

# Configuration Manual

MSc Research Project  
Data Analytics

Edmond Connolly  
Student ID: 16126556

School of Computing  
National College of Ireland

Supervisor: Majid Latifi

National College of Ireland  
Project Submission Sheet  
School of Computing



<b>Student Name:</b>	Edmond Connolly
<b>Student ID:</b>	16126556
<b>Programme:</b>	Data Analytics
<b>Year:</b>	2021
<b>Module:</b>	MSc Research Project
<b>Supervisor:</b>	Majid Latifi
<b>Submission Due Date:</b>	16/08/2021
<b>Project Title:</b>	Configuration Manual
<b>Word Count:</b>	1284
<b>Page Count:</b>	20

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# Configuration Manual

Edmond Connolly  
16126556

## 1 Introduction

The following document will provide an illustration of the steps taken in order to model a time series forecast of Irelands Electricity consumption.

## 2 System Information

### 2.1 System Hardware

The implementation of this project was conducted in windows 10 home. The processor was an intel i7 and the environment operated with 16gb of ram. For a full system specification please refer to *figure 1*.

Item	Value
OS Name	Microsoft Windows 10 Home
Version	10.0.19041 Build 19041
Other OS Description	Not Available
OS Manufacturer	Microsoft Corporation
System Name	DESKTOP-OC5C7O2
System Manufacturer	System manufacturer
System Model	System Product Name
System Type	x64-based PC
System SKU	ASUS_MB_CNL
Processor	Intel(R) Core(TM) i7-9700K CPU @ 3.60GHz, 3600 Mhz, 8 Core(s), 8 Logical Pr...
BIOS Version/Date	American Megatrends Inc. 1302, 02/09/2019
SMBIOS Version	3.2
Embedded Controller Version	255.255
BIOS Mode	UEFI
BaseBoard Manufacturer	ASUSTeK COMPUTER INC.
BaseBoard Product	PRIME Z390-A
BaseBoard Version	Rev 1.xx
Platform Role	Desktop
Secure Boot State	Off
PCR7 Configuration	Binding Not Possible
Windows Directory	C:\Windows
System Directory	C:\Windows\system32
Boot Device	\Device\HarddiskVolume1
Locale	United Kingdom
Hardware Abstraction Layer	Version = "10.0.19041.1151"
Username	DESKTOP-OC5C7O2\edoco
Time Zone	GMT Summer Time
Installed Physical Memory (RAM)	16.0 GB
Total Physical Memory	15.9 GB
Available Physical Memory	6.84 GB
Total Virtual Memory	32.9 GB
Available Virtual Memory	16.9 GB
Page File Space	17.0 GB

Figure 1: System Information

## 2.2 System Software

An Anaconda environment was created to install all the necessary Python 3 Packages for conducting the research. The preprocessing of data took place exclusively in Jupyter notebooks and Microsoft Excel. Jupyter Notebooks was used for preliminary data exploration and to impute missing values and encode the days of the week. Output csvs' were aggregated and further processed in Excel. The Spyder programming editor was used for the implementation of the Sarimax and LSTM models. The Sarimax model was developed with python's statsmodels package. The output was visualised with matplotlib. The LSTM was developed with the Keras library.

The figures below refer to the packages employed at each stage of the project. *figure 2* refers to the packages used in the preprocessing stage. This stage often included outputting data to csvs' for further preprocessing in Excel. *Figure 24* is a list of the packages employed in the implementation and Evaluation of the Sarimax model. *Figure 4* are the packages from which the LSTM was developed.

```
import csv
import os
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import sklearn
from pandas import read_csv
from numpy import isnan
from sklearn.impute import KNNImputer
pd.set_option("display.max_columns", None)
pd.set_option("display.max_rows", None)
```

Figure 2: Preprocessing Packages

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 import numpy as np
3 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
4 import statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots as sgt
5 import statsmodels.tsa.stattools as sts
6 from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import STL
7 from statsmodels.tsa.statespace.sarimax import SARIMAX
8 from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_absolute_error
9 import seaborn as sns
10 sns.set()
11
```

Figure 3: Sarimax Packages

