

Homework3

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SOL0

Datacheck

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## -- Attaching packages ----- tidyverse 1.3.0 --
```

```
## √ ggplot2 3.3.2      √ purrr 0.3.4
## √ tibble 3.0.3       √ dplyr 1.0.2
## √ tidyr 1.1.2        √ stringr 1.4.0
## √ readr 1.3.1        √ forcats 0.5.0
```

```
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
```

```
library(ggplot2)
library(forecast)
```

```
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':
##   method                from
##   as.zoo.data.frame zoo
```

```
library(seasonal)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'seasonal'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:tibble':  
##  
##      view
```

```
library(aTSA)
```

```
##  
## Attaching package: 'aTSA'
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:forecast':  
##  
##      forecast
```

```
## The following object is masked from 'package:graphics':  
##  
##      identify
```

```
library(timsac)  
X<-read.csv("C://Users//stat//Desktop//학교//2-2//시계열//loadregr.csv")  
dim(X)
```

```
## [1] 120   3
```

```
head(X)
```

```
##      MKw Month      Time  
## 1 6.60110   Jan 1970.000  
## 2 6.55576   Feb 1970.083  
## 3 6.51810   Mar 1970.167  
## 4 6.42498   Apr 1970.250  
## 5 6.43868   May 1970.333  
## 6 6.48173   Jun 1970.417
```

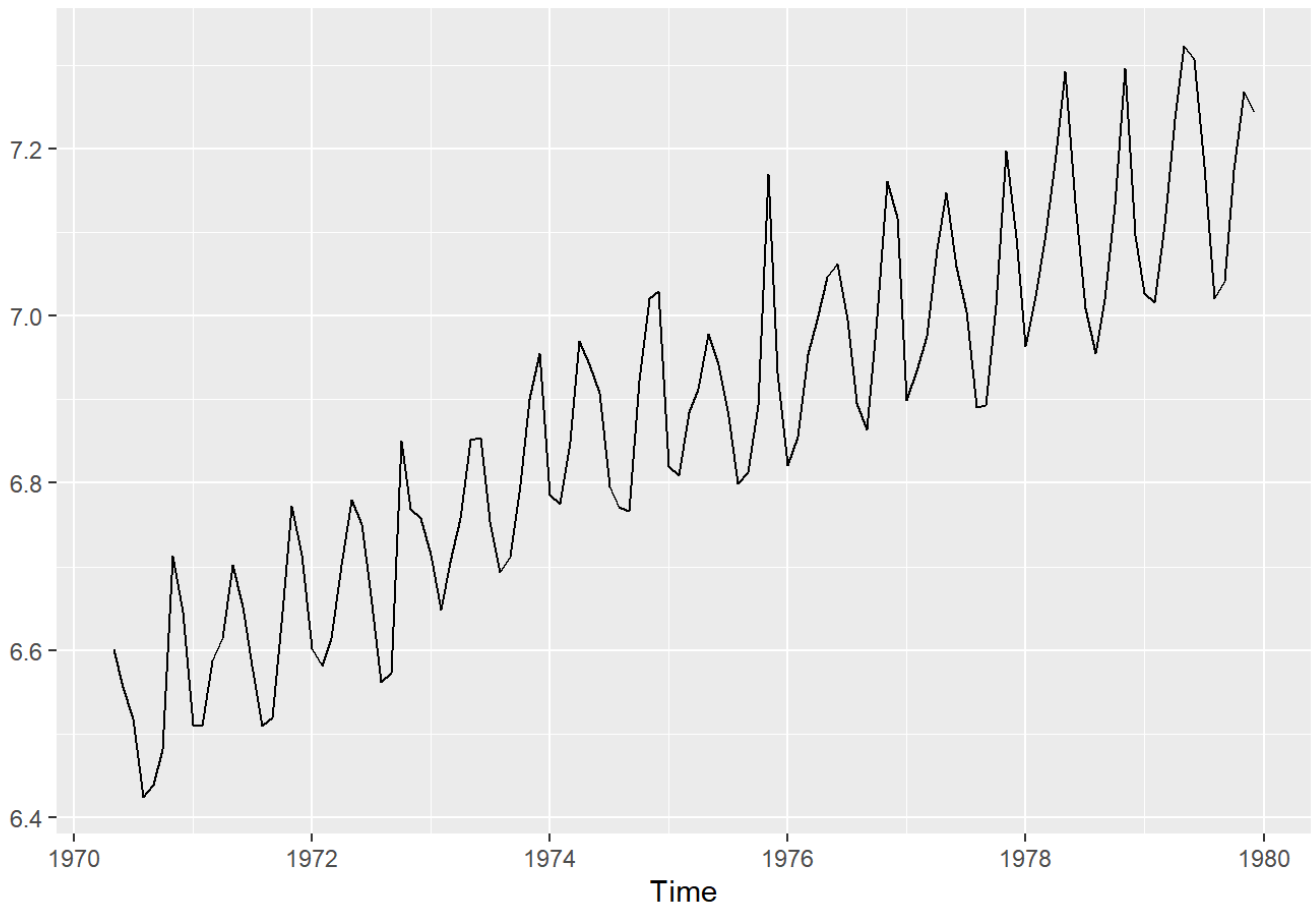
```
X_ts<-ts(X$MKw, start=c(1970,5),end=c(1979,12), frequency=12)
```

SOL1

Draw time series plot

