

HW3

INTRODUCTION:

In this homework my aim is to build models to forecast daily production the same as project and to compare them. I built 3 models which are ARIMA, SARIMA and SARIMA model with DSWRF values. I used auto.arima functions to find the parameters of the models.

Preparing the data:

```
library(RcppRoll)
library(tidyr)
library(readxl)
library(lubridate)
library(zoo)
library(ggplot2)
library(scales)
library(data.table)
library(corrplot)
library(ggcorrplot)
library(GGally)
library(forecast)
library(dplyr)
```

```
production=fread("2022-06-13_production.csv")
weather=fread("2022-06-13_weather.csv")
```

```
production = production[order(date, hour)]
production = production[, month:= as.factor(month(date))]
production = production[, quart:= as.factor(quarter(date))]
head(production, 3)
```

```
wide_weather= dcast(weather, date+hour~variable+lat+lon, value.var='value')
```

```
production_with_weather=merge(production, wide_weather, by=c('date', 'hour'))
train_data=production_with_weather[date<'2022-03-01']
test_data=production_with_weather[date>='2022-03-01' & date<='2022-05-24']
tail(train_data[, 1:6], 3)
head(test_data[, 1:6], 3)
tail(test_data[, 1:6], 2)
nrow(train_data)
nrow(test_data)
```

ARIMA model:

```
arima_model =
auto.arima(train_data$production, seasonal=F, trace=T, stepwise=T, approximation=T)
arima_model
```

Fitting models using approximations to speed things up...

ARIMA(2,1,2) with drift	: 55557.13
ARIMA(0,1,0) with drift	: 58555.86
ARIMA(1,1,0) with drift	: 55863.46
ARIMA(0,1,1) with drift	: 55753.76
ARIMA(0,1,0)	: 58553.85
ARIMA(1,1,2) with drift	: 55554.12
ARIMA(0,1,2) with drift	: 55553.35
ARIMA(0,1,3) with drift	: 55553.17
ARIMA(1,1,3) with drift	: 55556.25
ARIMA(0,1,4) with drift	: 55555.05
ARIMA(1,1,4) with drift	: Inf
ARIMA(0,1,3)	: 55551.16
ARIMA(0,1,2)	: 55551.34
ARIMA(1,1,3)	: 55554.25
ARIMA(0,1,4)	: 55553.04
ARIMA(1,1,2)	: 55552.12
ARIMA(1,1,4)	: Inf

Now re-fitting the best model(s) without approximations...

ARIMA(0,1,3) : 55554.99

Best model: ARIMA(0,1,3)

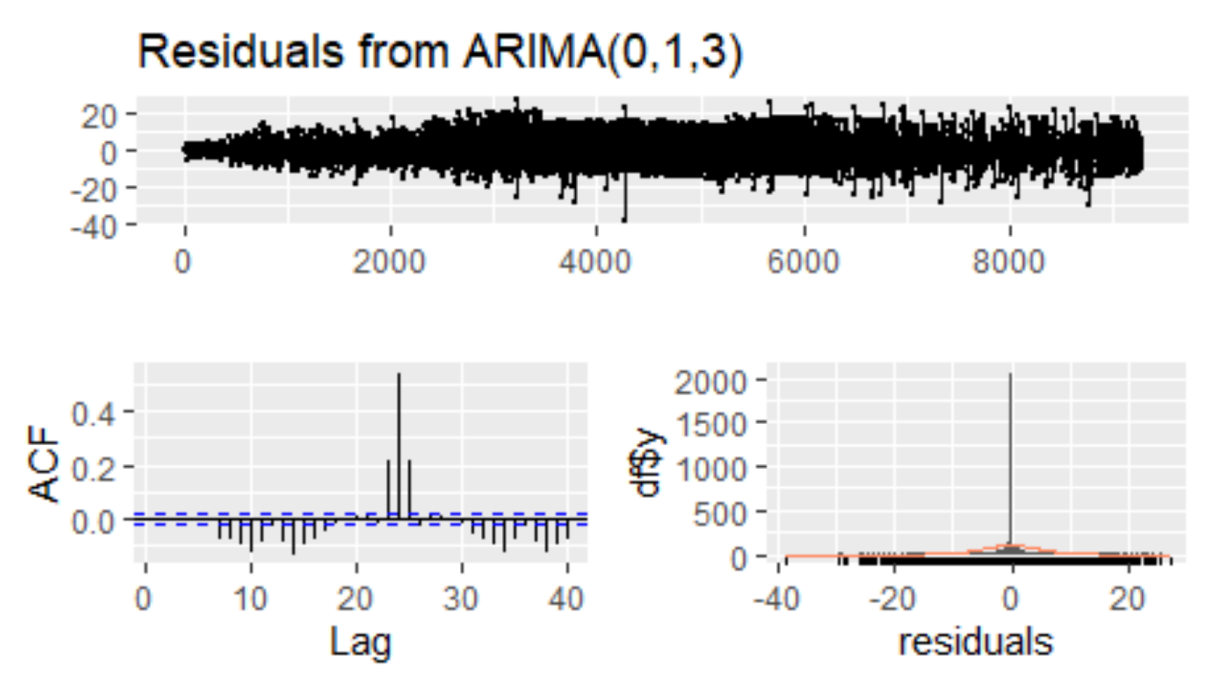
```
> arima_model
Series: train_data$production
ARIMA(0,1,3)
```

