```
1 from pandas import read_csv
2 series = read_csv('_/content/daily-minimum-temperatures.csv', header=0, index_col=0)
3 print(series.describe())
   Temp count 3650.000000
    mean
            11.177753
    std
              4.071837
    min
              0.000000
             8.300000
11.000000
    25%
    50%
            14.000000 26.300000
    75%
    max
1 series.isnull().sum()
    Temp
    dtype: int64
1 series=series.dropna()
1 series.isnull().sum()
    Temp
    dtype: int64
1 series.isnull().values.any()
    False
1 from pandas import read_csv
   from matplotlib import pyplot
   series = read_csv('/content/daily-minimum-temperatures.csv', header=0, index_col=0)
1 pyplot.plot(series)
2
    pyplot.show()
1 from pandas.plotting import lag_plot
   lag_plot(series)
    <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fcb06120eb8>
      25
      20
    (t 15
                            y(t)
   from pandas import read_csv
    from pandas import datetime
    from matplotlib import pyplot
5 def parser(x):
      return datetime.strptime('190'+x, '%Y-%m')
   series = read_csv('<u>/content/shampoo-sales.csv</u>', header=0, parse_dates=[0], index_col=0, squeeze=True, date_parser=parser)
   print(series.head())
10
    series.plot()
```

```
11 pyplot.show()
```

/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:6: FutureWarning: The pandas.datetime class is deprecated and will be removed from pandas in a future version. Import from datetime instead

```
1901-03-01
              183.1
1901-04-01
              119.3
Name: Sales, dtype: float64
700
 600
 500
 400
 300
```

266.0 145.9

Month 1901-01-01 1901-02-01

```
# Plot the autocorrelation graph
    from pandas import read_csv
    from pandas import datetime
    from matplotlib import pyplot
    from pandas.plotting import autocorrelation_plot
    def parser(x):
      return datetime.strptime('190'+x, '%Y-%m')
10 series = read_csv('shampoo-sales.csv', header=0, parse_dates=[0], index_col=0, squeeze=True, date_parser=parser)
11 autocorrelation_plot(series)
12
   pyplot.show()
```

```
0.50
0.25
0.00
```

!pip install --upgrade statsmodels

 $\ensuremath{\text{\#}}$ fit an ARIMA model and plot residual errors

from pandas import datetime

from pandas import read_csv

from pandas import DataFrame

from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA

from matplotlib import pyplot

load dataset

def parser(x):

return datetime.strptime('190'+x, '%Y-%m') 10

series = read_csv('shampoo-sales.csv', header=0, index_col=0, parse_dates=True, squeeze=True, date_parser=parser) 11

series.index = series.index.to_period('M')

13 # fit model

14 model = ARIMA(series, order=(5,1,0))

model_fit = model.fit() 15 16 # summary of fit model

17 print(model_fit.summary())

18 # line plot of residuals

19 residuals = DataFrame(model_fit.resid)

20 residuals.plot()

21 pyplot.show()

22 # density plot of residuals

23 residuals.plot(kind='kde')

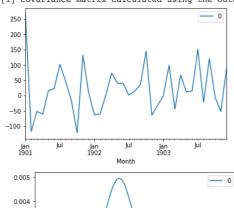
pyplot.show() 24

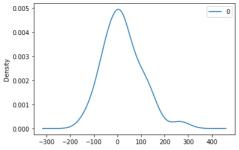
summary stats of residuals print(residuals.describe())

covariance Type:			opg			
	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
ar.L1	-0.9014	0.247	-3.647	0.000	-1.386	-0.417
ar.L2	-0.2284	0.268	-0.851	0.395	-0.754	0.298
ar.L3	0.0747	0.291	0.256	0.798	-0.497	0.646
ar.L4	0.2519	0.340	0.742	0.458	-0.414	0.918
ar.L5	0.3344	0.210	1.593	0.111	-0.077	0.746
sigma2	4728.9608	1316.021	3.593	0.000	2149.607	7308.314
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):			0.61	Jarque-Bera	 (JB):	0.
Prob(Q):			0.44	Prob(JB):		0.
Heteroskedasticity (H):			1.07	Skew:		0.
Prob(H) (two-sided):			0.90	Kurtosis:		2.

Warnings:

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





36.000000 count mean 21.936144 std 80.774430 -122.292030 min 25% -35.040859 13.147219 50% 75% 68.848286 266.000000 max

```
1 from pandas import read_csv
2 from pandas import datetime
3 from matplotlib import pyplot
```

4 from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA

5 from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error

6 from math import sqrt

7 # load dataset

8 def parser(x):

9 return datetime.strptime('190'+x, '%Y-%m')
10 series = read_csv('shampoo-sales.csv', header=0, index_col=0, parse_dates=True, squeeze=True, date_parser=parser)
11 series.index = series.index.to_period('M')

12 # split into train and test sets

```
14  size = int(len(X) * 0.66)
15 train, test = X[0:size], X[size:len(X)]
16 history = [x for x in train]
    predictions = list()
17
18
     # walk-forward validation
19
     for t in range(len(test)):
20
       model = ARIMA(history, order=(5,1,0))
       model_fit = model.fit()
output = model_fit.forecast()
yhat = output[0]
21
22
23
       predictions.append(yhat)
24
       obs = test[t]
25
26
       history.append(obs)
       print('predicted=%f, expected=%f' % (yhat, obs))
27
    # evaluate forecasts
28
29  rmse = sqrt(mean_squared_error(test, predictions))
30  print('Test RMSE: %.3f' % rmse)
     # plot forecasts against actual outcomes
31
    pyplot.plot(test)
33 pyplot.plot(predictions, color='red')
34 pyplot.show()
```

[/usr/local/lib/python3.6/dist-packages/ipykernel_launcher.py:9: FutureWarning: The pandas.datetime class is deprecated and will be removed from pandas in a future version. Import from datetime instead if __name__ == '__main__':

if __name__ == '__main__':
predicted=343.272180, expected=342.300000
predicted=293.329674, expected=339.700000
predicted=293.329674, expected=349.300000
predicted=368.668956, expected=440.400000
predicted=353.044741, expected=315.900000
predicted=357.645324, expected=401.300000
predicted=443.047835, expected=447.400000
predicted=378.365674, expected=437.400000
predicted=459.415021, expected=407.6000000
predicted=526.890876, expected=682.0000000
predicted=57.231274, expected=4575.3000000
predicted=672.914943, expected=581.3000000
predicted=531.541449, expected=646.9000000
Test RMSE: 89.021

