

ARIMA based daily weather forecasting tool: A case study for Varanasi

NIKITA SHIVHARE, ATUL KUMAR RAHUL, SHYAM BIHARI DWIVEDI and

PRABHAT KUMAR SINGH DIKSHIT

Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, India

(Received 15 June 2018, Accepted 28 November 2018)

email: nikitas.rs.civ15@iitbhu.ac.in

सार – स्वसमाश्रयी समेकित गतिमान माध्य (एरिमा) एक डेटा खनन तकनीक है जिसका प्रयोग आमतौर पर समय श्रृंखला विश्लेषण और भविष्य के पूर्वानुमान के लिए किया जाता है। अप्रत्याशित प्राकृतिक आपदाओं जैसे बाढ़, तूषार, वनाग्नि और अकाल से विश्व को बचाने के लिए जलवायु परिवर्तन पूर्वानुमान आवश्यक है। मौसम डेटा को सटीक रूप से पूर्वानुमानित करना एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। इस शोध पत्र में ARIMA आधारित मौसम पूर्वानुमान उपकरण को R में ARIMA एल्गोरिदम लागू करके विकसित किया गया है। 1951 से 2015 तक के भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग के 65 वर्षों के दैनिक मौसम विज्ञान डेटा एकत्र किए गए। इसके बाद डेटा को तीन भागों में विभाजित किया गया - (i) विश्लेषण और पूर्वानुमान के लिए प्रशिक्षण सेट (1951-1975), (ii) निगरानी सेट (1975-1995) और (iii) वैध सेट (1995-2015), चूंकि ARIMA मॉडल केवल स्थिर डाटा पर कार्य करता है। अतः डाटा प्रवृत्ति और ऋतुनिष्ठ होना चाहिए। अतः विश्लेषण के लिए प्राप्त किए गए डाटा को पहले चरण के रूप में, डाटा प्रवृत्ति और ऋतुनिष्ठता के लिए जाँच की गई। फिर डाटा के परिवर्तन का उपयोग कर के डाटा की प्रवृत्ति और ऋतुनिष्ठता को हटाने के लिए डाटा सेट ट्रांसफॉर्म किए गए और अनियमितताओं को साधारण गतिमान माध्य (SMA) फिल्टर और घातांकी गतिमान माध्य (EMA) फिल्टर का उपयोग करके दूर किया गया। ARIMA विधि ARIMA (p,d,q) पर आधारित है जहां p आंशिक ऑटोकोरिलेशन का एक मान है, d वर्तमान और पिछले मानों के बीच अंतर अंतर है और q ऑटोकोरिलेशन का एक मान है। वर्तमान अध्ययन में, हमने तापमान डेटा के लिए ARIMA (2,1,3) और वर्षा डेटा के लिए ARIMA (2,0,2) पर काम किया। नतीजतन, इससे अगले द्वादश वर्षों के लिए भविष्य के मानों का अनुमान लगाया गया। वर्षा डाटा और तापमान डाटा के लिए वर्गमूल औसत त्रुटि मान क्रमशः 0.0948, और 0.085 थे जिससे एल्गोरिदम के सही ढंग से काम करने का पता चलता है। प्राप्त हुए डेटा का उपयोग सौर सेल स्टेशन, कृषि, प्राकृतिक संसाधनों और पर्यटन के प्रबंधन के लिए किया जा सकता है।

ABSTRACT. Autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) is a data mining technique that is generally used for time series analysis and future forecasting. Climate change forecasting is essential for preventing the world from unexpected natural hazards like floods, frost, forest fires and droughts. It is a challenging task to forecast weather data accurately. In this paper, the ARIMA based weather forecasting tool has been developed by implementing the ARIMA algorithm in R. Sixty-five years of daily meteorological data (1951-2015) was procured from the Indian Meteorological Department. The data were then divided into three datasets- (i) 1951 to 1975 was used as the training set for analysis and forecasting, (ii) 1975 to 1995 was used as monitoring set and (iii) 1995 to 2015 data was used as validating set. As the ARIMA model works only on stationary data, therefore the data should be trend and seasonality free. Hence as the first step of R analysis, the acquired data sets were checked for trend and seasonality. For removing the identified trend and seasonality, the data sets were transformed and the removal of irregularities was done using the Simple Moving Average (SMA) filter and Exponential Moving Average (EMA) filter. ARIMA is based on method ARIMA (p,d,q) where p is a value of partial autocorrelation, d is lagged difference between current and previous values and q is a value from autocorrelation. In the present study, we worked on ARIMA (2,0,2) for rainfall data and ARIMA (2,1,3) for temperature data. As a result, it estimated the future values for the next fifteen years. The root means square error values were 0.0948 and 0.085 for rainfall data and temperature data respectively which show that the algorithm worked accurately. The resulted data can be further utilized for the management of solar cell station, agriculture, natural resources and tourism.

