Project1

Alice Ding

2024-06-19

Data Importing and Indexing

```
data_start_ind <- 1
data_end_ind <- 1622
forecast_stary_ind <- 1623
forecast_end_ind <- 1722

path <- paste(getwd(), '/Data Set for Class.xls', sep="")
sheet_name <- 'S02'

# Read the specified sheet from the Excel file
s02 <- read_excel(path, sheet = sheet_name)</pre>
```

Data Visualization

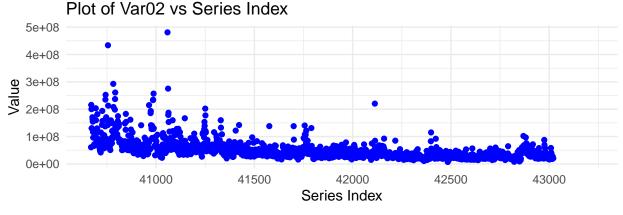
```
var2_plot <- ggplot(s02, aes(x = SeriesInd, y = Var02)) +
    geom_point(color = "blue") +
    labs(title = "Plot of Var02 vs Series Index", x = "Series Index", y = "Value") +
    theme_minimal()

var3_plot <- ggplot(s02, aes(x = SeriesInd, y = Var03)) +
    geom_point(color = "orange") +
    labs(title = "Plot of Var03 vs Series Index", x = "Series Index", y = "Value") +
    theme_minimal()

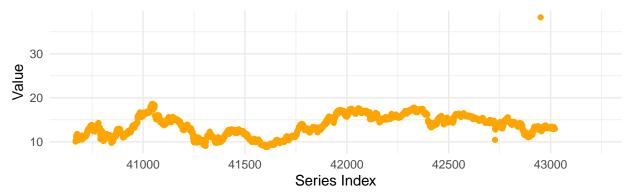
grid.arrange(var2_plot, var3_plot, nrow = 2)

## Warning: Removed 140 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range
## ('geom_point()').

## Warning: Removed 144 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range
## ('geom_point()').</pre>
```



Plot of Var03 vs Series Index



Data Imputation

I'm using linear imputation, so creating a line of best fit between the last two known points and filling in missing values along that line. This works for Var03, however for Var02, I will impute the median given how it contains more static.

There are also some outliers in Var03 that will be replaced with linear imputation as well.

```
data_range <- which(s02$SeriesInd < 43022)
na_var3 <- which(is.na(s02$Var03[data_range]))</pre>
```

```
# Define a function to detect outliers (using z-scores here for simplicity)
is_outlier <- function(x) {
    z_scores <- (x - mean(x, na.rm = TRUE)) / sd(x, na.rm = TRUE)
    return(abs(z_scores) > 2) # You can adjust the threshold as needed
}

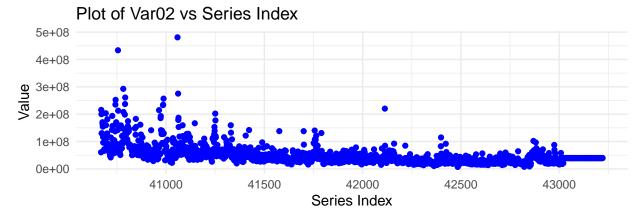
# Identify outliers
outliers_var3 <- which(is_outlier(s02$Var03[data_range]))

# Combine NA values and outliers indices
na_and_outliers_var3 <- unique(c(na_var3, outliers_var3))

# Exclude outliers from data used for interpolation</pre>
```

```
valid_data_range <- data_range[!data_range %in% na_and_outliers_var3]</pre>
# Perform linear interpolation excluding outliers and NA values
imputed_var3 <- approx(x = s02$SeriesInd[valid_data_range], y = s02$Var03[valid_data_range],
                       xout = s02$SeriesInd[data_range])$y
s02 <- s02 |>
  mutate(Var02 = replace_na(Var02, median(Var02, na.rm=TRUE)))
# Impute missing values and outliers with interpolated values
s02$Var03[data_range][na_and_outliers_var3] <- imputed_var3[na_and_outliers_var3]
var2_plot <- ggplot(s02, aes(x = SeriesInd, y = Var02)) +</pre>
  geom_point(color = "blue") +
  labs(title = "Plot of Var02 vs Series Index", x = "Series Index", y = "Value") +
 theme_minimal()
var3_plot <- ggplot(s02, aes(x = SeriesInd, y = Var03)) +</pre>
  geom_point(color = "orange") +
  labs(title = "Plot of Var03 vs Series Index", x = "Series Index", y = "Value") +
 theme_minimal()
grid.arrange(var2_plot, var3_plot, nrow = 2)
```

Warning: Removed 140 rows containing missing values or values outside the scale range
('geom_point()').



