

# timeserieslab4-rohramehak-251524

March 26, 2024

```
[43]: from google.colab import drive
drive.mount('/content/drive')
```

Drive already mounted at /content/drive; to attempt to forcibly remount, call drive.mount("/content/drive", force\_remount=True).

```
[117]: import pandas as pd
from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
from statsmodels.tsa.holtwinters import ExponentialSmoothing
```

```
[118]: data = pd.read_csv('/content/drive/MyDrive/TSA_BDA_2024/Lab4/
↳Retail_sales_of_electricity_United_States_monthly.csv', skiprows=4)
```

```
[119]: data.dropna(inplace=True)
data['DatePart'] = pd.to_datetime(data['Month'], format='%b %Y',
↳errors='coerce')
data.rename(columns = {"DatePart" : "Date"}, inplace=True)
data.set_index("Date", inplace=True)
data.drop(columns=["Month"], inplace=True)
```

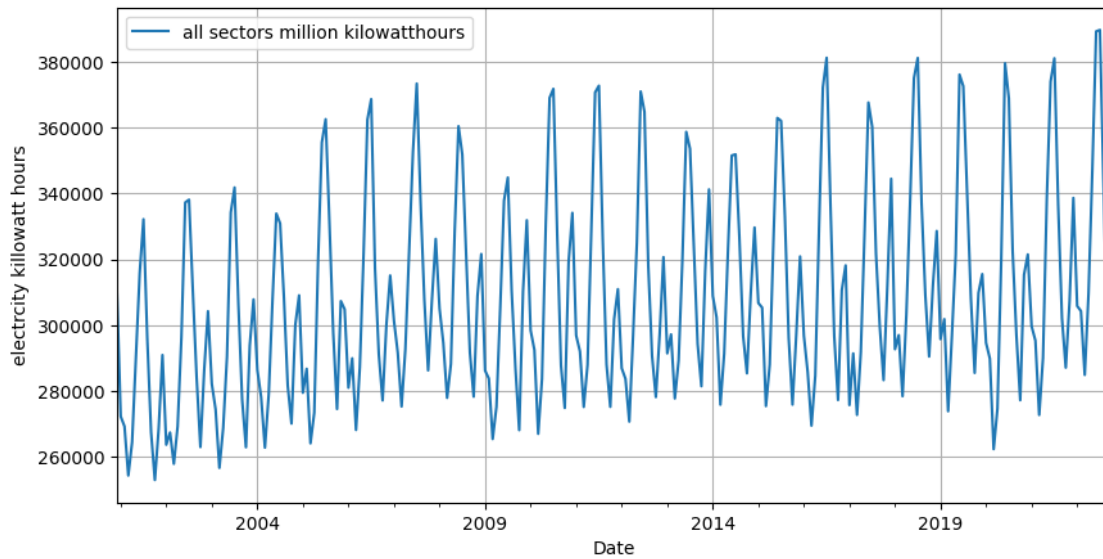
```
[120]: data
```

```
[120]: all sectors million kilowatthours

Date
2022-10-01    292257.74617
2022-09-01    297195.94414
2022-08-01    340543.84071
2022-07-01    389626.28230
2022-06-01    389214.17473
...
2001-04-01    264490.49166
2001-03-01    254390.93545
2001-02-01    269298.40142
2001-01-01    272334.73804
2000-12-01    310816.06880
```

[263 rows x 1 columns]

```
[121]: data.plot(figsize=(10,5), grid=True)
plt.ylabel("electrcity killowatt hours")
plt.show()
```



```
[122]: data.sort_index(inplace=True)
data
```

```
[122]:
```

Date	all sectors million kilowatthours
2000-12-01	310816.06880
2001-01-01	272334.73804
2001-02-01	269298.40142
2001-03-01	254390.93545
2001-04-01	264490.49166
...	...
2022-06-01	389214.17473
2022-07-01	389626.28230
2022-08-01	340543.84071
2022-09-01	297195.94414
2022-10-01	292257.74617

[263 rows x 1 columns]

