bap-exp7

April 17, 2025

EXP 7: Forecasting using ARIMA

Name: Harsh Warghade

UID : 2022700069 Class : CSE-DS

1 Import Necessary Libraries

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
  import numpy as np
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  import seaborn as sns

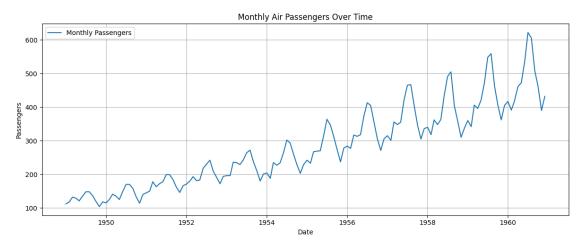
from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller
  from statsmodels.graphics.tsaplots import plot_acf, plot_pacf
  from statsmodels.tsa.arima.model import ARIMA
  from sklearn.metrics import mean_absolute_error, mean_squared_error, r2_score
  import warnings
  warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

2 Load the Time Series Dataset

dtypes: int64(1) memory usage: 2.2 KB

3 Visualize the Time Series

```
[5]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))
    plt.plot(df["#Passengers"], label="Monthly Passengers")
    plt.title("Monthly Air Passengers Over Time")
    plt.xlabel("Date")
    plt.ylabel("Passengers")
    plt.legend()
    plt.grid(True)
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```



4 Check for Stationarity using ADF Test

```
[6]: # Perform Augmented Dickey-Fuller test on original data
adf_result = adfuller(df["#Passengers"])
adf_output = {
    "ADF Statistic": adf_result[0],
    "p-value": adf_result[1],
    "Used Lags": adf_result[2],
    "Number of Observations": adf_result[3]
}

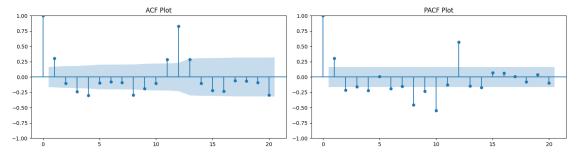
# Apply first differencing
df_diff = df["#Passengers"].diff().dropna()

# Re-run ADF on differenced data
```

```
adf_diff_result = adfuller(df_diff)
adf_diff_output = {
    "ADF Statistic": adf_diff_result[0],
    "p-value": adf_diff_result[1],
    "Used Lags": adf_diff_result[2],
    "Number of Observations": adf_diff_result[3]
}
```

5 Determine ARIMA Parameters (p, d, q) using ACF and PACF plots

```
[7]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15, 4))
    plot_acf(df_diff, ax=axes[0], lags=20)
    axes[0].set_title("ACF Plot")
    plot_pacf(df_diff, ax=axes[1], lags=20)
    axes[1].set_title("PACF Plot")
    plt.tight_layout()
    plt.show()
```



6 Train-Test Split (80/20)

```
[8]: train_size = int(len(df) * 0.8) train, test = df["#Passengers"][:train_size], df["#Passengers"][train_size:]
```

7 Fit ARIMA Model - based on ACF and PACF we'll choose p=2, d=1, q=2 as a starting point

```
[9]: model = ARIMA(train, order=(2, 1, 2))
model_fit = model.fit()
```

8 Forecast and Compare

```
[10]: forecast = model_fit.forecast(steps=len(test))
forecast = pd.Series(forecast, index=test.index)
```

9 Evaluate the Model

```
[12]: mae = mean_absolute_error(test, forecast)
    rmse = mean_squared_error(test, forecast)
    mape = np.mean(np.abs((test - forecast) / test)) * 100
    r2 = r2_score(test, forecast)
```

10 Visualize Results

```
[14]: plt.figure(figsize=(12, 5))
      plt.plot(train, label="Training Data")
      plt.plot(test, label="Actual Data", color="blue")
      plt.plot(forecast, label="Forecasted Data", color="orange")
      plt.title("Actual vs Forecasted Passengers")
      plt.xlabel("Date")
      plt.ylabel("Passengers")
      plt.legend()
      plt.grid(True)
      plt.tight_layout()
      plt.show()
      # Residual Plot
      residuals = test - forecast
      plt.figure(figsize=(12, 4))
      plt.plot(residuals)
      plt.title("Residuals")
      plt.grid(True)
      plt.tight_layout()
      plt.show()
      # ACF and PACF of Residuals
      fig, axes = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(15, 4))
      plot_acf(residuals, ax=axes[0], lags=20)
      axes[0].set_title("ACF of Residuals")
      plot_pacf(residuals, ax=axes[1], lags=14)
      axes[1].set title("PACF of Residuals")
      plt.tight_layout()
      plt.show()
      # Return evaluation metrics
```

```
{
    "ADF Test (Original)": adf_output,
    "ADF Test (Differenced)": adf_diff_output,
    "Chosen ARIMA Order": (2, 1, 2),
    "MAE": mae,
    "RMSE": rmse,
    "MAPE": mape,
    "R² Score": r2
}
```

