Tidy Time Series & Forecasting in R

5. Time series features



- 1 STL Features
- 2 Lab Session 9
- 3 Dimension reduction for features
- 4 Lab Session 10

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Strength of seasonality and trend

STL decomposition

$$y_t = T_t + S_t + R_t$$

Seasonal strength

$$\max\left(0,1-\frac{\operatorname{Var}(R_t)}{\operatorname{Var}(S_t+R_t)}\right)$$

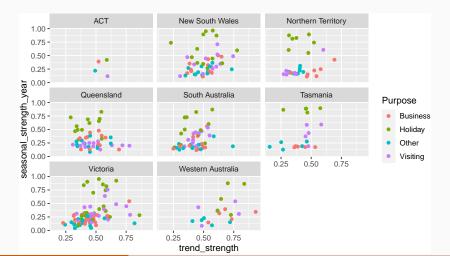
Trend strength

$$\max\left(0,1-\frac{\mathsf{Var}(R_t)}{\mathsf{Var}(T_t+R_t)}\right)$$

tourism %>% features(Trips, feat_stl)

```
## # A tibble: 304 x 12
##
     Region State Purpose trend_strength seasonal_streng~
##
     <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr>
                                  <fdb>>
                                                  <fdb>>
   1 Adela~ Sout~ Busine~
                                  0.451
                                                  0.380
##
##
   2 Adela~ Sout~ Holiday
                               0.541
                                                  0.601
##
   3 Adela~ Sout~ Other
                                0.743
                                                  0.189
##
   4 Adela~ Sout~ Visiti~
                               0.433
                                                  0.446
##
  5 Adela~ Sout~ Busine~
                               0.453
                                                  0.140
##
   6 Adela~ Sout~ Holiday
                               0.512
                                                  0.244
## 7 Adela~ Sout~ Other
                               0.584
                                                  0.374
## 8 Adela~ Sout~ Visiti~
                               0.481
                                                  0.228
##
   9 Alice~ Nort~ Busine~
                               0.526
                                                  0.224
## 10 Alice~ Nort~ Holiday
                               0.377
                                                  0.827
## # ... with 294 more rows, and 7 more variables:
## #
      seasonal_peak_year <dbl>, seasonal_trough_year <dbl>,
## #
      spikiness <dbl>, linearity <dbl>, curvature <dbl>,
      stl_e_acf1 <dbl>, stl_e_acf10 <dbl>
## #
```

```
tourism %>% features(Trips, feat_stl) %>%
   ggplot(aes(x=trend_strength, y=seasonal_strength_year, col=Purpose)) +
   geom_point() + facet_wrap(vars(State))
```



```
tourism %>% features(Trips, feat_stl) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x=trend_strength, y=seasonal_strength_year, col=Purpose)) +
  geom_point() + facet_wrap(vars(State))
```



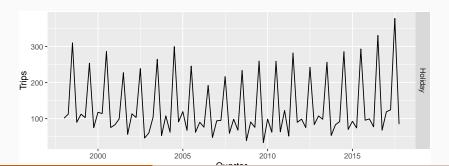
Find the most seasonal time series:

```
most_seasonal <- tourism %>%
  features(Trips, feat_stl) %>%
  filter(seasonal_strength_year == max(seasonal_strength_year))
```

Find the most seasonal time series:

```
most_seasonal <- tourism %>%
   features(Trips, feat_stl) %>%
   filter(seasonal_strength_year == max(seasonal_strength_year))

tourism %>%
   right_join(most_seasonal, by = c("State","Region","Purpose")) %>%
   ggplot(aes(x = Quarter, y = Trips)) + geom_line() +
   facet_grid(vars(State,Region,Purpose))
```



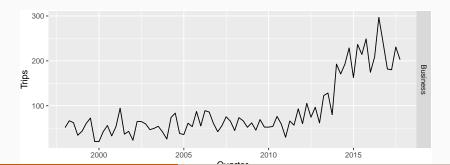
Find the most trended time series:

```
most_trended <- tourism %>%
  features(Trips, feat_stl) %>%
  filter(trend_strength == max(trend_strength))
```