Plot of Var03 vs Series Index 18 16 12 10 41000 41500 42500 43000

Series Index

Values to forecast: 43022 - 43221 index numbers: 1623 - 1762

Checking for Stationarity

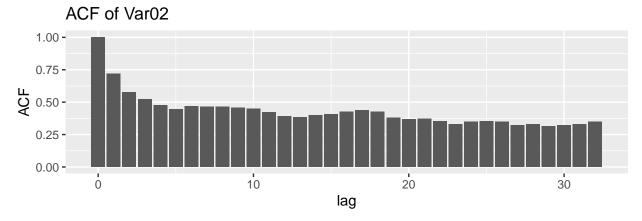
```
acf_var2 <- acf(s02$Var02[data_range], plot = FALSE)
acf_var3 <- acf(s02$Var03[data_range], plot = FALSE)

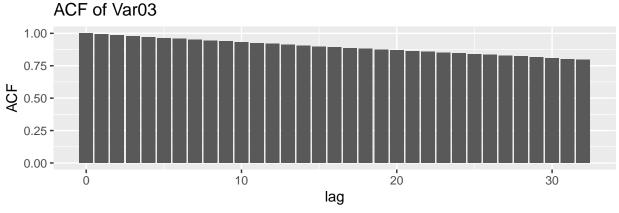
acf_var2_df <- data.frame(lag = acf_var2$lag, acf = acf_var2$acf)
acf_var3_df <- data.frame(lag = acf_var3$lag, acf = acf_var3$acf)

acf1 <- ggplot(acf_var2_df, aes(x = lag, y = acf)) +
    geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
    labs(title = "ACF of Var02", y = 'ACF')

acf2 <- ggplot(acf_var3_df, aes(x = lag, y = acf)) +
    geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
    labs(title = "ACF of Var03", y = 'ACF')

grid.arrange(acf1, acf2, nrow=2)</pre>
```





```
pacf_var2 <- pacf(s02$Var02[data_range], plot = FALSE)
pacf_var3 <- pacf(s02$Var03[data_range], plot = FALSE)

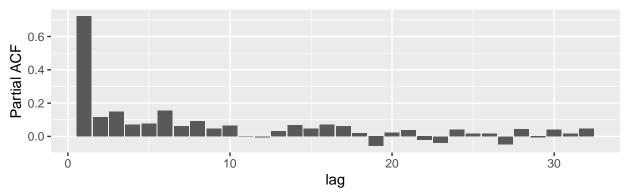
pacf_var2_df <- data.frame(lag = pacf_var2$lag, pacf = pacf_var2$acf)
pacf_var3_df <- data.frame(lag = pacf_var3$lag, pacf = pacf_var3$acf)

pacf1 <- ggplot(pacf_var2_df, aes(x = lag, y = pacf)) +
    geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
    labs(title = "PACF of Var02", y = 'Partial ACF')

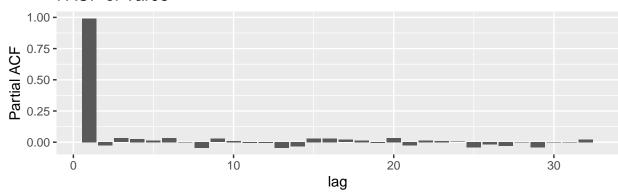
pacf2 <- ggplot(pacf_var3_df, aes(x = lag, y = pacf)) +
    geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
    labs(title = "PACF of Var03", y = 'Partial ACF')

grid.arrange(pacf1, pacf2, nrow=2)</pre>
```





PACF of Var03



The data is non-stationary.

We will preforming differencing to make the data stationary.

