## Wind Revised

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Importing the data. Added month name.

```
Wind <- read.csv("full_monthly_storms.csv")
Wind$Month.1 <- as.factor(Wind$Month.1)
names(Wind) <- c("Month", "Windstorms", "Month.Name")</pre>
```

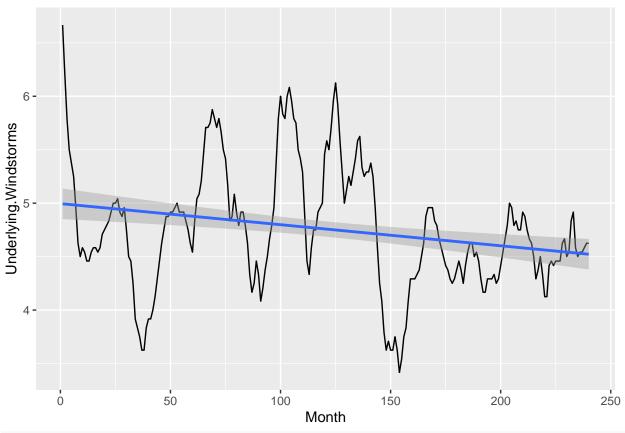
Decomposed time series in an effort to replicate Serena's approach.

```
decomposed <- decompose(ts(Wind$Windstorms, frequency = 12, start = c(2001, 1)))
Underlying.Wind <- data.frame(Month = seq(1, 240, 1), Underlying.Windstorms = na.omit(decomposed$trend)</pre>
```

Fit linear regression to decomposed trend in attempt to replicate Serena's approach. Interesting because it was similar, but not the same.

```
library(ggplot2)
Underlying.Wind.lm <- lm(Underlying.Windstorms ~ Month, data = Underlying.Wind)
summary(Underlying.Wind.lm)</pre>
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Underlying.Windstorms ~ Month, data = Underlying.Wind)
##
## Residuals:
##
       Min
                1Q
                     Median
## -1.29786 -0.35209 -0.02924 0.29417 1.67280
##
## Coefficients:
                Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept) 4.9958362 0.0729440 68.489 < 2e-16 ***
             ## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.5633 on 238 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.05603,
                                Adjusted R-squared: 0.05206
## F-statistic: 14.13 on 1 and 238 DF, p-value: 0.0002151
ggplot(data = Underlying.Wind, aes(x = Month, y = Underlying.Windstorms)) + geom_line() + stat_smooth(months)
## Don't know how to automatically pick scale for object of type ts. Defaulting to continuous.
## `geom_smooth()` using formula 'y ~ x'
```



```
y <- Wind$Windstorms
create.lags.df <- function(lags, y){</pre>
  df \leftarrow data.frame(y = y)
  for (i in 1:lags){
    index \leftarrow i + 1
    lag <- c(rep(NA, i), y[length(y):index])</pre>
    df <- cbind(df, lag)</pre>
  names <- c("y")
  for (i in 1:lags){
    names <- c(names, paste("Lag", i, sep = ""))</pre>
  names(df) <- names</pre>
  return(df)
}
months <- 36
df <- create.lags.df(months, y)</pre>
df <- na.omit(df)</pre>
lm.two.year <- glm(y ~ ., data = df, family = "poisson")</pre>
summary(lm.two.year)
```

## Call:

```
## glm(formula = y ~ ., family = "poisson", data = df)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
       Min
                 1Q
                       Median
                                    3Q
                                            Max
## -2.59405 -0.63936
                      0.02259
                               0.46051
                                        2.24883
##
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) 1.6778228 0.4464029 3.759 0.000171 ***
## Lag1
              0.0209985 0.0173372
                                   1.211 0.225826
## Lag2
              0.0414696 0.0176752
                                    2.346 0.018966 *
## Lag3
             -0.0017960
                        0.0183109 -0.098 0.921864
## Lag4
             -0.0072270 0.0178949 -0.404 0.686315
## Lag5
              0.0109144 0.0182286
                                  0.599 0.549339
## Lag6
             -0.0034023
                        0.0186918 -0.182 0.855566
## Lag7
              -0.0103867
                        0.0181040 -0.574 0.566155
## Lag8
             -0.0260564 0.0184572 -1.412 0.158034
## Lag9
              0.0064748 0.0181436
                                    0.357 0.721193
              0.0192283 0.0185710
## Lag10
                                   1.035 0.300484
## Lag11
             ## Lag12
             -0.0461760 0.0181456 -2.545 0.010936 *
## Lag13
             ## Lag14
              0.0018784 0.0177838
                                  0.106 0.915878
## Lag15
              0.0266014 0.0174888
                                   1.521 0.128247
## Lag16
             -0.0037841 0.0173530 -0.218 0.827378
## Lag17
             -0.0052922 0.0172362 -0.307 0.758814
## Lag18
              0.0043680 0.0171936
                                   0.254 0.799459
## Lag19
             -0.0298559 0.0173468 -1.721 0.085230 .
## Lag20
              0.0092657 0.0177680 0.521 0.602032
## Lag21
              0.0019249 0.0176037
                                  0.109 0.912929
## Lag22
             -0.0142762 0.0178371 -0.800 0.423499
## Lag23
              0.0006318 0.0173063
                                   0.037 0.970876
## Lag24
             -0.0355525
                        0.0177409
                                  -2.004 0.045071 *
## Lag25
              0.0231173 0.0171518
                                   1.348 0.177720
## Lag26
              0.0170744 0.0173820
                                    0.982 0.325952
## Lag27
              0.0215245 0.0169186
                                   1.272 0.203287
## Lag28
              0.0271239 0.0172784
                                   1.570 0.116460
## Lag29
             -0.0095997 0.0175427 -0.547 0.584230
## Lag30
             -0.0311358   0.0178166   -1.748   0.080538   .
## Lag31
             ## Lag32
             -0.0016375 0.0178888 -0.092 0.927065
## Lag33
             -0.0033092 0.0180928
                                  -0.183 0.854876
## Lag34
             -0.0223013 0.0183559 -1.215 0.224388
## Lag35
              0.0349804 0.0178527
                                   1.959 0.050068 .
## Lag36
              0.0015764 0.0181171
                                    0.087 0.930663
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
      Null deviance: 247.59 on 215 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 148.16 on 179 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 930.98
##
```

```
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
preds <- predict(lm.two.year, type = "response")</pre>
sqrt(mean((preds - df$y)^2))
## [1] 1.707209
lm.aic <- step(lm.two.year, trace = 0, direction = c("both"))</pre>
summary(lm.aic)
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = y ~ Lag2 + Lag12 + Lag15 + Lag19 + Lag24 +
      Lag25 + Lag30 + Lag31 + Lag35, family = "poisson", data = df)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
       Min
                  10
                        Median
                                      30
                                               Max
## -2.84834 -0.63441 -0.00649
                                0.51899
                                            2.13265
##
## Coefficients:
##
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) 1.87812 0.23228 8.086 6.19e-16 ***
               0.05259
                          0.01491
                                   3.526 0.000422 ***
## Lag2
## Lag8
              -0.03262
                          0.01557 -2.095 0.036187 *
## Lag12
              -0.05023
                          0.01636 -3.070 0.002139 **
## Lag15
               0.04054
                          0.01529
                                   2.651 0.008019 **
## Lag19
              -0.04288
                          0.01541 -2.783 0.005394 **
## Lag24
              -0.03324
                          0.01550 -2.144 0.032011 *
                          0.01499
## Lag25
              0.02993
                                   1.997 0.045857 *
## Lag30
              -0.02662
                          0.01510 -1.763 0.077897 .
## Lag31
              -0.04208
                          0.01579 -2.665 0.007705 **
## Lag35
               0.02587
                          0.01505
                                   1.719 0.085601 .
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
       Null deviance: 247.59 on 215 degrees of freedom
##
## Residual deviance: 160.68 on 205 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 891.49
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
preds <- predict(lm.aic, type = "response")</pre>
sqrt(mean((preds - df$y)^2))
## [1] 1.793199
plot(Wind$Month, Wind$Windstorms, type = "1")
lines(c(rep(NA, months), fitted(lm.aic)), col = "blue")
```

