Data Analysis of Air Quality

Hinduja
hinduja.b16@iiits.in

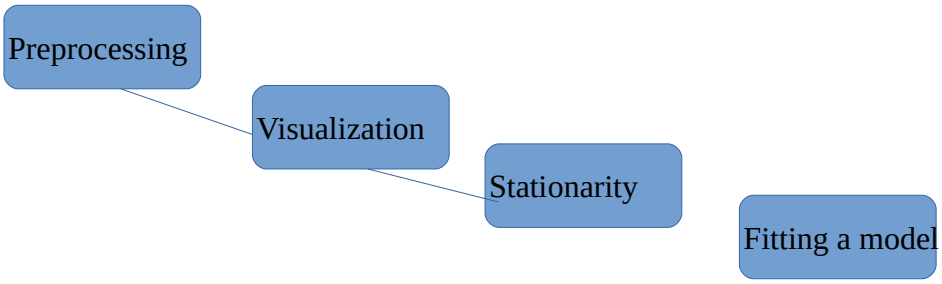
Abstract:

A time series is a set of ordered observations on a quantitative characteristic of a phenomenon at equally spaced time points. One of the main goals of time series analysis is to forecast future values based on existing values.
Dataset : AirQuality
Dependent variables: RelativeHumidity(RH) , AbsoluteHumidity(AH)

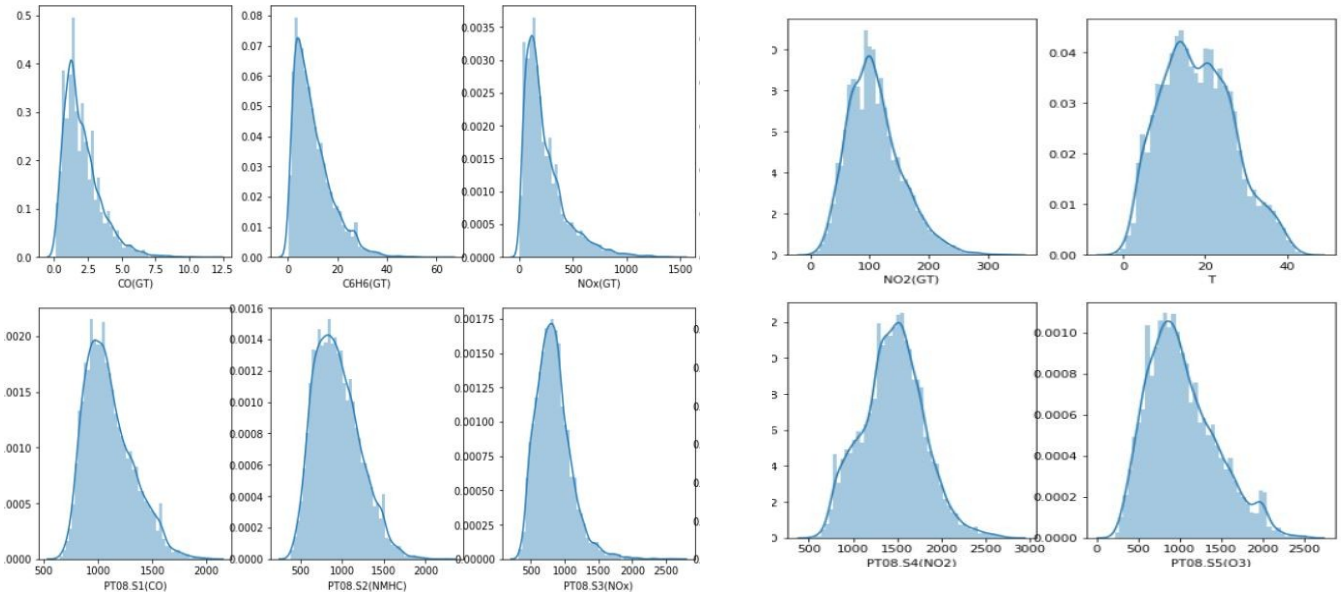
Problem Statement:

Our aim is to perform time series analysis on AirQuality dataset which consists of 15 features and 9358 instances and predict dependent variables (RH,AH) using ARIMA.

