

# UK Gas Consumption

2022-09-26

```
data("UKgas")
UKgas
```

##		Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4
##	1960	160.1	129.7	84.8	120.1
##	1961	160.1	124.9	84.8	116.9
##	1962	169.7	140.9	89.7	123.3
##	1963	187.3	144.1	92.9	120.1
##	1964	176.1	147.3	89.7	123.3
##	1965	185.7	155.3	99.3	131.3
##	1966	200.1	161.7	102.5	136.1
##	1967	204.9	176.1	112.1	140.9
##	1968	227.3	195.3	115.3	142.5
##	1969	244.9	214.5	118.5	153.7
##	1970	244.9	216.1	188.9	142.5
##	1971	301.0	196.9	136.1	267.3
##	1972	317.0	230.5	152.1	336.2
##	1973	371.4	240.1	158.5	355.4
##	1974	449.9	286.6	179.3	403.4
##	1975	491.5	321.8	177.7	409.8
##	1976	593.9	329.8	176.1	483.5
##	1977	584.3	395.4	187.3	485.1
##	1978	669.2	421.0	216.1	509.1
##	1979	827.7	467.5	209.7	542.7
##	1980	840.5	414.6	217.7	670.8
##	1981	848.5	437.0	209.7	701.2
##	1982	925.3	443.4	214.5	683.6
##	1983	917.3	515.5	224.1	694.8
##	1984	989.4	477.1	233.7	730.0
##	1985	1087.0	534.7	281.8	787.6
##	1986	1163.9	613.1	347.4	782.8

This is a Timeseries that shows the quarterly UK gas consumption from 1960 to 1986.

