DATA ANALYTICS
Assignment 4

Amrutha S - USN : PES120700829

Yoshitha - USN : PES1201701744

Dhruv - USN : PES1201700122

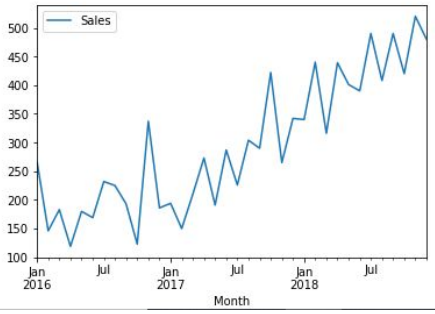
Swathi - USN : PES1201701826

PROBLEM STATEMENT :

ARMA and ARIMA

Month	Sales
2016-01-01	266
2016-02-01	146
2016-03-01	183
2016-04-01	119
2016-05-01	180

```
In [4]: sales.plot()
Out[4]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x28fae1dc588>
```



In [5]:
```
#It is not a stationary graph - meaning : mean,variance and covariance is constant over periods but here it is not
#So we have to convert it into stationary
#STEP 1 : Take diff of values  [146-266]
sales_diff=sales.diff(periods=1) #integrated of order 1 ,denoted by d for diff...one of the parameteres of ARIMA model
sales_diff.head()
```

Out[5]:

Month	Sales
2016-01-01	NaN
2016-02-01	-120.0
2016-03-01	37.0
2016-04-01	-64.0
2016-05-01	61.0

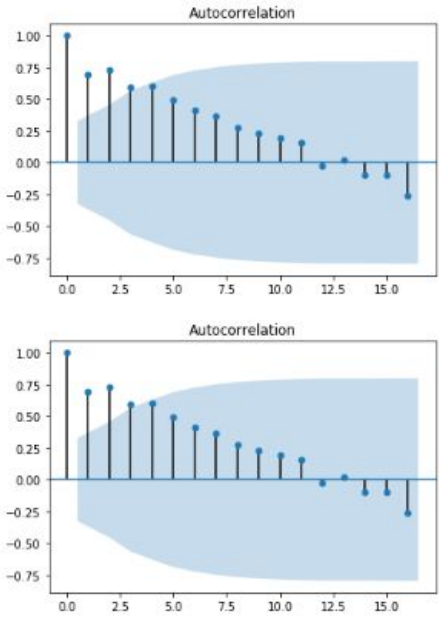
In [6]:
```
#To ignore the nAn
sales_diff=sales_diff[1:]
sales_diff.head()
```

Out[6]:

Month	Sales
2016-02-01	-120.0
2016-03-01	37.0
2016-04-01	-64.0
2016-05-01	61.0

In [8]:
```
#Another way to check if its stationary - acf plots - auto correlation between sales & sales.shift(1)
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf
plot_acf(sales)
#NOT STATIONARY
```

Out[8]:



In [22]:
```
sales_diff = sales.diff(periods=2)
# integrated of order 1, denoted by d (for diff), one of the parameter of ARIMA model
```

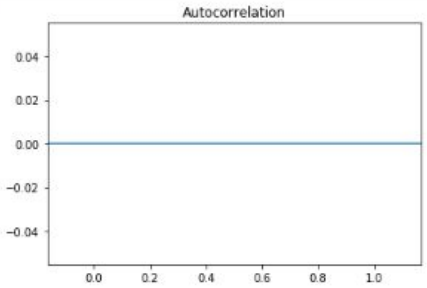
In [23]:
```
sales_diff = sales_diff[1:]
sales_diff.head()
```

Out[23]:

Month	Sales
2016-02-01	NaN
2016-03-01	-83.0
2016-04-01	-27.0
2016-05-01	-3.0
2016-06-01	50.0

In [24]:
```
plot_acf(sales_diff)
#STATIONARY - Converted
```

Out[24]:

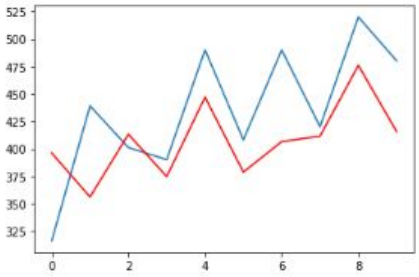


In [62]:
```
#similar to AR instead of predict we u se forcase
predictions= model_arima_fit.forecast(steps=10)[0]
predictions
```

Out[62]:
```
array([396.0576284 , 355.94957155, 413.10872345, 374.52333107,
       446.95926654, 378.64333011, 406.40593148, 411.41810008,
       475.9198063 , 415.42608995])
```

In [63]:
```
plt.plot(test)
plt.plot(predictions,color='red')
```

Out[63]:
```
[<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1682142ad88>]
```



In [64]:
```
mean_squared_error(test,predictions)
```

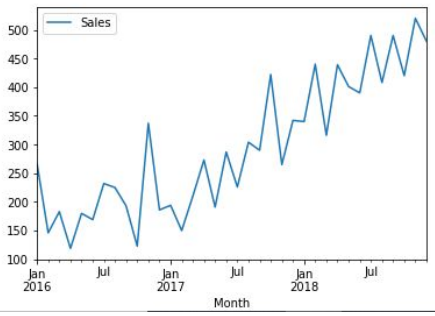
Out[64]:
```
2958.153543147542
```

In [38]:
```
rmse=0
total_rows=len(test)
for i in range(9):
    value=(test[i]-predictions[i])**2
    rmse=rmse+value
rmse=(rmse/total_rows)**0.5
print(rmse)
```

	Sales
Month	
2016-01-01	266
2016-02-01	146
2016-03-01	183
2016-04-01	119
2016-05-01	180

In [4]:
```
sales.plot()
```

Out[4]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x28fae1dc588>

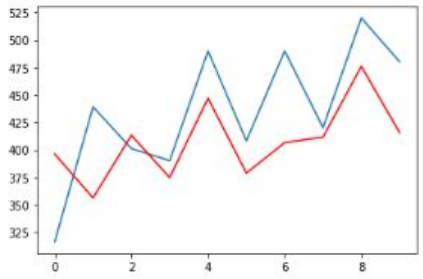


In [62]:
```
#similar to AR instead of predict we u se forcase
predictions= model_arima_fit.forecast(steps=10)[0]
predictions
```

Out[62]:
```
array([396.0576284 , 355.94957155, 413.10872345, 374.52333107,
       446.95926654, 378.64333011, 406.40593148, 411.41810008,
       475.9198063 , 415.42608995])
```

In [63]:
```
plt.plot(test)
plt.plot(predictions,color='red')
```

Out[63]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x1682142ad88>]



In [64]:
```
mean_squared_error(test,predictions)
```

Out[64]: 2958.153543147542

In [38]:
```
rmse=0
total_rows=len(test)
for i in range(9):
    value=(test[i]-predictions[i])**2
    rmse=rmse+value
rmse=(rmse/total_rows)**0.5
print(rmse)
```