

Hourly energy demand generation and weather_r0

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1 Forecasting The Spanish Electricity Power Generation Load and Cost of MWH USING ARIMA and DEEP Leering - TensorFlow LSTM

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1.1 Abstract

The objective of this project is to perform various Time Series Analysis and modeling to understand the Power generation market of Spain and to be able to predict the hourly load and use it for the prediction of the Euro per Megawatt hour.

Several open datasets from different websites are used in this analysis.

1- The Power Generation dataset that includes all the different sources of generation (hourly dataset for records between 31st Dec. 2014 to 31st Dec 2018 1,016,305 records of data)

2- Weather conditions in Spain (Temperature, Humidity, Pressure, Rain, clouds) for 5 big cities (hourly dataset for weather records between 31st Dec. 2014 to 31st Dec 2018 3,032,732 for ['Valencia' 'Madrid' 'Bilbao' 'Barcelona' 'Seville'])

3- Global price of Coal monthly average for the period between 2015 and 2020 in USD (49 records)

4- History of Henry Hub natural gas prices in USD for the last 10 years (3290 records)

5- West Texas Intermediate (WTI or NYMEX) crude oil prices per barrel from 2008 to 2020 in USD (3268 records)

6- Euro Dollar Daily Exchange Rate (EUR USD) - for the period starting from 1999 to 2020 (5825 records)

Datasets links

<https://www.kaggle.com/nicholasjhana/energy-consumption-generation-prices-and-weather>

<https://www.macrotrends.net/1369/crude-oil-price-history-chart>

<https://www.macrotrends.net/2478/natural-gas-prices-historical-chart>

<https://www.macrotrends.net/2548/euro-dollar-exchange-rate-historical-chart>

<https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/PCOALAUUSDM#0>

1.2 Introduction

In this notebook I am exploring the Power Generation sector in Spain and what is affecting the price of MWH. the models built is to allow the privet power generation plants to be able to bid on the generation through forecasting the hourly load and the cost We are trying to predict the hourly load based on the hourly history of using ARIMA model and the cost of the MWH in EUROS using Tensor flow- LSTM deep learning model

The Electrical Energy Generation Price depends on several factors that affects the cost built in it, and it is divided into Fixed cost and variable costs that is based on several inputs as :

- 1- The Load or the required electric consumption which is affected by several factors as the weak days and hours, weather conditions, population density.
- 2- The Generation Facility running costs in terms of Operations and maintenance and initial capital invested in it
- 3- The Fuel cost that is changing from day to day.
- 4- The transmission cost.

The Datasets we are using should be able to help in forecasting the price range and the load with the all the variables and history of data provided. The Energy dataset is composed of energy demand, The Generation load from different sources and price of MWH and forecasted price. The dataset is unique because it contains hourly data for electrical consumption and the respective forecasts for consumption and pricing. This allows prospective forecasts to be benchmarked against the current state of the art forecasts being used in industry. Based on the various approaches to implementing a time series application. By adding the market prices change of the fuels used in generation and the exchange rate from USD to Euros this can add more forecasting power to the models for forecasting the price

1.3 Ethical ML Framework

1.3.1 Data Governance:

As the goal of this report is only to research the time series methods, many aspects of the ethical ML framework do not directly apply. The dataset used in this report are accessible to the public websites for the study and analysis of machine learning technics and not for any business use and does not require any approval or request to use it for this reason as stated by the publishers
1- ENTSOE(European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity), a public portal for Transmission Service Operator (TSO) data. Settlement prices were obtained from the Spanish TSO Red Electric Espana. 2- Weather data is available on Kaggle by owner and open to public study use. 3- Prices of Fuels and exchange rate are available and open for public use are from Micro trends and Fred Economic data research

This data is used as provided on the websites without any certificates or confirmation of the accuracy of and is not tested or verified by any sort test or expert or compared to any source of data through calibrated devices. However, since this data will be used for the discovery of the machine learning tools and techniques and not to drive any decision related to Energy usage or cost analysis then these verifications are not required for the purpose of this report

1.3.2 Accuracy/Trust of the model:

The output models and analysis of this report are not intended to be put in use or even to be used to give any advice related to the field or energy usage or environment affect or socioeconomic studies. The data and the analysis are mainly done for the exploration of the Data Science and may be some assumptions and interpolations are done that will affect the result of the analysis.

1.3.3 Social Impact

Since this report is focused on exploring the Machine learning tools and techniques the inputs, outputs and results are not verified and could have a negative affect or biases on the community. It also should not be used in any decisions that could have a Social Impact or through businesses operations and decisions related to sustainability in the Energy sector.

In case of applying the same techniques in life scenario, the machine learning techniques, data inputs and results should be assessed against the ML framework for the Social Impact, Accuracy/Trust and Governance.

```
[705]: # Libraries used
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import statsmodels.api as sm
from statsmodels.tsa.api import VAR
from statsmodels.tsa.arima_model import ARIMA
import statsmodels.api as sm
import tensorflow as tf
import xgboost as xgb
import warnings
from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense, LSTM, Conv1D, MaxPooling1D, ↴
    TimeDistributed, Flatten, Dropout
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf, plot_pacf
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller, kpss
from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import seasonal_decompose
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score
from sklearn.preprocessing import LabelEncoder, StandardScaler, MinMaxScaler
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
import math
from math import sqrt
from pylab import rcParams
import itertools
from statsmodels.tsa.api import VAR
from random import randrange
from pandas import Series
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error
```

```
[706]: # Importing the datasets
```

```
energy = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/16472/OneDrive/Documents/Data analytics/Advanced_U  
→course Big data/Course 2/Project 3/dataset/energy_dataset.csv')
```

```
[707]: energy.head()
```

```
[707]:
```

	time	generation	biomass	\
0	2015-01-01 00:00:00+01:00		447.0	
1	2015-01-01 01:00:00+01:00		449.0	
2	2015-01-01 02:00:00+01:00		448.0	
3	2015-01-01 03:00:00+01:00		438.0	
4	2015-01-01 04:00:00+01:00		428.0	

	generation	fossil	brown	coal/lignite	generation	fossil	coal-derived	gas	\
0				329.0				0.0	
1				328.0				0.0	
2				323.0				0.0	
3				254.0				0.0	
4				187.0				0.0	

	generation	fossil	gas	generation	fossil	hard	coal	generation	fossil	oil	\
0		4844.0				4821.0			162.0		
1		5196.0				4755.0			158.0		
2		4857.0				4581.0			157.0		
3		4314.0				4131.0			160.0		
4		4130.0				3840.0			156.0		

	generation	fossil	oil	shale	generation	fossil	peat	generation	geothermal	\	
0			0.0				0.0		0.0		
1			0.0				0.0		0.0		
2			0.0				0.0		0.0		
3			0.0				0.0		0.0		
4			0.0				0.0		0.0		

	...	generation	waste	generation	wind	offshore	generation	wind	onshore	\	
0	...		196.0			0.0			6378.0		
1	...		195.0			0.0			5890.0		
2	...		196.0			0.0			5461.0		
3	...		191.0			0.0			5238.0		
4	...		189.0			0.0			4935.0		

	forecast	solar	day	ahead	forecast	wind	offshore	eday	ahead	\	
0				17.0					Nan		
1				16.0					Nan		
2				8.0					Nan		
3				2.0					Nan		
4				9.0					Nan		

```

forecast wind onshore day ahead total load forecast total load actual \
0 6436.0 26118.0 25385.0
1 5856.0 24934.0 24382.0
2 5454.0 23515.0 22734.0
3 5151.0 22642.0 21286.0
4 4861.0 21785.0 20264.0

price day ahead price actual
0 50.10 65.41
1 48.10 64.92
2 47.33 64.48
3 42.27 59.32
4 38.41 56.04

[5 rows x 29 columns]

```

[708]: energy.info()

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 35064 entries, 0 to 35063
Data columns (total 29 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count Dtype
 ---  -- 
 0   time             35064 non-null  object
 1   generation biomass 35045 non-null  float64
 2   generation fossil brown coal/lignite 35046 non-null  float64
 3   generation fossil coal-derived gas 35046 non-null  float64
 4   generation fossil gas 35046 non-null  float64
 5   generation fossil hard coal 35046 non-null  float64
 6   generation fossil oil 35045 non-null  float64
 7   generation fossil oil shale 35046 non-null  float64
 8   generation fossil peat 35046 non-null  float64
 9   generation geothermal 35046 non-null  float64
 10  generation hydro pumped storage aggregated 0 non-null  float64
 11  generation hydro pumped storage consumption 35045 non-null  float64
 12  generation hydro run-of-river and poundage 35045 non-null  float64
 13  generation hydro water reservoir 35046 non-null  float64
 14  generation marine 35045 non-null  float64
 15  generation nuclear 35047 non-null  float64
 16  generation other 35046 non-null  float64
 17  generation other renewable 35046 non-null  float64
 18  generation solar 35046 non-null  float64
 19  generation waste 35045 non-null  float64
 20  generation wind offshore 35046 non-null  float64
 21  generation wind onshore 35046 non-null  float64
 22  forecast solar day ahead 35064 non-null  float64
 23  forecast wind offshore eday ahead 0 non-null  float64
 24  forecast wind onshore day ahead 35064 non-null  float64

```

```

25 total load forecast           35064 non-null float64
26 total load actual            35028 non-null float64
27 price day ahead              35064 non-null float64
28 price actual                 35064 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(28), object(1)
memory usage: 7.8+ MB

```

```
[709]: weather = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/16472/OneDrive/Documents/Data analytics/
→Advanced course Big data/Course 2/Project 3/dataset/weather_features.csv')
```

```
[710]: weather.head(10)
```

```

[710]:          dt_iso city_name    temp  temp_min  temp_max pressure \
0  2015-01-01 00:00:00+01:00 Valencia  270.475  270.475  270.475  1001
1  2015-01-01 01:00:00+01:00 Valencia  270.475  270.475  270.475  1001
2  2015-01-01 02:00:00+01:00 Valencia  269.686  269.686  269.686  1002
3  2015-01-01 03:00:00+01:00 Valencia  269.686  269.686  269.686  1002
4  2015-01-01 04:00:00+01:00 Valencia  269.686  269.686  269.686  1002
5  2015-01-01 05:00:00+01:00 Valencia  270.292  270.292  270.292  1004
6  2015-01-01 06:00:00+01:00 Valencia  270.292  270.292  270.292  1004
7  2015-01-01 07:00:00+01:00 Valencia  270.292  270.292  270.292  1004
8  2015-01-01 08:00:00+01:00 Valencia  274.601  274.601  274.601  1005
9  2015-01-01 09:00:00+01:00 Valencia  274.601  274.601  274.601  1005

  humidity  wind_speed  wind_deg  rain_1h  rain_3h  snow_3h  clouds_all \
0       77          1        62     0.0     0.0     0.0         0
1       77          1        62     0.0     0.0     0.0         0
2       78          0        23     0.0     0.0     0.0         0
3       78          0        23     0.0     0.0     0.0         0
4       78          0        23     0.0     0.0     0.0         0
5       71          2       321     0.0     0.0     0.0         0
6       71          2       321     0.0     0.0     0.0         0
7       71          2       321     0.0     0.0     0.0         0
8       71          1       307     0.0     0.0     0.0         0
9       71          1       307     0.0     0.0     0.0         0

  weather_id weather_main weather_description weather_icon
0       800      clear      sky is clear      01n
1       800      clear      sky is clear      01n
2       800      clear      sky is clear      01n
3       800      clear      sky is clear      01n
4       800      clear      sky is clear      01n
5       800      clear      sky is clear      01n
6       800      clear      sky is clear      01n
7       800      clear      sky is clear      01n
8       800      clear      sky is clear      01d
9       800      clear      sky is clear      01d

```

```
[711]: weather.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 178396 entries, 0 to 178395
Data columns (total 17 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   dt_iso          178396 non-null   object  
 1   city_name       178396 non-null   object  
 2   temp            178396 non-null   float64 
 3   temp_min        178396 non-null   float64 
 4   temp_max        178396 non-null   float64 
 5   pressure         178396 non-null   int64   
 6   humidity         178396 non-null   int64   
 7   wind_speed      178396 non-null   int64   
 8   wind_deg         178396 non-null   int64   
 9   rain_1h          178396 non-null   float64 
 10  rain_3h          178396 non-null   float64 
 11  snow_3h          178396 non-null   float64 
 12  clouds_all      178396 non-null   int64   
 13  weather_id      178396 non-null   int64   
 14  weather_main     178396 non-null   object  
 15  weather_description 178396 non-null   object  
 16  weather_icon     178396 non-null   object  
dtypes: float64(6), int64(6), object(5)
memory usage: 23.1+ MB
```

```
[712]: oil_price = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/16472/OneDrive/Documents/Data analytics/
→Advanced course Big data/Course 2/Project 3/dataset/Crude oil price.csv')
```

```
[713]: oil_price.head()
```

```
date      value
0  2008-03-07  105.12
1  2008-03-10  107.90
2  2008-03-11  108.73
3  2008-03-12  109.86
4  2008-03-13  110.21
```

```
[714]: oil_price.describe()
```

```
value
count    3268.000000
mean      70.731513
std       24.436998
min       11.258000
25%      49.970000
50%      67.245000
```

```
75%      92.845000  
max     145.310000
```

```
[715]: ntrl_gas_price = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/16472/OneDrive/Documents/Data analytics/  
→Advanced course Big data/Course 2/Project 3/dataset/natural gas prices.csv')
```

```
[716]: ntrl_gas_price.head()
```

```
[716]:      date  value  
0  2008-03-07    9.82  
1  2008-03-10    9.59  
2  2008-03-11    9.85  
3  2008-03-12    9.69  
4  2008-03-13    9.74
```

```
[717]: coal_price = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/16472/OneDrive/Documents/Data analytics/  
→Advanced course Big data/Course 2/Project 3/dataset/Coal_prices.csv')
```

```
[718]: coal_price.head()
```

```
[718]:      time  coal_price  
0  2015-01-01    64.716327  
1  2015-02-01    70.659107  
2  2015-03-01    68.344968  
3  2015-04-01    61.197857  
4  2015-05-01    65.671241
```

```
[719]: xchg_rate = pd.read_csv('C:/Users/16472/OneDrive/Documents/Data analytics/  
→Advanced course Big data/Course 2/Project 3/dataset/euro_dollar_xch.csv')
```

```
[720]: xchg_rate.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>  
RangeIndex: 5825 entries, 0 to 5824  
Data columns (total 2 columns):  
 #   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype    
---  --    
 0   date    5825 non-null    object  
 1   value   5825 non-null    float64  
dtypes: float64(1), object(1)  
memory usage: 91.1+ KB
```

```
[721]: parse_dates=[energy.time]  
parse_dates=[weather.dt_iso]  
parse_dates=[oil_price.date]  
parse_dates=[ntrl_gas_price.date]  
parse_dates=[xchg_rate.date]
```

```
[722]: energy.describe()
```

```
[722]:      generation biomass  generation fossil brown coal/lignite \
count          35045.000000                  35046.000000
mean           383.513540                  448.059208
std            85.353943                  354.568590
min            0.000000                  0.000000
25%           333.000000                  0.000000
50%           367.000000                  509.000000
75%           433.000000                  757.000000
max           592.000000                  999.000000

      generation fossil coal-derived gas  generation fossil gas \
count                 35046.0                  35046.000000
mean                  0.0                  5622.737488
std                   0.0                  2201.830478
min                   0.0                  0.000000
25%                  0.0                  4126.000000
50%                  0.0                  4969.000000
75%                  0.0                  6429.000000
max                  0.0                  20034.000000

      generation fossil hard coal  generation fossil oil \
count          35046.000000                  35045.000000
mean           4256.065742                  298.319789
std            1961.601013                  52.520673
min            0.000000                  0.000000
25%           2527.000000                  263.000000
50%           4474.000000                  300.000000
75%           5838.750000                  330.000000
max           8359.000000                  449.000000

      generation fossil oil shale  generation fossil peat \
count                 35046.0                  35046.0
mean                  0.0                  0.0
std                   0.0                  0.0
min                   0.0                  0.0
25%                  0.0                  0.0
50%                  0.0                  0.0
75%                  0.0                  0.0
max                  0.0                  0.0

      generation geothermal  generation hydro pumped storage aggregated ...
count                 35046.0                      0.0 ...
mean                  0.0                      NaN ...
std                   0.0                      NaN ...
min                   0.0                      NaN ...
```

25%	0.0																								NaN ...		
50%	0.0																								NaN ...		
75%	0.0																								NaN ...		
max	0.0																								NaN ...		
		generation waste	generation wind	offshore	generation	wind	onshore	\																			
count	35045.000000			35046.0					35046.000000																		
mean	269.452133				0.0					5464.479769																	
std	50.195536				0.0					3213.691587																	
min	0.000000				0.0					0.000000																	
25%	240.000000				0.0					2933.000000																	
50%	279.000000				0.0					4849.000000																	
75%	310.000000				0.0					7398.000000																	
max	357.000000				0.0					17436.000000																	
		forecast solar day ahead	forecast wind	offshore	eday	ahead	\																				
count	35064.000000							0.0																			
mean	1439.066735								Nan																		
std	1677.703355								Nan																		
min	0.000000								Nan																		
25%	69.000000								Nan																		
50%	576.000000								Nan																		
75%	2636.000000								Nan																		
max	5836.000000								Nan																		
		forecast wind onshore day ahead	total load	forecast	\																						
count	35064.000000			35064.000000																							
mean	5471.216689			28712.129962																							
std	3176.312853			4594.100854																							
min	237.000000			18105.000000																							
25%	2979.000000			24793.750000																							
50%	4855.000000			28906.000000																							
75%	7353.000000			32263.250000																							
max	17430.000000			41390.000000																							
		total load actual	price day ahead	price actual																							
count	35028.000000		35064.000000	35064.000000																							
mean	28696.939905		49.874341	57.884023																							
std	4574.987950		14.618900	14.204083																							
min	18041.000000		2.060000	9.330000																							
25%	24807.750000		41.490000	49.347500																							
50%	28901.000000		50.520000	58.020000																							
75%	32192.000000		60.530000	68.010000																							
max	41015.000000		101.990000	116.800000																							

[8 rows x 28 columns]

```
[723]: weather.describe()
```

```
[723]:          temp      temp_min      temp_max      pressure \
count  178396.000000  178396.000000  178396.000000  1.783960e+05
mean    289.618605    288.330442    291.091267  1.069261e+03
std     8.026199     7.955491     8.612454  5.969632e+03
min    262.240000    262.240000    262.240000  0.000000e+00
25%    283.670000    282.483602    284.650000  1.013000e+03
50%    289.150000    288.150000    290.150000  1.018000e+03
75%    295.150000    293.730125    297.150000  1.022000e+03
max    315.600000    315.150000    321.150000  1.008371e+06

          humidity      wind_speed      wind_deg      rain_1h \
count  178396.000000  178396.000000  178396.000000  178396.000000
mean    68.423457     2.47056     166.591190   0.075492
std     21.902888     2.09591     116.611927   0.398847
min    0.000000     0.000000     0.000000   0.000000
25%    53.000000     1.000000     55.000000   0.000000
50%    72.000000     2.000000    177.000000   0.000000
75%    87.000000     4.000000    270.000000   0.000000
max    100.000000    133.000000   360.000000  12.000000

          rain_3h      snow_3h      clouds_all      weather_id
count  178396.000000  178396.000000  178396.000000  178396.000000
mean    0.000380     0.004763     25.073292   759.831902
std     0.007288     0.222604     30.774129  108.733223
min    0.000000     0.000000     0.000000  200.000000
25%    0.000000     0.000000     0.000000  800.000000
50%    0.000000     0.000000    20.000000  800.000000
75%    0.000000     0.000000    40.000000  801.000000
max    2.315000     21.500000   100.000000  804.000000
```

1.4 Data Cleaning

1.4.1 Energy Generation dataset Cleaning

```
[586]: #Data Cleaning : Checking for null values
energy.isnull().sum()
```

```
[586]: time                      0
       generation biomass           19
       generation fossil brown coal/lignite 18
       generation fossil coal-derived gas 18
       generation fossil gas            18
       generation fossil hard coal        18
       generation fossil oil             19
       generation fossil oil shale       18
       generation fossil peat            18
```

generation geothermal	18
generation hydro pumped storage aggregated	35064
generation hydro pumped storage consumption	19
generation hydro run-of-river and poundage	19
generation hydro water reservoir	18
generation marine	19
generation nuclear	17
generation other	18
generation other renewable	18
generation solar	18
generation waste	19
generation wind offshore	18
generation wind onshore	18
forecast solar day ahead	0
forecast wind offshore eday ahead	35064
forecast wind onshore day ahead	0
total load forecast	0
total load actual	36
price day ahead	0
price actual	0
dtype: int64	

We found 2 Important findings from the above 2 steps

- 1- The following columns has 0 values for all cells ‘generation fossil coal-derived gas’ , ‘generation fossil oil shale’, ‘generation fossil peat’, ‘generation geothermal’,‘generation wind offshore’,’
- 2- ’ generation hydro pumped storage aggregated’ and ‘forecast wind offshore eday ahead’ are all null value so we will drop these 2 coulmns and the rest of null values we will look at them later

We will have to drop all these columns from the dataset

```
[587]: # Drop empty columns
energy.drop(columns=['generation hydro pumped storage aggregated',
                     'forecast wind offshore eday ahead','generation fossil\u2022
                     \u2192coal-derived gas',
                     'generation fossil oil shale',
                     'generation fossil peat',
                     'generation geothermal',
                     'generation marine',
                     'generation wind offshore'], inplace =True)
```

```
[588]: #Checking datatypes
energy.describe()
```

```
[588]:      generation biomass  generation fossil brown coal/lignite \
count          35045.000000                  35046.000000
mean           383.513540                  448.059208
```

std	85.353943	354.568590	
min	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	333.000000	0.000000	
50%	367.000000	509.000000	
75%	433.000000	757.000000	
max	592.000000	999.000000	
			generation fossil gas \
count	35046.000000	35046.000000	
mean	5622.737488	4256.065742	
std	2201.830478	1961.601013	
min	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	4126.000000	2527.000000	
50%	4969.000000	4474.000000	
75%	6429.000000	5838.750000	
max	20034.000000	8359.000000	
			generation fossil oil \
count	35045.000000	35045.000000	
mean	298.319789	475.577343	
std	52.520673	792.406614	
min	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	263.000000	0.000000	
50%	300.000000	68.000000	
75%	330.000000	616.000000	
max	449.000000	4523.000000	
			generation hydro run-of-river and poundage \
count	35045.000000	35045.000000	
mean	972.116108		
std	400.777536		
min	0.000000		
25%	637.000000		
50%	906.000000		
75%	1250.000000		
max	2000.000000		
			generation hydro water reservoir \
count	35046.000000	35047.000000	
mean	2605.114735	6263.907039	
std	1835.199745	839.667958	
min	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	1077.250000	5760.000000	
50%	2164.000000	6566.000000	
75%	3757.000000	7025.000000	
max	9728.000000	7117.000000	
			generation nuclear \
count	35046.000000	35046.000000	
mean	2605.114735	6263.907039	
std	1835.199745	839.667958	
min	0.000000	0.000000	
25%	1077.250000	5760.000000	
50%	2164.000000	6566.000000	
75%	3757.000000	7025.000000	
max	9728.000000	7117.000000	
			generation other \