This data set is deleivered in a quarterly fashion.

```
library(fpp)
```

```
## Loading required package: forecast
```

```

## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':
##   method      from
##   as.zoo.data.frame zoo

## Loading required package: fma

## Loading required package: expsmooth

## Loading required package: lmtest

## Loading required package: zoo

##
## Attaching package: 'zoo'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   as.Date, as.Date.numeric

## Loading required package: tseries

library(fpp2)

## -- Attaching packages ----- fpp2 2.4 --

## v ggplot2 3.3.6

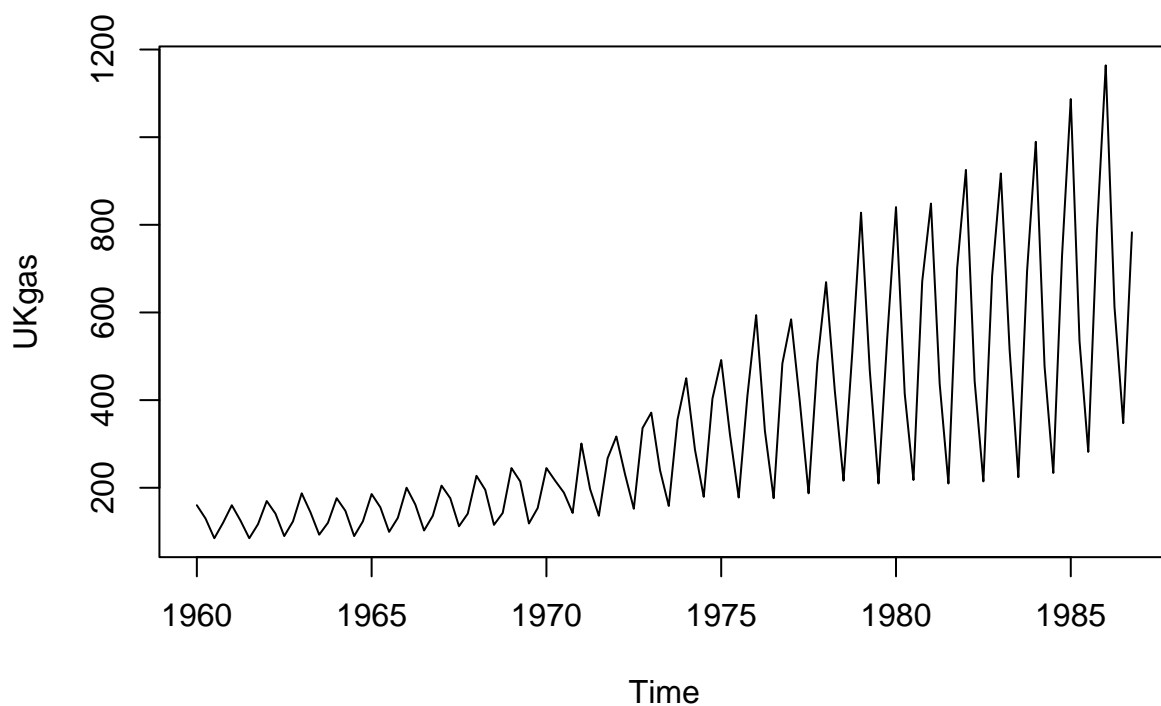
##

##
## Attaching package: 'fpp2'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:fpp':
##
##   ausair, ausbeer, austa, austourists, debitcards, departures,
##   elecequip, euretail, guinearice, oil, sunspotarea, usmelec

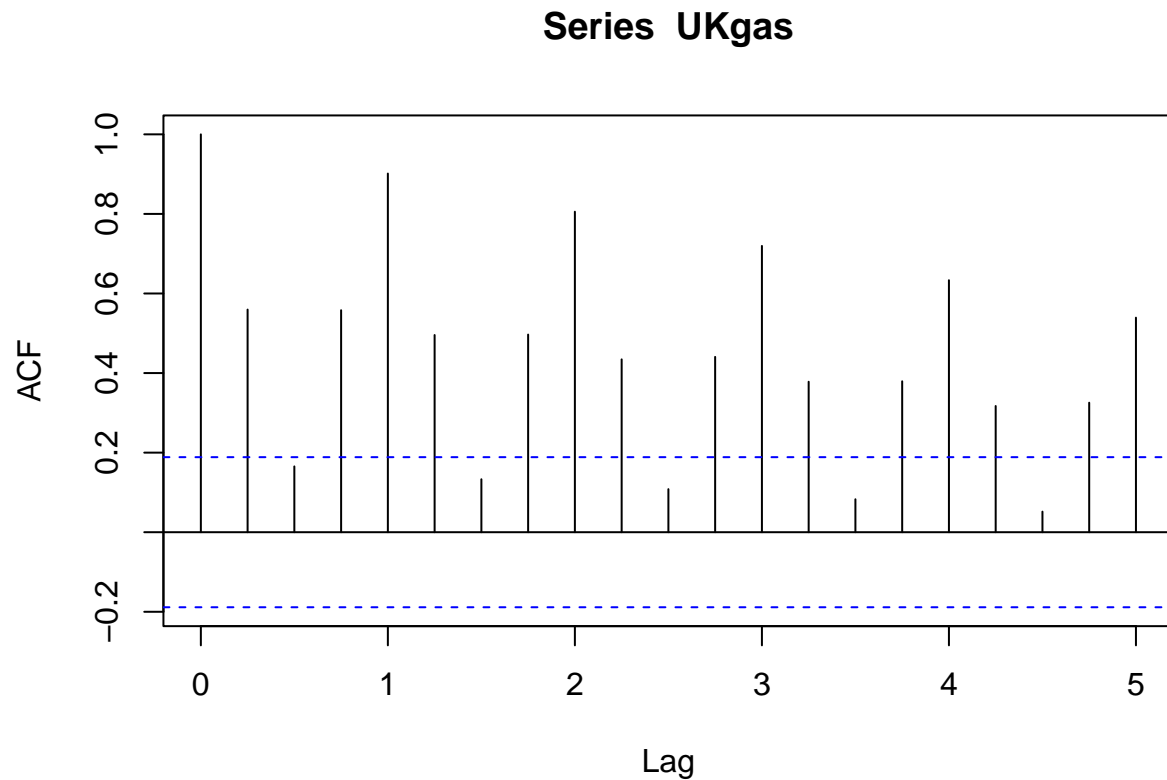
library(forecast)
plot(UKgas)

```



My guess is that the acf would show that there is trend, as time goes on the consumption of gas is definitely increasing. There could also be some seasonality as well as we can see that Q1 has the highest gas consumption throughout the years and Q3 has the lowest gas consumption.

```
acf(UKgas)
```

