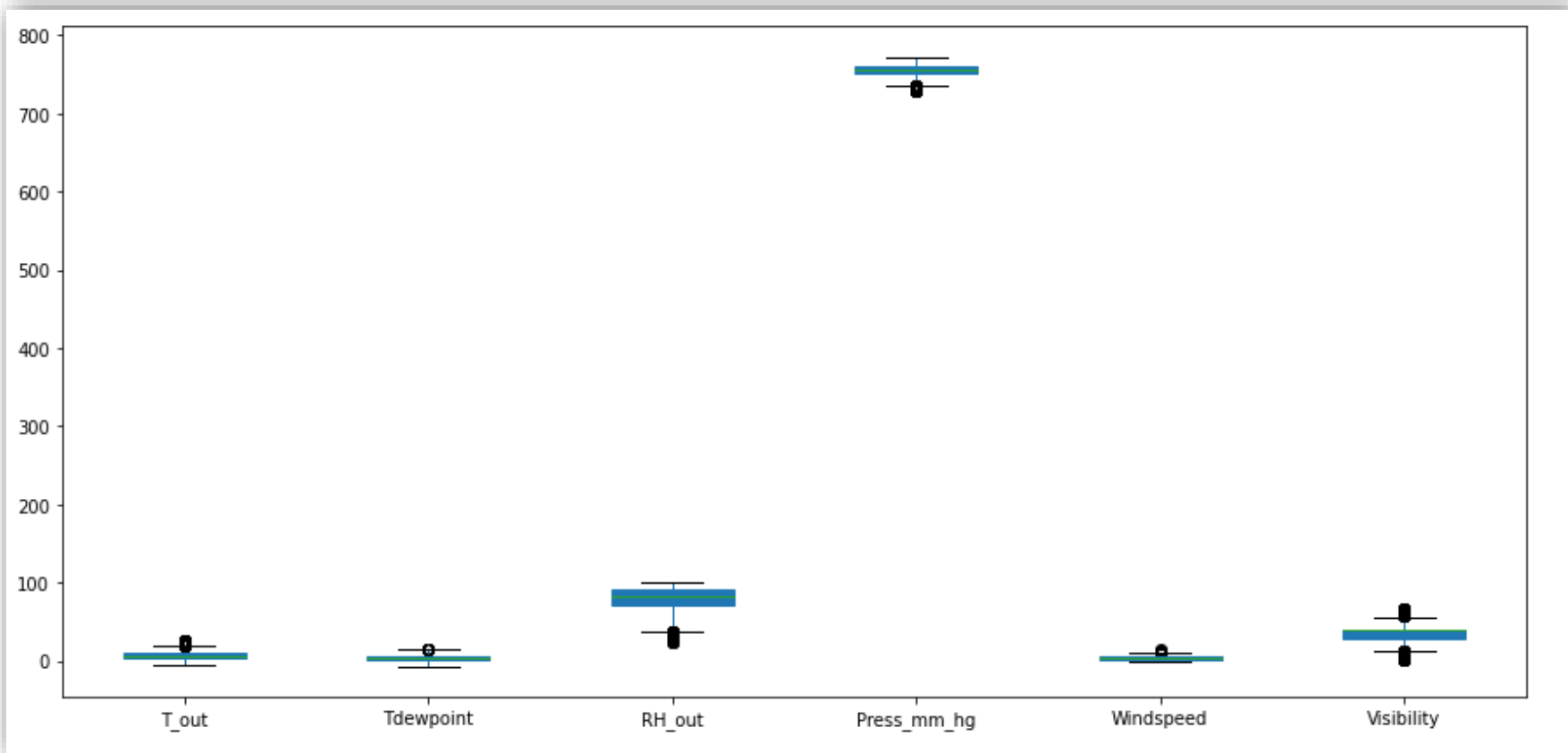
## Box plot(Temperature) :



