1. Classical time series analysis like ARIMA, SARIMA, assume the time series to be stationary.
2. What do you mean by a stationary time series?
   1. The statistical properties (mean, variance, and trend) of a time series do not change.
3. What is the variance in a time series data?
   1. At a high level the stochastic process at every time *t* has the same distribution. At every time interval a stochastic process is said to be identical, independently distributed (i.i.d). So the variance depends on the previous value of the timestamp.
   2. It is true that you have one observation at each time, but this is the realization of the stochastic process {yt:t∈1,2,…}{��:�∈1,2,…} behind the data you observe, where for stochastic process I mean a collection of univariate random variables defined on some probability space.
   3. Typically, time series are defined by specifying a model for the individual components of the process, for example an AR(1): yt=ϕyt−1+ϵt��=���−1+��, where ϵt∼WN(σ2)��∼��(�2), i.e. ϵt�� is a white noise with variance σ2�2.
   4. So, for a AR(1), assuming that the process is [weakly stationary](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stationary_process), the variance of each random variable yt�� does not depend on time t, and you can compute it as
   5. Var(yt)=ϕ2Var(yt−1)+σ2⟹Var(yt)=σ21−ϕ2
   6. https://stats.stackexchange.com/questions/336566/what-is-the-variance-for-time-series-data-how-can-it-be-computed
4. <https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/robikscube/hourly-energy-consumption>
5. The dataset or resources for the time series notebook is downloaded from the above link
6. The above dataset is a univariate time series data. Some of the steps that needs to be done when a time series data is given is as follows:
   1. Plot the Graph
   2. Look for missing values
   3. Stationarity Check (mean, variance, trend)