Methodology:



Plotting the variables:



Preprocessing:

Prior to perform analysis on the data we need to remove null values. Null values are given by -200 in the dataset.There are still missing values because there is no data for whole day so the

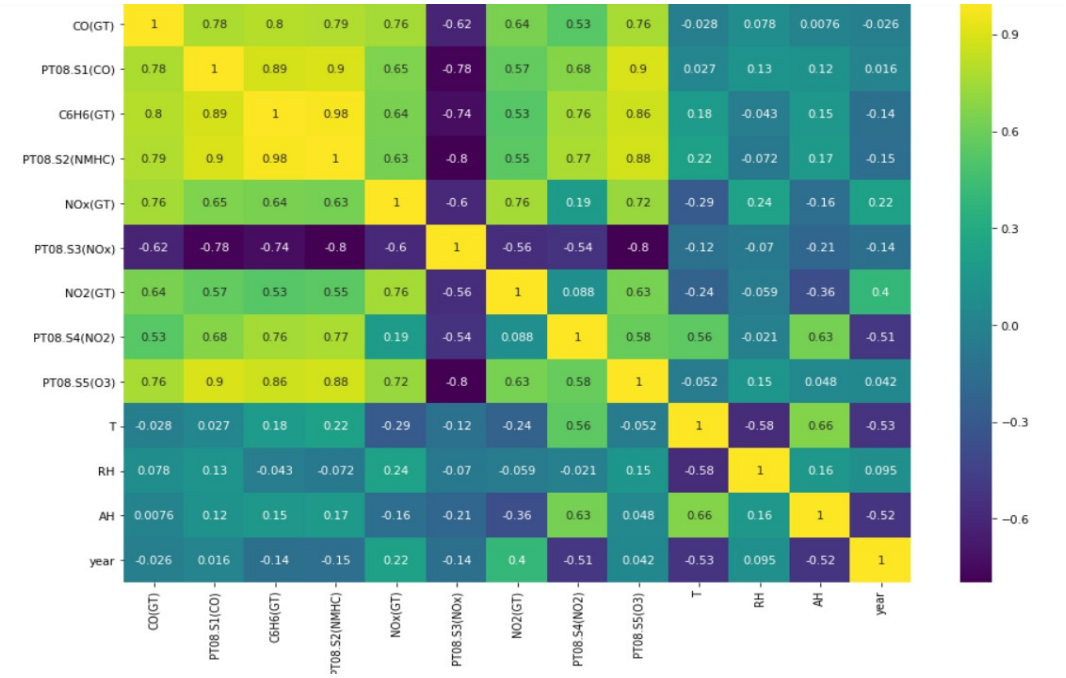
values are nan we can fill the values or delete the whole row here we are filling the null values with previous row.

Visualization:

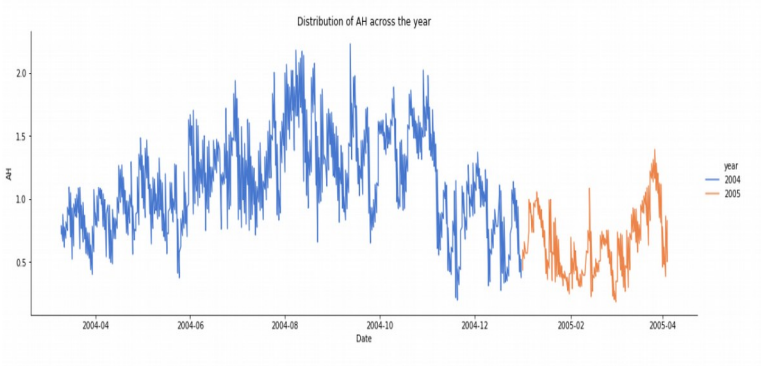
Correlation Matrix:

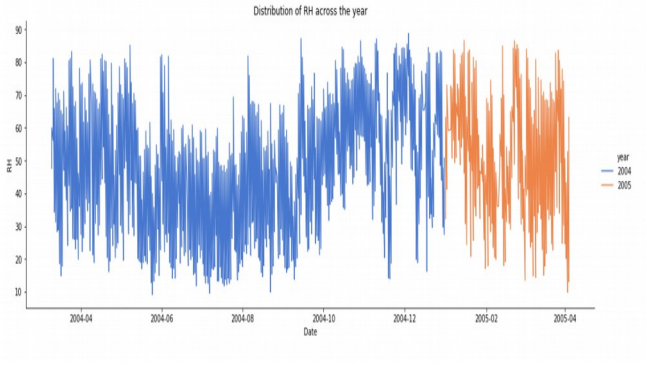
With the help of correlation matrix we can know the relation between any two variables.

Heat map of co-relation between variables



Distribution of dependent variables across the year

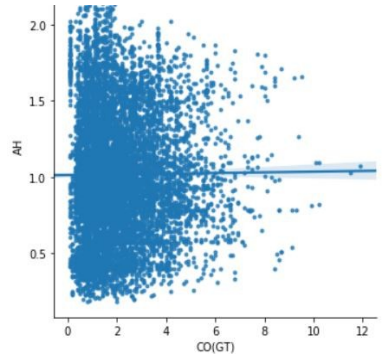


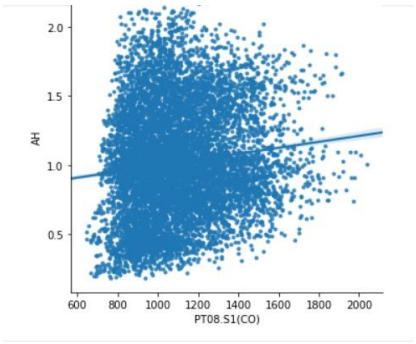


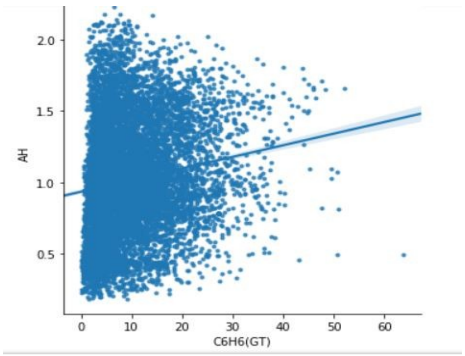
Assumptions of MLR :

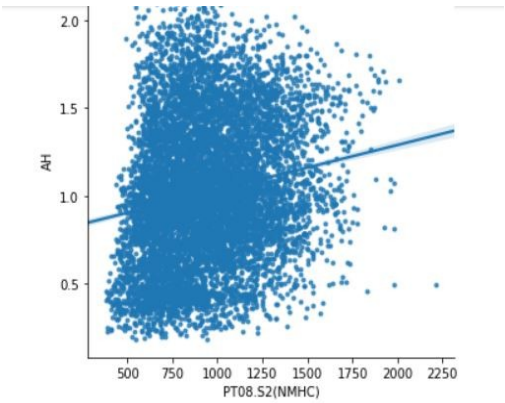
1)Linearity
2)Normality

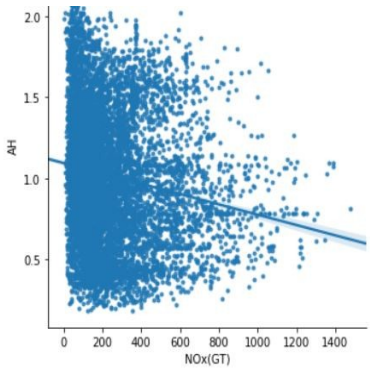
3)Homoskedasticity
4)No Multicollinearity

