

ARIMA Model

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```
In [1]: #=====libraries=====#

import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import statsmodels.api as sm
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
In [2]: #=====loading the data from R package=====#

arimadata = sm.datasets.get_rdataset("GoldSilver", "AER").data

arima_index = arimadata.reset_index()
print(arima_index)

arima_reset = arima_index.rename(columns = {"index" : "date"})
print(arima_reset)

   index    gold  silver
0  1977-12-30  100.00  223.42
1  1978-01-02  100.00  223.42
2  1978-01-03  100.00  229.84
3  1978-01-04  100.00  224.58
4  1978-01-05  100.00  227.99
...      ...    ...    ...
9127 2012-12-25  906.96  1088.32
9128 2012-12-26  907.61  1093.34
9129 2012-12-27  909.26  1100.81
9130 2012-12-28  905.00  1091.16
9131 2012-12-31  915.88  1100.34

[9132 rows x 3 columns]
   date    gold  silver
0  1977-12-30  100.00  223.42
1  1978-01-02  100.00  223.42
2  1978-01-03  100.00  229.84
3  1978-01-04  100.00  224.58
4  1978-01-05  100.00  227.99
...      ...    ...    ...
9127 2012-12-25  906.96  1088.32
9128 2012-12-26  907.61  1093.34
9129 2012-12-27  909.26  1100.81
9130 2012-12-28  905.00  1091.16
9131 2012-12-31  915.88  1100.34

[9132 rows x 3 columns]
```

```
In [3]: #=====Resampling the data to monthly prices=====#

arima_reset['date'] = pd.to_datetime(arima_reset['date'])
arima_reset = arima_reset.set_index('date')
monthly_prices = arima_reset.resample('M').mean()
print(monthly_prices)

           gold      silver
date
1977-12-31  100.000000  223.420000
1978-01-31  101.786364  229.861818
1978-02-28  104.397000  230.133000
1978-03-31  107.171739  245.419130
1978-04-30  101.579500  237.242000
...      ...    ...
2012-08-31  893.377391  1058.241304
2012-09-30  956.595500  1234.286000
2012-10-31  955.360870  1211.120435
2012-11-30  942.341364  1197.614545
2012-12-31  920.527143  1154.132381

[421 rows x 2 columns]
```

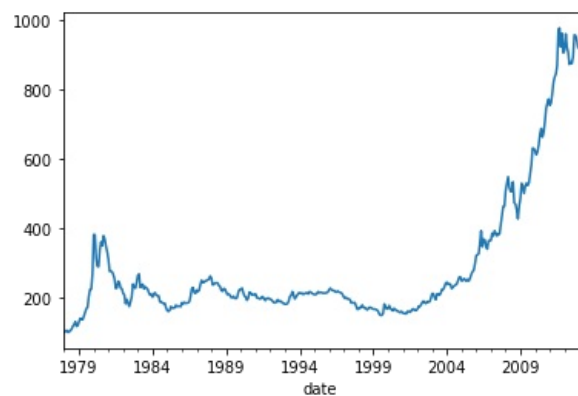
```
In [4]: #=====plots=====#

arimagold = monthly_prices

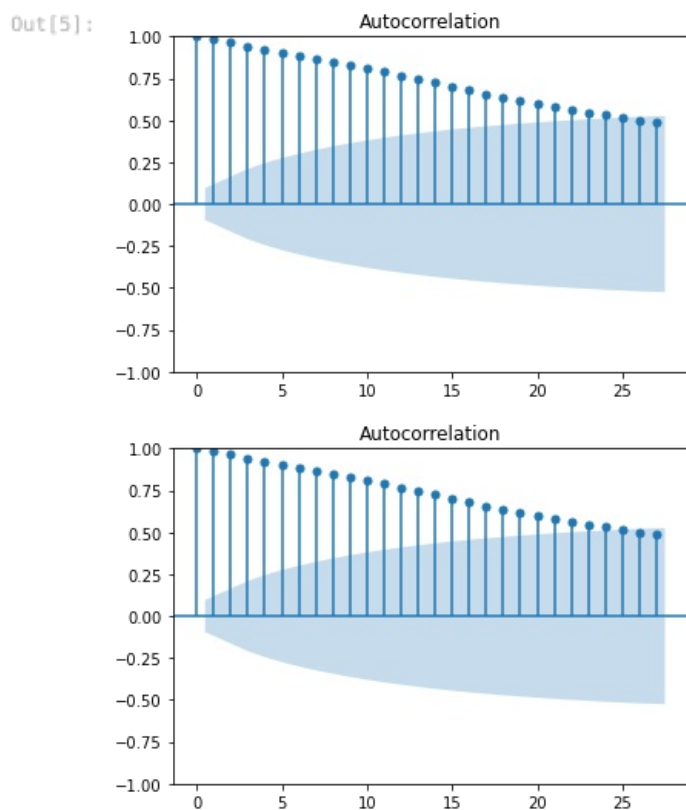
arimagold['gold'].plot()