```
1 import numpy as np
2 import tensorflow as tf
3 from tensorflow import keras
4 import pandas as pd
5 import seaborn as sns
6 from pylab import rcParams
7 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
8 from matplotlib import rc
9 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
10 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error
11 from pandas.plotting import register_matplotlib_converters
12
```

Figure 4: LSTM Packages

### 3 Data Preparation

Data from three sources was used to model electricity consumption in the Republic of Ireland. The first of these sources was Eirgrid. It is Eirgrid that are responsible for operating and maintaining the Electrical grid in Ireland. The raw dataset from Eirgrid contains date from 2014 through 2020 (*figure 5*) and is provided in 15 minute intervals. The only feature required from this dataset was the electricity consumption for the Republic of Ireland.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Date/Time	GMT Offset	NI Generation	NI Demand	NI Wind Available	NI Wind	IE Generation	IE Demand	IE Wind Available	IE Wind	NSRP											
2	01/01/2014 00:00	0	637.98	859.36	367.58	365.57	2752.48	2898.72	1053.11	1020.23	45.8%											
3	01/01/2014 00:15	0	625.68	855.46	345.94	352.82	2733.59	2868.97	1021.59	995.07	45.1%											
4	01/01/2014 00:30	0	614.72	840	333.22	339.6	2686.17	2826.42	972.06	932.71	43.8%											
5	01/01/2014 00:45	0	588.73	824.25	307.44	313.66	2657.56	2786.94	985.81	959.06	44.5%											
6	01/01/2014 01:00	0	593.06	818.84	306.87	315.17	2584.65	2723.94	958.63	920.82	44.3%											
7	01/01/2014 01:15	0	586.7	831.37	302.89	311.27	2566.28	2686.41	965.56	930.65	44.8%											
8	01/01/2014 01:30	0	599.73	826.4	312.69	322.63	2532.75	2596.84	918.1	882.18	44.1%											
9	01/01/2014 01:45	0	561.82	805.79	280.63	286.5	2496.42	2543.19	954.3	922.9	45.0%											
10	01/01/2014 02:00	0	543.61	784.76	267.7	277.92	2435.1	2483.39	940.28	919.49	45.7%											
11	01/01/2014 02:15	0	535.37	768.59	258.76	272.14	2424.75	2437.31	971.81	943.66	46.9%											
12	01/01/2014 02:30	0	531.9	748.3	257.93	268.9	2362.4	2391.76	972.32	944.46	47.7%											
13	01/01/2014 02:45	0	531.39	737.54	249.49	265.39	2373.1	2340.71	967.37	946.64	46.6%											
14	01/01/2014 03:00	0	512.07	716.34	235.45	244.03	2359.04	2303.49	932.08	899.44	44.6%											
15	01/01/2014 03:15	0	521.65	709.01	252.27	259.75	2313.24	2272.87	959.38	928.87	46.5%											
16	01/01/2014 03:30	0	522.08	702.94	244.94	254.96	2259.29	2227.45	932	894.58	46.0%											
17	01/01/2014 03:45	0	523.22	688.7	244.47	254.75	2291.68	2202.59	950.3	921.93	45.2%											
18	01/01/2014 04:00	0	493.18	677.57	206.54	222.4	2352.01	2170.37	940.74	908.63	42.1%											
19	01/01/2014 04:15	0	491.15	674.77	201.51	213.82	2377.82	2146.61	927.81	893.6	40.0%											
20	01/01/2014 04:30	0	501.85	667.9	197.41	213.38	2332.01	2118.14	944.83	905.95	40.9%											
21	01/01/2014 04:45	0	508.18	663.22	210.34	220.26	2370.26	2093.52	1005.34	950.89	40.7%											
22	01/01/2014 05:00	0	515.8	663.16	224.55	229.16	2379.53	2098.45	1001.02	953.36	40.4%											
23	01/01/2014 05:15	0	502.87	661.13	222.04	221.32	2297.48	2076.88	1028.64	957.63	43.1%											
24	01/01/2014 05:30	0	495.02	655.55	204.03	210.55	2224.76	2078.59	1096.94	899.19	43.2%											
25	01/01/2014 05:45	0	513.51	656.01	225.34	232.69	2185.66	2058.55	1133.28	885.35	43.9%											
26	01/01/2014 06:00	0	535.65	662.88	236.92	245.99	2293.4	2071.18	1140.06	942.18	42.3%											
27	01/01/2014 06:15	0	545.95	671.51	252.08	259.64	2375.01	2098.08	1187.63	1045.74	43.7%											
28	01/01/2014 06:30	0	493.41	674.77	222.74	227.11	2352.71	2093.03	1178.86	1041.33	44.9%											
29	01/01/2014 06:45	0	448.64	672.2	215.18	182.92	2268.65	2092.46	1165.09	961.16	45.0%											
30	01/01/2014 07:00	0	444.86	688.48	225.2	175.69	2303.52	2106.31	1183.17	966.35	44.4%											
31	01/01/2014 07:15	0	444.99	695.29	231.82	183.76	2257.75	2124.49	1168.59	962.56	46.4%											
32	01/01/2014 07:30	0	445.13	710.26	226.07	179.35	2271.31	2124.89	1189.93	955.03	45.9%											
33	01/01/2014 07:45	0	425.99	713.7	237.95	162.35	2219.45	2133.43	1173.05	898.53	45.9%											
34	01/01/2014 08:00	0	401.84	725.33	213.92	146.3	2166.14	2116.2	1107.61	852.97	44.9%											
35	01/01/2014 08:15	0	414.05	736.09	208.84	119.76	2069.55	2098.79	1094.21	788.44	44.8%											
36	01/01/2014 08:30	0	393.38	733.58	213.3	108.75	2035.93	2118.55	1082.54	770.08	45.7%											
37	01/01/2014 08:45	0	381.43	743.29	215.47	103.53	2064.91	2127.45	1030.74	747.95	44.6%											
38	01/01/2014 09:00	0	375.91	759.91	190.31	92.78	2061.07	2172.41	968.15	669.25	41.8%											
39	01/01/2014 09:15	0	455.91	787.04	197.29	90.8	2077.13	2236.76	919.48	629.06	38.1%											
40	01/01/2014 09:30	0	516.51	810.33	241.74	123.09	2058.92	2290.1	884.49	687.67	40.6%											
41	01/01/2014 09:45	0	591.04	827.13	218.32	110.79	2046.74	2350.48	820.45	643.86	38.5%											

Figure 5: Electricity Consumption 2014 -2020

Meteorological data was collected from a number of weather stations throughout Ireland to provide features for the LSTM and Sarimax independent variables. An example of this data is illustrated in *figure 6* and *figure 7*.

The final source of data was from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. This is a sub-department of the U.S. Department of Commerce. This dataset contains daily information of sun-rise and sunset times and the length of daylight for each day. It also contains data relating to the aspect of the sun to geographic co-ordinates (*figure 8*). It contains climate data indicative of seasonal changes.

AutoSave Dublin.csv Search Edmond Connolly

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Station Name: DUBLIN AIRPORT

1 Station Name: DUBLIN AIRPORT  
 2 Station Height: 71 M  
 3 Latitude: Longitude: -6.241  
 4  
 5  
 6 date: - 00 to 00 utc  
 7 rain: - Precipitation Amount (mm)  
 8 maxtp: - Maximum Air Temperature (C)  
 9 mintp: - Minimum Air Temperature (C)  
 10 gmin: - 09utc Grass Minimum Temperature (C)  
 11 soil: - Mean 10cm Soil Temperature (C)  
 12 wdspeed: - Mean Wind Speed (knot)  
 13 hmc: - Highest ten minute mean wind speed (knot)  
 14 ddhm: - Wind Direction at max 10 min. mean (deg)  
 15 hg: - Highest Gust (knot)  
 16 cbl: - Mean CBL Pressure (hpa)  
 17 sun: - Sunshine duration (hours)  
 18 g\_rad: - Global Radiation (J/cm sq.)  
 19 pe: - Potential Evapotranspiration (mm)  
 20 evap: - Evaporation (mm)  
 21 smd\_wd: - Soil Moisture Deficits(mm) well drained  
 22 smd\_md: - Soil Moisture Deficits(mm) moderately drained  