Coefficients:

ma1	ma2	ma3
0.5984	0.1552	0.0152
s.e. 0.0104	0.0120	0.0103

sigma^2 = 23.19: log likelihood = -27773.49
AIC=55554.99 AICc=55554.99 BIC=55583.53

```
checkresiduals(arima_model)
```



Ljung-Box test

data: Residuals from ARIMA(0,1,3)
 $Q^* = 365.8$, $df = 7$, $p\text{-value} < 2.2e-16$

Model df: 3. Total lags used: 10

SARIMA model:

```
sarima_model=auto.arima(train_data$diff_series,seasonal=T,trace=T,stepwise=T,approximation=T)
sarima_model
```

Fitting models using approximations to speed things up...

```
ARIMA(2,0,2) with non-zero mean : 50518.63
ARIMA(0,0,0) with non-zero mean : 58604.59
ARIMA(1,0,0) with non-zero mean : 50674.02
ARIMA(0,0,1) with non-zero mean : 53065.32
ARIMA(0,0,0) with zero mean      : 58602.64
ARIMA(1,0,2) with non-zero mean : 50514.93
ARIMA(0,0,2) with non-zero mean : 51459.56
ARIMA(1,0,1) with non-zero mean : 50514.03
ARIMA(2,0,1) with non-zero mean : 50516.05
ARIMA(2,0,0) with non-zero mean : 50524.87
ARIMA(1,0,1) with zero mean      : 50512.03
ARIMA(0,0,1) with zero mean      : 53063.35
ARIMA(1,0,0) with zero mean      : 50672.03
ARIMA(2,0,1) with zero mean      : 50514.06
ARIMA(1,0,2) with zero mean      : 50512.94
ARIMA(0,0,2) with zero mean      : 51457.58
```

ARIMA(2,0,0) with zero mean : 50522.88
ARIMA(2,0,2) with zero mean : 50516.63

Now re-fitting the best model(s) without approximations...

