Access test to data historian

this is to use python dataframe

```
In [1]: import dask
           import pandas as pd
           import numpy as np
           import sys
           if sys.version_info[0] < 3:
    from StringIO import StringIO</pre>
           else:
               from io import StringIO
           %matplotlib inline
           import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn; seaborn.set()
In [2]: import requests
           url = "http://localhost:8080/api/grafana/export/csv"
           payload = """
                "range": {
    "from": "2019-11-27T00:00:00.0002",
    "to": "2019-11-29T23:59:00.0002"
                },
"targets": [{
    "target": "ack@2e46118f-c68d-40f2-8a2a-28586f2584ae"
          "format": "csv",
"maxDataPoints": 550
           headers = {
              'Content-Type': 'application/json'
```

Out[2]:

	metric	value	date	timestamp
date				
2019-11-27 00:02:37	ack@2e46118f-c68d-40f2-8a2a-28586f2584ae	1448.733333	2019-11-27 00:02:37	1574812957000
2019-11-27 00:17:37	ack@2e46118f-c68d-40f2-8a2a-28586f2584ae	1518.400000	2019-11-27 00:17:37	1574813857000
2019-11-27 00:32:37	ack@2e46118f-c68d-40f2-8a2a-28586f2584ae	1516.800000	2019-11-27 00:32:37	1574814757000
2019-11-27 00:47:37	ack@2e46118f-c68d-40f2-8a2a-28586f2584ae	1542.333333	2019-11-27 00:47:37	1574815657000
2019-11-27 01:02:37	ack@2e46118f-c68d-40f2-8a2a-28586f2584ae	1540.866667	2019-11-27 01:02:37	1574816557000
2019-11-29 22:46:20	ack@2e46118f-c68d-40f2-8a2a-28586f2584ae	1529.266667	2019-11-29 22:46:20	1575067580000
2019-11-29 23:01:20	ack@2e46118f-c68d-40f2-8a2a-28586f2584ae	1596.000000	2019-11-29 23:01:20	1575068480000
2019-11-29 23:16:19	ack@2e46118f-c68d-40f2-8a2a-28586f2584ae	1557.533333	2019-11-29 23:16:19	1575069379000
2019-11-29 23:31:19	ack@2e46118f-c68d-40f2-8a2a-28586f2584ae	1587.800000	2019-11-29 23:31:19	1575070279000
2019-11-29 23:46:19	ack@2e46118f-c68d-40f2-8a2a-28586f2584ae	1556.000000	2019-11-29 23:46:19	1575071179000

response = requests.request("POST", url, headers=headers, data = payload)

ar[timestamp']=df['date']
df['date'] = pd.to_datetime(df['date'], unit='ms')
#df['day'] =df['date'].dt.day
#df['hour'] =df['date'].dt.hour
#df['metric_type']=df['metric'].str.extract(r'(\S+)0.*')
#df['metric_id']=df['metric'].str.extract(r'.*0(\S+)')
df.index = df['date']

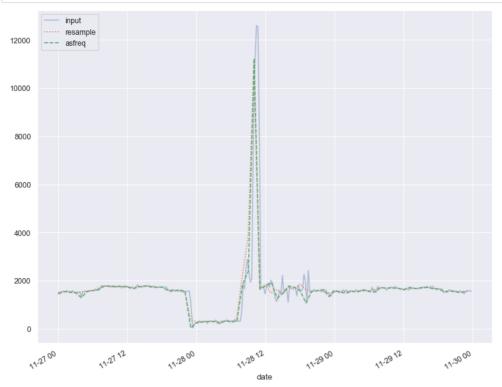
TESTDATA = StringIO(response.text) df = pd.read_csv(TESTDATA, sep=",")

df['timestamp']=df['date']

values=df['value']

287 rows × 4 columns

```
In [3]: plt.figure(num=None, figsize=(12, 10), dpi=80, facecolor='w', edgecolor='k')
    values.plot(alpha=0.4, style='-')
    values.resample('1H').mean().plot(style=':')
    values.asfreq('1H', method='bfill').plot(style='--');
    plt.legend(['input', 'resample', 'asfreq'],loc='upper left');
```



```
In [4]: values.resample('60T').mean()['2019-11-28']
```