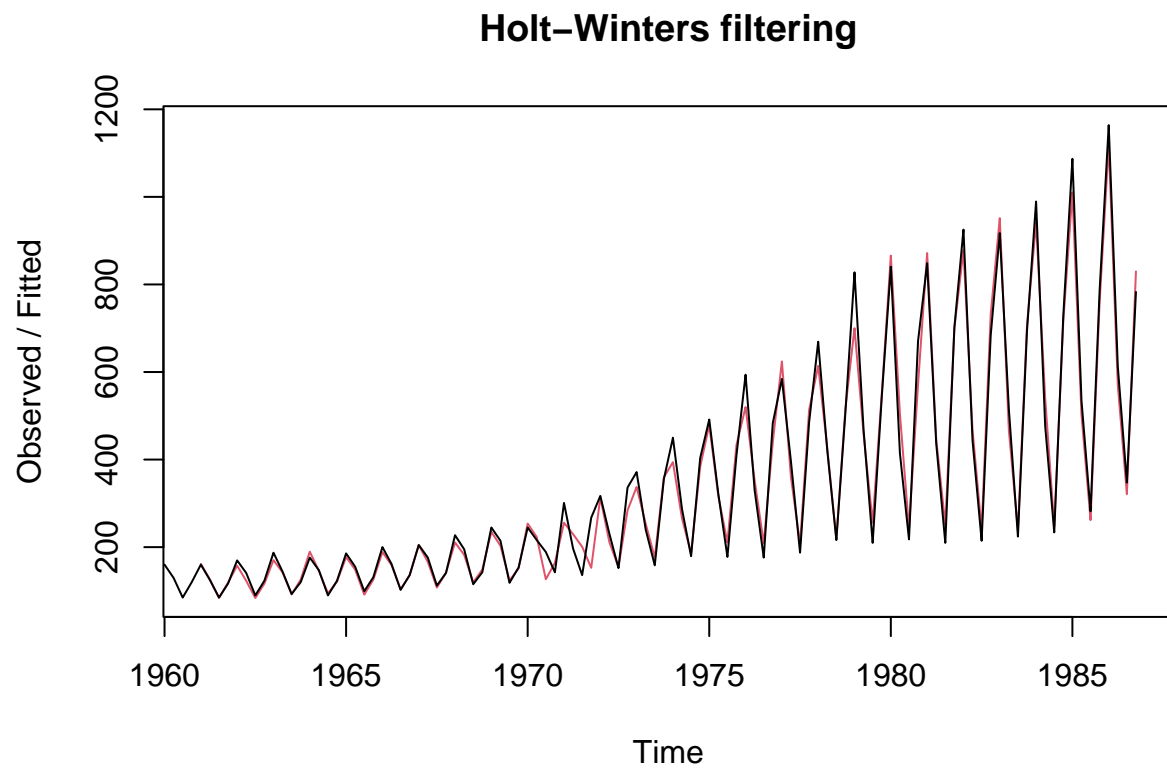


From this we can see that there is in fact a trend; the value of weight of the lags are going down as the lags increase. In addition, there are elements of seasonality; we can clearly see the highs and the lows. We can see that there is also statistical significance.

```
temp <- HoltWinters(UKgas)
attributes(temp)
```

```
## $names
## [1] "fitted"      "x"           "alpha"       "beta"        "gamma"
## [6] "coefficients" "seasonal"    "SSE"         "call"
##
## $class
## [1] "HoltWinters"
```