```
X_ts %>% autoplot() +
  ggtitle("Time series plot")
```

Time series plot



SOL2 # Fit decomposition model and draw a plot with the original data, seasonally adjusted, trend-cycle component all together.

I make stationary test to choose best decomposition way

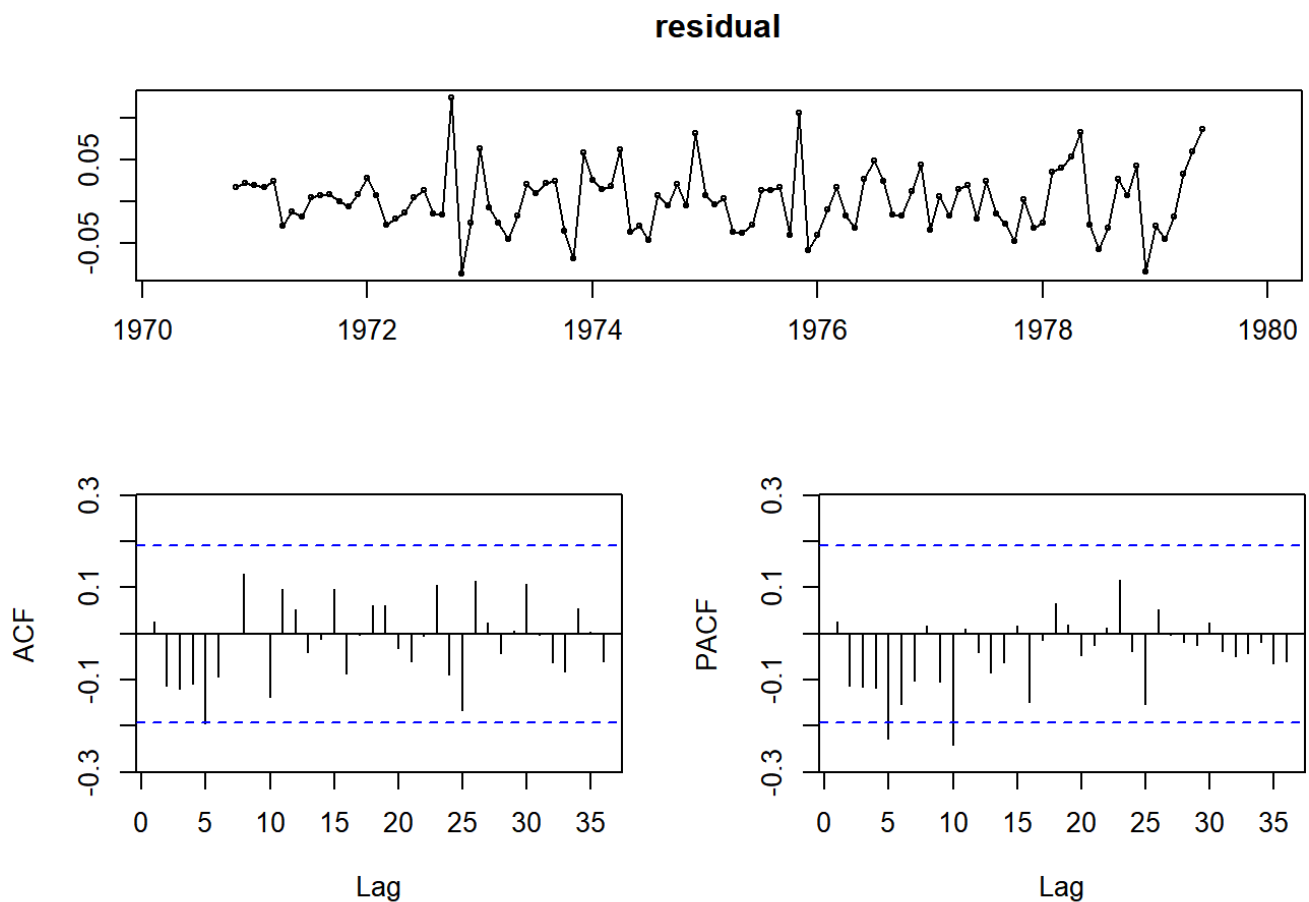
Classical decomposition(additive)

