Advanced Time Series Analysis with ARMA and ARIMA

Understand and implement ARMA and ARIMA models in Python for time series forecasting

Marco Peixeiro Follow
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Introduction

In previous articles, we introduced moving average processes MA(q), and autoregressive processes AR(p) as two ways to model time series. Now, we will combine both methods and explore how ARMA(p,q) and ARIMA(p,d,q) models can help us to model and forecast more complex time series.

This article will cover the following topics:

- ARMA models
- ARIMA models
- Ljung-Box test
- Akaike information criterion (AIC)

By the end of this article, you should be comfortable with implementing ARMA and ARIMA models in Python and you will have a checklist of steps to take when modelling time series.

The notebook and dataset are here.

Let's get started!

> For hands-on video tutorials on machine learning, deep learning, and artificial intelligence, checkout my YouTube channel.

ARMA Model

Recall that an autoregressive process of order *p* is defined as:

$$y_t = c + \phi_1 y_{t-1} + \phi_2 y_{t-2} + \ldots + \phi_p y_{t-p} + \epsilon_t$$

Autoregressive process of order p

Where:

- *p* is the order
- *c* is a constant
- *epsilon*: noise

Recall also that a moving average process *q* is defined as:

$$y_t = c + \epsilon_t + \theta_1 \epsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \epsilon_{t-2} + .. \theta_q \epsilon_{t-q}$$

Moving average process of order q

Where:

- *q* is the order
- *c* is a constant
- *epsilon* is noise

Then, an ARMA(p,q) is simply the combination of both models into a single equation:

$$y_t = c + \epsilon_t + \theta_1 \epsilon_{t-1} + \theta_2 \epsilon_{t-2} + \ldots \theta_q \epsilon_{t-q} + \phi_1 y_{t-1} + \phi_2 y_{t-2} + \ldots + \phi_p y_{t-p}$$

Hence, this model can explain the relationship of a time series with both random noise (moving average part) and itself at a previous step (autoregressive part).

Let’s how an ARMA(p,q) process behaves with a few simulations.

Simulate and ARMA(1,1) process

Let’s start with a simple example of an ARMA process of order 1 in both its moving average and autoregressive part.

First, let’s import all libraries that will be required throughout this tutorial:

```
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_pacf
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf
from statsmodels.tsa.arima_process import ArmaProcess
from statsmodels.stats.diagnostic import acorr_ljungbox
from statsmodels.tsa.statespace.sarimax import SARIMAX
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import pacf
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import acf
from tqdm import tqdm_notebook
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings('ignore')

%matplotlib inline
```

Then, we will simulate the following ARMA process:

$$y_t = 1 + 0.9\,\epsilon_{t-1} + 1 + 0.33\,y_{t-1}$$

ARMA (1,1) process

In code:

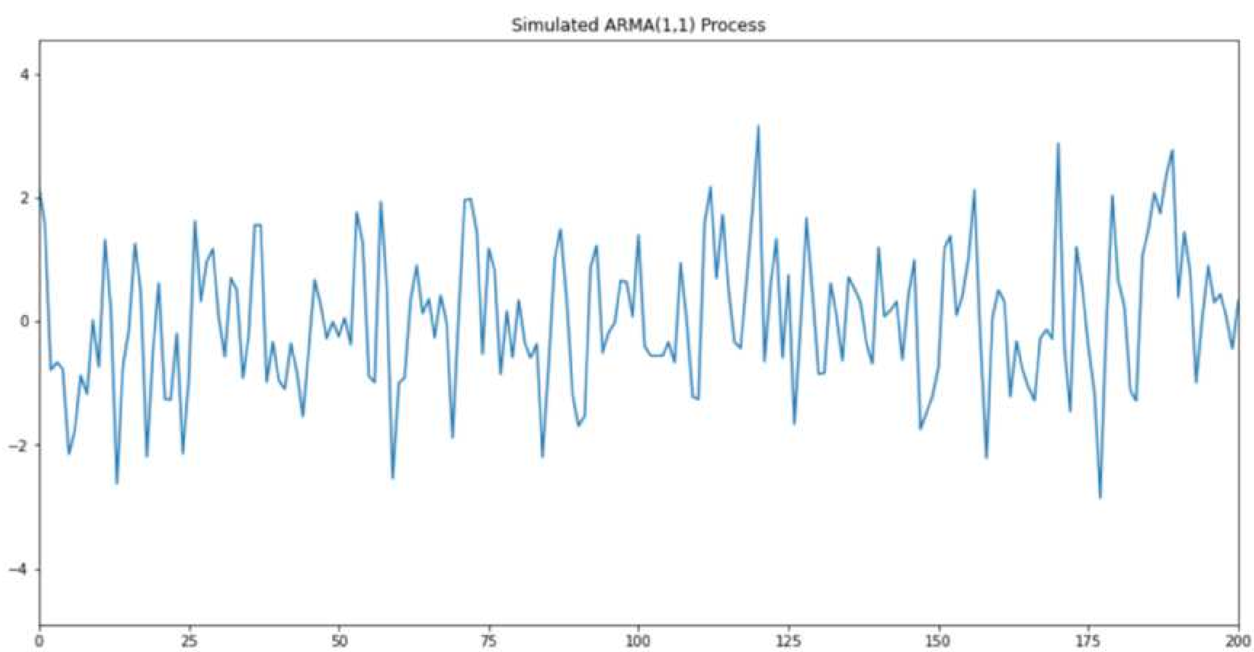
```
ar1 = np.array([1, 0.33])
ma1 = np.array([1, 0.9])

simulated_ARMA_data = ArmaProcess(ar1,
ma1).generate_sample(nsample=10000)
```

