

▼ MO432 - Exercício 2

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```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
```

▼ 1) Leia

```
!wget /resources/data/Bias_correction_ucl.csv https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/06-bias-correction-ucl.csv

/resources/data/Bias_correction_ucl.csv: Scheme missing.
--2021-06-14 02:18:59-- https://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/machine-learning-databases/06-bias-correction-ucl.csv
Resolving archive.ics.uci.edu (archive.ics.uci.edu)... 128.195.10.252
Connecting to archive.ics.uci.edu (archive.ics.uci.edu)|128.195.10.252|:443... connected
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 1658519 (1.6M) [application/x-httpd-php]
Saving to: 'Bias_correction_ucl.csv.3'

Bias_correction_ucl 100%[=====>] 1.58M 3.52MB/s in 0.4s

2021-06-14 02:19:00 (3.52 MB/s) - 'Bias_correction_ucl.csv.3' saved [1658519/1658519]

FINISHED --2021-06-14 02:19:00--
Total wall clock time: 0.7s
Downloaded: 1 files, 1.6M in 0.4s (3.52 MB/s)
```



Columns names

1. station - used weather station number: 1 to 25
2. Date - Present day: yyyy-mm-dd ('2013-06-30' to '2017-08-30')
3. Present_Tmax - Maximum air temperature between 0 and 21 h on the present day (°C): 20 to 37.6
4. Present_Tmin - Minimum air temperature between 0 and 21 h on the present day (°C): 11.3 to 29.9
5. LDAPS_RHmin - LDAPS model forecast of next-day minimum relative humidity (%): 19.8 to 98.5
6. LDAPS_RHmax - LDAPS model forecast of next-day maximum relative humidity (%): 58.9 to 100
7. LDAPS_Tmax_lapse - LDAPS model forecast of next-day maximum air temperature applied lapse rate (°C): 17.6 to 38.5

8. LDAPS_Tmin_lapse - LDAPS model forecast of next-day minimum air temperature applied lapse rate ($\hat{A}^{\circ}\text{C}$): 14.3 to 29.6
9. LDAPS_WS - LDAPS model forecast of next-day average wind speed (m/s): 2.9 to 21.9
10. LDAPS_LH - LDAPS model forecast of next-day average latent heat flux (W/m^2): -13.6 to 213.4
11. LDAPS_CC1 - LDAPS model forecast of next-day 1st 6-hour split average cloud cover (0-5 h) (%): 0 to 0.97
12. LDAPS_CC2 - LDAPS model forecast of next-day 2nd 6-hour split average cloud cover (6-11 h) (%): 0 to 0.97
13. LDAPS_CC3 - LDAPS model forecast of next-day 3rd 6-hour split average cloud cover (12-17 h) (%): 0 to 0.98
14. LDAPS_CC4 - LDAPS model forecast of next-day 4th 6-hour split average cloud cover (18-23 h) (%): 0 to 0.97
15. LDAPS_PPT1 - LDAPS model forecast of next-day 1st 6-hour split average precipitation (0-5 h) (%): 0 to 23.7
16. LDAPS_PPT2 - LDAPS model forecast of next-day 2nd 6-hour split average precipitation (6-11 h) (%): 0 to 21.6
17. LDAPS_PPT3 - LDAPS model forecast of next-day 3rd 6-hour split average precipitation (12-17 h) (%): 0 to 15.8
18. LDAPS_PPT4 - LDAPS model forecast of next-day 4th 6-hour split average precipitation (18-23 h) (%): 0 to 16.7
19. lat - Latitude (\hat{A}°): 37.456 to 37.645
20. lon - Longitude (\hat{A}°): 126.826 to 127.135
21. DEM - Elevation (m): 12.4 to 212.3
22. Slope - Slope (\hat{A}°): 0.1 to 5.2
23. Solar radiation - Daily incoming solar radiation (wh/m^2): 4329.5 to 5992.9
24. Next_Tmax - The next-day maximum air temperature ($\hat{A}^{\circ}\text{C}$): 17.4 to 38.9
25. Next_Tmin - The next-day minimum air temperature ($\hat{A}^{\circ}\text{C}$): 11.3 to 29.8