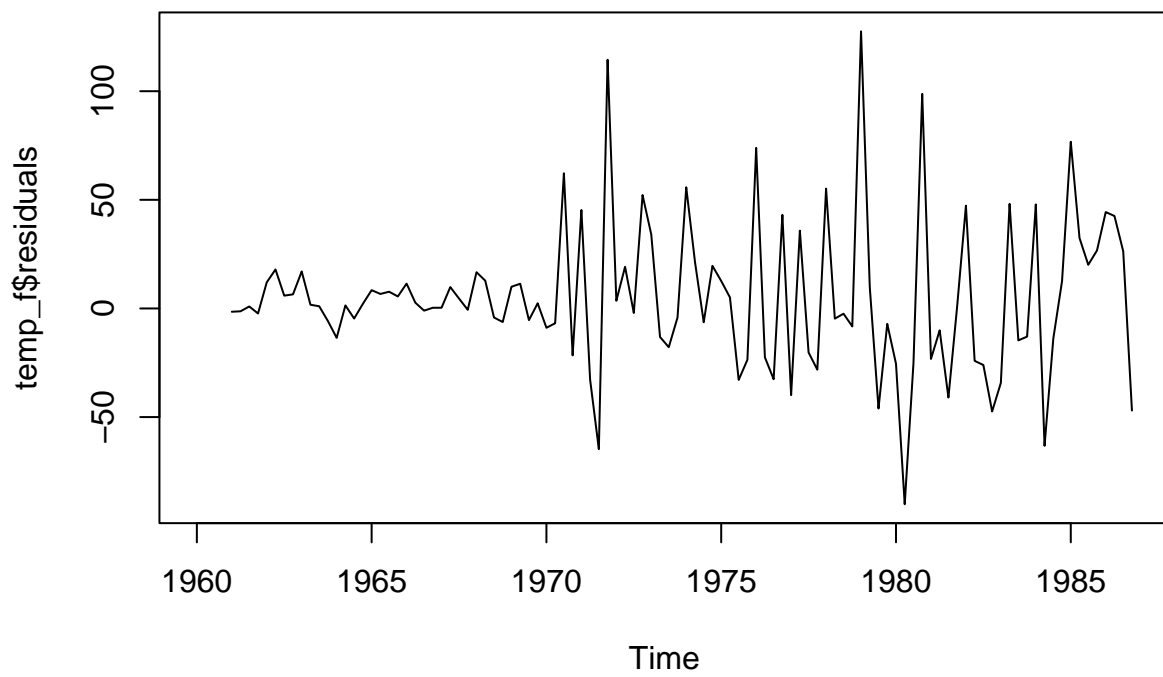
```
plot(temp)
```



```
temp_f <- forecast(temp)
attributes(temp_f)
```

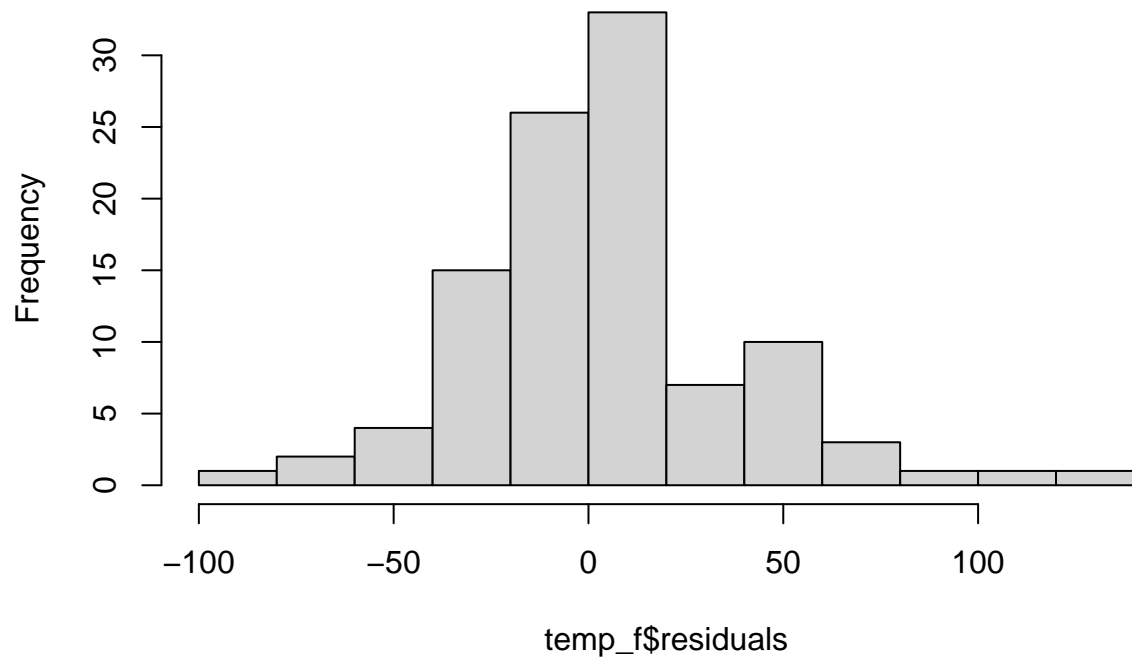
```
## $names
## [1] "method"      "model"      "level"      "mean"      "lower"      "upper"
## [7] "x"          "series"     "fitted"     "residuals"
##
## $class
## [1] "forecast"
```

```
plot(temp_f$residuals)
```

