

# Preference Learning - Part IV (warm)

## 1. Principle Component Analysis (PCA)

## 2. K-mean clustering with/without normalization

## 3. Multiple regression

## 4. Groups' Price Responsiveness

```
In [2]: %matplotlib inline
import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)
import json
import seaborn as sns
import math
from pandas.io.json import json_normalize #package for flattening json in pandas df
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from datetime import date, timedelta, datetime
```

## 1. Principle Component Analysis

We first focus on the non-event data. For each hour,

(1) the first approach is we do principle component analysis and get several explainable top PCs and then use the top PCs to do K-mean clustering to find out groups;

(2) the second approach is forget about PCA, and start by drawing histogram of distribution on a temp, consumption, occurence 3D space, and using GMM to fit the data and find out the classes.

```
In [ ]: # Import all preprocessed data necessary for the analysis
df_tou1h = pd.read_csv("C:\\\\Users\\\\Rockwell\\\\Desktop\\\\Paper4\\\\data_collection\\\\data_tables\\\\Consumption_tou2013_1h.csv")
df_Ntou1h = pd.read_csv("C:\\\\Users\\\\Rockwell\\\\Desktop\\\\Paper4\\\\data_collection\\\\data_tables\\\\Consumption_Ntou2013_1h.csv")
df_wealh = pd.read_csv("C:\\\\Users\\\\Rockwell\\\\Desktop\\\\Paper4\\\\data_collection\\\\weather\\\\LondonWeather2013_interpolated.csv")
df_tariff_1h = pd.read_csv("C:\\\\Users\\\\Rockwell\\\\Desktop\\\\Paper4\\\\data_collection\\\\data_tables\\\\df_tariff_1h.csv")
```

```
In [3]: import os
os.getcwd()
```

```
Out[3]: '/Users/Rockwell/Documents/GitHub/Demand-Response'
```

```
In [4]: # for ios system, import all data necessary for the analysis
df_tou1h = pd.read_csv('/Users/Rockwell/Desktop/PhD/Paper4PreferenceLearning/data/Consumption_tou2013_1h.csv')
df_Ntou1h = pd.read_csv('/Users/Rockwell/Desktop/PhD/Paper4PreferenceLearning/data/Consumption_Ntou2013_1h.csv')
df_wealh = pd.read_csv('/Users/Rockwell/Desktop/PhD/Paper4PreferenceLearning/data/LondonWeather2013_interpolated.csv')
df_tariff_1h = pd.read_csv('/Users/Rockwell/Desktop/PhD/Paper4PreferenceLearning/data/df_tariff_1h.csv')
```

```
In [5]: # first, create a list of days that belongs to event days
event_days = set()
event_series = df_tariff_1h[df_tariff_1h.Event_tags.notnull()].GMT
for i in event_series:
    event_days.add(datetime.strptime(i[:10], "%Y-%m-%d").date()) # add all event dates to the set
df_help = pd.DataFrame(pd.to_datetime(df_tariff_1h.GMT).dt.date) #str to datetime and extract date then make it to dataframe
# df_help[df_help['GMT'].isin(event_days)] #this shows the event days
# we can use ~df_help['GMT'].isin(event_days) to generate any non-flexible period items

# create TOU and non-TOU demand data in non-flexible hours
df_wealh_nf = df_wealh[~df_help['GMT'].isin(event_days)]
df_Ntou1h_nf = df_Ntou1h[~df_help['GMT'].isin(event_days)]
df_tou1h_nf = df_tou1h[~df_help['GMT'].isin(event_days)]

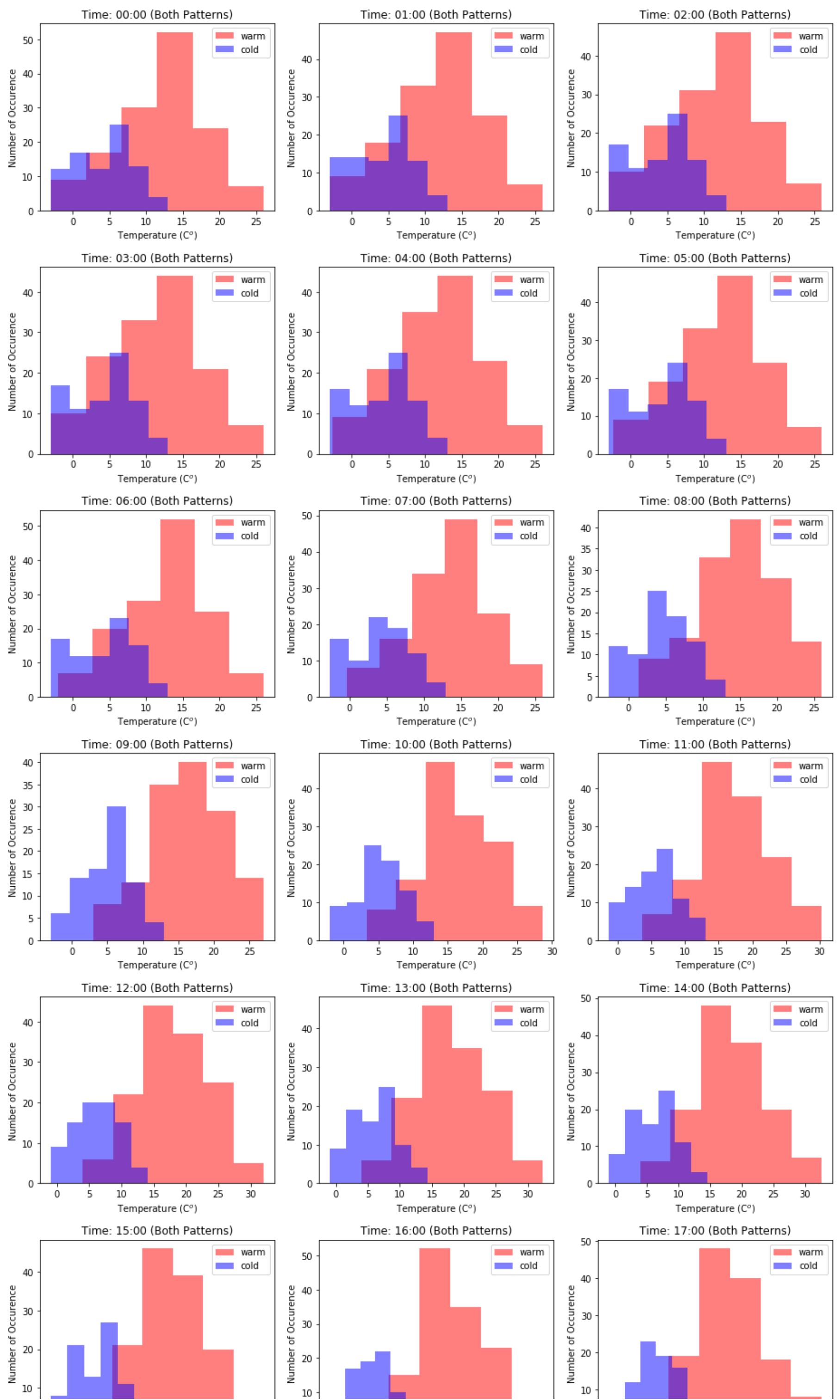
# create event data
df_tariff_1h_event = df_tariff_1h[df_tariff_1h.GMT.isin(event_series)]
df_wealh_event = df_wealh[df_wealh.GMT.isin(event_series)]
df_tou1h_event = df_tou1h[df_tou1h.GMT.isin(event_series)]
```

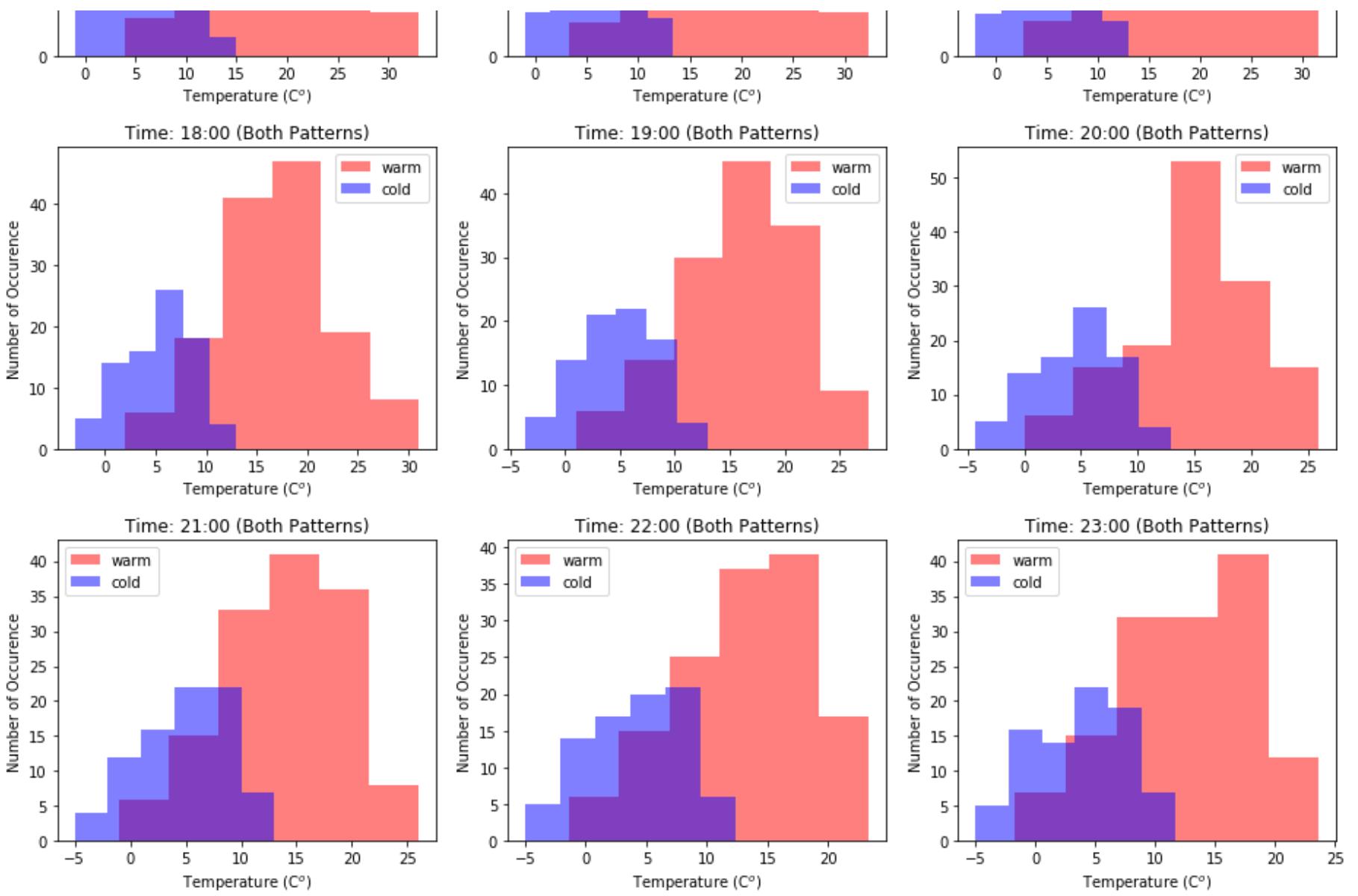
```
In [6]: # seperate the above data set based on the seasonal effect
# i.e., months of 11, 12, 1, 2, 3 are in a group - cold season
# months of 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 are in another group - warm season
cold_season = [11, 12, 1, 2, 3]
warm_season = [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
df_help_season = pd.DataFrame(pd.to_datetime(df_wealh_nf.GMT).dt.month)
df_wealh_nf_cold = df_wealh_nf[df_help_season['GMT'].isin(cold_season)]
df_wealh_nf_warm = df_wealh_nf[df_help_season['GMT'].isin(warm_season)]
df_Ntou1h_nf_cold = df_Ntou1h_nf[df_help_season['GMT'].isin(cold_season)]
df_Ntou1h_nf_warm = df_Ntou1h_nf[df_help_season['GMT'].isin(warm_season)]
df_tou1h_nf_cold = df_tou1h_nf[df_help_season['GMT'].isin(cold_season)]
df_tou1h_nf_warm = df_tou1h_nf[df_help_season['GMT'].isin(warm_season)]

df_help_season_event = pd.DataFrame(pd.to_datetime(df_wealh_event.GMT).dt.month)
df_wealh_event_cold = df_wealh_event[df_help_season_event['GMT'].isin(cold_season)]
df_wealh_event_warm = df_wealh_event[df_help_season_event['GMT'].isin(warm_season)]
df_tou1h_event_cold = df_tou1h_event[df_help_season_event['GMT'].isin(cold_season)]
df_tou1h_event_warm = df_tou1h_event[df_help_season_event['GMT'].isin(warm_season)]
df_tariff_1h_event_cold = df_tariff_1h_event[df_help_season_event['GMT'].isin(cold_season)]
df_tariff_1h_event_warm = df_tariff_1h_event[df_help_season_event['GMT'].isin(warm_season)]
```

(0) Some basic temperature distribution of the two groups are given below

```
In [6]: # temperature distribution of different hours of a day in a year
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,30))
for i in range(24):
    ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1)
    if i <= 9:
        ax.hist(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]['TempC'], bins=6
, color = 'red', alpha = 0.5, label = 'warm')
        ax.hist(df_wealh_nf_cold[df_tou1h_nf_cold.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]['TempC'], bins=6
, color = 'blue', alpha = 0.5, label = 'cold')
        ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (Both Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax.set_ylabel('Number of Occurrence')
    else:
        ax.hist(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]['TempC'], bins=6, colo
r = 'red', alpha = 0.5, label = 'warm')
        ax.hist(df_wealh_nf_cold[df_tou1h_nf_cold.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]['TempC'], bins=6, colo
r = 'blue', alpha = 0.5, label = 'cold')
        ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (Both Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax.set_ylabel('Number of Occurrence')
plt.tight_layout()
```





(1) In PCA, we don't consider normalization since all the consumptions have the same unit, we care about the absolute change rather than relative change since DR targets the customer who has largest potential shiftable load instead of largest price-responsiveness rate. Also we have separate data by hours, so the temp-consumption relationship at different hours has been treated separately and equally, so the time effect won't be a concern to let us normalize the data.

```
In [7]: df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('09:00:00')].transpose()
```

Out[7]:

	2169	2193	2217	2241	2289	2313	2361	2385	2433	2481	...	6825	7065	7089
GMT	2013-04-01 09:00:00	2013-04-02 09:00:00	2013-04-03 09:00:00	2013-04-04 09:00:00	2013-04-06 09:00:00	2013-04-07 09:00:00	2013-04-09 09:00:00	2013-04-10 09:00:00	2013-04-12 09:00:00	2013-04-14 09:00:00	...	2013-10-12 09:00:00	2013-10-22 09:00:00	2013-10-23 09:00:00
D0000	0.11	0.063	0.178	0.528	0.089	0.351	0.218	0.101	0.425	0.079	...	0.072	0.317	0.104
D0001	0.197	0.223	0.06	0.293	0.148	0.138	0.152	0.158	0.248	0.162	...	0.125	0.274	0.132
D0002	2.787	0.979	1.644	0.402	0.697	1.273	1.715	2.663	1.392	1.196	...	1.309	0.171	0.374
D0003	0.148	0.144	0.324	0.143	0.148	1.059	0.147	0.152	0.156	1.187	...	0.16	0.168	0.179
D0004	0.307	0.461	0.23	0.429	0.404	0.488	0.455	0.238	0.242	0.912	...	0.279	0.142	0.34
D0005	0.343	0.287	0.223	0.422	0.37	0.373	0.347	0.29	0.343	0.244	...	0.476	0.181	0.269
D0006	0.84	0.181	0.149	0.702	0.096	0.131	0.25	0.767	0.285	0.098	...	0.194	0.286	0.376
D0007	0.342	0.209	0.293	0.787	0.288	0.506	0.322	0.273	0.288	0.559	...	1.012	0.187	0.873
D0008	0.104	0.126	0.124	0.288	0.098	0.576	0.171	0.257	0.121	1.002	...	0.258	0.129	0.129
D0009	0.169	0.158	0.181	0.164	0.165	0.117	0.055	0.17	0.481	0.49	...	0.237	0.187	0.252
D0010	0.001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.02	...	0.022	0.031	0.023
D0011	1.363	0.483	0.465	0.705	0.131	0.415	0.192	0.255	0.235	0.248	...	0.546	0.107	0.101
D0012	0.225	0.208	0.236	0.284	0.17	0.175	0.223	0.115	0.282	0.154	...	0.122	0.454	1.081
D0013	0.236	0.137	0.124	0.175	0.224	1.559	0.111	0.12	0.131	1.181	...	0.146	1.661	0.2
D0014	0.863	1.694	1.654	0.703	0.799	0.477	1.488	1.542	0.511	0.701	...	1.338	0.843	0.635
D0015	0.124	0.124	0.12	0.109	1.681	0.22	0.213	0.186	0.127	0.123	...	0.28	0.272	0.179
D0016	0.368	0.072	0.495	0.212	0.238	0.291	0.295	0.075	0.068	0.165	...	0.128	0.161	0.28
D0017	0.201	0.423	0.339	0.219	1.239	2.217	0.39	0.864	0.24	2.729	...	0.215	0.38	0.378
D0018	0.294	0.087	0.208	0.211	0.164	0.132	0.157	0.533	0.155	0.087	...	0.08	0.904	0.137
D0019	0.257	0.47	0.308	1.003	0.524	0.398	2.511	0.304	0.322	0.668	...	0.079	0.278	0.181
D0020	0.321	0.142	0.582	0.203	0.581	0.2	0.172	0.497	0.183	2.166	...	0.085	0.023	0.665
D0021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.031	0.012	0	...	0.047	0	0
D0022	0.205	0.222	0.285	0.421	0.38	0.22	0.449	0.408	0.238	0.196	...	0.4	0.407	0.225
D0023	0.671	1.012	0.437	0.487	0.423	0.762	0.361	0.304	0.689	0.332	...	0.618	1.714	0.381
D0024	0.153	0.071	0.055	0.156	0.262	0.136	0.078	0.057	0.153	0.094	...	0.087	0.062	0.078
D0025	1.111	1.102	1.145	1.005	0.551	1.139	0.489	0.544	0.739	0.779	...	0.806	0.332	0.509
D0026	0.096	0.093	0.09	0.105	0.078	0.241	0.086	0.11	0.106	0.266	...	0.188	0.102	0.103
D0027	0.249	0.159	0.655	0.175	0.158	0.164	0.177	0.178	0.341	0.171	...	0.11	0.098	0.092
D0028	0.495	0.499	0.51	0.716	0.344	0.337	0.474	0.761	0.325	0.237	...	0.402	0.367	0.473
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
D0995	0.585	0.29	0.172	0.108	0.253	0.241	0.308	0.252	0.158	0.123	...	0.195	0.223	0.484
D0996	2.289	0.497	0.634	0.752	0.594	0.328	2.345	4.032	2.106	0.737	...	0.988	2.393	0.965
D0997	1.056	1.302	0.498	0.526	0.243	1.296	0.544	1.28	0.787	1.292	...	0.704	0.391	0.922
D0998	0.556	0.332	0.584	1.094	0.66	0.672	0.267	1.098	0.357	0.529	...	0.456	0.519	0.499
D0999	0.19	0.204	0.348	0.586	0.343	0.343	0.237	0.354	0.257	0.438	...	0.313	0.981	0.333
D1000	0.279	0.279	0.328	0.189	0.306	0.247	0.355	0.753	0.374	0.493	...	0.23	0.562	0.179
D1001	0.325	0.704	0.719	0.093	0.077	0.091	0.134	0.231	0.117	0.116	...	0.085	0.15	0.121
D1002	1.668	0.825	0.456	0.322	3.52	0.816	1.111	0.132	0.729	0.097	...	0.55	0.26	0.827
D1003	0.067	0.12	0.811	0.921	0.16	0.528	0.688	0.251	0.237	0.167	...	0.385	0.164	0.213
D1004	0.125	0.047	0.048	0.342	0.21	0.374	0.176	0.079	0.341	0.271	...	0.266	0.17	0.073
D1005	0.177	0.204	0.224	0.242	2.302	2.166	0.92	0.703	1.276	0.431	...	0.365	0.55	0.501
D1006	0.253	0.215	0.09	0.1	0.09	0.106	0.141	0.369	0.185	0.325	...	0.086	0.13	0.062
D1007	0.462	0.143	0.213	0.277	0.144	0.191	0.732	0.201	0.264	0.3	...	0.117	1.289	0.135
D1008	0.133	0.566	0.138	0.256	0.483	0.412	0.292	0.342	0.437	0.288	...	0.288	0.361	0.18
D1009	0.416	0.437	0.719	0.607	0.452	0.92	0.484	0.696	0.542	1.226	...	0.881	0.517	0.61
D1010	1.975	0.266	0.405	0.516	3.512	1.045	0.391	0.821	0.733	1.039	...	0.537	0.57	0.178
D1011	0.444	0.344	0.353	0.373	0.395	0.33	0.306	0.36	0.313	0.38	...	0.297	0.338	0.233
D1012	1.847	0.184	1.899	0.208	0.145	0.27	0.082	0.728	0.258	0.138	...	0.101	0.157	0.454

	<b>2169</b>	<b>2193</b>	<b>2217</b>	<b>2241</b>	<b>2289</b>	<b>2313</b>	<b>2361</b>	<b>2385</b>	<b>2433</b>	<b>2481</b>	...	<b>6825</b>	<b>7065</b>	<b>7089</b>
<b>D1013</b>	3.323	3.443	1.273	2.057	3.202	2.467	1.946	2.186	1.75	0.717	...	0.856	1.528	1.514
<b>D1014</b>	1.542	1.457	1.383	0.469	0.602	0.601	0.382	2.121	1.626	1.161	...	0.848	2.51	3.014
<b>D1015</b>	0.031	0.074	0.053	0.038	0.049	0.053	0.071	0.047	0.056	0.035	...	0.057	0.06	0.151
<b>D1016</b>	0.264	0.272	0.035	0.239	0.267	0.033	0.244	0.094	0.608	0.048	...	0.067	0.066	0
<b>D1017</b>	0.442	0.297	0.333	0.263	0.4	0.209	0.383	0.412	0.421	0.363	...	0.369	0.381	0.391
<b>D1018</b>	0.093	0.095	0.093	0.098	0.097	0.368	0.11	0.104	0.109	0.149	...	0.129	0.105	0.145
<b>D1019</b>	0.032	0.163	0.158	0.172	0.286	0.056	0.043	0.183	0.094	0.223	...	0.046	0.514	0.379
<b>D1020</b>	0.148	0.159	0.158	0.181	0.742	0.272	0.215	0.167	0.252	0.353	...	0.202	0.207	0.283
<b>D1021</b>	0.097	0.084	0.105	0.095	0.17	1.425	0.25	0.078	0.157	0.097	...	0.108	0.698	0.127
<b>D1022</b>	0.155	0.106	0.154	0.123	0.124	0.12	0.125	0.125	0.063	0.085	...	0.064	0.078	0.084
<b>D1023</b>	0.016	0.017	0.039	0.035	0.046	0.038	0.074	0.114	0.09	0.055	...	0.049	0.039	0.042
<b>D1024</b>	0.197	0.312	0.175	0.172	0.144	0.146	0.119	0.837	0.258	0.071	...	0.144	0.074	0.164

1026 rows × 139 columns

```
In [8]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
# Test with 9:00 am TOU data
x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('09:00:00')]
x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
x = x.values
x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
pca = PCA()# keep all columns to cover 100% variance
principleComponents = pca.fit_transform(x)
principleDf = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents)
principleDf
```

Out[8]:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	129	
0	-4.512222	1.015687	-0.355179	-0.436117	-0.189375	1.374784	-1.288974	1.202487	0.761967	0.469236	...	1.071673	-0.334
1	-3.046918	-0.430773	-0.309117	0.136009	0.278526	-0.077276	-0.847145	-0.863169	-0.471936	0.135650	...	-0.303065	-0.451
2	11.478668	5.324820	1.575769	0.353479	1.342200	1.226339	2.637426	0.257290	-4.632804	-0.125207	...	-0.404059	0.9215
3	-1.340653	4.430653	-0.857014	0.946635	-0.013841	-3.105843	-1.606426	-0.334299	-2.430122	-1.553990	...	0.060032	0.1973
4	-6.190426	1.171094	1.754095	0.380849	0.191071	0.198235	-0.048337	0.178417	-0.554229	-0.123905	...	-0.082153	-0.205
5	-1.231413	-0.350828	-0.673411	-0.177436	-0.480530	-0.172093	-0.079046	0.023071	-0.015000	-0.037657	...	0.071770	0.0794
6	-0.295792	-0.968340	-0.555583	0.130429	-0.483096	2.060626	-0.761686	0.080714	0.291958	-0.351315	...	0.646844	-0.403
7	-1.355168	-0.249267	0.361870	-0.080553	-0.341466	0.402250	-0.288570	-1.010213	1.124667	0.435958	...	0.143460	-0.840
8	-5.339566	-0.349525	-0.238231	0.127173	-0.617952	-0.300913	0.085161	0.034700	0.093144	-0.602490	...	-0.063281	0.0369
9	1.594617	3.759965	-1.263836	2.478668	-1.564113	0.212554	-2.305600	-2.726842	-1.465381	-0.982981	...	1.073802	-0.251
10	-9.639351	-0.647861	0.464085	0.323556	0.352476	0.011932	0.059784	0.022269	-0.164712	0.183052	...	0.005130	-0.018
11	-1.442067	0.245890	0.193734	0.719246	-0.561145	0.217221	0.035779	0.337547	-0.425412	-0.328396	...	0.779053	0.3830
12	-1.577523	-1.244185	-0.337935	-0.298160	0.077438	0.112237	-1.098724	-0.773379	-0.708718	0.016898	...	0.112017	0.0834
13	-2.125715	2.711509	-0.622894	1.176684	0.141209	-1.424607	-0.331539	0.561681	-0.959121	-0.728359	...	0.470543	0.3909
14	13.121437	-3.035858	1.608437	1.587707	1.089343	1.856240	1.288642	-1.231034	-0.180316	-1.399257	...	-0.134723	-0.686
15	-3.052158	-0.757713	0.527327	-0.425208	-0.079381	0.047366	0.238736	-1.715172	0.017014	0.048020	...	-0.264421	0.2288
16	-6.083458	0.891250	-0.214220	0.222147	-0.141191	-0.593200	-0.103183	-0.076725	0.530901	-0.053085	...	-0.103454	0.3197
17	1.434359	6.324802	1.306695	-0.698214	0.645091	-1.475785	-0.056580	0.441419	-1.494332	-0.565527	...	0.313796	-1.012
18	-6.367134	-0.278755	0.419944	1.082329	0.306659	-0.402911	0.134913	0.124970	-0.130992	-0.274807	...	0.082774	-0.241
19	4.011328	1.827811	0.194275	-1.628212	-0.908681	1.278036	-2.302290	1.028443	-2.331441	-0.188827	...	0.733136	0.1177
20	-1.364409	2.626805	0.559167	0.737993	1.531242	0.411756	-0.828412	2.600642	-0.770085	-1.207028	...	-0.020067	-0.058
21	-9.926693	-0.610546	0.810988	0.333324	0.580164	0.012799	0.030092	-0.022357	-0.149321	0.161743	...	-0.007635	0.1071
22	-0.372468	-0.678076	-1.132175	-0.434996	-0.422039	-1.125904	-0.635836	-0.695251	0.582243	-0.475490	...	0.096300	0.0894
23	6.095033	0.262529	-1.120467	1.540511	-0.025735	0.955728	-0.505688	-1.477974	-0.450742	-0.591099	...	-0.072564	0.0050
24	-7.250615	-0.462963	0.082721	0.551320	0.187333	-0.144509	-0.189599	-0.019172	-0.131173	-0.004547	...	0.123123	0.1576
25	-6.007972	0.090382	-0.690833	-0.110593	-0.123870	0.139676	-0.559622	0.443976	0.256887	0.230213	...	-0.298425	-0.005
26	-5.408896	-0.214922	0.399155	-0.210698	0.015532	0.431078	-0.307346	0.387932	0.240799	-0.220881	...	0.367881	0.4954
27	0.797186	0.911725	0.022422	0.314950	-0.038957	0.854224	0.780326	0.181902	-0.003022	0.088759	...	-0.401795	0.0132
28	17.067722	0.815304	16.496756	-8.980625	-1.564113	-2.732175	-4.227812	-0.909515	0.551132	2.050351	...	1.041187	-0.426
29	2.101676	0.306077	-0.136663	2.128976	-1.733014	4.739782	-1.439399	-0.868281	1.091229	1.838123	...	0.036046	-0.043
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
915	18.163801	-0.555929	0.786531	-0.753284	2.406616	1.617423	-1.071443	0.090457	-0.169234	-1.044034	...	-0.516890	-0.041
916	-4.127316	-0.779572	0.164774	0.439736	-0.135854	1.010505	-0.254017	0.297940	-0.591987	0.286293	...	0.021114	-0.260
917	23.309735	-2.630396	0.313506	1.737093	1.723385	4.338141	2.672543	1.185883	-5.068112	0.138585	...	-0.053723	0.1549
918	8.598908	-0.576539	-1.717446	0.114511	0.199700	-0.857896	-0.076789	0.288845	1.112946	-0.585049	...	0.116888	-0.351
919	4.682335	1.095920	-1.549097	0.169857	-0.388231	-1.577948	-0.533172	-0.624004	-0.145549	-0.823452	...	0.051852	0.0837
920	-1.547062	-0.992232	-0.952826	0.055519	0.329949	0.325661	0.482589	-0.077398	0.366215	-0.267865	...	0.034470	-0.492
921	-0.520844	-0.047002	-0.211098	-0.091880	0.241422	-0.501056	-0.422044	0.319560	-0.083435	0.449160	...	-0.186803	-0.235
922	-3.669560	-1.759440	0.491971	0.729492	-0.484798	-0.270062	0.521191	0.293846	0.809176	0.854257	...	-0.188825	-0.254
923	8.404591	2.310620	-0.434291	-0.561177	-6.329485	-0.210240	2.387605	3.681032	-3.133732	-0.030098	...	-0.473601	0.4511
924	-2.191053	1.585421	-0.861352	-1.036410	-0.480673	1.241087	0.114374	0.768028	0.794892	0.440266	...	-0.175909	-0.451
925	-6.909990	-0.319302	0.245488	-0.025647	-0.107755	0.030365	0.029710	0.009843	-0.122989	0.178591	...	-0.004873	0.2236
926	2.549964	0.425430	2.922496	-1.973045	-0.029095	1.602659	0.139031	0.792535	-0.826451	0.351082	...	-0.140897	-0.584
927	-4.708458	0.261125	-0.449676	-0.295832	0.559766	0.025081	-0.005531	-0.126721	-0.305765	-0.117961	...	0.243585	0.1168

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	...	129	
934	23.725092	-7.204944	3.305524	-2.085993	14.206224	-0.459352	-1.290797	15.095077	-7.791476	6.716550	...	0.046170	0.2550
935	-7.273826	-1.101513	0.335385	0.133547	0.938196	-0.061717	0.148742	0.556689	0.284985	0.261463	...	-0.010970	0.1478
936	-7.285627	-0.838435	0.907847	-0.315298	0.621928	-0.264597	-0.582919	0.682987	0.012967	-0.195573	...	-0.080571	-0.510
937	1.071899	-0.290715	-0.785939	0.005810	0.241315	-0.070963	-0.525343	-0.253821	-0.154625	-0.034037	...	0.035545	-0.256
938	-6.022776	-0.378201	-0.450970	-0.271958	-0.101511	0.461885	-0.150962	0.181595	-0.257883	-0.470833	...	0.282474	0.3052
939	-5.423947	-0.011220	-0.140830	0.209782	0.293905	0.265561	-0.003789	0.353700	0.395939	0.226448	...	-0.209090	0.0985
940	-2.656478	0.534735	-1.124158	-0.293869	-0.533387	0.118191	-0.760425	0.064379	0.778966	0.034424	...	0.228936	0.6777
941	-5.086264	-0.271159	-0.012567	0.658203	0.018962	-0.585131	0.825126	0.287956	-0.016560	0.210624	...	0.228533	-0.097
942	-7.428534	-0.907531	0.297246	0.185032	0.950158	0.107094	-0.062366	0.317623	-0.154845	0.228435	...	0.505413	-0.198
943	-8.752728	-0.760504	0.415760	0.139956	0.244867	0.043667	0.041391	0.014013	-0.035069	0.267356	...	-0.030241	0.0906
944	-6.563086	-1.022306	0.089565	0.046444	-0.137239	-0.321302	0.297489	0.399314	-0.137933	0.218216	...	-0.034066	-0.074

945 rows × 139 columns

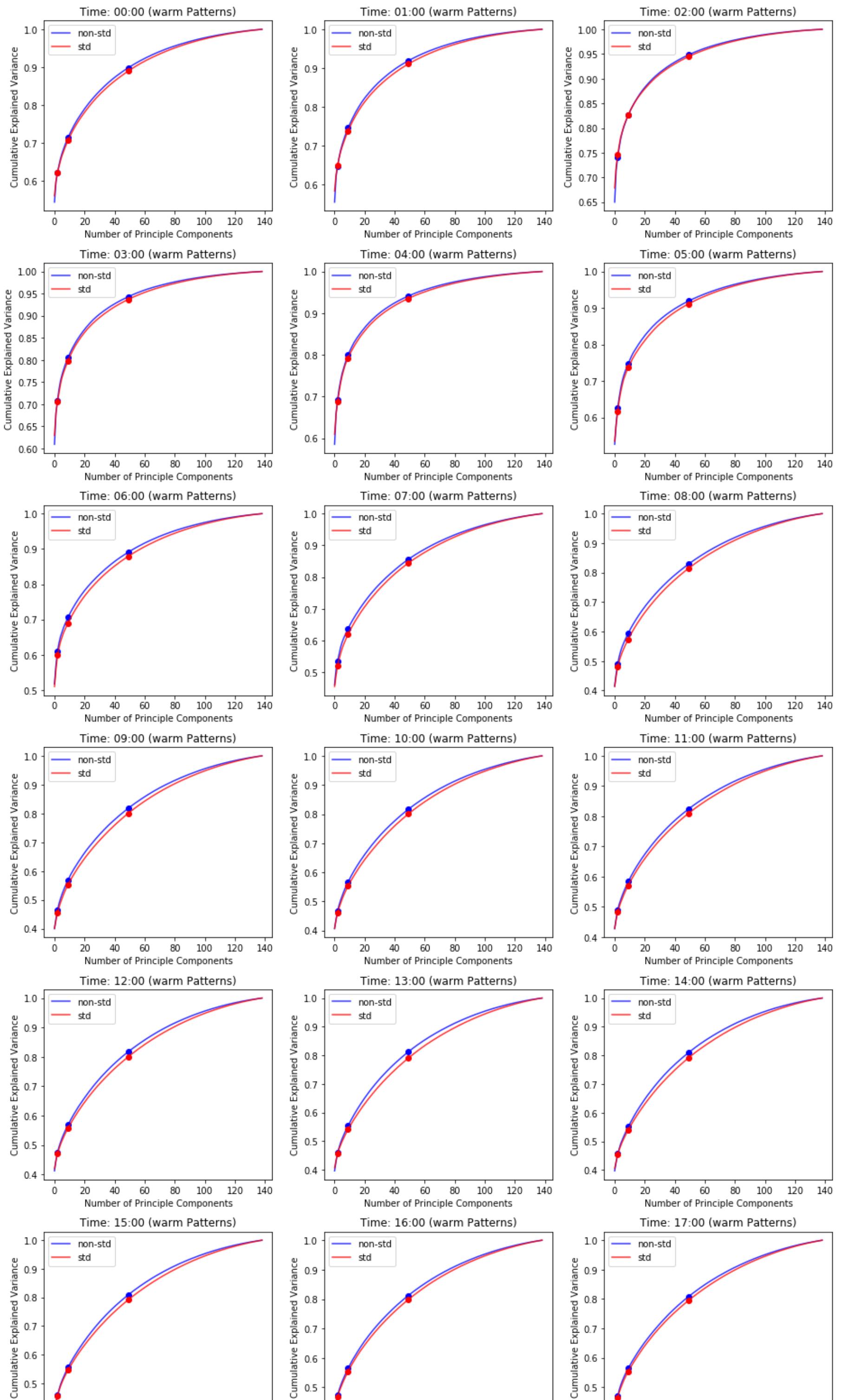
Note: in cold seasons non-null value users are 958, which is more than these in the warm seasons.

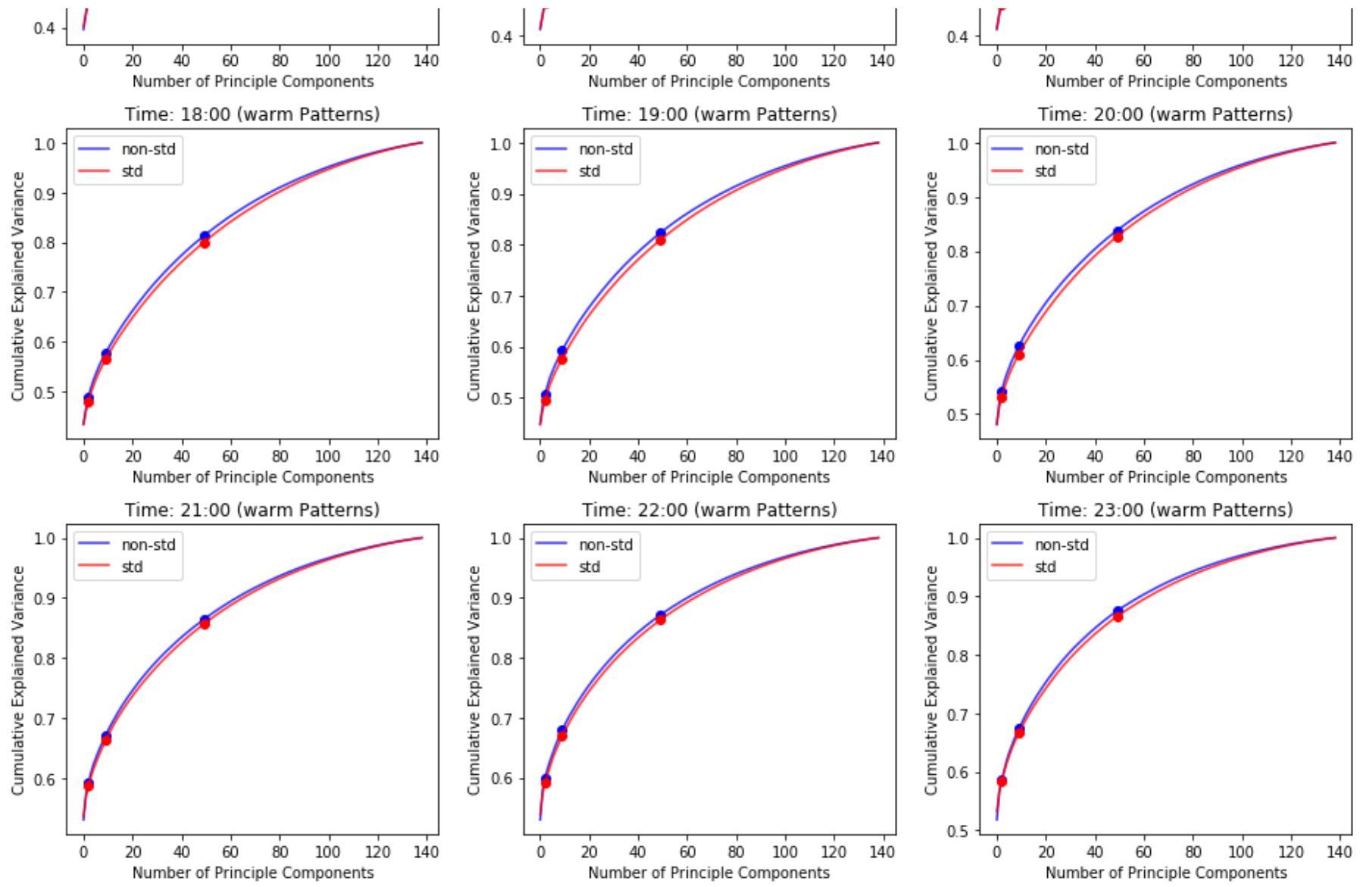
```
In [15]: sum(x[:,0])
```

```
Out[15]: 4.796163466380676e-14
```

```
In [9]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,30))
for i in range(24):
    ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1)
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        ax.plot(np.cumsum(pca_nstd.explained_variance_ratio_), c = 'blue', label = 'non-std', alpha = 0.8)
        ax.plot([2, 9, 49], [np.cumsum(pca_nstd.explained_variance_ratio_)[2], np.cumsum(pca_nstd.explained_variance_ratio_)[9], np.cumsum(pca_nstd.explained_variance_ratio_)[49]], 'bo')
        # PCA with standardization
        x = x.values
        x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
        pca = PCA()# keep all columns to cover 100% variance
        principleComponents = pca.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents)
        ax.plot(np.cumsum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_), c = 'red', label = 'std', alpha = 0.8)
        ax.plot([2, 9, 49], [np.cumsum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)[2], np.cumsum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)[9], np.cumsum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)[49]], 'ro')
        ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Number of Principle Components')
        ax.set_ylabel('Cumulative Explained Variance')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        ax.plot(np.cumsum(pca_nstd.explained_variance_ratio_), c = 'blue', label = 'non-std', alpha = 0.8)
        ax.plot([2, 9, 49], [np.cumsum(pca_nstd.explained_variance_ratio_)[2], np.cumsum(pca_nstd.explained_variance_ratio_)[9], np.cumsum(pca_nstd.explained_variance_ratio_)[49]], 'bo')
        # PCA with standardization
        x = x.values
        x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
        pca = PCA()# keep all columns to cover 100% variance
        principleComponents = pca.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents)
        ax.plot(np.cumsum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_), c = 'red', label = 'std', alpha = 0.8)
        ax.plot([2, 9, 49], [np.cumsum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)[2], np.cumsum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)[9], np.cumsum(pca.explained_variance_ratio_)[49]], 'ro')
        ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Number of Principle Components')
        ax.set_ylabel('Cumulative Explained Variance')
plt.tight_layout()
```





The above pictures show that using the first 3 PCs can always explain from 45% to 74% amount of variance.

Next we will give the meaning of the first 3 PCs:

PC1 & PC2: temperature related (no matter of standarization, PC1 and PC2 are somehow correlated)

PC3: related to days of week, since the coeffients of Friday and Saturday are skewed to positive area, if there's not correlation, it should always be equally distributed around 0

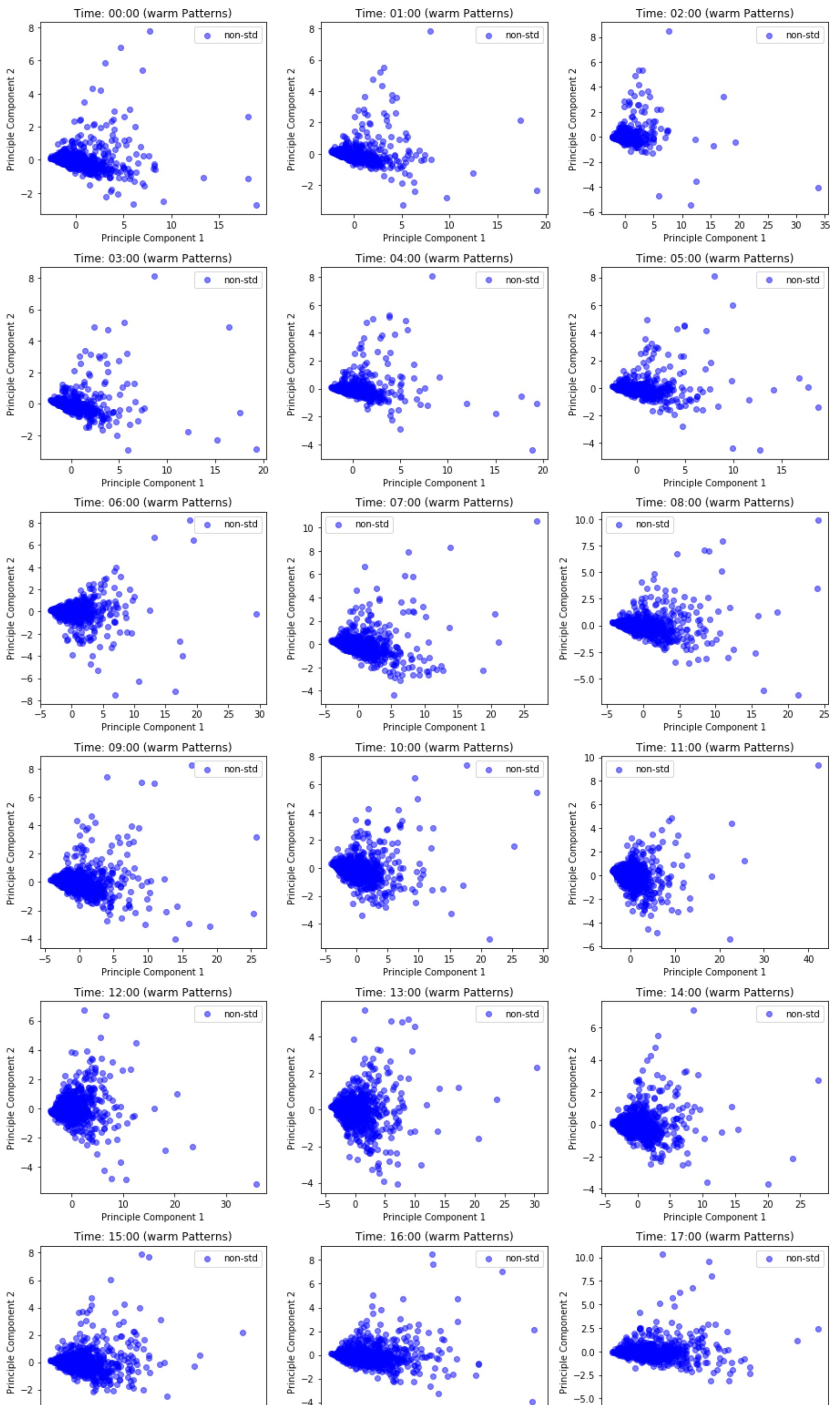
Using the 3 components to do k-mean clustering and we can get several groups

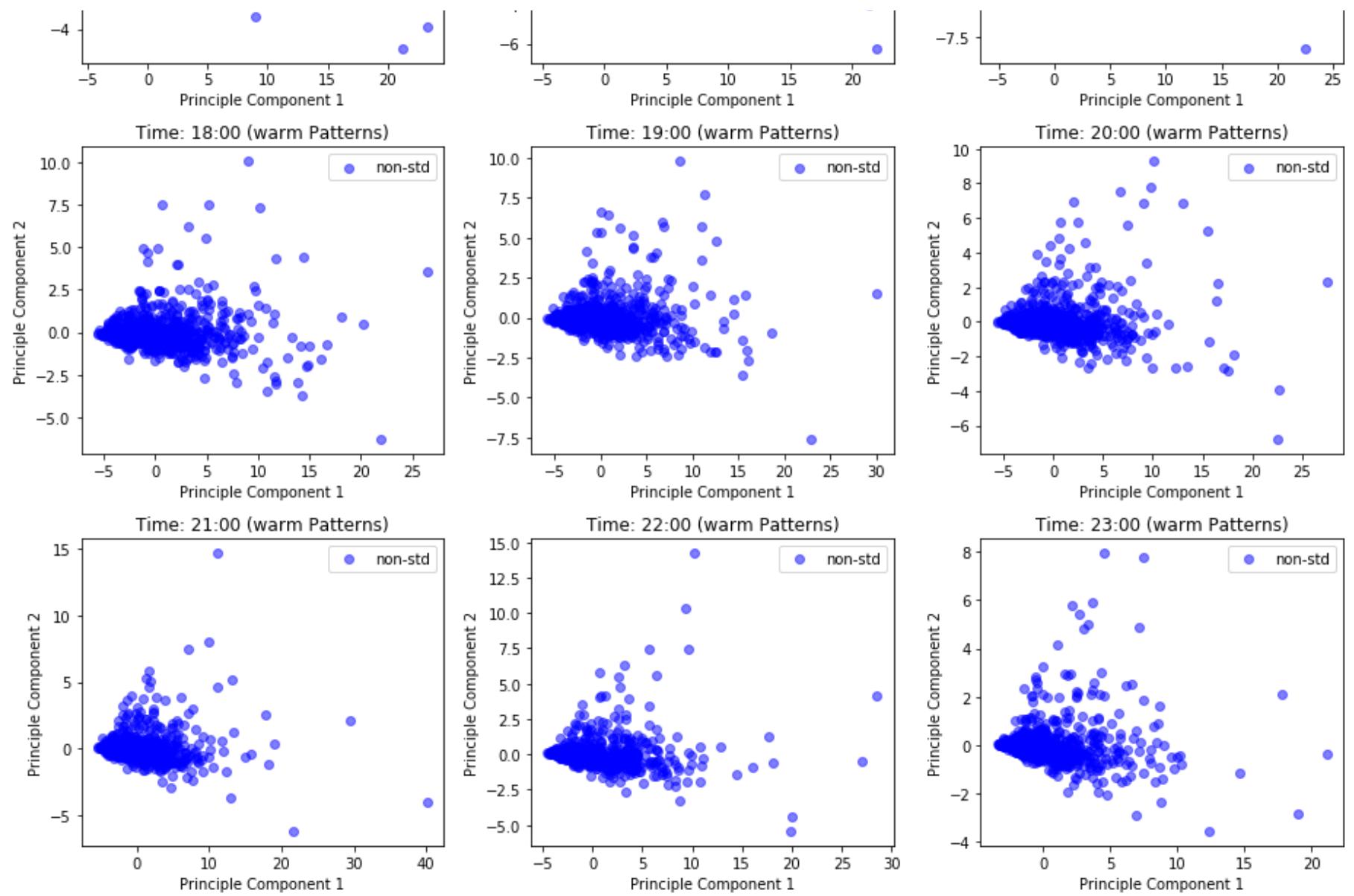
Coloring them in a 3D space (or if the first two PCs leads to some confusion, maybe do 2D with 3 differnt projections)

Then we could try to color them in a 2D slice surphase (temp vs day of week, temp )

```
In [10]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

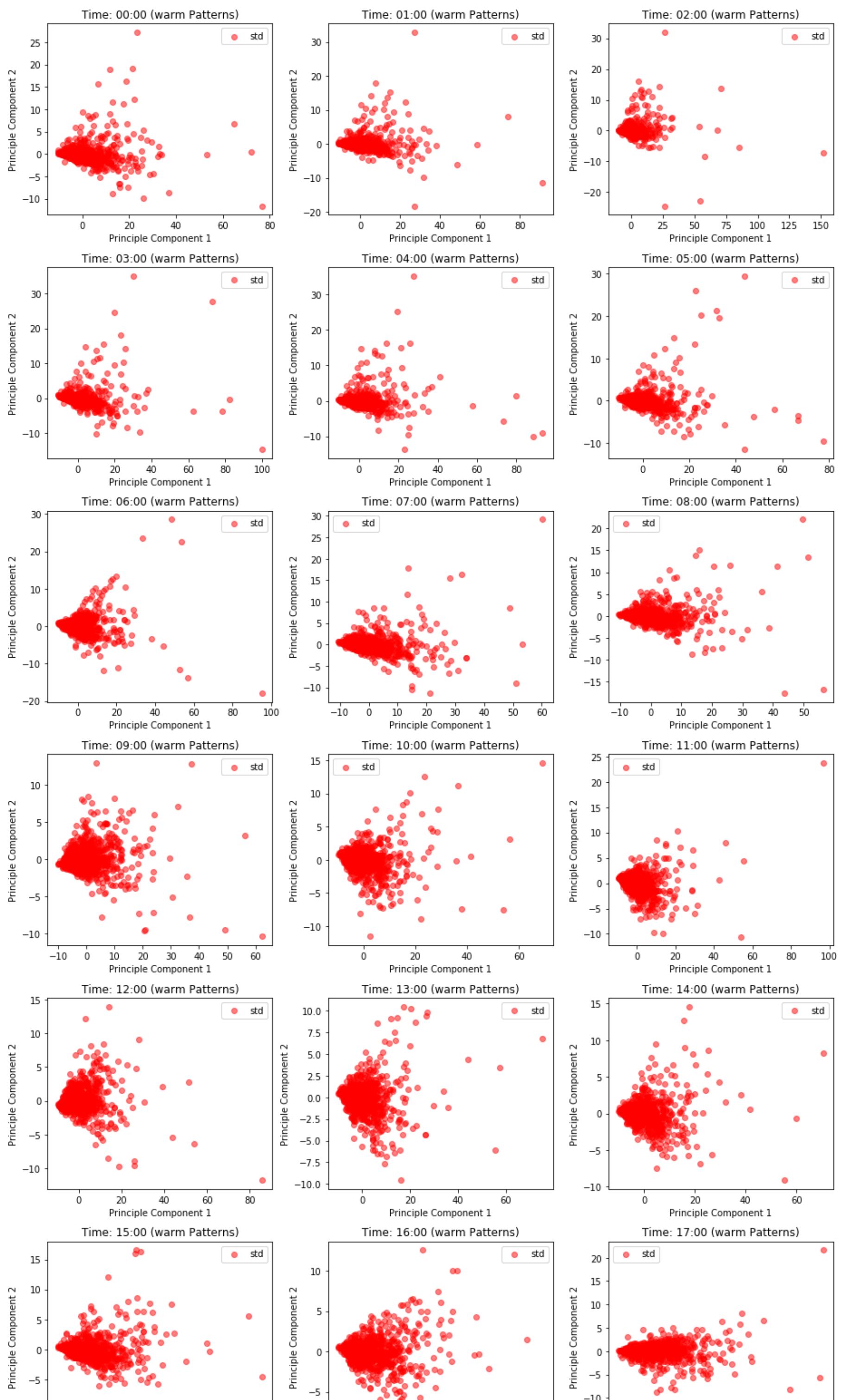
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,30))
for i in range(24):
    ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1)
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[0], principleDf_nstd[1], c = 'blue', label = 'non-std', alpha = 0.5)
        # PCA with standardization
        x = x.values
        x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
        pca = PCA()# keep all columns to cover 100% variance
        principleComponents = pca.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents)
    #
        ax.scatter(principleDf[0], principleDf[1], c = 'red', label = 'std', alpha = 0.1)
        ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Principle Component 1')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 2')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[0], principleDf_nstd[1], c = 'blue', label = 'non-std', alpha = 0.5)
        # PCA with standardization
        x = x.values
        x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
        pca = PCA()# keep all columns to cover 100% variance
        principleComponents = pca.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents)
    #
        ax.scatter(principleDf[0], principleDf[1], c = 'red', label = 'std', alpha = 0.1)
        ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Principle Component 1')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 2')
plt.tight_layout()
```

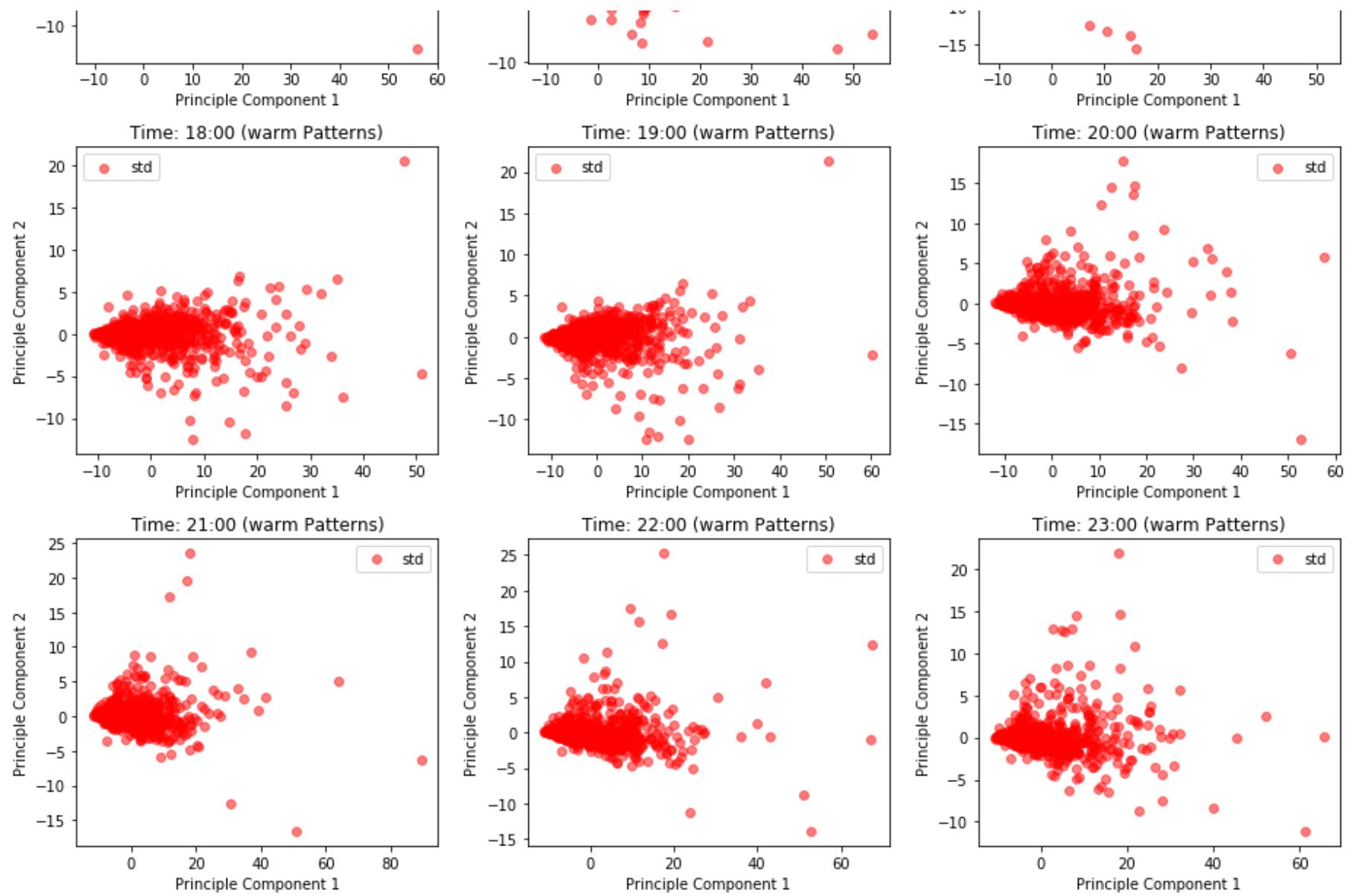




```
In [11]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,30))
for i in range(24):
    ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1)
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
    #     ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[0], principleDf_nstd[1], c = 'blue', label = 'non-std', alpha = 0.5)
    # PCA with standardization
        x = x.values
        x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
        pca = PCA()# keep all columns to cover 100% variance
        principleComponents = pca.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents)
        ax.scatter(principleDf[0], principleDf[1], c = 'red', label = 'std', alpha = 0.5)
        ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Principle Component 1')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 2')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
    #     ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[0], principleDf_nstd[1], c = 'blue', label = 'non-std', alpha = 0.5)
    # PCA with standardization
        x = x.values
        x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
        pca = PCA()# keep all columns to cover 100% variance
        principleComponents = pca.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents)
        ax.scatter(principleDf[0], principleDf[1], c = 'red', label = 'std', alpha = 0.5)
        ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Principle Component 1')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 2')
plt.tight_layout()
```



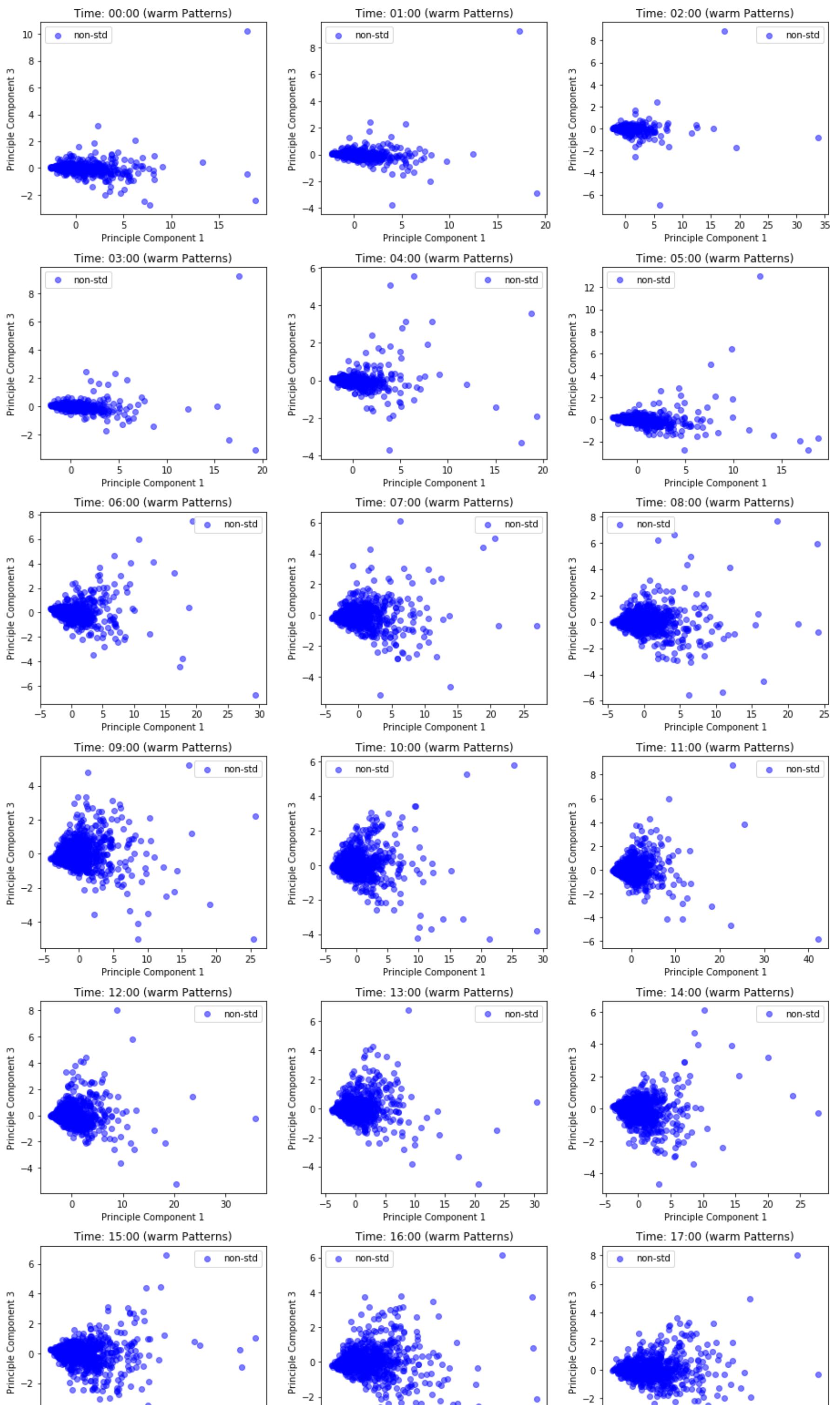


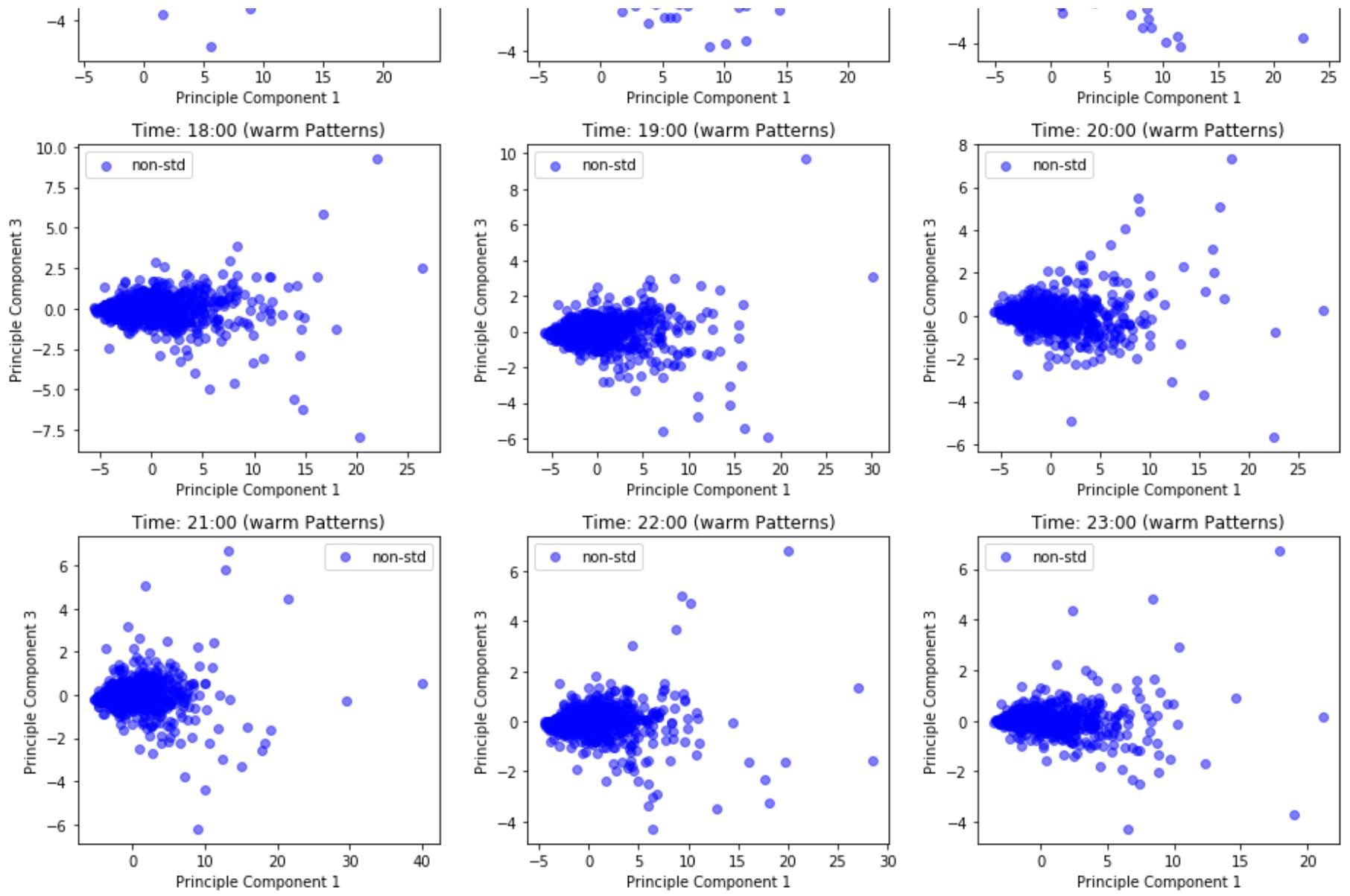
Different from the size-and-variable both standardization in paper 2, we care about the size effect. So we do not perform size standardization. Also in paper2, the author worried about the correlated problems, which wouldn't appear if they didn't use the no-size-scaled PCA to perform K-mean clustering. So the reason that problem seems to exist is they used the different PCA as the input of K-mean clustering and get the different labels, then put these labels to the previous PCA method, it seems that in Fig2 of their paper, each "category" seems has PC1 and PC2 linearly correlated, but this problem shouldn't have.

Component 1 and Component 3 relationship is shown below

```
In [12]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

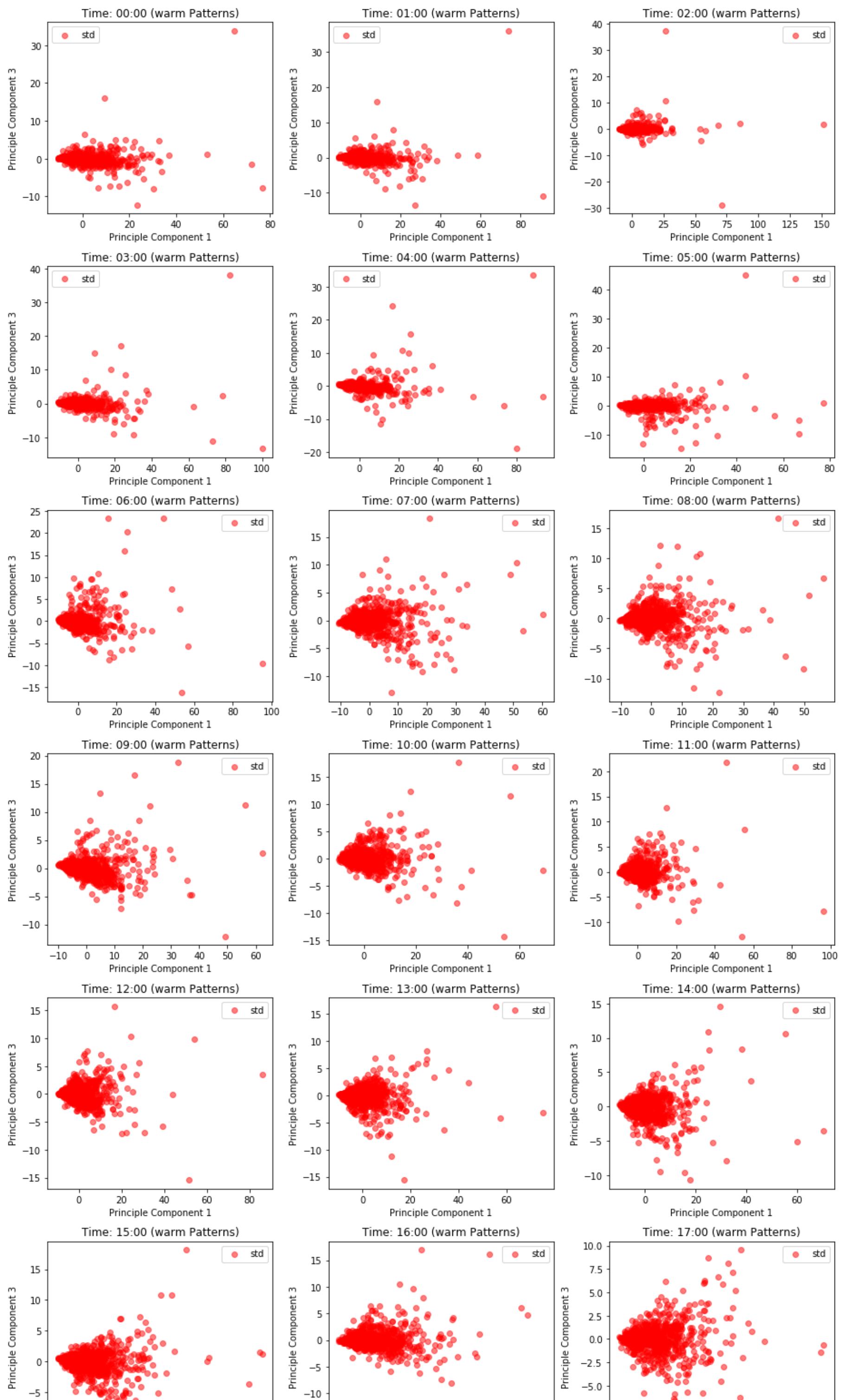
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,30))
for i in range(24):
    ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1)
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[0], principleDf_nstd[2], c = 'blue', label = 'non-std', alpha = 0.5)
        # PCA with standardization
        x = x.values
        x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
        pca = PCA()# keep all columns to cover 100% variance
        principleComponents = pca.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents)
    #
        ax.scatter(principleDf[0], principleDf[2], c = 'red', label = 'std', alpha = 0.1)
        ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Principle Component 1')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 3')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[0], principleDf_nstd[2], c = 'blue', label = 'non-std', alpha = 0.5)
        # PCA with standardization
        x = x.values
        x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
        pca = PCA()# keep all columns to cover 100% variance
        principleComponents = pca.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents)
    #
        ax.scatter(principleDf[0], principleDf[2], c = 'red', label = 'std', alpha = 0.1)
        ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Principle Component 1')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 3')
plt.tight_layout()
```

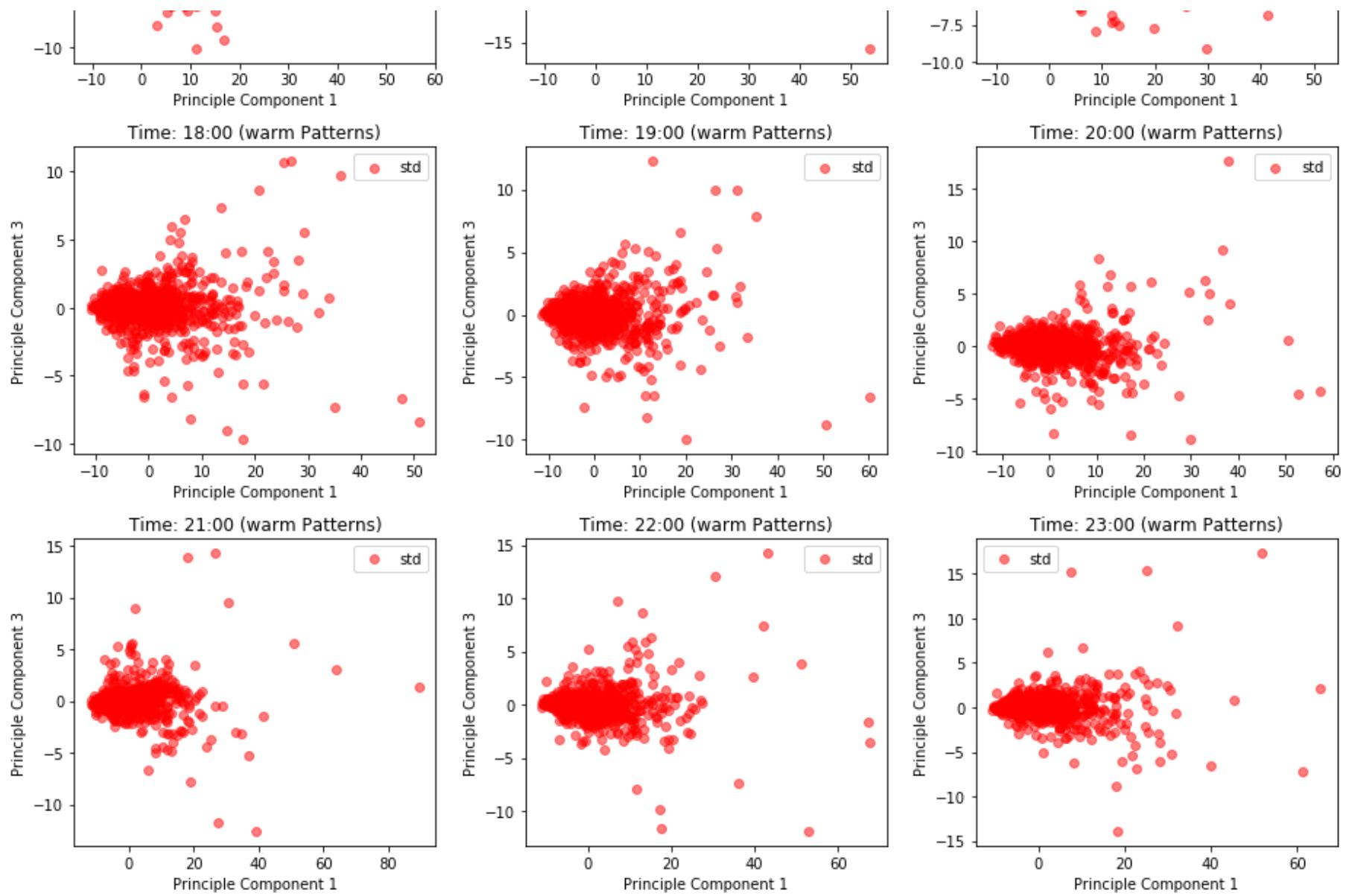




```
In [13]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,30))
for i in range(24):
    ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1)
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
    #     ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[0], principleDf_nstd[2], c = 'blue', label = 'non-std', alpha = 0.5)
    # PCA with standardization
        x = x.values
        x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
        pca = PCA()# keep all columns to cover 100% variance
        principleComponents = pca.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents)
        ax.scatter(principleDf[0], principleDf[2], c = 'red', label = 'std', alpha = 0.5)
        ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Principle Component 1')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 3')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
    #     ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[0], principleDf_nstd[2], c = 'blue', label = 'non-std', alpha = 0.5)
    # PCA with standardization
        x = x.values
        x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
        pca = PCA()# keep all columns to cover 100% variance
        principleComponents = pca.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents)
        ax.scatter(principleDf[0], principleDf[2], c = 'red', label = 'std', alpha = 0.5)
        ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Principle Component 1')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 3')
plt.tight_layout()
```

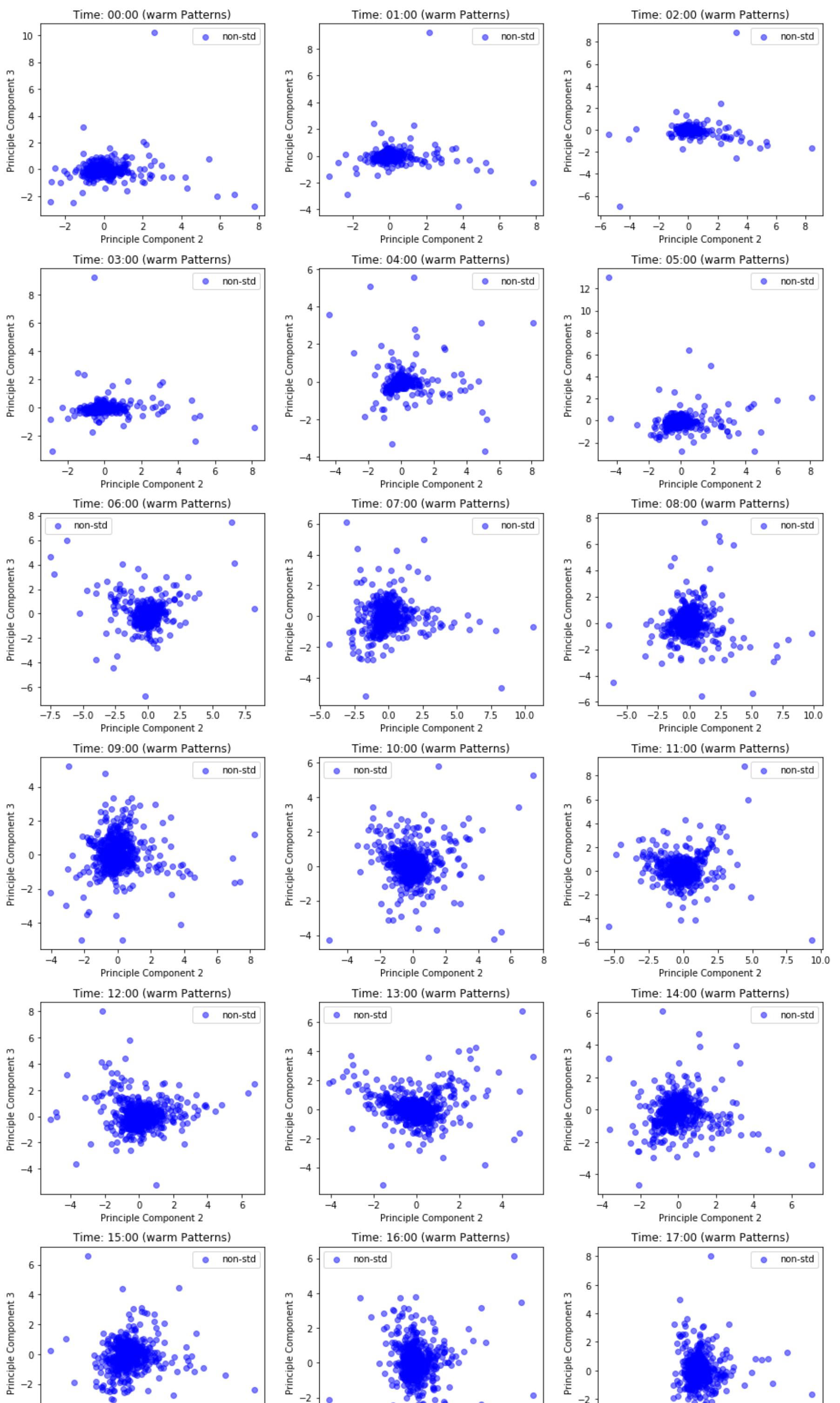


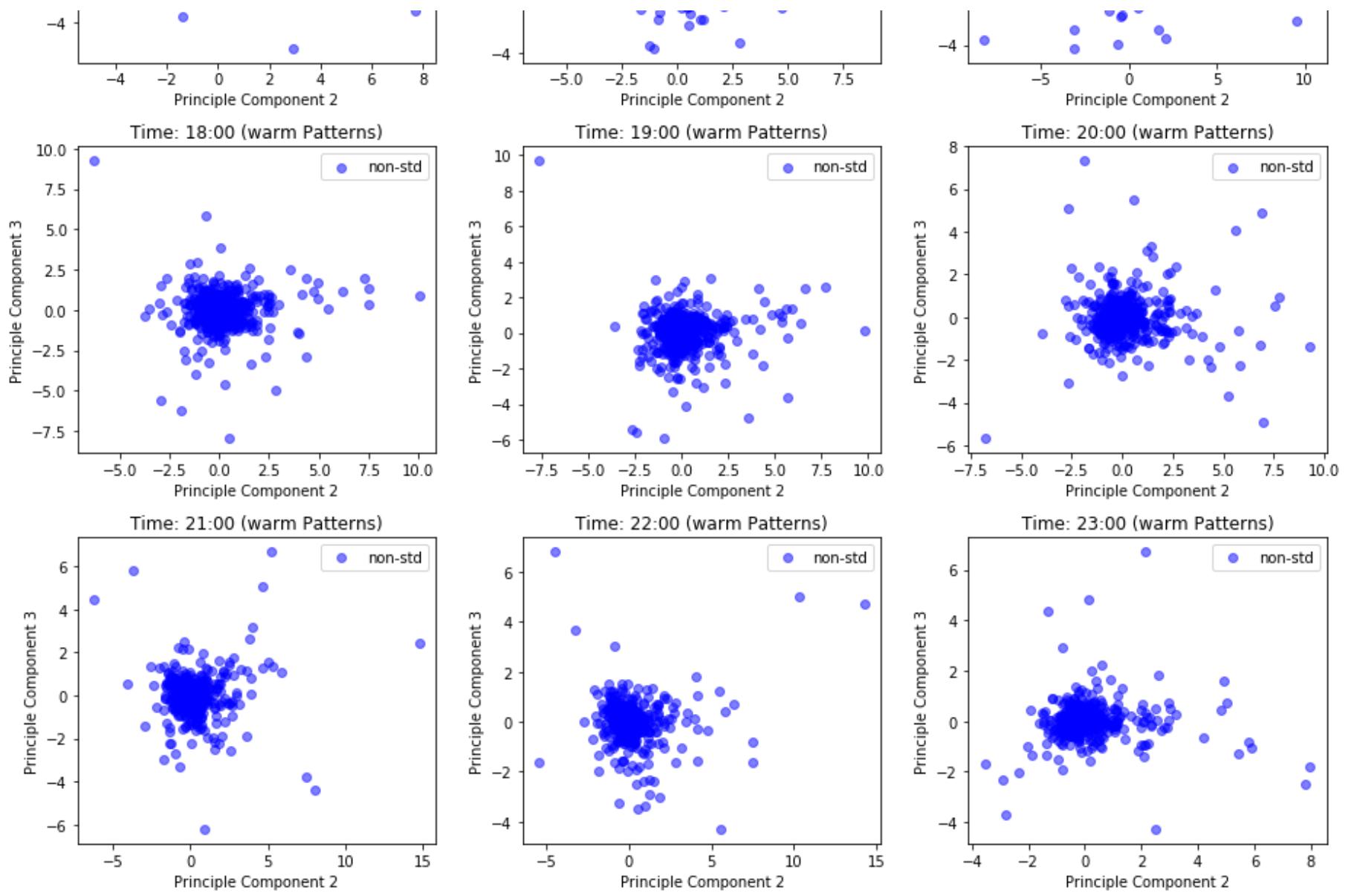


Component 2 and Component 3 relationship is shown below

```
In [14]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

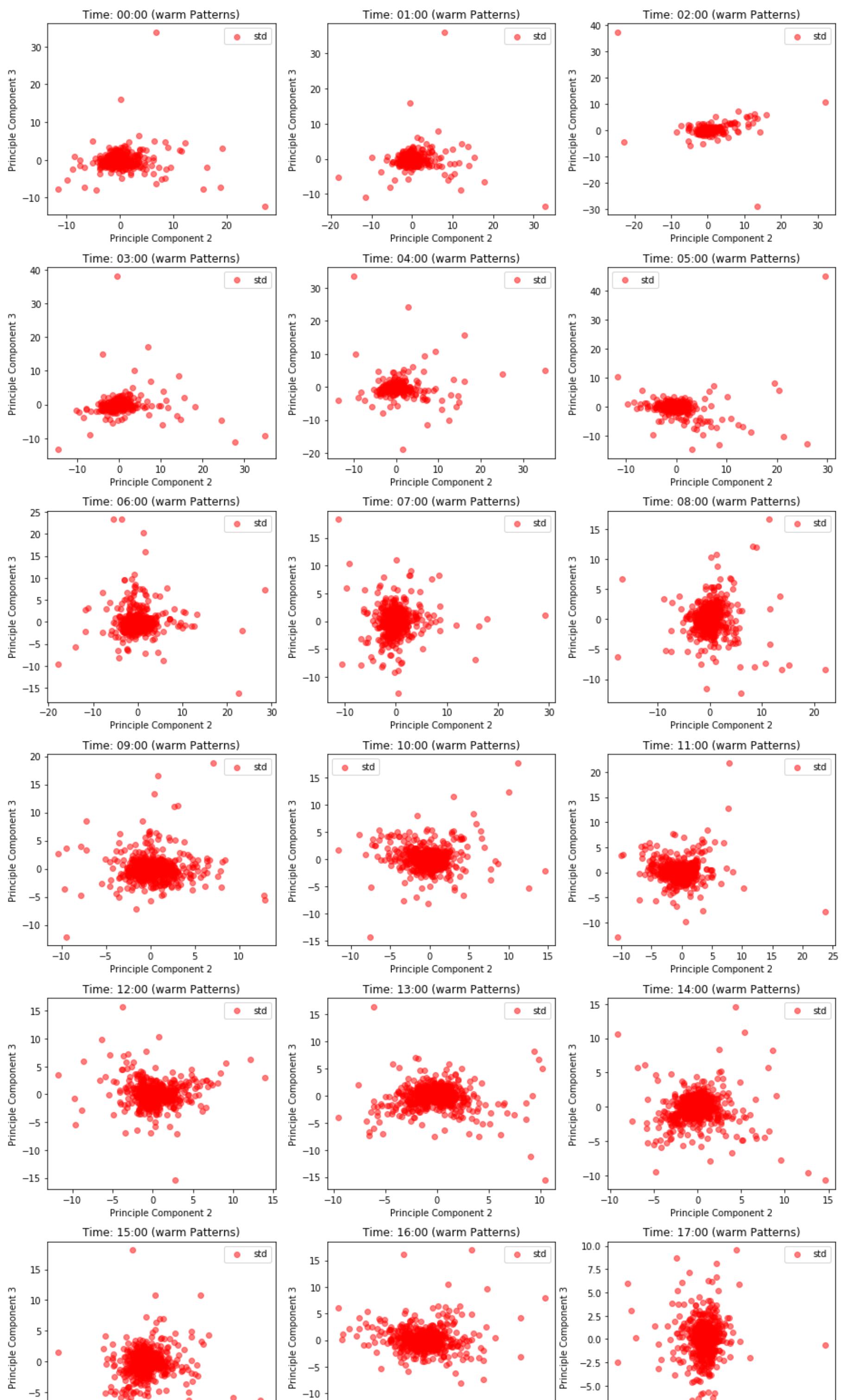
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,30))
for i in range(24):
    ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1)
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[1], principleDf_nstd[2], c = 'blue', label = 'non-std', alpha = 0.5)
        # PCA with standardization
        x = x.values
        x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
        pca = PCA()# keep all columns to cover 100% variance
        principleComponents = pca.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents)
    #
        ax.scatter(principleDf[1], principleDf[2], c = 'red', label = 'std', alpha = 0.5)
        ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Principle Component 2')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 3')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[1], principleDf_nstd[2], c = 'blue', label = 'non-std', alpha = 0.5)
        # PCA with standardization
        x = x.values
        x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
        pca = PCA()# keep all columns to cover 100% variance
        principleComponents = pca.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents)
    #
        ax.scatter(principleDf[1], principleDf[2], c = 'red', label = 'std', alpha = 0.5)
        ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Principle Component 2')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 3')
plt.tight_layout()
```

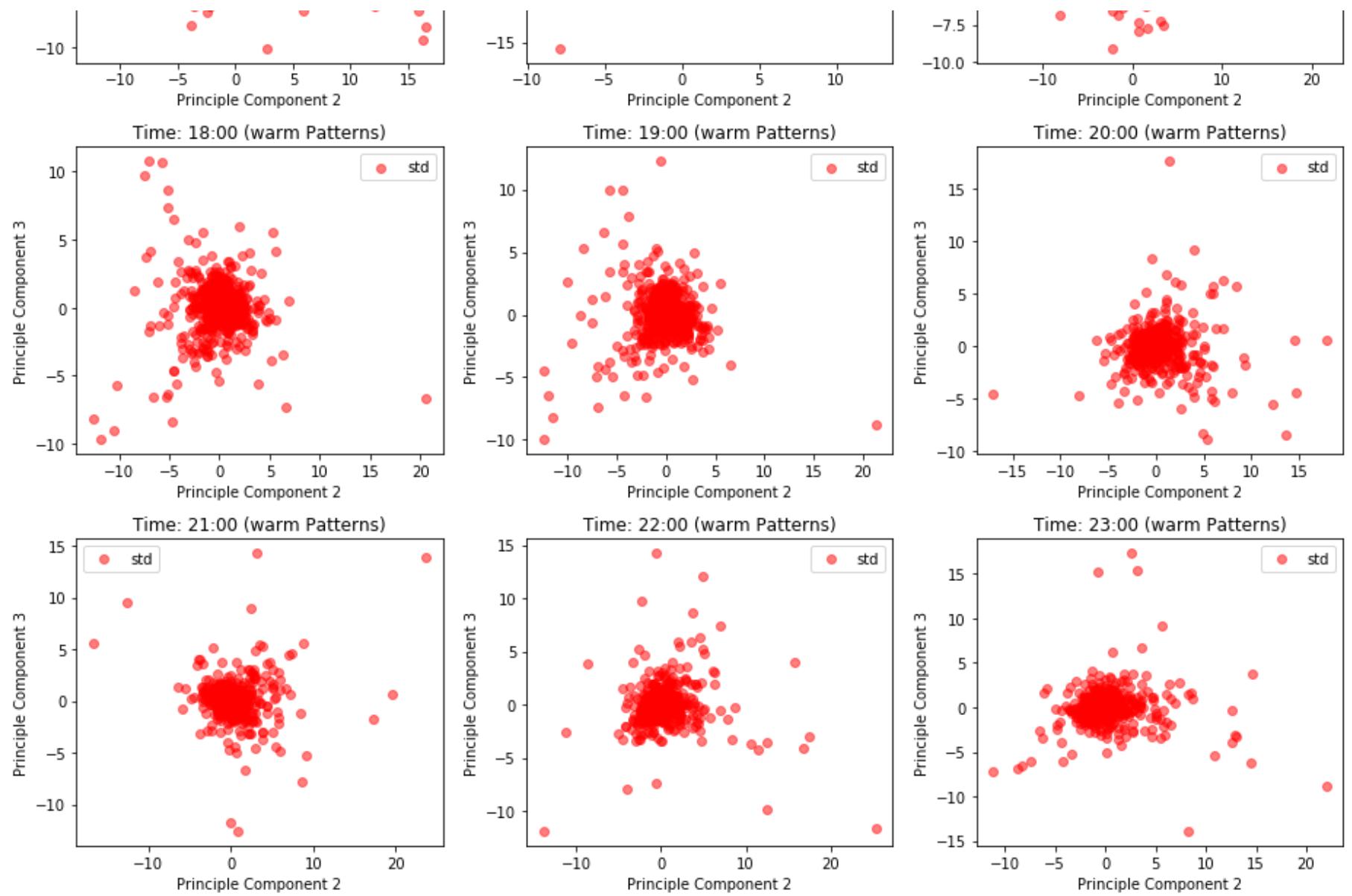




```
In [15]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,30))
for i in range(24):
    ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1)
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
    #     ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[1], principleDf_nstd[2], c = 'blue', label = 'non-std', alpha = 0.5)
    # PCA with standardization
        x = x.values
        x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
        pca = PCA()# keep all columns to cover 100% variance
        principleComponents = pca.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents)
        ax.scatter(principleDf[1], principleDf[2], c = 'red', label = 'std', alpha = 0.5)
        ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Principle Component 2')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 3')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
    #     ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[1], principleDf_nstd[2], c = 'blue', label = 'non-std', alpha = 0.5)
    # PCA with standardization
        x = x.values
        x = StandardScaler().fit_transform(x)
        pca = PCA()# keep all columns to cover 100% variance
        principleComponents = pca.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents)
        ax.scatter(principleDf[1], principleDf[2], c = 'red', label = 'std', alpha = 0.5)
        ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Principle Component 2')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 3')
plt.tight_layout()
```



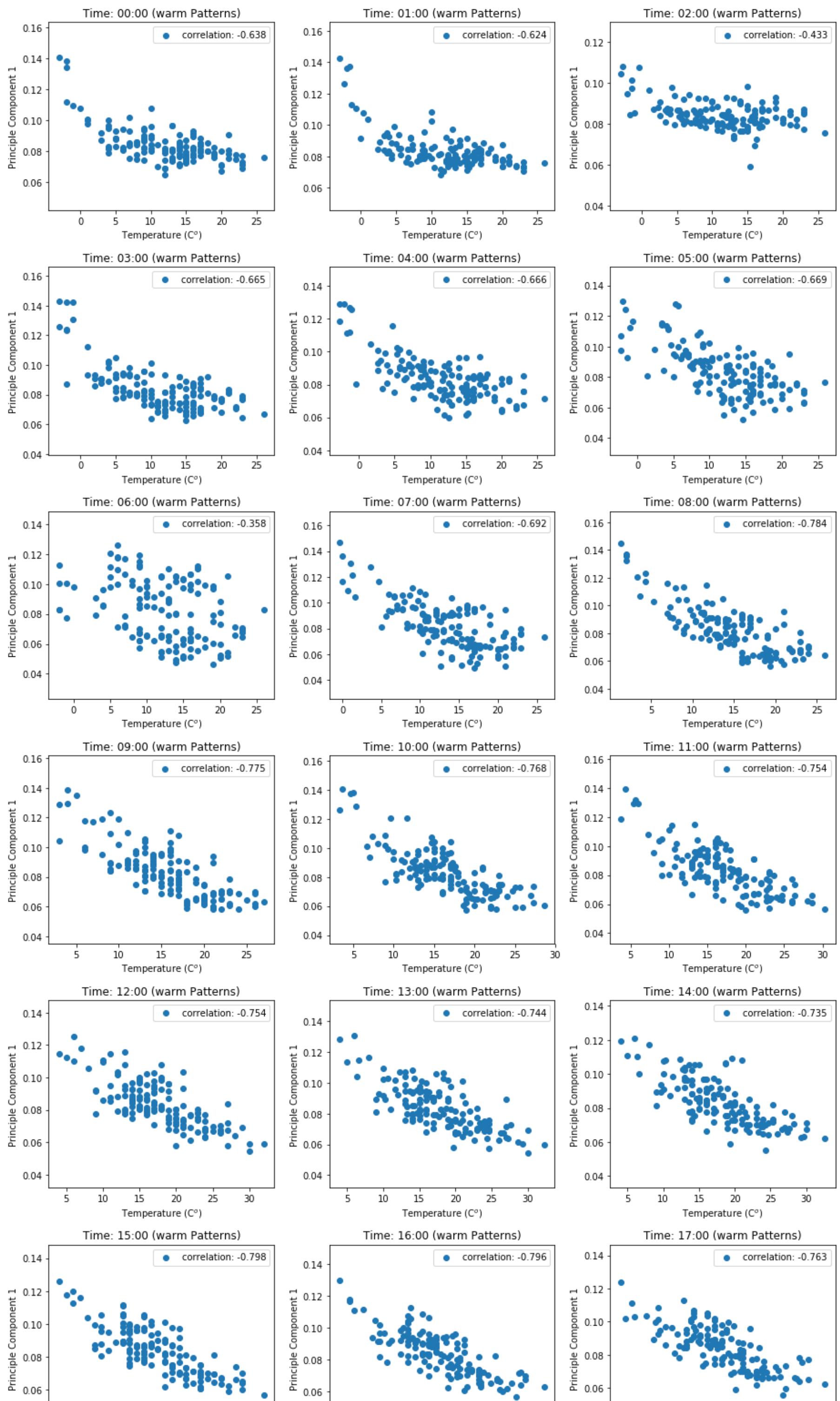


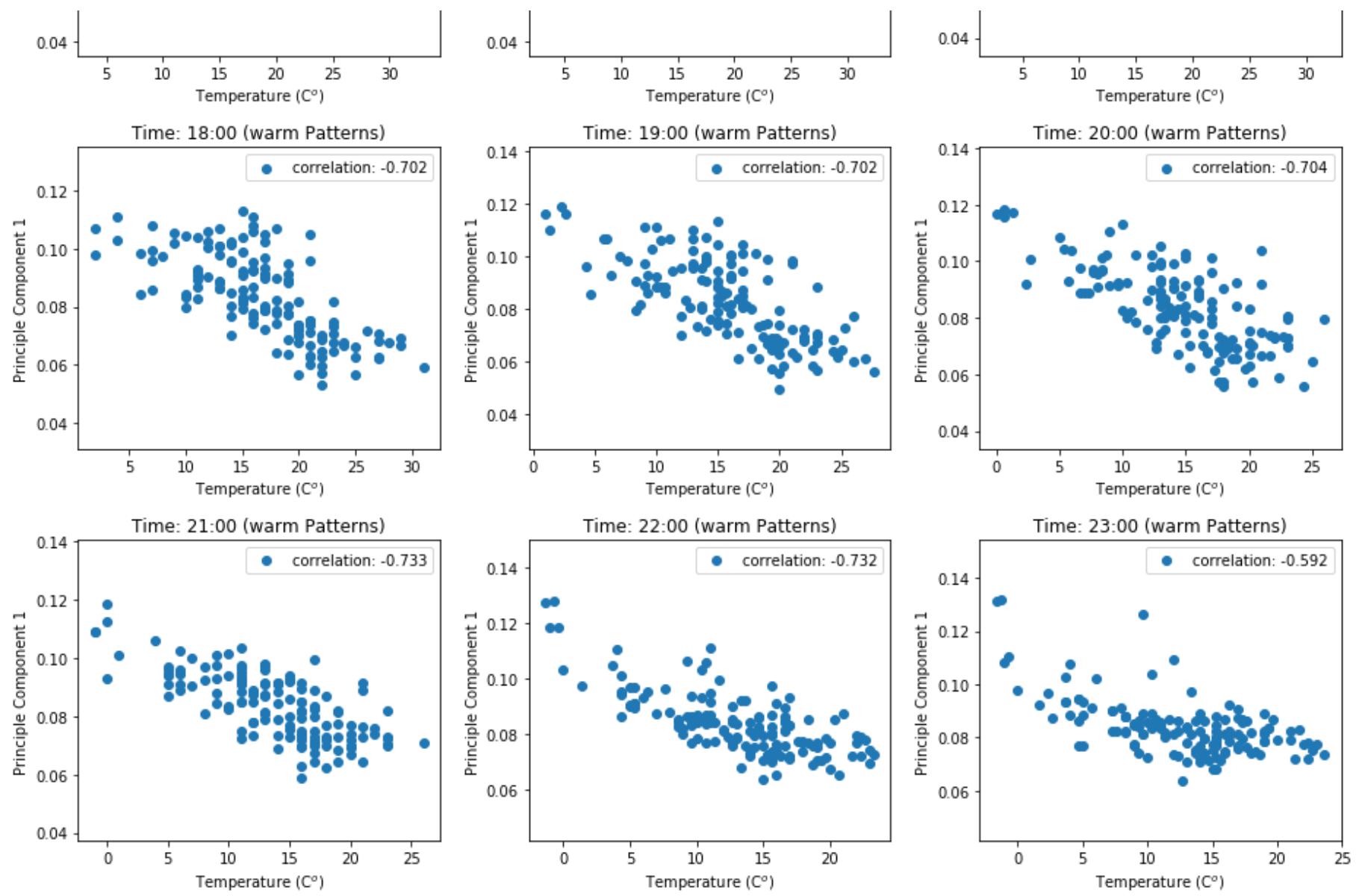
The above three types of plots show that std don't have significant advantage in this case, so we will use non-std in our later analysis.

Let's try to interpret PCs' meaning:

(1) PC1's coefficients vs Temperature:

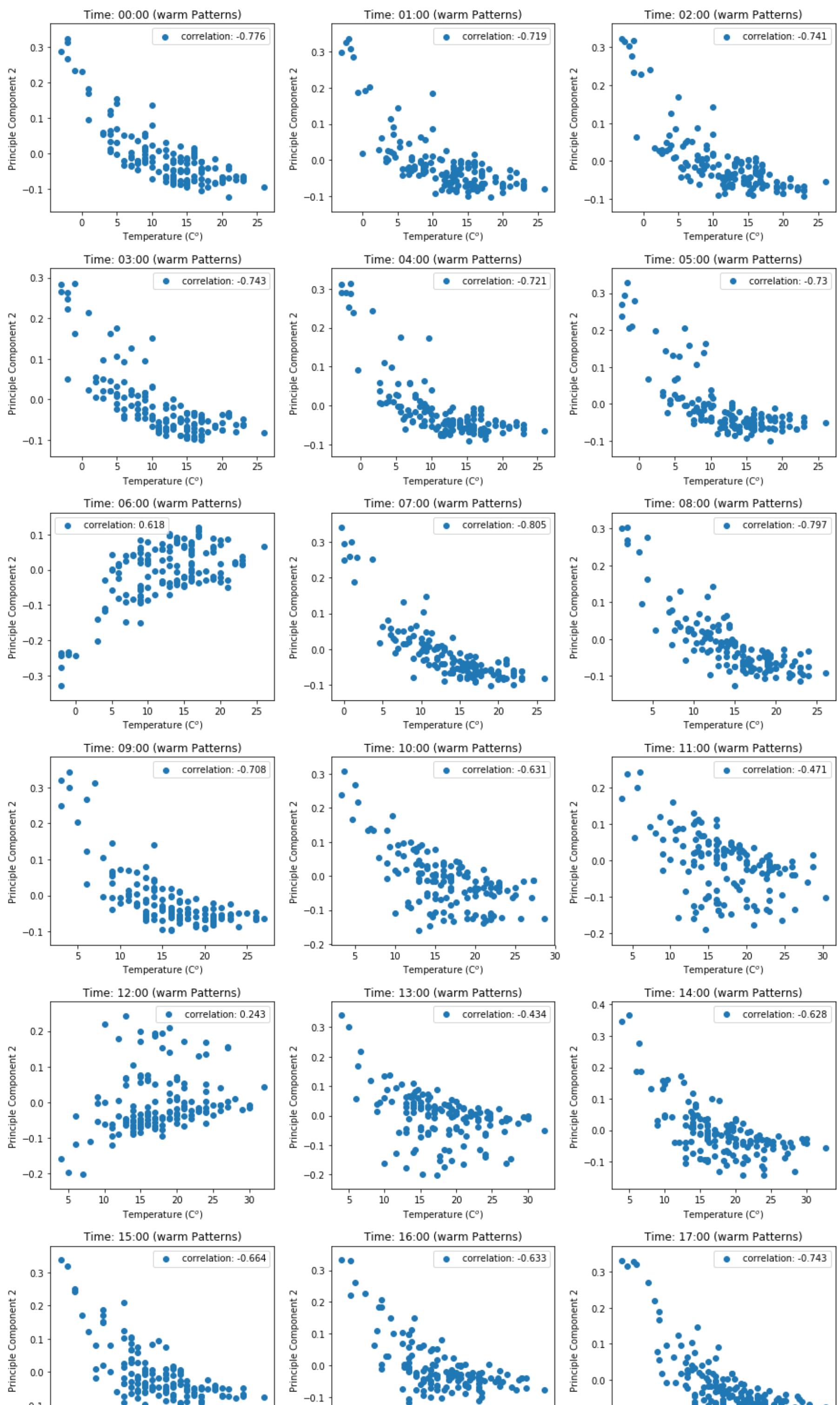
```
In [16]: fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,30))
for i in range(24):
    ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1)
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        ax.scatter(df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')], pca_nstd.components_[0], label = 'correlation: ' + str(round(np.corrcoef(pca_nstd.components_[0], df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00'))][0][1], 3)))
        ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 1')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        ax.scatter(df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')], pca_nstd.components_[0], label = 'correlation: ' + str(round(np.corrcoef(pca_nstd.components_[0], df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00'))][0][1], 3)))
        ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 1')
plt.tight_layout()
```

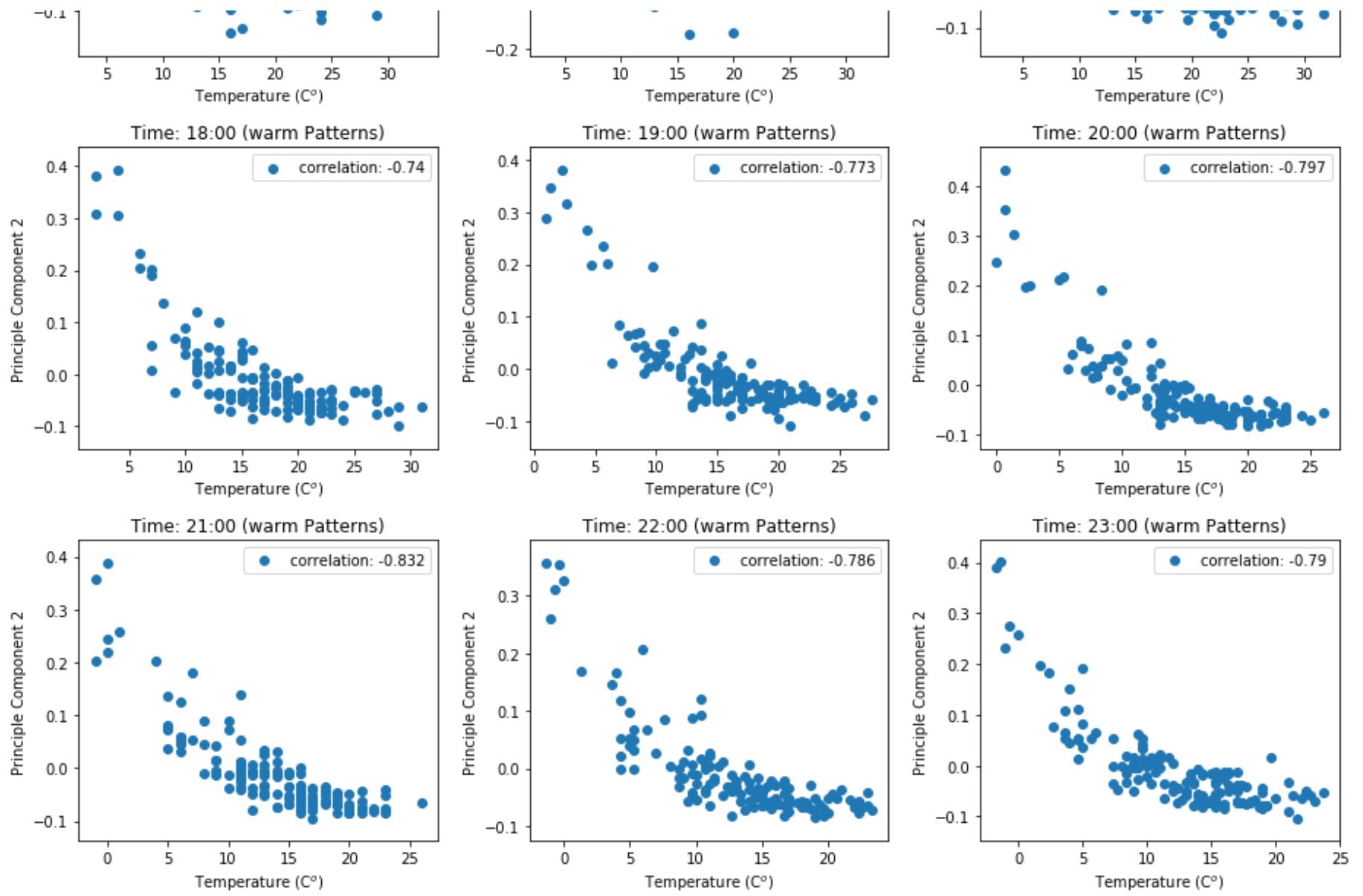




2) PC2's coefficients vs Temperature:

```
In [17]: fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,30))
for i in range(24):
    ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1)
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        ax.scatter(df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')], pca_nstd.components_[1], label = 'correlation: ' + str(round(np.corrcoef(pca_nstd.components_[1], df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00'))][0][1], 3)))
        ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 2')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        ax.scatter(df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')], pca_nstd.components_[1], label = 'correlation: ' + str(round(np.corrcoef(pca_nstd.components_[1], df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00'))][0][1], 3)))
        ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 2')
plt.tight_layout()
```

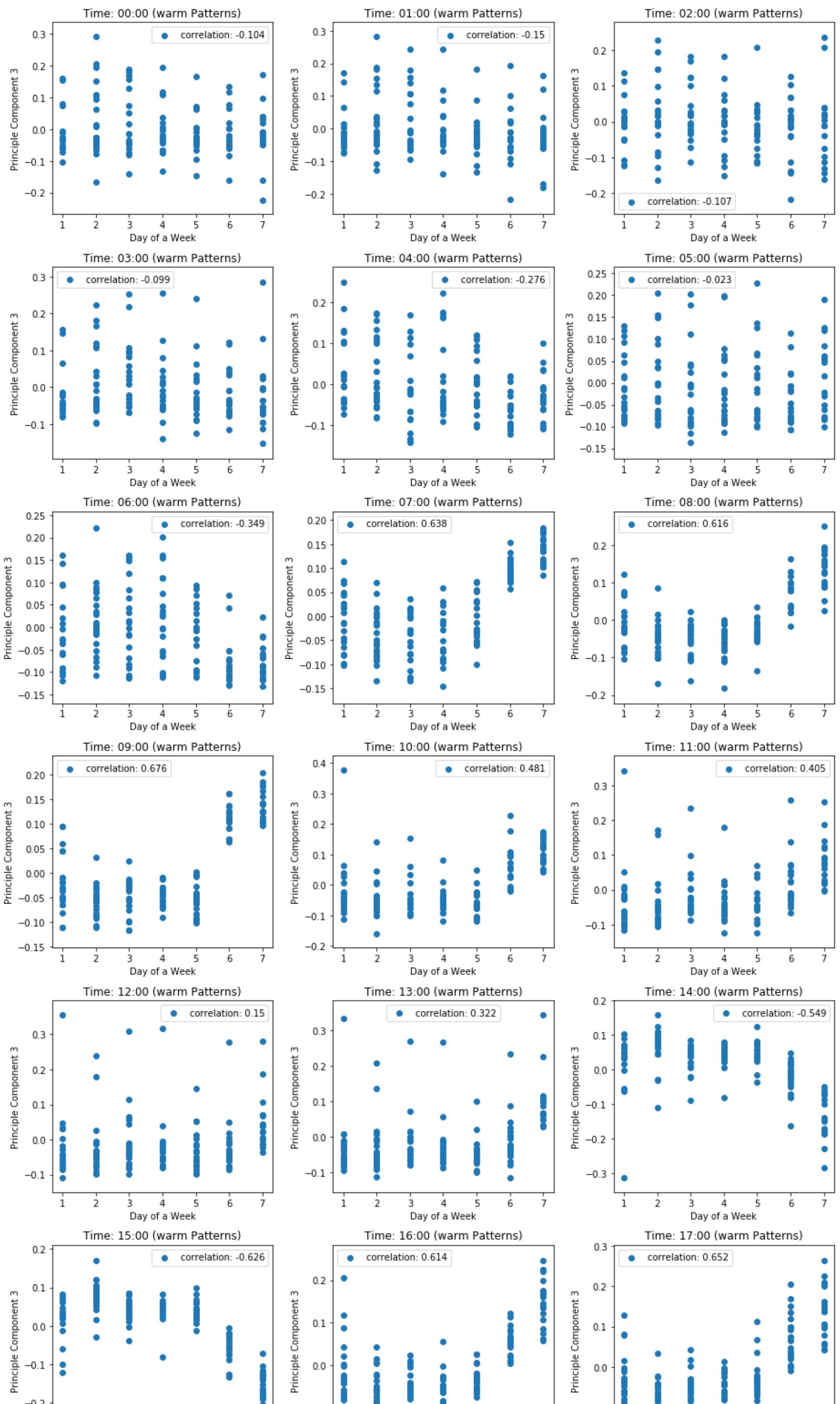


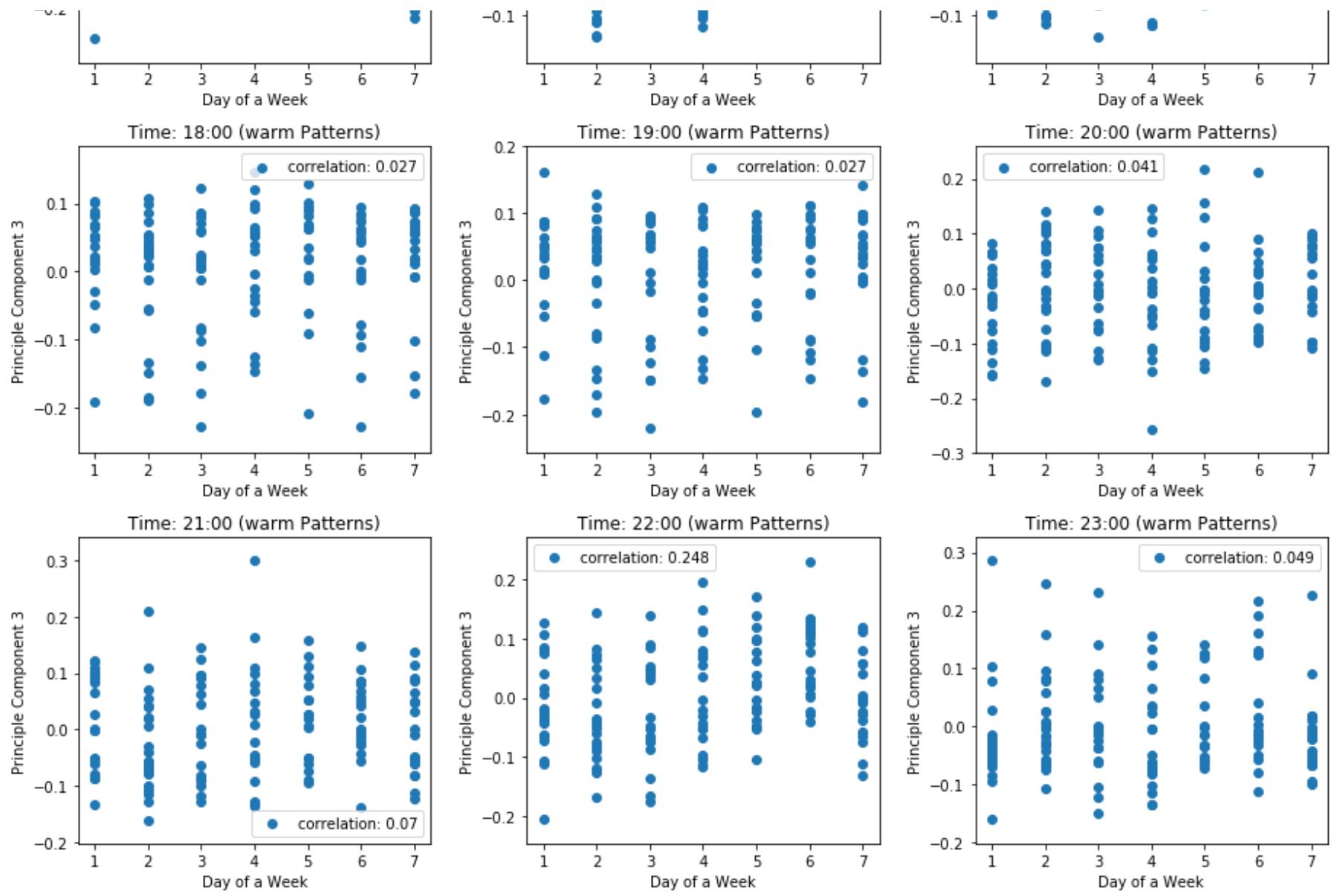


The above figures show that PC2 still has certain amount of correlation with temperature but not as significant as PC1 and temperature have.

3) PC3's coefficients vs Day of a Week:

```
In [18]: fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,30))
for i in range(24):
    ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1)
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        dayofWeek= pd.DataFrame(pd.to_datetime(x.GMT).dt.dayofweek)
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        ax.scatter(dayofWeek + 1, principleDf_nstd.components_[2], label = 'correlation: ' + str(round(np.corrcoef(principleComponents_nstd.components_[2], principleComponents_nstd.components_[2], dayofWeek.GMT)[0][1], 3)))
        ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Day of a Week')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 3')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        dayofWeek= pd.DataFrame(pd.to_datetime(x.GMT).dt.dayofweek)
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        ax.scatter(dayofWeek + 1, principleDf_nstd.components_[2], label = 'correlation: ' + str(round(np.corrcoef(principleComponents_nstd.components_[2], principleComponents_nstd.components_[2], dayofWeek.GMT)[0][1], 3)))
        ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel('Day of a Week')
        ax.set_ylabel('Principle Component 3')
plt.tight_layout()
```





## 2. K-mean clustering

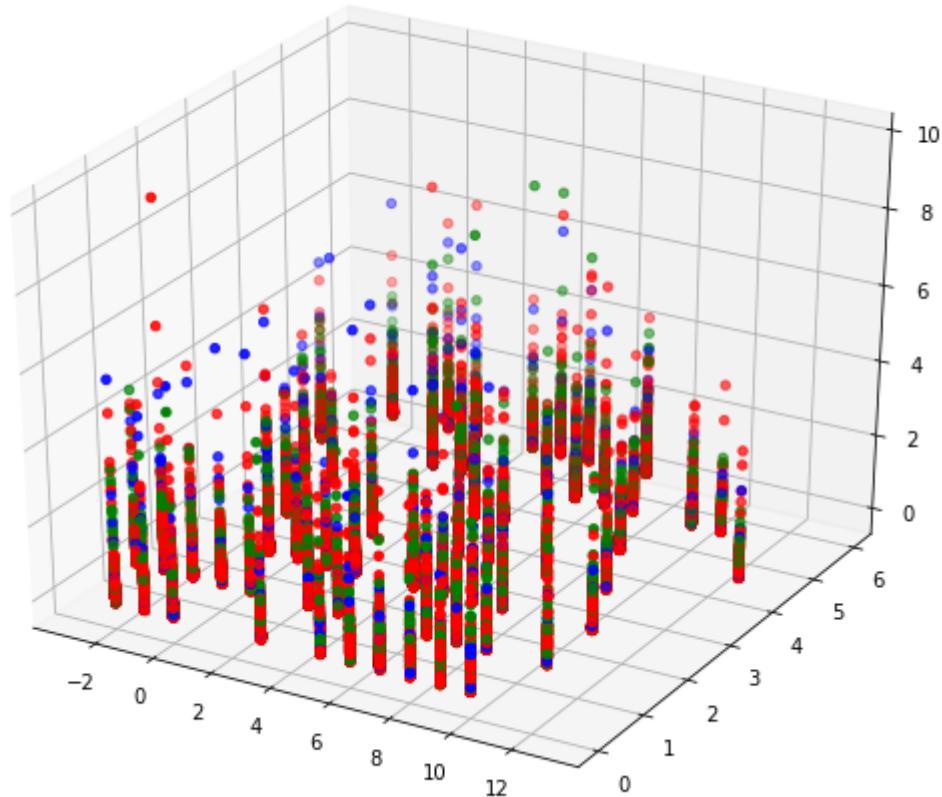
Milestone 4: K-mean clustering

The first three PCs are selected as inputs for K-mean clustering, due to their significance and interpretability

```
In [431]: x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('00:00:00')]
t = x.dropna(axis = 'columns')
t2 = t[t.columns[np.insert(kmeans.labels_ == 0, 0, True)]].copy() # select all data from the n-th cluster
t2['TempC'] = np.round(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('00:00:00')]['TempC'].values) # add temperature column to dataframe
t2['DayofWeek'] = pd.to_datetime(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('00:00:00')]['GMT']).dt.dayofweek # add day of a week column to dataframe
t2
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (10,8))
ax = fig_all.add_subplot(1, 1, 1, projection = '3d')
for i in range(1, 1 + 528):
    ax.scatter(t2[t2.columns[-2]], t2[t2.columns[-1]], t2[t2.columns[i]], color = 'red')

t2 = t[t.columns[np.insert(kmeans.labels_ == 1, 0, True)]].copy() # select all data from the n-th cluster
t2['TempC'] = np.round(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('00:00:00')]['TempC'].values) # add temperature column to dataframe
t2['DayofWeek'] = pd.to_datetime(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('00:00:00')]['GMT']).dt.dayofweek # add day of a week column to dataframe
for i in range(1, 1 + 107):
    ax.scatter(t2[t2.columns[-2]], t2[t2.columns[-1]], t2[t2.columns[i]], color = 'green')

t2 = t[t.columns[np.insert(kmeans.labels_ == 2, 0, True)]].copy() # select all data from the n-th cluster
t2['TempC'] = np.round(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('00:00:00')]['TempC'].values) # add temperature column to dataframe
t2['DayofWeek'] = pd.to_datetime(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('00:00:00')]['GMT']).dt.dayofweek # add day of a week column to dataframe
for i in range(1, 1 + 25):
    ax.scatter(t2[t2.columns[-2]], t2[t2.columns[-1]], t2[t2.columns[i]], color = 'blue')
```

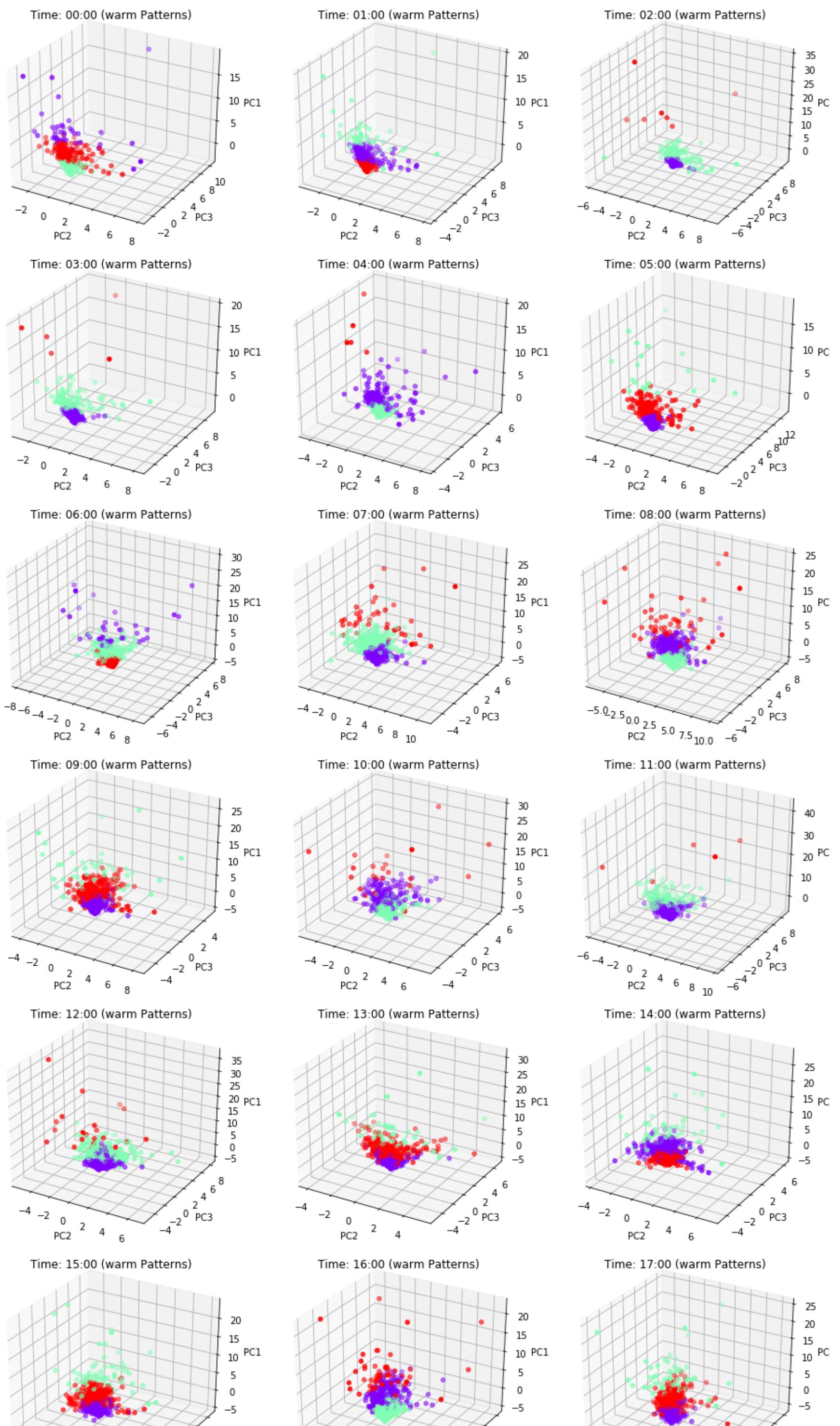


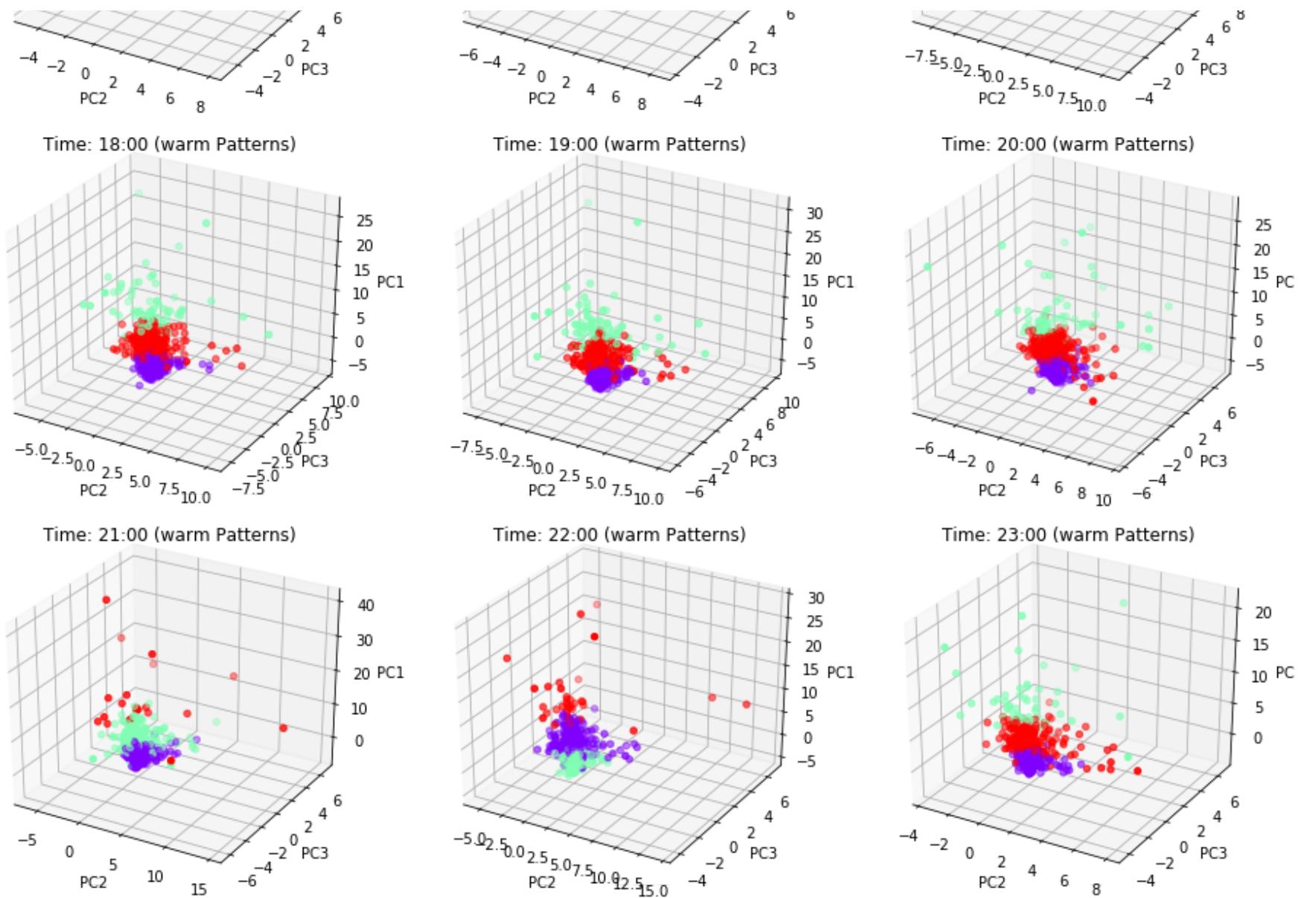
```
In [424]: # the first groups consumption dataframe
(kmeans.labels_ == 2).sum()
```

```
Out[424]: 25
```

```
In [ ]: from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,30))
for i in range(24):
    ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1, projection = '3d')
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        dayofWeek= pd.DataFrame(pd.to_datetime(x.GMT).dt.dayofweek)
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 3).fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[1], principleDf_nstd[2], principleDf_nstd[0], c = (kmeans.labels_*10), cm
ap = 'rainbow')
        # what is the center of the cluster
        kmeans.cluster_centers_
        ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.set_xlabel('PC2')
        ax.set_ylabel('PC3')
        ax.set_zlabel('PC1')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        dayofWeek= pd.DataFrame(pd.to_datetime(x.GMT).dt.dayofweek)
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 3).fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[1], principleDf_nstd[2], principleDf_nstd[0], c = (kmeans.labels_*10),
cmap = 'rainbow')
        ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.set_xlabel('PC2')
        ax.set_ylabel('PC3')
        ax.set_zlabel('PC1')
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
In [20]: from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,30))
for i in range(24):
    ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1, projection = '3d')
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        dayofWeek= pd.DataFrame(pd.to_datetime(x.GMT).dt.dayofweek)
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 3).fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[1], principleDf_nstd[2], principleDf_nstd[0], c = (kmeans.labels_*10), cm
ap = 'rainbow')
        # what is the center of the cluster
        kmeans.cluster_centers_
        ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.set_xlabel('PC2')
        ax.set_ylabel('PC3')
        ax.set_zlabel('PC1')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        dayofWeek= pd.DataFrame(pd.to_datetime(x.GMT).dt.dayofweek)
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.transpose().dropna() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = 3).fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        ax.scatter(principleDf_nstd[1], principleDf_nstd[2], principleDf_nstd[0], c = (kmeans.labels_*10), cm
ap = 'rainbow')
        ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.set_xlabel('PC2')
        ax.set_ylabel('PC3')
        ax.set_zlabel('PC1')
plt.tight_layout()
```





The ways of checking the clustering theta threshold condition

```
In [323]: kmeans.cluster_centers_[1]
Out[323]: array([13.69917824,  0.46278999, -0.14054859])

In [348]: np.square(kmeans.cluster_centers_[1]).sum() * 0.2
Out[348]: 37.580282564512224

In [324]: principleDf_nstd.iloc[kmeans.labels_ == 1][2].mean()
Out[324]: -0.1405485878175358

In [366]: (7+189+441)/976
Out[366]: 0.6526639344262295

In [379]: test = principleDf_nstd.iloc[kmeans.labels_ == 0][[0,1,2]] - kmeans.cluster_centers_[0]
sum(np.square(test).sum(axis = 1) > np.square(kmeans.cluster_centers_[0]).sum() * 0.2)
Out[379]: 0

In [385]: test = principleDf_nstd.iloc[kmeans.labels_ == 1][[0,1,2]] - kmeans.cluster_centers_[1]
sum(np.square(test).sum(axis = 1) > np.square(kmeans.cluster_centers_[1]).sum() * 0.2)
Out[385]: 63

In [384]: test = principleDf_nstd.iloc[kmeans.labels_ == 2][[0,1,2]] - kmeans.cluster_centers_[2]
sum(np.square(test).sum(axis = 1) > np.square(kmeans.cluster_centers_[2]).sum() * 0.2)
Out[384]: 118

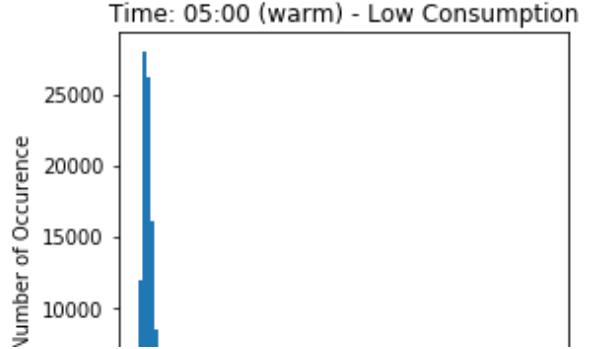
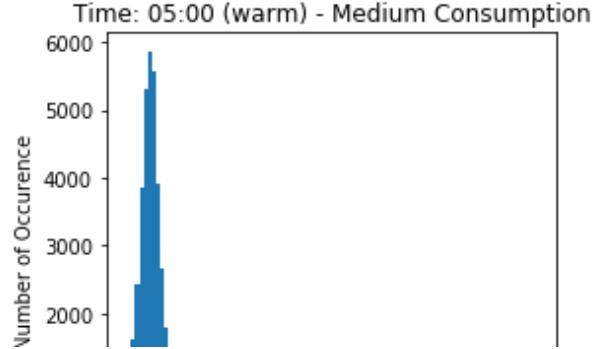
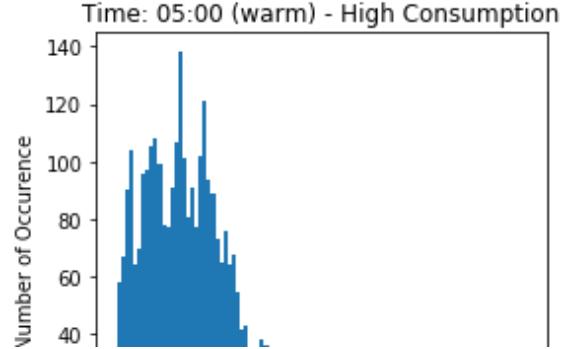
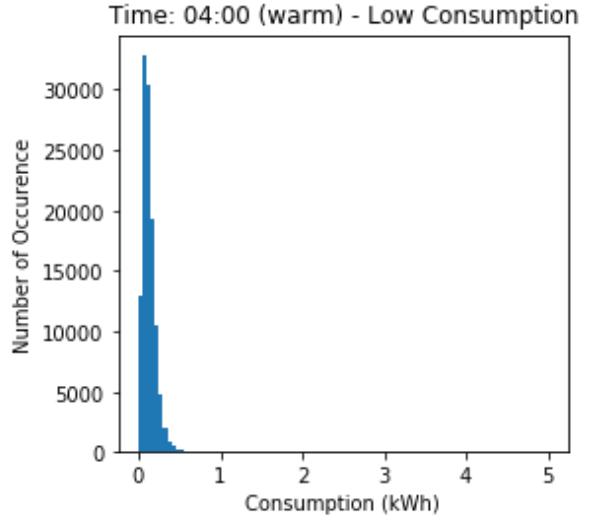
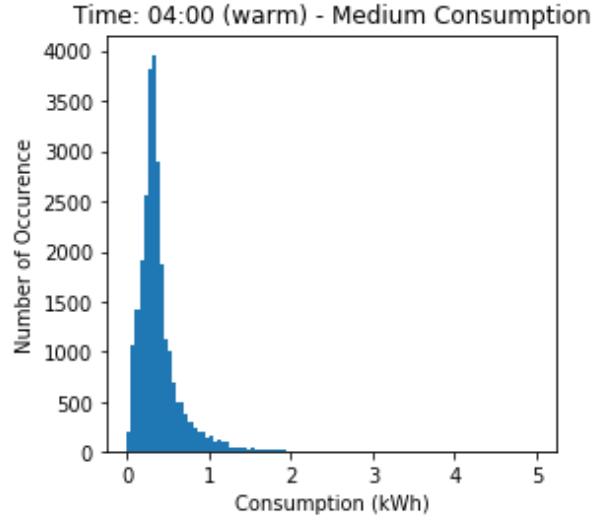
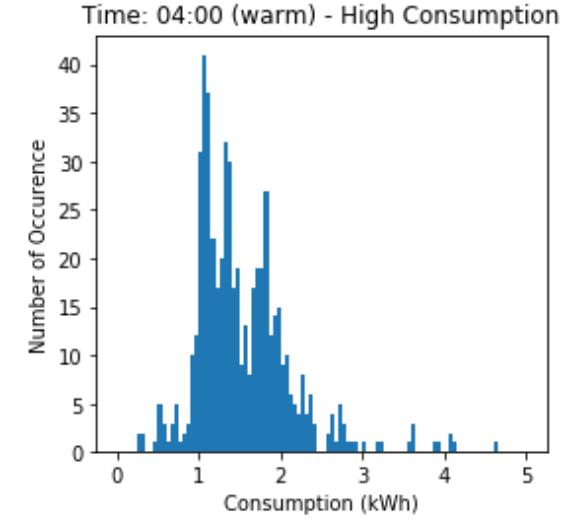
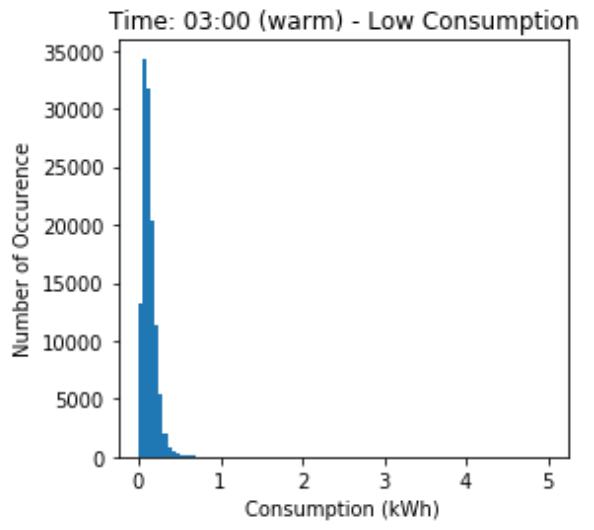
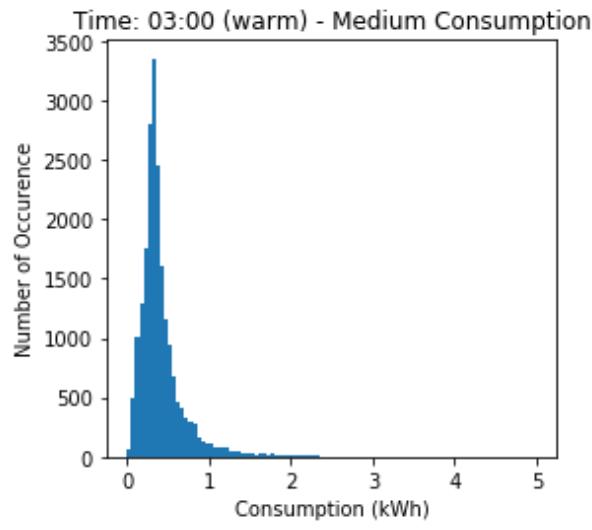
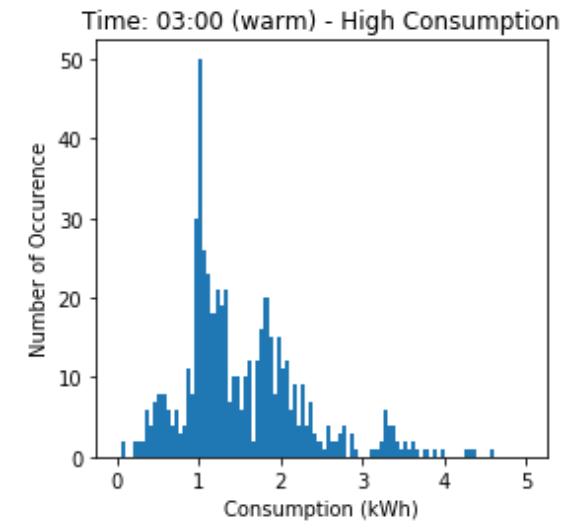
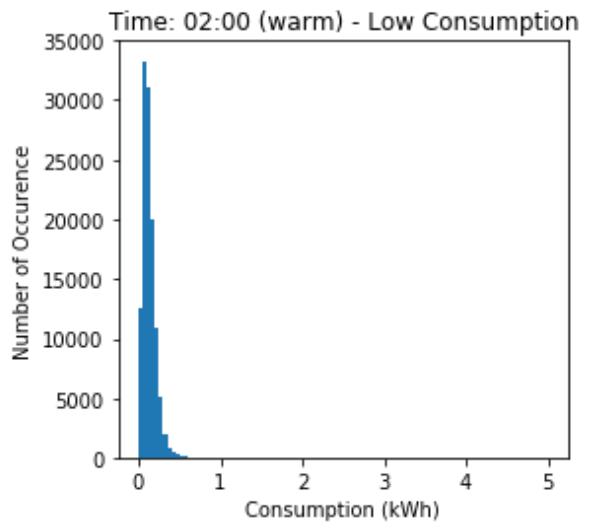
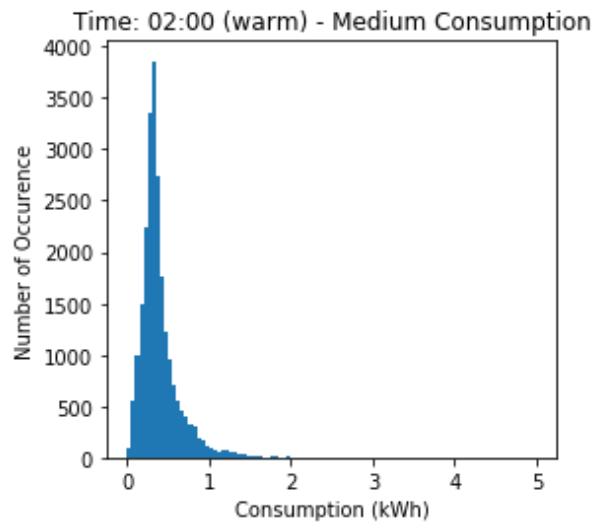
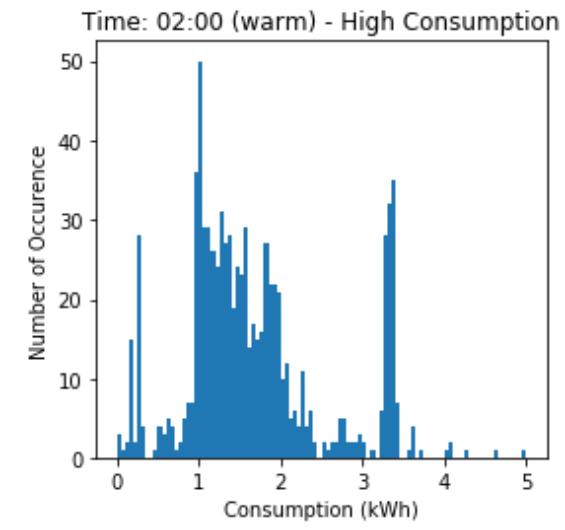
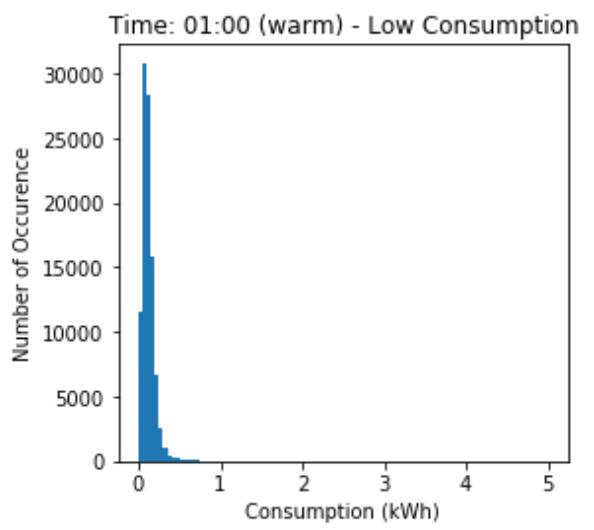
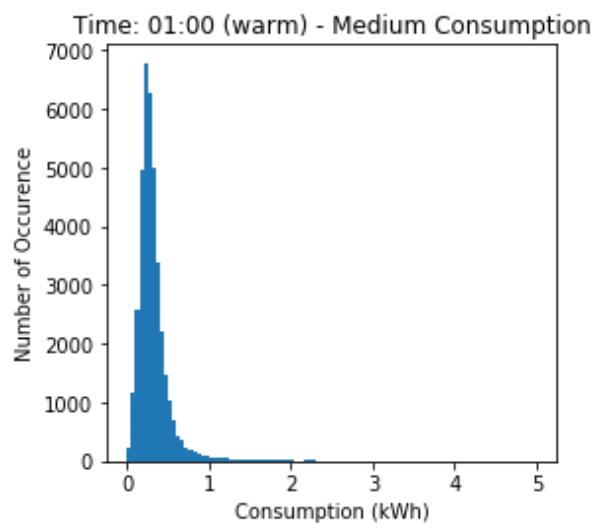
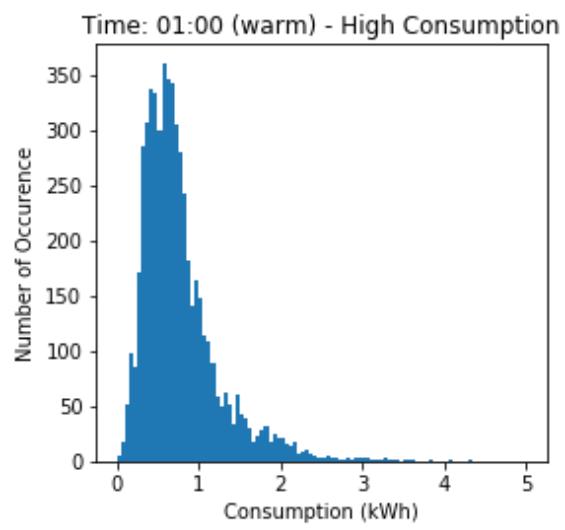
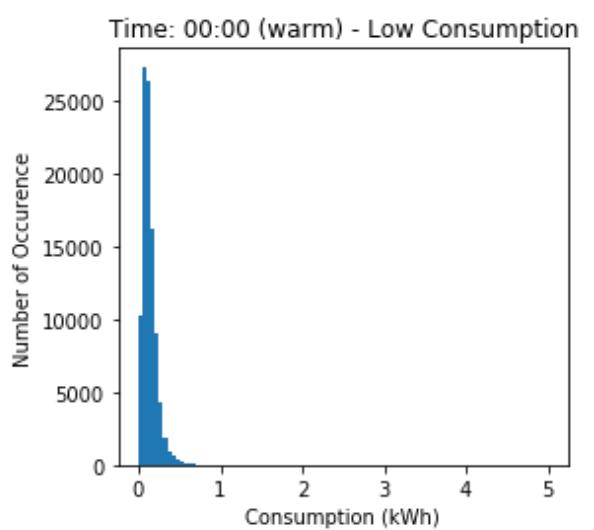
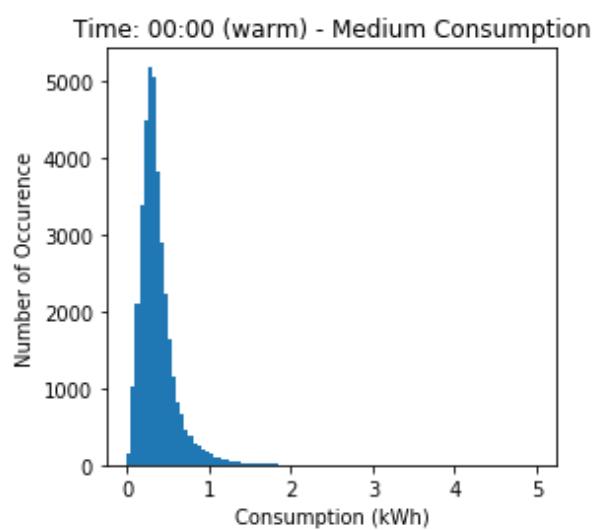
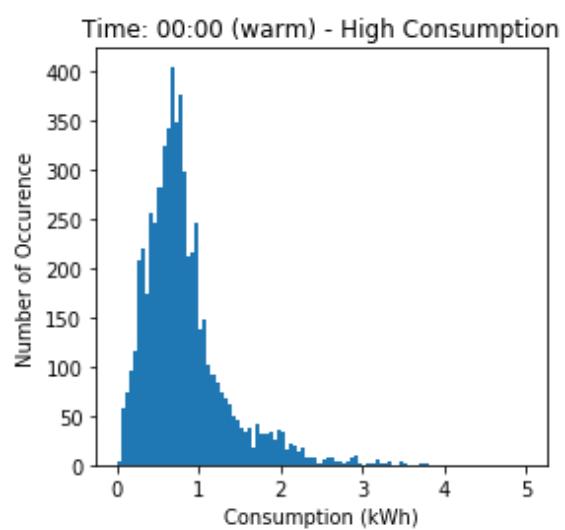
In [383]: test = principleDf_nstd.iloc[kmeans.labels_ == 3][[0,1,2]] - kmeans.cluster_centers_[3]
sum(np.square(test).sum(axis = 1) > np.square(kmeans.cluster_centers_[3]).sum() * 0.2)
Out[383]: 1

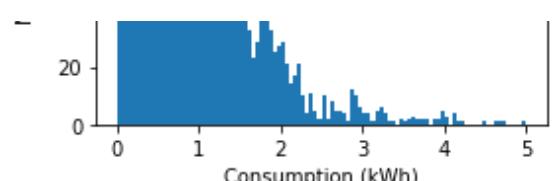
In [395]: tot = 0
for i in range(50):
    test = principleDf_nstd.iloc[kmeans.labels_ == i][[0,1,2]] - kmeans.cluster_centers_[i]
    tot = tot + sum(np.square(test).sum(axis = 1) > np.square(kmeans.cluster_centers_[i]).sum() * 0.2)
tot
Out[395]: 184

In [359]: kmeans.cluster_centers_[2]
Out[359]: array([-1.85445773,  0.06602678, -0.00851691])
```

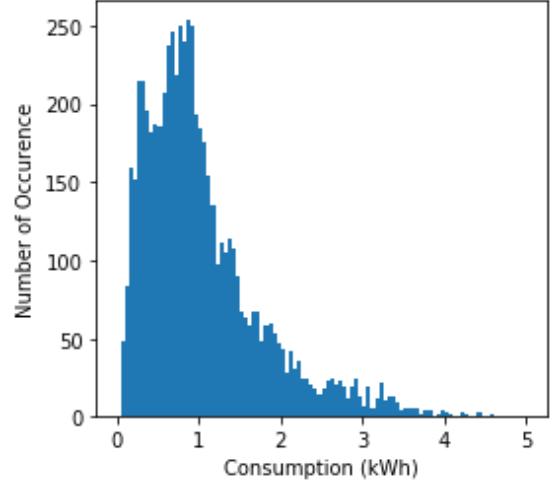
General consumptions distribution property of each cluster at each hour

```
In [21]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
n = 3 # cluster numbers
cons_type = ['High Consumption', 'Medium Consumption', 'Low Consumption']
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,90))
for i in range(24):
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        t = x.fillna(x.mean()) # data used for analyzing consumption distribution
        x = t.transpose() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n).fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        cluster_dict = {}
        for k in range(n):
            cluster_dict[k] = (kmeans.labels_ == k).sum() # store the labels and the number of data in a dict
        sorted_label = sorted(cluster_dict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1])
        for k in range(n):
            ax = fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, i * 3 + k + 1)
            t2 = t[t.columns[kmeans.labels_ == sorted_label[k][0]]].copy() # select all data from the n-th cluster
            t2['TempC'] = np.round(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]['TempC'].values) # add temperature column to dataframe
            ax.hist(t2[t2.columns[1:-1]].values.flatten(), bins=100, range=(0,5))
            ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm) - ' + str(cons_type[k]))
            ax.set_xlabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            ax.set_ylabel('Number of Occurrence')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        t = x.fillna(x.mean()) # data used for analyzing consumption distribution
        x = t.transpose() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n).fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        cluster_dict = {}
        for k in range(n):
            cluster_dict[k] = (kmeans.labels_ == k).sum() # store the labels and the number of data in a dict
        sorted_label = sorted(cluster_dict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1])
        for k in range(n):
            ax = fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, i * 3 + k + 1)
            t2 = t[t.columns[kmeans.labels_ == sorted_label[k][0]]].copy() # select all data from the n-th cluster
            t2['TempC'] = np.round(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]['TempC'].values) # add temperature column to dataframe
            ax.hist(t2[t2.columns[1:-1]].values.flatten(), bins=100, range=(0,5))
            ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm) - ' + str(cons_type[k]))
            ax.set_xlabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            ax.set_ylabel('Number of Occurrence')
plt.tight_layout()
```

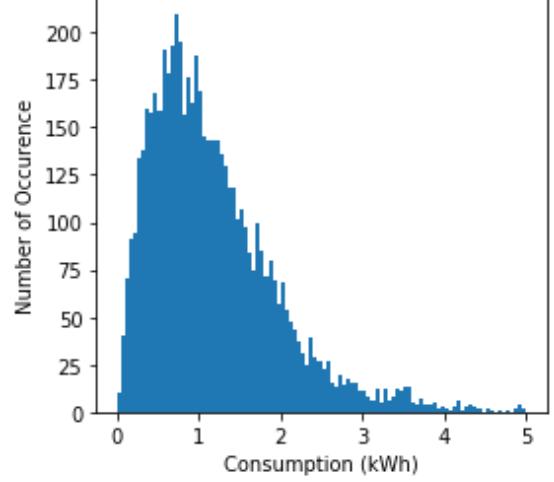




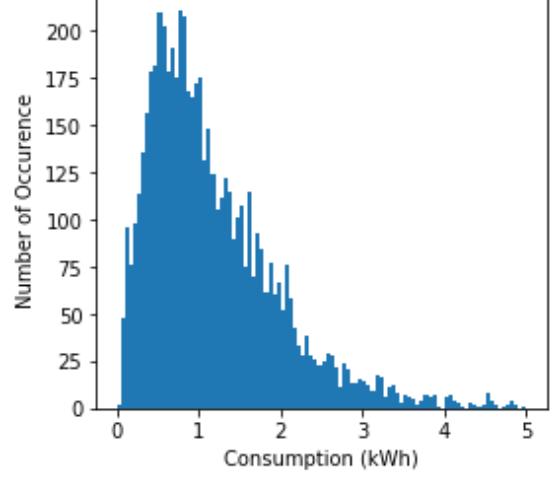
Time: 06:00 (warm) - High Consumption



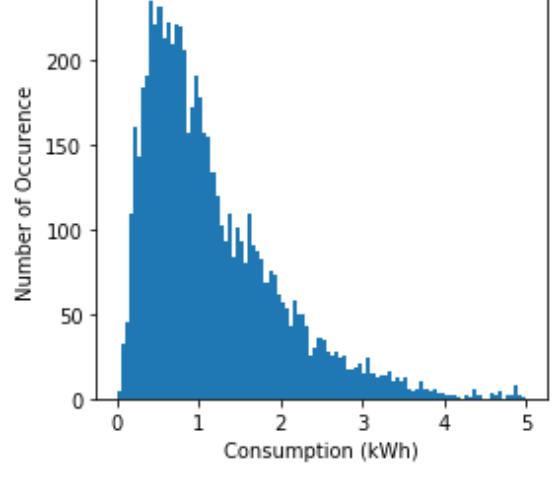
Time: 07:00 (warm) - High Consumption



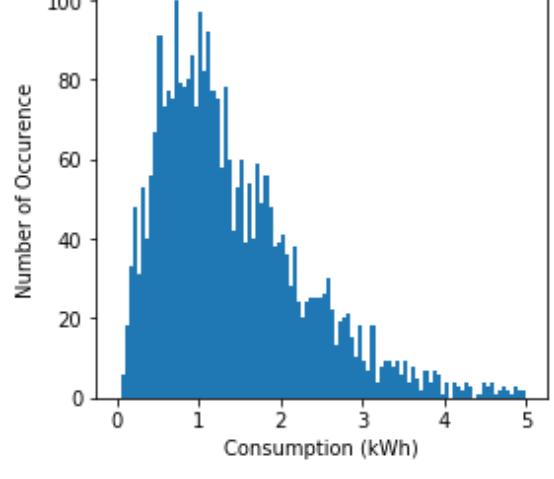
Time: 08:00 (warm) - High Consumption



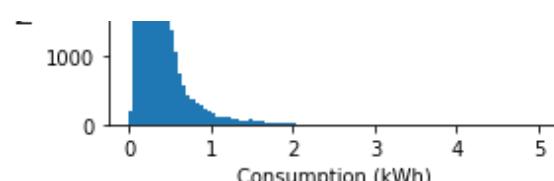
Time: 09:00 (warm) - High Consumption



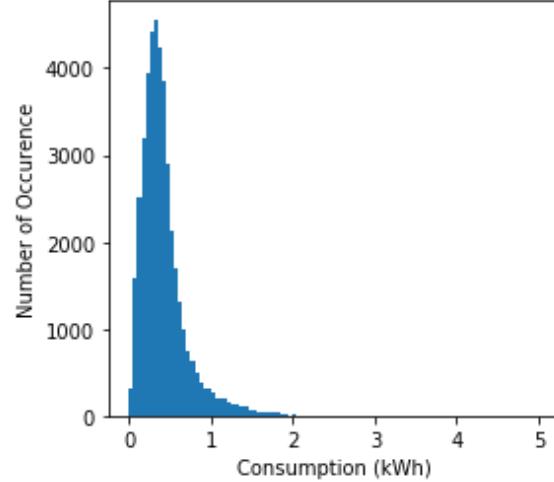
Time: 10:00 (warm) - High Consumption



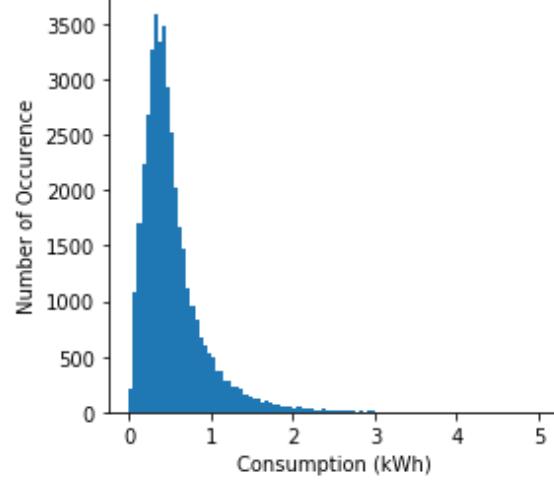
Time: 11:00 (warm) - High Consumption



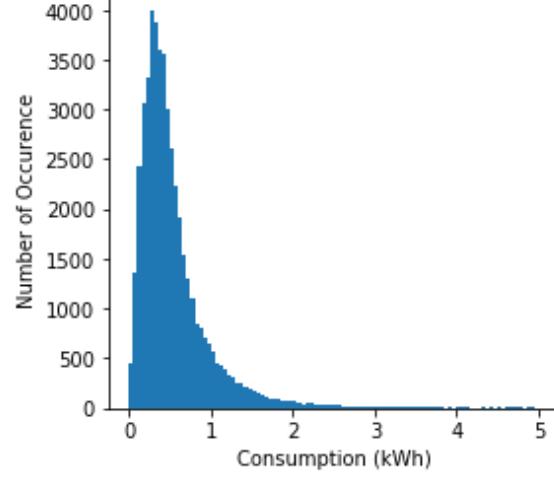
Time: 06:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



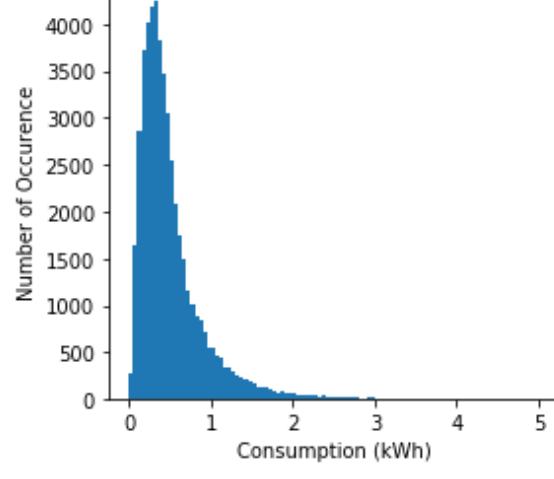
Time: 07:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



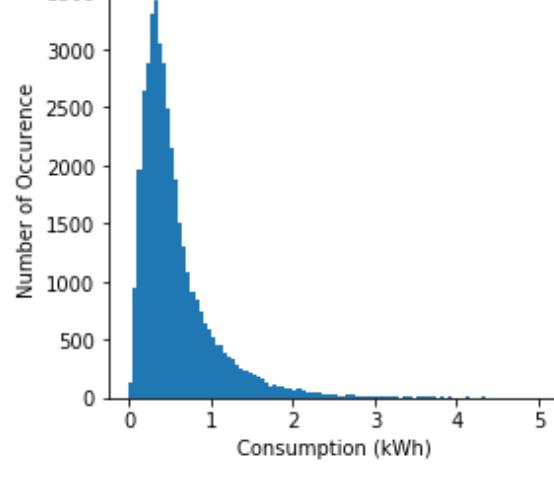
Time: 08:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



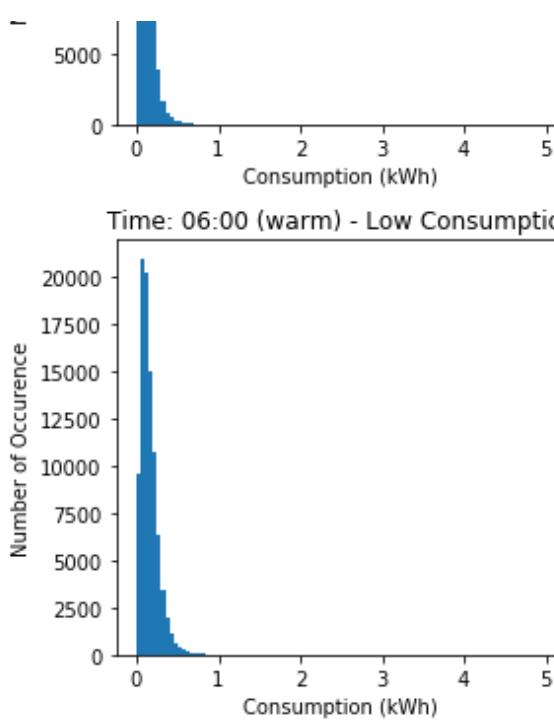
Time: 09:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



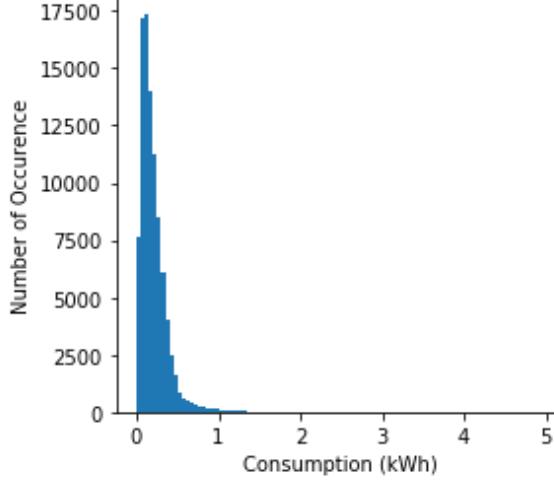
Time: 10:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



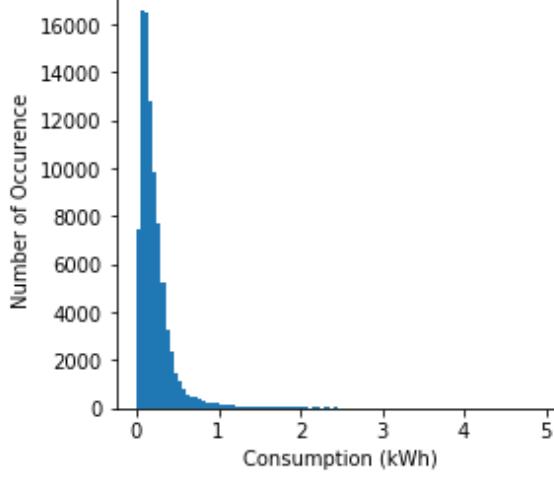
Time: 11:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



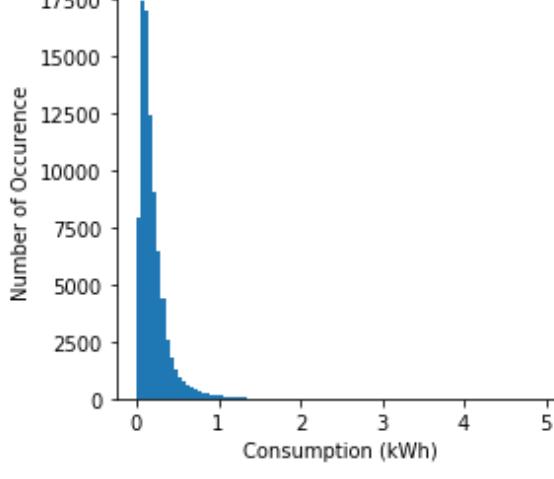
Time: 06:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



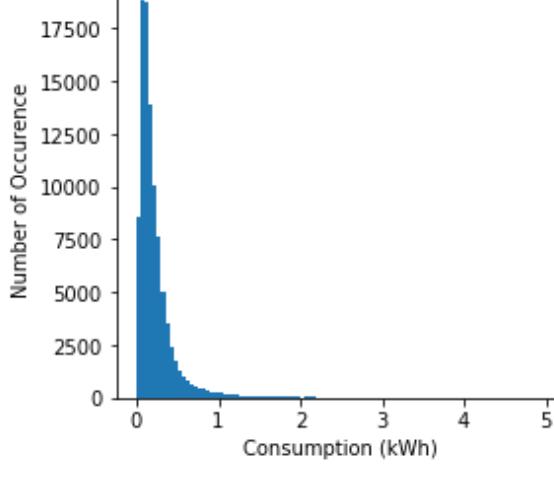
Time: 08:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



Time: 09:00 (warm) - Low Consumption

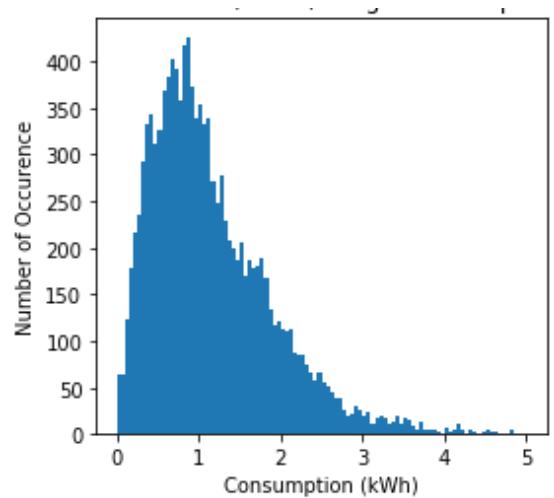


Time: 10:00 (warm) - Low Consumption

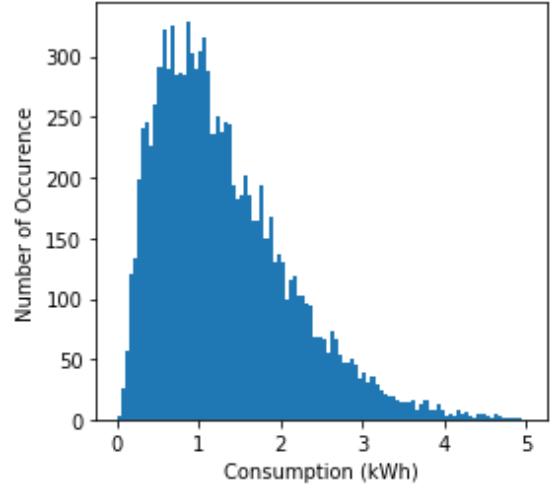


Time: 11:00 (warm) - Low Consumption

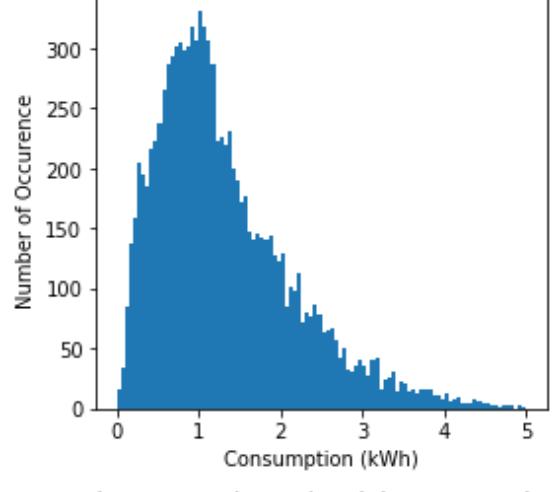




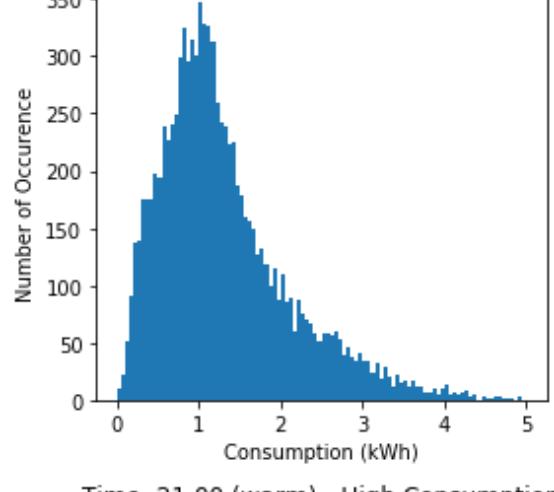
Time: 18:00 (warm) - High Consumption



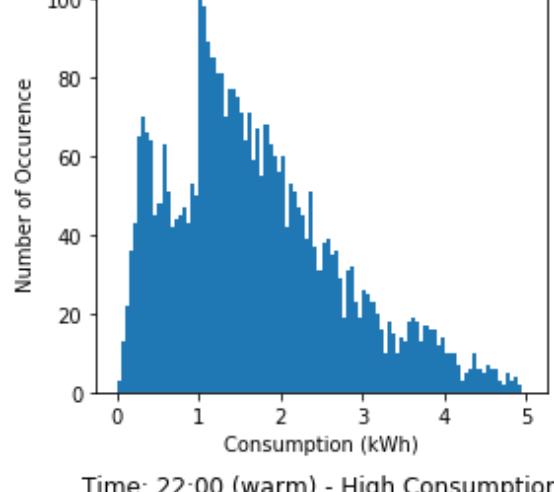
Time: 19:00 (warm) - High Consumption



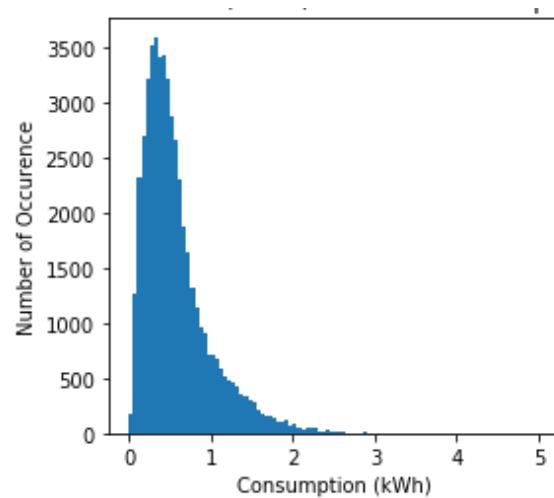
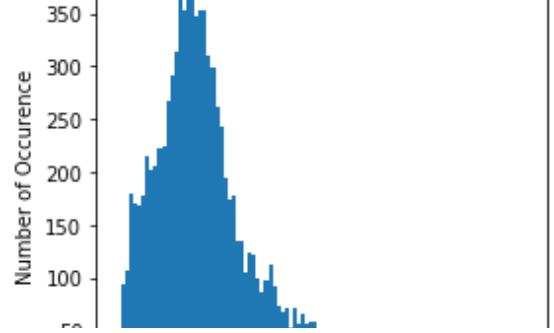
Time: 20:00 (warm) - High Consumption



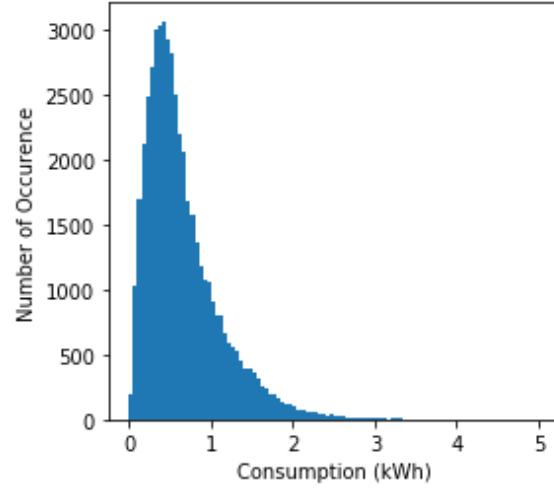
Time: 21:00 (warm) - High Consumption



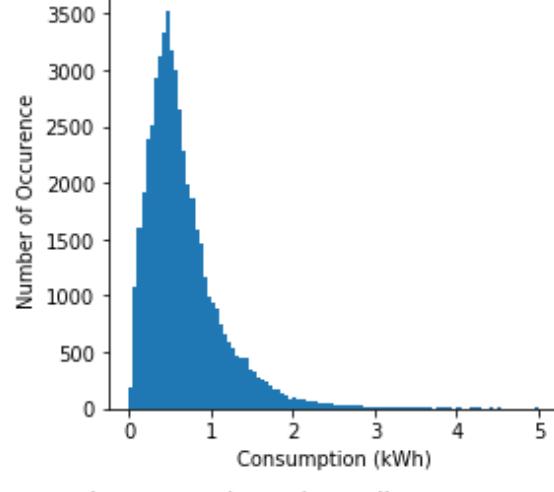
## ANSWER



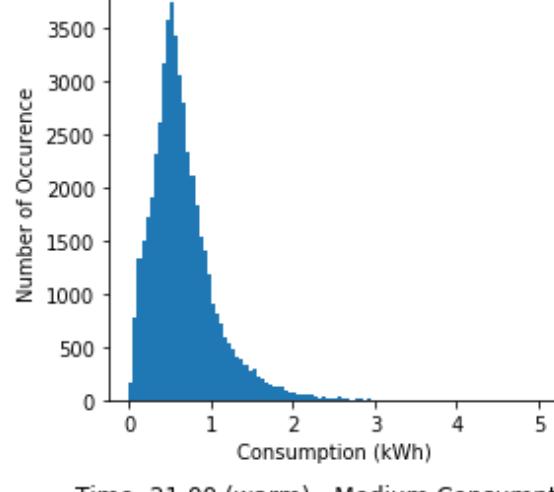
Time: 18:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



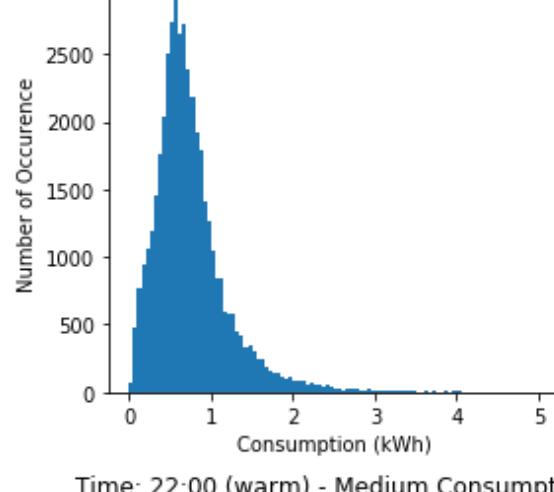
Time: 19:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



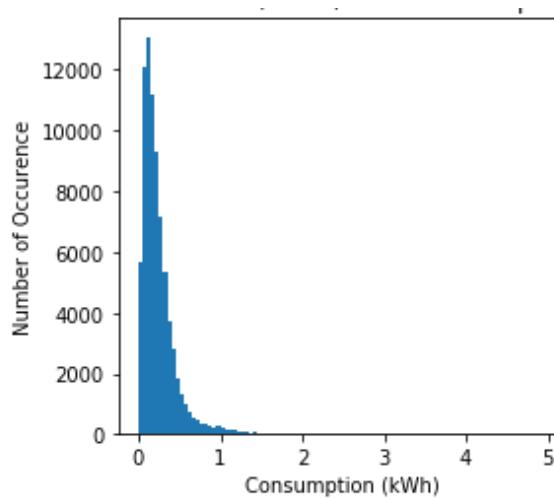
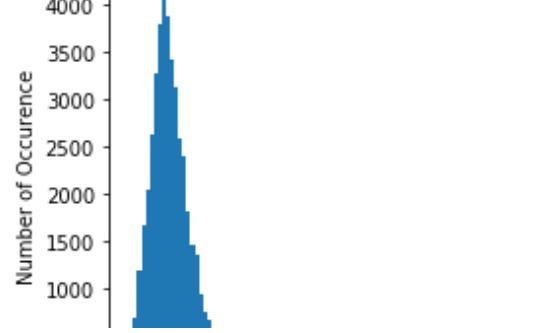
Time: 20:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



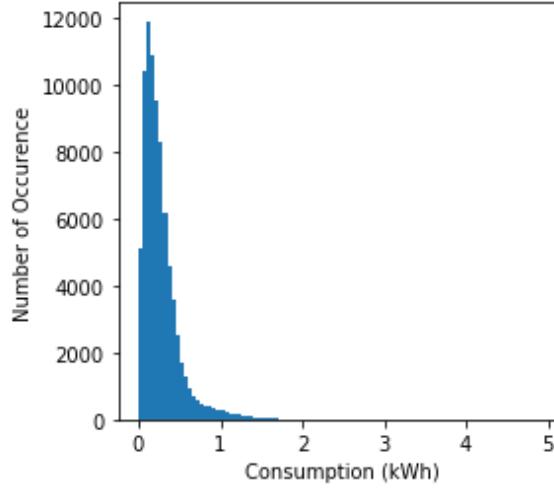
Time: 21:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



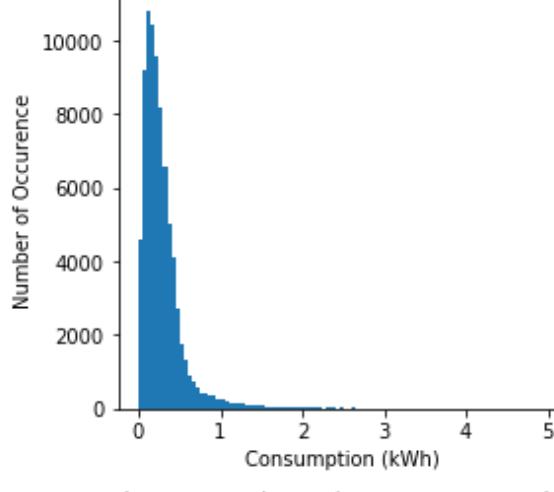
2022



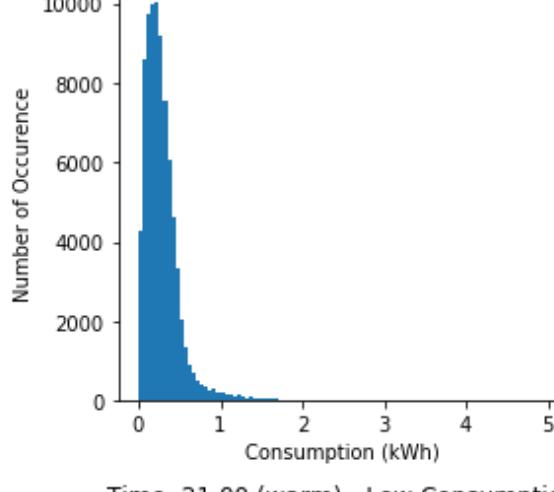
Time: 18:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



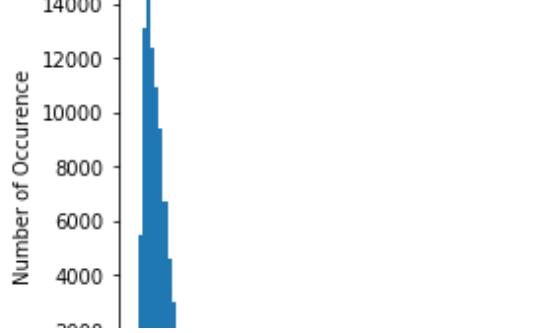
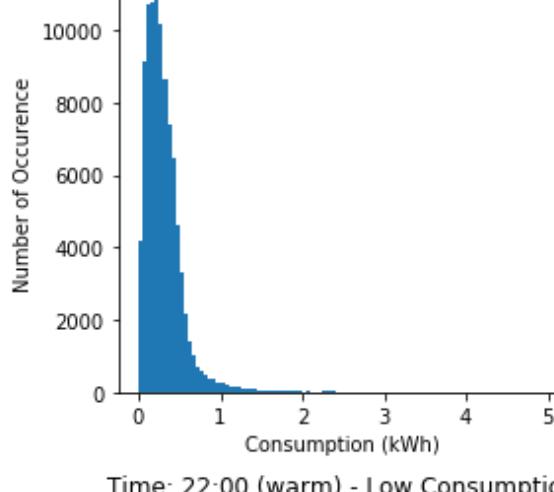
Time: 19:00 (warm) - Low Consumption

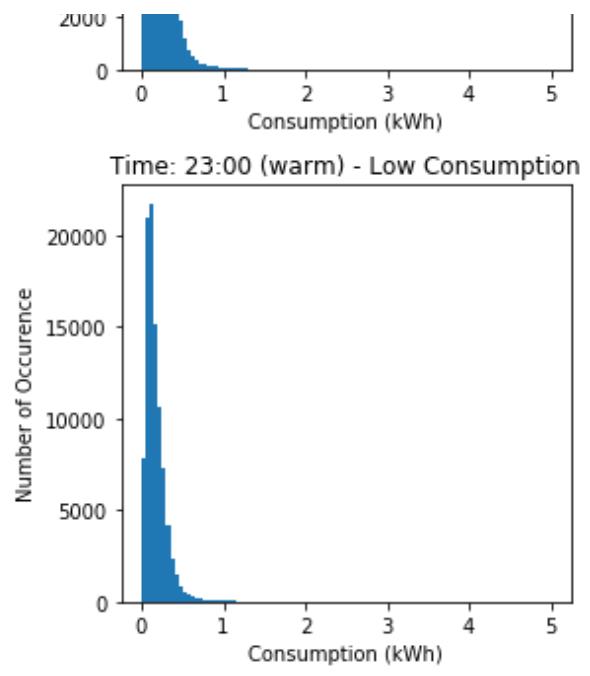
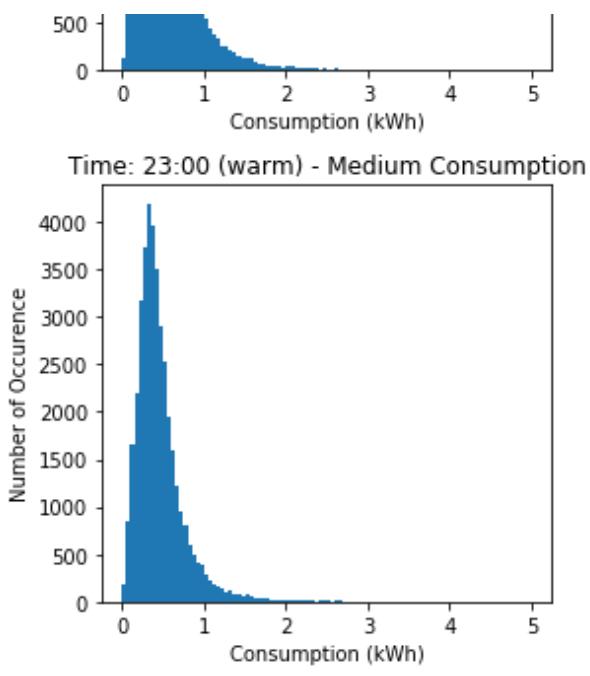
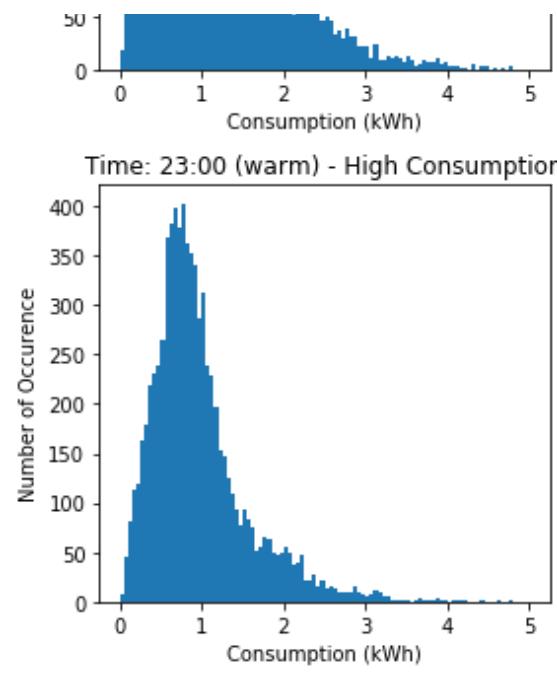


Time: 20:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



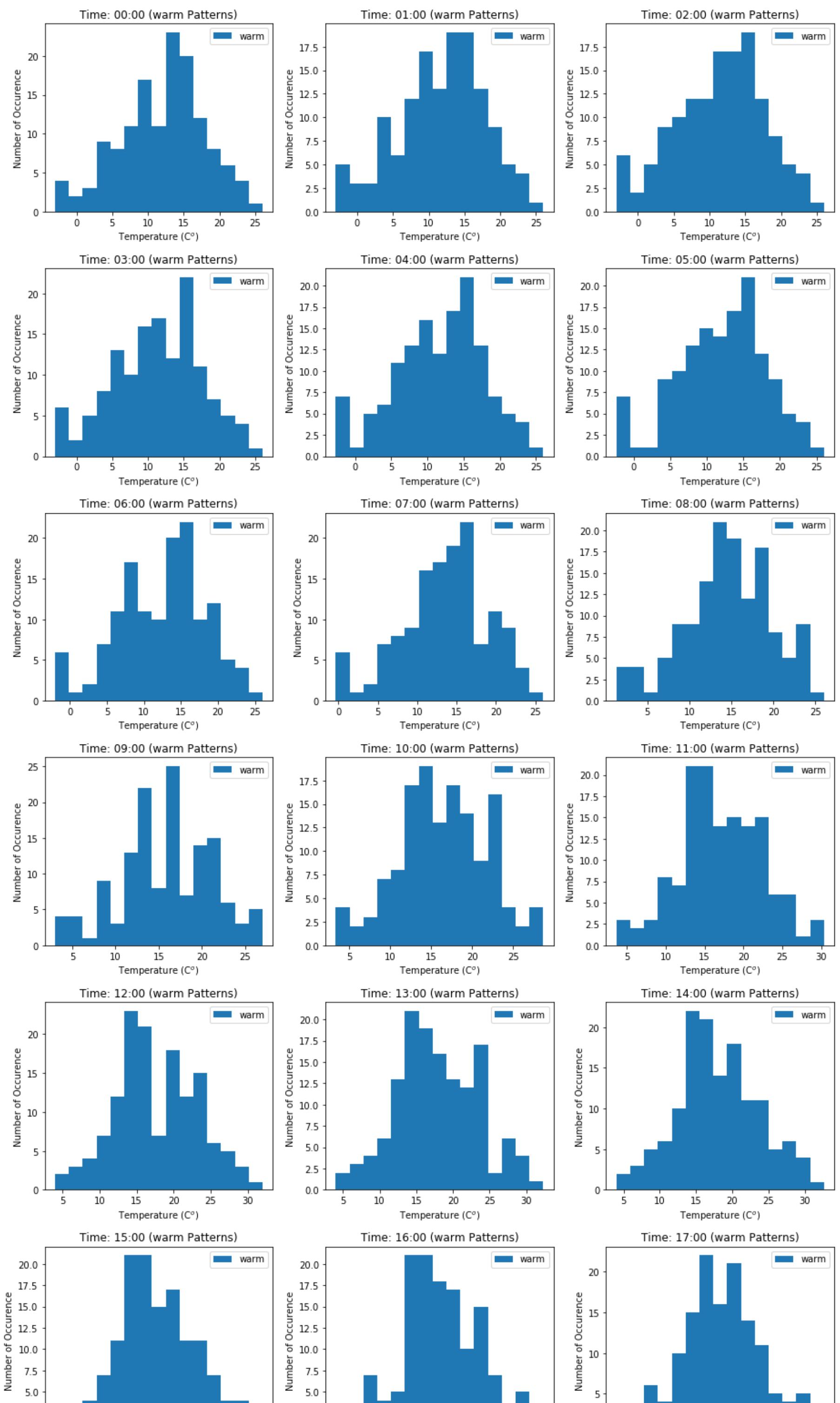
Time: 21:00 (warm) - Low Consumption

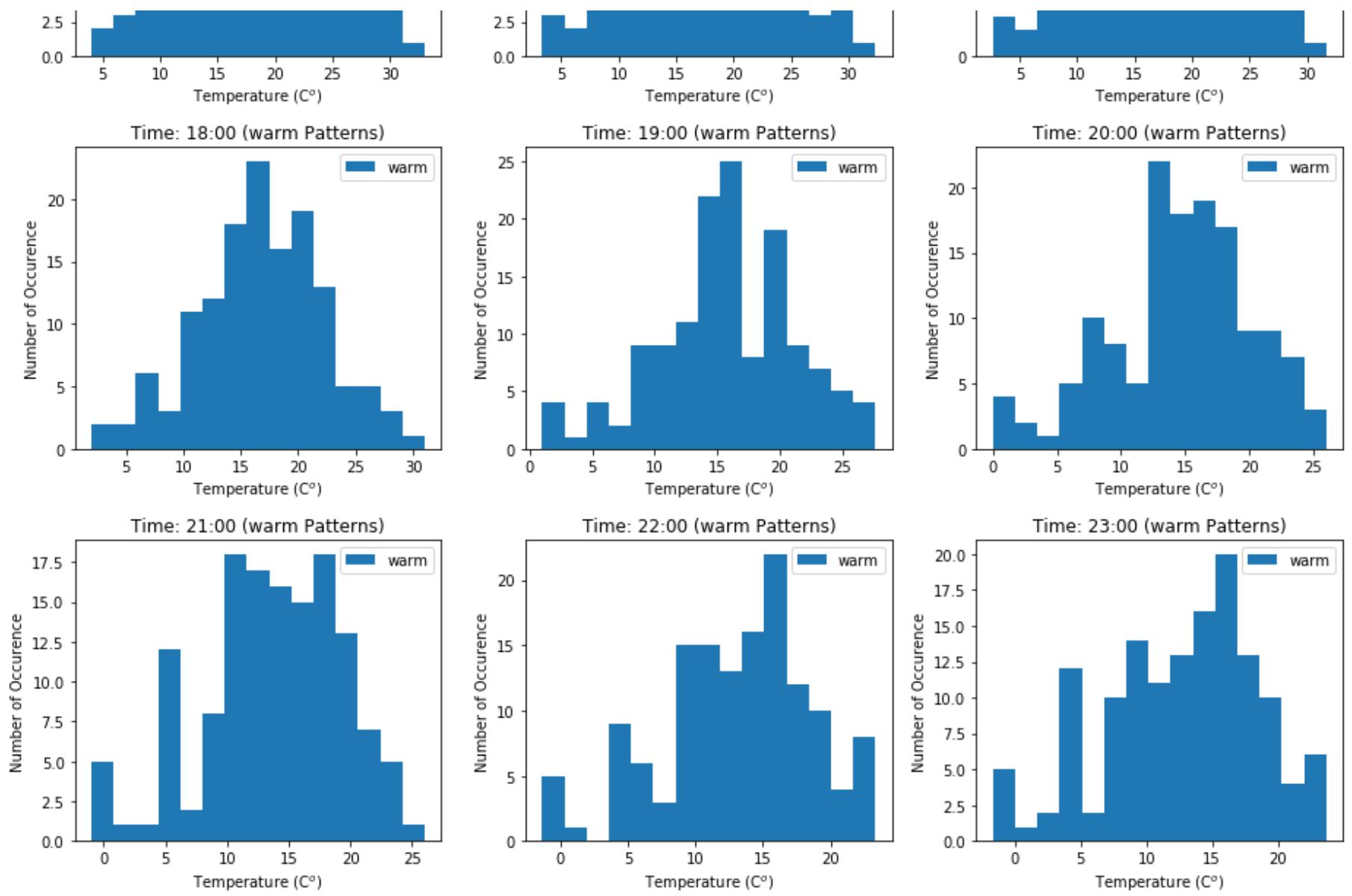




General days of a week distribution property of each cluster at each hour

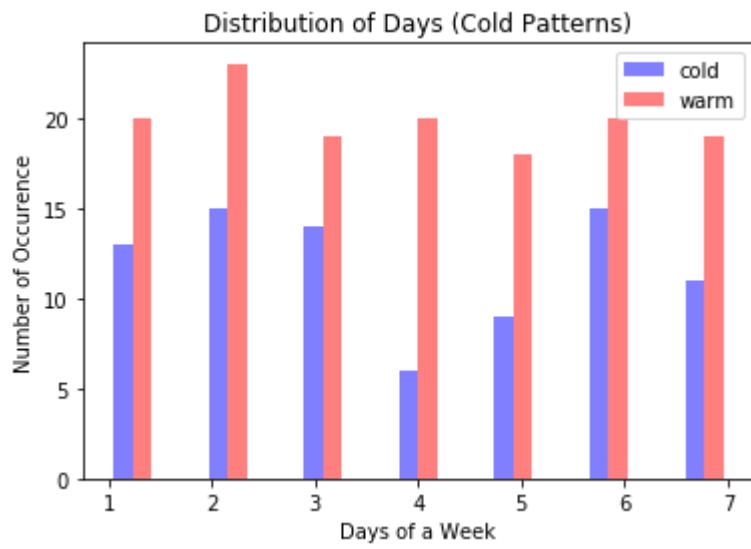
```
In [22]: # temperature distribution of different hours of a day in a year
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,30))
for i in range(24):
    ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1)
    if i <= 9:
        ax.hist(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]['TempC'], bins=15, label = 'warm')
        ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax.set_ylabel('Number of Occurrence')
    else:
        ax.hist(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]['TempC'], bins=15, label = 'warm')
        ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm Patterns)')
        ax.legend()
        ax.set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax.set_ylabel('Number of Occurrence')
plt.tight_layout()
```



