# Time Series Forecasting Chapter 3

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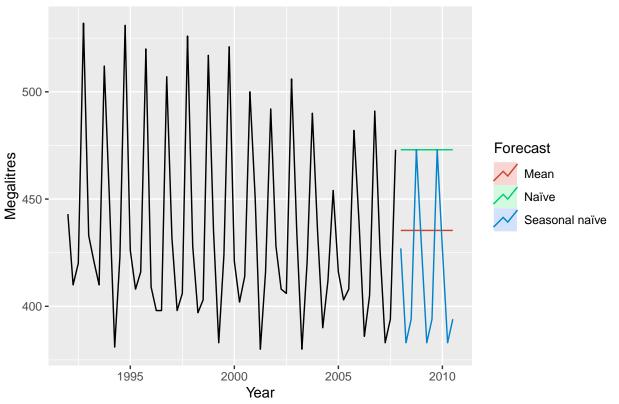
#### Simple Forecasting Methods

```
## 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))
```

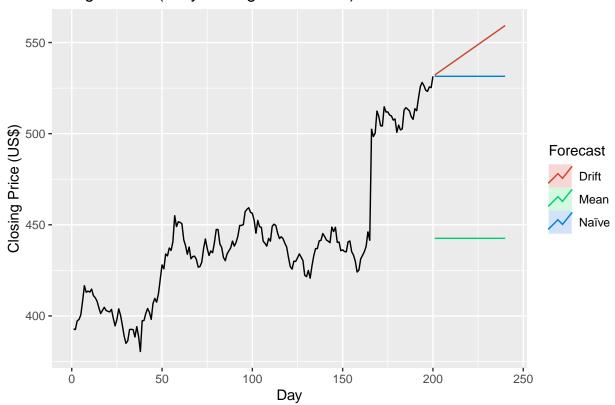
	Point Forecast	Lo 80	Hi 80	Lo 95	Hi 95
2017	80.4	19.74314	141.0569	-29.44201	190.242

```
## 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



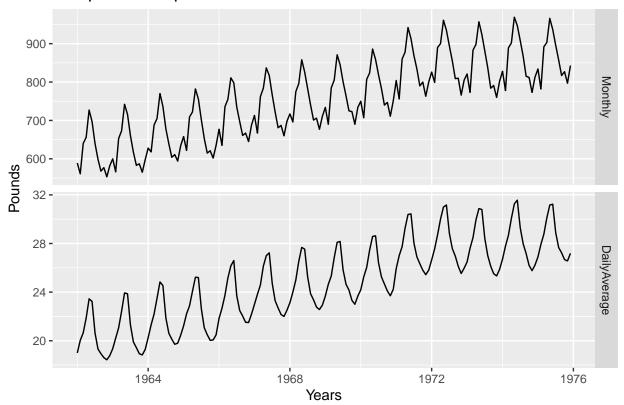
## Google stock (daily ending 6 Dec 2013)



#### 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))