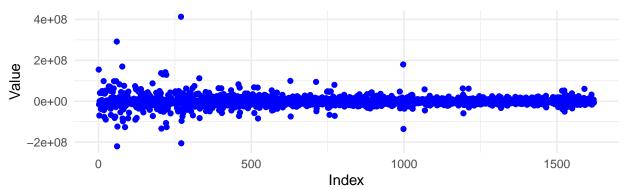
```
var2_diff <- diff(s02$Var02[data_range], differences = 1)
var3_diff <- diff(s02$Var03[data_range], differences = 1)

var2_diff_df <- data.frame(Index = seq_along(var2_diff), Value = var2_diff)
var3_diff_df <- data.frame(Index = seq_along(var3_diff), Value = var3_diff)

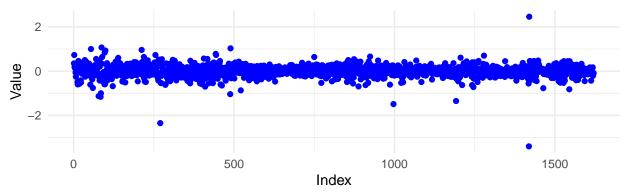
var2_plot <- ggplot(var2_diff_df, aes(x = Index, y = Value)) +
    geom_point(color = "blue") +
    labs(title = "Plot of Var02 differenced vs Index", x = "Index", y = "Value") +
    theme_minimal()

var3_plot <- ggplot(var3_diff_df, aes(x = Index, y = Value)) +
    geom_point(color = "blue") +
    labs(title = "Plot of Var03 differenced vs Index", x = "Index", y = "Value") +
    theme_minimal()</pre>
```

Plot of Var02 differenced vs Index



Plot of Var03 differenced vs Index



```
acf_var2 <- acf(var2_diff, plot = FALSE)
acf_var3 <- acf(var3_diff, plot = FALSE)

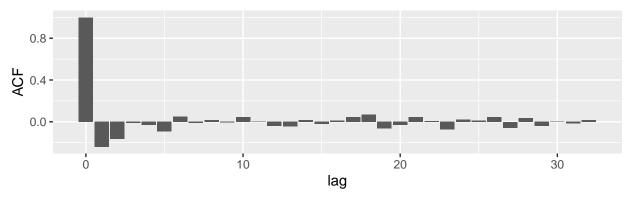
acf_var2_df <- data.frame(lag = acf_var2$lag, acf = acf_var2$acf)
acf_var3_df <- data.frame(lag = acf_var3$lag, acf = acf_var3$acf)

acf1 <- ggplot(acf_var2_df, aes(x = lag, y = acf)) +
    geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
    labs(title = "ACF of Var02", y = 'ACF')

acf2 <- ggplot(acf_var3_df, aes(x = lag, y = acf)) +
    geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
    labs(title = "ACF of Var03", y = 'ACF')

grid.arrange(acf1, acf2, nrow=2)</pre>
```

ACF of Var02



ACF of Var03 1.000.750.500.000 10 20 30

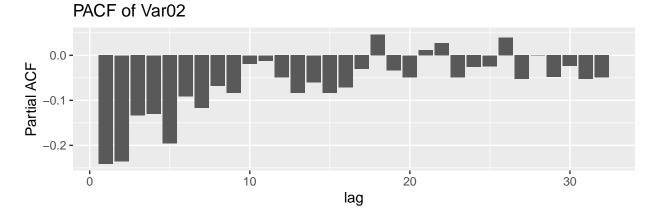
```
pacf_var2 <- pacf(var2_diff, plot = FALSE)
pacf_var3 <- pacf(var3_diff, plot = FALSE)

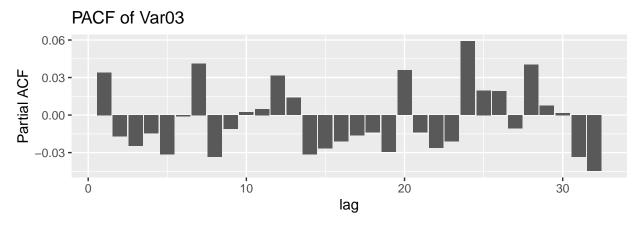
pacf_var2_df <- data.frame(lag = pacf_var2$lag, pacf = pacf_var2$acf)
pacf_var3_df <- data.frame(lag = pacf_var3$lag, pacf = pacf_var3$acf)

pacf1 <- ggplot(pacf_var2_df, aes(x = lag, y = pacf)) +
    geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
    labs(title = "PACF of Var02", y = 'Partial ACF')

pacf2 <- ggplot(pacf_var3_df, aes(x = lag, y = pacf)) +
    geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
    labs(title = "PACF of Var03", y = 'Partial ACF')

grid.arrange(pacf1, pacf2, nrow=2)</pre>
```

