

rf

December 9, 2024

```
[2]: # import necessary libraries
import pandas as pd
```

```
[22]: data = pd.read_csv('df_merged_weekly_all.csv', index_col=0)
data['date'] = pd.to_datetime(data['date'])
data.reset_index(inplace=True)
data
```

```
[22]:
```

	index	week	date	cases	temperature	pressure	humidity \
0	0	2016-1	2016-01-10	19.0	303.437143	1012.285714	71.428571
1	1	2016-2	2016-01-17	23.0	303.908571	1012.857143	65.571429
2	2	2016-3	2016-01-24	31.0	302.251429	1014.428571	76.857143
3	3	2016-4	2016-01-31	26.0	302.778571	1011.142857	75.142857
4	4	2016-5	2016-02-07	10.0	303.285714	1012.428571	70.571429
..
393	135	2024-32	2024-08-05	226.0	302.210000	1009.000000	75.000000
394	136	2024-33	2024-08-12	205.0	303.050000	1007.000000	70.000000
395	137	2024-34	2024-08-19	209.0	303.620000	1009.000000	67.000000
396	138	2024-35	2024-08-26	162.0	302.490000	1008.000000	73.000000
397	139	2024-36	2024-09-02	103.0	301.380000	1009.000000	83.000000

	precipitation
0	1.02
1	0.00
2	32.85
3	17.05
4	3.70
..	...
393	8.78
394	4.91
395	11.63
396	10.55
397	9.78

[398 rows x 8 columns]

```
[23]: data.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 398 entries, 0 to 397
Data columns (total 8 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   index                  398 non-null    int64
1   week                   398 non-null    object
2   date                   398 non-null    datetime64[ns]
3   cases                  398 non-null    float64
4   temperature            398 non-null    float64
5   pressure               398 non-null    float64
6   humidity               398 non-null    float64
7   precipitation          398 non-null    float64
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(5), int64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 25.0+ KB

```

1 Columns

column	description	type
week	week corresponding to the specific year	datetime
dt	specific date	datetime
Cases	Dengue Cases	integer
temp	Average temperature in the given week	numeric
feels_like	Average feels_life in the given week	numeric
pressure	Average pressure in the given week	numeric
humidity	Average humidity in the given week	numeric
precipitation	Total precipitation in the given week	numeric

1.1 Training data

Data used to be trained range from 2022 to 2023

1.2 Testing data

Data used to be tested is 2024 (also used for training)

```

[28]: # Training the rf model
# defining a function for general looping of n-week aheads
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")

import pandas as pd
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error

def train_rf(data, features, target, date_col, n_ahead):

```

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# Select relevant columns
rel_col = features + [target] + [date_col]
data = data[rel_col]

# Getting the first and last index for the year 2024
first_2024 = data[data[date_col].dt.year == 2023].index[0] # First index
of 2024
last_2024 = data[data[date_col].dt.year == 2024].index[-1] # Last index of
2024

first_2024subn = first_2024 - n_ahead # Subtract n_ahead weeks from first
date of 2024
last_2024subn = last_2024 - n_ahead # Subtract n_ahead weeks from last
date of 2024

# Define lags
env_lags = [1,2,3,4] #2-week lag for environment features
cases_lag = range(1, 12) # 1 to 11 week lags for target variable

# Create lagged features for environment and target variables
for lag in env_lags:
    for feature in features:
        data[f'{feature}_lag_{lag}'] = data[feature].shift(lag)

for lag in cases_lag:
    data[f'{target}_lag_{lag}'] = data[target].shift(lag)

# Remove any rows with missing values due to lagging
data = data.dropna()

# Initialize list for storing predictions
predict_data = []
actual_data = []
# Loop through data to get n-week ahead prediction
index_begin = first_2024subn
index_end = last_2024subn
while index_begin <= index_end:
    rf = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=300) # RandomForestRegressor
with 100 estimators (can be tuned)

    # Split data into training and testing sets
    train_data = data[data.index <= index_begin] # All rows up to
index_begin
    test_data = data.iloc[data.index.get_loc(index_begin):data.index.
get_loc(index_begin) + n_ahead] # Next n_ahead rows

```

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X_train = train_data.drop(columns=[target, date_col]) # Drop target
↳and date column for training data
y_train = train_data[target]
X_test = test_data.drop(columns=[target, date_col]) # Drop target and
↳date column for test data
y_test = test_data[target]

# Fit the RandomForest model
rf.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Get the last prediction (n-week ahead prediction)
predict_data.append(rf.predict(X_test)[-1])
actual_data.append(y_test.iloc[-1])
# Increment the index to the next week
index_begin += 1
MAE = mean_absolute_error(actual_data, predict_data)
return predict_data, MAE

