Assignment 2: Data Science Project

[Data Analytics with Python (0DATA0006\_2022\_MAY\_PAR\_1)](https://canvas.lms.unimelb.edu.au/courses/159930)

GitHub: https://github.com/smbayat11/Assignment2\_Group9

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Introduction

Energy is an essential need for everyone. The sources of energy production have emerged in various types. Although the primary energy consumption tends to be at its highest on days with hotter temperatures, other factors affect energy production and consumption. For example, when the sunshine increases, solar energy can be produced, and the sunshine may unevenly heat the earth's atmosphere by solar radiation, increasing the temperature. In the meantime, the cloud amount will significantly impact sunshine getting all the way down to the earth's surface. Wind can produce energy, but this has affected by topography.

This analysis is based on how the daily maximum energy needs are affected by the maximum day temperature and the changes on price demand for the given dates. And we build the model to predict and forecast the future energy demand.

Assessment

1. What wrangling and aggregation methods have you applied? Why have you chosen

these methods over other alternatives?

All the missing values were dropped to clean the data set. OpenRefine tool was used to identify the missing values. Twenty-five rows of data were dropped from the 'weather\_data' table. The cells that contain missing data were not uniformly distributed in the table. When we checked raw-wise, there were many empty cells, so we removed the values rather than imputing them.

The columns' Direction of maximum wind gust', '9 am wind direction', and '3 pm wind direction' column data were replaced. The eight directions were annotated with one or two letters to make them uniform for analysis(aggregation).

One of the important columns in our analysis is the Settlement date column in the 'price\_demand\_data' in object format. I changed it into the DateTime format to ease the study by splitting the date and times into two separate columns.

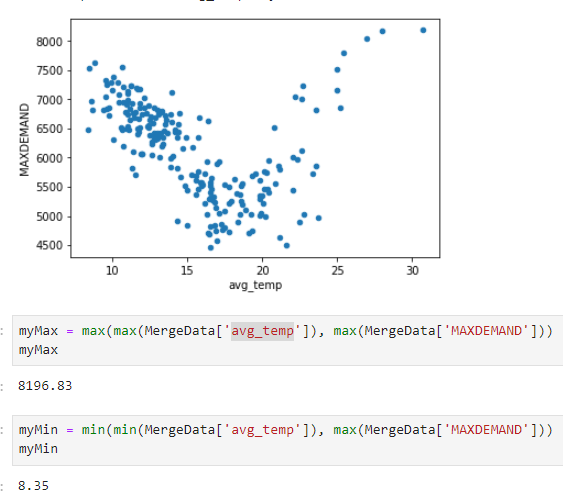
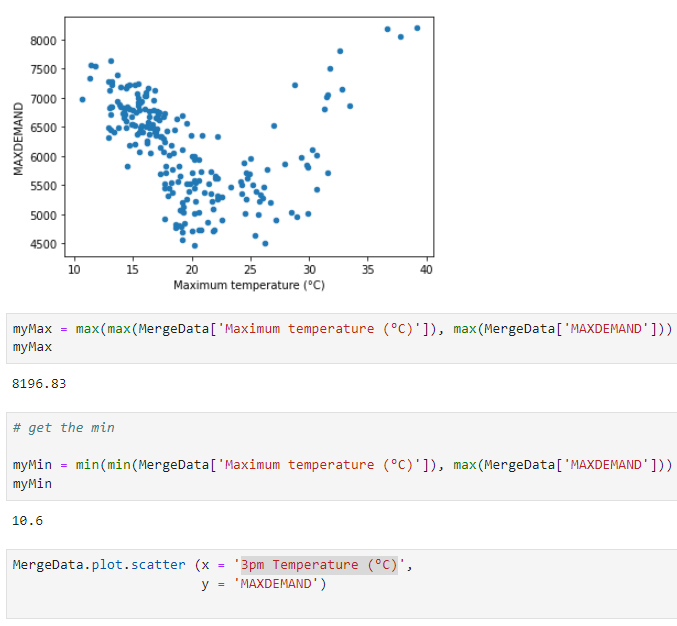
2. How have you gone about building your models, and how do your models work?

Based on the data provided, we build a linear regression model.

I merged both Excel.csv files to create one table. Applied the Groupby method on the date column, the maximum demand for the day (Maxdemand) was considered to build the model.

We analyzed the maximum temperature, average temperature, and 3 pm temperature(as in summer, the temperature goes high around 3 pm). The pattern of the scatter plot is similar. Although the highest demand is same the lowest demand slightly changes, but not significantly.

Chart, scatter chart

Description automatically generated  

But the graphs were not linear. So we analyzed deep into it.