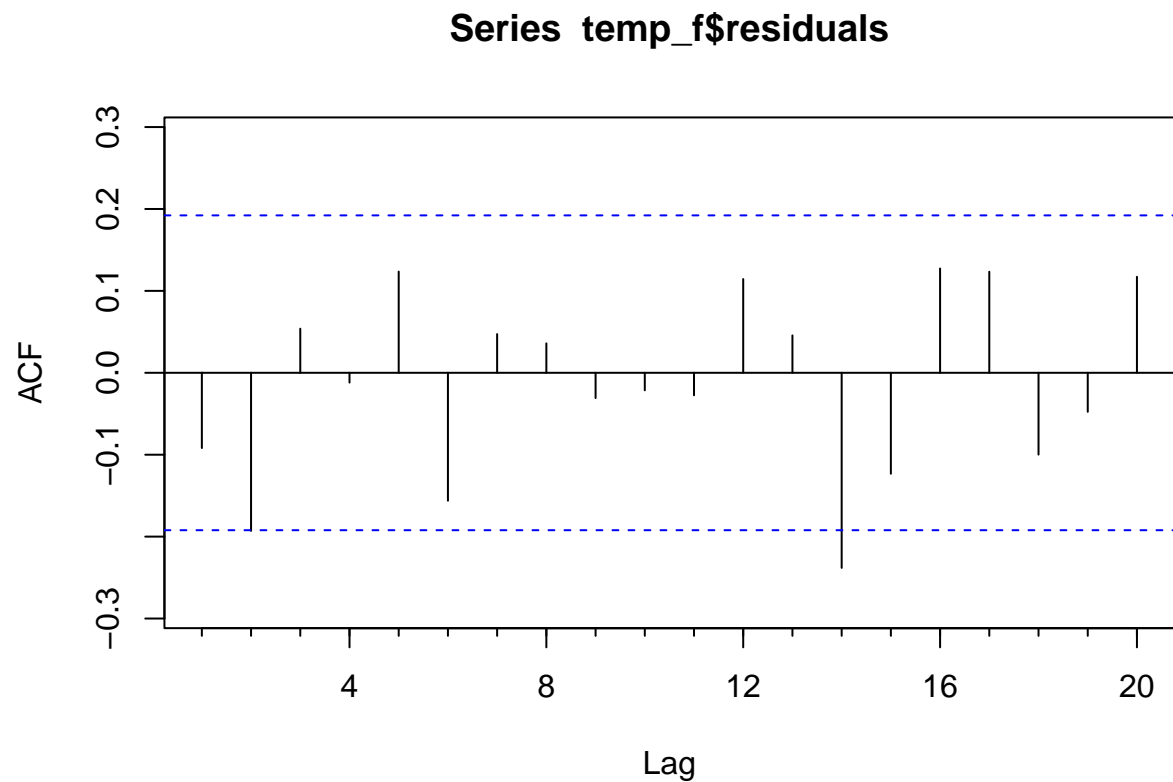


```
hist(temp_f$residuals)
```

**Histogram of temp\_f\$residuals**



```
Acf(temp_f$residuals)
```



```
accuracy(temp_f)
```

```
##           ME      RMSE      MAE      MPE      MAPE      MASE      ACF1
## Training set 4.818073 34.66147 23.89749 0.2897599 7.359041 0.8488468 -0.0918772
```

We can see that the acf of the residuals show there is no statistical significance.

We can also see that there is no trend or seasonality in the acf.