```

```

[29]: # Perform Initial Testing
target="cases"
features=["temperature","humidity","precipitation"]
date = 'date'
prediction_1_week, MAE_1_week = train_rf(data, features, target, date, 1)
prediction_4_week, MAE_4_week = train_rf(data, features, target, date, 4)
prediction_12_week, MAE_12_week = train_rf(data, features, target, date, 12)

```

```

[30]: print(f'The Mean Absolute Error of the 1-Week Ahead Model is {MAE_1_week}')
print(f'The Mean Absolute Error of the 4-Week Ahead Model is {MAE_4_week}')
print(f'The Mean Absolute Error of the 12-Week Ahead Model is {MAE_12_week}')

```

The Mean Absolute Error of the 1-Week Ahead Model is 3.2783333333333333
The Mean Absolute Error of the 4-Week Ahead Model is 8.935568181818182
The Mean Absolute Error of the 12-Week Ahead Model is 8.662348484848485

```

[203]: prediction_1_week[:5]

```

```

[203]: [np.float64(19.88),
np.float64(17.99),
np.float64(16.11),
np.float64(20.52),
np.float64(21.62)]

```

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[204]: prediction_4_week[:5]

```

```

[204]: [np.float64(29.92),
np.float64(27.83),
np.float64(13.77),

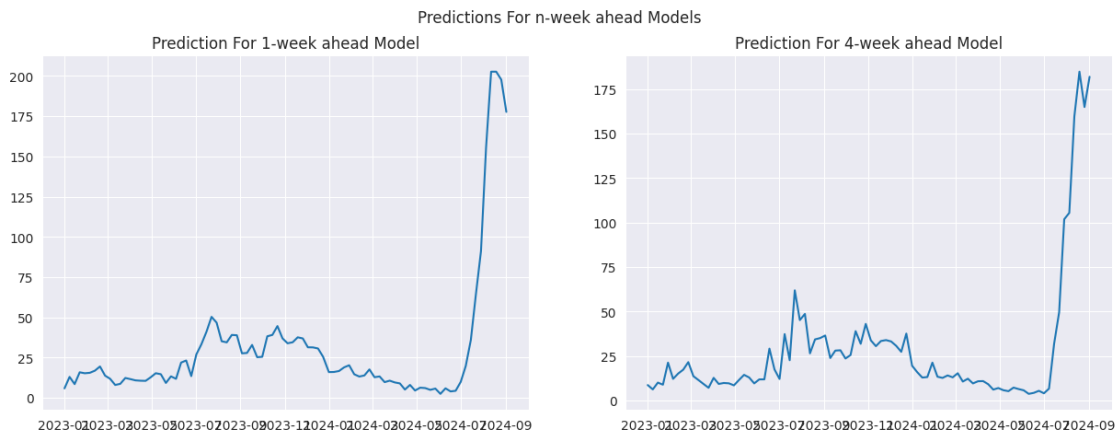
```

```
np.float64(13.2),
np.float64(21.46)]
```

2 Visualization

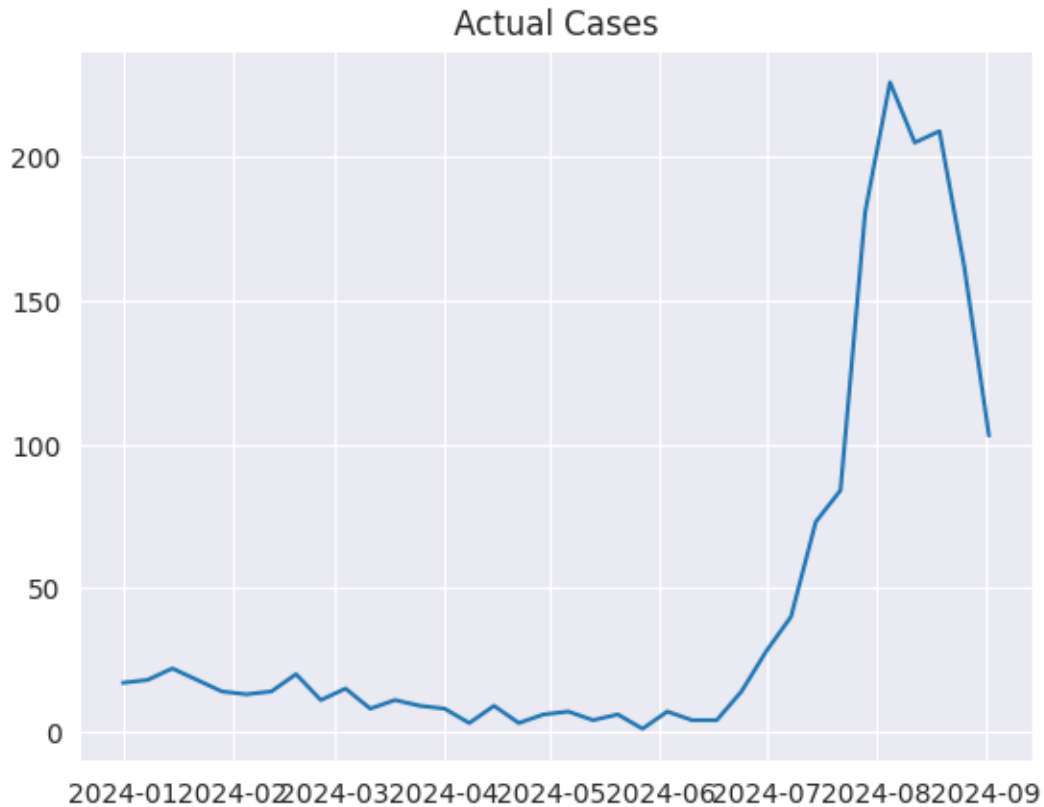
```
[34]: import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
first_2024 = int((data['date'].dt.year==2023).idxmax())
last_2024 = int(data.loc[data['date'].dt.year == 2024].index[-1])
date = data.loc[first_2024:last_2024]['date']
```