We can now plot the first 200 points to visualize our generated time series:

```
plt.figure(figsize=[15, 7.5]); # Set dimensions for figure
plt.plot(simulated_ARMA_data)
plt.title("Simulated ARMA(1,1) Process")
plt.xlim([0, 200])
plt.show()
```

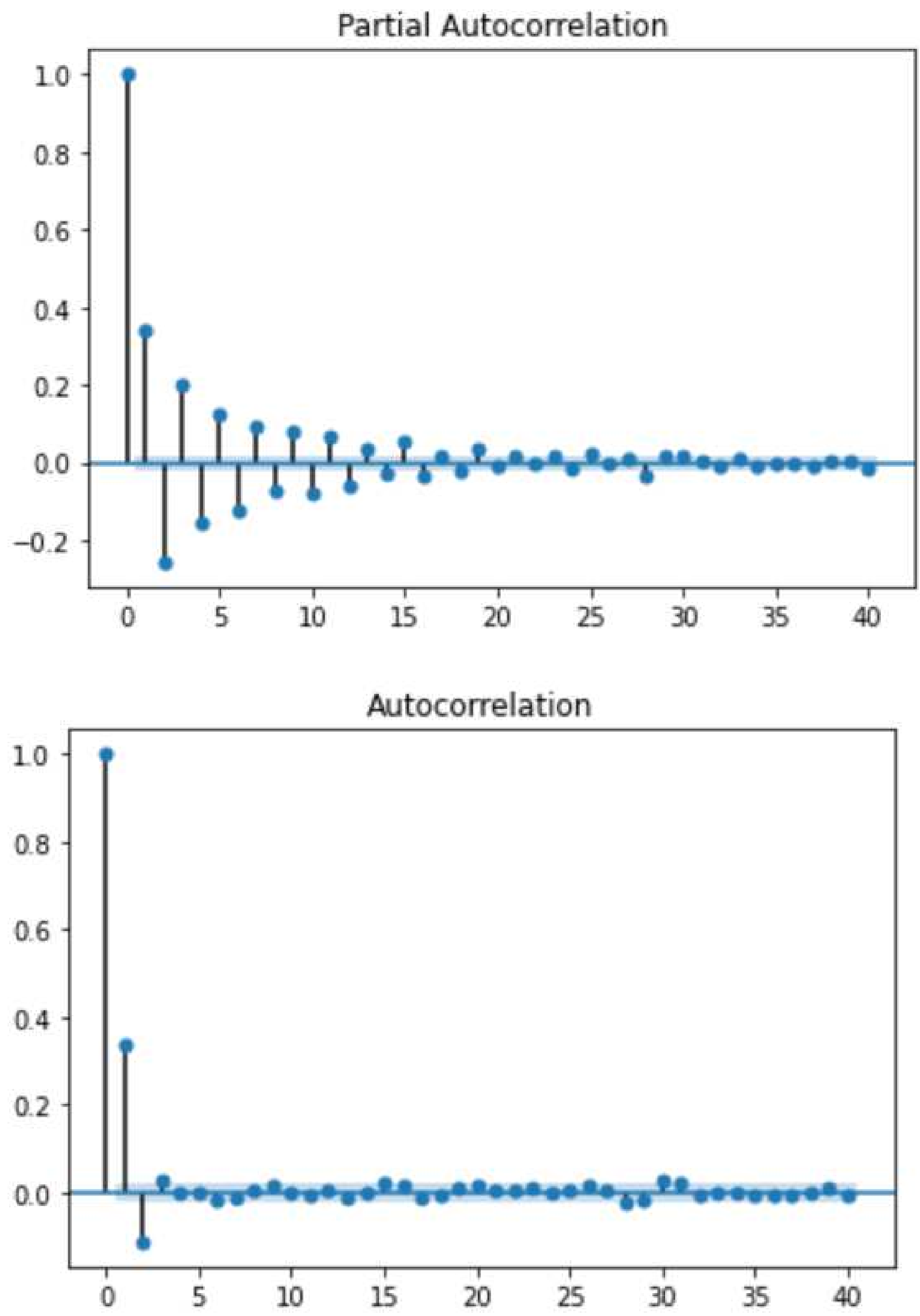
And you should get something similar to:



Simulated ARMA(1,1) process

Then, we can take a look at the ACF and PACF plots:

```
plot_pacf(simulated_ARMA_data);
plot_acf(simulated_ARMA_data);
```



PACF anf ACF plots for the simulated ARMA(1,1) process

As you can see, we cannot infer the order of the ARMA process by looking at these plots. In fact, looking closely, we can see some sinusoidal shape in both ACF and PACF functions. This suggests that both processes are in play.

Simulate an ARMA(2,2) process

Similarly, we can simulate an ARMA(2,2) process. In this example, we will simulate the following equation:

$$y_t = 1 + 0.9\epsilon_{t-1} + 0.3\epsilon_{t-2} + 1 + 0.33\,y_{t-1} + 0.5\,y_{t-2}$$

