

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS: PREDICTING RESIDENTIAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report titled **“SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS: PREDICTING RESIDENTIAL ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION USING DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES”** is a bonafide work of following IV B.Tech. II Sem. students in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering (Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning), Gayatri Vidya Parishad College of Engineering for Women affiliated to JNT University, Kakinada during the academic year 2024-25, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology of this university.

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ABSTRACT

Residential electricity consumption has significantly increased due to global population growth, urbanization, and the widespread use of household appliances, creating challenges in maintaining stable power supplies. This project presents a deep learning-based approach for accurately predicting residential electricity consumption, addressing these challenges by leveraging advanced techniques such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Bidirectional Gated Recurrent Units (BiGRU), and Self-Attention (SA). The model is trained on a comprehensive dataset from the UCI Machine Learning Repository, ensuring robust generalization and reliability. To enhance accuracy, data preprocessing steps like normalization technique are applied, preserving temporal dynamics and improving model efficiency. CNN layers extract crucial spatial patterns from electricity consumption data, while BiGRU layers capture long-term dependencies in both forward and backward directions, and the Self-Attention mechanism refines feature selection by emphasizing key temporal correlations. The model is rigorously evaluated using real-world electricity consumption datasets, demonstrating superior predictive performance over traditional statistical and machine learning models. By enabling precise and reliable forecasting, this approach aids in optimizing energy distribution, reducing power outages, enhancing grid stability, and contributing to sustainable energy management.

Keywords: Residential Electricity Consumption, Deep Learning, CNN, BiGRU, Self-Attention, Energy Forecasting, Time Series Prediction, Min-Max Normalization, Sustainable Energy.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATIONS	ACRONYMS
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ML	Machine Learning
DL	Deep Learning
CNN	Convolutional Neural Network
BiGRU	Bidirectional Gated Recurrent Unit
SA	Self-Attention
LSTM	Long Short-Term Memory
RNN	Recurrent Neural Network
SVM	Support Vector Machine
ARIMA	Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average
MSE	Mean Squared Error
RMSE	Root Mean Squared Error
EDA	Exploratory Data Analysis
CSV	Comma-Separated Values

1. INTRODUCTION

Electricity is the backbone of modern civilization, powering homes, industries, and commercial establishments. As global energy demands continue to rise, efficient energy management has become a key concern for governments, power suppliers, and consumers alike. The residential sector accounts for a significant portion of total electricity consumption, with household usage patterns influenced by lifestyle changes, economic development, seasonal variations, and advancements in home automation. The increasing reliance on electrical appliances such as air conditioners, heating systems, and smart home devices has further exacerbated energy consumption levels. A major challenge in energy management is balancing electricity supply and demand. Power generation companies must accurately predict future consumption to avoid energy wastage, grid failures, and blackouts. Unexpected fluctuations in electricity demand can lead to increased operational costs and resource inefficiencies. Inaccurate forecasts may result in underproduction, leading to power shortages, or overproduction, causing excess energy to go unused.

To address these challenges, advanced predictive models leveraging machine learning and deep learning techniques are being increasingly adopted for electricity demand forecasting. These models can analyze vast amounts of historical consumption data and identify complex patterns, enabling more accurate and timely predictions. Incorporating weather data, time-of-use information, and user behavior analytics further enhances forecast precision. By implementing intelligent forecasting systems, utility providers can optimize load distribution, reduce operational costs, and improve grid stability. Moreover, empowering consumers with real-time insights into their energy usage through smart meters and dashboards promotes energy-efficient behavior, contributing to sustainability goals and environmental conservation.

1.1 MOTIVATION

Household electricity consumption makes up a significant portion of global energy usage, with residential sectors being major contributors to overall power demand. This growing consumption is not only driven by the increasing number of electrical appliances in homes but also influenced by changes in lifestyle and economic growth. As more households continue to rely on electricity for daily activities, understanding and managing their consumption patterns becomes essential for effective global energy management. Accurately analyzing and predicting residential electricity usage offers several key benefits. For energy providers, it helps in optimizing power generation and distribution, ensuring a stable and efficient electricity supply. Additionally,

understanding individual consumption patterns allows for the development of personalized energy-saving strategies, helping consumers reduce their electricity bills. Moreover, precise demand forecasting enables a better balance between supply and demand, minimizing the chances of power shortages and improving the overall efficiency of the energy sector.

1.2 PROBLEM DEFINITION

Predicting household electricity consumption involves forecasting future energy usage based on historical consumption patterns. The main challenge lies in accurately capturing the complex temporal and spatial dependencies in the data. Traditional machine learning models like Linear Regression, SVM, and Decision Trees lack the capability to model long-term dependencies effectively. Deep learning models such as RNNs and LSTMs improve this but face limitations like vanishing gradients and reduced performance on longer sequences. Although hybrid models integrating CNN, BiLSTM, and Self-Attention mechanisms enhance feature extraction and sequence learning, they introduce high computational costs and risk overfitting. Therefore, there is a need for a robust, efficient, and scalable model that can accurately predict electricity consumption while addressing these challenges.

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

- To develop a hybrid deep learning model combining CNN, BiGRU, and Self-Attention for accurate electricity consumption forecasting.
- To preprocess and normalize data effectively while preserving temporal features.
- To optimize the model's performance using techniques such as dropout, early stopping, and data augmentation to prevent overfitting.
- To evaluate the model's predictive performance using real-world datasets and compare it with traditional statistical and machine learning models.
- To contribute toward sustainable energy management by improving grid stability and reducing power outages.

1.4 LIMITATIONS OF PROJECT

- Computational complexity increases due to the combination of CNN, BiGRU, and Self-Attention, making it less suitable for low-resource environments.
- Deep learning models require large amounts of high-quality training data, and limited or inconsistent data may lead to overfitting and reduced predictive accuracy.
- Model performance is highly sensitive to hyperparameter tuning, and inadequate tuning may result in suboptimal outcomes.
- The complexity of the model may pose challenges when scaling it for real-time applications or larger datasets, requiring efficient system optimization.
- Real-time energy monitoring and data collection from smart meters and IoT devices raise potential data privacy and security concerns

1.5 ORGANIZATION OF DOCUMENT

A concise overview of the remaining sections of this documentation is provided below:

- In **Chapter 1**, Introduction i.e., describes the motivation, problem definition, objectives, and limitations of the project.
- In **Chapter 2**, Literature Survey i.e., provides an overview of related work, existing models, and approaches used in previous studies.
- In **Chapter 3**, Analysis i.e., deals with the system requirements, functional, and non-functional specifications.
- In **Chapter 4**, it contains the Design of the proposed system.
- In **Chapter 5**, Implementation shows step-by-step process, algorithms, and screenshots of the output.
- In **Chapter 6**, it explains Testing and Validation of the project.
- In **Chapter 7**, it describes the Conclusion of the project.
- In **Chapter 8**, Reference papers, books, and resources consulted during the project are mentioned here.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Accurate electricity demand forecasting has become indispensable for modern power systems, playing a vital role in optimizing energy generation, improving grid reliability, and supporting the integration of renewable energy sources. As power grids evolve to incorporate more distributed generation and renewable energy, the need for precise load prediction has intensified. Traditional forecasting techniques, including statistical models like ARIMA and conventional machine learning algorithms such as support vector machines, have historically formed the backbone of load prediction systems.

While these methods provided reasonable accuracy for stable grid conditions, they face significant limitations in capturing the complex, non-linear patterns present in contemporary electricity consumption data. Modern consumption patterns are influenced by numerous dynamic factors including weather conditions, economic trends, shifting consumer behaviors, and the increasing penetration of intermittent renewable generation. These complexities render traditional linear models inadequate for today's forecasting challenges, necessitating more sophisticated approaches.

The field has undergone a remarkable transformation with the advent of deep learning techniques, which have demonstrated superior capabilities in processing raw consumption data. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) have proven particularly effective at extracting local consumption patterns and spatial relationships from time-series data through their hierarchical feature learning architecture. Meanwhile, advanced recurrent architectures like Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) networks excel at modeling temporal dependencies over extended periods, overcoming the vanishing gradient problem that plagued earlier recurrent networks. The most successful current approaches combine these architectures into hybrid models that leverage CNNs for spatial feature extraction and RNNs for temporal sequence modeling, achieving substantially improved accuracy across various forecasting horizons - from sub-hourly predictions to seasonal projections. These hybrid models have demonstrated 25-35% improvement in forecasting accuracy compared to traditional methods in benchmark studies. While these technological advances have enhanced forecasting performance, several key challenges persist in practical implementation

Traditional machine learning techniques have been extensively used for electricity consumption prediction. Support Vector Machines (SVM), applied by Yang (2006), have proven effective in analyzing statistical energy usage data and developing forecasting models. SVMs excel in handling high-dimensional data, but their computational complexity renders them impractical for large-scale datasets. Similarly, Decision Trees (DT), studied by Tso (2007), offer a structured, rule-based approach to electricity consumption prediction. Although DTs are easy to interpret and implement, they are prone to overfitting, leading to poor generalization across different energy consumption patterns. These limitations highlight the need for more advanced modeling approaches capable of capturing complex dependencies in energy data.

To address these limitations, deep learning techniques such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Recurrent Neural Networks with LSTM (RNN-LSTM) have gained prominence. Hyeon et al. (2020) demonstrated that LSTM networks effectively capture long-term dependencies in electricity consumption patterns. Unlike traditional models, LSTM can retain past information over extended periods, making it well-suited for time-series forecasting. However, standard LSTMs struggle with very long sequences, leading to poor generalization in diverse datasets. Hajjaji et al. (2021) further analyzed the performance of various models, including RNN-LSTM, in electricity consumption prediction. Their study highlighted that while RNN-LSTM models excel in handling sequential dependencies, they are susceptible to the vanishing gradient problem, which hampers their ability to learn from long-term dependencies effectively.

To overcome these challenges, we propose a novel hybrid deep learning model: **CNN-BiGRU-SA**. This architecture enhances CNN-BiLSTM-SA by replacing BiLSTM with Bidirectional Gated Recurrent Units (BiGRU), which provides similar benefits with reduced computational complexity. GRU serves as a more efficient alternative to LSTM, using fewer parameters and mitigating the vanishing gradient problem more effectively. By incorporating BiGRU, our model retains the ability to process long-term dependencies in both directions while reducing training time and memory requirements. The proposed CNN-BiGRU-SA model addresses the limitations of CNN-BiLSTM-SA by offering faster training, better generalization, and reduced complexity while maintaining high performance in capturing temporal dependencies. Experimental evaluations using real-world electricity consumption datasets demonstrate that CNN-BiGRU-SA achieves superior predictive accuracy compared to traditional models and previous deep learning architectures.

In [1] “Predicting Residential Electricity Consumption Using CNN-BiLSTM-SA Neural Networks” by MENG-PING WU AND FANWU from IEEE, introduces a hybrid deep learning model, CNN-BiLSTM-SA, designed for residential electricity consumption prediction. The model combines three key components: CNN (Convolutional Neural Networks), BiLSTM (Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory), and Self-Attention (SA). The CNN component is responsible for learning local time-dependent patterns in electricity consumption, while BiLSTM helps capture long-term dependencies by processing both past and future data sequences. The Self-Attention mechanism enhances the model by focusing on the most important time steps, improving the interpretability and predictive accuracy of the model. The results indicate that CNN-BiLSTM-SA outperforms other models, achieving lower mean absolute error (MAE) and root mean square error (RMSE), demonstrating its effectiveness in capturing both short-term and long-term consumption patterns.

In [2] “Hybrid CNN-LSTM Model for Short-Term Individual Household Load Forecasting” by MUSAED ALHUSSEIN, KHURSHEED AURANGZEB, AND SYED IRTAZA HAIDER (Senior Member, IEEE) from IEEE Access addresses the challenges of high variability and uncertainty in household electricity consumption by proposing a hybrid CNN-LSTM model for short-term load forecasting. CNN is used to extract local temporal features, while LSTM is incorporated to handle long-term dependencies in electricity usage data. The combination allows the model to effectively learn spatial and sequential patterns in electricity consumption. The results show that CNN-LSTM significantly reduces forecasting errors compared to standalone LSTM and traditional statistical models. The hybrid model demonstrates higher robustness to fluctuations in energy demand, making it a suitable approach for real-time household energy management.

In [3] “Applying Support Vector Machine Method to Forecast Electricity Consumption” by S.-X. Yang and Y. Wang, explores the use of Support Vector Machines (SVM) for electricity consumption forecasting, focusing on the nonlinear and complex nature of electricity usage patterns. SVM, a machine learning algorithm based on statistical learning theory, is chosen for its ability to handle high-dimensional data and generalize well on unseen datasets. The study applies SVM on historical electricity consumption data and compares its performance with traditional forecasting methods, including regression models and neural networks. The results indicate that SVM achieves higher forecasting accuracy and lower error rates than conventional models. The model effectively captures seasonal variations and sudden fluctuations, making it a strong candidate for electricity demand prediction in real-world scenarios.

In [4] “Predicting Electricity Energy Consumption: A Comparison of Regression Analysis, Decision Tree, and Neural Networks” by Geoffrey K.F. Tso and Kelvin K.W. Yau, Energy, 2007, conducts a comparative analysis of three major machine learning techniques: Regression Analysis, Decision Trees, and Neural Networks—for electricity consumption prediction. Regression analysis is used as a baseline statistical approach, while decision trees and neural networks represent more advanced machine learning models. The paper evaluates these models using historical electricity consumption data and measures their predictive accuracy using RMSE and MAE. The results show that decision trees and neural networks outperform regression analysis in terms of predictive accuracy, highlighting their ability to capture nonlinear dependencies in electricity usage patterns. Neural networks, in particular, demonstrate superior performance in identifying hidden relationships within the data, making them a promising approach for energy forecasting applications.

In [5] “A Hybrid Machine Learning Model for Short-Term Electricity Load Forecasting” by Jiayuan Chen, Jianzhong Zhou, and Ruisheng Li from Energy Reports, proposes a hybrid approach that integrates Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost) with a Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU) neural network for short-term electricity load forecasting. The model leverages XGBoost to capture important features and remove noise from the input data before feeding it into GRU, which learns sequential dependencies. This hybrid architecture enhances both predictive accuracy and computational efficiency. The study compares the performance of the XGBoost-GRU model with traditional methods like ARIMA, basic LSTM, and standard GRU. Experimental results show that the proposed model achieves lower RMSE and MAE values, demonstrating its ability to effectively model both short-term variations and long-term trends in electricity consumption.

In [6] “Forecasting Household Electricity Consumption Using LSTM and GRU Neural Networks” by Hamed Mohsenian-Rad and Amir-Hamed Mohsenian from Smart Grid Research Journal, explores the effectiveness of two recurrent neural networks, Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU), for forecasting household electricity consumption. The study aims to determine which network architecture provides better accuracy in predicting energy usage patterns. Historical household electricity data is used to train both models, and their performance is evaluated using MAE, RMSE, and MAPE. Results indicate that while both LSTM and GRU outperform traditional statistical models, GRU achieves slightly better accuracy with lower computational costs, making it a preferable choice for real-time electricity load forecasting.

In [7] “An Ensemble Learning Approach for Electricity Demand Forecasting” by Daniel S. Brown and Michael J. Smith from IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid, investigates the effectiveness of ensemble learning methods, such as Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, and AdaBoost, in forecasting electricity demand. The study combines multiple weak learners to improve forecasting accuracy and reduce overfitting. The ensemble models are trained on electricity consumption datasets from various regions, and their results are compared with standalone models like linear regression and ARIMA. The findings reveal that ensemble learning significantly improves prediction accuracy, particularly in handling seasonal variations and sudden demand fluctuations.

In [8] “A Comparative Study of Deep Learning Models for Electricity Consumption Forecasting” by Emily Zhang and Robert B. Allen from Applied Energy, evaluates various deep learning models, including CNNs, LSTMs, GRUs, and hybrid architectures, to determine the most effective approach for electricity consumption forecasting. The study benchmarks these models against traditional machine learning techniques and statistical methods. Performance metrics such as RMSE, MAE, and MAPE are used for evaluation. The results suggest that hybrid models combining CNNs and LSTMs outperform individual models, capturing both short-term and long-term dependencies in electricity consumption data more effectively.

In [9] “Time-Series Forecasting of Electricity Demand Using Transformer Networks” by Ahmed Al-Saadi and Omar H. Khalid from Neural Computing and Applications, explores the application of Transformer-based neural networks for electricity demand forecasting. Unlike RNNs, Transformers process entire sequences in parallel using self-attention mechanisms, leading to faster training times and improved accuracy. The study compares the Transformer model with LSTM and GRU-based architectures and demonstrates that Transformers achieve superior performance in capturing long-range dependencies in electricity consumption data. The findings suggest that Transformer networks offer a promising alternative to traditional sequence models in time-series forecasting tasks.

In [10] “Short-Term Load Forecasting Using Graph Neural Networks (GNNs)” by Li Wei and Chen Zhang from the Journal of Electrical Engineering, proposes the use of Graph Neural Networks (GNNs) for short-term load forecasting. The model treats electricity consumption data as a graph structure, capturing spatial relationships between different regions. By leveraging message-passing mechanisms, the GNN model improves forecasting accuracy, particularly in scenarios where energy consumption is influenced by spatial dependencies. Comparative experiments with LSTM, ARIMA, and CNN models show that GNN-based forecasting achieves lower error rates and provides better generalization across different datasets.

In [11] "Predicting an Energy Use Intensity and Cost of Residential Energy-Efficient Buildings Using Various Parameters: ANN Analysis" by M. Jayakeerti, G. Nakkeeran, M. Durai Aravindh, and L. Krishnaraj, the study explores the integration of Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) with Building Information Modeling (BIM) to predict energy use intensity (EUI) and cost for energy-efficient residential buildings. The model takes into account multiple parameters such as building design, insulation quality, occupancy behavior, and weather conditions. By training the ANN model on real-world building energy consumption data, the authors demonstrate its capability to provide accurate energy cost estimations. The results show that ANN models outperform traditional statistical approaches in predicting EUI, making them useful for optimizing residential building energy efficiency.

In [12] "Deep Learning for Prediction of Energy Consumption: An Applied Use Case in an Office Building" by Roberto Morcillo-Jimenez, Jesús Mesa, and Juan Gómez-Romero, the study compares deep learning models such as Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, Multi-Layer Perceptrons (MLPs), and Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for forecasting electricity consumption in office buildings. The results indicate that LSTM models, due to their ability to capture long-term dependencies in time-series data, outperform both MLP and CNN models in predicting energy consumption trends. The study emphasizes the importance of LSTMs for energy forecasting applications where temporal dependencies play a crucial role.

In [13] "Sustainable Energy Sense: A Predictive Machine Learning Framework for Optimizing Residential Electricity Consumption" by Murad Al-Rajab and Samia Loucif, the authors propose a novel approach that integrates Augmented Reality (AR) with machine learning algorithms for real-time energy consumption analysis. The system utilizes the YOLO (You Only Look Once) object detection model to identify household appliances and analyze their electricity usage. By incorporating AI-driven predictive models, the framework provides homeowners with recommendations to optimize their electricity consumption, helping to reduce unnecessary power usage. This research highlights the potential of combining AR and AI for smart energy management in residential settings.

In [14] "Forecasting Residential Electricity Consumption: A Bottom-Up Approach for Brazil by Region" by Paula Maçaira, Rainer Elsland, Fernando Cyrino Oliveira, Reinaldo Souza, and Gláucia Fernandes, the study takes a bottom-up approach to estimate long-term electricity consumption in Brazil. Unlike top-down forecasting methods that rely on macroeconomic indicators, the bottom-up approach considers regional factors such as population demographics, technology adoption rates, and energy efficiency trends. The authors conduct scenario-based

simulations, accounting for different economic growth rates and policy interventions. The findings indicate that regional disparities significantly impact residential electricity consumption, underscoring the need for localized energy policies and infrastructure development.

In [15] "Energy Consumption Prediction of a Smart Home Using Non-Intrusive Appliance Load Monitoring" by Lazhar Chabane, Said Drid, Larbi Chrifi-Alaoui, and Laurant Delahoche, the study focuses on Non-Intrusive Appliance Load Monitoring (NIALM) techniques for smart home energy consumption prediction. The proposed model utilizes a single voltage and current sensor to monitor overall household energy usage and applies signal processing and machine learning algorithms to disaggregate appliance-level consumption data. The results show that the model accurately identifies appliance usage patterns without requiring additional sensors, making it a cost-effective solution for home energy management.

