

Homework#4

12032924 李熹成

```

1 #1. Plotting with ggplot2
2 library(ggplot2)
3 library(dplyr)
4 library(tidyr)
5 library(forecast)
6
7 hydro<-read.csv(file = 'hydrodata.csv',header = T)
8 hydro_tbl<-as_tibble(hydro) %>%
9   mutate(id = factor(id, ordered = TRUE),t=as.Date(t))
10
11 glimpse(hydro_tbl)
12
13 ggplot(hydro_tbl, aes(x =id, y =q, fill = id)) +
14   geom_boxplot() +
15   theme_classic()+
16   theme_bw() +
17   theme(plot.title=element_text(size=15, face="bold"),
18         axis.text.x=element_text(size=10),
19         axis.text.y=element_text(size=10),
20         axis.title.x=element_text(size=10),
21         axis.title.y=element_text(size=10)) +
22   scale_color_discrete(name="Station") +
23   labs(title="Daily flux of Yellow River in 2017-2020",
24        x="Station", y="Quantity(m^3 s)",fill='Station name')
25
26
27
28
29 ggplot(hydro_tbl,aes(x=t,y=q,color=id))+
30   geom_line()+
31   theme_bw() +
32   theme(plot.title=element_text(size=15, face="bold"),
33         axis.text.x=element_text(size=10),
34         axis.text.y=element_text(size=10),
35         axis.title.x=element_text(size=10),
36         axis.title.y=element_text(size=10)) +
37   scale_color_discrete(name="Station") +
38   labs(title="Monthly sum flux of Yellow River in 2019-2020 in Tongguan",
39        x="Year", y="Quantity(m^3 s)")+
40   facet_wrap( ~ id)
41
42 hydro_tbl %>%
43   mutate(year=substr(t,1,4)) %>%
44   filter(id=='tongguan'&year=='2019') %>%
45   ggplot(aes(q)) +
46   geom_histogram(bins = 50) +
47   theme_bw() +
48   theme(plot.title=element_text(size=15, face="bold"),
49         axis.text.x=element_text(size=10),
50         axis.text.y=element_text(size=10),
51         axis.title.x=element_text(size=10),
52         axis.title.y=element_text(size=10)) +
53   labs(title="Histogram of flux of Yellow River in 2019 in Tongguan",
54        x="Quantity(m^3 s)",y='Number of days')
55
56
57 hydro_tbl %>%
58   mutate(year=substr(t,1,4)) %>%
59   filter(year=='2019') %>%
60   ggplot(aes(x=t,y=q,color=id)) +
61   geom_point(size=0.5) +
62   theme_bw() +
63   theme(plot.title=element_text(size=15, face="bold"),
64         axis.text.x=element_text(size=10),
65         axis.text.y=element_text(size=10),
66         axis.title.x=element_text(size=10),
67         axis.title.y=element_text(size=10)) +
68   scale_color_discrete(name="Station")+
69   labs(title="Scatter plot of flux of Yellow River in 2019",
70        x="time",y='Quantity(m^3 s)')