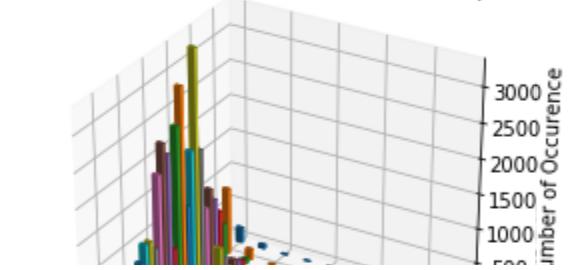
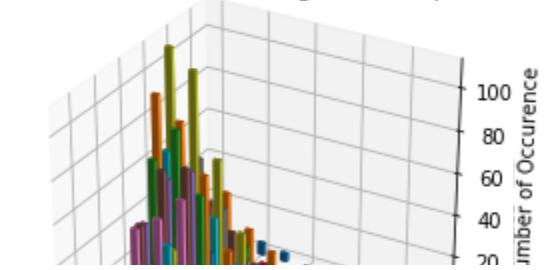
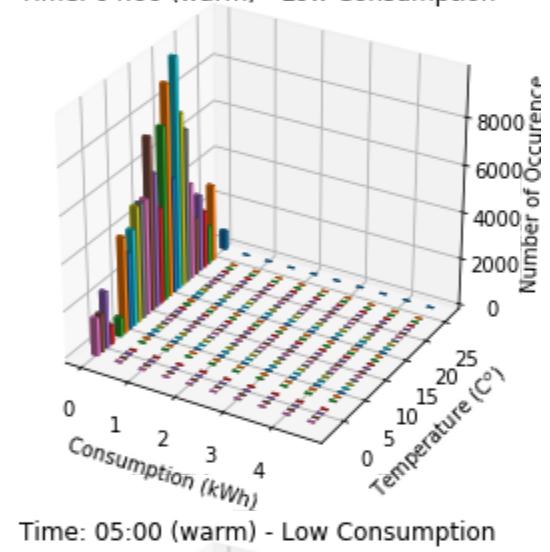
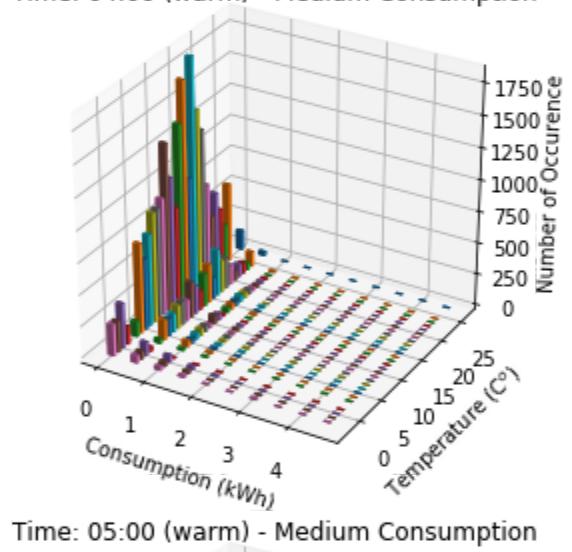
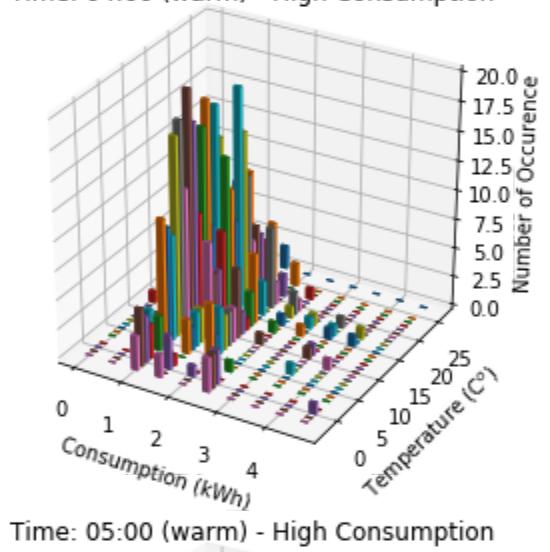
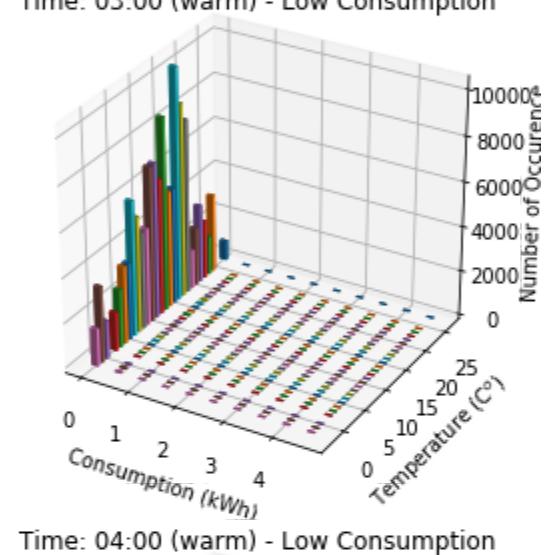
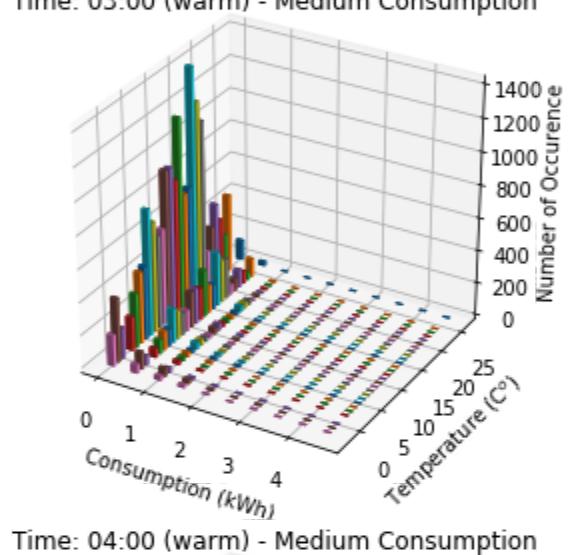
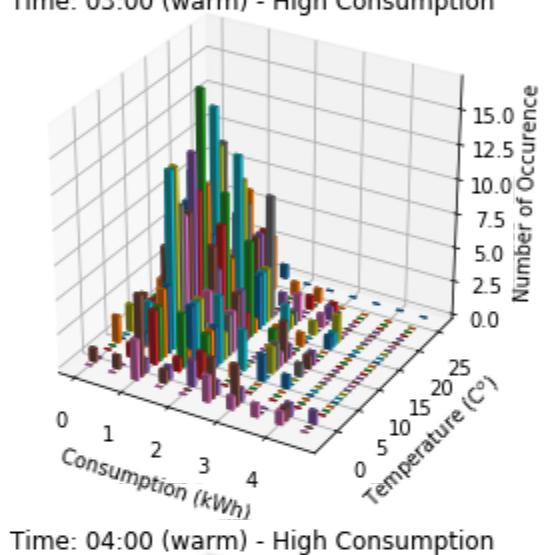
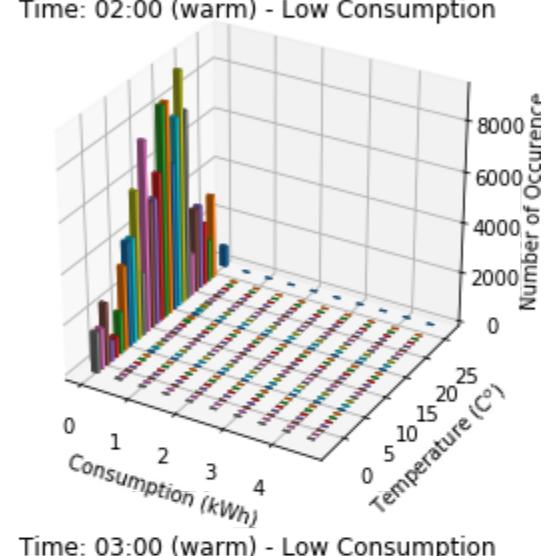
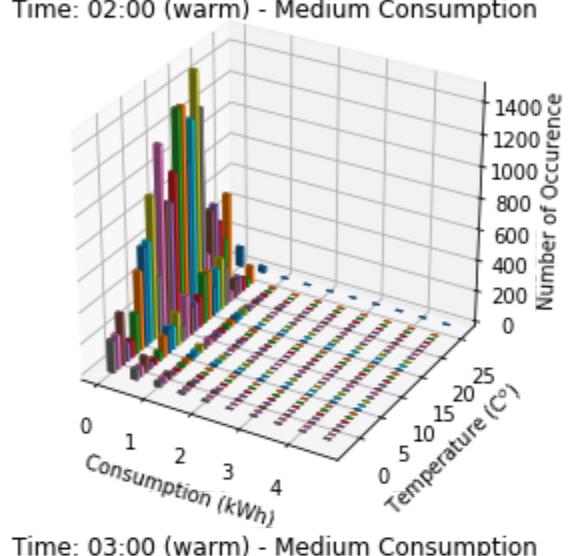
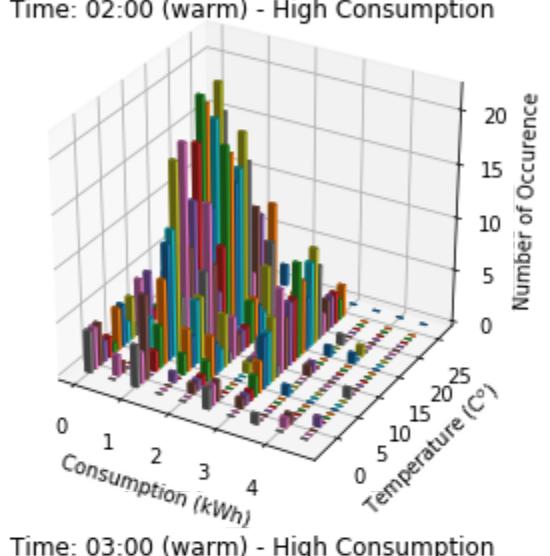
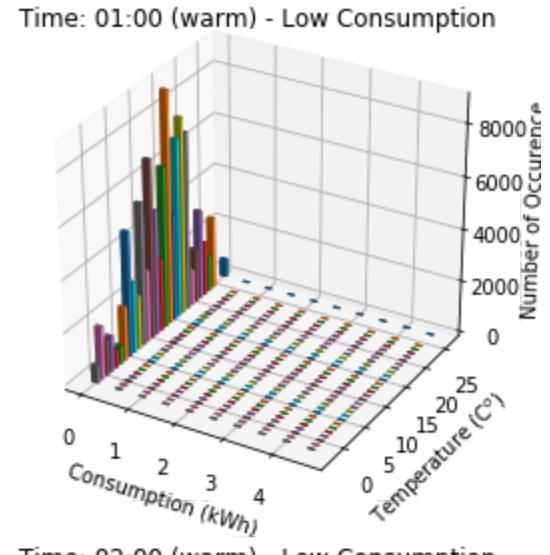
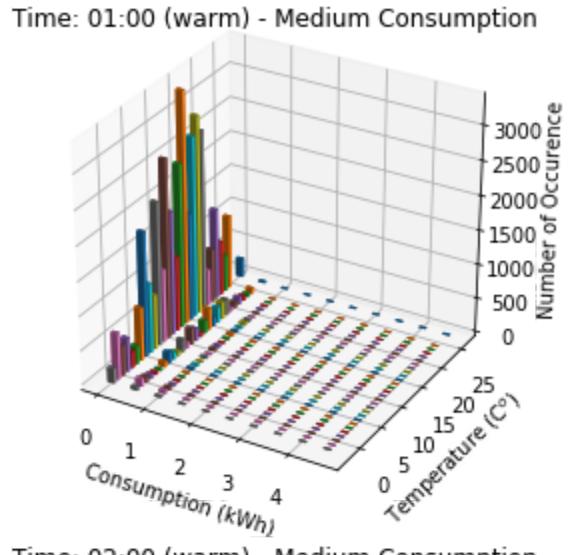
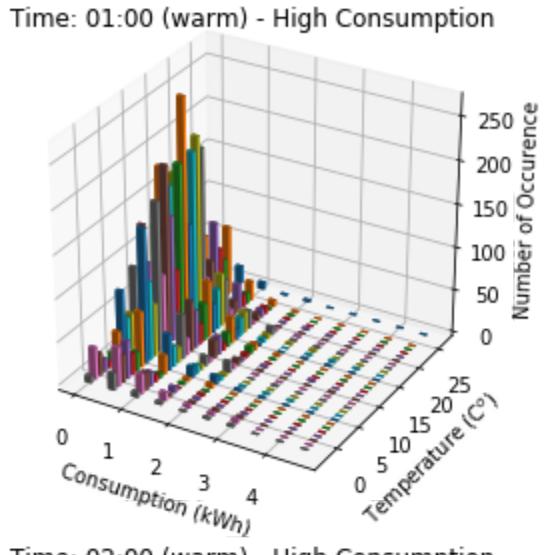
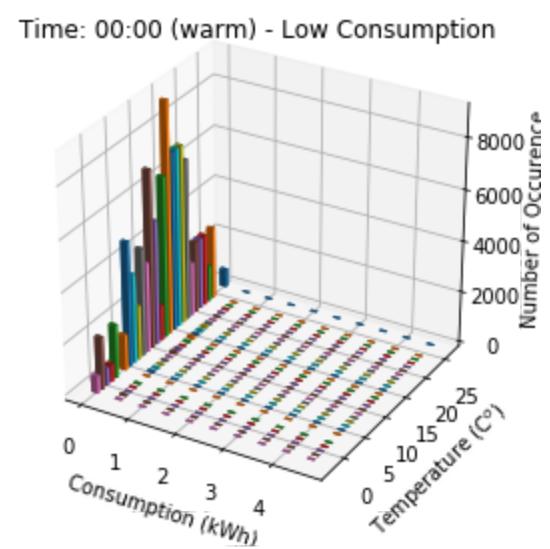
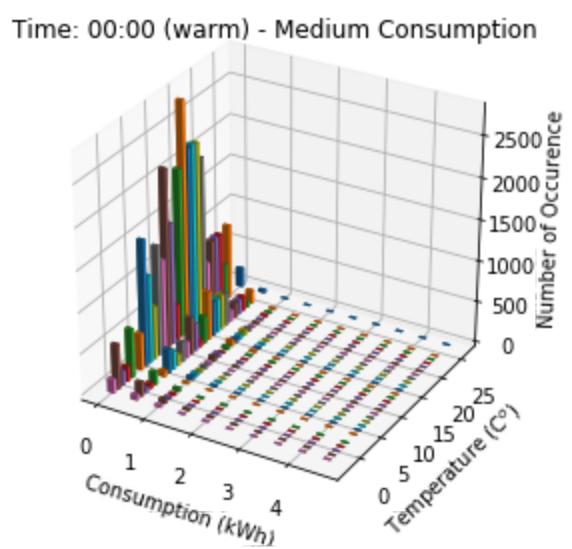
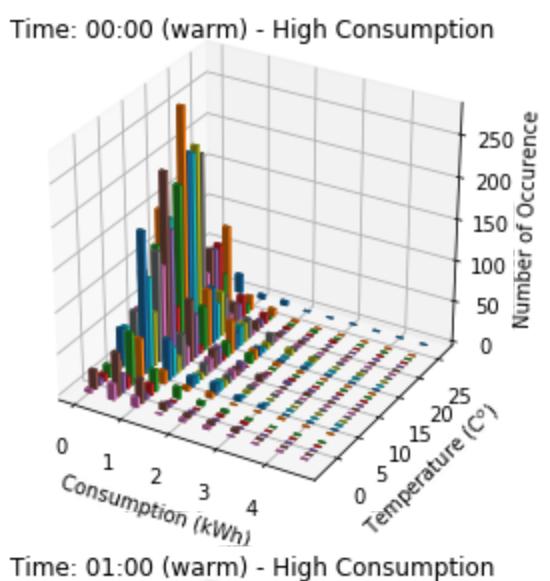


The distribution of days of a week (since it's non-event days, so it's worth checking this property)

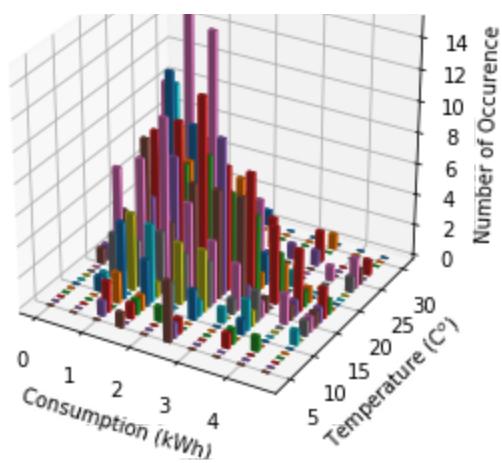
```
In [24]: # temperature distribution of different hours of a day in a year
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (6,4))
ax = fig_all.add_subplot(1, 1, 1)
ax.hist([pd.to_datetime(df_wealh_nf_cold[df_toulh_nf_cold.GMT.str.contains('00:00:00')]['GMT']).dt.dayofweek
+ 1,
        pd.to_datetime(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_toulh_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('00:00:00')]['GMT']).dt.dayofweek
+ 1], bins=13, alpha = 0.5, color = ['blue', 'red'], label = ['cold', 'warm'])
ax.set_title('Distribution of Days' + ' (Cold Patterns)')
ax.legend()
ax.set_xlabel('Days of a Week')
ax.set_ylabel('Number of Occurrence')
plt.show()
```



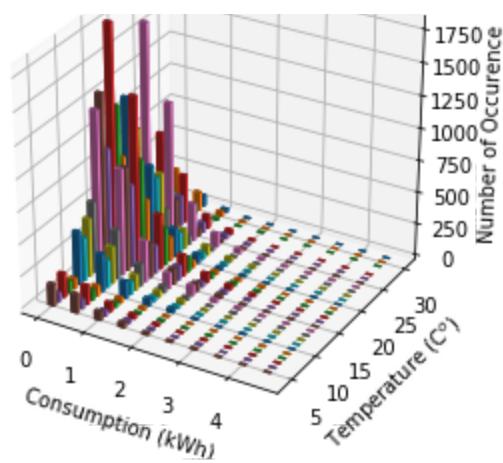
```
In [25]: from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
n = 3 # cluster numbers
cons_type = ['High Consumption', 'Medium Consumption', 'Low Consumption']
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,90))
for i in range(24):
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        t = x.fillna(x.mean()) # data used for analyzing consumption distribution
        x = t.transpose() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n).fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3:])
        cluster_dict = {}
        for k in range(n):
            cluster_dict[k] = (kmeans.labels_ == k).sum() # store the labels and the number of data in a dict
        sorted_label = sorted(cluster_dict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1])
        for k in range(n):
            ax = fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, i * 3 + k + 1, projection = '3d')
            t2 = t[t.columns[kmeans.labels_ == sorted_label[k][0]]].copy() # select all data from the n-th cluster
            t2['TempC'] = np.round(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]['TempC'].values) # add temperature column to dataframe
            temp_list = list(set(t2['TempC']))
            temp_list.sort(reverse = True)
            for temp in temp_list:
                t3 = t2[t2['TempC'] == temp] # select the data with a specific temperature
                t3 = np.histogram(t3[t3.columns[1:-1]].values.flatten(), bins=10, range=(0,5))
                xpos = t3[1][:-1]
                ypos = np.ones(10) * temp
                num_elements = len(xpos)
                zpos = np.zeros(num_elements)
                dx = np.ones(10) * 0.15
                dy = np.ones(10) * 0.5
                dz = t3[0]
                pl = ax.bar3d(xpos, ypos, zpos, dx, dy, dz, alpha = 0.5, zsort='max')
                pl._sort_zpos = i * 3 + k + 1
                ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm) - ' + str(cons_type[k]))
                ax.set_xlabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                ax.set_ylabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax.set_zlabel('Number of Occurrence')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        t = x.fillna(x.mean()) # data used for analyzing consumption distribution
        x = t.transpose() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n).fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3:])
        cluster_dict = {}
        for k in range(n):
            cluster_dict[k] = (kmeans.labels_ == k).sum() # store the labels and the number of data in a dict
        sorted_label = sorted(cluster_dict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1])
        for k in range(n):
            ax = fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, i * 3 + k + 1, projection = '3d')
            t2 = t[t.columns[kmeans.labels_ == sorted_label[k][0]]].copy() # select all data from the n-th cluster
            t2['TempC'] = np.round(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]['TempC'].values) # add temperature column to dataframe
            temp_list = list(set(t2['TempC']))
            temp_list.sort(reverse = True)
            for temp in temp_list:
                t3 = t2[t2['TempC'] == temp] # select the data with a specific temperature
                t3 = np.histogram(t3[t3.columns[1:-1]].values.flatten(), bins=10, range=(0,5))
                xpos = t3[1][:-1]
                ypos = np.ones(10) * temp
                num_elements = len(xpos)
                zpos = np.zeros(num_elements)
                dx = np.ones(10) * 0.15
                dy = np.ones(10) * 0.5
                dz = t3[0]
                pl = ax.bar3d(xpos, ypos, zpos, dx, dy, dz, alpha = 0.5, zsort='max')
                pl._sort_zpos = i * 3 + k + 1
                ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm) - ' + str(cons_type[k]))
                ax.set_xlabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                ax.set_ylabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax.set_zlabel('Number of Occurrence')
plt.tight_layout()
```



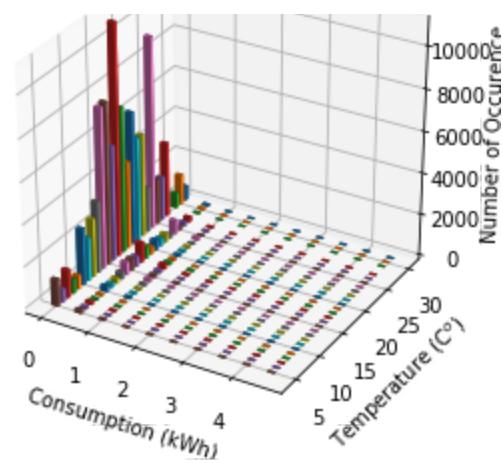




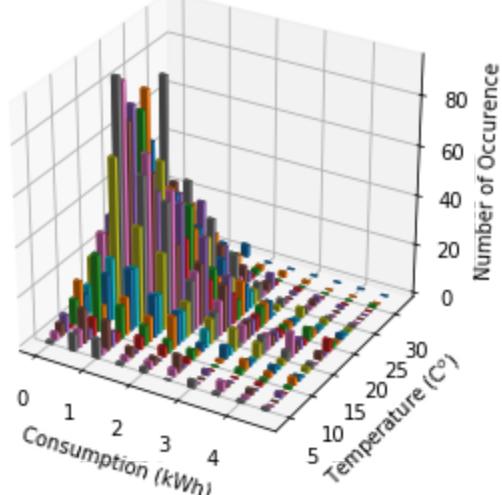
Time: 12:00 (warm) - High Consumption



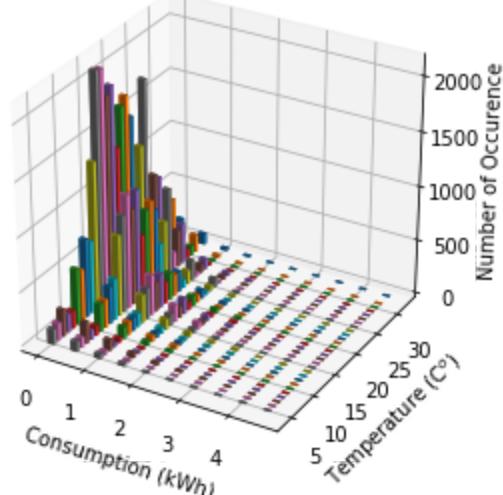
Time: 12:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



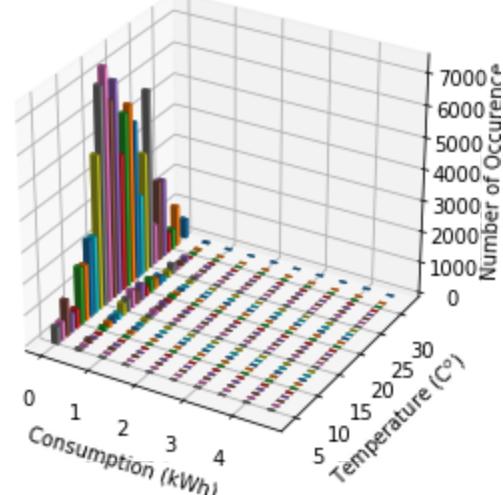
Time: 12:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



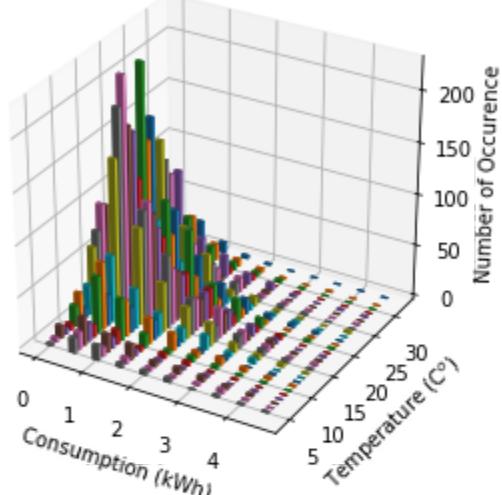
Time: 13:00 (warm) - High Consumption



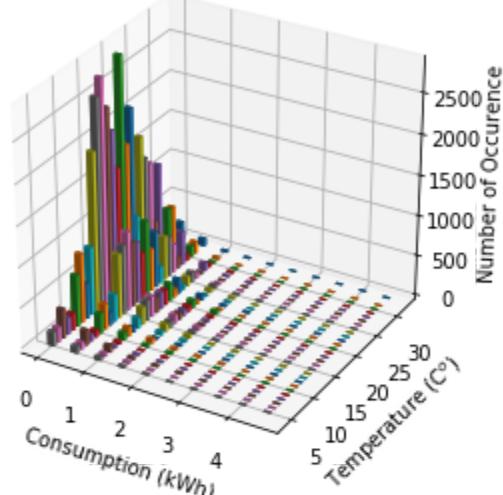
Time: 13:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



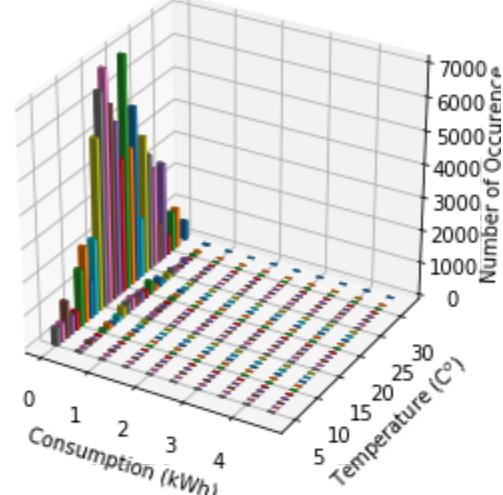
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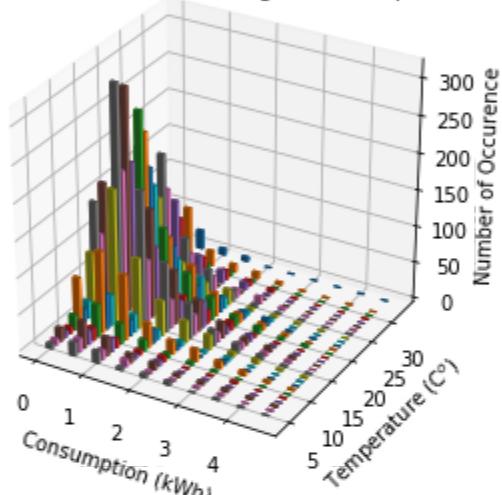
Time: 14:00 (warm) - High Consumption



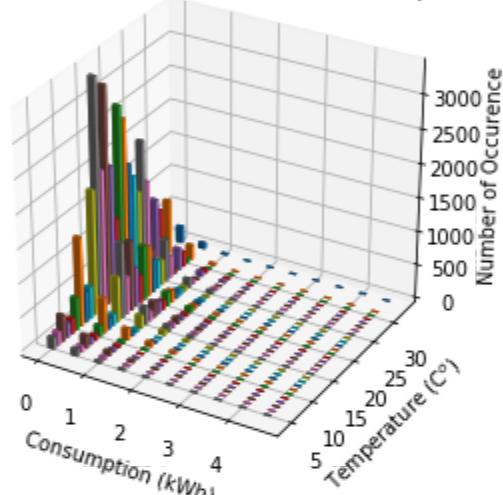
Time: 14:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



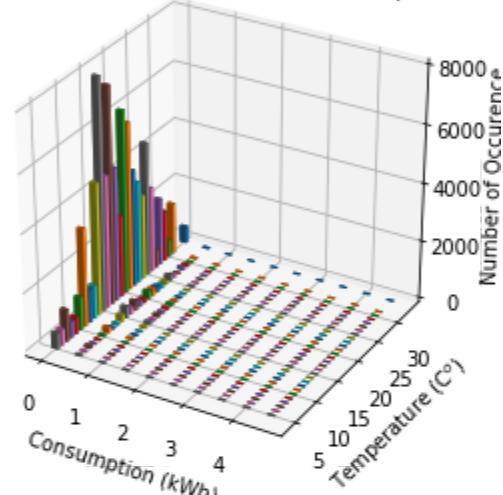
Time: 14:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



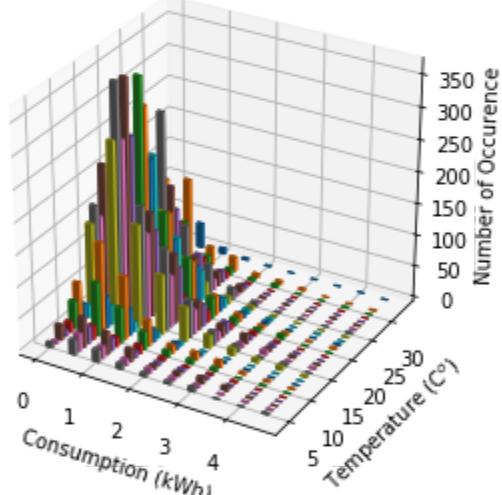
Time: 15:00 (warm) - High Consumption



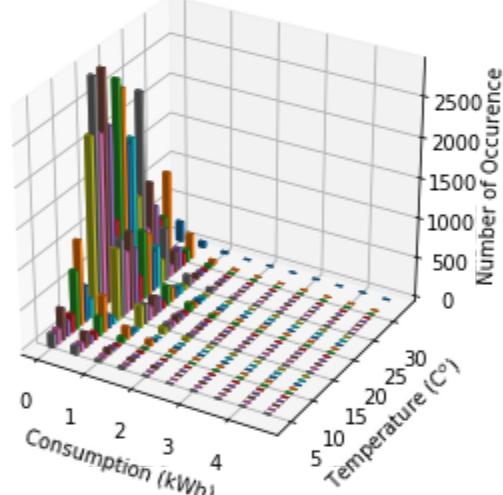
Time: 15:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



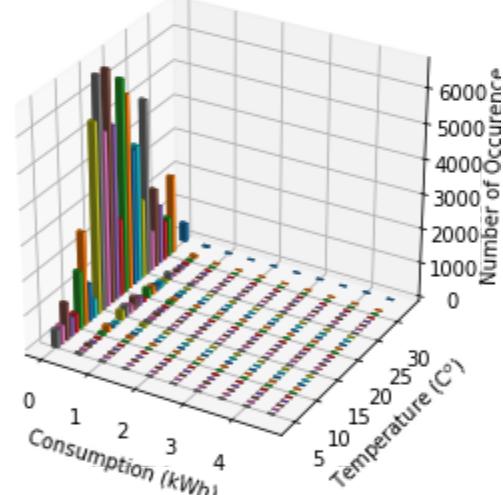
Time: 15:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



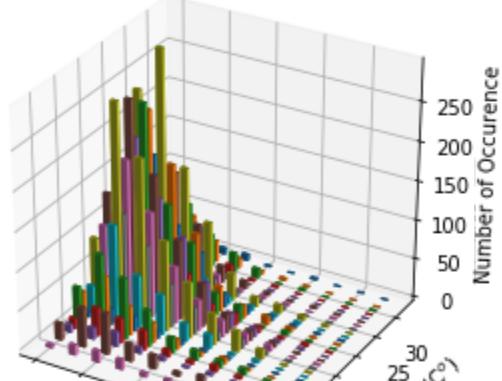
Time: 16:00 (warm) - High Consumption

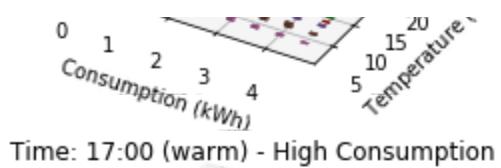


Time: 16:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption

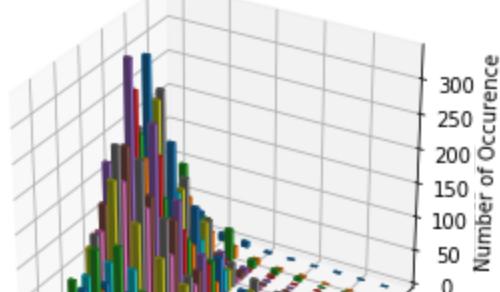


Time: 16:00 (warm) - Low Consumption

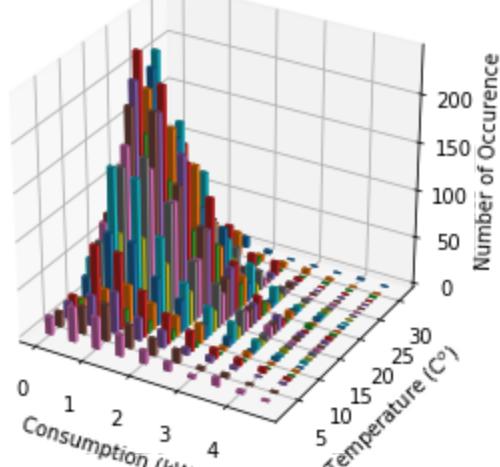




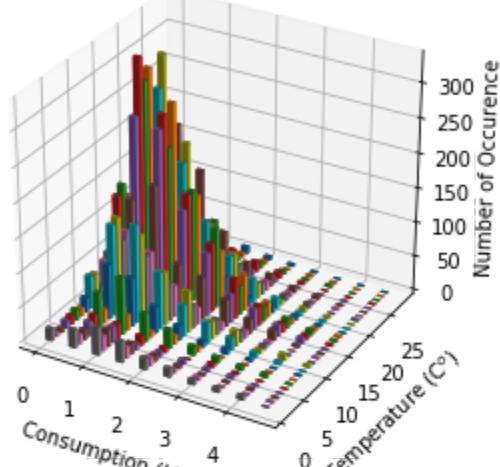
Time: 17:00 (warm) - High Consumption



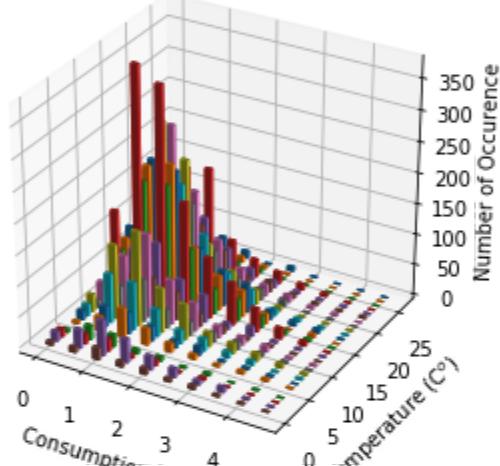
Time: 18:00 (warm) - High Consumption



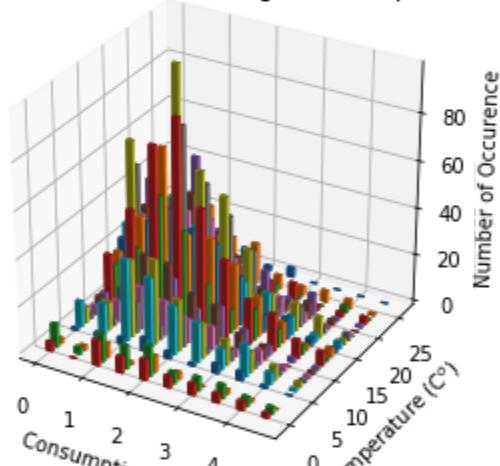
Time: 19:00 (warm) - High Consumption



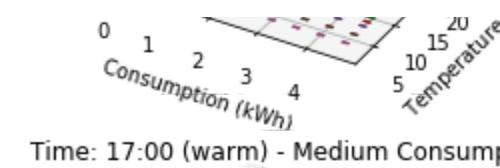
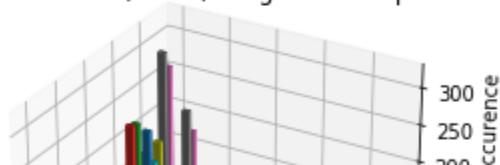
Time: 20:00 (warm) - High Consumption



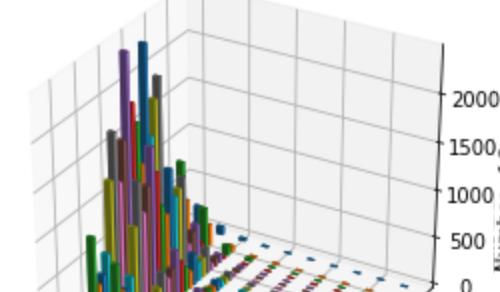
Time: 21:00 (warm) - High Consumption



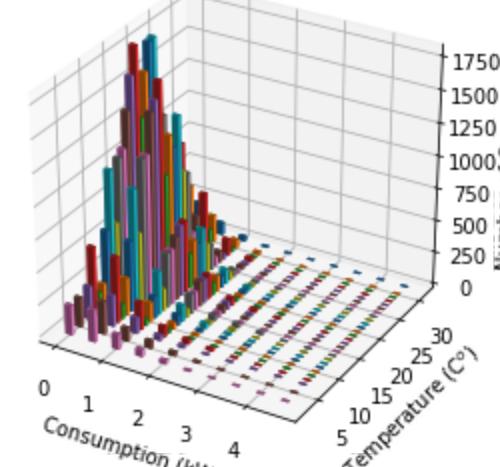
Time: 22:00 (warm) - High Consumption



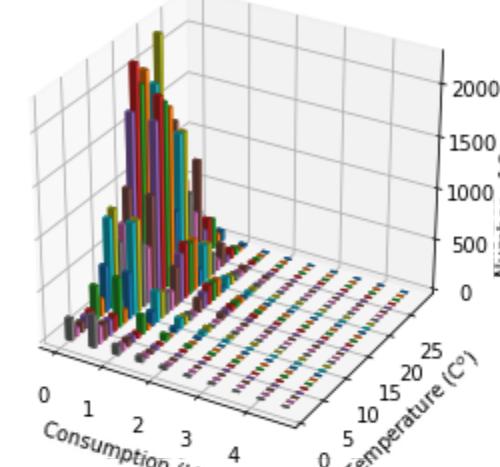
Time: 17:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



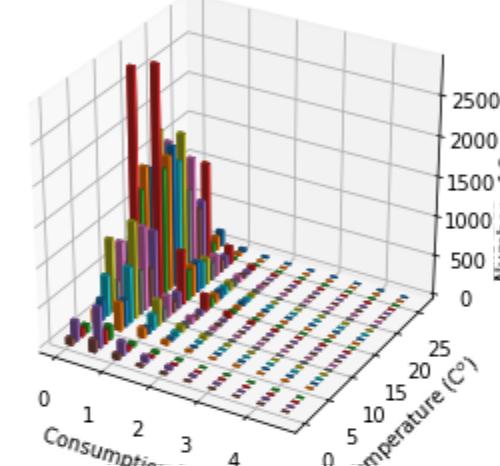
Time: 18:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



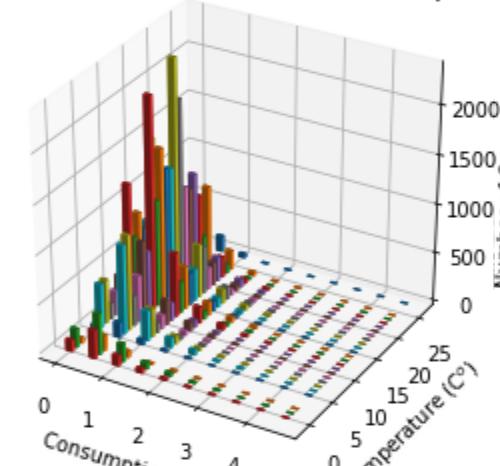
Time: 19:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



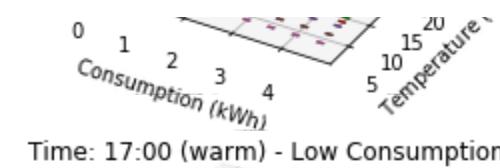
Time: 20:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



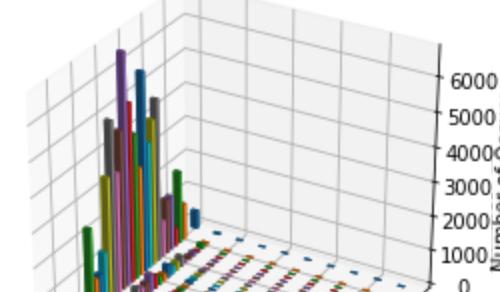
Time: 21:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



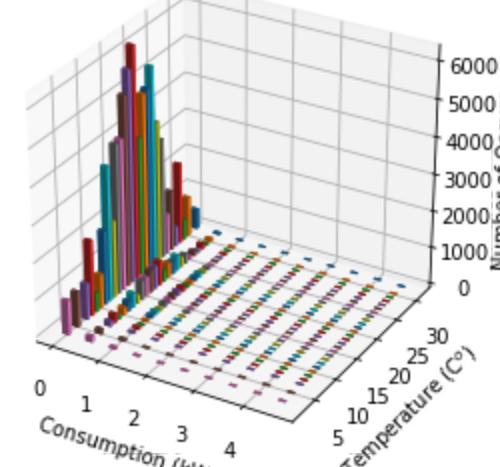
Time: 22:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



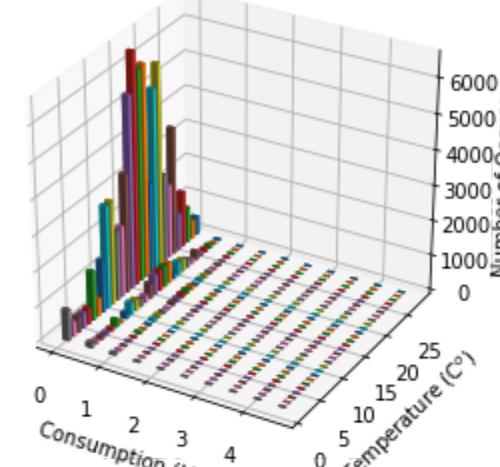
Time: 17:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



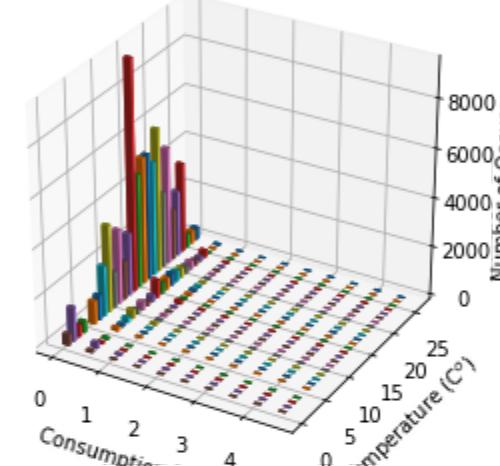
Time: 18:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



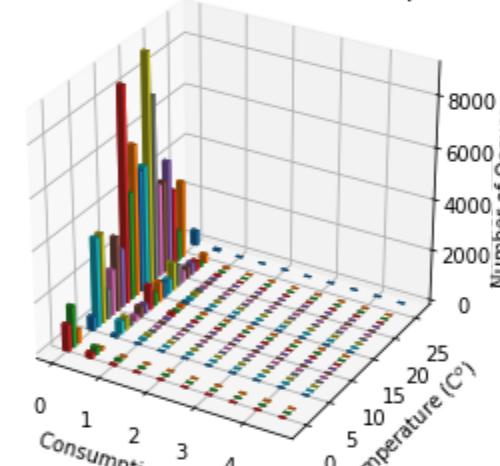
Time: 19:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



Time: 20:00 (warm) - Low Consumption

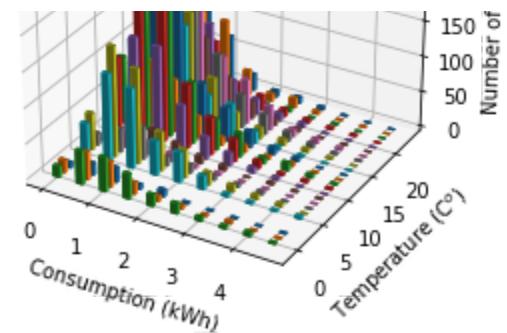


Time: 21:00 (warm) - Low Consumption

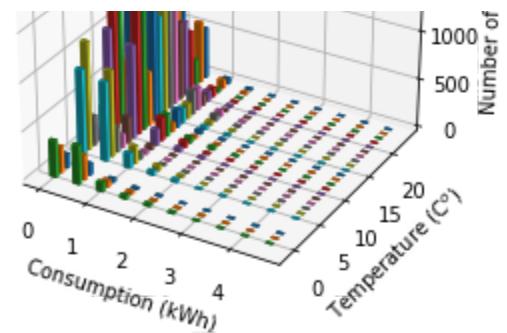


Time: 22:00 (warm) - Low Consumption

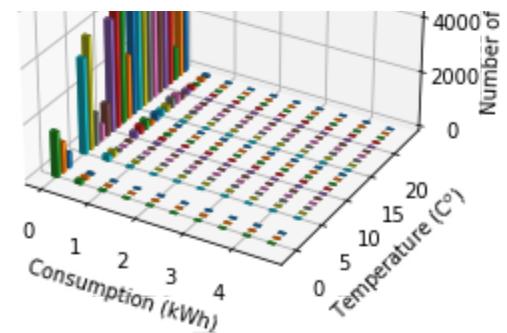




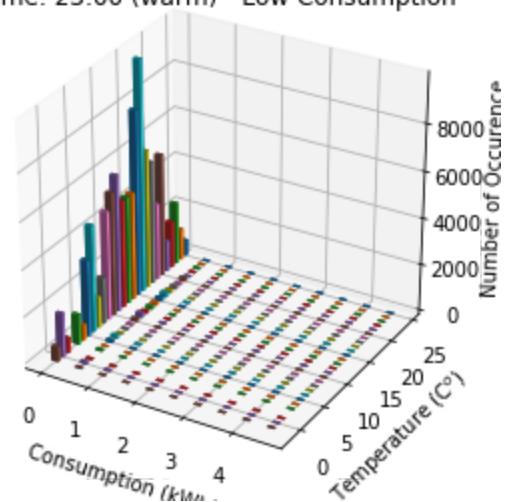
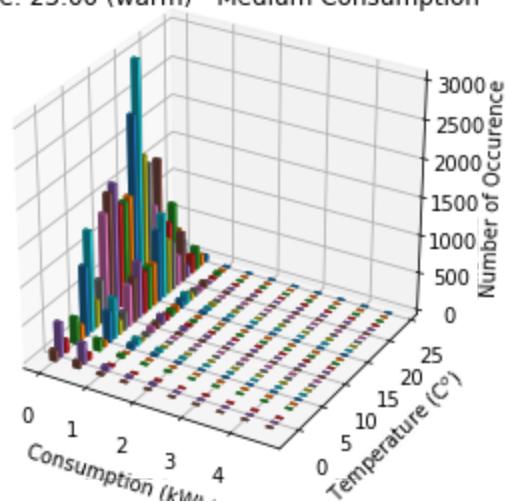
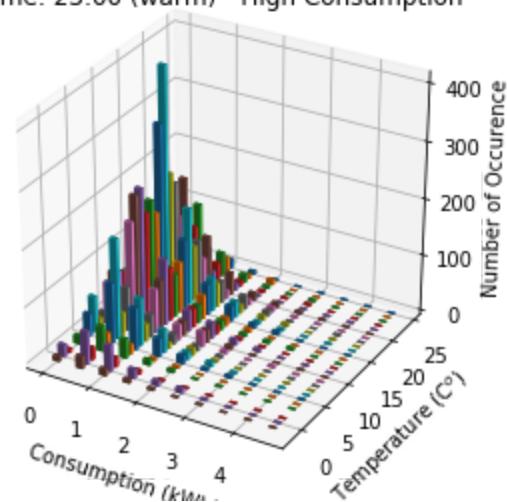
Time: 23:00 (warm) - High Consumption



Time: 23:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



Time: 23:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



Most of the above plots show that the highest demand of each group happens around 21-22 celcius degree

In [40]: t

Out[40]:

	D0000	D0001	D0002	D0003	D0004	D0005	D0006	D0007	D0008	D0009	...	D1015	D1016	D1017	D1018	D1019	D1020
GMT																	
2013-01-01 00:00:00	1.447	0.429000	0.451	0.155	0.397	0.106	0.307	0.268	0.390	0.123	...	0.048	0.033	0.502	0.117	0.378	1.143
2013-01-02 00:00:00	0.358	0.153000	0.463	0.169	0.356	0.255	0.436	0.364	0.167	0.104	...	0.061	0.027	0.605	0.673	0.348	0.574
2013-01-03 00:00:00	0.142	0.385000	0.463	0.154	0.476	0.425	0.829	0.349	0.111	0.435	...	0.080	0.088	0.272	0.093	0.551	0.335
2013-01-05 00:00:00	0.230	0.137000	0.421	0.156	0.062	0.323	0.498	0.234	0.501	0.202	...	0.045	0.010	0.317	0.096	0.232	0.525
2013-01-06 00:00:00	0.303	0.229000	0.468	0.158	0.075	0.275	0.467	0.313	0.522	0.403	...	0.185	0.010	0.268	0.105	0.425	0.321
2013-01-09 00:00:00	0.086	0.330000	0.250	0.156	0.064	0.397	0.418	0.295	0.512	0.221	...	0.067	0.010	0.454	0.091	0.209	0.481
2013-01-12 00:00:00	0.218	0.317000	0.410	0.149	0.055	0.451	0.410	0.234	0.428	0.285	...	0.083	0.010	0.369	0.089	0.569	0.519
2013-01-14 00:00:00	0.220	0.120000	0.288	0.147	0.055	0.378	0.540	0.185	0.545	0.297	...	0.066	0.611	0.459	0.079	1.062	0.483
2013-01-15 00:00:00	0.218	0.222000	0.292	0.149	0.055	0.385	0.336	0.205	0.573	0.239	...	0.030	0.074	0.394	0.102	1.051	0.356
2013-01-18 00:00:00	0.095	0.193000	0.504	0.144	0.175	0.352	0.447	0.183	0.674	0.185	...	0.042	0.412	0.584	0.100	0.940	0.252
2013-01-22 00:00:00	0.099	0.155000	0.404	0.142	0.057	0.463	0.068	0.201	0.479	0.270	...	0.067	0.327	0.486	0.113	0.880	0.206
2013-01-23 00:00:00	0.100	0.106000	0.380	0.141	0.058	0.394	0.257	0.304	0.439	0.256	...	0.071	0.024	0.383	0.109	1.011	0.239
2013-01-24 00:00:00	0.103	0.215000	0.407	0.144	0.122	0.386	0.155	0.302	0.376	0.378	...	0.040	0.704	0.430	0.150	0.690	0.229
2013-01-26 00:00:00	0.152	0.268000	1.102	0.148	0.059	0.323	0.403	0.169	0.841	0.317	...	0.058	0.019	0.433	0.144	0.956	0.699
2013-01-27 00:00:00	0.076	0.449000	0.291	0.151	0.208	0.307	0.253	0.256	0.538	0.466	...	0.054	0.031	0.269	0.119	0.660	0.403
2013-01-31 00:00:00	0.098	0.163000	0.266	0.152	0.237	0.434	0.125	0.192	0.124	0.224	...	0.029	0.032	0.461	0.179	0.970	0.383
2013-02-01 00:00:00	0.088	0.115000	0.264	0.154	0.291	0.267	0.295	0.150	0.167	0.266	...	0.045	0.537	0.431	0.873	0.611	0.230
2013-02-02 00:00:00	0.227	0.371000	0.327	0.160	0.057	0.369	0.263	0.134	0.420	0.404	...	0.049	0.055	0.240	0.114	0.910	0.361
2013-02-04 00:00:00	0.105	0.099000	0.327	0.160	0.052	0.182	0.816	0.234	0.584	0.247	...	0.044	0.054	0.429	0.107	0.734	0.507
2013-02-06 00:00:00	0.100	0.088000	0.285	0.155	0.062	0.406	0.472	0.263	0.428	0.172	...	0.029	0.034	0.208	0.106	0.491	0.255

	D0000	D0001	D0002	D0003	D0004	D0005	D0006	D0007	D0008	D0009	...	D1015	D1016	D1017	D1018	D1019	D1020
<b>GMT</b>																	
<b>2013-02-12 00:00:00</b>	0.107	0.109000	0.354	0.149	0.056	0.337	0.743	0.238	0.368	0.423	...	0.058	0.021	0.269	0.127	0.804	0.165
<b>2013-02-13 00:00:00</b>	0.226	0.167000	0.406	0.151	0.070	0.400	0.682	0.291	0.501	0.246	...	0.036	0.043	0.646	0.327	0.827	0.249
<b>2013-02-14 00:00:00</b>	0.102	0.246000	0.350	0.155	0.056	0.375	0.410	0.252	0.106	0.256	...	0.061	0.515	0.488	0.103	0.638	0.198
<b>2013-02-16 00:00:00</b>	0.117	0.168000	0.411	0.157	0.249	0.350	0.155	0.278	0.407	0.306	...	0.082	0.370	0.245	0.115	0.680	0.279
<b>2013-02-19 00:00:00</b>	0.159	0.255000	0.481	0.154	0.057	0.453	0.410	0.245	0.428	0.267	...	0.065	0.065	0.376	0.114	0.802	0.158
<b>2013-02-23 00:00:00</b>	0.135	0.113000	0.402	0.145	0.346	0.456	0.667	0.294	0.419	0.338	...	0.037	0.018	0.473	0.139	0.772	0.497
<b>2013-02-24 00:00:00</b>	0.193	0.157000	0.404	0.196	0.100	0.478	0.595	0.273	0.396	0.475	...	0.063	0.059	0.450	0.104	0.663	0.500
<b>2013-02-25 00:00:00</b>	0.111	0.192000	1.046	0.149	0.073	0.161	0.885	0.258	0.536	0.221	...	0.060	0.046	0.246	0.112	1.015	0.211
<b>2013-03-03 00:00:00</b>	0.145	0.293000	0.277	0.201	0.076	0.432	1.003	0.179	0.389	0.223	...	0.129	0.027	0.223	1.074	0.142	0.363
<b>2013-03-04 00:00:00</b>	0.165	0.141000	0.283	0.153	0.058	0.328	0.524	0.209	0.383	0.214	...	0.077	0.014	0.228	0.679	0.540	0.285
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>2013-11-12 00:00:00</b>	0.204	0.109000	1.029	0.099	0.028	0.322	0.161	0.241	0.584	0.326	...	0.088	0.006	0.190	0.042	0.423	0.304
<b>2013-11-13 00:00:00</b>	0.121	0.136000	0.243	0.100	0.038	0.394	0.164	0.196	0.603	0.340	...	0.068	0.031	0.196	0.120	0.742	0.462
<b>2013-11-15 00:00:00</b>	0.091	0.206000	0.300	0.097	0.040	0.363	0.155	0.232	0.108	0.294	...	0.054	0.028	0.182	0.746	0.518	0.371
<b>2013-11-16 00:00:00</b>	0.183	0.194000	0.258	0.098	0.119	0.314	0.138	0.161	0.110	0.295	...	0.084	0.050	0.205	0.206	0.598	0.138
<b>2013-11-17 00:00:00</b>	0.089	0.323000	0.174	0.102	0.070	0.396	0.189	0.285	0.664	0.364	...	0.074	0.035	0.265	0.117	0.745	0.534
<b>2013-11-18 00:00:00</b>	0.091	0.223000	0.213	0.101	0.063	0.424	0.380	0.255	0.111	0.451	...	0.058	0.005	0.251	0.118	0.081	0.439
<b>2013-11-19 00:00:00</b>	0.120	0.090000	0.214	0.102	0.079	0.250	0.108	0.292	0.316	0.356	...	0.058	0.049	0.189	0.117	0.139	0.252
<b>2013-11-20 00:00:00</b>	0.181	0.134000	0.286	0.098	0.040	0.445	0.097	0.134	0.825	0.256	...	0.068	0.035	0.241	0.124	0.361	0.156
<b>2013-11-22 00:00:00</b>	0.190	0.245000	0.283	0.098	0.103	0.503	0.871	0.181	0.255	0.261	...	0.078	0.033	0.207	0.109	0.873	0.603
<b>2013-11-23 00:00:00</b>	0.510	0.286000	0.582	0.099	0.067	0.332	0.227	0.138	0.403	0.343	...	0.035	0.034	0.205	0.113	0.483	0.119

	D0000	D0001	D0002	D0003	D0004	D0005	D0006	D0007	D0008	D0009	...	D1015	D1016	D1017	D1018	D1019	D1020
GMT																	
2013-11-24 00:00:00	0.469	0.294000	0.243	0.100	0.025	0.434	0.086	0.039	0.600	0.806	...	0.059	0.046	0.211	0.116	0.640	1.369
2013-11-25 00:00:00	0.083	0.168000	0.538	0.100	0.013	0.185	0.110	0.043	0.392	0.454	...	0.065	0.001	0.196	0.125	0.721	0.546
2013-12-02 00:00:00	0.106	0.358000	0.427	0.100	0.085	0.228	0.384	0.245	0.312	0.293	...	0.048	0.045	0.212	0.203	0.324	0.350
2013-12-03 00:00:00	0.095	0.152000	0.726	0.100	0.017	0.371	0.331	0.217	0.368	0.268	...	0.039	0.019	0.199	0.154	0.417	0.546
2013-12-05 00:00:00	0.103	0.160000	1.086	0.099	0.024	0.398	0.595	0.305	0.491	0.268	...	0.063	0.062	0.285	0.306	0.392	0.602
2013-12-06 00:00:00	0.094	0.163000	0.324	0.098	0.082	0.125	0.470	0.082	0.518	0.267	...	0.053	0.011	0.227	0.137	0.687	0.617
2013-12-09 00:00:00	0.092	0.193829	0.692	0.101	0.056	0.402	0.446	0.199	0.372	0.245	...	0.055	0.000	0.206	0.111	0.266	0.439
2013-12-10 00:00:00	0.465	0.148000	0.240	0.101	0.013	0.349	0.485	0.272	0.469	0.324	...	0.061	0.016	0.290	0.115	0.607	0.502
2013-12-11 00:00:00	0.116	0.212000	0.324	0.097	0.016	0.480	0.429	0.199	0.651	0.271	...	0.082	0.033	0.203	0.150	0.972	0.255
2013-12-14 00:00:00	0.477	0.177000	0.216	0.099	0.035	0.557	0.265	0.312	1.049	0.255	...	0.080	0.035	0.203	0.108	0.242	0.237
2013-12-17 00:00:00	0.172	0.215000	0.206	0.104	0.022	0.424	0.625	0.258	0.845	0.274	...	0.055	0.028	0.228	0.125	0.509	0.300
2013-12-18 00:00:00	0.091	0.292000	0.252	0.167	0.022	0.147	0.208	0.213	0.900	0.264	...	0.069	0.000	0.259	0.125	0.462	0.495
2013-12-21 00:00:00	0.292	0.302000	0.169	0.100	0.035	0.464	0.428	0.241	0.742	0.254	...	0.073	0.015	0.230	0.270	0.330	0.400
2013-12-22 00:00:00	0.289	0.212000	0.455	0.099	0.124	0.285	0.270	0.259	0.461	0.360	...	0.070	0.001	0.319	0.107	0.300	0.614
2013-12-23 00:00:00	0.473	0.080000	0.782	0.100	0.103	0.453	0.173	0.137	0.242	0.647	...	0.055	0.006	0.179	0.787	0.449	0.480
2013-12-24 00:00:00	0.326	0.076000	0.302	0.099	0.017	0.507	0.257	0.315	0.857	0.260	...	0.054	0.000	0.244	0.114	0.769	0.591
2013-12-25 00:00:00	0.632	0.371000	0.636	0.099	0.283	0.265	0.434	0.216	0.472	0.678	...	0.034	0.020	0.259	0.113	0.601	0.535
2013-12-27 00:00:00	0.318	0.397000	0.279	0.099	0.050	0.342	0.550	0.244	0.473	0.103	...	0.050	0.035	0.247	0.122	0.441	0.647
2013-12-28 00:00:00	0.298	0.110000	0.284	0.099	0.150	0.359	0.793	0.242	0.647	1.235	...	0.053	0.026	0.183	0.235	0.451	2.069
2013-12-31 00:00:00	0.335	0.107000	0.415	0.101	0.295	0.338	0.624	0.139	0.410	0.550	...	0.078	0.033	0.194	0.120	0.742	0.341

83 rows × 1025 columns

```
In [44]: i
```

```
Out[44]: 23
```

```
In [45]: pd.to_datetime(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_toulh_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('23:00:00')]['GMT']).dt.dayofweek
```

```
Out[45]: 23      1
47      2
71      3
119     5
143     6
215     2
287     5
335     0
359     1
431     4
527     1
551     2
575     3
623     5
647     6
743     3
767     4
791     5
839     0
887     2
1031    1
1055    2
1079    3
1127    5
1199    1
1295    5
1319    6
1343    0
1487    6
1511    0
...
7583    1
7607    2
7655    4
7679    5
7703    6
7727    0
7751    1
7775    2
7823    4
7847    5
7871    6
7895    0
8063    0
8087    1
8135    3
8159    4
8231    0
8255    1
8279    2
8351    5
8423    1
8447    2
8519    5
8543    6
8567    0
8591    1
8615    2
8663    4
8687    5
8759    1
Name: GMT, Length: 83, dtype: int64
```

```
In [47]: t2['DayofWeek'] = np.array(pd.to_datetime(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_toulh_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('23:00:00')]['GMT']).dt.dayofweek)
t2
```

Out[47]:

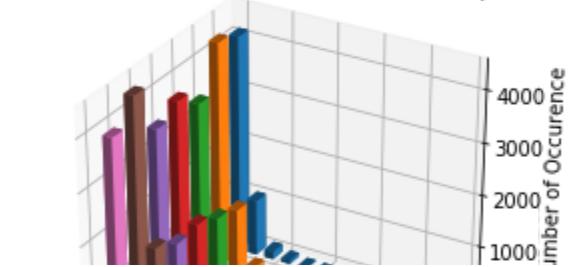
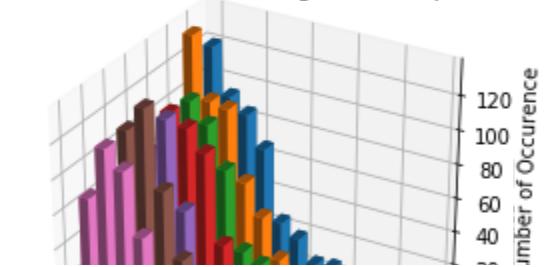
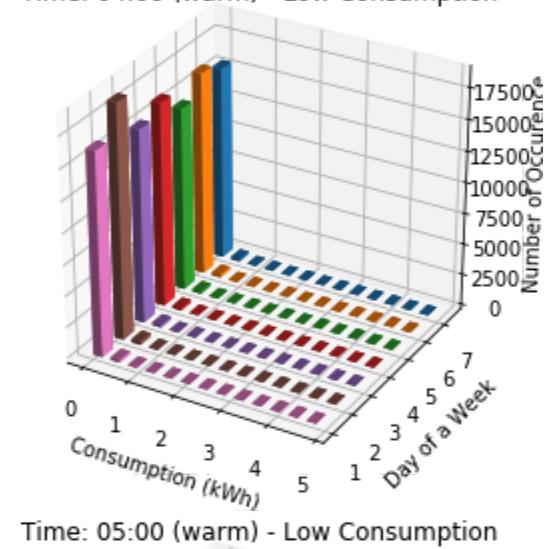
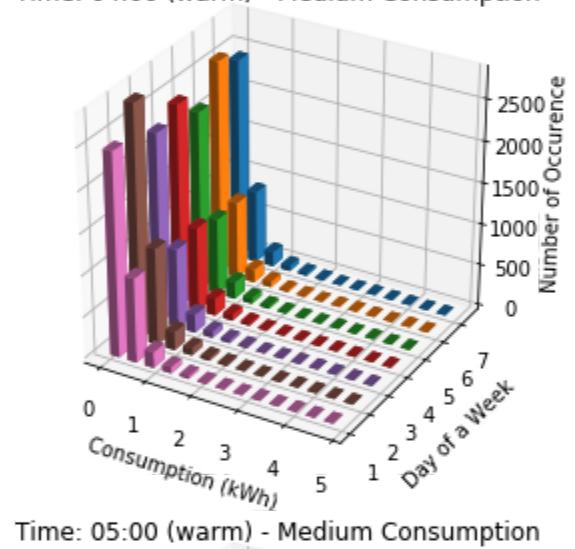
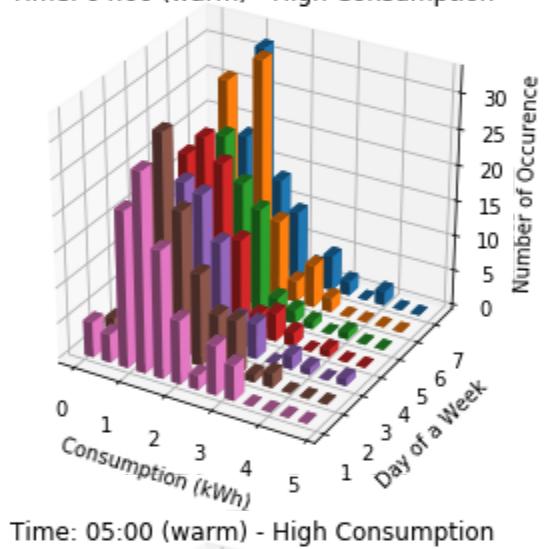
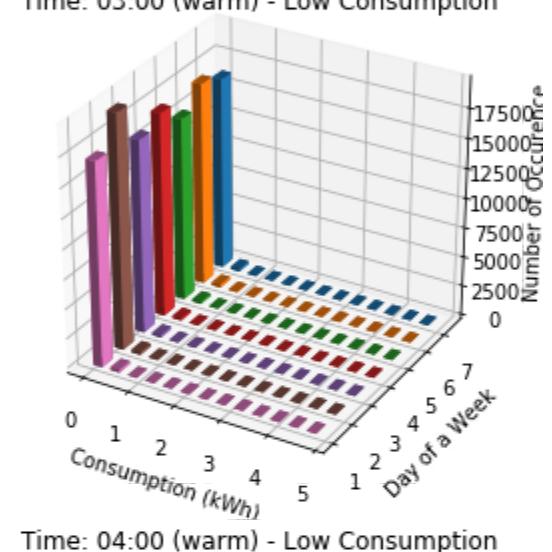
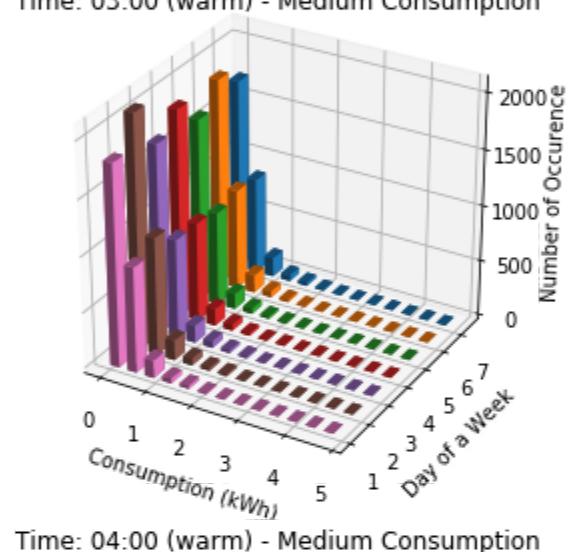
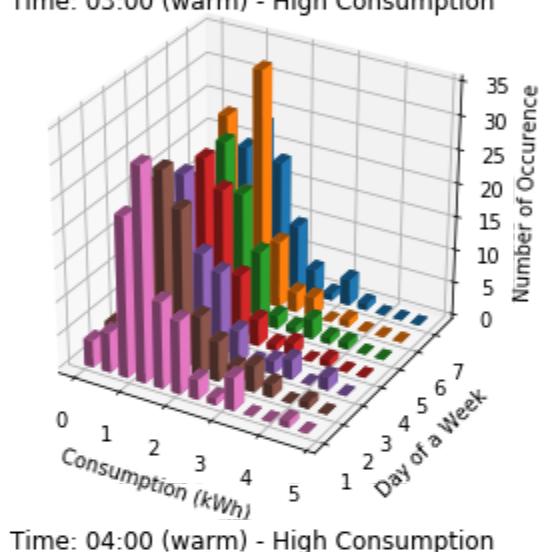
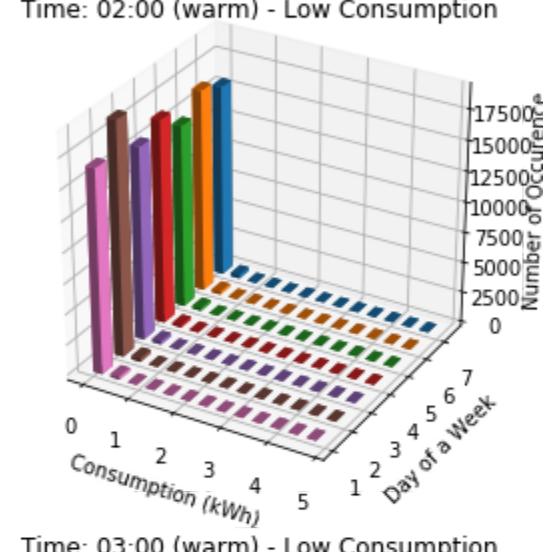
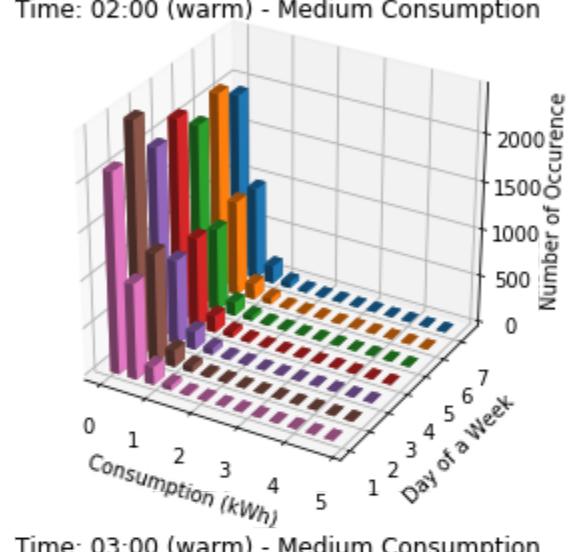
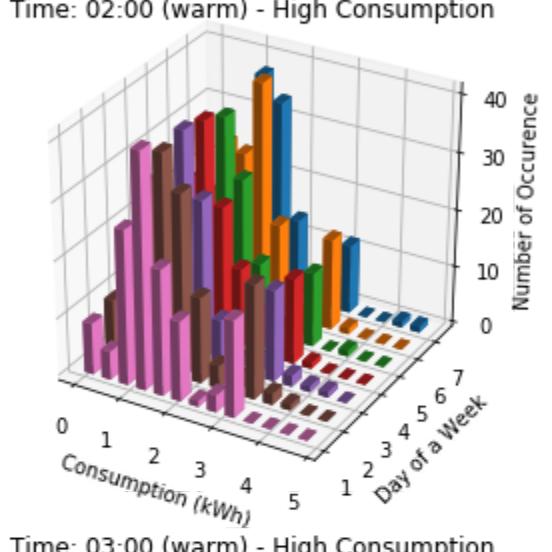
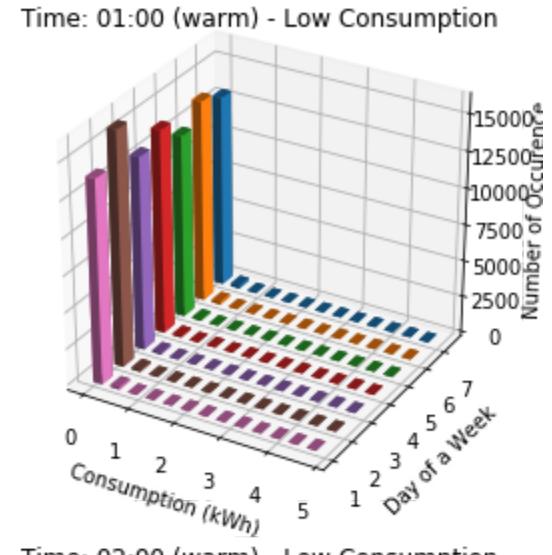
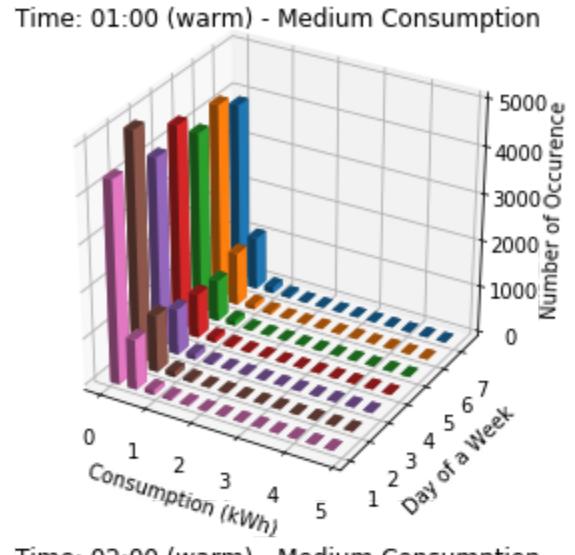
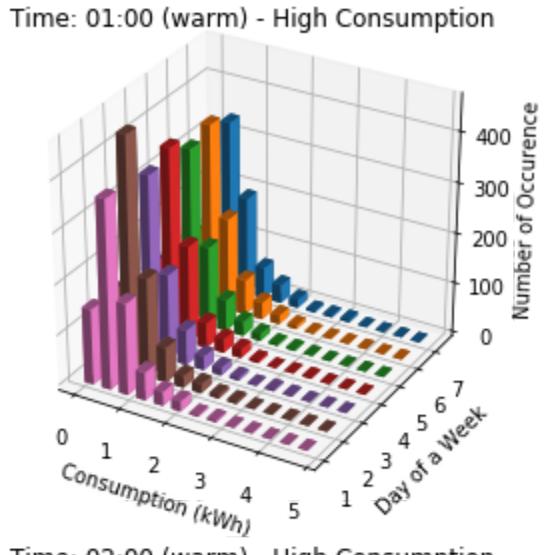
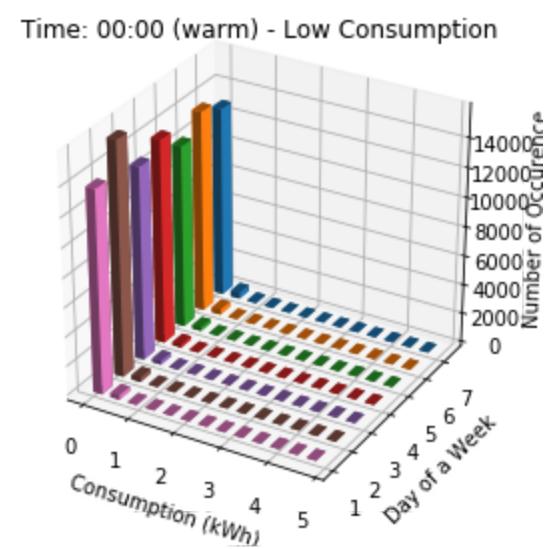
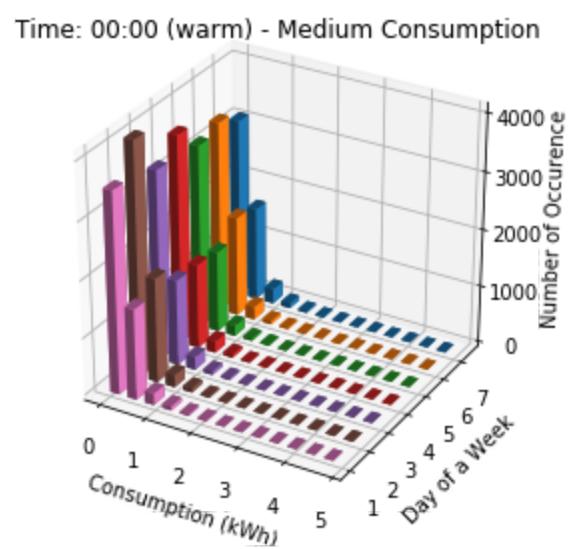
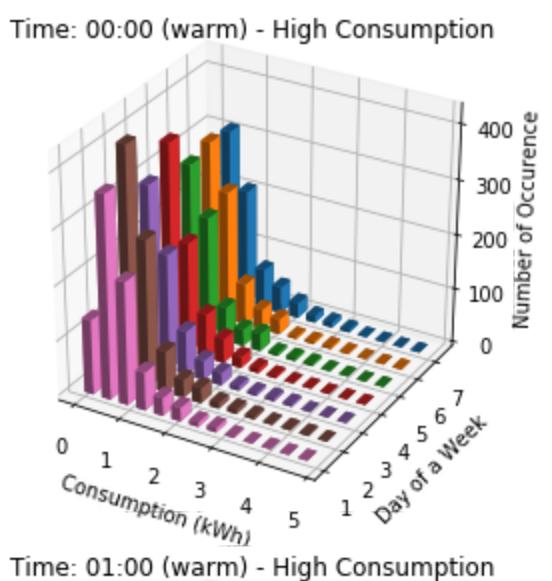
	GMT	D0000	D0001	D0003	D0004	D0005	D0007	D0008	D0009	D0010	...	D1015	D1016	D1017	D1018	D1020	D1021	D102
<b>0</b>	2013-01-01 23:00:00	0.323	0.269	0.241	0.349	0.293	0.495	0.533	0.110	0.019	...	0.031	0.121	0.656	0.294	0.715	0.102	0.337
<b>1</b>	2013-01-02 23:00:00	0.232	0.452	0.153	0.500	0.458	0.357	0.268	0.327	0.028	...	0.036	0.166	0.394	0.087	0.400	0.142	0.348
<b>2</b>	2013-01-03 23:00:00	0.315	0.375	0.156	0.502	0.352	0.402	0.457	0.655	0.028	...	0.047	0.072	0.420	0.085	1.110	0.128	0.373
<b>3</b>	2013-01-05 23:00:00	0.064	0.403	0.206	0.263	0.288	0.457	0.463	0.624	0.024	...	0.080	0.136	0.368	0.083	0.455	0.502	0.357
<b>4</b>	2013-01-06 23:00:00	0.297	0.333	0.157	0.233	0.495	0.194	0.376	0.592	0.024	...	0.072	0.204	0.463	0.083	0.352	0.152	0.365
<b>5</b>	2013-01-09 23:00:00	0.164	0.245	0.153	0.057	0.326	0.220	0.437	0.230	0.020	...	0.033	0.048	0.439	0.091	0.365	0.110	0.351
<b>6</b>	2013-01-12 23:00:00	0.262	0.440	0.168	0.255	0.157	0.259	0.424	0.405	0.027	...	0.045	0.521	0.482	0.081	0.685	0.127	0.363
<b>7</b>	2013-01-14 23:00:00	1.416	0.479	0.147	0.064	0.384	0.239	0.501	0.291	0.018	...	0.107	0.271	0.418	0.086	0.355	0.136	0.350
<b>8</b>	2013-01-15 23:00:00	0.098	0.305	0.145	0.056	0.407	0.229	0.396	0.218	0.025	...	0.082	0.074	0.598	0.080	0.554	0.289	0.357
<b>9</b>	2013-01-18 23:00:00	0.299	0.367	0.141	0.265	0.459	0.219	0.447	0.250	0.022	...	0.057	0.780	0.460	0.100	0.496	0.186	0.341
<b>10</b>	2013-01-22 23:00:00	0.103	0.398	0.141	0.229	0.491	0.381	0.617	0.265	0.026	...	0.056	0.742	0.419	0.171	0.381	0.135	0.418
<b>11</b>	2013-01-23 23:00:00	0.126	0.418	0.143	0.224	0.380	0.694	0.425	0.535	0.030	...	0.067	0.054	0.451	0.364	0.253	0.113	0.348
<b>12</b>	2013-01-24 23:00:00	0.103	0.458	0.152	0.114	0.399	0.249	0.536	0.330	0.015	...	0.046	0.702	0.514	0.116	0.320	0.163	0.423
<b>13</b>	2013-01-26 23:00:00	0.215	0.303	0.208	0.303	0.389	0.257	0.361	0.499	0.021	...	0.055	0.635	0.297	0.118	0.559	0.119	0.432
<b>14</b>	2013-01-27 23:00:00	0.156	0.257	0.144	0.128	0.168	0.145	0.447	0.508	0.023	...	0.031	0.053	0.453	1.516	0.573	0.124	0.355
<b>15</b>	2013-01-31 23:00:00	0.089	0.302	0.154	0.506	0.362	0.143	0.568	0.449	0.023	...	0.072	0.247	0.478	0.572	0.201	0.213	0.366
<b>16</b>	2013-02-01 23:00:00	0.268	0.397	0.160	0.186	0.347	0.213	0.434	0.395	0.031	...	0.063	0.660	0.414	0.120	0.380	0.166	0.375
<b>17</b>	2013-02-02 23:00:00	0.285	0.483	0.158	0.230	0.579	0.284	0.539	1.603	0.030	...	0.062	0.130	0.604	1.494	0.377	0.217	0.340
<b>18</b>	2013-02-04 23:00:00	0.166	0.242	0.156	0.252	0.392	0.290	0.472	0.291	0.020	...	0.050	0.058	0.568	0.116	0.437	0.169	0.366
<b>19</b>	2013-02-06 23:00:00	0.158	0.384	0.154	0.100	0.365	0.137	0.518	0.234	0.018	...	0.078	0.435	0.445	0.119	0.842	0.163	0.368
<b>20</b>	2013-02-12 23:00:00	0.206	0.320	0.150	0.070	0.424	0.258	0.387	0.943	0.018	...	0.091	0.666	0.636	0.833	0.575	0.139	0.365

	GMT	D0000	D0001	D0003	D0004	D0005	D0007	D0008	D0009	D0010	...	D1015	D1016	D1017	D1018	D1020	D1021	D102
21	2013-02-13 23:00:00	0.119	0.196	0.154	0.115	0.354	0.292	0.238	0.284	0.025	...	0.030	0.728	0.479	0.117	0.183	0.214	0.355
22	2013-02-14 23:00:00	0.586	0.248	0.154	0.061	0.147	0.263	0.395	0.375	0.026	...	0.075	0.475	0.537	0.109	0.464	0.584	0.368
23	2013-02-16 23:00:00	0.261	0.077	0.245	0.218	0.144	0.326	0.368	0.421	0.022	...	0.068	0.529	0.413	0.110	0.633	0.425	0.353
24	2013-02-19 23:00:00	0.224	0.241	0.158	0.276	0.368	0.397	0.401	0.513	0.022	...	0.056	0.059	0.526	0.422	0.661	0.152	0.350
25	2013-02-23 23:00:00	0.330	0.298	0.236	0.355	0.470	0.305	0.408	0.499	0.019	...	0.060	0.060	0.579	0.088	0.698	0.122	0.329
26	2013-02-24 23:00:00	0.099	0.292	0.150	0.223	0.184	0.250	0.443	0.237	0.017	...	0.036	0.058	0.512	0.113	0.173	0.131	0.338
27	2013-02-25 23:00:00	0.292	0.293	0.148	0.082	0.448	0.270	0.458	0.349	0.016	...	0.056	0.058	0.401	0.114	0.389	0.123	0.444
28	2013-03-03 23:00:00	0.299	0.283	0.153	0.061	0.162	0.238	0.386	0.205	0.000	...	0.042	0.054	0.237	1.215	0.210	0.081	0.386
29	2013-03-04 23:00:00	0.149	0.245	0.154	0.151	0.392	0.239	0.387	0.188	0.002	...	0.042	0.059	0.210	1.040	0.265	0.110	0.293
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53	2013-11-12 23:00:00	0.189	0.231	0.098	0.135	0.428	0.261	0.249	0.840	0.020	...	0.060	0.048	0.249	0.116	0.500	0.163	0.321
54	2013-11-13 23:00:00	0.416	0.156	0.095	0.189	0.347	0.239	0.129	0.284	0.018	...	0.055	0.048	0.199	0.143	0.368	0.228	0.324
55	2013-11-15 23:00:00	0.215	0.281	0.099	0.039	0.361	0.158	0.337	0.287	0.022	...	0.055	0.145	0.289	1.459	0.161	0.800	0.357
56	2013-11-16 23:00:00	0.050	0.541	0.149	0.045	0.463	0.324	0.344	0.543	0.020	...	0.044	0.193	0.459	0.113	0.483	0.179	0.319
57	2013-11-17 23:00:00	0.255	0.422	0.100	0.168	0.450	0.245	0.160	0.230	0.022	...	0.095	0.220	0.244	0.118	0.489	0.488	0.340
58	2013-11-18 23:00:00	0.299	0.348	0.102	0.096	0.302	0.292	0.573	0.365	0.020	...	0.055	0.202	0.256	0.246	0.417	0.134	0.346
59	2013-11-19 23:00:00	0.405	0.131	0.150	0.137	0.441	0.212	0.908	0.254	0.014	...	0.035	0.047	0.258	0.127	0.150	0.105	0.326
60	2013-11-20 23:00:00	0.354	0.352	0.098	0.126	0.398	0.234	0.402	0.281	0.025	...	0.072	0.074	0.302	0.179	0.255	0.306	0.344
61	2013-11-22 23:00:00	1.767	0.256	0.100	0.095	0.354	0.161	0.438	0.690	0.014	...	0.088	0.149	0.170	0.111	0.217	0.240	0.344
62	2013-11-23 23:00:00	0.392	0.510	0.147	0.142	0.502	0.176	0.370	1.092	0.055	...	0.076	0.152	0.187	0.111	0.742	0.159	0.351
63	2013-11-24 23:00:00	0.121	0.380	0.101	0.119	0.267	0.069	0.451	0.482	0.022	...	0.061	0.079	0.248	0.114	0.452	0.161	0.352
64	2013-11-25 23:00:00	0.091	0.307	0.100	0.108	0.420	0.292	0.525	0.253	0.023	...	0.054	0.047	0.288	0.118	0.383	0.126	0.347

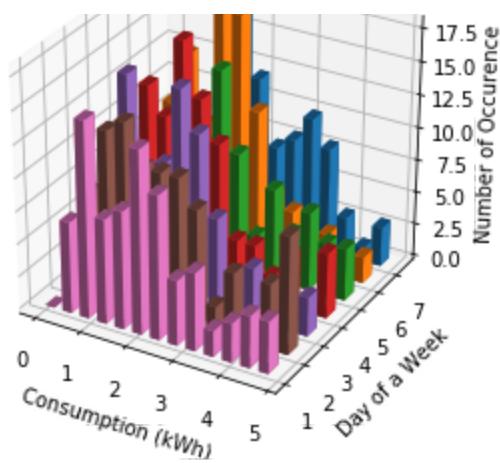
	GMT	D0000	D0001	D0003	D0004	D0005	D0007	D0008	D0009	D0010	...	D1015	D1016	D1017	D1018	D1020	D1021	D102
65	2013-12-02 23:00:00	0.152	0.629	0.099	0.163	0.411	0.233	0.687	0.256	0.020	...	0.082	0.048	0.272	0.189	0.519	0.073	0.329
66	2013-12-03 23:00:00	0.149	0.270	0.098	0.217	0.188	0.199	0.368	0.259	0.022	...	0.092	0.076	0.259	0.136	0.558	0.197	0.356
67	2013-12-05 23:00:00	0.177	0.304	0.099	0.147	0.206	0.155	0.586	0.291	0.021	...	0.088	0.076	0.298	0.263	0.831	0.153	0.384
68	2013-12-06 23:00:00	0.423	0.523	0.124	0.397	0.463	0.330	0.529	0.342	0.021	...	0.094	0.047	0.173	0.112	1.073	0.175	0.386
69	2013-12-09 23:00:00	0.294	0.369	0.100	0.041	0.439	0.314	0.410	0.337	0.020	...	0.069	0.077	0.238	0.392	0.489	0.174	0.377
70	2013-12-10 23:00:00	0.287	0.232	0.152	0.232	0.470	0.339	0.505	0.263	0.016	...	0.071	0.124	0.228	0.344	0.445	0.317	0.367
71	2013-12-11 23:00:00	0.289	0.255	0.103	0.079	0.531	0.396	0.841	0.274	0.015	...	0.038	0.076	0.207	0.827	0.632	0.244	0.346
72	2013-12-14 23:00:00	1.094	0.354	0.146	0.269	0.398	0.355	0.457	0.226	0.029	...	0.042	0.075	0.314	0.107	0.985	0.124	0.348
73	2013-12-17 23:00:00	0.272	0.182	0.186	0.040	0.174	0.290	0.489	0.234	0.026	...	0.062	0.170	0.239	0.126	0.498	0.108	0.358
74	2013-12-18 23:00:00	0.165	0.448	0.100	0.173	0.333	0.357	0.860	0.332	0.029	...	0.086	0.049	0.302	0.129	0.468	0.190	0.337
75	2013-12-21 23:00:00	0.294	0.378	0.149	0.219	0.457	0.262	0.430	0.454	0.020	...	0.059	0.051	0.362	0.107	0.458	0.114	0.354
76	2013-12-22 23:00:00	0.544	0.123	0.150	0.388	0.430	0.200	0.937	0.941	0.026	...	0.116	0.073	0.199	1.462	0.721	0.189	0.415
77	2013-12-23 23:00:00	0.359	0.154	0.127	0.225	0.550	0.379	0.451	0.307	0.026	...	0.086	0.073	0.277	0.118	0.658	0.249	0.140
78	2013-12-24 23:00:00	0.775	0.274	0.099	0.386	0.435	0.285	0.450	1.049	0.016	...	0.065	0.144	0.304	0.116	0.554	0.101	0.140
79	2013-12-25 23:00:00	0.813	0.313	0.100	0.313	0.166	0.329	0.447	0.124	0.027	...	0.065	0.047	0.319	0.111	0.405	0.133	0.141
80	2013-12-27 23:00:00	0.313	0.264	0.099	0.251	0.481	0.294	0.451	0.235	0.032	...	0.066	0.057	0.237	0.333	1.297	0.121	0.342
81	2013-12-28 23:00:00	0.295	0.248	0.151	0.211	0.348	0.189	0.435	0.189	0.022	...	0.039	0.078	0.511	0.109	0.266	0.151	0.373
82	2013-12-31 23:00:00	0.319	0.103	0.104	0.037	0.453	0.382	0.415	0.161	0.017	...	0.073	0.225	0.495	0.110	0.935	0.103	0.354

83 rows × 720 columns

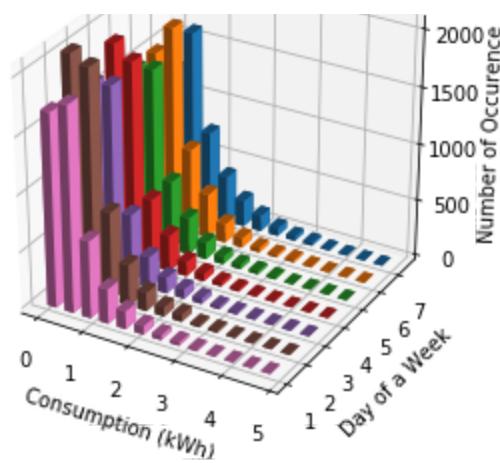
```
In [26]: from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
n = 3 # cluster numbers
cons_type = ['High Consumption', 'Medium Consumption', 'Low Consumption']
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,90))
for i in range(24):
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        t = x.fillna(x.mean()) # data used for analyzing consumption distribution
        x = t.transpose() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        t.reset_index(inplace = True)
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n).fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3:])
        cluster_dict = {}
        for k in range(n):
            cluster_dict[k] = (kmeans.labels_ == k).sum() # store the labels and the number of data in a dict
        sorted_label = sorted(cluster_dict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1])
        for k in range(n):
            ax = fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, i * 3 + k + 1, projection = '3d')
            t2 = t[t.columns[np.insert(kmeans.labels_ == sorted_label[k][0], 0, True)]].copy() # select all data from the n-th cluster
            t2['DayofWeek'] = np.array(pd.to_datetime(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]['GMT']).dt.dayofweek) # add day of a week column to dataframe
            for day in reversed(range(7)):
                t3 = t2[t2['DayofWeek'] == day] # select the data with a specific day of a week
                t3 = np.histogram(t3[t3.columns[1:-1]].values.flatten(), bins=13, range=(0,5))
                xpos = t3[1][:-1]
                ypos = np.ones(13) * (day+1)
                num_elements = len(xpos)
                zpos = np.zeros(num_elements)
                dx = np.ones(13) * 0.2
                dy = np.ones(13) * 0.5
                # dz = t3[0] / ((kmeans.labels_ == sorted_label[k][0]).sum() * (t2['DayofWeek'] == day).sum())
            dz = t3[0]
            pl = ax.bar3d(xpos, ypos, zpos, dx, dy, dz, alpha = 0.5, zsort='max')
            pl._sort_zpos = i * 3 + k + 1
            ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm) - ' + str(cons_type[k]))
            ax.set_xlabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            ax.set_ylabel('Day of a Week')
            ax.set_zlabel('Number of Occurrence')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        t = x.fillna(x.mean()) # data used for analyzing consumption distribution
        x = t.transpose() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        t.reset_index(inplace = True)
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n).fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3:])
        cluster_dict = {}
        for k in range(n):
            cluster_dict[k] = (kmeans.labels_ == k).sum() # store the labels and the number of data in a dict
        sorted_label = sorted(cluster_dict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1])
        for k in range(n):
            ax = fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, i * 3 + k + 1, projection = '3d')
            t2 = t[t.columns[np.insert(kmeans.labels_ == sorted_label[k][0], 0, True)]].copy() # select all data from the n-th cluster
            t2['DayofWeek'] = np.array(pd.to_datetime(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]['GMT']).dt.dayofweek) # add day of weeks column to dataframe
            for day in reversed(range(7)):
                t3 = t2[t2['DayofWeek'] == day] # select the data with a specific day of a week
                t3 = np.histogram(t3[t3.columns[1:-1]].values.flatten(), bins=13, range=(0,5))
                xpos = t3[1][:-1]
                ypos = np.ones(13) * (day+1)
                num_elements = len(xpos)
                zpos = np.zeros(num_elements)
                dx = np.ones(13) * 0.2
                dy = np.ones(13) * 0.5
                # dz = t3[0] / ((kmeans.labels_ == sorted_label[k][0]).sum() * (t2['DayofWeek'] == day).sum())
            dz = t3[0]
            pl = ax.bar3d(xpos, ypos, zpos, dx, dy, dz, alpha = 0.5, zsort='max')
            pl._sort_zpos = i * 3 + k + 1
            ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm) - ' + str(cons_type[k]))
            ax.set_xlabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            ax.set_ylabel('Day of a Week')
            ax.set_zlabel('Number of Occurrence')
plt.tight_layout()
```



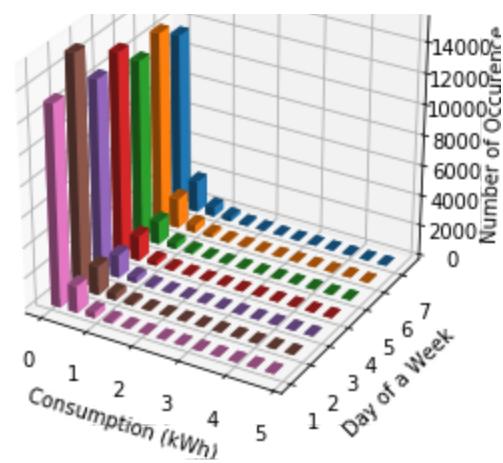




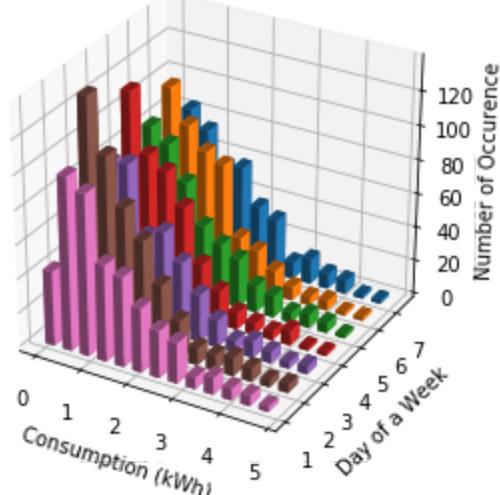
Time: 12:00 (warm) - High Consumption



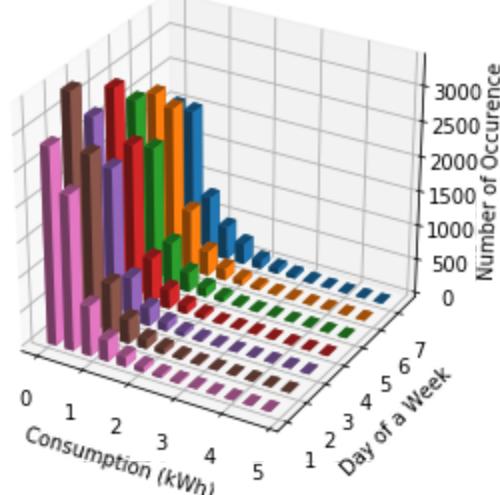
Time: 12:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



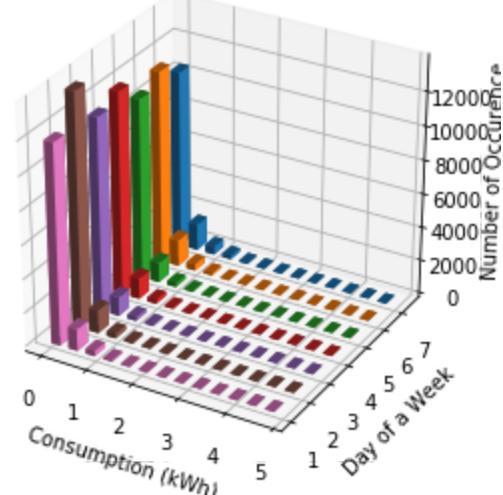
Time: 12:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



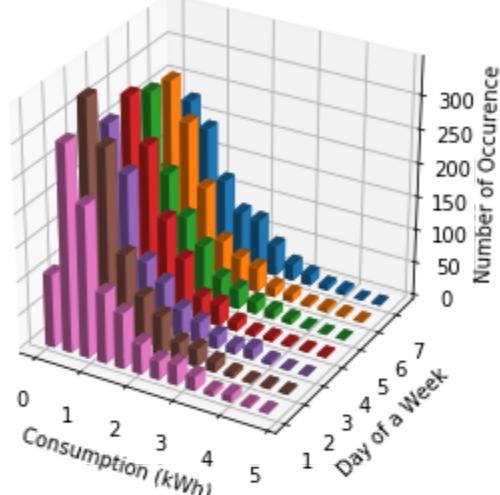
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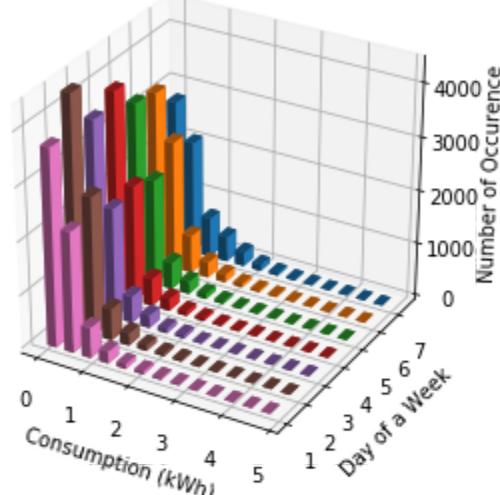
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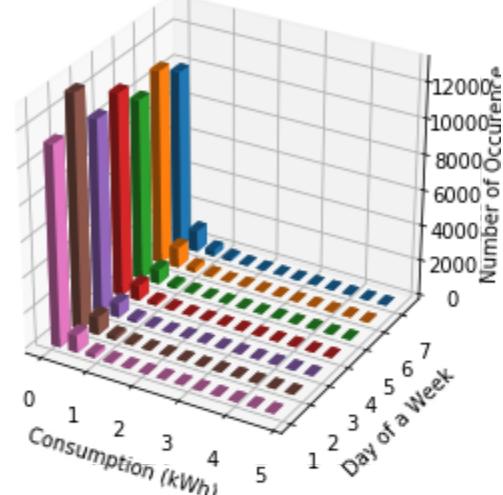
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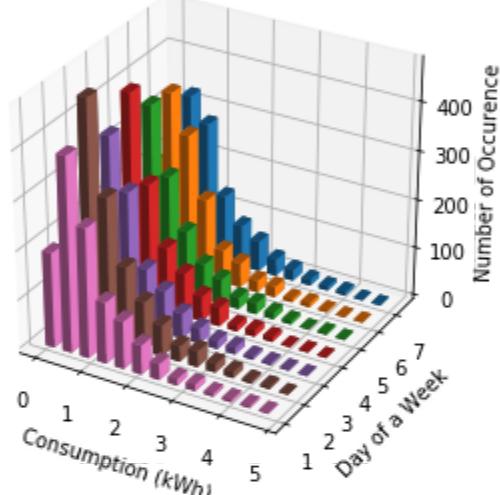
Time: 14:00 (warm) - High Consumption



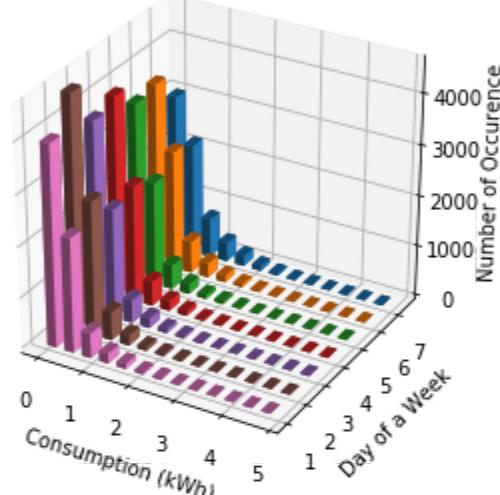
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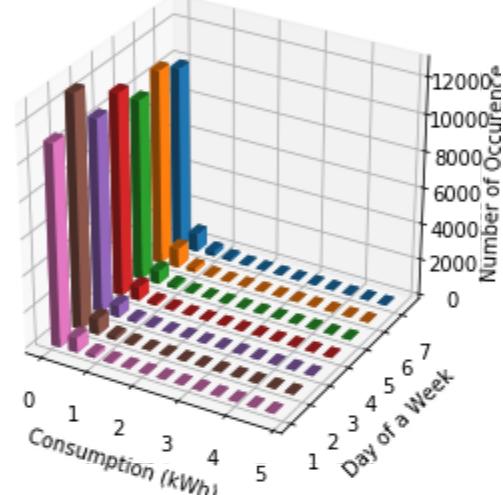
Time: 14:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



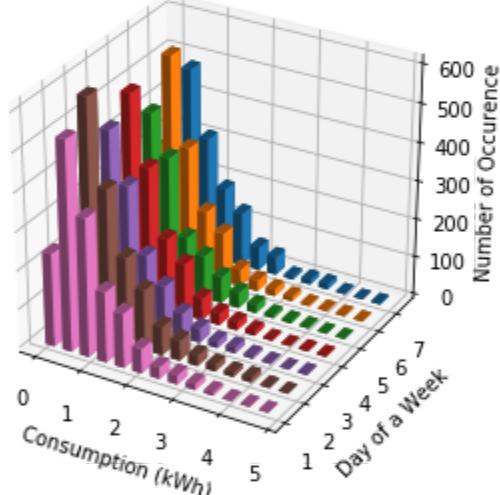
Time: 15:00 (warm) - High Consumption



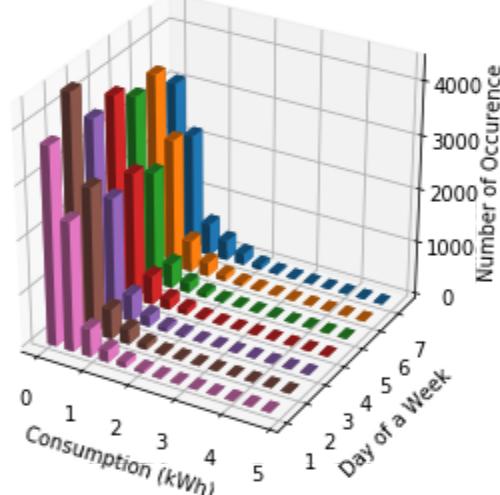
Time: 15:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



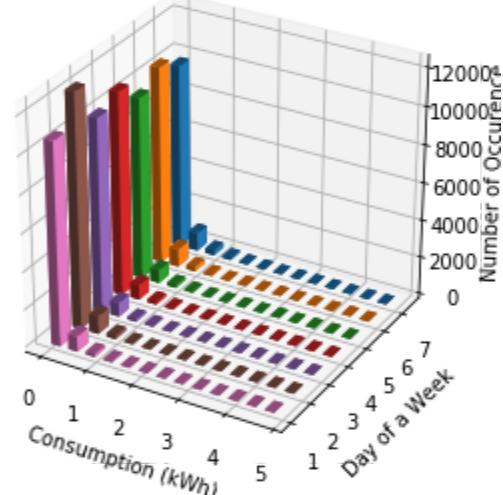
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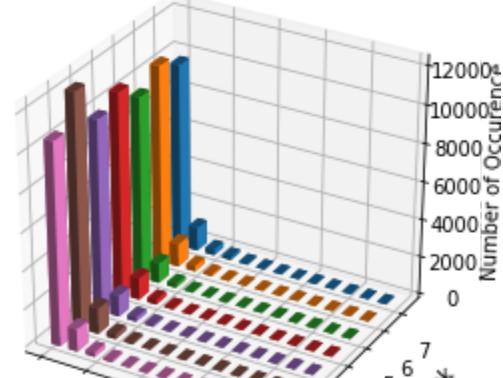
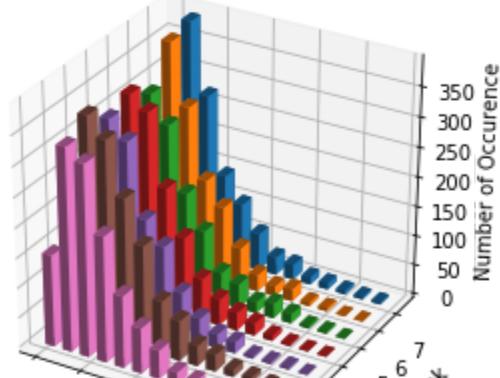
Time: 16:00 (warm) - High Consumption

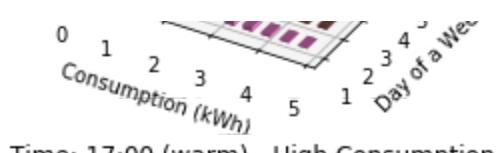


Time: 16:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption

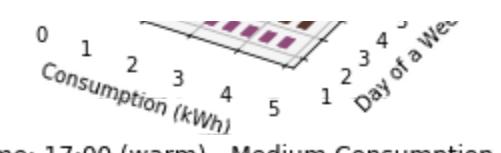


Time: 16:00 (warm) - Low Consumption

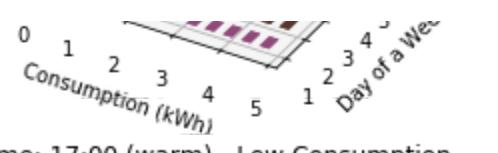




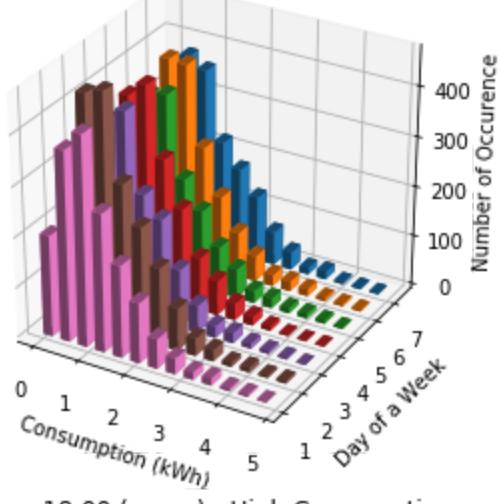
Time: 17:00 (warm) - High Consumption



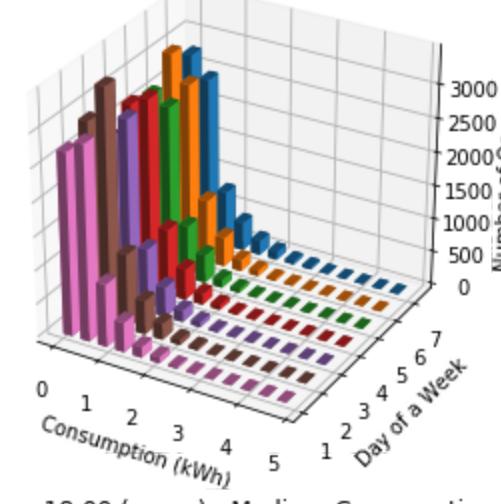
Time: 17:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



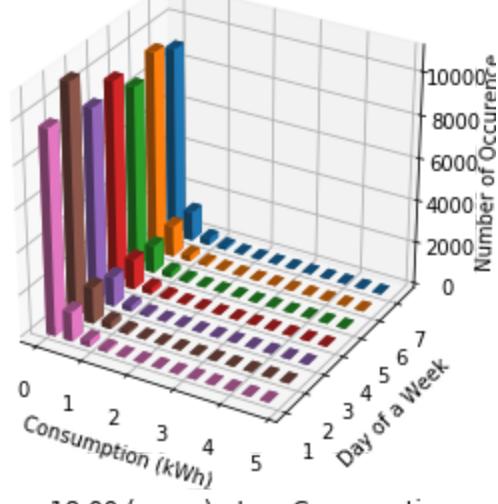
Time: 17:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



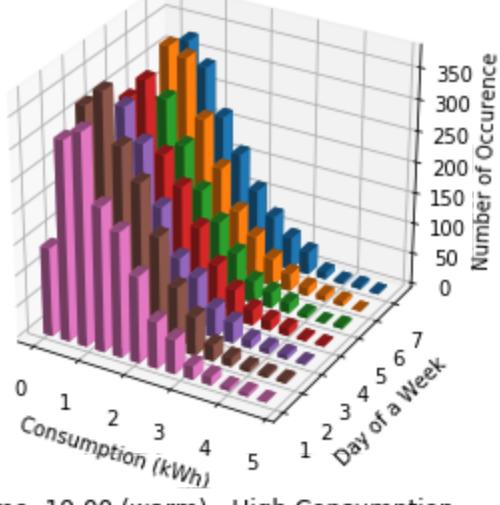
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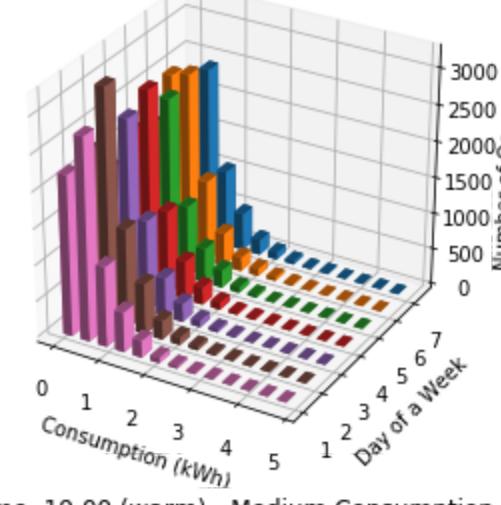
Time: 18:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



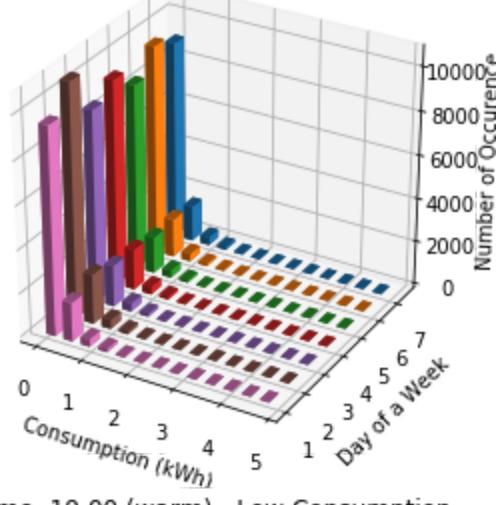
Time: 18:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



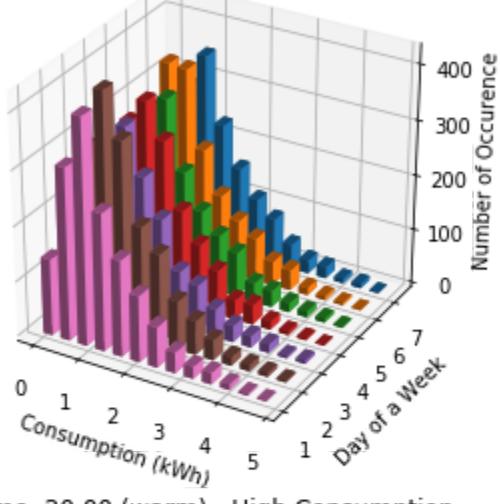
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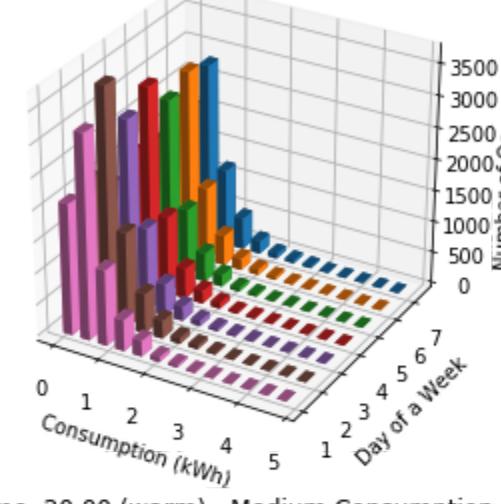
Time: 19:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



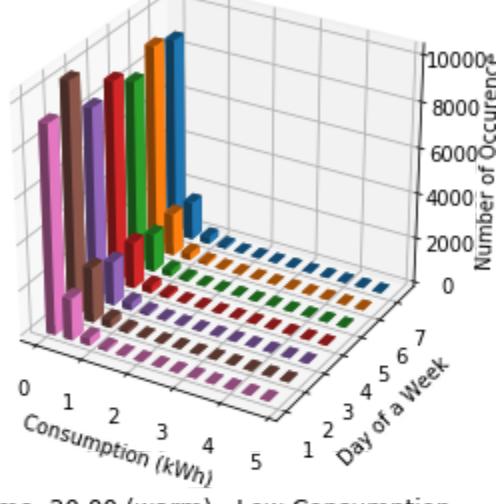
Time: 19:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



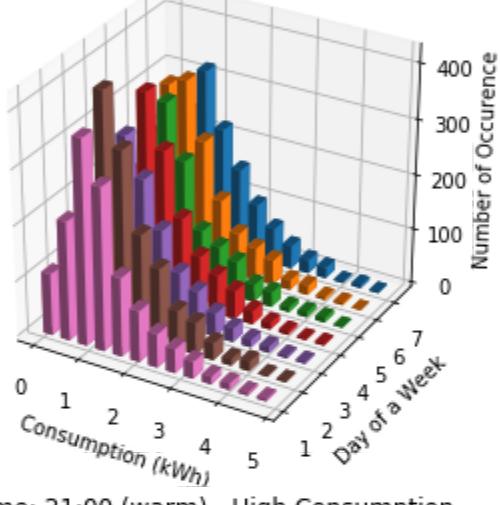
Time: 20:00 (warm) - High Consumption



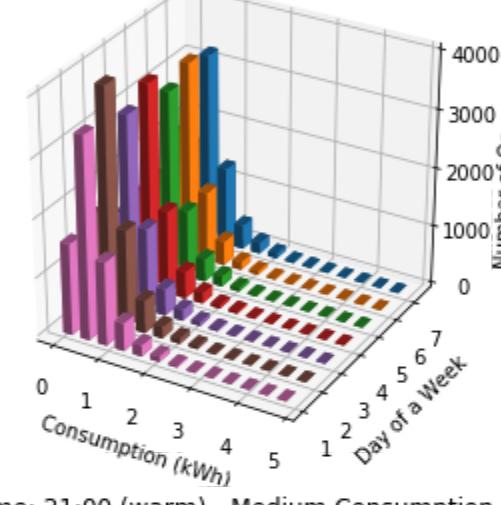
Time: 20:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



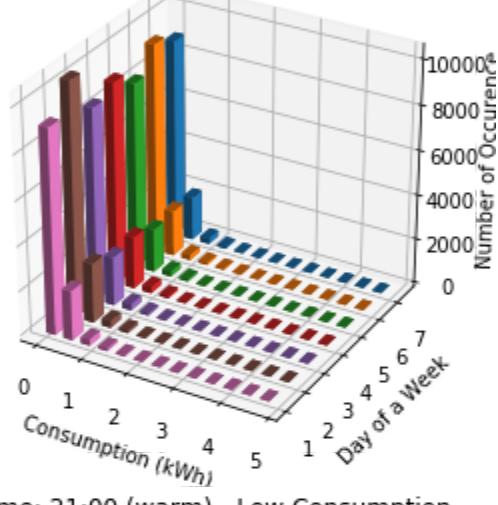
Time: 20:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



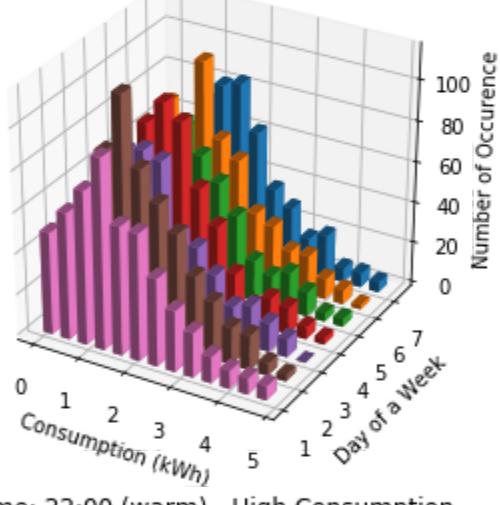
Time: 21:00 (warm) - High Consumption



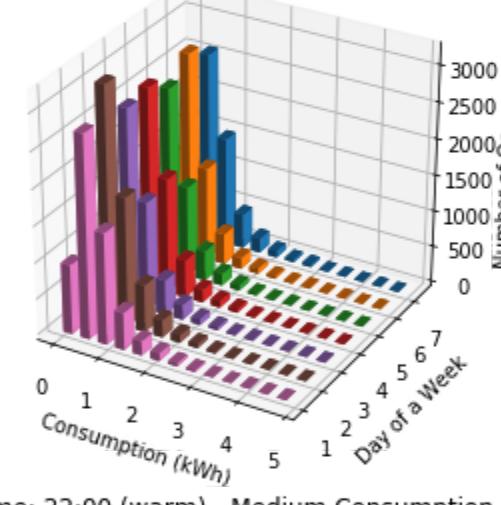
Time: 21:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



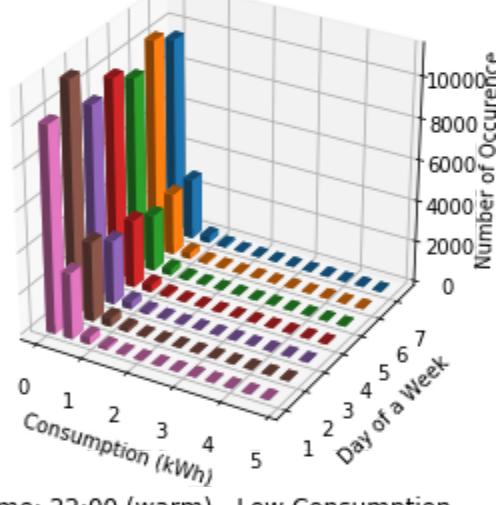
Time: 21:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



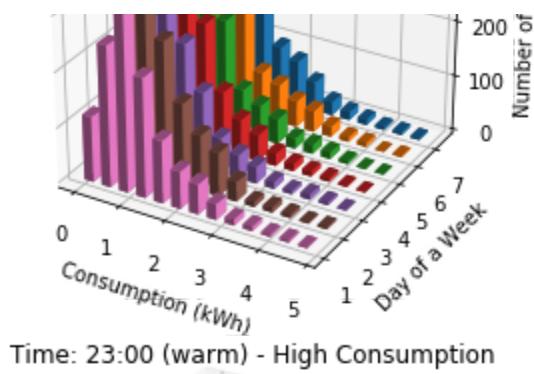
Time: 22:00 (warm) - High Consumption



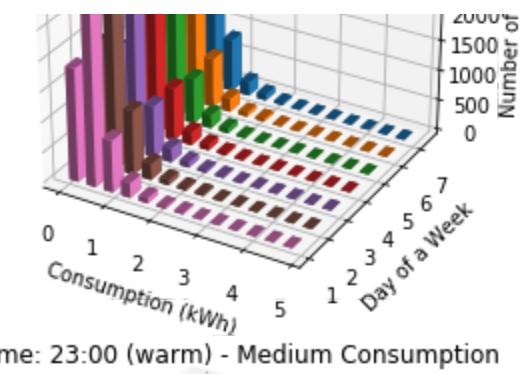
Time: 22:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption



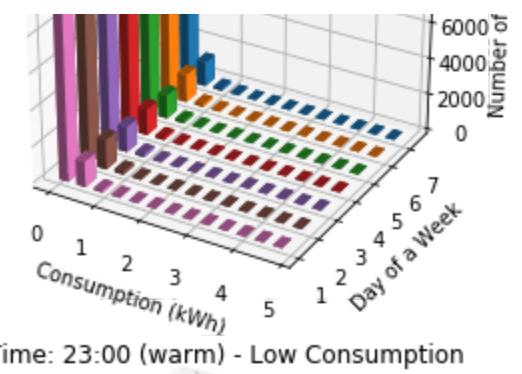
Time: 22:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



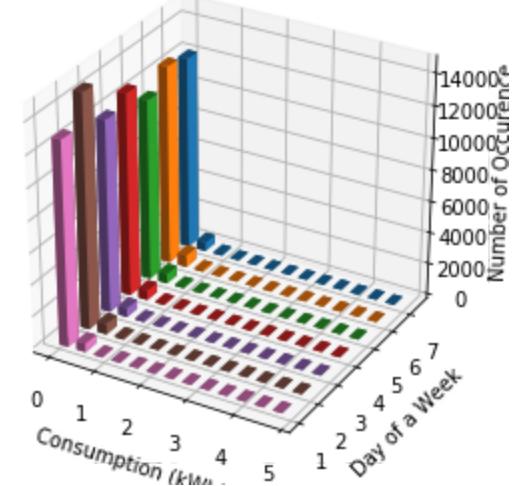
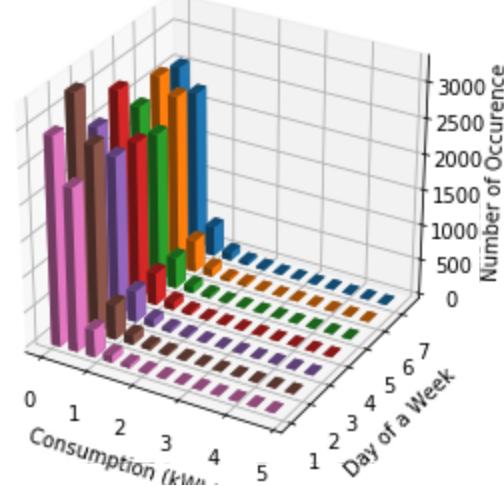
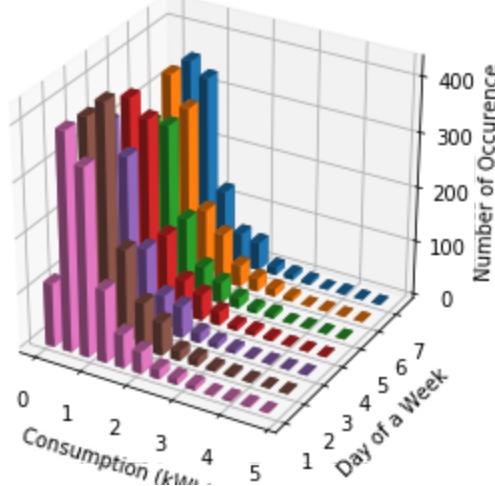
Time: 23:00 (warm) - High Consumption



Time: 23:00 (warm) - Medium Consumption

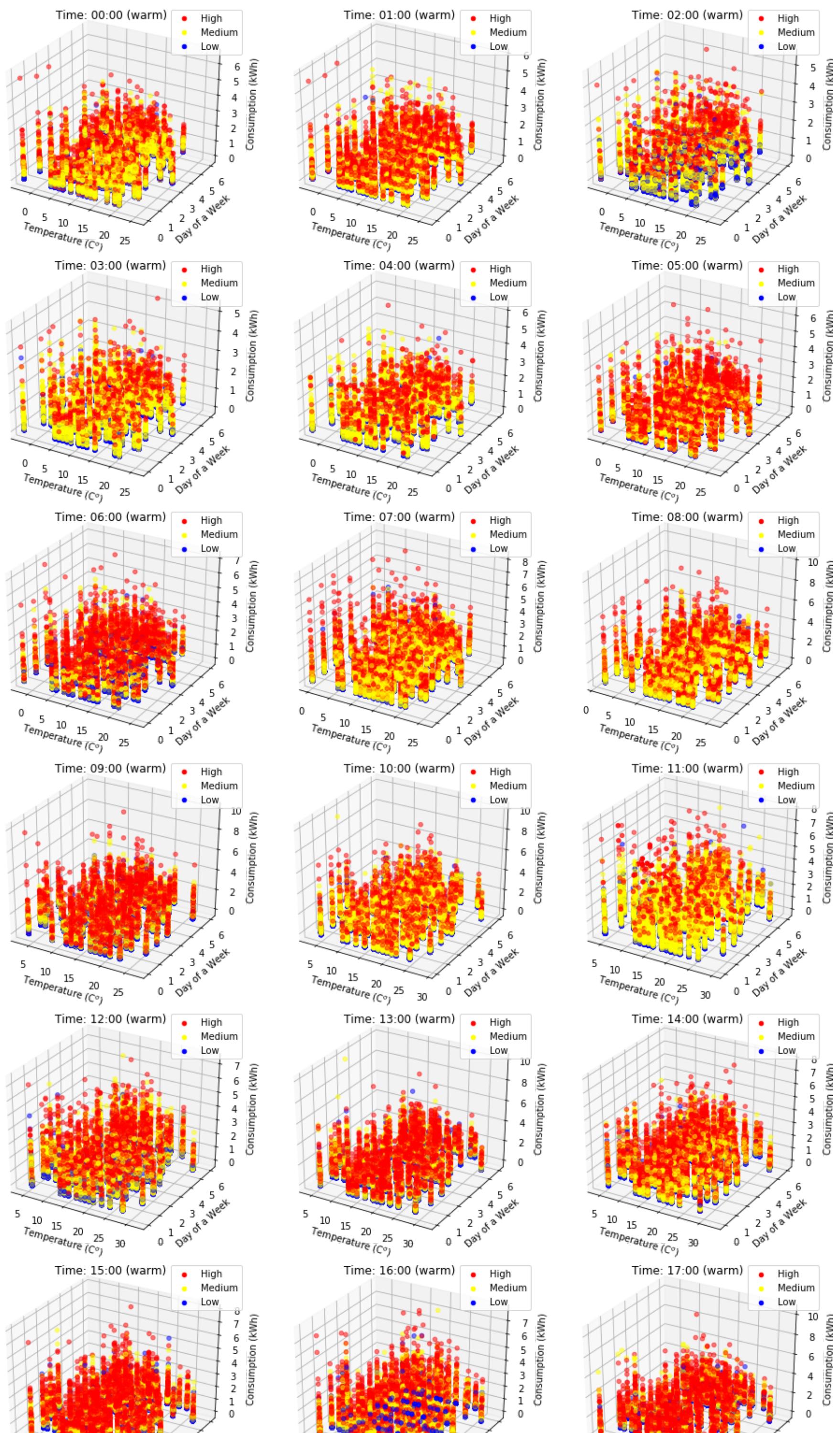


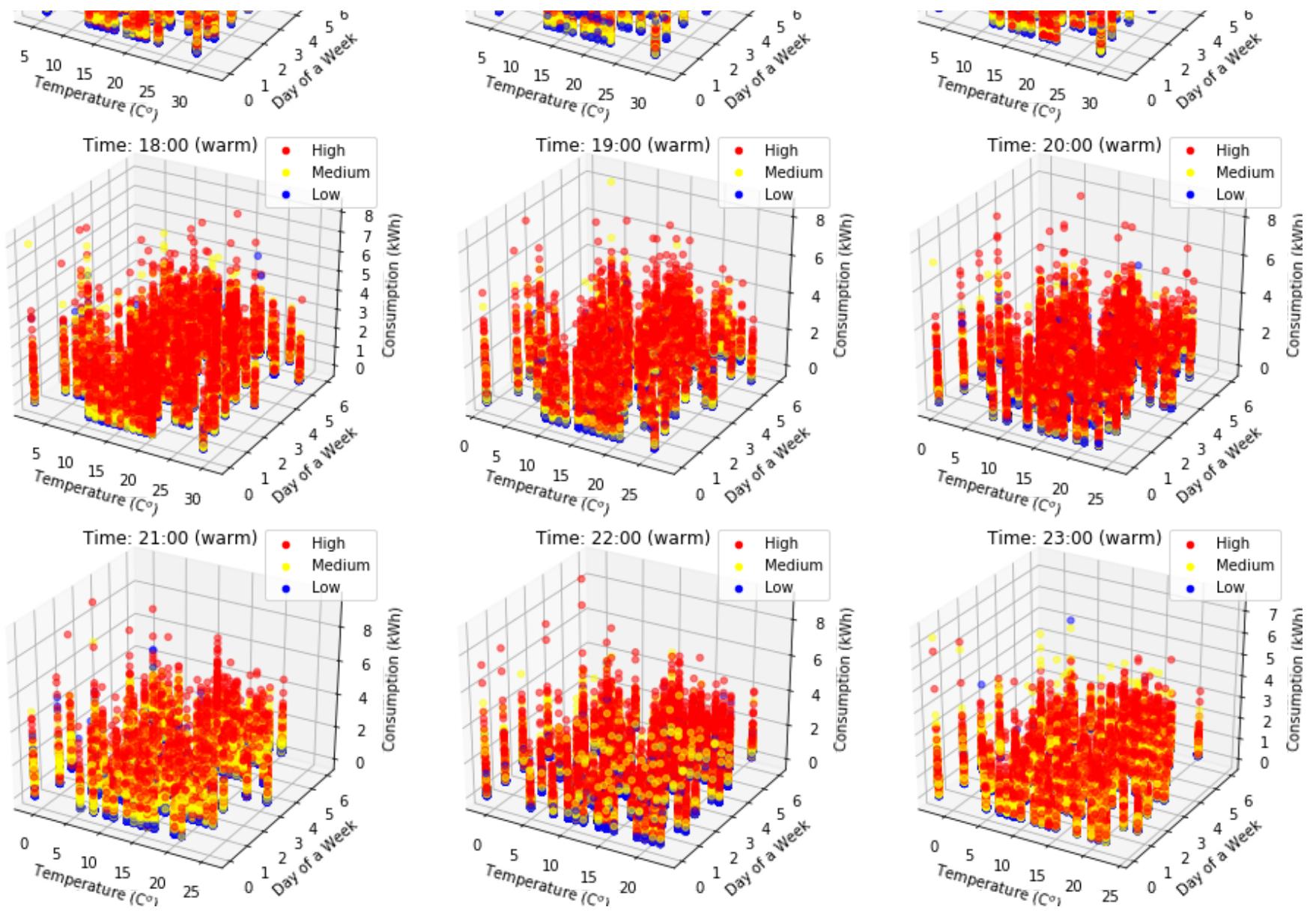
Time: 23:00 (warm) - Low Consumption



Plot the three groups generated by PCA and k-mean clustering, in a space with 3 dimensions, temperature, day of week and consumption, and see if there is any obvious pattern.

```
In [27]: from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
n = 3 # cluster numbers
cons_type = ['High', 'Medium', 'Low']
color_type = ['red', 'yellow', 'blue']
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,30))
for i in range(24):
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        t = x.fillna(x.mean()) # data used for analyzing consumption distribution
        x = t.transpose() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        t.reset_index(inplace = True)
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n).fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        cluster_dict = {}
        for k in range(n):
            cluster_dict[k] = (kmeans.labels_ == k).sum() # store the labels and the number of data in a dict
        sorted_label = sorted(cluster_dict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1])
        ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1, projection = '3d')
        for k in range(n):
            t2 = t[t.columns[np.insert(kmeans.labels_ == sorted_label[k][0], 0, True)]].copy() # select all data from the n-th cluster
            t2['TempC'] = np.round(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]['TempC'].values) # add temperature column to dataframe
            t2['DayofWeek'] = np.array(pd.to_datetime(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]['GMT']).dt.dayofweek) # add day of a week column to dataframe
            ax.scatter(t2[t2.columns[-2]], t2[t2.columns[-1]], t2[t2.columns[1]], color = color_type[k], label = cons_type[k])
            for j in range(2, 1 + sorted_label[k][1]):
                ax.scatter(t2[t2.columns[-2]], t2[t2.columns[-1]], t2[t2.columns[j]], color = color_type[k], alpha = 0.5)
            ax.legend()
            ax.set_title('Time: 0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm)')
            ax.set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax.set_ylabel('Day of a Week')
            ax.set_zlabel('Consumption (kWh)')
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        t = x.fillna(x.mean()) # data used for analyzing consumption distribution
        x = t.transpose() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        t.reset_index(inplace = True)
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n).fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        cluster_dict = {}
        for k in range(n):
            cluster_dict[k] = (kmeans.labels_ == k).sum() # store the labels and the number of data in a dict
        sorted_label = sorted(cluster_dict.items(), key=lambda kv: kv[1])
        ax = fig_all.add_subplot(8, 3, i + 1, projection = '3d')
        for k in range(n):
            t2 = t[t.columns[np.insert(kmeans.labels_ == sorted_label[k][0], 0, True)]].copy() # select all data from the n-th cluster
            t2['TempC'] = np.round(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]['TempC'].values) # add temperature column to dataframe
            t2['DayofWeek'] = np.array(pd.to_datetime(df_wealh_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]['GMT']).dt.dayofweek) # add day of a week column to dataframe
            ax.scatter(t2[t2.columns[-2]], t2[t2.columns[-1]], t2[t2.columns[1]], color = color_type[k], label = cons_type[k])
            for j in range(2, 1 + sorted_label[k][1]):
                ax.scatter(t2[t2.columns[-2]], t2[t2.columns[-1]], t2[t2.columns[j]], color = color_type[k], alpha = 0.5)
            ax.legend()
            ax.set_title('Time: ' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (warm)')
            ax.set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax.set_ylabel('Day of a Week')
            ax.set_zlabel('Consumption (kWh)')
plt.tight_layout()
```





Let us deal with the classes of households. Each household should have a label vector of 24 hours.

```
In [31]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
n = 3 # cluster numbers
n_house = 1025 # total household numbers
houseLabel = [] # store the 24hour group labels for each household
for i in range(1025):
    houseLabel.append('')
houseLabel = np.array(houseLabel)
cons_type = ['High Consumption', 'Medium Consumption', 'Low Consumption']
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,90))
for i in range(24):
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_toulh_nf_warm[df_toulh_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.fillna(x.mean()).transpose() # data for the specific hour, and fill in null value with mean
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n, init='k-means++').fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        houseLabel = np.core.defchararray.add(houseLabel, kmeans.labels_.astype('str'))
    else:
        x = df_toulh_nf_warm[df_toulh_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.fillna(x.mean()).transpose() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n, init='k-means++').fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        cluster_dict = {}
        houseLabel = np.core.defchararray.add(houseLabel, kmeans.labels_.astype('str'))
# We obtain the house Label shown below
# print(houseLabel)

# Group the house based on their 24 hour labels
houseLabelDf = pd.DataFrame()
houseLabelDf['House'] = df_toulh_nf_warm.columns[1:]
houseLabelDf['Label'] = houseLabel
houseGroupDf = houseLabelDf.groupby('Label').size().reset_index(name='counts')
houseGroupDf = houseGroupDf.sort_values(by=['counts'], ascending=False)
houseGroupDf
```

Out[31]:

	Label	counts
153	01110121100100000001111	314
381	120010002110221121222000	18
162	011101211001000001001111	9
43	011100211001000000001111	8
498	121101211001000000001110	6
156	011101211001000000021111	6
127	011101202001000000001111	5
173	011101211001000021001111	5
170	011101211001000020001111	5
23	011100002110221121222111	4
460	121100002110221121222000	4
157	011101211001000000022111	4
485	121101002110221121222000	4
158	011101211001000000201111	4
500	121101211001000000022000	4
247	011101212101000000001111	4
151	011101211001000000001101	4
155	011101211001000000002111	4
575	202222120222112212110222	4
237	011101212001000000001111	3
202	011101211001200000001111	3
403	120010012110221121222000	3
178	011101211001000121001111	3
29	011100011001000000001111	3
161	011101211001000000222111	3
503	121101211001000001201100	2
182	011101211001001000001111	2
184	011101211001001100001111	2
185	011101211001001120001111	2
188	011101211001001121222111	2
...	...	...
235	01110121111221120001111	1
234	01110121111020020022000	1
233	01110121111000000022000	1
232	011101211110000000001111	1
231	011101211110221121222111	1
230	011101211110221121222000	1
229	011101211110221121220020	1
228	011101211110221121022001	1
227	011101211110221111222000	1
226	011101211110221000022001	1
225	011101211110201120001111	1
224	0111012111101221121222000	1
223	0111012111101021121201111	1
221	0111012111101020001202011	1
203	011101211001200001201111	1
220	0111012111101001120022111	1
219	0111012111101000121222111	1
218	0111012111101000021001111	1
217	0111012111101000020001111	1

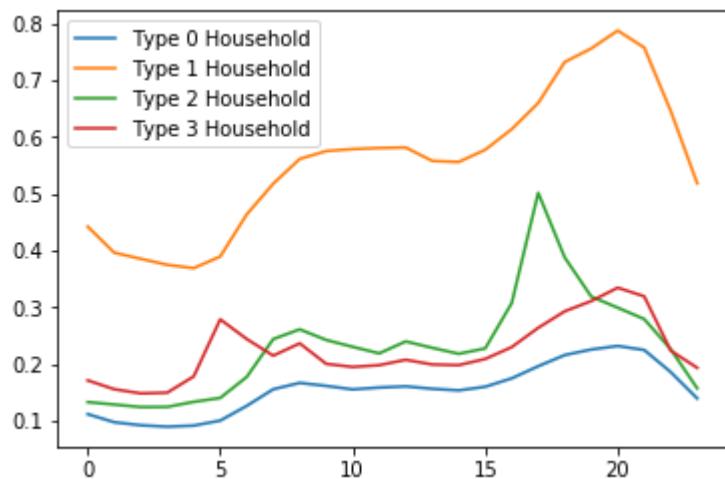
	Label	counts
216	011101211101000001001111	1
214	011101211101000000022000	1
212	011101211011200000001111	1
211	011101211010221122112001	1
210	011101211010221100222000	1
209	011101211010221001022111	1
208	011101211001221121222111	1
207	011101211001221121222011	1
205	011101211001221120001111	1
204	011101211001200001222111	1
583	221101211110221121222002	1

584 rows × 2 columns

<Figure size 936x6480 with 0 Axes>

Note that the generated labels for the first 3 groups may change a bit each time, this is because some group of points which are very close to each other also have equal distance to both cluster centers, which leads to different label names. However, this won't affect the group property, we will show we run it for 100 times, and average 24 hour load curve of every time will be plotted. And you will see, the average load curve almost doesn't change. So label names wouldn't be an important concern here, we more care about the property of groups themselves. In addition, from the above result we can see the first 4 groups each has at least around 10 household in it. Next what we want to do is to plot the load property of each group, and see how does their average 24 hour load look like.

```
In [32]: for i in range(4):
    load = []
    for j in range(24):
        if j <= 9:
            x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(j) + ':00:00')]
            x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
            x = x.fillna(x.mean())
            x = x[list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[i]].House)]
            load.append(x.mean().mean())
        else:
            x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(j) + ':00:00')]
            x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
            x = x.fillna(x.mean())
            x = x[list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[i]].House)]
            load.append(x.mean().mean())
    plt.plot(load, label = 'Type ' + str(i) + ' Household')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```

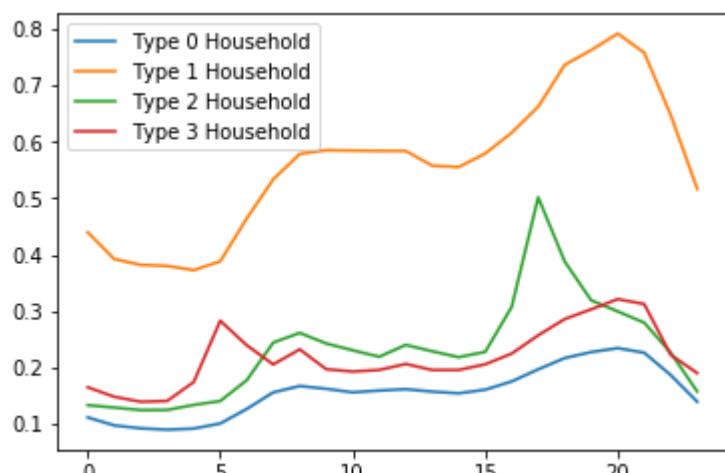


See if the shape is sensitive to initialization, run it again:

```
In [30]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
n = 3 # cluster numbers
n_house = 1025 # total household numbers
houseLabel = [] # store the 24hour group labels for each household
for i in range(1025):
    houseLabel.append('')
houseLabel = np.array(houseLabel)
cons_type = ['High Consumption', 'Medium Consumption', 'Low Consumption']
for i in range(24):
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.fillna(x.mean()).transpose() # data for the specific hour, and fill in null value with mean
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n, init='k-means++').fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        houseLabel = np.core.defchararray.add(houseLabel, kmeans.labels_.astype('str'))
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.fillna(x.mean()).transpose() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n, init='k-means++').fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        cluster_dict = {}
        houseLabel = np.core.defchararray.add(houseLabel, kmeans.labels_.astype('str'))
# We obtain the house Label shown below
# print(houseLabel)

# Group the house based on their 24 hour labels
houseLabelDf = pd.DataFrame()
houseLabelDf['House'] = df_tou1h_nf_warm.columns[1:]
houseLabelDf['Label'] = houseLabel
houseGroupDf = houseLabelDf.groupby('Label').size().reset_index(name='counts')
houseGroupDf = houseGroupDf.sort_values(by=['counts'], ascending=False)

for i in range(4):
    load = []
    for j in range(24):
        if j <= 9:
            x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(j) + ':00:00')]
            x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
            x = x.fillna(x.mean())
            x = x[list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[i]].House)]
            load.append(x.mean().mean())
        else:
            x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(j) + ':00:00')]
            x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
            x = x.fillna(x.mean())
            x = x[list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[i]].House)]
            load.append(x.mean().mean())
    plt.plot(load, label = 'Type ' + str(i) + ' Household')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Some observations and thoughts of the above daily load curves:

- 1) the type 0 household with the most amount of households has a relatively smooth and low consumption during a day, they consume the most amount of energy around 20:00, and consume least at 02:00-05:00.
- 2) type 1 household is high energy consumption households, besides of all the consumption is around 4 times the consumption of type 0 group, they have a relatively similar trend of energy usage pattern peak at 20:00 and valley at 02:00-05:00
- 3) type 2 household has a special usage pattern where their peak happens at 17:00 (maybe they come back home earlier), other parts about the same.
- 4) type 3 household also has a special usage pattern, where their peak happens at 05:00 (maybe they work in the morning, at home with some works that consumes a lot of energy, maybe breakfast, maybe heating at every morning?) and 20:00

### 3. Multiple Regression

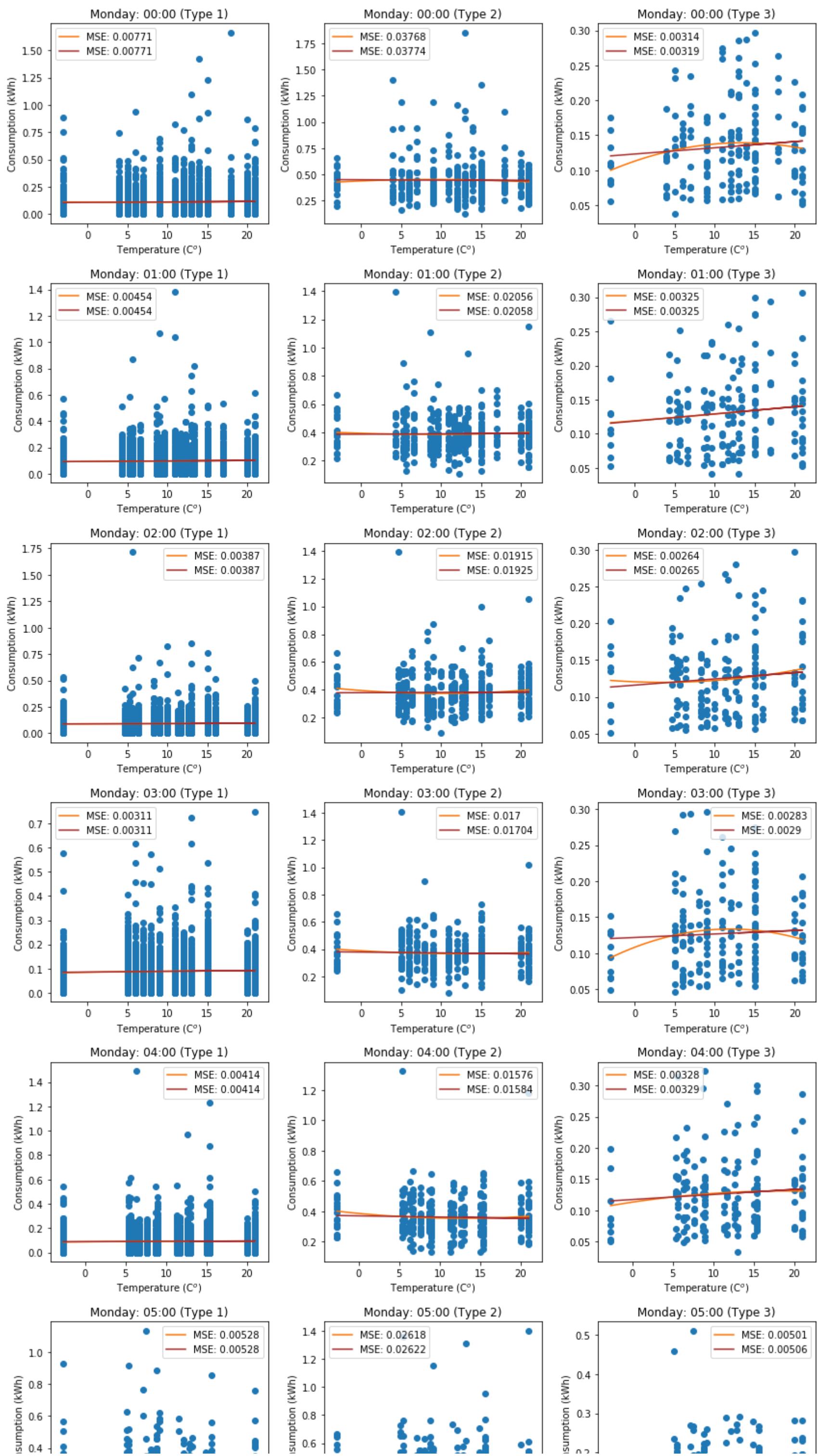
Multiple Regression is to predict the consumption of the group in event (pricing change) time periods, so that we can analyze the price responsiveness later.

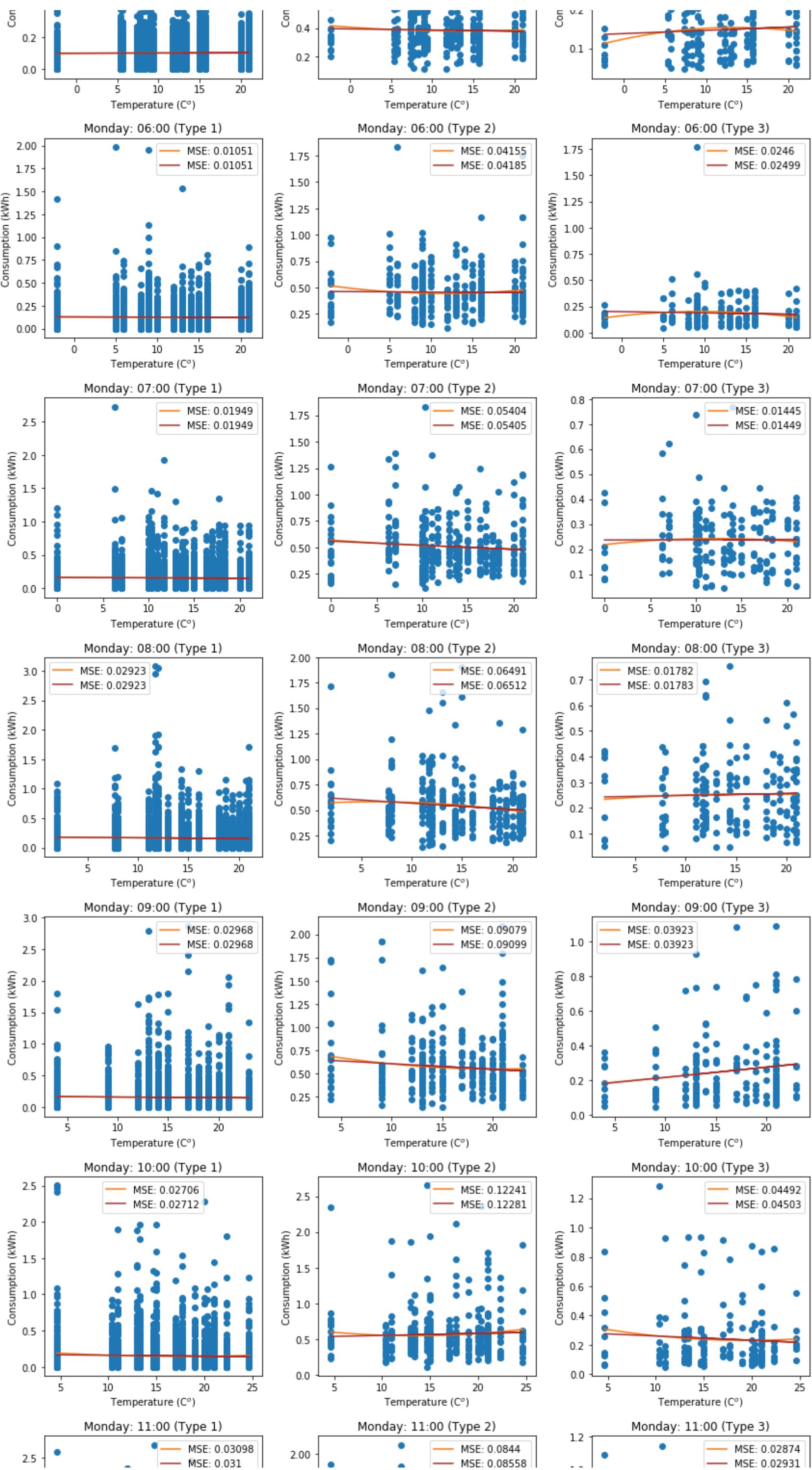
It is clear that the temperature and days of a weeks are kinda correlated with the the first 3 PCA coefficients, we are using them as the features to do multiple regression (for each hour, temperature and days of week do regression).

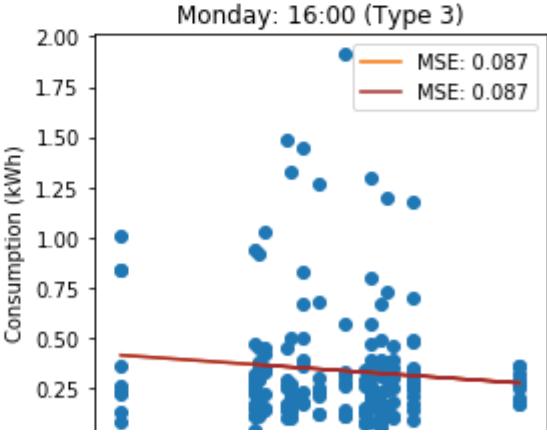
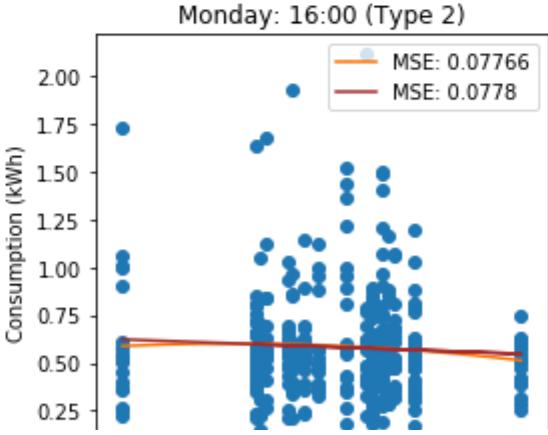
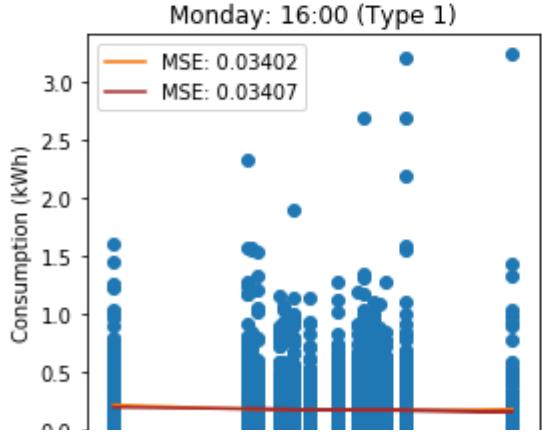
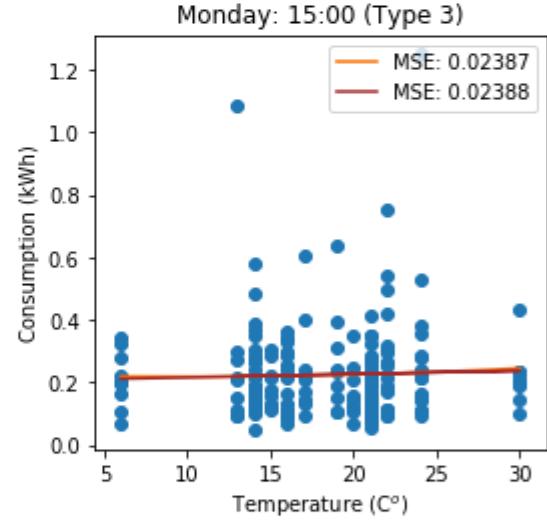
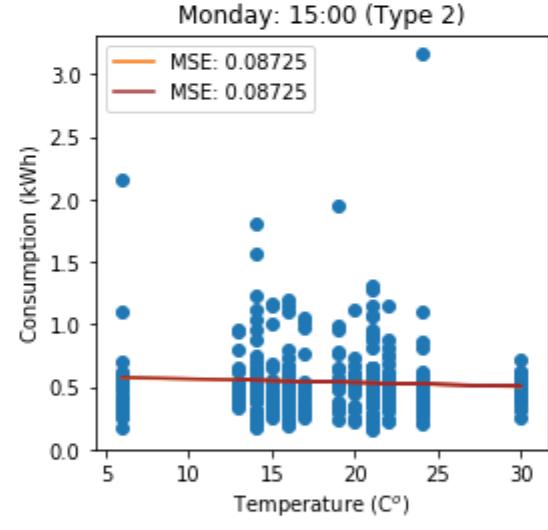
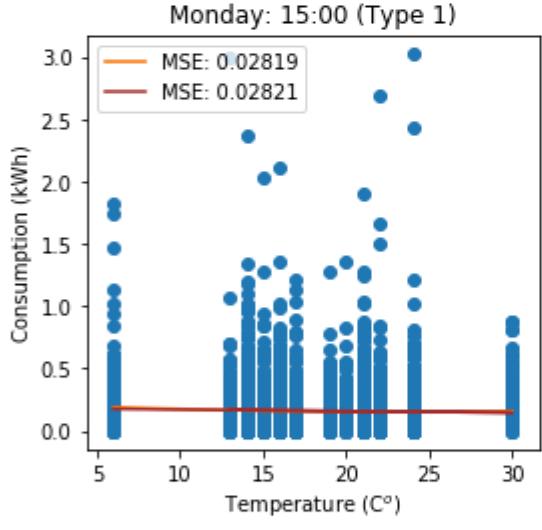
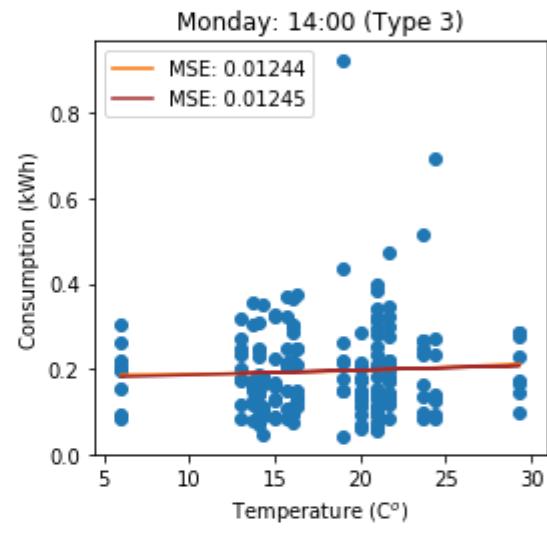
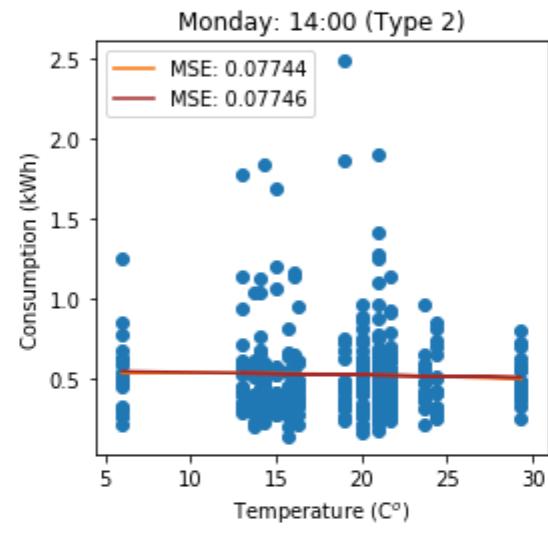
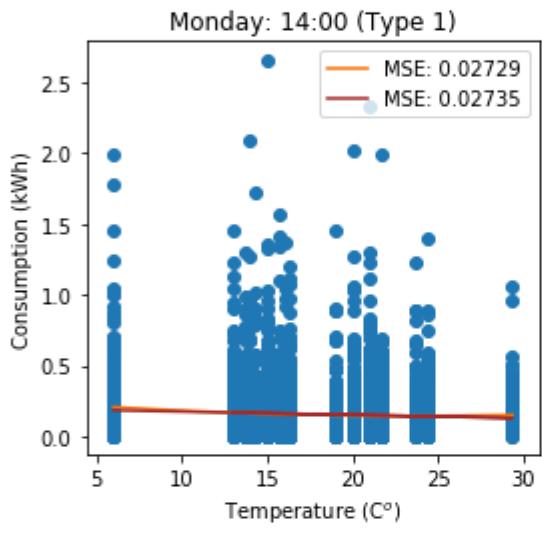
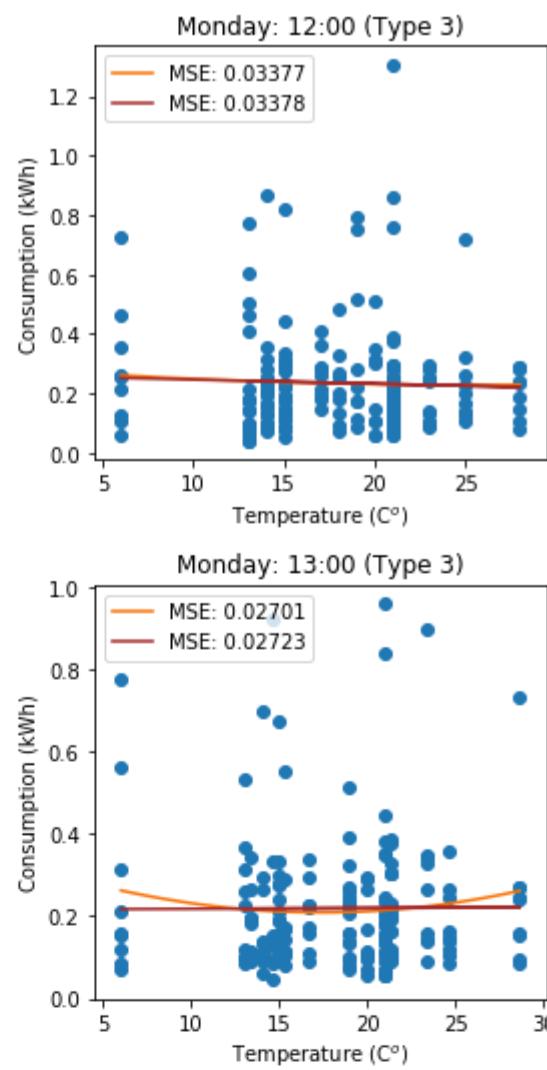
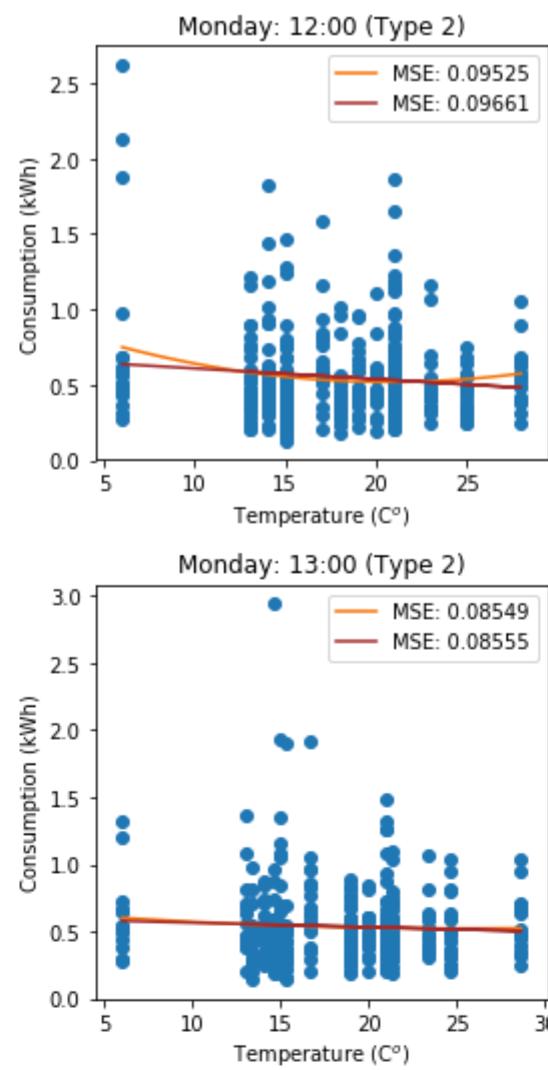
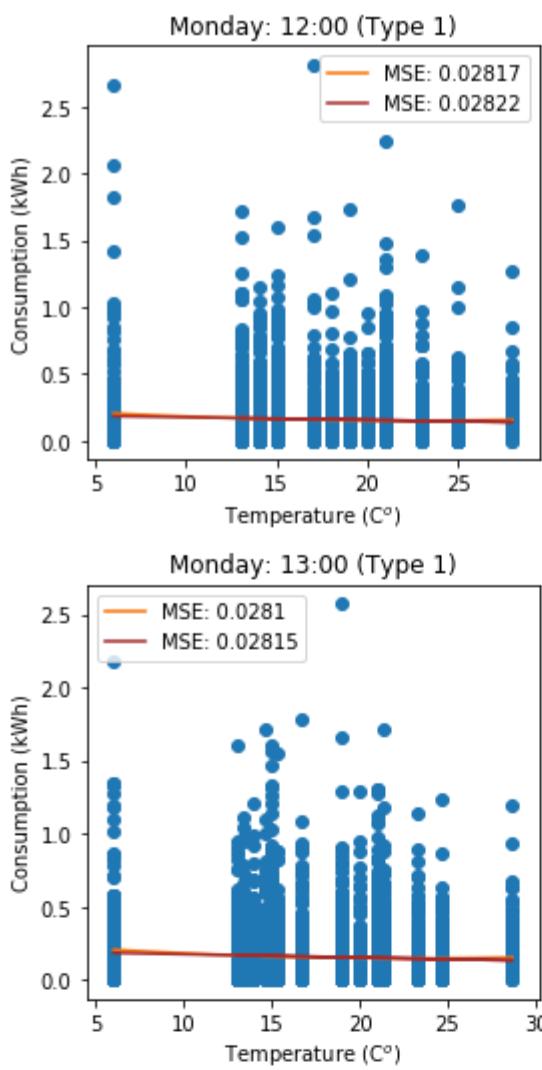
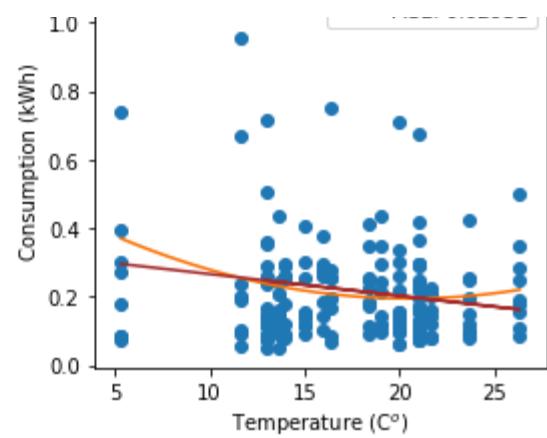
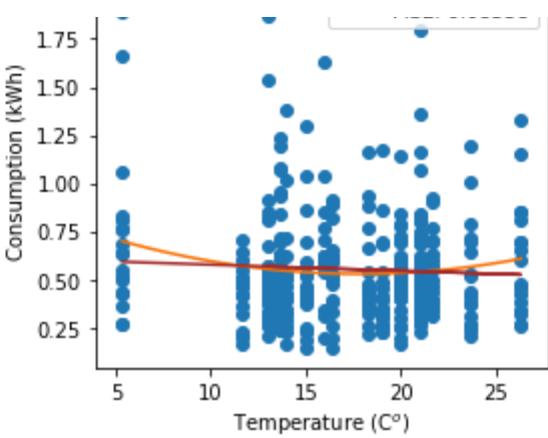
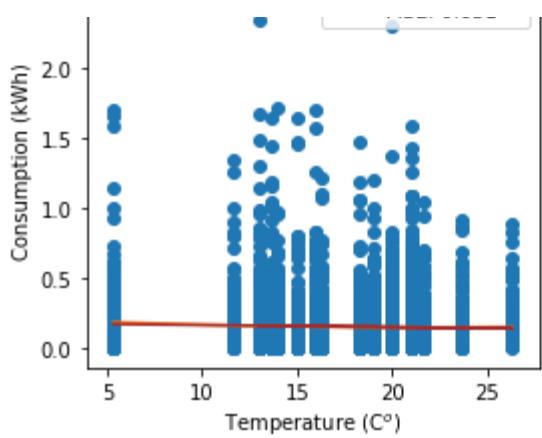
```
In [33]: # Monday hourly regressions in warm seasons
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
day_of_week = 0 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
lm = LinearRegression()
for g in range(3): # doing this for three groups
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3 * i + (g + 1)))
        if i <= 9:
            z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
            y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
        y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for Monday
        y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
        y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable

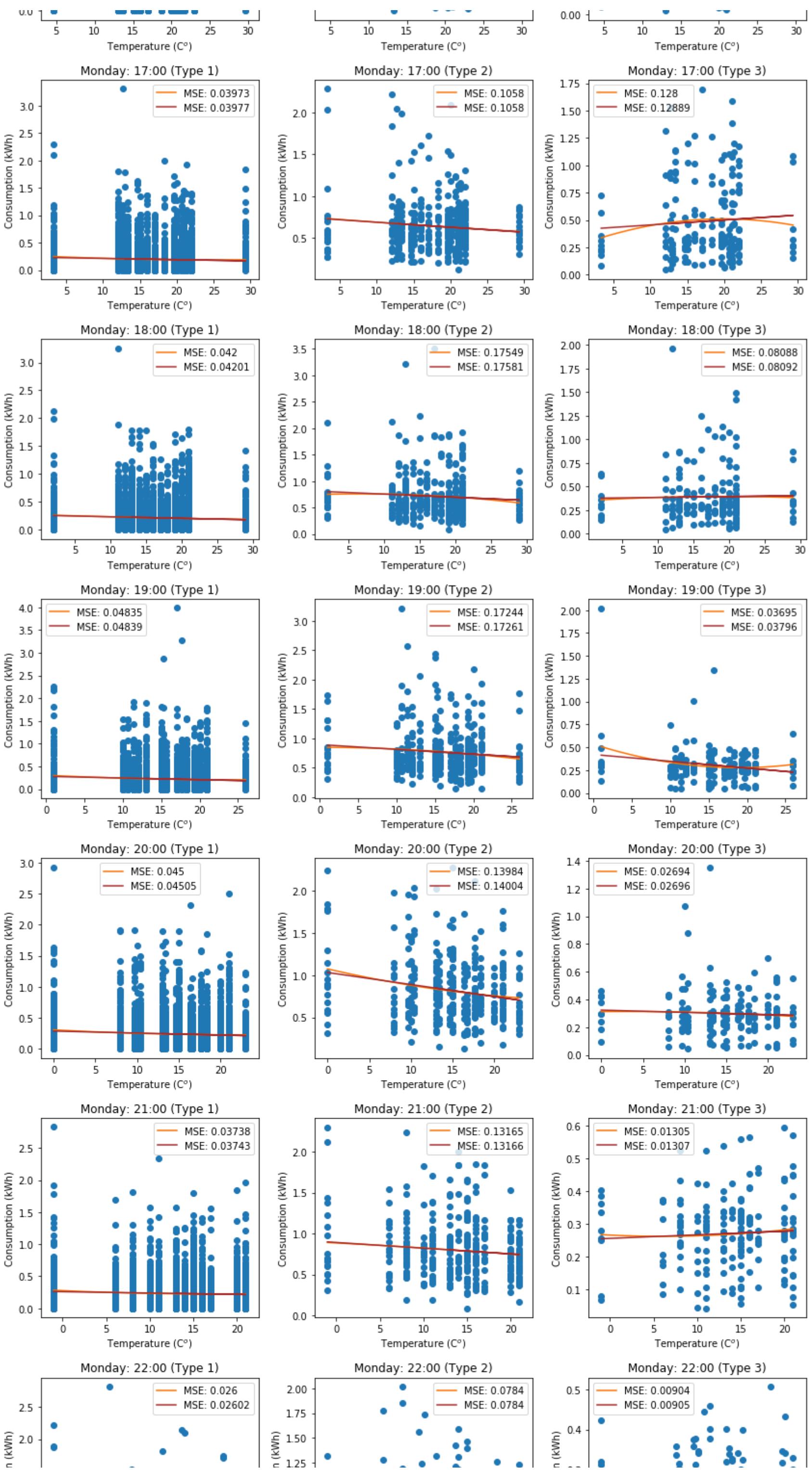
        x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
        x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
        xp = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), 50) # polynomial regression
        z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
        p = np.poly1d(z)
        ax_Ntou[-1].plot(xp, p(xp), color = 'xkcd:orange', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, p(x)), 5)))
        x = x.reshape(-1, 1)
        y = y.reshape(-1, 1)
        lm.fit(x, y)
        ax_Ntou[-1].plot(x, lm.predict(x), color = 'brown', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, lm.predict(x)), 5)))
        ax_Ntou[-1].scatter(x, y)
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ': 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g+1) + ')')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
    else:
        z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
    y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for Monday
    y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
    y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
    y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable

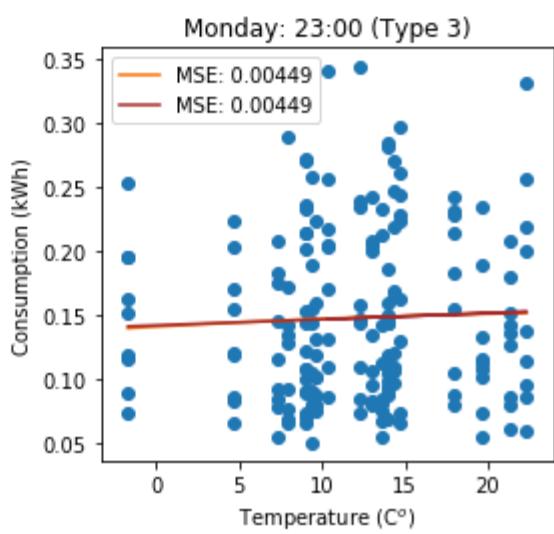
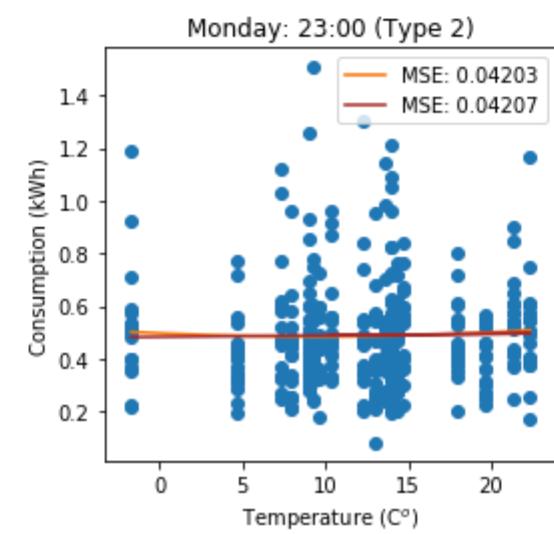
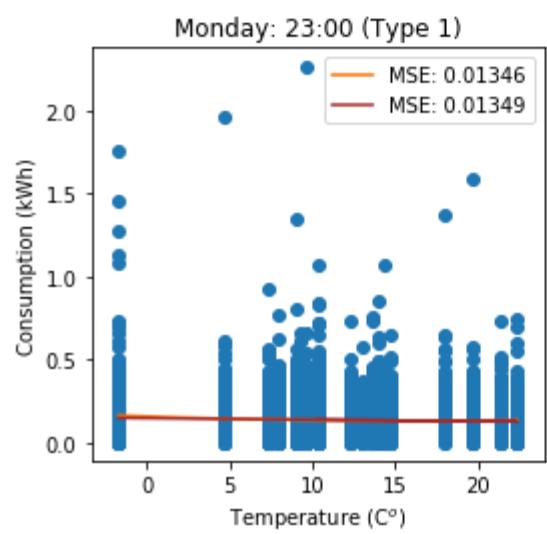
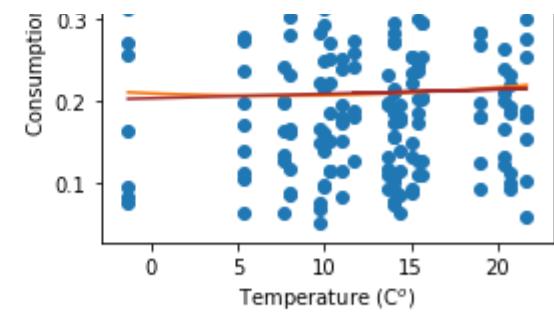
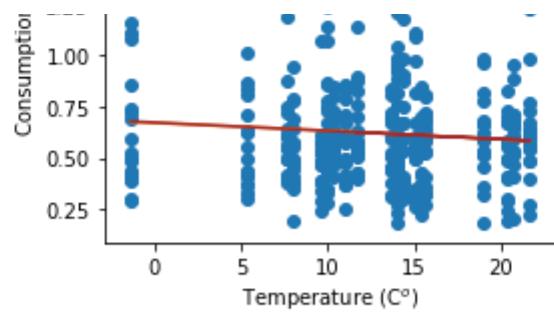
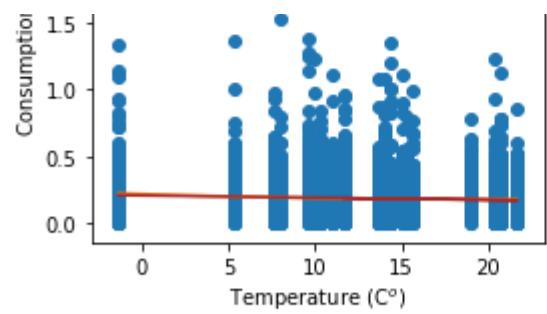
    x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
    x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
    xp = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), 50) # polynomial regression
    z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
    p = np.poly1d(z)
    ax_Ntou[-1].plot(xp, p(xp), color = 'xkcd:orange', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, p(x)), 5)))
    x = x.reshape(-1, 1)
    y = y.reshape(-1, 1)
    lm.fit(x, y)
    ax_Ntou[-1].plot(x, lm.predict(x), color = 'brown', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, lm.predict(x)), 5)))
    ax_Ntou[-1].scatter(x, y)
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ': ' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g+1) + ')')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
plt.tight_layout()
```







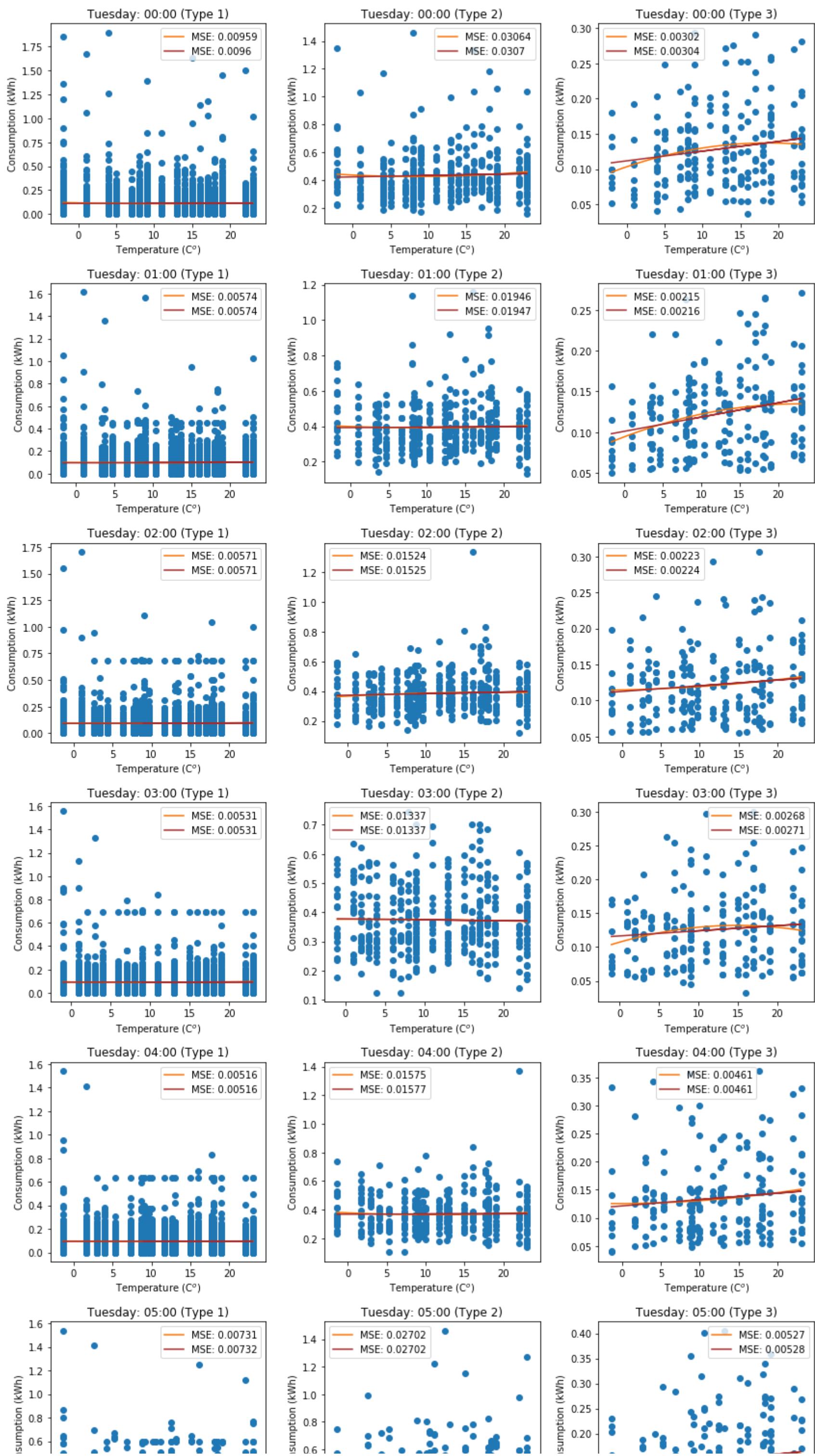


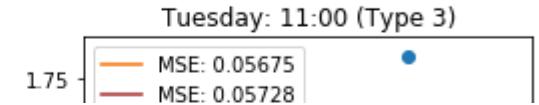
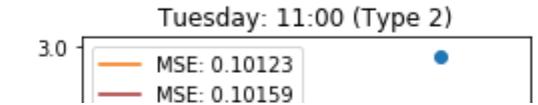
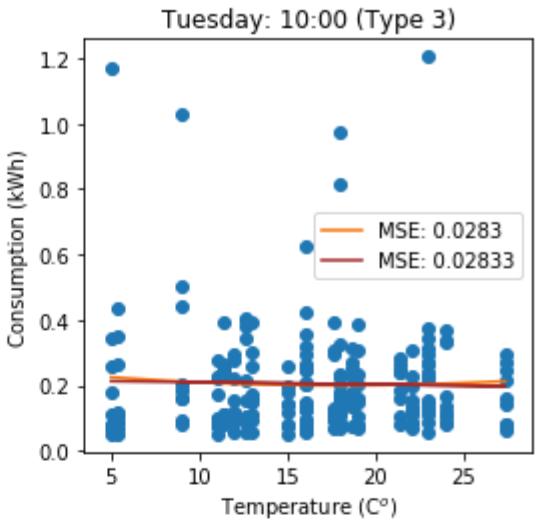
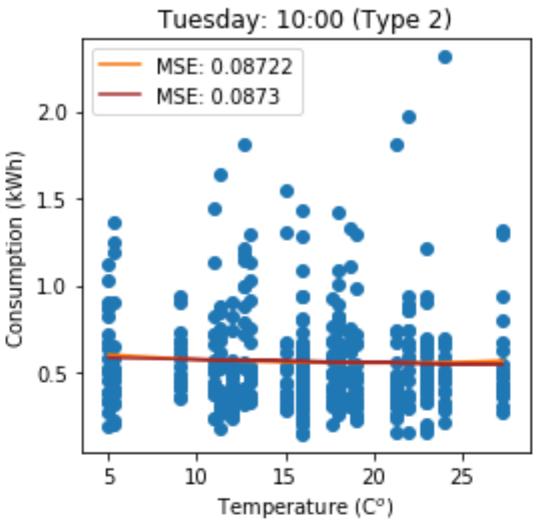
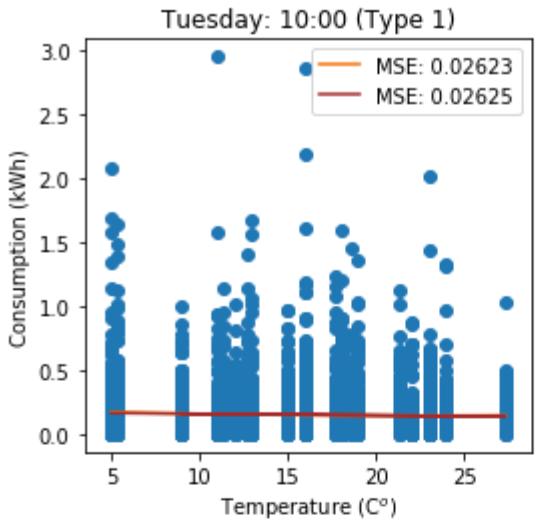
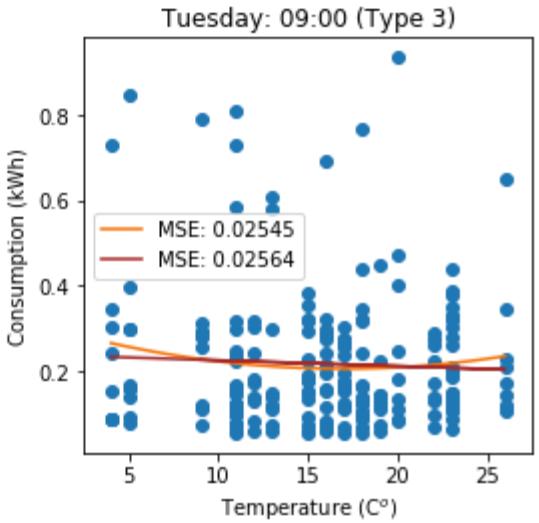
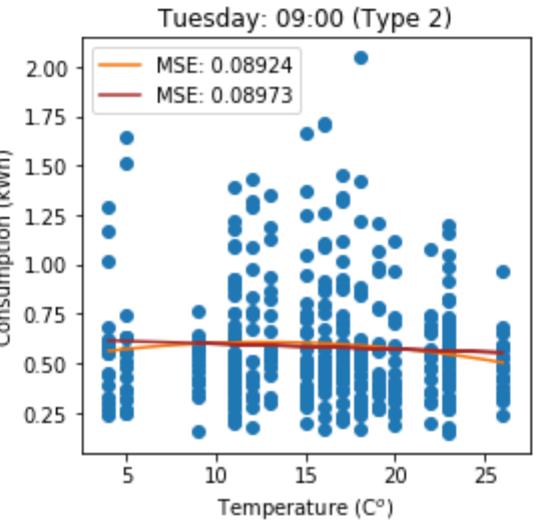
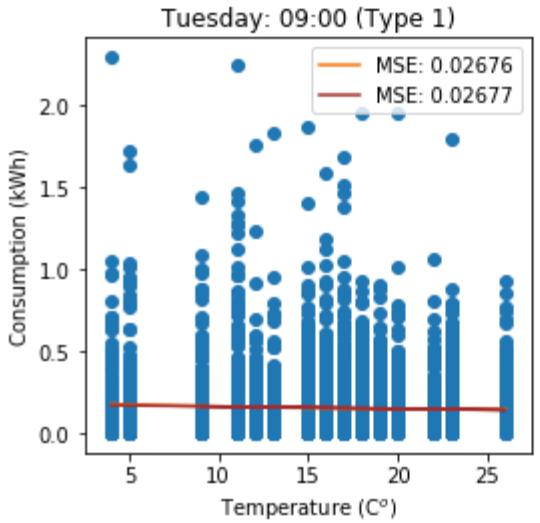
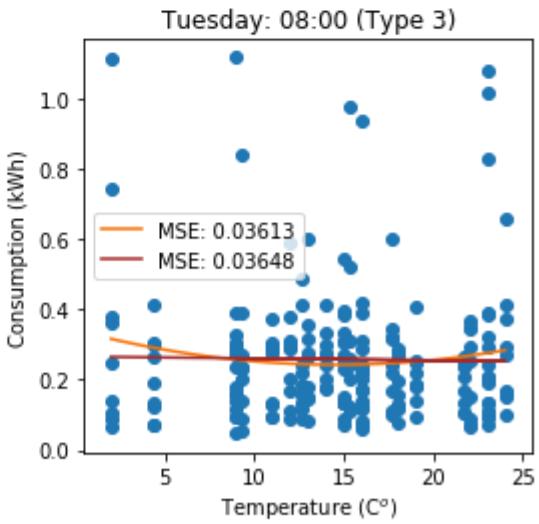
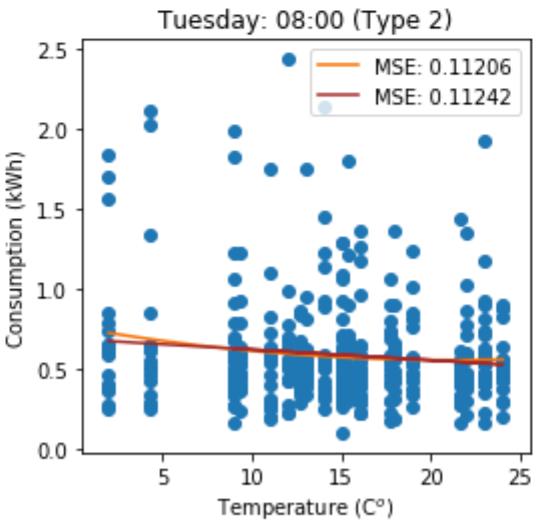
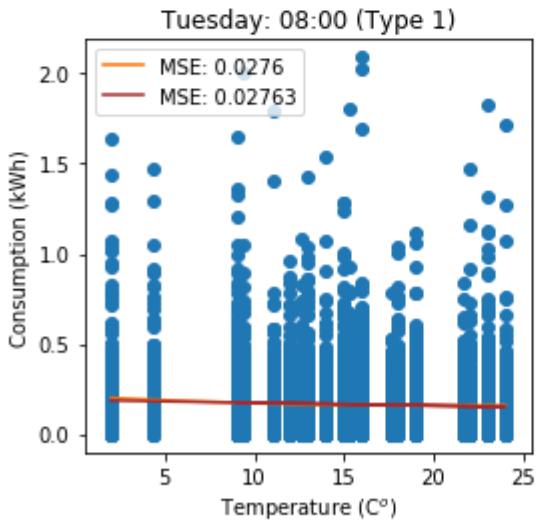
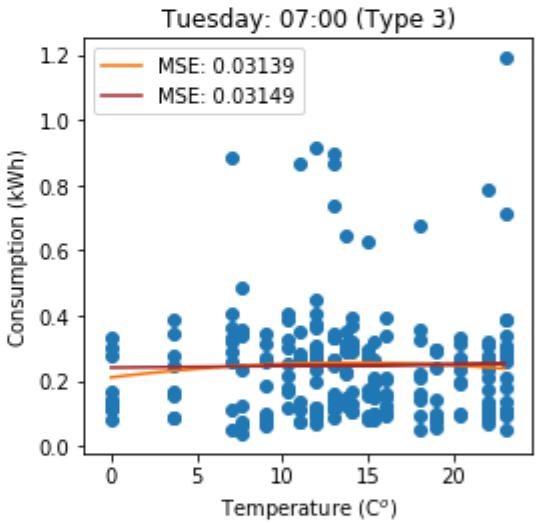
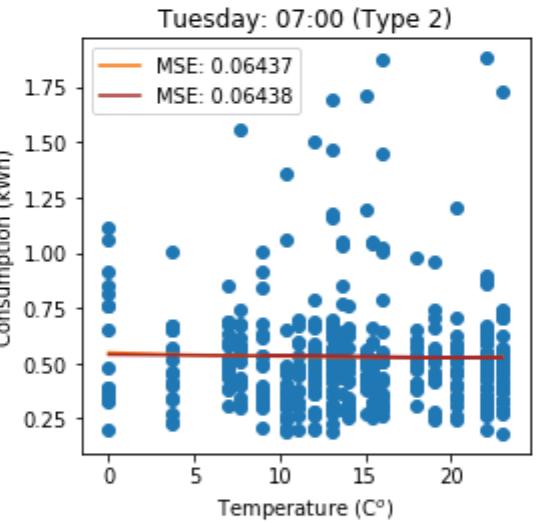
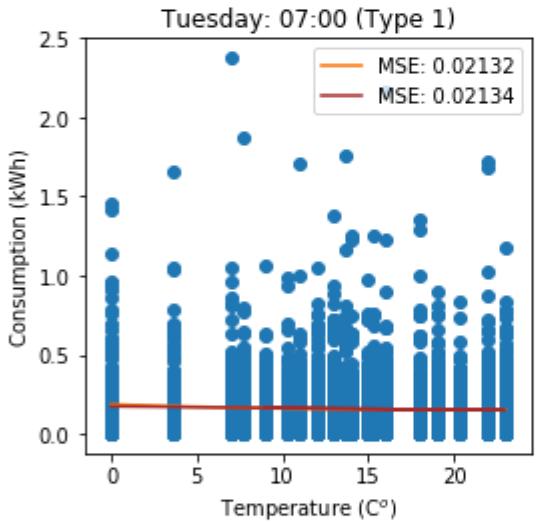
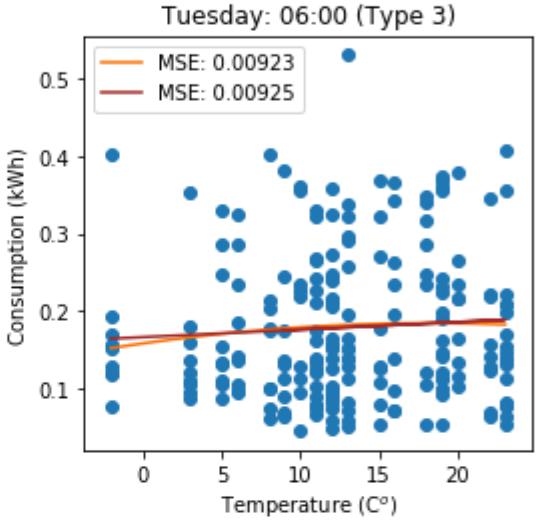
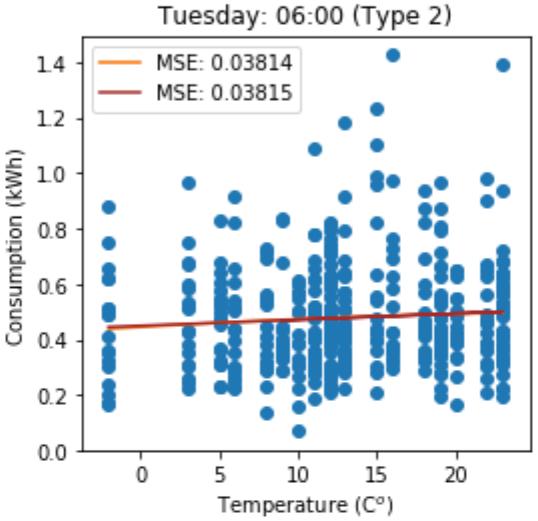
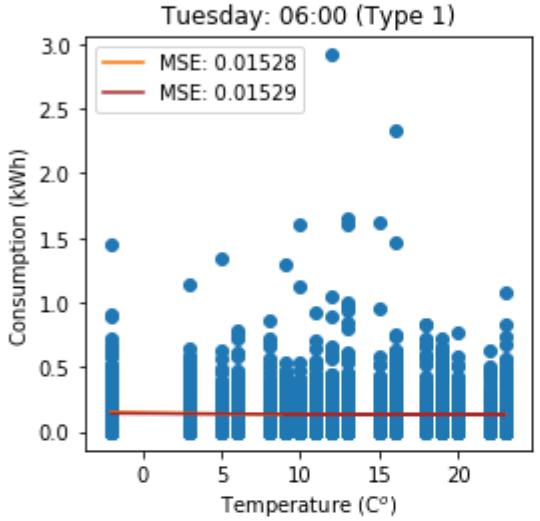
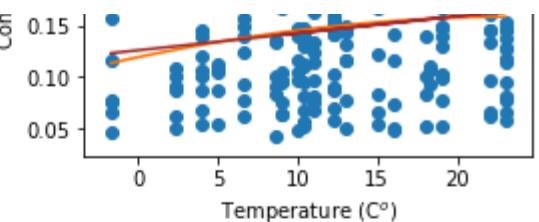
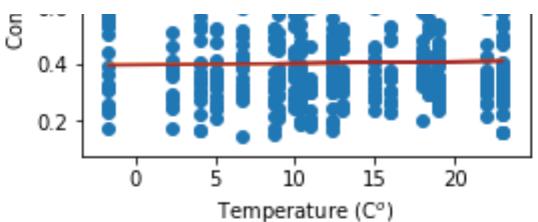
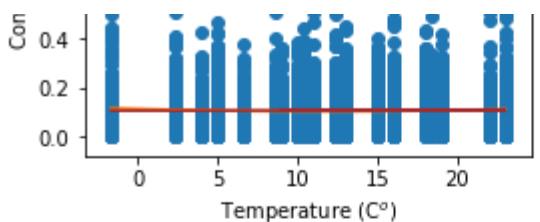


