

# Time Series Analysis with SAS<sup>®</sup> and R

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# General Ideas

R for Time series analysis when...

- SAS/ETS<sup>®</sup> is not available
- Time series techniques are needed that SAS/ETS does not handle (fractional differencing, wavelet decomposition, etc...)
- Exploratory data analysis

Probably not when...

- Production environment
- Large quantities of data, many time series

PCA 5 vars

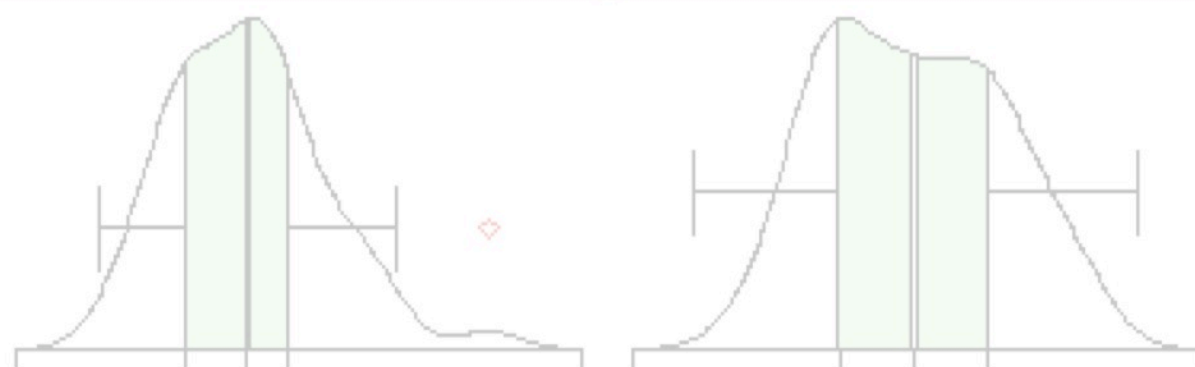
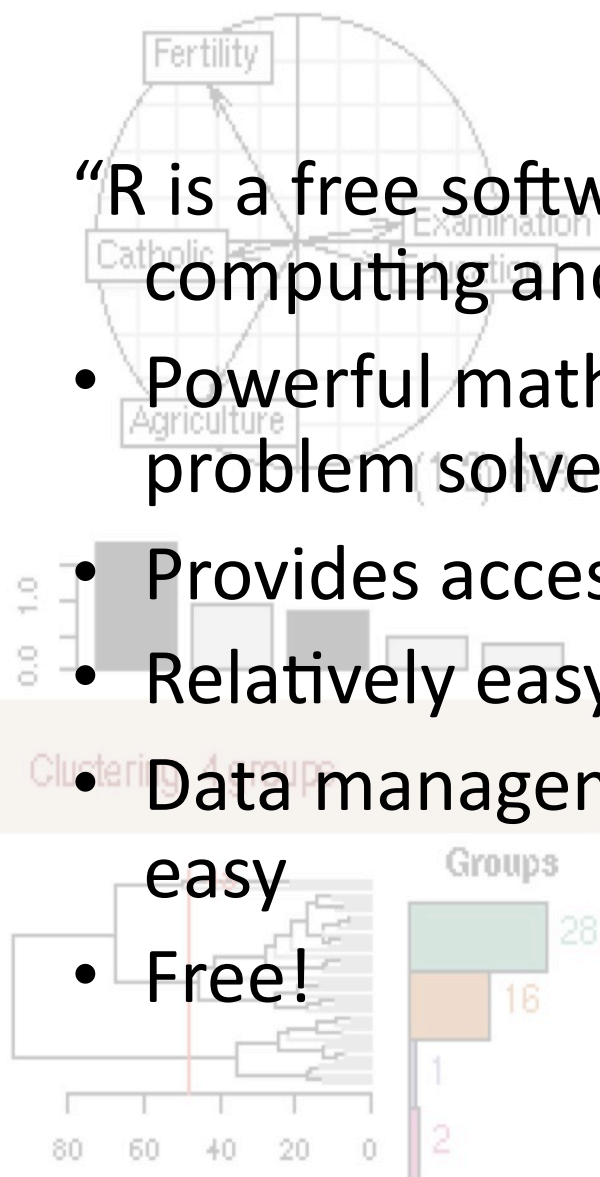
```
princomp(x = data, cor = cor)
```

# What is R?

“R is a free software environment for statistical computing and graphics.” – [www.r-project.org](http://www.r-project.org)

- Powerful mathematical, statistical and graphical problem solver
- Provides access to bleeding edge techniques
- Relatively easy to learn
- Data management and manipulation is not so easy

- Free!