```

      generation other renewable  generation solar  generation waste \
count          35046.000000    35046.000000    35045.000000
mean           85.639702   1432.665925   269.452133
std            14.077554   1680.119887   50.195536
min            0.000000    0.000000    0.000000
25%            73.000000   71.000000   240.000000
50%            88.000000   616.000000   279.000000
75%            97.000000  2578.000000   310.000000
max           119.000000  5792.000000   357.000000

      generation wind onshore  forecast solar day ahead \
count          35046.000000    35064.000000
mean           5464.479769   1439.066735
std            3213.691587   1677.703355
min            0.000000    0.000000
25%            2933.000000   69.000000
50%            4849.000000   576.000000
75%            7398.000000  2636.000000
max           17436.000000  5836.000000

      forecast wind onshore day ahead  total load forecast \
count          35064.000000    35064.000000
mean           5471.216689   28712.129962
std            3176.312853   4594.100854
min            237.000000   18105.000000
25%            2979.000000   24793.750000
50%            4855.000000   28906.000000
75%            7353.000000  32263.250000
max           17430.000000  41390.000000

      total load actual  price day ahead  price actual
count          35028.000000    35064.000000    35064.000000
mean           28696.939905    49.874341     57.884023
std            4574.987950    14.618900    14.204083
min            18041.000000    2.060000     9.330000
25%            24807.750000    41.490000    49.347500
50%            28901.000000    50.520000    58.020000
75%            32192.000000    60.530000    68.010000
max           41015.000000   101.990000   116.800000

```

[589]: #converting time format to index

```

energy['time'] = pd.to_datetime(energy['time'], utc=True,
                                infer_datetime_format=True)
energy = energy.set_index('time')

```

[590]: energy.head()

[590] :

```
generation biomass \
time
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00      447.0
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00      449.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00      448.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00      438.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00      428.0

generation fossil brown coal/lignite \
time
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00      329.0
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00      328.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00      323.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00      254.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00      187.0

generation fossil gas  generation fossil hard coal \
time
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00      4844.0          4821.0
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00      5196.0          4755.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00      4857.0          4581.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00      4314.0          4131.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00      4130.0          3840.0

generation fossil oil \
time
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00      162.0
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00      158.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00      157.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00      160.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00      156.0

generation hydro pumped storage consumption \
time
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00      863.0
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00      920.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00      1164.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00      1503.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00      1826.0

generation hydro run-of-river and poundage \
time
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00      1051.0
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00      1009.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00      973.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00      949.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00      953.0
```

	generation	hydro	water	reservoir	\
time					
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00				1899.0	
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00				1658.0	
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00				1371.0	
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00				779.0	
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00				720.0	

	generation	nuclear	generation	other	\
time					
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00		7096.0		43.0	
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00		7096.0		43.0	
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00		7099.0		43.0	
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00		7098.0		43.0	
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00		7097.0		43.0	

	generation	other	renewable	generation	solar	\
time						
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00				73.0	49.0	
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00				71.0	50.0	
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00				73.0	50.0	
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00				75.0	50.0	
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00				74.0	42.0	

	generation	waste	generation	wind	onshore	\
time						
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00		196.0			6378.0	
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00		195.0			5890.0	
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00		196.0			5461.0	
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00		191.0			5238.0	
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00		189.0			4935.0	

	forecast	solar	day	ahead	\
time					
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00			17.0		
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00			16.0		
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00			8.0		
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00			2.0		
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00			9.0		

	forecast	wind	onshore	day	ahead	\
time						
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00				6436.0		
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00				5856.0		
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00				5454.0		
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00				5151.0		

2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	4861.0
	total load forecast \
time	
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00	26118.0
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	24934.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	23515.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	22642.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	21785.0
	total load actual
time	
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00	50.10
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	48.10
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	47.33
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	42.27
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	38.41
	price day ahead \
time	
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00	65.41
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	64.92
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	64.48
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	59.32
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	56.04

```
[591]: # checking the nan values within the
# Gather generation columns
gen_cols = [col for col in energy.columns if col.startswith('generation')]
# gen cols + total generation
total_gen_cols = gen_cols.copy()
total_gen_cols.append('total load actual')
```

```
[592]: energy.loc[energy['generation biomass'].isnull()][total_gen_cols]
```

time	generation biomass \
2015-01-05 02:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 11:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 12:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 13:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 14:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 15:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 16:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-19 18:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-19 19:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-27 18:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-28 12:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-04-16 07:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-04-23 19:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-06-15 07:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-10-02 09:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-12-02 08:00:00+00:00	NaN
2016-07-09 20:00:00+00:00	NaN
2016-11-23 03:00:00+00:00	NaN

2018-07-11 07:00:00+00:00

NaN

generation fossil brown coal/lignite \

time

2015-01-05 02:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 11:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 12:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 13:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 14:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 15:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 16:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-19 18:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-19 19:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-27 18:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-28 12:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-04-16 07:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-04-23 19:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-06-15 07:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-10-02 09:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-12-02 08:00:00+00:00	NaN
2016-07-09 20:00:00+00:00	NaN
2016-11-23 03:00:00+00:00	900.0
2018-07-11 07:00:00+00:00	NaN

generation fossil gas generation fossil hard coal \

time

2015-01-05 02:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-05 11:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-05 12:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-05 13:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-05 14:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-05 15:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-05 16:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-19 18:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-19 19:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-27 18:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-28 12:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-04-16 07:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-04-23 19:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-06-15 07:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-10-02 09:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-12-02 08:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2016-07-09 20:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2016-11-23 03:00:00+00:00	4838.0	4547.0
2018-07-11 07:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN

generation fossil oil \

time	
2015-01-05 02:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 11:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 12:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 13:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 14:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 15:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 16:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-19 18:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-19 19:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-27 18:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-28 12:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-04-16 07:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-04-23 19:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-06-15 07:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-10-02 09:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-12-02 08:00:00+00:00	NaN
2016-07-09 20:00:00+00:00	NaN
2016-11-23 03:00:00+00:00	269.0
2018-07-11 07:00:00+00:00	NaN

generation hydro pumped storage consumption \

time	
2015-01-05 02:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 11:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 12:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 13:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 14:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 15:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 16:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-19 18:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-19 19:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-27 18:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-28 12:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-04-16 07:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-04-23 19:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-06-15 07:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-10-02 09:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-12-02 08:00:00+00:00	NaN
2016-07-09 20:00:00+00:00	NaN
2016-11-23 03:00:00+00:00	1413.0
2018-07-11 07:00:00+00:00	NaN

generation hydro run-of-river and poundage \

time	
2015-01-05 02:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 11:00:00+00:00	NaN

2015-01-05 12:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 13:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 14:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 15:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 16:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-19 18:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-19 19:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-27 18:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-28 12:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-04-16 07:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-04-23 19:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-06-15 07:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-10-02 09:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-12-02 08:00:00+00:00	NaN
2016-07-09 20:00:00+00:00	NaN
2016-11-23 03:00:00+00:00	795.0
2018-07-11 07:00:00+00:00	NaN

time	generation hydro water reservoir \
2015-01-05 02:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 11:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 12:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 13:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 14:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 15:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 16:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-19 18:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-19 19:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-27 18:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-28 12:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-04-16 07:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-04-23 19:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-06-15 07:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-10-02 09:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-12-02 08:00:00+00:00	NaN
2016-07-09 20:00:00+00:00	NaN
2016-11-23 03:00:00+00:00	435.0
2018-07-11 07:00:00+00:00	NaN

time	generation nuclear	generation other \
2015-01-05 02:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-05 11:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-05 12:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-05 13:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-05 14:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN

2015-01-05 15:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-05 16:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-19 18:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-19 19:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-27 18:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-28 12:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-04-16 07:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-04-23 19:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-06-15 07:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-10-02 09:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-12-02 08:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2016-07-09 20:00:00+00:00	6923.0	NaN
2016-11-23 03:00:00+00:00	5040.0	60.0
2018-07-11 07:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN

time	generation	other	renewable	generation	solar	\
2015-01-05 02:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-05 11:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-05 12:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-05 13:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-05 14:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-05 15:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-05 16:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-19 18:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-19 19:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-27 18:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-28 12:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-04-16 07:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-04-23 19:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-06-15 07:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-10-02 09:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-12-02 08:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2016-07-09 20:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2016-11-23 03:00:00+00:00	85.0			15.0		
2018-07-11 07:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		

time	generation	waste	generation	wind	onshore	\
2015-01-05 02:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-05 11:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-05 12:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-05 13:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-05 14:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-05 15:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-05 16:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		
2015-01-19 18:00:00+00:00	NaN			NaN		

2015-01-19 19:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-27 18:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-01-28 12:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-04-16 07:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-04-23 19:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-06-15 07:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-10-02 09:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2015-12-02 08:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2016-07-09 20:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN
2016-11-23 03:00:00+00:00	227.0	4598.0
2018-07-11 07:00:00+00:00	NaN	NaN

time	total load actual
2015-01-05 02:00:00+00:00	21182.0
2015-01-05 11:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 12:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 13:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 14:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 15:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-05 16:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-01-19 18:00:00+00:00	39304.0
2015-01-19 19:00:00+00:00	39262.0
2015-01-27 18:00:00+00:00	38335.0
2015-01-28 12:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-04-16 07:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-04-23 19:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-06-15 07:00:00+00:00	30047.0
2015-10-02 09:00:00+00:00	NaN
2015-12-02 08:00:00+00:00	NaN
2016-07-09 20:00:00+00:00	NaN
2016-11-23 03:00:00+00:00	23112.0
2018-07-11 07:00:00+00:00	NaN

We will try to plot a zoom on the a period which is missing some values

```
[593]: # Define a function to plot different types of time-series fro the analysis

def plot_series(df=None, column=None, series=pd.Series([]), label=None, □
    →ylabel=None, title=None, start=0, end=None):
    """
    Plots a certain time-series which has either been loaded in a dataframe and
    →which
        constitutes one of its columns or it a custom pandas series created by the
    →user.

        The user can define either the 'df' and the 'column' or the 'series' and
    →additionally,
```

```

can also define the 'label', the 'ylabel', the 'title', the 'start' and the
→ 'end' of the plot.
"""

sns.set()
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(30, 12))
ax.set_xlabel('Time', fontsize=16)
if column:
    ax.plot(df[column][start:end], label=label)
    ax.set_ylabel(ylabel, fontsize=22)
if series.any():
    ax.plot(series, label=label)
    ax.set_ylabel(ylabel, fontsize=22)
if label:
    ax.legend(fontsize=22)
if title:
    ax.set_title(title, fontsize=30)
ax.grid(True)
return ax

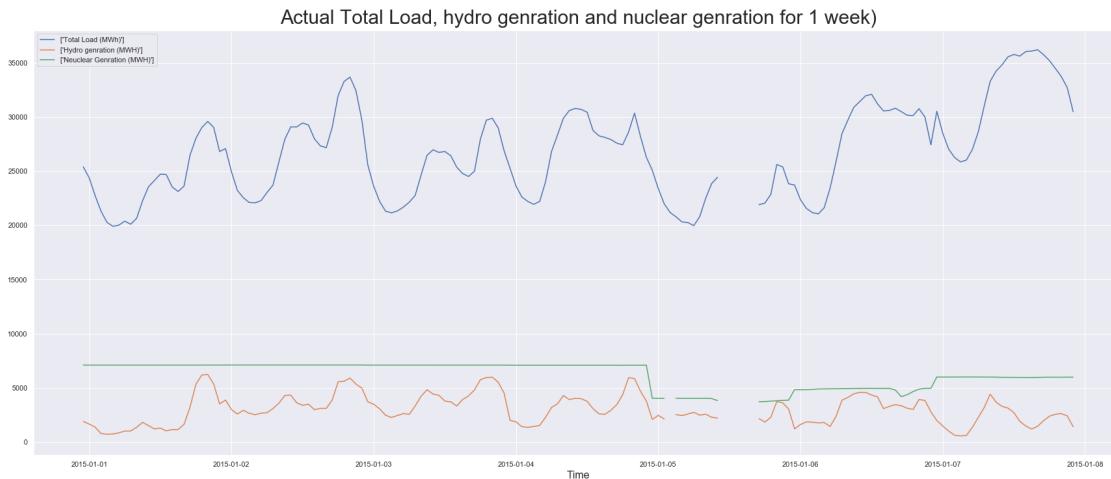
```

[594]: # Zoom into the plot of the hourly (actual) total load

```

ax = plot_series(df=energy, column=['total load actual','generation hydro water',
                                     'reservoir','generation nuclear'],
                  title='Actual Total Load, hydro genration and nuclear
                                     genration for 1 week', end=24*7*1)
ax.legend(([Total Load (MWh)], ['Hydro genration (MWh)'], ['Neuclear Genration
                                     (MWH)']))
plt.show()

```



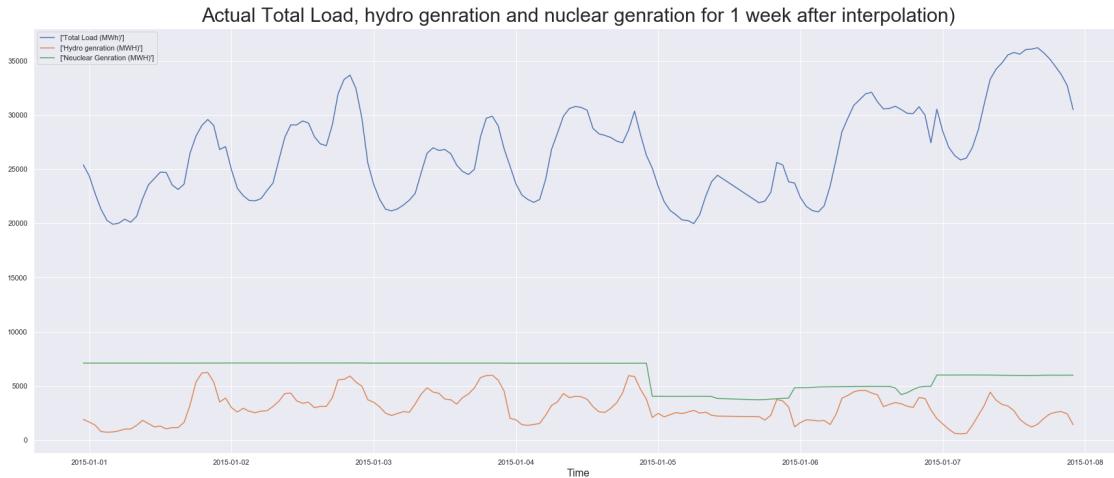
From the above curve and table:

1- It appears that te null values are common across all the genration plant types and the total so this means we will not be abel to calculate the values and we will have to interpolate this values using linear interpolation

2- As we know from the power genrtaiion concepts Neuclear power genration load and demand is alwyas required to be stable for longer periods and the flutiuations in the load are manged through the other types of genration

```
[595]: # Fill null values using interpolation with both directions forword and backward  
  
energy.interpolate(method='linear', limit_direction='both', inplace=True,  
axis=0)
```

```
[601]: # Zoom into the plot of the hourly (actual) total load  
  
ax = plot_series(df=energy, column=['total load actual','generation hydro water  
reservoir','generation nuclear'],  
title='Actual Total Load, hydro genration and nuclear  
genration for 1 week after interpolation)', end=24*7*1)  
ax.legend(([Total Load (MWh)'), ['Hydro genration (MWh)'], ['Neuclear Genration  
(MWH)']))  
plt.show()
```



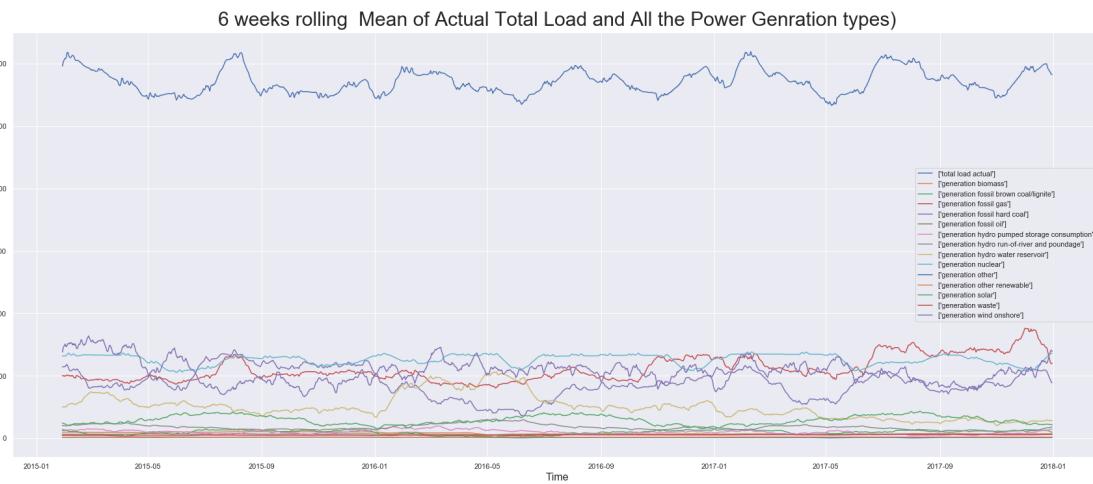
```
[ ]:
```

```
[615]: # Zoom into the plot of the hourly (actual) total load
```

```

ax = plot_series(df=energy.rolling(window=24*7*4).mean(), column=['total load actual', 'generation biomass', 'generation fossil brown coal/lignite', 'generation fossil gas', 'generation fossil hard coal', 'generation fossil oil', 'generation hydro pumped storage consumption', 'generation hydro run-of-river and poundage', 'generation hydro water reservoir', 'generation nuclear', 'generation other', 'generation other renewable', 'generation solar', 'generation waste', 'generation wind onshore'],
title='6 weeks rolling Mean of Actual Total Load and All the Power Generation types' , end=24*365*3)
ax.legend(([['total load actual'], ['generation biomass'], ['generation fossil brown coal/lignite'], ['generation fossil gas'], ['generation fossil hard coal'], ['generation fossil oil'], ['generation hydro pumped storage consumption'], ['generation hydro run-of-river and poundage'], ['generation hydro water reservoir'], ['generation nuclear'], ['generation other'], ['generation other renewable'], ['generation solar'], ['generation waste'], ['generation wind onshore']])))
plt.show()

```



As We can see and understand from the above graph the distribution of the generation across resources varies but some resource are dominant and stable as the nuclear plants as fluctuation is not easy to do during the operations of such plants.

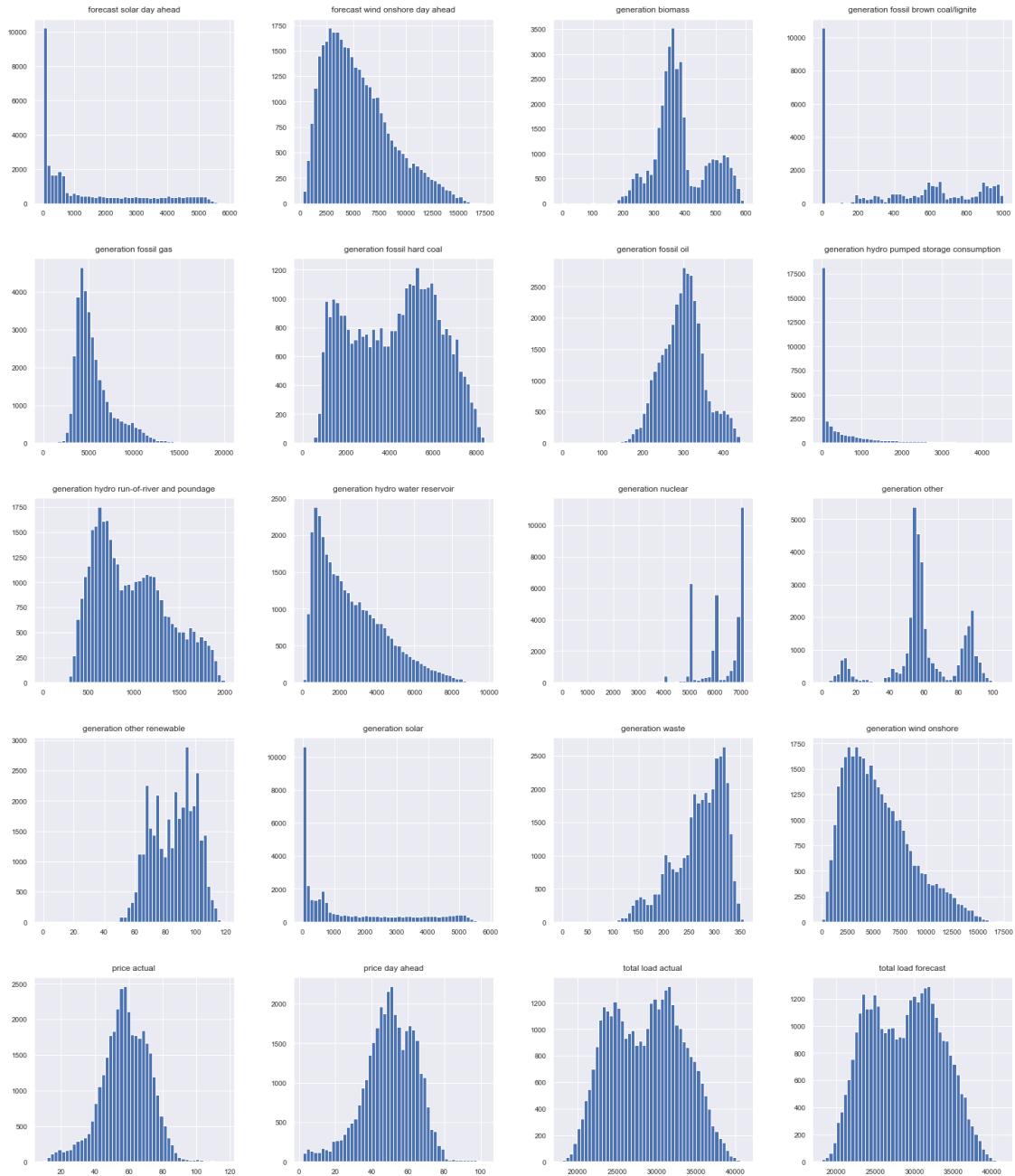
We can see a lot of fluctuation between fossil fuels mainly the coal and gas plants and clean energy resources and hydro fluctuates depending on the weather and season of the year.

It seems also that the generation from waste is does not have a big percentage of the Spanish grid generation

```
[28]: #Data Cleaning : Checking for null values after cleaning
print(energy.isnull().sum())
#checking any duplicates
print(energy.duplicated(keep='first').sum())
```

