

ts_xterisation_rca

October 16, 2019

Time Series Characterisation

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DATA SOURCES

This project makes use of a time series of export data from **The Observatory of Economic Complexity(OEC)** based on the SITC (Standard International Trade Classification)** from 1962 - 2000, with data from **The Center for International Data** from Robert Feenstra. The more recent data 2001 - 2017, is sourced from **UN COMTRADE**.

Full **OEC** trade datasets are also available from a data dump on **SITC Product 4 Digit**

1 Importing Libraries for time series forecasting

```
[1]: !pip install -r requirements.txt
```

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requirements.txt (line 10)) (41.4.0)
```

```
[3]: import numpy as np
      import pandas as pd
```

```

pd.set_option('display.expand_frame_repr', False)
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', 500)
pd.set_option('display.width', 1000)

import statsmodels.robust
import statsmodels.tsa.stattools as tsa

from statsmodels import api as sm
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf, plot_pacf
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller
from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import seasonal_decompose

from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_pacf
from pylab import rcParams

from math import sqrt

import matplotlib
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
matplotlib.colors
matplotlib.rcParams['axes.labelsize'] = 14
matplotlib.rcParams['xtick.labelsize'] = 12
matplotlib.rcParams['ytick.labelsize'] = 12
matplotlib.rcParams['text.color'] = 'k'
import seaborn as sns

from random import random

import warnings; import os
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
plt.style.available
plt.style.use('bmh')
import os

```

2 Importing data

- Dataset: Trade data:
 - location_id: / - product_id: SITC 4 digit code system
 - year: from 1963 to 2017 - export_value: / - import_value: - / - export_rca:
 - is_new: / - cog: / - distance: / - normalized_distance: / - normalized_cog:
 - normalized_pci: / - export_rpop: / - sitc_eci: / - sitc_coi: / - pci: / - location_code: / - location_name_short_en:
 - sitc_product_code: / - sitc_product_name_short_en: /- Unit: arbitrary

```
[4]: product = 'engine_parts' # Create a dictionary to store product code and sitc_code
      ↵code
experiment = 'rca_tests'

def load_data(csv_name,trade_form,target_value, code_system,sitc_code,ts_type):
    '''
        Ingests SITC multi-time series trade data in csv format, filters for one product code, removes zero values for target value, screens target values and renames target columns & creates dataframe for the target columns

    Parameters:
    -----
    csv:
    trade_form:
    target_value:
    code_system:
    sitc_code:
    ts_type:
    '''

    data = pd.read_csv(csv_name),header=None
    # TO DO: Create for loop to read sitc code from dictionary
    dframe = data.loc[data[code_system]==sitc_code]
    dframe.rename(columns={'location_name_short_en': 'exporter','export_rca': 'rca'}, inplace=True)
    dframe = dframe[[ts_type,trade_form,target_value]]
    dframe = dframe[dframe[trade_form] != 'Undeclared Countries']
    dframe[target_value].replace('',0, inplace=True)
    #dframe = dframe[dframe[target_value] != 0]
    dframe = dframe[dframe[target_value] >= 0.01]
    return dframe
```

```
[5]: xdf = load_data('sitc4digit_year.
      ↵csv','exporter','rca','sitc_product_code',7132,'year')
xdf.columns
```

```
[5]: Index(['year', 'exporter', 'rca'], dtype='object')
```

```
[6]: xdf.describe()
```

	year	rca
count	4282.000000	4282.000000
mean	1989.665343	0.636428
std	17.112305	2.854036
min	1962.000000	0.010011
25%	1974.000000	0.024436
50%	1990.000000	0.070735

```
75%      2006.000000    0.392209
max      2017.000000   114.697680
```

```
[261]: exporters = xdf['exporter'].unique()
```

```
[7]: time = xdf['year'].unique()
```

```
[18]: print(f'Shape of the dataframe: {xdf.shape} \n Data ranges from {xdf.year.
       ↪min()} to {xdf.year.max()}'')
print(f'The rca values range from {xdf.rca.min()} to {xdf.rca.max()}'')
print('Countries not declared are {} out of {}'.format(xdf['exporter'].
       ↪loc[xdf['exporter']=='Undeclared Countries'].count(), xdf.exporter.count()))
print('Zero export values: {}'.format(xdf['rca'][xdf['rca']==0].count()))
print('Null export values: {}'.format(xdf['rca'].isnull().sum()))
```

```
Shape of the dataframe: (4282, 3)
Data ranges from 1962 to 2017
The rca values range from 0.010010773 to 114.69768
Countries not declared are 0 out of 4282
Zero export values: 0
Null export values: 0
```

3 Data Preprocessing and Visualization

Converting to datetime format:

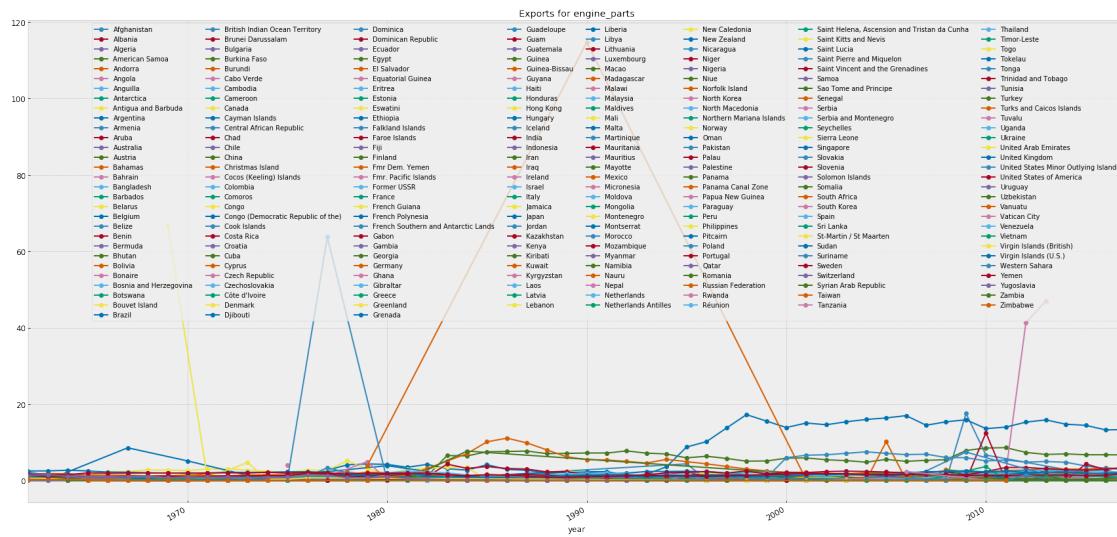
```
[41]: xdf['year'] = pd.to_datetime(xdf['year'], format='%Y')
xdf.columns
```

```
[41]: Index(['year', 'exporter', 'rca'], dtype='object')
```

```
[42]: #xdf = xdf.drop(columns=["rca"])
#xdf.columns
```

```
[285]: #sns.scatterplot(x='year',y='rca',data=xdf)
#sns.pairplot(xdf)
```

```
[128]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(30,15))
for key, grp in xdf.groupby(['exporter']):
    ax = grp.plot(ax=ax, kind='line', x='year', y='rca', label=key,
       ↪marker='o',title='Exports for {}'.format(product))
    ax.legend(ncol=8, loc='best')
    target = 'images\\{}\\{}'.format(product,experiment)
    savefile = os.path.join(os.getcwd(),target,'Exports for {}'.format(product))
    plt.savefig(savefile)
```



```
[45]: df_grp = xdf.set_index('year')
df_grp.head(2)
```

```
[45]:      exporter      rca
year
2003-01-01    Aruba  0.018273
2010-01-01    Aruba  0.092508
```

```
[294]: df_grp = xdf.groupby([xdf.year.name, xdf.exporter.name]).mean().unstack()
df_grps = df_grp.apply(pd.to_numeric, errors='coerce').fillna(0, u
   ↪downcast='infer')
df_grps.columns = df_grps.columns.droplevel()
df_grps.head(1)
```

```
exporter Afghanistan Albania Algeria American Samoa Andorra Angola
Anguilla Antarctica Antigua and Barbuda Argentina Armenia Aruba Australia
Austria Bahamas Bahrain Bangladesh Barbados Belarus Belgium Belize
Benin Bermuda Bhutan Bolivia Bonaire Bosnia and Herzegovina Botswana
Bouvet Island Brazil British Indian Ocean Territory Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria Burkina Faso Burundi Cabo Verde Cambodia Cameroon Canada
Cayman Islands Central African Republic Chad Chile China Christmas
Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands Colombia Comoros Congo Congo (Democratic
Republic of the) Cook Islands Costa Rica Croatia Cuba Cyprus Czech
Republic Czechoslovakia Côte d'Ivoire Denmark Djibouti Dominica Dominican
Republic Ecuador Egypt El Salvador Equatorial Guinea Eritrea Estonia
Eswatini Ethiopia Falkland Islands Faroe Islands Fiji Finland Fmr
Dem. Yemen Fmr. Pacific Islands Former USSR France French Guiana French
Polynesia French Southern and Antarctic Lands Gabon Gambia Georgia
Germany Ghana Gibraltar Greece Greenland Grenada Guadeloupe Guam
```

Guatemala Guinea Guinea-Bissau Guyana Haiti Honduras Hong Kong Hungary
 Iceland India Indonesia Iran Iraq Ireland Israel Italy Jamaica
 Japan Jordan Kazakhstan Kenya Kiribati Kuwait Kyrgyzstan Laos
 Latvia Lebanon Liberia Libya Lithuania Luxembourg Macao Madagascar
 Malawi Malaysia Maldives Mali Malta Martinique Mauritania Mauritius
 Mayotte Mexico Micronesia Moldova Mongolia Montenegro Montserrat
 Morocco Mozambique Myanmar Namibia Nauru Nepal Netherlands Netherlands
 Antilles New Caledonia New Zealand Nicaragua Niger Nigeria Niue
 Norfolk Island North Korea North Macedonia Northern Mariana Islands Norway
 Oman Pakistan Palau Palestine Panama Panama Canal Zone Papua New Guinea
 Paraguay Peru Philippines Pitcairn Poland Portugal Qatar Romania
 Russian Federation Rwanda Réunion Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da
 Cunha Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Pierre and Miquelon Saint
 Vincent and the Grenadines Samoa São Tome and Principe Senegal Serbia
 Serbia and Montenegro Seychelles Sierra Leone Singapore Slovakia Slovenia
 Solomon Islands Somalia South Africa South Korea Spain Sri Lanka St-
 Martin / St Maarten Sudan Suriname Sweden Switzerland Syrian Arab
 Republic Taiwan Tanzania Thailand Timor-Leste Togo Tokelau Tonga
 Trinidad and Tobago Tunisia Turkey Turks and Caicos Islands Tuvalu Uganda
 Ukraine United Arab Emirates United Kingdom United States Minor Outlying
 Islands United States of America Uruguay Uzbekistan Vanuatu Vatican City
 Venezuela Vietnam Virgin Islands (British) Virgin Islands (U.S.) Western
 Sahara Yemen Yugoslavia Zambia Zimbabwe

year

1962-01-01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.018789
0.580496	0.14806	0.012963	0.0	0.01253	0.0	0.473824	0.0
0.076695	2.348061	0.0	0.017842	0.0		0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0			0.0	0.197875	0.021476	
0.263002	0.014674		0.0	0.020073	0.208462	0.230185	0.0
0.033782	0.0	0.017811	0.0		0.0		0.0
0.0	0.0	0.060467			0.016014		0.0
0.022408	0.0	0.0	0.043419		0.0	1.192845	0.173982
1.848899	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.023439	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.021552		0.0	0.0
0.110766	0.047126		0.290738		0.0	0.127338	0.820721
0.0		0.0			0.0	0.027884	0.062736
0.0	1.674	0.042989	0.0	0.043051	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.028872	0.010109	0.0	0.0	0.148012
0.502856	0.011379	0.14151	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.108328	0.067291 1.321232
0.053677	0.569255	0.068373	0.0	0.014842	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.026381	0.01846	0.048717	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.046311	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.456691	0.0	0.029758
0.0	0.0	0.012943	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.011091	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.602013	0.491603	
0.041534		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.036193	0.059694 0.0
0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.554667	0.107453

0.03923	0.0	0.0	0.120572		0.135594		0.0
0.0	0.0	0.022207	0.0	0.0824	0.072541	0.034016	0.011424
0.0	0.0	0.0				0.0	
0.0	0.0		2.183242				0.0
0.0		0.0	0.0108	0.0		0.0	0.0
0.07462	0.265236	0.0	0.0		0.0	1.950224	0.024796
0.157027	0.350309	0.011113			0.0	0.0	0.016039 1.234533
1.777193		0.0	0.100061		0.0	0.0	0.0
0.038379	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.027125	0.0	
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	2.501614	
0.0		1.55642	0.0		0.0	0.280693	0.0
0.0	0.0		0.0			0.0	0.0
0.0	1.354641	0.0	0.0				

Setting index as the datetime column for easier manipulations:

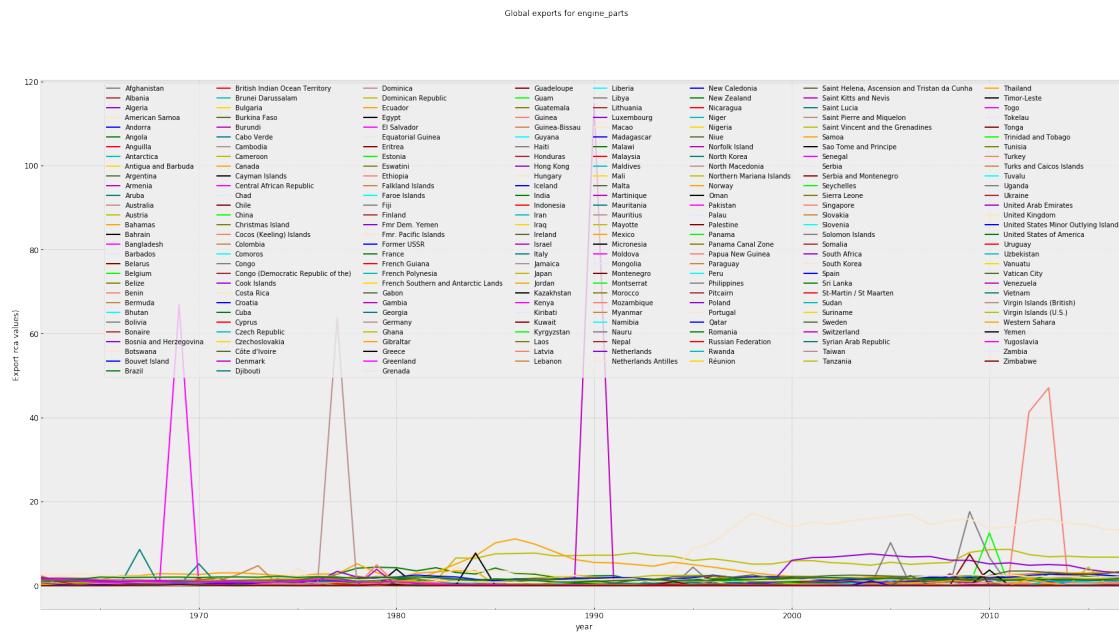
Image storage

```
[131]: location = os.getcwd()
target = 'images\\{}\{}'.format(product, experiment)
path = os.path.join(location, target)
```

```
[298]: #df_pivoted = xdf.
       ↪pivot_table(index='year',columns='exporter',values='export_value',aggfunc='sum')
fig1, ax1 = plt.subplots(figsize=(30,15))
#https://matplotlib.org/3.1.0/gallery/color/named_colors.html
colors = ↪
       ↪["gray", "brown", "darkviolet", "bisque", "b", "g", "r", "c", "gold", "darkolivegreen", "m", "teal", "r",
          "olive", "salmon", "peru", "aqua"]
label='global trends in export rca values for engine parts'
df_grps.plot(ax=ax1,label=label,color=colors)
ax1.set_ylabel('Export rca values')
fig1.suptitle('Global exports for {}'.format(product))

plt.legend(ncol=8,loc='best')

root = os.path.join(path, 'export rca trends')
plt.savefig(str(root))
#.plot(legend=False)#subplots=True, legend=False)
```



```
[235]: # Adapted from https://stackoverflow.com/questions/30942755/
      ↪plotting-multiple-time-series-after-a-groupby-in-pandas
# Modified from https://www.programcreek.com/python/example/98021/matplotlib.
      ↪dates.YearLocator
from matplotlib.dates import YearLocator, MonthLocator, DateFormatter

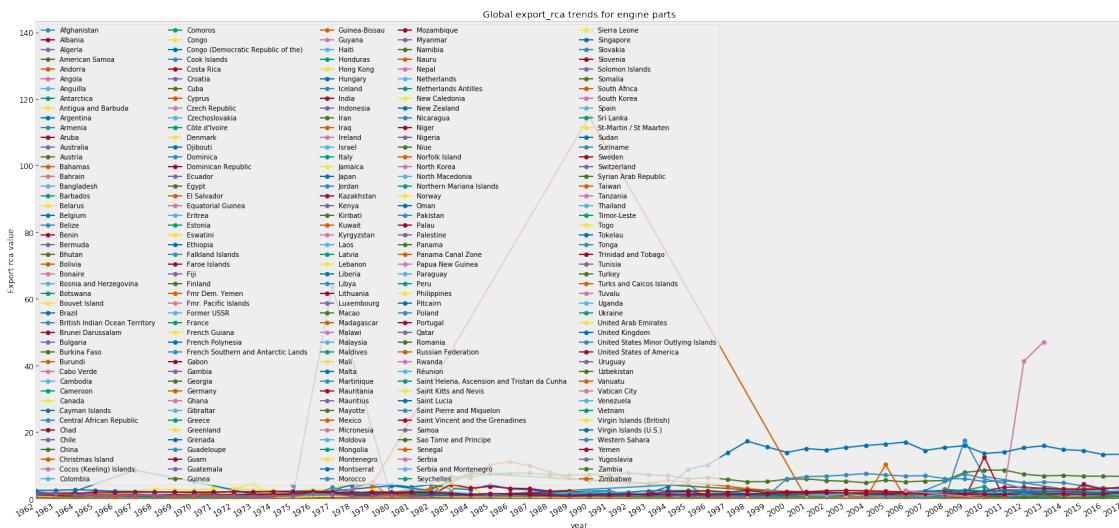
def plot_multiple_time_series(dframe, ts_label, grp_label, values_label,
    ↪product, experiment=experiment, figsize=(30,15), title=None):
    '''

    Plots multiple time series on one chart by first grouping time series based
    ↪on series names from column in dataframe

    Parameters:
    -----
    dframe : timeseries Pandas dataframe
    ts_label : string
        The name of the df column that has the datetime timestamp x-axis values.
    grp_label : string
        The column name in dframe for groupby method.
    values_label : string
        The column name in dframe for the y-axis.
    figsize : tuple of two integers
        Figure size of the resulting plot, e.g. (20, 7)
    title : string
        Optional title
    ...
    
```

```
xtick_locator = YearLocator()
xtick_dateformatter = DateFormatter('%Y')
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=figsize)
location = os.getcwd()
target = 'images\\{}\\{}'.format(product, experiment)
path = os.path.join(location, target)
for key, grp in dframe.groupby([grp_label]):
    ax = grp.plot(ax=ax, kind='line', x=ts_label, y=values_label, u
↳label=key, marker='o')
    ax.xaxis.set_major_locator(xtick_locator)
    ax.xaxis.set_major_formatter(xtick_dateformatter)
    ax.autoscale_view()
    ax.legend(ncol=5, loc='upper left')
    #_ = plt.xticks(rotation=0, )
    _ = plt.grid()
    _ = plt.xlabel('year')
    _ = plt.ylabel('Export rca value')
    _ = plt.ylim(0, dframe[values_label].max() * 1.25)
if title is not None:
    _ = plt.title(title)
savefile = os.path.join(path, label)
plt.savefig(str(savefile))
_ = plt.show()
```

```
[236]: plot_multiple_time_series(xdf, 'year', 'exporter', 'rca',  
    ↪'engine_parts', experiment, title='Global export_rca trends for engine parts')
```



Reviewing plots of the density of observations can provide further insight into the structure of the data: - Is the distribution perfectly Gaussian (normal distribution)? - Skewness: which direction is distribution? - If not Gaussian and skew, transformations will be necessary prior

to modelling

```
[356]: for exporter in exporters:
    root = save_images(df_grps, 'rca_histograms')
    plt.figure(1);
    plt.subplot(111)
    plt.title('Histogram for {}'.format(exporter))
    #sns.distplot(df_grps[exporter].values().index.year)
    plt.hist(df_grps[exporter])
    plt.ylabel('rca value')
    plt.xlim(1962,2016)
    plt.ylim(0,120)

    plt.subplot(112)
    plt.title('Density plot for {}'.format(exporter))
    df_grps[exporter].plot(kind='kde')
    plt.ylabel('Density')

display(plt.savefig(str(root)))
plt.show()
```

```
ValueError                                     Traceback (most recent call last)

-> last)

<ipython-input-356-4cd825fc3b19> in <module>
    10     plt.ylim(0,120)
    11
--> 12     plt.subplot(112)
    13     plt.title('Density plot for {}'.format(exporter))
    14     df_grps[exporter].plot(kind='kde')

~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\pyplot.py in subplot(*args, **kwargs)
1082
1083     fig = gcf()
-> 1084     a = fig.add_subplot(*args, **kwargs)
1085     bbox = a.bbox
1086     byebye = []

~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\figure.py in add_subplot(self, *args, **kwargs)
```

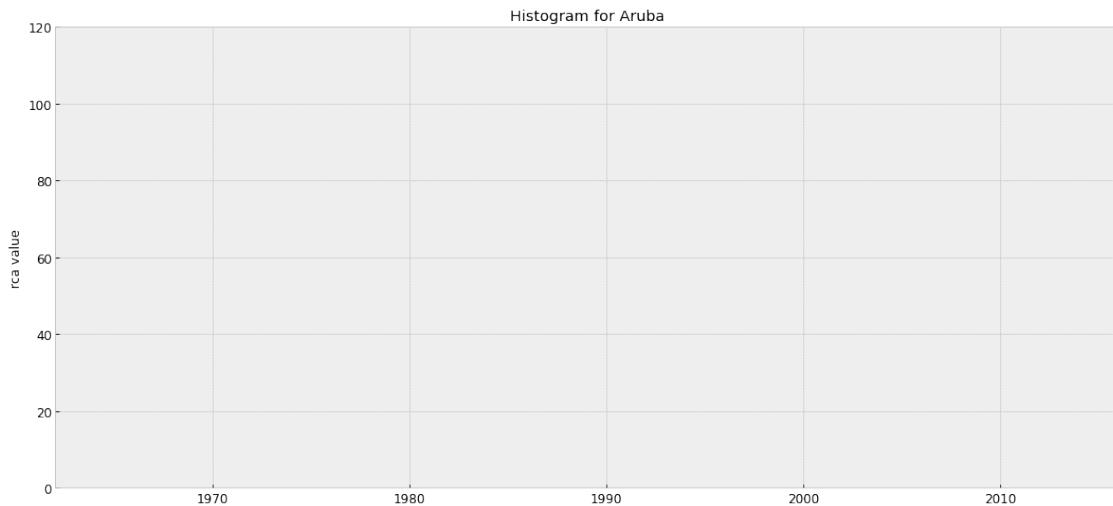
```

1365                     self._axstack.remove(ax)
1366
-> 1367             a = subplot_class_factory(projection_class)(self, *args, **kwargs)
1368             self._axstack.add(key, a)
1369             self.sca(a)

~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\axes\_subplots.py in
-> __init__(self, fig, *args, **kwargs)
    58         raise ValueError(
    59             ("num must be 1 <= num <= {maxn}, not {num}"
---> 60             ).format(maxn=rows*cols, num=num))
    61         self._subplotspec = GridSpec(
    62             rows, cols, figure=self.figure)[int(num) - 1]

ValueError: num must be 1 <= num <= 1, not 2

```



Box and Whisker Plots:

No high resolution in dataset to check: - what time series have similar median values across different years - whether there is a steady increase in the spread, or middle 50% of the data (boxes) over time - best model if considering seasonality

[276]: df_grps.info()

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
DatetimeIndex: 56 entries, 1962-01-01 to 2017-01-01
Columns: 235 entries, Afghanistan to Zimbabwe

```

```
dtypes: float64(235)
memory usage: 103.2 KB
```

```
[366]: #plt.subplots(figsize=(15,6))
sns.distplot(xdf)
#savefile = os.path.join(path, 'global trend')
#plt.savefig(savefile)
plt.show()
```

□

→-----

TypeError

↳last)

Traceback (most recent call □

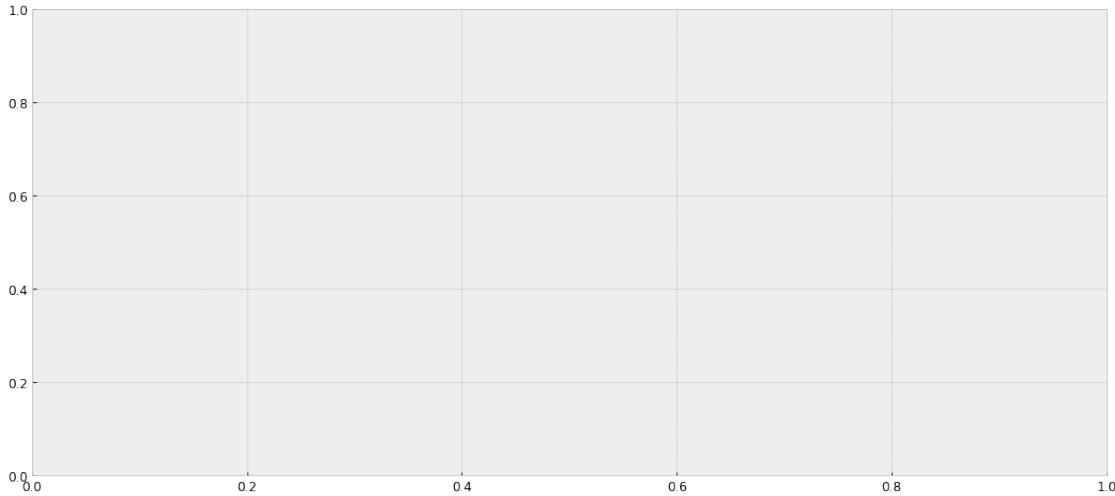
```
<ipython-input-366-673e01af3b9> in <module>
  1 #plt.subplots(figsize=(15,6))
----> 2 sns.distplot(xdf)
      3 #savefile = os.path.join(path, 'global trend')
      4 #plt.savefig(savefile)
      5 plt.show()
```

```
~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\seaborn\distributions.py in distplot(a, □
↳bins, hist, kde, rug, fit, hist_kws, kde_kws, rug_kws, fit_kws, color, □
↳vertical, norm_hist, xlabel, label, ax)
```

```
    196         line, = ax.plot(0, a.mean())
    197     else:
--> 198         line, = ax.plot(a.mean(), 0)
    199     color = line.get_color()
    200     line.remove()
```

```
~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\numpy\core\_methods.py in _mean(a, axis, □
↳dtype, out, keepdims)
    73         is_float16_result = True
    74
--> 75     ret = umr_sum(arr, axis, dtype, out, keepdims)
    76     if isinstance(ret, mu.ndarray):
    77         ret = um.true_divide(
```

TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'Timestamp' and 'str'



```
[59]: countries = df_grps.columns
```

Target folder to store individual images

```
[197]: def save_images(ts_groups,analysis):
    """
    args: can be from these options
    →['decompose','acf_pacf','adf_test','rolling_stats']
    """
    path = os.getcwd()+'\\images\\{}\\{}\\{}'.format(product,experiment,analysis)
    savefile = os.path.join(path, ts_groups[country].name)
    return savefile
```

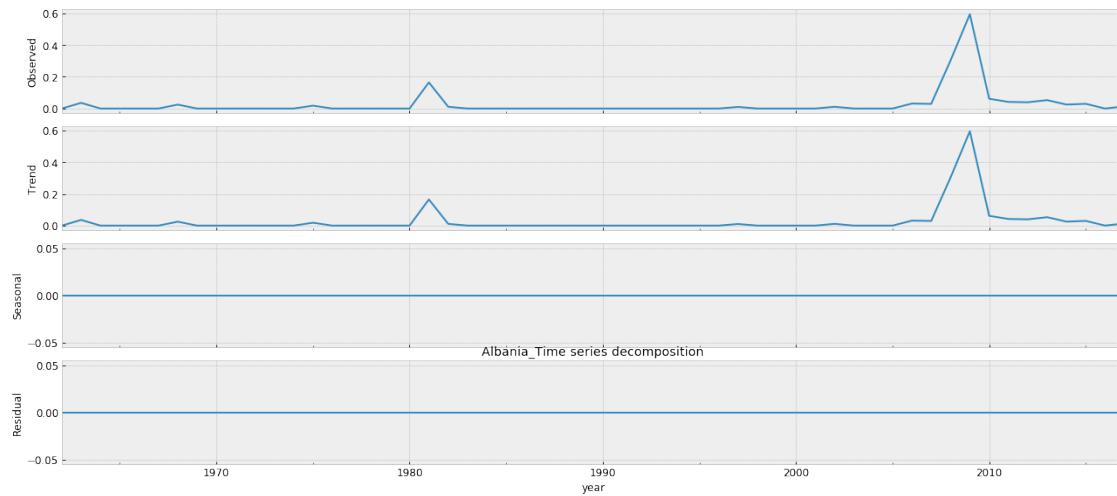
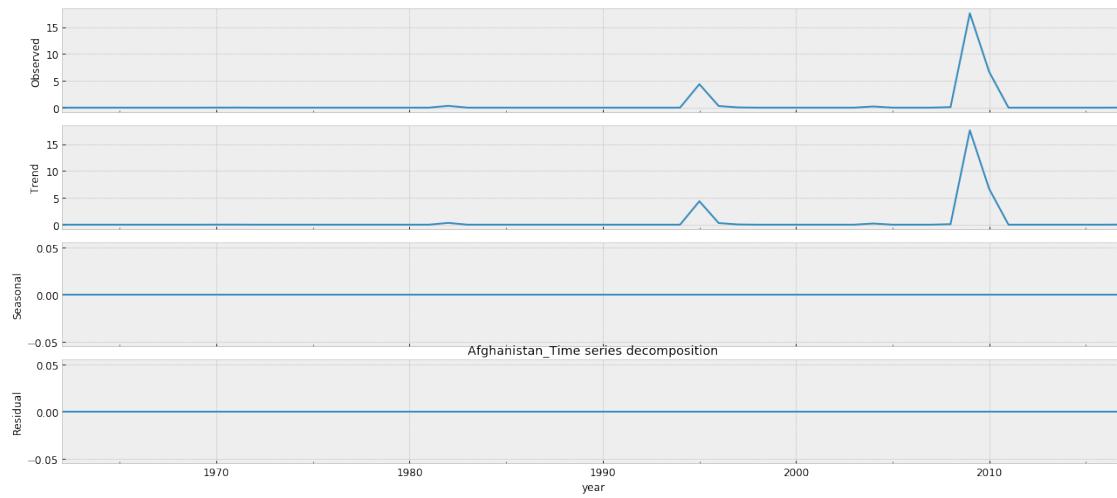
Decomposing using statsmodel: - We can use statsmodels to perform a decomposition of this time series. - The decomposition of time series is a statistical task that deconstructs a time series into several components, each representing one of the underlying categories of patterns. - With statsmodels we will be able to see the trend, seasonal, and residual components of our data.

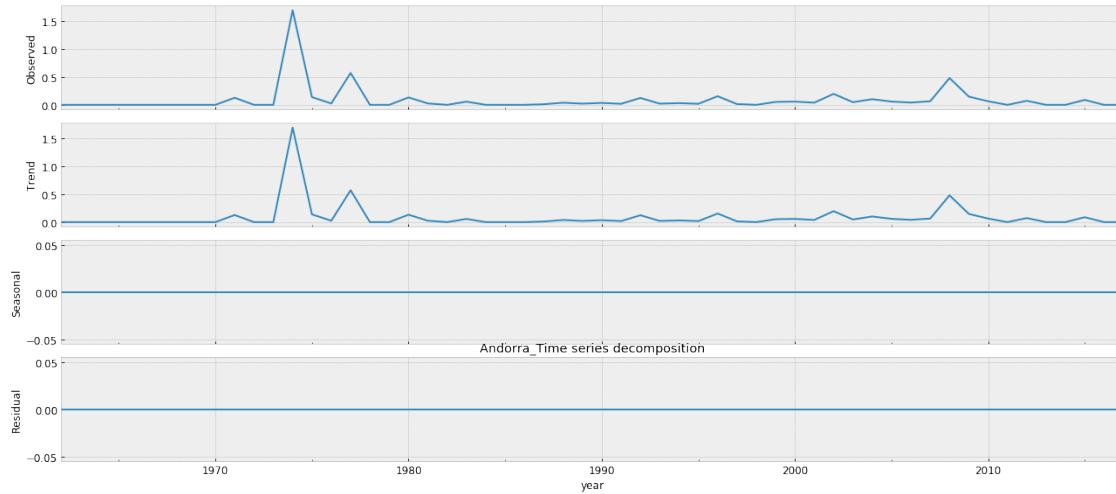
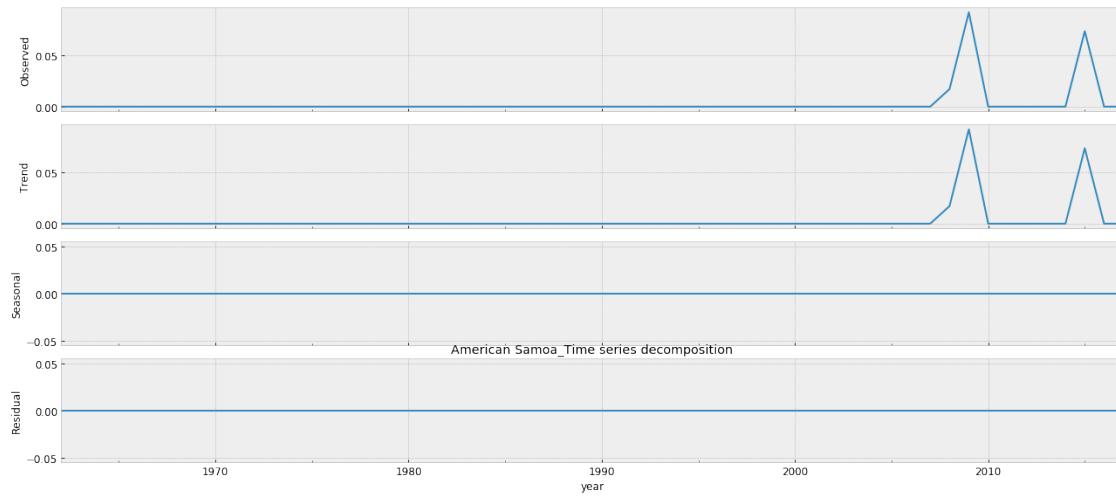
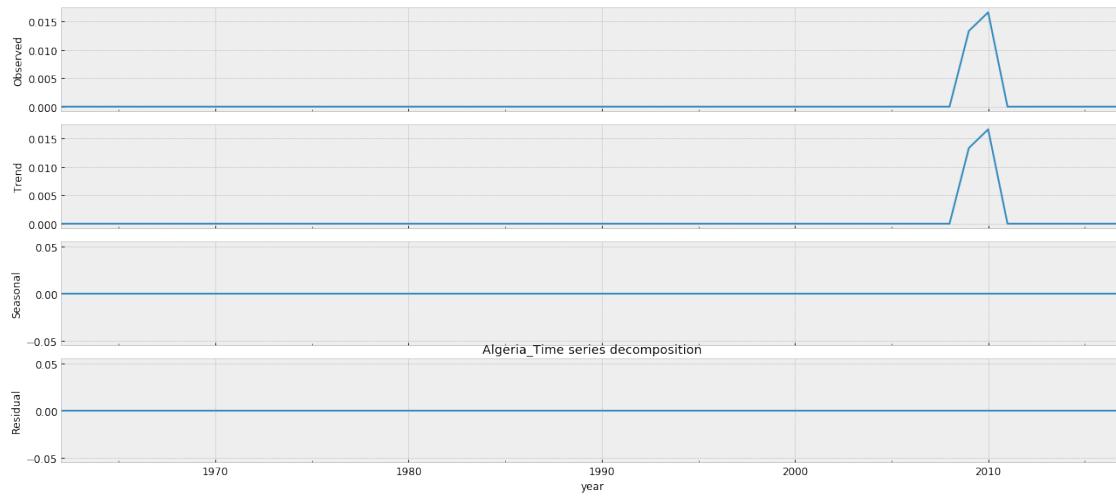
Decomposition

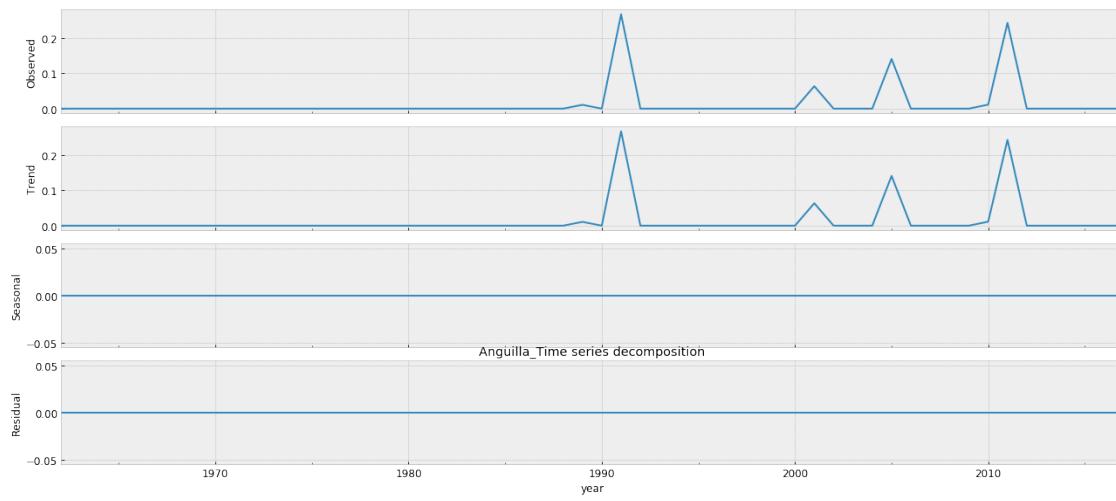
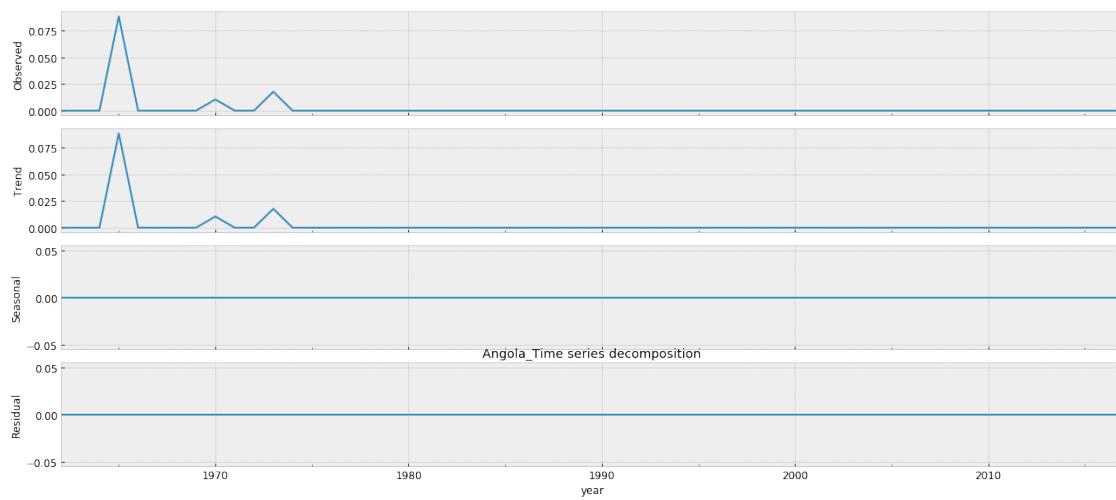
```
[203]: for country in countries:
    analysis = 'decomposition'
    savefile = save_images(df_grps,analysis)
    decomposition = sm.tsa.seasonal_decompose(df_grps[country],model='additive')
    rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 18, 8
    fig = decomposition.plot()

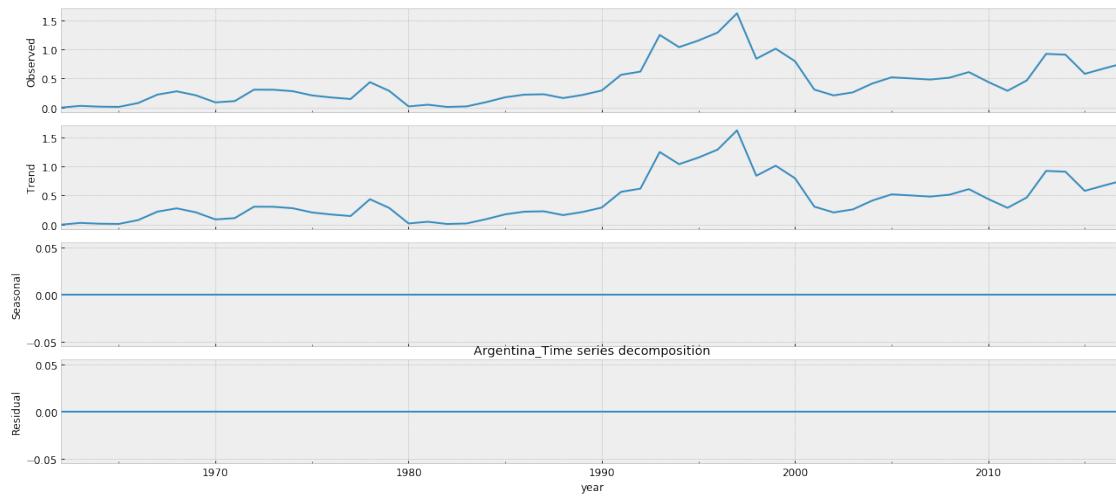
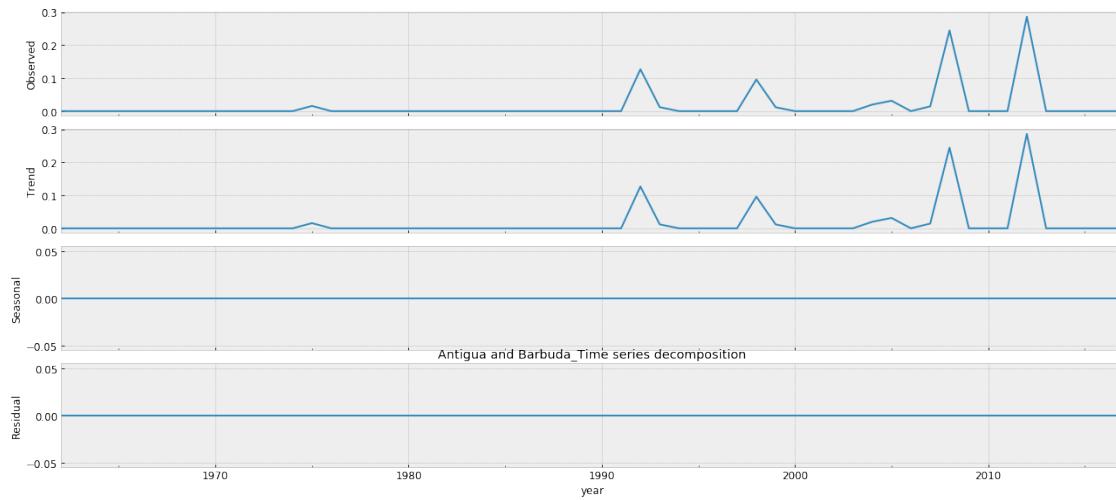
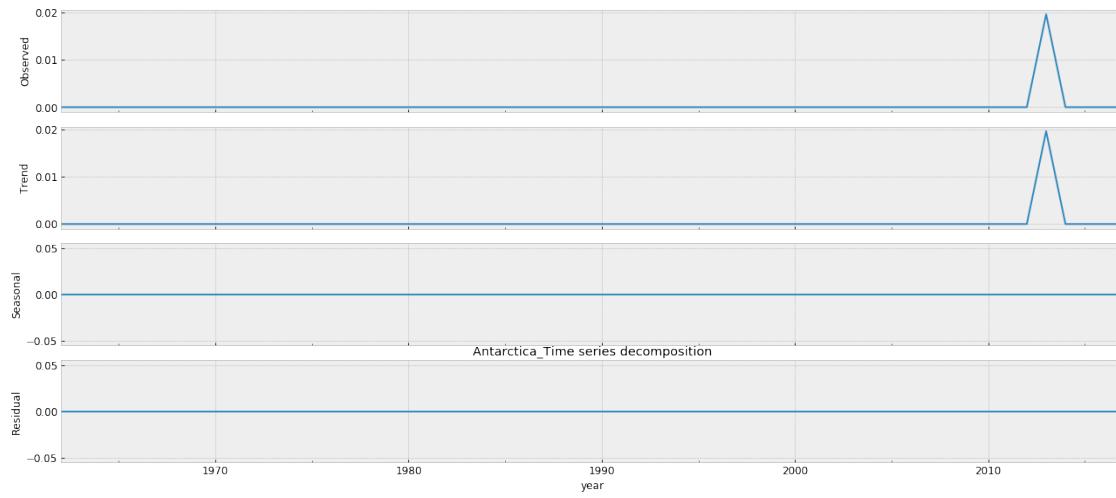
    plt.title('{}_Time series decomposition'.format(df_grps[country].name))
    plt.savefig(str('{}_{}'.format(savefile,analysis)))
```

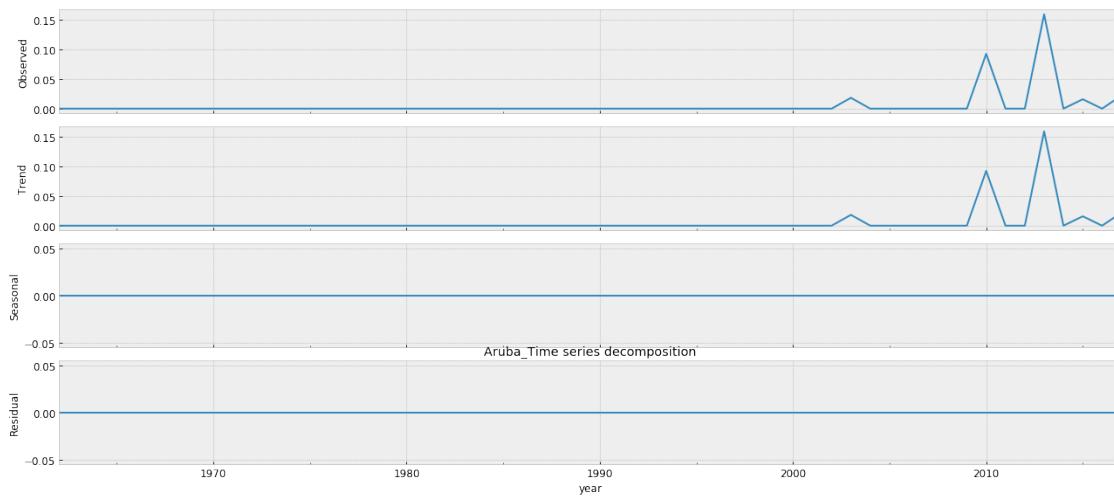
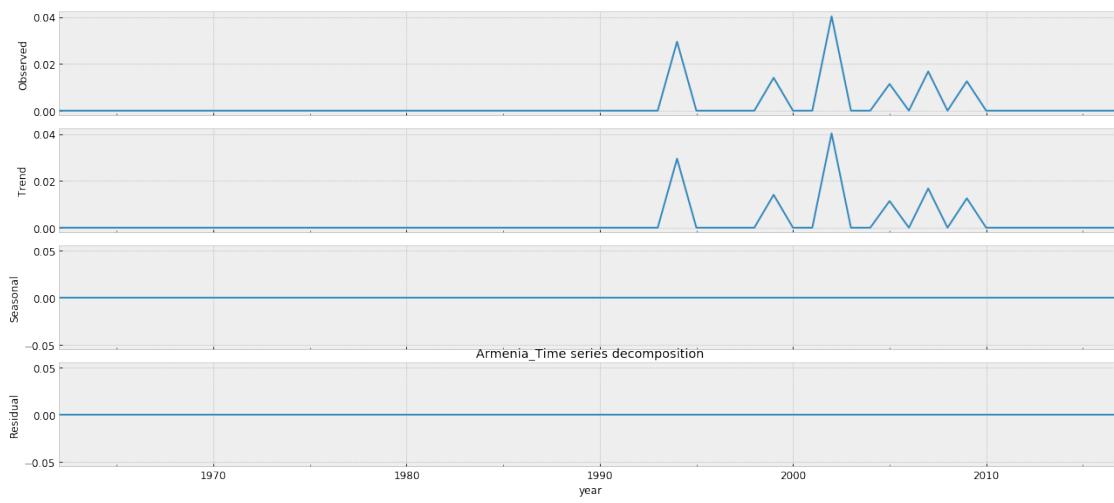
```
plt.show()
```

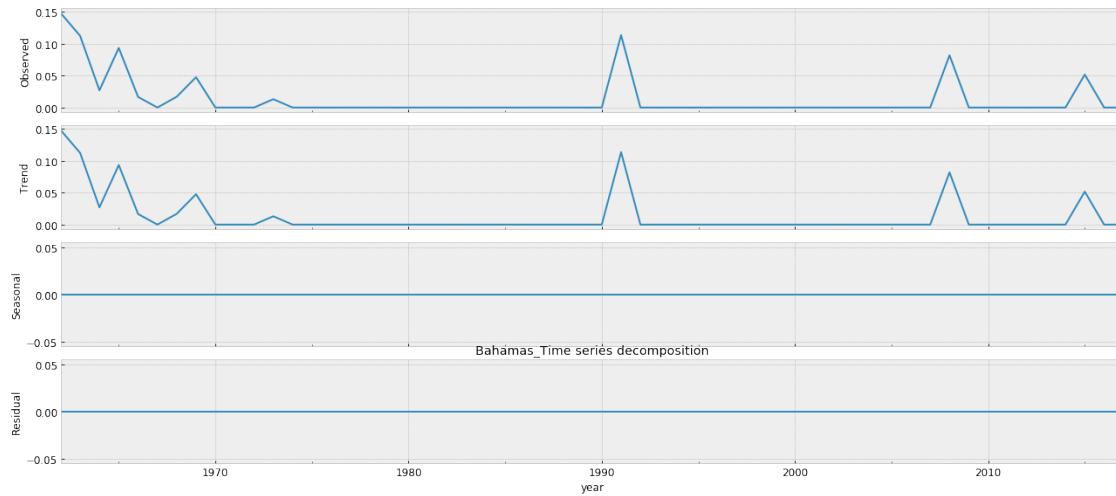
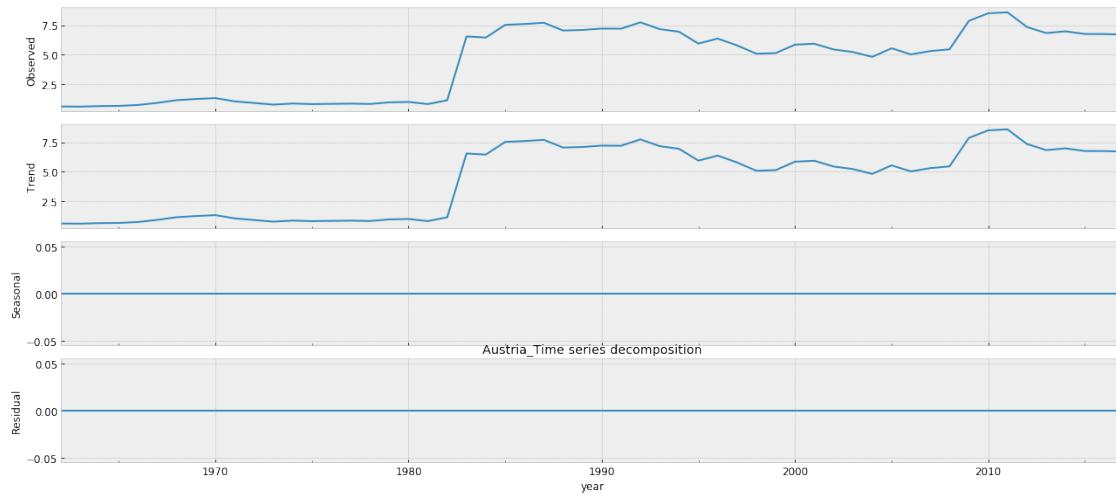
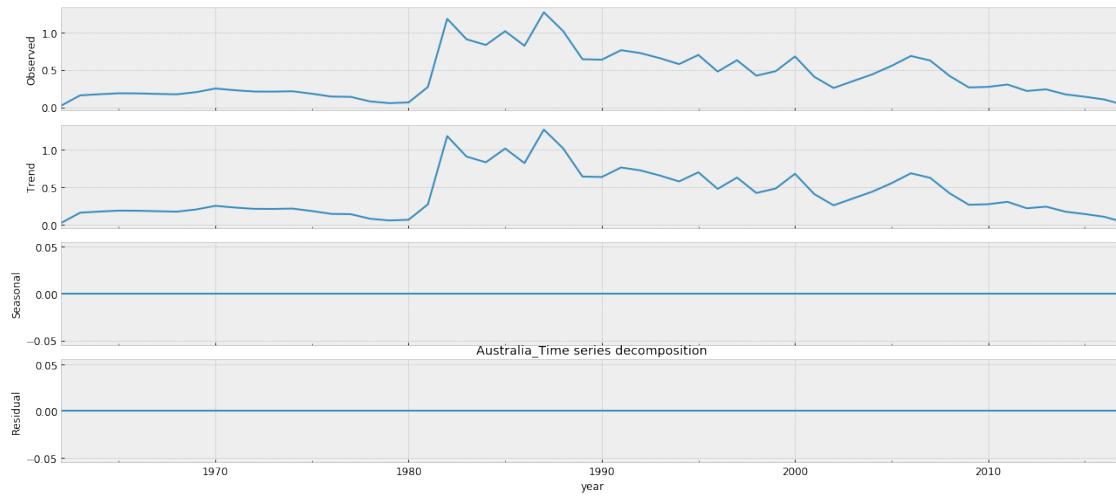


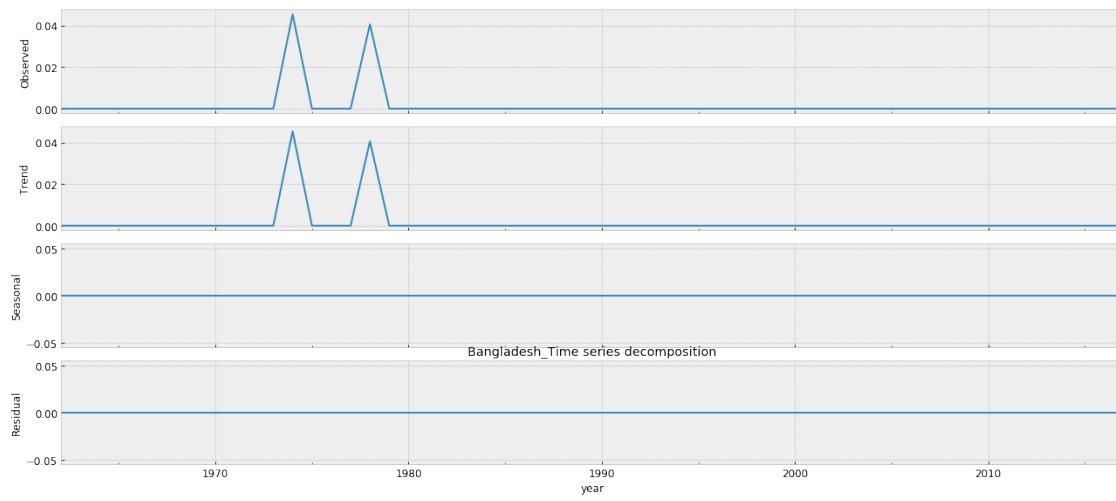
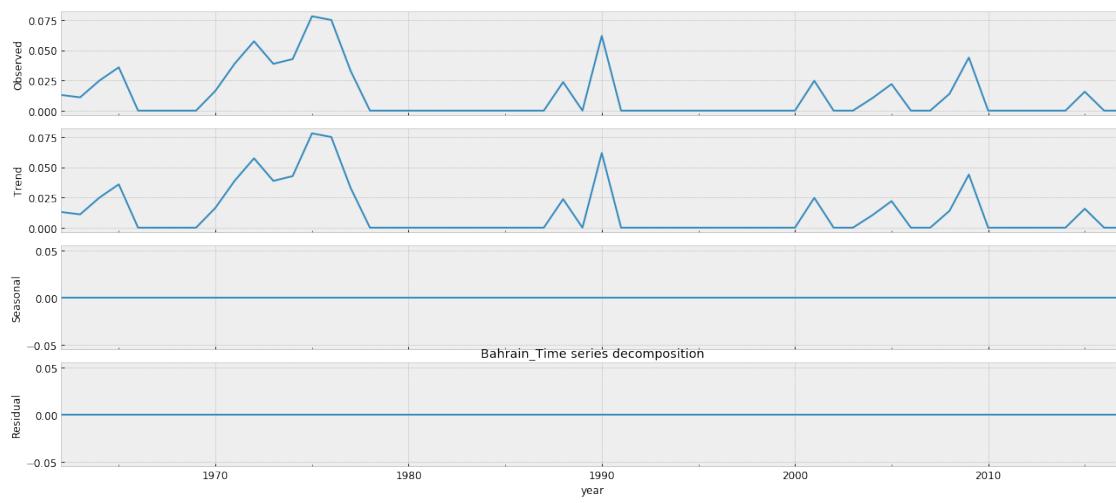


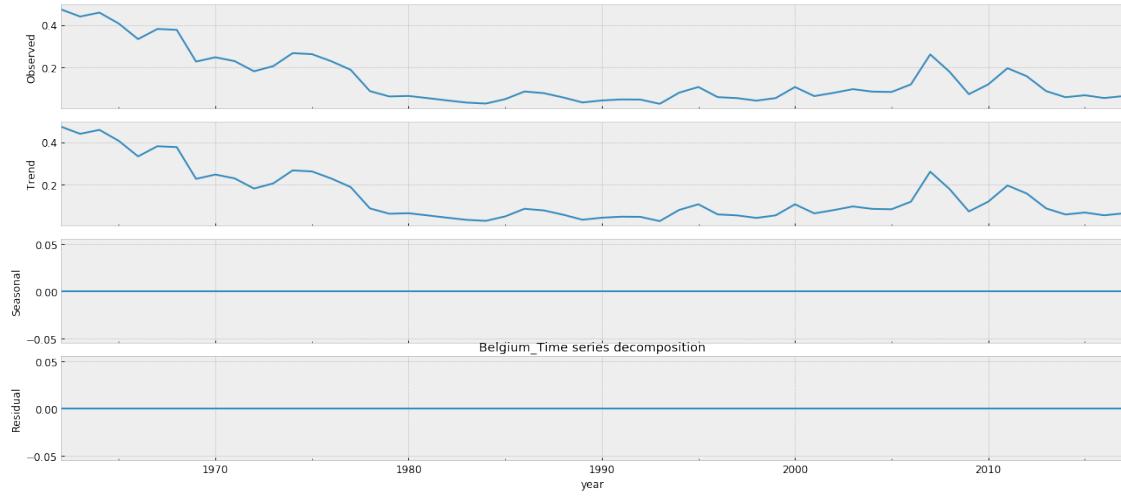
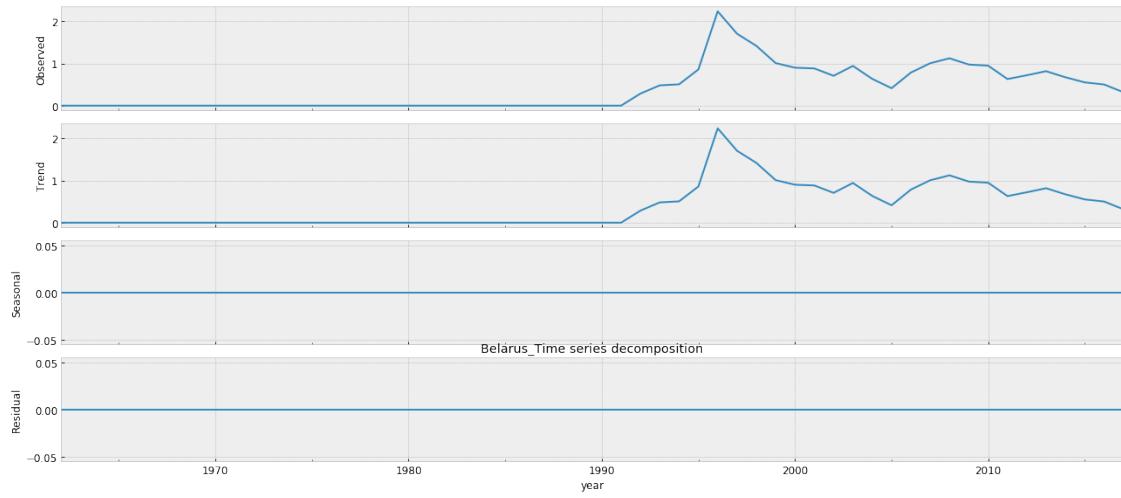
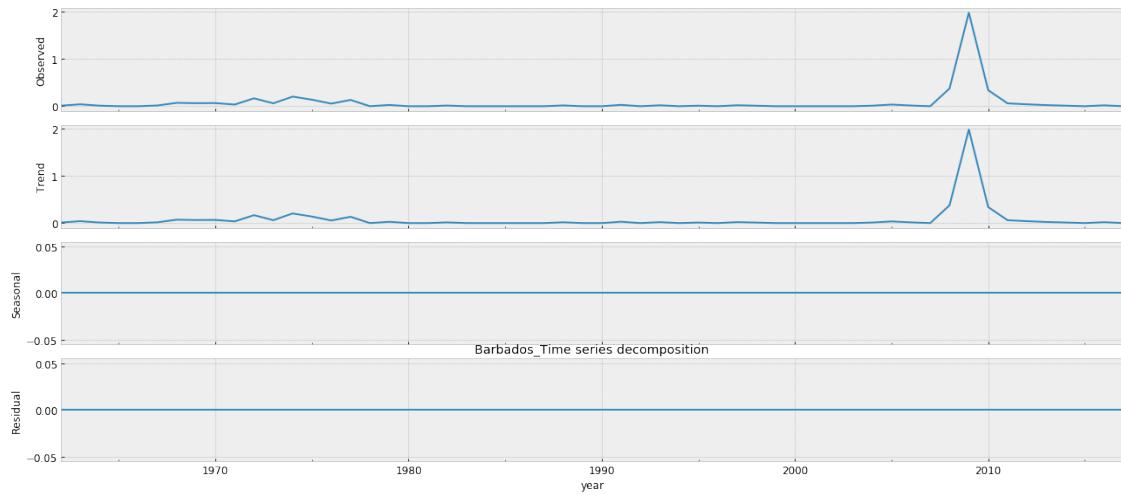


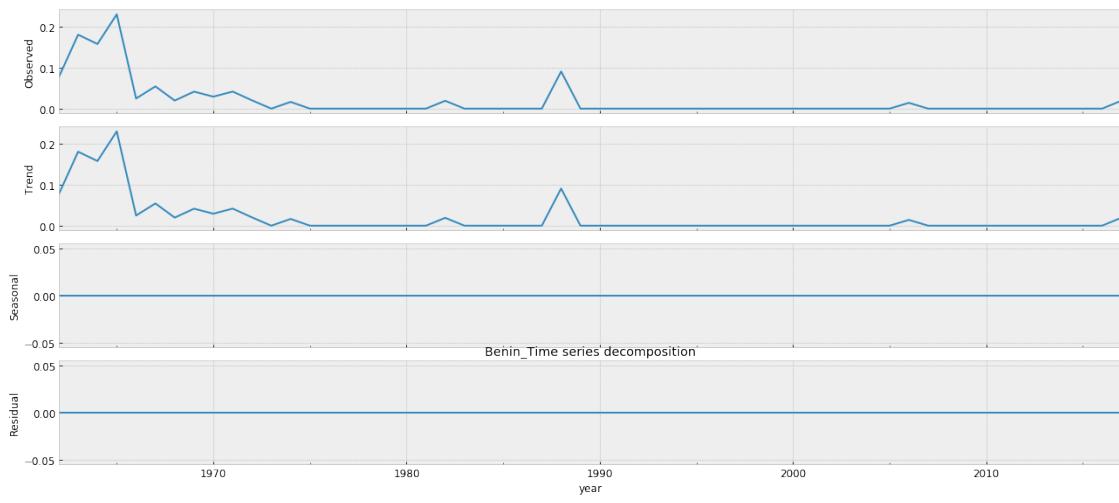
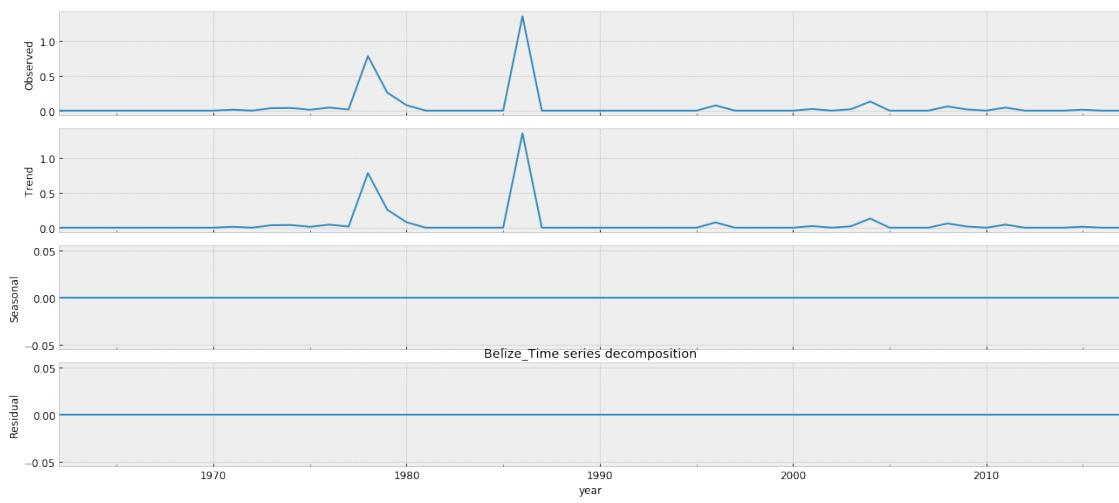


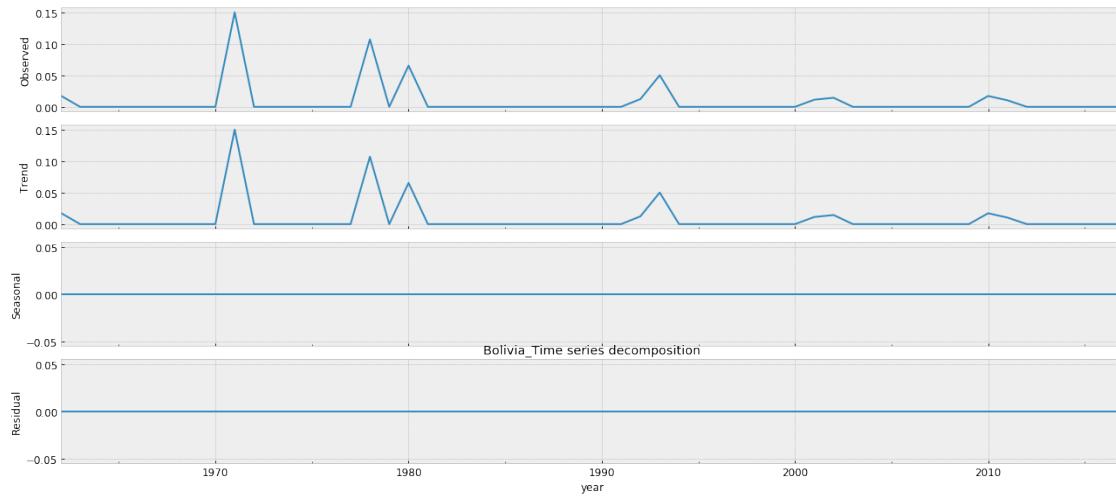
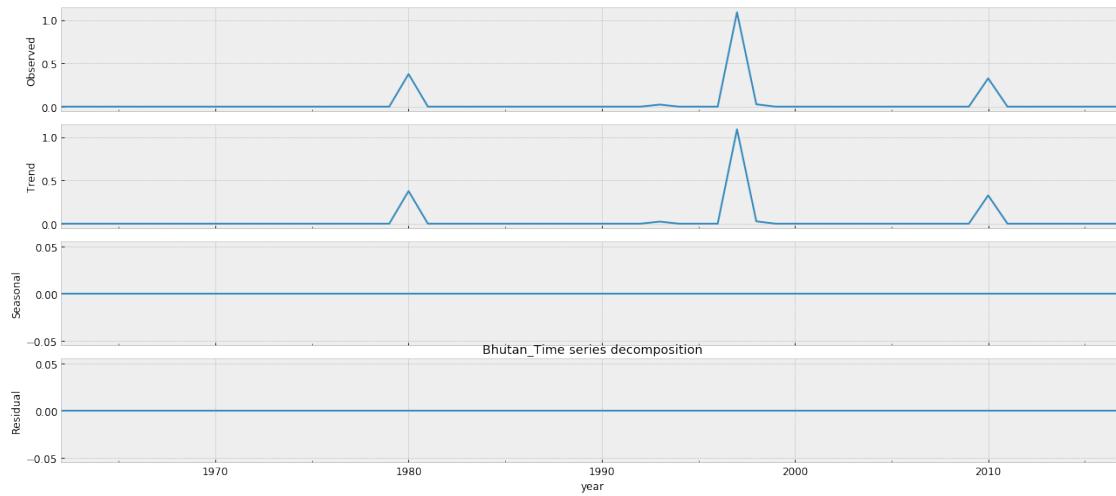
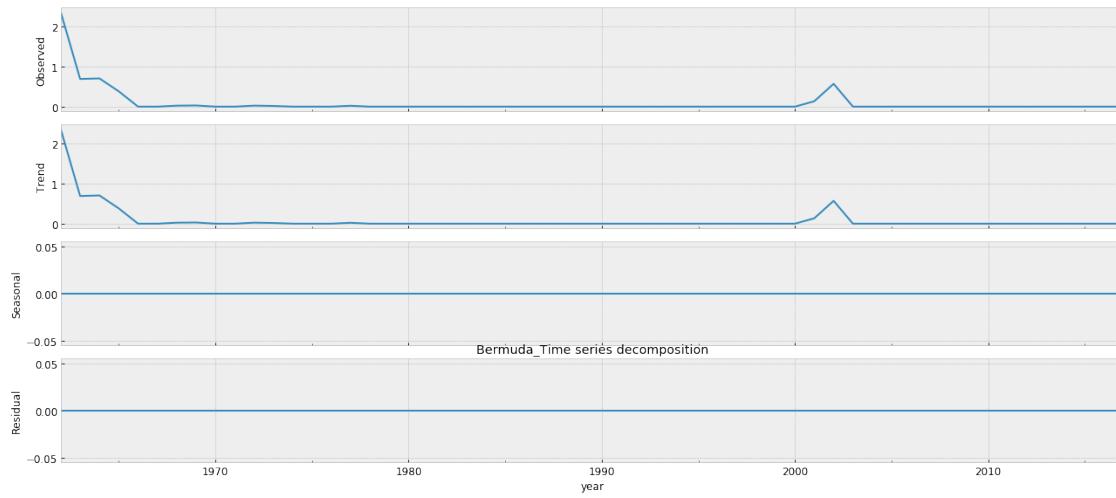


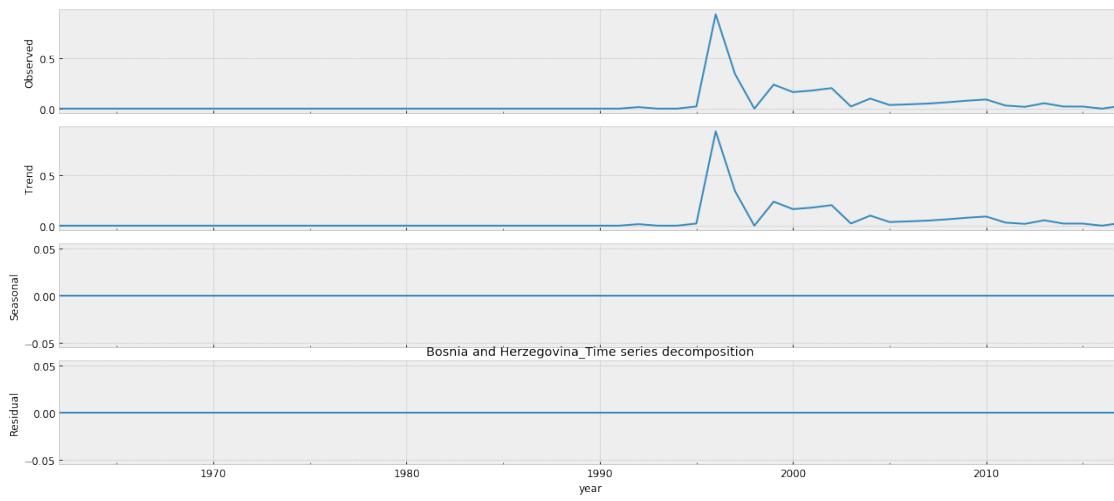
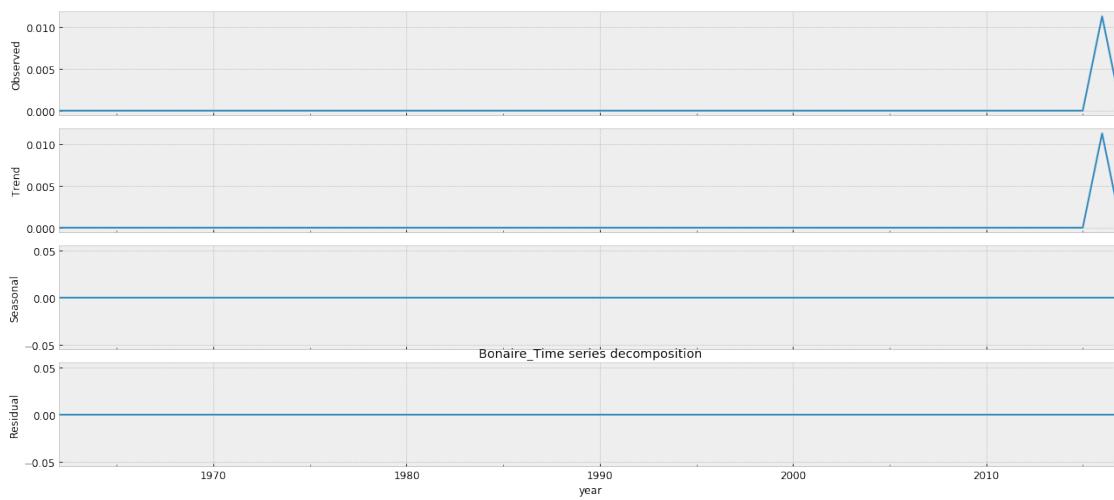


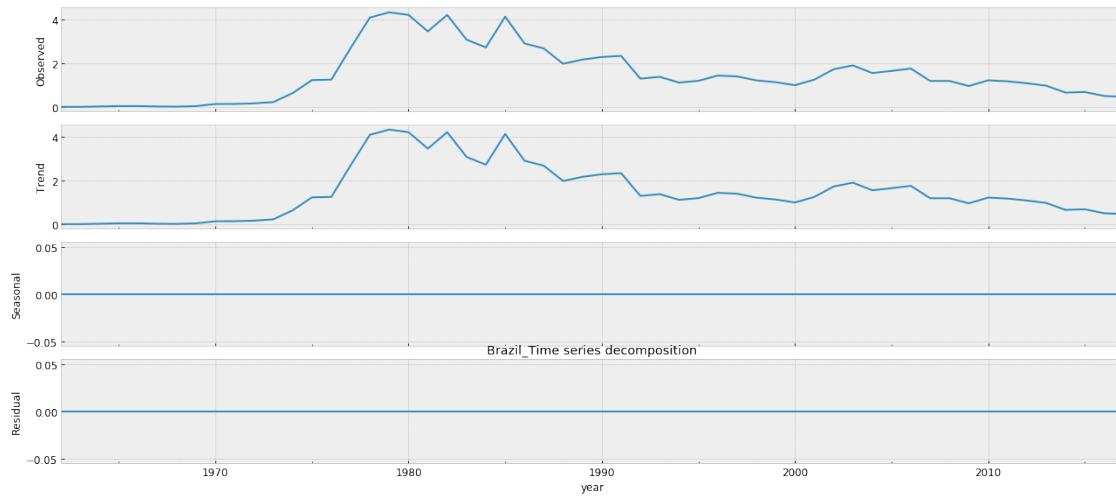
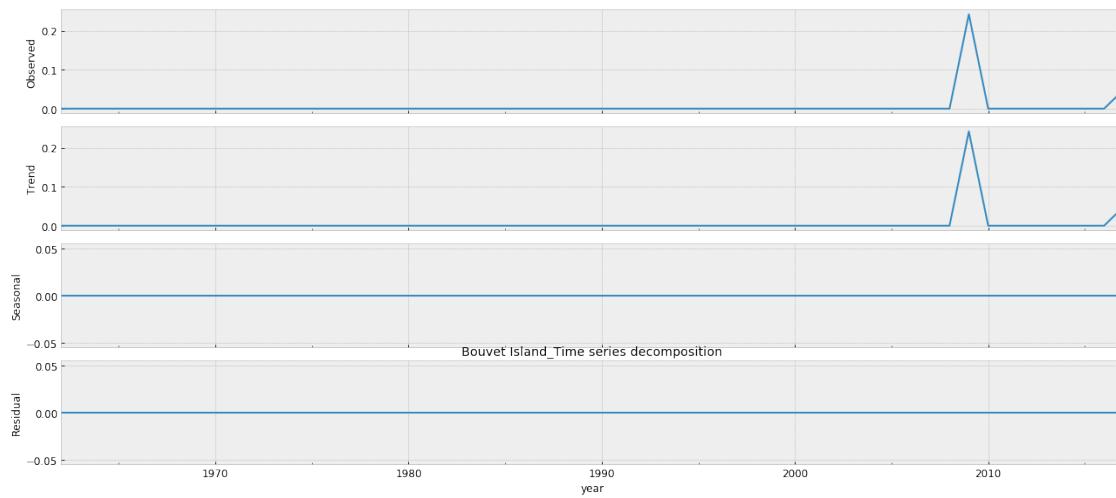
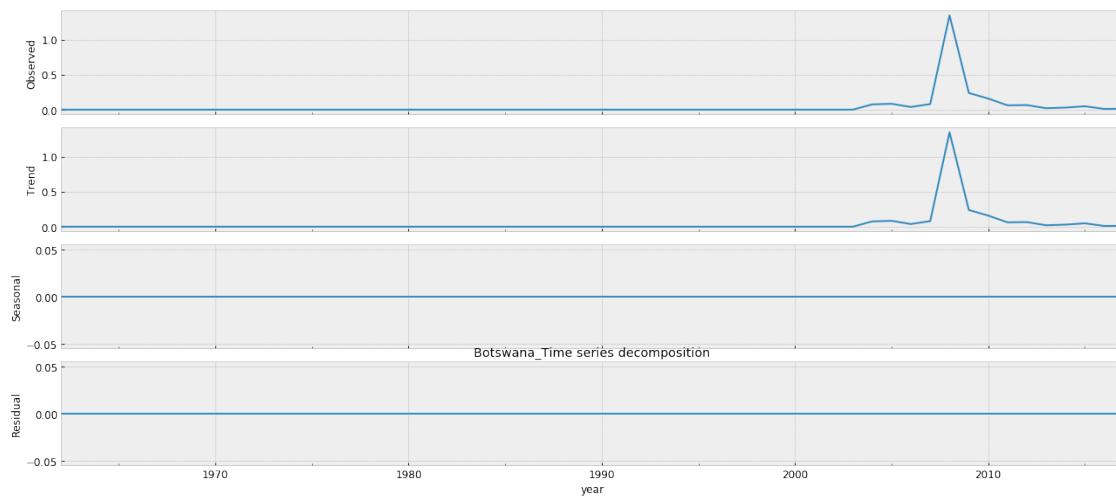


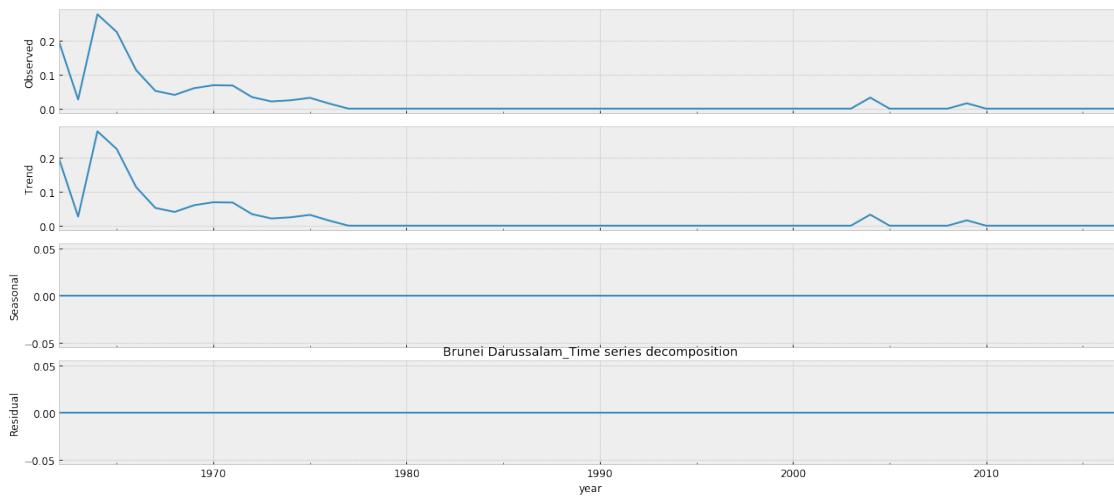
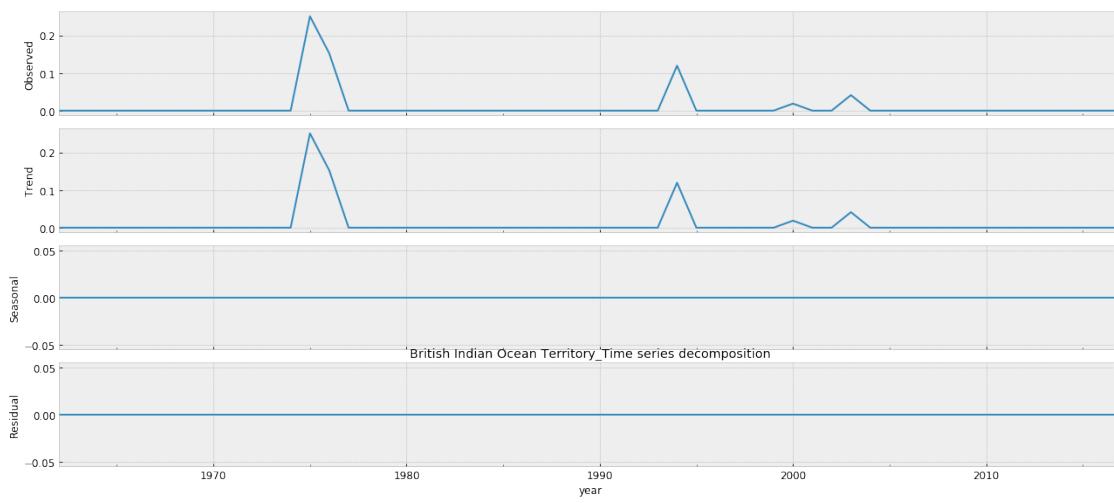


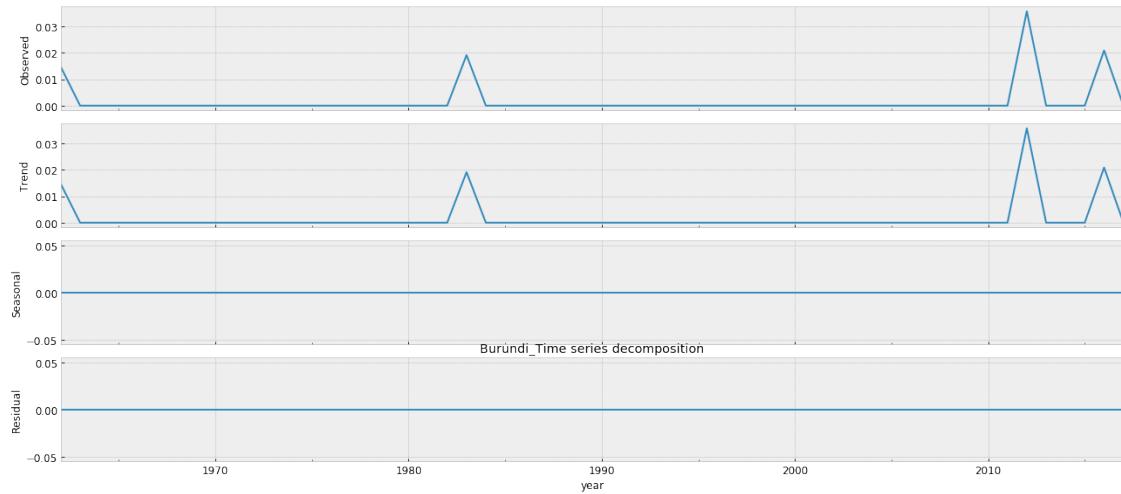
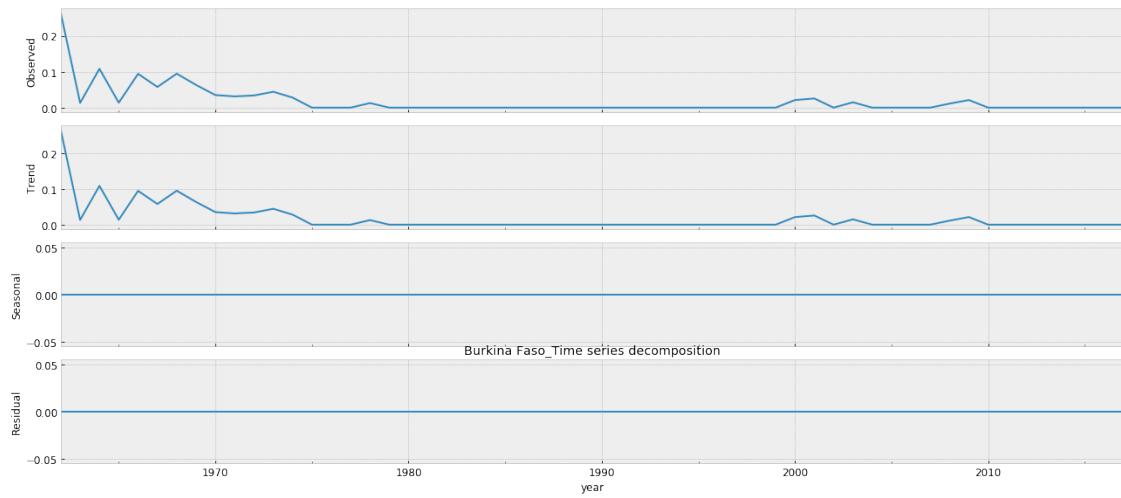
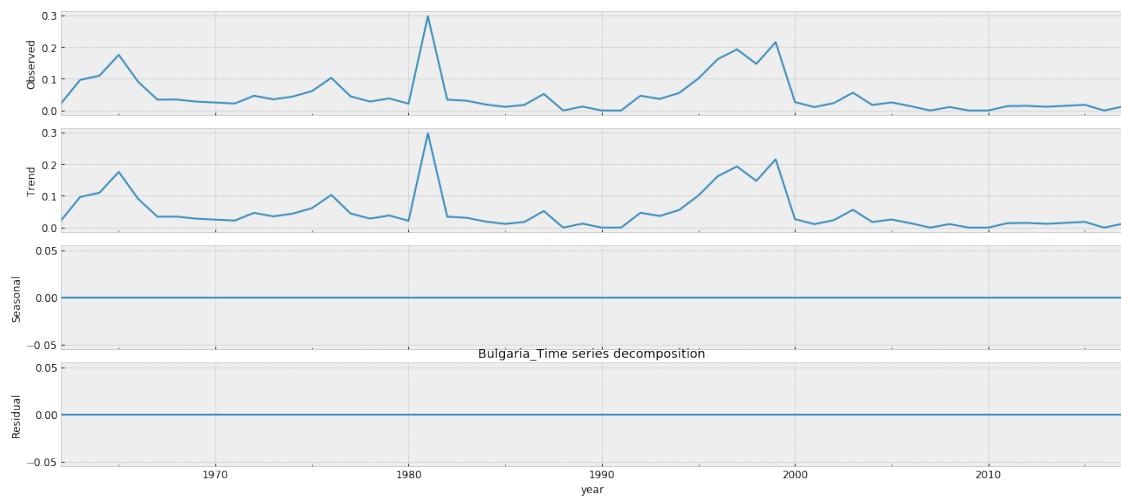


