



VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY

Statistical analysis and modelling (SCMA 632)

A6a- Time Series Analysis

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Introduction

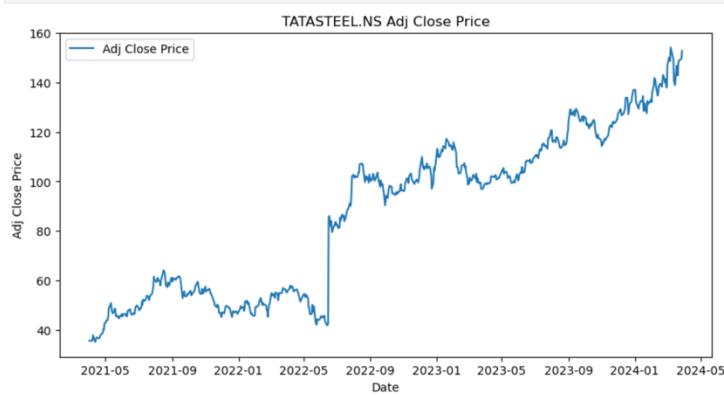
This study focuses on analysing and forecasting Tata steel stock price trends from January 2020 to July 2024. The dataset, "TISC Historical Data," includes key attributes such as Date, Price, Open, High, Low, Volume, and Change %. This comprehensive time series data allows for a detailed examination of Tata steel stock performance, encompassing daily fluctuations and broader market trends. Through this analysis, we aim to apply various time series forecasting techniques to predict future stock prices and gain insights into the underlying patterns and dynamics driving Tata steel's stock movements.

The analysis involves a thorough data cleaning process, identifying and handling outliers, and interpolating missing values to ensure data integrity. Subsequently, we decompose the time series into its components using both additive and multiplicative models to uncover seasonal and trend patterns. Additionally, we implement univariate forecasting using conventional statistical models such as Holt-Winters, ARIMA, and SARIMA to predict future stock prices. Furthermore, we explore multivariate forecasting using machine learning models, including Neural Networks (LSTM), Decision Trees, and Random Forests. This comprehensive approach provides a robust framework for understanding Tata Steel stock price behaviour and offers valuable predictive insights for investors and stakeholders.

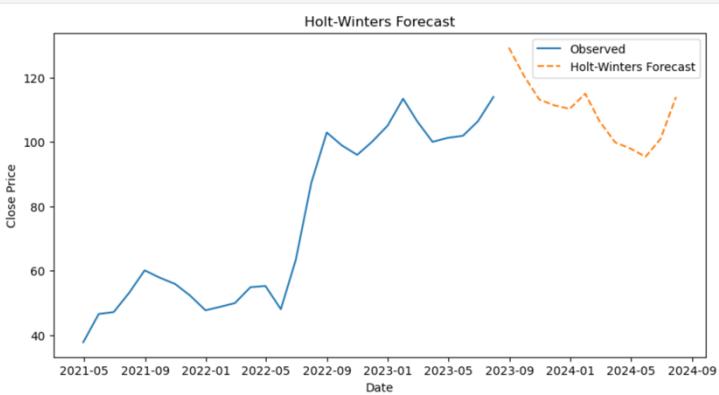
Objectives

The primary objectives of this task are:

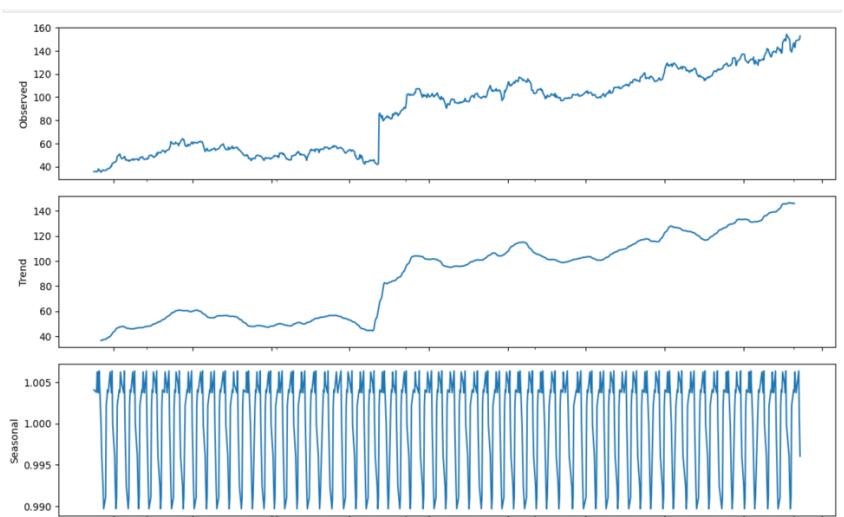
1. To clean and pre-process the Tata Steel stock data from January 2020 to July 2024, addressing missing values and outliers.
2. To visualize the Tata Steel stock price over time using line plots.
3. To decompose the time series data into its components using both additive and multiplicative models.
4. To implement univariate forecasting models, including Holt-Winters, ARIMA, and SARIMA, and evaluate their performance.
5. To perform multivariate forecasting using machine learning models such as Neural Networks (LSTM), Decision Trees, and Random Forests.
6. To compare the results of different forecasting models and provide insights into the predictive accuracy for Tata Steel stock prices.



The graph depicts the adjusted close price of Tata Steel (TATASTEEL.NS) from May 2021 to May 2024. The price shows a general upward trend with occasional fluctuations. A significant jump occurs around mid-2022, followed by continued growth with intermittent dips. The price peaks at its highest point by early 2024.



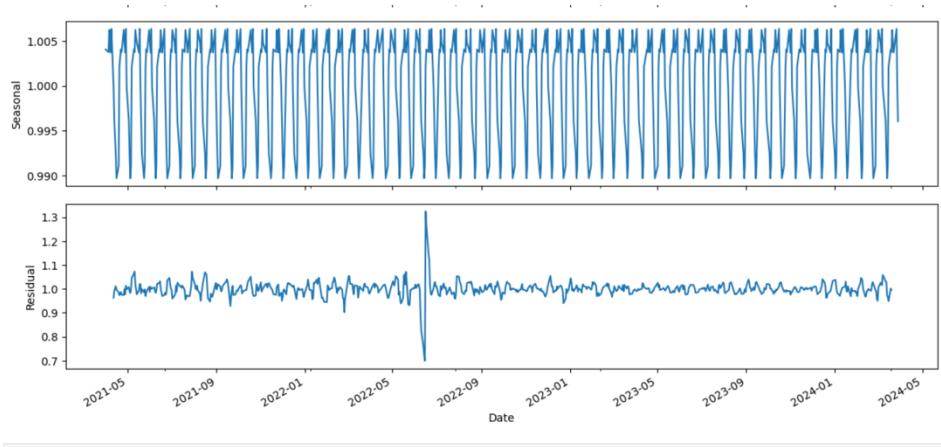
The graph shows the historical closing prices of Tata Steel (TATASTEEL.NS) from May 2021 to September 2023 and a forecast using the Holt-Winters method from October 2023 to September 2024. The observed data shows a significant increase around mid-2022, followed by fluctuations. The Holt-Winters forecast predicts a decline in prices until early 2024, with a subsequent rise starting around mid-2024. The forecasted prices show more variability compared to the observed data.



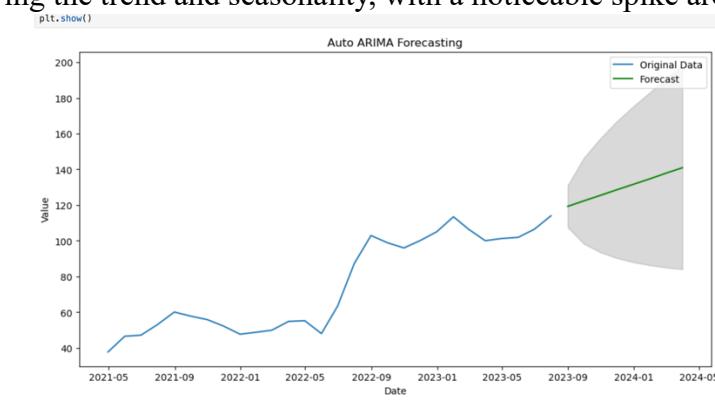
The graph displays the observed data, trend, and seasonal components of Tata Steel's adjusted closing prices.