Find the most trended time series:

```
most_trended <- tourism %>%
  features(Trips, feat_stl) %>%
  filter(trend_strength == max(trend_strength))

tourism %>%
  right_join(most_trended, by = c("State","Region","Purpose")) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = Quarter, y = Trips)) + geom_line() +
  facet_grid(vars(State,Region,Purpose))
```



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Lab Session 9

- Use GGally::ggpairs() to look at the relationships between the STL-based features. You might wish to change seasonal_peak_year and seasonal_trough_year to factors.
- Which is the peak quarter for holidays in each state?

tourism %>% features(Trips, feat_acf)

```
## # A tibble: 304 x 10
##
     Region State Purpose acf1 acf10 diff1 acf1
     <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl>
                                          <fdb1>
##
   1 Adela~ Sout~ Busine~ 0.0333 0.131 -0.520
##
##
   2 Adela~ Sout~ Holiday
                         0.0456 0.372 -0.343
##
   3 Adela~ Sout~ Other
                         0.517 1.15 -0.409
##
   4 Adela~ Sout~ Visiti~
                         0.0684 0.294
                                        -0.394
##
   5 Adela~ Sout~ Busine~
                         0.0709 \quad 0.134 \quad -0.580
##
   6 Adela~ Sout~ Holiday
                         0.131 0.313 -0.536
##
   7 Adela~ Sout~ Other 0.261 0.330 -0.253
   8 Adela~ Sout~ Visiti~ 0.139 0.117 -0.472
##
##
   9 Alice~ Nort~ Busine~ 0.217 0.367 -0.500
## 10 Alice~ Nort~ Holiday -0.00660 2.11 -0.153
## # ... with 294 more rows, and 4 more variables:
## #
      diff1 acf10 <dbl>, diff2 acf1 <dbl>, diff2 acf10 <dbl>,
## # season acf1 <dbl>
```

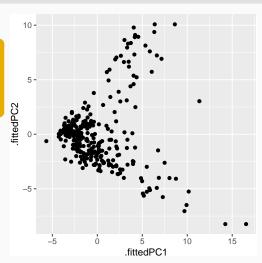
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```
tourism_features <- tourism %>%
                                                     All features from
 features(Trips, feature_set(pkgs="feasts"))
                                                      the feasts
                                                      package
## # A tibble: 304 x 47
     Region State Purpose trend_strength seasonal_streng~
##
##
      <chr> <chr> <chr>
                                    <dbl>
                                                     <dbl>
##
   1 Adela~ Sout~ Busine~
                                    0.451
                                                     0.380
   2 Adela~ Sout~ Holidav
                                    0.541
                                                     0.601
##
##
   3 Adela~ Sout~ Other
                                    0.743
                                                     0.189
##
   4 Adela~ Sout~ Visiti~
                                    0.433
                                                     0.446
##
   5 Adela~ Sout~ Busine~
                                   0.453
                                                     0.140
   6 Adela~ Sout~ Holidav
                                    0.512
                                                     0.244
##
##
  7 Adela~ Sout~ Other
                                    0.584
                                                     0.374
##
   8 Adela~ Sout~ Visiti~
                                    0.481
                                                     0.228
##
   9 Alice~ Nort~ Busine~
                                    0.526
                                                     0.224
## 10 Alice~ Nort~ Holiday
                                    0.377
                                                     0.827
## # ... with 294 more rows, and 42 more variables:
## #
       seasonal_peak_year <dbl>, seasonal_trough_year <dbl>,
## #
       spikiness <dbl>, linearity <dbl>, curvature <dbl>,
       stl_e_acf1 <dbl>, stl_e_acf10 <dbl>, acf1 <dbl>,
## #
       acf10 <dbl>, diff1_acf1 <dbl>, diff1_acf10 <dbl>,
## #
```

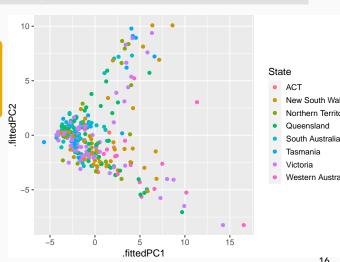
```
pcs <- tourism_features %>% select(-State, -Region, -Purpose) %>%
    prcomp(scale=TRUE) %>% augment(tourism_features)
```