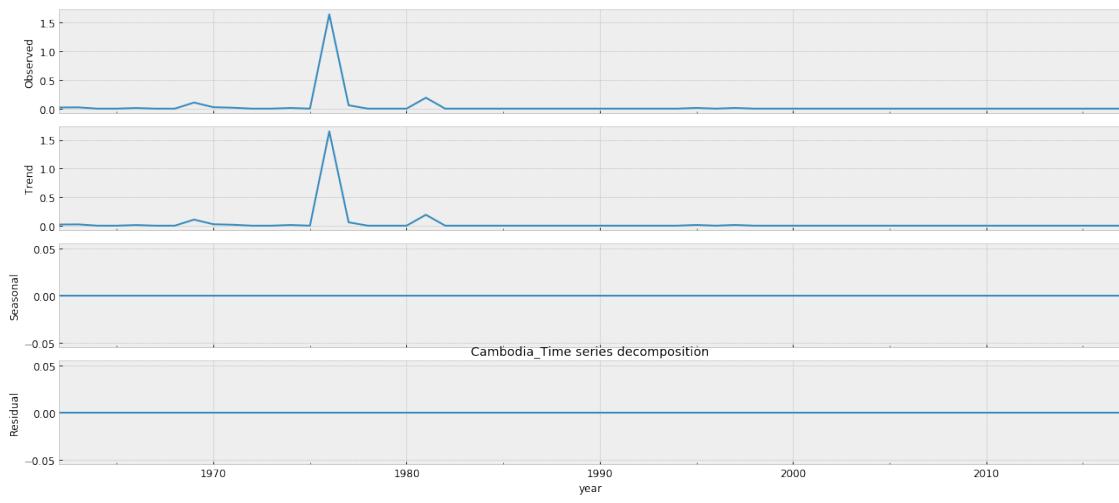
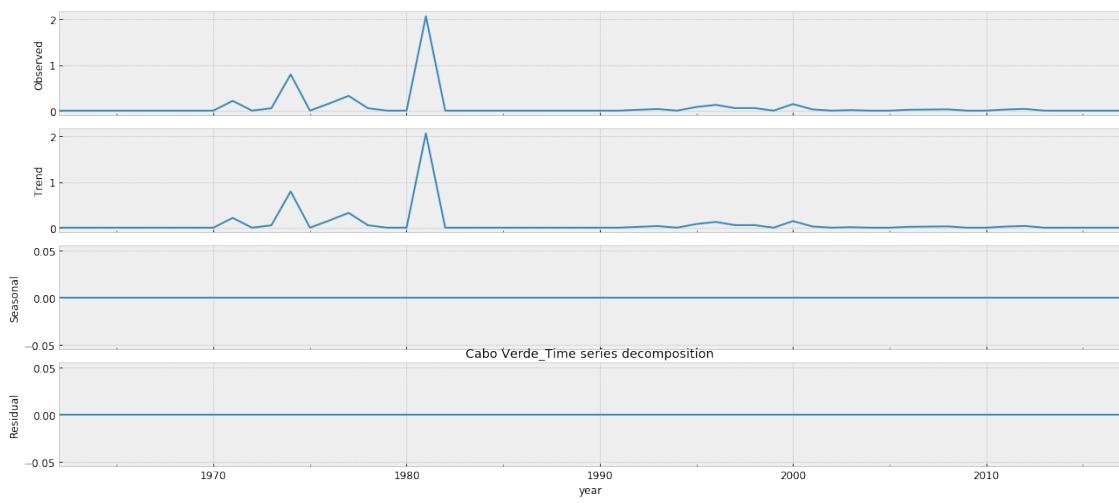


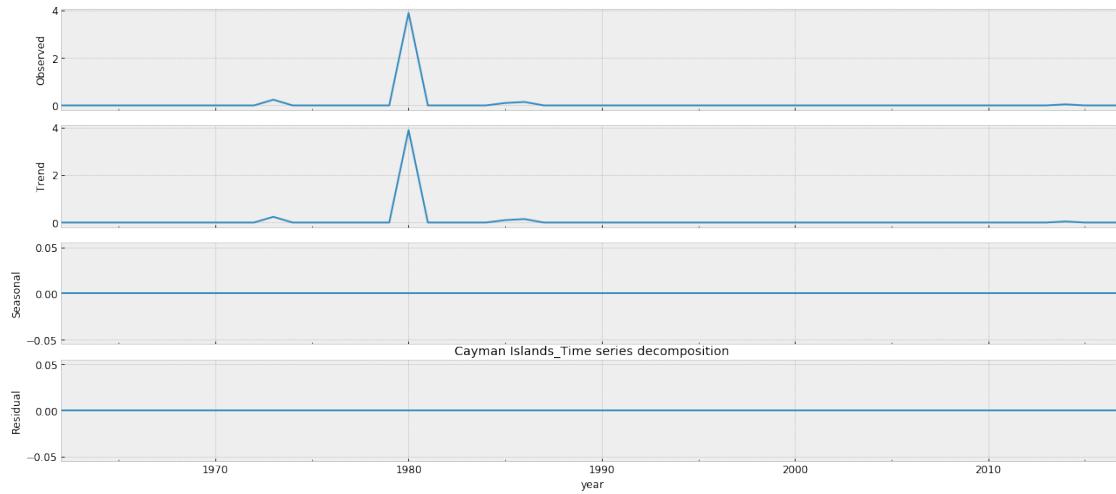
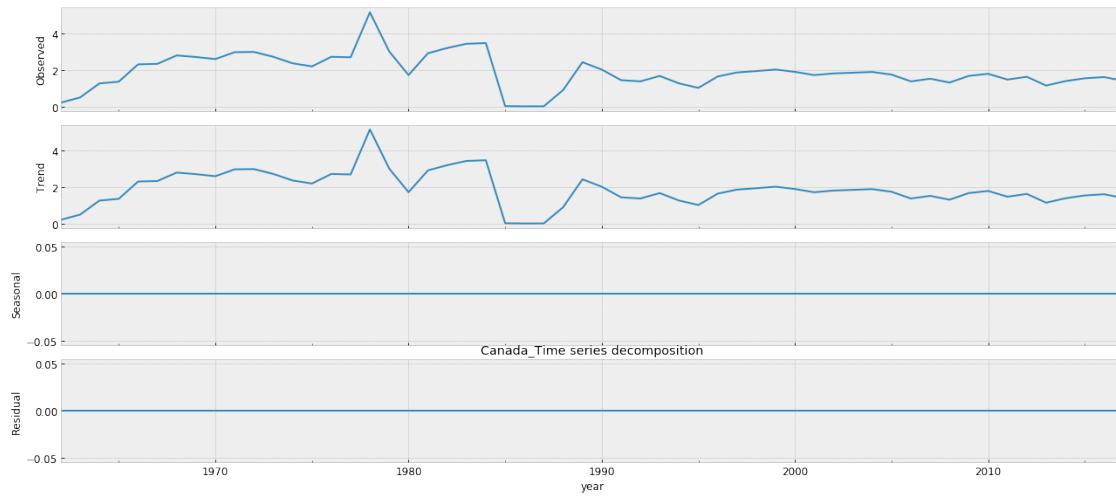
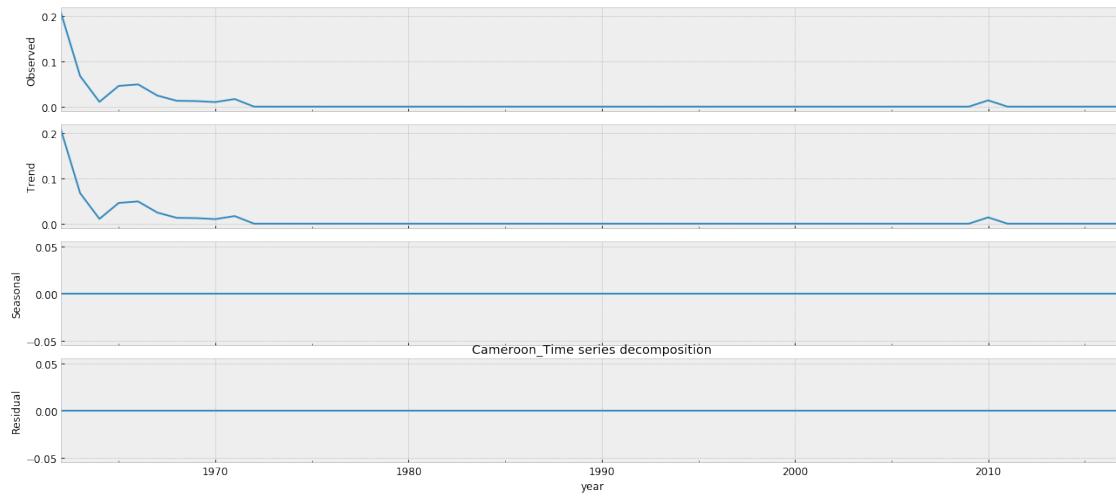


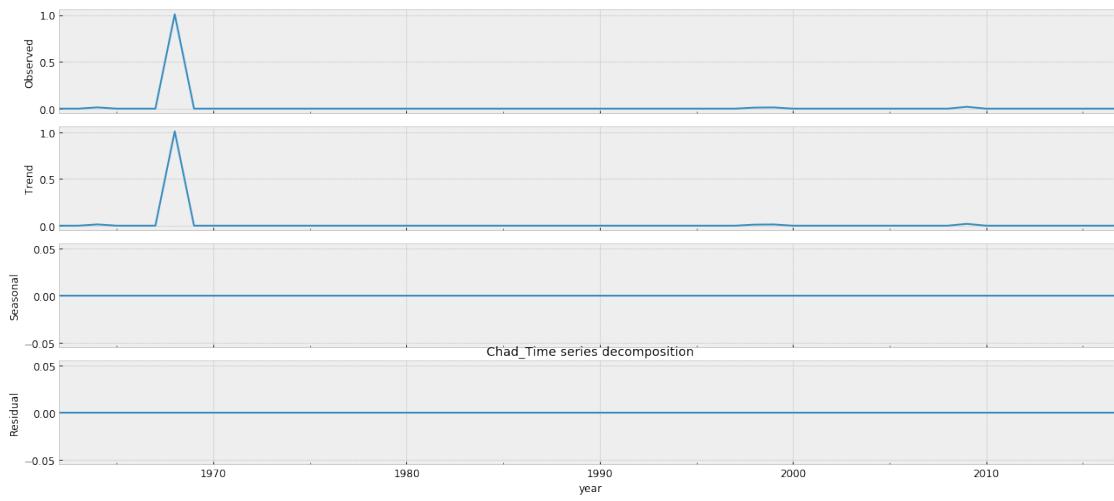
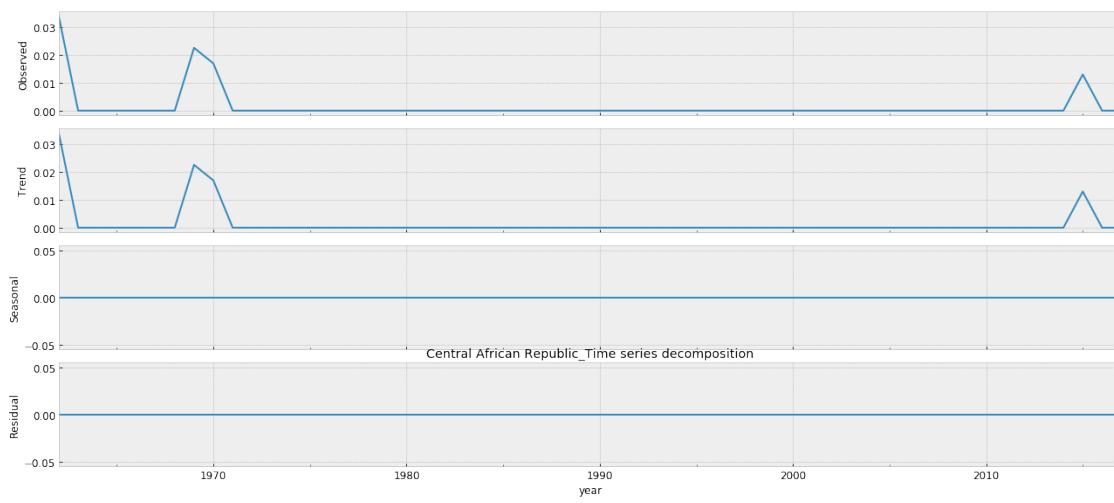


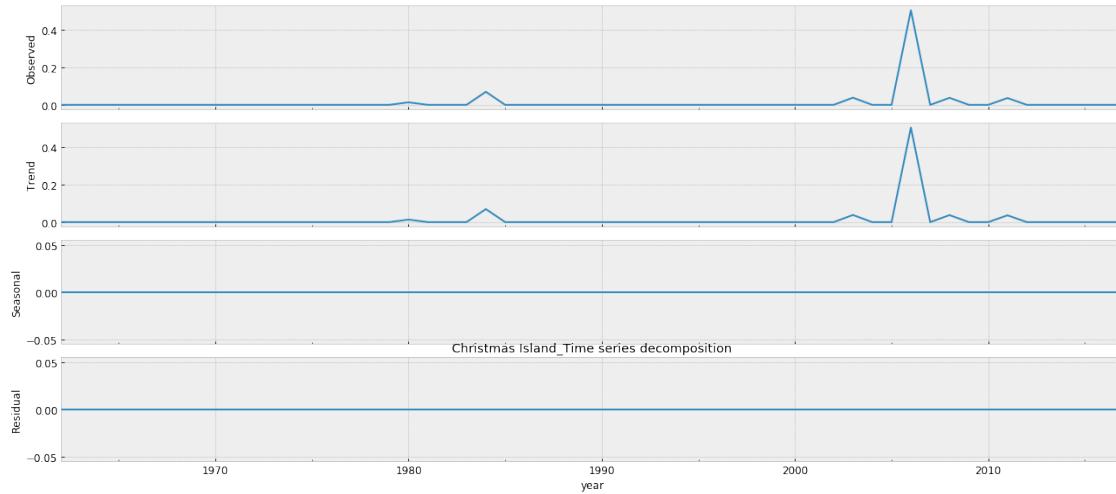
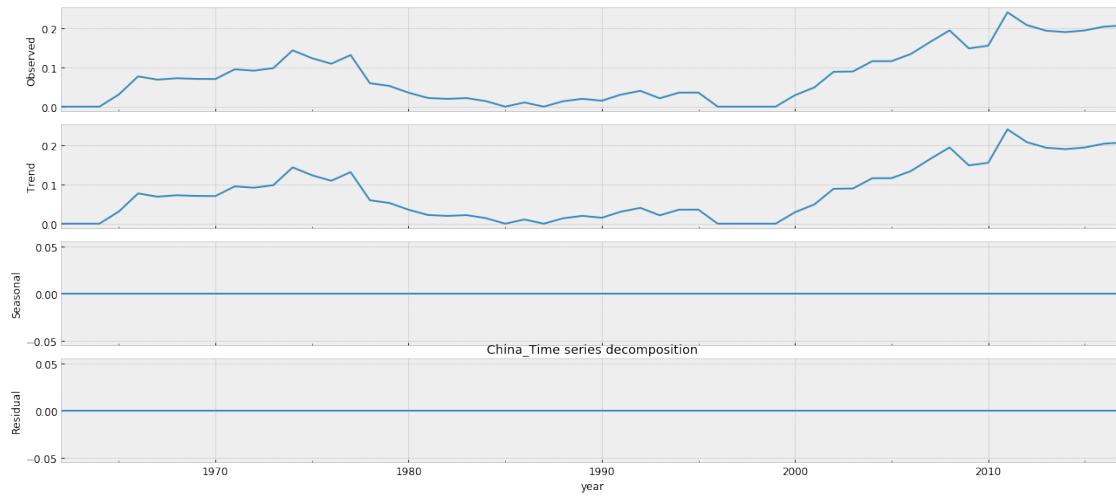
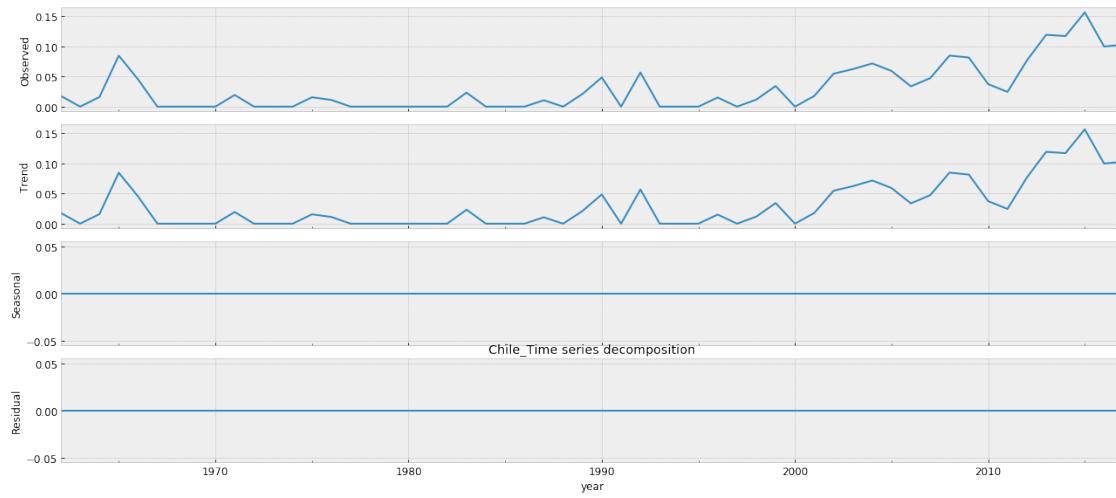


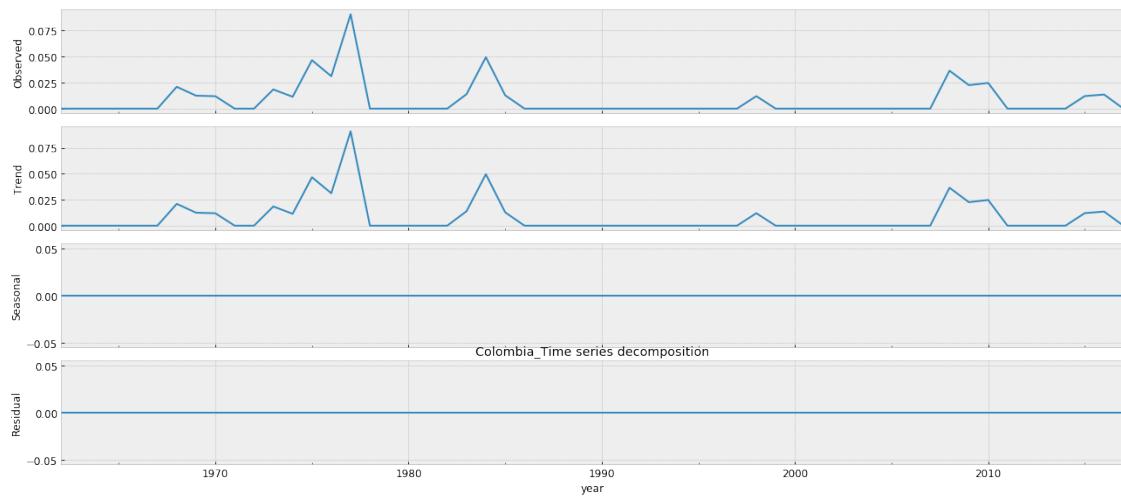
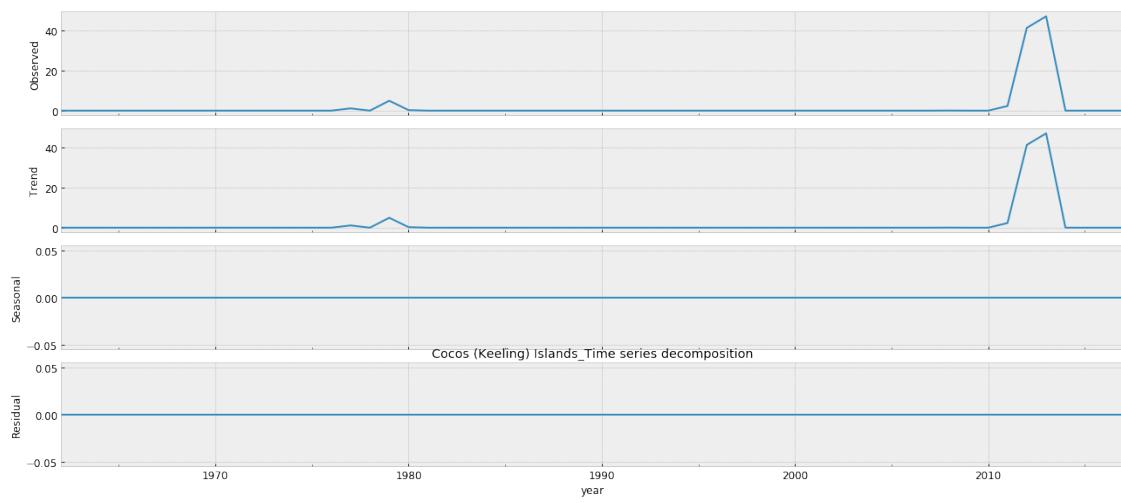


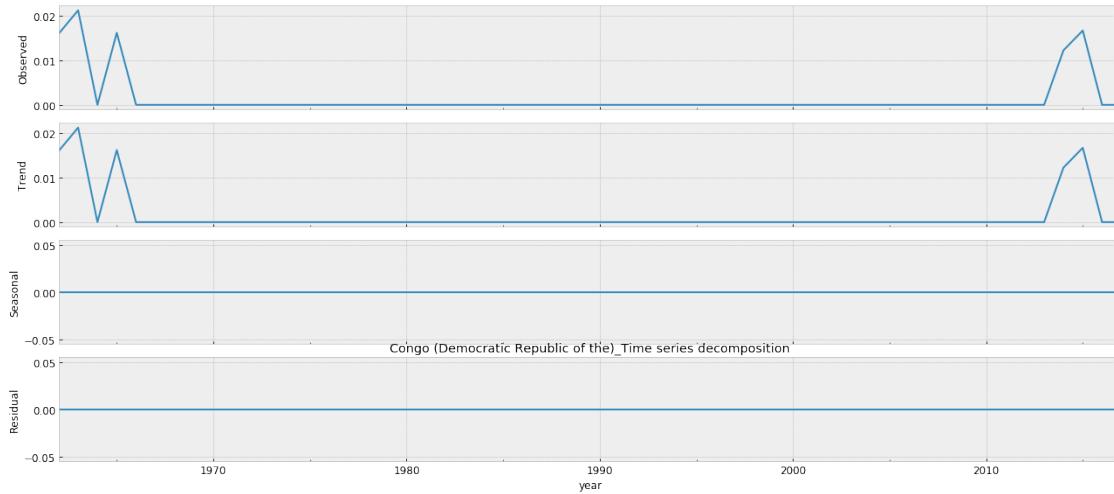
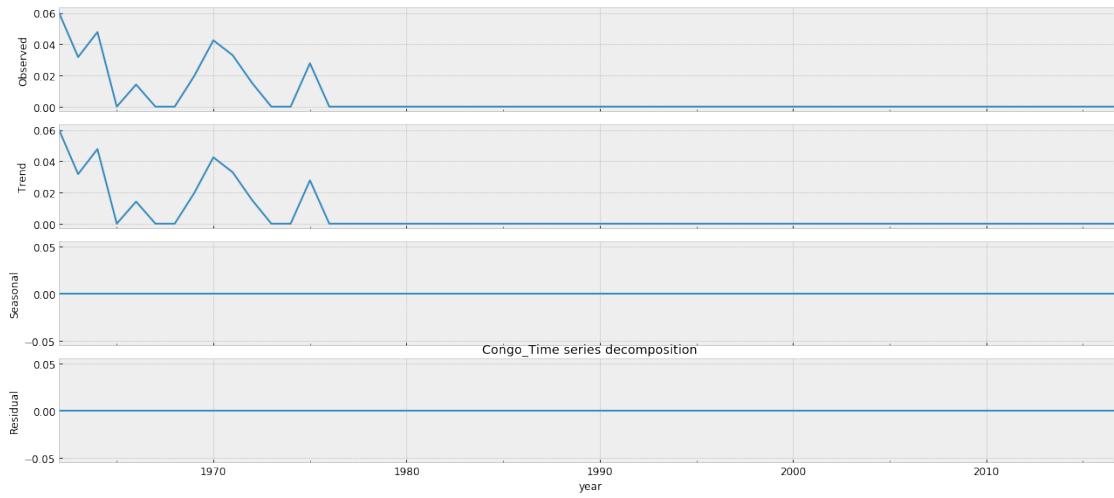
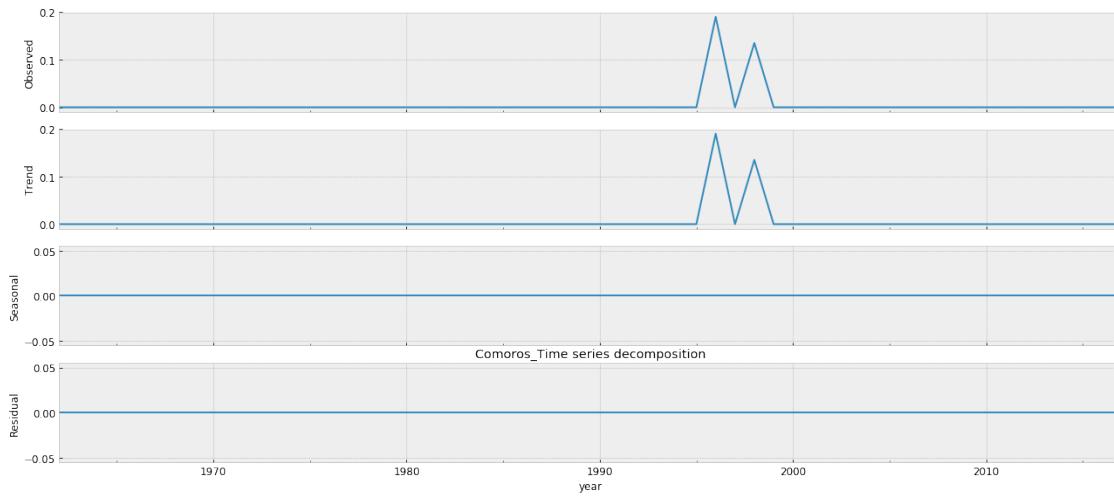


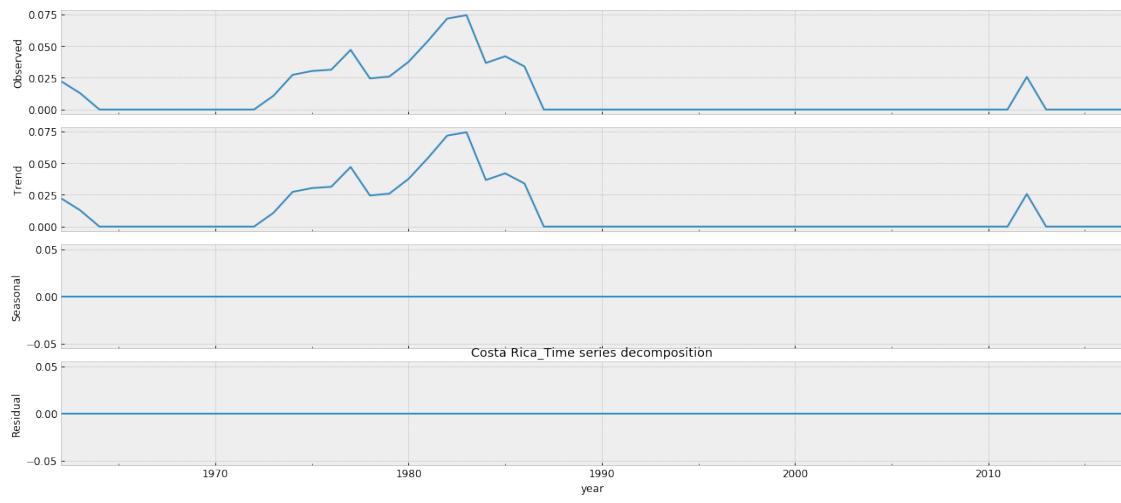
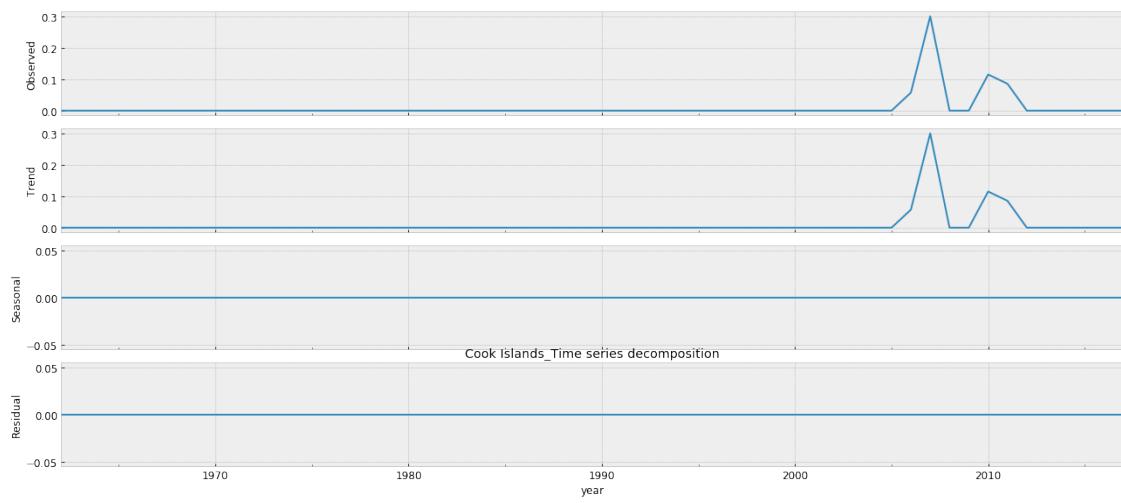


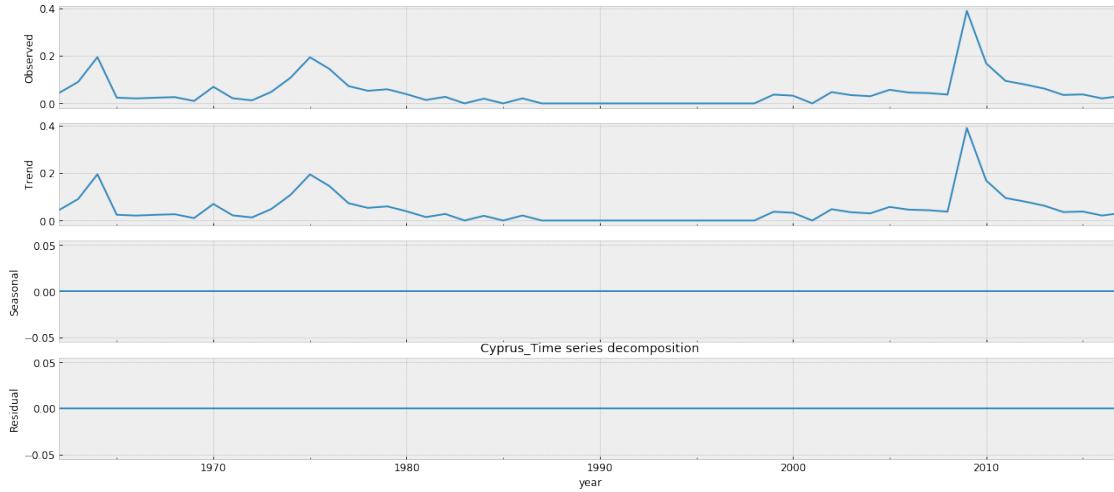
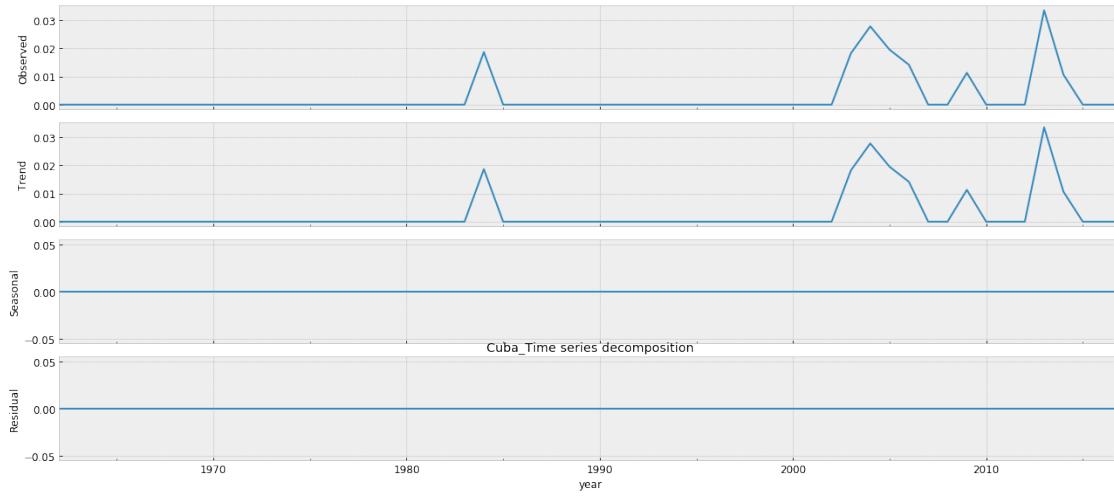
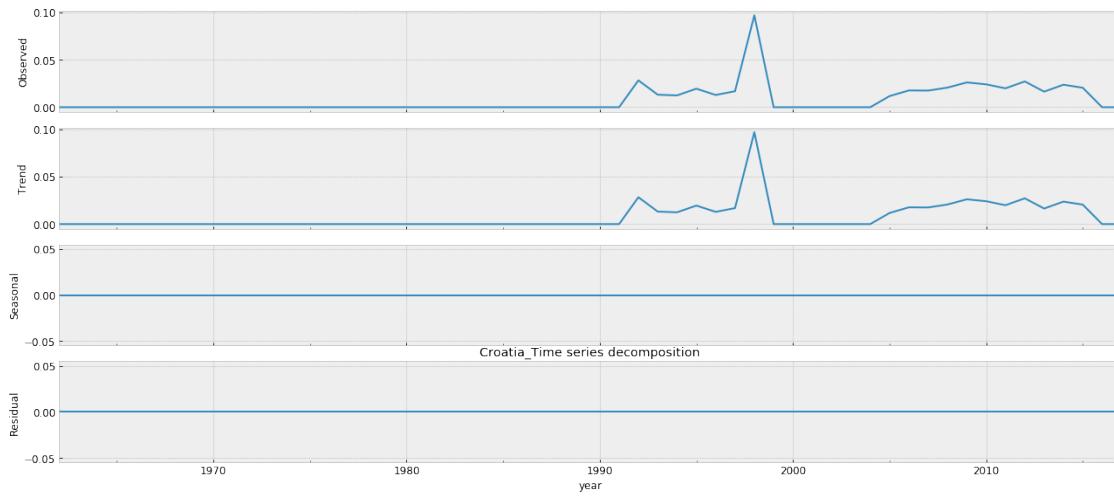


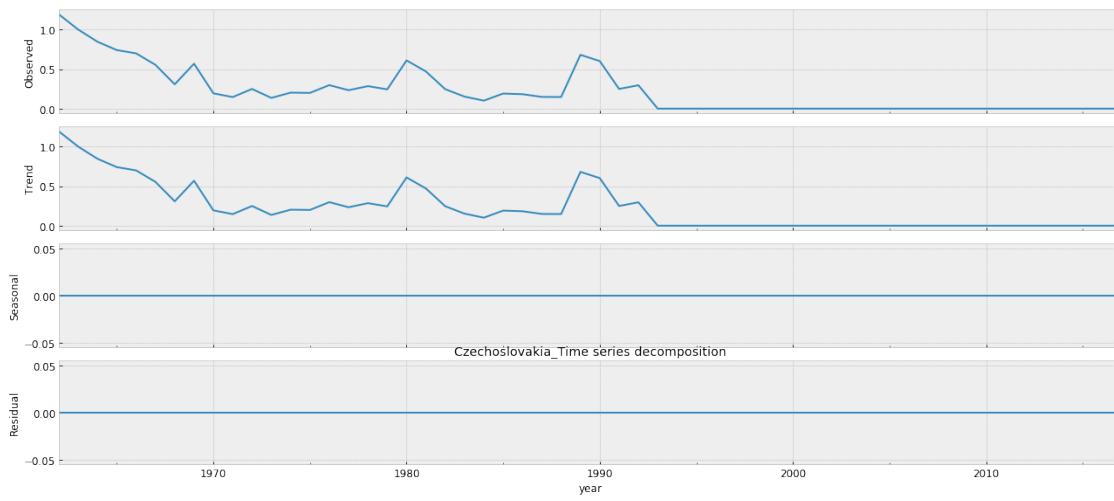
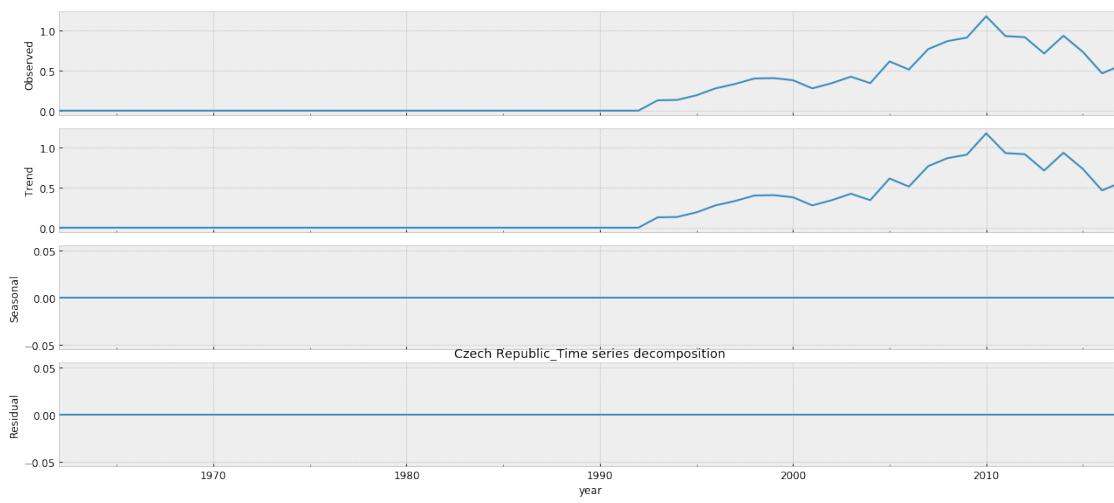


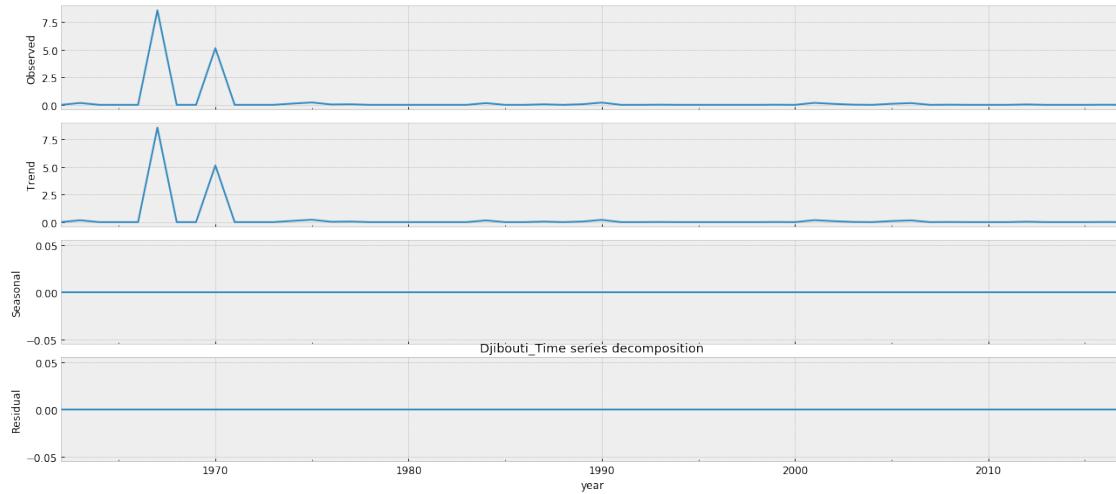
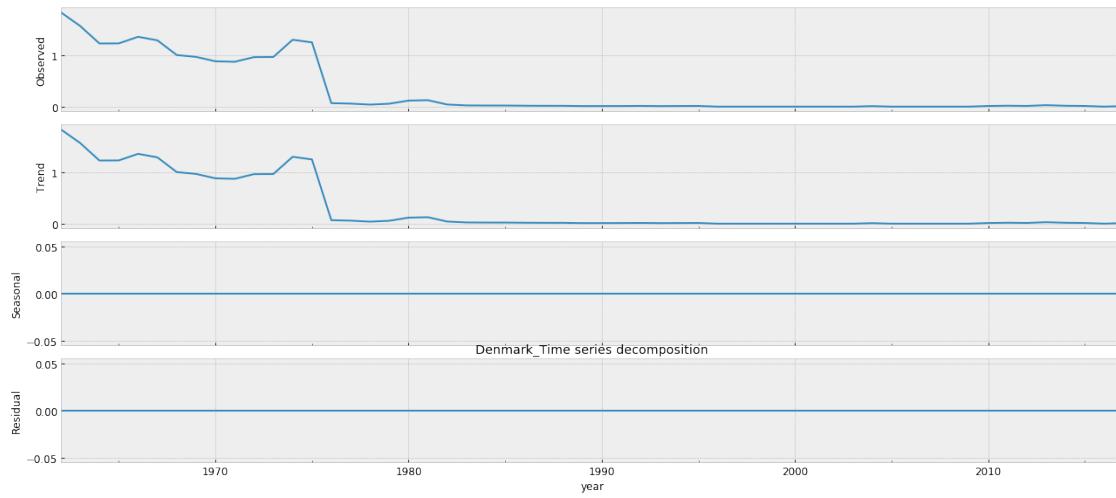
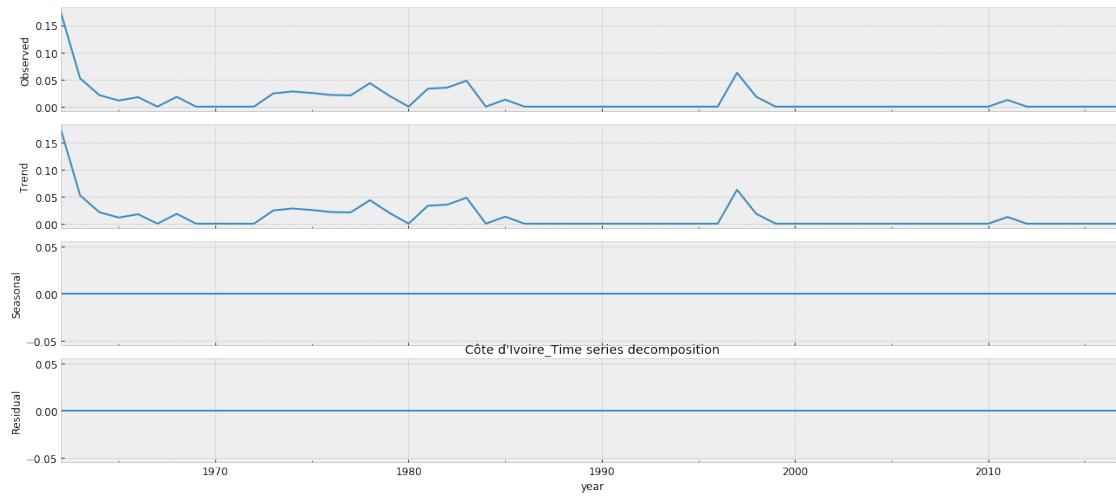


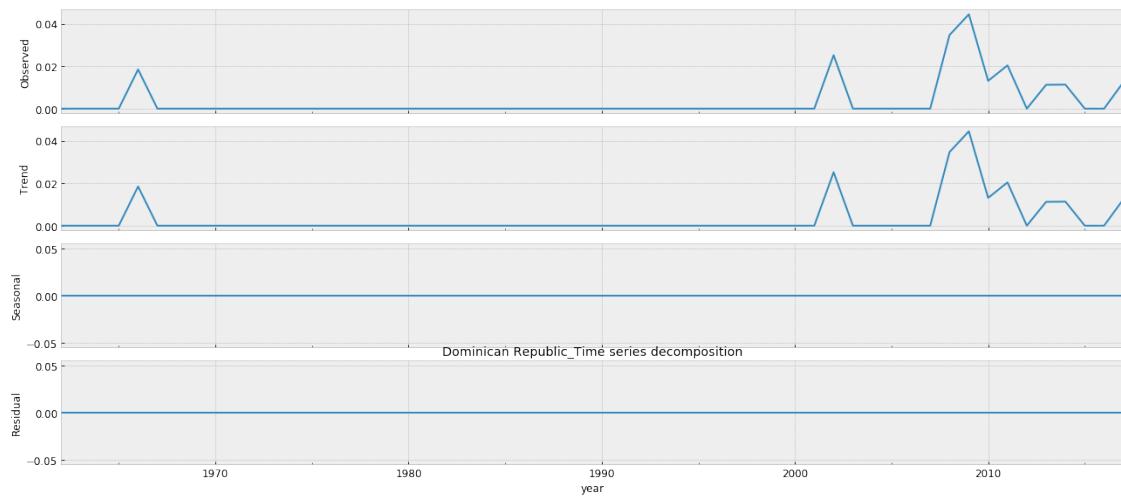
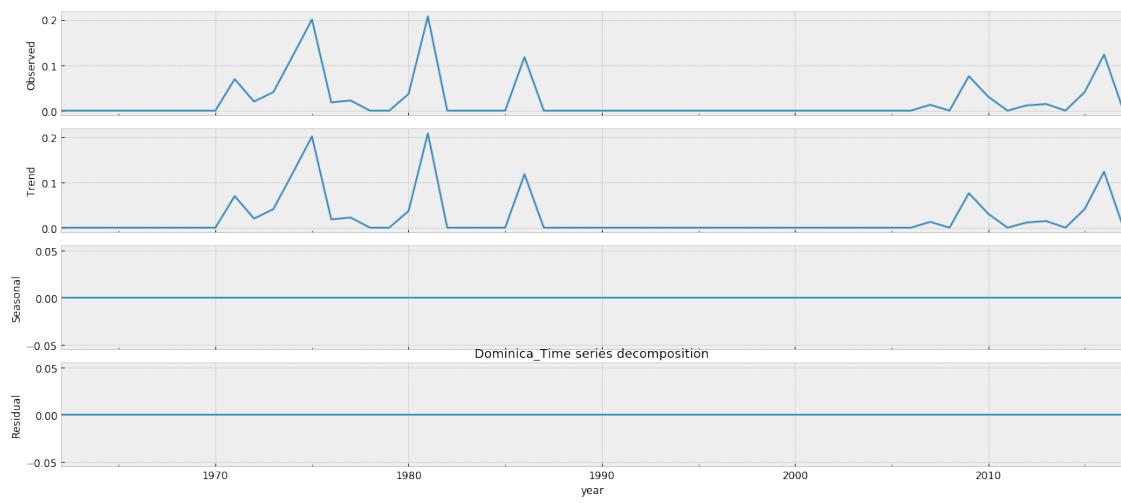


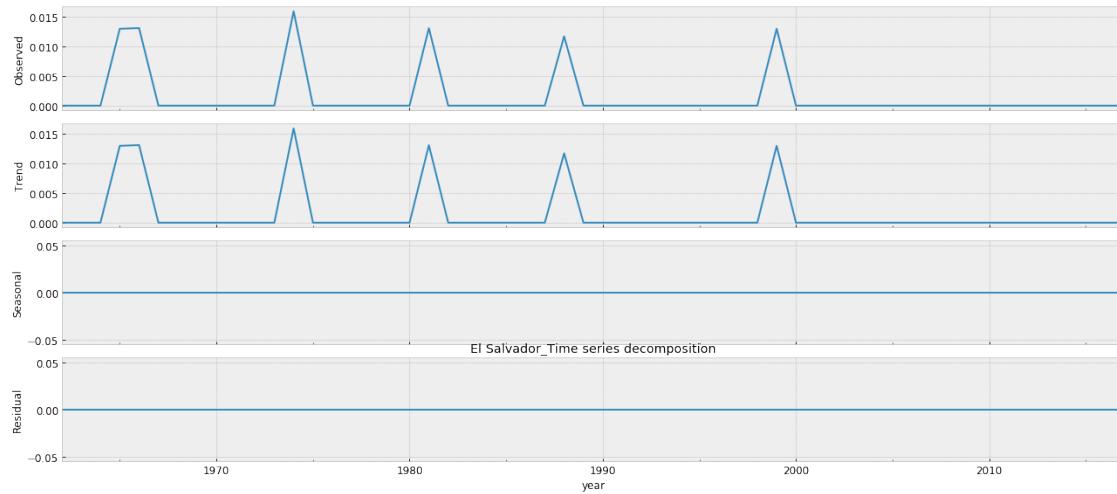
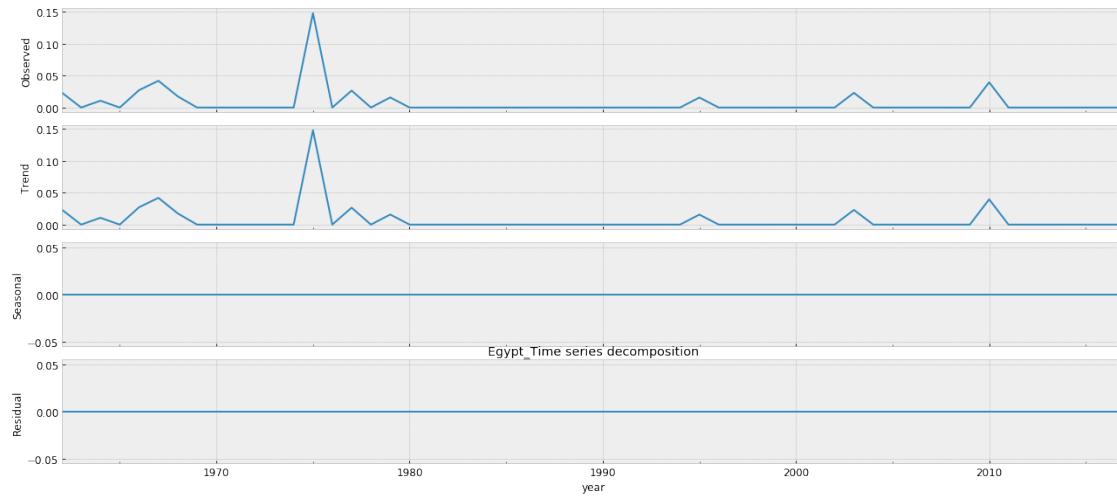
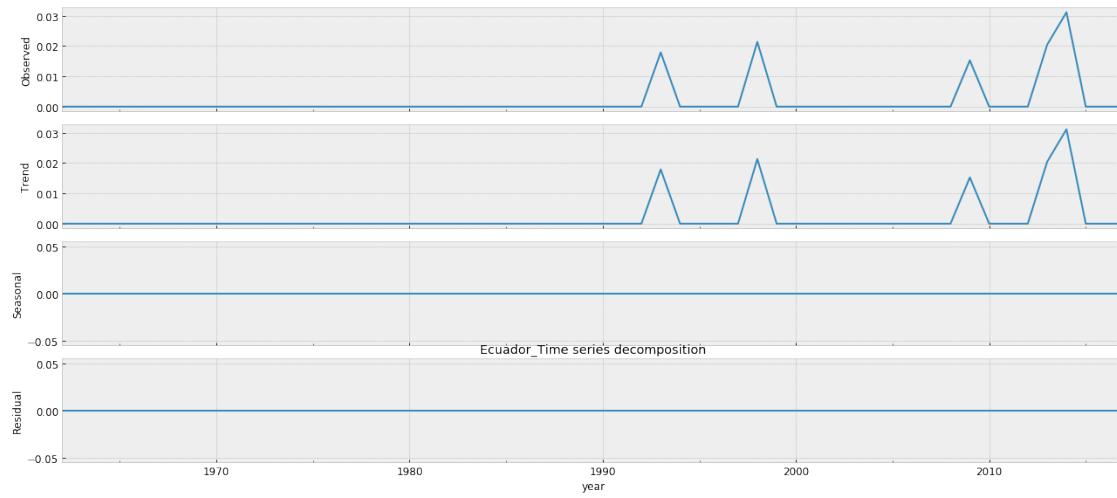


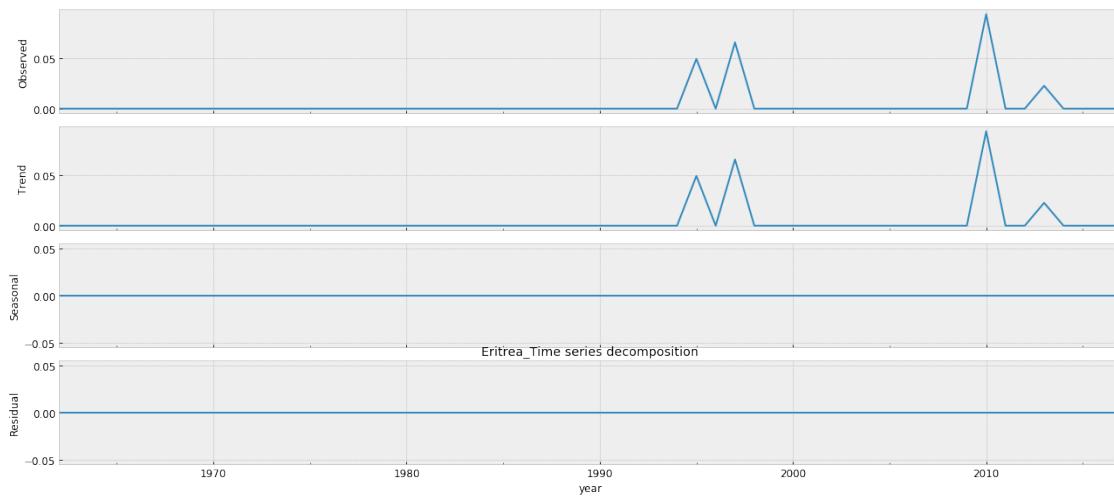
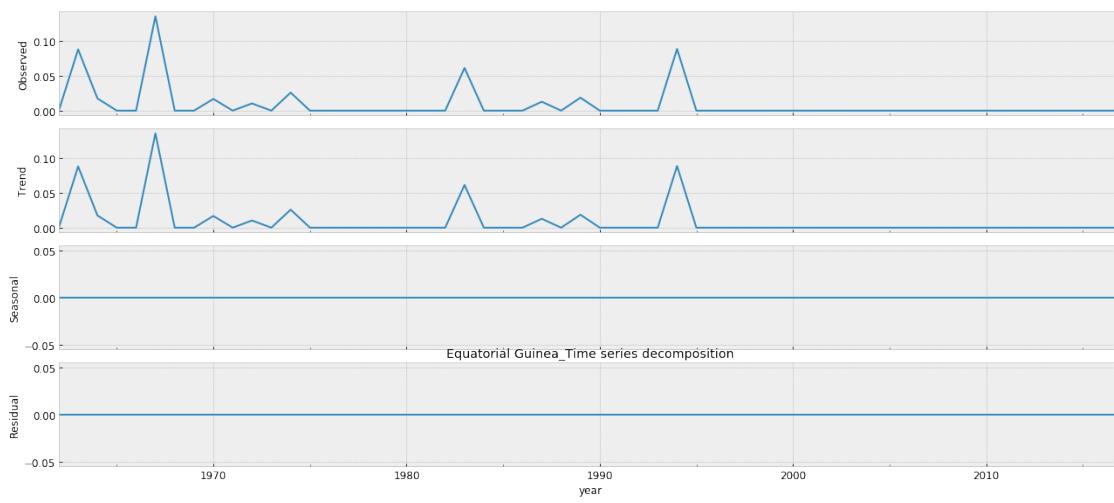


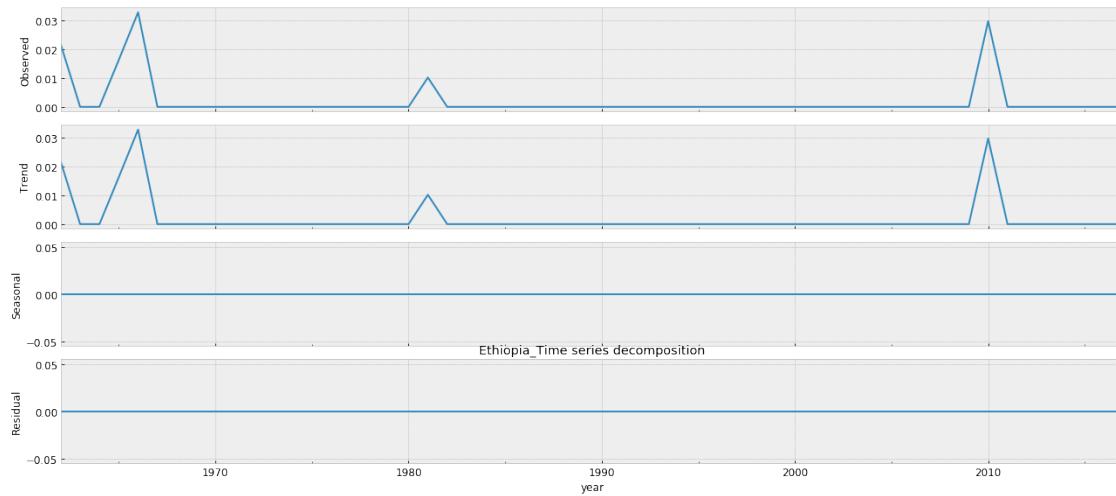
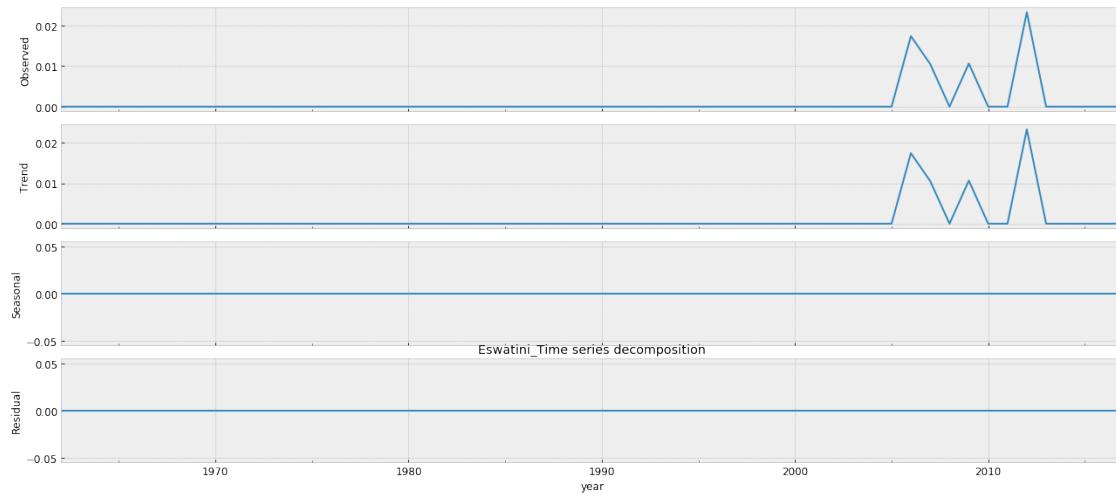
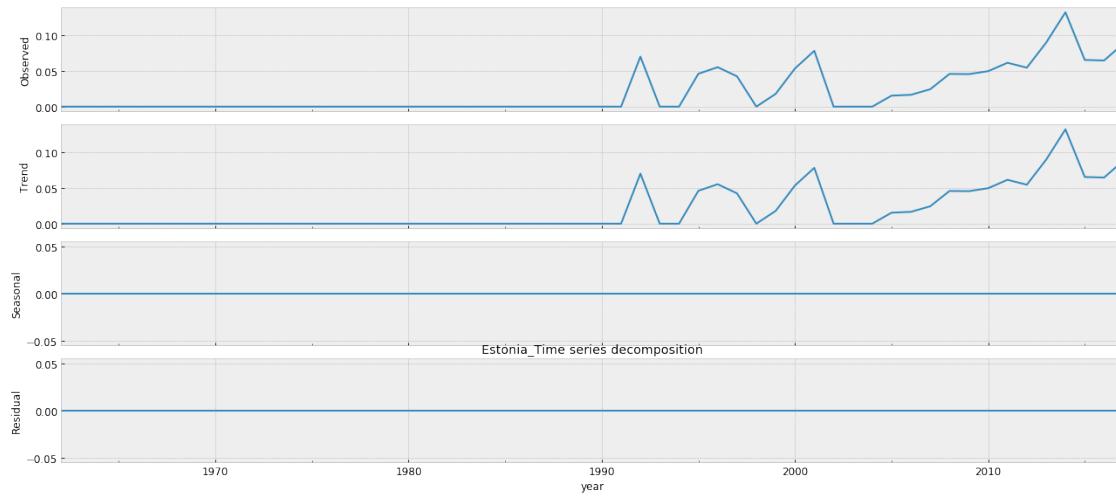


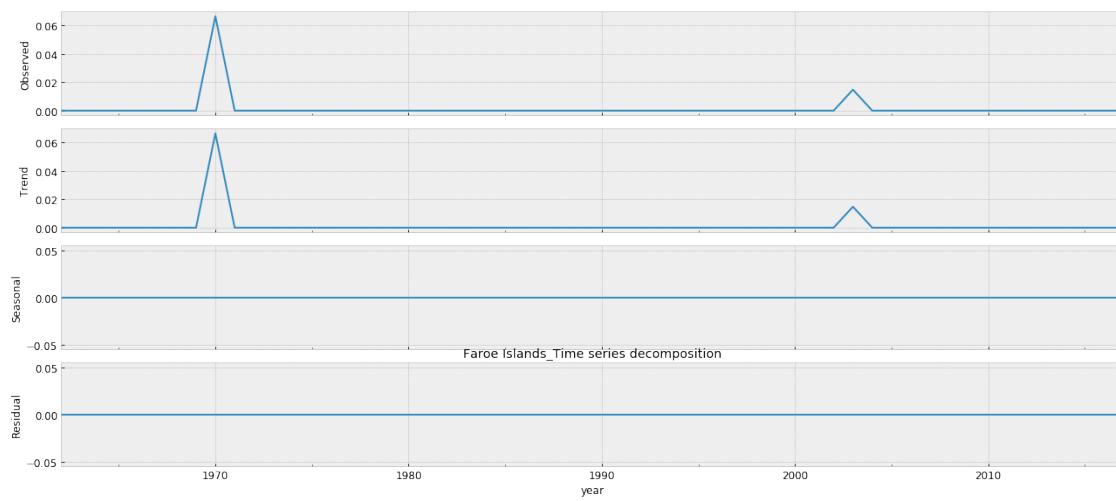
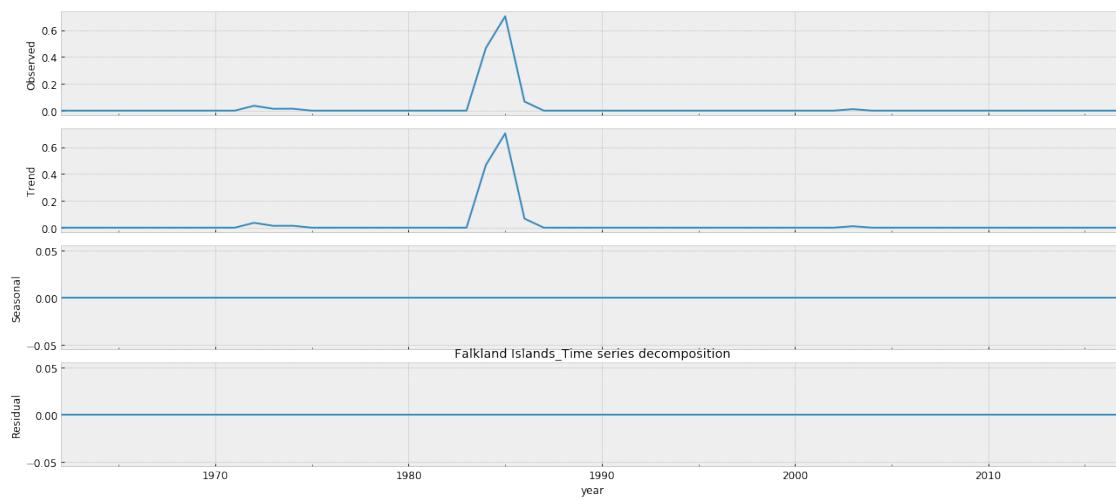


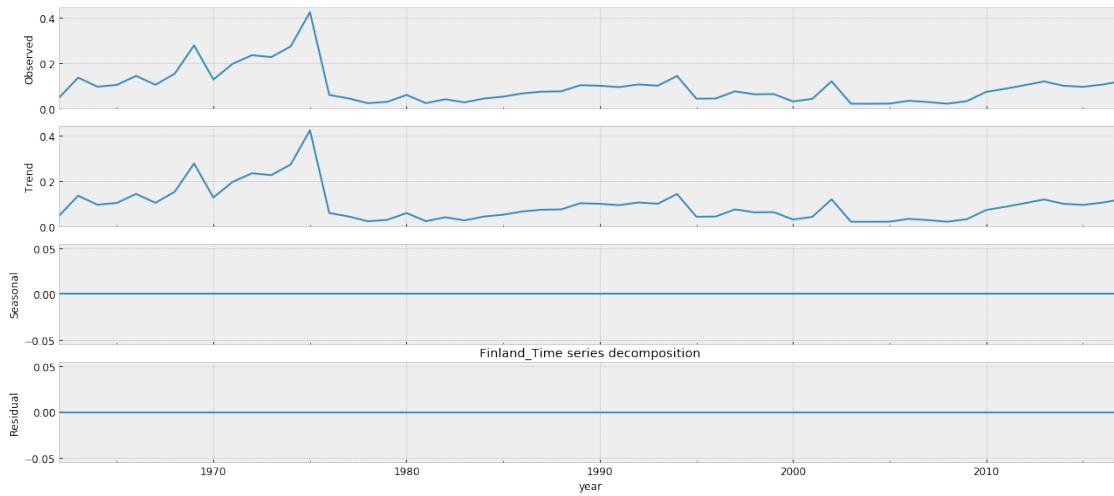
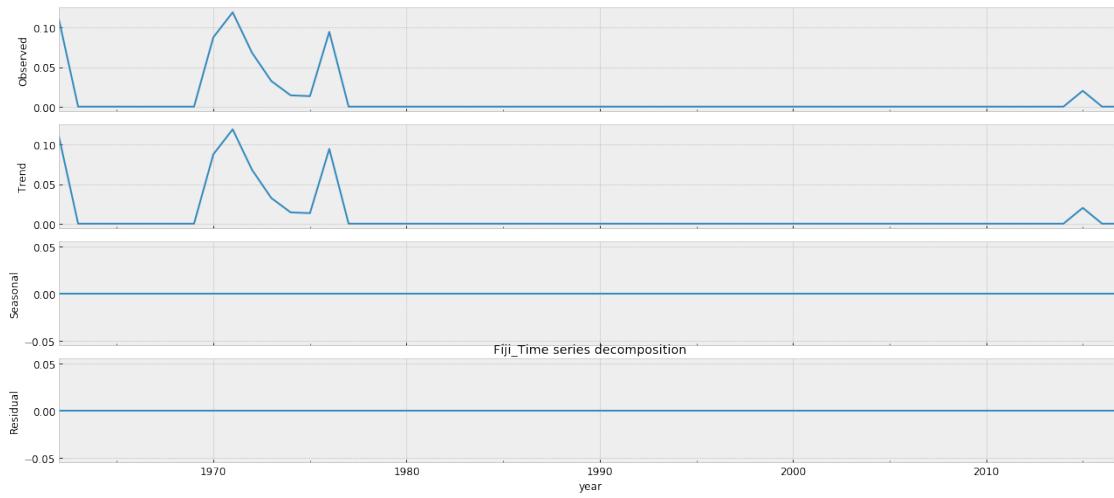












```

ValueError
└─last()

    <ipython-input-203-ac560bc7000d> in <module>
      7
      8     plt.title('{}_Time series decomposition'.format(df_grps[country].
└─name))
      9     plt.savefig(str('{}_{}'.format(savefile,analysis)))
     10    plt.show()

```

```

~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\pyplot.py in savefig(*args,**
kwargs)
 687 def savefig(*args, **kwargs):
 688     fig = gcf()
--> 689     res = fig.savefig(*args, **kwargs)
 690     fig.canvas.draw_idle()    # need this if 'transparent=True' to
->reset colors
 691     return res

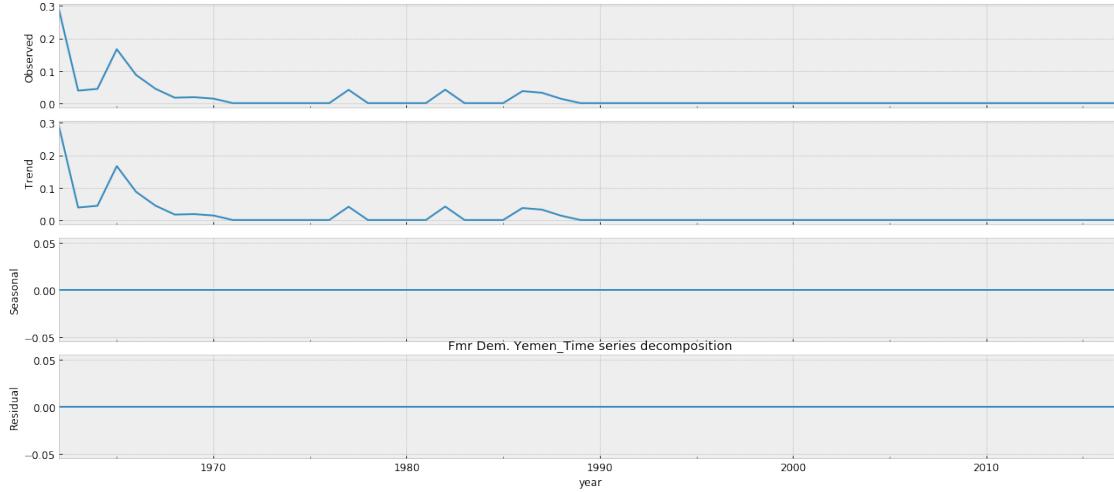
~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\figure.py in savefig(self,*
fname, frameon, transparent, **kwargs)
 2092         self.set_frameon(frameon)
 2093
-> 2094         self.canvas.print_figure(fname, **kwargs)
 2095
 2096         if frameon:

~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\backend_bases.py in
print_figure(self, filename, dpi, facecolor, edgecolor, orientation, format,*
bbox_inches, **kwargs)
 2004
 2005         # get canvas object and print method for format
-> 2006         canvas = self._get_output_canvas(format)
 2007         print_method = getattr(canvas, 'print_%s' % format)
 2008

~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\backend_bases.py in
_get_output_canvas(self, fmt)
 1946         raise ValueError(
 1947             "Format {!r} is not supported (supported formats: {})"
-> 1948             .format(fmt, ", ".join(sorted(self.
->get_supported_filetypes())))
 1949
 1950     def print_figure(self, filename, dpi=None, facecolor=None,*
edgecolor=None,
->formats: eps, jpeg, jpg, pdf, pgf, png, ps, raw, rgba, svg, svgz, tif, tiff)

ValueError: Format 'yemen_decomposition' is not supported (supported
formats: eps, jpeg, jpg, pdf, pgf, png, ps, raw, rgba, svg, svgz, tif, tiff)

```



3.1 Stationarity

- Most of the Time Series models work on the assumption that the TS is stationary.
- Major reason for this is that there are many ways in which a series can be non-stationary, but only one way for stationarity.
- Intuitively, we can say that if a Time Series has a particular behaviour over time, there is a very high probability that it will follow the same behaviour in the future.
- Also, the theories related to stationary series are more mature and easier to implement as compared to non-stationary series.

Notes from Alkaline ML

- tests of stationarity for testing a null hypothesis that an observable univariate time series is stationary around a deterministic trend (i.e. trend-stationary).
- A time series is **stationary when its mean, variance and auto-correlation, etc., are constant over time**.
- Many time-series methods may perform better when a time-series is stationary, since forecasting values becomes a far easier task for a stationary time series (high probability of behaving the same way)
- ARIMAs that include differencing (i.e., $d > 0$) assume that the data becomes stationary after differencing.
- This is called **difference-stationary**
- Auto-correlation plots are an easy way to determine whether your time series is sufficiently stationary for modeling.
- If the plot does not appear relatively stationary, your model will likely need a differencing term.
- These can be determined by using an Augmented Dickey-Fuller test, or various other statistical testing methods.
- Note that `auto_arima` will automatically determine the appropriate differencing term for you by default.

In order to quantitatively determine whether we need to difference our data in order to make it

stationary, we can conduct a test of stationarity

We can check stationarity using the following:

1. **ACF and PACF plots:**

- If the time series is stationary, the ACF/PACF plots will show a **quick drop-off in correlation** after a small amount of lag between points.

2. **Plotting Rolling Statistics:**

- We can plot the moving average or moving variance and see if it varies with time.
- **Moving average/variance** is for any instant ‘t’, the average/variance of the last period (e.g year or last 12 months)

3. **Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test [*]:**

- This is one of the statistical tests for checking stationarity.
- Here the **null hypothesis is that the TS is non-stationary**.
- The null hypothesis of the Augmented Dickey-Fuller is that there is a unit root, with the alternative that there is no unit root.
- If the pvalue is above a critical size, then we cannot reject that there is a unit root.
- The p-values are obtained through regression surface approximation from MacKinnon 1994, but using the updated 2010 tables
- If the p-value is close to significant, then the critical values should be used to judge whether to reject the null.
- The autolag option and maxlag for it are described in Greene
- The test results comprise of a Test Statistic and some Critical Values for difference confidence levels.
- If the ‘Test Statistic’ is less than the ‘Critical Value’, we can reject the null hypothesis and say that the series is stationary. **Based on papers by:**

.. [*] W. Green. “Econometric Analysis,” 5th ed., Pearson, 2003.

.. [*] Hamilton, J.D. “Time Series Analysis”. Princeton, 1994.

.. [*] MacKinnon, J.G. 1994. ”Approximate asymptotic distribution functions for unit-root and cointegration tests. *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics* 12, 167-76.

.. [*] MacKinnon, J.G. 2010. “Critical Values for Cointegration Tests.” Queen’s University, Dept of Economics, Working Papers. Available at <http://ideas.repec.org/p/qed/wpaper/1227.html>

3.1.1 ACF and PACF plots

- Let’s review the Autocorrelation Function (ACF) and Partial Autocorrelation Function (PACF) plots
- If the time series is stationary, the ACF/PACF plots will show a **quick drop-off in correlation** after a small amount of lag between points.
- This data is non-stationary as a high number of previous observations are correlated with future values.
- Confidence intervals are drawn as a cone.
- By default, this is set to a 95% confidence interval, suggesting that correlation values outside of this code are very likely a correlation and not a statistical fluke.
- The partial autocorrelation at lag k is the correlation that results after removing the effect of any correlations due to the terms at shorter lags.

```
[ ]: for country in countries:
    savefile = save_images(df_grps, 'acf_pacf')

    plt.figure(figsize=(15,6))
    plt.subplot(121)
    plot_acf(df_grps[country], ax=plt.gca(), title="{} - Autocorrelation".
              format(df_grps[country].name))

    plt.subplot(122);
    plot_pacf(df_grps[country], ax=plt.gca(), title="{} - Partial Autocorrelation".
              format(df_grps[country].name))

    plt.savefig(str('{}_ACF_PACF'.format(savefile)))
    plt.show()
```

3.2 Interpreting ACF plots

ACF Shape	Indicated Model
Exponential, decaying to zero	Autoregressive model. Use the partial autocorrelation plot to identify the order of the autoregressive model
Alternating positive and negative, decaying to zero Autoregressive model.	Use the partial autocorrelation plot to help identify the order.
One or more spikes, rest are essentially zero	Moving average model, order identified by where plot becomes zero.
Decay, starting after a few lags	Mixed autoregressive and moving average (ARMA) model.
All zero or close to zero	Data are essentially random.
High values at fixed intervals	Include seasonal autoregressive term.
No decay to zero	Series is not stationary

3.2.1 Plotting Rolling Statistics

- We observe that the rolling mean and Standard deviation are not constant with respect to time (increasing trend)
- The time series is hence not stationary

```
[64]: cycles = int((len(df_grps))/5)

for country in countries:
    savefile = save_images(df_grps, 'rolling_stats')

    plt.figure(figsize=(15,6))

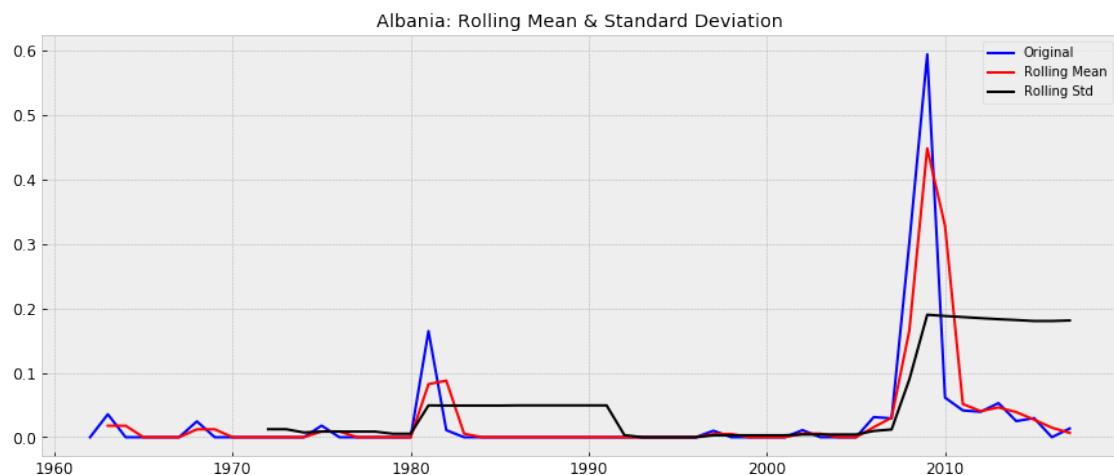
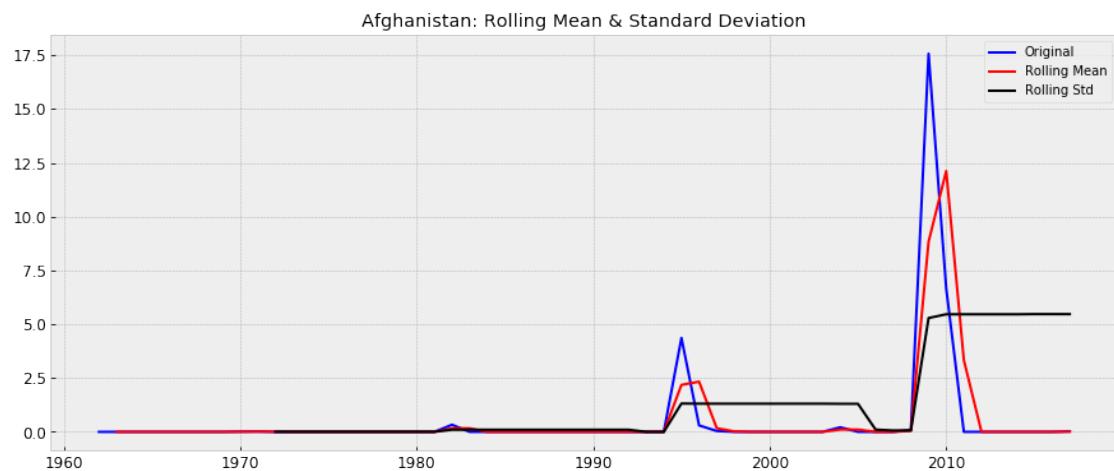
    rolmean = df_grps[country].rolling(2).mean()
    rolstd = df_grps[country].rolling(cycles).std()
```

```

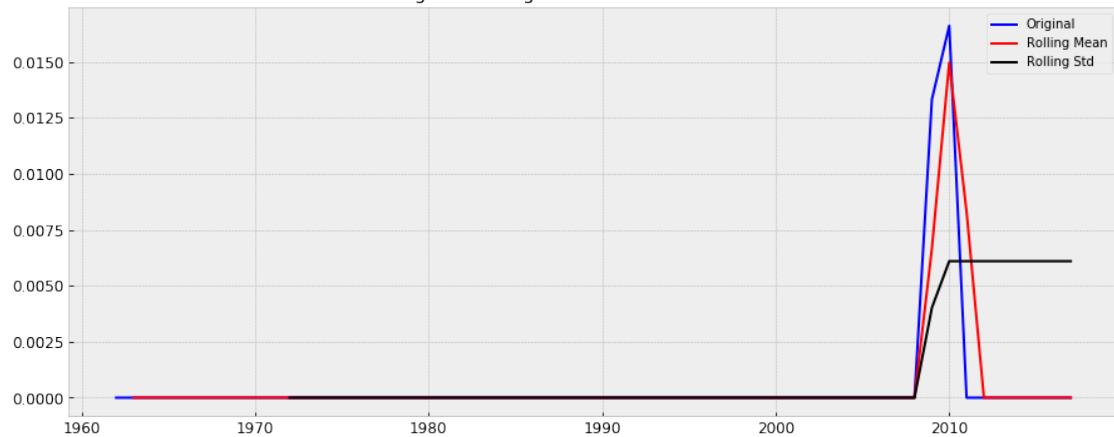
#Plot rolling statistics:
orig = plt.plot(df_grps[country], color='blue',label='Original')
mean = plt.plot(rolmean, color='red', label='Rolling Mean')
std = plt.plot(rolstd, color='black', label = 'Rolling Std')

plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.title('{}: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation'.format(df_grps[country].name))
plt.savefig(str('{}_Rolling_Stats'.format(savefile)))
plt.show(block=False)

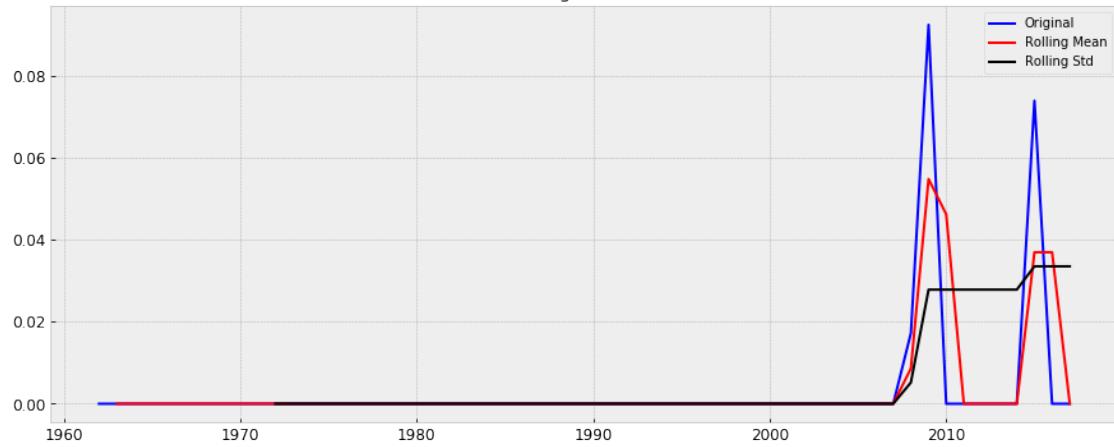
```



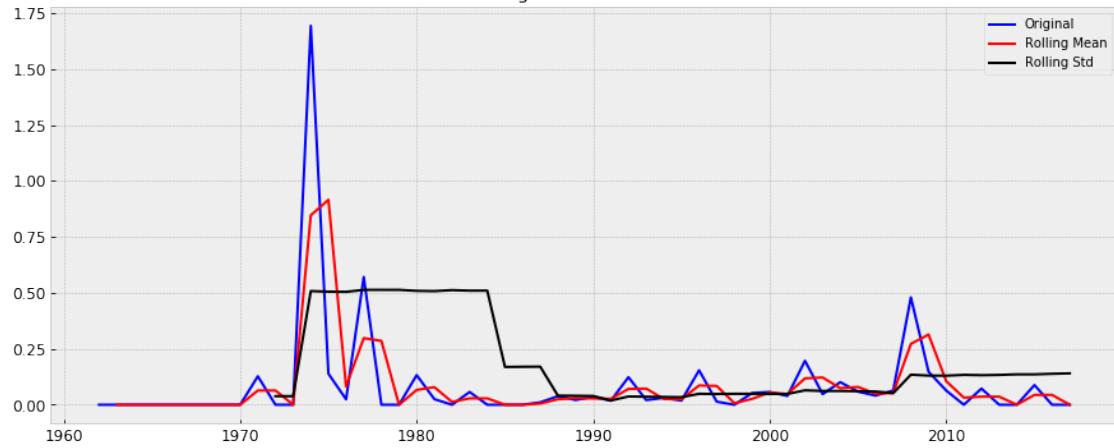
Algeria: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



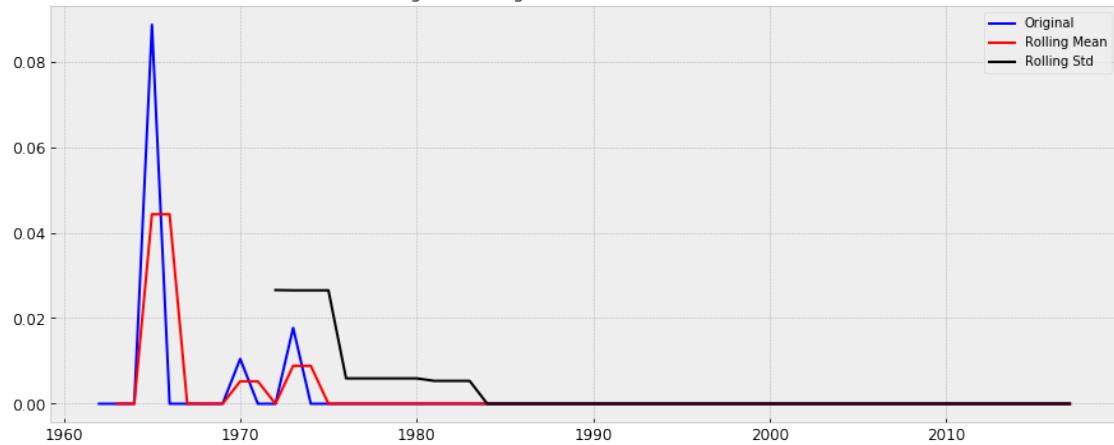
American Samoa: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



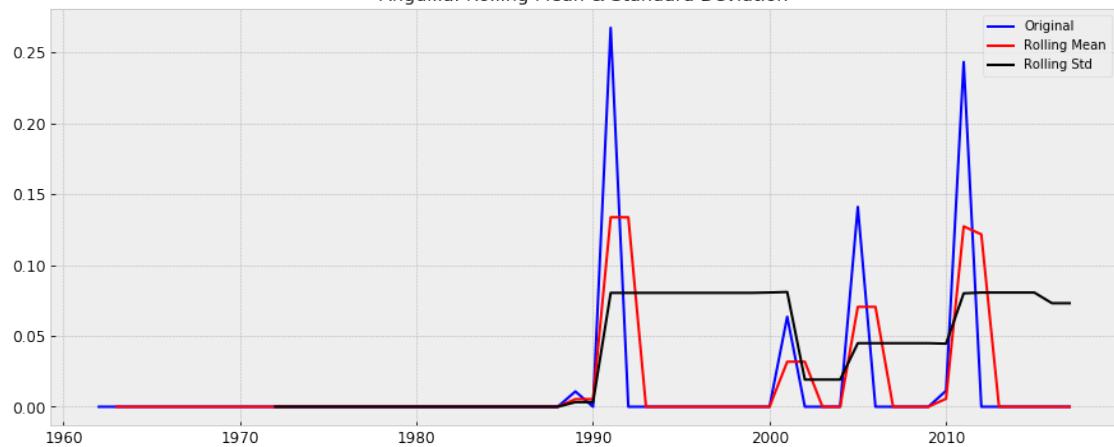
Andorra: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



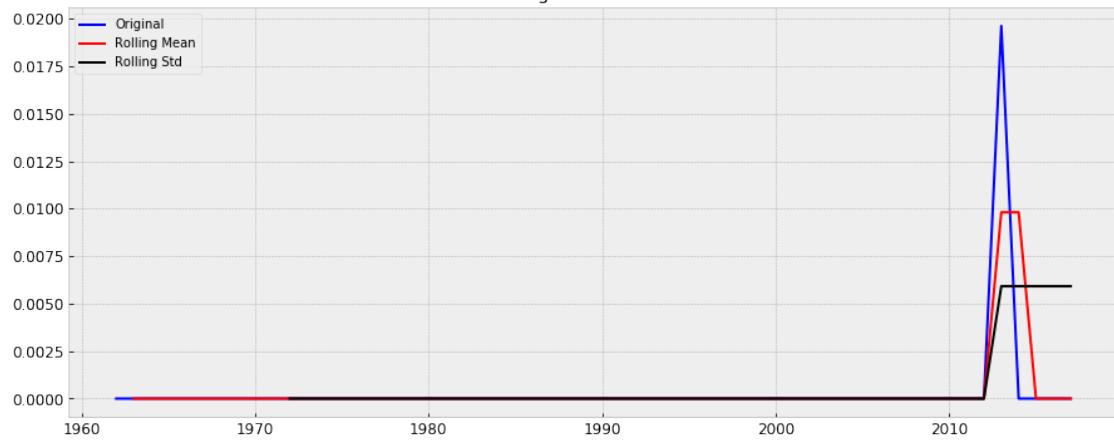
Angola: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