1. The top panel shows the observed prices with an upward trend and periodic fluctuations.
2. The middle panel illustrates the overall trend, highlighting a significant increase around mid-2022 with continued growth.
3. The bottom panel shows the seasonal component, indicating regular, cyclical patterns in the data.

This decomposition helps in understanding the underlying trends and seasonal effects in the stock price.



The top graph shows the seasonal component of the time series, indicating a regular repeating pattern over time. The bottom graph depicts the residuals, showing the remaining variations after removing the trend and seasonality, with a noticeable spike around mid-2022.



The plot shows the original time series data along with the forecast generated by an Auto ARIMA model. The forecast extends into 2024, with a confidence interval shaded in gray, indicating the expected range of values.

```
# Print the model summary
print(arima_model.summary())
SARIMAX Results
=====
Dep. Variable:      y    No. Observations:      28
Model: SARIMAX(0, 1, 1)   Log Likelihood: -87.140
Date: Mon, 22 Jul 2024   AIC: 180.281
Time: 21:12:52           BIC: 184.168
Sample: 04-30-2021       HQIC: 181.437
- 07-31-2023
Covariance Type: opg
=====

            coef  std err      z  P>|z|  [0.025  0.975]
intercept  3.0927  2.065   1.498  0.134  -0.954  7.140
ma.L1      0.7919  0.140   5.641  0.000   0.517  1.067
sigma2     35.8896  8.240   4.355  0.000  19.739  52.040
=====
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q): 0.34 Jarque-Bera (JB): 1.54
Prob(Q): 0.56 Prob(JB): 0.46
Heteroskedasticity (H): 1.27 Skew: 0.31
Prob(H) (two-sided): 0.73 Kurtosis: 3.99
=====

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

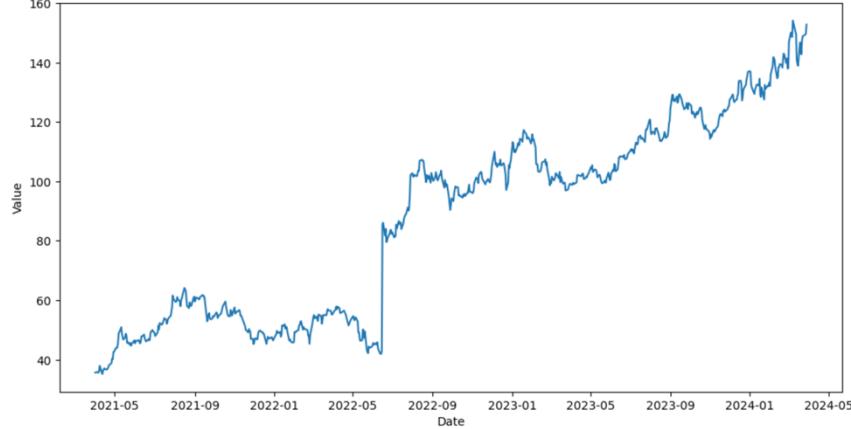
print(arima_model.summary())
SARIMAX Results
=====
Dep. Variable:      y    No. Observations:      740
Model: SARIMAX(0, 1, 0)   Log Likelihood: -1671.522
Date: Mon, 22 Jul 2024   AIC: 3347.044
Time: 21:13:21           BIC: 3356.254
Sample: 0             HQIC: 3350.595
- 740
Covariance Type: opg
=====

            coef  std err      z  P>|z|  [0.025  0.975]
intercept  0.1585  0.116   1.372  0.170  -0.068  0.385
sigma2     5.3971  0.043  125.660  0.000   5.313  5.481
=====
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q): 0.19 Jarque-Bera (JB): 741393.19
Prob(Q): 0.66 Prob(JB): 0.00
Heteroskedasticity (H): 2.21 Skew: 8.41
Prob(H) (two-sided): 0.00 Kurtosis: 157.25
=====

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

[48]: # Generate in-sample predictions
fitted_values = arima_model.predict_in_sample()

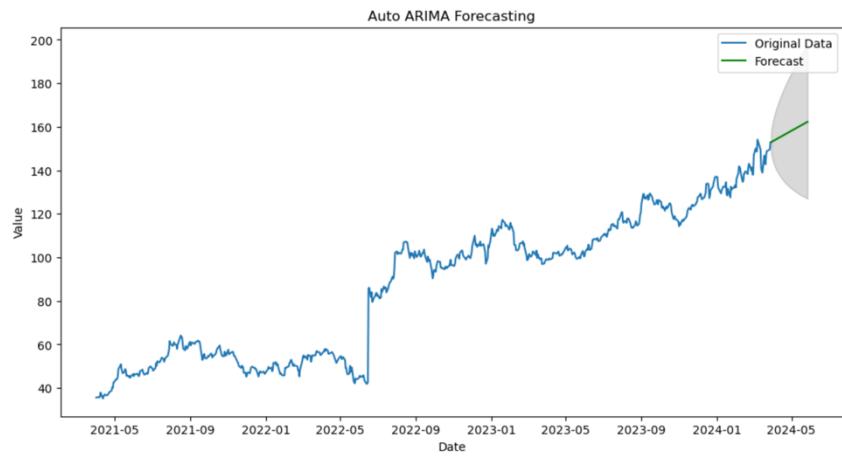
5]: # Plot the original data, fitted values, and forecast
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
plt.plot(daily_data['Adj Close'])
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.ylabel('Value')
plt.show()
```



