

SAMPLE CASE - ARIMA MODELING

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Price Forecasting - Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average Model (ARIMA)

Example shows a process of building an ARIMA model to predict the purchase price of concrete, a construction material. The model is based on historical data of price and analyzes the pattern of data. I applied ARIMA model in HIRC Inc. for material price forecasting.

- **Raw Data**

*raw data is sample data

Month	Price
2019-01	270
2019-02	150
2019-03	182
2019-04	120
2019-05	177
2019-06	165
2019-07	250
2019-08	244
2019-09	194
2019-10	133
2019-11	325
2019-12	170
2020-01	185
2020-02	147
2020-03	207
2020-04	263
2020-05	190
2020-06	287
2020-07	226

- **ARIMA Modeling Code**

➤ Library Used: Pandas, Matplotlib, Scikit-Learn, Statsmodels

```
Linear Regression Sample.py x ARIMA Sample.py x Steel Price Query.sql x
1 # ARIMA Model Sample
2 # import library: pandas, matplotlib, scikit-learn, statsmodels
3 import pandas as pd
4 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5 from pandas import datetime
6 from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split
7 from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA
8
9 # define a function to transfer the type of 'Month' from string to date
10 def dateparse(x):
11     return datetime.strptime(x, '%Y-%m')
12
13 # import data from csv
14 price = pd.read_csv('arima-sample-data-csv.csv', index_col=[0], parse_dates=[0], date_parser=dateparse)
15 price.head()
16
17 # draw a graph using matplotlib function
18 # price.plot()
19 # plt.ylabel('Purchase Price', fontsize=11)
20 # plt.title('Concrete Purchase Price 2019-2021')
21 # plt.show() #nonstationary - need differencing
```

```
Linear Regression Sample.py x ARIMA Sample.py x Steel Price Query.sql x
22
23 # differencing the non stationary to stationary data
24 # by integrating of order 1
25 # price_diff = price.diff(periods=1)
26 # price_diff.plot()
27 # plt.ylabel('Purchase Price after Differencing', fontsize=11)
28 # plt.title('Concrete Purchase Price after Differencing 2019-2021')
29 # leg = plt.legend(loc='upper left')
30 # plt.show() #After differencing, the mean returns to constant
31
32 # split the testing and training data (80%=train, 20%=test, random state=10)
33 x = price.values
34 x_train, x_test = train_test_split(x, test_size=0.2, random_state=10)
35
36 # pick the ARIMA model with lowest AIC - choose the parameter p, d, q
37 import itertools
38 import warnings
39 warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
40 p = q = range(0, 12)
41 d = range(0, 3)
42 pdq = list(itertools.product(p, d, q))
43 print(pdq)
44 smallest_aic = 10000
45 result_pdq = 0
```

```
Linear Regression Sample.py × ARIMA Sample.py × Steel Price Query.sql ×
46 for parameter in pdq:
47     try:
48         model_arima = ARIMA(x_train, order=parameter)
49         model_arima_fit = model_arima.fit()
50         if model_arima_fit.aic < smallest_aic:
51             smallest_aic = model_arima_fit.aic
52             result_pdq = parameter
53     except:
54         pass
55 print('smallest_aic = ', smallest_aic)
56 print('result_pdq = ', result_pdq)
57
58 # draw a graph with most fitted ARIMA model
59 model_arima = ARIMA(x_train, order=(10, 1, 2))
60 model_arima_fit = model_arima.fit()
61 x_pred = model_arima_fit.forecast(steps=10)
62 plt.xlabel('Next Ten Time Periods', fontsize=11)
63 plt.ylabel('Price', fontsize=11)
64 plt.title('Price Forecasting for Next Ten Time Periods')
65 plt.plot(x_test, label='Actual Price')
66 plt.plot(x_pred, label='Predicted Price', color='red')
67 leg = plt.legend(loc='lower left')
68 plt.show()
```