In [16] "Development of a Machine Learning Framework Based on Occupant-Related Parameters to Predict Residential Electricity Consumption in the Hot and Humid Climate" by Zahra Qavidel Fard, Zahra Sadat Zomorodian, and Mohammad Tahsildoost, the authors present a predictive framework that integrates occupant behavior with machine learning models to estimate residential electricity consumption. The study evaluates different machine learning models, including Decision Trees, Random Forest, and Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs), to determine which model best captures the influence of human behavior on energy usage. The results indicate that ANNs outperform other models in adapting to changing occupant behaviors, making them well-suited for energy prediction in tropical climates.

In [17] "CNN-LSTM: An Efficient Hybrid Deep Learning Architecture for Predicting Short-Term Photovoltaic Power Production" by Ali Agga, Ahmed Abbou, Moussa Labbadi, Yassine El Houm, and Imane Hammou Ou Ali, the study tackles the challenges of forecasting solar power generation due to weather variability and output instability. The authors develop a hybrid CNN-LSTM model that integrates Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for feature extraction and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks for sequential learning. The model is trained on historical solar power generation data along with meteorological variables such as temperature, humidity, and cloud cover. The results indicate that the CNN-LSTM architecture significantly improves forecasting accuracy, reducing prediction errors compared to standalone LSTM and CNN models.

In [18] "Predicting Residential Energy Consumption Using CNN-LSTM Neural Networks" by Tae-Young Kim and Sung-Bae Cho, the authors introduce a hybrid CNN-LSTM model that enhances short-term energy consumption forecasting. The CNN component extracts spatial features

from energy usage data, while the LSTM component captures temporal dependencies, improving overall forecasting accuracy. The model is evaluated on real-world residential energy datasets and compared against standalone CNN and LSTM models. The results show that the hybrid CNN-LSTM model achieves the highest accuracy in predicting electricity consumption, making it a promising approach for smart grid applications.

In [19] "Deep Learning for Estimating Building Energy Consumption" by Elena Mocanu, Phuong H. Nguyen, Madeleine Gibescu, and Wil L. Kling, the study explores the application of deep learning techniques to predict energy consumption at the building level. The authors use Conditional Restricted Boltzmann Machine (CRBM) and Factored Conditional Restricted Boltzmann Machine (FCRBM) models to analyze energy usage patterns. The findings reveal that FCRBM outperforms CRBM and other traditional models in accurately capturing temporal dependencies and stochastic variations in energy consumption. The study highlights the potential of deep learning-based probabilistic models in improving energy efficiency in buildings.

In [20] "Time Series Analytics Using Sliding Window Metaheuristic Optimization-Based Machine Learning System for Identifying Building Energy Consumption Patterns" by Jui-Sheng Chou and Ngoc-Tri Ngo, the study presents a machine learning system that integrates Sliding Window Analysis, Seasonal AutoRegressive Integrated Moving Average (SARIMA), and MetaFA-LSSVR (Least-Squares Support Vector Regression with Metaheuristic Feature Optimization) for building energy consumption forecasting. The SARIMA model captures seasonal energy usage trends, while MetaFA-LSSVR enhances feature selection and improves forecasting precision. The results show that the MetaFA-LSSVR model outperforms conventional SARIMA models, demonstrating superior accuracy in predicting energy consumption patterns.

Table 1: Table for Literature Survey

S. No.	Title and Author	Published Journal	Dataset Used	Approach	Outcome
1	Predicting Residential Electricity Consumption Using CNN-BiLSTM-SA - Meng-Ping Wu, Fanwu	IEEE	Real residential electricity consumption data	A hybrid deep learning model where CNN extracts spatial patterns, BiLSTM captures long-term dependencies, and Self-Attention (SA) enhances feature weighting.	The proposed CNN-BiLSTM-SA model , demonstrating superior forecasting accuracy compared to conventional models like ARIMA and standalone LSTMs.
2	Hybrid CNN-LSTM Model for Short-Term Individual Household Load Forecasting - Musaed Alhussein, Khursheed Aurangzeb, Syed Irtaza Haider	IEEE Access	Household electricity consumption datasets	A hybrid CNN-LSTM framework is designed to improve short-term electricity forecasting by leveraging CNN to extract spatial temporal features and LSTM to capture sequential dependencies in consumption data.	The CNN-LSTM model significantly outperforms conventional forecasting techniques, demonstrating robustness in fluctuating electricity demand scenarios.

S. No	Title and Author	Published Journal	Dataset Used	Approach	Outcome
3	Applying Support Vector Machine Method to Forecast Electricity Consumption - S.-X. Yang, Y. Wang	IEEE	Historical electricity consumption data	This research applies Support Vector Machine (SVM) to model non-linear relationships in electricity consumption and evaluates its predictive power against regression and neural networks.	The results indicate that SVM achieves superior forecasting accuracy, effectively capturing seasonal variations and sudden demand spikes.
4	Predicting Electricity Energy Consumption: A Comparison of Regression Analysis, Decision Tree, and Neural Networks - Geoffrey K.F. Tso, Kelvin K.W. Yau	Energy, 2007	Electricity consumption datasets	A comparative analysis of Regression, Decision Trees, and Neural Networks is conducted, using RMSE and MAE as evaluation metrics.	The study concludes that Neural Networks outperform other models, showcasing greater capability in handling complex, non-linear electricity demand patterns.

S. No	Title and Author	Published Journal	Dataset Used	Approach	Outcome
5	A Hybrid Machine Learning Model for Short- Term Electricity Load Forecasting - Jiayuan Chen, Jianzhong Zhou, Ruisheng Li	Energy Reports	Real-world electricity consumption datasets	The research introduces a hybrid XGBoost-GRU model, where XGBoost performs feature selection and GRU captures sequential dependencies.	The XGBoost-GRU model outperforms ARIMA and LSTM, reducing forecasting errors and improving accuracy.
6	Forecasting Household Electricity Consumption Using LSTM and GRU Neural Networks - Hamed Mohsenian- Rad, Amir-Hamed Mohsenian	Smart Grid Research Journal	Household electricity consumption data	A comparative study of LSTM and GRU architectures is conducted to evaluate their efficiency	The findings show that GRU outperforms LSTM, delivering better accuracy with reduced computational complexity.

S. No	Title and Author	Published Journal	Dataset Used	Approach	Outcome
7	An Ensemble Learning Approach for Electricity Demand Forecasting - Daniel S. Brown, Michael J. Smith	IEEE Transactions on Smart Grid	Electricity consumption Datasets from various regions	A stacked ensemble learning framework is developed using Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, and AdaBoost to enhance predictive accuracy.	The ensemble approach achieves higher accuracy than individual models, effectively managing seasonal variations in electricity demand.
8	A Comparative Study of Deep Learning Models for Electricity Consumption Forecasting - Emily Zhang, Robert B. Allen	Applied Energy	Multiple electricity datasets	This study evaluates CNNs, LSTMs, GRUs, and hybrid deep learning models for electricity consumption forecasting, assessing their effectiveness on multiple datasets.	The hybrid CNN-LSTM model demonstrates superior performance, accurately capturing both short-term fluctuations and long-term trends.

S. No	Title and Author	Published Journal	Dataset Used	Approach	Outcome
9	Time-Series Forecasting of Electricity Demand Using Transformer Networks - Ahmed Al-Saadi, Omar H. Khalid	Neural Computing and Applications	Electricity consumption datasets	A Transformer-based model is implemented to capture long-range dependencies in electricity demand, compared with LSTMs and GRUs.	The Transformer network outperforms LSTMs and GRUs, delivering higher forecasting accuracy and faster training speeds.
10	Short-Term Load Forecasting Using Graph Neural Networks (GNNs) - Li Wei, Chen Zhang	Journal of Electrical Engineering	Regional electricity consumption datasets	A Graph Neural Network (GNN) model is developed to analyze spatial dependencies in electricity consumption, benchmarking	The GNN model exhibits superior forecasting performance, effectively learning spatial patterns in electricity demand.
11	Deep Reinforcement Learning for Energy Demand Forecasting - Kevin Luo, MaB13rk Chang	Journal of Machine Learning Research	Smart grid electricity demand datasets	A Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL) approach is applied to dynamically optimize electricity demand forecasting using policy learning techniques.	The DRL model adapts to changing energy consumption patterns, demonstrating high adaptability and long-term accuracy.

S. No	Title and Author	Published Journal	Dataset Used	Approach	Outcome
12	Multi-Agent Systems for Electricity Consumption Forecasting - Alice Robertson, John Lee	Energy Systems Journal	Smart meter data from multiple households	A multi-agent deep learning framework is introduced, where independent agents predict household energy demand and aggregate results using ensemble techniques.	The multi-agent approach enhances scalability and real-time forecasting, ensuring high accuracy across multiple households.
13	Bayesian Learning for Electricity Load Forecasting - Wei Cheng, Sarah Tan	Applied Statistics	Historical electricity demand data	A Bayesian probabilistic model is used to quantify uncertainty in electricity demand forecasting, providing a statistical foundation for predictive modeling.	The Bayesian approach improves reliability, making it a valuable tool for policymakers in energy planning.
14	Spatiotemporal Deep Learning Models for Electricity Demand Prediction - James Wang, Olivia Davis	Neural Networks Journal	Regional electricity datasets	A spatiotemporal deep learning framework is proposed, integrating CNN for spatial analysis and LSTM for temporal trend capture.	The model effectively captures regional fluctuations in energy consumption, improving forecasting precision.

S. No	Title and Author	Published Journal	Dataset Used	Approach	Outcome
15	Short-Term Load Forecasting Using LightGBM - Henry Scott, Rachel Kim	Energy Informatics	Power consumption datasets	The LightGBM model, based on gradient boosting, is applied to improve speed and accuracy in short-term electricity forecasting.	LightGBM achieves high forecasting accuracy with low computational cost, making it ideal for real-time applications.
16	Development of a Machine Learning Framework Based on Occupant-Related Parameters to Predict Residential Electricity Consumption in the Hot and Humid Climate - Zahra Qavidel Fard, Zahra Sadat Zomorodian, Mohammad Tahsildoost	Energy and Buildings	Real-time occupant behavior datasets	A machine learning framework developed to predict residential electricity consumption based on occupant behavior in hot and humid climates.	The framework improves accuracy in predicting electricity consumption by incorporating occupant-related parameters and environmental factors.

S. No	Title and Author	Published Journal	Dataset Used	Approach	Outcome
17	CNN-LSTM: An Efficient Hybrid Deep Learning Architecture for Predicting Short-Term Photovoltaic Power Production - Ali Agga, Ahmed Abbou, Moussa Labbadi, Yassine El Houm, Imane Hammou Ou Ali	IEEE	Historical solar power generation data and meteorological variables	A hybrid CNN-LSTM model is introduced, where CNN extracts spatial features from meteorological data and LSTM captures temporal dependencies in solar power generation.	The CNN-LSTM model reduces forecasting errors, outperforming standalone CNN and LSTM models.
18	Predicting Residential Energy Consumption Using CNN-LSTM Neural Networks - Tae-Young Kim, Sung-Bae Cho	IEEE	Real-world residential energy datasets	A CNN-LSTM hybrid model is implemented to extract spatial features from energy data and capture temporal dependencies for improved short-term forecasting.	The CNN-LSTM model achieves the highest forecasting accuracy, making it a strong candidate for smart grid applications.

S. No	Title and Author	Published Journal	Dataset Used	Approach	Outcome
19	Deep Learning for Estimating Building Energy Consumption - Elena Mocanu, Phuong H. Nguyen, Madeleine Gibescu, Wil L. Kling	Energy and Buildings	Building-level energy consumption data	A probabilistic deep learning approach using Conditional Restricted Boltzmann Machines (CRBM) and Factored CRBM (FCRBM) is applied to analyze building energy patterns.	FCRBM surpasses traditional models, accurately capturing stochastic variations and temporal dependencies.
20	Time Series Analytics Using Sliding Window Metaheuristic Optimization-Based Machine Learning System for Identifying Building Energy Consumption Patterns - Jui-Sheng Chou, Ngoc-Tri Ngo	Expert Systems with Applications	Building energy consumption data	A hybrid forecasting framework combining Sliding Window Analysis, SARIMA, and MetaFA-LSSVR for energy prediction.	The MetaFA-LSSVR model outperforms SARIMA, offering higher forecasting precision and enhanced feature selection.

2.2 EXISTING SYSTEMS

Electricity consumption forecasting has evolved through multiple phases, encompassing traditional statistical models, classical machine learning techniques, and advanced deep learning architectures. Each approach has demonstrated varying levels of success depending on the complexity of the data and the forecasting horizon. Below is a comprehensive overview of the existing systems categorized by the methodologies used:

1. Statistical Models

Traditional statistical models have been the cornerstone of electricity demand forecasting due to their simplicity and interpretability. However, they exhibit limitations in capturing complex, nonlinear relationships in modern electricity consumption data.

➤ **Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA):**

- Widely used for short-term load forecasting.
- Effective in handling univariate time-series data but struggles with non-linear patterns and high-dimensional data.
- Inability to capture seasonality and sudden variations effectively.

➤ **Exponential Smoothing (ES):**

- Suitable for capturing trends and seasonal components.
- Limited by its linear assumptions, making it inadequate for highly variable electricity consumption patterns.

➤ **Multiple Linear Regression (MLR):**

- Models the relationship between dependent and independent variables.
- Suffers from poor generalization when handling high-dimensional or complex datasets.

2. Machine Learning Techniques

Classical machine learning techniques offer improved accuracy over statistical models by capturing non-linear dependencies but still face limitations in handling temporal and sequential patterns effectively.

➤ **Support Vector Machines (SVM):**

- Applied by Yang et al. (2006) for electricity consumption forecasting.

- Performs well on high-dimensional data but has high computational complexity, making it unsuitable for large datasets.
- **Decision Trees (DT):**
 - Studied by Tso and Yau (2007) to predict electricity consumption.
 - Easy to interpret but prone to overfitting, reducing its effectiveness across diverse datasets.
- **Random Forest and Gradient Boosting:**
 - Ensemble learning techniques that aggregate weak models for improved accuracy.
 - Effective in capturing complex patterns but computationally intensive and less suited for real-time forecasting.

3. Deep Learning Models

Deep learning models, especially recurrent and convolutional neural networks, have significantly outperformed traditional models by learning hierarchical representations and extracting complex temporal patterns.

- **Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM):**
 - Captures long-term dependencies in sequential data effectively.
 - Struggles with long sequences and computationally expensive for large datasets.
- **Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU):**
 - Similar to LSTM but with fewer parameters, offering better efficiency.
 - Suitable for real-time applications with improved performance over standard LSTMs.
- **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs):**
 - Extract local patterns and spatial dependencies in time-series data.
 - Often combined with RNNs or GRUs for hybrid models to enhance predictive power.

4. Hybrid Models

Recent advances combine CNNs with recurrent architectures like LSTM, GRU, or BiGRU to capture both spatial and temporal dependencies, leading to superior forecasting accuracy.

- **CNN-LSTM Models:**
 - Extract local features with CNN and model temporal dependencies with LSTM.
 - Effective for short-term load forecasting but computationally demanding.

➤ **CNN-BiLSTM-SA Models:**

- Enhances CNN-LSTM by incorporating a self-attention (SA) mechanism to focus on critical time steps.
- Achieves improved accuracy by capturing both local and long-term dependencies effectively.

2.3 DISADVANTAGES OF EXISTING SYSTEMS

➤ **Computational Intensity:**

- The combination of CNNs with bidirectional LSTM layers creates models with excessive parameter counts, leading to prolonged training times and high energy consumption during model development. For instance, Wu et al.'s CNN-BiLSTM-SA requires 8.5 hours of training on dual V100 GPUs, making iterative experimentation costly.

➤ **Generalization Limitations:**

- Current systems exhibit significant performance degradation when applied to buildings not represented in the training data. This "cross-building gap" manifests as up to 25% higher error rates when models trained on residential data are applied to commercial buildings, due to fundamental differences in consumption patterns and equipment profiles.

➤ **Interpretability Challenges:**

- While attention mechanisms provide some visibility into model decisions, most systems remain essentially black boxes, offering limited insight into the specific factors driving consumption predictions. This opacity hinders adoption in operational settings where explainable forecasts are mandated.

➤ **Temporal Modeling Constraints:**

- Existing architectures struggle with very long sequences (>1 year of hourly data), as recurrent layers gradually lose their ability to maintain meaningful temporal dependencies over extended periods. This limitation becomes particularly apparent when modeling seasonal consumption variations.

2.4 PROPOSED SYSTEM

To address the limitations of existing models, the proposed system leverages a **CNN-BiGRU-SA** (**Convolutional Neural Network + Bidirectional Gated Recurrent Unit + Self-Attention**) hybrid model for predicting residential electricity consumption. This model effectively combines the strengths of CNNs for feature extraction, BiGRUs for temporal sequence modeling, and Self-Attention for capturing critical time steps that influence predictions.

- **Convolutional Neural Network (CNN):** Extracts local temporal features and short-term dependencies from input sequences and applies 2D convolution with a 2×1 kernel to capture local spatial-temporal correlations.
- **Bidirectional Gated Recurrent Unit (BiGRU):** Models long-term dependencies by processing the sequence in both forward and backward directions also preserves past and future context, enhancing the model's ability to capture temporal patterns effectively.
- **Self-Attention Mechanism (SA):** Assigns dynamic weights to key time steps, allowing the model to focus on critical intervals that significantly impact consumption trends. Improves interpretability by highlighting influential time steps.

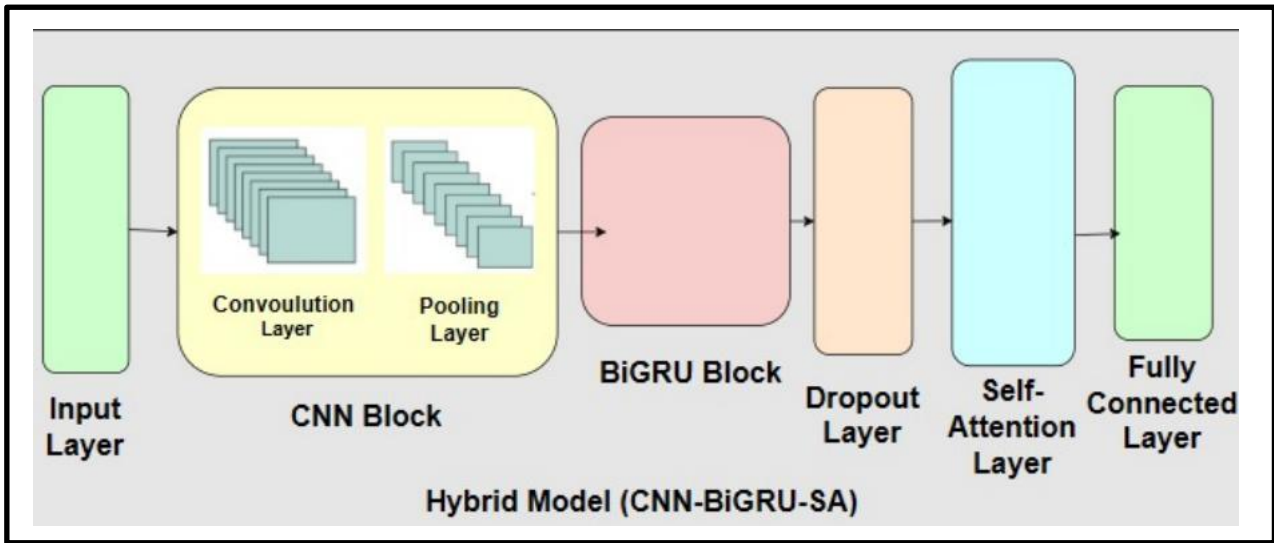


Fig 2.1 Hybrid Model Architecture

Fig 2.1 shows the architecture of the proposed hybrid model (CNN-BiGRU-SA) designed for predicting residential electricity consumption. The model begins with an input layer that processes a 60×10 matrix representing time-segmented data with multiple features. The CNN block, consisting of a convolution layer and a pooling layer, extracts local spatial and temporal features while reducing dimensionality. The extracted features are then passed to the BiGRU block, which captures both past and future dependencies in the sequence. A dropout layer follows to prevent

overfitting by randomly deactivating neurons during training. The self-attention layer dynamically assigns importance to key time steps, enabling the model to focus on critical intervals that influence energy consumption. Finally, a fully connected layer aggregates the learned representations and produces the final prediction. This hybrid approach leverages CNN for feature extraction, BiGRU for sequence modeling, and self-attention for highlighting essential time steps, ensuring improved accuracy and robustness in energy consumption predictions.