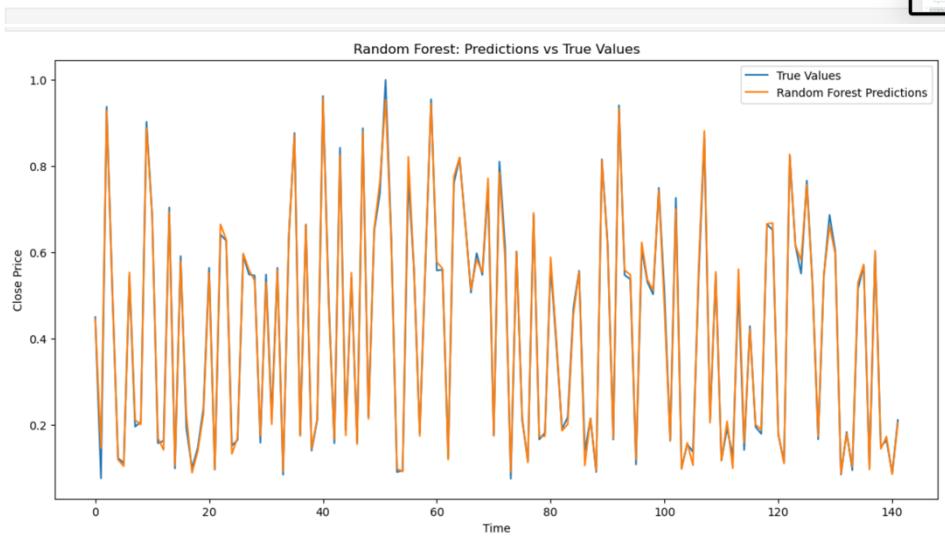
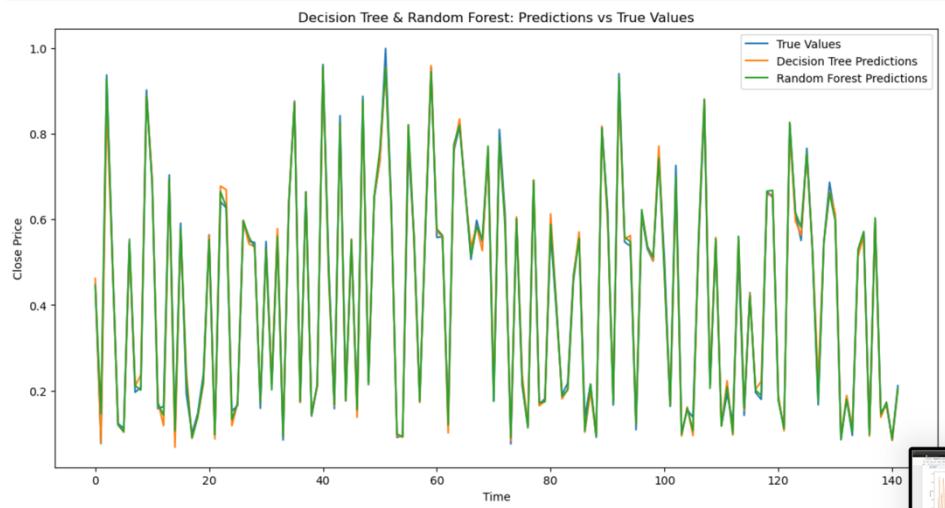
```
6]: # Fit auto_arima model
arima_model = auto_arima(daily_data['Adj Close'],
```