ARMA(2,2) process

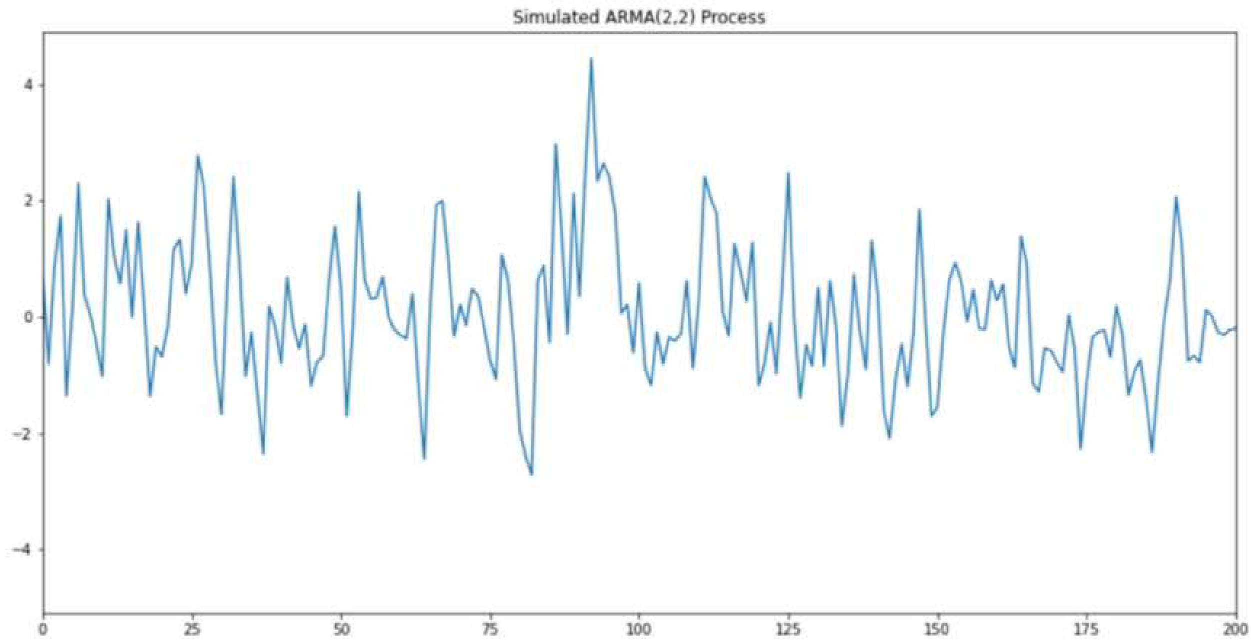
In code:

```
ar2 = np.array([1, 0.33, 0.5])
ma2 = np.array([1, 0.9, 0.3])

simulated_ARMA2_data = ArmaProcess(ar1,
ma1).generate_sample(nsample=10000)
```

Then, we can visualize the simulated data:

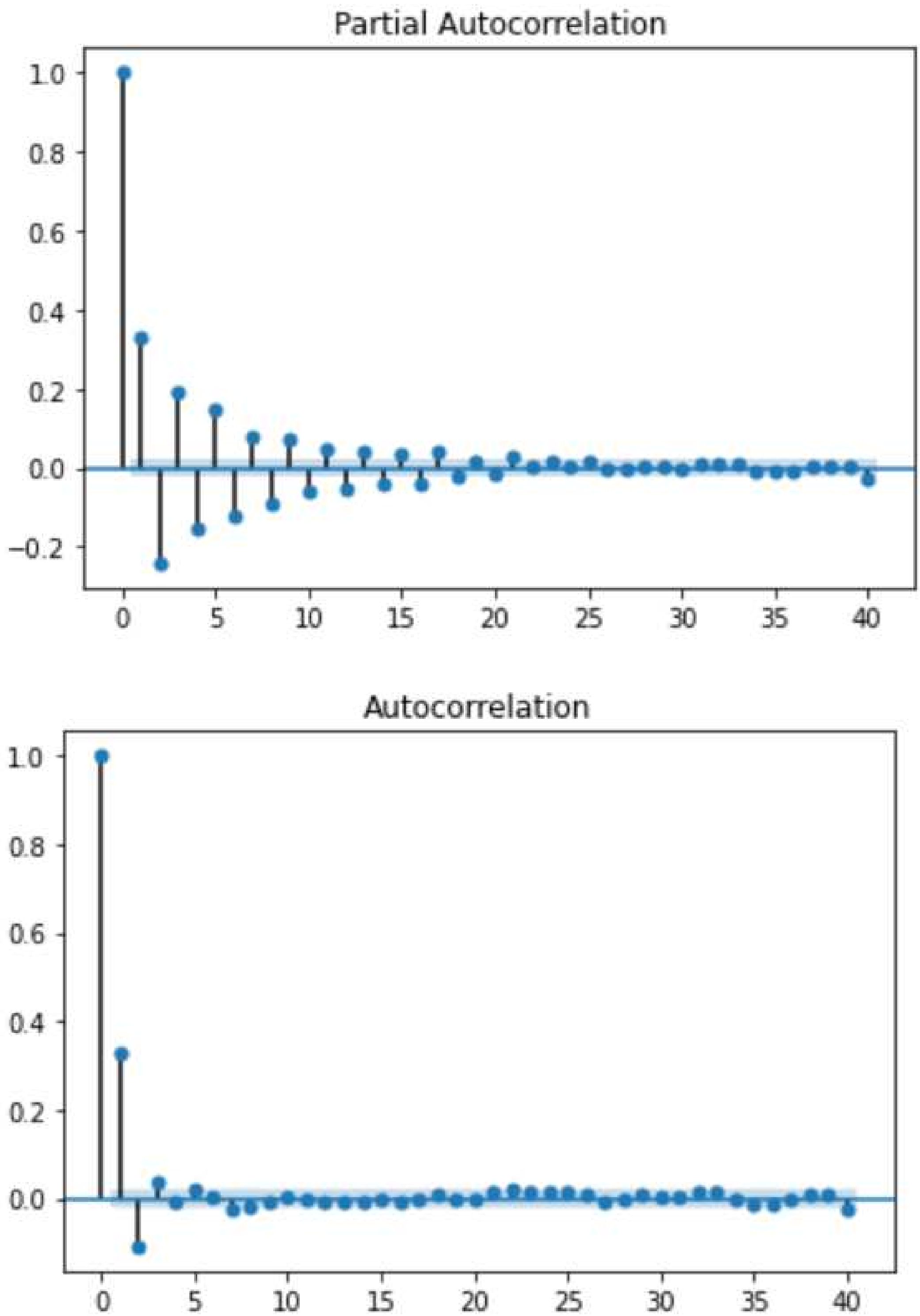
```
plt.figure(figsize=[15, 7.5]); # Set dimensions for figure
plt.plot(simulated_ARMA2_data)
plt.title("Simulated ARMA(2,2) Process")
plt.xlim([0, 200])
plt.show()
```



Simulated ARMA(2,2) process

Looking at the ACF and PACF plots:

```
plot_pacf(simulated_ARMA2_data);
plot_acf(simulated_ARMA2_data);
```



PACF and ACF for ARMA(2,2) process

As you can see, both plots exhibit the same sinusoidal trend, which further supports the fact that both an AR(p) process and a MA(q) process is in play.