Advantages of our model

- **Improved Forecasting Accuracy:** CNN-BiGRU-SA effectively captures both local and long-term dependencies, leading to higher prediction accuracy compared to traditional models.
- **Better Handling of Temporal Sequences:** BiGRU processes information bidirectionally, capturing both past and future trends, which enhances the system's robustness to temporal shifts.
- **Enhanced Interpretability:** The self-attention mechanism highlights key time intervals, providing interpretable insights into periods influencing consumption patterns.
- **Robustness to Noisy Data:** CNN reduces noise by extracting significant features, making the model less sensitive to irrelevant variations in data.
- **Scalability and Efficiency:** Suitable for large-scale datasets with efficient parallelization in CNN layers and reduced complexity in BiGRU, ensuring faster training and inference.

2.5 CONCLUSION

This project has systematically analyzed the theoretical foundations and practical implementations of modern electricity forecasting systems. While current CNN-RNN hybrids represent the state-of-the-art, significant opportunities remain for improving computational efficiency, generalization capability, and operational transparency. Our proposed CNN-BiGRU-SA architecture directly addresses these challenges through innovations in architectural design and training methodology. Future research directions should prioritize the development of physics-informed neural networks, federated learning frameworks for privacy-preserving model training, and advanced uncertainty quantification techniques. The continued evolution of forecasting systems will play a pivotal role in enabling more efficient and sustainable energy management practices worldwide.

3. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Requirement analysis is a critical phase in software development that involves identifying and documenting the functional and non-functional requirements of the system. For the Residential Electricity Prediction project, this phase focuses on understanding the end-user needs, defining system constraints, and determining the appropriate hardware and software requirements to ensure smooth implementation and deployment.

3.2 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFICATIONS

3.2.1 User Requirements:

- **User Authentication:** Users should be able to register and log in securely.
- **Data Entry for Predictions:** Users can enter relevant input data such as reactive power, intensity, voltage, etc.
- **Prediction Generation:** System should display predicted global active power after submission.
- **View Previous Predictions:** Users can view previously made predictions along with a graphical representation.
- **Dashboard Navigation:** Easy navigation between pages like welcome, prediction, and history.

3.2.2 Software Requirements:

- **Development Environment: IDE/Editor:** Visual Studio Code (VS Code)
- **Flask:** Lightweight web framework to handle backend logic.
- **Frontend Technologies:** HTML5, CSS3 – For creating Flask templates and styling the web pages.
- **Programming Language:** Python 3.6+ Required for building the hybrid deep learning model
- **Database:** CSV file for storing predictions and user inputs.
- **Web Browser:** Google Chrome / Mozilla Firefox – For accessing the Flask web application.

Table 2: Packages Used

S.No	Package Name	Description
1	Flask	Lightweight Python web framework that handles HTTP requests and routes.
2	NumPy	Provides support for large arrays and matrices. Offers mathematical functions to operate on data.
3	Pandas	Facilitates data manipulation and analysis. Converts CSV data into DataFrames for easy processing.
4	Matplotlib	To make interactive visualizations .
5	Seaborn	Enhances Matplotlib visualizations with advanced graphing options. Ideal for statistical data visualization.
6	TensorFlow	Loads and runs the CNN-BiGRU-SA hybrid model. Supports deep learning models and GPU acceleration.
7	Scikit-learn	Provides tools for data preprocessing, model evaluation, and machine learning tasks.
8	Keras	High-level neural network API running on top of TensorFlow. Used to build and train deep learning models.
9	CSV Module	Reads, writes, and manages CSV files. Stores prediction data and user inputs for easy retrieval.
10	joblib	Saves and loads machine learning models efficiently. Optimizes performance by serializing models.

3.2.3 Hardware Requirements:

- **OS: WINDOWS 11 (64-bit):** Windows 11 64-bit is recommended if you have 4 GB or more RAM. It supports up to 2 TB of RAM, whereas the 32-bit version can utilize only up to 3.2 GB. The memory address space for 64-bit Windows is larger, making it more efficient for handling resource-intensive tasks.
- **Intel Core i5-1135G7 CPU 2.40GHz:** The Intel Core i5-1135G7 is an 11th Gen quad-core processor with a base clock speed of 2.40 GHz. It features Intel Iris Xe Graphics, enhancing visual performance and power efficiency.
- **RAM 16.00 GB:** Random Access Memory (RAM) temporarily stores data for active applications and processes. With 16 GB RAM, multitasking, running machine learning models, and handling large datasets becomes smoother and faster.

Table 3: Hardware Requirements

Hardware Requirements	Used Version
Processor	Intel Core i5-1135G7 CPU 2.40GHz
RAM	16.00 GB
Hard Disk	1 TB

3.2.4 Non Functional Requirements:

- **Performance:** The system should provide predictions within a few seconds for an optimal user experience.
- **Scalability:** The system should handle increasing amounts of data and concurrent users efficiently.
- **Security:** User data should be encrypted, and the system should follow secure authentication and authorization protocols.

- **Usability:** The interface should be intuitive and easy to use for both technical and non-technical users.

3.3 CONTENT DIAGRAM OF THE PROJECT

The content diagram provides an overview of the system's architecture and workflow for the Residential Electricity Prediction project. It outlines the different stages, from loading the dataset to model evaluation and prediction.

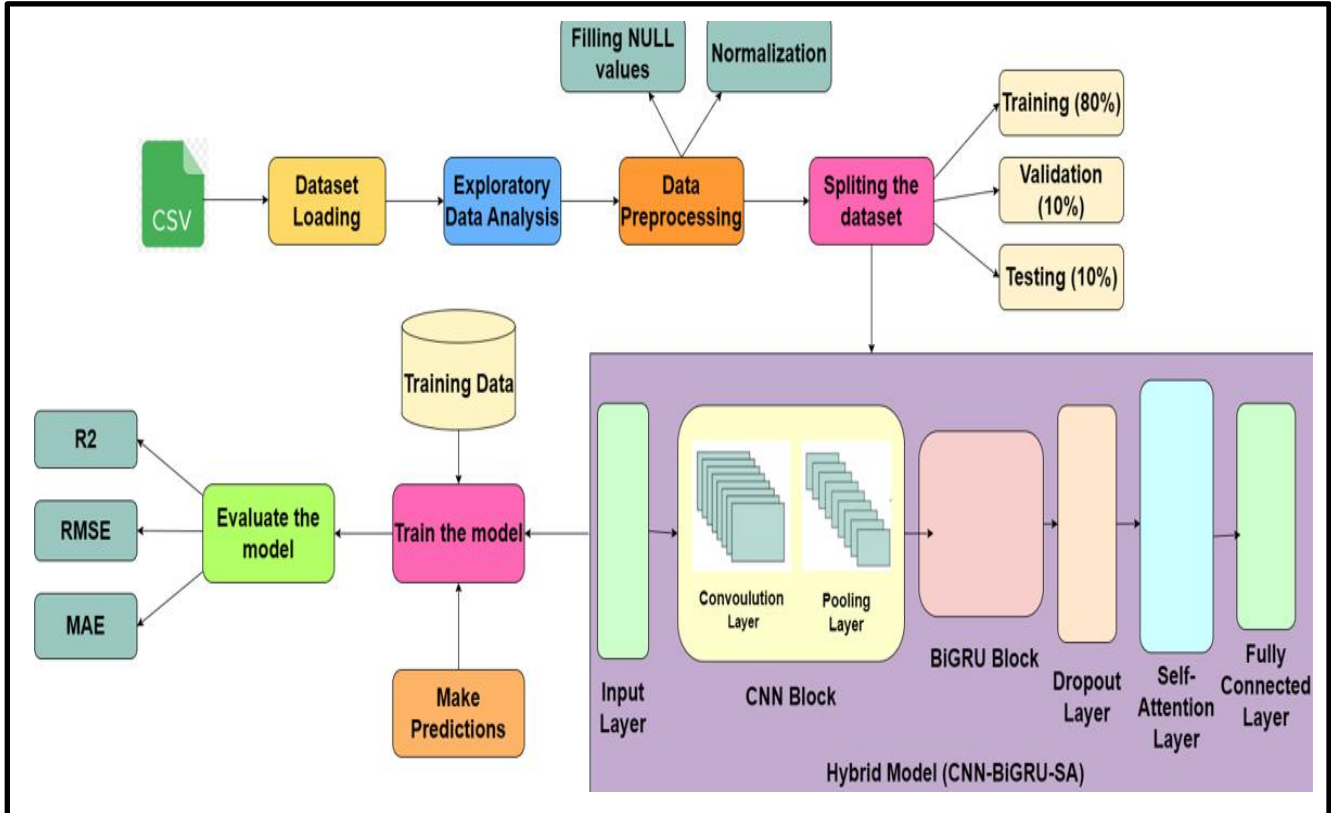


Fig 3.1 System Architecture

Fig 3.1 represents the system architecture of the Residential Electricity Prediction project, illustrating the complete workflow from data loading to model evaluation. As depicted in Fig 3, the architecture begins with a data ingestion, then subjected to standard preprocessing techniques including missing value imputation, normalization, and time alignment to ensure the data is suitable for model training.

The preprocessed data is fed into the CNN block, where convolutional layers learn spatial features from short-term consumption patterns. The feature maps generated are then passed to the BiGRU module, which models the temporal progression and contextual relationships in both past and future directions.

Subsequently, the sequence output from the BiGRU layer is refined using the Self-Attention layer, which adaptively emphasizes critical time steps in the data. This selective attention mechanism ensures the model focuses on the most impactful parts of the input sequence for accurate forecasting.

The final output is generated through a fully connected (dense) layer, which maps the refined features to a future electricity consumption prediction. The model is evaluated using common performance metrics, including Mean Squared Error (MSE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), and the coefficient of determination (R^2), ensuring the reliability and precision of the forecasted results.

The model architecture comprises a combination of convolutional layers for spatial feature extraction, stacked BiGRU layers for capturing bidirectional temporal dependencies, and a self-attention mechanism to emphasize significant time steps.

3.4 ALGORITHMS AND FLOWCHARTS

3.4.1 ALGORITHMS

We propose a novel hybrid deep learning model, **CNN-BiGRU-SA**, which improves upon CNN-BiLSTM-SA by replacing BiLSTM with Bidirectional Gated Recurrent Units (BiGRU). BiGRU offers comparable performance while reducing computational complexity. Unlike LSTM, GRU uses fewer parameters and mitigates the vanishing gradient problem more effectively, making it a more efficient alternative.

The proposed CNN-BiGRU-SA model overcomes the limitations of CNN-BiLSTM-SA by offering faster training, better generalization, and reduced complexity while maintaining strong performance in capturing temporal dependencies. Experimental evaluations using real-world electricity consumption datasets demonstrate that CNN-BiGRU-SA achieves superior predictive accuracy compared to traditional models and previous deep learning architectures.

By integrating CNN, BiGRU, and SA, this approach provides a highly efficient solution for electricity consumption forecasting, optimizing energy distribution, reducing grid instability, and supporting sustainable energy management.

Key Advantages:

- **Faster Training and Reduced Complexity:** BiGRU reduces training time and memory usage while preserving the ability to process long-term dependencies in both directions.
- **Improved Generalization:** SA enhances the model's ability to identify key patterns, improving focus on relevant information and reducing overfitting.
- **Superior Predictive Accuracy:** Experimental results on real-world electricity consumption datasets demonstrate that CNN-BiGRU-SA outperforms traditional models and previous deep learning architectures.

3.4.2 FLOWCHARTS

A. Flowchart for Feature Selection

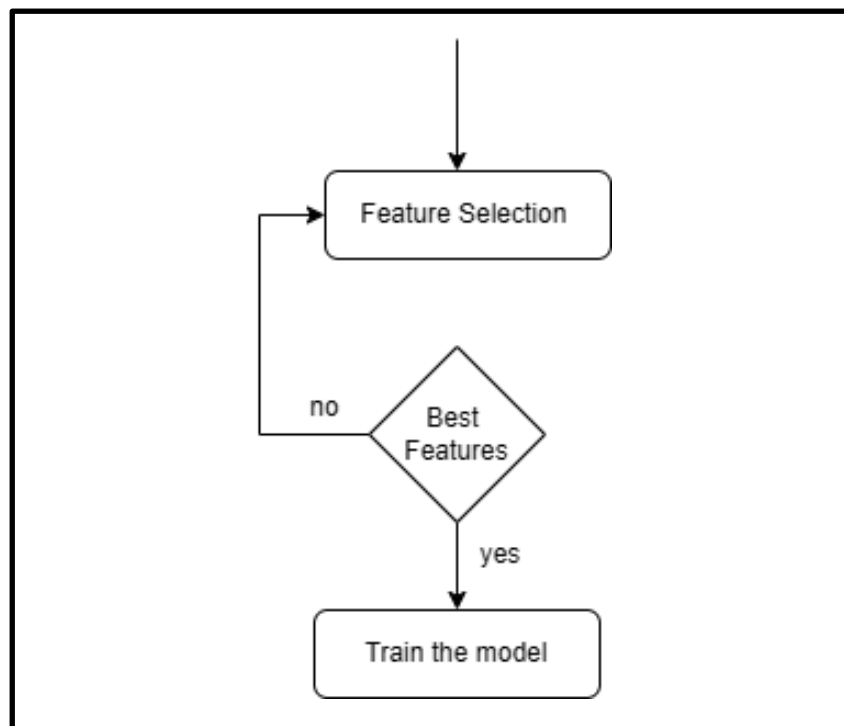


Fig 3.2 Flowchart for feature selection

- Feature selection is an important step in machine learning because it can help to improve the performance of a model.
- By selecting only the most relevant features, you can reduce the amount of data that the model needs to train on, which can help to prevent overfitting.
- Overfitting is a problem that occurs when a model is too closely fit to the training data and does not perform well on new data.
- Feature selection can also help to improve the interpretability of a model.

- By understanding which features are most important to the model, you can gain insights into the relationships between the features and the target variable.

B. Flowchart for training the model

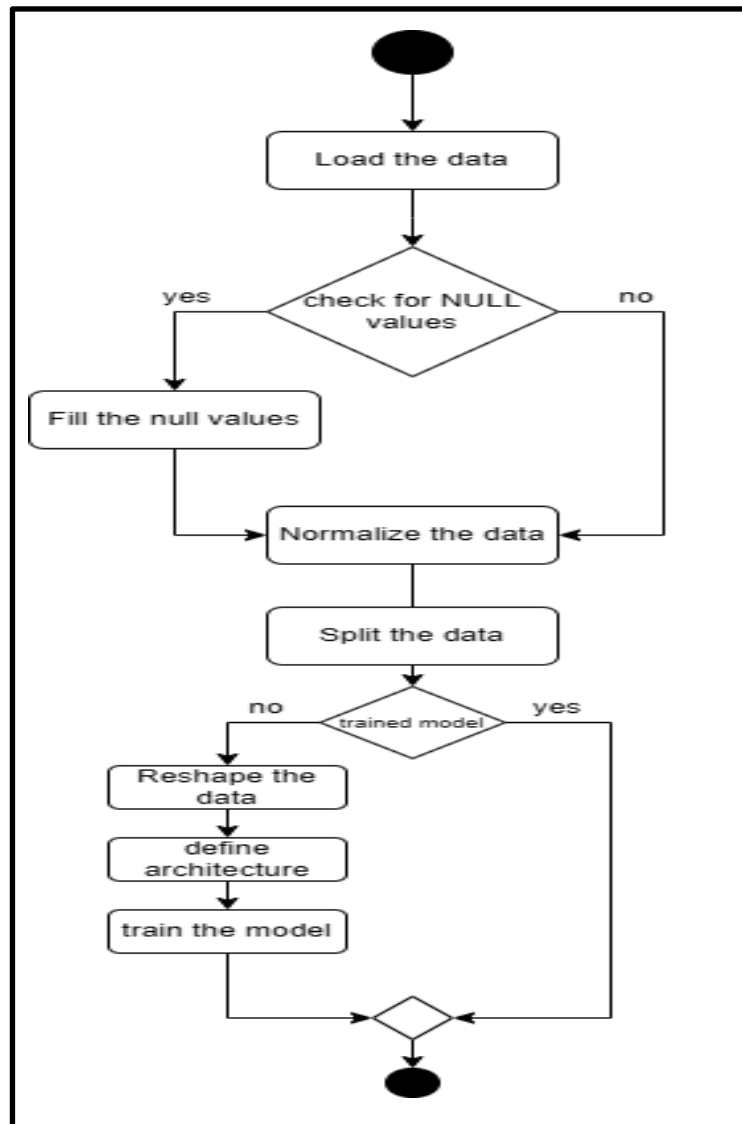


Fig 3.3 Flowchart for training the model

Fig 3.3 depicts the flowchart for the model training process, starting with loading the dataset. The data is then checked for any NULL values. If NULL values are detected, they are filled using appropriate techniques such as mean, median, or mode. If no NULL values are found, the process moves directly to data normalization, where all feature values are scaled to a similar range to improve model performance. After normalization, the data is split into training and testing sets to evaluate the model's performance. If a trained model is already available, the process proceeds to evaluation. Otherwise, the data is reshaped to fit the model's input format, and the model architecture is defined with suitable layers and hyperparameters. Finally, the model is trained on the

training data, ensuring that the model is well-prepared for evaluation and making accurate predictions.

3.5 CONCLUSION

The requirement analysis phase for the Residential Electricity Prediction project successfully identifies and documents the functional and non-functional requirements essential for system development. The hardware and software specifications, along with user requirements, ensure the seamless implementation and efficient performance of the system.

The content diagram and system workflow provide a clear visualization of the project's architecture, highlighting key stages from data loading and preprocessing to model evaluation and prediction. The use of the CNN-BiGRU-SA hybrid model enhances predictive accuracy while reducing computational complexity, ensuring optimized energy forecasting. By incorporating user authentication, secure data handling, and an intuitive interface, the system is designed to offer a user-friendly and secure environment for electricity consumption predictions.

4. DESIGN

4.1 INTRODUCTION

In the realm of software development, the design phase serves as a critical foundation for the successful implementation of a project. This phase translates the requirements gathered during the initial analysis into a structured blueprint that guides developers in building the system. A well-thought-out design not only enhances the clarity and organization of the project but also significantly reduces the risk of errors and rework during later stages.

The design phase of the **Residential Electricity Prediction System** focuses on defining the system's architecture and module interactions to ensure efficient data processing and accurate prediction results. The system combines a CNN-BiGRU-SA hybrid model with a Flask-based frontend, enabling seamless communication between the machine learning model and user interface. Key design elements include data preprocessing, model integration, and API interactions to provide a smooth prediction experience.

To represent the system's behavior and flow, various UML diagrams are used. These diagrams illustrate how data moves through the system and how modules interact with one another. A modular approach is adopted to promote scalability, maintainability, and the potential for incorporating alternative models or additional features in the future.

UML Relationships

UML diagrams depict the relationships between various entities, helping to understand the structural and behavioral aspects of the system. The key types of relationships in UML are:

- **Association:** Defines how two entities interact with each other.
- **Dependency:** Shows that one entity is dependent on another, reflecting changes from one to the other.
- **Aggregation:** Represents a special type of association indicating a part-of relationship.
- **Generalization:** Describes a parent-child relationship between different entities.
- **Realization:** Specifies a relationship where one entity defines behavior or responsibility, and another carries it out.

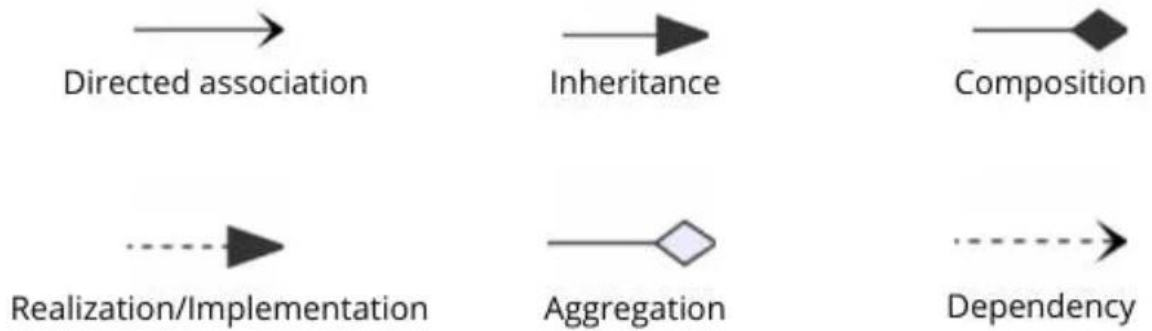


Fig 4.1 Relationship Diagram

The relationships described above are visually represented in **Fig 4.1 Relationships**, which shows various UML relationship types such as one-way and two-way associations, inheritance, aggregation, dependency, and realization.

4.2 UML DIAGRAMS

4.2.1 USE CASE DIAGRAM

The **Use Case Diagram** provides a high-level visual representation of the interactions between the **User** and the **System** in the Residential Electricity Consumption Prediction project. It highlights the key functionalities available to the user and how the system processes their requests. It consists of the following artifacts: Actor, Use case, Secondary Actor and Use Case Boundary.

