pre-assignment

Jakub Skrajny

27 04 2021

Libraries

```
library(openxlsx)
library(tseries)
## Registered S3 method overwritten by 'quantmod':
##
     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
```

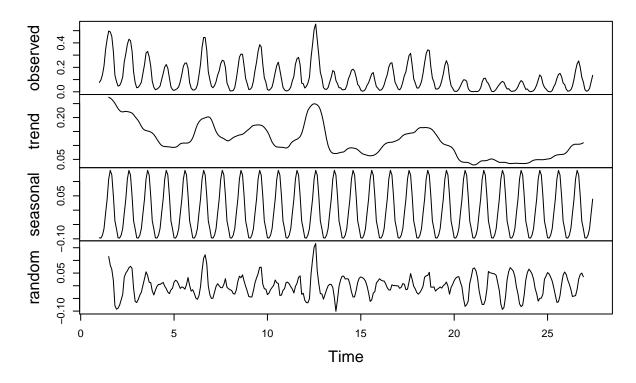
Read data (date = number of days from 1900)

```
data <- read.xlsx("Lions_Den_data.xlsx")
timeseries <- unlist(data[2])</pre>
```

Decomposition

```
ts <- ts(timeseries, frequency = 12)
decompose <- decompose(ts, "additive")
plot(decompose)</pre>
```

Decomposition of additive time series

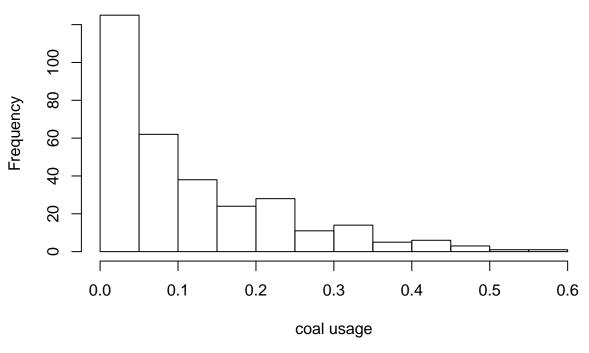


Outliers

Rosner's test suggest that there is only one outlier.

```
hist(timeseries,
  xlab = "coal usage",
)
```

Histogram of timeseries



```
test <- rosnerTest(timeseries,
   k = 3
)
test</pre>
```

```
##
## Results of Outlier Test
##
                                     Rosner's Test for Outliers
## Test Method:
## Hypothesized Distribution:
                                     Normal
## Data:
                                     timeseries
##
## 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:
```

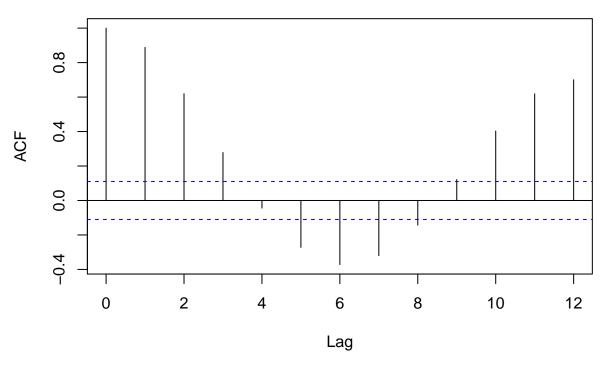
```
##
##
     i
          Mean.i
                      SD.i Value Obs.Num
                                             R.i+1 lambda.i+1 Outlier
## 1 0 0.1170692 0.1155284 0.554
                                      140 3.782021
                                                     3.739949
                                                                 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.

```
x <- timeseries
#autocorrelation
acf(x, lag.max = 12)</pre>
```

Series x



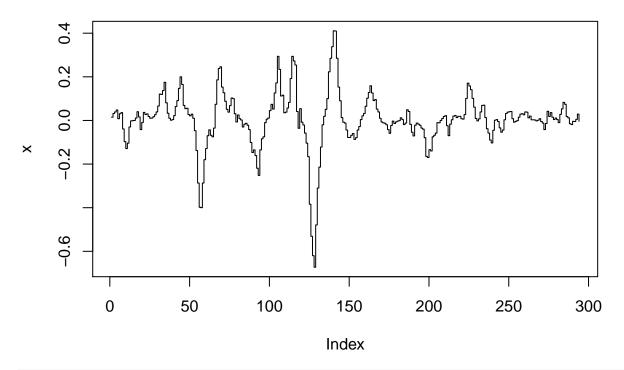
```
#stationary test
adf.test(x)
```

```
## Warning in adf.test(x): p-value smaller than printed p-value
##
## Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test
##
data: x
## Dickey-Fuller = -4.9571, Lag order = 6, p-value = 0.01
## alternative hypothesis: stationary
```

Transform time series

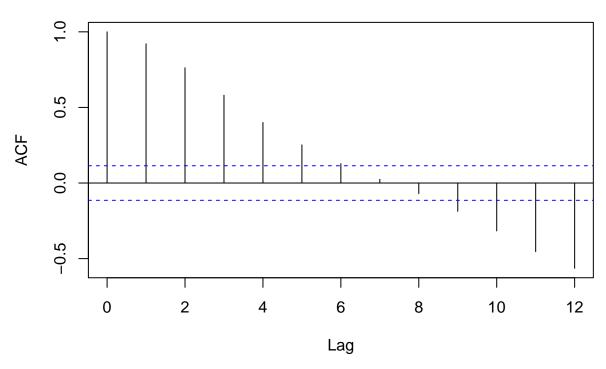
Remove seasonal trend and linear trend by using differentiation with lag=12 and decompose result.

```
x <- diff(timeseries, lag=12, difference=2)
plot(x, type="s")</pre>
```



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

Series x



```
#stationary test
print(adf.test(x))
```

```
## Warning in adf.test(x): p-value smaller than printed p-value
##
## Results of Hypothesis Test
##
## Alternative Hypothesis:
                                     stationary
##
## Test Name:
                                     Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test
##
## Data:
                                     х
##
                                     Dickey-Fuller = -5.216909
## Test Statistic:
##
## Test Statistic Parameter:
                                     Lag order = 6
##
## P-value:
                                     0.01
ts \leftarrow ts(x, frequency = 12)
decompose = decompose(ts, "multiplicative")
plot(decompose)
```

Decomposition of multiplicative time series