ARIMA Model

ARIMA stands for **A**uto**R**egressive **I**ntegrated **M**oving **A**verage.

This model is the combination of autoregression, a moving average model and **differencing**. In this context, integration is the opposite of differencing.

Differencing is useful to remove the trend in a time series and make it stationary.

It simply involves subtracting a point a *t-1* from time *t*. Realize that you will, therefore, lose the first data point in a time series if you apply differencing once.

Mathematically, the ARIMA(p,d,q) now requires three parameters:

- p: the order of the autoregressive process
- d: the degree of differencing (number of times it was differenced)
- q: the order of the moving average process

and the equations is expressed as:

$$y'_t = c + \phi_1 y'_{t-1} + \ldots + \phi_p y'_{t-p} + \theta_1 \epsilon_{t-1} + \ldots + \phi_q \epsilon_{t-q} + \epsilon_t$$

General ARIMA(p,d,q) process

Just like with ARMA models, the ACF and PACF cannot be used to identify reliable values for p and q.

However, in the presence of an ARIMA(p,d,0) process:

- the ACF is exponentially decaying or sinusoidal
- the PACF has a significant spike at lag p but none after

Similarly, in the presence of an ARIMA(0,d,q) process:

- the PACF is exponentially decaying or sinusoidal
- the ACF has a significant spike at lag *q* but none after

Let's walk through an example of modelling with ARIMA to get some hands-on experience and better understand some modelling concepts.

Project —Modelling the quarterly EPS for Johnson&Johnson

Let's revisit a dataset that we analyzed previously. This dataset was used to show the Yule-Walker equation can help us estimate the coefficients of an AR(p) process.

Now, we will use the same dataset, but model the time series with an ARIMA(p,d,q) model.

You can grab the notebook or download the dataset to follow along.

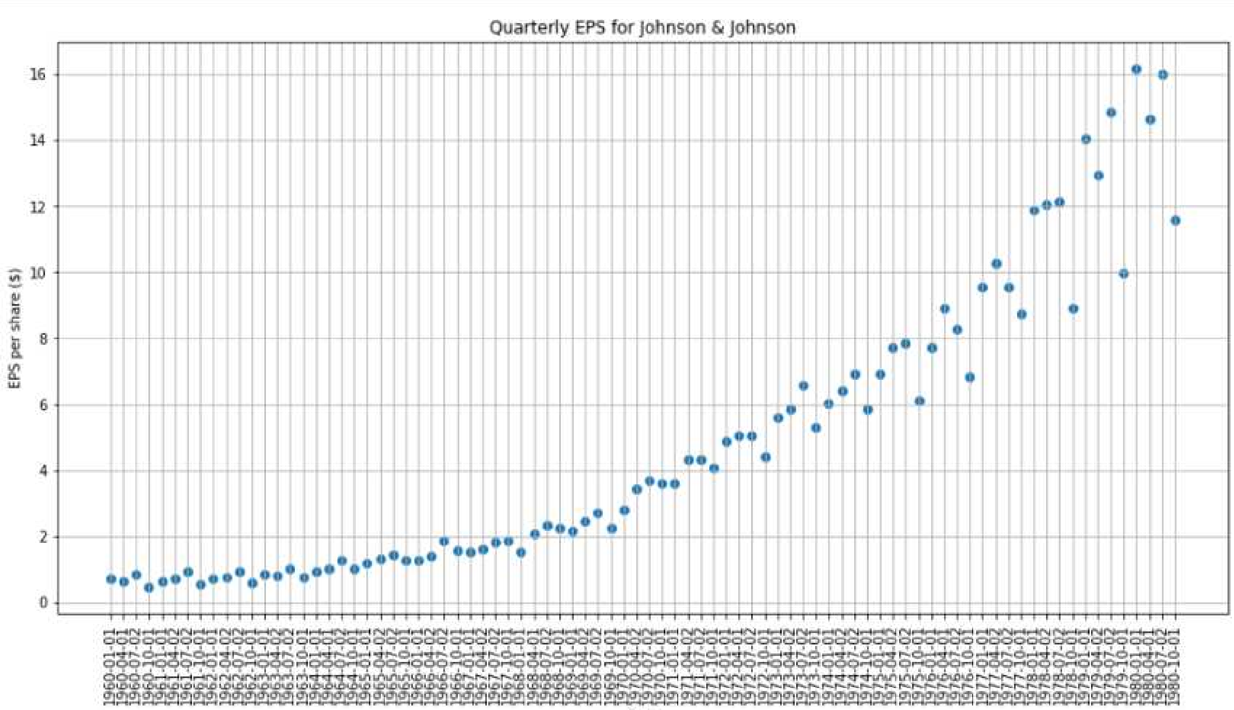
First, we import the dataset and display the first five rows:

```
data = pd.read_csv('jj.csv')
data.head()
```

	date	data
0	1960-01-01	0.71
1	1960-04-01	0.63
2	1960-07-02	0.85
3	1960-10-01	0.44
4	1961-01-01	0.61

Then, let’s plot the entire dataset:

```
plt.figure(figsize=[15, 7.5]); # Set dimensions for figure
plt.scatter(data['date'], data['data'])
plt.title('Quarterly EPS for Johnson & Johnson')
plt.ylabel('EPS per share ($)')
plt.xlabel('Date')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.grid(True)
plt.show()
```