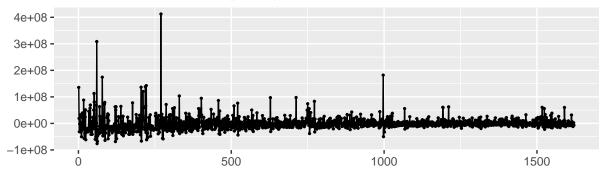


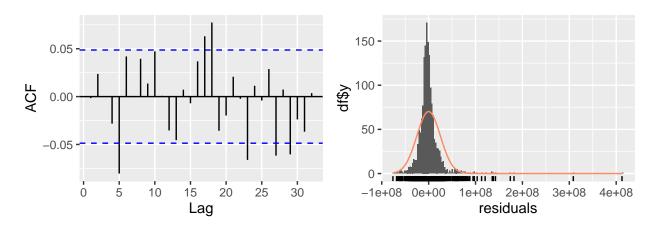


Forecasting

```
fit_var2 <- auto.arima(var2_diff, stationary = TRUE)</pre>
summary(fit_var2)
## Series: var2_diff
## ARIMA(2,0,3) with non-zero mean
##
## Coefficients:
##
                     ar2
                             ma1
##
         0.9410 -0.0952 -1.4019 0.2375 0.1698
                                                   -52061.67
## s.e. 1.9288
                1.1084
                         1.9129
                                  1.9387
## sigma^2 = 6.352e+14: log likelihood = -29924.02
## AIC=59862.04
                AICc=59862.11
                                  BIC=59899.78
##
## Training set error measures:
                              RMSE
                                        MAE
                                                 MPE
                                                         MAPE
                                                                   MASE
## Training set -106986.6 25156474 14046874 27.44197 310.9477 0.5559578
## Training set -0.001605571
```

Residuals from ARIMA(2,0,3) with non-zero mean

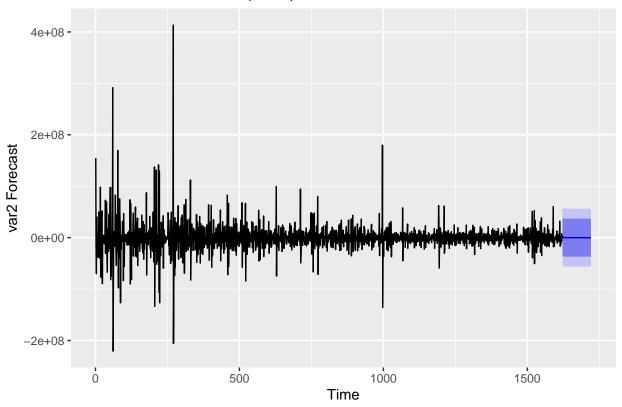




```
##
## Ljung-Box test
##
## data: Residuals from ARIMA(2,0,3) with non-zero mean
## Q* = 22.095, df = 5, p-value = 0.0005022
##
## Model df: 5. Total lags used: 10
```

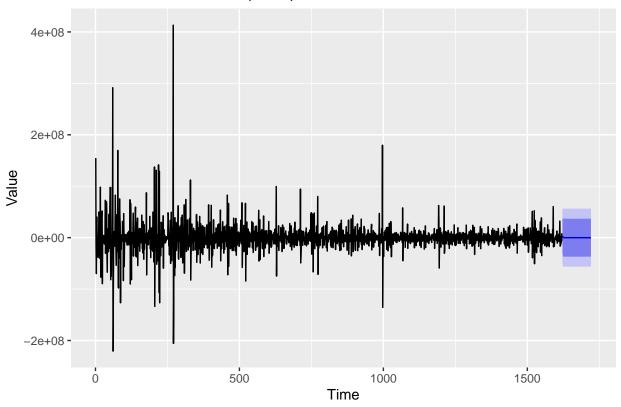
```
fc_var2 <- forecast(fit_var2, h=100)
autoplot(fc_var2) + ylab('var2 Forecast')</pre>
```