Keywords – ARIMA, Weather forecasting, Time series analysis.

1. Introduction

In today's environment, climate plays a vital role in the sustainability of life on earth. However, the climate is

continuously changing causing a severe issue for the planet. Rainfall is an essential element of the hydrological cycle. The pattern of rainfall is continuously changing due to the effects of changing climatic conditions. This change

causes many severe problems like flooding, landslide and drought (Shivhare *et al.*, 2017). These problems affect the agriculture and farming. In a country like India where agriculture and farming are its backbones, the most significant concern is the success and failure of the crop every year. A minute change in the seasonal rainfall and temperature may lead to a devastating effect on crops (Shivhare *et al.*, 2018). Temperature data is also essential for the sustainability of agriculture, vegetation, water resources and tourism (Brath *et al.*, 1999). Also, the temperature has a direct impact on evaporation & melting of snow or ice and an indirect impact on precipitation condition and atmospheric stability. Therefore accurate prediction of future rainfall and temperature are essential for preventing the country from natural disasters and managing natural resources (Shobha and Shobha, 2014; Sawale and Gupta, 2013; Havaluddin *et al.*, 2015).

It is a challenging task to predict future climate data accurately (Nikam and Meshram, 2013). Although many algorithms have been proposed and developed but still, accurate forecasting is robust. The weather forecasting can be done using two ways: First way is to study the weather for processes to model the underlying physical laws however it may not be feasible because the processes like rainfall are the result of various complex processes which may vary both in space and time. The second way is to forecast the data based on pattern recognition algorithms like data mining techniques and machine learning (Luk *et al.*, 2001).

Data mining is a study of how to determine underlying patterns in the data. Experts utilize data mining techniques like the autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA), artificial neural network (ANN) and machine learning for weather forecasting (Shobha & Shobha, 2014; John and Marohasy, 2017). The preprocessing of the data for forecasting using data mining is very important. Good preprocess data will create good knowledge and will give a better forecast result (Nhita *et al.*, 2015).

Data mining techniques are getting utilized more and more for future weather forecasting. Scientists have reviewed different data mining techniques which could be used for data forecasting. These techniques were artificial feedforward neural network, a fuzzy interference system, decision tree method, time series analysis, learning vector quantization and biclustering techniques. Experts are even trying to use the data mining technique for predicting rainfall of an area by dependent features (Mohapatra *et al.*, 2017). The most utilized technology of data mining is ANN and ARIMA. Scientists are utilizing ANN techniques like backpropagation neural network (BPNN) for predicting monthly rainfall data (Havaluddin *et al.*, 2015; Sachan, 2014). Mean, maximum and minimum

temperature data is predicted using BPNN for solar cell management (Routh *et al.*, 2012; Ustaoglu *et al.*, 2008). Sawale and Gupta, 2013 have employed the BPNN & Hopfield network model for weather forecasting. Luk *et al.*, 2001 has applied three types of techniques-feed forward neural network (FDNN), partial recurrent neural network and time delay neural network for rainfall forecasting. Nong (2012) employed SSA for rainfall pattern forecasting. Wang and Wu (2012) proposed a novel hybrid radial basis function neural network based on wavelet support vector machine for rainfall forecasting. The scientist also forecasted one-day advanced rainfall intensity to assess the risk of the landslide (Devi *et al.*, 2014). Some experts have used ARIMA model for weather forecasting (Pratiher *et al.*, 2016; Toth *et al.*, 2000). Experts have compared the ARIMA model with different models like single input and multi-input and transfer function (Saikhu *et al.*, 2017) and ARMA (Valipour *et al.*, 2012). They concluded that ARIMA is better than ARMA.

Weather forecasting using data mining technique can be done into methodology by (i) Statistical Method (ii) Numerical Weather Prediction Models. The weather forecasting can be done using a statistical method like autoregressive (AR), moving average (MA), autoregressive moving average (ARMA), Autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) multiple regression. Each method has its limitations. AR model regresses against the past value of the series. MA model uses past errors as an explanatory variable. The AR model is suitable only for linear correlated data and is not appropriate for nonlinear data. AR and MA can be combined to form a general and useful class of time series model known as the ARMA model; ARIMA gives better results than ARMA. The details of this methodology are explained in further sections. It is usually in statistical technique when the data is responsibly extended and the correlation between past observations is stable (Darji *et al.*, 2015).