# this is a non-stationary series
```

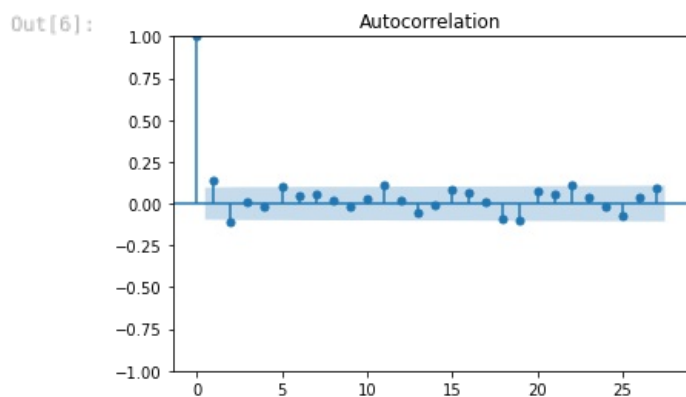
Out[4]: <AxesSubplot:xlabel='date'>

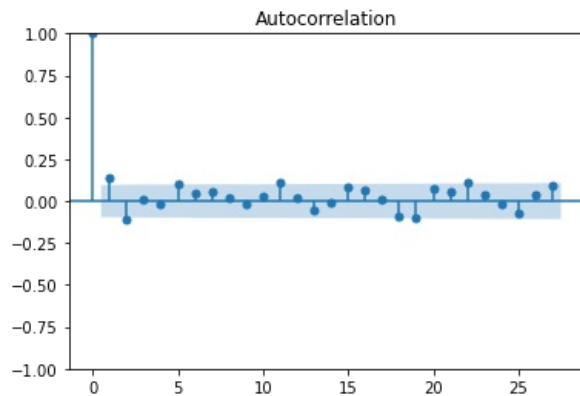
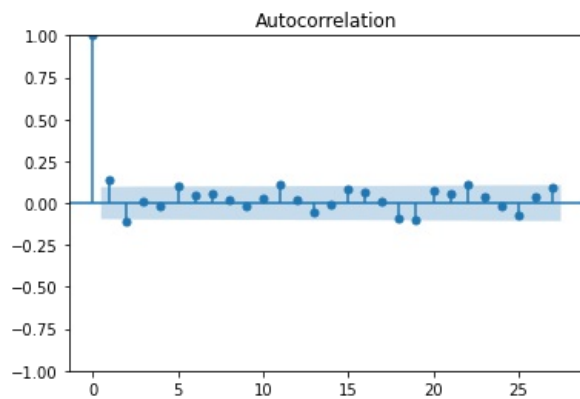


```
In [5]: #=====arima parameters; p, d, q=====#  
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf  
plot_acf(arimagold.gold)
```



```
In [6]: #=====determining the order of differencing, d=====#  
plot_acf(arimagold.gold.diff()[1:])  
plot_acf(arimagold.gold.diff()[2:])  
# with first and second order differencing, there is no autocorrelation
```





In [7]: #=====unit root or stationarity test=====

```
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller

adftest1 = adfuller(arimagold['gold'])
print(adftest1[0])
print(adftest1[1])

adftest2 = adfuller(arimagold['gold'].diff()[1:])
print(adftest2[0])
print(adftest2[1])

adftest3 = adfuller(arimagold['gold'].diff()[2:])
print(adftest3[0])
print(adftest3[1])
```

conclusion: choose $d = 1$

```
1.7102073619071072
0.9981532615440724
-8.12419570286498
1.1347189754713644e-12
-8.11347406815153
1.2083171395117218e-12
```

In [8]: #=====determining the order of the autoregressive model, p=====