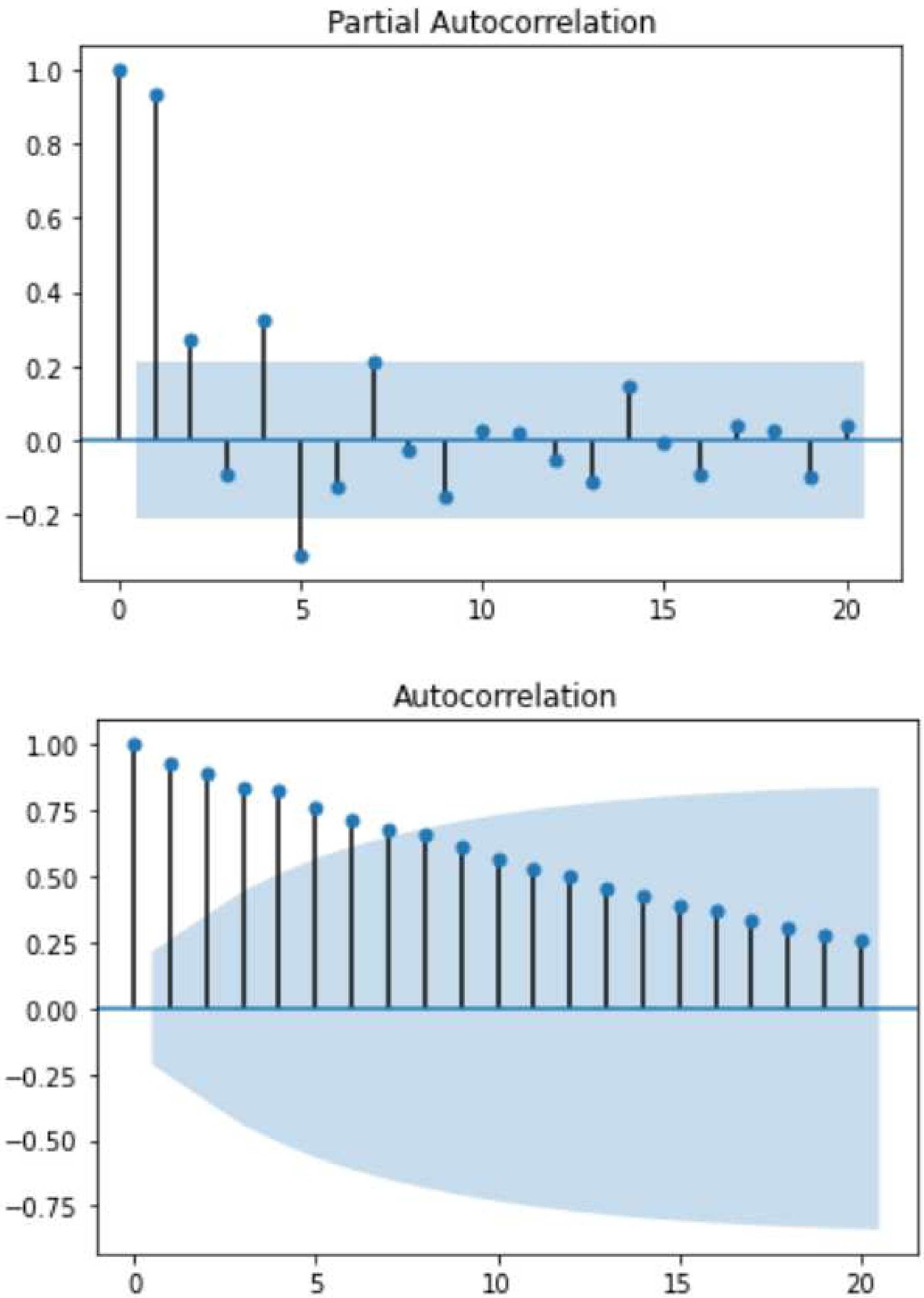


Quarterly EPS for Johnson&Johnson

As you can see, there is both a trend and a change in variance in this time series.

Let’s plot the ACF and PACF functions:

```
plot_pacf(data['data']);
plot_acf(data['data']);
```



PACF and ACF

As you can see, there is no way of determining the right order for the AR(p) process or MA(q) process.

The plots above are also a clear indication of non-stationarity. To further prove this point, let’s use the augmented Dicker-Fuller test:

```
# Augmented Dickey-Fuller test

ad_fuller_result = adfuller(data['data'])
print(f'ADF Statistic: {ad_fuller_result[0]}')
print(f'p-value: {ad_fuller_result[1]}')
```

```
ADF Statistic: 2.7420165734574744
p-value: 1.0
```

Here, the p-value is larger than 0.05, meaning the we cannot reject the null hypothesis stating that the time series is non-stationary.

Therefore, we must apply some transformation and some differencing to remove the trend and remove the change in variance.

We will hence take the log difference of the time series. This is equivalent to taking the logarithm of the EPS, and then apply differencing once. Note that because we are differencing once, we will get rid of the first data point.