Splitting data into training and testing 90% and 10% respectively.

```
[123]: length = len(data)
test_size = 0.1
split_index = int(length * (1 - test_size))
X_train = data[:split_index+1]
X_test = data[split_index:]
```

```
[124]: fcast_months = len(X_test)
```

creating various instances of Holt Winter's Exponential Smoothing with : 1. fit1 -> additive trend with additive seasonal 2. fit2 -> additive trend with multiplicative seasonal 3. fit3 -> multiplicative trend with additive seasonal 4. fit4 -> multiplicative trend with multiplicative seasonal

```
[125]: fit1 = ExponentialSmoothing(
    X_train,
    seasonal_periods=12,
    trend="add",
    seasonal="add",
    initialization_method="estimated",
).fit()
fit2 = ExponentialSmoothing(
    X_train,
    seasonal_periods=12,
    trend="add",
    seasonal="mul",
    initialization_method="estimated",
).fit()
fit3 = ExponentialSmoothing(
    X_train,
    seasonal_periods=12,
    trend="mul",
    seasonal="add",
    initialization_method="estimated",
).fit()
fit4 = ExponentialSmoothing(
    X_train,
    seasonal_periods=12,
    trend="mul",
    seasonal="mul",
    initialization_method="estimated",
).fit()
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473:
ValueWarning: No frequency information was provided, so inferred frequency MS
will be used.
```

```
self._init_dates(dates, freq)
```

```
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
```

```
packages/statsmodels/tsa/holtwinters/model.py:917: ConvergenceWarning:
Optimization failed to converge. Check mle_retvals.
```

```

warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473:
ValueWarning: No frequency information was provided, so inferred frequency MS
will be used.
self._init_dates(dates, freq)
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will be used.
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/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
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Optimization failed to converge. Check mle_retvals.
warnings.warn(
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/statsmodels/tsa/base/tsa_model.py:473:
ValueWarning: No frequency information was provided, so inferred frequency MS
will be used.
self._init_dates(dates, freq)
/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-
packages/statsmodels/tsa/holtwinters/model.py:917: ConvergenceWarning:
Optimization failed to converge. Check mle_retvals.
warnings.warn(

```

```

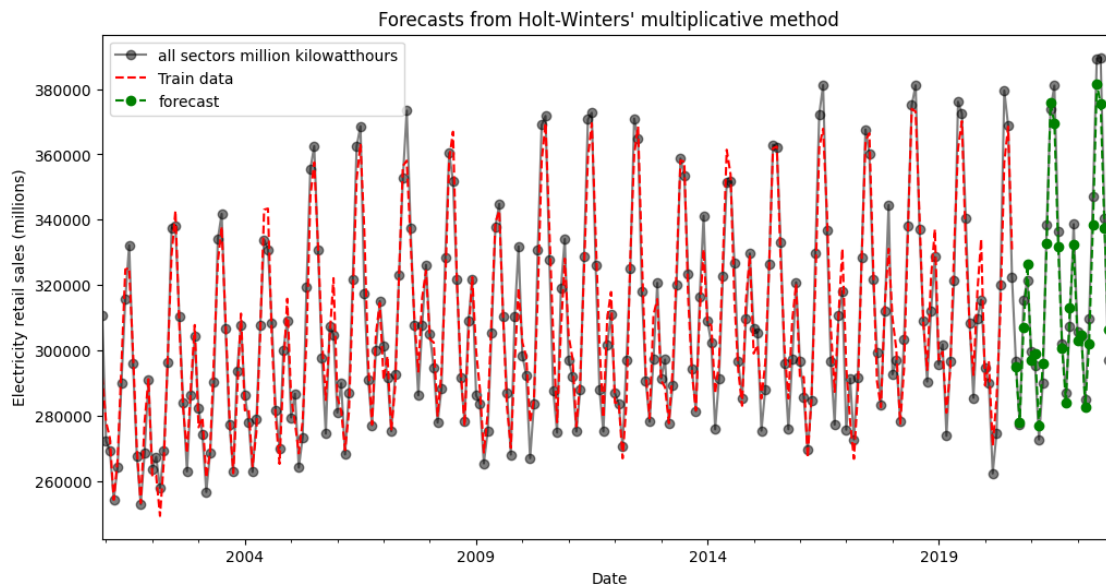
[132]: results = pd.DataFrame(
    index=[r"$\alpha$", r"$\beta$", r"$\phi$", r"$\gamma$", r"$l_0$", r"$b_0$",
    ↪ "SSE"]
)
params = [
    "smoothing_level",
    "smoothing_trend",
    "damping_trend",
    "smoothing_seasonal",
    "initial_level",
    "initial_trend",
]
results["Both Additive"] = [fit1.params[p] for p in params] + [fit1.sse]
results["Additive (t) , Multiplicative (s)"] = [fit2.params[p] for p in params]
    ↪ + [fit2.sse]
results["Multiplicative (t) , Additive (s)"] = [fit3.params[p] for p in params]
    ↪ + [fit3.sse]
results["Both Multiplicative"] = [fit4.params[p] for p in params] + [fit4.sse]

```

Fitting Forecasting for months in the future and plotting results.