# General Techniques

- Use Base SAS for data preparation
- Use SAS to write and call R program
- Use called R program to perform the time series analysis
- Return the output and results to SAS
- Use SAS for final reporting

# Data Preparation with SAS

- Extract, transform data using SAS
- Write out a text file of the prepared data
  - R can read delimited files fairly easily
  - Store data in databases (more later)

# Extracting USGS Streamflow Data

```
filename congtréz url 'http://waterdata.usgs.gov/  
nwis/uv?  
cb_00065=on&format=rdb&period=31&site_no=02169810'  
;  
data congaree_trez;  
infile congtréz dlm='09'x;  
length agency $10 site $10 obsdatetime 8 stage 8;  
informat obsdatetime anydtdtm16.;  
format obsdatetime datetime28. obsdate mmddyy10.;  
input agency @;  
if agency ~= 'USGS' then delete;  
input site $ obsdatetime stage;  
obsdate=datepart(obsdatetime);  
obshour=hour(obsdatetime);  
run;
```

# Continue Data Manipulation

```
proc means data=congarée_trez nway noprint;
  class agency site obsdate obshour;
  output out=congarée_trez_hourly_avg
  mean(stage)=hourly_mean_stage;
run;

%let rsourcepath=c:\r_out;

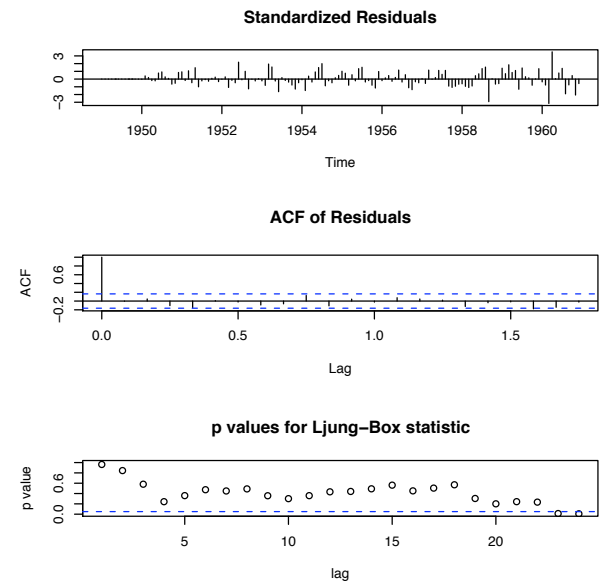
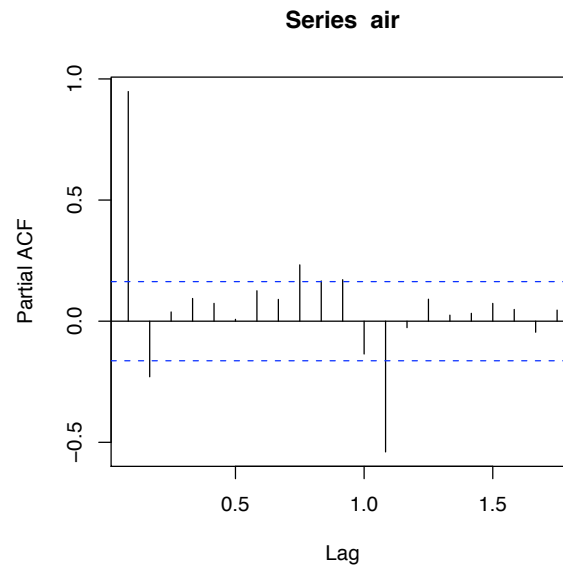
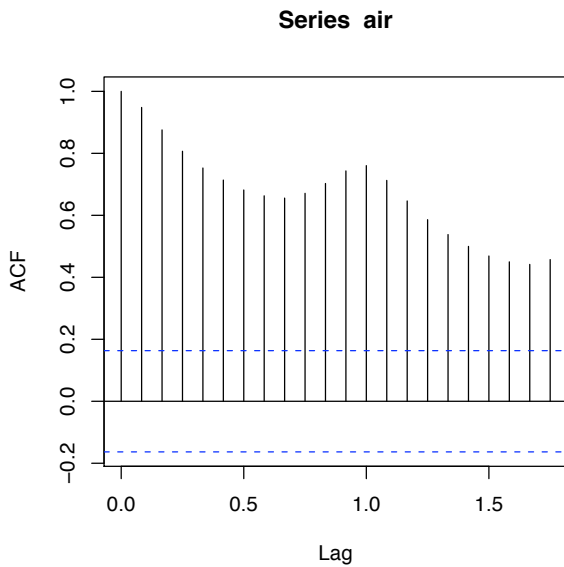
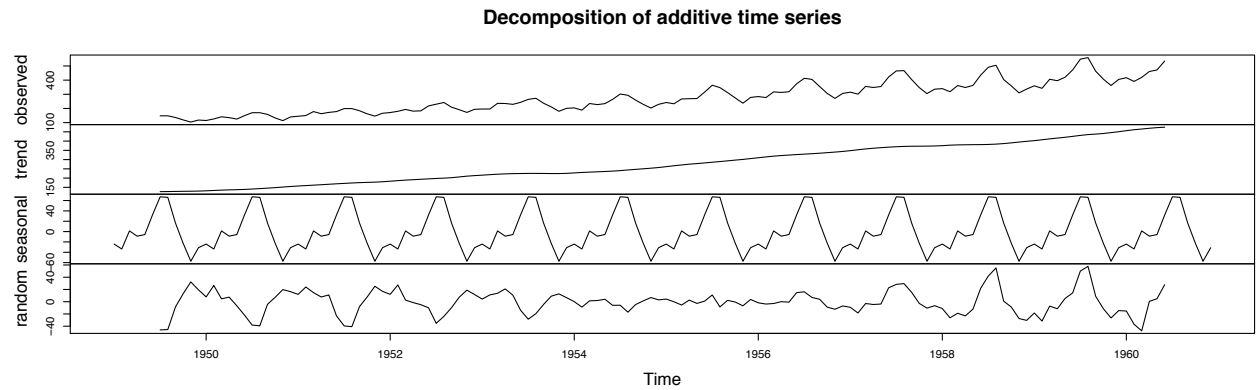
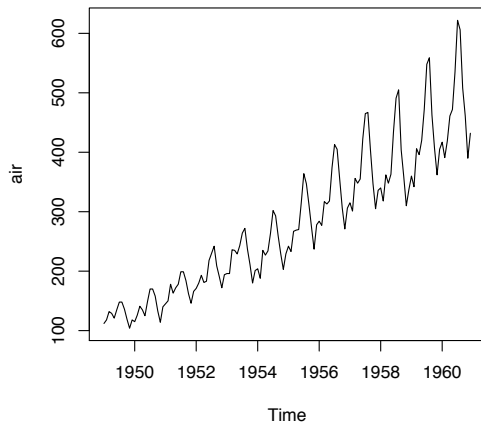
data _null_;
  set congarée_trez_hourly_avg;
  /*write out only the hourly data for simplicity - you can make
  this as detailed as you want*/
  file "&rsourcepath.\congarée_trez_hourly.dat";
  put hourly_mean_stage;
run;
```

# The R Program

```
library(forecast)
cong_trez <- read.table('c:\\r_out\\congaree_trez_hourly.dat')
cong_trez.ts <- ts(cong_trez)
cong_trez.fit <- arima(cong_trez.ts, order=c(1,1,0))
png(filename="c:\\r_out\\plot.png ")
tsdiag(cong_trez.fit, 6)
dev.off()
cong_trez.fcst <- forecast.Arima(cong_trez.fit)
png(filename="c:\\r_out\\fcst.png ")
plot.forecast(cong_trez.fcst)
dev.off()
png(filename="c:\\r_out\\acf.png ")
acf(cong_trez.ts)
dev.off()
png(filename="c:\\r_out\\pacf.png ")
pacf(cong_trez.ts)
dev.off()
png(filename="c:\\r_out\\spect.png ")
spectrum(cong_trez.ts)
dev.off()
```



