

**Name:** Abhay Sharma

**Class:** BE - C

**Moodle Id:** 20102065

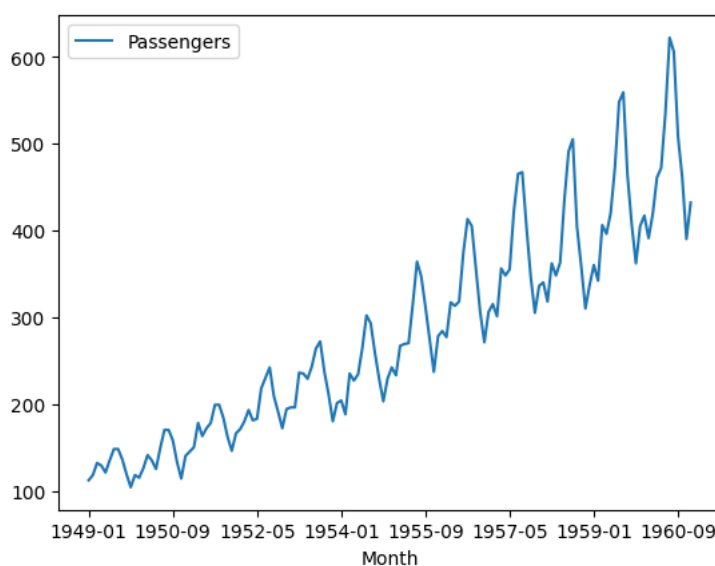
**Roll No.:** 28

**Sub.:** Applied Data Science

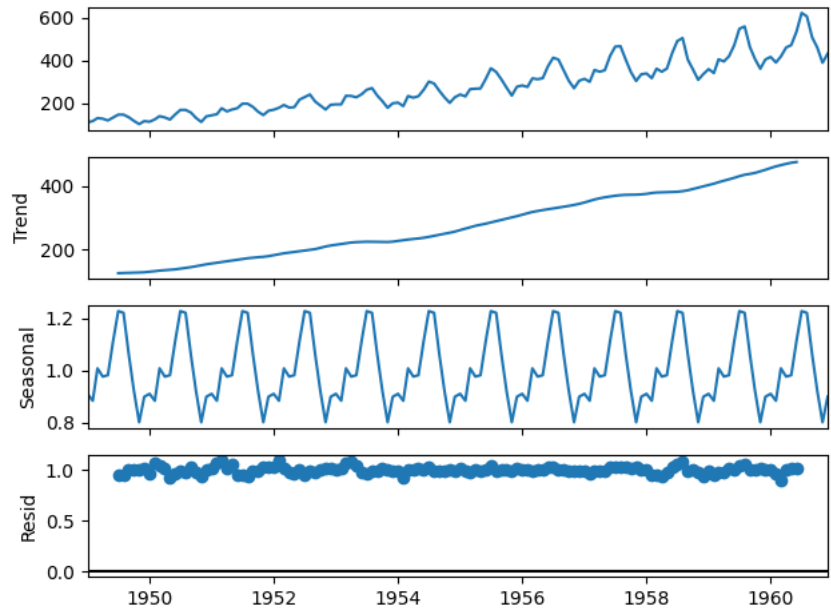
## Experiment No.: 09

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline
```

```
from matplotlib import pyplot
series=pd.read_csv(r'/content/airlinepassenger.csv', header=0, index_col=0)
series.plot()
pyplot.show()
```



```
from matplotlib import pyplot
from statsmodels.tsa.seasonal import seasonal_decompose
data = pd.read_csv(r'/content/airlinepassenger.csv')
data.columns= ['date', 'data']
#Change datatype to pandas datetime
data['date'] = pd.to_datetime (data['date'])
data=data.set_index('date')
result = seasonal_decompose(data, model='multiplicative')
result.plot()
pyplot.show()
```



```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

product= {'month': [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12], 'demand': [290,260,288,300,310,303,329,340,316,330,308 ,310]}

df = pd.DataFrame (product)

df.head()
```

	month	demand
0	1	290
1	2	260
2	3	288
3	4	300
4	5	310

Next steps: [View recommended plots](#)