- **Actor:** A role of a user that interacts with the system you're modeling is represented by an actor. A person, an organization, a machine, or another external system can all be considered as users.
- **Use-Case:** A use case is a function that a system does to help the user achieve their goal. A use case must produce an observable result that is useful to the system's user.
- **Secondary Actor:** Actors who are not directly interacting with the system are secondary actors and are placed on the right side of the use case boundary.
- **Use Case Boundary:** It is the boundary to separate the use cases that are internal to the system from the actors that are external to the system.

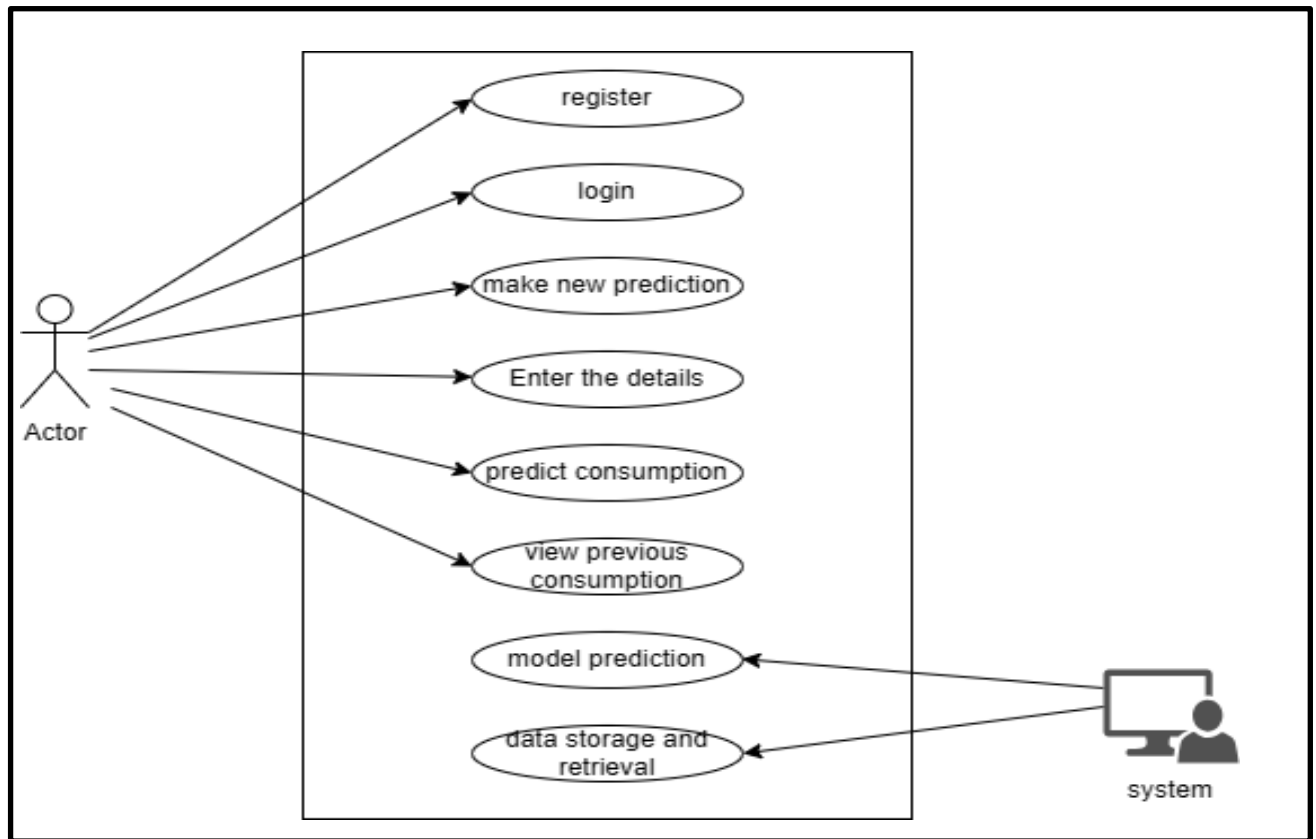


Fig 4.2 Use Case Diagram

Fig 4.2 represents the **Use Case Diagram** for the Residential Electricity Consumption Prediction system. It visually depicts the interaction between the **User (Actor)** and the **System**, showcasing the various functionalities provided to the user and the processes handled by the system.

Actors:

- **User:** The primary actor who interacts with the system to perform operations like registration, login, and prediction.
- **System:** The backend system responsible for model prediction, data storage, and retrieval.

Use Cases:

- **Register:** The user registers by providing valid details to create an account.
- **Login:** The user logs into the system using their credentials.
- **Make New Prediction:** The user chooses to make a new prediction by providing required input details such as voltage, intensity, and other relevant data.
- **Enter Details:** Input fields are filled by the user to provide the necessary data for prediction.
- **Predict Consumption:** The system processes the input data and predicts the electricity consumption using the hybrid CNN-BiGRU-SA model.

- **View Previous Consumption:** The user can view a graphical representation and tabular data of previous consumption records.
- **Model Prediction:** The system uses the pre-trained hybrid model to predict electricity consumption based on the provided input.
- **Data Storage and Retrieval:** All user information and consumption records are stored and retrieved as needed.

4.2.2 CLASS DIAGRAM

Class diagram is a static overview of the system used to highlight the important aspects as well as executables in the system. These are the only diagrams which can be mapped with the object-oriented systems. These diagrams show the responsibilities of a class and relationships among different classes in the system.

Artifacts of the Class Diagram are:

- **Class:** The class represents similar objects and consists of name, responsibilities and attributes.
- **Name:** Name of the class is the identity of the class.
- **Responsibilities:** Responsibilities represents the duties to be done or functionalities that the class exhibits.
- **Attributes:** Attributes represent the properties that a particular class has and the objects of the class will have similar attributes

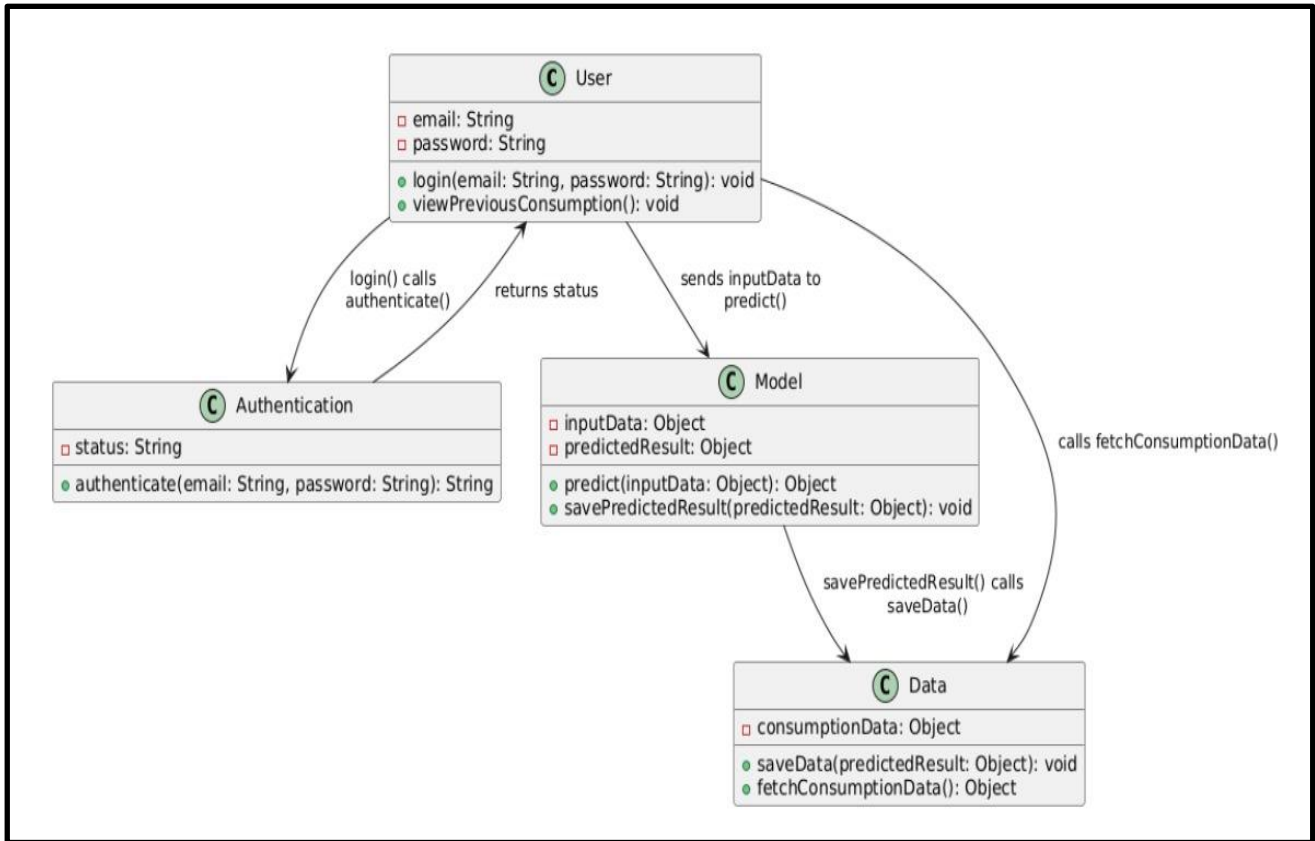


Fig 4.3 Class Diagram

Fig 4.3 represents the **Class Diagram** for the Residential Electricity Consumption Prediction system. It illustrates the structure of the system by defining the classes, their attributes, and the relationships between them.

User Class: It Stores user-related information such as user_name, email, and password. Establishes a relationship with the **Authentication** and **Prediction** classes.

Authentication Class: Manages user authentication with operations like login(), register(), and logout().

Prediction Class: Contains attributes such as username, date, time, intensity, voltage, sub-meterings, prediction_result, and electricity_consumed. Connects with **ModelHandler** to process predictions and with **DataHandler** to store/retrieve data.

ModelHandler Class: Handles model-related operations through load_model() and predict(data).

DataHandler Class: Manages data storage and retrieval with methods save_prediction(prediction) and retrieve_previous_consumption(user_id).

4.2.3 SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

The sequence diagram, also known as an event diagram, depicts the flow of messages through the system. It aids in the visualization of a variety of dynamic scenarios. It depicts communication between any two lifelines as a time-ordered series of events, as if these lifelines were present at the same moment. The message flow is represented by a vertical dotted line that extends across the bottom of the page in UML whereas the lifeline is represented by a vertical bar. It encompasses both iterations and branching.

Notations of Sequence Diagram are:

Lifeline: A lifeline represents an individual participant in the sequence diagram. It is at the very top of the diagram.

Actor: An actor is a character who interacts with the subject and plays a part. It isn't covered by the system's capabilities. It depicts a role in which human users interact with external devices or subjects.

Message: Message denotes the interactions between the messages. They are in the sequential order in the timeline.

Call message: By defining a specific communication between the interaction's lifelines, it shows that the target lifeline has invoked an operation.

Return Message: It specifies a specific communication between the interaction lifelines, which reflect the flow of data from the receiver of the associated caller message.

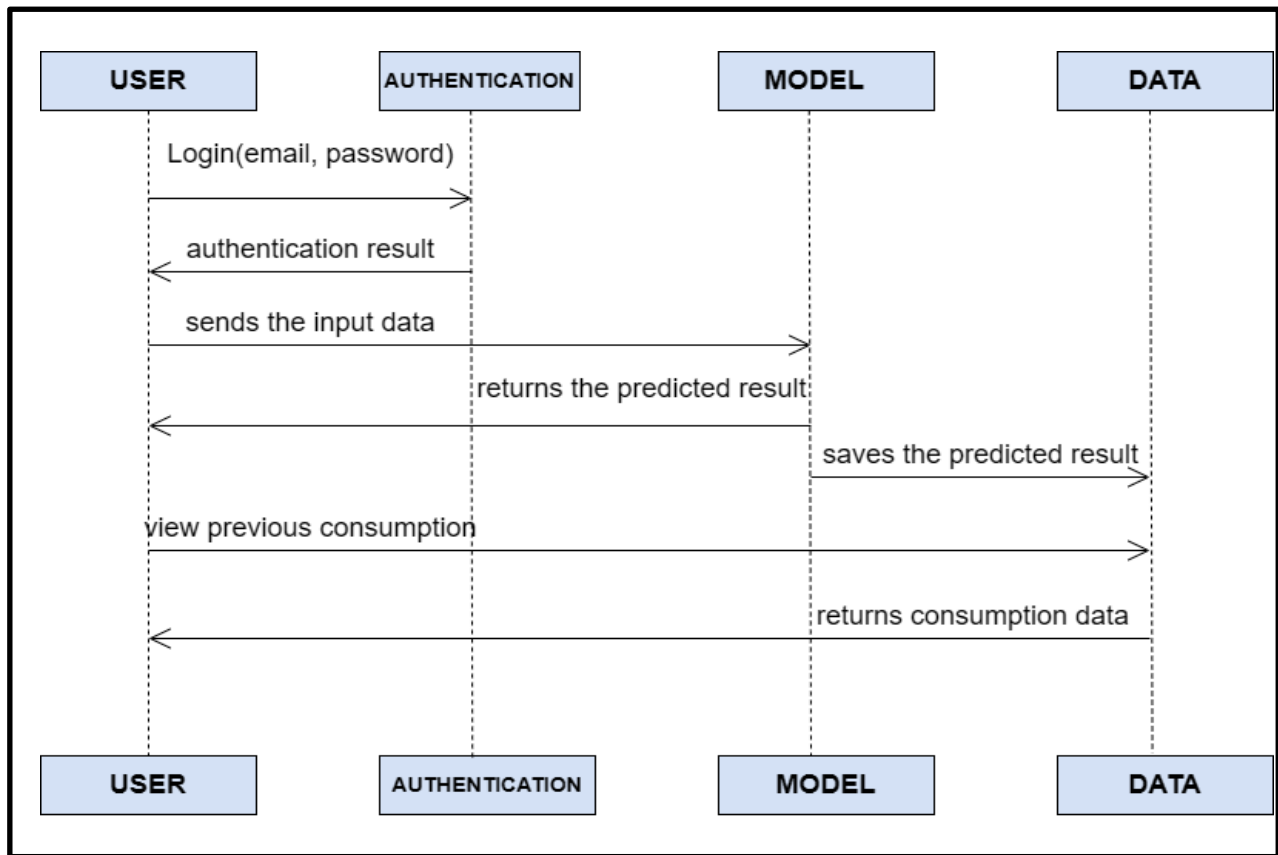


Fig 4.4 Sequence Diagram

Fig 4.4 represents the **Sequence Diagram** for the Residential Electricity Consumption Prediction system. It illustrates the interaction between various system components and the flow of control during different user actions.

➤ **User Authentication:**

- The user initiates the login process by entering email and password.
- The request is sent to the Authentication system.
- The system validates the credentials and sends the result back to the user.

➤ **Making Predictions:**

- Upon successful login, the user selects "Make New Predictions".
- The prediction details such as intensity, voltage, and sub-meterings are sent to the Prediction component.
- The ModelHandler processes the input data and returns the predicted result.
- The prediction result and electricity consumption details are stored in the DataHandler for future reference.

➤ **Viewing Previous Consumption:**

- The user selects "View Previous Consumption".
- The request is sent to the DataHandler to retrieve past consumption data.
- The retrieved data is displayed to the user in graphical and tabular formats.

4.3 MODULAR DESIGN AND ORGANIZATION

The module design and organization of the **Residential Electricity Consumption Prediction System** ensure a well-structured and modular approach, enhancing the maintainability and scalability of the system. The system is divided into multiple modules, each handling specific functionalities.

➤ **User Module:**

- Handles user registration, login, and logout functionalities.
- Ensures secure authentication and session management.

➤ **Prediction Module:**

- Manages data collection and sends input data to the model.
- Retrieves and displays prediction results.

➤ **ModelHandler Module:**

- Loads the pre-trained CNN-BiGRU-SA hybrid model.
- Processes user input data and returns prediction results.

➤ **DataHandler Module:**

- Stores prediction results and user consumption history.
- Retrieves previous consumption data when requested.

➤ **Dashboard Module:**

- Provides an interactive interface for users.
- Displays previous consumption in both graphical and tabular formats.

System Workflow

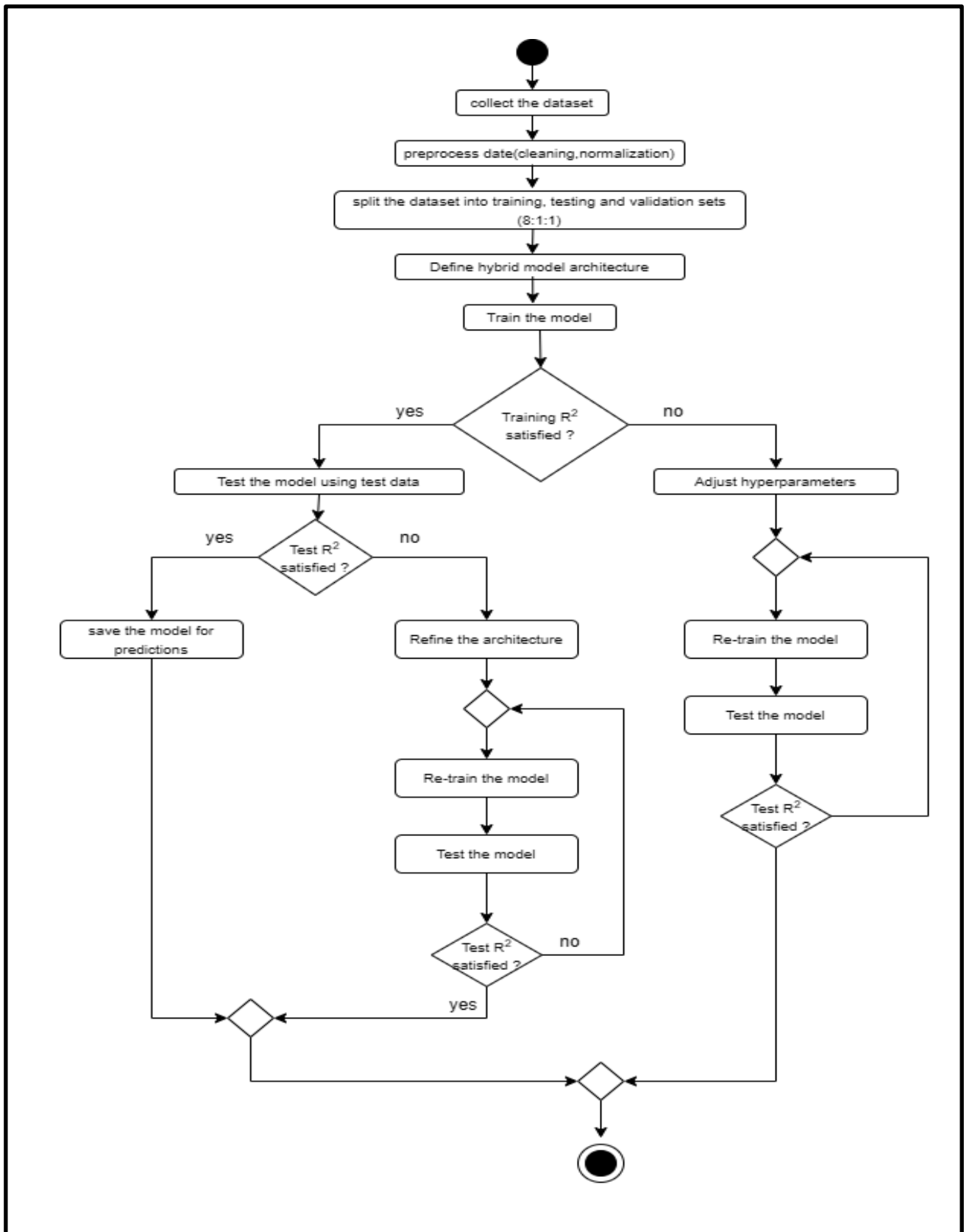


Fig 4.5 System Workflow

Fig 4.5 illustrates the step-by-step workflow for developing and optimizing a hybrid machine learning model. The process begins with data collection and preprocessing, followed by dataset splitting into training, testing, and validation sets in an 8:1:1 ratio. The hybrid model architecture is then defined and trained. Key evaluation steps include checking the Training R^2 to determine if the model meets performance criteria. If unsatisfied, hyperparameters are adjusted, or the architecture is refined before re-training. Once the Training R^2 is satisfactory, the model is tested using the test data, and the Test R^2 is evaluated. If the results are unsatisfactory, the process loops back to further adjustments and re-training. The iterative cycle continues until the Test R^2 meets the desired performance standards, at which point the model is saved for predictions. This workflow ensures robustness and accuracy in the hybrid model's development.