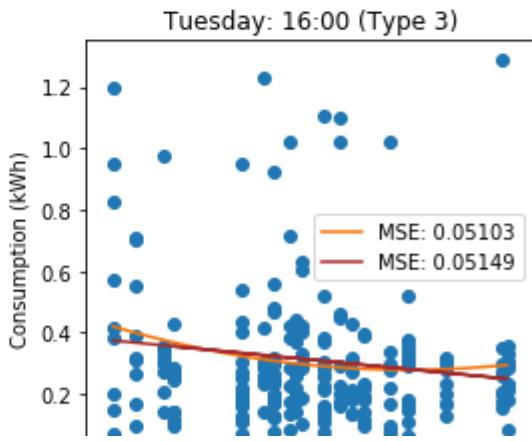
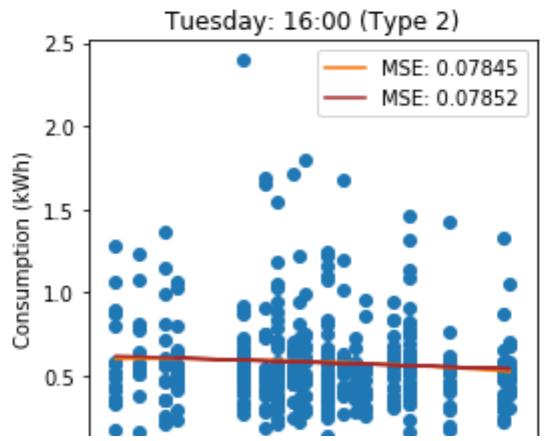
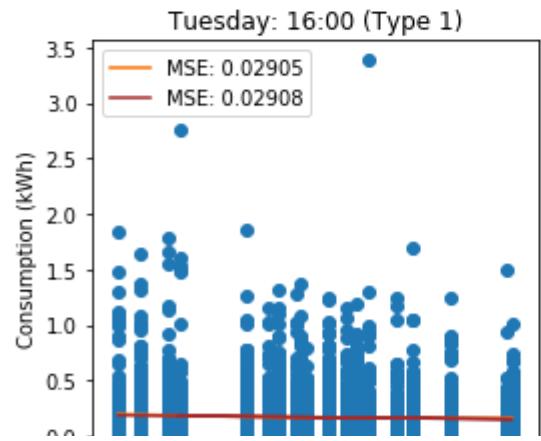
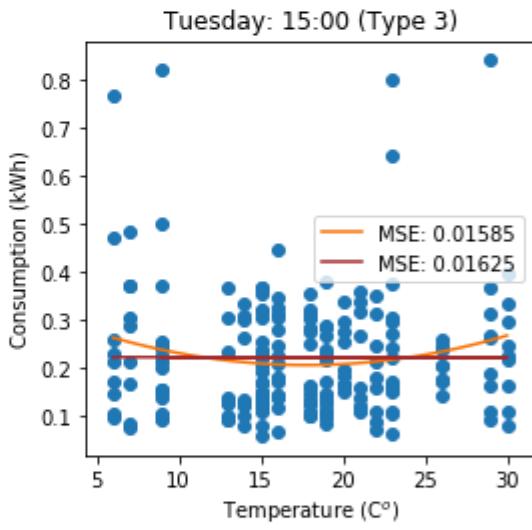
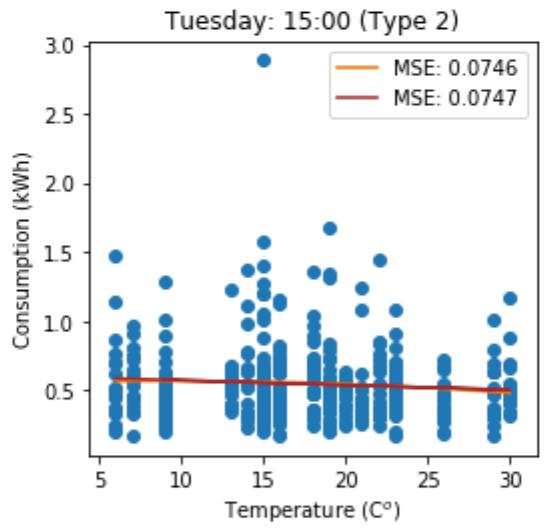
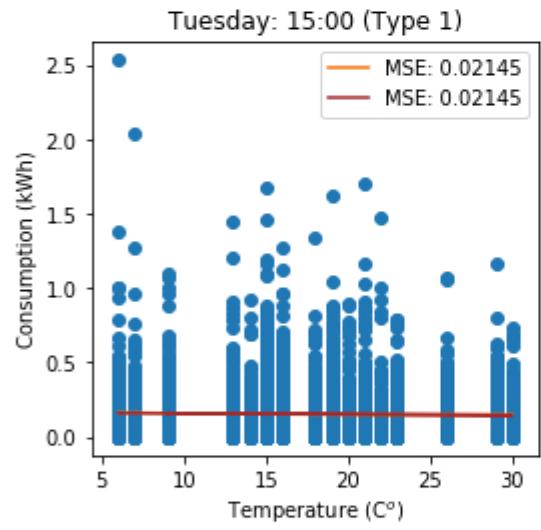
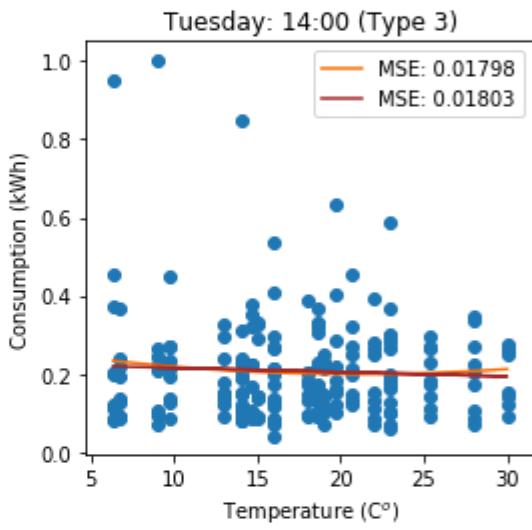
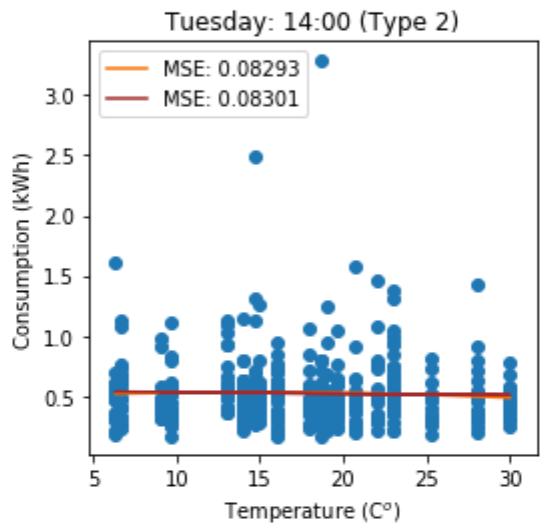
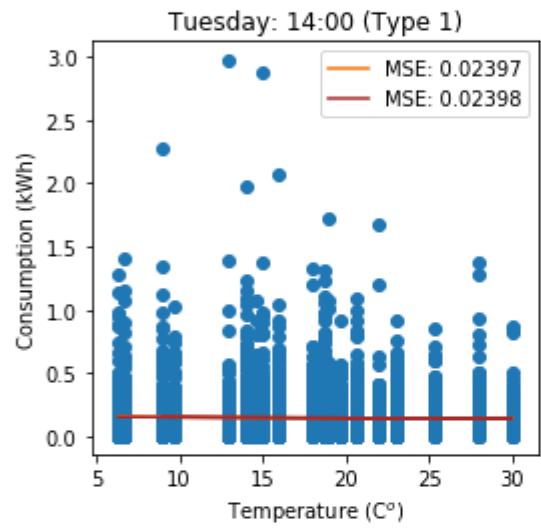
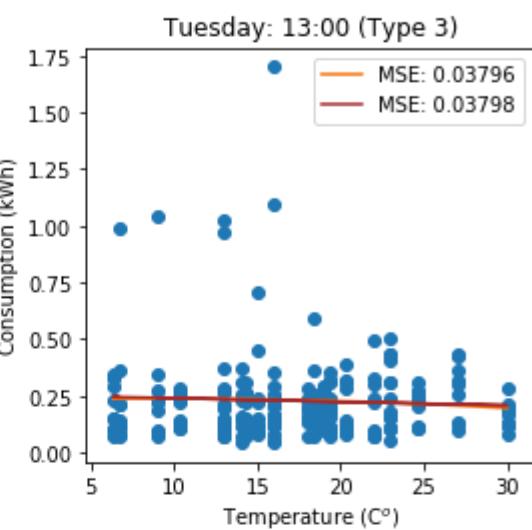
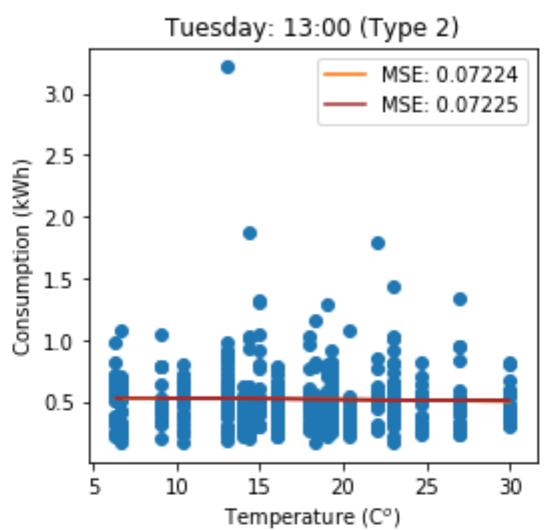
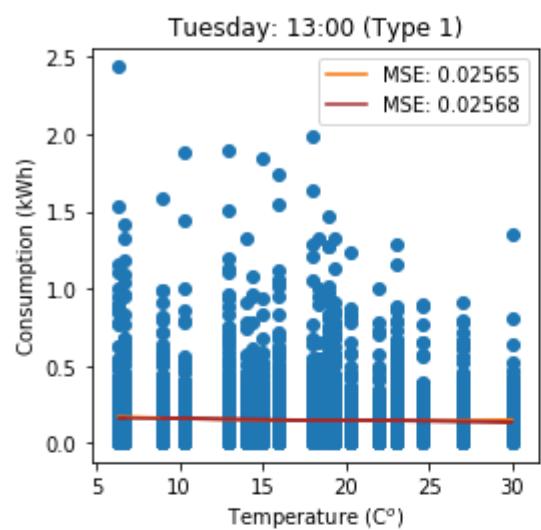
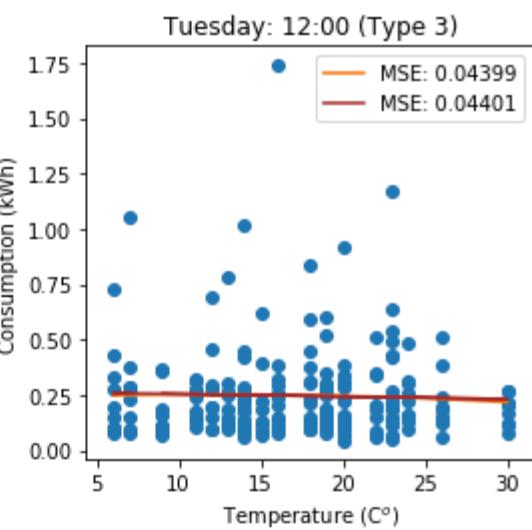
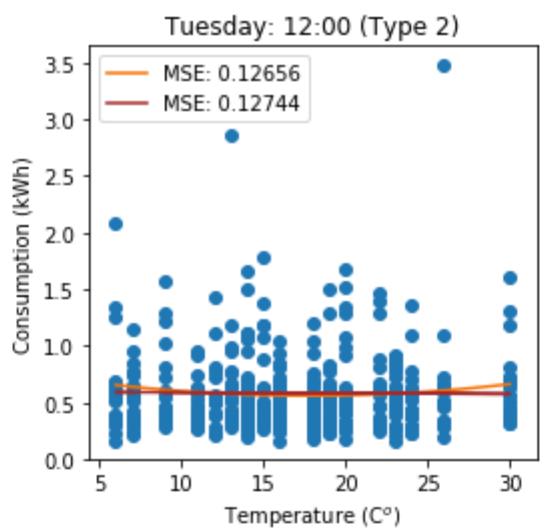
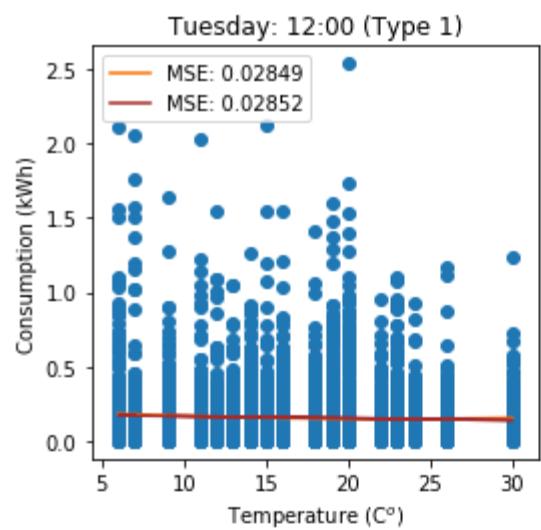
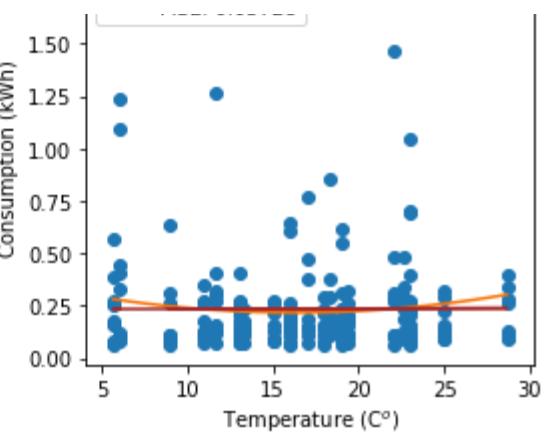
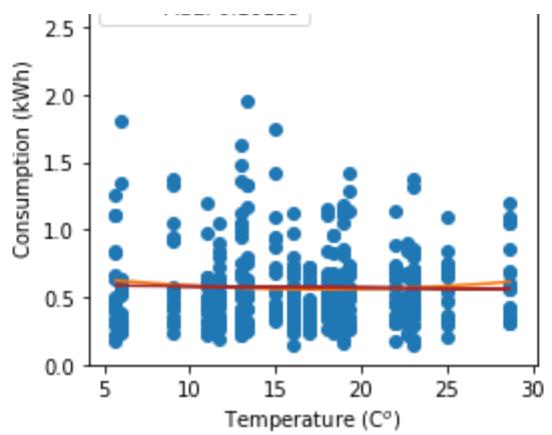
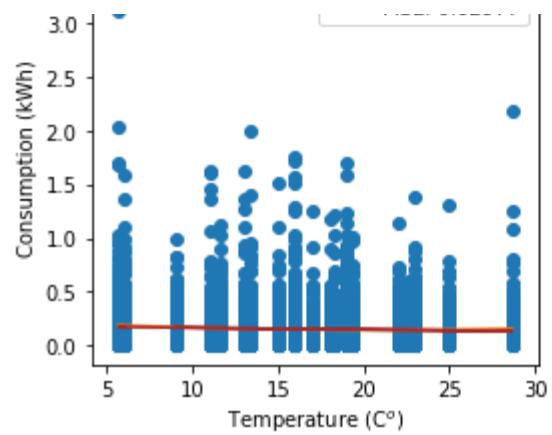
```
In [34]: # Tuesday hourly regressions in warm seasons
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
day_of_week = 1 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
lm = LinearRegression()
for g in range(3): # doing this for three groups
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3 * i + (g + 1)))
        if i <= 9:
            z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
            y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
        y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for Tuesday
        y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
        y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable

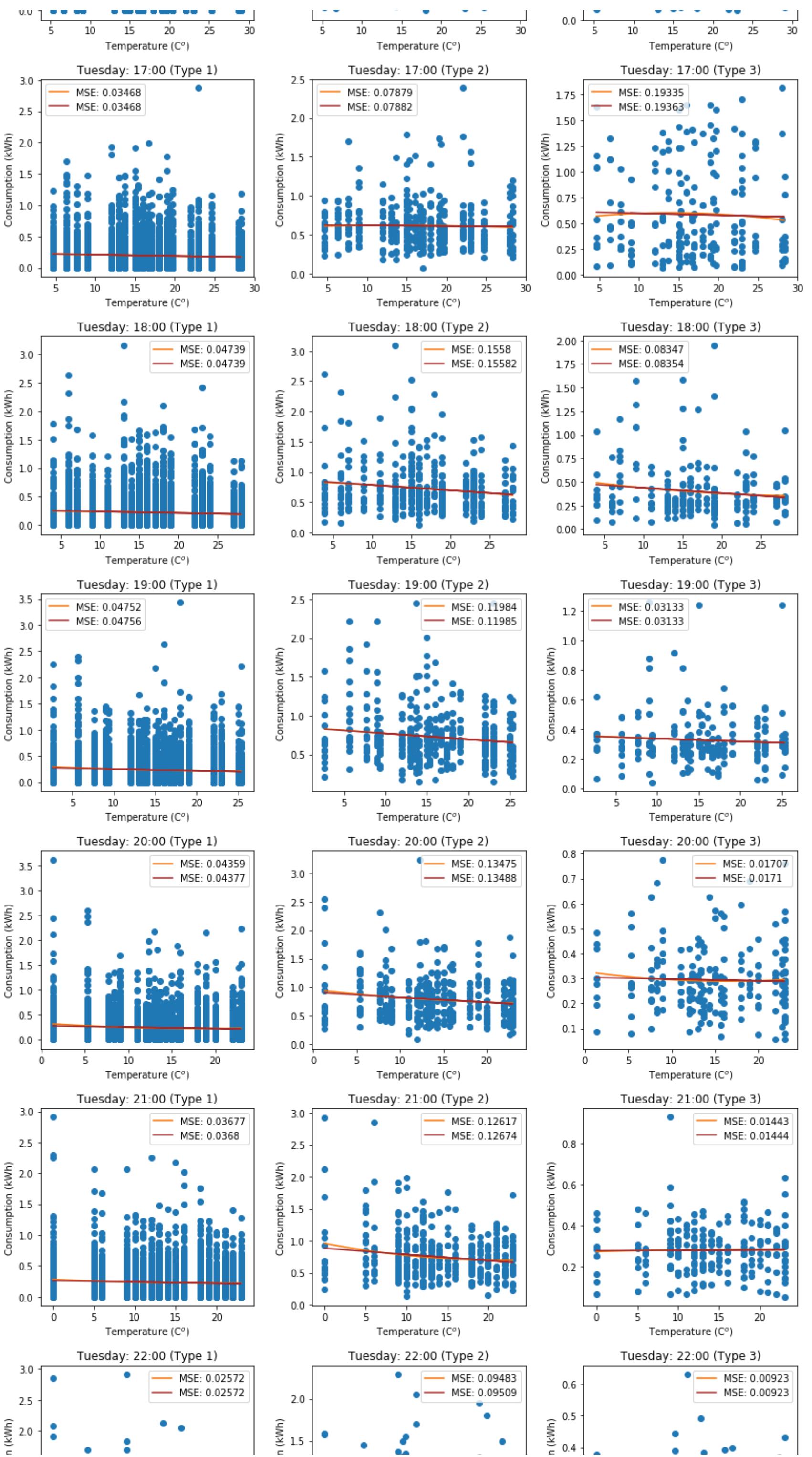
        x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
        x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
        xp = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), 50) # polynomial regression
        z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
        p = np.poly1d(z)
        ax_Ntou[-1].plot(xp, p(xp), color = 'xkcd:orange', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, p(x)), 5)))
        x = x.reshape(-1, 1)
        y = y.reshape(-1, 1)
        lm.fit(x, y)
        ax_Ntou[-1].plot(x, lm.predict(x), color = 'brown', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, lm.predict(x)), 5)))
        ax_Ntou[-1].scatter(x, y)
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ': 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g+1) + ')')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
    else:
        z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
    y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for Tuesday
    y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
    y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
    y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable

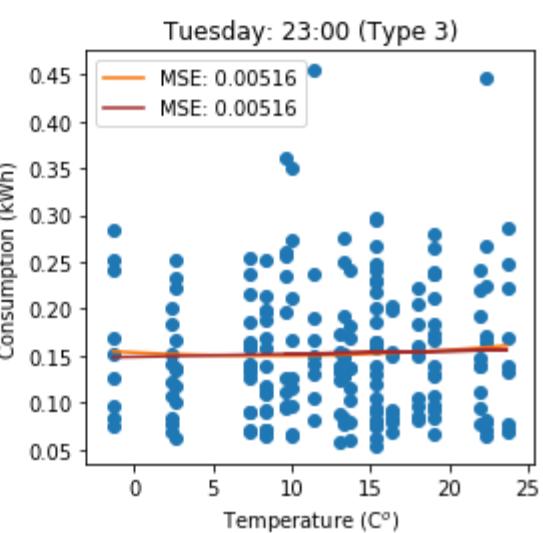
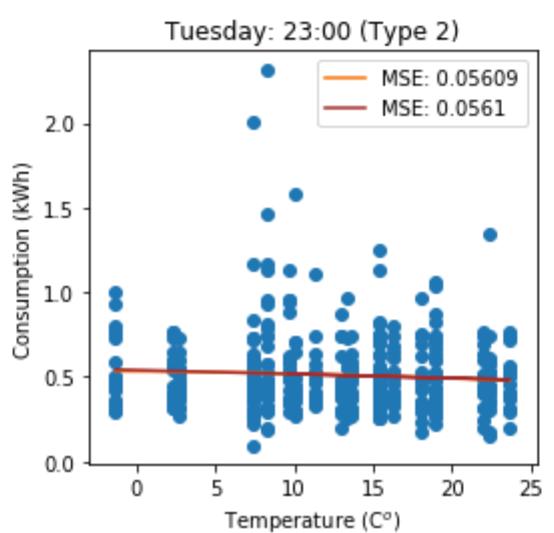
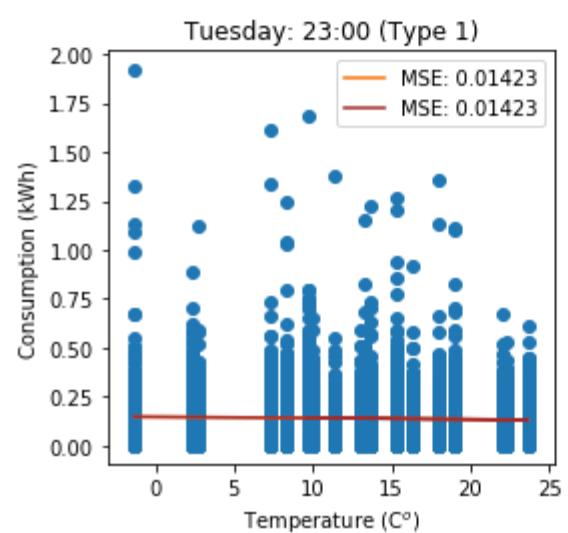
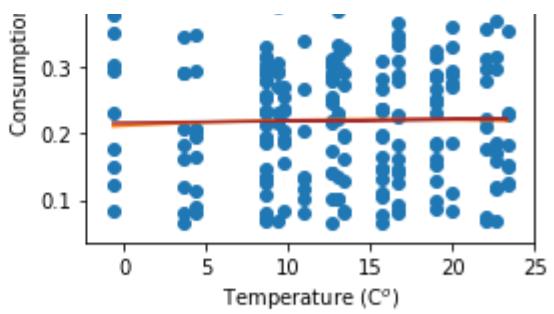
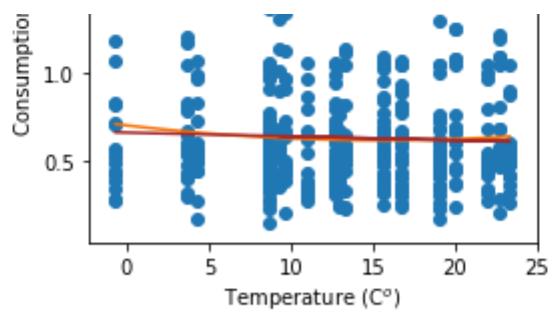
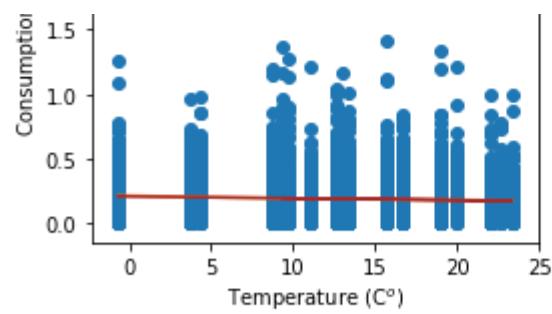
    x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
    x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
    xp = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), 50) # polynomial regression
    z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
    p = np.poly1d(z)
    ax_Ntou[-1].plot(xp, p(xp), color = 'xkcd:orange', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, p(x)), 5)))
    x = x.reshape(-1, 1)
    y = y.reshape(-1, 1)
    lm.fit(x, y)
    ax_Ntou[-1].plot(x, lm.predict(x), color = 'brown', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, lm.predict(x)), 5)))
    ax_Ntou[-1].scatter(x, y)
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ': ' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g+1) + ')')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
plt.tight_layout()
```







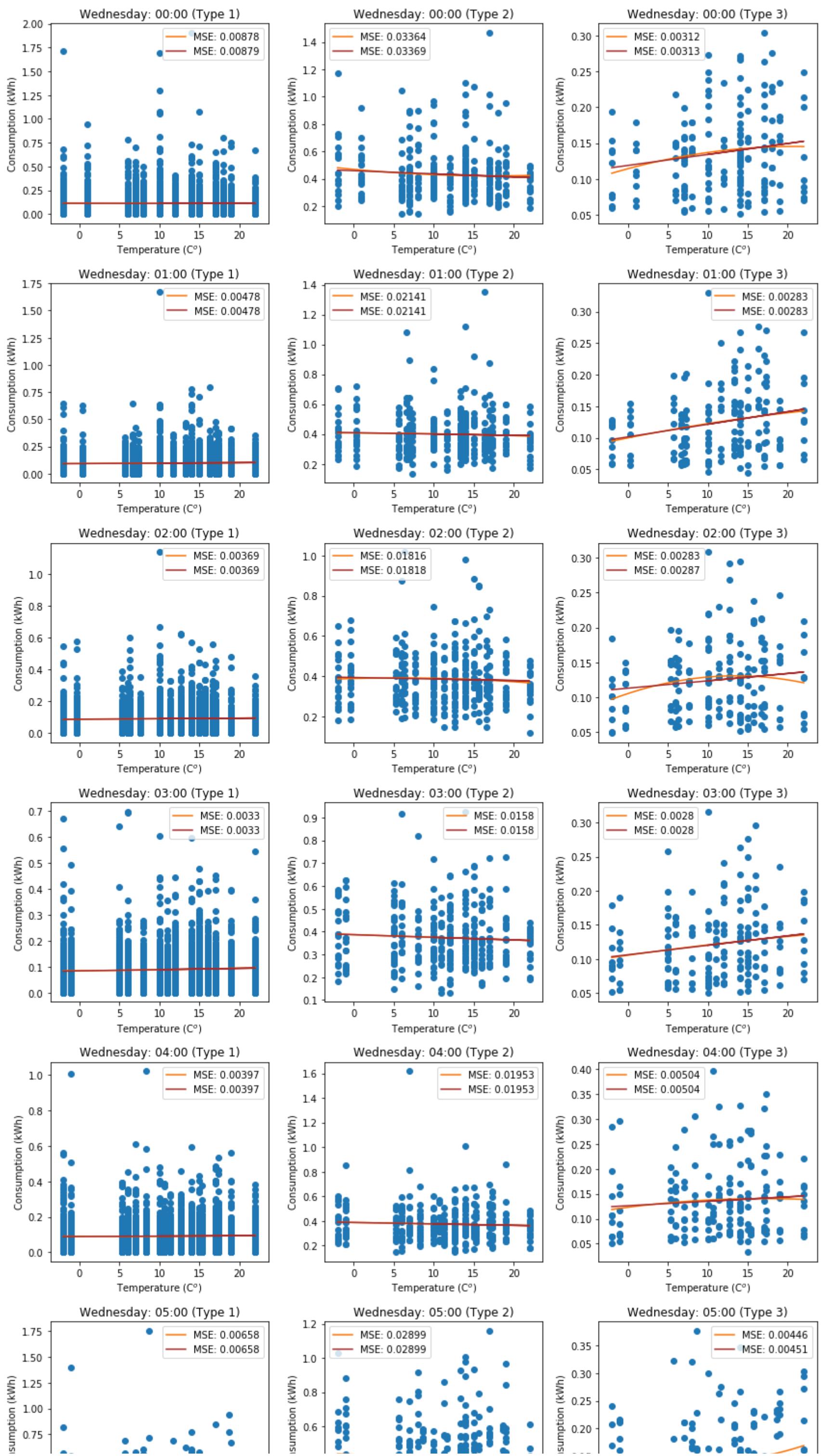


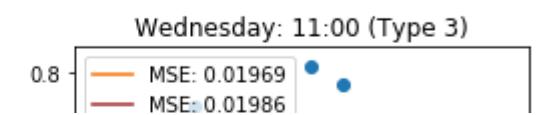
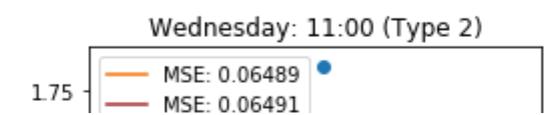
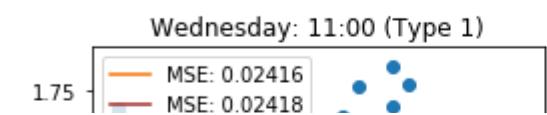
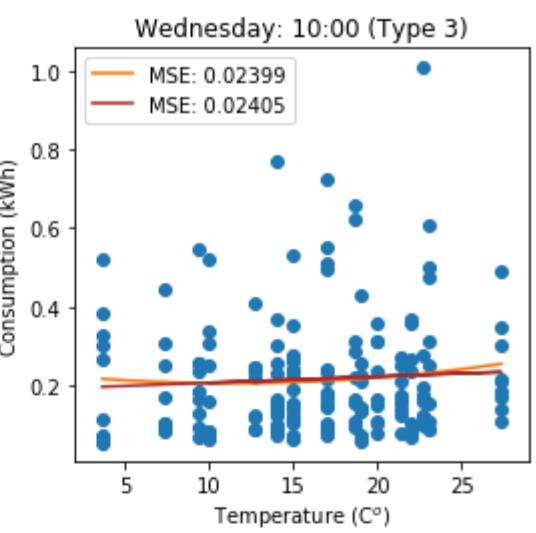
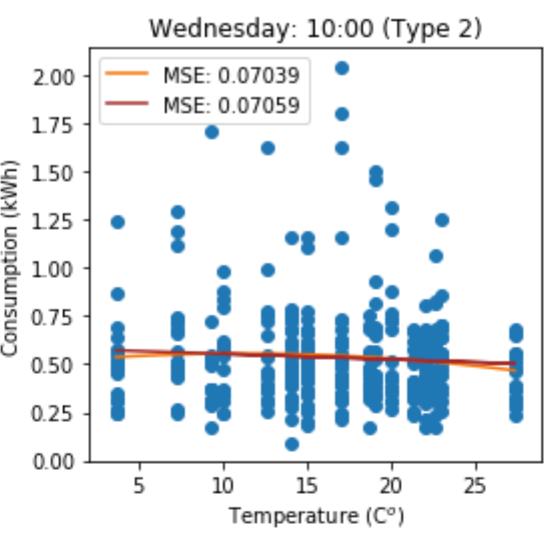
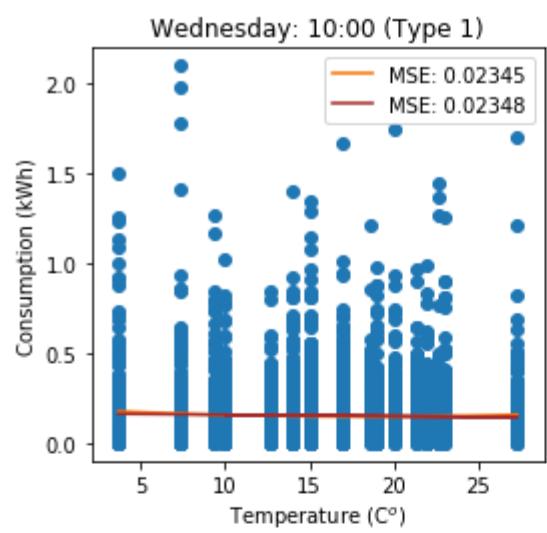
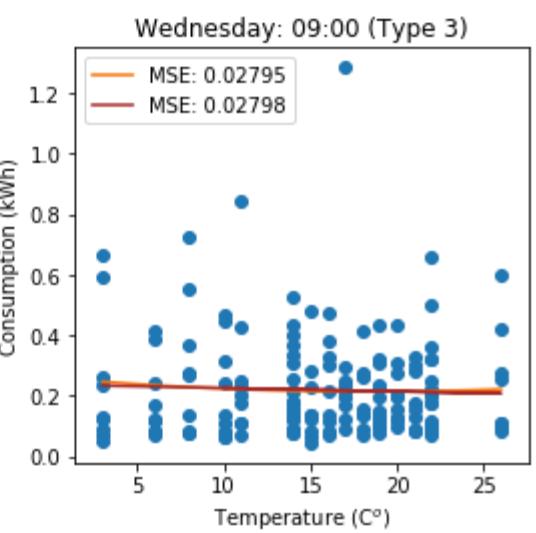
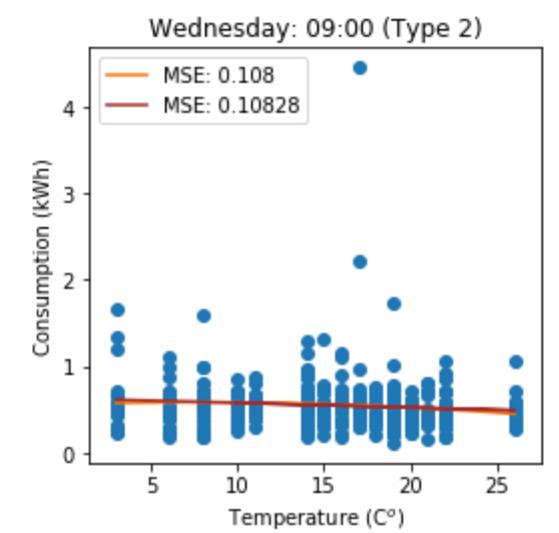
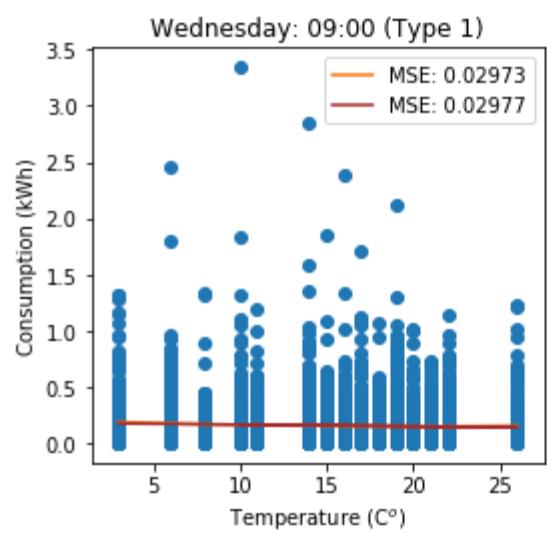
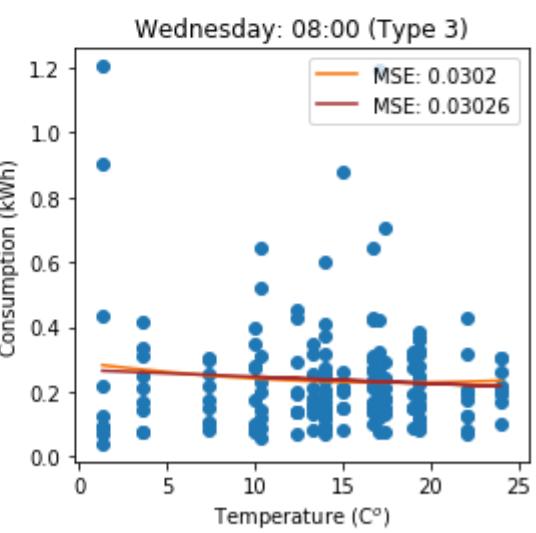
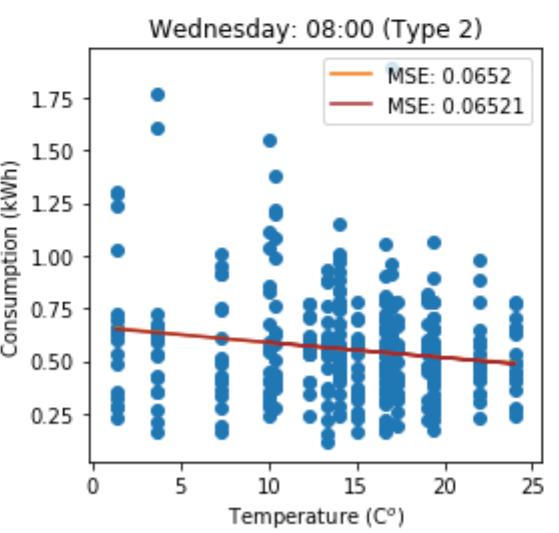
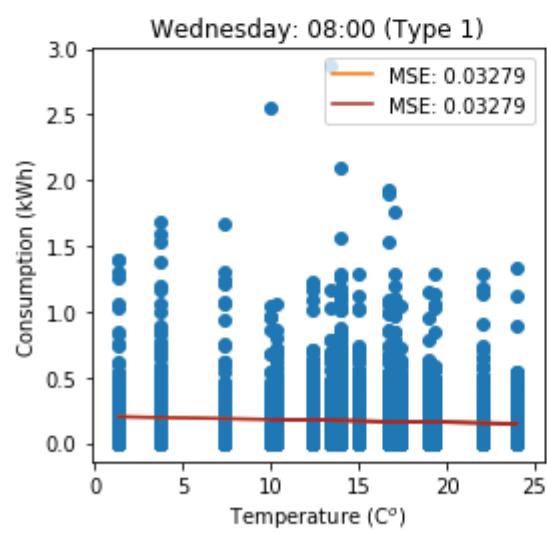
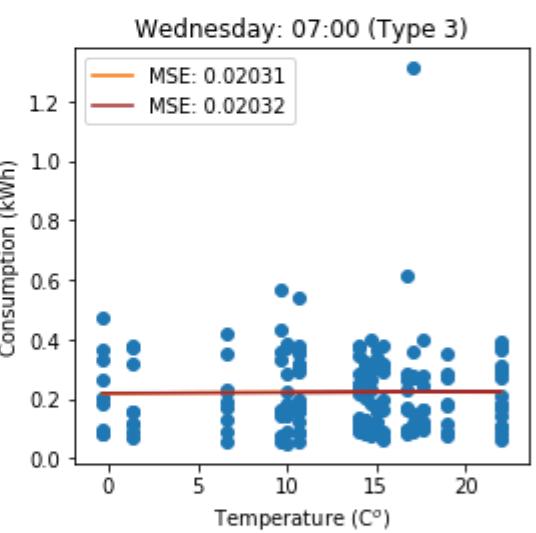
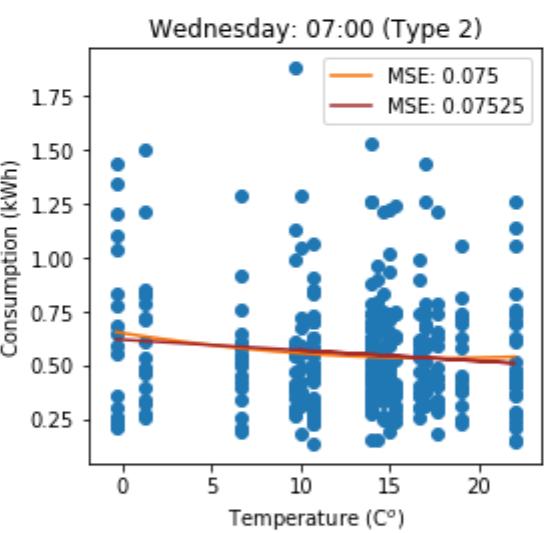
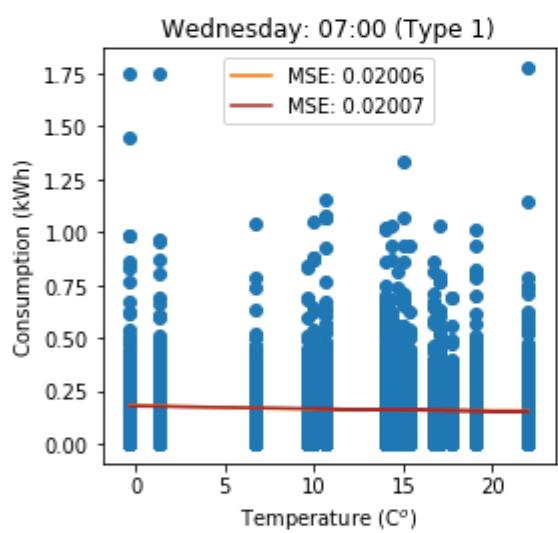
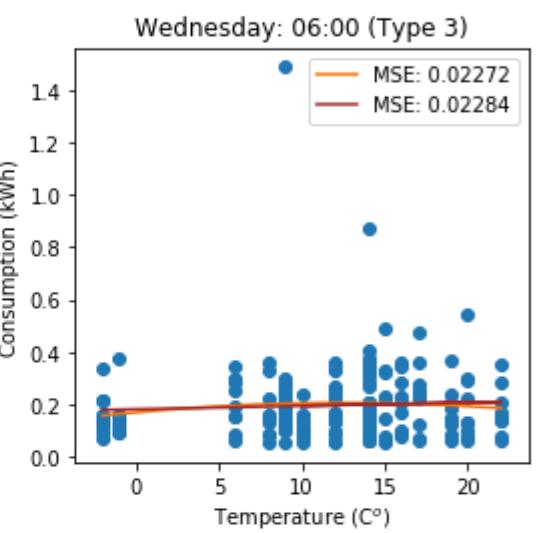
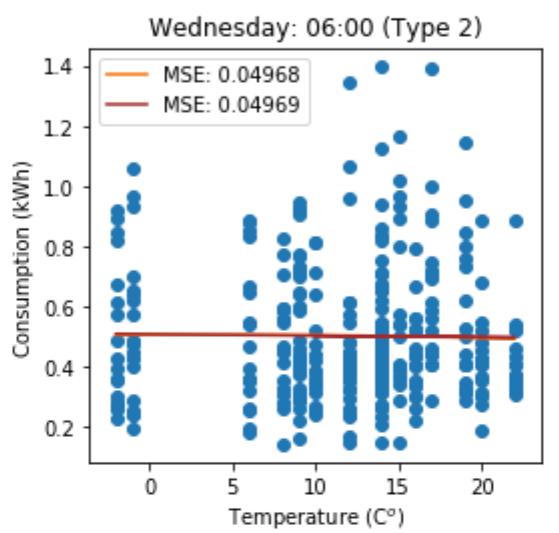
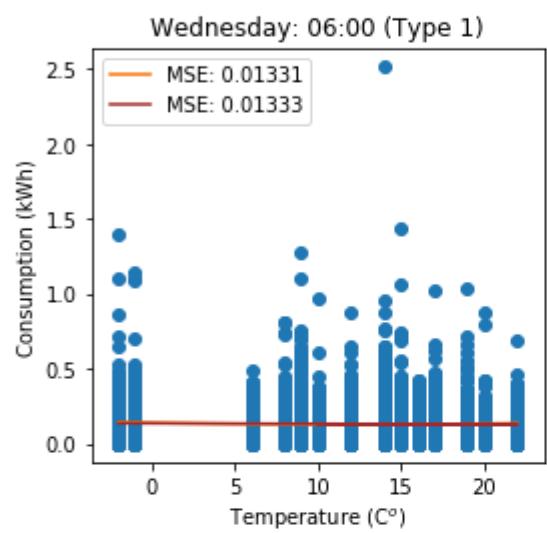
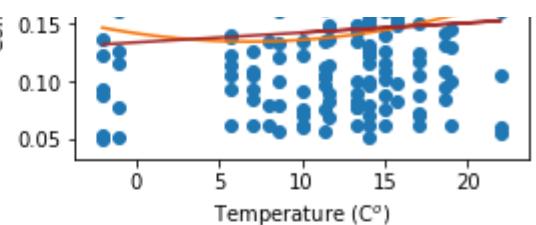
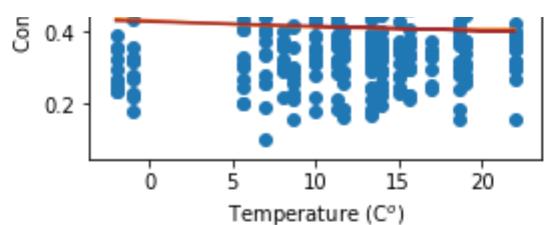
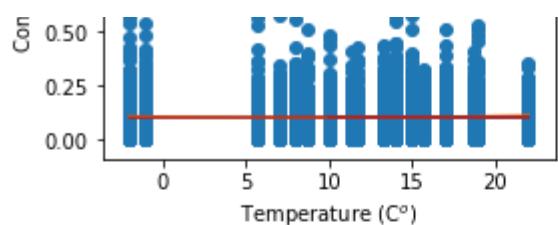


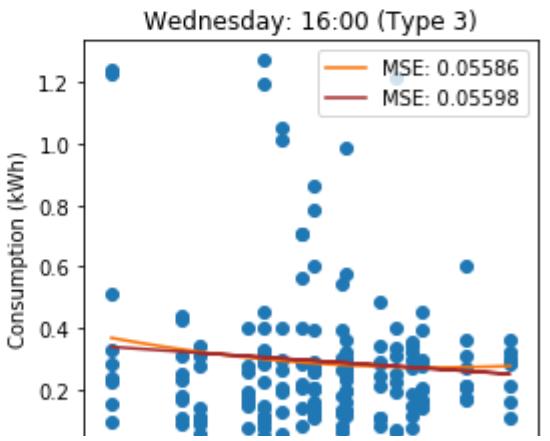
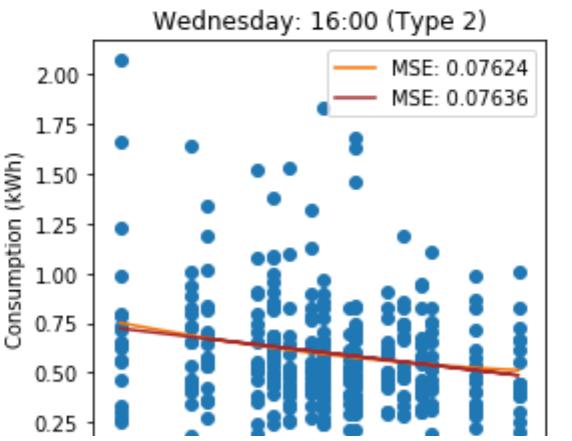
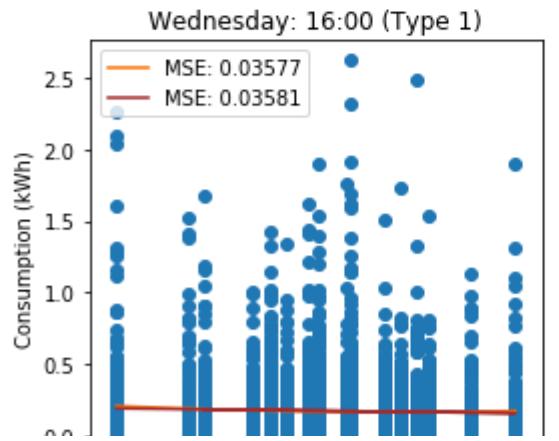
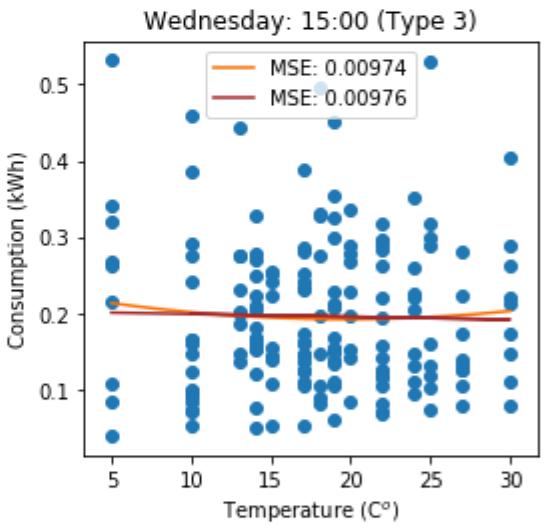
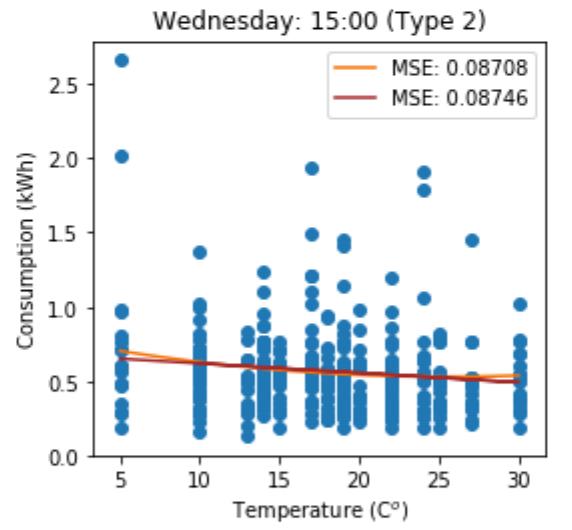
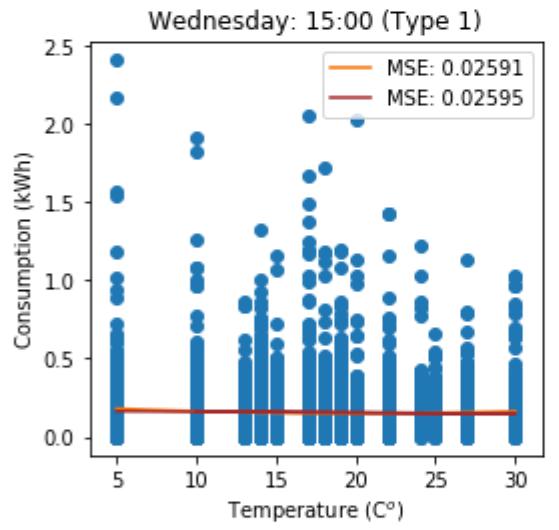
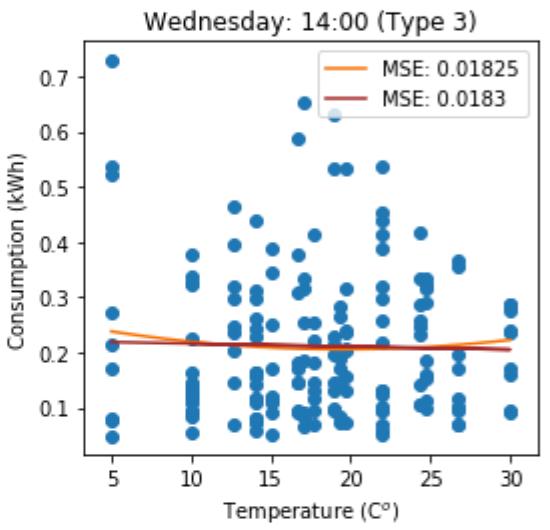
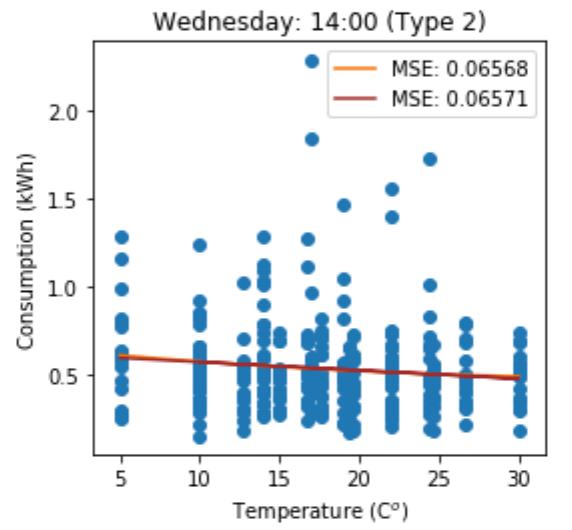
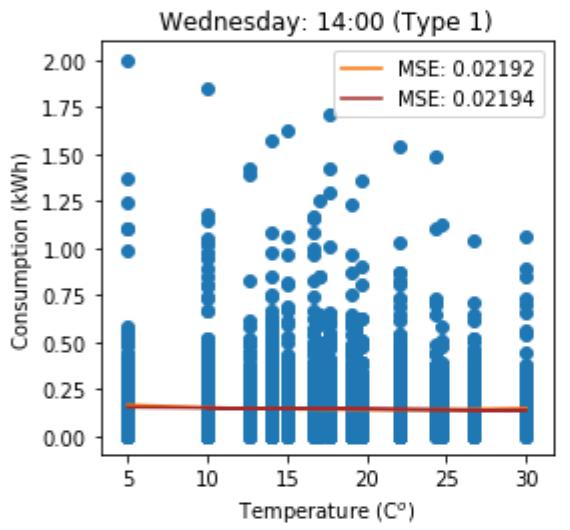
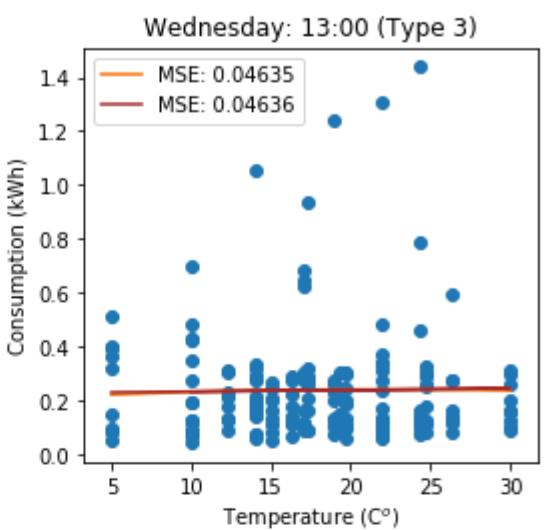
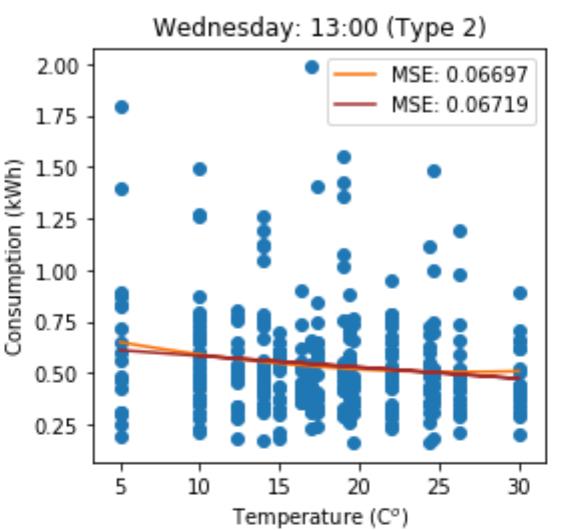
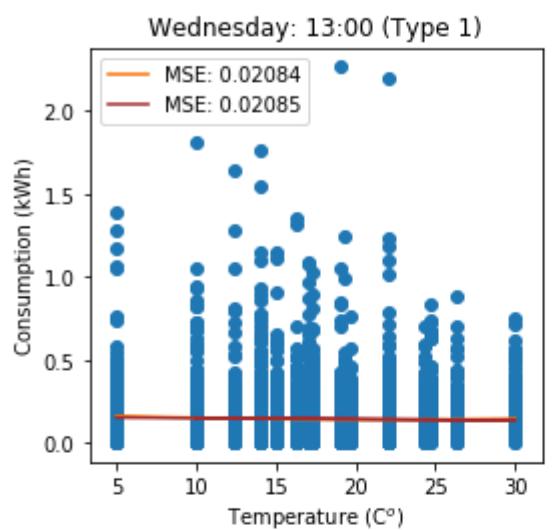
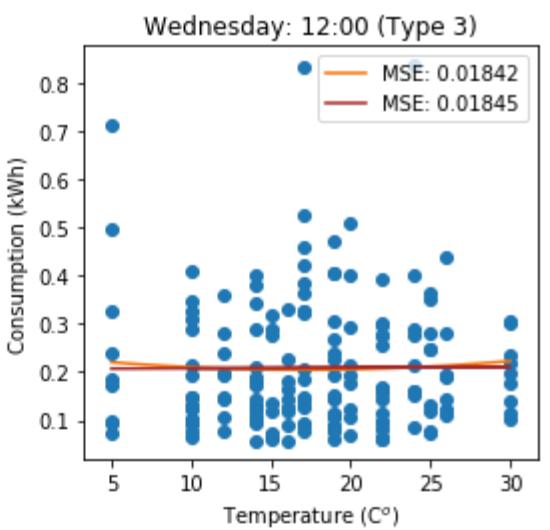
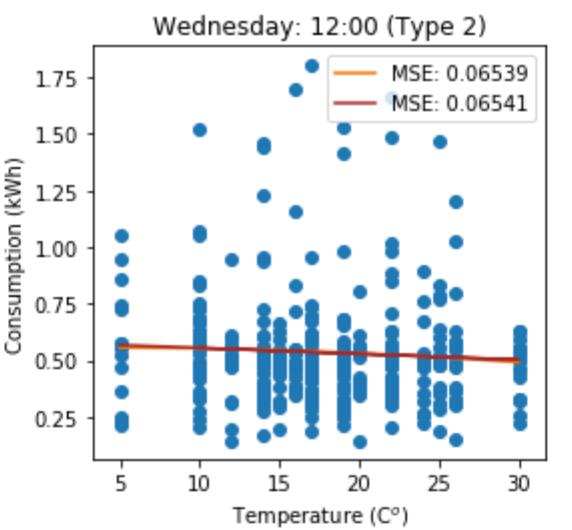
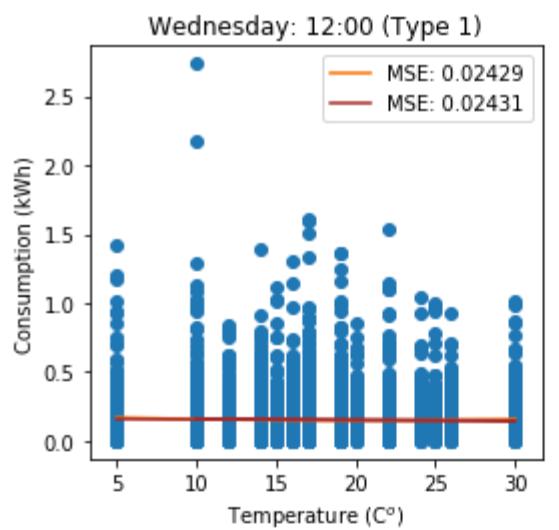
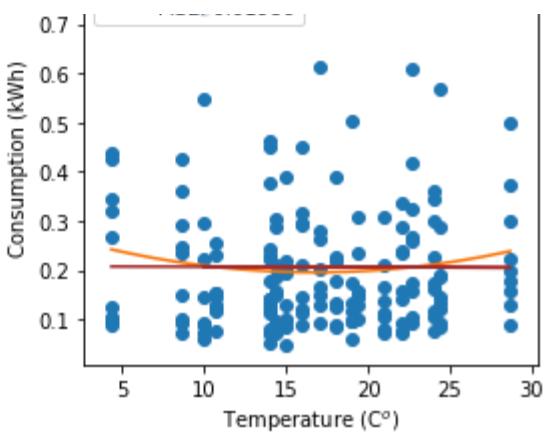
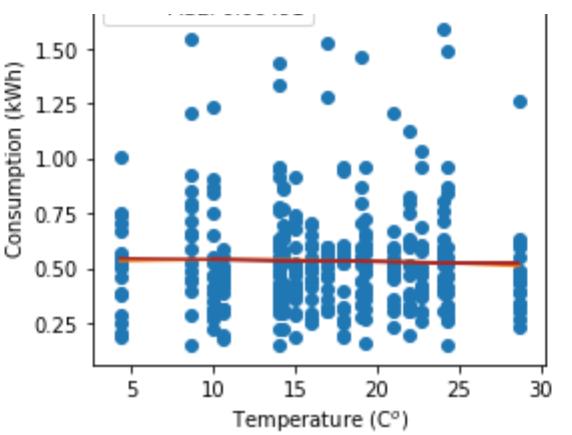
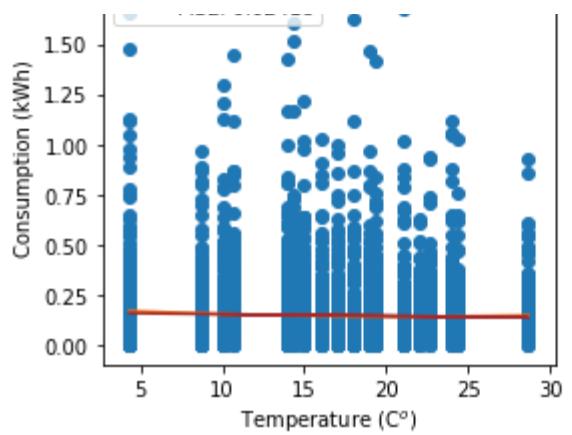
```
In [35]: # Wednesday hourly regressions in warm seasons
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
day_of_week = 2 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
lm = LinearRegression()
for g in range(3): # doing this for three groups
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3 * i + (g + 1)))
        if i <= 9:
            z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
            y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
        y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for the corresponding day of a week
        y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
        y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable

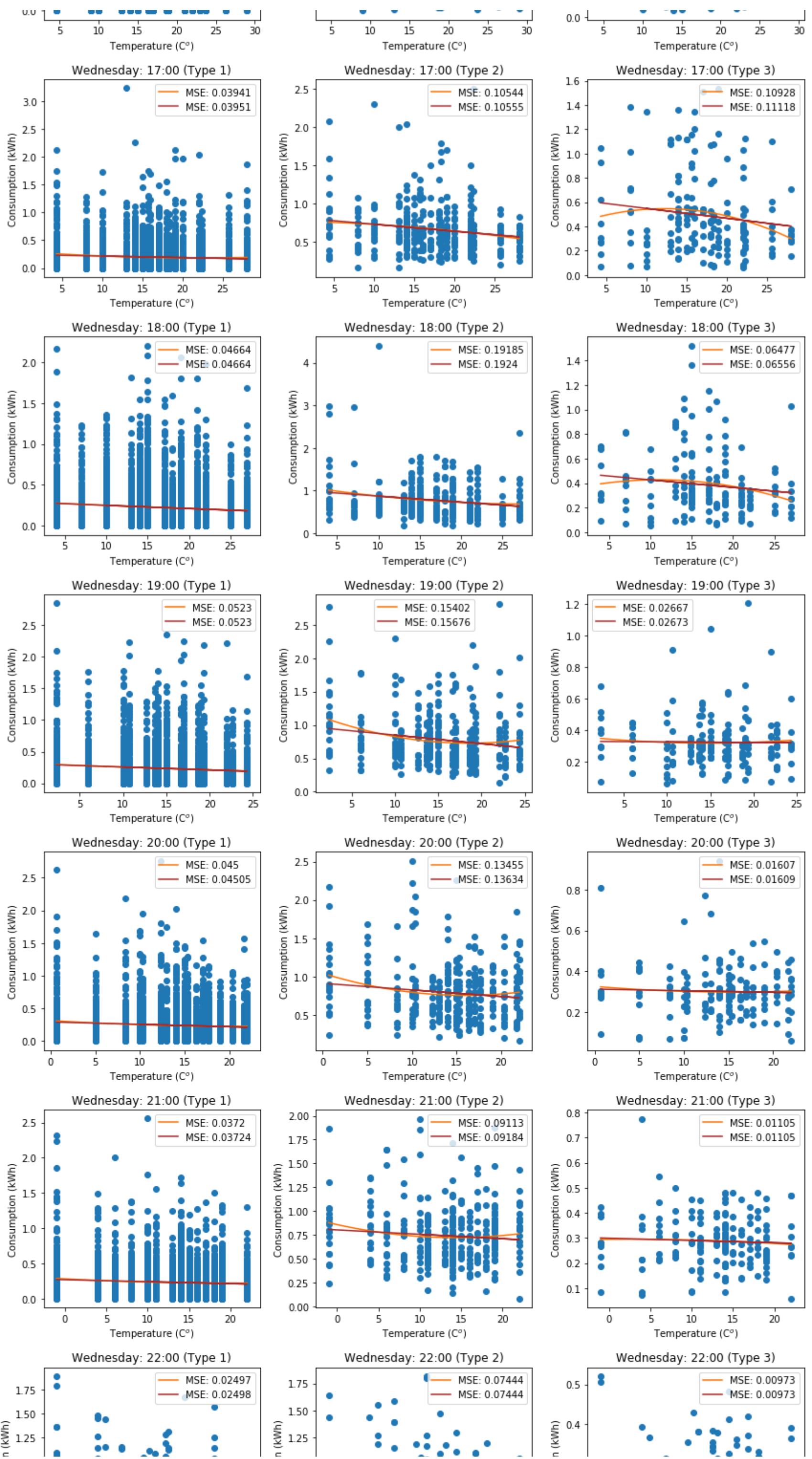
        x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
        x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
        xp = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), 50) # polynomial regression
        z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
        p = np.poly1d(z)
        ax_Ntou[-1].plot(xp, p(xp), color = 'xkcd:orange', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, p(x)), 5)))
        x = x.reshape(-1, 1)
        y = y.reshape(-1, 1)
        lm.fit(x, y)
        ax_Ntou[-1].plot(x, lm.predict(x), color = 'brown', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, lm.predict(x)), 5)))
        ax_Ntou[-1].scatter(x, y)
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ': 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g+1) + ')')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
    else:
        z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
    y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for the corresponding day of a week
    y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
    y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
    y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable

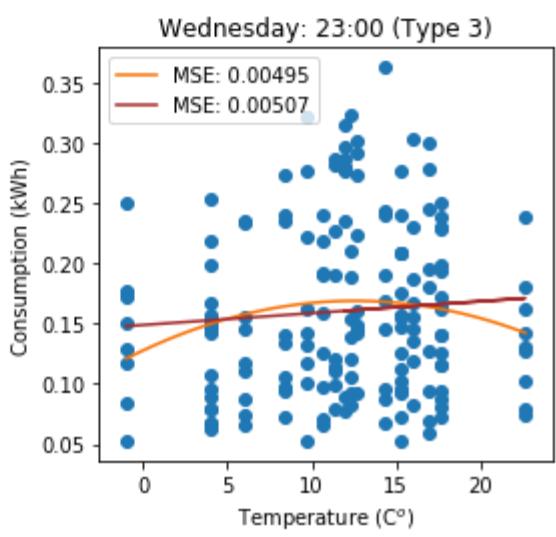
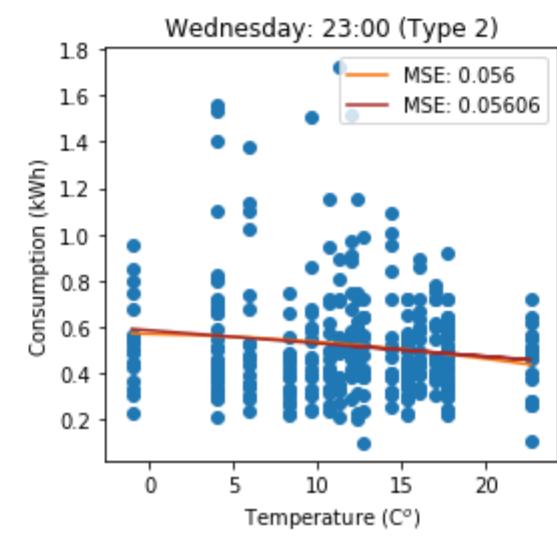
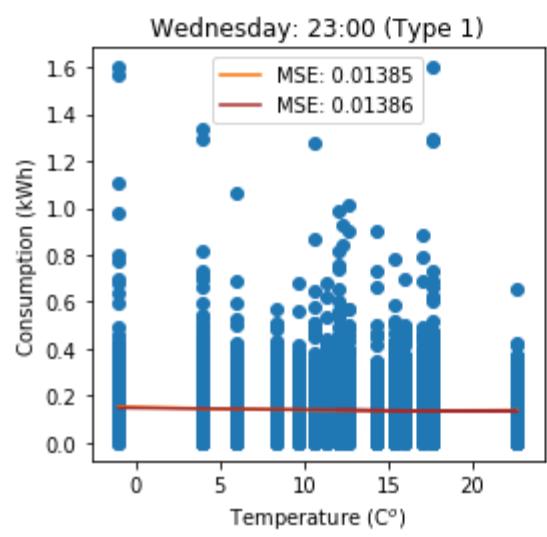
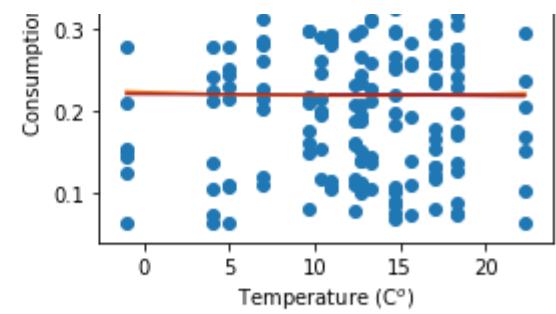
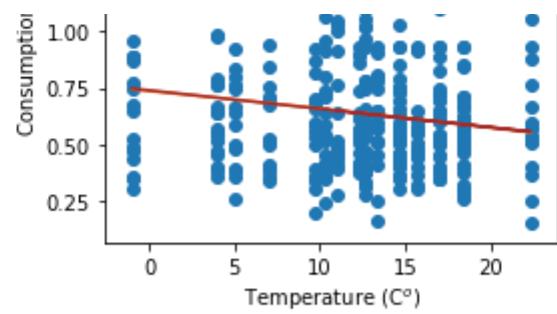
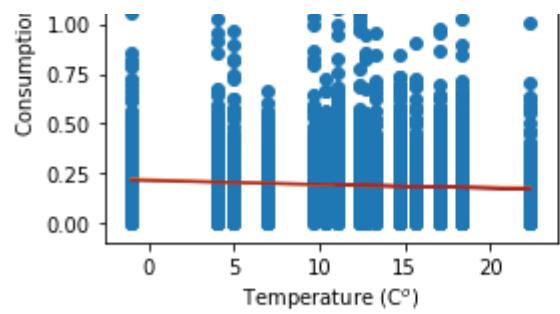
    x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
    x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
    xp = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), 50) # polynomial regression
    z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
    p = np.poly1d(z)
    ax_Ntou[-1].plot(xp, p(xp), color = 'xkcd:orange', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, p(x)), 5)))
    x = x.reshape(-1, 1)
    y = y.reshape(-1, 1)
    lm.fit(x, y)
    ax_Ntou[-1].plot(x, lm.predict(x), color = 'brown', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, lm.predict(x)), 5)))
    ax_Ntou[-1].scatter(x, y)
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ': ' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g+1) + ')')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
plt.tight_layout()
```







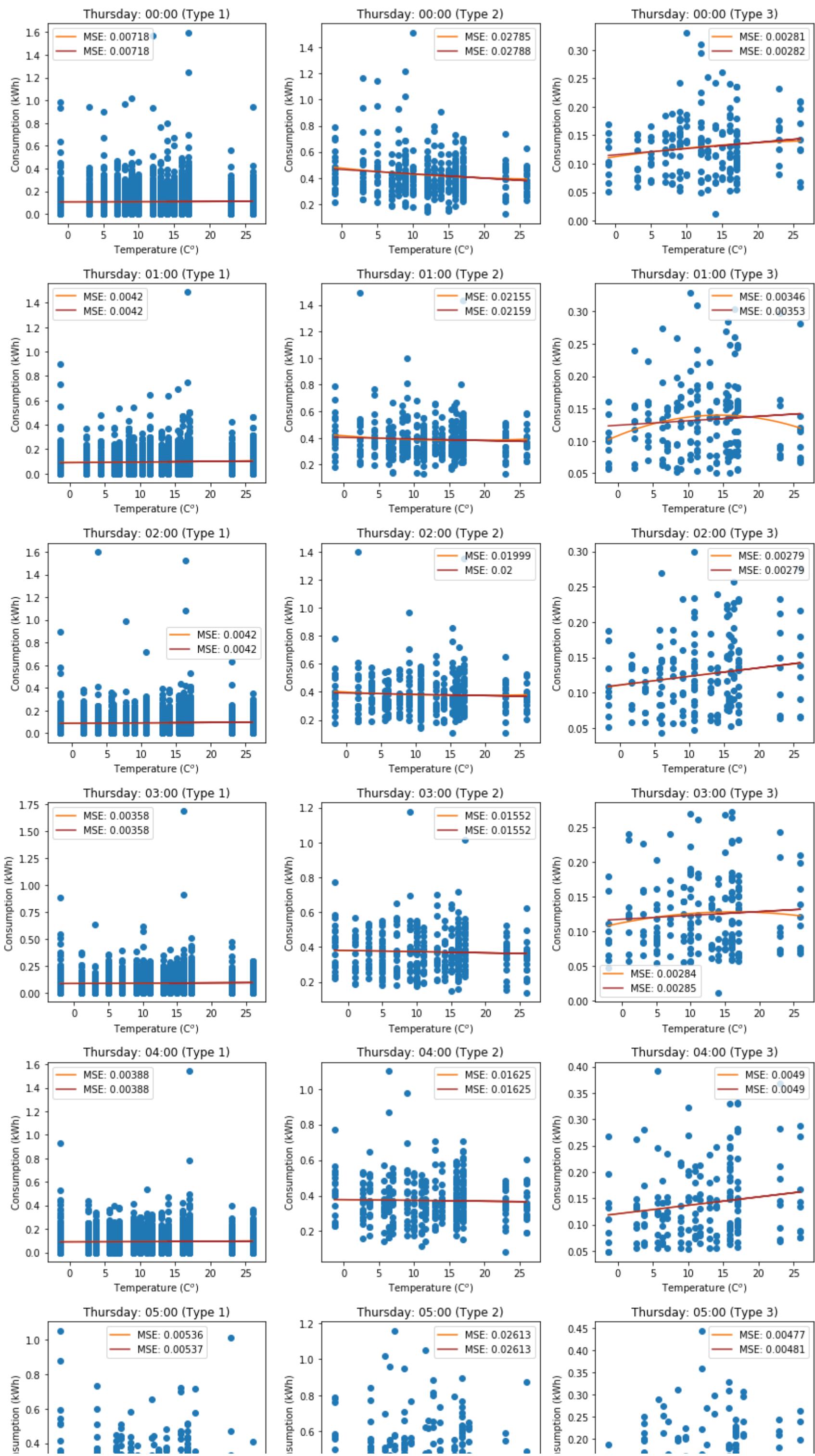


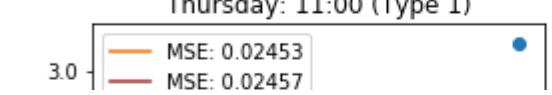
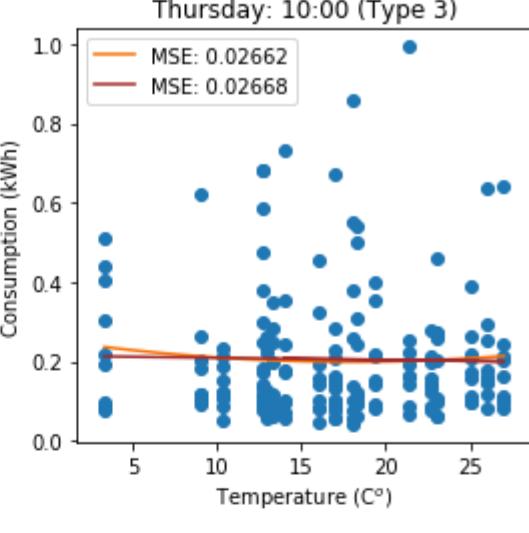
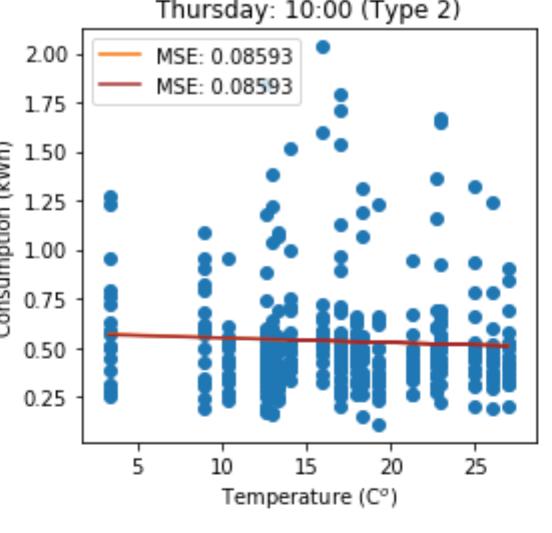
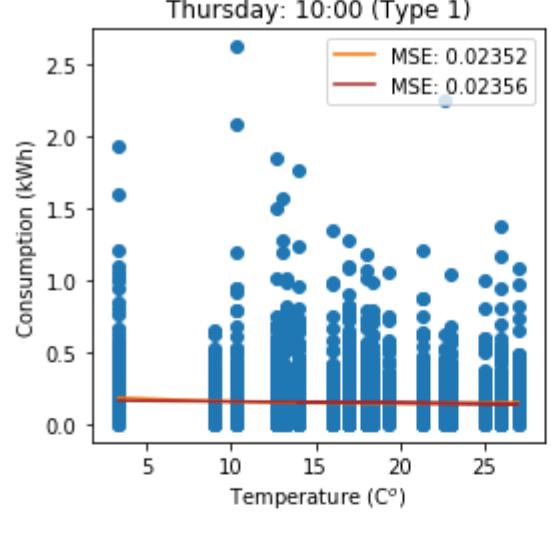
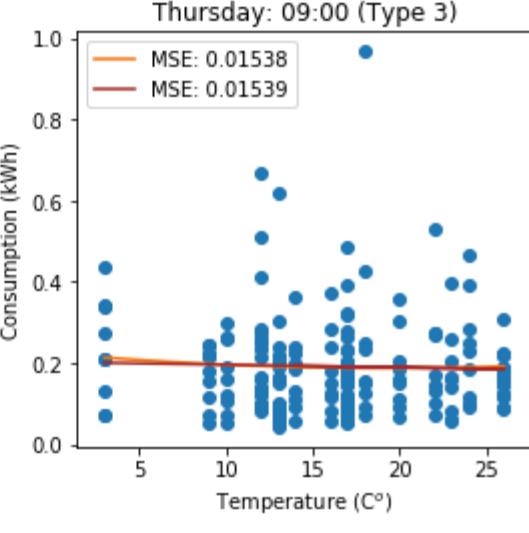
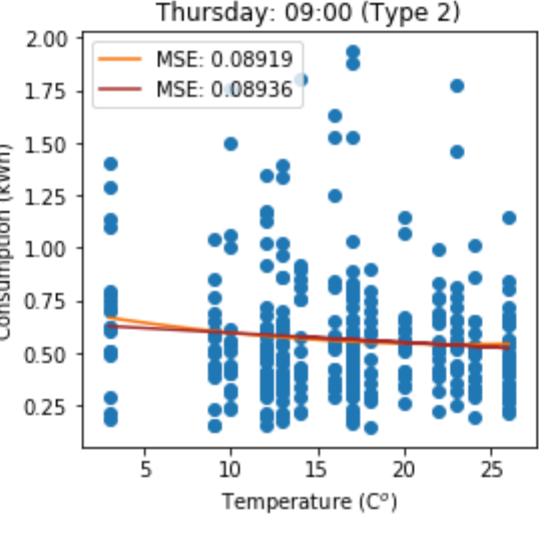
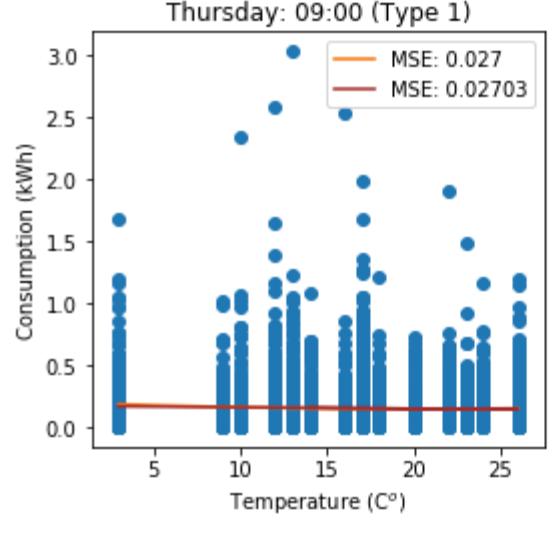
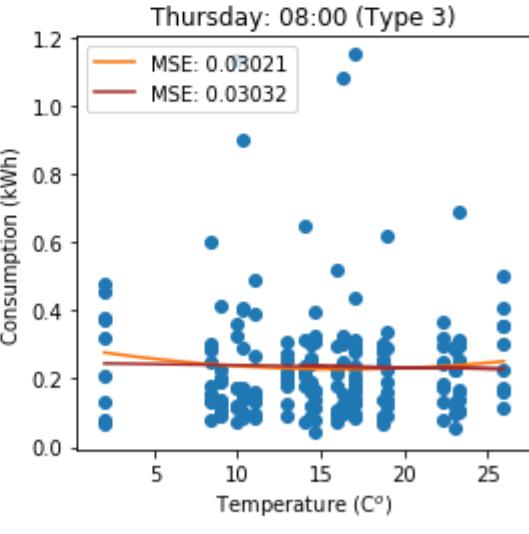
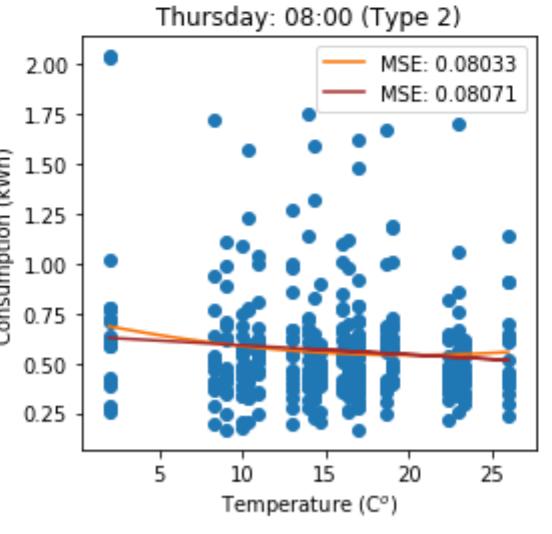
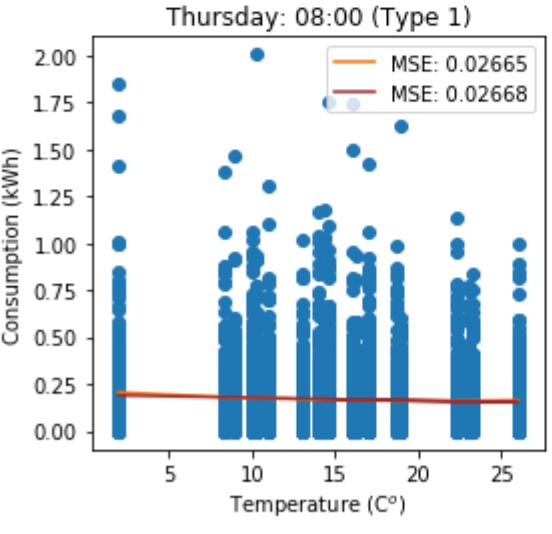
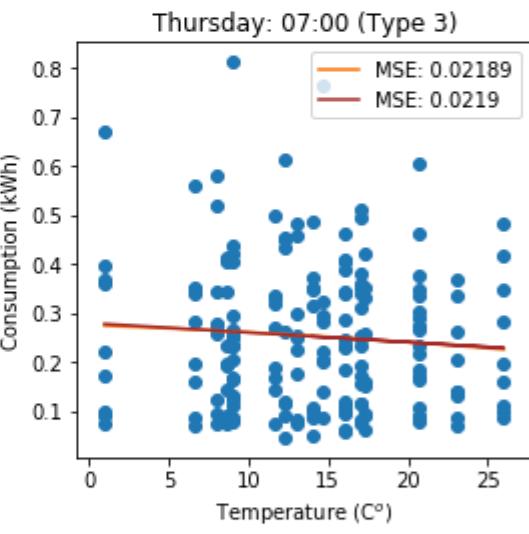
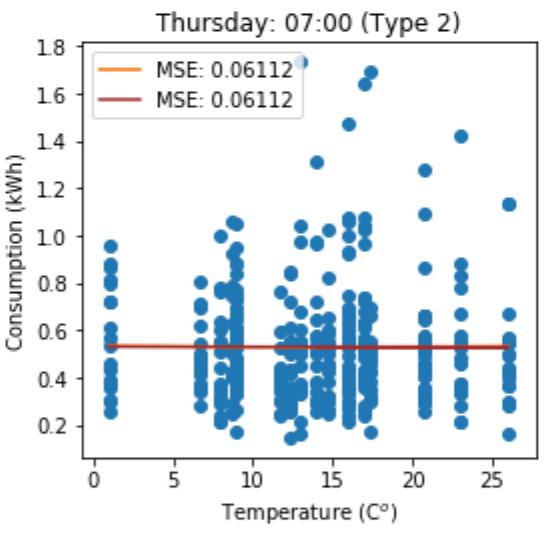
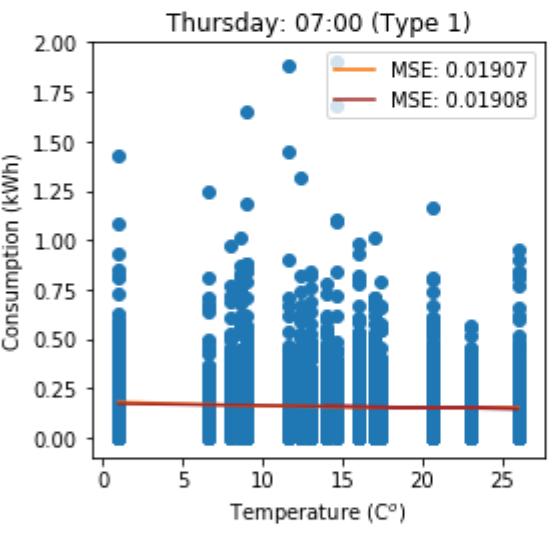
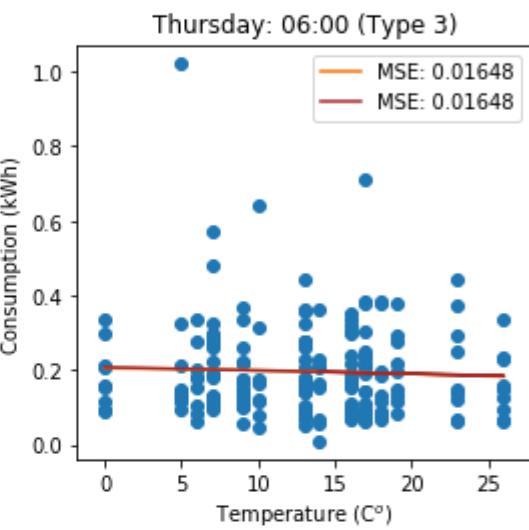
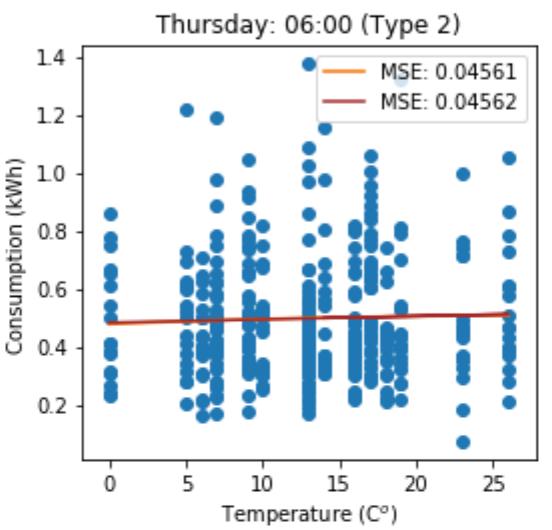
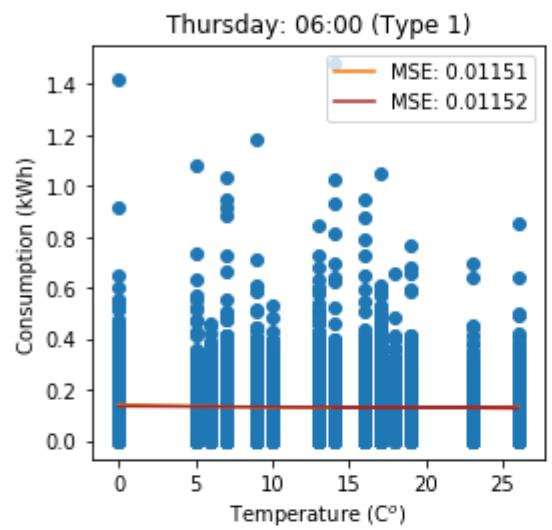
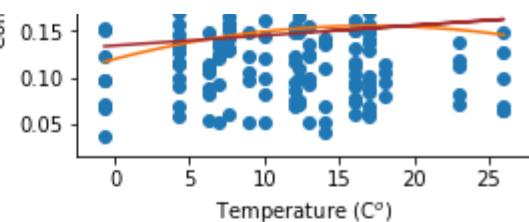
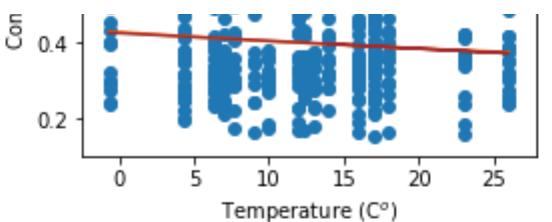
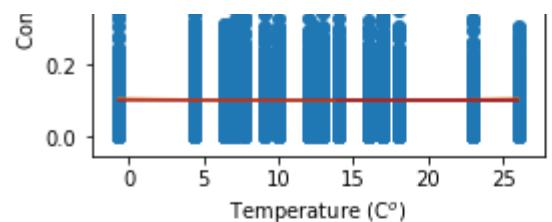


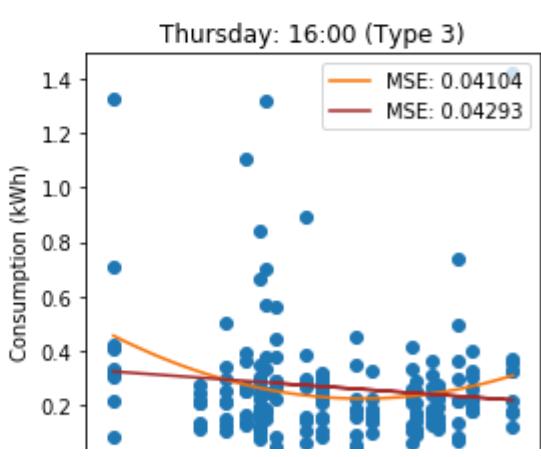
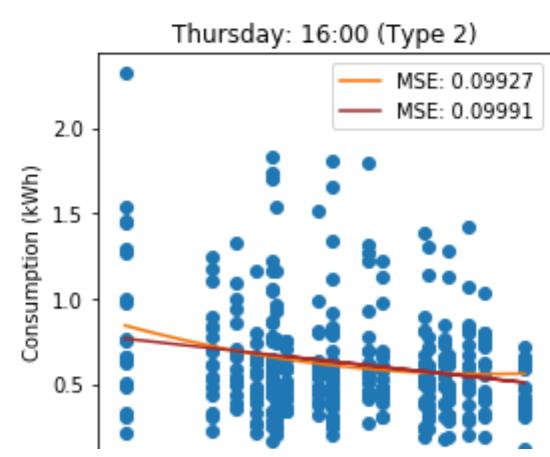
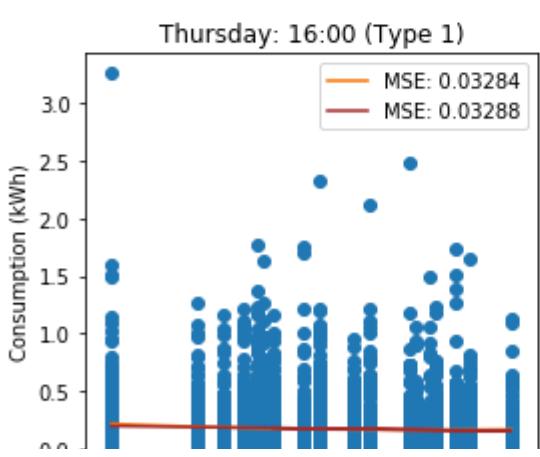
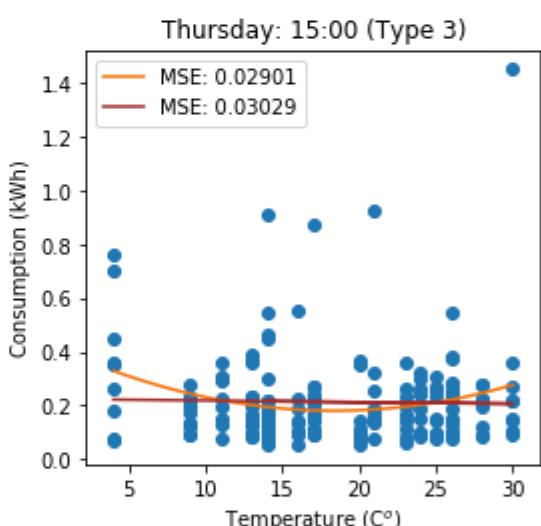
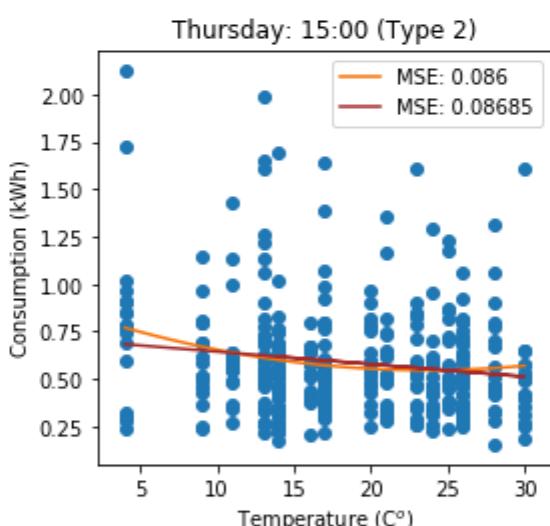
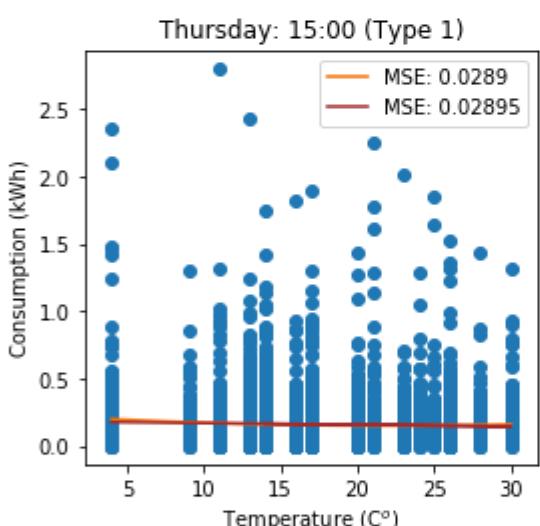
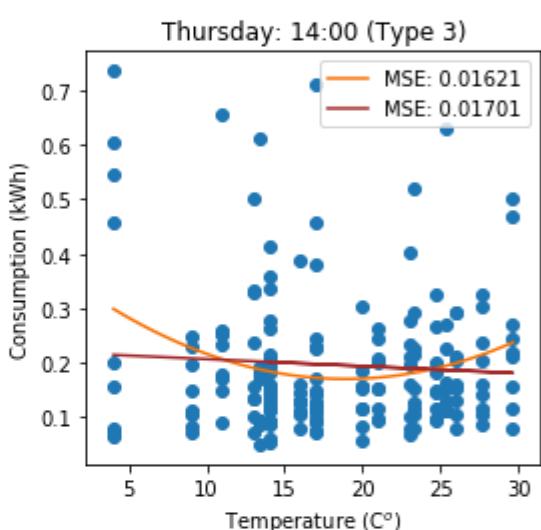
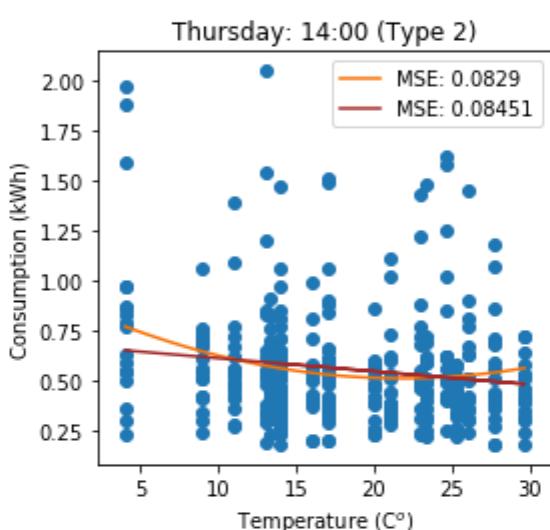
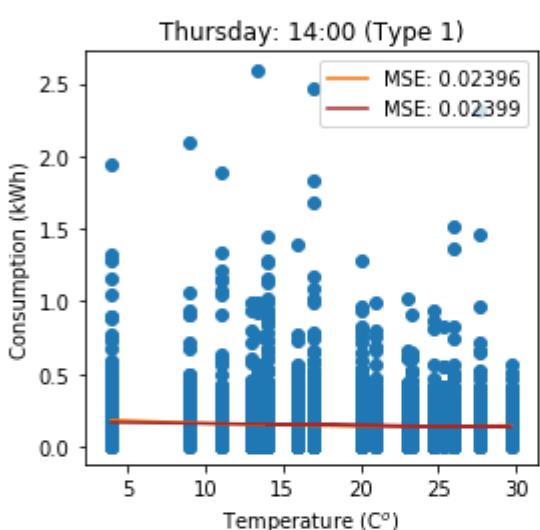
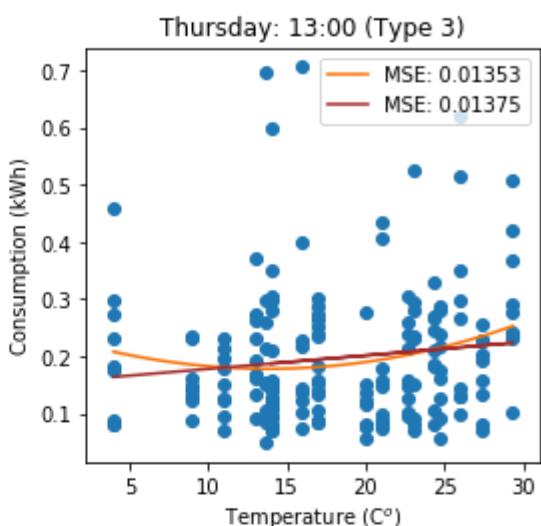
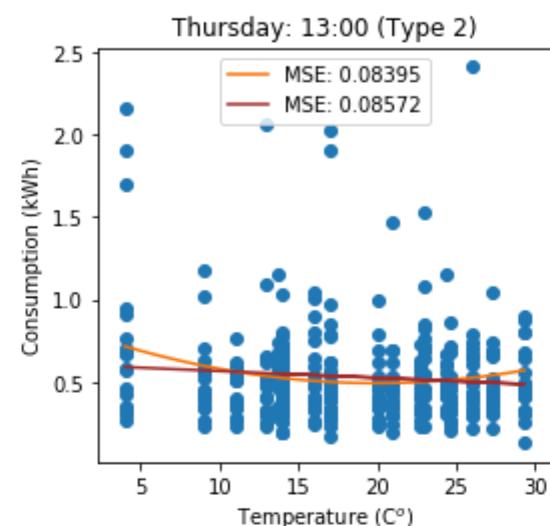
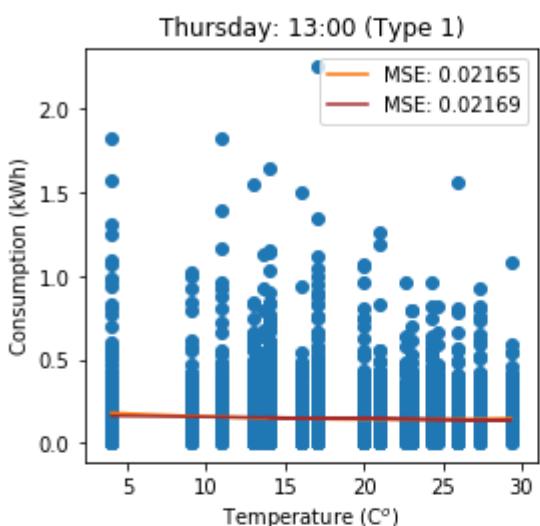
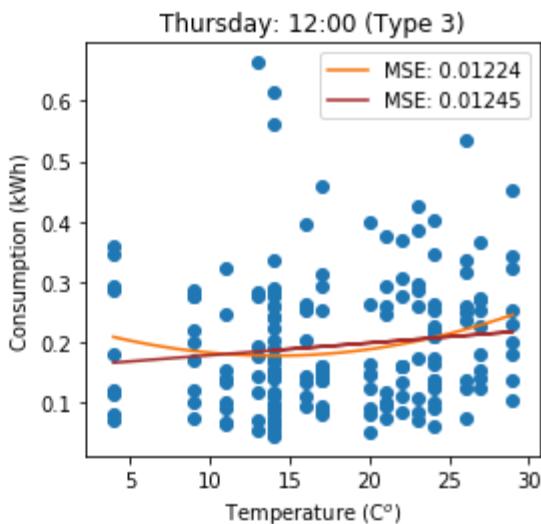
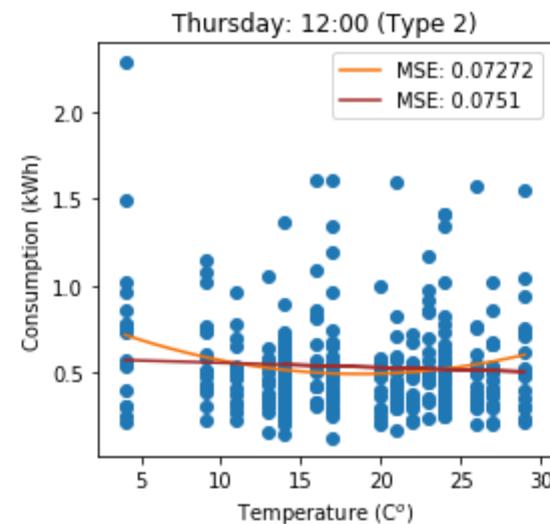
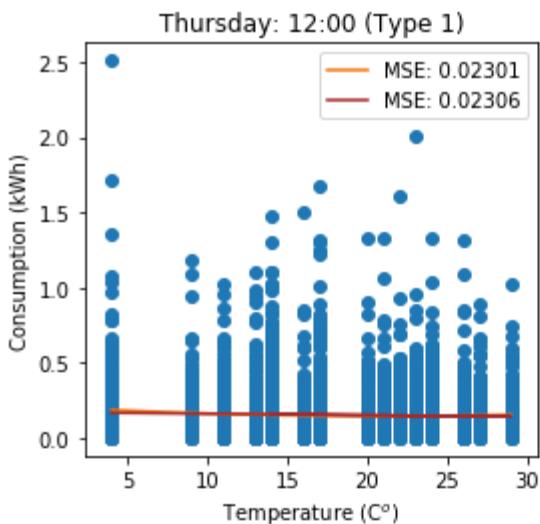
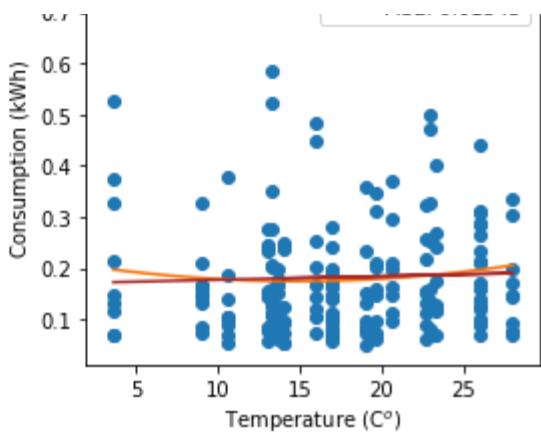
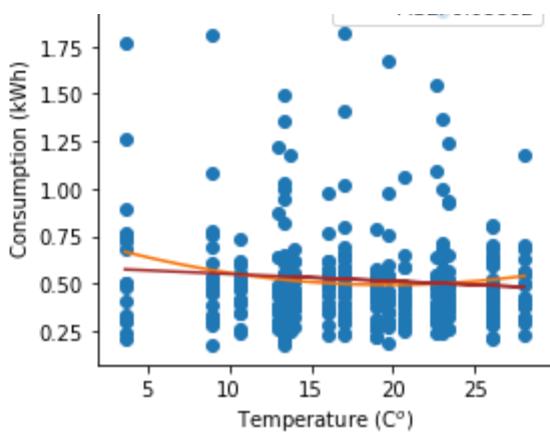
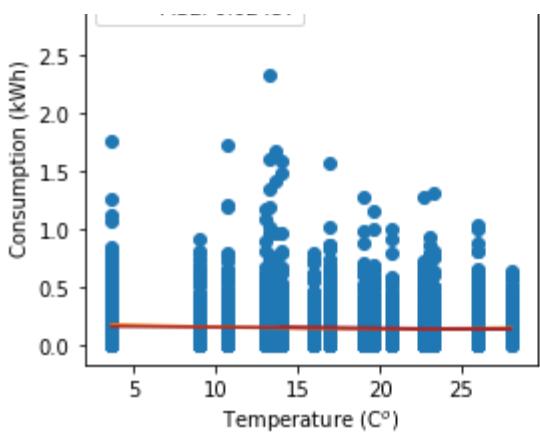
```
In [36]: # Thursday hourly regressions in warm seasons
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
day_of_week = 3 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
lm = LinearRegression()
for g in range(3): # doing this for three groups
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3 * i + (g + 1)))
        if i <= 9:
            z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
            y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
        y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for the corresponding day of a week
        y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
        y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable

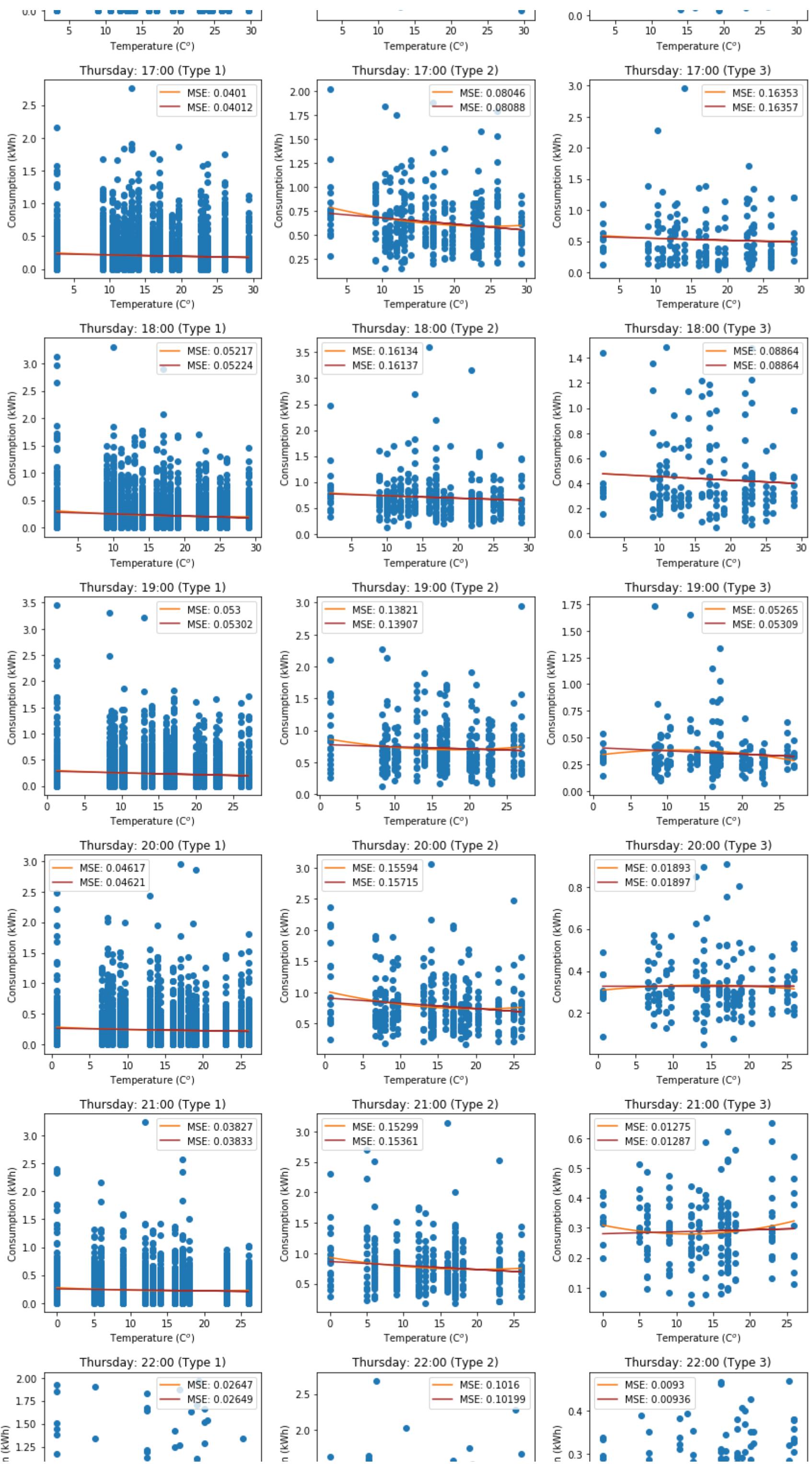
        x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
        x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
        xp = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), 50) # polynomial regression
        z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
        p = np.poly1d(z)
        ax_Ntou[-1].plot(xp, p(xp), color = 'xkcd:orange', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, p(x)), 5)))
        x = x.reshape(-1, 1)
        y = y.reshape(-1, 1)
        lm.fit(x, y)
        ax_Ntou[-1].plot(x, lm.predict(x), color = 'brown', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, lm.predict(x)), 5)))
        ax_Ntou[-1].scatter(x, y)
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ': 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g+1) + ')')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
    else:
        z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
    y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for the corresponding day of a week
    y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
    y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
    y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable

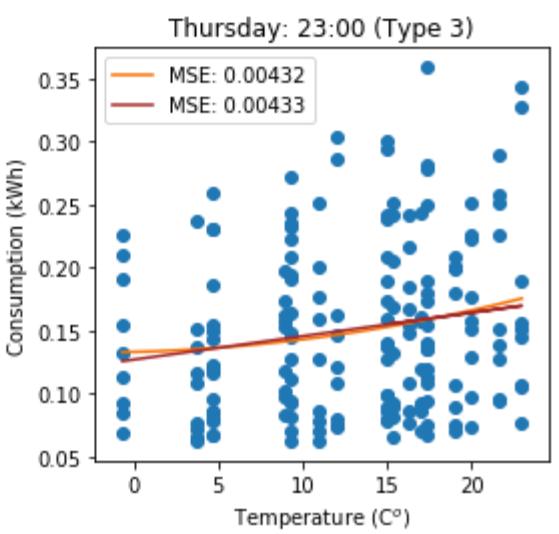
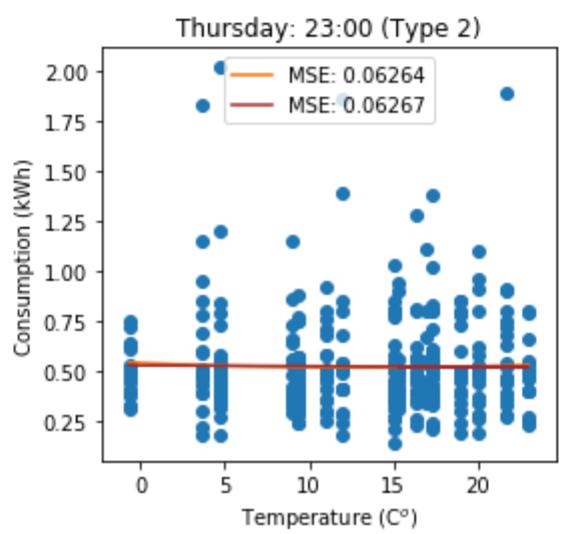
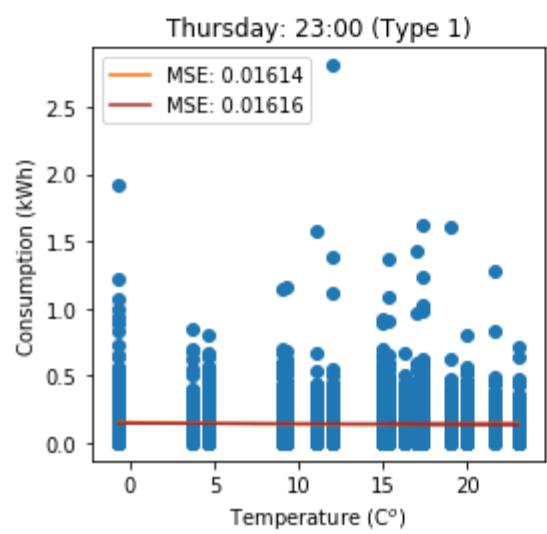
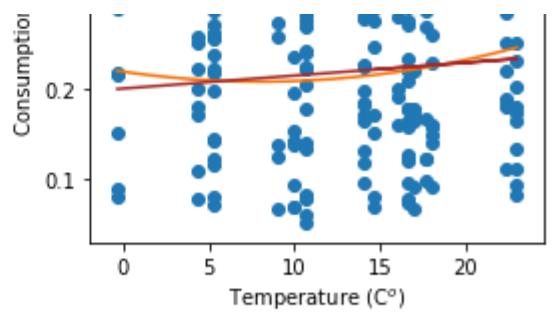
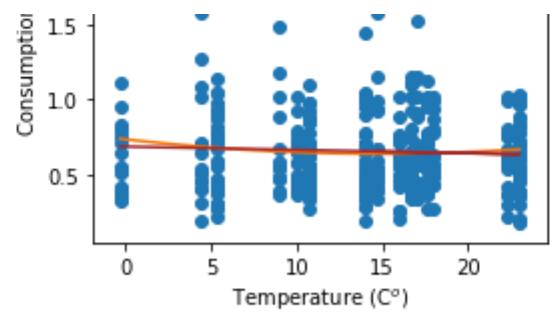
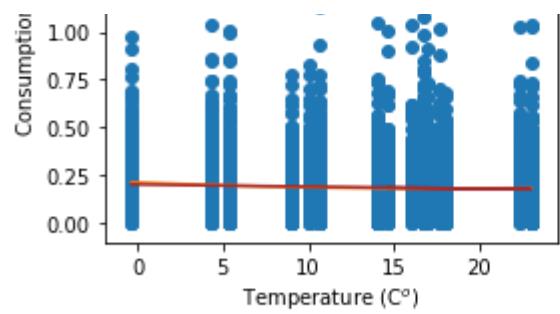
    x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
    x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
    xp = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), 50) # polynomial regression
    z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
    p = np.poly1d(z)
    ax_Ntou[-1].plot(xp, p(xp), color = 'xkcd:orange', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, p(x)), 5)))
    x = x.reshape(-1, 1)
    y = y.reshape(-1, 1)
    lm.fit(x, y)
    ax_Ntou[-1].plot(x, lm.predict(x), color = 'brown', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, lm.predict(x)), 5)))
    ax_Ntou[-1].scatter(x, y)
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ': ' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g+1) + ')')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
plt.tight_layout()
```







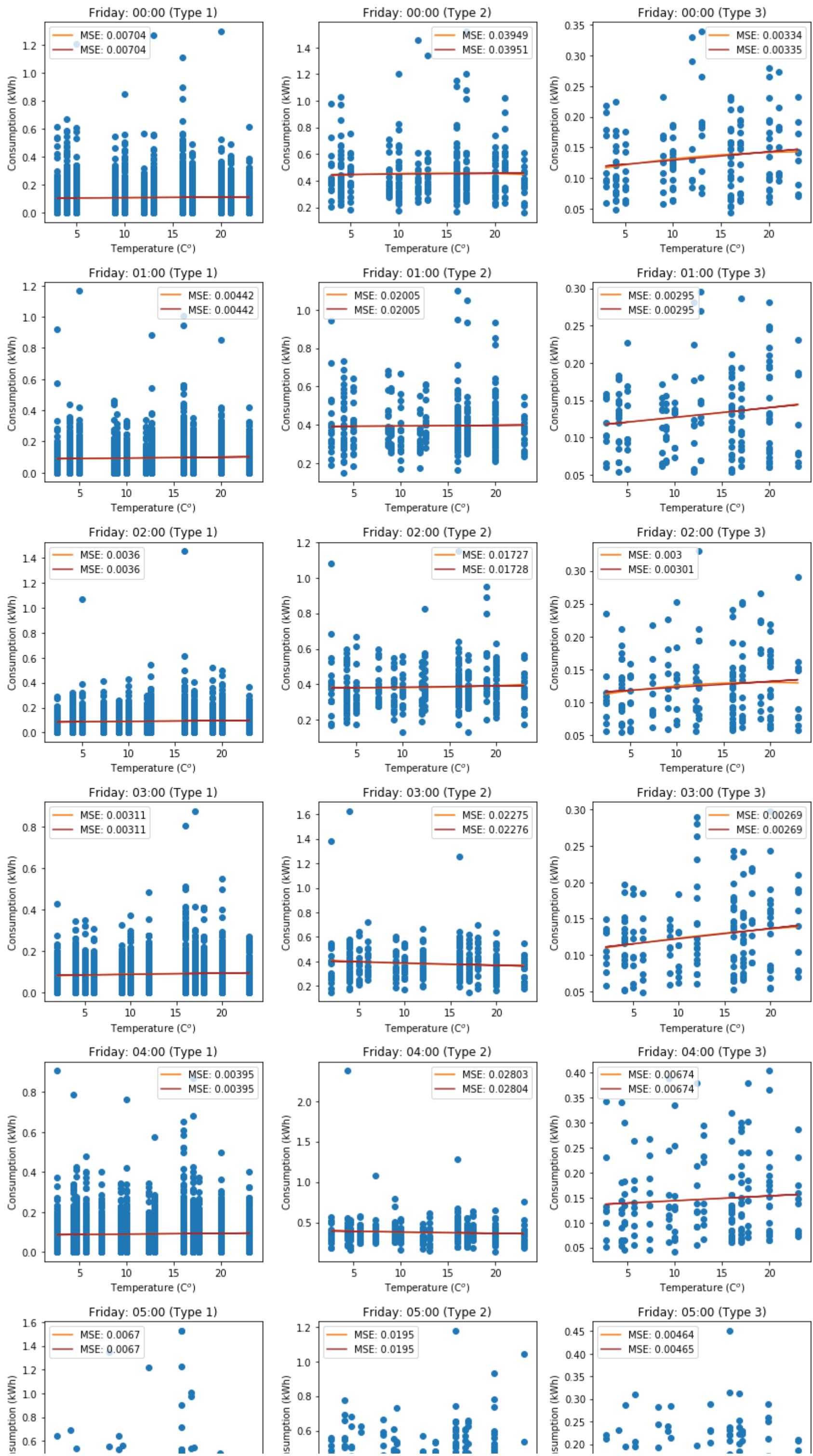


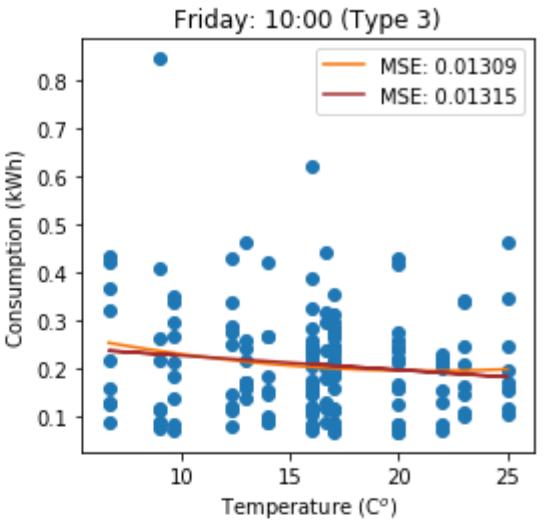
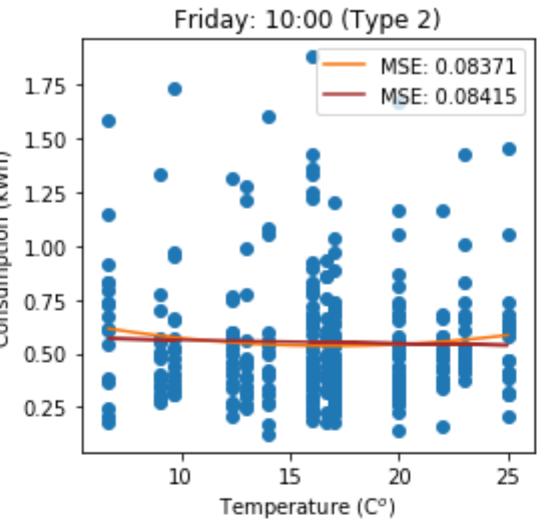
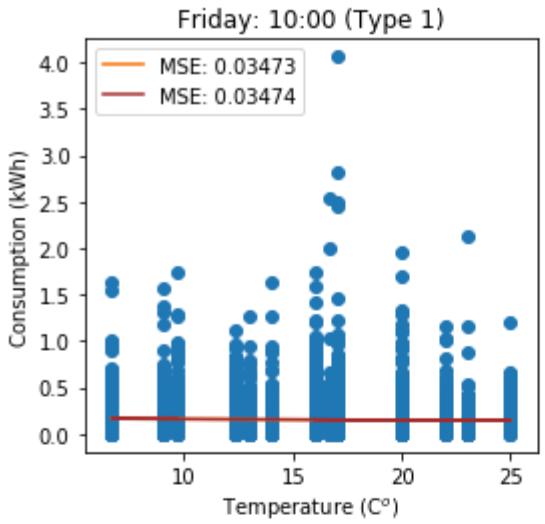
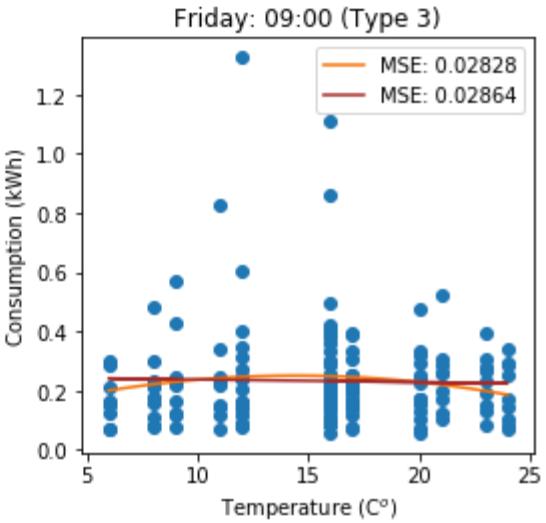
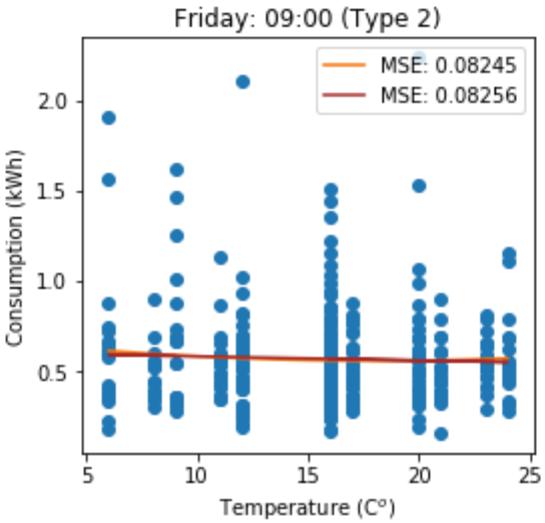
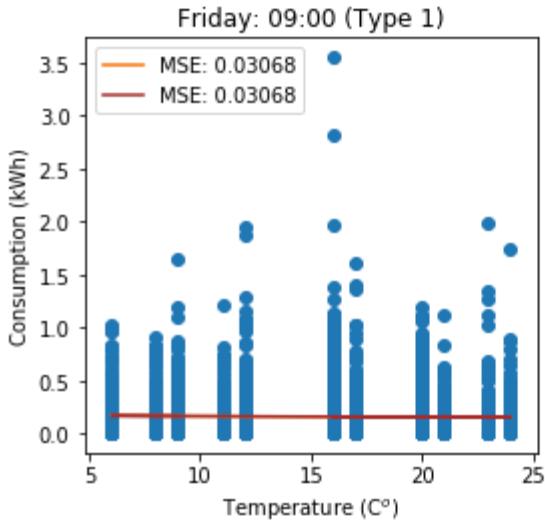
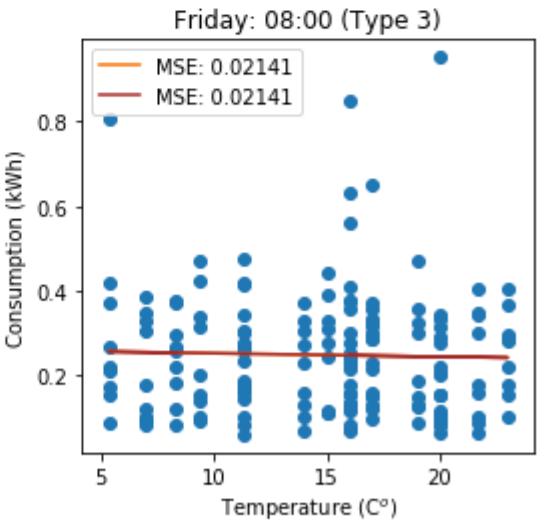
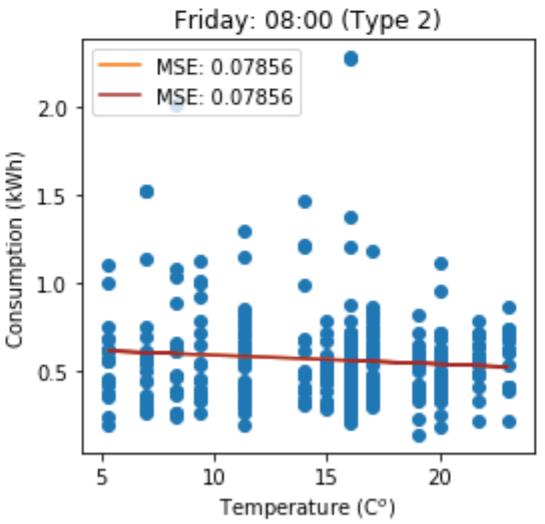
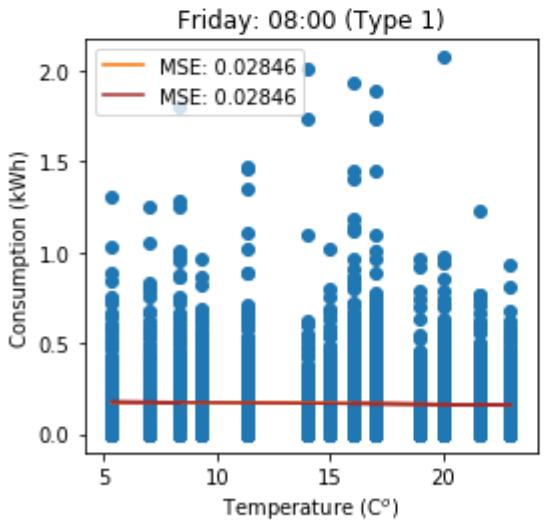
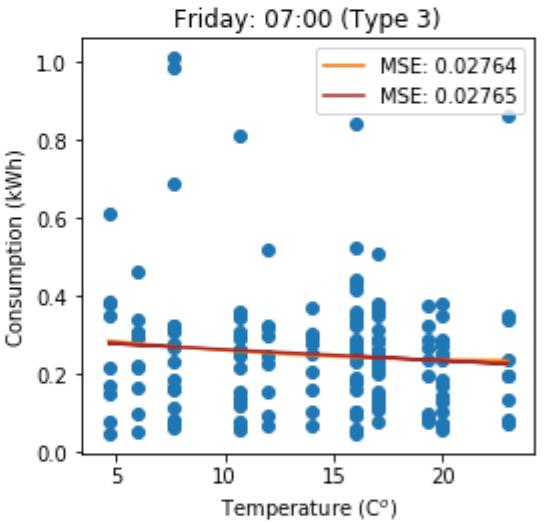
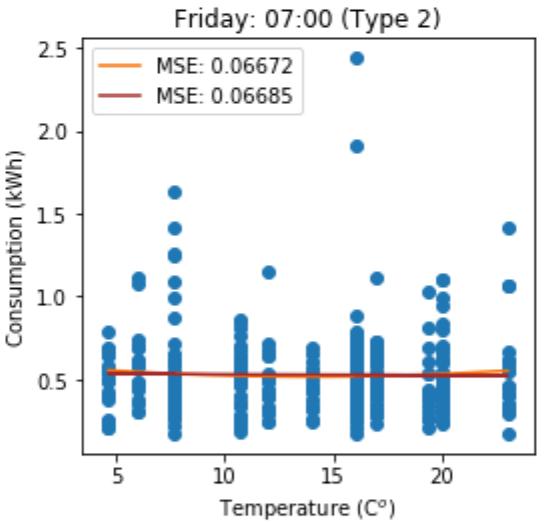
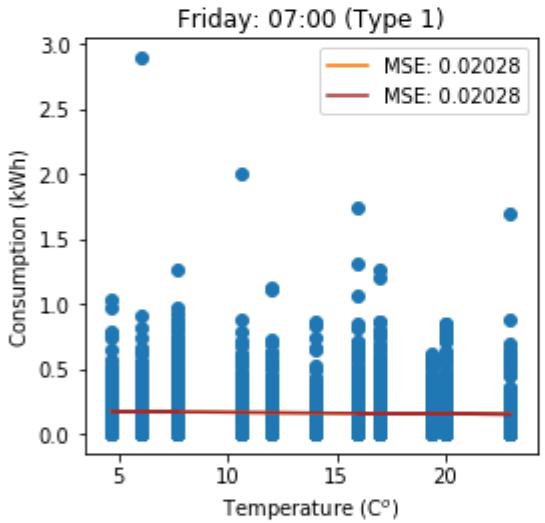
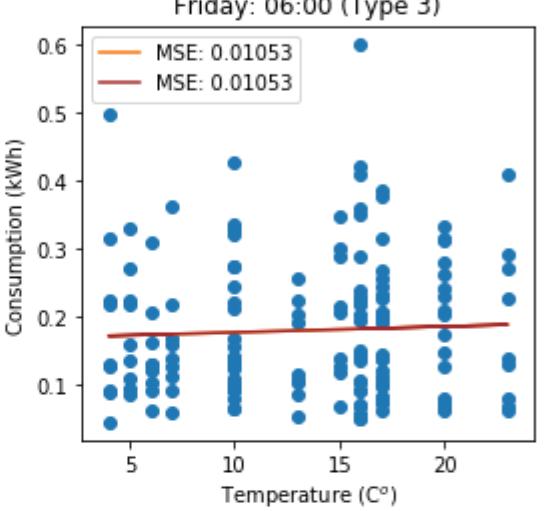
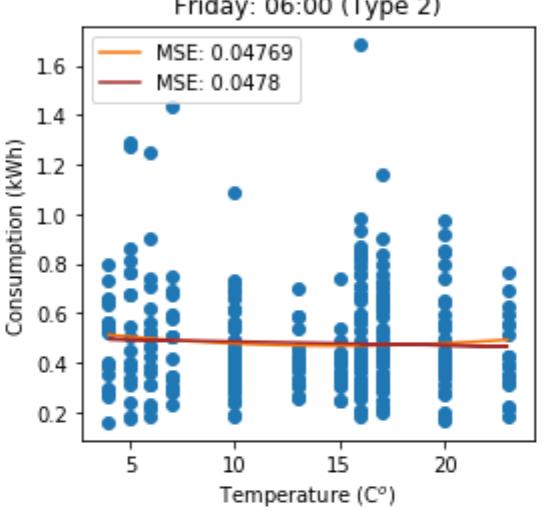
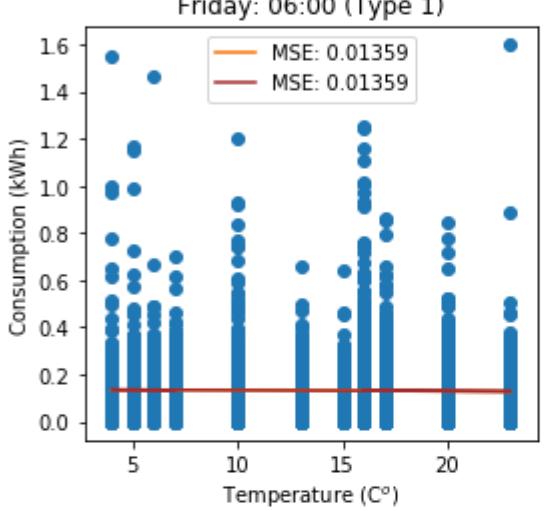
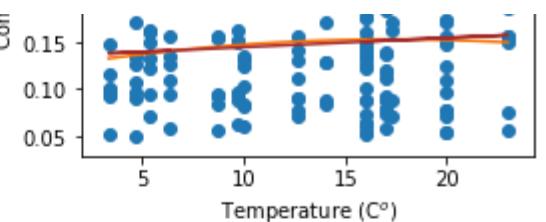
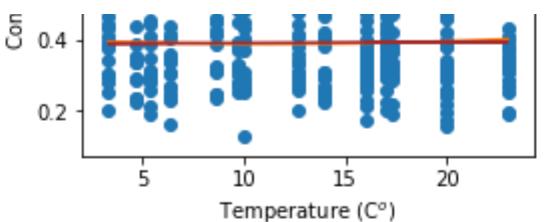
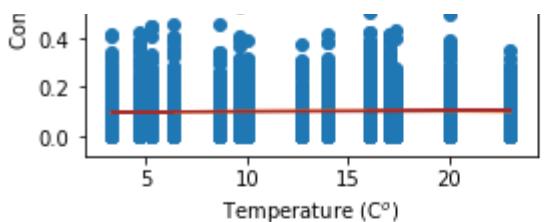


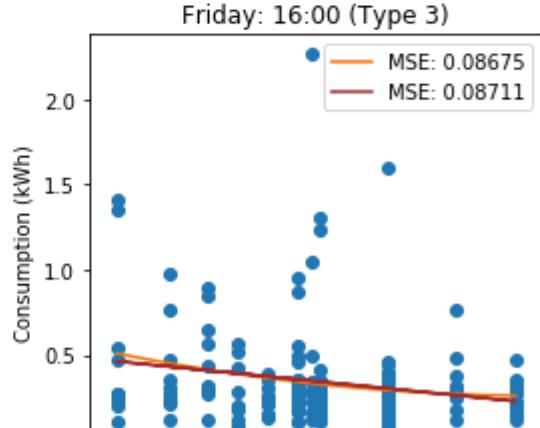
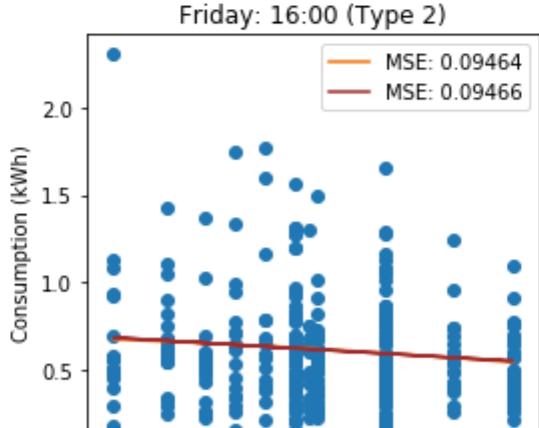
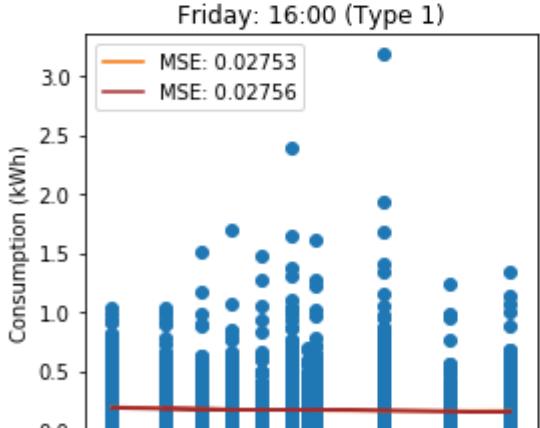
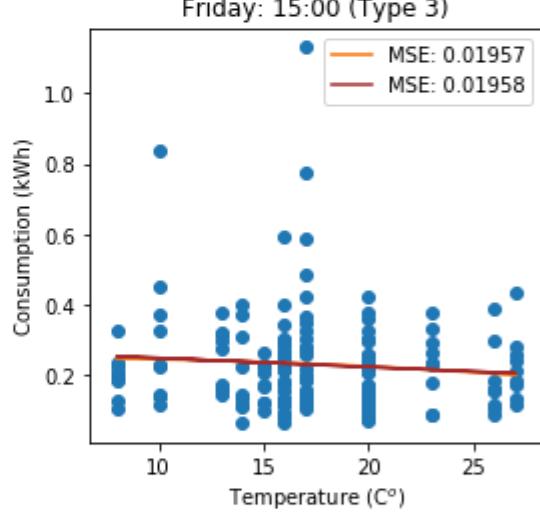
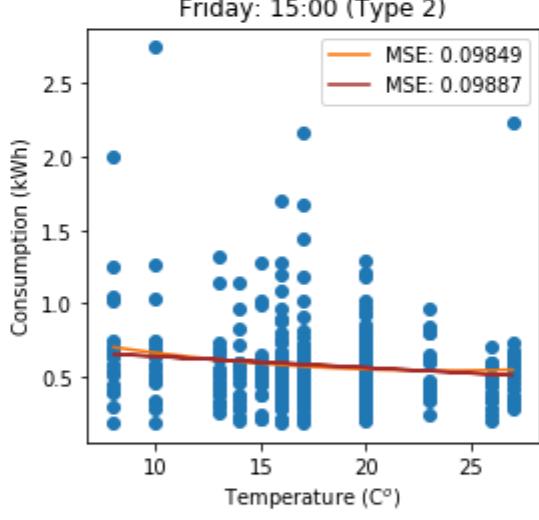
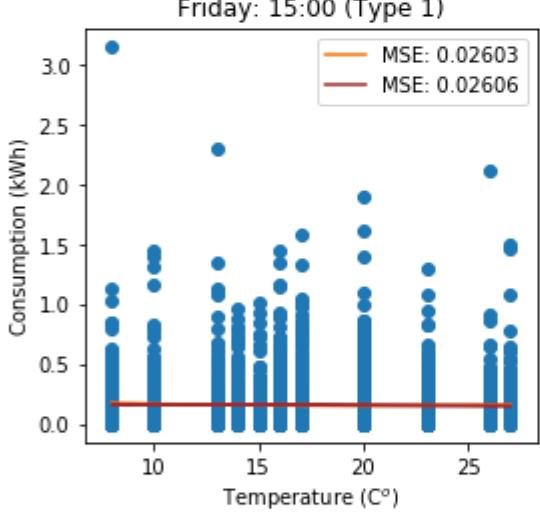
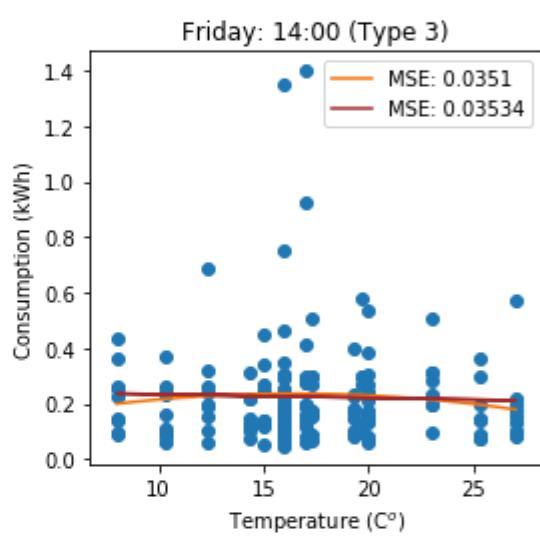
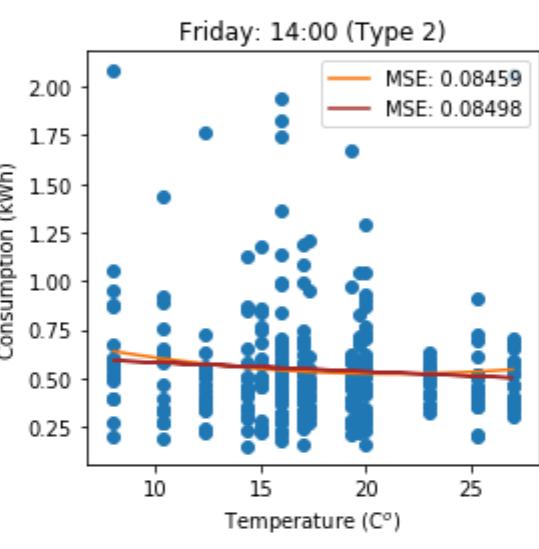
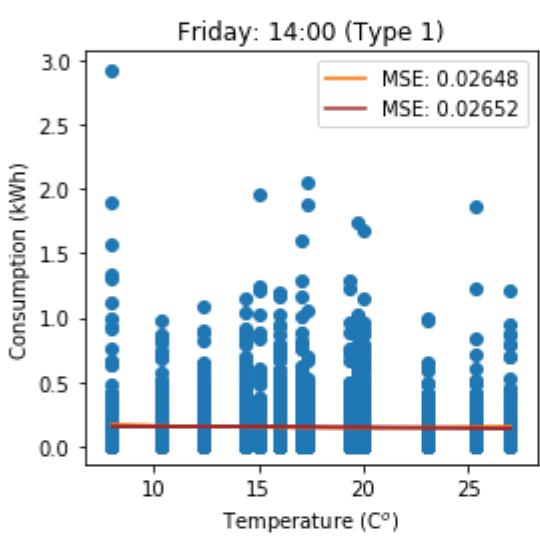
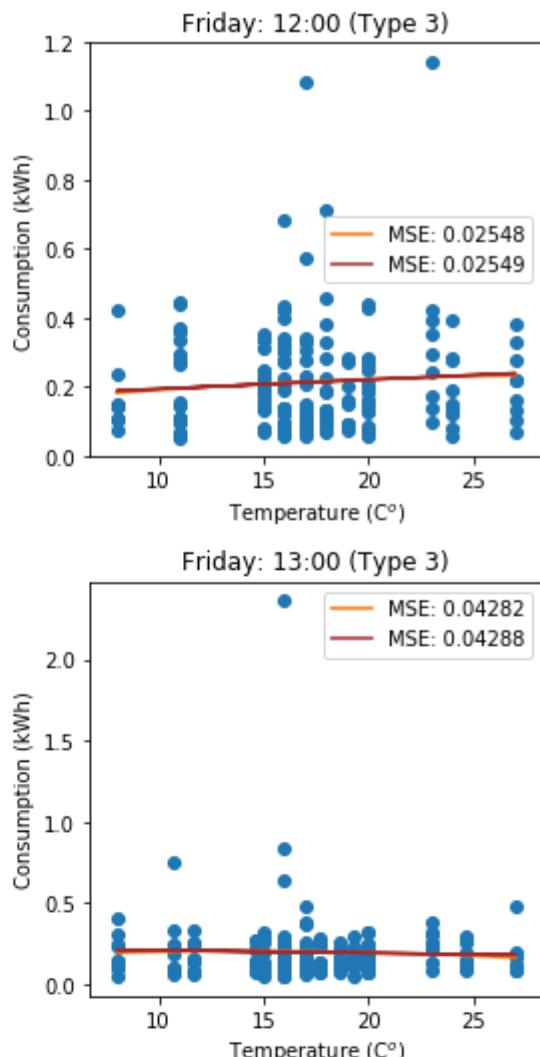
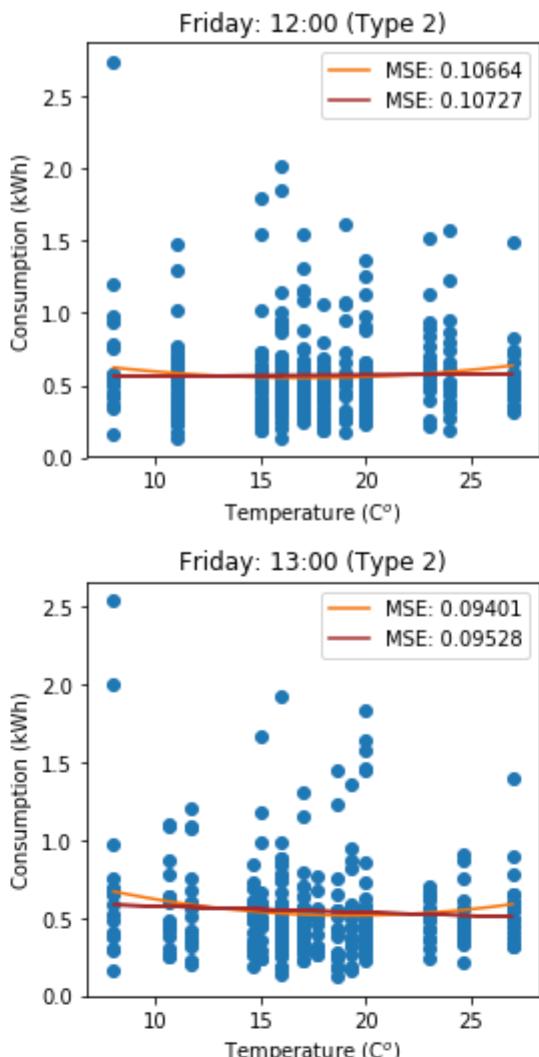
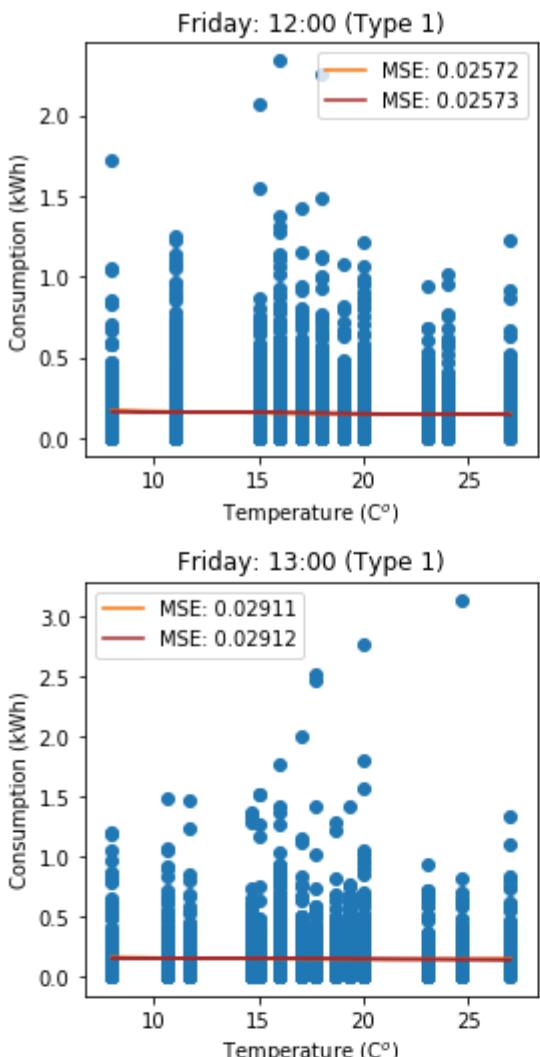
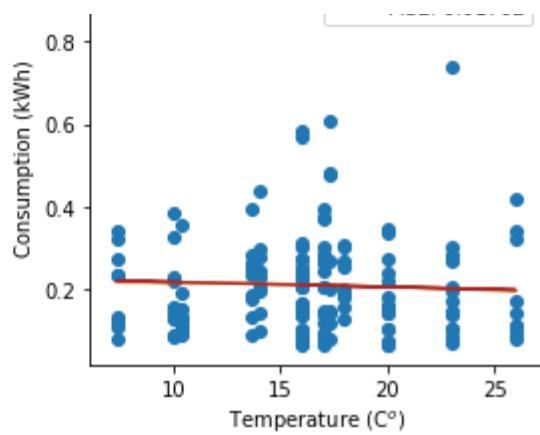
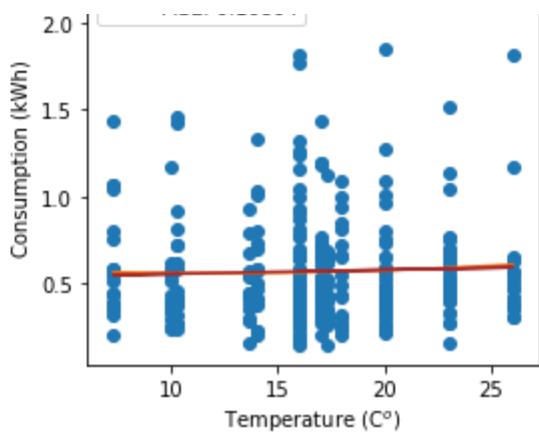
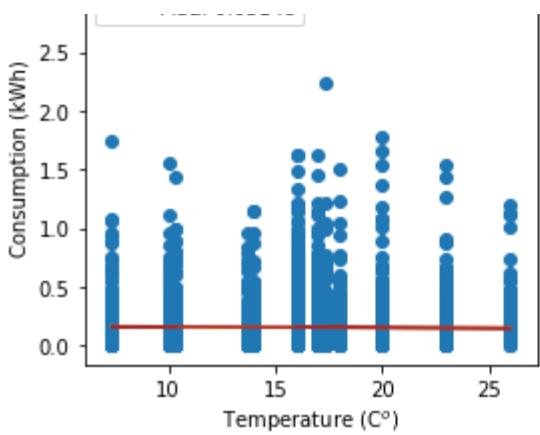
```
In [37]: # Friday hourly regressions in warm seasons
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
day_of_week = 4 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
lm = LinearRegression()
for g in range(3): # doing this for three groups
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3 * i + (g + 1)))
        if i <= 9:
            z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
            y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
        y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for the corresponding day of a week
        y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
        y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable

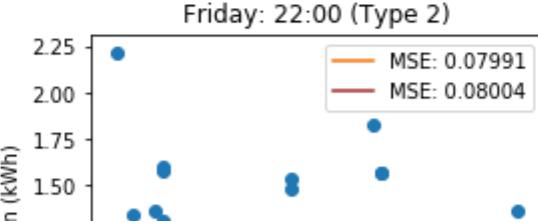
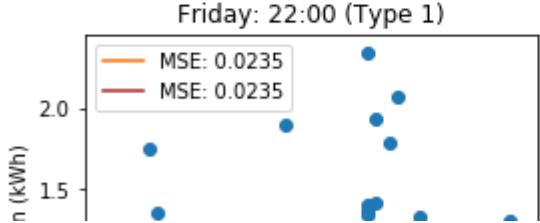
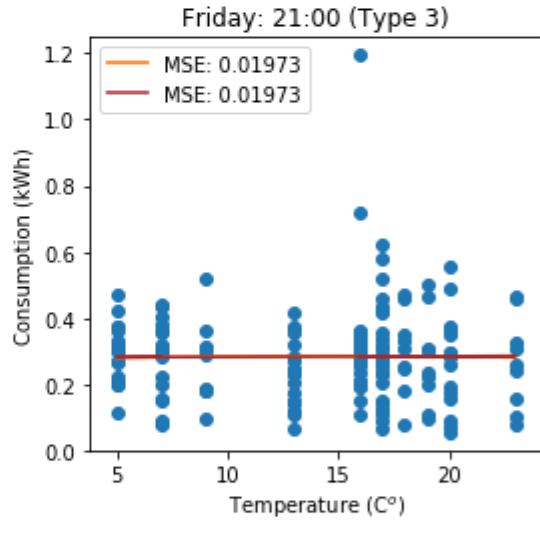
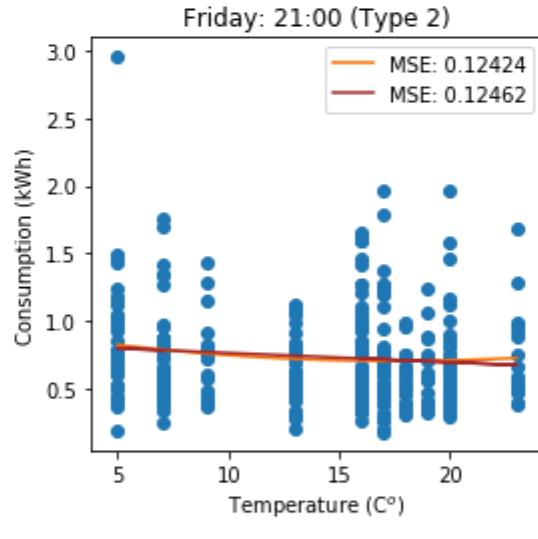
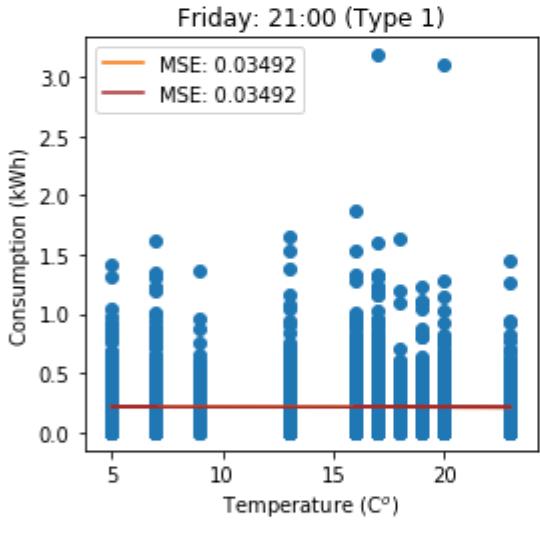
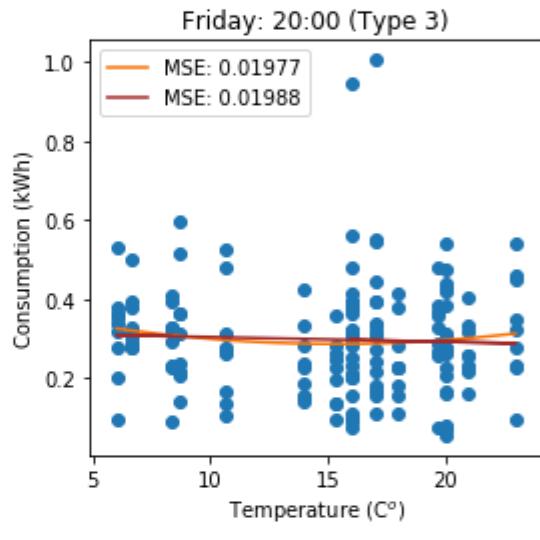
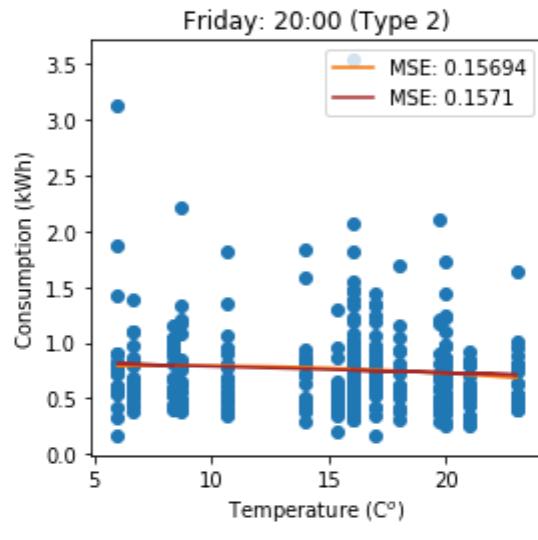
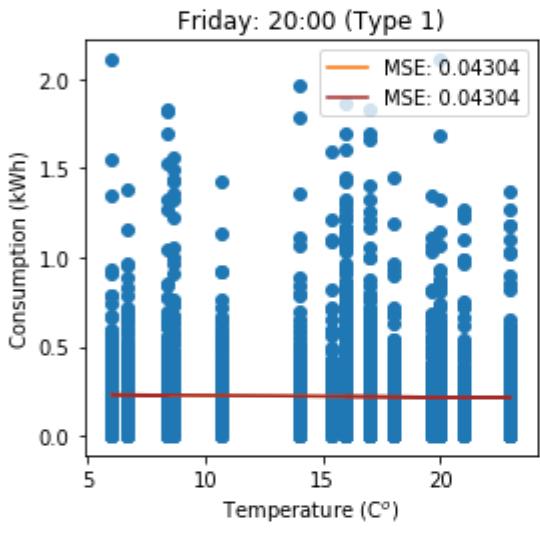
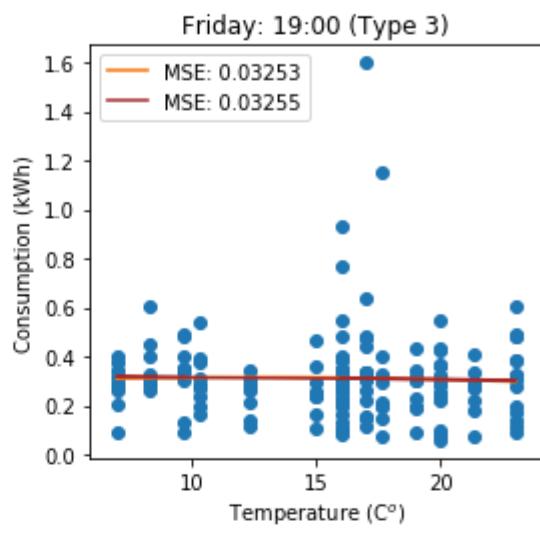
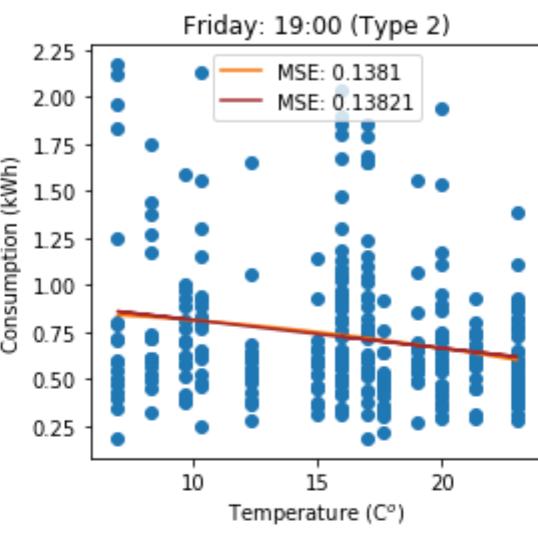
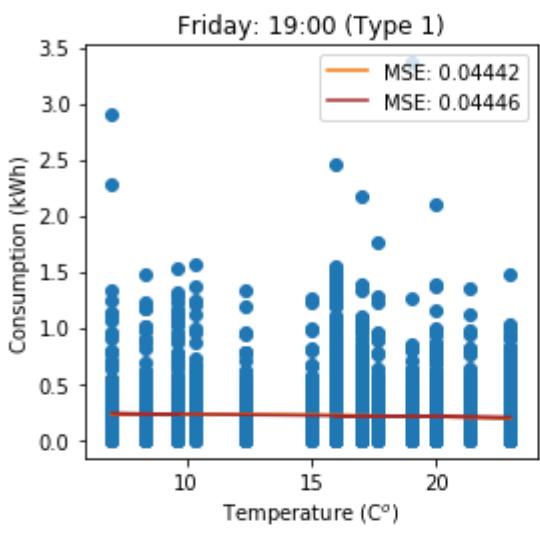
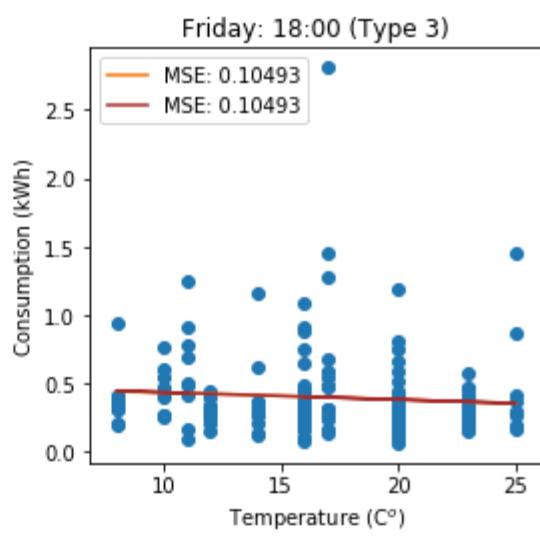
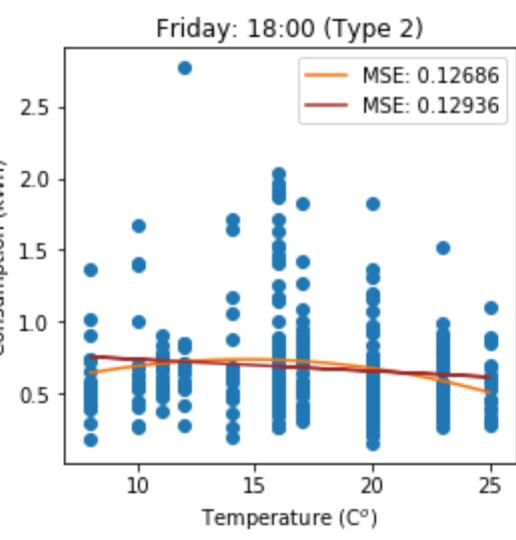
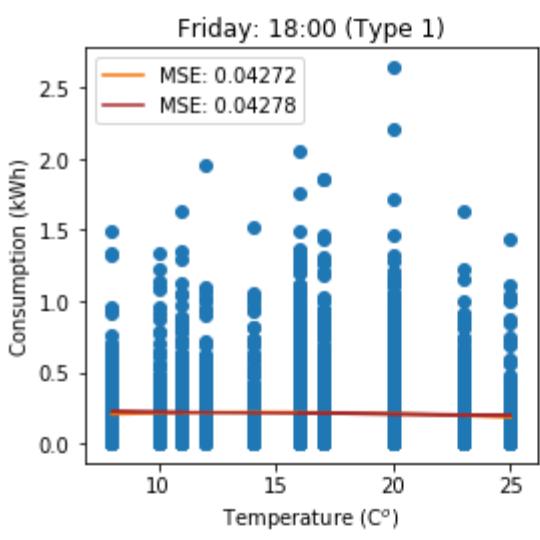
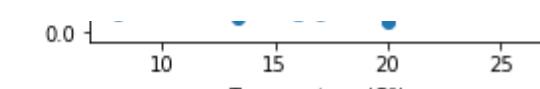
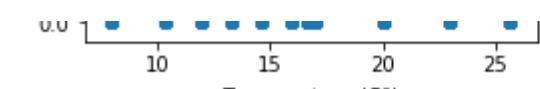
        x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
        x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
        xp = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), 50) # polynomial regression
        z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
        p = np.poly1d(z)
        ax_Ntou[-1].plot(xp, p(xp), color = 'xkcd:orange', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, p(x)), 5)))
        x = x.reshape(-1, 1)
        y = y.reshape(-1, 1)
        lm.fit(x, y)
        ax_Ntou[-1].plot(x, lm.predict(x), color = 'brown', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, lm.predict(x)), 5)))
        ax_Ntou[-1].scatter(x, y)
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ': 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g+1) + ')')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
    else:
        z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
    y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for the corresponding day of a week
    y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
    y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
    y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable

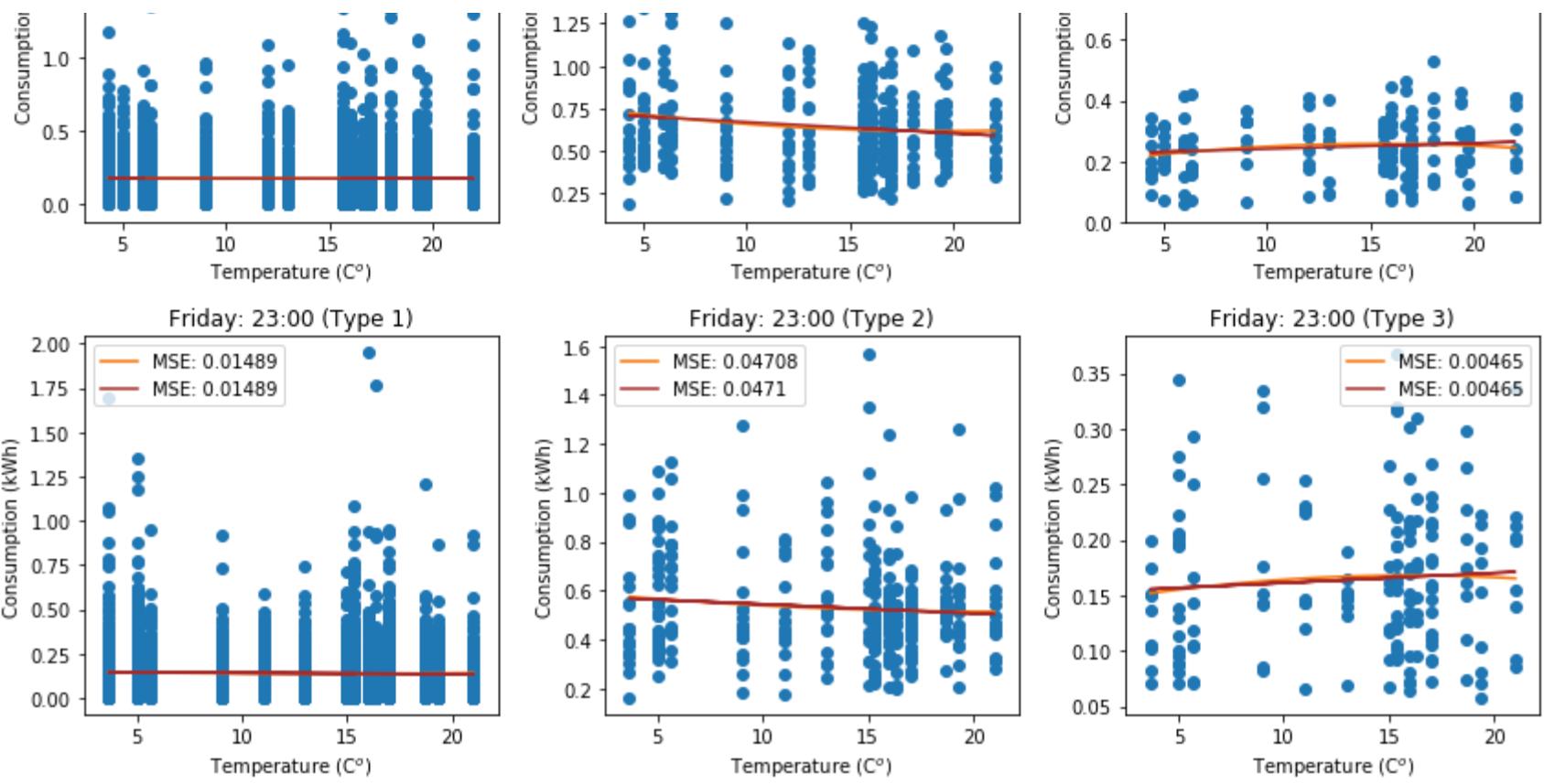
    x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
    x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
    xp = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), 50) # polynomial regression
    z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
    p = np.poly1d(z)
    ax_Ntou[-1].plot(xp, p(xp), color = 'xkcd:orange', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, p(x)), 5)))
    x = x.reshape(-1, 1)
    y = y.reshape(-1, 1)
    lm.fit(x, y)
    ax_Ntou[-1].plot(x, lm.predict(x), color = 'brown', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, lm.predict(x)), 5)))
    ax_Ntou[-1].scatter(x, y)
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ': ' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g+1) + ')')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
plt.tight_layout()
```







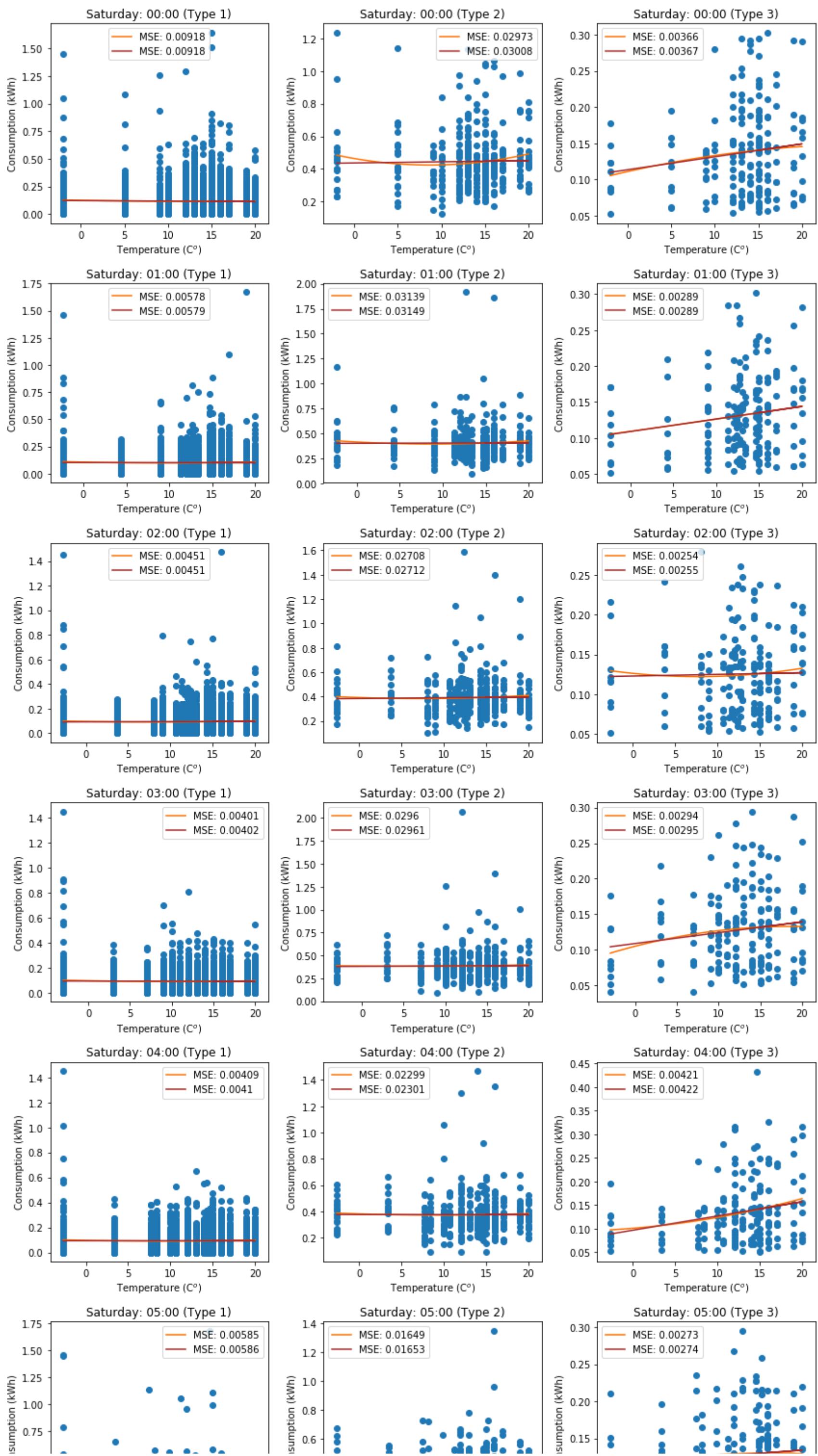


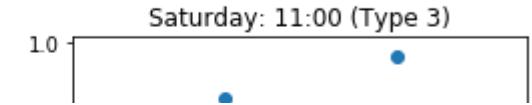
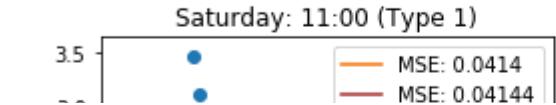
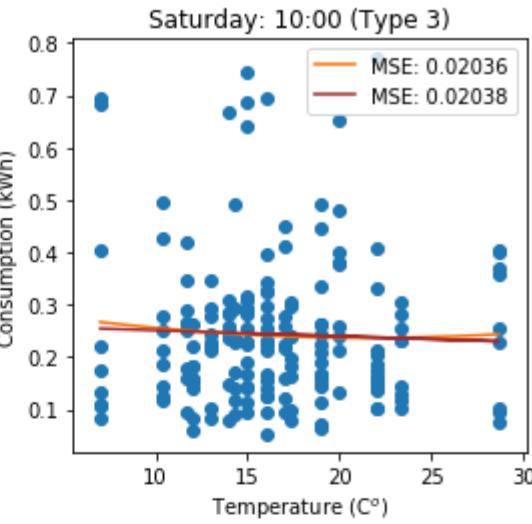
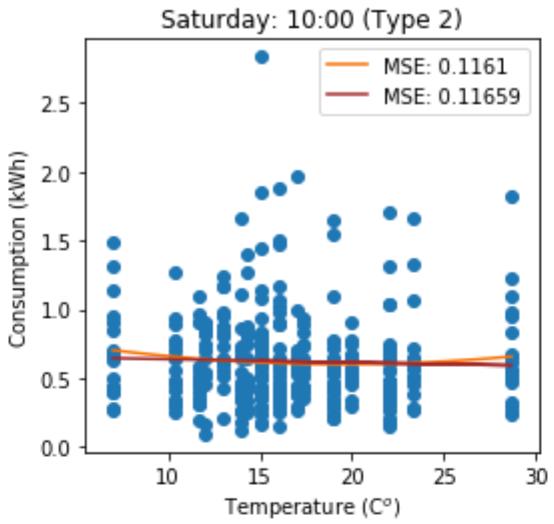
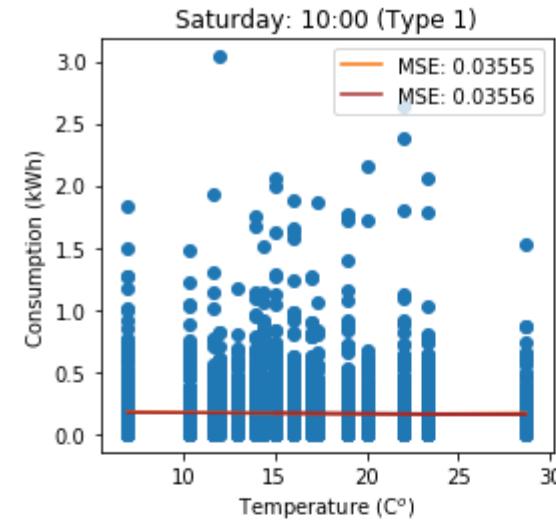
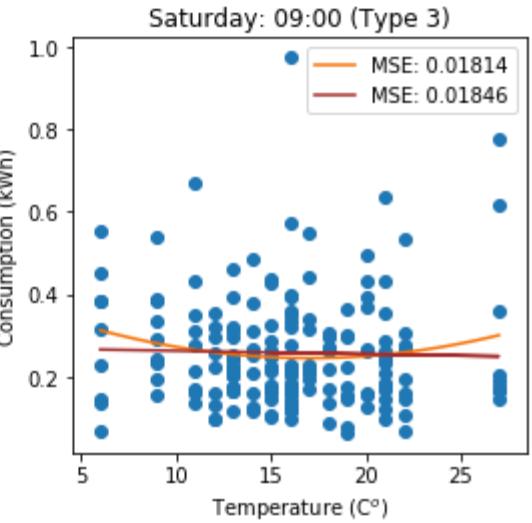
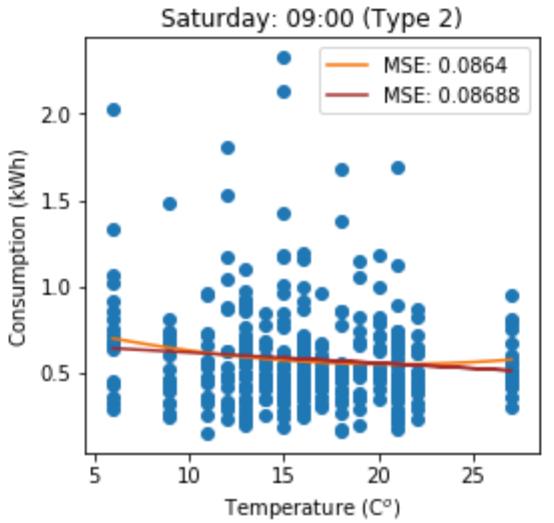
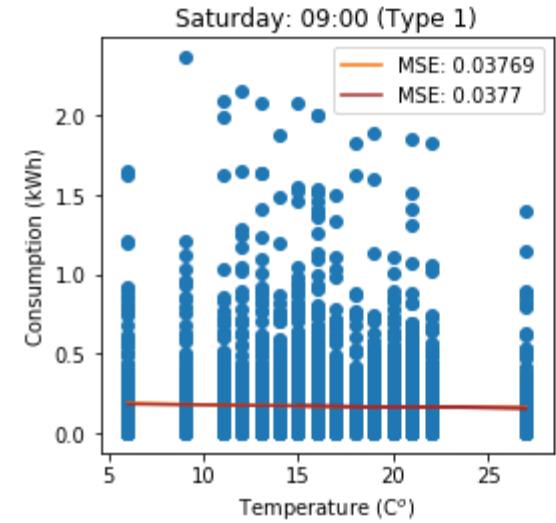
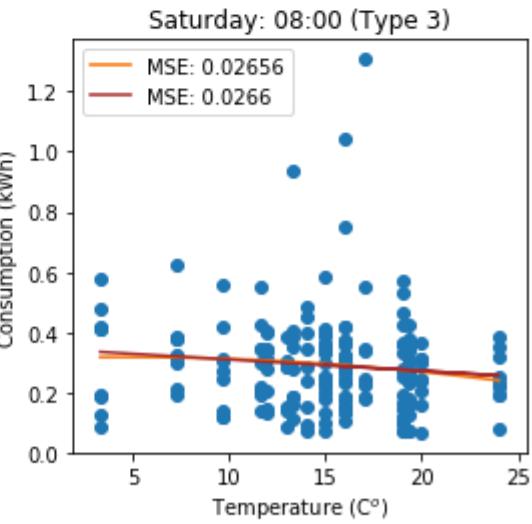
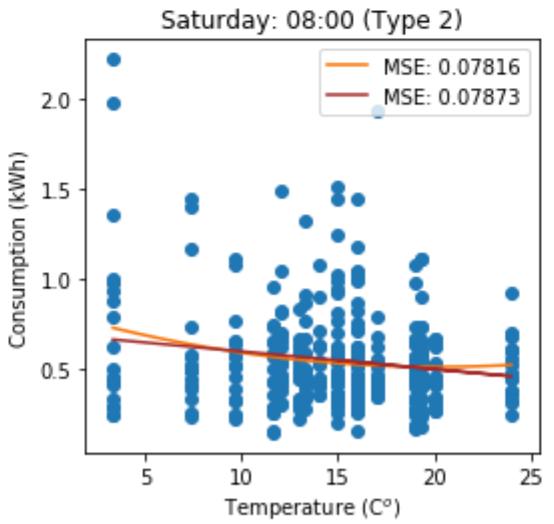
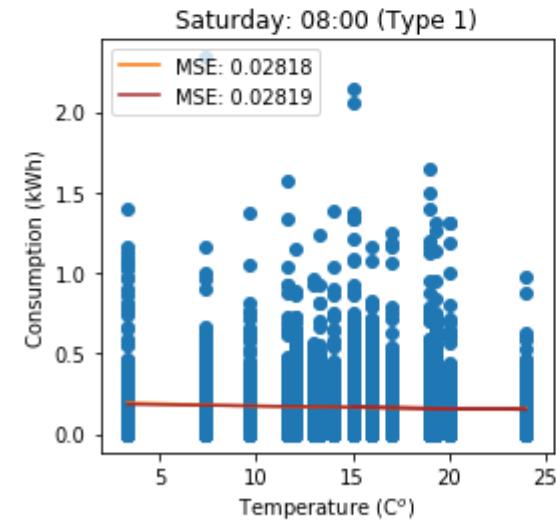
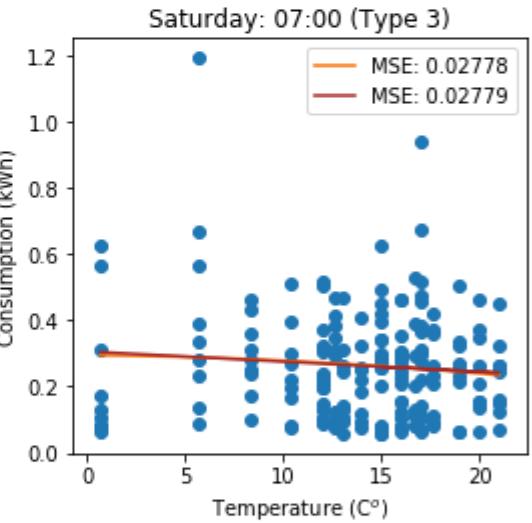
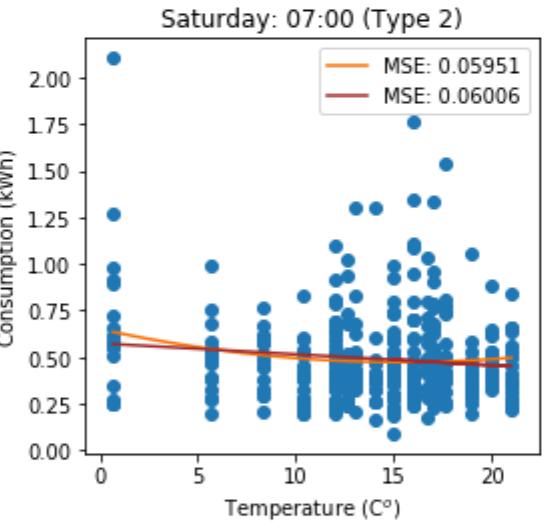
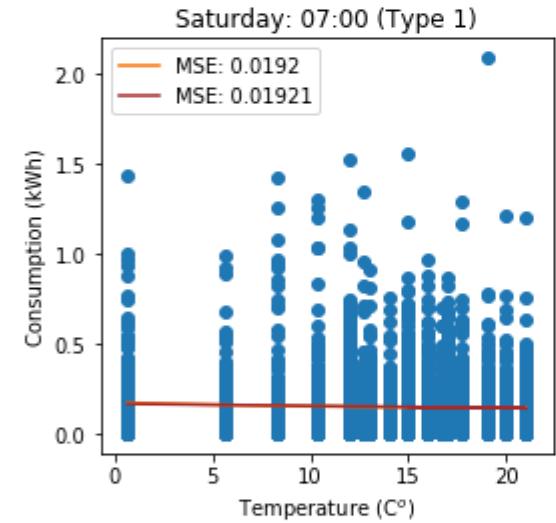
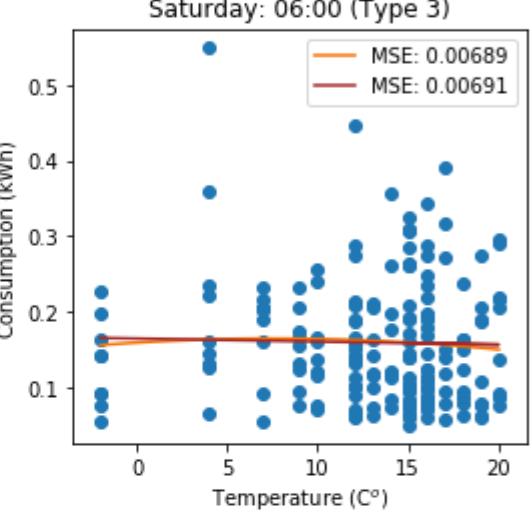
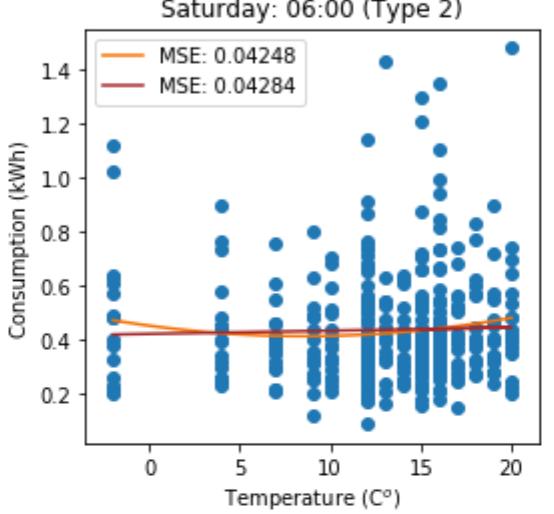
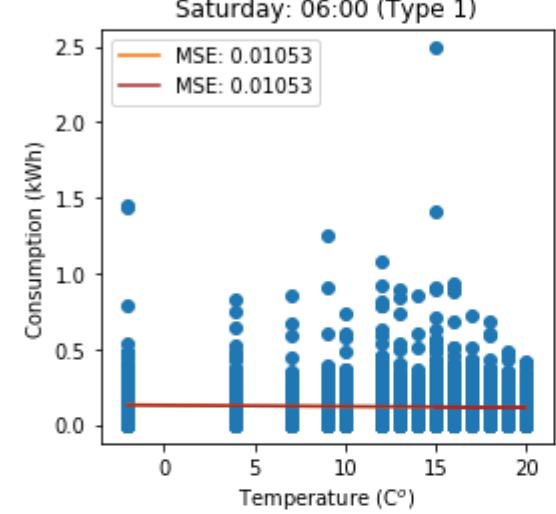
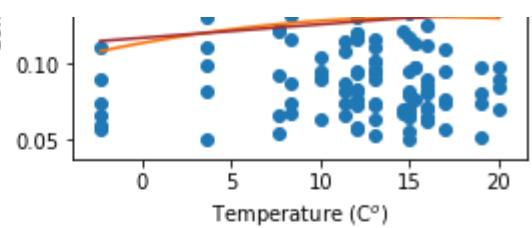
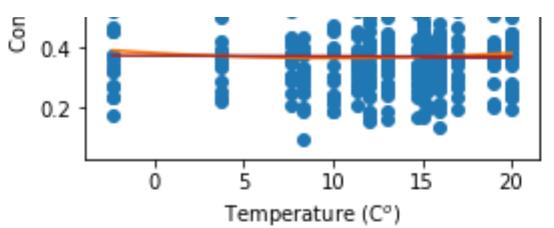
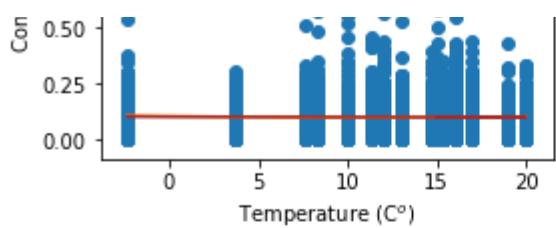


