

WEATHER PREDICTION

By Taha Shahid

#### **ABSTRACT**

Machine learning techniques, as well as deep learning models can be used as an aid to predict trends of the weather.

Data Science Career Track - Springboard

### 1. Introduction

- The data set selected is called "Weather in Szeged 2006-2016" and it is a Time-Series

  Dataset which has hourly recording of weather for 10 years.
- Predicting weather conditions and temperature with multiple techniques and manipulating the dataset for better algorithms and neural networks.
- Client will be weather solutions companies in Szeged because these companies will be
  utilizing the analysis and machine learning models to better prepare and advise their
  clientele regarding what safety measure would be necessary due to the weather conditions.

#### 2. Motivation

- Weather patterns have always been really sparse in the Midwest region of USA.
- There was a weather vortex that occurred in the Midwest couple months ago.
- Predicting weather conditions and temperature changes was then decided as the project for analysis.

### 3. Project Description

- The problem statement was prediction of weather conditions and temperature changes with other changing criteria's.
- The dependent variable in this project was the Temperature in Degree Celsius.
- Some important variables that played a part in the weather prediction consisted of:
  - Hourly and Daily Summary of the weather.
  - Humidity
  - Wind Speed
  - Pressure

# 4. Data Acquisition and Management

- This dataset was acquired from the Kaggle repository.
- Dataset was available in the csv file format.
- The dataset had 96453 rows of observation.
- The dataset consisted of 12 columns:
  - 3 categorical columns
  - 8 quantitative columns
  - 1 datetime column

### 5. Dataset Description

- Categorical columns for the dataset:
- Formatted Date Datetime column
- Hourly Summary As string object
- Precipitation Type As string object
- Daily Summary As string object

### 5. Data Description

- Quantitative columns for the dataset:
- Temperature (C) float
- Apparent Temperature (C) float
- Humidity float
- Wind Speed (km/h) float

- Wind bearing (degrees) float
- Visibility (km) float
- Loud Cover float
- Pressure (millibars) float

# 6. Data Cleaning

- This dataset had some missing values in the quantitative columns such as:
  - Loud Cover consisted only of zeros and was removed from the dataset for analysis
  - There were some zeros in the Pressure column of the Dataset and was replaced with the medians as we know that pressure never takes zero value in millibars.
- For the sake of running the classifiers with no issues a float to integer conversion was taken place for the Temperature Column.

# 6. Data Cleaning CONT'D

- Converted string columns to integer column by assigning unique numbers to a particular hourly and daily summary.
- There were some missing values in the categorical Precipitation Type column. Used the temperature to replace the zeros with possible precipitation type as it is dependent on the temperature.
- Cleaned the data column of summary with respect to visibility and compared the data to find similar trend of visibility to replace the zeros of clouds type.

# 7. Statistical Analysis

#### Most Common Categories per Hourly Summary

- Partly Cloudy (33%)
- Mostly Cloudy(29%)
- Overcast (17%)
- Clear (11%)
- Foggy(7%)
- Others(3%)

col_o	count
Summary	
Partly Cloudy	0.329000
<b>Mostly Cloudy</b>	0.291271
Overcast	0.172073
Clear	0.112905
Foggy	0.074109

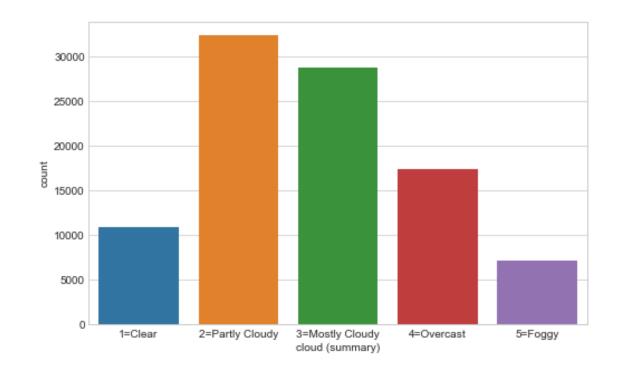
# 7. Statistical Analysis (CONT'D)