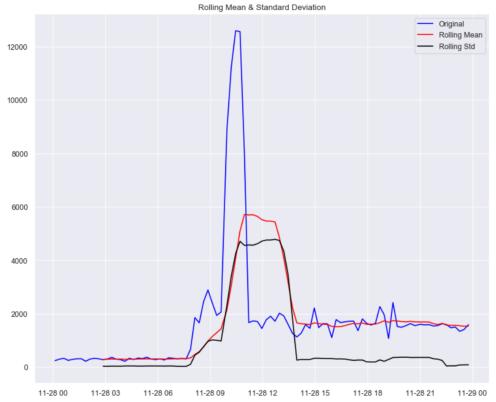
```
Out[4]: date
         2019-11-28 00:00:00
                                     281.883333
         2019-11-28 01:00:00
                                     284.316667
         2019-11-28 02:00:00
                                     305.183333
         2019-11-28 03:00:00
2019-11-28 04:00:00
                                     311.133333
                                     294.183333
         2019-11-28 05:00:00
                                     318.450000
         2019-11-28 06:00:00
                                     314.150000
         2019-11-28 07:00:00
2019-11-28 08:00:00
                                     401.733333
                                    2215.900000
         2019-11-28 09:00:00
                                    3821.233333
         2019-11-28 10:00:00
                                   11103.500000
         2019-11-28 11:00:00
                                    1638.366667
         2019-11-28 12:00:00
                                    1853.700000
         2019-11-28 13:00:00
                                    1479.383333
         2019-11-28 14:00:00
                                    1632.366667
         2019-11-28 15:00:00
                                    1459.316667
         2019-11-28 16:00:00
                                    1714.900000
         2019-11-28 17:00:00
                                    1632.900000
         2019-11-28 18:00:00
                                    1861.350000
         2019-11-28 19:00:00
                                    1626.433333
         2019-11-28 20:00:00
                                    1579.888889
         2019-11-28 21:00:00
2019-11-28 22:00:00
                                    1578.950000
1562.700000
         2019-11-28 23:00:00
                                    1460.400000
         Freq: 60T, Name: value, dtype: float64
```

```
In [5]: values.asfreq('1H', method='bfill')['2019-11-28']
```

Out[5]: date

2019-11-28 00:02:37 244.266667 2019-11-28 01:02:37 289.666667 2019-11-28 02:02:37 2019-11-28 03:02:37 2019-11-28 03:02:37 301.733333 306.866667 2019-11-28 04:02:37 2019-11-28 05:02:37 218.266667 320.600000 2019-11-28 06:02:37 308.533333 2019-11-28 07:02:37 2019-11-28 08:02:37 307.200000 1853.866667 2019-11-28 09:02:37 2393.866667 2019-11-28 10:02:37 11235.133333 2019-11-28 11:02:37 1667.666667 2019-11-28 12:02:37 2019-11-28 13:02:37 1772.266667 1921.733333 2019-11-28 14:02:37 1271.666667 2019-11-28 15:02:37 1480.866667 2019-11-28 16:02:37 2019-11-28 17:02:37 1779,200000 1721.200000 2019-11-28 18:02:37 1577.133333 2019-11-28 19:02:37 1076.066667 2019-11-28 20:02:37 2019-11-28 21:02:37 1555.333333 1581.866667 2019-11-28 22:02:37 1626.200000 2019-11-28 23:02:37 1340.666667 Freq: H, Name: value, dtype: float64

```
In [6]: from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller
           def test stationarity(timeseries):
                #Determing rolling statistics
                rolmean = timeseries.rolling(12).mean()
rolstd = timeseries.rolling(12).std()
                #Plot rolling statistics:
                \verb|plt.figure(num=None, figsize=(12, 10), dpi=80, facecolor='w', edgecolor='k')| \\
                orig = plt.plot(timeseries, 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')
                plt.show(block=False)
                #Perform Dickey-Fuller test:
                print( 'Results of Dickey-Fuller Test:')
                dftest = adfuller(timeseries, autolag='AIC')
dfoutput = pd.Series(dftest[0:4], index=['Test Statistic','p-value','#Lags Used','Number of Observations Used'])
                for key,value in dftest[4].items():
                     dfoutput['Critical Value (%s)'%key] = value
                print( dfoutput )
           test_stationarity(values['2019-11-28'])
```



Results of Dickey-Fuller Test: Test Statistic -3.965292 p-value 0.001604 #Lags Used 1.000000 Number of Observations Used 93.000000 Critical Value (1%) -3.502705 Critical Value (5%) -2.893158 Critical Value (10%) -2.583637 dtype: float64

```
In [7]: values.rolling(2).mean()
```

```
Out[7]: date
        2019-11-27 00:02:37
        2019-11-27 00:17:37
                                1483,566667
        2019-11-27 00:32:37
                               1517.600000
        2019-11-27 00:47:37
                                1529.566667
        2019-11-27 01:02:37
                               1541.600000
                                1489.800000
        2019-11-29 22:46:20
        2019-11-29 23:01:20
                                1562.633333
        2019-11-29 23:16:19
                                1576.766667
        2019-11-29 23:31:19
                                1572.666667
        2019-11-29 23:46:19
                               1571,900000
        Name: value, Length: 287, dtype: float64
```

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In [ ]:
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In [ ]:
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