```
generation biomass          0
generation fossil brown coal/lignite 0
generation fossil gas          0
generation fossil hard coal    0
generation fossil oil          0
generation hydro pumped storage consumption 0
generation hydro run-of-river and poundage 0
generation hydro water reservoir 0
generation nuclear            0
generation other               0
generation other renewable    0
generation solar               0
generation waste               0
generation wind onshore        0
forecast solar day ahead       0
forecast wind onshore day ahead 0
total load forecast           0
total load actual             0
price day ahead               0
price actual                  0
dtype: int64
0
```

```
[620]: energy.hist(figsize=(25, 30), bins=50, xlabelsize=10, ylabelsize=10)
plt.show()
```



The Histogram show an analysis for all the sources of power generation and the limit of each source of generation and we can see the normal operating range of generation for this source

[30]: `energy.info()`

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
DatetimeIndex: 35064 entries, 2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00 to 2018-12-31
22:00:00+00:00
Data columns (total 20 columns):
```

```

#   Column                                     Non-Null Count Dtype
---  -----
0   generation biomass                         35064 non-null float64
1   generation fossil brown coal/lignite     35064 non-null float64
2   generation fossil gas                      35064 non-null float64
3   generation fossil hard coal                35064 non-null float64
4   generation fossil oil                     35064 non-null float64
5   generation hydro pumped storage consumption 35064 non-null float64
6   generation hydro run-of-river and poundage 35064 non-null float64
7   generation hydro water reservoir          35064 non-null float64
8   generation nuclear                        35064 non-null float64
9   generation other                          35064 non-null float64
10  generation other renewable                35064 non-null float64
11  generation solar                         35064 non-null float64
12  generation waste                         35064 non-null float64
13  generation wind onshore                  35064 non-null float64
14  forecast solar day ahead                 35064 non-null float64
15  forecast wind onshore day ahead          35064 non-null float64
16  total load forecast                     35064 non-null float64
17  total load actual                       35064 non-null float64
18  price day ahead                         35064 non-null float64
19  price actual                           35064 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(20)
memory usage: 5.6 MB

```

1.4.2 Weather dataset cleaning

```
[31]: weather.head()

[31]:      dt_iso    city_name    temp  temp_min  temp_max  pressure \
0  2015-01-01 00:00:00+01:00  Valencia  270.475  270.475  270.475  1001
1  2015-01-01 01:00:00+01:00  Valencia  270.475  270.475  270.475  1001
2  2015-01-01 02:00:00+01:00  Valencia  269.686  269.686  269.686  1002
3  2015-01-01 03:00:00+01:00  Valencia  269.686  269.686  269.686  1002
4  2015-01-01 04:00:00+01:00  Valencia  269.686  269.686  269.686  1002

      humidity  wind_speed  wind_deg  rain_1h  rain_3h  snow_3h  clouds_all \
0           77          1         62      0.0      0.0      0.0          0
1           77          1         62      0.0      0.0      0.0          0
2           78          0         23      0.0      0.0      0.0          0
3           78          0         23      0.0      0.0      0.0          0
4           78          0         23      0.0      0.0      0.0          0

      weather_id weather_main weather_description weather_icon
0          800       clear        sky is clear      01n
1          800       clear        sky is clear      01n
2          800       clear        sky is clear      01n

```

```

3      800      clear      sky is clear      01n
4      800      clear      sky is clear      01n

```

[32]: weather.describe().round(1)

```

[32]:      temp  temp_min  temp_max  pressure  humidity  wind_speed \
count  178396.0  178396.0  178396.0  178396.0  178396.0    178396.0
mean   289.6     288.3     291.1     1069.3     68.4       2.5
std    8.0       8.0       8.6      5969.6     21.9       2.1
min   262.2     262.2     262.2      0.0       0.0       0.0
25%  283.7     282.5     284.6     1013.0     53.0       1.0
50%  289.2     288.2     290.2     1018.0     72.0       2.0
75%  295.2     293.7     297.2     1022.0     87.0       4.0
max   315.6     315.2     321.2   1008371.0   100.0      133.0

      wind_deg  rain_1h  rain_3h  snow_3h  clouds_all  weather_id
count  178396.0  178396.0  178396.0  178396.0  178396.0    178396.0
mean   166.6      0.1      0.0      0.0      25.1      759.8
std    116.6      0.4      0.0      0.2      30.8      108.7
min    0.0       0.0       0.0      0.0      0.0      200.0
25%   55.0       0.0       0.0      0.0      0.0      800.0
50%  177.0       0.0       0.0      0.0      20.0      800.0
75%  270.0       0.0       0.0      0.0      40.0      801.0
max   360.0      12.0      2.3      21.5     100.0      804.0

```

[33]: weather.info()

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 178396 entries, 0 to 178395
Data columns (total 17 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   dt_iso            178396 non-null   object 
 1   city_name          178396 non-null   object 
 2   temp               178396 non-null   float64
 3   temp_min            178396 non-null   float64
 4   temp_max            178396 non-null   float64
 5   pressure             178396 non-null   int64  
 6   humidity              178396 non-null   int64  
 7   wind_speed            178396 non-null   int64  
 8   wind_deg              178396 non-null   int64  
 9   rain_1h                178396 non-null   float64
 10  rain_3h                178396 non-null   float64
 11  snow_3h                178396 non-null   float64
 12  clouds_all              178396 non-null   int64  
 13  weather_id              178396 non-null   int64  
 14  weather_main             178396 non-null   object 
 15  weather_description      178396 non-null   object 

```

```

16 weather_icon      178396 non-null  object
dtypes: float64(6), int64(6), object(5)
memory usage: 23.1+ MB

```

First we started to check the values within the dataset to see if there is any outliers as it has direct effect on generation in terms due to the following reasons

- 1- temperature and Humidity Demand due to air conditioning and heating
 - 2- temperature and Humidity affects the generating thermal as it affects the cooling process for the equipment and efficiency of the plants
 - 3- Wind speed affects the wind generation
 - 4- Rain and clouds have direct effect on generation through solar generation farms.
- so first we will look at the max and mi of all the values and see if they make sense or not
- 1- For temperature the max is 321 k which is equivalent to 47.85 C which might happen in some rare very summer days
 - 2- For Temperature the low is 262.2 K which is equivalent to -10.95 chick still make sense to reach this temperature during winter coldest days in northern Spain
 - 3- Pressure: it seems we have some problems with the pressure max. and min in hPa as it has up normal pressure like 0 and 1008371.0 which cannot happen unless there is a problem in the measurement. Though my knowledge in the domain of the power generation the pressure factor can be neglected from this detail as it very minor to neglected effect so we will drop it from the data
 - 4- Humidity: has 0 which is very highly unlikely to happen so will cap the humidity at max 90 % and low 35%
 - 5- Wind speed: looking at the wind speed it seems that there are some strange values that is reaching 133 m/s which is impossible the max wind speed recorded in Madrid was 7.8m/s over the last 10 years so we will need to clean this data.
 - 6- we will drop weather_id, weather_main, weather_description, weather_icon as the details in the other columns are enoughto indicate all waether conditons.

[34]: # Drop the columns that are not required for the analysis

```

weather.drop(columns=['pressure','temp_min','temp_max',
                     'weather_id','weather_main',
                     'weather_description',
                     'weather_icon','rain_1h','rain_3h','snow_3h' ], inplace=True)

```

[35]: weather.info()

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 178396 entries, 0 to 178395
Data columns (total 7 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype  

```

```
--  -----
0  dt_iso      178396 non-null  object
1  city_name   178396 non-null  object
2  temp        178396 non-null  float64
3  humidity    178396 non-null  int64
4  wind_speed  178396 non-null  int64
5  wind_deg    178396 non-null  int64
6  clouds_all  178396 non-null  int64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(4), object(2)
memory usage: 9.5+ MB
```

```
[36]: # Checking the null values
weather.isnull().sum()
```

```
[36]: dt_iso      0
city_name   0
temp        0
humidity    0
wind_speed  0
wind_deg    0
clouds_all  0
dtype: int64
```

```
[37]: # adjusting the types of data
weather['humidity'] = weather['humidity'].astype(np.float64)
weather['wind_speed'] = weather['wind_speed'].astype(np.float64)
weather['wind_deg'] = weather['wind_deg'].astype(np.float64)
weather['clouds_all'] = weather['clouds_all'].astype(np.float64)
```

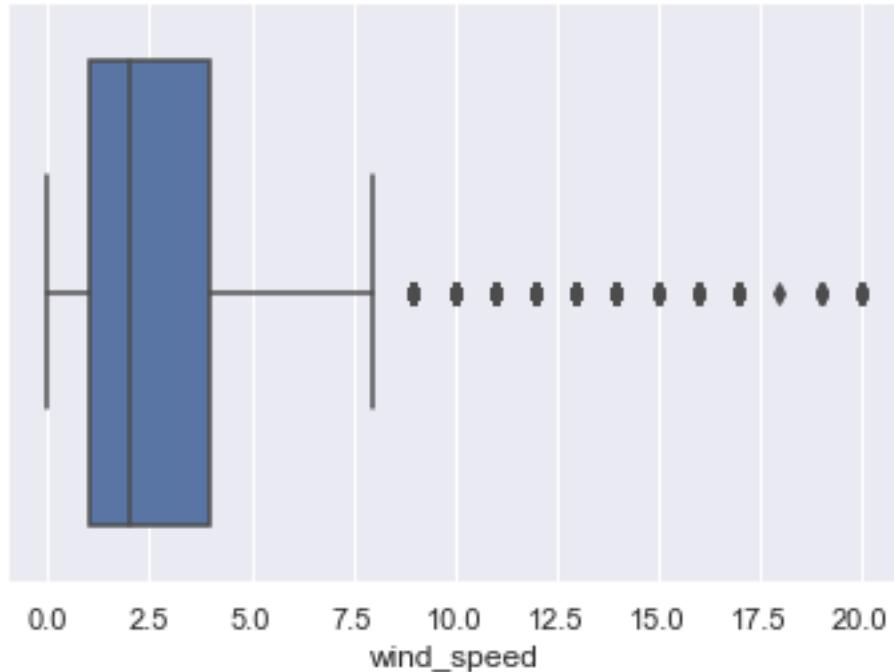
```
[38]: weather.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 178396 entries, 0 to 178395
Data columns (total 7 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -- 
0   dt_iso      178396 non-null  object 
1   city_name   178396 non-null  object 
2   temp        178396 non-null  float64
3   humidity    178396 non-null  float64
4   wind_speed  178396 non-null  float64
5   wind_deg    178396 non-null  float64
6   clouds_all  178396 non-null  float64
dtypes: float64(5), object(2)
memory usage: 9.5+ MB
```

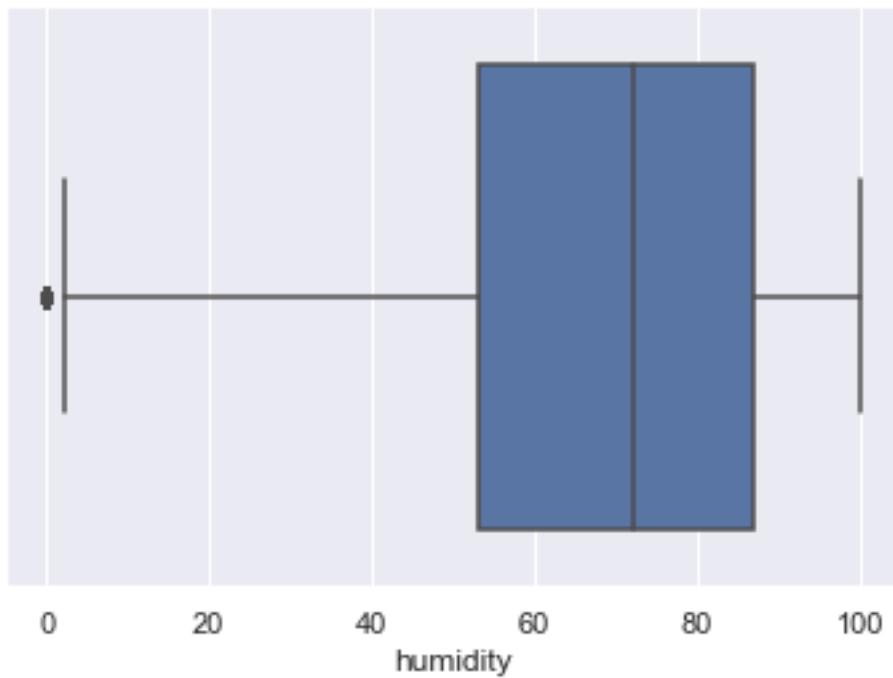
```
[621]: # Cleaning the outliers
```

```
weather.loc[weather.wind_speed > 20, 'wind_speed'] = np.nan
```

```
[40]: sns.boxplot(x=weather['wind_speed'])
plt.show()
```

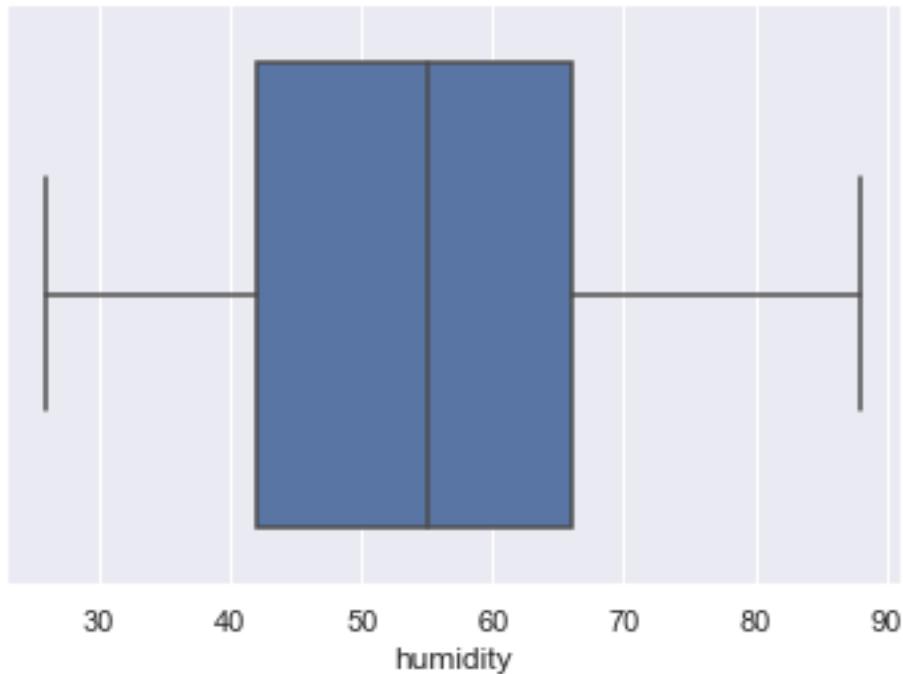


```
[41]: sns.boxplot(x=weather['humidity'])
plt.show()
```



```
[42]: #Removing all values less than 15 and more than 90 for humidity  
weather.loc[weather.wind_speed > 90, 'humidity'] = np.nan  
weather.loc[weather.wind_speed < 15, 'humidity'] = np.nan
```

```
[43]: sns.boxplot(x=weather['humidity'])  
plt.show()
```



```
[44]: weather.isnull().sum()
```

```
[44]: dt_iso          0
city_name         0
temp              0
humidity        178283
wind_speed       31
wind_deg          0
clouds_all        0
dtype: int64
```

```
[45]: # we will fill the missing values through interpolation
# Fill null values using interpolation with both directions forward and backward

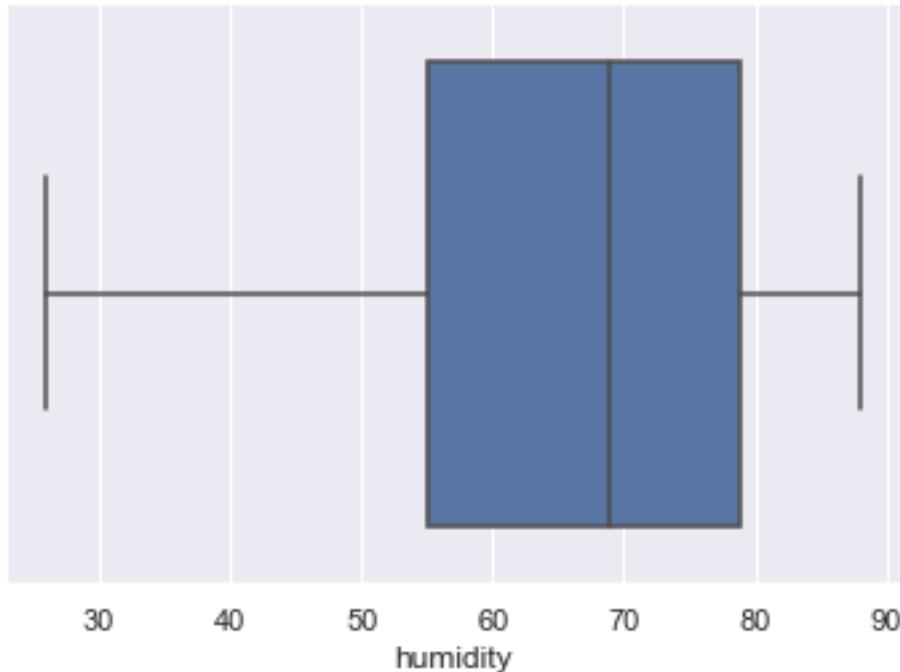
weather.interpolate(method='linear', limit_direction='both', inplace=True, ↴
axis=0)
```

```
[46]: weather.isnull().sum()
```

```
[46]: dt_iso          0
city_name         0
temp              0
humidity          0
wind_speed        0
```

```
wind_deg      0  
clouds_all    0  
dtype: int64
```

```
[47]: sns.boxplot(x=weather['humidity'])  
plt.show()
```



```
[48]: # we will check the cities in the dataset
```

```
cities = weather['city_name'].unique()  
  
print(cities)
```

```
['Valencia' 'Madrid' 'Bilbao' 'Barcelona' 'Seville']
```

```
[49]: #we will split the datasets into cities to do this we need to find out how many  
#rows are for each city  
cities = weather['city_name'].unique()  
grouped_weather = weather.groupby('city_name')  
  
for city in cities:  
    print('There are {} observations in eather'.format(grouped_weather.  
    #get_group('{}'.format(city)).shape[0]),  
          'about city: {}'.format(city))
```

```

There are 35145 observations in eather about city: Valencia.
There are 36267 observations in eather about city: Madrid.
There are 35951 observations in eather about city: Bilbao.
There are 35476 observations in eather about city: Barcelona.
There are 35557 observations in eather about city: Seville.

```

Based on the above finding the number of rows are not equal for all cities so we will have to dig more to find if the dates are for the same range or different ranges also if there is duplicates or not

```
[50]: # first step is to check for duplicates
temp_weather = weather.duplicated(keep='first').sum()

print('There are {} duplicate rows in weather except first occurrence based on all columns.'.format(temp_weather))
```

```

There are 395 duplicate rows in weather except first occurrence based on all columns.

```

```
[51]: weather = weather.reset_index().drop_duplicates(subset=['dt_iso', 'city_name'], keep='first')
```

```
[52]: #replacing the name of the time column to match the energy dataset
weather.rename(columns = {'dt_iso':'time'}, inplace = True)
```

```
[53]: parse_dates=[weather.time]
weather['time'] = pd.to_datetime(weather['time'], utc=True, infer_datetime_format=True)
weather = weather.set_index('time')
```

```
[54]: weather.drop(columns=['index'], inplace =True)
weather.head()
```

```
[54]:          city_name    temp  humidity  wind_speed  wind_deg \
time
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00  Valencia  270.475      26.0       1.0     62.0
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00  Valencia  270.475      26.0       1.0     62.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00  Valencia  269.686      26.0       0.0     23.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00  Valencia  269.686      26.0       0.0     23.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00  Valencia  269.686      26.0       0.0     23.0

          clouds_all
time
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00      0.0
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00      0.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00      0.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00      0.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00      0.0
```

```
[55]: weather_Val= weather[weather['city_name']=='Valencia']
weather_Mad= weather[weather['city_name']=='Madrid']
weather_Bil=weather[weather['city_name']=='Bilbao"]
weather_Bar=weather[weather['city_name']=='Barcelona"]
weather_Sev=weather[weather['city_name']=='Seville']
```

```
[56]: df1 = weather_Val.copy()
df2 = weather_Mad.copy()
df3 = weather_Bil.copy()
df4 = weather_Bar.copy()
df5 = weather_Sev.copy()
```

```
[57]: df1.drop(columns=['city_name'], inplace = True)
df2.drop(columns=['city_name'], inplace =True)
df3.drop(columns=['city_name'], inplace =True)
df4.drop(columns=['city_name'], inplace =True)
df5.drop(columns=['city_name'], inplace =True)
```

```
[58]: df1 = df1.add_suffix('_Val')
df2 = df2.add_suffix('_Mad')
df3 = df3.add_suffix('_Bil')
df4 = df4.add_suffix('_Bar')
df5 = df5.add_suffix('_Sev')
```

Now the 5 dataframes for the weather are ready to be merged with the energy dataframe

```
[59]: dfs = pd.merge(df1,df2, left_index=True, right_index=True )
dfs = pd.merge(dfs,df3, left_index=True, right_index=True )
dfs = pd.merge(dfs,df4, left_index=True, right_index=True )
dfs = pd.merge(dfs,df5, left_index=True, right_index=True )
df_energy = pd.merge(energy,dfs, left_index=True, right_index=True )
```

```
[60]: df_energy.isnull().sum()
```

```
[60]: generation biomass          0
generation fossil brown coal/lignite 0
generation fossil gas              0
generation fossil hard coal       0
generation fossil oil             0
generation hydro pumped storage consumption 0
generation hydro run-of-river and poundage 0
generation hydro water reservoir   0
generation nuclear                0
generation other                  0
generation other renewable        0
generation solar                 0
generation waste                 0
generation wind onshore          0
```

```

forecast solar day ahead          0
forecast wind onshore day ahead   0
total load forecast              0
total load actual                0
price day ahead                 0
price actual                     0
temp_Val                         0
humidity_Val                      0
wind_speed_Val                   0
wind_deg_Val                      0
clouds_all_Val                   0
temp_Mad                         0
humidity_Mad                      0
wind_speed_Mad                   0
wind_deg_Mad                      0
clouds_all_Mad                   0
temp_Bil                          0
humidity_Bil                      0
wind_speed_Bil                   0
wind_deg_Bil                      0
clouds_all_Bil                   0
temp_Bar                          0
humidity_Bar                      0
wind_speed_Bar                   0
wind_deg_Bar                      0
clouds_all_Bar                   0
temp_Sev                          0
humidity_Sev                      0
wind_speed_Sev                   0
wind_deg_Sev                      0
clouds_all_Sev                   0
dtype: int64

```

1.4.3 Oil Price

[628]: oil_price.info()