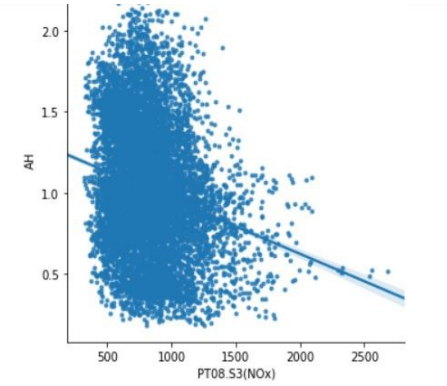


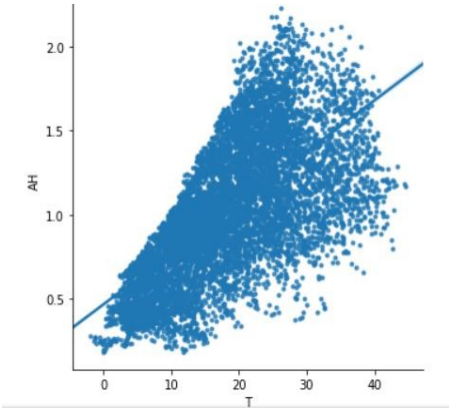


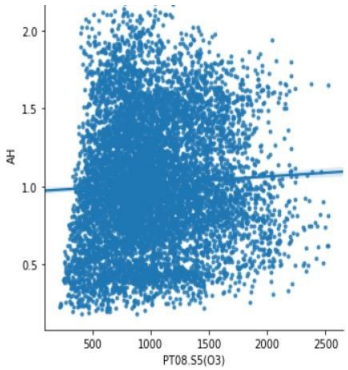


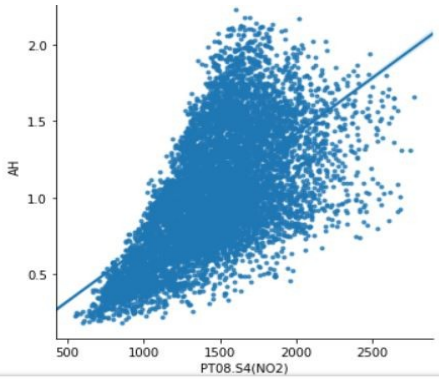


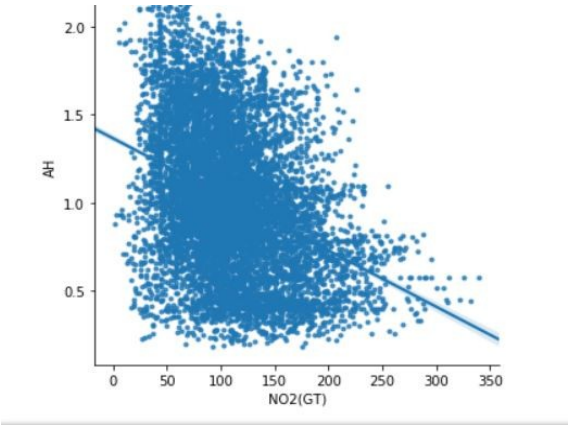


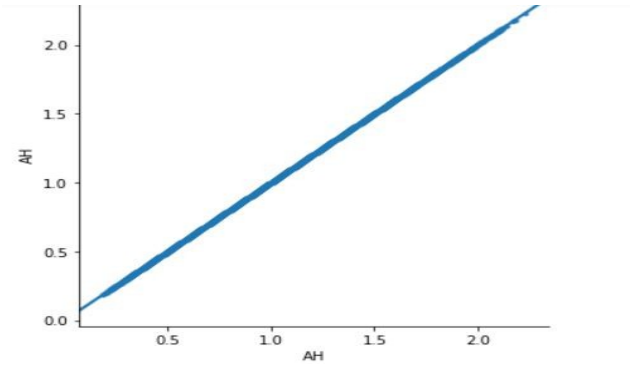












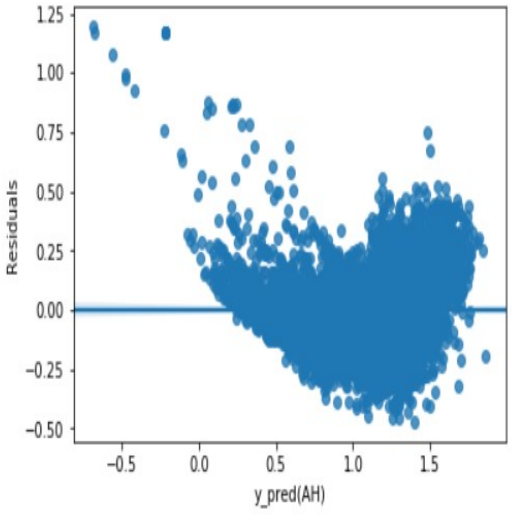
From these scatterplots we got the data as linear