```
dd1=decompose(X_ts,type="additive")
tseries::kpss.test(dd1$random,null="Level")
```

```
## Warning in tseries::kpss.test(dd1$random, null = "Level"): p-value greater
than
## printed p-value
```

```
##
## KPSS Test for Level Stationarity
##
## data: dd1$random
## KPSS Level = 0.025425, Truncation lag parameter = 4, p-value = 0.1
```

```
tsdisplay(dd1$random, main="residual")
```

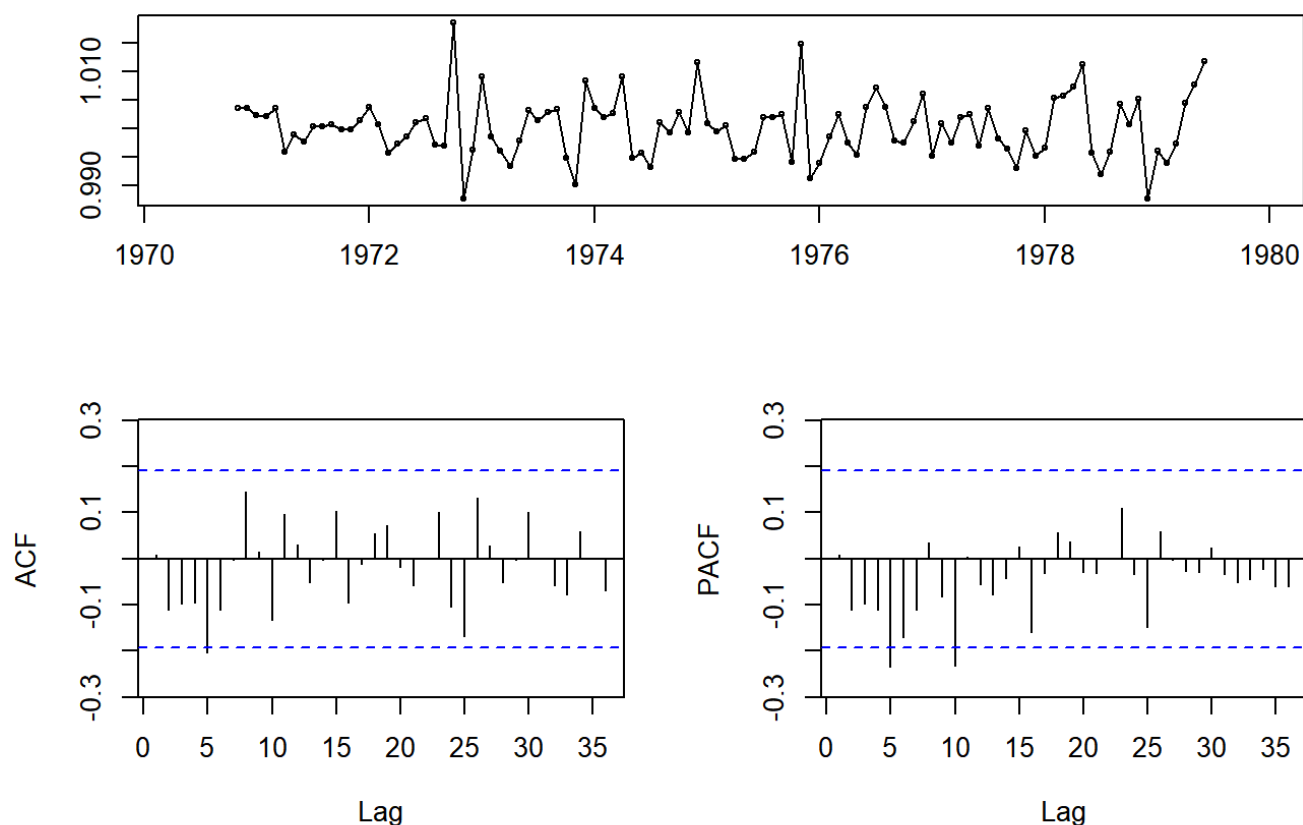


Classical decomposition(multiplicative)