```
path_file = "Bias_correction_ucl.csv"
header_list = ["station", "date", "present_tmax", "present_tmin", "ldaps_rhmin", "ldaps_rhmax",
data = pd.read_csv(path_file, sep=',', names=header_list, header=None, skiprows=1)
```

```
# remova a coluna Next_Tmin
data = data.drop(["next_tmin"], axis=1)
```

```
# remova a coluna Date
data = data.drop(["date"], axis=1)
```

```
# remova as linhas que tem valor faltante
data = data.dropna()
```

```
data.shape[0]
```

7588

```
# o atributo de saída é Next_Tmax
data_Y = data[["next_tmax"]].copy()

# remova a coluna next_tmax
data = data.drop(["next_tmax"], axis=1)

data.head()
```

	station	present_tmax	present_tmin	ldaps_rhmin	ldaps_rhmax	ldaps_tmax_lapse
0	1.0	28.7	21.4	58.255688	91.116364	28.074101
1	2.0	31.9	21.6	52.263397	90.604721	29.850689
2	3.0	31.6	23.3	48.690479	83.973587	30.091292
3	4.0	32.0	23.4	58.239788	96.483688	29.704629
4	5.0	31.4	21.9	56.174095	90.155128	29.113934

```
data_Y.head()
```

	next_tmax
0	29.1
1	30.5
2	31.1
3	31.7
4	31.2

```
from sklearn.preprocessing import Normalizer
# centralize e normalize cada atributo de entrada
data = pd.DataFrame(Normalizer().fit(data).transform(data))
data.head()
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
0	0.000167	0.004784	0.003567	0.009710	0.015187	0.004679	0.003835	0.001137	0.011
1	0.000341	0.005432	0.003678	0.008900	0.015429	0.005083	0.004093	0.000969	0.008
2	0.000511	0.005387	0.003972	0.008300	0.014315	0.005130	0.004188	0.001046	0.003
3	0.000683	0.005460	0.003993	0.009938	0.016464	0.005069	0.003980	0.000964	0.011
4	0.000853	0.005355	0.003735	0.009581	0.015376	0.004965	0.004006	0.000978	0.018

2) Cross validation, medida de erro e busca de hiperparametros

Linear

```
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression

model = LinearRegression()
kfold = KFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True)

RMSE = np.mean(- cross_val_score(model, data, data_Y, cv=kfold, scoring='neg_root_mean_squ

print("RSME Linear: {0}".format(RMSE))

RMSE Linear: 1.4925792825581627
```

Linear com regularização L2

```
import random
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.linear_model import Lasso

model = Lasso()
kfold = KFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True)
L2_custom_RMSE = 99999

for i in range(10):
    alpha = 10*(random.random() * 6 - 3)
    RMSE = np.mean(- cross_val_score(Lasso(alpha=alpha), data, data_Y, cv=5, scoring='neg_
    if RMSE < L2_custom_RMSE:
        L2_custom_RMSE = RMSE
        custom_params_alpha = alpha

print("L2 RMSE ", L2_custom_RMSE)
print("alpha ", custom_params_alpha)

L2 RMSE 3.096779348667689
alpha 0.005247440994966936
```

Linear com regularização L1

```

import random
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.linear_model import Ridge

model = Ridge()
kfold = KFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True)
L1_custom_RMSE = 99999

for i in range(10):
    alpha = 10*(random.random() * 6 - 3)
    RMSE = np.mean(- cross_val_score(Ridge(alpha=alpha), data, data_Y, cv=5, scoring='neg_
    if RMSE < L1_custom_RMSE:
        L1_custom_RMSE = RMSE
        custom_params_alpha = alpha

print("L1 RMSE ", L1_custom_RMSE)
print("alpha ", custom_params_alpha)

L1 RMSE  1.8952926939333714
alpha  0.001997132102727603