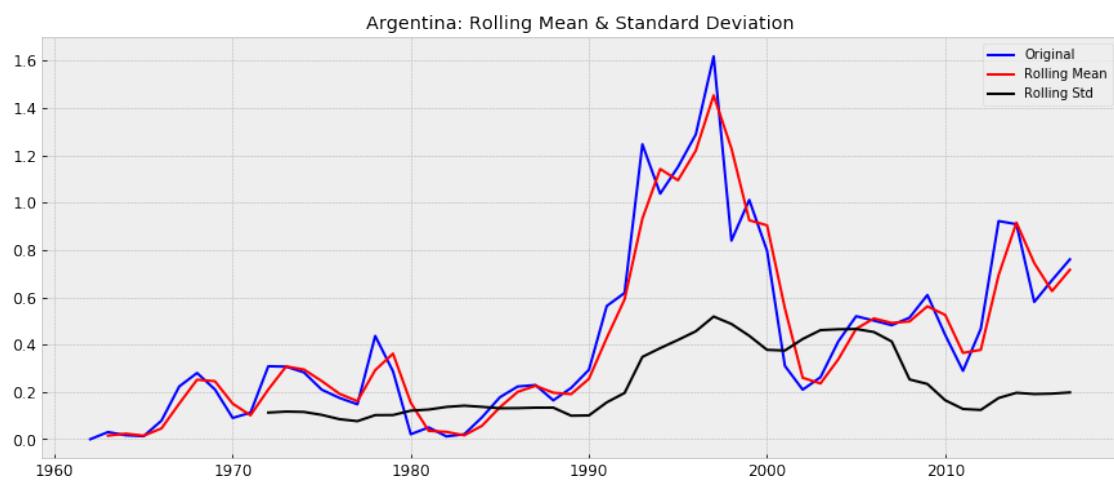
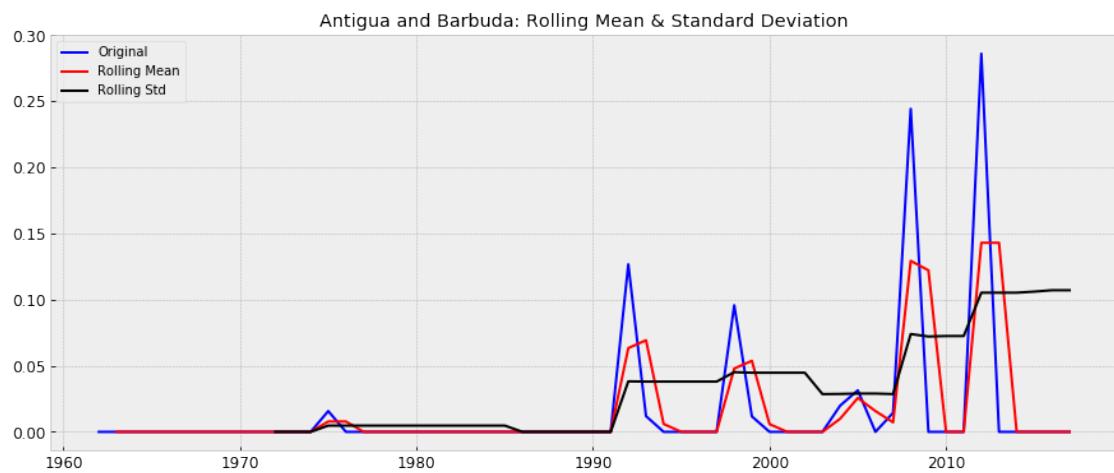


Anguilla: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

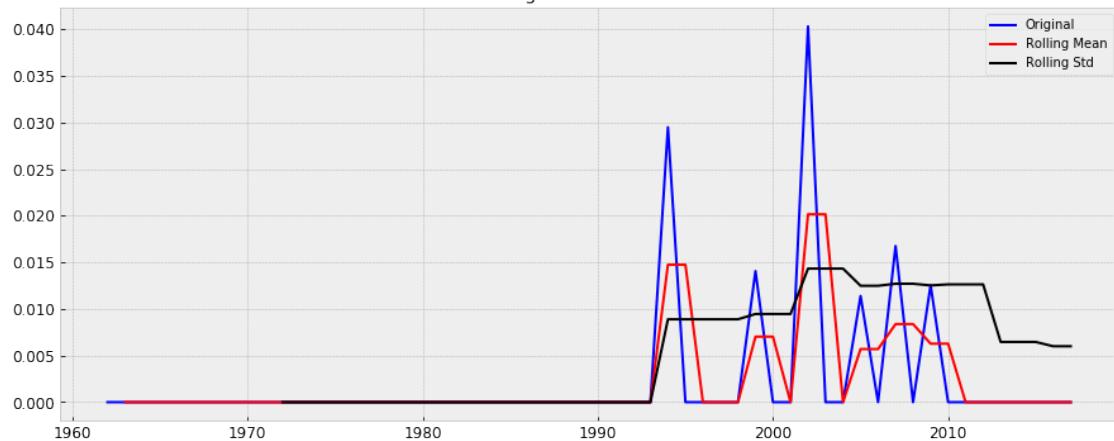


Antarctica: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

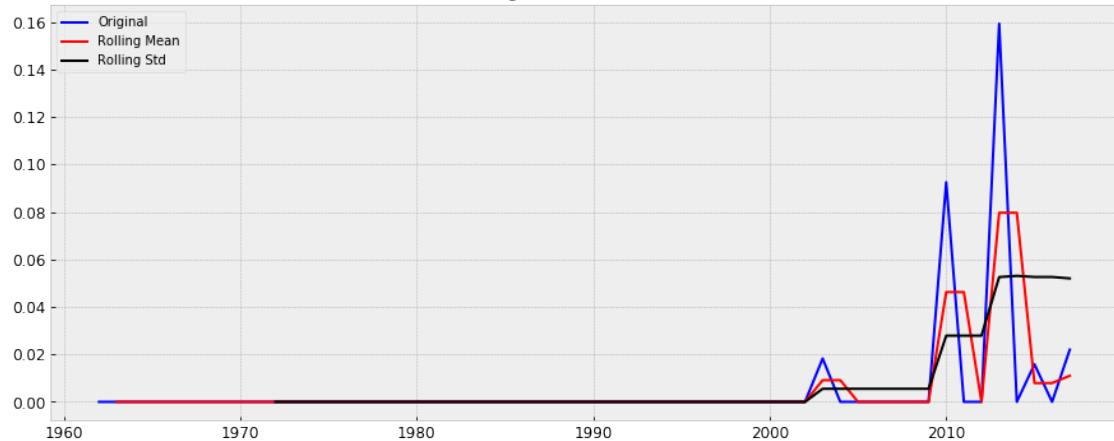




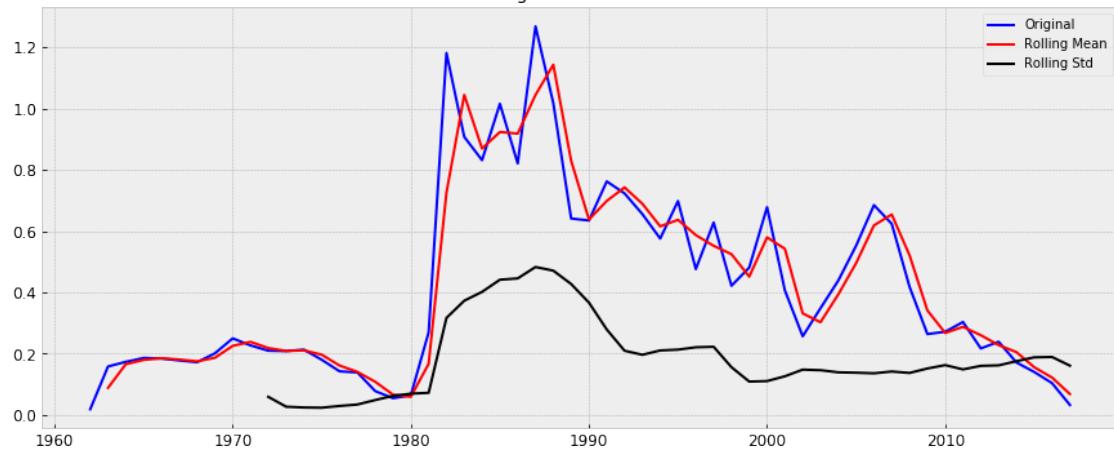
Armenia: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



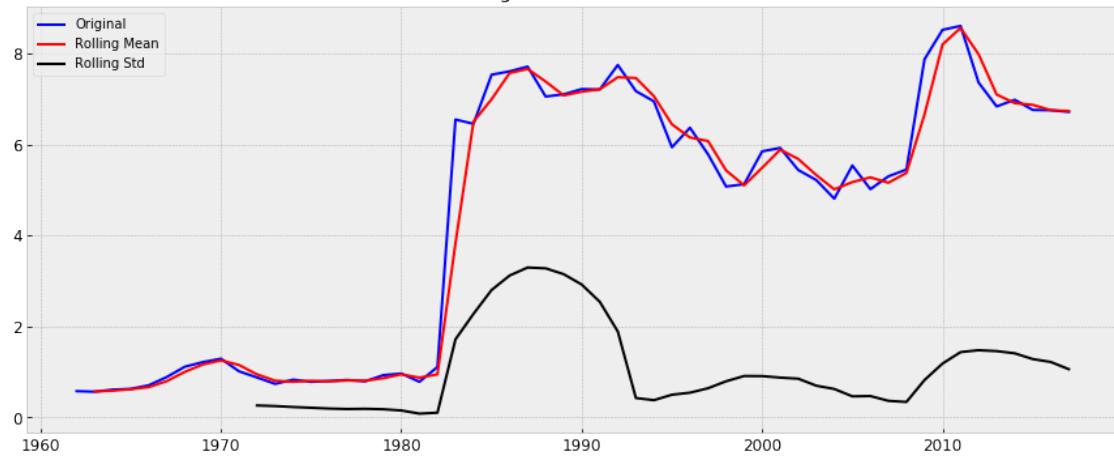
Aruba: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



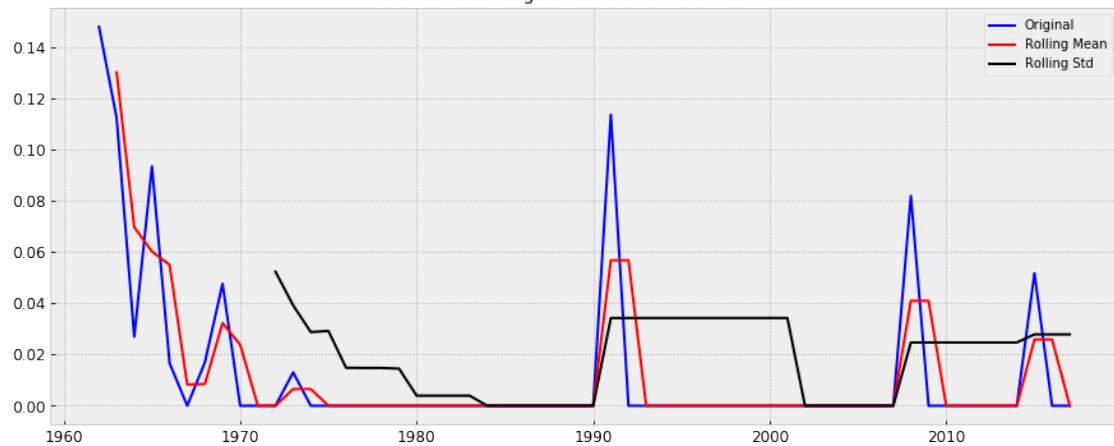
Australia: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



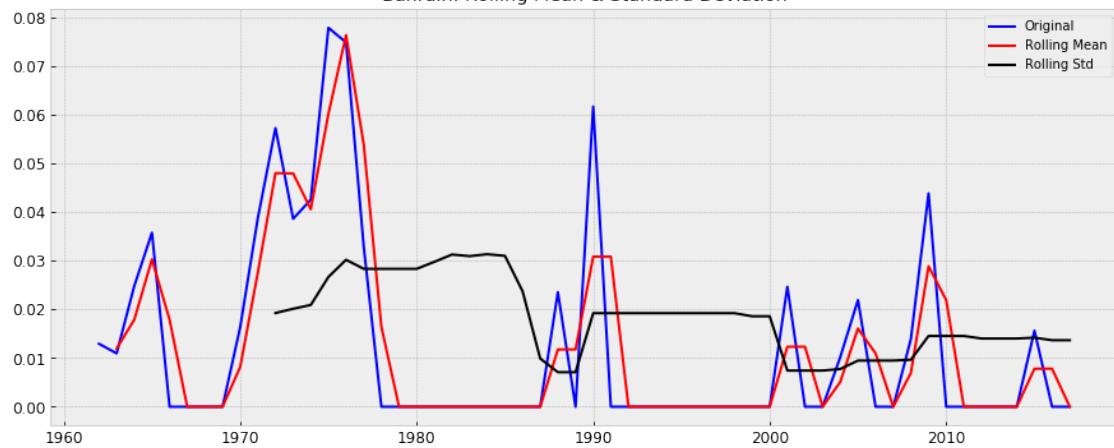
Austria: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



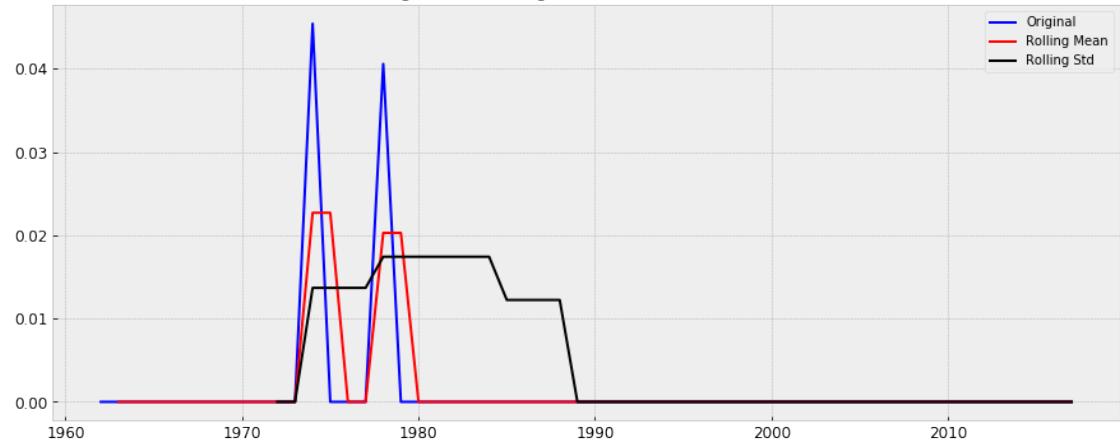
Bahamas: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



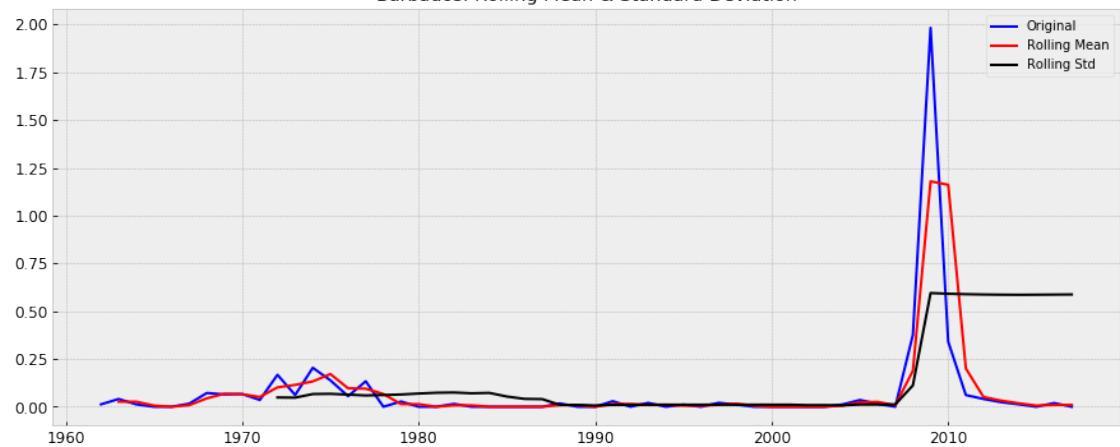
Bahrain: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



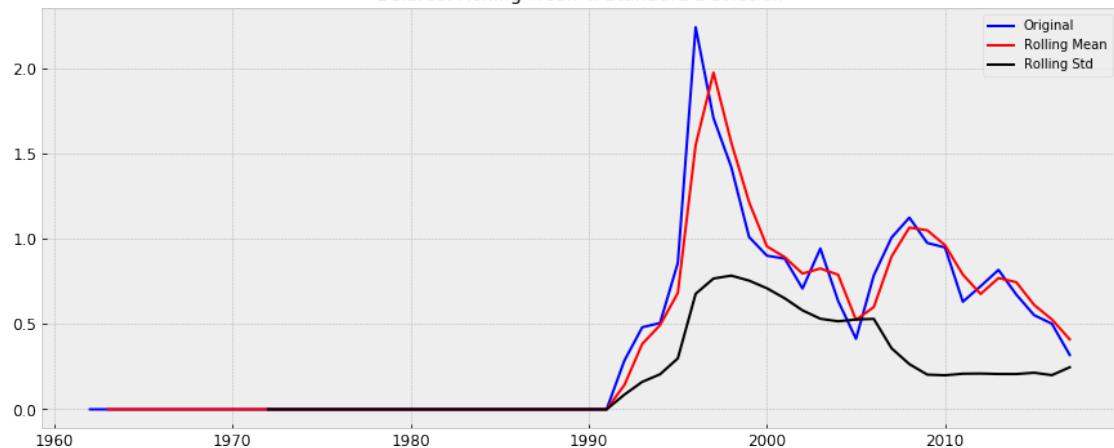
Bangladesh: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



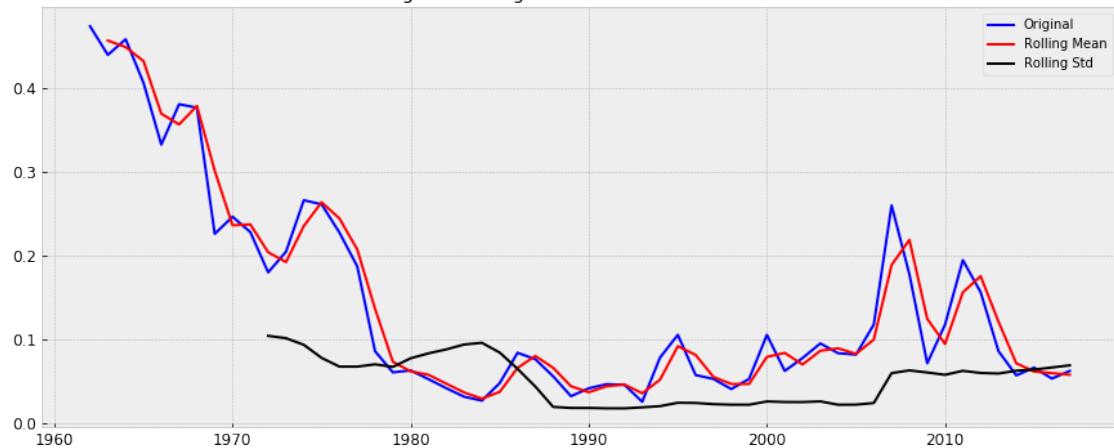
Barbados: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



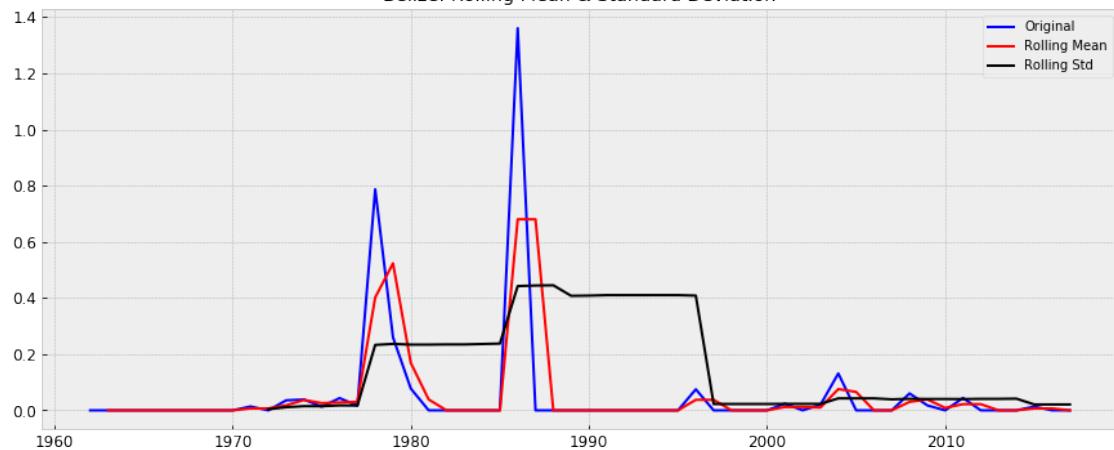
Belarus: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



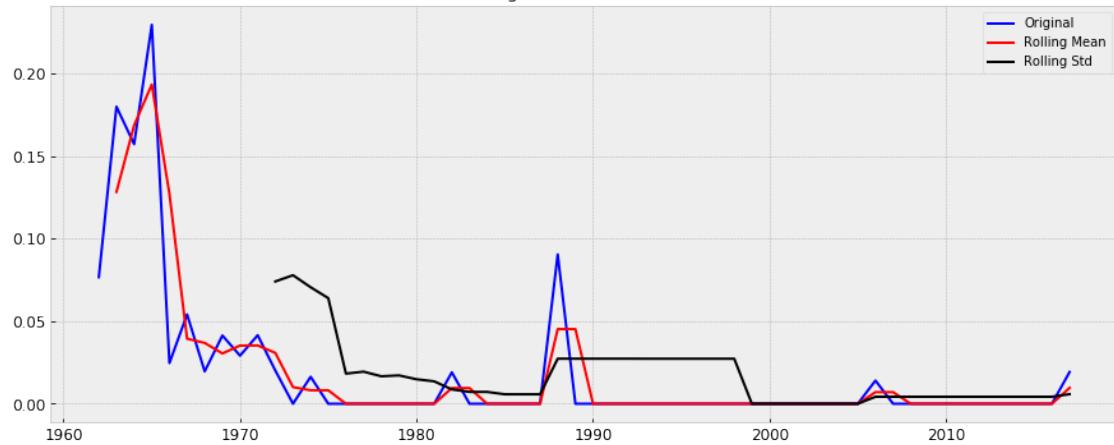
Belgium: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



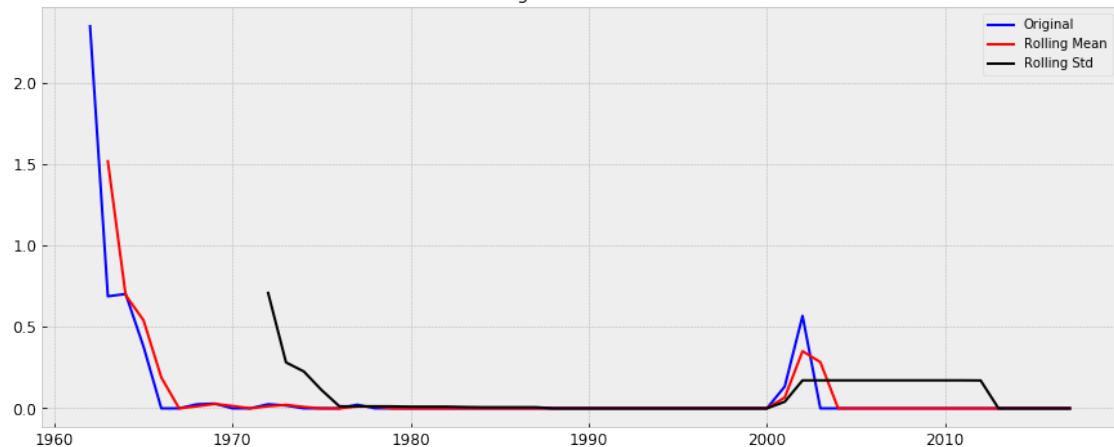
Belize: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



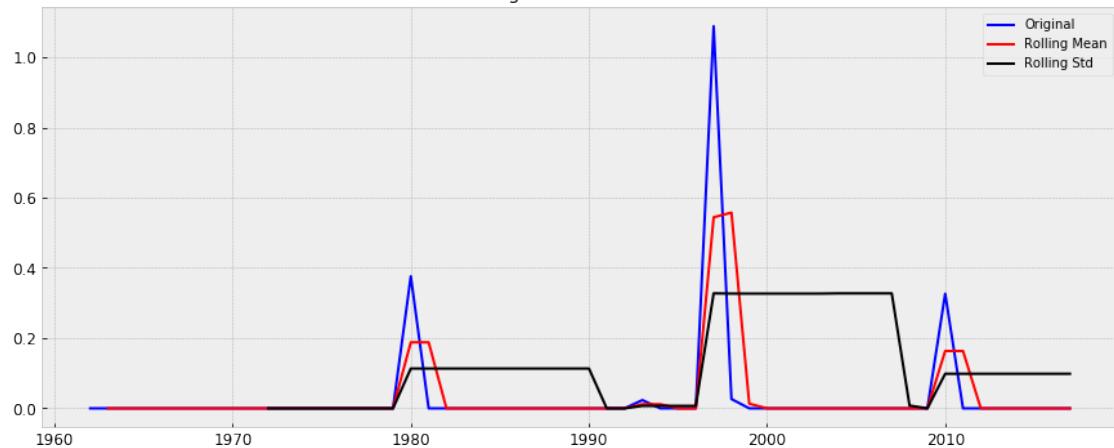
Benin: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

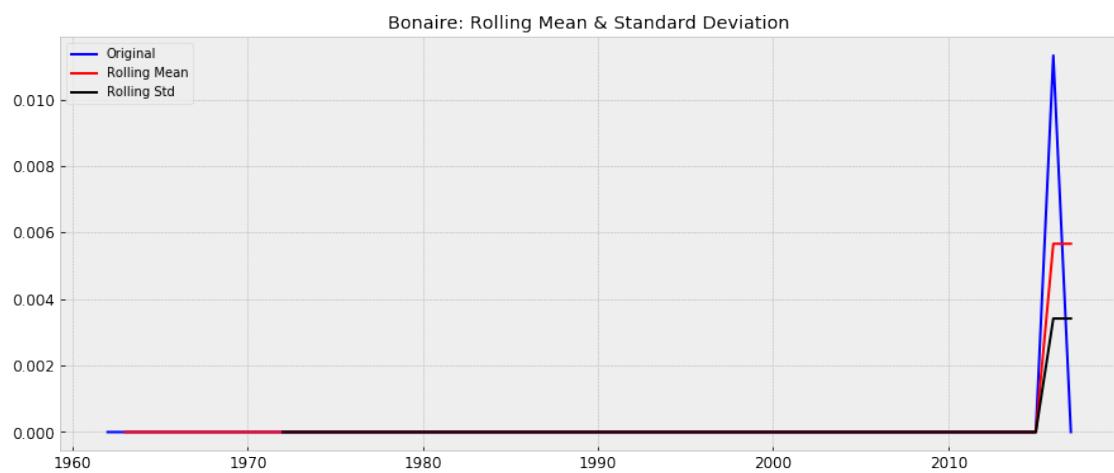
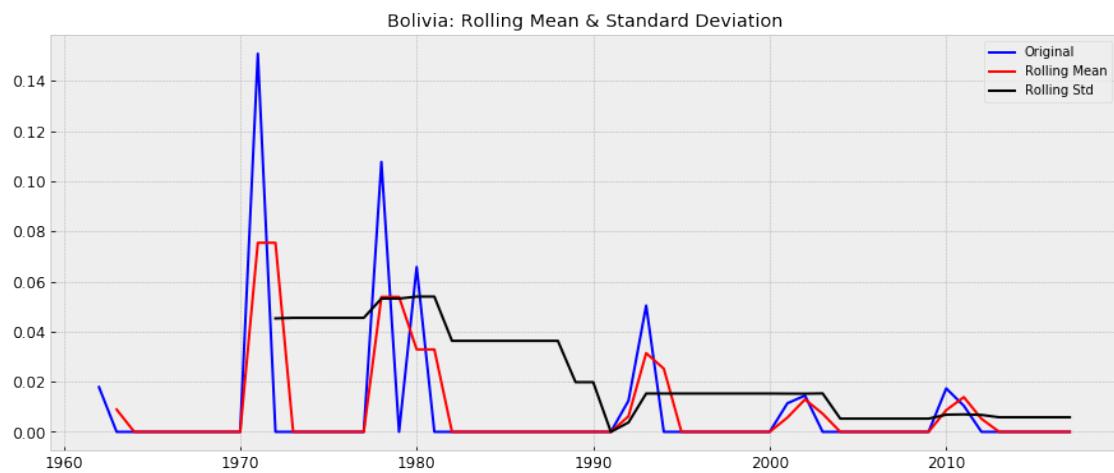


Bermuda: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

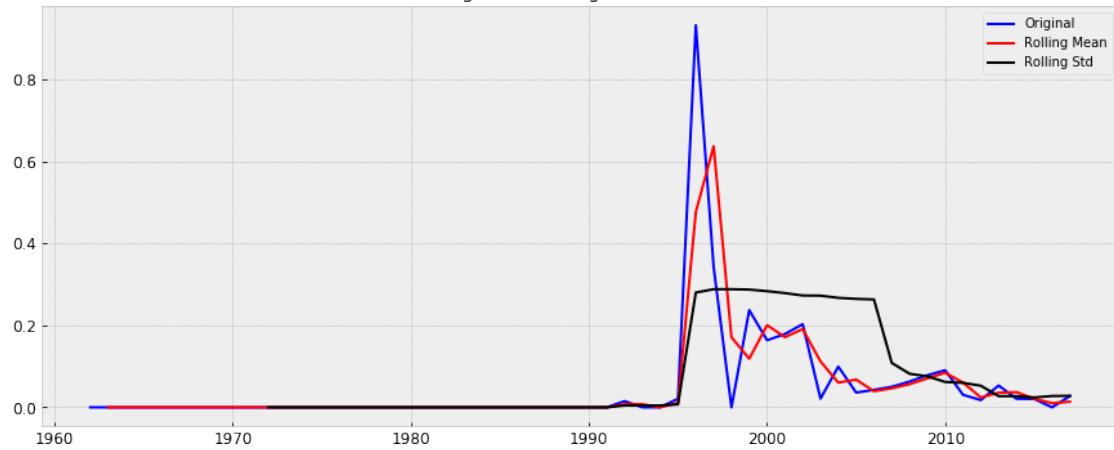


Bhutan: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

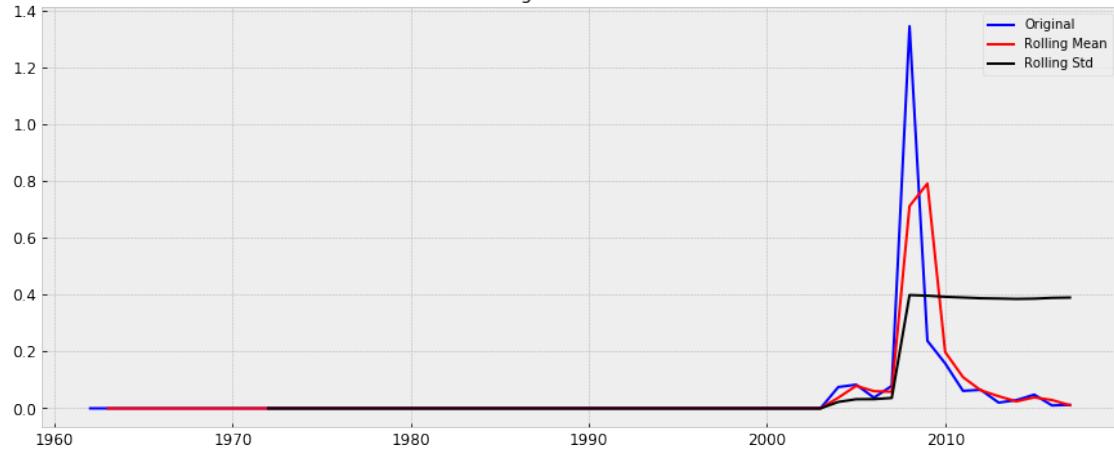




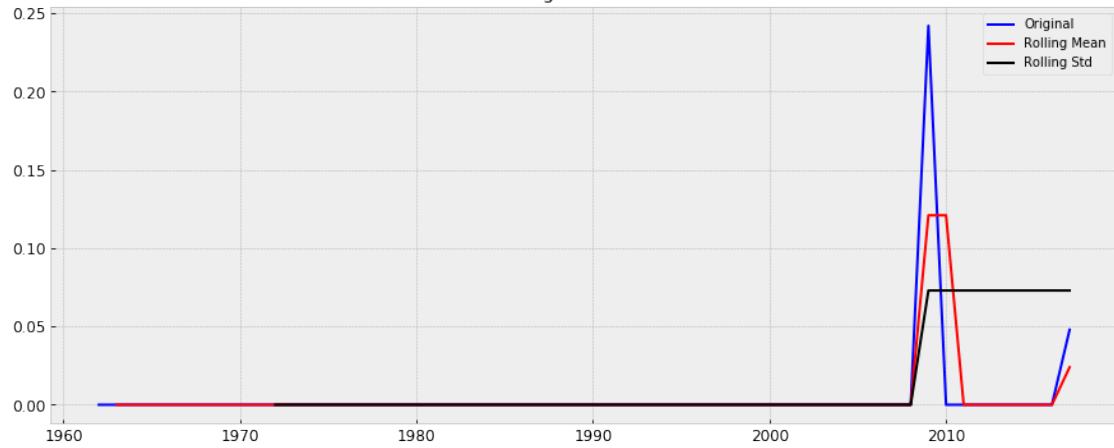
Bosnia and Herzegovina: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



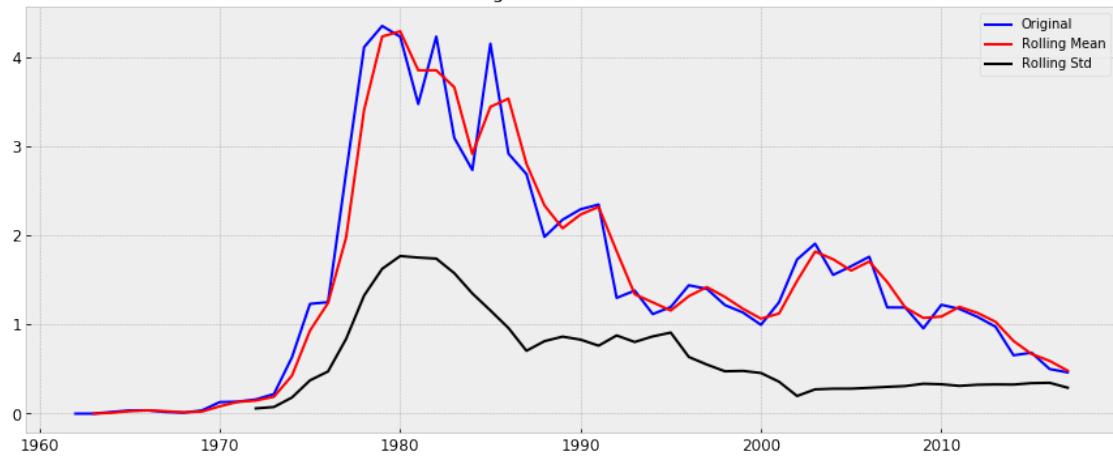
Botswana: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



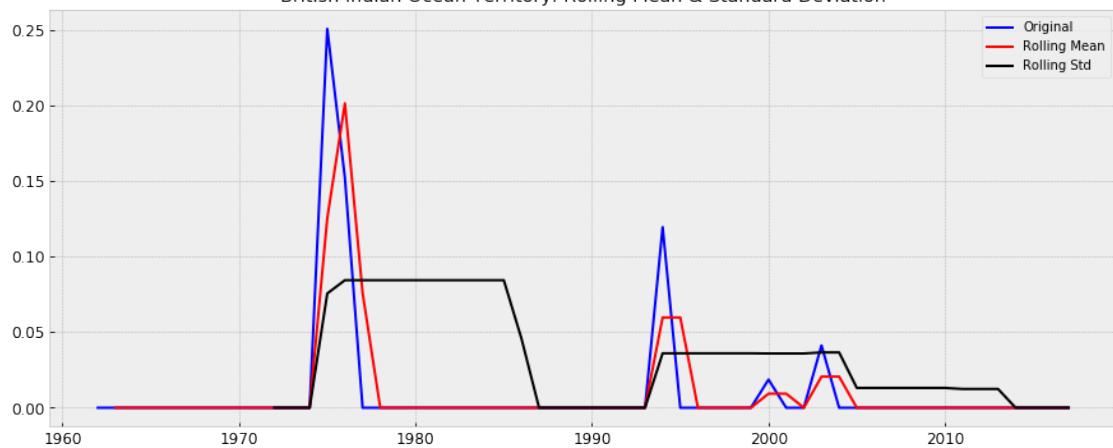
Bouvet Island: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



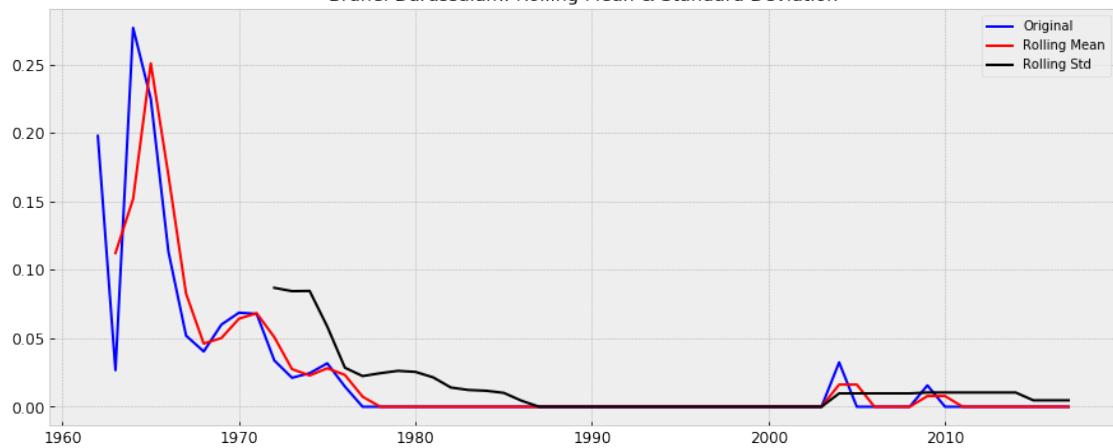
Brazil: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

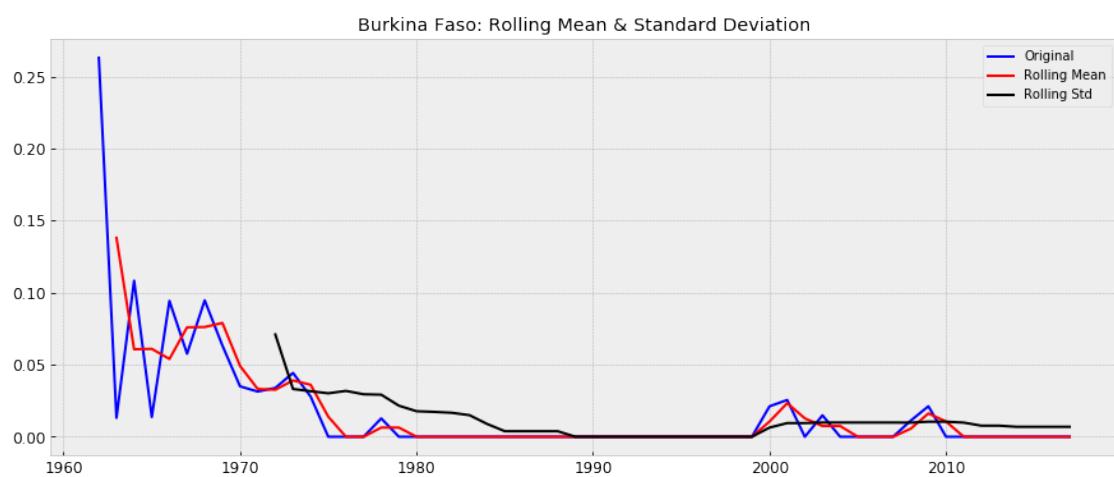
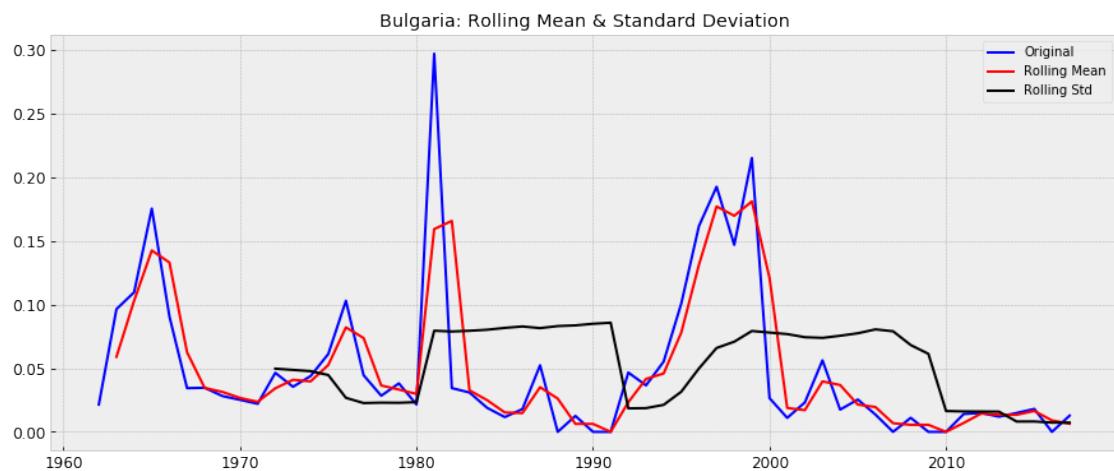


British Indian Ocean Territory: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

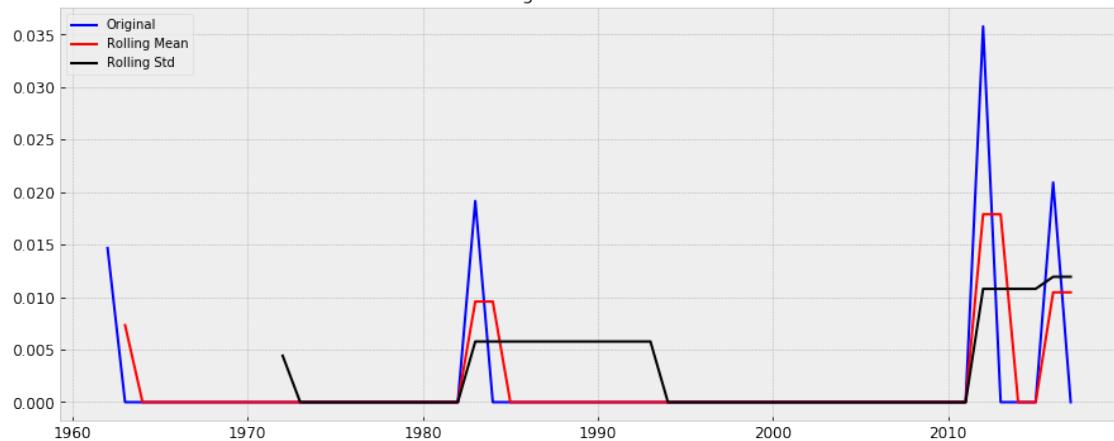


Brunei Darussalam: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

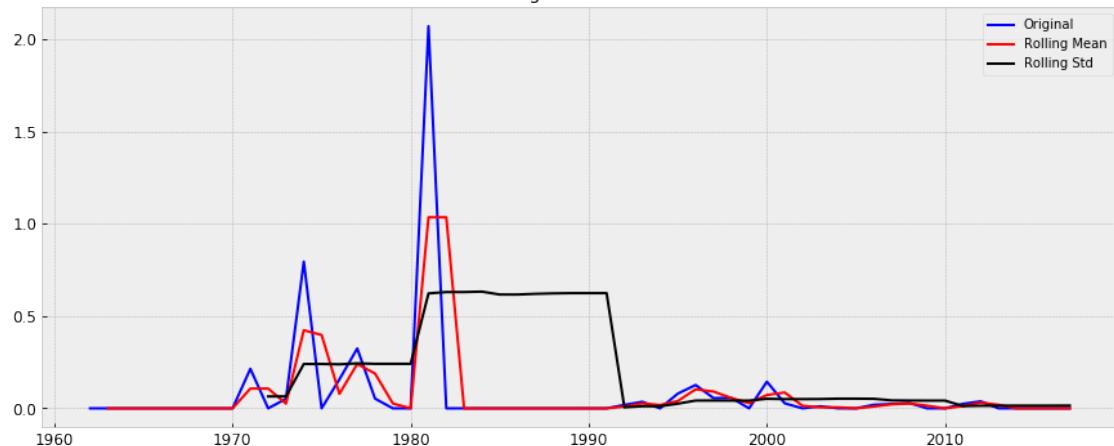




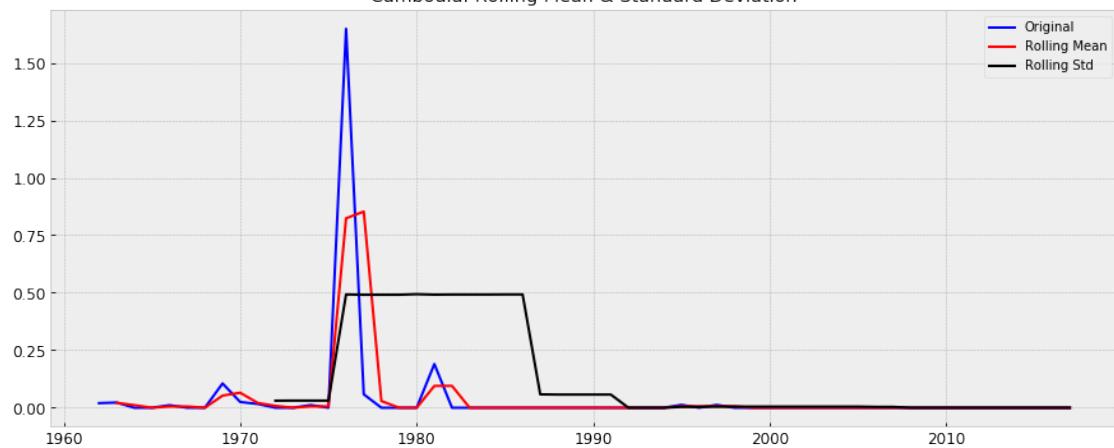
Burundi: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



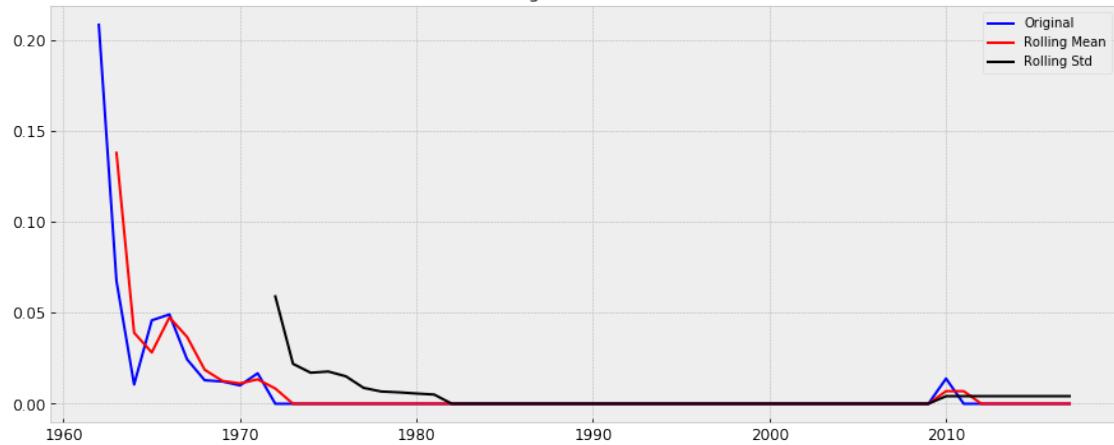
Cabo Verde: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



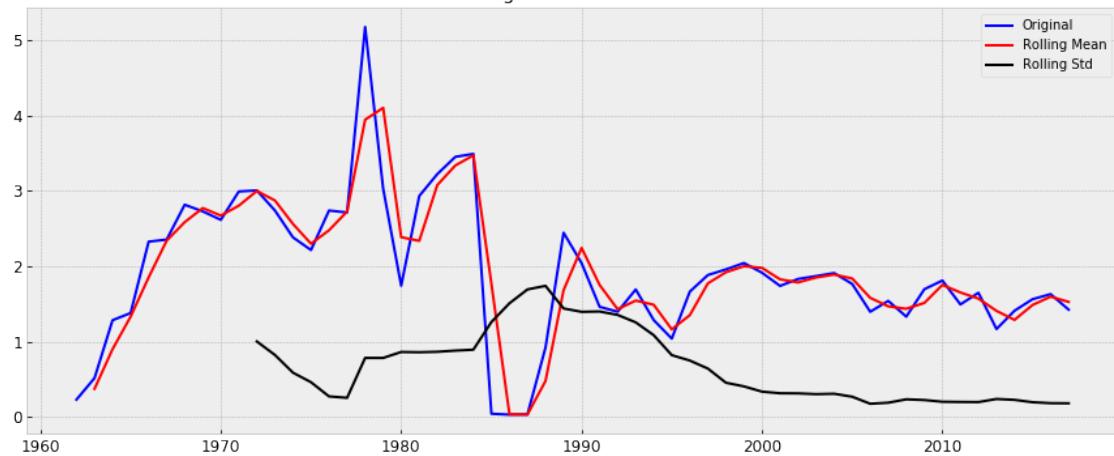
Cambodia: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



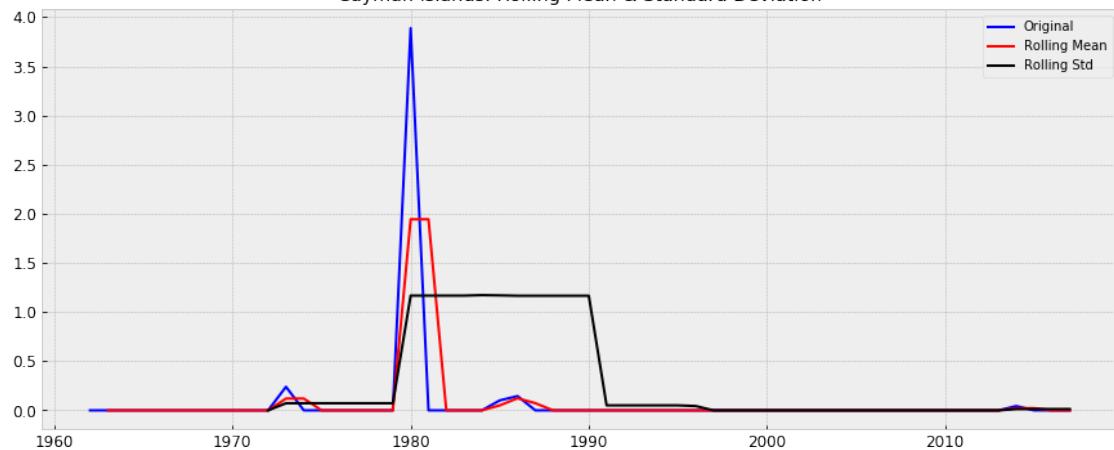
Cameroon: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

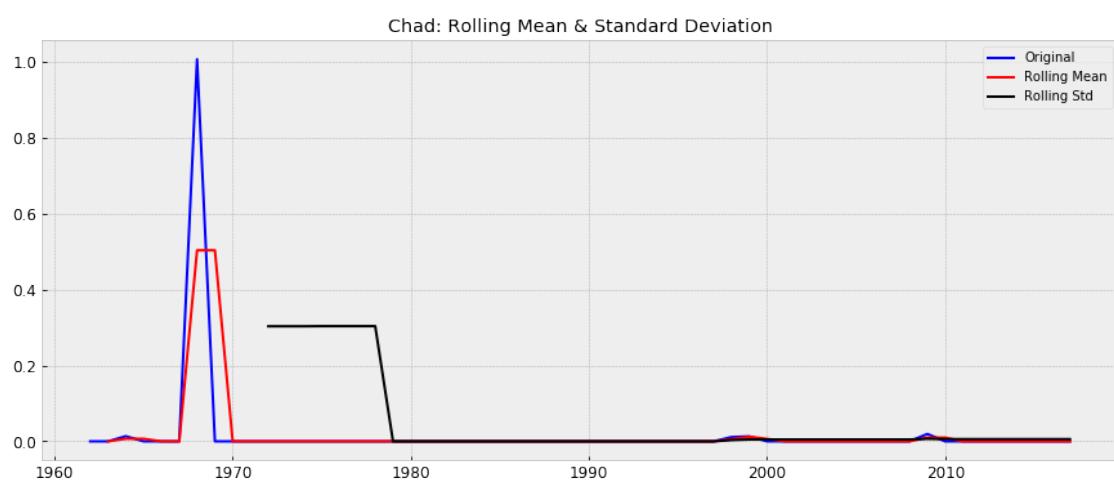
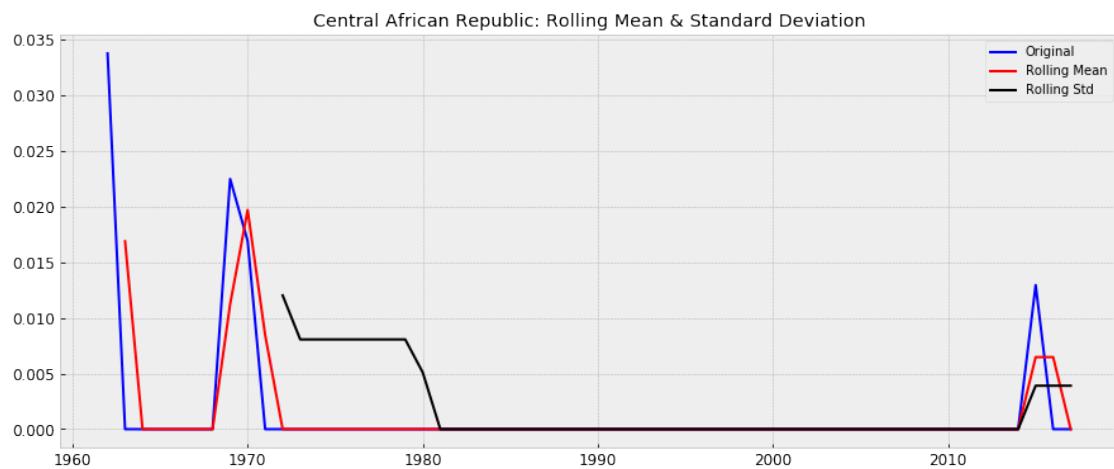


Canada: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

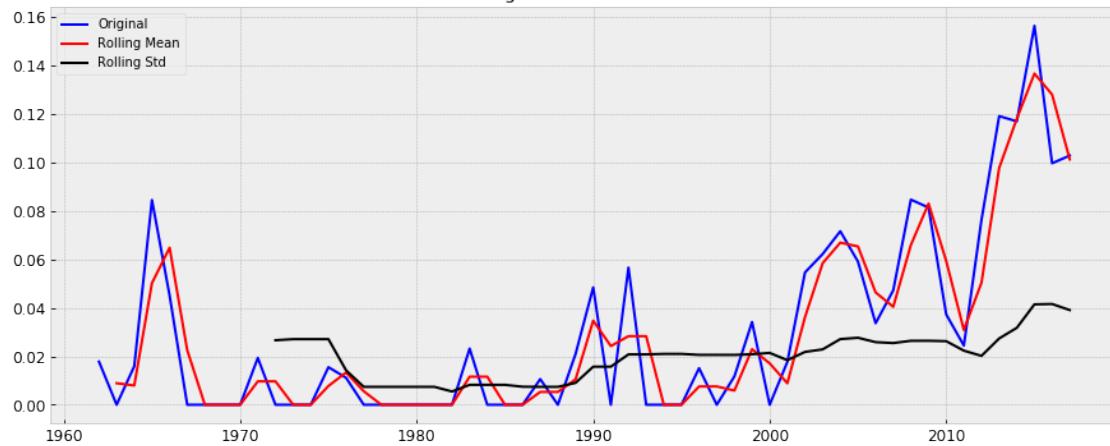


Cayman Islands: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

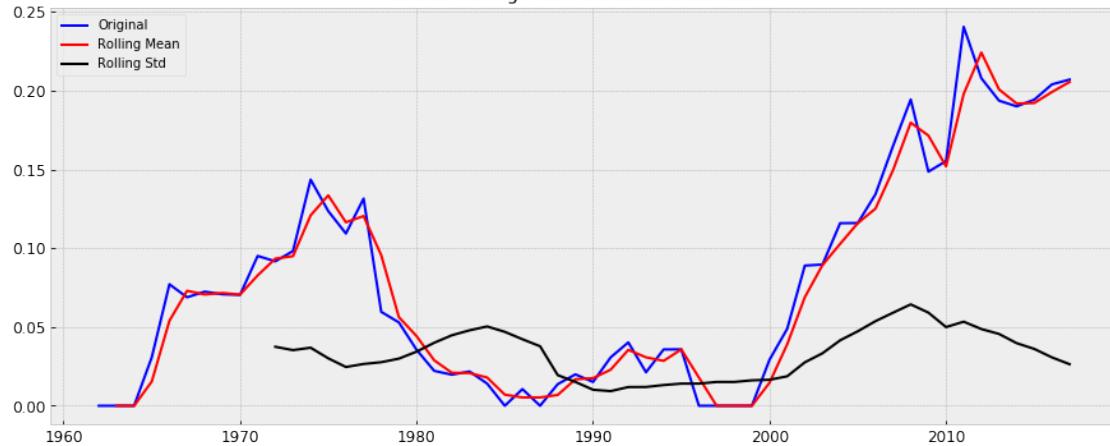




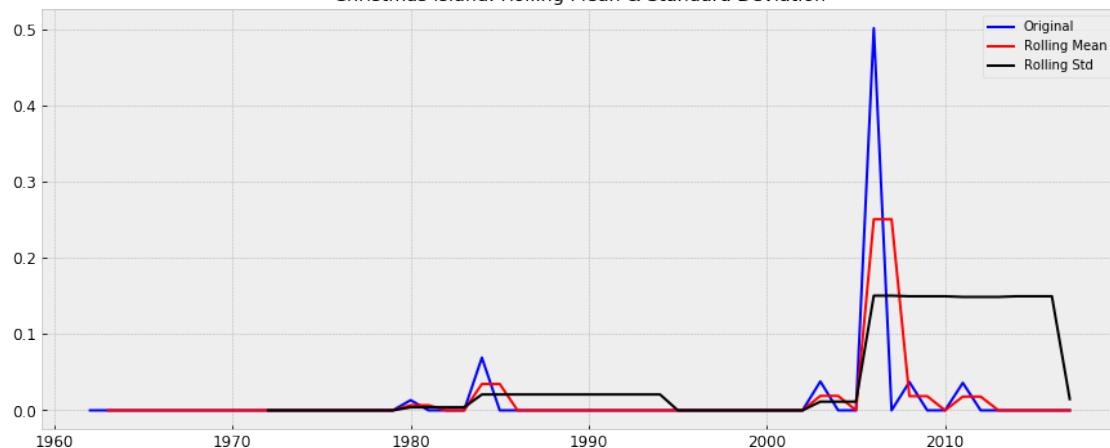
Chile: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



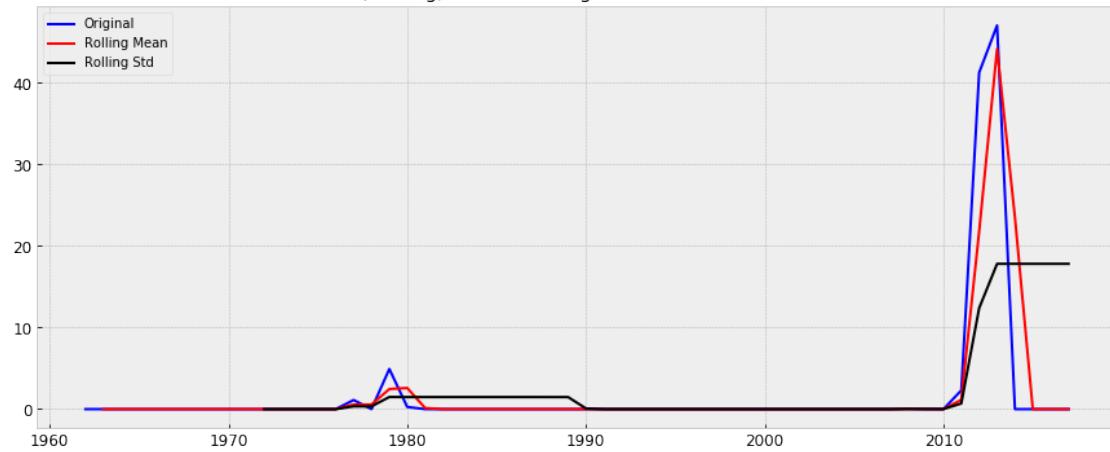
China: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



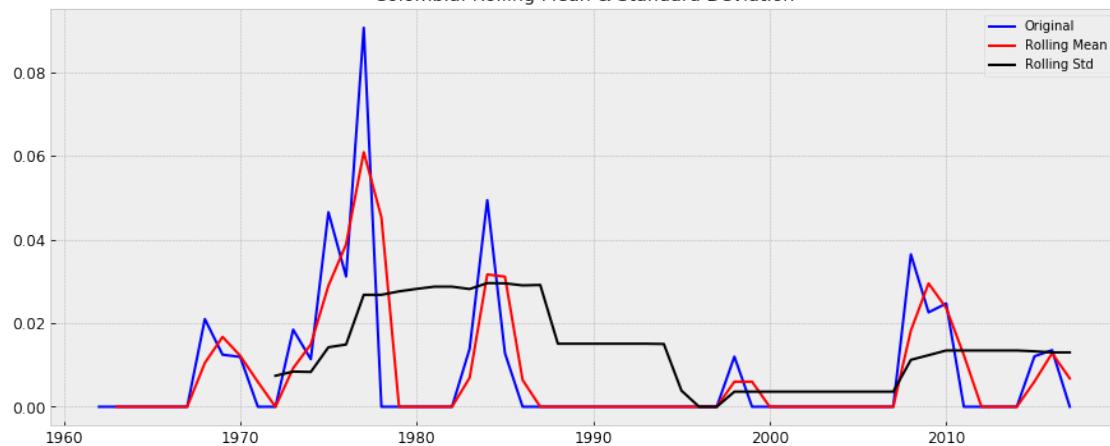
Christmas Island: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



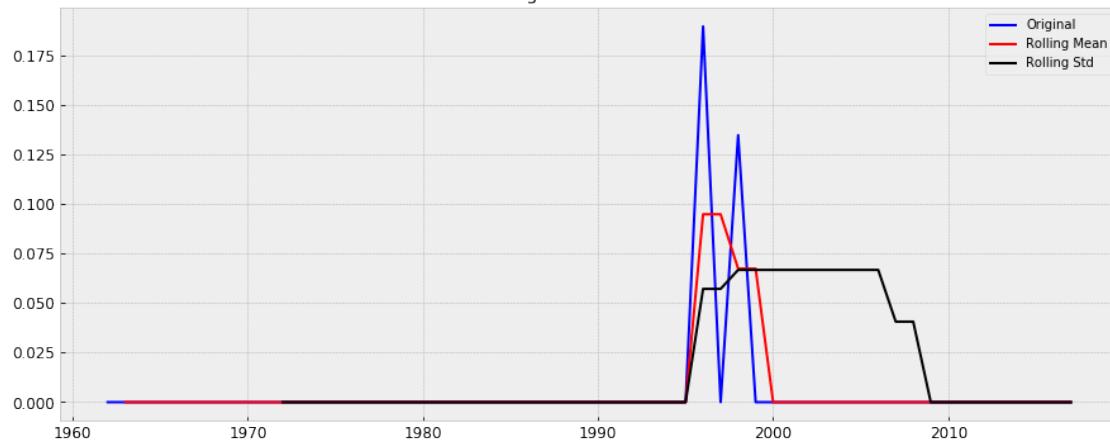
Cocos (Keeling) Islands: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

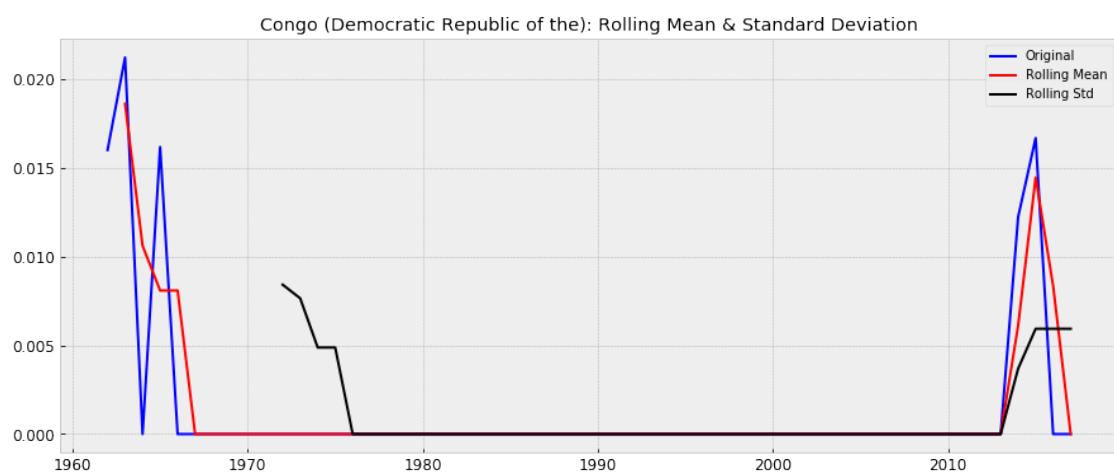
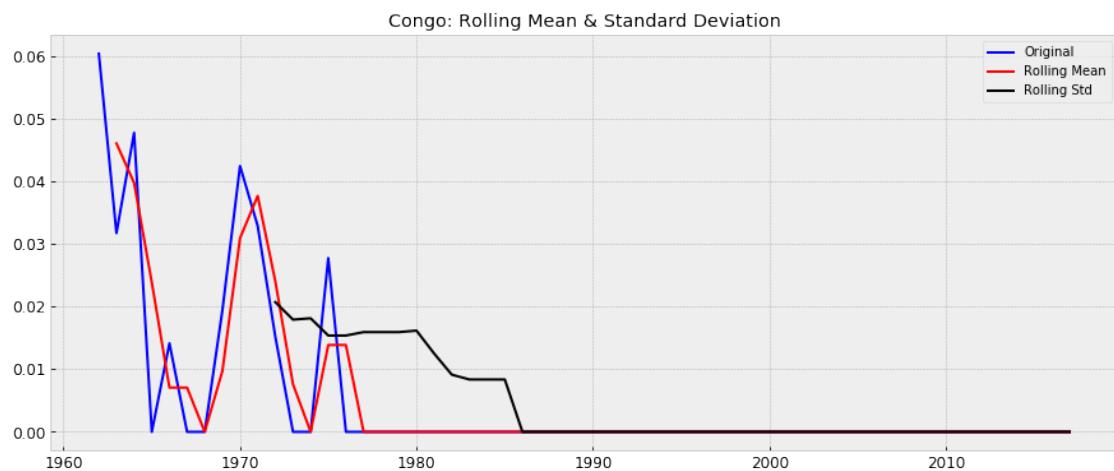


Colombia: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

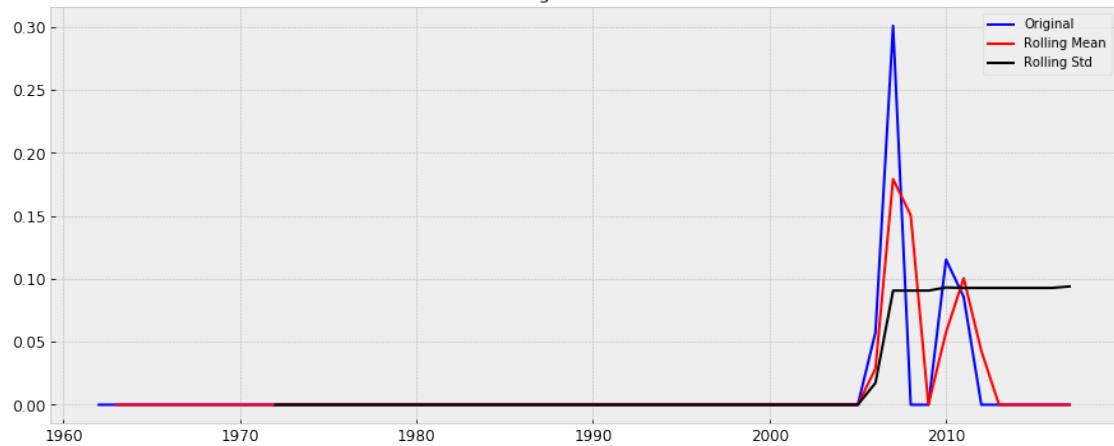


Comoros: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

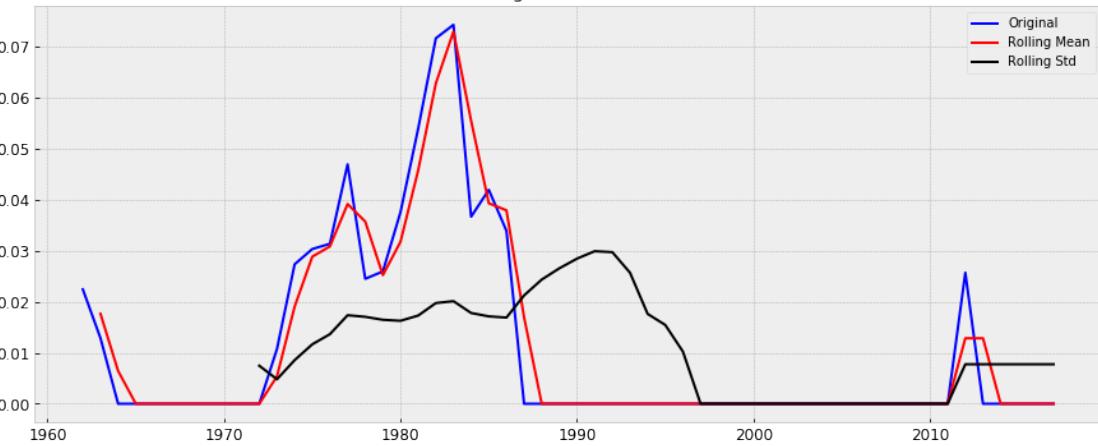




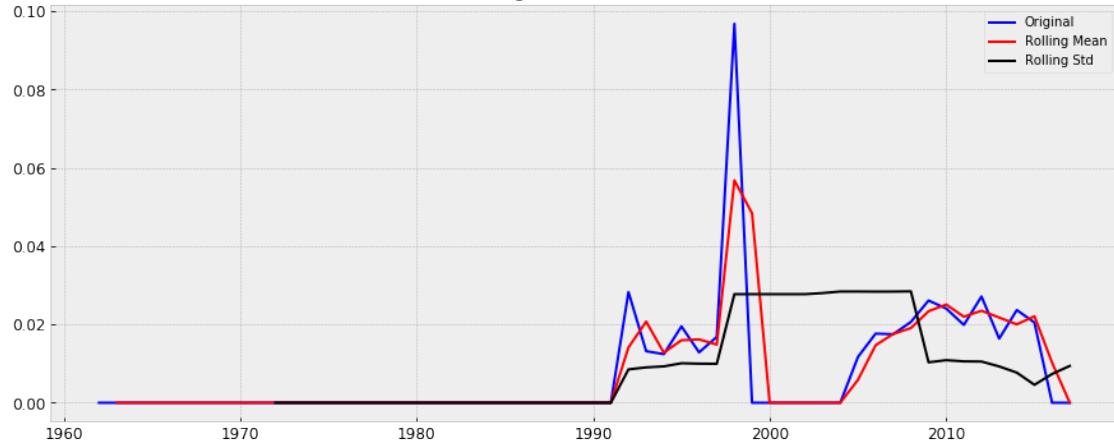
Cook Islands: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

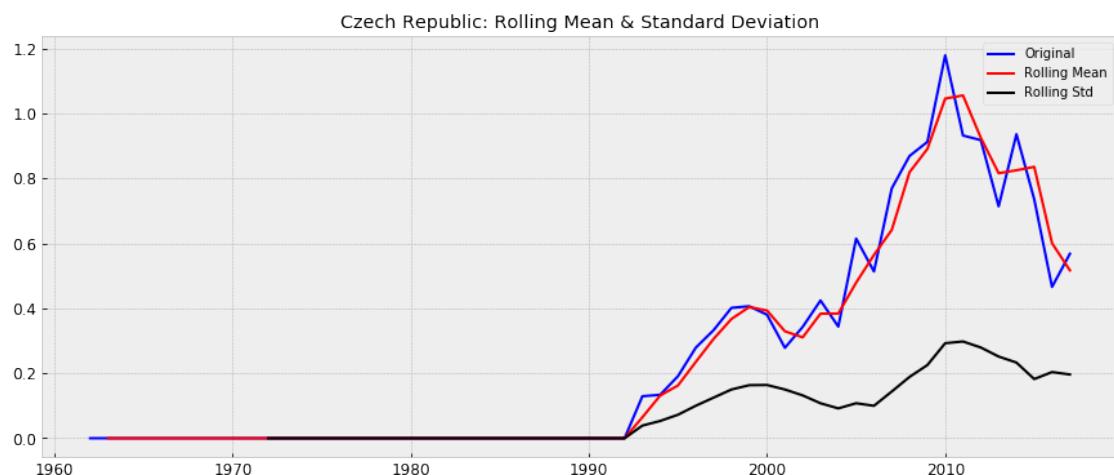
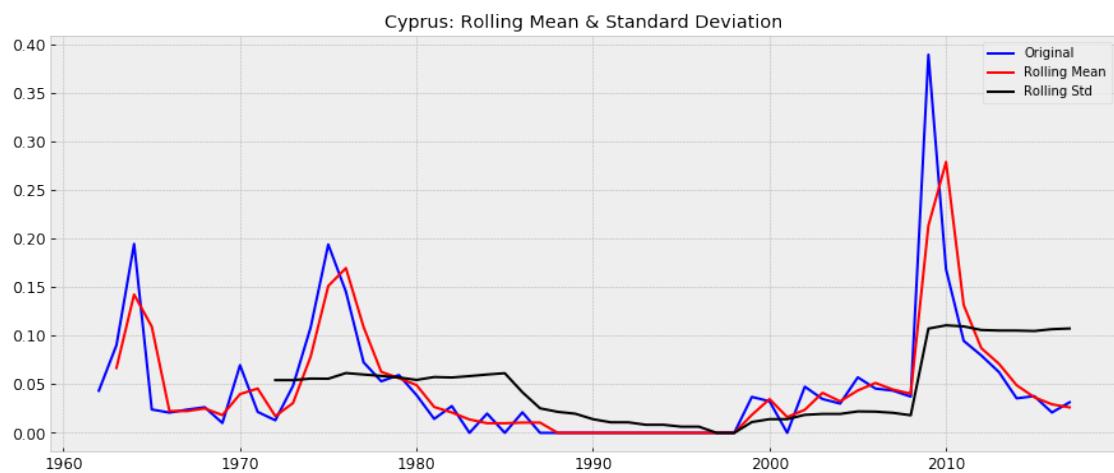
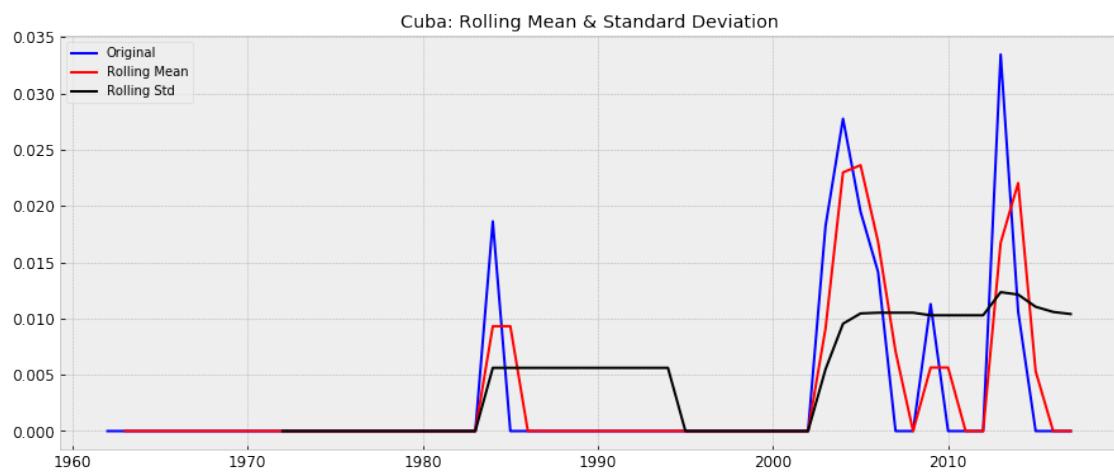


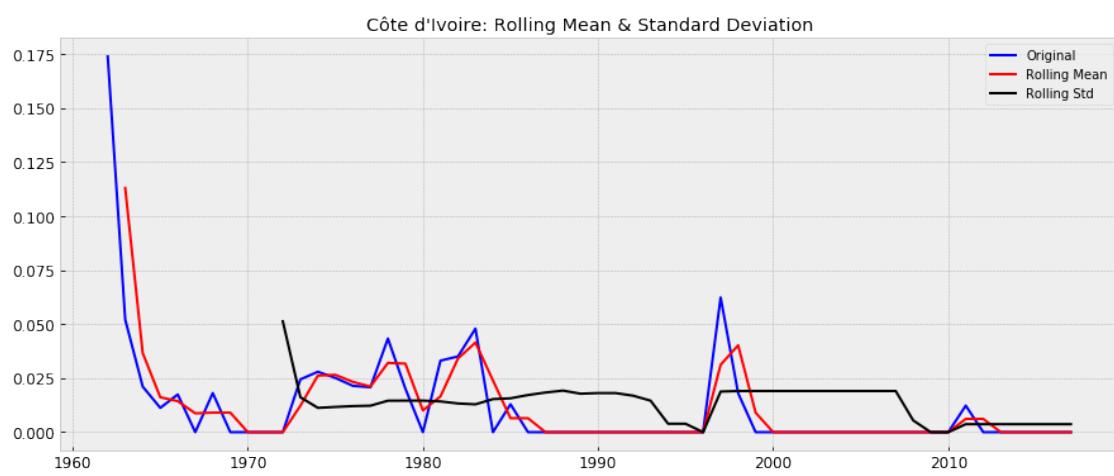
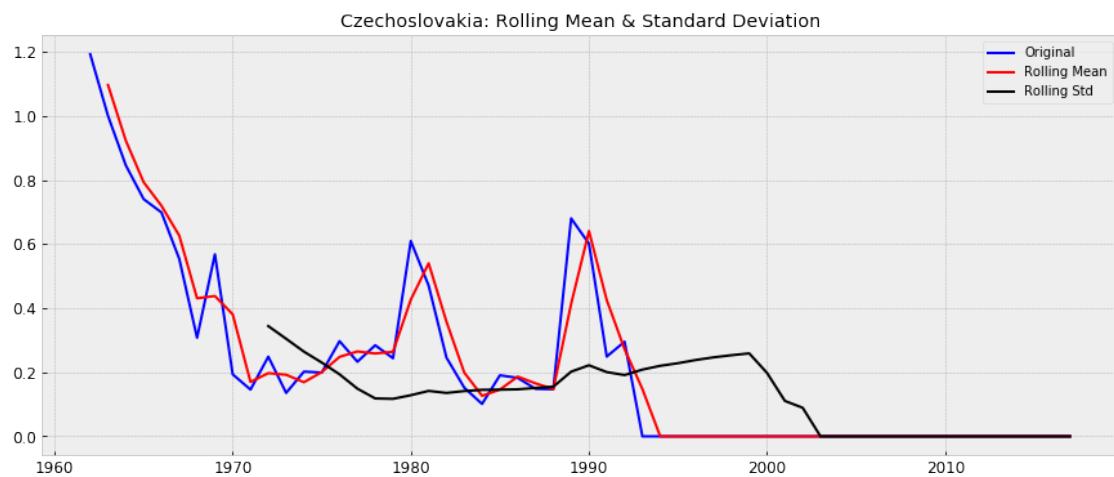
Costa Rica: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



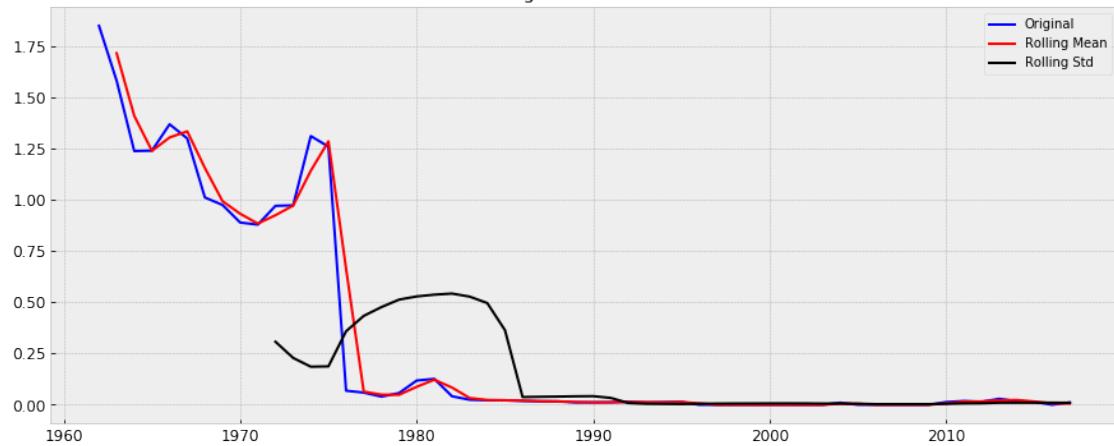
Croatia: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



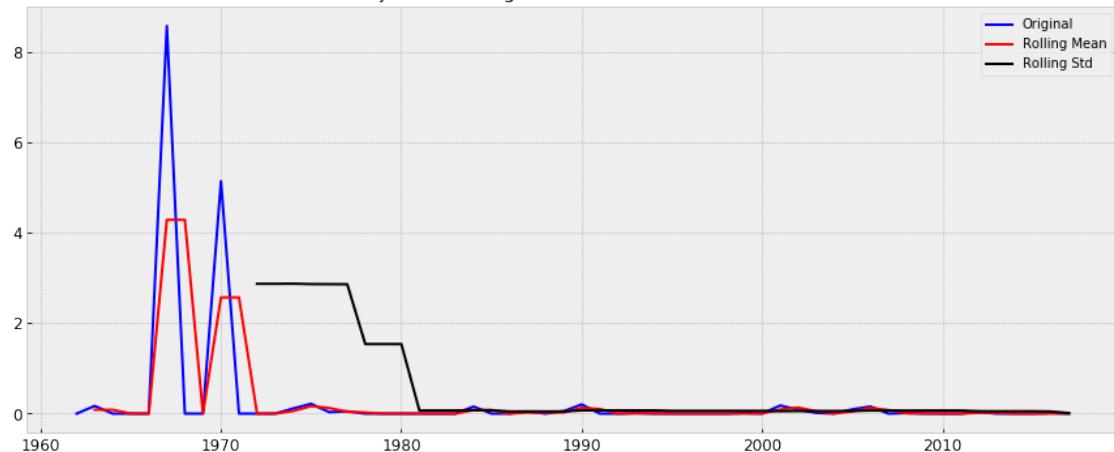




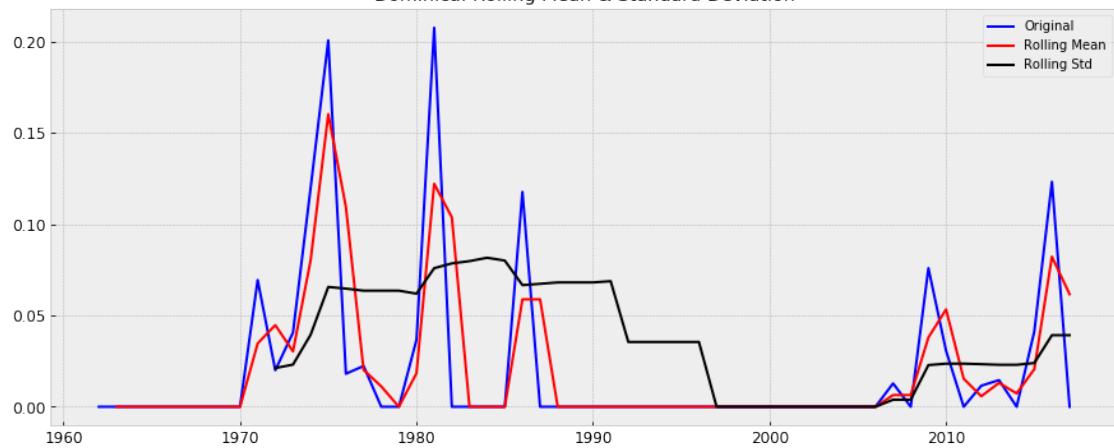
Denmark: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



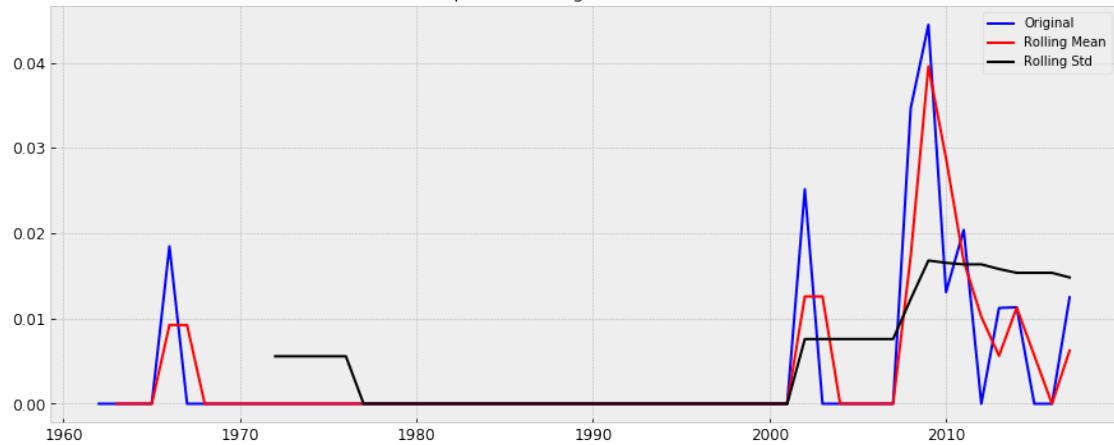
Djibouti: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



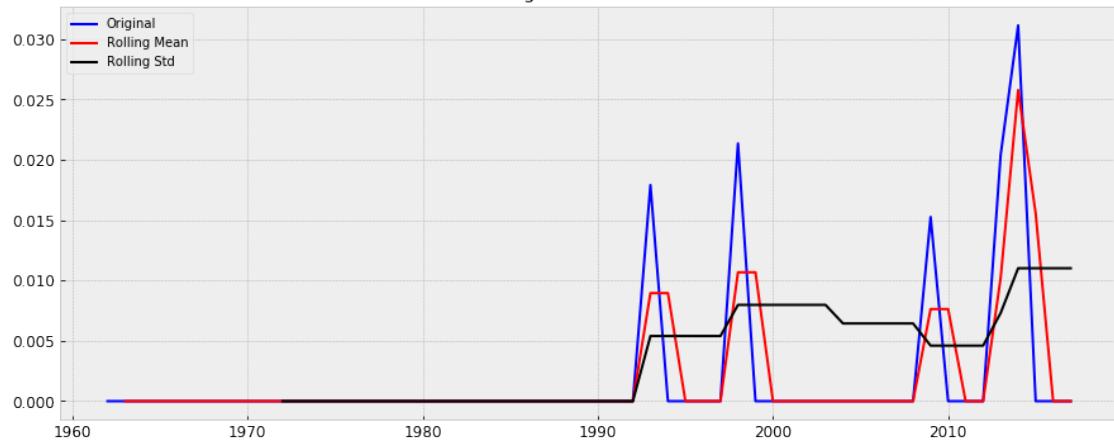
Dominica: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



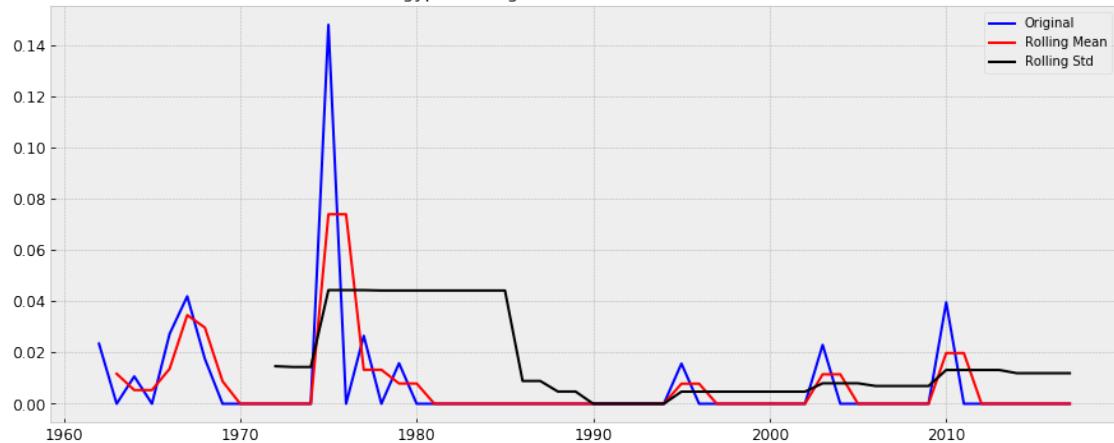
Dominican Republic: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