ARIMA(1,0,1) with zero mean : 50511.93

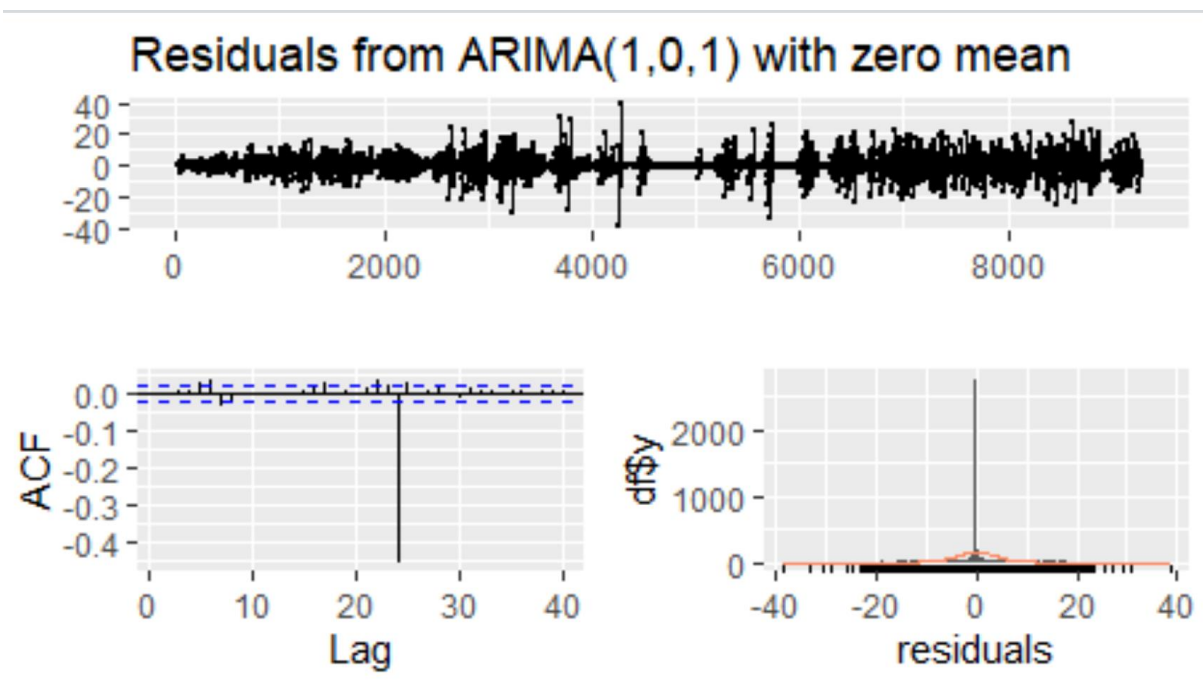
Best model: ARIMA(1,0,1) with zero mean

```
> sarima_model  
Series: train_data$diff_series  
ARIMA(1,0,1) with zero mean
```

Coefficients:

	ar1	ma1
	0.6847	0.1764
s.e.	0.0099	0.0135

$\sigma^2 = 13.65$: log likelihood = -25252.96
AIC=50511.92 AICc=50511.93 BIC=50533.33
checkresiduals(sarima_model)



Ljung-Box test

data: Residuals from ARIMA(1,0,1) with zero mean
 $Q^* = 34.842$, $df = 8$, $p\text{-value} = 2.857e-05$

Model df: 2. Total lags used: 10

SARIMA model with DSWRF values:

```
sarimax_model=  
auto.arima(train_data$diff_series,xreg=reg_matrix,seasonal=T,trace=T,stepwise=T,approxim  
ation=T)  
sarimax_model
```

Fitting models using approximations to speed things up...

```
ARIMA(2,0,2) with non-zero mean : 50370.4  
ARIMA(0,0,0) with non-zero mean : 57141.94  
ARIMA(1,0,0) with non-zero mean : 50534.86  
ARIMA(0,0,1) with non-zero mean : 52257.75  
ARIMA(0,0,0) with zero mean : 57140.03  
ARIMA(1,0,2) with non-zero mean : 50367.39  
ARIMA(0,0,2) with non-zero mean : 51011.01  
ARIMA(1,0,1) with non-zero mean : 50365.59  
ARIMA(2,0,1) with non-zero mean : 50368.39  
ARIMA(2,0,0) with non-zero mean : 50374.62  
ARIMA(1,0,1) with zero mean : 50363.6  
ARIMA(0,0,1) with zero mean : 52255.79  
ARIMA(1,0,0) with zero mean : 50532.87  
ARIMA(2,0,1) with zero mean : 50366.4  
ARIMA(1,0,2) with zero mean : 50365.4  
ARIMA(0,0,2) with zero mean : 51009.03  
ARIMA(2,0,0) with zero mean : 50372.63  
ARIMA(2,0,2) with zero mean : 50368.42
```

