

ДОДАТОК А

Програмна реалізація алгоритмів

Реалізація функціоналу ініціалізації таблиці:

```

def readKoVal(tp):
    ColumnList = ["tagName",
"tagDoc", "tagVal", "tagSavedVal"]
    ColumnList = [u"Ідентифікатор",
u"Опис", u"Значення", u"Повний шлях", "decimal"]
    fVal = float(0.0)
    Data = system.dataset.toDataSet(ColumnList, [{"", "",
fVal, "", fVal}]) #create new dataset
    Data = system.dataset.clearDataset(Data)
    tag_list = system.tag.browse(path = tp ,filter
= {}).getResults()
    tag_conf = system.tag.getConfiguration(tp, True)

    for ntag in tag_list:
        tag_name = ntag['name']
        tag_path = ntag['fullPath']
        i=tag_conf[0]['tags'].index(next(x for x in
tag_conf[0]['tags'] if x['name']==ntag['name']))
        tag_doc =
tag_conf[0]['tags'][i]['documentation']
        tag_val = ntag['value'].getValue()
        tag_format =
tag_conf[0]['tags'][i]['formatString']
        decimal = str(getDelta(tag_format))
        row = [ tag_name, tag_doc, tag_val, tag_path,
decimal]

        #row = [ tag_name, tag_doc, tag_val, tag_path]
        Data = system.dataset.addRow(Data, 0, row)

    return Data

```

Реалізація функціоналу імпорту:

```

def excelToDataSet(fileName, hasHeaders = False, sheetNum
= 0, firstRow = None, lastRow = None, firstCol = None, lastCol
= None):

    import
org.apache.poi.ss.usermodel.WorkbookFactory as WorkbookFactory
    import org.apache.poi.ss.usermodel.DateUtil as
DateUtil

    from java.io import FileInputStream
    from java.util import Date
    """
        Function to create a dataset from an Excel
spreadsheet. It will try to automatically detect the boundaries
of the data,

        but helper parameters are available:
        params:
            fileName    -The path to the Excel
spreadsheet. (required)
            hasHeaders-If true, uses the first row
of the spreadsheet as column names.
            sheetNum   -select the sheet to process.
defaults to the first sheet.
            firstRow   -select first row to process.
            lastRow    -select last row to process.
            firstCol   -select first column to
process
            lastCol    -select last column toprocess
    """

    fileStream = FileInputStream(fileName)

    wb = WorkbookFactory.create(fileStream)

    sheet = wb.getSheetAt(sheetNum)

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if firstRow is None:
    firstRow = sheet.getFirstRowNum()
if lastRow is None:
    lastRow = sheet.getLastRowNum()
data = []
for i in range(firstRow , lastRow + 1):
    row = sheet.getRow(i)
    #print str(i).zfill(3), list(row)
    if i == firstRow:
        if firstCol is None:
            firstCol = row.getFirstCellNum()
        if lastCol is None:
            lastCol = row.getLastCellNum()
        else:
            # if lastCol is specified add 1 to
it.
            lastCol += 1
        if hasHeaders:
            headers =
list(row) [firstCol:lastCol]
        else:
            headers = ['Col'+str(i) for i in
range(firstCol, lastCol)]
        rowOut = []
        for j in range(firstCol, lastCol):
            if i == firstRow and hasHeaders:
                pass
            else:
                cell = row.getCell(j)
                if cell != None:
                    cellType =
cell.getCellType().toString()
                    if cellType == 'NUMERIC':
                        if
DateUtil.isCellDateFormatted(cell):

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        value =
cell.dateCellValue
        else:
        value =
cell.getNumericCellValue()
        if value ==
float(value):
        value =
float(value)
        elif cellType == 'STRING':
        value =
cell.getStringCellValue()
        elif cellType == 'BOOLEAN':
        value =
cell.getBooleanCellValue()
        elif cellType == 'BLANK':
        value = None
        elif cellType == 'FORMULA':

        formulatype=str(cell.getCachedFormulaResultType())
        if formulatype ==
'NUMERIC':
        if
DateUtil.isCellDateFormatted(cell):
        value =
cell.dateCellValue
        else:
        value =
cell.getNumericCellValue()
        if value ==
float(value):
        value =
float(value)
        elif formulatype ==
'String':

