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Section B

```
In [4]:
         #Importing Libraries
          import numpy as np
          import pandas as pd
          from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
In [5]:
         df = pd.read excel("ExampleOilMeasurementDaily.xlsx")
         df.head()
Out[5]:
           Oil 2018-10-01 00:00:00 1329.6
         0 Oil
                        2018-10-02 1435.2
           Oil
                        2018-10-03 1372.1
         1
         2
           Oil
                        2018-10-04 1371.7
                        2018-10-05 1200.0
         3
           Oil
                        2018-10-06
                                    978.7
         4 Oil
In [6]:
          # As we can see the column header row too has data. So first, making that row as the fi
         #then giving column names
         df.iloc[0] = df.columns
          df.columns = ['Type','Date','Amount']
          df = df.drop(labels=0,axis=0)
          #Dropping the Type column since we will not use that for forecasting
         df1 = df.drop(columns=['Type'])
In [7]:
         df1.set index('Date',inplace=True) #Making the Date as the index
In [8]:
          df1
Out[8]:
                    Amount
               Date
         2018-10-03
                      1372.1
         2018-10-04
                      1371.7
         2018-10-05
                      1200.0
         2018-10-06
                       978.7
         2018-10-07
                      1003.8
```

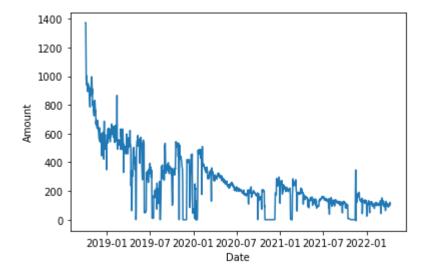
Amount

Date	
2022-04-07	110.8
2022-04-08	97.2
2022-04-09	119.9
2022-04-10	114.1
2022-04-11	109.9

1265 rows × 1 columns

```
In [9]:
# Plot of Date vs the Amount of Oil Extracted
plt.ylabel('Amount')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.plot(df1)
```

Out[9]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x214fe865c10>]



```
In [10]: df1.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
    DatetimeIndex: 1265 entries, 2018-10-03 to 2022-04-11
    Data columns (total 1 columns):
```

Column Non-Null Count Dtype
--- 0 Amount 1265 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(1)

memory usage: 19.8 KB

```
In [11]: df1.describe()
```

Out[11]: Amount count 1265.000000

mean

270.418893

Amount

```
std
                 208.986701
           min
                  -8.100000
           25%
                 125.900000
           50%
                 206.400000
           75%
                 364.800000
           max 1372.100000
In [12]:
          data = df1.Amount.values
         Using ARIMA
In [13]:
          from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA #Importing ARIMA
          # fit model
          model = ARIMA(data, order=(1, 1, 1))
          model fit = model.fit()
          # make prediction
          yhat = model_fit.predict(len(data), len(data), typ='levels')
          print(yhat)
          [109.37715268]
In [14]:
          # next day predicted change is
          forecast percent change = ((yhat/data[-1])-1)*100.0
          forecast percent change
Out[14]: array([-0.47574824])
         Using Simple Exponential Smoothing (SES)
In [15]:
          from statsmodels.tsa.holtwinters import SimpleExpSmoothing #Importing SES
          # fit model
          model = SimpleExpSmoothing(data)
          model fit = model.fit()
          # make prediction
          yhat = model_fit.predict(len(data), len(data))
          print(yhat)
          [110.60519698]
         C:\Users\avish\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\holtwinters\model.py:427: Fut
         ureWarning: After 0.13 initialization must be handled at model creation
           warnings.warn(
In [16]:
          # next day predicted change is
          forecast_percent_change = ((yhat/data[-1])-1)*100.0
          forecast percent change
Out[16]: array([0.6416715])
```

In []:			