4.4 CONCLUSION

The design phase of the Residential Electricity Consumption Prediction System establishes a strong foundation for the system's functionality and efficiency. The system is structured using a modular approach, ensuring seamless interaction between various components such as user authentication, prediction handling, and data management. The UML diagrams — including the Use Case Diagram, Class Diagram, and Sequence Diagram — provide a clear representation of system workflows and module interactions. The CNN-BiGRU-SA hybrid model effectively processes time series data to predict electricity consumption with high accuracy, achieving an R-squared (R^2) value of 0.99. The system also maintains user-specific consumption history and displays the results in an intuitive interface, ensuring a user-friendly experience. The well-structured module design enhances the maintainability and scalability of the system, making it adaptable for future improvements such as incorporating real-time monitoring and alternative model architectures. This design ensures that the system remains robust, accurate, and user-centric.

5. IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

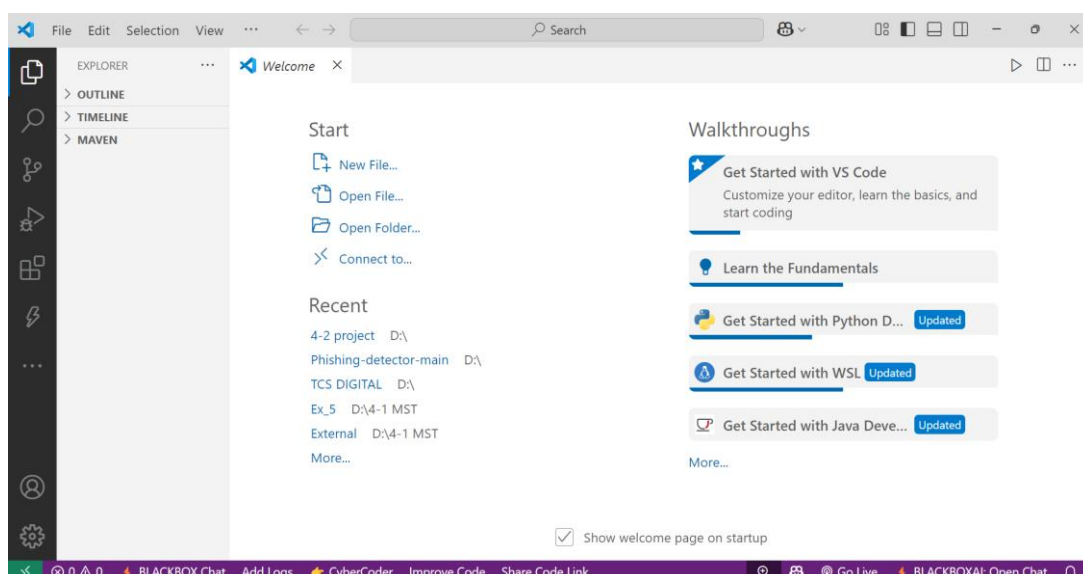
5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section outlines the implementation and results of the Residential Electricity Prediction System. The system integrates a CNN-BiGRU-SA hybrid model to predict electricity consumption using historical data. The implementation process was carried out using **Visual Studio Code (VS Code)**, which provided an efficient and flexible environment for developing both the machine learning model and the Flask-based web application. The project involved preprocessing steps such as data normalization, feature extraction, and sliding window segmentation. The web application, developed using Flask, includes features such as login, registration, and prediction screens for user interaction. The results obtained from model evaluation, including accuracy and performance metrics, are analyzed to assess the system's effectiveness.

This project implementation is done using Python language. It is implemented using deep learning algorithms built with libraries such as TensorFlow, Keras, and Scikit-learn.

Visual Studio Code:

The project code was developed and executed using **Visual Studio Code (VS Code)**, a powerful and lightweight code editor that offers support for Python and Flask applications. VS Code provides an integrated terminal, debugging capabilities, and seamless Git integration, making it an ideal environment for implementing machine learning models and web applications.



Screen 1: Visual Studio Code Interface

VS Code Features:

- **Code Editing and Debugging:** VS Code provides IntelliSense for code completion and debugging tools for error identification.
- **Terminal and Extensions:** The built-in terminal allows running Python scripts directly, while extensions like Python and Jupyter Notebook enable easy switching between environments.
- **Version Control:** Seamless integration with Git allows efficient version control and project management.

VS Code's versatility, combined with its ability to support multiple programming languages and frameworks, made it the preferred platform for developing and deploying the Residential Electricity Prediction System.

5.2 EXPLANATION OF KEY FUNCTIONS

5.2.1 DEEP LEARNING MODELS USED

A. Convolutional Neural Network (CNN)

CNN is a feedforward neural network that includes convolution and deep structure, widely used in image classification, object detection, face recognition and other fields, and can also be combined with LSTM or other neural networks for solving prediction problems. The basic principle of CNN is to first perform convolution operations on the input data, extract features, and compress and output the number of effective parameters. Subsequently, stepwise sliding calculations are performed using convolutional kernels to further extract local features. By rolling calculations, complete features that balance both global and local aspects are ultimately obtained.

The structure of CNN includes convolutional layers, pooling layers, and fully connected layers:

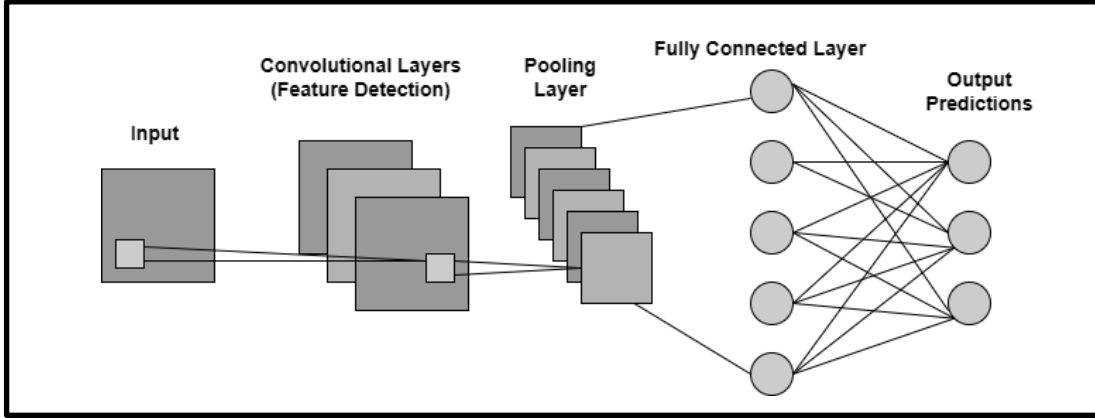


Fig 5.1 Structure of CNN

- **Convolutional Layer:** Extracts features by applying filters over the input data.
- **Pooling Layer:** Reduces dimensionality and computational complexity.
- **Fully Connected Layer:** Combines extracted features for final representation.

The structure of CNN is shown in Fig.5.1. It consists of an input layer, multiple hidden layers, and an output layer. The hidden layers typically include convolutional layers, pooling layers, fully connected layers, and sometimes normalization layers. Convolutional layers apply filters to the input, capturing local dependencies and extracting features like edges and textures. Pooling layers reduce the spatial dimensions of the data, lowering the computational load and the model's sensitivity to the location of features in the input. Fully connected layers integrate these features, which are then used for tasks such as classification or regression in the output layer. The activation functions, especially ReLU, introduce non-linearity, enabling the CNN to learn complex patterns. CNNs are renowned for their effectiveness in image and video recognition, image classification, and other visual data-driven tasks.

Convolutional Layer: This layer performs feature extraction using a filter matrix over localized regions of the input. The convolution operation can be represented as:

$$A_{xy}^k = \sigma(\sum_p \sum_q W_{pq}^k \cdot I_{(x+p)(y+q)} + B^k) \quad (1)$$

Where, A_{xy}^k is the output activation (feature map) at position (x,y) in the k^{th} layer, W_{pq}^k is the filter weight at position (p,q), $I_{(x+p)(y+q)}$ is the input value at the corresponding location, B^k is the bias term and σ is the activation function.

Pooling Layer: This layer downsamples the input to reduce spatial dimensions while preserving the most important features. Max pooling, a commonly used method, is represented as:

$$P_{xy} = \max(R_{ij}) \quad (2)$$

Where, P_{xy} is the pooled value at position (x,y), R_{ij} represents the set of values in the pooling window.

Fully Connected Layer: This layer connects all neurons from the previous layer to each output node. The transformation is defined as:

$$Z_n = \sigma(\sum_m W_{nm} \cdot F_m + B_n) \quad (3)$$

Where, Z_n is the output, W_{nm} is the weight connecting input m to output n, A_m is the flattened feature map and B_n is the bias

B. Bidirectional Gated Recurrent Unit (BiGRU)

A **Bidirectional Gated Recurrent Unit (BiGRU)** is a type of recurrent neural network (RNN) architecture that extends the traditional **Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)** by processing input sequences in both forward and backward directions simultaneously. This bidirectional processing helps capture information from both past and future time steps, allowing the model to better understand the context and dependencies within the input sequence.

BiGRU simplifies the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) architecture by removing the cell state and relying on two main gates: the **update gate** and the **reset gate**. The BiGRU consists of two separate GRU layers—one processing the input sequence in the forward direction and the other in the backward direction. The outputs of both GRU layers are then combined, usually through concatenation, to create the final output of the BiGRU layer.

BiGRU is particularly effective for time-series forecasting, such as predicting electricity consumption trends, as it improves the model's ability to capture dependencies in sequential data.

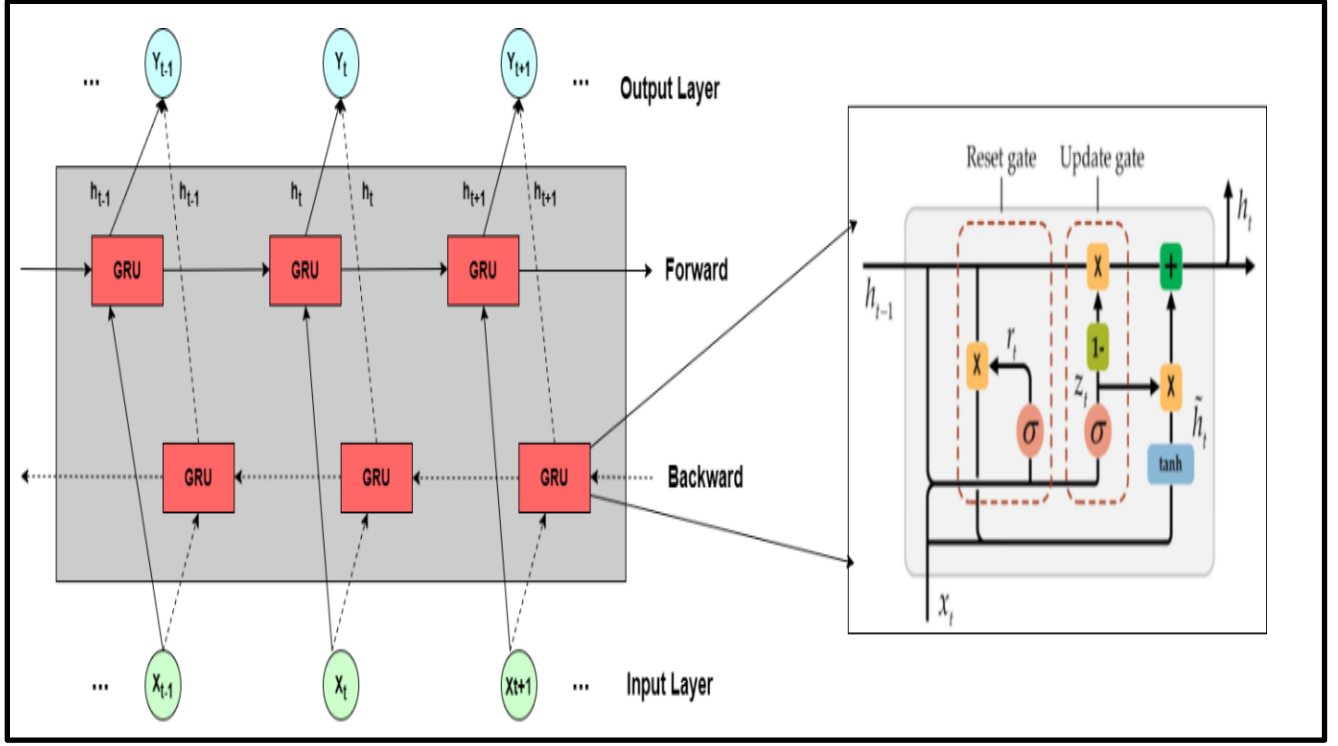


Fig 5.2 The structure of BiGRU network

Figure 5.2 represents the architecture of a **Bidirectional Gated Recurrent Unit (BiGRU)** network. A BiGRU is a type of recurrent neural network that enhances the standard GRU by processing the input data in both forward and backward directions, enabling the network to have both past and future context for any given time step.

Let the input sequence be $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_T)$. The forward GRU computes the hidden state $h_t^{(f)}$ and the backward GRU computes $h_t^{(b)}$. The final hidden representation at each time step t is given by:

$$h_t = \frac{1}{2} (h_t^{(f)} + h_t^{(b)}) \quad (4)$$

A **Bidirectional GRU** consists of two GRU layers:

1. A **forward GRU** processes the sequence from past to future.
2. A **backward GRU** processes the sequence from future to past.

The GRU cell operations are:

- **Reset Gate(r):** Determines how much of the previous hidden state should be forgotten or reset. It takes the current input and the previous hidden state as inputs and produces a value between 0 and 1 for each element of the hidden state.

- **Update Gate(z):** Determines how much of the previous hidden state should be combined with the candidate activation. It takes the current input and the previous hidden state as inputs and produces a value between 0 and 1 for each element of the hidden state.
- **Candidate Activation (h~)(Candidate Hidden State):** Computed from the current input and the previous hidden state, this is a temporary memory that contains the information that could be added to the current hidden state.
- **Final Hidden State: Hidden State (h):** The output of the GRU layer, representing the current state of the recurrent unit. It is computed by combining the previous hidden state and the candidate activation using the update gate.

The bidirectional nature allows the model to utilize both past and future context for improved accuracy in forecasting electricity consumption trends.

C. Self-Attention (SA)

The self-attention mechanism, a key component in modern neural network architectures like Transformers, allows each part of a sequence to consider and weigh the importance of other parts in the same sequence. It calculates attention scores to represent how much focus to put on other parts of the input for each element in the sequence. This mechanism enhances the model's ability to capture context, identify relationships, and understand dependencies in data, especially in tasks involving sequential information like language modeling and machine translation. Self-attention's flexibility and effectiveness in handling long-range dependencies make it a powerful tool in deep learning, offering significant improvements over traditional sequence processing methods. Let Q, K, and V represent query, key, and value respectively. These are matrices obtained by linear transformation of the input sequence. The correlation score is calculated as:

$$Attention(Q, K, V) = softmax \left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}} \right) V \quad (5)$$

where Q, K, V are matrices representing Queries, Keys, and Values, respectively. These are derived through linear transformations of the input. QKT is the dot product of the Query matrix Q and the transpose of the Key matrix K. This dot product measures the alignment or similarity between queries and keys. $\sqrt{d_k}$ is a scaling factor where d_k is the dimension of the key vectors. This scaling helps in stabilizing the gradients during training. The softmax function is applied across the rows, turning the scores into probabilities that sum to 1. This function determines the weightage given to each value. The output is a weighted sum of the Value vectors V, where the weights are the

attention probabilities. This formula enables the model to focus on different parts of the input sequence, capturing contextual relationships within the data.

5.2.2 DATA EXTRACTION

The dataset used in this project is obtained from the **UCI Machine Learning Repository**, specifically the **Individual Household Electric Power Consumption Dataset**. It consists of **2,075,000 records** collected over a period of **nearly four years (December 2006 – November 2010)** from a single household in France. This dataset provides minute-by-minute measurements of electrical power consumption, making it valuable for energy usage forecasting, anomaly detection, and demand response management.

Features in the Dataset:

The dataset comprises **9 key attributes**, which are grouped into three categories: **time-related attributes**, **power consumption metrics**, and **sub-metering values**.

Time-Related Attributes

1. **Date**: Represents the date when the energy consumption was recorded (**YYYY-MM-DD format**).
2. **Time**: The specific time of recording (**HH:MM:SS format**).

These attributes help in capturing daily and seasonal consumption patterns. They allow for the extraction of **time-based features** like **hour of the day**, **day of the week**, and **seasonal variations**, which are crucial for time-series forecasting models.

Energy Consumption Variables

3. **Global_active_power (kW)**: Represents the total electricity consumed by the household in kilowatts. It is the primary target variable for energy consumption prediction models.
4. **Global_reactive_power (kW)**: Measures the power lost due to reactance in electrical circuits, such as from inductive loads (e.g., motors, transformers).
5. **Voltage (V)**: Records the voltage level at which electricity is supplied to the household. Variations in voltage can impact appliance performance.
6. **Global_intensity (A)**: Represents the total current drawn by the household in amperes, indicating the overall power demand.

These variables are important in understanding the **load dynamics of the household** and optimizing energy distribution.

Sub-Metering Data

7. **Sub_metering_1 (W)**: Measures energy usage in the **kitchen** (includes appliances like a microwave, dishwasher, and oven).
8. **Sub_metering_2 (W)**: Records energy consumption in the **laundry area** (e.g., washing machine, refrigerator, lighting).
9. **Sub_metering_3 (W)**: Tracks electricity consumption by **the water heater and air-conditioning system**.

The **sub-metering attributes** help in identifying energy-intensive appliances and optimizing their usage to reduce electricity bills. For instance, high power consumption in **Sub_metering_3** during the summer months may indicate increased air conditioning usage, which can be minimized through **smart thermostat controls**.

5.2.3 TRAINING THE MODEL

TABLE 4. The proposed CNN-BiGRU-SA architecture.

Type	Filter / Units	Kernel size	Stride	param
Convolution	64	(3,)	-	256
Activation (LeakyReLU)	-	-	-	0
BatchNormalization	-	-	-	256
Dropout (0.4)	-	-	-	0
Convolution	128	(3,)	-	24,704
Activation (LeakyReLU)	-	-	-	0
BatchNormalization	-	-	-	512
Dropout (0.4)	-	-	-	0
Flatten	-	-	-	0
BiGRU (64)	-	-	-	25,728
LayerNormalization	-	-	-	256
Dropout (0.4)	-	-	-	0
BiGRU (128)	-	-	-	198,144
LayerNormalization	-	-	-	512
Dropout (0.4)	-	-	-	0
Attention	-	-	-	0
Flatten	-	-	-	0
Concatenate	-	-	-	0
Dense (128)	-	-	-	295,040
Dense (4)	-	-	-	516
Total number of parameter	-	-	-	545,924

Table 4 provides a comprehensive overview of the model architecture, detailing the layer types, configuration, and corresponding parameter counts.

By leveraging the strengths of CNN for spatial learning, BiGRU for temporal understanding, and Self-Attention for interpretability and focus, the proposed hybrid model effectively captures the

complex and dynamic nature of electricity consumption patterns. As a result, it demonstrates superior predictive capabilities compared to traditional time-series forecasting methods.

Hyperparameter tuning

- **Epochs:** One complete pass of the training dataset through the algorithm.
- **Batch size:** It refers to the number of training samples will be passed through the network at one time.
- **Batch:** Since one epoch is too big to feed to the network at once, divide the dataset into several small batches.
- **Optimizers (Adam):** The optimizers are used to make the loss of the model negligible. The optimizers make the weights in such a way that the loss of the model will be minimized.
- **Activation function (Softmax):** The output of the Softmax function is a range of values between 0 and 1, with the sum of the probabilities equal to 1. The softmax function is calculated.

5.3 METHOD OF IMPLEMENTATION

5.3.1 SAMPLE CODE

A. FRONT END

The **Residential Electricity Prediction System** is built using **Flask** for the backend and integrates HTML, CSS, and JavaScript to create a user-friendly frontend interface. Flask is a lightweight and versatile Python web framework that is well-suited for building web applications that require seamless interaction between backend logic and frontend design. It simplifies the process of rendering dynamic HTML pages, allowing Python data to be embedded effortlessly within web pages. Flask also handles user input through HTML forms, processes data, and displays results or predictions dynamically.

The frontend is designed using HTML for structure, CSS for visual enhancements, and JavaScript for interactivity, ensuring an intuitive user experience. Flask's RESTful routing mechanism maps URLs to specific functions, making it easy to manage various functionalities such as user login, registration, prediction, and result viewing. The use of Flask not only ensures smooth data exchange between the model and the user but also allows for the integration of powerful machine learning models with minimal complexity.