Forecasts from ARIMA(2,0,3) with non-zero mean



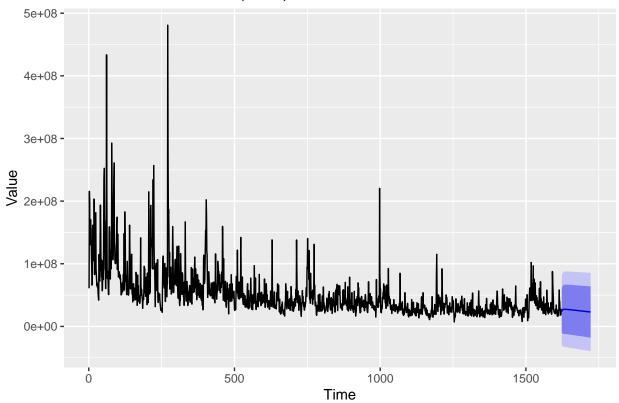
```
fit <- Arima(var2_diff, order=c(2,1,3), include.constant=FALSE)
fc <- forecast(fit, h=100)
autoplot(fc) + ylab('Value')</pre>
```

Forecasts from ARIMA(2,1,3)



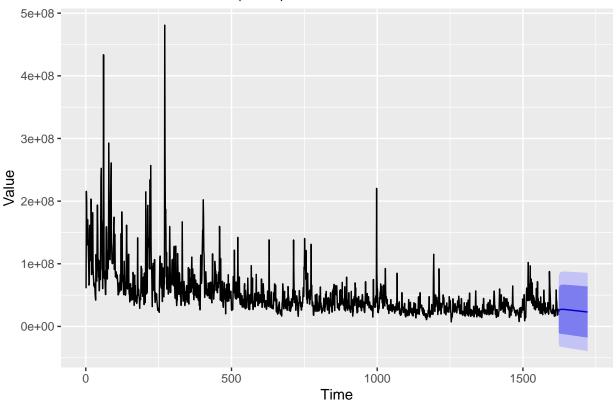
```
fit <- auto.arima(s02$Var02[data_range])
fc <- forecast(fit, h=100)
autoplot(fc) + ylab('Value')</pre>
```

Forecasts from ARIMA(2,1,3) with drift



```
fit <- Arima(s02$Var02[data_range], order=c(2,1,3), include.drift=TRUE)
fc <- forecast(fit, h=100)
autoplot(fc) + ylab('Value')</pre>
```

Forecasts from ARIMA(2,1,3) with drift

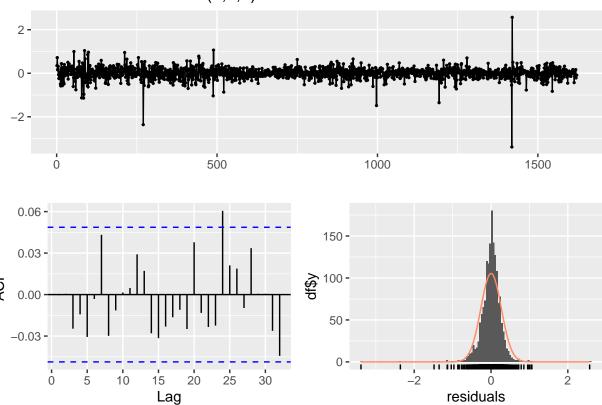


```
fit_var3 <- auto.arima(var3_diff, stationary = TRUE)
summary(fit_var3)</pre>
```

```
## Series: var3_diff
## ARIMA(2,0,0) with zero mean
## Coefficients:
##
           ar1
                    ar2
##
        0.0347 -0.0168
## s.e. 0.0248
                 0.0249
## sigma^2 = 0.07117: log likelihood = -157.21
## AIC=320.41 AICc=320.43
                            BIC=336.58
## Training set error measures:
                                RMSE
                                           MAE MPE MAPE
                                                             MASE
## Training set 0.001762845 0.2666126 0.1774209 NaN Inf 0.7512809 -0.0004325905
```

checkresiduals(fit_var3)

