

- 1. What do you understand by “Very Short term forecasting” ? What is short term and long term forecasting and how they differ from each other.**

The predictions are done some minutes in advance for very short term forecasting.

Short term forecasters predict for a range of time, from a few hours to a day ahead whereas long term forecasters predict from a day to a few weeks ahead and from a few weeks to months ahead. The predicted parameters for the short term are used to make decisions about things such as unit commitment or economic dispatch. The long term forecasters predict information regarding future power demand and the results are used for maintenance activities.

- 2. List the temperature forecasting methods the authors mentioned in the paper.**
persistence method, artificial neural networks, support vector machines

- 3. How the authors differ or tries to proof that RNN (Recurrent neural network) is less better than MLP in terms of forecasting? What could be the main reason for MLP architecture outperformed over the RNN.**

RNNs are complicated to fix and optimize, and they are slower to train compared to MLPs. Implementation of the algorithm and making predictions have a lower computational cost in the MLP because of the lack of feedback loops. MLP has the advantages of quicker implementation, fast training, robustness to outliers and missing data.

- 4. What activations functions used inside the hidden units and output units in the MLP? Do the authors used the same or they have used different ones?**

Log-sigmoid for hidden layer and Linear for output layer. Different ones.

- 5. In the N-nearest station model do the authors used bias for their units ? If yes what is the architecture of their model (how many hidden layers , how many neurons per layer , output layer) can you specify those?**

Yes, bias is used. Three layers - input, hidden, output. 15 hidden neurons and 15 hidden bias. 1 output neuron and 1 output bias. 1022 inputs and 1 output.