```
df ['pandas_SMA_3'] = df.iloc[:,1].rolling(window=3).mean()

df.head()
```

	month	demand	pandas_SMA_3
0	1	290	NaN
1	2	260	NaN
2	3	288	279.333333
3	4	300	282.666667
4	5	310	299.333333

Next steps: [View recommended plots](#)

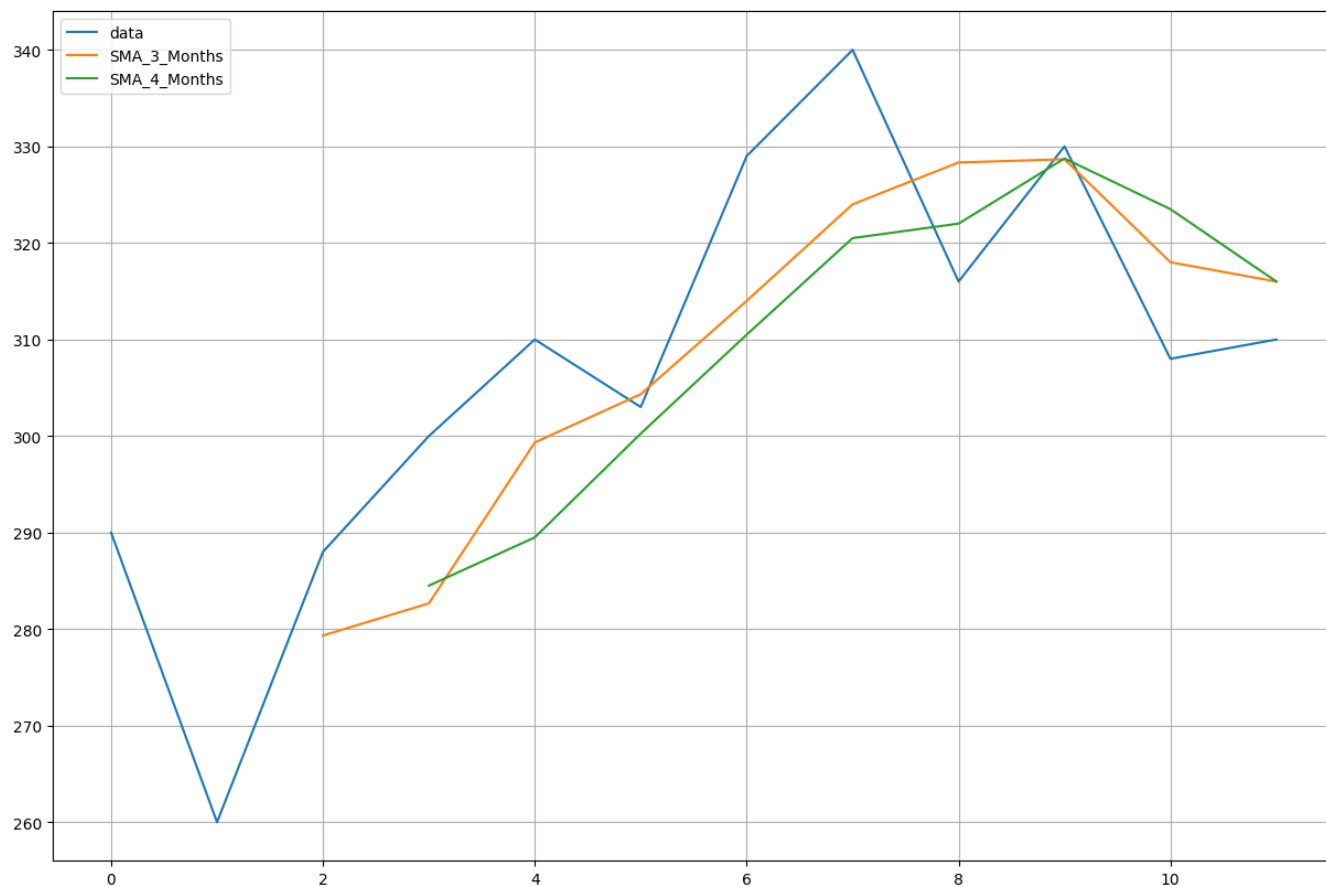
```
df ['pandas_SMA_4'] = df.iloc[:,1].rolling(window=4).mean()

df.head()
```

	month	demand	pandas_SMA_3	pandas_SMA_4
0	1	290	NaN	NaN
Next steps:	2	260	NaN	NaN

```
plt.figure(figsize=[15,10])
plt.grid(True)
plt.plot(df["demand"],label='data')
plt.plot(df['pandas_SMA_3'], label='SMA_3_Months')
plt.plot(df['pandas_SMA_4'],label='SMA_4_Months')
plt.legend(loc=2)
```

<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x786a5414a200>



## Conclusion

Time series decomposition is one of the best ways to understand how a time series behaves. The statsmodels library provides an implementation of the naive, or classical, decomposition method in a function called `seasonal_decompose()`.