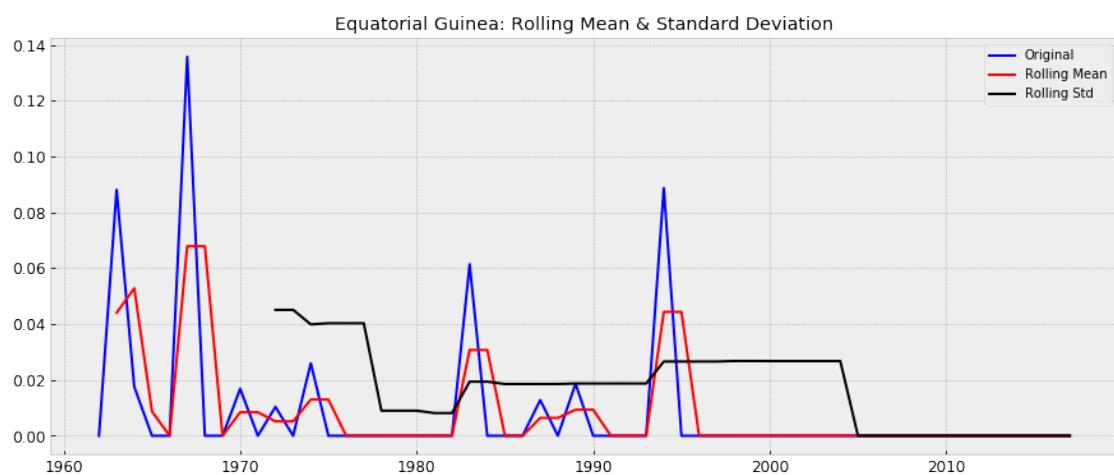
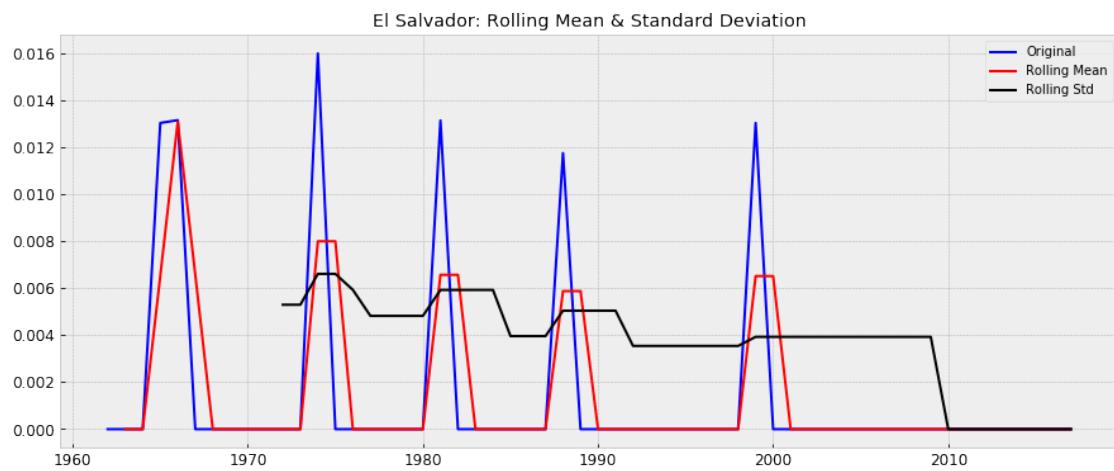


Ecuador: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

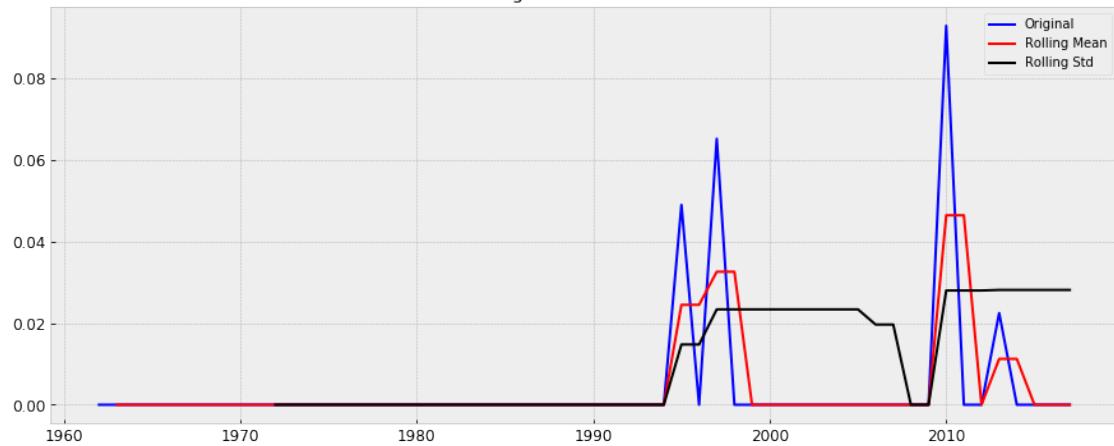


Egypt: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

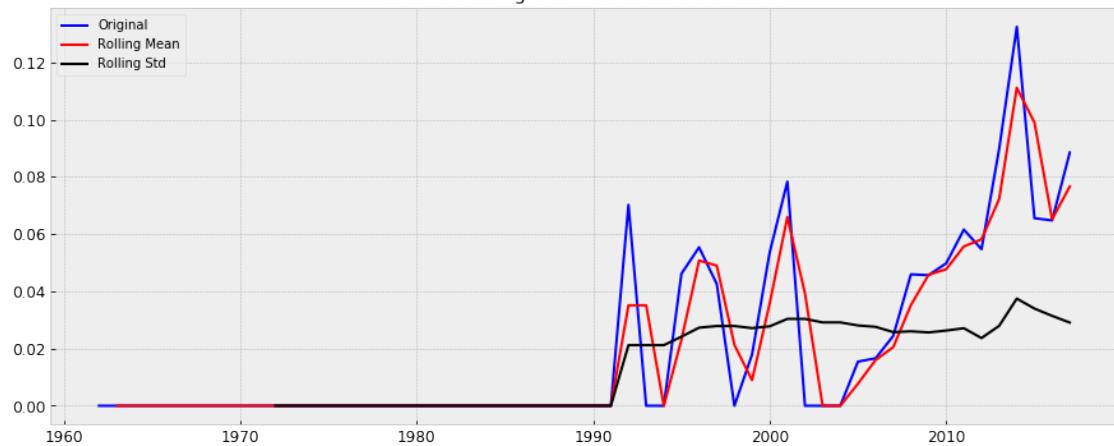




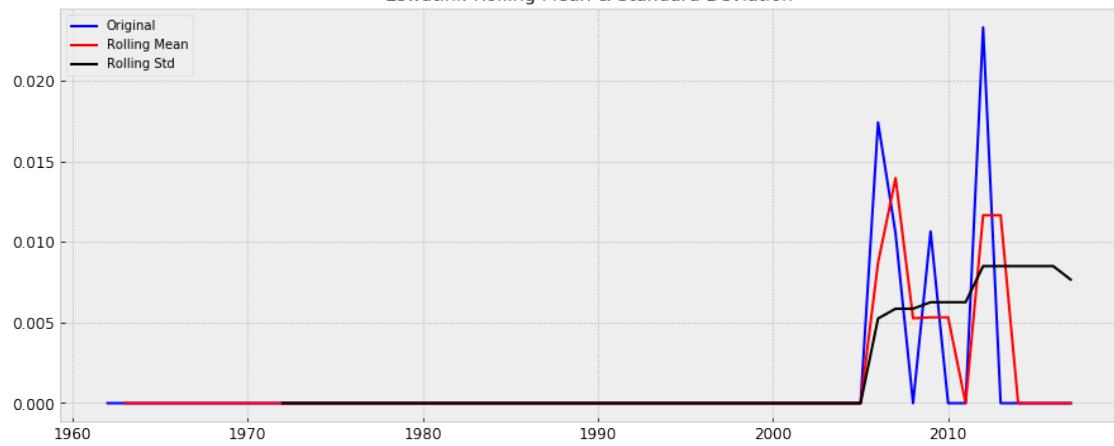
Eritrea: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



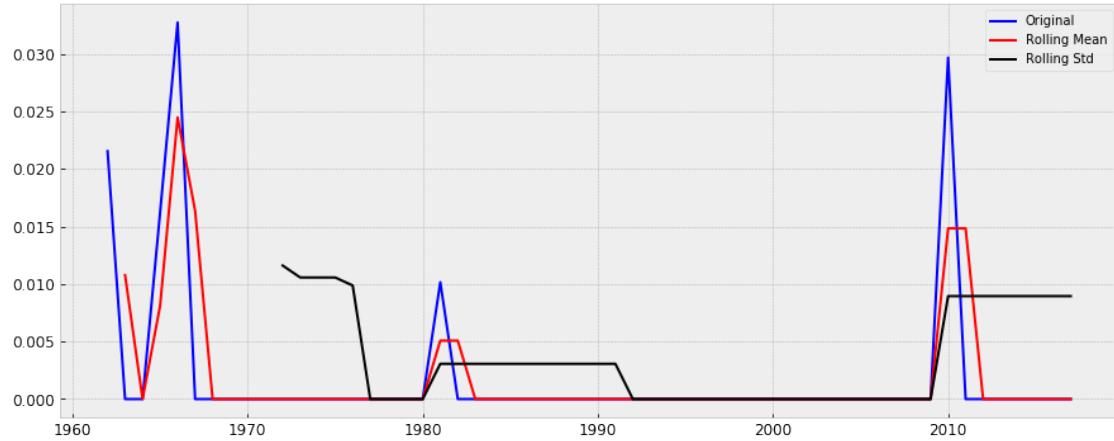
Estonia: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



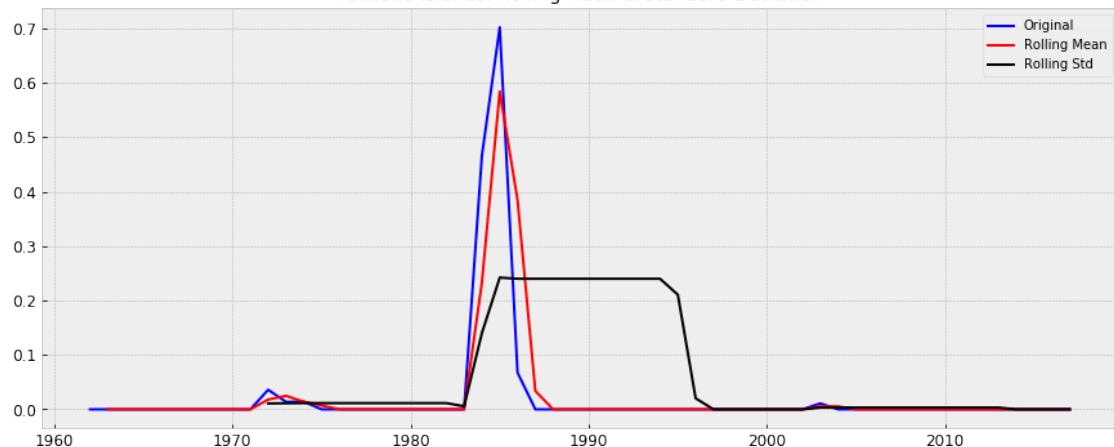
Eswatini: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



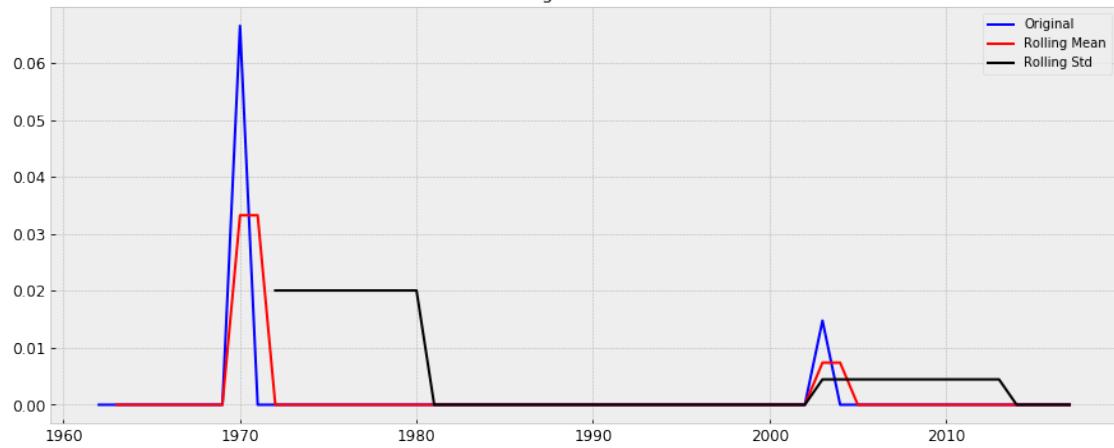
Ethiopia: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation

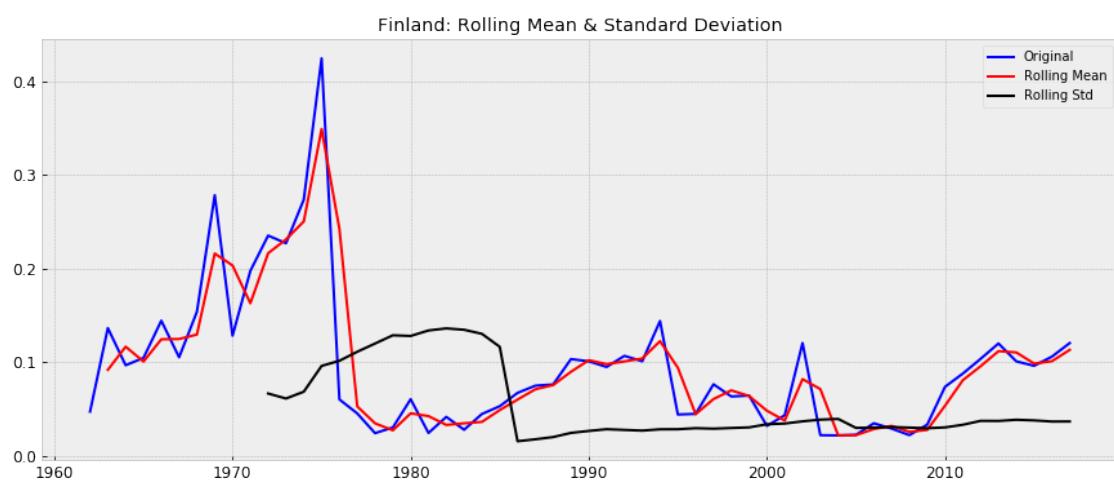
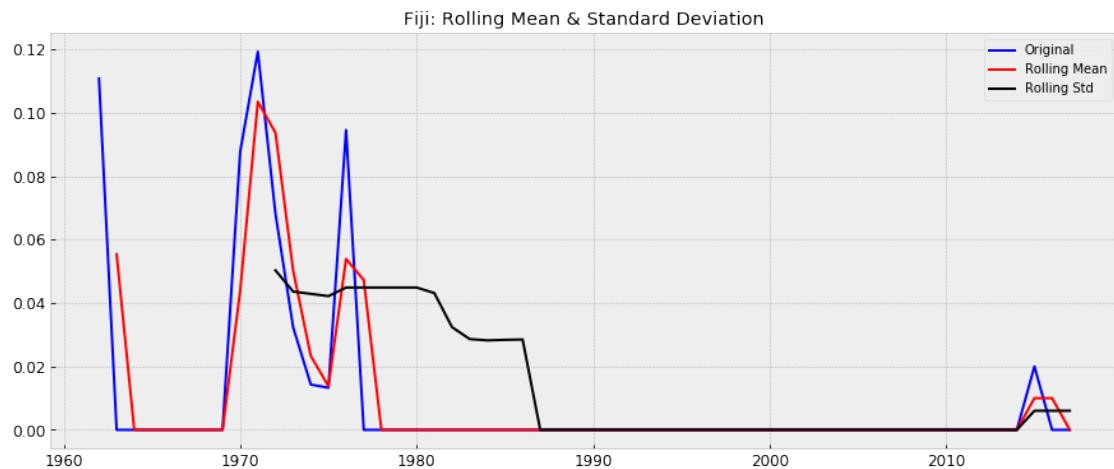


Falkland Islands: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation



Faroe Islands: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation





```

ValueError
└─last)

<ipython-input-64-008d5767e479> in <module>
    16     plt.legend(loc='best')
    17     plt.title('{}: Rolling Mean & Standard Deviation'.
└─format(df_grps[country].name))
--> 18     pyplot.savefig(str('{}_Rolling_Stats'.format(savefile)))

```

```

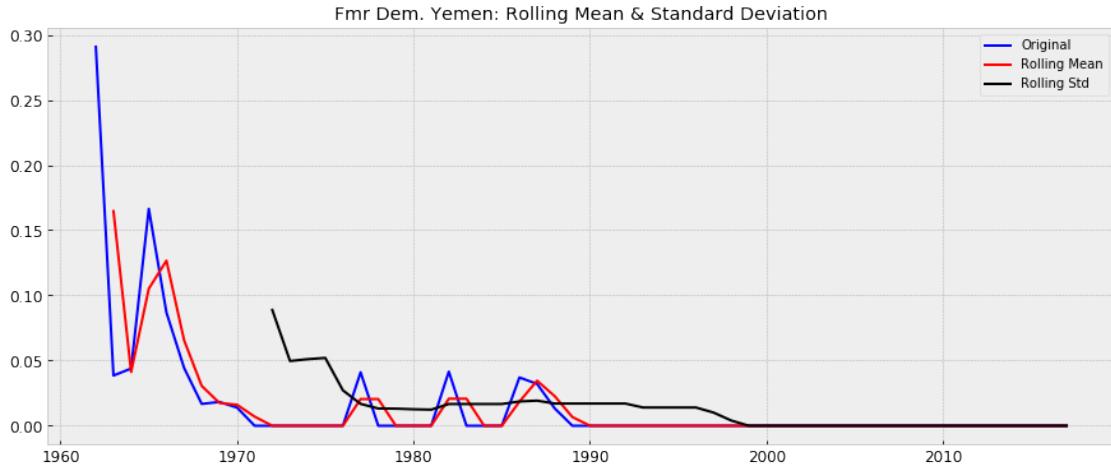
19      pyplot.show(block=False)

~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\pyplot.py in savefig(*args, u
+**kwargs)
 687 def savefig(*args, **kwargs):
 688     fig = gcf()
--> 689     res = fig.savefig(*args, **kwargs)
 690     fig.canvas.draw_idle()    # need this if 'transparent=True' to u
+reset colors
 691     return res

~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\figure.py in savefig(self, u
+fname, frameon, transparent, **kwargs)
2092         self.set_frameon(frameon)
2093
-> 2094         self.canvas.print_figure(fname, **kwargs)
2095
2096         if frameon:

~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\backend_bases.py in u
+print_figure(self, filename, dpi, facecolor, edgecolor, orientation, format, u
+bbox_inches, **kwargs)
2004
2005         # get canvas object and print method for format
-> 2006         canvas = self._get_output_canvas(format)
2007         print_method = getattr(canvas, 'print_%s' % format)
2008

~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\backend_bases.py in u
+_get_output_canvas(self, fmt)
1946         raise ValueError(
1947             "Format {!r} is not supported (supported formats: {})".format(fmt, ", ".join(sorted(self.
-> 1948             .format(fmt, ", ".join(sorted(self.
+_get_supported_filetypes())))))
1949
1950     def print_figure(self, filename, dpi=None, facecolor=None, u
+edgecolor=None,
+formats: eps, jpeg, jpg, pdf, pgf, png, ps, raw, rgba, svg, svgz, tif, tiff)
```



3.2.2 Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) Test

- The intuition behind the test is that if the series is integrated then the lagged level of the series $y(t-1)$ will provide no relevant information in predicting the change in $y(t)$.

Null hypothesis (H₀): The time series is not stationary, it presents heterocedasticity. In other words, the time series depends on itself (i.e.: y_t depends on y_{t-1} , y_{t-1} depends on y_{t-2} - Rejecting the null hypothesis (i.e. a very low p-value) will indicate stationarity. Put simply, the t-test result is less than all critical values (1%, 5%, 10%)

Alternative hypothesis(H_a): the series is stationary

ADF results description

```
[85]: from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller, kpss
```

```
[86]: def ADF_Stationarity_Test(ts_groups):

    #countries = list(ts_groups.columns)
    adf_results = {}
    col_names=['Test Statistic','p_value','Lags used','Observations Used','1% Critical value','5% Critical value','10% Critical value','IC_Best']
    data = pd.DataFrame(columns=col_names,index=countries)

    for country in countries:
        #Dickey-Fuller test
        adf_results[country] = tsa.adfuller(ts_groups[country],autolag='AIC')

    for country in adf_results:
        data.loc[country] = pd.Series({'Test Statistic':adf_results[country][0],
                                      'p_value':adf_results[country][1],
                                      'Lags used':adf_results[country][2],
```

```

        'Observations Used':  

        ↪adf_results[country][3],  

        '1% Critical value':  

        ↪adf_results[country][4]['1%'],  

        '5% Critical value':  

        ↪adf_results[country][4]['5%'],  

        '10% Critical value':  

        ↪adf_results[country][4]['10%'],  

        'IC_Best': adf_results[country][5]
    })  

    return data.transpose()

```

[87]: adf_test = ADF_Stationarity_Test(df_grps)
 adf_countries = adf_test.columns