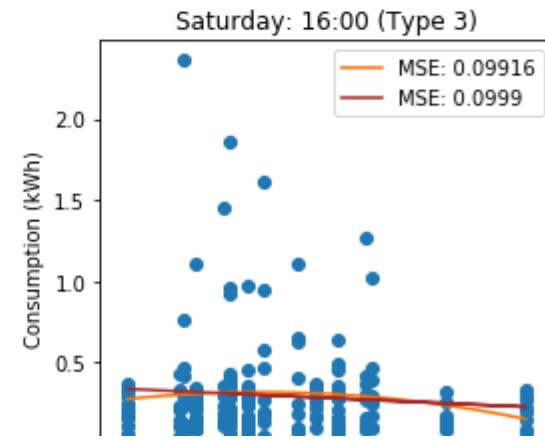
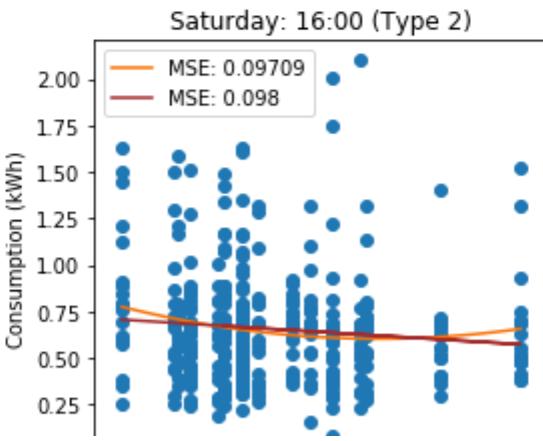
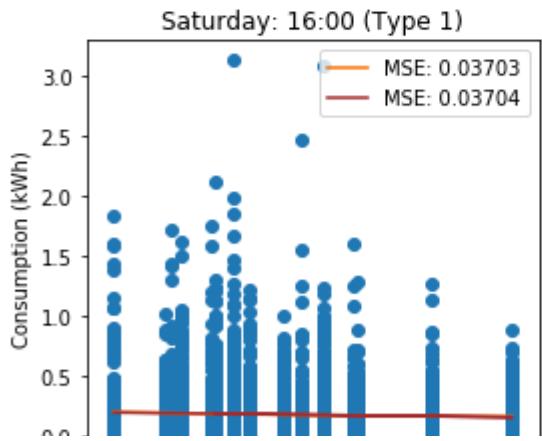
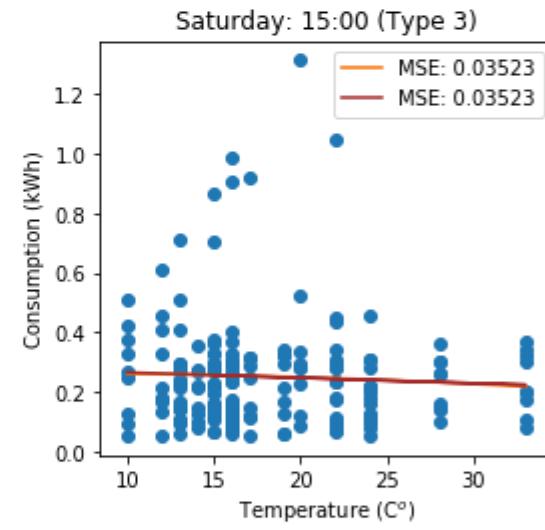
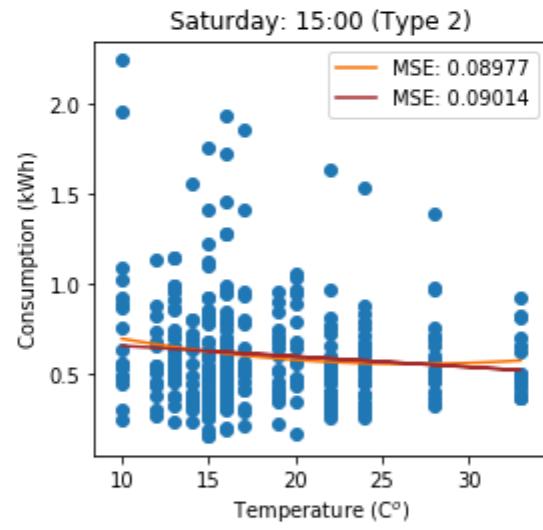
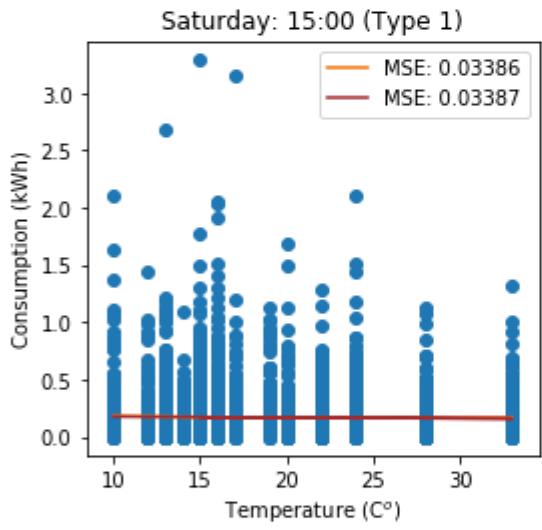
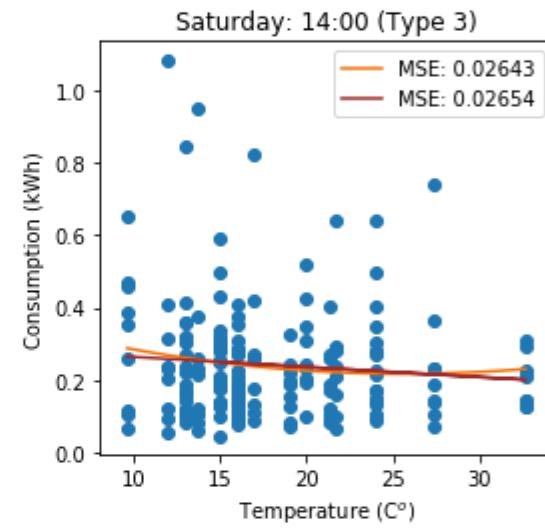
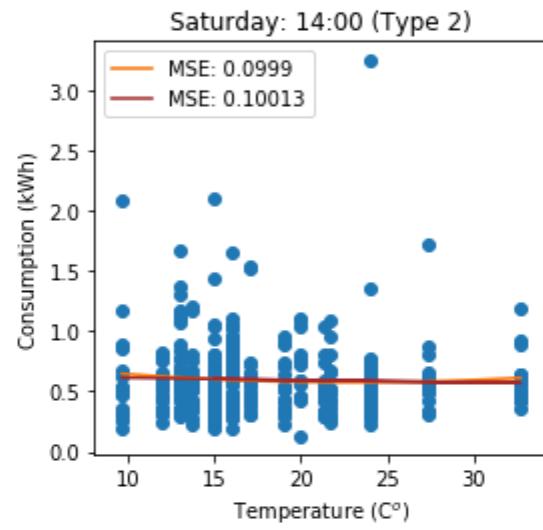
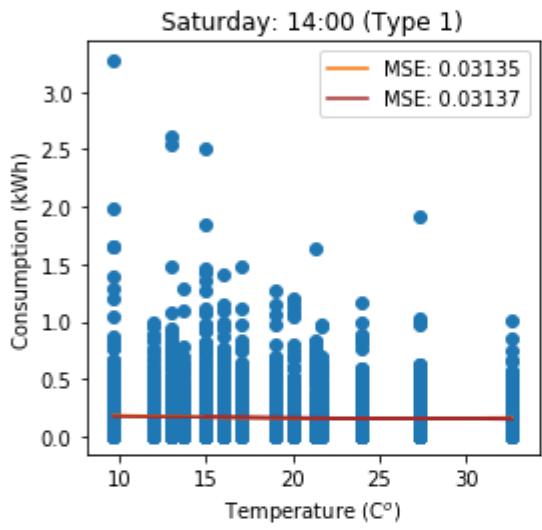
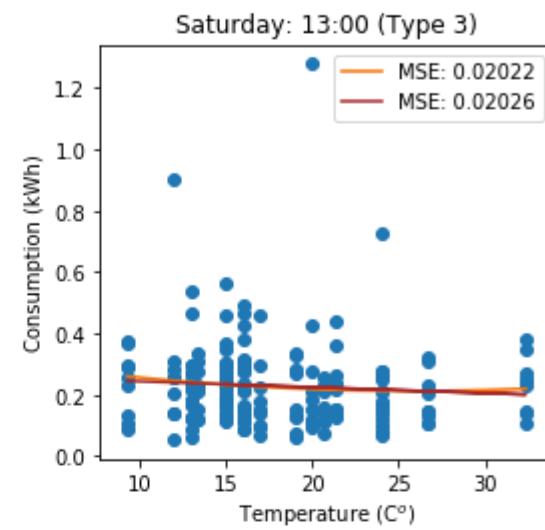
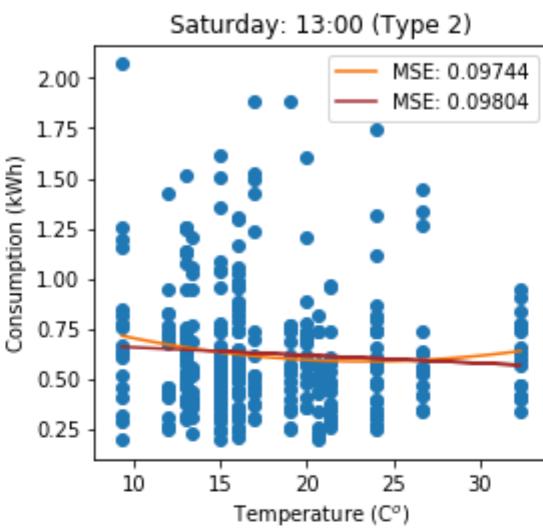
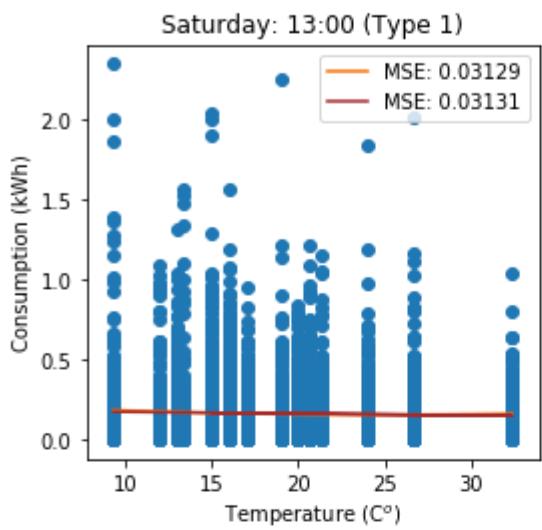
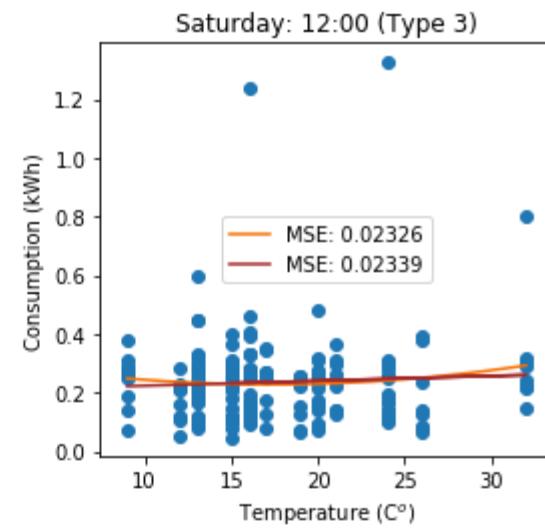
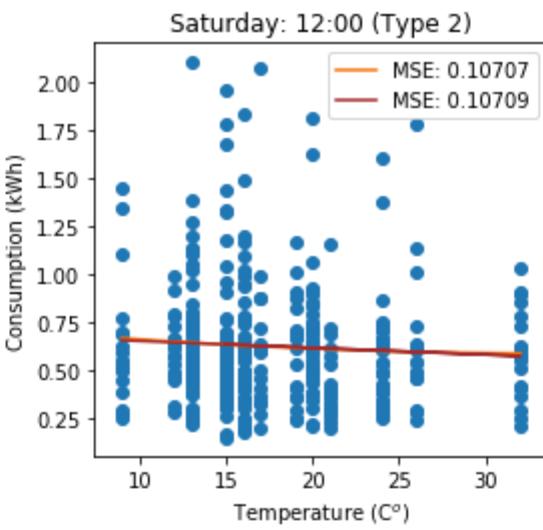
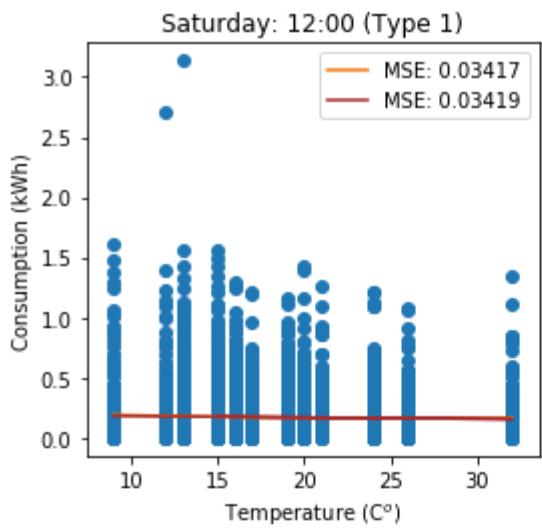
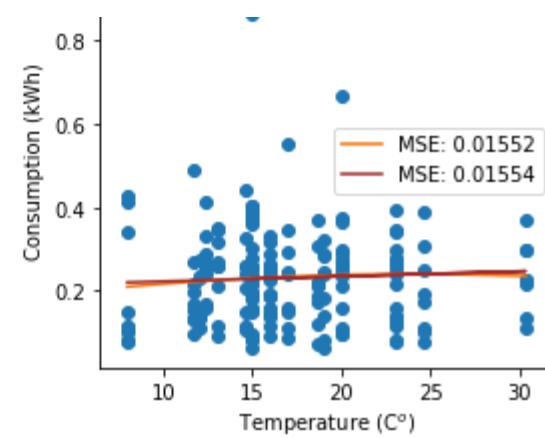
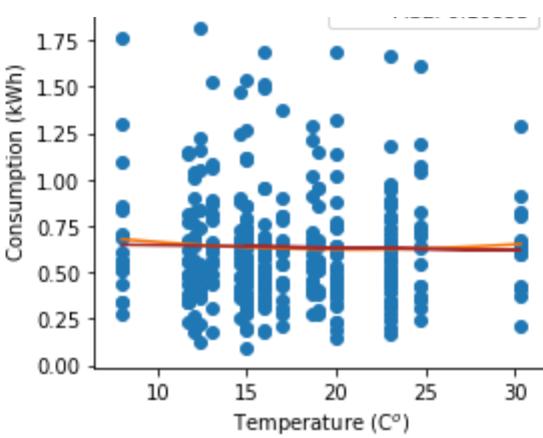
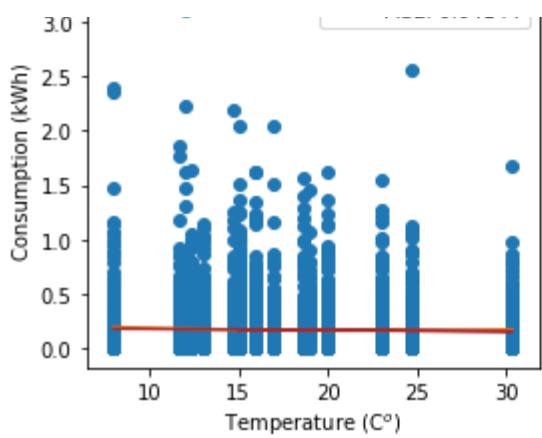
```
In [38]: # Saturday hourly regressions in warm seasons
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
day_of_week = 5 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
lm = LinearRegression()
for g in range(3): # doing this for three groups
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3 * i + (g + 1)))
        if i <= 9:
            z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
            y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
        y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for the corresponding day of a week
        y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
        y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable

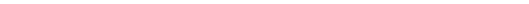
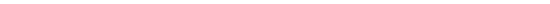
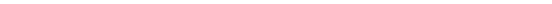
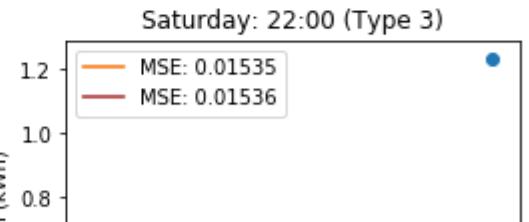
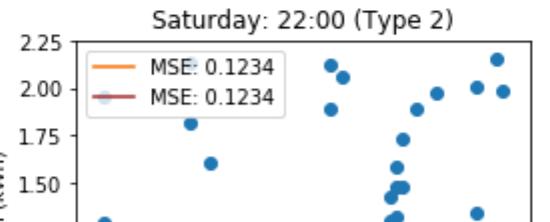
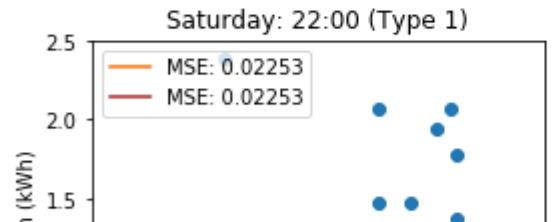
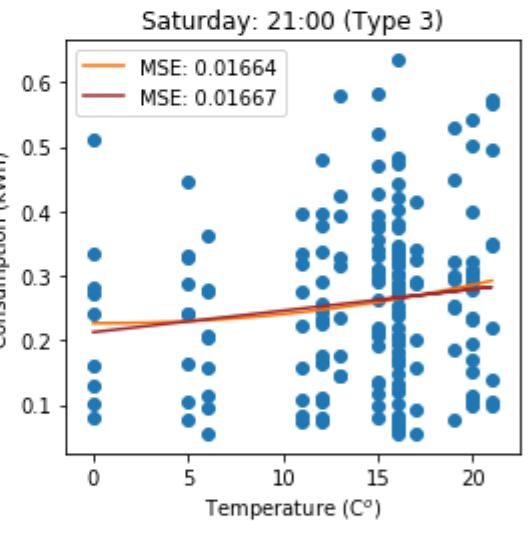
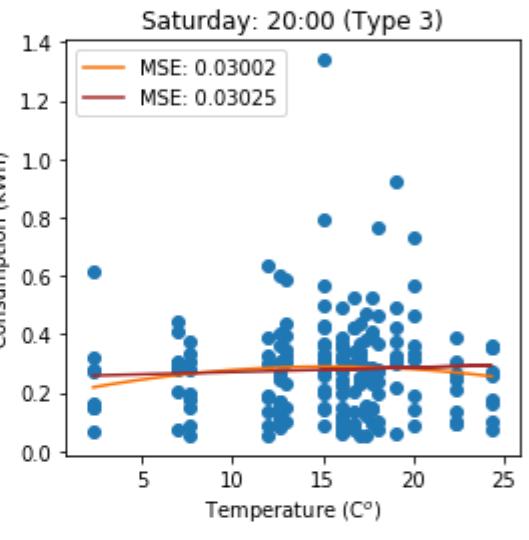
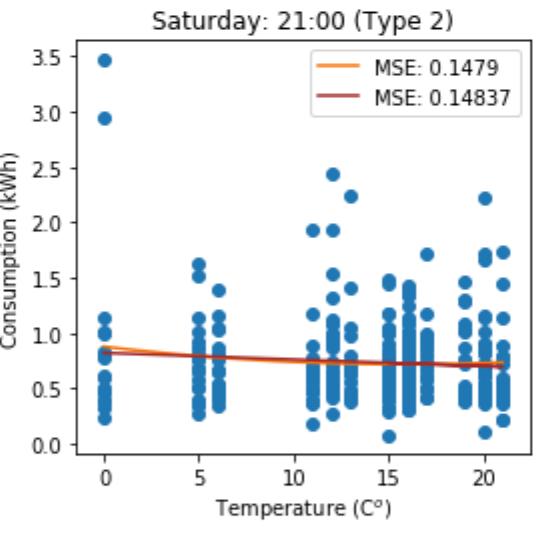
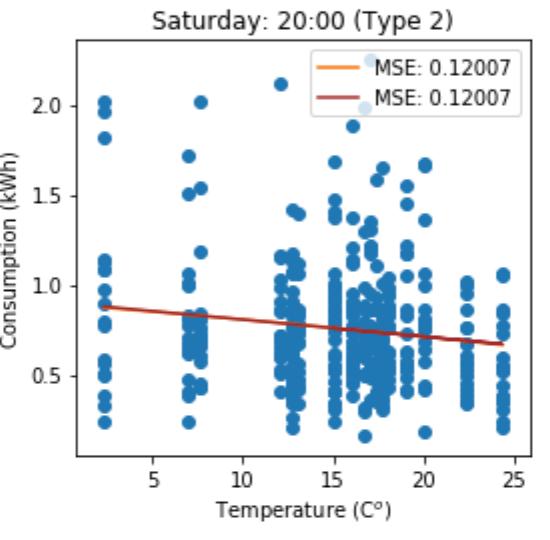
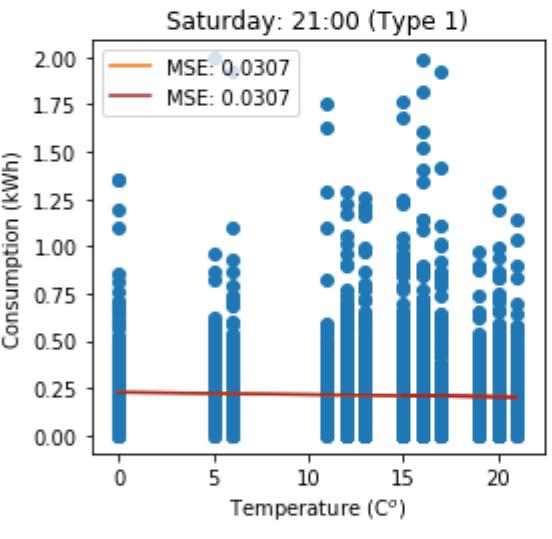
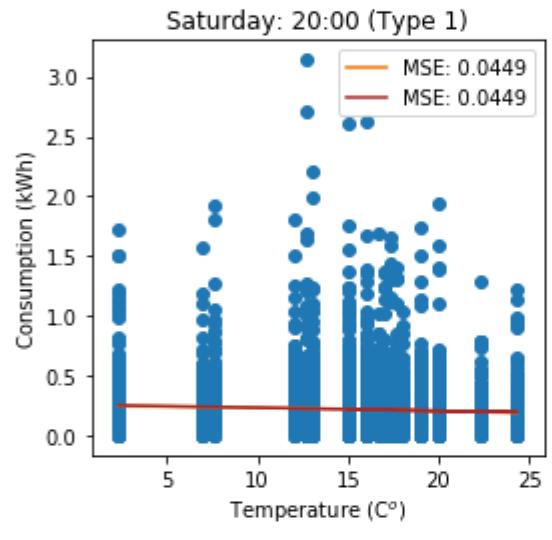
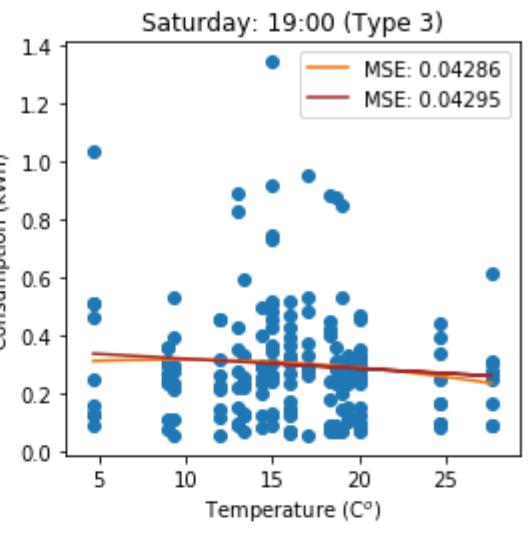
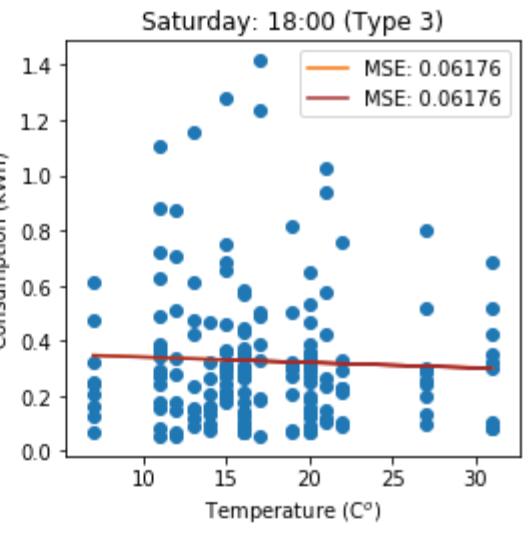
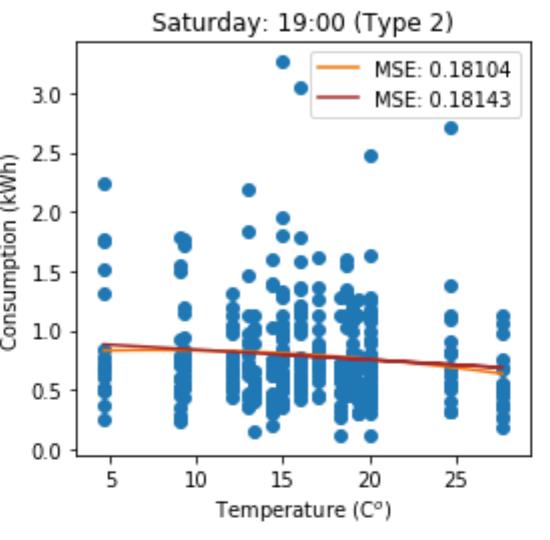
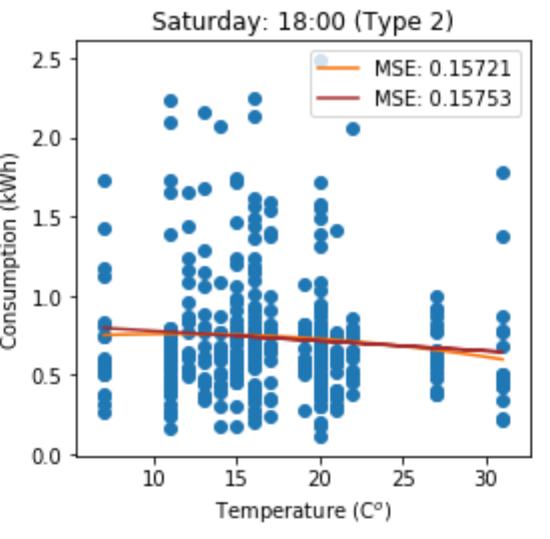
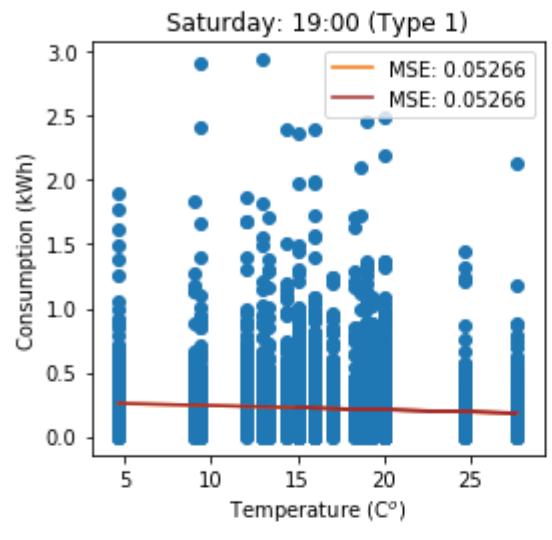
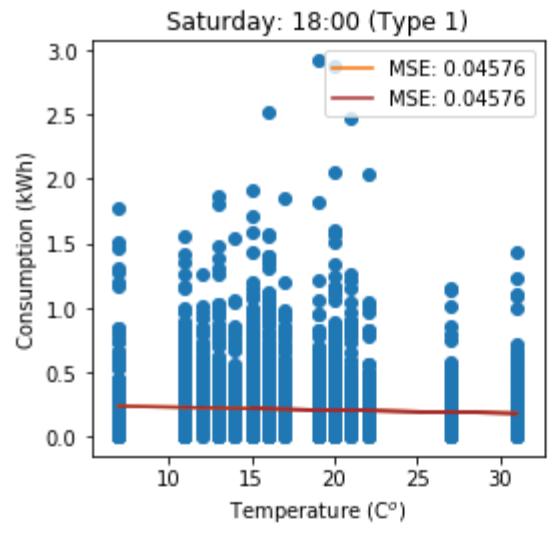
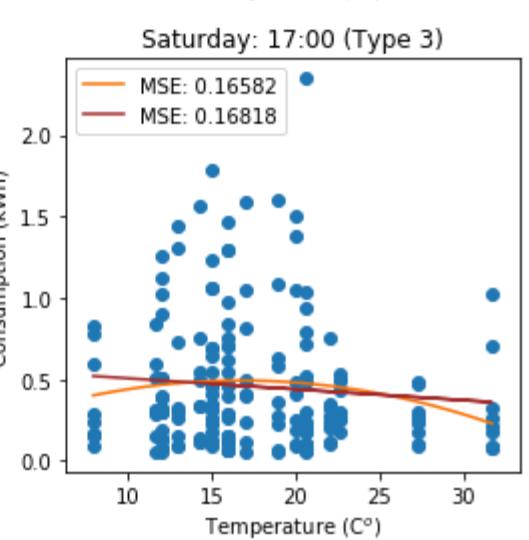
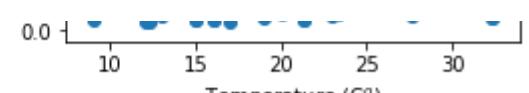
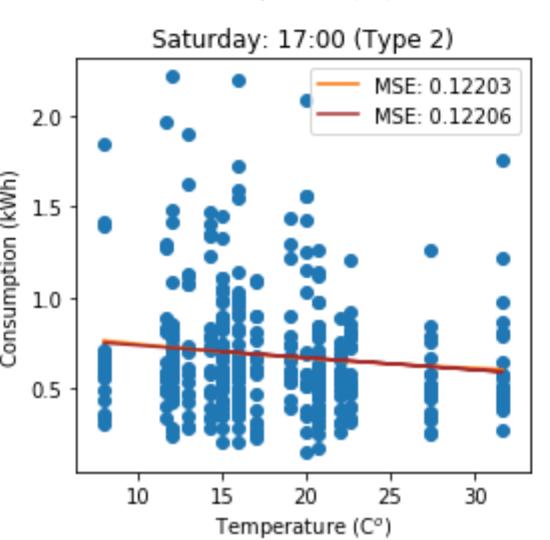
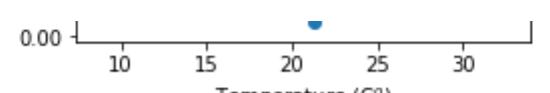
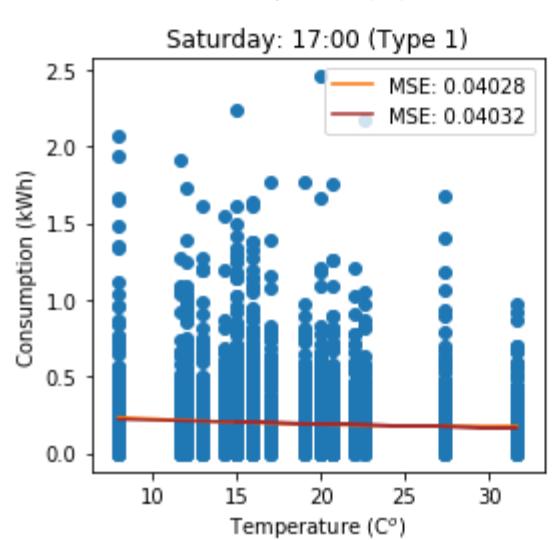
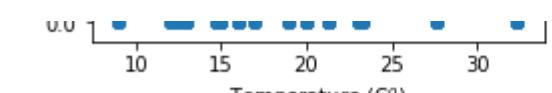
        x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
        x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
        xp = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), 50) # polynomial regression
        z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
        p = np.poly1d(z)
        ax_Ntou[-1].plot(xp, p(xp), color = 'xkcd:orange', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, p(x)), 5)))
        x = x.reshape(-1, 1)
        y = y.reshape(-1, 1)
        lm.fit(x, y)
        ax_Ntou[-1].plot(x, lm.predict(x), color = 'brown', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, lm.predict(x)), 5)))
        ax_Ntou[-1].scatter(x, y)
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ': 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g+1) + ')')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
    else:
        z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
    y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for the corresponding day of a week
    y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
    y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
    y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable

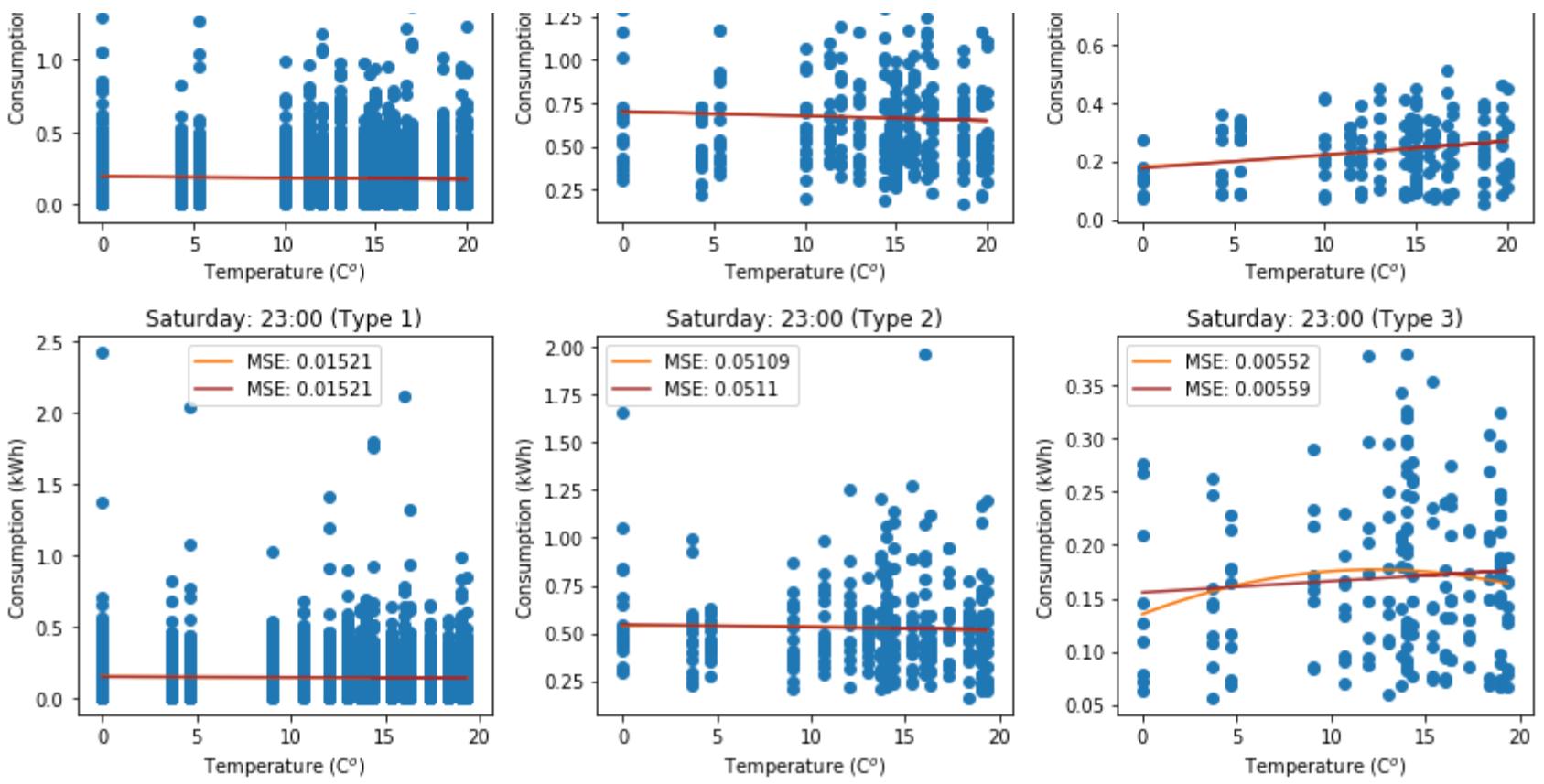
    x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
    x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
    xp = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), 50) # polynomial regression
    z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
    p = np.poly1d(z)
    ax_Ntou[-1].plot(xp, p(xp), color = 'xkcd:orange', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, p(x)), 5)))
    x = x.reshape(-1, 1)
    y = y.reshape(-1, 1)
    lm.fit(x, y)
    ax_Ntou[-1].plot(x, lm.predict(x), color = 'brown', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, lm.predict(x)), 5)))
    ax_Ntou[-1].scatter(x, y)
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ': ' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g+1) + ')')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
plt.tight_layout()
```







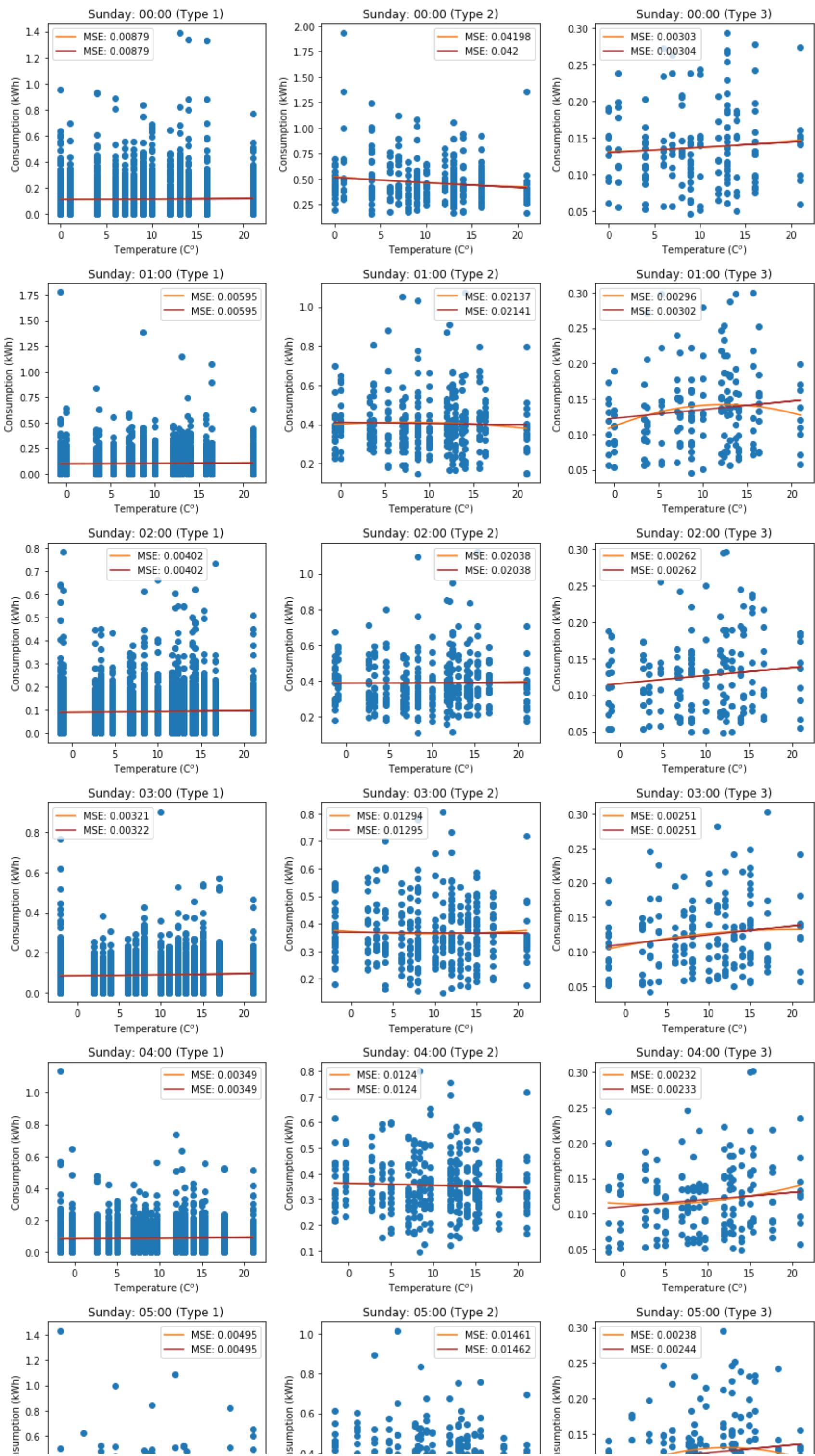


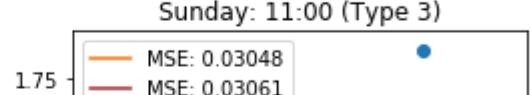
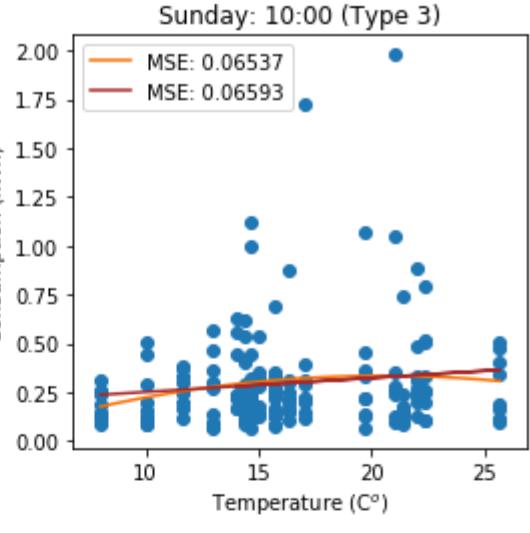
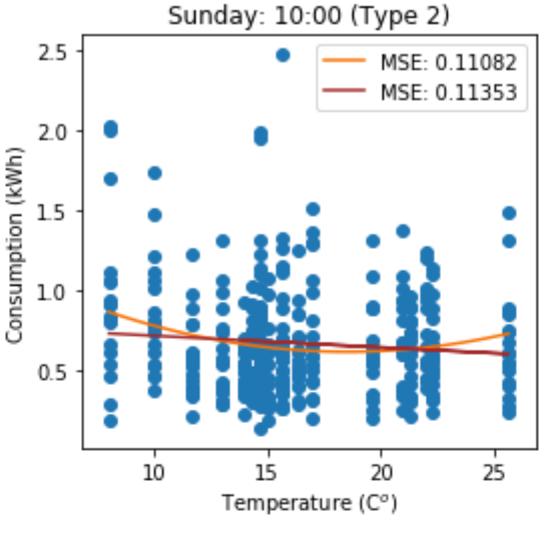
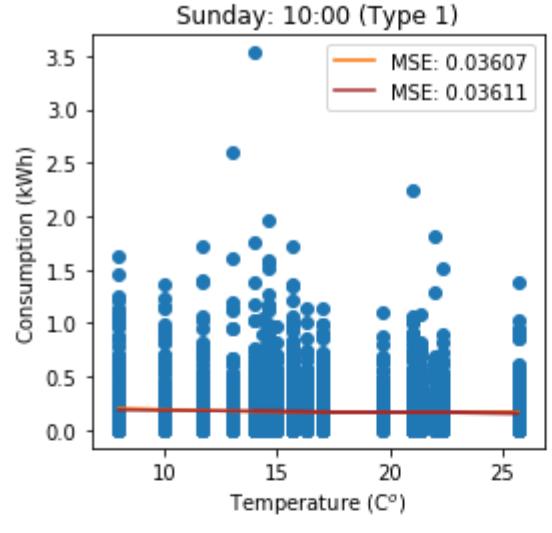
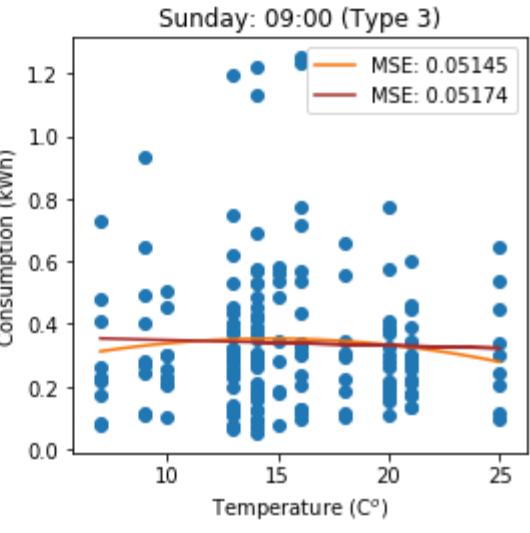
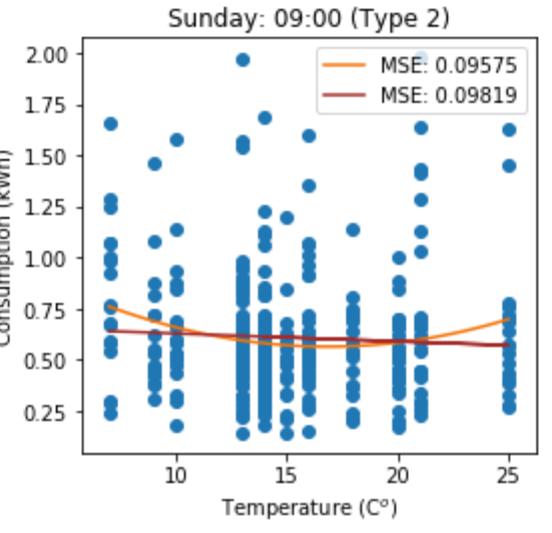
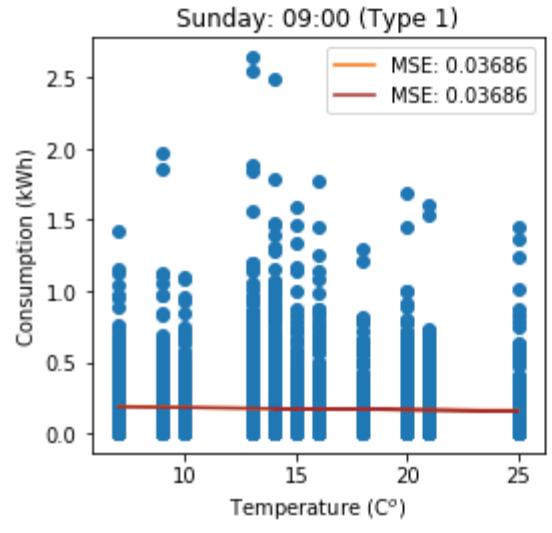
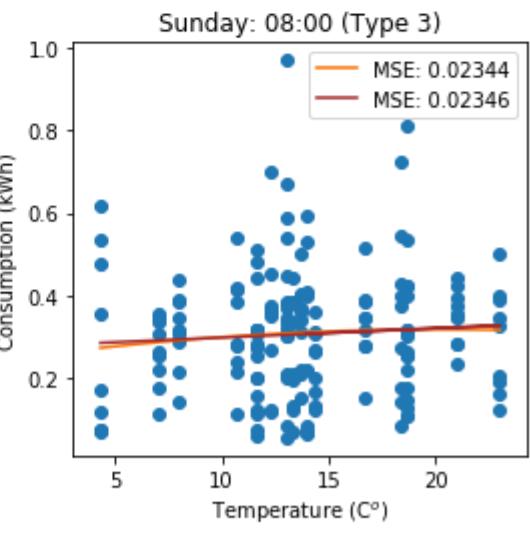
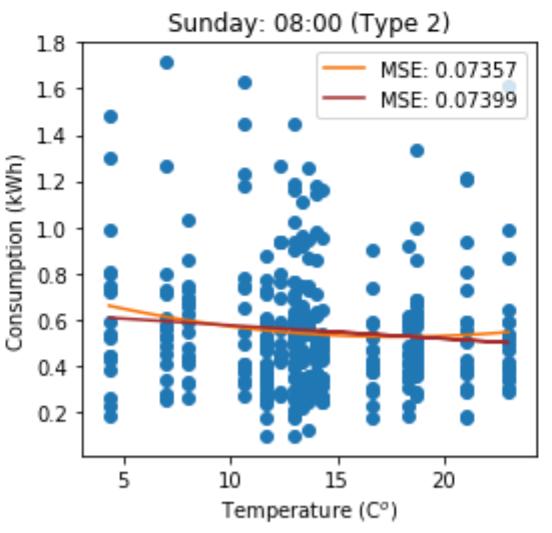
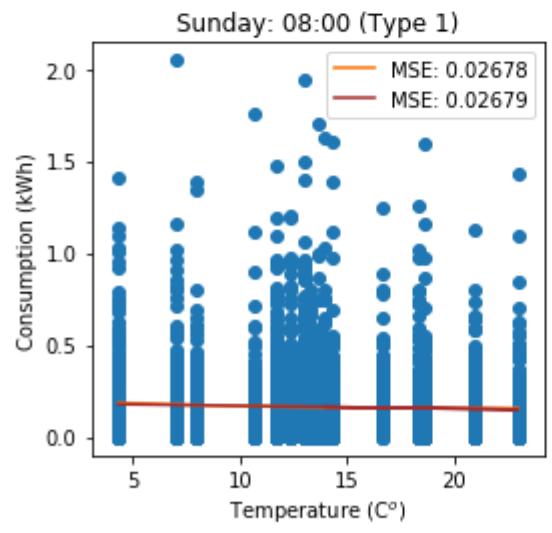
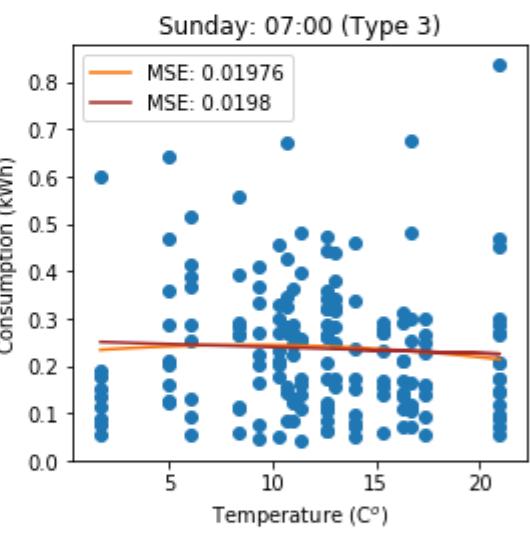
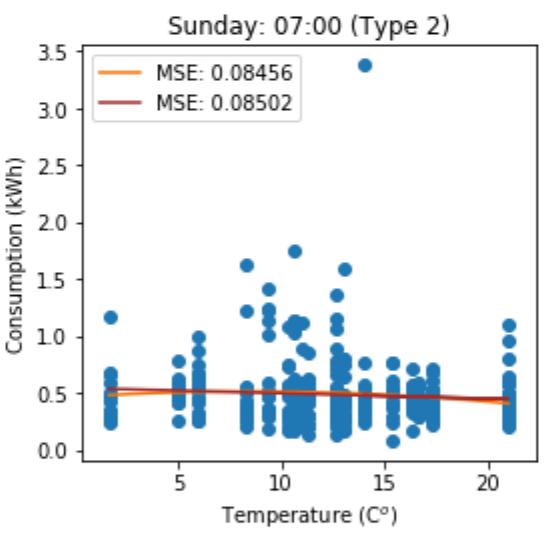
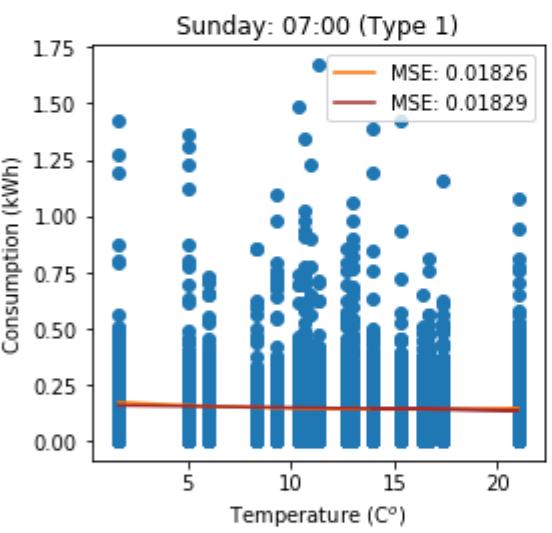
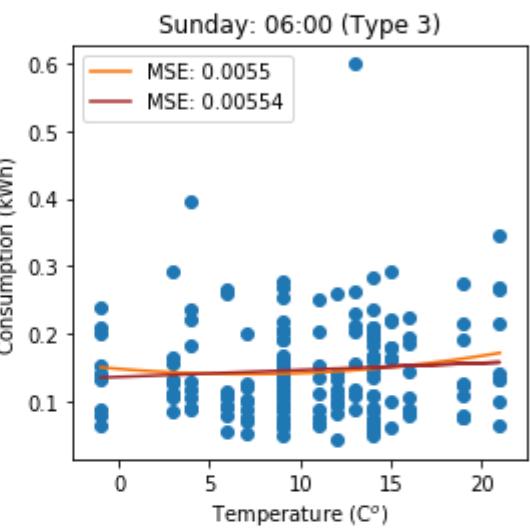
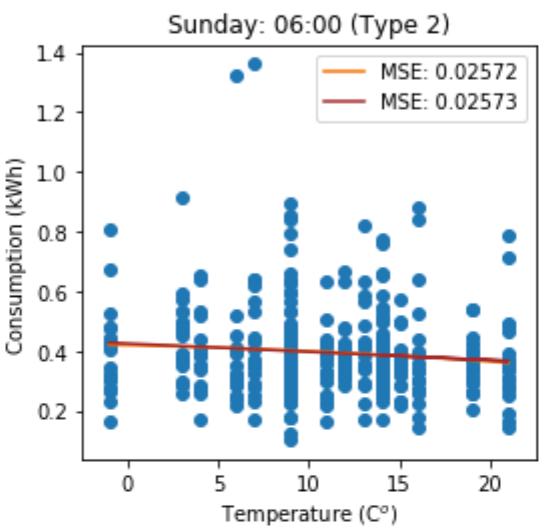
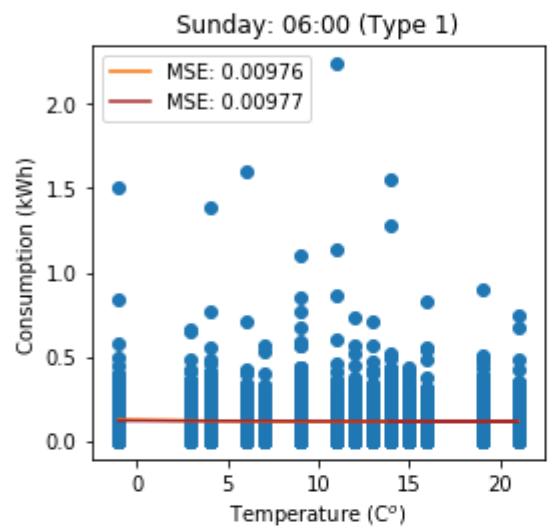
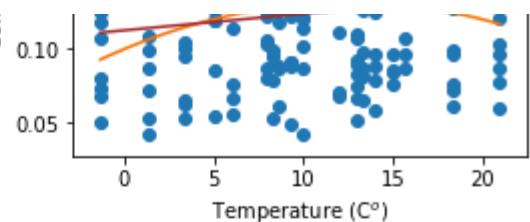
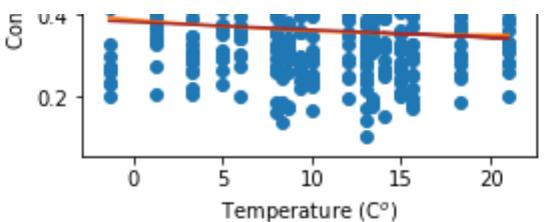
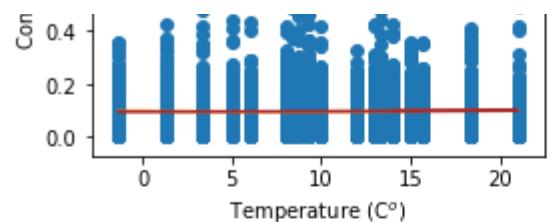


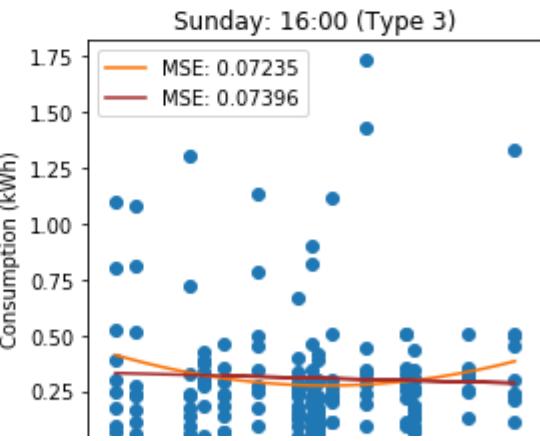
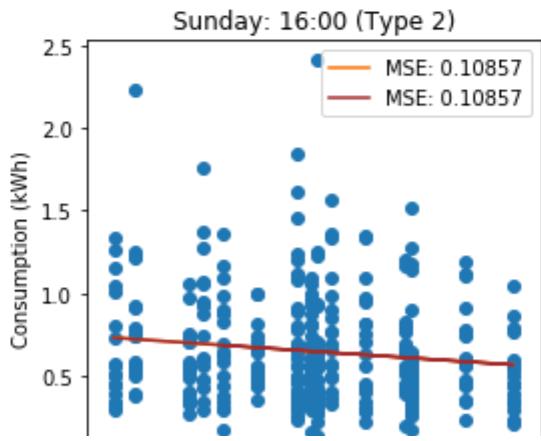
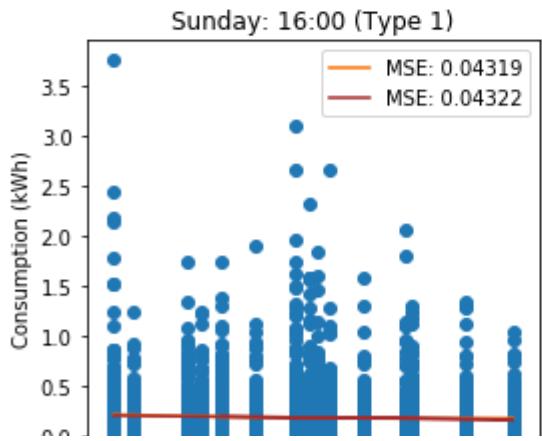
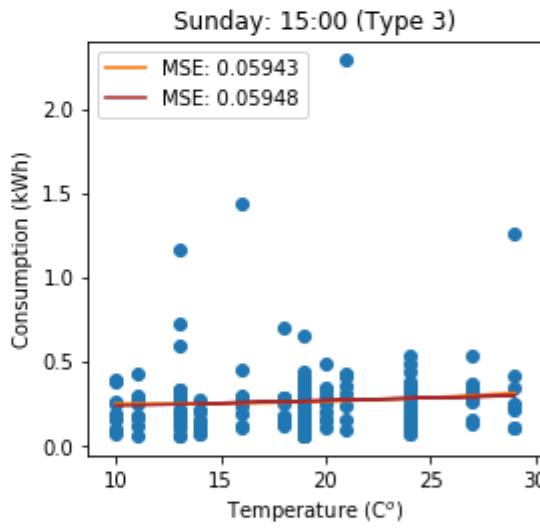
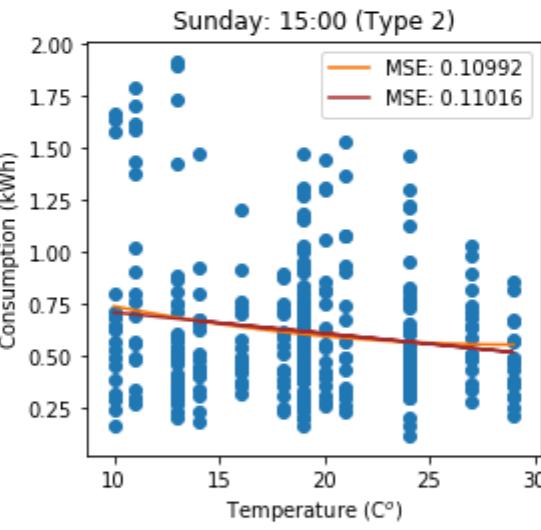
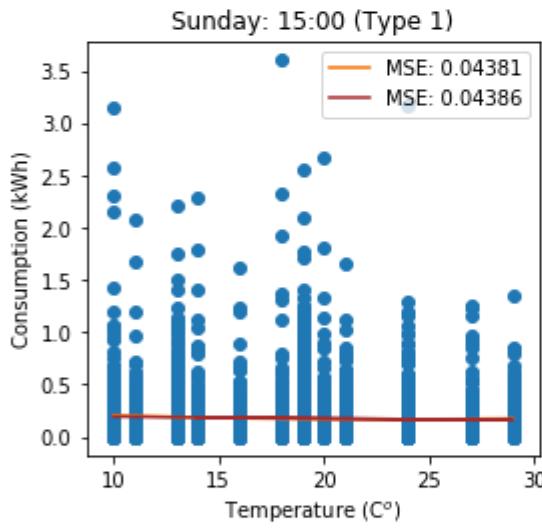
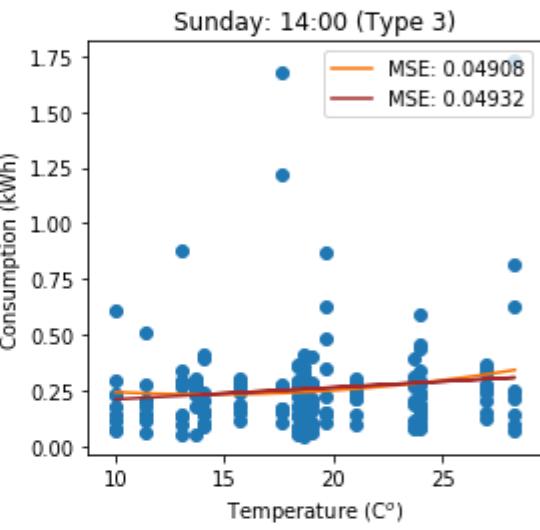
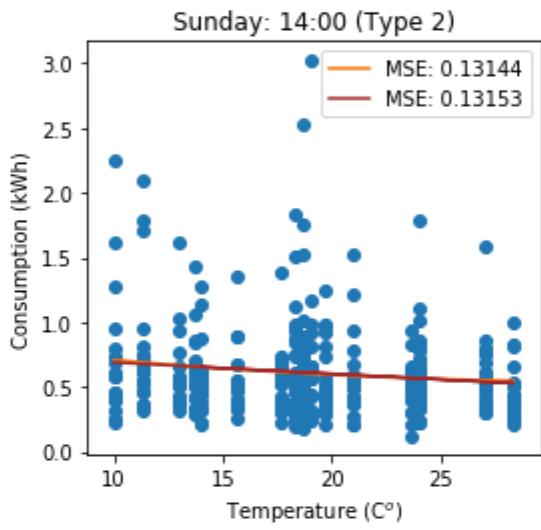
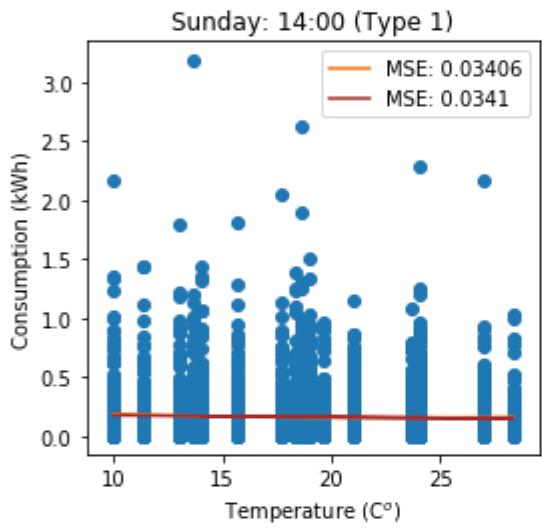
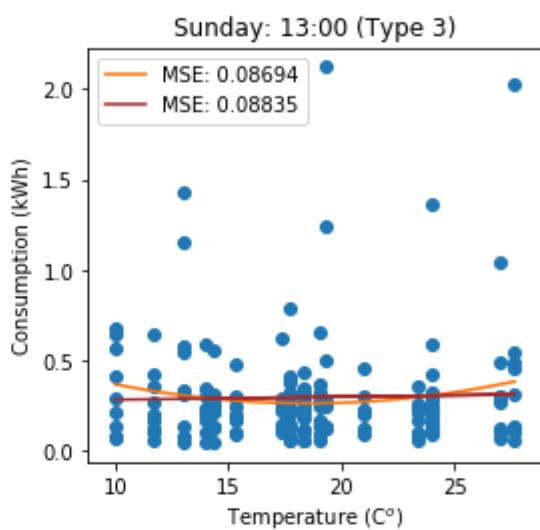
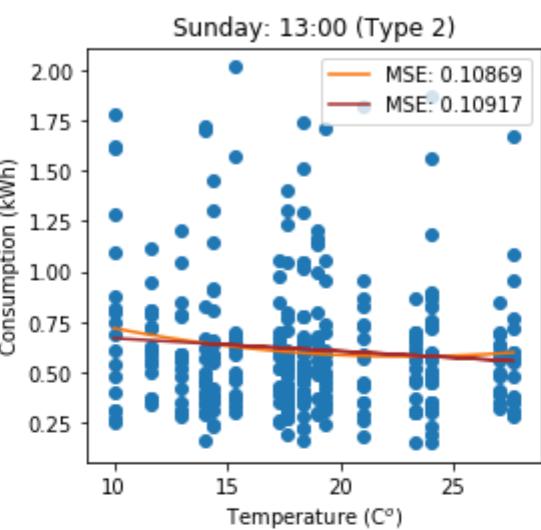
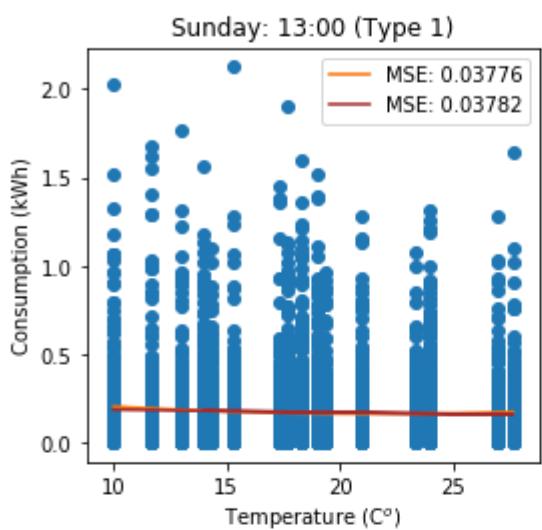
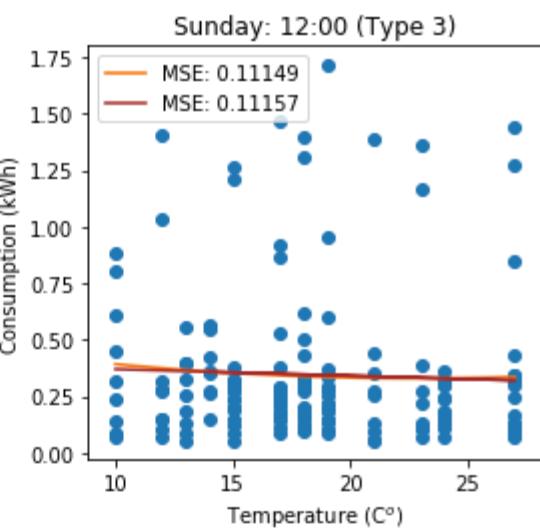
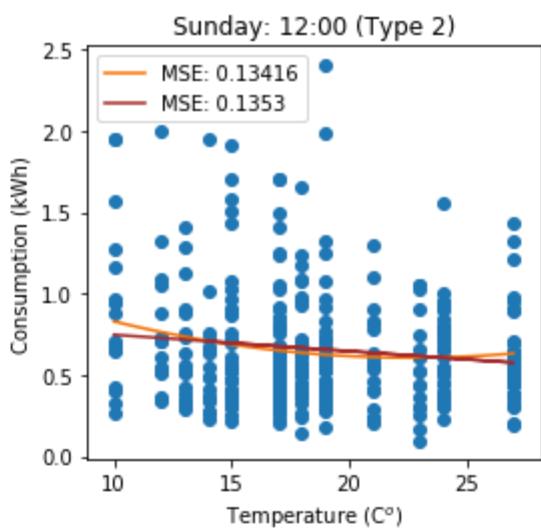
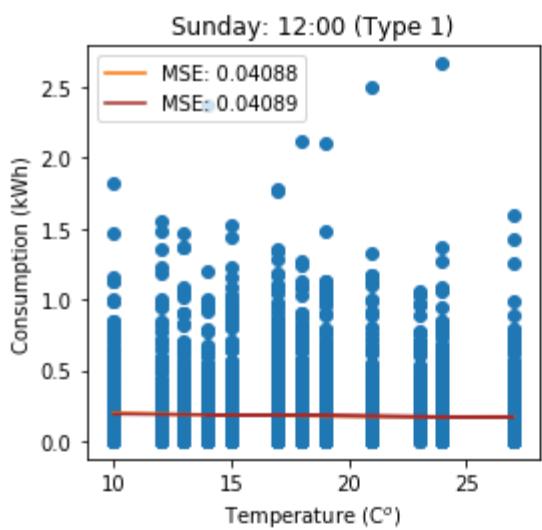
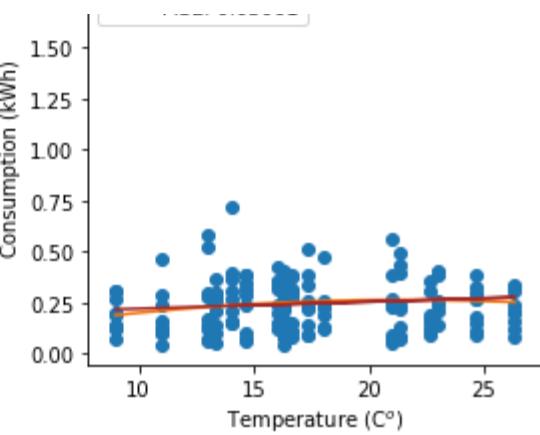
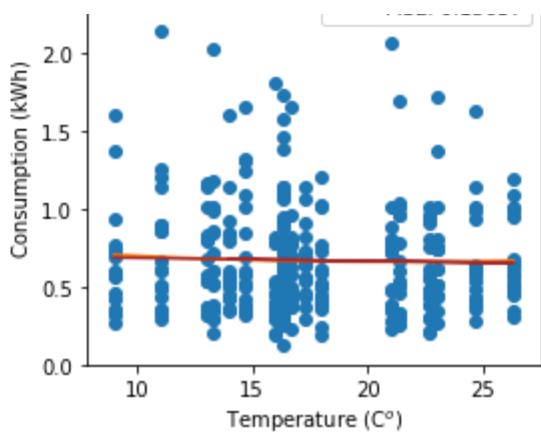
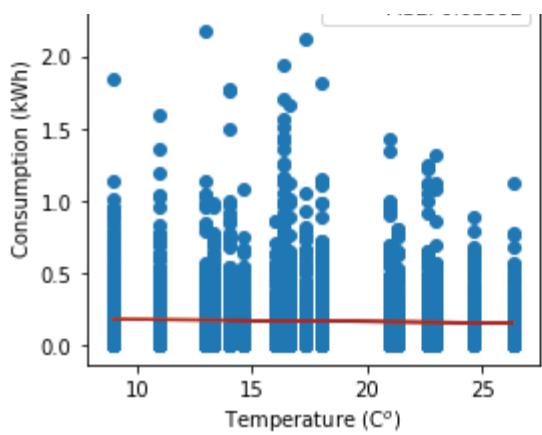
```
In [39]: # Sunday hourly regressions in warm seasons
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
day_of_week = 6 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
lm = LinearRegression()
for g in range(3): # doing this for three groups
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3 * i + (g + 1)))
        if i <= 9:
            z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
            y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
        y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for the corresponding day of a week
        y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
        y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable

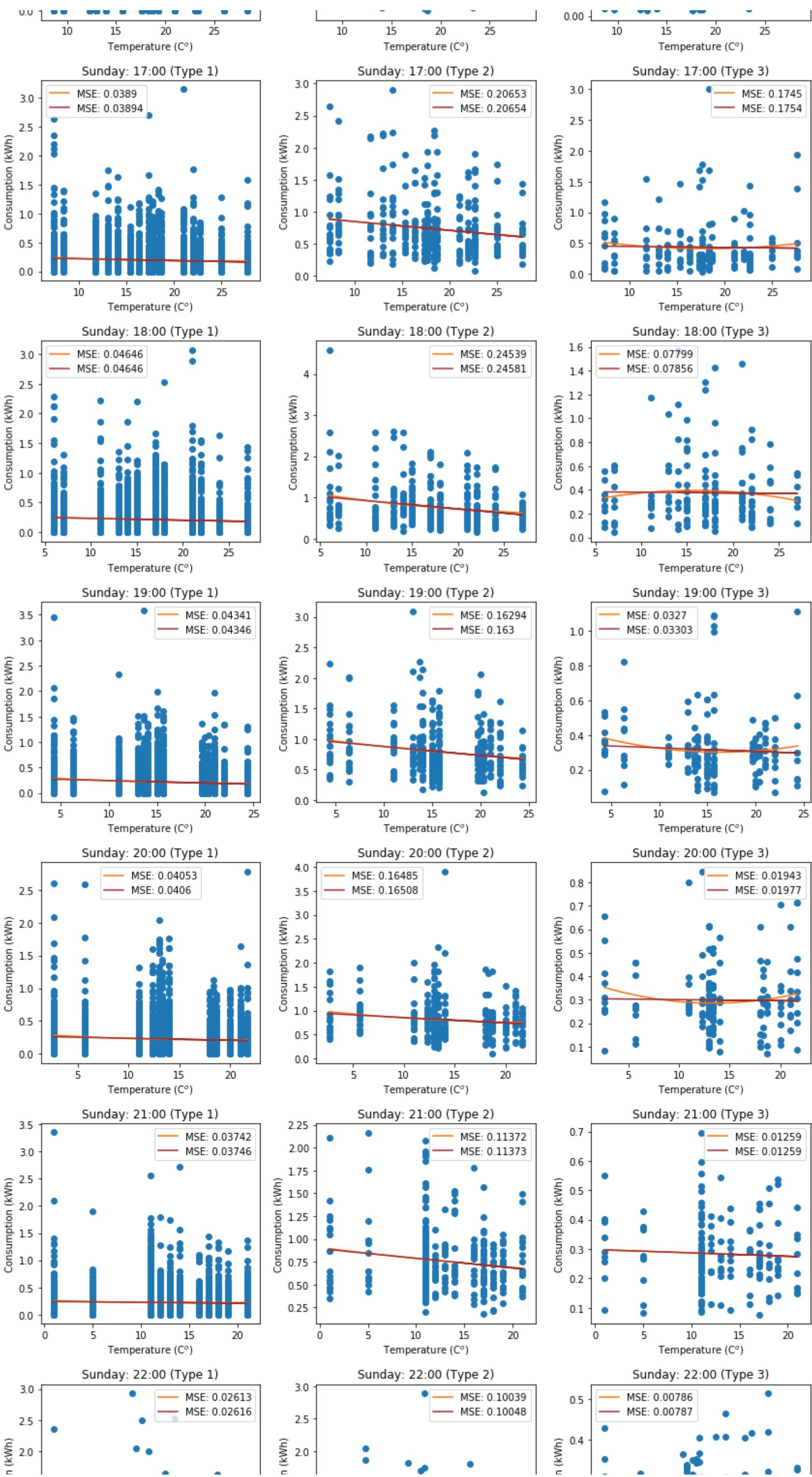
        x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
        x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
        xp = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), 50) # polynomial regression
        z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
        p = np.poly1d(z)
        ax_Ntou[-1].plot(xp, p(xp), color = 'xkcd:orange', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, p(x)), 5)))
        x = x.reshape(-1, 1)
        y = y.reshape(-1, 1)
        lm.fit(x, y)
        ax_Ntou[-1].plot(x, lm.predict(x), color = 'brown', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, lm.predict(x)), 5)))
        ax_Ntou[-1].scatter(x, y)
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ': 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g+1) + ')')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
    else:
        z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
    y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for the corresponding day of a week
    y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
    y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
    y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable

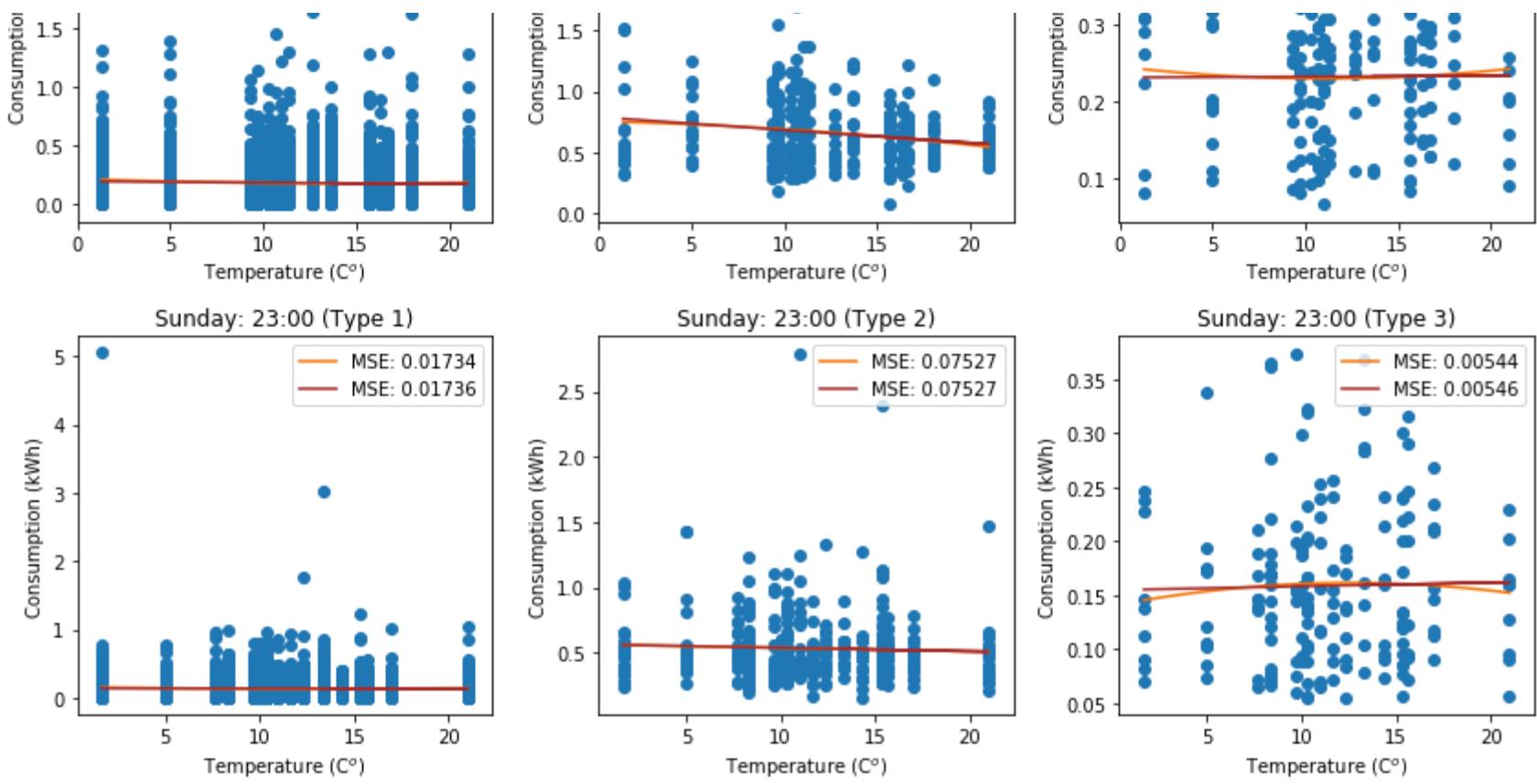
    x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
    x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
    xp = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), 50) # polynomial regression
    z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
    p = np.poly1d(z)
    ax_Ntou[-1].plot(xp, p(xp), color = 'xkcd:orange', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, p(x)), 5)))
    x = x.reshape(-1, 1)
    y = y.reshape(-1, 1)
    lm.fit(x, y)
    ax_Ntou[-1].plot(x, lm.predict(x), color = 'brown', label = 'MSE: ' + str(round(mean_squared_error(y, lm.predict(x)), 5)))
    ax_Ntou[-1].scatter(x, y)
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ': ' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g+1) + ')')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
plt.tight_layout()
```











## 4. Groups' Price Responsiveness - K-mean based

The way we analyze the group price responsiveness has three steps:

- 1) for each household group, build a new dataframe, the first column is GMT, the next columns are user ids in the group, the next column is temperature, then the price, day of a week, hour of a day, then the predicted consumption, and last the price responsiveness
- 2) build a function that can generate predicted consumption based on the day of a week, temp, hour to choose the coefficients and then make a prediction.
- 3) plot the properties based on from the smallest unit (day of week, hour, temp) to (day of week, hour), (day of week, temp), (hour, temp), (day of week), (hour), (temp) so we will have very comprehensive price responsiveness of three different groups

```
In [7]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
n = 3 # cluster numbers
n_house = 1025 # total household numbers
houseLabel = [] # store the 24hour group labels for each household
for i in range(1025):
    houseLabel.append('')
houseLabel = np.array(houseLabel)
cons_type = ['High Consumption', 'Medium Consumption', 'Low Consumption']
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,90))
for i in range(24):
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.fillna(x.mean()).transpose() # data for the specific hour, and fill in null value with mean
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n, init='k-means++').fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        houseLabel = np.core.defchararray.add(houseLabel, kmeans.labels_.astype('str'))
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.fillna(x.mean()).transpose() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n, init='k-means++').fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        cluster_dict = {}
        houseLabel = np.core.defchararray.add(houseLabel, kmeans.labels_.astype('str'))
# We obtain the house Label shown below
# print(houseLabel)

# Group the house based on their 24 hour labels
houseLabelDf = pd.DataFrame()
houseLabelDf['House'] = df_tou1h_nf_warm.columns[1:]
houseLabelDf['Label'] = houseLabel
houseGroupDf = houseLabelDf.groupby('Label').size().reset_index(name='counts')
houseGroupDf = houseGroupDf.sort_values(by=['counts'], ascending=False)
houseGroupDf
```

Out[7]:

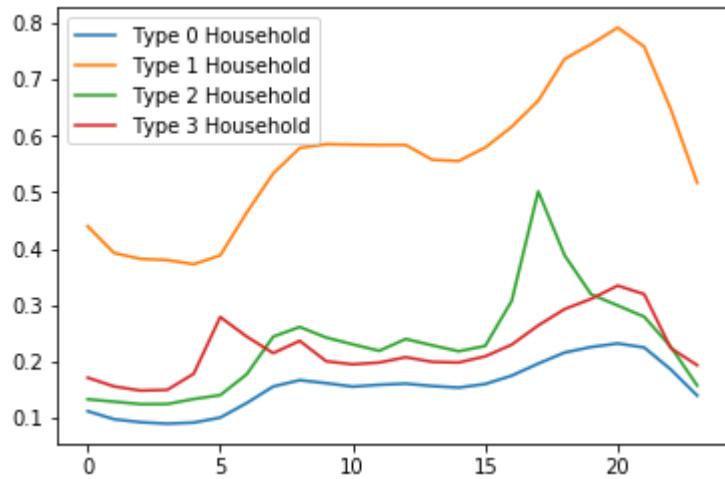
	Label	counts
129	000001200000001200012000	314
508	121120021222120011200122	19
140	000001200000001201012000	9
36	000000200000001200012000	8
399	120001200000001200012002	6
147	000001200000001210012000	6
126	000001200000001200002000	6
231	000001221000001200012000	5
149	000001200000001211012000	5
137	000001200000001200212000	4
575	212212112111212122121211	4
125	000001200000001200000000	4
365	120000021222120011200122	4
131	000001200000001200012020	4
127	000001200000001200010000	4
397	120001200000001200000122	4
209	000001201200001200012000	4
202	000001201000001200012000	3
1	00000000000000001200012000	3
134	000001200000001200200000	3
121	000001200000001011012000	3
28	000000021222120011200000	3
389	120001021222120011200122	3
163	000001200000101200012000	3
168	000001200000120011200122	3
483	121120001222120011200122	2
117	000001200000000200012000	2
364	120000021222120011200120	2
115	0000012000000000011200000	2
402	120001200000001201212022	2
...	...	...
236	000001221002101210012000	1
235	000001221000101201200122	1
233	000001221000001201200120	1
232	000001221000001200012022	1
230	000001220020101011200122	1
229	000001220000120022200122	1
228	000001220000001211200000	1
227	000001220000001201212000	1
226	000001220000001200012000	1
225	000001220000001200000120	1
224	000001220000001011200020	1
223	000001212000001200012000	1
222	000001211200101001200022	1
219	000001201220101200000000	1
203	000001201000001201200000	1
218	000001201220020011200020	1
217	000001201220020000202020	1
216	000001201220001200012000	1
215	000001201202001211012000	1

	Label	counts
214	000001201200120011012000	1
213	000001201200101200202000	1
212	000001201200020001200120	1
211	000001201200001201012000	1
210	000001201200001200200120	1
208	000001201200000010012000	1
207	000001201000120011202000	1
206	000001201000120010012000	1
205	000001201000020011012000	1
204	000001201000001211012000	1
583	221120021222120111121111	1

584 rows × 2 columns

<Figure size 936x6480 with 0 Axes>

```
In [8]: for i in range(4):
    load = []
    for j in range(24):
        if j <= 9:
            x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(j) + ':00:00')]
            x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
            x = x.fillna(x.mean())
            x = x[list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[i]].House)]
            load.append(x.mean().mean())
        else:
            x = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(j) + ':00:00')]
            x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
            x = x.fillna(x.mean())
            x = x[list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[i]].House)]
            load.append(x.mean().mean())
    plt.plot(load, label = 'Type ' + str(i) + ' Household')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
In [13]: # Store warm season household labels
house_list_type0 = list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[0]].House)
house_list_type1 = list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[1]].House)
house_list_type2 = list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[2]].House)
```

```
In [57]: # Type 0 household
# build a new dataframe with columns: GMT, user ids in the group
df_type0 = df_tou1h_event_warm[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[0]].House)
df_type0 = pd.merge(df_type0, df_wealh_event_warm, on = 'GMT') # add weather
df_type0 = pd.merge(df_type0, df_tariff_1h_event_warm, on = 'GMT') # add price
df_type0['Day of week'] = pd.to_datetime(df_type0.GMT).dt.dayofweek # add day of week
df_type0['Hour of day'] = pd.to_datetime(df_type0.GMT).dt.hour # add hour of day
df_type0['Household type'] = 0

# Type 1 household
# build a new dataframe with columns: GMT, user ids in the group
df_type1 = df_tou1h_event_warm[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[1]].House)
df_type1 = pd.merge(df_type1, df_wealh_event_warm, on = 'GMT') # add weather
df_type1 = pd.merge(df_type1, df_tariff_1h_event_warm, on = 'GMT') # add price
df_type1['Day of week'] = pd.to_datetime(df_type1.GMT).dt.dayofweek # add day of week
df_type1['Hour of day'] = pd.to_datetime(df_type1.GMT).dt.hour # add hour of day
df_type1['Household type'] = 1

# Type 2 household
# build a new dataframe with columns: GMT, user ids in the group
df_type2 = df_tou1h_event_warm[['GMT']] + list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[2]].House)
df_type2 = pd.merge(df_type2, df_wealh_event_warm, on = 'GMT') # add weather
df_type2 = pd.merge(df_type2, df_tariff_1h_event_warm, on = 'GMT') # add price
df_type2['Day of week'] = pd.to_datetime(df_type2.GMT).dt.dayofweek # add day of week
df_type2['Hour of day'] = pd.to_datetime(df_type2.GMT).dt.hour # add hour of day
df_type2['Household type'] = 2
```

With the household type and feature data ready, we need to build functions that can predict the consumptions during these time periods. Since we are considering group properties, the above users are all in the first group, for each time period, we only have one consumption predicted for the whole group, but since the regression coefficients depend on day of week, temperature and hour of day, so it should be quite different for different time.

```
In [58]: def predict(dfRegression, dayOfWeek, hour, temperature):
    """
    Predict the consumption during event time based on
    the regression, day of week, hour of a day and temperature
    """
    weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
    output = dfRegression[weeks[dayOfWeek]].iloc[hour](temperature)
    return output
```

```
In [59]: # store the regression coefficients
import seaborn as sns
from sklearn.linear_model import LinearRegression
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
df_regression_0 = {} # store the regression coefficients
df_regression_1 = {}
df_regression_2 = {}
# df_regression_3 = {}
lm = LinearRegression()
for g in range(3): # doing this for three groups
    for day_of_week in range(7):
        coef_temp = []
        for i in range(24):
            if i <= 9:
                z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
                y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLableDf[(houseLableDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
                y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for Monday
                y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
                y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
                y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable
                x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
                x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLableDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
                z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
                p = np.poly1d(z)
                coef_temp.append(p)
            else:
                z = df_tou1h_nf_warm[df_tou1h_nf_warm.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
                y_temp = z[['GMT']] + list(houseLableDf[(houseLableDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])].House)
                y = y_temp[pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week] # find the users' data for Monday
                y.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
                y = y.fillna(y.mean()).values
                y = np.reshape(y, y.shape[0] * y.shape[1], order = 'F') # reconstruct the y variable
                x = df_wealh_nf_warm.TempC[(df_wealh.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')) & (pd.to_datetime(z.GMT).dt.dayofweek == day_of_week)].values
                x = np.tile(x, reps = sum(houseLableDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[g])) # reconstruct the x variable
                z = np.polyfit(x, y, 2)
                p = np.poly1d(z)
                coef_temp.append(p)
        if g == 0:
            df_regression_0[weeks[day_of_week]] = coef_temp
        elif g == 1:
            df_regression_1[weeks[day_of_week]] = coef_temp
        else:
            df_regression_2[weeks[day_of_week]] = coef_temp
df_regression_0 = pd.DataFrame(df_regression_0) # type 0 regression coefficient
df_regression_1 = pd.DataFrame(df_regression_1) # type 1
df_regression_2 = pd.DataFrame(df_regression_2) # type 2
```

```
In [49]: # type 0 event time consumption prediction
pred_result = []
for i in range(df_type0.shape[0]):
    pred_result.append(predict(df_regression_0, df_type0['Day of week'].iloc[i], df_type0['Hour of day'].iloc[i], df_type0['TempC'].iloc[i]))
df_type0['Predicted consumption'] = pred_result
# price responsiveness elementwise
df_type0_res = df_type0.copy()
df_type0_res.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[0] + 1] = df_type0.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[0] + 1].sub(df_type0['Predicted consumption'], axis = 0)

# type 1 event time consumption prediction
pred_result = []
for i in range(df_type1.shape[0]):
    pred_result.append(predict(df_regression_1, df_type1['Day of week'].iloc[i], df_type1['Hour of day'].iloc[i], df_type1['TempC'].iloc[i]))
df_type1['Predicted consumption'] = pred_result

# price responsiveness elementwise
df_type1_res = df_type1.copy()
df_type1_res.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[1] + 1] = df_type1.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[1] + 1].sub(df_type1['Predicted consumption'], axis = 0)

# type 2 event time consumption prediction
pred_result = []
for i in range(df_type2.shape[0]):
    pred_result.append(predict(df_regression_2, df_type2['Day of week'].iloc[i], df_type2['Hour of day'].iloc[i], df_type2['TempC'].iloc[i]))
df_type2['Predicted consumption'] = pred_result

# price responsiveness elementwise
df_type2_res = df_type2.copy()
df_type2_res.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[2] + 1] = df_type2.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[2] + 1].sub(df_type2['Predicted consumption'], axis = 0)
```

To visualize the price responsiveness, we need to reformat the data and melt them to a long dataframe, and all the user ID columns will be extracted to form a individual dataframe with adding household group label and we concatenate all of them in a long dataframe.

```
In [50]: houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[0]
```

```
Out[50]: 318
```

```
In [59]: df_type0_res.head()
```

```
Out[59]:
```

	GMT	D0001	D0008	D0010	D0012	D0013	D0016	D0018	D0021	D0024	...	D1023	D1024
0	2013-04-05 19:00:00	0.059165	0.309165	-0.210835	0.185165	0.742165	0.214165	-0.165835	-0.176835	0.022165	...	0.004165	0.250165
1	2013-04-05 20:00:00	0.060997	0.144997	-0.245003	-0.055003	0.108997	0.189997	-0.205003	-0.207003	-0.004003	...	-0.046003	-0.031003
2	2013-04-05 21:00:00	0.039187	NaN	-0.215813	-0.073813	0.152187	0.042187	-0.163813	-0.176813	0.035187	...	-0.080813	-0.037813
3	2013-04-08 10:00:00	0.056350	-0.039650	-0.171650	0.133350	-0.028650	-0.100650	-0.072650	-0.137650	-0.116650	...	-0.073650	-0.051650
4	2013-04-08 11:00:00	-0.036222	-0.076222	-0.174222	-0.023222	0.079778	-0.103222	-0.083222	-0.042222	-0.113222	...	-0.134222	-0.079222

5 rows × 327 columns

```
In [52]: df_type0_res
```

Out[52]:

	GMT	D0001	D0008	D0010	D0012	D0013	D0016	D0018	D0021	D0024	...	D1023	D1024
0	2013-04-05 19:00:00	0.059165	0.309165	-0.210835	0.185165	0.742165	0.214165	-0.165835	-0.176835	0.022165	...	0.004165	0.250165
1	2013-04-05 20:00:00	0.060997	0.144997	-0.245003	-0.055003	0.108997	0.189997	-0.205003	-0.207003	-0.004003	...	-0.046003	-0.031003
2	2013-04-05 21:00:00	0.039187	NaN	-0.215813	-0.073813	0.152187	0.042187	-0.163813	-0.176813	0.035187	...	-0.080813	-0.037813
3	2013-04-08 10:00:00	0.056350	-0.039650	-0.171650	0.133350	-0.028650	-0.100650	-0.072650	-0.137650	-0.116650	...	-0.073650	-0.051650
4	2013-04-08 11:00:00	-0.036222	-0.076222	-0.174222	-0.023222	0.079778	-0.103222	-0.083222	-0.042222	-0.113222	...	-0.134222	-0.079222
5	2013-04-08 12:00:00	-0.021420	-0.066420	-0.183420	0.685580	-0.053420	-0.113420	-0.125420	-0.151420	-0.119420	...	-0.137420	-0.099420
6	2013-04-11 01:00:00	-0.020985	0.011015	-0.091985	0.046015	-0.003985	-0.018985	-0.040985	-0.092985	0.056015	...	0.023015	0.045015
7	2013-04-11 02:00:00	0.029225	0.038225	-0.089775	0.045225	0.003225	-0.017775	-0.006775	-0.089775	0.037225	...	-0.041775	0.017225
8	2013-04-11 03:00:00	-0.027269	0.040731	-0.088269	0.022731	0.015731	-0.016269	-0.042269	-0.088269	-0.016269	...	-0.061269	0.012731
9	2013-04-13 16:00:00	-0.160185	-0.110185	-0.202185	0.263815	0.047815	-0.125185	-0.164185	-0.187185	-0.127185	...	-0.185185	-0.068185
10	2013-04-13 17:00:00	-0.104299	-0.107299	-0.226299	0.162701	0.108701	-0.158299	-0.149299	-0.212299	-0.166299	...	-0.199299	-0.092299
11	2013-04-13 18:00:00	-0.001917	-0.127917	-0.230917	0.356083	0.026083	0.007083	-0.180917	0.119083	0.071083	...	-0.181917	-0.038917
12	2013-04-13 19:00:00	-0.137588	-0.136588	-0.246588	0.229412	0.012412	0.217412	-0.195588	-0.194588	-0.088588	...	-0.230588	-0.057588
13	2013-04-13 20:00:00	-0.152610	-0.007610	-0.239610	0.235390	0.069390	-0.075610	-0.163610	-0.175610	0.014390	...	-0.193610	0.028390
14	2013-04-13 21:00:00	-0.100988	0.192012	-0.215988	0.169012	0.038012	0.141012	-0.128988	-0.172988	0.031012	...	-0.098988	-0.030988
15	2013-04-16 04:00:00	0.021026	0.066026	-0.093974	0.022026	0.014026	-0.000974	-0.011974	-0.093974	-0.024974	...	-0.037974	-0.019974
16	2013-04-16 05:00:00	-0.037351	0.021649	-0.102351	0.042649	0.008649	-0.008351	-0.051351	-0.103351	-0.029351	...	-0.086351	-0.020351
17	2013-04-16 06:00:00	-0.021102	-0.042102	-0.134102	0.021898	0.072898	0.316898	-0.054102	-0.134102	0.085898	...	-0.084102	-0.080102
18	2013-04-16 07:00:00	0.085523	0.013523	-0.161477	0.141523	0.975523	0.035523	-0.027477	-0.161477	0.646523	...	-0.136477	-0.064477
19	2013-04-16 08:00:00	-0.075930	0.154070	-0.168930	0.170070	0.530070	-0.100930	0.276070	-0.169930	-0.006930	...	-0.141930	-0.119930

	GMT	D0001	D0008	D0010	D0012	D0013	D0016	D0018	D0021	D0024	...	D1023	D1024
20	2013-04-16 09:00:00	-0.077061	-0.046061	-0.161061	0.092939	0.905939	-0.093061	0.045939	-0.161061	-0.084061	...	-0.037061	-0.078061
21	2013-04-21 10:00:00	0.214167	-0.070833	-0.151833	0.023167	0.585167	-0.093833	0.724167	-0.136833	0.538167	...	-0.152833	-0.102833
22	2013-04-21 11:00:00	-0.102202	-0.077202	-0.161202	0.001798	1.073798	-0.106202	0.775798	-0.167202	0.025798	...	-0.076202	-0.108202
23	2013-04-21 12:00:00	-0.073161	-0.073161	-0.158161	-0.039161	0.965839	-0.100161	-0.119161	-0.184161	0.619839	...	-0.061161	0.037839
24	2013-04-23 04:00:00	0.022072	0.016072	-0.063928	-0.001928	0.005072	-0.023928	-0.046928	-0.093928	-0.011928	...	-0.054928	-0.005928
25	2013-04-23 05:00:00	0.001783	0.009783	-0.086217	0.022783	-0.014217	0.193783	-0.032217	-0.103217	-0.034217	...	-0.084217	-0.057217
26	2013-04-23 06:00:00	-0.049102	-0.035102	-0.103102	0.050898	0.121898	0.026898	-0.082102	-0.134102	0.366898	...	-0.071102	-0.051102
27	2013-04-23 07:00:00	-0.055967	-0.034967	-0.071967	-0.011967	-0.061967	-0.085967	0.180033	-0.159967	0.381033	...	-0.140967	0.032033
28	2013-04-23 08:00:00	0.087113	-0.071887	-0.051887	0.806113	-0.062887	-0.079887	0.544113	-0.165887	-0.057887	...	-0.133887	-0.101887
29	2013-04-23 09:00:00	0.189463	-0.034537	-0.038537	0.715463	-0.058537	-0.085537	0.172463	-0.156537	-0.084537	...	-0.083537	-0.086537
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
471	2013-10-20 04:00:00	-0.004580	0.040420	-0.048580	0.019420	0.017420	-0.020580	-0.026580	-0.090580	-0.017580	...	-0.030580	-0.034580
472	2013-10-20 05:00:00	-0.040567	0.046433	-0.059567	0.037433	0.041433	-0.018567	-0.021567	-0.096567	-0.010567	...	-0.075567	-0.047567
473	2013-10-20 06:00:00	0.016420	-0.018580	-0.074580	0.067420	0.018420	-0.035580	-0.058580	-0.113580	0.016420	...	-0.076580	-0.043580
474	2013-10-20 07:00:00	0.005490	-0.008510	-0.091510	0.177490	-0.030510	0.068490	0.336490	-0.140510	0.064490	...	-0.111510	-0.079510
475	2013-10-20 08:00:00	-0.036917	-0.029917	-0.124917	1.248083	-0.056917	0.142083	0.493083	-0.161917	0.032083	...	-0.131917	-0.099917
476	2013-10-20 09:00:00	0.168666	0.539666	-0.053334	0.057666	0.396666	-0.082334	0.914666	-0.175334	0.042666	...	-0.137334	-0.050334
477	2013-10-20 10:00:00	-0.073856	0.235144	-0.117856	0.532144	-0.005856	-0.091856	-0.063856	-0.168856	-0.092856	...	-0.102856	-0.090856
478	2013-10-20 11:00:00	-0.000578	0.390422	-0.147578	0.148422	0.275422	-0.103578	0.023422	0.004422	-0.052578	...	-0.055578	-0.134578
479	2013-10-20 12:00:00	-0.092161	0.941839	-0.166161	0.021839	0.485839	-0.100161	0.559839	-0.145161	0.072839	...	-0.160161	-0.114161
480	2013-10-20 13:00:00	-0.096463	0.755537	-0.160463	0.008537	0.057537	-0.113463	0.763537	-0.144463	-0.083463	...	-0.123463	0.275537

	GMT	D0001	D0008	D0010	D0012	D0013	D0016	D0018	D0021	D0024	...	D1023	D1024
481	2013-10-20 14:00:00	-0.104833	1.007167	-0.090833	-0.049833	0.496167	-0.097833	0.074167	-0.136833	0.048167	...	-0.061833	-0.068833
482	2013-10-20 15:00:00	-0.072993	0.926007	-0.154993	-0.045993	0.996007	-0.108993	0.135007	-0.173993	-0.034993	...	-0.082993	-0.079993
483	2013-10-20 16:00:00	-0.062334	0.098666	-0.172334	-0.072334	0.266666	-0.117334	-0.073334	-0.190334	0.010666	...	-0.142334	0.016666
484	2013-10-20 17:00:00	-0.064158	0.050842	-0.183158	-0.067158	0.270842	0.016842	-0.072158	-0.201158	-0.028158	...	-0.119158	0.042842
485	2013-10-20 18:00:00	-0.085146	0.241854	-0.187146	-0.048146	0.104854	0.166854	0.195854	-0.219146	0.057854	...	-0.152146	-0.104146
486	2013-10-20 19:00:00	-0.095181	0.114819	-0.195181	0.231819	0.791819	-0.008181	0.104819	-0.217181	0.167819	...	-0.109181	-0.141181
487	2013-10-20 20:00:00	-0.153420	0.090580	-0.199420	0.195580	0.386580	-0.037420	0.199580	-0.219420	0.110580	...	-0.136420	-0.134420
488	2013-10-20 21:00:00	0.114515	0.083515	-0.193485	0.177515	0.141515	0.003515	0.238515	-0.061485	0.030515	...	-0.098485	-0.120485
489	2013-10-20 22:00:00	0.219094	0.084094	-0.153906	0.250094	-0.016906	0.017094	0.220094	-0.132906	-0.034906	...	-0.071906	0.176094
490	2013-10-20 23:00:00	0.181462	0.153462	-0.117538	0.052462	-0.025538	-0.015538	-0.026538	-0.133538	0.013462	...	-0.025538	-0.067538
491	2013-10-21 00:00:00	-0.042715	0.303285	-0.093715	0.039285	-0.002715	-0.039715	0.020285	-0.112715	0.026285	...	-0.033715	-0.041715
492	2013-10-21 01:00:00	-0.024798	0.002202	-0.068798	0.010202	0.020202	-0.013798	-0.014798	-0.098798	0.059202	...	-0.076798	-0.054798
493	2013-10-21 02:00:00	-0.007945	0.023055	-0.069945	0.044055	0.019055	-0.022945	-0.045945	-0.092945	0.035055	...	-0.036945	-0.019945
494	2013-10-21 03:00:00	-0.025181	0.045819	-0.070181	0.024819	0.020819	-0.021181	-0.007181	-0.091181	0.000819	...	-0.074181	-0.025181
495	2013-10-31 02:00:00	-0.006122	0.450878	-0.074122	0.022878	0.011878	-0.016122	-0.033122	-0.092122	0.068878	...	-0.075122	0.003878
496	2013-10-31 03:00:00	-0.005571	0.197429	-0.070571	0.022429	0.011429	-0.008571	-0.006571	-0.088571	0.046429	...	-0.022571	-0.019571
497	2013-10-31 04:00:00	-0.020389	0.161611	-0.072389	0.059611	0.012611	-0.023389	-0.048389	-0.092389	-0.001389	...	-0.073389	-0.014389
498	2013-10-31 05:00:00	-0.042486	0.099514	-0.071486	0.002514	0.004514	-0.031486	0.008514	-0.100486	-0.024486	...	-0.063486	-0.033486
499	2013-10-31 06:00:00	0.012769	-0.024231	-0.106231	0.008769	-0.024231	0.116769	-0.076231	-0.130231	-0.049231	...	-0.091231	-0.046231
500	2013-10-31 07:00:00	-0.017527	-0.036527	-0.140527	1.337473	0.160473	0.335473	-0.077527	-0.149527	-0.003527	...	-0.143527	-0.088527

501 rows × 327 columns

```
In [60]: # select each user ID and form a seperate dataframe
# first change all the user ID to "Consumption"
new_col = ['GMT']
for i in range(0, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[0]):
    new_col.append('Consumption')
new_col = new_col + list(df_type0_res.columns)[-8:] # the new column names
df_type0_res.columns = new_col
df_all_res_long = pd.DataFrame()
for i in range(1, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[0] + 1):
    df_all_res_long = df_all_res_long.append(df_type0_res.iloc[:,[0,i,-8,-7,-6,-5,-4,-3,-2,-1]], ignore_index = True)

new_col = ['GMT']
for i in range(0, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[1]): # for renaming the second type
    new_col.append('Consumption')
new_col = new_col + list(df_type1_res.columns)[-8:] # the new column names
df_type1_res.columns = new_col
for i in range(1, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[1] + 1):
    df_all_res_long = df_all_res_long.append(df_type1_res.iloc[:,[0,i,-8,-7,-6,-5,-4,-3,-2,-1]], ignore_index = True)

new_col = ['GMT']
for i in range(0, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[2]): # for renaming the third type
    new_col.append('Consumption')
new_col = new_col + list(df_type2_res.columns)[-8:] # the new column names
df_type2_res.columns = new_col
for i in range(1, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[2] + 1):
    df_all_res_long = df_all_res_long.append(df_type2_res.iloc[:,[0,i,-8,-7,-6,-5,-4,-3,-2,-1]], ignore_index = True)

# for clearer visulization, round the temperatures
df_all_res_long['TempC'] = df_all_res_long.TempC.round(0)
df_all_res_long['TempF'] = df_all_res_long.TempF.round(0)
df_all_res_long # ready for the price responsiveness analysis
```

Out[60]:

	GMT	Consumption	TempC	TempF	Price	Event_tags	Day of week	Hour of day	Household type	Predicted consumption
0	2013-04-05 19:00:00	0.059165	2.0	36.0	0.6720	H3	4	19	0	0.210835
1	2013-04-05 20:00:00	0.060997	1.0	34.0	0.6720	H3	4	20	0	0.245003
2	2013-04-05 21:00:00	0.039187	-1.0	31.0	0.6720	H3	4	21	0	0.216813
3	2013-04-08 10:00:00	0.056350	8.0	46.0	0.6720	H3	0	10	0	0.171650
4	2013-04-08 11:00:00	-0.036222	9.0	48.0	0.6720	H3	0	11	0	0.174222
5	2013-04-08 12:00:00	-0.021420	10.0	49.0	0.6720	H3	0	12	0	0.184420
6	2013-04-11 01:00:00	-0.020985	4.0	39.0	0.6720	H3	3	1	0	0.092985
7	2013-04-11 02:00:00	0.029225	5.0	40.0	0.6720	H3	3	2	0	0.089775
8	2013-04-11 03:00:00	-0.027269	5.0	40.0	0.6720	H3	3	3	0	0.088269
9	2013-04-13 16:00:00	-0.160185	9.0	49.0	0.6720	H6	5	16	0	0.202185
10	2013-04-13 17:00:00	-0.104299	10.0	49.0	0.6720	H6	5	17	0	0.227299
11	2013-04-13 18:00:00	-0.001917	10.0	50.0	0.6720	H6	5	18	0	0.230917
12	2013-04-13 19:00:00	-0.137588	10.0	50.0	0.6720	H6	5	19	0	0.246588
13	2013-04-13 20:00:00	-0.152610	10.0	50.0	0.6720	H6	5	20	0	0.239610
14	2013-04-13 21:00:00	-0.100988	10.0	50.0	0.6720	H6	5	21	0	0.216988
15	2013-04-16 04:00:00	0.021026	8.0	47.0	0.0399	L6	1	4	0	0.093974
16	2013-04-16 05:00:00	-0.037351	9.0	47.0	0.0399	L6	1	5	0	0.103351
17	2013-04-16 06:00:00	-0.021102	9.0	47.0	0.0399	L6	1	6	0	0.134102
18	2013-04-16 07:00:00	0.085523	10.0	49.0	0.0399	L6	1	7	0	0.161477
19	2013-04-16 08:00:00	-0.075930	11.0	51.0	0.0399	L6	1	8	0	0.169930
20	2013-04-16 09:00:00	-0.077061	12.0	53.0	0.0399	L6	1	9	0	0.161061
21	2013-04-21 10:00:00	0.214167	12.0	53.0	0.0399	L3	6	10	0	0.182833
22	2013-04-21 11:00:00	-0.102202	13.0	56.0	0.0399	L3	6	11	0	0.178202
23	2013-04-21 12:00:00	-0.073161	15.0	58.0	0.0399	L3	6	12	0	0.184161
24	2013-04-23 04:00:00	0.022072	9.0	48.0	0.0399	CM	1	4	0	0.093928
25	2013-04-23 05:00:00	0.001783	9.0	48.0	0.0399	CM	1	5	0	0.103217
26	2013-04-23 06:00:00	-0.049102	9.0	48.0	0.0399	CM	1	6	0	0.134102
27	2013-04-23 07:00:00	-0.055967	11.0	51.0	0.0399	CM	1	7	0	0.159967
28	2013-04-23 08:00:00	0.087113	13.0	55.0	0.0399	CM	1	8	0	0.165887

	GMT	Consumption	TempC	TempF	Price	Event_tags	Day of week	Hour of day	Household type	Predicted consumption
29	2013-04-23 09:00:00	0.189463	15.0	58.0	0.0399	CM	1	9	0	0.156537
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172815	2013-10-20 04:00:00	-0.050036	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	4	2	0.125036
172816	2013-10-20 05:00:00	0.176306	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	5	2	0.129694
172817	2013-10-20 06:00:00	0.005842	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	6	2	0.150158
172818	2013-10-20 07:00:00	-0.157141	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	7	2	0.236141
172819	2013-10-20 08:00:00	-0.141628	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	8	2	0.312628
172820	2013-10-20 09:00:00	0.041124	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	9	2	0.352876
172821	2013-10-20 10:00:00	0.646515	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	10	2	0.303485
172822	2013-10-20 11:00:00	0.059131	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	11	2	0.243869
172823	2013-10-20 12:00:00	-0.043581	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	12	2	0.352581
172824	2013-10-20 13:00:00	0.025959	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	13	2	0.280041
172825	2013-10-20 14:00:00	0.063204	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	14	2	0.231796
172826	2013-10-20 15:00:00	0.048402	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	15	2	0.247598
172827	2013-10-20 16:00:00	0.002518	15.0	60.0	0.6720	CM	6	16	2	0.295482
172828	2013-10-20 17:00:00	0.448101	15.0	60.0	0.6720	CM	6	17	2	0.417899
172829	2013-10-20 18:00:00	-0.031712	15.0	60.0	0.6720	CM	6	18	2	0.394712
172830	2013-10-20 19:00:00	0.023072	15.0	60.0	0.6720	CM	6	19	2	0.301928
172831	2013-10-20 20:00:00	-0.073839	15.0	60.0	0.6720	CM	6	20	2	0.286839
172832	2013-10-20 21:00:00	-0.133330	15.0	60.0	0.6720	CM	6	21	2	0.281330
172833	2013-10-20 22:00:00	-0.164549	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	22	2	0.231549
172834	2013-10-20 23:00:00	-0.077590	15.0	59.0	0.0399	CM	6	23	2	0.160590
172835	2013-10-21 00:00:00	-0.068899	15.0	59.0	0.0399	CM	0	0	2	0.138899
172836	2013-10-21 01:00:00	-0.057239	15.0	59.0	0.0399	CM	0	1	2	0.134239
172837	2013-10-21 02:00:00	-0.049731	15.0	59.0	0.0399	CM	0	2	2	0.127731
172838	2013-10-21 03:00:00	-0.063047	15.0	59.0	0.0399	CM	0	3	2	0.132047
172839	2013-10-31 02:00:00	-0.052853	13.0	56.0	0.6720	H3	3	2	2	0.126853
172840	2013-10-31 03:00:00	-0.048703	13.0	56.0	0.6720	H3	3	3	2	0.127703
172841	2013-10-31 04:00:00	-0.076388	13.0	56.0	0.6720	H3	3	4	2	0.141388
172842	2013-10-31 05:00:00	-0.071596	13.0	56.0	0.0399	L3	3	5	2	0.153596

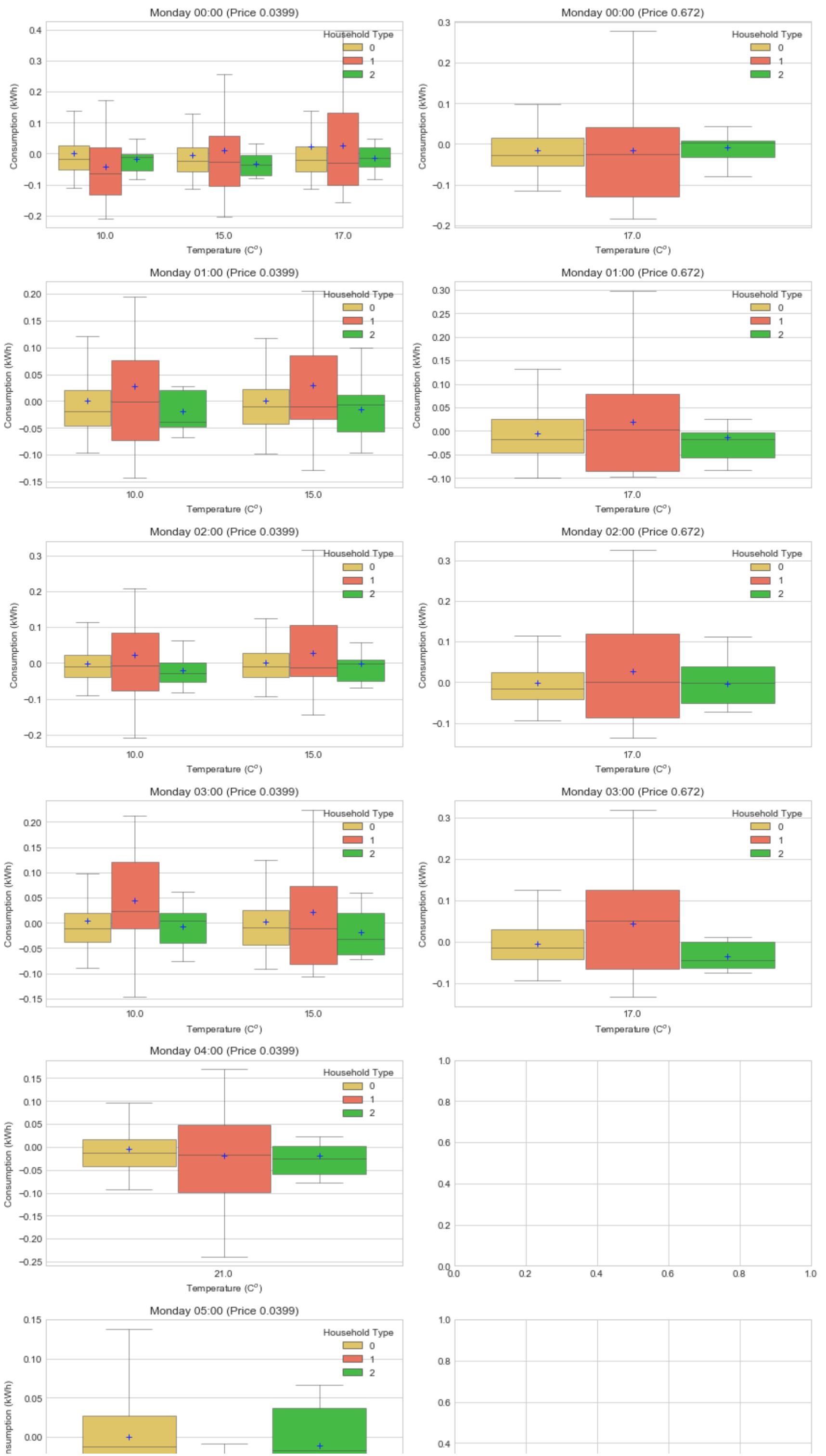
	GMT	Consumption	TempC	TempF	Price	Event_tags	Day of week	Hour of day	Household type	Predicted consumption
172843	2013-10-31 06:00:00	0.040278	13.0	56.0	0.0399	L3	3	6	2	0.196722
172844	2013-10-31 07:00:00	0.120918	13.0	56.0	0.0399	L3	3	7	2	0.255082

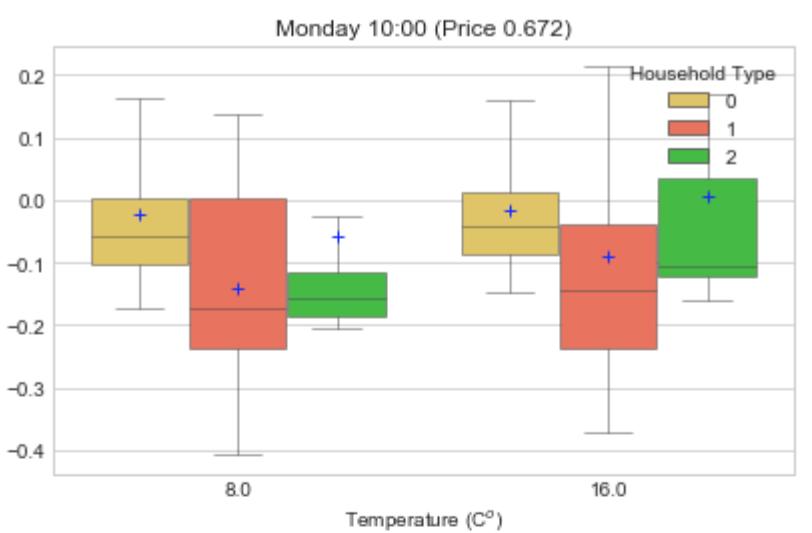
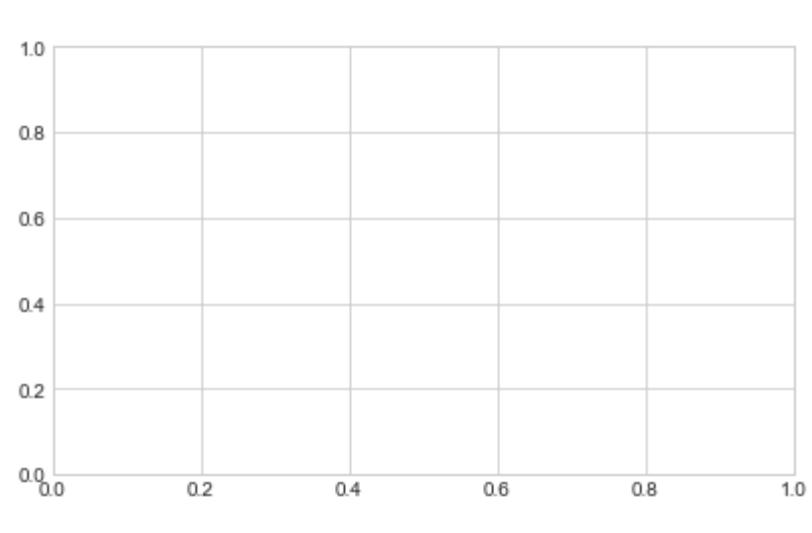
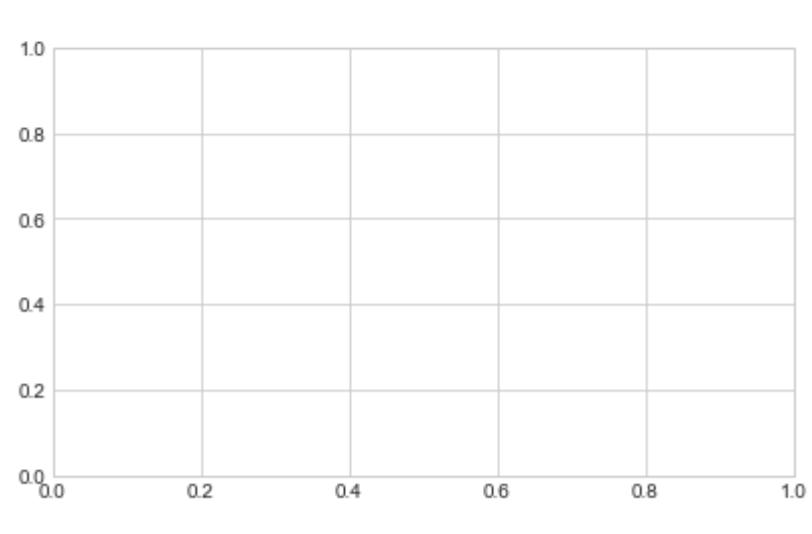
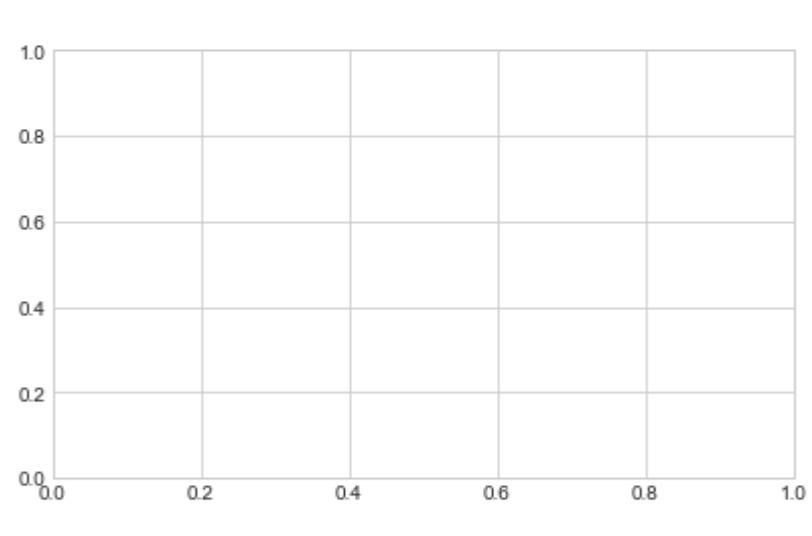
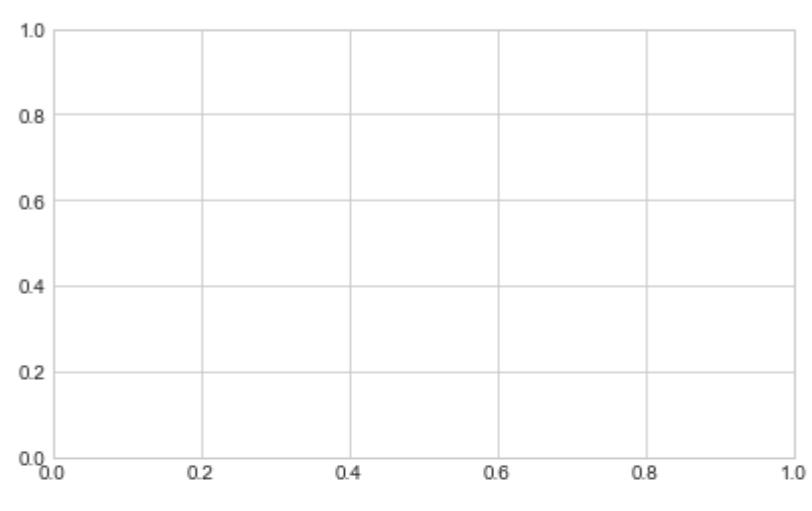
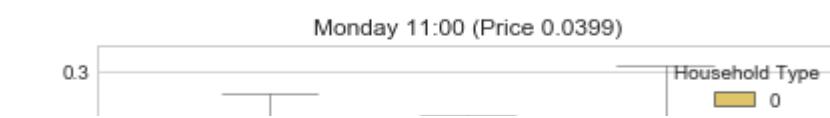
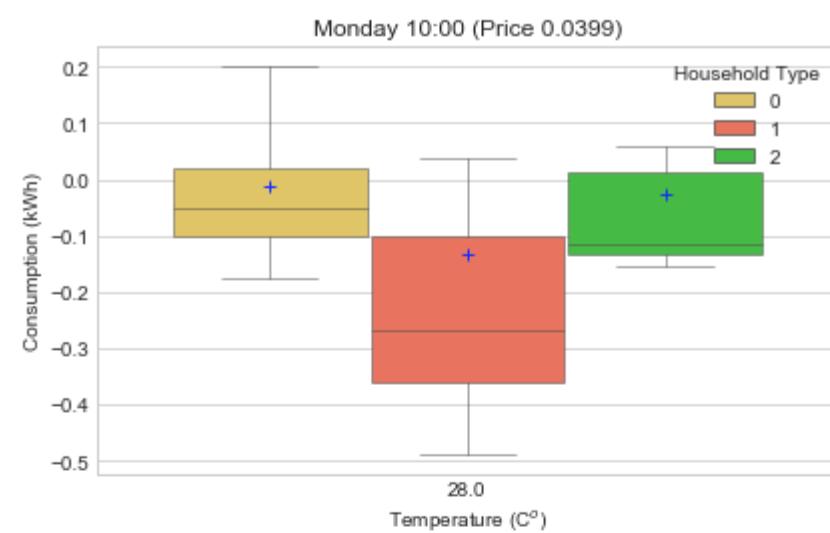
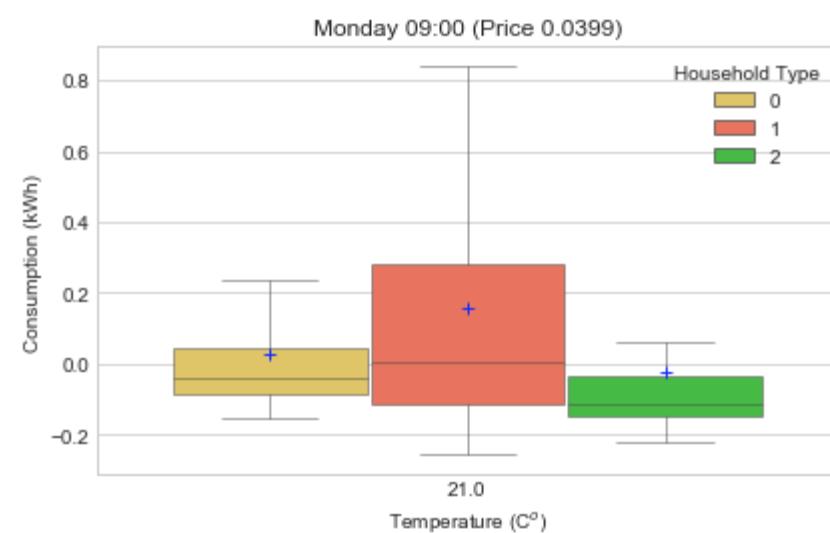
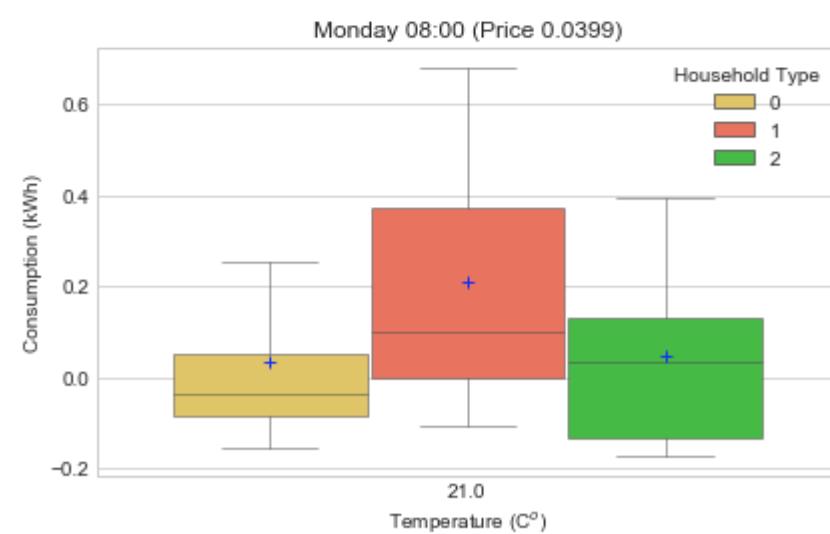
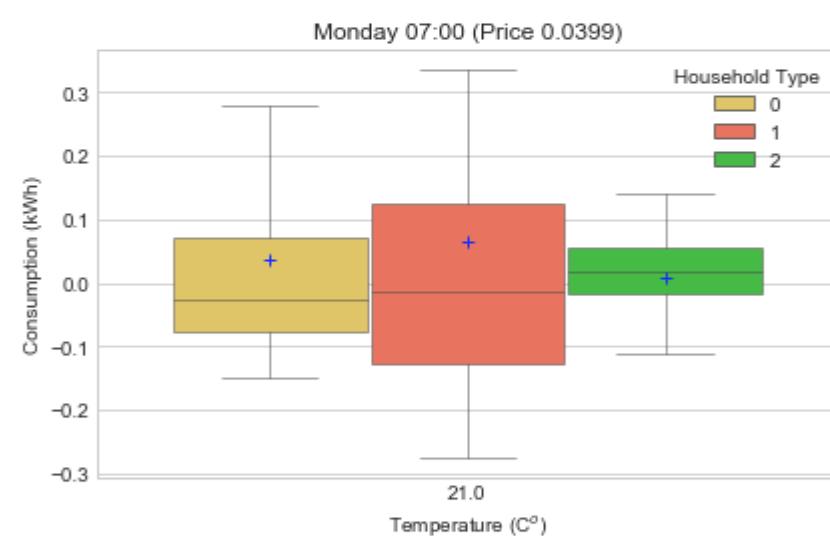
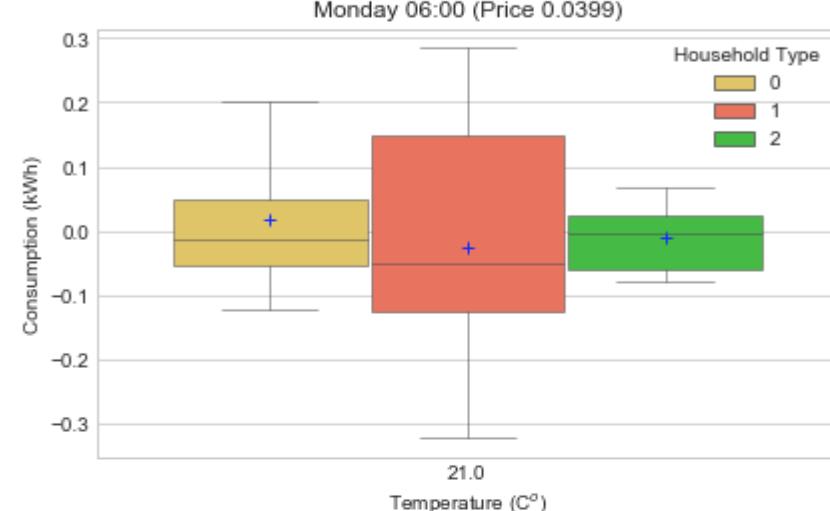
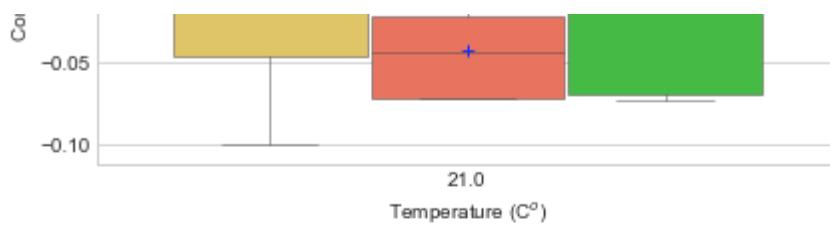
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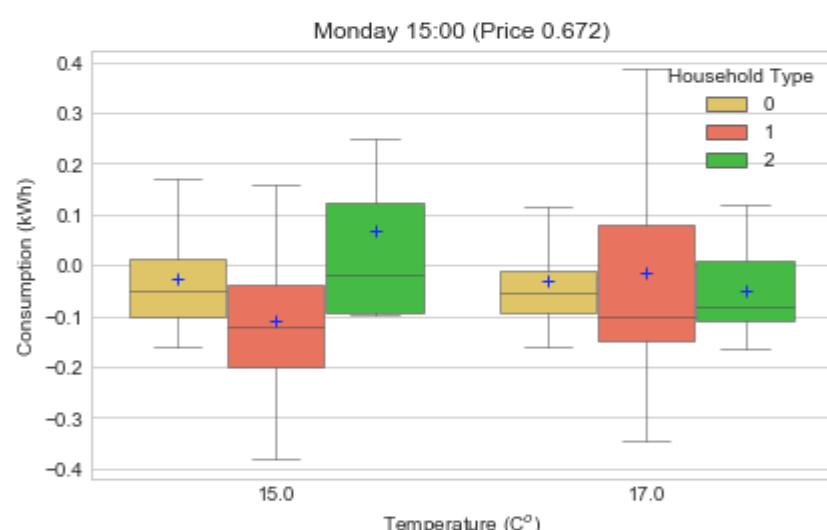
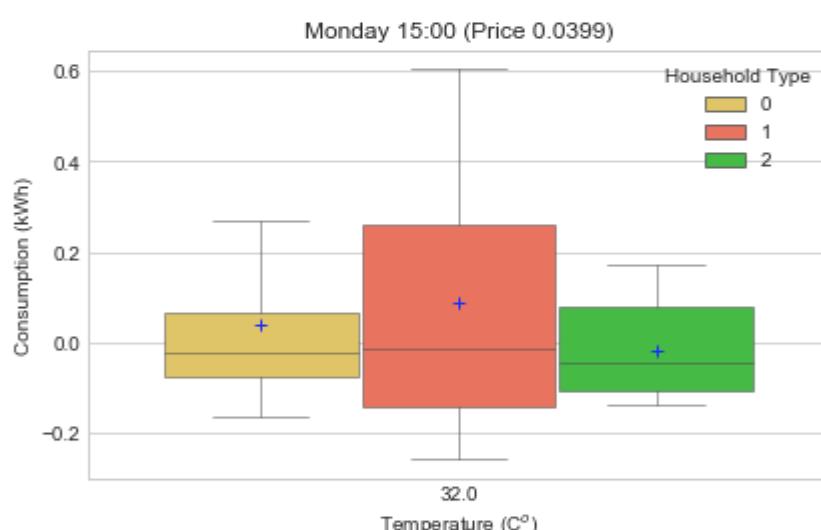
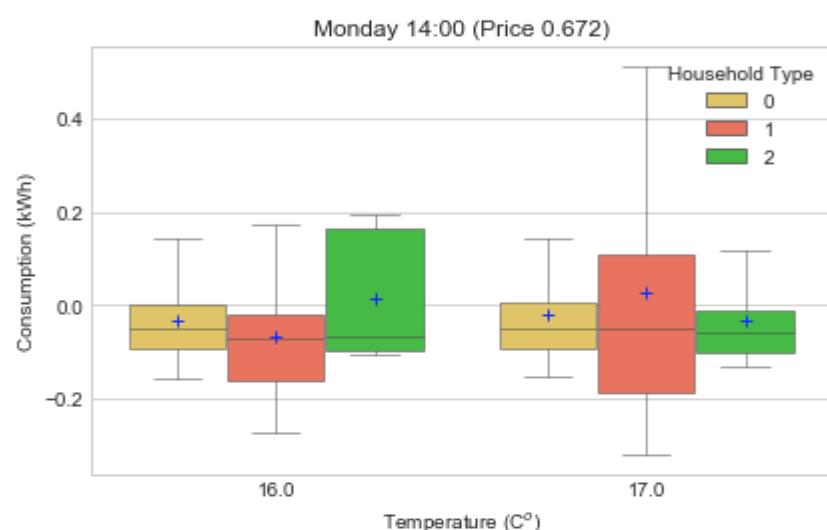
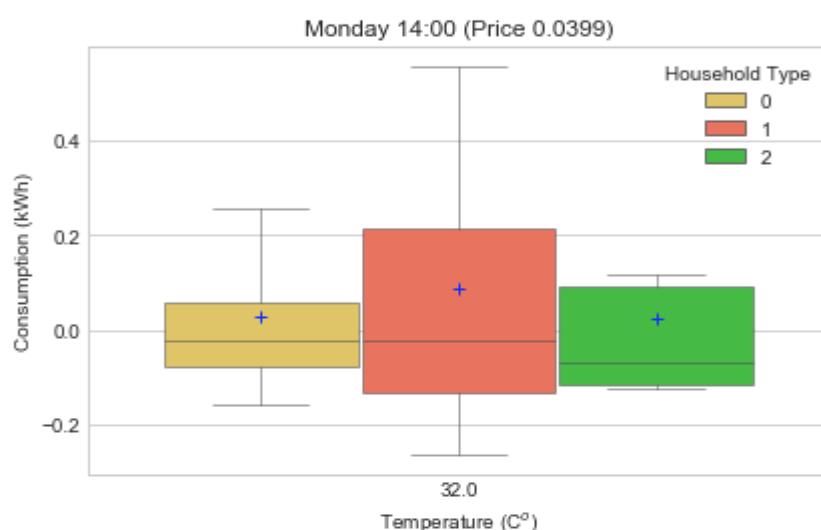
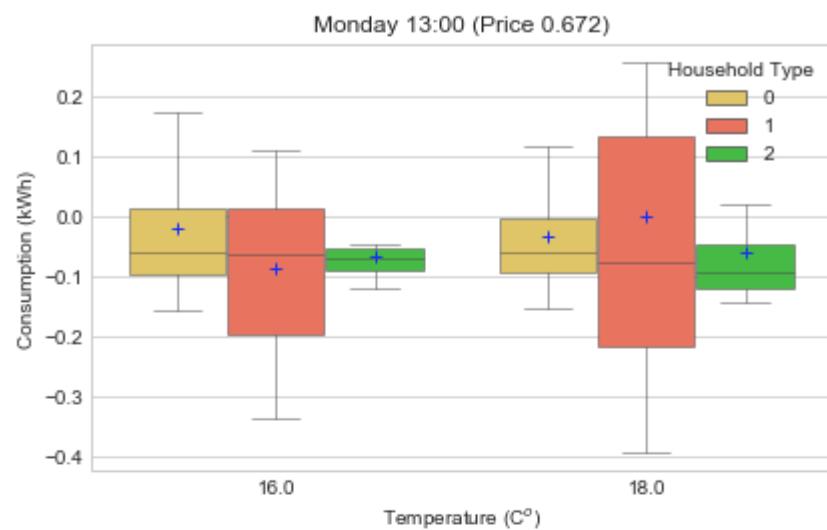
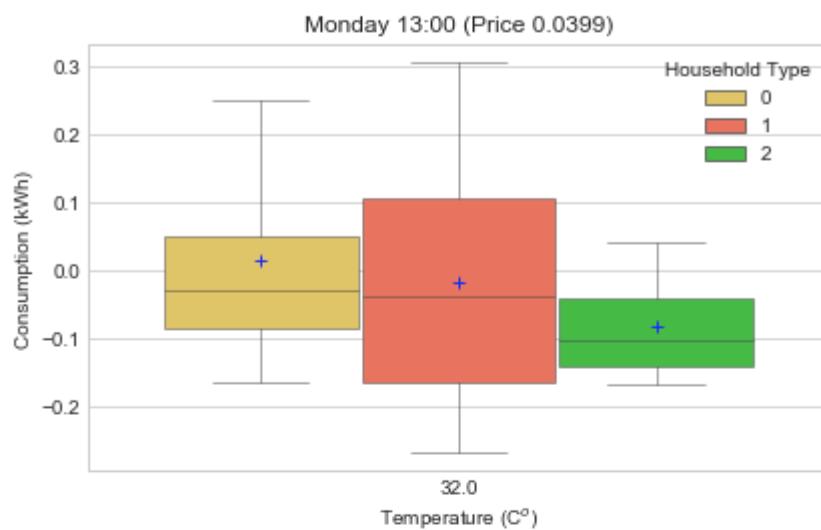
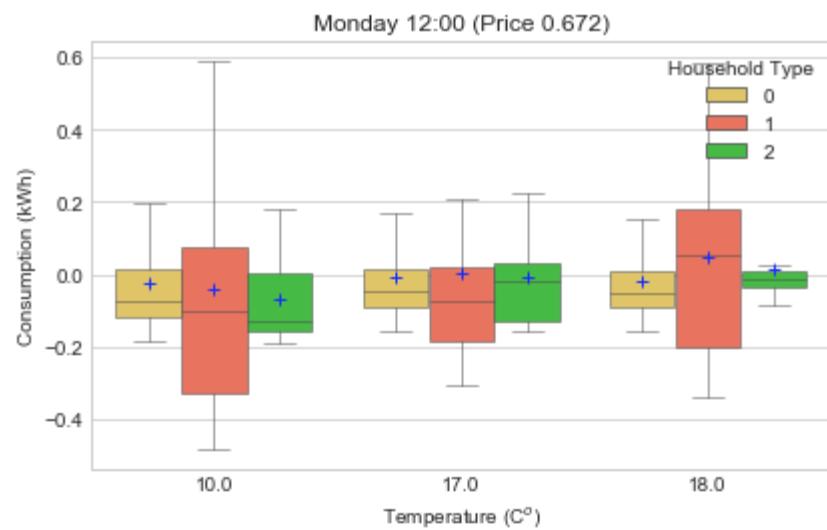
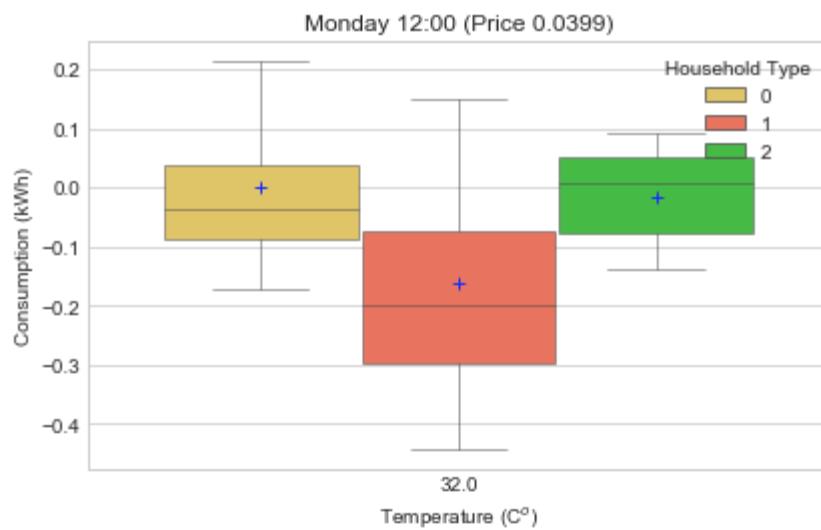
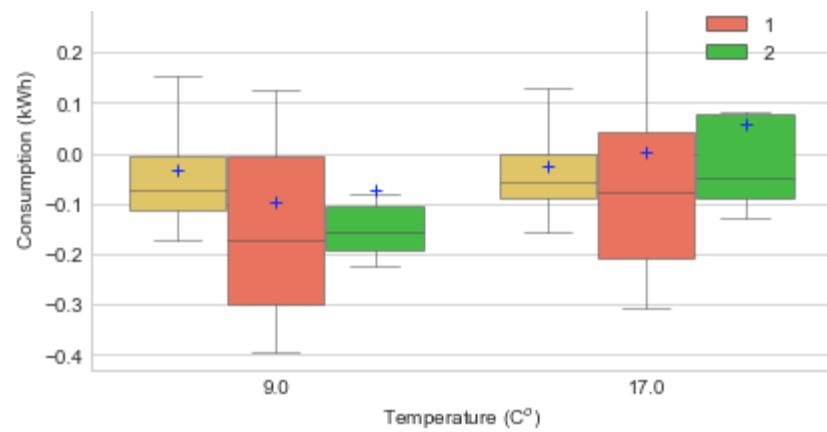
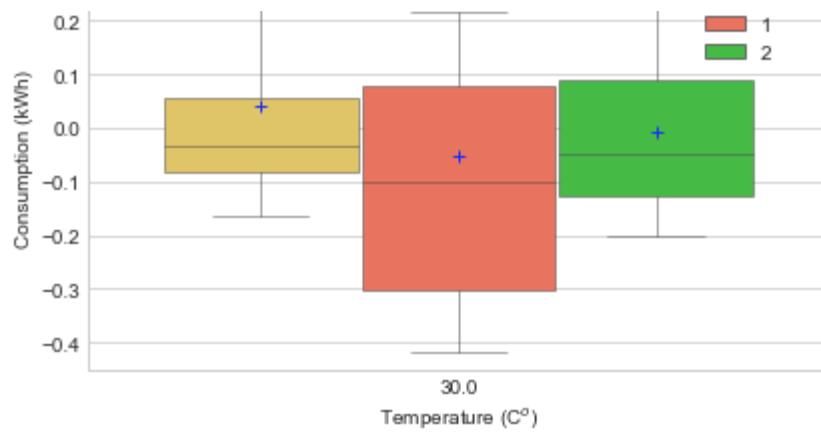
Then plot the properties based on from the smallest unit (day of week, hour, temp) to (day of week, hour), (day of week, temp), (hour, temp), (day of week), (hour), (temp) for different prices (high and low) so we will have very comprehensive price responsiveness of three different groups

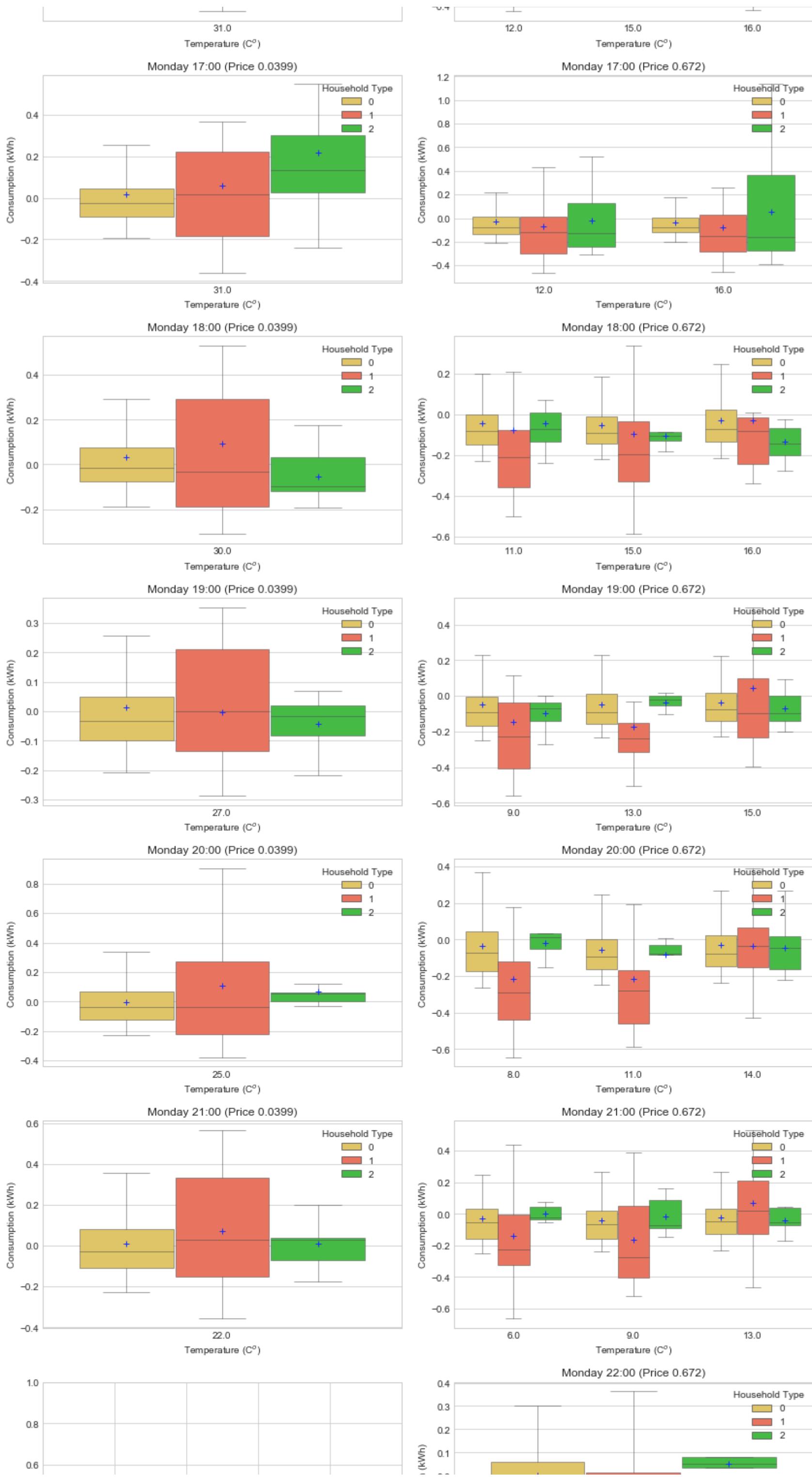
a) Day of week - hour - temperature : prices

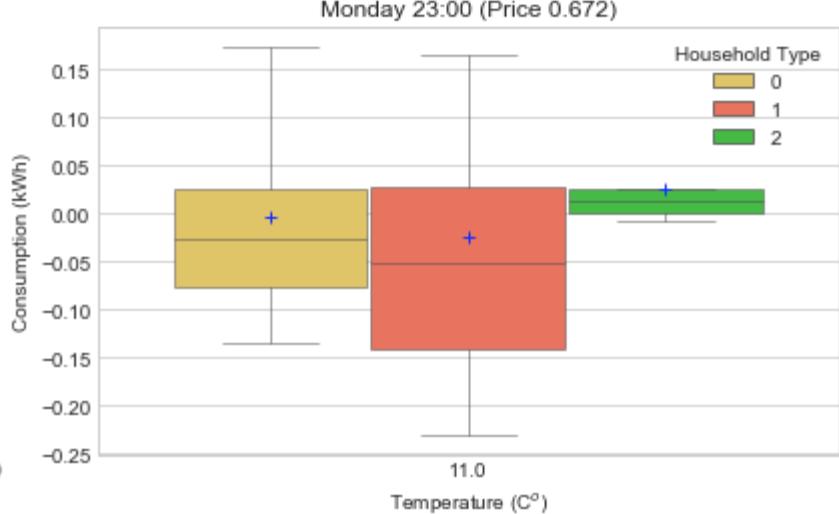
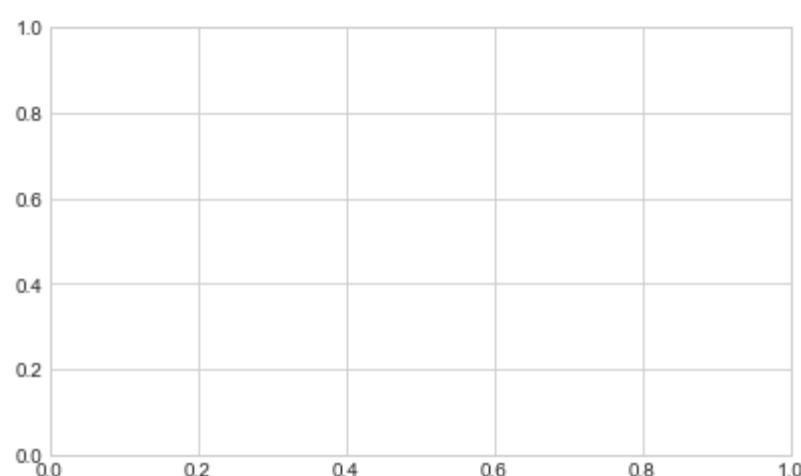
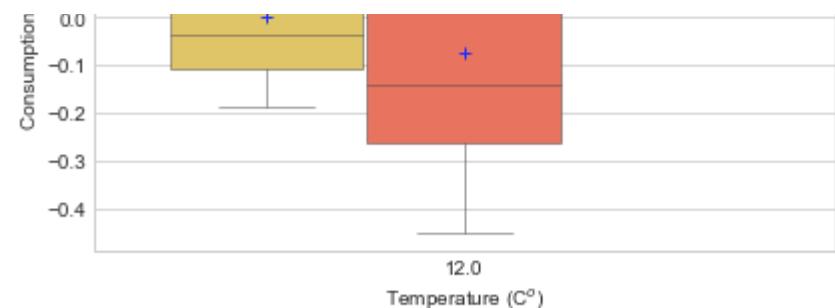
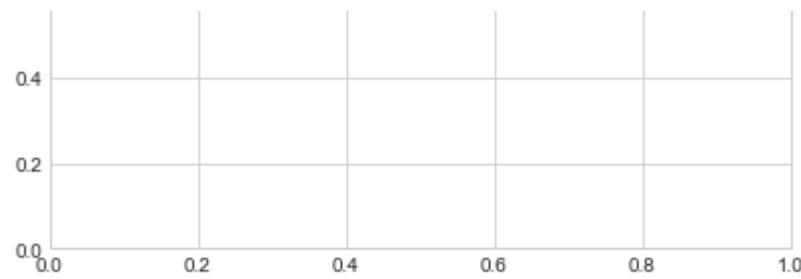
```
In [61]: # Monday hourly price responsiveness with different temperature and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
day_of_week = 0 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week]
for p in range(2): # two price levels
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 2, 2 * i + (p + 1)))
        df_day_hour = df_day[(df_day['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_day['Price'] == prices[p])]
        if df_day_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            if i <= 9:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1],
                palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+",
                "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
        else:
            sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1],
            palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+",
            "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' ' + str(i) + ':00 (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
plt.tight_layout()
```



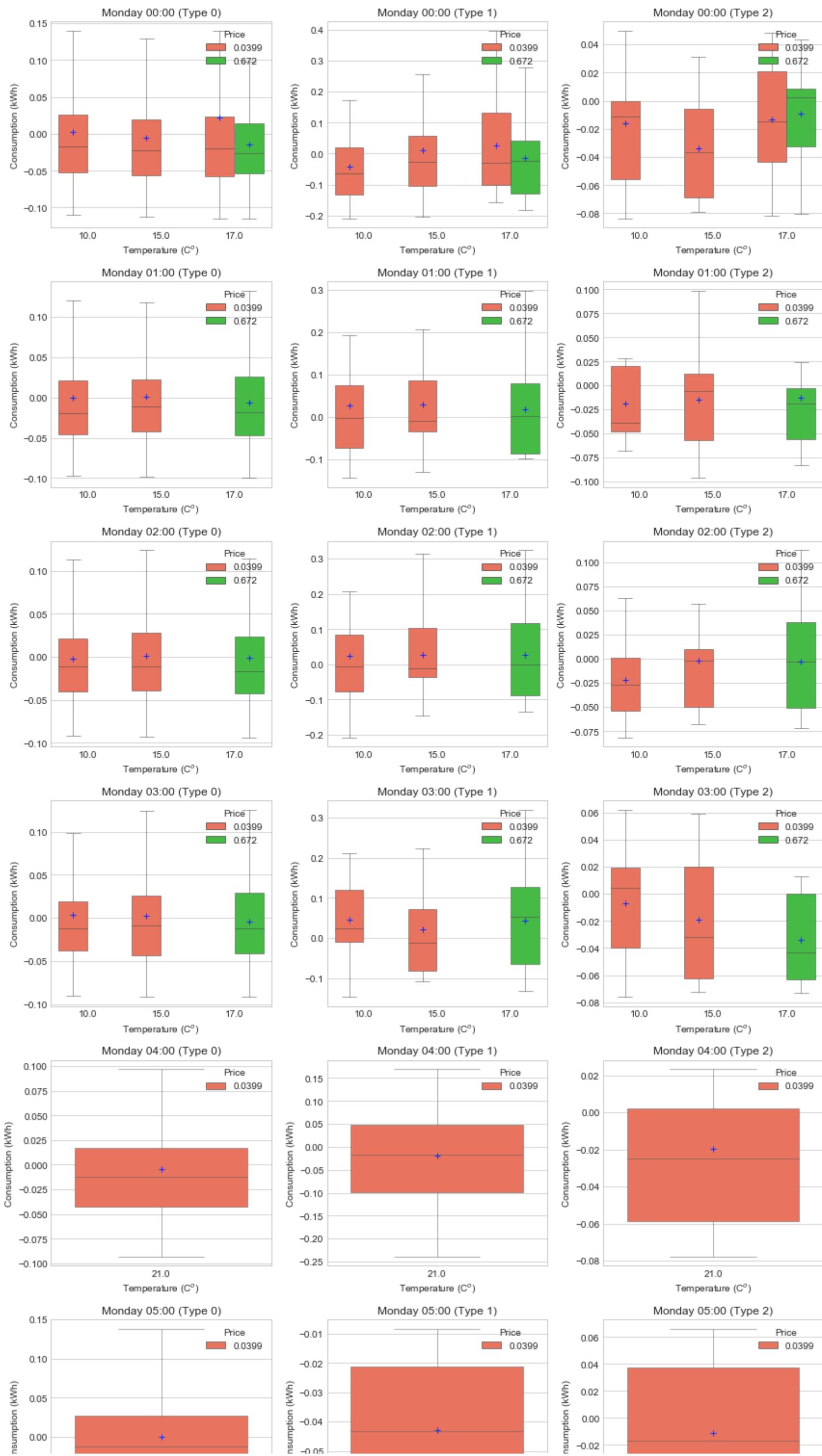


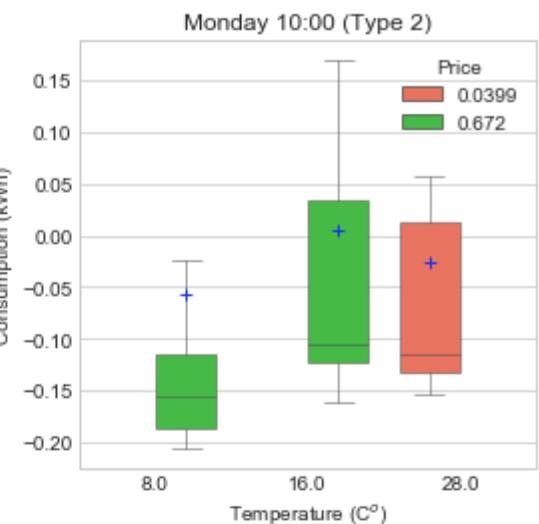
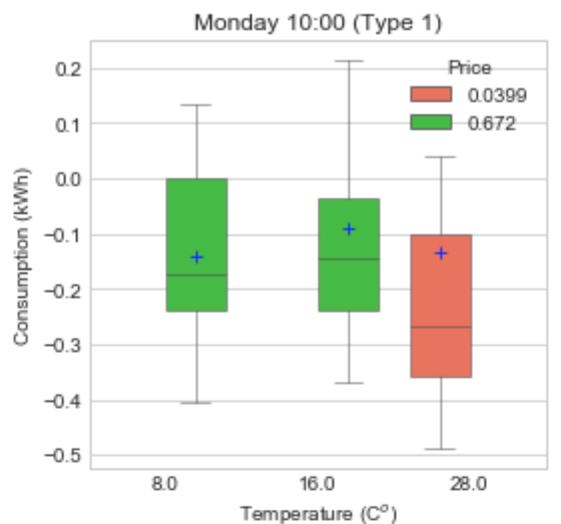
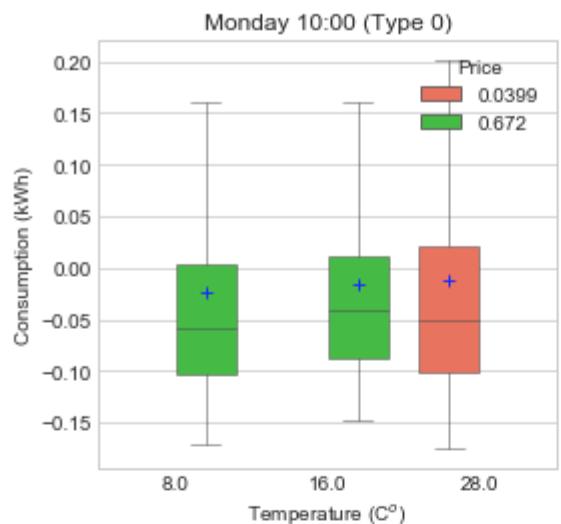
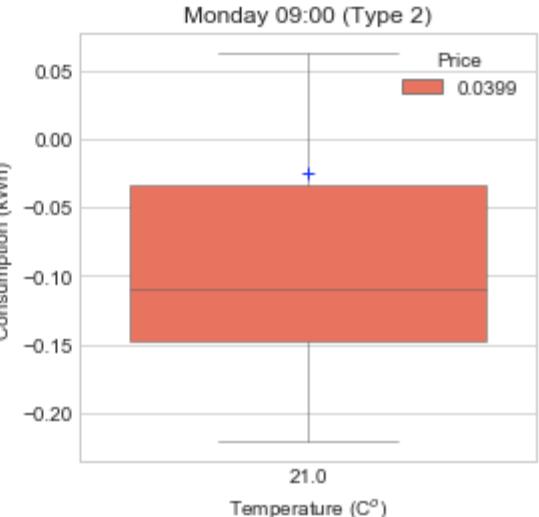
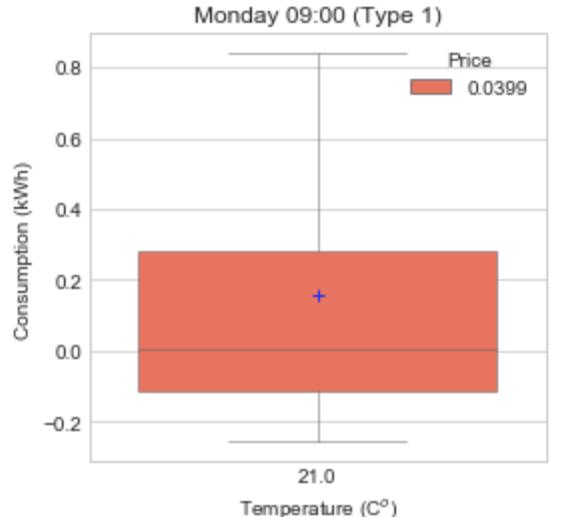
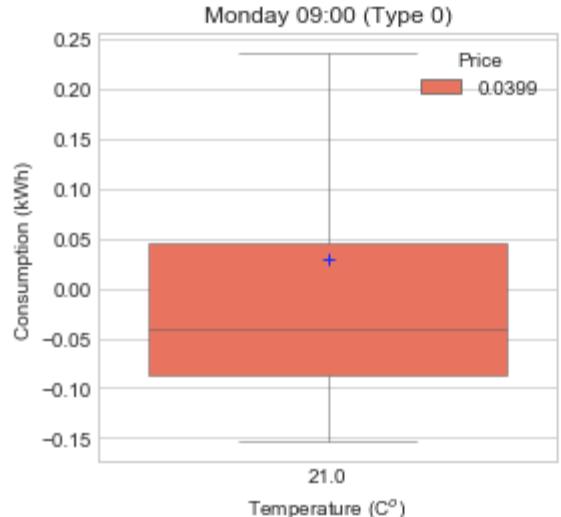
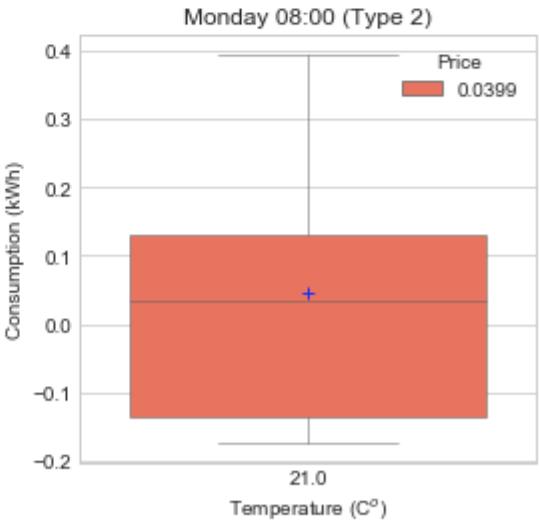
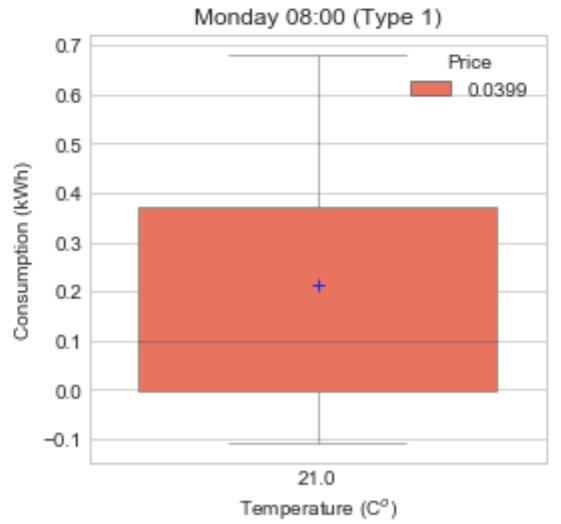
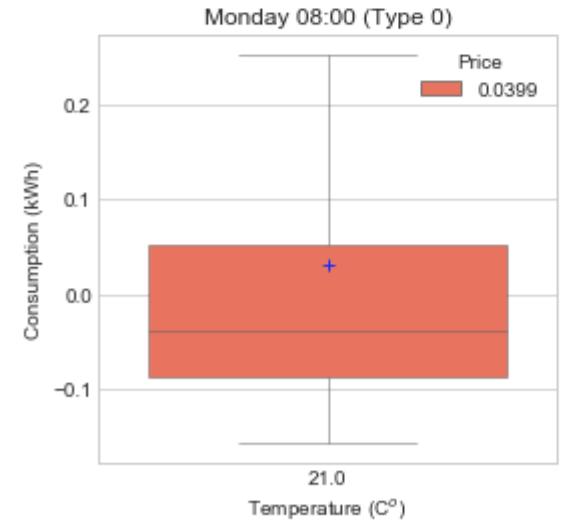
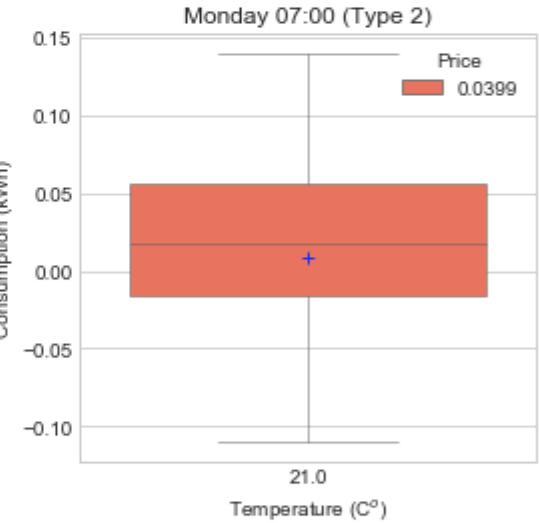
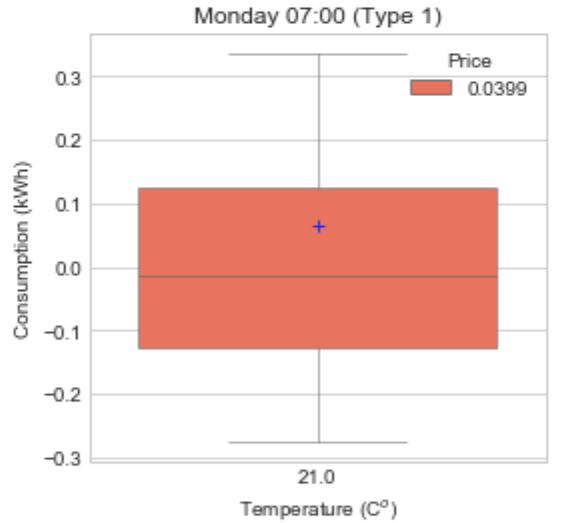
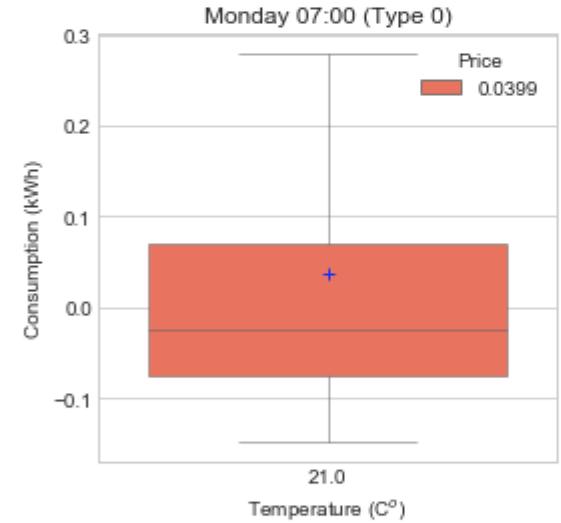
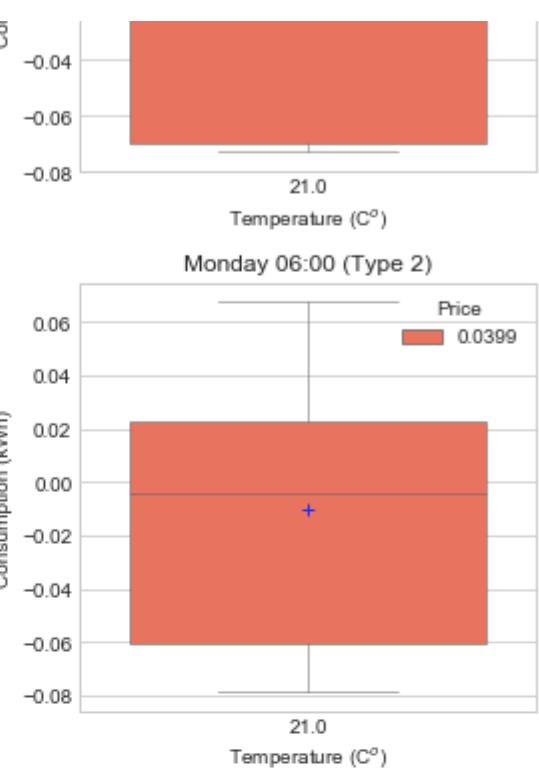
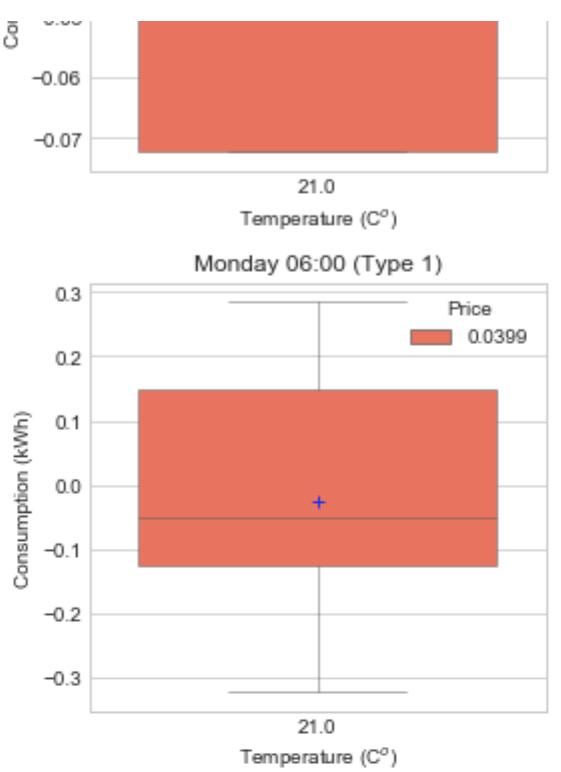
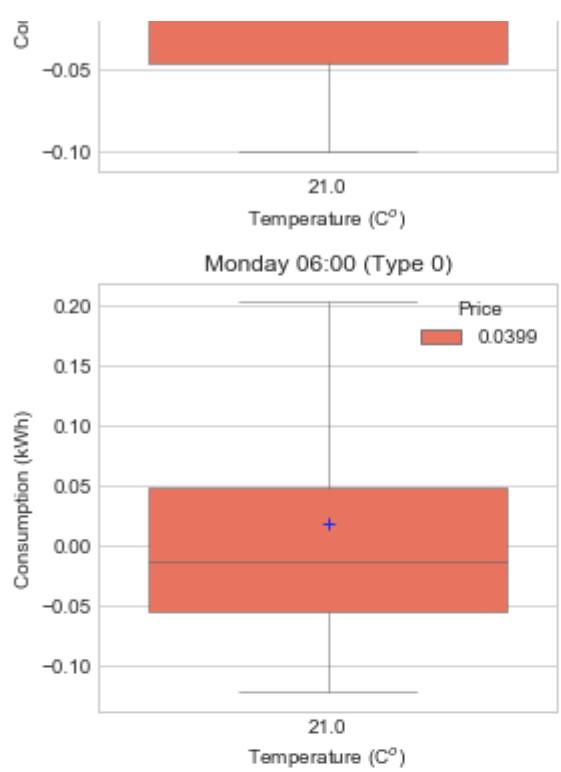


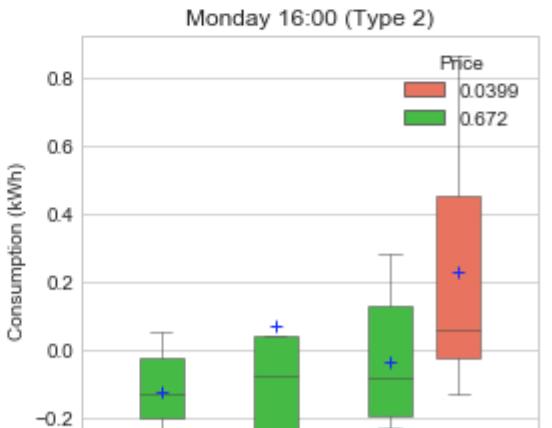
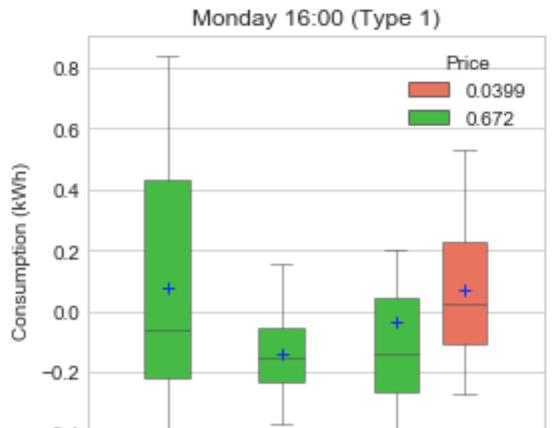
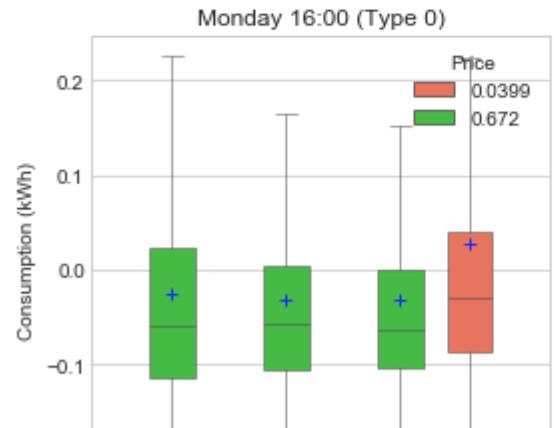
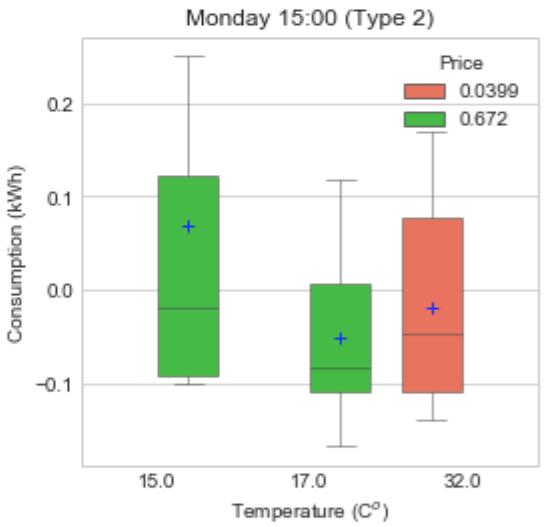
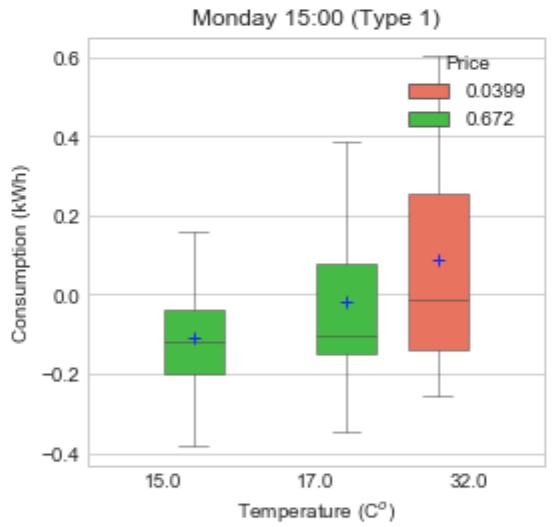
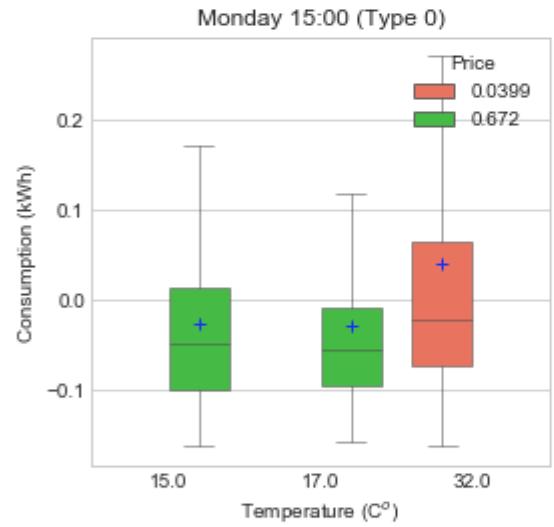
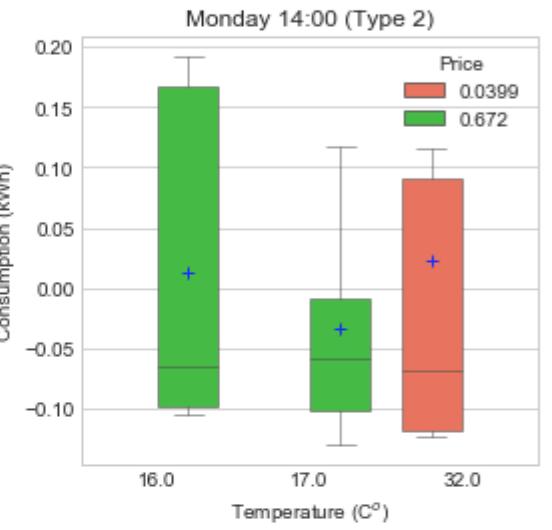
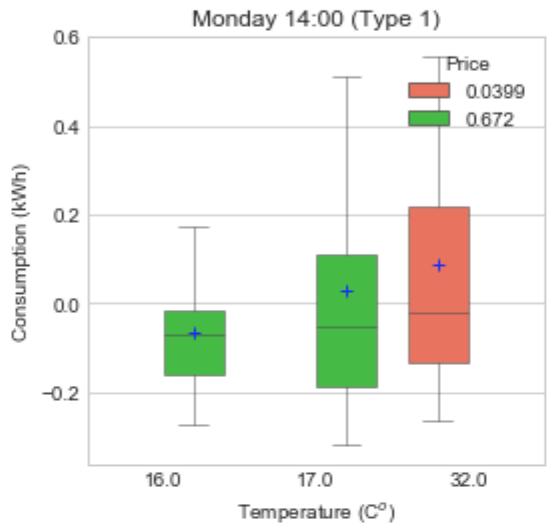
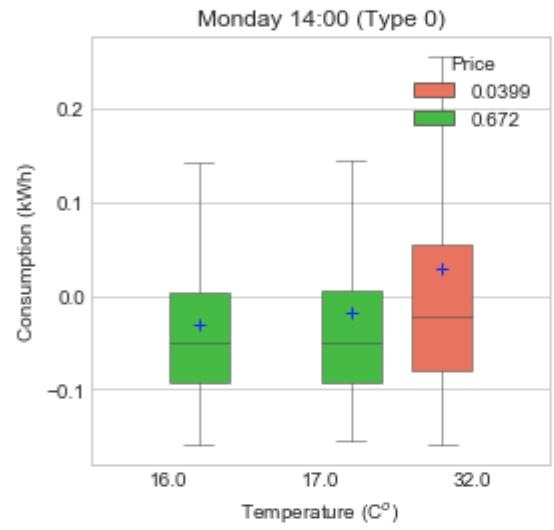
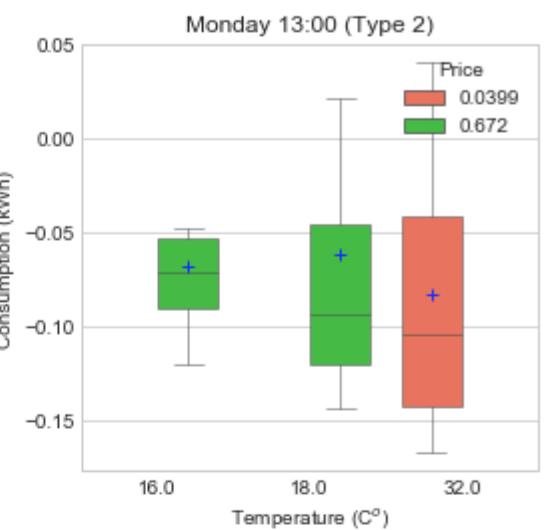
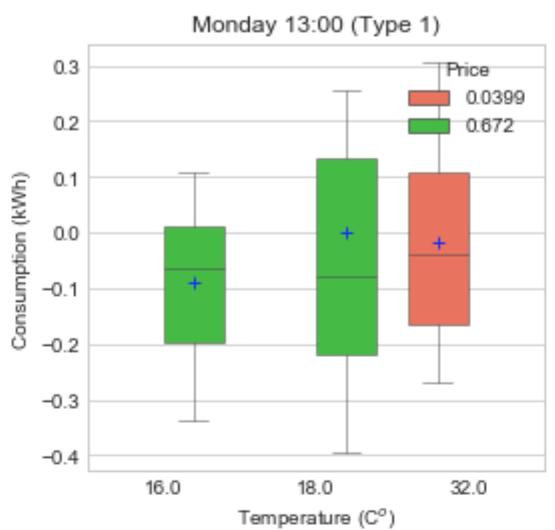
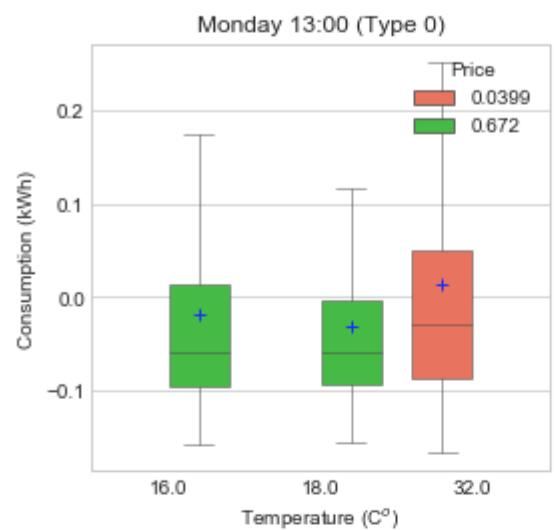
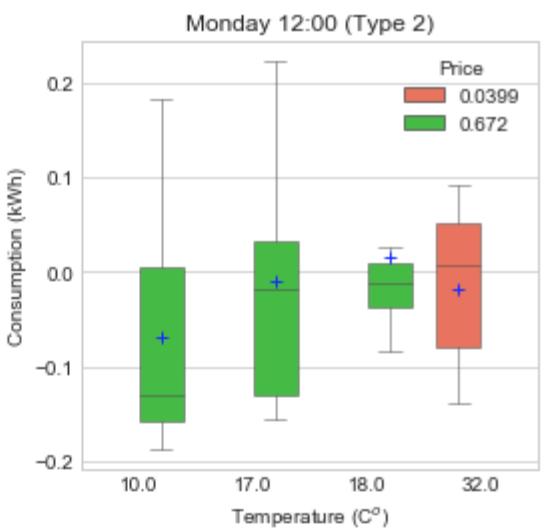
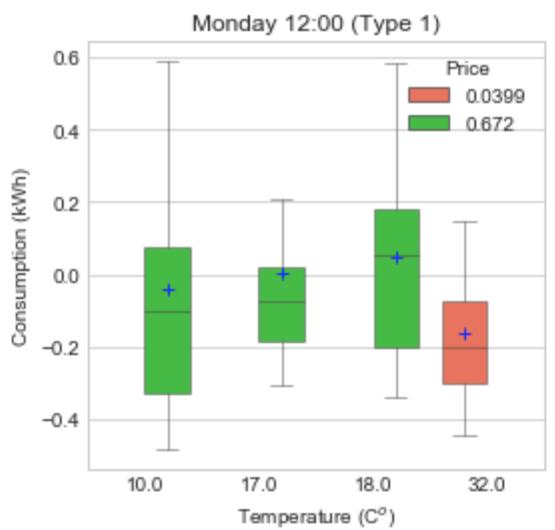
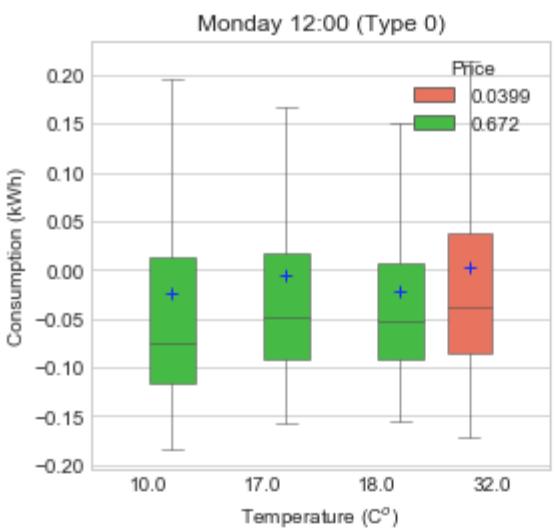
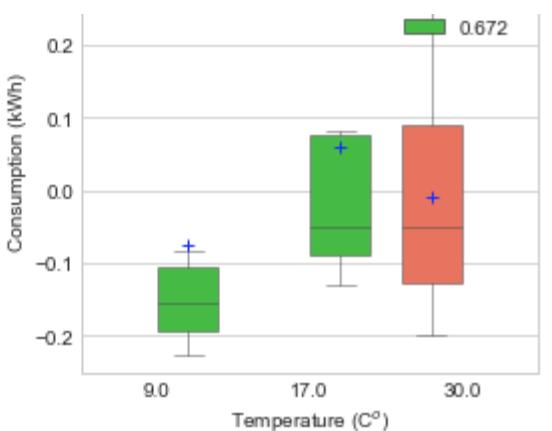
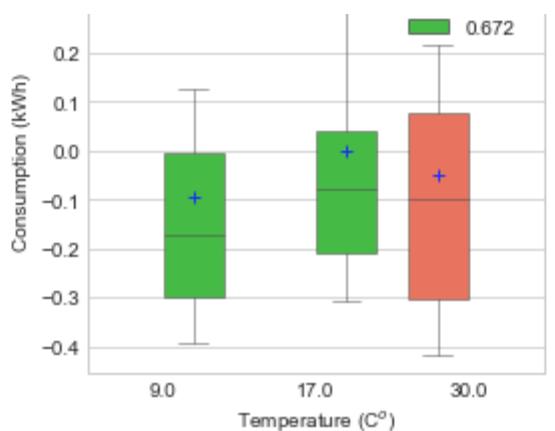
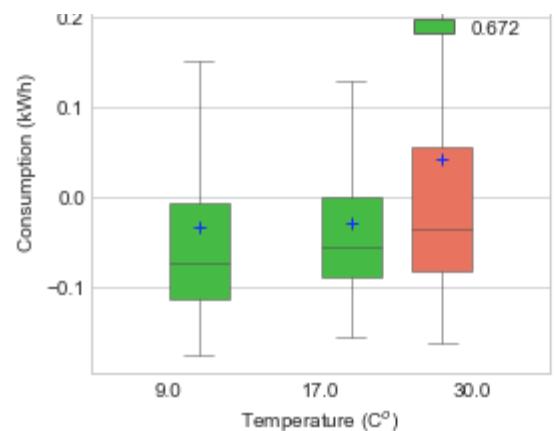


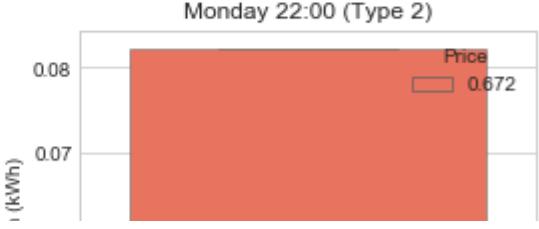
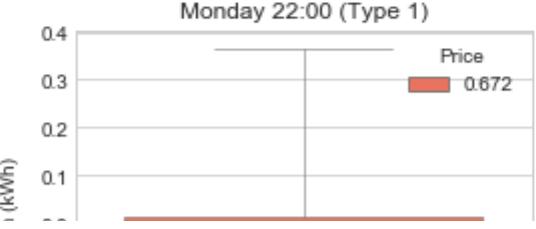
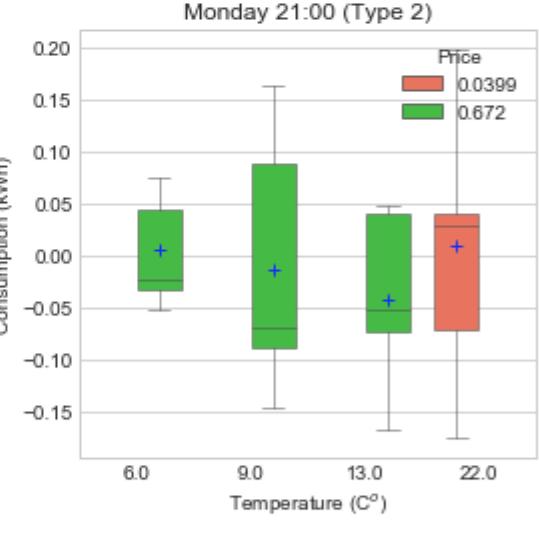
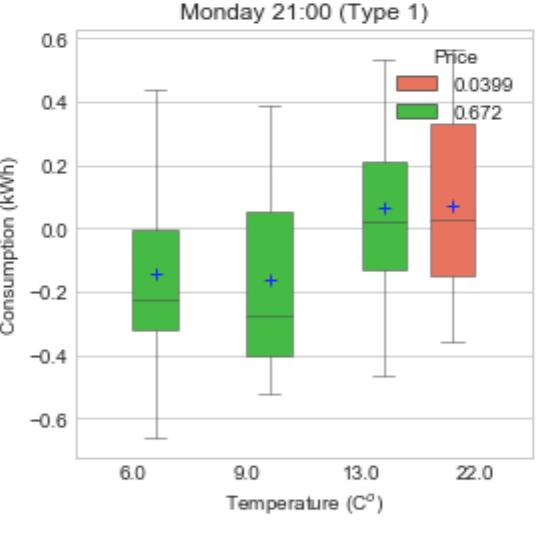
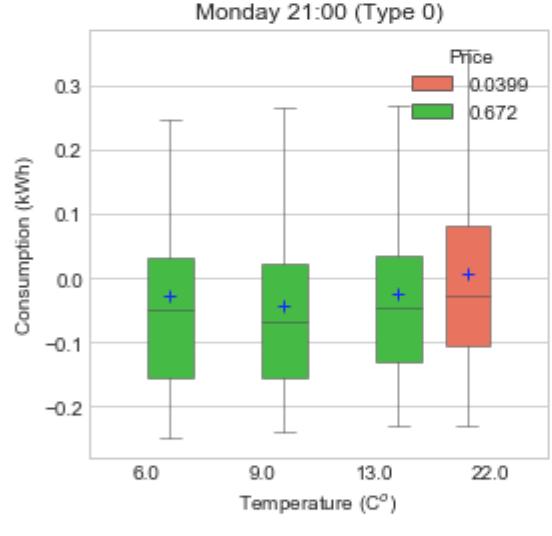
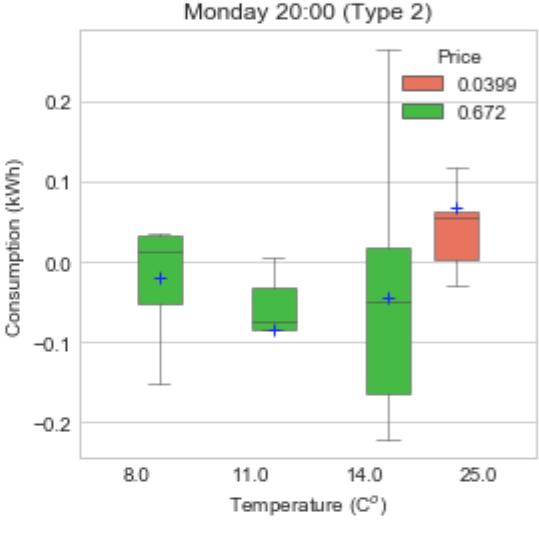
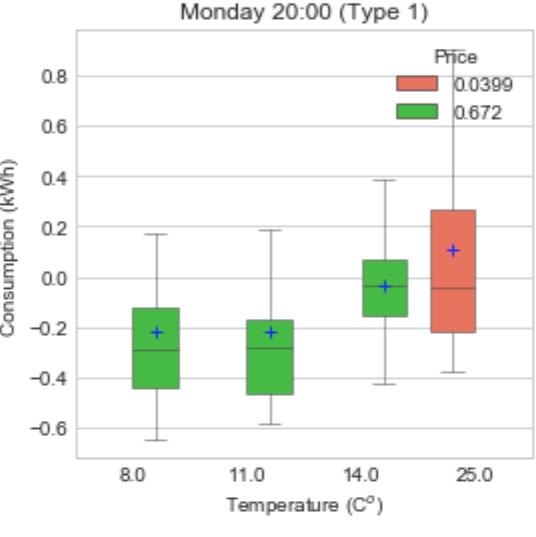
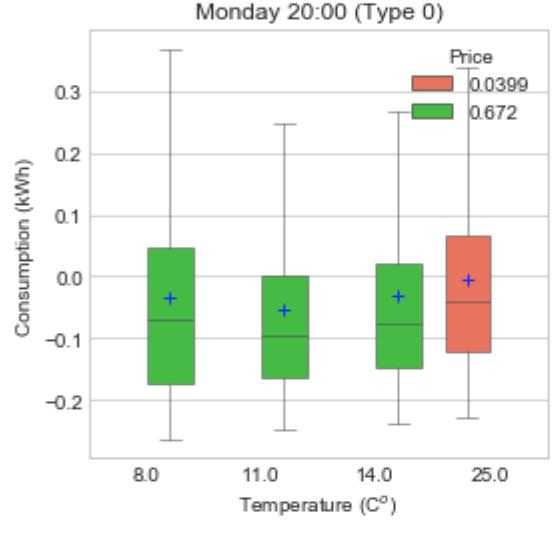
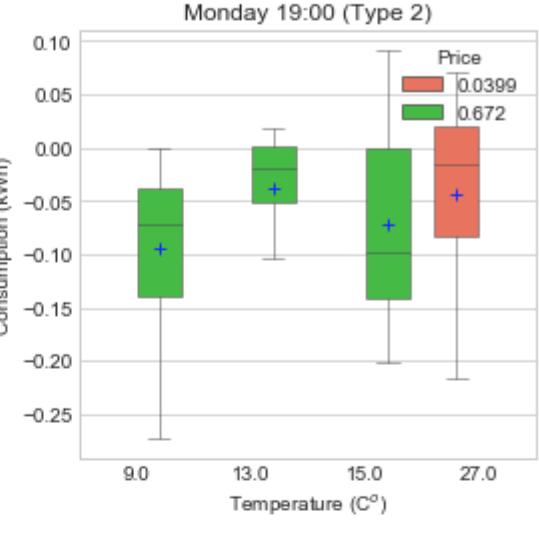
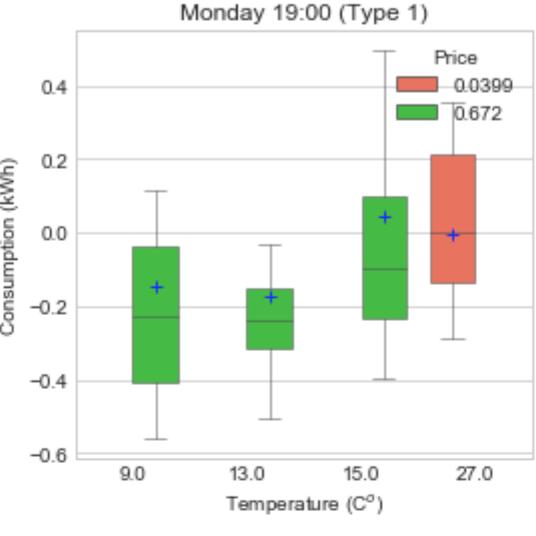
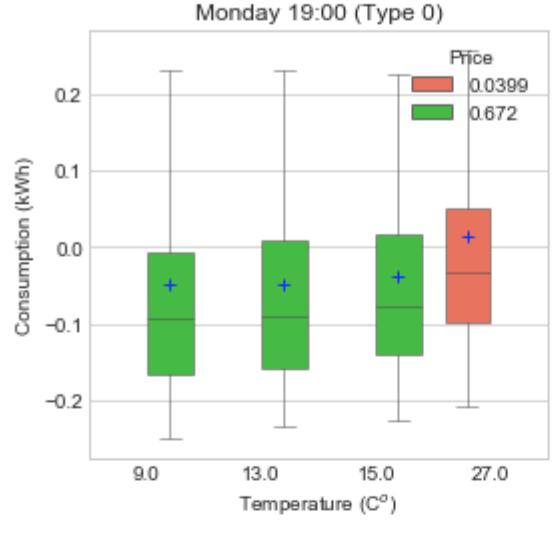
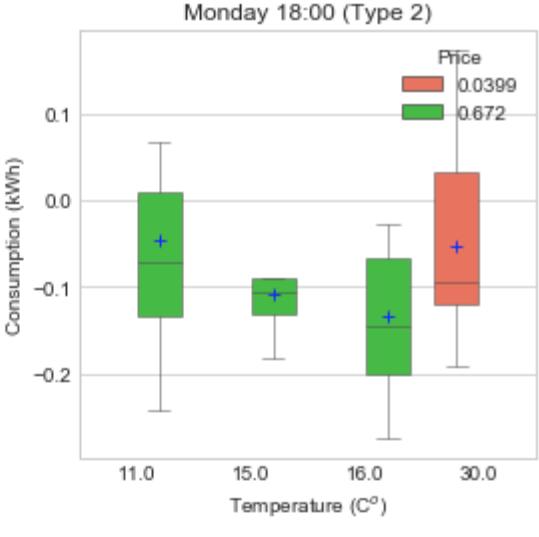
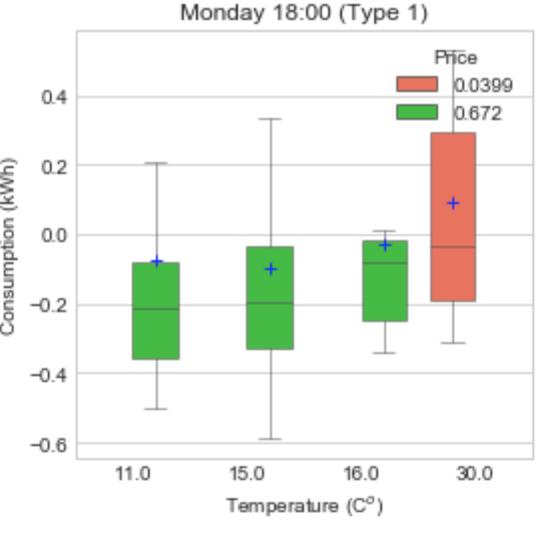
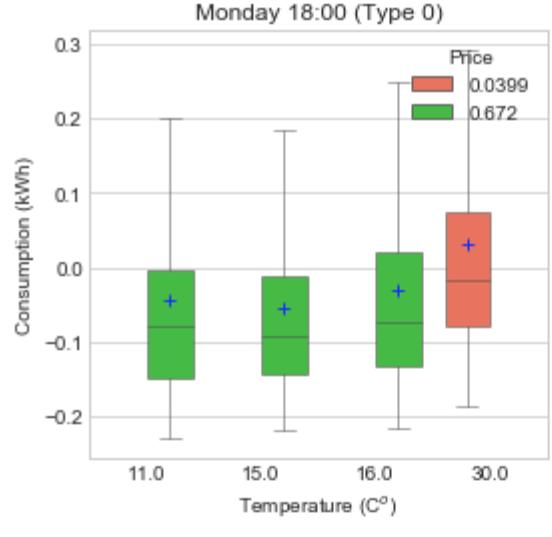
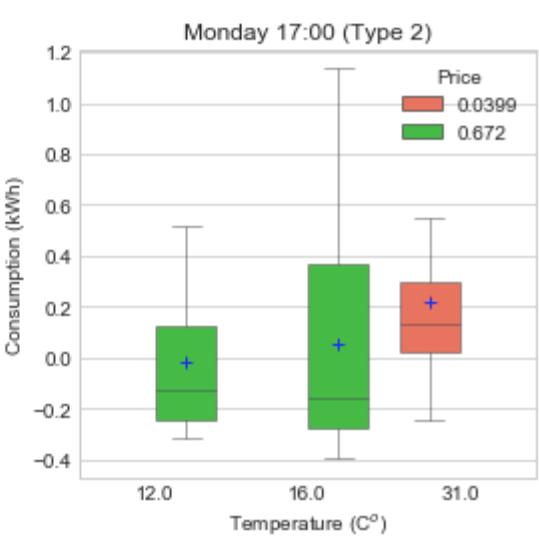
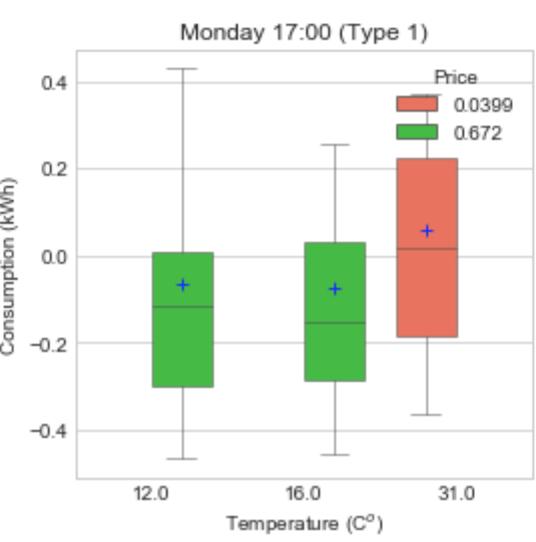
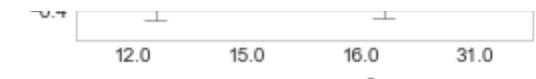
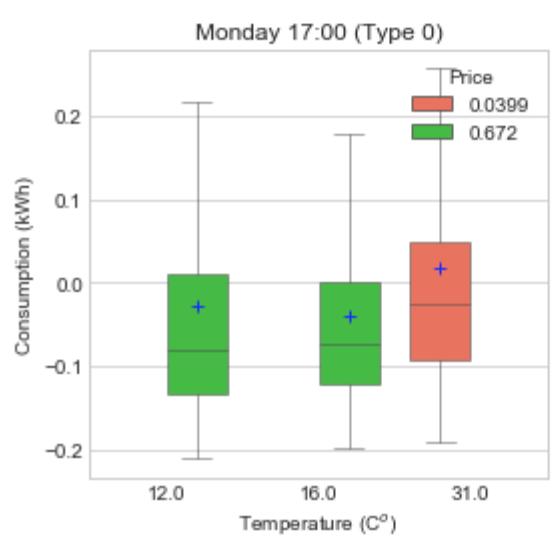
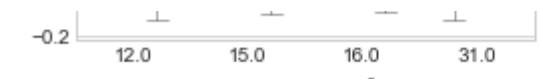


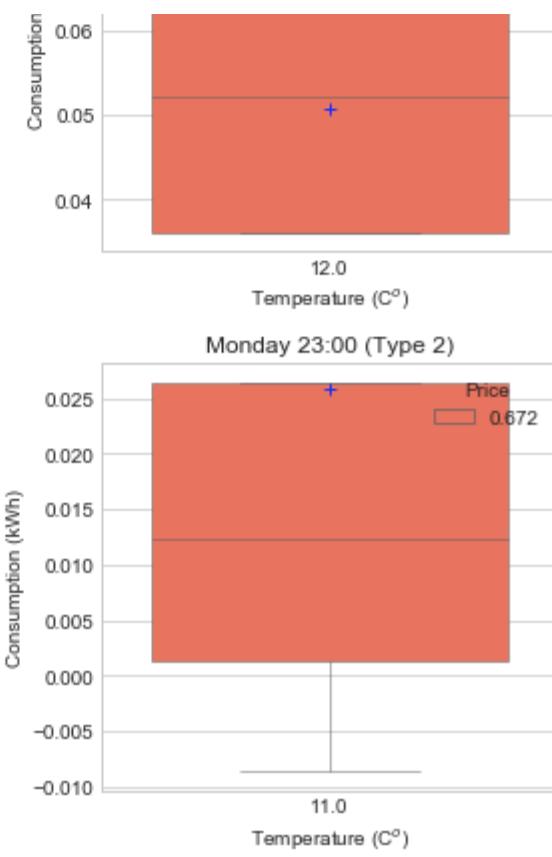
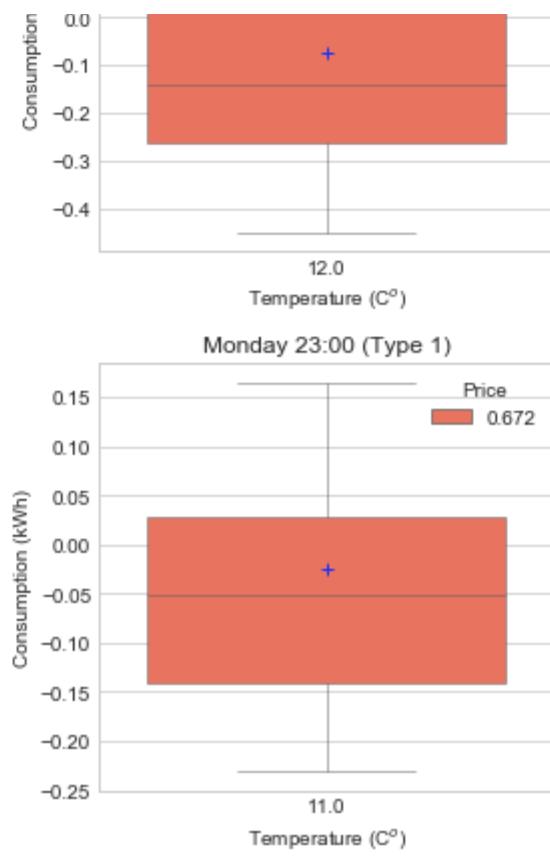
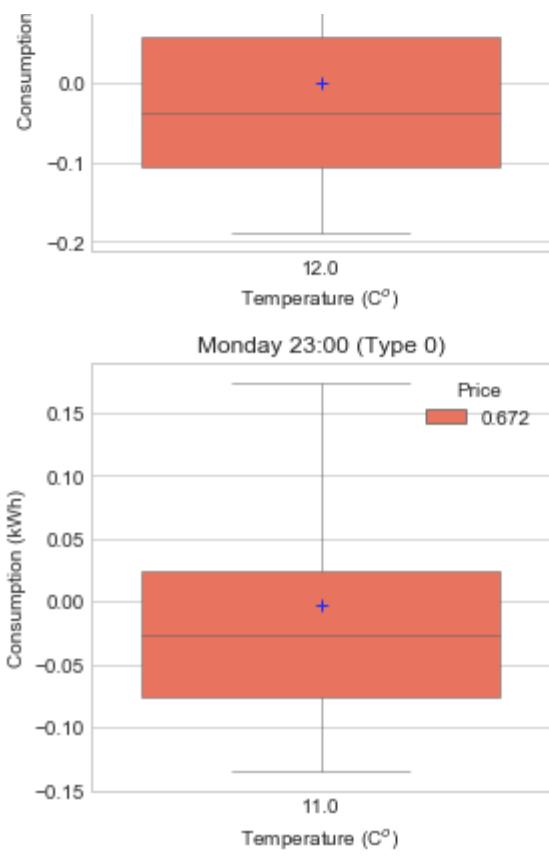
```
In [62]: # Price comparison version
# Monday hourly price responsiveness with different temperature and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
day_of_week = 0 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week]
for g in range(3): # three types
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3 * i + (g + 1)))
        df_day_hour = df_day[(df_day['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_day['Household type'] == g)]
        if df_day_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            if i <= 9:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
                l.set_title('Price')
                for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                    artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
                ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
            else:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' ' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
                l.set_title('Price')
                for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                    artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
                ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
plt.tight_layout()
```