```
dd2=decompose(X_ts,type="multiplicative")
tseries::kpss.test(dd2$random,null="Level")
```

```
##
## KPSS Test for Level Stationarity
##
## data: dd2$random
## KPSS Level = NaN, Truncation lag parameter = 4, p-value = NA
```

```
tsdisplay(dd2$random, main="residual")
```

residual**SEATS decomposition**

```
dd3<-seas(X_ts)
names(dd3)
```

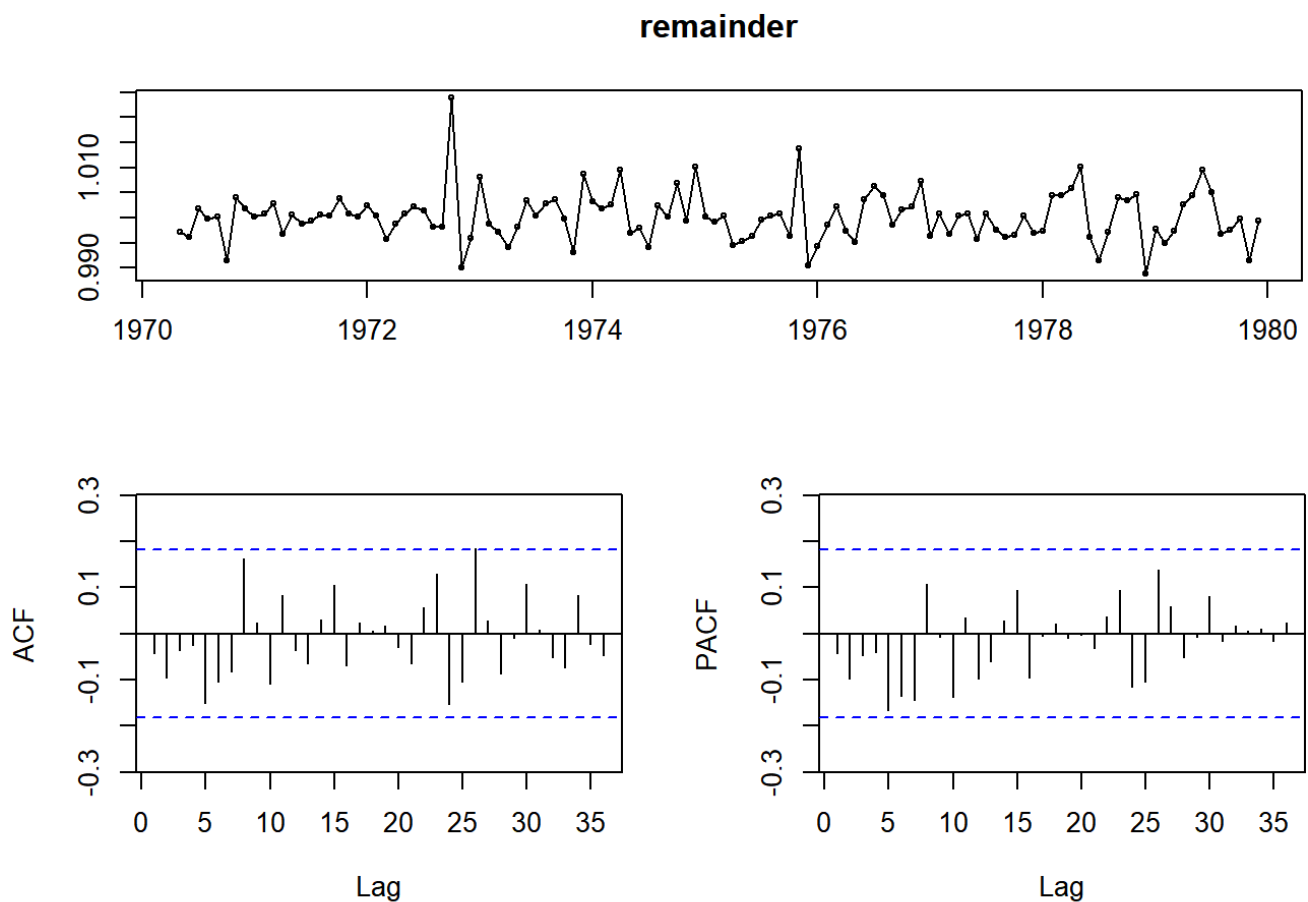
```
## [1] "call"      "list"      "series"    "data"      "err"
## [6] "udg"       "est"       "model"     "fivebestmdl" "x"
## [11] "spc"       "wdir"
```

