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**REPORT**

ON

**“ADVANCE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: ASSIGNMENT 3”**

Submitted To

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**IIT JODHPUR**



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Submitted By

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## AAI Assignment-3 Report

**Task:** To implement time series models.

### Objectives: Part 1: ARIMA Model

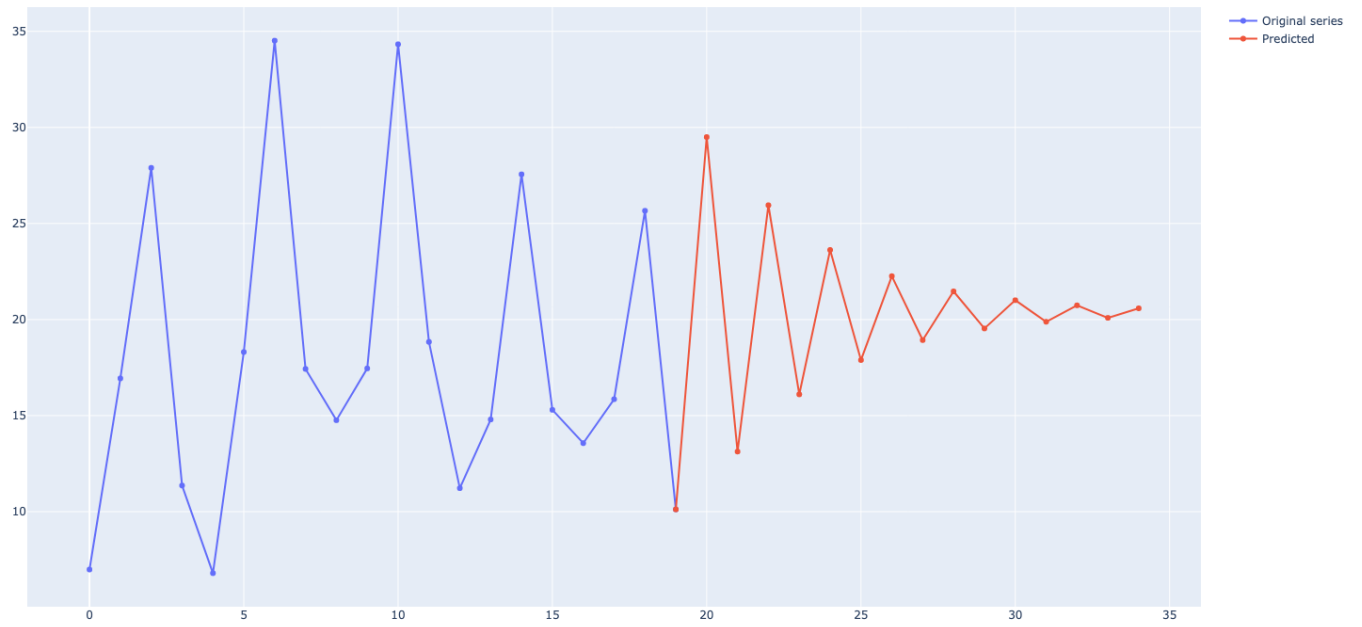
- ARIMA forecast
- Your program should output a list containing only the new terms in the predicted sequence.
- Complete this function from scratch.
- The function to complete is ARIMA\_Forecast in the file forecasting.py.
- The primary test function calls the Plot() function.

### Procedure:

- Import numpy for array operations.
- Implement the Multiple Linear Regression for fi's thetas and C's for AR and MA models.
- Implement details for regression needs not to discuss.
- The reference used for implementation is cited below at the end.
- Main ARIMA\_Forecast implementation starts now.
- Make copies of the original series such that they are not modified non-intently.
- Applying for Shift operation D numbers of times.
- Creating new X inputs for regression.
- Applying Regression and getting parms using P, Q after applying reshaping such that multiplication can happen.
- After getting AR model prams, find MA params.
- Start Prediction once gets all the parameters.
- Predictions are made using previous values and AR and MA's.
- Find epsilons and add to outputs series by adding AR and MA values
- Returning Output Series and plotted using test.py file.
- Result:

$$y'_t = c + \phi_1 y'_{t-1} + \cdots + \phi_p y'_{t-p} + \theta_1 \varepsilon_{t-1} + \cdots + \theta_q \varepsilon_{t-q} + \varepsilon_t,$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (1 - \phi_1 B - \cdots - \phi_p B^p) & (1 - B)^d y_t & = & c + (1 + \theta_1 B + \cdots + \theta_q B^q) \varepsilon_t \\ \uparrow & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\ \text{AR}(p) & d \text{ differences} & & \text{MA}(q) \end{array}$$



## Objectives: Part 2: Holt-Winter's Forecast

- **Holt-Winter's** forecast
- Your program should output a list containing only the new terms in the predicted sequence.
- Complete this function from scratch.
- The function to complete is `HoltWinter_Forecast` in the file `forecasting.py`.
- The primary test function calls the `Plot()` function.