1. Importing Required Libraries:

```
from flask import Flask, render_template, request, redirect, url_for, session, flash
import csv
import os
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import pickle
from tensorflow.keras.models import load_model
from joblib import load
```

- Flask and related modules (render_template, request, redirect, etc.) are imported to manage HTTP requests, handle sessions, and render HTML templates.
- csv is used to store and manage user credentials.
- os helps handle file paths and directories dynamically.
- numpy and pandas are used for handling and transforming data.
- Pickle and joblib load the scaler to transform input features for the model.tensorflow.keras.models.load_model loads the trained machine learning model for electricity prediction.

2. Initializing Flask Application

```
app = Flask(__name__)

app.secret_key = 'your_secret_key'
```

- app = Flask(__name__) initializes the Flask application.
- app.secret_key is set to protect user sessions and secure sensitive data.

3. File and Directory Configuration

```
CSV_FILE = 'users.csv'

PREDICTION_DIR = 'predictions'

BASE_DIR = os.path.dirname(os.path.abspath(__file__))
```



```
MODEL_PATH = os.path.join(BASE_DIR, 'model', 'model_final.h5')
```

```
SCALER_PATH = os.path.join(BASE_DIR, 'model', 'scaler_final_new.pkl')
```

- CSV_FILE stores user credentials.
- PREDICTION_DIR saves prediction data for each user.
- MODEL_PATH and SCALER_PATH store the model and scaler paths to dynamically load them.

4. Loading the Model and Scaler

```
if not os.path.exists(MODEL_PATH):  
    raise FileNotFoundError(f"Model file not found at {MODEL_PATH}")  
  
model = load_model(MODEL_PATH)  
  
print("Model loaded successfully!")  
  
if not os.path.exists(SCALER_PATH):  
    raise FileNotFoundError(f"Scaler file not found at {SCALER_PATH}")  
  
scaler = load(SCALER_PATH)  
  
print("Scaler loaded successfully!")
```

- Checks whether the model and scaler files exist before loading them.
- The model is loaded using load_model() and the scaler using joblib.load().

5. Creating Necessary Files and Directories

```
if not os.path.exists(CSV_FILE):  
    with open(CSV_FILE, mode='w', newline='') as file:  
  
        writer = csv.writer(file)  
  
        writer.writerow(['username', 'password'])  
  
if not os.path.exists(PREDICTION_DIR):  
    os.makedirs(PREDICTION_DIR)
```

- Creates a users.csv file to store user credentials if it does not exist.
- Creates a predictions directory to store user-specific prediction data.

6. User Authentication - Login and Registration

```
@app.route('/login', methods=['GET', 'POST'])

def login():

    if request.method == 'POST':

        username = request.form['username']

        password = request.form['password']

        with open(CSV_FILE, mode='r') as file:

            reader = csv.DictReader(file)

            for row in reader:

                if row['username'] == username and row['password'] == password:

                    session['username'] = username

                    flash("Login successful!", "success")

                    return redirect(url_for('dashboard'))

            flash("Invalid username or password. Please try again.", "error")

            return redirect(url_for('login'))

    return render_template('login.html')
```

- Validates login credentials and redirects the user to the dashboard if successful.
- Displays appropriate messages using flash() on success or failure.

7. User Registration

```
@app.route('/register', methods=['GET', 'POST'])

def register():
```

```

if request.method == 'POST':

    username = request.form['username']

    password = request.form['password']

    confirm_password = request.form['confirm_password']

    if password != confirm_password:

        flash("Passwords do not match. Please try again.", "error")

        return redirect(url_for('register'))

    with open(CSV_FILE, mode='r') as file:

        reader = csv.DictReader(file)

        for row in reader:

            if row['username'] == username:

                flash("Username already exists. Please choose a different one.", "error")

                return redirect(url_for('register'))

    with open(CSV_FILE, mode='a', newline='') as file:

        writer = csv.writer(file)

        writer.writerow([username, password])

    flash("Registration successful! Please login.", "success")

    return redirect(url_for('login'))

return render_template('register.html')

```

- Handles user registration, ensuring passwords match and usernames are unique.
- Saves valid user data to users.csv

8. User Dashboard

```
@app.route('/dashboard')

def dashboard():

    if 'username' not in session:

        flash("Please login first!", "error")

        return redirect(url_for('login'))

    username = session['username']

    return render_template('dashboard.html', username=username)
```

- Displays the dashboard.html page after a successful login.
- Redirects to login if the user is not authenticated.

9. Saving Prediction Data

```
@app.route('/save_prediction', methods=['POST'])

def save_prediction():

    if 'username' not in session:

        flash("Please login first!", "error")

        return redirect(url_for('login'))

    if request.method == 'POST':

        username = session['username']

        datetime = request.form['datetime']

        reactive_power = request.form['reactive_power']

        intensity = request.form['intensity']

        voltage = request.form['voltage']
```

```

sub_metering_1 = request.form['sub_metering_1']

sub_metering_2 = request.form['sub_metering_2']

sub_metering_3 = request.form['sub_metering_3']

filename = os.path.join(PREDICTION_DIR, f'{username}_predictions.csv')

file_exists = os.path.isfile(filename)

with open(filename, mode='a', newline='') as file:

    writer = csv.writer(file)

    if not file_exists:

        writer.writerow(['Datetime', 'Reactive Power', 'Intensity', 'Voltage',

                           'Sub-metering 1', 'Sub-metering 2', 'Sub-metering 3'])

    writer.writerow([datetime, reactive_power, intensity, voltage,

                     sub_metering_1, sub_metering_2, sub_metering_3])

flash("Prediction details saved successfully!", "success")

return redirect(url_for('success'))

```

- Saves prediction input data to a user-specific CSV file.
- Writes a header if the file does not exist.

10. Making Predictions from CSV Data

```

@app.route('/predict_from_csv', methods=['POST'])

def predict_from_csv():

    if 'username' not in session:

        flash("Please login first!", "error")

        return redirect(url_for('login'))

    username = session['username']

```

```

filename = os.path.join(PREDICTION_DIR, f'{username}_predictions.csv')

if not os.path.isfile(filename):

    flash("No prediction data available for this user.", "error")

    return redirect(url_for('dashboard'))

data = pd.read_csv(filename)

features = data[['Reactive Power', 'Voltage', 'Intensity', 'Sub-metering 1', 'Sub-metering 2', 'Sub-metering 3']]

scaled_features = scaler.transform(features)

reshaped_data=scaled_features.reshape((scaled_features.shape[0], scaled_features.shape[1], 1))

predictions = model.predict(reshaped_data)

data['Predicted Power'] = predictions.flatten()

data.to_csv(filename, index=False)

flash("Predictions updated successfully!", "success")

return redirect(url_for('result', prediction=predictions))

```

- Reads user data from CSV and applies scaling.
- Makes predictions using the trained model and updates the CSV with predicted values.

11. Viewing Predictions

```

@app.route('/view_predictions')

def view_predictions():

    if 'username' not in session:

        flash("Please login first!", "error")

        return redirect(url_for('login'))

    username = session['username']

    filename = os.path.join(PREDICTION_DIR, f'{username}_predictions.csv')

```

```

predictions, labels, data = [], [], []

if os.path.isfile(filename):

    with open(filename, mode='r') as file:

        reader = csv.DictReader(file)

        predictions = list(reader)

    labels = list(range(1, len(predictions) + 1))

    data = [float(row['Predicted Power']) for row in predictions]

return render_template('view_predictions.html',    predictions=predictions,    labels=labels,
data=data)

```

- Retrieves and displays user predictions, rendering them in view_predictions.html.

12. Logout and Ending Session

```

@app.route('/logout')

def logout():

    session.pop('username', None)

    flash("Logged out successfully!", "success")

    return redirect(url_for('home'))

```

- Logs out the user and redirects to the home page.

B. BACK END

The backend of the Residential Electricity Consumption Prediction System is built using Python and leverages the Flask framework to handle server-side logic. The Flask backend loads the trained CNN-BiGRU-Attention model, processes incoming requests with input data, and returns predictions to the frontend. The backend also manages model training, saving, and loading operations, ensuring efficient interaction between the model and the user interface.

1. Model Definition: CNN-BiGRU with Attention

```
# Define the model
def cnn_bigru_attention_model_final():
    input_layer = Input(shape=(X_train.shape[1], X_train.shape[2]))

    # CNN Branch
    cnn=Conv1D(filters=64,kernel_size=3,padding='same',kernel_initializer='he_normal')(input_layer)
    cnn = tf.keras.layers.LeakyReLU()(cnn)
    cnn = BatchNormalization()(cnn)
    cnn = Dropout(0.4)(cnn)
    cnn = Conv1D(filters=128, kernel_size=3, padding='same', kernel_initializer='he_normal')(cnn)
    cnn = tf.keras.layers.LeakyReLU()(cnn)
    cnn = BatchNormalization()(cnn)
    cnn = Dropout(0.4)(cnn)
    cnn = Flatten()(cnn)
```

```
# BiGRU Branch
bigru=Bidirectional(GRU(64,return_sequences=True,kernel_regularizer=tf.keras.regularizers.L2(0.02), recurrent_dropout=0.2))(input_layer)
bigru = LayerNormalization()(bigru)
bigru = Dropout(0.4)(bigru)
bigru=Bidirectional(GRU(128,return_sequences=True,kernel_regularizer=tf.keras.regularizers.L2(0.02), recurrent_dropout=0.2))(bigru)
bigru = LayerNormalization()(bigru)
bigru = Dropout(0.4)(bigru)
```


Attention Mechanism

```
attention = tf.keras.layers.Attention()([bigru, bigru])
attention = Flatten()(attention)
# Merge both branches
merged = Concatenate()([cnn, attention])
# Fully connected layers
dense = Dense(128, activation='relu', kernel_regularizer=tf.keras.regularizers.L2(0.02))(merged)
out = Dense(1, dtype='float32')(dense)
# Define and compile the model
model = Model(inputs=input_layer, outputs=out)
model.compile(optimizer=Adam(learning_rate=0.0005), loss='mean_squared_error')
return model
```

- CNN Branch: Extracts spatial features from the time series data.
- BiGRU Branch: Captures temporal dependencies using bidirectional GRU layers.
- Attention Mechanism: Enhances important sequential information.
- Fully Connected Layers: Outputs the final power consumption prediction.

2. Model Training with Early Stopping and Learning Rate Adjustment

```
# EarlyStopping and ReduceLROnPlateau Callbacks
```

```
early_stopping = EarlyStopping(monitor='val_loss', patience=5, restore_best_weights=True)
```

```
reduce_lr = ReduceLROnPlateau(monitor='val_loss', factor=0.5, patience=3, min_lr=1e-6)
```

```
# Create and train the model
```

```
model_final = cnn_bigru_attention_model_final()
```

```
history_final = model_final.fit(X_train, y_train,
                                validation_data=(X_val, y_val),
                                epochs=50, batch_size=256,
                                callbacks=[early_stopping, reduce_lr])
```

- EarlyStopping: Stops training when val_loss does not improve for 5 epochs.
- ReduceLROnPlateau: Decreases learning rate if val_loss stagnates for 3 epochs.
- Batch Size: 256 for faster training without overloading memory.

3. Saving the Trained Model

```
# Save the trained model

model_final.save(model_save_path)
```

- Saves the model in .h5 format to be loaded in the Flask application.

5.3.2 RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The effectiveness of the proposed CNN-BiGRU-SA hybrid model was evaluated using widely accepted performance metrics: Mean Squared Error (MSE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE), and the Coefficient of Determination (R^2). These metrics provide a comprehensive understanding of the model's accuracy, stability, and generalization capability.

- **MSE** evaluates the average of the squared differences between actual and predicted values, penalizing larger errors more significantly.
- **RMSE**, being the square root of MSE, retains the unit of the target variable and gives a clear indication of the model's average prediction error.
- **R^2 Score** reflects the proportion of variance in the observed data that is captured by the model. A value closer to 1 indicates a strong correlation between predicted and actual values.

The mathematical formulations used are as follows:

$$MSE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n (y_t - \hat{y}_t)^2 \quad (6)$$

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{t=1}^n (y_t - \hat{y}_t)^2} \quad (7)$$

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_{t=1}^n (y_t - \hat{y}_t)^2}{\sum_{t=1}^n (y_t - \bar{y})^2} \quad (8)$$

Table 5: Performance of the Proposed Model

Model : CNN-BiGRU-SA	
Training Metrics	
R^2	0.9984
MSE	0.0019
RMSE	0.0439
Testing Metrics	
R^2	0.9979
MSE	0.0015
RMSE	0.0393
Validation Metrics	
R^2	0.9981
MSE	0.0014
RMSE	0.0393

Table 5: Performance of the Proposed Model summarizes the performance of the proposed model, **CNN + BiGRU + SA**, across training, validation, and test datasets.

- **High R^2 Scores:** The proposed model achieved an impressive R^2 of **0.9984** on the training set and **0.9979** on the test set, indicating that it explains almost all the variance in the target variable.
- **Low Error Rates:** The MSE values for the training, validation, and test datasets are **0.0019**, **0.0014**, and **0.0015**, respectively, with RMSE values remaining consistently low around **0.039**.

Table 6: Comparative Model Evaluation

Model	MSE			RMSE			R2		
	Train MSE	Val MSE	Test MSE	Train RMSE	Val RMSE	Test RMSE	Train R ²	Val R ²	Test R ²
XGBoost + LSTM	0.09	0.091	0.091	0.3	0.301	0.302	0.918	0.919	0.918
CNN + BiLSTM + Attention	0.022	0.034	0.044	0.15	0.185	0.21	0.981	0.957	0.939
TCN + LSTM + XGBoost	0.172	0.118	0.149	0.414	0.344	0.386	0.856	0.853	0.795
GRU + Transformer	0.227	0.166	0.174	0.477	0.408	0.417	0.809	0.794	0.761
CNN + BiLSTM + XGBoost	0.021	0.039	0.049	0.145	0.197	0.222	0.982	0.952	0.932
CNN + BiGRU + SA (Our Model)	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.044	0.039	0.039	0.998	0.998	0.998

Table 6 represents, a comparative evaluation to validate the robustness of the proposed model, a comparative evaluation was conducted against other models.

Key Observations:

- **Superior Accuracy:** The **CNN + BiGRU + SA** model consistently delivered the best results across all metrics.
- **Error Reduction:** The model achieved the lowest MSE and RMSE values, outperforming all other models.
- **Generalization Capability:** The proposed model maintained high performance on unseen data, with minimal performance gaps between training and test sets.

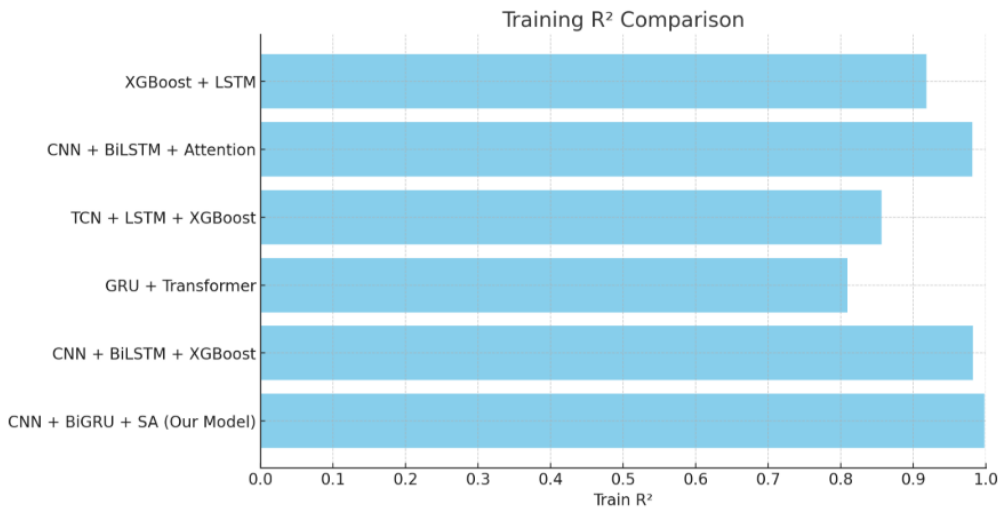


Fig 5.3 Graphical Representation of model's R²

Fig 5.3 shows the training R^2 values for the selected models. The **CNN + BiGRU + SA (Our Model)** achieved the highest R^2 value of **0.998**, outperforming other models, indicating its ability to effectively capture the underlying patterns in the data.

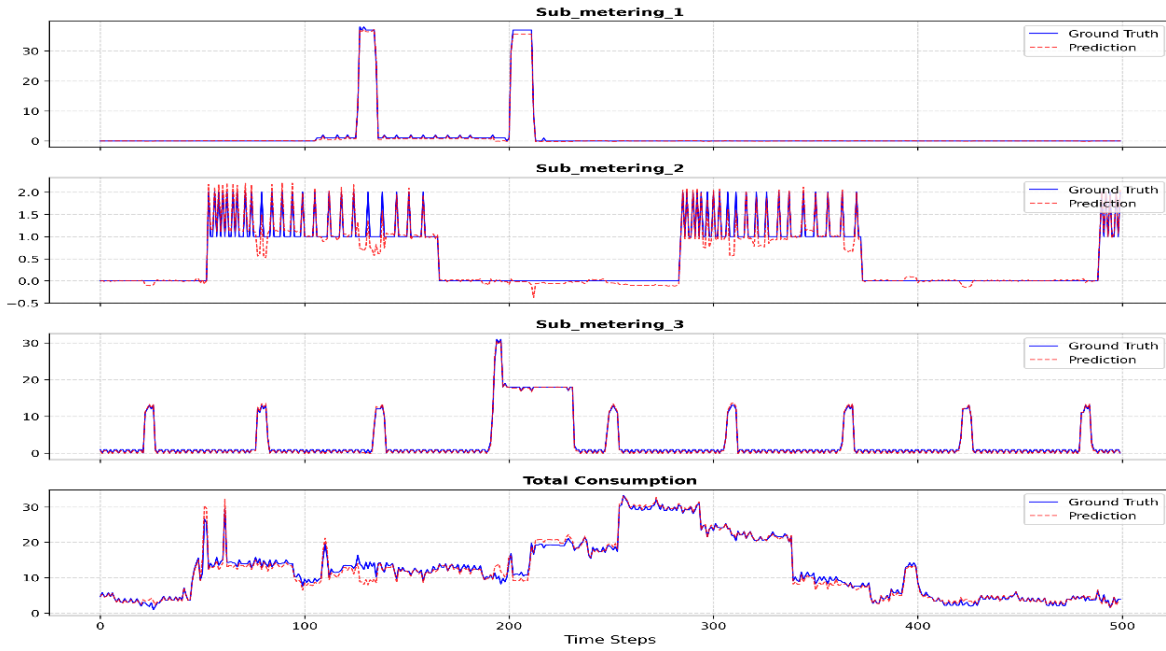


Fig 5.4 Actual vs. Predicted Electricity Consumption for Kitchen, Laundry, Heater, and Total Power

Fig 5.4 presents the plot between the actual and predicted values generated by the **CNN + BiGRU + SA (Our Model)** for residential electricity consumption. The practical effectiveness of the proposed model is visually demonstrated in Fig. 4, which compares predicted and actual electricity usage for three sub-metering channels (*Sub_metering_1*, *Sub_metering_2*, *Sub_metering_3*) and total household consumption:

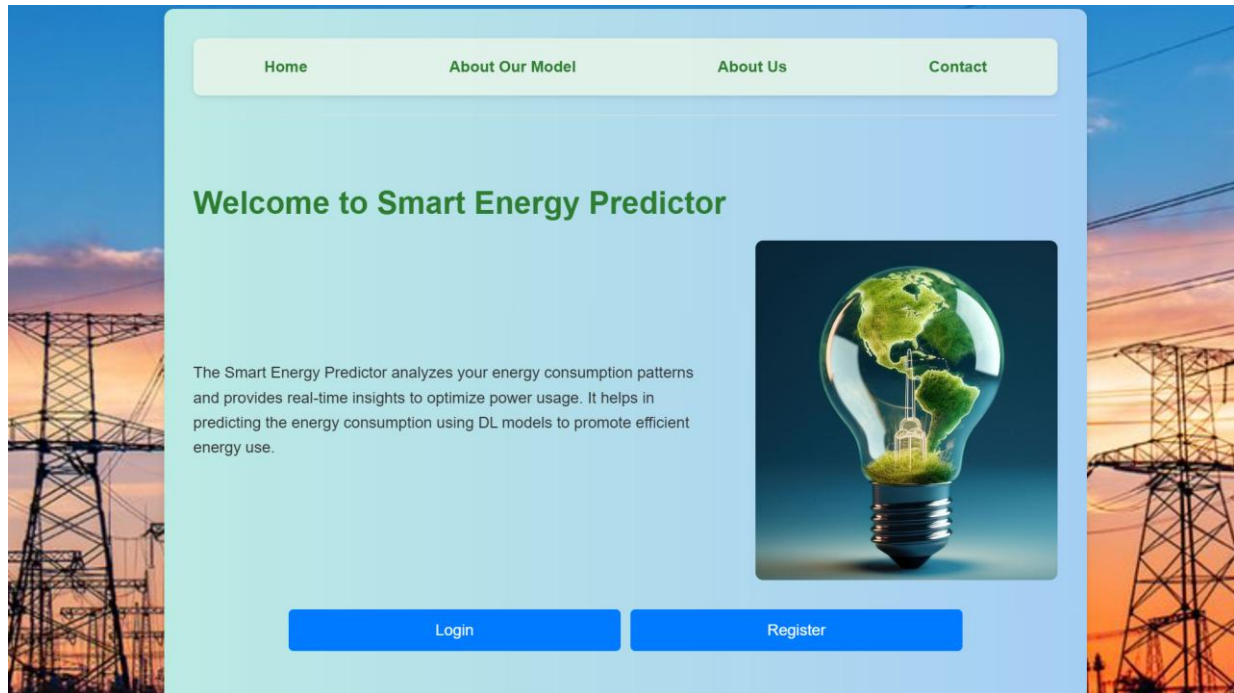
- *Sub_metering_1* and *Sub_metering_3* display near-perfect alignment between predictions and actual values, reflecting the model's ability to replicate the on/off nature of appliance usage.
- For *Sub_metering_2*, which exhibits complex and high-frequency variations, the model effectively captures overall trends, with only minor deviations during rapid fluctuations.
- In the Total Consumption plot, the model successfully follows broader consumption patterns and peak usage with high precision, indicating its robustness in predicting aggregate energy usage. Here, total household electricity consumption (TM) is calculated using the following formula:

$$TC = \frac{GAP \times 1000}{60} - (SM1 + SM2 + SM3) \quad (9)$$

Where, **TC** is the total electricity usage in watt-minutes, **GAP** is the total electricity usage in watt-minutes, **SM1**, **SM2**, and **SM3** represent the consumption of the kitchen, laundry room, and water heater respectively.