FIT 1 with additive trend with additive seasonal

```
[127]: ax = data.plot(
    figsize=(12, 6),
    marker="o",
    color="black",
    alpha=0.5,
    title="Forecasts from Holt-Winters' multiplicative method",
    label="actual values"
)
ax.set_ylabel("Electricity retail sales (millions)")
fit1.fittedvalues.plot(ax=ax, style="--", color="red", label="Train data")
fit1.forecast(fcast_months).rename("forecast").plot(
    ax=ax, style="--", marker="o", color="green", legend=True
)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



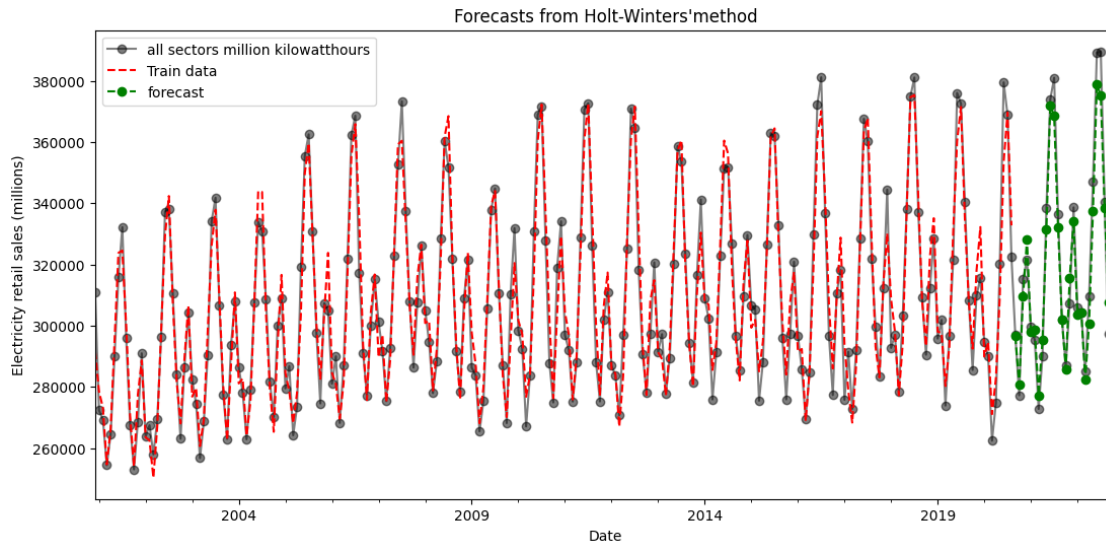
FIT 2 with additive trend with multiplicative seasonal

```
[128]: ax = data.plot(
    figsize=(13, 6),
    marker="o",
    color="black",
    alpha=0.5,
    title="Forecasts from Holt-Winters'method",
    label="actual values"
)
ax.set_ylabel("Electricity retail sales (millions)")
fit2.fittedvalues.plot(ax=ax, style="--", color="red", label="Train data")
```

```

fit2.forecast(fcast_months).rename("forecast").plot(
    ax=ax, style="--", marker="o", color="green", legend=True
)
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```