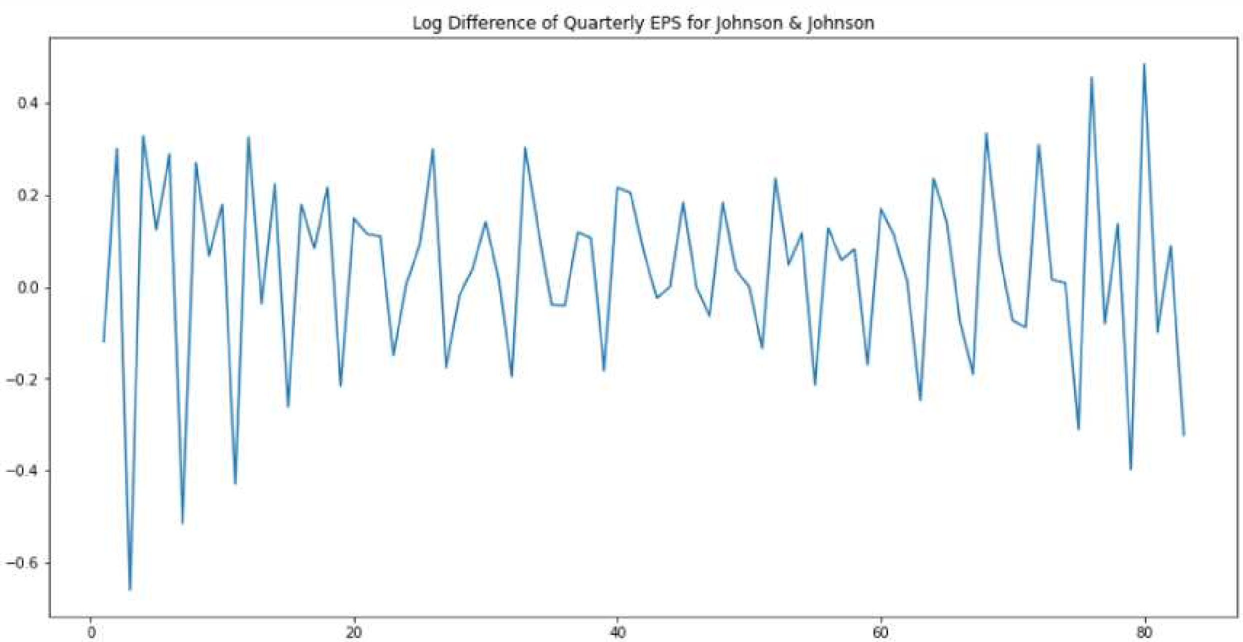
```
# Take the log difference to make data stationary

data['data'] = np.log(data['data'])
data['data'] = data['data'].diff()
data = data.drop(data.index[0])
data.head()
```

	date	data
1	1960-04-01	-0.119545
2	1960-07-02	0.299517
3	1960-10-01	-0.658462
4	1961-01-01	0.326684
5	1961-04-02	0.123233

Now, let’s plot the new transformed data:

```
plt.figure(figsize=[15, 7.5]); # Set dimensions for figure
plt.plot(data['data'])
plt.title("Log Difference of Quarterly EPS for Johnson & Johnson")
plt.show()
```



Log difference of the quarterly EPS for Johnson&Johnson

It seems that trend and the change in variance were removed, but we want to make sure that it is the case. Therefore, we apply the augmented Dickey-

Fuller test again to test for stationarity.

Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC)

This criterion is useful for selecting the order (p,d,q) of an ARIMA model.

The AIC is expressed as:

```
# Augmented Dickey-Fuller test
ad_fuller_result = adfuller(data['data'])
print(f'ADF Statistic: {ad_fuller_result[0]}')
print(f'p-value: {ad_fuller_result[1]}')
```

$$AIC = -2\log(L) + 2k$$

```
p-value: 0.0004149731404409007
```

Where L is the likelihood of the data and k is the number of parameters.

This time, the p-value is less than 0.05, we reject the null hypothesis, and assume th time series is stationary.

In practice, we select the model with the lowest AIC compared to other models.

Now, let's look at the PACF and ACF to see if we can estimate the order of one of the processes in play.

It is important to note that the AIC cannot be used to select the order of differencing (d). Differencing the data will the change the likelihood (L) of the data. The AIC of models with different orders of differencing are therefore not comparable.

```
plot_pacf(data['data']);
plot_acf(data['data']);
```

Also, notice that since we select the model with the lowest AIC, more parameters will increase the AIC score and thus penalize the model. While a model with more parameters could perform better, the AIC is used to find the model with the least number of parameters that will still give good results.

A final note on AIC is that it can only be used relative to other models. A small AIC value is not a guarantee that the model will have a good performance on unsee data, or that its SSE will be small.

