

# pre-assignment

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## Libraries

```
library(openxlsx)
library(tseries)
```

```
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':
##   method      from
##   as.zoo.data.frame zoo
```

```
library(forecast)
library(EnvStats)
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'EnvStats'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:stats':
##
##   predict, predict.lm

## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##   print.default
```

```
library(lmtest)
```

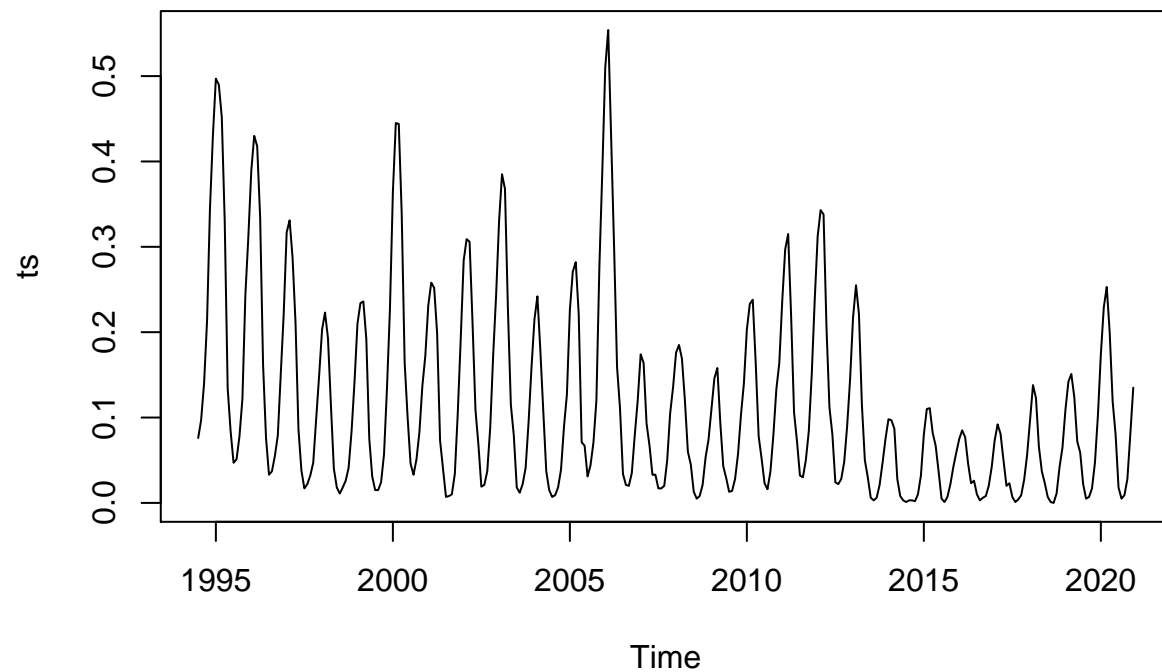
```
## Loading required package: zoo
```

```
##
## Attaching package: 'zoo'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   as.Date, as.Date.numeric
```

## Read data

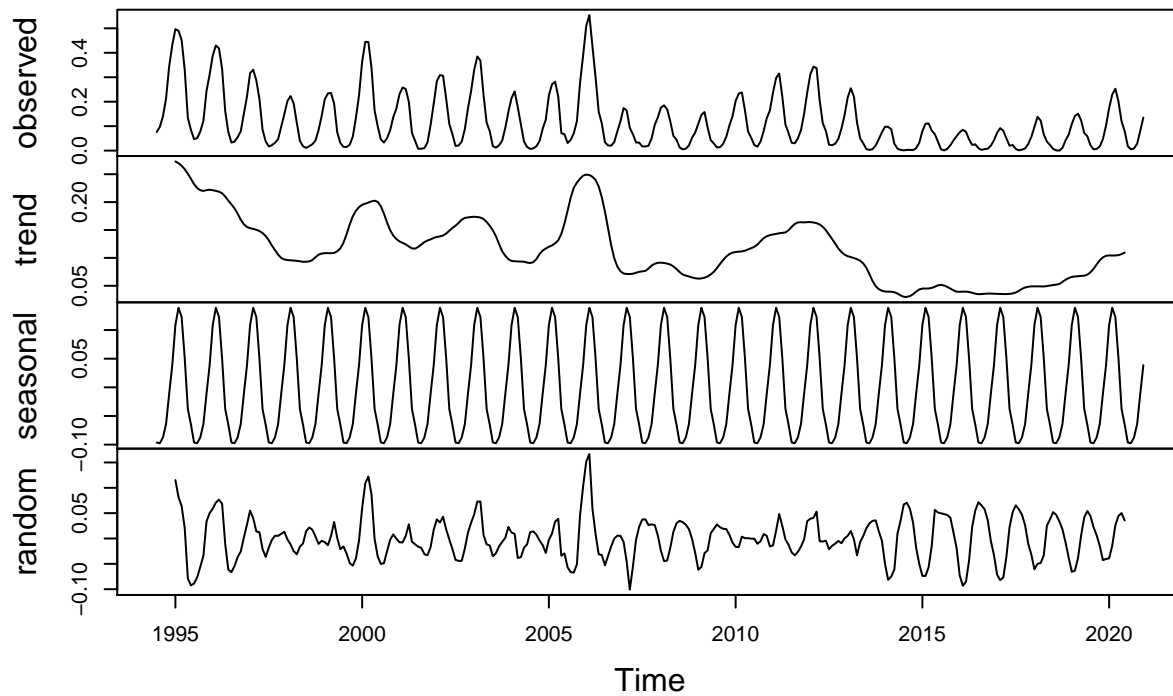
```
data <- read.xlsx("Lions_Den_data.xlsx")
ts <- ts(unlist(data[2]), start=c(1994, 7), frequency=12)
plot(ts)
```



## Decomposition

```
decompose <- decompose(ts, "additive")
plot(decompose)
```

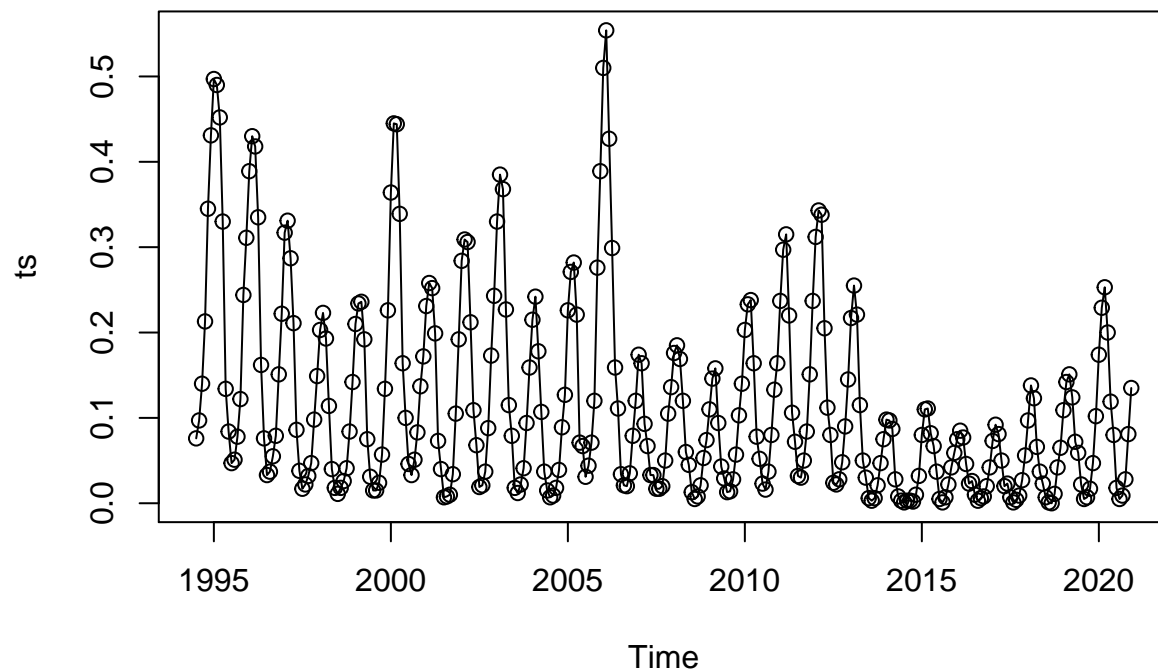
## Decomposition of additive time series



## Outliers

Test on raw data that the winter 2006 does not match. We have tried to manipulate data(differentiation, decomposition, etc) in order to get more outliers, but there were no reasonable results.

```
plot(ts, type="o")
```



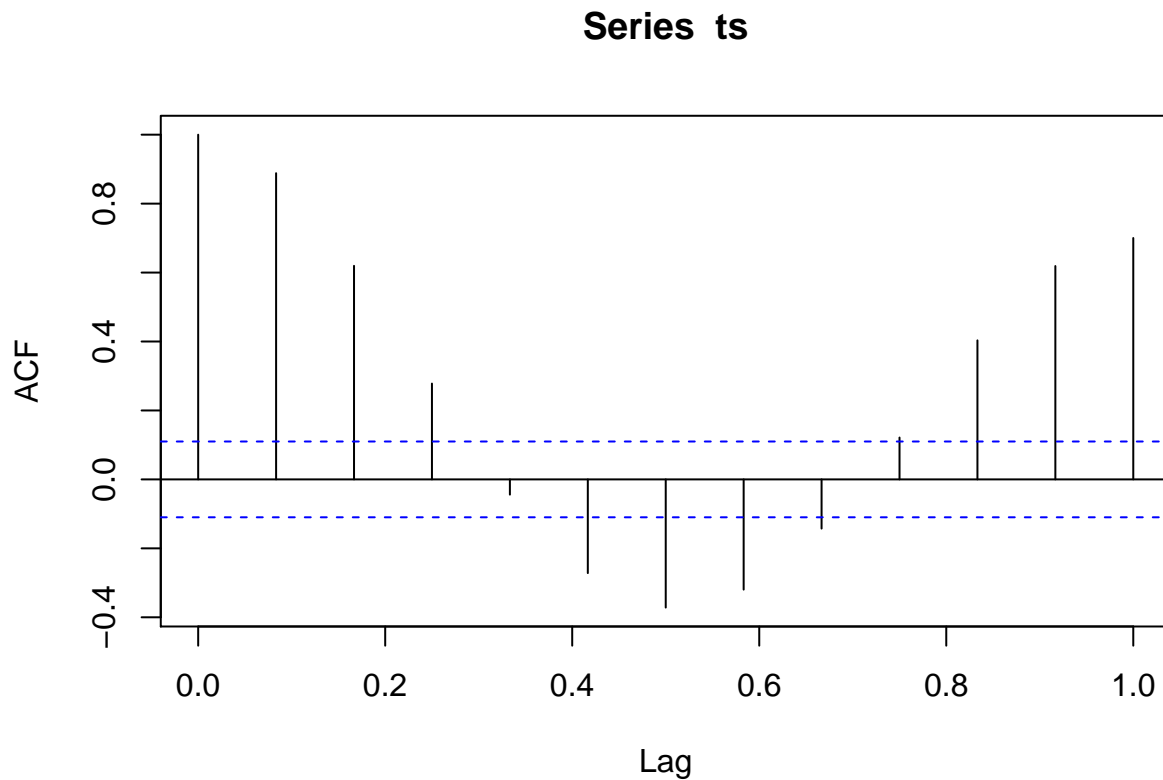
```
rosnerTest(ts, k = 3)
```

```
##
## Results of Outlier Test
## -----
##
## Test Method:                Rosner's Test for Outliers
##
## Hypothesized Distribution:   Normal
##
## Data:                       ts
##
## Sample Size:                318
##
## Test Statistics:             R.1 = 3.782021
##                             R.2 = 3.487550
##                             R.3 = 3.445420
##
## Test Statistic Parameter:    k = 3
##
## Alternative Hypothesis:      Up to 3 observations are not
##                             from the same Distribution.
##
## Type I Error:                5%
##
## Number of Outliers Detected: 1
##
##   i   Mean.i      SD.i Value Obs.Num   R.i+1 lambda.i+1 Outlier
## 1 0 0.1170692 0.1155284 0.554    140 3.782021   3.739949   TRUE
## 2 1 0.1156909 0.1130619 0.510    139 3.487550   3.739067  FALSE
## 3 2 0.1144430 0.1110335 0.497     7 3.445420   3.738181  FALSE
```

## Autocorrelation and stationarity analysis

We can see that time-series is already stationary and is slightly correlated with itself 12 month earlier.

```
#autocorrelation
acf(ts, lag.max = 12)
```



```
#stationary test
adf.test(ts)
```

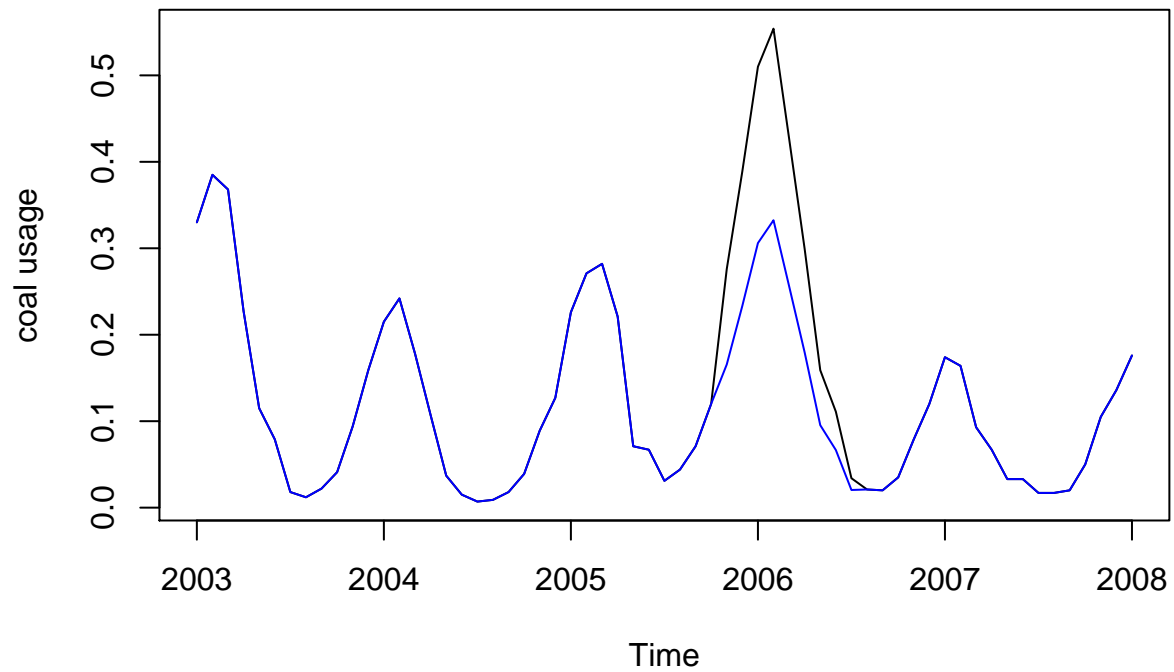
```
## Warning in adf.test(ts): p-value smaller than printed p-value
```

```
##
## Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test
##
## data: ts
## Dickey-Fuller = -4.9571, Lag order = 6, p-value = 0.01
## alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

## PREDICTION

### Delete outlier

```
ts_ <- ts
plot(window(ts_, 2003, 2008), type="l", ylab="coal usage")
ts_[137:145] = ts_[137:145] * 0.6
lines(window(ts_, 2003, 2008), type="l", col="blue")
```

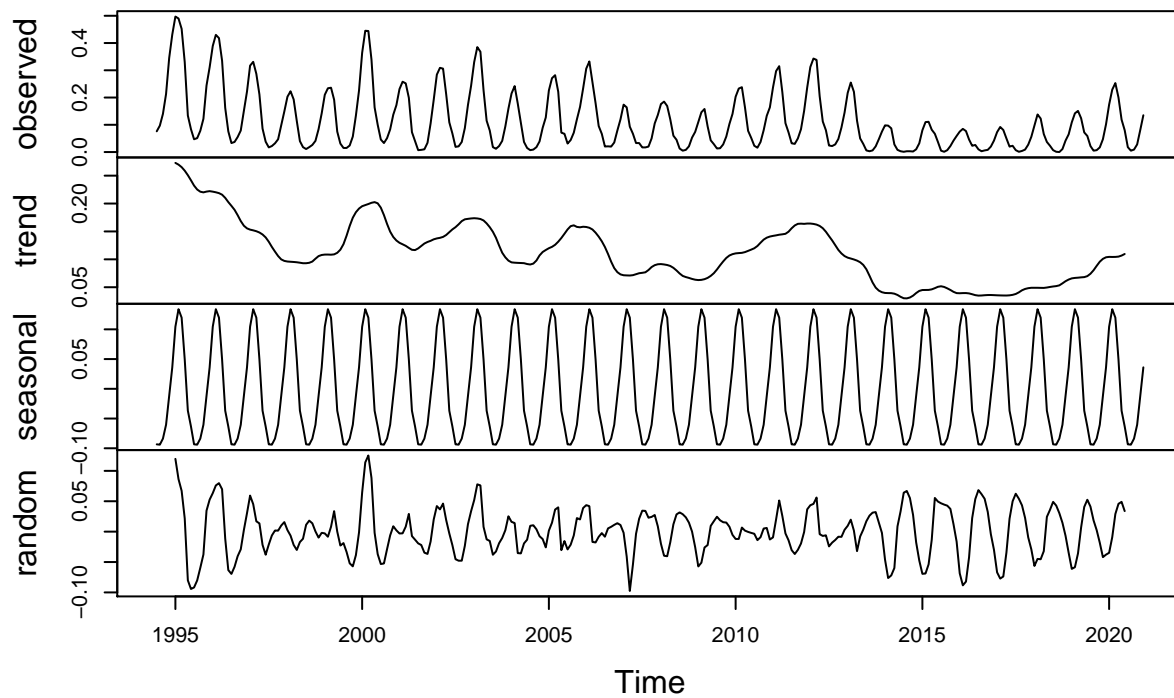


#

Perform new decomposition.

```
decompose_ <- decompose(ts_, "additive")
plot(decompose_)
```

### Decomposition of additive time series



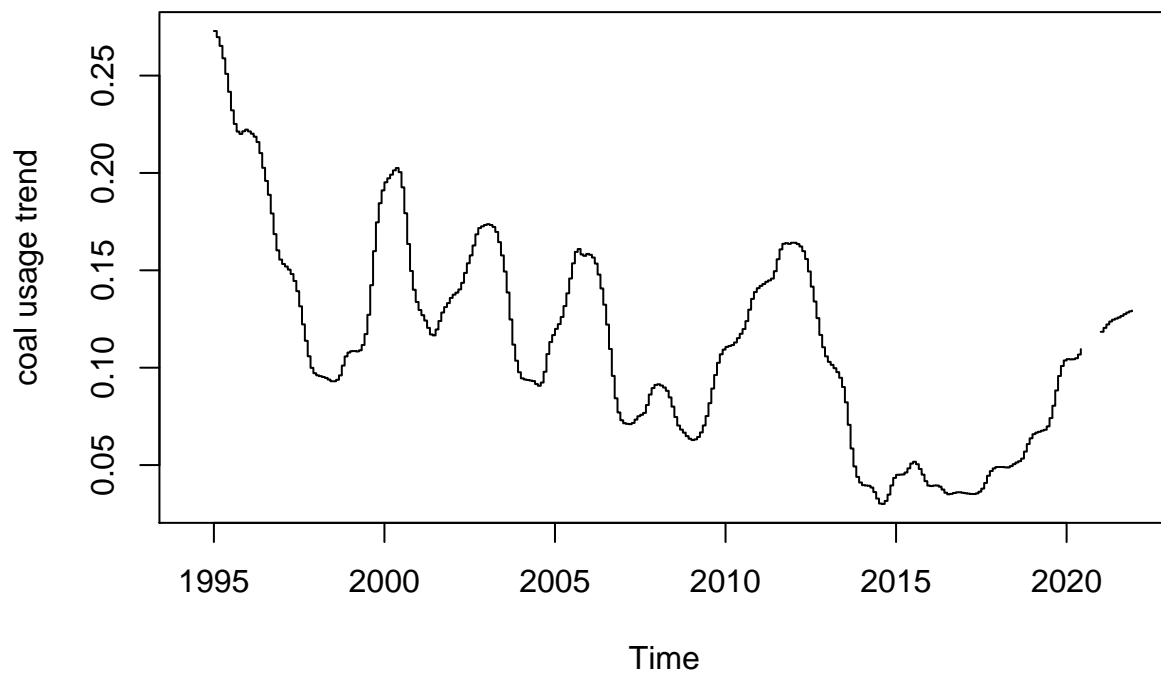
#

Predict trend

```
tsTrend <- ts(decompose_$trend, start=c(1994, 7), frequency=12)
fitARIMA <- arima(tsTrend, order=c(1,1,1),seasonal = list(order = c(1,0,0), period = 12),method="ML")
coeftest(fitARIMA)
```

```
##
## z test of coefficients:
##
##      Estimate Std. Error  z value  Pr(>|z|)
## ar1   0.9188844  0.0221422  41.4992 < 2.2e-16 ***
## ma1   0.9999989  0.0085314 117.2143 < 2.2e-16 ***
## sar1 -0.3092937  0.0551587  -5.6073 2.055e-08 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
yTrend <- predict(fitARIMA,n.ahead = 12)$pred
cTrend <- ts(
  c(tsTrend, yTrend),
  start=start(tsTrend),
  frequency=12
)
plot(cTrend, type="s", ylab="coal usage trend")
```



tract seasonal

# Ex-

```
ySeasonal <- window(decompose$seasonal, start=2020, end=c(2020,12))
```

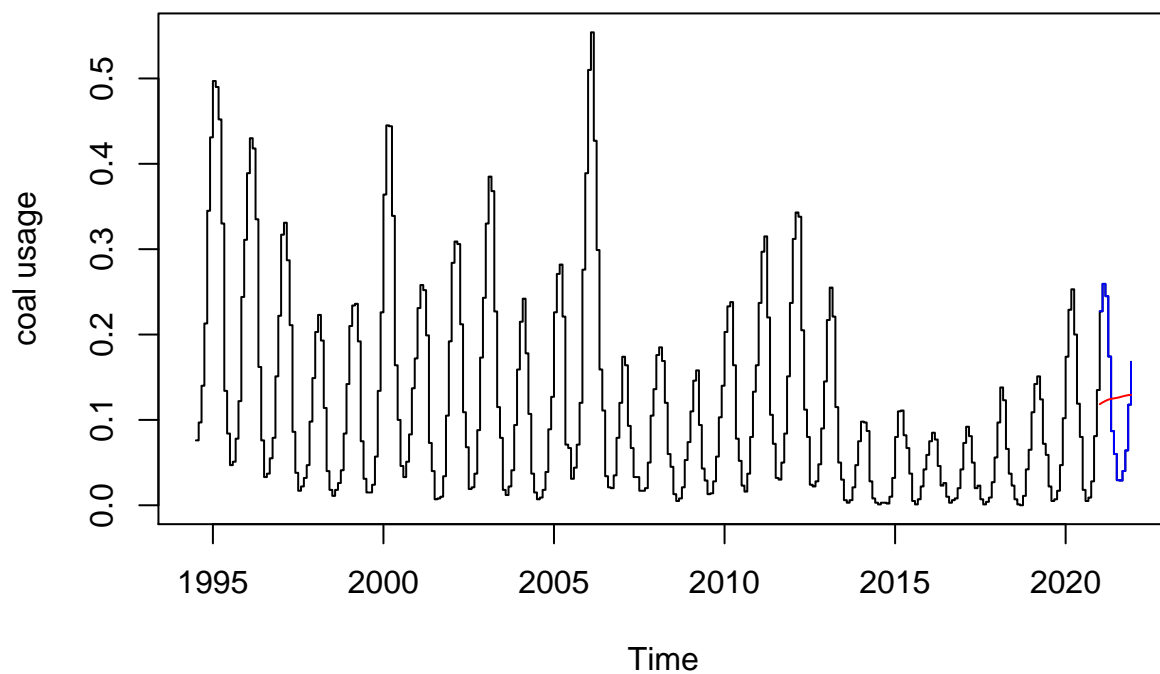
## Predict coal usage

```

Y <- ts(as.numeric(yTrend) + as.numeric(ySeasonal),
        star=start(yTrend), frequency=12)
TS <- ts(c(ts, Y), start=start(ts), frequency=12)
plot(TS, type="s", ylab="coal usage",
      main="history and prediction")
lines(Y, type="s", col="blue")
lines(yTrend, col="red")

```

## history and prediction



Y

##		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
##	2021	0.22719068	0.25933252	0.24493153	0.17419903	0.08686344	0.06006777
##		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
##	2021	0.02937555	0.02900797	0.04012715	0.06425125	0.11783758	0.16806379