[88]: adf_test['South Africa'].name

[88]: 'South Africa'

```

[117]: for country in adf_test:  

        savefile = save_images(adf_test,'adf_test')  

        adf_test[country].plot.bar()  

        plt.legend(loc='best')  

        plt.title('{} - ADF Results'.format(adf_test[country].name))  

        plt.savefig(str('{}_ADF.png'.format(savefile)))  

        plt.show()  

#pyplot.figure(figsize=(15,6))  

#Plot rolling statistics:  

#adf_plot = plt.plot(adf_test[country])  

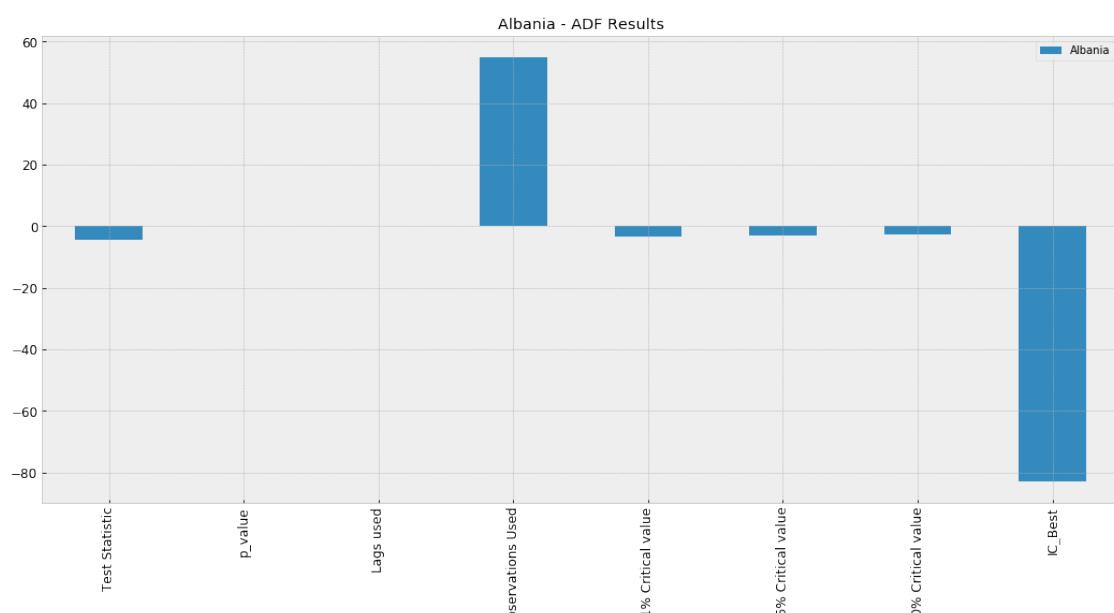
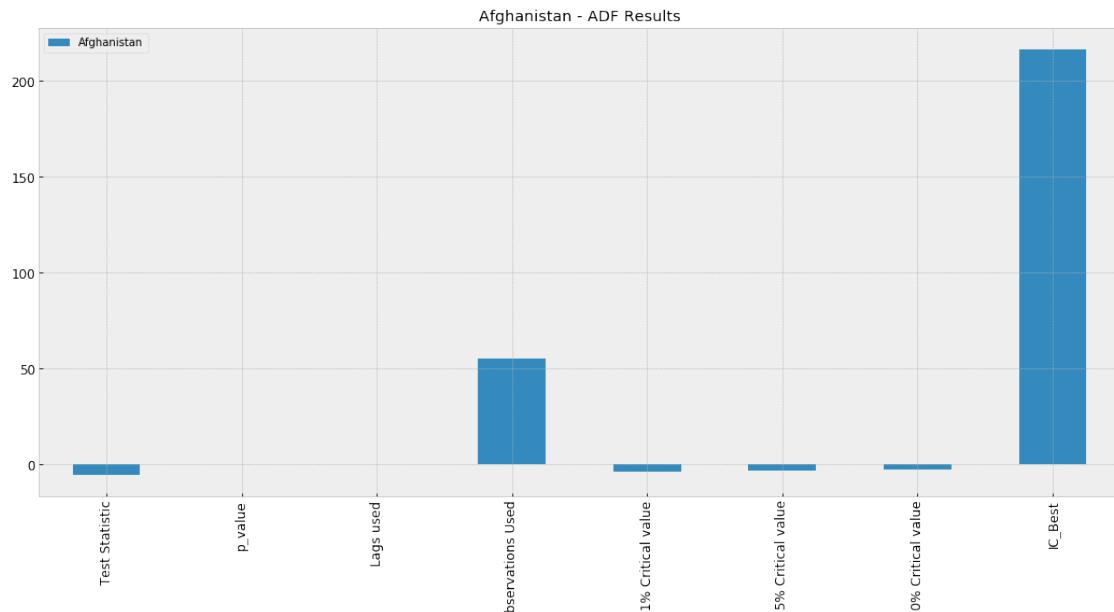
#plt.legend(loc='best')  

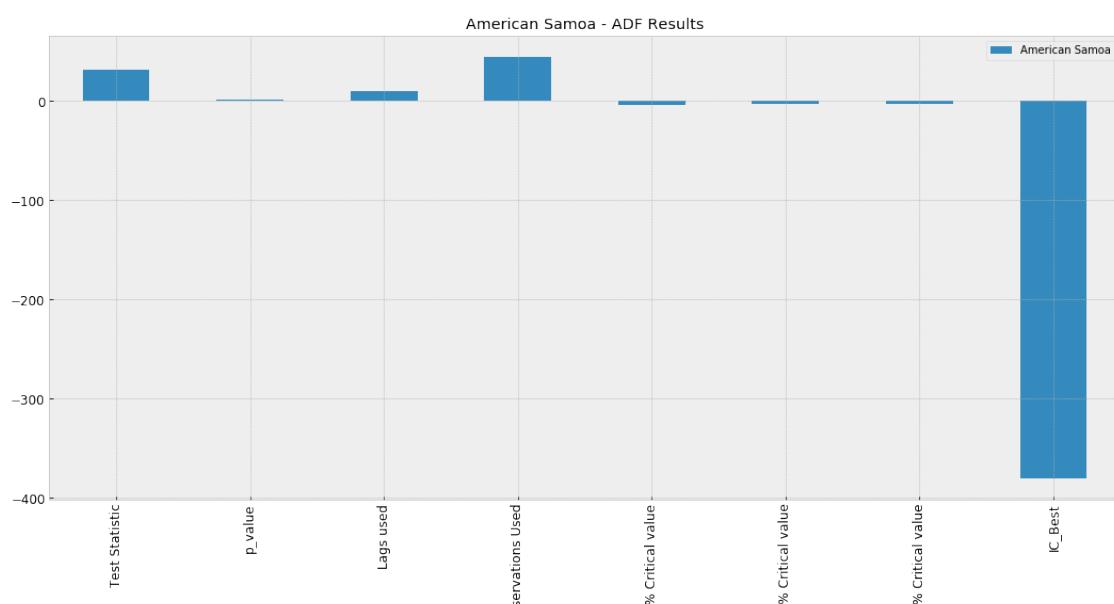
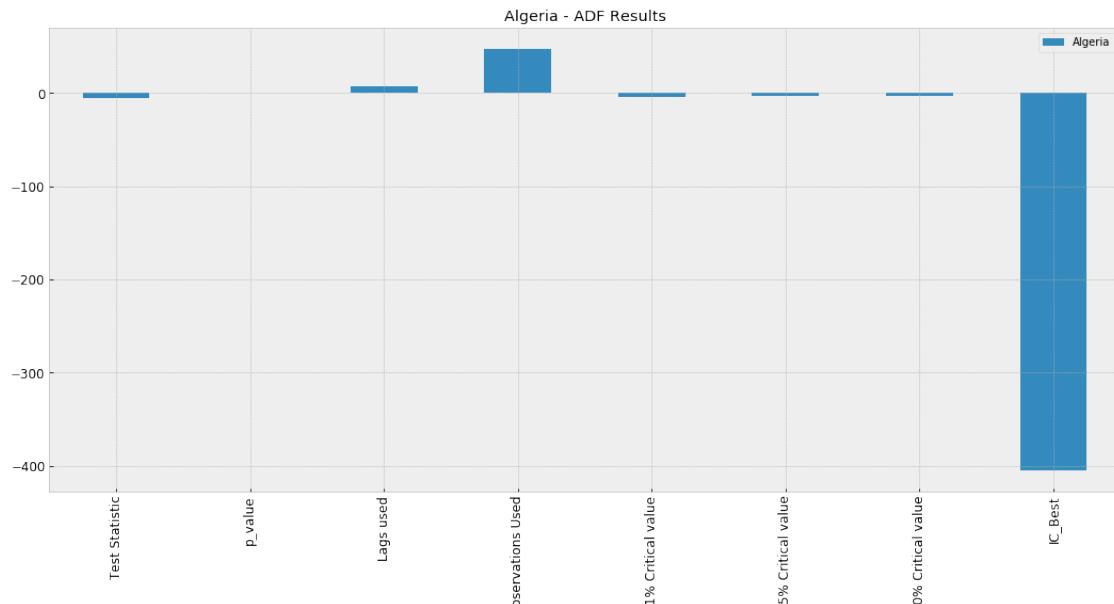
#plt.title('{}: ADF'.format(adf_test[country].name))  

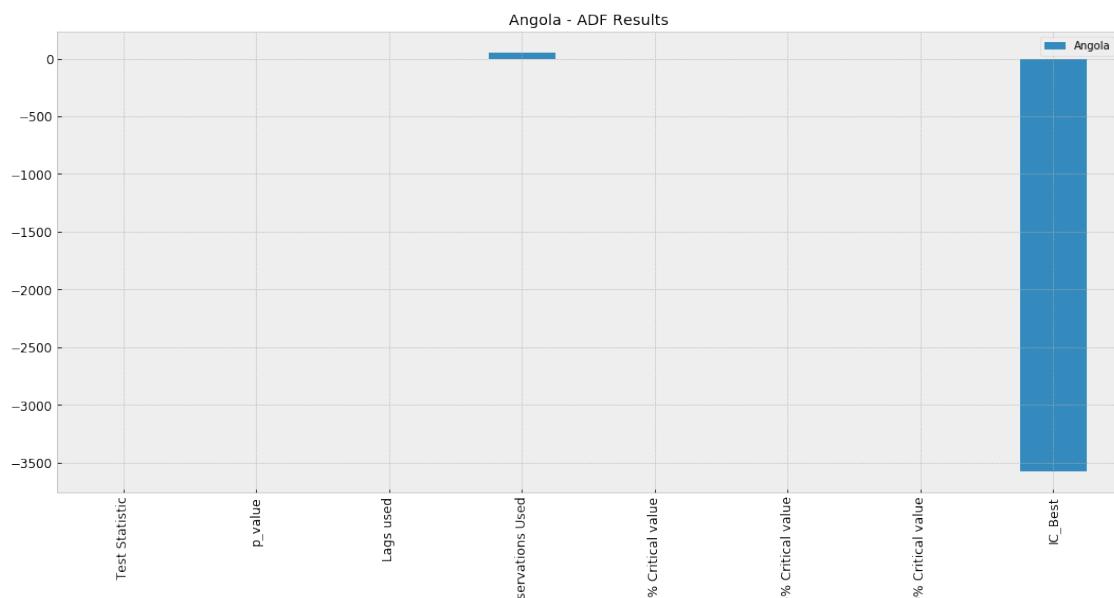
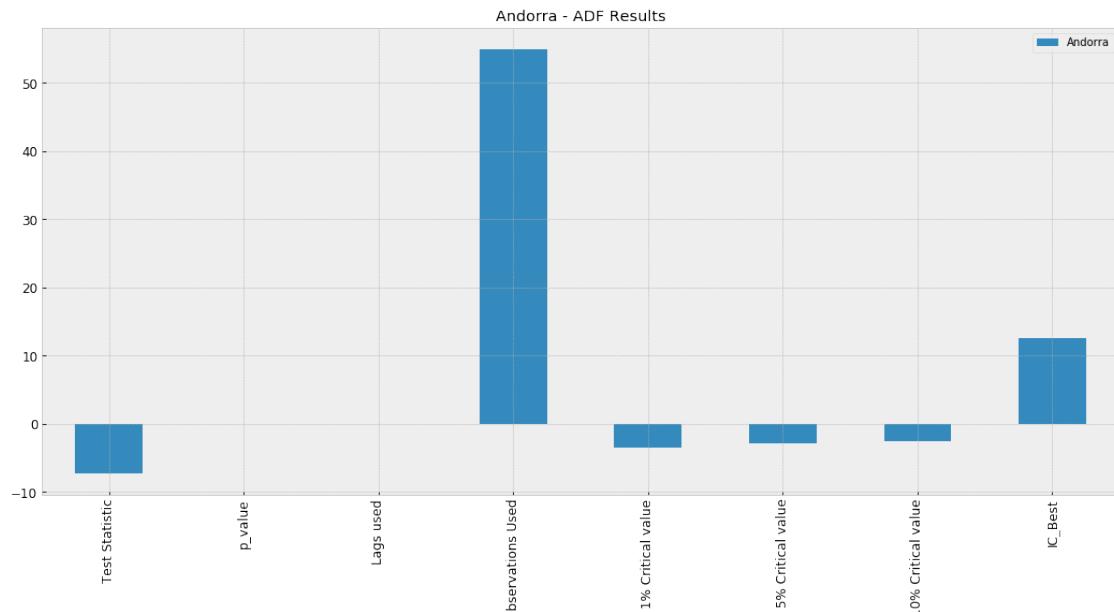
#pyplot.savefig(str('{}adf_test.png'.format(savefile)))  

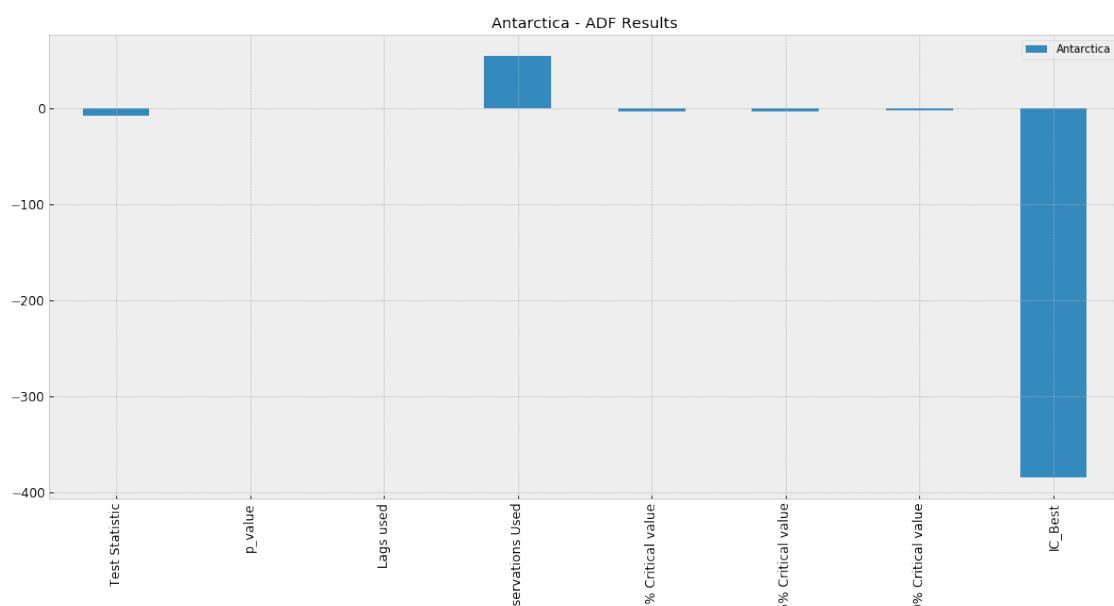
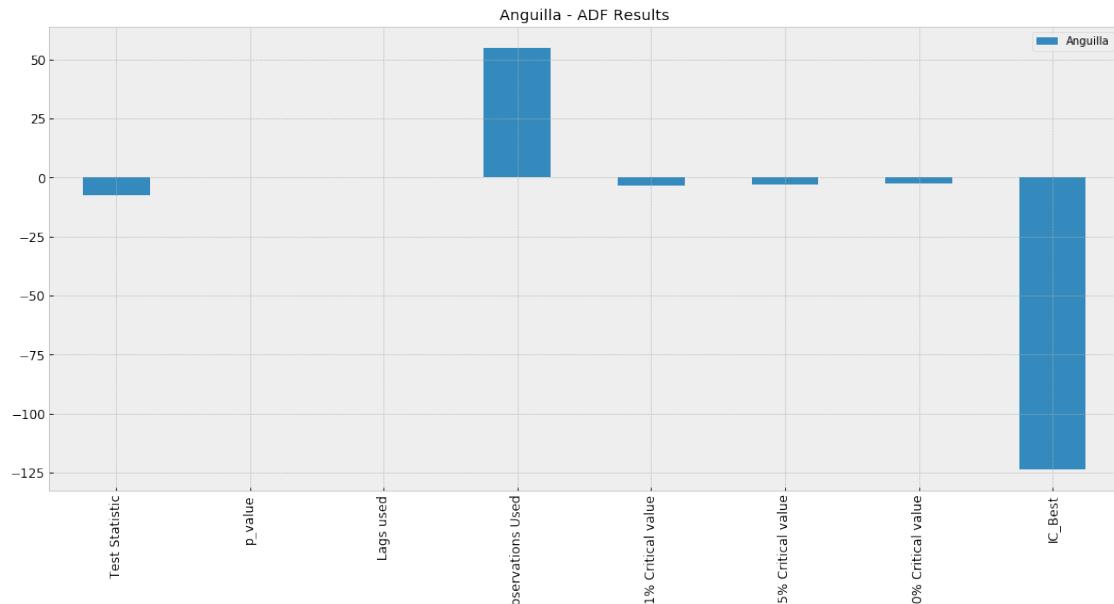
#pyplot.show(block=False)

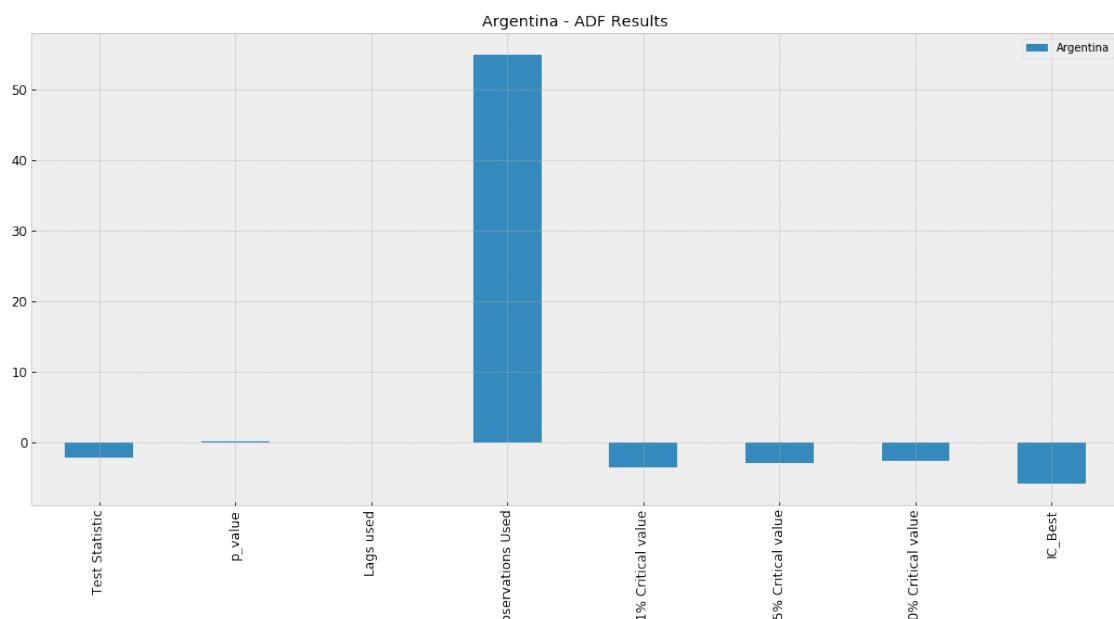
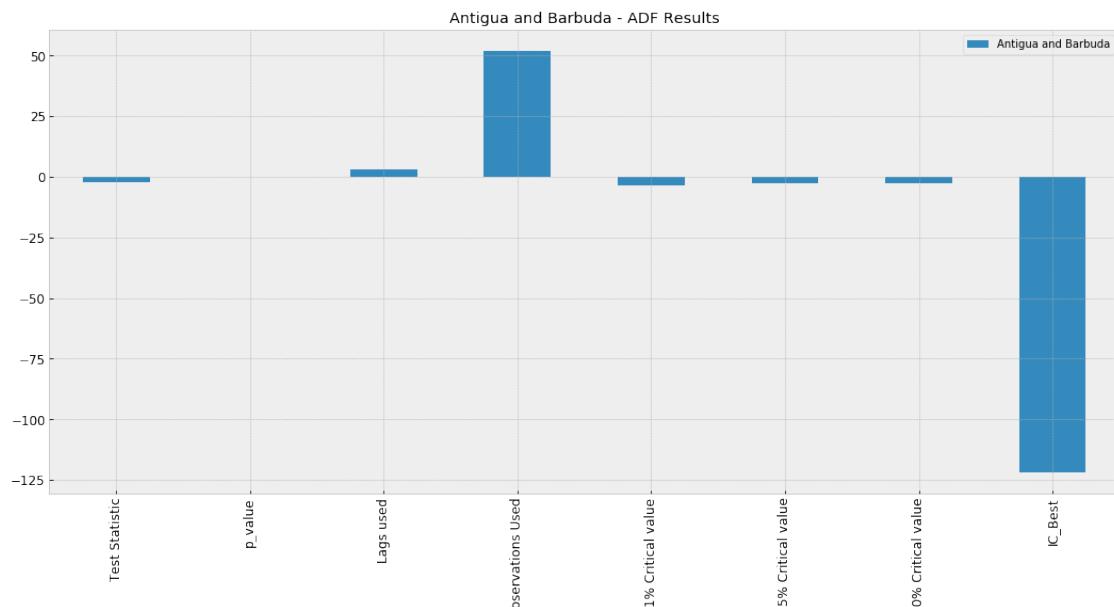
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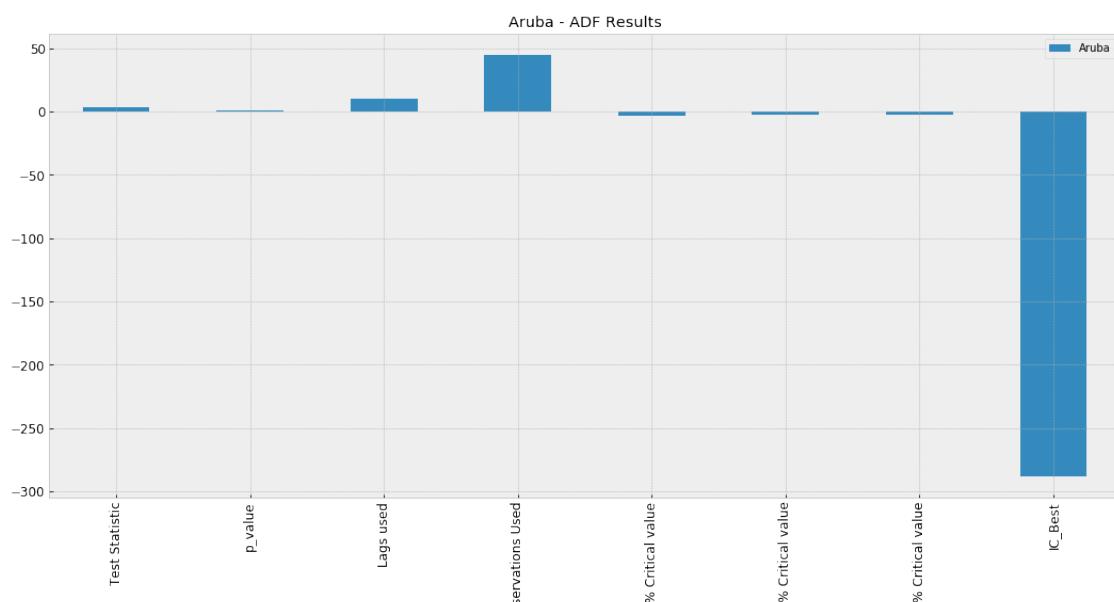
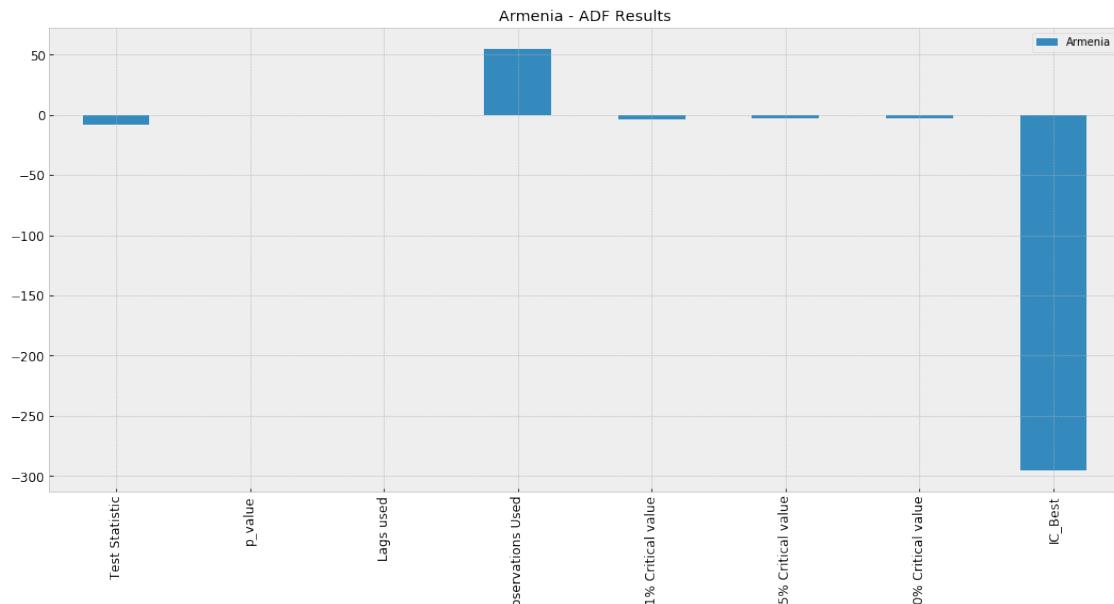


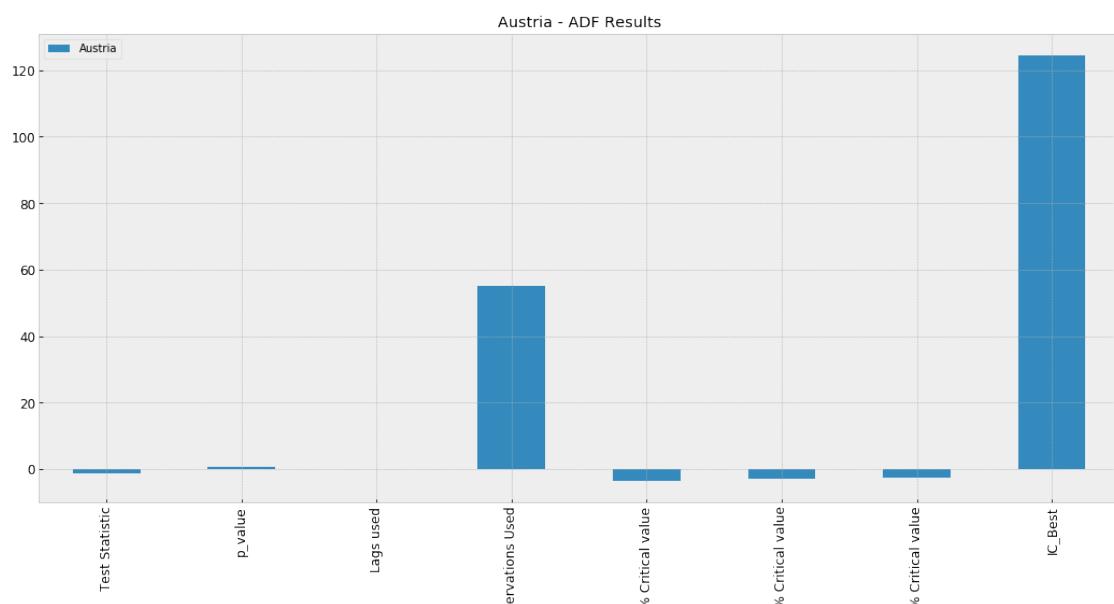
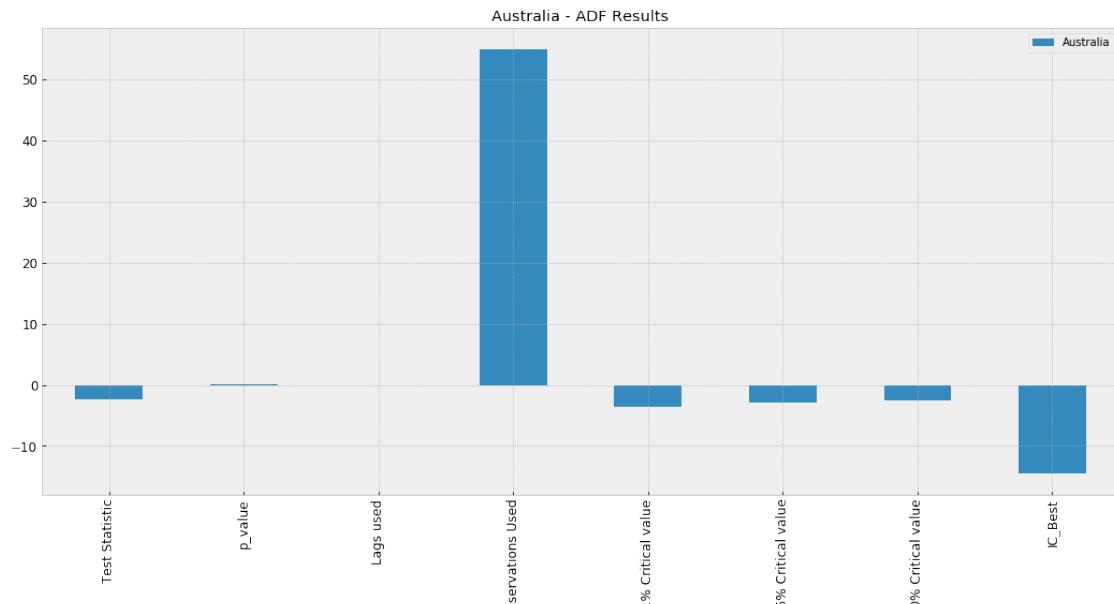


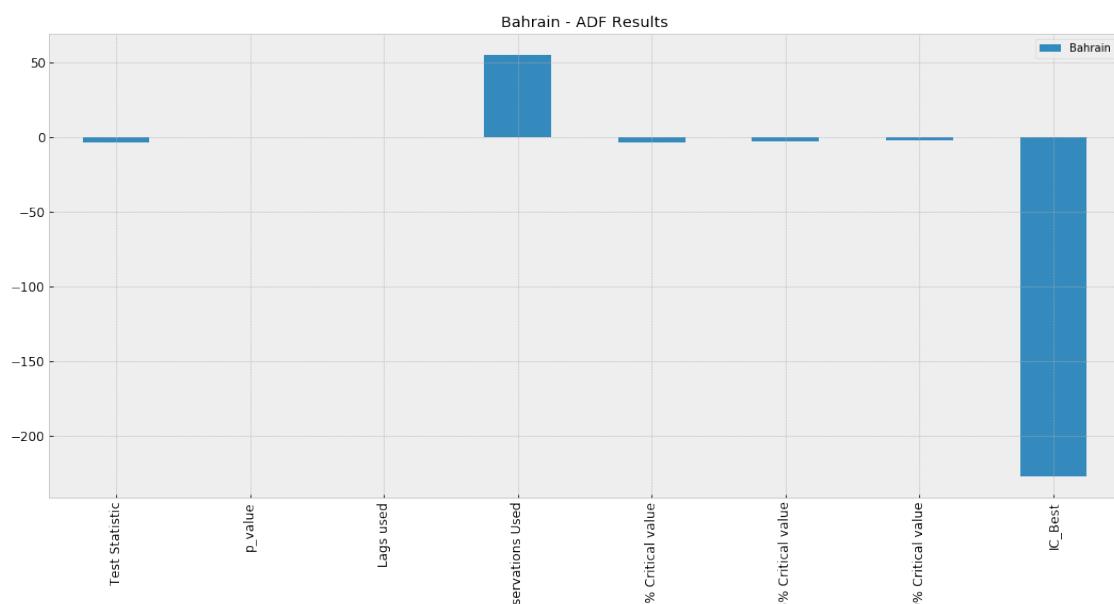
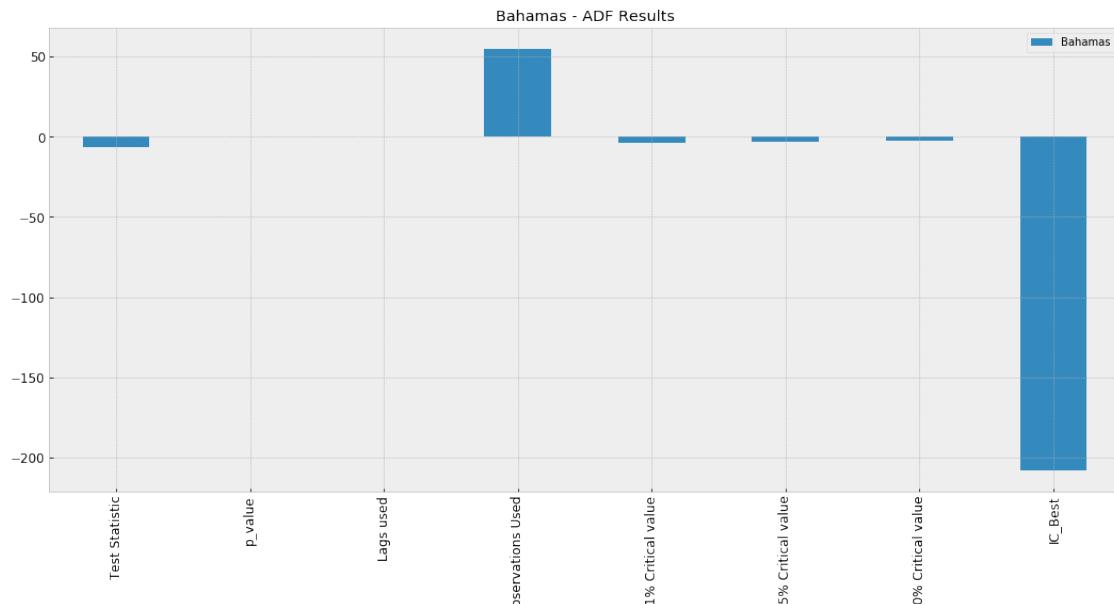


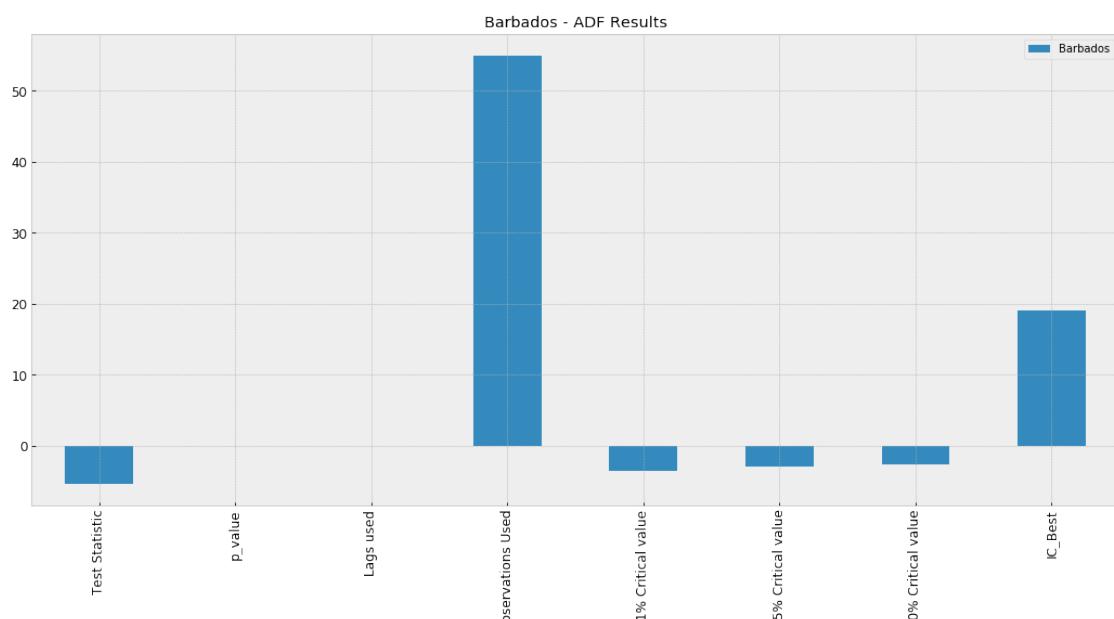
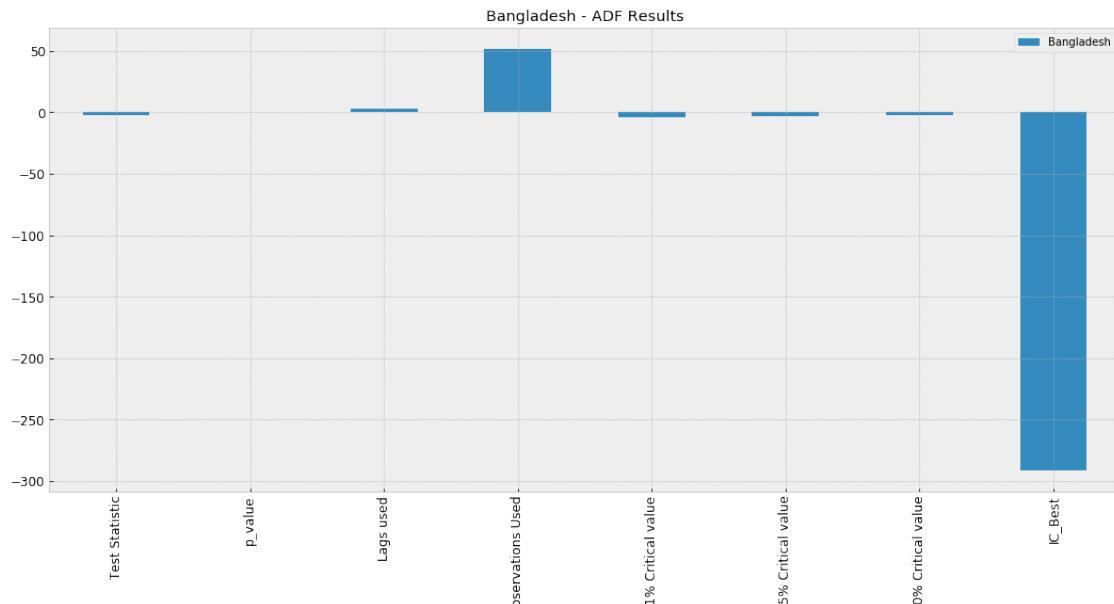


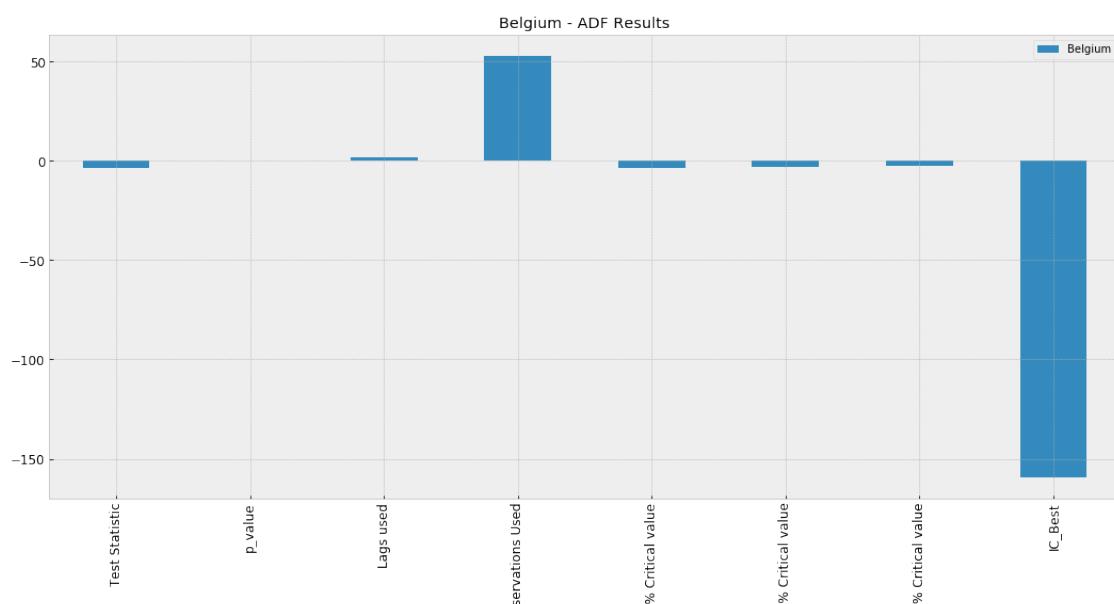
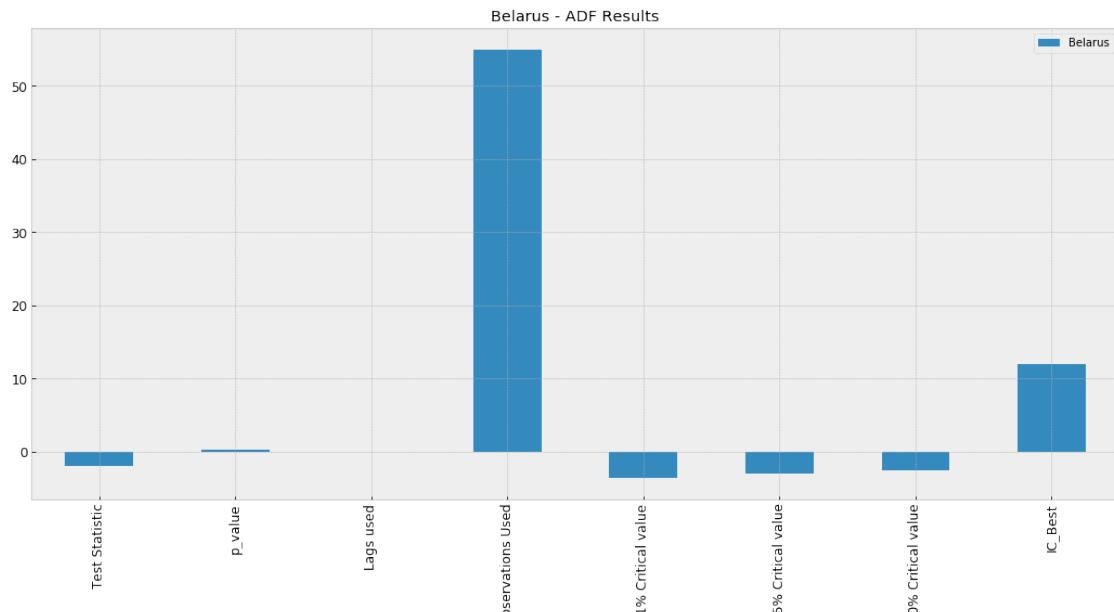


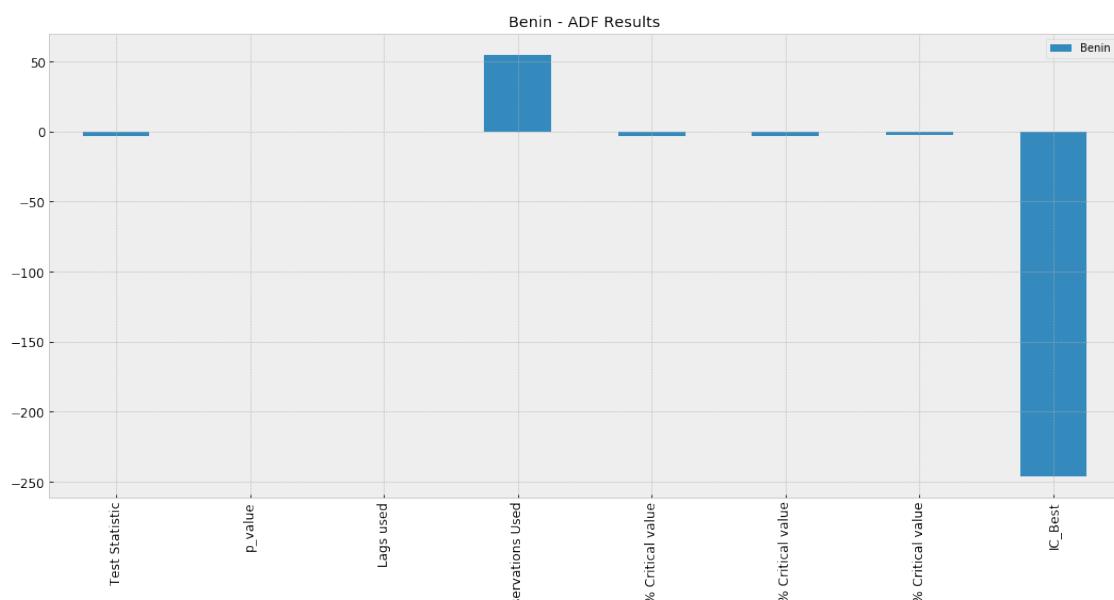
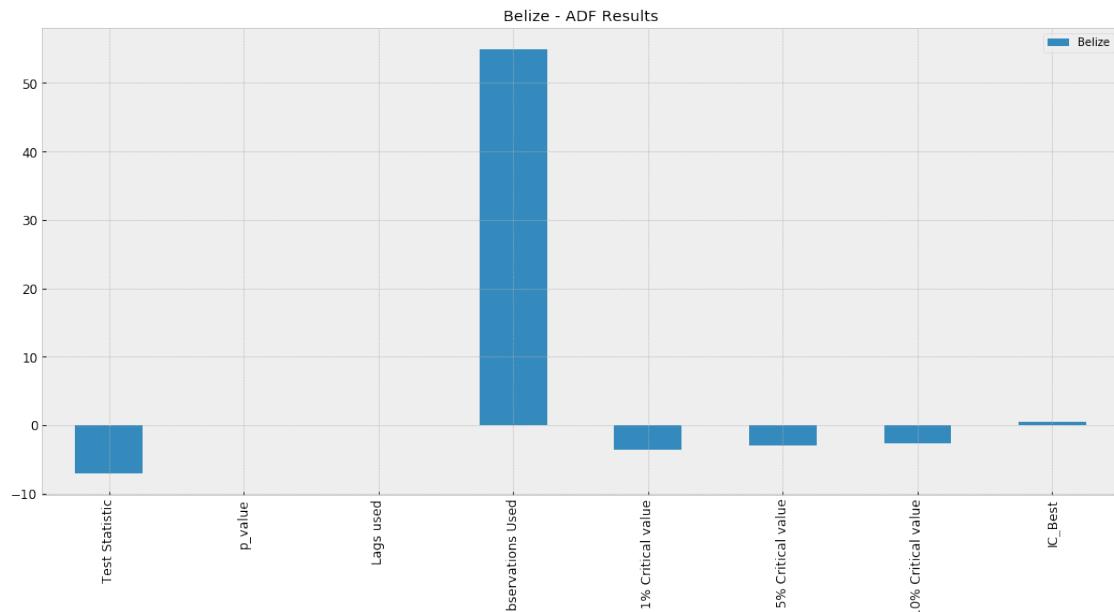


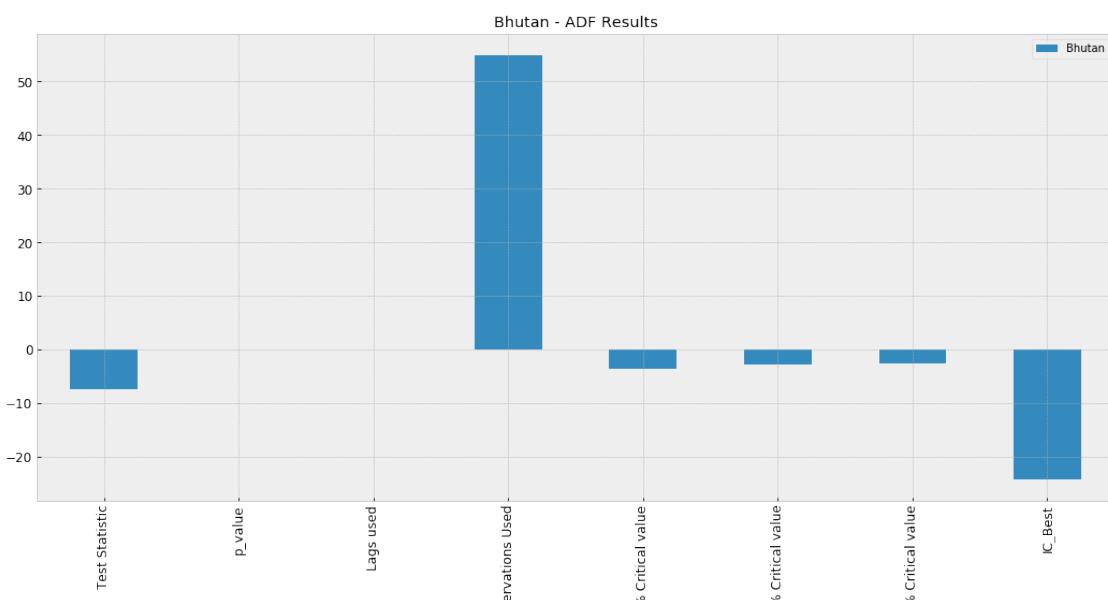
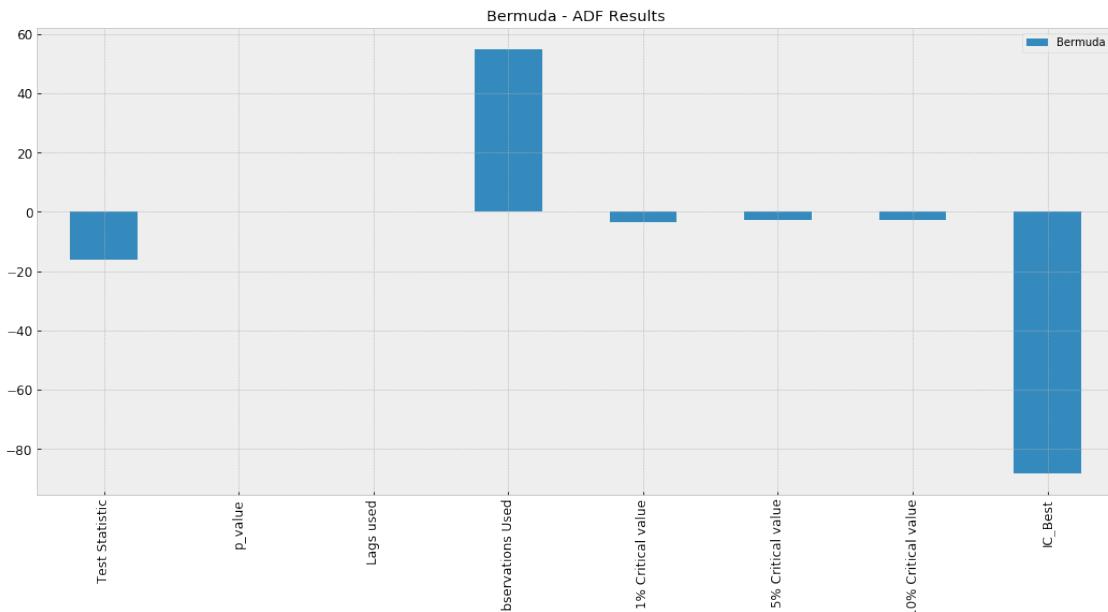


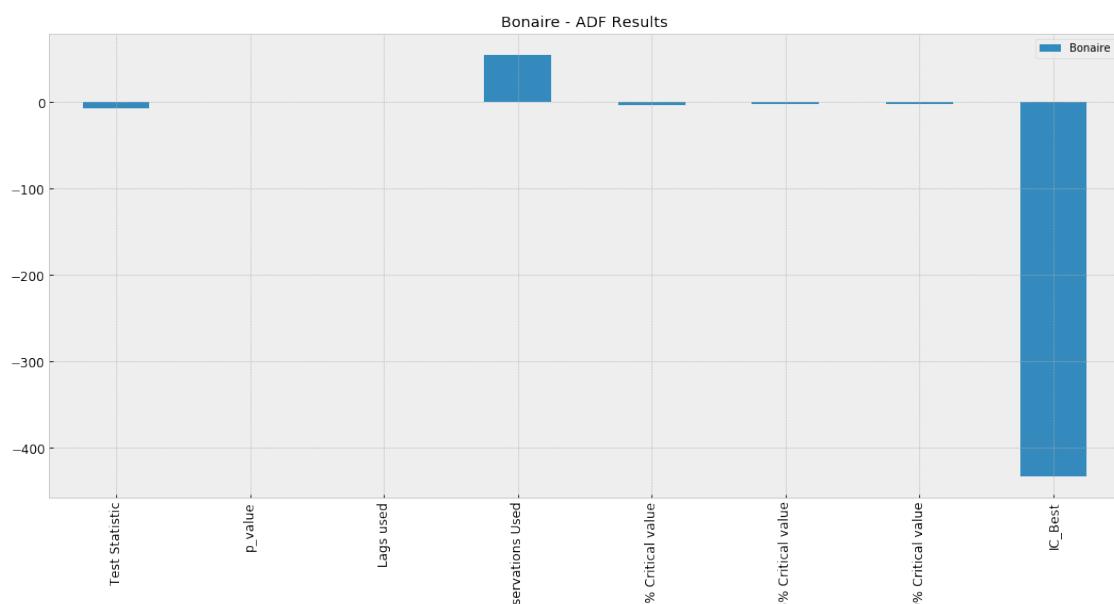
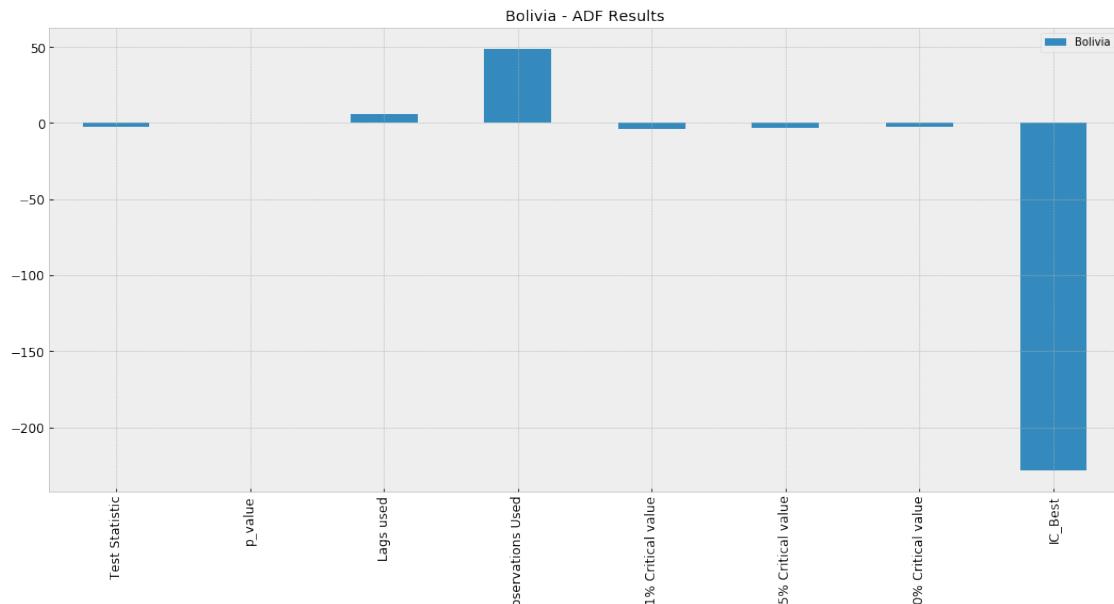


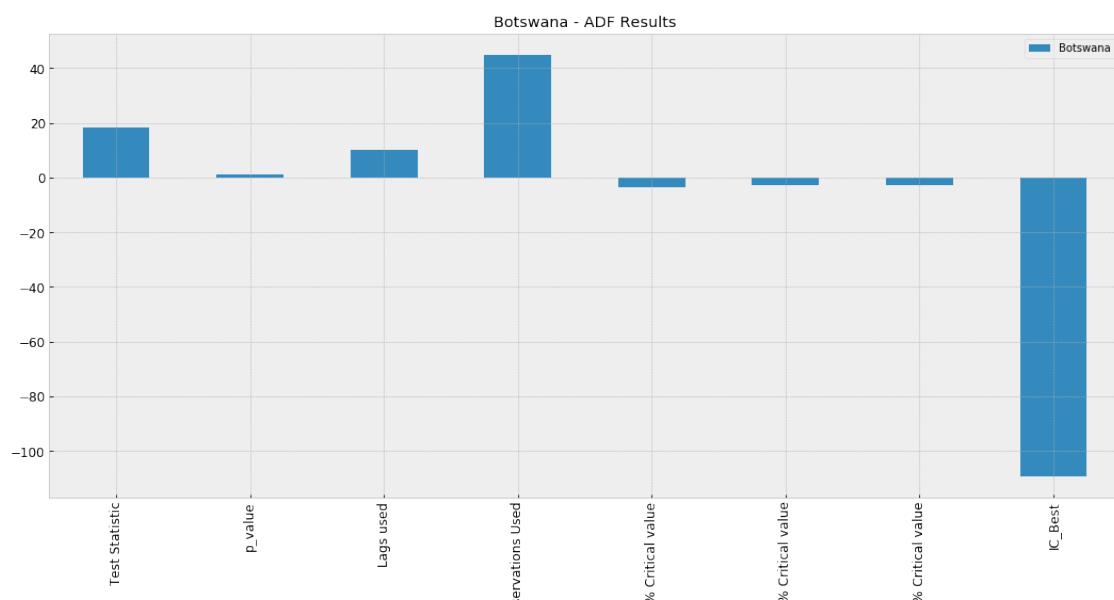
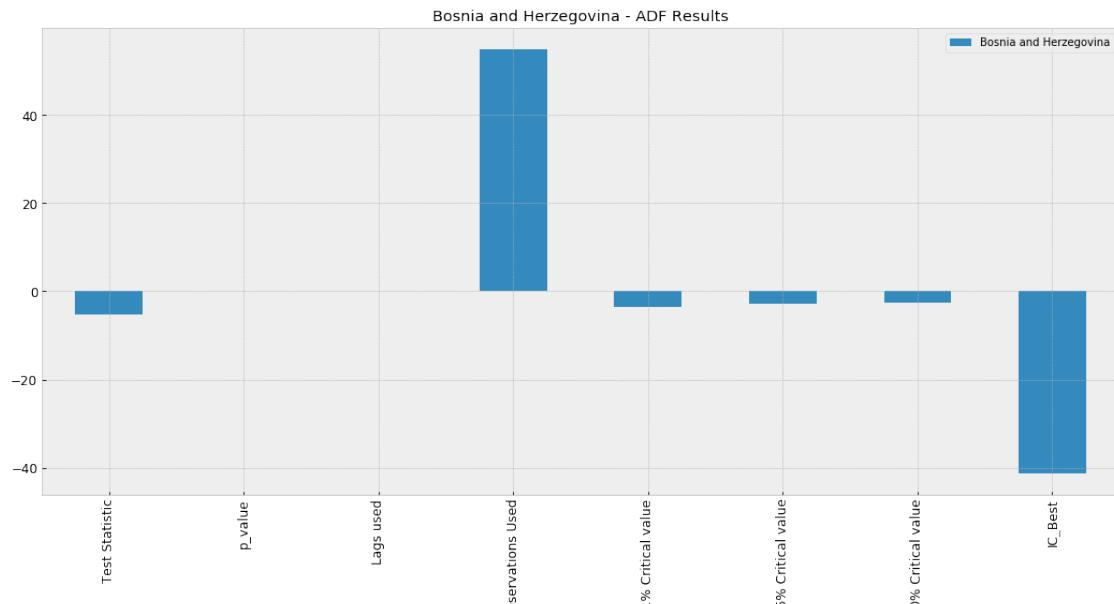


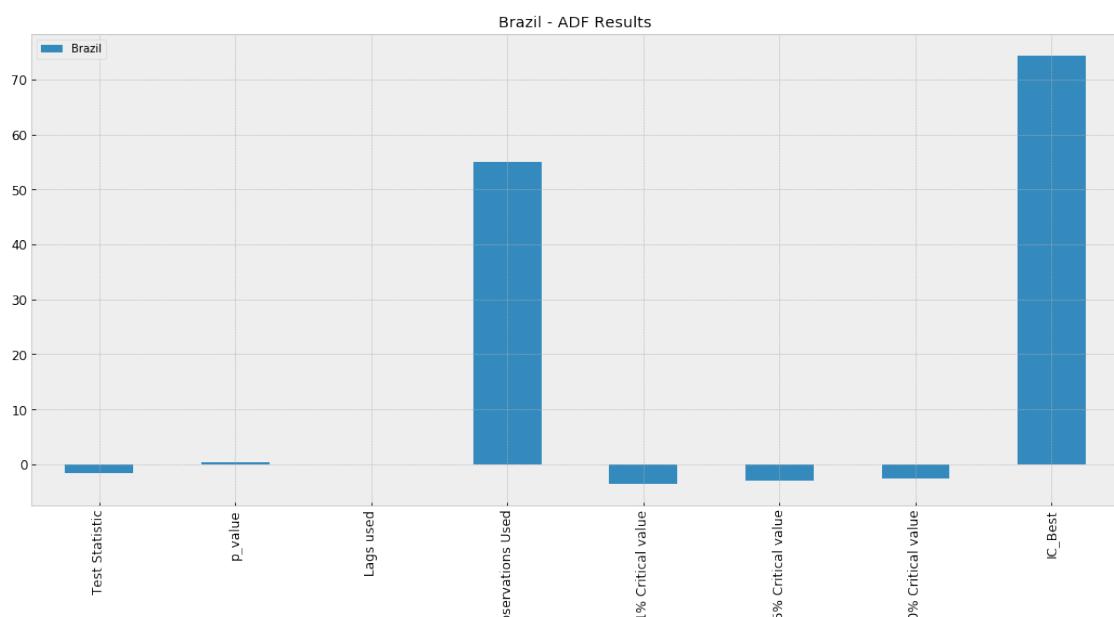
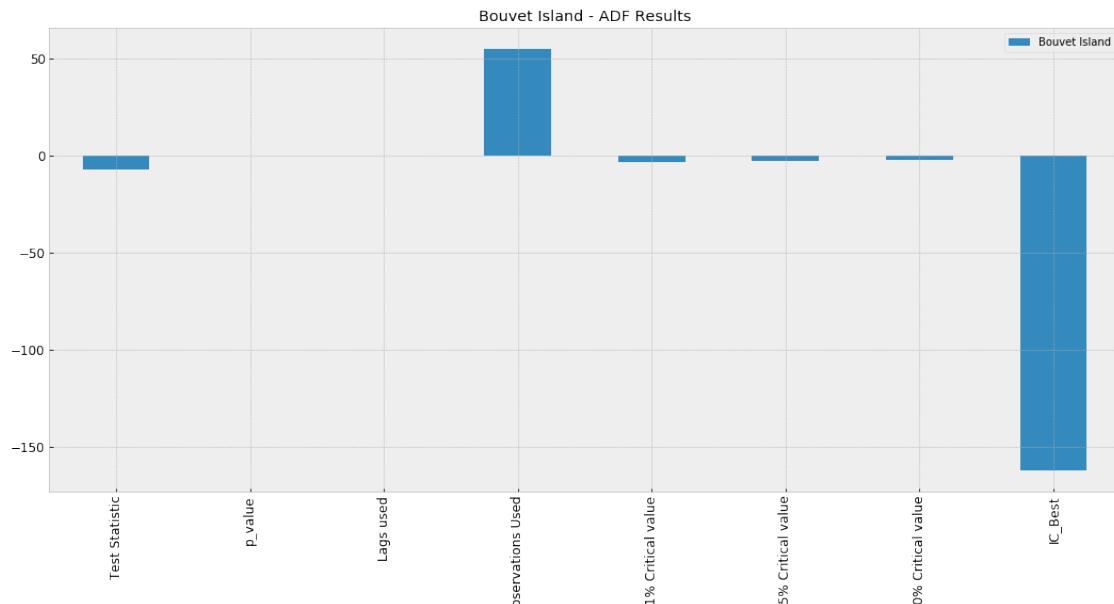


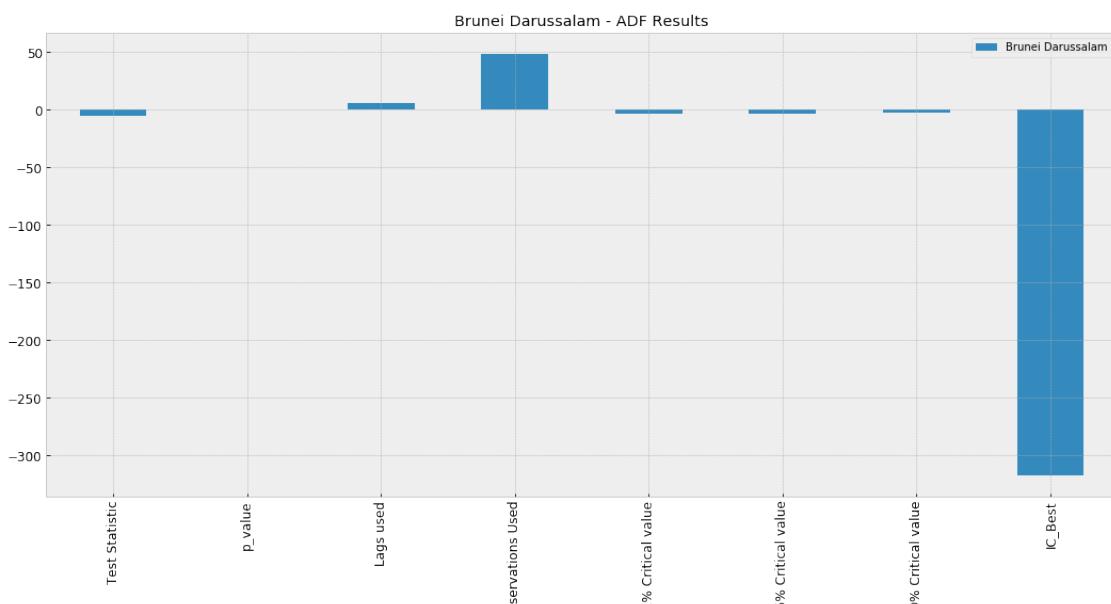
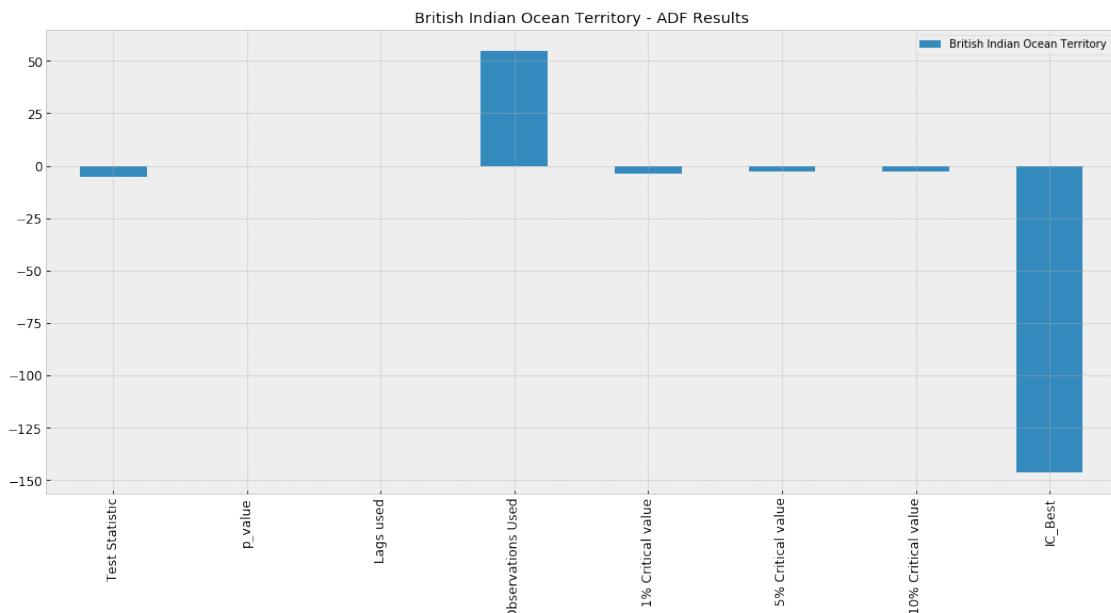


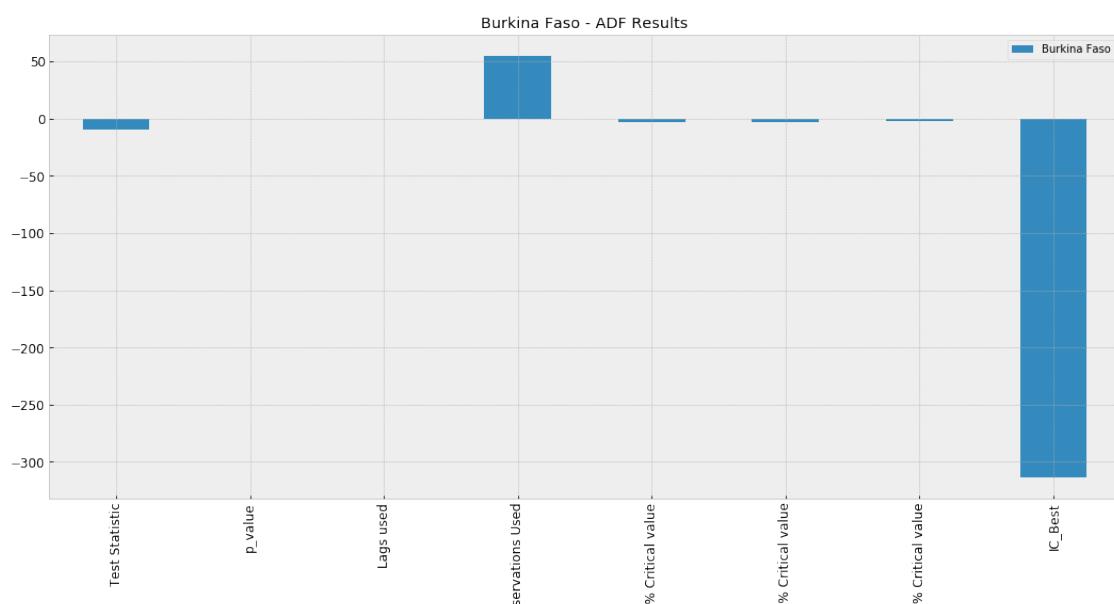
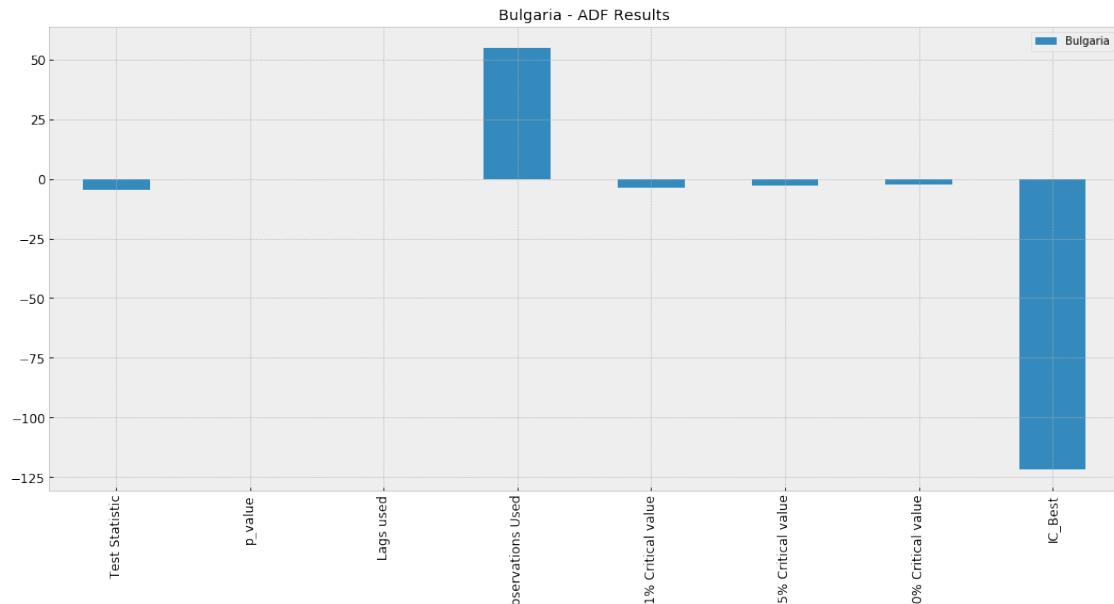


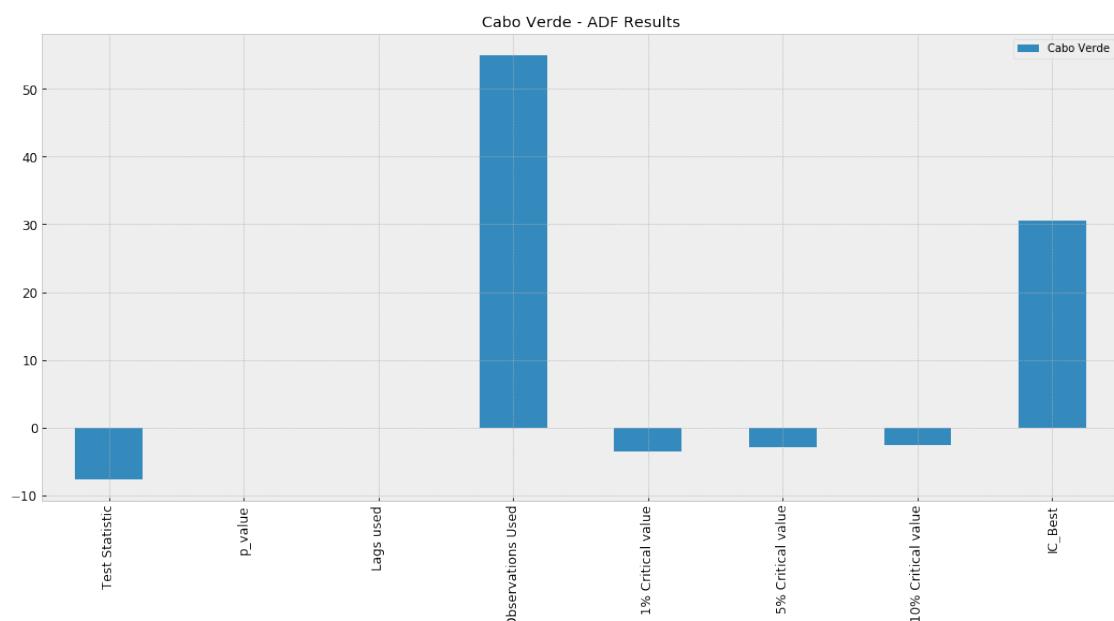
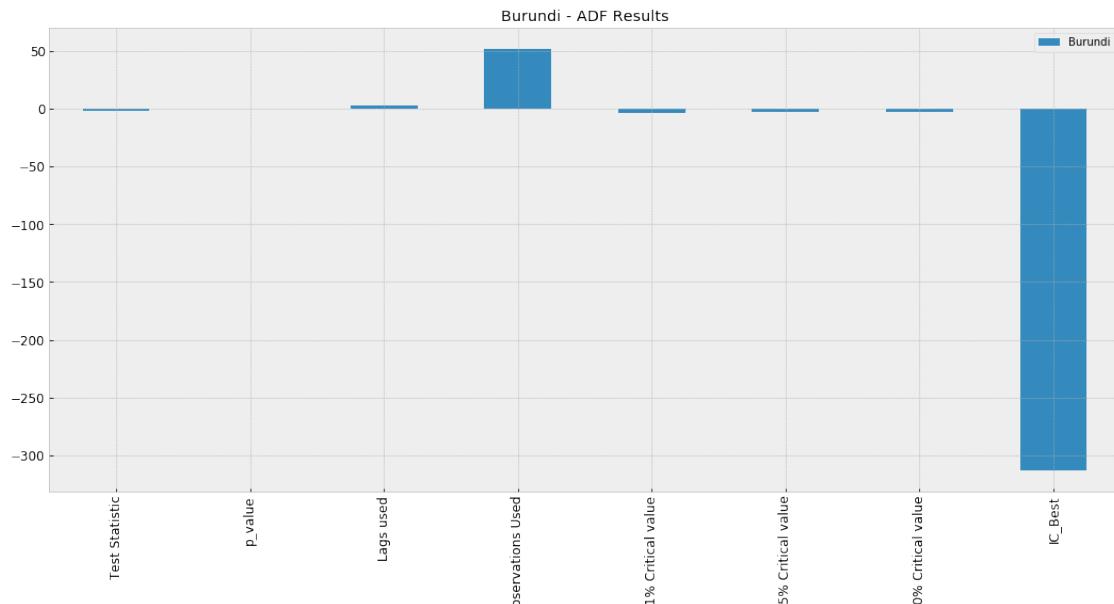


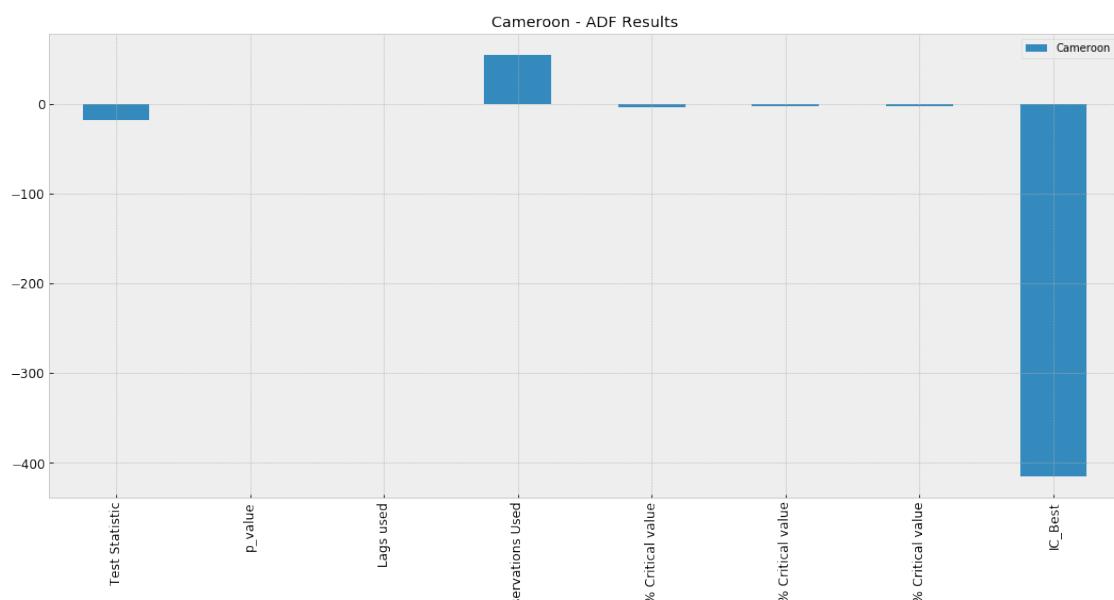
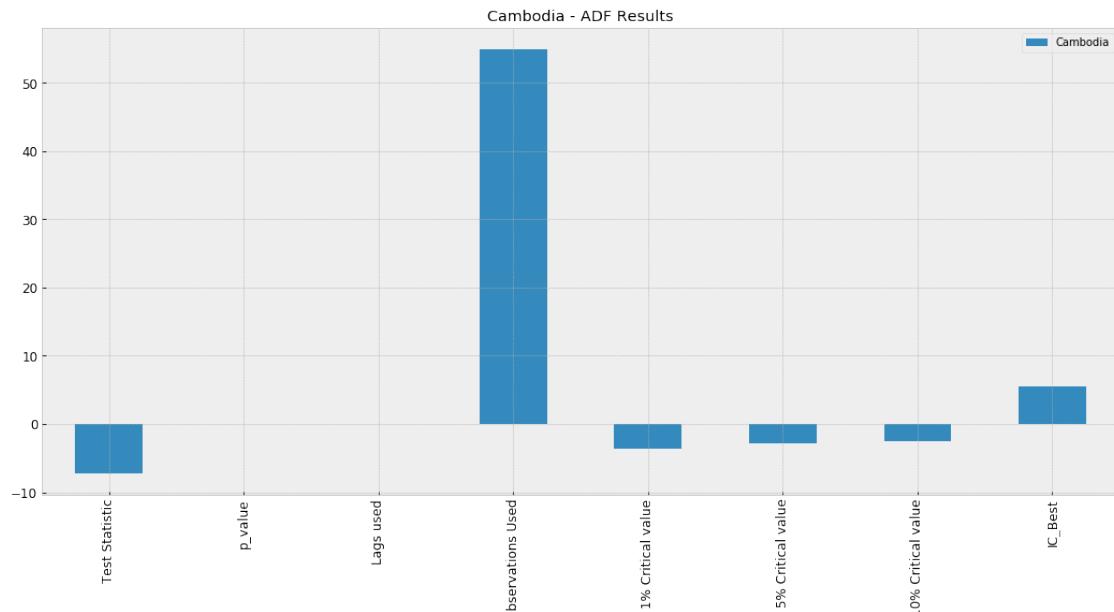


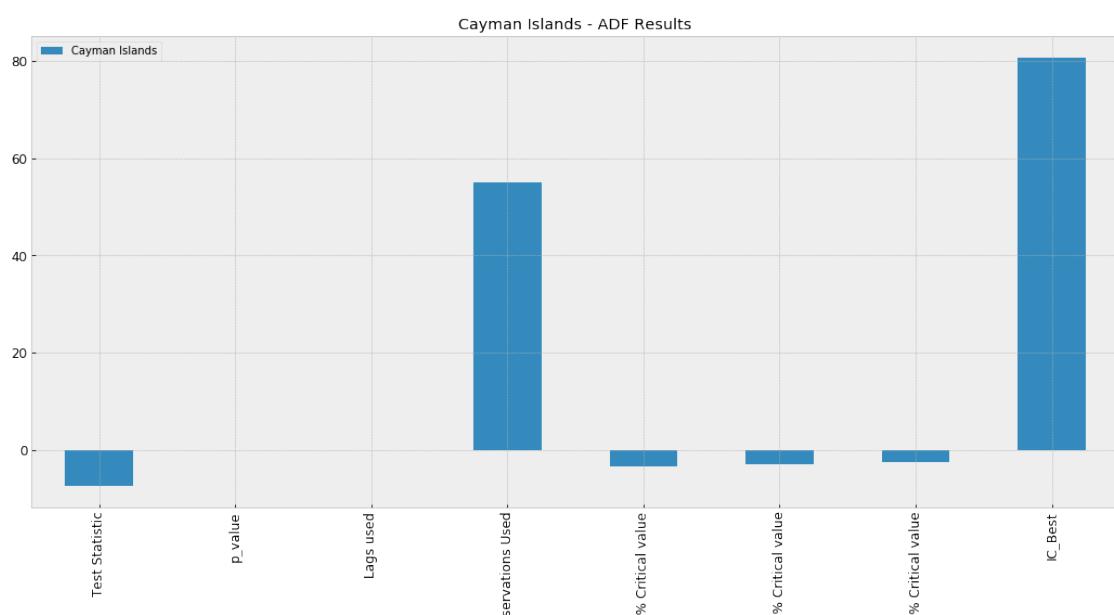
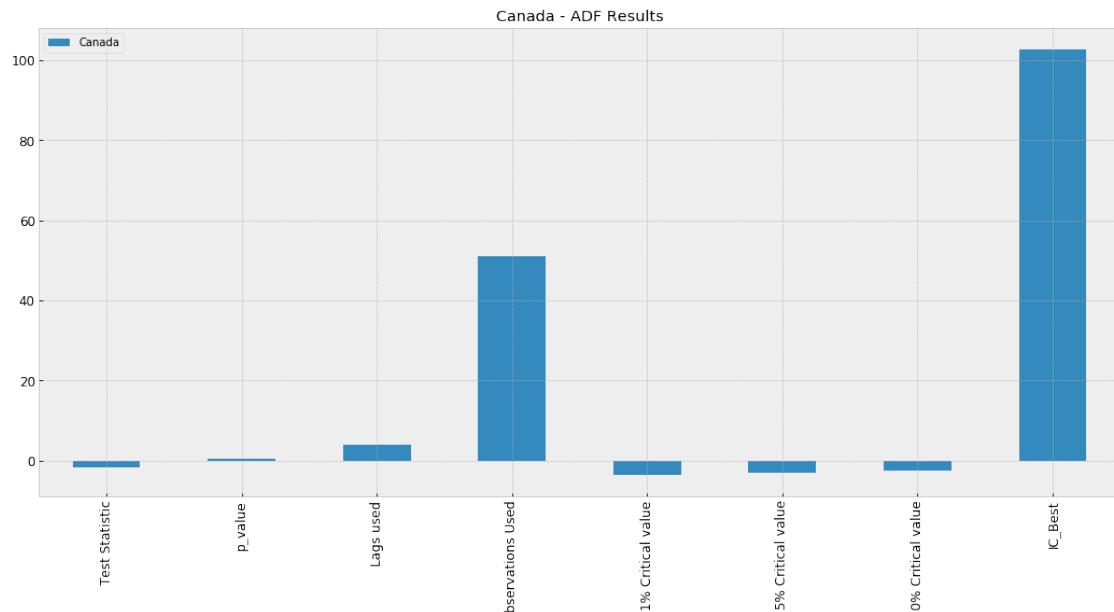


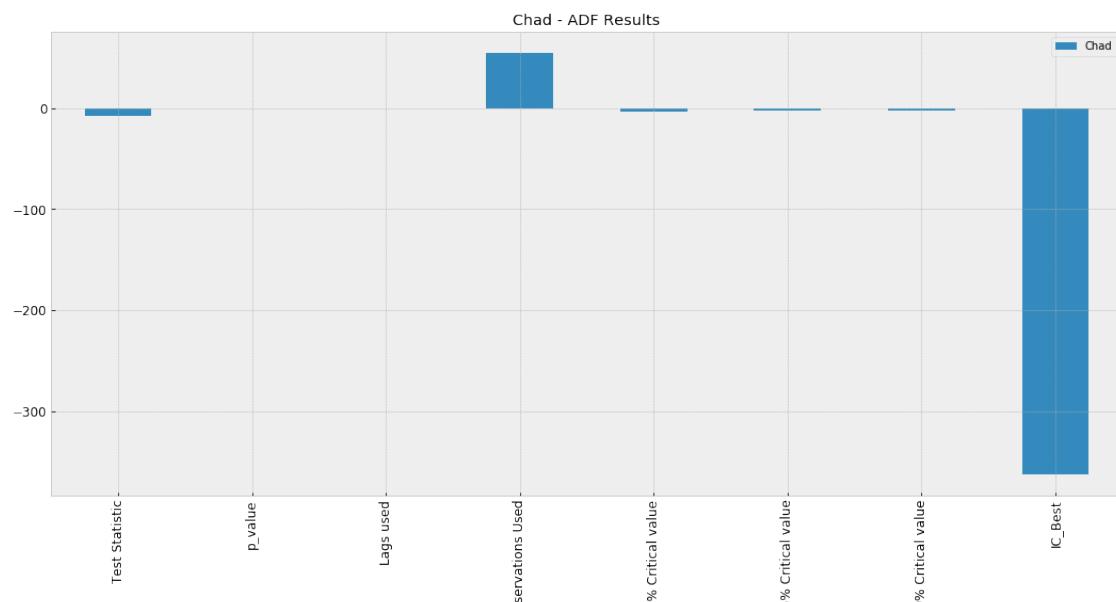
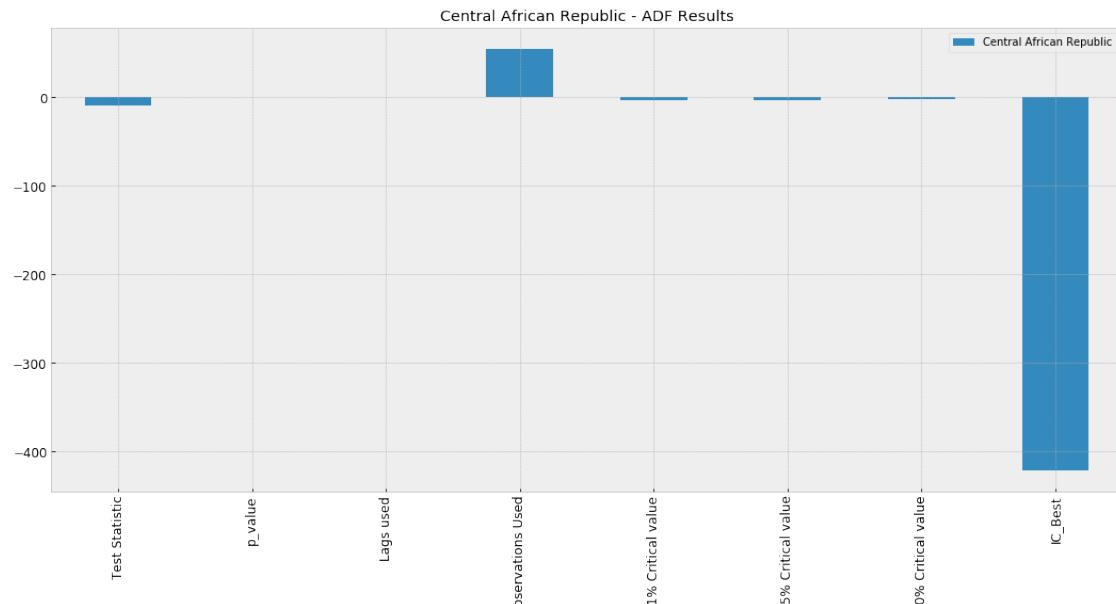


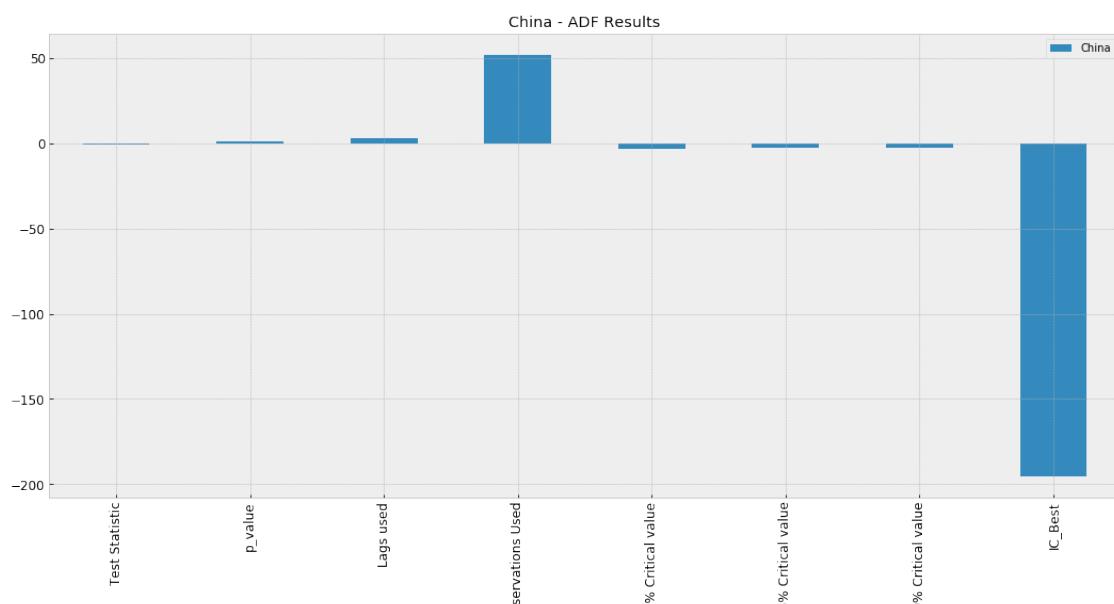
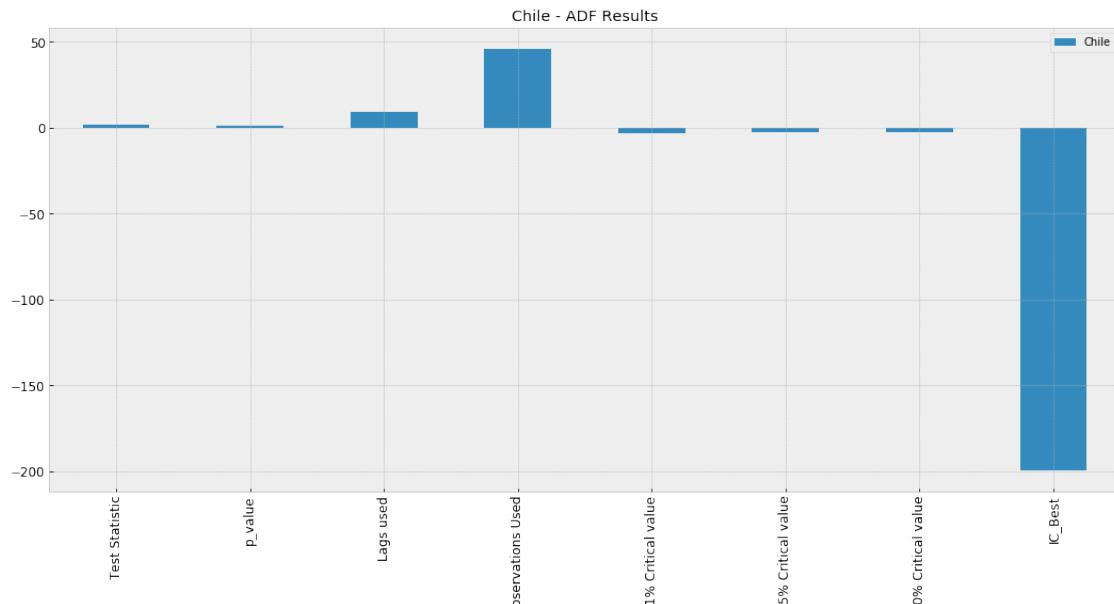


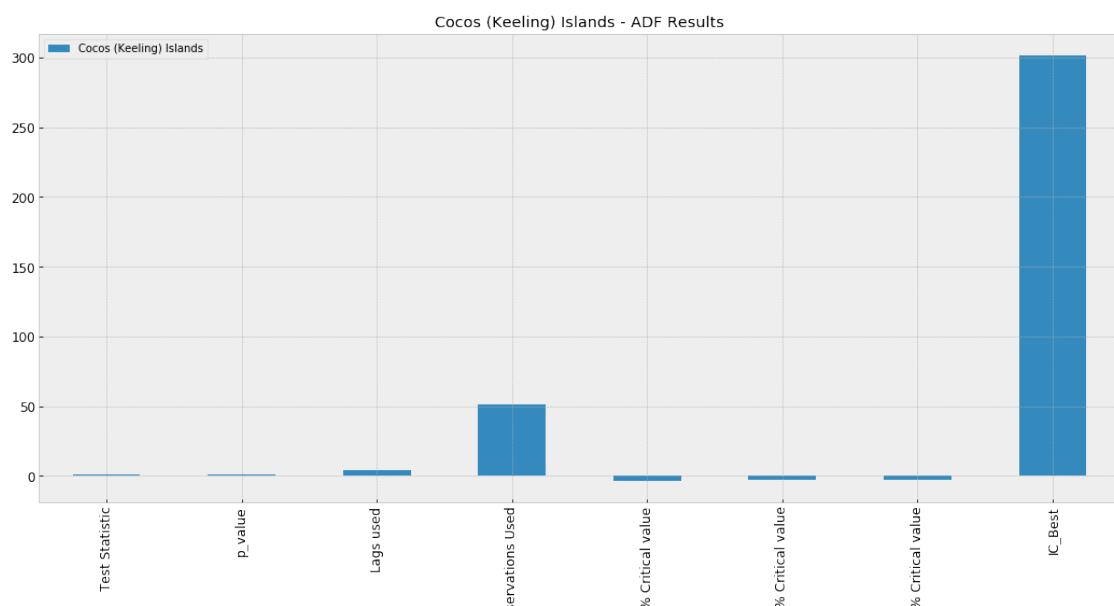
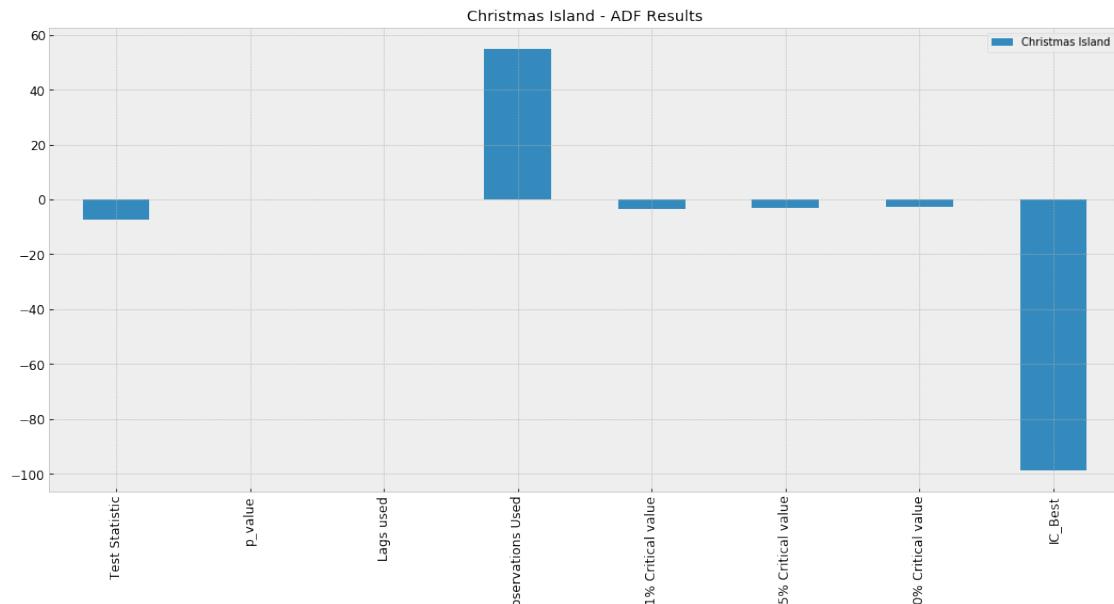


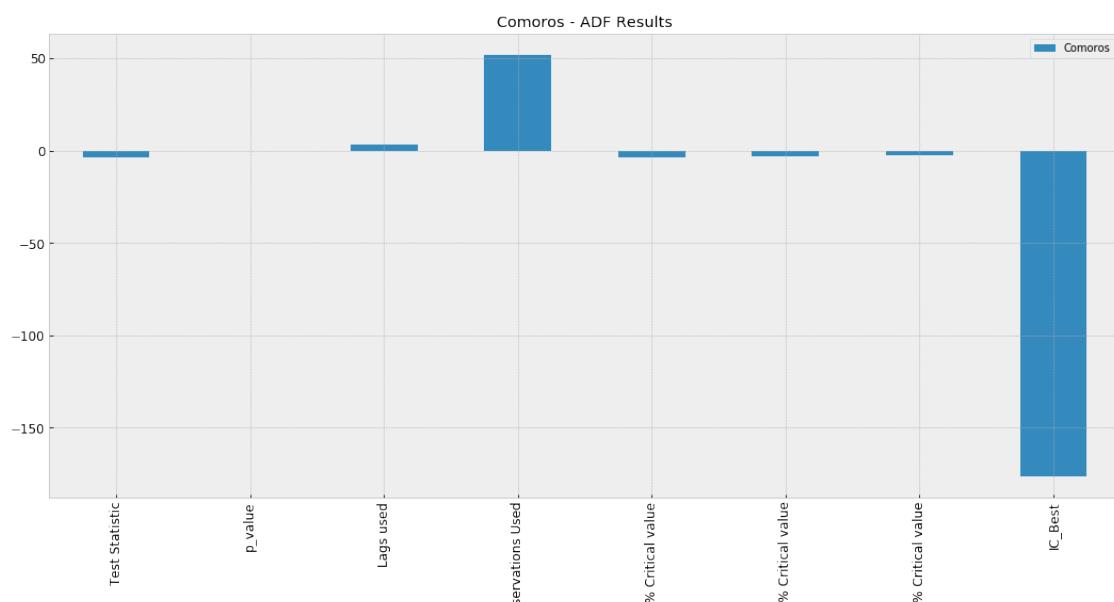
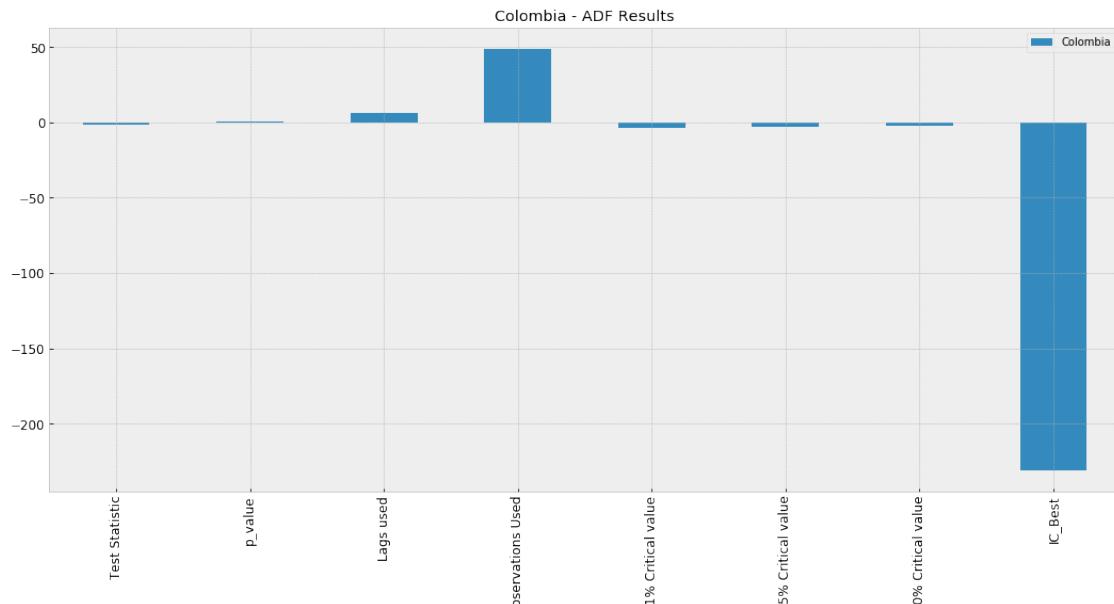


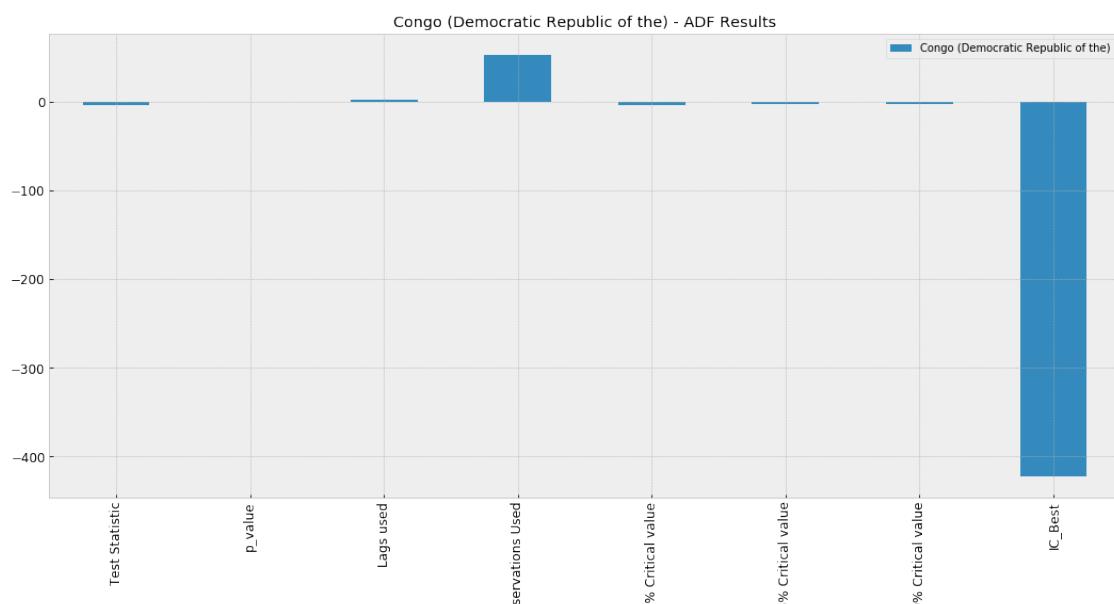
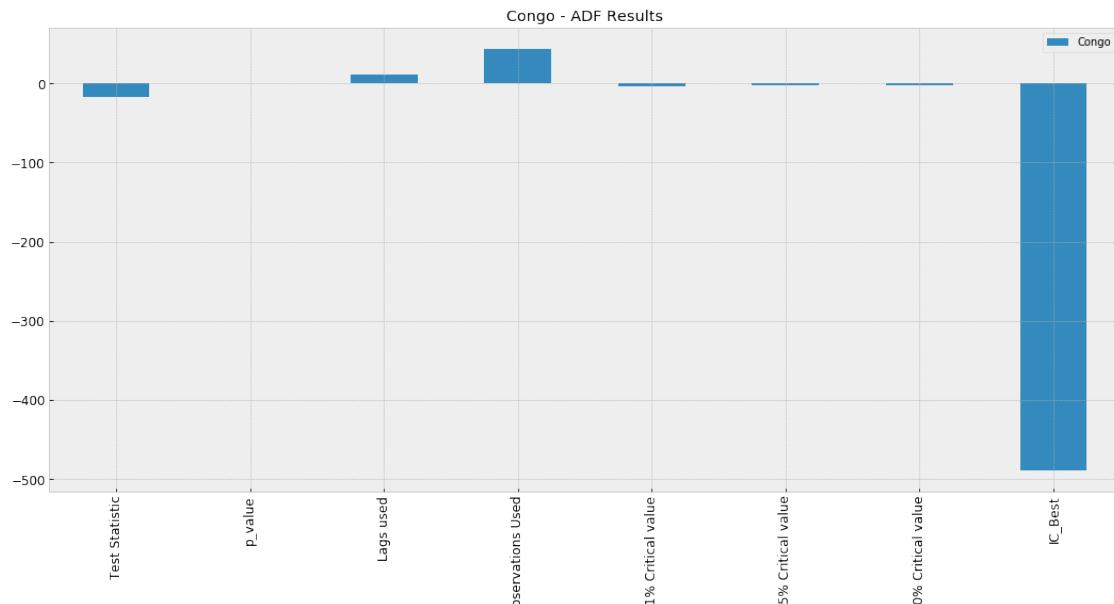


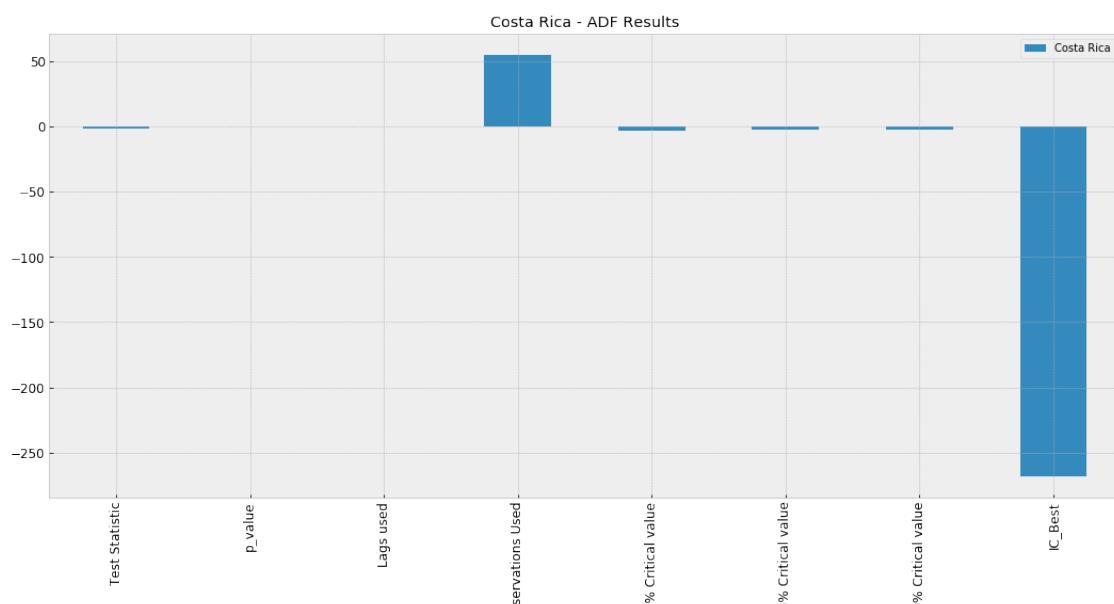
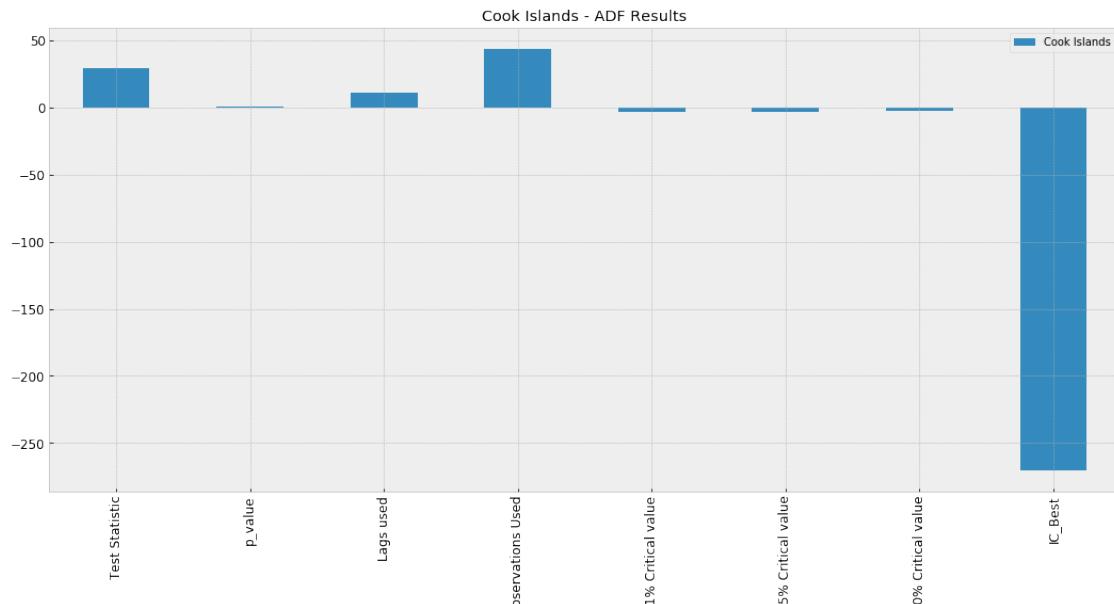


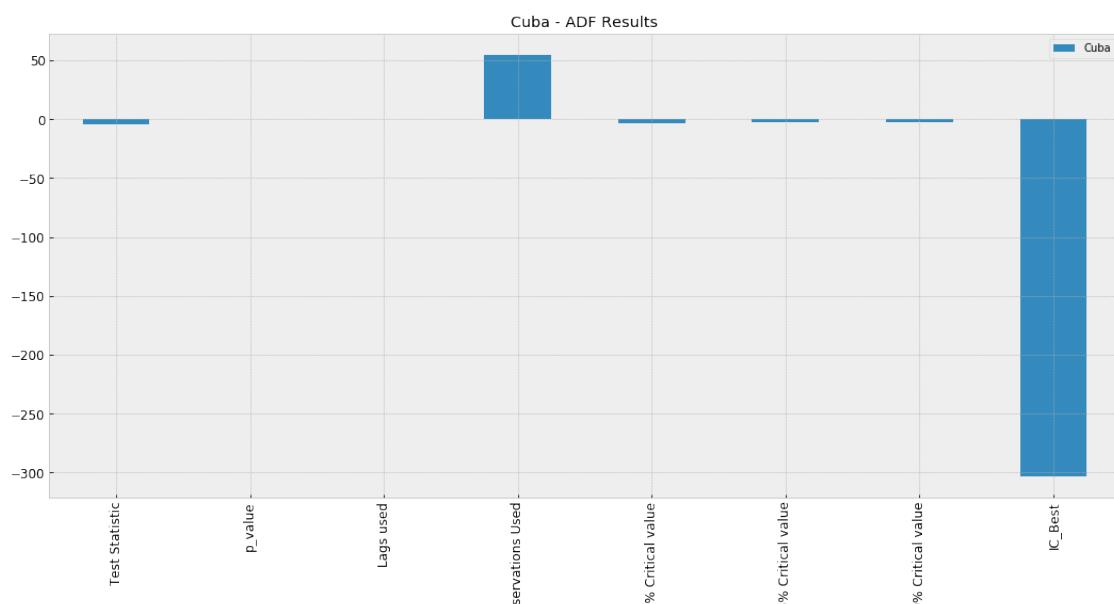
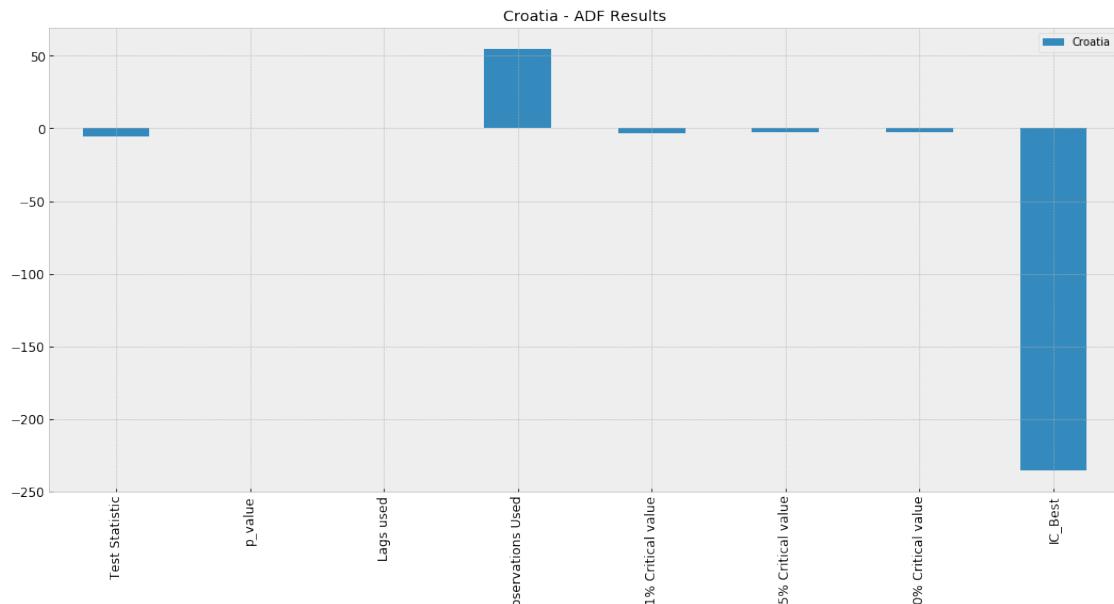


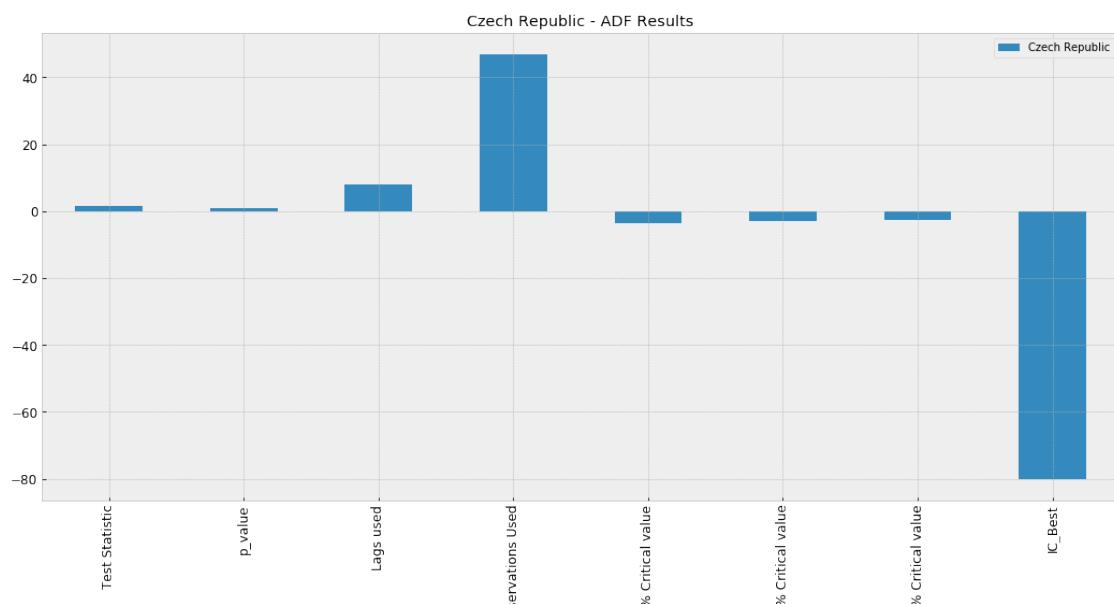
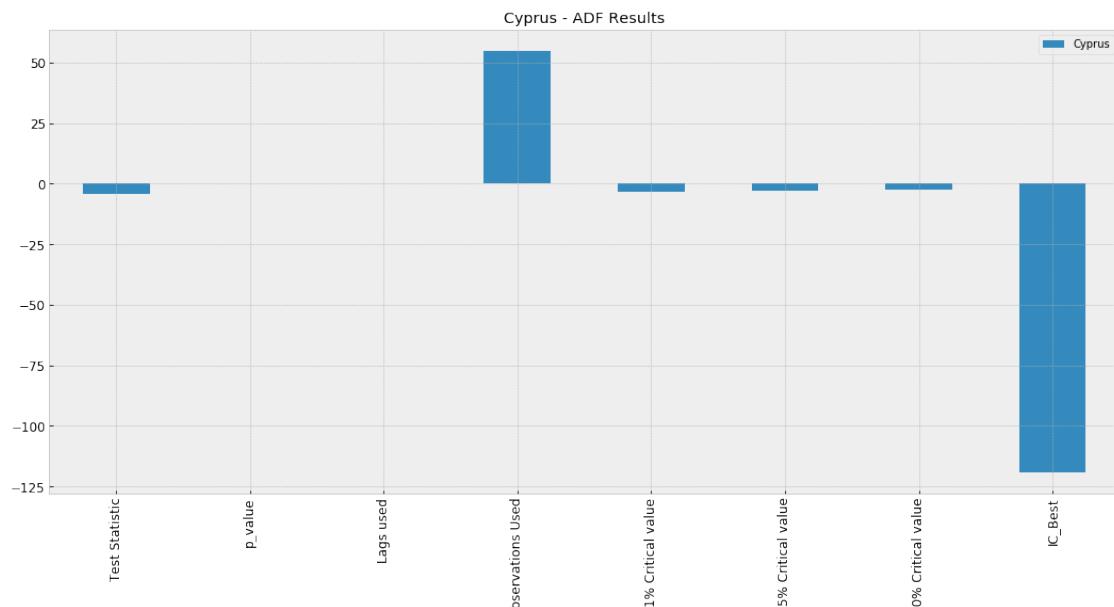