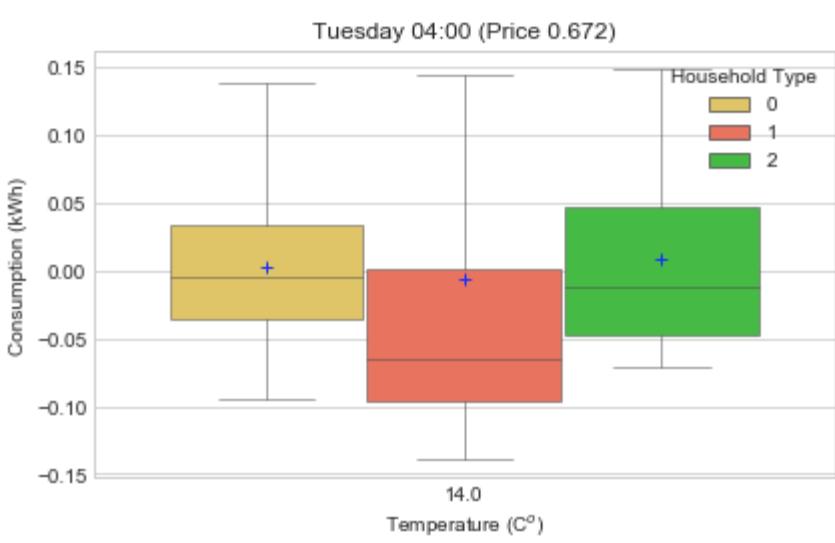
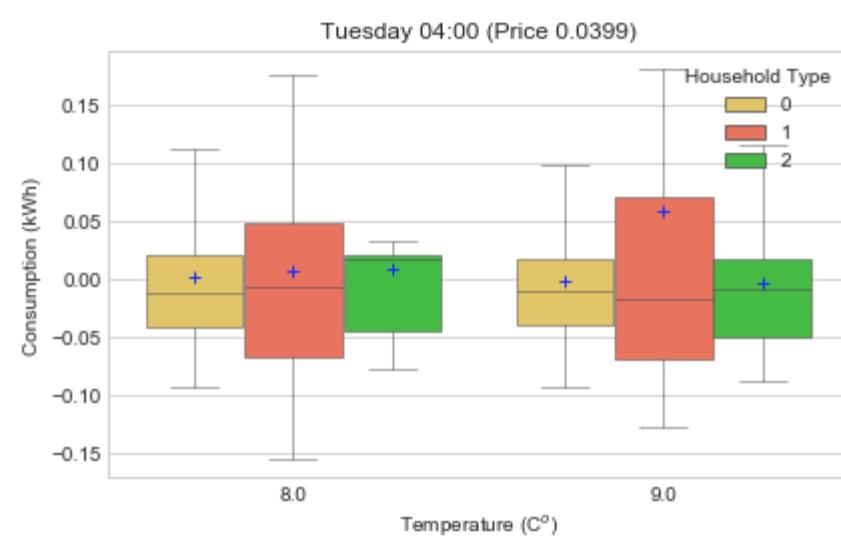
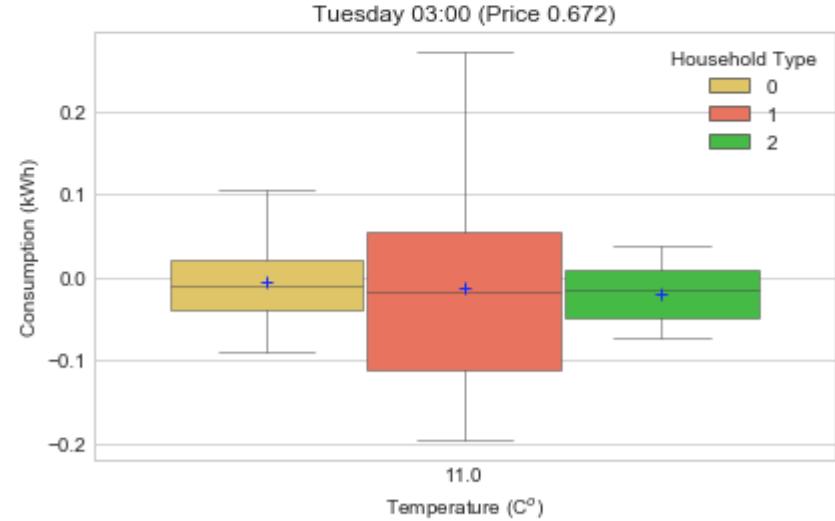
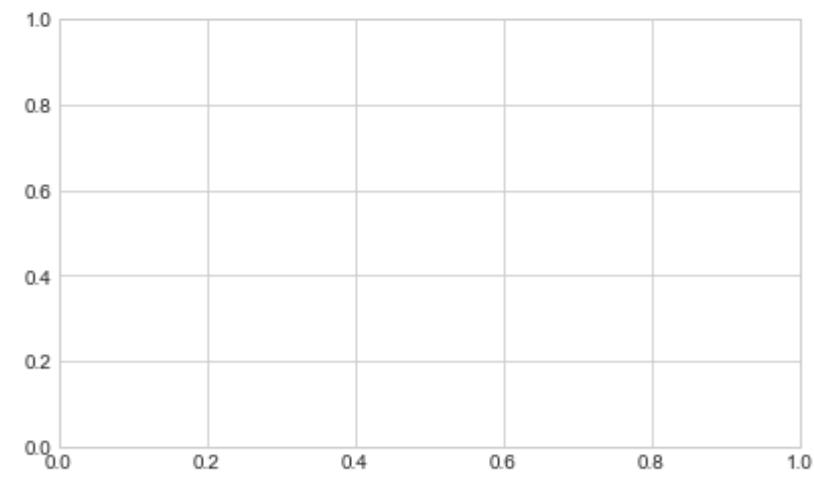
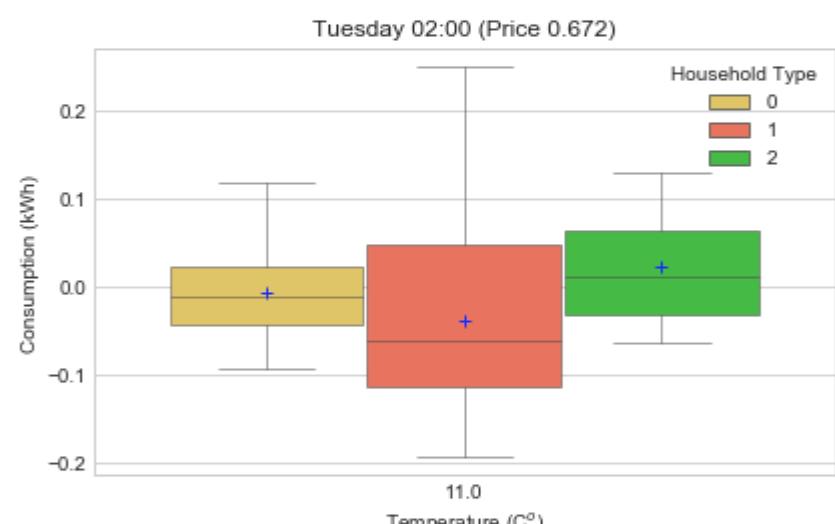
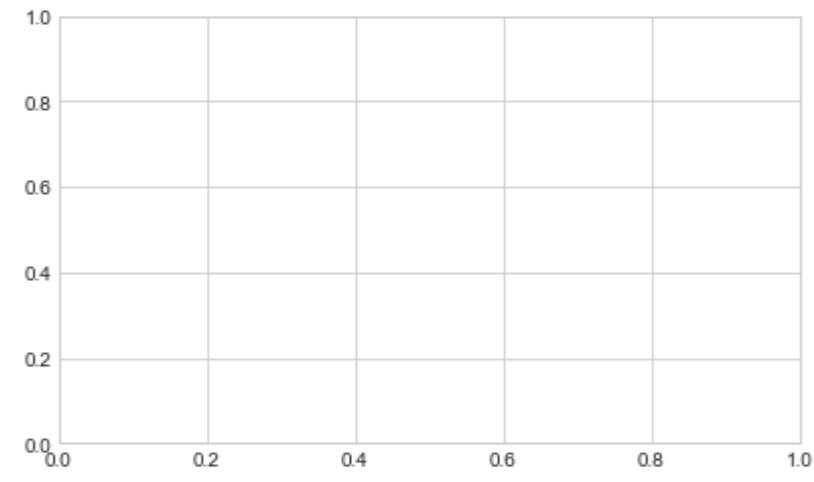
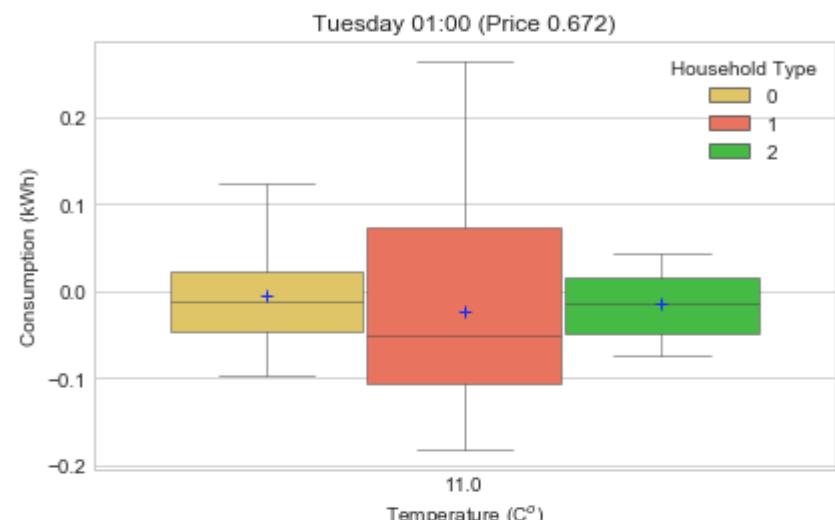
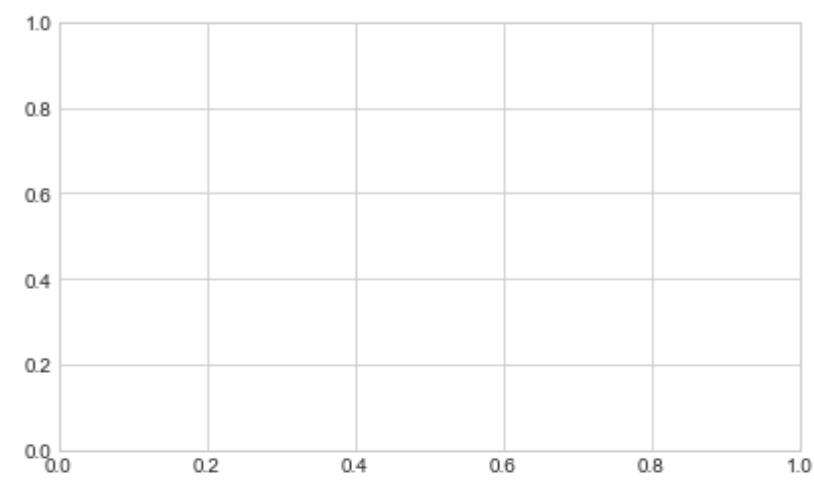
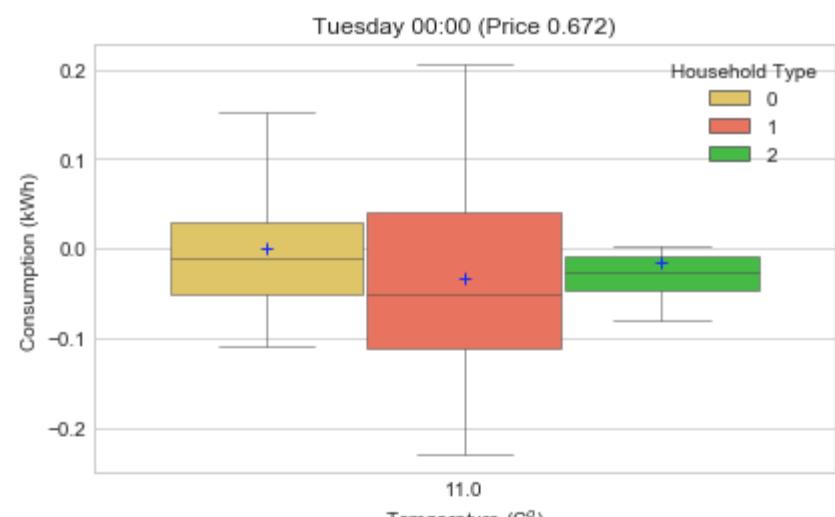
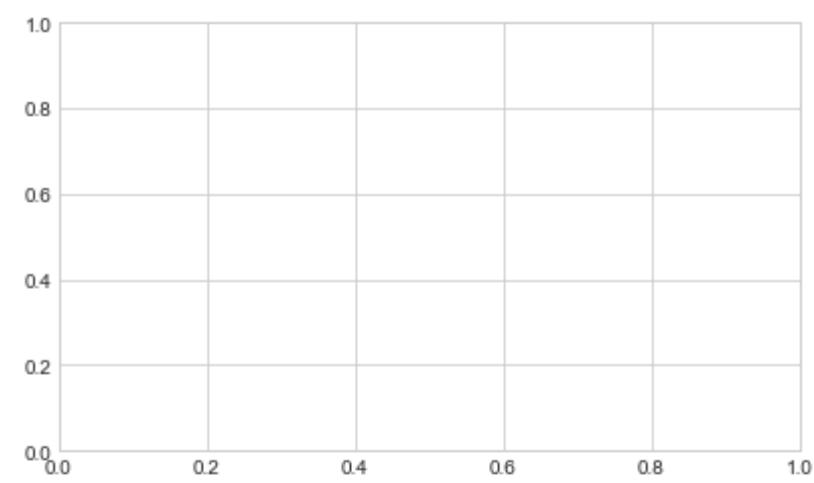


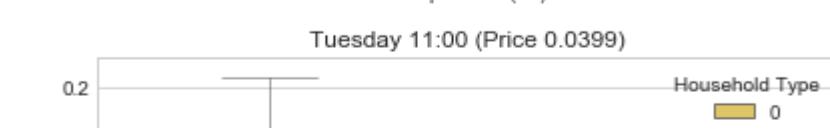
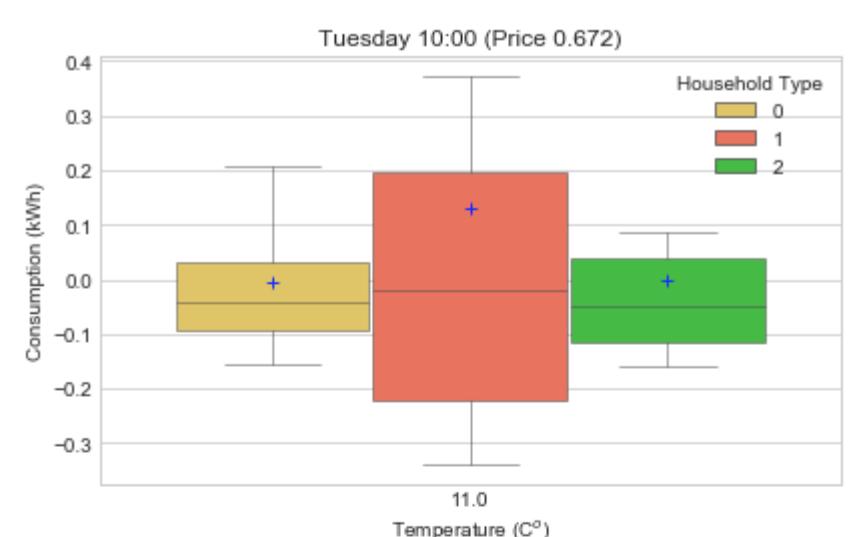
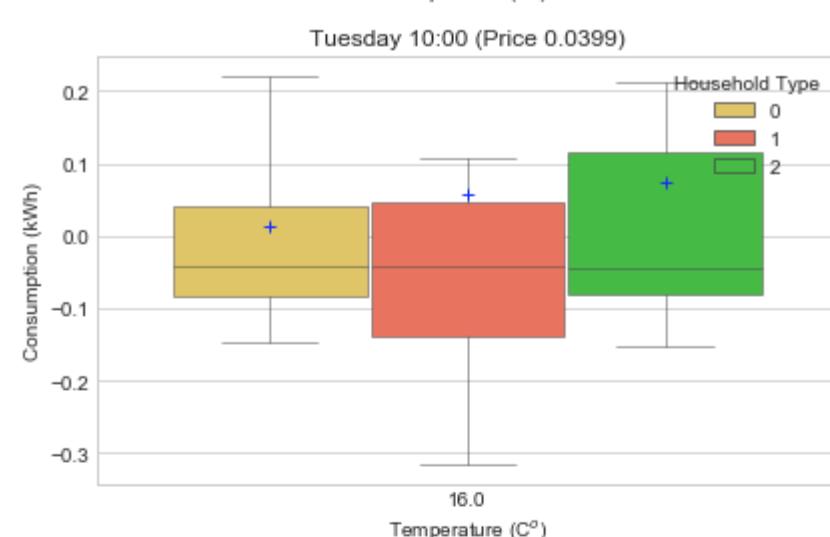
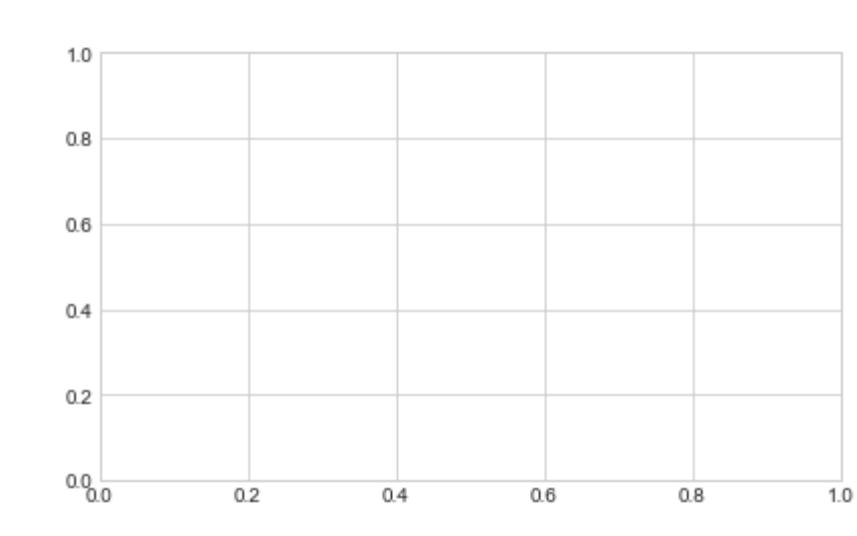
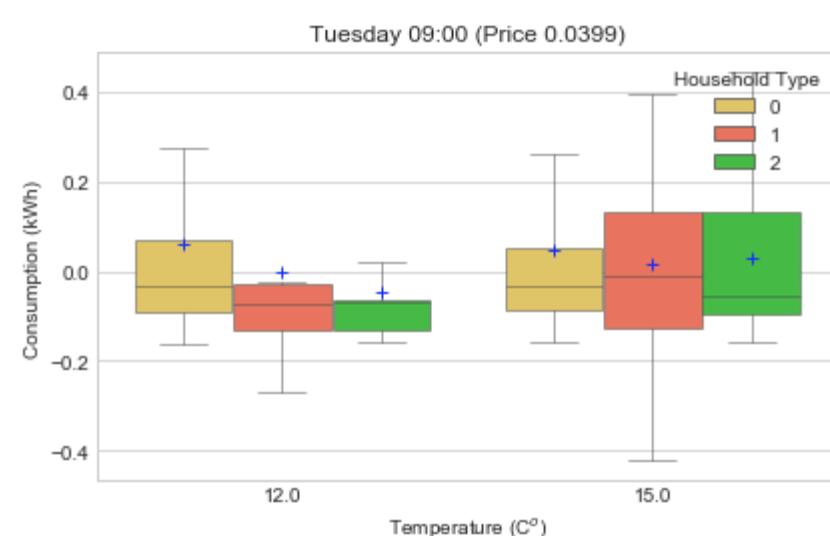
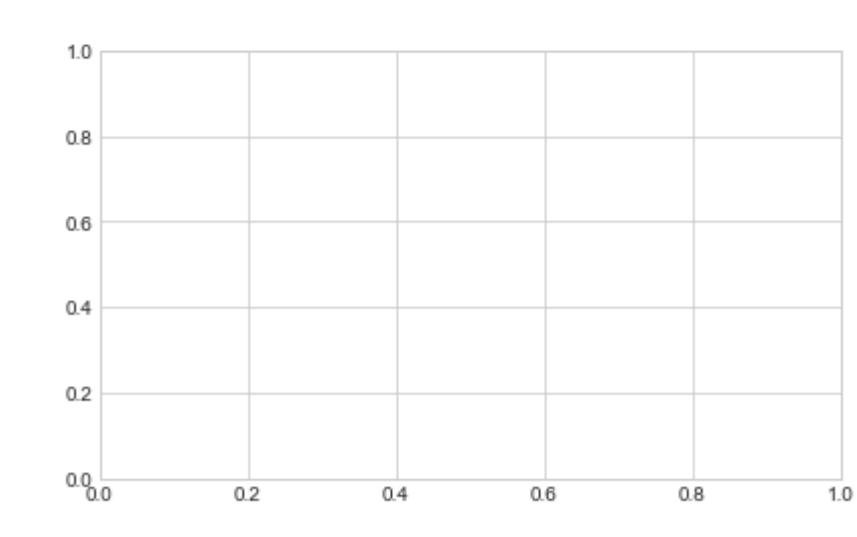
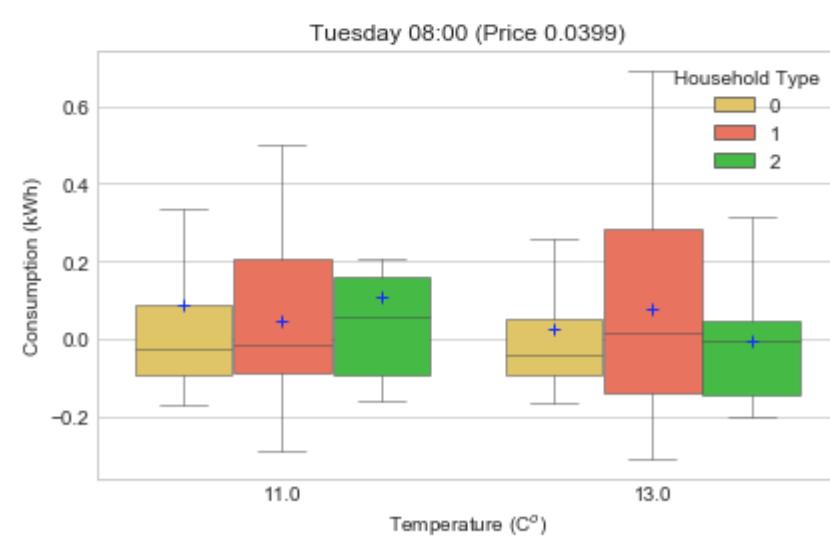
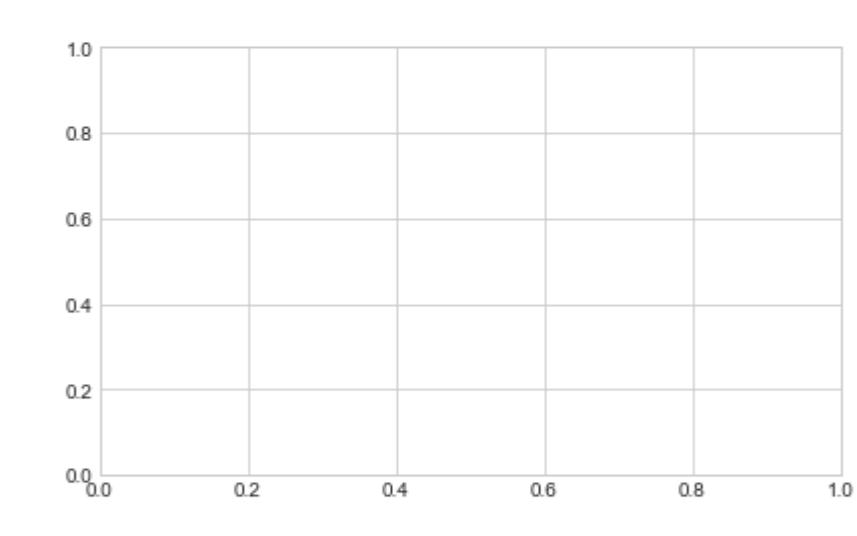
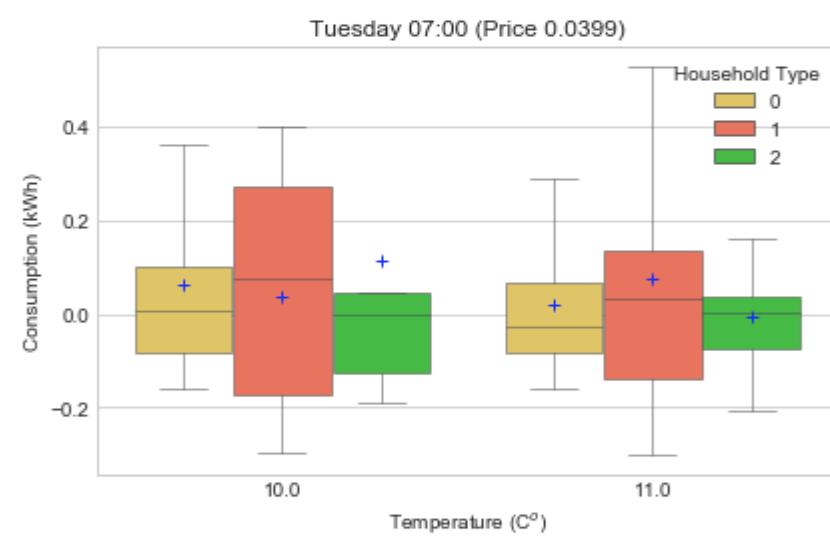
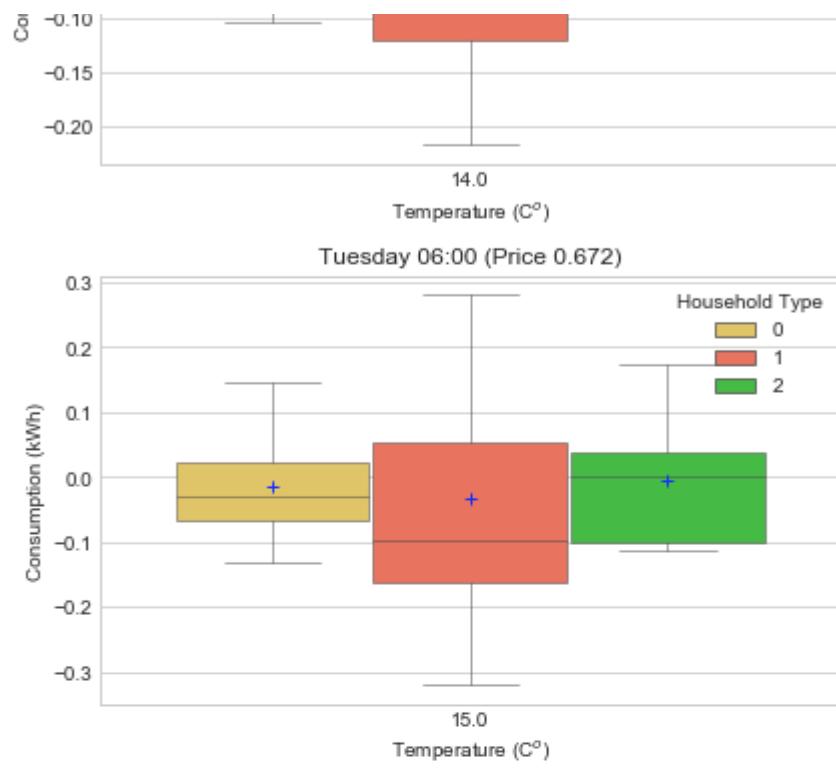
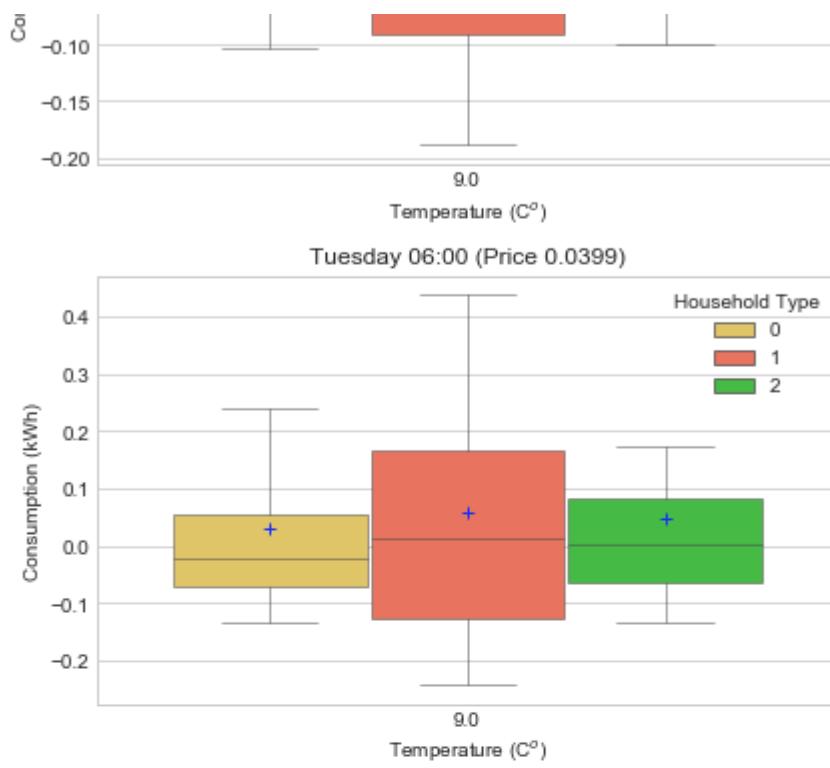


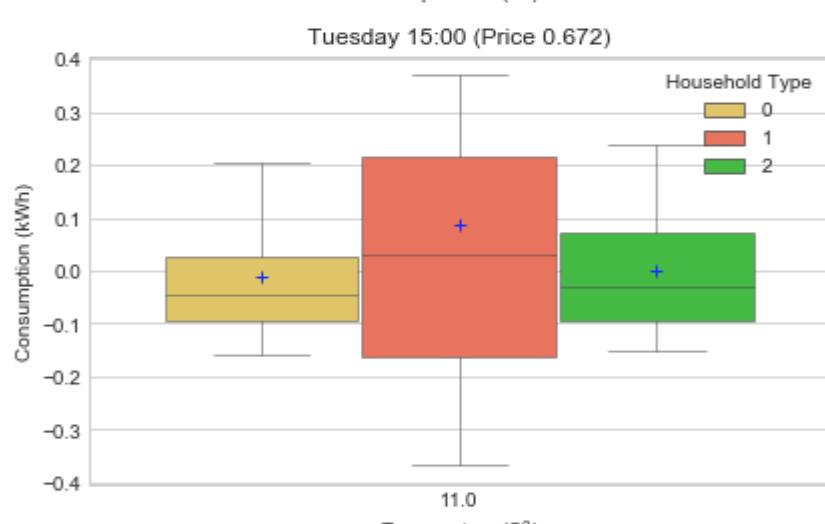
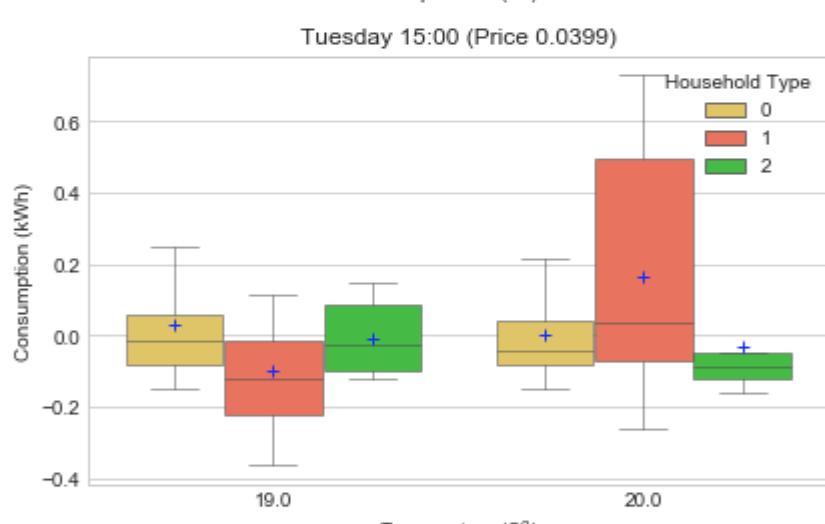
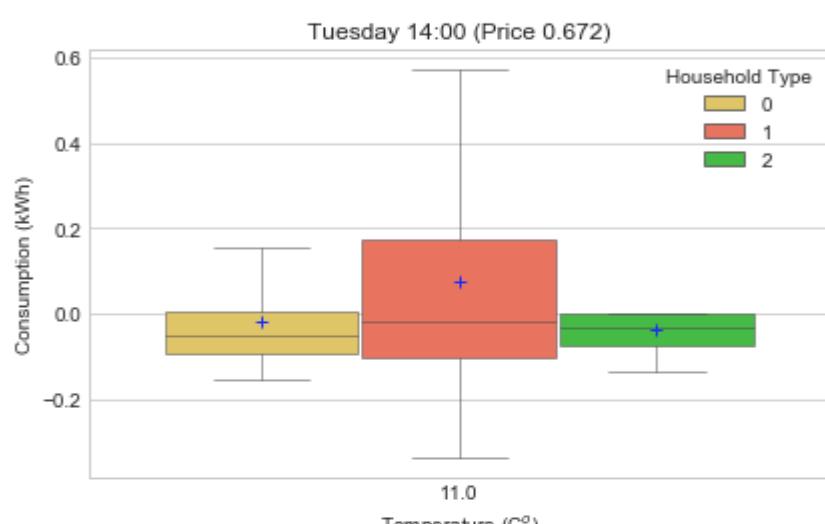
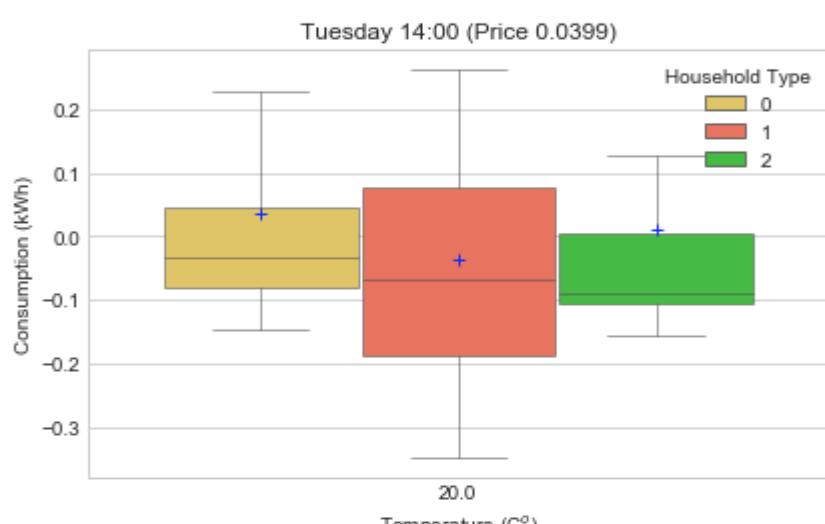
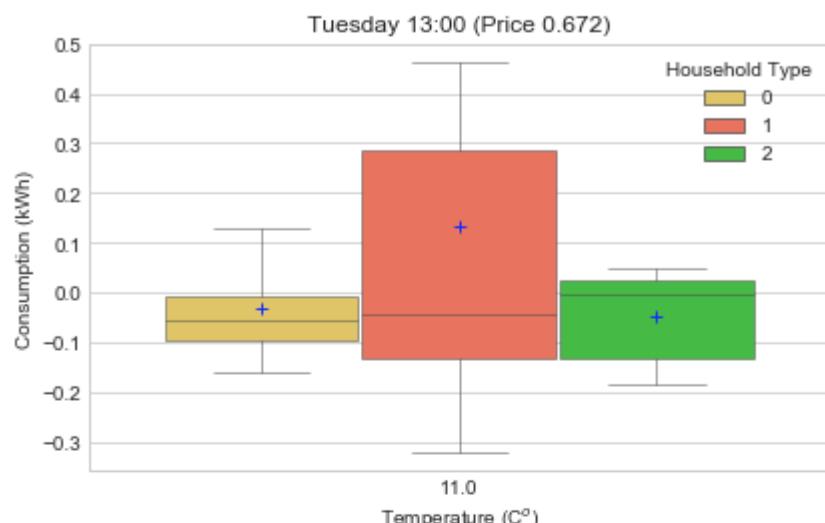
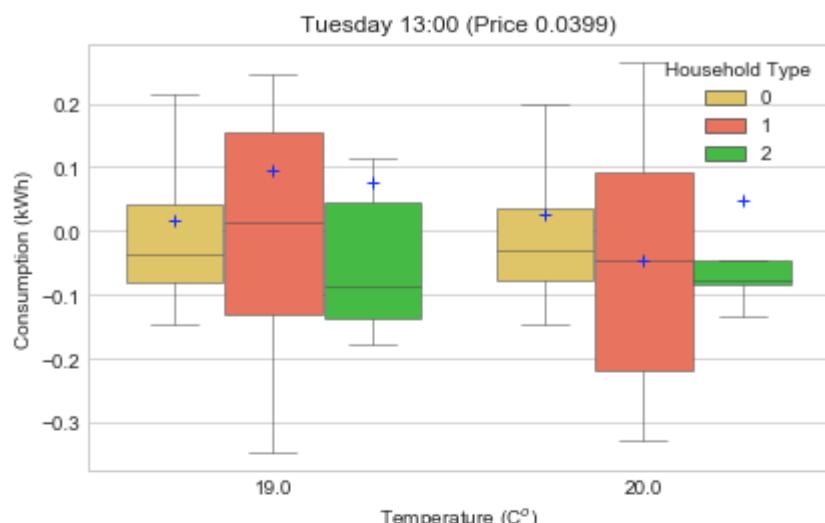
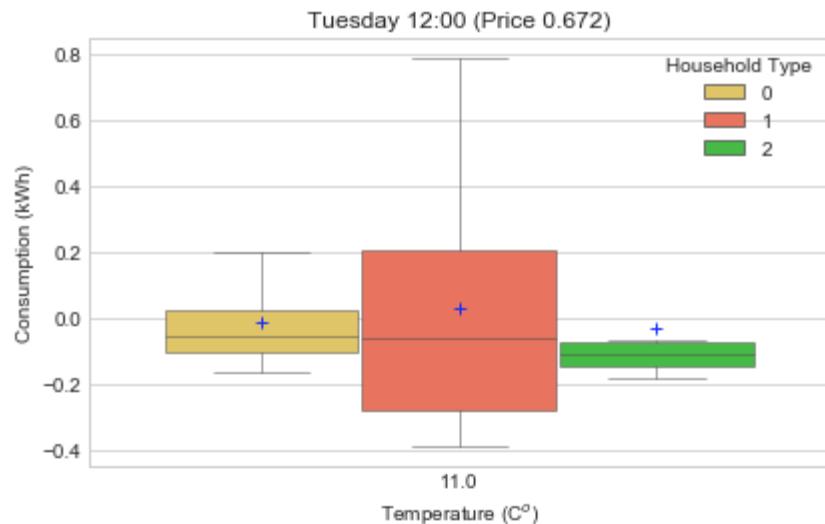
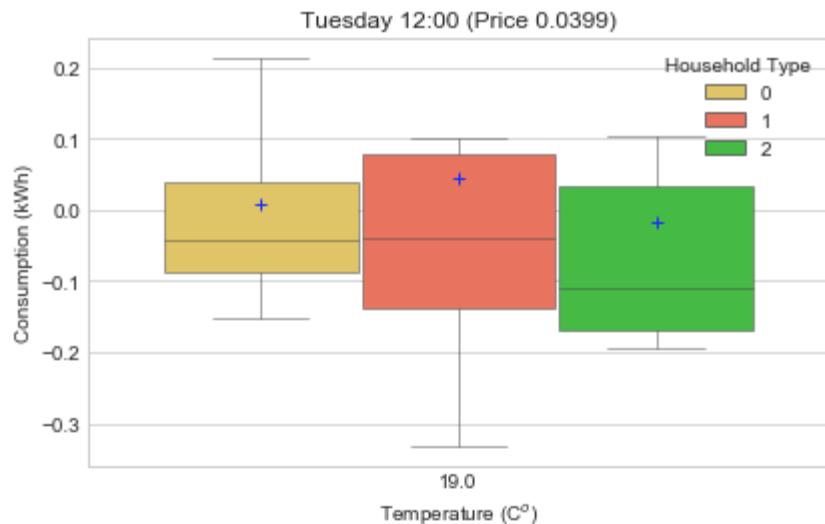
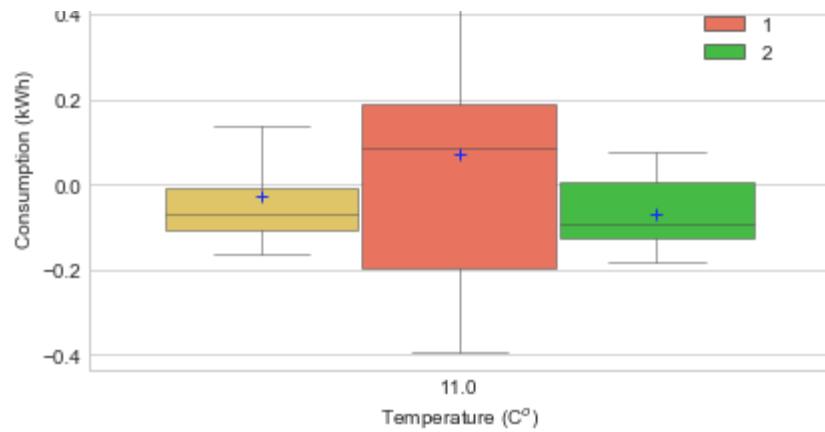
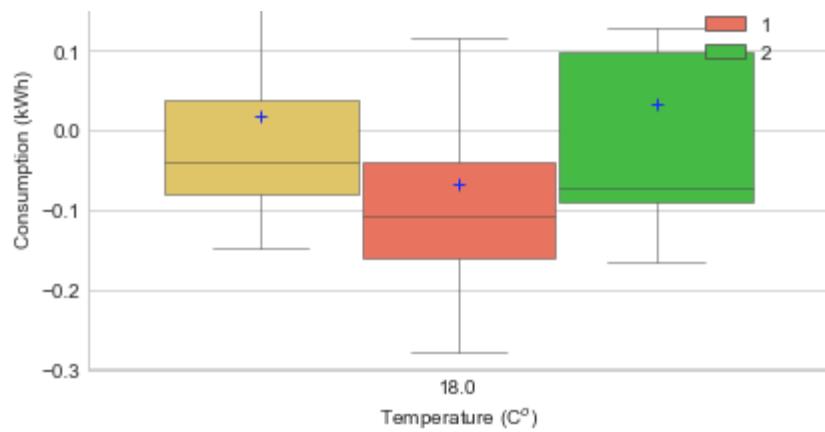


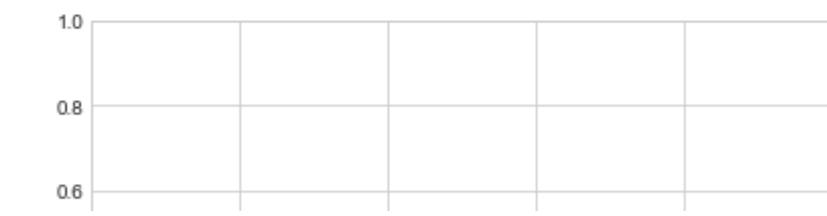
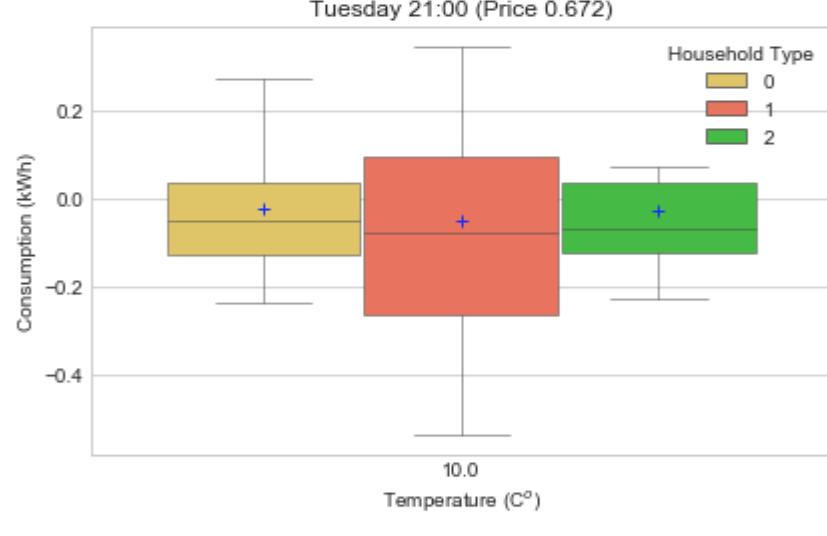
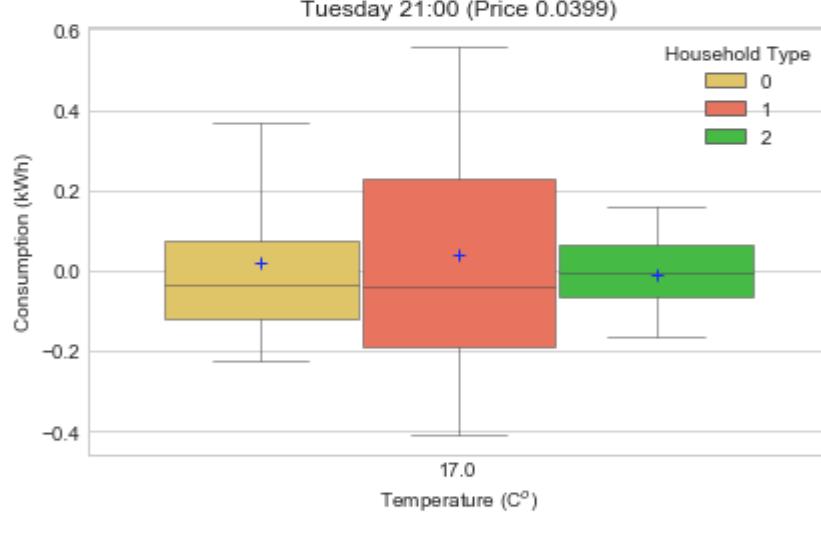
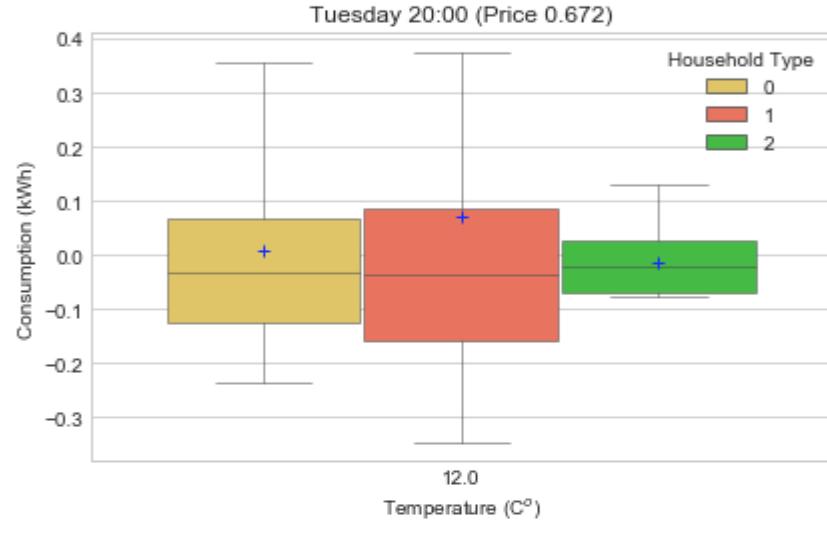
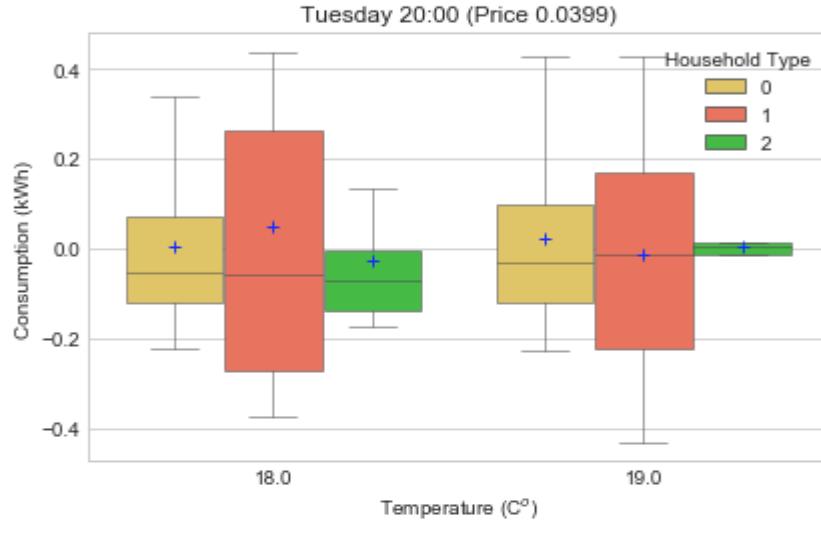
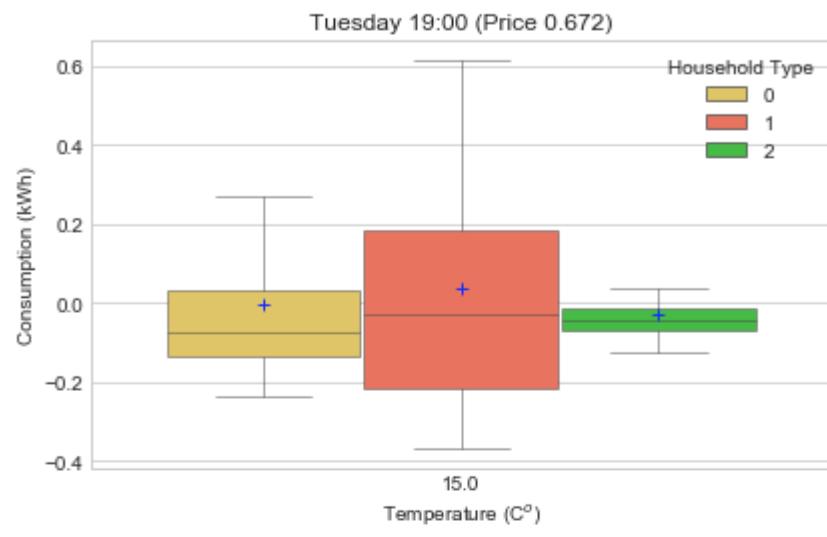
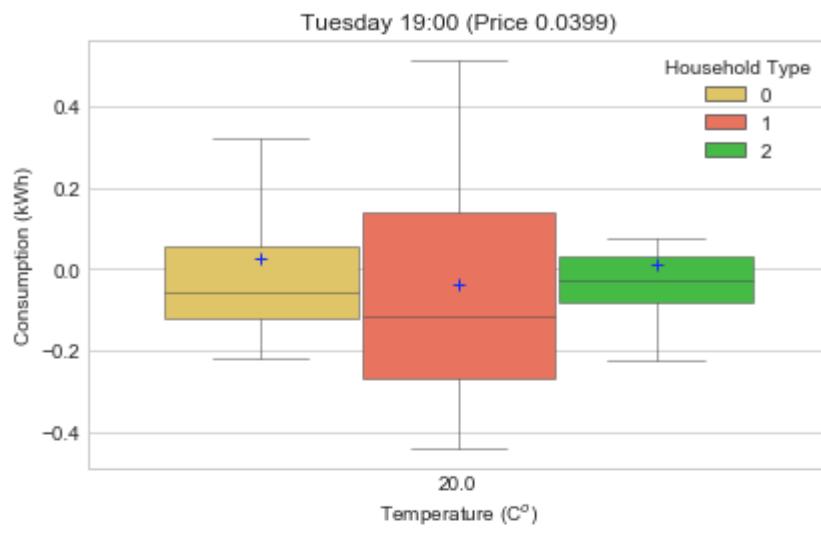
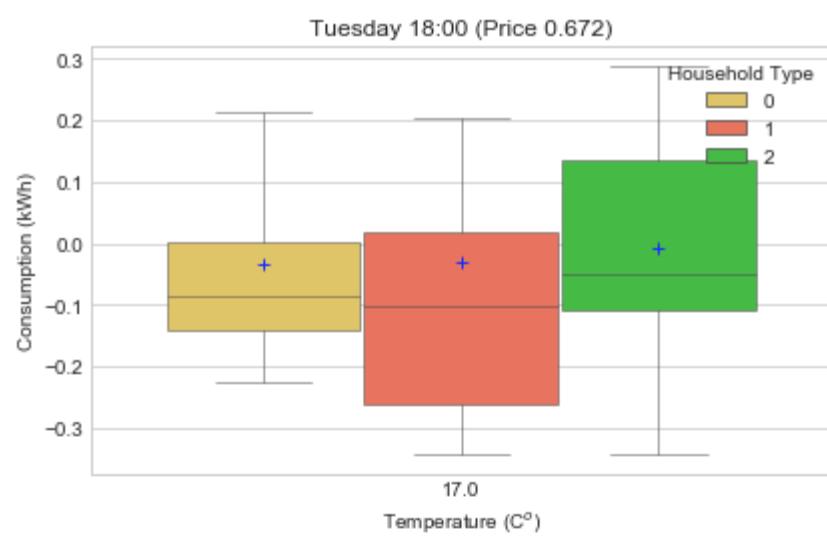
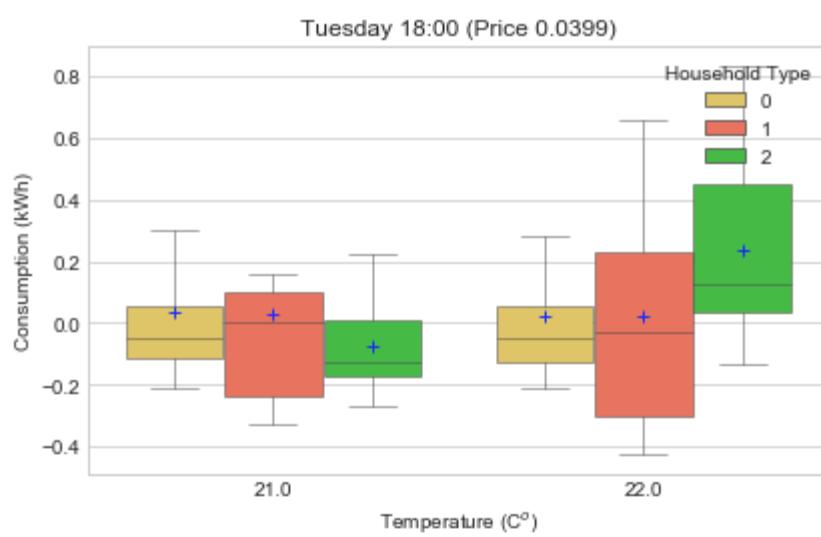
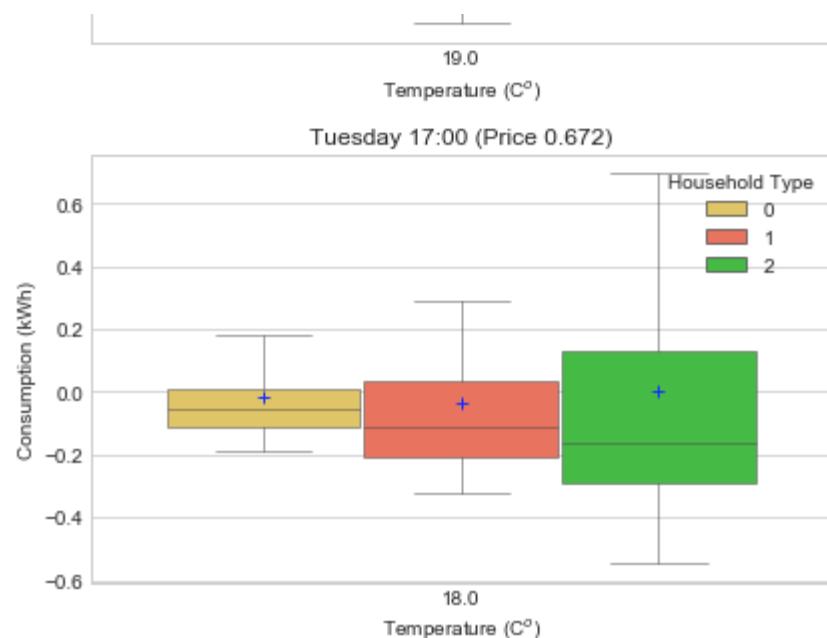
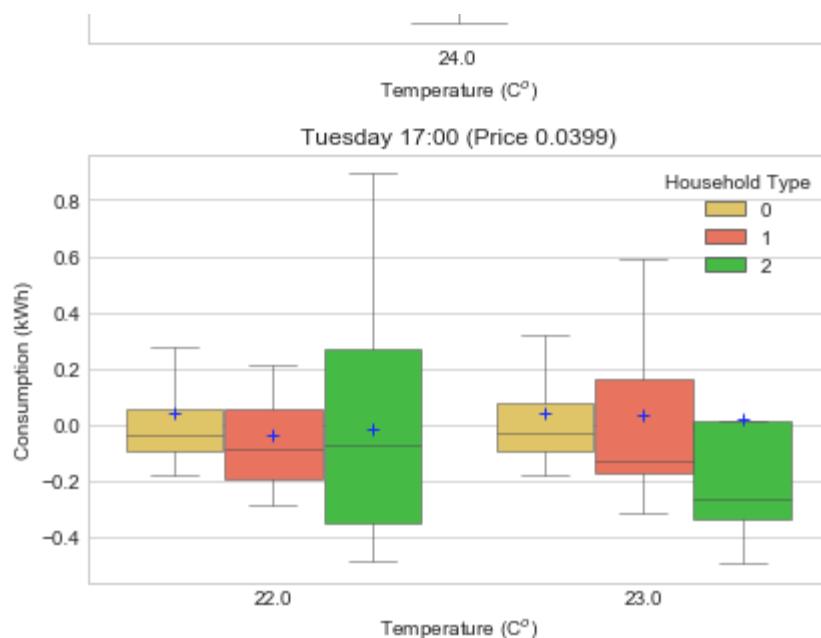


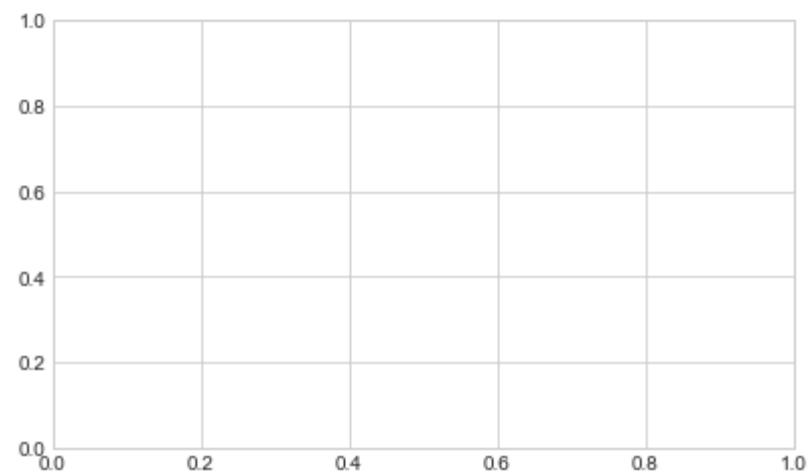
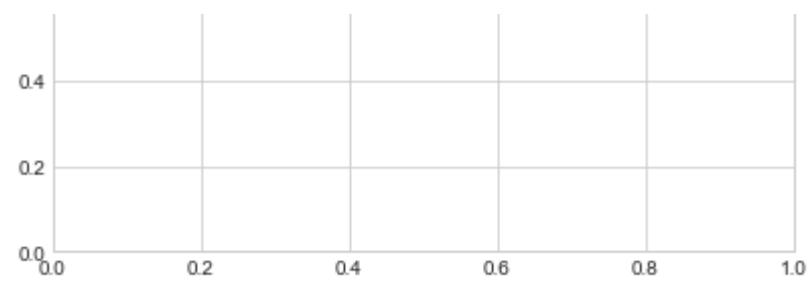
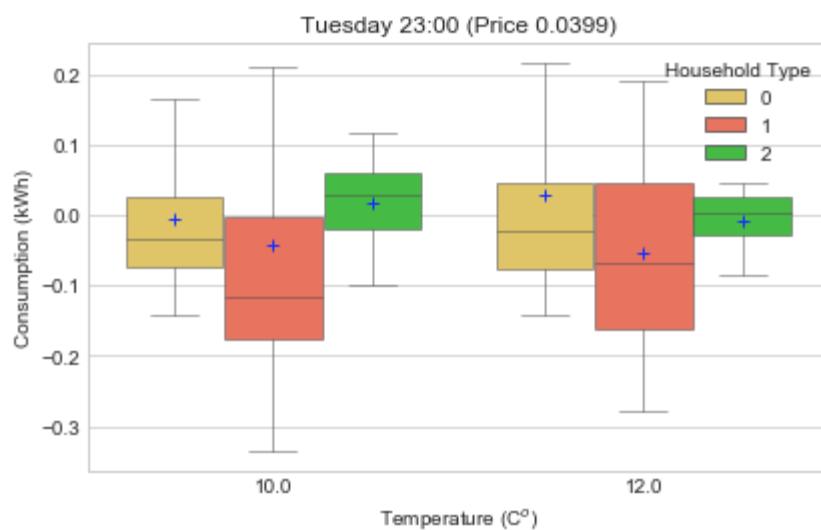
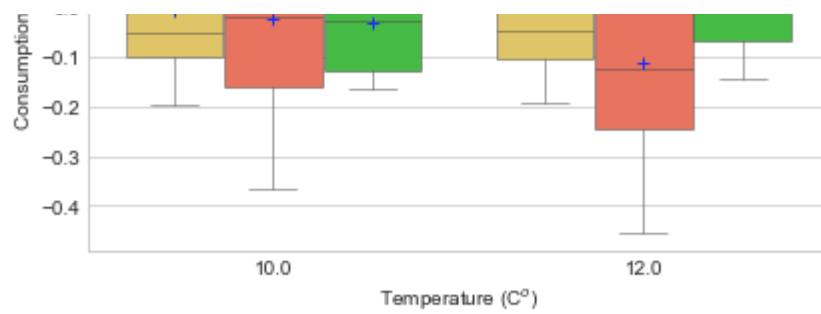
```
In [63]: # Tuesday hourly price responsiveness with different temperature and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
day_of_week = 1 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week]
for p in range(2): # two price levels
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 2, 2 * i + (p + 1)))
        df_day_hour = df_day[(df_day['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_day['Price'] == prices[p])]
        if df_day_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            if i <= 9:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1],
                palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+",
                "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
        else:
            sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1],
            palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+",
            "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' ' + str(i) + ':00 (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
plt.tight_layout()
```



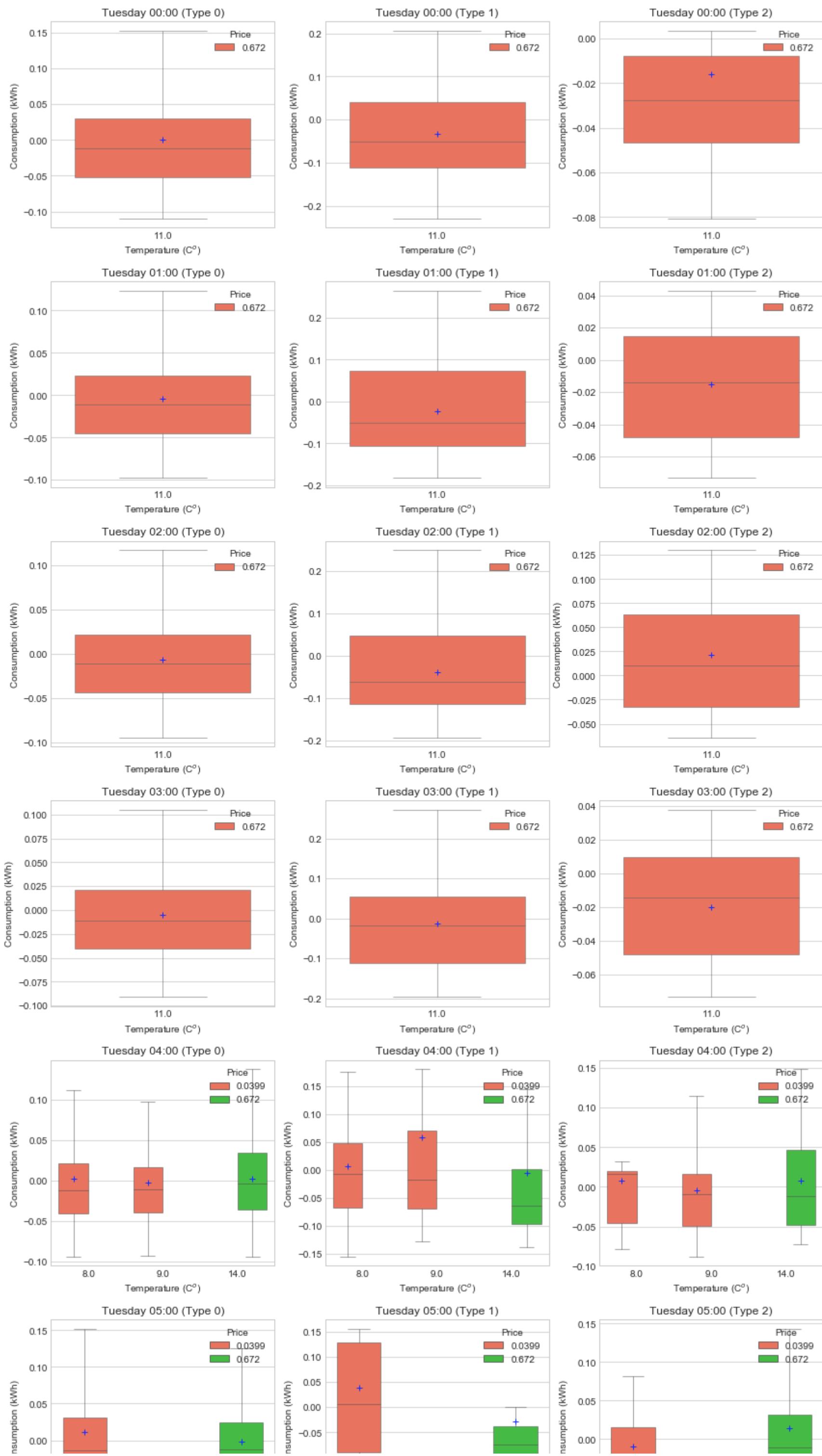


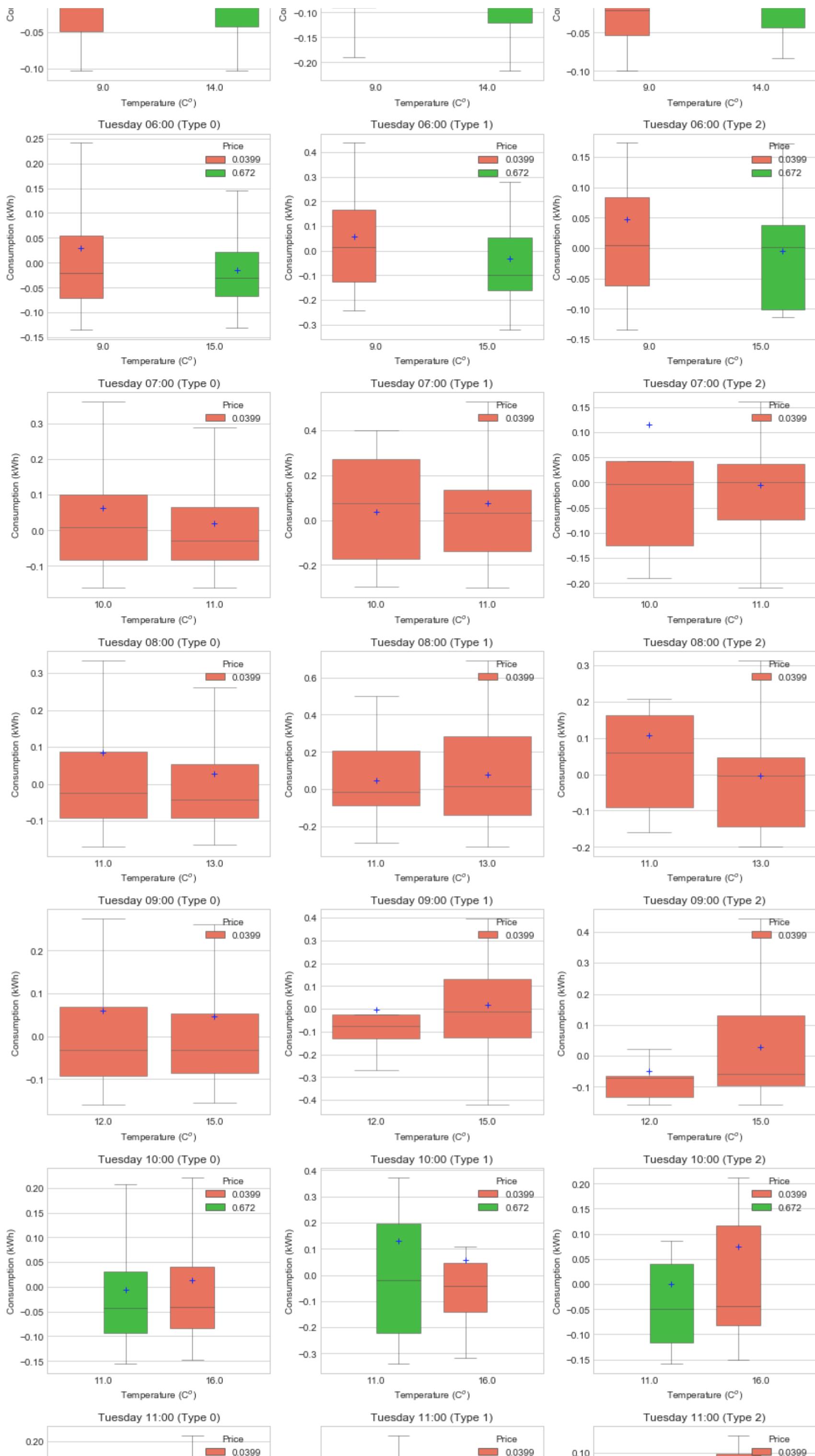


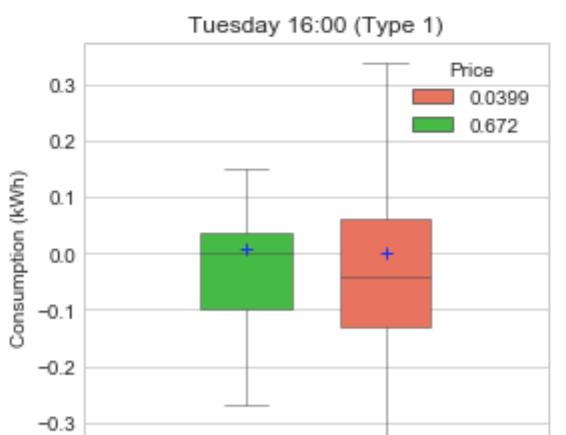
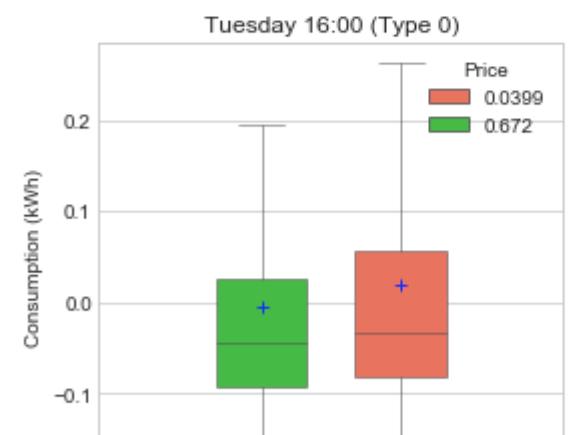
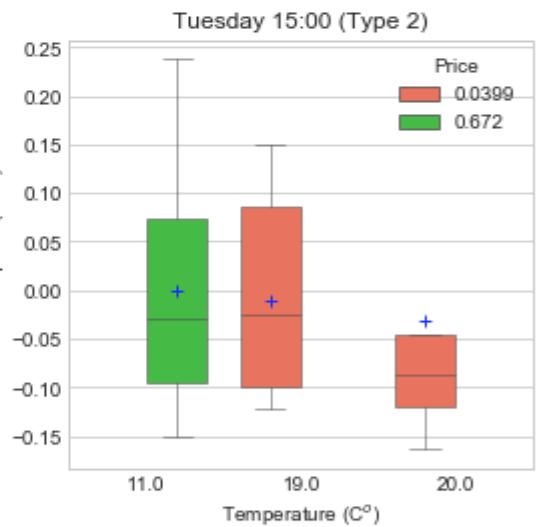
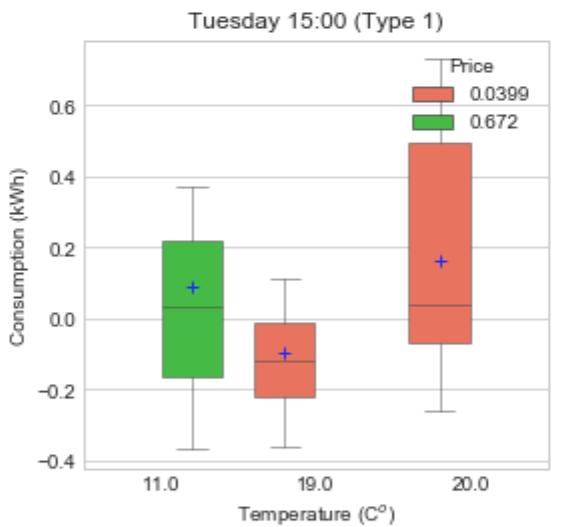
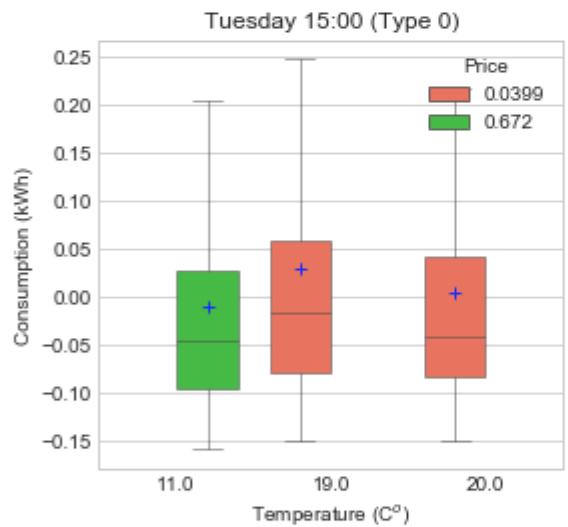
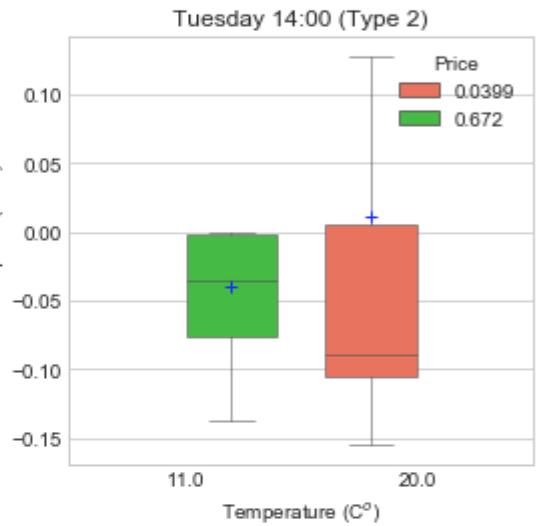
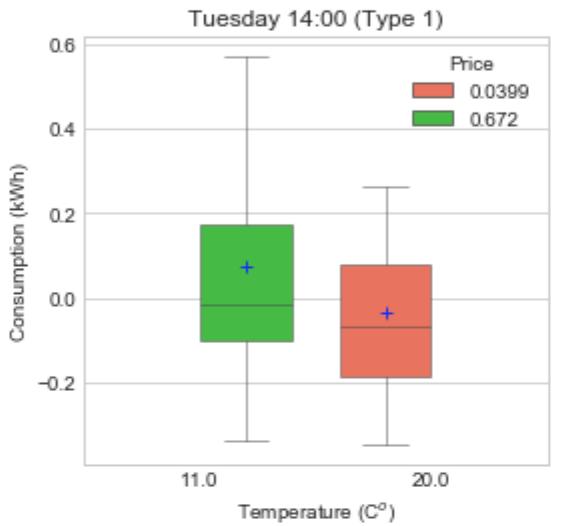
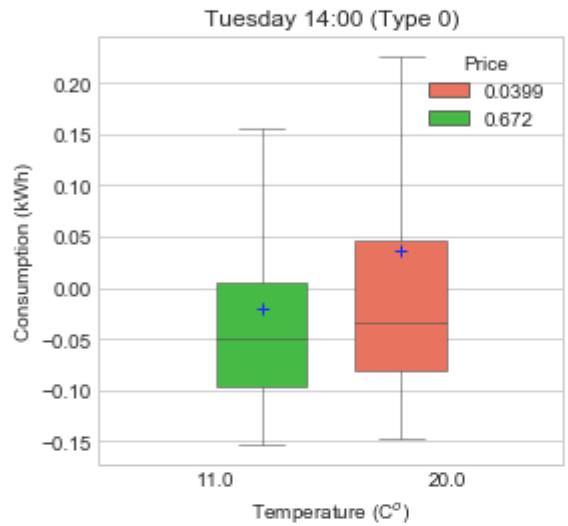
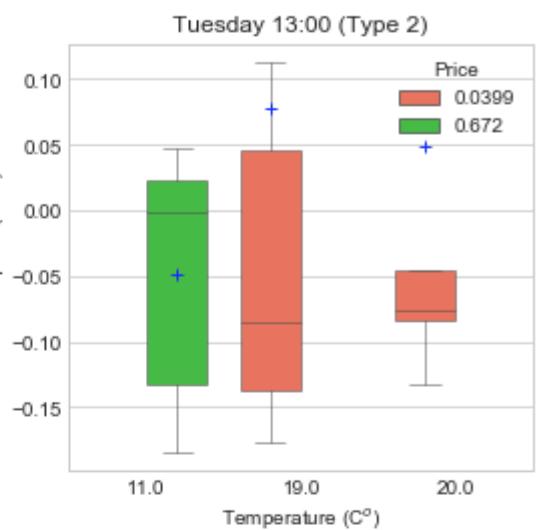
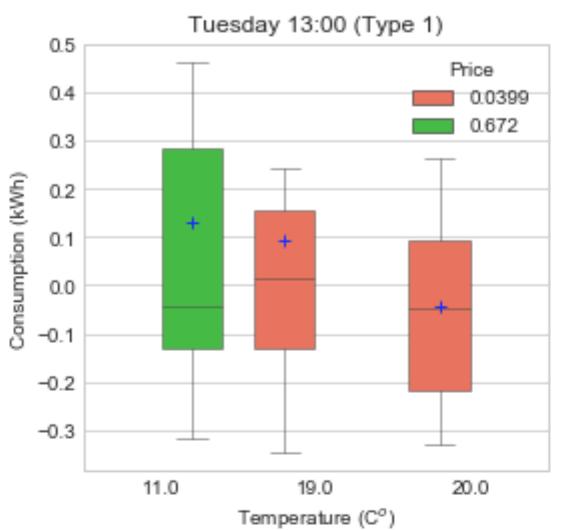
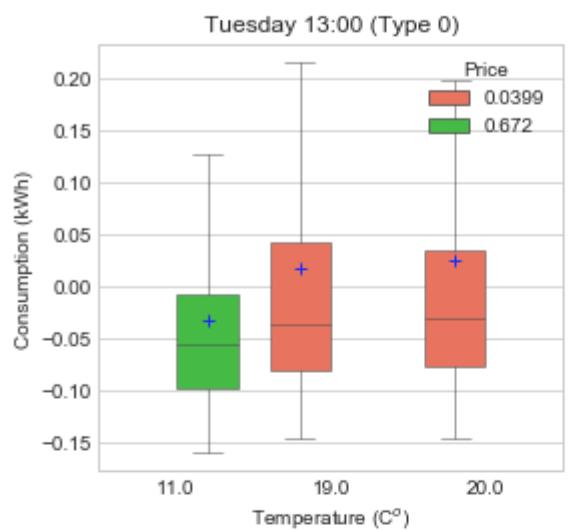
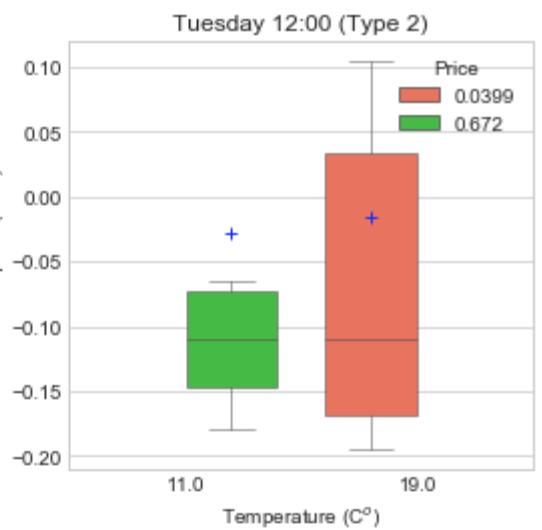
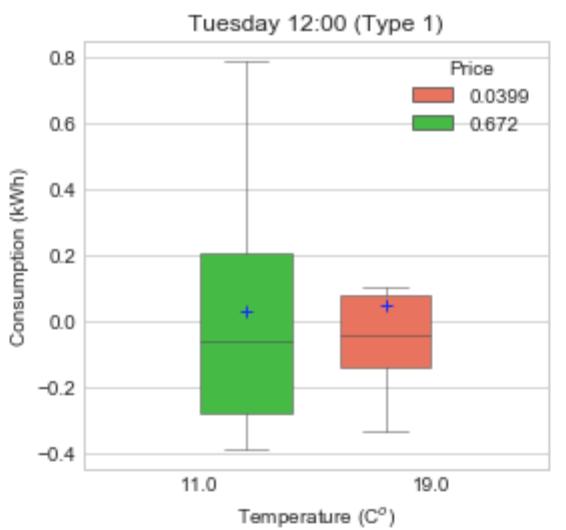
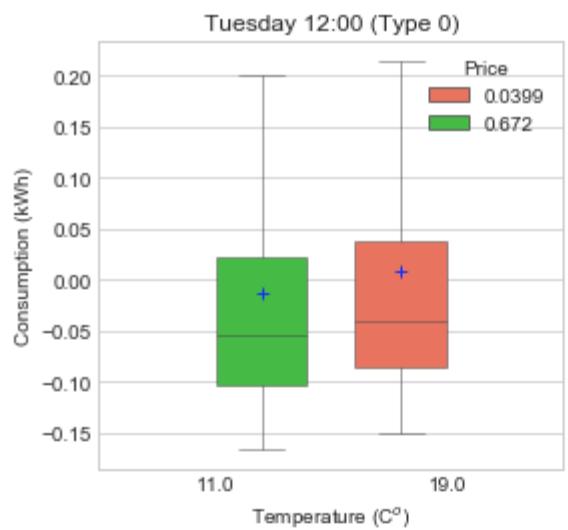
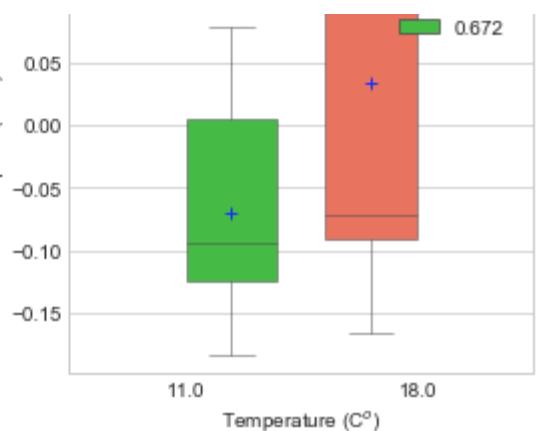
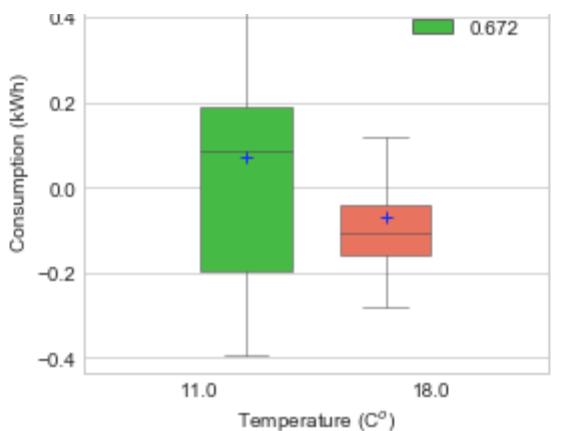
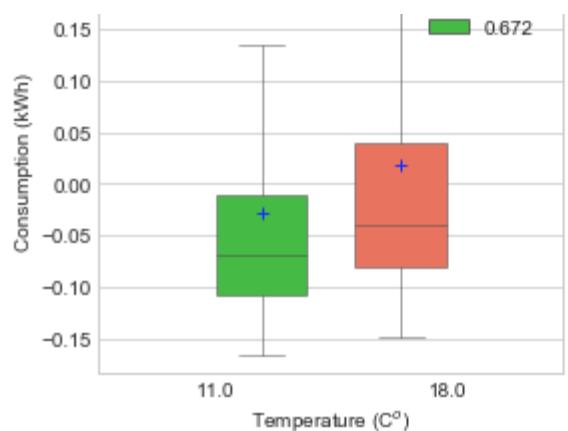


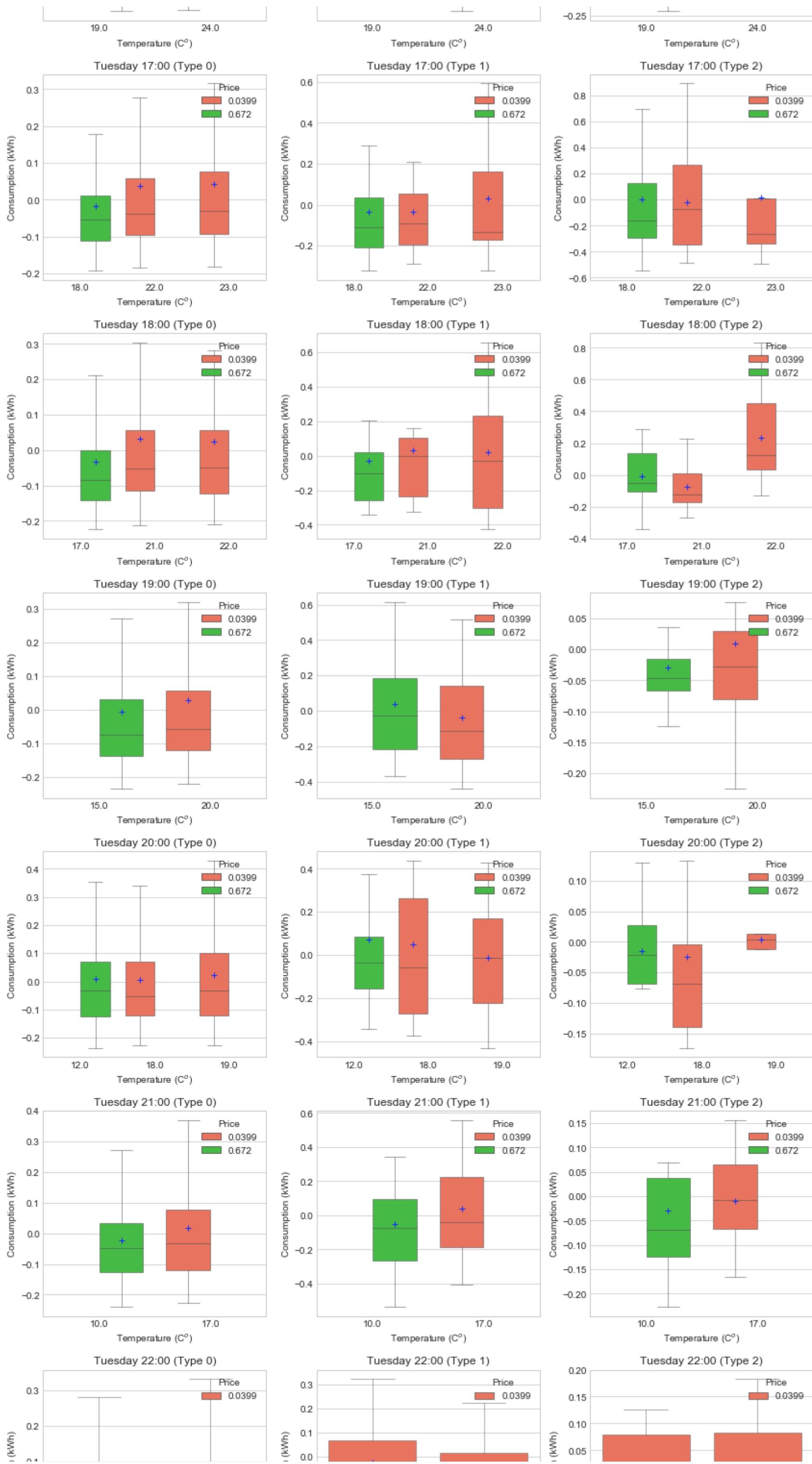


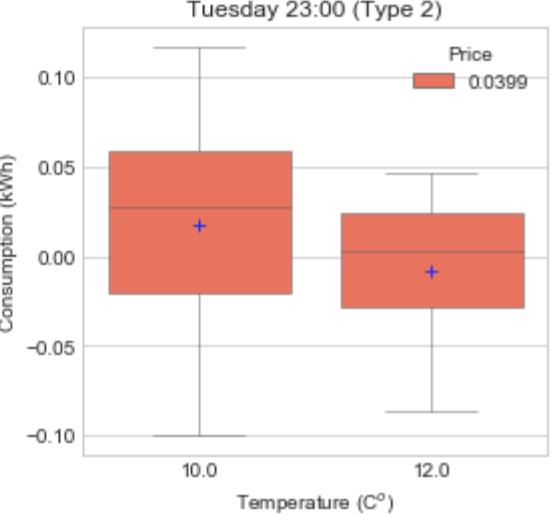
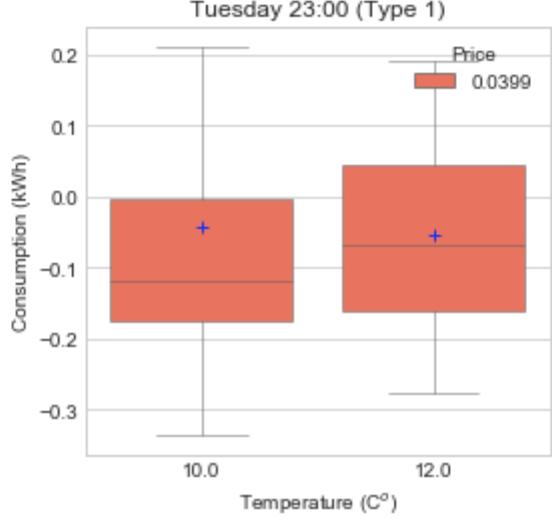
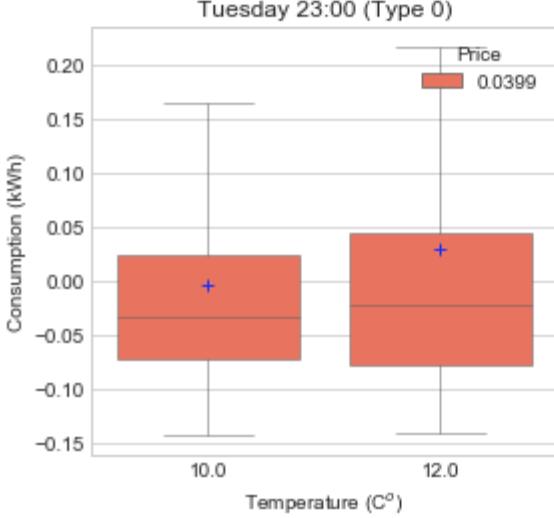
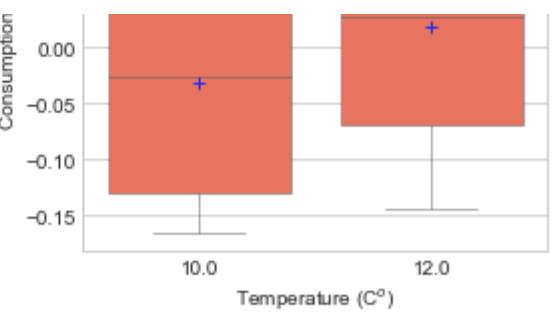
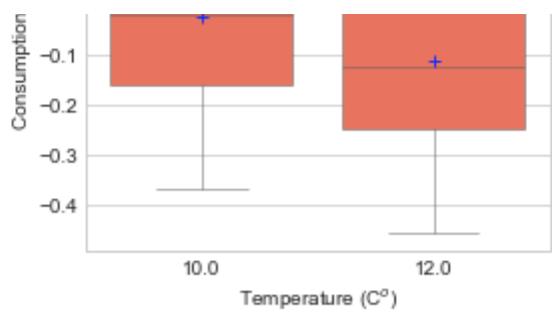
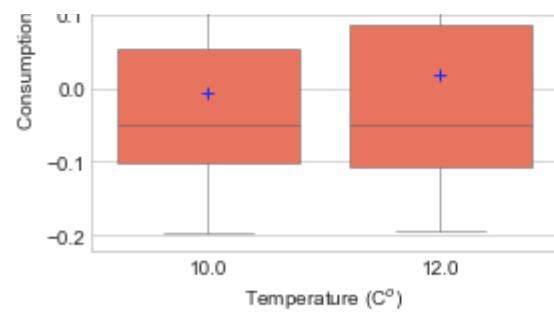
```
In [64]: # Price comparison
# Tuesday hourly price responsiveness with different temperature and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
day_of_week = 1 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week]
for g in range(3): # three types
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3* i + (g + 1)))
        df_day_hour = df_day[(df_day['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_day['Household type'] == g)]
        if df_day_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            if i <= 9:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
                l.set_title('Price')
                for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                    artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
                ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
            else:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' ' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
                l.set_title('Price')
                for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                    artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
                ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
plt.tight_layout()
```



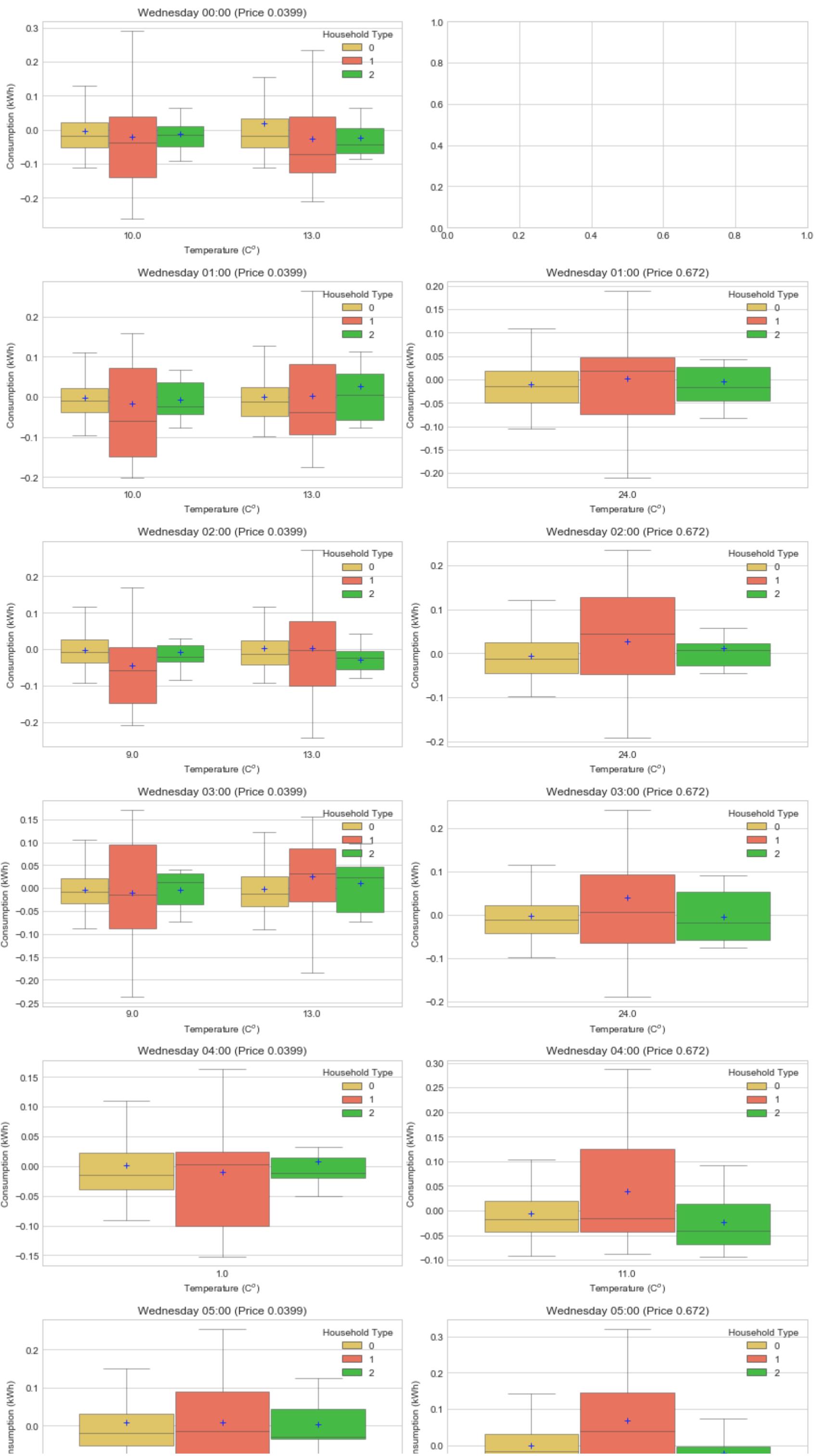


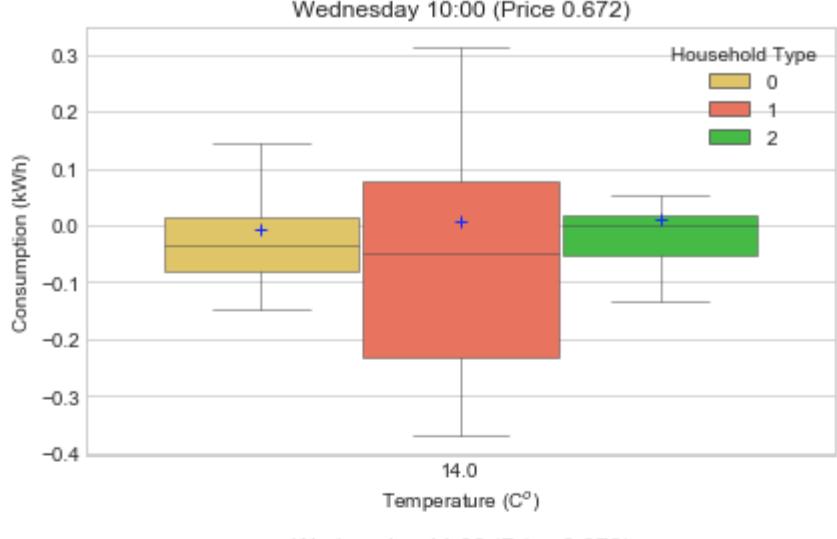
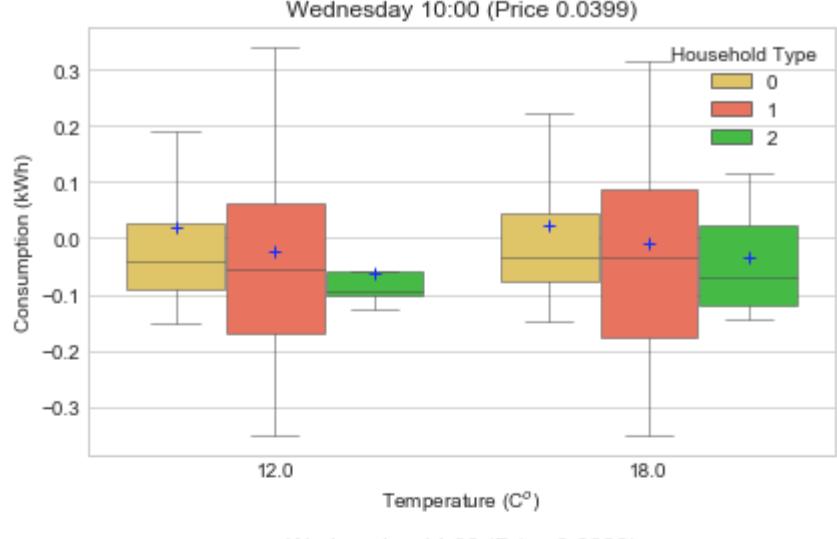
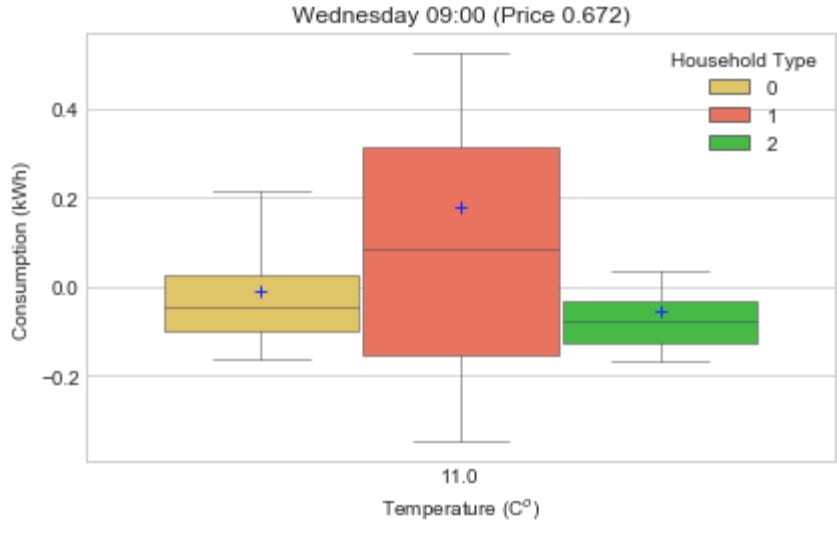
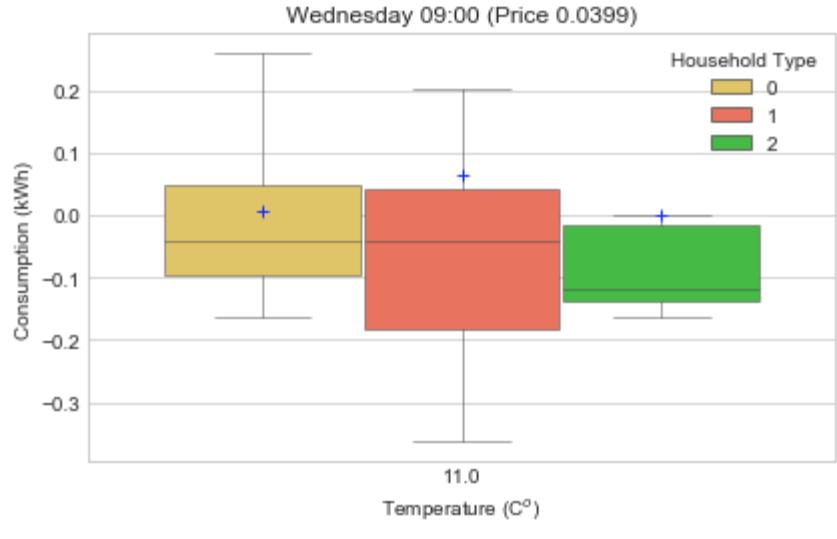
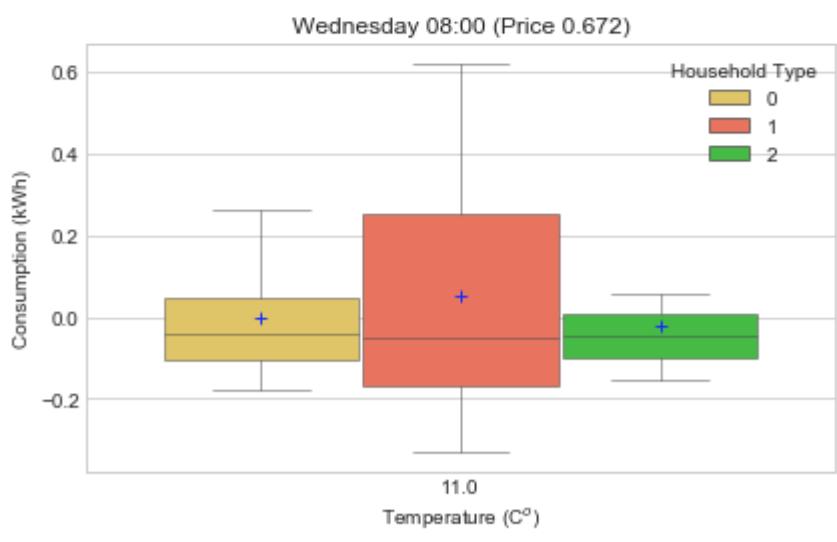
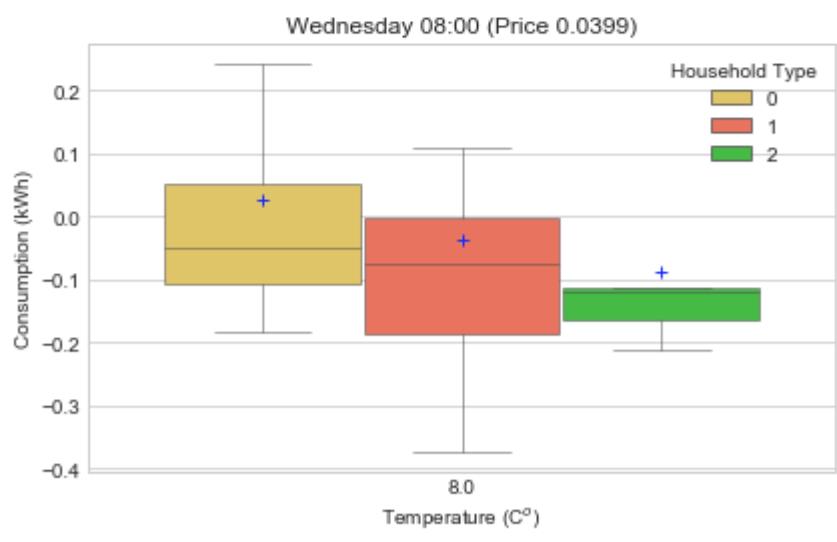
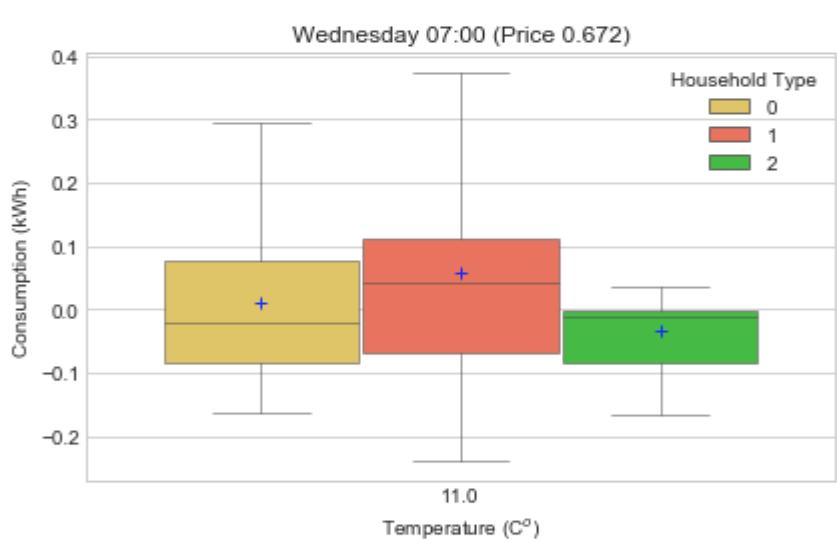
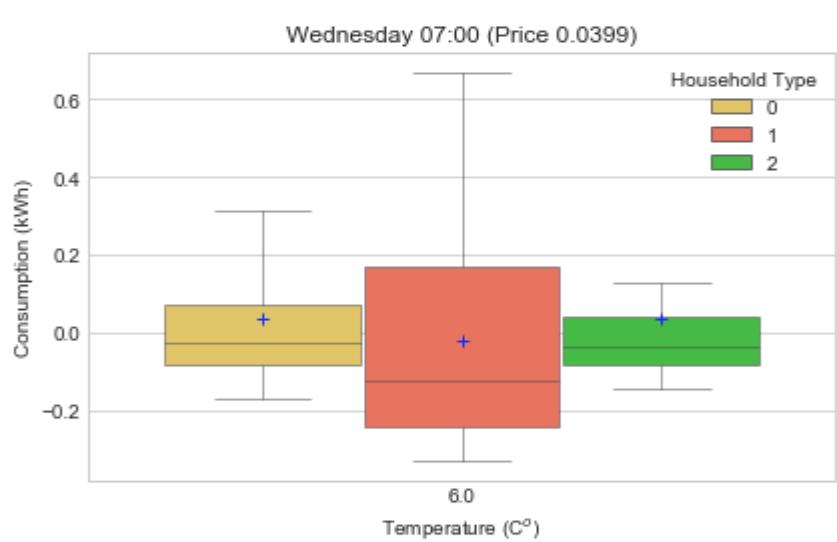
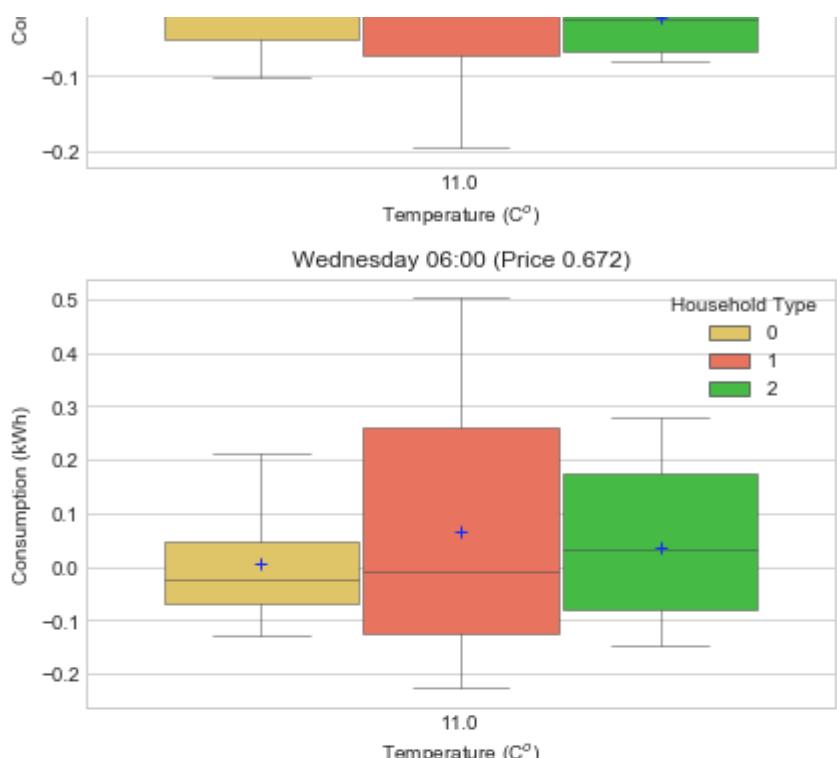
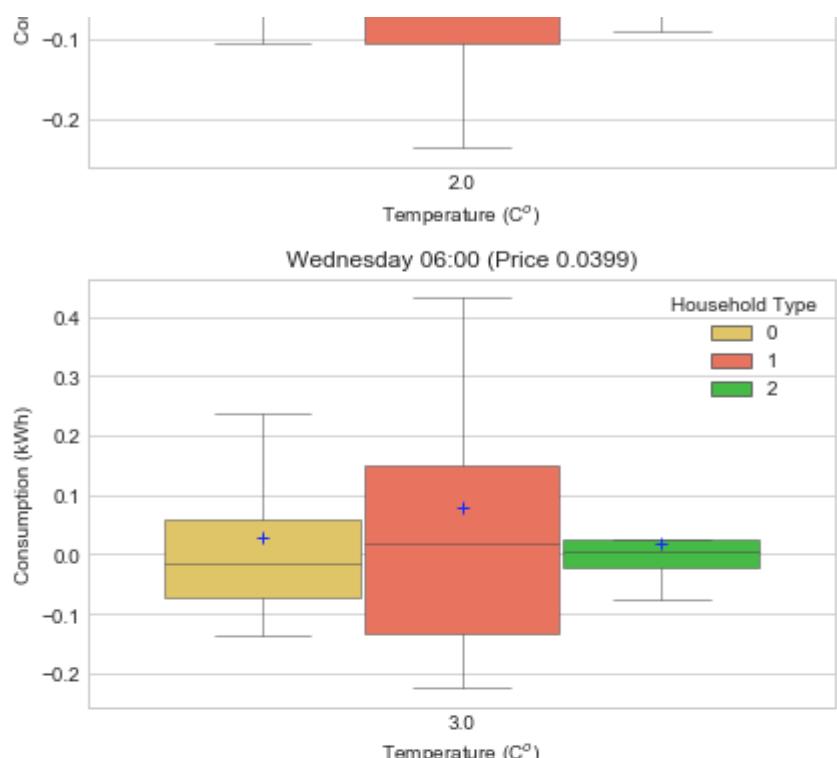


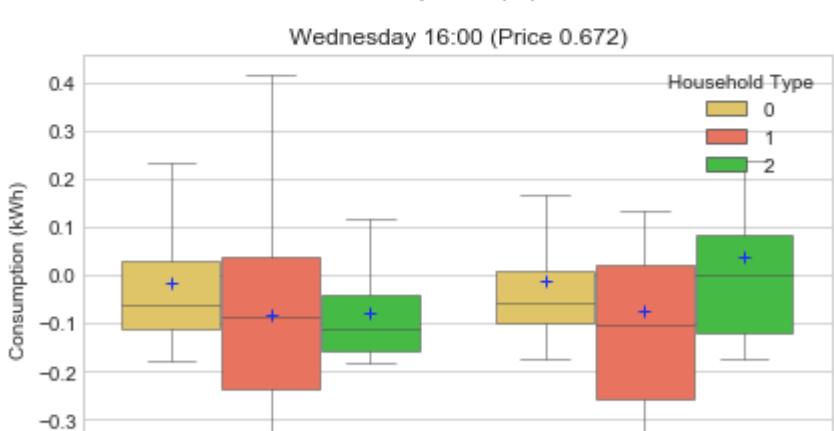
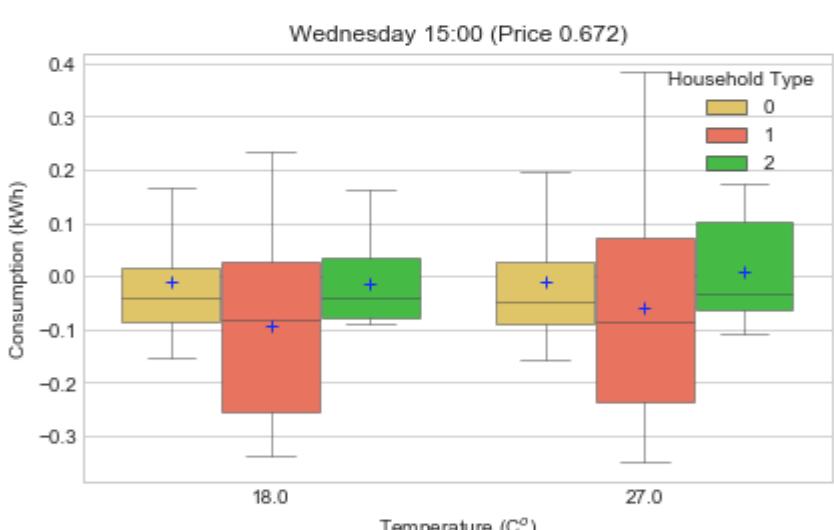
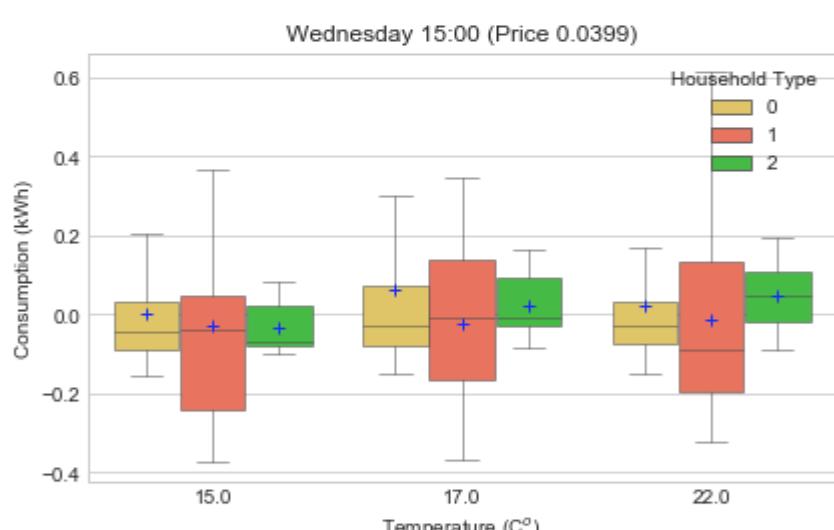
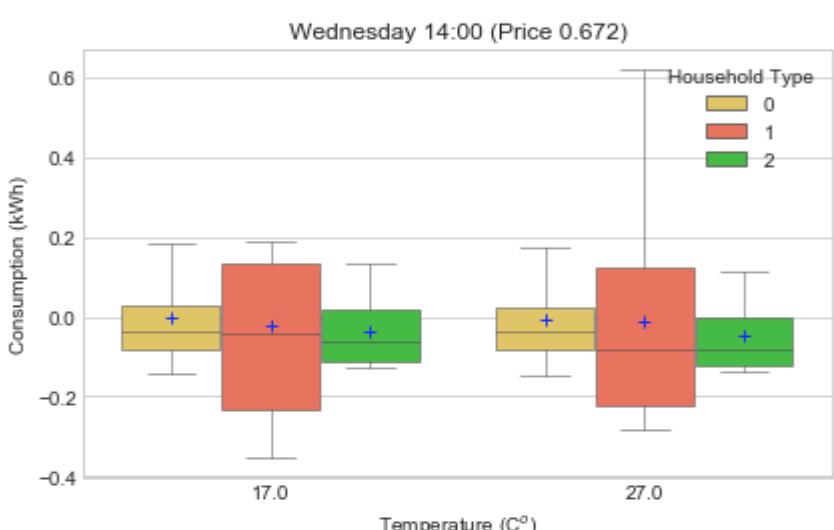
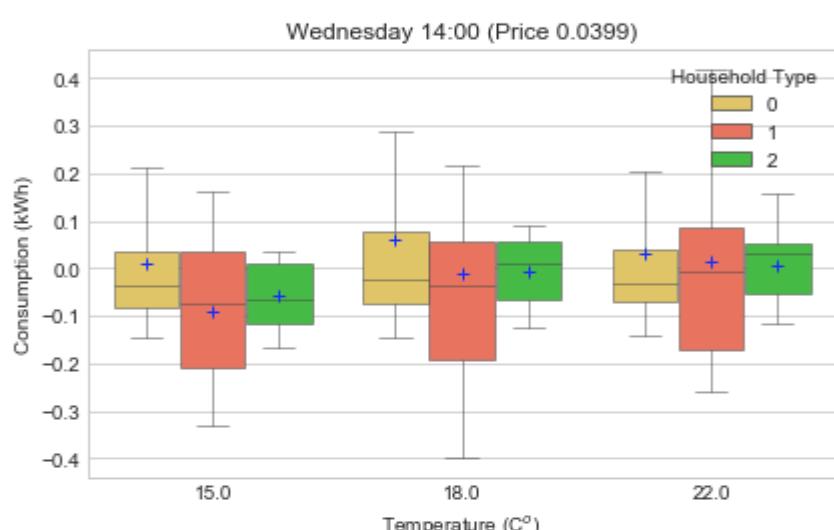
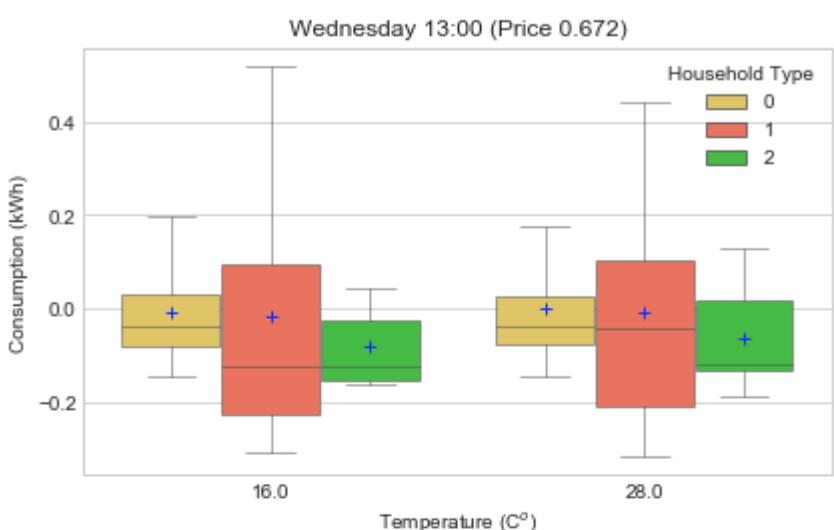
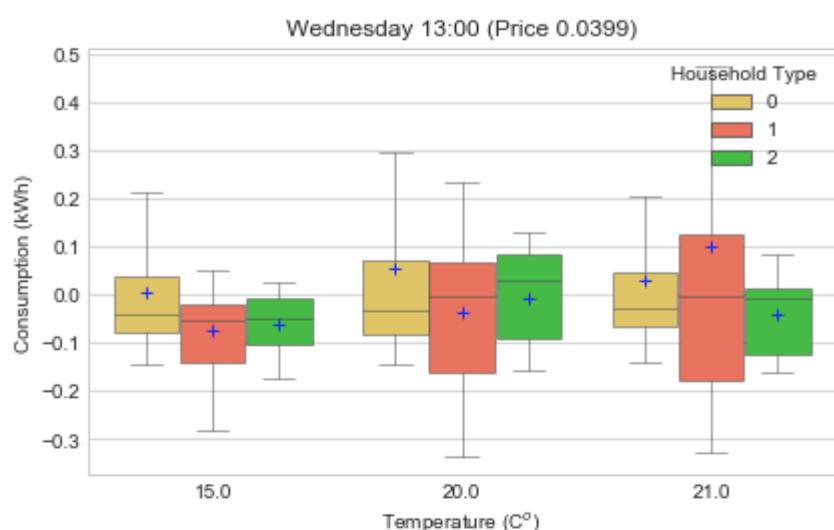
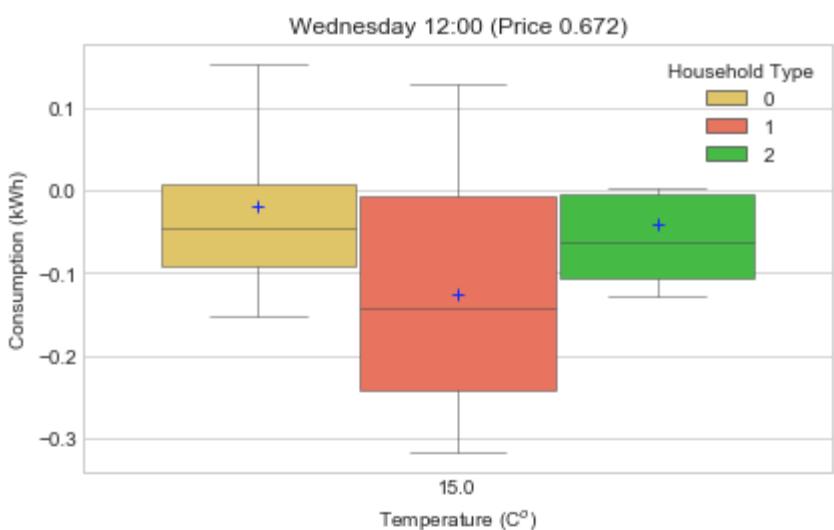
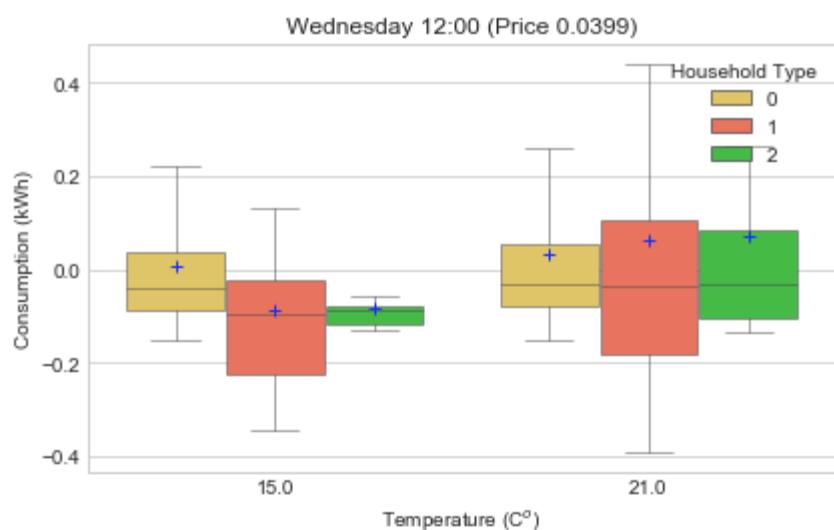
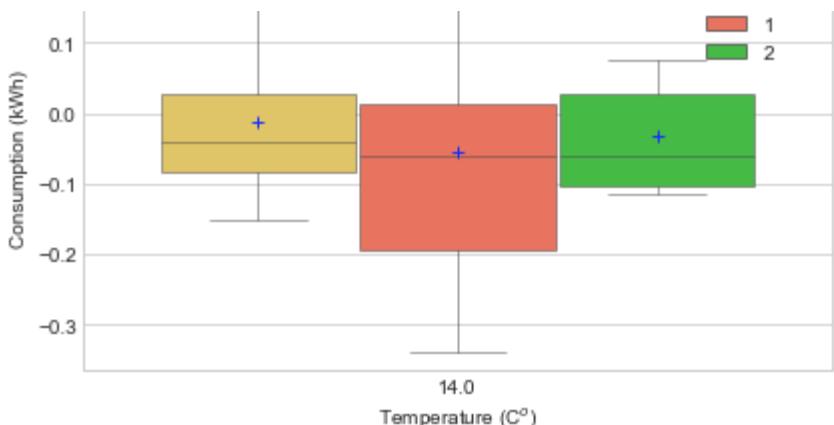
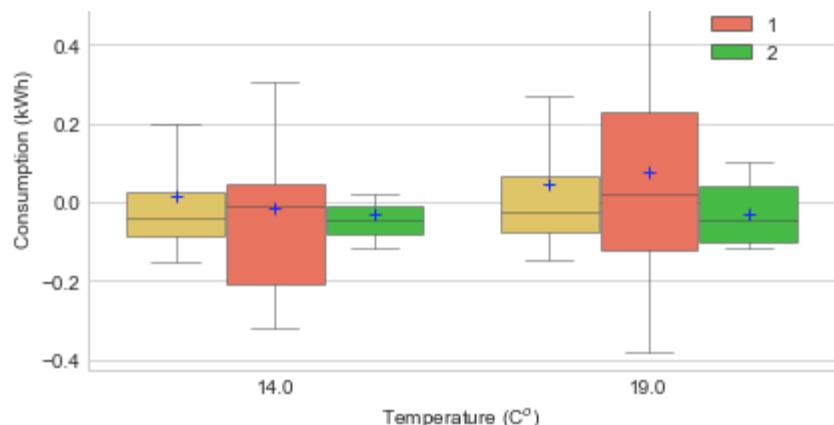


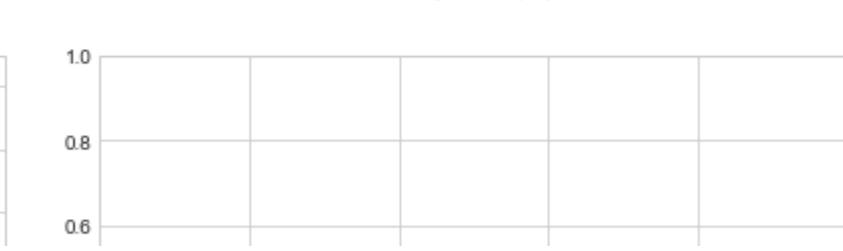
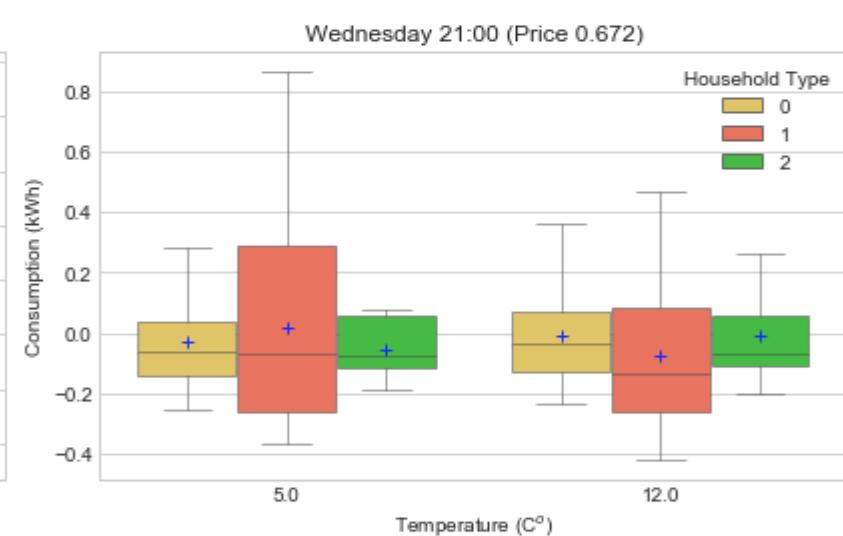
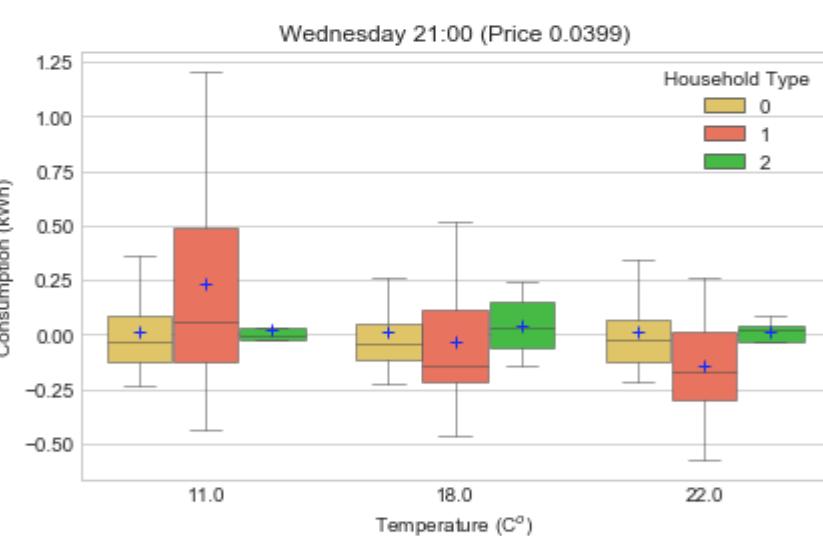
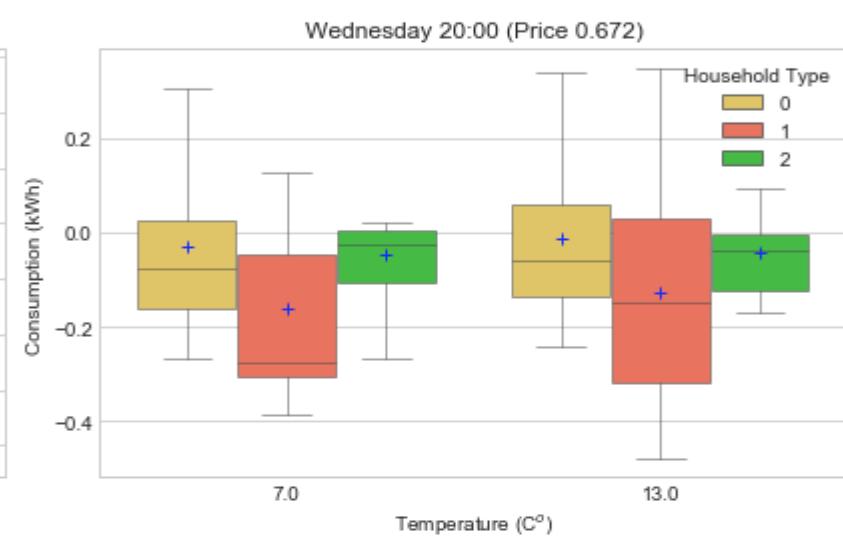
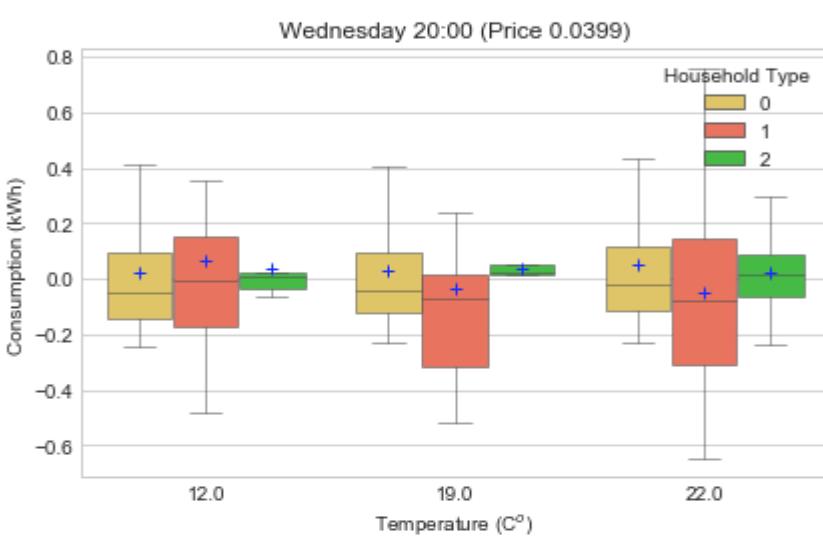
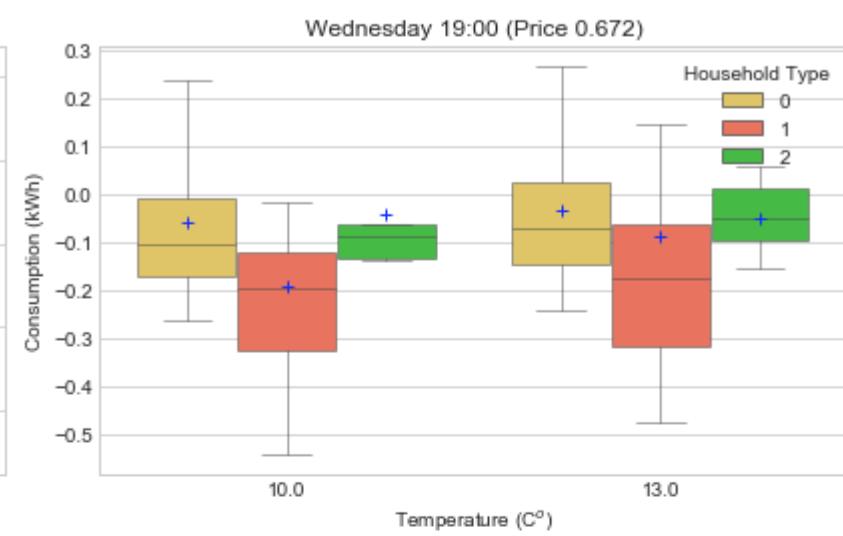
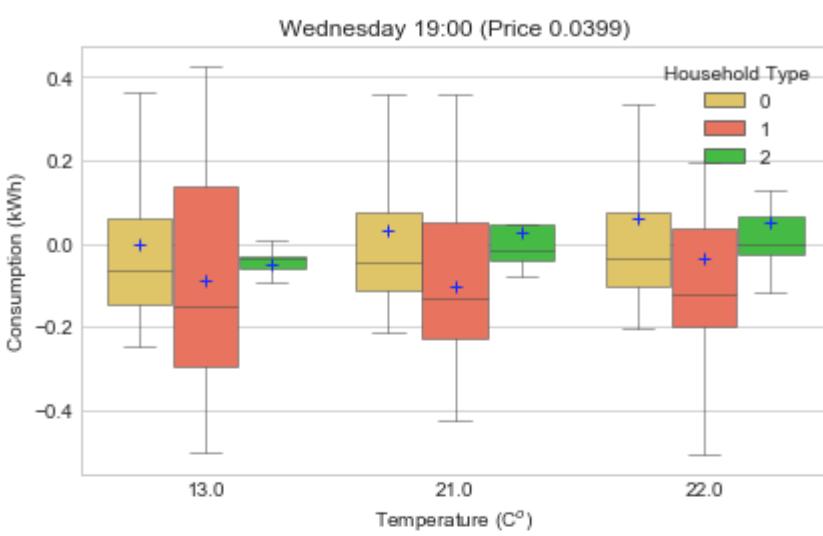
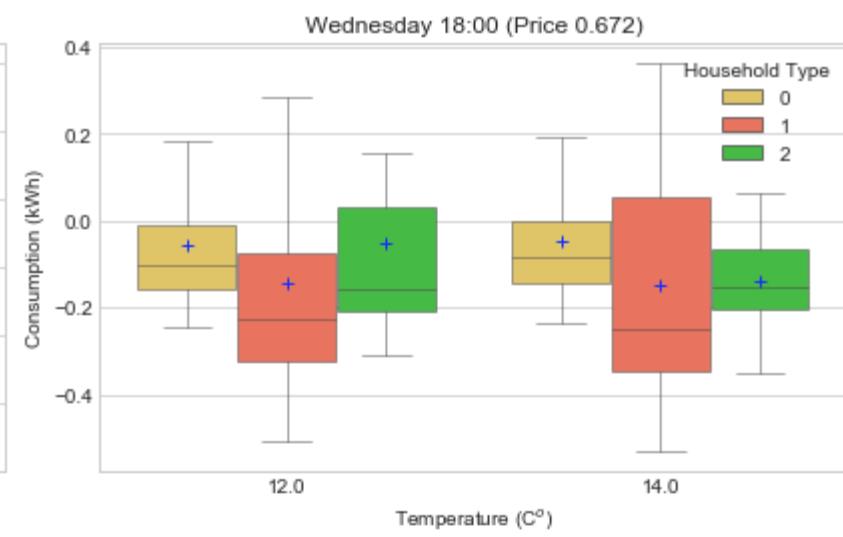
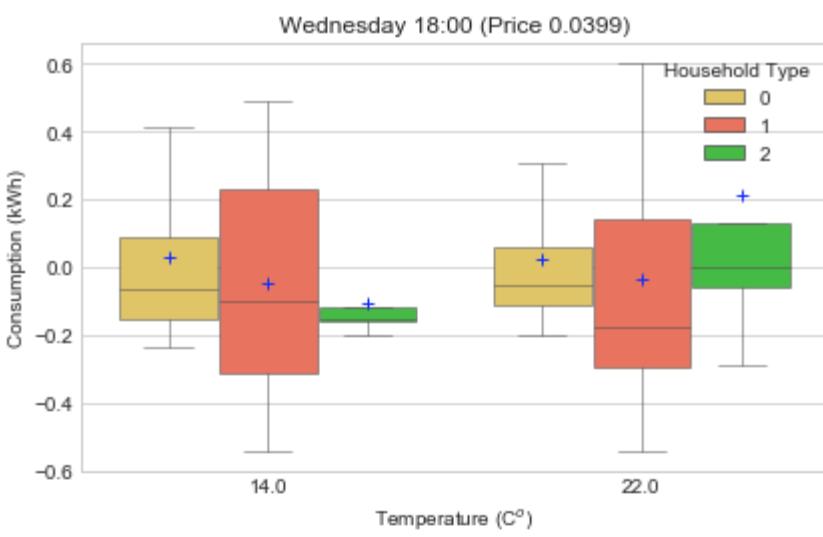
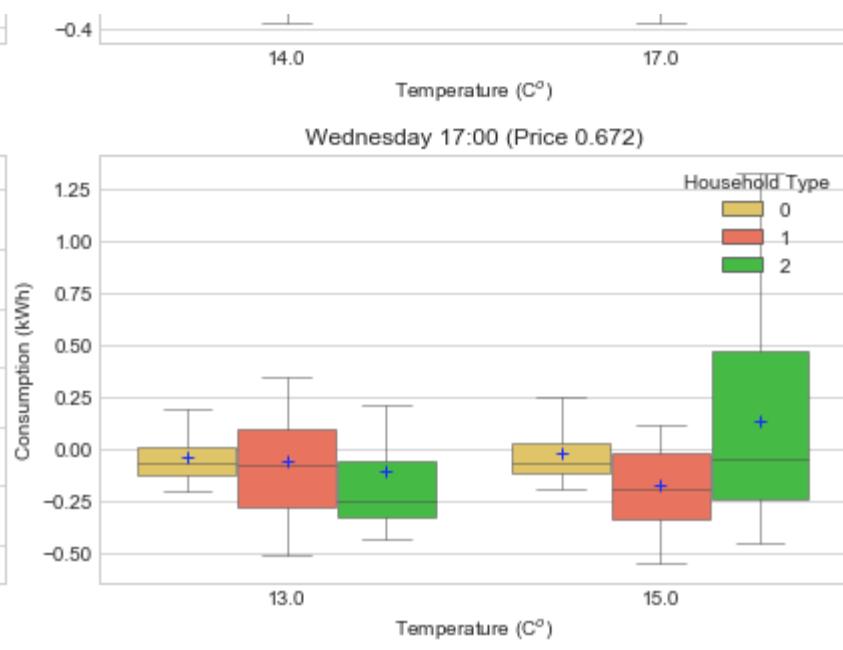
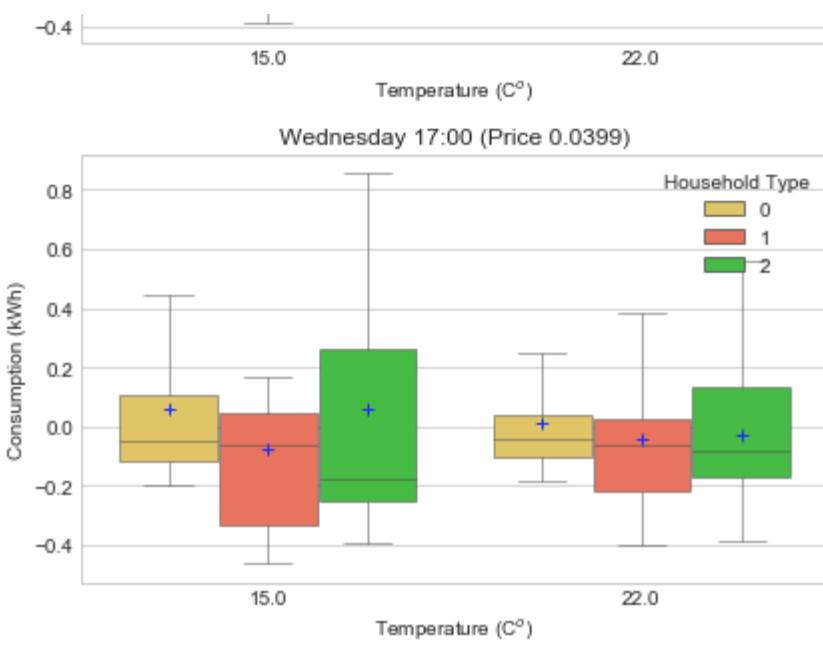


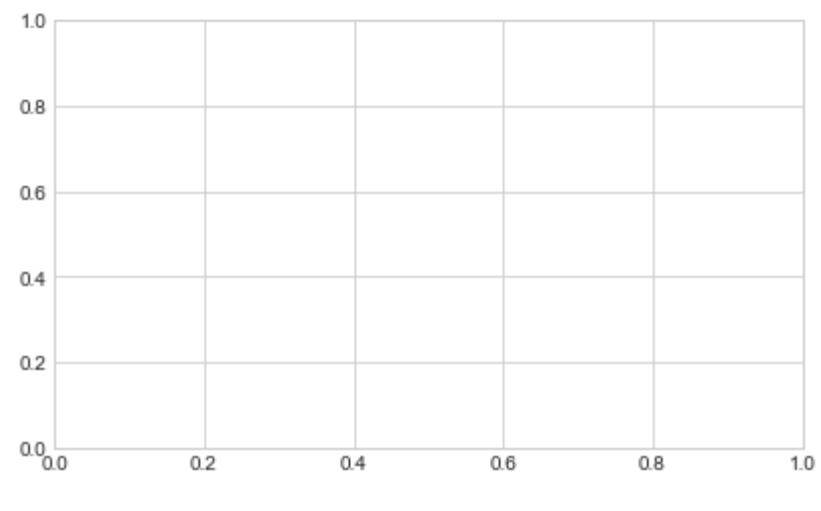
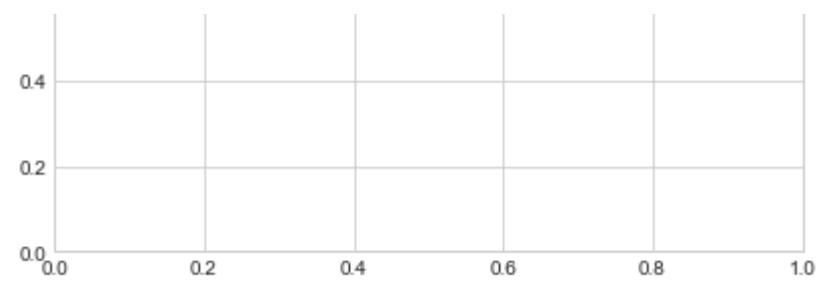
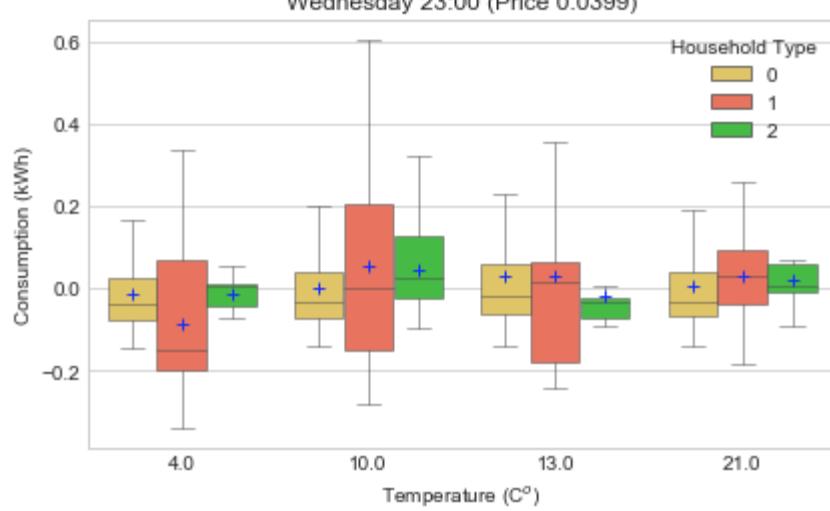
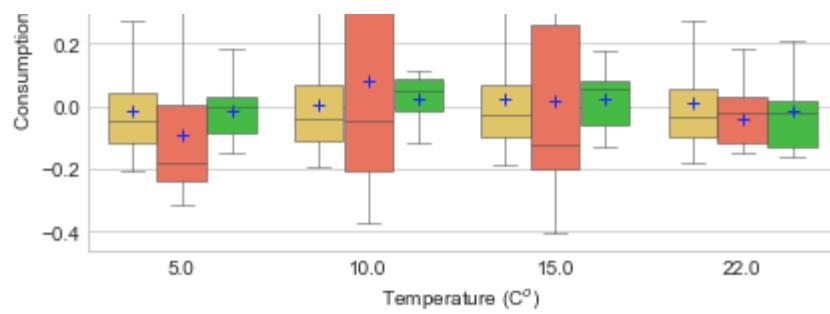
```
In [65]: # Wednesday hourly price responsiveness with different temperature and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
day_of_week = 2 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week]
for p in range(2): # two price levels
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 2, 2 * i + (p + 1)))
        df_day_hour = df_day[(df_day['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_day['Price'] == prices[p])]
        if df_day_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            if i <= 9:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1],
                palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+",
                "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
        else:
            sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1],
            palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+",
            "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' ' + str(i) + ':00 (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
plt.tight_layout()
```



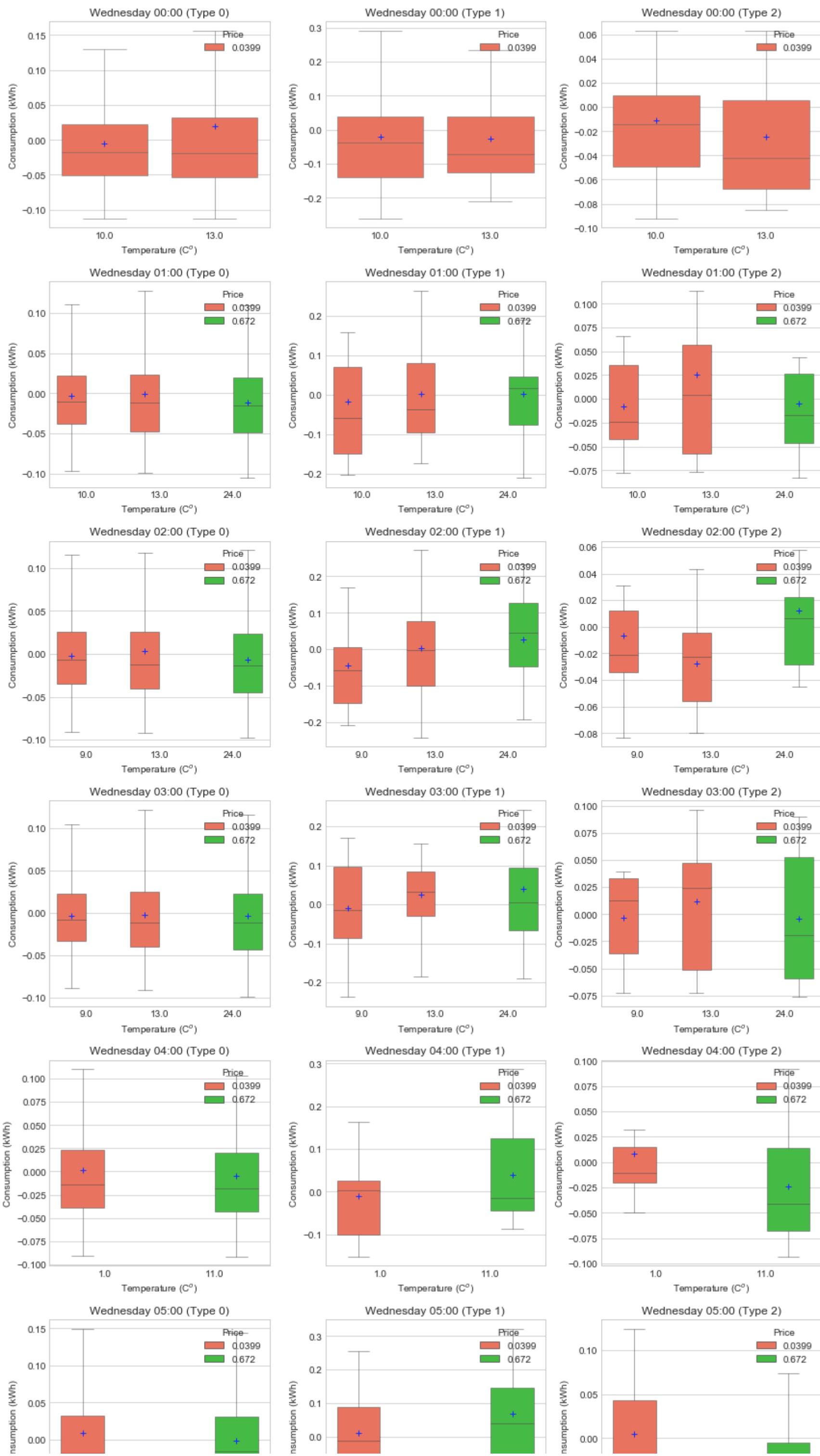


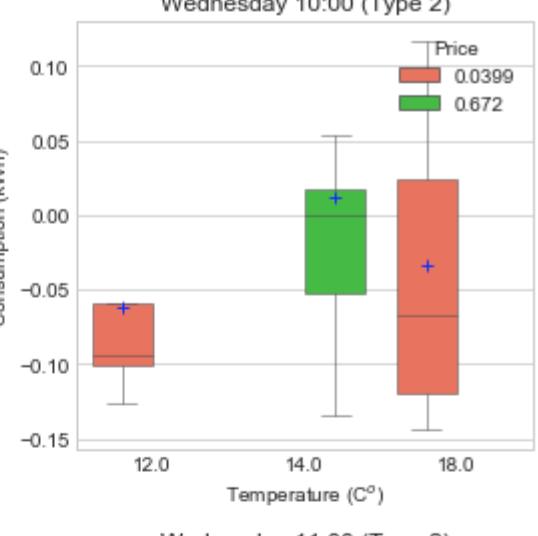
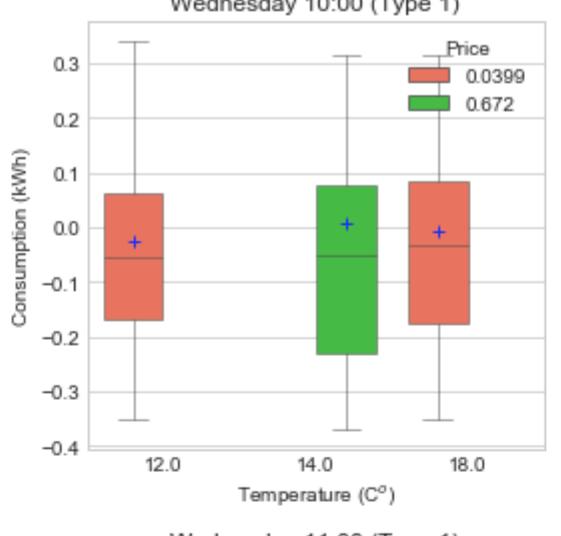
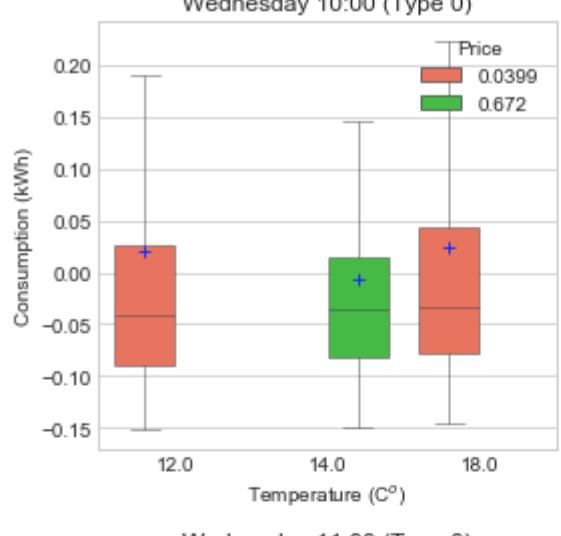
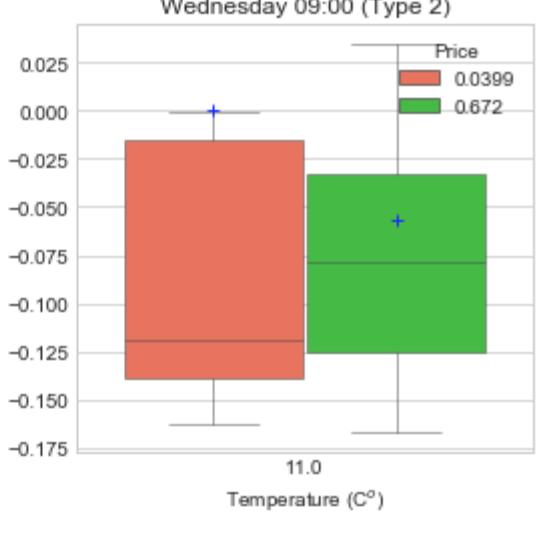
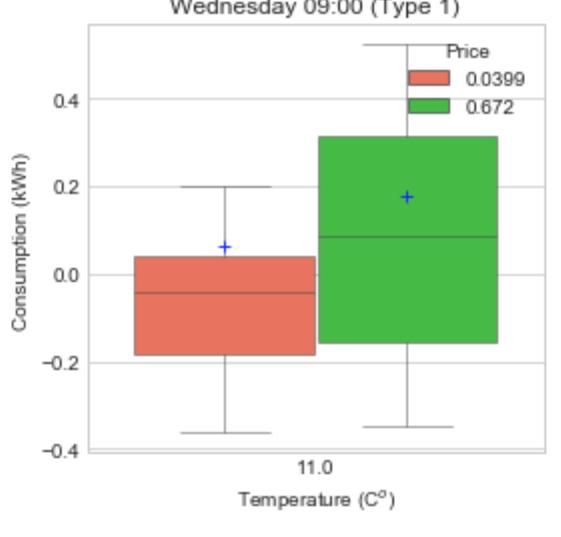
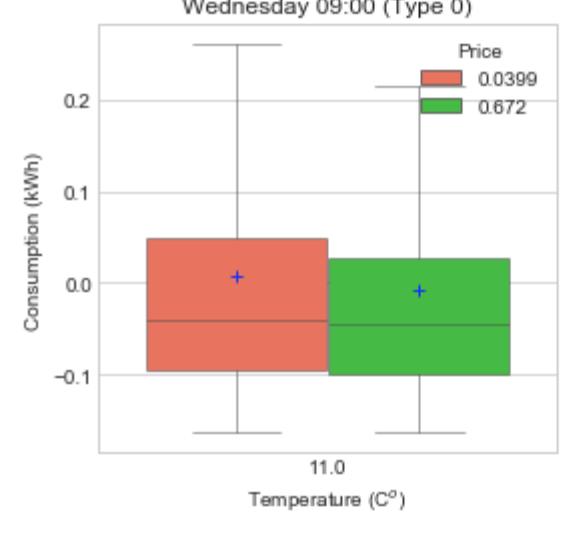
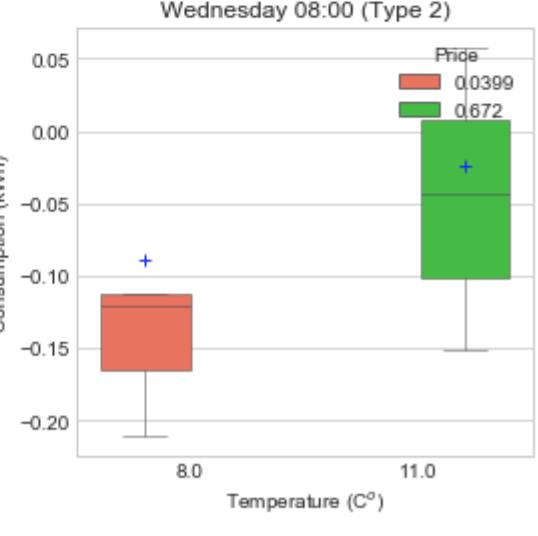
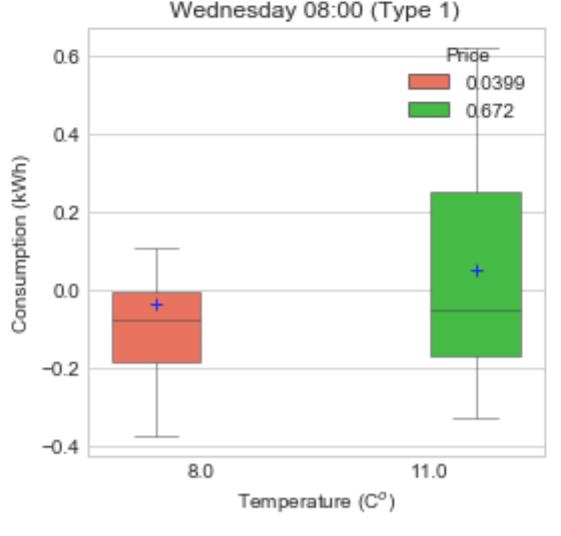
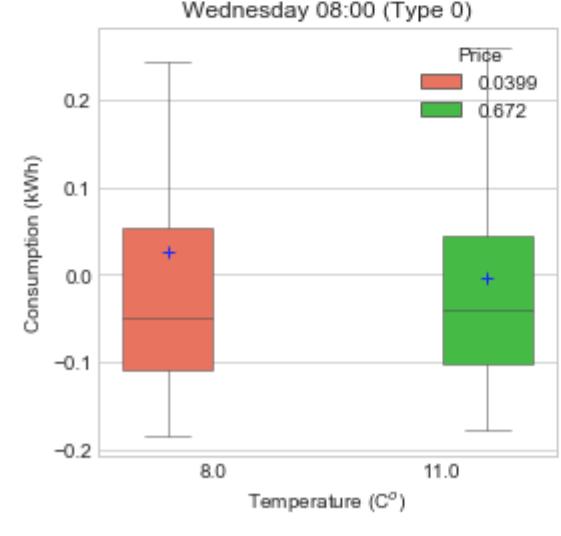
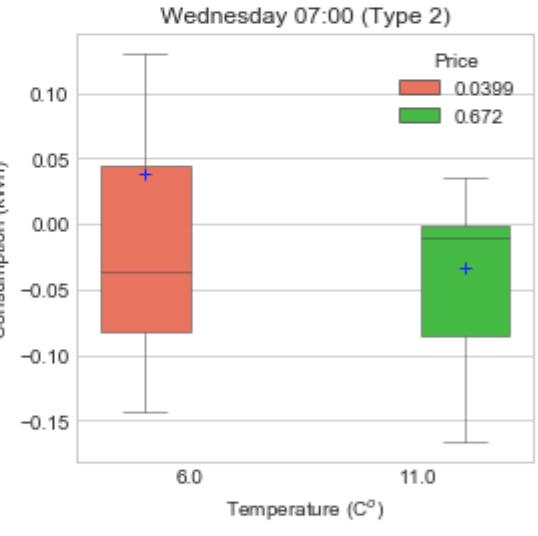
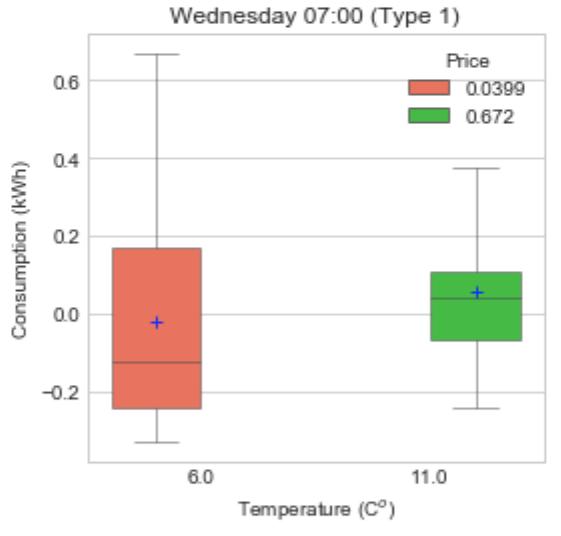
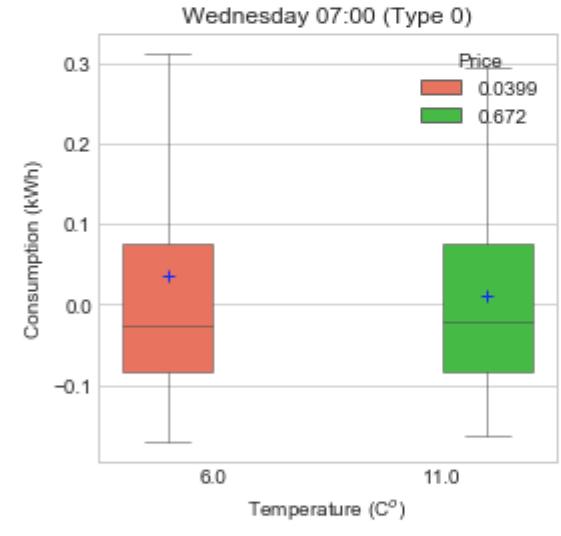
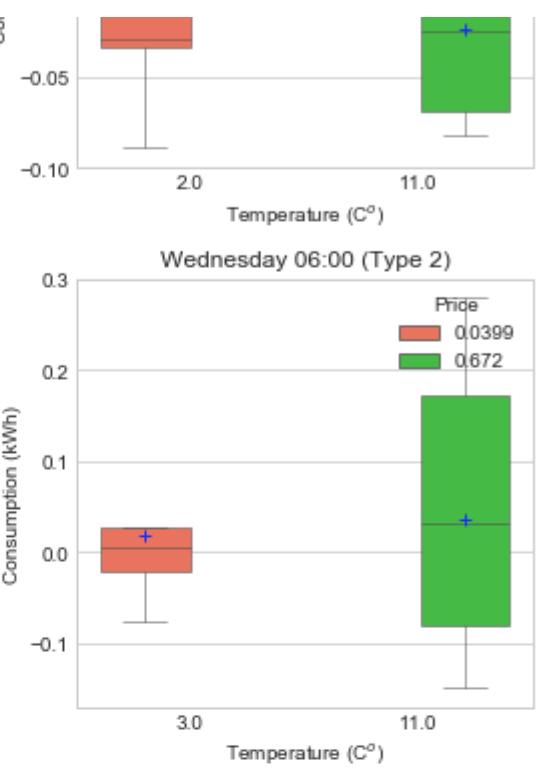
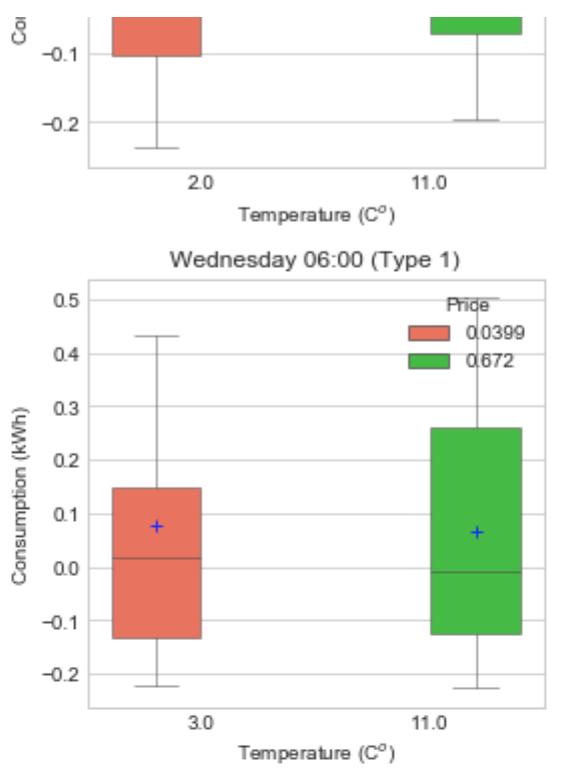
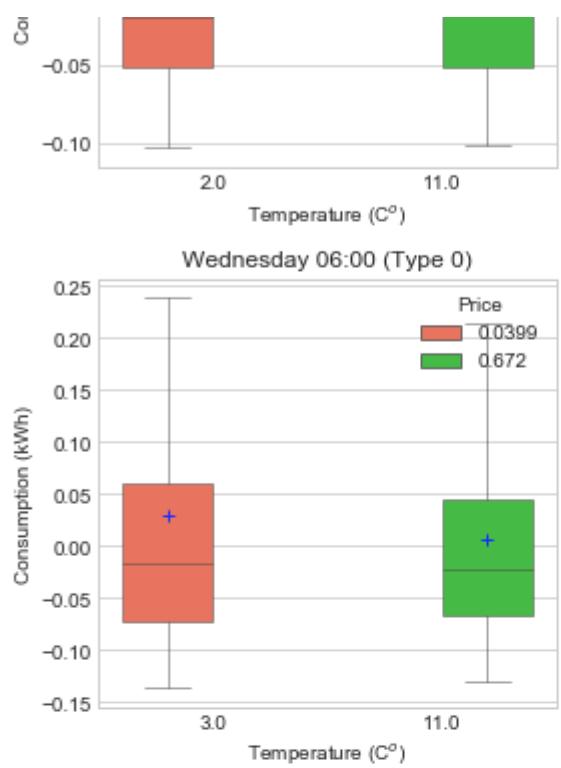


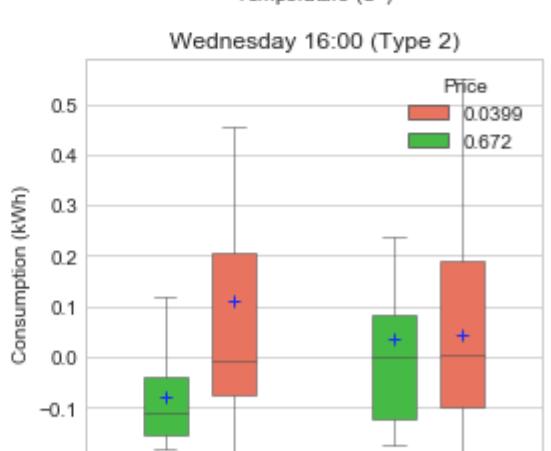
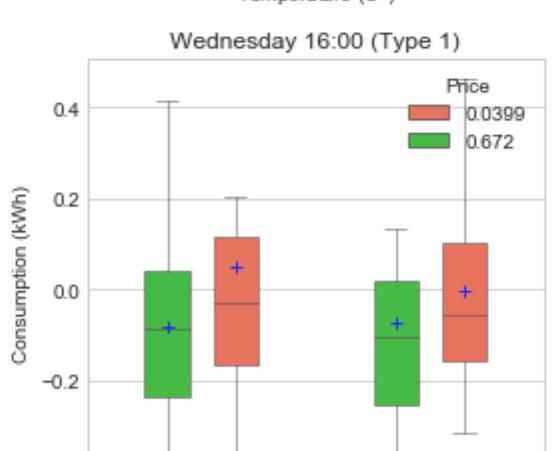
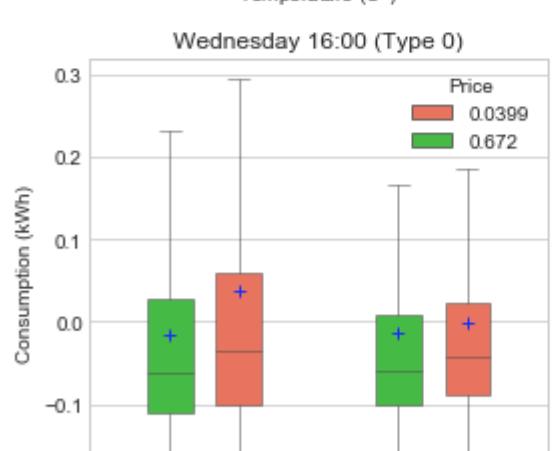
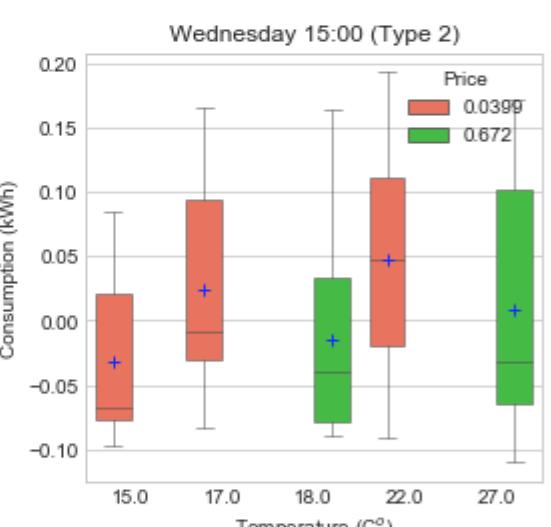
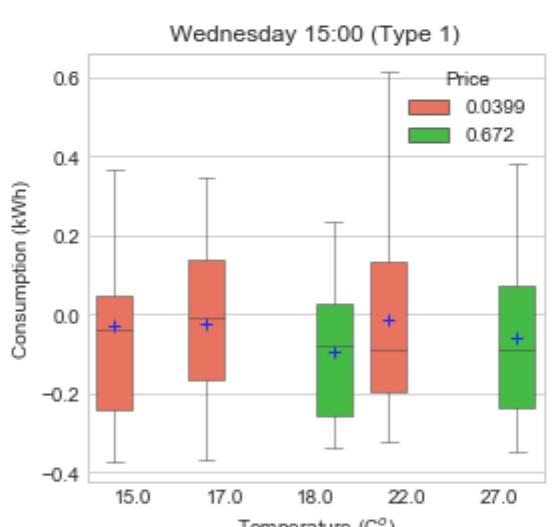
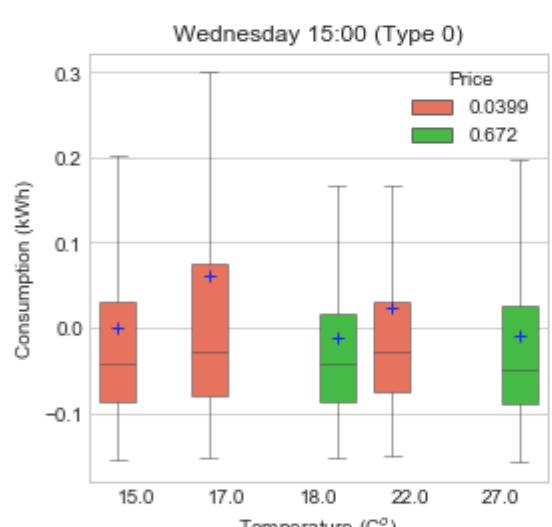
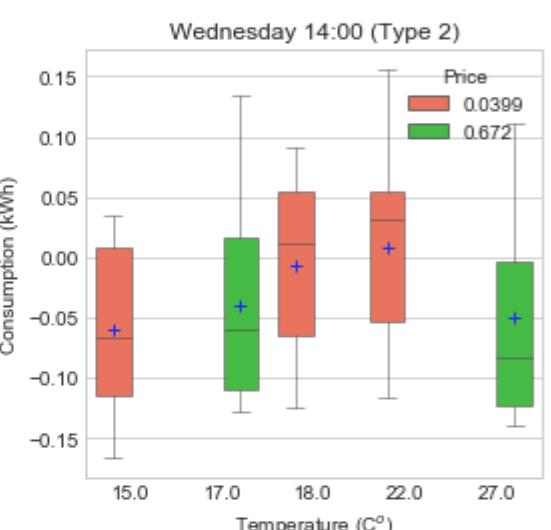
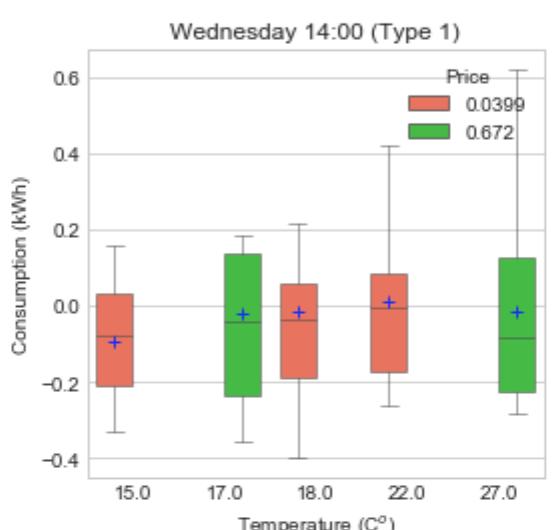
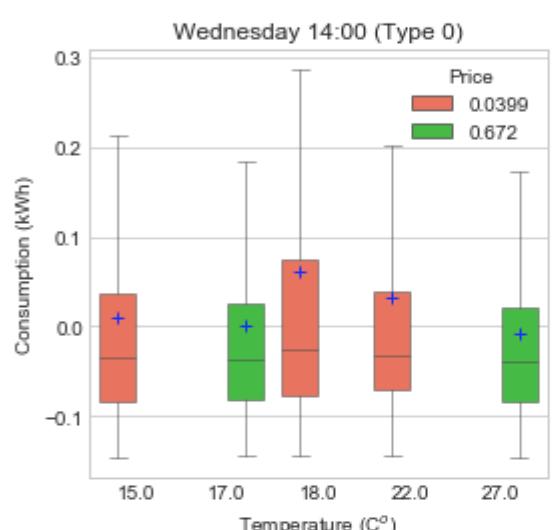
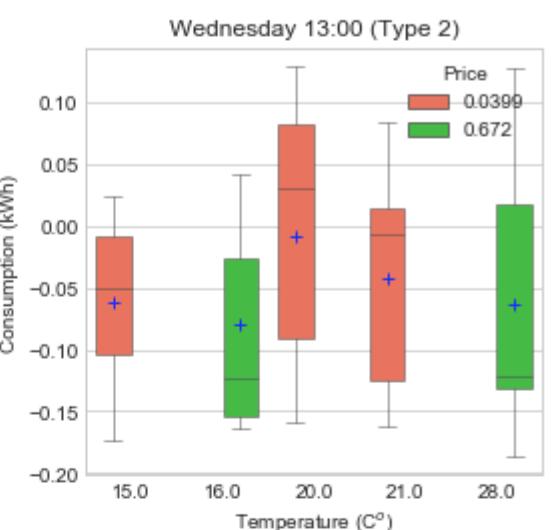
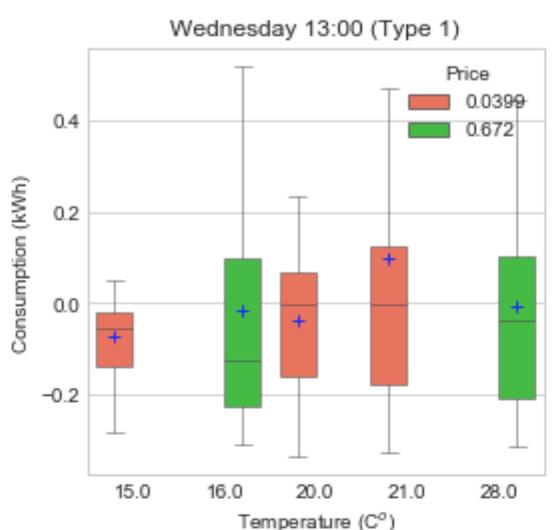
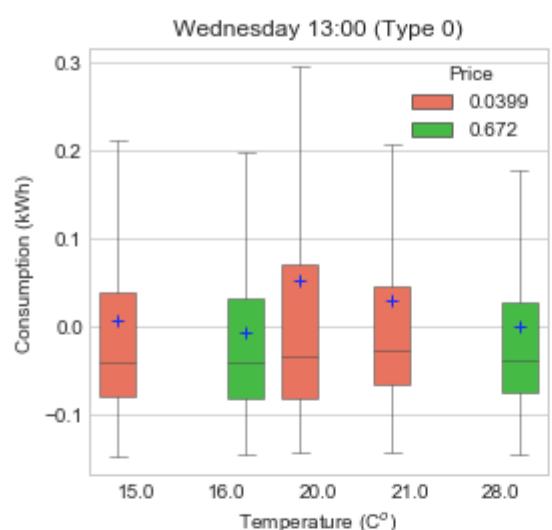
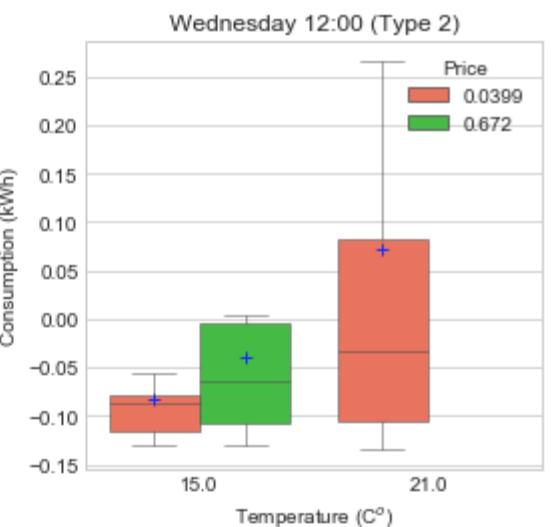
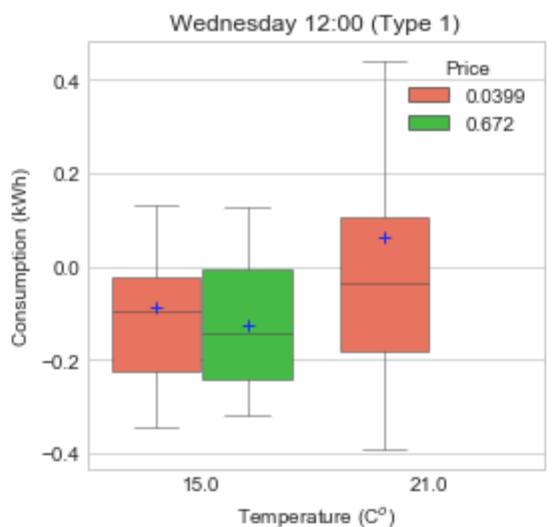
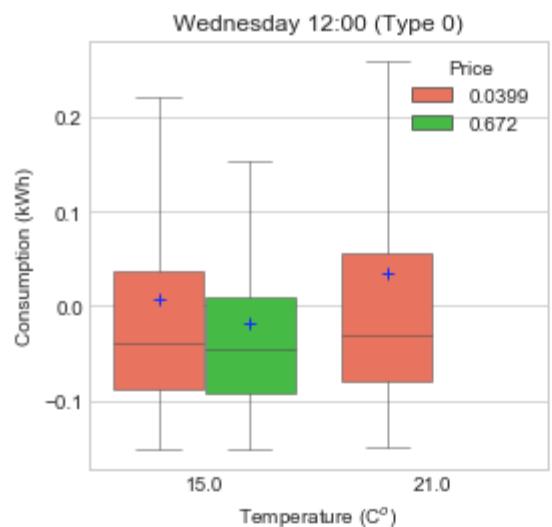
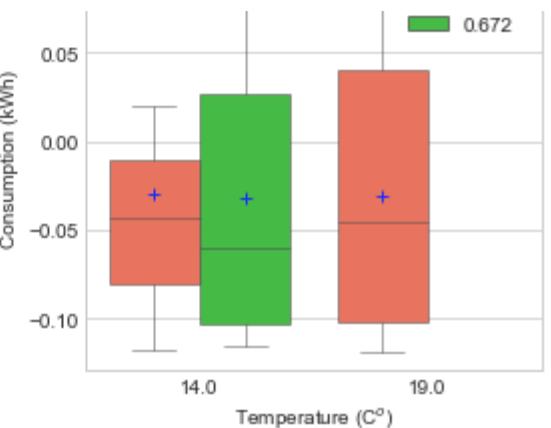
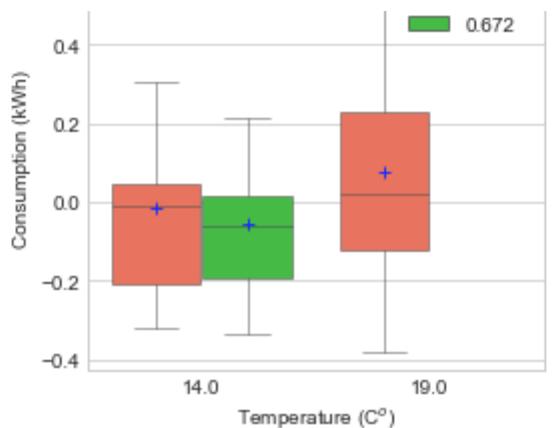
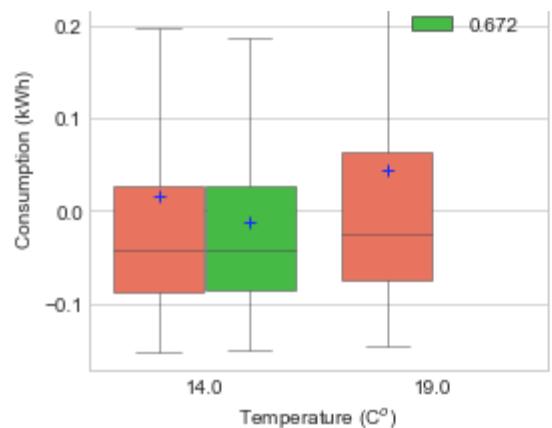


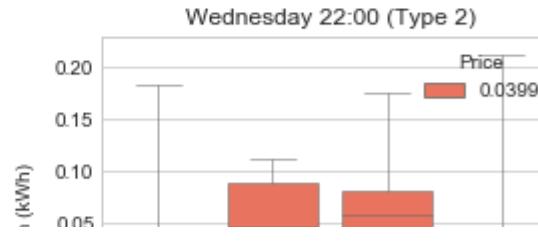
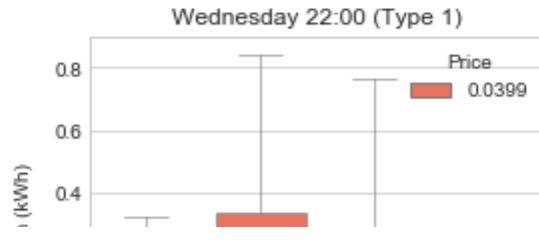
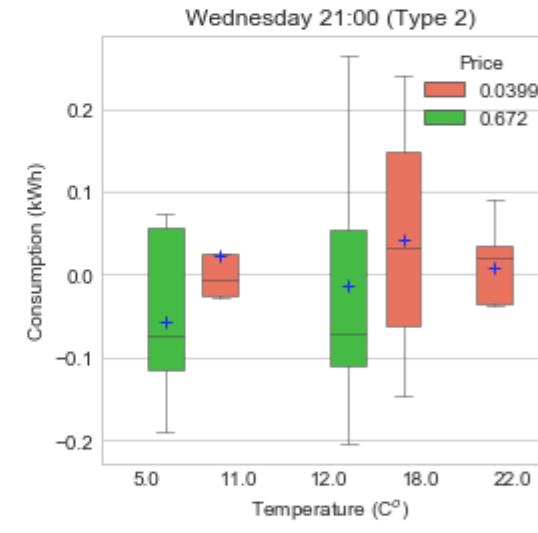
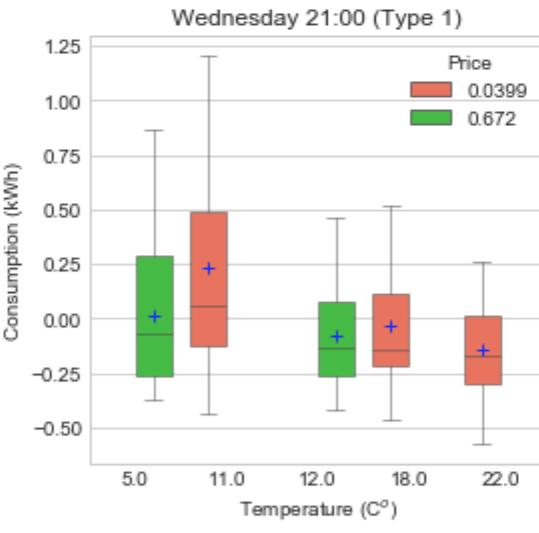
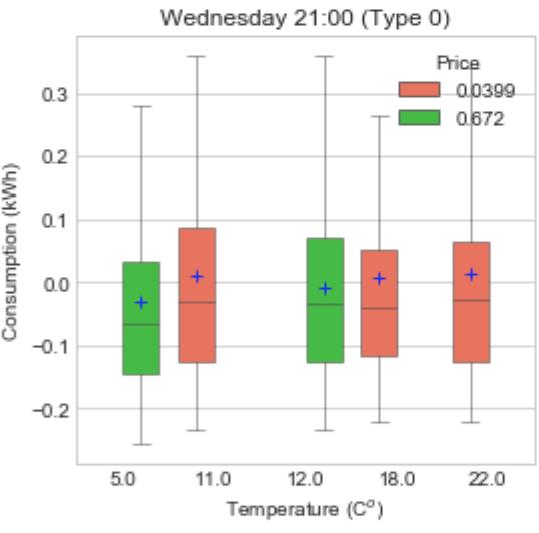
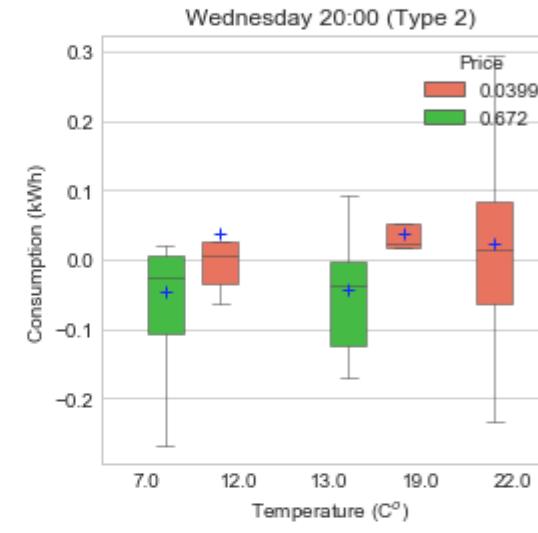
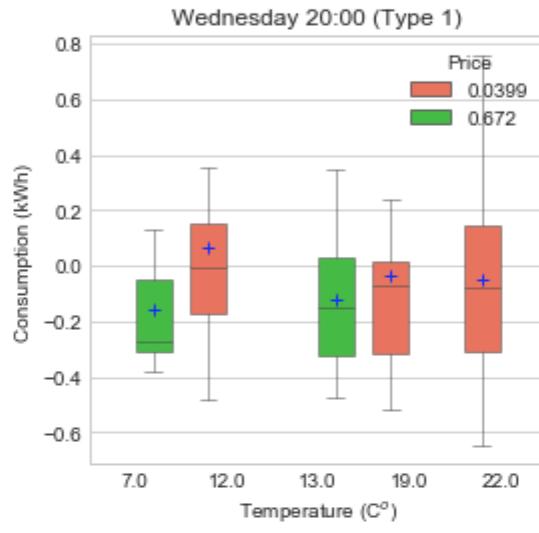
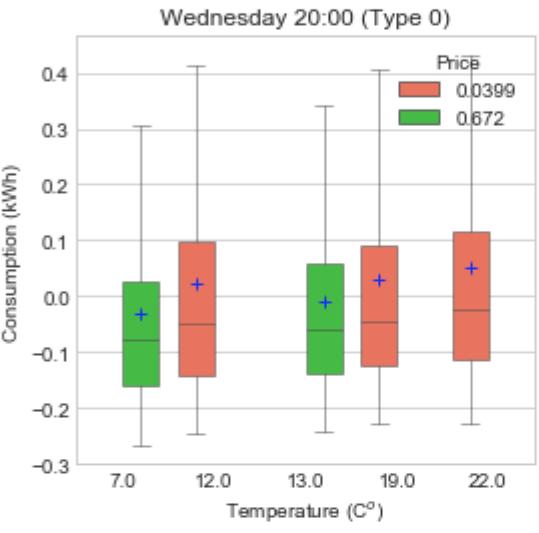
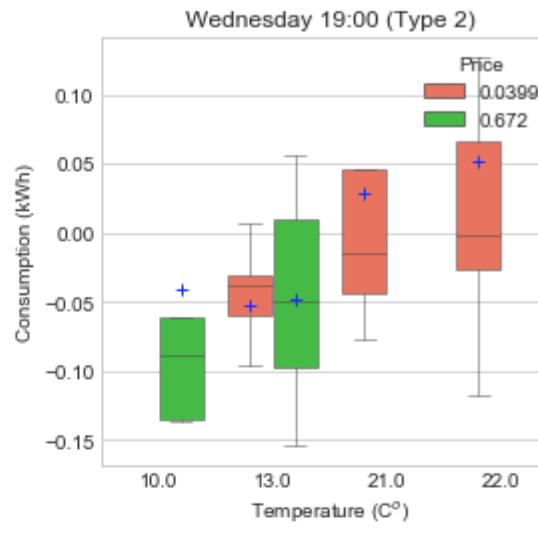
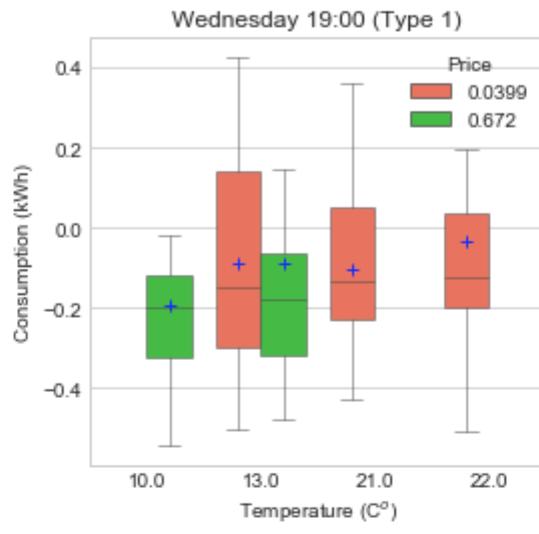
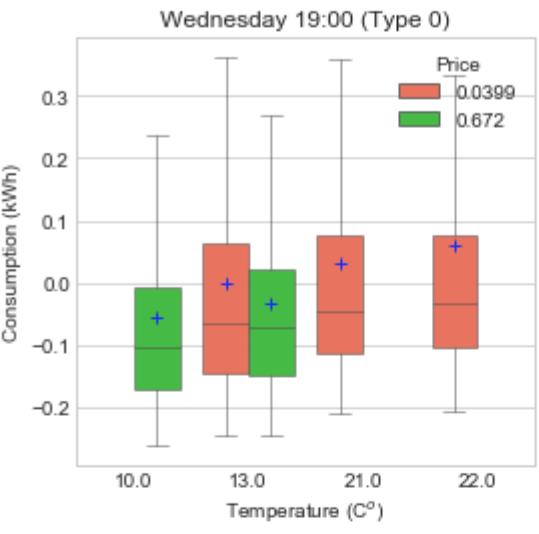
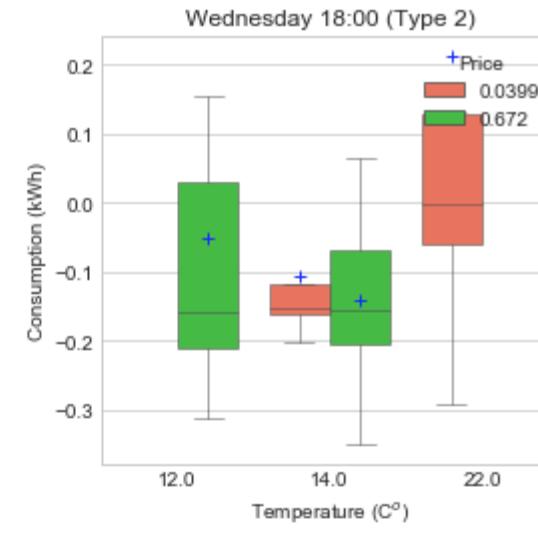
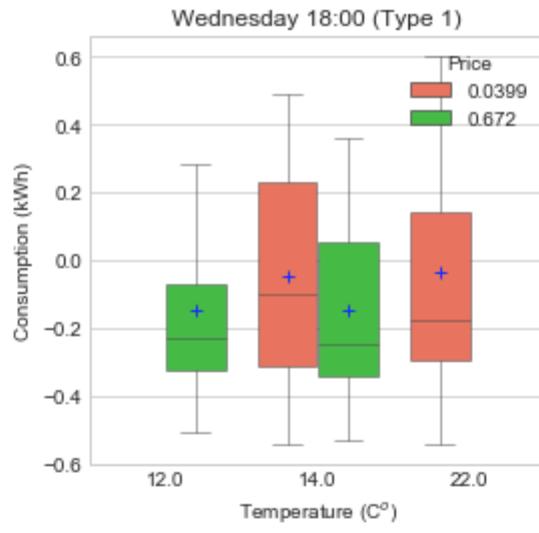
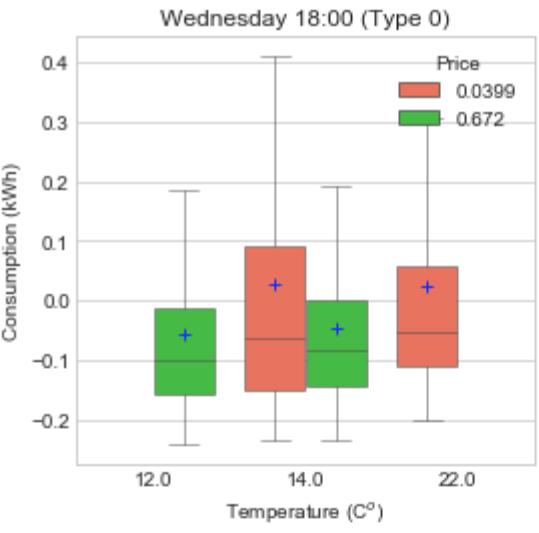
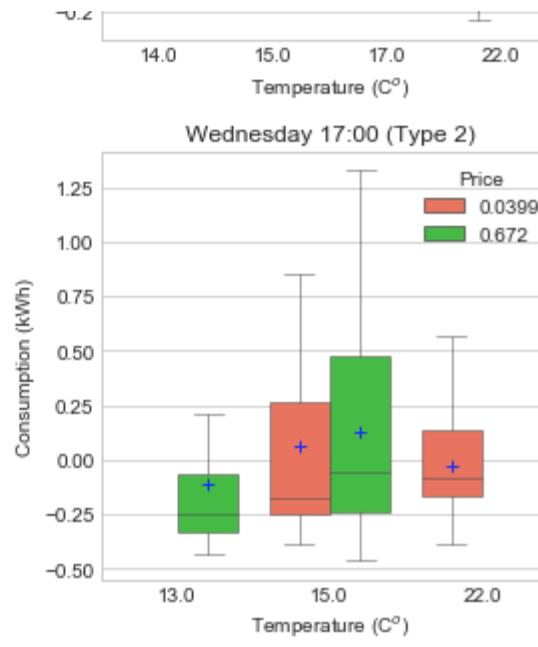
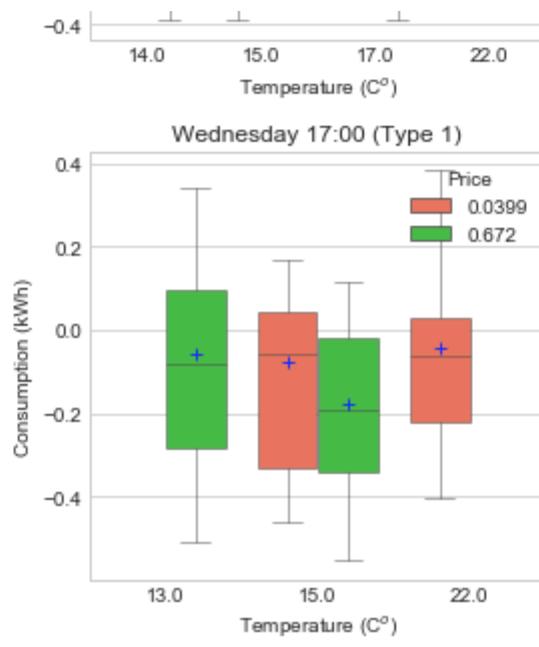
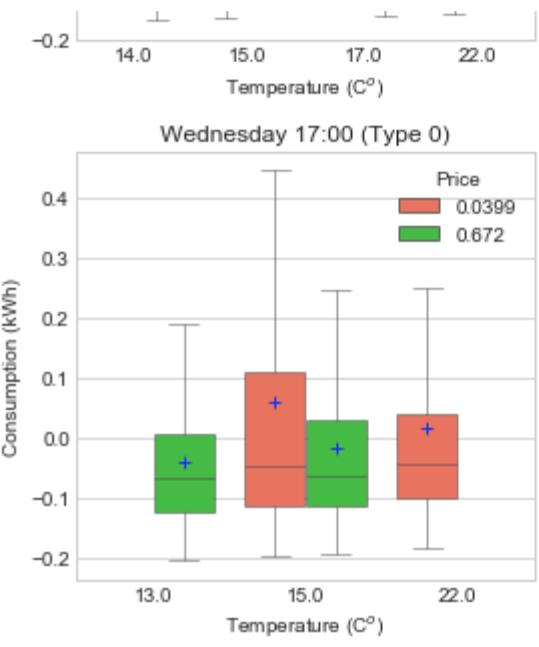