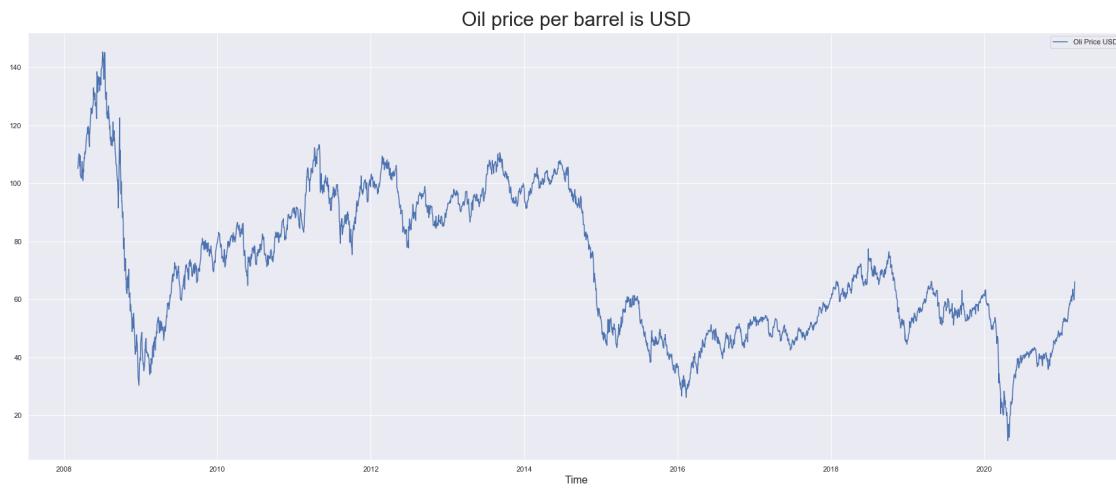
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 3289 entries, 0 to 3288
Data columns (total 2 columns):
 #   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -- 
 0   date     3289 non-null    object 
 1   value    3268 non-null    float64 
dtypes: float64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 51.5+ KB

```

```
[629]: # Cleaning Oil prices
oil_price.rename(columns = {'date':'time'}, inplace = True)
oil_price.rename(columns = {' value':'oli_price'}, inplace = True)
oil_price['time'] = pd.to_datetime(oil_price['time'], utc=True, ↴
    infer_datetime_format=True)
oil_price = oil_price.set_index('time')
```

```
[633]: ax = plot_series(df=oil_price, column=['oli_price'],
                      title='Oil price per barrel is USD', end=24*7*30)
ax.legend(([['Oil Price USD']]))
plt.show()
```



1.4.4 Natural Gas Prices

```
[63]: ntrl_gas_price.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 3311 entries, 0 to 3310
Data columns (total 2 columns):
 #   Column  Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  -- 
 0   date     3311 non-null   object 
 1   value    3290 non-null   float64 
dtypes: float64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 51.9+ KB
```

```
[641]: ntrl_gas_price.rename(columns = {'date':'time'}, inplace = True)
ntrl_gas_price.rename(columns = {' value':'NG_price'}, inplace = True)
ntrl_gas_price['time'] = pd.to_datetime(ntrl_gas_price['time'], utc=True, ↴
    infer_datetime_format=True)
ntrl_gas_price = ntrl_gas_price.set_index('time')
```

```
[642]: ax = plot_series(df=ntrl_gas_price, column=['NG_price'],
                      title='NG Price in USD', end=24*7*30)
ax.legend([('NG_price')])
plt.show()
```



1.4.5 Coal prices

Since the Data set of the Coal is monthly average will have to fill the hourly values with the same monthly average

```
[644]: coal_price.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 49 entries, 0 to 48
Data columns (total 2 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  --  
 0   time        49 non-null    object 
 1   coal_price  49 non-null    float64 
dtypes: float64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 912.0+ bytes
```

```
[645]: coal_price['time'] = pd.to_datetime(coal_price['time'], utc=True,
                                          infer_datetime_format=True)
coal_price = coal_price.set_index('time')
```

```
[646]: rng = pd.date_range(coal_price.index.min(), coal_price.index.max() + pd.
                           Timedelta(23, 'H'), freq='H')
coal_price = coal_price.reindex(rng, method='ffill')
```

```
[647]: coal_price.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
DatetimeIndex: 35088 entries, 2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00 to 2019-01-01
23:00:00+00:00
Freq: H
Data columns (total 1 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  --  
 0   coal_price  35088 non-null   float64 
dtypes: float64(1)
memory usage: 548.2 KB

```

```
[648]: coal_price = coal_price.loc['2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00':'2018-12-31 23:00:00+00:00+00'].copy()
```

```
[653]: ax = plot_series(df=coal_price, column=['coal_price'],
                     title='Coal Price in USD', end=24*7*200)
ax.legend([('Average Coal price in USD')])
plt.show()
```



1.4.6 Exchange rate of USD and EURO

```
[654]: xchg_rate.info()
```

```

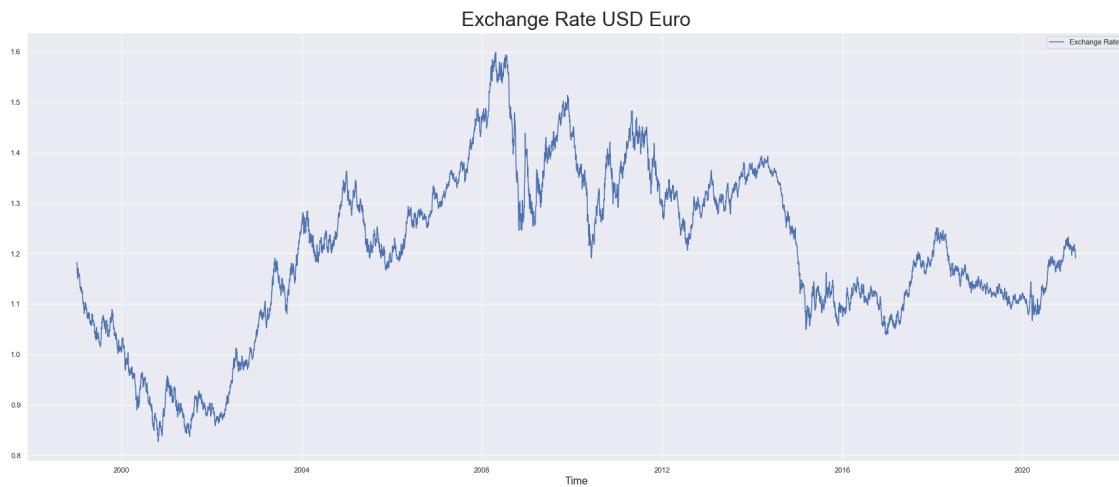
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5825 entries, 0 to 5824
Data columns (total 2 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  --  
 0   date        5825 non-null    object 
 1   value       5825 non-null    float64 
dtypes: float64(1), object(1)

```

```
memory usage: 91.1+ KB
```

```
[655]: xchg_rate.rename(columns = {'date':'time'}, inplace = True)
xchg_rate.rename(columns = {' value':'XG_rate'}, inplace = True)
xchg_rate['time'] = pd.to_datetime(xchg_rate['time'], utc=True, ↴
    infer_datetime_format=True)
xchg_rate = xchg_rate.set_index('time')
```

```
[657]: ax = plot_series(df=xchg_rate, column=['XG_rate'],
                      title='Exchange Rate USD Euro', end=24*7*200)
ax.legend(([ 'Exchange Rate']))
plt.show()
```



1.4.7 Combining the Datasets

```
[72]: df_energy
```

```
[72]:      generation biomass \
time
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00      447.0
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00      449.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00      448.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00      438.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00      428.0
...
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00      297.0
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00      296.0
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00      292.0
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00      293.0
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00      290.0
```

generation fossil brown coal/lignite \		
time		
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00	329.0	
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	328.0	
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	323.0	
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	254.0	
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	187.0	
...	...	
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00	0.0	
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00	0.0	
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00	0.0	
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00	0.0	
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00	0.0	
generation fossil gas generation fossil hard coal \		
time		
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00	4844.0	4821.0
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	5196.0	4755.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	4857.0	4581.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	4314.0	4131.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	4130.0	3840.0
...
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00	7634.0	2628.0
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00	7241.0	2566.0
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00	7025.0	2422.0
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00	6562.0	2293.0
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00	6926.0	2166.0
generation fossil oil \		
time		
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00	162.0	
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	158.0	
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	157.0	
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	160.0	
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	156.0	
...	...	
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00	178.0	
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00	174.0	
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00	168.0	
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00	163.0	
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00	163.0	
generation hydro pumped storage consumption \		
time		
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00	863.0	
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	920.0	
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	1164.0	

2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	1503.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	1826.0
...	...
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00	1.0
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00	1.0
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00	50.0
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00	108.0
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00	108.0

time	generation hydro run-of-river and poundage \
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00	1051.0
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	1009.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	973.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	949.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	953.0
...	...
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00	1135.0
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00	1172.0
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00	1148.0
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00	1128.0
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00	1069.0

time	generation hydro water reservoir \
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00	1899.0
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	1658.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	1371.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	779.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	720.0
...	...
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00	4836.0
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00	3931.0
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00	2831.0
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00	2068.0
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00	1686.0

time	generation nuclear	generation other	...	\
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00	7096.0	43.0
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	7096.0	43.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	7099.0	43.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	7098.0	43.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	7097.0	43.0
...
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00	6073.0	63.0
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00	6074.0	62.0

2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00	6076.0	61.0	...	
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00	6075.0	61.0	...	
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00	6075.0	61.0	...	
time	temp_Bar	humidity_Bar	wind_speed_Bar	\
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00	281.625	79.540056	7.0	
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	281.625	79.540444	7.0	
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	281.286	79.540833	7.0	
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	281.286	79.541221	7.0	
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	281.286	79.541609	7.0	
...	
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00	284.130	67.133761	1.0	
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00	282.640	67.132539	3.0	
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00	282.140	67.131318	4.0	
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00	281.130	67.130096	5.0	
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00	280.130	67.128875	5.0	
time	wind_deg_Bar	clouds_all_Bar	temp_Sev	\
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00	58.0	0.0	273.375	
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	58.0	0.0	273.375	
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	48.0	0.0	274.086	
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	48.0	0.0	274.086	
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	48.0	0.0	274.086	
...	
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00	250.0	0.0	287.760	
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00	270.0	0.0	285.760	
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00	300.0	0.0	285.150	
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00	320.0	0.0	284.150	
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00	310.0	0.0	283.970	
time	humidity_Sev	wind_speed_Sev	wind_deg_Sev	\
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00	67.127653	1.0	21.0	
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	67.126432	1.0	21.0	
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	67.125210	3.0	27.0	
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	67.123988	3.0	27.0	
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	67.122767	3.0	27.0	
...	
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00	55.000000	3.0	30.0	
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00	55.000000	3.0	30.0	
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00	55.000000	4.0	50.0	
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00	55.000000	4.0	60.0	
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00	55.000000	3.0	50.0	
clouds_all_Sev				

```

time
2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00      0.0
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00      0.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00      0.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00      0.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00      0.0
...
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00      0.0
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00      0.0
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00      0.0
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00      0.0
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00      0.0

```

[35064 rows x 45 columns]

```
[180]: df_price = pd.merge(oil_price,ntrl_gas_price, left_index=True, right_index=True)
       ↴
```

```
[181]: df_price = pd.merge(df_price,xchg_rate, left_index=True, right_index=True )
```

```
[182]: df_price.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
DatetimeIndex: 3264 entries, 2008-03-07 00:00:00+00:00 to 2021-03-06
00:00:00+00:00
Data columns (total 3 columns):
 #   Column     Non-Null Count  Dtype  
---  --          --          --      
 0   oli_price  3263 non-null    float64 
 1   NG_price   3260 non-null    float64 
 2   XG_rate    3264 non-null    float64 
dtypes: float64(3)
memory usage: 102.0 KB

```

We will copy the range of the data to match energy dataset

```
[183]: df_price_fn = df_price.loc['2014-12-31':'2019-01-03'].copy()
```

```
[184]: df_price_fn
```

```

[184]:           oli_price  NG_price  XG_rate
time
2014-12-31 00:00:00+00:00      53.45      3.14    1.2097
2015-01-02 00:00:00+00:00      52.72      3.01    1.2000
2015-01-05 00:00:00+00:00      50.05      3.22    1.1932
2015-01-06 00:00:00+00:00      47.98      2.98    1.1891
2015-01-07 00:00:00+00:00      48.69      3.08    1.1839
...
...
```

```

2018-12-26 00:00:00+00:00    46.04    3.42  1.1356
2018-12-27 00:00:00+00:00    44.48    3.10  1.1429
2018-12-28 00:00:00+00:00    45.15    3.25  1.1438
2019-01-02 00:00:00+00:00    46.31    3.25  1.1338
2019-01-03 00:00:00+00:00    46.92    2.72  1.1394

```

[1005 rows x 3 columns]

```
[185]: rng = pd.date_range(df_price_fn.index.min(), df_price_fn.index.max() + pd.
    ~Timedelta(23, 'H'), freq='H')
df_price_fn2 = df_price_fn.reindex(rng, method='ffill')
```

```
[186]: df_price_fn2
```

```
[186]:          oli_price  NG_price  XG_rate
2014-12-31 00:00:00+00:00    53.45    3.14  1.2097
2014-12-31 01:00:00+00:00    53.45    3.14  1.2097
2014-12-31 02:00:00+00:00    53.45    3.14  1.2097
2014-12-31 03:00:00+00:00    53.45    3.14  1.2097
2014-12-31 04:00:00+00:00    53.45    3.14  1.2097
...
2019-01-03 19:00:00+00:00    46.92    2.72  1.1394
2019-01-03 20:00:00+00:00    46.92    2.72  1.1394
2019-01-03 21:00:00+00:00    46.92    2.72  1.1394
2019-01-03 22:00:00+00:00    46.92    2.72  1.1394
2019-01-03 23:00:00+00:00    46.92    2.72  1.1394
```

[35160 rows x 3 columns]

```
[187]: df_price_fn3 = df_price_fn2.loc['2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00':'2018-12-31 23:00:
    ~00+00:00'].copy()
```

```
[188]: df_price_fn4 = pd.merge(df_price_fn3,coal_price, left_index=True, right_index=True )
```

```
[189]: df_price_fn4
```

```
[189]:          oli_price  NG_price  XG_rate  coal_price
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00    53.45    3.14  1.2097  64.716327
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00    53.45    3.14  1.2097  64.716327
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00    53.45    3.14  1.2097  64.716327
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00    53.45    3.14  1.2097  64.716327
2015-01-01 04:00:00+00:00    53.45    3.14  1.2097  64.716327
...
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00    45.15    3.25  1.1438  106.143609
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00    45.15    3.25  1.1438  106.143609
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00    45.15    3.25  1.1438  106.143609
```

```

2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00      45.15      3.25    1.1438  106.143609
2018-12-31 23:00:00+00:00      45.15      3.25    1.1438  106.143609

```

[35064 rows x 4 columns]

```
[190]: df_energy_fin = pd.merge(df_energy,df_price_fn4, left_index=True, right_index=True )
```

```
[191]: df_energy_fin
```

```

[191]:                                     generation biomass \
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00          449.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00          448.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00          438.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00          428.0
2015-01-01 04:00:00+00:00          410.0
...
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00          297.0
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00          296.0
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00          292.0
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00          293.0
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00          290.0

                                     generation fossil brown coal/lignite \
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00          328.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00          323.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00          254.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00          187.0
2015-01-01 04:00:00+00:00          178.0
...
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00          0.0
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00          0.0
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00          0.0
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00          0.0
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00          0.0

                                     generation fossil gas  generation fossil hard coal \
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00          5196.0                  4755.0
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00          4857.0                  4581.0
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00          4314.0                  4131.0
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00          4130.0                  3840.0
2015-01-01 04:00:00+00:00          4038.0                  3590.0
...
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00          7634.0                  2628.0
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00          7241.0                  2566.0
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00          7025.0                  2422.0
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00          6562.0                  2293.0

```

2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00	6926.0	2166.0
	generation fossil oil \	
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	158.0	
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	157.0	
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	160.0	
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	156.0	
2015-01-01 04:00:00+00:00	156.0	
...	...	
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00	178.0	
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00	174.0	
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00	168.0	
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00	163.0	
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00	163.0	
	generation hydro pumped storage consumption \	
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	920.0	
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	1164.0	
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	1503.0	
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	1826.0	
2015-01-01 04:00:00+00:00	2109.0	
...	...	
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00	1.0	
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00	1.0	
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00	50.0	
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00	108.0	
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00	108.0	
	generation hydro run-of-river and poundage \	
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	1009.0	
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	973.0	
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	949.0	
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	953.0	
2015-01-01 04:00:00+00:00	952.0	
...	...	
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00	1135.0	
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00	1172.0	
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00	1148.0	
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00	1128.0	
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00	1069.0	
	generation hydro water reservoir \	
2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00	1658.0	
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00	1371.0	
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00	779.0	
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00	720.0	
2015-01-01 04:00:00+00:00	743.0	

...

2018-12-31	18:00:00+00:00		4836.0	...
2018-12-31	19:00:00+00:00		3931.0	...
2018-12-31	20:00:00+00:00		2831.0	...
2018-12-31	21:00:00+00:00		2068.0	...
2018-12-31	22:00:00+00:00		1686.0	...

	generation	nuclear	generation	other	...	\
2015-01-01	00:00:00+00:00	7096.0		43.0	...	
2015-01-01	01:00:00+00:00	7099.0		43.0	...	
2015-01-01	02:00:00+00:00	7098.0		43.0	...	
2015-01-01	03:00:00+00:00	7097.0		43.0	...	
2015-01-01	04:00:00+00:00	7098.0		43.0	...	

...

2018-12-31	18:00:00+00:00	6073.0	...	63.0	...
2018-12-31	19:00:00+00:00	6074.0		62.0	...
2018-12-31	20:00:00+00:00	6076.0		61.0	...
2018-12-31	21:00:00+00:00	6075.0		61.0	...
2018-12-31	22:00:00+00:00	6075.0		61.0	...

	clouds_all_Br	temp_Sev	humidity_Sev	\
2015-01-01	00:00:00+00:00	0.0	273.375	67.126432
2015-01-01	01:00:00+00:00	0.0	274.086	67.125210
2015-01-01	02:00:00+00:00	0.0	274.086	67.123988
2015-01-01	03:00:00+00:00	0.0	274.086	67.122767
2015-01-01	04:00:00+00:00	0.0	274.592	67.121545

...

2018-12-31	18:00:00+00:00	0.0	287.760	55.000000
2018-12-31	19:00:00+00:00	0.0	285.760	55.000000
2018-12-31	20:00:00+00:00	0.0	285.150	55.000000
2018-12-31	21:00:00+00:00	0.0	284.150	55.000000
2018-12-31	22:00:00+00:00	0.0	283.970	55.000000

	wind_speed_Sev	wind_deg_Sev	clouds_all_Sev	\
2015-01-01	00:00:00+00:00	1.0	21.0	0.0
2015-01-01	01:00:00+00:00	3.0	27.0	0.0
2015-01-01	02:00:00+00:00	3.0	27.0	0.0
2015-01-01	03:00:00+00:00	3.0	27.0	0.0
2015-01-01	04:00:00+00:00	4.0	57.0	0.0

...

2018-12-31	18:00:00+00:00	3.0	30.0	0.0
2018-12-31	19:00:00+00:00	3.0	30.0	0.0
2018-12-31	20:00:00+00:00	4.0	50.0	0.0
2018-12-31	21:00:00+00:00	4.0	60.0	0.0
2018-12-31	22:00:00+00:00	3.0	50.0	0.0

	oli_price	NG_price	XG_rate	coal_price
--	-----------	----------	---------	------------

```

2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00    53.45    3.14    1.2097   64.716327
2015-01-01 01:00:00+00:00    53.45    3.14    1.2097   64.716327
2015-01-01 02:00:00+00:00    53.45    3.14    1.2097   64.716327
2015-01-01 03:00:00+00:00    53.45    3.14    1.2097   64.716327
2015-01-01 04:00:00+00:00    53.45    3.14    1.2097   64.716327
...
2018-12-31 18:00:00+00:00    45.15    3.25    1.1438   106.143609
2018-12-31 19:00:00+00:00    45.15    3.25    1.1438   106.143609
2018-12-31 20:00:00+00:00    45.15    3.25    1.1438   106.143609
2018-12-31 21:00:00+00:00    45.15    3.25    1.1438   106.143609
2018-12-31 22:00:00+00:00    45.15    3.25    1.1438   106.143609

```

[35063 rows x 49 columns]

[192]: df_energy_fin.info()

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
DatetimeIndex: 35063 entries, 2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00 to 2018-12-31
22:00:00+00:00
Data columns (total 49 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   generation biomass      35063 non-null   float64
 1   generation fossil brown coal/lignite 35063 non-null   float64
 2   generation fossil gas       35063 non-null   float64
 3   generation fossil hard coal 35063 non-null   float64
 4   generation fossil oil      35063 non-null   float64
 5   generation hydro pumped storage consumption 35063 non-null   float64
 6   generation hydro run-of-river and poundage 35063 non-null   float64
 7   generation hydro water reservoir 35063 non-null   float64
 8   generation nuclear        35063 non-null   float64
 9   generation other          35063 non-null   float64
 10  generation other renewable 35063 non-null   float64
 11  generation solar         35063 non-null   float64
 12  generation waste        35063 non-null   float64
 13  generation wind onshore 35063 non-null   float64
 14  forecast solar day ahead 35063 non-null   float64
 15  forecast wind onshore day ahead 35063 non-null   float64
 16  total load forecast     35063 non-null   float64
 17  total load actual       35063 non-null   float64
 18  price day ahead        35063 non-null   float64
 19  price actual            35063 non-null   float64
 20  temp_Val                35063 non-null   float64
 21  humidity_Val            35063 non-null   float64
 22  wind_speed_Val          35063 non-null   float64
 23  wind_deg_Val            35063 non-null   float64
 24  clouds_all_Val          35063 non-null   float64
 25  temp_Mad                35063 non-null   float64

```

```

26 humidity_Mad           35063 non-null float64
27 wind_speed_Mad         35063 non-null float64
28 wind_deg_Mad           35063 non-null float64
29 clouds_all_Mad         35063 non-null float64
30 temp_Bil               35063 non-null float64
31 humidity_Bil           35063 non-null float64
32 wind_speed_Bil         35063 non-null float64
33 wind_deg_Bil           35063 non-null float64
34 clouds_all_Bil         35063 non-null float64
35 temp_Bar               35063 non-null float64
36 humidity_Bar           35063 non-null float64
37 wind_speed_Bar         35063 non-null float64
38 wind_deg_Bar           35063 non-null float64
39 clouds_all_Bar         35063 non-null float64
40 temp_Sev               35063 non-null float64
41 humidity_Sev           35063 non-null float64
42 wind_speed_Sev         35063 non-null float64
43 wind_deg_Sev           35063 non-null float64
44 clouds_all_Sev         35063 non-null float64
45 oli_price               35063 non-null float64
46 NG_price                35063 non-null float64
47 XG_rate                35063 non-null float64
48 coal_price              35063 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(49)
memory usage: 13.4 MB