```
dd3_r<-remainder(dd3)
tseries::kpss.test(dd3_r,null="Level")
```

```
## Warning in tseries::kpss.test(dd3_r, null = "Level"): p-value greater than
## printed p-value
```

```
##
## KPSS Test for Level Stationarity
##
## data: dd3_r
## KPSS Level = 0.066507, Truncation lag parameter = 4, p-value = 0.1
```

```
tsdisplay(dd3_r, main="remainder")
```



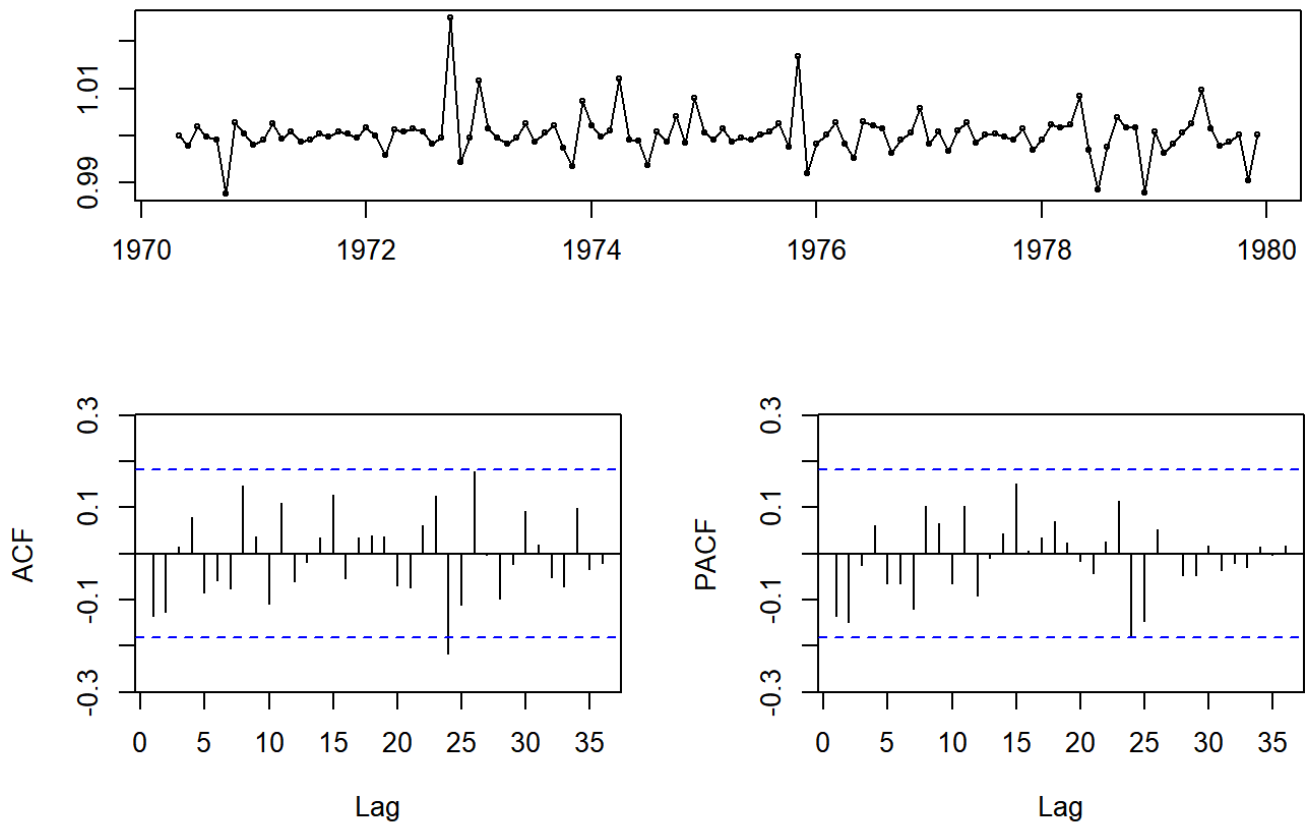
X11 decomposition

```
X_ts %>% seas(x11="") -> dd4
dd4_r = remainder(dd4)
tseries::kpss.test(dd4_r, null="Level")
```