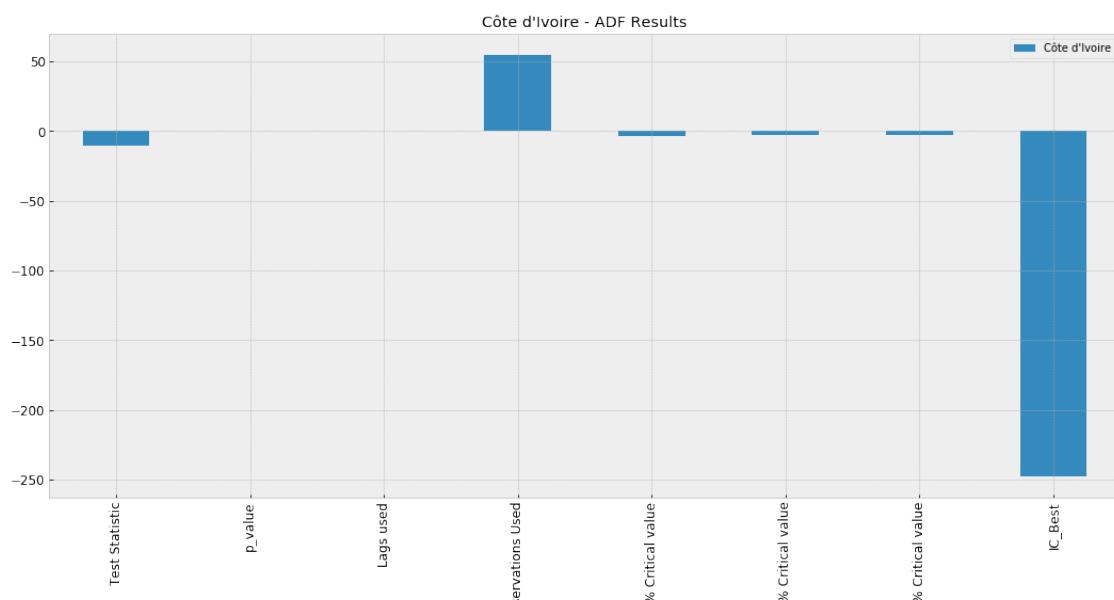
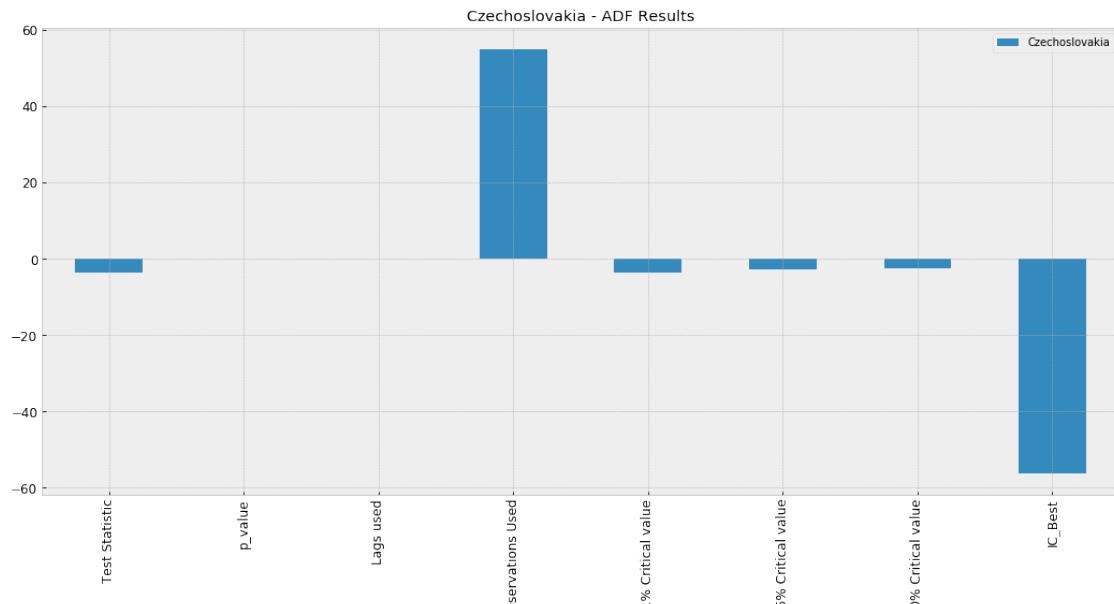


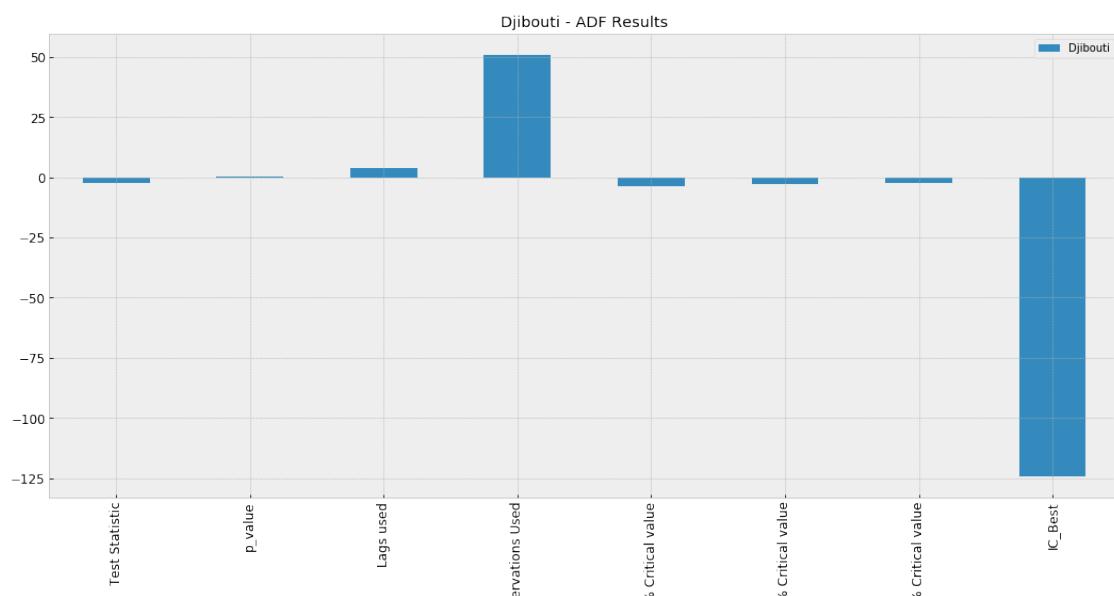
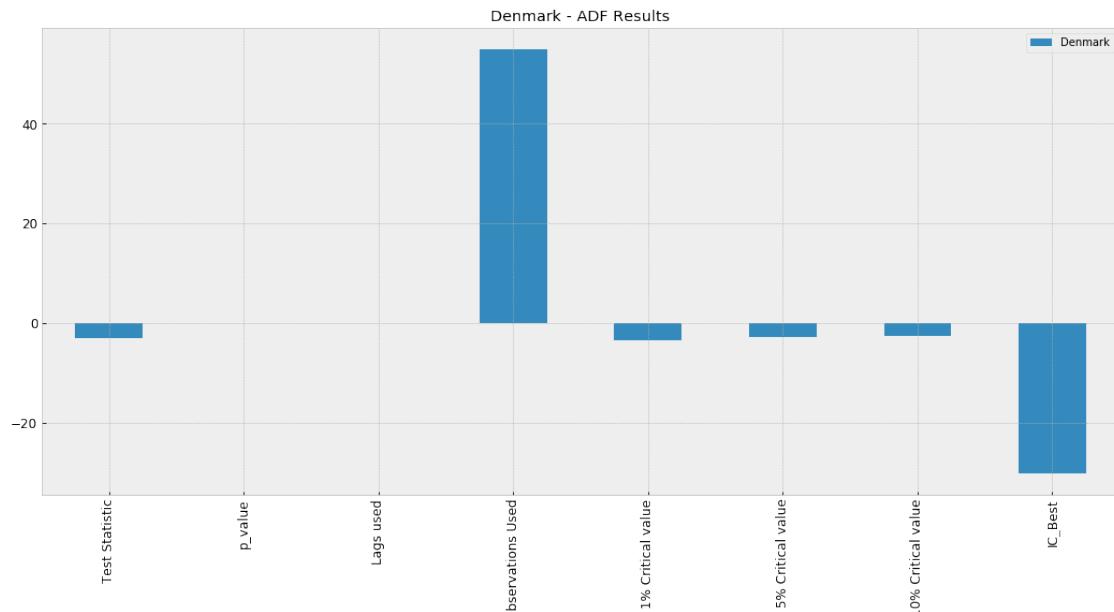


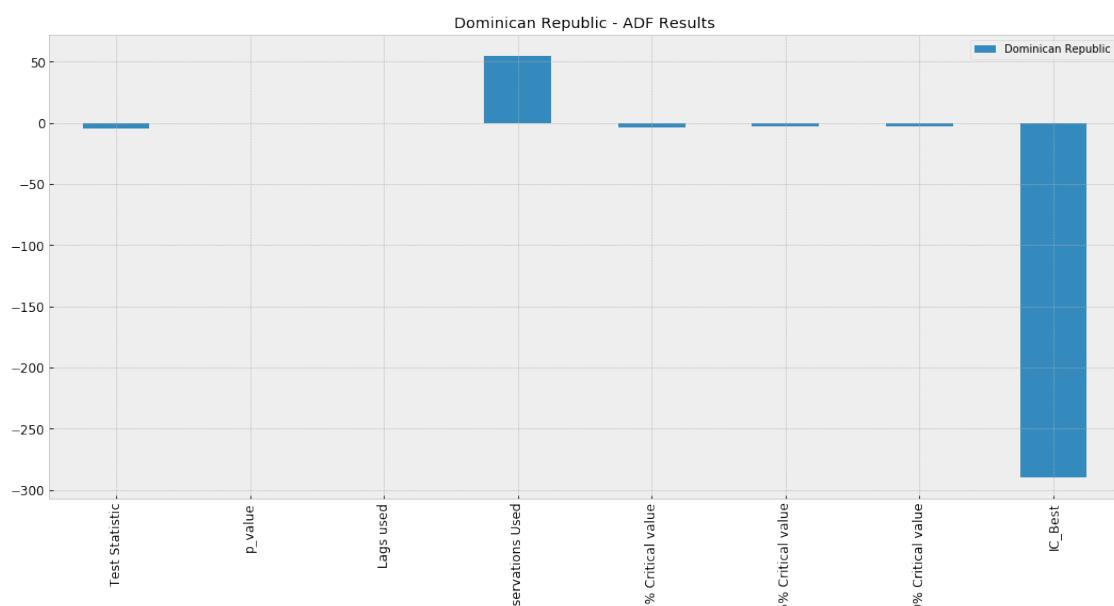
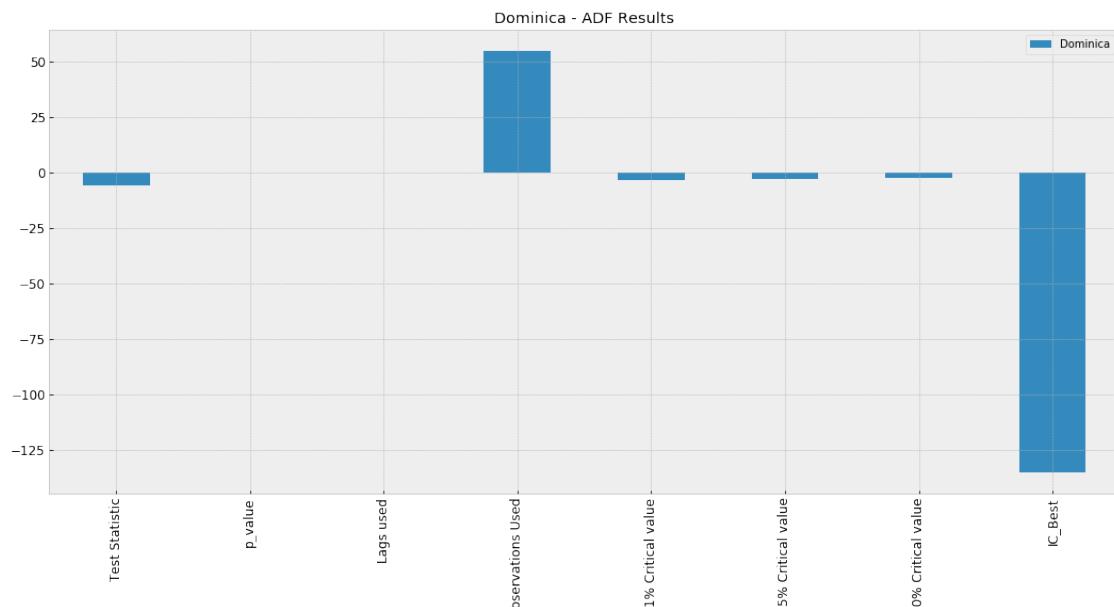


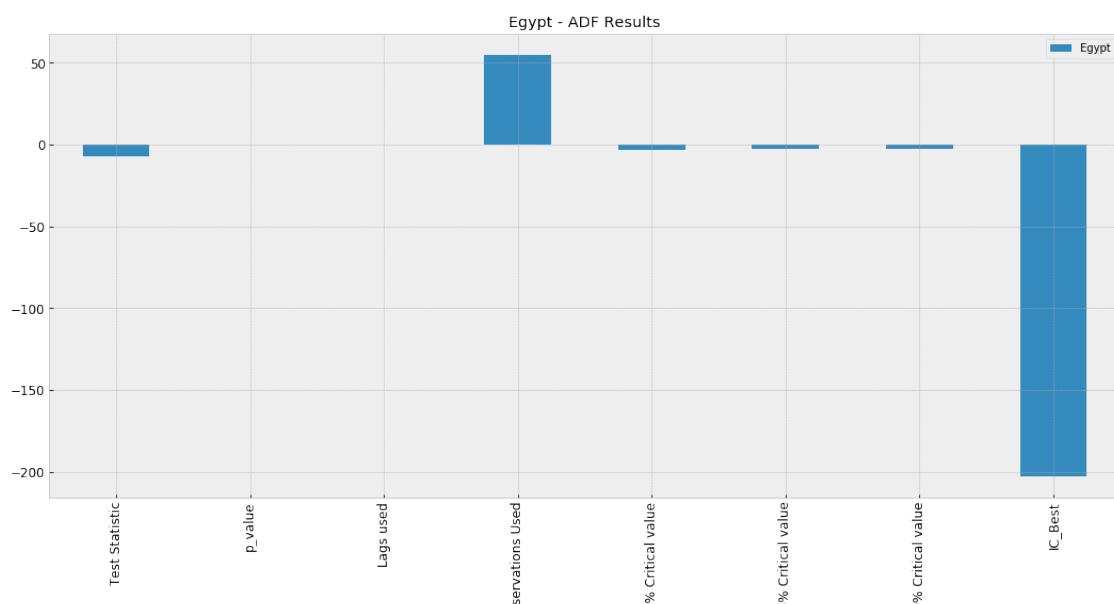
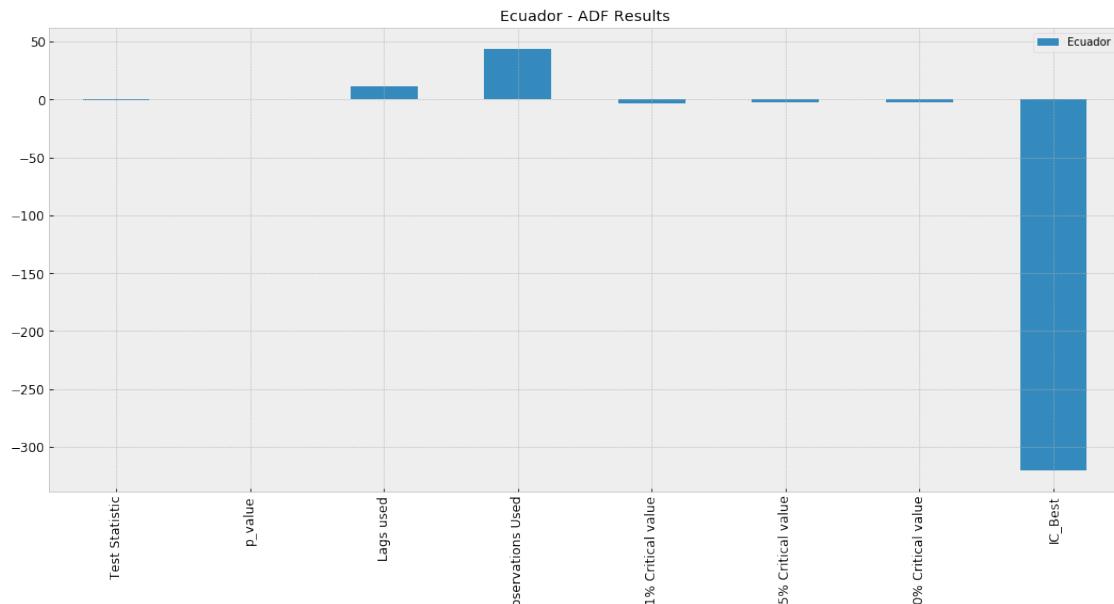


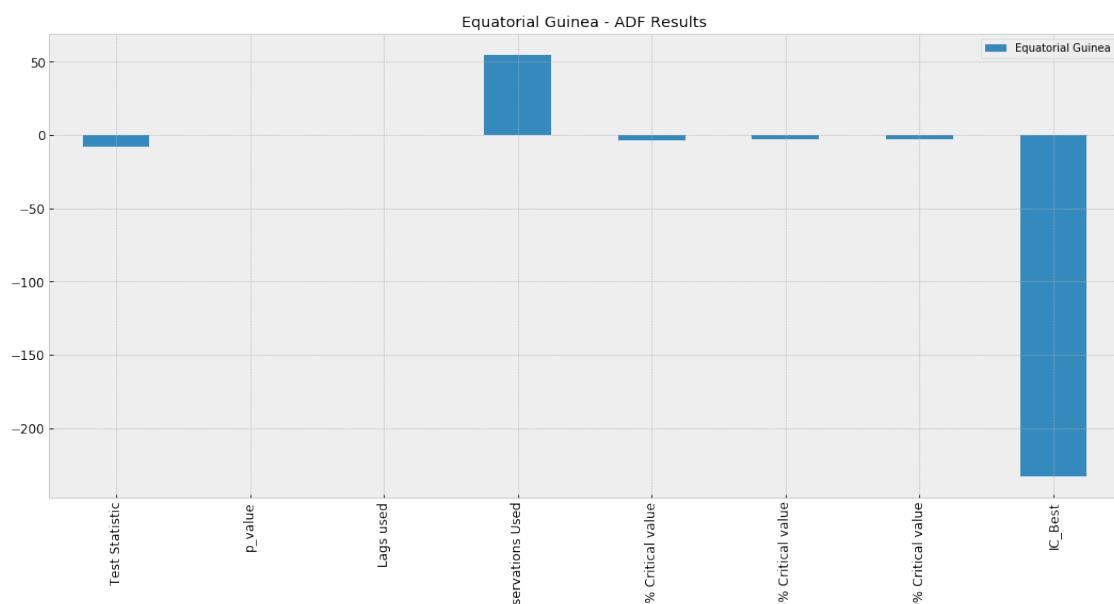
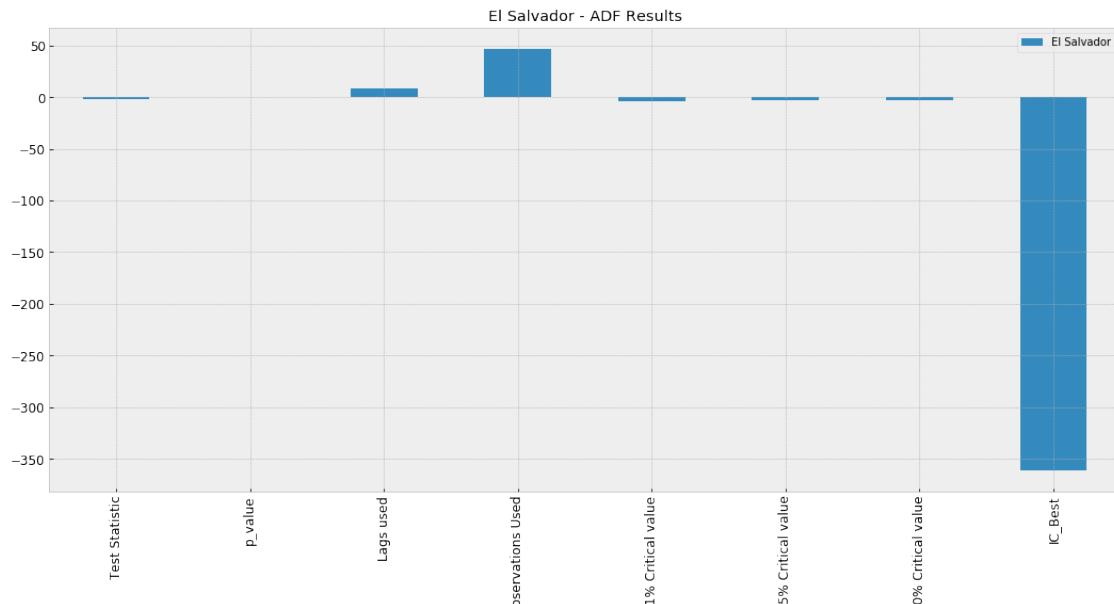


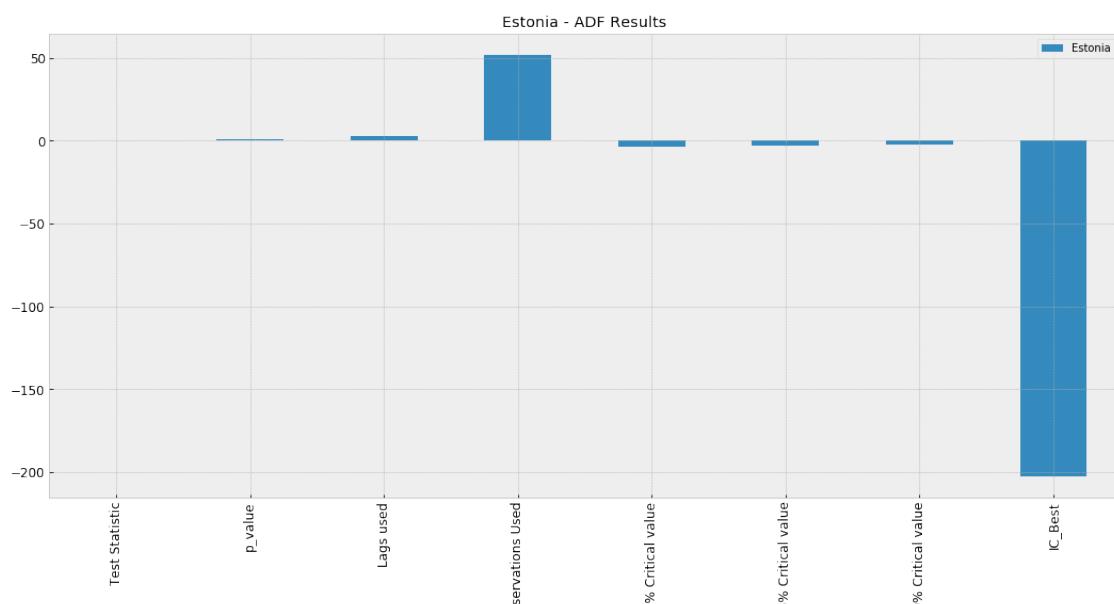
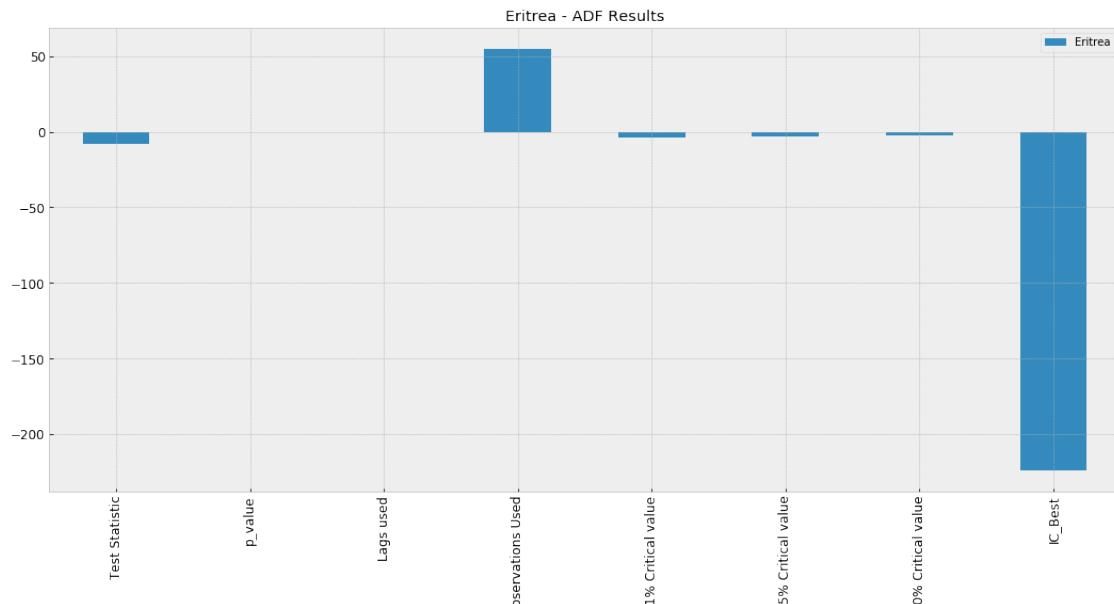


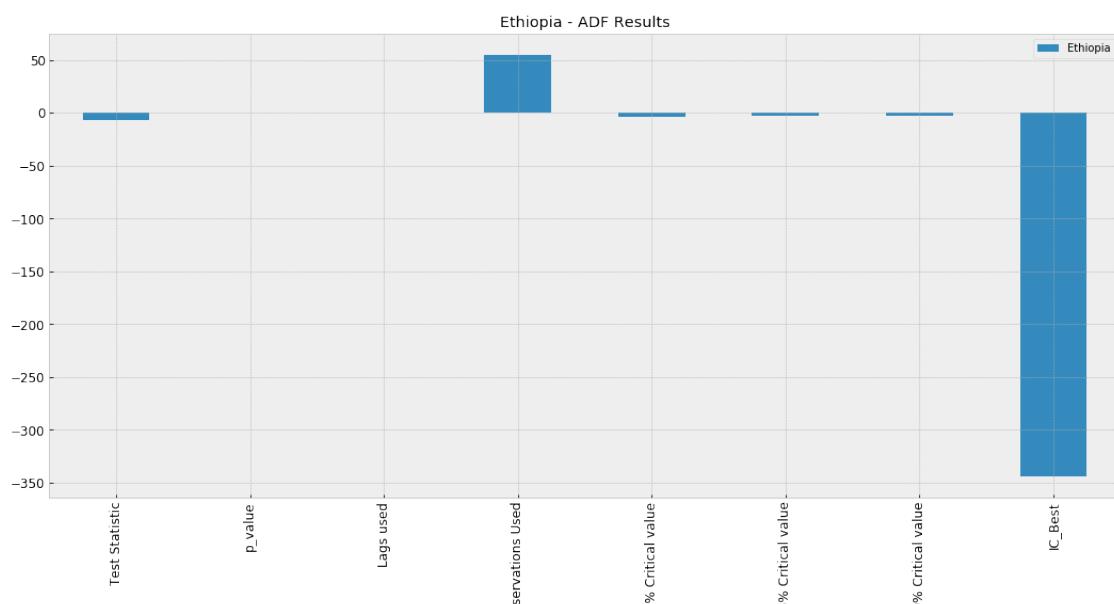
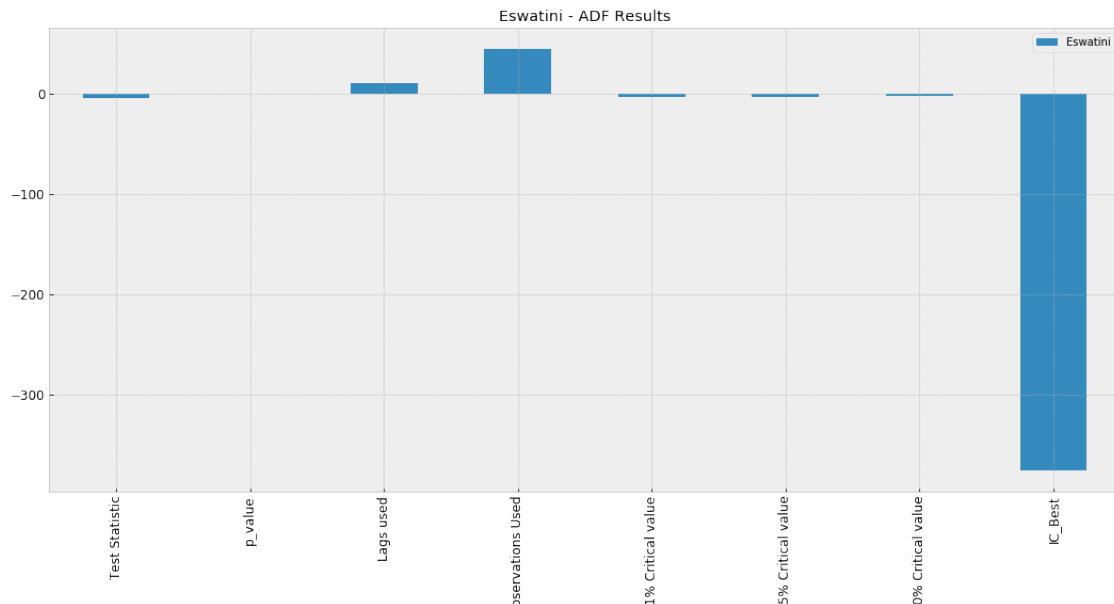


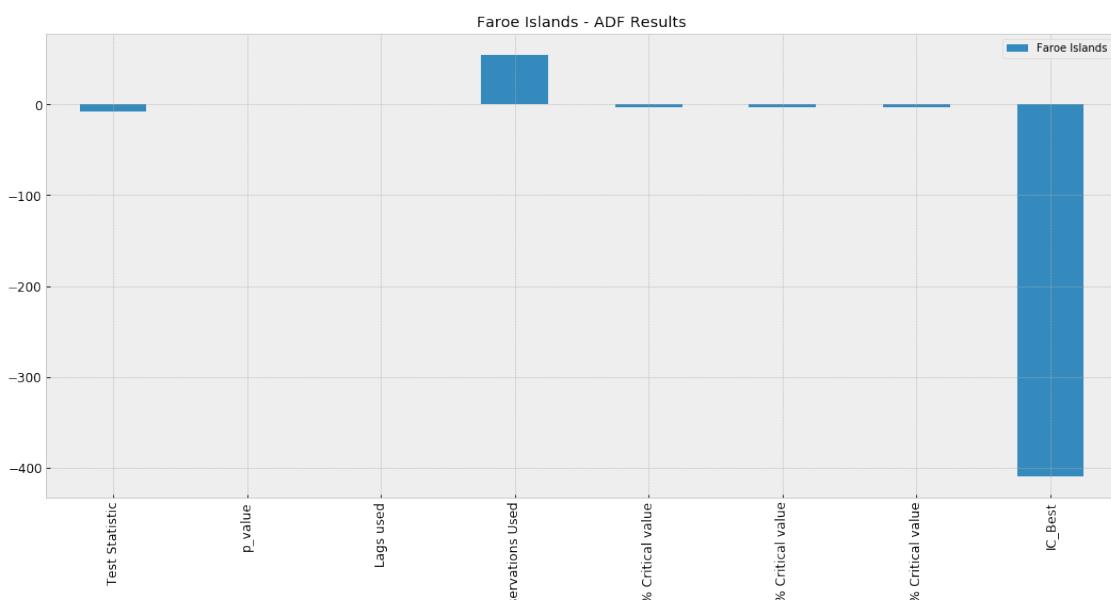
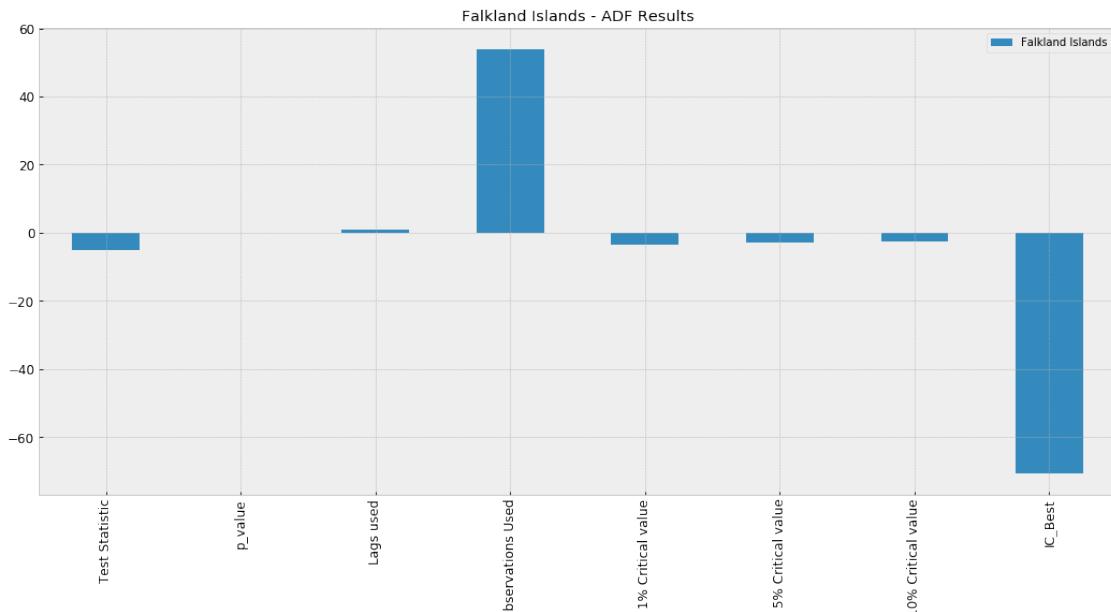


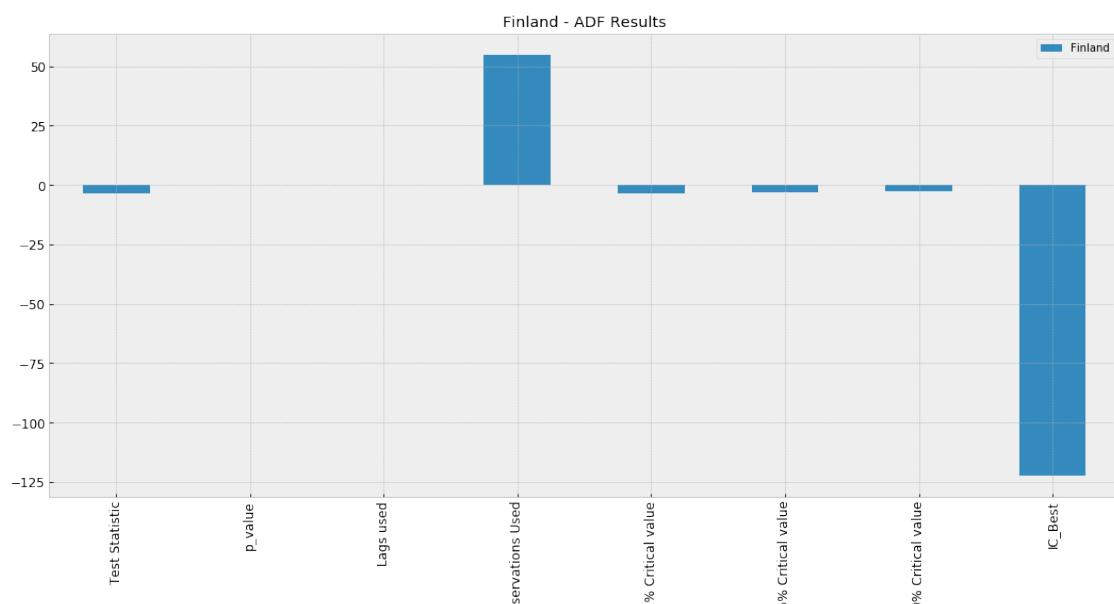
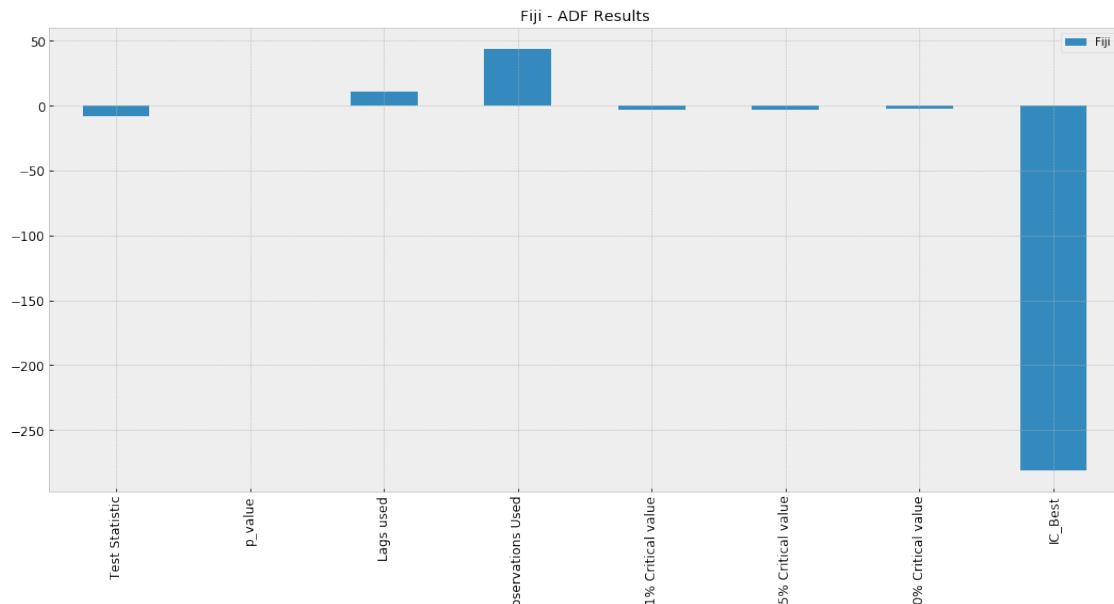


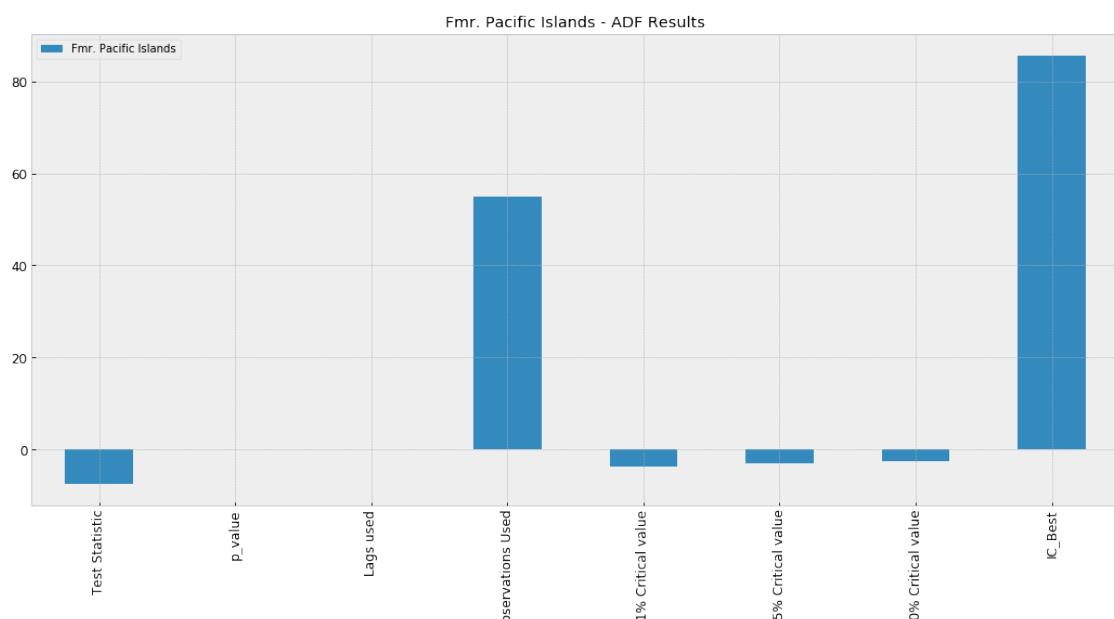
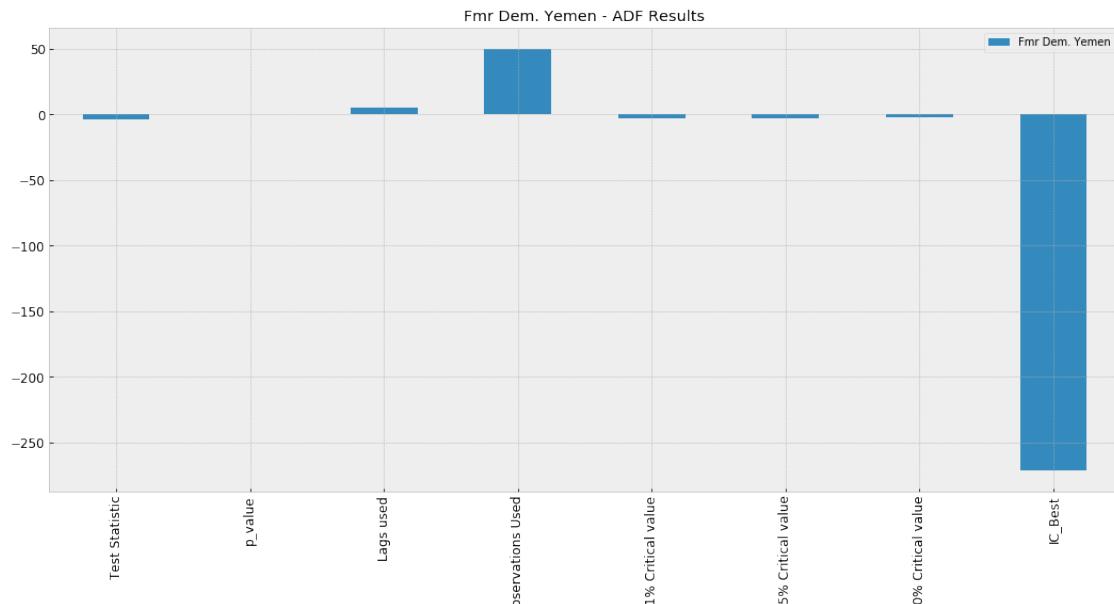


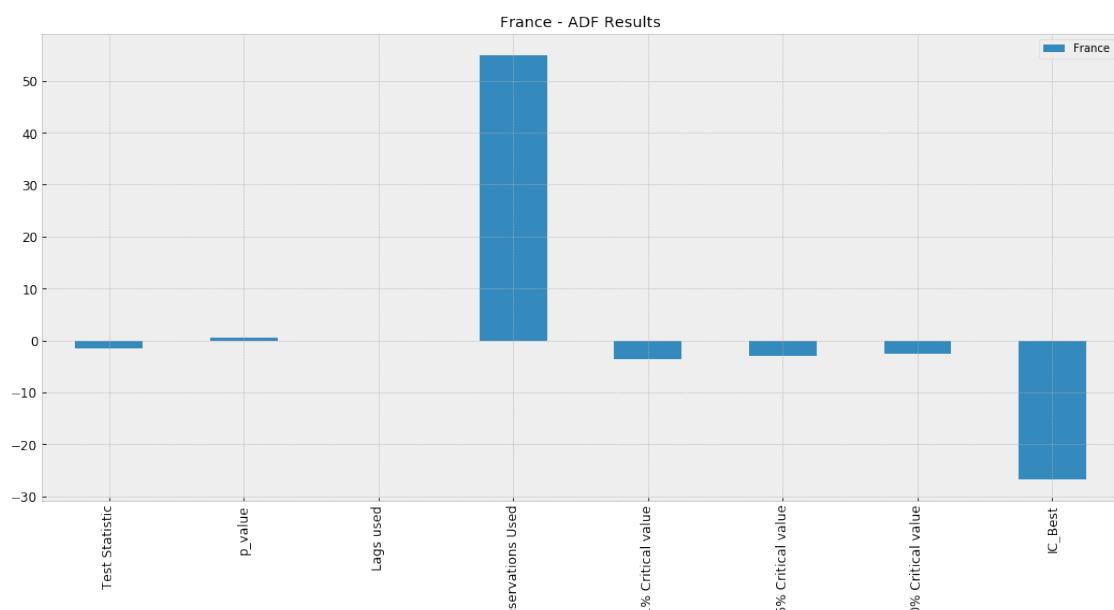
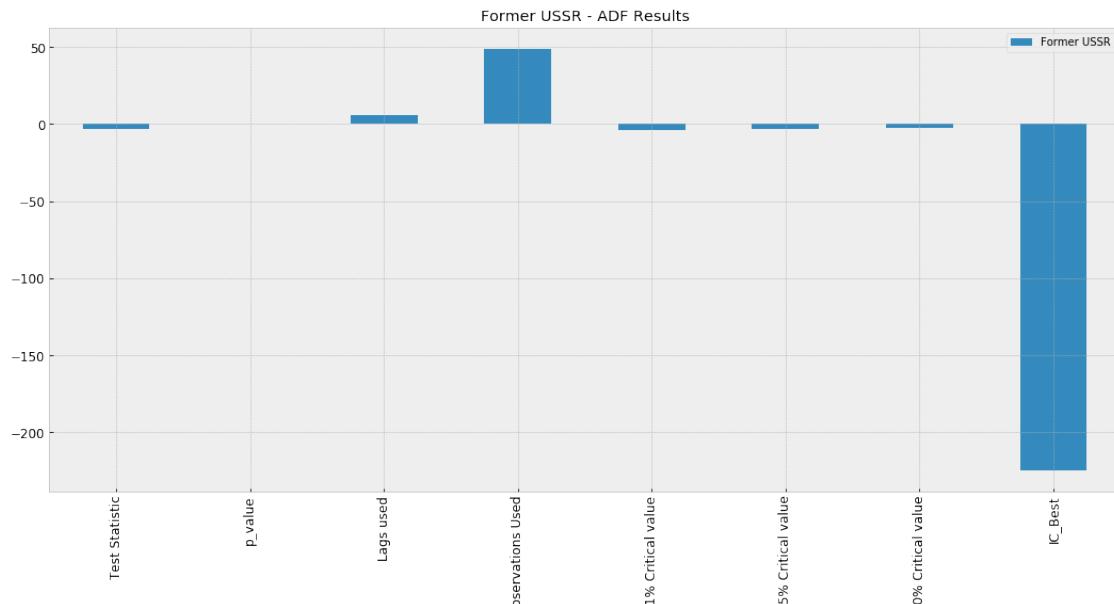


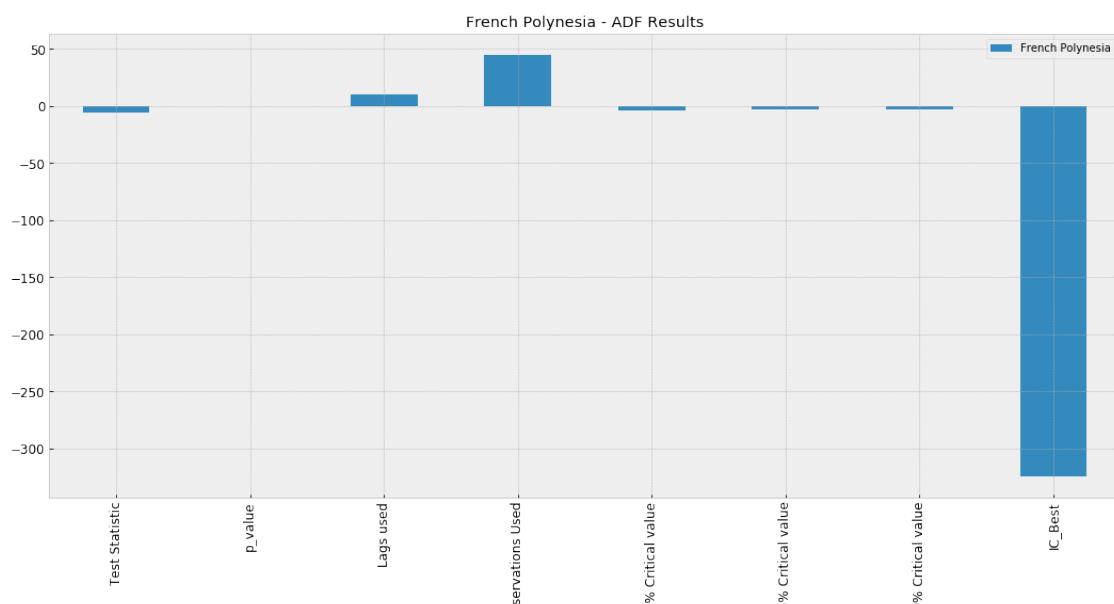
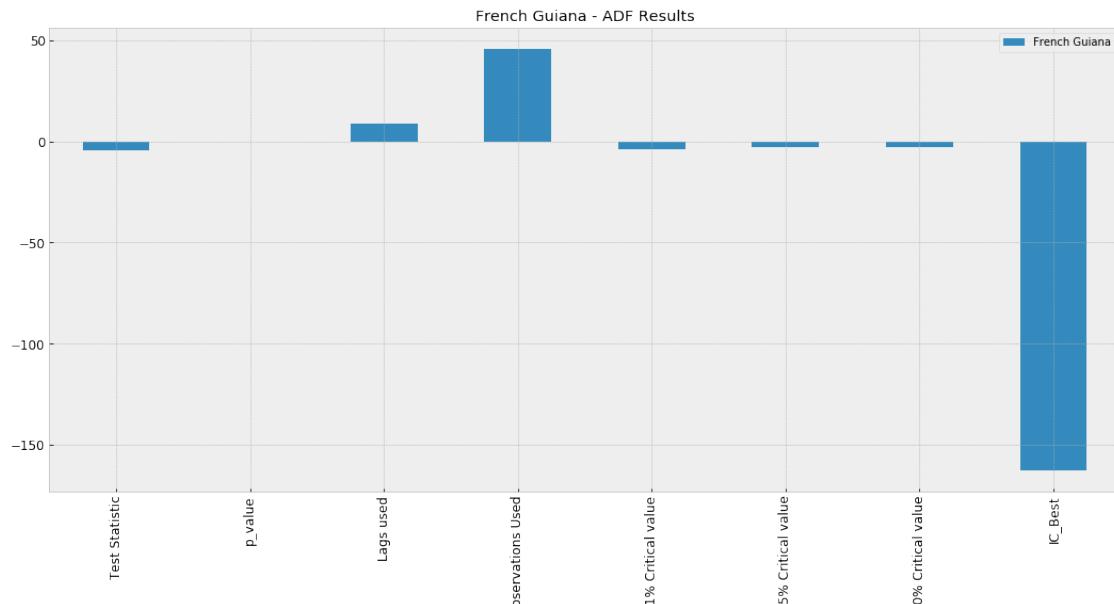


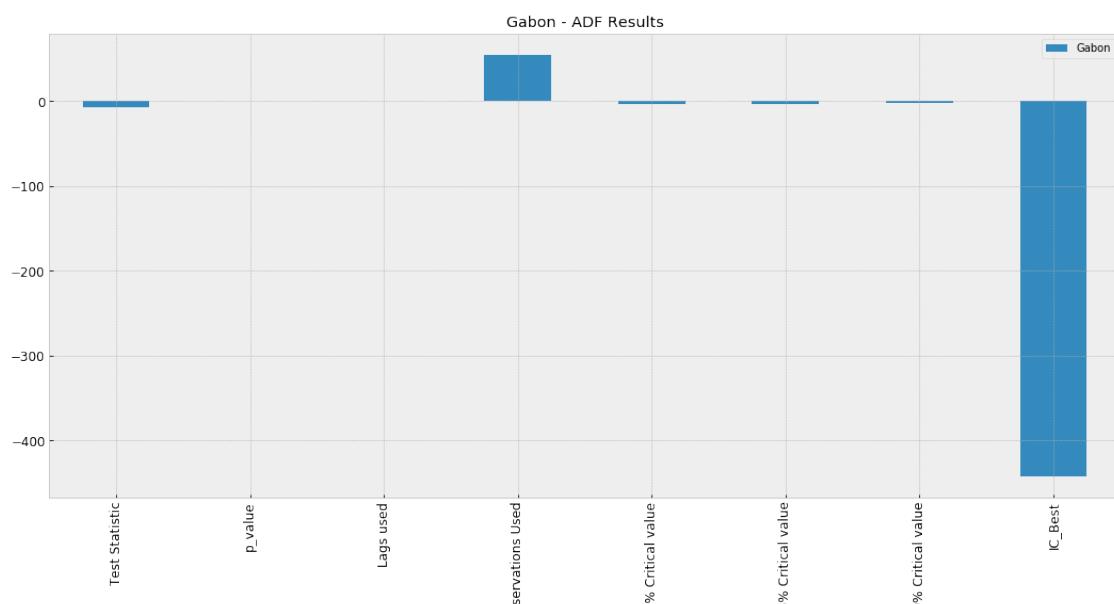
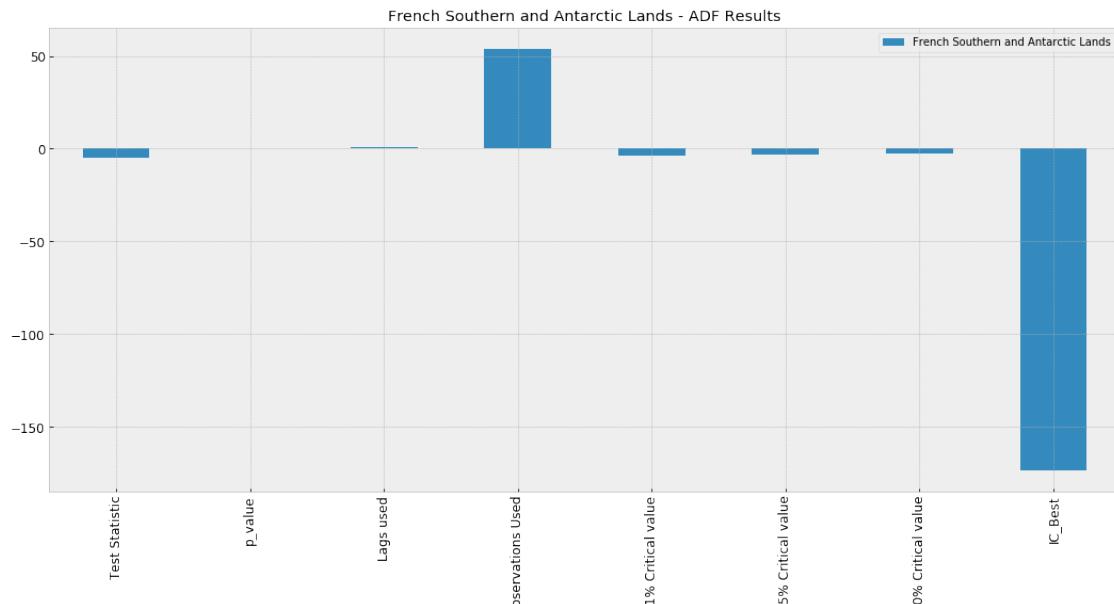


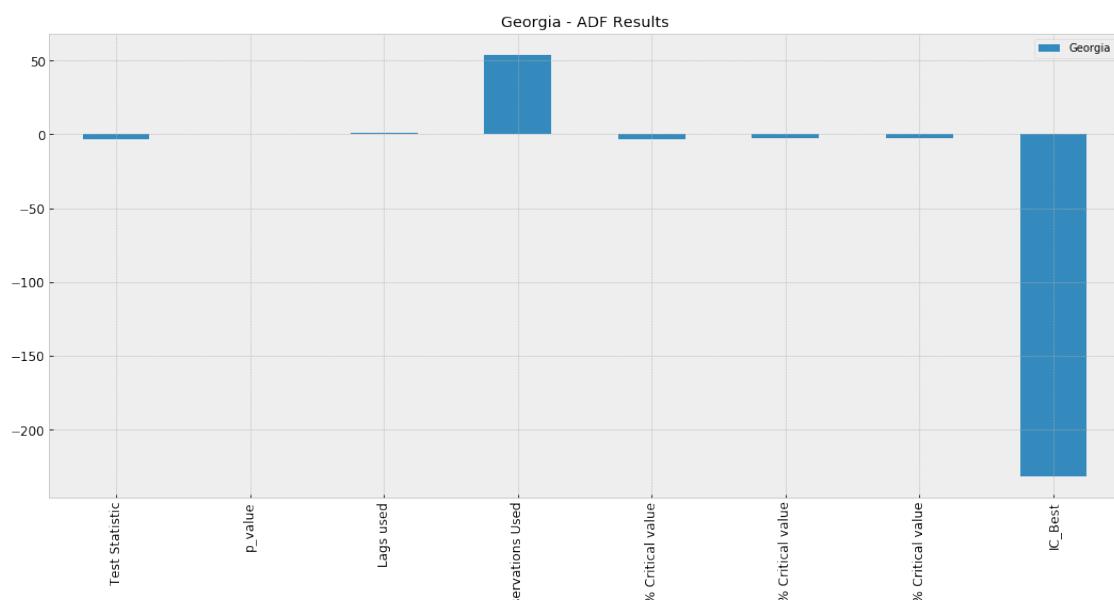
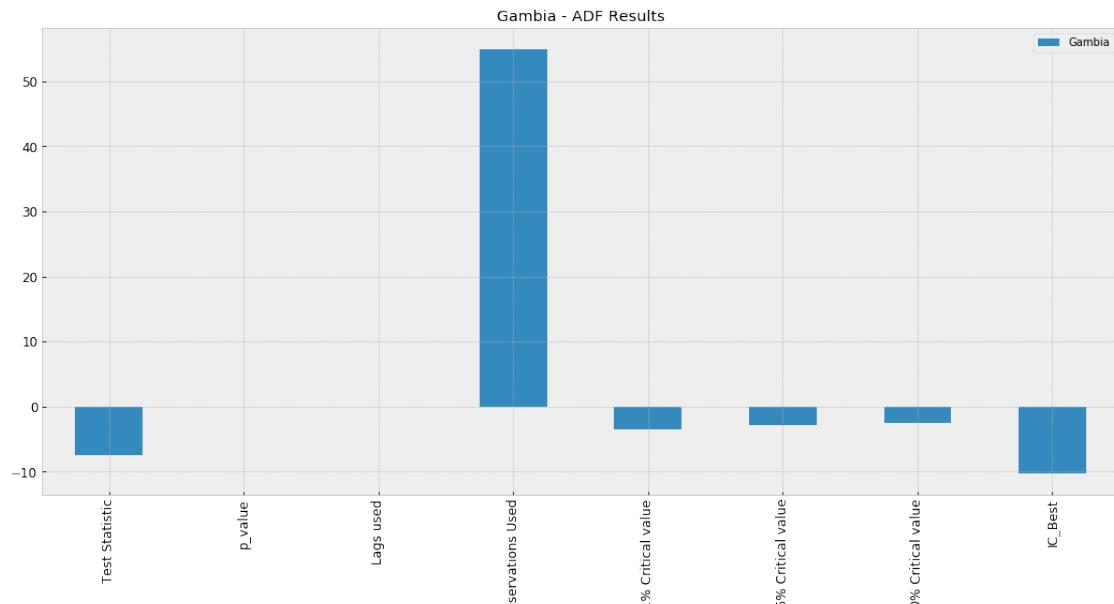


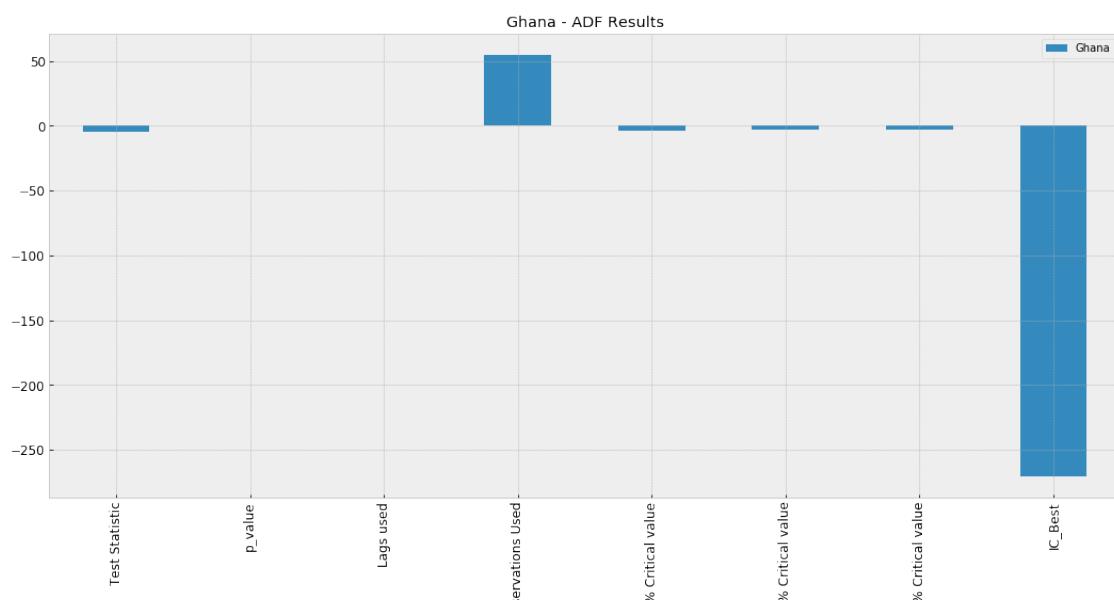
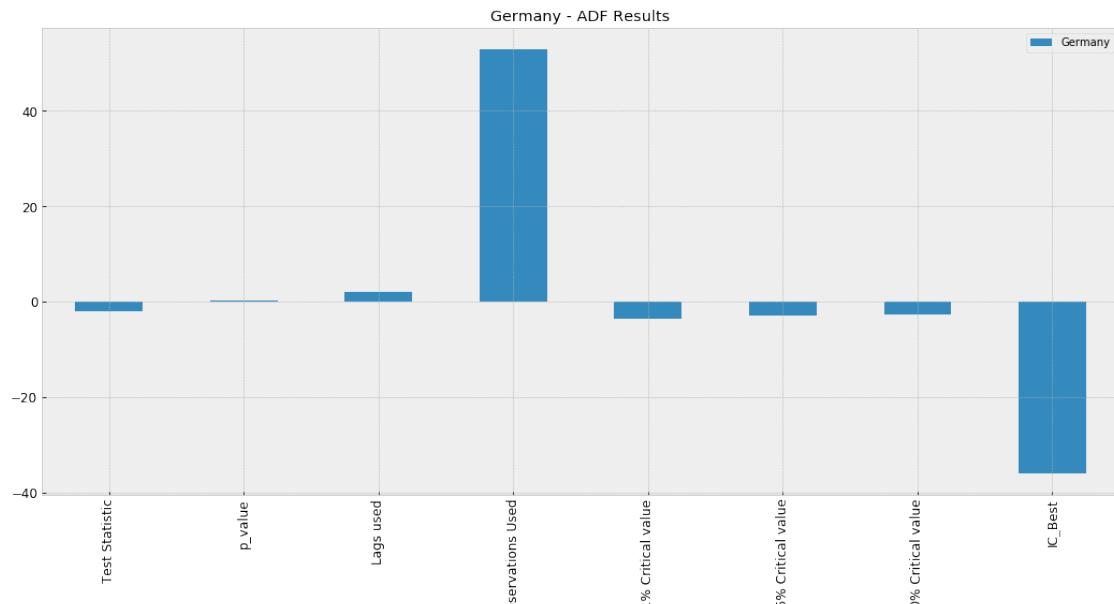


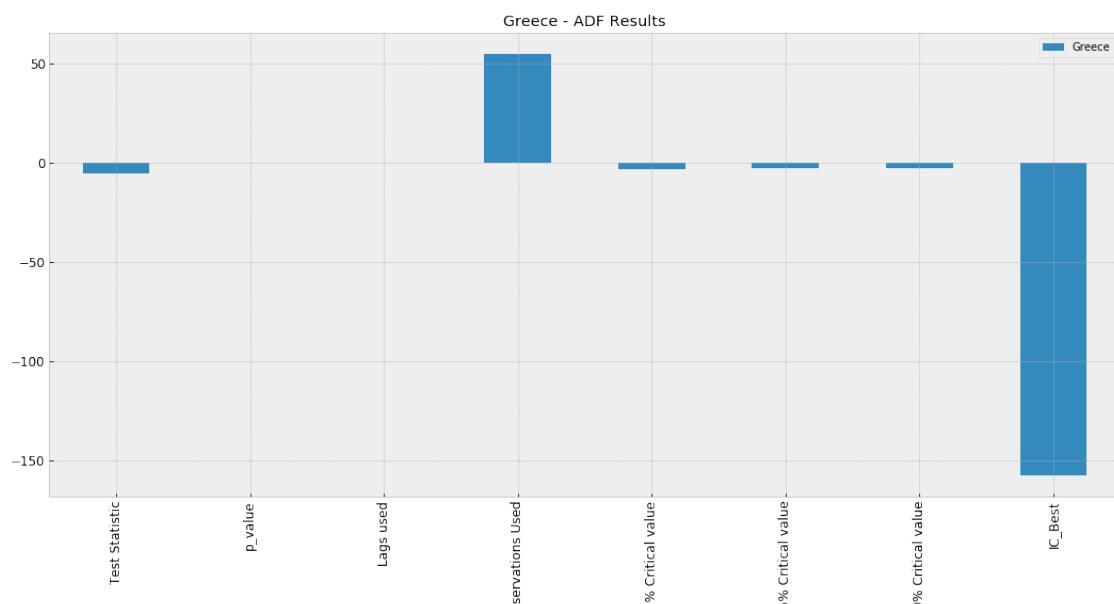
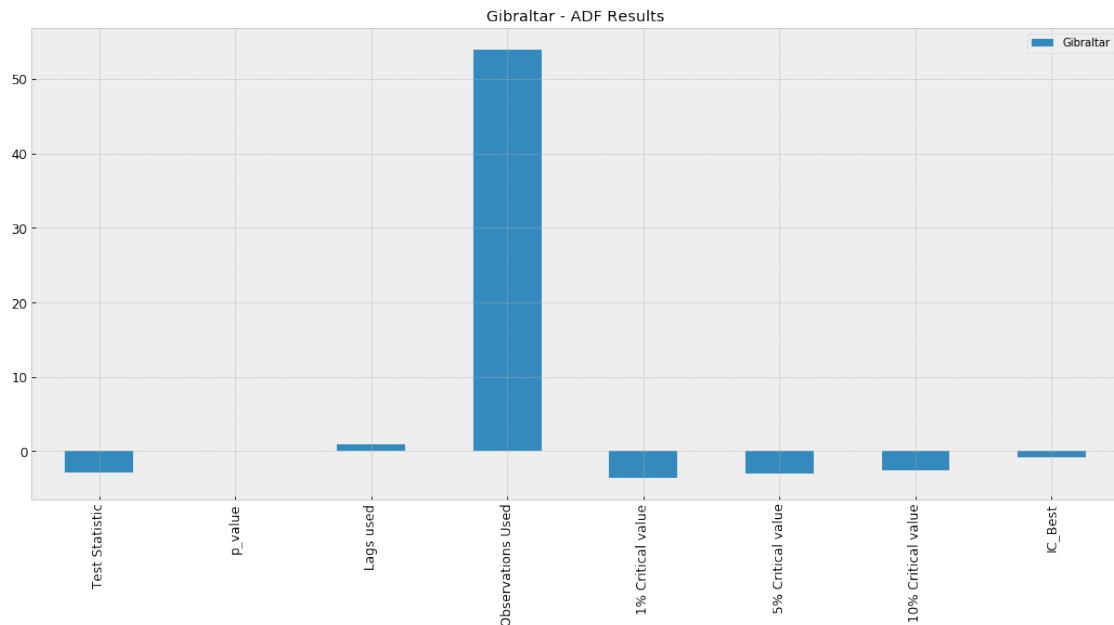


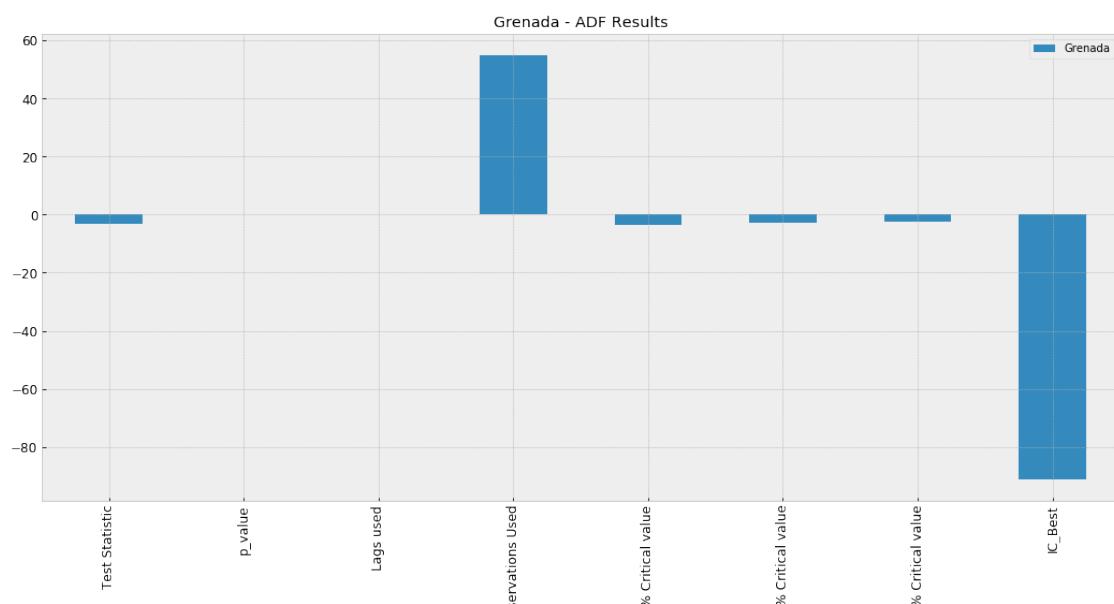
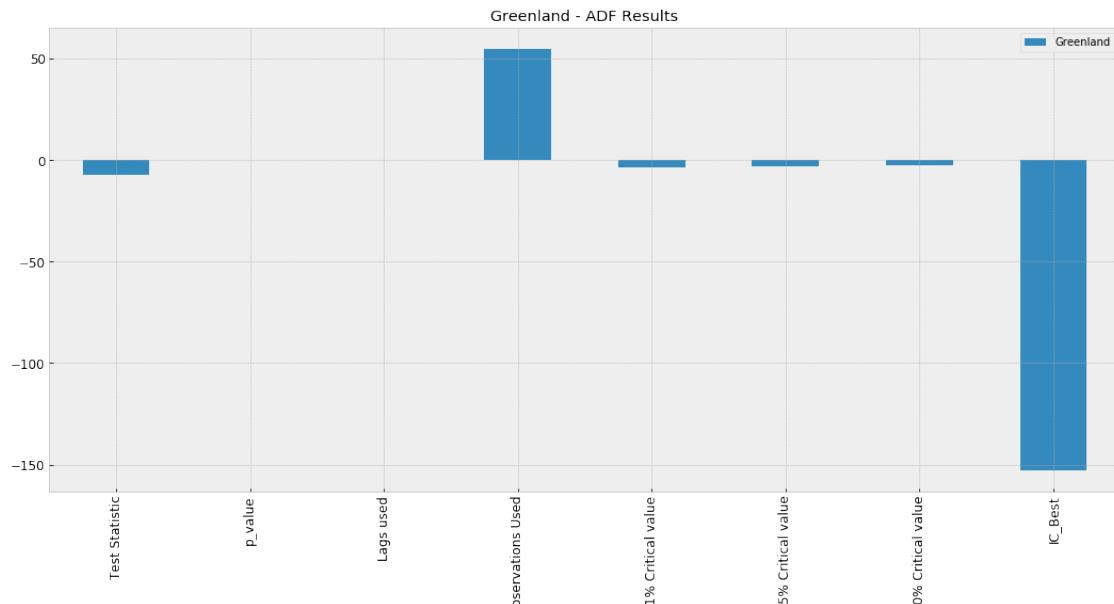


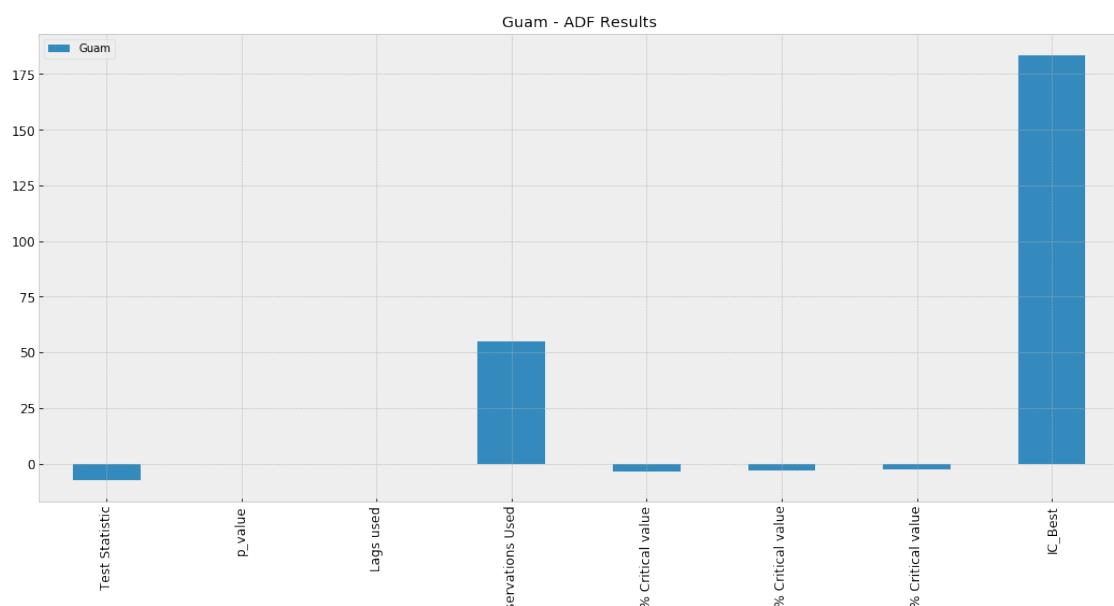
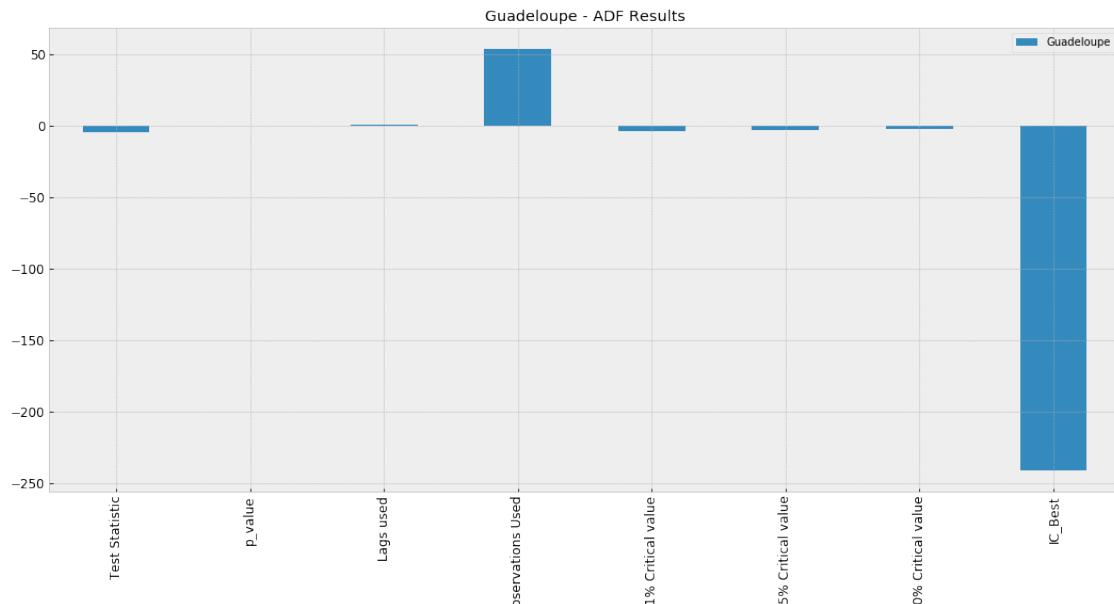


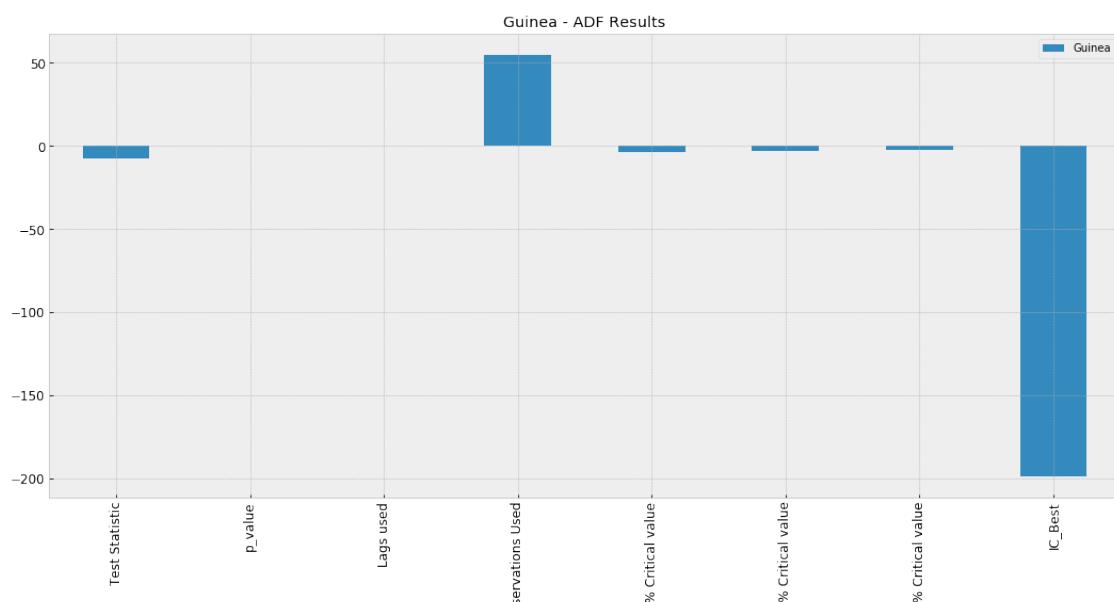
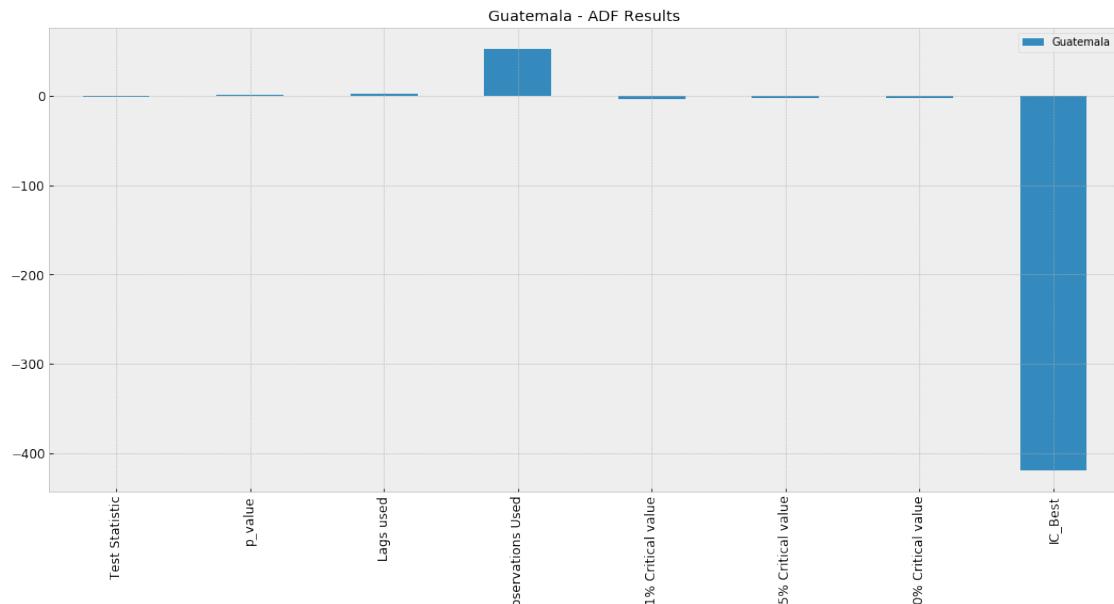


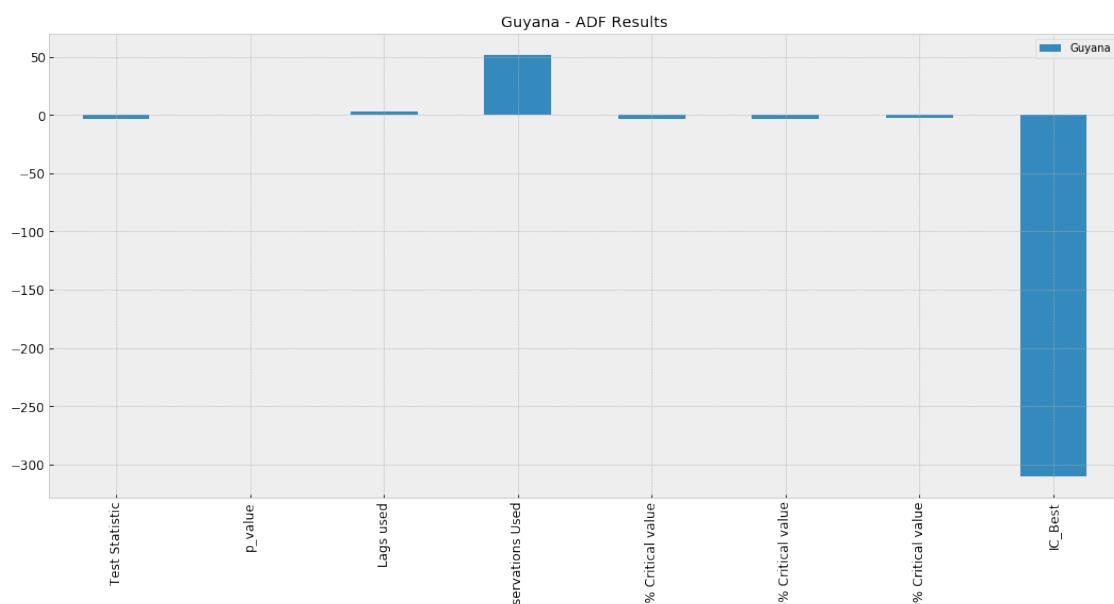
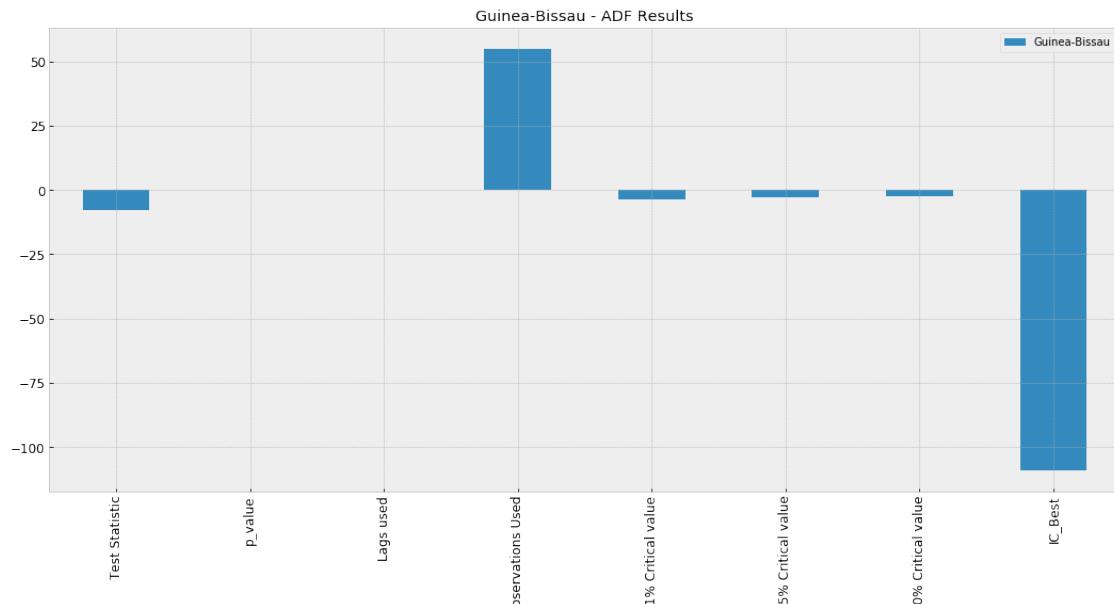


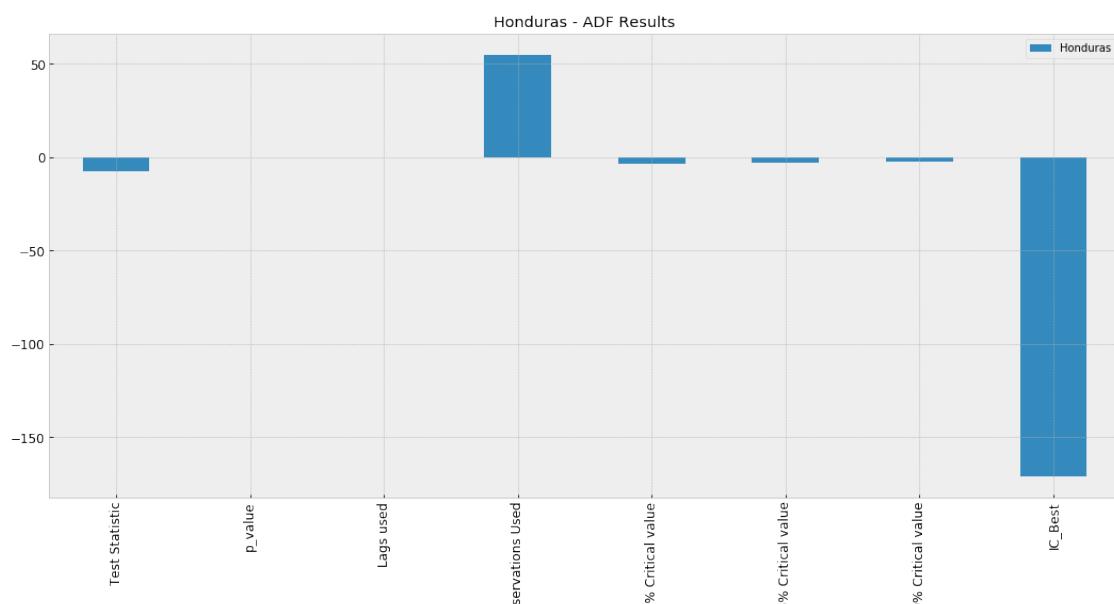
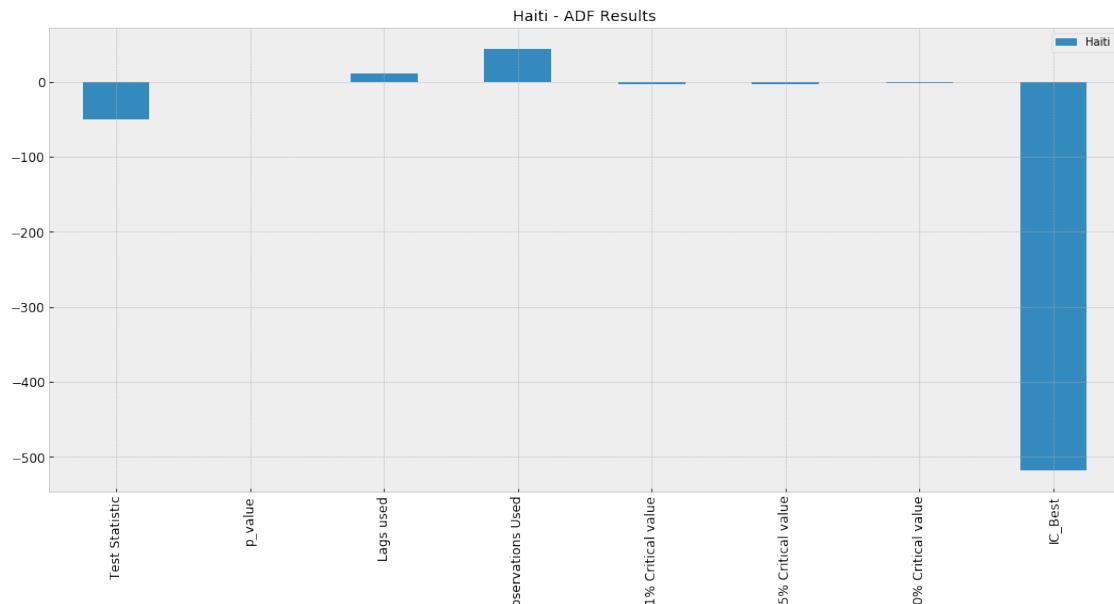


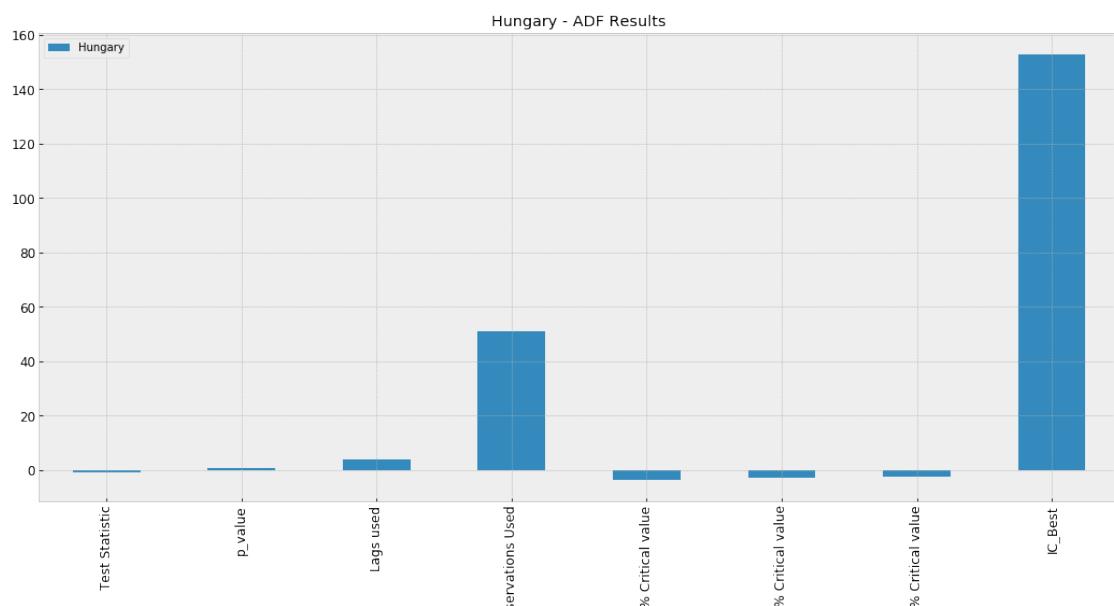
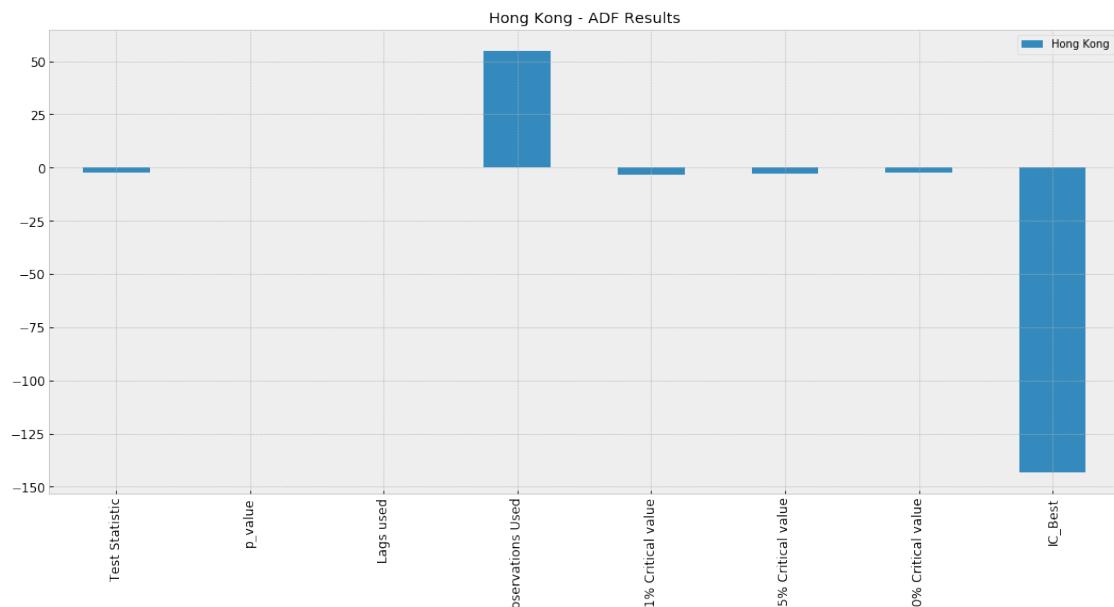


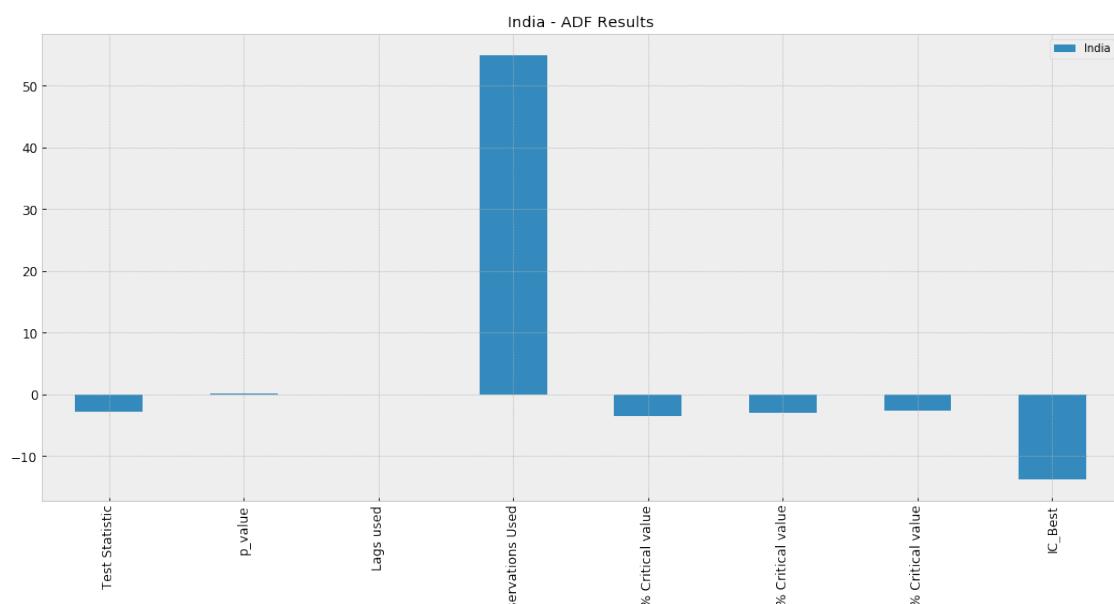
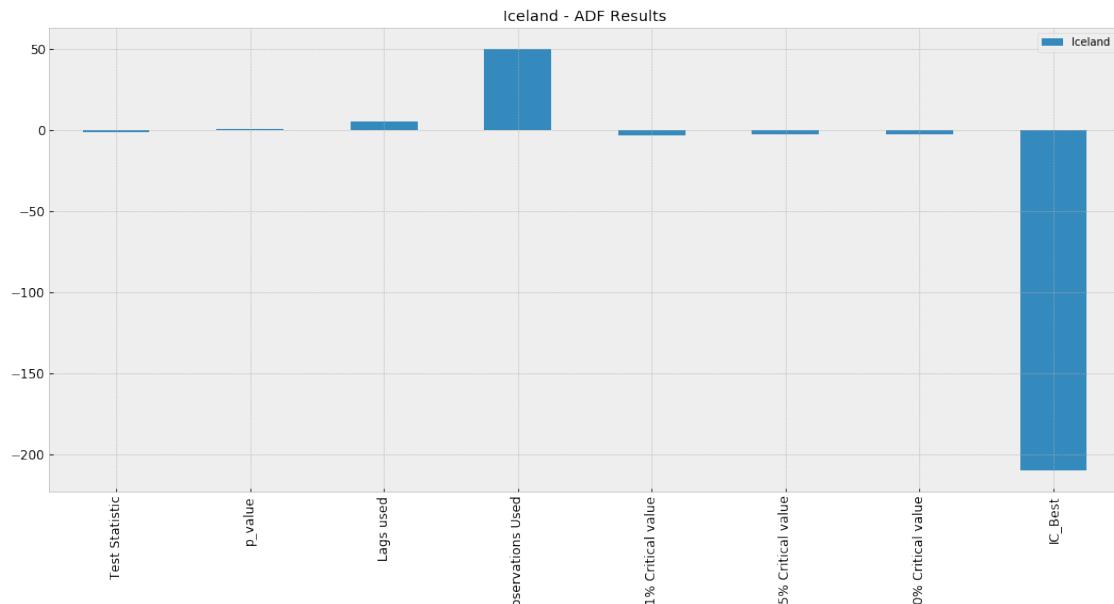


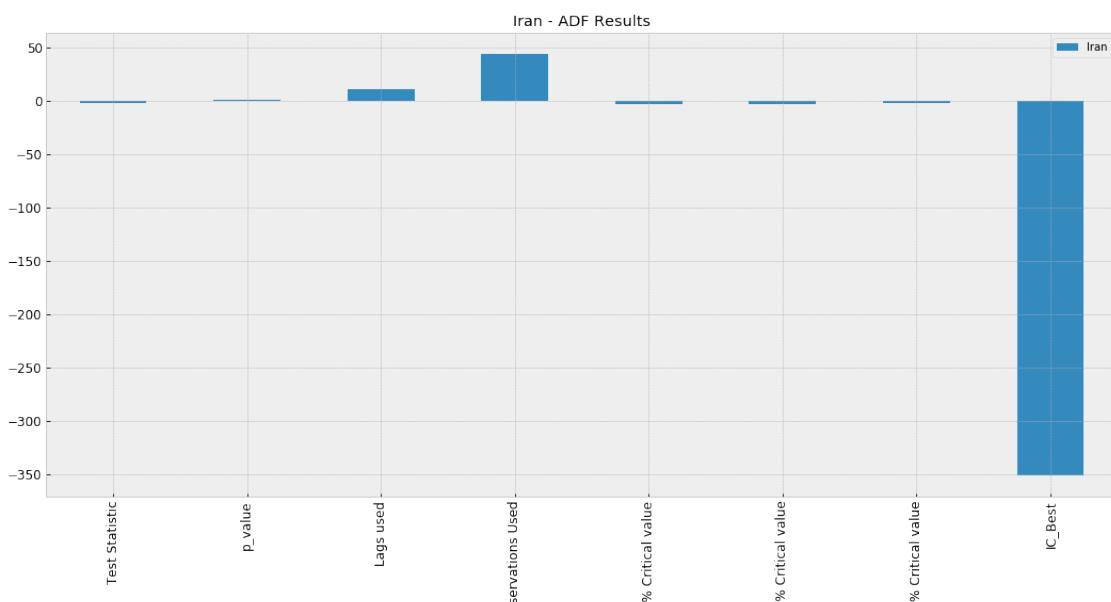
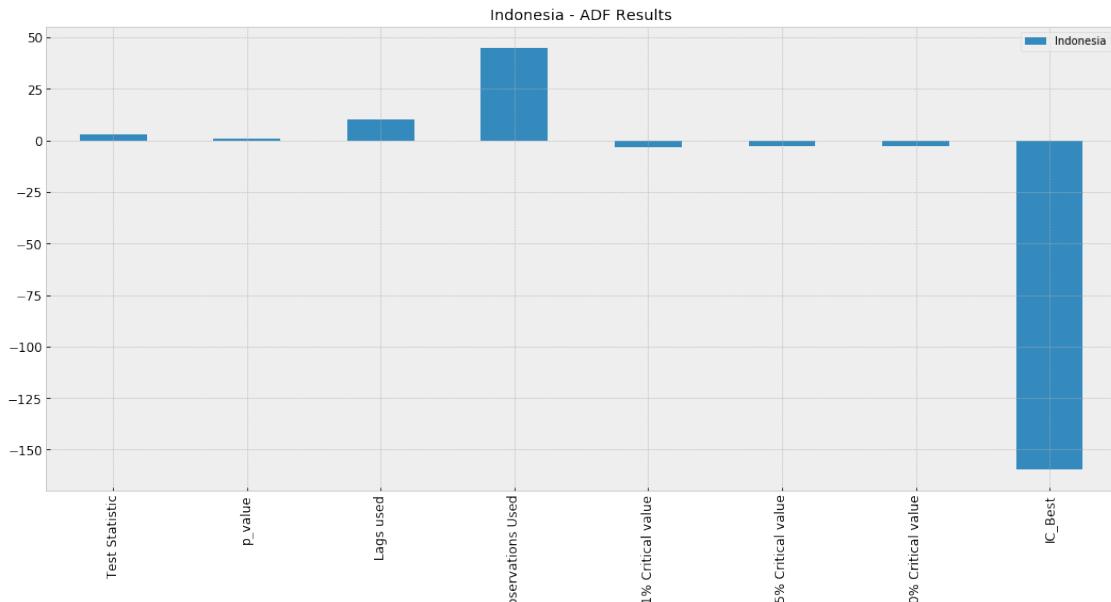


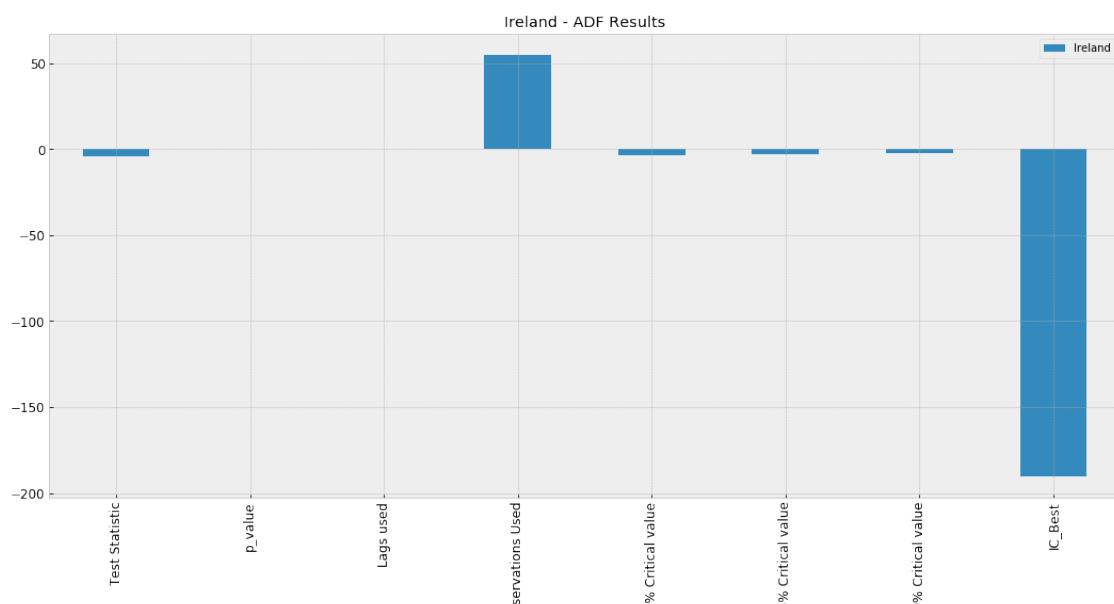
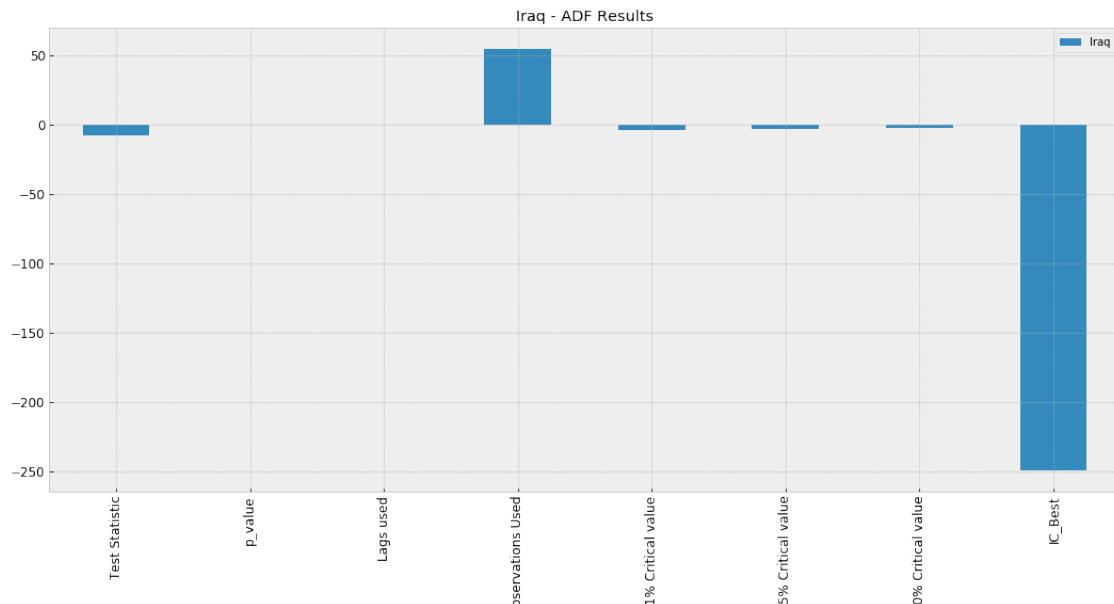


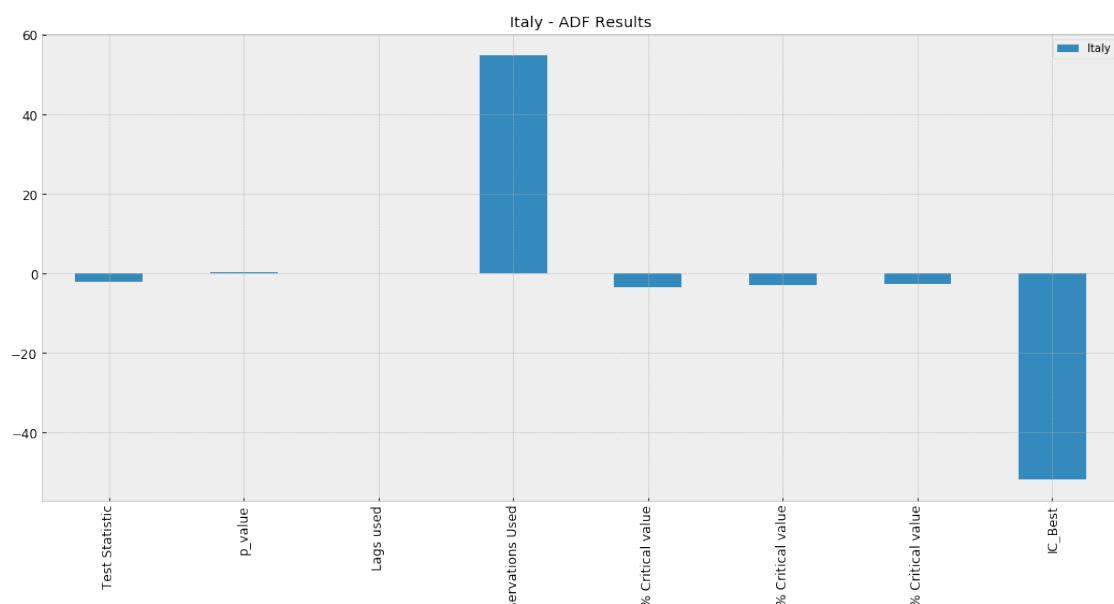
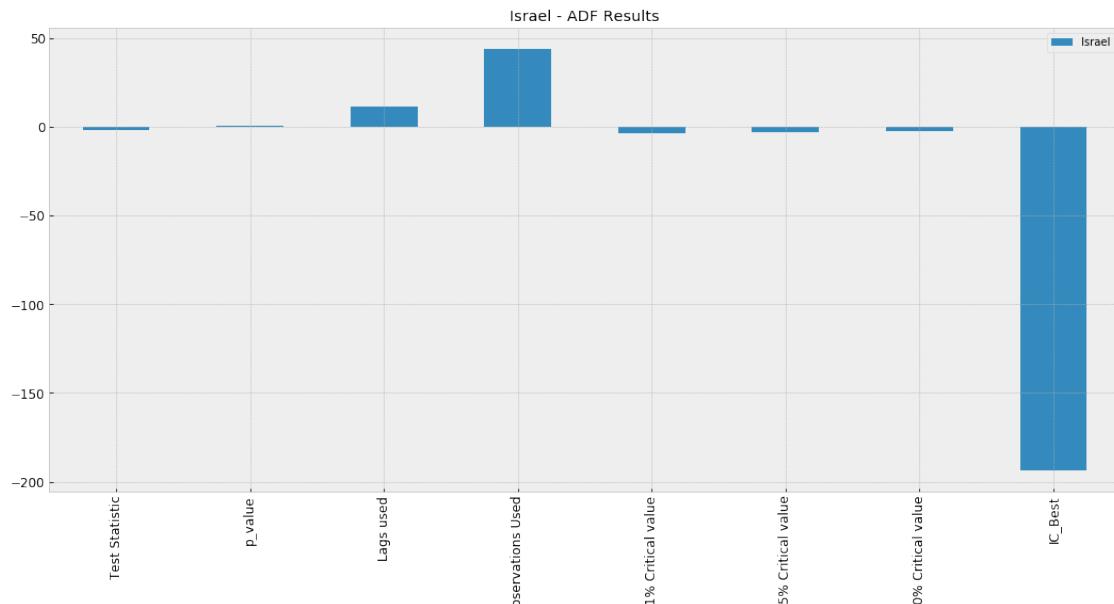


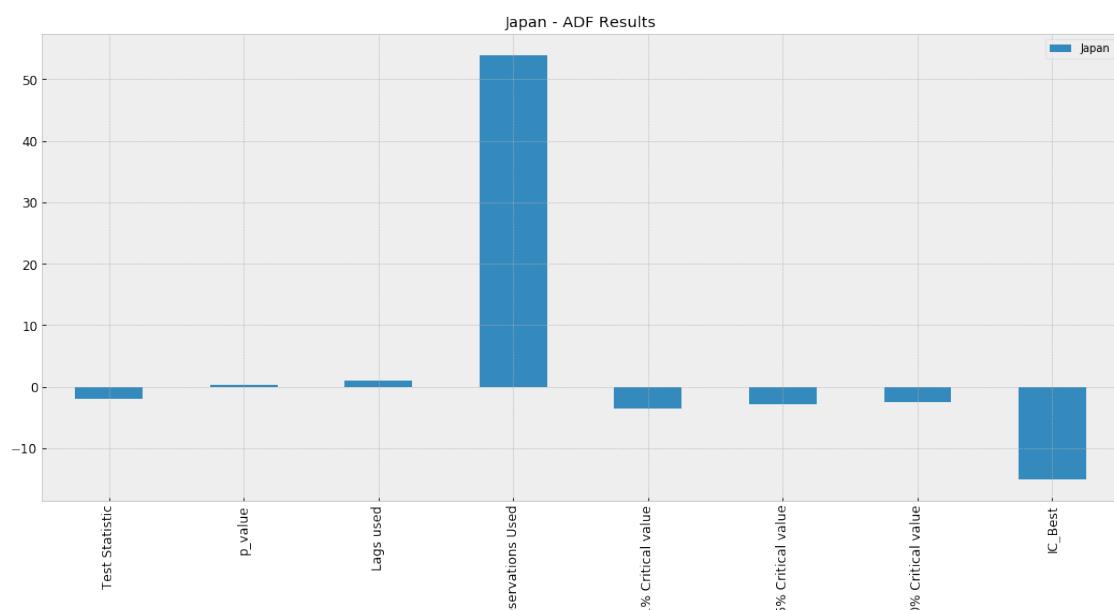
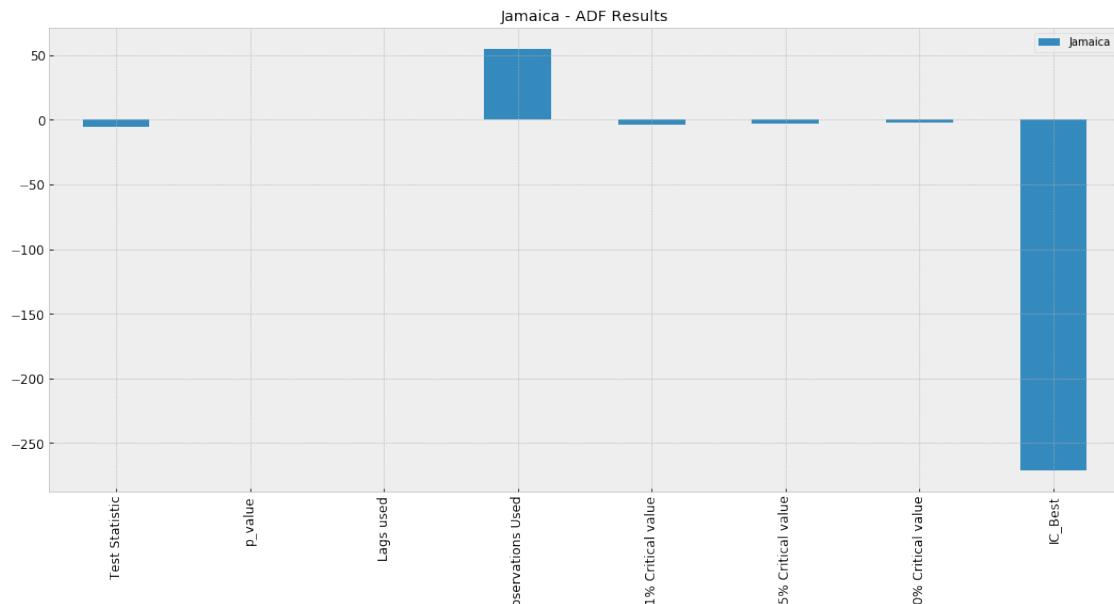


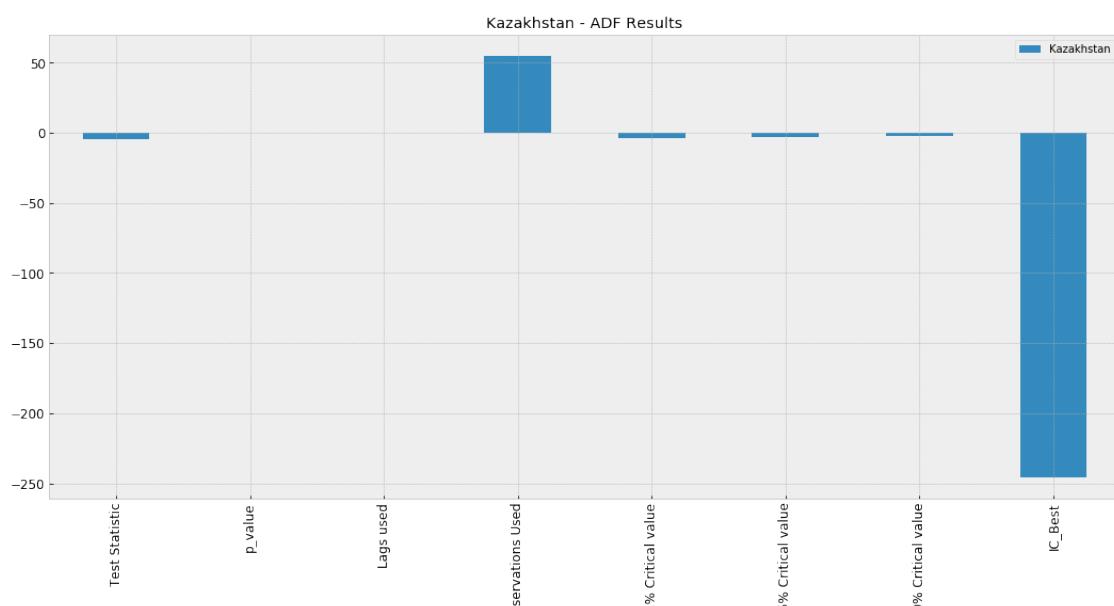
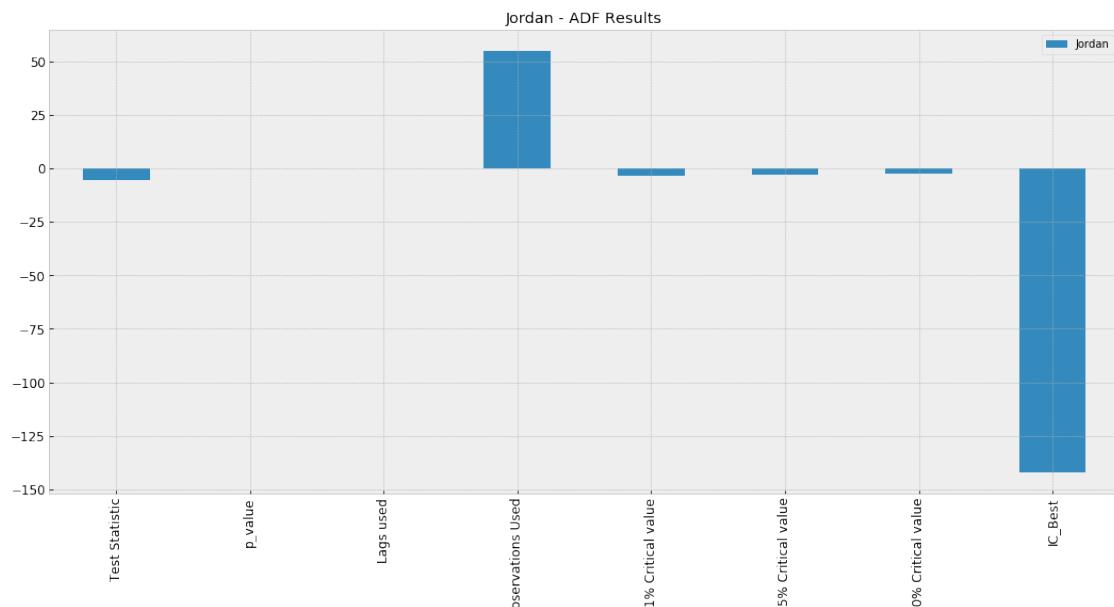


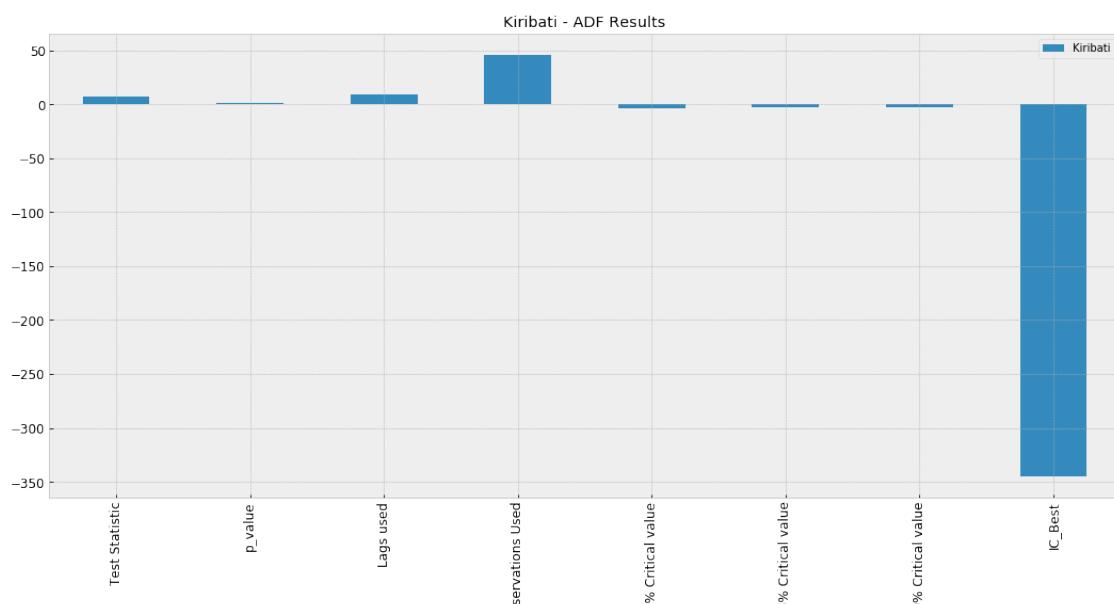
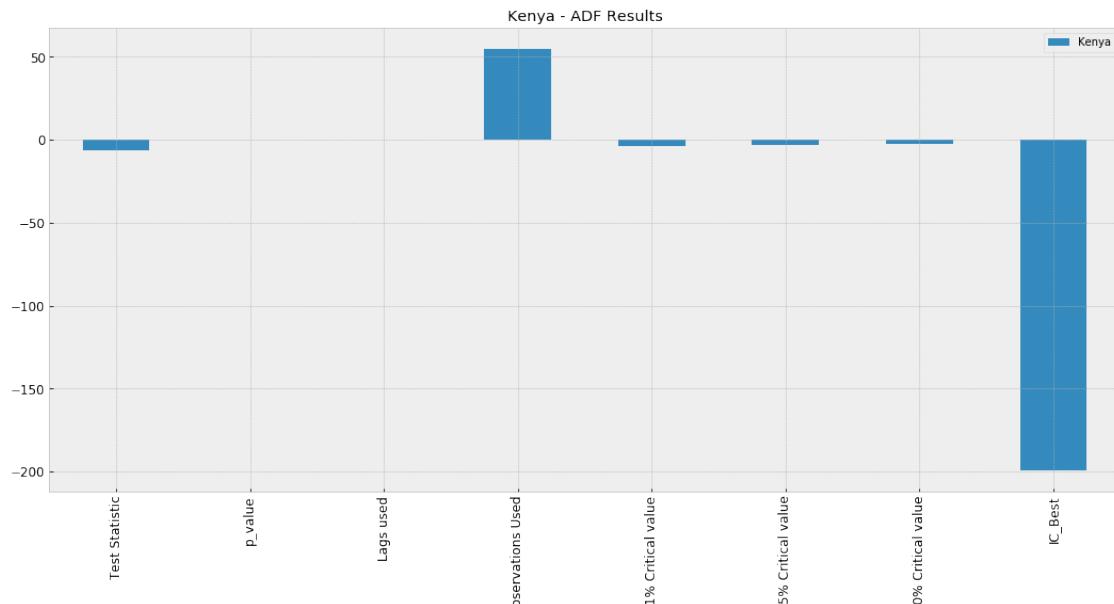


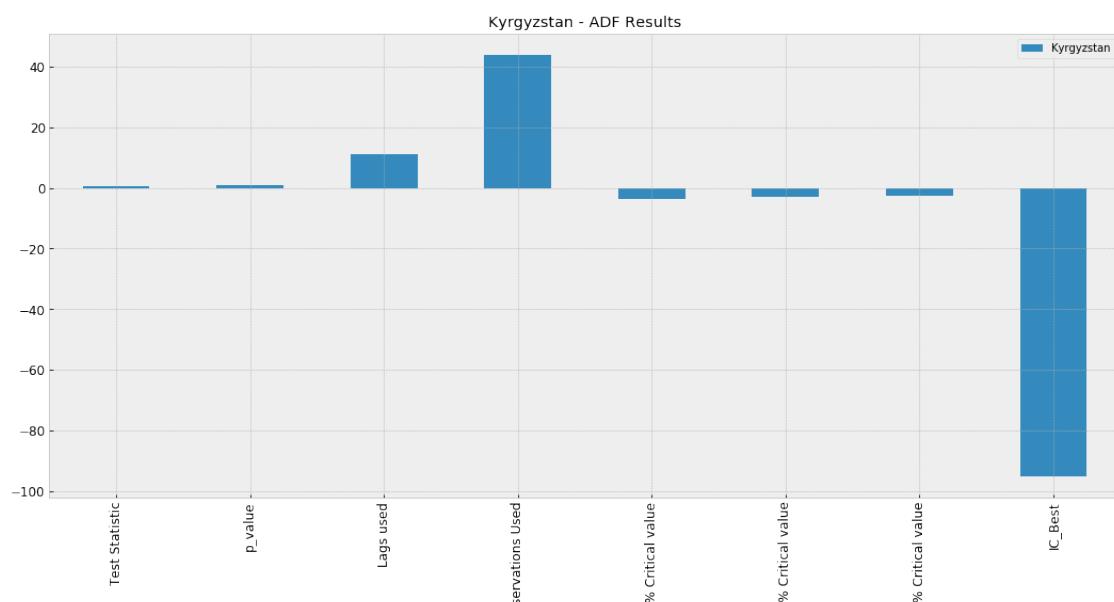
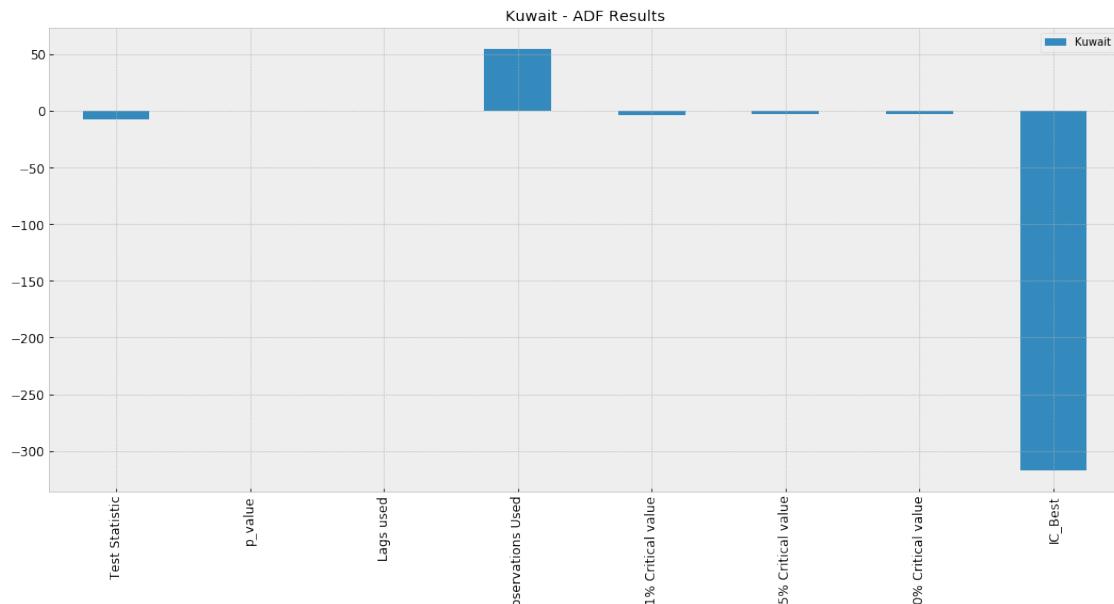


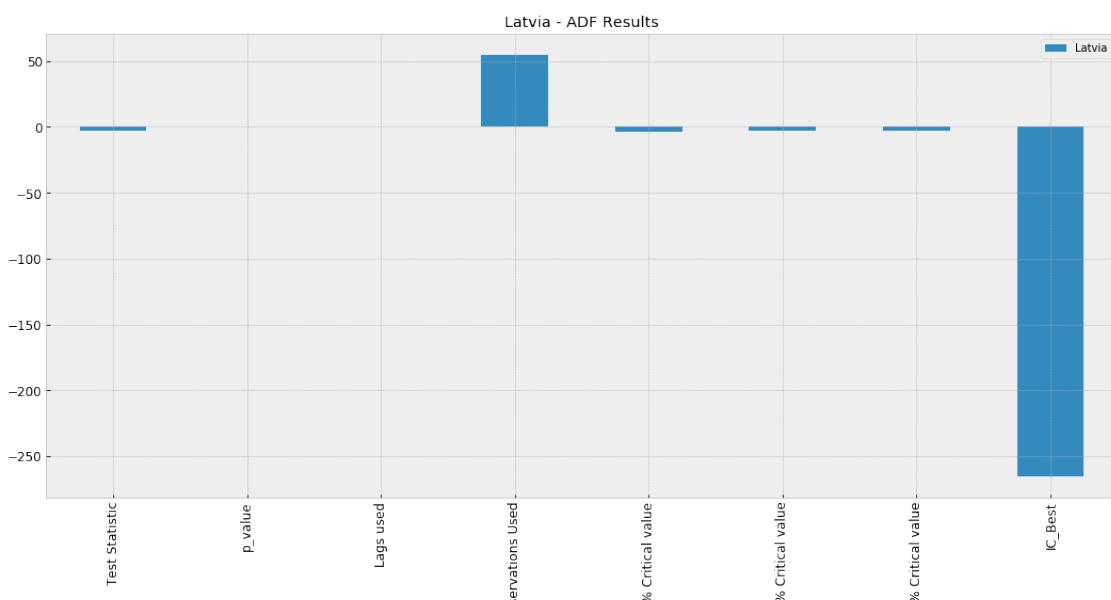
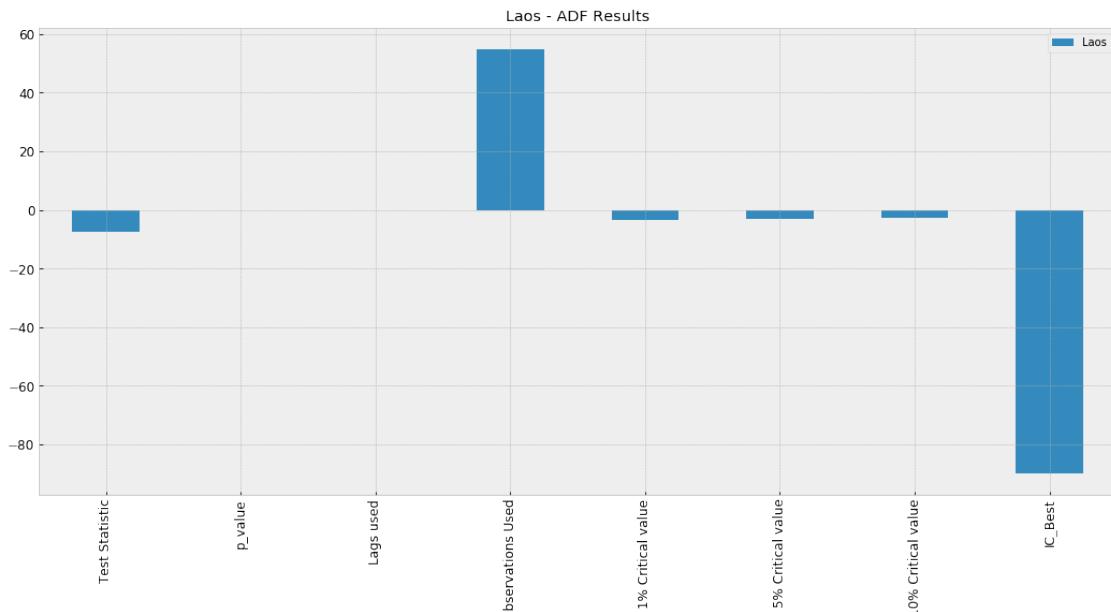


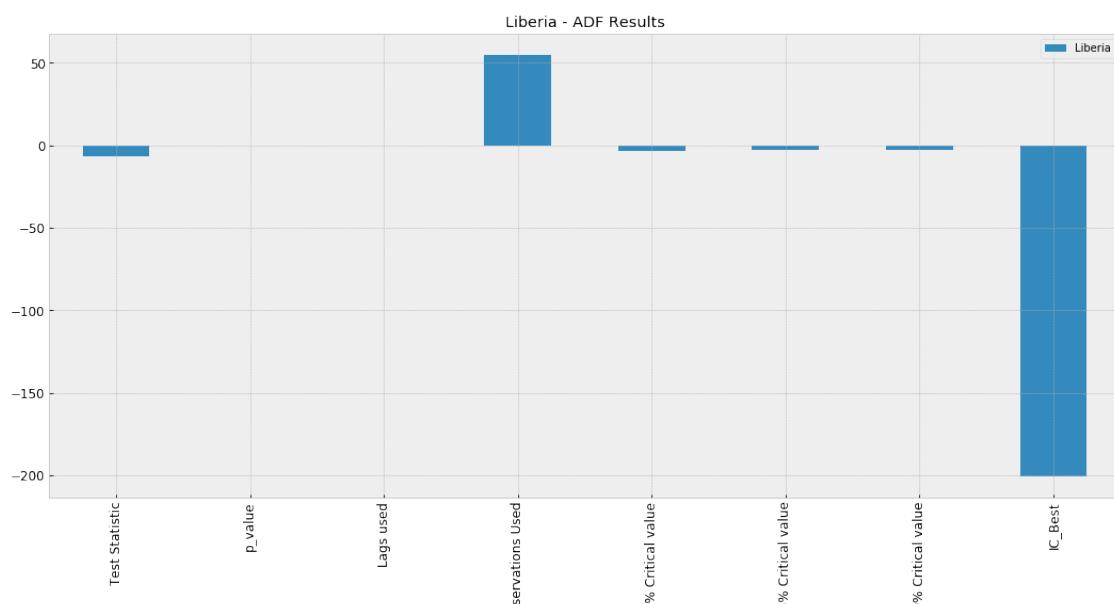
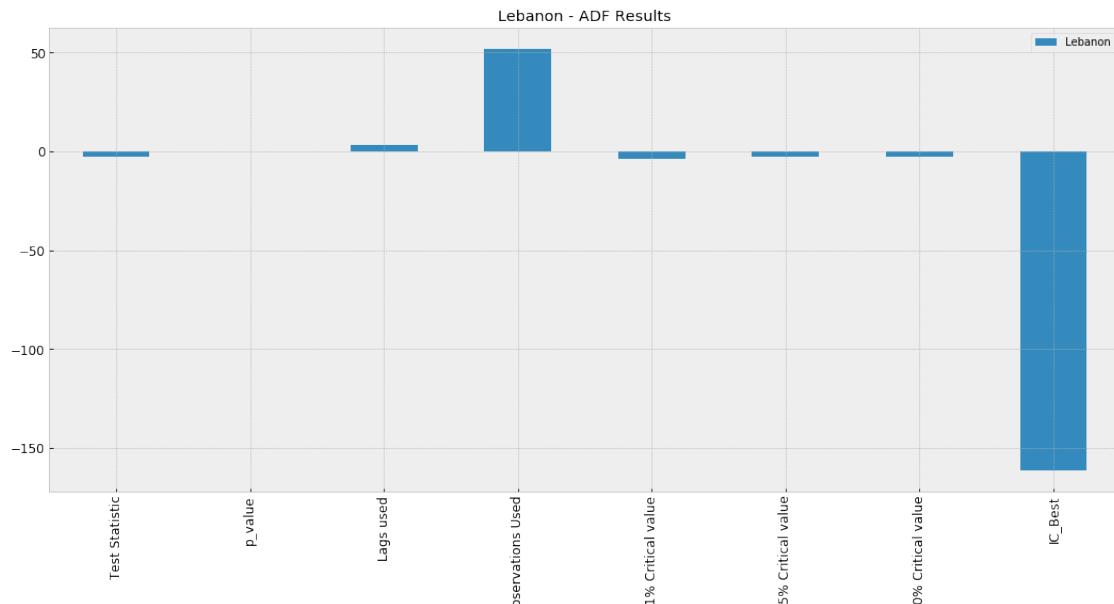


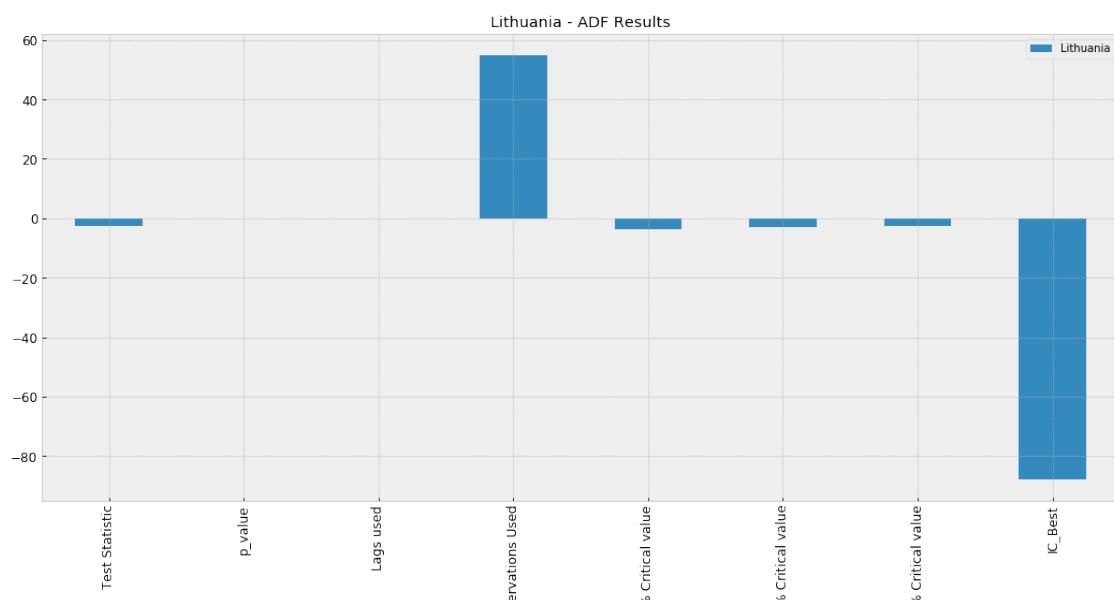
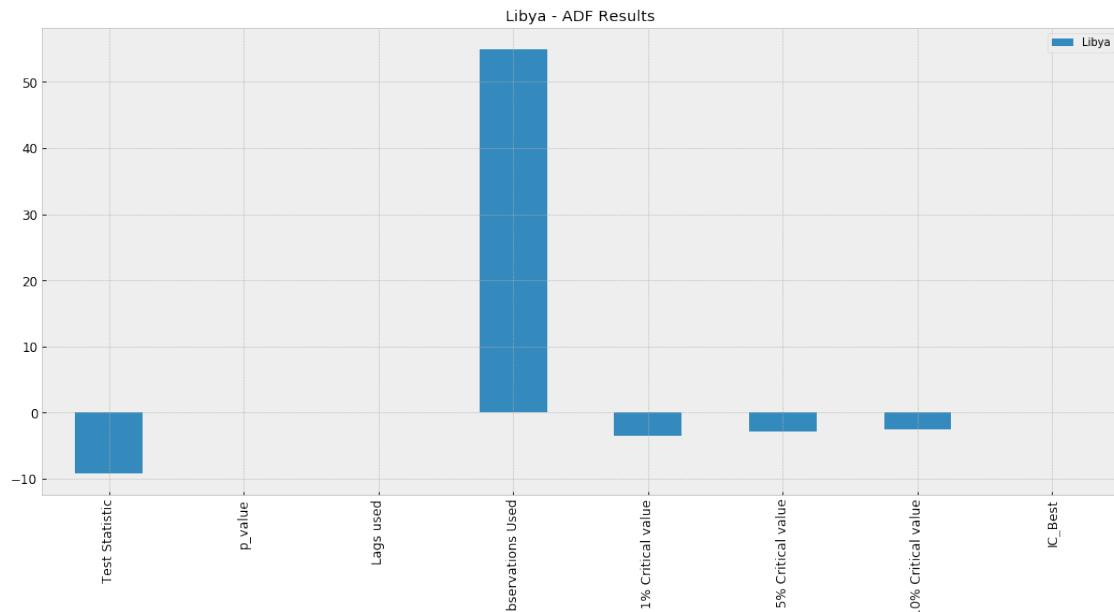


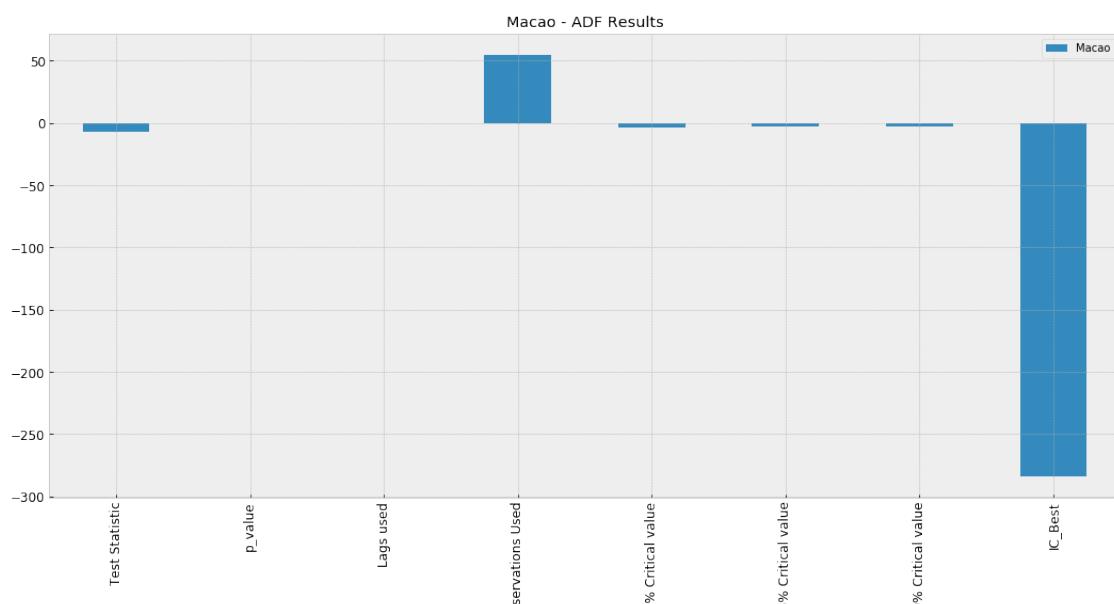
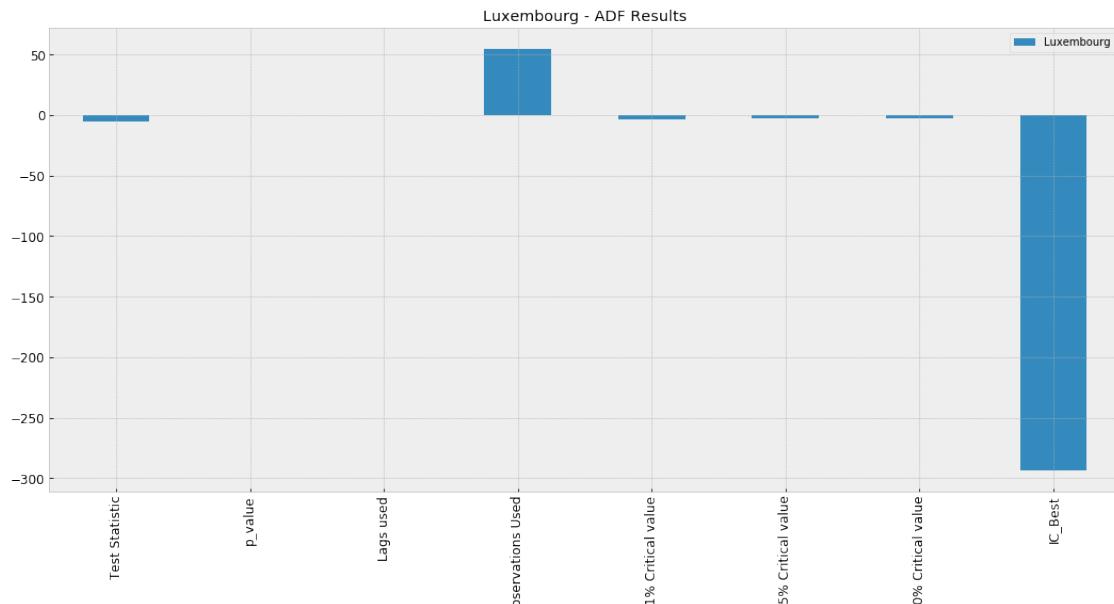


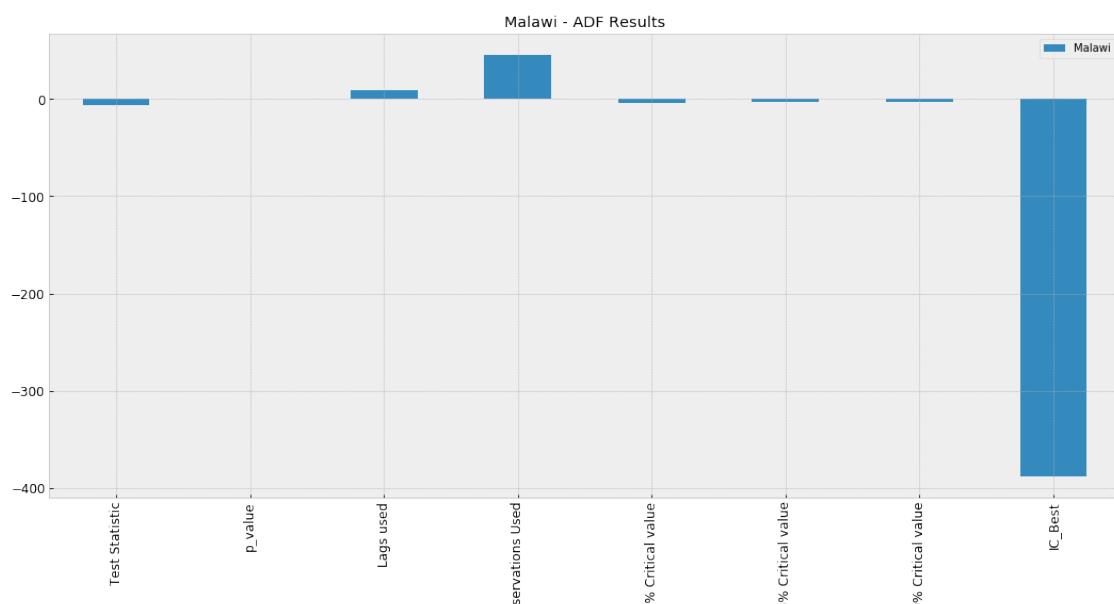
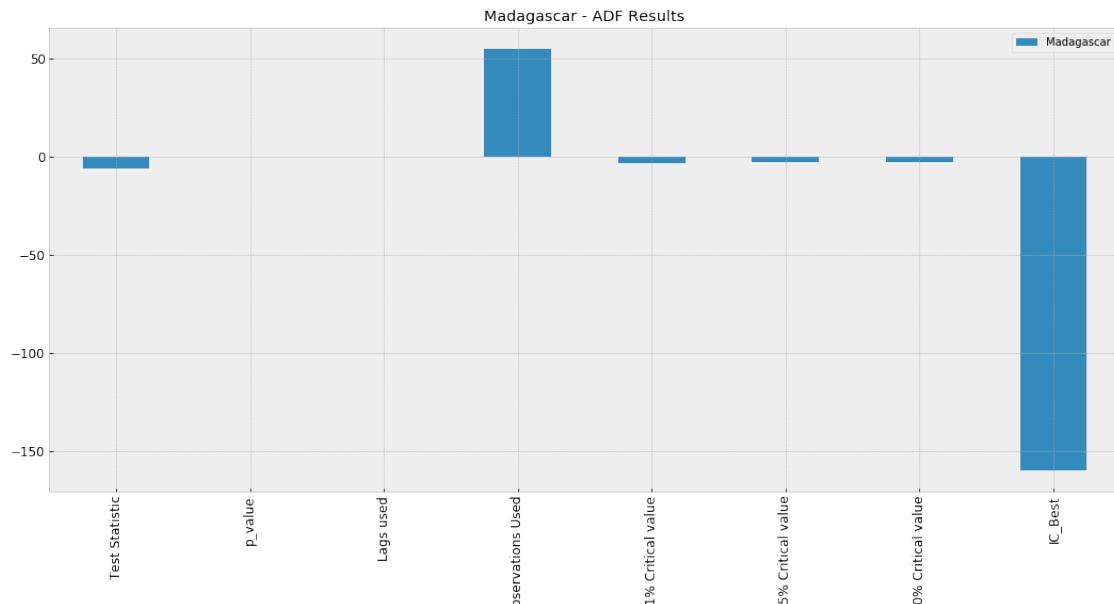


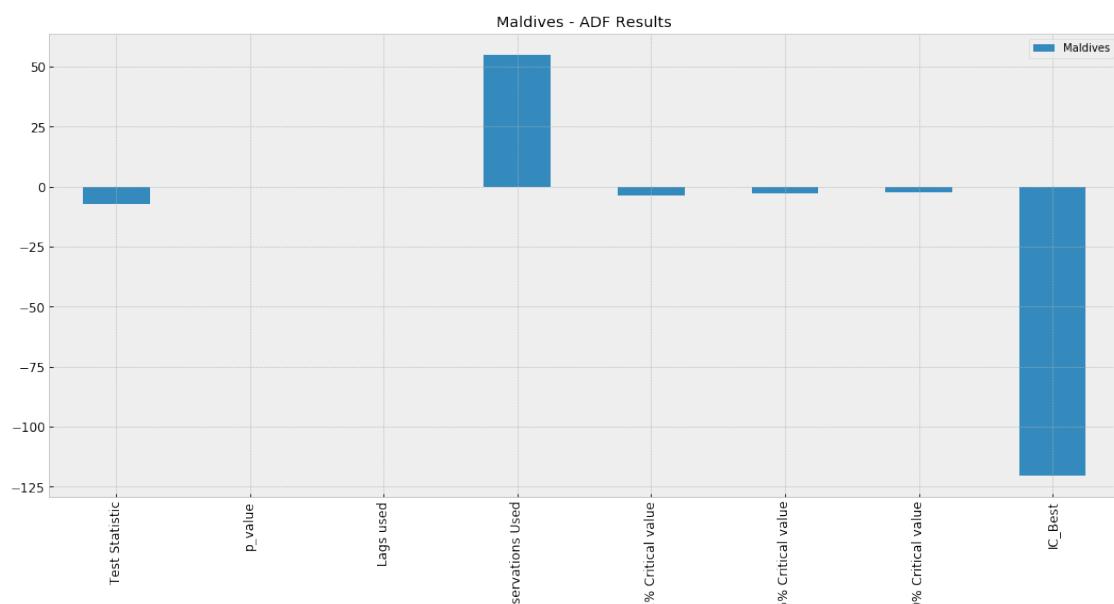
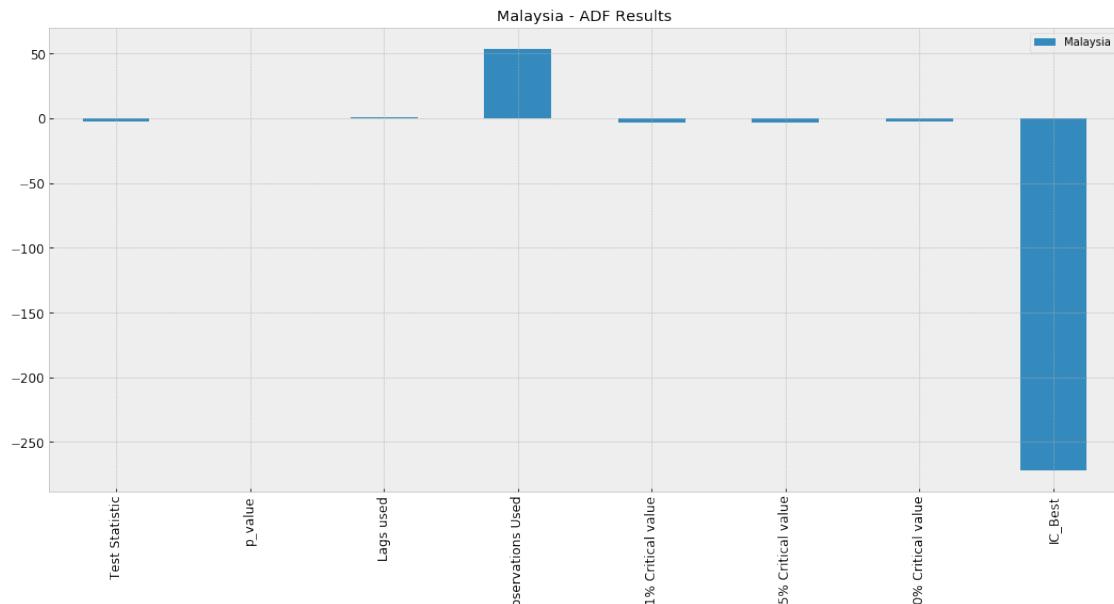


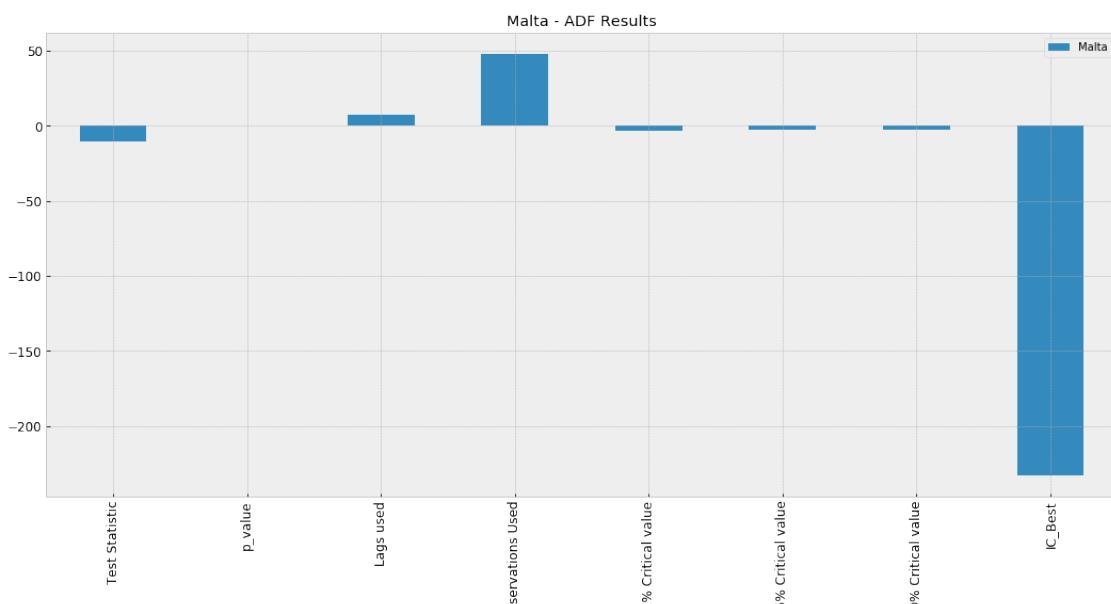