```

[193]: df_energy_fin.describe()

	generation	biomass	generation	fossil	brown	coal/lignite	\	
count	35063.000000				35063.000000			
mean	383.529533				448.097967			
std	85.346810				354.622756			
min	0.000000				0.000000			
25%	333.000000				0.000000			
50%	367.000000				509.000000			
75%	433.000000				757.000000			
max	592.000000				999.000000			
	generation	fossil	gas	generation	fossil	hard	coal	\
count	35063.000000			35063.000000				
mean	5622.722856			4256.515173				
std	2201.538451			1962.014599				
min	0.000000			0.000000				
25%	4126.000000			2527.000000				
50%	4970.000000			4475.000000				
75%	6429.000000			5839.000000				
max	20034.000000			8359.000000				

```

        generation fossil oil  generation hydro pumped storage consumption \
count          35063.000000           35063.000000
mean          298.346305           475.571657
std           52.515628           792.321301
min           0.000000           0.000000
25%          263.000000           0.000000
50%          300.000000           68.000000
75%          330.000000           616.000000
max          449.000000           4523.000000

        generation hydro run-of-river and poundage \
count          35063.000000
mean          972.199655
std           400.717797
min           0.000000
25%          637.000000
50%          906.000000
75%         1250.000000
max          2000.000000

        generation hydro water reservoir  generation nuclear  generation other \
count          35063.000000           35063.000000           35063.000000
mean          2605.554274           6263.459687           60.226521
std           1835.197370           840.272553           20.238871
min           0.000000           0.000000           0.000000
25%          1078.000000           5759.000000           53.000000
50%          2165.000000           6564.000000           57.000000
75%          3758.000000           7025.000000           80.000000
max          9728.000000           7117.000000           106.000000

... clouds_all_Bar      temp_Sev  humidity_Sev  wind_speed_Sev \
count ... 35063.000000  35063.000000  35063.000000  35063.000000
mean ... 22.715341    293.167106   56.709694    2.482760
std ... 27.328563    8.081899    3.305923    1.868513
min ... 0.000000    271.050000   55.000000    0.000000
25% ... 0.000000    287.330000   55.000000    1.000000
50% ... 20.000000    292.440000   55.000000    2.000000
75% ... 36.000000    298.880000   56.352878    3.000000
max ... 100.000000   315.600000   67.126432    15.000000

wind_deg_Sev  clouds_all_Sev      oli_price      NG_price      XG_rate \
count 35063.000000  35063.000000  35063.000000  35063.000000  35063.000000
mean 151.889542    14.165474    51.941631    2.821767    1.132108
std 104.327901    26.169960    10.114652    0.529946    0.047399
min 0.000000     0.000000    26.190000    1.490000    1.038800
25% 50.000000     0.000000    45.690000    2.630000    1.097700

```

50%	175.000000	0.000000	49.900000	2.850000	1.127000
75%	230.000000	20.000000	59.110000	3.020000	1.166000
max	360.000000	100.000000	77.410000	6.240000	1.251000

```
coal_price
count    35063.000000
mean      85.042032
std       23.077124
min       53.428929
25%      63.393214
50%      86.333851
75%     105.728061
max      125.085877
```

[8 rows x 49 columns]

[194]: `print(df_energy_fin.isnull().sum())`

generation biomass	0
generation fossil brown coal/lignite	0
generation fossil gas	0
generation fossil hard coal	0
generation fossil oil	0
generation hydro pumped storage consumption	0
generation hydro run-of-river and poundage	0
generation hydro water reservoir	0
generation nuclear	0
generation other	0
generation other renewable	0
generation solar	0
generation waste	0
generation wind onshore	0
forecast solar day ahead	0
forecast wind onshore day ahead	0
total load forecast	0
total load actual	0
price day ahead	0
price actual	0
temp_Val	0
humidity_Val	0
wind_speed_Val	0
wind_deg_Val	0
clouds_all_Val	0
temp_Mad	0
humidity_Mad	0
wind_speed_Mad	0
wind_deg_Mad	0
clouds_all_Mad	0

```

temp_Bil          0
humidity_Bil      0
wind_speed_Bil    0
wind_deg_Bil      0
clouds_all_Bil    0
temp_Bar          0
humidity_Bar      0
wind_speed_Bar    0
wind_deg_Bar      0
clouds_all_Bar    0
temp_Sev          0
humidity_Sev      0
wind_speed_Sev    0
wind_deg_Sev      0
clouds_all_Sev    0
oli_price          0
NG_price          0
XG_rate            0
coal_price         0
dtype: int64

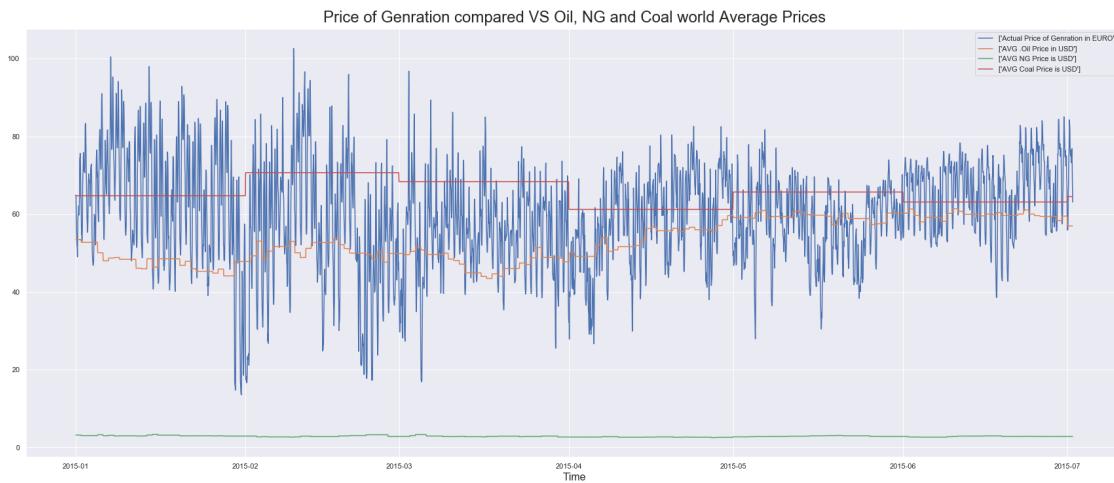
```

```

[195]: # Plotting the Price of the MWH against the prices of the fuels to see if we can
        ↪spot any relation just by looking to the plot
ax = plot_series(df=df_energy_fin, column=['price' ↪
    ↪actual', 'oli_price', 'NG_price', 'coal_price'],
                  title='Price of Generation compared VS Oil, NG and Coal world' ↪
    ↪Average Prices', end=24*7*26)
ax.legend(([['Actual Price of Generation in EURO']], [['AVG .Oil Price in' ↪
    ↪USD']], [['AVG NG Price is USD']], [['AVG Coal Price is USD']]))

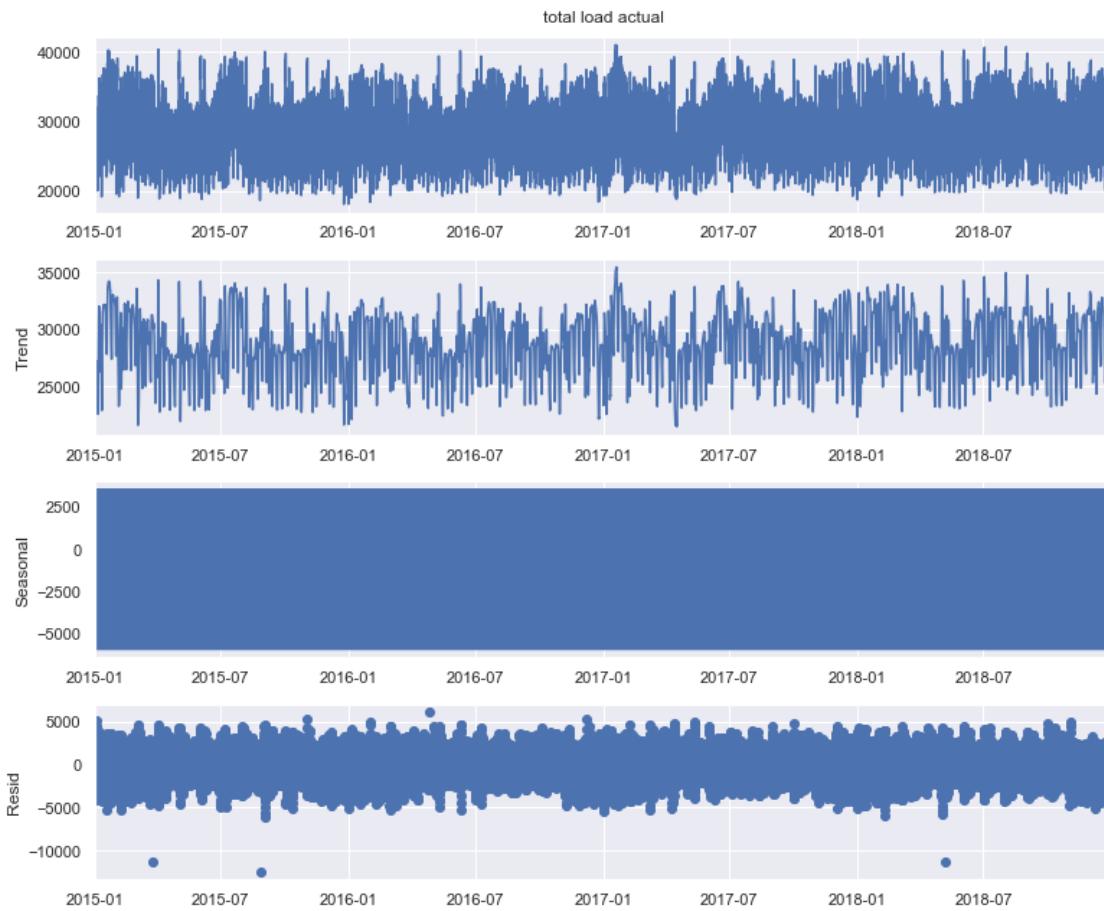
plt.show()

```



1.5 Prediction using Univariate ARIMA model for the load

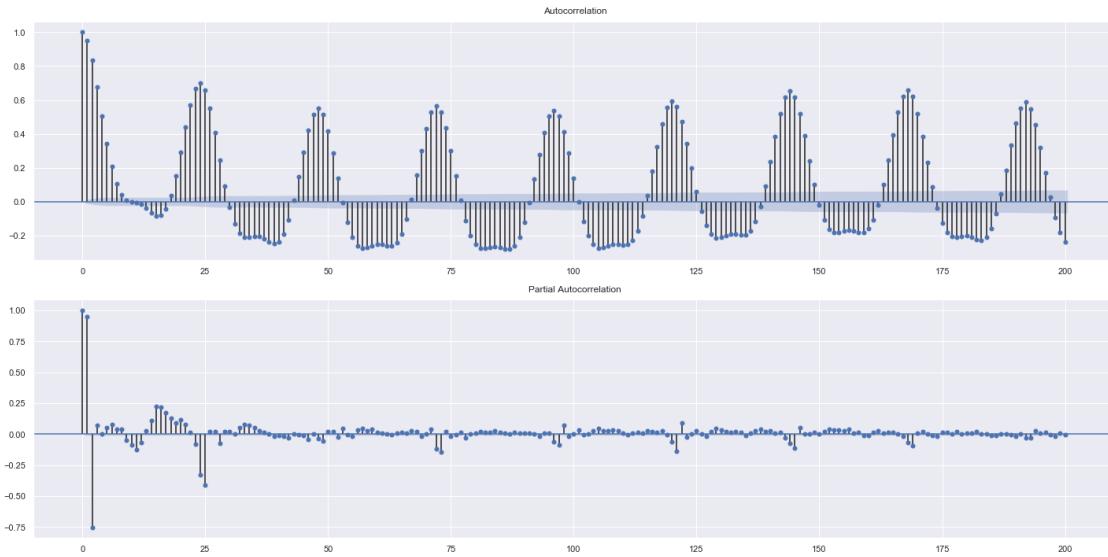
```
[682]: #Looking at the decompostion plot
rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 11, 9
decomp = seasonal_decompose(df_energy_fin['total load actual'])
fig = decomp.plot()
fig = plt.figure()
plt.show()
```



<Figure size 792x648 with 0 Axes>

From the above Graphs it seems tha there is no increasing or deacresing trend in the load and the data seems to be a stationary

```
[687]: fig, (ax1, ax2) = plt.subplots(nrows=2, figsize=(20, 10))
plot_acf(df_energy_fin['total load actual'], lags=200, ax=ax1)
plot_pacf(df_energy_fin['total load actual'], lags=200, ax=ax2)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



ACF and PACF for the Actual load , respectively indicate that there is a high autocorrelation between the values in an oscillating manne.

```
[329]: df_load_forcast = pd.DataFrame(df_energy_fin)
df_load_forcast.drop(columns=['total load forecast'], inplace = True)
```

```
[202]: df_load_forcast.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
DatetimeIndex: 35063 entries, 2015-01-01 00:00:00+00:00 to 2018-12-31
22:00:00+00:00
Data columns (total 48 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
--- 
 0   generation biomass      35063 non-null   float64
 1   generation fossil brown coal/lignite 35063 non-null   float64
 2   generation fossil gas      35063 non-null   float64
 3   generation fossil hard coal 35063 non-null   float64
 4   generation fossil oil     35063 non-null   float64
 5   generation hydro pumped storage consumption 35063 non-null   float64
 6   generation hydro run-of-river and poundage 35063 non-null   float64
 7   generation hydro water reservoir 35063 non-null   float64
 8   generation nuclear      35063 non-null   float64
 9   generation other        35063 non-null   float64
 10  generation other renewable 35063 non-null   float64
 11  generation solar       35063 non-null   float64
 12  generation waste       35063 non-null   float64
 13  generation wind onshore 35063 non-null   float64
 14  forecast solar day ahead 35063 non-null   float64
 15  forecast wind onshore day ahead 35063 non-null   float64
```

```

16 total_load_actual      35063 non-null float64
17 price_day_ahead        35063 non-null float64
18 price_actual           35063 non-null float64
19 temp_Val                35063 non-null float64
20 humidity_Val           35063 non-null float64
21 wind_speed_Val         35063 non-null float64
22 wind_deg_Val           35063 non-null float64
23 clouds_all_Val         35063 non-null float64
24 temp_Mad               35063 non-null float64
25 humidity_Mad           35063 non-null float64
26 wind_speed_Mad         35063 non-null float64
27 wind_deg_Mad           35063 non-null float64
28 clouds_all_Mad         35063 non-null float64
29 temp_Bil               35063 non-null float64
30 humidity_Bil           35063 non-null float64
31 wind_speed_Bil         35063 non-null float64
32 wind_deg_Bil           35063 non-null float64
33 clouds_all_Bil         35063 non-null float64
34 temp_Bar               35063 non-null float64
35 humidity_Bar           35063 non-null float64
36 wind_speed_Bar         35063 non-null float64
37 wind_deg_Bar           35063 non-null float64
38 clouds_all_Bar         35063 non-null float64
39 temp_Sev               35063 non-null float64
40 humidity_Sev           35063 non-null float64
41 wind_speed_Sev         35063 non-null float64
42 wind_deg_Sev           35063 non-null float64
43 clouds_all_Sev         35063 non-null float64
44 oli_price              35063 non-null float64
45 NG_price               35063 non-null float64
46 XG_rate                35063 non-null float64
47 coal_price              35063 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(48)
memory usage: 13.1 MB

```

```
[494]: df_load_arima = pd.DataFrame(df_load_forcast['total_load_actual'])
y = pd.DataFrame(df_load_arima['total_load_actual'])
```

```
[494]: total_load_actual      0
dtype: int64
```

```
# Using AD Fuller test to check for stationary data
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller

def adf_test(dataset):
    dftest = adfuller(dataset, autolag = 'AIC')
    print("1. ADF : ",dftest[0])
    print("2. P-Value : ", dftest[1])
```

```

print("3. Num Of Lags : ", dftest[2])
print("4. Num Of Observations Used For ADF Regression and Critical Values Calculation : ", dftest[3])
print("5. Critical Values :")
for key, val in dftest[4].items():
    print("\t",key, ":", val)

```

[448]: `adf_test(y['total load actual'])`

```

1. ADF : -21.418561804776697
2. P-Value : 0.0
3. Num Of Lags : 52
4. Num Of Observations Used For ADF Regression and Critical Values Calculation : 35010
5. Critical Values :
    1% : -3.430536797472945
    5% : -2.8616225598677394
    10% : -2.5668139440226856

```

As P is 0 then the data set is stationary and no need to apply the differencing on it

[450]: *#Trying to find the lowest AIC for the pdq values of the ARIMA model so first we will try the Auto Arima method*

```

from pmdarima import auto_arima
stepwise_fit = auto_arima(y['total load actual'], trace=True,
                           suppress_warnings=True)

```

Performing stepwise search to minimize aic

```

ARIMA(2,1,2)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=578763.360, Time=89.74 sec
ARIMA(0,1,0)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=608930.956, Time=1.71 sec
ARIMA(1,1,0)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=584632.091, Time=4.12 sec
ARIMA(0,1,1)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=590377.152, Time=19.53 sec
ARIMA(0,1,0)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=608928.956, Time=1.07 sec
ARIMA(1,1,2)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=583251.906, Time=15.04 sec
ARIMA(2,1,1)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=578852.653, Time=59.02 sec
ARIMA(3,1,2)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=578764.747, Time=99.47 sec
ARIMA(2,1,3)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=578758.573, Time=95.10 sec
ARIMA(1,1,3)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=583084.316, Time=23.34 sec
ARIMA(3,1,3)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=578791.046, Time=92.28 sec
ARIMA(2,1,4)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=577432.855, Time=102.54 sec
ARIMA(1,1,4)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=81.73 sec
ARIMA(3,1,4)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=119.75 sec
ARIMA(2,1,5)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=124.40 sec
ARIMA(1,1,5)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=100.97 sec
ARIMA(3,1,5)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=138.28 sec
ARIMA(2,1,4)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=577430.801, Time=35.51 sec
ARIMA(1,1,4)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=40.69 sec
ARIMA(2,1,3)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=578793.750, Time=14.30 sec
ARIMA(3,1,4)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=inf, Time=50.57 sec

```

```

ARIMA(2,1,5)(0,0,0)[0] : AIC=inf, Time=52.83 sec
ARIMA(1,1,3)(0,0,0)[0] : AIC=583082.316, Time=9.72 sec
ARIMA(1,1,5)(0,0,0)[0] : AIC=inf, Time=22.27 sec
ARIMA(3,1,3)(0,0,0)[0] : AIC=578774.486, Time=43.64 sec
ARIMA(3,1,5)(0,0,0)[0] : AIC=inf, Time=58.72 sec

```

Best model: ARIMA(2,1,4)(0,0,0)[0]

Total fit time: 1496.426 seconds

```
[445]: #Then we will try to compute the PDQ through testing the data for the lowest AIC
p = d = q = range(0, 2)
pdq = list(itertools.product(p, d, q))
```

```
[446]: seasonal_pdq = [(x[0], x[1], x[2], 12) for x in list(itertools.product(p, d, q))]
```

```
[447]: print('Examples of parameter combinations for Seasonal ARIMA... ')
print('SARIMAX: {} x {}'.format(pdq[1], seasonal_pdq[1]))
print('SARIMAX: {} x {}'.format(pdq[1], seasonal_pdq[2]))
print('SARIMAX: {} x {}'.format(pdq[2], seasonal_pdq[3]))
print('SARIMAX: {} x {}'.format(pdq[2], seasonal_pdq[4]))
```

Examples of parameter combinations for Seasonal ARIMA...

```

SARIMAX: (0, 0, 1) x (0, 0, 1, 12)
SARIMAX: (0, 0, 1) x (0, 1, 0, 12)
SARIMAX: (0, 1, 0) x (0, 1, 1, 12)
SARIMAX: (0, 1, 0) x (1, 0, 0, 12)
```

```
[455]: warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
for param in pdq:
    for param_seasonal in seasonal_pdq:
        try:
            mod = sm.tsa.statespace.SARIMAX(y,
                                              order=param,
                                              seasonal_order=param_seasonal,
                                              enforce_stationarity=False,
                                              enforce_invertibility=False, freq='H')
            results = mod.fit()

            print('ARIMA{}x{}12 - AIC:{}' .format(param, param_seasonal, results.aic))
        except:
            continue
```

ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:820178.6805117446

ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:800664.6535651962

ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:715204.2845748094
 ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:685838.9985359984
 ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:714783.1217399709
 ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:695502.918763745
 ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(1, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:669241.8416563898
 ARIMA(0, 0, 0)x(1, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:659910.4944190428
 ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:794021.0355602893
 ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:788798.2699052686
 ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:687589.1901942658
 ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:645672.3519714368
 ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:785227.1772129472
 ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:784938.806365282
 ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(1, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:629692.0473348373
 ARIMA(0, 0, 1)x(1, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:621354.6390478195
 ARIMA(0, 1, 0)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:608911.2584422461
 ARIMA(0, 1, 0)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:608532.0047119465
 ARIMA(0, 1, 0)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:628697.605957422
 ARIMA(0, 1, 0)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:591253.1573766256
 ARIMA(0, 1, 0)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:608257.7862475851
 ARIMA(0, 1, 0)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:594891.5395960734
 ARIMA(0, 1, 0)x(1, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:573976.4747494131
 ARIMA(0, 1, 0)x(1, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:573765.1324649397
 ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:590279.1454521646
 ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:590272.481597959
 ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:611942.8917654434
 ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:577428.2671584324
 ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:590174.8079914463
 ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:577636.4399254421
 ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(1, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:570125.590462947
 ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(1, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:569522.3018574824
 ARIMA(1, 0, 0)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:608909.7611971542
 ARIMA(1, 0, 0)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:608527.3500220331
 ARIMA(1, 0, 0)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:627966.6263314241
 ARIMA(1, 0, 0)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:590754.826910983
 ARIMA(1, 0, 0)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:608236.342541166
 ARIMA(1, 0, 0)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:595076.8618569295
 ARIMA(1, 0, 0)x(1, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:573398.561211734
 ARIMA(1, 0, 0)x(1, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:573245.9881244474
 ARIMA(1, 0, 1)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:590381.8826668598
 ARIMA(1, 0, 1)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:590076.3550736893
 ARIMA(1, 0, 1)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:610019.2808955191
 ARIMA(1, 0, 1)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:576570.0548547711
 ARIMA(1, 0, 1)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:589952.4702812466
 ARIMA(1, 0, 1)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:580234.3261480371
 ARIMA(1, 0, 1)x(1, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:569244.9759834239
 ARIMA(1, 0, 1)x(1, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:568750.6231474527
 ARIMA(1, 1, 0)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:584485.2429516664
 ARIMA(1, 1, 0)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:583879.0109161588