 23 smd\_pd: - Soil Moisture Deficits(mm) poorly drained  
 24 ind: - indicator (Y)  
 25

date	ind	maxtp	ind	mintp	lgmin	gmin	ind	rain	cbl	wdspeed	ind	hmc	ind	ddhm	ind	hg	sun	dos	g_rad	soil	pe	evap	smd_wd	smd_md	smd_pd
01-Jan-42	0	9.7	0	6.8	0	4.7	2	0	1020.3	17.2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	1.4		
02-Jan-42	0	9.9	0	7.9	0	6.7	0	0.1	1016.2	15.2	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0.9		
03-Jan-42	0	11.2	0	8.9	0	7.2	0	1.5	1006.8	14	1	1	1	1	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.6		
04-Jan-42	0	9.2	0	2.7	0	3.4	0	3.5	1001.5	17	1	1	1	1	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.7		
05-Jan-42	0	3.5	1	-0.8	0	0	0	0.6	1013.4	13	1	1	1	1	1	3.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	0.7		
06-Jan-42	0	5.1	0	0.7	1	-3.7	2	0	1021.1	9.7	1	1	1	1	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.5		
07-Jan-42	0	7.1	0	0.5	1	-1	3	0	1021.7	10.3	1	1	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2		
08-Jan-42	0	7.1	0	1.4	0	0.2	3	0	1016.8	9.3	1	1	1	1	1	3.7	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2		
09-Jan-42	0	4.5	0	0.7	0	0.9	0	0.2	1012	11.8	1	1	1	1	1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.7		
10-Jan-42	0	5.3	1	-2.8	1	-4.1	3	0	1015.9	4	1	1	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1		
11-Jan-42	0	4	1	-2.6	1	-9.5	0	1.1	1014.6	2.8	1	1	1	1	1	1.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.2	0.3		
12-Jan-42	0	5.1	0	0.1	1	-1.1	0	2.5	999.5	8.6	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.3	0.5		
13-Jan-42	0	4.8	1	-1.4	1	-2	0	0.2	987	7.5	1	1	1	1	1	6.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14-Jan-42	0	4.7	1	-3.1	1	-8	0	0.1	996.9	3.8	1	1	1	1	1	3.8	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.2		
15-Jan-42	0	4.5	0	0.2	1	-7.8	0	2.1	997.2	26.3	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.7		
16-Jan-42	0	4.4	0	3	0	2.2	0	9.6	996.9	18	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0.6		

Figure 6: Meteorological Data - Variables

8840	31-May-15	0	12.5	0	5.5	0	7.2	0	1.1	993.9	19	0	28	0	260	0	42	7.8	0	2349	12.25	2.1	4.2	23.6	23.6	20.4
8841	01-Jun-15	0	12.3	0	5.1	0	4.4	0	3.1	989.4	17.9	0	34	0	190	0	51	0.5	0	869	9.925	1.5	2.5	21.6	21.6	18.6
8842	02-Jun-15	0	14.9	0	6.7	0	5.8	0	1.6	991.3	16.6	0	33	0	250	0	45	6.9	0	2108	11.075	2.8	4.7	22.2	22.2	15.5
8843	03-Jun-15	0	15.9	0	6.5	0	5.2	0	0.2	1004.3	8.3	0	18	0	260	0	24	5	0	1589	12.15	2.5	3.6	24	24	21.6
8844	04-Jun-15	0	16.4	0	7.2	0	4.2	0	0	1008.8	8.8	0	19	0	140	0	24	5	0	1969	14.025	2.9	4.2	26.3	26.3	24.1
8845	05-Jun-15	0	15.9	0	8.3	0	9.2	0	2.6	1002.2	12.5	0	23	0	230	0	32	7.9	0	2113	14.325	3.2	4.9	26.1	26.1	24.3
8846	06-Jun-15	0	15.1	0	7.3	0	6.3	0	0.4	1011.3	18.5	0	28	0	230	0	39	10	0	2121	12.85	3.2	5.4	28.2	28.2	26.6
8847	07-Jun-15	0	16.3	0	4.9	0	4	0	0	1022.9	8.4	0	15	0	270	0	19	9	0	2421	14.2	3.3	4.9	30.6	30.6	29.4
8848	08-Jun-15	0	13.4	0	2.9	0	1.9	3	0	1027.4	7.5	0	12	0	30	0	19	9.1	0	2060	14.975	2.5	3.8	32.4	32.4	31.4
8849	09-Jun-15	0	15.6	0	0.7	1	-3.2	3	0	1026.1	5.9	0	9	0	70	0	16	15.2	0	2985	15.675	3.3	5	34.8	34.8	34
8850	10-Jun-15	0	16.3	0	2.6	1	-0.5	3	0	1020.5	7	0	11	0	60	0	19	15.7	0	2997	17.125	3.4	5.2	37.1	37.1	36.6
8851	11-Jun-15	0	15.2	0	7	0	4.4	0	0	1010.9	7.9	0	12	0	80	0	16	9.2	0	2378	16.9	3	4.5	39.1	39.1	38.8
8852	12-Jun-15	0	16.1	0	9.7	0	8	2	0	1003	7.8	0	12	0	40	0	18	2	0	1313	16.45	2.5	3.4	40.7	40.7	40.6
8853	13-Jun-15	0	18	0	6.5	0	9.5	2	0	1001.9	8.9	0	13	0	330	0	19	5.8	0	2161	17.1	3.4	4.8	42.8	42.8	42.9
8854	14-Jun-15	0	15.6	0	5.2	0	2.9	0	0	1007.2	7.1	0	13	0	320	0	19	9	0	2051	16.625	2.9	4.2	44.6	44.6	44.8
8855	15-Jun-15	0	17.9	0	4.7	1	-0.7	2	0	1011.6	6.4	0	13	0	130	0	21	6	0	2280	17.775	3	4.4	46.4	46.4	46.8
8856	16-Jun-15	0	21.2	0	12	0	11.8	2	0	1013	5.1	0	15	0	250	0	20	4.4	0	1895	19.15	3.3	4.7	48.3	48.3	48.9
8857	17-Jun-15	0	18.7	0	8.1	0	15.9	0	0.6	1011.8	14	0	22	0	260	0	30	1.3	0	1343	18.6	2	3.3	48.8	48.8	49.5
8858	18-Jun-15	0	18.6	0	7.3	0	8	0	0	1013.4	10.3	0	17	0	280	0	25	9.9	0	2361	17.05	3.6	5.4	50.8	50.8	51.7
8859	19-Jun-15	0	17.5	0	9.5	0	6.6	0	0.6	1013.2	12.1	0	17	0	260	0	23	2.7	0	1601	17.05	2.3	3.7	51.5	51.5	52.5
8860	20-Jun-15	0	20.7	0	11.3	0	14.5	0	0.1	1009.5	14.4	0	21	0	260	0	27	6.7	0	2023	18.425	3.6	5.4	53.3	53.3	54.5
8861	21-Jun-15	0	17.1	0	9.3	0	9.9	2	0	1005.1	15.5	0	22	0	260	0	29	5.5	0	1885	17.225	3.2	5	55	55	56.3
8862	22-Jun-15	0	18.1	0	6	0	7.2	2	0	1004.3	10.3	0	17	0	310	0	25	6.4	0	2117	16.625	3.1	4.7	56.5	56.5	57.9
8863	23-Jun-15	0	19	0	3.6	1	-1.2	3	0	1007.7	7.2	0	16	0	120	0	18	12.5	0	2878	18	3.6	3.4	58.3	58.3	59.8
8864	24-Jun-15	0	19.7	0	11.3	0	10	2	0	1007.7	9.2	0	15	0	240	0	18	2.8	0	1578	18.875	3	4.2	59.7	59.7	61.4
8865	25-Jun-15	0	20.2	0	13.9	0	12.3	0	0.5	1005.8	8.6	0	16	0	210	0	22	0.1	0	791	17.975	2.3	3	60.3	60.3	62
8866	26-Jun-15	0	21	0	11.8	0	12.2	0	1.2	1003.1	11.5	0	19	0	260	0	24	7.9	0	2265	18.425	3.8	5.6	60.8	60.8	62.6
8867	27-Jun-15	0	19.4	0	10.9	0	8.5	0	2.5	1005	11.3	0	17	0	200	0	24	4.8	0	1433	17.7	2.8	4	59.6	59.6	61.5
8868	28-Jun-15	0	19.6	0	12.9	0	12.8	0	0.7	1004.2	14.2	0	20	0	260	0	31	6.6	0	1839	17.775	3.5	5.1	60.5	60.5	62.5
8869	29-Jun-15	0	21.2	0	12.5	0	11.7	2	0	1007.7	9.2	0	15	0	230	0	21	3.6	0	1920	18.5	3.5	4.9	62.1	62.1	64.1
8870	30-Jun-15	0	24.7	0	14.9	0	14.8	0	0	1003.8	9.8	0	20	0	110	0	25	12.8	0	2813	21.85	5	6.9	64.2	64.2	66.4
8871	01-Jul-15	0	23.4	0	12.9	0	11.2	2	0	999.3	5.8	0	15	0	130	0	21	3.7	0	1440	21.6	2.8	3.7	65.4	65.4	67.6
8872	02-Jul-15	0	20.2	0	13.2	0	13.1	0	0	1006.3	8.7	0	15	0	260	0	20	8.3	0	1928	20.45	3.5	4.8	66.8	66.8	69.1
8873	03-Jul-15	0	19.6	0	8.2	0	3.8	0	0.1	1008	10	0	19	0	140	0	26	11.1	0	2578	20.125	3.5	5.3	68.1	68.1	70.4
8874	04-Jul-15	0	20.9	0	10.6	0	13	0	0.3	1003	12.4	0	22	0	240	0	30	8.2	0	2133	19.75	3.4	5.2	69.1	69.1	71.5
8875	05-Jul-15	0	18.6	0	9.5	0	5	0	4.5	1004	7.3	0	13	0	270	0	21	4.2	0	1416	18.3	2.5	3.4	65.5	65.5	67.9
8876	06-Jul-15	0	20.1	0	9.2	0	5.7	0	4.7	999.4	10.7	0	24	0	140	0	33	0.5	0	759	16.025	1.8	2.5	61.5	61.5	64
8877	07-Jul-15	0	17.7	0	11.9	0	12.5	0	5.9	993.5	14.6	0	23	0	240	0	30	3.7	0	1696	16	2.7	4.3	56.8	56.8	59.3
8878	08-Jul-15	0	17.6	0	6.6	0	11.7	0	0.5	1003.1	14.2	0	22	0	290	0	32	5.6	0	1905	15.6	2.6	4.2	57.6	57.6	60.1
8879	09-Jul-15	0	17.3	0	4.3	0	0.2	2	0	1011.8	7.2	0	16	0	130	0	23	8.8	0	2395	16.125	2.9	4.3	58.9	58.9	61.6
8880	10-Jul-15	0	20.9	0	14.3	0	13.7	0	0.3	1005.3	9.1	0														





# 4 Feature Selection

In order to determine the appropriate features to use in modelling the data a correlation matrix was used. The features which had a correlation above .5 were used in the final dataset. A seaborn heatmap was used to plot the results of the correlation matrix function (*figure 9*). Examples of these correlation matrices can be seen in *figure 10*, *figure 11* and *figure 12*.