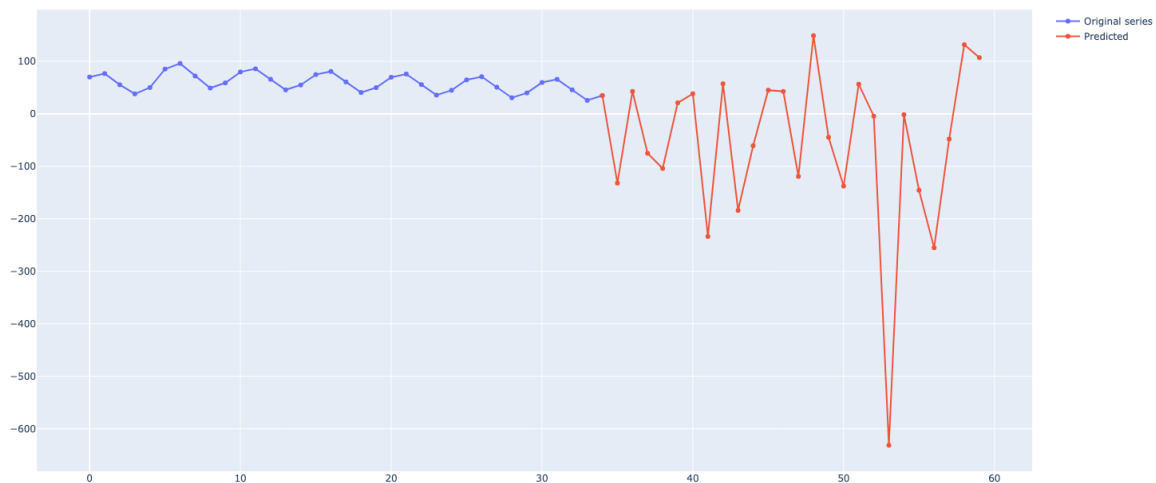
## Procedure:

- Import numpy for array operations.
- Initializing level, trend, seasonal appropriately.
- Make copies of the original series such that they are not modified non-intently.
- Making Predictions using the following equations.

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{y}_{t+h|t} &= \ell_t + hb_t + s_{t+h-m(k+1)} \\ \ell_t &= \alpha(y_t - s_{t-m}) + (1 - \alpha)(\ell_{t-1} + b_{t-1}) \\ b_t &= \beta^*(\ell_t - \ell_{t-1}) + (1 - \beta^*)b_{t-1} \\ s_t &= \gamma(y_t - \ell_{t-1} - b_{t-1}) + (1 - \gamma)s_{t-m},\end{aligned}$$

**Note: Holt-Winters' additive method is used.**

- Results:



## Objectives: Part 2: Forecast the series

- There are 5 initialised series, namely S1, S2, S3, S4, S5
- Your program should output a list containing only the new terms in the predicted sequence.
- Forecast the next 20 values for each of these series.
- The functions to complete are ARIMA\_Parameters which returns the tuple of, and HoltWinter\_Parameters, which returns a tuple of in this specific order.
- You may use any 3rd party libraries for this task.
- Edit the primary function in the file tests.py and use the predefined Plot() function to visualize your results on each series in the same format.

## Procedure:

### FOR ARIMA PARAMS

- Installing statsmodels if not installed already.
- Importing required libs.
- Defining the parameters for combinations.

```
# install state model package
## Required libs ##
os.system("pip3 -q install statsmodels")
os.system("pip3 -q install scikit-learn")
import statsmodels.api as sm
from itertools import product
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
## Required libs ##

## parms inti ##
p = [2]
d = [0,1]
q = [0,1]

train_split = 0.8
best_order = (0,0,0)
Min_MSE = np.inf
## prams inti ##
```

- Creating different parameters for combinations using itertools product function.
- It does Product( [1,2], [3,4] ) returns [ (1,3),(1,4),(2,3),(2,4) ]
- Creating Training and Testing data frames using pandas.
- Initializing the ARIMA model from the stats model.
- Finding MSE error using sklearn.metrics.

$$\text{MSE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2$$

MSE = mean squared error

$n$  = number of data points

$Y_i$  = observed values

$\hat{Y}_i$  = predicted values

- Setting best orders based on minimum error.
- Return the order and print the order.