```
from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_pacf

plot_pacf(arimagold.gold.diff()[1:])
plot_pacf(arimagold.gold.diff()[2:])
```

#conclusion: choose $p = 1$;
#let us use $q = 2$; from the ACF plots

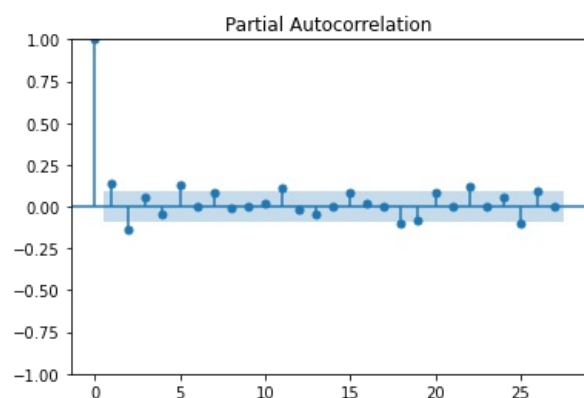
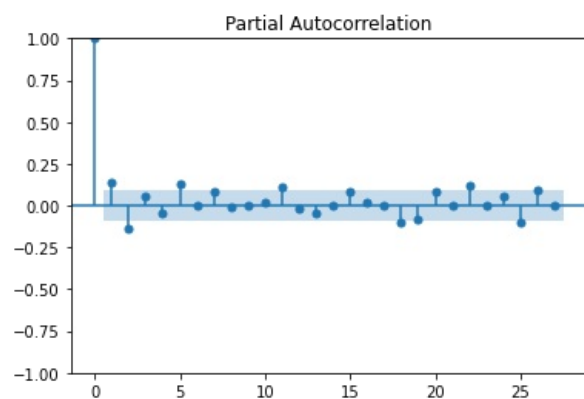
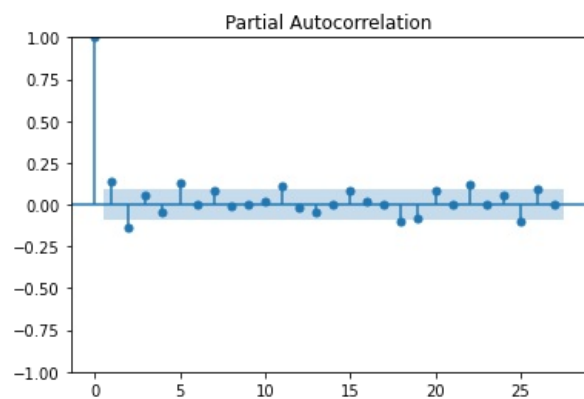
C:\Users\ewaya\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\graphics\tsaplots.py:348: FutureWarning: The default method 'yw' can produce PACF values outside of the [-1,1] interval. After 0.13, the default will change to adjusted Yule-Walker ('ywm'). You can use this method now by setting method='ywm'.

warnings.warn(

C:\Users\ewaya\Anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\graphics\tsaplots.py:348: FutureWarning: The default method 'yw' can produce PACF values outside of the [-1,1] interval. After 0.13, the default will change to adjusted Yule-Walker ('ywm'). You can use this method now by setting method='ywm'.

warnings.warn(

Out[8]:



```
In [9]: #=====ARIMA model=====#  
  
from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA  
  
arimamodel = ARIMA(arimagold.gold, order = (1, 1, 2))  
arimamodel_fit = arimamodel.fit()  
print(arimamodel_fit.summary())
```

SARIMAX Results

```

=====
Dep. Variable:          gold    No. Observations:          421
Model:                 ARIMA(1, 1, 2)    Log Likelihood          -1753.444
Date:                 Mon, 05 Sep 2022    AIC                      3514.887
Time:                 05:22:36    BIC                      3531.048
Sample:              12-31-1977    HQIC                     3521.275
                   - 12-31-2012
Covariance Type:      opg
=====

```

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
ar.L1	-0.6031	0.105	-5.771	0.000	-0.808	-0.398
ma.L1	0.8031	0.111	7.254	0.000	0.586	1.020
ma.L2	0.0078	0.050	0.154	0.877	-0.091	0.106
sigma2	247.4557	7.351	33.664	0.000	233.048	261.863

```

=====
Ljung-Box (L1) (Q):          0.06    Jarque-Bera (JB):          1946.72
Prob(Q):                    0.80    Prob(JB):              0.00
Heteroskedasticity (H):      1.89    Skew:                  1.05
Prob(H) (two-sided):         0.00    Kurtosis:              13.34
=====

```

Warnings:

[1] Covariance matrix calculated using the outer product of gradients (complex-step).

In [10]: #=====ploting the ARIMA model=====

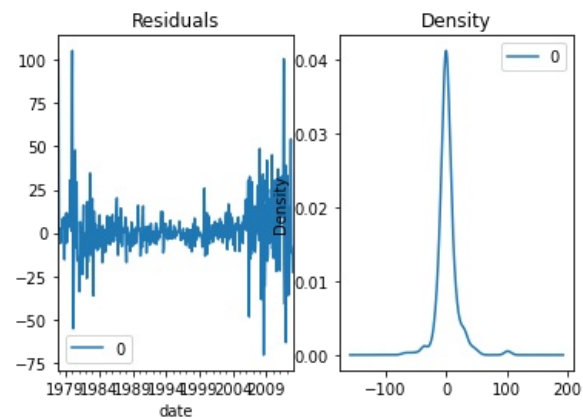
#plotting the residuals and density functions