```
In [3]: df_features = df.iloc[:,65]

In [4]: correlation_mat = df_features.corr()

In [5]: sns.heatmap(correlation_mat, annot = False)
plt.rc("figure", figsize=(100,100))
plt.show()
```

Figure 9: Correlation Matrix Syntax

Figure 10: Correlation Matrix Values

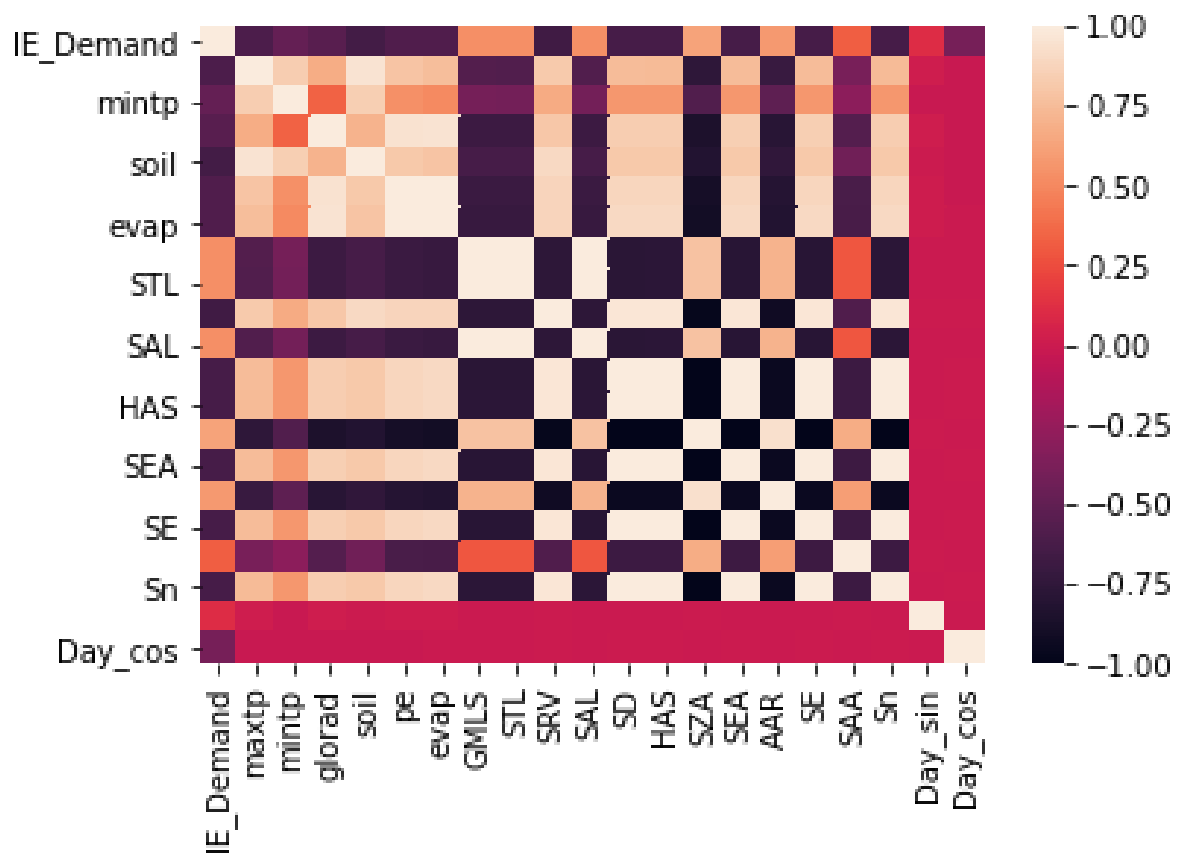


Figure 11: Correlation Matrix - Electricity Demand and Solar Data

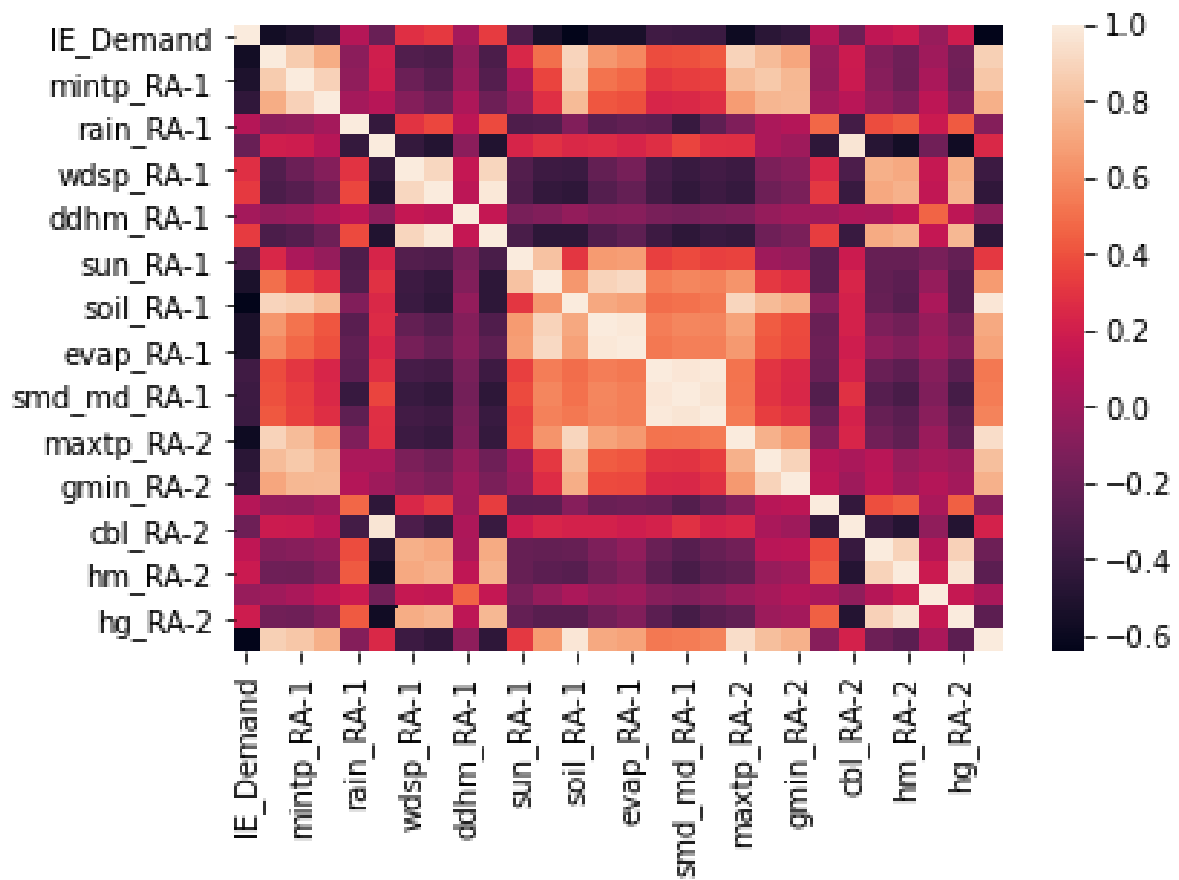


Figure 12: Correlation Matrix - Electricity Demand and Meteorological Data

## 5 Missing Values

There were not a lot of missing values in the dataset. Any missing values were limited to a few features on days throughout the data range in the weather station data. The knn algorithm was used to impute these features. The function used to complete this task can be seen in **figure 13**. The 85 values imputed refer to the original dataset of 2558 rows containing 144 features. Missing values were were imputed on the original dataset to provide as best information as possible for the algorithm. Ultimately this means that some of the values imputed were for features that were not required. This function was adapted from a tutorial from (Jason<sub>B</sub>rownlee (2020)).

```
In [11]: # split into input and output elements
data = dataframe.values
ix = [i for i in range(data.shape[1]) if i !=143]
X, y = data[:, ix], data[:, 143]
# print total missing
print('Missing: %d' % sum(isnan(X).flatten()))
# define imputer
imputer = KNNImputer()
# fit on the dataset
imputer.fit(X)
# transform the dataset
Xtrans = imputer.transform(X)
# print total missing
print('Missing: %d' % sum(isnan(Xtrans).flatten()))

Missing: 85
Missing: 0
```

Figure 13: Application of the KNN Algorithm to impute missing values.

## 6 Encoding Days of the Week

The encoding of the days of the week used a Periodic Cyclic transformation. The purpose of this is to transform the name of the day into variables that still retain a degree of proximity to each other. This is to allow the algorithm using these features to determine that the days follow one another and repeat in a cycle. This is not achieved through one-hot-encoding or by simply giving each day a number. Two variables are created for each day. The formula uses cosine and sin to produce each feature respectively. For an illustration of this formula and the values it returns please see **figure 14**. A scatterplot illustrates how a machine learning algorithm views this Periodic Cyclic encoding.

```

In [1]: %matplotlib inline
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

In [2]: data = [['Sunday', 0], ['monday', 1], ['tuesday', 2], ['wednesday', 3], ['thursday', 4], ['friday', 5], ['saturday', 6]]
df_day = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['day_name', 'day_number'])

In [3]: df_day['sin_time'] = np.sin(2*np.pi*df_day.day_number/7)
df_day['cos_time'] = np.cos(2*np.pi*df_day.day_number/7)
df_day

```

```

Out[3]:

```

	day_name	day_number	sin_time	cos_time
0	Sunday	0	0.000000	1.000000
1	monday	1	0.781831	0.623490
2	tuesday	2	0.974928	-0.222521
3	wednesday	3	0.433884	-0.900969
4	thursday	4	-0.433884	-0.900969
5	friday	5	-0.974928	-0.222521
6	saturday	6	-0.781831	0.623490

