## 3. Time Series Data

Date	Sales
2023-01-01	100
2023-02-01	120
2023-03-01	150
2023-04-01	130
2023-05-01	140

Create a line plot of Sales over time.
Generate a bar plot showing monthly average Sales.
Plot a seasonal decomposition of Sales.
Create a lag plot to analyze autocorrelation in Sales.
Generate a time series plot with a smoothed line of Sales.

## R Program:-

```
dates <- as.Date(c("2023-01-01", "2023-02-01", "2023-03-01", "2023-04-01", "2023-05-01"))
```

sales <- c(100, 120, 150, 130, 140)

# Create a line plot of Sales over time

plot(dates, sales, type="1", main="Sales Over Time", xlab="Date", ylab="Sales")

# Generate a bar plot showing monthly average Sales

barplot(sales, names.arg=format(dates, "%b"), main="Monthly Average Sales", xlab="Month", ylab="Sales")

- # Plot a simplified seasonal decomposition of Sales
- # Note: This is a simplified version as we don't have enough data for a proper seasonal decomposition
- # We'll just plot the original series with some trend-like data for illustration

plot(dates, sales, type="l", main="Simplified Seasonal Decomposition of Sales", xlab="Date", ylab="Sales")

lines(dates, cumsum(sales)/seq\_along(sales), col="red") # Just an illustrative trend

# Create a lag plot to analyze autocorrelation in Sales

```
plot(sales[-length(sales)], sales[-1], main="Lag Plot of Sales", xlab="Sales(t)",
ylab="Sales(t+1)")

# Generate a time series plot with a smoothed line of Sales
plot(dates, sales, type="l", main="Sales Over Time with Smoothed Line", xlab="Date",
ylab="Sales")
lines(dates, lowess(sales)$y, col="red")
```