### FOR HoltWinter PARMS

- Same as above.
- Installing statsmodels if not installed already.
- Importing required libs.
- Defining the parameters for combinations.

```
# install state model package
## Required libs ##
os.system("pip3 -q install statsmodels")
os.system("pip3 -q install scikit-learn")
from statsmodels.tsa.holtwinters import ExponentialSmoothing
from itertools import product
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
## Required libs ##

alpha = [0.3, 0.7, 0.5]
beta = [0.2, 0.6, 0.8]
gamma = [0.25, 0.35, 0.65]
seasonality = [2, 3, 5]

best_order = (0,0,0,0)
Min_MSE = np.inf
```

- Creating different parameters for combinations using itertools product function.
- It does Product( [1,2], [3,4] ) returns [ (1,3),(1,4),(2,3),(2,4) ]
- Creating Training and Testing data frames using pandas.
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MSE = mean squared error

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$Y_i$  = observed values

$\hat{Y}_i$  = predicted values

- Setting best orders based on minimum error.
- Return the order and print the order.

Results for the above-computed orders

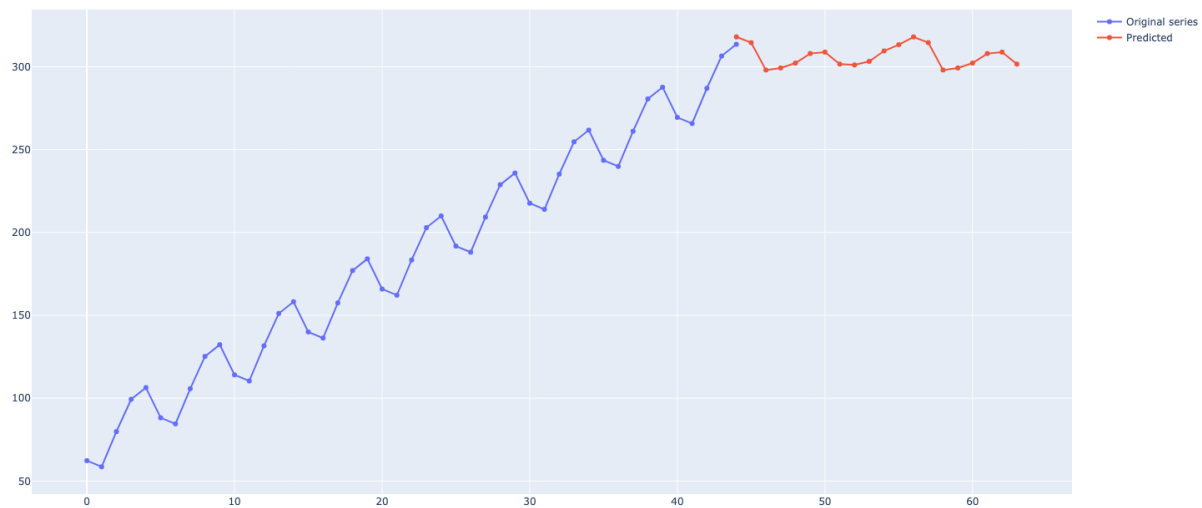
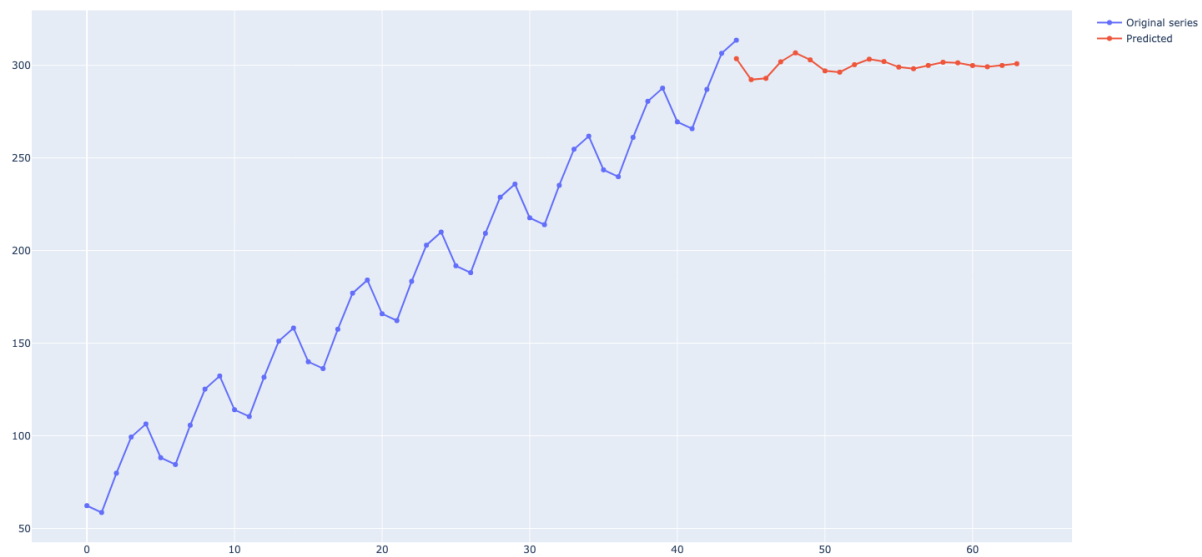
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL
~ /IIT-J/AAI/Assignment3 > python3 tests.py 04:43:46 AM
/Users/tron/opt/anaconda3/envs/iitj/lib/python3.10/site-packages/statsmodels/tsa/statespace/sarimax.py:966: UserWarning: Non-stationary starting autoregressive parameters found. Using zeros as starting parameters.
  warn('Non-stationary starting autoregressive parameters')
/Users/tron/opt/anaconda3/envs/iitj/lib/python3.10/site-packages/statsmodels/tsa/statespace/sarimax.py:978: UserWarning: Non-invertible starting MA parameters found. Using zeros as starting parameters.
  warn('Non-invertible starting MA parameters found.')
ARIMA params: (2, 1, 1) MSE: 1838.898
HOLT_WINTER params: (0.7, 0.2, 0.25, 2) MSE: 2345.210
ARIMA params: (2, 1, 0) MSE: 39.109
HOLT_WINTER params: (0.3, 0.2, 0.25, 2) MSE: 94.194
ARIMA params: (2, 0, 0) MSE: 125.353
HOLT_WINTER params: (0.3, 0.2, 0.25, 2) MSE: 109.095
ARIMA params: (2, 1, 0) MSE: 1821.061
HOLT_WINTER params: (0.7, 0.2, 0.25, 2) MSE: 2521.950
ARIMA params: (2, 0, 1) MSE: 36111.838
HOLT_WINTER params: (0.3, 0.2, 0.25, 2) MSE: 80485.623