```

```

72 library(fields)
73 library(maps)
74 library(RNetCDF)
75 ex.nc <- open.nc("IUPB_s5p_201806_global_totalBroVC.nc")
76 print.nc(ex.nc)
77 Lat <- var.get.nc(ex.nc, "latitude")
78 Lon <- var.get.nc(ex.nc, "longitude")
79 total_Bro_VC <- var.get.nc(ex.nc, "total_Bro_VC")
80 close.nc(ex.nc)
81
82 par(mar=c(4.5,3,2,1))
83 image.plot(Lon, Lat, total_Bro_VC,
84           horizontal=T, useRaster=T,
85           legend.shrink=0.75, axis.args=list(cex.axis = 1.25),
86           legend.width=1, legend.mar=2,
87           legend.args=list(text="Toal Bro Vertical Column [molec cm-2]",
88                             cex=1.25),
89           xlab='', ylab='', midpoint=T, axes=F, ann=F
90 )
91 title(xlab="", cex.lab=1.25, font.lab=2)
92 axis(1, at=pretty(Lon), tck=-0.015, lwd=1, cex.axis=1.25, font=1)
93 title(ylab="", cex.lab=1.25, font.lab=2)
94 axis(2, at=pretty(Lat), tck=-0.015, lwd=1, cex.axis=1.25, font=1, las=1)
95 title(main=paste("Toal Bro Vertical Column in Jun. 2018"),
96       cex.main=1, font.main=2)
97
98 # Add map
99 map('world', add=T, lwd=0.75, col="black")
100
101 # Add a box
102 box(lwd=2)
103
104 #2. Analysis of the time series of monthly temperature
105 Baoan<-read.csv(file='2281305.csv', header = T)
106
107 Baoan_tbl<-as_tibble(Baoan)
108
109 Baoan_temp<-Baoan_tbl %>%
110   select(DATE, TMP) %>%
111   mutate(ym=substr(DATE, 1, 7), temp=as.numeric(substr(TMP, 1, 5)),
112          quality=substr(TMP, 7, 7)) %>%
113   filter(ym>='2010-01' & ym<='2020-06' & quality=='1') %>%
114   mutate(temp=ifelse(temp=="-9999", NA, temp)) %>%
115   group_by(ym) %>%
116   summarise(monthly_mean=mean(temp)/10) %>%
117   mutate(month=as.Date(paste(ym, '01', sep='-')))
118
119
120 monthly_temp<- ts(Baoan_temp$monthly_mean, start=2010, frequency=12)
121 plot(monthly_temp,
122      type='l',
123      xlab='year',
124      ylab='temperature(degrees Celsius)',
125      main="Monthly average temperature of Bao'an in 2010.1-2020.6 in time series ",
126      col = "darkgrey")
127 box(lwd=2, col="darkgrey")

```

```

129 ##2.2 Decomposition
130 monthly_temp_components <- decompose(monthly_temp)
131 plot(monthly_temp_components)
132
133
134 ###Do Box-Ljung test to the result
135 random<-as.numeric(monthly_temp_components$random)
136 Box.test(random,type='Ljung',
137          lag=log(length(random)))
138 ###Do acf to the result
139 omit_na_random<-na.omit(random)
140 rand_acf <- acf(omit_na_random, lag=40,main="white noise")
141 rand_acf
142
143 ### Plot hist
144 hist(monthly_temp_components$random, prob=TRUE,
145      main = "Histogram of monthly temperature")
146 ### Add pdf
147 curve(dnorm(x, mean=mean(monthly_temp_components$random,na.rm=T),
148                        sd=sd(monthly_temp_components$random,na.rm=T)),
149      add=TRUE, col="red")

```

```

152 ##2.3 Fit an ARIMA(p,d,q) model
153 # hist(monthly_temp,
154 #      main = "Histogram of monthly mean temperature",
155 #      xlab = "Temperature(Degrees Celsius)")
156
157 monthly_temp_log<-log(monthly_temp)
158
159 # hist(monthly_temp_log,
160 #      main = "Histogram of log monthly mean temperature",
161 #      xlab = "Temperature(Degrees Celsius)")
162
163 monthly_temp_log_d1 <- diff(monthly_temp_log)
164 # hist(monthly_temp_log_d1,
165 #      main = "Histogram of difference of log monthly mean temperature",
166 #      xlab = "Temperature(Degrees Celsius)")
167
168
169 # Automated forecasting using an ARIMA model
170 model1 <- auto.arima(monthly_temp,trace=T)
171 model2 <- auto.arima(monthly_temp_log,trace=T)
172 model3 <- auto.arima(monthly_temp_log_d1,trace=T)
173
174 # Check acf and pacf
175 acf(monthly_temp_log)
176 pacf(monthly_temp_log)

```

```

178 # 模型评价#####
179 ##source:https://blog.csdn.net/mr\_muli/article/details/82779250
180 qqnorm(model2$residuals)
181 qqline(model2$residuals)
182 Box.test(model2$residuals,type="Ljung-Box")
183
184 ## 2.5 Make predictions
185 month_forecast <- 5
186 month_in_plot <- 10
187 forecast <- forecast(model2, month_forecast)
188
189 # Plot predictions along with real values
190 plot(forecast, include = month_in_plot, xlab="Time",
191      ylab="log(Monthly mean)",type="o",lwd=2)

