Replication_code_section4

September 20, 2024

1 Replication code for Section 4, Song et al. (2024)

This file replicates the output in Section 4 of

"PyTimeVar: A Python Package for Trending Time-Varying Time Series Models."

Authors: Mingxuan Song, Bernhard van der Sluis, and Yicong Lin.

Date current version: September 2024

Section 4 illustrates our package to study time-varying herding effects in the Chinese renewable energy market.

```
[1]: from PyTimeVar import BoostedHP
from PyTimeVar import LocalLinear
from PyTimeVar import GAS
from PyTimeVar import Kalman
from PyTimeVar.datasets import herding
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

1.1 Replication code for Figure 7 in Section 4.1

```
[2]: ############### Importing data for replicating the results in Section 4.1
np.random.seed(123)
herd_data = herding.load(start_date='2015-01-05', end_date='2022-04-29')
vY = herd_data[['CSAD_AVG']].values
mX = np.ones_like(vY)
```

```
[3]: ############# Local linear estimation

# LLr_model = LocalLinear(vY=vY, mX=mX, bw_selection='lmcv_6') ##### this

→function will cost around 48 mins.

##### We use the

→resulted bandwidth directly in the next line

LLr_model = LocalLinear(vY=vY, mX=mX, h=0.14)

LLr_trend = LLr_model.fit()
```

Bandwidth specified by user: 0.1400

Note: this bandwidth will be used for any bootstrap implementation.

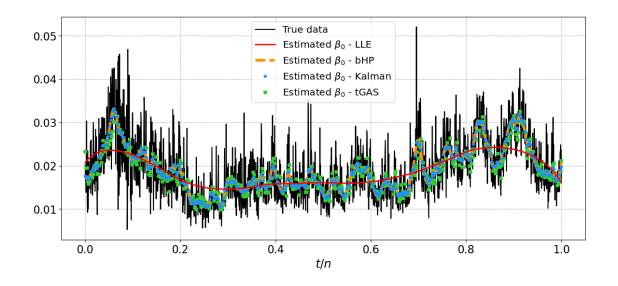
[4]: ########## Boosted HP filter

plt.xlabel('\$t/n\$',fontsize="xx-large")
plt.tick_params(axis='both', labelsize=16)

plt.grid(linestyle='dashed')

plt.show()

```
bHPmodel = BoostedHP(vY=vY, dLambda=1600, iMaxIter=100)
    bHPtrend, bHPresiduals = bHPmodel.fit(boost=True, stop="bic",dAlpha=0.05,
     →verbose=False)
[5]: ########## Kalman smoother
    kalmanmodel = Kalman(vY=vY, mX=mX)
    smooth_trend = kalmanmodel.fit('smoother')
    Optimization success
[6]: ########### t-GAS model
    gasmodel = GAS(vY=vY, mX=mX, method='student')
    tGAStrend, tGASparams = gasmodel.fit()
    Time taken: 194.81 seconds
[7]: ############ Replication code for Figure 7
    x axis trend = np.arange(1/len(vY),(len(vY)+1)/len(vY),1/len(vY))
    plt.figure(figsize=(14, 6))
    line2, = plt.plot(x_axis_trend, vY, label='True data',color='black')
    line4, = plt.plot(x axis_trend, tGAStrend, label='Estimated $\\beta_{0}\$ -__
     →tGAS',color='limegreen',linestyle='',marker='s',markersize=5,markevery=3)
    line5, = plt.plot(x_axis_trend, bHPtrend, label='Estimated $\\beta_{0}\$ -__
     ⇒bHP',color='darkorange',linestyle='--',linewidth=4)
    line1, = plt.plot(x axis trend, smooth trend, label='Estimated $\\beta {0}$ -__
     →Kalman', color='dodgerblue', linestyle='', marker='p', markersize=4, markevery=4)
    line3, = plt.plot(x_axis_trend, LLr_trend[0], label='Estimated $\\beta_{0}\$ -__
     # Customize the plot
    plt.legend(handles=[line2, line3, line5, line1, line4],fontsize="x-large")
```

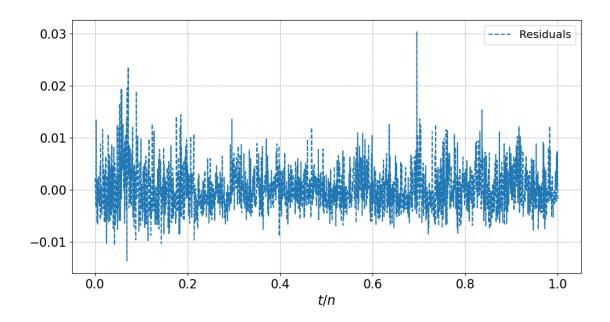


1.2 Replication code for Figure 8 in Section 4.2

Bandwidth specified by user: 0.0975

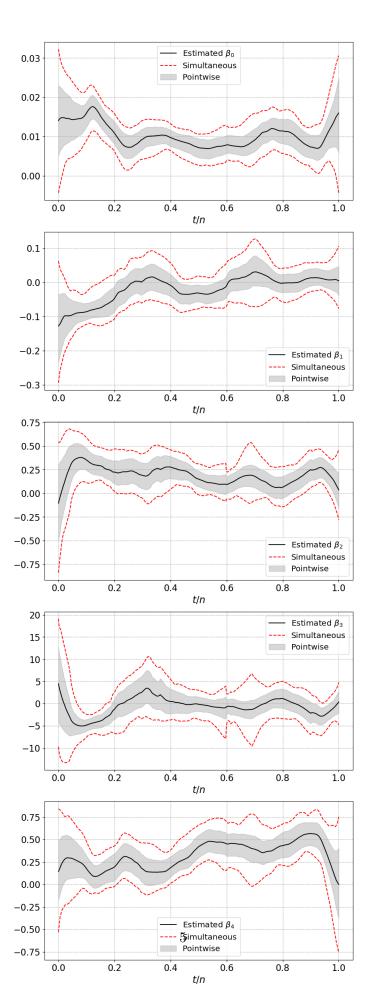
Note: this bandwidth will be used for any bootstrap implementation.