OLS Regression Results

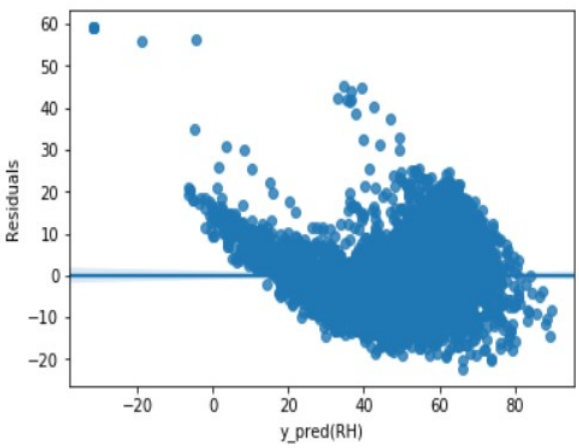
Dep. Variable:	RH	R-squared:	0.782
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.782
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	2346.
Date:	Wed, 28 Nov 2018	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00
Time:	14:41:48	Log-Likelihood:	-22932.
No. Observations:	6549	AIC:	4.589e+04
Df Residuals:	6538	BIC:	4.596e+04
Df Model:	10		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

	coef	std err	t	P>|t|	[0.025	0.975]
const	84.1017	2.319	36.265	0.000	79.556	88.648
CO(GT)	-1.4691	0.154	-9.555	0.000	-1.771	-1.168
PT08.S1(CO)	0.0056	0.001	4.190	0.000	0.003	0.008
C6H6(GT)	-0.5240	0.087	-6.006	0.000	-0.695	-0.353
PT08.S2(NMHC)	-0.0667	0.003	-23.774	0.000	-0.072	-0.061
NOx(GT)	0.0507	0.001	47.473	0.000	0.049	0.053
PT08.S3(NOx)	-0.0258	0.001	-32.719	0.000	-0.027	-0.024
NO2(GT)	-0.1291	0.004	-33.240	0.000	-0.137	-0.121
PT08.S4(NO2)	0.0585	0.001	78.358	0.000	0.057	0.060
PT08.S5(O3)	0.0014	0.001	2.057	0.040	6.7e-05	0.003
T	-1.7983	0.018	-98.246	0.000	-1.834	-1.762

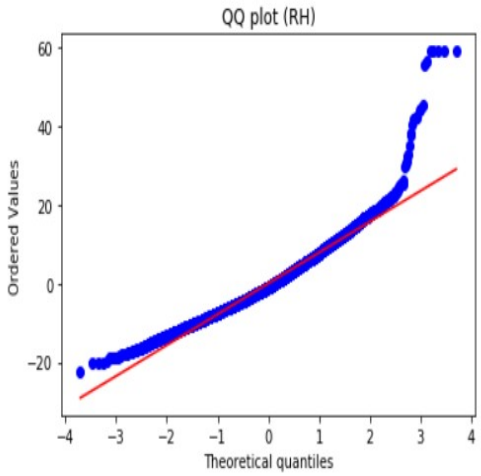
Omnibus:	1356.184	Durbin-Watson:	2.007
Prob(Omnibus):	0.000	Jarque-Bera (JB):	4915.984
Skew:	1.008	Prob(JB):	0.00
Kurtosis:	6.735	Cond. No.	5.84e+04

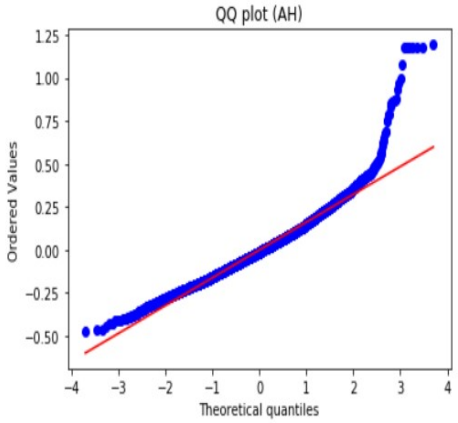


Residuals plot with dependent variables:



From the below Q-Q plot we can see that the data followed normality

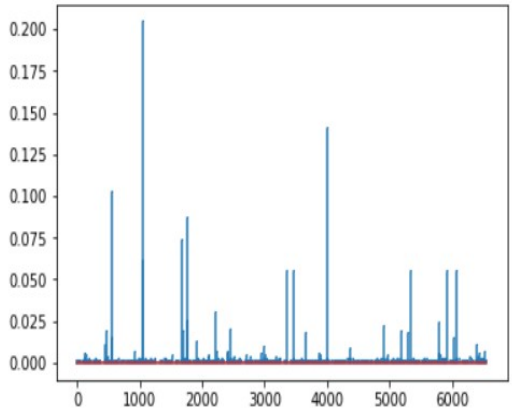


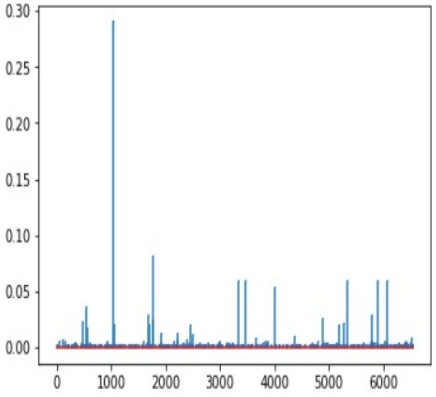


Checking Multicollinearity with VIF

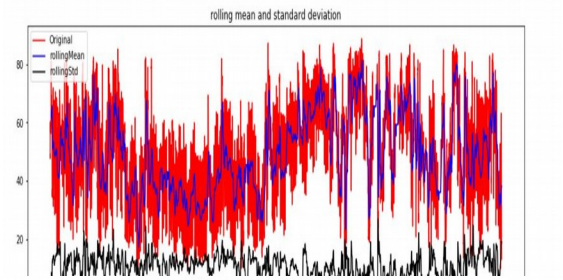
```
[14.72928075443703,
 194.1584585227424,
 55.03872925876073,
 380.7810300694413,
 14.450216299280246,
 20.85744819828689,
 24.5785250560868,
 245.4923809521838,
 59.85010330512997,
 16.715160805359478,
 38.385100710409645]
```

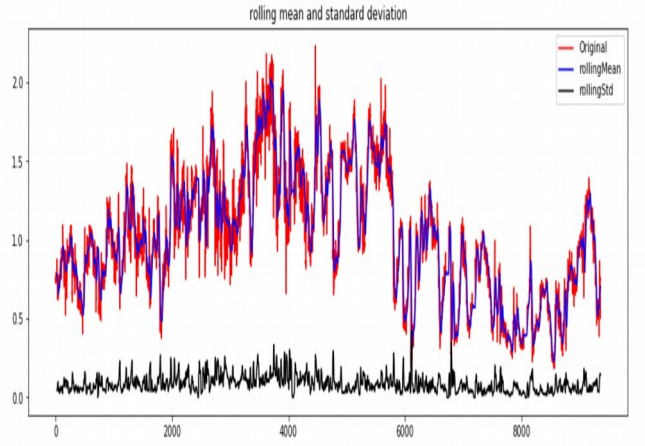
Checking for influential points





Since the cooks distance are less than one there are no influential points






```
Test Statistic                  -7.281607e+00
p-value                          1.495339e-10
#Lags Used                       3.800000e+01
Number of Observations Used      9.318000e+03
Critical Value (1%)             -3.431052e+00
Critical Value (5%)             -2.861850e+00
Critical Value (10%)            -2.566935e+00
dtype: float64
Results of Dickey-Fuller Test:
```

```
Test Statistic                  -5.141627
p-value                          0.000012
#Lags Used                      25.000000
Number of Observations Used    9331.000000
Critical Value (1%)             -3.431051
Critical Value (5%)             -2.861850
Critical Value (10%)            -2.566935
dtype: float64
```