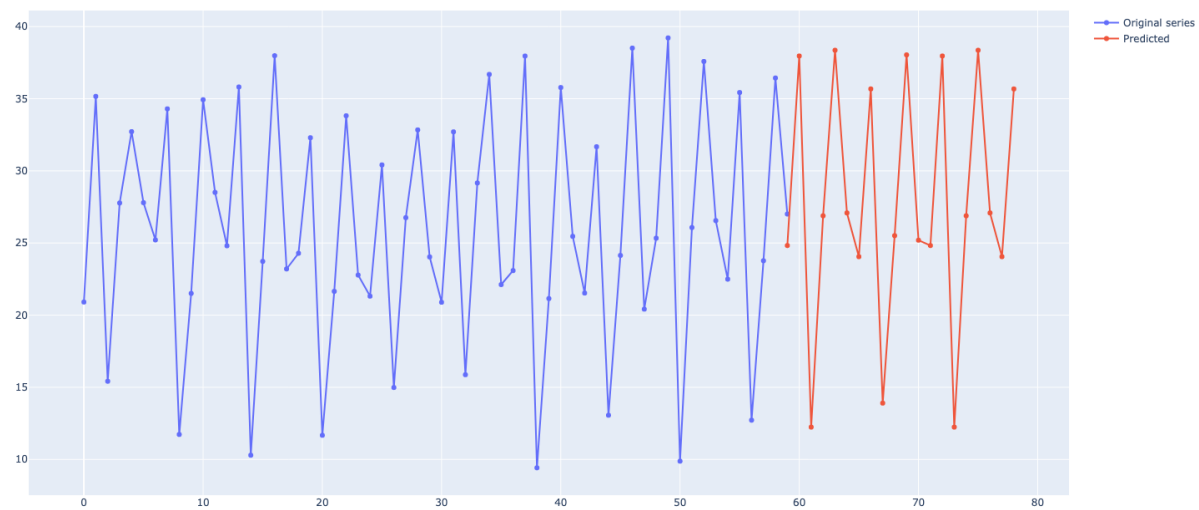
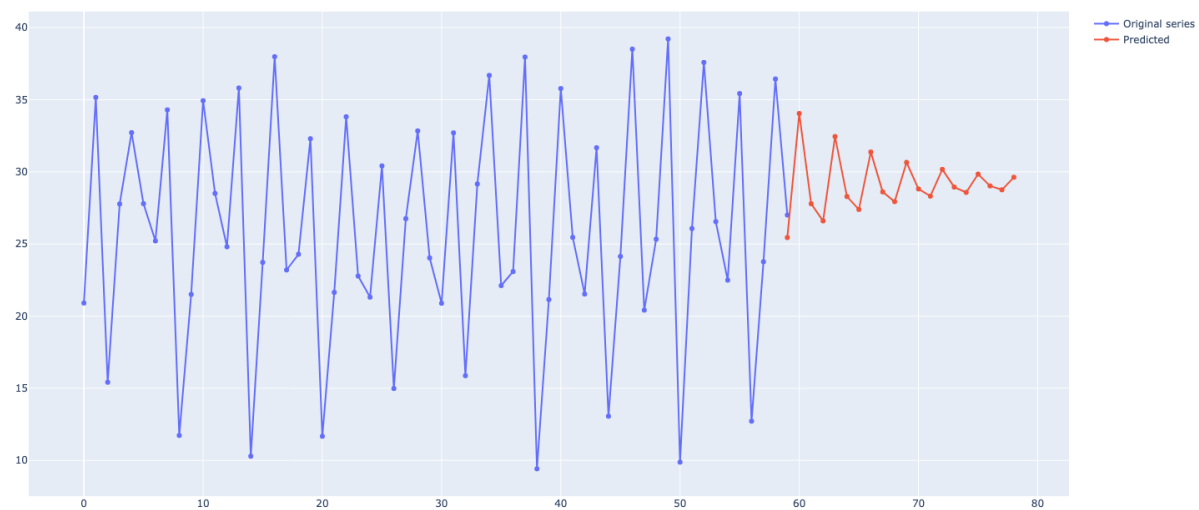
~ /IIT-J/AAI/Assignment3 30s > 
04:44:46 AM