```

▼ SVM Linear

```

import random
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.svm import LinearSVR

kfold = KFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True)
SVM_Linear_RMSE = 99999

for i in range(10):
    custom_C = 2*((random.random()* 10) - 5) #tive que reduzir pra 10 porque o Colab arreg
    model = LinearSVR(C=custom_C, epsilon=0.1, max_iter=5000000)

    RMSE = np.mean(-cross_val_score(model, data, data_Y.values.ravel(), cv=5, scoring='neg_r

    if RMSE < SVM_Linear_RMSE:
        SVM_Linear_RMSE = RMSE
        custom_params_C = custom_C

print("SVM_Linear_RMSE ", SVM_Linear_RMSE)
print("C ", custom_params_C)

SVM_Linear_RMSE  2.8626185154057273
C  23.916270907697438

```

▼ SVM com kernel RBF

```
import random

from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.model_selection import KFold
from sklearn.svm import SVC

kfold = KFold(n_splits=5, shuffle=True)
SVM_KernelRBF_RMSE = 99999

for i in range(10):
    custom_C = 2*((random.random() * 10) - 5) #tive que reduzir pra 10 porque o Colab arreg
    custom_gamma = 2*((random.random() * 3) - 9)
    model = SVC(C=custom_C, gamma=custom_gamma, max_iter=5000000)

    RMSE = np.mean(-cross_val_score(model, data, data_Y.values.ravel(), cv=5, scoring='neg_r
    if RMSE < SVM_Linear_RMSE:
        SVM_KernelRBF_RMSE = RMSE
        custom_params_C = custom_C
        custom_params_gamma = custom_gamma

print("SVM_KernelRBF_RMSE ", SVM_KernelRBF_RMSE)
print("C ", custom_params_C)
print("Gamma ", custom_gamma)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/sklearn/model_selection/_validation.py:536:
ValueError: Unknown label type: 'continuous'
```

```
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```

▼ KNN

```

import random

from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsRegressor

KNN_RMSE = 99999

for i in range(10):
    custom_K = random.randint(1, 1000)
    model = KNeighborsRegressor(n_neighbors=custom_K)

    RMSE = np.mean(-cross_val_score(model, data, data_Y['next_tmax'], cv=5, scoring='neg_roo
    if RMSE < KNN_RMSE:
        KNN_RMSE = RMSE
        custom_params_K = custom_K

print("KNN_RMSE ", KNN_RMSE)
print("K ", custom_K)

KNN_RMSE 2.405364636315292
K 516

```

▼ MLP

```
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.neural_network import MLPRegressor

model = MLPRegressor(hidden_layer_sizes=(5,8,11,14,17,20), max_iter=30000,activation = 're

RMSE = np.mean(-cross_val_score(model, data, data_Y['next_tmax'], cv=5, scoring='neg_root_

print("MLP_RMSE ", RMSE)
```

```
MLP_RMSE 1.7240844348646172
```

▼ Arvore de decisão

```
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.tree import DecisionTreeRegressor

model = DecisionTreeClassifier()

Tree_RMSE = 99999

for i in range(10):
    custom_alpha = random.random() / 25
    model = DecisionTreeRegressor(random_state=0, ccp_alpha=custom_alpha)

    RMSE = np.mean(-cross_val_score(model, data, data_Y['next_tmax'], cv=5, scoring='neg_roo
    if RMSE < Tree_RMSE:
        Tree_RMSE = RMSE
        custom_params_alpha = custom_alpha

print("Tree_RMSE ", KNN_RMSE)
print("Alpha ", custom_params_alpha)
```

```
↳ Tree_RMSE 2.405364636315292
   Alpha 0.013699558389574911
```

Random Forest

GBM

✓ 16s conclusão: 23:54

● ✕