STAT 221 Project

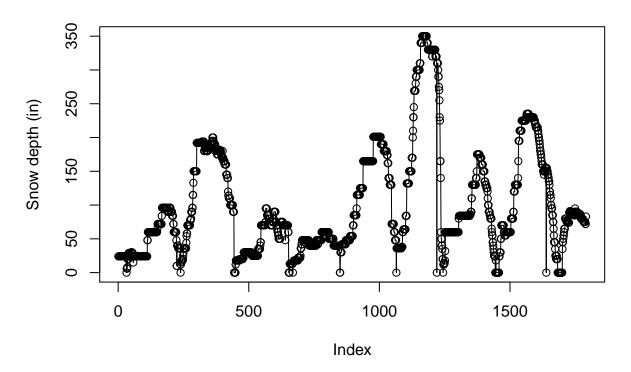
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TODO

- Prediction på known värden
- Tillbaka trend på pred
- Kommentera stora residualer? datum?
- Log: större skillnad större värden, plotta
- ullet Periodogram residualer

```
library(astsa)
library(imputeTS)
library(rjson)
library(forecast)
##
## Attaching package: 'forecast'
## The following object is masked from 'package:astsa':
##
##
       gas
library(tseries)
##
## Attaching package: 'tseries'
## The following object is masked from 'package:imputeTS':
##
##
       na.remove
data <- fromJSON(file = "./mammoth.json")</pre>
plot(data$depth, type="o", main="Raw data", ylab="Snow depth (in)")
```

Raw data

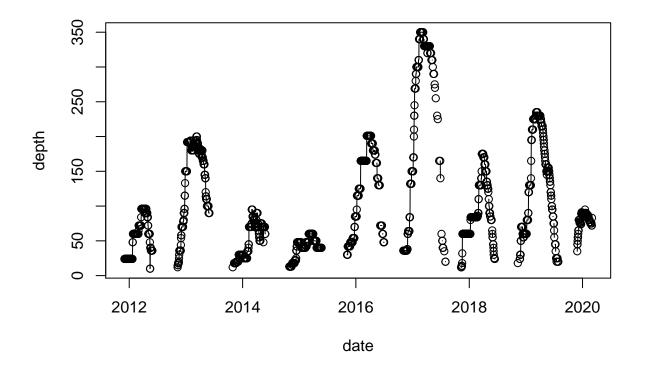


```
data$dates <- as.Date(data$dates, "%Y-%m-%d")
all_dates <- seq(data$dates[1], data$dates[length(data$dates)], by = "day")
length(data$dates) / length(all_dates)

## [1] 0.5940299
all_depths <- rep(NA, length(all_dates))
for (date in intersect(data$dates, all_dates)) {
   all_depths[which(all_dates == date)] <- data$depth[which(data$dates == date)[1]]
}
table(as.numeric(format.Date(data$date, "%m")), data$depth == 0)</pre>
```

```
##
         FALSE TRUE
##
##
            274
                    0
      1
##
            247
            241
                    0
##
      3
##
      4
            226
                    0
                    7
##
      5
            177
##
             57
                    3
```

```
25
##
##
     8
             1
                  3
##
     10
                  2
##
     11
          182
                 33
          306
     12
##
all_depths[which(all_depths == 0)] <- NA
data <- data.frame(date = all_dates, depth = all_depths)</pre>
nrow(data)
## [1] 3015
plot(data, type="o")
```

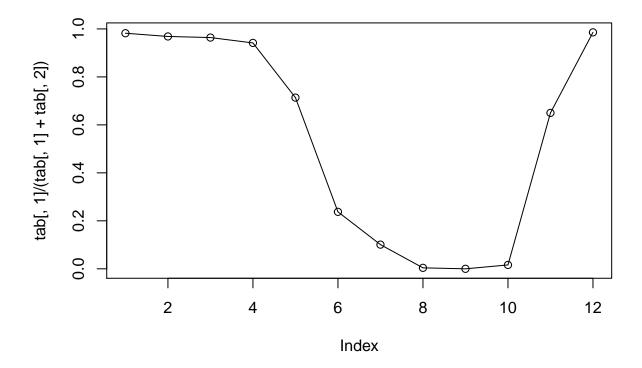


```
(tab <- table(as.numeric(format.Date(data$date, "%m")), is.na(data$depth)))</pre>
```

```
##
##
         FALSE TRUE
           274
                   5
##
     1
           247
                   8
##
     2
##
     3
           241
                   9
           226
                  14
##
```

```
5
           177
                  71
##
     6
            57
                 183
##
     7
            25
                 223
##
##
     8
              1
                 247
                 240
##
     9
##
     10
                 244
##
     11
           156
                  84
     12
           275
##
```

```
plot(tab[, 1] / (tab[, 1] + tab[, 2]), type="o")
```



```
mean_ignore_na <- function(x) {
    non_na <- x[which(!is.na(x))]
    return(ifelse(length(non_na) == 0, NA, mean(non_na)))
}

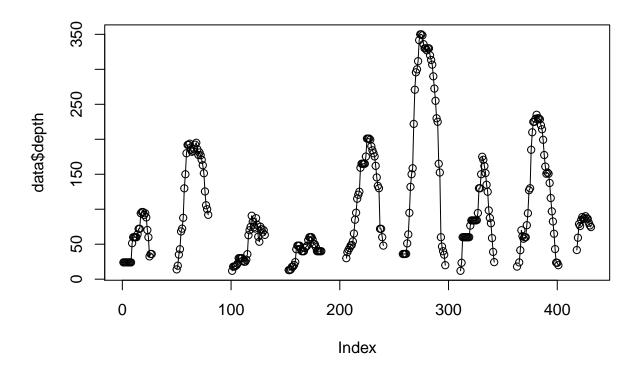
first_sat <- 3
last_sat <- length(data$date) - 2

week_length <- 7
nr_weeks <- (last_sat - first_sat) / week_length

week_start <- data$date[first_sat]
week_end <- data$date[last_sat]</pre>
```

```
weekly_depths <- mean_ignore_na(data$depth[1:first_sat])
# for(i in seq(from = first_sat, to = last_sat, by = week_length)) {
for (i in 2:(nr_weeks + 1)) {
    sunday <- (first_sat + 1) + (i - 2)*week_length
    saturday <- sunday + 6

    weekly_depths[i] <- mean_ignore_na(data$depth[sunday:saturday])
}
weeks <- seq(data$date[first_sat], data$date[last_sat], by=7)
data <- data.frame(
    depth = weekly_depths,
    date = weeks
)
plot(data$depth, type="o")</pre>
```



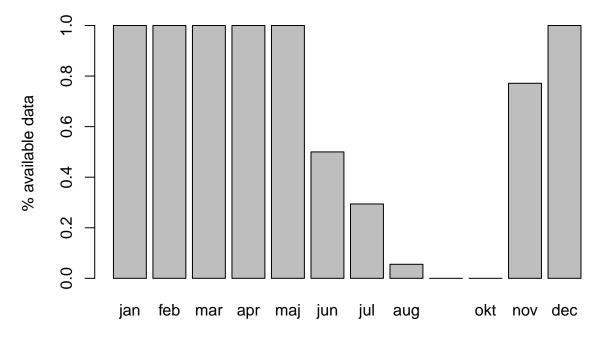
Missing values

```
data$depth[which(is.na(data$depth))] <- 0</pre>
```

```
(tab <- table(as.numeric(format.Date(data$date, "%m")), data$depth == 0))
##
##
        FALSE TRUE
##
            38
            37
                  0
##
     2
##
     3
            37
     4
            34
##
##
     5
            18
##
     6
                18
##
     7
            10
                 24
             2
                 34
##
     8
##
     9
                 35
##
     10
             0
                 34
##
            27
                  8
     11
##
     12
            41
```

```
month.labels <- format(ISOdatetime(2000,1:12,1,0,0,0),"%b")
barplot(tab[, 1] / (tab[, 1] + tab[, 2]), names.arg = month.labels, ylab="% available data", main="Avai</pre>
```

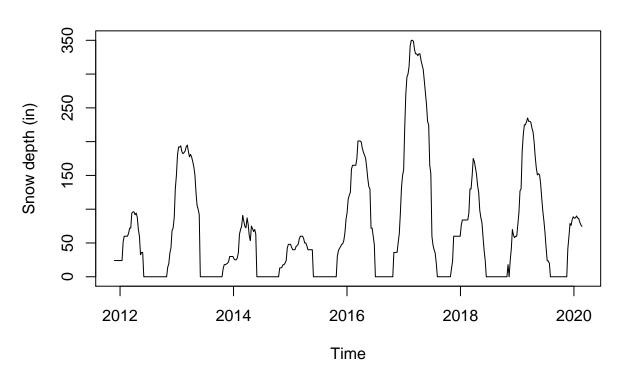
Available data by month



```
series <- ts(
  data$depth,
  start=c(as.numeric(format(data$date[1], "%Y")), as.numeric(format(data$date[1], "%U"))),
  # end=c(as.numeric(format(data$date[length(data$date)], "%Y")), as.numeric(format(data$date[length(data$date]]))</pre>
```

```
frequency=365.25/7
)
plot(series, main="Cleaned data", ylab="Snow depth (in)")
```

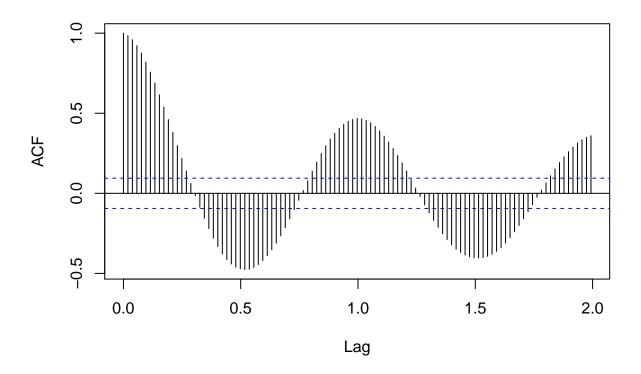
Cleaned data



ACF

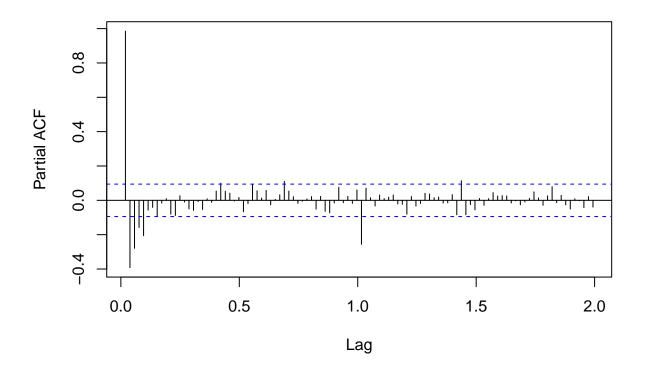
```
# acf(na_interpolation(series, option = "linear"), lag.max = 52 * 2)
# pacf(na_interpolation(series, option = "linear"), lag.max = 52 * 2)
acf(series, lag.max = 52 * 2)
```

Series series



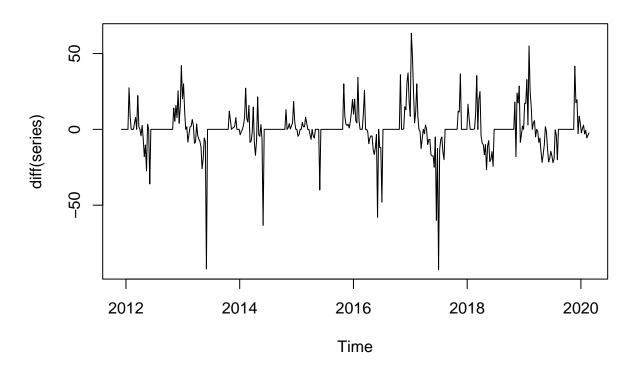
pacf(series, lag.max = 52 * 2)

Series series

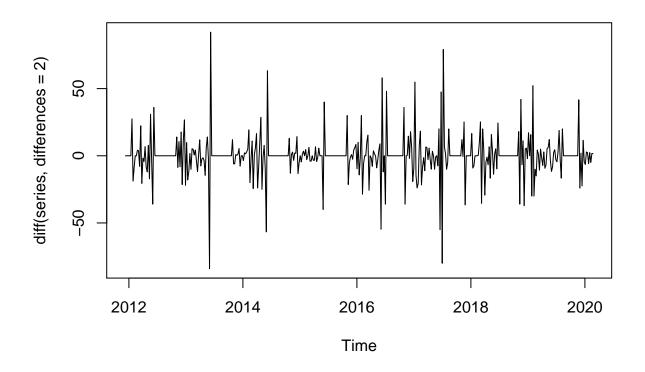


plot(diff(series), main="First difference")

First difference

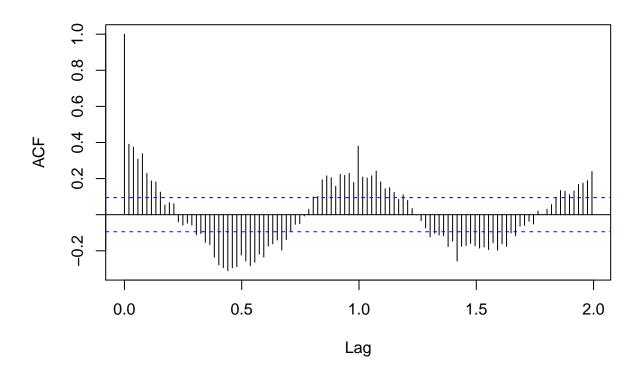


plot(diff(series, differences = 2))



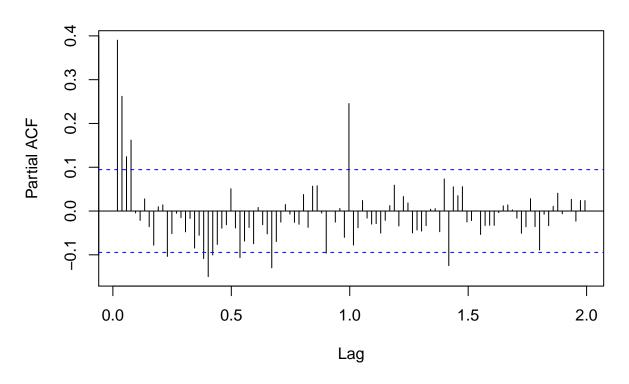
acf(diff(series), lag.max = 52 * 2)

Series diff(series)



pacf(diff(series), lag.max = 52 * 2)

Series diff(series)



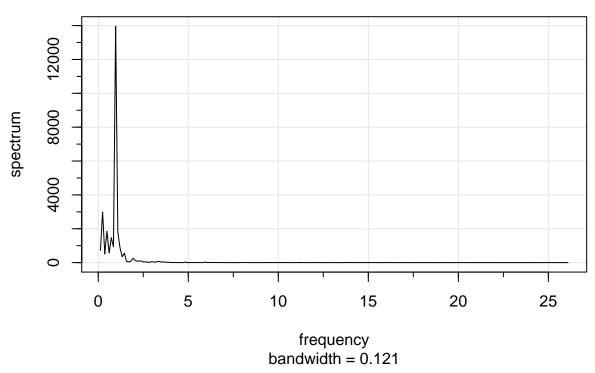
```
adf.test(series)
```

```
## Warning in adf.test(series): p-value smaller than printed p-value

##
## Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test
##
## data: series
## Dickey-Fuller = -5.5486, Lag order = 7, p-value = 0.01
## alternative hypothesis: stationary

pg <- mvspec(series, log="no")</pre>
```

Series: series Raw Periodogram



```
k = kernel("daniell", c(1,1))
pg <- mvspec(series, kernel=k, log="no")

l <- 1/sum(k$coef^2)

alpha <- 0.05
U = qchisq(alpha/2, 2*1)
L = qchisq(1-alpha/2, 2*1)

max_index <- which(pg$spec == max(pg$spec))
freq <- pg$freq[max_index]

1/freq</pre>
```

[1] 1.034908

```
conf <- l*c(2*pg$spec[max_index]/L,2*pg$spec[max_index]/U)
segments(x0=freq,y0=conf[1],x1=freq,y1=conf[2],col="blue")
segments(x0=freq-0.1,y0=conf[1],x1=freq+0.1,y1=conf[1],col="blue")

# abline(v=freq, col="blue")

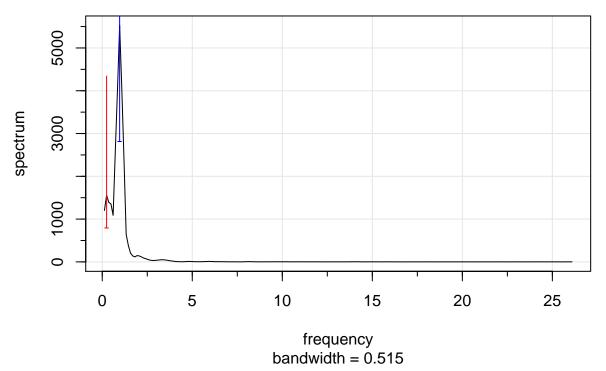
max_index2 <- which(pg$spec == max(pg$spec[which(pg$freq < 0.5)]))
freq <- pg$freq[max_index2]</pre>
```

```
1/freq
```

```
## [1] 4.13963
```

```
conf <- l*c(2*pg$spec[max_index2]/L,2*pg$spec[max_index2]/U)
segments(x0=freq,y0=conf[1],x1=freq,y1=conf[2],col="red")
segments(x0=freq-0.1,y0=conf[1],x1=freq+0.1,y1=conf[1],col="red")</pre>
```

Series: series Smoothed Periodogram



```
# abline(v=freq, col="red")
```

Detrend

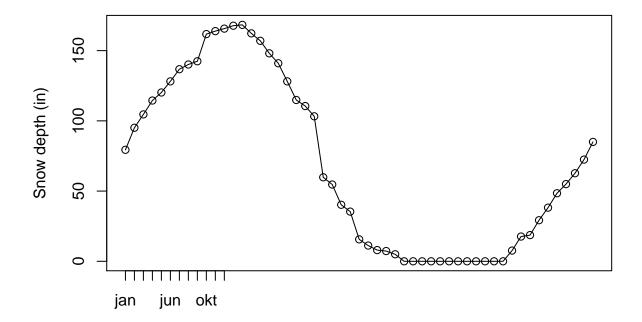
```
# lin.mod <- lm(series ~ time(series))
# summary(lin.mod)
#
# plot(series)
# lines(series*0 + predict(lin.mod, time(series)), type="l", col="red")
#
# detrended <- series - predict(lin.mod, time(series))
#
# plot(detrended)</pre>
```

```
periods <- as.numeric(format(data$date, "%V"))
# periods <- as.numeric(format(data$date, "%m"))

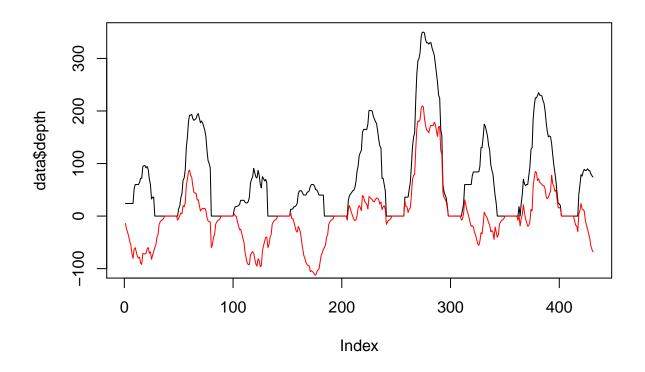
agg <- aggregate(
   data$depth,
   by=list(period = periods),
   FUN=mean
)

plot(agg$x, main="Monthly average snow depth", xaxt ="n", type="o", ylab="Snow depth (in)", xlab="")
axis(1, at=1:12, labels=month.labels)</pre>
```

Monthly average snow depth

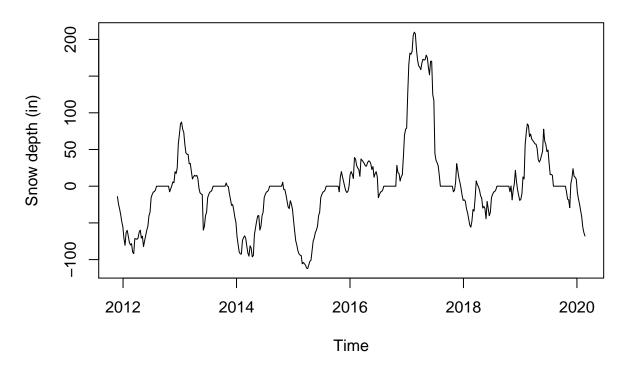


```
detrended <- data$depth - agg$x[match(periods, agg$period)]
plot(data$depth, type="l", ylim=c(-100, 350))
lines(detrended, type="l", col="red")</pre>
```



```
detrended <- ts(
  detrended,
  start=start(series),
  end=end(series),
  frequency=frequency(series)
)
plot(detrended, ylab="Snow depth (in)", main="Monthly average snow depth, detrended")</pre>
```

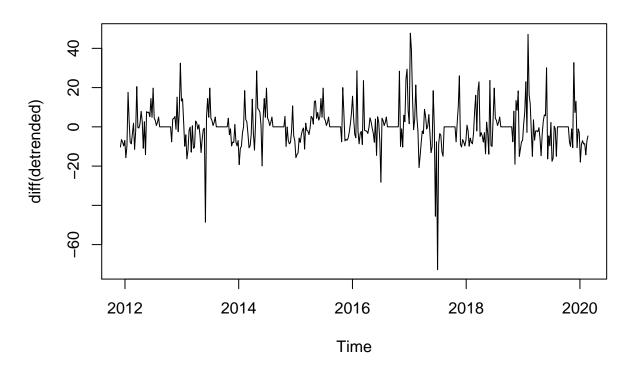
Monthly average snow depth, detrended



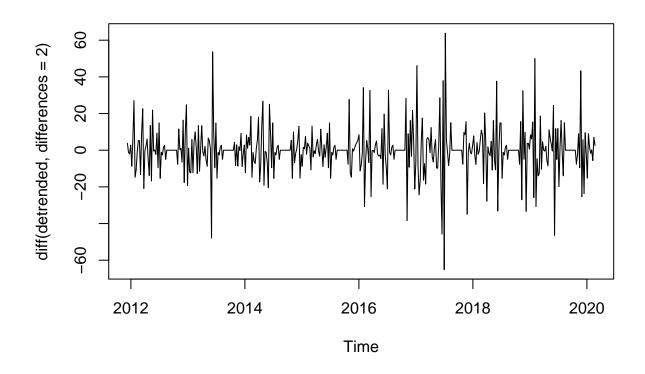
```
# sum(is.na(data$depth) / length(data$depth))
#
# (tab <- table(as.numeric(format.Date(data$date, "%m")), is.na(data$depth)))
#
# plot(tab[, 1] / (tab[, 1] + tab[, 2]), type="o")
#
# plot(detrended)
# detrended <- na_interpolation(detrended, option = "linear")
# plot(detrended)</pre>
```

```
plot(diff(detrended), main="First difference")
```

First difference

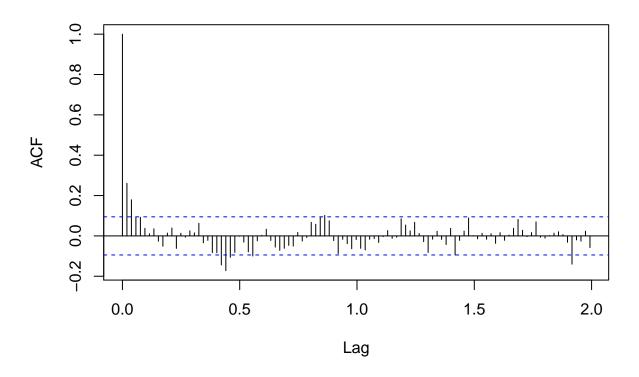


plot(diff(detrended, differences = 2))



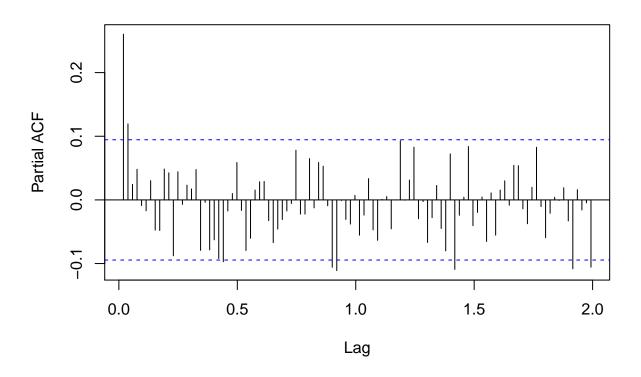
acf(diff(detrended), lag.max = 52 * 2)

Series diff(detrended)



pacf(diff(detrended), lag.max = 52 * 2)

Series diff(detrended)



```
adf.test(detrended)
```

```
##
## Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test
##
## data: detrended
## Dickey-Fuller = -3.2378, Lag order = 7, p-value = 0.08159
## alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

Periodogram

```
# TODO konfidens

# pg <- mvspec(detrended, log="no")

k = kernel("daniell", c(1,1))
pg <- mvspec(detrended, kernel=k, log="no")

l <- 1/sum(k$coef^2)

alpha <- 0.05
U = qchisq(alpha/2, 2*1)
L = qchisq(1-alpha/2, 2*1)</pre>
```

```
max_index <- which(pg$spec == max(pg$spec))
freq <- pg$freq[max_index]

1/freq

## [1] 4.13963

conf <- l*c(2*pg$spec[max_index]/L,2*pg$spec[max_index]/U)
segments(x0=freq,y0=conf[1],x1=freq,y1=conf[2],col="blue")
segments(x0=freq-0.1,y0=conf[1],x1=freq+0.1,y1=conf[1],col="blue")

# abline(v=freq, col="blue")

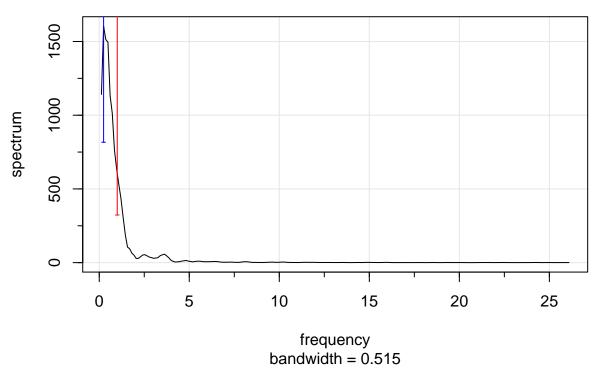
max_index2 <- which(pg$spec == max(pg$spec[which(abs(pg$freq - 1) == min(abs(pg$freq - 1)))]))
freq <- 1

1/freq

## [1] 1

conf <- l*c(2*pg$spec[max_index2]/L,2*pg$spec[max_index2]/U)
segments(x0=freq,y0=conf[1],x1=freq,y1=conf[2],col="red")
segments(x0=freq-0.1,y0=conf[1],x1=freq+0.1,y1=conf[1],col="red")</pre>
```

Series: detrended Smoothed Periodogram



```
# abline(v=freq, col="red")

pg <- spec.ar(detrended)

max_index <- which(pg$spec == max(pg$spec))
freq <- pg$freq[max_index]

1/freq

## [1] Inf

abline(v=freq,col="blue")

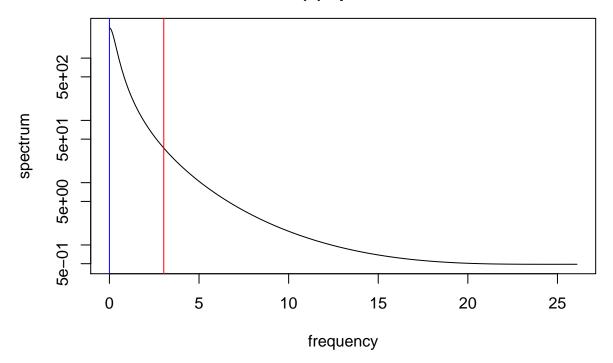
max_index2 <- which(pg$spec == max(pg$spec[which(pg$freq > 3)]))
freq <- pg$freq[max_index2]

1/freq

## [1] 0.3297694</pre>
```

Series: detrended AR (3) spectrum

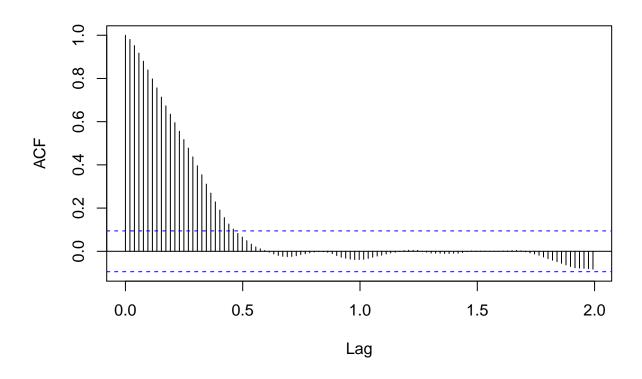
abline(v=freq,col="red")



ACF

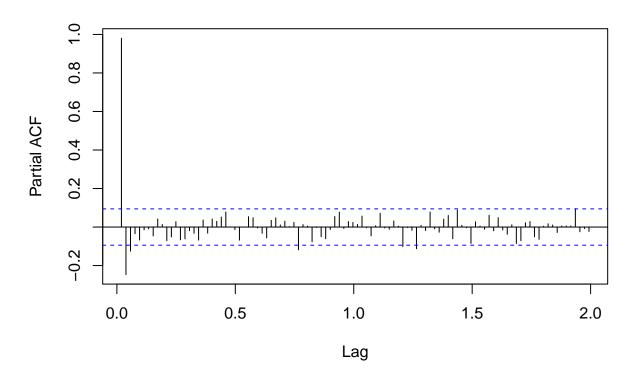
```
acf(detrended, lag.max = 52 * 2)
```

Series detrended



pacf(detrended, lag.max = 52 * 2)

Series detrended



Fit ARIMA

```
# auto.arima(detrended)
# ARIMA(2,0,1)(1,1,0)[52]
# Coefficients:
#
                        ma1
         ar1
                 ar2
       1.7781 -0.7911 -0.5474 -0.5192
# s.e. 0.0679 0.0666
                     0.0923 0.0433
# sigma^2 estimated as 148.9: log likelihood=-1489.99
# sarima(detrended, 2,0,1, 1,1,0, 1)
# sarima(detrended, 2,0,1, 1,1,1, 1)
## OFF PEAKS
# Best model: ARIMA(2,1,2)(1,0,0)[52]
# Series: detrended
# ARIMA(2,1,2)(1,0,0)[52]
```

```
# Coefficients:

# ar1 ar2 ma1 ma2 sar1

# 0.0308 0.5816 -0.082 -0.4565 0.4746

# s.e. 0.1869 0.1543 0.202 0.1653 0.0445

#

# sigma^2 estimated as 265.3: log likelihood=-1814.17

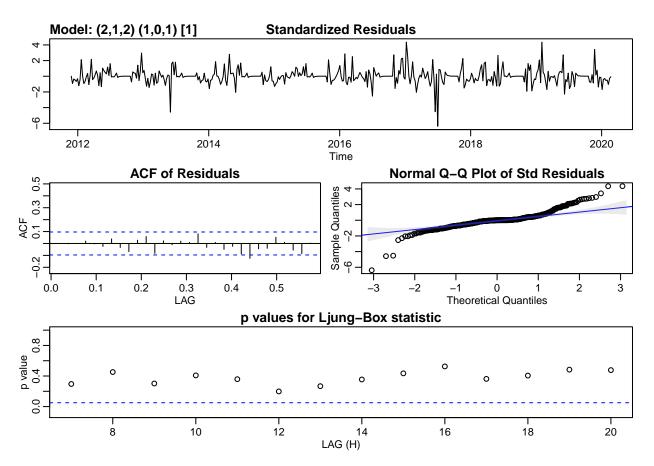
# AIC=3640.35 AICc=3640.54 BIC=3664.73

sarima(detrended, 2,1,2, 1,0,1, 1)
```

```
## initial value 2.387386
## iter 2 value 2.349709
## iter
       3 value 2.349113
## iter
       4 value 2.347056
## iter 5 value 2.346919
       6 value 2.345434
## iter
## iter
       7 value 2.344444
       8 value 2.344435
## iter
       9 value 2.344247
## iter
## iter 10 value 2.344231
## iter 11 value 2.344206
## iter 12 value 2.344175
## iter 13 value 2.344119
## iter 14 value 2.344091
## iter 15 value 2.344071
## iter 16 value 2.344069
## iter 17 value 2.344068
## iter 18 value 2.344065
## iter 19 value 2.344062
## iter 20 value 2.344061
## iter 21 value 2.344061
## iter 22 value 2.344060
## iter 23 value 2.344059
## iter 24 value 2.344057
## iter 25 value 2.344056
## iter 26 value 2.344055
## iter 27 value 2.344054
## iter 28 value 2.344053
## iter 29 value 2.344052
## iter 30 value 2.344052
## iter 31 value 2.344051
## iter 32 value 2.344051
## iter 33 value 2.344050
## iter 34 value 2.344049
## iter 35 value 2.344049
## iter 36 value 2.344049
## iter 37 value 2.344048
## iter 38 value 2.344047
## iter 39 value 2.344047
## iter 40 value 2.344047
## iter 40 value 2.344047
## iter 40 value 2.344047
## final value 2.344047
```

```
## converged
## initial value 2.342541
## iter
        2 value 2.342532
## iter
        3 value 2.342523
## iter
        4 value 2.342512
## iter
        5 value 2.342496
## iter
         6 value 2.342486
         7 value 2.342485
## iter
## iter
         8 value 2.342483
## iter
         9 value 2.342478
## iter
       10 value 2.342470
## iter
        11 value 2.342462
## iter
        12 value 2.342457
        13 value 2.342455
## iter
## iter
        14 value 2.342455
## iter
        15 value 2.342453
        16 value 2.342449
## iter
## iter
        17 value 2.342445
## iter
        18 value 2.342445
## iter
        19 value 2.342444
## iter 20 value 2.342443
## iter 21 value 2.342437
## iter 22 value 2.342430
## iter
        23 value 2.342425
## iter 24 value 2.342423
## iter
        25 value 2.342422
## iter
        26 value 2.342421
        27 value 2.342417
## iter
## iter
        28 value 2.342412
## iter
        29 value 2.342407
## iter
        30 value 2.342402
## iter
        31 value 2.342397
## iter
        32 value 2.342396
## iter
        33 value 2.342392
## iter
        34 value 2.342386
## iter
       35 value 2.342382
## iter 36 value 2.342381
## iter 37 value 2.342381
## iter
        38 value 2.342380
## iter 39 value 2.342378
        40 value 2.342376
## iter
## iter 41 value 2.342375
        42 value 2.342375
## iter
       43 value 2.342375
## iter
        44 value 2.342374
## iter
## iter 45 value 2.342373
## iter
        46 value 2.342370
## iter
        47 value 2.342368
## iter
       48 value 2.342367
## iter 49 value 2.342367
## iter 50 value 2.342367
## iter 51 value 2.342366
## iter 52 value 2.342366
## iter 53 value 2.342366
```

```
## iter 54 value 2.342366
## iter
        55 value 2.342365
         56 value 2.342363
         57 value 2.342360
  iter
  iter
         58 value 2.342356
         59 value 2.342354
  iter
         60 value 2.342353
## iter
         61 value 2.342353
## iter
  iter
         62 value 2.342352
         63 value 2.342352
  iter
  iter
         64 value 2.342351
         65 value 2.342350
  iter
        66 value 2.342350
  iter
  iter
        67 value 2.342350
## iter
        67 value 2.342350
## iter 67 value 2.342350
## final value 2.342350
## converged
```

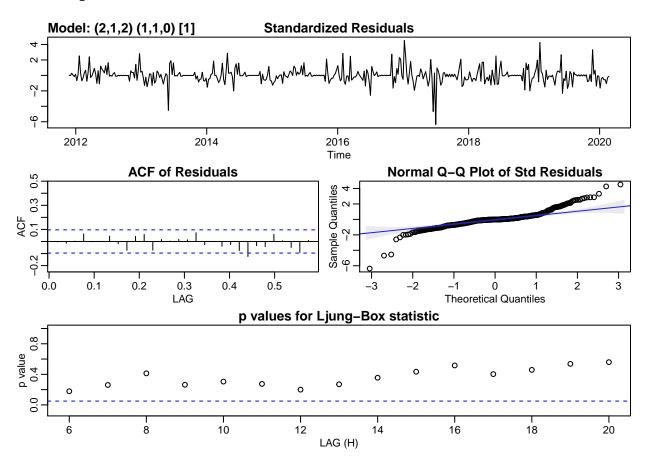


```
## $fit
##
## Call:
## stats::arima(x = xdata, order = c(p, d, q), seasonal = list(order = c(P, D,
## Q), period = S), xreg = constant, transform.pars = trans, fixed = fixed,
optim.control = list(trace = trc, REPORT = 1, reltol = tol))
```

```
##
## Coefficients:
                                           sar1
##
           ar1
                  ar2
                           ma1
                                   ma2
                                                   sma1 constant
        ##
                                                         -0.1616
## s.e. 0.4056 0.2459
                        0.9888
                               0.4158
                                        0.6352 0.9499
                                                          0.8292
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 108.3: log likelihood = -1617.35, aic = 3250.71
##
## $degrees_of_freedom
## [1] 423
##
## $ttable
##
                       SE t.value p.value
           Estimate
           0.1333 0.4056 0.3287 0.7425
## ar1
## ar2
           0.3550 0.2459 1.4440 0.1495
## ma1
            -0.0929 0.9888 -0.0940
                                  0.9252
## ma2
           -0.1771 0.4158 -0.4260 0.6703
## sar1
            -0.1508 0.6352 -0.2375
                                  0.8124
            0.3360 0.9499 0.3537 0.7237
## sma1
## constant -0.1616 0.8292 -0.1949 0.8455
##
## $AIC
## [1] 7.559786
## $AICc
## [1] 7.560403
##
## $BIC
## [1] 7.635392
sarima(detrended, 2,1,2, 1,1,0, 1)
## initial value 2.585349
## iter
        2 value 2.490130
## iter 3 value 2.441987
## iter 4 value 2.405801
## iter 5 value 2.395213
## iter 6 value 2.379620
        7 value 2.373899
## iter
## iter
       8 value 2.366838
## iter
       9 value 2.365639
## iter 10 value 2.364993
## iter 11 value 2.364669
## iter 12 value 2.364644
## iter 13 value 2.364637
## iter 14 value 2.364602
## iter 15 value 2.364545
## iter 16 value 2.364452
## iter 17 value 2.364296
## iter 18 value 2.364266
## iter 19 value 2.364263
## iter 20 value 2.364262
## iter 21 value 2.364256
## iter 22 value 2.364242
```

```
## iter 23 value 2.364191
## iter 24 value 2.364181
## iter 25 value 2.364168
## iter 26 value 2.364166
## iter
        27 value 2.364156
## iter 28 value 2.364154
## iter 29 value 2.364136
## iter 30 value 2.364122
## iter
        31 value 2.364118
       32 value 2.364115
## iter
## iter
        33 value 2.364109
## iter
        34 value 2.364096
## iter
        35 value 2.364091
        36 value 2.364087
## iter
## iter 37 value 2.364084
## iter
        38 value 2.364081
       39 value 2.364078
## iter
## iter
        40 value 2.364067
## iter 41 value 2.364054
## iter 42 value 2.364043
## iter 43 value 2.364037
## iter 44 value 2.364026
## iter 45 value 2.364000
## iter 46 value 2.363986
## iter 47 value 2.363982
## iter
       48 value 2.363972
## iter 49 value 2.363965
## iter 50 value 2.363944
## iter
       51 value 2.363933
## iter 52 value 2.363928
## iter 53 value 2.363923
## iter 54 value 2.363910
## iter
       55 value 2.363870
## iter 56 value 2.360381
## iter 57 value 2.359817
## iter 58 value 2.357596
## iter 59 value 2.356405
## iter 60 value 2.356095
## iter 61 value 2.351487
## iter 62 value 2.351388
       63 value 2.350766
## iter
## iter 64 value 2.350512
## iter 65 value 2.350108
## iter 66 value 2.350071
## iter 67 value 2.349884
## iter 68 value 2.349831
## iter 69 value 2.349739
## iter 70 value 2.349737
## iter 70 value 2.349737
## iter 70 value 2.349737
## final value 2.349737
## converged
## initial value 2.355281
## iter 2 value 2.349210
```

```
3 value 2.348998
## iter
## iter
          4 value 2.348956
          5 value 2.348917
## iter
          6 value 2.348902
##
  iter
          7 value 2.348889
##
  iter
## iter
          8 value 2.348888
## iter
          9 value 2.348888
         10 value 2.348887
## iter
##
  iter
         11 value 2.348884
         12 value 2.348880
  iter
  iter
         13 value 2.348877
         14 value 2.348877
##
  iter
         15 value 2.348877
  iter
         16 value 2.348876
   iter
         17 value 2.348875
  iter
         18 value 2.348875
  iter
         19 value 2.348873
  iter
         20 value 2.348871
         21 value 2.348869
  iter
         22 value 2.348868
## iter
        23 value 2.348868
## iter
        23 value 2.348868
## final value 2.348868
## converged
```

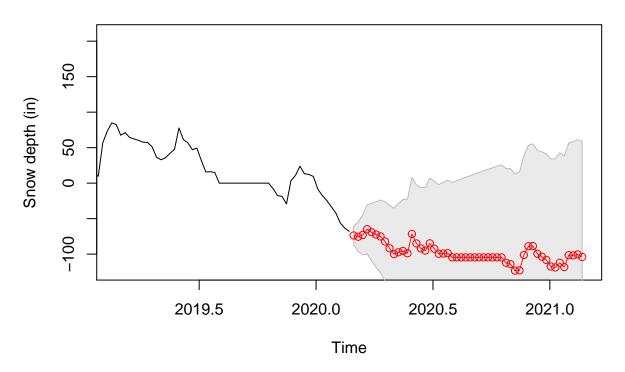


\$fit

```
##
## Call:
## stats::arima(x = xdata, order = c(p, d, q), seasonal = list(order = c(P, D,
       Q), period = S), include.mean = !no.constant, transform.pars = trans, fixed = fixed,
##
##
       optim.control = list(trace = trc, REPORT = 1, reltol = tol))
##
## Coefficients:
##
                     ar2
                              ma1
                                       ma2
                                                sar1
##
         -0.4857
                  0.4803
                         -0.0091
                                   -0.9909
                                            -0.2702
## s.e.
         0.0706 0.0617
                           0.0173
                                    0.0172
                                             0.0728
## sigma^2 estimated as 108.3: log likelihood = -1616.39, aic = 3244.78
## $degrees_of_freedom
## [1] 424
##
## $ttable
                     SE t.value p.value
        Estimate
## ar1
         -0.4857 0.0706 -6.8814 0.0000
## ar2
          0.4803 0.0617
                          7.7802 0.0000
## ma1
         -0.0091 0.0173 -0.5278 0.5979
         -0.9909 0.0172 -57.5223 0.0000
## ma2
## sar1 -0.2702 0.0728 -3.7099 0.0002
## $AIC
## [1] 7.563585
##
## $AICc
## [1] 7.563916
##
## $BIC
## [1] 7.620388
models <- list(
  \# arima(detrended, order=c(2,0,1), seasonal=list(order=c(1,1,0), period=52))\#,
  \# arima(detrended, order=c(2,1,2), seasonal=list(order=c(1,0,1), period=52)),
  \# # arima(detrended, order=c(2,1,1), seasonal=list(order=c(1,1,0), period=52))#,
  \# # arima(detrended, order=c(3,1,2), seasonal=list(order=c(1,1,0), period=52))#,
  \# # arima(detrended, order=c(2,0,1), seasonal=list(order=c(1,1,1), period=52)),
  # # arima(detrended, order=c(3,0,3), seasonal=list(order=c(3,1,3), period=52))
  \# # arima(detrended, order=c(2,0,1), seasonal=list(order=c(0,1,1), period=52))#,
  \# # arima(detrended, order=c(2,0,1), seasonal=list(order=c(0,1,2), period=52))#,
  \# # arima(detrended, order=c(3,1,2), seasonal=list(order=c(2,1,1), period=52)),
  # # arima(detrended, order=c(5,1,2)),
  \# arima(detrended, order=c(2,0,1), seasonal=list(order=c(1,0,0), period=52)),
  \# arima(detrended, order=c(2,1,1), seasonal=list(order=c(1,0,0), period=52)),
  \# arima(detrended, order=c(2,0,1), seasonal=list(order=c(2,0,0), period=52)),
  # arima(detrended, order=c(2,0,1), seasonal=list(order=c(1,1,0), period=52)),
  \# arima(detrended, order=c(2,0,1), seasonal=list(order=c(1,1,1), period=52)),
  arima(detrended, order=c(2,1,2), seasonal=list(order=c(1,1,0), period=52))#,
  \# arima(detrended, order=c(2,1,1), seasonal=list(order=c(1,0,1), period=52))\#,
```

```
# arima(detrended, order=c(5,0,5), seasonal=list(order=c(5,0,5), period=52)),
  # arima(detrended, order=c(5,0,5), seasonal=list(order=c(5,0,5), period=52)),
models
## [[1]]
##
## Call:
## arima(x = detrended, order = c(2, 1, 2), seasonal = list(order = c(1, 1, 0),
##
       period = 52))
##
## Coefficients:
##
                     ar2
                             ma1
                                       ma2
                                               sar1
##
         -0.0665 0.4691 0.2940 -0.2423 -0.4549
## s.e.
        0.2120 0.1621 0.2255
                                  0.1588
                                             0.0471
##
## sigma^2 estimated as 172.8: log likelihood = -1516.21, aic = 3044.41
lapply(models, function(x) {
  return(x$aic)
})
## [[1]]
## [1] 3044.414
best_model <- models[[1]]</pre>
weeks_ahead <- 52
fore <- predict(best_model, n.ahead= weeks_ahead)</pre>
first_date <- time(series)[1]</pre>
last_date <- time(series)[length(time(series))]</pre>
ts.plot(detrended, fore pred, col=1:2, xlim=c(last_date - 52 / 52, last_date + weeks_ahead / 52), ylab=
U = fore$pred+fore$se; L = fore$pred-fore$se
xx = c(time(U), rev(time(U))); yy = c(L, rev(U))
polygon(xx, yy, border = 8, col = gray(.6, alpha = .2))
lines(fore$pred, type="p", col=2)
```

Snow depth forecast



```
ts.plot(detrended, fore$pred, col=1:2, xlim=c(first_date,last_date + weeks_ahead / 52), ylab="Snow dept"
U = fore$pred+fore$se; L = fore$pred-fore$se
xx = c(time(U), rev(time(U))); yy = c(L, rev(U))

polygon(xx, yy, border = 8, col = gray(.6, alpha = .2))
lines(fore$pred, type="p", col=2)

for (y in 0:8) {
   abline(v = last_date - y, lty="dashed", col="gray")
}
```

Snow depth forecast