```
## Warning in tseries::kpss.test(dd4_r, null = "Level"): p-value greater than
## printed p-value
```

```
##
## KPSS Test for Level Stationarity
##
## data: dd4_r
## KPSS Level = 0.16255, Truncation lag parameter = 4, p-value = 0.1
```

```
tsdisplay(dd4_r, main="remainder")
```

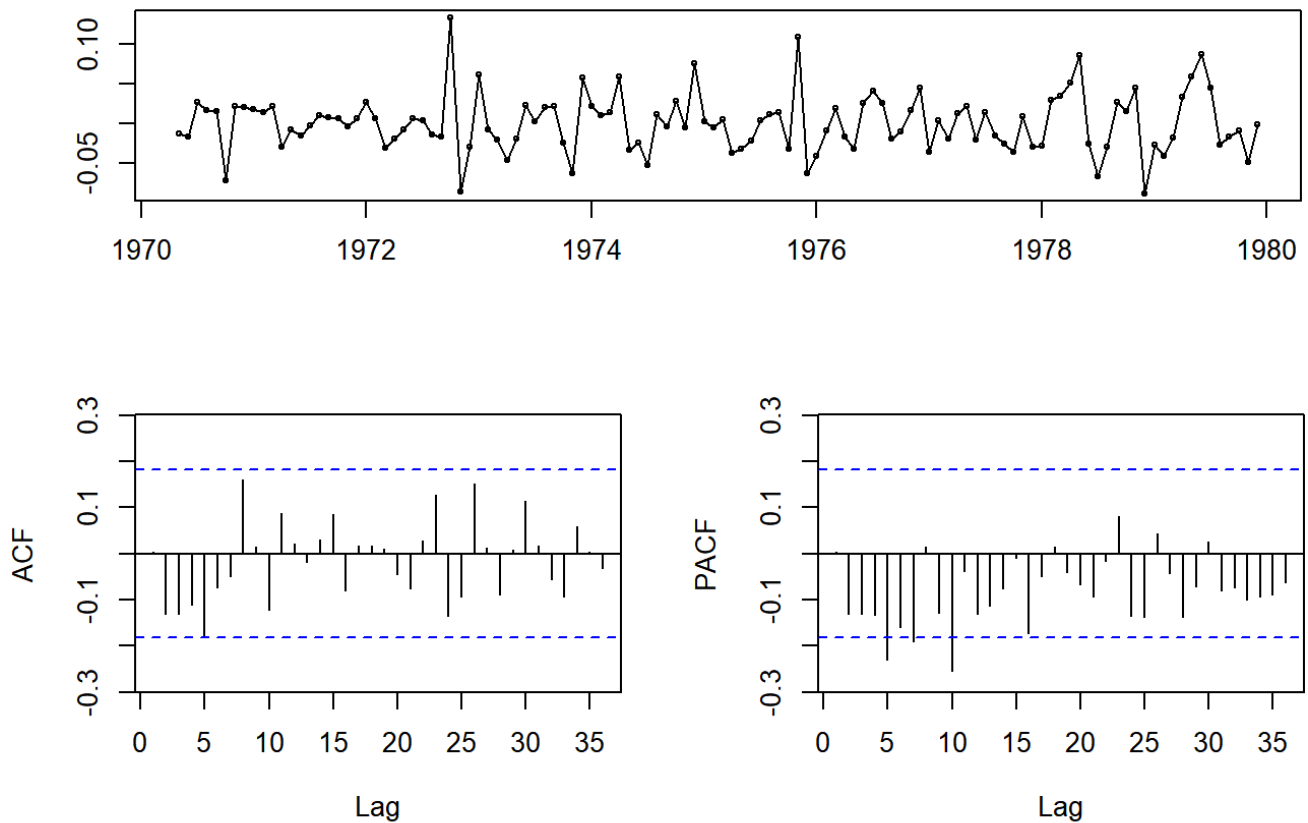
remainder**STL decomposition**

```
dd5<-stl(X_ts,'periodic')
dd5_r=remainder(dd5)
tseries::kpss.test(dd5_r,null="Level")
```

```
## Warning in tseries::kpss.test(dd5_r, null = "Level"): p-value greater than
## printed p-value
```

```
##
## KPSS Test for Level Stationarity
##
## data: dd5_r
## KPSS Level = 0.016203, Truncation lag parameter = 4, p-value = 0.1
```