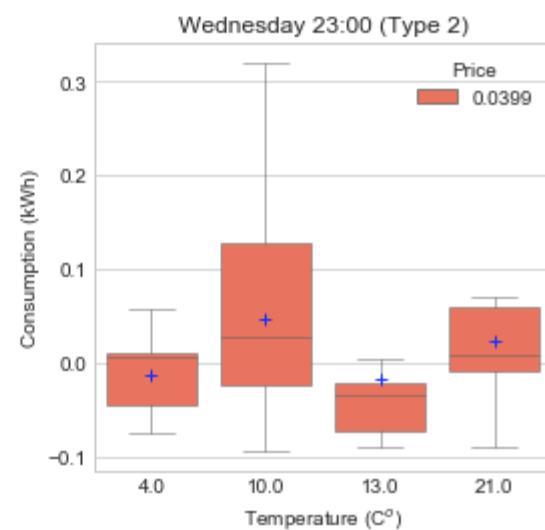
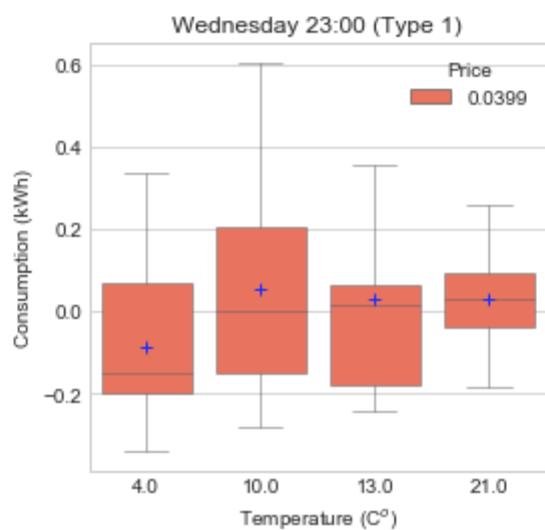
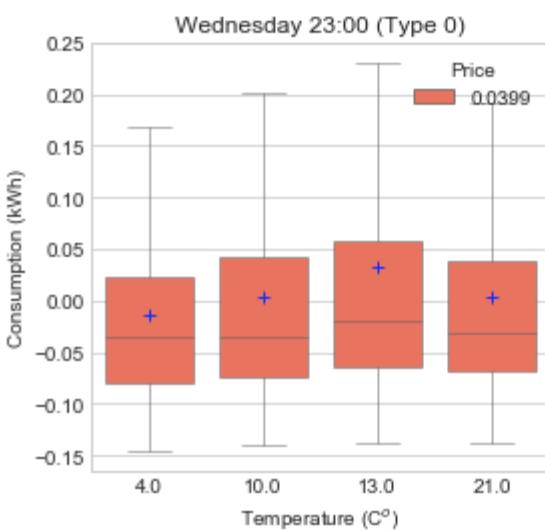
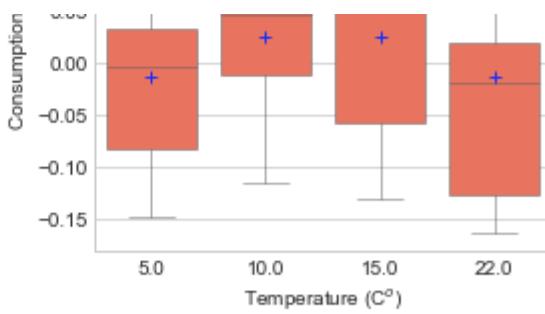
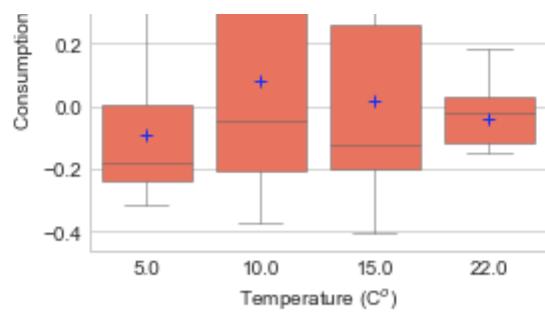
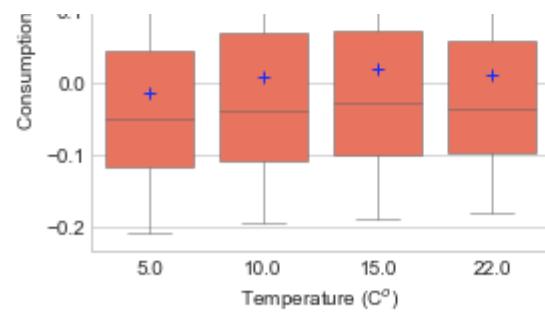
```
In [66]: # price comparison
# Wednesday hourly price responsiveness with different temperature and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
day_of_week = 2 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week]
for g in range(3): # three types
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3* i + (g + 1)))
        df_day_hour = df_day[(df_day['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_day['Household type'] == g)]
        if df_day_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            if i <= 9:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
                l.set_title('Price')
                for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                    artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
                ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
            else:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' ' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
                l.set_title('Price')
                for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                    artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
                ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
plt.tight_layout()
```



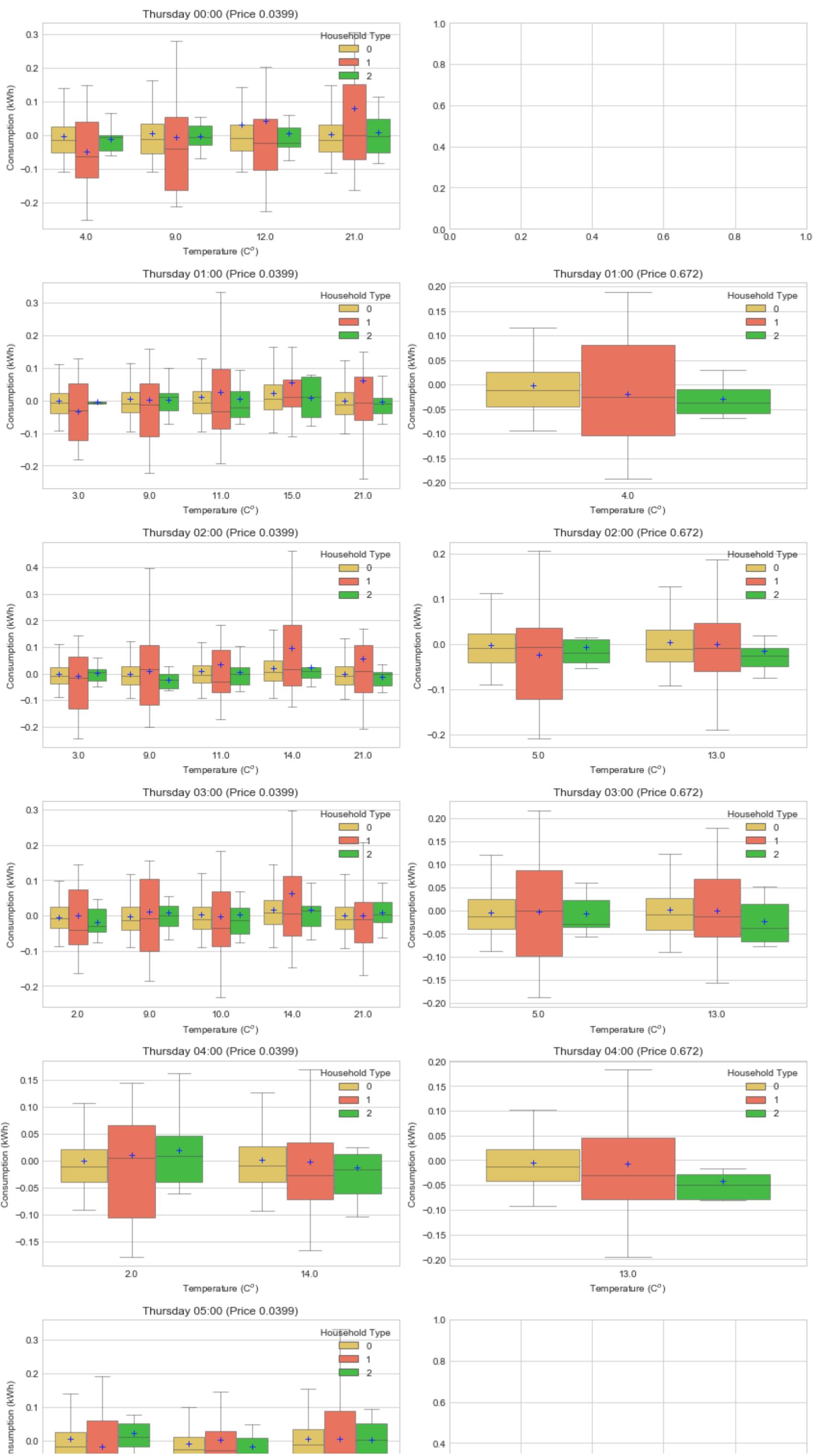


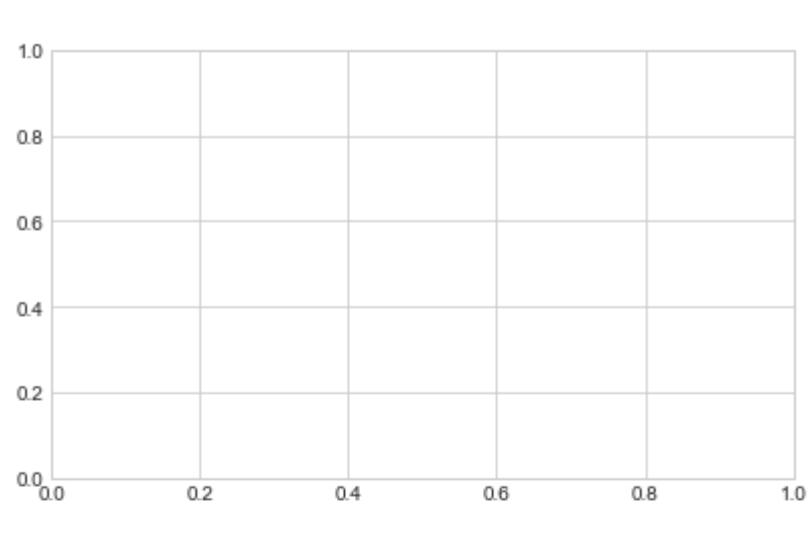
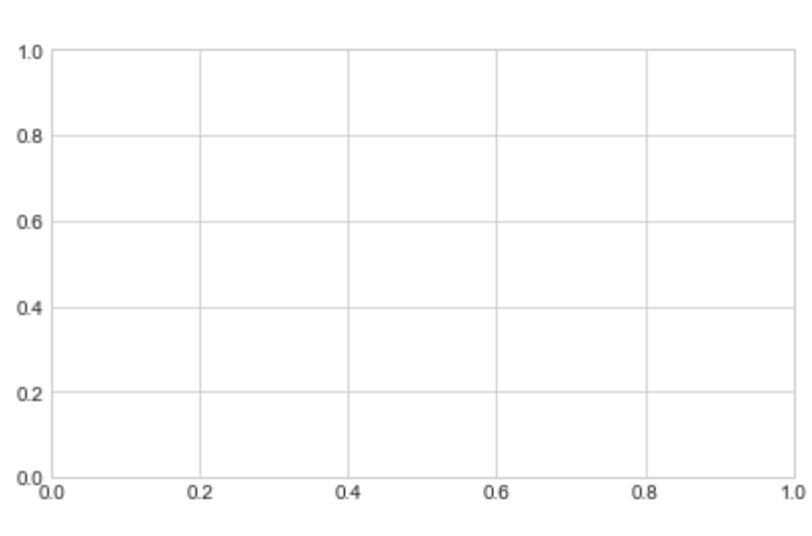
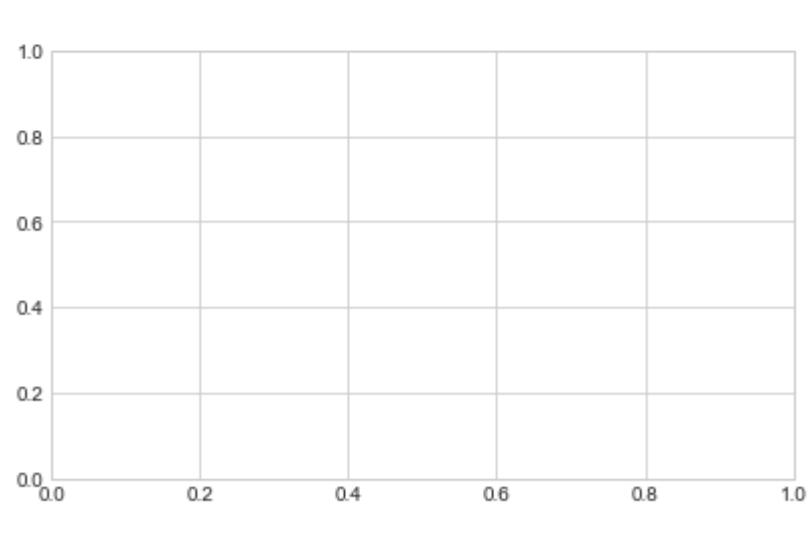
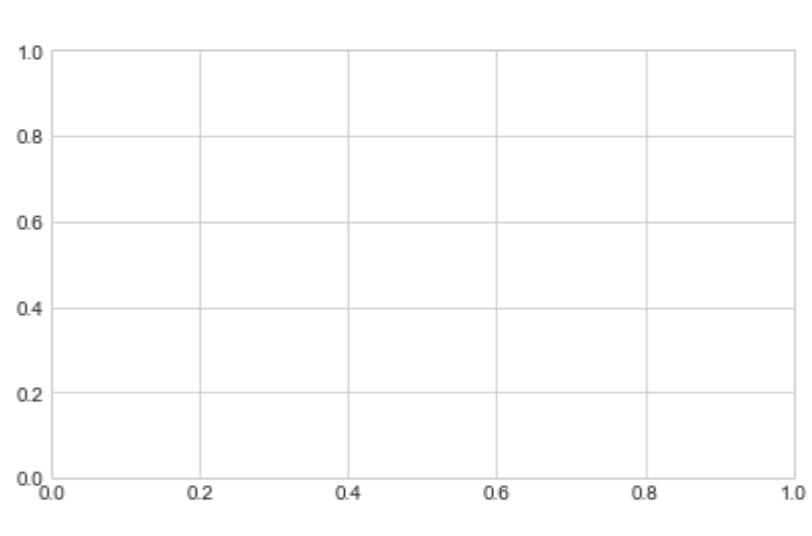
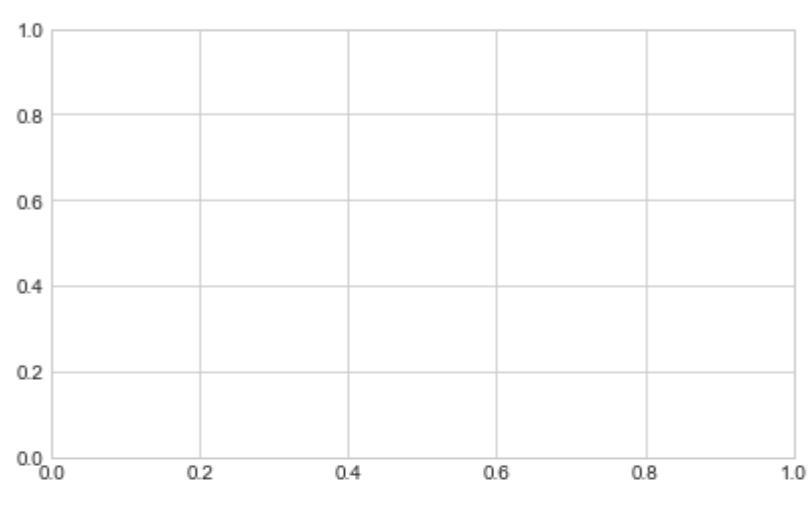
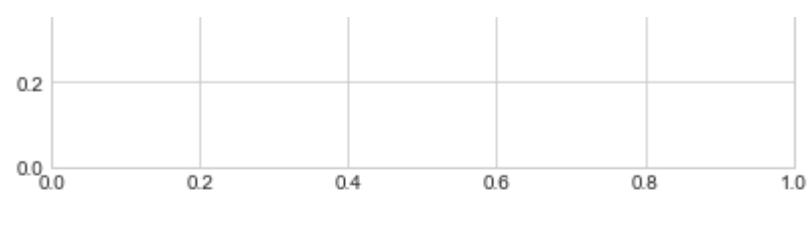
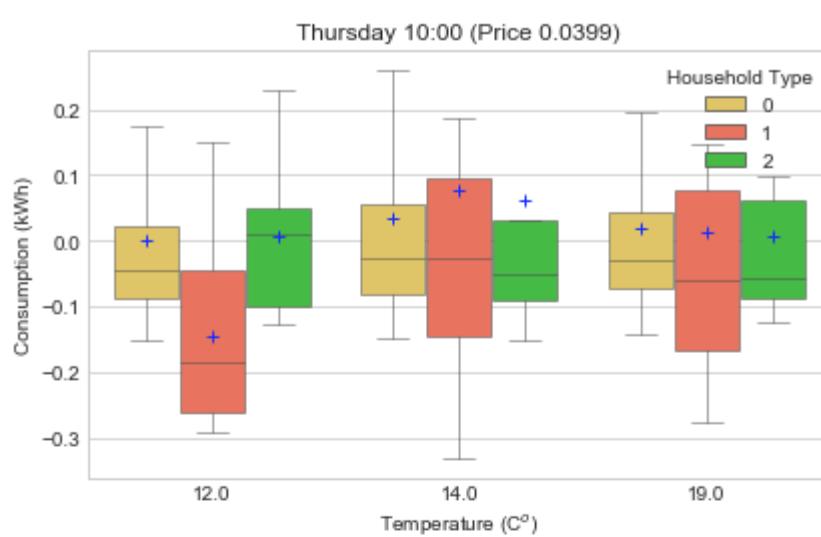
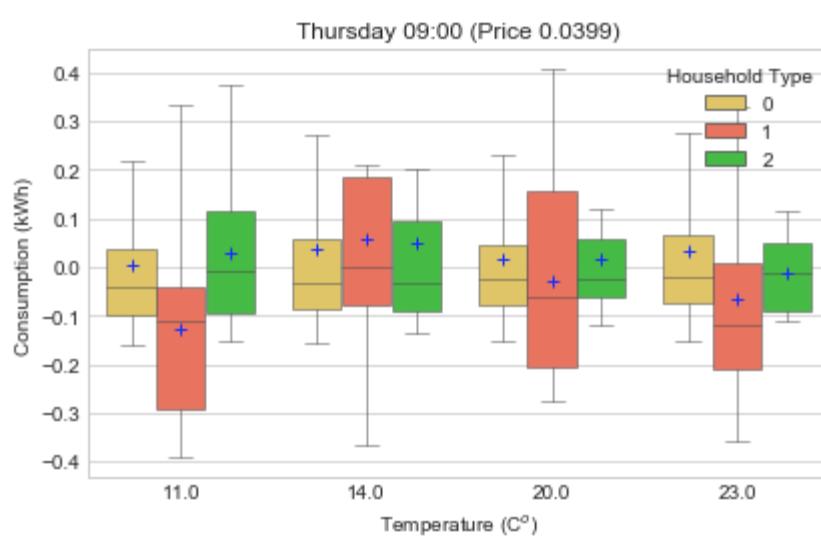
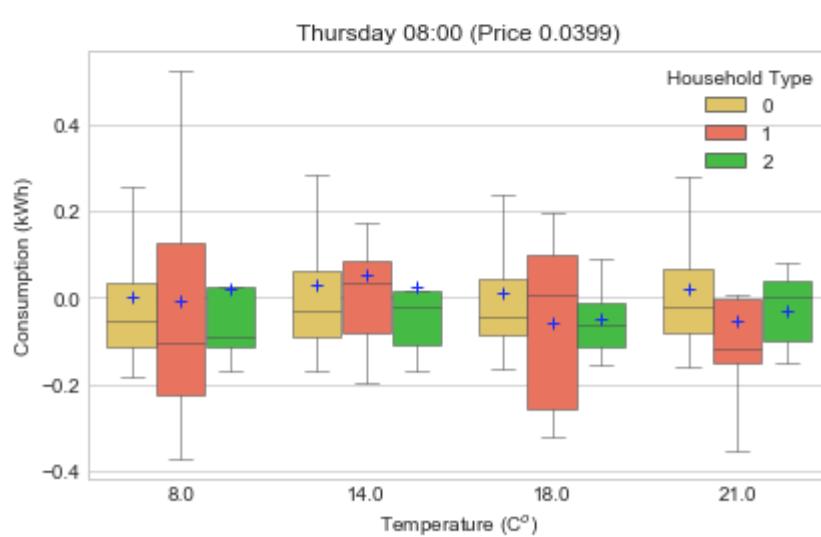
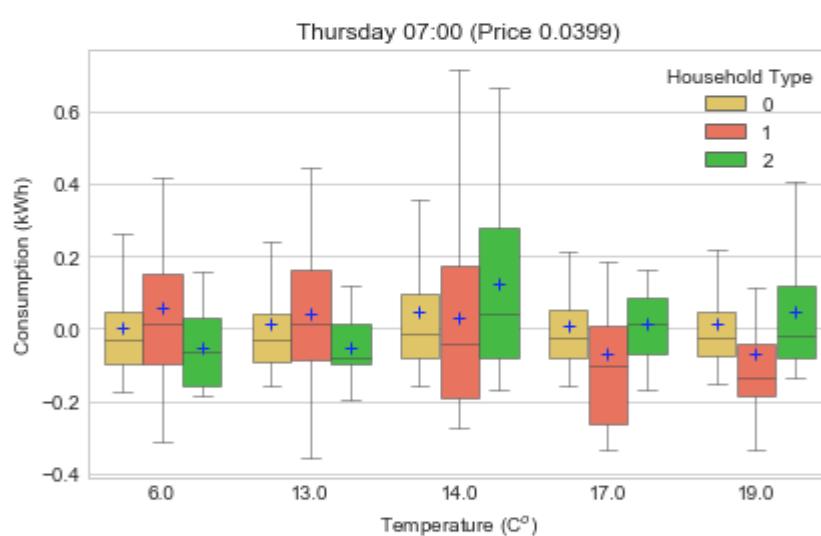
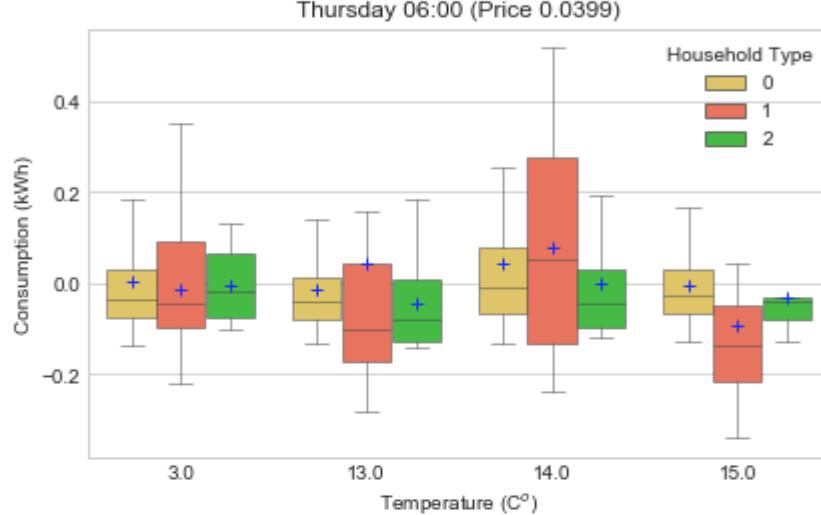
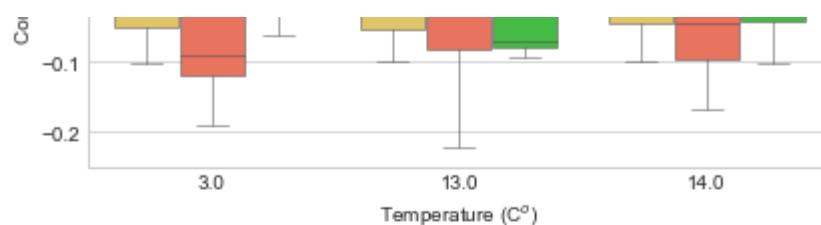


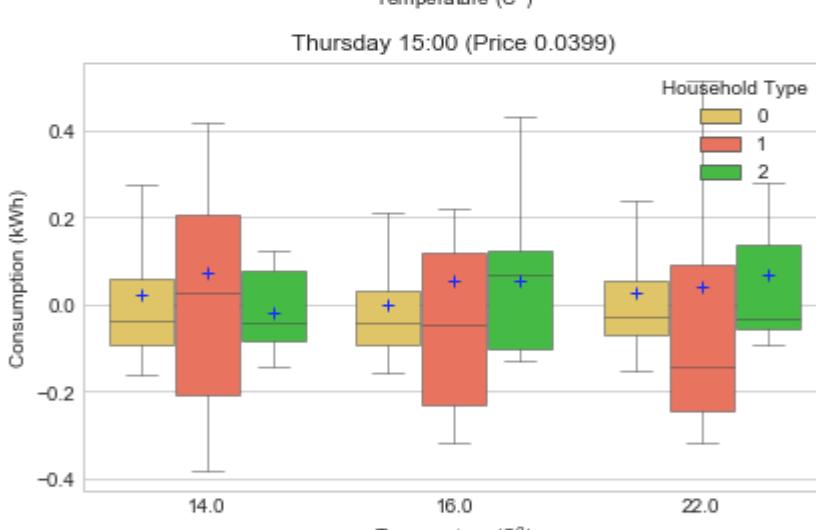
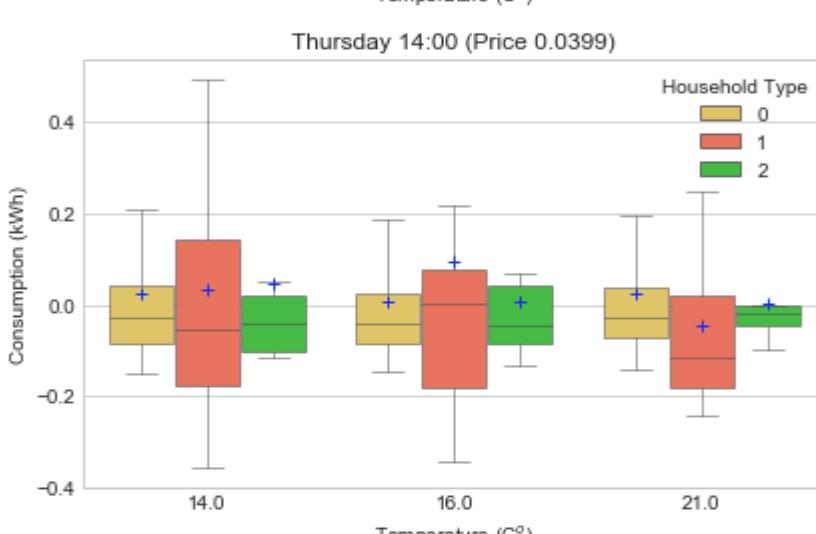
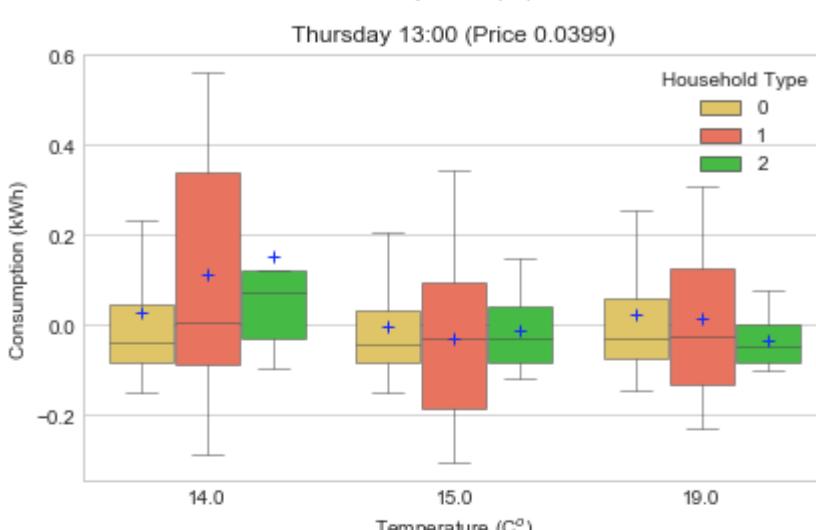
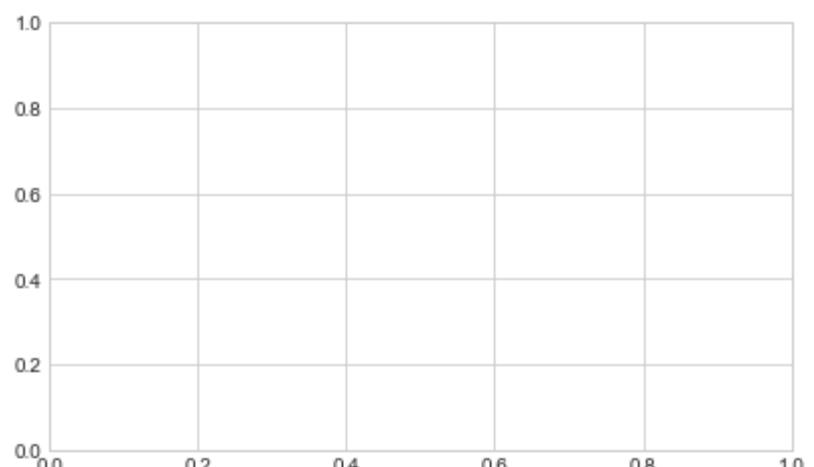
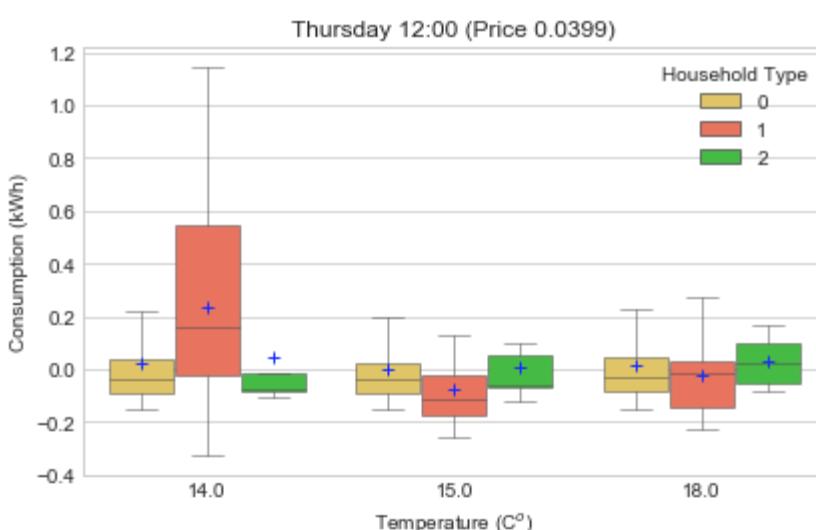
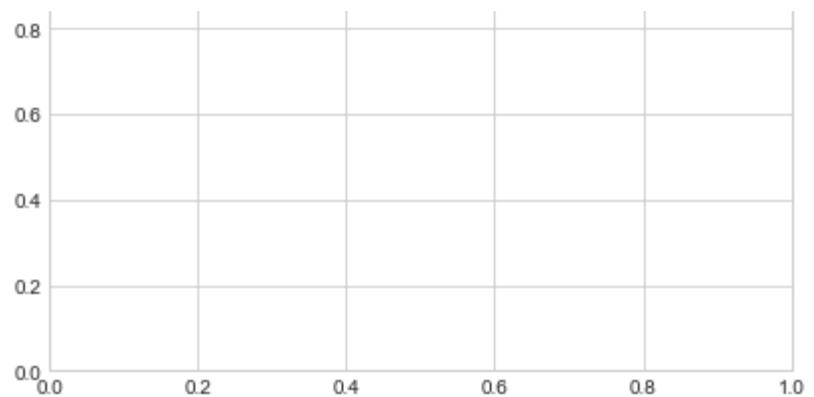
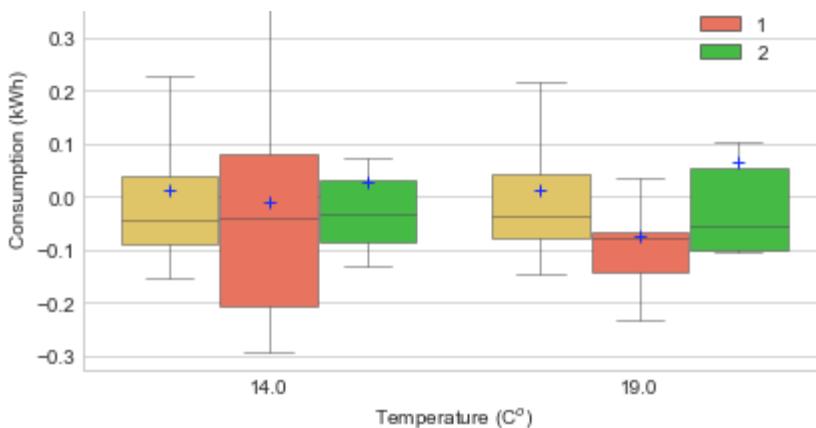


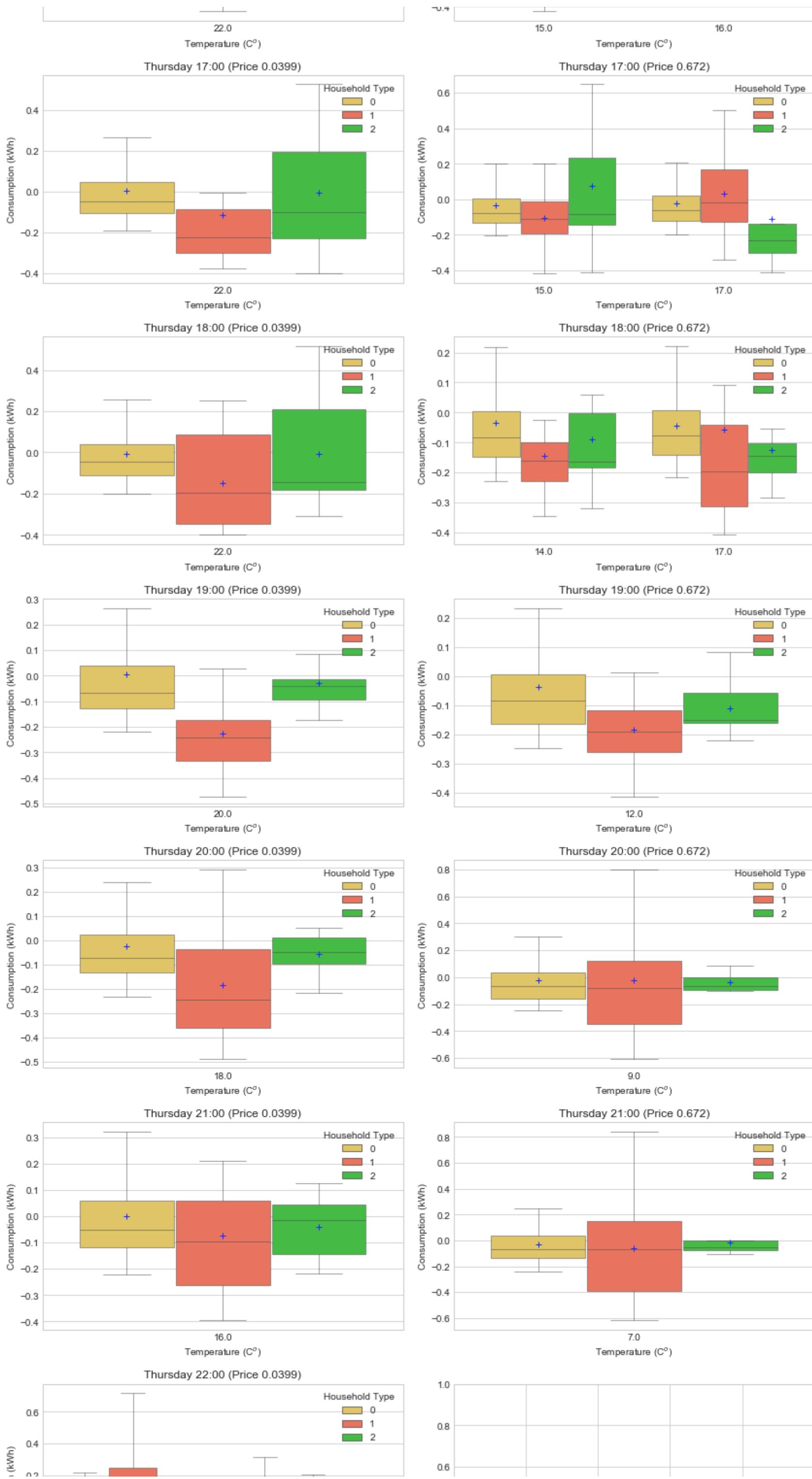


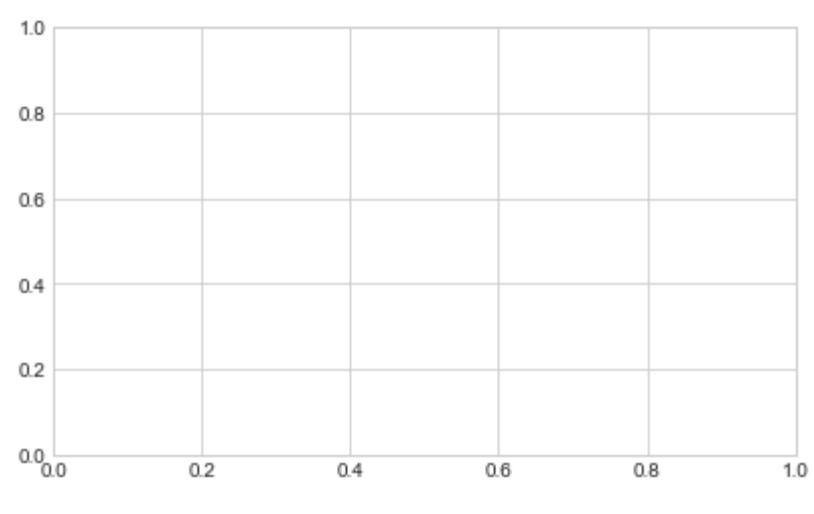
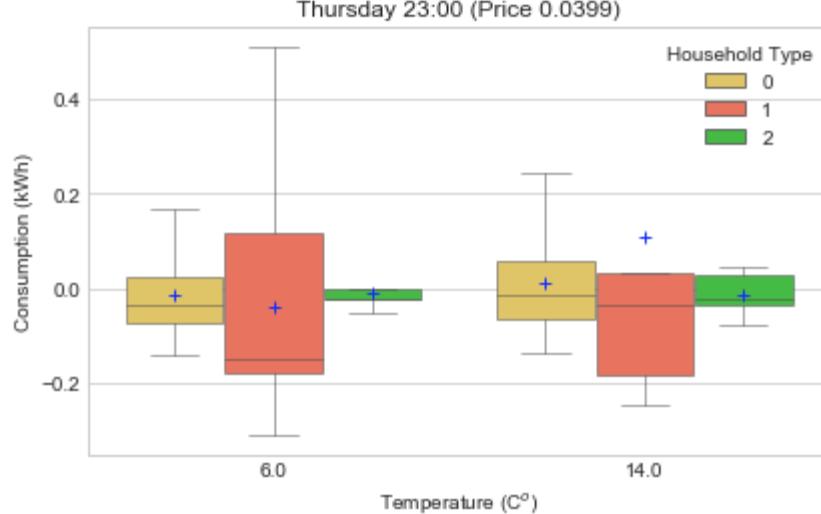
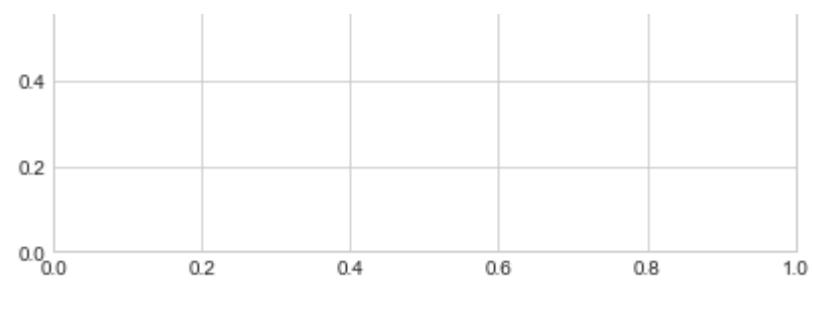
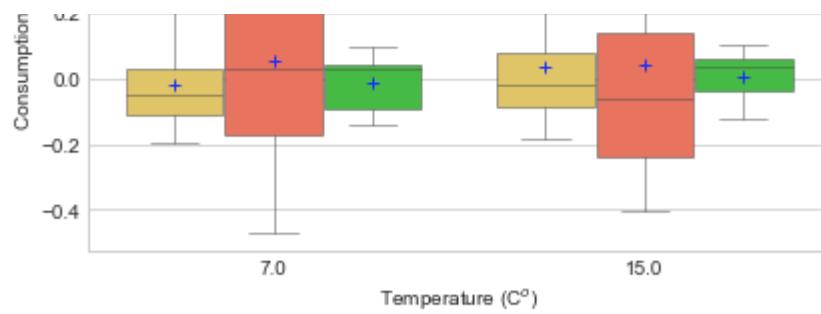
```
In [67]: # Thursday hourly price responsiveness with different temperature and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
day_of_week = 3 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week]
for p in range(2): # two price levels
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 2, 2 * i + (p + 1)))
        df_day_hour = df_day[(df_day['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_day['Price'] == prices[p])]
        if df_day_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            if i <= 9:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1],
                palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+",
                "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
        else:
            sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1],
            palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+",
            "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' ' + str(i) + ':00 (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
plt.tight_layout()
```



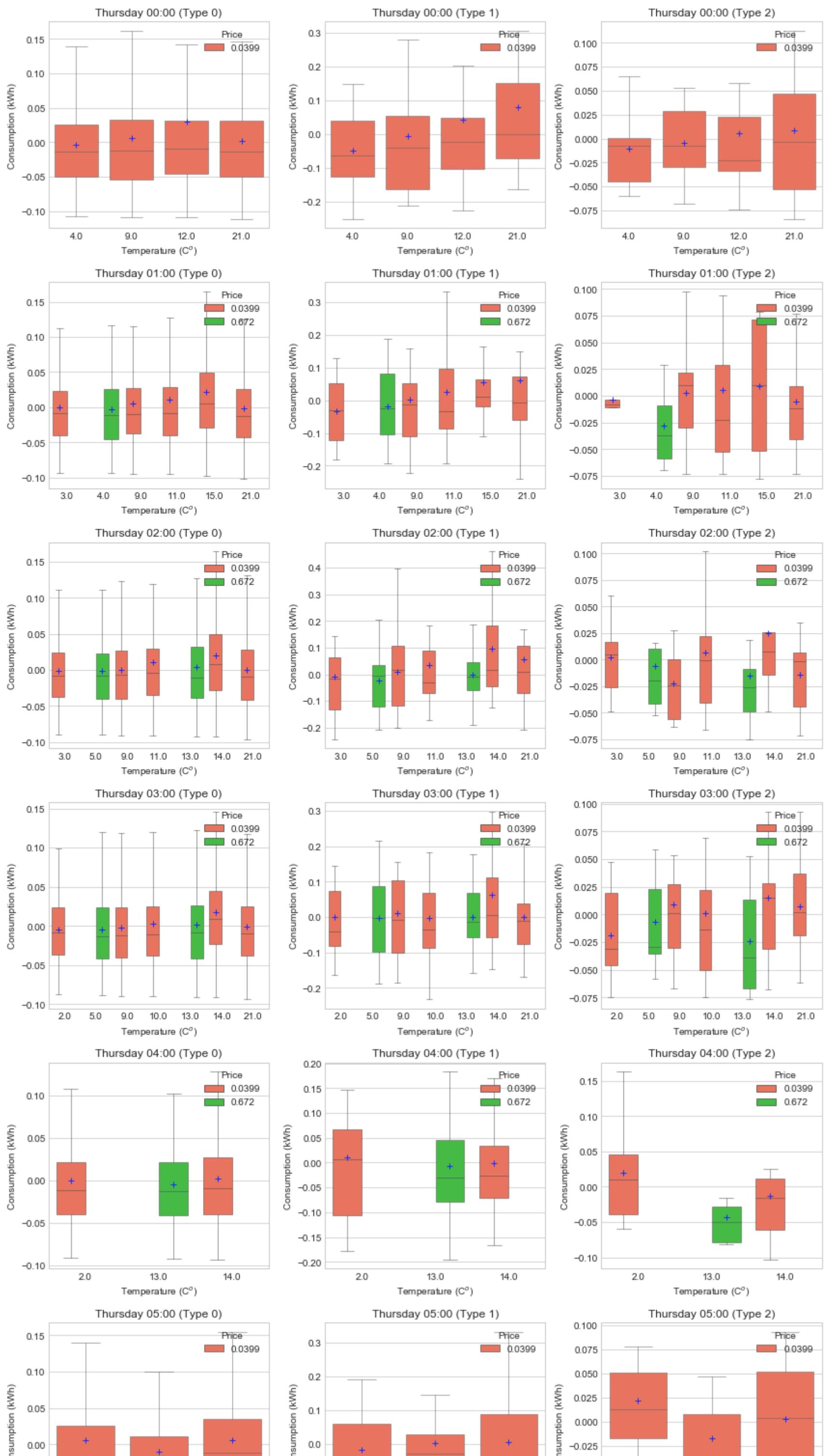


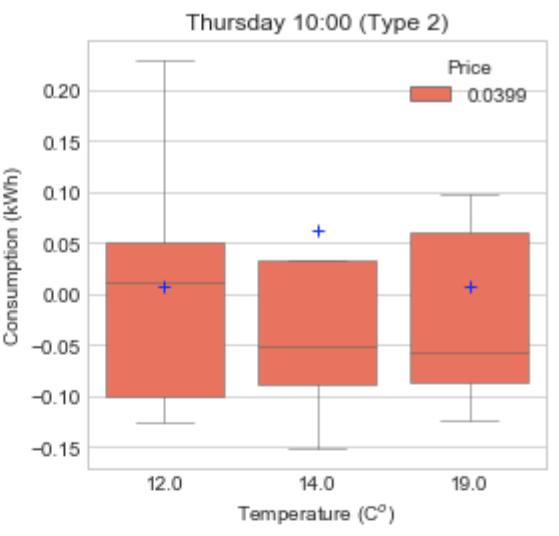
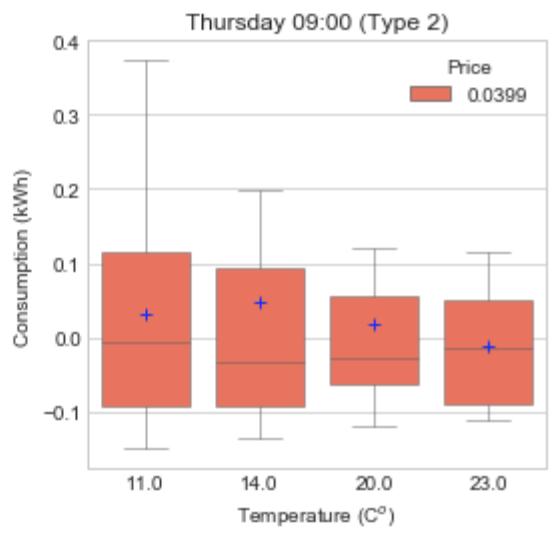
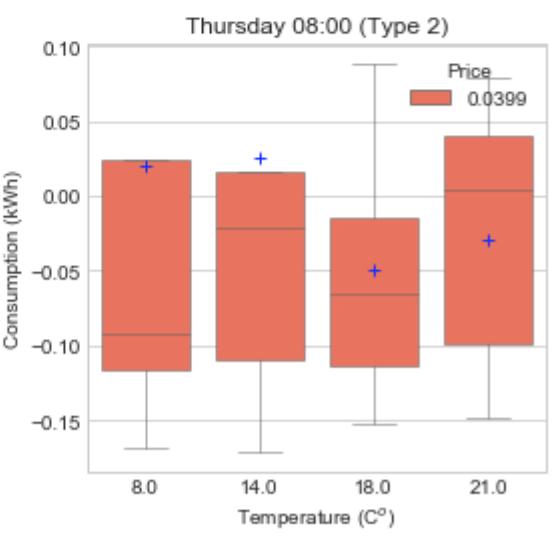
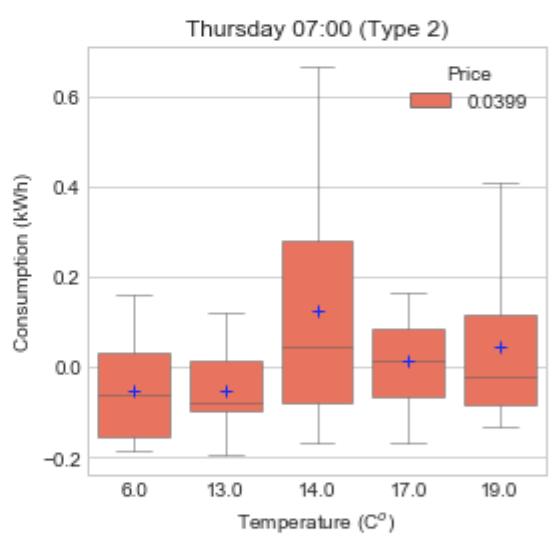
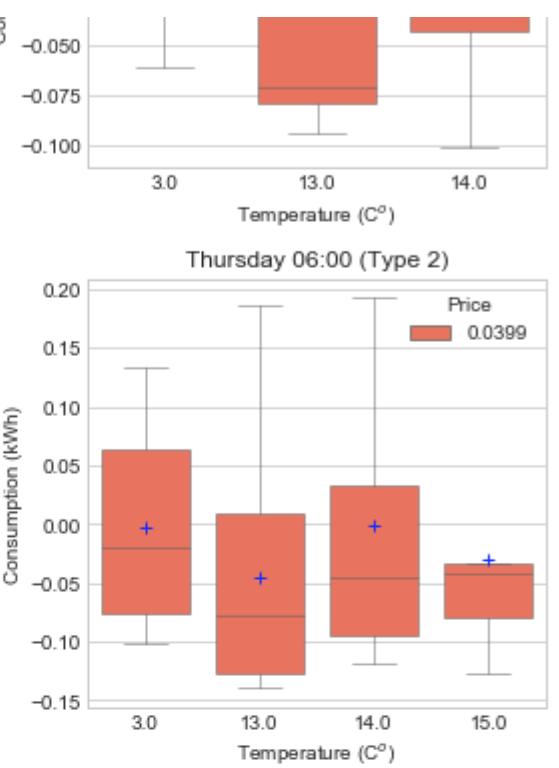
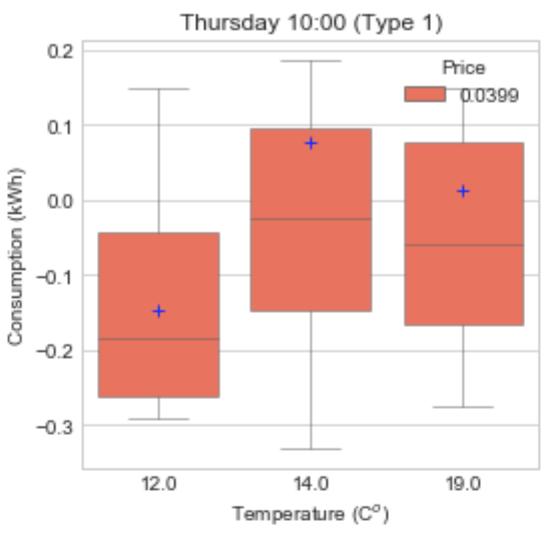
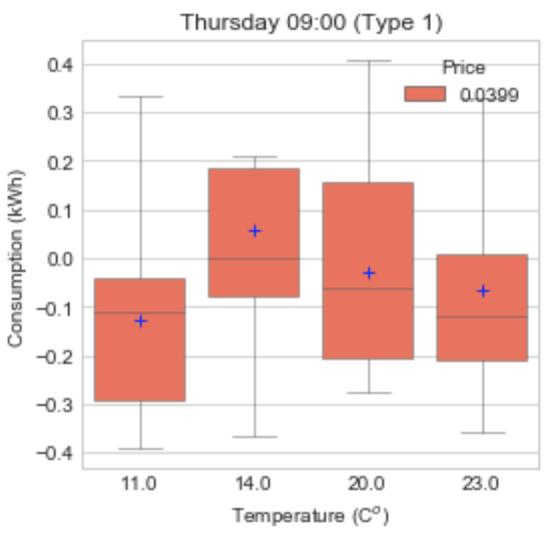
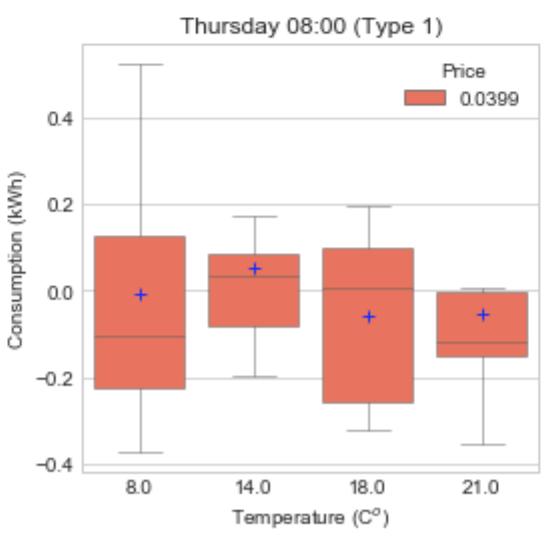
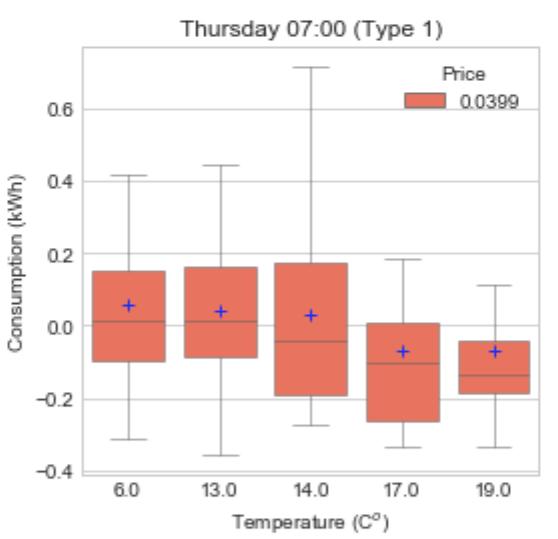
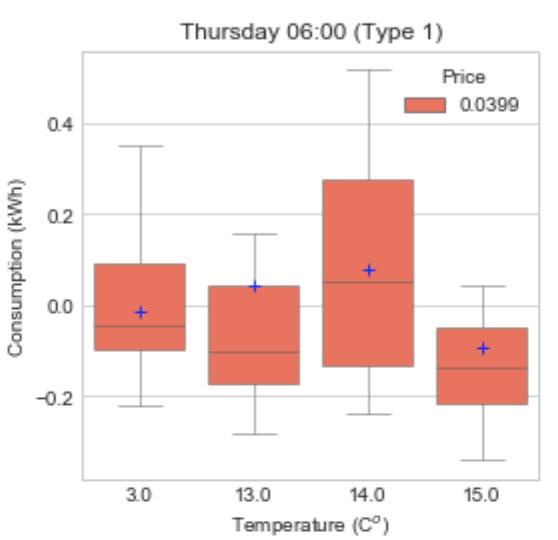
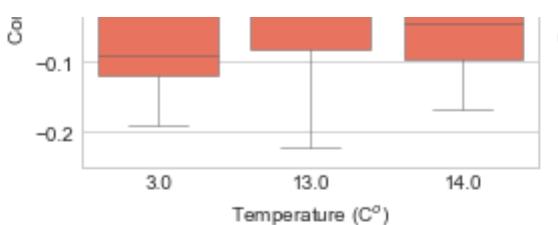
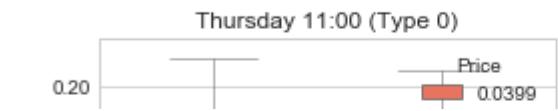
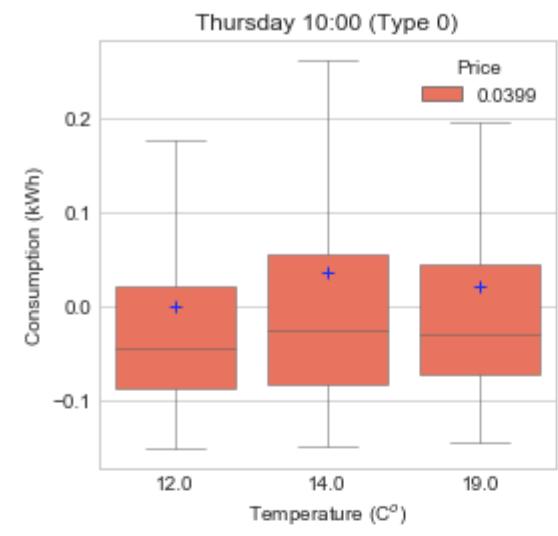
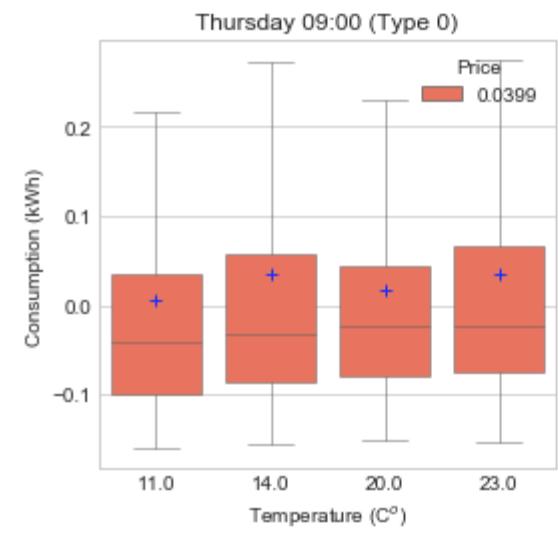
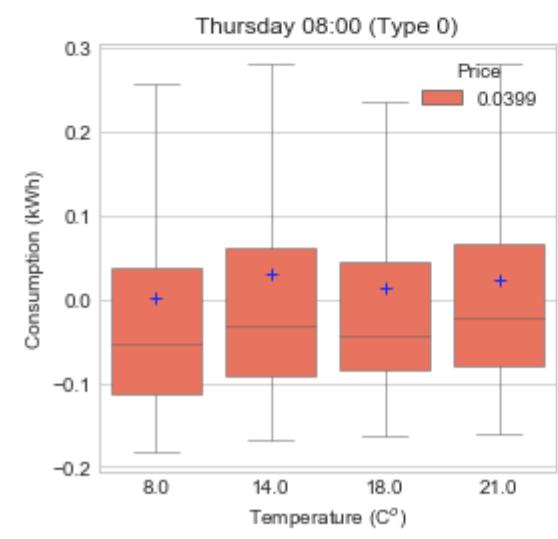
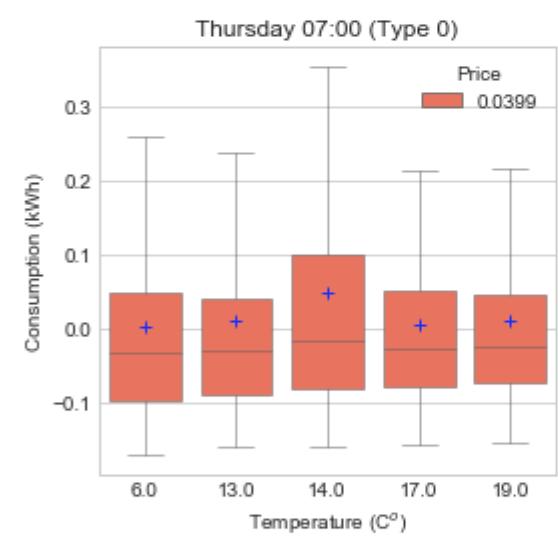
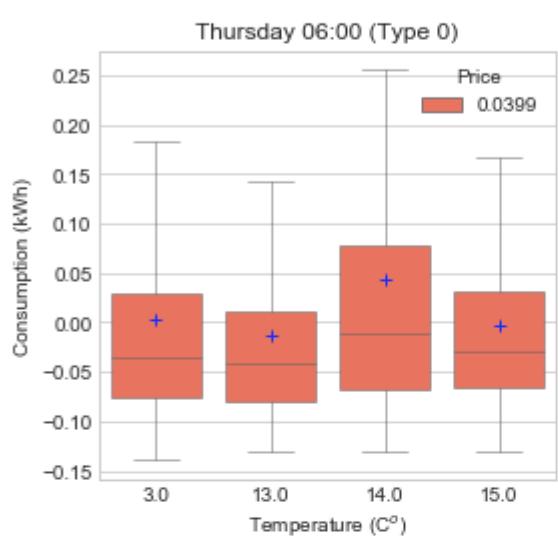
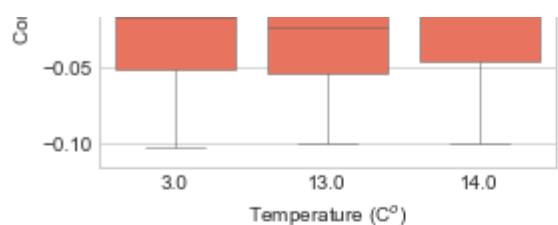


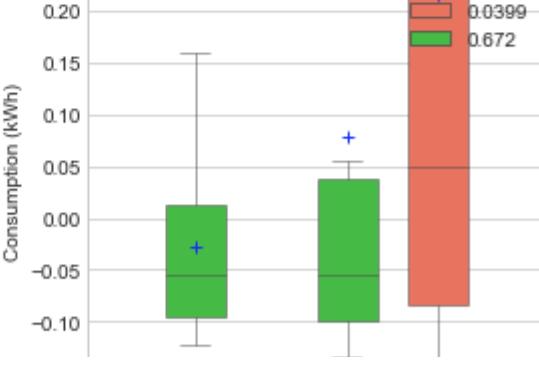
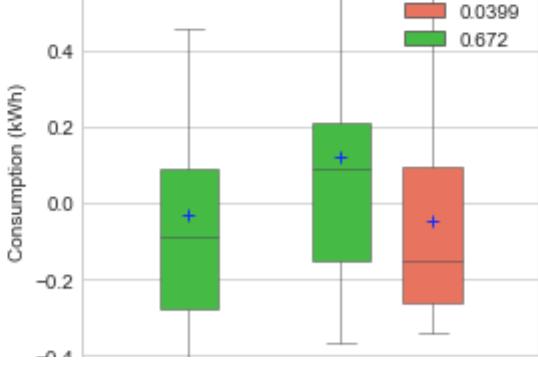
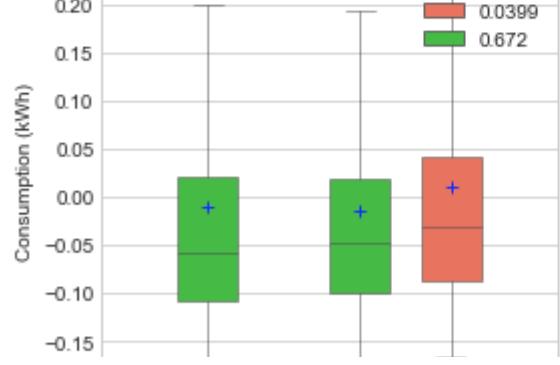
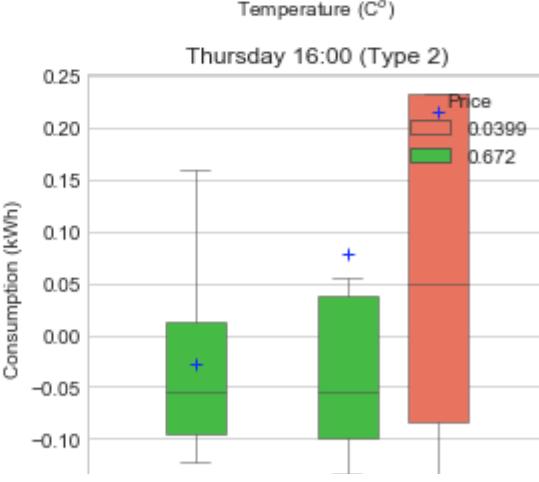
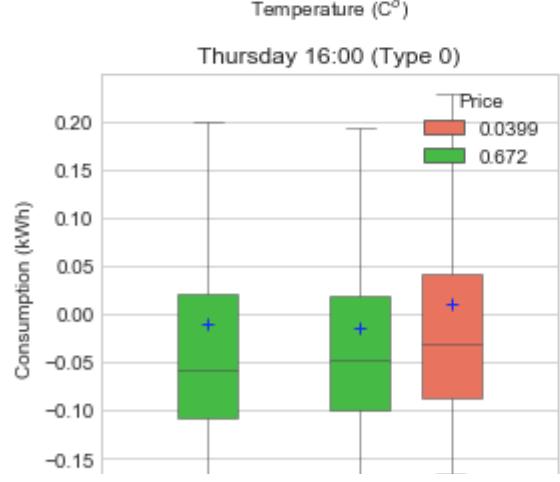
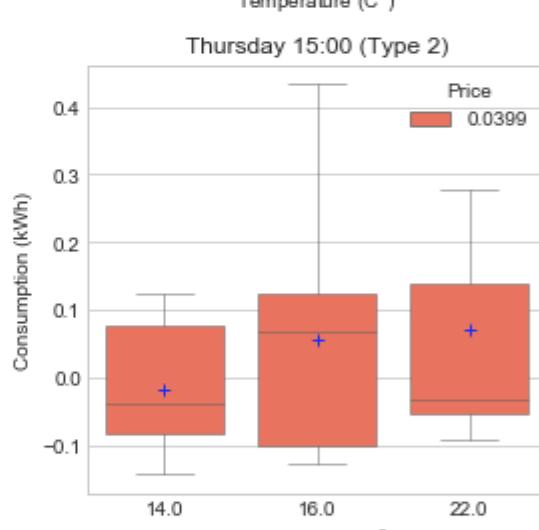
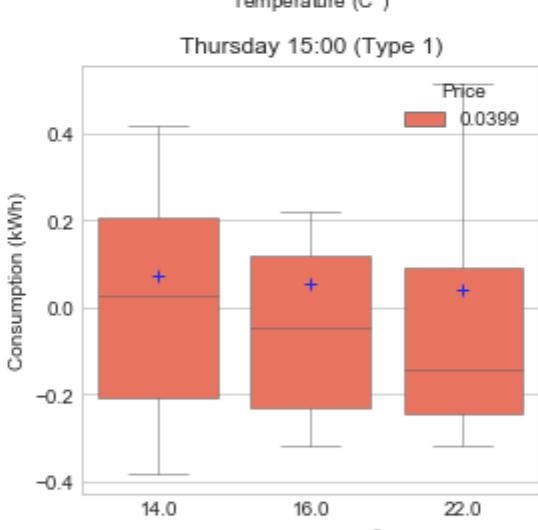
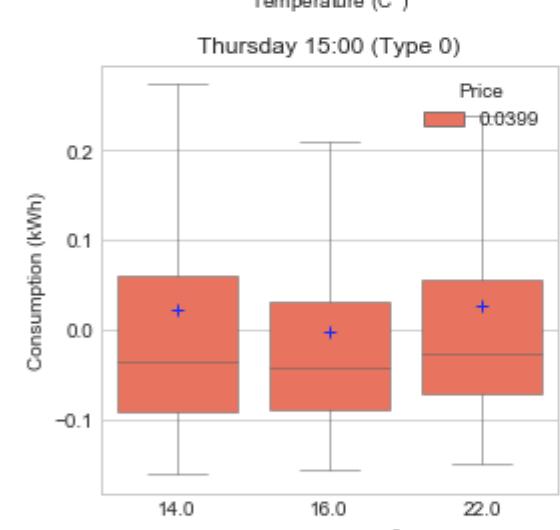
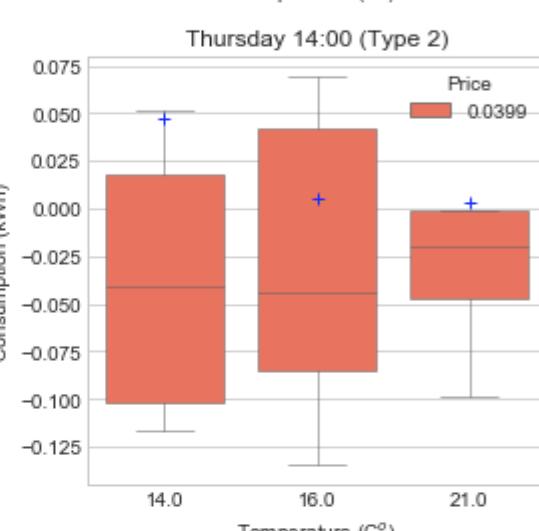
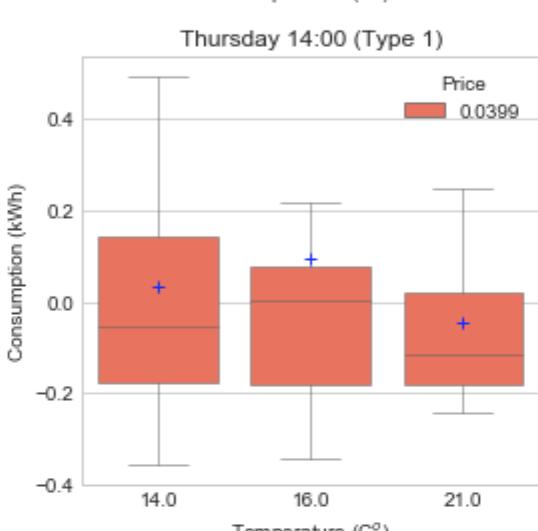
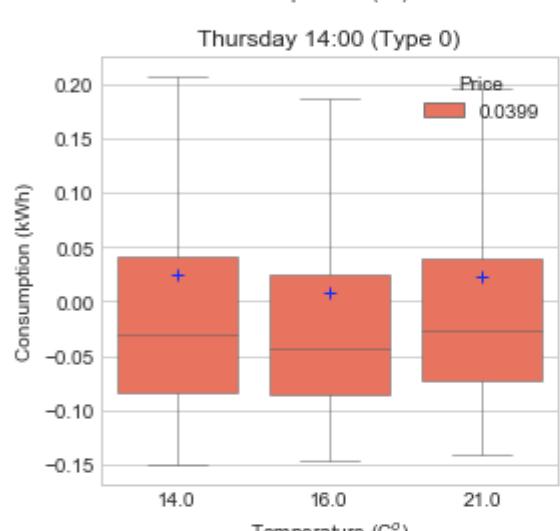
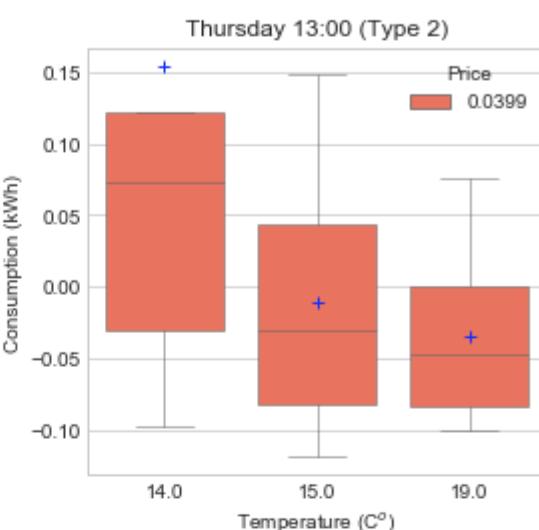
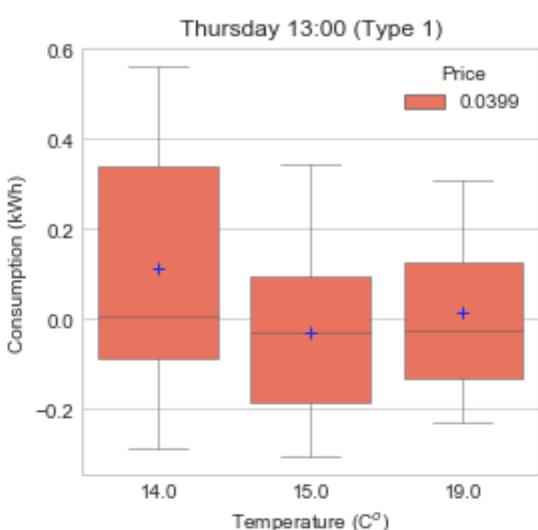
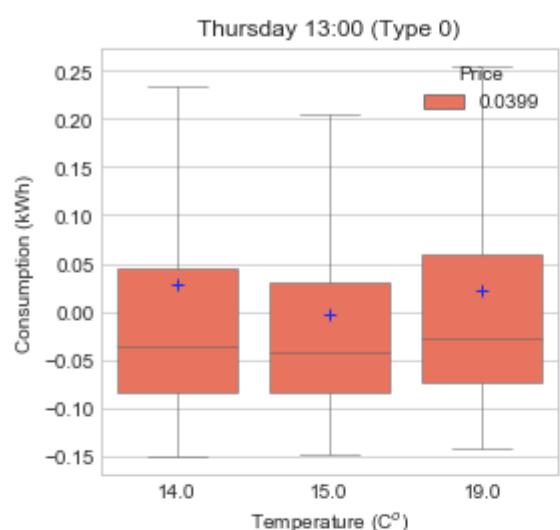
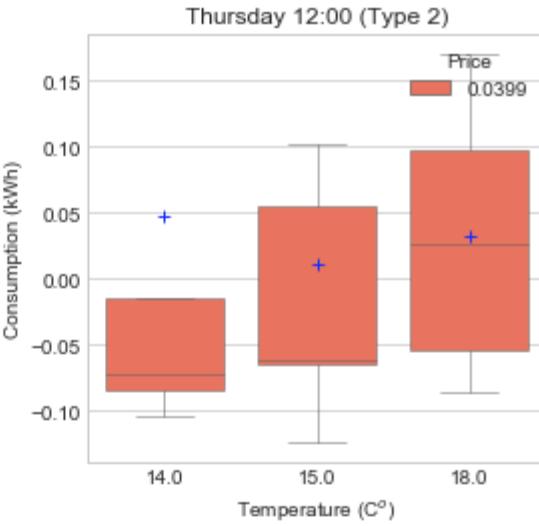
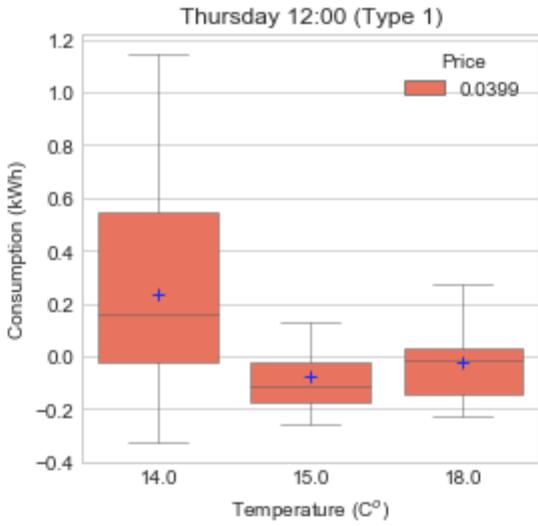
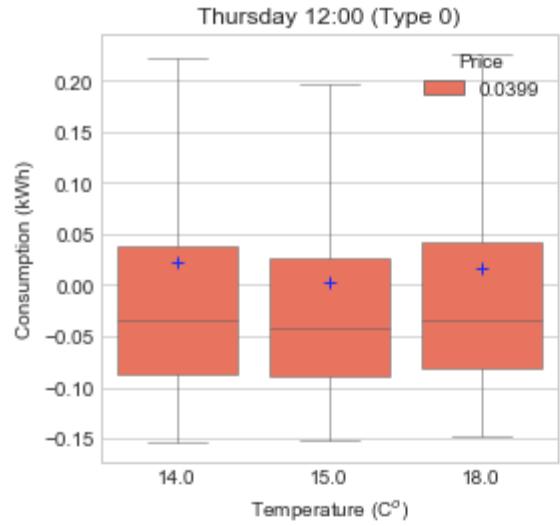
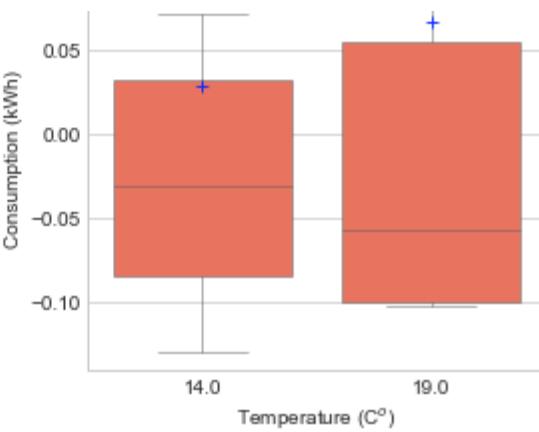
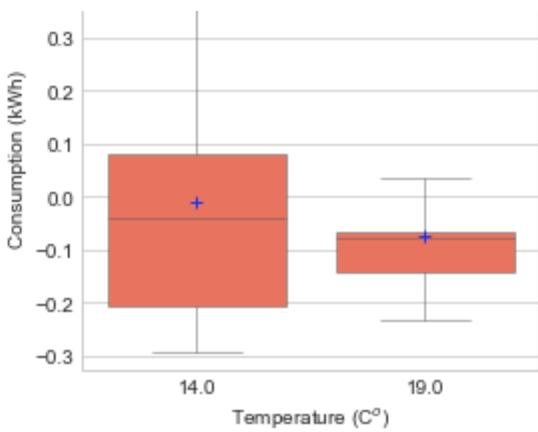
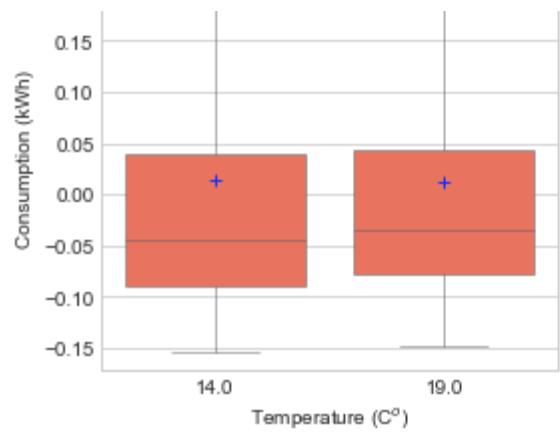


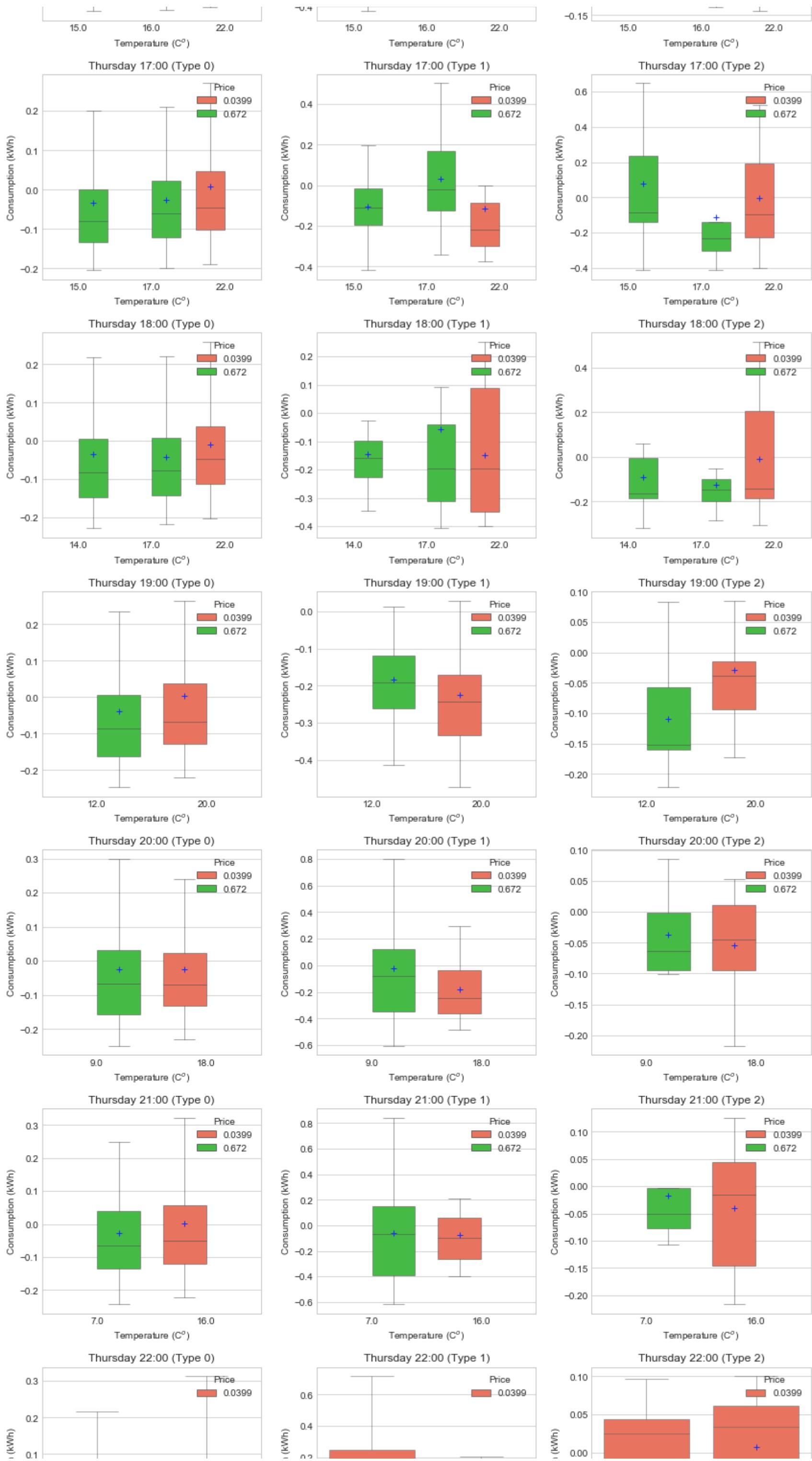


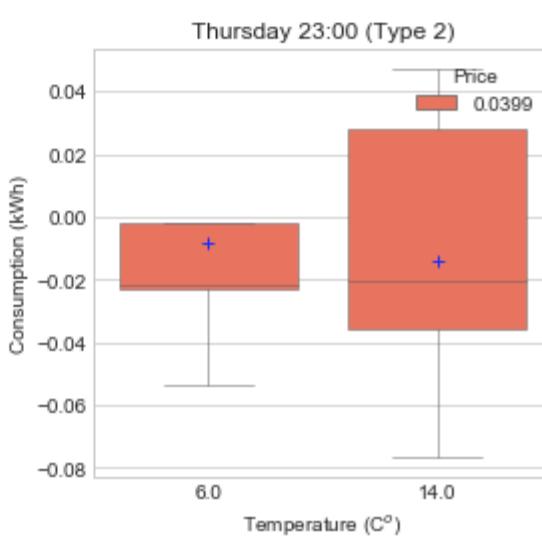
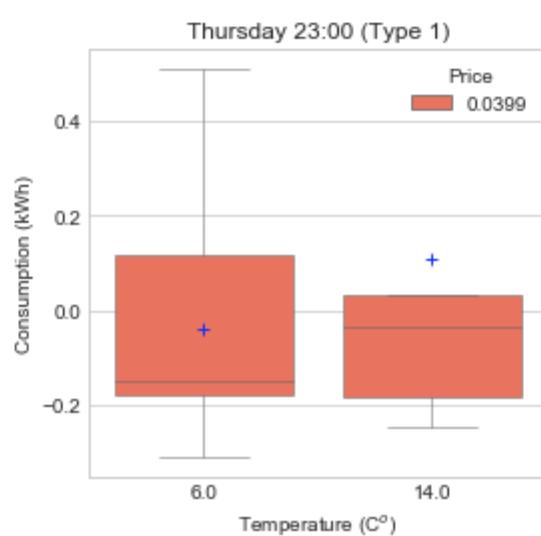
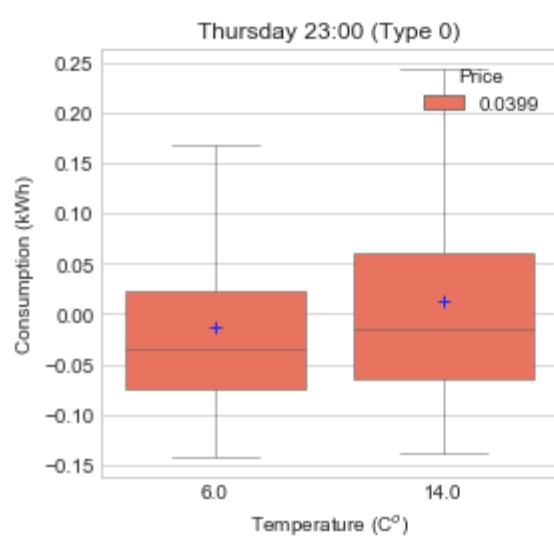
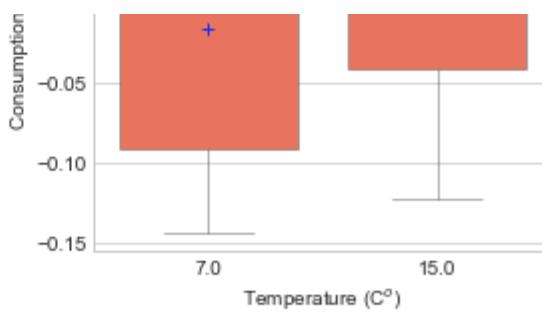
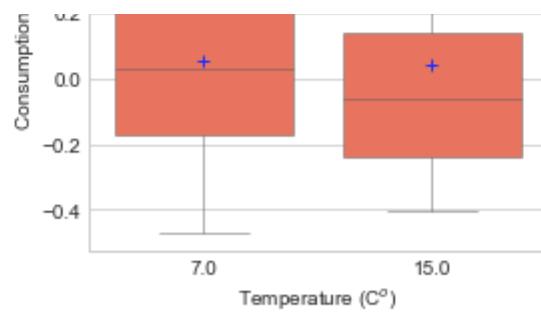
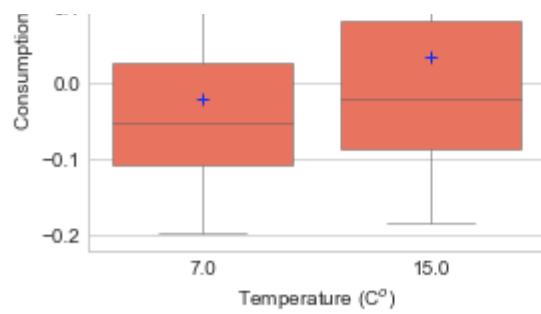
```
In [68]: # price comparison
# Thursday hourly price responsiveness with different temperature and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
day_of_week = 3 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week]
for g in range(3): # three types
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3* i + (g + 1)))
        df_day_hour = df_day[(df_day['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_day['Household type'] == g)]
        if df_day_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            if i <= 9:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
                l.set_title('Price')
                for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                    artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
                ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
            else:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' ' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
                l.set_title('Price')
                for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                    artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
                ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
plt.tight_layout()
```



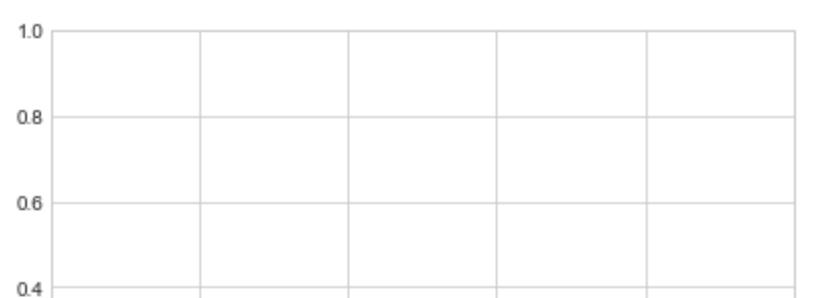
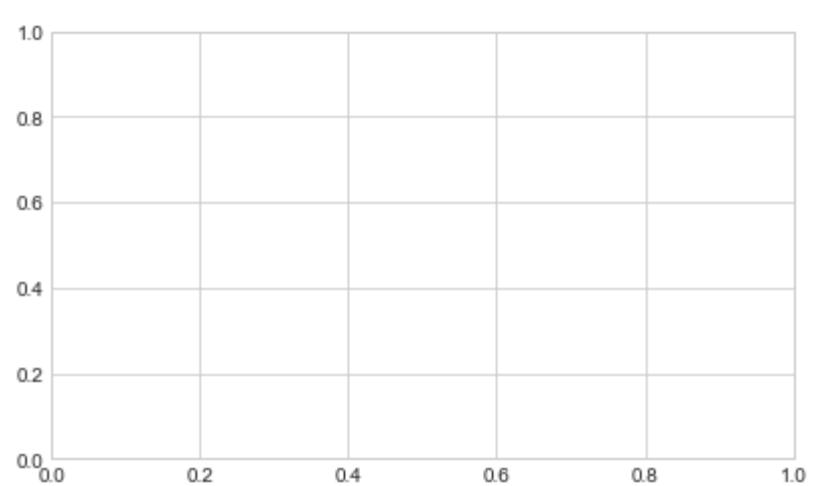
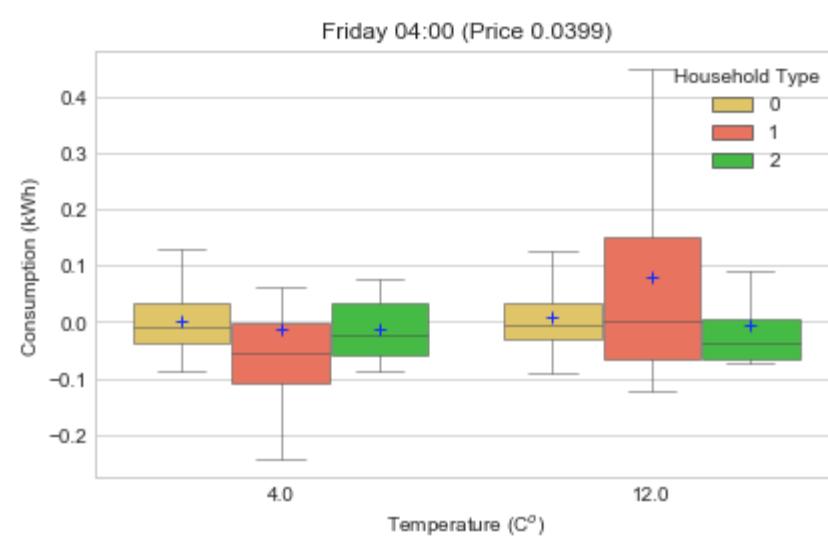
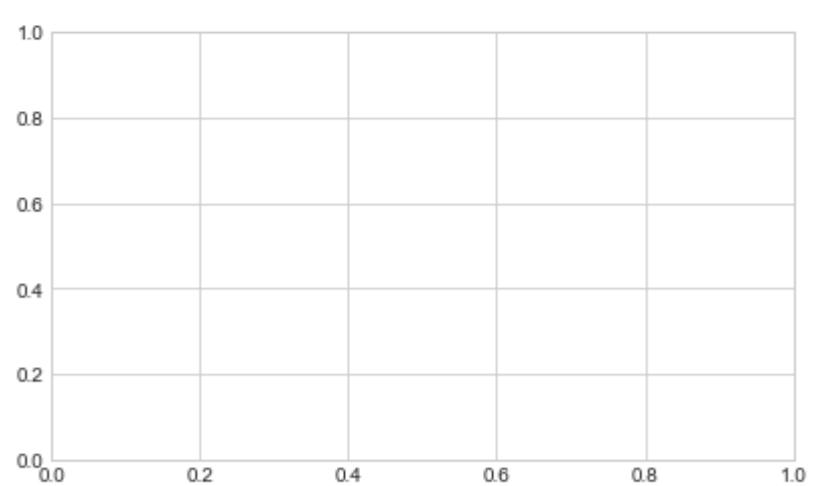
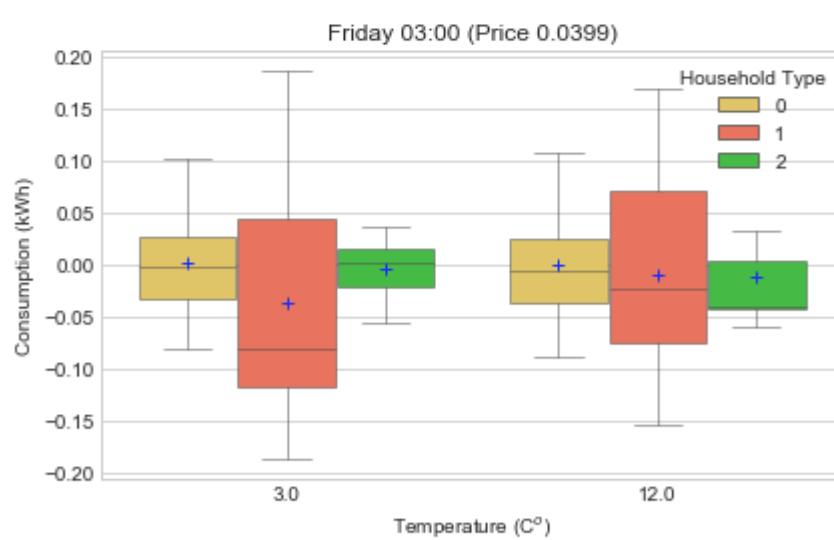
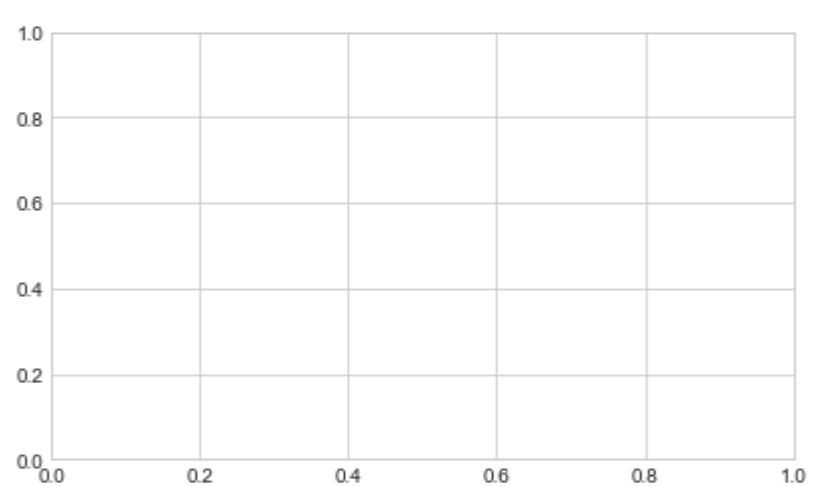
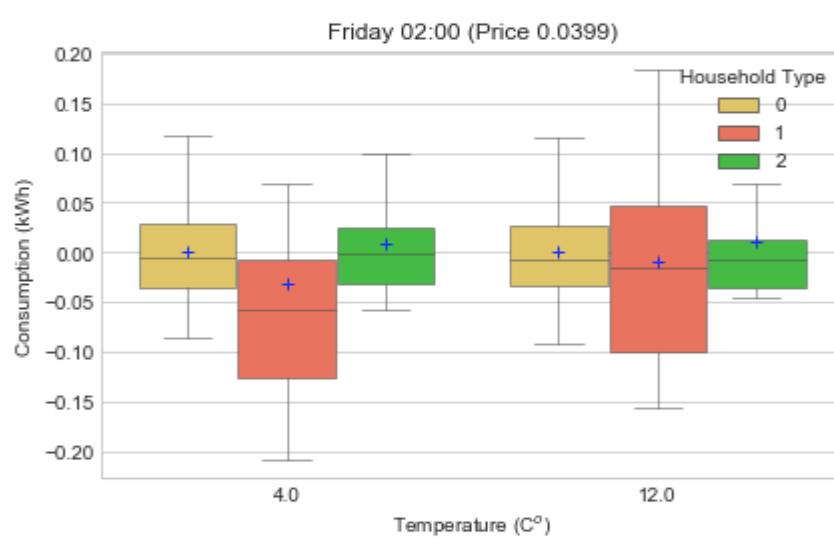
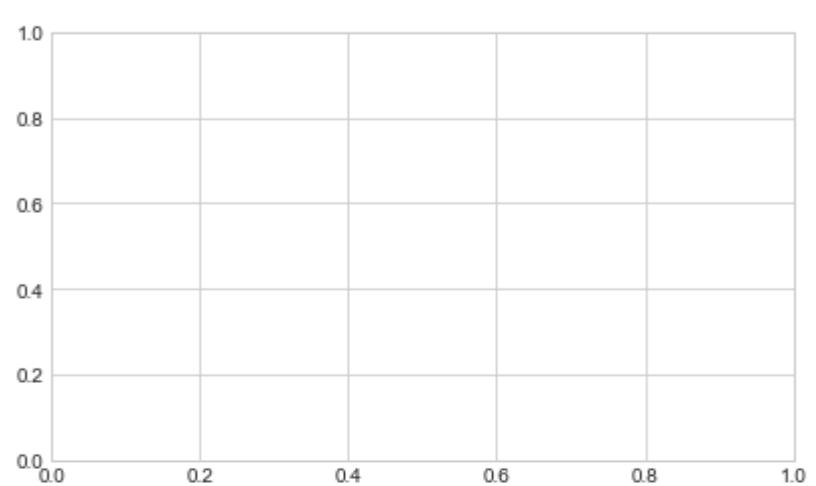
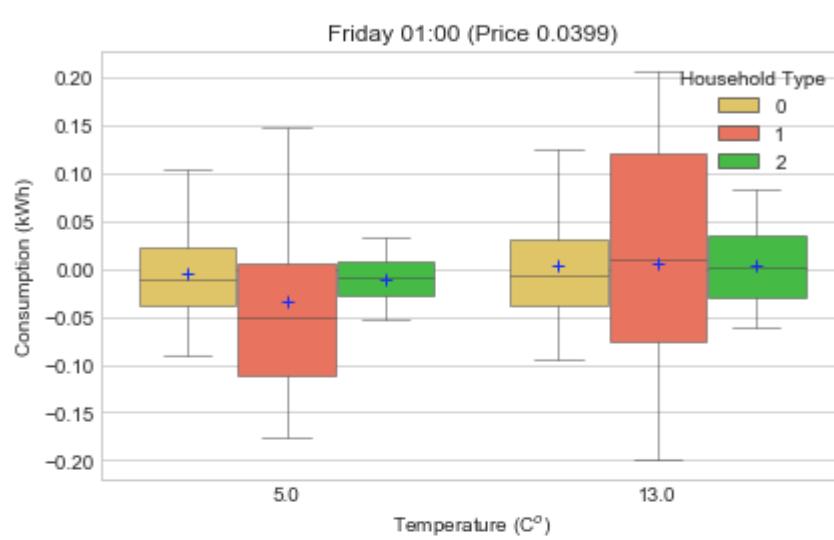
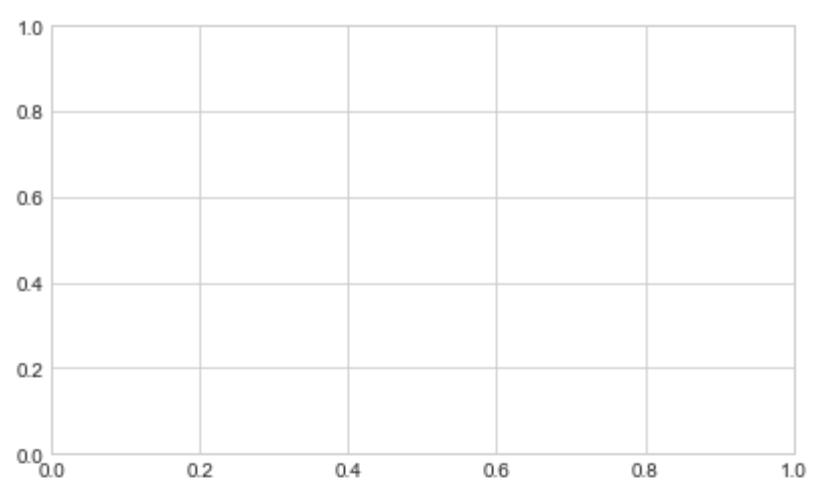
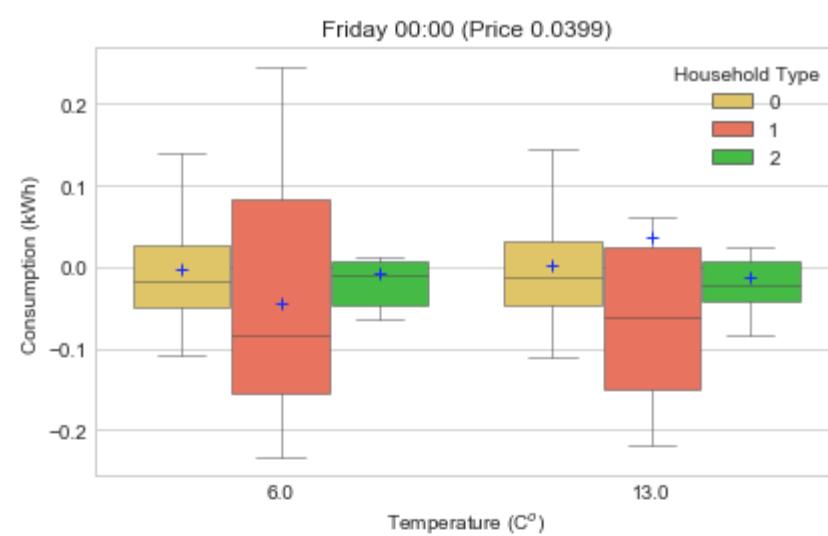


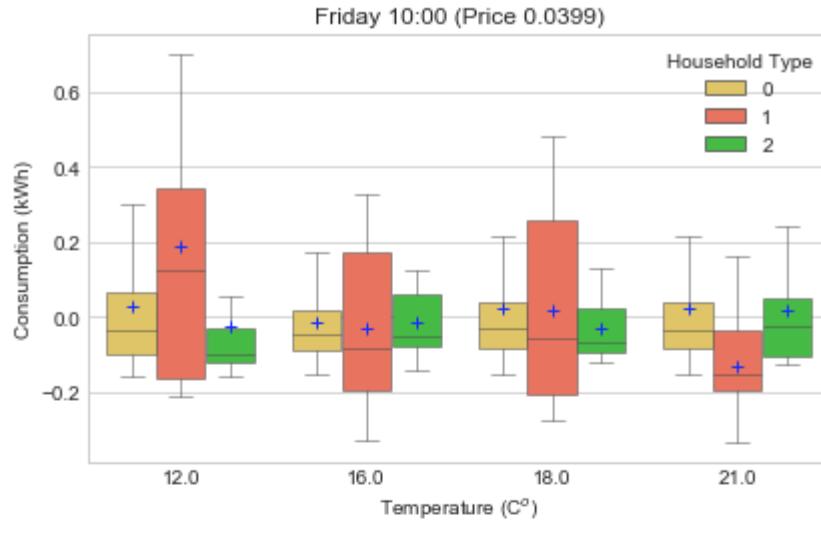
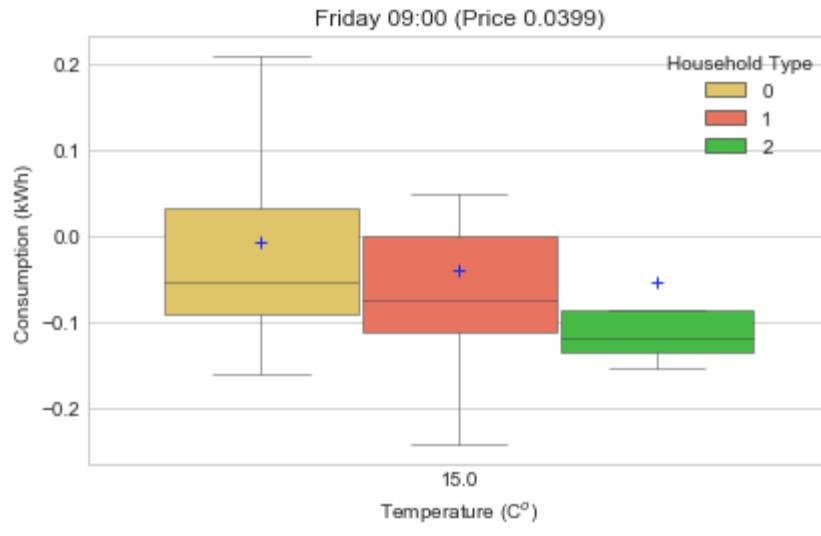
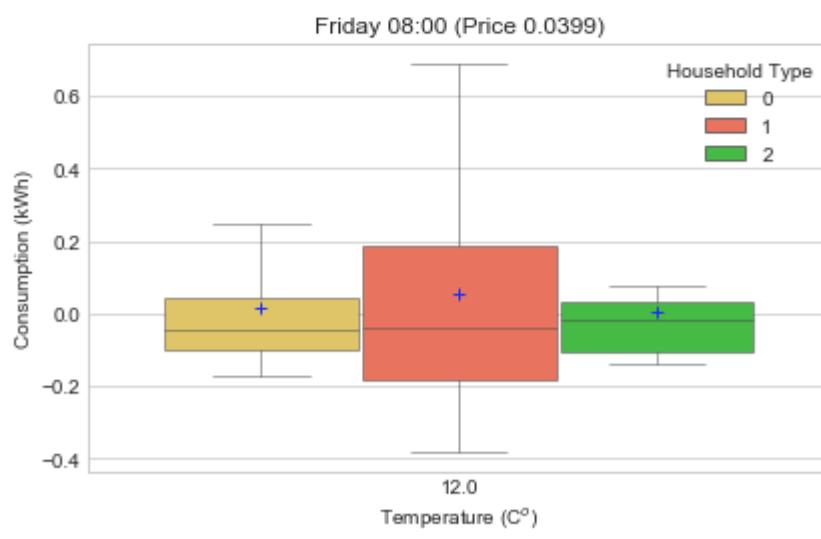
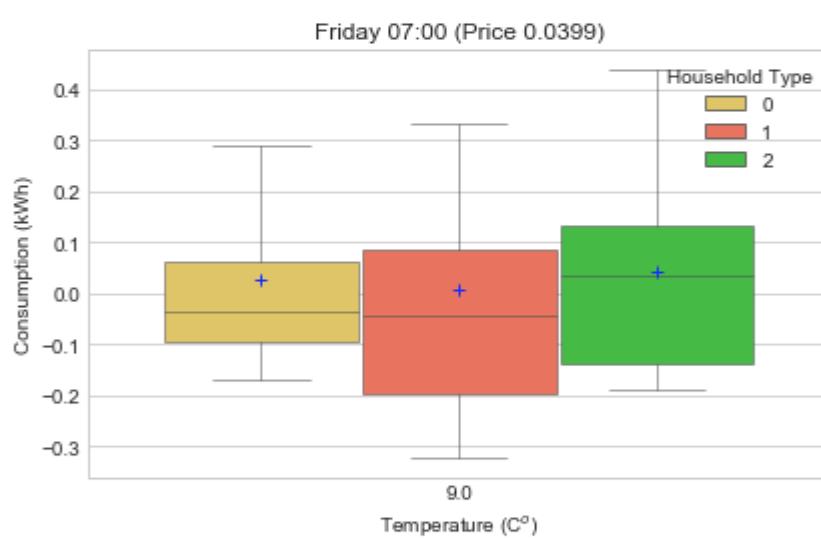
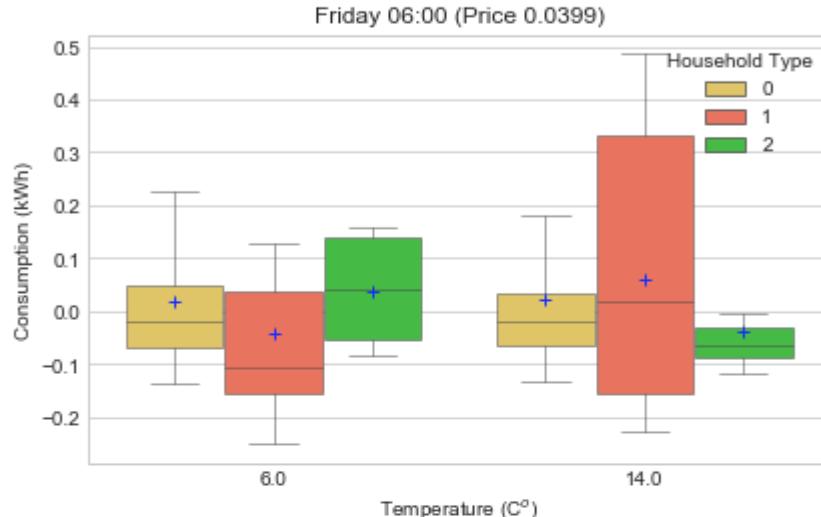
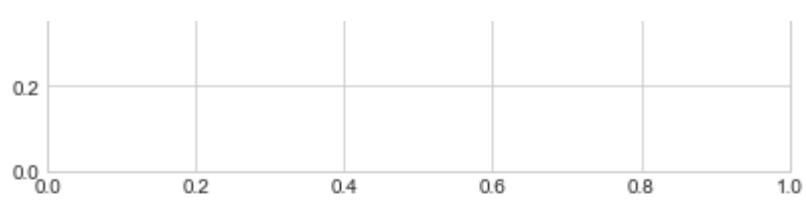
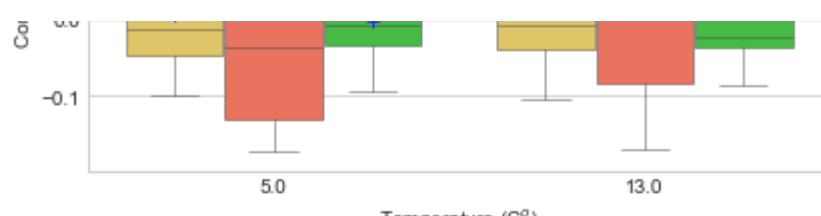


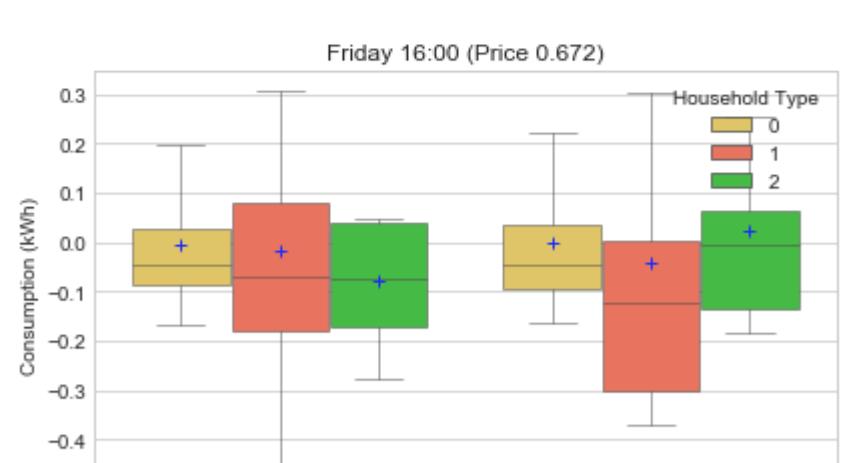
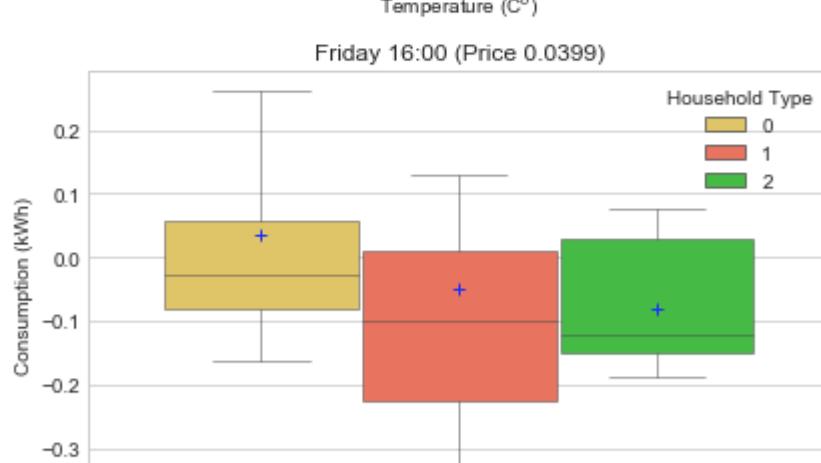
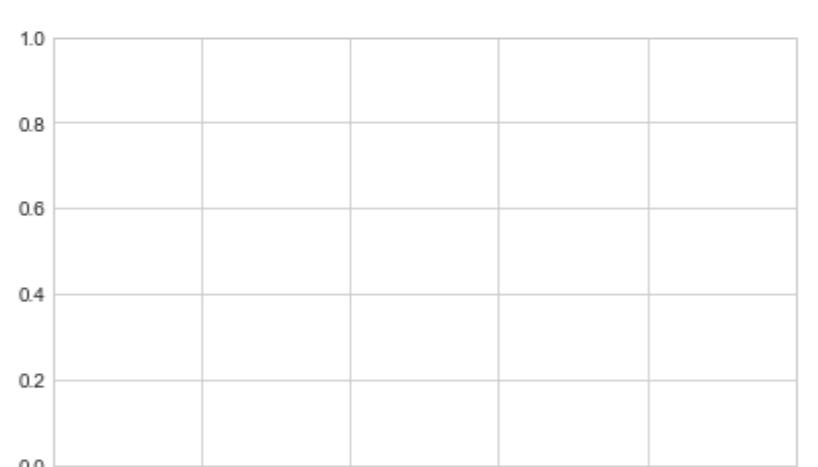
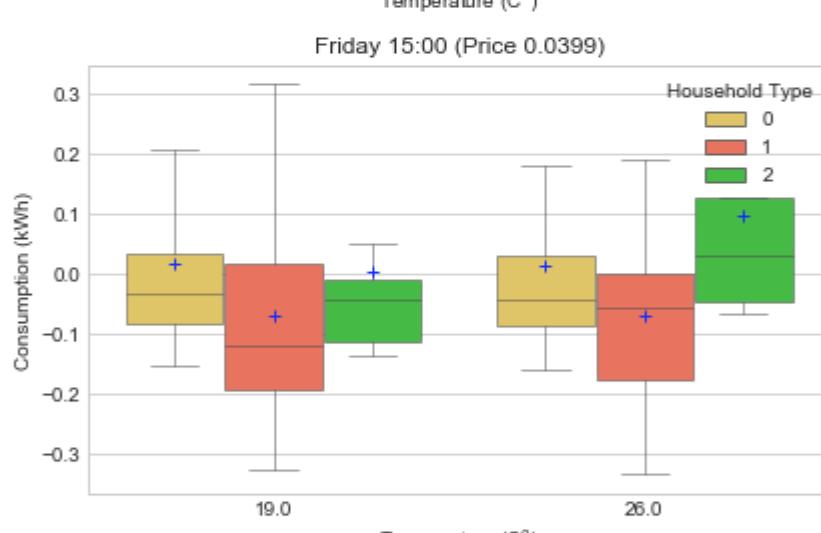
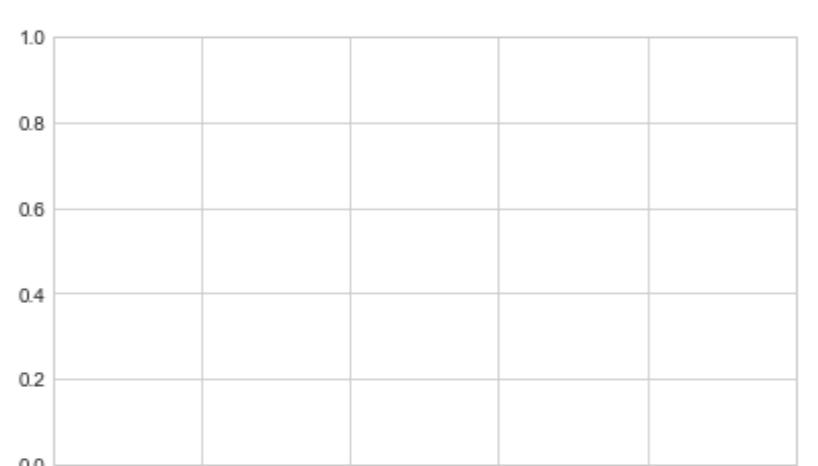
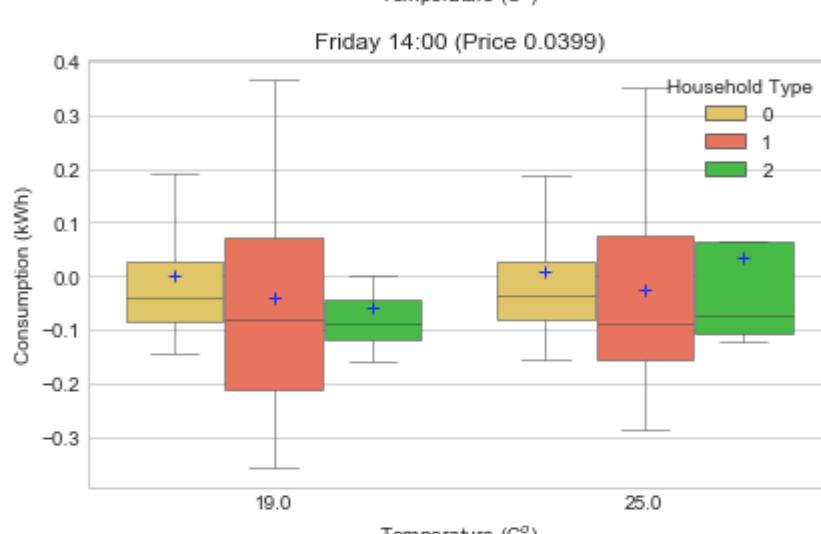
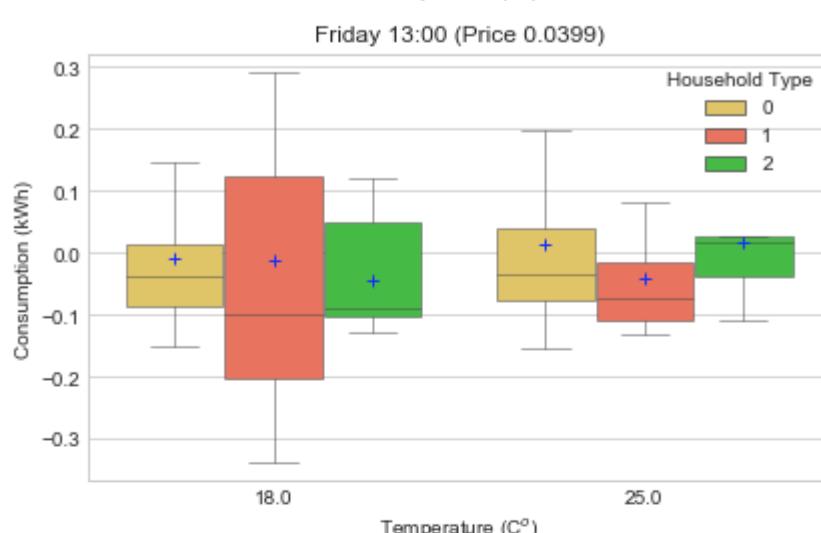
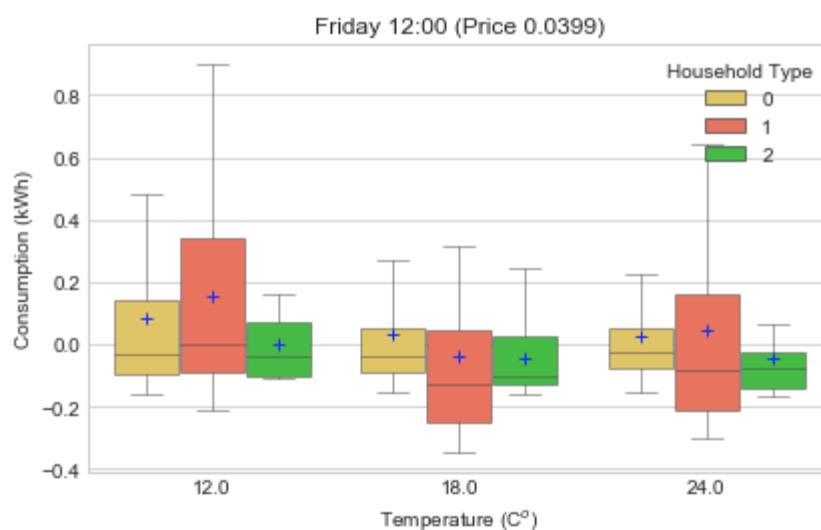
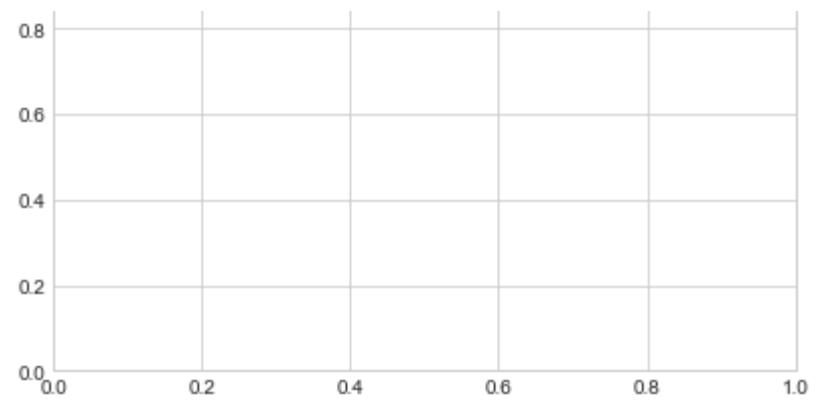
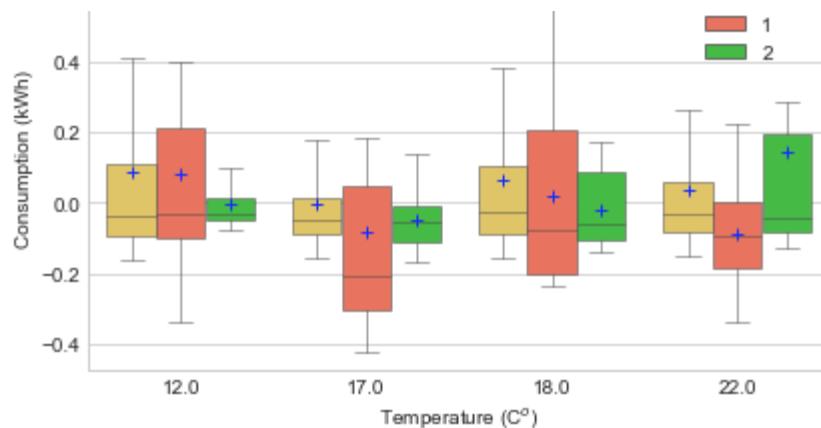




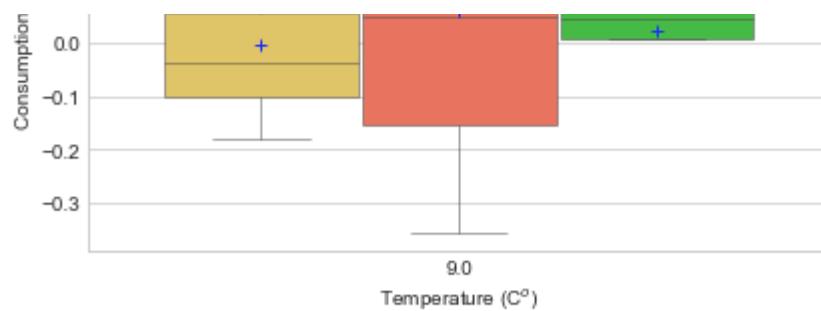
```
In [69]: # Friday hourly price responsiveness with different temperature and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
day_of_week = 4 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week]
for p in range(2): # two price levels
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 2, 2 * i + (p + 1)))
        df_day_hour = df_day[(df_day['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_day['Price'] == prices[p])]
        if df_day_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            if i <= 9:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1],
                palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers=False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
        else:
            sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1],
            palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers=False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' ' + str(i) + ':00 (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
plt.tight_layout()
```



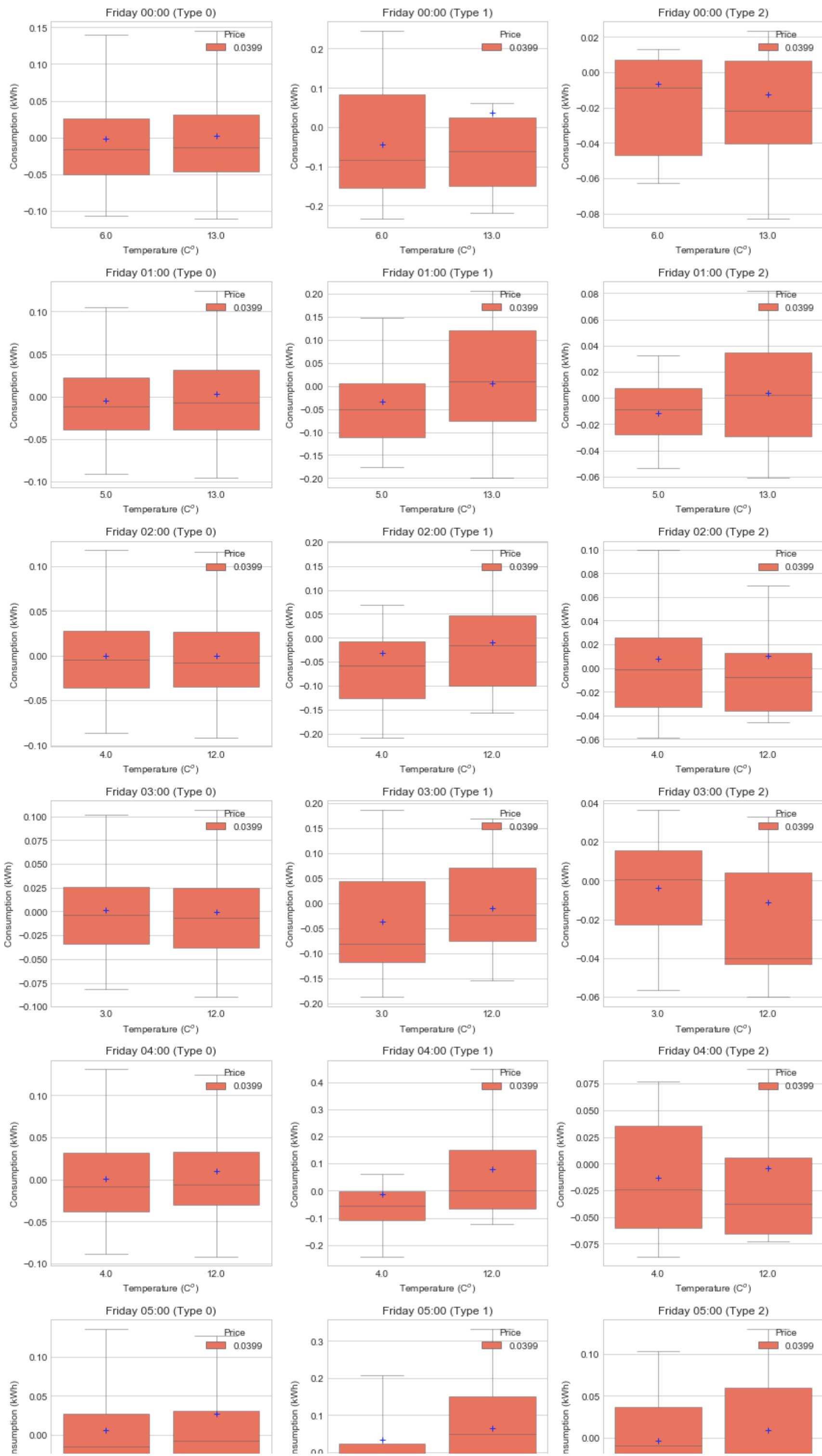


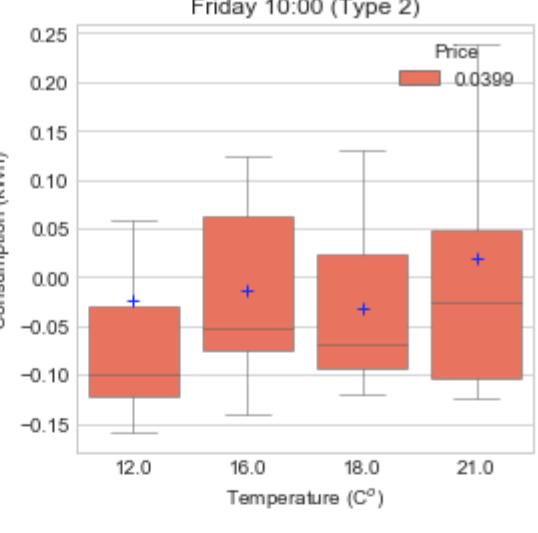
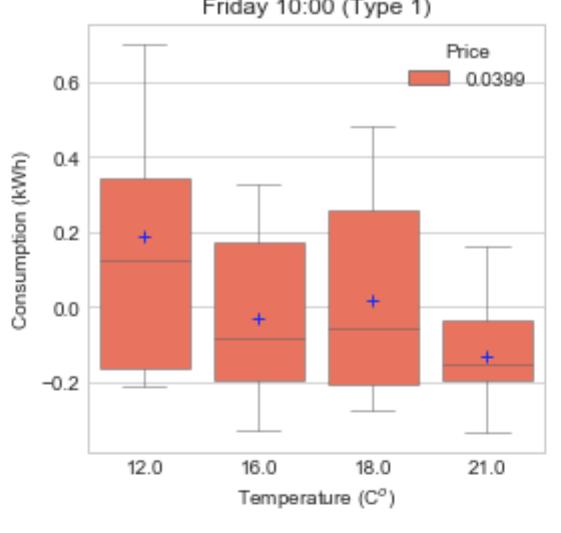
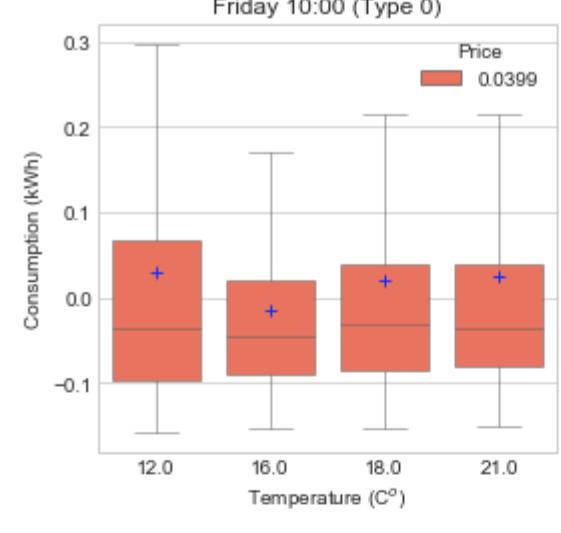
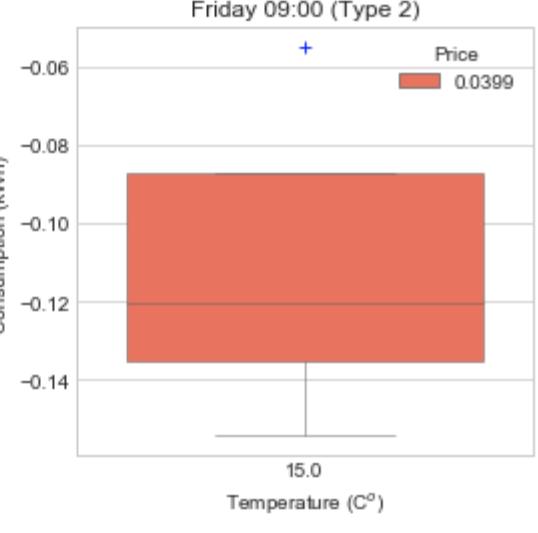
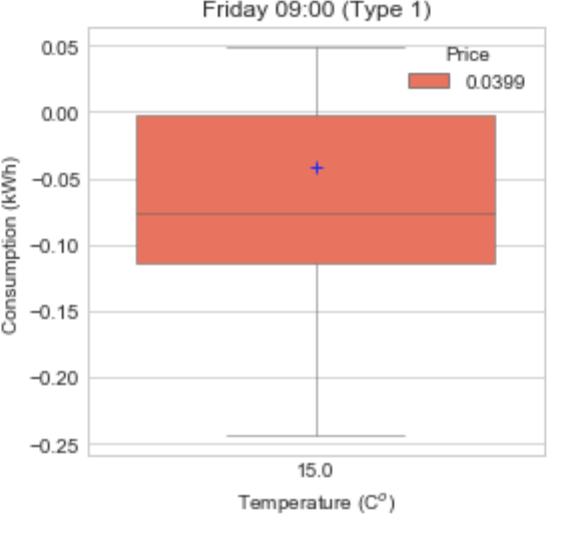
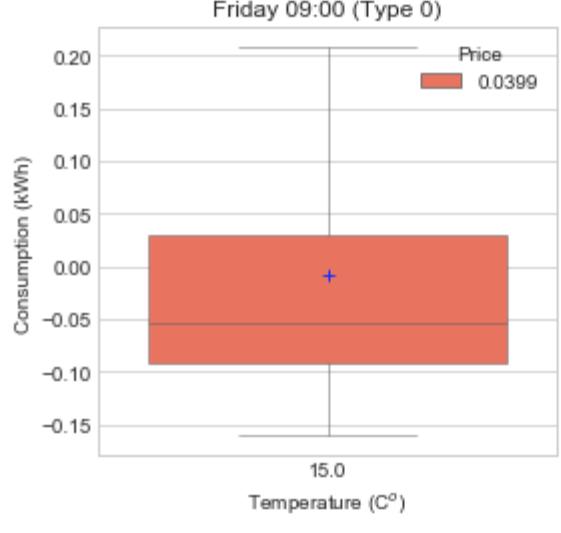
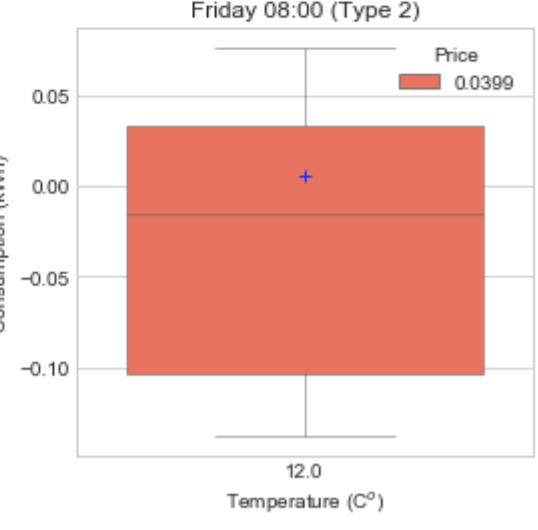
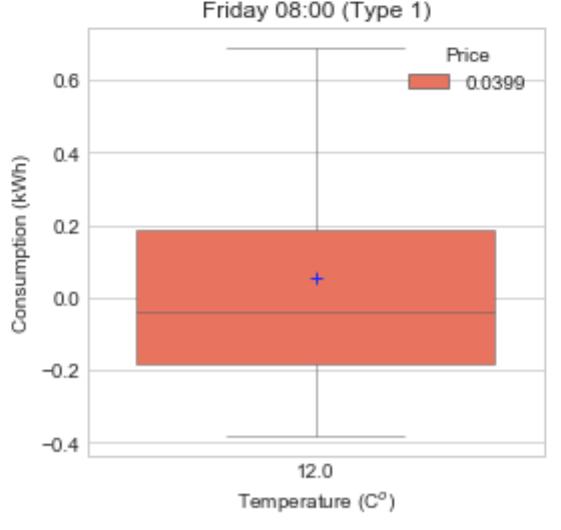
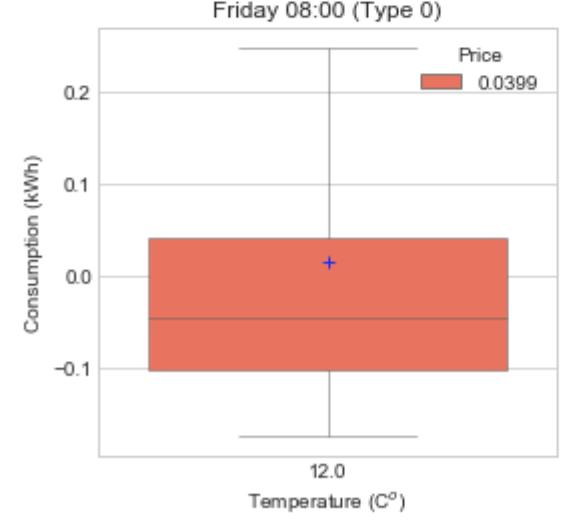
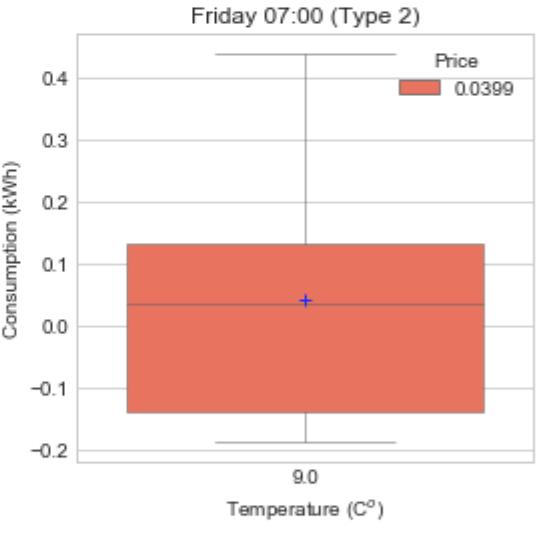
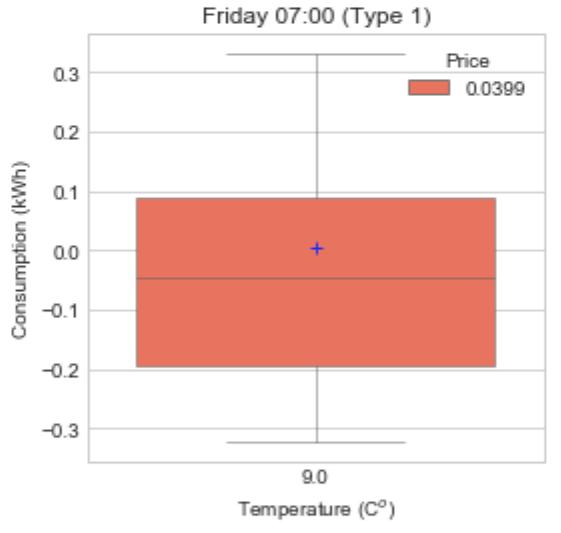
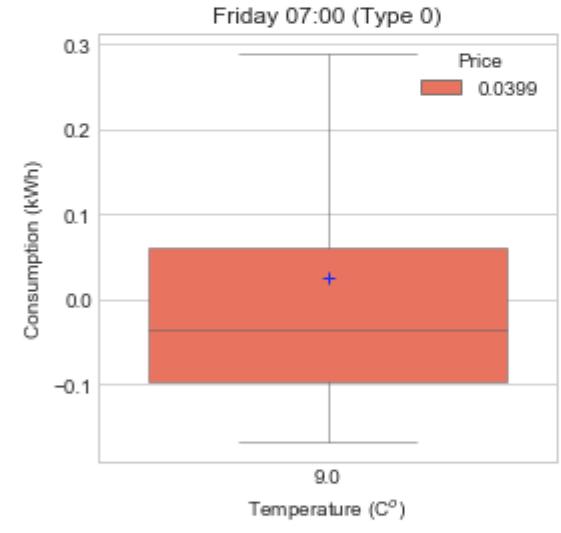
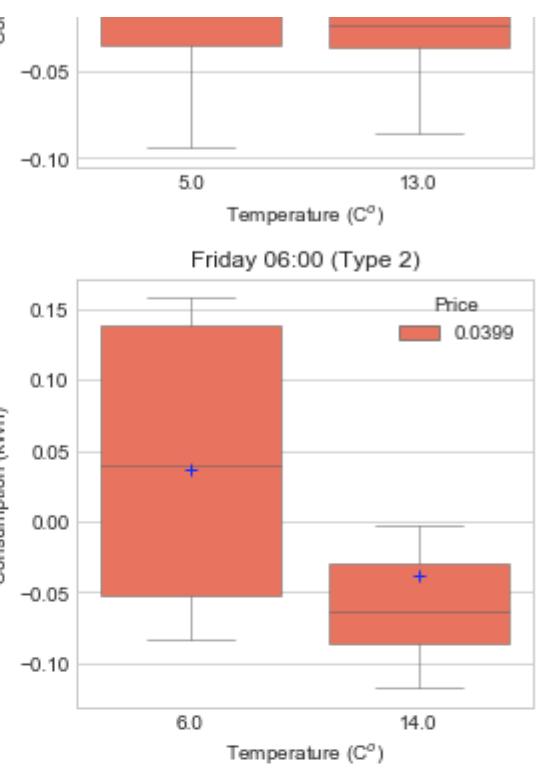
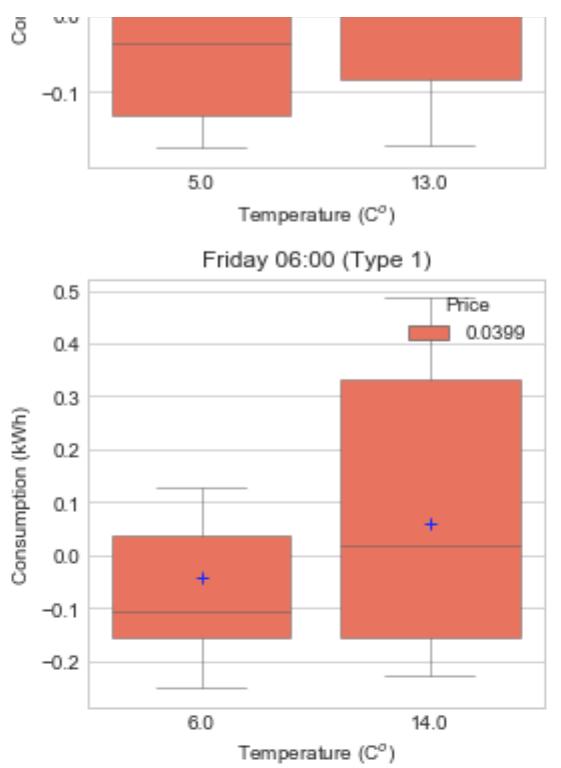
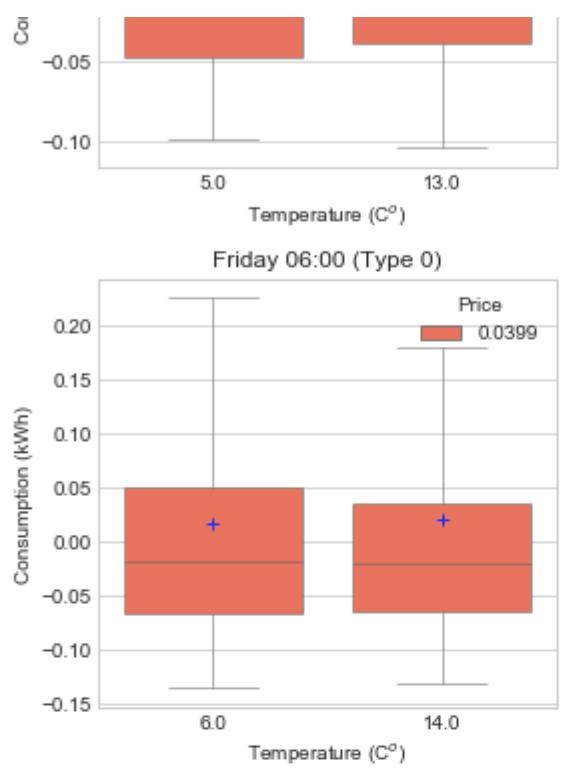


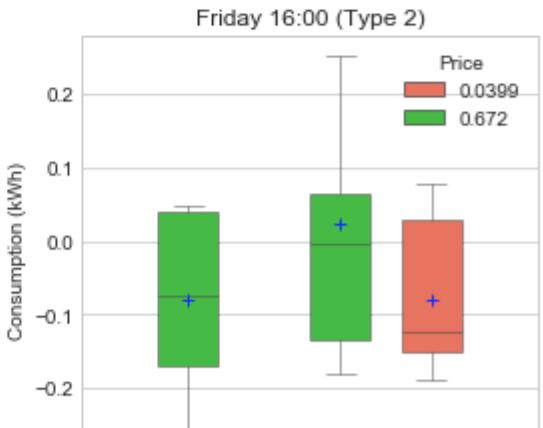
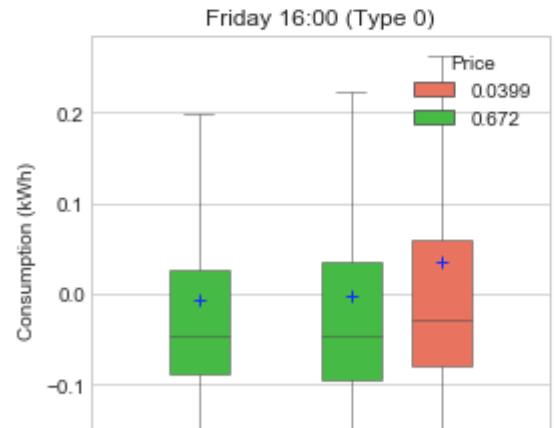
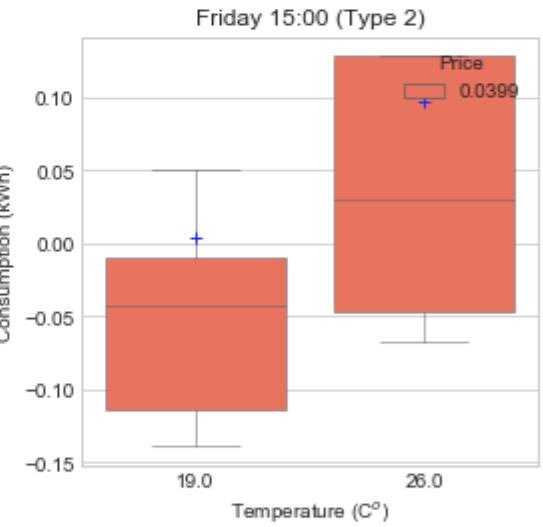
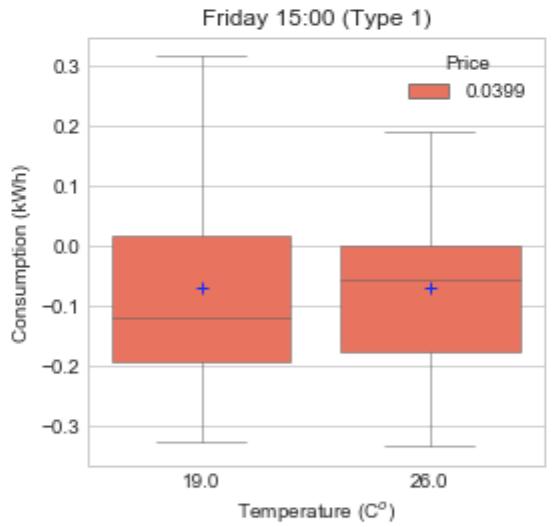
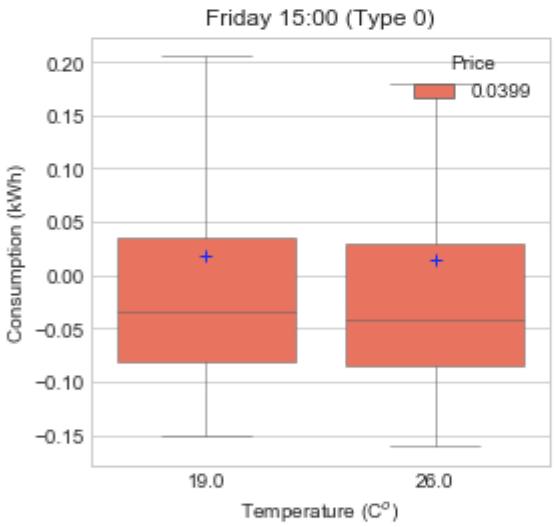
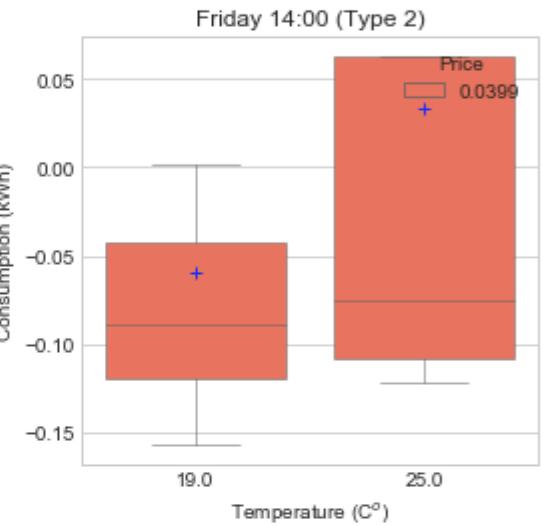
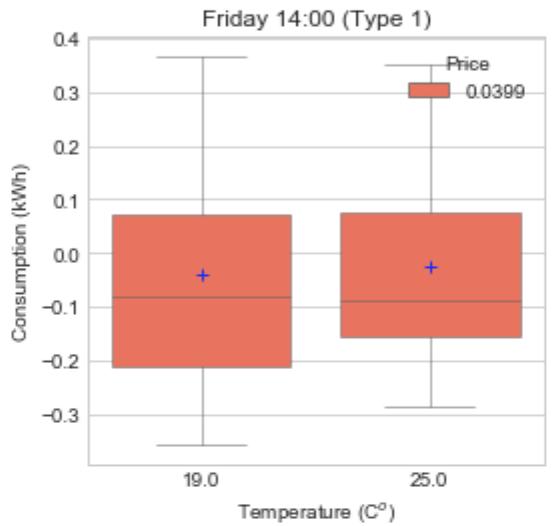
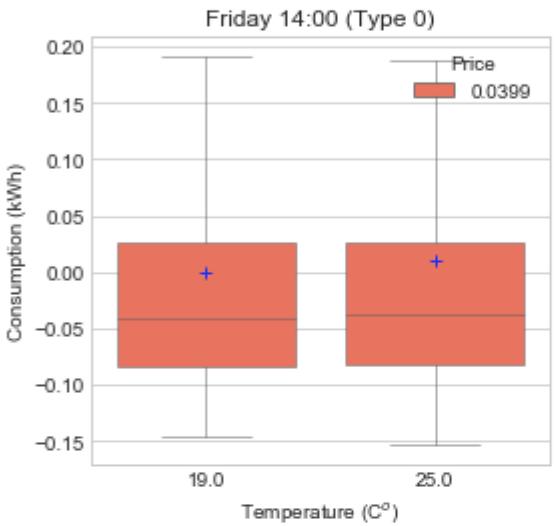
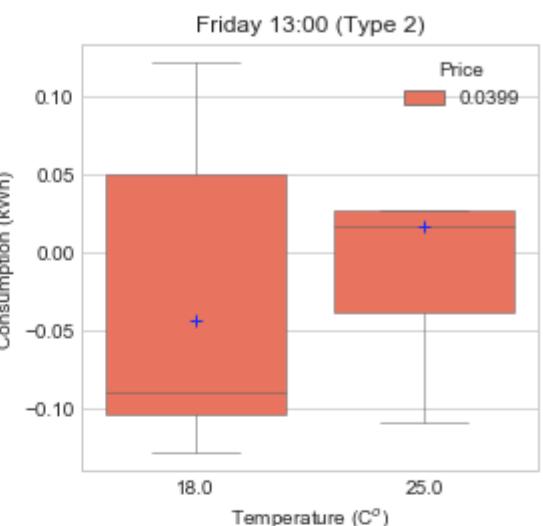
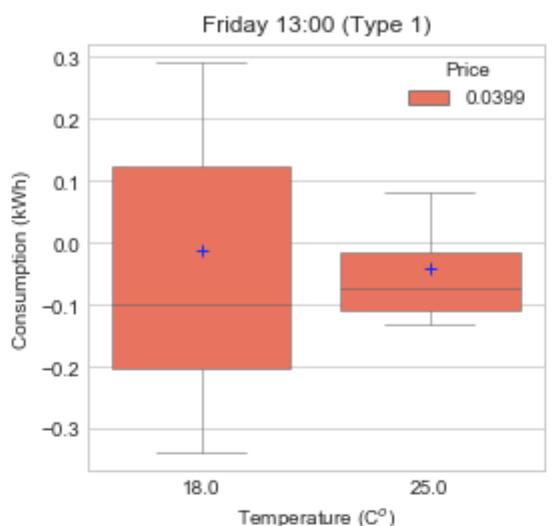
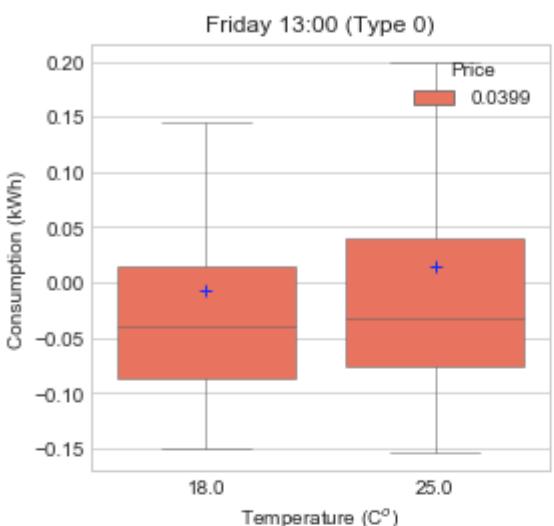
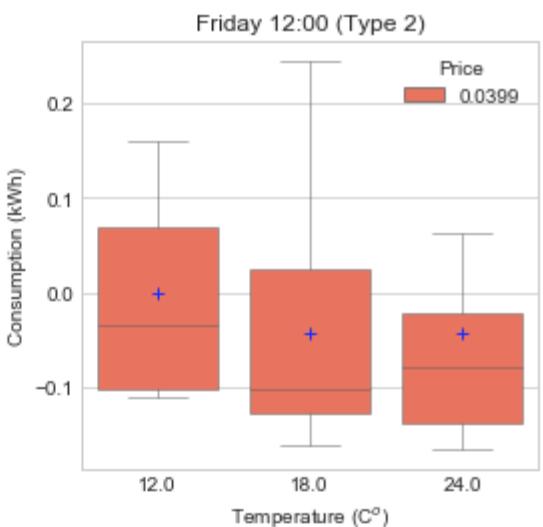
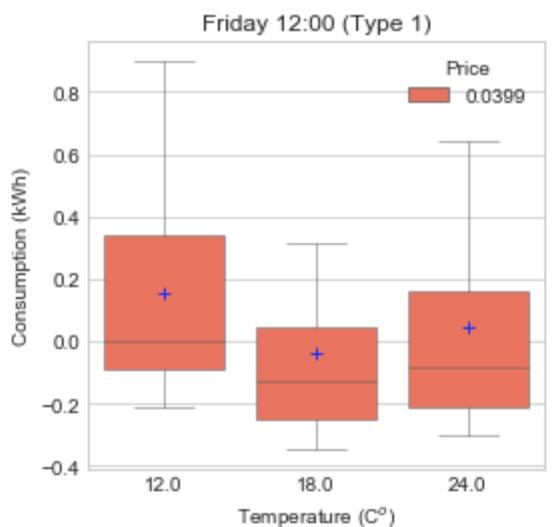
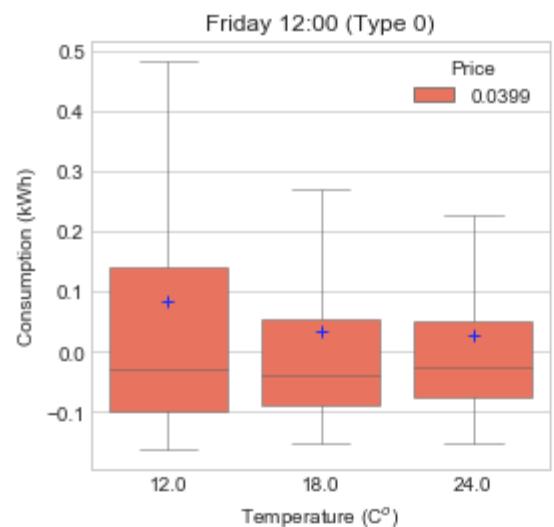
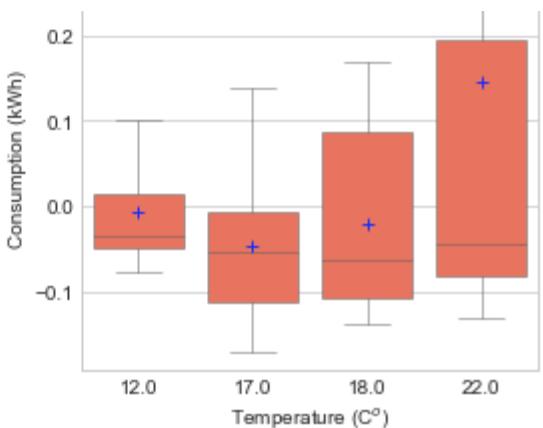
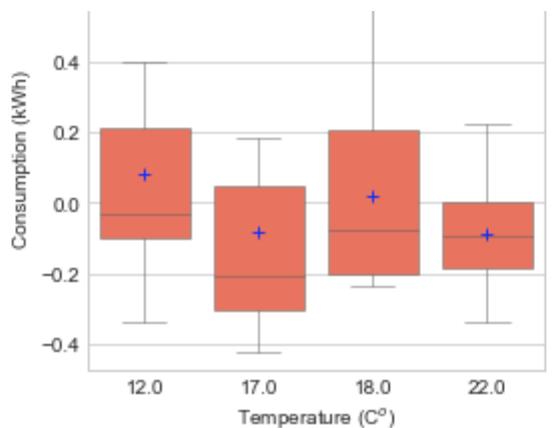
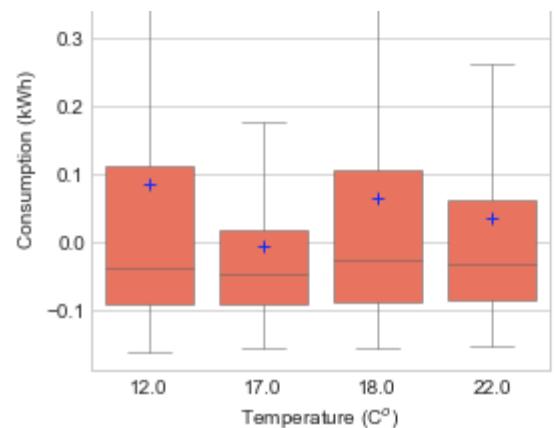


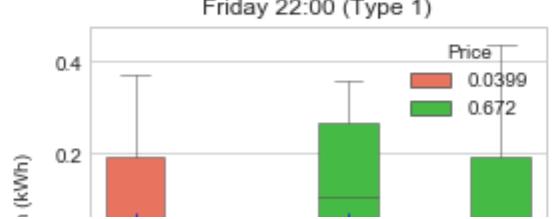
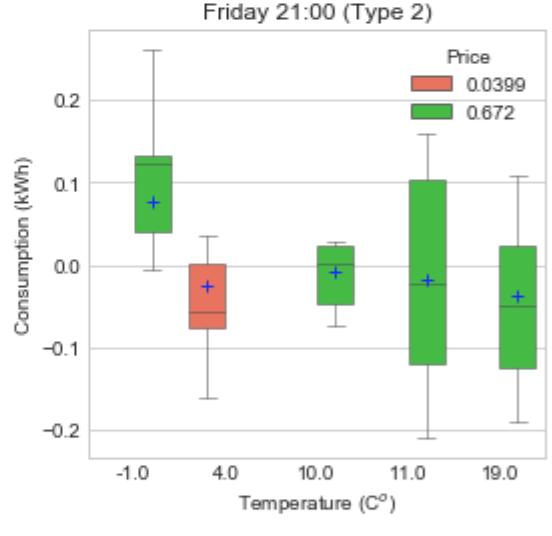
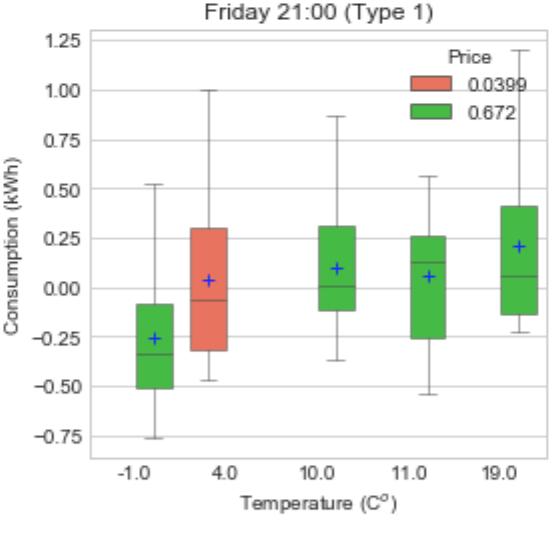
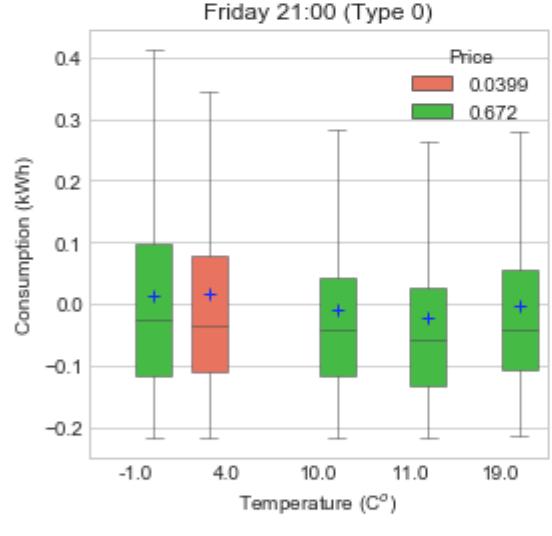
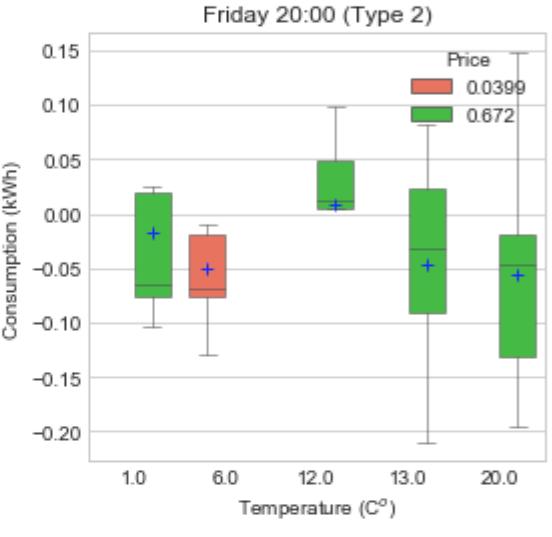
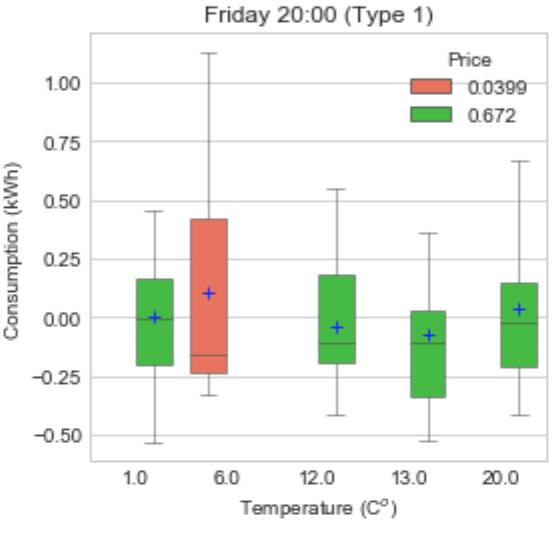
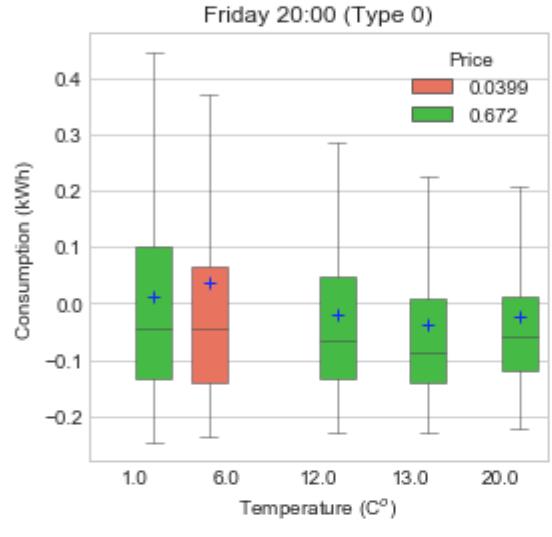
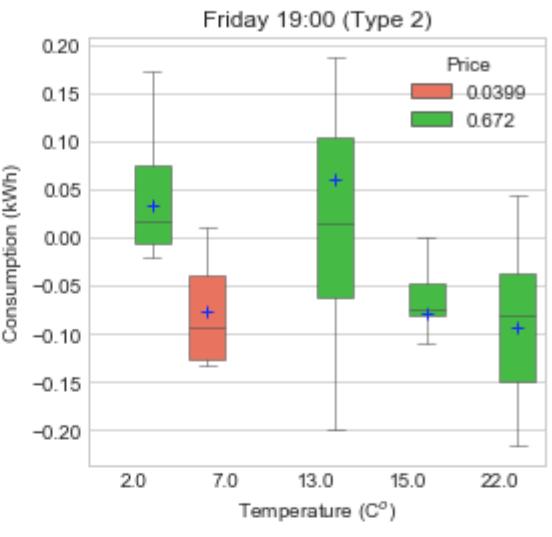
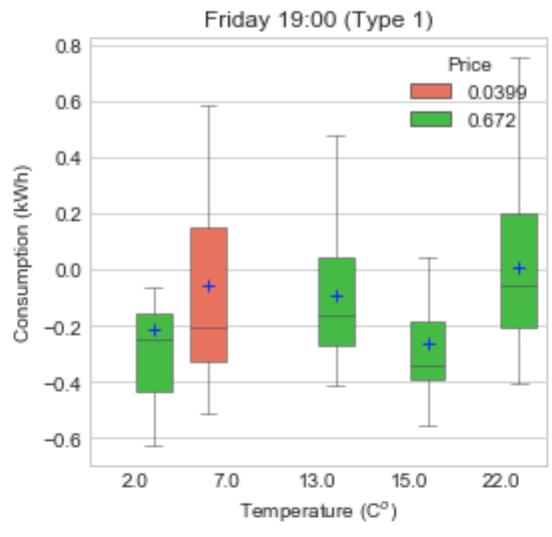
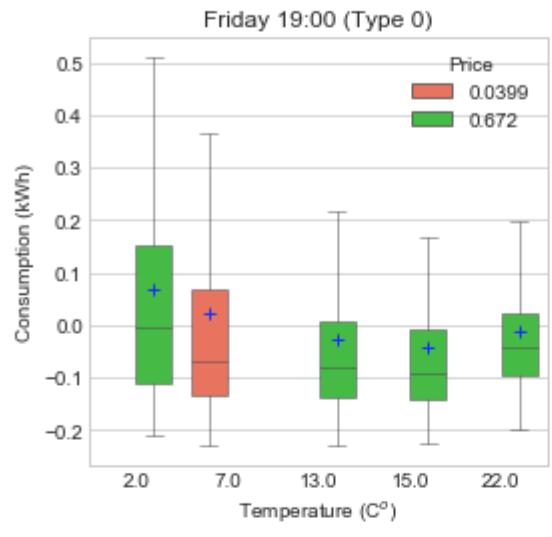
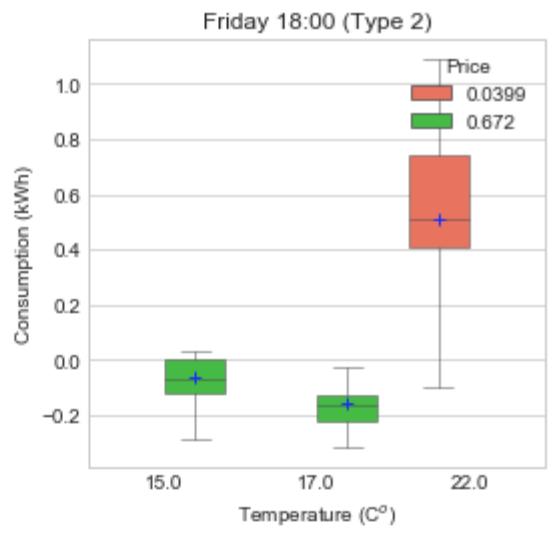
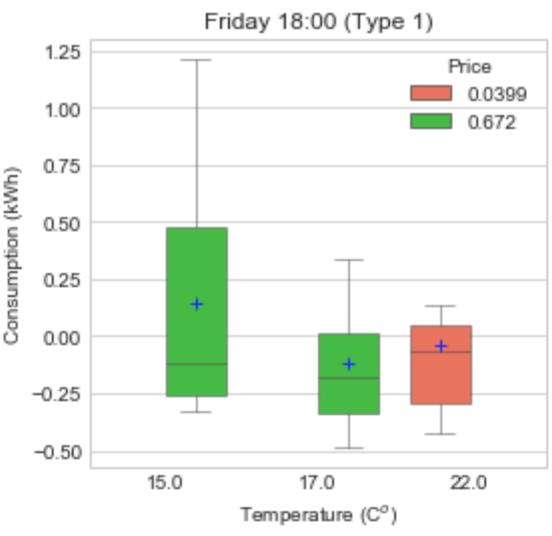
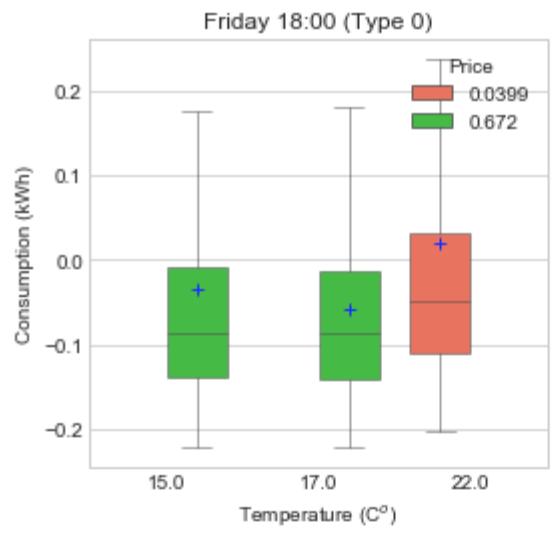
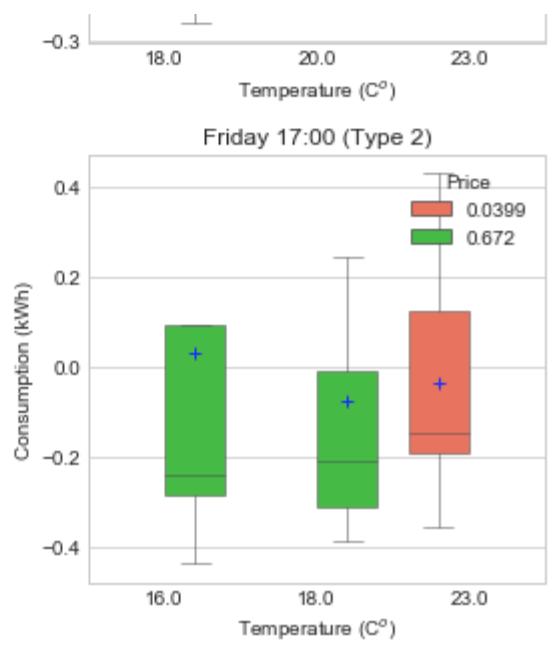
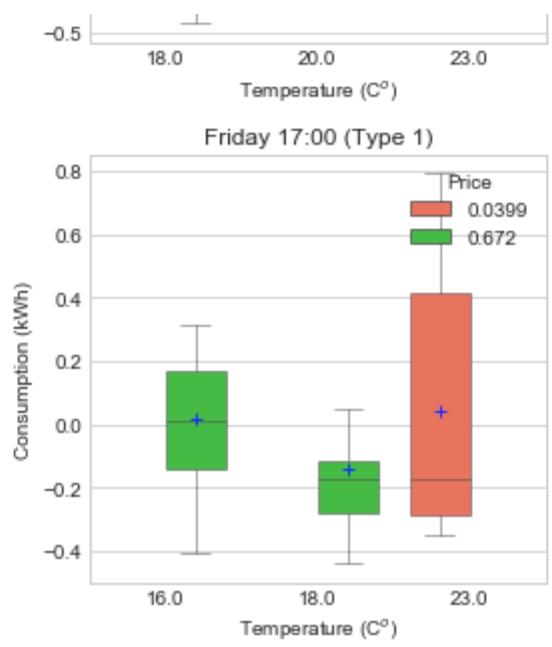
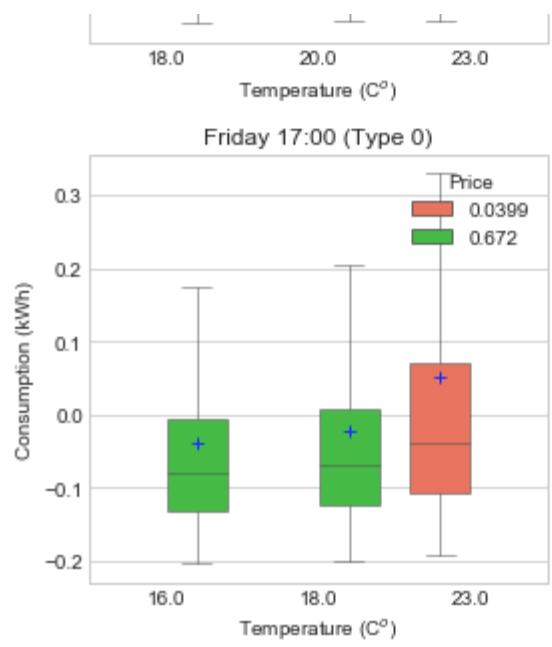


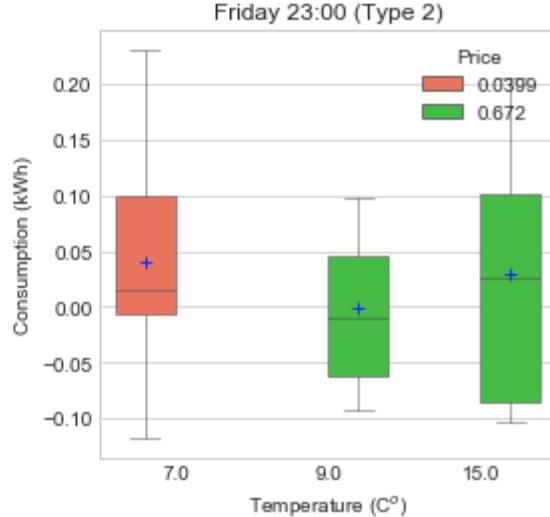
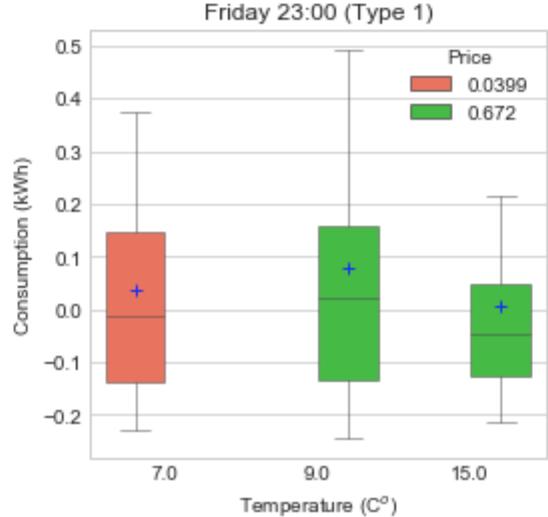
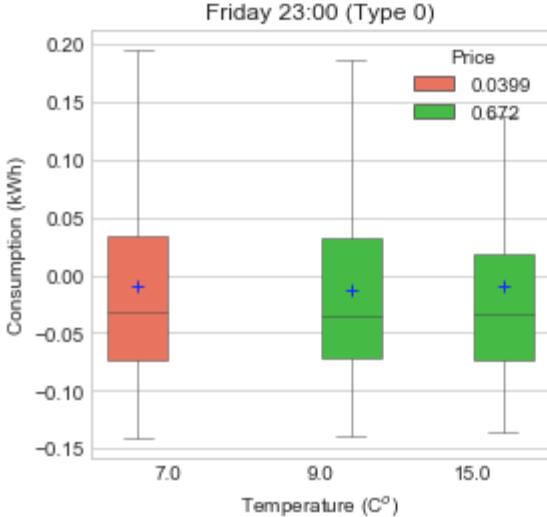
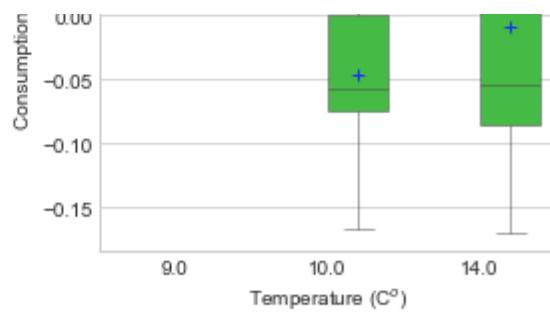
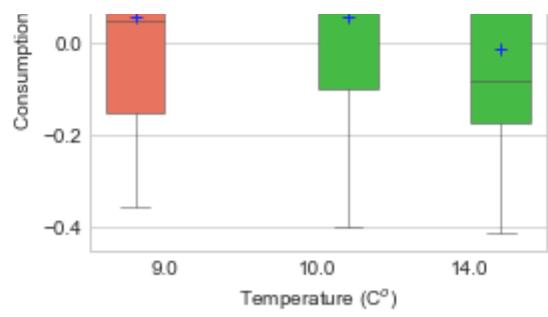
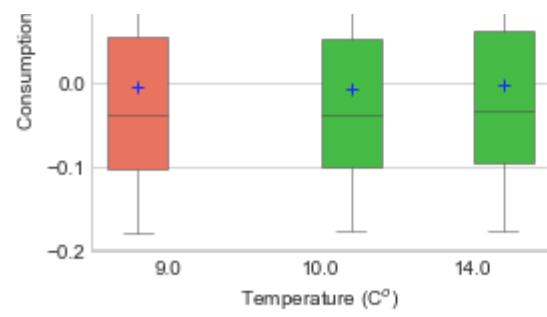
```
In [70]: # price comparison
# Friday hourly price responsiveness with different temperature and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
day_of_week = 4 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week]
for g in range(3): # three types
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3* i + (g + 1)))
        df_day_hour = df_day[(df_day['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_day['Household type'] == g)]
        if df_day_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            if i <= 9:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers=False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
                l.set_title('Price')
                for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                    artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
                ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
            else:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers=False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' ' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
                l.set_title('Price')
                for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                    artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
                ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
plt.tight_layout()
```



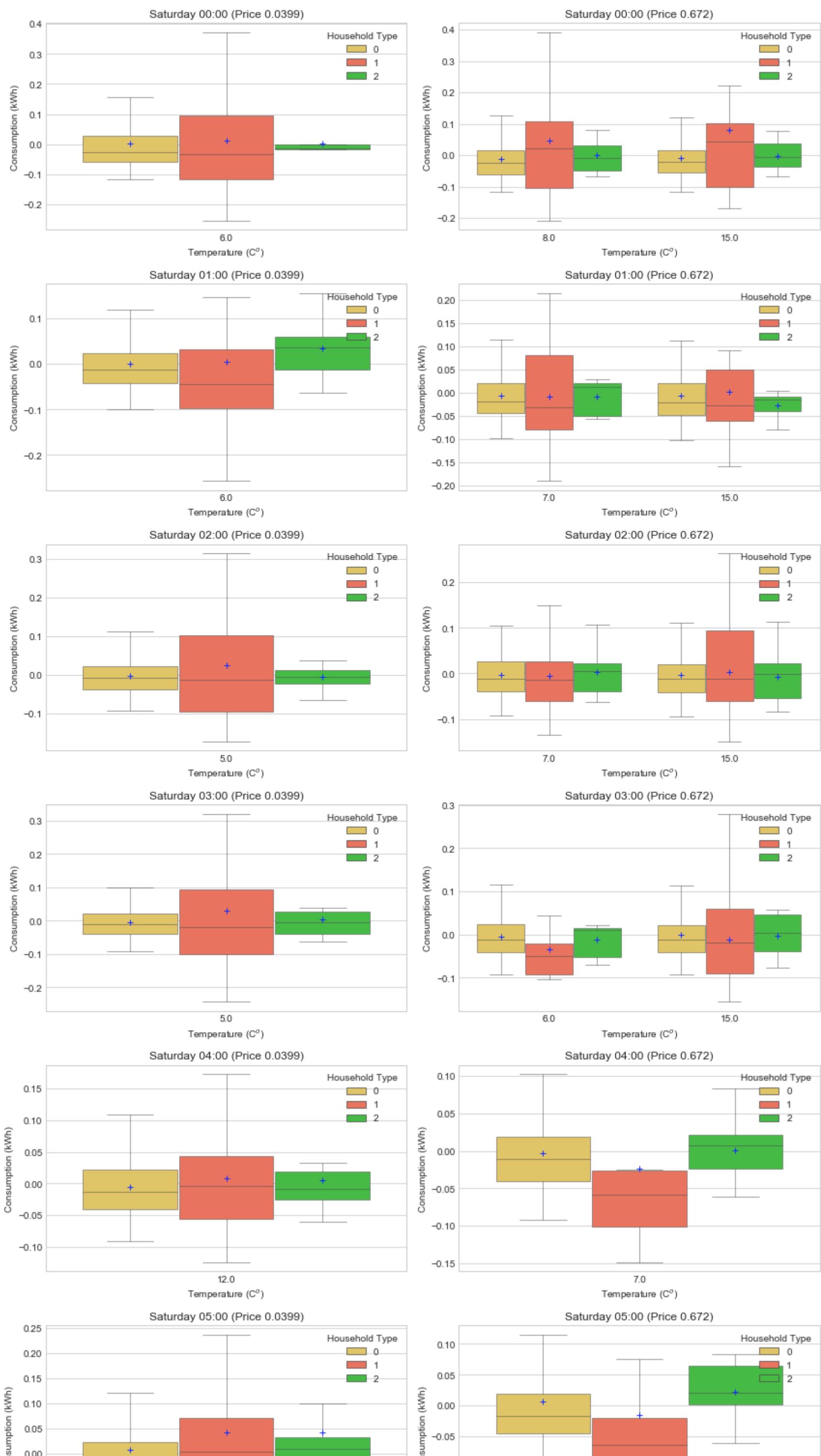


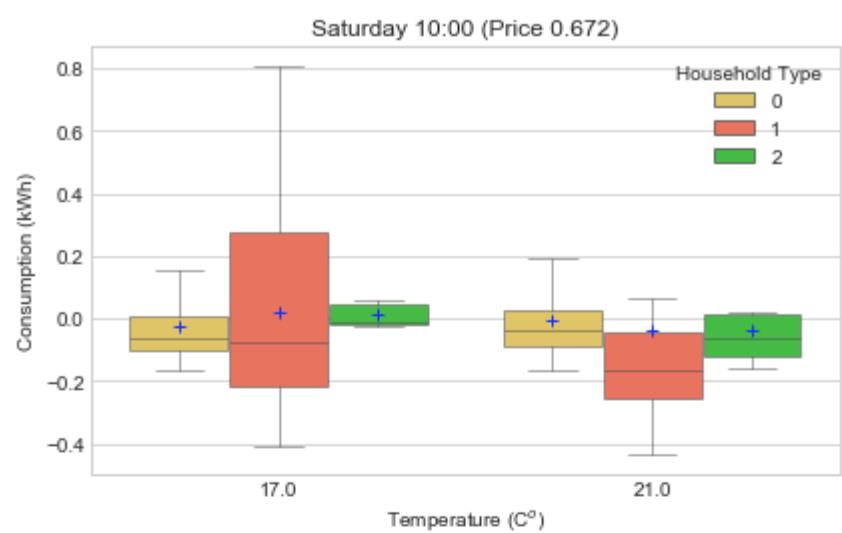
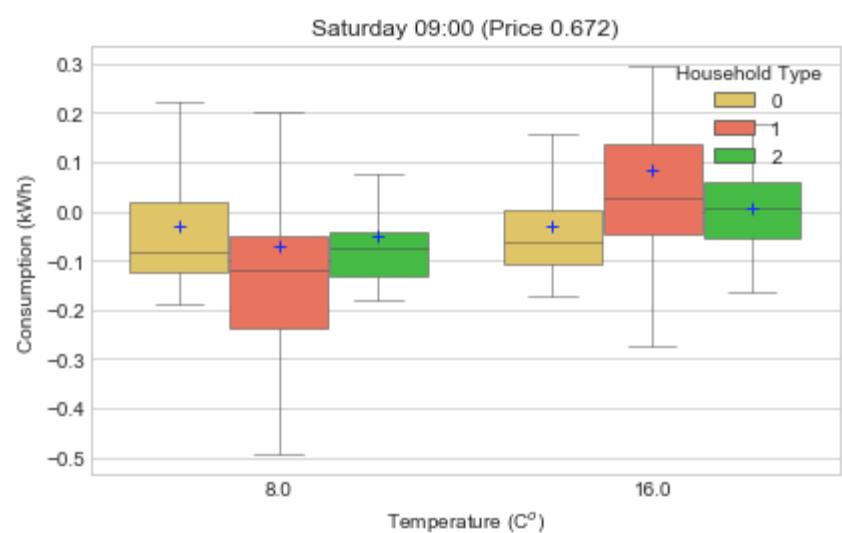
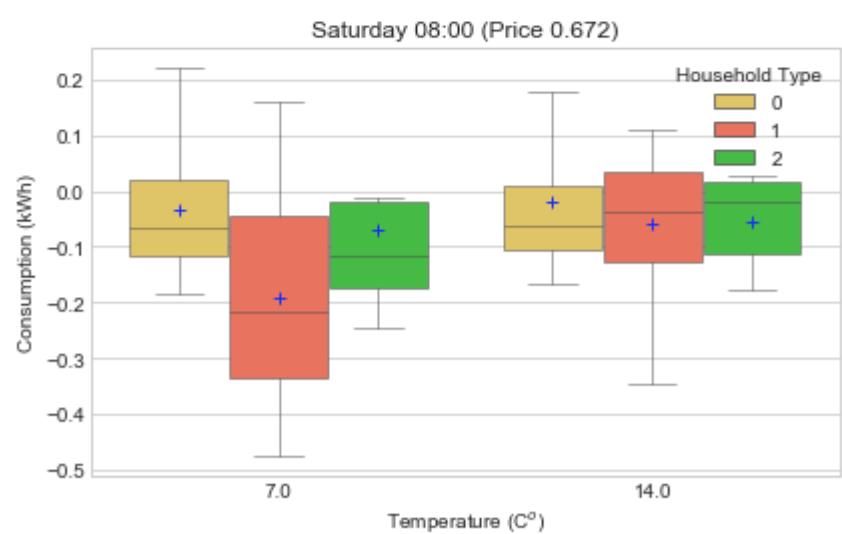
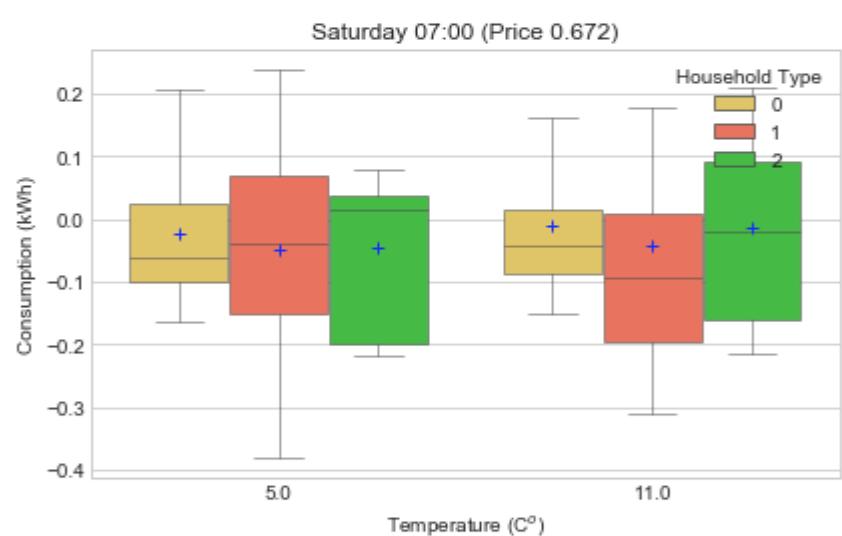
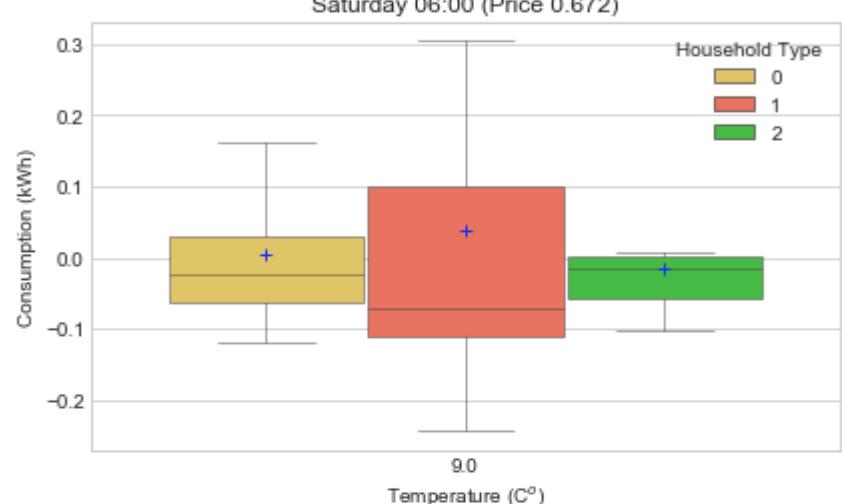
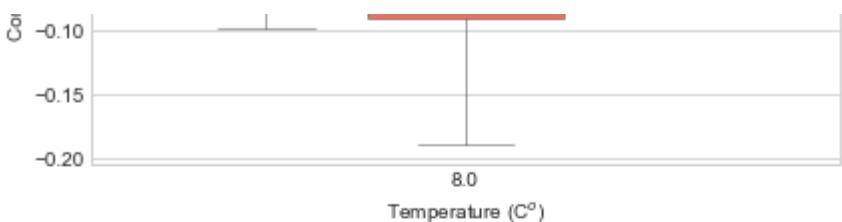
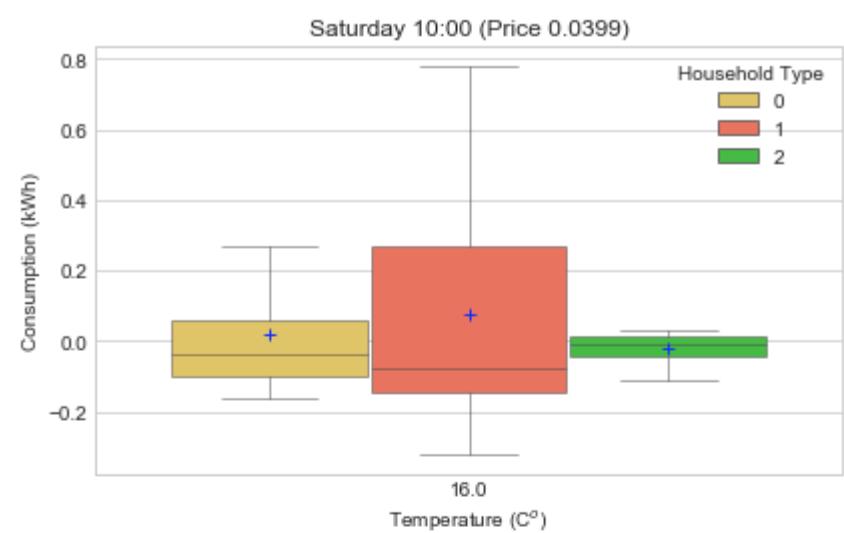
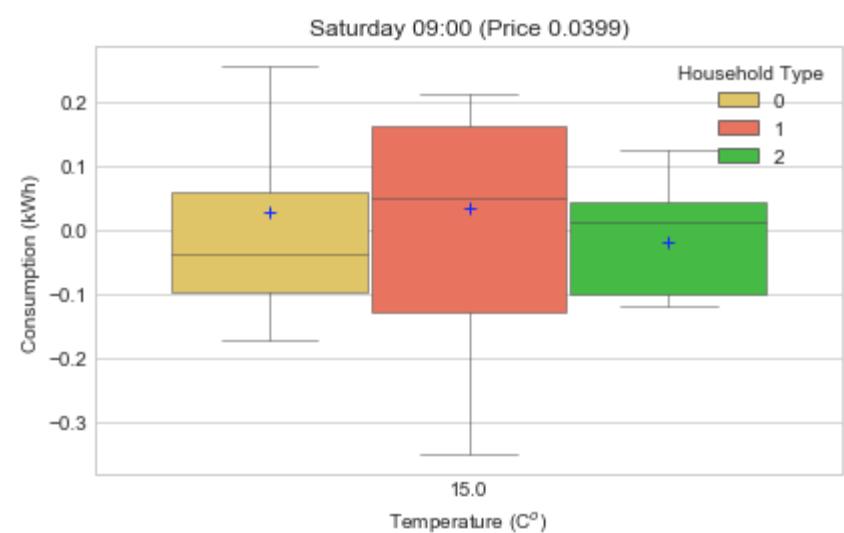
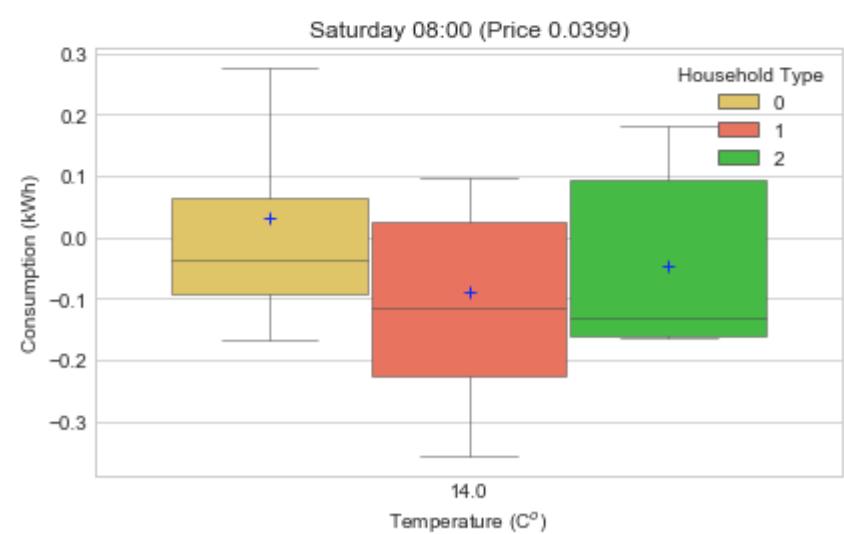
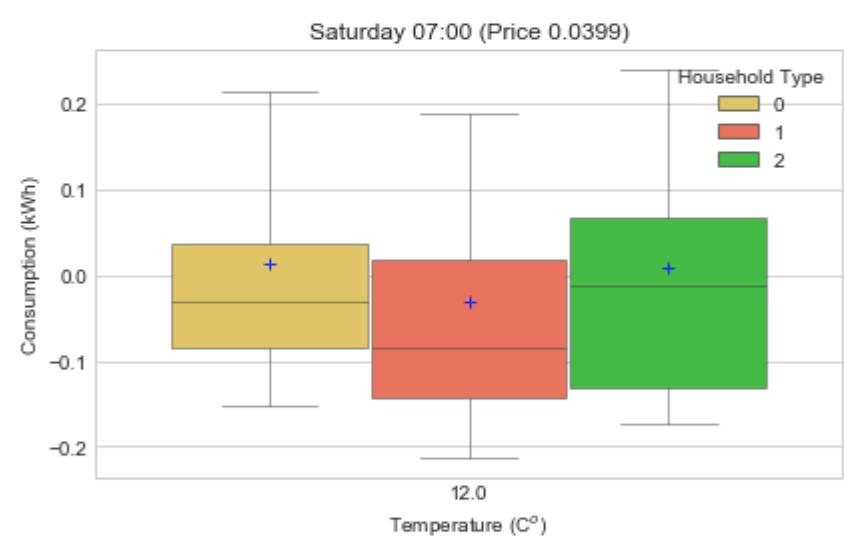
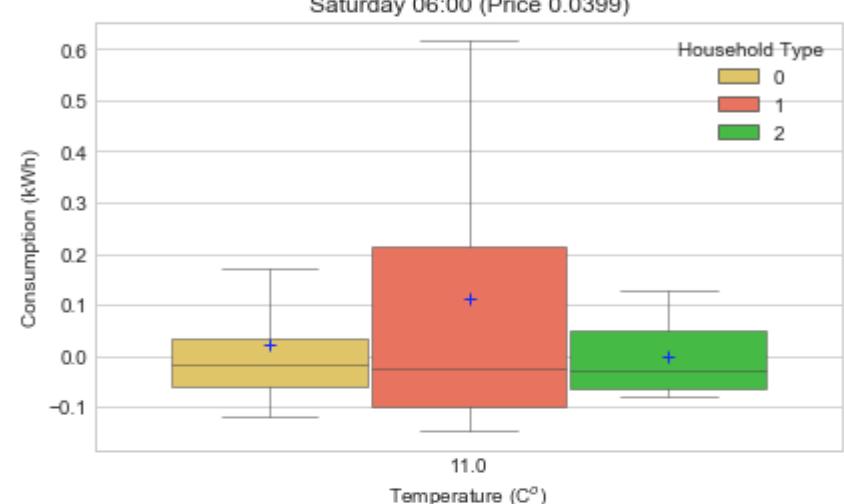
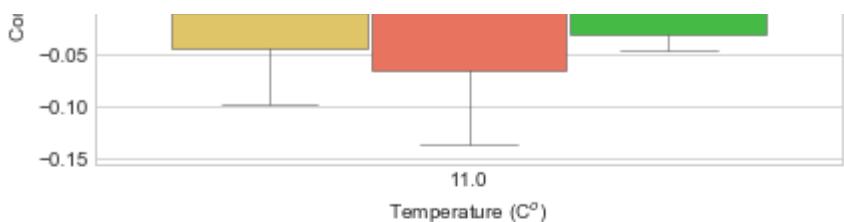