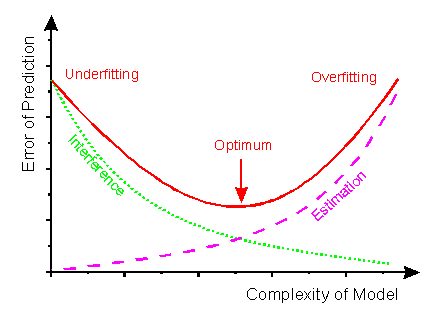


Figure: Model complexity (<http://www.frank-dieterle.de/phd/2_8_1.html>)

According to the model complexity diagram above, the optimum temperature was selected, which is 200C. Then we derived a linear graph, as shown below.

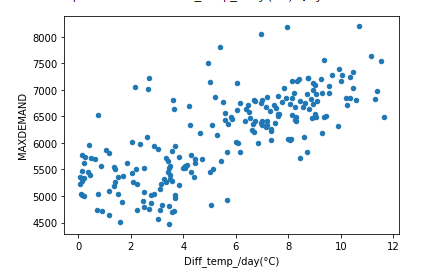
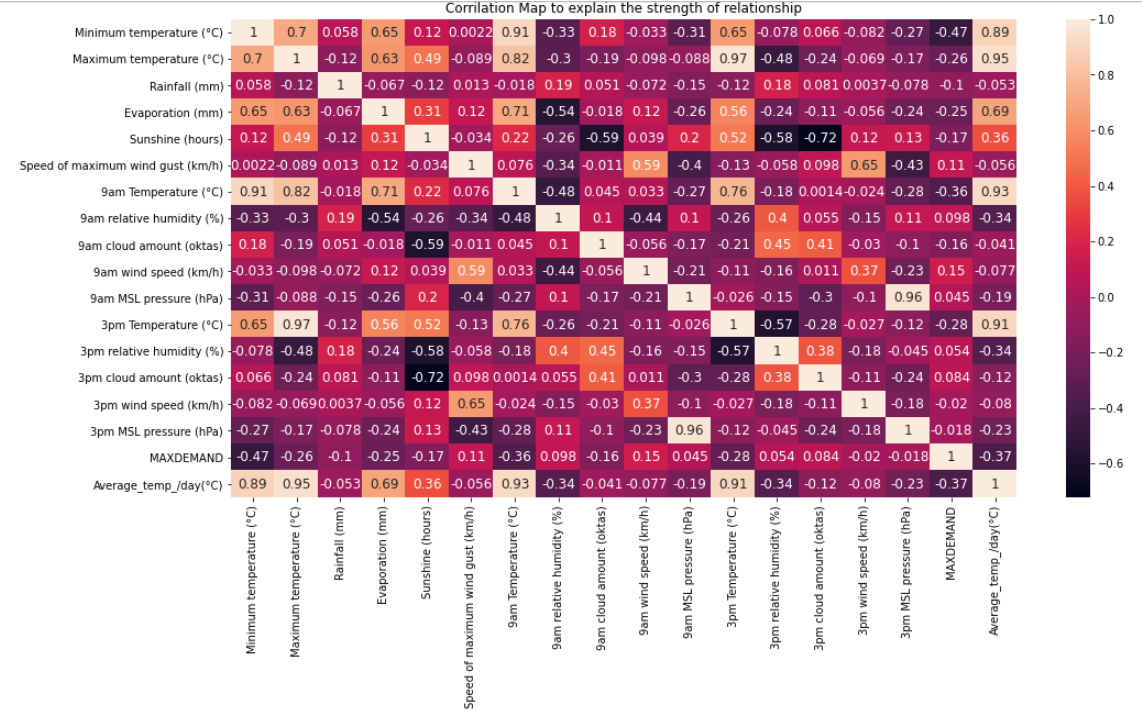


Figure: Starts with the optimum temperature to give a linear model.

Then we were interested in analyzing how the other factors might affect the energy demand, such as sunshine, wind gust, evaporation, and cloud amount. The scatter plots were plotted against each given data, and correlation values were calculated.

 Timeline, box and whisker chart

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Figure 1: the correlation values of all features. Figure 2: The scatter plots

The chart explains all the relationships, and the figure 1 correlation values define the relationship and their strength.

Sunshine:

The number of clouds will impact the sunshine. When the sunshine increases, the temperature increases. But when the sunshine increases, it produces solar power, affecting energy demand. So we cannot expect the same pattern on the sunshine-max demand plot as the temperature- max order scatters plot.

Chart, scatter chart

Description automatically generated Chart, scatter chart

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Figure:1 Figure:2

When the sunshine increases, we cannot observe a pattern on max demand as many other factors affect the temperature.