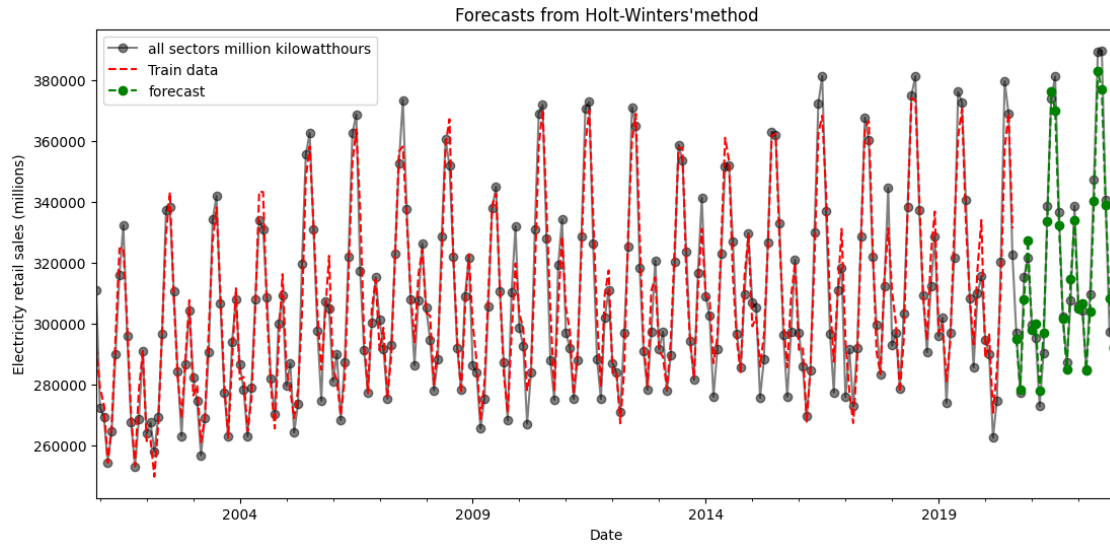


FIT 3 multiplicative trend with additive seasonal

```

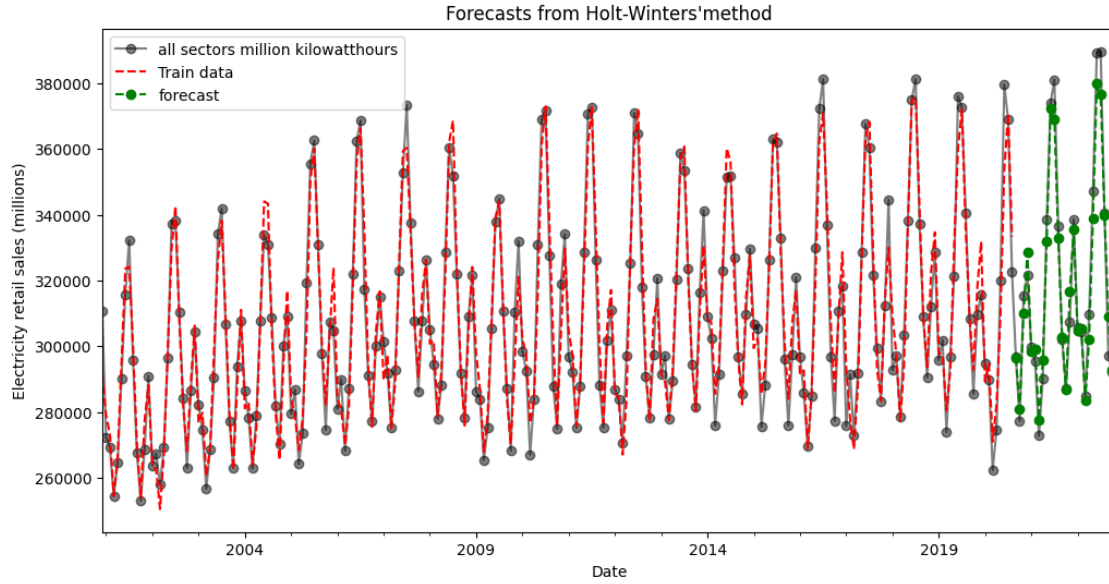
[134]: ax = data.plot(
    figsize=(13, 6),
    marker="o",
    color="black",
    alpha=0.5,
    title="Forecasts from Holt-Winters'method",
    label="actual values"
)
ax.set_ylabel("Electricity retail sales (millions)")
fit3.fittedvalues.plot(ax=ax, style="--", color="red", label="Train data")
fit3.forecast(fcast_months).rename("forecast").plot(
    ax=ax, style="--", marker="o", color="green", legend=True
)
plt.legend()
plt.show()

```



FIT 4 with multiplicative trend and multiplicative seasonal

```
[130]: ax = data.plot(
    figsize=(12, 6),
    marker="o",
    color="black",
    title="Forecasts from Holt-Winters'method",
    alpha=0.5,
    label="actual values"
)
ax.set_ylabel("Electricity retail sales (millions)")
fit4.fittedvalues.plot(ax=ax, style="--", color="red", label="Train data")
fit4.forecast(fcast_months).rename("forecast").plot(
    ax=ax, style="--", marker="o", color="green", legend=True
)
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



Comparison of fitted parameters and SSE value

[133]: results

```
[133]:      Both Additive    Additive (t) ,Multiplicative (s) \
 $\alpha$  6.060714e-01      6.414286e-01
 $\beta$  1.000000e-04      1.000000e-04
 $\phi$  NaN      NaN
 $\gamma$  1.750794e-01      1.054622e-01
 $l_0$  2.795231e+05      2.795231e+05
 $b_0$  4.928005e+02      4.928005e+02
SSE 1.282116e+10      1.196271e+10

      Multiplicative (t) ,Additive (s) Both Multiplicative
 $\alpha$       6.414286e-01      6.767857e-01
 $\beta$       1.000000e-04      1.000000e-04
 $\phi$       NaN      NaN
 $\gamma$       1.687395e-01      1.010045e-01
 $l_0$       2.795231e+05      2.795231e+05
 $b_0$       1.001763e+00      1.001763e+00
SSE      1.286957e+10      1.199945e+10
```

A smaller SSE value indicates a better fit which is obtained by using a different combination of trend and seasonal components, with a strong emphasis on the multiplicative seasonal component. As we can see that multiplicative seasonal component, we have a relatively smaller SSE value.