```

In [6]: df_day.plot.scatter('sin_time', 'cos_time').set_aspect('equal');

```

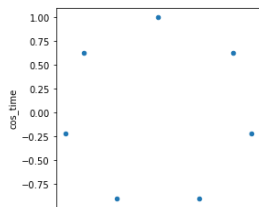


Figure 14: Encoding the Days of the Week

# 7 Finalised Data

The completed datasets after the optimal features were selected are illustrated below in *figure 15* and *figure 16*. This data set contains electricity consumption and weather variables from 8 weather stations throughout Ireland for the years 2014 through 2020. Variables from the NOAA are also included and days of the week have been encoded. In total there are 2558 rows of data and 64 features. This dataset contains no missing values and is the finalised data set to be used with both the Sarimax model and the LSTM.

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with a grid of data. The columns are labeled with letters from A to AC, and the rows represent dates from 2014 to 2020. The data includes various numerical values representing electricity consumption and weather variables. The spreadsheet is titled 'data\_fg\_2.csv' and is located in the 'Edmond Connolly' folder. The data is organized into columns labeled with letters, and the rows represent dates. The data is organized into columns labeled with letters, and the rows represent dates. The data is organized into columns labeled with letters, and the rows represent dates.

Figure 15: Finalised Data

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet with a grid of data. The columns are labeled with letters from A to BL, and the rows represent dates from 2014 to 2020. The data includes various numerical values representing electricity consumption and weather variables. The spreadsheet is titled 'data\_fg\_2.csv' and is located in the 'Edmond Connolly' folder. The data is organized into columns labeled with letters, and the rows represent dates. The data is organized into columns labeled with letters, and the rows represent dates.

Figure 16: Finalised Data

## 8 Modelling

The implementation of the models took place in an Anaconda environment using python 3. The datasets had been prepared and only needed to be divided into training and testing sets for each model. The Eirgrid data that is to be modelled is plotted in *figure 17*

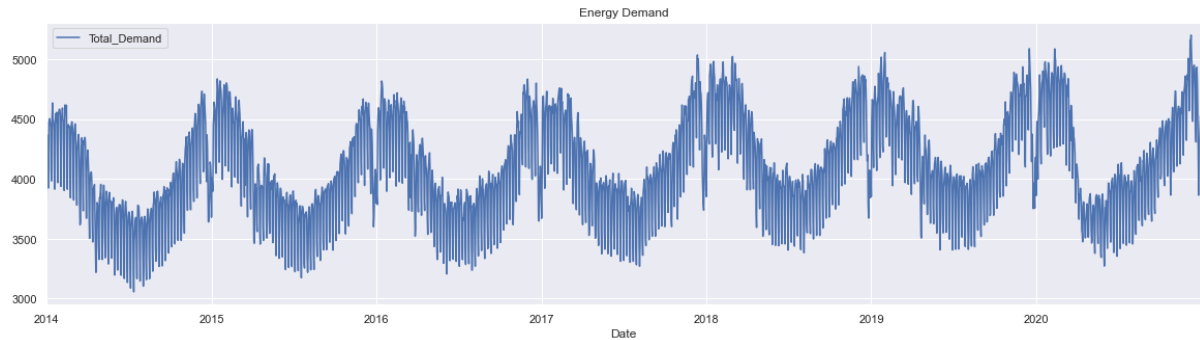


Figure 17: Electricity Consumption in The Republic of Ireland 2014 - 2020

### 8.1 Implementation of the Sarimax Model

The data was first loaded into the Anaconda environment in spyder. The index was set to the date field of the dataset (*figure 18*).

The first step in modelling this data was to look at the Auto Correlation Function Graph

```
1
2 import pandas as pd
3 import numpy as np
4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5 import statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots as sgt
6 import statsmodels.tsa.stattools as sts
7 from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import STL
8 from statsmodels.tsa.statespace.sarimax import SARIMAX
9 from sklearn.metrics import r2_score, mean_absolute_error
10 import seaborn as sns
11 sns.set()
12
13 raw_daily_data = pd.read_csv("data_lg_2.csv")
14 df_daily = raw_daily_data.copy()
15
16 df_daily.Date = pd.to_datetime(df_daily.Date, dayfirst = True)
17 df_daily.set_index("Date")
18
```

Figure 18: Loading the Data and Setting the Index

and the Partial Auto-Correlation Function Graph(*figure 19*). As mentioned previously this gives an indication of how many lags to use for the Auto-Regressive components (*figure 20*) and the Moving Averages components(*figure 21*). The Dickey-Fuller test had already established that the data was not stationary to the critical value for the 5% level of significance (*figure 22*). This indicated that the integration step was required.

Following this the test and train datasets were created and then tested for Seasonality (*figure 23*). The Sarimax model was then trained and fitted (*figure 24* and *figure 25*). The actual values(blue) of the test set were then plotted against the predicted values(red) (*figure 26*) and the evaluation metrics calculated (*figure 27*).

```

23 sgt.plot_acf(df_daily.IE_Demand, lags=20, zero = False)
24 plt.title("ACF Consumption/Demand", size=24)
25 plt.show()
26
27 sgt.plot_pacf(df_daily.IE_Demand, lags = 20, zero = False, method = ('ols'))
28 plt.title("PACF Energy Demand", size = 24)
29 plt.show()
30
31 df_train = df_daily.iloc[:2496]
32 df_test = df_daily.iloc[2496:]
33
34 res_test = STL(df_test.IE_Demand,seasonal=9, robust = True).fit()
35 plt.rc("figure", figsize=(20,6))
36 res_test.plot()
37 plt.show()
38
39 start_date = "2020-11-01"
40 end_date = "2020-12-31"

```

Figure 19: Computing the ACF and the PACF

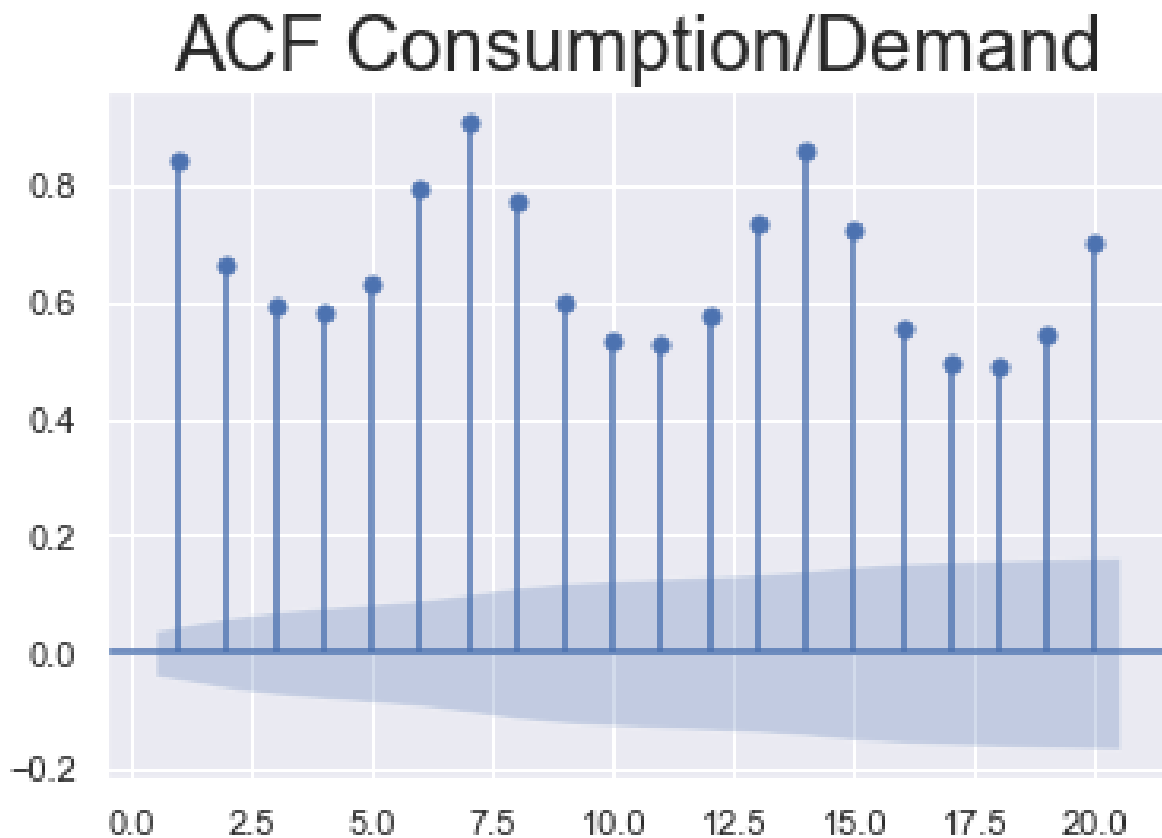


Figure 20: Auto Correlation Function



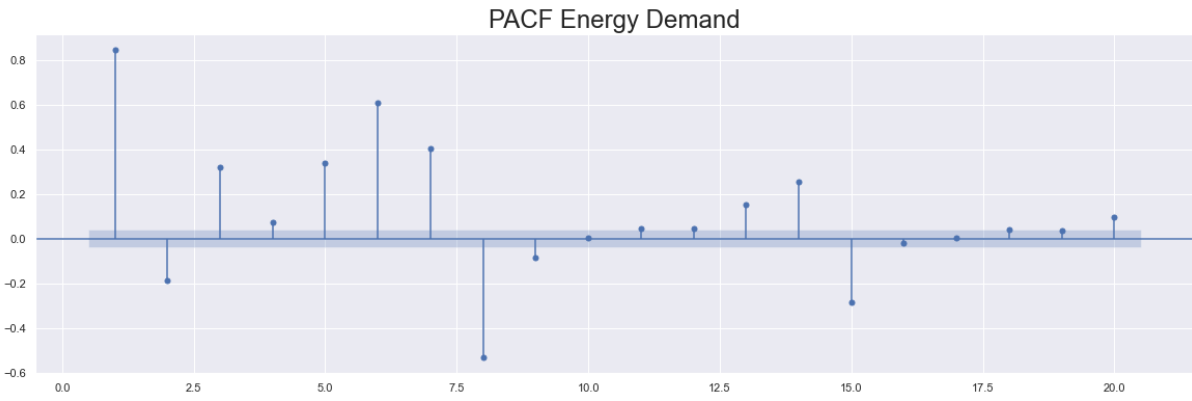


Figure 21: Partial Auto Correlation Function