In this study, the ARIMA algorithm is used for future climate data forecasting. Daily climate data from 1951 to 2015 was used for the forecasting. The algorithm was implemented using the R language. The data was divided into three sets. The first set is the training set from 1951- 75 used for analysis and forecasting; the second set is the monitoring set, the forecasted data from 1975 to 1995 was used for monitoring and testing; and the third set is the validating set, the data from 1995 to 2015 was used for validation. The primary objectives of this paper are as follows:

- (i) Plotting the data as a time series plot,
- (ii) Checking the data, if it has any trend or seasonality,



Fig. 1. Location of Varanasi in India

- (iii) Predicting values of ARIMA (p, d, q),
- (iv) Applying ARIMA (p, d, q) to predict future values,
- (v) Forecasting.

2. Methodology and data used

Varanasi is the most ancient city of India. Situated at the bank of river Ganga, this mystic city receives the footfall of lakhs of tourists every year. The latitudinal and longitudinal position of Varanasi is 25.3176° N, 82.9739° E. The population of the city is around 12,00,000. The exact location of Varanasi in India is shown in Fig. 1. Due to climate change and rapidly changing rainfall pattern, this city faces massive flood problems, like the flood of 2016, disrupting the lives of ordinary people. So it is essential to focus on the future climate data of this area for preventing the city from natural hazards.

Data used in this study is the 65 years daily meteorological data including rainfall data, minimum temperature and maximum temperature are procured from Indian Meteorological Department (IMD).

2.1. Time series forecasting

Time series forecasting is a technique of data science for predicting future events based on historical activities.

This technique works on the assumption- “The fact that has impacted in the past will continue to impact in future.” This can be used for predicting revenue, earthquakes, new job vacancy and for predicting student enrollment in college.

Time series is a set of numerical data obtained at the regular period. There are four components of time series data - (i) Trend (ii) Seasonality (iii) Irregular Component (iv) Cyclic Component.

These components are important because if we want to predict future data, we need to remove these components to make the data stationary. In case any seasonal or random fluctuations are present, we need to change it by doing the log transformation of the time series data. In R we use `log()` command for log transformation. For example:

```
>data_ts_log<- log(data_ts)
```

To check the details of randomness, seasonality and trend of the data, the `decompose()` function is utilized in R. After getting these details we can remove trend and seasonality using log transformation and for smoothing the irregularity is present in the data we use filters. In R we use two types of filter for smoothening of the signals- Simple Moving Average (SMA) and Exponential Moving Average (EMA) filter. Comparison to SMA, EMA is better, as it gives better results because it gives weight to most recent observations and is a more aggressive function than SMA.

2.1.1. The process of time series forecasting

The following are the steps to be followed for performing time series forecasting:

(i) *Plot the data* : As the first step we need to plot the weather data regarding time which is called as time series plots. In R, we use “`plot.ts`” function for time series plotting of the day.

(ii) *Make the data stationery* : For removing the non-stationarity part of the data, that is the trend, seasonality and irregularities of the signal, we need first to check whether data has these regularities or not? In R we use `decompose()` function for getting the trend, random and seasonality of signal. Example:

```
>data_ts_decom<- decompose(data_ts)
```

For removing trend and seasonality, we use log transformation function. Moreover, for removing