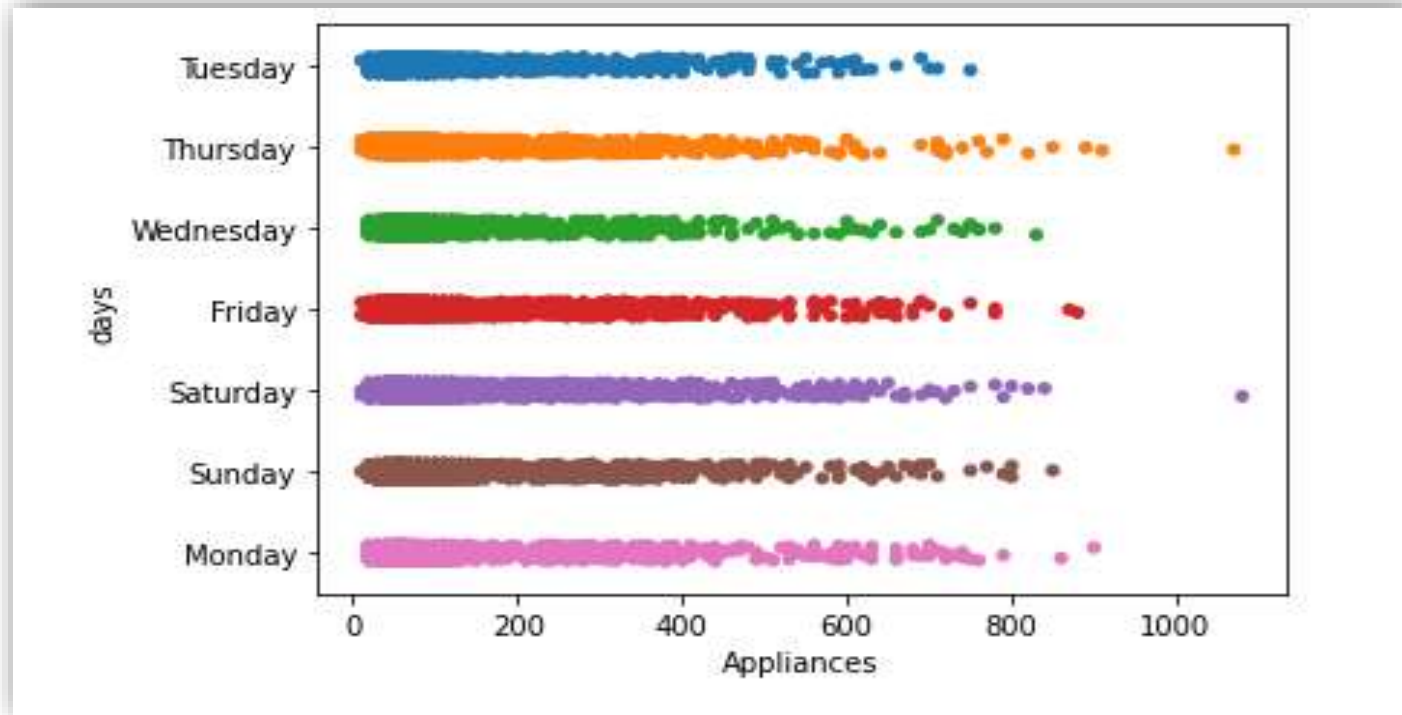
## Box plot(Humidity) :



## Box plot(Weather) :



## Dependent variable count w.r.t. Days :



# Correlation :



# Preparing dataset for modeling :

**Task : Linear Regression**

**Train test split (75%-25%)**

**Train Set : (14801, 24)**

**Test Set : (4934, 24)**

**Dependent Variable :  
Appliances**

Appliances	T1	RH_1	T2	RH_2	T3	RH_3	T4	RH_4	T5	RH_5	T6	RH_6
60	19.89	0.475967	19.2	0.447900	19.79	0.447300	19.000000	0.455667	17.166667	0.5520	7.026667	0.842567
60	19.89	0.466933	19.2	0.447225	19.79	0.447900	19.000000	0.459925	17.166667	0.5520	6.833333	0.840633
50	19.89	0.463000	19.2	0.446267	19.79	0.449333	18.926667	0.458900	17.166667	0.5509	6.560000	0.831567
50	19.89	0.460667	19.2	0.445900	19.79	0.450000	18.890000	0.457233	17.166667	0.5509	6.433333	0.834233
60	19.89	0.463333	19.2	0.445300	19.79	0.450000	18.890000	0.455300	17.200000	0.5509	6.366667	0.848933