```

ARIMA(1, 1, 0)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:602496.6512712637
ARIMA(1, 1, 0)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:572174.653837
ARIMA(1, 1, 0)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:583409.5173444976
ARIMA(1, 1, 0)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:574203.0514621738
ARIMA(1, 1, 0)x(1, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:569478.8309671521
ARIMA(1, 1, 0)x(1, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:568639.1892915913
ARIMA(1, 1, 1)x(0, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:583309.0973008897
ARIMA(1, 1, 1)x(0, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:582911.8974641787
ARIMA(1, 1, 1)x(0, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:602475.8957381805
ARIMA(1, 1, 1)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:572143.2988505333
ARIMA(1, 1, 1)x(1, 0, 0, 12)12 - AIC:582698.0774687254
ARIMA(1, 1, 1)x(1, 0, 1, 12)12 - AIC:573908.8412251133
ARIMA(1, 1, 1)x(1, 1, 0, 12)12 - AIC:569479.0748083513
ARIMA(1, 1, 1)x(1, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:568623.2164110676

```

The best lowes AIC is 568623.216 from PDQ (1,1,1) (1,1,1,12)

1.5.1 ARIMA Model Fitting

```
[457]: #Fit the ARIMA model
mod = sm.tsa.statespace.SARIMAX(y,
                                 order=(1, 1, 1),
                                 seasonal_order=(1, 1, 1, 12),
                                 enforce_stationarity=False,
                                 enforce_invertibility=False)

results = mod.fit()

print(results.summary().tables[1])
=====
```

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
ar.L1	0.4329	0.008	57.062	0.000	0.418	0.448
ma.L1	-0.0168	0.008	-2.225	0.026	-0.032	-0.002
ar.S.L12	-0.6922	0.002	-334.954	0.000	-0.696	-0.688
ma.S.L12	-0.3594	0.003	-121.847	0.000	-0.365	-0.354
sigma2	6.543e+05	1483.185	441.138	0.000	6.51e+05	6.57e+05

=====

```
[458]: print(results.summary())
SARIMAX Results
=====
```

```

Dep. Variable: total load actual No. Observations: 35063
Model: SARIMAX(1, 1, 1)x(1, 1, 1, 12) Log Likelihood: -284306.608

```

```

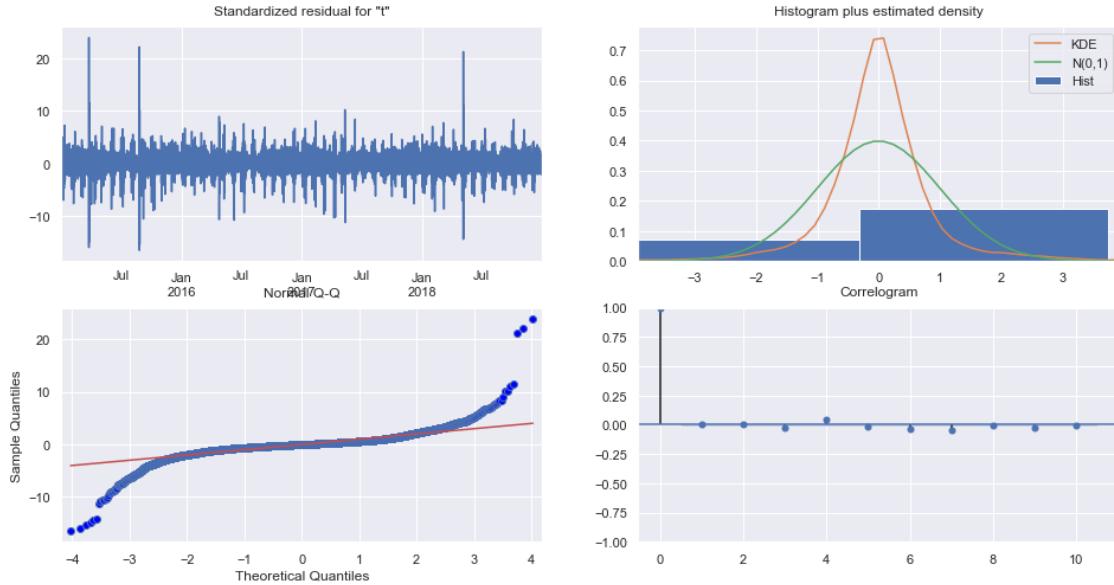
Date: Mon, 08 Mar 2021 AIC
568623.216
Time: 22:45:36 BIC
568665.537
Sample: 01-01-2015 HQIC
568636.696
- 12-31-2018
Covariance Type: opg
=====
            coef      std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
ar.L1      0.4329      0.008     57.062      0.000      0.418      0.448
ma.L1     -0.0168      0.008     -2.225      0.026     -0.032     -0.002
ar.S.L12   -0.6922      0.002    -334.954      0.000     -0.696     -0.688
ma.S.L12   -0.3594      0.003    -121.847      0.000     -0.365     -0.354
sigma2    6.543e+05  1483.185    441.138      0.000    6.51e+05    6.57e+05
=====
===
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):          0.00  Jarque-Bera (JB):
2812621.68
Prob(Q):                  1.00  Prob(JB):
0.00
Heteroskedasticity (H):      0.78  Skew:
0.17
Prob(H) (two-sided):        0.00  Kurtosis:
46.89
=====
===

```

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

```
[479]: #Running model diagnostic to investigate unusual behaviour
results.plot_diagnostics(figsize=(16, 8))
plt.show()
```



So how to interpret the plot diagnostics?

Top left: The residual errors seem to fluctuate around a mean of zero and have a uniform variance.

Top Right: The density plot suggest normal distribution with mean zero.

Bottom left: The middle values of the sample are close to what we would expect from normally distributed data, as it follows the straight line from the diagram closely. However, it seems the underlying data distribution presents extreme values more often than a normal one, that's why you see the points going under the line for big negative values and over it for big positive ones.

Bottom Right: The Correlogram, aka, ACF plot shows the residual errors are not autocorrelated. Any autocorrelation would imply that there is some pattern in the residual errors which are not explained in the model. So you will need to look for more X's (predictors) to the model.

Those observations lead us to conclude that our model produces a satisfactory fit that could help us understand our time series data and forecast future values.

Predection

```
[490]: pred = results.get_prediction(start=pd.to_datetime('2018-12-29 01:00:00+00:00'), dynamic=False)
pred_ci = pred.conf_int()
```

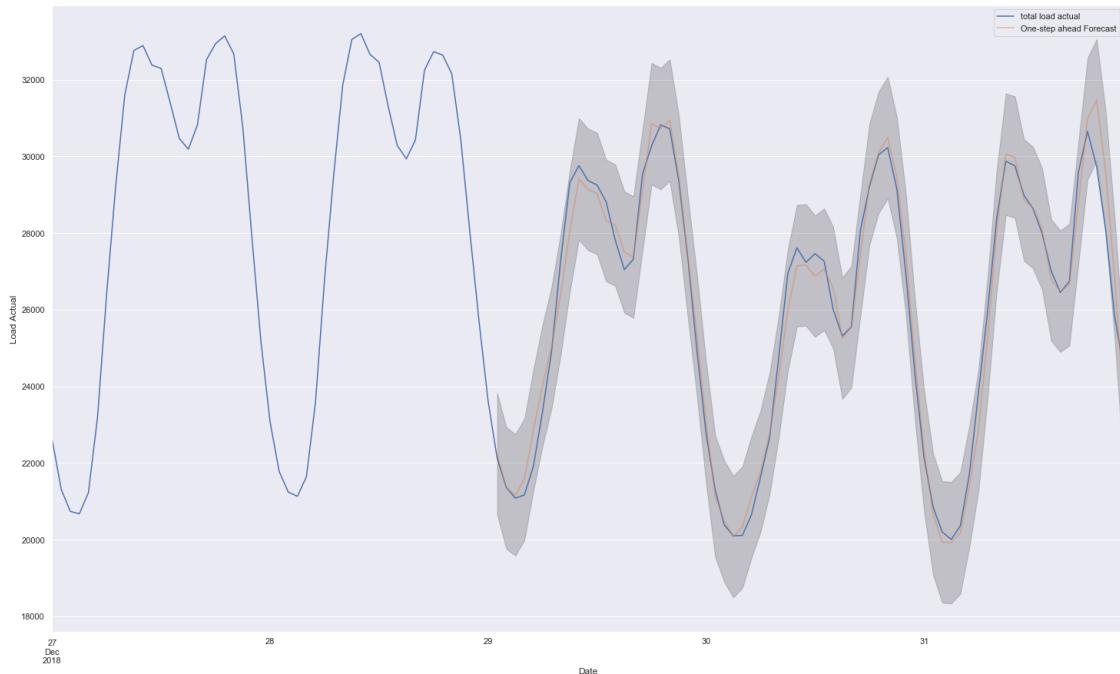
```
[491]: ax = y['2018-12-27 00:00:00+00:00'].plot(label='Actual Load')
pred.predicted_mean.plot(ax=ax, label='One-step ahead Forecast', alpha=.5, color='red', figsize=(25, 15))

ax.fill_between(pred_ci.index,
                pred_ci.iloc[:, 0],
                pred_ci.iloc[:, 1], color='k', alpha=.2)
```

```

ax.set_xlabel('Date')
ax.set_ylabel('Load Actual')
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```



```

[513]: y_forecasted = pred.predicted_mean
y_truth = y['2018-12-29 0:00:00+00:00':]

# Compute the mean square error
mse = ((y_forecasted - y_truth['total load actual']) ** 2).mean()
print('The Mean Squared Error of our forecasts is {}'.format(round(mse, 2)))

```

The Mean Squared Error of our forecasts is 271776.81

```

[476]: pred_dynamic = results.get_prediction(start=pd.to_datetime('2018-12-29 01:00:00+00:00'), dynamic=True, full_results=True)
pred_dynamic_ci = pred_dynamic.conf_int()

```

```

[477]: ax = y['2018-12-28 00:00:00+00:00':].plot(label='observed', figsize=(20, 15))
pred_dynamic.predicted_mean.plot(label='Dynamic Forecast', ax=ax)

ax.fill_between(pred_dynamic_ci.index,
                pred_dynamic_ci.iloc[:, 0],
                pred_dynamic_ci.iloc[:, 1], color='k', alpha=.25)

```

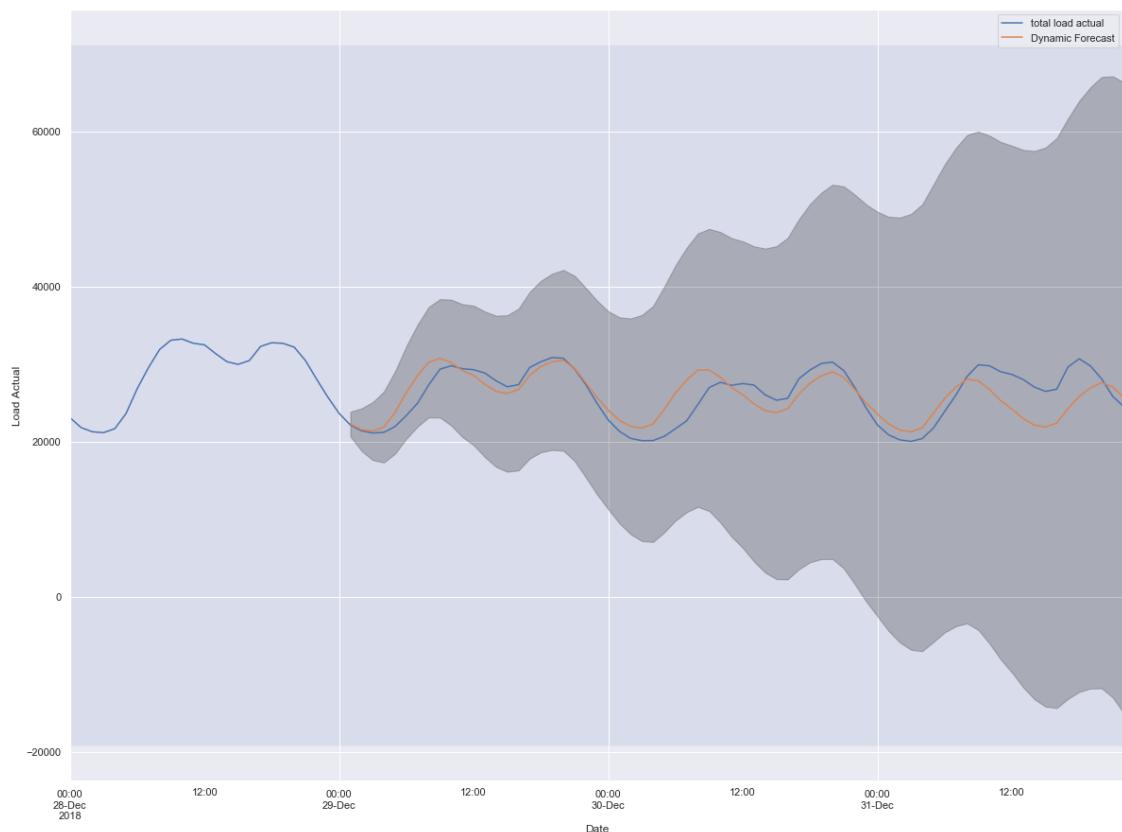
```

ax.fill_betweenx(ax.get_ylim(), pd.to_datetime('2017-12-30 00:00:00+00:00'), y.
    index[-1],
    alpha=.1, zorder=-1)

ax.set_xlabel('Date')
ax.set_ylabel('Load Actual')

plt.legend()
plt.show()

```



```
[517]: # Extract the predicted and true values of our time series
y_forecasted = pred_dynamic.predicted_mean
y_truth = y['2018-12-29 01:00:00+00:00': ]
```

The Mean Squared Error of our forecasts is 5568514.6

```
[516]: mse = mean_squared_error(y_truth, y_forecasted)
print('MSE: '+str(mse))
mae = mean_absolute_error(y_truth, y_forecasted)
print('MAE: '+str(mae))
```

```

rmse = math.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_truth, y_forecasted))
print('RMSE: '+str(rmse))
mape = np.mean(np.abs(y_forecasted - y_truth['total load actual'])/np.
    →abs(y_truth['total load actual']))
print('MAPE: '+str(mape))

```

MSE: 5568514.601035193
MAE: 1842.9796334341083
RMSE: 2359.7700313876335
MAPE: 0.07207225388458076

1.6 Forecasting the Cost of the MWH with Tensorflow LSTM

In the following section we will explore the full dataset and the target variable whi is the cost of the MW through the following steps

- 1- Finding the coorelations to the target variable
- 2- Understaing the features and selecting what will be included in the mdoel

```
[146]: # Testing the Price of MW with ADF
y = df_energy_fin['price actual']
adf_test = adfuller(y, regression='c')
print('ADF Statistic: {:.6f}\np-value: {:.6f}\n#Lags used: {}'.format(
    adf_test[0], adf_test[1], adf_test[2]))
for key, value in adf_test[4].items():
    print('Critical Value {}: {:.6f}'.format(key, value))
```

ADF Statistic: -9.148003
p-value: 0.000000
#Lags used: 50
Critical Value (1%): -3.430537
Critical Value (5%): -2.861623
Critical Value (10%): -2.566814

Since the P value is 0 the dataset is sattionary

```
[147]: # Find the correlations between the energy price and the rest of the features
correlations = df_energy_fin.corr(method='pearson')
print(correlations['price actual'].sort_values(ascending=False).to_string())
```

price actual	1.000000
price day ahead	0.732158
generation fossil hard coal	0.465635
generation fossil gas	0.461460
total load forecast	0.435876
total load actual	0.435269
oli_price	0.383089
coal_price	0.378999
generation fossil brown coal/lignite	0.364000

NG_price	0.360450
generation fossil oil	0.285118
generation other renewable	0.255568
humidity_Val	0.212435
generation waste	0.168738
generation biomass	0.142662
humidity_Sev	0.106835
forecast solar day ahead	0.101417
generation other	0.099928
generation solar	0.098542
temp_Val	0.090558
temp_Mad	0.088035
temp_Bar	0.085877
temp_Bil	0.073061
generation hydro water reservoir	0.071916
temp_Sev	0.050315
clouds_all_Val	0.040068
XG_rate	0.018651
clouds_all_Bar	-0.027587
generation nuclear	-0.053032
wind_speed_Sev	-0.078458
clouds_all_Mad	-0.079405
wind_deg_Mad	-0.082775
clouds_all_Sev	-0.086226
wind_deg_Val	-0.092699
wind_deg_Bar	-0.096232
wind_deg_Bil	-0.103106
clouds_all_Bil	-0.132653
generation hydro run-of-river and poundage	-0.136663
wind_deg_Sev	-0.137083
wind_speed_Bar	-0.138699
humidity_Bil	-0.141645
wind_speed_Bil	-0.143314
wind_speed_Val	-0.145730
generation wind onshore	-0.220503
forecast wind onshore day ahead	-0.221711
humidity_Mad	-0.229526
wind_speed_Mad	-0.245852
humidity_Bar	-0.315769
generation hydro pumped storage consumption	-0.426206

```
[148]: print(correlations['total load actual'].sort_values(ascending=False).
           to_string())
```

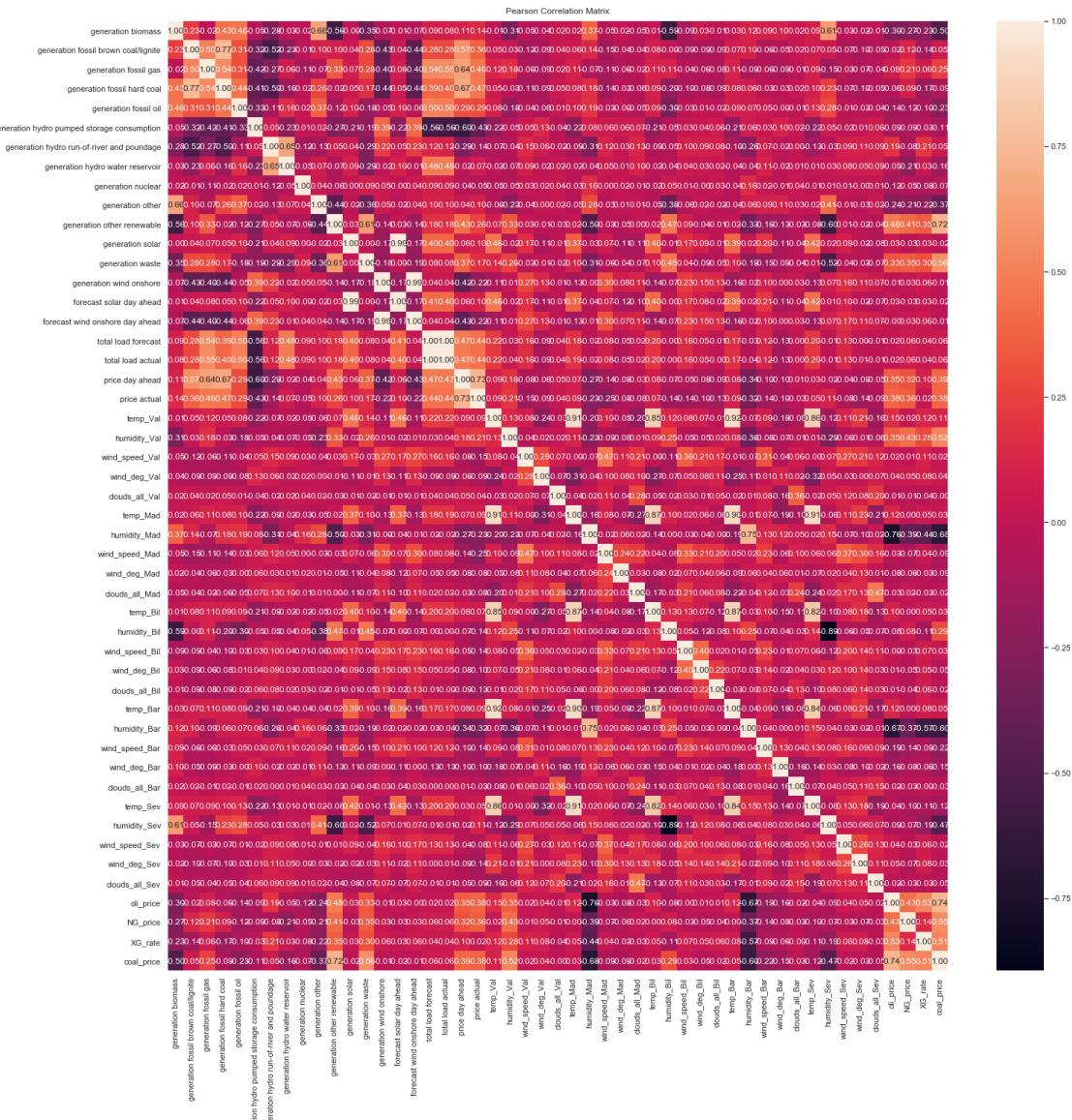
total load actual	1.000000
total load forecast	0.995096
generation fossil gas	0.548983
generation fossil oil	0.496136

generation hydro water reservoir	0.479488
price day ahead	0.474277
price actual	0.435269
forecast solar day ahead	0.403825
generation fossil hard coal	0.397088
generation solar	0.395501
generation fossil brown coal/lignite	0.280731
temp_Val	0.220758
temp_Sev	0.204539
temp_Bil	0.196503
temp_Mad	0.185356
generation other renewable	0.180799
temp_Bar	0.167318
wind_speed_Val	0.157213
wind_speed_Bil	0.155880
wind_speed_Sev	0.132959
wind_speed_Bar	0.120772
generation hydro run-of-river and poundage	0.118487
generation other	0.100651
generation nuclear	0.086108
wind_speed_Mad	0.083655
generation biomass	0.083523
generation waste	0.076944
NG_price	0.063514
coal_price	0.061192
wind_deg_Bil	0.050119
clouds_all_Val	0.040345
XG_rate	0.039712
generation wind onshore	0.039674
humidity_Val	0.038178
forecast wind onshore day ahead	0.037243
clouds_all_Mad	0.022158
oli_price	0.017605
wind_deg_Sev	0.005081
clouds_all_Bar	0.003202
humidity_Bil	0.001878
clouds_all_Bil	-0.004998
clouds_all_Sev	-0.008502
humidity_Sev	-0.014725
humidity_Mad	-0.021453
humidity_Bar	-0.035407
wind_deg_Mad	-0.051253
wind_deg_Val	-0.093775
wind_deg_Bar	-0.130585
generation hydro pumped storage consumption	-0.562930

1.6.1 Feature Selection for Multivariate Forecasting

First step is building the correlation matrix

```
[149]: correlations = df_energy_fin.corr(method='pearson')
fig = plt.figure(figsize=(24, 24))
sns.heatmap(correlations, annot=True, fmt='.2f')
plt.title('Pearson Correlation Matrix')
plt.show()
```



```
[203]: #splitting the dataset into train and test
train_data = df_load_forcast.loc['2014-12-31 23:00:00+00:00':'2017-12-31 23:00:
→00+00:00'].copy()
test_data = df_load_forcast.loc['2018-01-01 00:00:00+00:00':'2018-12-31 23:00:
→00+00:00'].copy()
```

1.6.2 Feature Selection

we will use XGBoost for understanding feature importance

Feature Importance in Gradient Boosting A benefit of using gradient boosting is that after the boosted trees are constructed, it is relatively straightforward to retrieve importance scores for each attribute.