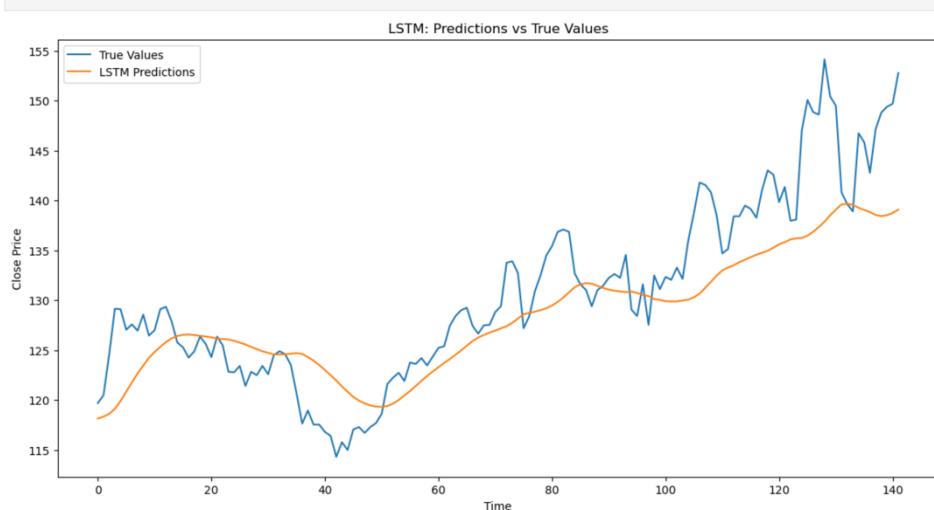
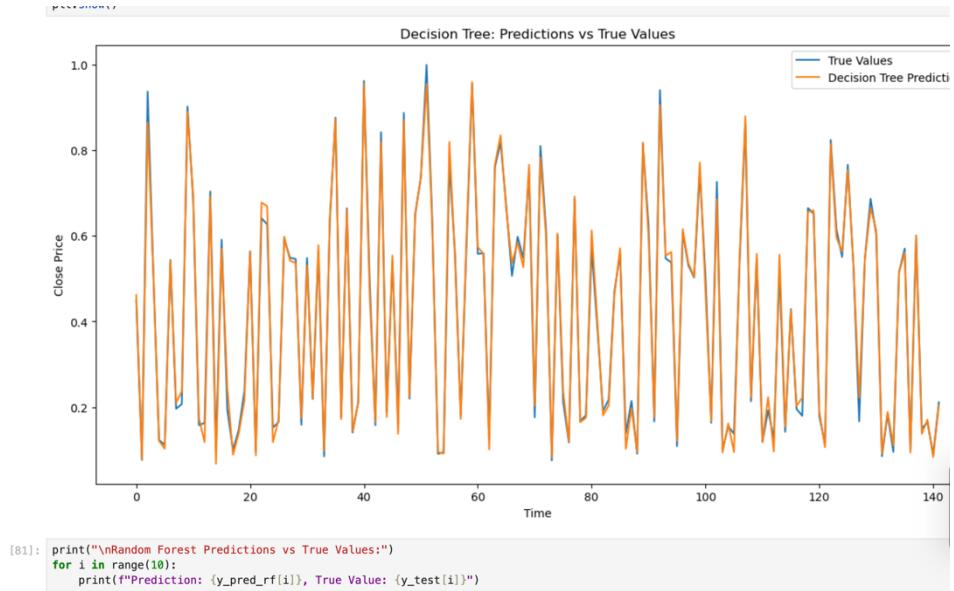
The plot displays the adjusted close values of a time series from 2021 to 2024. There is a noticeable jump in mid-2022, followed by a steady upward trend.

```
plt.ylabel('value')
plt.title('Auto ARIMA Forecasting')
plt.show()
```