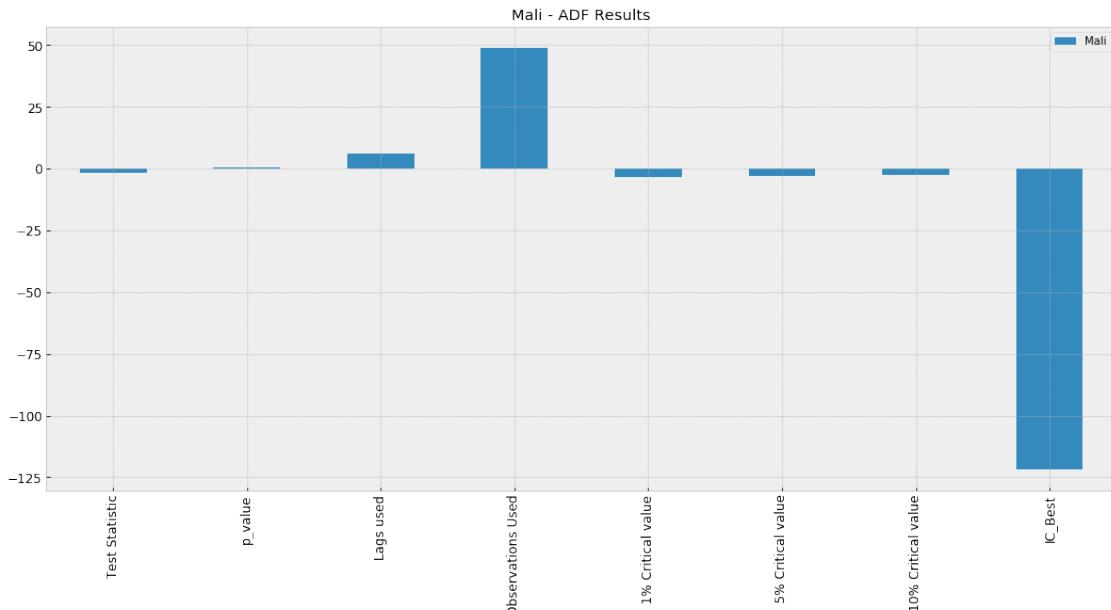


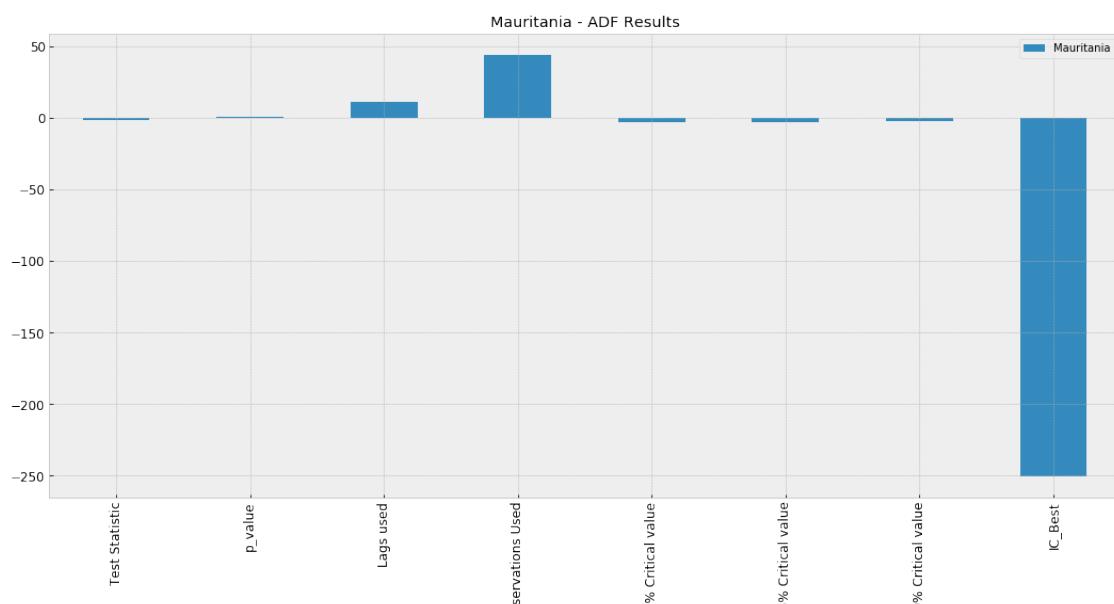
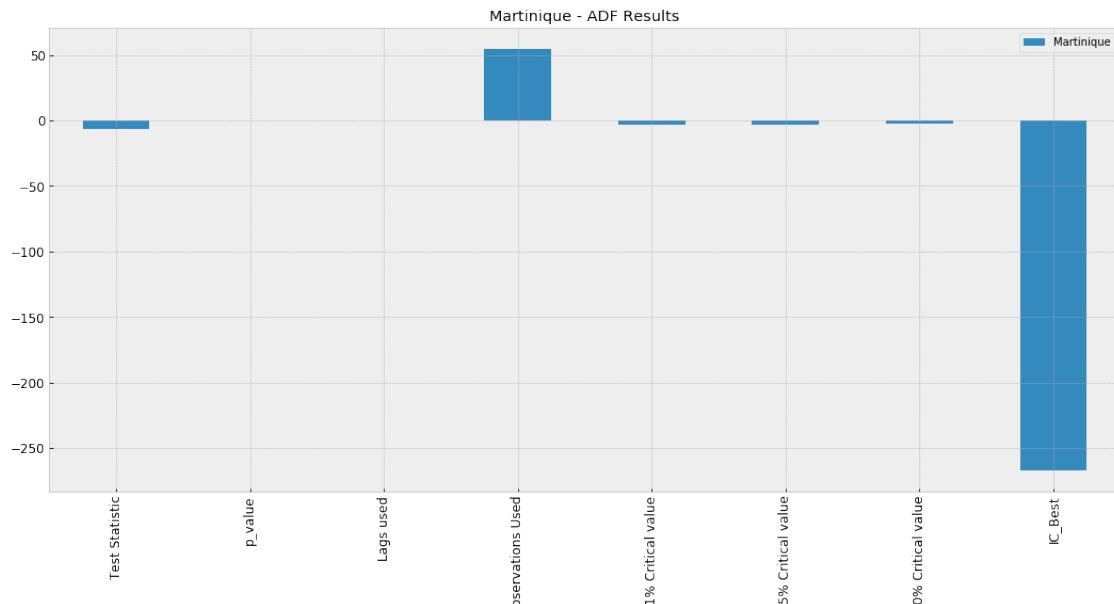


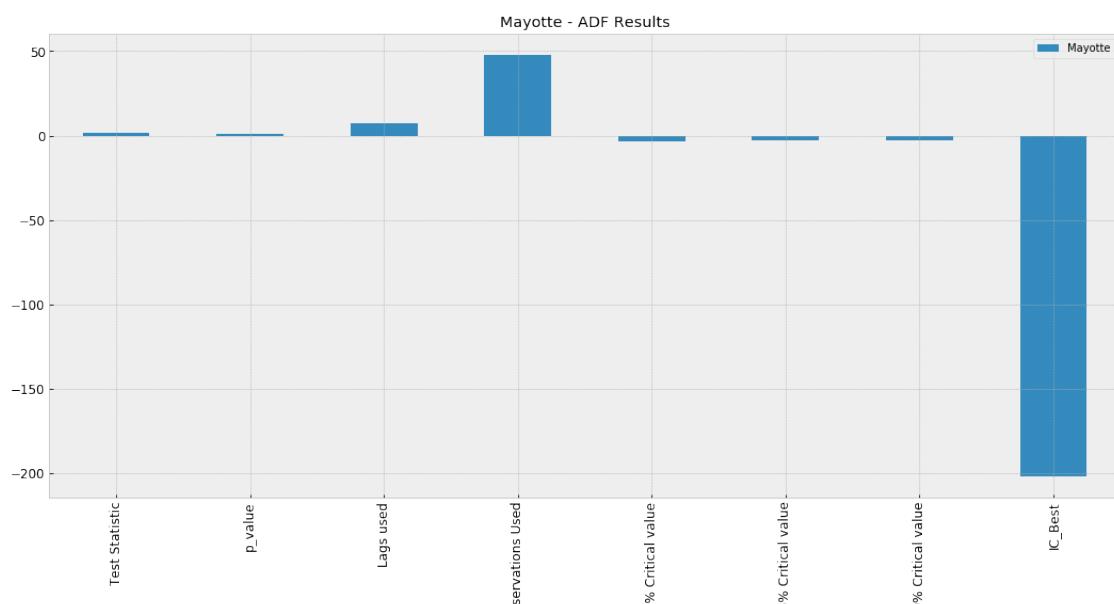
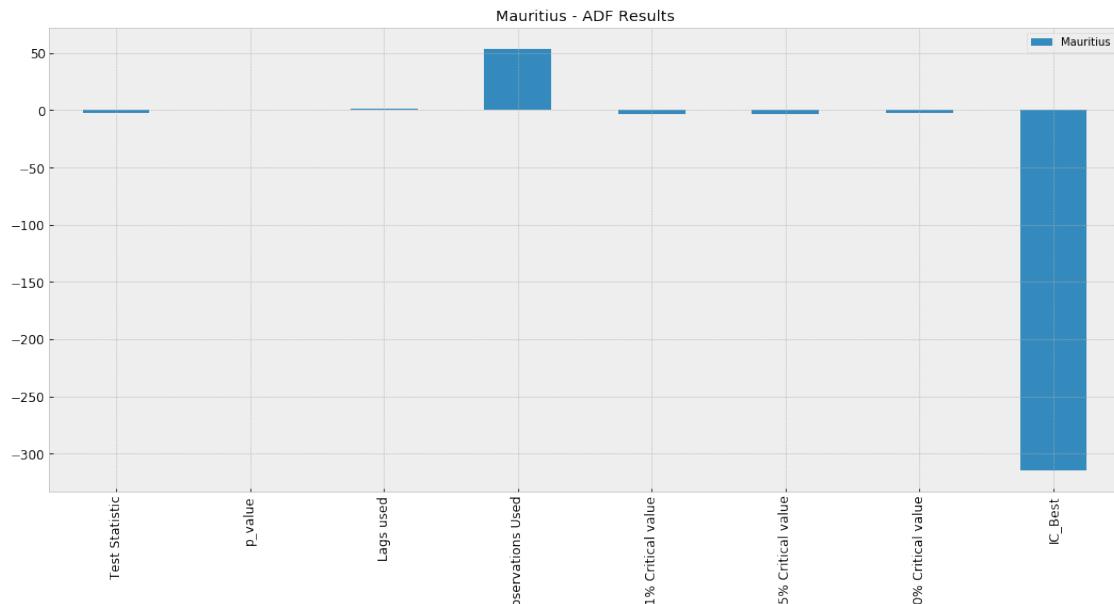


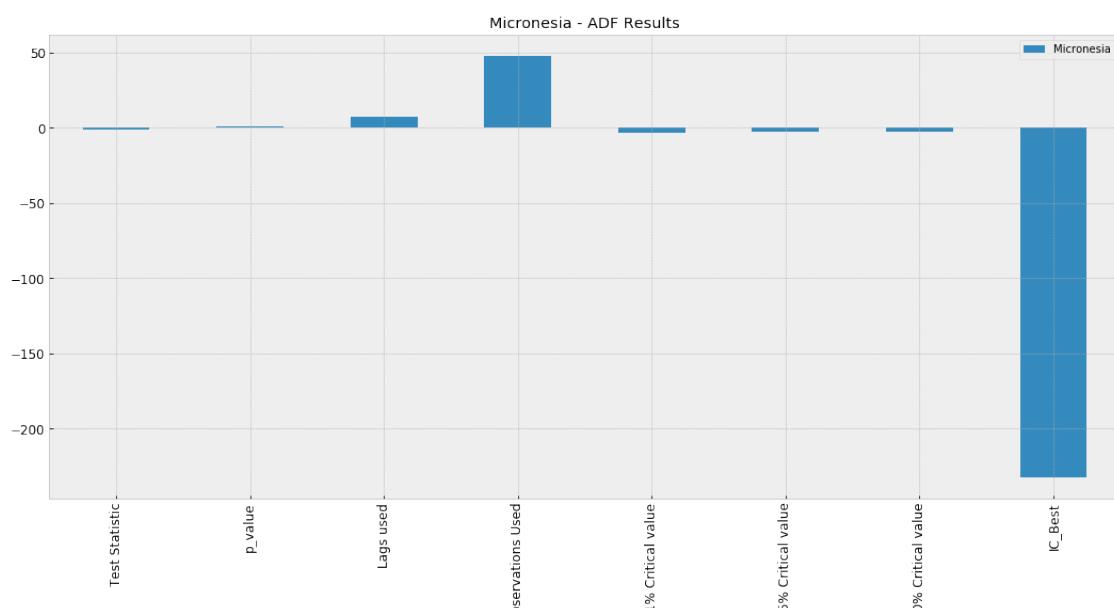
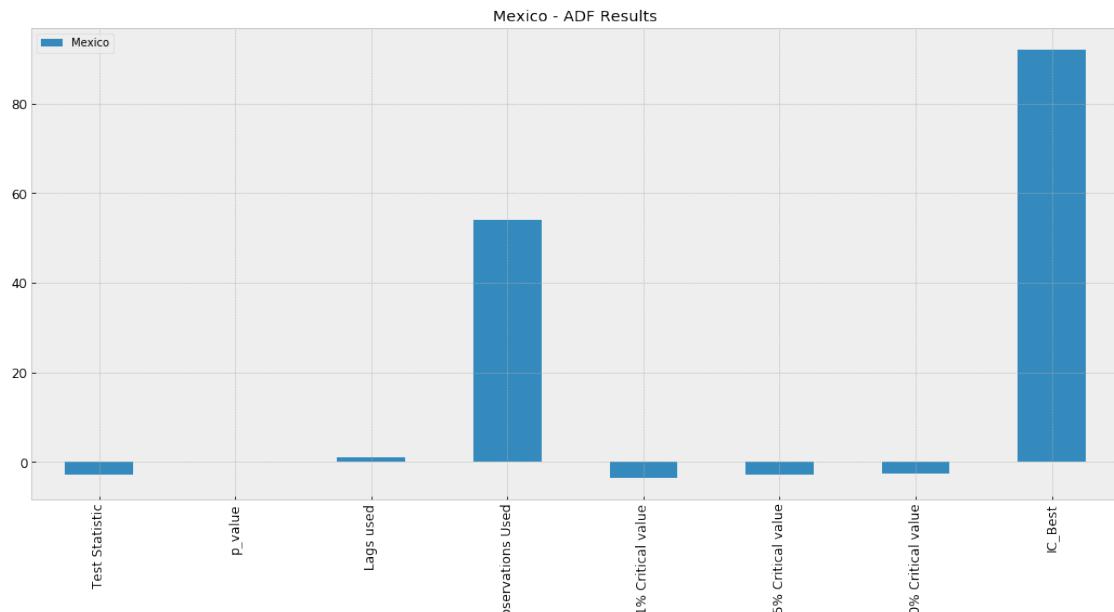


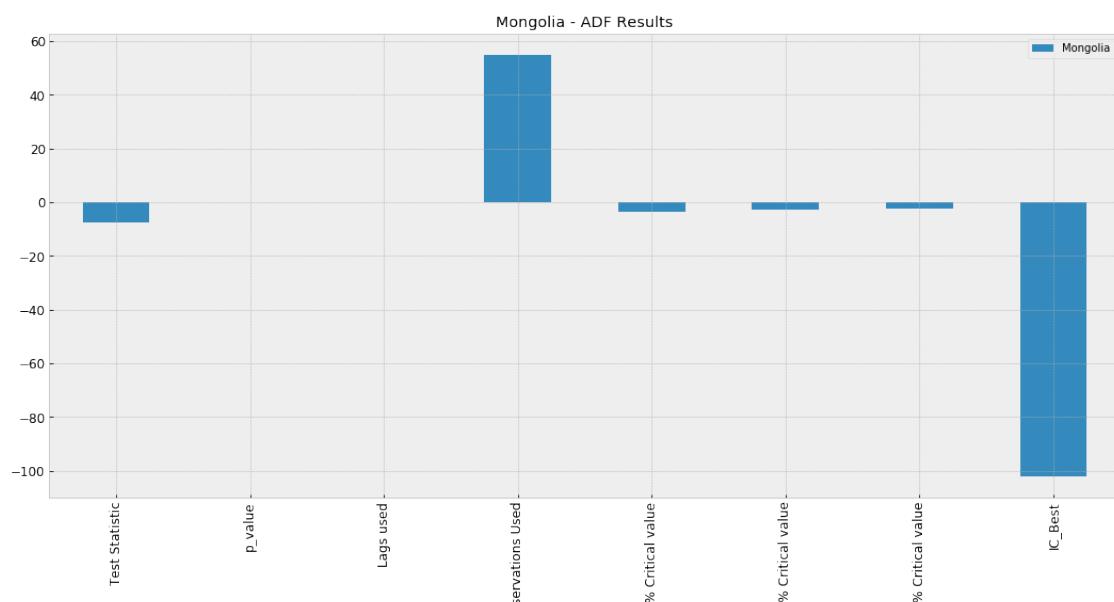
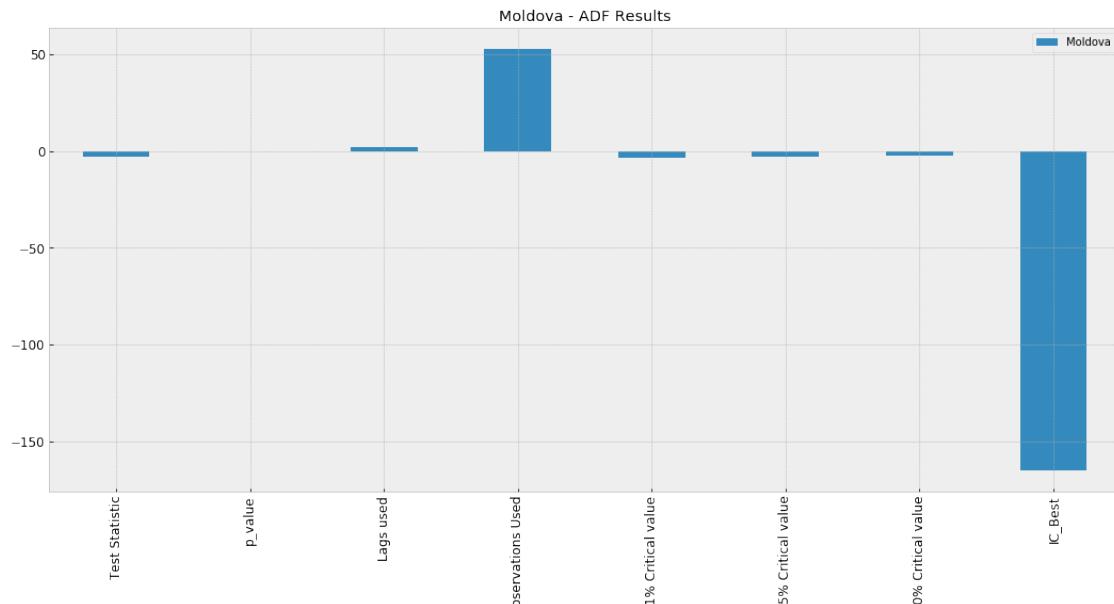


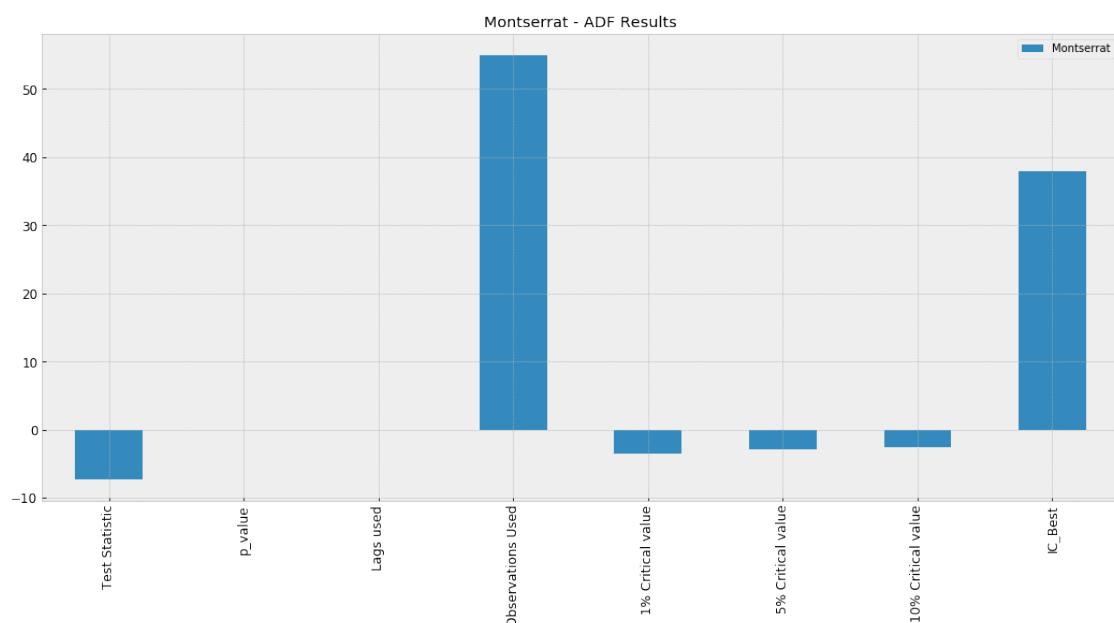
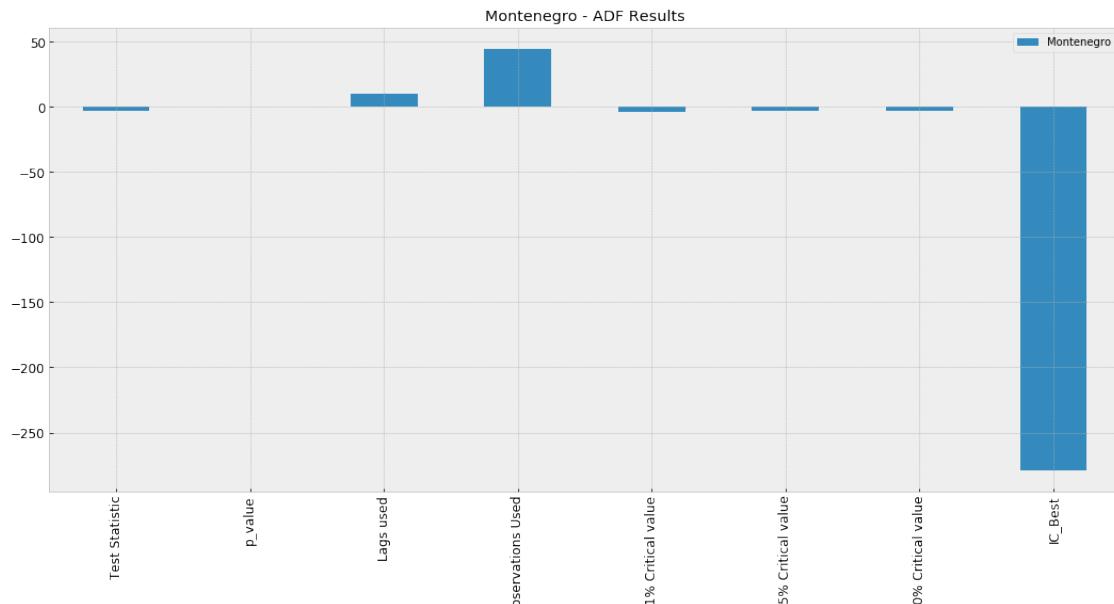


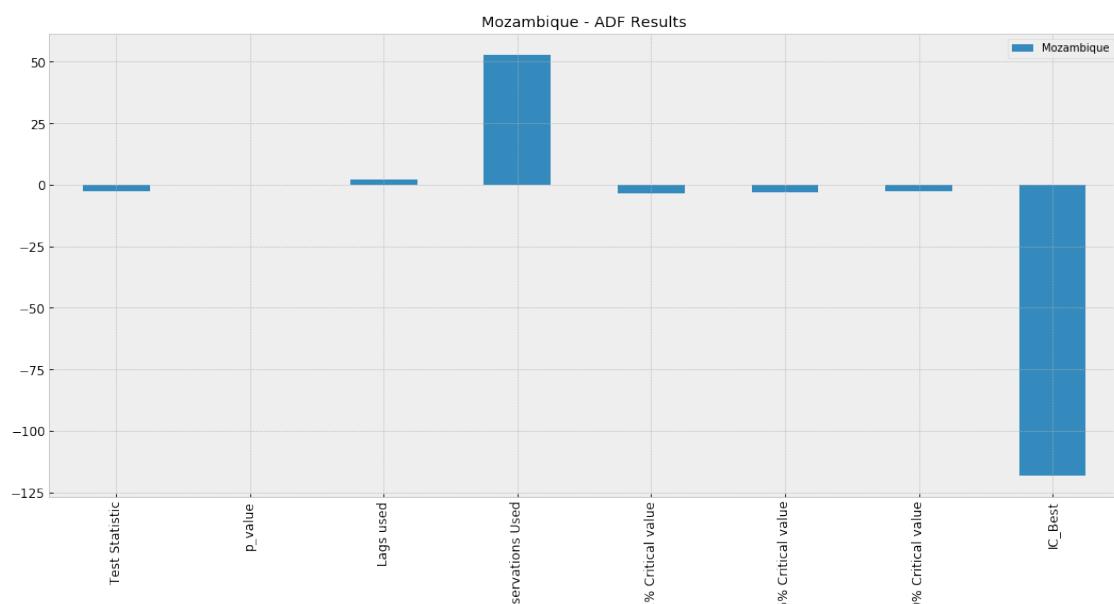
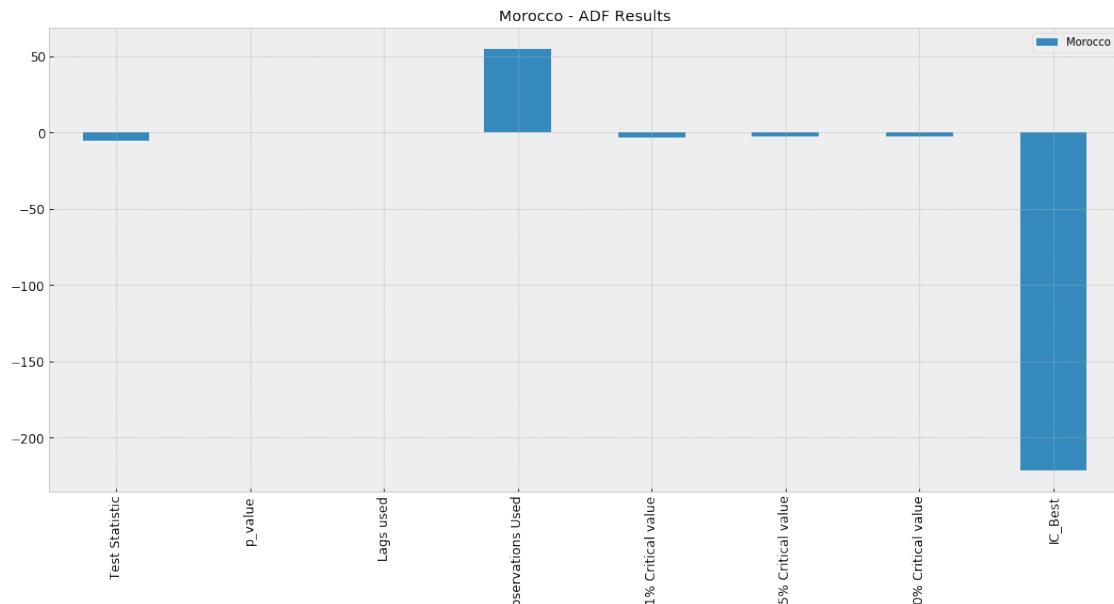


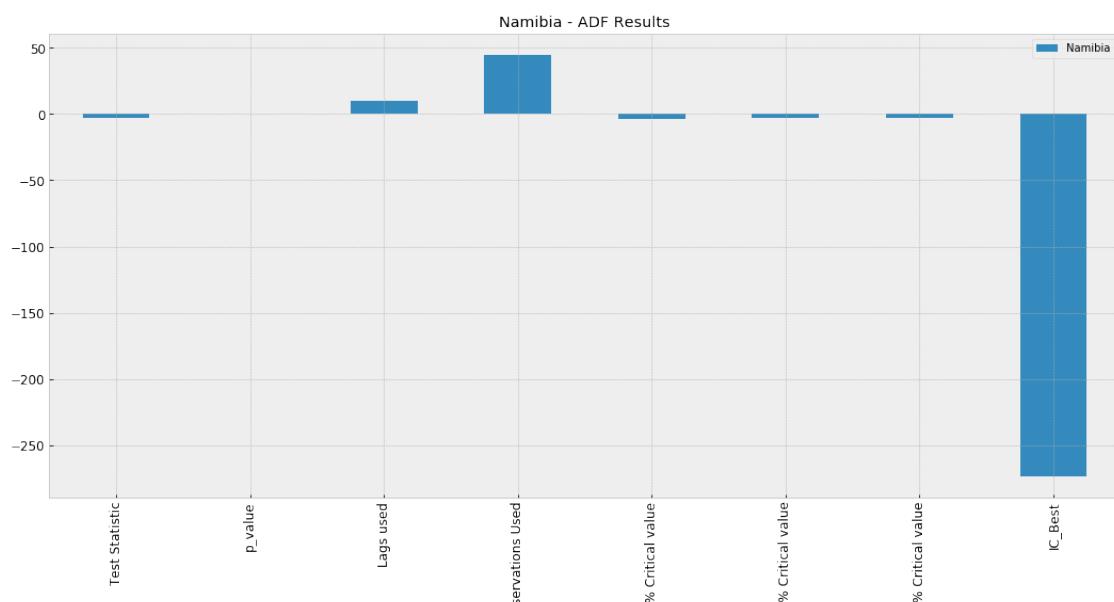
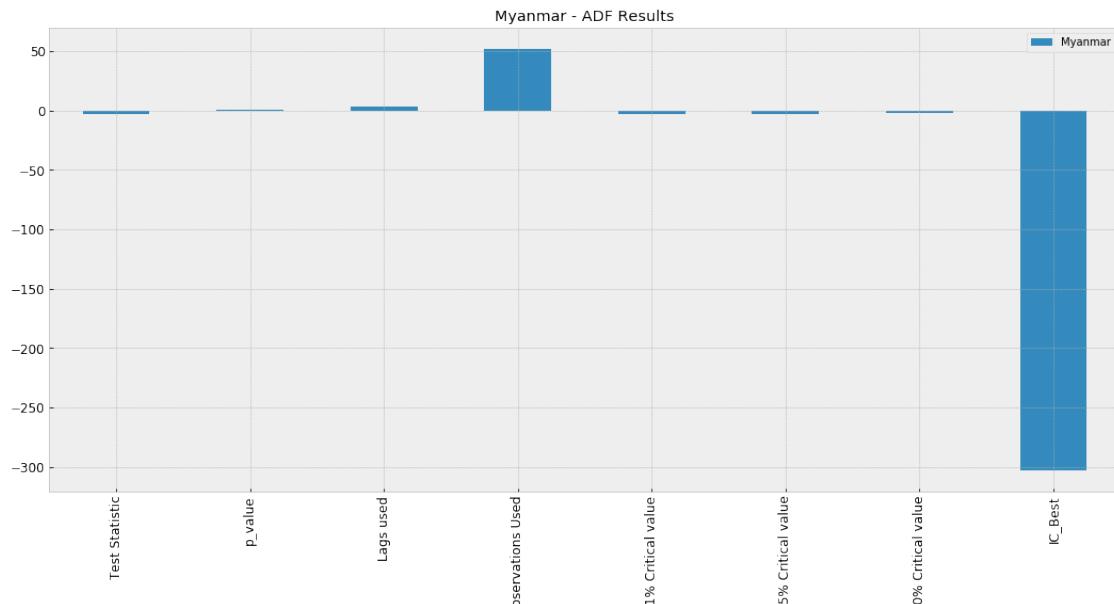


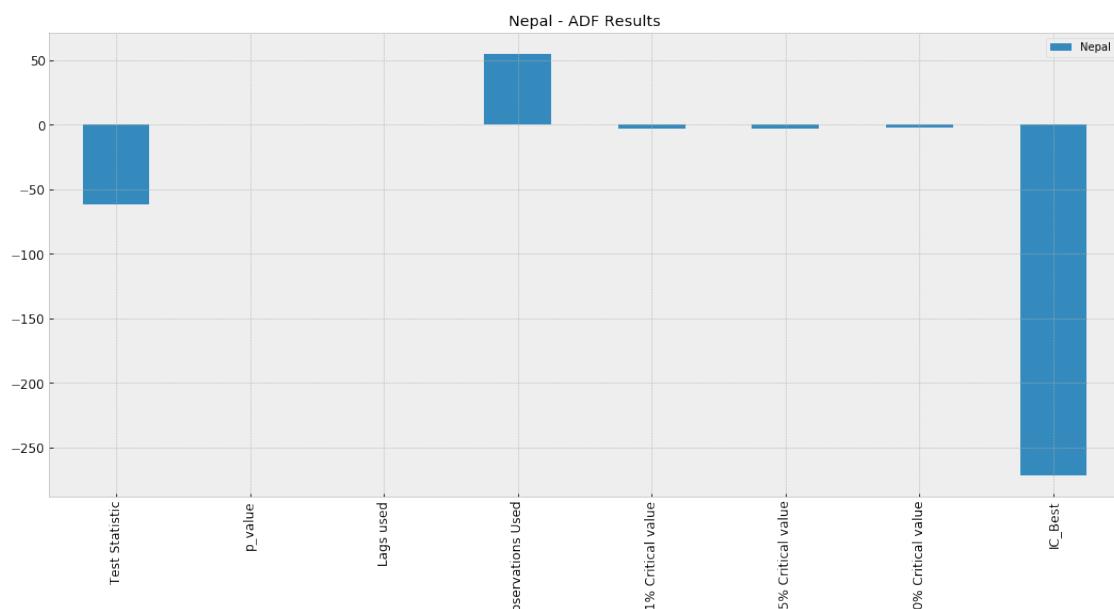
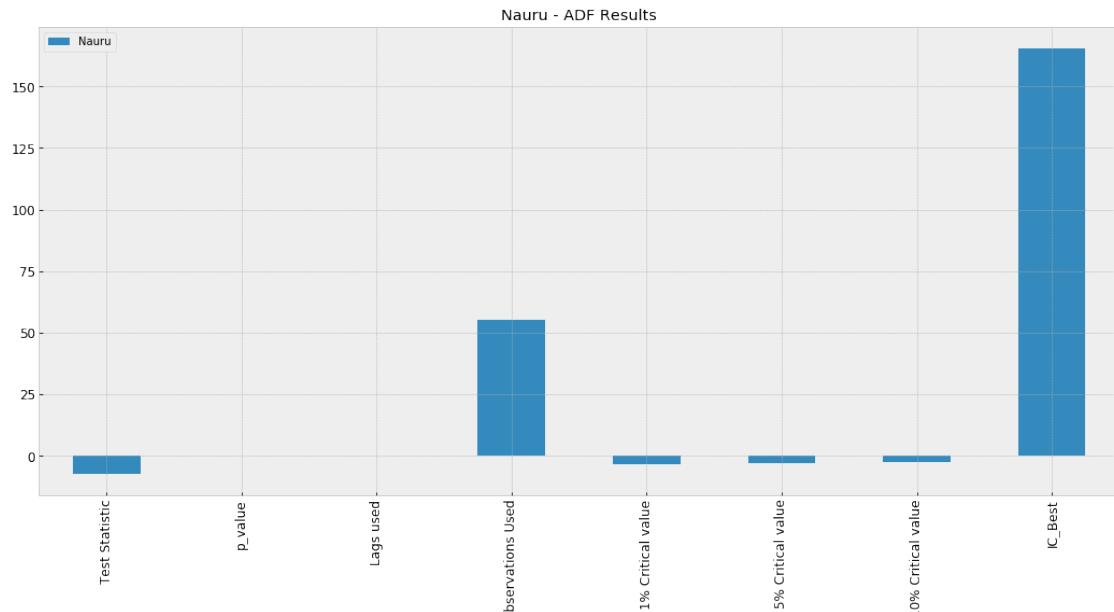


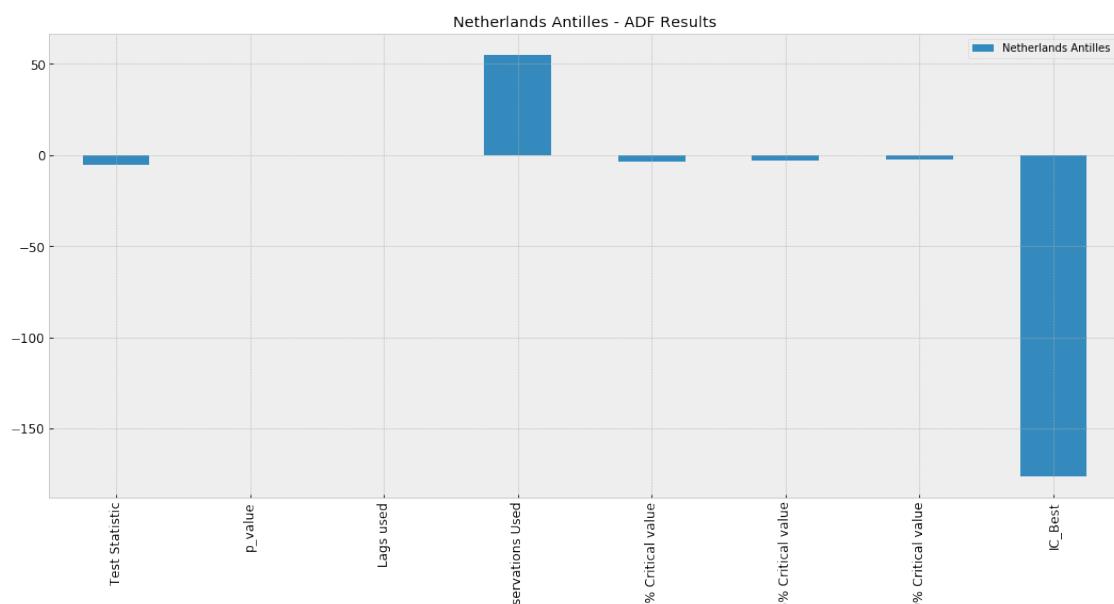
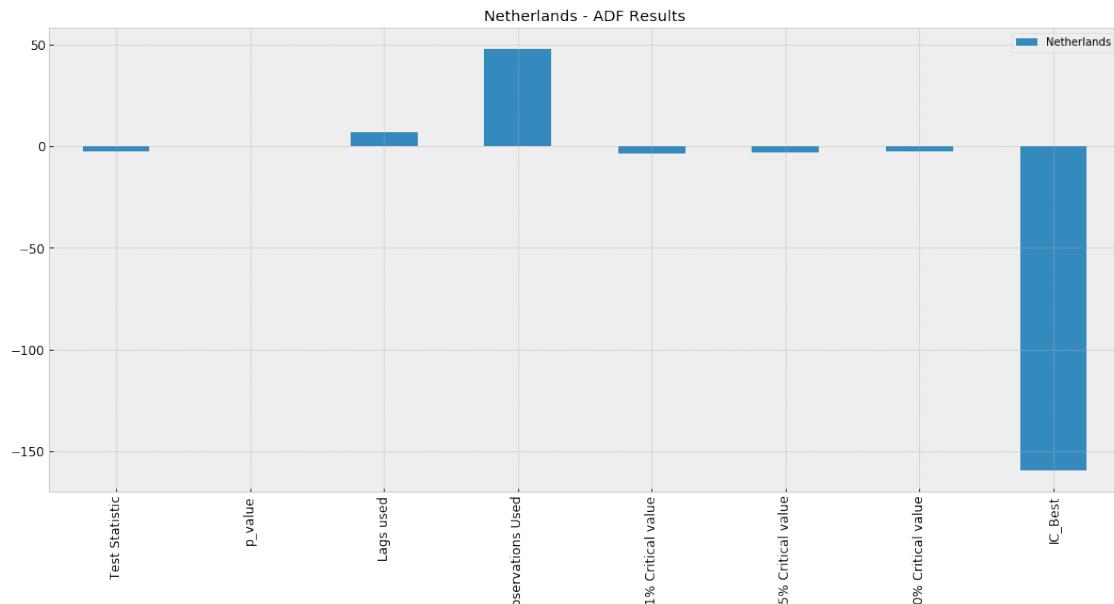


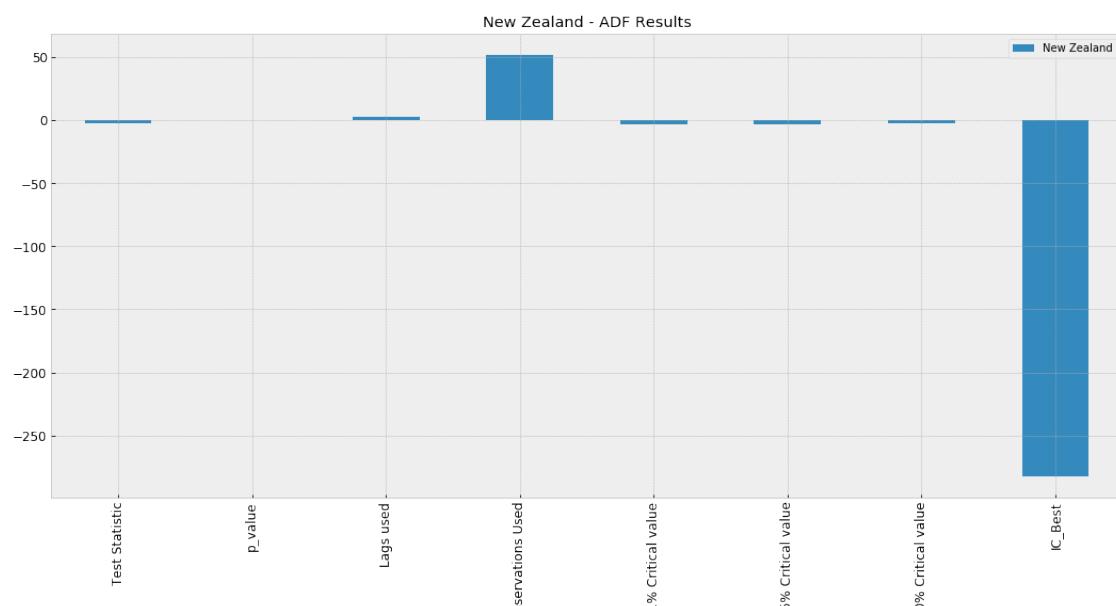
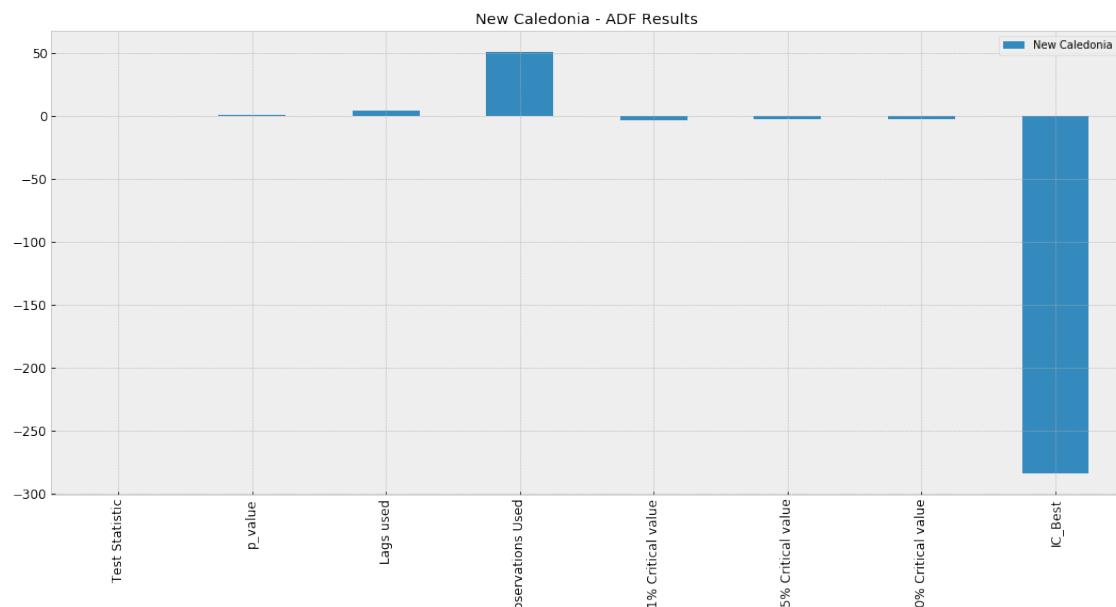


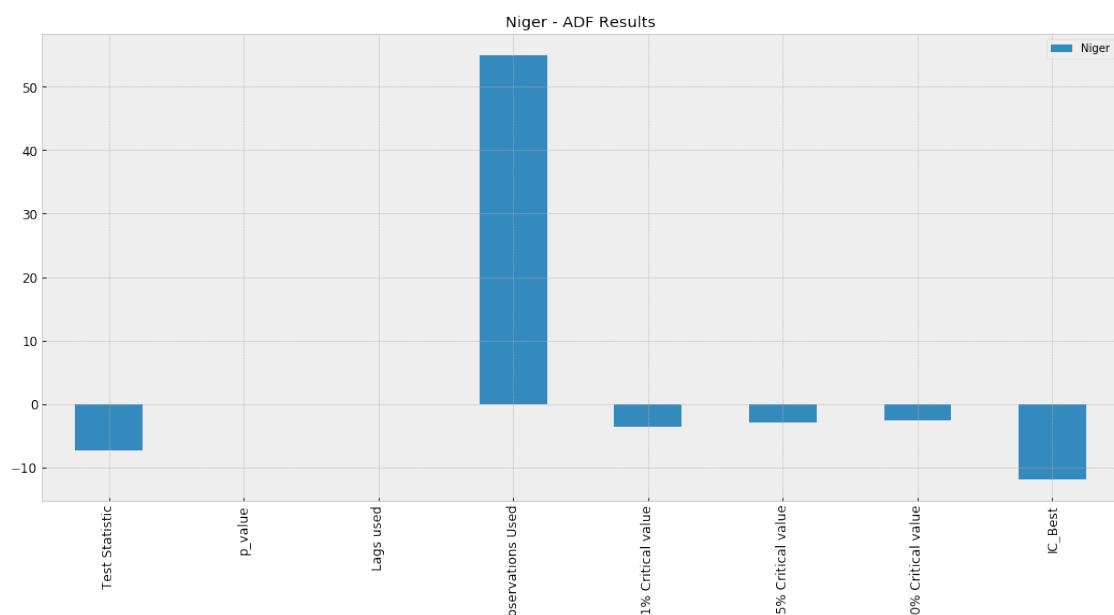
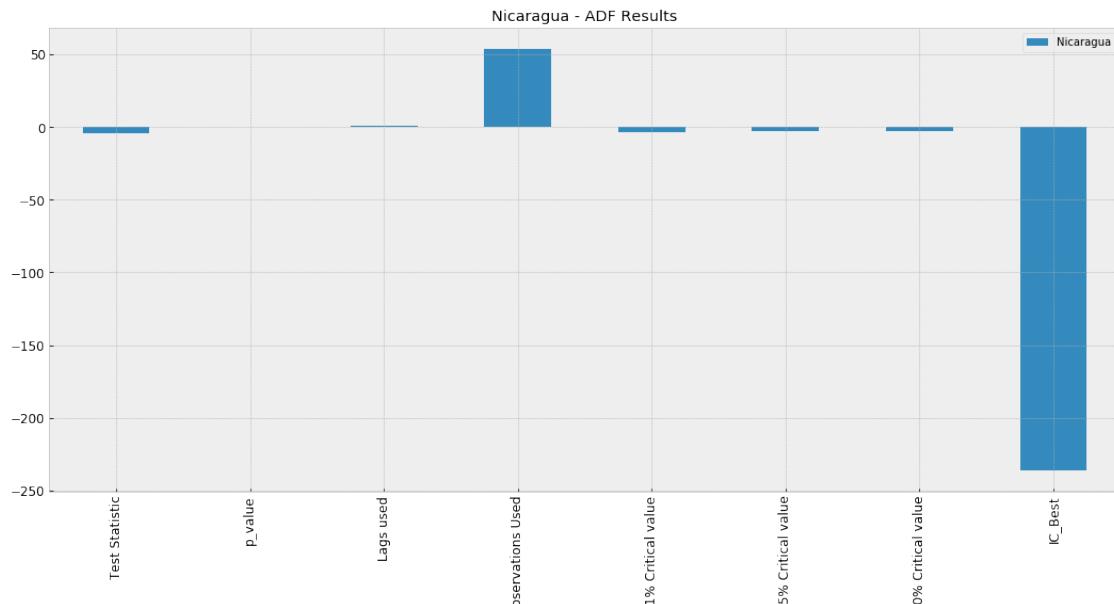


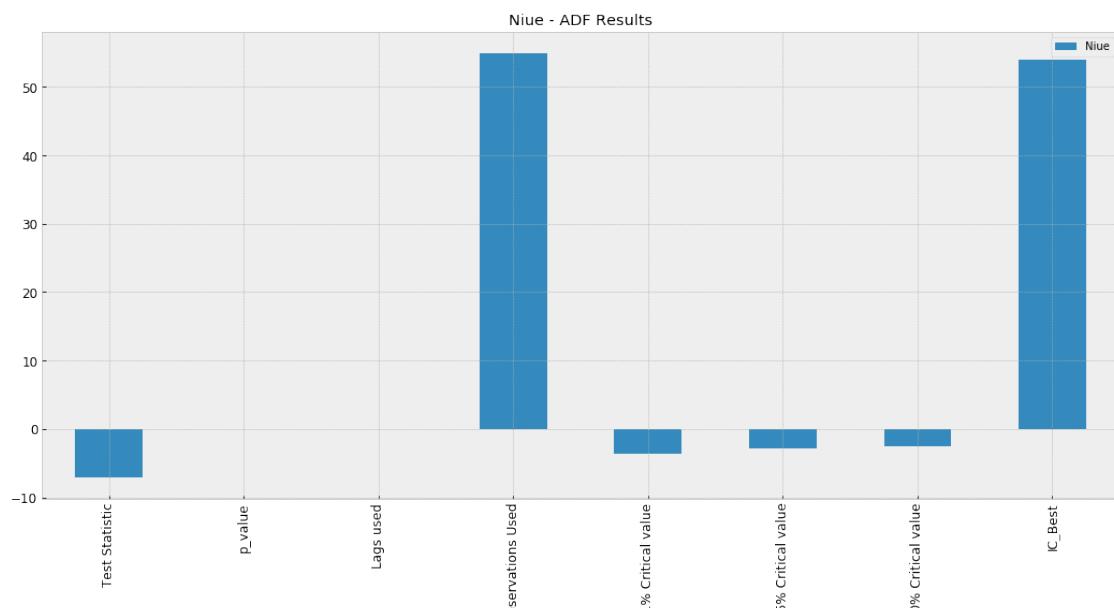
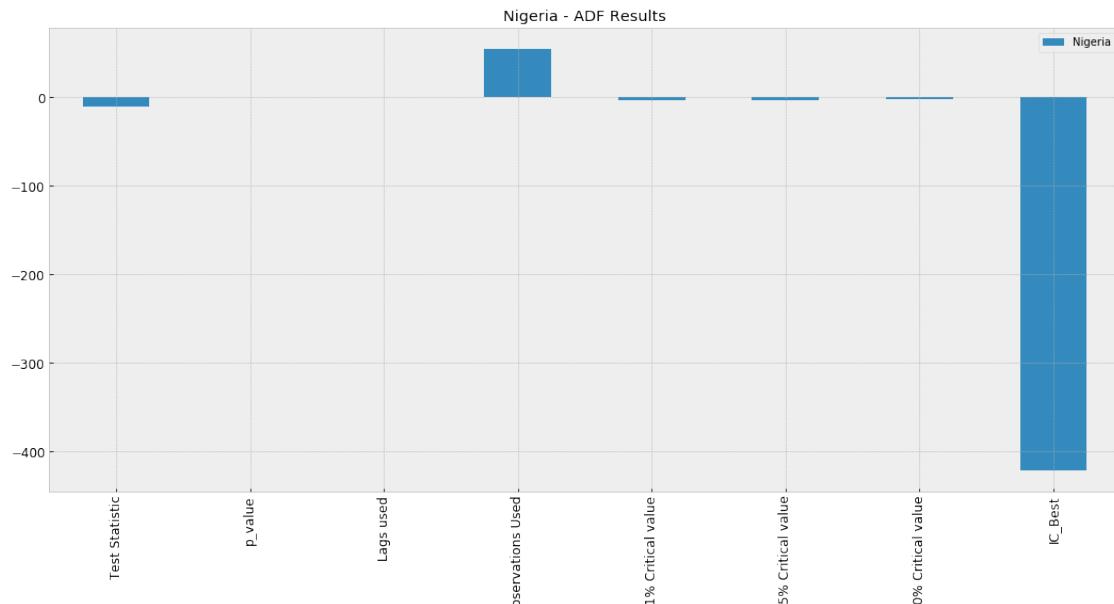


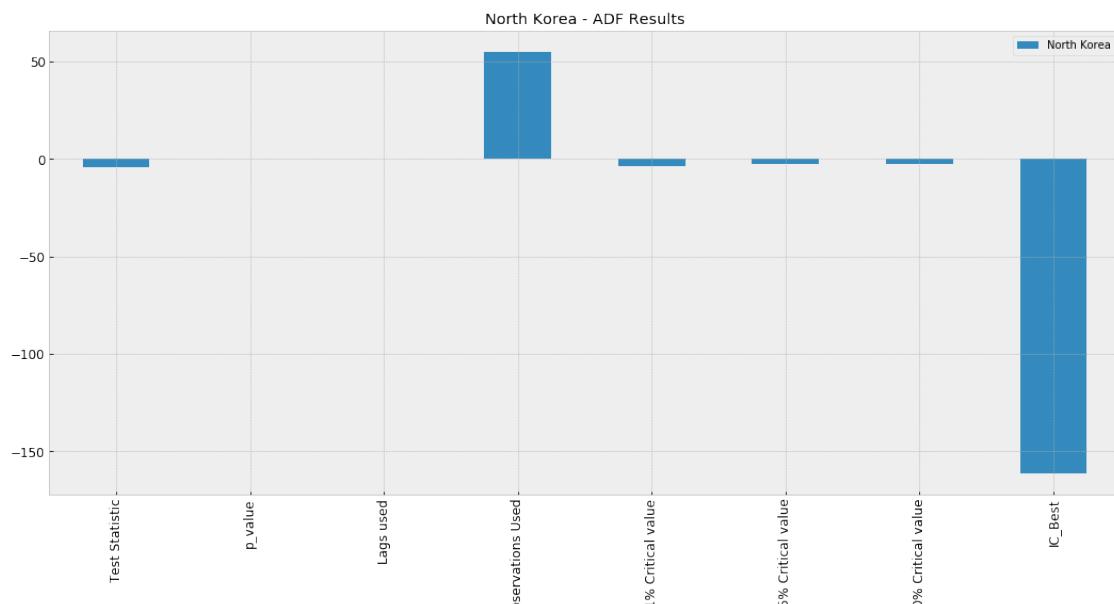
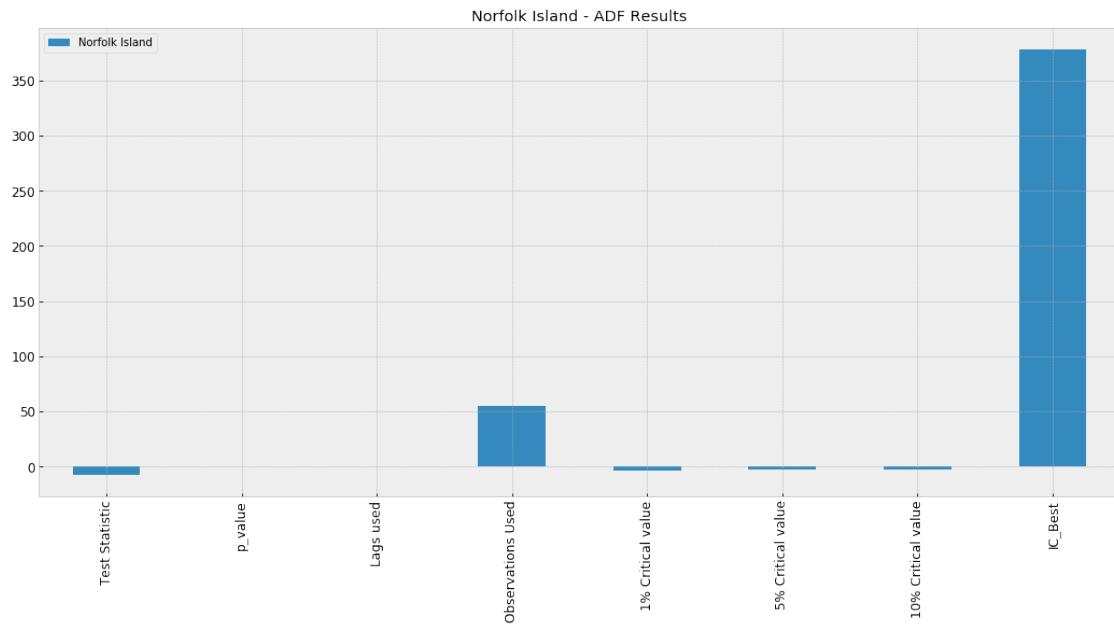


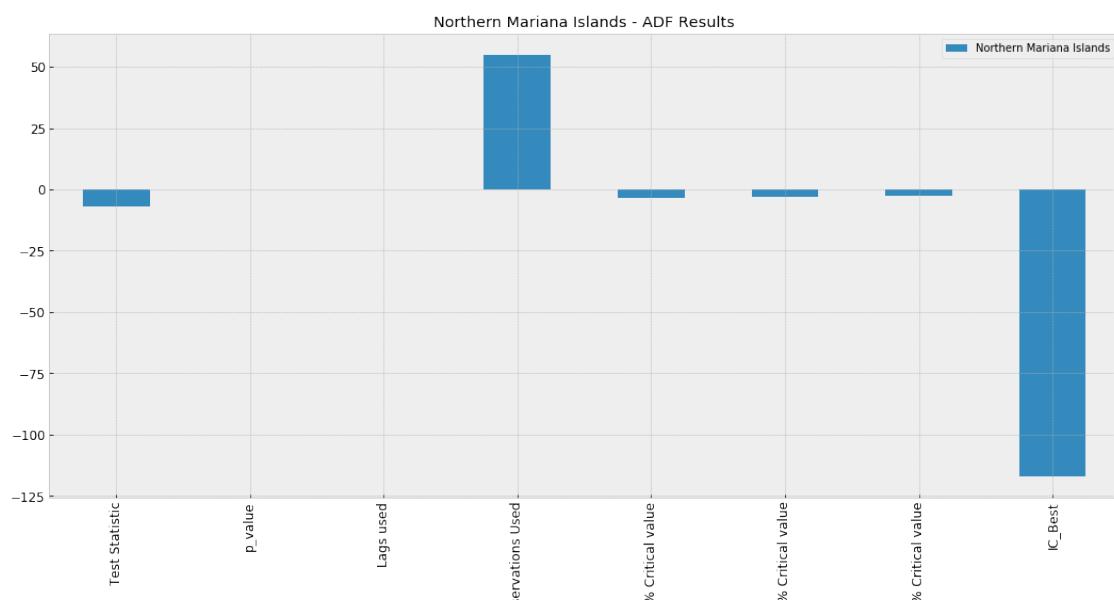
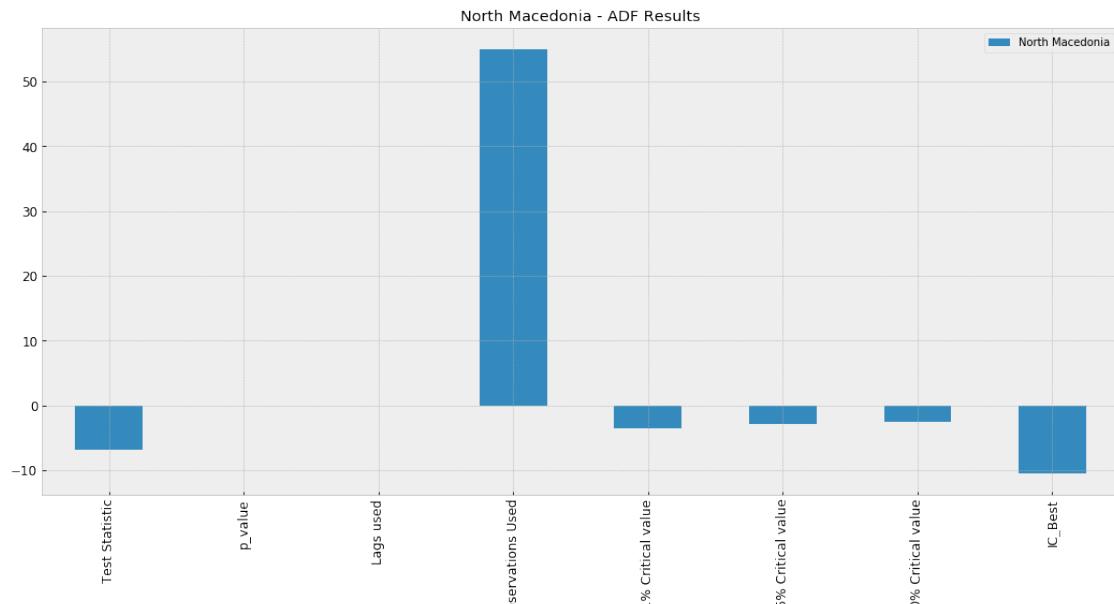


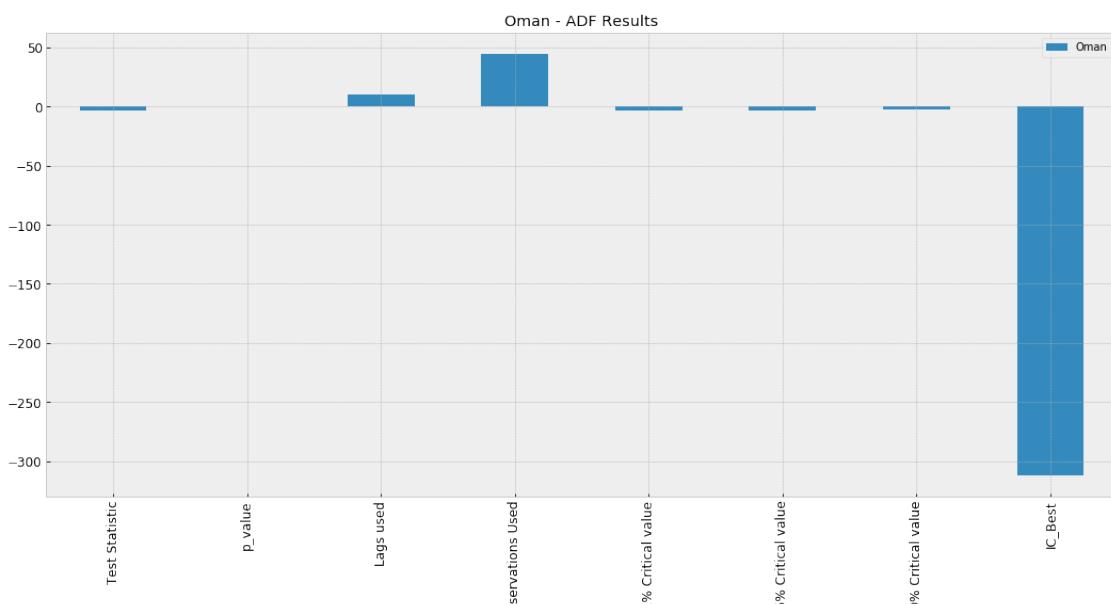
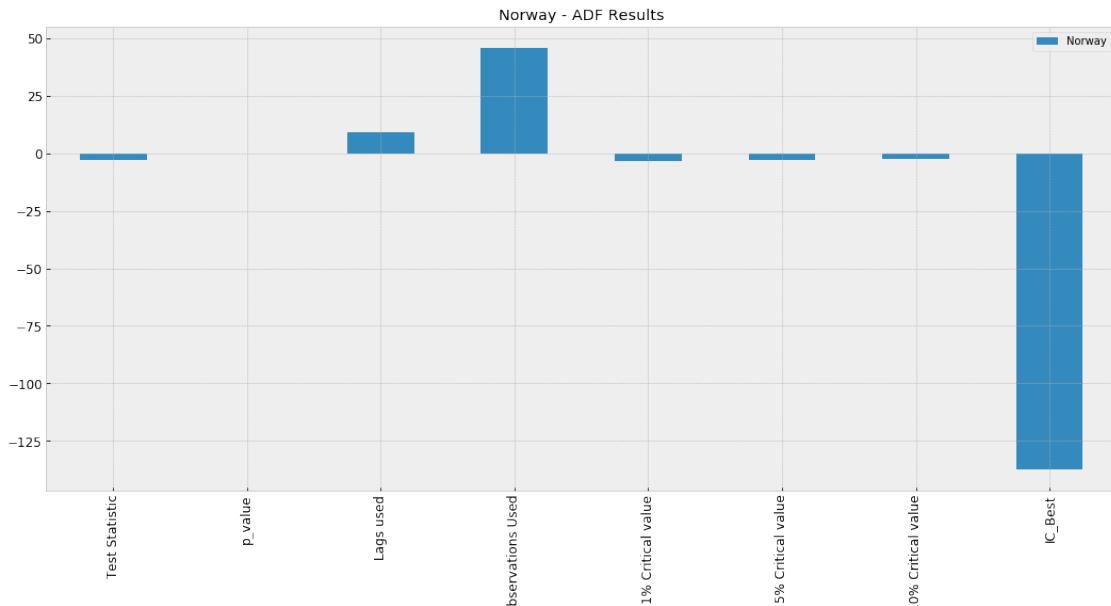


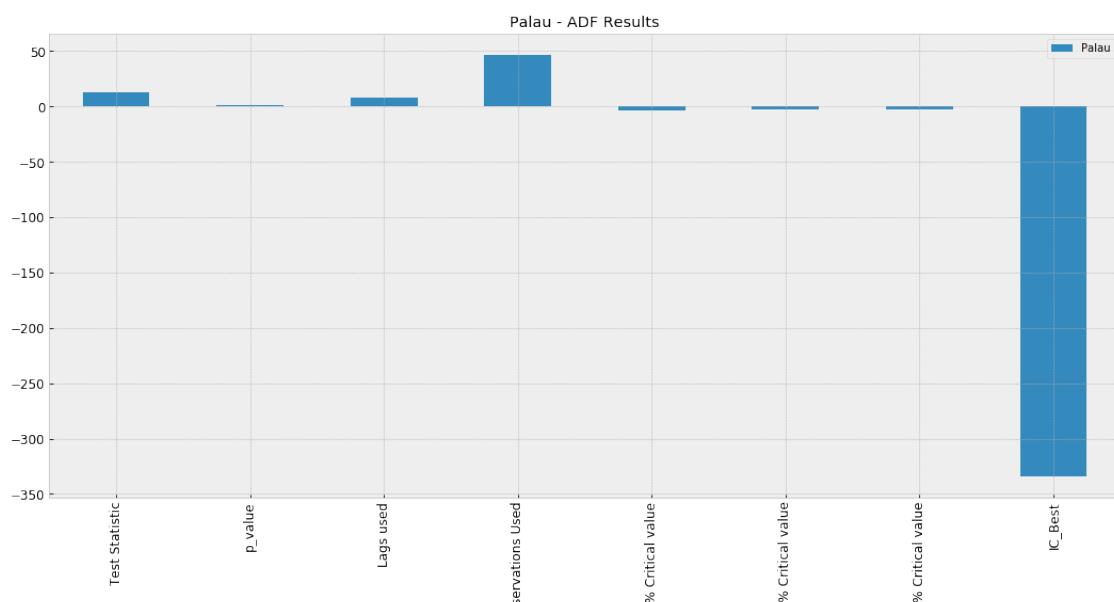
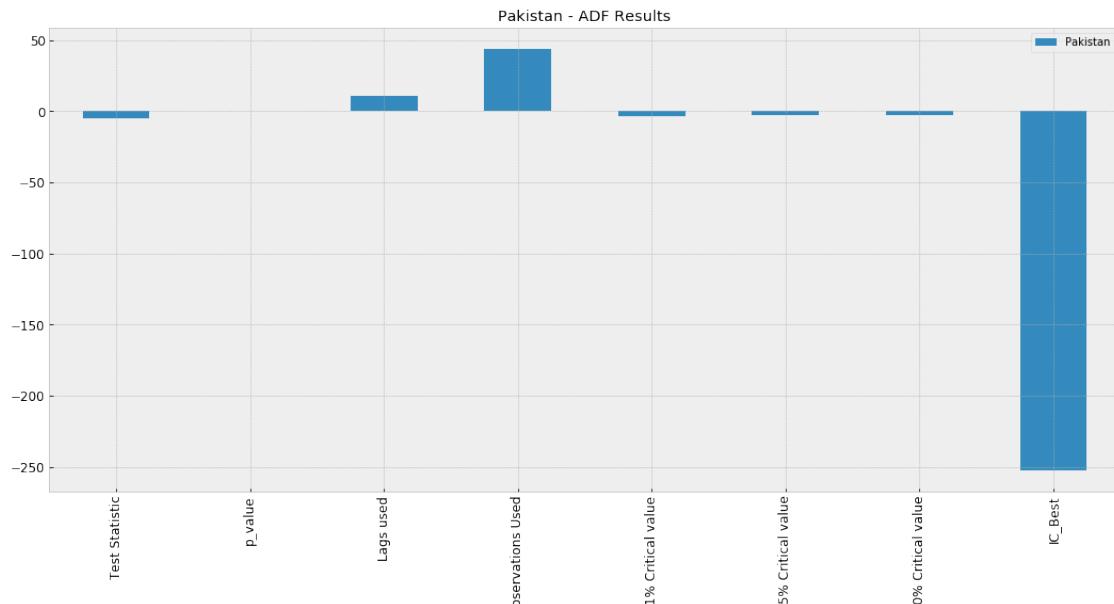


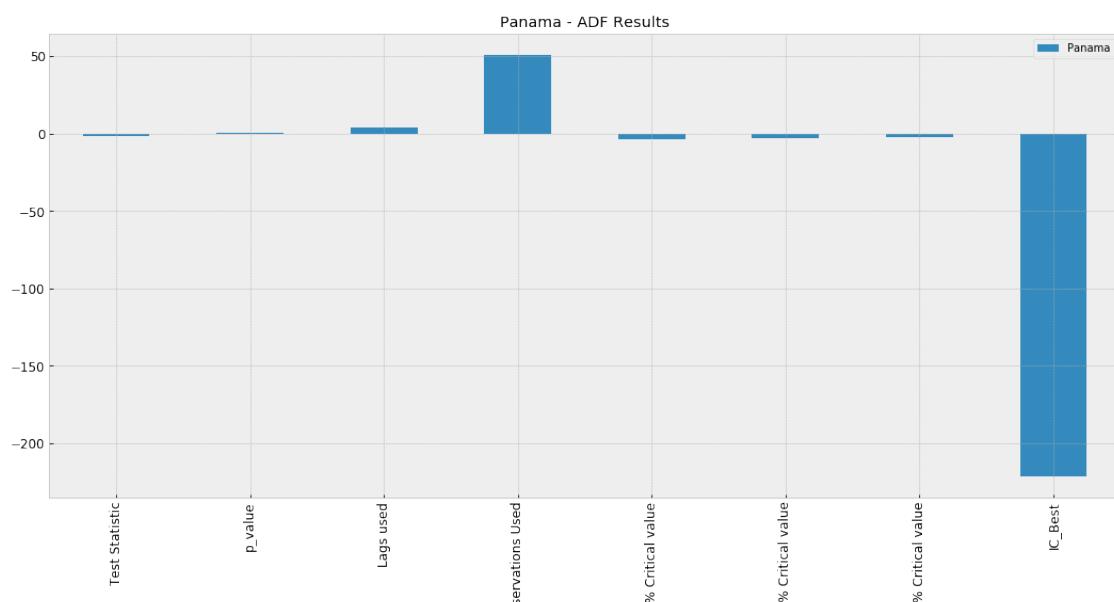
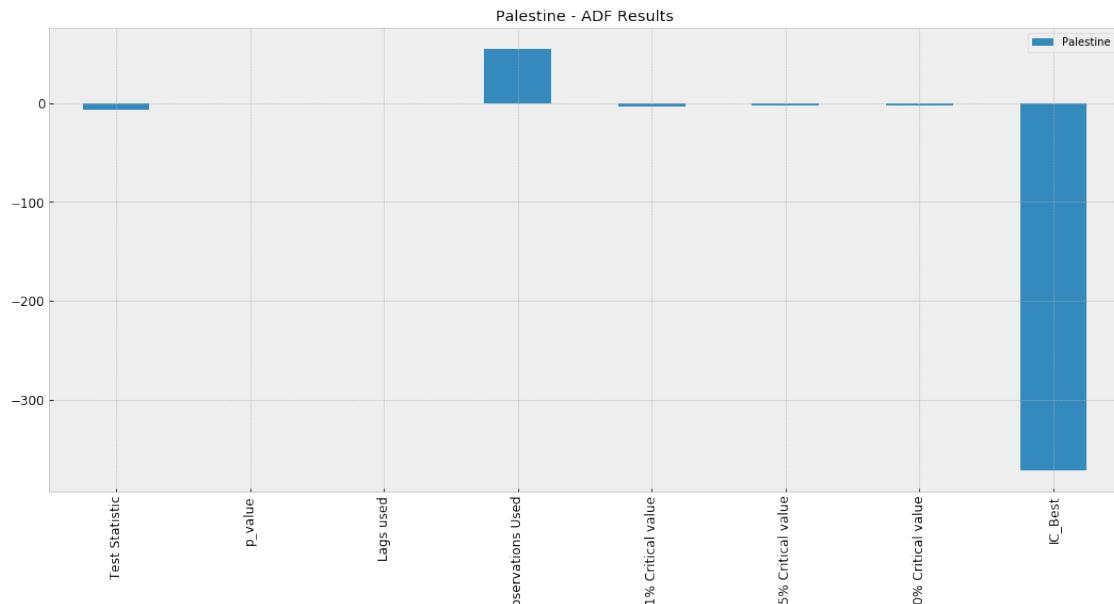


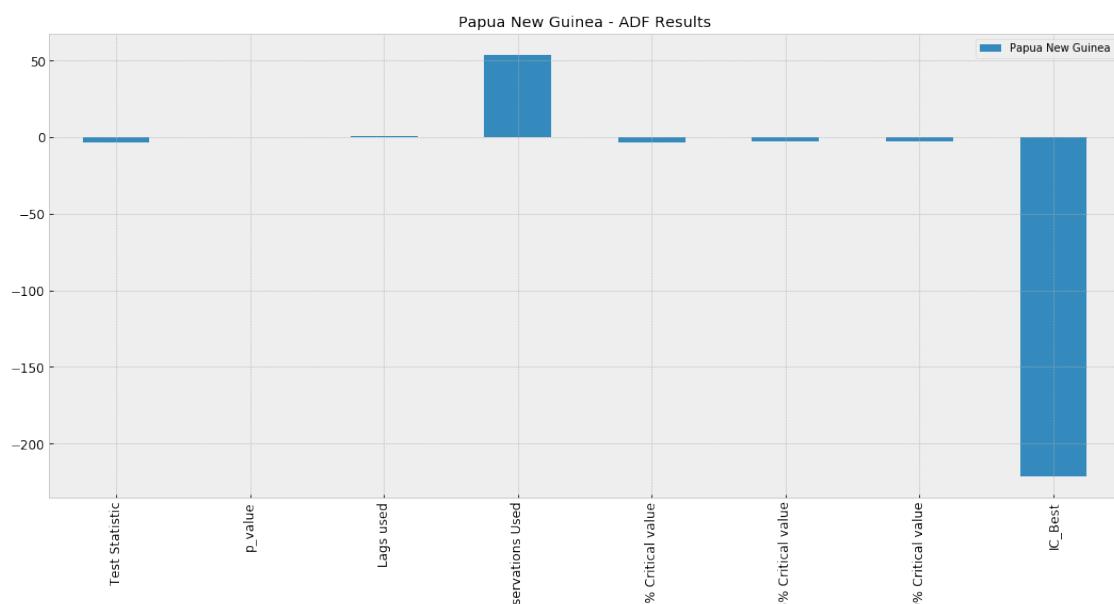
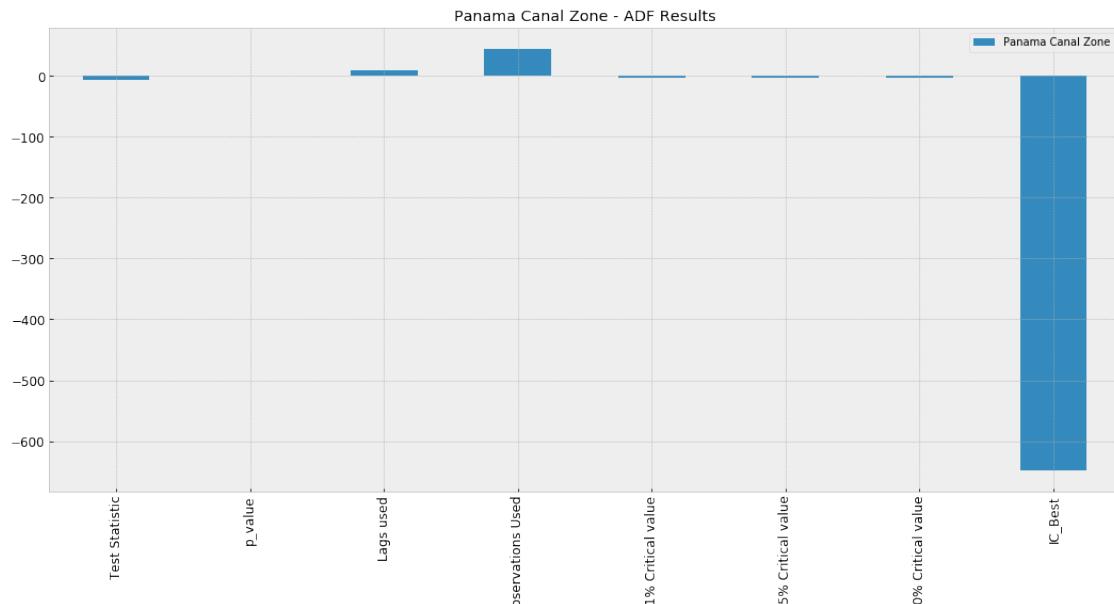


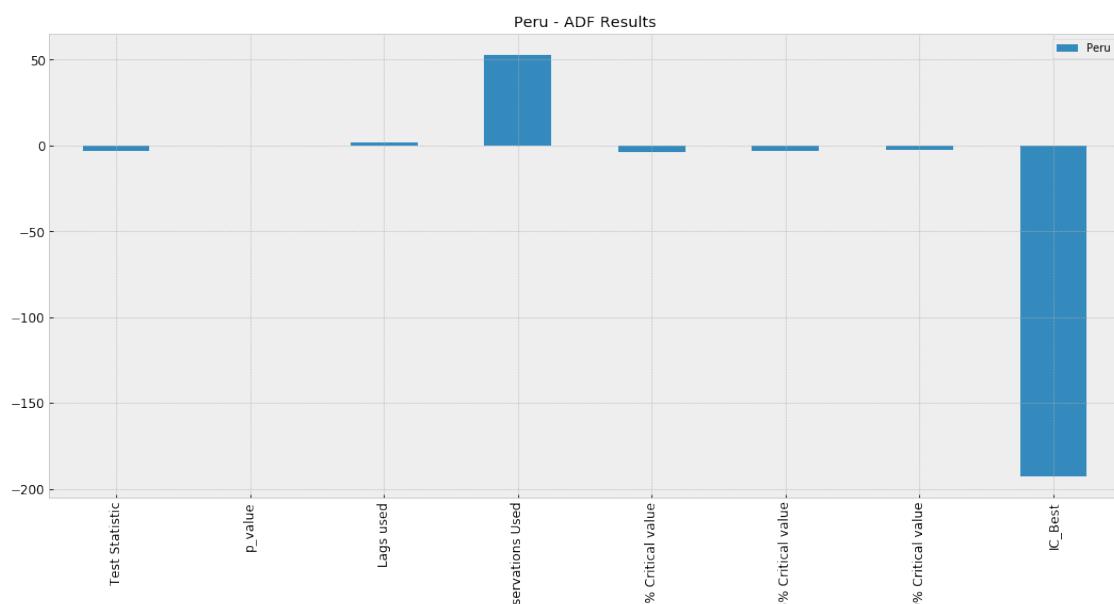
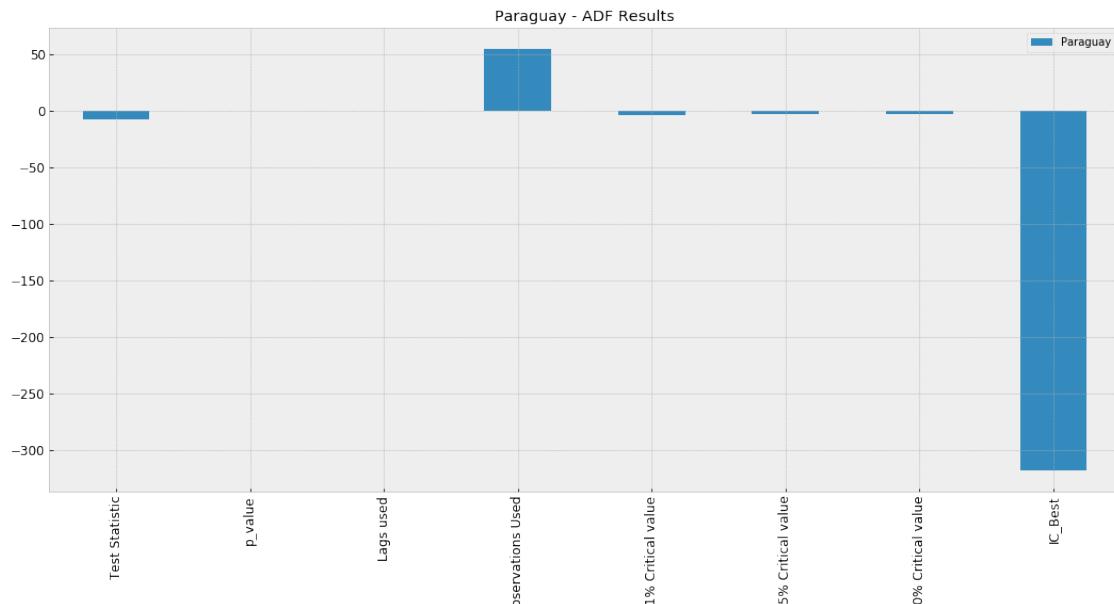


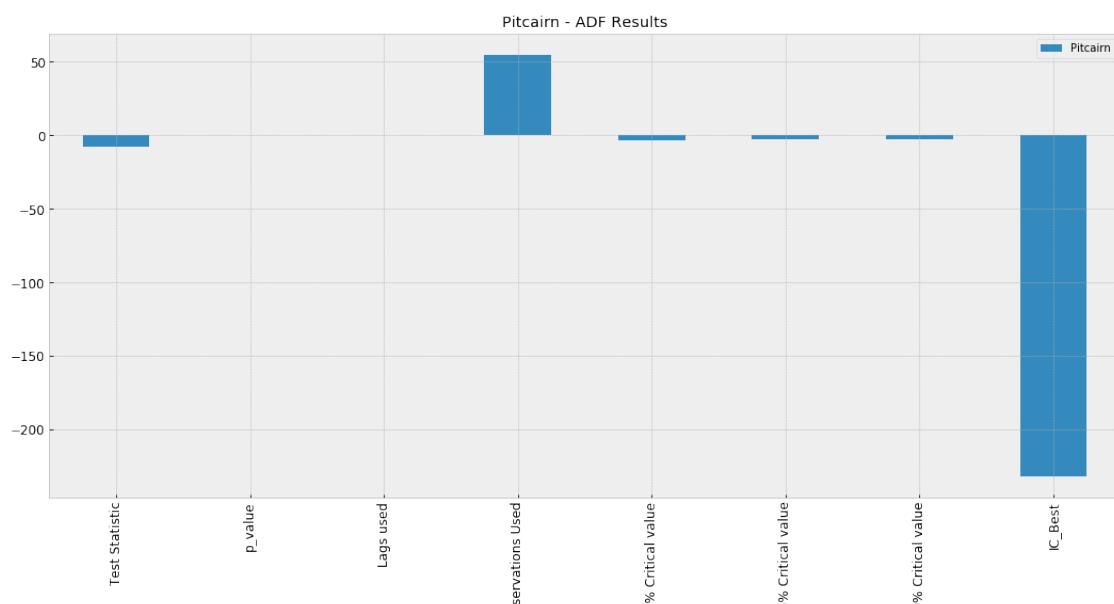
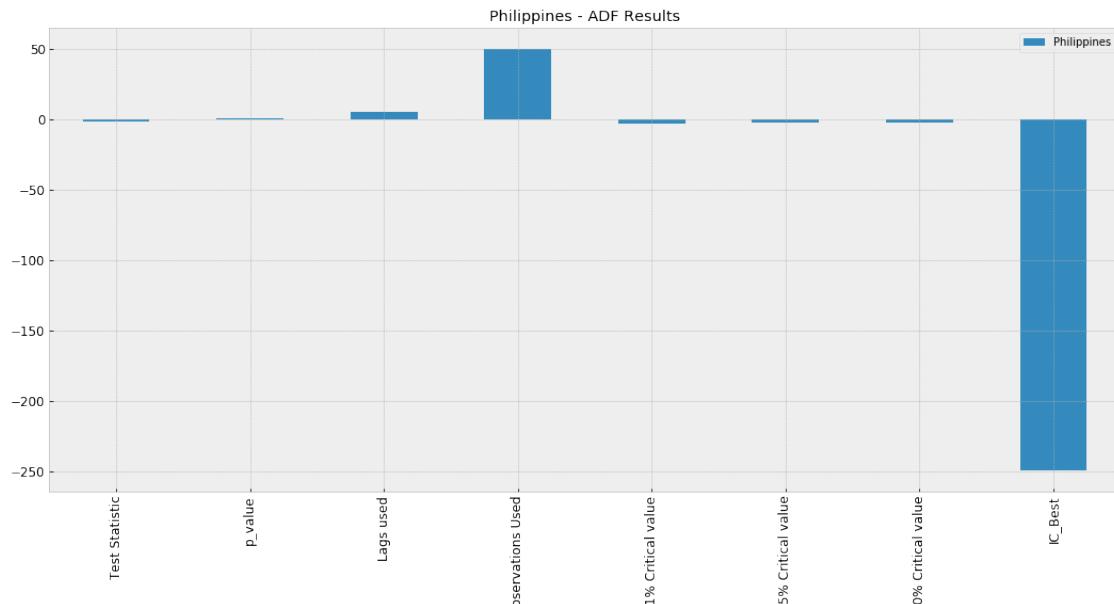


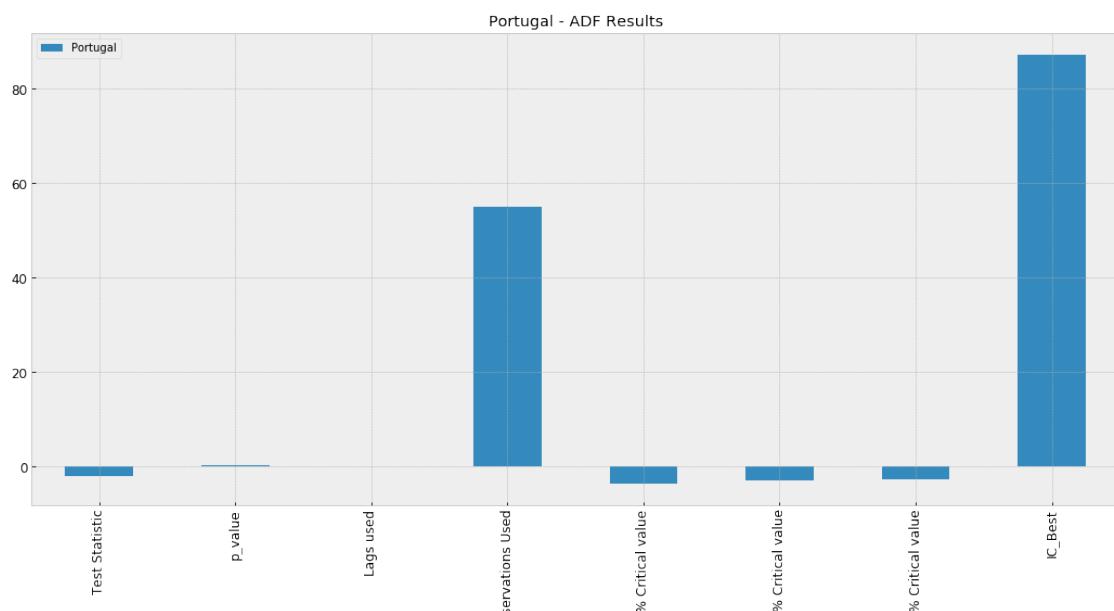
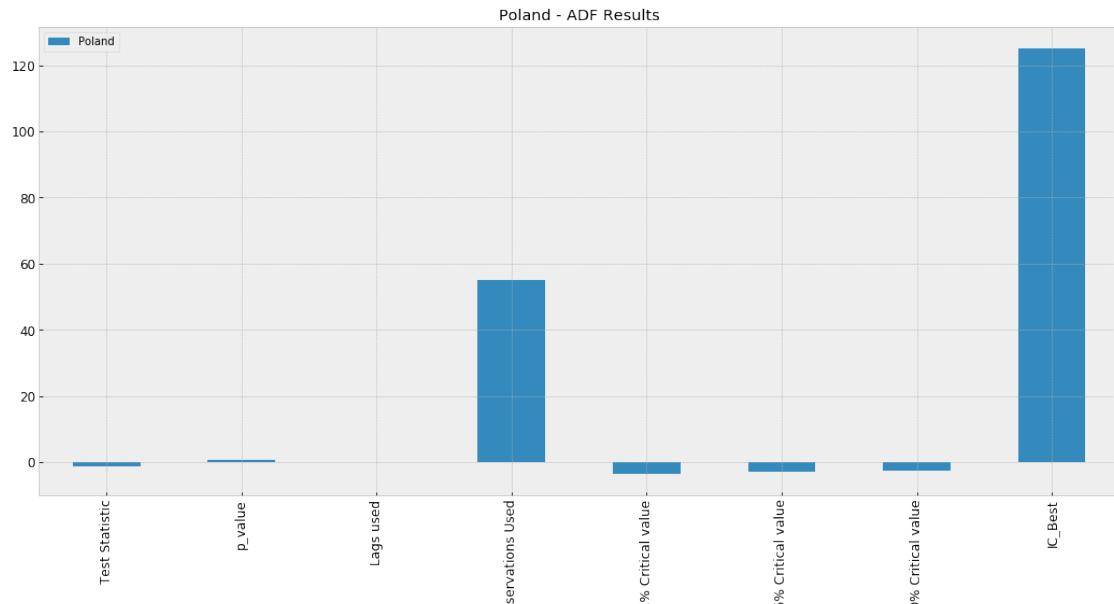


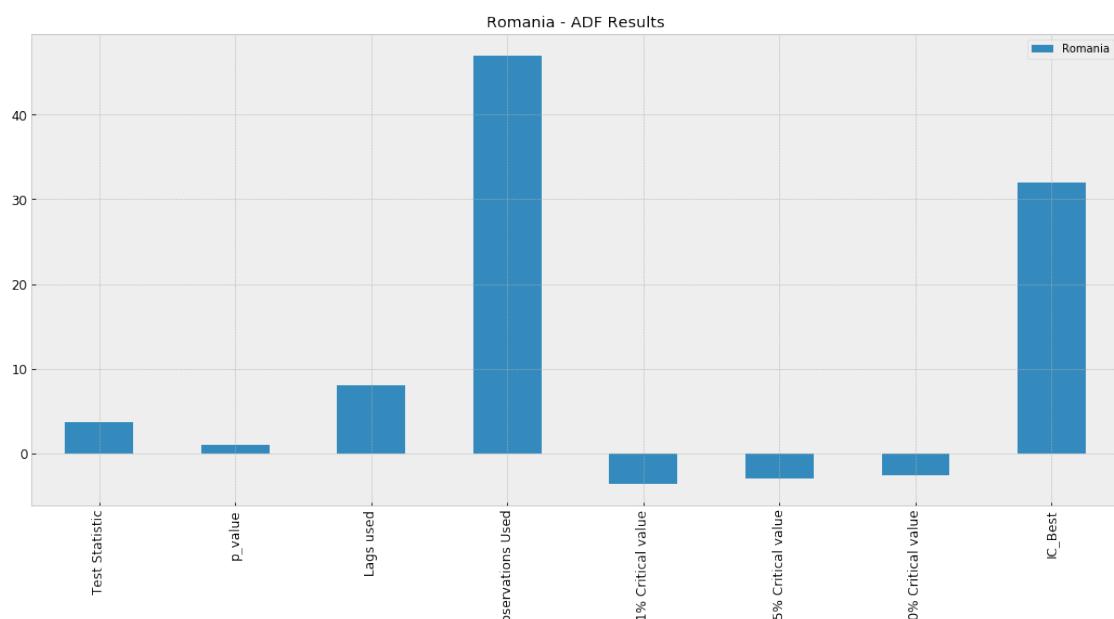
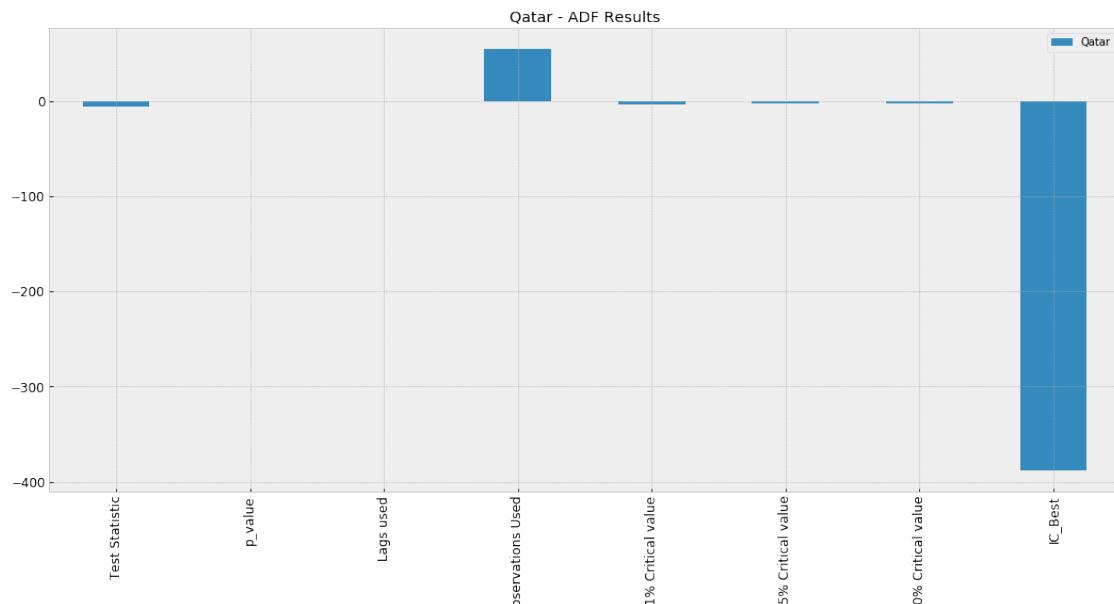


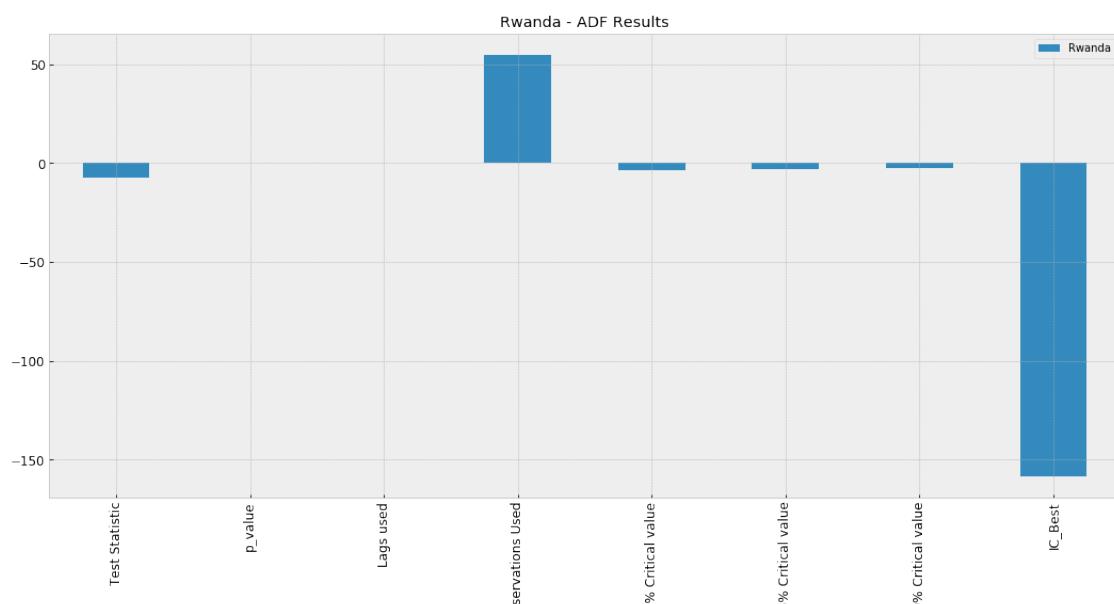
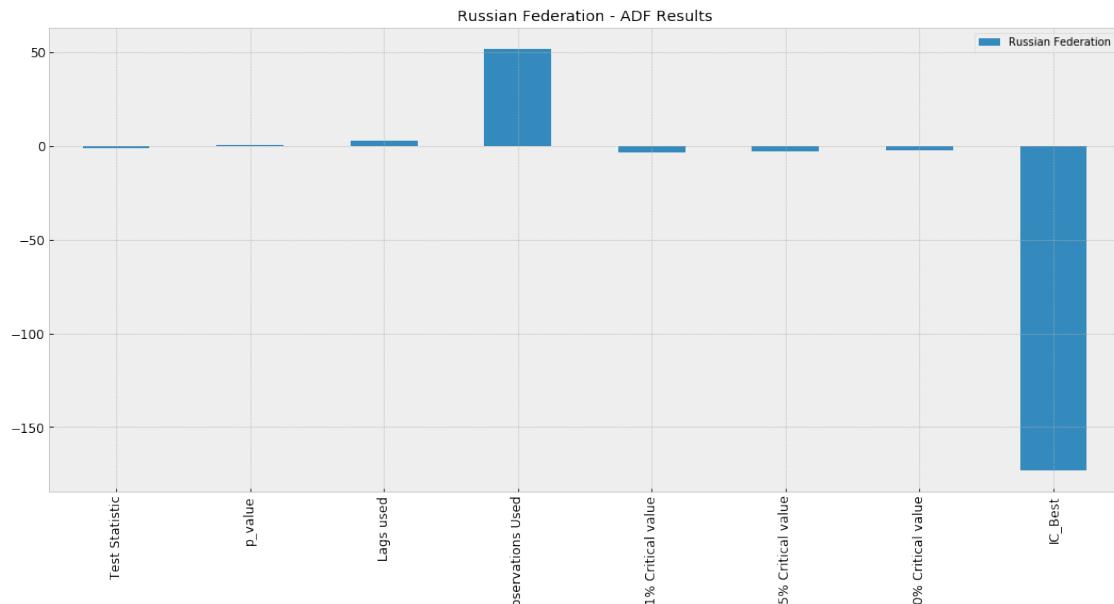


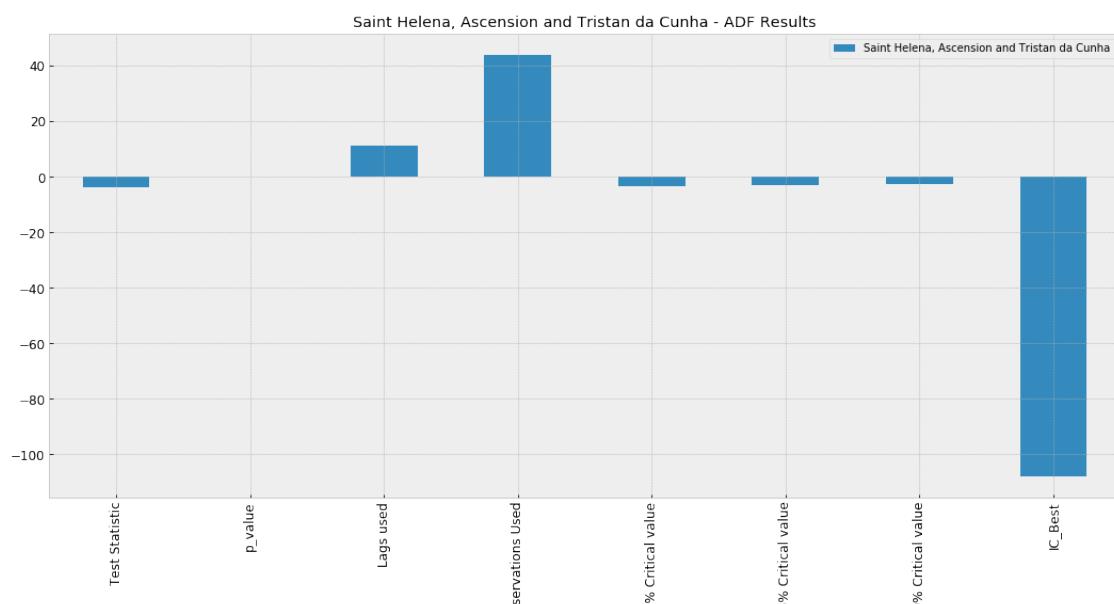
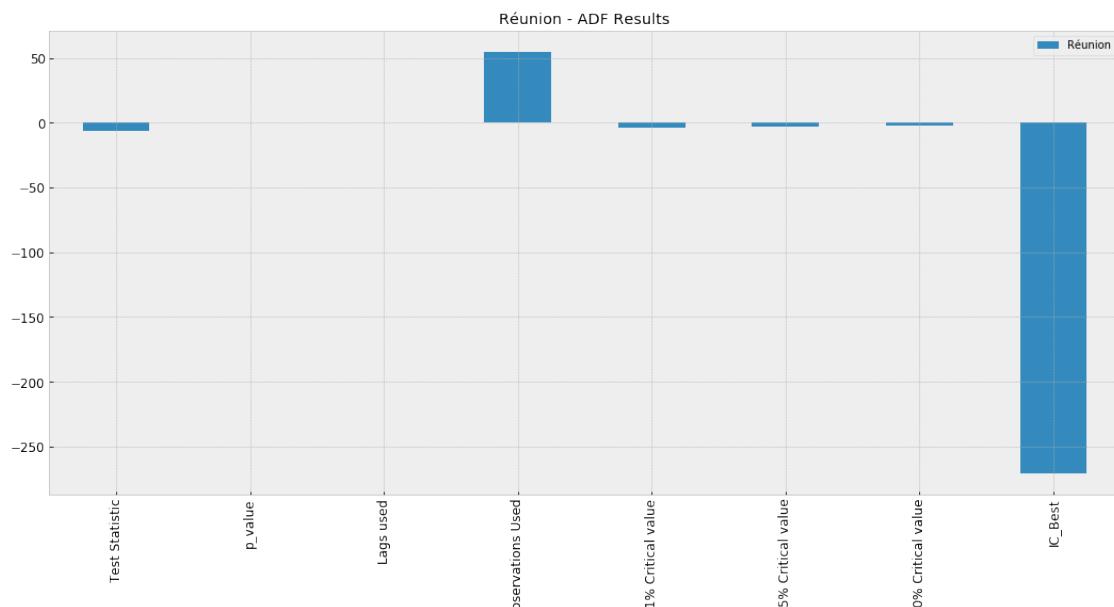


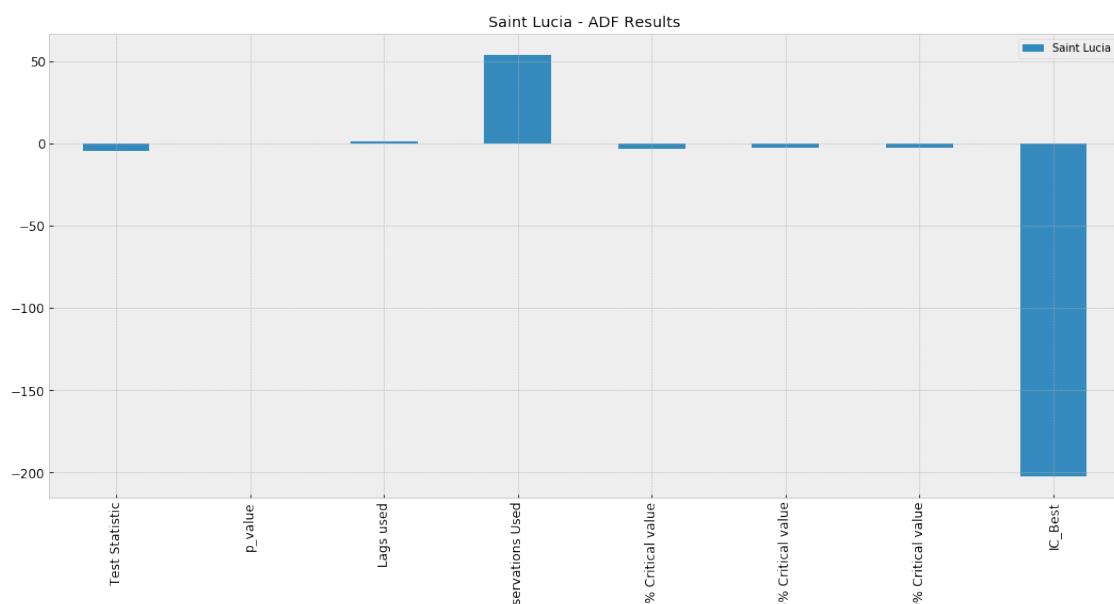
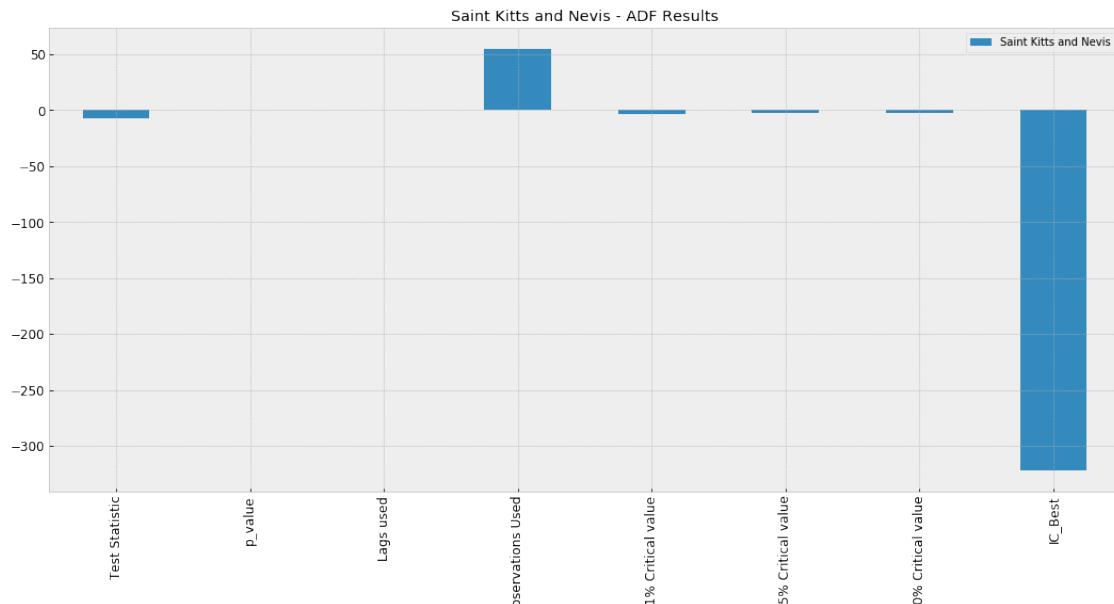




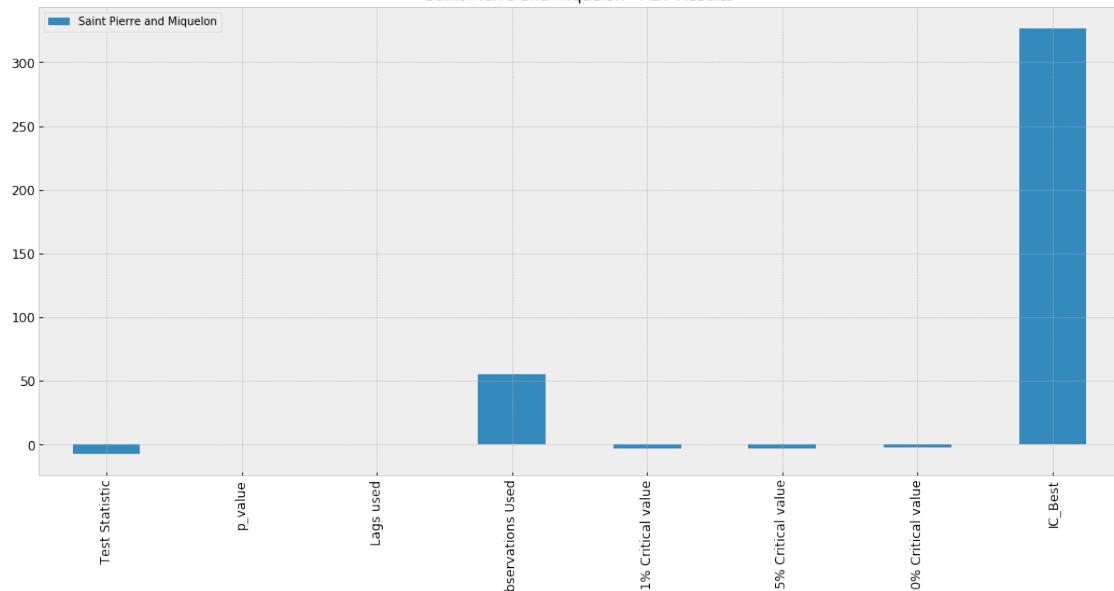




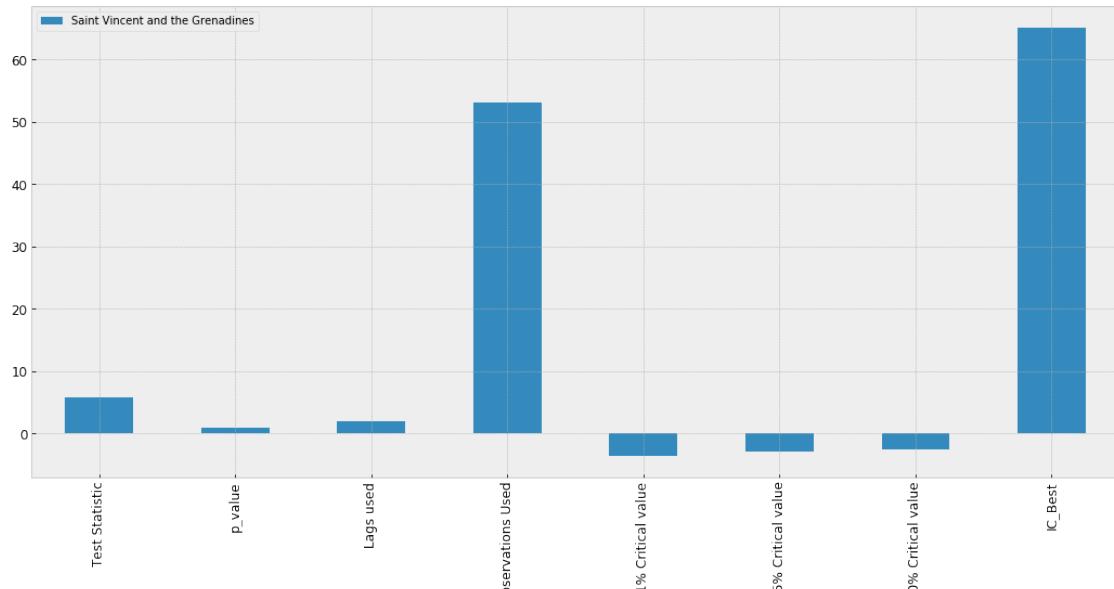


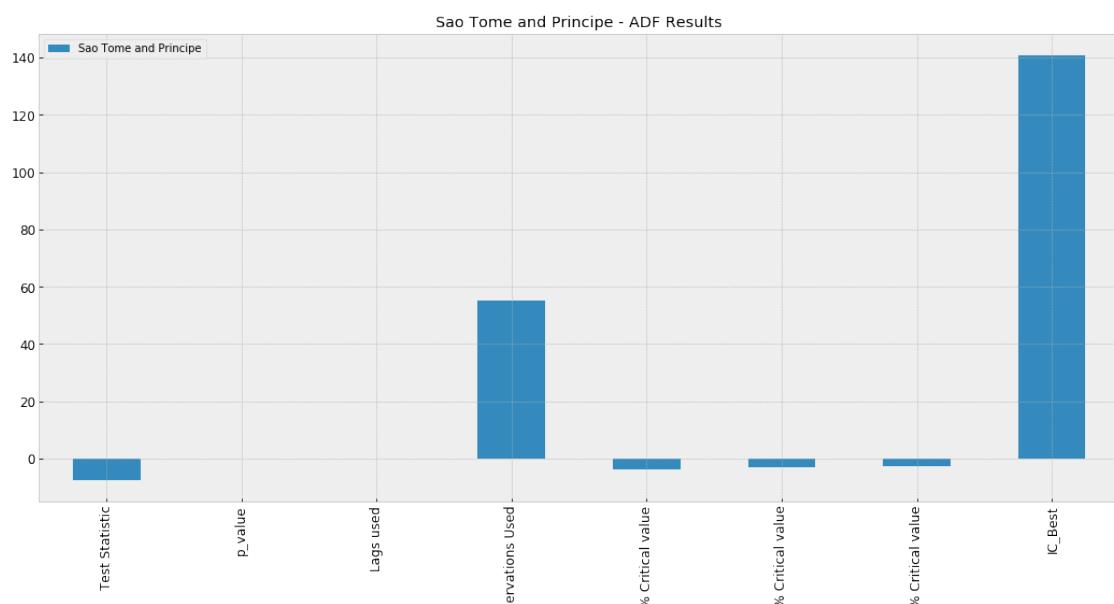
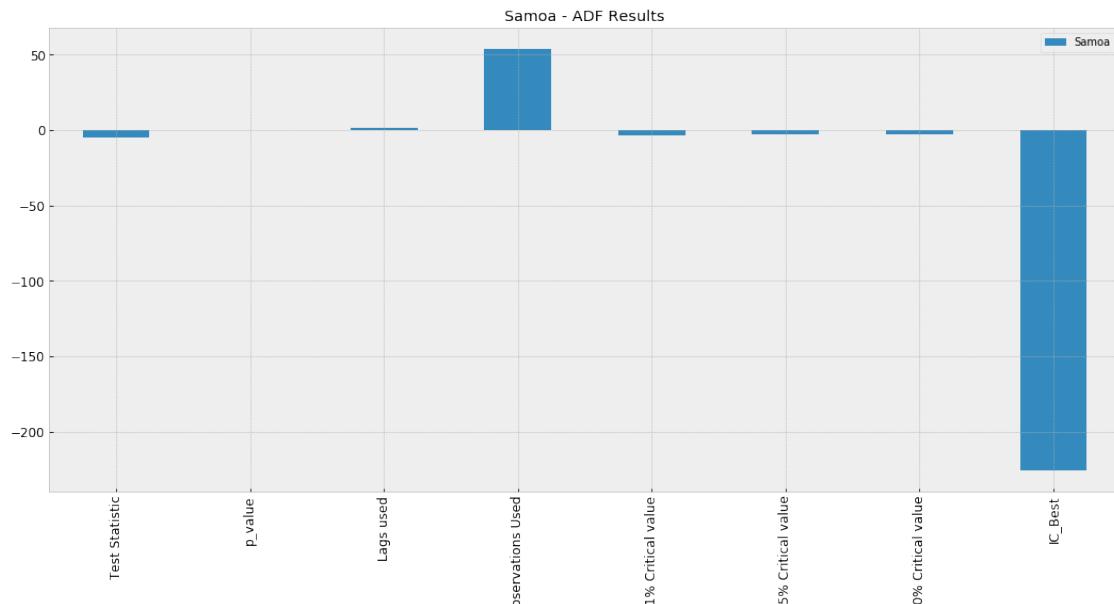


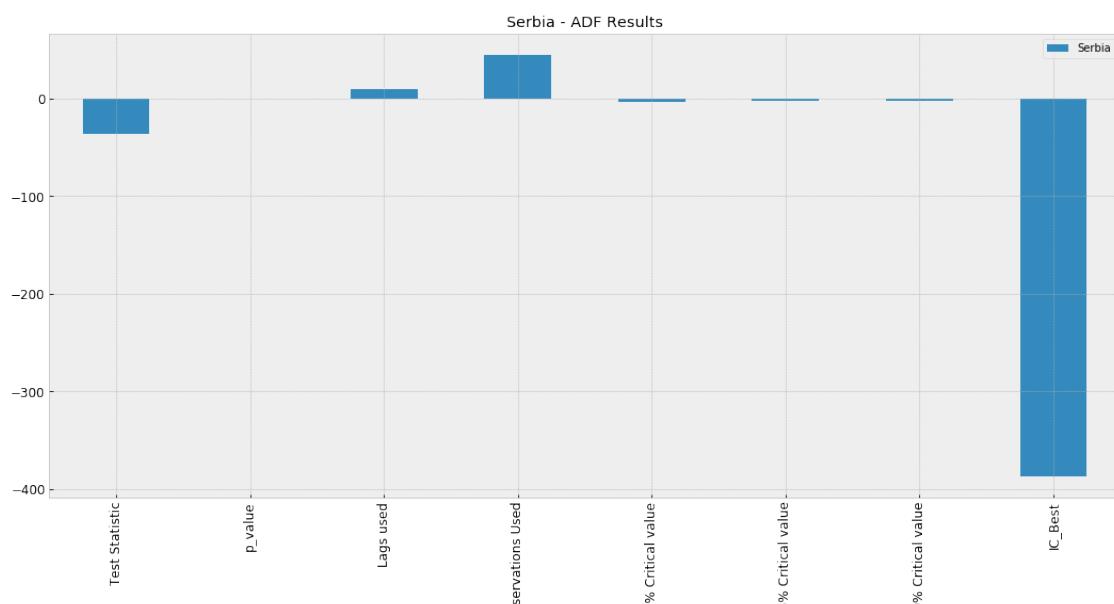
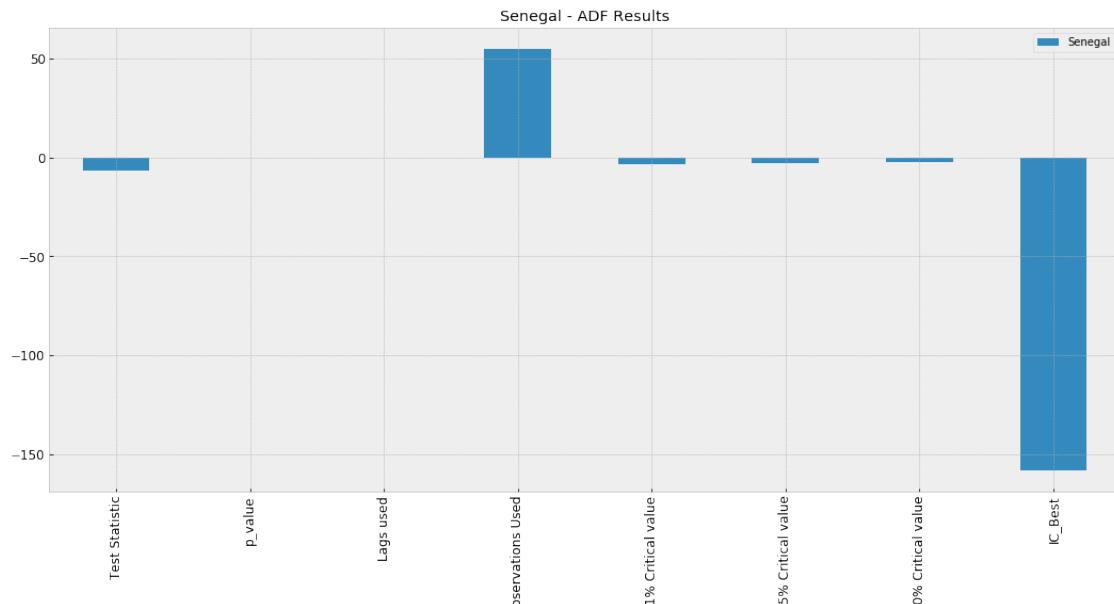
Saint Pierre and Miquelon - ADF Results

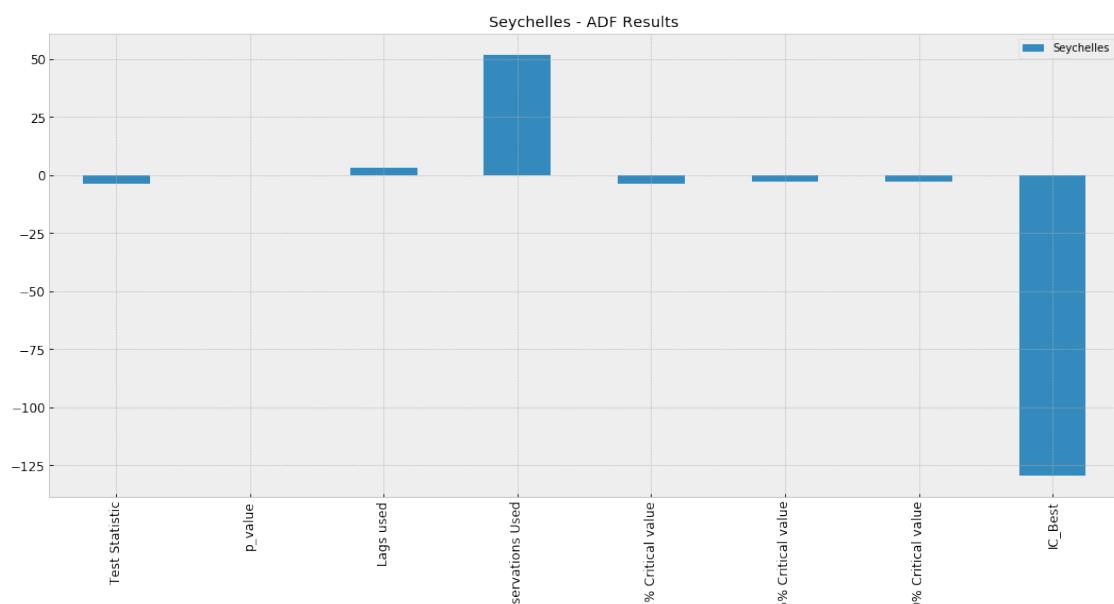
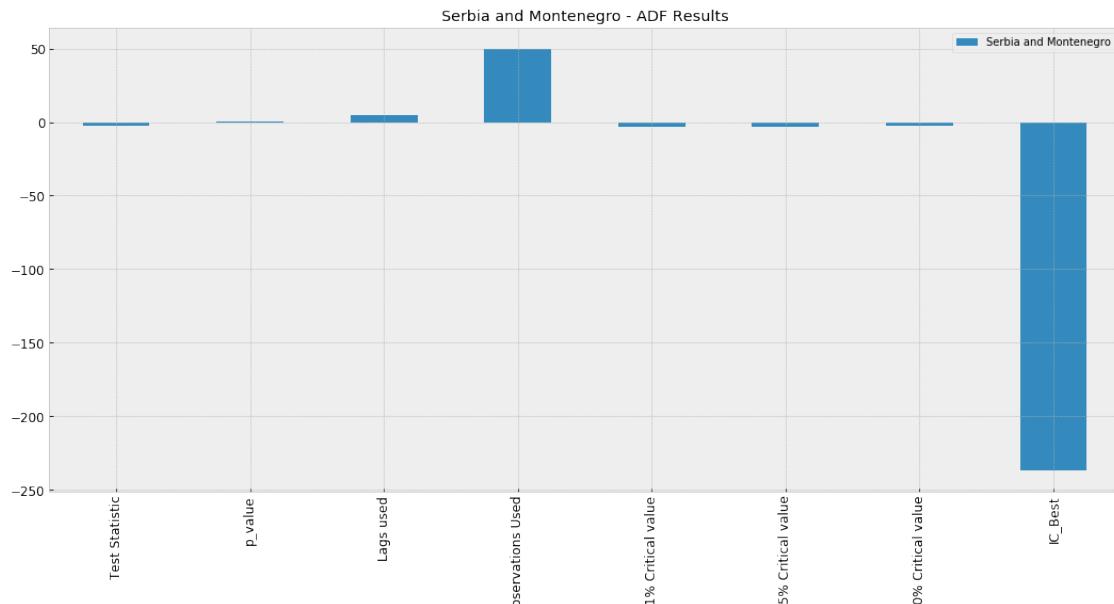


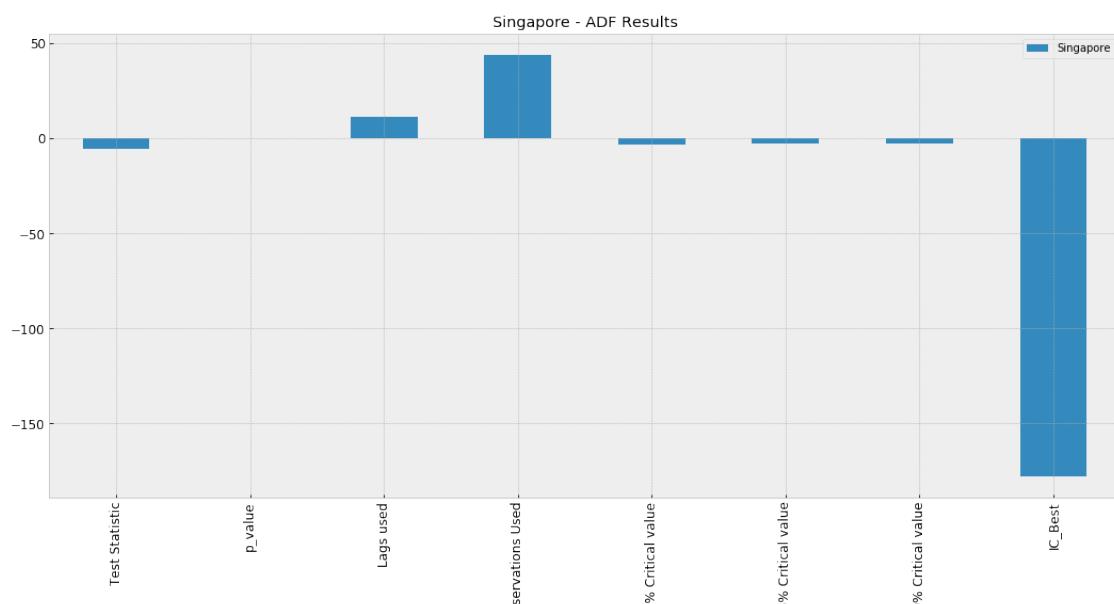
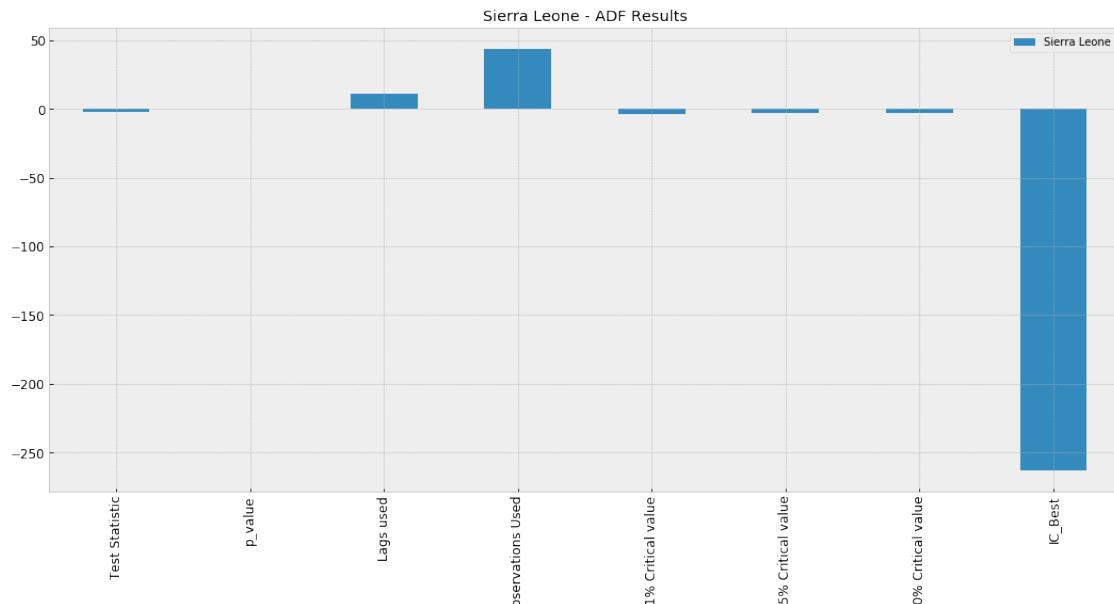
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - ADF Results

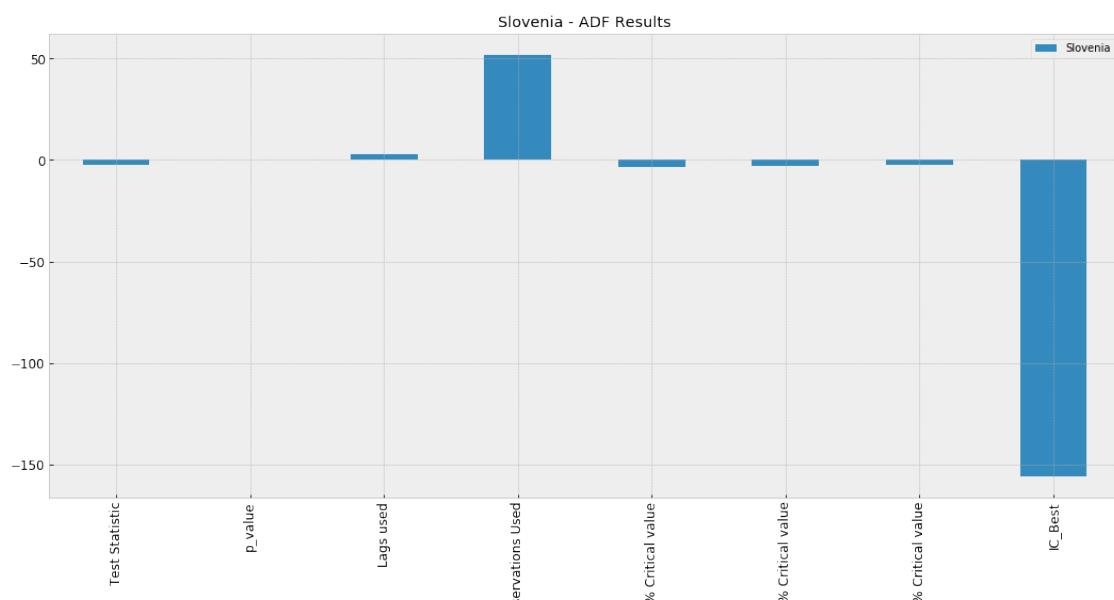
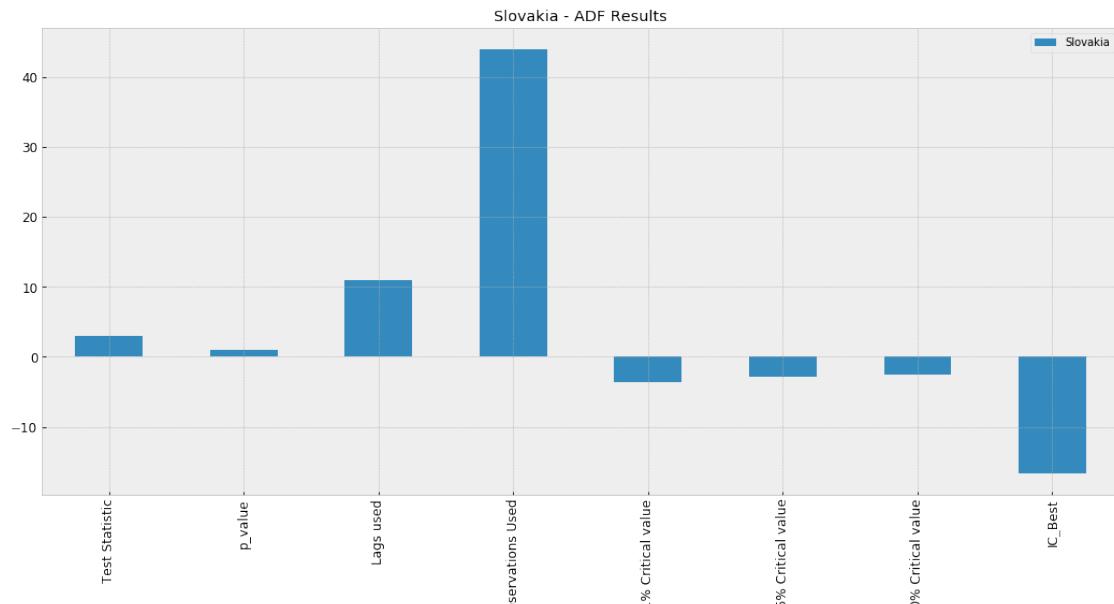


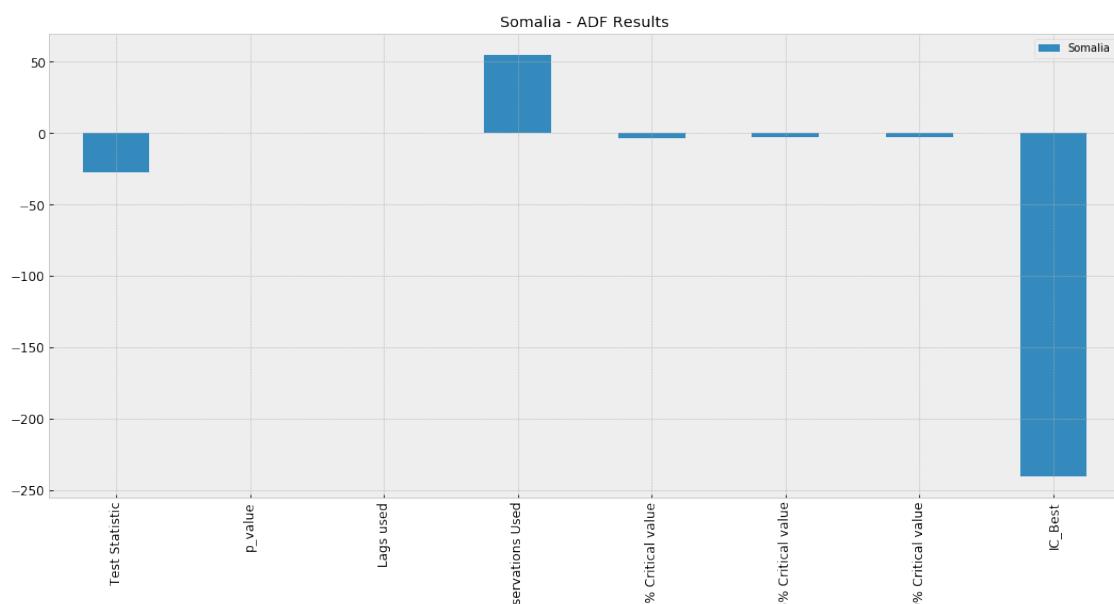
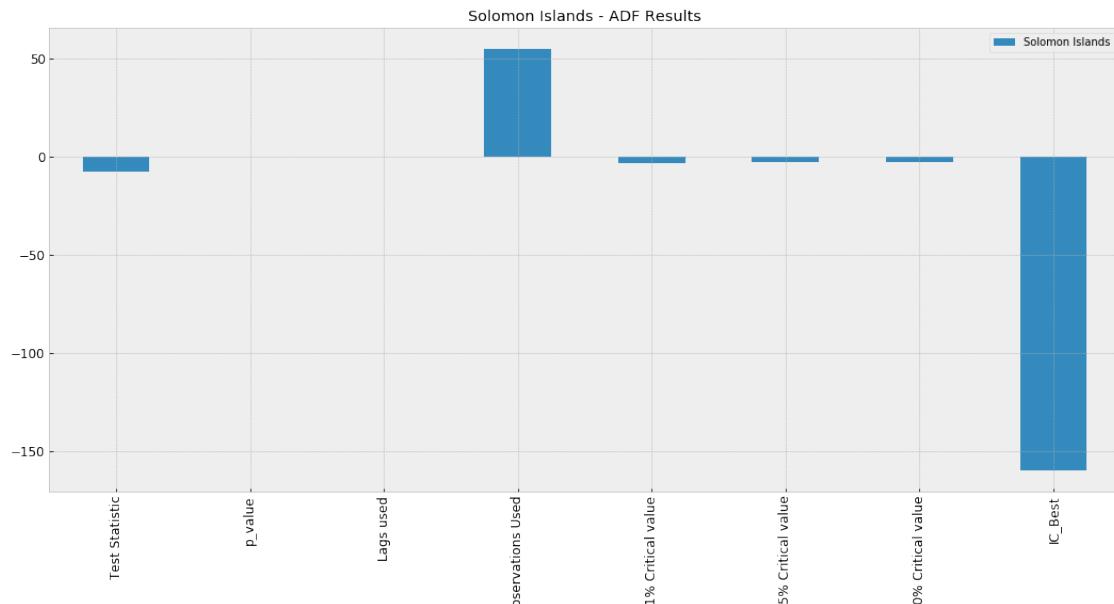


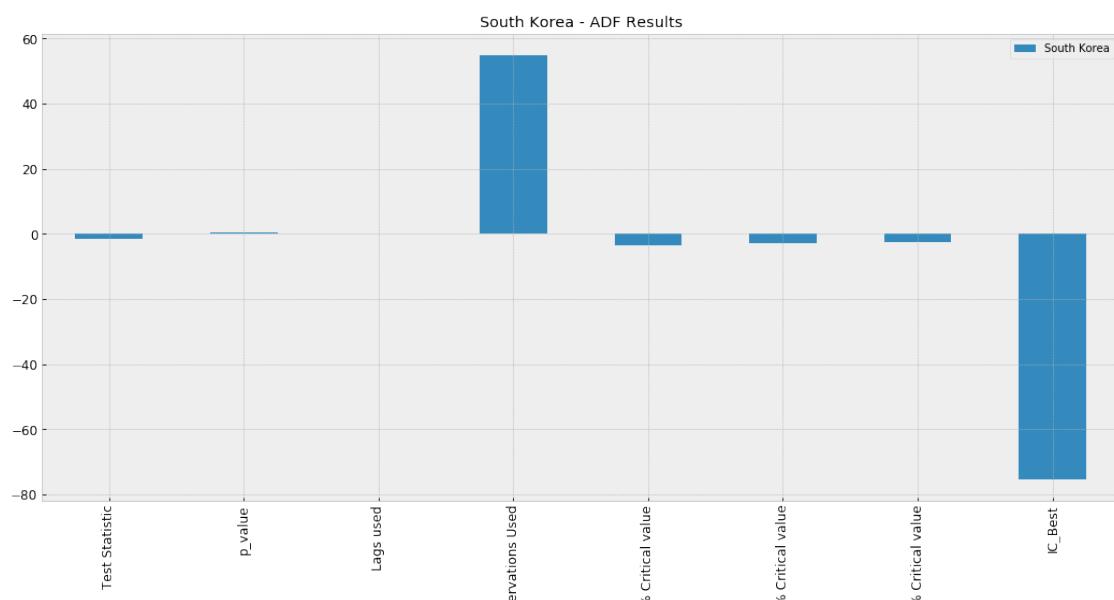
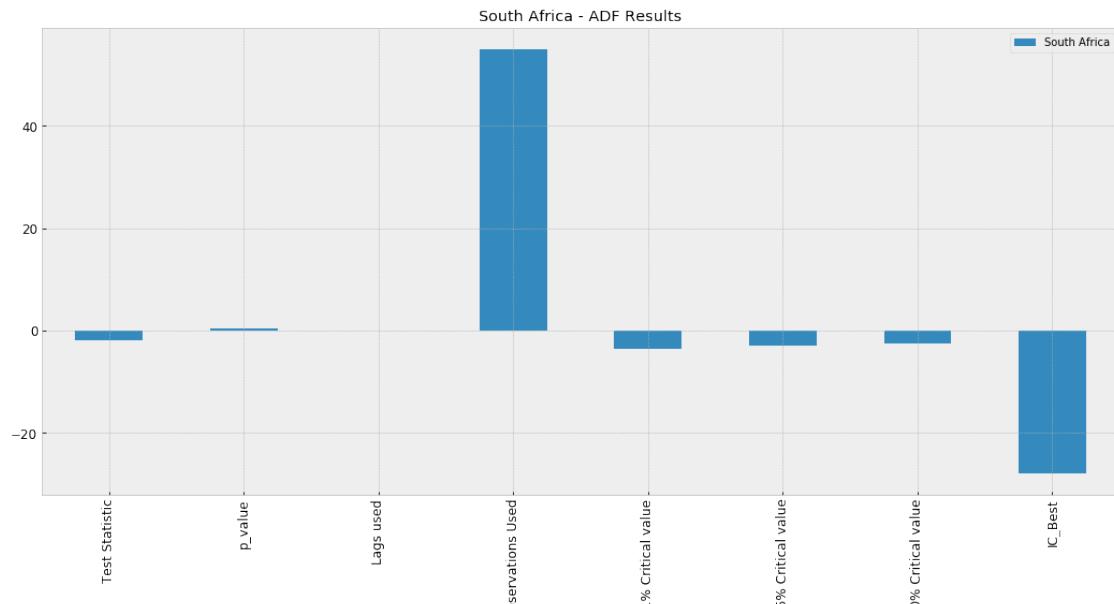


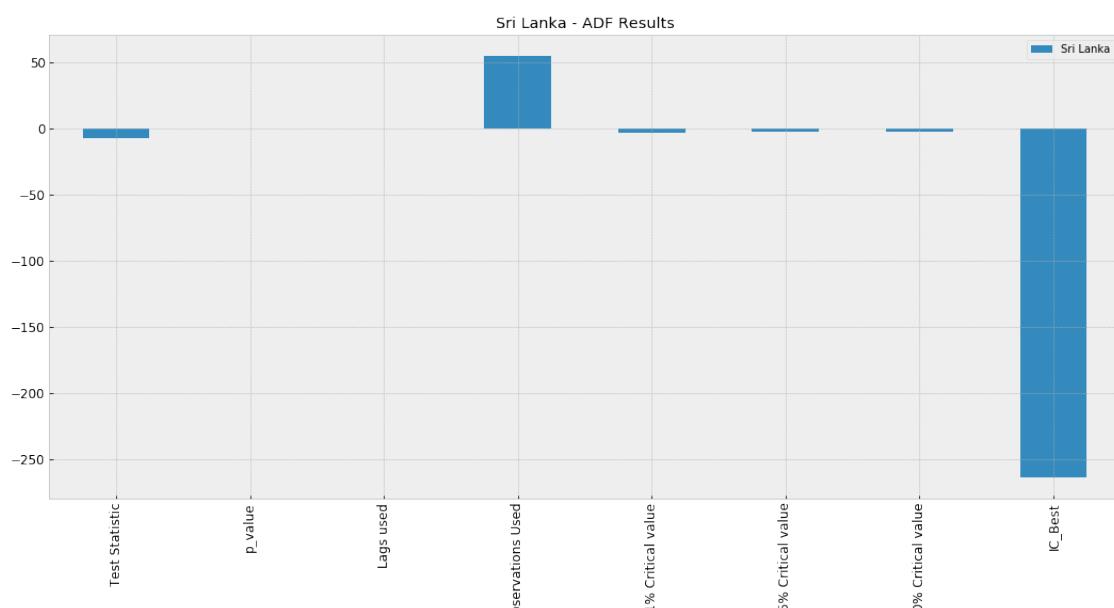
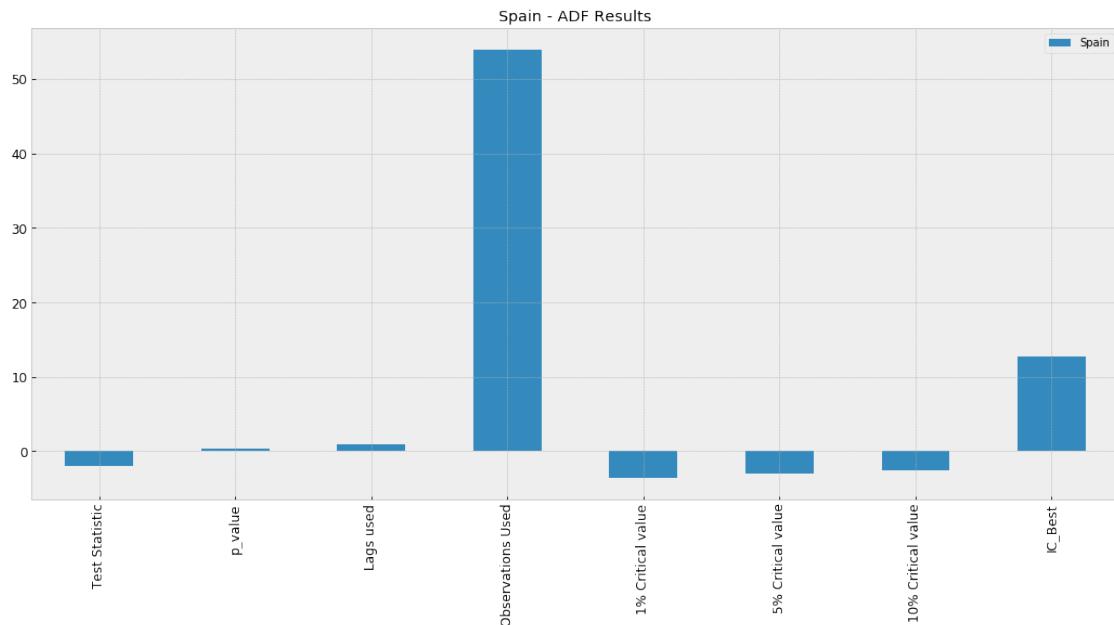












FileNotFoundError
└ last)
Traceback (most recent call
└ last)