```

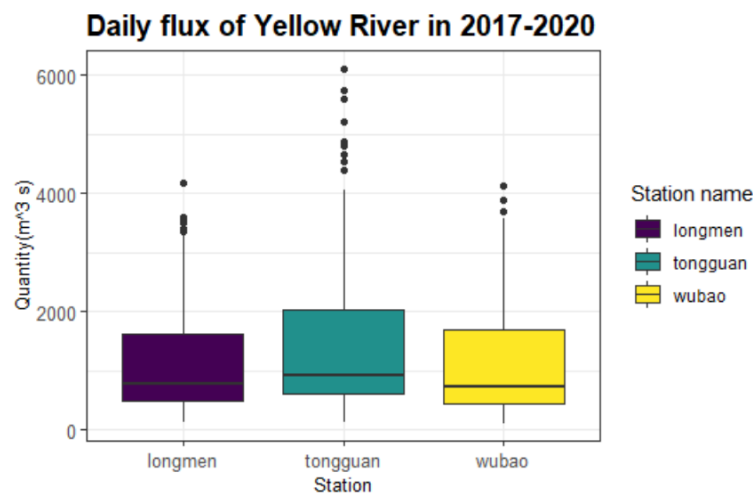
```

194 # Get predicted values
195
196 # 2020-07
197 exp(forecast$mean[1])
198 exp(forecast$lower[1,1])
199 exp(forecast$upper[1,1])
200
201 # 2020-08
202 exp(forecast$mean[2])
203 exp(forecast$lower[2,1])
204 exp(forecast$upper[2,1])
205
206 # Verify the predictions
207 Baoan_temp2<-Baoan_tbl %>%
208   select(DATE,TMP) %>%
209   mutate(ym=substr(DATE,1,7),temp=as.numeric(substr(TMP,1,5)),
210          quality=substr(TMP,7,7)) %>%
211   filter(ym>='2010-01'&ym<='2020-08'&quality=='1') %>%
212   mutate(temp=ifelse(temp=="-9999",NA,temp)) %>%
213   group_by(ym) %>%
214   summarise(monthly_mean=mean(temp)/10) %>%
215   mutate(month=as.Date(paste(ym,'01',sep='-'))))
216
217 tail(Baoan_temp2)

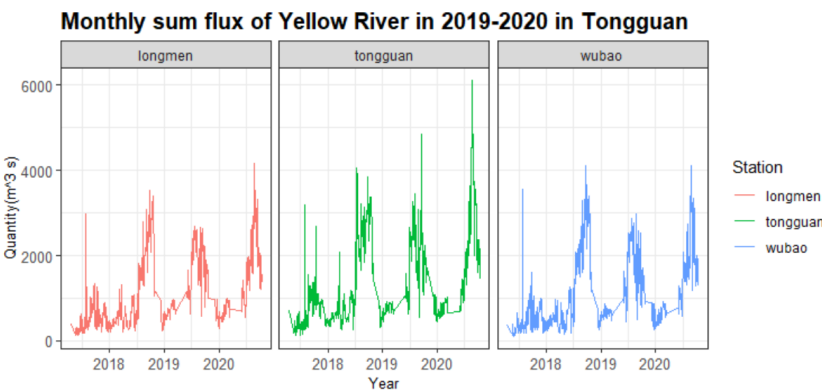
```