Now re-fitting the best model(s) without approximations...

```
ARIMA(1,0,1) with zero mean : 50363.4
```

Best model: Regression with ARIMA(1,0,1) errors

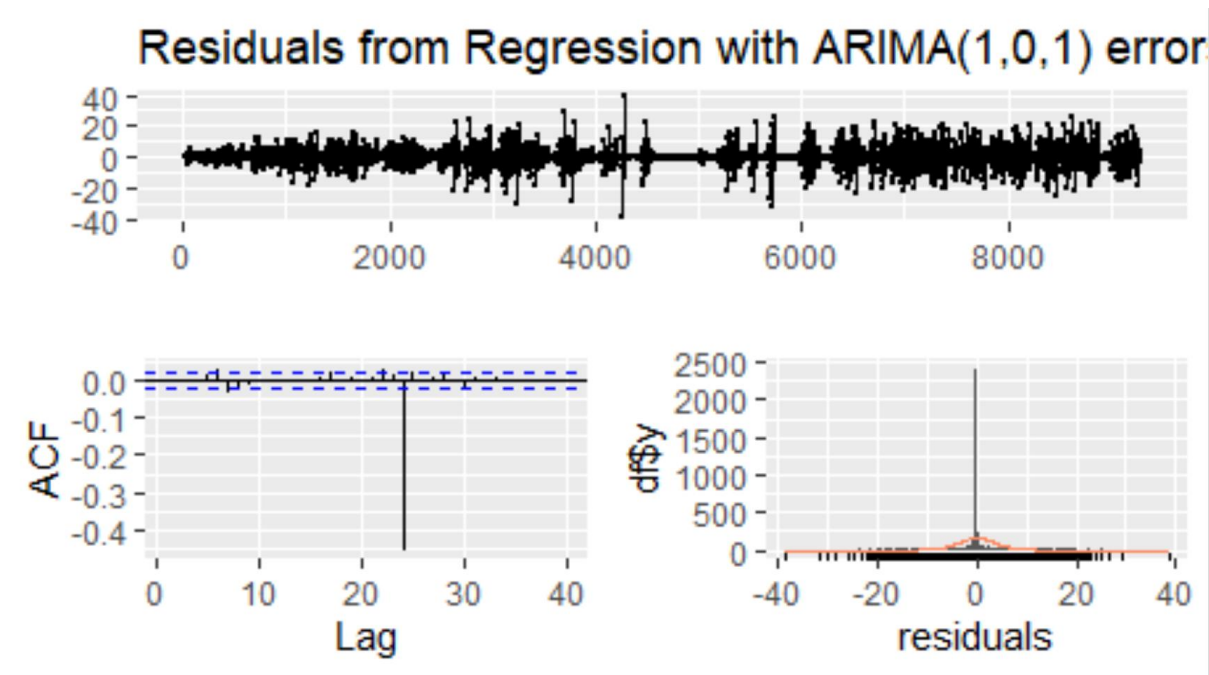
```
> sarimax_model  
Series: train_data$diff_series  
Regression with ARIMA(1,0,1) errors
```

Coefficients:

```
      ar1    ma1    xreg  
0.6431 0.1871 0.0128  
s.e. 0.0112 0.0139 0.0010
```

```
sigma^2 = 13.44: log likelihood = -25177.7  
AIC=50363.4 AICc=50363.4 BIC=50391.93
```

```
checkresiduals(sarimax_model)
```



Ljung-Box test

data: Residuals from Regression with ARIMA(1,0,1) errors

$Q^* = 25.186$, $df = 7$, $p\text{-value} = 0.0007033$

Model df: 3. Total lags used: 10

CONCLUSION:

First, I prepare data in order to make data useful for constructing model. I do Ljung box test in order to decide data is correlated or not. Then I checked all models' residuals and plot them. After building the methods and calculating the performance measures, the best model is SARIMA model with using DSWRF values. I choose this model based on AIC, AICc, BIC and p values. Because SARIMA model with using DSWRF values has lowest AIC, AICc, BIC values I chose it.

In summary I can conclude that adding DSWRF values as a regressor improved my model because production and DSWRF values are highly correlated.