```
In [1]: import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
```

In [2]: | df = pd.read_csv("AirPassengers.csv")

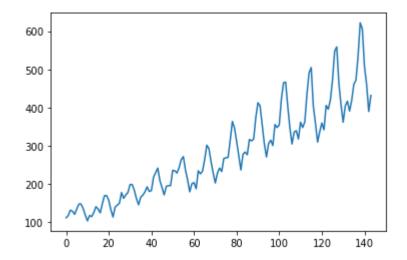
In [3]: df.head(10)

Out[3]:

Month		#Passengers	
0	1949-01	112	
1	1949-02	118	
2	1949-03	132	
3	1949-04	129	
4	1949-05	121	
5	1949-06	135	
6	1949-07	148	
7	1949-08	148	
8	1949-09	136	
9	1949-10	119	

In [4]: df["#Passengers"].plot()

Out[4]: <AxesSubplot:>



```
In [5]: df["diff_shift_1"] = df["#Passengers"] - df["#Passengers"].shift(1)
```

```
In [6]: df["diff_shift_1"]
Out[6]: 0
                 NaN
         1
                 6.0
        2
                14.0
        3
                -3.0
         4
                -8.0
        139
               -16.0
               -98.0
        140
        141
               -47.0
               -71.0
        142
                42.0
        143
        Name: diff_shift_1, Length: 144, dtype: float64
```

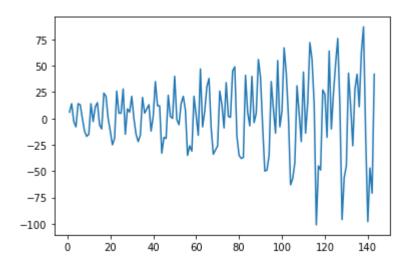
In [7]: df.head(3)

Out[7]:

	Month	#Passengers	diff_shift_1
0	1949-01	112	NaN
1	1949-02	118	6.0
2	1949-03	132	14.0

In [8]: df["diff_shift_1"].plot()

Out[8]: <AxesSubplot:>



In [9]: from statsmodels.tsa.stattools import adfuller

```
In [10]: | adfuller((df["diff shift 1"]).dropna())
Out[10]: (-2.8292668241699888,
          0.054213290283826945,
          12,
          130,
           {'1%': -3.4816817173418295,
            '5%': -2.8840418343195267,
            '10%': -2.578770059171598},
          988.5069317854084)
In [11]: def adf_test(series):
             result = adfuller(series)
             print("p - values : {}".format(result[1]))
             if result[1]<=0.05:</pre>
                  print("strong evidence against the null hypothesis, reject null hypothe
             else:
                  print("weak evidence against null hypothesis, indicating that the data
In [12]: | adf_test(df["diff_shift_1"].dropna())
         p - values : 0.054213290283826945
         weak evidence against null hypothesis, indicating that the data is non -stati
         onary
In [13]: df["diff_shift_2"] = df["diff_shift_1"] - df["diff_shift_1"].shift(1)
In [14]: df["diff_shift_2"]
Out[14]: 0
                   NaN
         1
                   NaN
         2
                   8.0
         3
                 -17.0
                  -5.0
                 . . .
         139
                -103.0
                 -82.0
         140
         141
                 51.0
         142
                 -24.0
         143
                 113.0
         Name: diff shift 2, Length: 144, dtype: float64
```

```
In [15]: df["diff_shift_2"].plot()
Out[15]: <AxesSubplot:>
            100
             50
            -50
          -100
                      20
                           40
                                 60
                                       80
                                             100
                                                  120
                                                        140
In [16]: | adf_test(df["diff_shift_2"].dropna())
         p - values : 2.732891850014085e-29
         strong evidence against the null hypothesis, reject null hypothesis, indicatin
         g that data is stationary
In [17]: from statsmodels.tsa.ar_model import AutoReg
In [18]: | dff = df["diff shift 2"].dropna()
         dff.shape
Out[18]: (142,)
In [19]: | train = dff[:len(dff)-7]
In [20]: train.shape
Out[20]: (135,)
In [21]: |test = dff[len(dff)-7:]
In [22]: |test.shape
Out[22]: (7,)
In [23]: model = AutoReg(df["diff_shift_2"].dropna(),lags=1).fit()
         C:\Users\User39\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa_model.p
         y:471: ValueWarning: An unsupported index was provided and will be ignored wh
         en e.g. forecasting.
            self._init_dates(dates, freq)
```

```
In [24]: model
Out[24]: <statsmodels.tsa.ar_model.AutoRegResultsWrapper at 0x262bd063820>
In [25]: pred = model.predict(start =136,end=142)
         C:\Users\User39\anaconda3\lib\site-packages\statsmodels\tsa\base\tsa model.p
         y:834: ValueWarning: No supported index is available. Prediction results will
         be given with an integer index beginning at `start`.
            return get prediction index(
In [26]: len(dff)-1
Out[26]: 141
In [27]: plt.plot(test,label="Test data",color='g')
         plt.plot(pred,label="Prediction data",color='r')
         plt.legend()
Out[27]: <matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x262bd0c1e20>
                     Test data
            100
                    Prediction data
             50
             0
            -50
          -100
                            138
                                  139
                                       140
                                             141
                136
                      137
                                                   142
                                                         143
In [28]: from sklearn.metrics import mean_squared_error
In [29]:
         rmse = np.sqrt(mean_squared_error(test,pred))
In [30]:
         rmse
Out[30]: 86.90562287963606
 In [ ]:
```