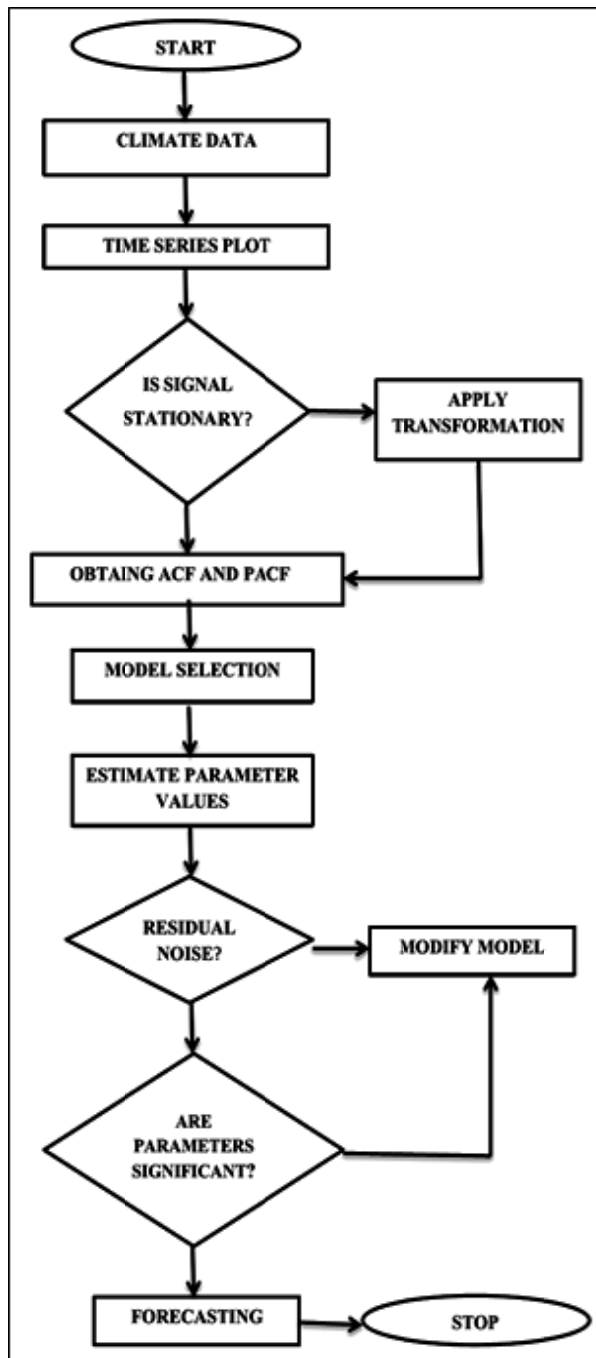


Fig. 2. ARIMA model flow chart

irregularities, we use simple moving average and exponential moving average. Example:

```
>data_ts_sma<- sma(data_ts,300)
```

```
>data_ts_ema<- ema(data_ts,300, ratio = .25)
```

(iii) *Identify the model technique that is best suited for forecasting*: Any of the following models can be used for forecasting, like auto-regression, moving average, least square regression, former quadratic regression, exponential regression and ARIMA models. In this study, we have used the ARIMA model.

(iv) *Build the model*: This is the primary step of forecasting. Here in ARIMA for building model p, d, q values are identified (explained in section 4.3).

(v) *Do the forecasting*: In R we used Holtwinter and ARIMA functions for forecasting using following codes:

```
> data1_forecast <- HoltWinters(data1_ts)
```

```
> plot (data1_forecast)
```

```
> data1_arma <- auto.arma(data1_ts)
```

```
> data1_arma
```

```
>data1_arma_forecast <-forecast (data1_arma,
h=100)
```

```
> plot (data1_arma_forecast)
```

2.2. Autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA)

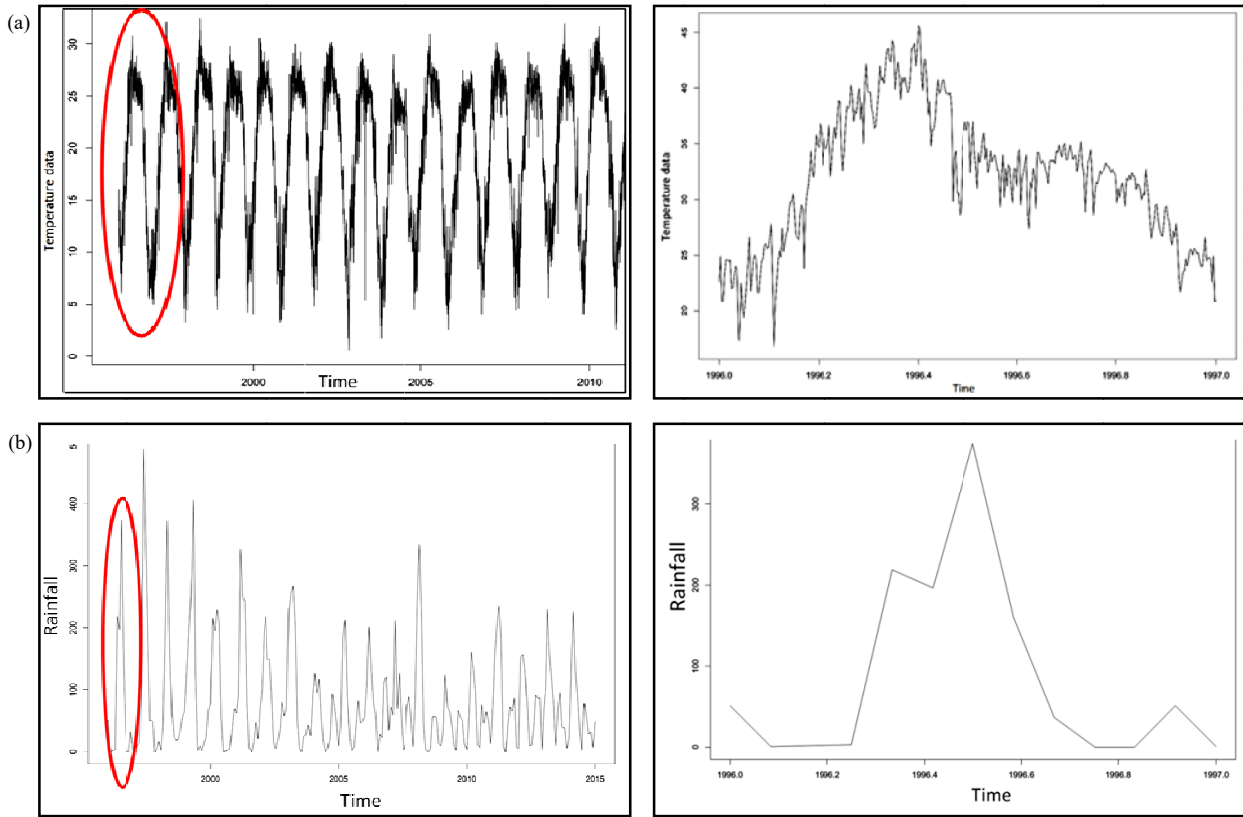
The working principle behind autoregressive (AR) model is that there is a relationship between the present value and the past values. It means that the present value is equal to past values adding with some random value. Moving average (MA) model says that present value is related to the residuals of the past. AR is not capable of forecasting nonlinear data; it can be utilized for data which are linearly related. So utilizing AR and MA models together can give a better result for nonlinear data. As the weather is a nonlinear data we need to use AR and MA together, ARMA and ARIMA are two methods in which AR and MA can be combined. However, it can be only used for stationary time series data and forecasting short-term weather data. Therefore ARIMA is developed to forecast long-term data. ARIMA gives a better result than the ARMA model.