```
[10]: ############# The code below replicates Figure 8 in Section 4.2 ############ plot residuals, replication of 8a residuals = LLr_model.plot_residuals()
```



Calculating LBWB Bootstrap Samples

100%| | 1299/1299 [27:20<00:00, 1.26s/it]

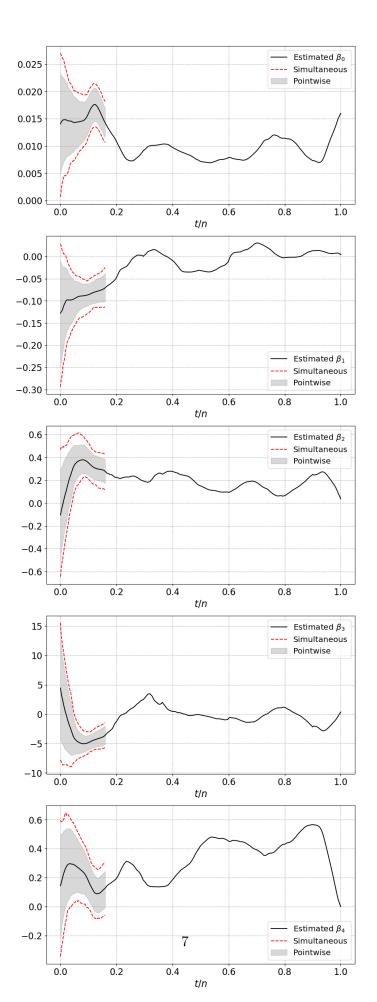


```
[12]: ############## plot LBWB G1 bands, replication of 8c.
######################### Only the plot of beta_3 is reported in the paper (takes about 8⊔
→mins).

S_LB_G1, S_UB_G1, P_LB_G1, P_UB_G1 = LLr_model.confidence_bands(plots=True,⊔
→Gsubs=[(0, breakindex_1)])
```

Calculating LBWB Bootstrap Samples

100%| | 1299/1299 [06:35<00:00, 3.28it/s]



```
[14]: ############### plot LBWB G6 bands, replication of 8d.

############################### Only the plot of beta_3 is reported in the paper (takes about 9⊔

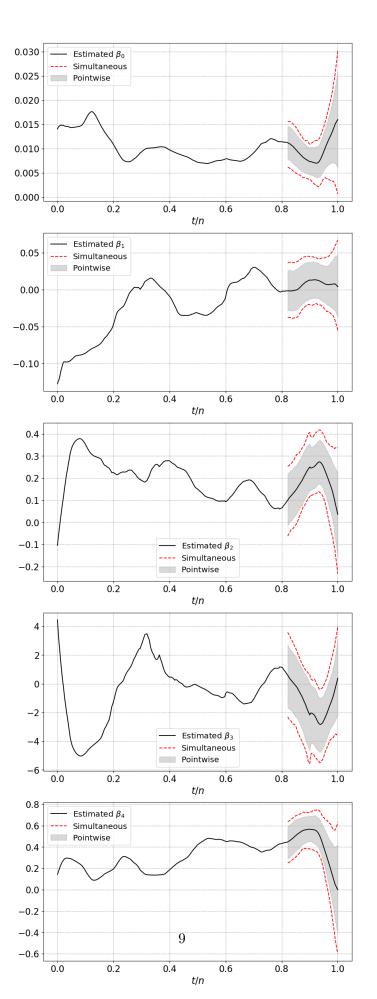
→mins).