```
In [11]: sts.adfuller(df_daily.IE_Demand)
Out[11]: (-2.3071780595395177,
0.16966335475741245,
27,
2529,
{'1%': -3.432938355012086,
'5%': -2.8626835272597217,
'10%': -2.567378742868999},
29521.768484352164)
```

Figure 22: Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test

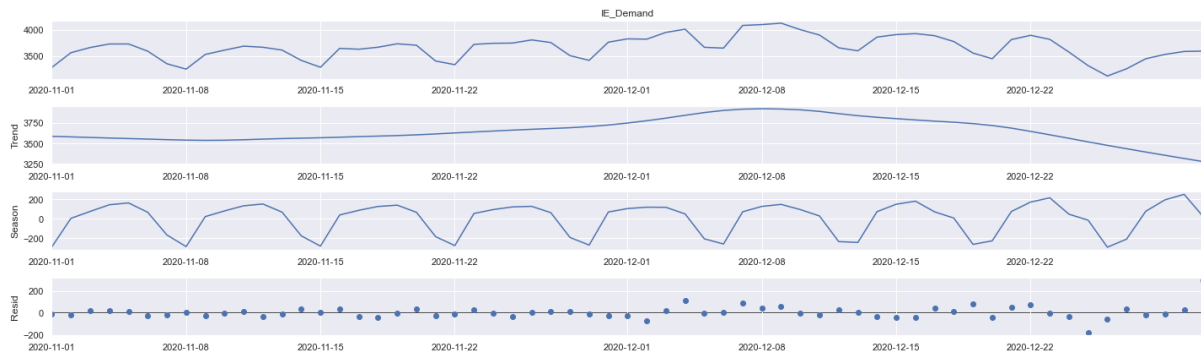


Figure 23: Test for Seasonality

```
39 start_date = "2020-11-01"
40 end_date = "2020-12-31"
41
42 #end_date = "2020-12-01"
43 model_demand_sarimax = SARIMAX(df_train.IE_Demand, exog = df_train[['maxtp_RA-1', 'mintp_RA-1', 'glorad_RA-1', 'soil_RA-1',
44 'pe_RA-1', 'evap_RA-1', 'maxtp_RA-2', 'mintp_RA-2', 'soil_RA-2',
45 'pe_RA-2', 'evap_RA-2', 'glorad_RA-2', 'maxtp_RA-3', 'mintp_RA-3',
46 'soil_RA-3', 'pe_RA-3', 'evap_RA-3', 'glorad_RA-3', 'maxtp_RA-4',
47 'mintp_RA-4', 'soil_RA-4', 'pe_RA-4', 'evap_RA-4', 'glorad_RA-4',
48 'maxtp_RA-5', 'mintp_RA-5', 'glorad_RA-5', 'soil_RA-5', 'pe_RA-5',
49 'evap_RA-5', 'maxtp_RA-6', 'mintp_RA-6', 'soil_RA-6', 'pe_RA-6', 'evap_RA-6',
50 'glorad_RA-6', 'maxtp_RA-7', 'mintp_RA-7', 'soil_RA-7', 'pe_RA-7', 'evap_RA-7',
51 'glorad_RA-7', 'maxtp_RA-8', 'mintp_RA-8', 'soil_RA-8', 'pe_RA-8', 'evap_RA-8',
52 'glorad_RA-8', 'Geom Mean Long Sun (deg)', 'Sun True Long (deg)',
53 'Sun Rad Vector (AUs)', 'Sun App Long (deg)', 'Sun Declin (deg)',
54 'HA Sunrise (deg)', 'Solar Zenith Angle (deg)', 'Solar Elevation Angle (deg)',
55 'Approx Atmospheric Refraction (deg)', 'Solar Elevation corrected for atm refraction (deg)',
56 'Solar Azimuth Angle (deg cw from N)', 'Sunlight Norm (minutes)', 'Day_sin', 'Day_cos']],
57
58 order = (1,1,2), seasonal_order = (1,0,2,7))
59 results_demand_sarimax = model_demand_sarimax.fit()
60 df_daily_pred_sarimax = results_demand_sarimax.predict(start = start_date, end = end_date,
61 exog = df_test[['maxtp_RA-1', 'mintp_RA-1', 'glorad_RA-1', 'soil_RA-1',
62 'pe_RA-1', 'evap_RA-1', 'maxtp_RA-2', 'mintp_RA-2', 'soil_RA-2',
63 'pe_RA-2', 'evap_RA-2', 'glorad_RA-2', 'maxtp_RA-3', 'mintp_RA-3',
64 'soil_RA-3', 'pe_RA-3', 'evap_RA-3', 'glorad_RA-3', 'maxtp_RA-4',
65 'mintp_RA-4', 'soil_RA-4', 'pe_RA-4', 'evap_RA-4', 'glorad_RA-4',
66 'maxtp_RA-5', 'mintp_RA-5', 'glorad_RA-5', 'soil_RA-5', 'pe_RA-5',
67 'evap_RA-5', 'maxtp_RA-6', 'mintp_RA-6', 'soil_RA-6', 'pe_RA-6', 'evap_RA-6',
68 'glorad_RA-6', 'maxtp_RA-7', 'mintp_RA-7', 'soil_RA-7', 'pe_RA-7', 'evap_RA-7',
69 'glorad_RA-7', 'maxtp_RA-8', 'mintp_RA-8', 'soil_RA-8', 'pe_RA-8', 'evap_RA-8',
70 'glorad_RA-8', 'Geom Mean Long Sun (deg)', 'Sun True Long (deg)',
71 'Sun Rad Vector (AUs)', 'Sun App Long (deg)', 'Sun Declin (deg)',
72 'HA Sunrise (deg)', 'Solar Zenith Angle (deg)', 'Solar Elevation Angle (deg)',
73 'Approx Atmospheric Refraction (deg)', 'Solar Elevation corrected for atm refraction (deg)',
74 'Solar Azimuth Angle (deg cw from N)', 'Sunlight Norm (minutes)', 'Day_sin', 'Day_cos']][start_date:end_date]
75
76 df_daily_pred_sarimax[start_date:end_date].plot(figsize = (20,5), color = "red")
77 df_test.IE_Demand[start_date:end_date].plot(color = "blue")
78 plt.title("Predictions vs Actual", size = 24)
79 plt.show()
```

Figure 24: Sarimax Model Implementation

```

82
83 results_demand_sarimax.mse
84
85 results_demand_sarimax.mae
86
87 ans = pd.DataFrame(df_daily_pred_sarimax)
88
89 df_results = pd.concat([df_test['IE_Demand'],ans['predicted_mean']],axis=1)
90
91
92 df_Results_comp = df_results.iloc[0:60].round(2)
93
94 df_Results_comp['error'] = df_Results_comp['IE_Demand'] - df_Results_comp['predicted_mean']
95
96
97
98 rmse = np.sqrt(np.mean(df_Results_comp['error']**2)).round(2)
99 mape = np.round(np.mean(np.abs(100*df_Results_comp['error']/df_Results_comp['IE_Demand'])), 2)
100
101 print('RMSE =', rmse, 'Mw')
102 print('MAPE =', mape, '%')
103 print('R2 =', r2_score(df_Results_comp['IE_Demand'], df_Results_comp['predicted_mean']).round(2))
104 print('MAE =', mean_absolute_error(df_Results_comp['IE_Demand'], df_Results_comp['predicted_mean']).round(2))
105
106
107
108
109
110
111

```

Figure 25: Sarimax Model Implementation Plotting Results

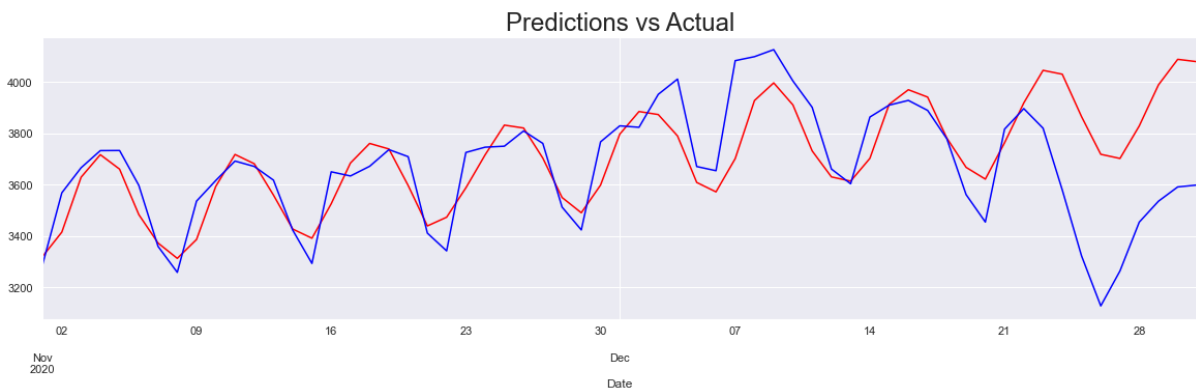


Figure 26: Sarimax Model Implementation Results