```
tsdisplay(dd5_r, main="remainder")
```

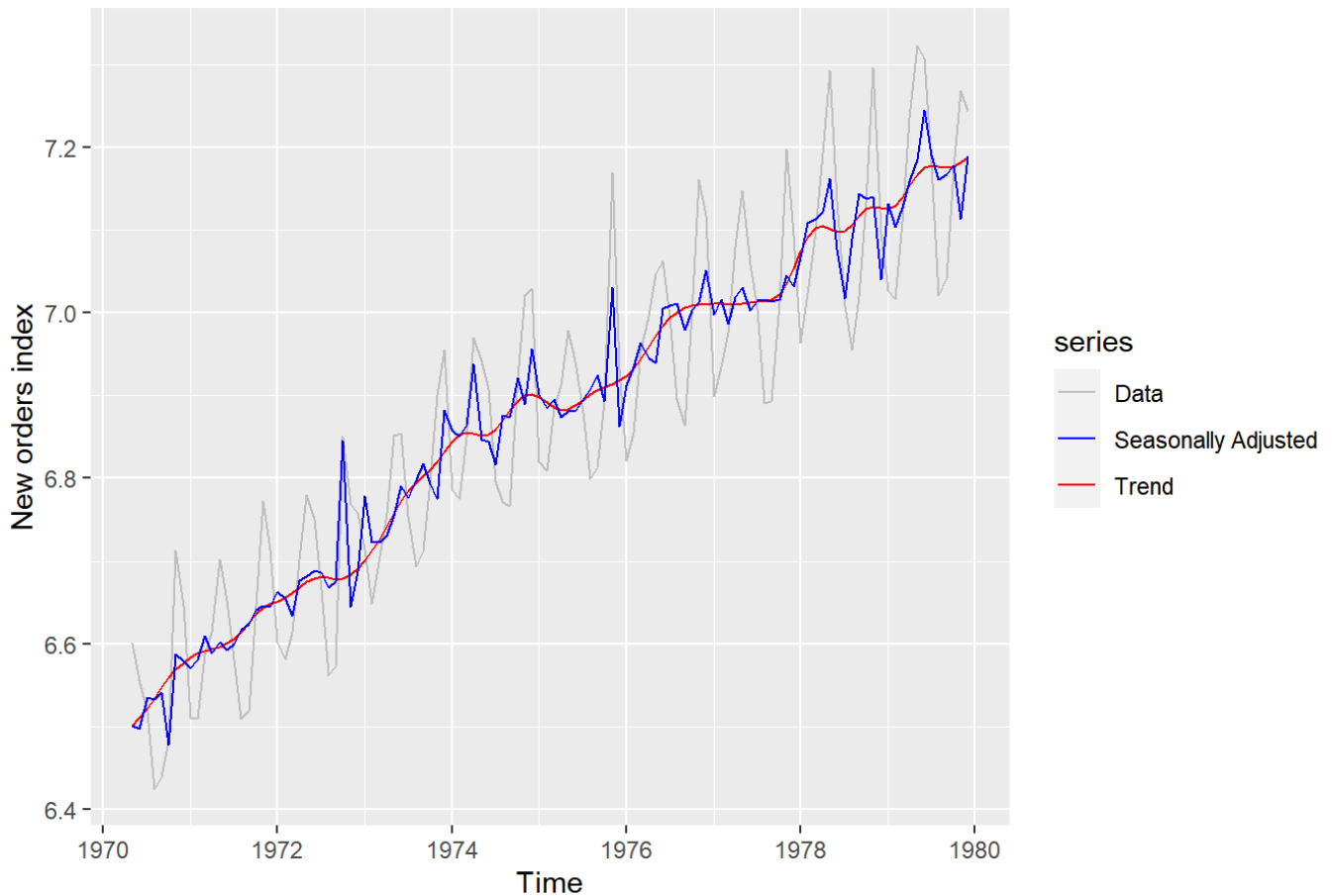
remainder

Based on residual ACF&PACF plot and stationary test, X11 decomposition is being used

A plot with the original data, seasonally adjusted, trend-cycle component all together