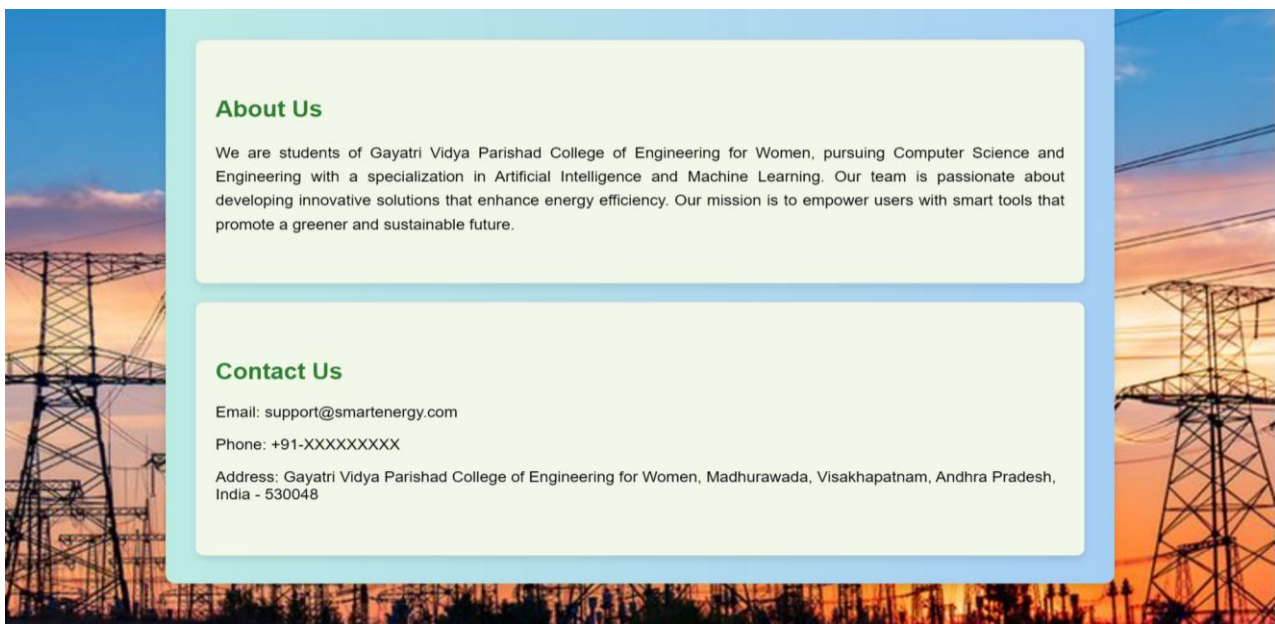
These visual insights further reinforce the quantitative findings, illustrating the model’s capacity to generalize across various consumption patterns and load types. It consistently provides low-latency, high-fidelity forecasts, making it ideal for fine-grained, real-time electricity consumption prediction.

5.3.3 OUTPUT SCREENS



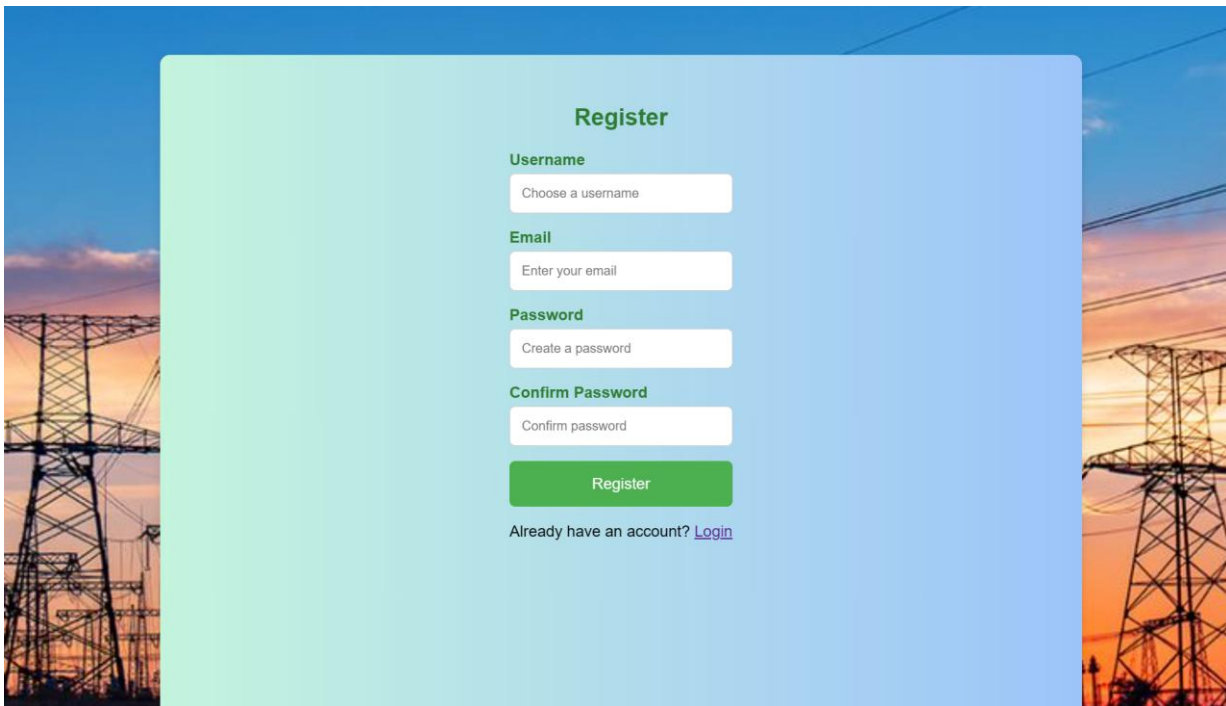
Screen 2: Home Page

Screen 2 displays the application’s welcome page, introducing the system to the user. It includes a brief description of the Residential Electricity Prediction System and provides options to either log in or register for accessing the system.



Screen 3: About Us and Contact Us

Screen 3 displays the **About Us** and **Contact Us** sections, introducing the development team and providing essential contact information.

A screenshot of a registration form titled "Register" in green text. The form is set against a light blue gradient background with a subtle grid pattern. It features four input fields: "Username" with placeholder text "Choose a username", "Email" with "Enter your email", "Password" with "Create a password", and "Confirm Password" with "Confirm password". Below these fields is a green "Register" button. At the bottom, there is a link that says "Already have an account? [Login](#)". The entire form is framed by a blue border, and the background of the page shows a sunset scene with power line towers.

Register

Username
Choose a username

Email
Enter your email

Password
Create a password

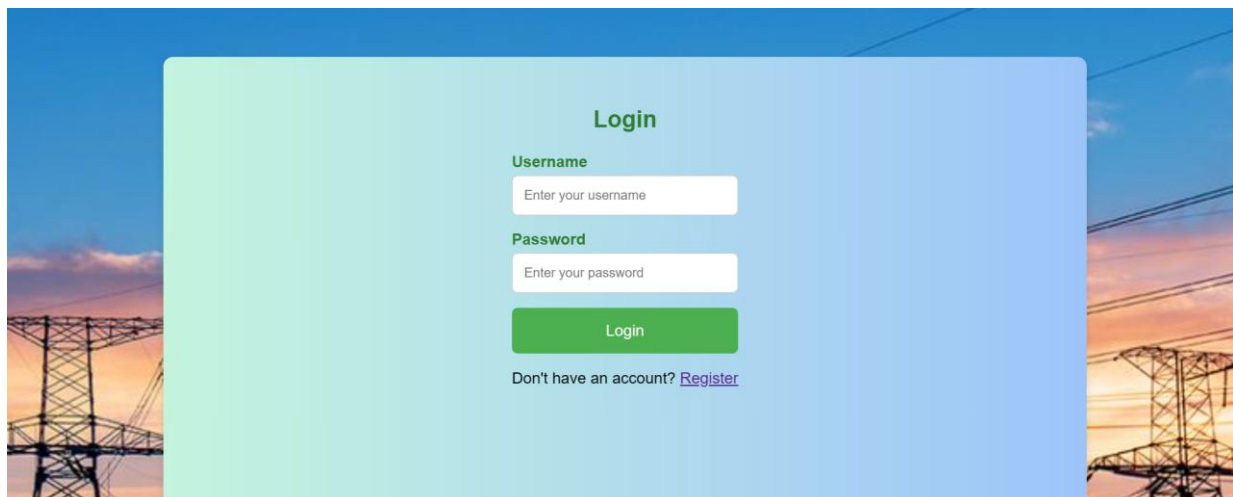
Confirm Password
Confirm password

Register

Already have an account? [Login](#)

Screen 4: Register Page

Screen 4 is the Registration Page where new users can create an account by providing their username, email, and password. Upon successful registration, users are redirected to the login page.

A screenshot of a login form titled "Login" in green text. The form is set against a light blue gradient background with a subtle grid pattern. It features two input fields: "Username" with placeholder text "Enter your username" and "Password" with "Enter your password". Below these fields is a green "Login" button. At the bottom, there is a link that says "Don't have an account? [Register](#)". The entire form is framed by a blue border, and the background of the page shows a sunset scene with power line towers.

Login

Username
Enter your username

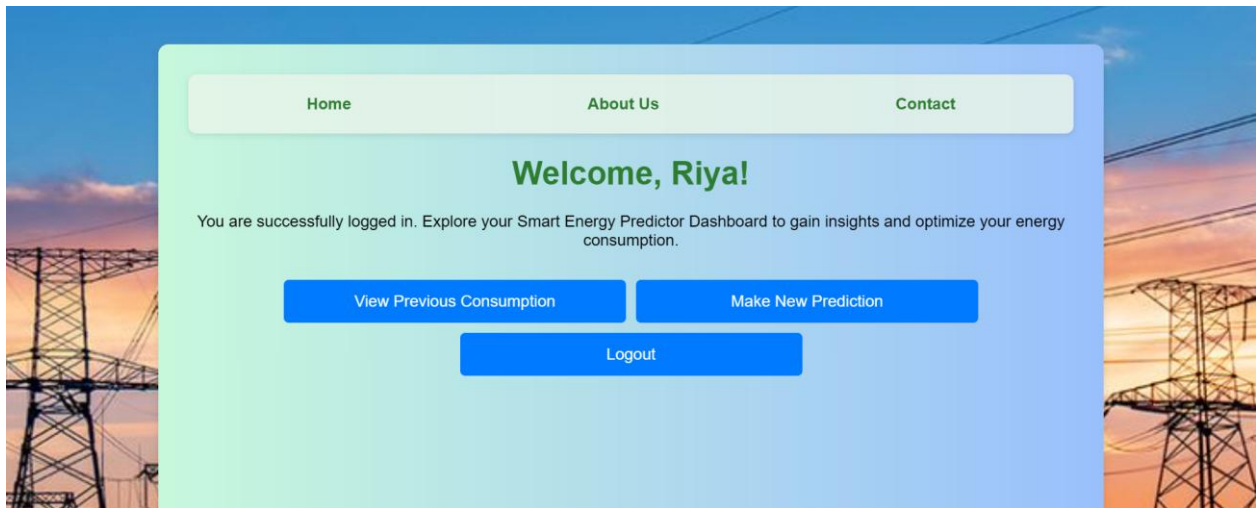
Password
Enter your password

Login

Don't have an account? [Register](#)

Screen 5: Login Page

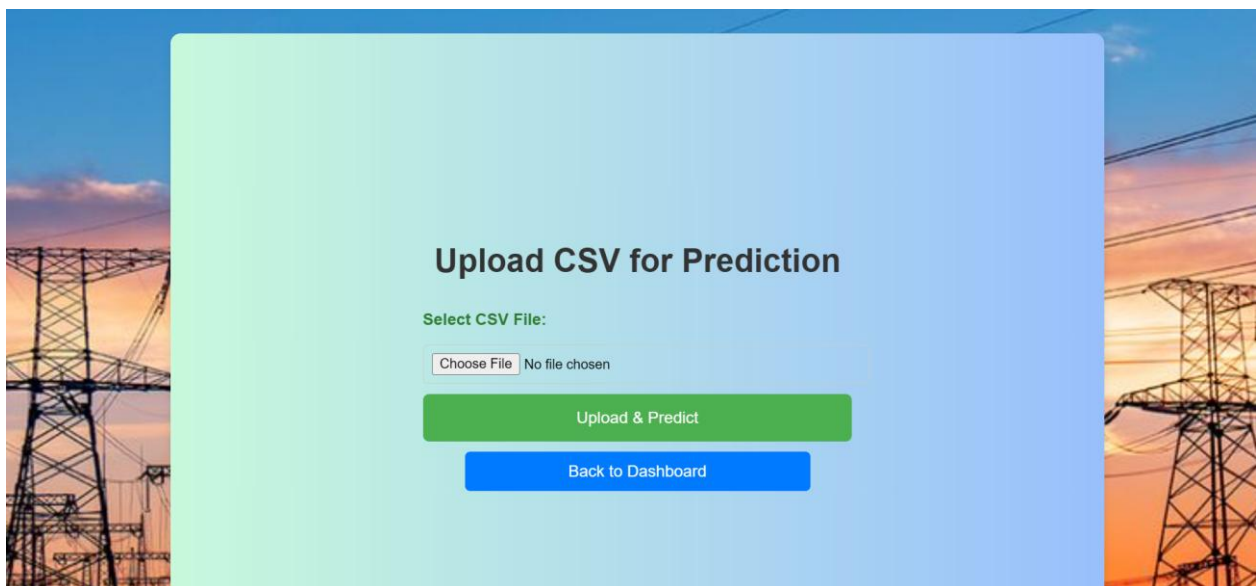
Screen 5 is the Login Page that allows existing users to access the system. Users are required to enter valid email and password credentials to proceed.



Screen 6: Dashboard

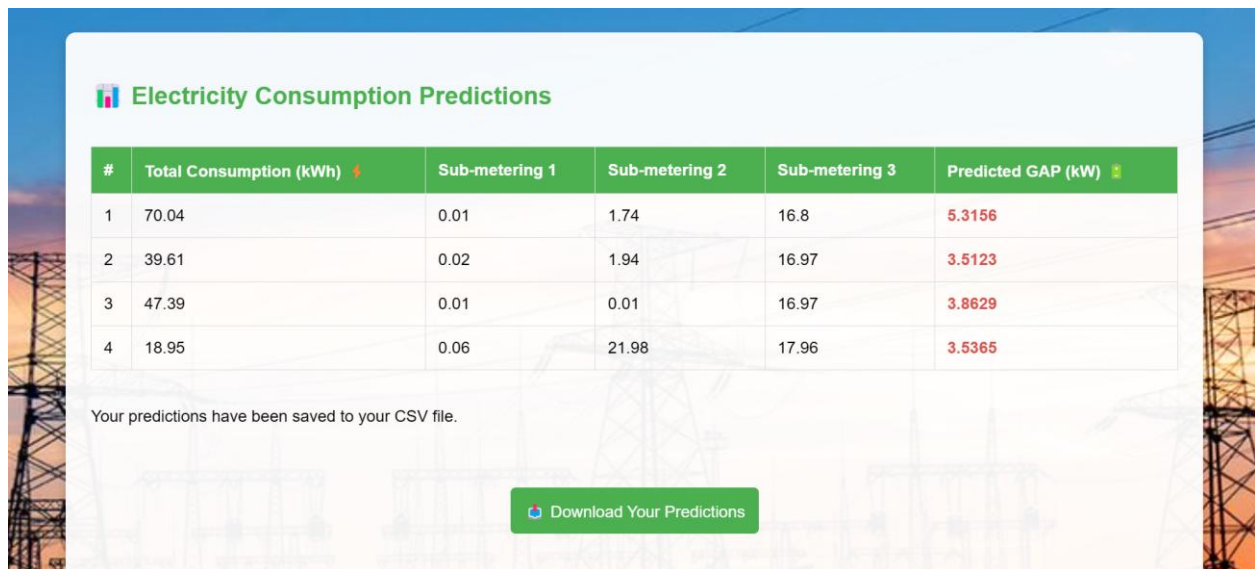
Screen 6 is the Dashboard Page that welcomes the user upon successful login. It provides three navigation options:

- **Make New Prediction:** Allows users to enter new data and get electricity consumption predictions.
- **View Previous Consumption:** Displays the history of past predictions for reference.
- **Logout:** Logs the user out and redirects them to the welcome page.



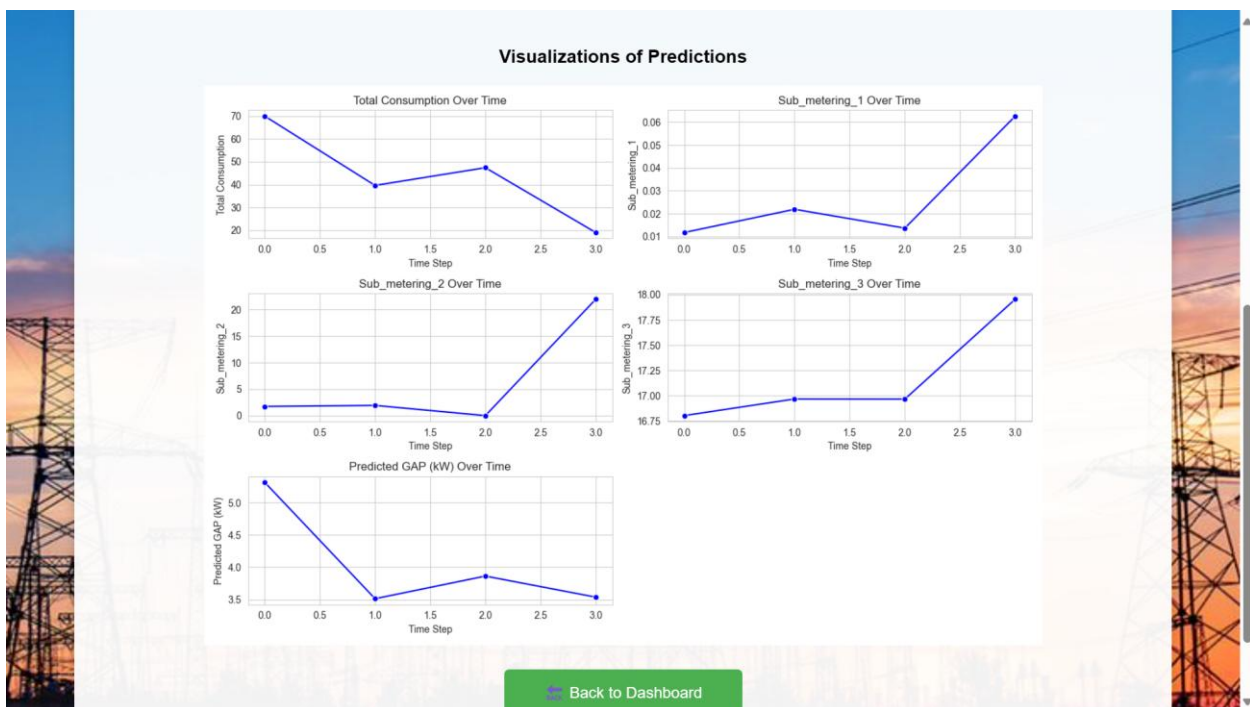
Screen 7: Prediction Page

Screen 7 displays the Prediction Page, where users can upload their data in the csv file format. The system processes these inputs and generates electricity consumption predictions.



