

Download the Excel dataset “HW5 Data.xlsx” from the class website. The “Crude” tab has a monthly data series over the period Jan. 2010 – Dec. 2023, for Texas Crude Oil Production in thousands of barrels.

1. Provide a time-series plot of the overall series.
2. Create a “training” data set ending June 2023:
 - a. Use the `ndiffs()` function on the level of the series and report the order of differencing necessary to get a stationary series
 - b. Use the `ndiffs()` function on the log of the series and report the order of differencing necessary to get a stationary series
 - c. Produce plots of the appropriate differenced level and differenced log series; does a log transformation appear to be appropriate to stabilize the variance?
3. Use `auto.arima()` to allow R to choose the best ARIMA model for the series, *assuming the series is non-seasonal* (use `seasonal=FALSE` in `auto.arima`). If you determine that a log transformation is necessary to stabilize the variance, include the option `lambda=0` in the `auto.arima()` statement.
 - a. Report the summary of the fitted model.
 - b. Use `checkresiduals()` for the fitted model; do they appear to be white noise? Provide the plots from `checkresiduals()` in your output along with your discussion.
 - c. Use `forecast()` to generate forecasts through December 2023 (`h=6`) and provide a plot of the full series, the fitted values from `auto.arima`, and the forecasts.
 - d. Report the forecast accuracy measures for the test set of July 2023 – December 2023.
4. Repeat part 3 allowing `auto.arima()` to determine if there are any seasonal elements in the series: use `seasonal=TRUE` in `auto.arima()`. How do the forecast accuracy measures compare to the results from part 3?

The “Elec” tab has a monthly data series over the period Jan. 2010 – Feb. 2024, for U.S. retail sales of Electronics and Appliance Stores in millions of dollars.

5. Provide a time-series plot of the overall series.
6. Create a “training” data set ending August 2023:
 - a. Use the `nsdiffs()` function on the level of the series and report the order of seasonal differencing necessary to get a stationary series. If seasonal differencing is necessary, next use `ndiffs()` on the seasonally differenced series to check if additional differencing is needed. Report these results.
 - b. Repeat part a on the log of the series.
 - c. Produce plots of the appropriate differenced level and differenced log series; does a log transformation appear to be appropriate to stabilize the variance?
7. Use `auto.arima()` to allow R to choose the best ARIMA model for the series allowing seasonal effects (use `seasonal=TRUE` in `auto.arima`). If you determine that a log transformation is necessary to stabilize the variance, include the option `lambda=0` in the `auto.arima()` statement.

- d. Report the summary of the fitted model.
- e. Use `checkresiduals()` for the fitted model; do they appear to be white noise? Provide the plots from `checkresiduals()` in your output along with your discussion.
- f. Use `forecast()` to generate forecasts through February 2024 ($h=6$) and provide a plot of the full series, the fitted values from `auto.arima`, and the forecasts.
- g. Report the forecast accuracy measures for the test set of September 2023 – February 2024.

Organize your results in PDF format to upload to Canvas along with a copy of your code.