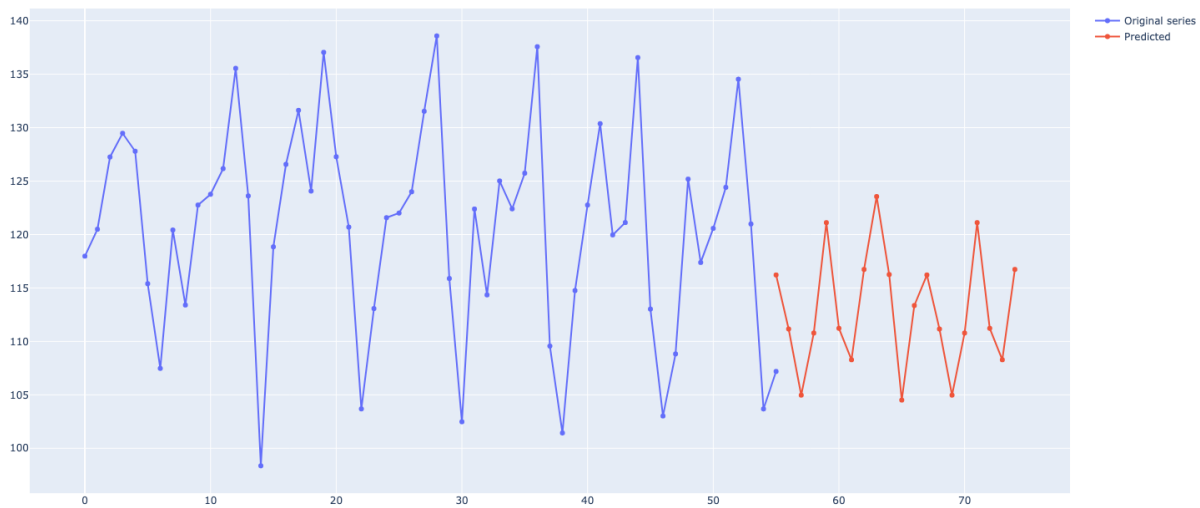
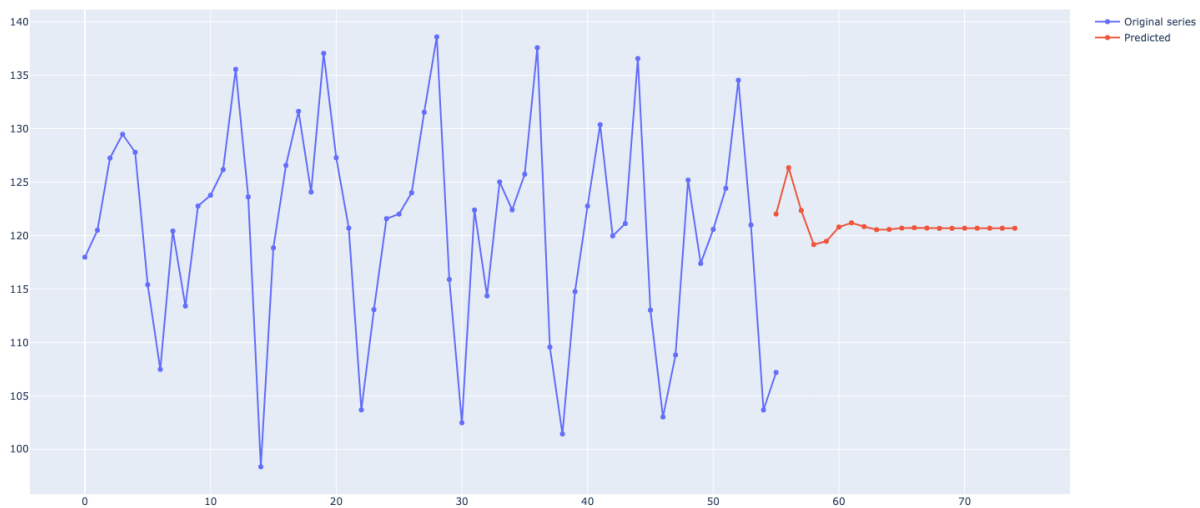
```

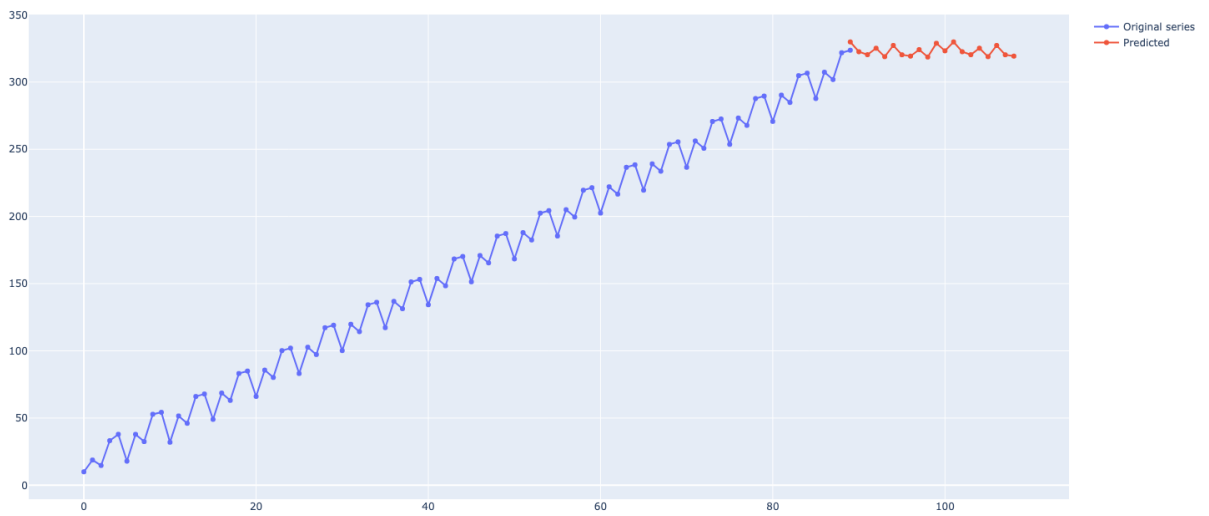
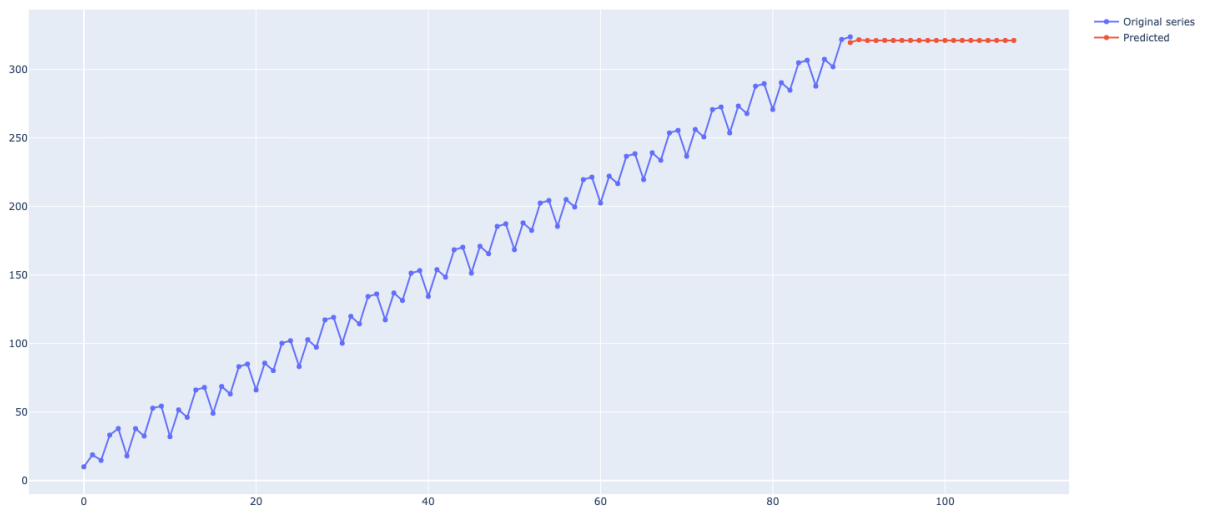
**NOTE:- Ignore User Warning**

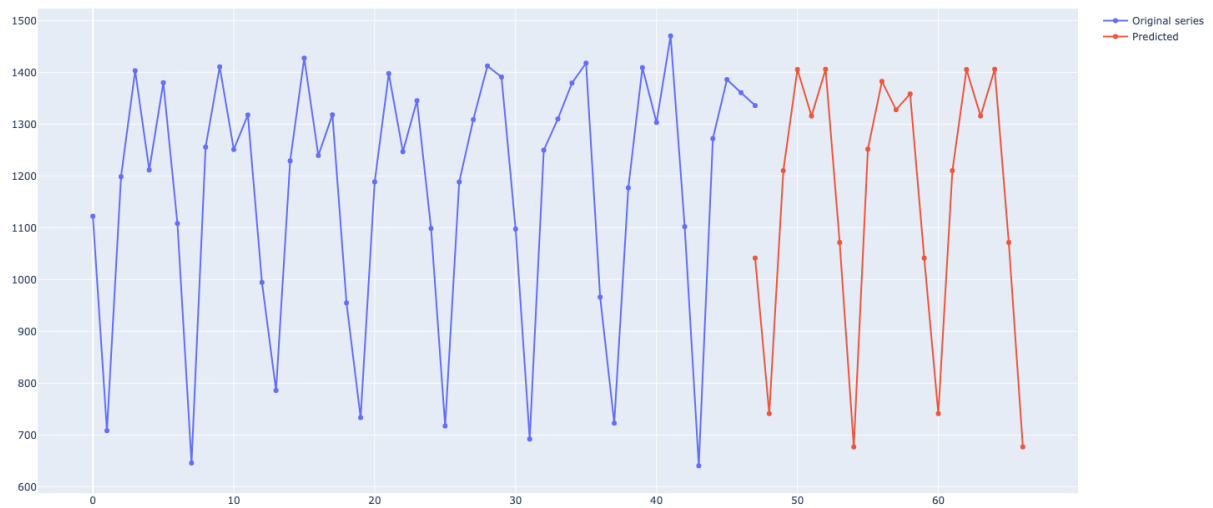