```

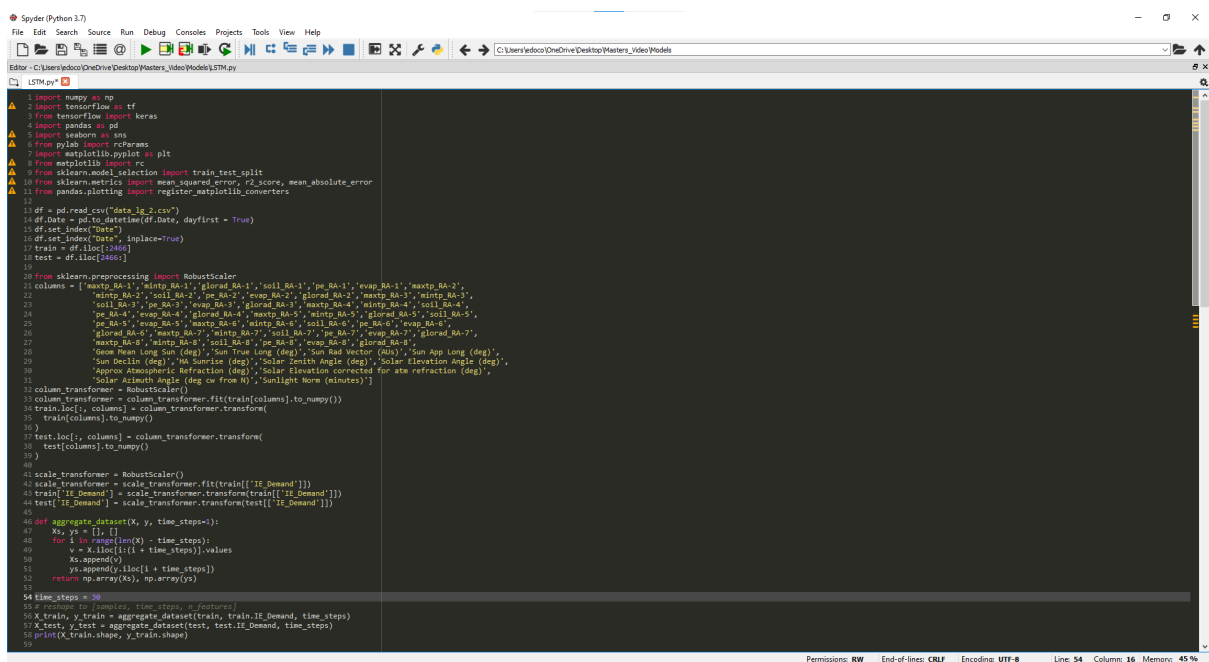
RMSE = 194.13 Mw
MAPE = 3.58 %
R2 = 0.24
MAE = 128.28

```

Figure 27: Sarimax Model Evaluation Metrics

## 8.2 Implementation of the Bi-Directional Long Short Term Memory Neural Network

The data was first loaded into the Annaconda environment in spyder. The index was set to the date field of the dataset. Training and test sets were created and the a selection of columns scaled. RobustScaler was used as this function allows the rescaling of data. MinmaxScaler was also considered. The encoded day values were not scaled. Following this the training set was reshaped into a 3 dimensional numpy array for input to the LSTM (*figure 28*). The reshaping of data into a numpy array was created from a tutorial by Hristo<sub>Mavrodief</sub> (2019). After this the model was trained with the parameters as discussed in the accompanying document (*figure 29*). A plot to view the validation loss form the validation set was produced. This helped with viewing the convergence of the loss between the datasets and assisted in determining the optimal number of epochs for the training of the LSTM (*figure 30*). Once the model was fitted the results were plotted and the evaluation metrics computed for the results. This involved flattening the the output array and rescaling the values (*figure 31*). The final graph was a comparison between the models predicted values and actual values from the test set (*figure 32*). The metrics for the model can be viewed in *figure 33*



```
1 import numpy as np
2 import tensorflow as tf
3 from tensorflow import keras
4 import pandas as pd
5 import seaborn as sns
6 from pylab import rcParams
7 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
8 from matplotlib import rc
9 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
10 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, r2_score, mean_absolute_error
11 from pandas.plotting import register_matplotlib_converters
12
13 df = pd.read_csv("data_lg_2.csv")
14 df.date = pd.to_datetime(df.date, dayfirst = True)
15 df.set_index("date")
16 df.set_index("date", inplace=True)
17 train = df.iloc[:2466]
18 test = df.iloc[2466:]
19
20 from sklearn.preprocessing import RobustScaler
21 columns = ['maxtp_Ba-1', 'mintp_Ba-1', 'glorad_Ba-1', 'soil_Ba-1', 'pe_Ba-1', 'evap_Ba-1', 'maxtp_Ba-2',
22           'mintp_Ba-2', 'soil_Ba-2', 'pe_Ba-2', 'evap_Ba-2', 'glorad_Ba-2', 'maxtp_Ba-3', 'mintp_Ba-3',
23           'soil_Ba-3', 'pe_Ba-3', 'evap_Ba-3', 'glorad_Ba-3', 'maxtp_Ba-4', 'mintp_Ba-4', 'soil_Ba-4',
24           'pe_Ba-4', 'evap_Ba-4', 'glorad_Ba-4', 'maxtp_Ba-5', 'mintp_Ba-5', 'soil_Ba-5', 'glorad_Ba-5',
25           'pe_Ba-5', 'evap_Ba-5', 'maxtp_Ba-6', 'mintp_Ba-6', 'soil_Ba-6', 'pe_Ba-6', 'evap_Ba-6',
26           'glorad_Ba-6', 'maxtp_Ba-7', 'mintp_Ba-7', 'soil_Ba-7', 'pe_Ba-7', 'evap_Ba-7', 'glorad_Ba-7',
27           'maxtp_Ba-8', 'mintp_Ba-8', 'soil_Ba-8', 'pe_Ba-8', 'evap_Ba-8', 'glorad_Ba-8',
28           'moon Mean Long Sun (deg)', 'Sun True Long (deg)', 'Sun Rad Vector (deg)', 'Sun App Long (deg)',
29           'Sun Incln (deg)', 'No Sunrise (deg)', 'Solar Zenith Angle (deg)', 'Solar Elevation Angle (deg)',
30           'Approx Atmospheric Refraction (deg)', 'Solar Elevation corrected for atm refraction (deg)',
31           'Solar Azimuth angle (deg on from N)', 'Sunlight Now (minutes)']
32 column_transformer = RobustScaler()
33 column_transformer = column_transformer.fit(train[columns].to_numpy())
34 train.loc[:, columns] = column_transformer.transform
35 train[columns].to_numpy()
36
37 test.loc[:, columns] = column_transformer.transform
38 test[columns].to_numpy()
39
40
41 scale_transformer = RobustScaler()
42 scale_transformer = scale_transformer.fit(train[['IE_Demand']])
43 train[['IE_Demand']] = scale_transformer.transform(train[['IE_Demand']])
44 test[['IE_Demand']] = scale_transformer.transform(test[['IE_Demand']])
45
46 def aggregate_dataset(x, y, time_steps=1):
47     Xs, ys = [], []
48     for i in range(len(x) - time_steps):
49         v = x.iloc[i:i + time_steps].values
50         Xs.append(v)
51         ys.append(y.iloc[i + time_steps])
52     return np.array(Xs), np.array(ys)
53
54 time_steps = 36
55 x_train, y_train = aggregate_dataset(train, train.IE_Demand, time_steps)
56 X_train, y_train = aggregate_dataset(test, test.IE_Demand, time_steps)
57 print(X_train.shape, y_train.shape)
```

Figure 28: LSTM Preparation