S_LB_G6, S_UB_G6, P_LB_G6, P_UB_G6 = LLr_model.confidence_bands(plots=True,⊔

→Gsubs=[(breakindex_5, len(vY))])
```

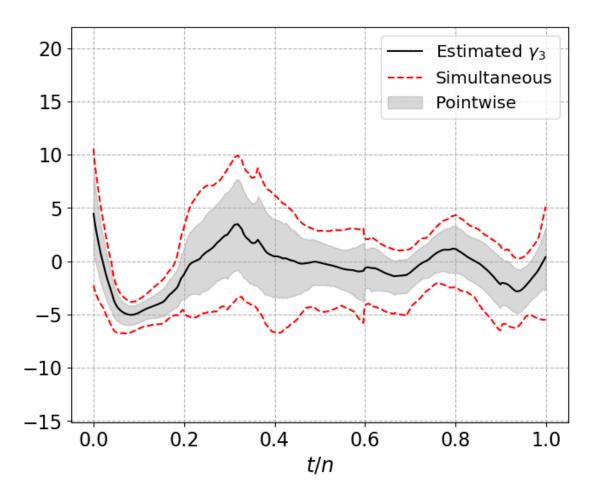
Calculating LBWB Bootstrap Samples

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Replication code for Figure 9 in Appendix A.5

```
[13]: | ############ Define the function to unify the format of plots as in Figure 9
     def plot_figure9(LLr_betahat, S_LB_full, S_UB_full, P_LB_full, P_UB_full):
         x_axis=np.arange(0,1,1/len(vY))
         plt.figure(figsize=(7.5, 6))
         plt.plot(x_axis, LLr_betahat[3], color='black', label='Estimated_
      plt.plot(x_axis, S_LB_full[3], color='red', linestyle='dashed')
         plt.plot(x_axis, S_UB_full[3], color='red', linestyle='dashed',__
      →label='Simultaneous')
         plt.fill_between(x_axis, P_LB_full[3], P_UB_full[3], color='grey', alpha=0.
      plt.grid(linestyle='dashed')
         plt.xlabel('$t/n$',fontsize="xx-large")
         plt.ylim(-15.1, 22)
         plt.tick_params(axis='both', labelsize=16)
         plt.legend(fontsize="x-large")
         plt.show()
[32]: ############# Sieve bootstrap (SB) bands, Figure 9a (takes about 35 mins)
     S_LB_full_SB, S_UB_full_SB, P_LB_full_SB, P_UB_full_SB = LLr_model.
      Calculating SB Bootstrap Samples
    100%|
              | 1299/1299 [46:43<00:00, 2.16s/it]
[44]: ############# replication code for Figure 9a
     plot_figure9(LLr_betahat, S_LB_full_SB, S_UB_full_SB, P_LB_full_SB,
      →P_UB_full_SB)
```

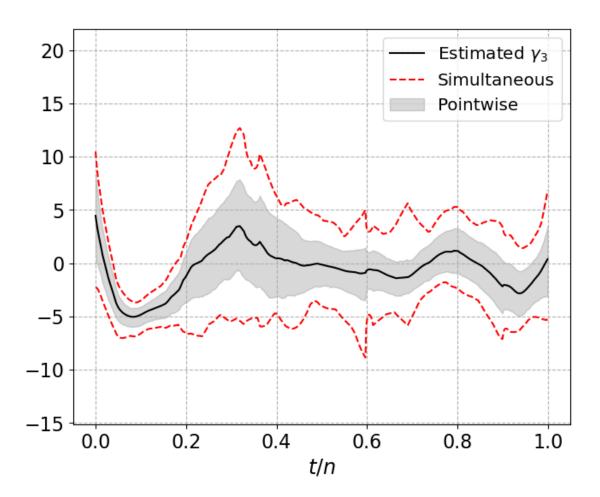


```
[38]: ############# Sieve wild bootstrap (SWB) bands, Figure 9b (takes about 33⊔
→mins)

S_LB_full_SWB, S_UB_full_SWB, P_LB_full_SWB, P_UB_full_SWB = LLr_model.
→confidence_bands(plots=False, bootstrap_type="SWB")
```

Calculating SWB Bootstrap Samples

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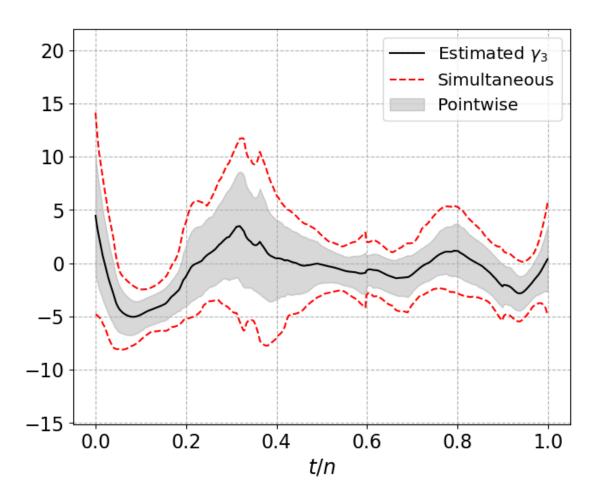
```
[42]: ################# Wild bootstrap (WB) bands, Figure 9c (takes about 28 mins)

S_LB_full_WB, S_UB_full_WB, P_LB_full_WB, P_UB_full_WB = LLr_model.

→confidence_bands(plots=False, bootstrap_type="WB")
```

 ${\tt Calculating\ WB\ Bootstrap\ Samples}$

100% | 1299/1299 [27:57<00:00, 1.29s/it]



Calculating AWB Bootstrap Samples

100%| | 1299/1299 [28:23<00:00, 1.31s/it]