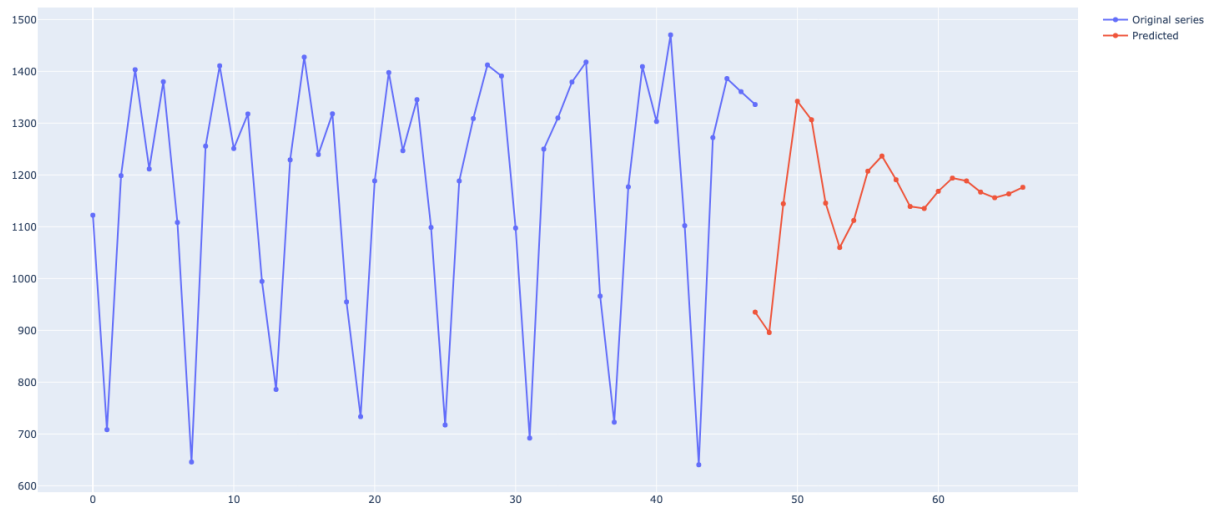












### Notes:-

- The Graphs are shown as this because of scale variations.
- The Liner Regression Implementation is not optimal; the results can show impact.
- We are not finding good initial values for hyperparameter tuning using PAC and APAC curves; hence the results suffer while selecting the orders.

### Addition in test.py files:-

Python