2. Multivariate Forecasting - Machine Learning Models





Tree Based Models

```
[66]: model.summary()
Model: "sequential"


| Layer (type)        | Output Shape   | Param # |
|---------------------|----------------|---------|
| lstm (LSTM)         | (None, 30, 50) | 11,400  |
| dropout (Dropout)   | (None, 30, 50) | 0       |
| lstm_1 (LSTM)       | (None, 50)     | 20,200  |
| dropout_1 (Dropout) | (None, 50)     | 0       |
| dense (Dense)       | (None, 1)      | 51      |


Total params: 31,651 (123.64 KB)
Trainable params: 31,651 (123.64 KB)
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

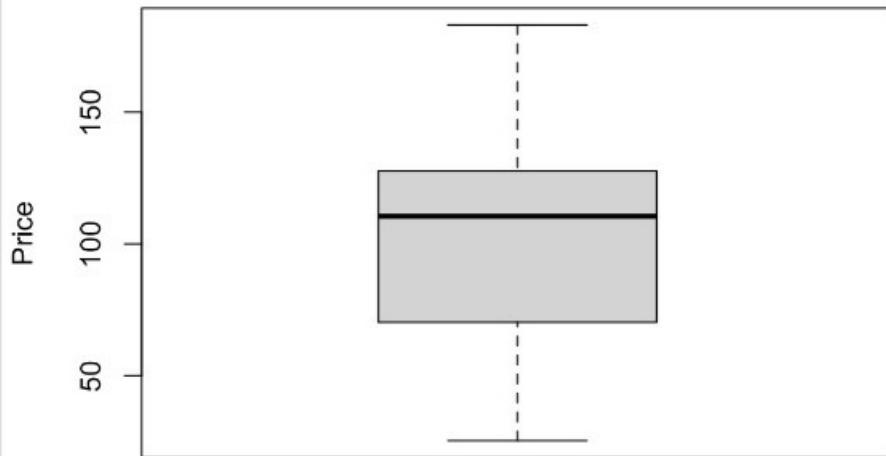
[67]: # Compile the model
model.compile(optimizer='adam', loss='mean_squared_error')

# Train the model
history = model.fit(X_train, y_train, epochs=20, batch_size=32, validation_data=(X_test, y_test), shuffle=False)

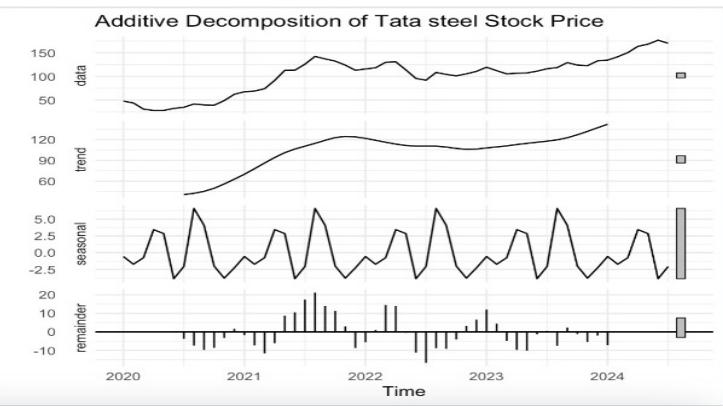
# Evaluate the model
loss = model.evaluate(X_test, y_test)
print("Test Loss: ", loss)

Epoch 1/20
18/18 - 2s 26ms/step - loss: 0.0564 - val_loss: 0.0190
Epoch 2/20
18/18 - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 0.1642 - val_loss: 0.1540
Epoch 3/20
18/18 - 0s 14ms/step - loss: 0.0047 - val_loss: 0.0078
```