```
X_ts %>% seas(x11="") -> fit
autoplot(X_ts, series="Data")+
  autolayer(trendcycle(fit),series="Trend") +
  autolayer(seasadj(fit),series="Seasonally Adjusted") +
  xlab("Time") + ylab("New orders index")+
  ggtitle("The monthly peak load for electricity Iowa") +
  scale_color_manual(values=c("gray","blue","red"),breaks=c("Data","Seasonally
Adjusted","Trend"))
```

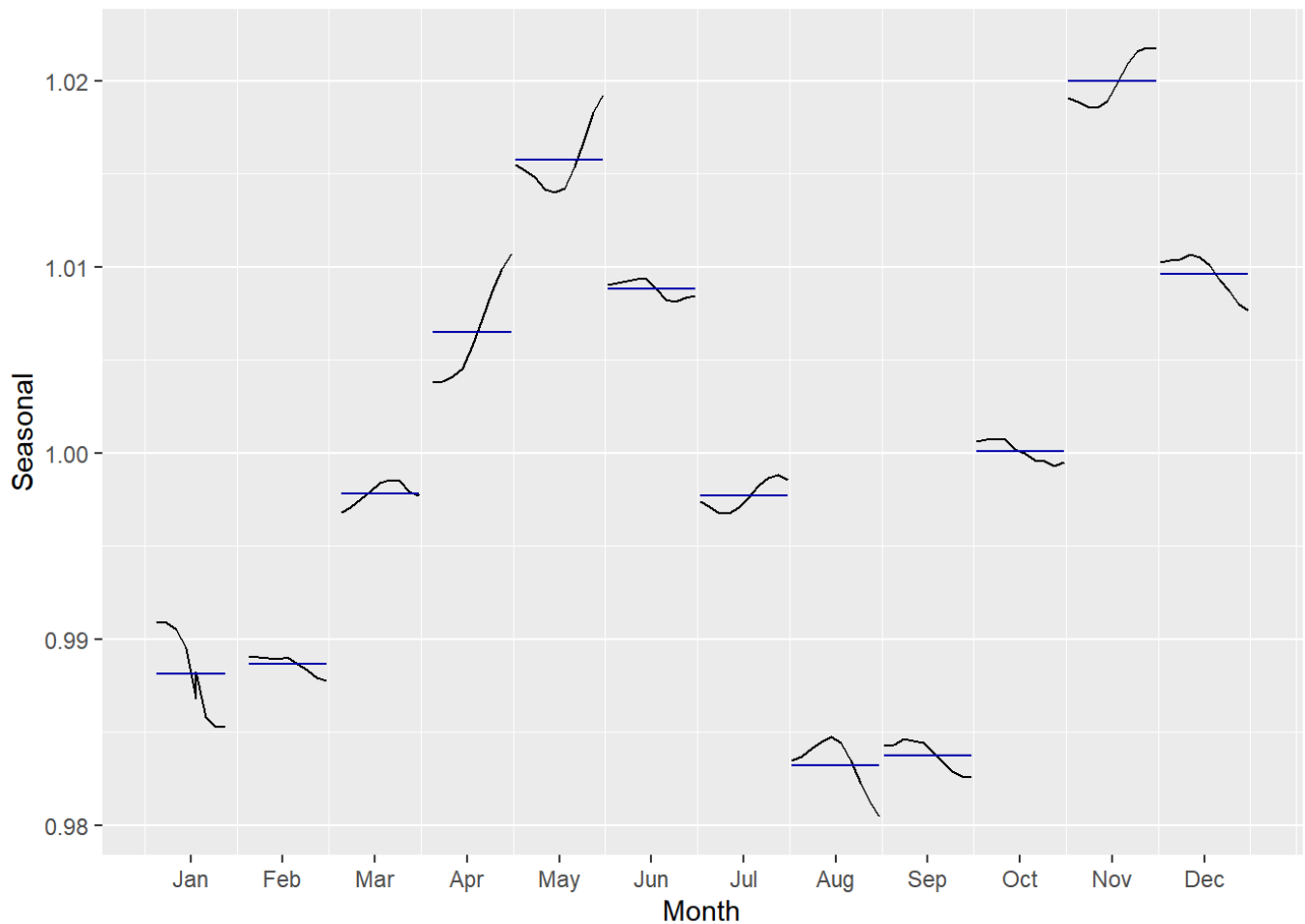

The monthly peak load for electricity Iowa



SOL3

Draw sub-series seasonal effect graph in each month.

```
fit %>% seasonal() %>% ggsubseriesplot()+ylab("Seasonal")
```



This graph shows shape of seasonal effect of each month (Blue line is constant seasonal effect of each month)

SoL4

Draw a polar seasonal plot.

```
ggseasonplot(X_ts,polar=TRUE)+
  ggtitle("Ploar Seasonal plot")
```

Ploar Seasonal plot