Generally, importance provides a score that indicates how useful or valuable each feature was in the construction of the boosted decision trees within the model. The more an attribute is used to make key decisions with decision trees, the higher its relative importance.

This importance is calculated explicitly for each attribute in the dataset, allowing attributes to be ranked and compared to each other.

Importance is calculated for a single decision tree by the amount that each attribute split point improves the performance measure, weighted by the number of observations the node is responsible for. The performance measure may be the purity (Gini index) used to select the split points or another more specific error function.

The feature importances are then averaged across all of the the decision trees within the model.

```
[255]: #splitting the dataset into train and test
train_end_idx = 27048
cv_end_idx = 31056
test_end_idx = 35063

df_train = df_load_forcast[:27048]

df_cv = df_load_forcast[27048:31056]
```

```
[257]: y_train = df_train['price actual'].values
y_cv = df_cv['price actual'].values
y_train = y_train.reshape(-1, 1)
y_cv = y_cv.reshape(-1, 1)

X_train = df_train.drop(['price actual', 'price day ahead'], axis=1)
X_cv = df_cv.drop(['price actual', 'price day ahead'], axis=1)
names = X_train.columns.values
```

```
[258]: scaler_price = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))
scaler_mult = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))

scaler_price.fit(y_train)
```

```
scaler_price.transform(y_train)
scaler_price.transform(y_cv)
```

```
scaler_mult.fit(X_train)
scaler_mult.transform(X_train)
scaler_mult.transform(X_cv)
```

```
[258]: array([[0.44932432, 0.         , 0.12070642, ..., 0.33052632, 1.04070623,
   0.99221744], [0.4527027 , 0.         , 0.11860013, ..., 0.33052632, 1.04070623,
   0.99221744], [0.44256757, 0.         , 0.11876215, ..., 0.33052632, 1.04070623,
   0.99221744], ...,
   [0.55067568, 0.63863864, 0.19944913, ..., 0.27789474, 0.62187347,
   1.2248276 ], [0.5625    , 0.64564565, 0.17298553, ..., 0.27789474, 0.62187347,
   1.2248276 ], [0.56756757, 0.65665666, 0.14916829, ..., 0.27789474, 0.62187347,
   1.2248276 ]])
```

```
[263]: param = {'eta': 0.03, 'max_depth': 2,
   'subsample': 1.0, 'colsample_bytree': 0.8,
   'alpha': 1.5, 'lambda': 1.5, 'gamma': 1.5,
   'objective': 'reg:linear', 'eval_metric': 'rmse',
   'silent': 1, 'min_child_weight': 5, 'n_jobs': -1}

dtrain = xgb.DMatrix(X_train, y_train, feature_names=X_train.columns.values)
dtest = xgb.DMatrix(X_cv, y_cv, feature_names=X_cv.columns.values)
eval_list = [(dtrain, 'train'), (dtest, 'eval')]

xgb_model = xgb.train(param, dtrain, 200, eval_list)
```

```
[13:45:33] WARNING: C:/Users/Administrator/workspace/xgboost-
win64_release_1.3.0/src/objective/regression_obj.cu:170: reg:linear is now
deprecated in favor of reg:squarederror.
[13:45:33] WARNING: C:/Users/Administrator/workspace/xgboost-
win64_release_1.3.0/src/learner.cc:541:
Parameters: { silent } might not be used.
```

This may not be accurate due to some parameters are only used in language bindings but passed down to XGBoost core. Or some parameters are not used but slip through this verification. Please open an issue if you find above cases.

```
[0]      train-rmse:55.71547      eval-rmse:57.16536
```

[1]	train-rmse:54.11033	eval-rmse:55.48377
[2]	train-rmse:52.55515	eval-rmse:53.96031
[3]	train-rmse:51.05350	eval-rmse:52.46596
[4]	train-rmse:49.59269	eval-rmse:50.93366
[5]	train-rmse:48.17777	eval-rmse:49.45105
[6]	train-rmse:46.80685	eval-rmse:48.10619
[7]	train-rmse:45.47900	eval-rmse:46.71223
[8]	train-rmse:44.19274	eval-rmse:45.45274
[9]	train-rmse:42.94705	eval-rmse:44.14606
[10]	train-rmse:41.74060	eval-rmse:42.97431
[11]	train-rmse:40.57504	eval-rmse:41.82203
[12]	train-rmse:39.44326	eval-rmse:40.63075
[13]	train-rmse:38.34759	eval-rmse:39.48051
[14]	train-rmse:37.28824	eval-rmse:38.27469
[15]	train-rmse:36.26070	eval-rmse:37.27470
[16]	train-rmse:35.26641	eval-rmse:36.22750
[17]	train-rmse:34.30407	eval-rmse:35.29528
[18]	train-rmse:33.37283	eval-rmse:34.31818
[19]	train-rmse:32.47190	eval-rmse:33.44094
[20]	train-rmse:31.59790	eval-rmse:32.59365
[21]	train-rmse:30.75457	eval-rmse:31.82772
[22]	train-rmse:29.93805	eval-rmse:30.96984
[23]	train-rmse:29.14669	eval-rmse:30.20463
[24]	train-rmse:28.38114	eval-rmse:29.46577
[25]	train-rmse:27.64082	eval-rmse:28.75709
[26]	train-rmse:26.92591	eval-rmse:28.00501
[27]	train-rmse:26.23438	eval-rmse:27.34351
[28]	train-rmse:25.56797	eval-rmse:26.71794
[29]	train-rmse:24.92058	eval-rmse:26.00683
[30]	train-rmse:24.29352	eval-rmse:25.41768
[31]	train-rmse:23.68928	eval-rmse:24.78286
[32]	train-rmse:23.10479	eval-rmse:24.13963
[33]	train-rmse:22.54265	eval-rmse:23.59106
[34]	train-rmse:21.99588	eval-rmse:23.06483
[35]	train-rmse:21.46956	eval-rmse:22.64216
[36]	train-rmse:20.96264	eval-rmse:22.03415
[37]	train-rmse:20.47062	eval-rmse:21.48480
[38]	train-rmse:19.99699	eval-rmse:21.01609
[39]	train-rmse:19.53752	eval-rmse:20.59605
[40]	train-rmse:19.09814	eval-rmse:20.18201
[41]	train-rmse:18.67212	eval-rmse:19.68980
[42]	train-rmse:18.25501	eval-rmse:19.17932
[43]	train-rmse:17.85899	eval-rmse:18.81402
[44]	train-rmse:17.47693	eval-rmse:18.52249
[45]	train-rmse:17.10767	eval-rmse:18.17800
[46]	train-rmse:16.75302	eval-rmse:17.76352
[47]	train-rmse:16.40614	eval-rmse:17.39310
[48]	train-rmse:16.07573	eval-rmse:17.10049

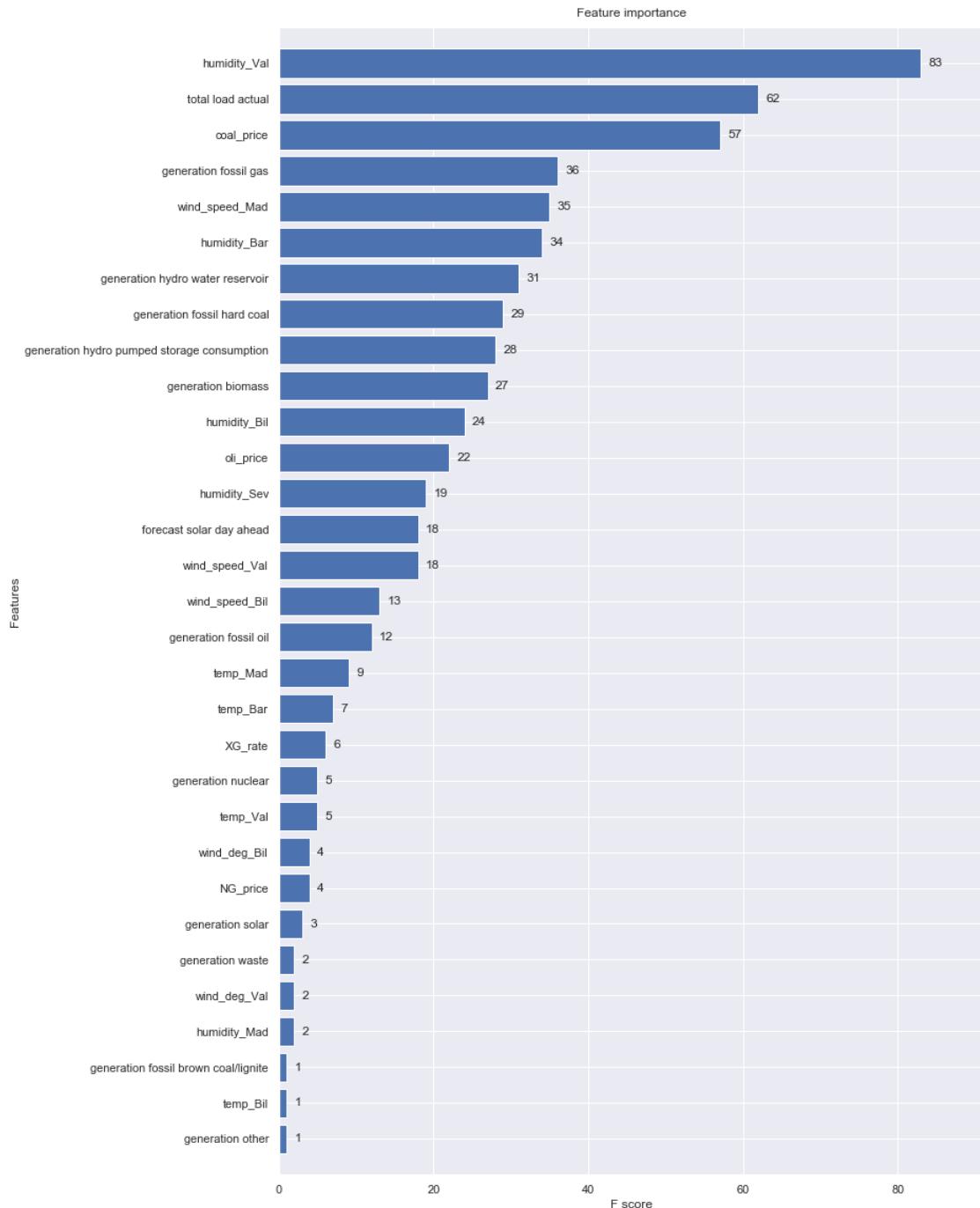
[49]	train-rmse:15.76101	eval-rmse:16.75499
[50]	train-rmse:15.45591	eval-rmse:16.39964
[51]	train-rmse:15.16211	eval-rmse:16.18701
[52]	train-rmse:14.87973	eval-rmse:15.93727
[53]	train-rmse:14.60203	eval-rmse:15.59576
[54]	train-rmse:14.34027	eval-rmse:15.34333
[55]	train-rmse:14.08758	eval-rmse:15.12889
[56]	train-rmse:13.84622	eval-rmse:14.84450
[57]	train-rmse:13.61385	eval-rmse:14.63599
[58]	train-rmse:13.39216	eval-rmse:14.38428
[59]	train-rmse:13.17160	eval-rmse:14.16177
[60]	train-rmse:12.96617	eval-rmse:13.93519
[61]	train-rmse:12.76963	eval-rmse:13.71907
[62]	train-rmse:12.58217	eval-rmse:13.56480
[63]	train-rmse:12.39856	eval-rmse:13.41677
[64]	train-rmse:12.22427	eval-rmse:13.26116
[65]	train-rmse:12.05691	eval-rmse:13.12343
[66]	train-rmse:11.89005	eval-rmse:12.96088
[67]	train-rmse:11.73593	eval-rmse:12.77820
[68]	train-rmse:11.58694	eval-rmse:12.66196
[69]	train-rmse:11.44506	eval-rmse:12.52704
[70]	train-rmse:11.30922	eval-rmse:12.44839
[71]	train-rmse:11.17854	eval-rmse:12.28768
[72]	train-rmse:11.05386	eval-rmse:12.19099
[73]	train-rmse:10.93476	eval-rmse:12.08192
[74]	train-rmse:10.81220	eval-rmse:11.97124
[75]	train-rmse:10.70358	eval-rmse:11.87037
[76]	train-rmse:10.59768	eval-rmse:11.75879
[77]	train-rmse:10.49755	eval-rmse:11.68529
[78]	train-rmse:10.40179	eval-rmse:11.59547
[79]	train-rmse:10.30159	eval-rmse:11.50884
[80]	train-rmse:10.19741	eval-rmse:11.42085
[81]	train-rmse:10.11127	eval-rmse:11.36050
[82]	train-rmse:10.02944	eval-rmse:11.29848
[83]	train-rmse:9.95142	eval-rmse:11.23195
[84]	train-rmse:9.86219	eval-rmse:11.15884
[85]	train-rmse:9.79071	eval-rmse:11.08067
[86]	train-rmse:9.70844	eval-rmse:11.01567
[87]	train-rmse:9.64282	eval-rmse:10.94745
[88]	train-rmse:9.57979	eval-rmse:10.90013
[89]	train-rmse:9.51827	eval-rmse:10.84966
[90]	train-rmse:9.44582	eval-rmse:10.79717
[91]	train-rmse:9.38987	eval-rmse:10.75644
[92]	train-rmse:9.33553	eval-rmse:10.72078
[93]	train-rmse:9.28403	eval-rmse:10.67642
[94]	train-rmse:9.23346	eval-rmse:10.62036
[95]	train-rmse:9.18473	eval-rmse:10.57819
[96]	train-rmse:9.13915	eval-rmse:10.54193

[97]	train-rmse:9.09256	eval-rmse:10.53151
[98]	train-rmse:9.05049	eval-rmse:10.50074
[99]	train-rmse:9.01008	eval-rmse:10.45192
[100]	train-rmse:8.96635	eval-rmse:10.46945
[101]	train-rmse:8.92862	eval-rmse:10.43313
[102]	train-rmse:8.89268	eval-rmse:10.40788
[103]	train-rmse:8.85824	eval-rmse:10.38122
[104]	train-rmse:8.81156	eval-rmse:10.36678
[105]	train-rmse:8.77885	eval-rmse:10.35142
[106]	train-rmse:8.74724	eval-rmse:10.32443
[107]	train-rmse:8.71748	eval-rmse:10.30273
[108]	train-rmse:8.68636	eval-rmse:10.27537
[109]	train-rmse:8.64719	eval-rmse:10.25306
[110]	train-rmse:8.62040	eval-rmse:10.23893
[111]	train-rmse:8.59385	eval-rmse:10.20873
[112]	train-rmse:8.56895	eval-rmse:10.18223
[113]	train-rmse:8.54289	eval-rmse:10.16025
[114]	train-rmse:8.51878	eval-rmse:10.15685
[115]	train-rmse:8.49605	eval-rmse:10.13839
[116]	train-rmse:8.47222	eval-rmse:10.13709
[117]	train-rmse:8.44912	eval-rmse:10.13600
[118]	train-rmse:8.42764	eval-rmse:10.10388
[119]	train-rmse:8.40908	eval-rmse:10.10004
[120]	train-rmse:8.38915	eval-rmse:10.09824
[121]	train-rmse:8.36817	eval-rmse:10.08076
[122]	train-rmse:8.34943	eval-rmse:10.06537
[123]	train-rmse:8.33307	eval-rmse:10.05714
[124]	train-rmse:8.31589	eval-rmse:10.03265
[125]	train-rmse:8.29853	eval-rmse:10.02690
[126]	train-rmse:8.28093	eval-rmse:10.01295
[127]	train-rmse:8.26319	eval-rmse:10.00310
[128]	train-rmse:8.24626	eval-rmse:9.98561
[129]	train-rmse:8.22994	eval-rmse:9.98596
[130]	train-rmse:8.21406	eval-rmse:9.96407
[131]	train-rmse:8.19214	eval-rmse:9.95554
[132]	train-rmse:8.17924	eval-rmse:9.94324
[133]	train-rmse:8.16399	eval-rmse:9.92685
[134]	train-rmse:8.14917	eval-rmse:9.91395
[135]	train-rmse:8.13547	eval-rmse:9.91436
[136]	train-rmse:8.12384	eval-rmse:9.90957
[137]	train-rmse:8.11113	eval-rmse:9.89038
[138]	train-rmse:8.09188	eval-rmse:9.88384
[139]	train-rmse:8.07840	eval-rmse:9.86507
[140]	train-rmse:8.06778	eval-rmse:9.86386
[141]	train-rmse:8.05549	eval-rmse:9.85811
[142]	train-rmse:8.04362	eval-rmse:9.84768
[143]	train-rmse:8.03122	eval-rmse:9.83788
[144]	train-rmse:8.01906	eval-rmse:9.83933

[145]	train-rmse:7.99866	eval-rmse:9.83412
[146]	train-rmse:7.98663	eval-rmse:9.81843
[147]	train-rmse:7.97505	eval-rmse:9.80364
[148]	train-rmse:7.96486	eval-rmse:9.78899
[149]	train-rmse:7.94684	eval-rmse:9.79398
[150]	train-rmse:7.93588	eval-rmse:9.78146
[151]	train-rmse:7.92719	eval-rmse:9.78103
[152]	train-rmse:7.91684	eval-rmse:9.77896
[153]	train-rmse:7.90588	eval-rmse:9.76916
[154]	train-rmse:7.89731	eval-rmse:9.76898
[155]	train-rmse:7.87765	eval-rmse:9.76473
[156]	train-rmse:7.86803	eval-rmse:9.75217
[157]	train-rmse:7.85907	eval-rmse:9.74317
[158]	train-rmse:7.84872	eval-rmse:9.74141
[159]	train-rmse:7.84085	eval-rmse:9.73934
[160]	train-rmse:7.83097	eval-rmse:9.72142
[161]	train-rmse:7.82176	eval-rmse:9.72234
[162]	train-rmse:7.80521	eval-rmse:9.72057
[163]	train-rmse:7.79639	eval-rmse:9.71292
[164]	train-rmse:7.78786	eval-rmse:9.70553
[165]	train-rmse:7.77775	eval-rmse:9.67102
[166]	train-rmse:7.76886	eval-rmse:9.66058
[167]	train-rmse:7.76211	eval-rmse:9.65880
[168]	train-rmse:7.75353	eval-rmse:9.66046
[169]	train-rmse:7.74470	eval-rmse:9.64895
[170]	train-rmse:7.73691	eval-rmse:9.64116
[171]	train-rmse:7.72538	eval-rmse:9.62891
[172]	train-rmse:7.71860	eval-rmse:9.62917
[173]	train-rmse:7.70903	eval-rmse:9.62368
[174]	train-rmse:7.70133	eval-rmse:9.61558
[175]	train-rmse:7.69229	eval-rmse:9.61601
[176]	train-rmse:7.68482	eval-rmse:9.60840
[177]	train-rmse:7.67411	eval-rmse:9.59851
[178]	train-rmse:7.66215	eval-rmse:9.59570
[179]	train-rmse:7.65334	eval-rmse:9.59304
[180]	train-rmse:7.64542	eval-rmse:9.57862
[181]	train-rmse:7.63926	eval-rmse:9.57284
[182]	train-rmse:7.63219	eval-rmse:9.56679
[183]	train-rmse:7.61672	eval-rmse:9.56449
[184]	train-rmse:7.60917	eval-rmse:9.55199
[185]	train-rmse:7.59720	eval-rmse:9.58905
[186]	train-rmse:7.59097	eval-rmse:9.56580
[187]	train-rmse:7.58516	eval-rmse:9.56637
[188]	train-rmse:7.57903	eval-rmse:9.55823
[189]	train-rmse:7.57155	eval-rmse:9.55210
[190]	train-rmse:7.55814	eval-rmse:9.55090
[191]	train-rmse:7.55149	eval-rmse:9.54927
[192]	train-rmse:7.54529	eval-rmse:9.54699

```
[193] train-rmse:7.53769      eval-rmse:9.54504
[194] train-rmse:7.52690      eval-rmse:9.58561
[195] train-rmse:7.51987      eval-rmse:9.57174
[196] train-rmse:7.51375      eval-rmse:9.56576
[197] train-rmse:7.50775      eval-rmse:9.56110
[198] train-rmse:7.50168      eval-rmse:9.55966
[199] train-rmse:7.49662      eval-rmse:9.55580

[264]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(12, 20))
xgb.plot_importance(xgb_model, max_num_features=70, height=0.8, ax=ax)
plt.show()
```



```
[265]: correlations = df_train.corr(method='pearson')
correlations_price = abs(correlations['price actual'])
print(correlations_price[correlations_price > 0.20]
      .sort_values(ascending=False).to_string())
```

price actual	1.000000
--------------	----------

price day ahead	0.725862
generation fossil hard coal	0.536698
generation fossil gas	0.458971
total load actual	0.450557
generation fossil brown coal/lignite	0.432433
generation hydro pumped storage consumption	0.411134
oli_price	0.364136
generation fossil oil	0.351321
NG_price	0.338010
coal_price	0.291640
generation hydro run-of-river and poundage	0.242462
wind_speed_Mad	0.233457
generation biomass	0.228573
humidity_Sev	0.204557
forecast wind onshore day ahead	0.203511
generation wind onshore	0.202335

By comparing the coorelation matrix and the result of the XGBoost model we selected some features that we intailly expected these feature will have an effect on the forecasting we ignored sevral features for example the exchange rate was low on the importance grediant and the coorealtion matrix.