The generalized equation used behind the ARIMA model is:

$$\phi_p(1 - B)^d Z^t = \theta_q(B) Q_t \quad (1)$$

where,

Z^t is the present value, moreover, Q_t is the random value.



Figs. 3(a&b). Time series plot of (a) Temperature data for 20 years and (b) Rainfall data for 25 years

Note: Unit of temperature in degree Celsius, unit of Rainfall is mm and Time is in years

Steps followed forecasting in the ARIMA model is shown in Fig. 2.

3. Results and discussion

Based on the flowchart given in Fig. 2, firstly the climate data were plotted according to time series. The time series plots of rainfall and temperature data are shown in Figs. 3(a&b).

Secondly, to check whether the signals have trend and seasonality or not, the signals were decomposed. The decomposed plot of rainfall, minimum temperature and maximum temperature are given in Figs. 4(a-c). In each plot first row shows the signal, the second row shows the trend of the data, the third row shows the seasonality of the data and the last row shows the randomness of the data.

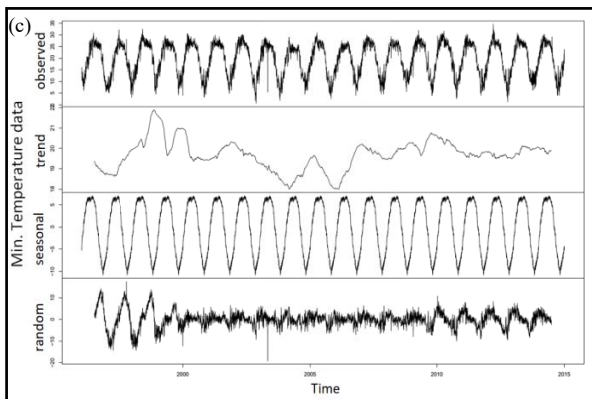
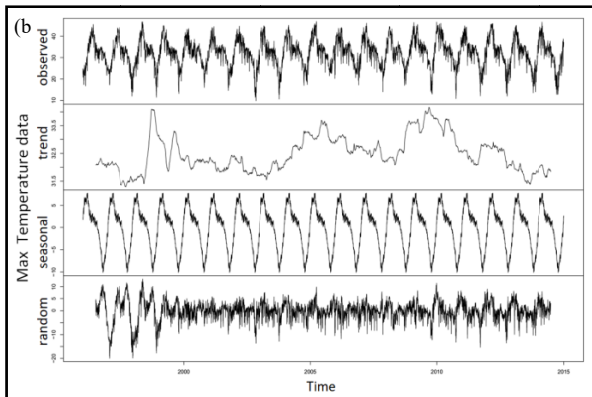
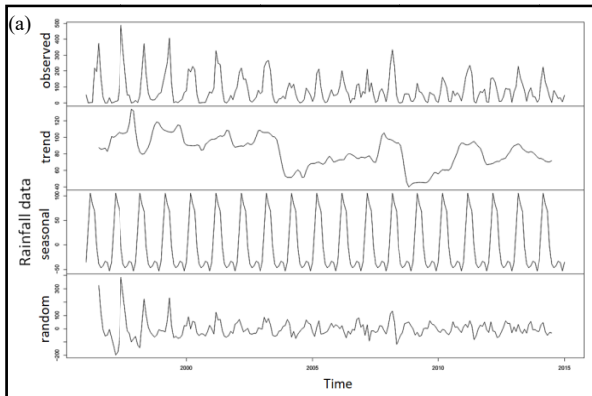
According to the Figs. 4(a-c), by looking at the trend, seasonality and randomness of the signal and then ACF and PACF of the data were calculated after which the p,d,q values were calculated for each signal, the values of ARIMA(p,d,q) are ARIMA(2,0,2) for Rainfall data and