3. How effective are your models? How have you evaluated this?

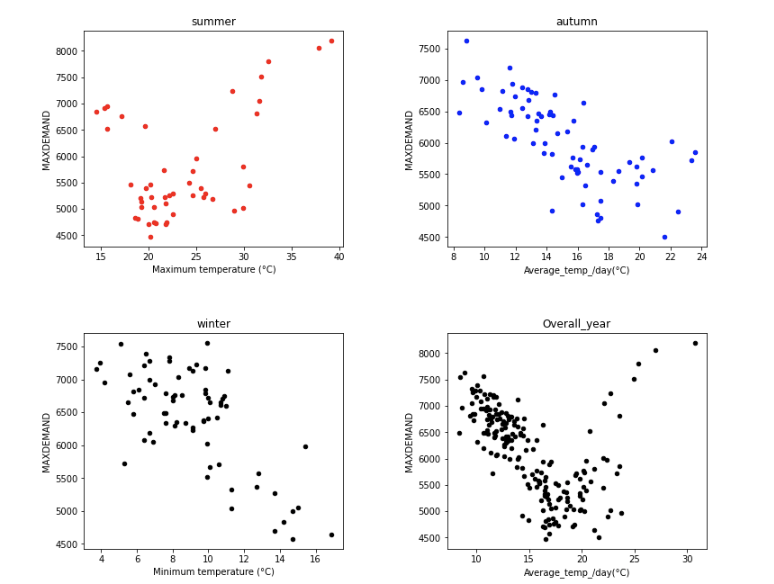
To avoid overfitting, we have applied machine learning by splitting the data table into two sections, test data, and training data. Calculated the R^2, intercept, and coefficient values.

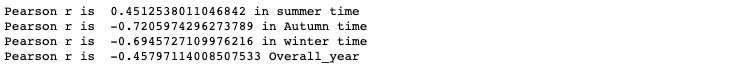
4. What insights can you draw from your analysis? For example, which input variables

are most valuable for predicting energy usage/price?

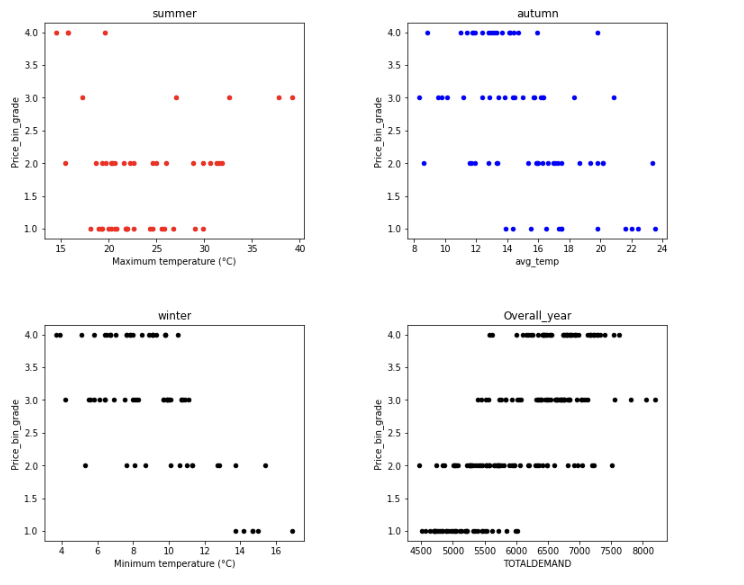
### Model 1 - Maximum temperature vs Maximum demand:

According to the analysis, the maximum temperature tends to affect the maximum daily energy usage by season. The hottest temperature is likely to consume the highest daily demand in summer, and lower temperatures tend to have higher daily demand in autumn and winter.





### Mode 2 - Maximum temperature vs Maximum daily price category –

With the maximum daily price category model, the lower temperatures in winter tend to have a highest price category compared to higher temperatures. Solar energy production may reduce the price in hotter weather. 

Text, letter

Description automatically generated

# feature selection

Although we selected the features using Intuition (possible to evaluate "goodness" of each feature) for the second model, we analyzed the chi2 methods to showcase the feature selection.

#Interpret the model

5. Why are your results significant and valuable?

#Discussion

#conclusion

6. What are the limitations of your results, and how can the project be improved for the future?

There is not enough data. With only eight months of price and weather data, we cannot build up the model to predict the demand, price category, and weather for a whole year. In addition, with only 218 rows, it's hard to split the data set for training and testing the model.

The maximum demand can be impacted by many other factors such as sunshine, evaporation, and wind gust. Also, the sunshine can produce a significant amount of solar energy in summer, reducing the energy demand.

The wind gust can be used to produce energy using the kinetic energy created by air in motion, and it can reduce the total energy demand.

The data on solar energy production and wind energy production is not given in the dataset, which we think it as a limiting factor to analyze further. In the future, this analysis can be improved by adding (or machine learning) the solar energy production per hour and wind energy production by hour data, which will significantly reduce the energy demand. Then, there is a possibility of developing a multidimensional model which can lead to a neural network.