```

<ipython-input-117-9d60975f7a33> in <module>
    4     plt.legend(loc='best')
    5     plt.title('{} - ADF Results'.format(adf_test[country].name))
--> 6     plt.savefig(str('{}_ADF.png'.format(savefile)))
    7     plt.show()
    8

    ~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\pyplot.py in savefig(*args, u
    ↵**kwargs)
    687 def savefig(*args, **kwargs):
    688     fig = gcf()
--> 689     res = fig.savefig(*args, **kwargs)
    690     fig.canvas.draw_idle()    # need this if 'transparent=True' to u
    ↵reset colors
    691     return res

    ~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\figure.py in savefig(self, u
    ↵fname, frameon, transparent, **kwargs)
    2092         self.set_frameon(frameon)
    2093
--> 2094         self.canvas.print_figure(fname, **kwargs)
    2095
    2096         if frameon:

    ~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\backend_bases.py in u
    ↵print_figure(self, filename, dpi, facecolor, edgecolor, orientation, format, u
    ↵bbox_inches, **kwargs)
    2073             orientation=orientation,
    2074             bbox_inches_restore=_bbox_inches_restore,
--> 2075             **kwargs)
    2076         finally:
    2077             if bbox_inches and restore_bbox:

    ~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\backends\backend_agg.py in u
    ↵print_png(self, filename_or_obj, *args, **kwargs)
    519
    520     with cbook._setattr_cm(renderer, dpi=self.figure.dpi), \
--> 521         cbook.open_file_cm(filename_or_obj, "wb") as fh:
    522         _png.write_png(renderer._renderer, fh,
    523                         self.figure.dpi, metadata=metadata)

```

```

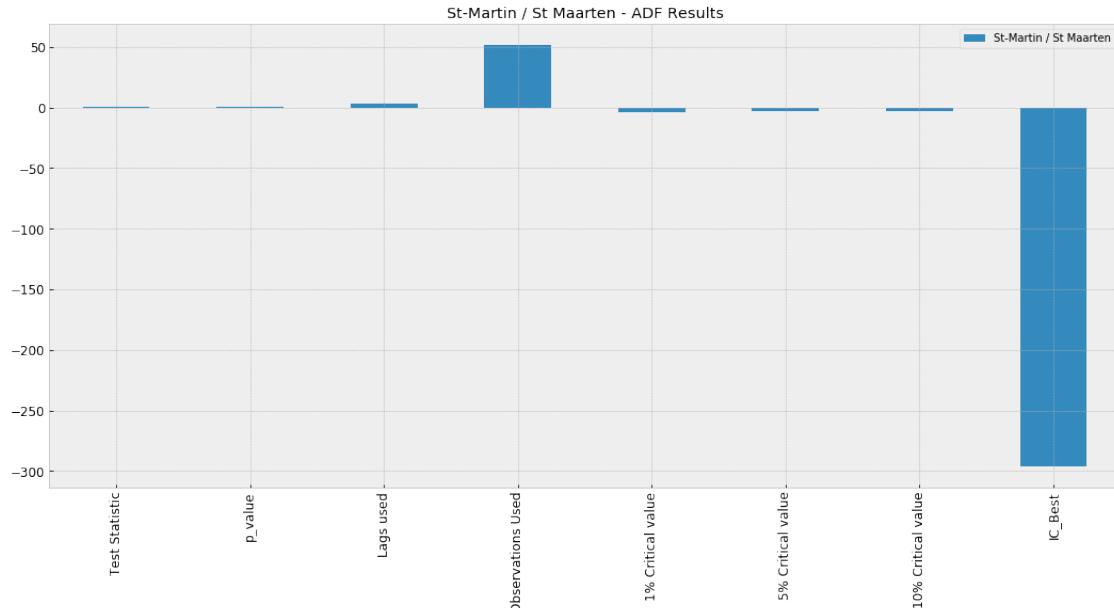
~\Anaconda3\lib\contextlib.py in __enter__(self)
110         del self.args, self.kwds, self.func
111         try:
--> 112             return next(self.gen)
113         except StopIteration:
114             raise RuntimeError("generator didn't yield") from None

~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\cbook\__init__.py in __
→open_file_cm(path_or_file, mode, encoding)
405 def open_file_cm(path_or_file, mode="r", encoding=None):
406     r"""Pass through file objects and context-manage `~.PathLike`\s.
←"""
--> 407     fh, opened = to_filehandle(path_or_file, mode, True, encoding)
408     if opened:
409         with fh:

~\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\matplotlib\cbook\__init__.py in __
→to_filehandle(fname, flag, return_opened, encoding)
390         fh = bz2.BZ2File(fname, flag)
391     else:
--> 392         fh = open(fname, flag, encoding=encoding)
393     opened = True
394     elif hasattr(fname, 'seek'):

FileNotFoundError: [Errno 2] No such file or directory: 'C:
→\\Users\\16353\\Documents\\ThaW\\PhD\\time_series_trade\\images\\engine_parts\\rca_tests\\ad
→/ St Maarten_ADF.png'

```



Automattion: [Try this to automate p-value rejection for non-stationary time series](#)

3.3 Making Time Series Stationary

There are 2 major reasons behind non-stationaruty of a TS:

1. **Trend** – varying mean over time. For eg, in this case we saw that on average, the number of passengers was growing over time.
2. **Seasonality** – variations at specific time-frames. eg people might have a tendency to buy cars in a particular month because of pay increment or festivals.

[Other sources to check](#)

3.3.1 Transformations

- We can apply transformation which penalize higher values more than smaller values
- These can be taking a log, square root, cube root

Log Scale Transformation

3.3.2 Techniques to remove Trend - Smoothing

- Smoothing is taking rolling averages over windows of time

```
[ ]: ts_log = np.log(df_grps)
plt.plot(ts_log)
plt.show()
```

```
[ ]: ts_log
```

Moving Average

- We take average of ‘k’ consecutive values depending on the frequency of time series.
- Here we can take the average over the past 1 year, i.e. last 12 values.
- A drawback in this particular approach is that the time-period has to be strictly defined.

```
[ ]: moving_avg = ts_log.rolling(5).mean()
plt.plot(ts_log)
plt.plot(moving_avg)
plt.show()
```

```
[ ]: ma = []
for col in ts_log:
    ts_log_moving_avg_diff = ts_log[col] - moving_avg[col]
    #ma.append(ts_log_moving_avg_diff)
ts_log_moving_avg_diff.head(10)
```

```
[ ]: ts_log_moving_avg_diff.dropna(inplace=True)
test_stationarity(ts_log_moving_avg_diff)
```

Exponentially weighted moving average:

- To overcome the problem of choosing a defined window in moving average, we can use exponential weighted moving average
- We take a ‘weighted moving average’ where more recent values are given a higher weight.
- There can be many technique for assigning weights. A popular one is exponentially weighted moving average where weights are assigned to all the previous values with a decay factor.

```
[ ]: expweighted_avg = ts_log.ewm(com=0.5).mean()
#df.ewm(com=0.5).mean()
plt.plot(ts_log)
plt.plot(expweighted_avg)
plt.show()
```

```
[ ]: ts_log_ewma_diff = ts_log - expweighted_avg
ts_log_ewma_diff
```

3.3.3 Further Techniques to remove Seasonality and Trend

- The simple trend reduction techniques discussed before don’t work in all cases, particularly the ones with high seasonality.

Differencing

- In this technique, we take the difference of the observation at a particular instant with that at the previous instant.
- First order differencing in Pandas

```
[ ]: ts_log_diff = ts_log - ts_log.shift()
plt.plot(ts_log_diff)
plt.show()
```

```
[ ]: ts_log_diff.dropna(inplace=True)
test_stationarity(ts_log_diff)
```

Decomposition

- In this approach, both trend and seasonality are modeled separately and the remaining part of the series is returned.

```
[ ]: from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import seasonal_decompose
decomposition = seasonal_decompose(ts_log)

trend = decomposition.trend
seasonal = decomposition.seasonal
residual = decomposition.resid

plt.subplot(411)
plt.plot(ts_log, label='Original')
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.subplot(412)
plt.plot(trend, label='Trend')
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.subplot(413)
plt.plot(seasonal,label='Seasonality')
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.subplot(414)
plt.plot(residual, label='Residuals')
plt.legend(loc='best')
plt.tight_layout()
```

```
[ ]: ts_log_decompose = residual
ts_log_decompose.dropna(inplace=True)
test_stationarity(ts_log_decompose)
```

```
[ ]:
```

```
[ ]:
```