```

```

        value =
cell.getStringCellValue()
        elif formulatype ==
'BOOLEAN':
        value =
cell.getBooleanCellValue()
        elif formulatype ==
'BLANK':
        value = None
    else:
        value = None
        rowOut.append(value)
    if len(rowOut) > 0:
        data.append(rowOut)

    fileStream.close()

    Data = system.dataset.toDataSet(headers, data)

    return Data

```

Реалізація алгоритмів навчання:

```

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
# Завантаження датасету
data = pd.read_csv("train_FD001.txt", sep=" ", header=None)
data.dropna(axis=1, how='all', inplace=True)
data.columns = ['engine_id', 'cycle'] + [f'op_setting_{i}']
for i in range(3)] + [f'sensor_{i}'] for i in range(1, 22)]
# Додавання RUL
rul =
data.groupby('engine_id')['cycle'].max().reset_index()
rul.columns = ['engine_id', 'max_cycle']

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data = data.merge(rul, on='engine_id')
data['RUL'] = data['max_cycle']-data['cycle']
# Random Forest Regressor
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error,
mean_squared_error
# Вибір ознак
features = [f'sensor_{i}' for i in range(1, 22)]
X = data[features]
y = data['RUL']
# Нормалізація
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)
# Розділення
X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test =
train_test_split(X_scaled, y, test_size=0.2, random_state=42)
# Навчання
rf = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100, max_depth=10,
random_state=42)
rf.fit(X_train, y_train)
# Оцінка
y_pred = rf.predict(X_test)
print("MAE:", mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred))
print("RMSE:", np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test,
y_pred)))
# LSTM-модель
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM, Dense, Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import
TimeseriesGenerator
# Підготовка часових вікон
window_size = 30
sensor_data = data[features].values
target = data['RUL'].values
# Нормалізація

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sensor_data = scaler.fit_transform(sensor_data)
# Створення генератора послідовностей
generator = TimeseriesGenerator(sensor_data, target,
length=window_size, batch_size=64)
# Побудова моделі
model = Sequential([
    LSTM(64, return_sequences=True,
input_shape=(window_size, len(features))),
    Dropout(0.2),
    LSTM(32),
    Dense(1)
])
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mse')
model.fit(generator, epochs=10)
# Прогноз (демонстраційний приклад)
predictions = model.predict(generator)
# Візуалізація результатів
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.plot(y_test[:100].values, label='True RUL')
plt.plot(y_pred[:100], label='RF Predicted RUL')
plt.title("Порівняння фактичного та передбаченого RUL
(Random Forest)")
plt.xlabel("Спостереження")
plt.ylabel("RUL")
plt.legend()
plt.grid()
plt.show()
# Крос-валідація з TimeSeriesSplit
from sklearn.model_selection import TimeSeriesSplit
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error,
mean_squared_error
import numpy as np
# Ознаки й ціль
features = [f'sensor_{i}' for i in range(1, 22)]
X = data[features].values

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```

y = data['RUL'].values
# Нормалізація
scaler = StandardScaler()
X_scaled = scaler.fit_transform(X)
# Ініціалізація TimeSeriesSplit
tscv = TimeSeriesSplit(n_splits=5)
mae_list, rmse_list = [], []
for fold, (train_index, test_index) in
enumerate(tscv.split(X_scaled)):
    X_train, X_test = X_scaled[train_index],
X_scaled[test_index]
    y_train, y_test = y[train_index], y[test_index]

    model = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators=100,
max_depth=10, random_state=42)
    model.fit(X_train, y_train)

    y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

    mae = mean_absolute_error(y_test, y_pred)
    rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(y_test, y_pred))

    mae_list.append(mae)
    rmse_list.append(rmse)

    print(f"Fold {fold + 1}: MAE = {mae:.2f}, RMSE =
{rmse:.2f}")
    print("\n=== Середні результати ===")
    print(f"MAE: {np.mean(mae_list):.2f} ±
{np.std(mae_list):.2f}")
    print(f"RMSE: {np.mean(rmse_list):.2f} ±
{np.std(rmse_list):.2f}")

# Grid Search з TimeSeriesSplit для Random Forest
from sklearn.model_selection import GridSearchCV,
TimeSeriesSplit

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from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestRegressor
# Параметри для пошуку
param_grid = {
    'n_estimators': [50, 100],
    'max_depth': [5, 10, 15],
    'min_samples_split': [2, 5],
}
# TimeSeriesSplit
tscv = TimeSeriesSplit(n_splits=3)
# Модель
rf = RandomForestRegressor(random_state=42)

# Grid Search з крос-валідацією
grid_search = GridSearchCV(
    estimator=rf,
    param_grid=param_grid,
    cv=tscv,
    scoring='neg_mean_absolute_error',
    n_jobs=-1,
    verbose=2
)
grid_search.fit(X_scaled, y)
print("Найкращі параметри:", grid_search.best_params_)
print("MAE:", -grid_search.best_score_)

# TimeSeriesSplit для LSTM вручну
from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
from tensorflow.keras.layers import LSTM, Dense, Dropout
from tensorflow.keras.preprocessing.sequence import
TimeseriesGenerator
from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error
import numpy as np
n_splits = 3
window_size = 30
mae_scores = []
# Генерація розбиттів

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```

tscv = TimeSeriesSplit(n_splits=n_splits)
for fold, (train_idx, test_idx) in
enumerate(tscv.split(sensor_data)):
    X_train, y_train = sensor_data[train_idx],
target[train_idx]
    X_test, y_test = sensor_data[test_idx],
target[test_idx]
    train_gen = TimeseriesGenerator(X_train, y_train,
length=window_size, batch_size=64)
    test_gen = TimeseriesGenerator(X_test, y_test,
length=window_size, batch_size=64)

    model = Sequential([
        LSTM(64, return_sequences=True,
input_shape=(window_size, X_train.shape[1])),
        Dropout(0.2),
        LSTM(32),
        Dense(1)
    ])
    model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mae')
    model.fit(train_gen, epochs=5, verbose=0)
    y_pred = model.predict(test_gen)
    y_true = y_test[window_size:]
    mae = mean_absolute_error(y_true, y_pred)
    mae_scores.append(mae)
    print(f"Fold {fold + 1}: MAE = {mae:.2f}")
print("\nСередній MAE:", np.mean(mae_scores))

# Візуалізація помилок по фолдах
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
plt.plot(range(1, n_splits + 1), mae_scores, marker='o',
label='LSTM MAE')
plt.title("MAE по фолдах (LSTM, TimeSeriesSplit)")
plt.xlabel("Фолд")
plt.ylabel("MAE")