We can see that the Hard Coal genration and the coal price has a higer importance and score in the correlation matrix as 20% of the Power genration in Spain comes from Coal

```
[267]: considered_features = ['generation fossil hard coal', 'generation fossil gas',  
    'total load actual', 'generation fossil brown coal/lignite',  
    'generation hydro pumped storage consumption',  
    'oli_price',  
    'generation fossil oil', 'NG_price',  
    'coal_price', 'humidity_Val',  
    'total load actual','wind_speed_Mad']
```

```
[273]: len(considered_features)  
  
values = df_load_forcast[considered_features].values
```

1.6.3 Checking the RMSE for basline forcast provided with the datset

We will compare the Price forcast to the actual value that are both provided in the dataset use and we will use this a baseline for the model we are bulding

```
[277]: y = df_load_forcast['price actual'].values  
y_forecast = df_load_forcast['price day ahead'].values
```

```
[278]: #spliting the dataset  
y_train = y[:27048]  
y_cv = y[27048 : 31056]  
y_test = y[31056:]
```

```
[279]: rmse_tso_day = sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_forecast[31056:]))  
  
print('RMSE of day-ahead electricity price forecast by TSO: {}'.  
      ↪format(round(rmse_tso_day, 3)))
```

RMSE of day-ahead electricity price forecast by TSO: 12.334

1.6.4 Multivariate forecasts using Tensorflow keras LSTM

```
[295]: def multivariate_data(dataset, target, start_index, end_index, history_size,  
                         target_size, step, single_step=False):  
    data = []  
    labels = []  
  
    start_index = start_index + history_size  
    if end_index is None:  
        end_index = len(dataset) - target_size  
  
    for i in range(start_index, end_index):  
        indices = range(i-history_size, i, step)  
        data.append(dataset[indices])  
  
        if single_step:  
            labels.append(target[i + target_size])  
        else:  
            labels.append(target[i : i + target_size])  
  
    return np.array(data), np.array(labels)
```

```
[296]: #the splitting ratio for the test / train data  
train_end_idx = 27048  
cv_end_idx = 31056  
test_end_idx = 35063
```

```
[297]: #Assigning the testing dataset  
dataset = df_load_forcast[considered_features]
```

```
[298]: #scaling the values between 0 to 1 to reduse the time of computation  
scaler_mult = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))  
  
scaler_mult.fit(dataset[:train_end_idx])
```

```
[298]: MinMaxScaler()
```

```
[299]: # prepraing the dataset and transforming its shape  
y = df_load_forcast['price actual'].values  
  
scaler = MinMaxScaler(feature_range=(0, 1))
```

```

y_reshaped = y.reshape(-1, 1)
scaler.fit(y_reshaped[:train_end_idx])

scaled_price = scaler.transform(y_reshaped)

[300]: scaled_dataset = scaler_mult.transform(dataset)

[301]: scaled_dataset = np.concatenate((scaled_dataset, scaled_price), axis=1)

[302]: # Set the number of previous time-lags that will be used

#multivariate_past_history = 3
#multivariate_past_history = 10
multivariate_past_history = 25

[303]: multivariate_future_target = 0

[304]: X_train_mult, y_train_mult = multivariate_data(scaled_dataset, scaled_dataset[:,
    ↪, -1],
    0, train_end_idx,
    multivariate_past_history,
    multivariate_future_target,
    step=1, single_step=True)

[305]: X_val_mult, y_val_mult = multivariate_data(scaled_dataset, scaled_dataset[:, ↪-1],
    train_end_idx, cv_end_idx,
    multivariate_past_history,
    multivariate_future_target,
    step=1, single_step=True)

[306]: X_test_mult, y_test_mult = multivariate_data(scaled_dataset, scaled_dataset[:, ↪-1],
    cv_end_idx, test_end_idx,
    multivariate_past_history,
    multivariate_future_target,
    step=1, single_step=True)

[307]: batch_size = 32
buffer_size = 1000

[311]: train_mult = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices((X_train_mult, y_train_mult))
train_mult = train_mult.cache().shuffle(buffer_size).batch(batch_size).
    ↪prefetch(1)

```

```
[312]: val_mult = tf.data.Dataset.from_tensor_slices((X_val_mult, y_val_mult))
val_mult = val_mult.batch(batch_size).prefetch(1)
```

```
[313]: # Define some common parameters
```

```
input_shape_mult = X_train_mult.shape[-2:]
loss = tf.keras.losses.MeanSquaredError()
metric = [tf.keras.metrics.RootMeanSquaredError()]
lr_schedule = tf.keras.callbacks.LearningRateScheduler(
    lambda epoch: 1e-4 * 10**(epoch / 10))
early_stopping = tf.keras.callbacks.EarlyStopping(patience=10)
```

```
[314]: y_test_mult_reshaped = y_test_mult.reshape(-1, 1)
y_test_mult_inv = scaler.inverse_transform(y_test_mult_reshaped)
```

```
[315]: #using Keras Sequential using the optimizer to find the best learning rate
tf.keras.backend.clear_session()
```

```
multivariate_lstm = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    LSTM(80, input_shape=input_shape_mult, return_sequences=True),
    Flatten(),
    Dense(160, activation='relu'),
    Dropout(0.1),
    Dense(1)
])

optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(lr=1e-4, amsgrad=True)
multivariate_lstm.compile(loss=loss,
                           optimizer=optimizer,
                           metrics=metric)
```

```
[316]: history_lr = multivariate_lstm.fit(train_mult, epochs=50,
                                           validation_data=val_mult,
                                           callbacks=[lr_schedule])
```

```
Epoch 1/50
845/845 [=====] - 20s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0060 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0773 - val_loss: 0.0035 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0590
Epoch 2/50
845/845 [=====] - 19s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0031 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0558 - val_loss: 0.0035 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0590
Epoch 3/50
845/845 [=====] - 21s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0026 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0506 - val_loss: 0.0032 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0568
Epoch 4/50
```

```
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0022 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0470 - val_loss: 0.0017 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0418
Epoch 5/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0020 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0443 - val_loss: 0.0017 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0407
Epoch 6/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0017 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0415 - val_loss: 0.0023 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0477
Epoch 7/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0016 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0395 - val_loss: 0.0011 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0335
Epoch 8/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0014 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0370 - val_loss: 0.0010 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0321
Epoch 9/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0013 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0354 - val_loss: 0.0010 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0324
Epoch 10/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0011 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0330 - val_loss: 9.1657e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0303
Epoch 11/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0011 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0325 - val_loss: 0.0011 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0328
Epoch 12/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 9.4123e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0307 - val_loss: 8.9426e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0299
Epoch 13/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 9.0283e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0300 - val_loss: 7.3517e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0271
Epoch 14/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 8.1828e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0286 - val_loss: 6.8469e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0262
Epoch 15/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 7.7358e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0278 - val_loss: 7.2172e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0269
Epoch 16/50
```

```
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 7.7909e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0279 - val_loss: 0.0011 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0329
Epoch 17/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 7.3718e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0272 - val_loss: 6.9570e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0264
Epoch 18/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 7.3329e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0271 - val_loss: 0.0011 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0324
Epoch 19/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 21ms/step - loss: 7.1931e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0268 - val_loss: 7.1971e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0268
Epoch 20/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 6.8313e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0261 - val_loss: 8.1349e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0285
Epoch 21/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 7.4177e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0272 - val_loss: 6.5861e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0257
Epoch 22/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0015 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0390 - val_loss: 8.1641e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0286
Epoch 23/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0017 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0414 - val_loss: 0.0073 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0855
Epoch 24/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0017 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0415 - val_loss: 9.1431e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0302
Epoch 25/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0011 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0333 - val_loss: 0.0010 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0321
Epoch 26/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0010 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0320 - val_loss: 8.4669e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0291
Epoch 27/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0013 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0364 - val_loss: 9.9573e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0316
Epoch 28/50
```

```
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0013 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0359 - val_loss: 0.0017 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0409
Epoch 29/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 0.1166 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.3415 - val_loss: 0.0911 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.3018
Epoch 30/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0123 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1108 - val_loss: 0.0125 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1119
Epoch 31/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0119 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1089 - val_loss: 0.0126 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1123
Epoch 32/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0119 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1090 - val_loss: 0.0131 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1143
Epoch 33/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0119 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1092 - val_loss: 0.0123 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1111
Epoch 34/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0119 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1092 - val_loss: 0.0124 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1113
Epoch 35/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0119 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1091 - val_loss: 0.0129 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1135
Epoch 36/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0119 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1091 - val_loss: 0.0144 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1200
Epoch 37/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0121 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1101 - val_loss: 0.0123 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1107
Epoch 38/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0121 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1099 - val_loss: 0.0127 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1128
Epoch 39/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0119 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1092 - val_loss: 0.0132 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1148
Epoch 40/50
```

```

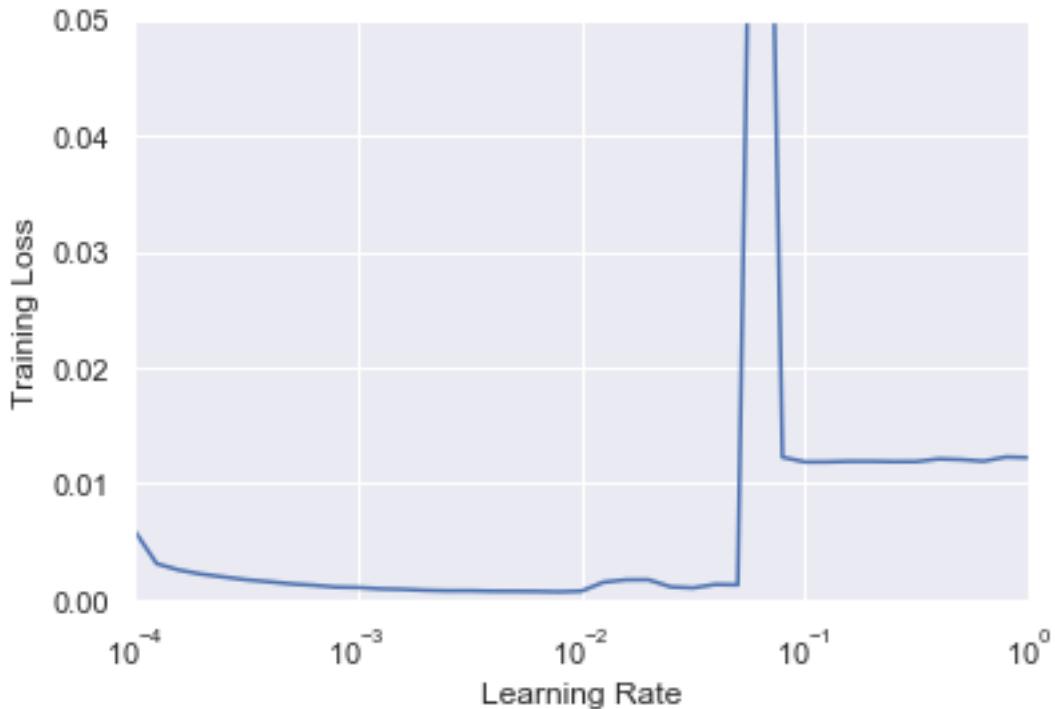
845/845 [=====] - 17s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0123 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1109 - val_loss: 0.0134 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1156
Epoch 41/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0122 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1106 - val_loss: 0.0125 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1119
Epoch 42/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 0.0124 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1115 - val_loss: 0.0123 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1107
Epoch 43/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0129 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1135 - val_loss: 0.0139 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1177
Epoch 44/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0132 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1151 - val_loss: 0.0124 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1115
Epoch 45/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0138 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1175 - val_loss: 0.0143 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1194
Epoch 46/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0146 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1210 - val_loss: 0.0210 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1449
Epoch 47/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 22ms/step - loss: 0.0154 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1242 - val_loss: 0.0163 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1276
Epoch 48/50
845/845 [=====] - 21s 25ms/step - loss: 0.0176 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1329 - val_loss: 0.0561 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.2369
Epoch 49/50
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0179 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1339 - val_loss: 0.0124 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.1112
Epoch 50/50
845/845 [=====] - 17s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0206 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.1436 - val_loss: 0.0531 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.2305

```

```
[319]: def plot_learning_rate_schedule(history_lr, max_loss):
    plt.semilogx(history_lr.history['lr'], history_lr.history['loss'])
    plt.axis([1e-4, 1, 0, max_loss])
```

```
plt.xlabel('Learning Rate')
plt.ylabel('Training Loss')
plt.show()
```

```
[320]: plot_learning_rate_schedule(history_lr, 0.05)
```



The learning rate that we will use for Adam is equal to 5e-3.

```
tf.keras.backend.clear_session()

multivariate_lstm = tf.keras.models.Sequential([
    LSTM(80, input_shape=input_shape_mult, return_sequences=True),
    Flatten(),
    Dense(160, activation='relu'),
    Dropout(0.1),
    Dense(1)
])

model_checkpoint = tf.keras.callbacks.ModelCheckpoint(
    'multivariate_lstm.h5', monitor=('val_loss'), ▾
    save_best_only=True)
optimizer = tf.keras.optimizers.Adam(lr=5e-3, amsgrad=True)

multivariate_lstm.compile(loss=loss,
```

```
        optimizer=optimizer,
        metrics=metric)

[322]: history = multivariate_lstm.fit(train_mult, epochs=120,
                                         validation_data=val_mult,
                                         callbacks=[early_stopping,
                                         model_checkpoint])

Epoch 1/120
845/845 [=====] - 20s 23ms/step - loss: 0.0427 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.2099 - val_loss: 0.0032 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0562
Epoch 2/120
845/845 [=====] - 17s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0033 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0573 - val_loss: 0.0032 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0566
Epoch 3/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0025 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0503 - val_loss: 0.0019 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0430
Epoch 4/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0019 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0438 - val_loss: 0.0013 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0363
Epoch 5/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 22ms/step - loss: 0.0016 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0397 - val_loss: 0.0010 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0322
Epoch 6/120
845/845 [=====] - 20s 24ms/step - loss: 0.0013 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0366 - val_loss: 9.2521e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0304
Epoch 7/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 22ms/step - loss: 0.0012 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0340 - val_loss: 7.8683e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0281
Epoch 8/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 0.0010 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0323 - val_loss: 7.2958e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0270
Epoch 9/120
845/845 [=====] - 17s 21ms/step - loss: 9.8684e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0314 - val_loss: 9.8580e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0314
Epoch 10/120
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 9.3093e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0305 - val_loss: 0.0013 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0364
```

```
Epoch 11/120
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 9.0318e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0301 - val_loss: 6.9621e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0264
Epoch 12/120
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 8.3860e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0290 - val_loss: 8.9050e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0298
Epoch 13/120
845/845 [=====] - 20s 23ms/step - loss: 8.1655e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0286 - val_loss: 6.3760e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0253
Epoch 14/120
845/845 [=====] - 19s 22ms/step - loss: 7.9522e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0282 - val_loss: 5.8895e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0243
Epoch 15/120
845/845 [=====] - 21s 24ms/step - loss: 7.8261e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0280 - val_loss: 6.2013e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0249
Epoch 16/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 22ms/step - loss: 7.5984e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0276 - val_loss: 6.0285e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0246
Epoch 17/120
845/845 [=====] - 19s 23ms/step - loss: 7.5885e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0275 - val_loss: 6.9881e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0264
Epoch 18/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 22ms/step - loss: 7.2673e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0270 - val_loss: 6.7495e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0260
Epoch 19/120
845/845 [=====] - 17s 21ms/step - loss: 7.2804e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0270 - val_loss: 5.8134e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0241
Epoch 20/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 22ms/step - loss: 7.1943e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0268 - val_loss: 5.9511e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0244
Epoch 21/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 22ms/step - loss: 7.0535e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0266 - val_loss: 5.8799e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0242
Epoch 22/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 7.1167e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0267 - val_loss: 5.6601e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0238
```

```
Epoch 23/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 6.8696e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0262 - val_loss: 6.2731e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0250
Epoch 24/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 6.8188e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0261 - val_loss: 5.6352e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0237
Epoch 25/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 6.6761e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0258 - val_loss: 5.8710e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0242
Epoch 26/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 6.6832e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0259 - val_loss: 5.8210e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0241
Epoch 27/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 6.6766e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0258 - val_loss: 8.9526e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0299
Epoch 28/120
845/845 [=====] - 19s 22ms/step - loss: 6.7037e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0259 - val_loss: 7.7024e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0278
Epoch 29/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 22ms/step - loss: 6.4410e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0254 - val_loss: 5.7938e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0241
Epoch 30/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 6.5422e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0256 - val_loss: 5.6937e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0239
Epoch 31/120
845/845 [=====] - 17s 20ms/step - loss: 6.4720e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0254 - val_loss: 5.9681e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0244
Epoch 32/120
845/845 [=====] - 18s 21ms/step - loss: 6.3620e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0252 - val_loss: 7.2393e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0269
Epoch 33/120
845/845 [=====] - 21s 25ms/step - loss: 6.3105e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0251 - val_loss: 7.7558e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0278
Epoch 34/120
845/845 [=====] - 23s 27ms/step - loss: 6.3090e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0251 - val_loss: 5.3433e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0231
```

```

Epoch 35/120
845/845 [=====] - 26s 30ms/step - loss: 6.1618e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0248 - val_loss: 6.4962e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0255
Epoch 36/120
845/845 [=====] - 23s 27ms/step - loss: 6.2346e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0250 - val_loss: 5.9457e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0244
Epoch 37/120
845/845 [=====] - 21s 25ms/step - loss: 6.2134e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0249 - val_loss: 7.0092e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0265
Epoch 38/120
845/845 [=====] - 20s 24ms/step - loss: 6.1813e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0249 - val_loss: 6.3443e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0252
Epoch 39/120
845/845 [=====] - 19s 22ms/step - loss: 6.1342e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0248 - val_loss: 6.3594e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0252
Epoch 40/120
845/845 [=====] - 19s 22ms/step - loss: 6.2123e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0249 - val_loss: 5.8864e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0243
Epoch 41/120
845/845 [=====] - 20s 23ms/step - loss: 6.1701e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0248 - val_loss: 6.1441e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0248
Epoch 42/120
845/845 [=====] - 21s 24ms/step - loss: 6.1455e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0248 - val_loss: 5.5417e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0235
Epoch 43/120
845/845 [=====] - 21s 25ms/step - loss: 6.0894e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0247 - val_loss: 7.5497e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0275
Epoch 44/120
845/845 [=====] - 21s 25ms/step - loss: 6.0843e-04 -
root_mean_squared_error: 0.0247 - val_loss: 5.9664e-04 -
val_root_mean_squared_error: 0.0244

```

```
[324]: def plot_model_rmse_and_loss(history):

    # Evaluate train and validation accuracies and losses

    train_rmse = history.history['root_mean_squared_error']
    val_rmse = history.history['val_root_mean_squared_error']
```

```

train_loss = history.history['loss']
val_loss = history.history['val_loss']

# Visualize epochs vs. train and validation accuracies and losses

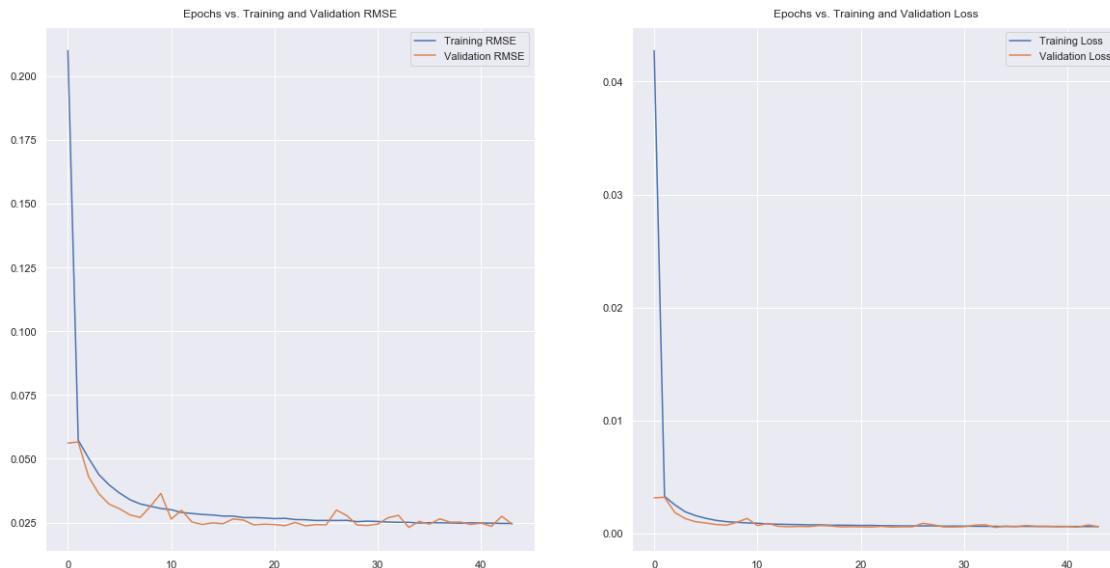
plt.figure(figsize=(20, 10))
plt.subplot(1, 2, 1)
plt.plot(train_rmse, label='Training RMSE')
plt.plot(val_rmse, label='Validation RMSE')
plt.legend()
plt.title('Epochs vs. Training and Validation RMSE')

plt.subplot(1, 2, 2)
plt.plot(train_loss, label='Training Loss')
plt.plot(val_loss, label='Validation Loss')
plt.legend()
plt.title('Epochs vs. Training and Validation Loss')

plt.show()

```

[325]: `plot_model_rmse_and_loss(history)`



[326]: `multivariate_lstm = tf.keras.models.load_model('multivariate_lstm.h5')`

```

forecast = multivariate_lstm.predict(X_test_mult)
multivariate_lstm_forecast = scaler.inverse_transform(forecast)

```

```

rmse_mult_lstm = sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test_mult_inv,
                                         multivariate_lstm_forecast))
print('RMSE of hour-ahead electricity price multivariate LSTM forecast: {}'
      .format(round(rmse_mult_lstm, 3)))

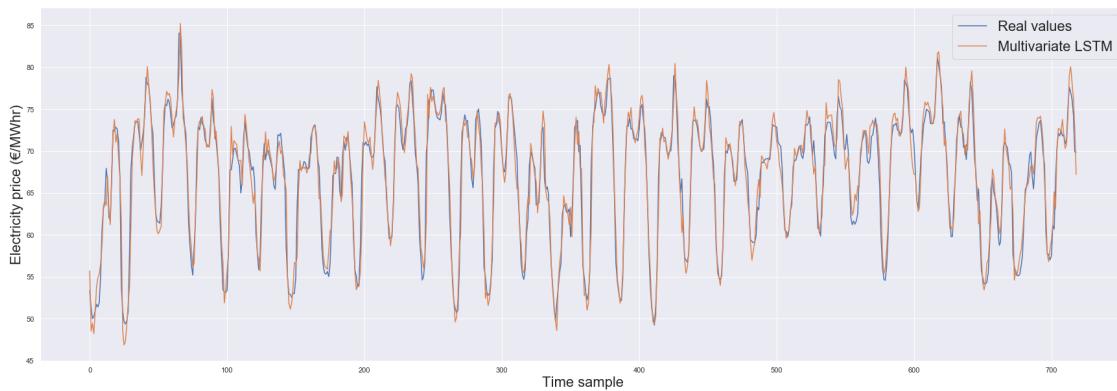
```

RMSE of hour-ahead electricity price multivariate LSTM forecast: 2.257

```

[328]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(30, 10))
ax.set_xlabel('Time sample', fontsize=22)
ax.set_ylabel('Electricity price (€/MWhr)', fontsize=22)
ax.plot(y_test_mult_inv[3263:], label='Real values')
ax.plot(multivariate_lstm_forecast[3263:], label='Multivariate LSTM')
ax.legend(prop={'size':22})
plt.show()

```



1.7 Conclusion

Based on the results of the RMSE of 2.257 which is far better than the prediction values provided by the TSO which is 12.334 From the analysis We will need to add more features related to the time as the Week day or weekend also the hour of the week as this has a high effect on the generation

Many variables that had a high prediction power was actually expected and made full since as they have a direct effect either on the load requirements or the cost of generation

I was expecting to see more of the temperature variables having effects on the prediction power however it was not, and this may be because the temperature difference in Spain from summer to winter is not so huge.

I was expecting to see very clear seasonality in the load, but it was not very clear and this also can be because the difference in temperatures between winter and summer is not as huge as in Canada for an example.

1.7.1 App Deployment

An app that uses the model will be developed on using Dash to help in predicting the load an the cost of MWH and it will be taking into consideration the weather conditions and the price of Fossil

fuels of the day.

[]: