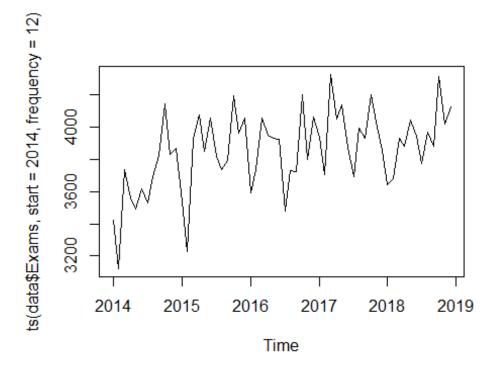
```
data = read.csv(file.choose(), header=TRUE)

# Spit data into training and testing

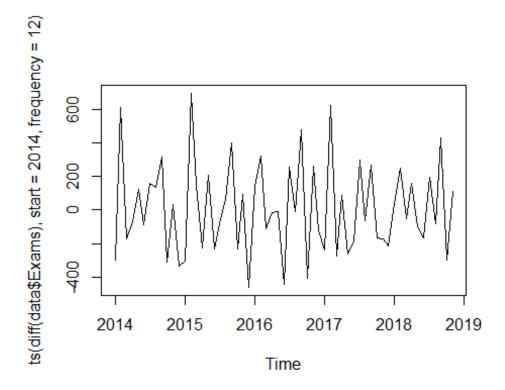
train = data[1:(nrow(data)-6),]
test = data[(nrow(data)-5):nrow(data),]

plot(ts(data$Exams, start=2014, frequency = 12))
```



Stationarity is violated as there is a clear upwards trend in the data. Thus, there is not a constant mean. There also does not appear to be constant variance.

```
plot(ts(diff(data$Exams), start=2014, frequency = 12))
```



The plot of the first order difference appears to be stationary. There now seems to be a constant mean and variance. The trend also appears to have been eliminated.

```
final.aic = Inf
final.order = c(0,0,0)
norder = 5

for (p in 1:norder) for (q in 1:norder) {
    current.aic=AIC(arima(diff(train$Exams), order=c(p,0,q), method='ML'))
    if (current.aic < final.aic) {
        final.aic = current.aic
        final.order = c(p,0,q)
        final.arima=arima(diff(train$Exams), order=final.order, method='ML')
    }
}

final.aic
## [1] 714.9967</pre>
```

```
final.arima$coef

## ar1 ar2 ar3 ar4 ma1 ma2

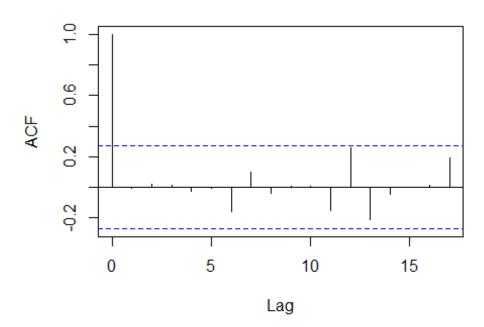
## 0.2034696 -0.6680344 -0.2797134 -0.4212283 -1.0916508 1.2949092

## ma3 intercept

## -0.4909931 8.5441046

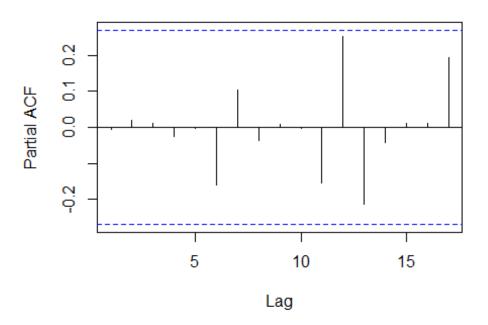
acf(final.arima$residuals)
```

## Series final.arima\$residuals



pacf(final.arima\$residuals)

## Series final.arima\$residuals



```
Box.test(final.arima$residuals, lag = (4+3+1), type = "Ljung-Box", fitdf = (4
+3))
##
## Box-Ljung test
##
## data: final.arima$residuals
## X-squared = 2.4444, df = 1, p-value = 0.1179
```

The residuals do not appear uncorrelated as the Ljung-Box is low.

```
final.seas.aic = Inf
final.seas.order = c(0,0,0)

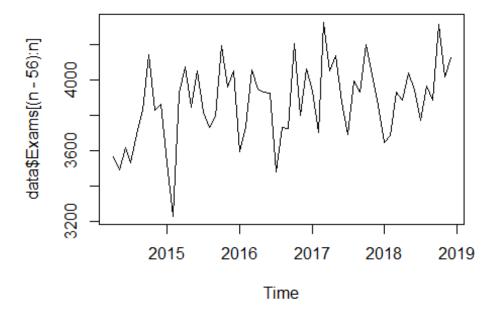
for (P in 1:norder) for (Q in 1:norder) {
    current.aic=AIC(arima(diff(train$Exams), order=c(4,0,3), seasonal = list(order = c(P,0,Q))))
    if (current.aic < final.aic) {
        final.seas.aic = current.aic
        final.seas.order = c(P,0,Q)
        final.seas.arima=arima(diff(train$Exams), order=c(4,0,3), seasonal = list(order = c(P,0,Q)))</pre>
```

```
}
}
## Warning in log(s2): NaNs produced
## Warning in arima(diff(train$Exams), order = c(4, 0, 3), seasonal =
## list(order = c(P, : possible convergence problem: optim gave code = 1
## Warning in log(s2): NaNs produced
## Warning in arima(diff(train$Exams), order = c(4, 0, 3), seasonal =
## list(order = c(P, : possible convergence problem: optim gave code = 1
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## Warning in arima(diff(train$Exams), order = c(4, 0, 3), seasonal =
## list(order = c(P, : possible convergence problem: optim gave code = 1
final.seas.aic
## [1] 714.9881
```

```
final.aic
## [1] 714.9967
```

I would choose the seasonal model based on AIC.

```
arima.pred = as.vector(predict(final.arima, newdata=test$Exams, n.ahead = 6))
seas.pred = as.vector(predict(final.seas.arima,n.ahead=6))
arima.pred$pred
## Time Series:
## Start = 54
## End = 59
## Frequency = 1
## [1] -196.77568 117.42923 93.36525
                                         56.21617
                                                     17.61035 -91.04888
seas.pred$pred
## Time Series:
## Start = 54
## End = 59
## Frequency = 1
                               33.96307 236.13435 -177.70681 -111.21441
## [1] -211.90881 291.15483
times=time(ts(data$Exams, start=2014, frequency = 12))
n = length(data$Exams)
nfit = n-6
plot(times[(n-56):n],data$Exams[(n-56):n],type="l", xlab="Time")
points(times[(nfit+1):n],arima.pred$pred,col="red")
```



```
plot(times[(n-56):n],data$Exams[(n-56):n],type="1", xlab="Time")
points(times[(nfit+1):n],seas.pred$pred,col="red")
```