ARIMA(2,1,3) for minimum and maximum temperature data. Using the above values, the data was forecasted for each signal, which is shown in Fig. 5 (a-c). The blue colored lines show the exact values of the future forecasting and the grey portion and light grey colored portion shows the probable values of data for 95% and 85% precision respectively.

3.1. Skills of the ARIMA model

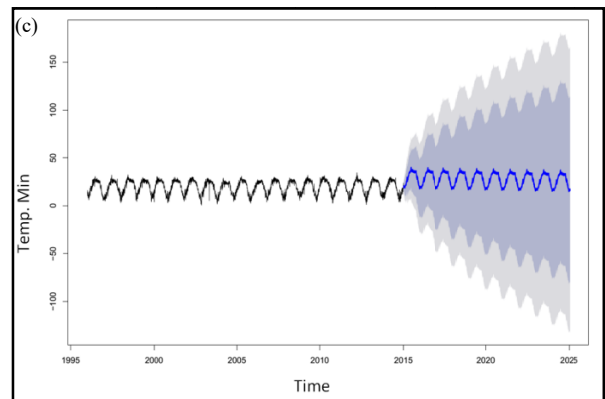
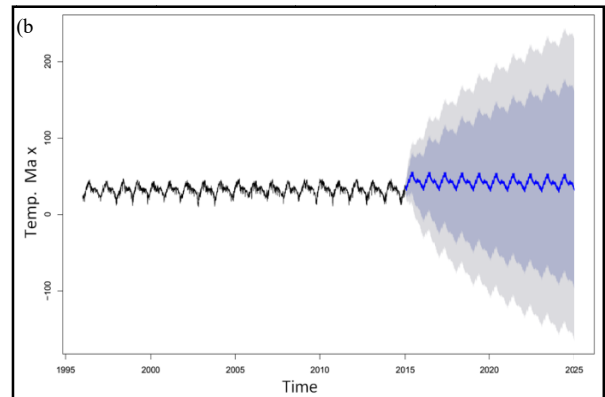
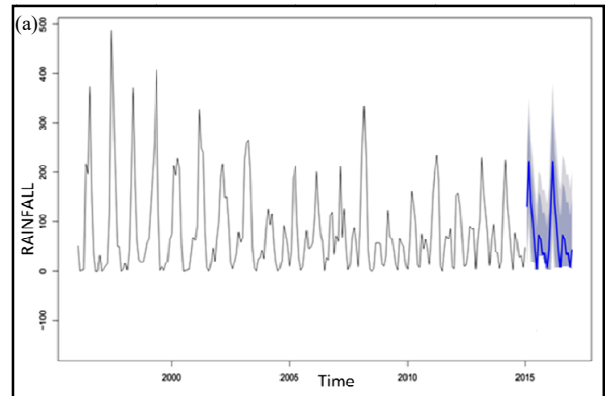
After determining the three parameters p,d,q evaluating the model with fit statistics is required to quantify the performance of forecast with its acceptable limits. Some of the statistical measures are RMSE (Root Mean Square Error), MAPE (Mean Absolute percentage errors), MAE (Mean Absolute Error). The values of these errors should be minimum for better performance of the model. Apart from this measure, two more statistical measures are Bayesian information criterion (BIC) and Lungs Box Q statistics. BIC can be calculated using the expression as follows:

$$\text{BIC} = \log\left(\frac{rss}{n}\right) + \frac{k}{n} \log n$$



Figs. 4(a-c). Decomposed data to check trend and seasonality. Decomposition of additive time series data of (a) Rainfall (b) Maximum temperature and (c) Minimum temperature

Note: Unit of temperature in degree Celsius, unit of Rainfall is mm and Time is in years



Figs. 5(a-c). Forecasted data using ARIMA (a) Rainfall (b) Maximum temperature and (c) Minimum temperature, data forecasting

n = no. of observations.

