

Ratnagiri Education Society's
R. P. GOGATE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE AND
R. V. JOGALEKAR COLLEGE
OF COMMERCE.
Department Of Information Technology

Practical 8

Roll No: TTA01 **Class: TY BSc IT**
Subject: Business Intelligence **Semester: 6**
Date: **Sign:**

Aim: Data Analysis using Time Series Analysis

Time series is a series of data points in which each data point is associated with a timestamp. A simple example is the price of a stock in the stock market at different points of time on a given day. Another example is the amount of rainfall in a region at different months of the year. R language uses many functions to create, manipulate and plot the time series data. The data for the time series is stored in an R object called time-series object. It is also a R data object like a vector or data frame.

The time series object is created by using the ts() function.

- Syntax
timeseries.object.name <- ts(data, start, end, frequency)

Following is the description of the parameters used –

- data is a vector or matrix containing the values used in the time series.
- start specifies the start time for the first observation in time series.
- end specifies the end time for the last observation in time series.
- frequency specifies the number of observations per unit time.

➤ Example

Consider the annual rainfall details at a place starting from January 2012. We create an R time series object for a period of 12 months and plot it.

```
> rainfall <-  
+ c(799,1174.8,865.1,1334.6,635.4,918.5,685.5,998.6,784.2,985,882.8,1071)  
> rainfall.timeseries <- ts(rainfall,start = c(2012,1),frequency = 12)  
> print(rainfall.timeseries)  
      Jan  Feb  Mar  Apr  May  Jun  Jul  Aug  Sep  Oct  
2012  799.0 1174.8 865.1 1334.6 635.4 918.5 685.5 998.6 784.2 985.0  
      Nov  Dec  
2012  882.8 1071.0  
> png(file = "rainfall.png")  
> plot(rainfall.timeseries)  
> dev.off()  
null device  
      1
```

Output:-