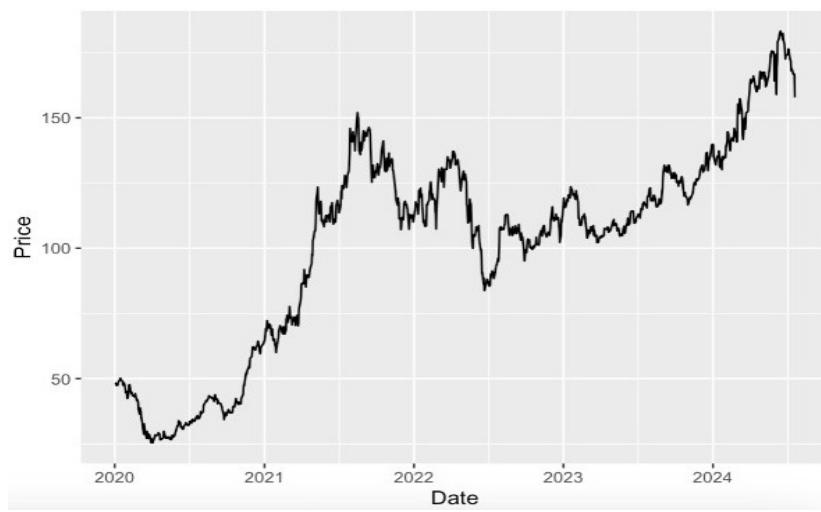
Boxplot for Price

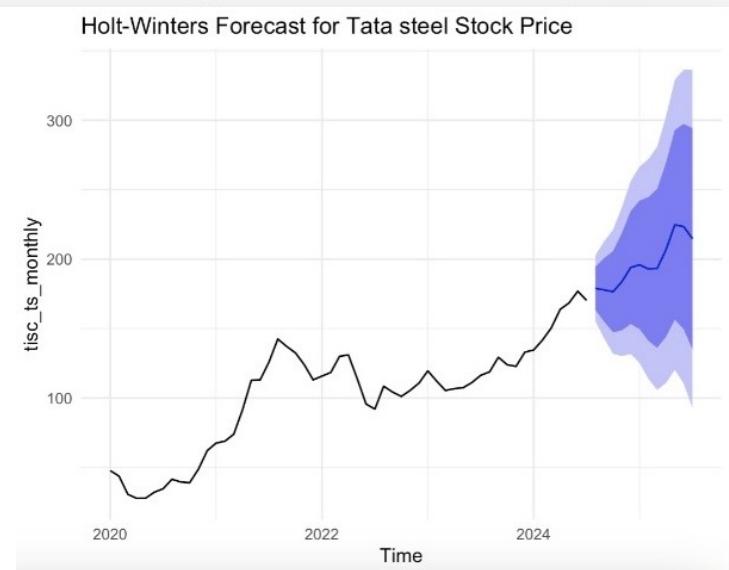
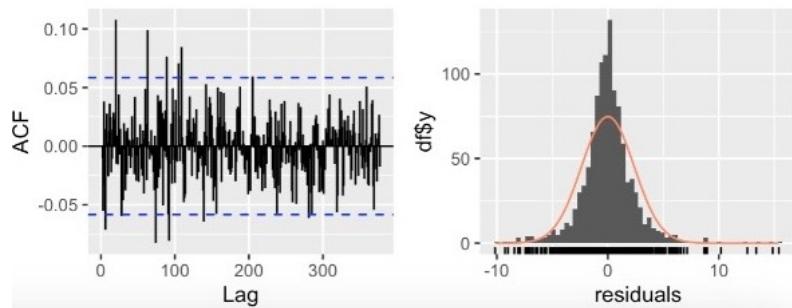
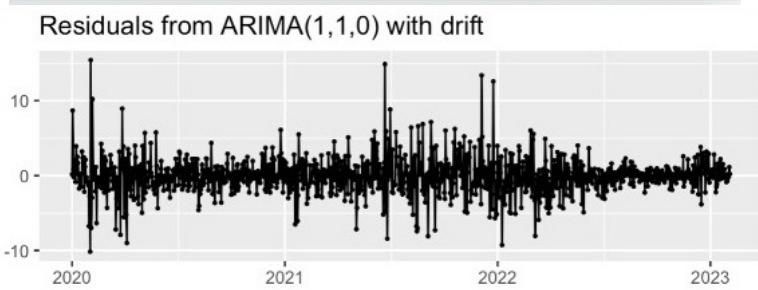
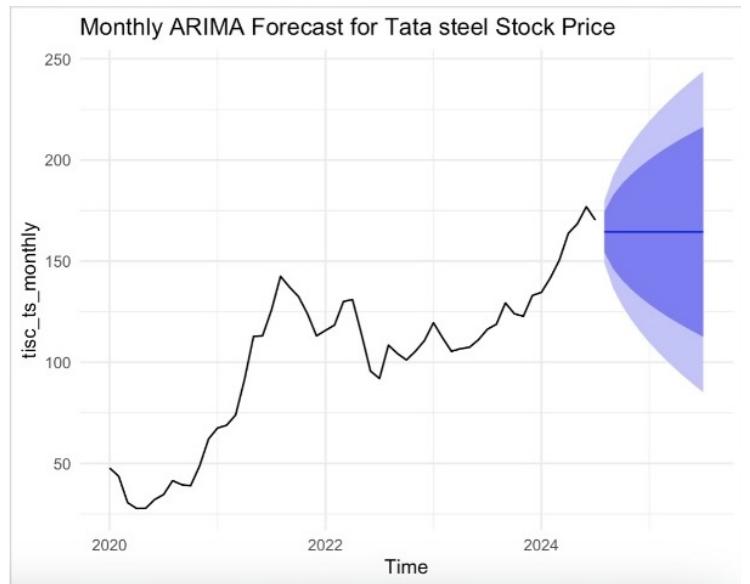