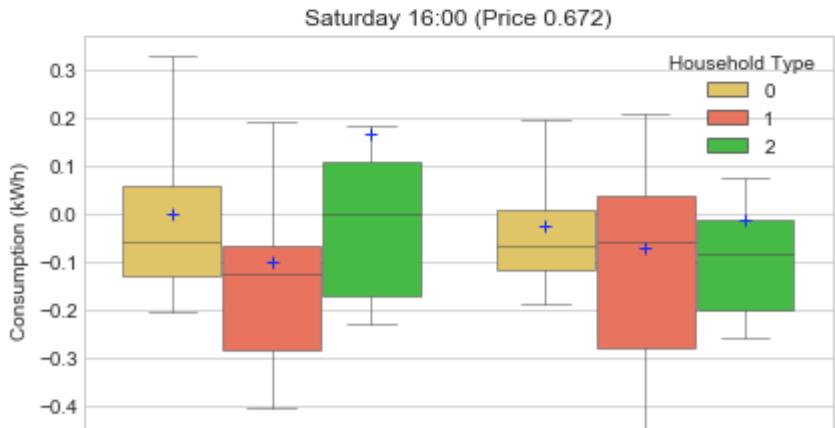
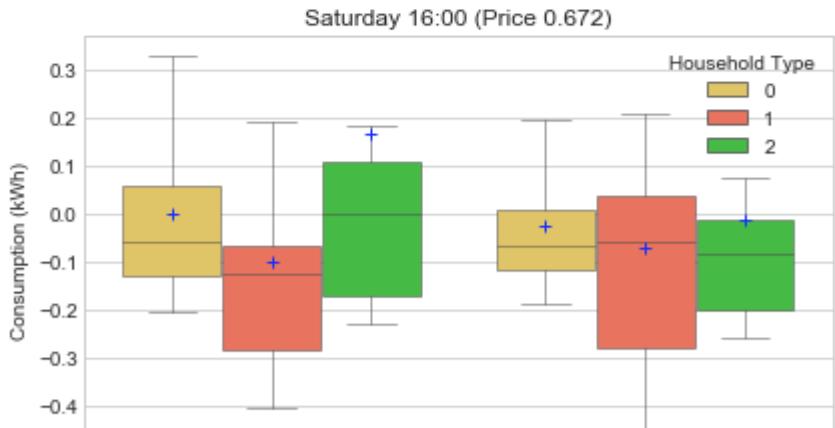
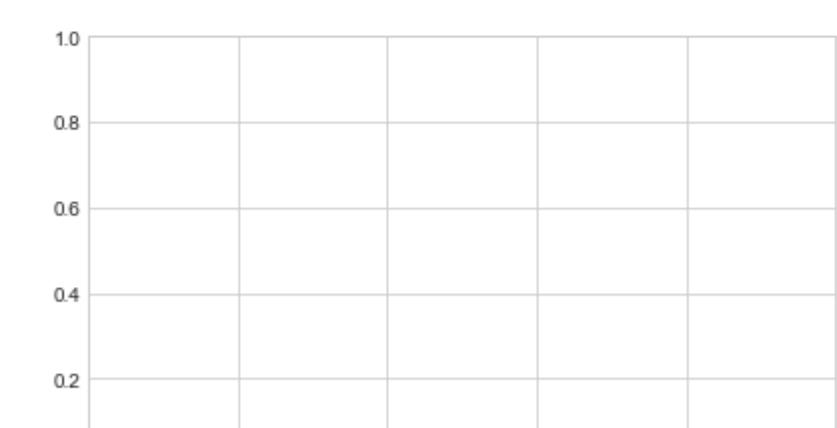
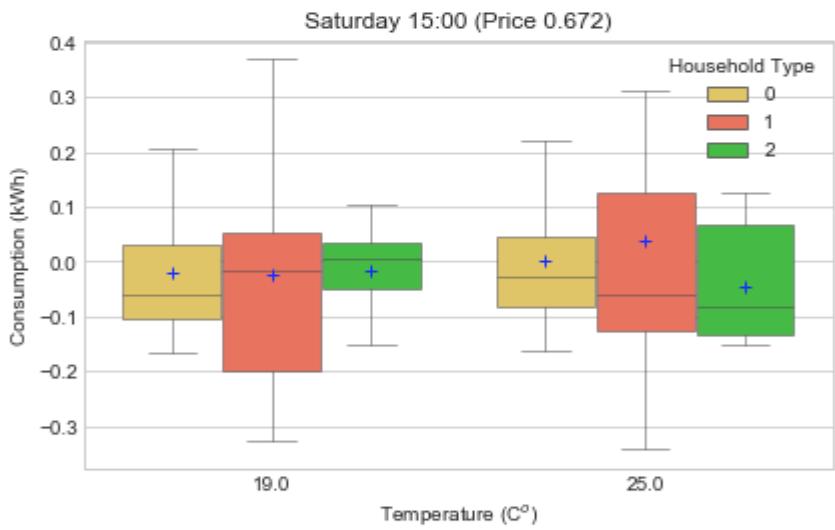
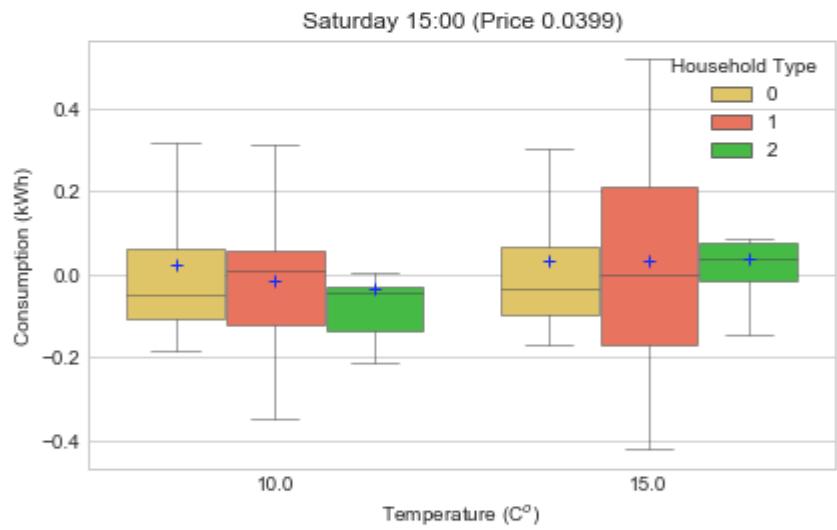
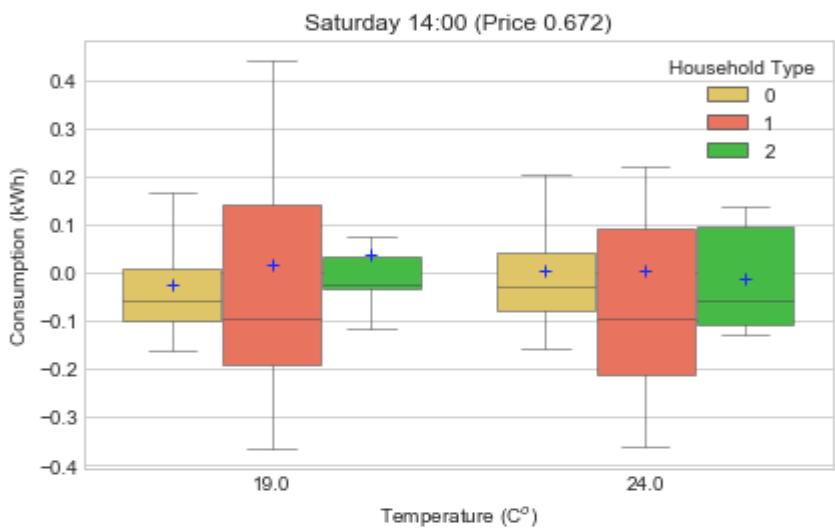
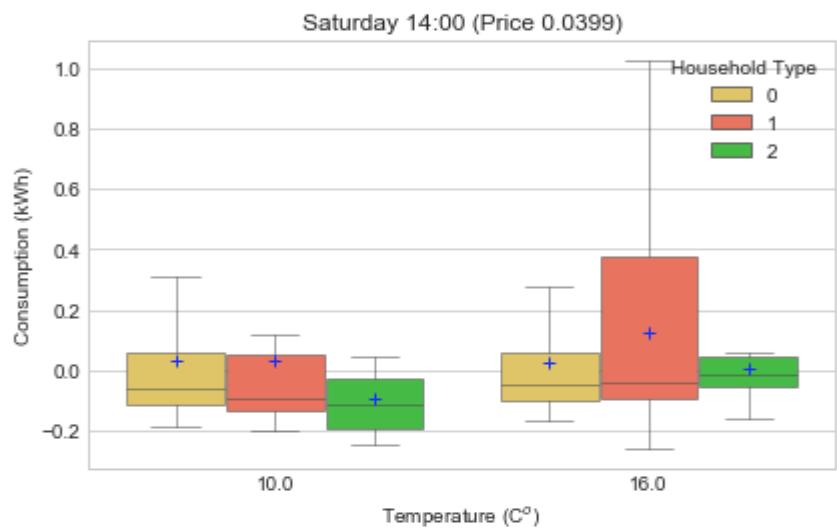
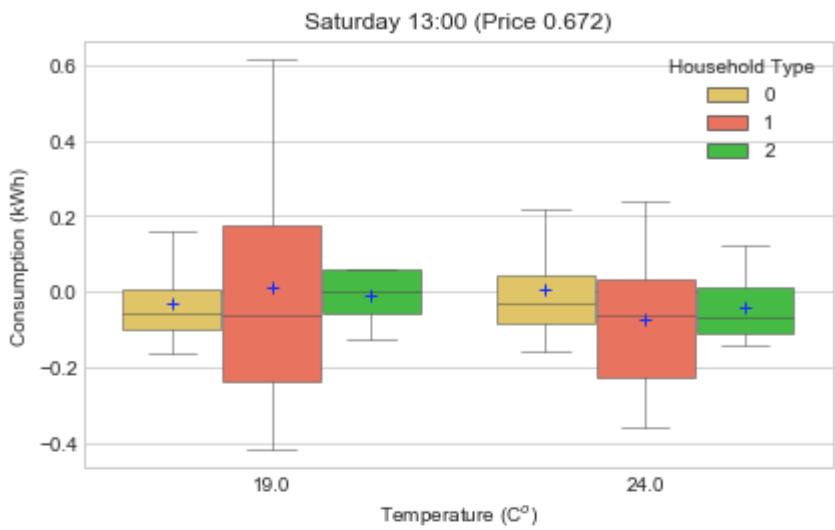
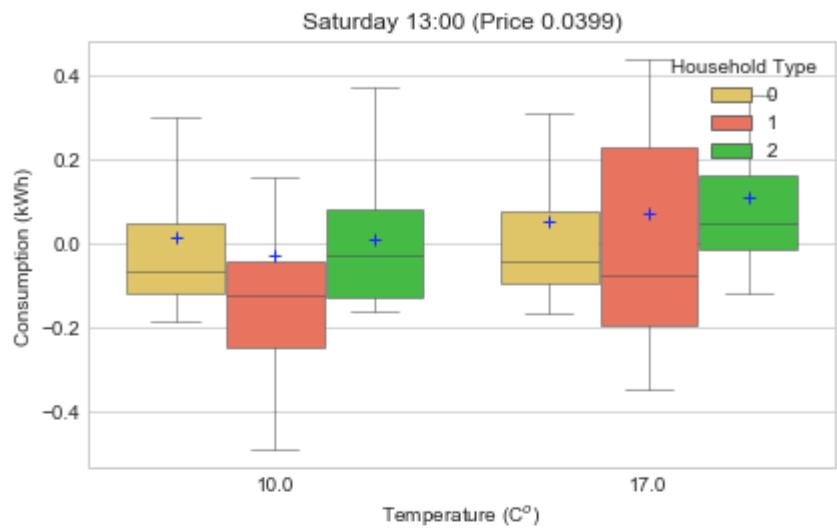
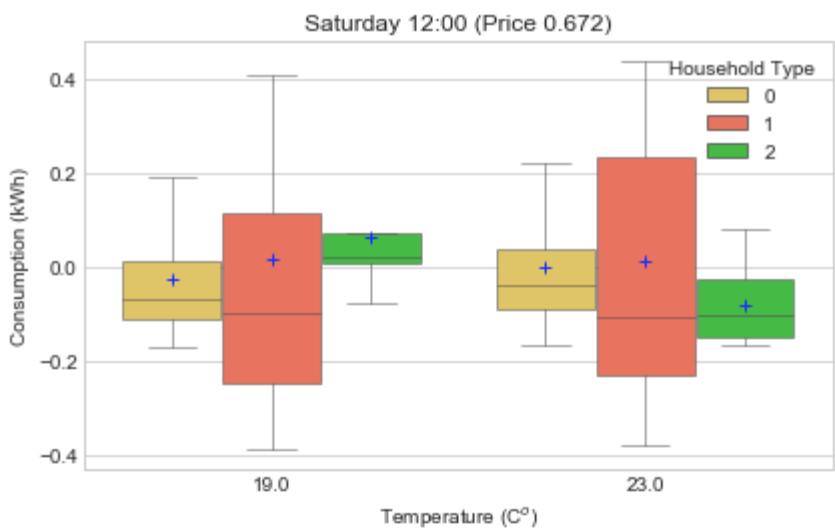
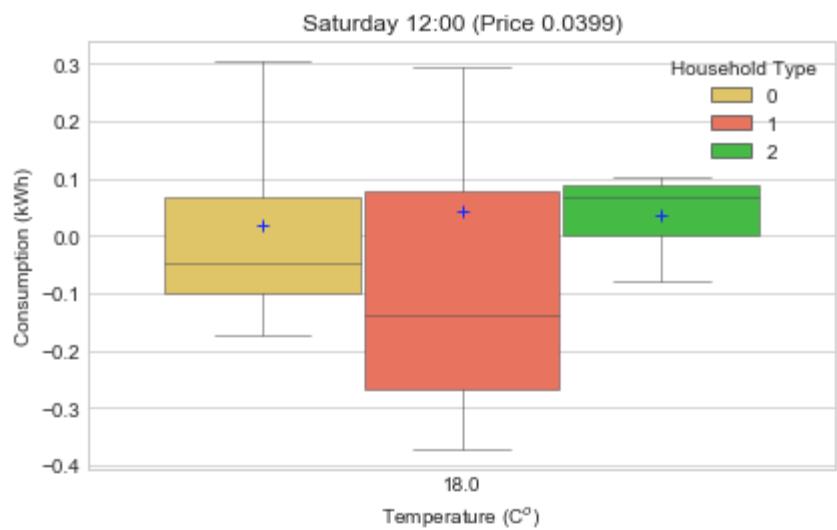
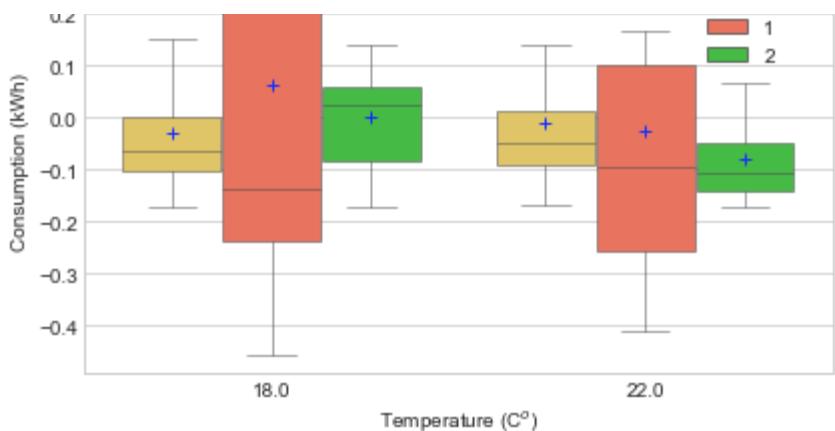
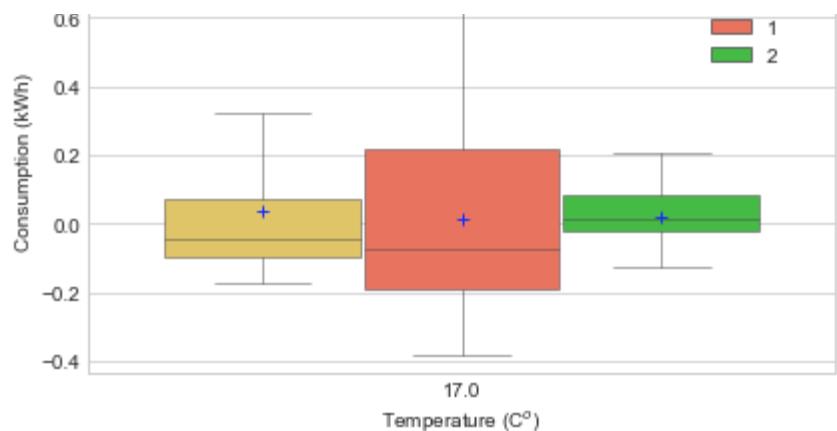


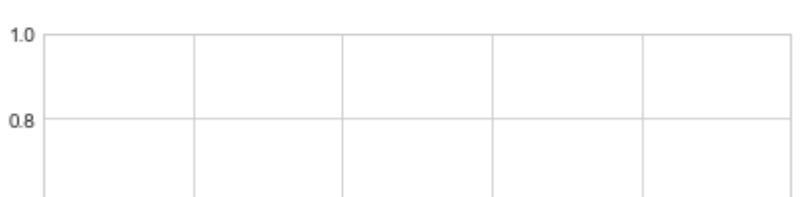
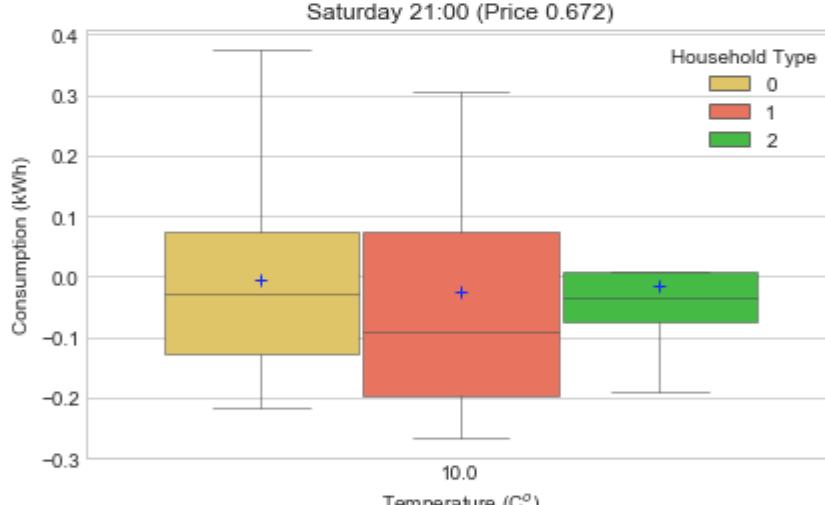
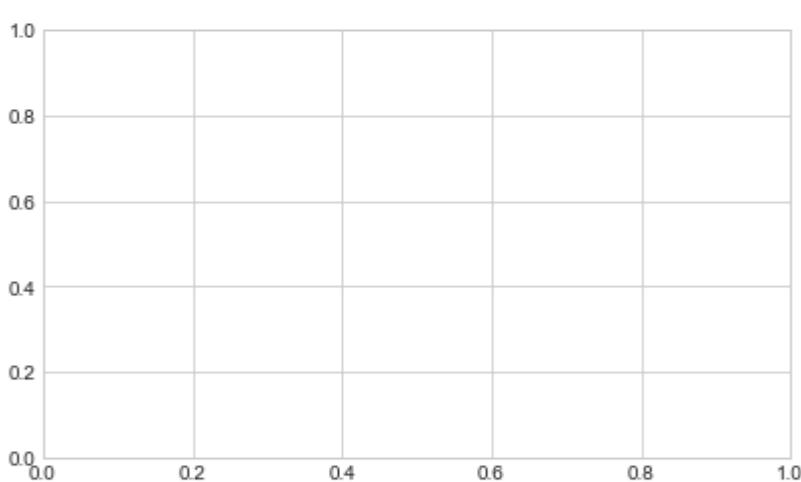
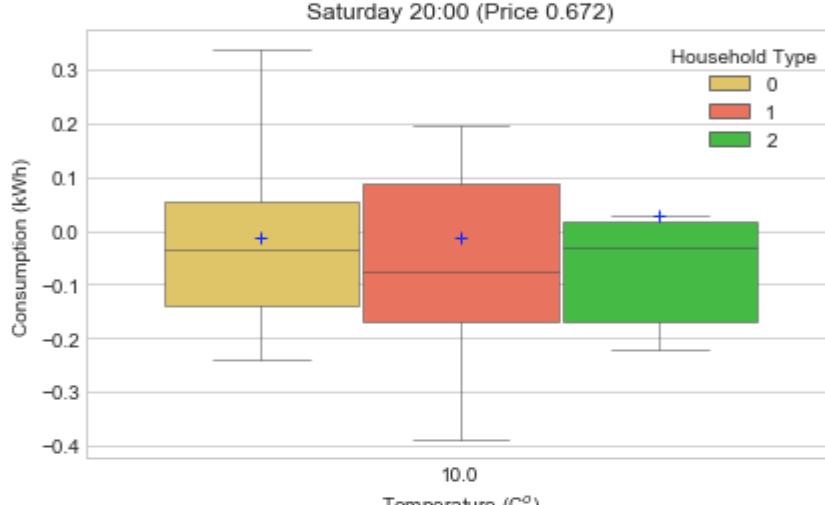
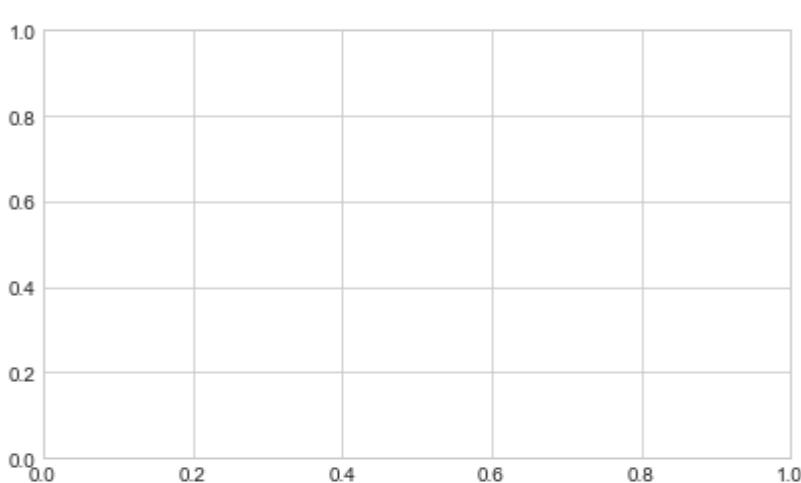
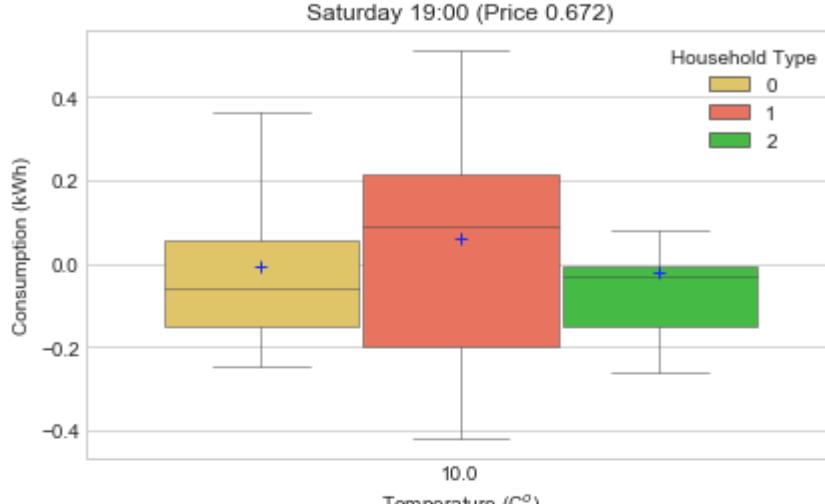
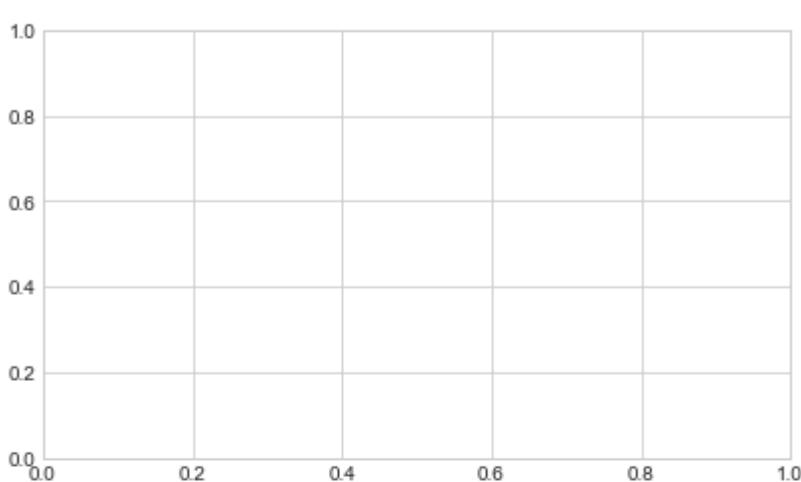
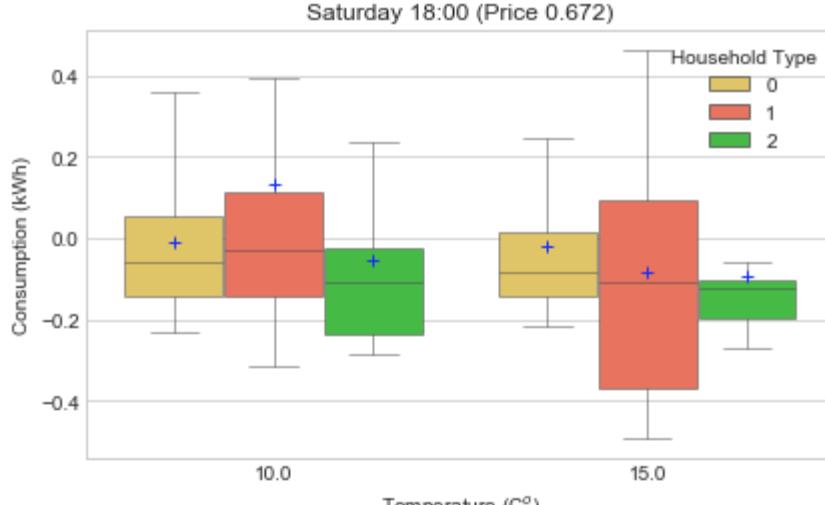
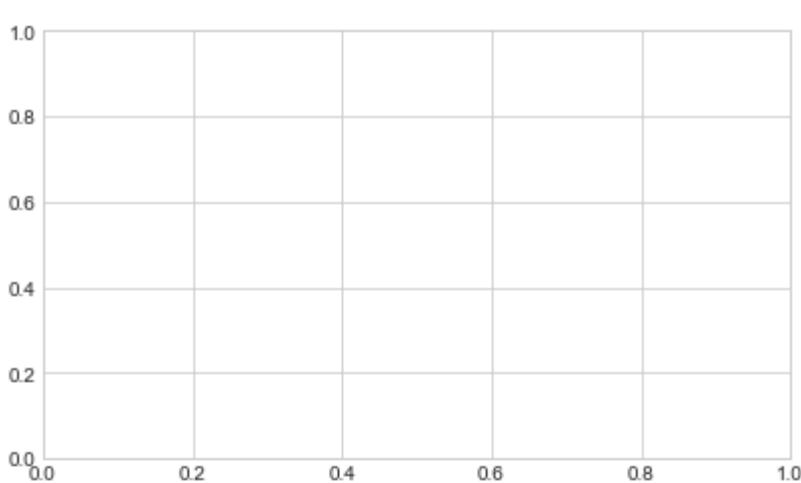
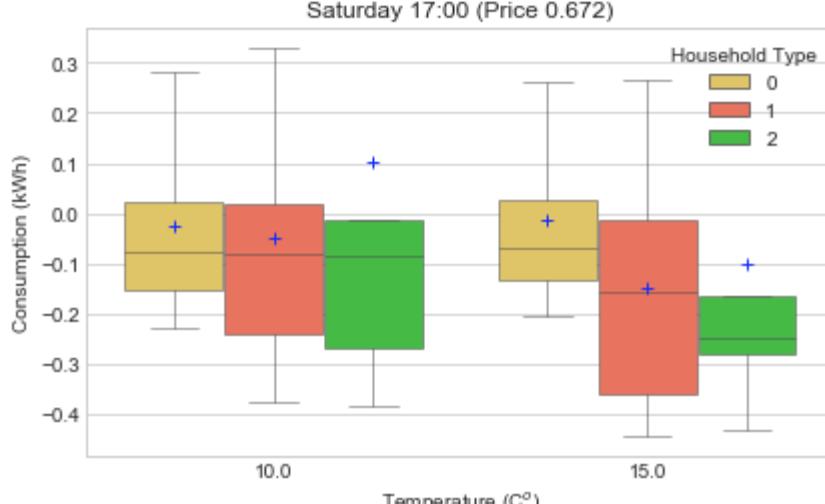
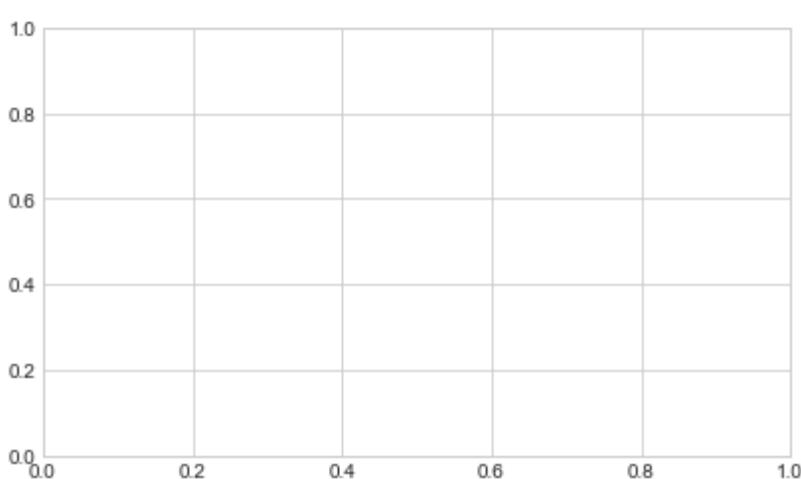


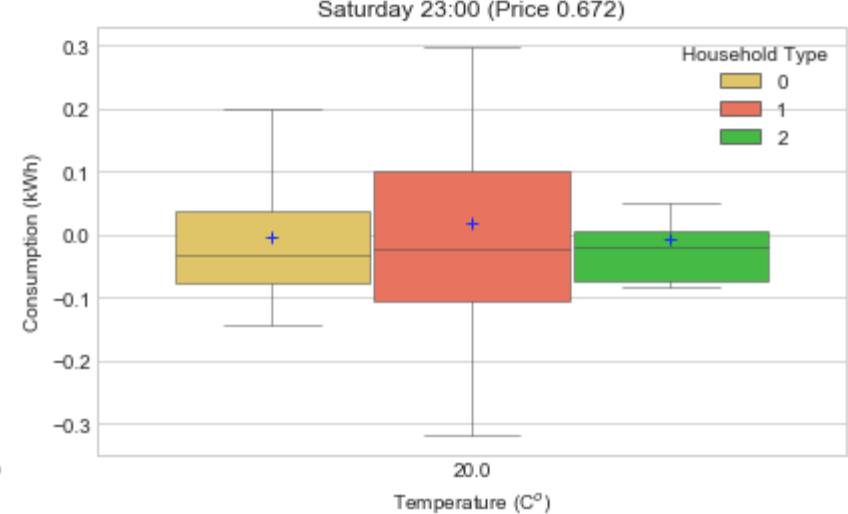
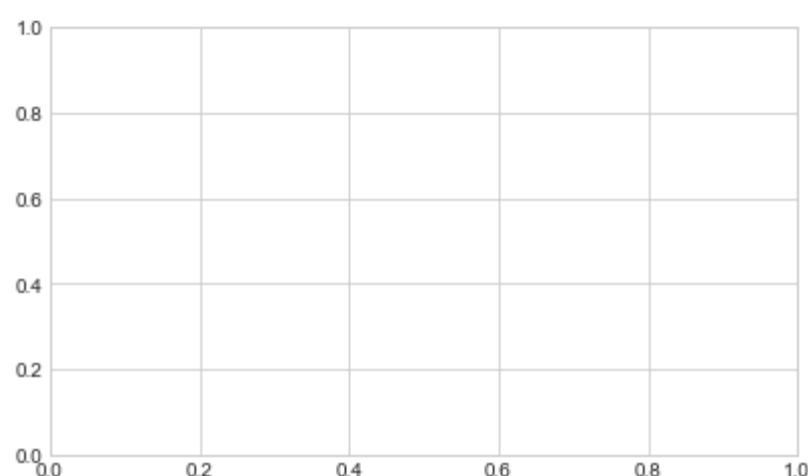
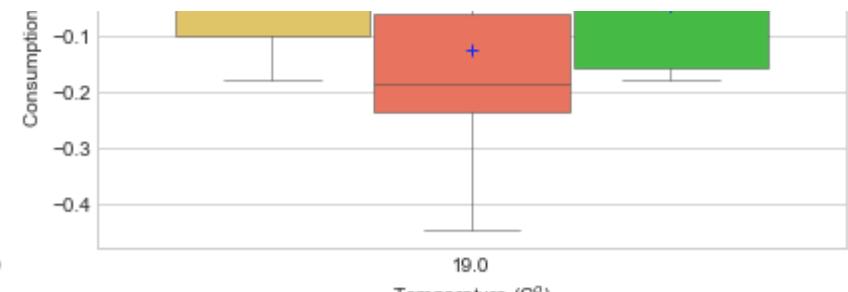
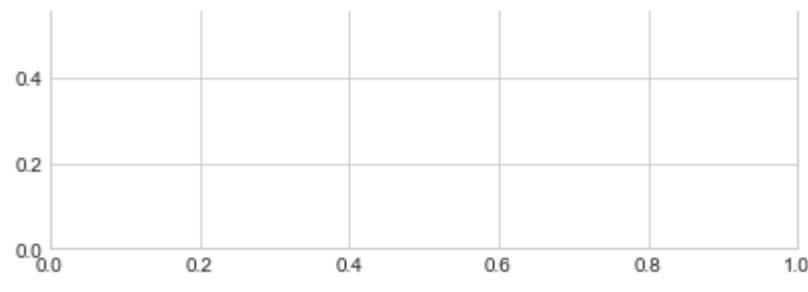
```
In [71]: # Saturday hourly price responsiveness with different temperature and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
day_of_week = 5 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week]
for p in range(2): # two price levels
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 2, 2 * i + (p + 1)))
        df_day_hour = df_day[(df_day['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_day['Price'] == prices[p])]
        if df_day_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            if i <= 9:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1],
                palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+",
                "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
        else:
            sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1],
            palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+",
            "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' ' + str(i) + ':00 (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
plt.tight_layout()
```



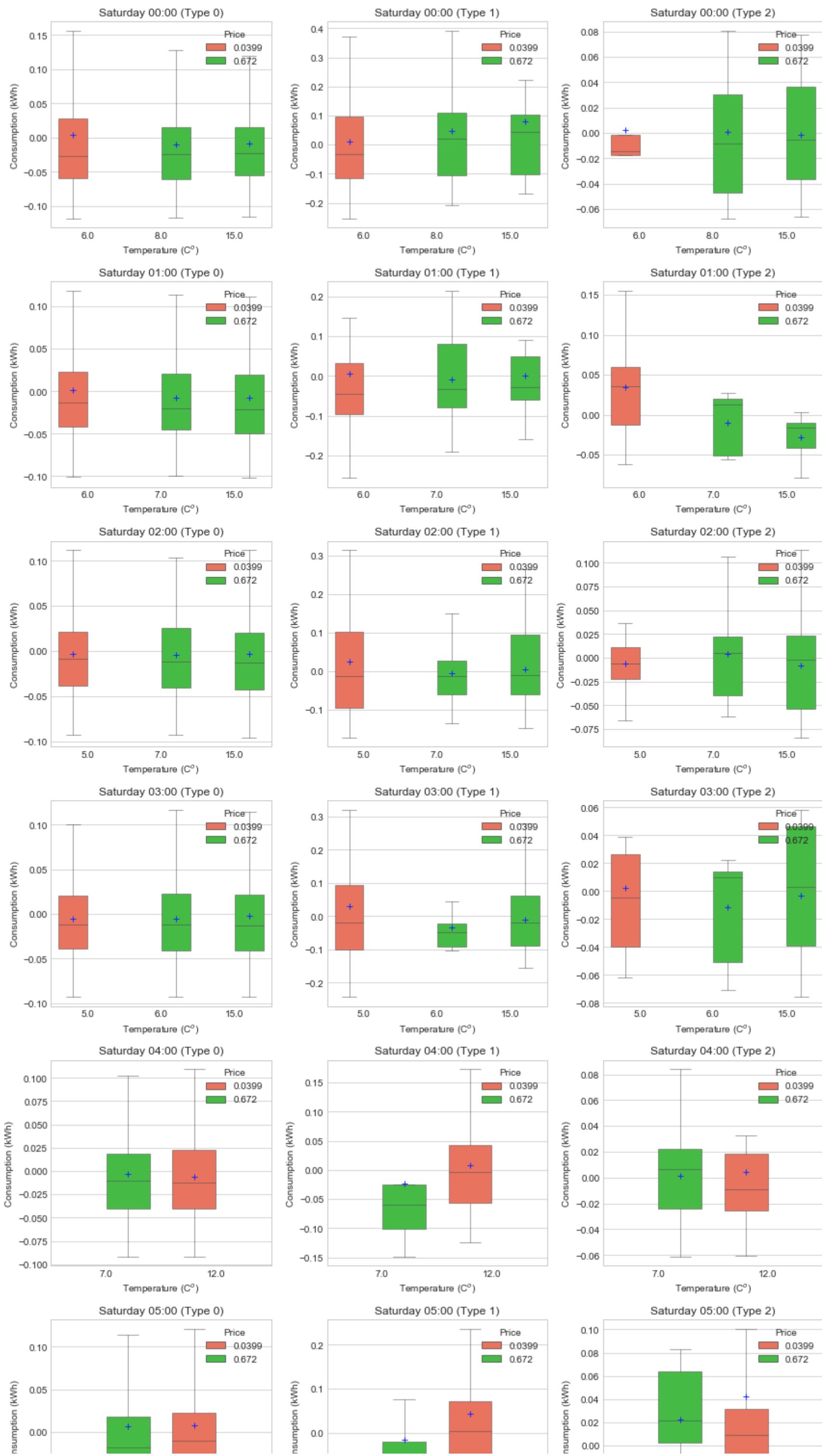


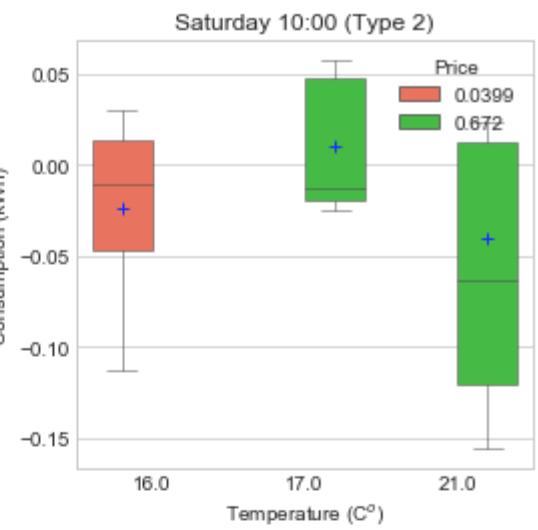
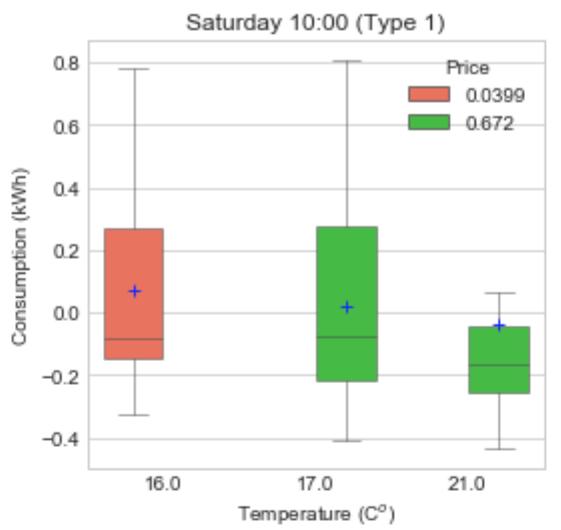
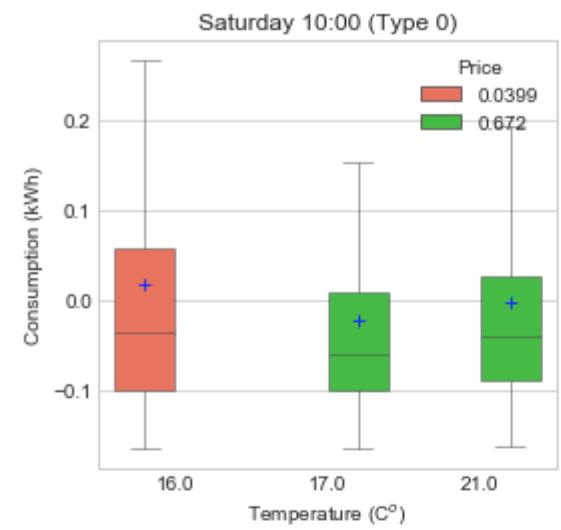
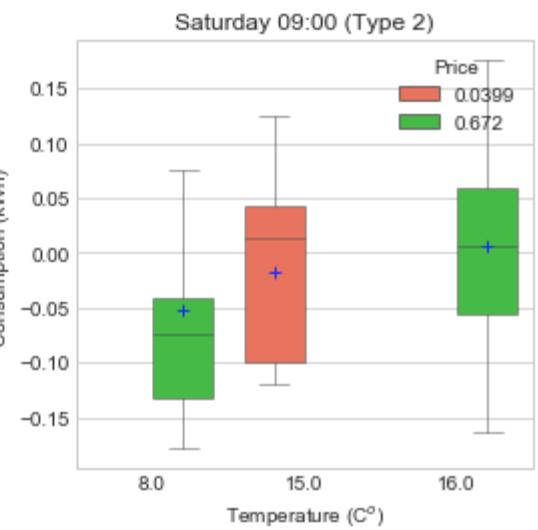
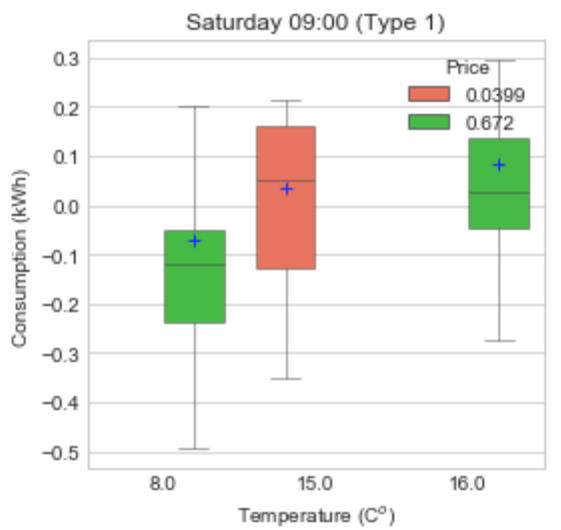
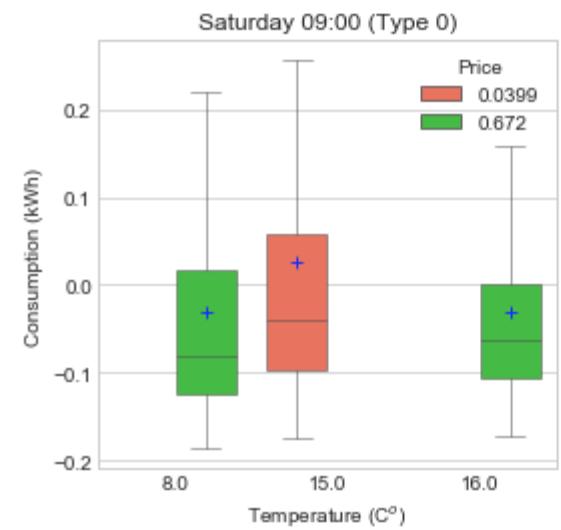
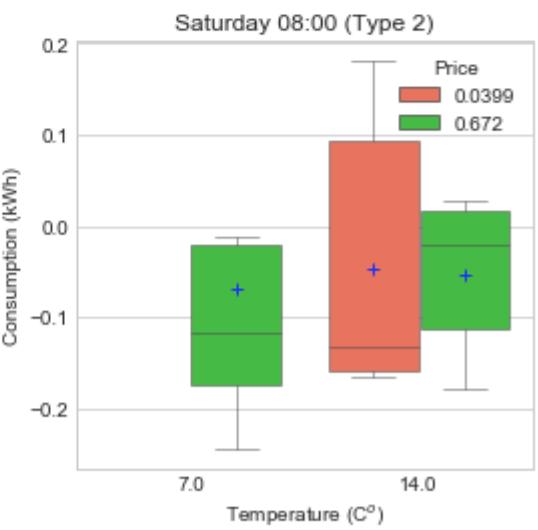
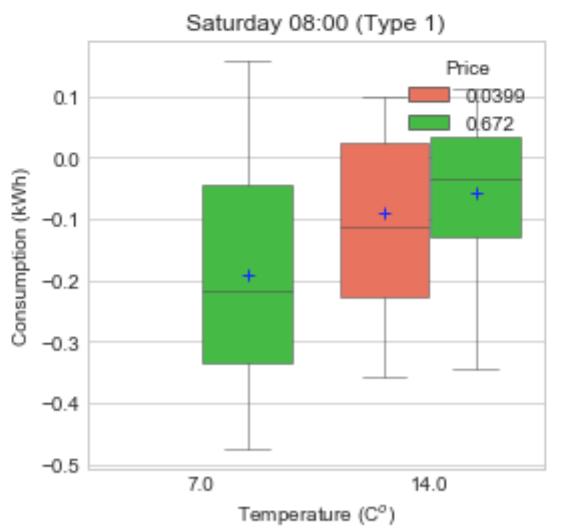
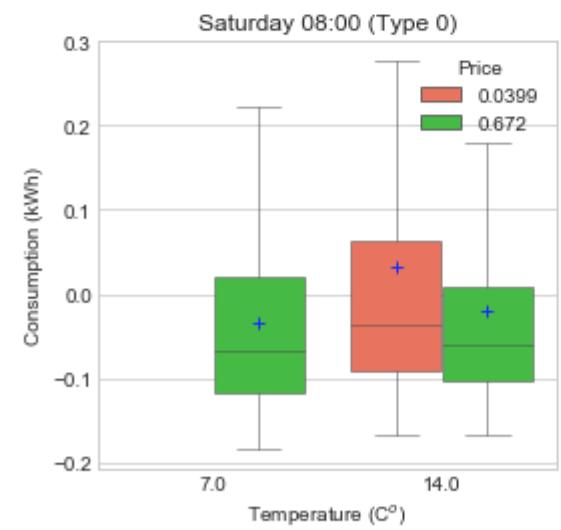
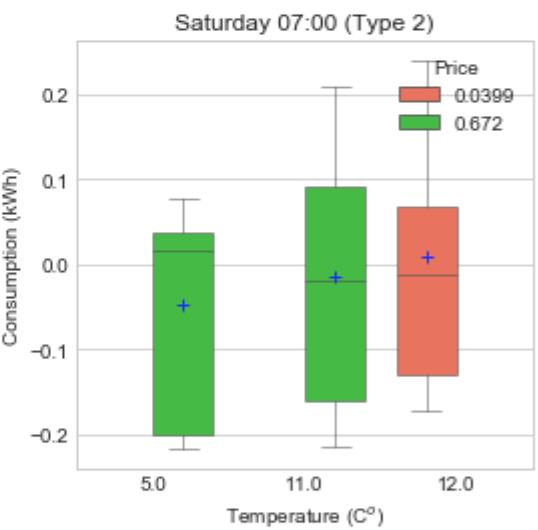
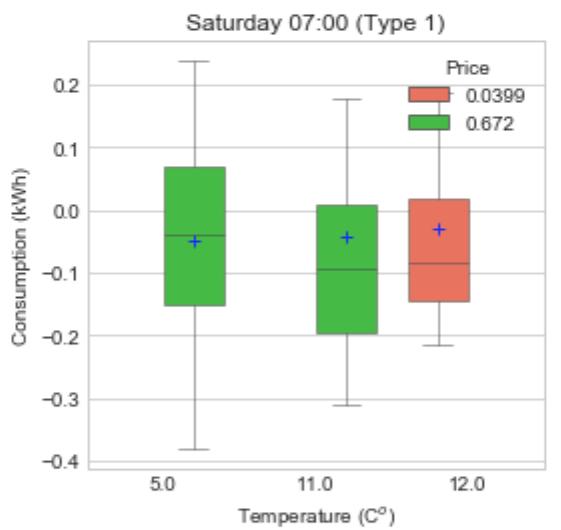
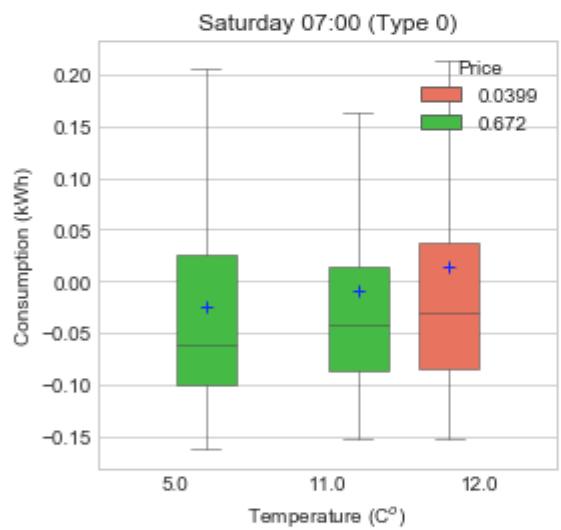
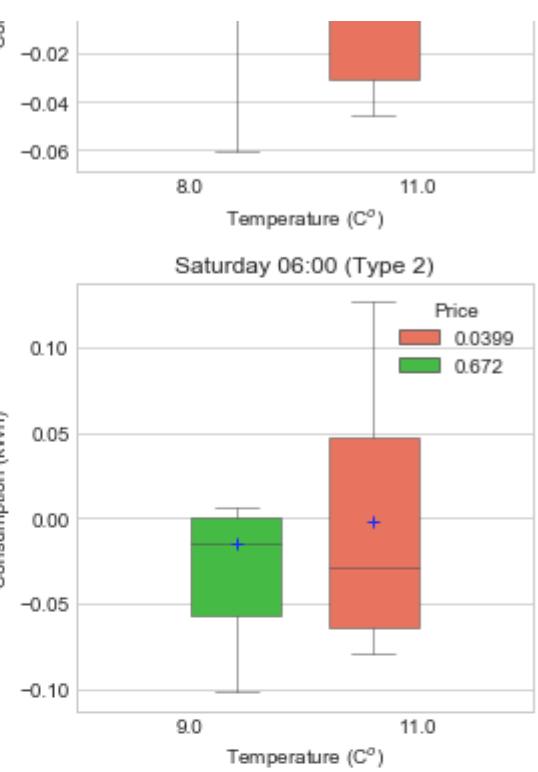
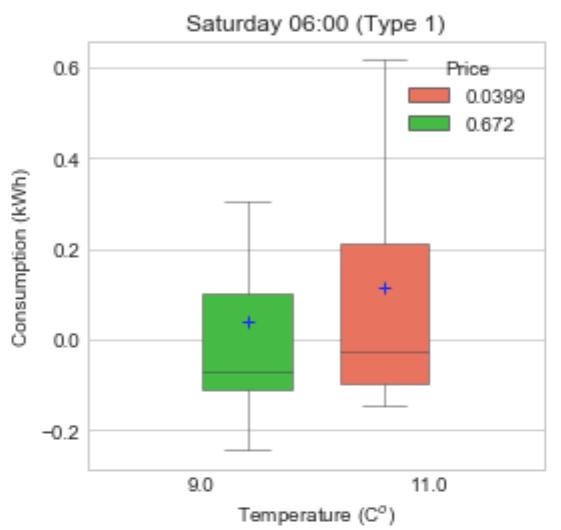
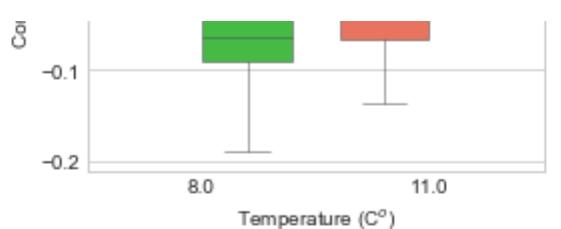
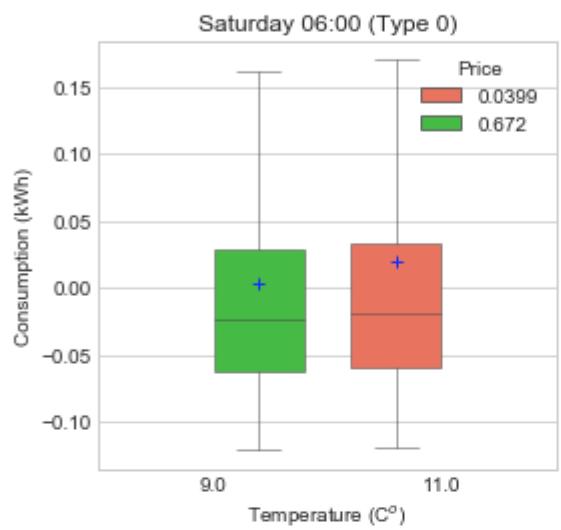
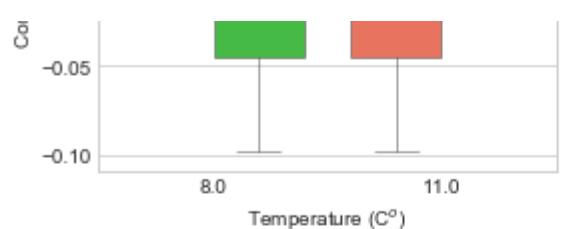


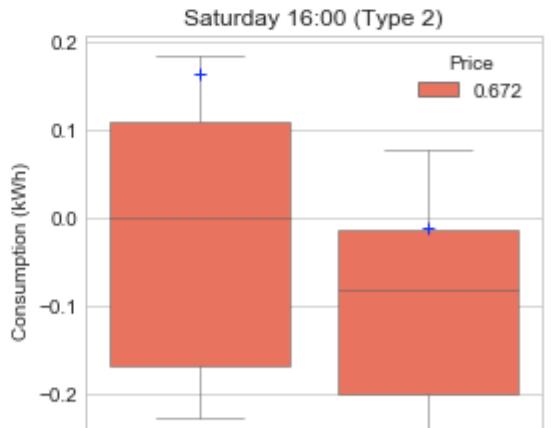
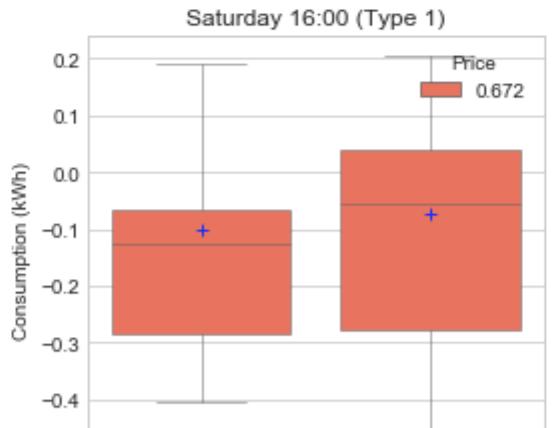
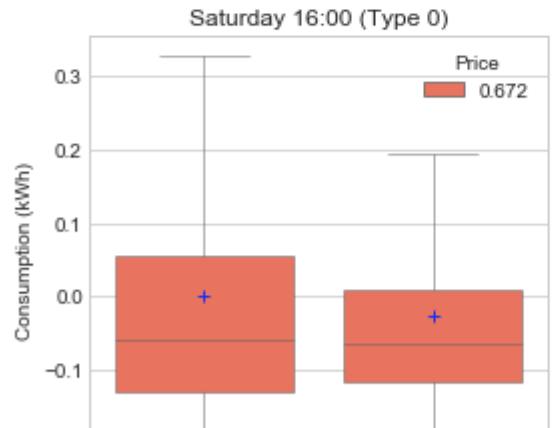
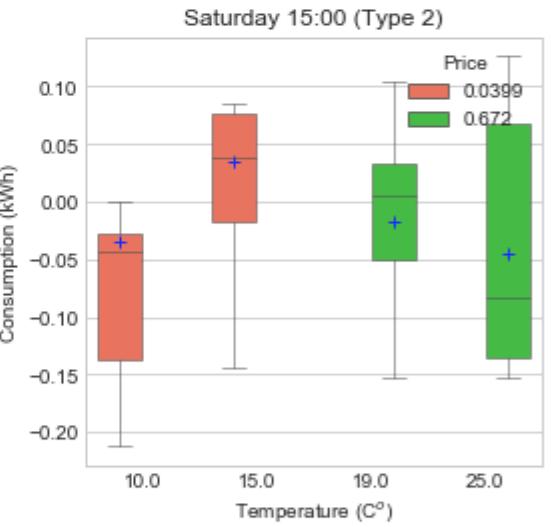
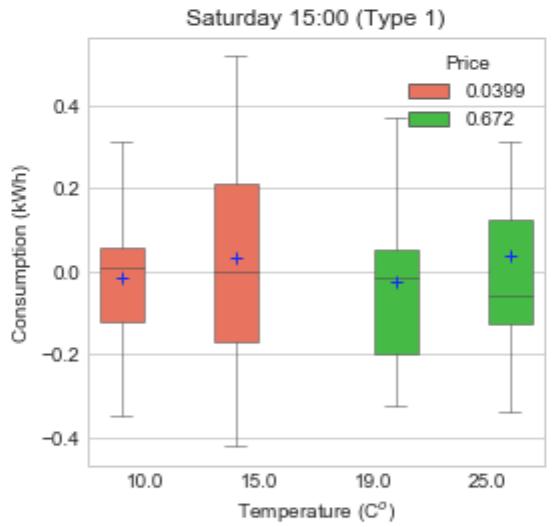
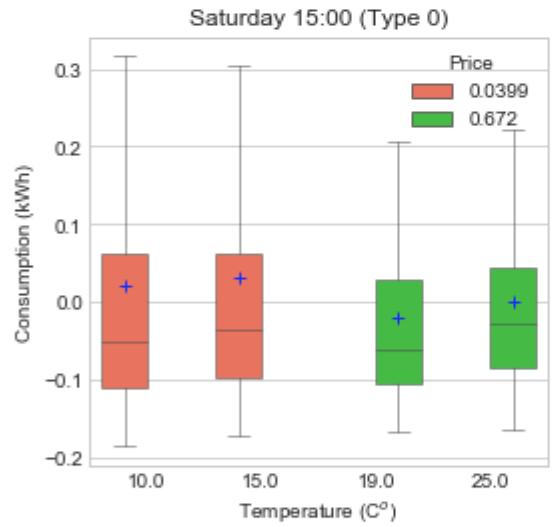
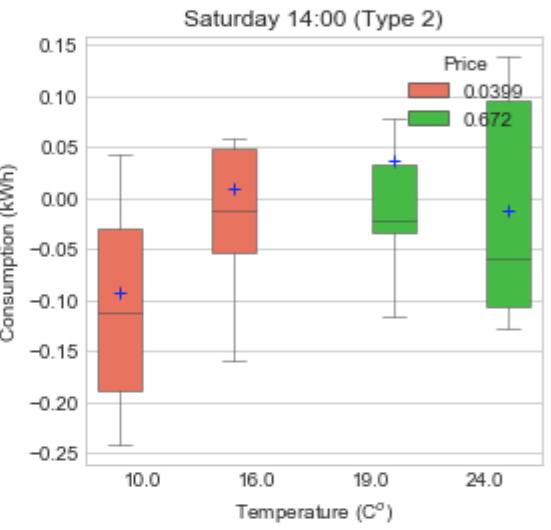
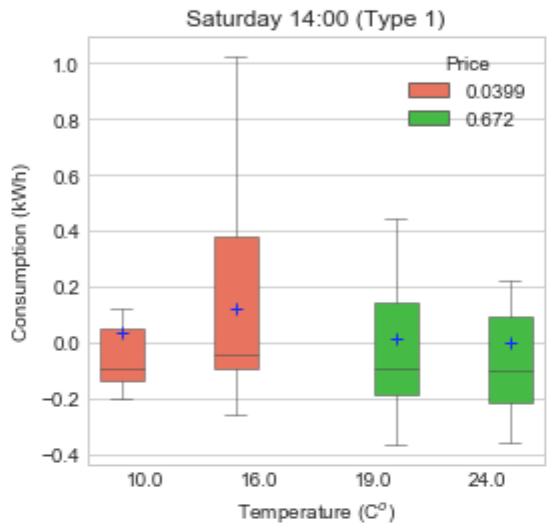
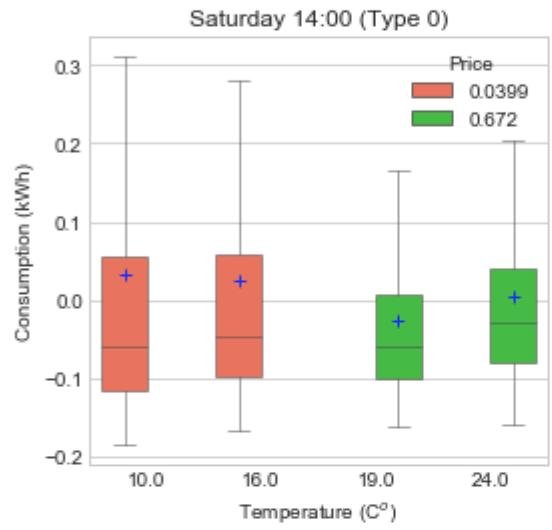
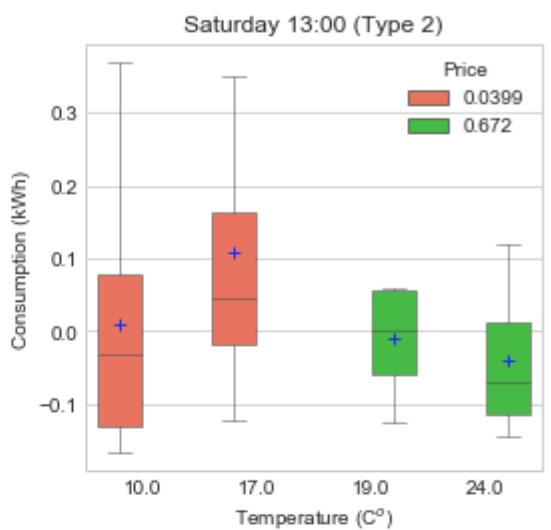
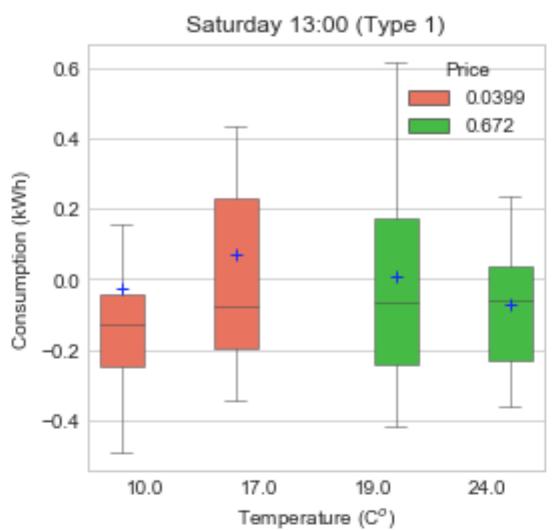
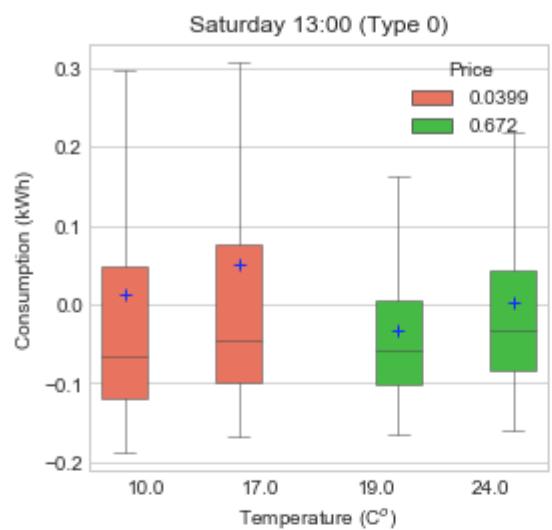
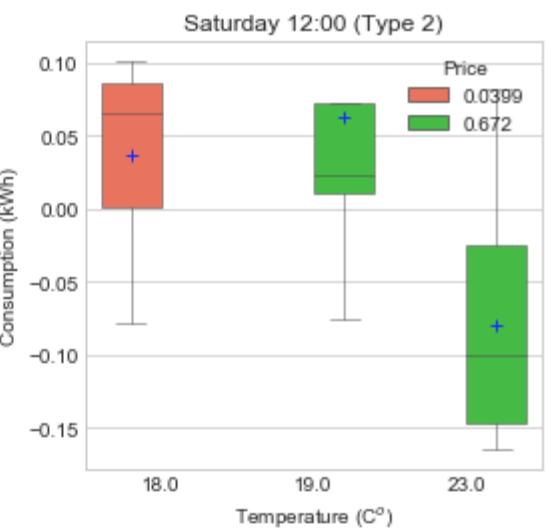
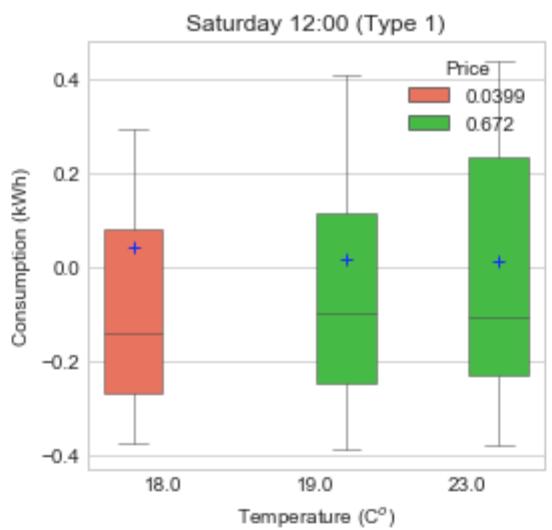
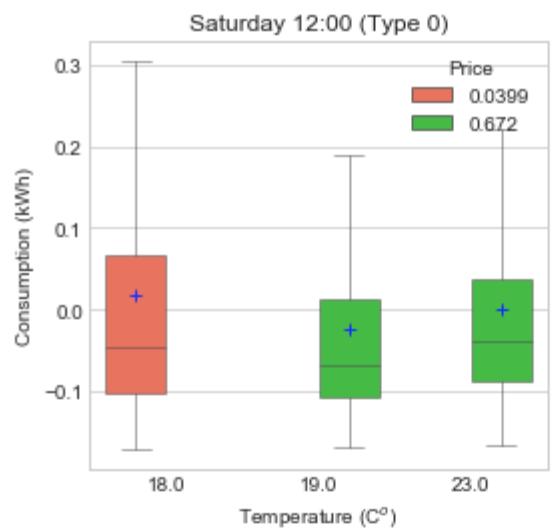
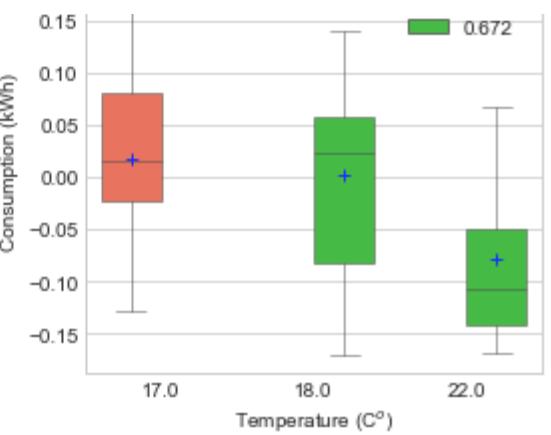
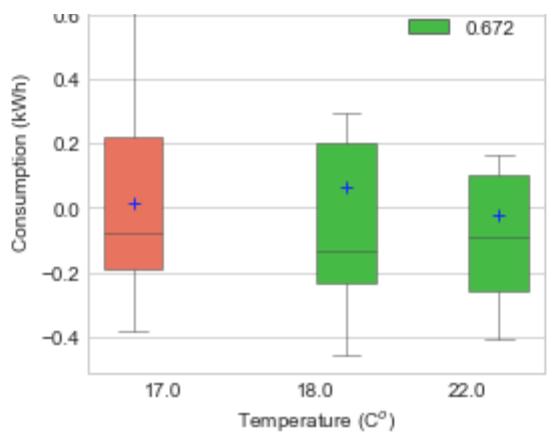
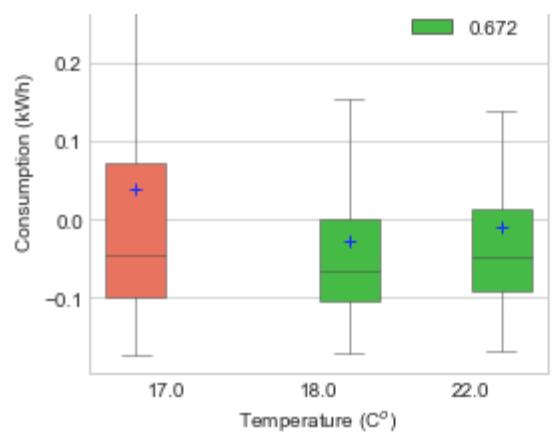


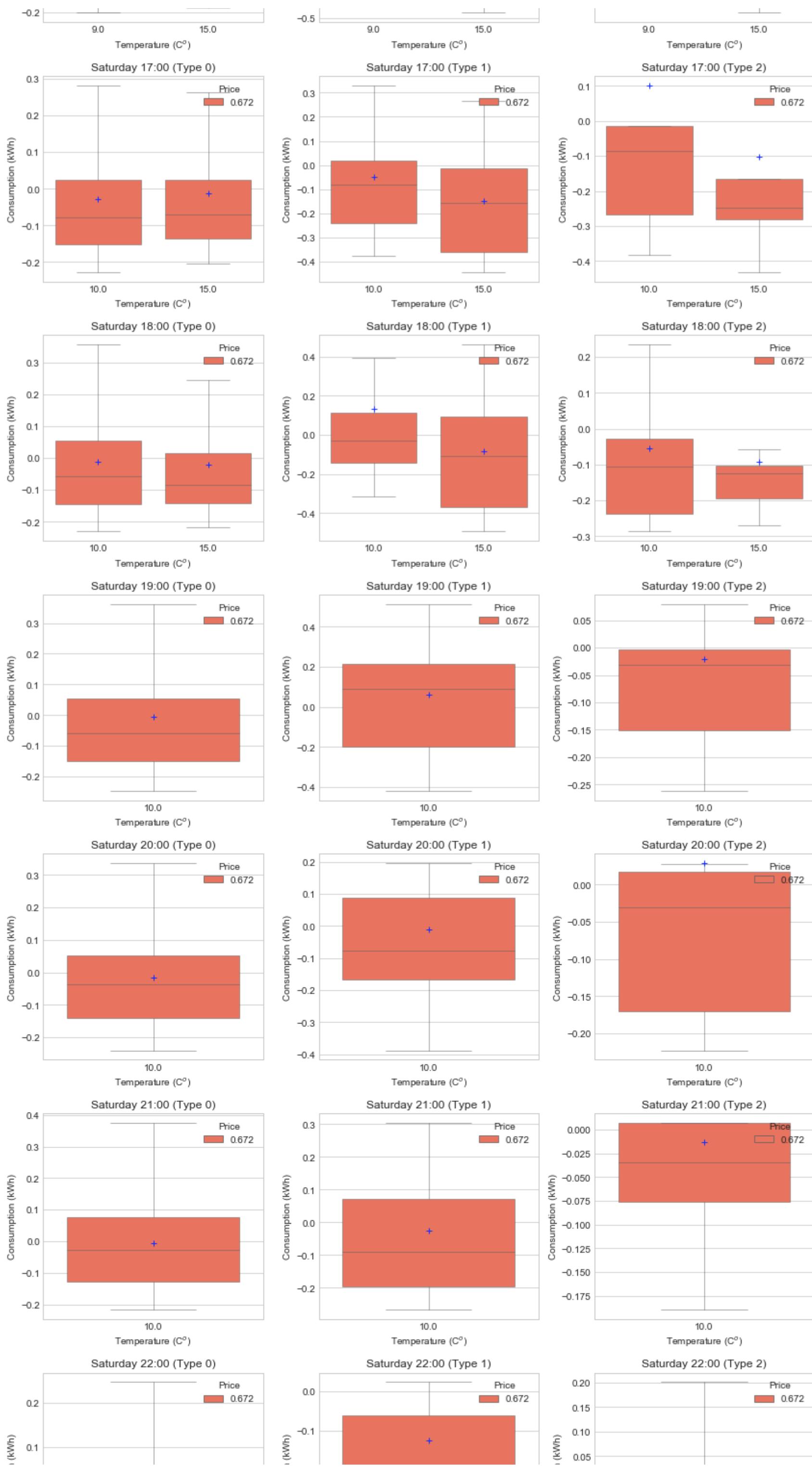


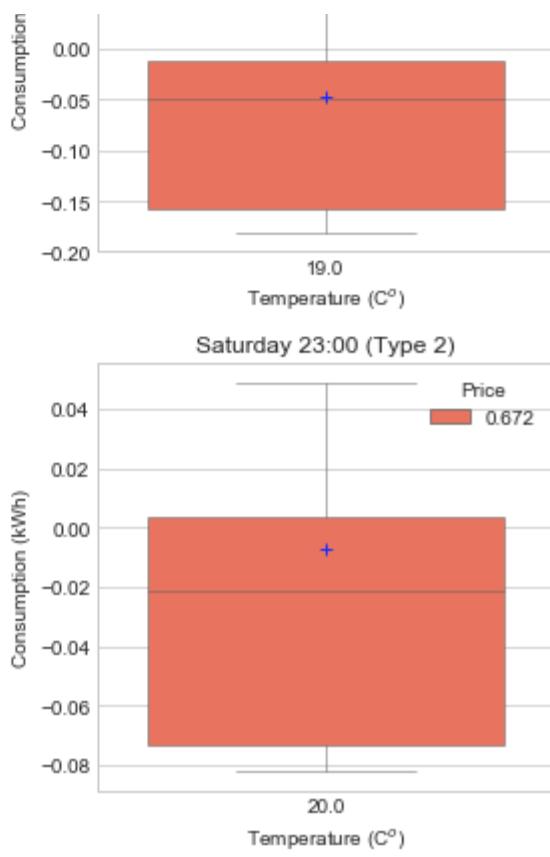
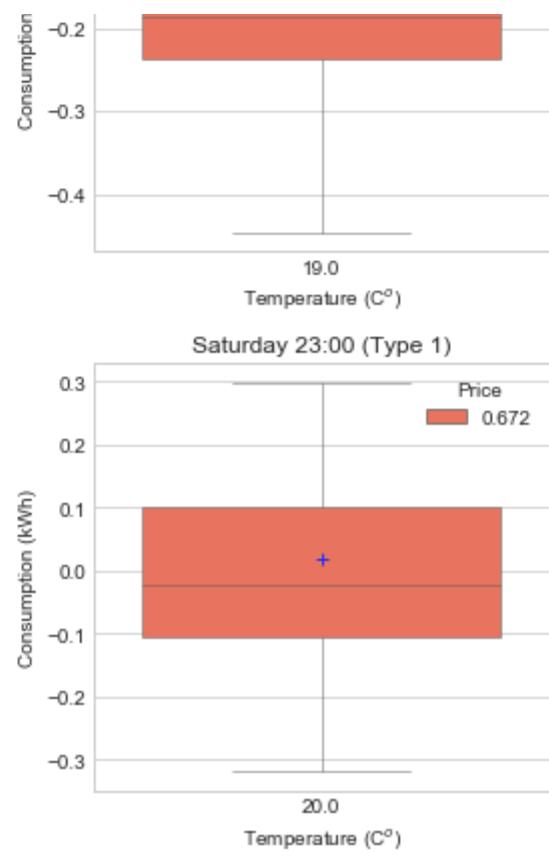
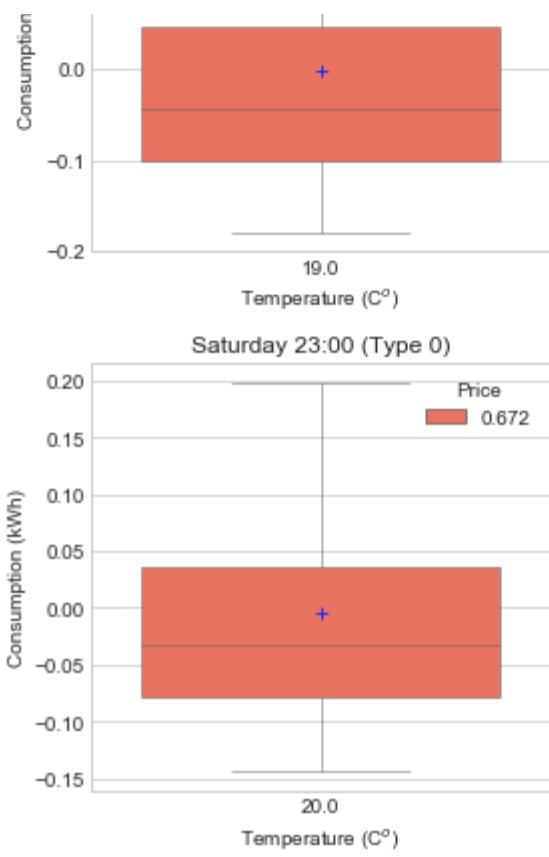
```
In [72]: # price comparison
# Saturday hourly price responsiveness with different temperature and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
day_of_week = 5 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week]
for g in range(3): # three types
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3* i + (g + 1)))
        df_day_hour = df_day[(df_day['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_day['Household type'] == g)]
        if df_day_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            if i <= 9:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
                l.set_title('Price')
                for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                    artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
                ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
            else:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' ' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
                l.set_title('Price')
                for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                    artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
                ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
plt.tight_layout()
```



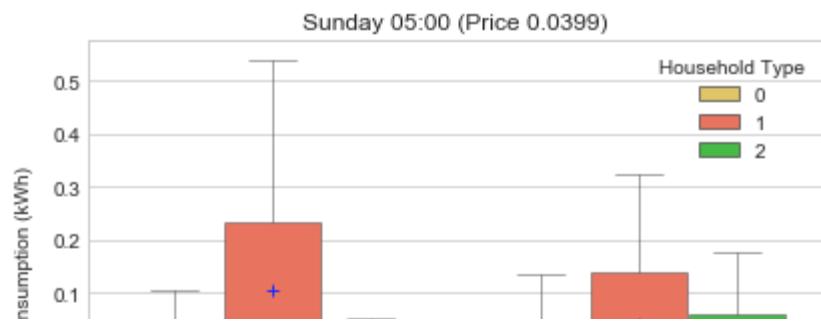
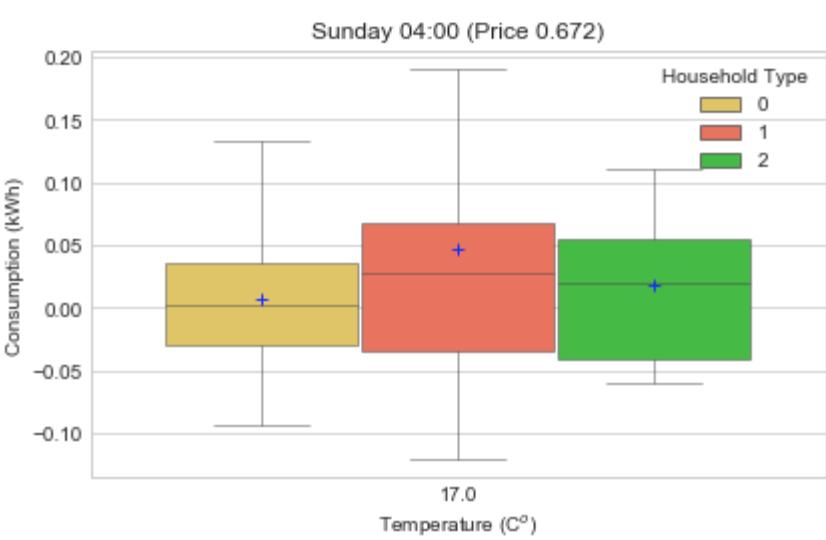
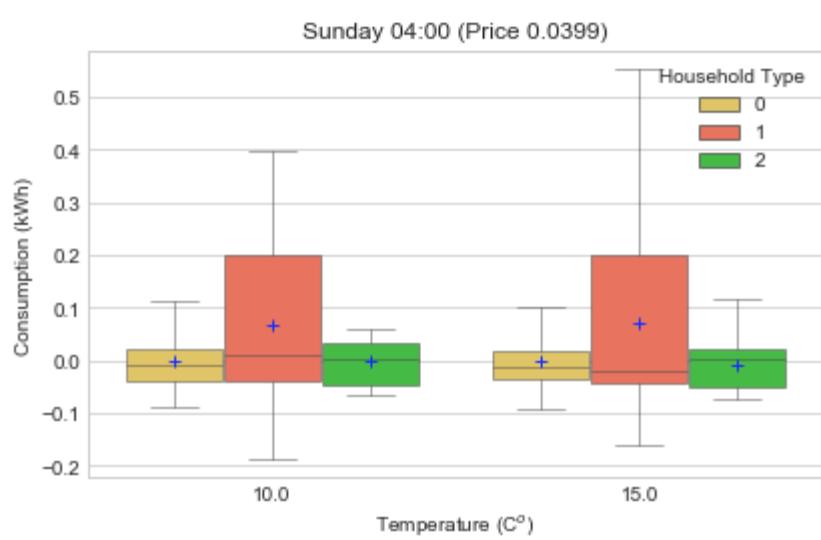
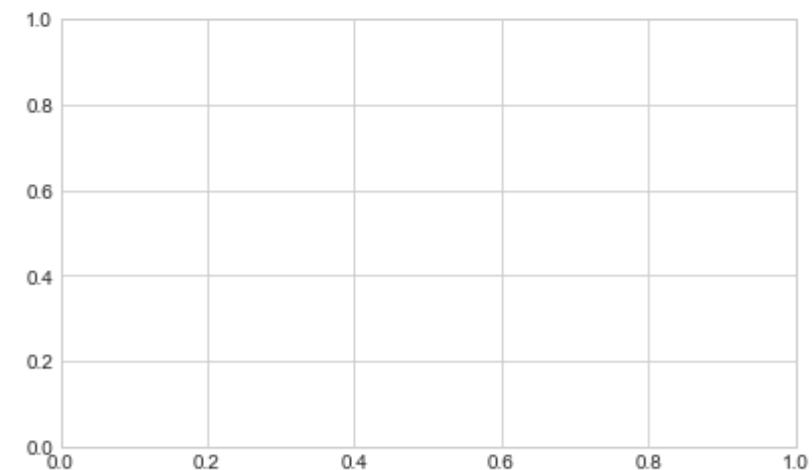
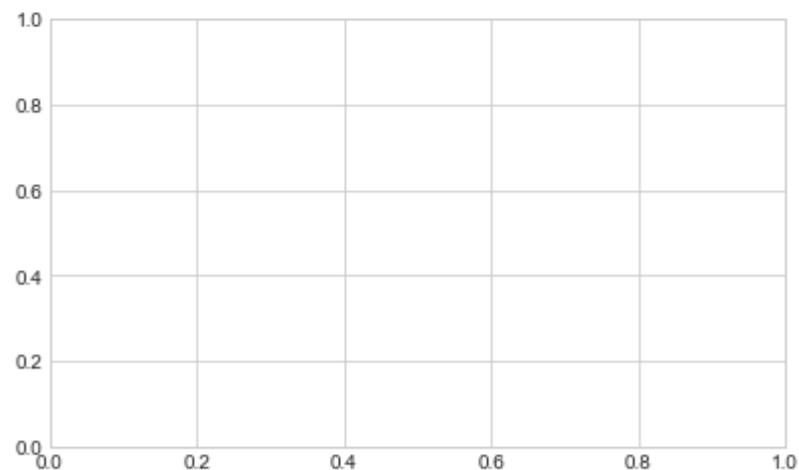
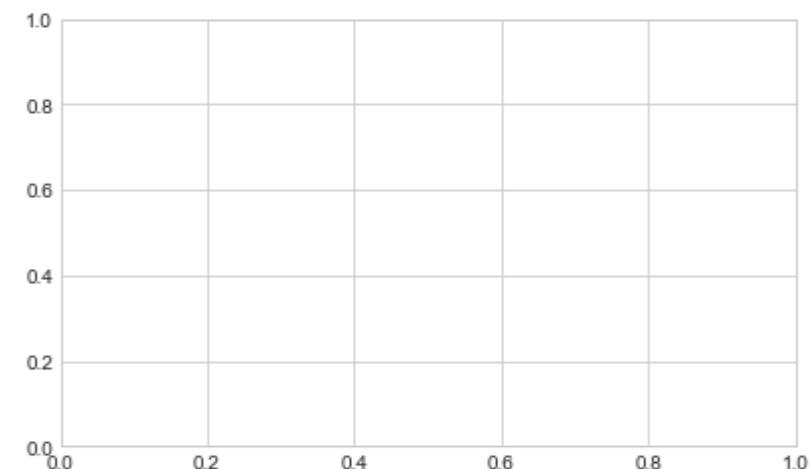
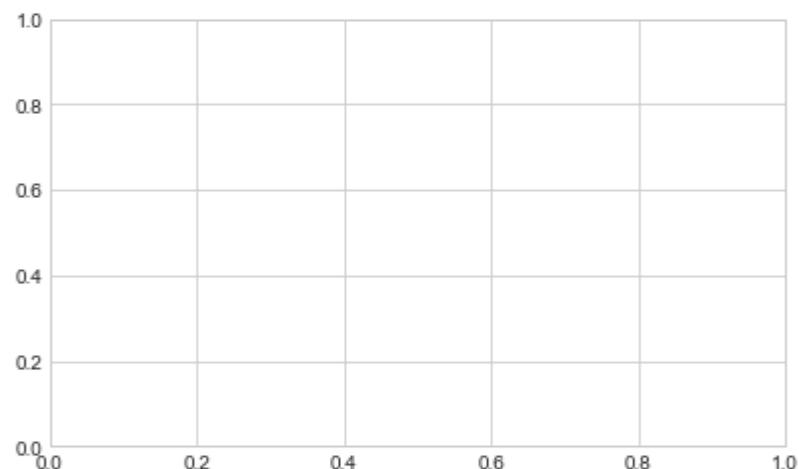
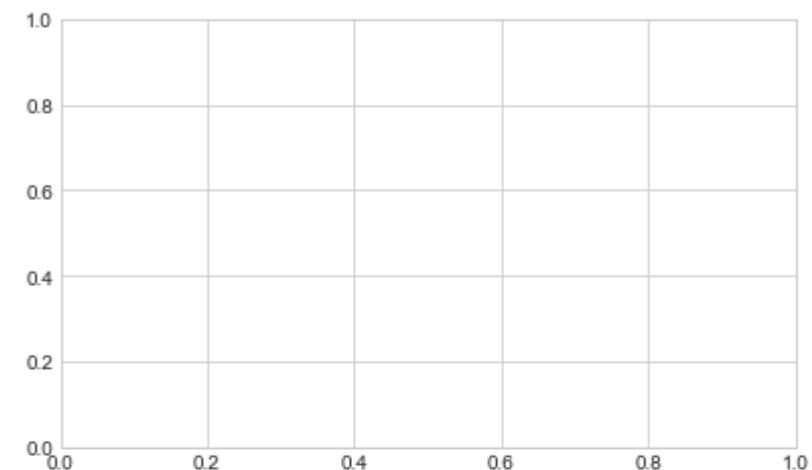
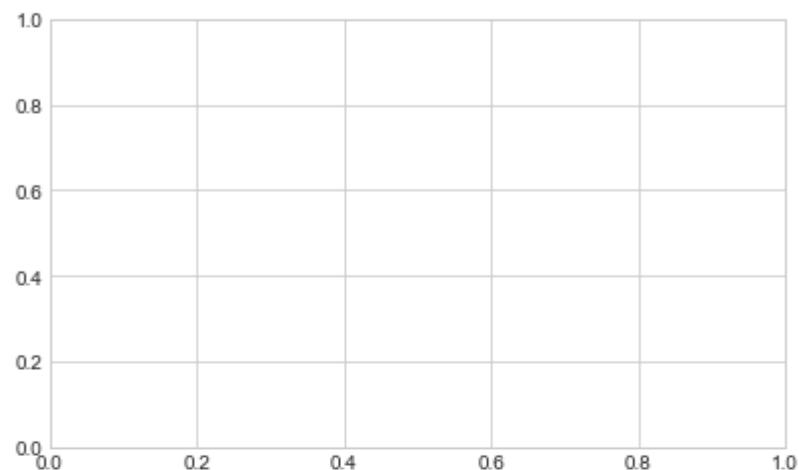
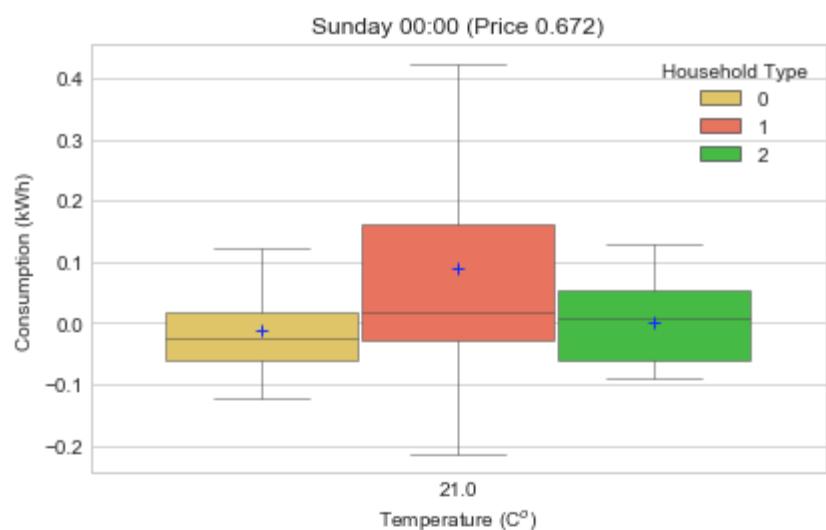
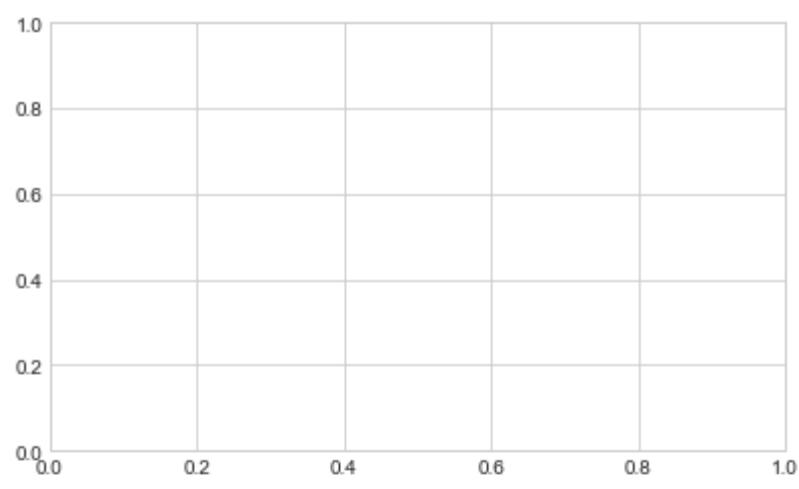


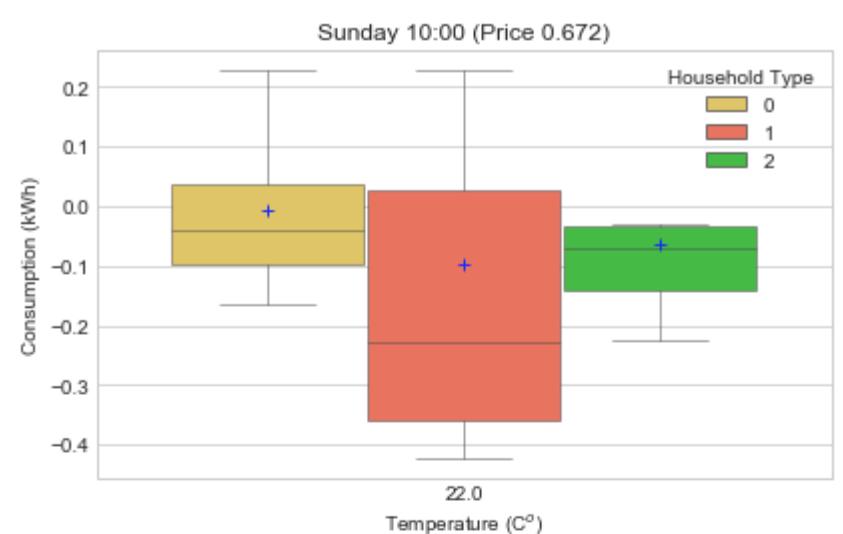
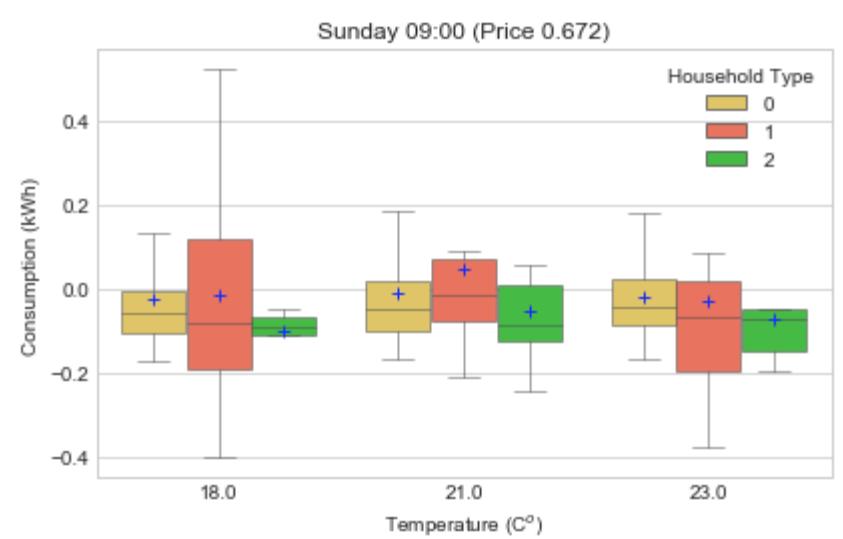
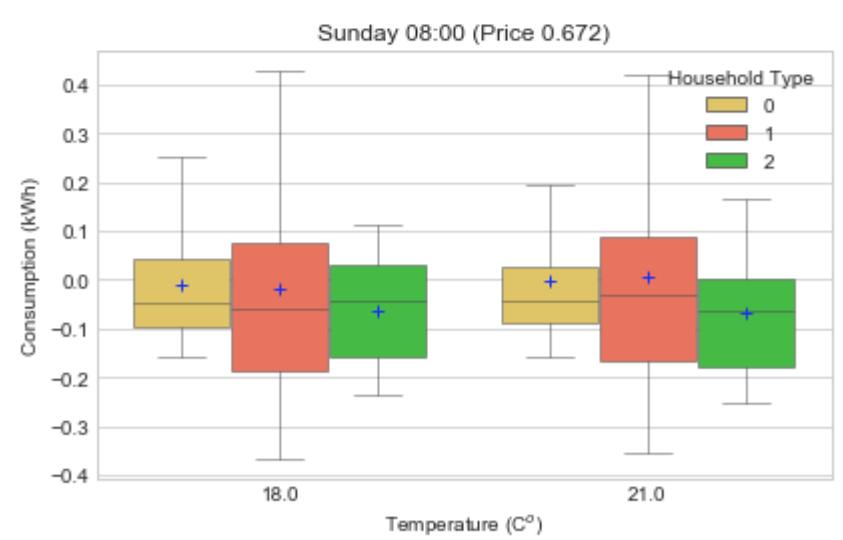
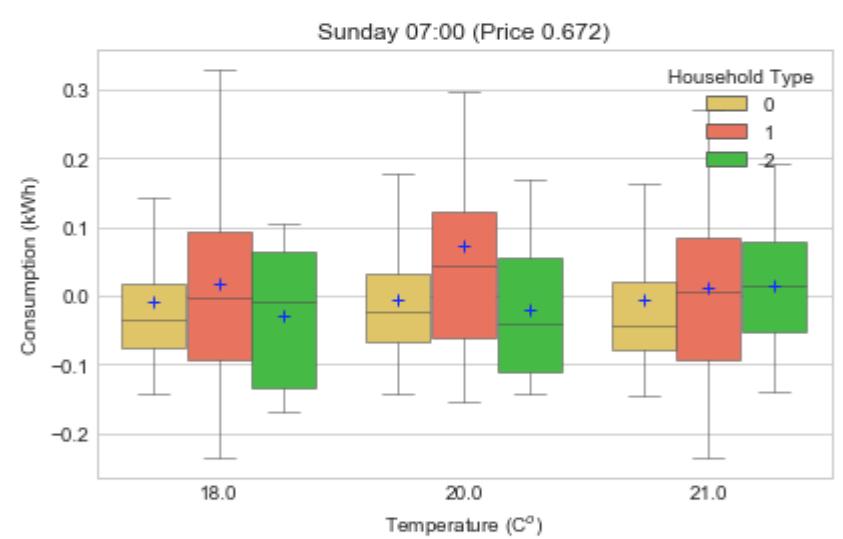
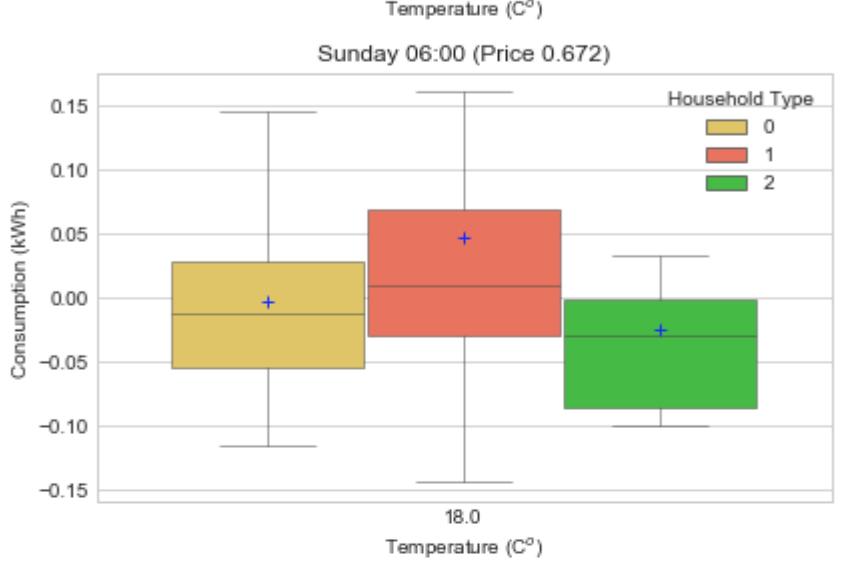
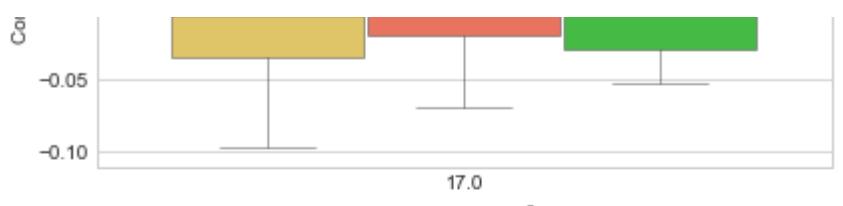
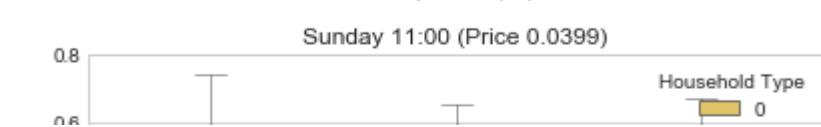
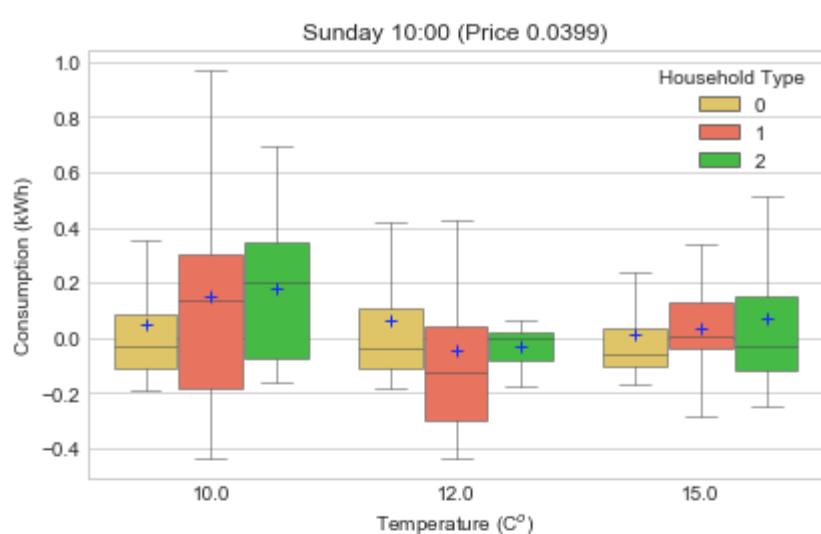
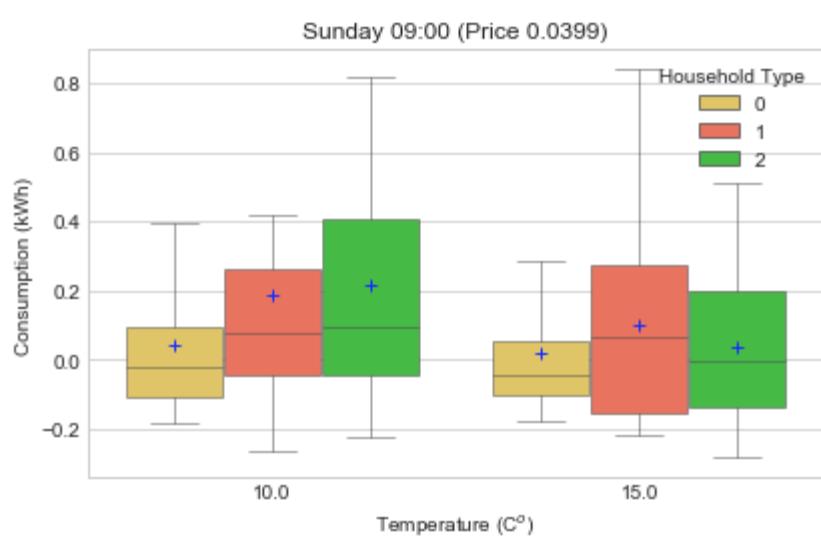
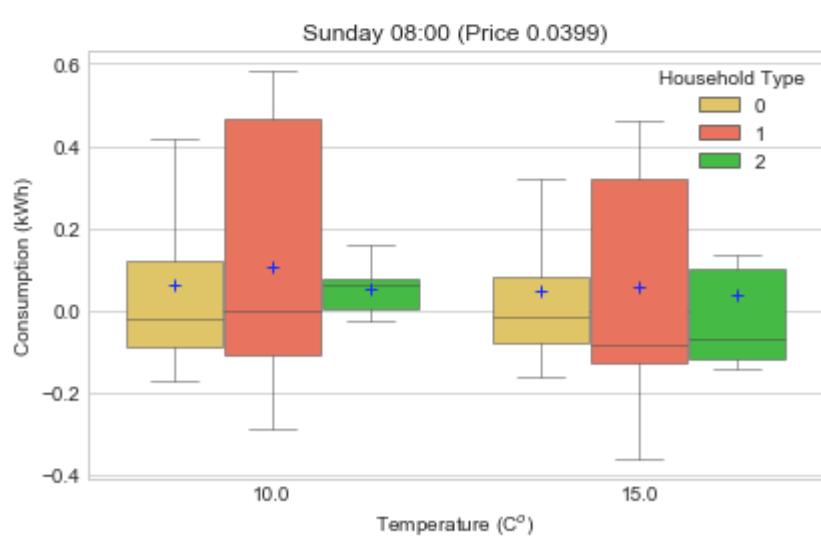
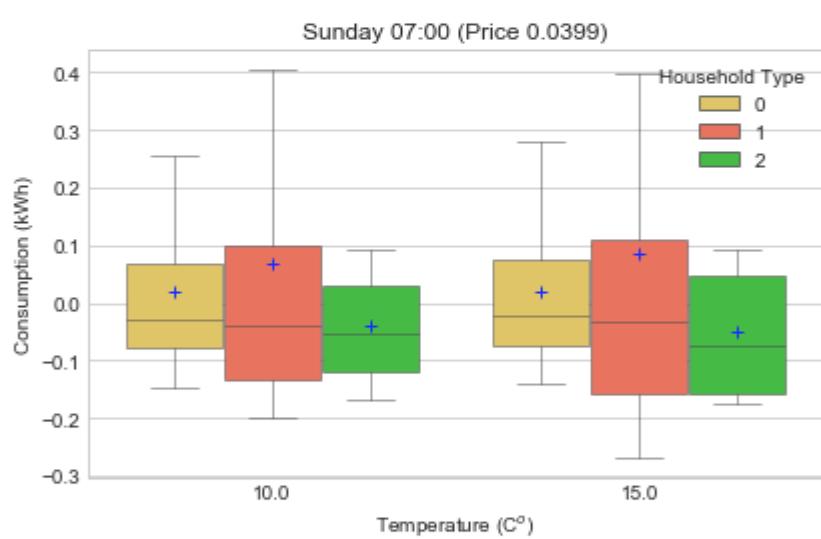
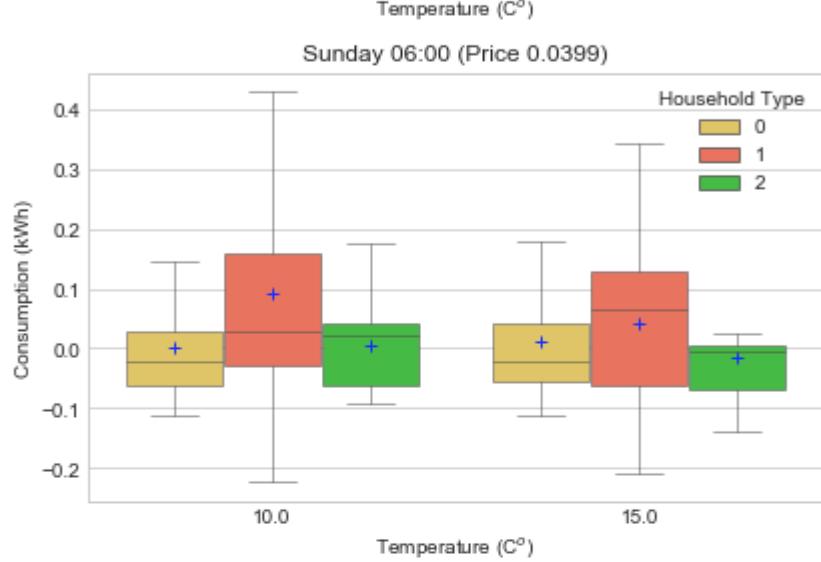
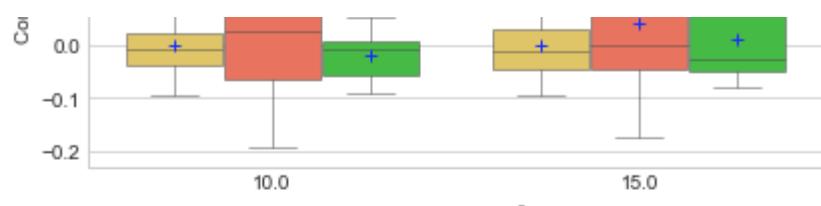


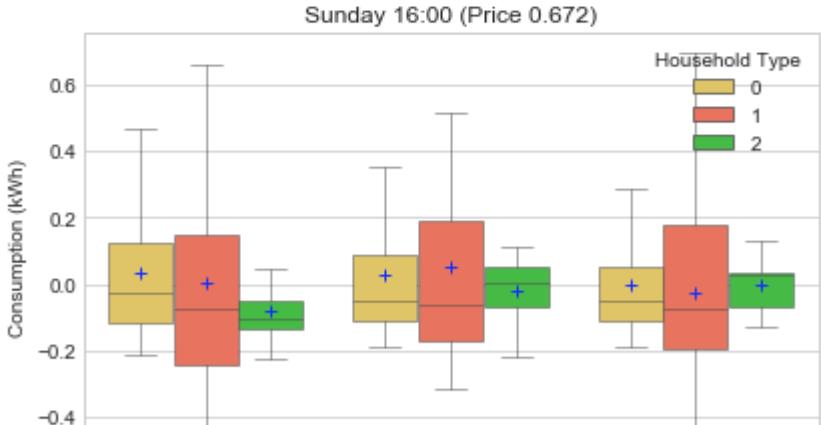
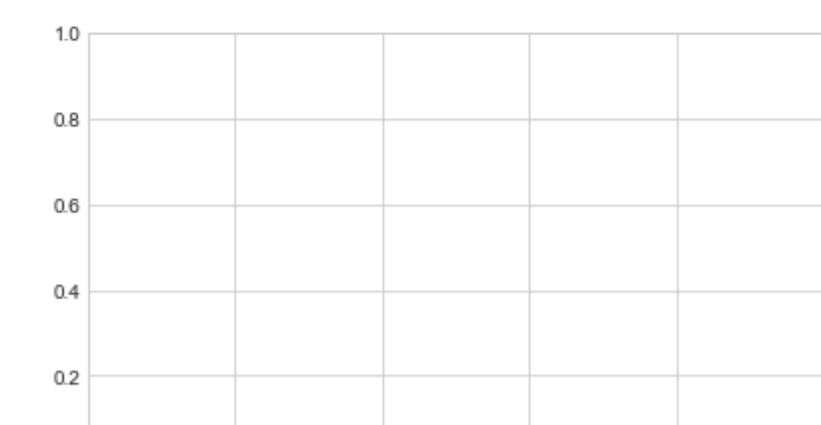
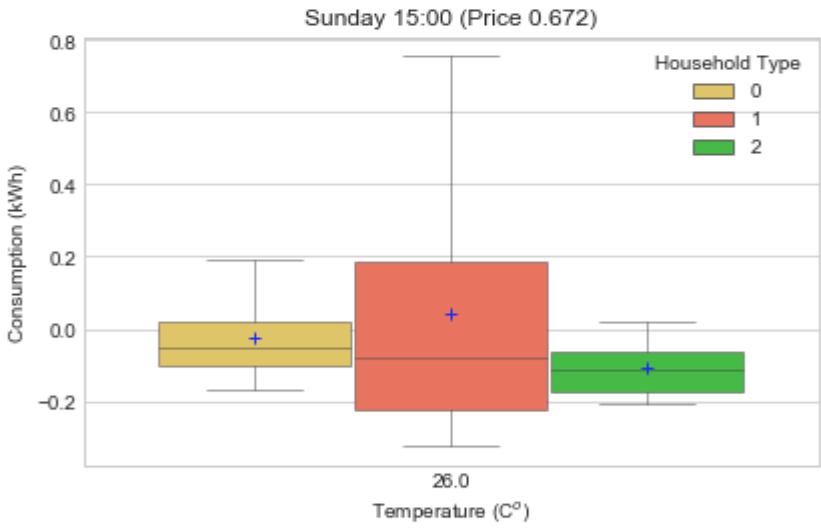
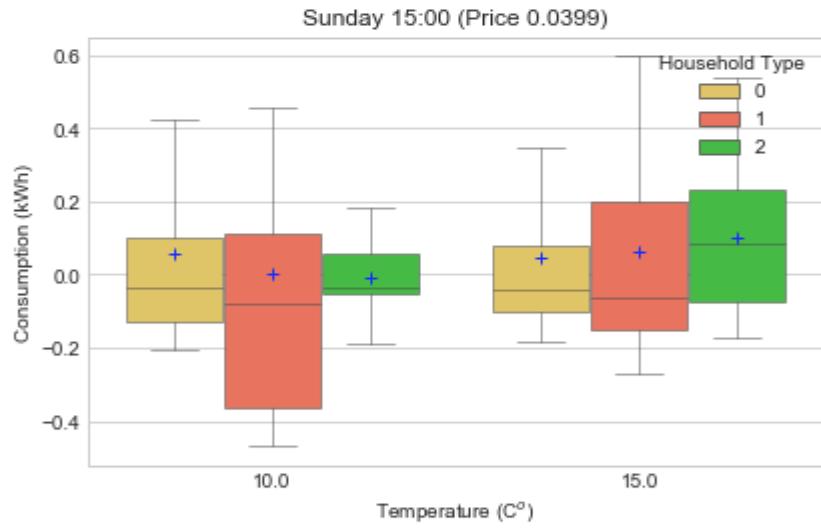
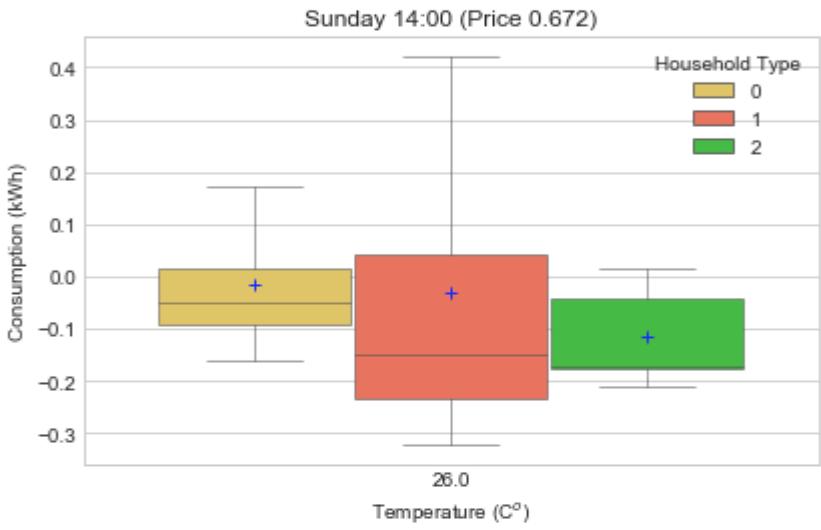
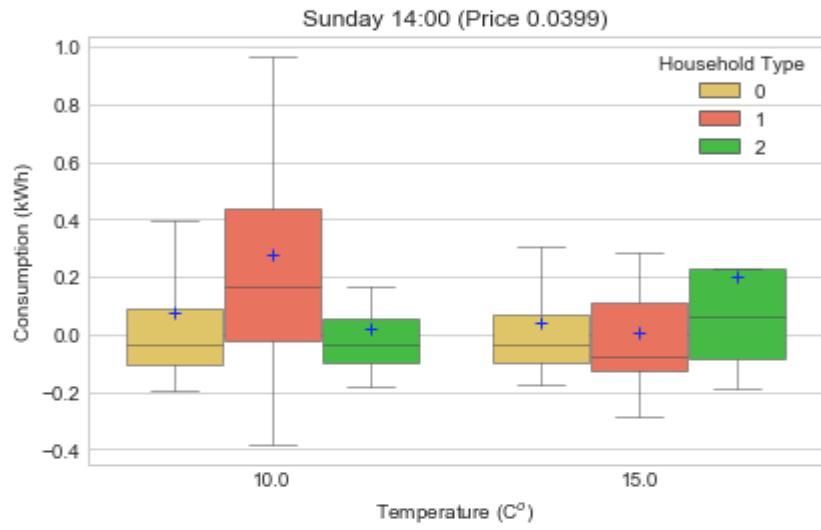
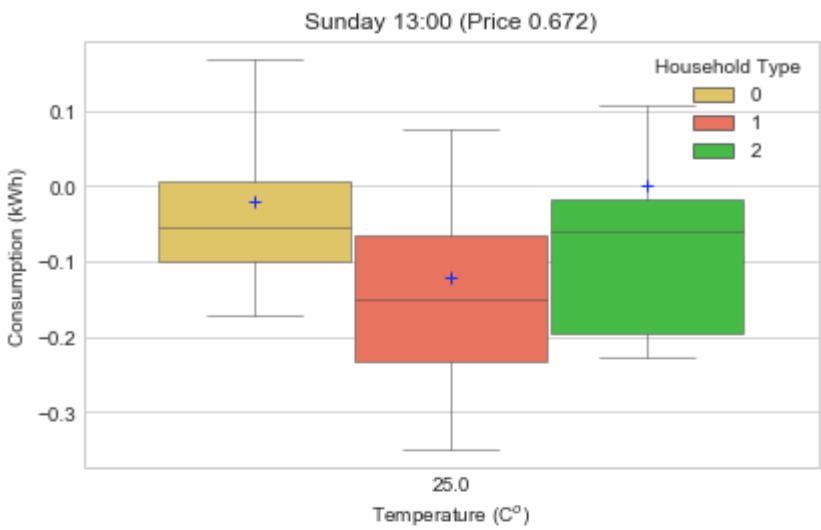
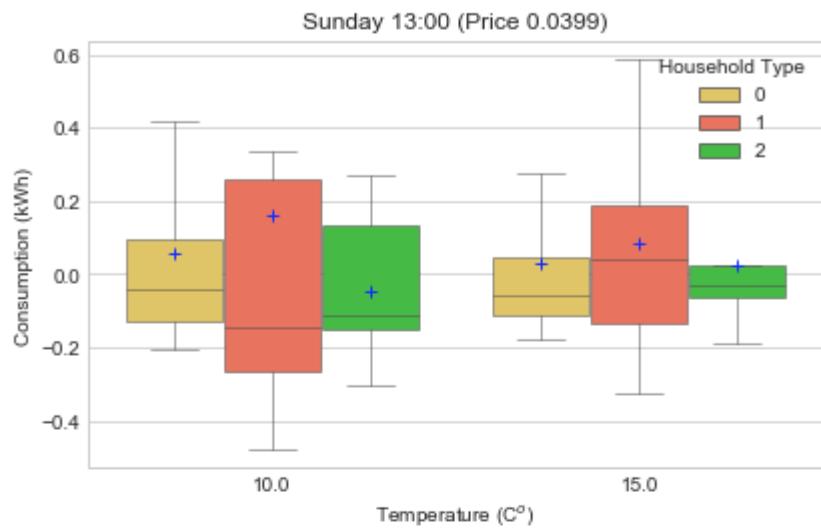
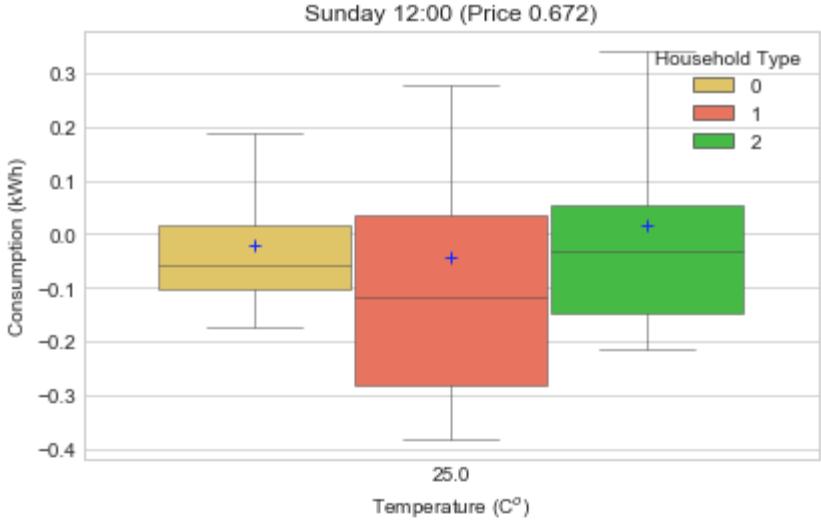
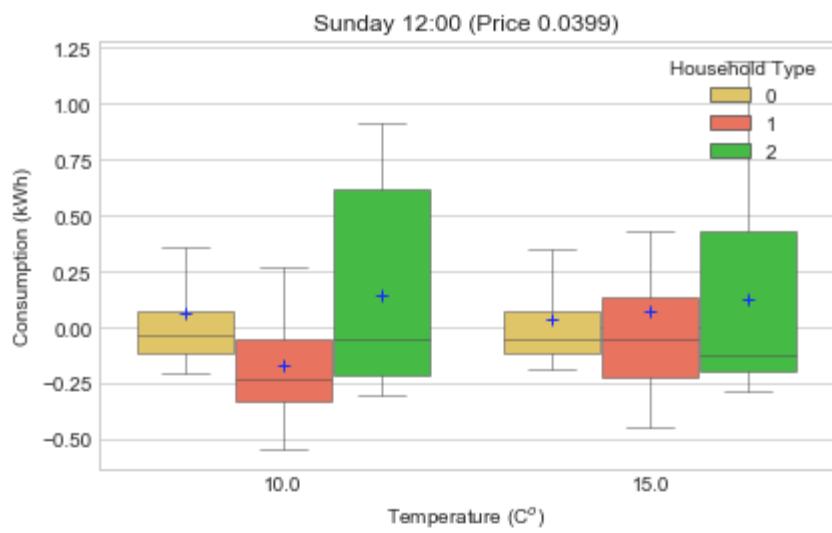
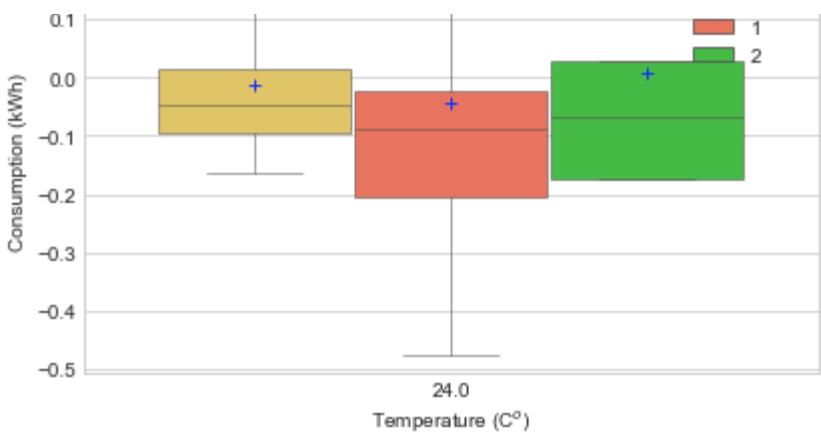
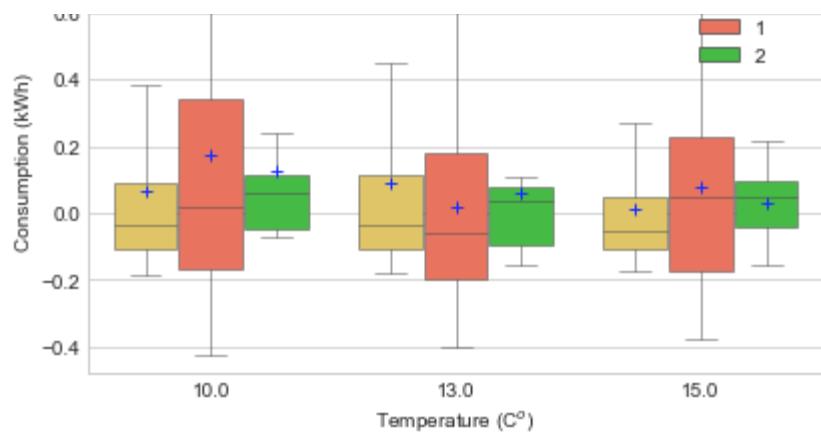


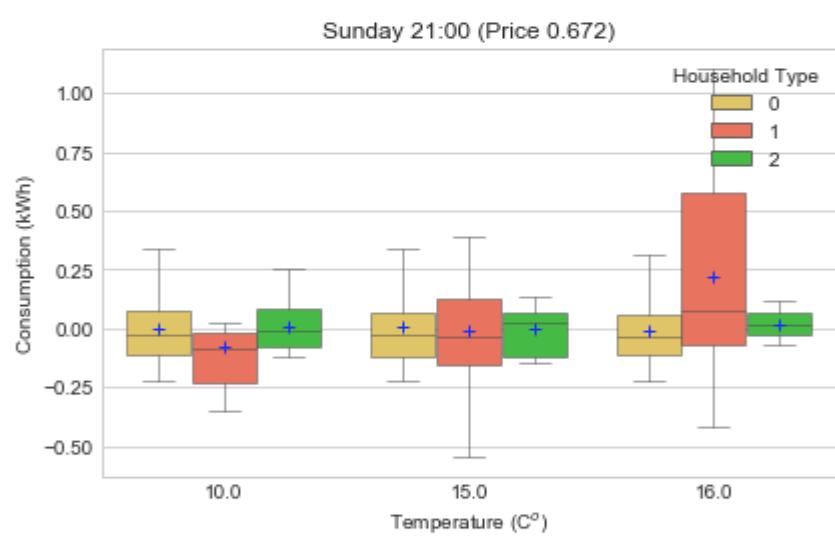
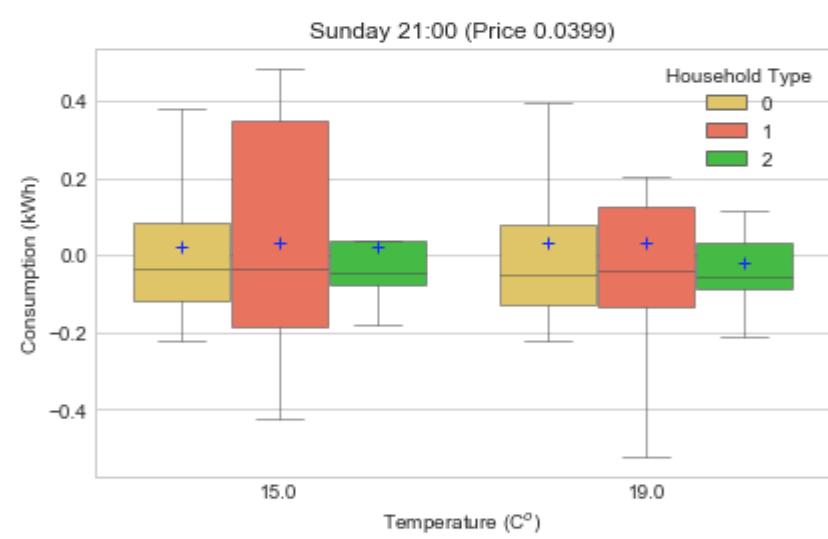
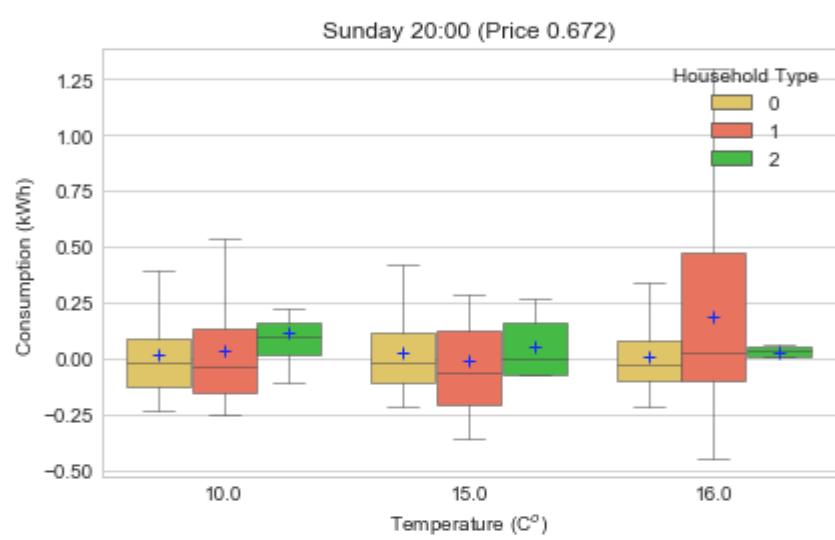
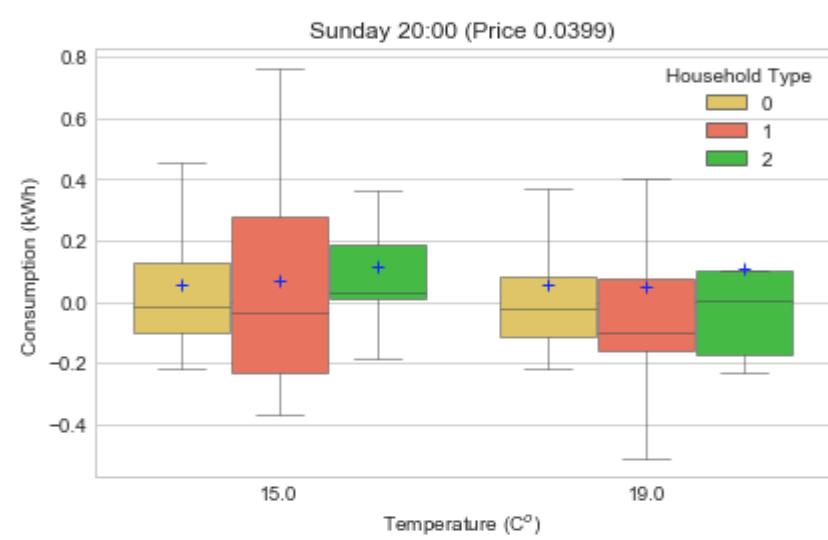
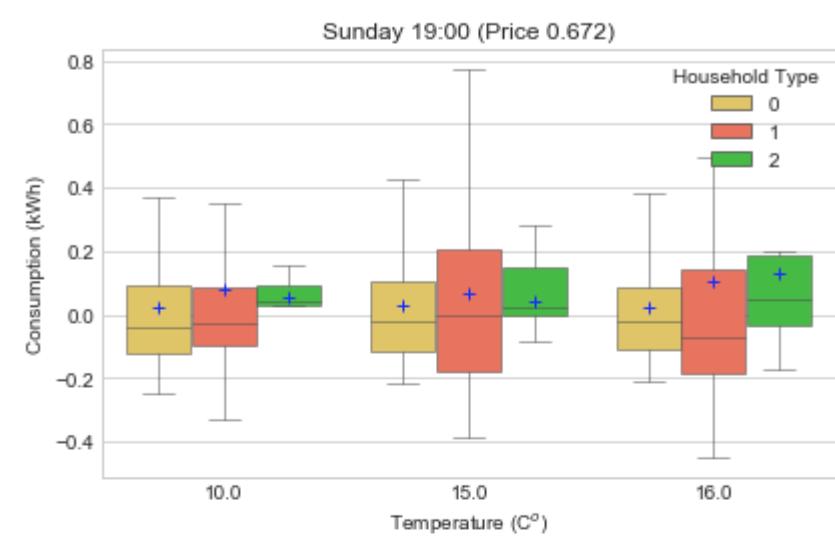
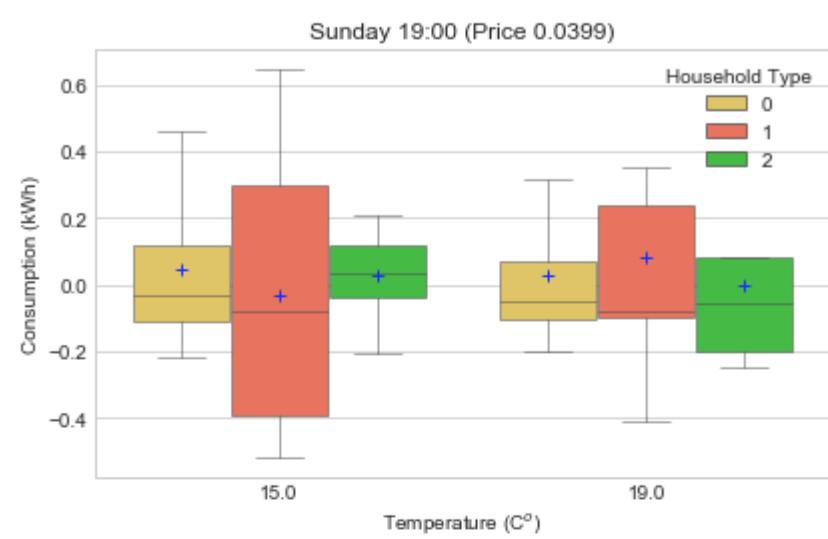
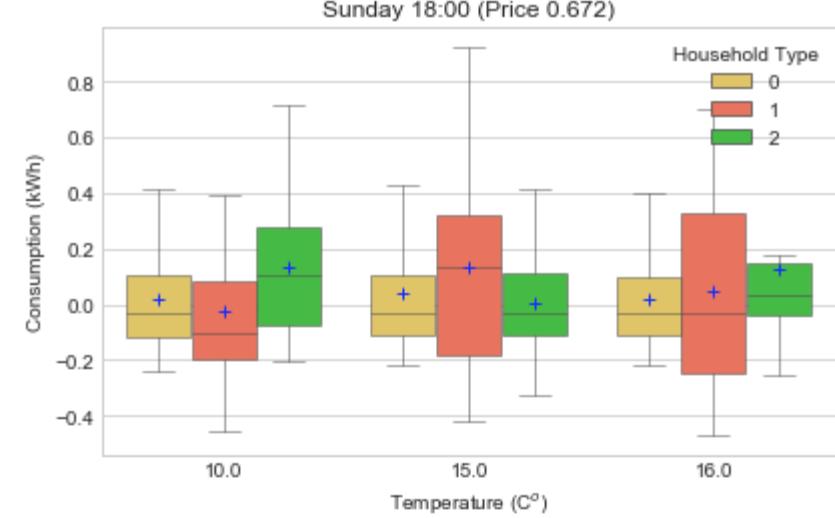
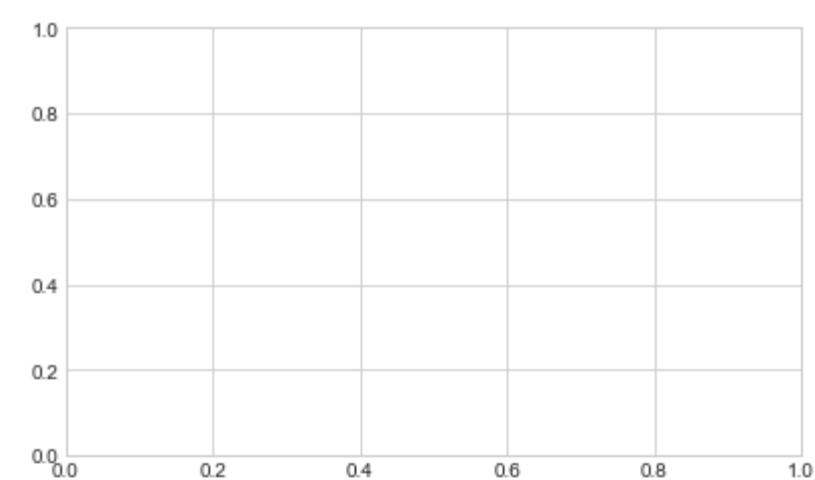
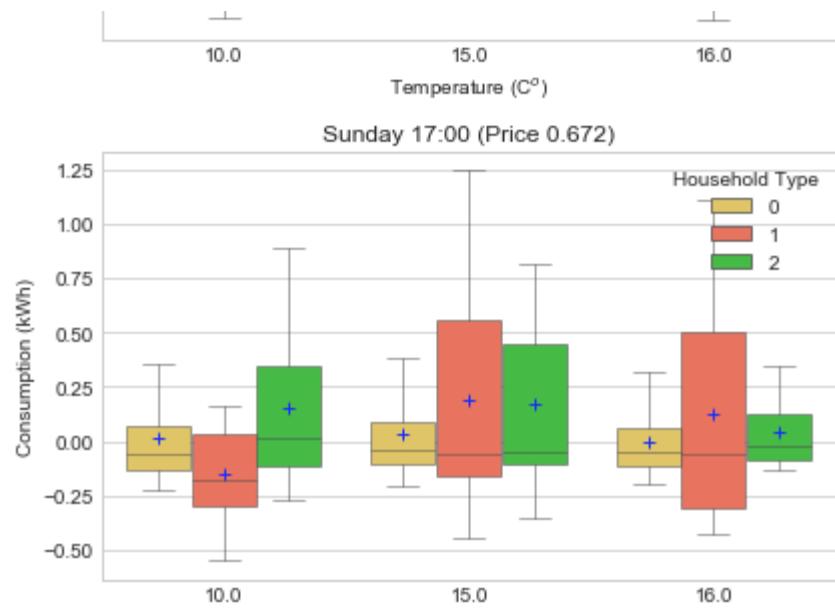
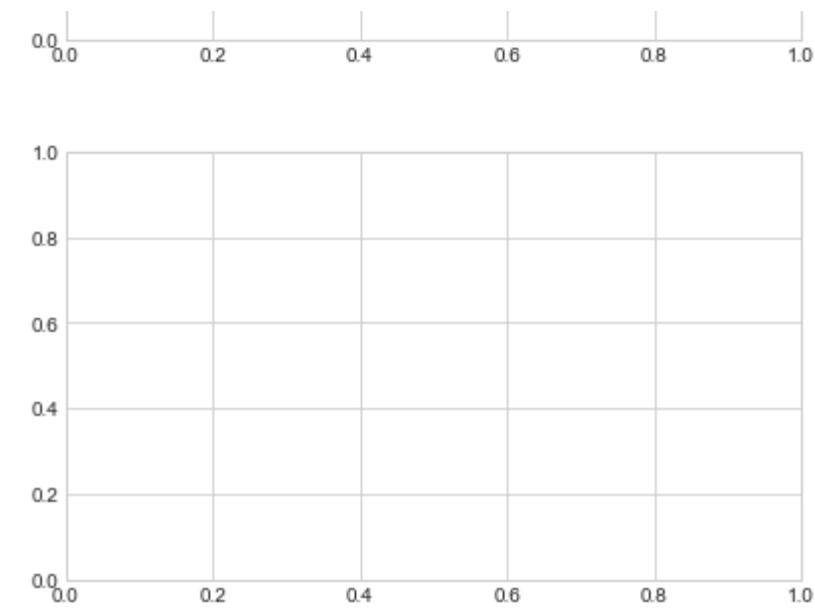


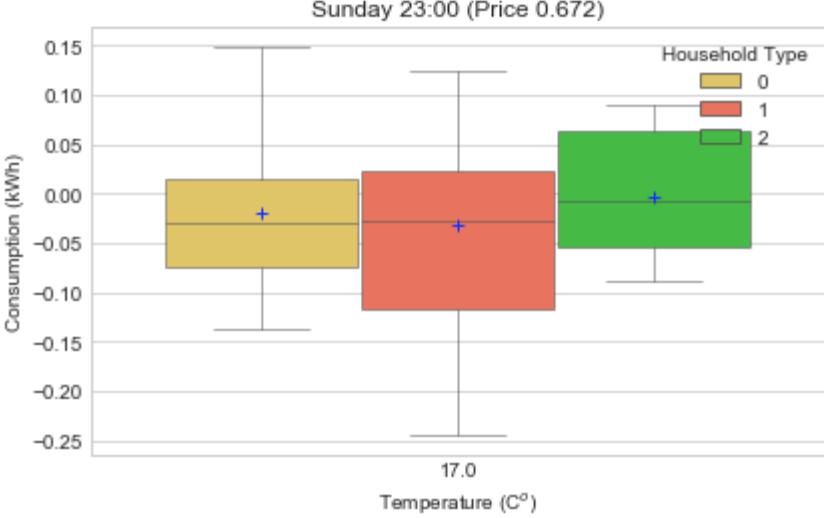
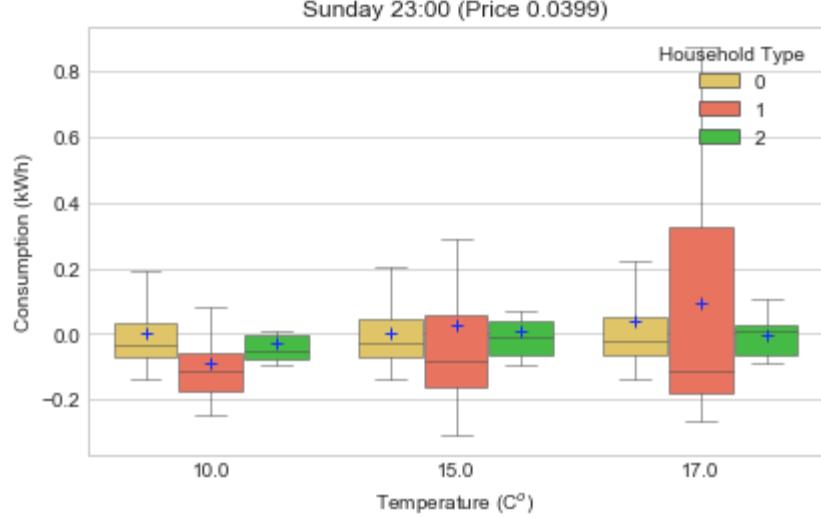
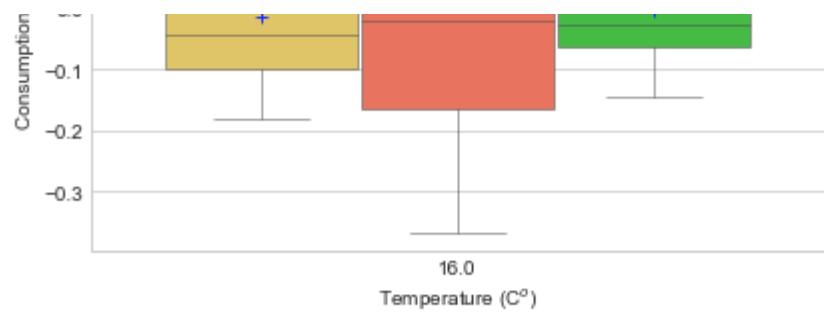
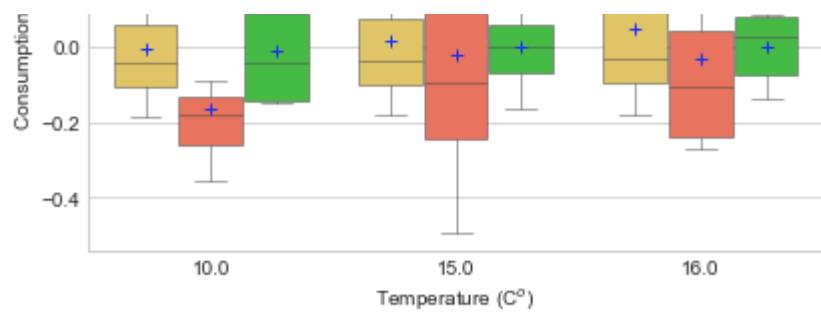
```
In [73]: # Sunday hourly price responsiveness with different temperature and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
day_of_week = 6 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week]
for p in range(2): # two price levels
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 2, 2 * i + (p + 1)))
        df_day_hour = df_day[(df_day['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_day['Price'] == prices[p])]
        if df_day_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            if i <= 9:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1],
                palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+",
                "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
        else:
            sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1],
            palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+",
            "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' ' + str(i) + ':00 (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
plt.tight_layout()
```





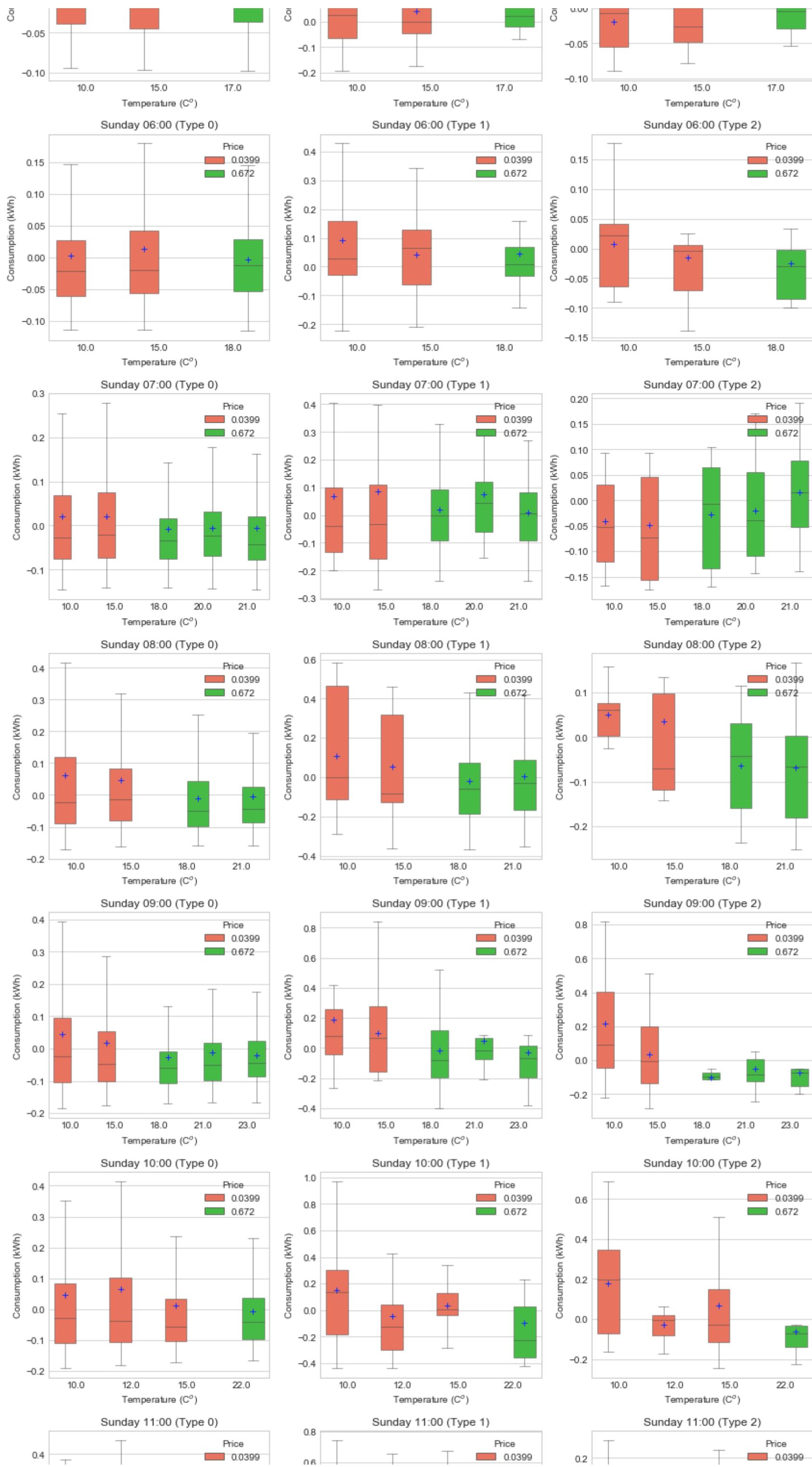


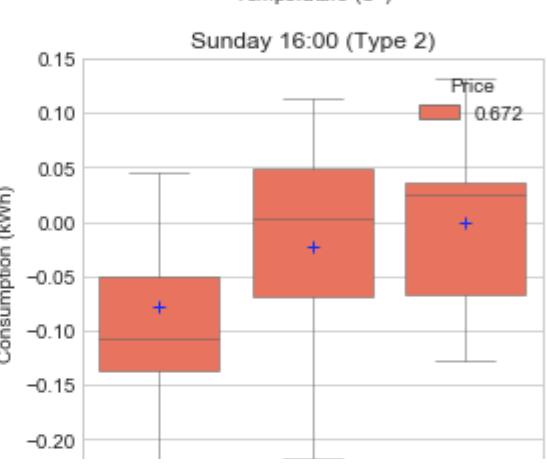
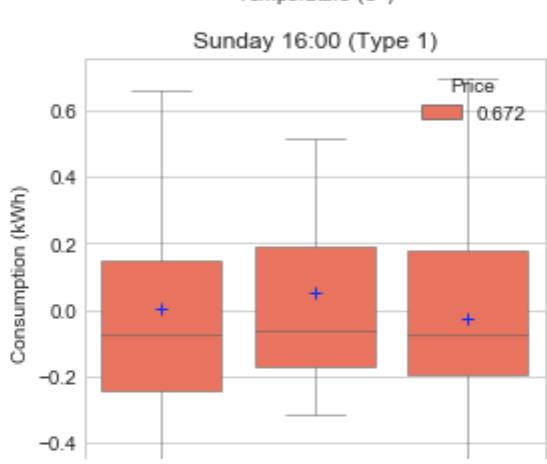
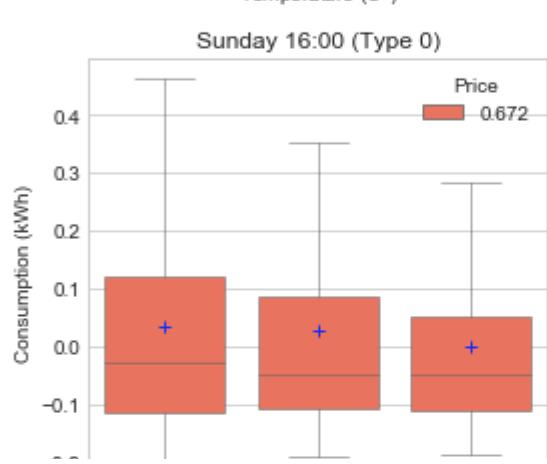
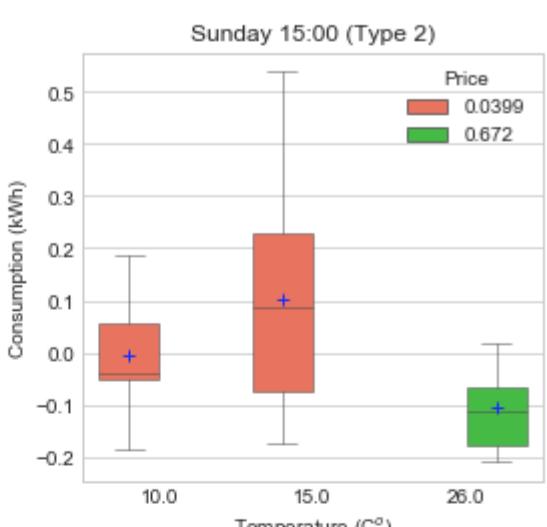
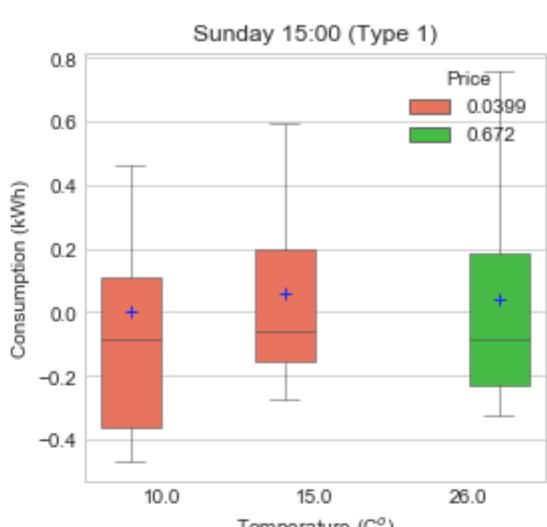
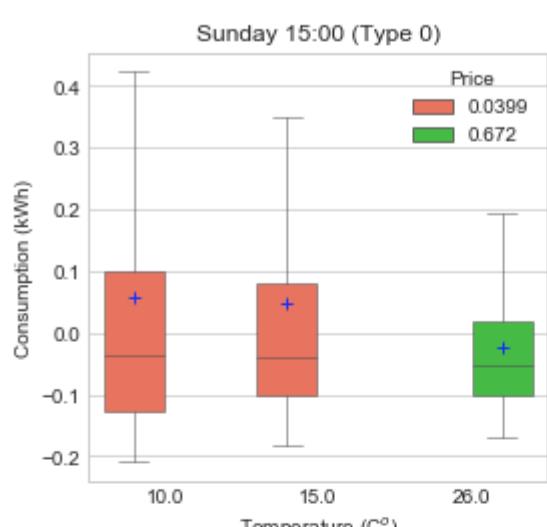
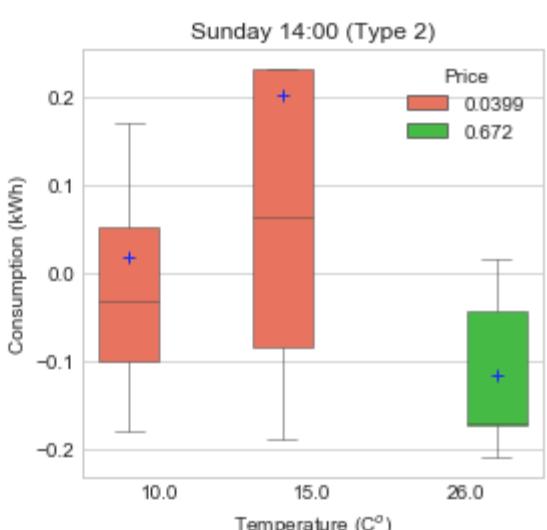
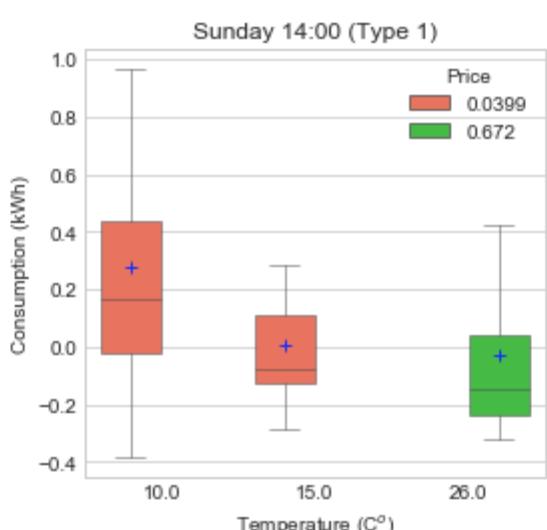
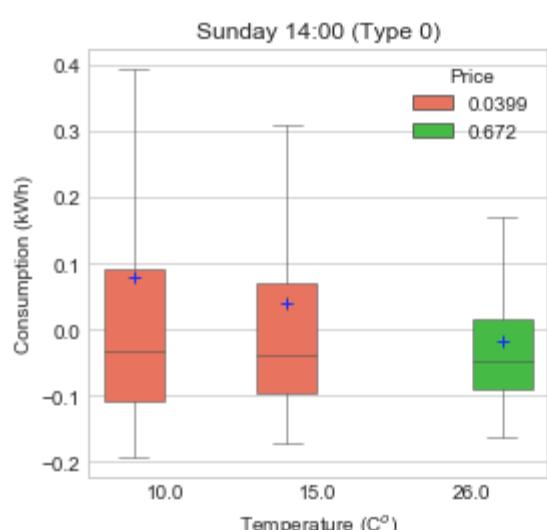
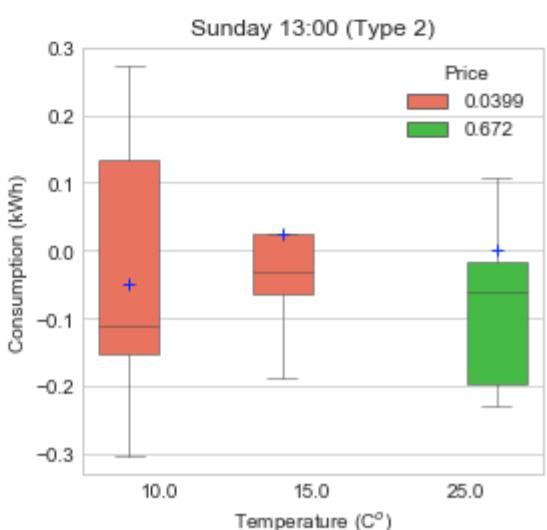
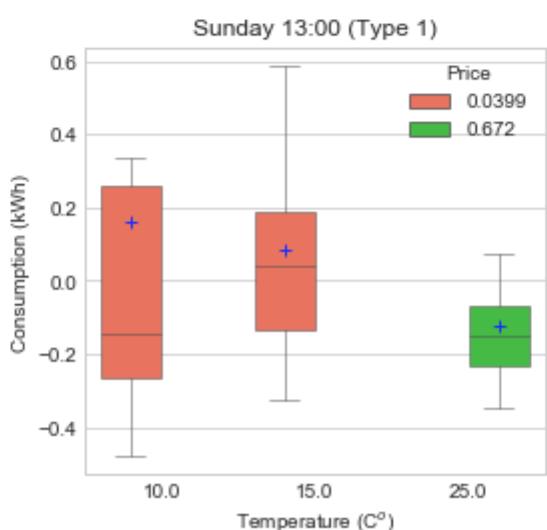
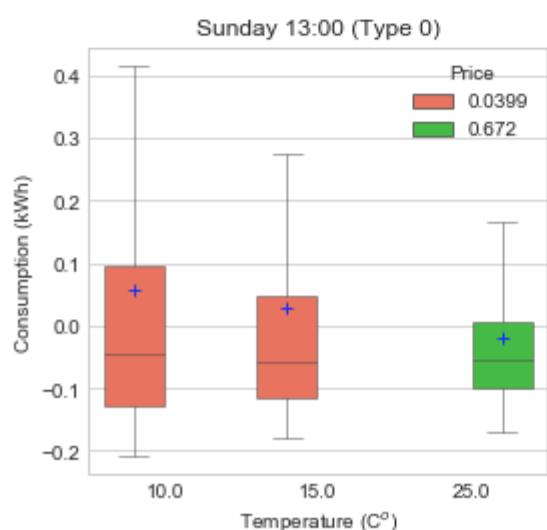
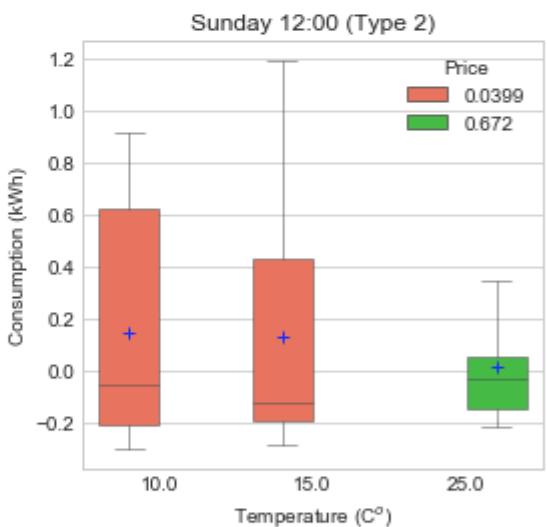
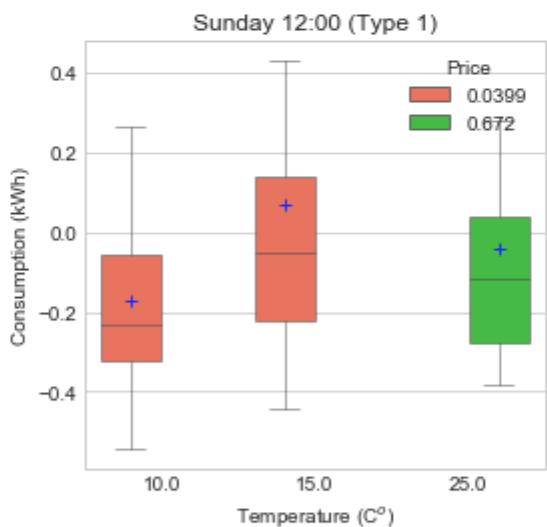
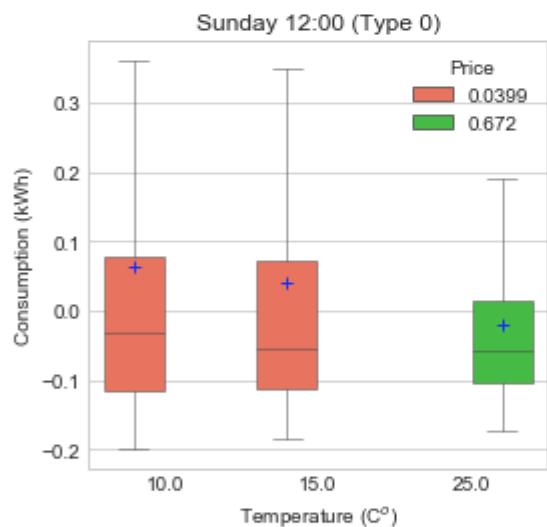
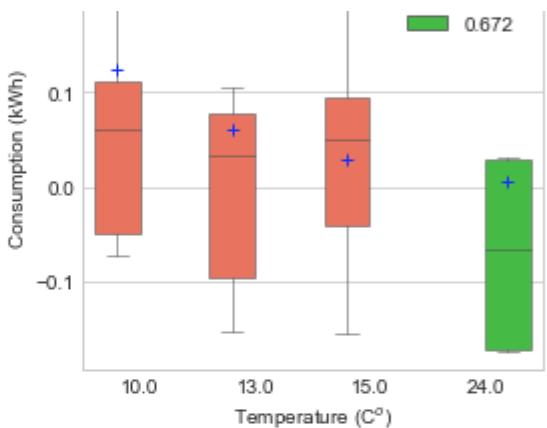
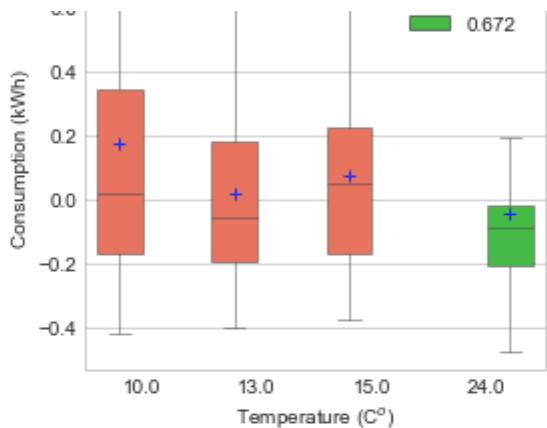
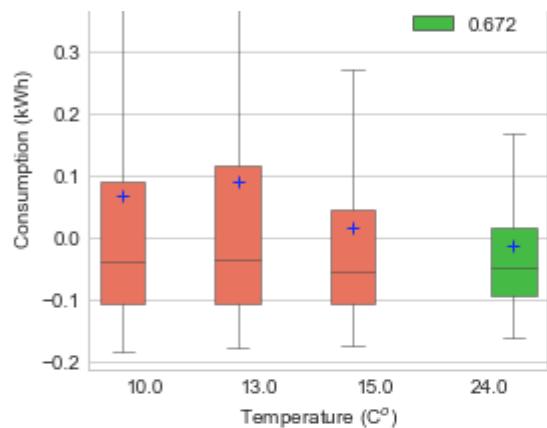


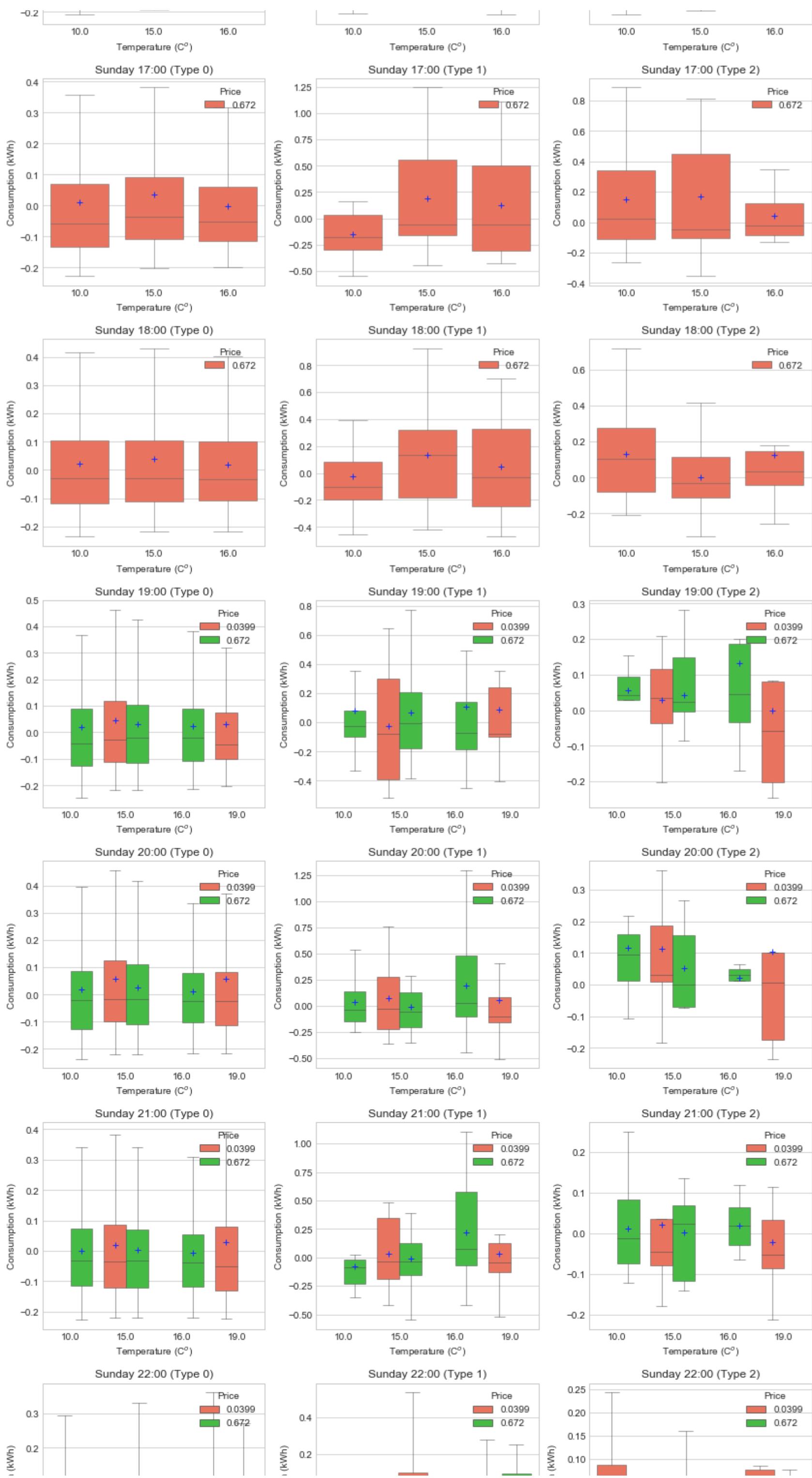


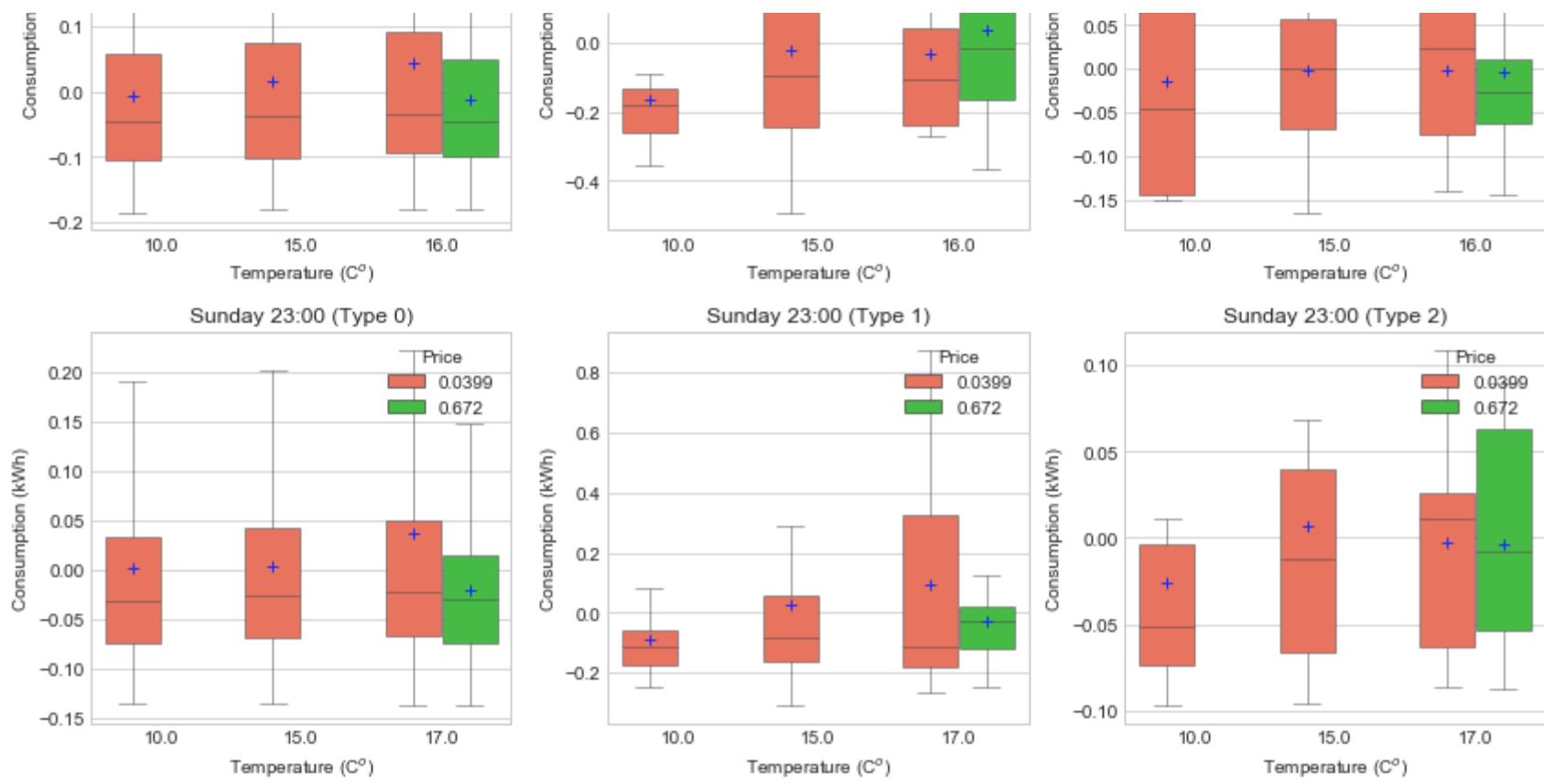
```
In [74]: # price comparison
# Sunday hourly price responsiveness with different temperature and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
day_of_week = 6 # 0 is Monday, 6 is Sunday
df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week]
for g in range(3): # three types
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3* i + (g + 1)))
        df_day_hour = df_day[(df_day['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_day['Household type'] == g)]
        if df_day_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            if i <= 9:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' 0' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
                l.set_title('Price')
                for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                    artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
                ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
            else:
                sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' ' + str(i) + ':00 (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
                l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
                l.set_title('Price')
                for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                    artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
                ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
plt.tight_layout()
```







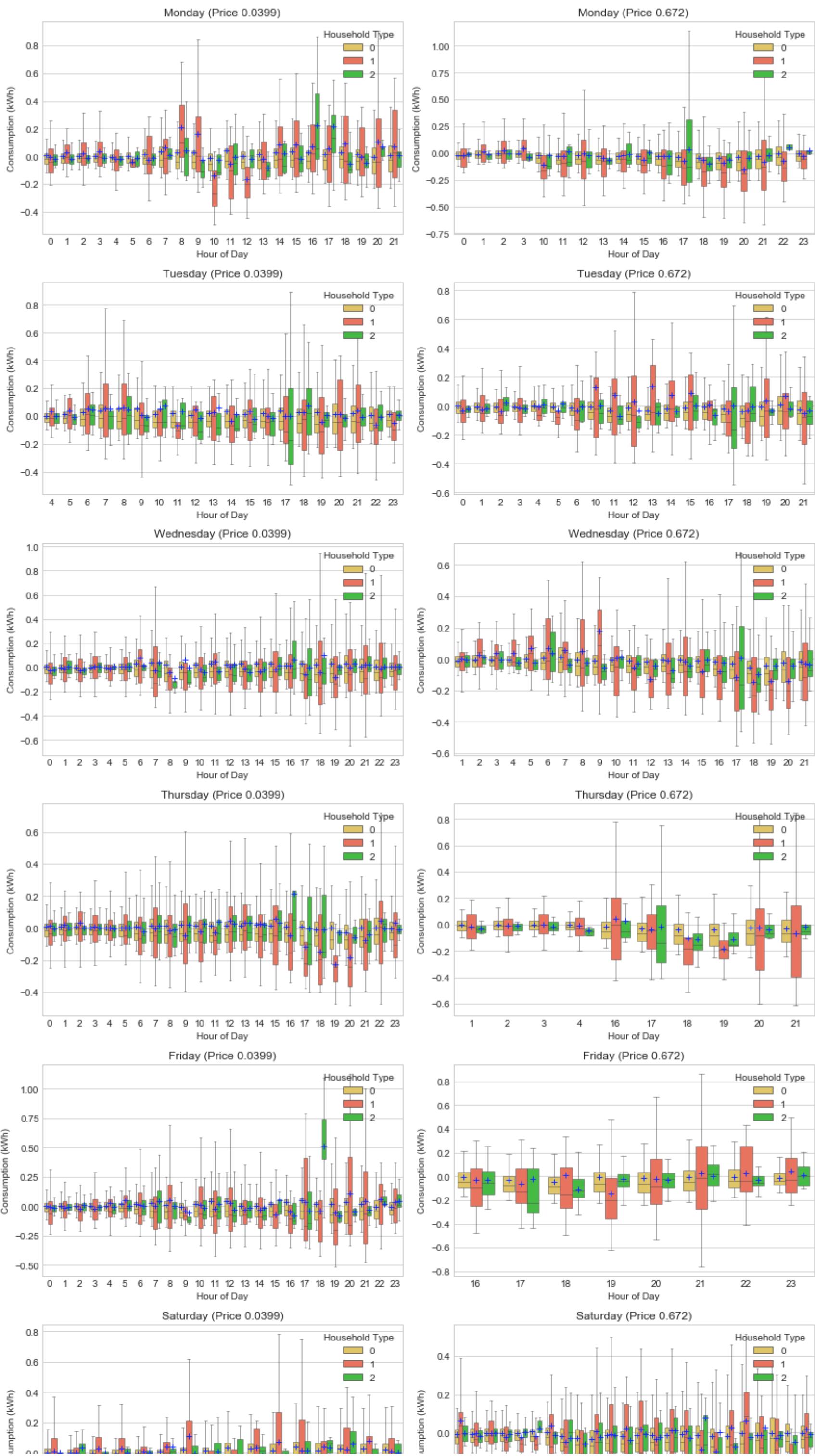


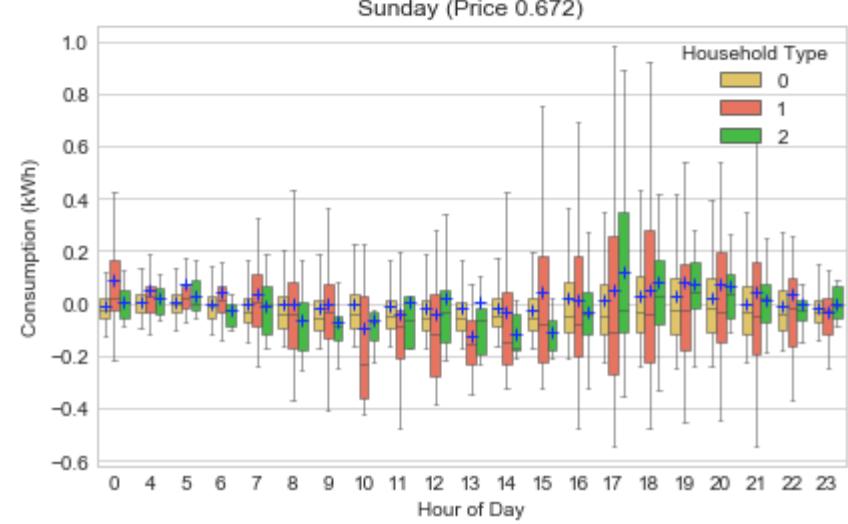
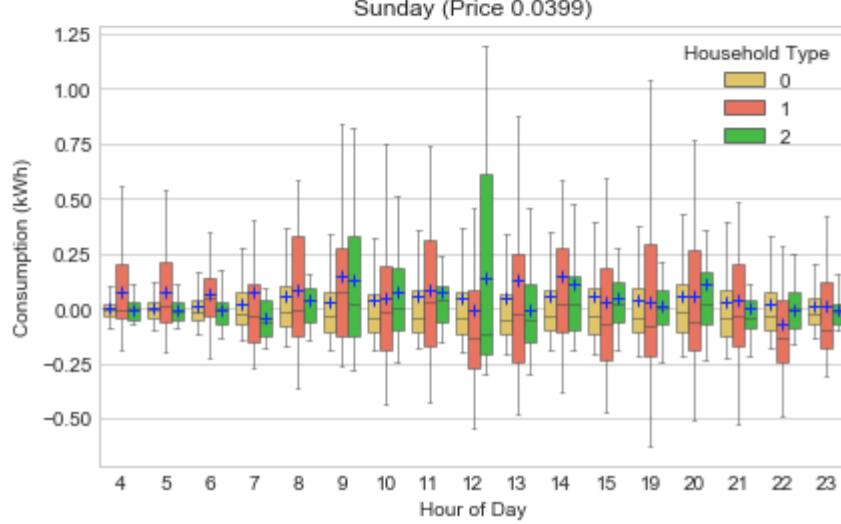
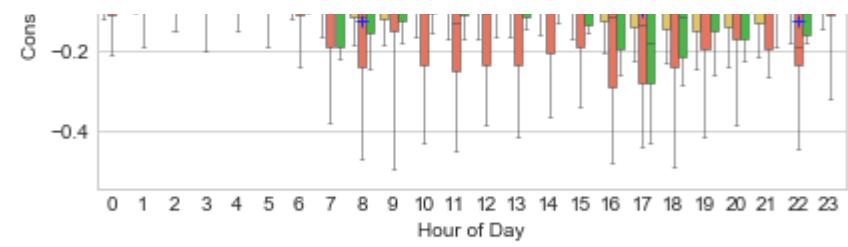
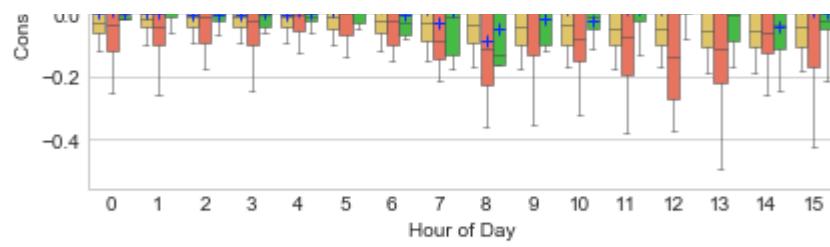


type2 may not be a good candidate for DR; type0 and type1 are good candidates but the program design must pay attention to the temperature impact on the demand responsiveness, we can expect with the same temperature, lower price would increase the consumption, higher price would decrease consumption, but this may not be true in different temperature situations. Conclusion: demand response plan must consider temperature impact, i.e., differentiated based on temperature situations instead of use a unified demand response plan for all temperatures.

b) Day of week - hour : prices

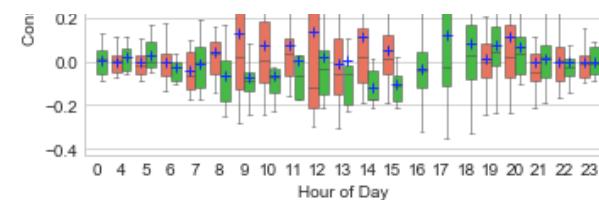
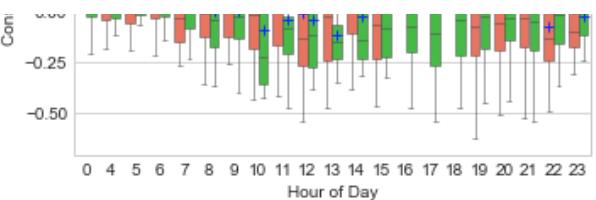
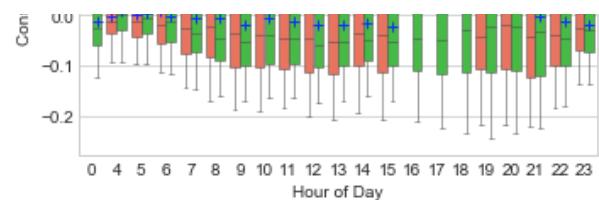
```
In [75]: # hourly price responsiveness over days of week and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
for p in range(2): # two price levels
    for day_of_week in range(7):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 2, 2 * day_of_week + (p + 1)))
        df_day = df_all_res_long[(df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week) & (df_all_res_long['Price'] == prices[p])]
        if df_day.shape[0] >= 1:
            sns.boxplot(x="Hour of day", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Hour of Day')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
            # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
            # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
            for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
plt.tight_layout()
```





```
In [76]: # price comparison
# hourly price responsiveness over days of week and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (15,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
for g in range(3): # three types
    for day_of_week in range(7):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3 * day_of_week + (g + 1)))
        df_day = df_all_res_long[(df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week) & (df_all_res_long['Household type'] == g)]
        if df_day.shape[0] >= 1:
            sns.boxplot(x="Hour of day", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Hour of Day')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Price')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
            # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
            # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
            for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                line.set_linewidth(0.5)
        ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
plt.tight_layout()
```

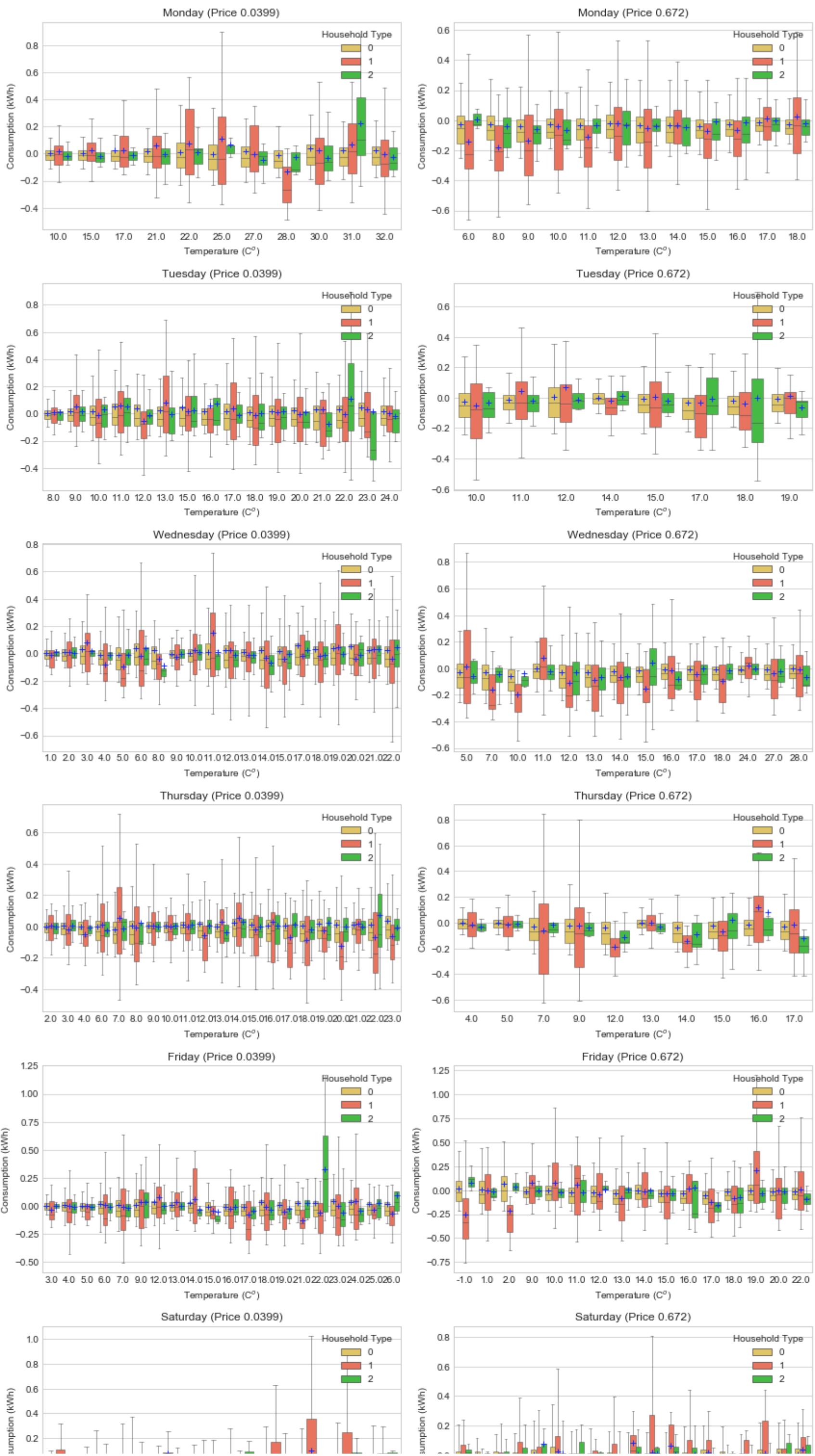


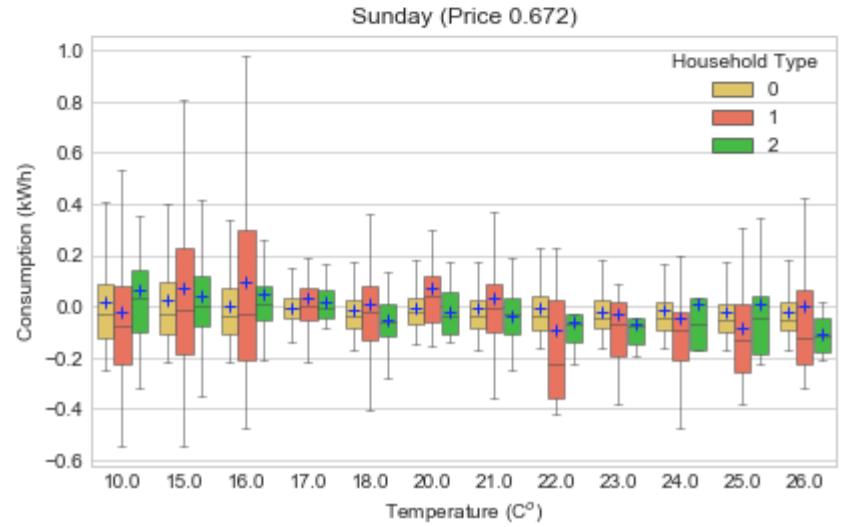
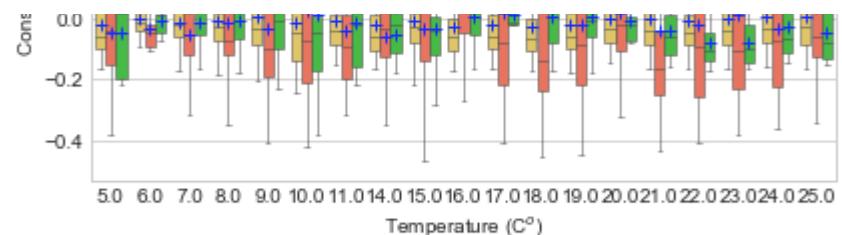
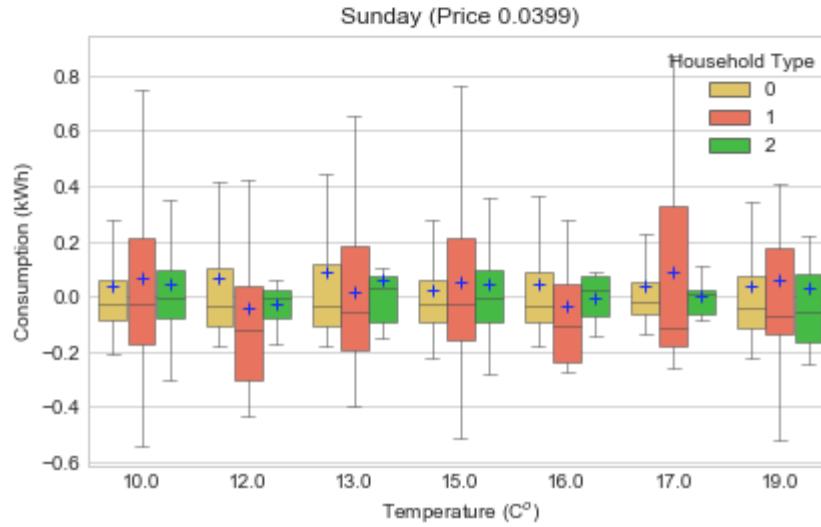
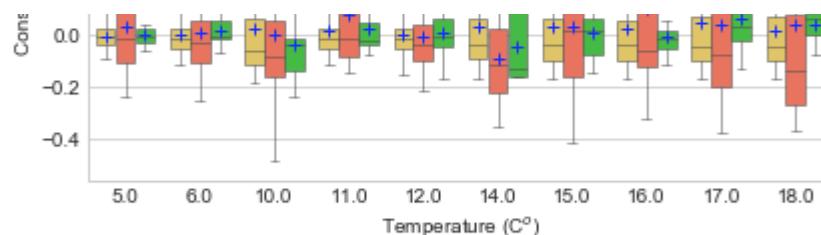


Again, type 0 shows better price responsiveness than type1 and 2.