The expression for Lungs Box Q statistics is as follows:

$$n(n+2) \sum_{k=1}^h \frac{\rho^2}{n-k}$$

where,

rss = residual sum of squares,

k = no. of coefficients estimated and

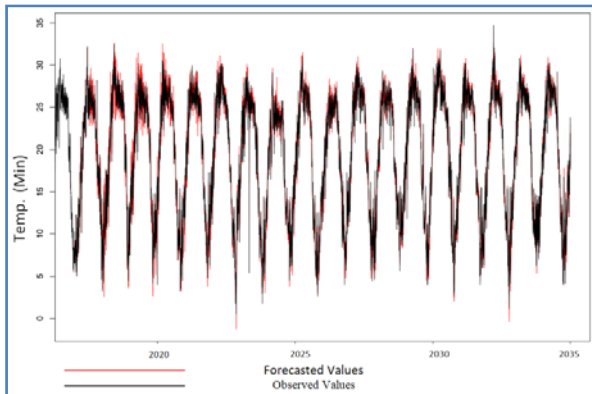


Fig. 6. The graph of forecasted and observed values

Note: Unit of temperature in degree Celsius, unit of Rainfall is mm and Time is in years

TABLE 1

Statistical measures of ARIMA models

ARIMA(p,d,q)	RMSE	MAPE	MAE	Normalized BIC	Lungs Box Q statistics
ARIMA(2,0,2)	0.094	0.32	0.053	13.3	0.8
ARIMA(2,1,3)	0.085	0.31	0.049	13.3	0.6

where,

n = the number of residuals,

h = number of time lags includes in the test,

ρ^2, k = the residual autocorrelation at lag k .

The values of all these Fit parameters for both the ARIMA models are given in Table 1. These values show the skills of the ARIMA models for forecasting future climate data.

3.2. Advantages and limitations of the ARIMA model

ARIMA modeling has frequently been highlighted as a useful forecasting approach. The main advantage of the ARIMA model is for short-run forecasts with high-frequency data the results may be hard to beat. They also have the advantage of being less sensitive to the underlying assumptions of the nature of the data fluctuations than many other systems. However, while the general form will handle many functional forms, the specific form identified must match the actual data closely.

Limitations of ARIMA model are the ARIMA method is appropriate only for a stationary time series

(i.e., its mean, variance and autocorrelation should be approximately constant through time) and it is recommended that there are at least 50 observations in the input data. Because of the extensive data requirements, the lack of available updating procedures and the fact that they must be estimated using nonlinear estimation procedures, the ARIMA models tend to be high cost. It is also assumed that the values of the estimated parameters are constant throughout the series.

4. Conclusions

In this study, the ARIMA model was used to forecast future climate data. The accuracy of the model was calculated according to the root mean square error (RMSE) estimated for each forecasting. It was found that the RMSE estimated for forecasting rainfall data using ARIMA(2,0,2) was 0.094 and the RMSE estimated for forecasting minimum and maximum temperature using ARIMA(2,1,3) was 0.085. By looking at the values of the RMSE, it can be concluded that since the error is minimal, the ARIMA model has forecasted the data accurately. Apart from these values, the forecasted value of the ARIMA model was compared with the observed values. The graphs of forecasted and observed values of minimum temperature, maximum temperature, rainfall data are shown in Fig. 6, which concludes that more than 90 percent of values forecasted by the ARIMA model are accurate. These values can be further used for hydrological and sediment yield modeling, solar cell management, managing agriculture and tourism, etc. This study showed that data mining techniques are straightforward and helpful for forecasting future weather data.

Disclaimer

The contents and views expressed in this research paper/article are the views of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the organizations they belong to.

References

- Brath, A., Montanari, A. and Toth, E, 1999, "Short-term rainfall prediction with time series analysis techniques for real-time flash flood forecasting", Mediterranean storms, Proceedings EGS Plinius Conference, Maratea (PZ), 1999.
- Darji, Mohini P., Dabhi, Vipul K. and Prajapati, Harshadkumar B., 2015, "Rainfall forecasting using neural network: A survey", Computer Engineering and Applications (ICACEA), 2015 International Conference on Advances in, IEEE, 706-713.
- Devi, S. Renuga, Venkatesh, C., Agarwal, Pranay and Arulmozhivarman, P., 2014, "Daily rainfall forecasting using artificial neural networks for early warning of landslides", Advances in Computing, Communications and Informatics (ICACCI, 2014 International Conference on, 2218-2224, IEEE.