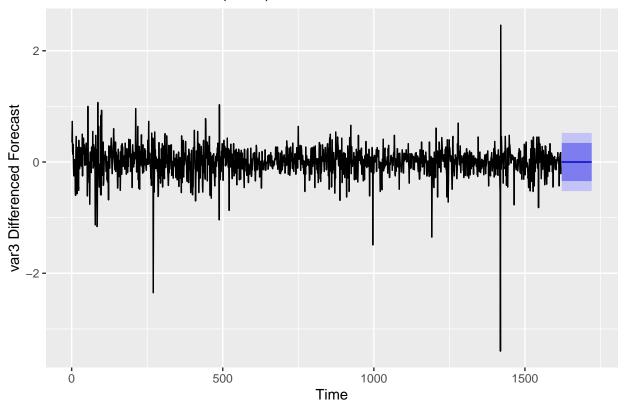
Residuals from ARIMA(2,0,0) with zero mean



```
##
## Ljung-Box test
##
## data: Residuals from ARIMA(2,0,0) with zero mean
## Q* = 7.5738, df = 8, p-value = 0.4762
##
## Model df: 2. Total lags used: 10
```

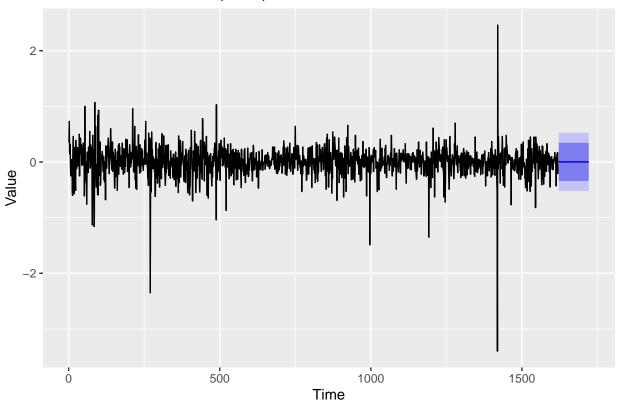
```
fc_var3 <- forecast(fit_var3, h=100)
autoplot(fc_var3) + ylab('var3 Differenced Forecast')</pre>
```

Forecasts from ARIMA(2,0,0) with zero mean



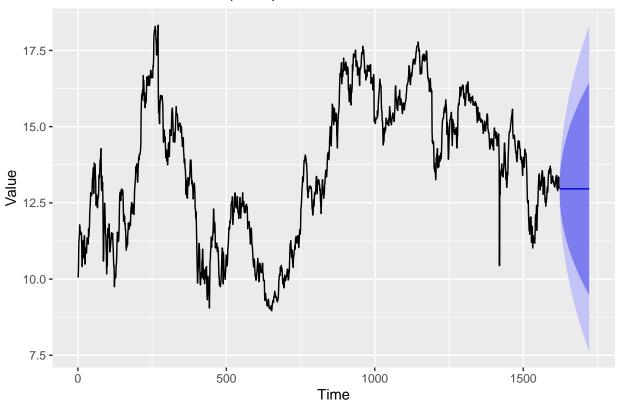
```
fit <- Arima(var3_diff, order=c(2,1,3), include.constant=FALSE)
fc <- forecast(fit, h=100)
autoplot(fc) + ylab('Value')</pre>
```

Forecasts from ARIMA(2,1,3)



```
fit <- auto.arima(s02$Var03[data_range])
fc <- forecast(fit, h=100)
autoplot(fc) + ylab('Value')</pre>
```

Forecasts from ARIMA(2,1,0)



```
fit <- Arima(s02$Var03[data_range], order=c(2,1,3), include.drift=TRUE)
fc <- forecast(fit, h=100)
autoplot(fc) + ylab('Value')</pre>
```

Forecasts from ARIMA(2,1,3) with drift