```
## # A tibble: 304 x 92
      .rownames Region State Purpose trend_strength
##
                                                      Principal
     <fct>
                <chr> <chr> <chr>
##
                                              <dbl>
                                                      components
##
   1 1
                Adela~ Sout~ Busine~
                                              0.451
                                                      based on all
## 2 2
                Adela~ Sout~ Holidav
                                              0.541
## 3 3
                Adela~ Sout~ Other
                                              0.743
                                                      features from the
##
   4 4
               Adela~ Sout~ Visiti~
                                              0.433
                                                      feasts package
##
   5 5
               Adela~ Sout~ Busine~
                                              0.453
   6 6
               Adela~ Sout~ Holidav
                                              0.512
##
   7 7
               Adela~ Sout~ Other
                                              0.584
##
##
   8 8
                Adela~ Sout~ Visiti~
                                              0.481
##
    9 9
               Alice~ Nort~ Busine~
                                              0.526
## 10 10
               Alice~ Nort~ Holiday
                                              0.377
## # ... with 294 more rows, and 87 more variables:
       seasonal_strength_year <dbl>, seasonal_peak_year <dbl>,
## #
## #
       seasonal_trough_year <dbl>, spikiness <dbl>,
       linearity <dbl>, curvature <dbl>, stl_e_acf1 <dbl>,
## #
       stl_e_acf10 <dbl>, acf1 <dbl>, acf10 <dbl>,
## #
```

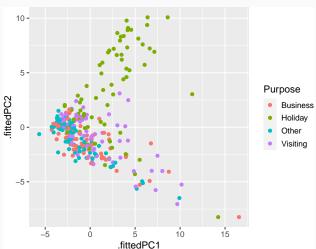
```
pcs %>% ggplot(aes(x=.fittedPC1, y=.fittedPC2)) +
  geom_point() + theme(aspect.ratio=1)
```



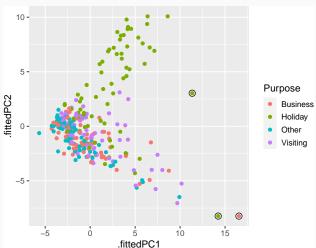
```
pcs %>% ggplot(aes(x=.fittedPC1, y=.fittedPC2, col=State)) +
 geom_point() + theme(aspect.ratio=1)
```



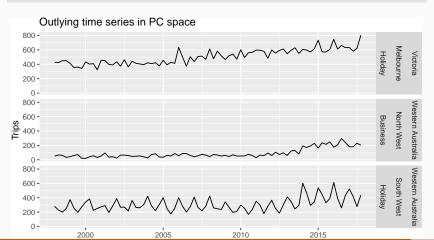
```
pcs %>% ggplot(aes(x=.fittedPC1, y=.fittedPC2, col=Purpose)) +
   geom_point() + theme(aspect.ratio=1)
```



```
pcs %>% ggplot(aes(x=.fittedPC1, y=.fittedPC2, col=Purpose)) +
    geom_point() + theme(aspect.ratio=1)
```



```
outliers %>%
  left_join(tourism, by = c("State", "Region", "Purpose")) %>%
  mutate(Series = glue("{State}","{Region}","{Purpose}", .sep="\n\n")) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = Quarter, y = Trips)) + geom_line() +
  facet_grid(Series ~ .) + ggtitle("Outlying time series in PC space")
```



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Lab Session 10

- Use a feature-based approach to look for outlying series in PBS.
- What is unusual about the series you identify as outliers?