4 4 2021-08-14 536 85 85 2021-11-04 386 86 86 2021-11-05 375 87 87 2021-11-06 441 88 88 2021-11-07 421 89 89 2021-11-08 526 90 rows × 3 columns In [24]: df.info() <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 90 entries, 0 to 89 Data columns (total 3 columns): # Column Non-Null Count Dtype Unnamed: 0 90 non-null int64 date 90 non-null object 2 total_orders 90 non-null int64 dtypes: int64(2), object(1) memory usage: 2.2+ KB In [25]: df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df.date) df.info() <class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'> RangeIndex: 90 entries, 0 to 89 Data columns (total 3 columns): Column Non-Null Count Dtype 0 Unnamed: 0 90 non-null int64 90 non-null datetime64[ns] date total_orders 90 non-null int64 dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), int64(2) memory usage: 2.2 KB In [26]: df.set_index('date', inplace=True) Unnamed: 0 total_orders Out[26]: date 2021-08-10 0 455 553 2021-08-11 2021-08-12 2 569 2021-08-13 426 2021-08-14 4 536 2021-11-04 85 386 2021-11-05 86 375 2021-11-06 87 441 2021-11-07 421 2021-11-08 89 526 90 rows × 2 columns df.drop('Unnamed: 0', axis=1, inplace=True) In [28]: df.plot() <AxesSubplot:xlabel='date'> Out[28]: total_orders 1400 1200 1000 800 600 400 200 0 plot_acf(df.total_orders, lags=30) Autocorrelation Out[29]: 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.0 -0.2-0.4-0.610 15 20 Autocorrelation 1.0 0.8 0.6 0.4 0.2 0.0 -0.2-0.4-0.6In [30]: f = plt.figure() $ax1 = f.add_subplot(121)$ ax1.set_title('1st Order Differencing') ax1.plot(df.total_orders.diff()) $ax2 = f.add_subplot(122)$ plot_acf(df.total_orders.diff().dropna(), ax=ax2) plt.show() 1st Order Differencing Autocorrelation 1.0 750 0.8 500 0.6 250 0.4 0.2 0.0 -250-0.2 -500-0.4-750 -0.62021-08-15 2021-09-02021-09-152021-10-02021-10-15 2021-11-01 10 f = plt.figure() $ax1 = f.add_subplot(121)$ ax1.set_title('2nd Order Differencing') ax1.plot(df.total_orders.diff()) $ax2 = f.add_subplot(122)$ plot_acf(df.total_orders.diff().diff().dropna(), ax=ax2) 2nd Order Differencing Autocorrelation 1.00 750 0.75 500 0.50 250 0.25 0 0.00 -250 -0.25-500 -0.50-750 -0.752021-08-15 2021-09-02021-09-152021-10-02021-10-15 2021-11-01 10 15 In [32]: # adfuller test def test_stationarity(data): result = adfuller(data.dropna()) print('p_value: ', result[1]) test_stationarity(df.total_orders) test_stationarity(df.total_orders.diff()) test_stationarity(df.total_orders.diff().diff()) p_value: 0.25760121445028594 p_value: 0.0 p_value: 9.238340684201137e-05



f = plt.figure()

plt.show()

750

500

250

0

-250

-500

-750

f = plt.figure()

plt.show()

750

500

250

0

-250

-500

-750

In [35]:

 $ax1 = f.add_subplot(121)$

 $ax2 = f.add_subplot(122)$

ax1.set_title('2nd Order Differencing')

ax1.plot(df.total_orders.diff())

 $ax1 = f.add_subplot(121)$

 $ax2 = f.add_subplot(122)$

ax1.set_title('1st Order Differencing')

plot_pacf(df.total_orders.diff().dropna(), ax=ax2)

1st Order Differencing

2021-08-15 2021-09-02021-09-152021-10-02021-10-15 2021-11-01

plot_pacf(df.total_orders.diff().diff().dropna(), ax=ax2)

2nd Order Differencing

2021-08-15 2021-09-02021-09-152021-10-02021-10-15 2021-11-01

model = pm.auto_arima(df.total_orders, start_p=1, start_q=1,

max_p=4, max_q=1, # maximum p and q

seasonal=False, # No Seasonality

test='adf',

m=1,

D=0,

Performing stepwise search to minimize aic

d=None,

start_P=0,

trace=True,

stepwise=True)

error_action='ignore', suppress_warnings=True,

ARIMA(1,1,1)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=1186.793, Time=0.15 sec ARIMA(0,1,0)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=1224.165, Time=0.03 sec ARIMA(1,1,0)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=1184.900, Time=0.05 sec ARIMA(0,1,1)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=1195.559, Time=0.11 sec