```
series = [S1,S2,S3,S4,S5]
for series in series:
    # for arima model
    (P, D, Q), ARIMA = forecasting.ARIMA_Parameters(series) #
    getting best parms and preds
    Plot(series, ARIMA)

    # for holt winters
    (Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Seasonality),HoltWinters =
forecasting.HoltWinter_Parameters(series) # getting best parms
and preds
    Plot(series, HoltWinters)
```

```
104
105 HoltWinters_Sample = [ # A series to test the Holt-Winters forecasting
106     70, 76.60000000000001, 55.32200000000001, 37.885740000000006, 49.9868458,
107     85.125464686, 95.88600759961999, 71.91134568594542, 49.053790529697416, 58.84815205311365,
108     79.66504402709089, 85.68802902863068, 65.71096388270314, 45.61979921835485, 54.835723887304894,
109     74.64950881982993, 80.67249382136974, 60.69542867544219, 40.60426401109391, 49.82018868004395,
110     69.633973612569, 75.6569586141088, 55.67989346818124, 35.58872880383297, 44.80465347278301,
111     64.61843840530805, 70.64142340684786, 50.6643582609203, 30.573193596572033, 39.78911826552206,
112     59.60290319804711, 65.62588819958692, 45.64882305365936, 25.557658389311086, 34.773583058261124
113 ]
114 HoltWinters_Forecast = forecasting.HoltWinter_Forecast(HoltWinters_Sample, 0.7, 0.9, 0.4, 5, 25)
115 Plot(HoltWinters_Sample, HoltWinters_Forecast)
116 # View the plot for the forecast
117
118 series = [S1,S2,S3,S4,S5]
119 for series in series:
120     # for arima model
121     (P, D, Q), ARIMA = forecasting.ARIMA_Parameters(series) # getting best parms and preds
122     Plot(series, ARIMA)
123
124     # for holt winters
125     (Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Seasonality),HoltWinters = forecasting.HoltWinter_Parameters(series) # getting best parms and pr
126     Plot(series, HoltWinters)
127
```

## References:-

- <https://otexts.com/fpp2/arma.html>
- <https://otexts.com/fpp2/AR.html>
- <https://otexts.com/fpp2/MA.html>
- <https://otexts.com/fpp2/non-seasonal-arma.html>
- <https://otexts.com/fpp2/expsmooth.html>
- <https://otexts.com/fpp2/holt-winters.html>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ltXSoduiVwY>

- <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/50785479/holt-winters-time-series-forecasting-with-statsmodels>
- <https://www.statsmodels.org/dev/generated/statsmodels.tsa.arima.model.ARIMA.html>
- <https://www.statsmodels.org/dev/generated/statsmodels.tsa.holtwinters.ExponentialSmoothing.html>