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the ARIMA

```
def opti
    """



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    resu

    for









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```

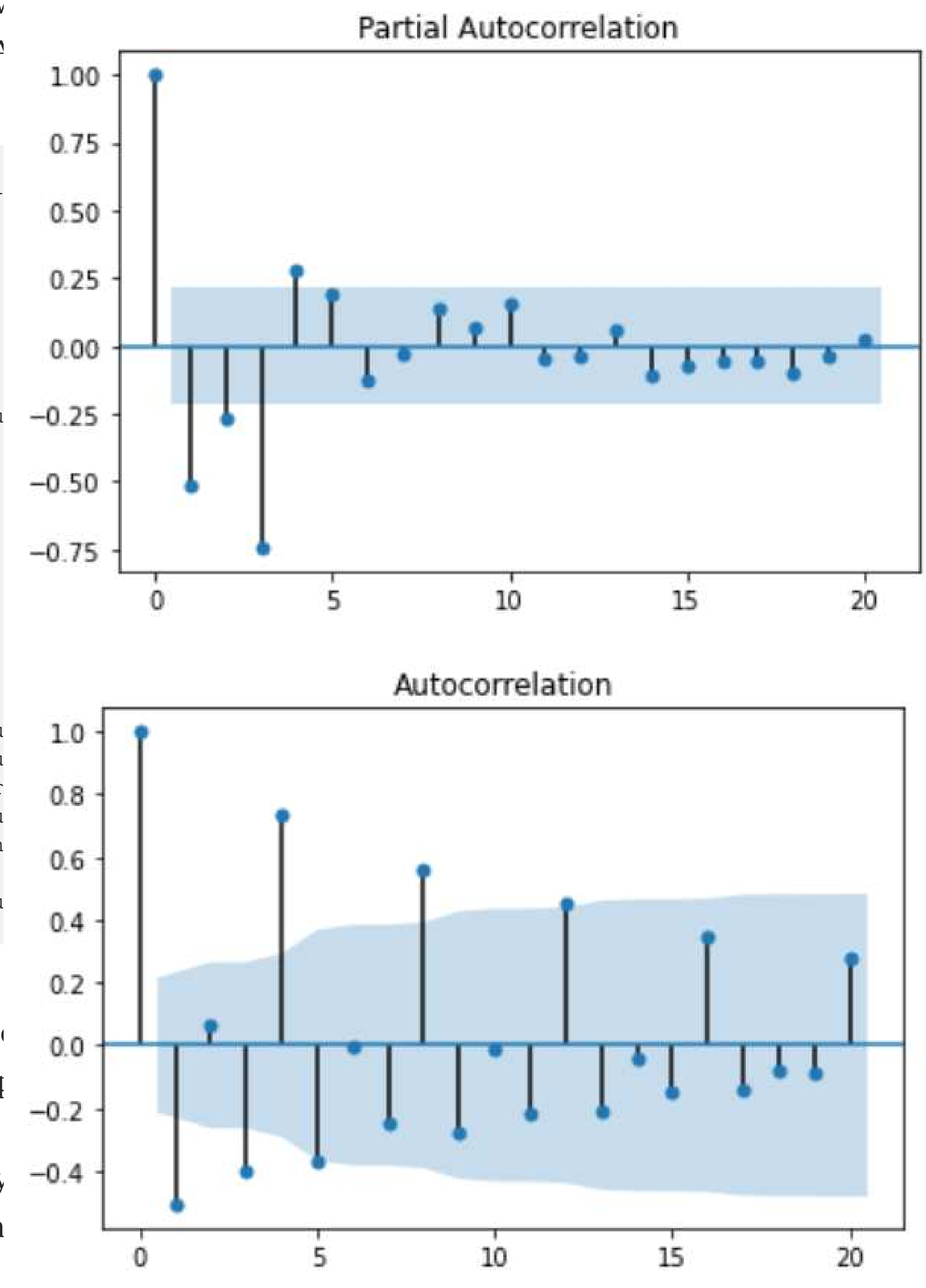

PACF and ACF

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```
ps = range(0, 8, 1)
d = 1
qs = range(0, 8, 1)


# Create a list with all possible combination of parameters
parameters = product(ps, qs)
parameters_list = list(parameters)
```

4 in pl

```
order_list = []

for each in parameters_list:
    each = list(each)
    each.insert(1, 1)
    each = tuple(each)
    order_list.append(each)

result_df = optimize_ARIMA(order_list, exog=data['data'])

result_df
```

e AR(p)

those c

	(p, d, q)	AIC
0	(3, 1, 3)	-142.041718
1	(7, 1, 1)	-141.471431
2	(7, 1, 5)	-140.621676
3	(3, 1, 1)	-140.470685
4	(3, 1, 4)	-140.460959
...	...	...
58	(1, 1, 1)	-37.107282
59	(0, 1, 1)	-14.645882
60	(2, 1, 0)	14.952068
61	(1, 1, 0)	17.545808
62	(0, 1, 0)	68.249842

Once the function is done running, you should see that the order associated with the lowest AIC is (3,1,3). Therefore, this suggests are ARIMA model with an AR(3) process and a MA(3) process.

Now, we can print a summary of the best model, which an ARIMA (3,1,3).

```
best_model = SARIMAX(data['data'], order=(3,1,3)).fit()
print(best_model.summary())
```

```
                           Statespace Model Results
==============================================================================
Dep. Variable:                   data   No. Observations:                   83
Model:               SARIMAX(3, 1, 3)   Log Likelihood                  78.021
Date:                Wed, 24 Jun 2020   AIC                           -142.042
Time:                        12:05:18   BIC                           -125.195
Sample:                             0   HQIC                          -135.278
                                 - 83
Covariance Type:                  opg
==============================================================================
                 coef    std err          z      P>|z|      [0.025      0.975]
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
ar.L1         -0.9949      0.054    -18.284      0.000      -1.102      -0.888
ar.L2         -0.9745      0.051    -19.062      0.000      -1.075      -0.874
ar.L3         -0.9420      0.031    -30.478      0.000      -1.003      -0.881
ma.L1         -0.6786      0.133     -5.083      0.000      -0.940      -0.417
ma.L2          0.0979      0.133      0.734      0.463      -0.164       0.359
ma.L3         -0.3122      0.119     -2.621      0.009      -0.546      -0.079
sigma2         0.0077      0.001      5.174      0.000       0.005       0.011
===================================================================================
Ljung-Box (Q):                       36.00   Jarque-Bera (JB):                 1.18
Prob(Q):                              0.65   Prob(JB):                         0.55
Heteroskedasticity (H):               0.45   Skew:                             0.20
Prob(H) (two-sided):                  0.04   Kurtosis:                         2.57
===================================================================================
```

Best ARIMA model summary

From the summary above, we can see the value for all coefficients and their associated p-values. Notice how the parameter for the MA process at lag 2 does not seem to be statistically significant according to the p-value. Still, let's keep it in the model for now.

Hence, from the table above, the time series can be modeled as:

$$y'_t = -0.99\, y'_{t-1} - 0.97\, y'_{t-2} - 0.94\, y'_{t-3} - 0.68\, \epsilon_{t-1} + 0.1\, \epsilon_{t-2} - 0.31\, \epsilon_{t-3}$$

ARIMA model for the quartelry EPS of Johnson&Johnson

Where *epsilon* is noise with a variance of 0.0077.

The final part of modelling a time series is to study the residuals.

Ideally, the residuals will be white noise, with no autocorrelation.