```
63
64 from keras.models import Sequential
65 from keras.layers import Dense
66 from keras.layers import LSTM
67 from keras.layers import Dropout
68
69
70 model = keras.Sequential()
71 model.add(
72     keras.layers.Bidirectional(
73         keras.layers.LSTM(
74             units=128,
75             return_sequences = True,
76             input_shape=(X_train.shape[1], X_train.shape[2])
77         )
78     )
79 )
80 model.add(keras.layers.Dropout(rate=0.2))
81
82 model.add(keras.layers.Bidirectional(keras.layers.LSTM(units=128, return_sequences = True,)))
83 model.add(keras.layers.Dropout(rate=0.2))
84
85 model.add(keras.layers.Bidirectional(keras.layers.LSTM(units=128)))
86 model.add(keras.layers.Dropout(rate=0.2))
87
88 model.add(keras.layers.Dense(units=1))
89 model.compile(loss='mean_squared_error', optimizer='adam')
90
91
92 history = model.fit(
93     x_train, y_train,
94     epochs=30,
95     batch_size=32,
96     validation_split=0.1,
97     shuffle=False
98 )
99
```

Figure 29: LSTM Training and Fitting

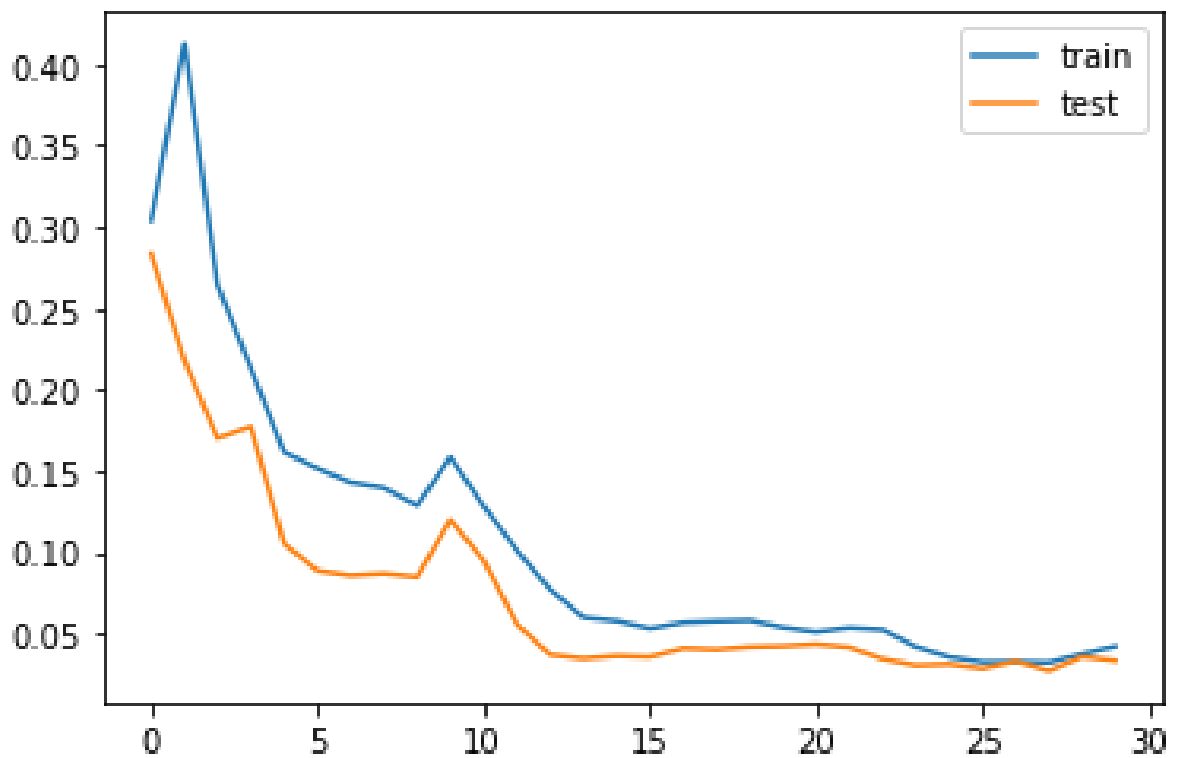


Figure 30: Validation Loss

```

100
101 plt.plot(history.history['loss'], label='train')
102 plt.plot(history.history['val_loss'], label='test')
103 plt.legend();
104
105 y_pred = model.predict(X_test)
106
107
108 y_train_inv = scale_transformer.inverse_transform(y_train.reshape(1, -1))
109 y_test_inv = scale_transformer.inverse_transform(y_test.reshape(1, -1))
110 y_pred_inv = scale_transformer.inverse_transform(y_pred)
111
112
113
114 plt.plot(y_test_inv.flatten(), marker='.', label="true")
115 plt.plot(y_pred_inv.flatten(), 'r', label="prediction")
116 plt.ylabel('Electricity Demand')
117 plt.xlabel('Time Period')
118 plt.legend()
119 plt.show();
120
121 y_test_sh = y_test_inv.reshape(-1,1)
122
123 y_pred_sh = y_pred_inv.reshape(-1,1)
124
125 df4 = pd.DataFrame(y_test_sh)
126
127 df5 = pd.DataFrame(y_pred_sh)
128
129 df_results = pd.concat([df4,df5],axis=1)
130
131 df_results.columns=['IE_Demand','Predicted_Demand']
132
133 df_results['error'] = df_results['IE_Demand'] - df_results['Predicted_Demand']
134
135 rmse = np.sqrt(np.mean(df_results['error']**2)).round(2)
136 mape = np.round(np.mean(np.abs(100*df_results['error']/df_results['IE_Demand'])), 2)
137 print('RMSE =', rmse, 'MW')
138 print('MAPE =', mape, '%')
139 print('R2 =', r2_score(y_test, y_pred).round(2))
140 print('MAE =', mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred).round(2))
141
142 print(df_results)
143
144
145

```

Figure 31: LSTM Evaluation

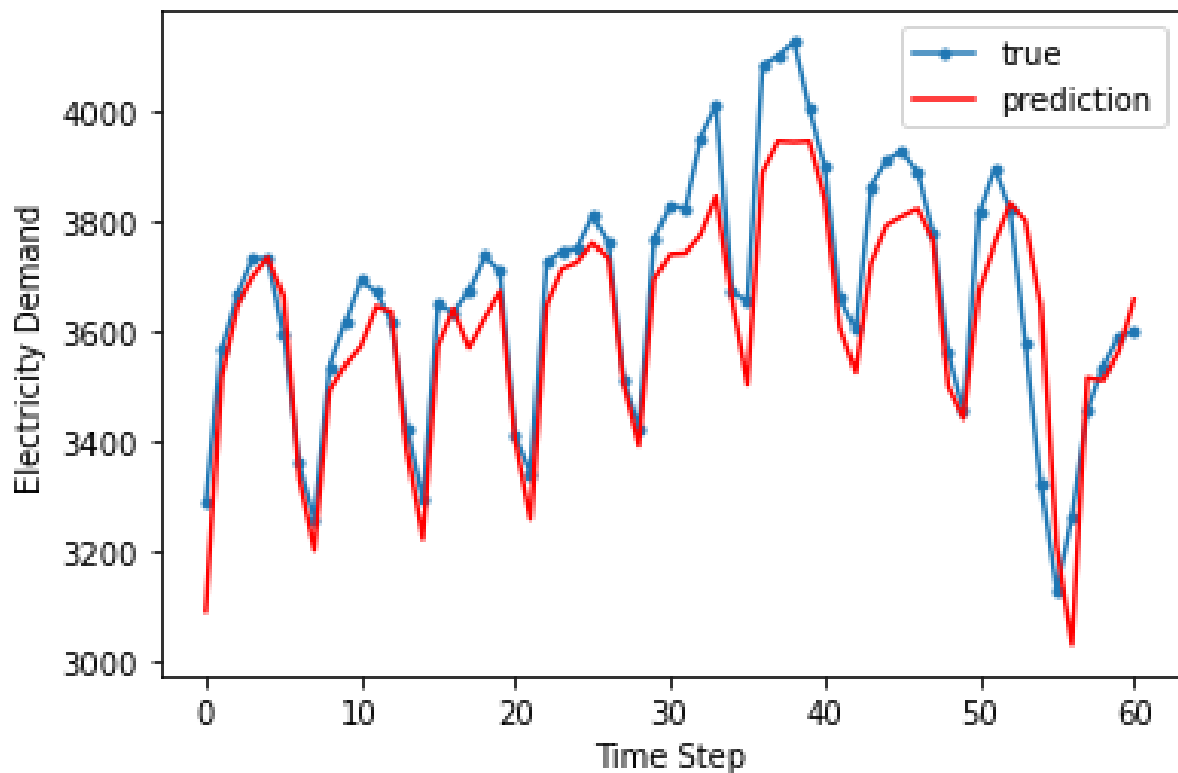


Figure 32: Predicted and Actual Values

```

RMSE = 82.67 MW
MAPE = 1.85 %
R2 = 0.74
MAE = 66.34

```

Figure 33: Metrics

## References

Hristo\_Mavrodief(2019).*Demand prediction with lstms using tensorflow2 and keras in python.*

URL:<https://curiously.com/posts/demand-prediction-with-lstms-using-tensorflow>

Jason\_Brownlee(2020).*knn imputation for missing values in machine learning.*

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