Section 1.4

October 1, 2023

Figures for Section 1.4

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import numpy as np
```

```
[20]: # preprocess data
wine = [i.strip().split() for i in open(".../../data/wine.dat.rtf").readlines()]
# remove entries with '\\'
wine_cleaned = [m for m in wine if '\\' not in ' '.join(m)]

# slice the data, remove the first and last entries
wine_df = pd.DataFrame(wine_cleaned[1:-1])

# change datatype from str to int
wine_df = wine_df.astype({0:'int'})
#wine_df.head()
```

Figure 1.10

Time series plots of the red wine sales in Australia from January 1980 to October 1991 (left) and its log transformation with yearly mean estimates (right).

```
[21]: 0 log date
0 675 6.514713 1980-01-31
1 703 6.555357 1980-02-29
2 887 6.787845 1980-03-31
3 1139 7.037906 1980-04-30
4 1077 6.981935 1980-05-31
```

```
[25]: # calculate the yearly average from monthly day for log-transformed data
      # reset index, generate a new dataframe
      wine_year = wine_df.groupby(pd.PeriodIndex(wine_df['date'], freq="Y"))['log'].
       →mean().reset_index()
      # repeat values with freq=12
      newdf = pd.DataFrame(np.repeat(wine_year.values, 12, axis=0))
      # column names
      newdf.columns = ['year', 'average']
      # select the previous 141 data, assign to 'yearly_average'
      wine_df['yearly_average'] = newdf['average'][:141]
      wine_df.head()
[25]:
            0
                                date yearly_average
                     log
      0
          675
               6.514713 1980-01-31
                                           6.844599
      1
          703 6.555357 1980-02-29
                                           6.844599
      2
          887 6.787845 1980-03-31
                                           6.844599
      3
        1139 7.037906 1980-04-30
                                           6.844599
         1077 6.981935 1980-05-31
                                            6.844599
 [5]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 2, figsize=(9,4),constrained_layout = True)
      axs[0].plot(times, wine_df[0])
      # plot log-transferred data
      axs[1].plot(times, wine_df['log'])
      # plot yearly average data
      axs[1].plot(times, wine_df['yearly_average'])
      plt.show()
           3000
                                                   8 00
                                                   7.75
           2500
                                                   7.50
           2000
                                                   7.25
                                                   7.00
           1500
                                                  6.75
           1000
                                                   6.50
            500
                                                   6.25
                                               1992
               1980
                    1982
                         1984
                               1986
                                    1988
                                         1990
                                                      1980
                                                           1982
                                                                 1984
                                                                      1986
                                                                           1988
                                                                                 1990
                                                                                      1992
```

Figure 1.11
The detrended log series (left), the estimated seasonal component (center) and the corresponding

residuals series (right) of the Australian red wine sales data.

```
[57]: # calcualted estimated seasonal components
      # extract yearly average values
      m = wine_df['yearly_average'].unique()
      N,d = 12,12
      w_log = wine_df['log']
      # store estimated seasonality
      # intialize as an array
      s = np.zeros(d)
      for k in range(d):
          j=0
          sN = 0
          while k+j*d < len(w_log):
              # relabel observations
              i = k + j*d
              sN = sN + (w_log[i]-m[j])
              j = j+1
          s[k] = 1/N * sN
      # the sum of s should be 0
      # np.sum(s)
      # create a new column for estimated seasonal components
      wine_df = wine_df.assign(est_s=s[np.arange(len(wine_df)) % N])
      # calcualte residuals
      wine_df['res'] = wine_df['log']-wine_df['yearly_average'] - wine_df['est_s']
[58]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(12,5),constrained_layout = True)
      axs[0].plot(times, wine_df['log']-wine_df['yearly_average'])
      axs[1].plot(times, wine_df['est_s'])
      axs[2].plot(times, wine_df['res'])
```

[58]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7fb958b2ef50>]

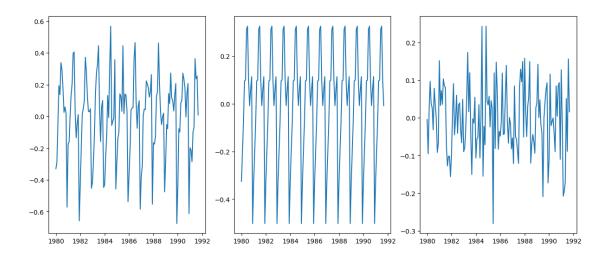


Figure 1.12 The differenced observed series $\nabla_{12}x_t$ (left), ∇x_t (middle) and $\nabla \nabla_{12}x_t = \nabla_{12}\nabla x_t$ (right) for the Australian red wine sales data.

```
[59]: # create a lag-difference
def lagDiff(data,d):
    lagdiff = list()
    for i in range(d, len(data)):
        v = data[i] - data[i-d]
        lagdiff.append(v)

    return lagdiff

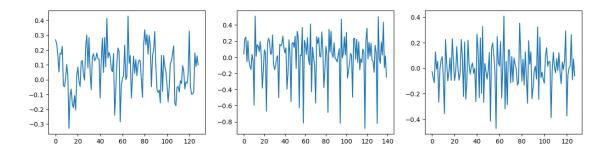
[60]: fig, axs = plt.subplots(1, 3, figsize=(15,3.5))

lag12 = lagDiff(w_log, 12)
    axs[0].plot(lag12)

df1 = np.diff(w_log)
    axs[1].plot(df1)
```

[60]: [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7fb9482deed0>]

df2 = np.diff(lag12)
axs[2].plot(df2)



Reference:

- 1. https://matplotlib.org/stable/api/dates_api.html
- 2. https://stackoverflow.com/questions/65471540/get-monthly-average-in-pandas
- 3. https://stackoverflow.com/questions/50788508/how-can-i-replicate-rows-of-a-pandas-dataframe
- $4.\ https://stackoverflow.com/questions/47255885/how-do-i-add-a-column-to-a-data frame-with-a-repeating-series-of-values$
- 5. https://machinelearningmastery.com/difference-time-series-dataset-python/