A good way to test this is to use the Ljung-Box test. Note that this test can only be applied to the residuals.

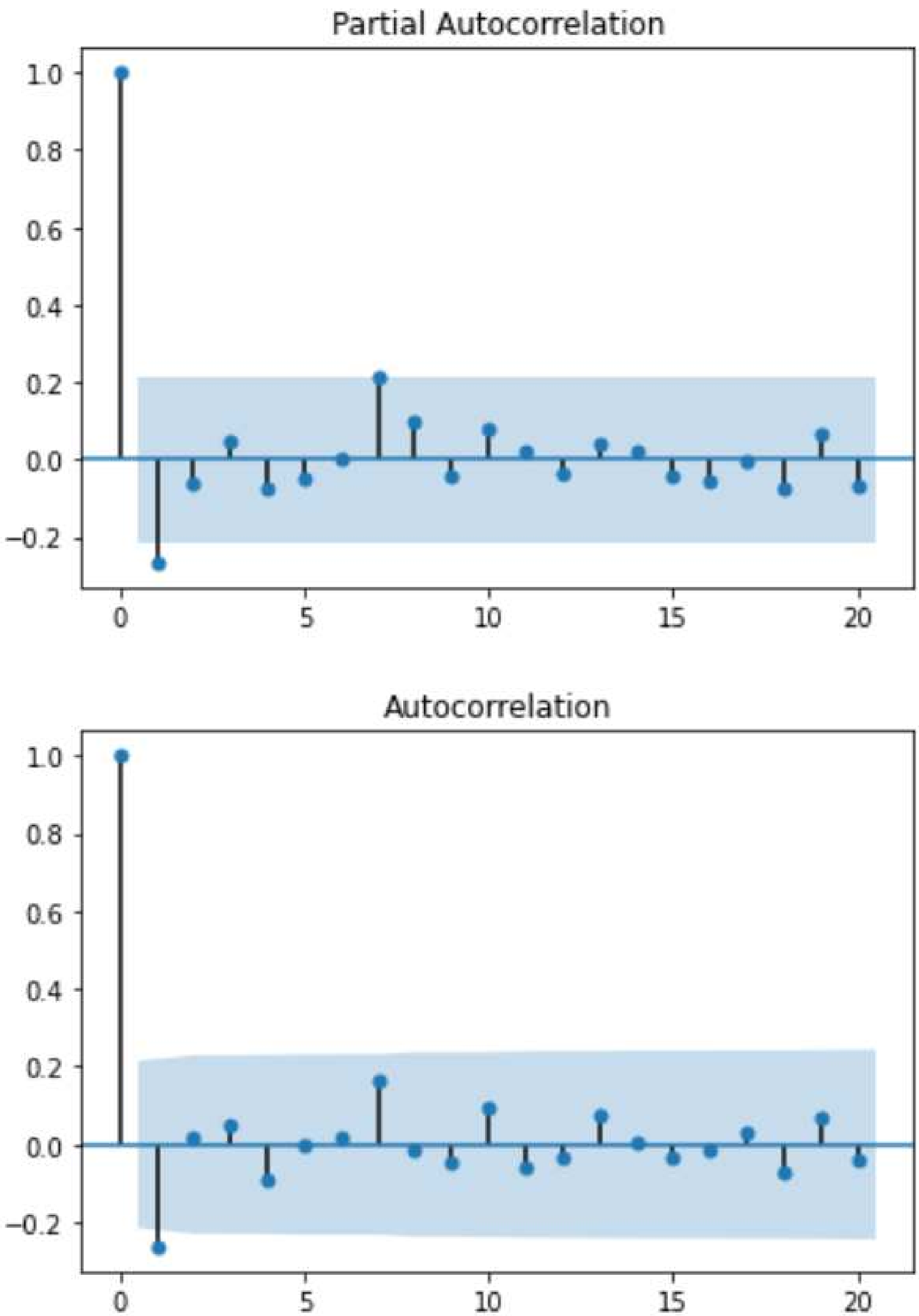
```
# Ljung-Box test
ljung_box, p_value = acorr_ljungbox(best_model.resid)


print(f'Ljung-Box test: {ljung_box[:10]}')
print(f'p-value: {p_value[:10]}')
```

```
Ljung-Box test: [ 5.93294254  5.95362466  6.18210809  6.96034881  6.96036
39   6.98614446
  9.55200716  9.563122    9.77555427 10.68177486]
p-value: [0.01486041 0.050955   0.1030787  0.1379985  0.22360483 0.322130
45
 0.21541348 0.29703661 0.3689592  0.38284204]
```

Here, the null hypothesis for the Ljung-Box test is that there is no autocorrelation. Looking at the p-values above, we can see that they are above 0.05. Therefore, we cannot reject the null hypothesis, and the residuals are indeed not correlated.

We can further support that by plotting the ACF and PACF of the residuals.

```
plot_pacf(best_model.resid);
plot_acf(best_model.resid);
```



PACF and ACF of residuals

As you can see, the plots above resemble those of white noise.

Therefore, this model is ready to be used for forecasting.

General Modelling Procedure

Here is a general procedure that you can follow whenever you are faced with a time series:

1. Plot the data and identify unsual observations. Understand the pattern of the data.
2. Apply a transormation or differencing to remove the trend and stabilize the variance
3. Test for stationarity. If the series is not stationary, apply another transformation or differencing.
4. Plot the ACF and PACF to maybe estimate the order of the MA or AR process.
5. Try different combinations of orders and select the model with the lowest AIC.
6. Check the residuals and make sure that they look like white noise. Apply the Ljung-Box test to make sure.
7. Calculate forecasts.

Conclusion

Congratulations! You now understand what an ARMA model is and you understand how to use non-seasonal ARIMA models for advanced time series analysis. You also have a road map for time series analysis that you

Cheers 🍺

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