# R Time Series Analysis



# Building the R Program

```
data _null_;  
  file "&rsourcpath.\tsdiag.r";  
  fcst=tranwrđ("&rsourcpath\\fcst.png", '\\', '\\\\');  
  diag=tranwrđ("&rsourcpath\\plot.png", '\\', '\\\\');  
  spect=tranwrđ("&rsourcpath\\spect.png", '\\', '\\\\');  
  acf=tranwrđ("&rsourcpath\\acf.png", '\\', '\\\\');  
  pacf=tranwrđ("&rsourcpath\\pacf.png", '\\', '\\\\')  
  put "library(forecast)";  
  put "cong_trez <- read.table('c:\\r_out\\congaree_trez_hourly.dat')";  
  put 'cong_trez.ts <- ts(cong_trez)';  
  put 'cong_trez.fit <- arima(cong_trez.ts,order=c(1,1,0))';
```

<<continued>>

# Building the R Program

```
/* redirect graphs to a png file */
put 'png(filename="" diag "")';
put 'tsdiag(cong_trez.fit,6)';
put 'dev.off()';
put 'cong_trez.fcst<-forecast.Arima(cong_trez.fit)';
put 'png(filename="" fcst "")';
put 'plot.forecast(cong_trez.fcst)';
put 'dev.off()';
put 'png(filename="" acf "")';
put 'acf(cong_trez.ts)';
put 'dev.off()';
put 'png(filename="" pacf "")';
put 'pacf(cong_trez.ts)';
put 'dev.off()';
put 'png(filename="" spect "")';
put 'spectrum(cong_trez.ts)';
put 'dev.off()';
run;
```

# Getting the Data Into R

```
library(forecast)
cong_trez <- read.table('c:\\r_out\\congaree_trez_hourly.dat')
cong_trez.ts <- ts(cong_trez)
```

# Executing the R Program

```
options xwait xsync;
```

```
x "'C:\Program Files\R\R-2.7.1\bin\r.exe'  
  --no-save --no-restore <"&sourcepath\tsdiag.r">  
  "&sourcepath\tsdiag.out";
```

# Including the R Log in the SAS Log

```
data _null_;  
    infile "&rsourcpath\tsdiag.out";  
    file log;  
    input;  
    put 'R LOG: ' _infile_;  
run;
```

```
R LOG:
R LOG: R version 2.7.1 (2008-06-23)
R LOG: Copyright (C) 2008 The R Foundation for Statistical Computing
R LOG: ISBN 3-900051-07-0
R LOG:
R LOG: R is free software and comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY.
R LOG: You are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions.
R LOG: Type 'license()' or 'licence()' for distribution details.
R LOG:
R LOG:   Natural language support but running in an English locale
R LOG:
R LOG: R is a collaborative project with many contributors.
R LOG: Type 'contributors()' for more information and
R LOG: 'citation()' on how to cite R or R packages in publications.
R LOG:
R LOG: Type 'demo()' for some demos, 'help()' for on-line help, or
R LOG: 'help.start()' for an HTML browser interface to help.
R LOG: Type 'q()' to quit R.
R LOG:
R LOG: > library(forecast)
R LOG: This is forecast 1.13
R LOG: > cong_trez <- read.table('c:\\r_out\\congaree_trez_hourly.dat')
R LOG: > dev.off()
NOTE: 23 records were read from the infile "c:\\r_out\\tsdiag.out".
      The minimum record length was 0.
      The maximum record length was 64.
NOTE: DATA statement used (Total process time):
      real time           0.01 seconds
      cpu time            0.01 seconds
```

# Getting the R Results in the SAS Output

```
ods html;  
data _null_;  
  file print;  
  put "<IMG SRC=' " "&rsourcpath\plot.png" " ' border='0'>";  
  put "<IMG SRC=' " "&rsourcpath\acf.png" " ' border='0'>";  
  put "<IMG SRC=' " "&rsourcpath\pacf.png" " ' border='0'>";  
  put "<IMG SRC=' " "&rsourcpath\spect.png" " ' border='0'>";  
  put "<IMG SRC=' " "&rsourcpath\fcst.png" " ' border='0'>";  
run;  
ods html close;
```



# Other Ideas

- R RODBC package provides ODBC access to databases via SQL queries
- `read.csv` is a `read.table` wrapper for CSV files

# Questions

# Thanks!

Full code and data in proceedings and on  
[www.sascommunity.org](http://www.sascommunity.org)

Feel free to contact me with questions

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