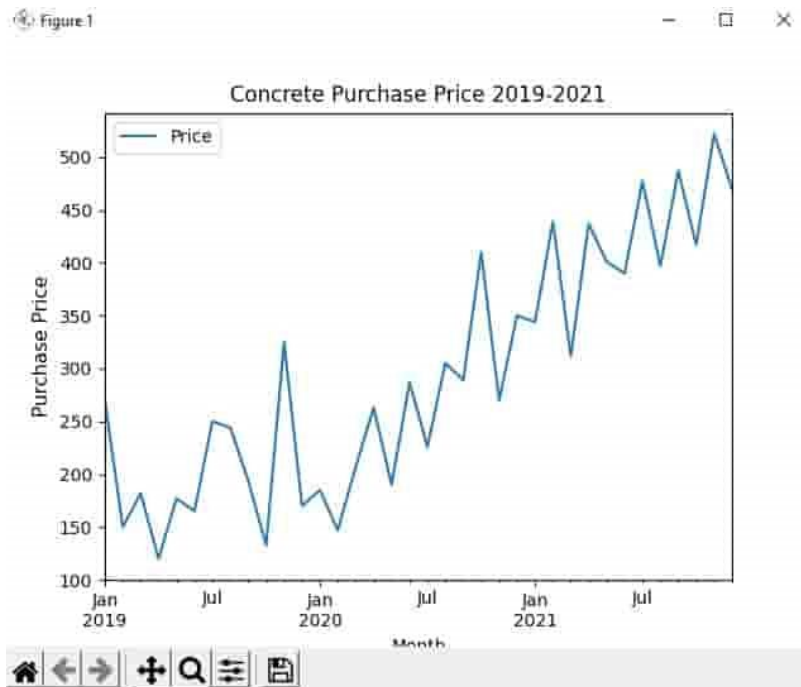
```
ARIMA Sample.py
70 print('Function Related Information')
71 print('AIC Number with Most Fitted ARIMA Model', model_arima_fit.aic)
72 print('-----')
73 print('Predicted Price for the Next Ten Time Period', x_pred)
74
```

- **Output**

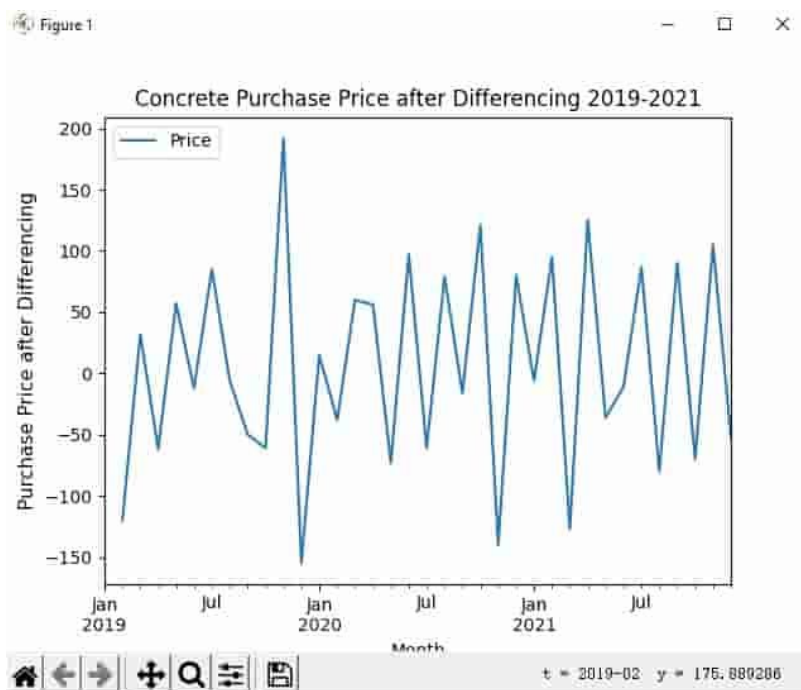
```
Function Related Information
AIC Number with Most Fitted ARIMA Model 313.0331688918028
-----
Predicted Price for the Next Ten Time Period [336.36292969 442.11568527 387.57289161 478.44876365 357.20413568
412.94526056 414.96823381 476.31146146 381.67412773 425.67780856]

Process finished with exit code 0
```

- Graph
 - ❖ For Original Data



- ❖ For Data after Differencing (make data stationary)



❖ For Predicted Price