## Reduction of features and multicollinearity

- We had reduced multicollinearity  
By removing irrelevant and less  
correlation features and considering  
these new features
- But these new features  
are not giving good  
score
- So we are considering  
the old features for  
Further implementation

variables	VIF
RH_5	33.886304
T6	49.249180
RH_6	24.229162
Windspeed	4.624325
Tdewpoint	19.462279
RH_4_T7	100.224776
temp_	55.452478
RH_3_RH_out_RH_1	68.332990
RH_6_RH_7	197.566361



	variables	VIF
0	T1	3804.104348
1	RH_1	1839.818095
2	T2	2490.017329
3	RH_2	2184.338515
4	T3	1239.155390
5	RH_3	1567.782332
6	T4	932.718301
7	RH_4	1357.715241
8	T5	1187.885478
9	RH_5	45.091108
10	T6	88.925485
11	RH_6	40.315447
12	T7	1813.381841
13	RH_7	518.848594
14	T8	975.014239
15	RH_8	588.351983
16	T9	2518.975132
17	RH_9	837.318129
18	T_out	399.738958
19	Press_mm_hg	2084.858382
20	RH_out	1297.930593
21	Windspeed	5.248122
22	Visibility	12.028393
23	Tdewpoint	132.494808
24	rv1	inf
25	rv2	inf



# Applying Model (Polynomial Features) :

Fitting on Polynomial features of degrees (1,2,3)

Showing the R2 score and Root mean square error of Train and Test

**For degree 1 :**  
Train\_RMSE= 93.26197768632537  
Train\_R2\_Score = 0.15188149648747196

Test\_RMSE= 98.69343235583071  
Test\_R2\_Score = 0.13598579386328224

**For degree 2 :**  
Train\_RMSE= 84.31139430405246  
Train\_R2\_Score = 0.3068617908169937

Test\_RMSE= 86.86620652884946  
Test\_R2\_Score = 0.3306610635036924

**For degree 3 :**  
Train\_RMSE= 55.55639468980285  
Train\_R2\_Score = 0.69903540691406

Test\_RMSE= 37.64486125940055  
Test\_R2\_Score = 0.8742940661330362

# Model Validation & Selection :

	Train_R2_Score	Test_R2_Score	Test_RMSE_Score	Train_RMSE_Score
Name				
polynomial(degree = 3)	0.699035	0.874294	37.644860	55.556390
RandomForest	0.939304	0.518390	73.684394	24.949095
KNeighborsRegressor:	0.688354	0.440688	79.406315	56.533630
GradientBoostingRegressor:	0.340765	0.233555	92.954056	82.223627
XGBRegressor:	0.327814	0.224481	93.502689	83.027337
Lasso	0.151375	0.129445	99.066258	93.289770
Ridge:	0.151029	0.128090	99.143389	93.308828
SVR:	-0.003329	-0.017707	107.112267	101.437397

## Model Validation & Selection (contd...) :

**Observation 1 :** Support vector regression (svr) is giving worst r score for these dataset

**Observation 2 :** As seen in the above slides... Random forest is giving high train score but having less test r score , polynomial(degree = 3) is giving High test r score but having less train r score

**Observation 3 :** From the above observation we have come to the conclusion that we would choose our model from Random forest or polynomial features(degree = 3)

# Model Validation & Selection (contd...) :

- **Tuning hyperparameters of Random Forest regressor and we got the best parameters and best estimators**
- **But the Rmse value of Random Forest is 24.26% and Rmse for Polynomial(degree = 3) is 37.64%**
- **So we concluded that Random forest is giving the best score than Polynomial for these dataset**

```
grid_search.best_params_
```

```
{'max_depth': 60, 'max_features': 'sqrt', 'n_estimators': 250}
```

```
grid_search.best_estimator_
```

```
RandomForestRegressor(bootstrap=True, ccp_alpha=0.0, criterion='mse',  
                        max_depth=60, max_features='sqrt', max_leaf_nodes=None,  
                        max_samples=None, min_impurity_decrease=0.0,  
                        min_impurity_split=None, min_samples_leaf=1,  
                        min_samples_split=2, min_weight_fraction_leaf=0.0,  
                        n_estimators=250, n_jobs=None, oob_score=False,  
                        random_state=40, verbose=0, warm_start=False)
```

```
grid_search.best_estimator_.score(X_train,Y_train)
```

```
0.9434541975986162
```

```
grid_search.best_estimator_.score(X_test,Y_test)
```

```
0.5864961299637497
```