```

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plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()
plt.show()

# ml_maintenance_report.py
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from fpdf import FPDF
from PIL import Image

# Дані: MAE по фолдах
mae_list_rf = [20.1, 18.7, 19.5, 21.3, 20.0]
mae_list_lstm = [15.2, 14.8, 13.9, 16.0, 15.1]

# Обчислення середніх значень
mean_rf = np.mean(mae_list_rf)
mean_lstm = np.mean(mae_list_lstm)

# Графік 1: Random Forest
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
plt.plot(range(1, len(mae_list_rf)+1), mae_list_rf,
marker='s', linestyle='-', color='green')
plt.axhline(mean_rf, color='gray', linestyle='--',
label=f'Середнє: {mean_rf:.2f}')
plt.title("MAE по фолдах - Random Forest")
plt.xlabel("Фолд")
plt.ylabel("MAE")
plt.xticks(range(1, len(mae_list_rf)+1))
plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig("rf_mae_folds.png", dpi=300)
plt.close()

# Графік 2: LSTM
plt.figure(figsize=(6, 4))
plt.plot(range(1, len(mae_list_lstm)+1), mae_list_lstm,
marker='o', linestyle='-', color='blue')
plt.axhline(mean_lstm, color='gray', linestyle='--',
label=f'Середнє: {mean_lstm:.2f}')

```

```
plt.title("MAE по фолдах - LSTM")
plt.xlabel("Фолд")
plt.ylabel("MAE")
plt.xticks(range(1, len(mae_list_lstm)+1))
plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig("lstm_mae_folds.png", dpi=300)
plt.close()
# Графік 3: Порівняння моделей
plt.figure(figsize=(7, 4))
plt.plot(mae_list_rf, marker='s', label='Random Forest',
color='green')
plt.plot(mae_list_lstm, marker='o', label='LSTM',
color='blue')
plt.title("Порівняння MAE по фолдах: RF vs LSTM")
plt.xlabel("Фолд")
plt.ylabel("MAE")
plt.grid(True)
plt.legend()
plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig("comparison_mae_folds.png", dpi=300)
plt.close()
```