- Haviluddin, Mislan, Hardwinarto, S. and Aipassa, M., 2015, "Rainfall monthly prediction based on artificial neural network: A case study in tenggarong station east kalimantan-indonesia", *Procedia Computer Science*, **59**, 142-151.
- John, Abbot and Marohasy, Jennifer, 2017, "Application of artificial neural networks to forecasting monthly rainfall one year in advance for locations within the Murray Darling Basin, Australia", *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, **12**, 8, 1282-1298.
- Luk, Kin C., Ball, James E. and Sharma, Ashish, 2001, "An application of artificial neural networks for rainfall forecasting", *Mathematical and Computer modelling*, **33**, 6-7, 683-693.
- Mohapatra, Sandeep Kumar, Upadhyay, Anamika and Gola, Channabasava, 2017, "Rainfall prediction based on 100 years of meteorological data", Computing and Communication Technologies for Smart Nation (IC3TSN), 2017 International Conference on, 162-166, IEEE.
- Nhita, Fhira, Saepudin, Deni and Wisesty, Untari Novia, 2015, "Comparative Study of Moving Average on Rainfall Time Series Data for Rainfall Forecasting Based on Evolving Neural Network Classifier", Computational and Business Intelligence (ISCBI), 2015 3rd International Symposium on, 112-116, IEEE.
- Nikam, Valmik B. and Meshram, B. B., 2013 "Modeling rainfall prediction using data mining method: A Bayesian approach", Computational Intelligence, Modelling and Simulation (cimsim), 2013 Fifth International Conference on, 132-136, IEEE.
- Nong, Jifu, 2012, "An Ensemble Technique to Daily Rainfall Forecasting Based on SSA", Computational Sciences and Optimization (CSO), 2012 Fifth International Joint Conference on, 5-9, IEEE.
- Pratiher, Sawon, Mukhopadhyay, Sabyasachi, Barman, Ritwik, Pratiher, Souvik, Dey, Subhadip, Banerjee, Saon and Panigrahi, Prasanta K., 2016, "Recurrence quantification & ARIMA based forecasting of rainfall-temperature dynamics", Signal Processing and Communication (ICSC), 2016 International Conference on, 490-495, IEEE.
- Routh, Tushar Kanti, Yousuf, Abdul Hamid Bin, Hossain, Md. N. M., Asasduzzaman, Md., Hossain, Md. I., Husnaen, Ummul and Mubarak, Mahjabin, 2012, "Artificial neural network based temperature prediction and its impact on solar cell", Informatics, Electronics & Vision (ICIEV), 2012 International Conference on, 897-902, IEEE.
- Sachan, Abhishek, 2014, "Forecasting of rainfall using ANN, GPS and meteorological data", Convergence of Technology (I2CT), 2014 International Conference for, 1-4, IEEE.
- Saikhu, Ahmad, Arifin, Agus Zainal and Fatichah, Chastine, 2017, "Rainfall forecasting by using autoregressive integrated moving average, single input and multi input transfer function", Information & Communication Technology and System (ICTS), 2017 11th International Conference on, 85-90, IEEE.
- Sawale, Gaurav J. and Gupta, Sunil R., 2013, "Use of artificial neural network in data mining for weather forecasting", *International Journal of Computer Science and Applications*, **6**, 2, 383-387.
- Shivaranjani, P. and Karthikeyan, K., 2016, "A Review of Weather Forecasting Using Data Mining Techniques", *International Journal of Engineering And Computer Science*, **5**, 12, 19784-19788.
- Shivhare, N., Dikshit, P. K. S. and Dwivedi, S. B., 2018, "A Comparison of SWAT Model Calibration Techniques for Hydrological Modeling in the Ganga River Watershed", *Engineering*, **5**, 4, 643-652.
- Shivhare, N., Rahul, A. K., Omar, P. J., Chauhan, M. S., Gaur, S., Dikshit, P. K. S. and Dwivedi, S. B., 2017, "Identification of critical soil erosion prone areas and prioritization of micro-watersheds using geoinformatics techniques", *Ecological Engineering*, **121**, 26-34.
- Shoba, G. and Shobha, G., 2014, "Rainfall prediction using Data Mining techniques: A Survey", *Int. J. of Eng. and Computer Science*, **3**, 5, 6206-6211.
- Toth, E., Brath, A. and Montanari, A., 2000, "Comparison of short-term rainfall prediction models for real-time flood forecasting", *Journal of hydrology*, **239**, 1-4, 132-147.
- Ustaoglu, B., Cigizoglu, H. K. and Karaca, M., 2008, "Forecast of daily mean, maximum and minimum temperature time series by three artificial neural network methods", *Meteorological applications*, **15**, 4, 431-445.
- Valipour, Mohammad, Banihabib, Mohammad Ebrahim and Seyyed Behbahani, Mahmood Reza, 2012, "Parameters estimate of autoregressive moving average and autoregressive integrated moving average models and compare their ability for inflow forecasting", *Journal of Mathematics and Statistics*, **8**, 3, 330-338.
- Wang, Lingzhi and Wu, Jiansheng, 2012, "Application of hybrid RBF neural network ensemble model based on wavelet support vector machine regression in rainfall time series forecasting", Computational Sciences and Optimization (CSO), 2012 Fifth International Joint Conference on, 867-871, IEEE.