Problem#1

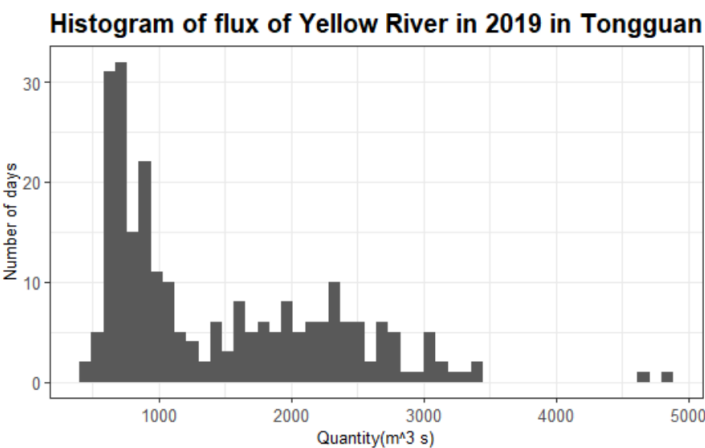
Boxplot



Time series



Histogram



Scatter plot

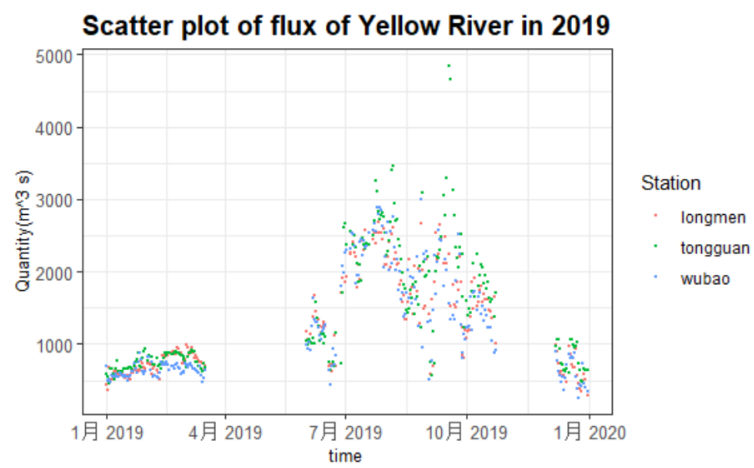
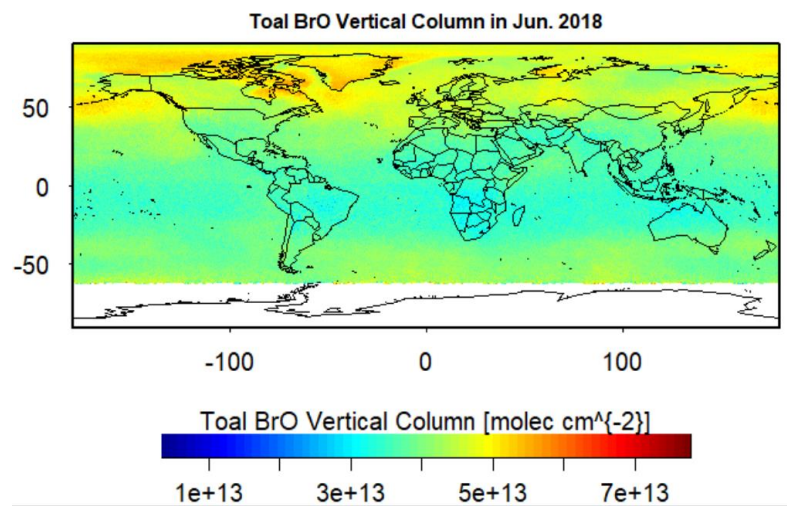


Image plot:

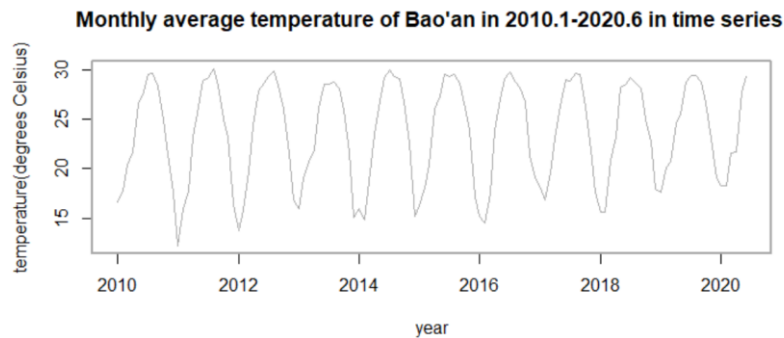


Problem#2

There will be a need of prediction for Sept. 2020 and Nov. 2020 but the dataset has only data till 2020-09-11. Thus, I choose July. 2020 and Aug. 2020 as the test month.

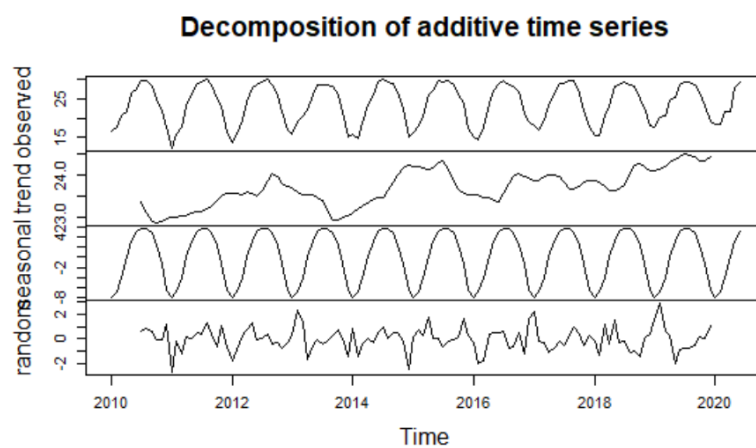
2.1

Construct a time series of monthly-averaged temperature from 2010 Jan. to 2020 Jun.



