Time Series Forecasting Chapter 3

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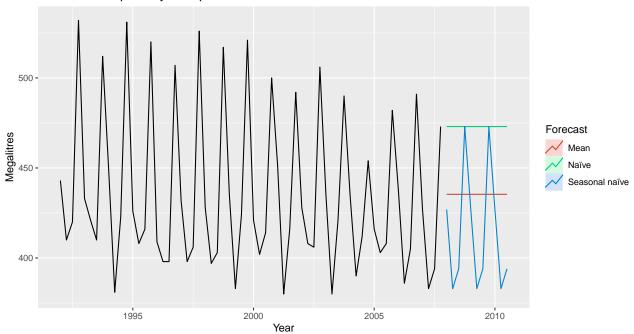
Simple Forecasting Methods

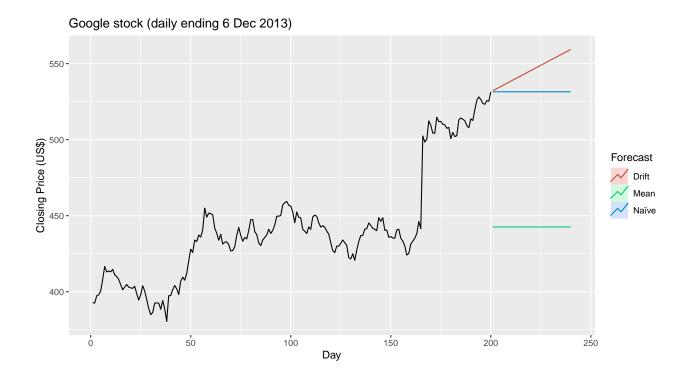
```
## Loading Packages
library("pacman")
p_load("fpp2")
## Average Method
y \leftarrow ts(c(123, 39, 78, 52, 110), start = 2012)
h <- 1
meanf(y, h)
##
        Point Forecast
                           Lo 80
                                    Hi 80
                                               Lo 95
                                                       Hi 95
## 2017
                  80.4 19.74314 141.0569 -29.44201 190.242
## Usage of knitr for Rmd Tables
p_load("knitr")
kable(meanf(y, h))
```

	Point Forecast	Lo 80	Hi 80	Lo 95	Hi 95
2017	80.4	19.74314	141.0569	-29.44201	190.242

```
## Naive Method
naive(y, h)
##
                        Lo 80
                                 Hi 80
                                            Lo 95
       Point Forecast
                                                    Hi 95
                 110 38.02459 181.9754 -0.07688897 220.0769
rwf(y, h) # Equivalent alternative
       Point Forecast
                      Lo 80
                                Hi 80
                                            Lo 95
## 2017
                 110 38.02459 181.9754 -0.07688897 220.0769
## Seasonal Naive
snaive(y, h)
       Point Forecast Lo 80
                                Hi 80
                                            Lo 95
             110 38.02459 181.9754 -0.07688897 220.0769
## 2017
## Drift Method
rwf(y, h, drift = TRUE)
     Point Forecast
                        Lo 80
                                Hi 80
                                          Lo 95
          106.75 23.77923 189.7208 -20.14285 233.6428
## 2017
```

Forecasts for quarterly beer production

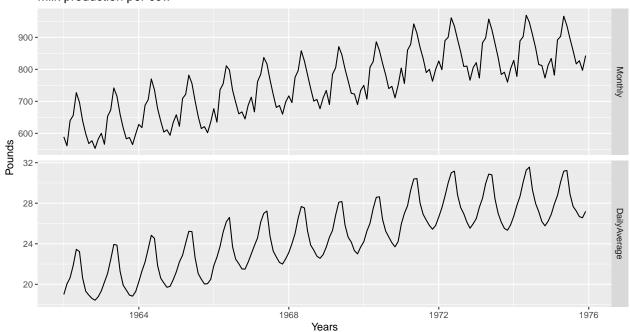




Transformations and Adjustments

Calendar Adjustment

Milk production per cow

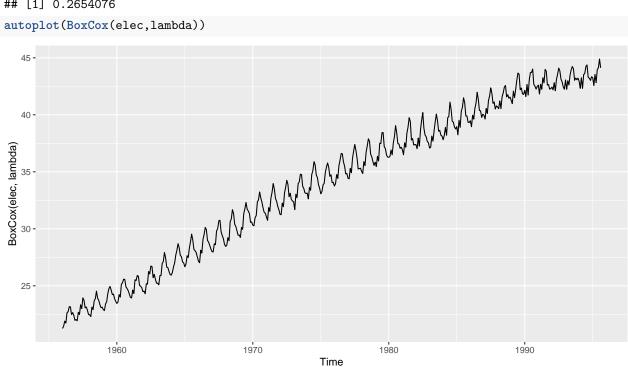


Mathematical Adjustments (Box-Cox Transformations)

```
(lambda <- BoxCox.lambda(elec))</pre>
```

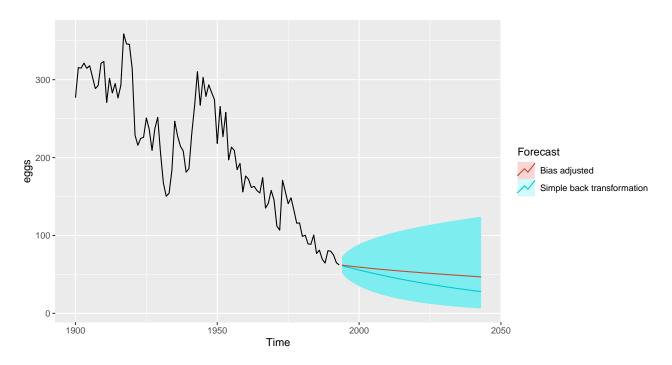
[1] 0.2654076

autoplot(BoxCox(elec,lambda))