#### Most Common Categories per Daily Summary

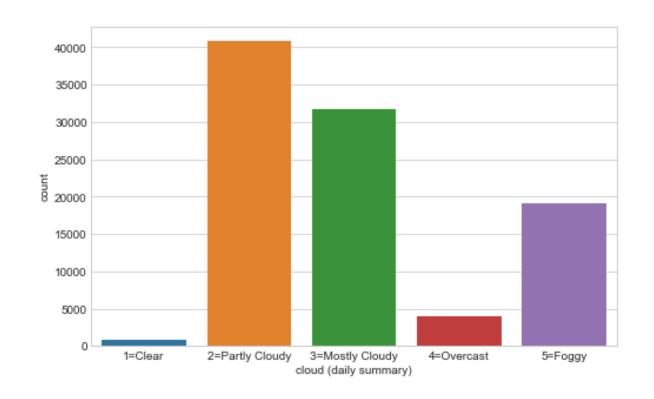
- Mostly cloudy throughout the day
   21%
- Partly cloudy throughout the day10%
- There were a total of 214 different
   Daily summaries.

count	col_o Daily Summary
0.208236	Mostly cloudy throughout the day.
0.103480	Partly cloudy throughout the day.
0.063959	Partly cloudy until night.
0.053746	Partly cloudy starting in the morning.
0.043555	Foggy in the morning.
0.037075	Foggy starting overnight continuing until morning.
0.034089	Partly cloudy until evening.
0.032088	Mostly cloudy until night.
0.030606	Overcast throughout the day.
0.029092	Partly cloudy starting in the morning continuing until evening.

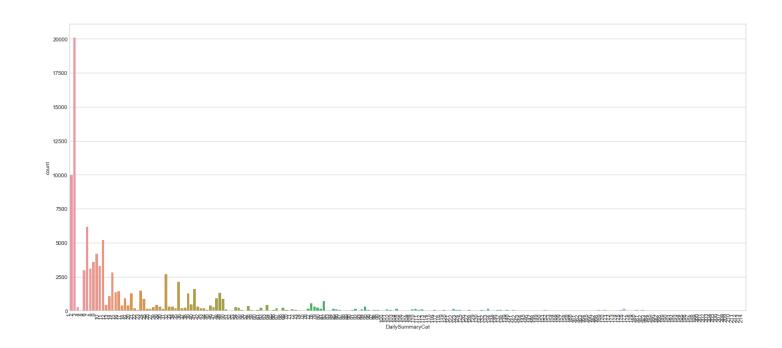
- Feature 1:
  - Cloud (summary)
- Used the hourly summary for this
- Replaced the zeros of the clouds in the summary and created a new column



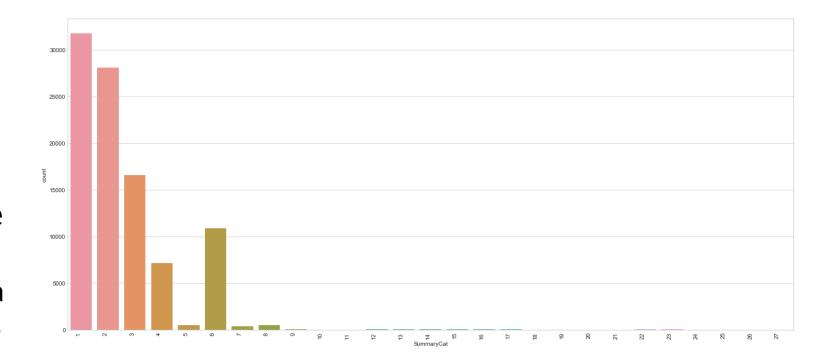
- Feature 2:
  - Cloud (daily summary)
- Used the daily summary for this