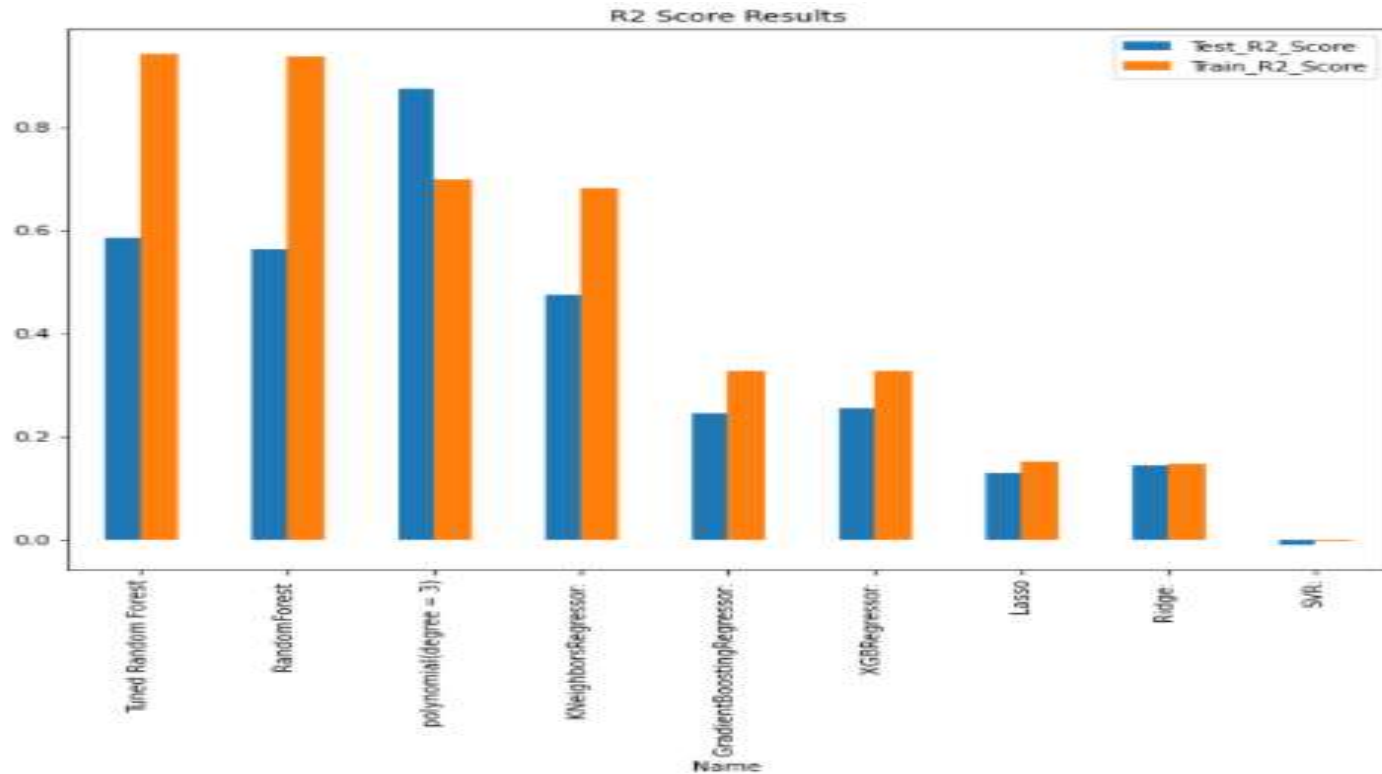
```
np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(Y_test, grid_search.best_estimator_.predict(X_test)))
```

```
65.64558516057404
```

```
np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(Y_train, grid_search.best_estimator_.predict(X_train)))
```

```
24.265303711829215
```

# Comparisons of all models :



## Conclusion :

- We are getting the good results when we selecting 22 features for the model implementation and dropping lights,rv1, rv2 and Visibility.
- The best algorithm for this dataset is Random Forest Regressor as compared to the rest of the algorithms.
- After tuning the algorithm using Grid Search CV on Random Forest the score is not getting much difference compared to Polynomial Regression, because the correlation between the dependent and independent variables are very low in dataset.
- Feature reduction was not able to give much better accuracy.

## Challenges :

- Mostly, features have very low correlation so feature selection was challengeable.
- Most of algorithms doesn't give good score even after feature engineering.
- Computation time in Polynomial Regression.

**Thank you!**