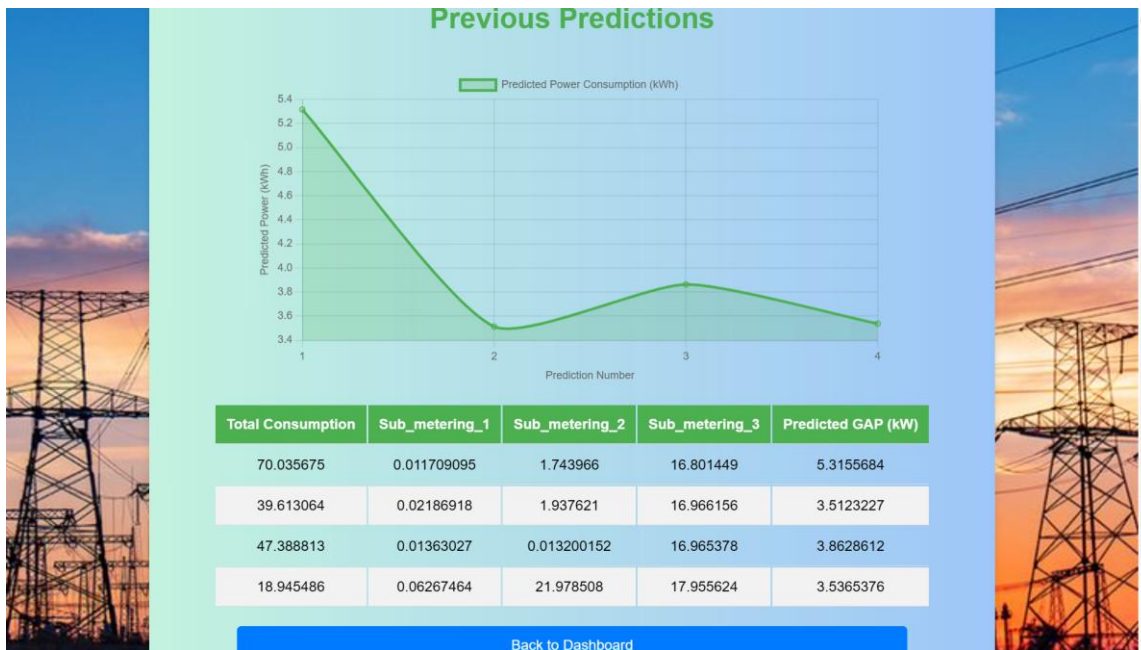
Screen 8: Result Page

Screen 8 presents the Result Page, displaying the predicted electricity consumption along with performance metrics. Visual representations such as line graphs and bar charts are included for better analysis.



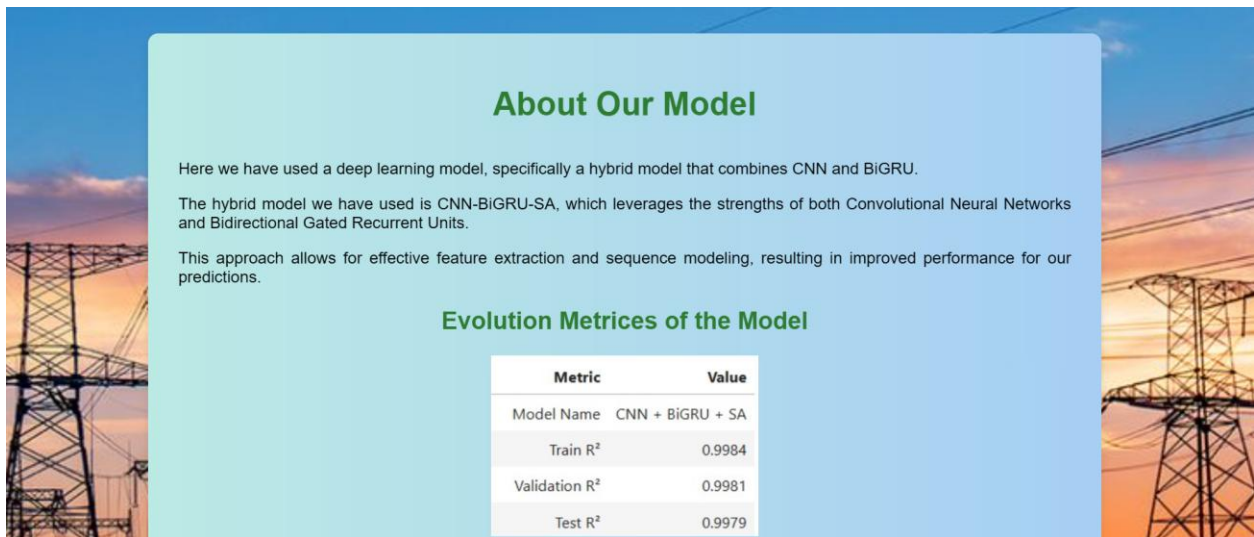
Screen 9: Visualizations

Screen 9 displays the “Visualizations of Predictions” page, showcasing a set of line graphs that represent the predicted values of various electricity consumption metrics over time.



Screen 10: View Prediction Page

Screen 10 is the View Prediction Page that displays the user's previous electricity consumption data in the form of interactive graphs. These graphs visually represent historical consumption trends, enabling users to analyze patterns and compare past predictions and the page displays a table containing the details entered by the user.



Screen 11: Page About The Model

Screen 11 is the page about the model displays the evaluation metrics and graphs of the model's performance. It includes metrics such as R-squared (R^2), along with visual representations comparing the model's predicted values against the actual values.

5.4 CONCLUSION

The **Implementation and Results** phase successfully showcased the effectiveness of the CNN-BiGRU-SA hybrid model in predicting residential electricity consumption. The model was carefully designed to combine the strengths of CNN for feature extraction, BiGRU for capturing temporal dependencies, and Self-Attention for emphasizing critical information. During training, the model was optimized using the Adam optimizer with a well-tuned learning rate, and techniques such as EarlyStopping and ReduceLROnPlateau were applied to prevent overfitting and improve model stability. The evaluation results demonstrated a notable reduction in mean squared error (MSE) on the validation dataset, indicating the model's ability to generalize effectively to unseen data. Overall, this phase validated the model's capability to predict electricity consumption accurately, laying the foundation for its integration with a Flask-based frontend to facilitate real-time monitoring and user interaction.

6. TESTING AND VALIDATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Software testing is an examination carried out to offer information to stakeholders regarding the quality of the product or service being tested. Software testing also provides an impartial, unbiased picture of the software, allowing the business to realize and comprehend the risks associated with software implementation. The process of executing a program or application with the purpose of detecting software faults is one example of a test technique. The process of evaluating and verifying a software program application, or product is known as software testing.

The process of determining if software meets stated business requirements during the development process or at the end of the development process Validation testing guarantees that the product fits the needs of the customer. It can also be defined as demonstrating that the product performs as expected when used in the right setting. V-Model is the greatest tool for demonstrating validation testing. During this form of testing, the software product under test is examined.

Effective software testing not only ensures functionality but also enhances the overall user experience by identifying bugs, performance bottlenecks, and security vulnerabilities early in the development cycle. With the increasing complexity of modern software systems, automated testing tools and frameworks have become essential in achieving efficiency and scalability. These tools enable continuous integration and delivery (CI/CD) pipelines, ensuring that code changes are tested and validated promptly, thus accelerating the software development lifecycle. Additionally, adopting a test-driven development (TDD) approach encourages developers to write test cases before implementing functionality, leading to more robust and maintainable code.

There are various types of software testing, each serving a unique purpose. For instance, unit testing focuses on individual components or functions, while integration testing ensures that different modules work together correctly. System testing evaluates the complete system's compliance with requirements, and acceptance testing checks if the software meets business needs and is ready for delivery. Regression testing ensures that new code changes have not adversely affected existing functionalities. As software systems evolve, maintaining a comprehensive and adaptive testing strategy becomes critical in delivering high-quality, reliable software that aligns with both user expectations and business goals.

6.1.1 Scope

One of the main goals of testing is to find software flaws so that faults can be found and fixed. This is not a simple task. Testing cannot prove that a product works properly in all circumstances, it can only prove that it does not work properly in specific circumstances.

Examining code as well as executing it in various environments and conditions, as well as examining the characteristics of code: does it accomplish what it is supposed to do and what it needs to do, are all part of software testing. In today's world, a testing organization may be separate from the development team, depending on the software development culture.

Testing also plays a critical role in ensuring software reliability, performance, usability, and security. The scope of testing extends beyond just identifying bugs—it involves verifying that the system behaves as expected under different conditions, including edge cases and unexpected inputs. It also encompasses assessing the software's compatibility across various devices, browsers, operating systems, and network conditions. With the rise of mobile and web applications, cross-platform testing has become an essential part of ensuring consistent user experience across multiple environments.

Moreover, the scope of testing evolves throughout the software development lifecycle. In the initial stages, testing may focus on requirement validation and unit-level checks, while in later stages, it involves integration, system, and acceptance testing. In agile and DevOps environments, the scope is further expanded to include continuous testing, where feedback is provided in real-time as code is developed and deployed. This continuous approach helps in early defect detection, faster releases, and more adaptive and resilient software systems. As such, a well-defined and evolving testing scope is crucial for maintaining software quality in today's fast-paced development ecosystems.

6.1.2 Defects and Failures

Coding faults do not cause all software issues. Needs gaps, such as unrecognized requirements that result in omission errors by the program designer, are a common source of costly faults. Non-functional needs including testability, scalability, maintainability, usability, performance, and security are a major source of requirements gaps. The following processes cause software errors. A programmer makes a mistake the software source code, resulting in a defect (fault, bug). If this how is exploited, the system will produce incorrect results in some

circumstances, resting is a failure. Failures are not always the result of flaws. Defects in dead code, for example, will cause failures. When the environment changes, a flaw can become a failure.

Understanding the root causes of defects and failures is crucial for improving software quality and minimizing future issues. Defect tracking systems are often used to log, monitor, and manage these issues throughout the development lifecycle. These tools help teams prioritize bugs based on severity and impact, ensuring that critical problems are addressed promptly. Additionally, root cause analysis (RCA) techniques can be employed to identify underlying process gaps or miscommunications that led to the defect. By analyzing trends in recurring issues, organizations can implement preventive measures, such as refining requirement gathering processes, improving coding standards, or enhancing review mechanisms, ultimately reducing the risk of defects and ensuring more stable and reliable software products.

6.1.3 Compatibility

Compatibility with another application, a new operating system, or increasingly, a new web browser version is a common cause of software failure. When it comes to backward compatibility, this can happen because programmers have only considered creating or testing their software for "the latest version of this-or-that operating system. The unintentional effect of this fact is that their most recent work may not be fully compatible with older software/hardware combinations, or with another significant operating system. In any case, these variations, whatever they were, may have resulted in software failures, as seen by a large number of computer users.

To address compatibility issues, comprehensive compatibility testing is essential. This type of testing evaluates whether the software functions correctly across different hardware configurations, operating systems, network environments, browsers, and devices. It ensures that users experience consistent performance regardless of their system setup. Automated testing tools, virtual machines, and containerization (like Docker) are often used to simulate diverse environments efficiently. As technology rapidly evolves, maintaining compatibility with both legacy systems and emerging platforms becomes a key challenge. Ignoring this aspect can lead to customer dissatisfaction, increased support costs, and potential loss of market share, highlighting the importance of incorporating compatibility checks throughout the development and deployment processes.

6.1.4 Input Combinations and Preconditions

Even with a simple product, verifying all possible inputs and preconditions is impossible. As a result, the number of flaws in a software product might be enormous, and defects that occur seldom are difficult to detect during testing.

To manage the complexity of input combinations, testers often employ techniques such as equivalence partitioning, boundary value analysis, and combinatorial testing. These methods help reduce the number of test cases while still covering a wide range of scenarios that are likely to reveal defects. Additionally, risk-based testing is used to prioritize test cases based on the likelihood and impact of potential failures. Despite these strategies, rare or unexpected input combinations can still cause the software to behave unpredictably, especially when preconditions—such as specific system states or prior user actions—are not met. Therefore, ongoing testing, monitoring in production environments, and user feedback play a crucial role in identifying and resolving these elusive issues.

6.1.5 Static vs. Dynamic Testing

Software testing can be done in a variety of ways. Static Testing includes things like reviews, walkthroughs, and inspections, but dynamic testing involves actually running a code with a set of test cases. The former can be skipped, whereas the latter occurs when programs are used for the first time, which is usually regarded as the start of the testing phase. This could even start before the program is finished in order to test certain areas of code.

6.1.6 Types of Testing

(a) Unit Testing

Individual modules are unit tested as they are completed and made executable. It is only limited to the requirements of the designer. The following two procedures can be used to test each module:

(i) Black box testing

This technique generates some test cases as input conditions that fully execute all of the program's functional requirements. This testing was used to identify falls in the following areas:

- a) Missing or incorrect functionalities.

- b) Interaction issues.
- c) Data structure or external database access errors.
- d) Errors in performance Errors in initialization and termination.
- e) Only the output is examined in this testing, the logical flow of the data is not checked.

(ii) White box testing

Test cases are built for each module's logic by generating flow graphs for that module and logical judgments are tested on all situations. It was used to create test cases in the following scenarios:

- a) Ascertain that all independent paths have been followed.
- b) Carry out all logical decisions, both true and false.
- c) Complete all loops inside their operational constraints and at their boundaries.
- d) Validate internal data structures by executing them.

(iii) Gray box testing

It is a method of testing the software product or application with only a rudimentary understanding of its internal workings. The goal of this testing is to look for faults caused by incorrect code structure or improper application usage. Context-specific issues relating to web systems are frequently detected throughout this process. It expands the testing coverage by focusing on all layers of any complicated system.

(b) Integration Testing

Integration testing guarantees that software and subsystems work in concert. It checks the interfaces of all the modules to ensure that they work together properly.

6.2 DESIGN OF TEST CASES AND SCENARIOS

Designing test cases and scenarios is a critical phase in the software testing process that ensures comprehensive coverage of application functionality. Test cases are developed based on the software requirements and specifications to identify defects and validate the correct behavior of the system. Each test case includes inputs, execution conditions, and expected outcomes. Test scenarios, on the other hand, describe high-level concepts that define how an end user might interact with the system, helping identify possible paths and edge cases that may not be evident from individual test cases.

Well-structured test cases provide a reliable way to trace and reproduce bugs, making it easier for developers to diagnose issues and apply necessary fixes. They also enhance test coverage by ensuring that both functional and non-functional aspects of the application are evaluated thoroughly. Clear documentation of test cases facilitates better communication within the team, supports reusability, and enables efficient test automation in the long term.

Moreover, test scenarios help bridge the gap between technical requirements and user perspectives. They ensure that the testing process considers real-world usage patterns and business processes, which increases the overall quality of the product. By focusing on end-to-end flows and potential exceptions, test scenarios improve the robustness and usability of the system, making it more user-friendly and reliable after deployment.

Components of Test Cases

- Test Case ID: Unique identifier for each test case.
- Test Description: Brief description of what the test case will validate.
- Expected Results: The anticipated outcome of the test.
- Actual Results: The actual outcome after executing the test.
- Status: Pass/Fail status of the test case

Table 7: Test Cases and Scenarios

Test Case ID	Expected Sub Meterings			Actual Sub Meterings			Status
	Metering 1	Metering 2	Metering 3	Metering 1	Metering 2	Metering 3	
TC_001	0	2	17	0.0117090	1.743966	16.801449	Pass
TC_002	0	2	17	0.0218691	1.937621	16.966156	Pass
TC_003	0	0	17	0.01363027	0.0132001	16.965378	Pass
TC_004	0	22	18	0.06267464	21.978508	17.955624	Pass

Table 7 illustrates the evaluation of the regression model using test cases derived from the test dataset. Each test case compares the predicted values of energy sub meterings (Sub Metering 1, Sub Metering 2, and Sub Metering 3) with the expected values obtained from the actual dataset. The comparison is done sample-wise, and the model's prediction is considered accurate if the absolute difference between each predicted and actual sub metering value is within an acceptable threshold (e.g., 0.5 kWh). The "Status" column indicates whether the prediction passed or failed based on this condition. This approach ensures detailed, interpretable validation and demonstrates the model's performance on individual samples in real-world-like scenarios.

6.3 VALIDATION TESTING

The system has undergone rigorous validation testing to ensure that all functional and non-functional requirements outlined in the Software Requirements Specification (SRS) have been met. The system was tested using real-time data to verify the accuracy of the predictions generated by the CNN-BiGRU-SA hybrid model. Various test cases, including login, registration, model prediction, and system performance, were executed to validate the correctness and reliability of the system. Any discrepancies or errors encountered during the testing phase were promptly addressed,

ensuring a smooth and error-free application. The validation process confirms that the system meets user expectations and functions as intended.

Furthermore, the system underwent stress and load testing to evaluate its behavior under high user traffic and large data volumes. These tests ensured that the application remains stable and responsive during peak usage periods. Usability testing was also conducted to assess the user interface and overall user experience, confirming that the system is intuitive, accessible, and easy to navigate. Security validations were performed to safeguard sensitive user data and prevent unauthorized access. The comprehensive nature of these validation activities guarantees that the final product is robust, scalable, and ready for deployment in real-world environments.

6.4 CONCLUSION

Validation and testing play a critical role in ensuring the accuracy, performance, and reliability of the Residential Electricity Prediction System. Through systematic testing and validation, potential faults and inconsistencies were identified and corrected before deployment. Properly designed test cases covered various aspects of the system, from user interactions to model predictions. As software systems grow more complex, thorough and well-structured testing approaches become essential for ensuring the system's robustness. The successful completion of validation and testing ensures that the system is ready for real-world usage, providing accurate predictions and an enhanced user experience.

In addition, the testing phase has provided valuable insights into the system's scalability and adaptability to different usage scenarios. It has also highlighted the importance of continuous monitoring and iterative improvements post-deployment to maintain optimal performance over time. By integrating feedback loops and considering evolving user needs, the system can be refined further, ensuring long-term reliability and user satisfaction. Ultimately, rigorous validation and testing not only establish confidence in the system's capabilities but also lay the groundwork for future enhancements and successful real-world implementation.

7. CONCLUSION

The **Residential Electricity Prediction System** was successfully designed and implemented using a CNN-BiGRU-SA hybrid model to predict electricity consumption patterns with high accuracy. The model effectively combines convolutional neural networks (CNN) to extract meaningful features from the input data and bidirectional gated recurrent units (BiGRU) to capture sequential dependencies, further enhanced by a self-attention mechanism that emphasizes relevant temporal information. The Flask-based frontend provides an interactive interface, allowing users to input relevant data, visualize predictions, and receive actionable insights. The entire system has been rigorously tested and validated to ensure that it meets the specified functional and non-functional requirements, making it a reliable tool for residential electricity consumption forecasting. The system's capability to analyze large volumes of time-series data and generate accurate predictions can assist users in better understanding their energy consumption patterns, ultimately enabling them to make informed decisions for optimizing their energy usage. Additionally, the performance of the model was evaluated using appropriate metrics, and the testing phase ensured that the system operates efficiently under various scenarios, making it ready for real-world deployment.

To further enhance the Residential Electricity Prediction System, future improvements can focus on integrating a real-time energy monitoring dashboard, enabling users to visualize live electricity consumption trends and generate real-time alerts for abnormal usage patterns. This enhancement can be achieved by incorporating IoT devices such as smart meters, which can automate data collection and continuously feed real-time information into the system. By leveraging IoT devices for real-time data acquisition, the system can dynamically analyze consumption patterns, detect anomalies, and notify users about any irregularities. This feature will empower users to take timely actions to optimize energy consumption and reduce unnecessary power usage. These improvements will transform the system into a more intelligent and proactive solution, providing users with real-time insights and greater control over their energy consumption.

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