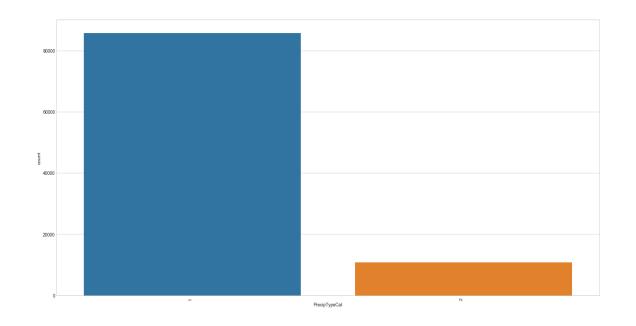
- Feature 3:
  - DailySummaryCat
- Used the daily summary for this to create a new feature that converted the Daily summary to a unique integer value



- Feature 4:
  - SummaryCat
- Used the hourly summary for this to create a new feature that converted the hourly summary to a unique integer value



- Feature 5:
  - PrecipTypeCat
- Used the Preicitation type for this to create a new feature that converted it to a unique integer value



# 9. Classifiers List

- Linear Regression
- Deep Neural Network Regressor
- LSTM

**Linear Regression** 

 Linear regression on Temperature as a function of Humidity  Linear regression on Temperature using feature engineered dataset

RMSE: 7.41

RMSE: 0.933

• Test Score: 99.05%

### Deep Neural Network Regressor

MSE: 26.559624

• RMSE: 5.153

Label/mean: 11.48189

• SSE: 25618.418

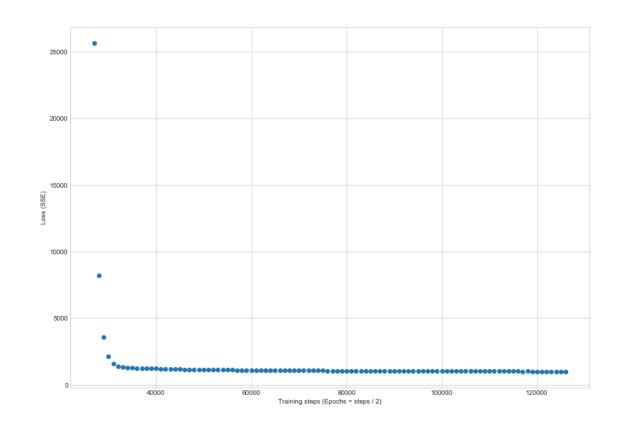
Prediction/mean: 11.390016

Global step: 27000

The Explained Variance: 0.99

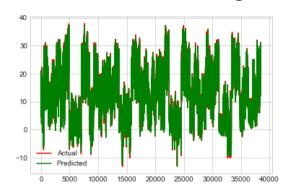
The Mean Absolute Error: 0.80 degrees Celcius

The Median Absolute Error:
 o.66 degrees Celcius

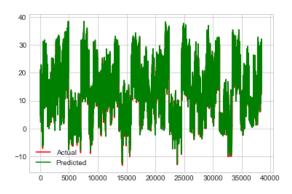


#### Long Short-Term Memory

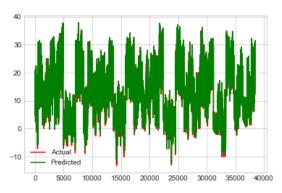
• LSTM RMSE: 1.136



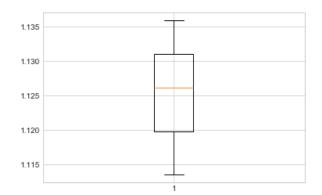
• LSTM RMSE: 1.126



LSTM RMSE: 1.113



LSTM RMSE: 1.125 (+/- 0.009)



LINEAR REGRESSION	RMSE: 7.41
LINEAR REGRESSION (FE)	RMSE: 0.933, TEST SCORE: 99.05%
DEEP NEURAL NETWORK REGRESSOR (FE)	RMSE: 5.153, MEAN ABS ERROR: 0.80 °C, MEDIAN ABS EROR: 0.66 °C
LONG SHORT-TERM MEMORY (FE)	RMSE: 1.125



### Thank You!

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