Bias Adjustments

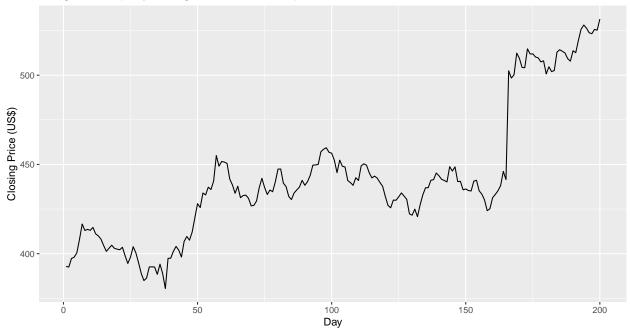
```
fc <- rwf(eggs, drift=TRUE, lambda=0, h=50, level=80)</pre>
fc2 <- rwf(eggs, drift=TRUE, lambda=0, h=50, level=80,</pre>
  biasadj=TRUE)
autoplot(eggs) +
  autolayer(fc, series="Simple back transformation") +
  autolayer(fc2, series="Bias adjusted", PI=FALSE) +
  guides(colour=guide_legend(title="Forecast"))
```



Residual Analysis

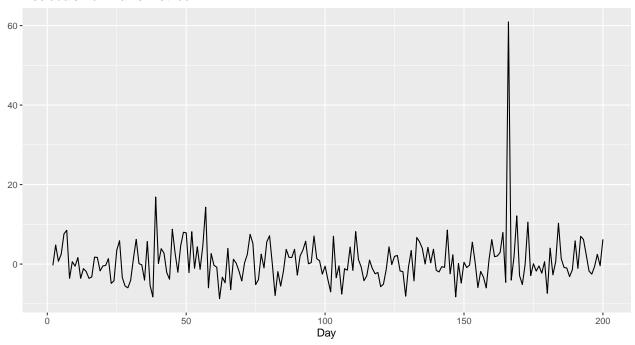
```
autoplot(goog200) +
  xlab("Day") + ylab("Closing Price (US$)") +
  ggtitle("Google Stock (daily ending 6 December 2013)")
```

Google Stock (daily ending 6 December 2013)



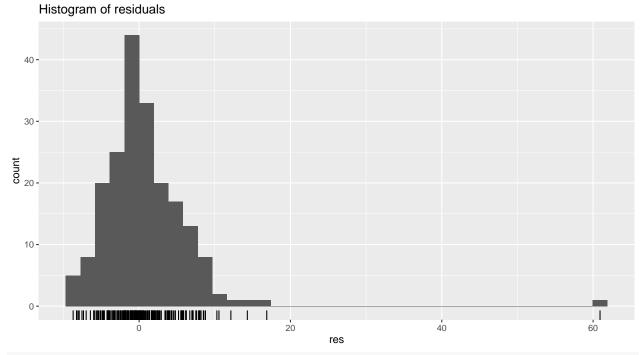
```
res <- residuals(naive(goog200))
autoplot(res) + xlab("Day") + ylab("") +
ggtitle("Residuals from naïve method")</pre>
```

Residuals from naïve method

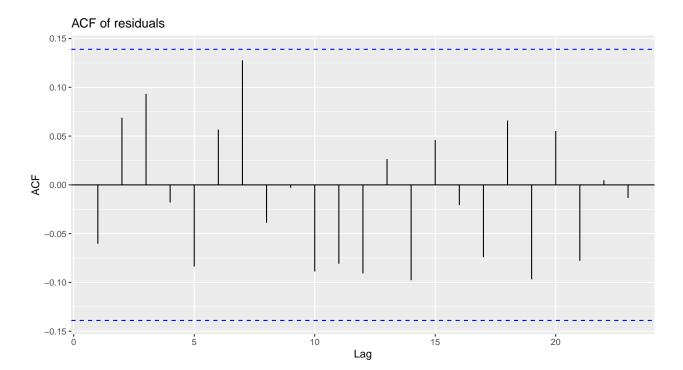


gghistogram(res) + ggtitle("Histogram of residuals")

 $\mbox{\tt \#\#}$ Warning: Removed 1 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).



ggAcf(res) + ggtitle("ACF of residuals")



Portmanteau Tests for Autocorrelation

```
Box.test(res, lag=10, fitdf=0)

##

## Box-Pierce test

##

## data: res

## X-squared = 10.611, df = 10, p-value = 0.3886

Box.test(res,lag=10, fitdf=0, type="Lj")

##

## Box-Ljung test

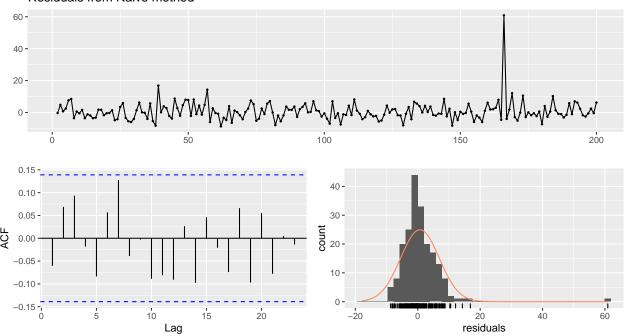
##

## data: res

## X-squared = 11.031, df = 10, p-value = 0.3551

checkresiduals(naive(goog200))
```

Residuals from Naive method



```
##
## Ljung-Box test
##
## data: Residuals from Naive method
## Q* = 11.031, df = 10, p-value = 0.3551
##
```

Model df: 0. Total lags used: 10