2.2

The decomposition are as below and

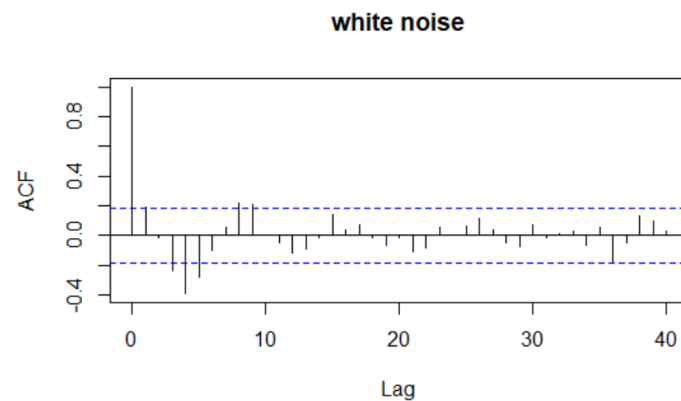


From the graph above the plot of random term seems random. But it reject the Box-Ljung test with the p-value = 1.587e-05:

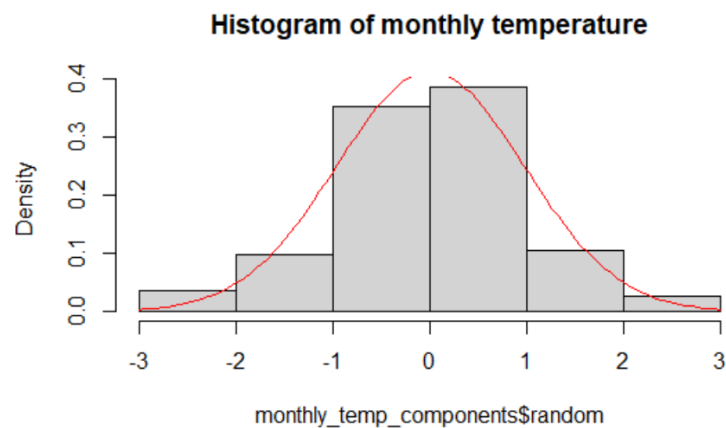
Box-Ljung test

```
data: random
x-squared = 29.463, df = 4.8363, p-value = 1.587e-05
```

And the *acf* shows a little autocorrelation within each other:



The random obey the normal distribution:



Thus, it can be concluded that the error part follows a white noise distribution.

2.3

The ARIMA model for monthly temperature is as below:

The σ^2 is 1.279

```
Series: monthly_temp
ARIMA(1,0,0)(1,1,1)[12] with drift

Coefficients:
      ar1      sar1      sma1  drift
    0.2066 -0.1072 -0.8159  0.0087
s.e.  0.0935  0.1554  0.1969  0.0035

sigma^2 estimated as 1.279:  log likelihood=-181.32
AIC=372.65  AICc=373.2  BIC=386.33
```

The ARIMA model for log monthly temperature is as below:

The σ^2 is 0.003773

```
Series: monthly_temp_log
ARIMA(0,0,2)(0,1,1)[12] with drift

Coefficients:
      ma1      ma2      sma1  drift
    0.2487  0.1956 -0.8042  5e-04
s.e.  0.0903  0.1054  0.1181  3e-04

sigma^2 estimated as 0.003773:  log likelihood=152.1
AIC=-294.2  AICc=-293.64  BIC=-280.52
```


The ARIMA model for difference of log monthly temperature is as below:

The σ^2 is 0.005097

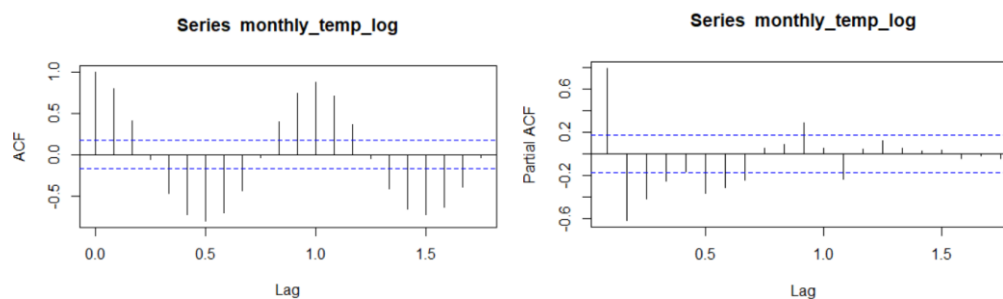
```
Series: monthly_temp_log_d1
ARIMA(1,0,0)(0,1,1)[12]

Coefficients:
      ar1      sma1
    -0.4100  -0.7332
s.e.   0.0856   0.1128

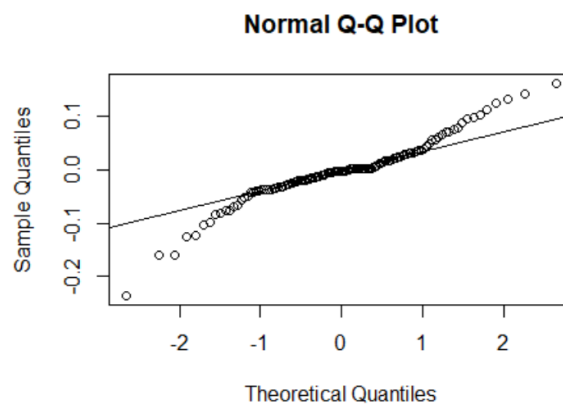
sigma^2 estimated as 0.005097:  log likelihood=134.23
AIC=-262.46   AICc=-262.24   BIC=-254.27
```

So, we choose model 2 which is log monthly mean temperature.

The *acf* and *pacf* is as below:



The model residual test is as below:

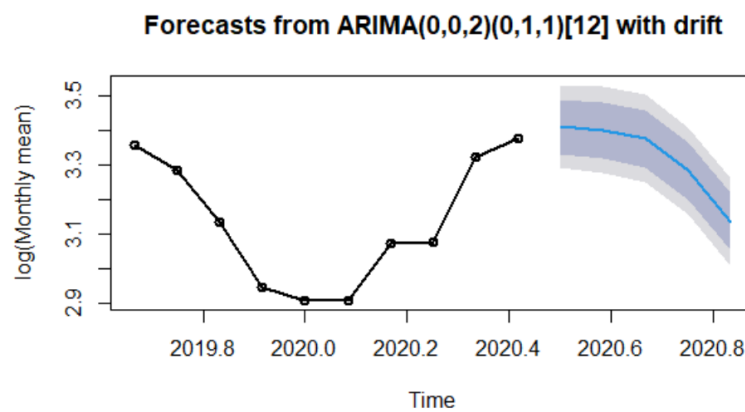


Box-Ljung test

```
data: model2$residuals
X-squared = 0.00056829, df = 1, p-value = 0.981
```

The model passes the test.

2.4



Forecast for 2020.07:

```
> exp(forecast$mean[1])
[1] 30.34925
> exp(forecast$lower[1,1])
      80%
28.04663
> exp(forecast$upper[1,1])
      80%
32.84092
```

Forecast for 2020.08

```
> exp(forecast$mean[2])
[1] 30.03242
> exp(forecast$lower[2,1])
      80%
27.68724
> exp(forecast$upper[2,1])
      80%
32.57625
```

Verify with the real value:

| | ym | monthly_mean | month |
|---|---------|--------------|------------|
| | <chr> | <dbl> | <date> |
| 1 | 2020-03 | 21.6 | 2020-03-01 |
| 2 | 2020-04 | 21.8 | 2020-04-01 |
| 3 | 2020-05 | 27.8 | 2020-05-01 |
| 4 | 2020-06 | 29.3 | 2020-06-01 |
| 5 | 2020-07 | 30.3 | 2020-07-01 |
| 6 | 2020-08 | 29.3 | 2020-08-01 |

The Relative bias for July is: $\frac{30.34925 - 30.3}{30.34925} = 0.0016 = 0.16\%$

The Relative bias for August is: $\frac{30.03242 - 29.3}{30.03242} = 0.0244 = 2.44\%$