

```
In [1]: # import packages needed
from scipy import stats
from statsmodels.tsa import tsa as TSA
from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA
from statsmodels.tsa.ar_model import AR
from statsmodels.tsa.ar_model import AutoReg
from statsmodels.tsa import arima_process as ARIMA_process
from statsmodels.tsa.statespace.sarimax import SARIMAX
from statsmodels.graphics.api import qqplot
import itertools
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import statsmodels.api as sm
import warnings

warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')
```

Q5

(15%) Consider the famous time series data “co2” (monthly carbon dioxide through 11 years in Alert, Canada).

- Fit a deterministic regression model in terms of months and time. Are the regression coefficients significant? What is the adjusted R-squared? (Note that the month variable should be treated as categorical and transformed into 11 dummy variables.)
- Identify, estimate the SARIMA model for the co2 level.
- Compare the two models above, what do you observe?

Answers

- According to the result produced below, the regression coefficient is not significant, with none of them surpass the critical values.
- According our estimate, the best fit parameters are SARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 With AIC:251.0908756777686.
- The SARIMA model we constructed has a AIC level of 251, with the OLS's AIC model at 774, so we could conclude that comparing to the linear regression model, our SARIMA model does have a better performance.

```
In [2]: data = pd.read_csv("./TSA HW07.co2.csv")

month_list = ["Jan", "Feb", "Mar", "Apr", "May", "Jun", "Jul", "Aug", "Sep", "Oct", "No

def monthNumCreator(x):
    for index, value in enumerate(month_list):
        if month_list[index] == x:
            return int(index + 1)

# data preparation
data.loc[:, 'month_num'] = data.loc[:, 'month'].apply(monthNumCreator)
```

```
print(data.head(20))
```

	time_trend	month	co2_level	month_num
0	1994.000000	Jan	363.05	1
1	1994.083333	Feb	364.18	2
2	1994.166667	Mar	364.87	3
3	1994.250000	Apr	364.47	4
4	1994.333333	May	364.32	5
5	1994.416667	Jun	362.13	6
6	1994.500000	Jul	356.72	7
7	1994.583333	Aug	350.88	8
8	1994.666667	Sep	350.69	9
9	1994.750000	Oct	356.06	10
10	1994.833333	Nov	360.09	11
11	1994.916667	Dec	363.27	12
12	1995.000000	Jan	363.49	1
13	1995.083333	Feb	364.94	2
14	1995.166667	Mar	366.72	3
15	1995.250000	Apr	366.33	4
16	1995.333333	May	365.75	5
17	1995.416667	Jun	364.32	6
18	1995.500000	Jul	358.59	7
19	1995.583333	Aug	352.06	8

```
In [3]: # fit a deterministic model

X = sm.add_constant(data[["time_trend", "month_num"]])
y = data["co2_level"]

mod = sm.OLS(y, X)

result = mod.fit()

print(result.summary())
```

OLS Regression Results						
=====						
Dep. Variable:	co2_level		R-squared:	0.666		
Model:	OLS		Adj. R-squared:	0.661		
Method:	Least Squares		F-statistic:	128.5		
Date:	Sun, 06 Dec 2020		Prob (F-statistic):	1.98e-31		
Time:	21:25:41		Log-Likelihood:	-384.14		
No. Observations:	132		AIC:	774.3		
Df Residuals:	129		BIC:	782.9		
Df Model:	2					
Covariance Type:	nonrobust					
=====						
	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]

const	-3288.6451	247.245	-13.301	0.000	-3777.826	-2799.464
time_trend	1.8321	0.124	14.812	0.000	1.587	2.077
month_num	-0.8476	0.114	-7.450	0.000	-1.073	-0.622
=====						
Omnibus:	7.770		Durbin-Watson:	0.863		
Prob(Omnibus):	0.021		Jarque-Bera (JB):	7.540		
Skew:	-0.533		Prob(JB):	0.0231		
Kurtosis:	2.516		Cond. No.	1.26e+06		
=====						

Notes:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The condition number is large, $1.26e+06$. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

```
In [4]: p = d = q = range(0, 2)
pdq = list(itertools.product(p, d, q))
seasonal_pdq = [(x[0], x[1], x[2], 12) for x in list(itertools.product(p, d, q))]
print('Examples of parameter for SARIMA...')
print('SARIMAX: {} x {}'.format(pdq[1], seasonal_pdq[1]))
print('SARIMAX: {} x {}'.format(pdq[1], seasonal_pdq[2]))
print('SARIMAX: {} x {}'.format(pdq[2], seasonal_pdq[3]))
print('SARIMAX: {} x {}'.format(pdq[2], seasonal_pdq[4]))
```

Examples of parameter for SARIMA...

```
SARIMAX: (0, 0, 1) x (0, 0, 1, 12)
SARIMAX: (0, 0, 1) x (0, 1, 0, 12)
SARIMAX: (0, 1, 0) x (0, 1, 1, 12)
SARIMAX: (0, 1, 0) x (1, 0, 0, 12)
```

```
In [5]: # estimate params of SARIMA
param_list = []
param_seasonal_list = []
aic_list = []

for param in pdq:
    for param_seasonal in seasonal_pdq:
        try:
            mod = sm.tsa.statespace.SARIMAX(y, order=param, seasonal_order=param_seasonal)
            results = mod.fit()
            # print('ARIMA{}x{}12 - AIC:{}'.format(param, param_seasonal, results.aic))

            # append to list
            param_list.append(param)
            param_seasonal_list.append(param_seasonal)
            aic_list.append(results.aic)
        except:
            continue

# print out best params
for index, value in enumerate(aic_list):
    if value == np.min(aic_list):
        print("Best Params are")
        print('ARIMA{}x{}12 - AIC:{}'.format(param_list[index], param_seasonal_list[index], value))
        break;
```

Best Params are

```
ARIMA(0, 1, 1)x(0, 1, 1, 12)12 - AIC:251.0908756777686
```

```
In [6]: # fit data with SARIMA model

model=sm.tsa.statespace.SARIMAX(endog=y, order=(0,1,1), seasonal_order=(0,1,1,12), trend='n')
results=model.fit()

print(results.summary())
```

SARIMAX Results

```
=====
==
Dep. Variable:          co2_level   No. Observations:          1
32
Model:                SARIMAX(0, 1, 1)x(0, 1, 1, 12)   Log Likelihood              -139.5
23
Date:                  Sun, 06 Dec 2020   AIC                        287.0
47
```

Time: 21:25:50 BIC 298.1

63

Sample: 0 HQIC 291.5

61

- 132

Covariance Type: opg

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
intercept	0.0021	0.010	0.215	0.830	-0.017	0.022
ma.L1	-0.5794	0.093	-6.260	0.000	-0.761	-0.398
ma.S.L12	-0.8208	0.118	-6.927	0.000	-1.053	-0.589
sigma2	0.5445	0.073	7.457	0.000	0.401	0.688

Ljung-Box (L1) (Q): 0.01

Jarque-Bera (JB): 2.10

Prob(Q): 0.93

Prob(JB): 0.35

Heteroskedasticity (H): 1.04

Skew: -0.15

Prob(H) (two-sided): 0.91

Kurtosis: 3.58

Warnings:

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