```

resid = pd.DataFrame(arimamodel_fit.resid)
fig, ax = plt.subplots(1,2)
resid.plot(title = "Residuals", ax = ax[0])
resid.plot(kind = 'kde', title = 'Density', ax = ax[1])
plt.show()

```

#the plots shows a fair distribution of residual errors around them mean with a uniform variance

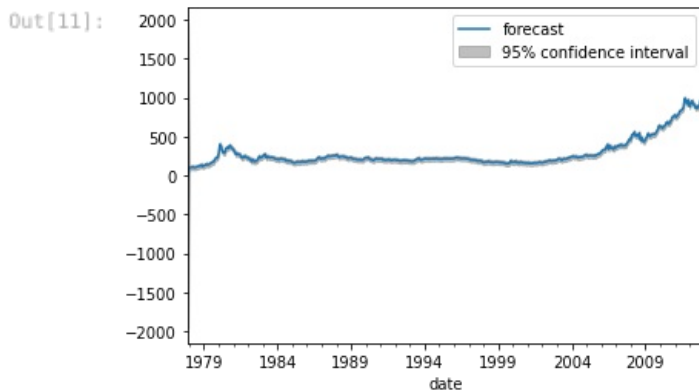


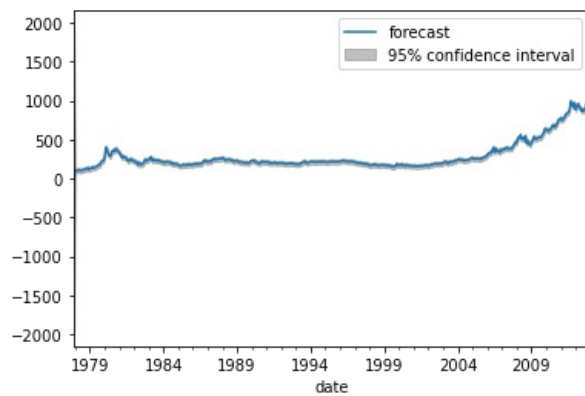
In [11]: #=====predicted ARIMA model plot=====

```

from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_predict
plot_predict(arimamodel_fit)

```





In [12]: `#=====predict the mean prices of gold for thr next 20 months=====#`

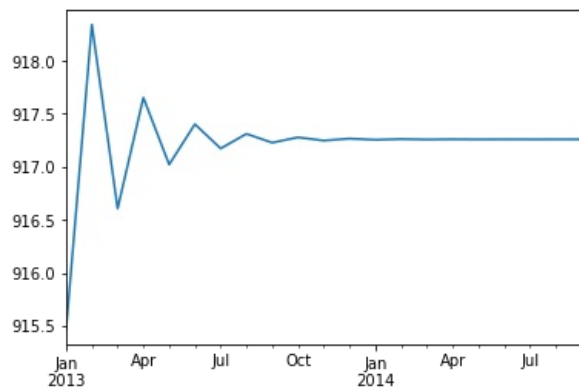
```
predicted_values = arimamodel_fit.predict(start = len(arimagold),\
    end = len(arimagold) + 20, type = "levels").rename('predictions')
print(predicted_values)
```

```
2013-01-31    915.463992
2013-02-28    918.341977
2013-03-31    916.606249
2013-04-30    917.653076
2013-05-31    917.021729
2013-06-30    917.402498
2013-07-31    917.172854
2013-08-31    917.311353
2013-09-30    917.227824
2013-10-31    917.278201
2013-11-30    917.247818
2013-12-31    917.266142
2014-01-31    917.255091
2014-02-28    917.261756
2014-03-31    917.257736
2014-04-30    917.260161
2014-05-31    917.258698
2014-06-30    917.259580
2014-07-31    917.259048
2014-08-31    917.259369
2014-09-30    917.259176
Freq: M, Name: predictions, dtype: float64
```

In [13]: `#=====plot the predicted values=====#`

```
predicted_values.plot()
```

Out[13]: `<AxesSubplot:>`



In [14]: `#=====THE END=====#`

In []: