

# Lab1\_Decomposition\_a24kimwu

2025-09-06

## Basic R computations

```
a <- 5
b <- 2

a + b # addition

## [1] 7

a - b # subtraction

## [1] 3

a * b # multiplication

## [1] 10

a/b # division

## [1] 2.5

total <- a + b
print(total)

## [1] 7

total == sum(a,b)

## [1] TRUE

total == a-b

## [1] FALSE

c(5,8)

## [1] 5 8

all <- c(a, b, total)
print(all)

## [1] 5 2 7
```

## Loading packages into R

```
# forecast package
library(forecast)

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

```
# tsutils package
library(tsutils)
```

## Loading data into R

```
Y <- read.csv('./workshop1R.csv')
print(Y)
```

##	Level_A	Level_B	LevelShift	Trend_A	Trend_B	Season_A	Season_B
## 1	309.5927	484.7822	687.9850	4811.254	1911.870	231.1930	229.3392
## 2	285.0966	494.9082	687.2746	4785.975	1950.702	467.6818	308.8277
## 3	298.8200	478.1126	682.8712	4746.325	2074.533	649.9551	271.2460
## 4	284.3028	479.0342	718.7764	4791.332	2027.001	465.7579	293.9912
## 5	308.5171	489.2530	733.6778	4748.645	2168.685	726.8946	491.7330
## 6	306.8993	502.9581	662.9156	4733.944	2134.204	926.6489	754.2631
## 7	325.4628	475.7626	702.4218	4860.476	2143.586	1043.4760	732.8038
## 8	326.9226	481.5800	730.0287	4837.283	2203.608	890.6451	482.7710
## 9	302.5102	518.7196	738.7401	4805.012	2269.670	936.9840	548.9135
## 10	319.5777	468.4896	749.2881	4792.921	2288.267	972.0107	676.5493
## 11	332.5051	467.0762	736.9927	4772.660	2318.459	392.7123	349.2937
## 12	342.4510	487.6958	718.5036	4719.646	2354.575	773.3365	260.8061
## 13	339.0753	482.6020	705.9423	4774.294	2348.642	231.3019	194.3558
## 14	334.1232	458.8387	745.0246	4725.823	2410.823	482.3914	268.9270
## 15	361.4546	505.8385	733.2173	4674.412	2425.872	686.6944	242.6627
## 16	336.1173	457.3302	739.2857	4758.510	2443.260	508.5456	243.3807
## 17	319.6460	480.6295	746.1170	4800.288	2418.268	783.0867	416.5342
## 18	317.3951	463.1917	719.2866	4734.328	2441.637	948.8349	637.2254
## 19	328.0461	515.9150	718.5111	4626.869	2501.871	1033.9909	643.0106
## 20	304.5760	487.7321	766.2992	4611.724	2490.253	885.7968	449.8246
## 21	355.3091	501.9705	699.9061	4660.885	2547.162	884.2049	505.8062
## 22	330.1500	475.2583	743.0381	4696.642	2597.297	950.9984	645.9131
## 23	342.8376	526.4980	755.6695	4606.577	2579.102	414.5146	339.8396
## 24	327.5952	442.9300	770.0157	4644.255	2632.576	831.5753	227.8289
## 25	328.0343	499.9444	777.8046	4704.586	2651.229	249.5404	219.6523
## 26	322.7103	510.9078	758.6962	4574.058	2654.030	490.2678	330.9740
## 27	329.1623	518.4830	754.8626	4602.505	2664.998	702.6915	273.7864
## 28	312.8083	470.6329	734.4742	4638.239	2659.445	487.3626	262.4567
## 29	319.9644	484.1704	698.7198	4440.421	2752.220	751.0515	437.6518
## 30	310.1535	471.2600	729.9694	4525.592	2759.949	933.2986	666.4505
## 31	338.1874	489.2770	817.1418	4506.761	2689.676	1047.3553	638.4910
## 32	314.8126	490.8059	871.6709	4500.839	2819.194	933.6356	470.9215
## 33	345.3493	493.5122	864.1622	4407.498	2811.123	917.5312	565.4009
## 34	313.4708	491.7161	879.3891	4415.625	2817.265	978.5181	676.0848
## 35	304.8354	505.7463	839.3719	4392.075	2903.696	375.8654	360.7307
## 36	311.6021	528.2059	861.2266	4330.295	2847.171	743.5117	282.9457
## 37	307.4285	509.4413	879.8566	4331.313	2960.159	230.7031	178.8305
## 38	347.2009	503.8770	882.4076	4244.963	2914.750	507.5720	260.3417
## 39	326.6501	486.3193	843.9639	4245.427	2927.487	737.4308	277.9441
## 40	308.4443	483.7063	859.9885	4117.801	2980.284	534.9390	288.4126
## 41	299.1128	504.0208	850.4899	4282.850	2940.516	896.3776	535.3208
## 42	341.9722	500.8155	839.6968	4338.188	2956.346	1060.8528	818.7349
## 43	302.1470	538.5808	864.6994	4261.027	2963.466	1164.6262	771.2875
## 44	295.1502	486.6391	837.5950	4274.002	2938.626	1044.2644	584.1875

## 45	351.9557	517.4006	865.0451	4142.335	3045.697	1051.6022	625.2942
## 46	332.8738	503.0216	897.2701	4115.690	3047.369	1154.3498	795.1606
## 47	324.6155	451.8103	826.6039	4146.546	3106.114	468.5850	397.7713
## 48	306.7664	502.4365	890.3355	4059.242	3071.805	876.5367	318.8312
## 49	320.3624	504.7120	855.6515	4110.735	3021.431	263.3852	231.9475
## 50	350.8271	495.3900	875.2794	4026.853	3070.378	515.9486	317.1494
## 51	317.0764	493.6047	875.9614	4005.306	3129.974	734.3243	328.6238
## 52	300.9870	505.4475	888.6250	3959.988	3118.365	484.5399	300.6523
## 53	336.8473	499.1231	815.7227	3941.407	3168.412	765.2680	525.8733
## 54	316.1264	504.4805	901.7243	3809.953	3153.210	920.0402	807.4535
## 55	321.9198	483.0237	852.6084	3833.826	3128.485	1037.8768	743.6858
## 56	336.2565	511.3350	875.0078	3724.205	3174.239	911.4822	557.7259
## 57	335.7531	502.4504	877.0743	3664.212	3215.049	948.8460	626.3542
## 58	332.0578	511.9520	838.1259	3630.718	3149.663	1026.4180	809.1212
## 59	324.6613	498.7966	840.1391	3727.921	3250.898	385.7735	386.1633
## 60	352.9658	531.7996	869.4072	3539.250	3212.137	795.1730	303.0199
##	TrendSeason						
## 1	284						
## 2	277						
## 3	317						
## 4	313						
## 5	318						
## 6	374						
## 7	413						
## 8	405						
## 9	355						
## 10	306						
## 11	271						
## 12	306						
## 13	315						
## 14	301						
## 15	356						
## 16	348						
## 17	355						
## 18	422						
## 19	465						
## 20	467						
## 21	404						
## 22	347						
## 23	305						
## 24	336						
## 25	340						
## 26	318						
## 27	362						
## 28	348						
## 29	363						
## 30	435						
## 31	491						
## 32	505						
## 33	404						
## 34	359						
## 35	310						
## 36	337						
## 37	360						

```
## 38      342
## 39      406
## 40      396
## 41      420
## 42      472
## 43      548
## 44      559
## 45      463
## 46      407
## 47      362
## 48      405
## 49      417
## 50      391
## 51      419
## 52      461
## 53      472
## 54      535
## 55      622
## 56      606
## 57      508
## 58      461
## 59      390
## 60      432
```

```
colnames(Y)
```

```
## [1] "Level_A"      "Level_B"      "LevelShift"   "Trend_A"      "Trend_B"
## [6] "Season_A"     "Season_B"     "TrendSeason"
```

```
#Using the column Level_A
```

```
y <- Y[,1]
print(y)
```

```
## [1] 309.5927 285.0966 298.8200 284.3028 308.5171 306.8993 325.4628 326.9226
## [9] 302.5102 319.5777 332.5051 342.4510 339.0753 334.1232 361.4546 336.1173
## [17] 319.6460 317.3951 328.0461 304.5760 355.3091 330.1500 342.8376 327.5952
## [25] 328.0343 322.7103 329.1623 312.8083 319.9644 310.1535 338.1874 314.8126
## [33] 345.3493 313.4708 304.8354 311.6021 307.4285 347.2009 326.6501 308.4443
## [41] 299.1128 341.9722 302.1470 295.1502 351.9557 332.8738 324.6155 306.7664
## [49] 320.3624 350.8271 317.0764 300.9870 336.8473 316.1264 321.9198 336.2565
## [57] 335.7531 332.0578 324.6613 352.9658
```

```
y <- ts(y, frequency = 12)
print(y)
```

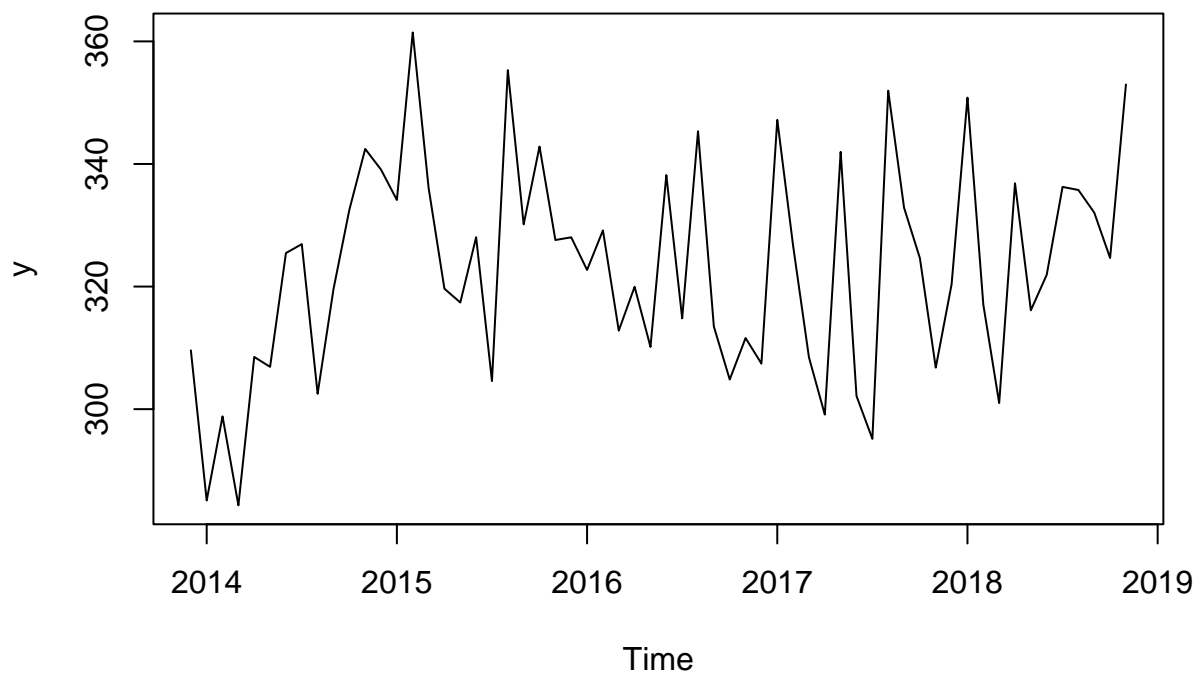
```
##           Jan      Feb      Mar      Apr      May      Jun      Jul      Aug
## 1 309.5927 285.0966 298.8200 284.3028 308.5171 306.8993 325.4628 326.9226
## 2 339.0753 334.1232 361.4546 336.1173 319.6460 317.3951 328.0461 304.5760
## 3 328.0343 322.7103 329.1623 312.8083 319.9644 310.1535 338.1874 314.8126
## 4 307.4285 347.2009 326.6501 308.4443 299.1128 341.9722 302.1470 295.1502
## 5 320.3624 350.8271 317.0764 300.9870 336.8473 316.1264 321.9198 336.2565
##           Sep      Oct      Nov      Dec
## 1 302.5102 319.5777 332.5051 342.4510
## 2 355.3091 330.1500 342.8376 327.5952
## 3 345.3493 313.4708 304.8354 311.6021
## 4 351.9557 332.8738 324.6155 306.7664
```

```
## 5 335.7531 332.0578 324.6613 352.9658
```

```
y <- ts(y, frequency = 12, end = c(2018, 11))
print(y)
```

```
##           Jan      Feb      Mar      Apr      May      Jun      Jul      Aug
## 2013
## 2014 285.0966 298.8200 284.3028 308.5171 306.8993 325.4628 326.9226 302.5102
## 2015 334.1232 361.4546 336.1173 319.6460 317.3951 328.0461 304.5760 355.3091
## 2016 322.7103 329.1623 312.8083 319.9644 310.1535 338.1874 314.8126 345.3493
## 2017 347.2009 326.6501 308.4443 299.1128 341.9722 302.1470 295.1502 351.9557
## 2018 350.8271 317.0764 300.9870 336.8473 316.1264 321.9198 336.2565 335.7531
##           Sep      Oct      Nov      Dec
## 2013
## 2014 319.5777 332.5051 342.4510 339.0753
## 2015 330.1500 342.8376 327.5952 328.0343
## 2016 313.4708 304.8354 311.6021 307.4285
## 2017 332.8738 324.6155 306.7664 320.3624
## 2018 332.0578 324.6613 352.9658
```

```
plot(y)
```



## Constructing estimation and hold-out sets

```
y.test <- tail(y, 12)
print(y.test)
```

```
##           Jan      Feb      Mar      Apr      May      Jun      Jul      Aug
## 2017
## 2018 350.8271 317.0764 300.9870 336.8473 316.1264 321.9198 336.2565 335.7531
##           Sep      Oct      Nov      Dec
## 2017
## 2018 332.0578 324.6613 352.9658
```

```
y.train <- head(y, 48)
print(y.train)
```

```
##           Jan      Feb      Mar      Apr      May      Jun      Jul      Aug
## 2013
## 2014 285.0966 298.8200 284.3028 308.5171 306.8993 325.4628 326.9226 302.5102
## 2015 334.1232 361.4546 336.1173 319.6460 317.3951 328.0461 304.5760 355.3091
## 2016 322.7103 329.1623 312.8083 319.9644 310.1535 338.1874 314.8126 345.3493
## 2017 347.2009 326.6501 308.4443 299.1128 341.9722 302.1470 295.1502 351.9557
##           Sep      Oct      Nov      Dec
## 2013
## 2014 319.5777 332.5051 342.4510 339.0753
## 2015 330.1500 342.8376 327.5952 328.0343
## 2016 313.4708 304.8354 311.6021 307.4285
## 2017 332.8738 324.6155 306.7664
```

```
yy <- y[1:48]
print(yy)
```

```
## [1] 309.5927 285.0966 298.8200 284.3028 308.5171 306.8993 325.4628 326.9226
## [9] 302.5102 319.5777 332.5051 342.4510 339.0753 334.1232 361.4546 336.1173
## [17] 319.6460 317.3951 328.0461 304.5760 355.3091 330.1500 342.8376 327.5952
## [25] 328.0343 322.7103 329.1623 312.8083 319.9644 310.1535 338.1874 314.8126
## [33] 345.3493 313.4708 304.8354 311.6021 307.4285 347.2009 326.6501 308.4443
## [41] 299.1128 341.9722 302.1470 295.1502 351.9557 332.8738 324.6155 306.7664
```

```
class(y) # Our time series object
```

```
## [1] "ts"
```

```
class(yy) # A simple vector of numeric value
```

```
## [1] "numeric"
```

```
yy <- ts(yy, frequency=frequency(y), start=start(y))
print(yy)
```

```
##           Jan      Feb      Mar      Apr      May      Jun      Jul      Aug
## 2013
## 2014 285.0966 298.8200 284.3028 308.5171 306.8993 325.4628 326.9226 302.5102
## 2015 334.1232 361.4546 336.1173 319.6460 317.3951 328.0461 304.5760 355.3091
## 2016 322.7103 329.1623 312.8083 319.9644 310.1535 338.1874 314.8126 345.3493
## 2017 347.2009 326.6501 308.4443 299.1128 341.9722 302.1470 295.1502 351.9557
##           Sep      Oct      Nov      Dec
## 2013
## 2014 319.5777 332.5051 342.4510 339.0753
## 2015 330.1500 342.8376 327.5952 328.0343
## 2016 313.4708 304.8354 311.6021 307.4285
## 2017 332.8738 324.6155 306.7664
```

```
class(yy)
```

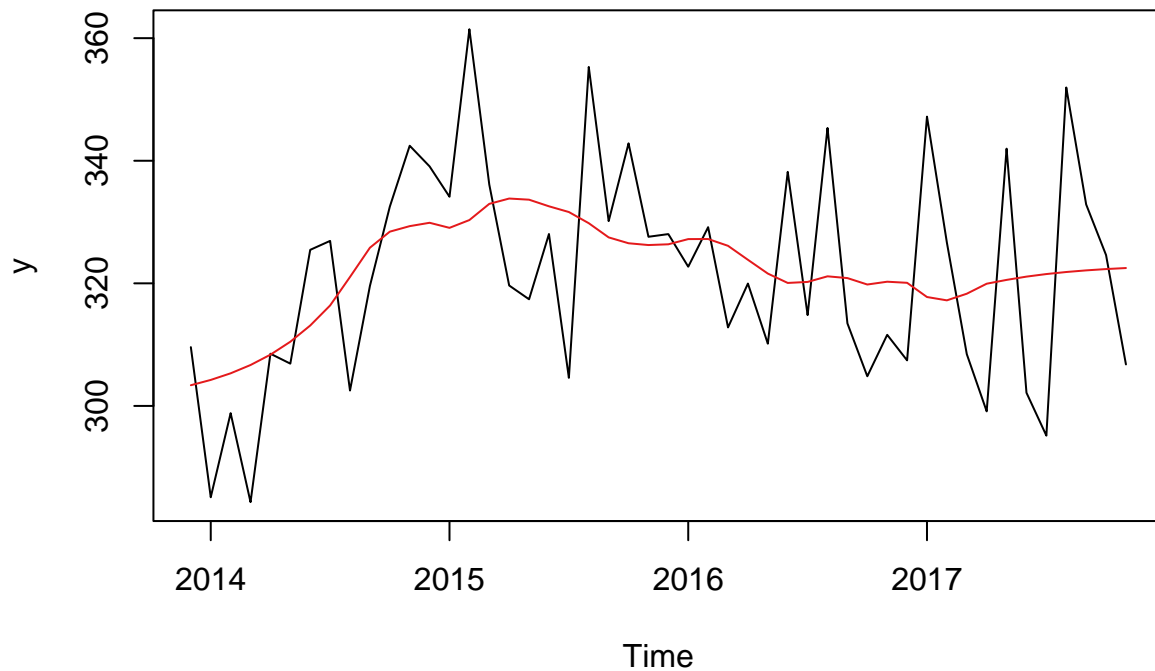
```
## [1] "ts"
```

```
all(yy==y.train)
```

```
## [1] TRUE
```

## Exploring a time series

```
cma <- cmav(y.train, outplot = 1)
```



**Question:** Is this time series trended?

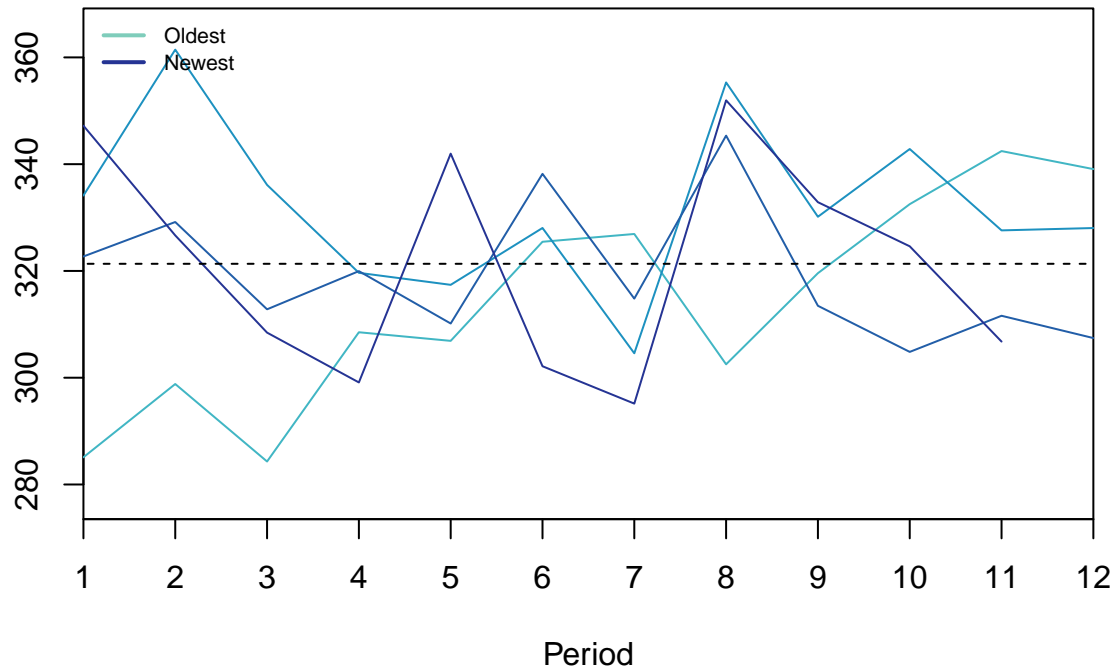
**Answer:** No, there is a slight positive development visible in the data but not enough to call it a trend.

```
print(cma)
```

```
##           Jan      Feb      Mar      Apr      May      Jun      Jul      Aug
## 2013
## 2014 304.2395 305.3201 306.6708 308.3591 310.4696 313.1166 316.3878 321.0404
## 2015 329.0542 330.3231 332.9636 333.8346 333.6461 332.5671 331.6315 329.8105
## 2016 327.2172 327.2288 326.1188 323.8404 321.5906 320.0656 320.2275 321.1433
## 2017 317.7662 317.2222 318.3059 319.9386 320.5613 321.0955 321.5123 321.8458
##           Sep      Oct      Nov      Dec
## 2013
## 2014 325.8091 328.4317 329.3328 329.8777
## 2015 327.4937 326.5358 326.2473 326.3682
## 2016 320.8568 319.8061 320.2631 320.0872
## 2017 322.1126 322.3260 322.4968
```

```
seasplot(y.train)
```

### Seasonal plot Nonseasonal (p-val: 0.854)



```
## Results of statistical testing
## Evidence of trend: FALSE (pval: 0.154)
## Evidence of seasonality: FALSE (pval: 0.854)
```

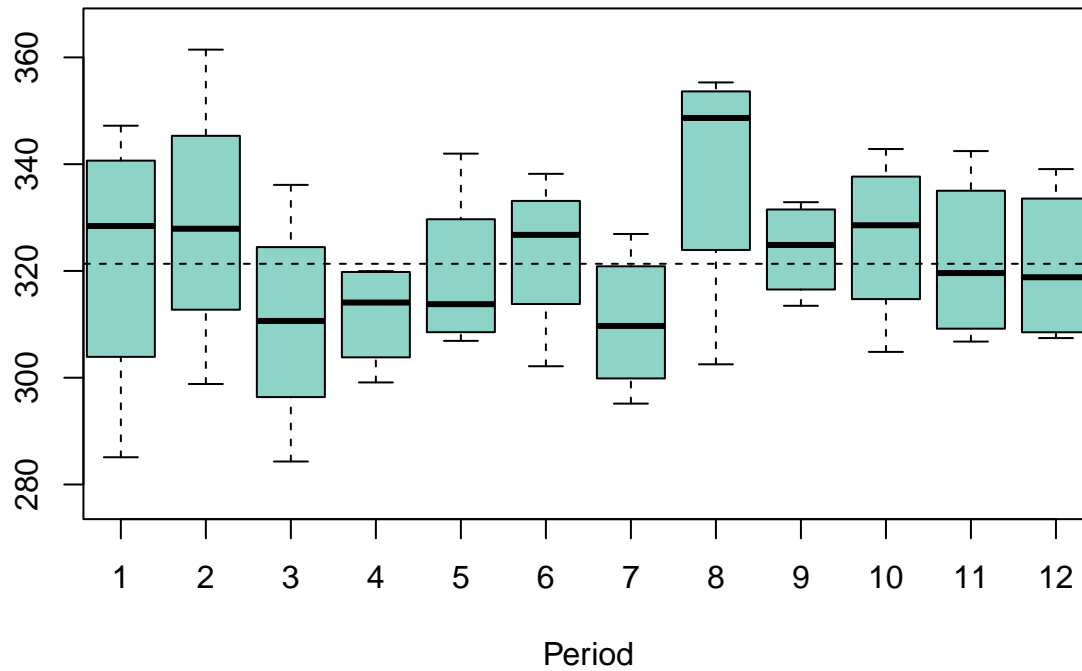
**Question:** Is this time series seasonal?

**Answer:** No, this time series is not seasonal since the 4 different years do not follow a similar pattern each month.

```
seasplot(y.train,outplot=2) # Boxplots of the values of each month
```



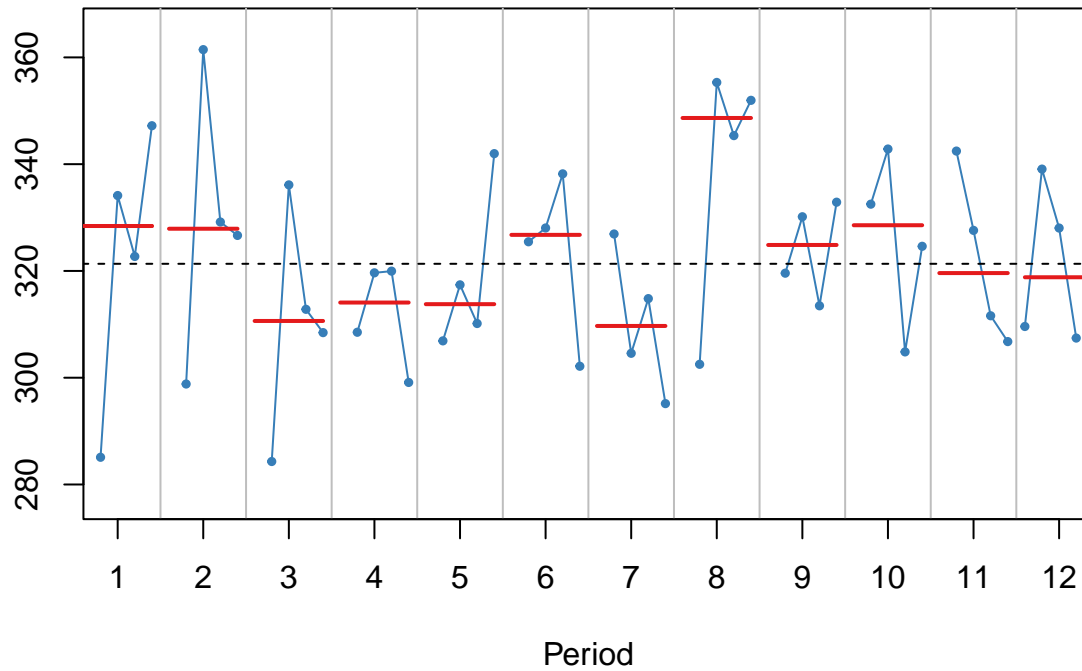
### Seasonal boxplot Nonseasonal (p-val: 0.854)



```
## Results of statistical testing
## Evidence of trend: FALSE (pval: 0.154)
## Evidence of seasonality: FALSE (pval: 0.854)
```

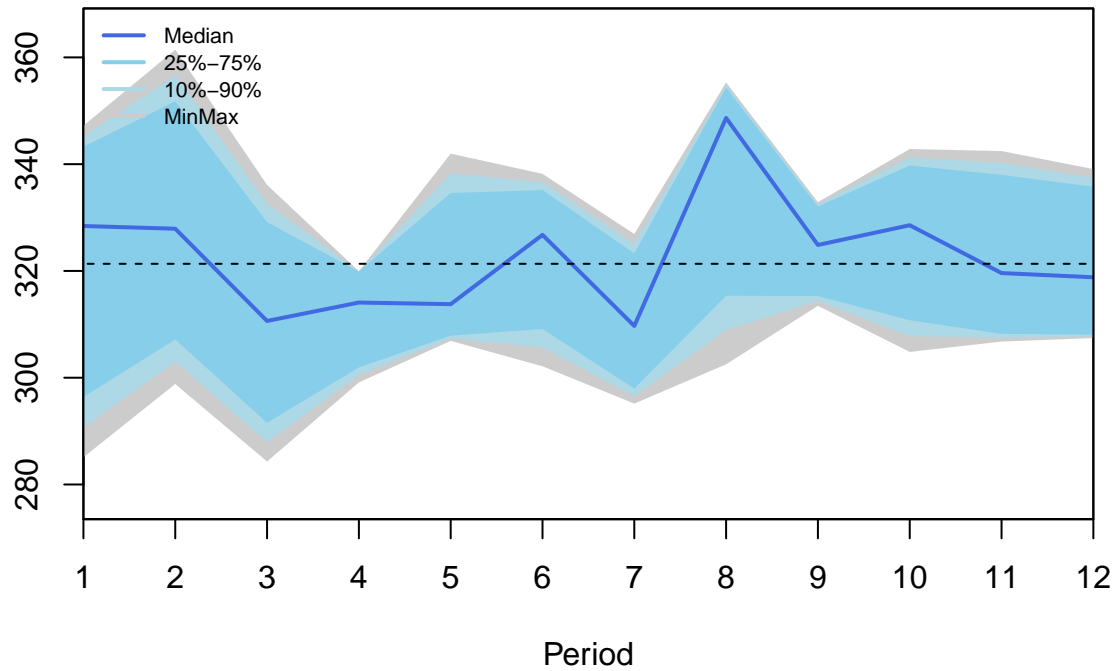
```
# The average (red) value for each month with a series of each month across years (blue)
seasplot(y.train,outplot=3)
```

### Seasonal subseries Nonseasonal (p-val: 0.854)

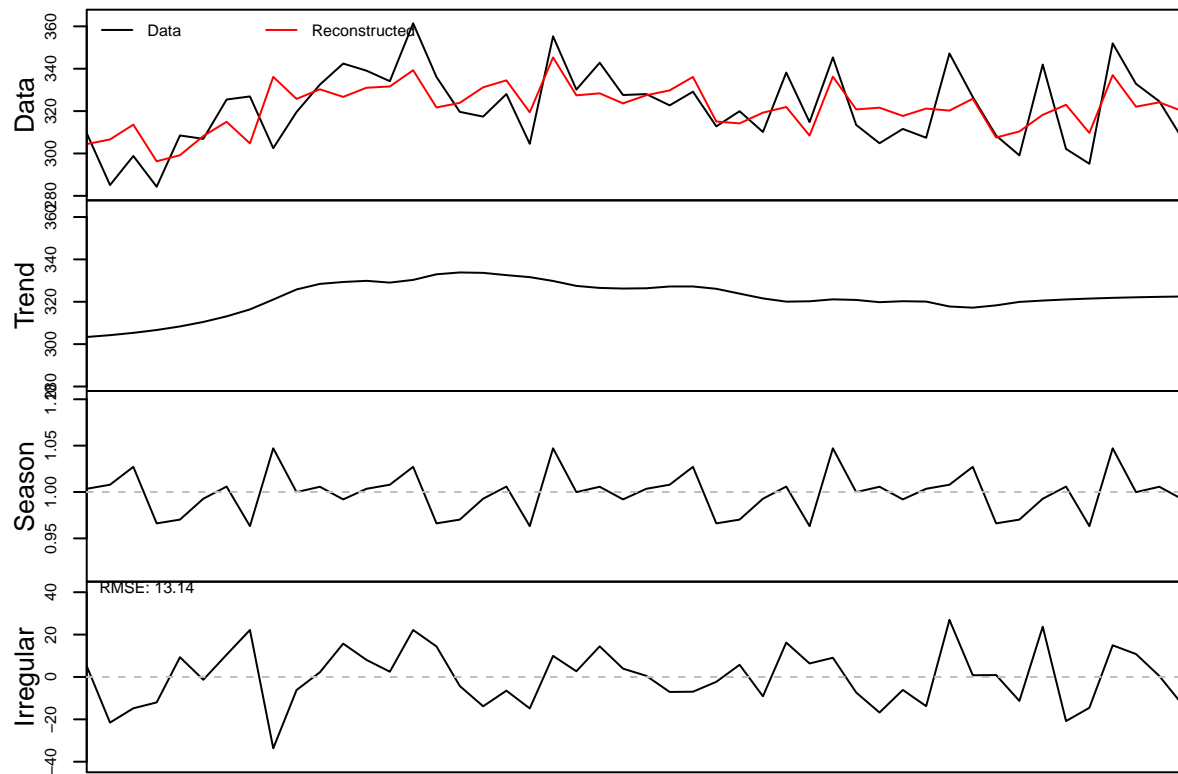


```
## Results of statistical testing
## Evidence of trend: FALSE (pval: 0.154)
## Evidence of seasonality: FALSE (pval: 0.854)
seasplot(y.train,outplot=4) #A`connected' boxplot across months.
```

### Seasonal distribution Nonseasonal (p-val: 0.854)



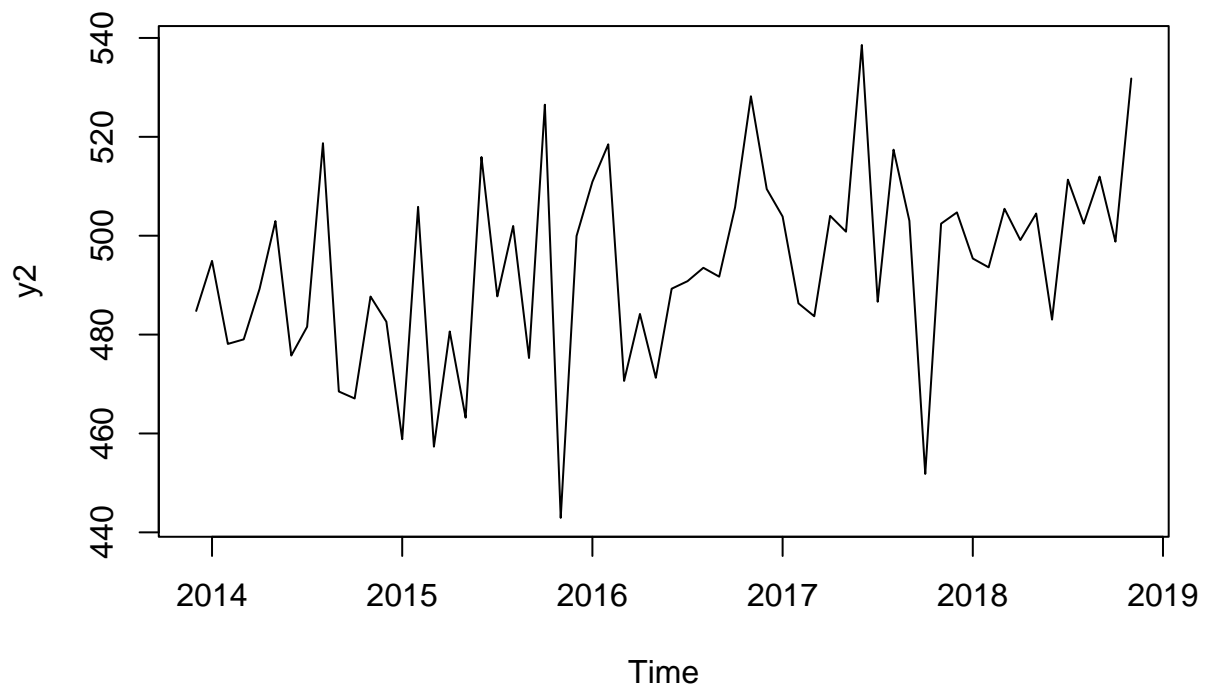
```
## Results of statistical testing
## Evidence of trend: FALSE (pval: 0.154)
## Evidence of seasonality: FALSE (pval: 0.854)
dc <- decomp(y.train, outplot=1)
```



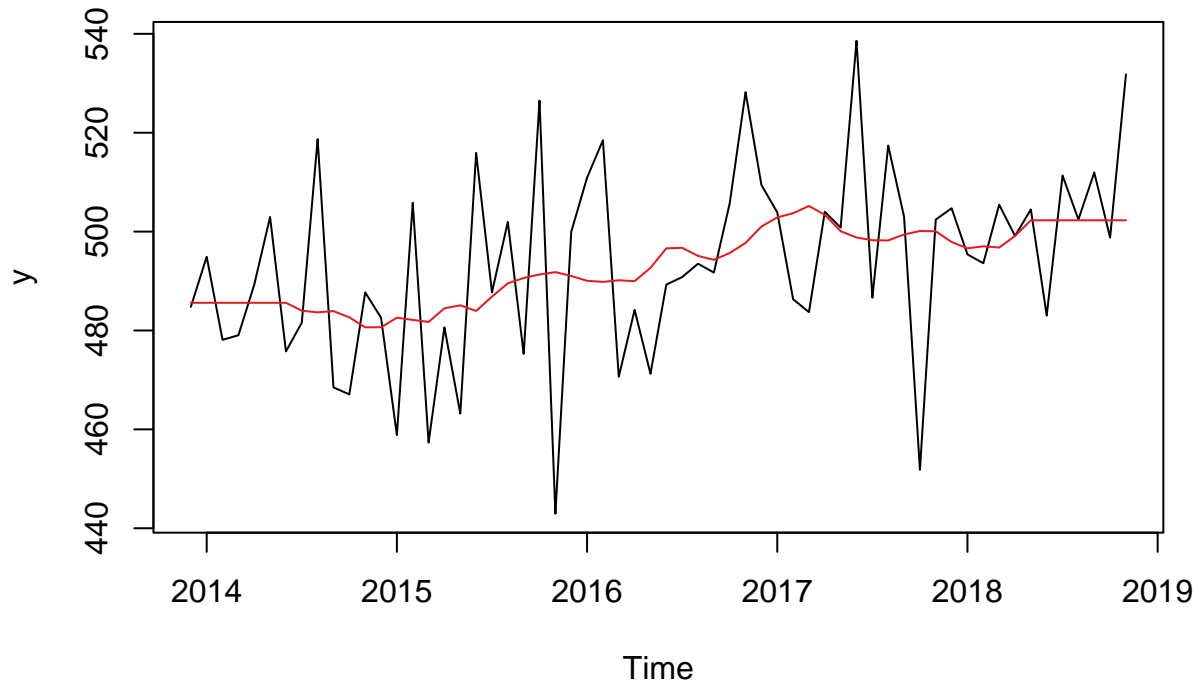
## Exercises

### 1. Data Exploration

```
#Using the column Level_B
y2 <- ts(Y[,2], frequency = 12, end = c(2018, 11))
plot(y2)
```

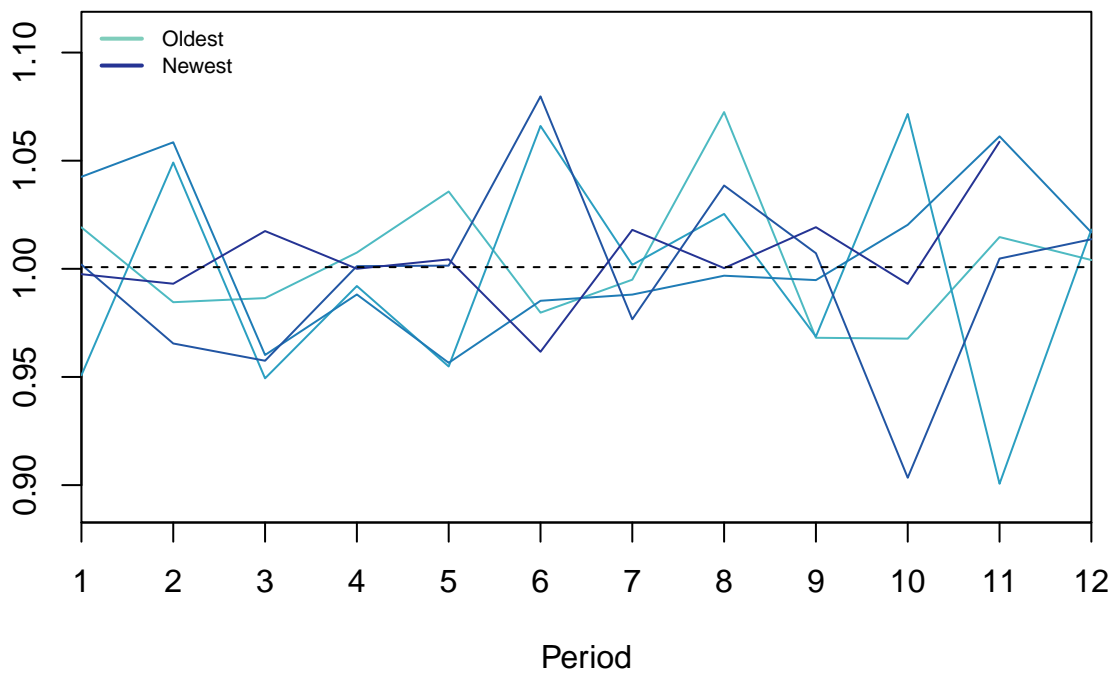


```
cma2 <- cmav(y2, outplot = 1)
```



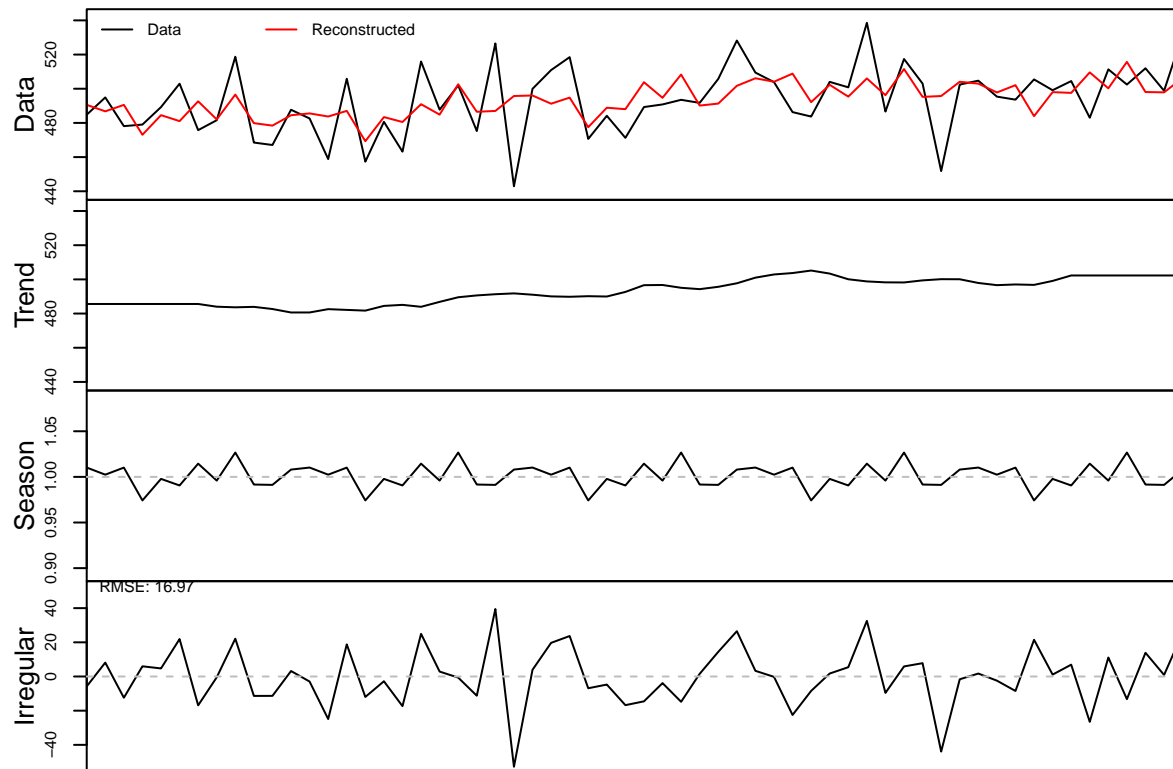
```
seasplot(y2)
```

### Seasonal plot (Detrended) Nonseasonal (p-val: 0.466)



```
## Results of statistical testing
## Evidence of trend: TRUE (pval: 0)
## Evidence of seasonality: FALSE (pval: 0.466)
```

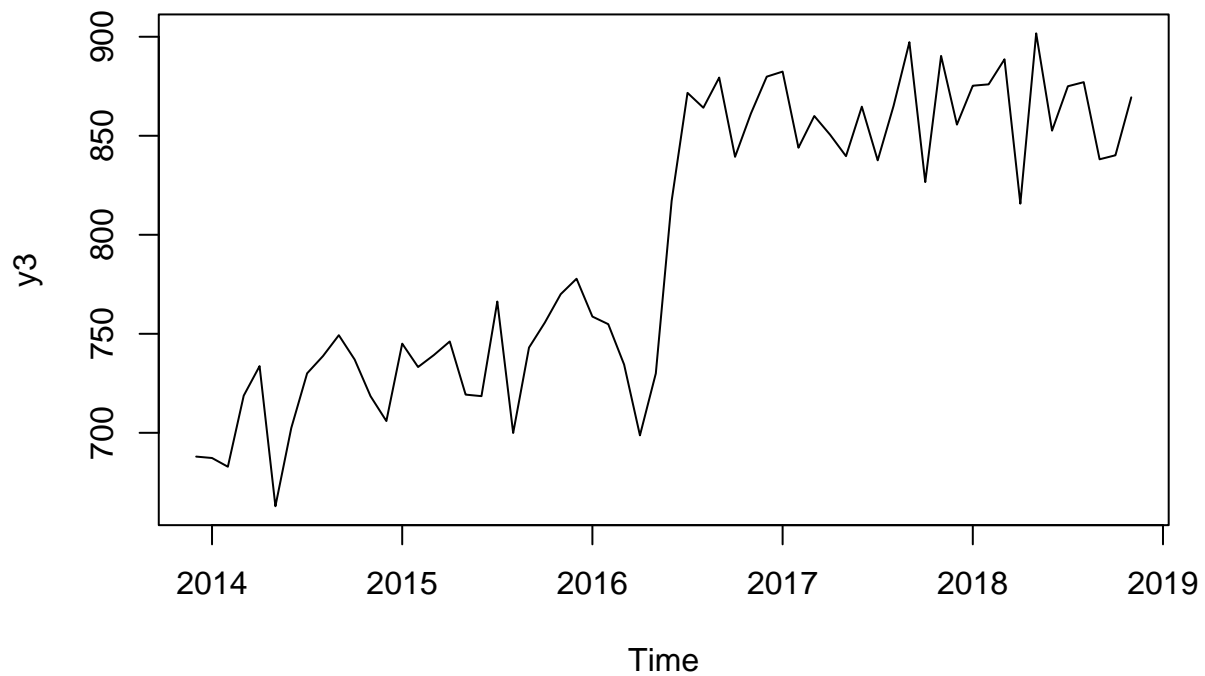
```
dc2 <- decomp(y2 ,outplot=1)
```



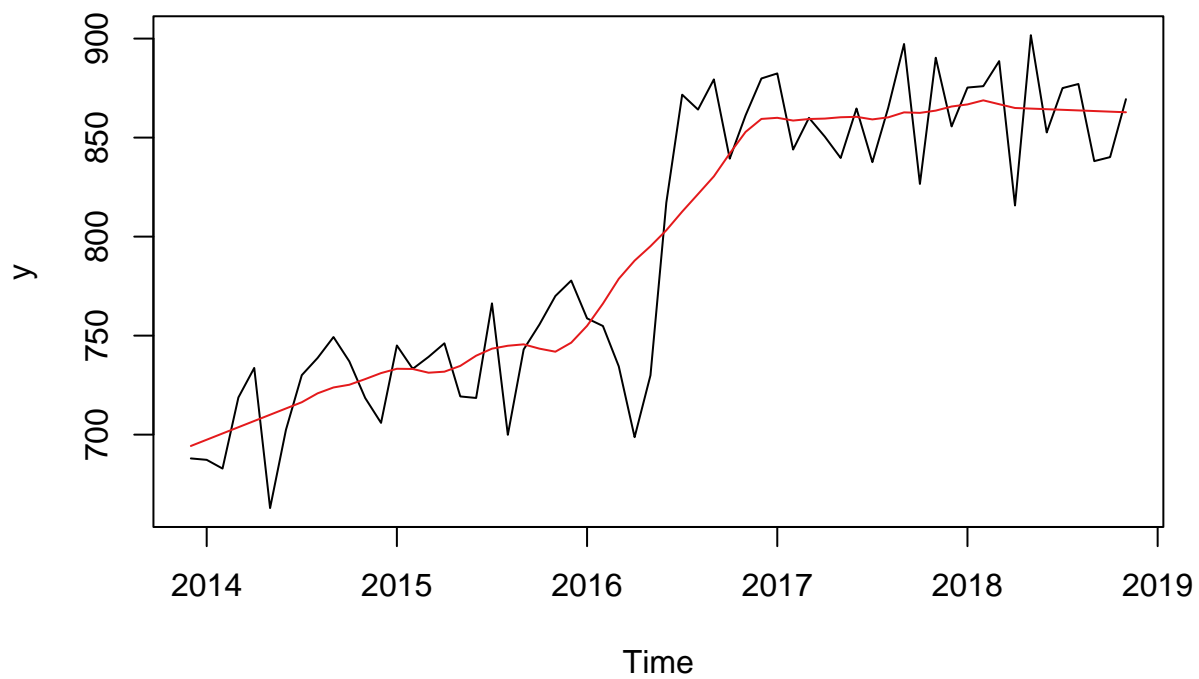
**Question:** Does your understanding of the plots agree with the underlying model?

**Answer:** The column Level B is similar to Level A where there is no clear seasonality and the trend is more additive than in Level A but not completely linear. Therefore it fits well to the description Level B since the time series stays on one level for the most part.

```
#Using the column LevelShift
y3 <- ts(Y[,3], frequency = 12, end = c(2018, 11))
plot(y3)
```

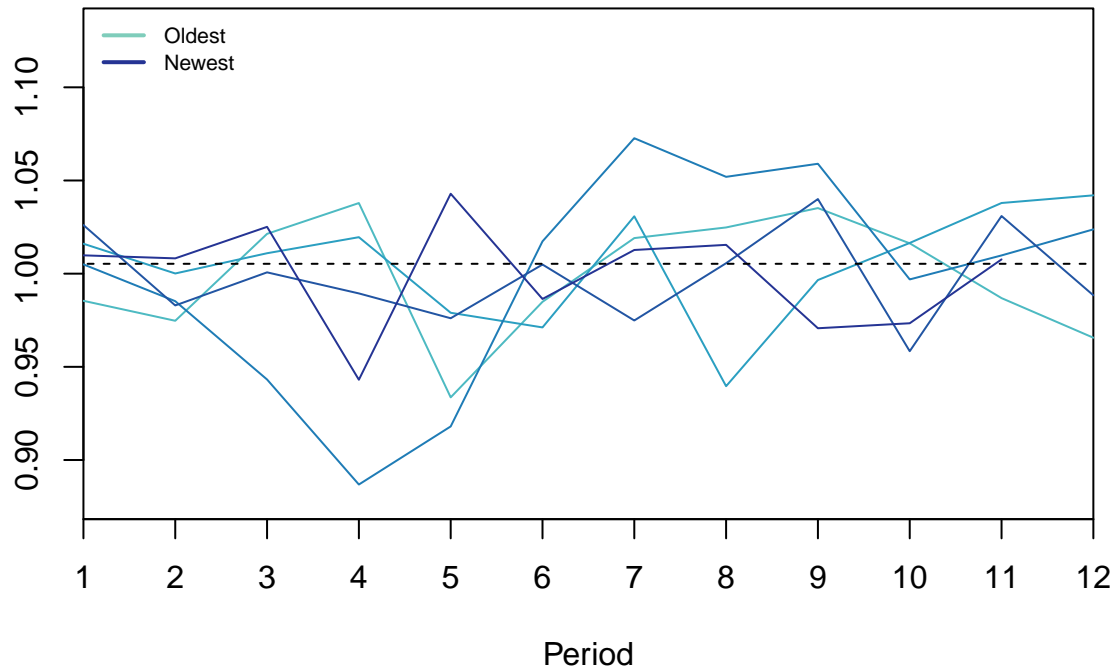


```
cma3 <- cmav(y3, outplot = 1)
```



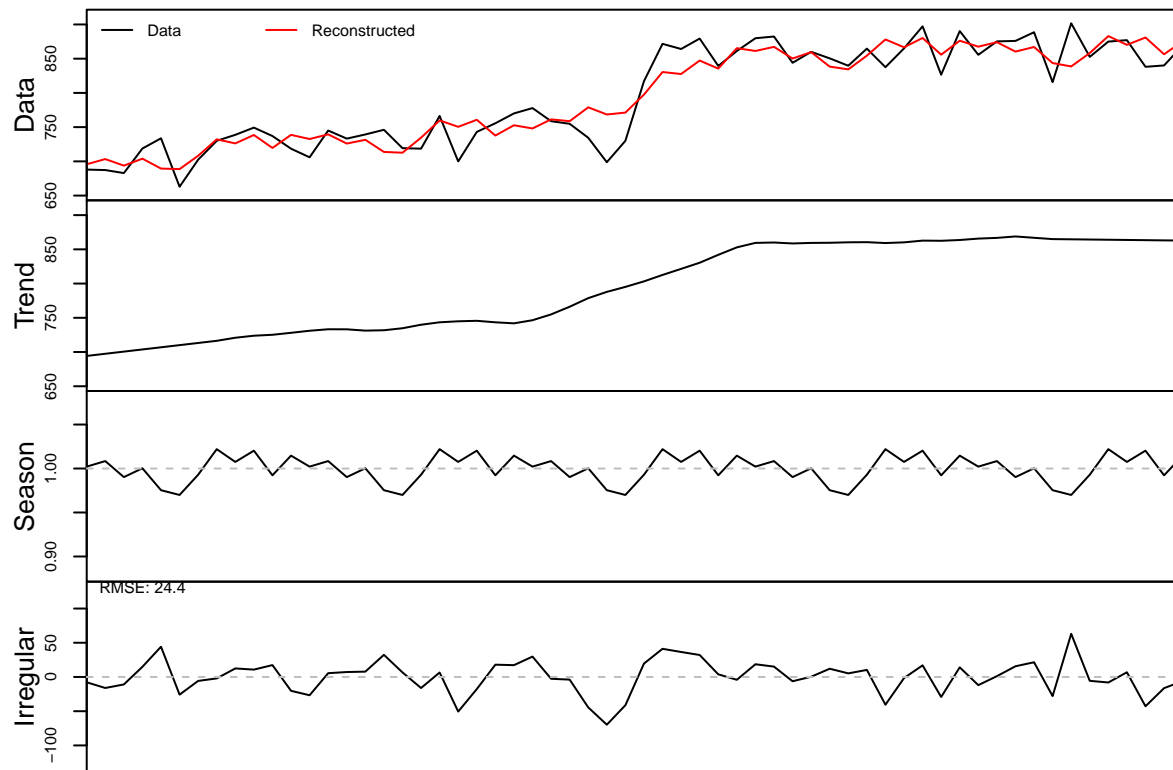
```
seasplot(y3)
```

### Seasonal plot (Detrended) Nonseasonal (p-val: 0.242)



```
## Results of statistical testing
## Evidence of trend: TRUE (pval: 0)
## Evidence of seasonality: FALSE (pval: 0.242)
dc3 <-decomp(y3 ,outplot=1)
```

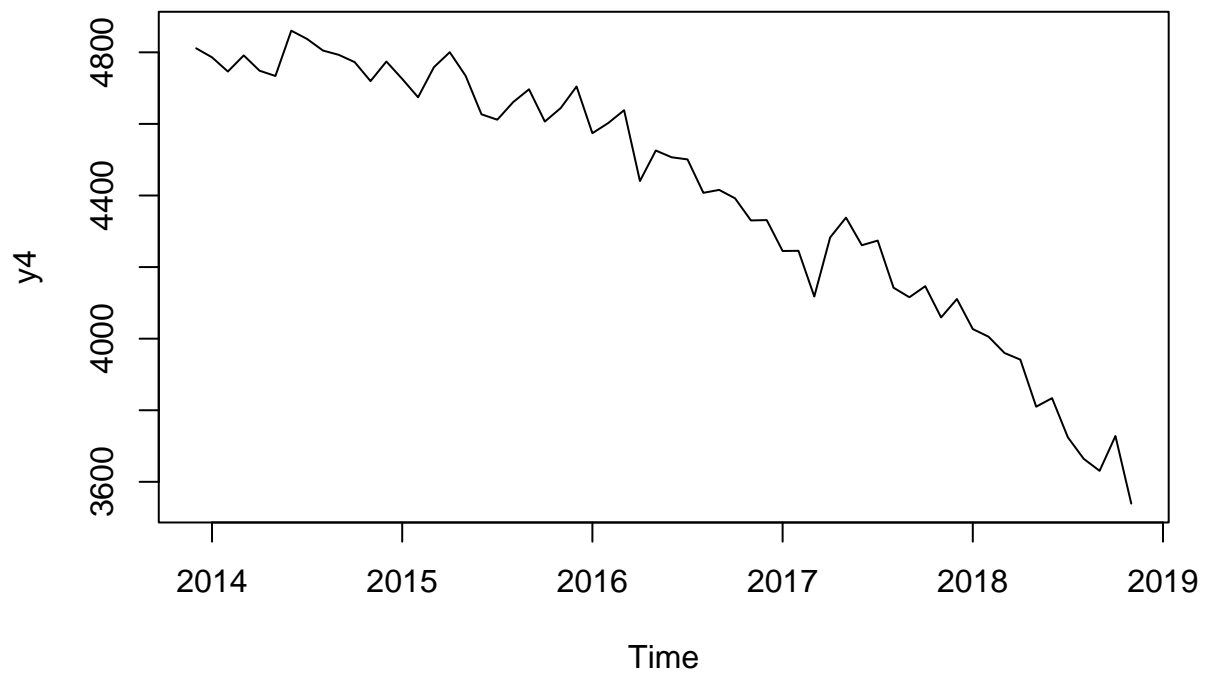




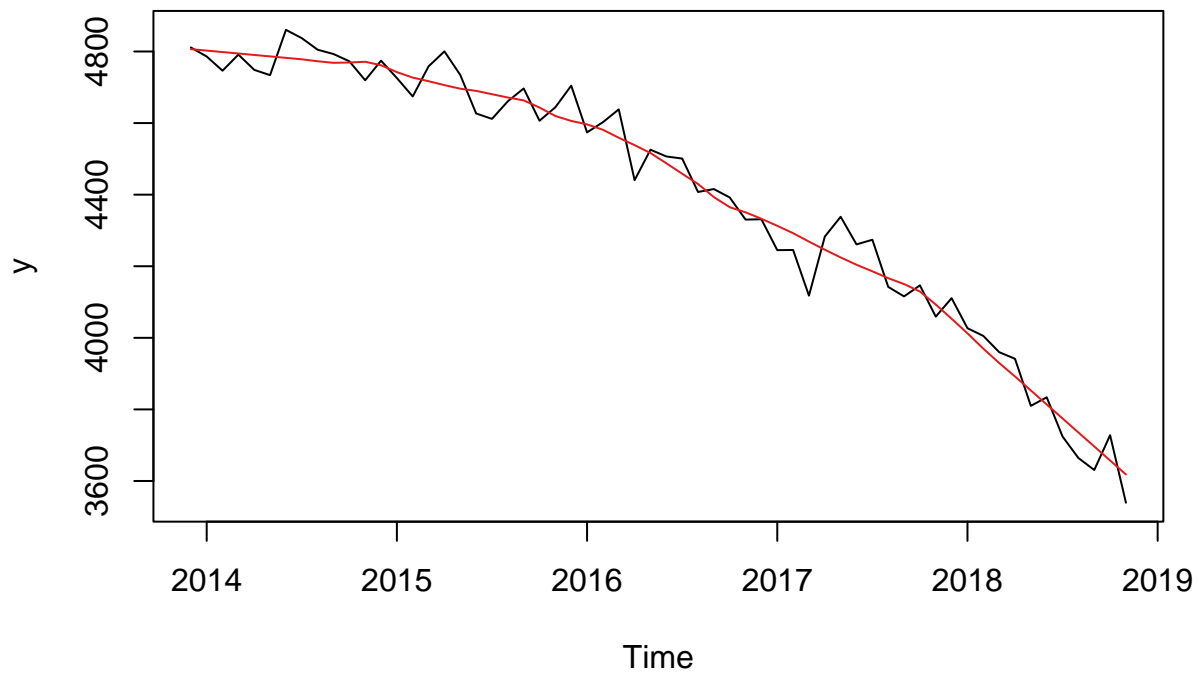
**Question:** Does your understanding of the plots agree with the underlying model?

**Answer:** There is a clear shift visible in the level where the years 2014 - 2016 are having a CMA between 700 and 750 and the later years (2017 - 2019) are experiencing a CMA around 850. This shift in level happened between the start of 2016 and the end of 2017, therefore the model name LevelShift fits very well to this time series.

```
#Using the column Trend_A
y4 <- ts(Y[,4], frequency = 12, end = c(2018, 11))
plot(y4)
```

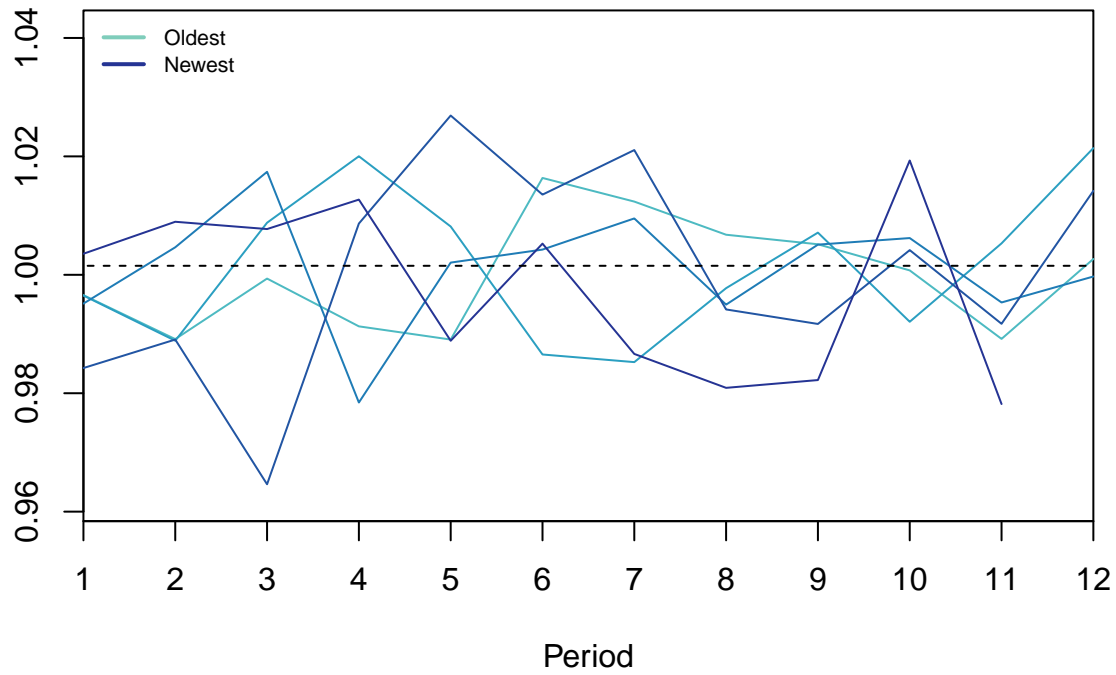


```
cma4 <- cmav(y4, outplot = 1)
```

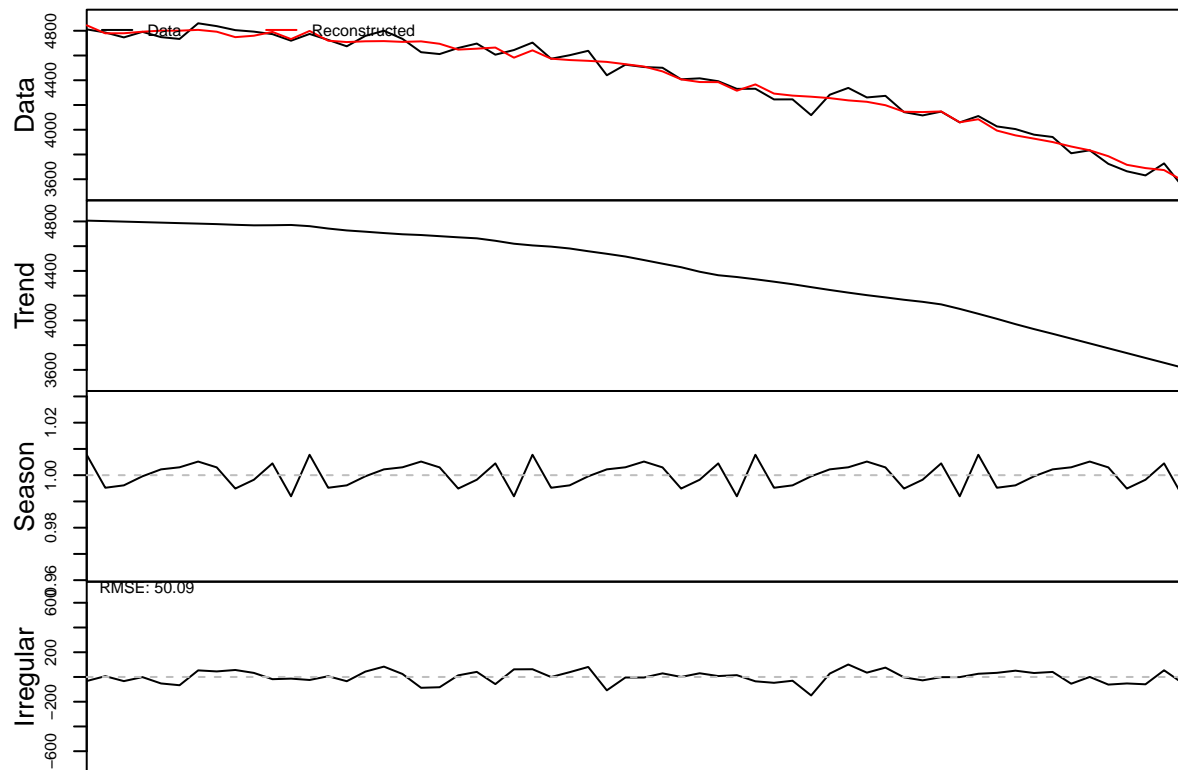


```
seasplot(y4)
```

### Seasonal plot (Detrended) Nonseasonal (p-val: 0.615)



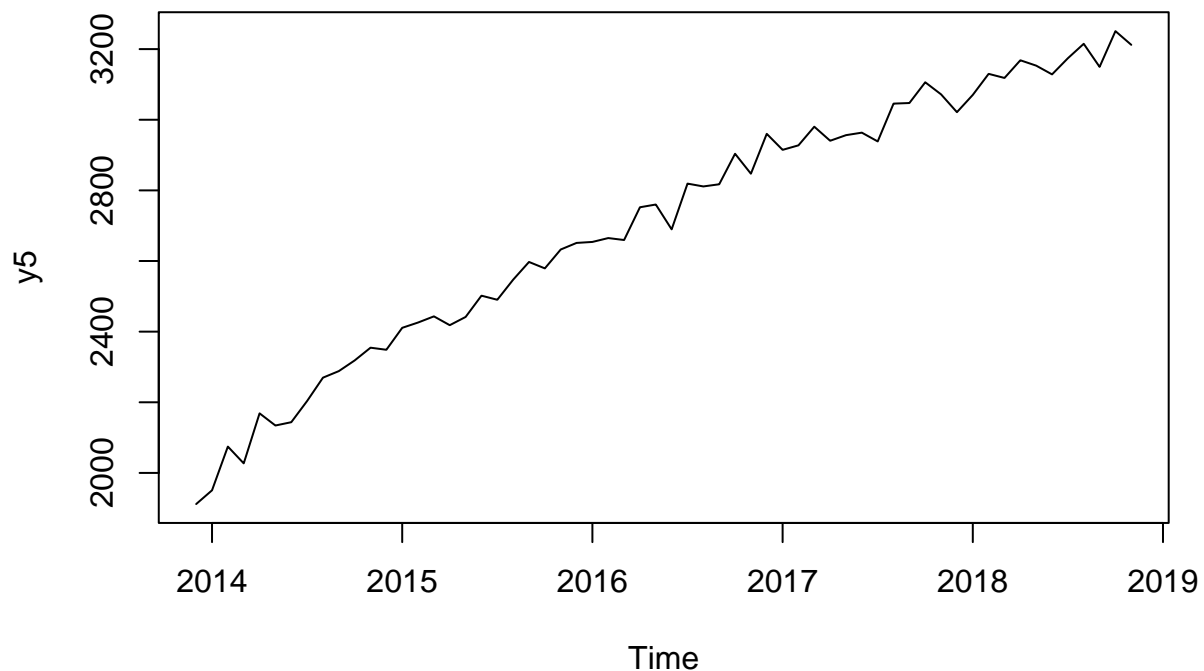
```
## Results of statistical testing
## Evidence of trend: TRUE (pval: 0)
## Evidence of seasonality: FALSE (pval: 0.615)
dc4 <-decomp(y4 ,outplot=1)
```



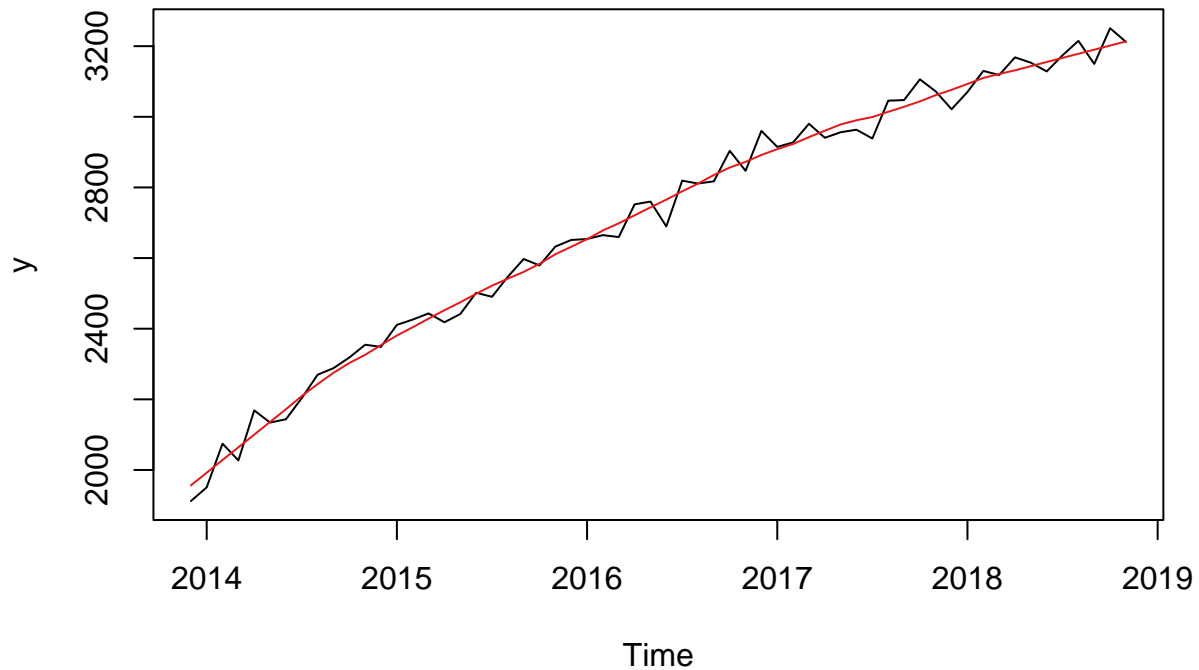
**Question:** Does your understanding of the plots agree with the underlying model?

**Answer:** There is a negative trend in the time series which can be seen on the CMA (red line) that is negatively damped additive and therefore with time gets lower and lower. The negative trend is very visible and therefore the model name Trend A also fits the time series.

```
#Using the column Trend_B
y5 <- ts(Y[,5], frequency = 12, end = c(2018, 11))
plot(y5)
```

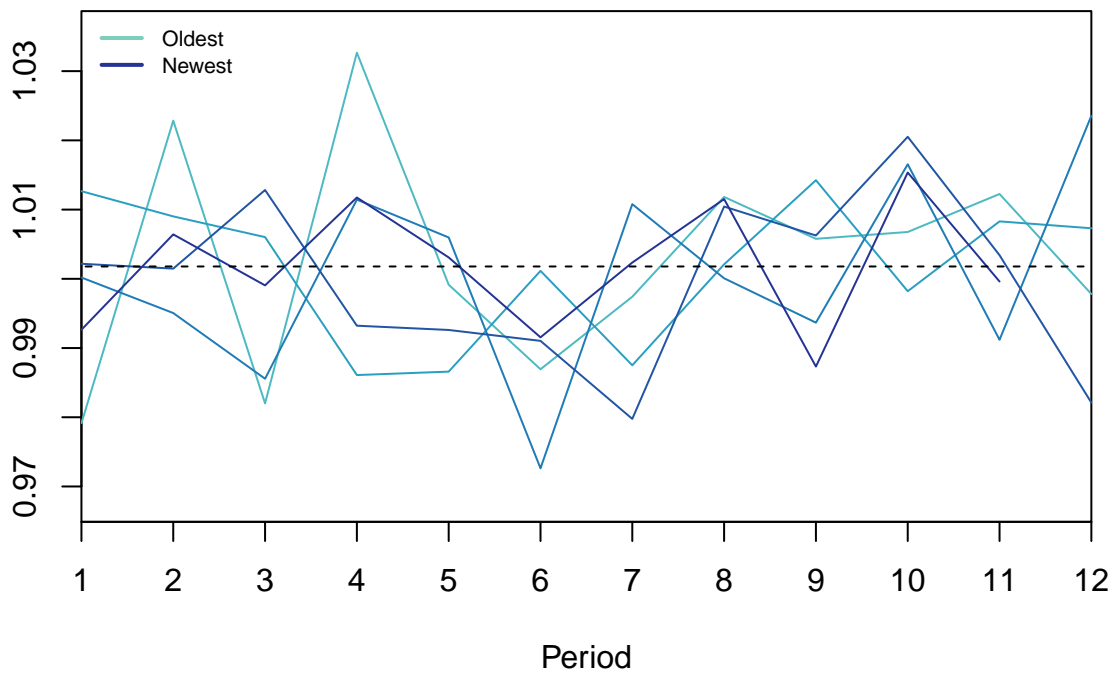


```
cma5 <- cmav(y5, outplot = 1)
```



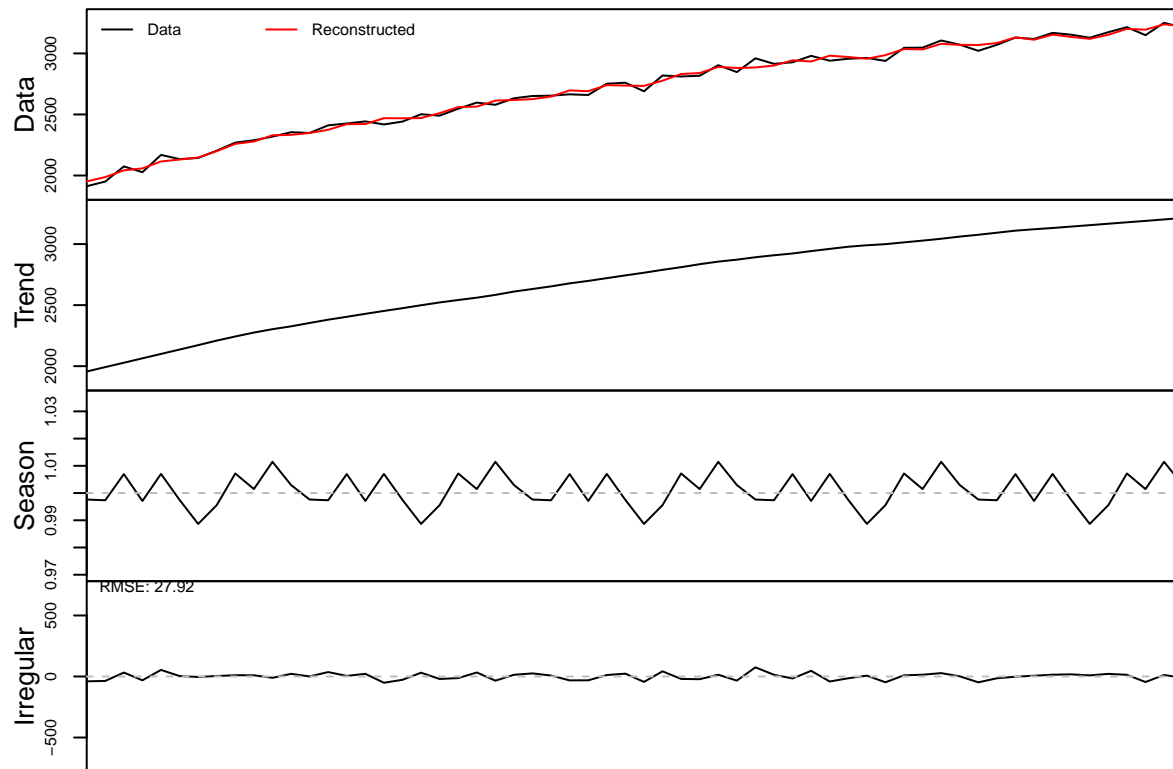
```
seasplot(y5)
```

### Seasonal plot (Detrended) Nonseasonal (p-val: 0.517)



```
## Results of statistical testing
## Evidence of trend: TRUE (pval: 0)
## Evidence of seasonality: FALSE (pval: 0.517)
```

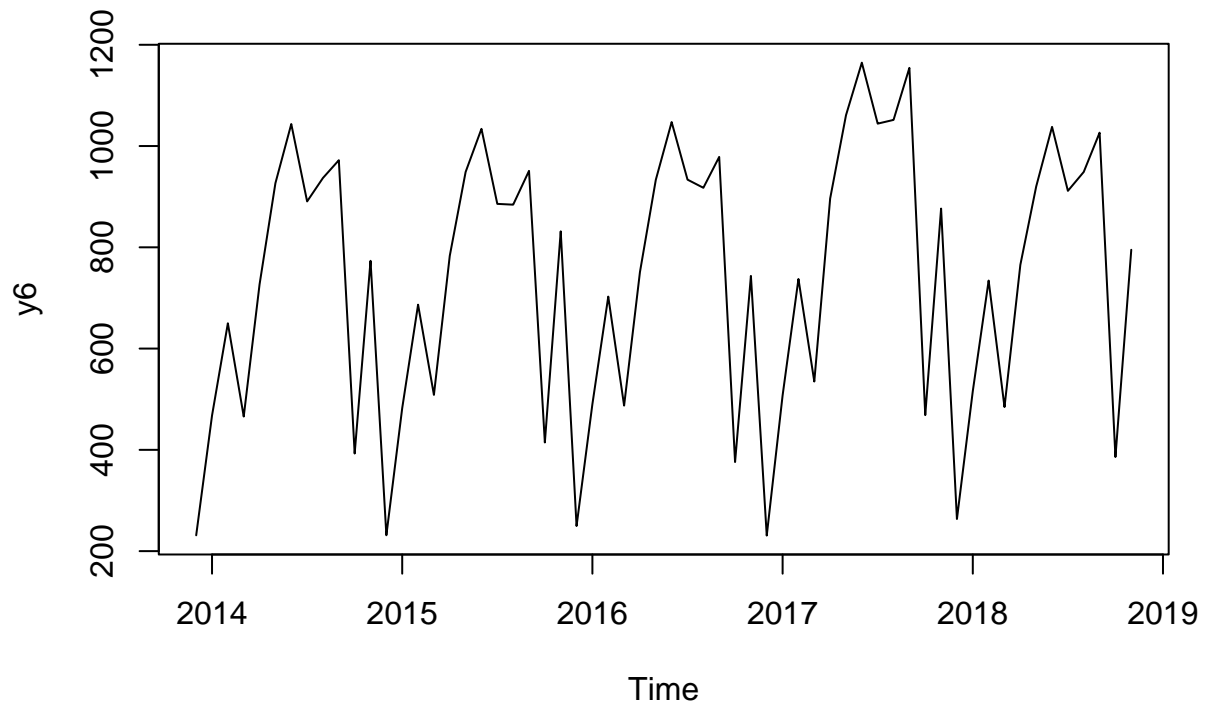
```
dc5 <- decomp(y5 ,outplot=1)
```



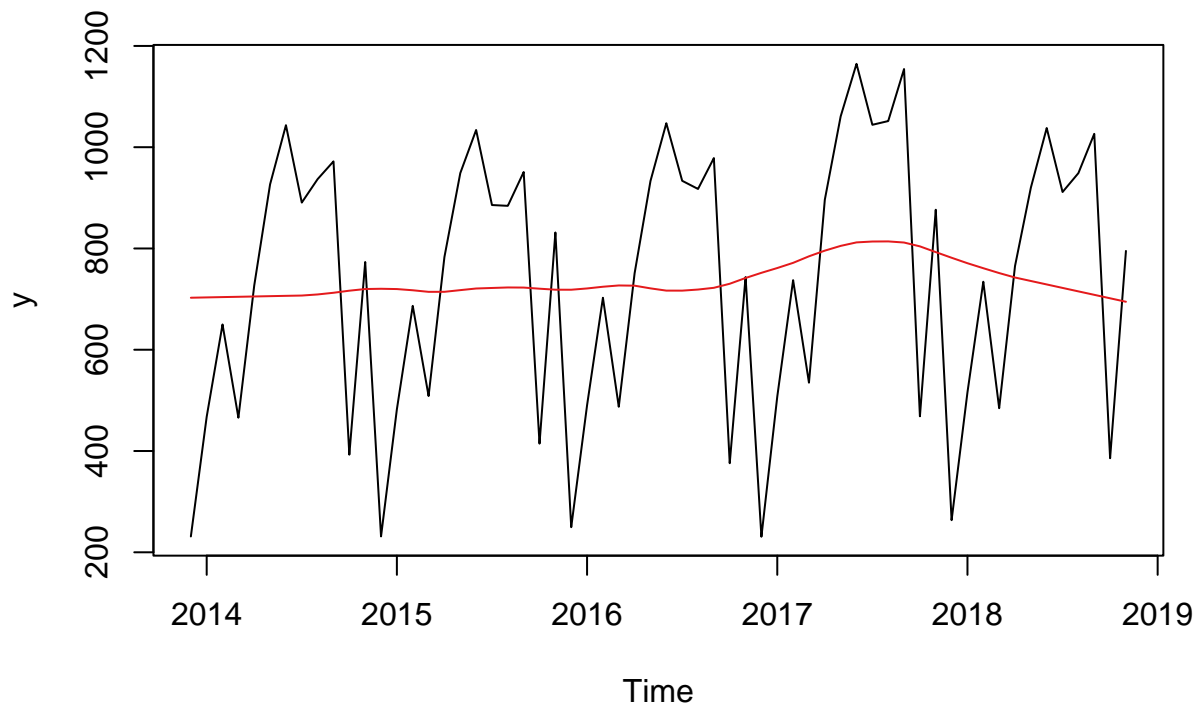
**Question:** Does your understanding of the plots agree with the underlying model?

**Answer:** There is a positive trend in the time series which can be seen on the CMA (red line) that is damped additive and therefore with time gets higher and higher with every year. The positive trend is very visible and therefore the model name Trend B also fits the time series.

```
#Using the column Season_A
y6 <- ts(Y[,6], frequency = 12, end = c(2018, 11))
plot(y6)
```

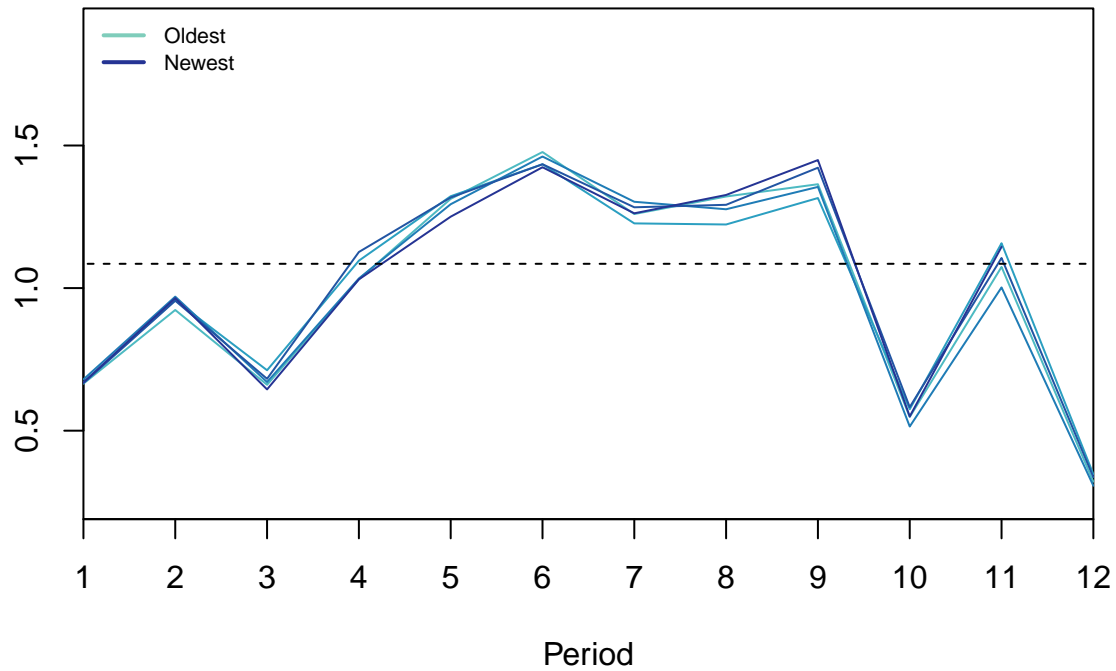


```
cma6 <- cmav(y6, outplot = 1)
```



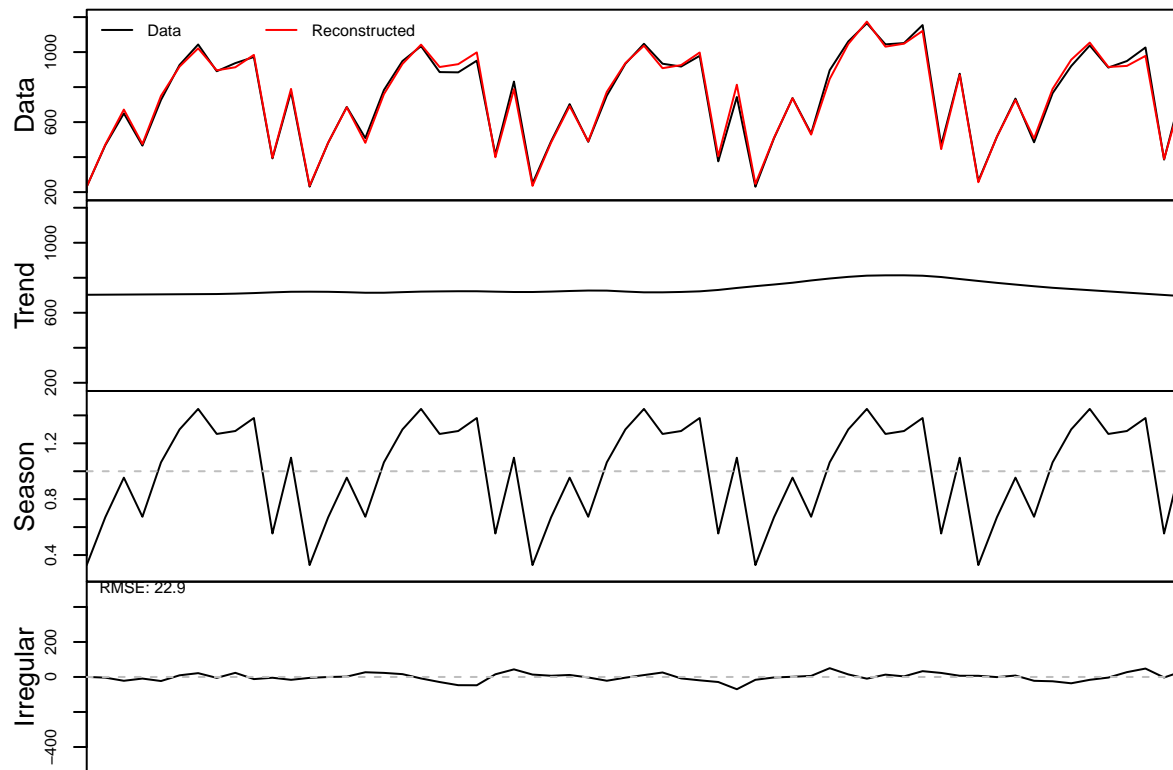
```
seasplot(y6)
```

### Seasonal plot (Detrended) Seasonal (p-val: 0)



```
## Results of statistical testing
## Evidence of trend: TRUE (pval: 0)
## Evidence of seasonality: TRUE (pval: 0)
dc6 <-decomp(y6 ,outplot=1)
```

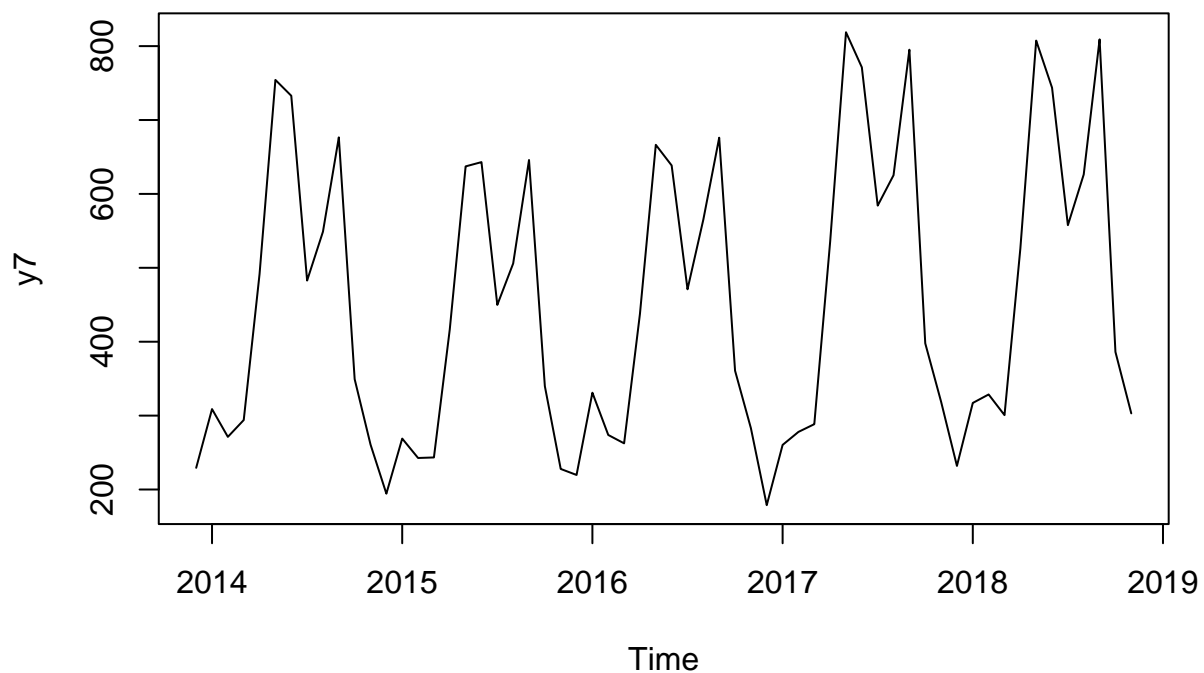




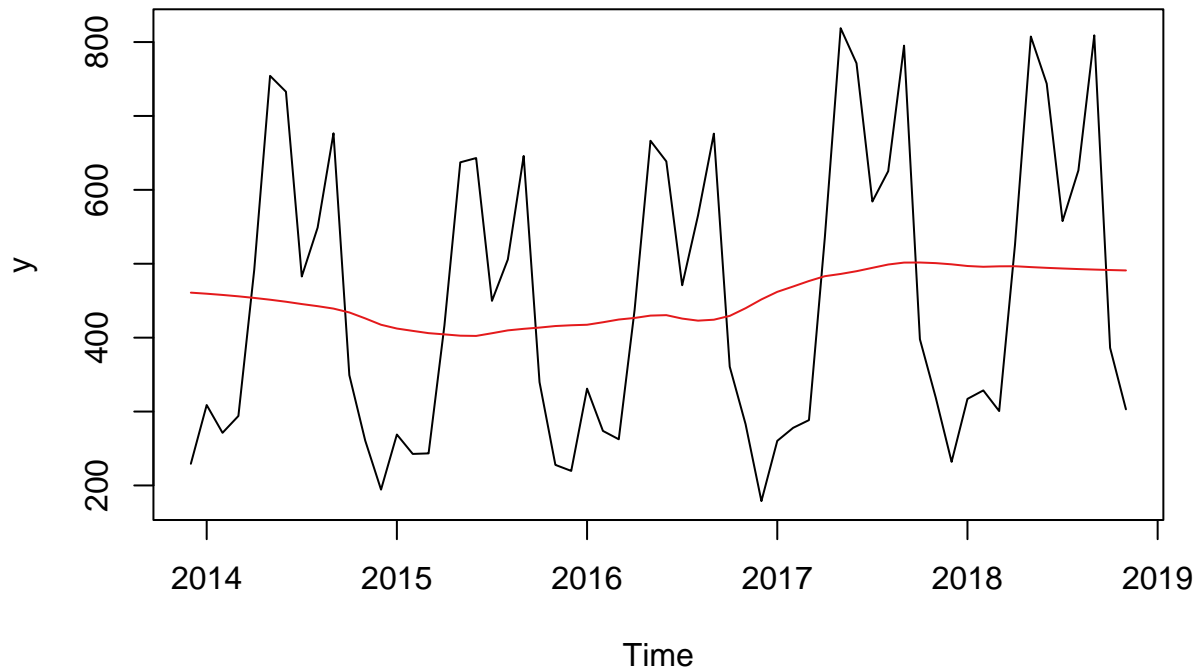
**Question:** Does your understanding of the plots agree with the underlying model?

**Answer:** Based on the seasonal plot we can see that the time series is very seasonal since the lines from each year follow exactly the same pattern. Therefore the name Season A fits well for this time series.

```
#Using the column Season_B
y7 <- ts(Y[,7], frequency = 12, end = c(2018, 11))
plot(y7)
```

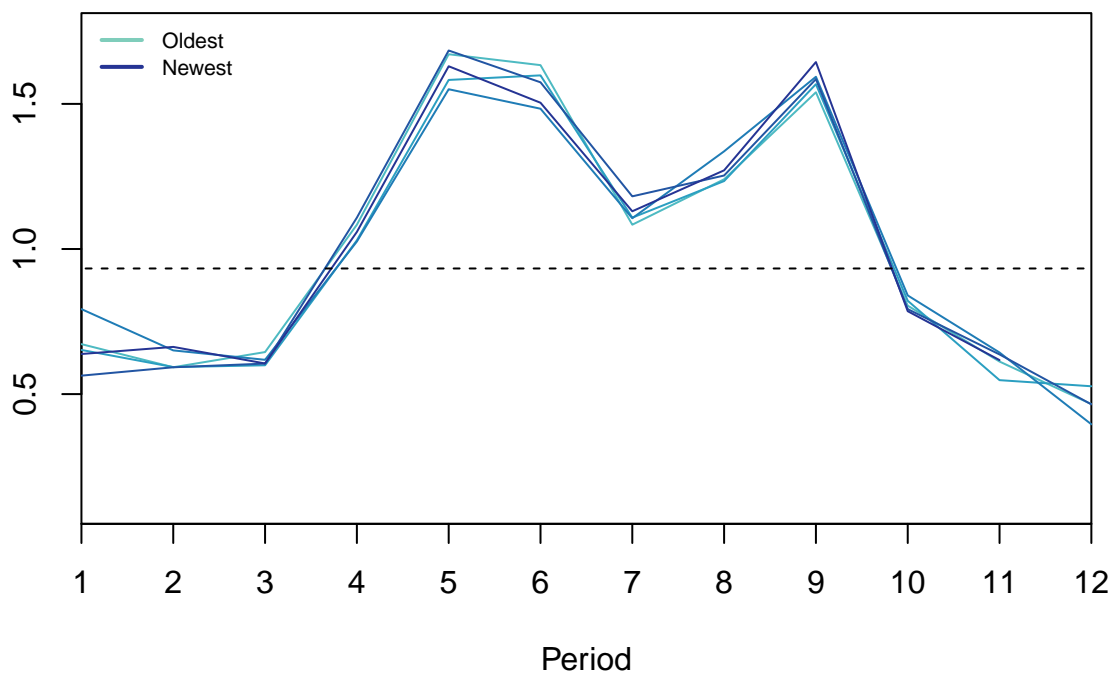


```
cma7 <- cmav(y7, outplot = 1)
```



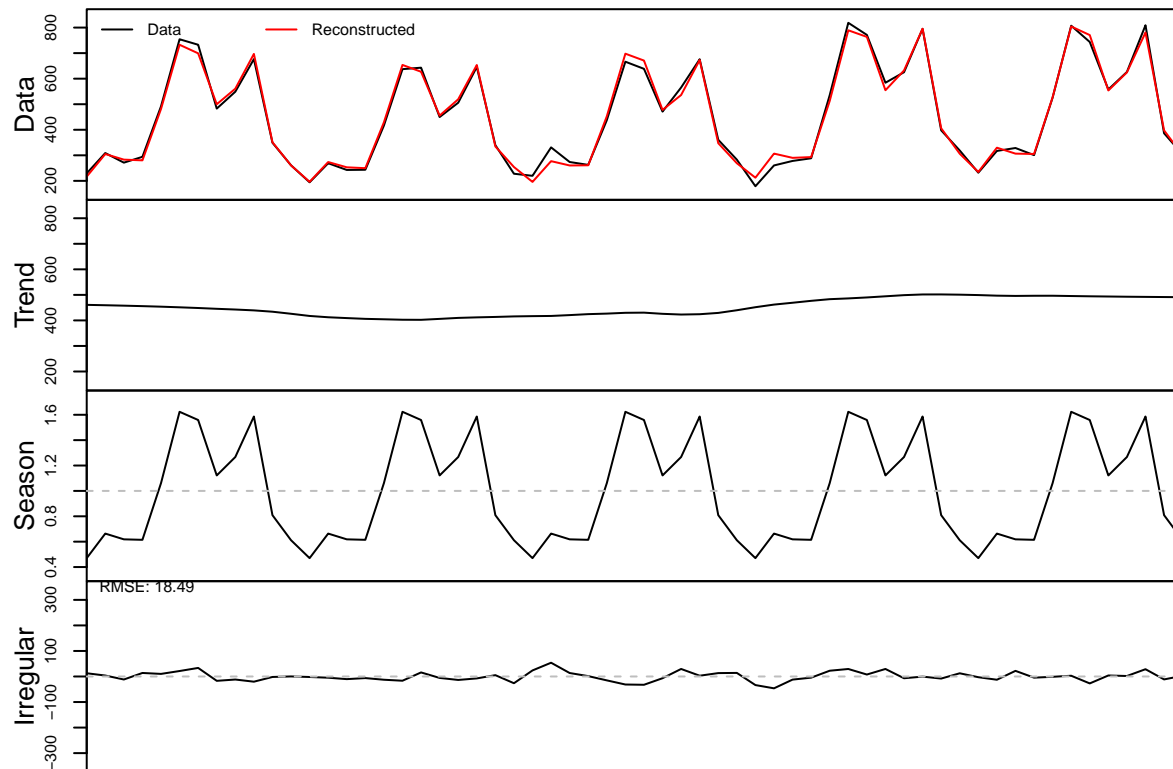
```
seasplot(y7)
```

### Seasonal plot (Detrended) Seasonal (p-val: 0)



```
## Results of statistical testing
## Evidence of trend: TRUE (pval: 0.001)
## Evidence of seasonality: TRUE (pval: 0)
```

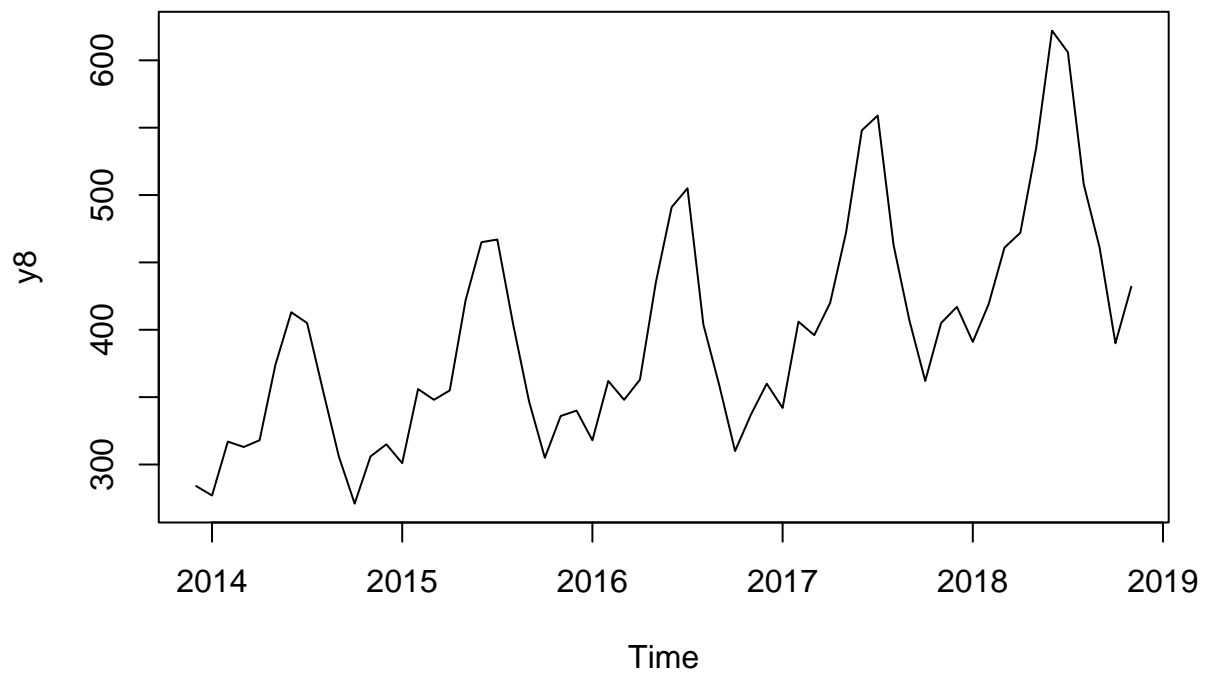
```
dc7 <- decomp(y7 ,outplot=1)
```



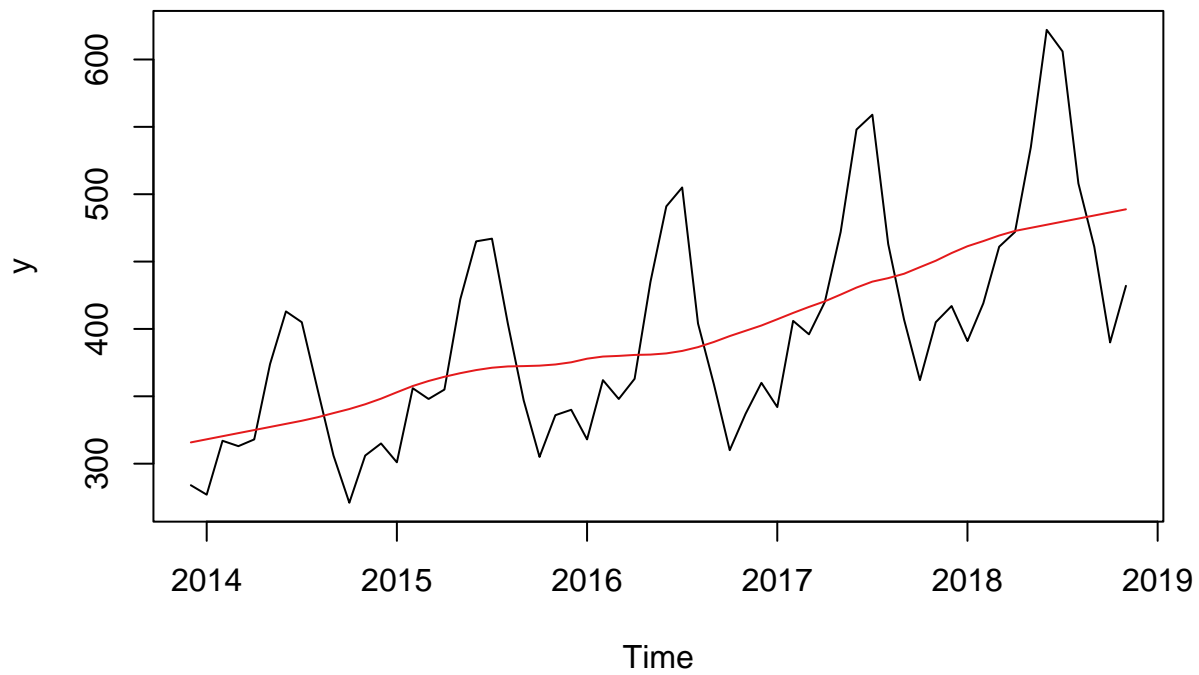
**Question:** Does your understanding of the plots agree with the underlying model?

**Answer:** Based on the seasonal plot we can see that the time series is very seasonal since the lines from each year follow exactly the same pattern. Therefore the name Season B fits well for this time series.

```
#Using the column TrendSeason
y8 <- ts(Y[,8], frequency = 12, end = c(2018, 11))
plot(y8)
```

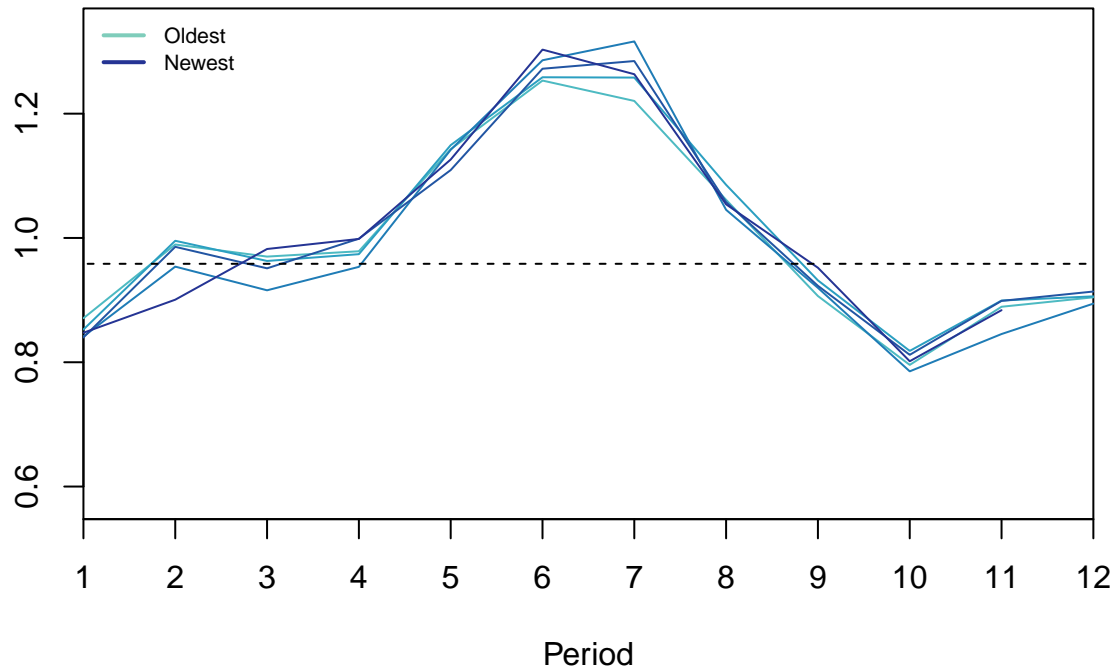


```
cma8 <- cmav(y8, outplot = 1)
```

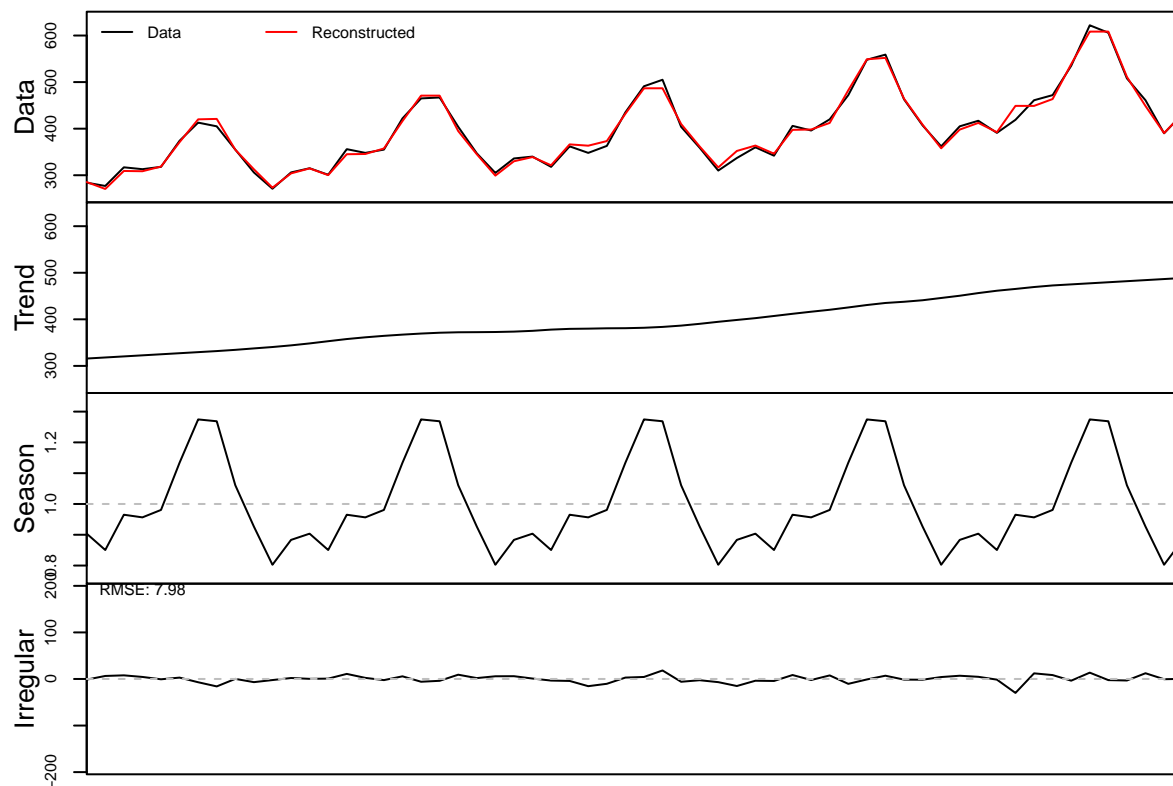


```
seasplot(y8)
```

### Seasonal plot (Detrended) Seasonal (p-val: 0)



```
## Results of statistical testing
## Evidence of trend: TRUE (pval: 0)
## Evidence of seasonality: TRUE (pval: 0)
dc8 <-decomp(y8 ,outplot=1)
```



**Question:** Does your understanding of the plots agree with the underlying model?

**Answer:** The name TrendSeason is very fitting for the time series at hand since a clear trend and a clear seasonality can be seen in the plots. The CMA plot shows a clear red line that is additive and therefore signalizes the positive trend of the time series. The seasonal plot shows that the lines from each year follow exactly the same pattern, indicating strong seasonality.

## 2. Does `decomp()` know when to remove the trend or the seasonality?

`decomp()` does not automatically know when to remove the trend or seasonality. The function seems to assume that a trend & seasonality exist in every time series. Even if there is no seasonality or trend the function makes it up and performs a classical decomposition based on the specified parameters. Therefore the answer to the question is no. `decomp()` does not know when to remove the trend or the seasonality.

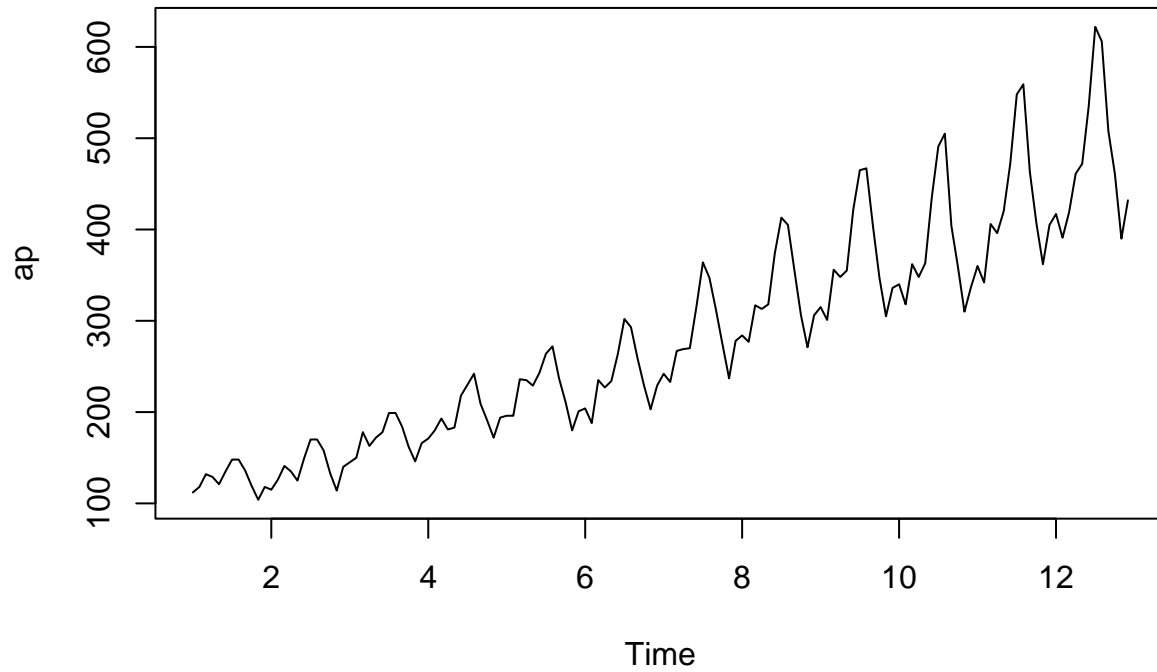
## 3. AirPassengers time series

```
ap <- AirPassengers
print(ap)
```

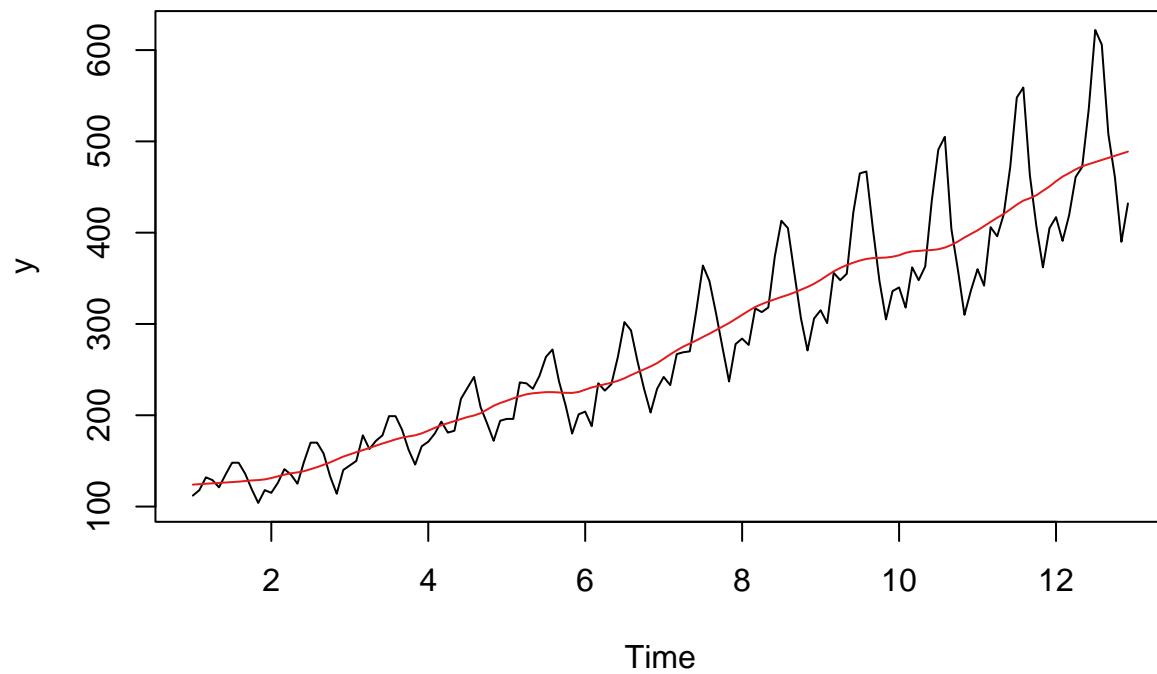
```
##      Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
## 1949 112 118 132 129 121 135 148 148 136 119 104 118
## 1950 115 126 141 135 125 149 170 170 158 133 114 140
## 1951 145 150 178 163 172 178 199 199 184 162 146 166
## 1952 171 180 193 181 183 218 230 242 209 191 172 194
## 1953 196 196 236 235 229 243 264 272 237 211 180 201
## 1954 204 188 235 227 234 264 302 293 259 229 203 229
## 1955 242 233 267 269 270 315 364 347 312 274 237 278
## 1956 284 277 317 313 318 374 413 405 355 306 271 306
## 1957 315 301 356 348 355 422 465 467 404 347 305 336
## 1958 340 318 362 348 363 435 491 505 404 359 310 337
```

```
## 1959 360 342 406 396 420 472 548 559 463 407 362 405
## 1960 417 391 419 461 472 535 622 606 508 461 390 432
```

```
ap <- ts(ap, frequency = 12)
plot(ap)
```

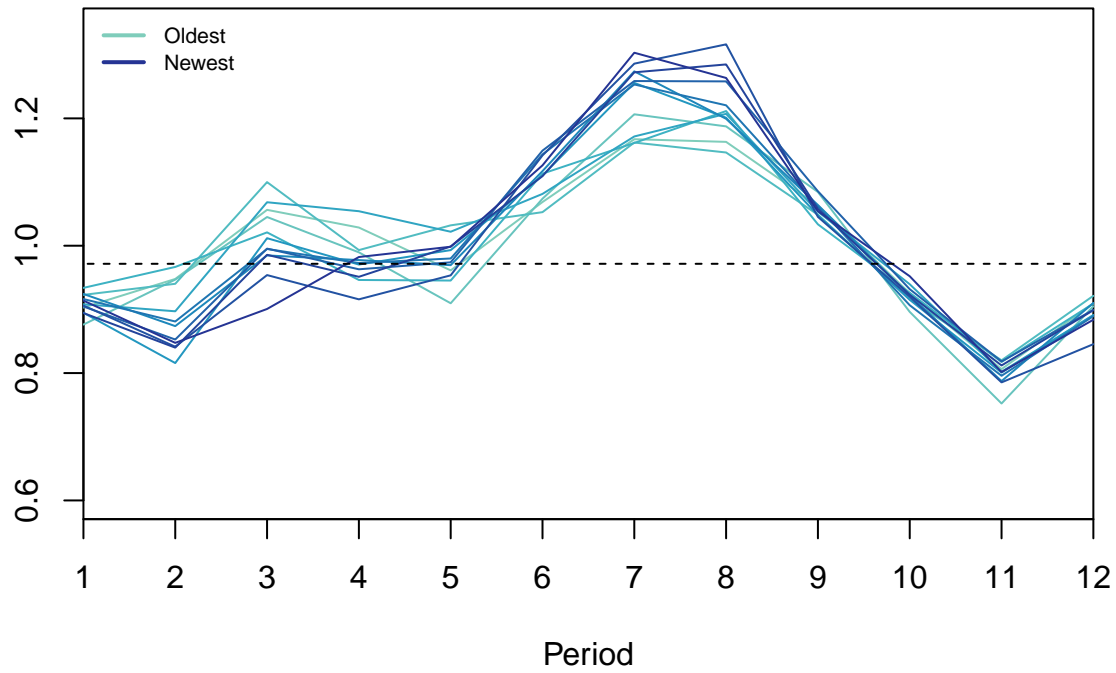


```
cmaap <- cmav(ap, outplot = 1)
```



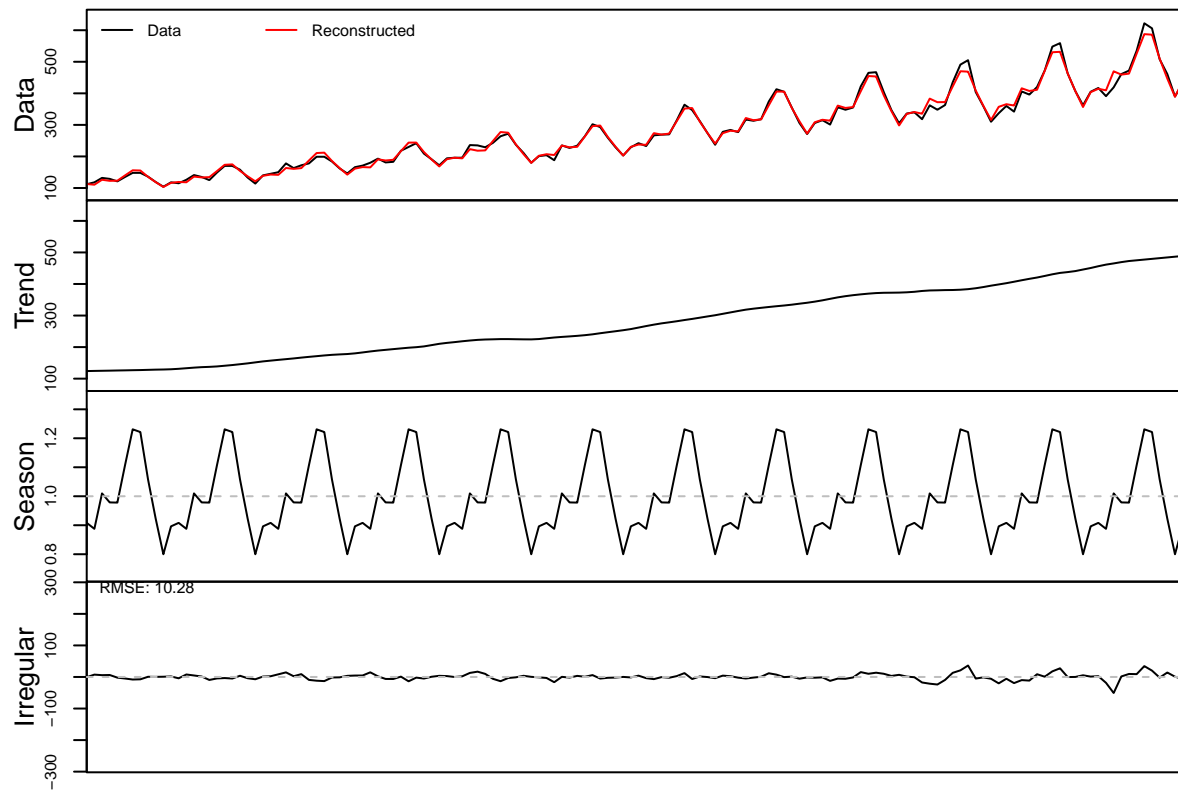
```
seasplot(ap)
```

### Seasonal plot (Detrended) Seasonal (p-val: 0)



```
## Results of statistical testing
## Evidence of trend: TRUE (pval: 0)
## Evidence of seasonality: TRUE (pval: 0)
dcap <- decomp(ap ,outplot=1)
```





The time series has an additive trend with multiplicative seasonality. This can be observed on the Centered Moving Average (red line) which constantly rising linearly which suggests an additive trend and on the seasonal plot which follows the same pattern every year which indicates a seasonality.