ARIMA(2,1,0)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=1186.762, Time=0.14 sec ARIMA(2,1,1)(0,0,0)[0] intercept : AIC=1188.266, Time=0.35 sec

SARIMAX Results ______

SARIMAX(1, 1, 0) Log Likelihood

0 - 90

opg

AIC

BIC

0.78 Prob(JB):

0.10 Skew: 0.00 Kurtosis:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

y_pred = pd.Series(model.forecast(7)[0], index=df.total_orders[83:].index)

d = np.abs(np.diff(np.array(df[:83].total_orders))).sum() / (n-1)

 $mape = np.mean(np.abs(y_pred - y_true)/np.abs(y_true)) # MAPE$

model_arima_future = ARIMA(df.total_orders, order=(1,1,0))

2021.09.01

y_pred_future = model_future.forecast(7)

array([462, 500, 477, 491, 482, 487, 484])

y_pred_future[0].astype(int)

2021.09.15

0.08

HQIC

Thu, 24 Mar 2022

coef std err

3.325e+04 2849.771 11.666

model_arima = ARIMA(df.total_orders[:83], order=(1,1,0))

14:37:26

0.053 -11.538

p = 1-2, d = 1-2, q = 1-2

print(model.summary())

ARIMA(0,1,0)(0,0,0)[0]

ARIMA(1,1,0)(0,0,0)[0]

ARIMA(2,1,0)(0,0,0)[0]

ARIMA(1,1,1)(0,0,0)[0]ARIMA(0,1,1)(0,0,0)[0]

ARIMA(2,1,1)(0,0,0)[0]

Dep. Variable:

Covariance Type:

Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):

Heteroskedasticity (H):

model = model_arima.fit()

model.plot_predict(dynamic=False)

y_true = df.total_orders[83:]

[216 196 208 200 204 201 202] [398 391 386 375 441 421 526]

n = np.array(df[:83]).shape[0]

again fit model on whole data

model.plot_predict(dynamic=False)

model_future = model_arima_future.fit()

print(np.array(y_true))

0.411984368350348

0.14639417616266187

plt.show()

1400

1200

1000

800

600

400

200

In [45]:

Out[45]:

In []:

mape

print(np.array(y_pred).astype(np.uint8))

mase = (np.abs(y_true - y_pred).mean()) / d

Prob(H) (two-sided):

Model:

Date:

Time:

Sample:

ar.L1

sigma2

Prob(Q):

plt.show()

1400

1200

1000

800

600

400

200

0

In [37]:

In [38]:

Out[38]:

In [39]:

Out[39]:

In [40]:

In [36]:

Best model: ARIMA(1,1,0)(0,0,0)[0]

-0.6065

Total fit time: 1.467 seconds

Partial Autocorrelation

Partial Autocorrelation

10

-589.449

1182.899

1187.876

1184.905

0.975]

78.78

0.00 -0.79

7.33

forecast

total_orders

forecast

total_orders

-0.503

[0.025

2.77e+04 3.88e+04

-0.710

15

1.0

0.8

0.6

0.4

0.2

0.0

-0.2

-0.6

6

2

use adftest to find optimal 'd'

frequency of series

: AIC=1222.166, Time=0.02 sec

: AIC=1182.899, Time=0.03 sec

: AIC=1184.761, Time=0.11 sec : AIC=1184.793, Time=0.10 sec

: AIC=1193.559, Time=0.07 sec

: AIC=1186.266, Time=0.25 sec

P>|z|

0.000

0.000

Jarque-Bera (JB):

y No. Observations:

let model determine 'd'

ax1.plot(df.total_orders.diff())

In [22]:

In [23]:

Out[23]:

import numpy as np import pandas as pd

%matplotlib inline

import matplotlib.pylab as plt

import statsmodels.api as sm

warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

0 2021-08-10

1 2021-08-11

2 2021-08-12

3 2021-08-13

import pmdarima as pm

from math import sqrt

import warnings

Unnamed: 0

0

1

2

from matplotlib.pylab import rcParams rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 14, 6

from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller

from statsmodels.tsa.arima_model import ARIMA

from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf, plot_pacf

from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error, mean_absolute_error

 $\textbf{from} \ \texttt{statsmodels.tsa.seasonal} \ \textbf{import} \ \texttt{seasonal_decompose}$

df = pd.read_csv('D:/PROJECTS/Time Series/orders.csv')

455

553

569

426

date total_orders