Additive Decomposition of Tata steel Stock Price

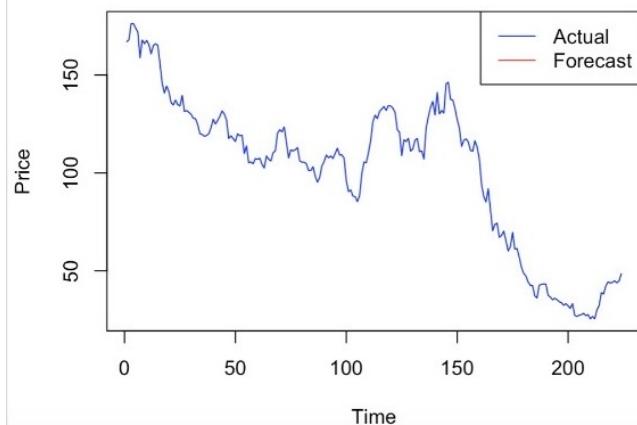


Tata steel Stock Price Over Time

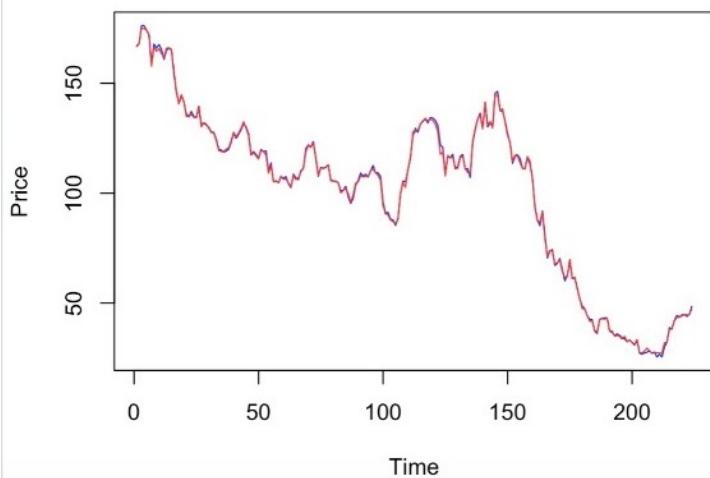




Decision Tree Forecast vs Actual



Random Forest Forecast vs Actual



LSTM Forecast vs Actual