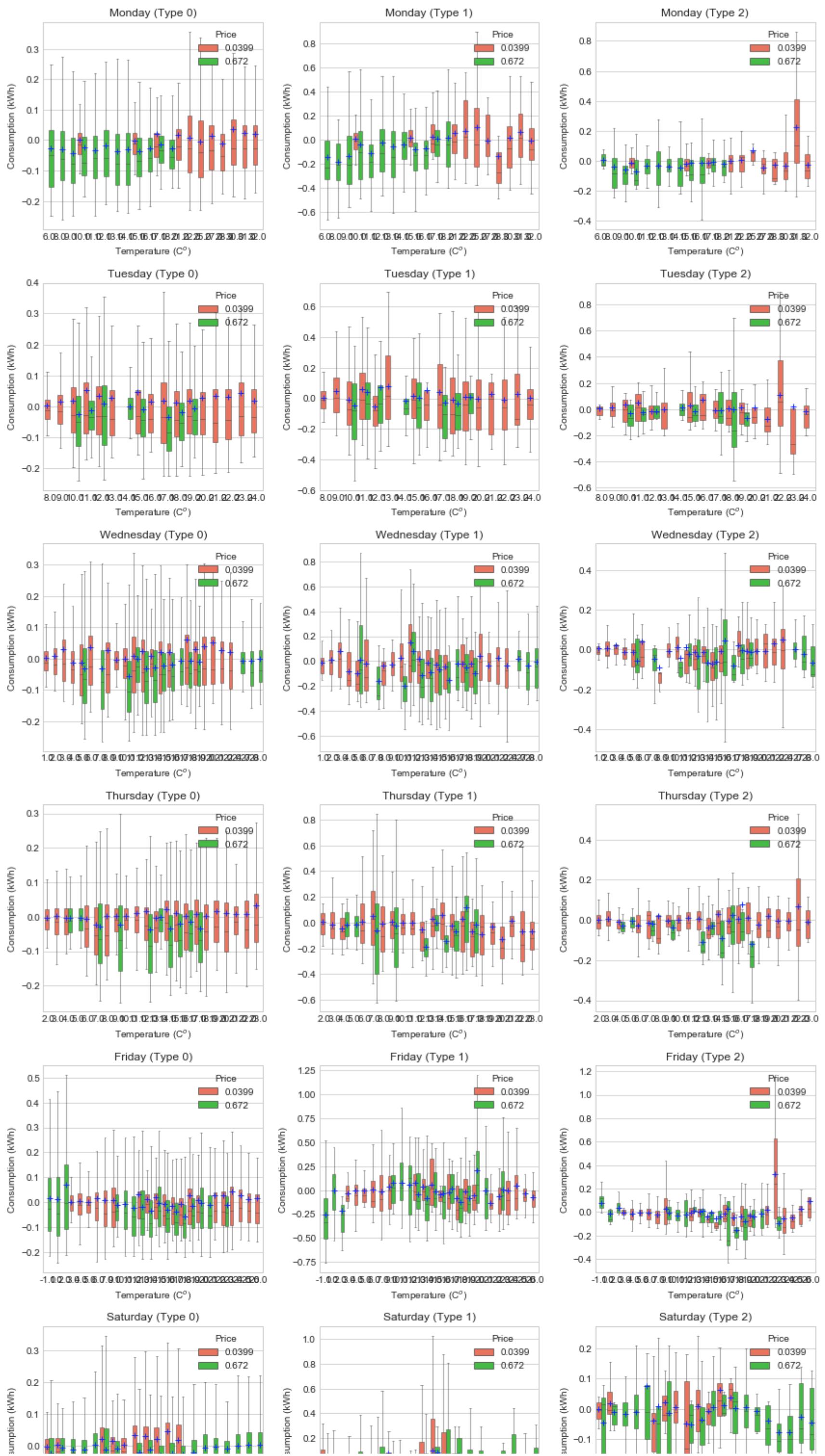
c) Day of week - temperature : prices

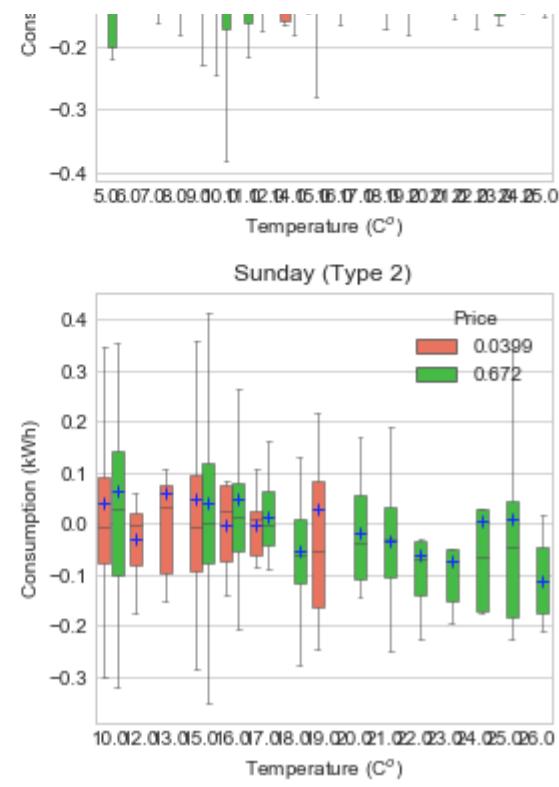
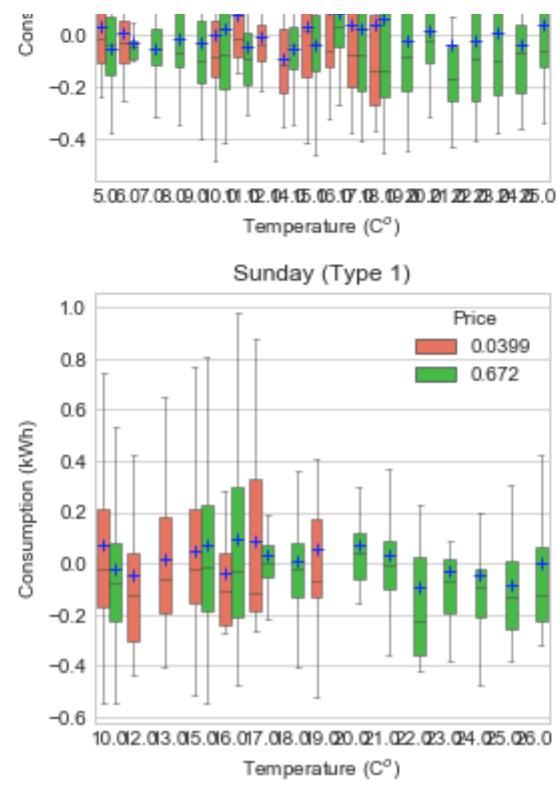
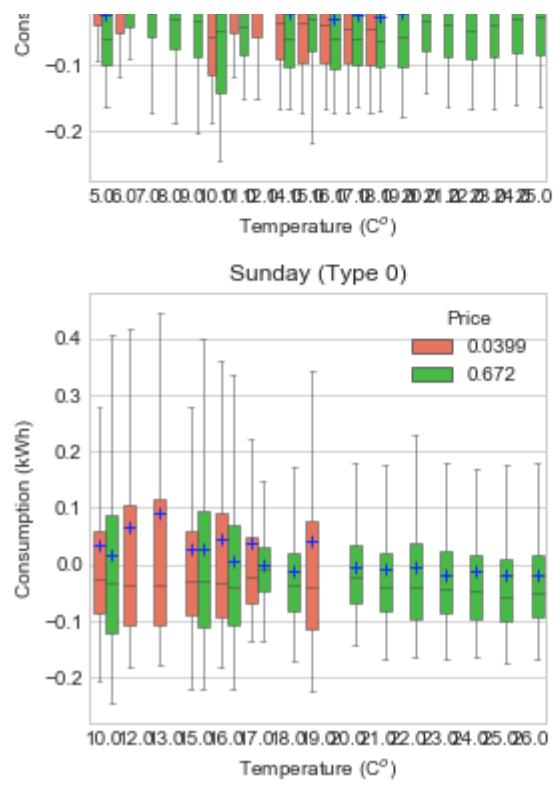
```
In [77]: # price responsiveness under different tempertures over days of week and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
for p in range(2): # two price levels
    for day_of_week in range(7):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 2, 2 * day_of_week + (p + 1)))
        df_day = df_all_res_long[(df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week) & (df_all_res_long['Price'] == prices[p])]
        if df_day.shape[0] >= 1:
            sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
            # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
            # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
            for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                line.set_linewidth(0.5)
ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
plt.tight_layout()
```





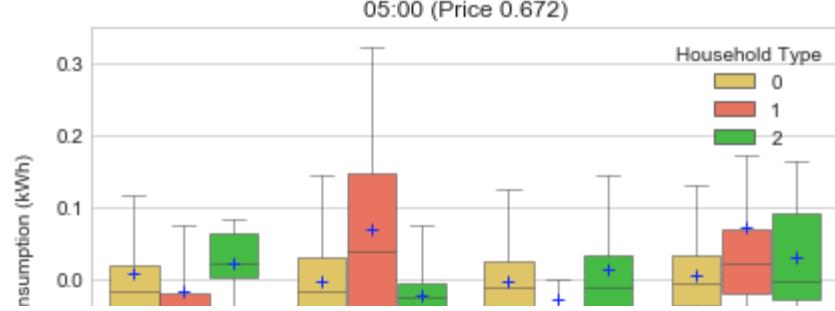
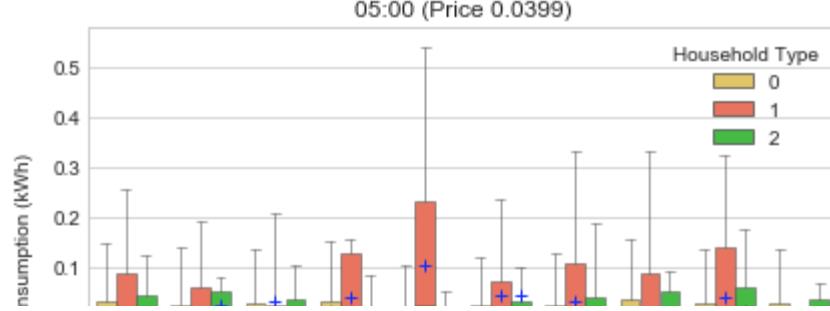
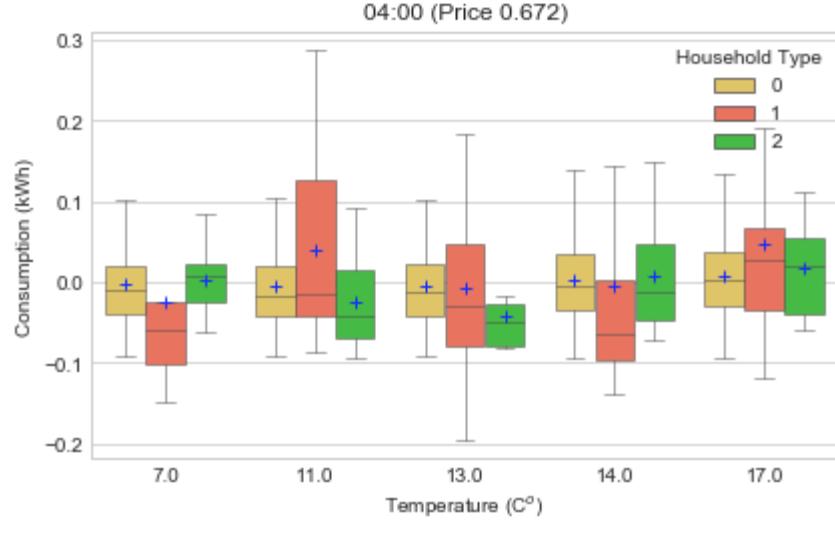
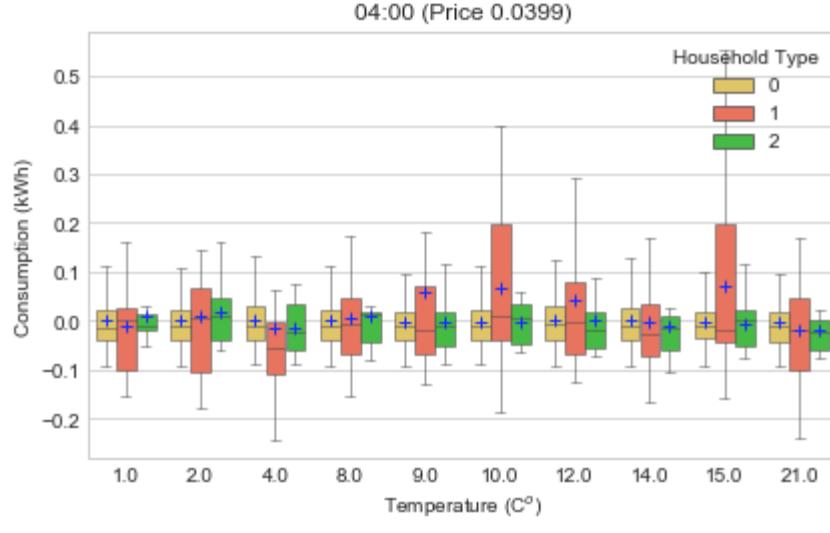
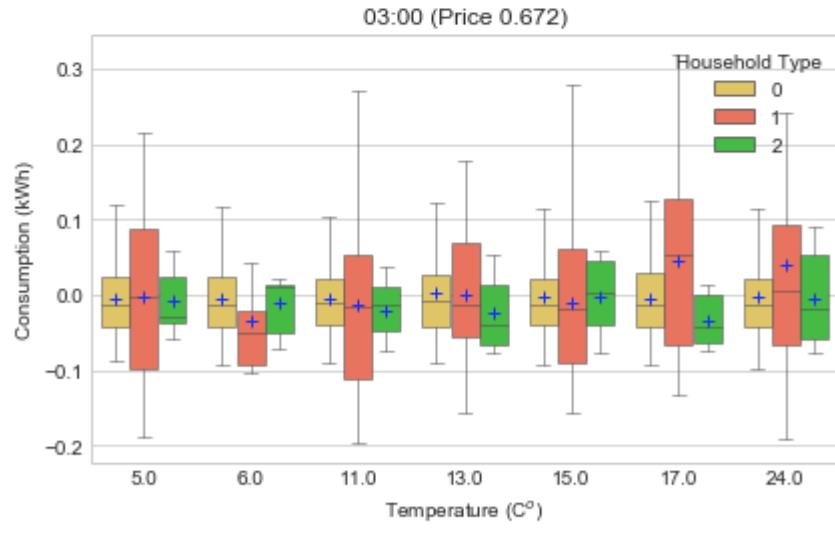
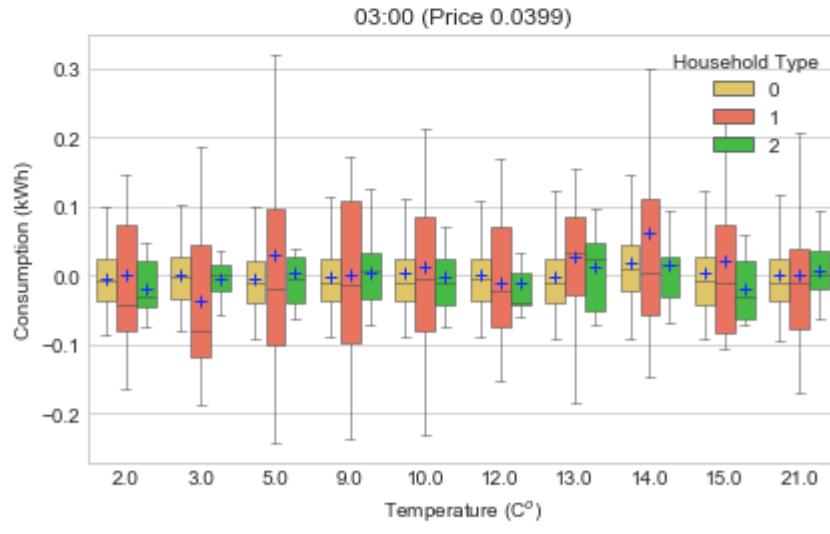
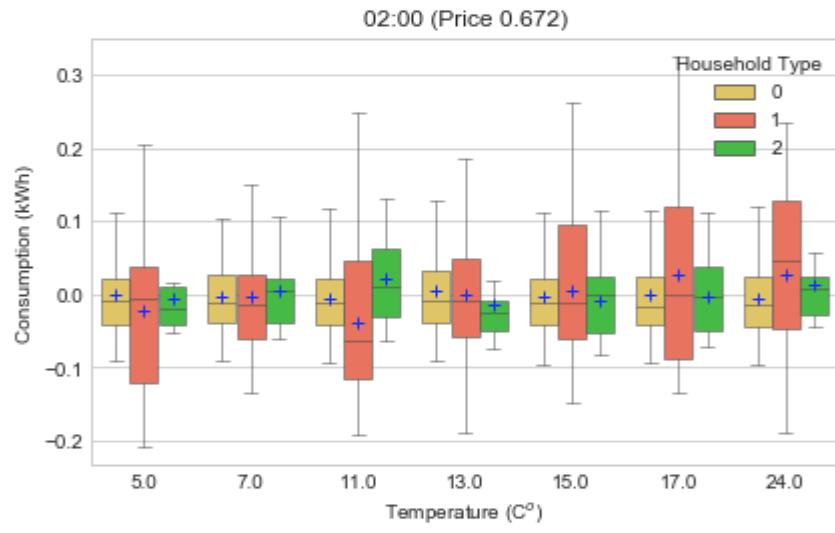
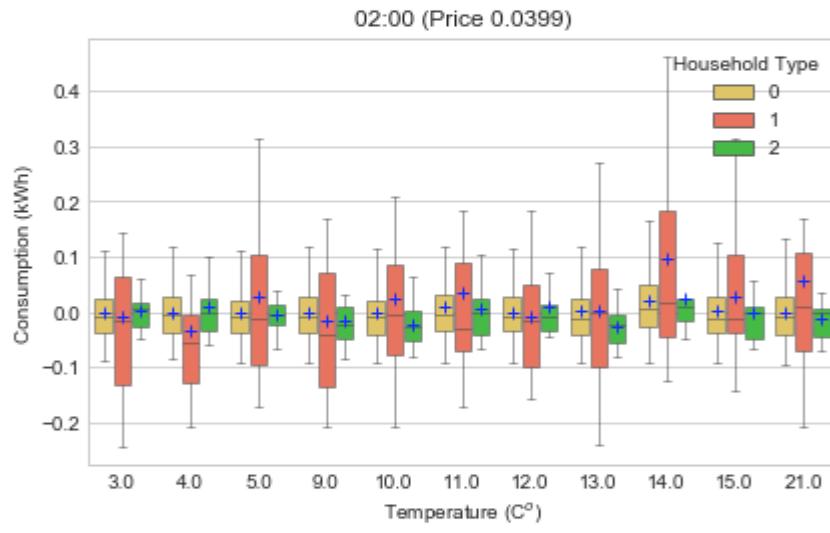
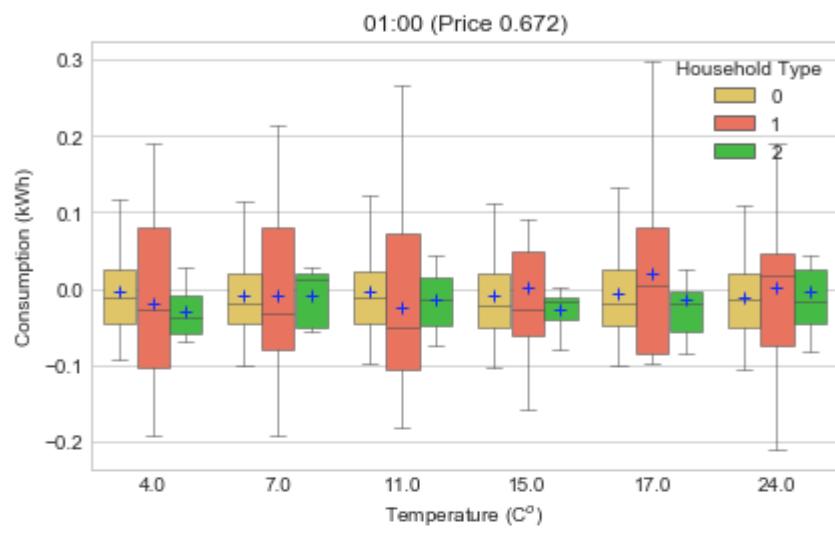
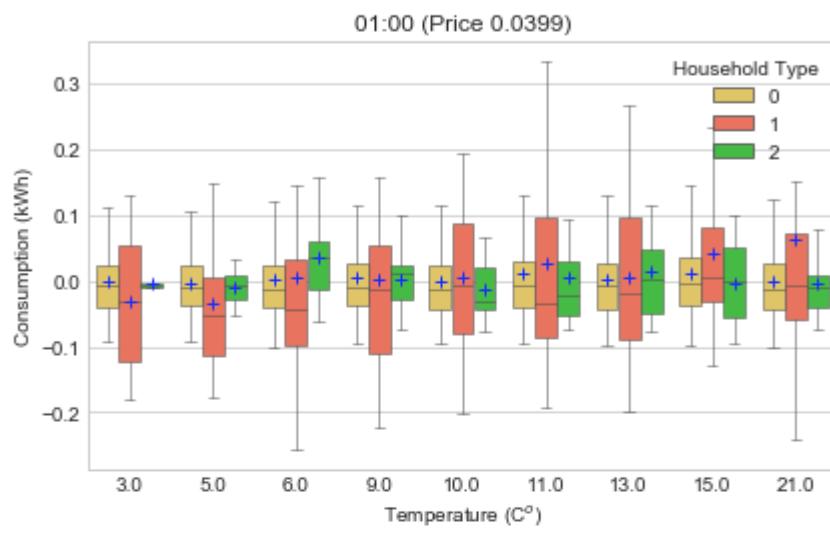
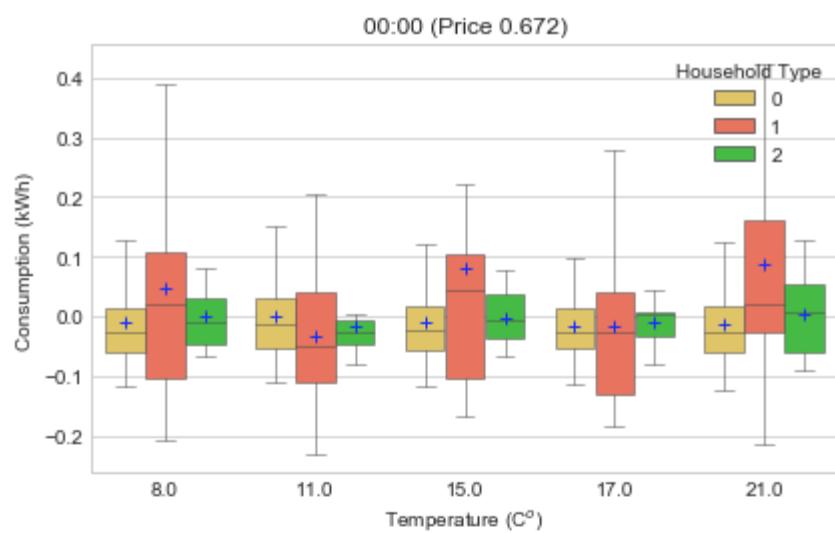
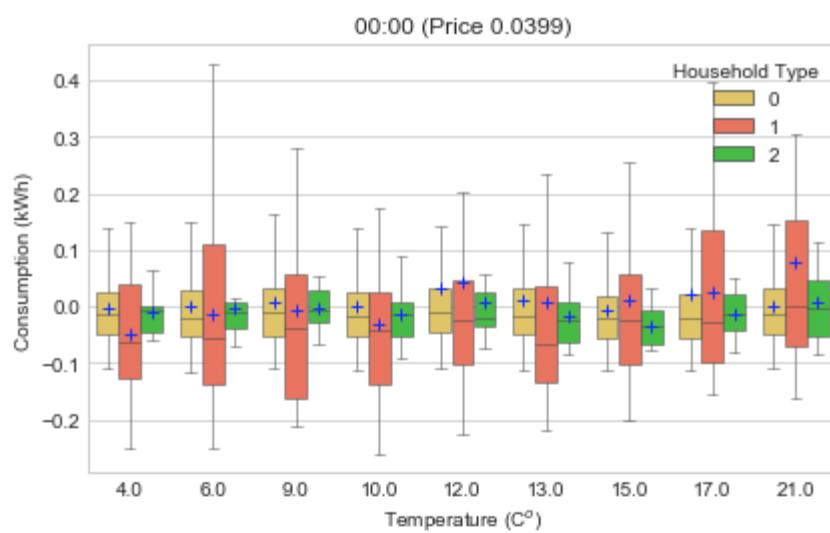
```
In [78]: # price comparision
# price responsiveness under different tempertures over days of week and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday', 'Thursday', 'Friday', 'Saturday', 'Sunday']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
for g in range(3): # three types
    for day_of_week in range(7):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3 * day_of_week + (g + 1)))
        df_day = df_all_res_long[(df_all_res_long['Day of week'] == day_of_week) & (df_all_res_long['Household type'] == g)]
        if df_day.shape[0] >= 1:
            sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato', 'limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(weeks[day_of_week] + ' (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Price')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
plt.tight_layout()
```

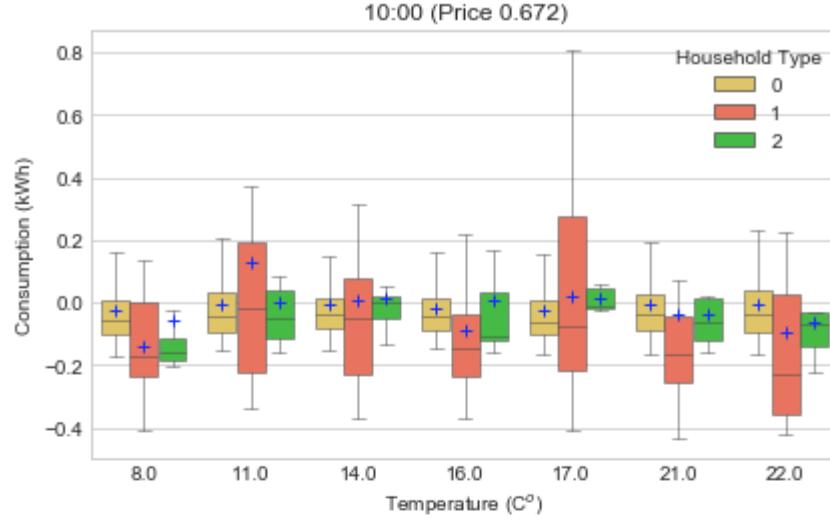
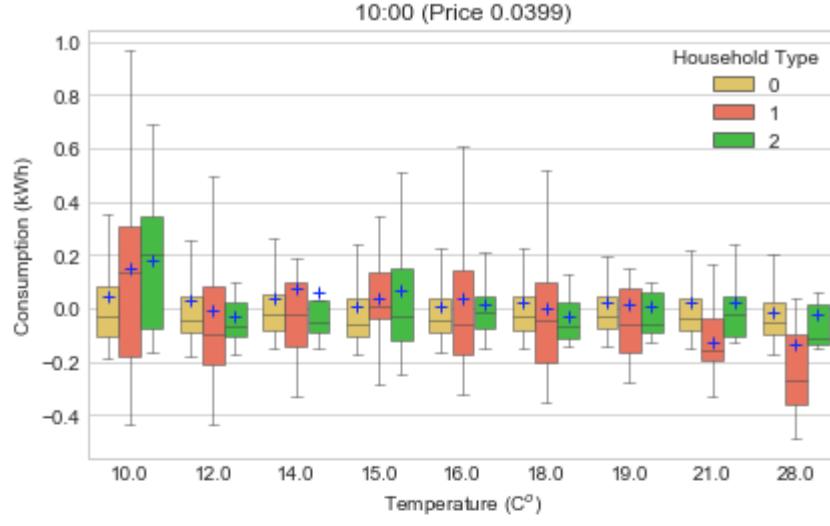
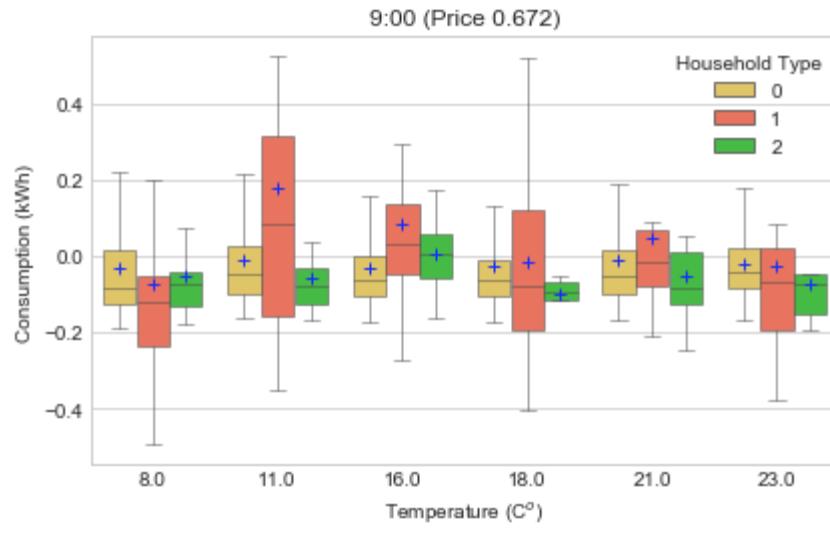
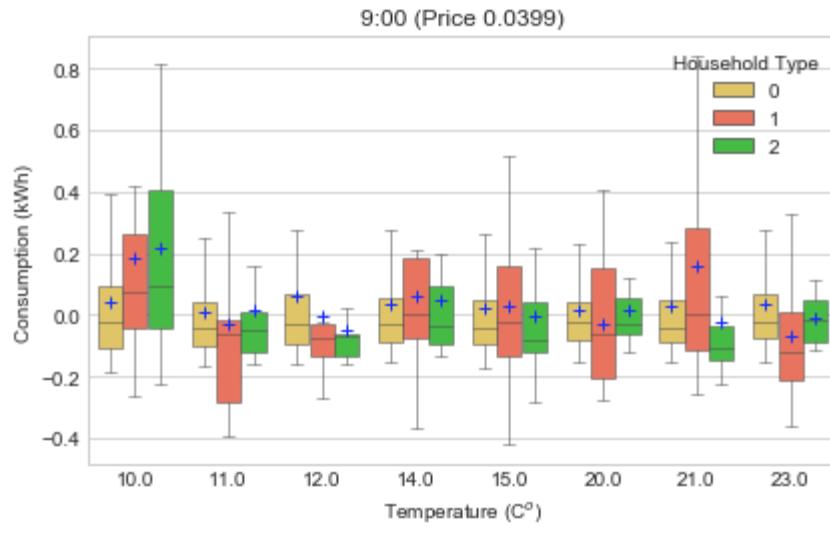
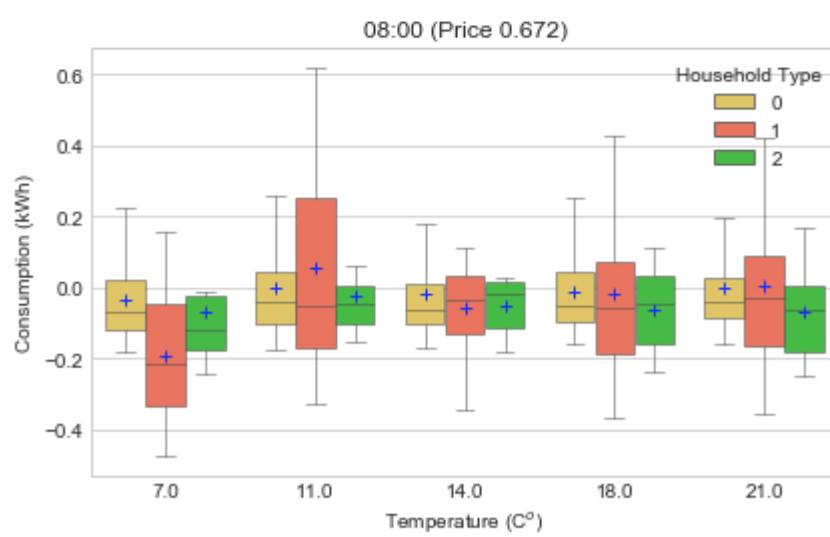
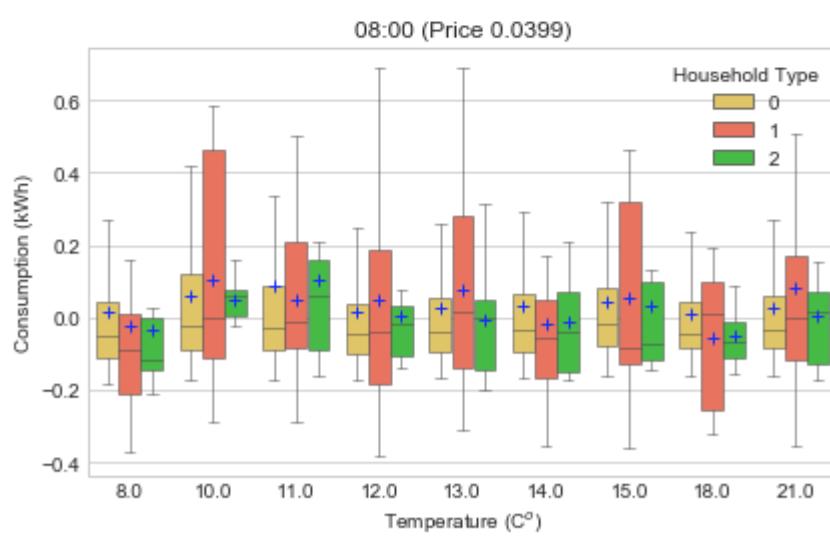
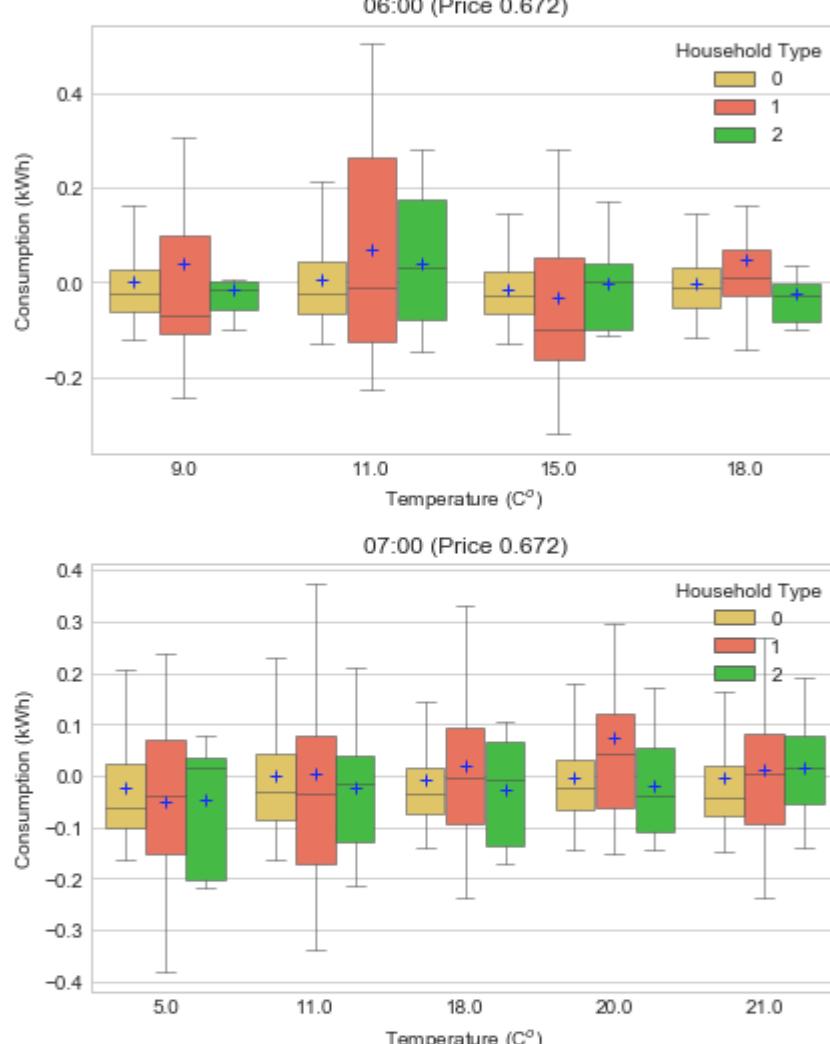
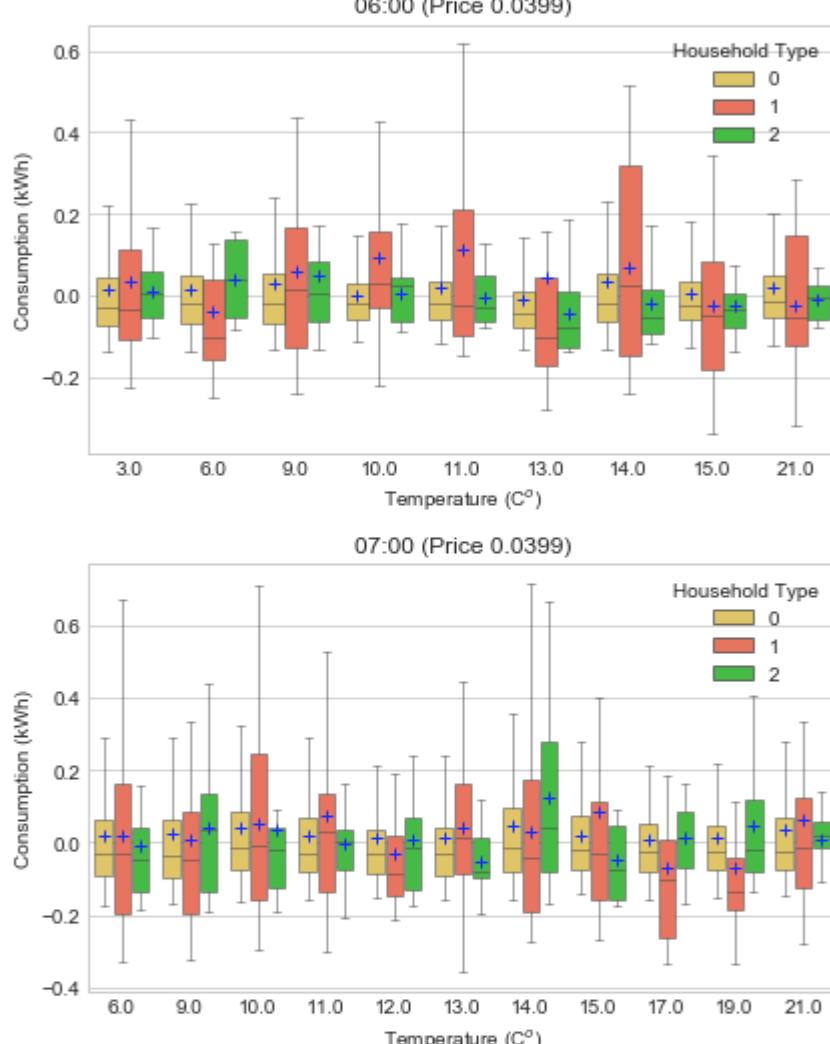
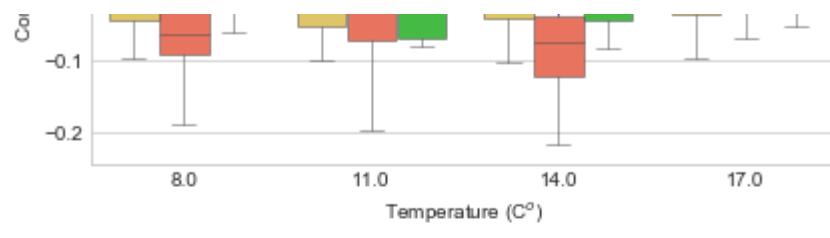
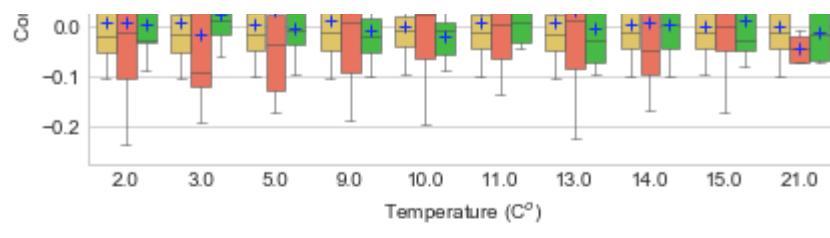


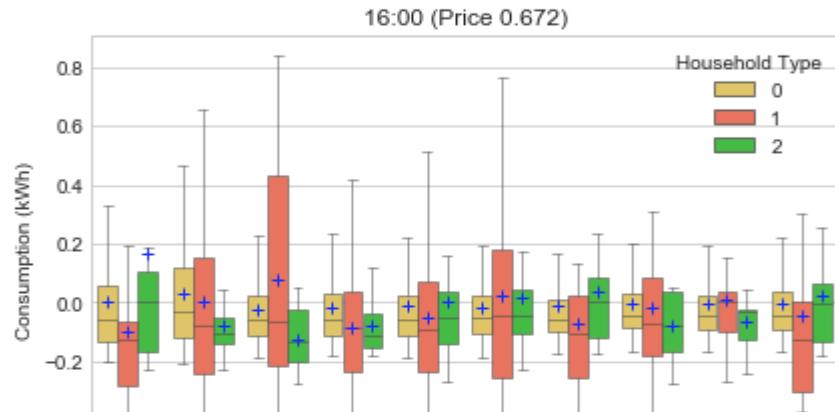
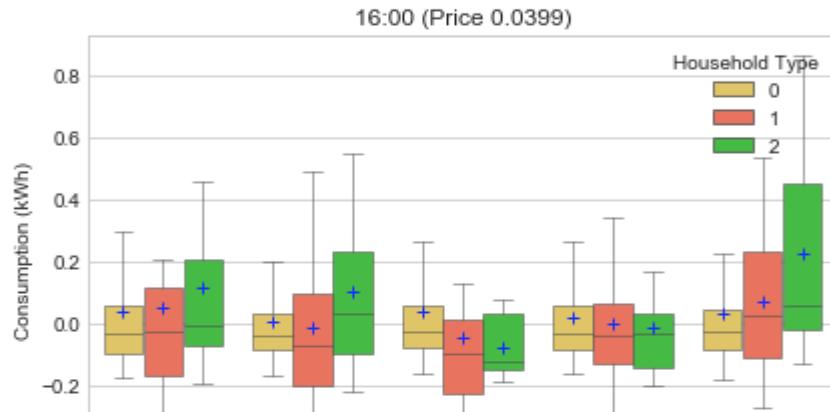
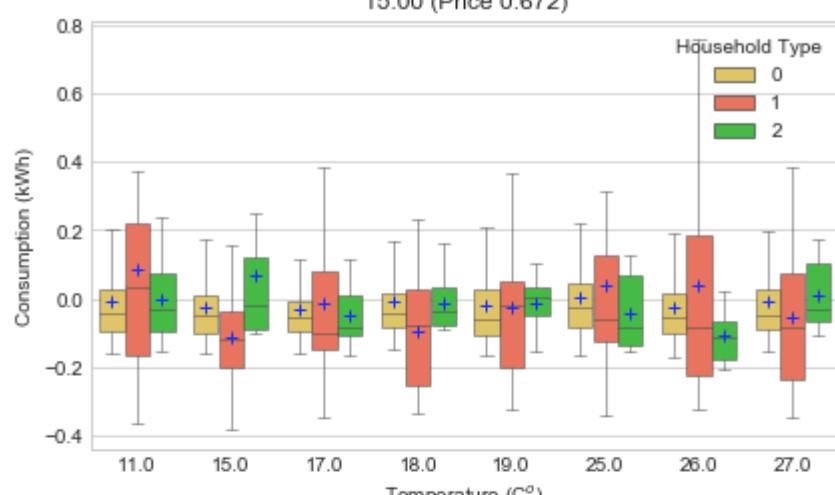
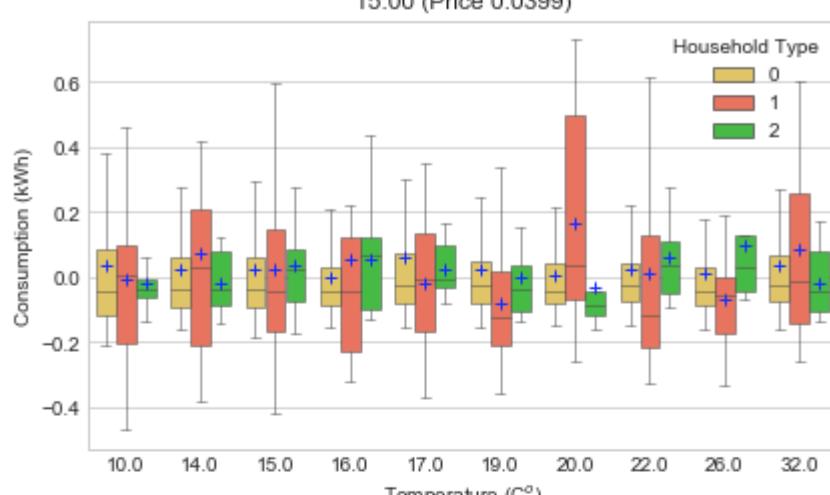
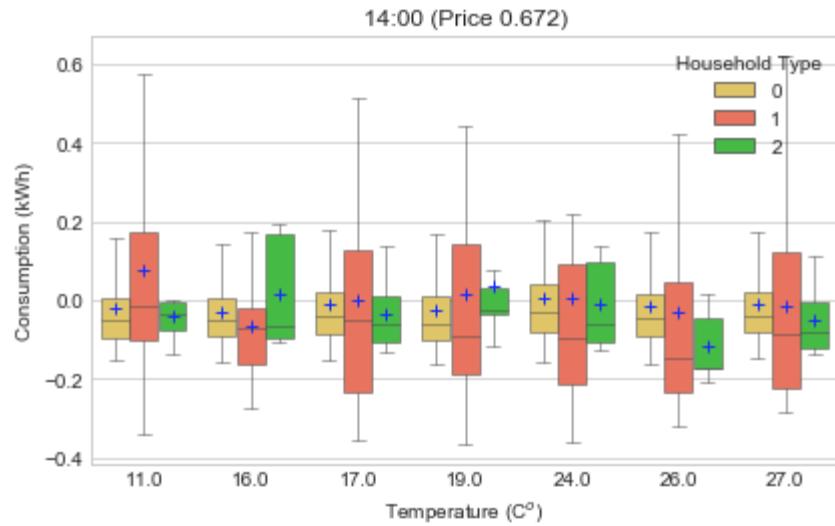
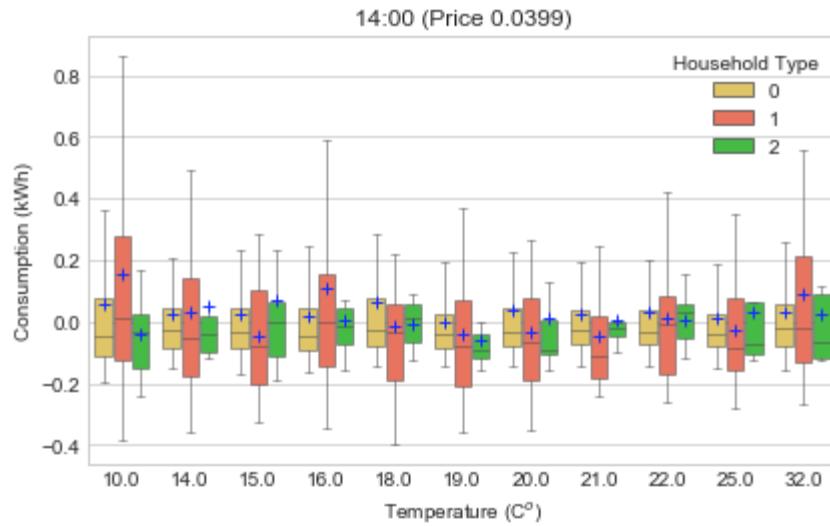
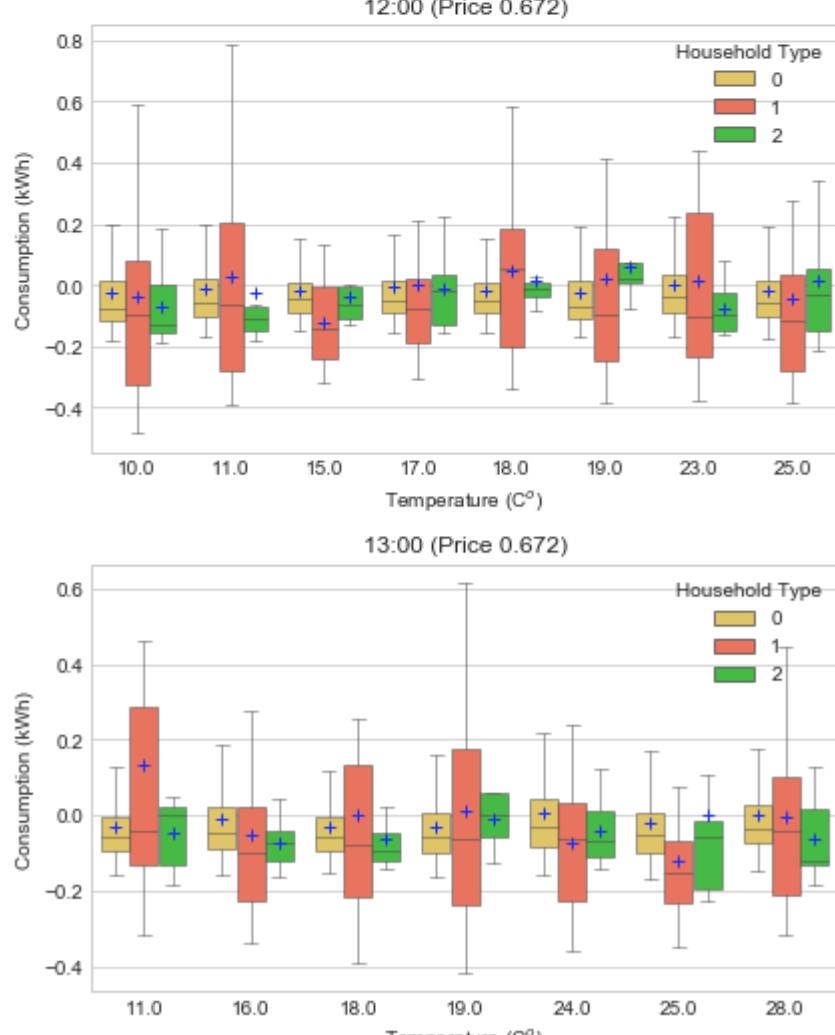
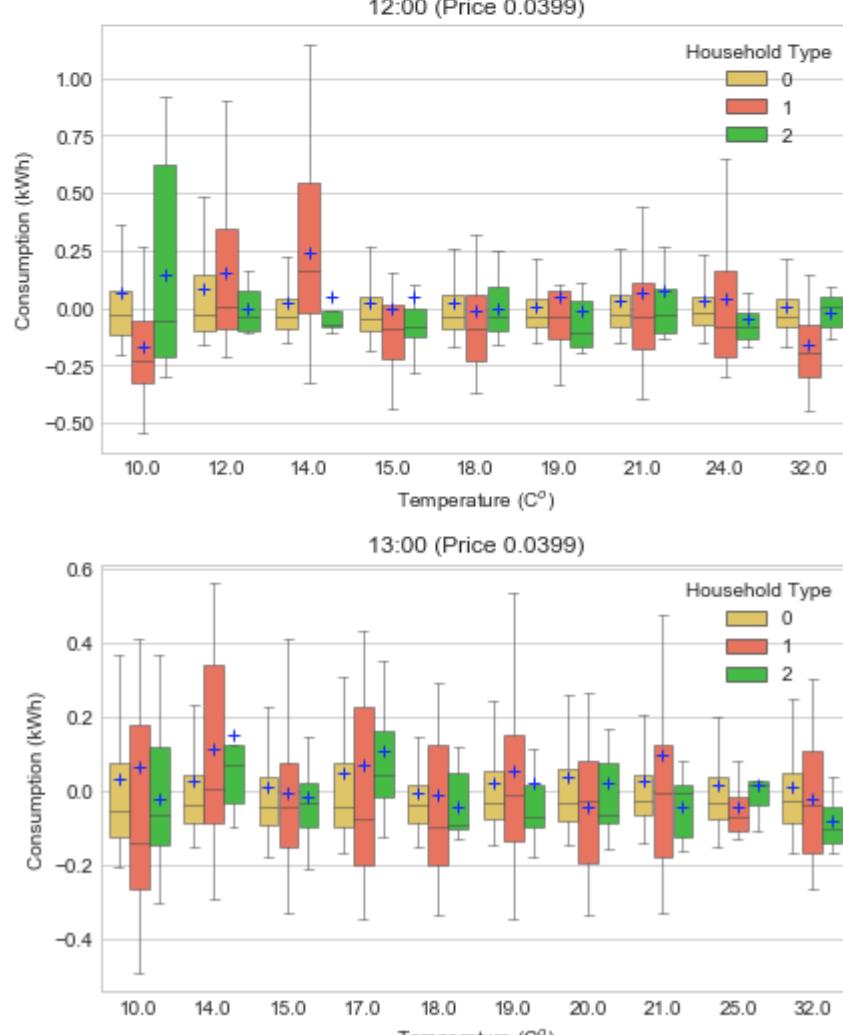
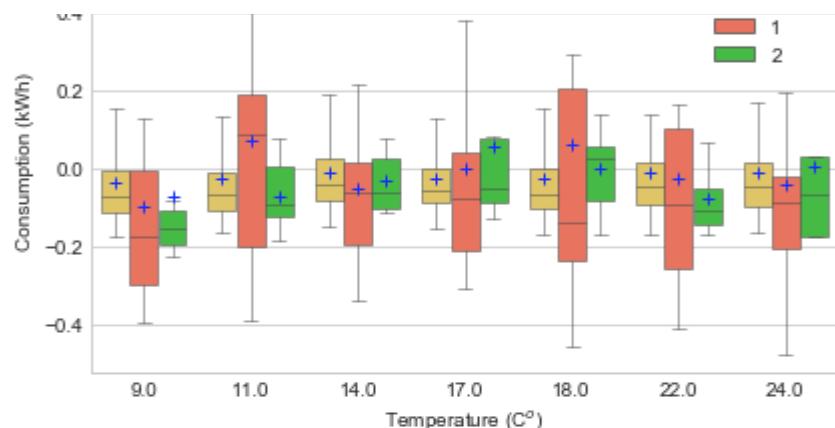
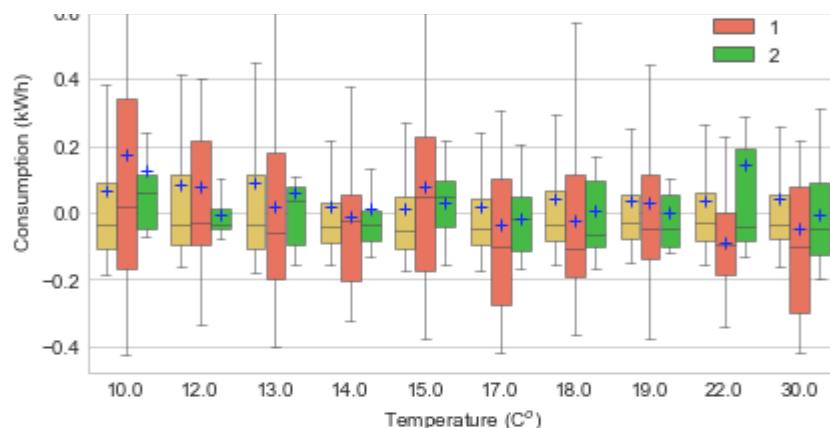


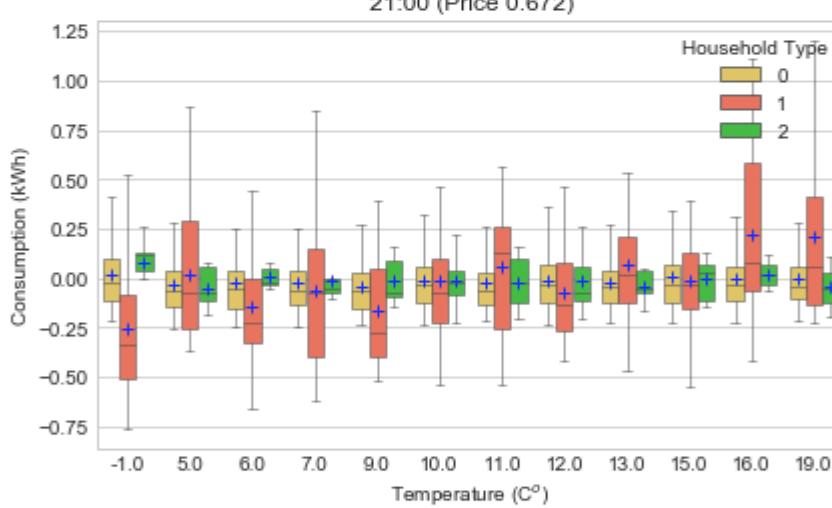
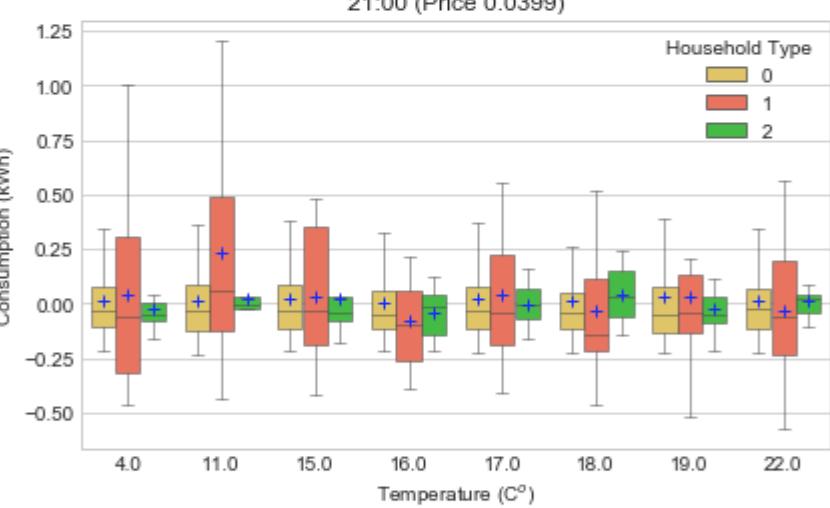
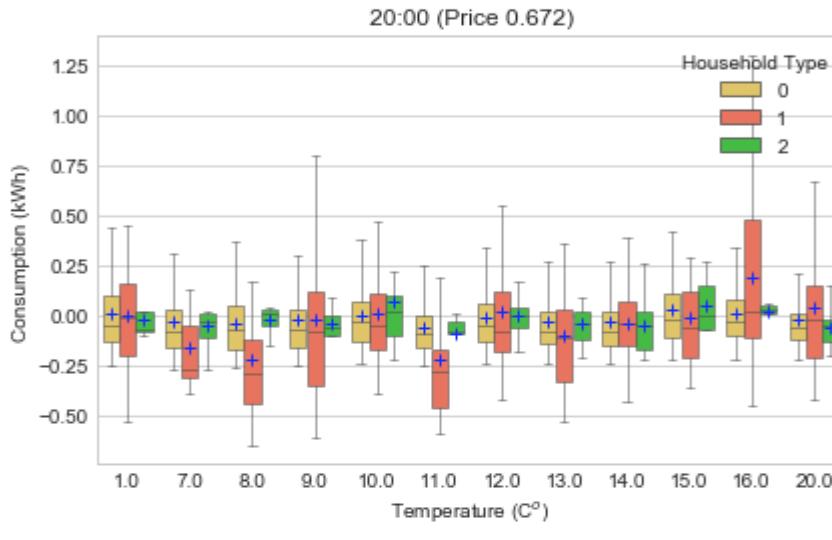
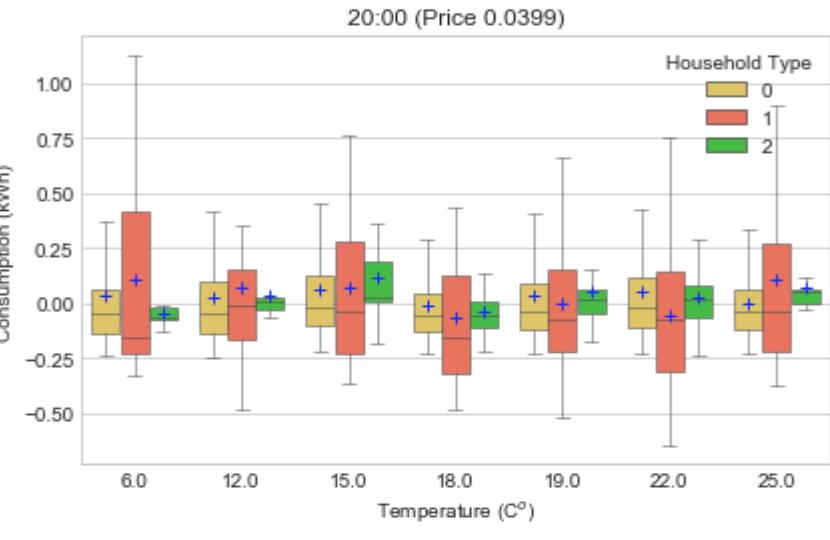
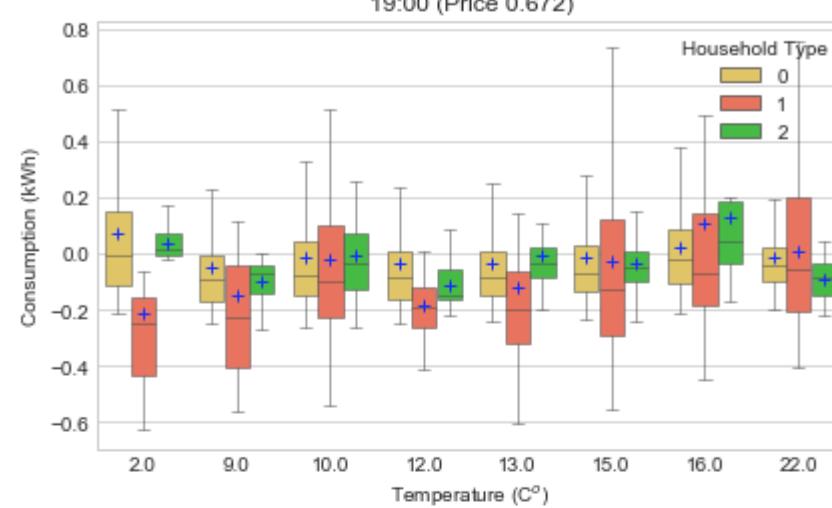
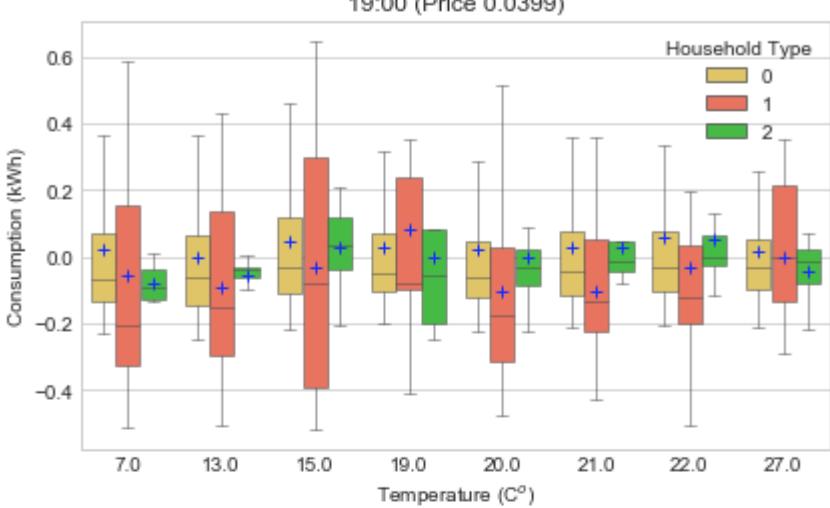
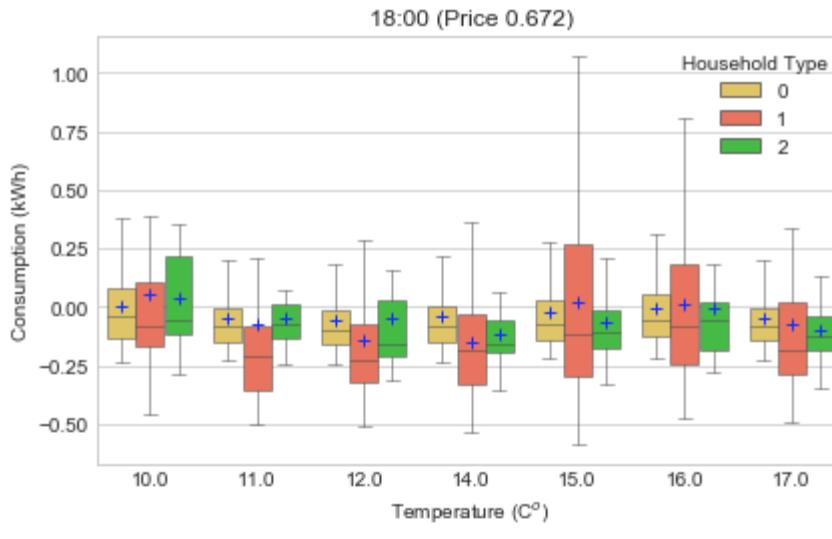
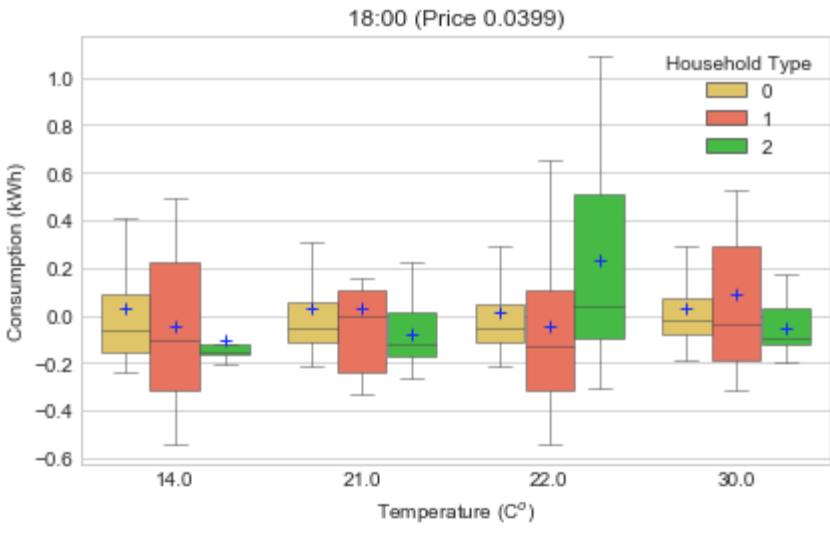
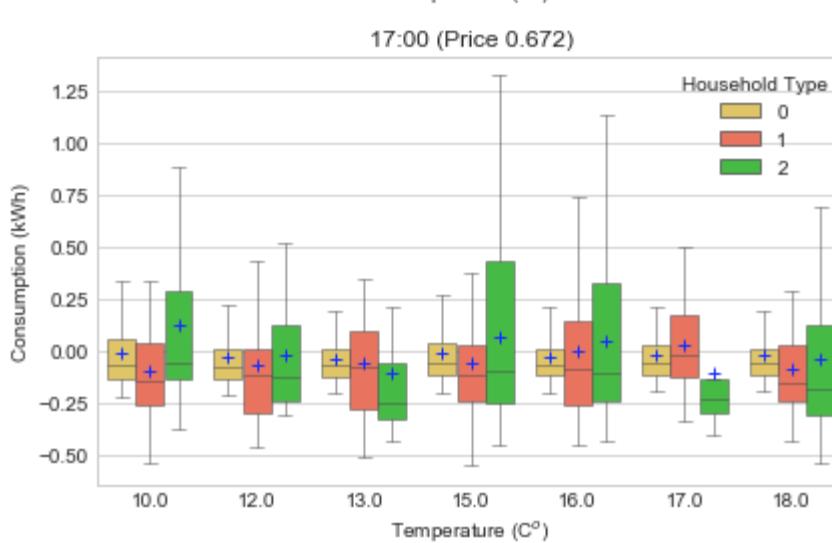
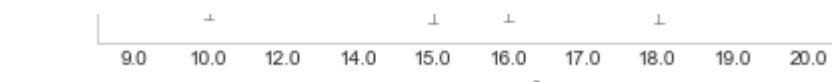
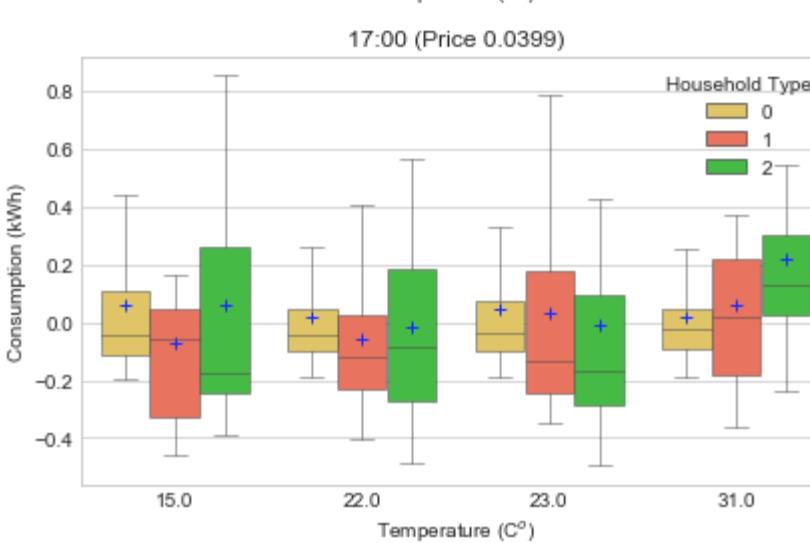
d) Hour of day - temperature : prices

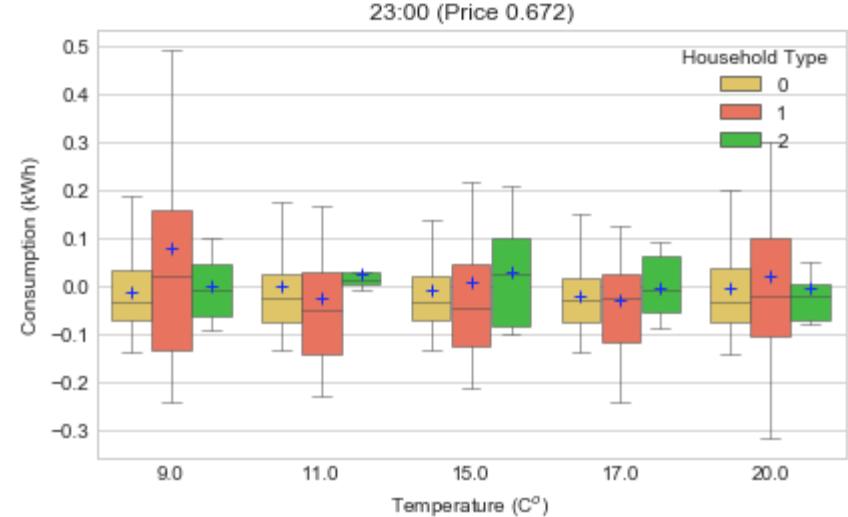
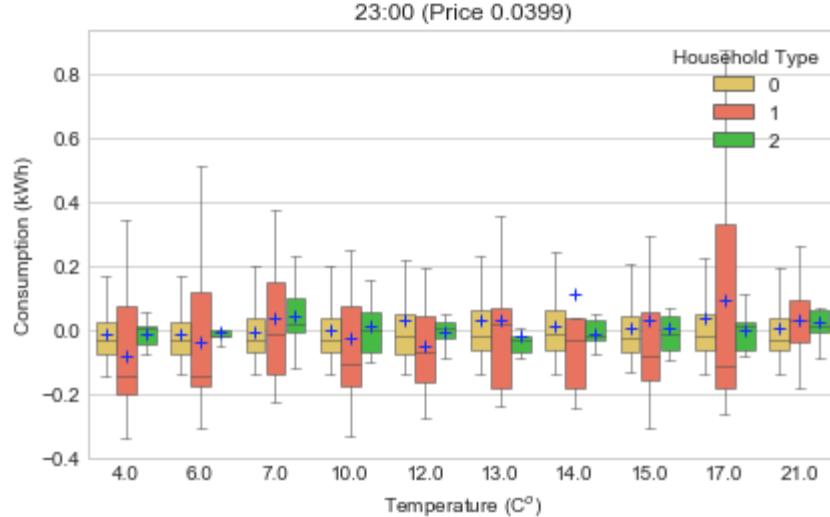
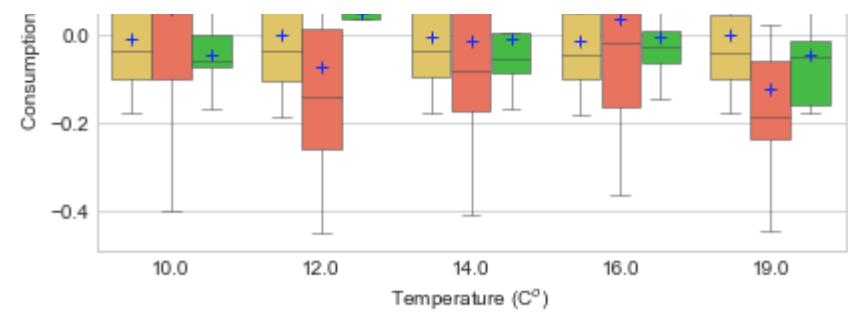
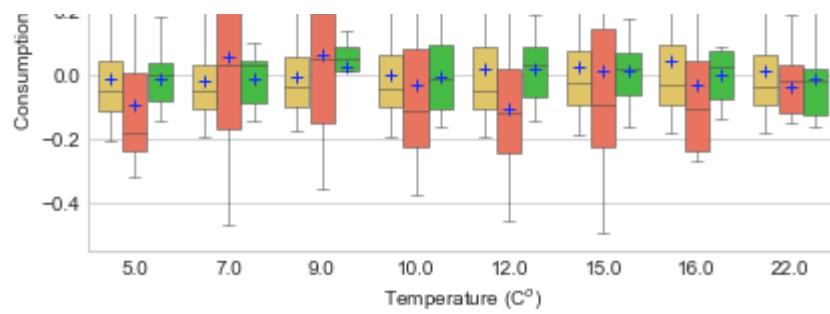
```
In [79]: # hourly price responsiveness over temperatures and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
for p in range(2): # two price levels
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 2, 2 * i + (p + 1)))
        df_hour = df_all_res_long[(df_all_res_long['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_all_res_long['Price'] == prices[p])]
        # min_consumption = df_hour['Consumption'].min()
        # max_consumption = df_hour['Consumption'].max()
        if df_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
            if i < 9:
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            else:
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(str(i) + ':00' + ' (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Household Type')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
plt.tight_layout()
```



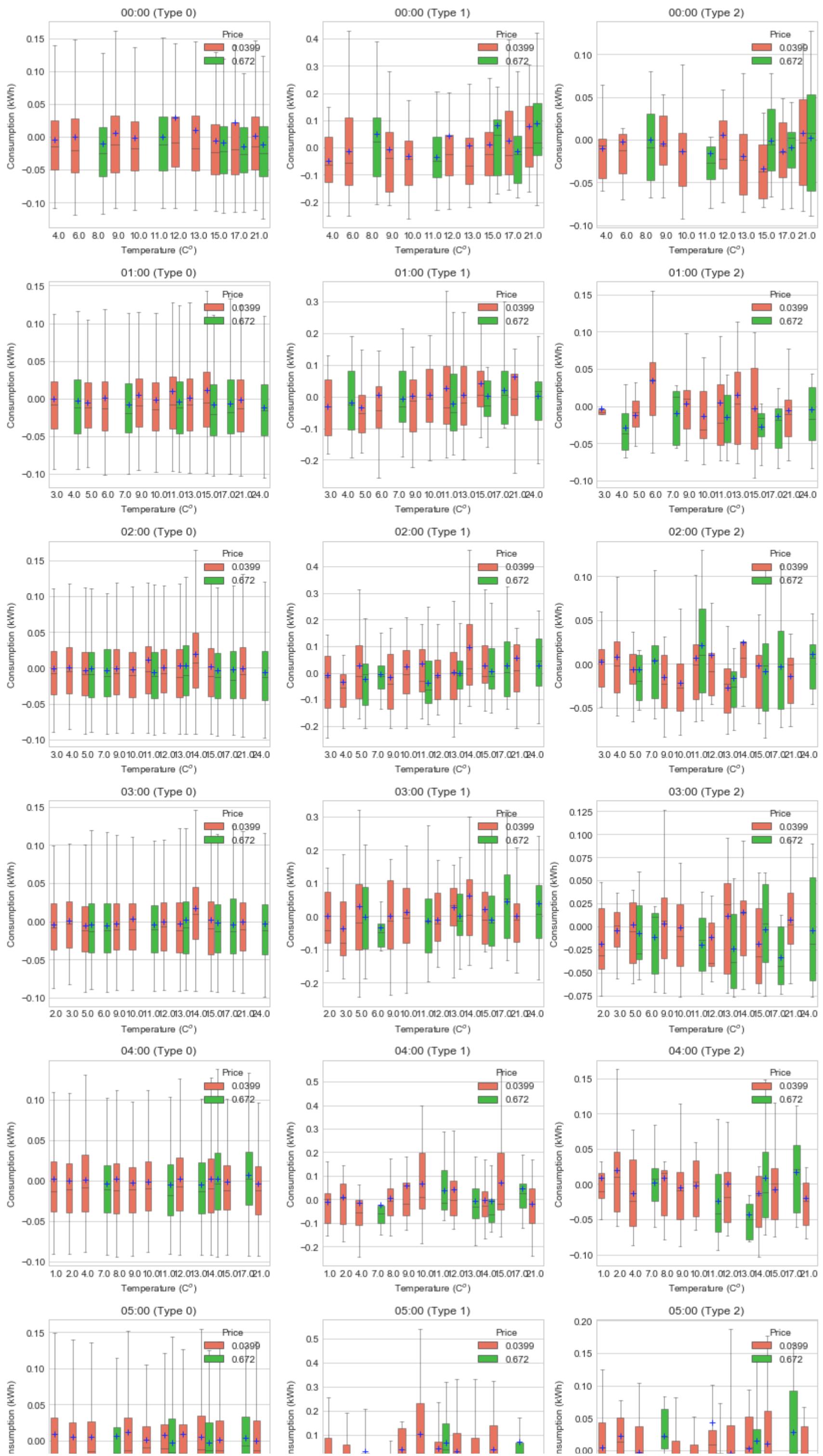


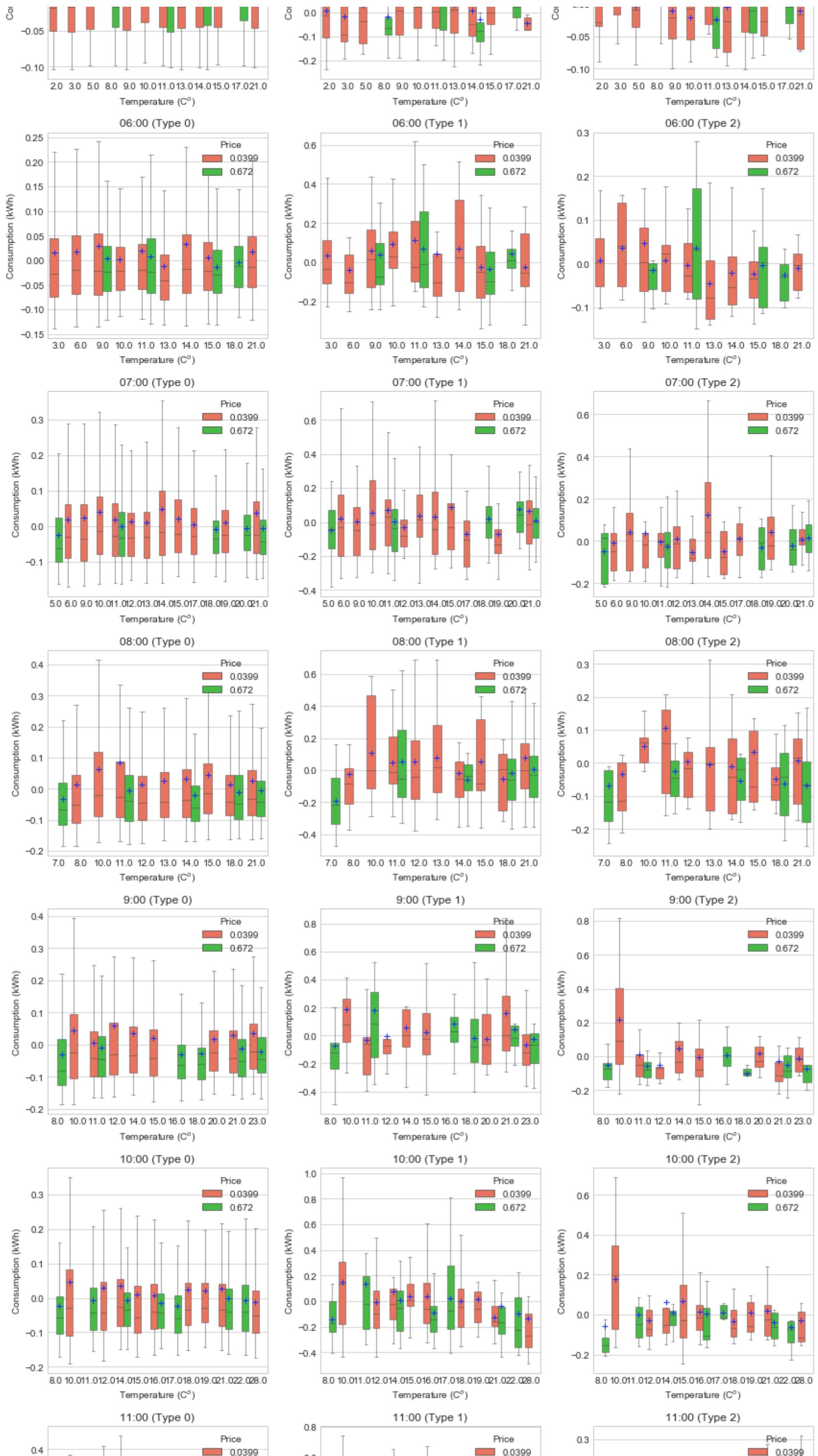


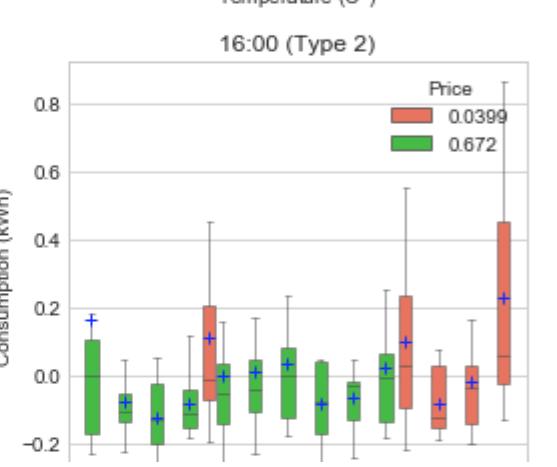
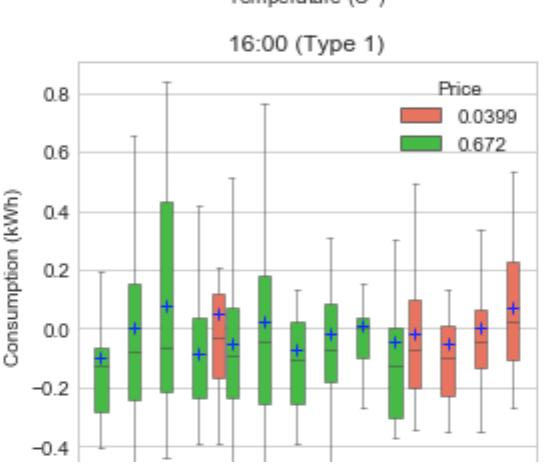
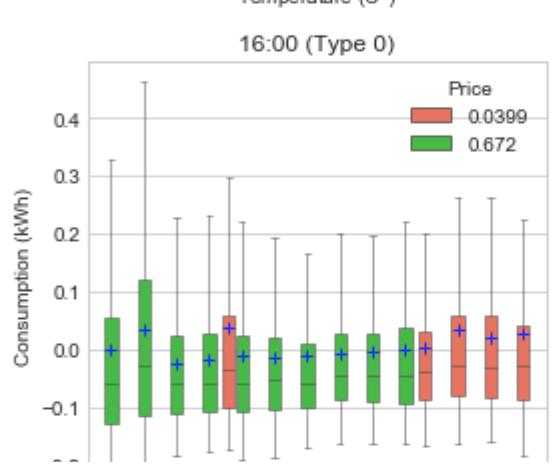
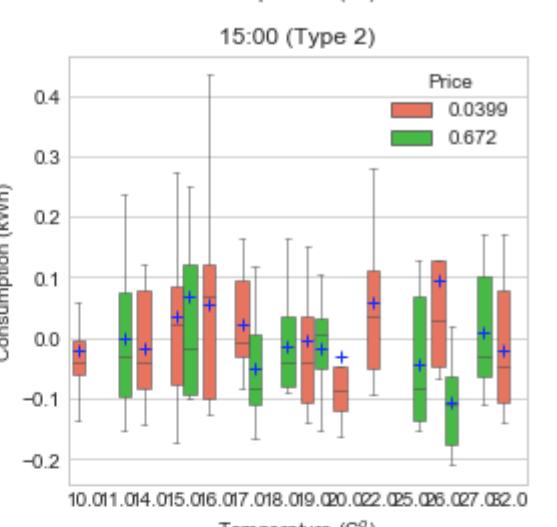
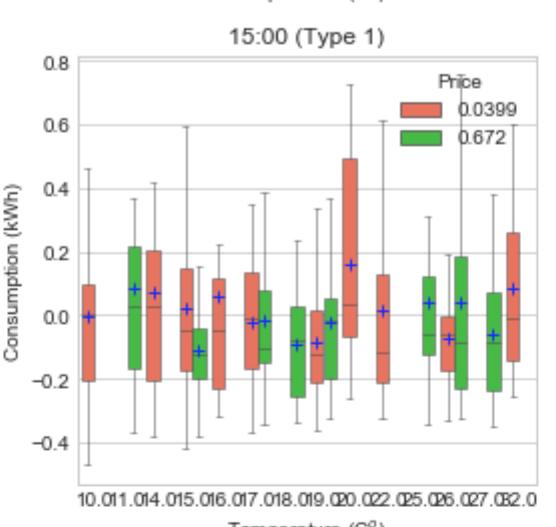
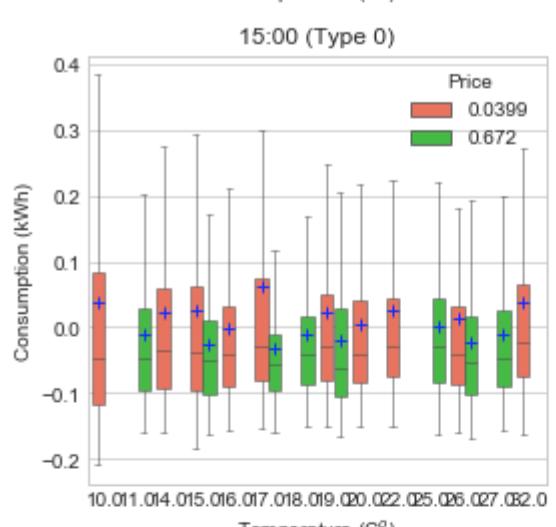
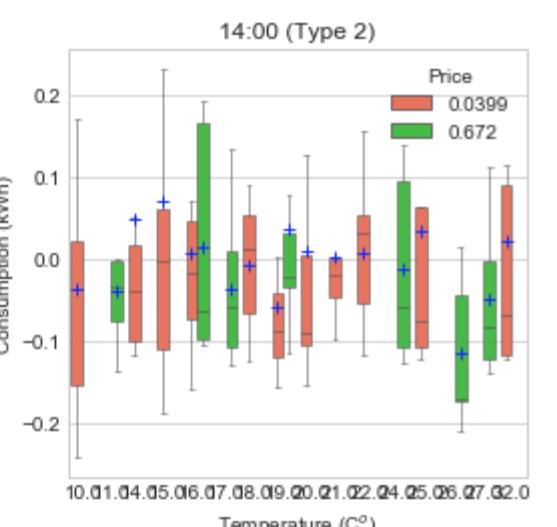
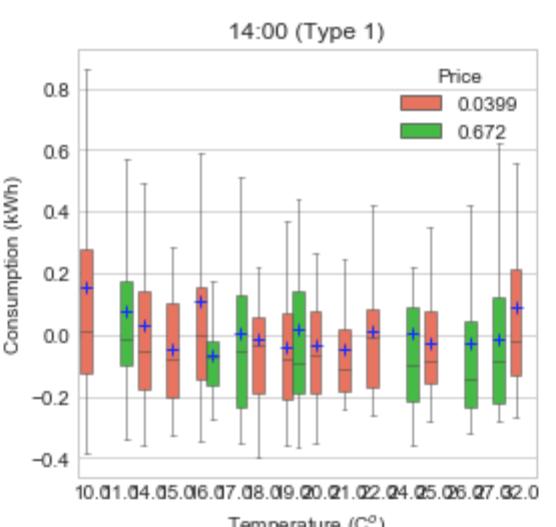
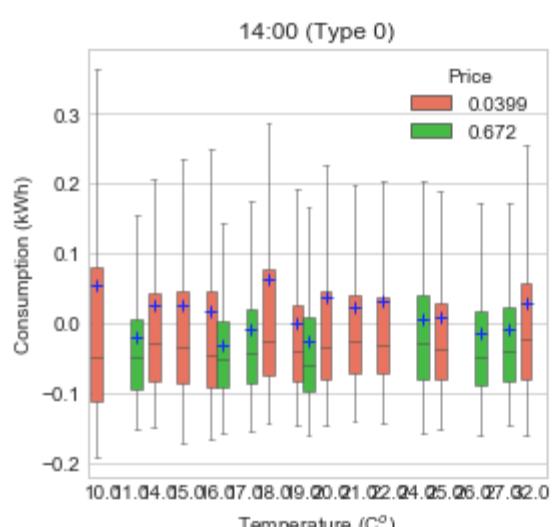
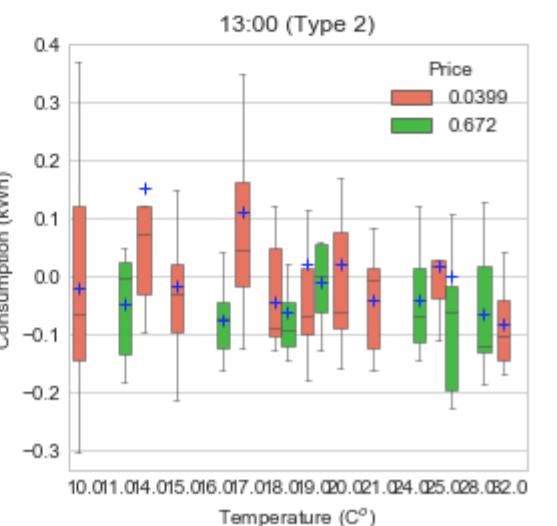
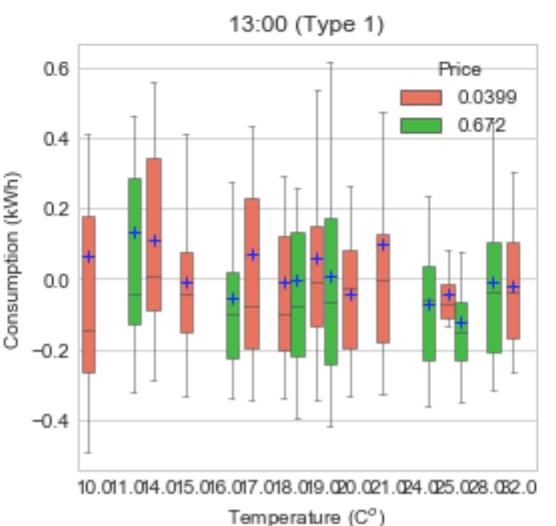
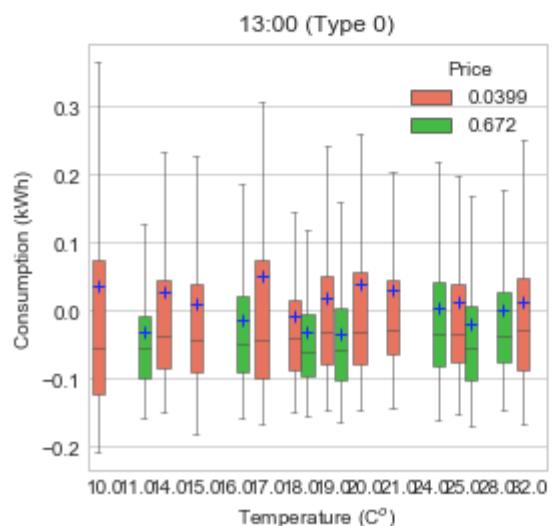
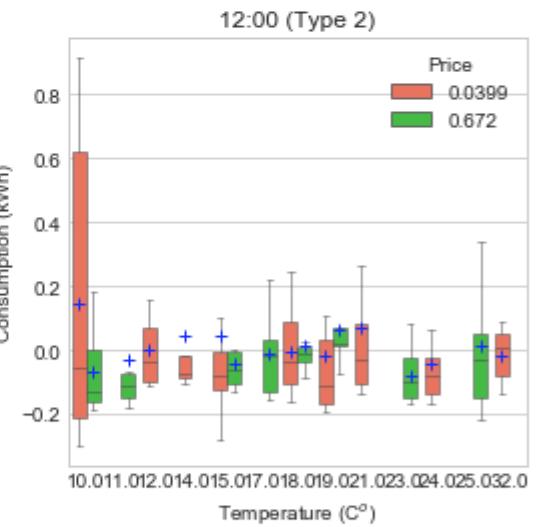
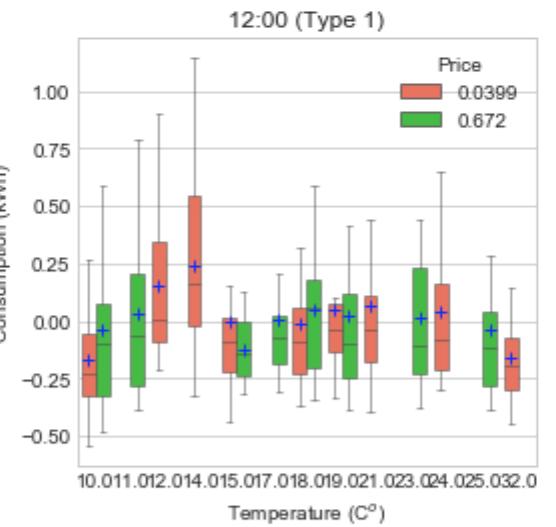
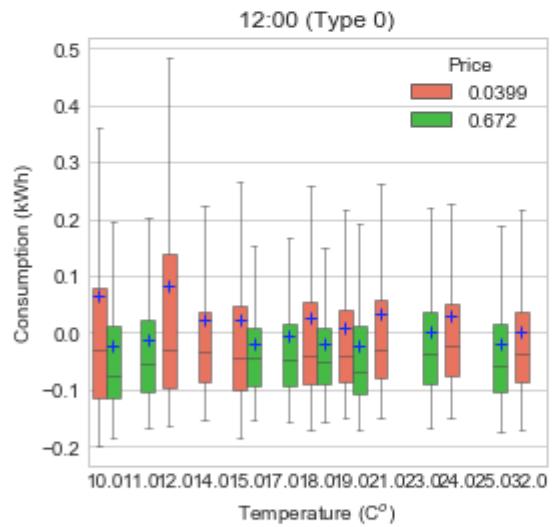
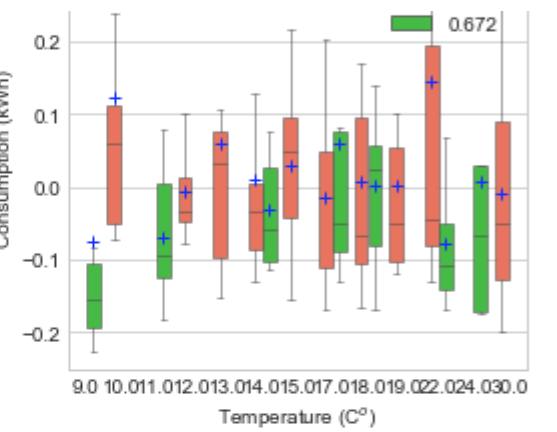
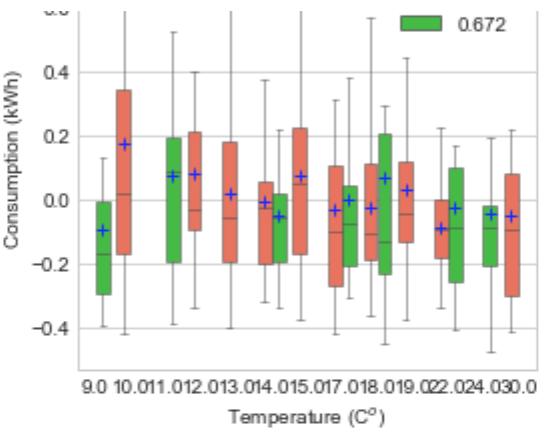
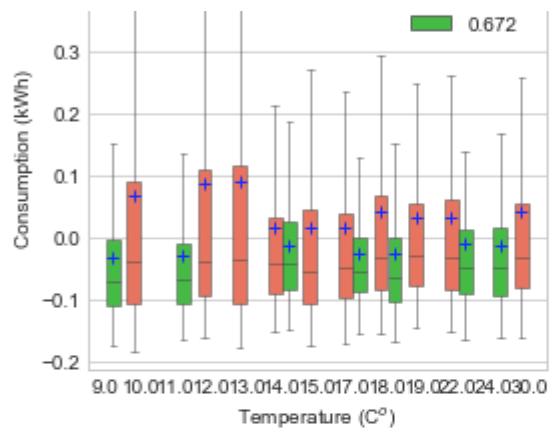


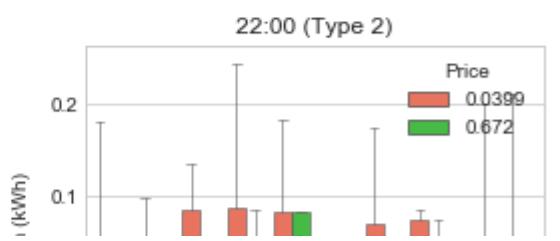
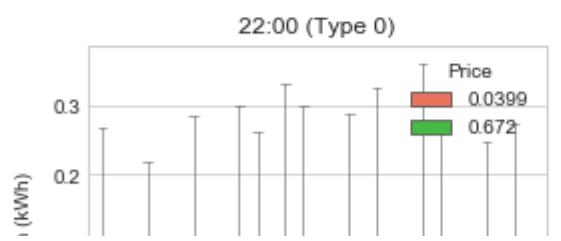
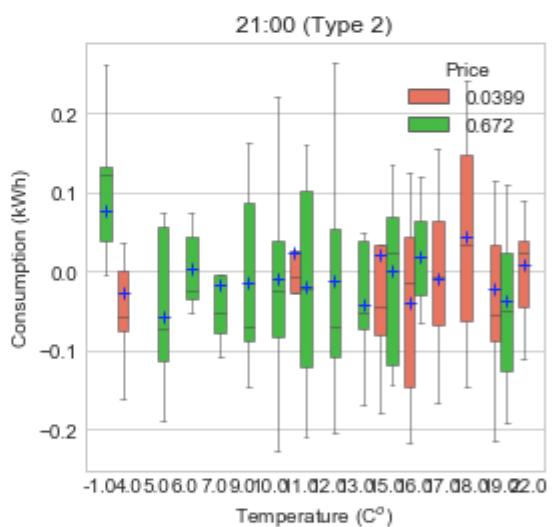
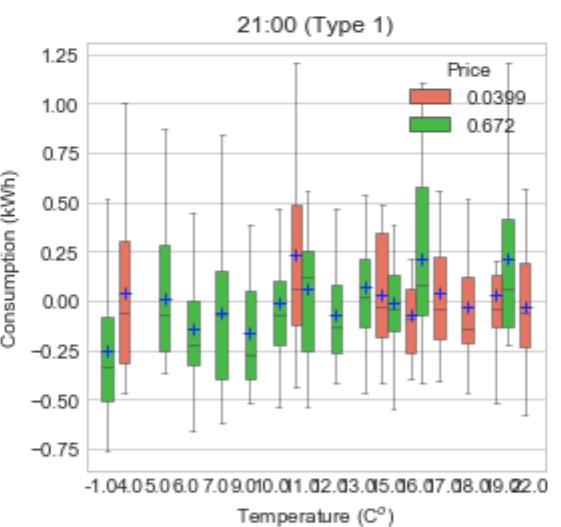
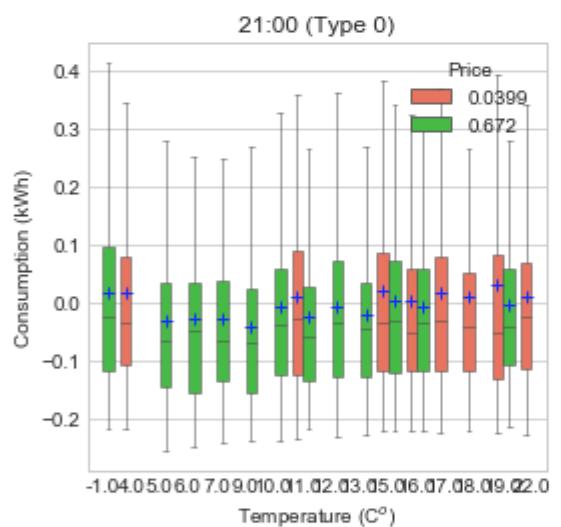
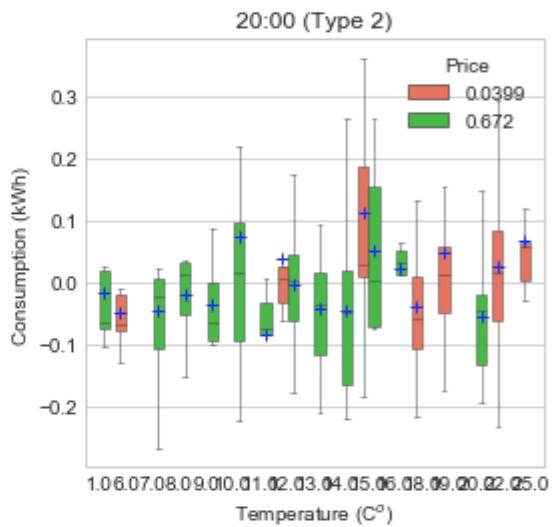
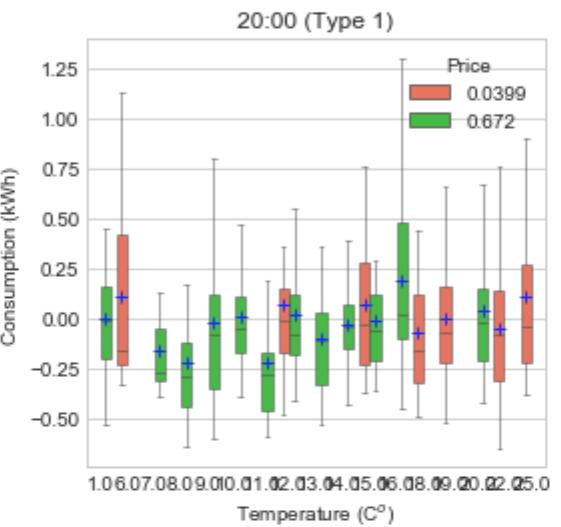
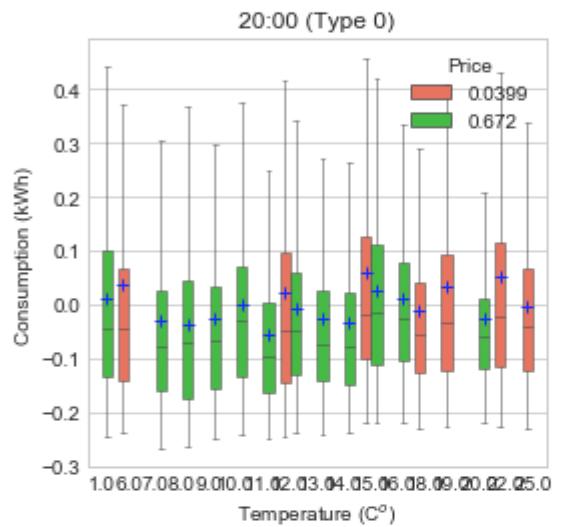
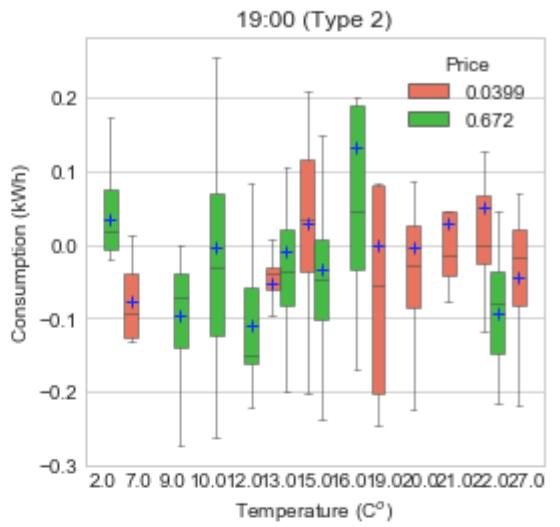
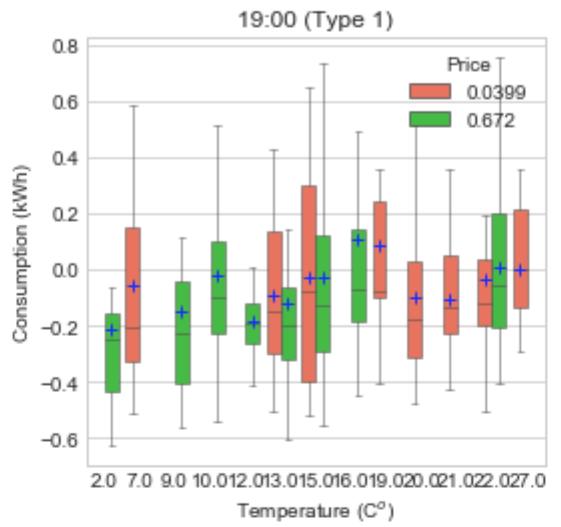
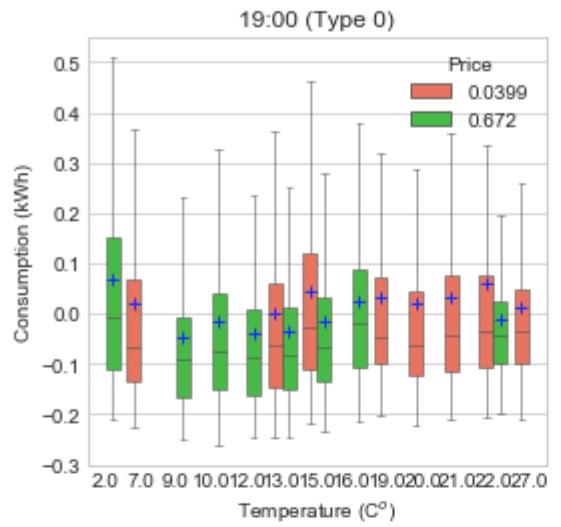
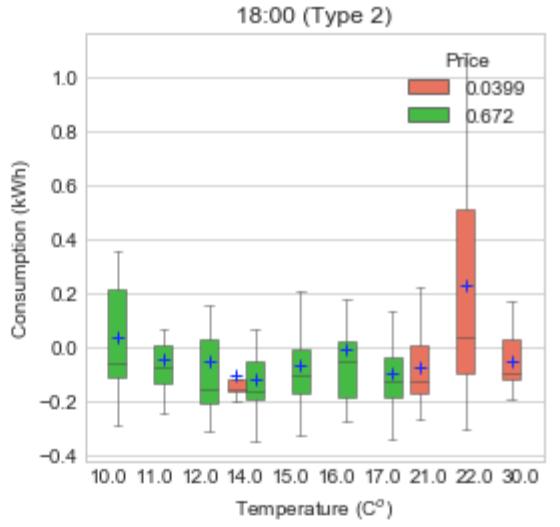
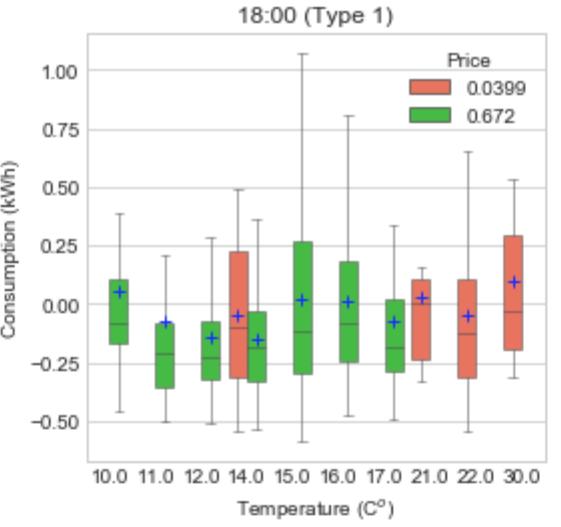
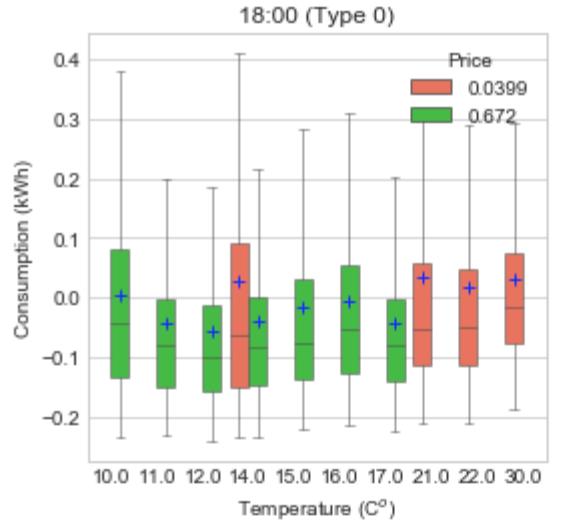
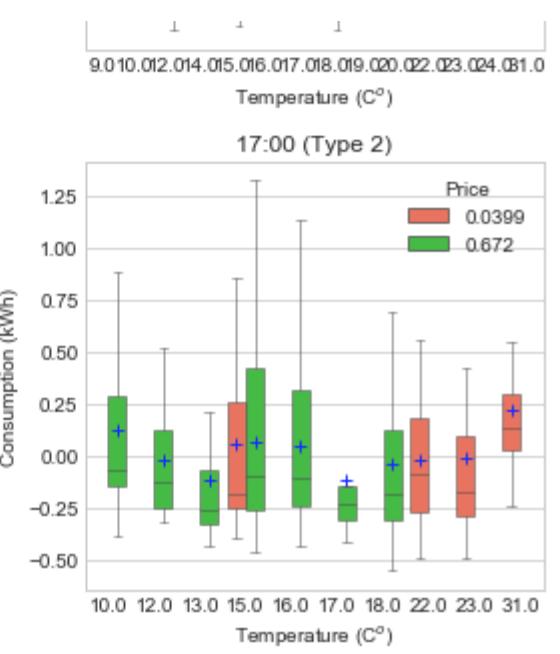
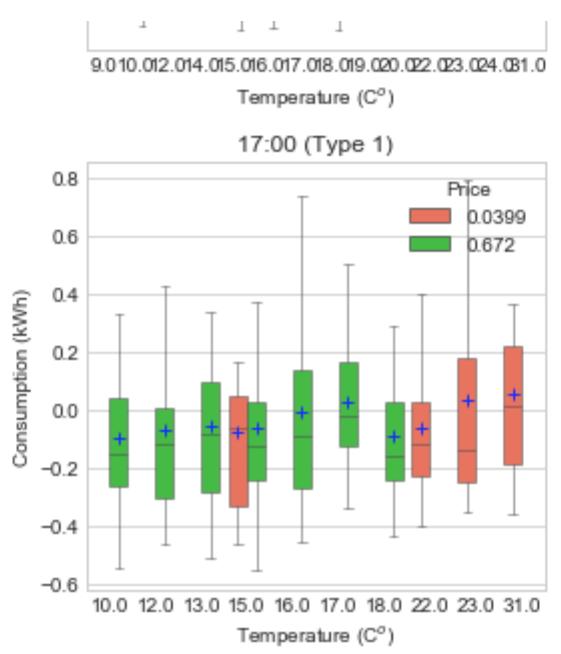
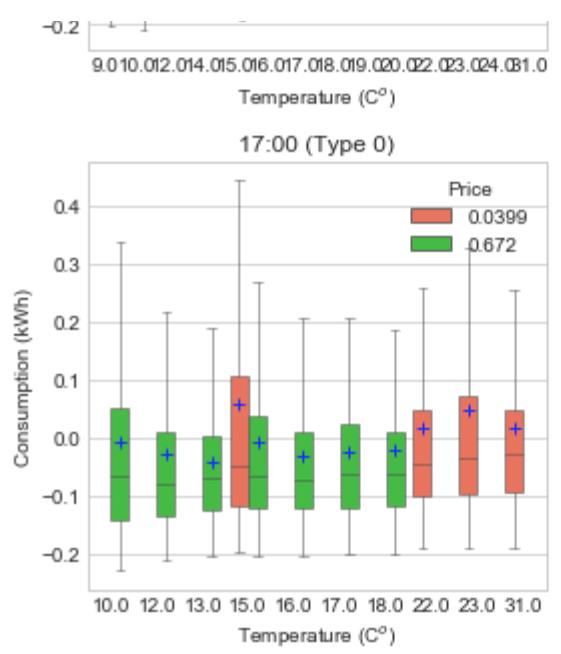


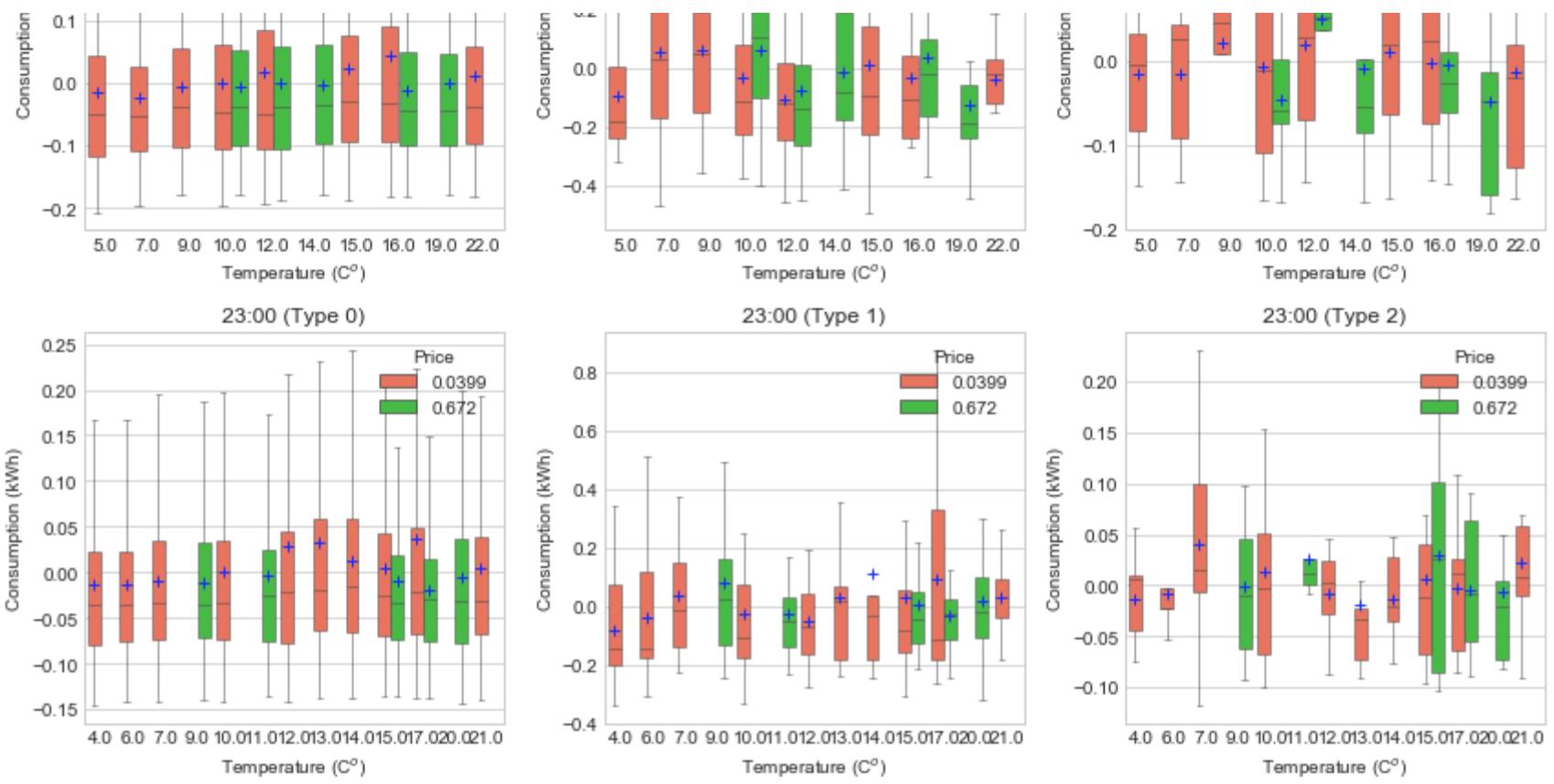
```
In [80]: # price comparision
# hourly price responsiveness over temperatures and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,90))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
for g in range(3): # three types
    for i in range(24):
        ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(24, 3, 3* i + (g + 1)))
        df_hour = df_all_res_long[(df_all_res_long['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_all_res_long['Household type'] == g)]
        # min_consumption = df_hour[ 'Consumption'].min()
        # max_consumption = df_hour[ 'Consumption'].max()
        if df_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
            sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
            if i < 9:
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('0' + str(i) + ':00' + ' (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
            else:
                ax_Ntou[-1].set_title(str(i) + ':00' + ' (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^{\circ}$)')
            ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
            l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
            l.set_title('Price')
            for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
                artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
                # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
                # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
                for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                    line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                    line.set_linewidth(0.5)
            ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
plt.tight_layout()
```





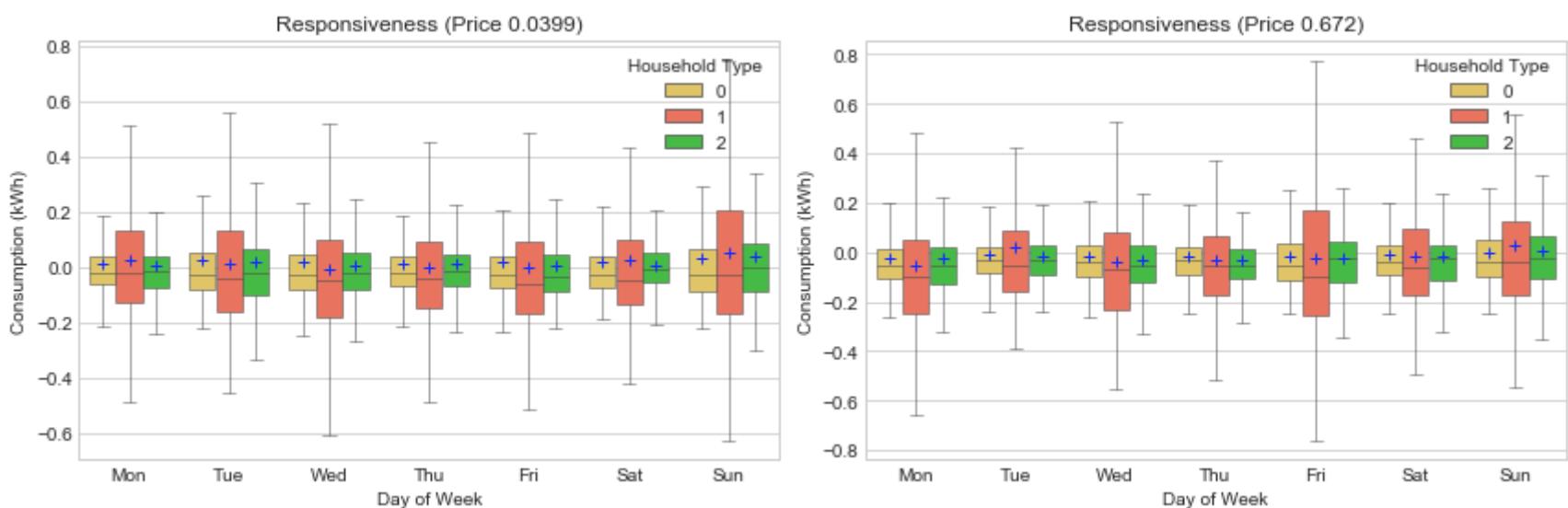




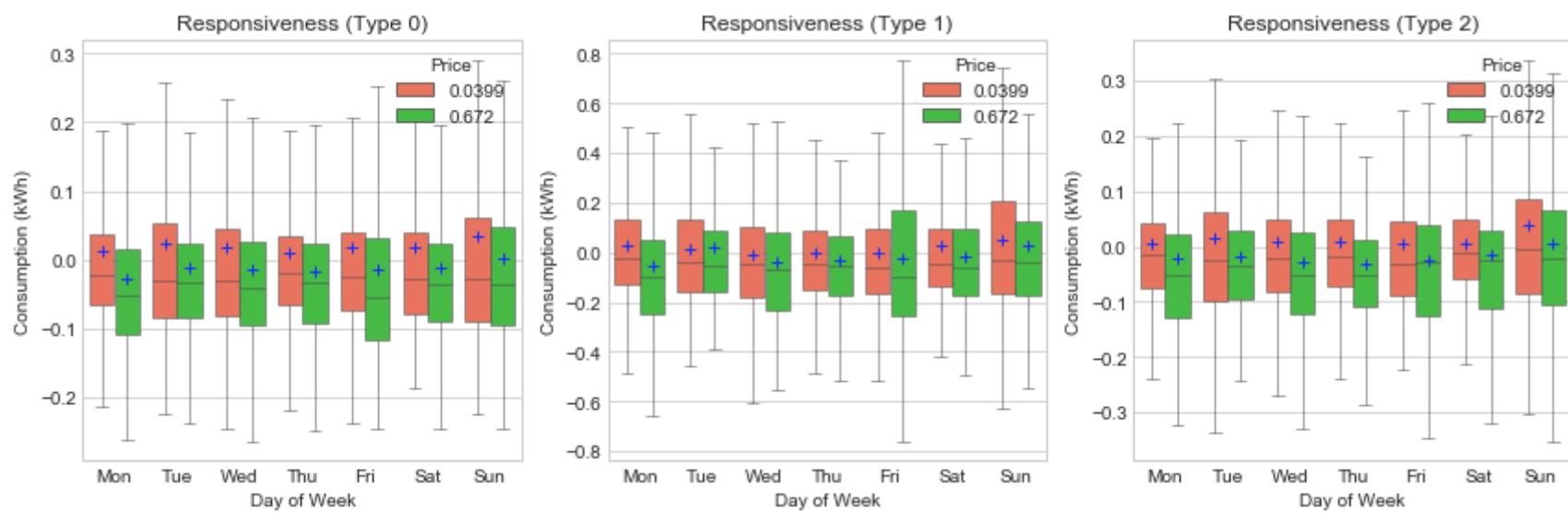


#### e) Day of week: prices

```
In [83]: # price responsiveness under different temperatures over days of week and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,4))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thu', 'Fri', 'Sat', 'Sun']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
for p in range(2): # two price levels
    ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(1, 2, (p + 1)))
    df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Price'] == prices[p]]
    if df_day.shape[0] >= 1:
        sns.boxplot(x="Day of week", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_day, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Responsiveness' + ' (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Day of Week')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_xticklabels(weeks)
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
        l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
        l.set_title('Household Type')
        for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
            artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
        # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
        # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
        for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
            line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
            line.set_linewidth(0.5)
    ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
plt.tight_layout()
```



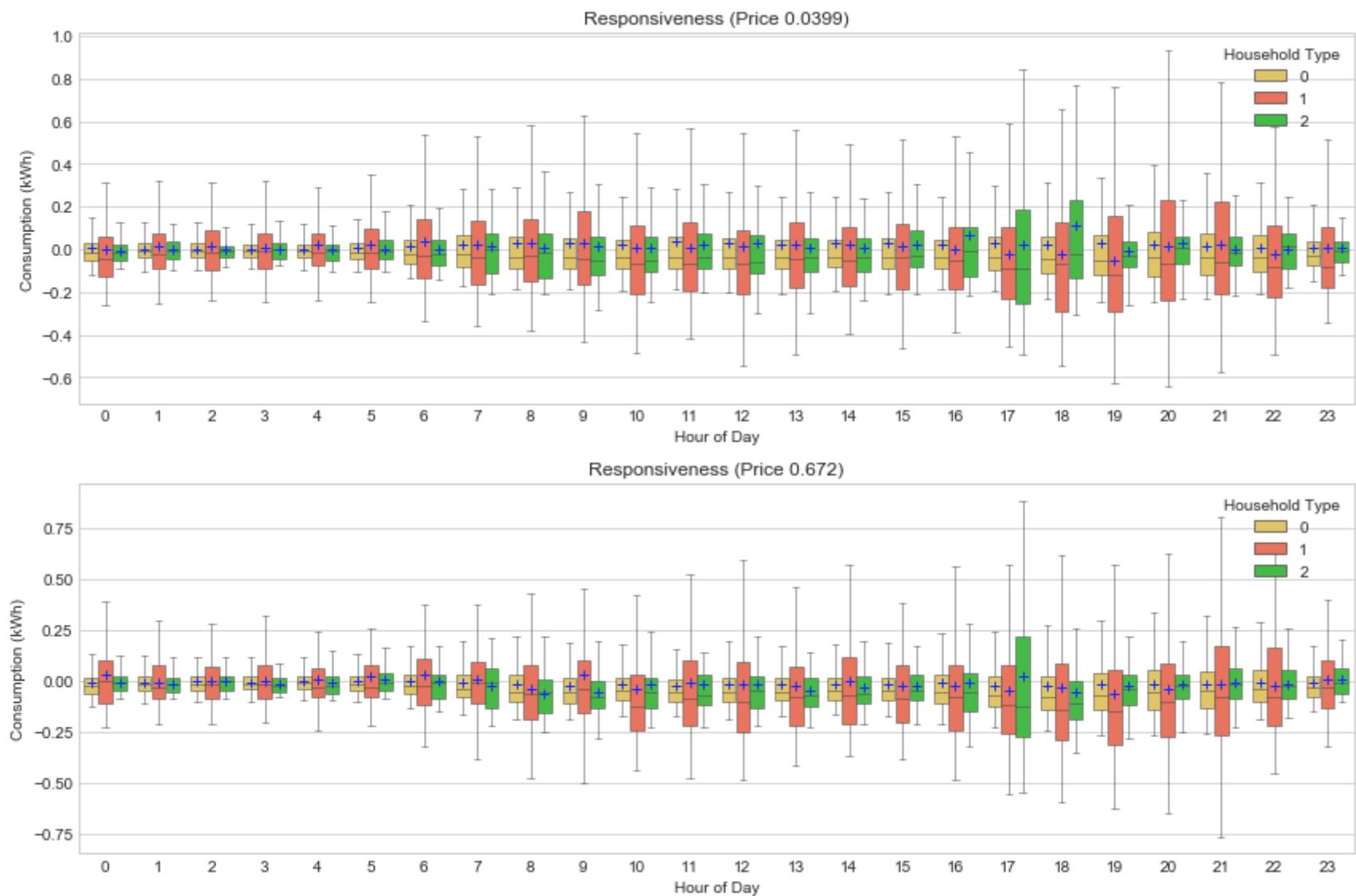
```
In [84]: # price comparison
# price responsiveness under different tempertures over days of week and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,4))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
weeks = ['Mon', 'Tue', 'Wed', 'Thu', 'Fri', 'Sat', 'Sun']
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
for g in range(3): # three types
    ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(1, 3, (g + 1)))
    df_day = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Household type'] == g]
    if df_day.shape[0] >= 1:
        sns.boxplot(x="Day of week", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_day, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Responsiveness' + ' (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Day of Week')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_xticklabels(weeks)
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
        l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
        l.set_title('Price')
        for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
            artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
            # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
            # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
            for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
                line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
                line.set_linewidth(0.5)
        ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
plt.tight_layout()
```



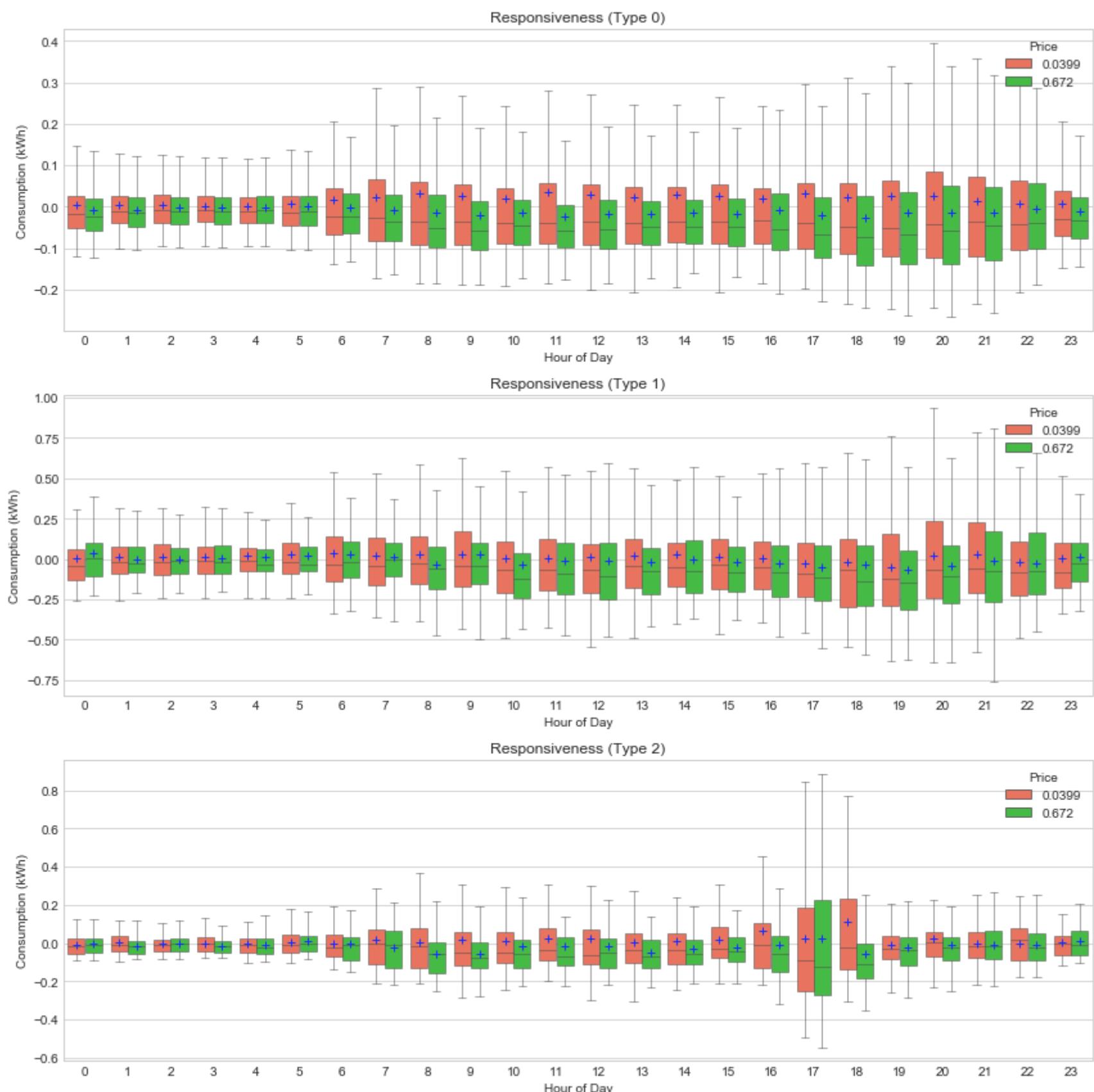
Average consumption kinda increases along days of weeks (from Monday to Sunday)

f) Hour of day: prices

```
In [85]: # price responsiveness under different tempertures over days of week and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,8))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
for p in range(2): # two price levels
    ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(2, 1, (p + 1)))
    df_hour = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Price'] == prices[p]]
    if df_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
        sns.boxplot(x="Hour of day", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['xkcd:maize','tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "facecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Responsiveness' + ' (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Hour of Day')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
        l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
    #     ax_Ntou[-1].yaxis.grid(True)
    #     ax_Ntou[-1].xaxis.grid(True)
    l.set_title('Household Type')
    for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
        artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
    ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
plt.tight_layout()
```



```
In [86]: # price comparison
# price responsiveness under different tempertures over days of week and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,12))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
for g in range(3): # three types
    ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(3, 1, (g + 1)))
    df_hour = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Household type'] == g]
    if df_hour.shape[0] >= 1:
        sns.boxplot(x="Hour of day", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_hour, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato','limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Responsiveness' + ' (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Hour of Day')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
        l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
    #     ax_Ntou[-1].yaxis.grid(True)
    #     ax_Ntou[-1].xaxis.grid(True)
    l.set_title('Price')
    for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
        artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
    ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
plt.tight_layout()
```



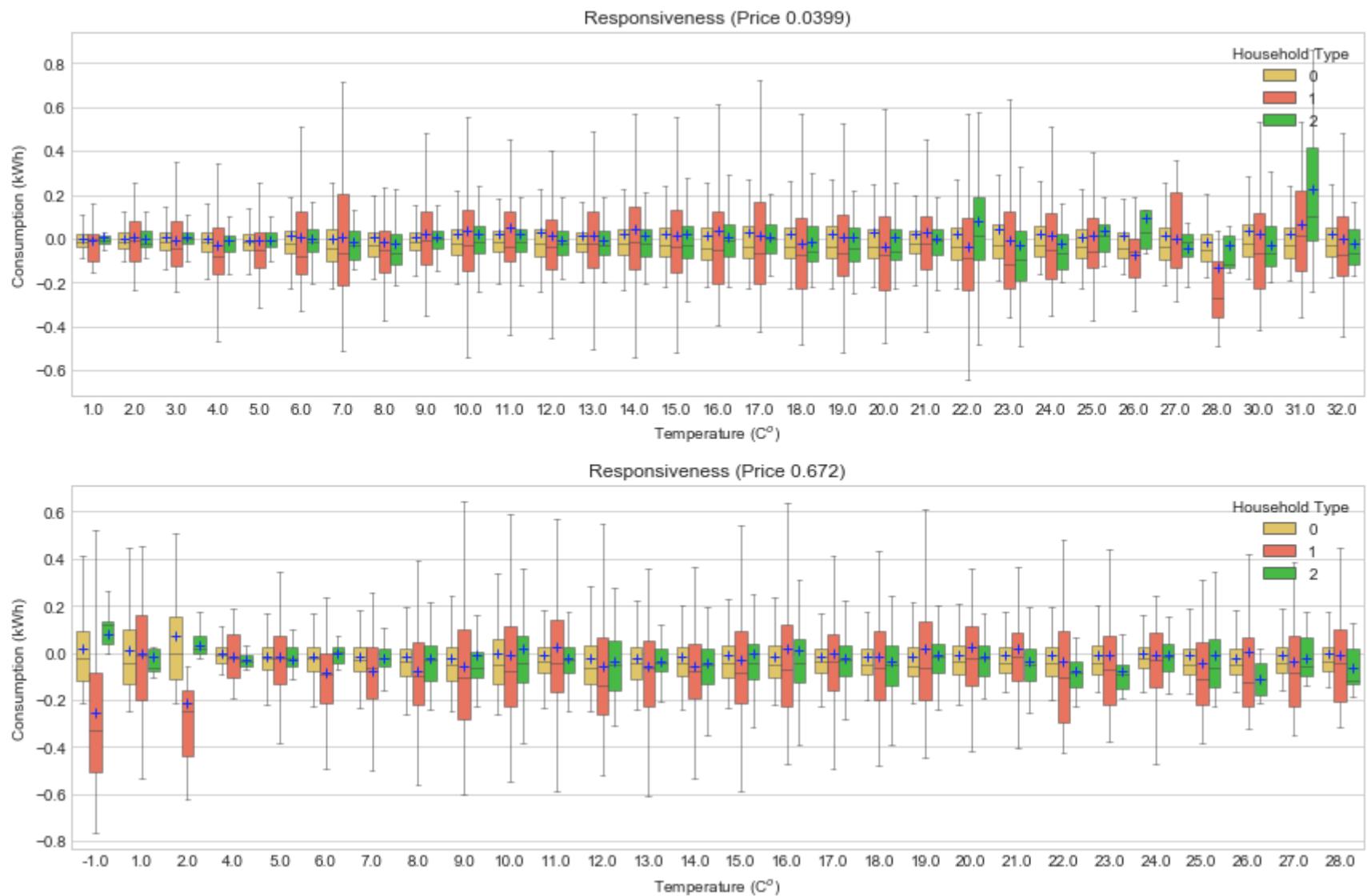
In a day, for low price, the max price responsiveness happens around 5pm - 8pm; for high price the max responsiveness happens around 1pm and 5pm or 9pm.

Midnight doesn't have too much responsiveness potential. Also high price has more impact on the median behavior for all household groups.

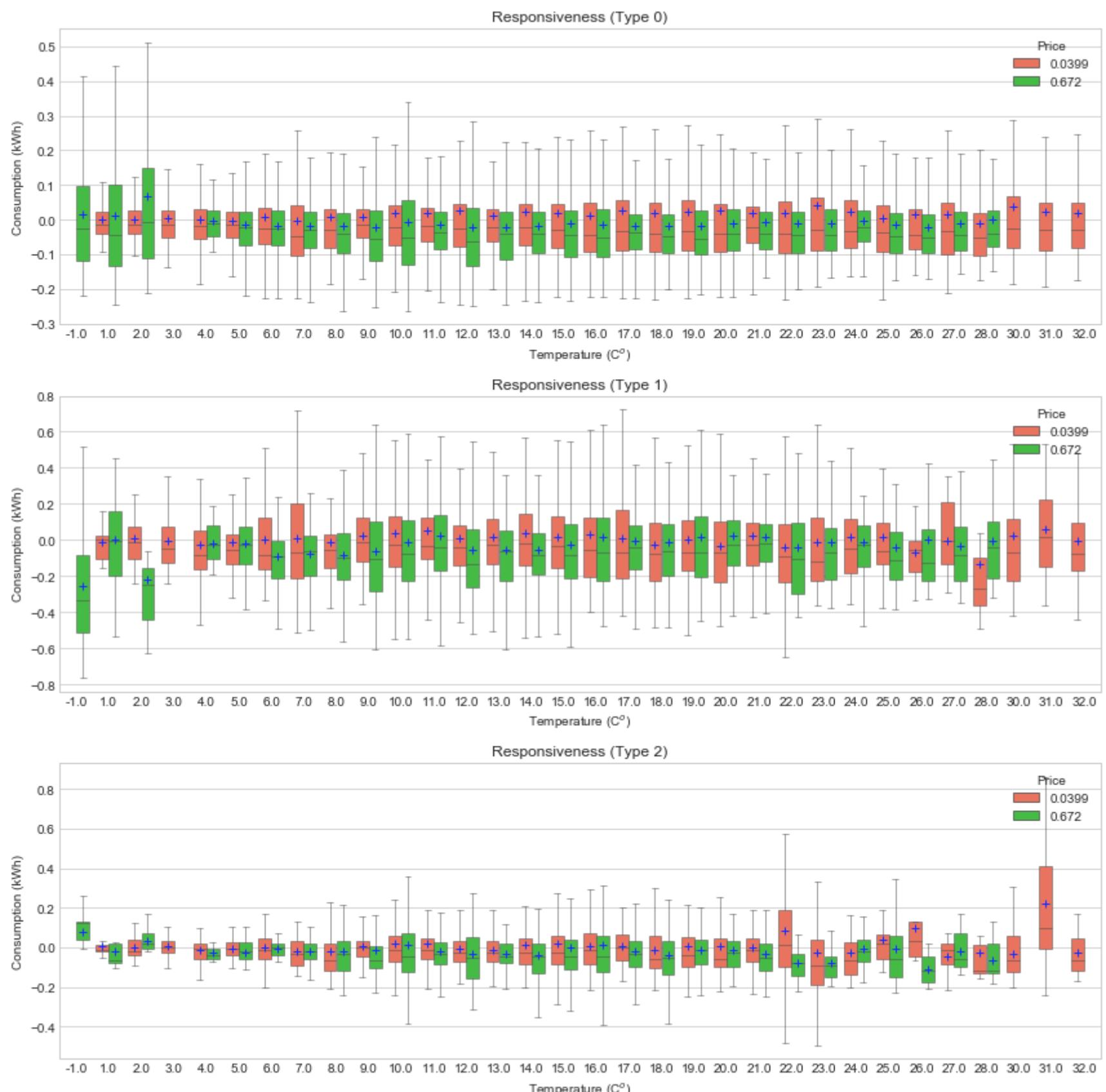
Type 0 is ideal candidate for DR, type1 and 2 could be if design appropriately.

g) Temperature: prices

```
In [87]: # price responsiveness under different temperatures over days of week and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,8))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
for p in range(2): # two price levels
    ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(2, 1, (p + 1)))
    df_temp = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Price'] == prices[p]]
    if df_temp.shape[0] >= 1:
        sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Household type", data=df_temp, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['xkcd:maize', 'tomato', 'limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Responsiveness' + ' (Price ' + str(prices[p]) + ')')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C°)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
    #    ax_Ntou[-1].set(ylim = (-1.6, 1.6))
    #    ax_Ntou[-1].yaxis.grid(True)
    #    ax_Ntou[-1].xaxis.grid(True)
    l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
    l.set_title('Household Type')
    for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
        artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
    ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Household Type')
plt.tight_layout()
```



```
In [88]: # price comparison
# price responsiveness under different tempertures over days of week and prices
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,12))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
prices = [0.0399, 0.6720]
sns.set_style("whitegrid")
for g in range(3): # three types
    ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(3, 1, (g + 1)))
    df_temp = df_all_res_long[df_all_res_long['Household type'] == g]
    if df_temp.shape[0] >= 1:
        sns.boxplot(x="TempC", y="Consumption", hue="Price", data=df_temp, ax=ax_Ntou[-1], palette=['tomato', 'limegreen'], showfliers = False, showmeans=True, meanprops={"marker": "+", "markerfacecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue", "markeredgecolor": "xkcd:vivid blue"})
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Responsiveness' + ' (Type ' + str(g) + ')')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel(r'Temperature (C$^o$)')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Consumption (kWh)')
    #     ax_Ntou[-1].set(ylim = (-1.6, 1.6))
    #     ax_Ntou[-1].yaxis.grid(True)
    #     ax_Ntou[-1].xaxis.grid(True)
    l = ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
    l.set_title('Price')
    for i,artist in enumerate(ax_Ntou[-1].artists):
        artist.set_linewidth(0.5)
    # Each box has 6 associated Line2D objects (to make the whiskers, fliers, etc.)
    # Loop over them here, and use the same colour as above
    for j in range(i*6,i*6+6):
        line = ax_Ntou[-1].lines[j]
        line.set_linewidth(0.5)
ax_Ntou[-1].legend(loc = 'upper right').set_title('Price')
plt.tight_layout()
```



Compare to other temperatures, -1 & 2 celcius degrees for type 1 and 31 celcius degree for type 2 have some obvious impact, so when design DR program the temperature impact should be considered.

## Additional info

Consumption variance of different type of households over 24 hours (Warm Season).

```
In [60]: # type 0 event time consumption prediction
pred_result = []
for i in range(df_type0.shape[0]):
    pred_result.append(predict(df_regression_0, df_type0['Day of week'].iloc[i], df_type0['Hour of day'].iloc[i], df_type0['TempC'].iloc[i]))
df_type0['Predicted consumption'] = pred_result
# price responsiveness elementwise
df_type0_con = df_type0.copy() # store the consumption not the response, just for this additional test
# df_type0_con.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[0] + 1] = df_type0.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[0] + 1].sub(df_type0['Predicted consumption'], axis = 0)

# type 1 event time consumption prediction
pred_result = []
for i in range(df_type1.shape[0]):
    pred_result.append(predict(df_regression_1, df_type1['Day of week'].iloc[i], df_type1['Hour of day'].iloc[i], df_type1['TempC'].iloc[i]))
df_type1['Predicted consumption'] = pred_result

# price responsiveness elementwise
df_type1_con = df_type1.copy()
# df_type1_con.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[1] + 1] = df_type1.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[1] + 1].sub(df_type1['Predicted consumption'], axis = 0)

# type 2 event time consumption prediction
pred_result = []
for i in range(df_type2.shape[0]):
    pred_result.append(predict(df_regression_2, df_type2['Day of week'].iloc[i], df_type2['Hour of day'].iloc[i], df_type2['TempC'].iloc[i]))
df_type2['Predicted consumption'] = pred_result

# price responsiveness elementwise
df_type2_con = df_type2.copy()
# df_type2_con.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[2] + 1] = df_type2.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[2] + 1].sub(df_type2['Predicted consumption'], axis = 0)
```

```
In [61]: df_type0
```

Out[61]:

	GMT	D0000	D0001	D0005	D0007	D0010	D0012	D0013	D0016	D0018	...	D1023	D1024	TempC	TempF	Price	Eve
0	2013-04-05 19:00:00	0.462	0.270	0.555	0.408	0.000	0.396	0.953	0.425	0.045	...	0.215	0.461	2.333333	36.333333	0.6720	H3
1	2013-04-05 20:00:00	0.399	0.306	0.525	0.260	0.000	0.190	0.354	0.435	0.040	...	0.199	0.214	0.666667	33.666667	0.6720	H3
2	2013-04-05 21:00:00	0.366	0.256	0.533	0.269	0.001	0.143	0.369	0.259	0.053	...	0.136	0.179	-1.000000	31.000000	0.6720	H3
3	2013-04-08 10:00:00	0.587	0.228	0.439	0.441	0.000	0.305	0.143	0.071	0.099	...	0.098	0.120	8.000000	46.333333	0.6720	H3
4	2013-04-08 11:00:00	0.384	0.138	0.447	2.823	0.000	0.151	0.254	0.071	0.091	...	0.040	0.095	9.000000	47.666667	0.6720	H3
5	2013-04-08 12:00:00	0.369	0.163	0.201	0.302	0.001	0.870	0.131	0.071	0.059	...	0.047	0.085	10.000000	49.000000	0.6720	H3
6	2013-04-11 01:00:00	0.097	0.072	0.147	0.170	0.001	0.139	0.089	0.074	0.052	...	0.116	0.138	4.333333	39.333333	0.6720	H3
7	2013-04-11 02:00:00	0.111	0.119	0.138	0.146	0.000	0.135	0.093	0.072	0.083	...	0.048	0.107	4.666667	39.666667	0.6720	H3
8	2013-04-11 03:00:00	0.113	0.061	0.150	0.168	0.000	0.111	0.104	0.072	0.046	...	0.027	0.101	5.000000	40.000000	0.6720	H3
9	2013-04-13 16:00:00	0.346	0.042	0.447	0.276	0.000	0.466	0.250	0.077	0.038	...	0.017	0.134	9.333333	48.666667	0.6720	H6
10	2013-04-13 17:00:00	0.488	0.123	0.496	0.281	0.001	0.390	0.336	0.069	0.078	...	0.028	0.135	9.666667	49.333333	0.6720	H6
11	2013-04-13 18:00:00	0.613	0.229	0.528	0.561	0.000	0.587	0.257	0.238	0.050	...	0.049	0.192	10.000000	50.000000	0.6720	H6
12	2013-04-13 19:00:00	1.085	0.109	0.418	0.308	0.000	0.476	0.259	0.464	0.051	...	0.016	0.189	10.000000	50.000000	0.6720	H6
13	2013-04-13 20:00:00	1.885	0.087	0.421	0.303	0.000	0.475	0.309	0.164	0.076	...	0.046	0.268	10.000000	50.000000	0.6720	H6
14	2013-04-13 21:00:00	0.449	0.116	0.375	0.250	0.001	0.386	0.255	0.358	0.088	...	0.118	0.186	10.000000	50.000000	0.6720	H6
15	2013-04-16 04:00:00	0.135	0.115	0.157	0.254	0.000	0.116	0.108	0.093	0.082	...	0.056	0.074	8.333333	47.000000	0.0399	L6
16	2013-04-16 05:00:00	1.072	0.066	0.192	0.192	0.001	0.146	0.112	0.095	0.052	...	0.017	0.083	8.666667	47.000000	0.0399	L6
17	2013-04-16 06:00:00	0.301	0.113	0.168	0.164	0.000	0.156	0.207	0.451	0.080	...	0.050	0.054	9.000000	47.000000	0.0399	L6
18	2013-04-16 07:00:00	1.223	0.247	0.327	0.276	0.000	0.303	1.137	0.197	0.134	...	0.025	0.097	10.000000	49.000000	0.0399	L6
19	2013-04-16 08:00:00	1.037	0.094	0.218	0.274	0.001	0.340	0.700	0.069	0.446	...	0.028	0.050	11.000000	51.000000	0.0399	L6

	GMT	D0000	D0001	D0005	D0007	D0010	D0012	D0013	D0016	D0018	...	D1023	D1024	TempC	TempF	Price	Eve
20	2013-04-16 09:00:00	0.750	0.084	0.253	0.385	0.000	0.254	1.067	0.068	0.207	...	0.124	0.083	12.000000	53.000000	0.0399	L6
21	2013-04-21 10:00:00	0.401	0.397	1.015	0.367	0.031	0.206	0.768	0.089	0.907	...	0.030	0.080	11.666667	53.333333	0.0399	L3
22	2013-04-21 11:00:00	1.910	0.076	0.408	0.434	0.017	0.180	1.252	0.072	0.954	...	0.102	0.070	13.333333	55.666667	0.0399	L3
23	2013-04-21 12:00:00	0.859	0.111	0.393	0.795	0.026	0.145	1.150	0.084	0.065	...	0.123	0.222	15.000000	58.000000	0.0399	L3
24	2013-04-23 04:00:00	0.133	0.116	0.169	0.328	0.030	0.092	0.099	0.070	0.047	...	0.039	0.088	9.000000	48.000000	0.0399	CM
25	2013-04-23 05:00:00	0.095	0.105	0.231	0.308	0.017	0.126	0.089	0.297	0.071	...	0.019	0.046	9.000000	48.000000	0.0399	CM
26	2013-04-23 06:00:00	0.154	0.085	0.304	0.270	0.031	0.185	0.256	0.161	0.052	...	0.063	0.083	9.000000	48.000000	0.0399	CM
27	2013-04-23 07:00:00	0.209	0.104	0.262	0.432	0.088	0.148	0.098	0.074	0.340	...	0.019	0.192	11.000000	51.333333	0.0399	CM
28	2013-04-23 08:00:00	0.325	0.253	0.250	1.073	0.114	0.972	0.103	0.086	0.710	...	0.032	0.064	13.000000	54.666667	0.0399	CM
29	2013-04-23 09:00:00	0.242	0.346	0.373	0.301	0.118	0.872	0.098	0.071	0.329	...	0.073	0.070	15.000000	58.000000	0.0399	CM
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
471	2013-10-20 04:00:00	0.328	0.087	0.130	0.210	0.043	0.111	0.109	0.071	0.065	...	0.061	0.057	15.000000	60.000000	0.0399	CM
472	2013-10-20 05:00:00	0.089	0.056	0.162	0.342	0.037	0.134	0.138	0.078	0.075	...	0.021	0.049	15.000000	60.000000	0.0399	CM
473	2013-10-20 06:00:00	0.084	0.130	0.183	0.333	0.039	0.181	0.132	0.078	0.055	...	0.037	0.070	15.000000	60.000000	0.0399	CM
474	2013-10-20 07:00:00	0.085	0.146	0.303	0.344	0.049	0.318	0.110	0.209	0.477	...	0.029	0.061	15.000000	60.000000	0.0399	CM
475	2013-10-20 08:00:00	0.085	0.125	0.334	0.319	0.037	1.410	0.105	0.304	0.655	...	0.030	0.062	15.000000	60.000000	0.0399	CM
476	2013-10-20 09:00:00	0.104	0.344	0.214	0.257	0.122	0.233	0.572	0.093	1.090	...	0.038	0.125	15.000000	60.000000	0.0399	CM
477	2013-10-20 10:00:00	0.482	0.097	0.229	0.335	0.053	0.703	0.165	0.079	0.107	...	0.068	0.080	15.000000	60.000000	0.0399	CM
478	2013-10-20 11:00:00	0.360	0.175	0.325	0.280	0.028	0.324	0.451	0.072	0.199	...	0.120	0.041	15.000000	60.000000	0.0399	CM
479	2013-10-20 12:00:00	0.329	0.092	0.472	0.371	0.018	0.206	0.670	0.084	0.744	...	0.024	0.070	15.000000	60.000000	0.0399	CM
480	2013-10-20 13:00:00	0.317	0.084	0.571	0.263	0.020	0.189	0.238	0.067	0.944	...	0.057	0.456	15.000000	60.000000	0.0399	CM

	GMT	D0000	D0001	D0005	D0007	D0010	D0012	D0013	D0016	D0018	...	D1023	D1024	TempC	TempF	Price	Eve
481	2013-10-20 14:00:00	0.291	0.067	0.460	0.380	0.081	0.122	0.668	0.074	0.246	...	0.110	0.103	15.000000	60.000000	0.0399	CM
482	2013-10-20 15:00:00	0.370	0.110	0.464	0.281	0.028	0.137	1.179	0.074	0.318	...	0.100	0.103	15.000000	60.000000	0.0399	CM
483	2013-10-20 16:00:00	0.504	0.128	0.496	0.279	0.018	0.118	0.457	0.073	0.117	...	0.048	0.207	15.000000	60.000000	0.6720	CM
484	2013-10-20 17:00:00	0.602	0.137	0.520	0.254	0.018	0.134	0.472	0.218	0.129	...	0.082	0.244	15.000000	60.000000	0.6720	CM
485	2013-10-20 18:00:00	0.372	0.134	0.550	0.451	0.032	0.171	0.324	0.386	0.415	...	0.067	0.115	15.000000	60.000000	0.6720	CM
486	2013-10-20 19:00:00	0.512	0.122	0.492	0.365	0.022	0.449	1.009	0.209	0.322	...	0.108	0.076	15.000000	60.000000	0.6720	CM
487	2013-10-20 20:00:00	0.382	0.066	0.562	0.280	0.020	0.415	0.606	0.182	0.419	...	0.083	0.085	15.000000	60.000000	0.6720	CM
488	2013-10-20 21:00:00	0.715	0.335	0.528	0.280	0.027	0.398	0.362	0.224	0.459	...	0.122	0.100	15.000000	60.000000	0.6720	CM
489	2013-10-20 22:00:00	0.293	0.400	0.481	0.388	0.027	0.431	0.164	0.198	0.401	...	0.109	0.357	15.000000	59.666667	0.0399	CM
490	2013-10-20 23:00:00	0.255	0.317	0.508	0.295	0.018	0.188	0.110	0.120	0.109	...	0.110	0.068	15.000000	59.333333	0.0399	CM
491	2013-10-21 00:00:00	0.162	0.070	0.408	0.271	0.019	0.152	0.110	0.073	0.133	...	0.079	0.071	15.000000	59.000000	0.0399	CM
492	2013-10-21 01:00:00	0.102	0.074	0.392	0.167	0.030	0.109	0.119	0.085	0.084	...	0.022	0.044	15.000000	59.000000	0.0399	CM
493	2013-10-21 02:00:00	0.074	0.085	0.301	0.143	0.023	0.137	0.112	0.070	0.047	...	0.056	0.073	15.000000	59.000000	0.0399	CM
494	2013-10-21 03:00:00	0.277	0.066	0.129	0.163	0.021	0.116	0.112	0.070	0.084	...	0.017	0.066	15.000000	59.000000	0.0399	CM
495	2013-10-31 02:00:00	0.092	0.086	0.146	0.143	0.018	0.115	0.104	0.076	0.059	...	0.017	0.096	13.000000	56.000000	0.6720	H3
496	2013-10-31 03:00:00	0.042	0.085	0.134	0.141	0.020	0.113	0.102	0.082	0.084	...	0.068	0.071	13.000000	56.000000	0.6720	H3
497	2013-10-31 04:00:00	0.074	0.072	0.167	0.141	0.020	0.152	0.105	0.069	0.044	...	0.019	0.078	13.000000	56.000000	0.6720	H3
498	2013-10-31 05:00:00	0.034	0.058	0.156	0.259	0.029	0.103	0.105	0.069	0.109	...	0.037	0.067	13.000000	56.000000	0.0399	L3
499	2013-10-31 06:00:00	0.087	0.143	0.134	0.308	0.024	0.139	0.106	0.247	0.054	...	0.039	0.084	13.000000	56.000000	0.0399	L3
500	2013-10-31 07:00:00	0.061	0.142	0.176	0.324	0.019	1.497	0.320	0.495	0.082	...	0.016	0.071	13.000000	56.000000	0.0399	L3

501 rows × 420 columns

```
In [62]: # select each user ID and form a seperate dataframe
# first change all the user ID to "Consumption"
new_col = ['GMT']
for i in range(0, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[0]):
    new_col.append('Consumption')
new_col = new_col + list(df_type0_con.columns)[-8:] # the new column names
df_type0_con.columns = new_col
df_all_con_long = pd.DataFrame()
for i in range(1, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[0] + 1):
    df_all_con_long = df_all_con_long.append(df_type0_con.iloc[:,[0,i,-8,-7,-6,-5,-4,-3,-2,-1]], ignore_index = True)

new_col = ['GMT']
for i in range(0, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[1]): # for renaming the second type
    new_col.append('Consumption')
new_col = new_col + list(df_type1_con.columns)[-8:] # the new column names
df_type1_con.columns = new_col
for i in range(1, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[1] + 1):
    df_all_con_long = df_all_con_long.append(df_type1_con.iloc[:,[0,i,-8,-7,-6,-5,-4,-3,-2,-1]], ignore_index = True)

new_col = ['GMT']
for i in range(0, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[2]): # for renaming the third type
    new_col.append('Consumption')
new_col = new_col + list(df_type2_con.columns)[-8:] # the new column names
df_type2_con.columns = new_col
for i in range(1, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[2] + 1):
    df_all_con_long = df_all_con_long.append(df_type2_con.iloc[:,[0,i,-8,-7,-6,-5,-4,-3,-2,-1]], ignore_index = True)

# for clearer visulization, round the temperatures
df_all_con_long['TempC'] = df_all_con_long.TempC.round(0)
df_all_con_long['TempF'] = df_all_con_long.TempF.round(0)
df_all_con_long # ready for the price responsiveness analysis
```

Out[62]:

	GMT	Consumption	TempC	TempF	Price	Event_tags	Day of week	Hour of day	Household type	Predicted consumption
0	2013-04-05 19:00:00	0.462	2.0	36.0	0.6720	H3	4	19	0	0.243337
1	2013-04-05 20:00:00	0.399	1.0	34.0	0.6720	H3	4	20	0	0.270188
2	2013-04-05 21:00:00	0.366	-1.0	31.0	0.6720	H3	4	21	0	0.237944
3	2013-04-08 10:00:00	0.587	8.0	46.0	0.6720	H3	0	10	0	0.202466
4	2013-04-08 11:00:00	0.384	9.0	48.0	0.6720	H3	0	11	0	0.203218
5	2013-04-08 12:00:00	0.369	10.0	49.0	0.6720	H3	0	12	0	0.217232
6	2013-04-11 01:00:00	0.097	4.0	39.0	0.6720	H3	3	1	0	0.109336
7	2013-04-11 02:00:00	0.111	5.0	40.0	0.6720	H3	3	2	0	0.104794
8	2013-04-11 03:00:00	0.113	5.0	40.0	0.6720	H3	3	3	0	0.103372
9	2013-04-13 16:00:00	0.346	9.0	49.0	0.6720	H6	5	16	0	0.238432
10	2013-04-13 17:00:00	0.488	10.0	49.0	0.6720	H6	5	17	0	0.264226
11	2013-04-13 18:00:00	0.613	10.0	50.0	0.6720	H6	5	18	0	0.269092
12	2013-04-13 19:00:00	1.085	10.0	50.0	0.6720	H6	5	19	0	0.289251
13	2013-04-13 20:00:00	1.885	10.0	50.0	0.6720	H6	5	20	0	0.278164
14	2013-04-13 21:00:00	0.449	10.0	50.0	0.6720	H6	5	21	0	0.251333
15	2013-04-16 04:00:00	0.135	8.0	47.0	0.0399	L6	1	4	0	0.110253
16	2013-04-16 05:00:00	1.072	9.0	47.0	0.0399	L6	1	5	0	0.123750
17	2013-04-16 06:00:00	0.301	9.0	47.0	0.0399	L6	1	6	0	0.165405
18	2013-04-16 07:00:00	1.223	10.0	49.0	0.0399	L6	1	7	0	0.192275
19	2013-04-16 08:00:00	1.037	11.0	51.0	0.0399	L6	1	8	0	0.194820
20	2013-04-16 09:00:00	0.750	12.0	53.0	0.0399	L6	1	9	0	0.190140
21	2013-04-21 10:00:00	0.401	12.0	53.0	0.0399	L3	6	10	0	0.216245
22	2013-04-21 11:00:00	1.910	13.0	56.0	0.0399	L3	6	11	0	0.218322
23	2013-04-21 12:00:00	0.859	15.0	58.0	0.0399	L3	6	12	0	0.232024
24	2013-04-23 04:00:00	0.133	9.0	48.0	0.0399	CM	1	4	0	0.110499
25	2013-04-23 05:00:00	0.095	9.0	48.0	0.0399	CM	1	5	0	0.123756
26	2013-04-23 06:00:00	0.154	9.0	48.0	0.0399	CM	1	6	0	0.165405
27	2013-04-23 07:00:00	0.209	11.0	51.0	0.0399	CM	1	7	0	0.191424
28	2013-04-23 08:00:00	0.325	13.0	55.0	0.0399	CM	1	8	0	0.192104

	GMT	Consumption	TempC	TempF	Price	Event_tags	Day of week	Hour of day	Household type	Predicted consumption
29	2013-04-23 09:00:00	0.242	15.0	58.0	0.0399	CM	1	9	0	0.186690
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
225420	2013-10-20 04:00:00	0.132	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	4	2	0.120845
225421	2013-10-20 05:00:00	0.096	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	5	2	0.130691
225422	2013-10-20 06:00:00	0.206	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	6	2	0.152508
225423	2013-10-20 07:00:00	0.234	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	7	2	0.241426
225424	2013-10-20 08:00:00	0.345	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	8	2	0.254882
225425	2013-10-20 09:00:00	0.231	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	9	2	0.259246
225426	2013-10-20 10:00:00	0.135	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	10	2	0.282440
225427	2013-10-20 11:00:00	0.127	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	11	2	0.329020
225428	2013-10-20 12:00:00	0.212	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	12	2	0.341375
225429	2013-10-20 13:00:00	0.148	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	13	2	0.274778
225430	2013-10-20 14:00:00	0.182	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	14	2	0.287356
225431	2013-10-20 15:00:00	0.265	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	15	2	0.342283
225432	2013-10-20 16:00:00	0.333	15.0	60.0	0.6720	CM	6	16	2	0.532782
225433	2013-10-20 17:00:00	0.237	15.0	60.0	0.6720	CM	6	17	2	0.375501
225434	2013-10-20 18:00:00	0.192	15.0	60.0	0.6720	CM	6	18	2	0.253967
225435	2013-10-20 19:00:00	0.154	15.0	60.0	0.6720	CM	6	19	2	0.259465
225436	2013-10-20 20:00:00	0.216	15.0	60.0	0.6720	CM	6	20	2	0.262970
225437	2013-10-20 21:00:00	0.203	15.0	60.0	0.6720	CM	6	21	2	0.264596
225438	2013-10-20 22:00:00	0.187	15.0	60.0	0.0399	CM	6	22	2	0.174913
225439	2013-10-20 23:00:00	0.177	15.0	59.0	0.0399	CM	6	23	2	0.124752
225440	2013-10-21 00:00:00	0.132	15.0	59.0	0.0399	CM	0	0	2	0.119303
225441	2013-10-21 01:00:00	0.098	15.0	59.0	0.0399	CM	0	1	2	0.115503
225442	2013-10-21 02:00:00	0.161	15.0	59.0	0.0399	CM	0	2	2	0.115871
225443	2013-10-21 03:00:00	0.130	15.0	59.0	0.0399	CM	0	3	2	0.117904
225444	2013-10-31 02:00:00	0.163	13.0	56.0	0.6720	H3	3	2	2	0.116686
225445	2013-10-31 03:00:00	0.090	13.0	56.0	0.6720	H3	3	3	2	0.115433
225446	2013-10-31 04:00:00	0.127	13.0	56.0	0.6720	H3	3	4	2	0.110176
225447	2013-10-31 05:00:00	0.141	13.0	56.0	0.0399	L3	3	5	2	0.128823

	GMT	Consumption	TempC	TempF	Price	Event_tags	Day of week	Hour of day	Household type	Predicted consumption
225448	2013-10-31 06:00:00	0.089	13.0	56.0	0.0399	L3	3	6	2	0.149063
225449	2013-10-31 07:00:00	0.182	13.0	56.0	0.0399	L3	3	7	2	0.257514

225450 rows × 10 columns

```
In [63]: # variance of type 0, 1, 2
var_type0_high = []
var_type1_high = []
var_type2_high = []
var_type0_low = []
var_type1_low = []
var_type2_low = []
for i in range(24):
    df_hour_con_long = df_all_con_long[(df_all_con_long['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_all_con_long['Household type'] == 0) & (df_all_con_long['Price'] == 0.6720)]
    var_type0_high.append(df_hour_con_long['Consumption'].std())
    df_hour_con_long = df_all_con_long[(df_all_con_long['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_all_con_long['Household type'] == 0) & (df_all_con_long['Price'] == 0.0399)]
    var_type0_low.append(df_hour_con_long['Consumption'].std())
for i in range(24):
    df_hour_con_long = df_all_con_long[(df_all_con_long['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_all_con_long['Household type'] == 1) & (df_all_con_long['Price'] == 0.6720)]
    var_type1_high.append(df_hour_con_long['Consumption'].std())
    df_hour_con_long = df_all_con_long[(df_all_con_long['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_all_con_long['Household type'] == 1) & (df_all_con_long['Price'] == 0.0399)]
    var_type1_low.append(df_hour_con_long['Consumption'].std())
for i in range(24):
    df_hour_con_long = df_all_con_long[(df_all_con_long['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_all_con_long['Household type'] == 2) & (df_all_con_long['Price'] == 0.6720)]
    var_type2_high.append(df_hour_con_long['Consumption'].std())
    df_hour_con_long = df_all_con_long[(df_all_con_long['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_all_con_long['Household type'] == 2) & (df_all_con_long['Price'] == 0.0399)]
    var_type2_low.append(df_hour_con_long['Consumption'].std())
```

Now we get the standard deviation of all type households in different pricing over 24 hours.

```
In [65]: # non-event data
# Type 0 household
# build a new dataframe with columns: GMT, user ids in the group
df_type0_nf = df_tou1h_nf_warm[['GMT']] + list(houseLableDf[houseLableDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[0]].House)
df_type0_nf = pd.merge(df_type0_nf, df_wealh_nf_warm, on = 'GMT') # add weather
df_type0_nf['Price'] = 0.1176
df_type0_nf['Day of week'] = pd.to_datetime(df_type0_nf.GMT).dt.dayofweek # add day of week
df_type0_nf['Hour of day'] = pd.to_datetime(df_type0_nf.GMT).dt.hour # add hour of day
df_type0_nf['Household type'] = 0

# Type 1 household
# build a new dataframe with columns: GMT, user ids in the group
df_type1_nf = df_tou1h_nf_warm[['GMT']] + list(houseLableDf[houseLableDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[1]].House)
df_type1_nf = pd.merge(df_type1_nf, df_wealh_nf_warm, on = 'GMT') # add weather
df_type1_nf['Price'] = 0.1176
df_type1_nf['Day of week'] = pd.to_datetime(df_type1_nf.GMT).dt.dayofweek # add day of week
df_type1_nf['Hour of day'] = pd.to_datetime(df_type1_nf.GMT).dt.hour # add hour of day
df_type1_nf['Household type'] = 1

# Type 2 household
# build a new dataframe with columns: GMT, user ids in the group
df_type2_nf = df_tou1h_nf_warm[['GMT']] + list(houseLableDf[houseLableDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[2]].House)
df_type2_nf = pd.merge(df_type2_nf, df_wealh_nf_warm, on = 'GMT') # add weather
df_type2_nf['Price'] = 0.1176
df_type2_nf['Day of week'] = pd.to_datetime(df_type2_nf.GMT).dt.dayofweek # add day of week
df_type2_nf['Hour of day'] = pd.to_datetime(df_type2_nf.GMT).dt.hour # add hour of day
df_type2_nf['Household type'] = 2
```

```
In [66]: # add dummy column to use code in the next cell
# type 0 event time consumption prediction
df_type0_nf['Predicted consumption'] = 0
# price responsiveness elementwise
df_type0_con_nf = df_type0_nf.copy() # store the consumption not the response, just for this additional test
# df_type0_con.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[0] + 1] = df_type0.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[0] + 1].sub(df_type0['Predicted consumption'], axis = 0)

# type 1 event time consumption prediction
df_type1_nf['Predicted consumption'] = 0
# price responsiveness elementwise
df_type1_con_nf = df_type1_nf.copy()
# df_type1_nf_con.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[1] + 1] = df_type1_nf.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[1] + 1].sub(df_type1_nf['Predicted consumption'], axis = 0)

# type 2 event time consumption prediction
df_type2_nf['Predicted consumption'] = 0
# price responsiveness elementwise
df_type2_con_nf = df_type2_nf.copy()
# df_type2_con.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[2] + 1] = df_type2.iloc[:,1:houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[2] + 1].sub(df_type2['Predicted consumption'], axis = 0)
```

```
In [67]: # select each user ID and form a seperate dataframe
# first change all the user ID to "Consumption"
new_col = ['GMT']
for i in range(0, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[0]):
    new_col.append('Consumption')
new_col = new_col + list(df_type0_con_nf.columns)[-7:] # the new column names
df_type0_con_nf.columns = new_col
df_all_con_long = pd.DataFrame()
for i in range(1, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[0] + 1):
    df_all_con_long = df_all_con_long.append(df_type0_con_nf.iloc[:,[0,i,-7,-6,-5,-4,-3,-2,-1]], ignore_index = True)

new_col = ['GMT']
for i in range(0, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[1]): # for renaming the second type
    new_col.append('Consumption')
new_col = new_col + list(df_type1_con_nf.columns)[-7:] # the new column names
df_type1_con_nf.columns = new_col
for i in range(1, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[1] + 1):
    df_all_con_long = df_all_con_long.append(df_type1_con_nf.iloc[:,[0,i,-7,-6,-5,-4,-3,-2,-1]], ignore_index = True)

new_col = ['GMT']
for i in range(0, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[2]): # for renaming the third type
    new_col.append('Consumption')
new_col = new_col + list(df_type2_con_nf.columns)[-7:] # the new column names
df_type2_con_nf.columns = new_col
for i in range(1, houseGroupDf.counts.iloc[2] + 1):
    df_all_con_long = df_all_con_long.append(df_type2_con_nf.iloc[:,[0,i,-7,-6,-5,-4,-3,-2,-1]], ignore_index = True)

# for clearer visulization, round the temperatures
df_all_con_long['TempC'] = df_all_con_long.TempC.round(0)
df_all_con_long['TempF'] = df_all_con_long.TempF.round(0)
df_all_con_long # ready for the price responsiveness analysis
```

Out[67]:

	GMT	Consumption	TempC	TempF	Price	Day of week	Hour of day	Household type	Predicted consumption
0	2013-04-01 00:00:00	0.110	-3.0	27.0	0.1176	0	0	0	0
1	2013-04-01 01:00:00	0.063	-3.0	27.0	0.1176	0	1	0	0
2	2013-04-01 02:00:00	0.115	-3.0	27.0	0.1176	0	2	0	0
3	2013-04-01 03:00:00	0.204	-3.0	27.0	0.1176	0	3	0	0
4	2013-04-01 04:00:00	0.124	-3.0	27.0	0.1176	0	4	0	0
5	2013-04-01 05:00:00	0.084	-2.0	28.0	0.1176	0	5	0	0
6	2013-04-01 06:00:00	0.062	-2.0	28.0	0.1176	0	6	0	0
7	2013-04-01 07:00:00	0.109	0.0	32.0	0.1176	0	7	0	0
8	2013-04-01 08:00:00	0.062	2.0	35.0	0.1176	0	8	0	0
9	2013-04-01 09:00:00	0.110	4.0	39.0	0.1176	0	9	0	0
10	2013-04-01 10:00:00	0.061	5.0	40.0	0.1176	0	10	0	0
11	2013-04-01 11:00:00	0.071	5.0	42.0	0.1176	0	11	0	0
12	2013-04-01 12:00:00	0.115	6.0	43.0	0.1176	0	12	0	0
13	2013-04-01 13:00:00	0.066	6.0	43.0	0.1176	0	13	0	0
14	2013-04-01 14:00:00	0.110	6.0	42.0	0.1176	0	14	0	0
15	2013-04-01 15:00:00	0.070	6.0	42.0	0.1176	0	15	0	0
16	2013-04-01 16:00:00	0.372	5.0	40.0	0.1176	0	16	0	0
17	2013-04-01 17:00:00	0.515	3.0	38.0	0.1176	0	17	0	0
18	2013-04-01 18:00:00	0.208	2.0	36.0	0.1176	0	18	0	0
19	2013-04-01 19:00:00	0.242	1.0	34.0	0.1176	0	19	0	0
20	2013-04-01 20:00:00	0.151	0.0	33.0	0.1176	0	20	0	0
21	2013-04-01 21:00:00	0.284	-1.0	31.0	0.1176	0	21	0	0
22	2013-04-01 22:00:00	0.081	-1.0	30.0	0.1176	0	22	0	0
23	2013-04-01 23:00:00	0.122	-2.0	30.0	0.1176	0	23	0	0
24	2013-04-02 00:00:00	0.062	-2.0	29.0	0.1176	1	0	0	0
25	2013-04-02 01:00:00	0.065	-2.0	29.0	0.1176	1	1	0	0
26	2013-04-02 02:00:00	0.121	-1.0	29.0	0.1176	1	2	0	0
27	2013-04-02 03:00:00	0.065	-1.0	29.0	0.1176	1	3	0	0
28	2013-04-02 04:00:00	0.301	-1.0	29.0	0.1176	1	4	0	0

	GMT	Consumption	TempC	TempF	Price	Day of week	Hour of day	Household type	Predicted consumption
29	2013-04-02 05:00:00	0.107	-2.0	28.0	0.1176	1	5	0	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1501170	2013-10-29 18:00:00	0.568	9.0	49.0	0.1176	1	18	2	0
1501171	2013-10-29 19:00:00	0.282	9.0	49.0	0.1176	1	19	2	0
1501172	2013-10-29 20:00:00	0.287	9.0	49.0	0.1176	1	20	2	0
1501173	2013-10-29 21:00:00	0.240	9.0	49.0	0.1176	1	21	2	0
1501174	2013-10-29 22:00:00	0.320	9.0	49.0	0.1176	1	22	2	0
1501175	2013-10-29 23:00:00	0.289	10.0	50.0	0.1176	1	23	2	0
1501176	2013-10-30 00:00:00	0.208	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	0	2	0
1501177	2013-10-30 01:00:00	0.176	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	1	2	0
1501178	2013-10-30 02:00:00	0.092	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	2	2	0
1501179	2013-10-30 03:00:00	0.103	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	3	2	0
1501180	2013-10-30 04:00:00	0.164	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	4	2	0
1501181	2013-10-30 05:00:00	0.087	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	5	2	0
1501182	2013-10-30 06:00:00	0.110	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	6	2	0
1501183	2013-10-30 07:00:00	0.273	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	7	2	0
1501184	2013-10-30 08:00:00	0.353	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	8	2	0
1501185	2013-10-30 09:00:00	0.226	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	9	2	0
1501186	2013-10-30 10:00:00	0.148	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	10	2	0
1501187	2013-10-30 11:00:00	0.099	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	11	2	0
1501188	2013-10-30 12:00:00	0.144	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	12	2	0
1501189	2013-10-30 13:00:00	0.128	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	13	2	0
1501190	2013-10-30 14:00:00	0.102	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	14	2	0
1501191	2013-10-30 15:00:00	0.179	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	15	2	0
1501192	2013-10-30 16:00:00	0.171	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	16	2	0
1501193	2013-10-30 17:00:00	1.060	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	17	2	0
1501194	2013-10-30 18:00:00	0.533	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	18	2	0
1501195	2013-10-30 19:00:00	0.243	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	19	2	0
1501196	2013-10-30 20:00:00	0.294	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	20	2	0
1501197	2013-10-30 21:00:00	0.279	10.0	50.0	0.1176	2	21	2	0

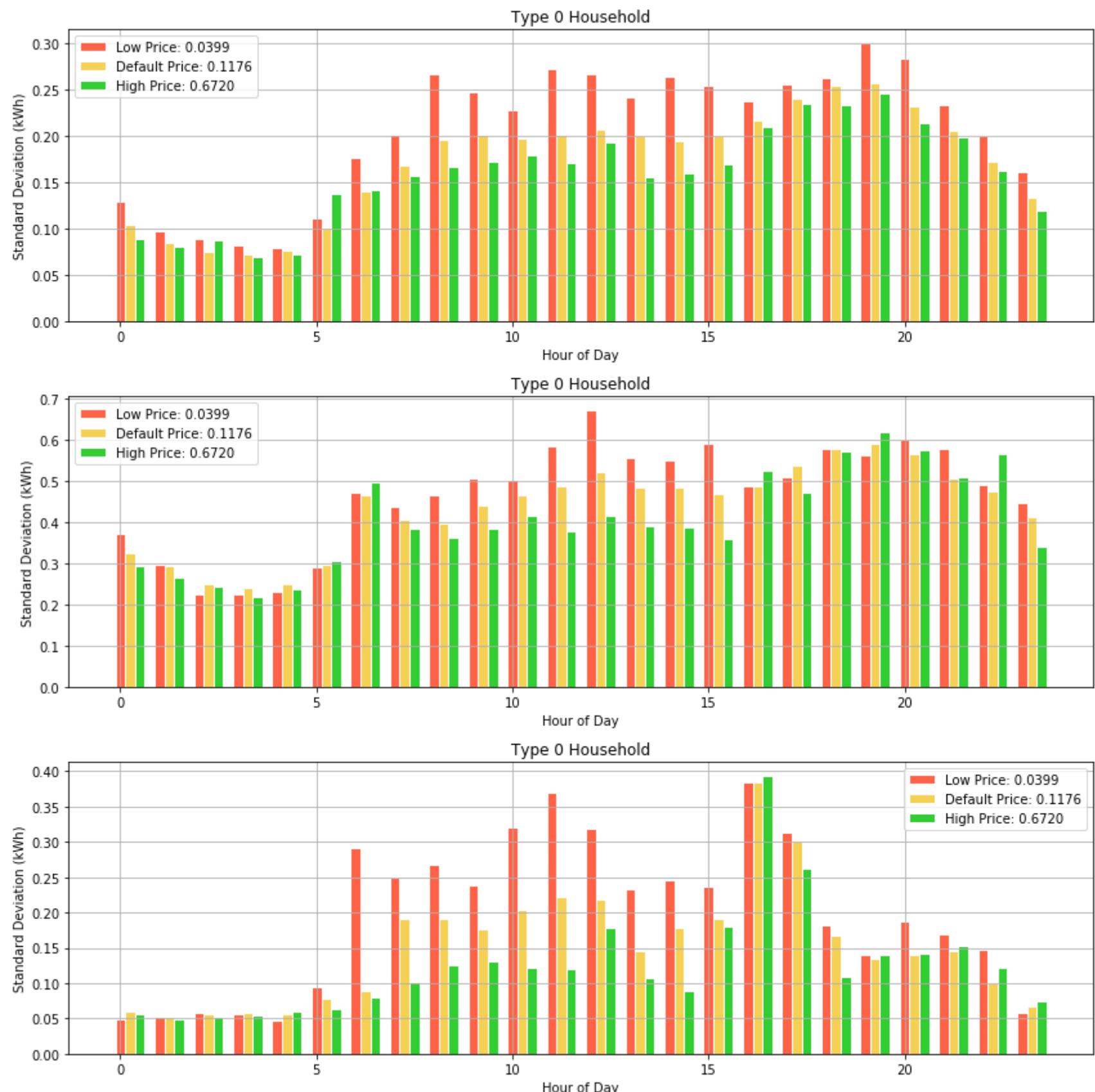
	GMT	Consumption	TempC	TempF	Price	Day of week	Hour of day	Household type	Predicted consumption
1501198	2013-10-30 22:00:00	0.257	11.0	52.0	0.1176	2	22	2	0
1501199	2013-10-30 23:00:00	0.355	12.0	54.0	0.1176	2	23	2	0

1501200 rows × 9 columns

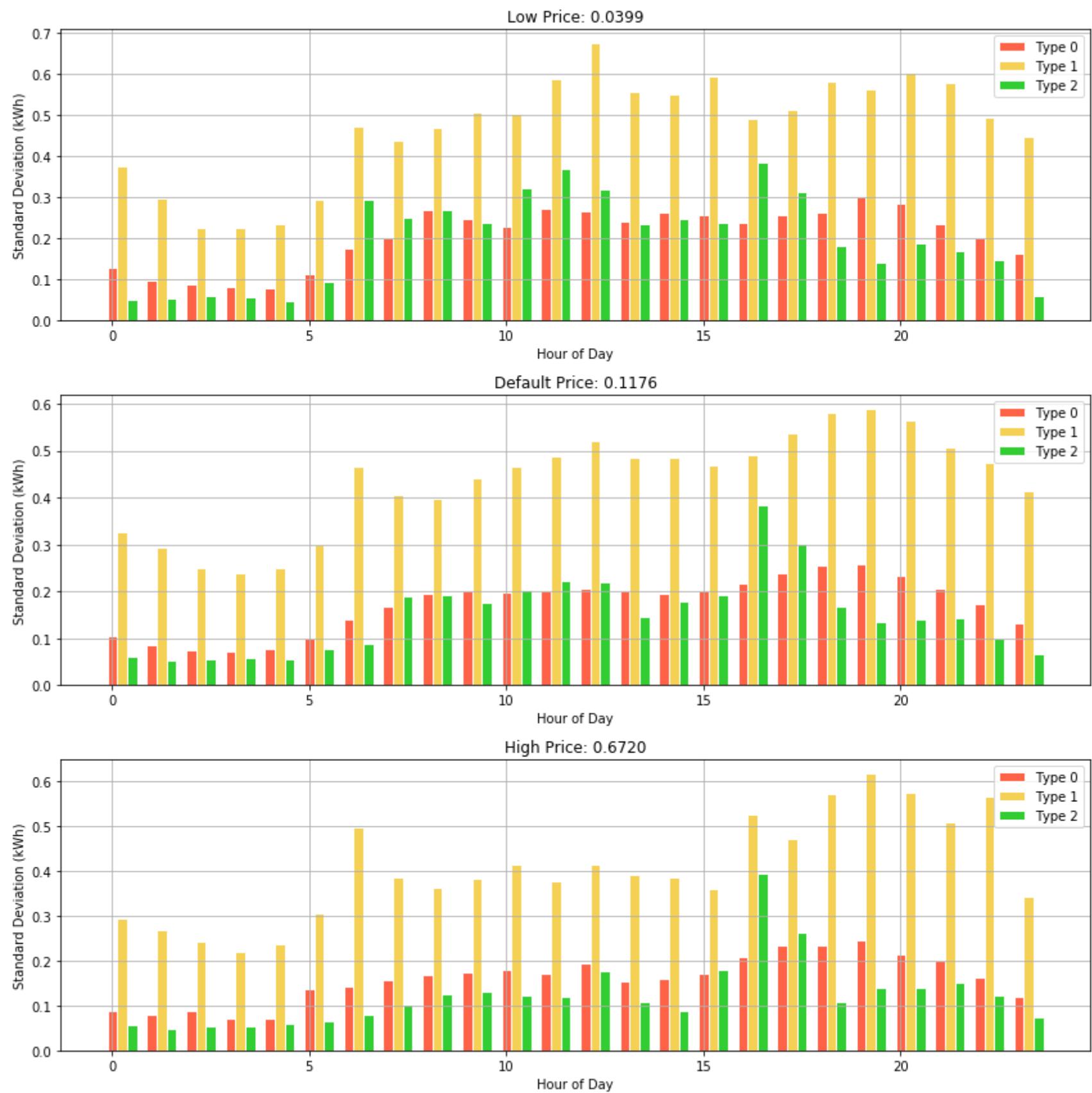
```
In [68]: # variance of type 0, 1, 2
var_type0_default = []
var_type1_default = []
var_type2_default = []
for i in range(24):
    df_hour_con_long = df_all_con_long[(df_all_con_long['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_all_con_long['Household type'] == 0) & (df_all_con_long['Price'] == 0.1176)]
    var_type0_default.append(df_hour_con_long['Consumption'].std())
for i in range(24):
    df_hour_con_long = df_all_con_long[(df_all_con_long['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_all_con_long['Household type'] == 1) & (df_all_con_long['Price'] == 0.1176)]
    var_type1_default.append(df_hour_con_long['Consumption'].std())
for i in range(24):
    df_hour_con_long = df_all_con_long[(df_all_con_long['Hour of day'] == i) & (df_all_con_long['Household type'] == 2) & (df_all_con_long['Price'] == 0.1176)]
    var_type2_default.append(df_hour_con_long['Consumption'].std())
```

```
In [ ]: # plot the grouped bar charts based on price, for 3 household types
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,12))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
prices = [0.0399, 0.1176, 0.6720]
# set width of bar
barWidth = 0.25
# Set position of bar on X axis
r1 = np.arange(len(var_type0_low))
r2 = [x + barWidth for x in r1]
r3 = [x + barWidth for x in r2]
for g in range(3): # three types
    ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(3, 1, (g + 1)))
    # Make the plot
    if g == 0:
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r1, var_type0_low, color='tomato', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Low Price: 0.0399')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r2, var_type0_default, color='xkcd:maize', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Default Price: 0.1176')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r3, var_type0_high, color='limegreen', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='High Price: 0.6720')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Type ' + str(g) + ' Household')
    if g == 1:
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r1, var_type1_low, color='tomato', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Low Price: 0.0399')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r2, var_type1_default, color='xkcd:maize', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Default Price: 0.1176')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r3, var_type1_high, color='limegreen', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='High Price: 0.6720')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Type ' + str(g) + ' Household')
    if g == 2:
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r1, var_type2_low, color='tomato', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Low Price: 0.0399')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r2, var_type2_default, color='xkcd:maize', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Default Price: 0.1176')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r3, var_type2_high, color='limegreen', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='High Price: 0.6720')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Type ' + str(g) + ' Household')
    ax_Ntou[-1].grid()
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Responsiveness' + ' (' + 'Type ' + str(g) + ')')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel('Hour of Day')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Standard Deviation (kWh)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
In [69]: # plot the grouped bar charts based on price, for 3 household types
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,12))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
prices = [0.0399, 0.1176, 0.6720]
# set width of bar
barWidth = 0.25
# Set position of bar on X axis
r1 = np.arange(len(var_type0_high))
r2 = [x + barWidth for x in r1]
r3 = [x + barWidth for x in r2]
for g in range(3): # three types
    ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(3, 1, (g + 1)))
    # Make the plot
    if g == 0:
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r1, var_type0_low, color='tomato', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Low Price: 0.0399')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r2, var_type0_default, color='xkcd:maize', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Default Price: 0.1176')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r3, var_type0_high, color='limegreen', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='High Price: 0.6720')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Type ' + str(g) + ' Household')
    if g == 1:
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r1, var_type1_low, color='tomato', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Low Price: 0.0399')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r2, var_type1_default, color='xkcd:maize', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Default Price: 0.1176')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r3, var_type1_high, color='limegreen', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='High Price: 0.6720')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Type ' + str(g) + ' Household')
    if g == 2:
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r1, var_type2_low, color='tomato', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Low Price: 0.0399')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r2, var_type2_default, color='xkcd:maize', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Default Price: 0.1176')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r3, var_type2_high, color='limegreen', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='High Price: 0.6720')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Type ' + str(g) + ' Household')
    ax_Ntou[-1].grid()
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Responsiveness' + ' (' + 'Type ' + str(g) + ')')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel('Hour of Day')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Standard Deviation (kWh)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
plt.tight_layout()
```



```
In [70]: # plot the grouped bar charts based on price, for 3 household types
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,12))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
prices = [0.0399, 0.1176, 0.6720]
# set width of bar
barWidth = 0.25
# Set position of bar on X axis
r1 = np.arange(len(var_type0_high))
r2 = [x + barWidth for x in r1]
r3 = [x + barWidth for x in r2]
for g in range(3): # three types
    ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(3, 1, (g + 1)))
    # Make the plot
    if g == 0:
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r1, var_type0_low, color='tomato', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Type 0')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r2, var_type1_low, color='xkcd:maize', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Type 1')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r3, var_type2_low, color='limegreen', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Type 2')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Low Price: 0.0399')
    if g == 1:
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r1, var_type0_default, color='tomato', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Type 0')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r2, var_type1_default, color='xkcd:maize', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Type 1')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r3, var_type2_default, color='limegreen', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Type 2')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('Default Price: 0.1176')
    if g == 2:
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r1, var_type0_high, color='tomato', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Type 0')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r2, var_type1_high, color='xkcd:maize', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Type 1')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r3, var_type2_high, color='limegreen', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Type 2')
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title('High Price: 0.6720')
    ax_Ntou[-1].grid()
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel('Hour of Day')
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Standard Deviation (kWh)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
plt.tight_layout()
```



Compare the overlap of household types between two seasons

```
In [14]: from sklearn.decomposition import PCA
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans
from mpl_toolkits.mplot3d import Axes3D
n = 3 # cluster numbers
n_house = 1025 # total household numbers
houseLabel = [] # store the 24hour group labels for each household
for i in range(1025):
    houseLabel.append('')
houseLabel = np.array(houseLabel)
cons_type = ['High Consumption', 'Medium Consumption', 'Low Consumption']
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (13,90))
for i in range(24):
    if i <= 9:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_cold[df_tou1h_nf_cold.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.fillna(x.mean()).transpose() # data for the specific hour, and fill in null value with mean
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n, init='k-means++').fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        houseLabel = np.core.defchararray.add(houseLabel, kmeans.labels_.astype('str'))
    else:
        x = df_tou1h_nf_cold[df_tou1h_nf_cold.GMT.str.contains(str(i) + ':00:00')]
        x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
        x = x.fillna(x.mean()).transpose() # data for the specific hour, and filtering out null value
        # PCA without standardization
        pca_nstd = PCA()
        principleComponents_nstd = pca_nstd.fit_transform(x)
        principleDf_nstd = pd.DataFrame(data = principleComponents_nstd)
        kmeans = KMeans(n_clusters = n, init='k-means++').fit(principleDf_nstd.iloc[:,3])
        cluster_dict = {}
        houseLabel = np.core.defchararray.add(houseLabel, kmeans.labels_.astype('str'))
# We obtain the house Label shown below
# print(houseLabel)

# Group the house based on their 24 hour labels
houseLabelDf = pd.DataFrame()
houseLabelDf['House'] = df_tou1h_nf_cold.columns[1:]
houseLabelDf['Label'] = houseLabel
houseGroupDf = houseLabelDf.groupby('Label').size().reset_index(name='counts')
houseGroupDf = houseGroupDf.sort_values(by=['counts'], ascending=False)
houseGroupDf
```

Out[14]:

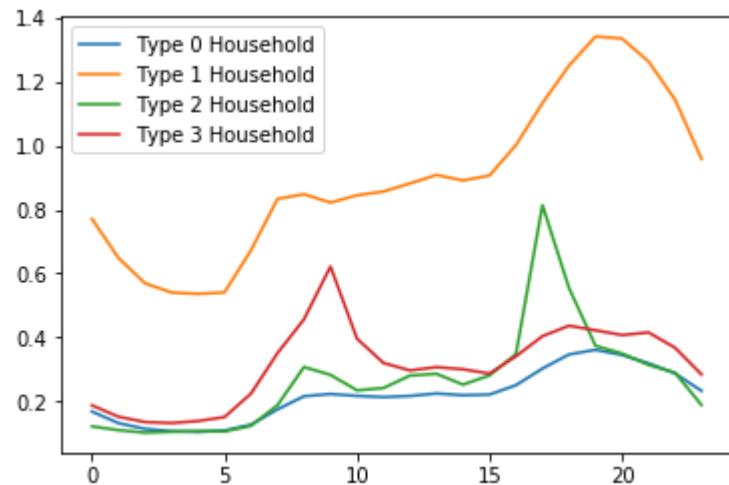
	Label	counts
37	011000000001000011000201	411
297	100211121112122100122020	29
27	011000000001000010000201	10
97	011000000101000011000201	8
43	011000000001000011020201	7
160	011000001112122100122020	7
49	011000000001000011100201	6
319	101000000001000011000201	5
435	222122212220211222211112	5
287	100211101112122100122020	5
190	011000100001000011000201	5
28	011000000001000010100201	4
52	011000000001000011120201	4
208	011001000001000011000201	4
62	011000000001000111000201	4
147	011000001101000011000201	4
42	011000000001000011002201	4
360	111000000001000011000201	4
384	111000000112122100122020	4
318	101000000001000011000200	4
337	101000000112122100122020	3
46	011000000001000011022201	3
140	011000001001000011000201	3
247	100000021112122100122020	3
119	011000000112000011000201	3
85	011000000011000011000201	3
76	011000000001120011000201	3
61	011000000001000101000201	3
111	011000000111000011000201	3
400	111000021112122100122020	3
...	...	...
138	011000000211000011000201	1
137	011000000120211222211121	1
136	011000000120122111000200	1
135	011000000112122200122020	1
134	011000000112122111000201	1
162	011000001112122100122201	1
163	011000001211000011000201	1
164	011000001220211222212020	1
178	011000021112120100122001	1
189	011000022101022011000201	1
188	011000022101000011000201	1
187	011000021222111222122201	1
186	011000021112122110122001	1
185	011000021112122102122201	1
184	011000021112122100122021	1
183	011000021112122100122020	1
180	011000021112122100112020	1
179	011000021112122000100201	1
177	011000021101122100122021	1

	Label	counts
165	01100001222021122222001	1
176	011000021101022100000201	1
175	011000021101022010120201	1
174	011000021101000011000201	1
173	011000021001100011000021	1
171	011000020112000100122021	1
170	011000020001020011000201	1
169	011000020001000100122001	1
168	011000020001000011022001	1
166	011000020001000010000201	1
444	222212121220211222211020	1

445 rows × 2 columns

<Figure size 936x6480 with 0 Axes>

```
In [15]: for i in range(4):
    load = []
    for j in range(24):
        if j <= 9:
            x = df_tou1h_nf_cold[df_tou1h_nf_cold.GMT.str.contains('0' + str(j) + ':00:00')]
            x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
            x = x.fillna(x.mean())
            x = x[list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[i]].House)]
            load.append(x.mean().mean())
        else:
            x = df_tou1h_nf_cold[df_tou1h_nf_cold.GMT.str.contains(str(j) + ':00:00')]
            x.set_index('GMT', inplace = True)
            x = x.fillna(x.mean())
            x = x[list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[i]].House)]
            load.append(x.mean().mean())
    plt.plot(load, label = 'Type ' + str(i) + ' Household')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



```
In [16]: # Store warm season household labels
house_list_type0_warm = list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[0]].House)
house_list_type1_warm = list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[1]].House)
house_list_type2_warm = list(houseLabelDf[houseLabelDf.Label == houseGroupDf.Label.iloc[2]].House)
```

```
In [17]: len(house_list_type0)
```

Out[17]: 314

```
In [18]: len(house_list_type0_warm)
```

Out[18]: 411

```
In [20]: len(set(house_list_type0) & set(house_list_type0_warm))
```

Out[20]: 292

```
In [21]: 292/314*100
```

Out[21]: 92.99363057324841

```
In [22]: 292/411*100
```

Out[22]: 71.04622871046229

```
In [23]: len(set(house_list_type1) & set(house_list_type1_warm))
```

```
Out[23]: 5
```

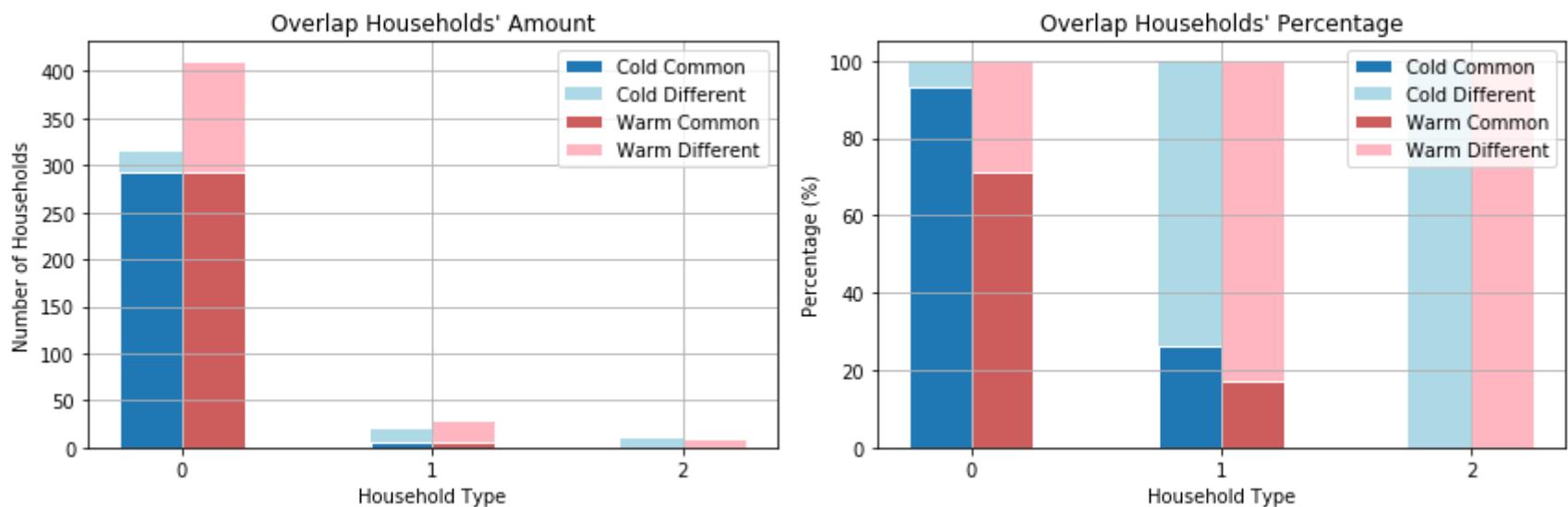
```
In [24]: len(house_list_type1)
```

```
Out[24]: 19
```

```
In [25]: len(house_list_type1_warm)
```

```
Out[25]: 29
```

```
In [55]: # plot the grouped bar charts based on price, for 3 household types
house_list_common_type0 = set(house_list_type0) & set(house_list_type0_warm)
house_list_common_type1 = set(house_list_type1) & set(house_list_type1_warm)
house_list_common_type2 = set(house_list_type2) & set(house_list_type2_warm)
house_amount_cold_base = [len(house_list_common_type0), len(house_list_common_type1), len(house_list_common_type2)] # type0, type1, type2
house_amount_cold_top = [len(house_list_type0)-len(house_list_common_type0), len(house_list_type1)-len(house_list_common_type1), len(house_list_type2)-len(house_list_common_type2)] # type0, type1, type2
house_amount_warm_base = [len(house_list_common_type0), len(house_list_common_type1), len(house_list_common_type2)] # type0, type1, type2
house_amount_warm_top = [len(house_list_type0_warm)-len(house_list_common_type0), len(house_list_type1_warm)-len(house_list_common_type1), len(house_list_type2_warm)-len(house_list_common_type2)] # type0, type1, type2
# percentage
house_amount_cold_base_per = [len(house_list_common_type0)/len(house_list_type0)*100, len(house_list_common_type1)/len(house_list_type1)*100, len(house_list_common_type2)/len(house_list_type2)*100] # type0, type1, type2
house_amount_cold_top_per = [(len(house_list_type0)-len(house_list_common_type0))/len(house_list_type0)*100, (len(house_list_type1)-len(house_list_common_type1))/len(house_list_type1)*100, (len(house_list_type2)-len(house_list_common_type2))/len(house_list_type2)*100] # type0, type1, type2
house_amount_warm_base_per = [len(house_list_common_type0)/len(house_list_type0_warm)*100, len(house_list_common_type1)/len(house_list_type1_warm)*100, len(house_list_common_type2)/len(house_list_type2_warm)*100] # type0, type1, type2
house_amount_warm_top_per = [(len(house_list_type0_warm)-len(house_list_common_type0))/len(house_list_type0_warm)*100, (len(house_list_type1_warm)-len(house_list_common_type1))/len(house_list_type1_warm)*100, (len(house_list_type2_warm)-len(house_list_common_type2))/len(house_list_type2_warm)*100] # type0, type1, type2
fig_all = plt.figure(figsize = (12,4))
ax_Ntou = [] # store subplot objects
# set width of bar
barWidth = 0.25
# Set position of bar on X axis
r1 = np.arange(3) - 0.125
r2 = [x + barWidth for x in r1]
for g in range(2): # three types
    ax_Ntou.append(fig_all.add_subplot(1, 2, (g + 1)))
    # Make the plot
    if g == 0:
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r1, house_amount_cold_base, width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Cold Common')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r1, house_amount_cold_top, color='lightblue', width=barWidth, bottom=house_amount_cold_base, label='Cold Different')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r2, house_amount_warm_base, color='indianred', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Warm Common')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r2, house_amount_warm_top, color='lightpink', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Warm Different', bottom=house_amount_cold_base)
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title("Overlap Households' Amount")
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Number of Households')
    if g == 1:
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r1, house_amount_cold_base_per, width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Cold Common')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r1, house_amount_cold_top_per, color='lightblue', width=barWidth, bottom=house_amount_cold_base_per, label='Cold Different')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r2, house_amount_warm_base_per, color='indianred', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Warm Common')
        ax_Ntou[-1].bar(r2, house_amount_warm_top_per, color='lightpink', width=barWidth, edgecolor='white', label='Warm Different', bottom=house_amount_warm_base_per)
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_title("Overlap Households' Percentage")
        ax_Ntou[-1].set_ylabel('Percentage (%)')
    ax_Ntou[-1].grid()
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_xticks([0,1,2])
    ax_Ntou[-1].set_xlabel('Household Type')
    ax_Ntou[-1].legend()
plt.tight_layout()
```



The above figure tells us, if we use cold season to do principle components clustering and use the clustered households in the warm season, we will have some households different from those clustered based on warm season data. Such difference percentage increases along type 0, 1, 2. For type 0, the overlap is actually more than 70% in both clustered type 0 using different season data, which could mean that if we want to decide the right consumer groups to target, and we could conduct experiment for the cold season, and use the group for the warm seaon in order save some experiment cost and computation time, if the error of mis clustering is acceptable.