```
[35]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(15,5))
ax[0].plot(date,prediction_1_week)
ax[0].set_title('Prediction For 1-week ahead Model')
ax[1].plot(date,prediction_4_week)
ax[1].set_title('Prediction For 4-week ahead Model')
plt.suptitle('Predictions For n-week ahead Models')
plt.show()
```



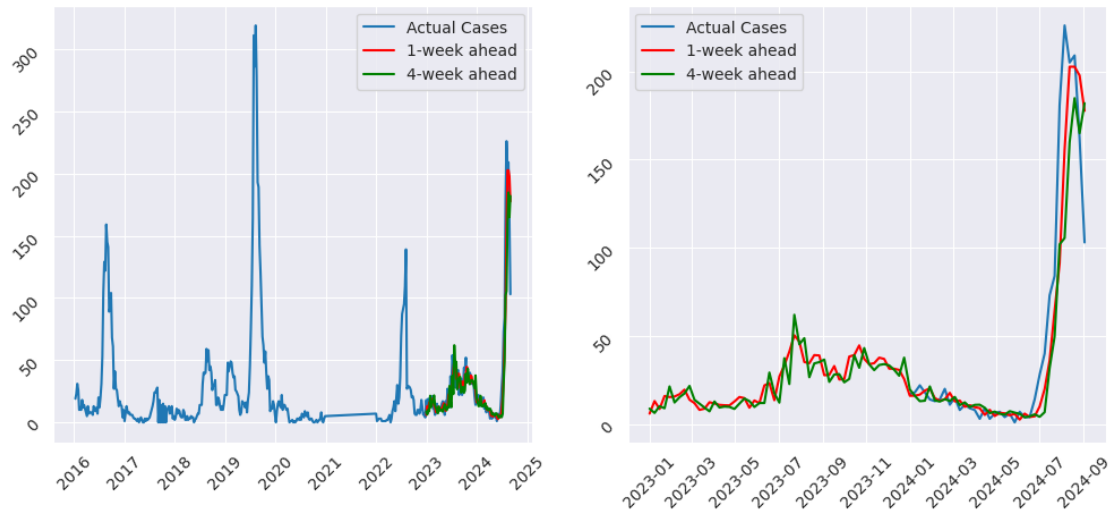
```
[36]: actual_2024 = data[data['date'].dt.year == 2024]
plt.plot(actual_2024['date'], actual_2024['cases'])
plt.plot()
plt.title('Actual Cases')
```

```
[36]: Text(0.5, 1.0, 'Actual Cases')
```



```
[38]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2, figsize=(12,5))
ax[0].plot(data['date'], data['cases'], label = 'Actual Cases')
ax[0].plot(date, prediction_1_week, color = 'red', label = '1-week ahead')
ax[0].plot(date, prediction_4_week, color = 'green', label = '4-week ahead')
ax[0].tick_params(labelrotation=45)
ax[0].legend()
ax[1].plot(actual_2024['date'], actual_2024['cases'], label = 'Actual Cases')
ax[1].plot(date, prediction_1_week, color = 'red', label = '1-week ahead')
ax[1].plot(date, prediction_4_week, color = 'green', label = '4-week ahead')
ax[1].tick_params(labelrotation=45)
ax[1].legend()
plt.suptitle('Comparing Actual and predicted')
plt.show()
```

Comparing Actual and predicted



[]: