MONASH University

MONASH BUSINESS SCHOOL

Tidy Time Series & Forecasting in R

1. Tidy time series tsibbles

robjhyndman.com/workshop2020

Outline

1. Time series data and tsibbles
2. Example: Australian prison population
3. Example: Australian pharmaceutical sales
4. Lab Session 1
5. Time plots
6. Lab Session 2

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Tidyverts packages

tidyverts.org

Time series data

- Four-yearly Olympic winning times
- Annual Google profits
- Quarterly Australian beer production
- Monthly rainfall
- Weekly retail sales
- Daily IBM stock prices
- Hourly electricity demand
- 5-minute freeway traffic counts
- Time-stamped stock transaction data

Class packages

```
# Data manipulation and plotting functions
library(tidyverse)
# Time series manipulation
library(tsibble)
# Forecasting functions
library(fable)
# Time series graphics and statistics
library(feasts)
# Tidy time series data
library(tsibbledata)
```

tsibble objects

```
global_economy
```

```
## # A tsibble: 15,150 x 6 [1Y]
## # Key:       Country [263]
##     Year Country              GDP Imports Exports Population
##    <dbl> <fct>                <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>      <dbl>
##  1  1960 Afghanistan  537777811.    7.02    4.13    8996351
##  2  1961 Afghanistan  548888896.    8.10    4.45    9166764
##  3  1962 Afghanistan  546666678.    9.35    4.88    9345868
##  4  1963 Afghanistan  751111191.   16.9     9.17    9533954
##  5  1964 Afghanistan  800000044.   18.1     8.89    9731361
##  6  1965 Afghanistan 1006666638.   21.4    11.3     9938414
##  7  1966 Afghanistan 1399999967.   18.6     8.57   10152331
##  8  1967 Afghanistan 1673333418.   14.2     6.77   10372630
##  9  1968 Afghanistan 1373333367.   15.2     8.90   10604346
## 10  1969 Afghanistan 1408888922.   15.0    10.1    10854428
## # ... with 15,140 more rows
```

tsibble objects

```
global_economy
```

```
## # A tsibble: 15,150 x 6 [1Y]
## # Key:       Country [263]
##     Year Country              GDP Imports Exports Population
##    Index <fct>                <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>      <dbl>
##  1  1960 Afghanistan  537777811.    7.02    4.13    8996351
##  2  1961 Afghanistan  548888896.    8.10    4.45    9166764
##  3  1962 Afghanistan  546666678.    9.35    4.88    9345868
##  4  1963 Afghanistan  751111191.   16.9     9.17    9533954
##  5  1964 Afghanistan  800000044.   18.1     8.89    9731361
##  6  1965 Afghanistan 1006666638.   21.4    11.3     9938414
##  7  1966 Afghanistan 1399999967.   18.6     8.57   10152331
##  8  1967 Afghanistan 1673333418.   14.2     6.77   10372630
##  9  1968 Afghanistan 1373333367.   15.2     8.90   10604346
## 10  1969 Afghanistan 1408888922.   15.0    10.1    10854428
## # ... with 15,140 more rows
```

tsibble objects

```
global_economy
```

```
## # A tsibble: 15,150 x 6 [1Y]
## # Key:       Country [263]
##     Year Country              GDP Imports Exports Population
##    Index Key                <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>      <dbl>
##  1  1960 Afghanistan  537777811.    7.02    4.13    8996351
##  2  1961 Afghanistan  548888896.    8.10    4.45    9166764
##  3  1962 Afghanistan  546666678.    9.35    4.88    9345868
##  4  1963 Afghanistan  751111191.   16.9     9.17    9533954
##  5  1964 Afghanistan  800000044.   18.1     8.89    9731361
##  6  1965 Afghanistan 1006666638.   21.4    11.3     9938414
##  7  1966 Afghanistan 1399999967.   18.6     8.57   10152331
##  8  1967 Afghanistan 1673333418.   14.2     6.77   10372630
##  9  1968 Afghanistan 1373333367.   15.2     8.90   10604346
## 10  1969 Afghanistan 1408888922.   15.0    10.1    10854428
## # ... with 15,140 more rows
```

tsibble objects

```
global_economy
```

```
## # A tsibble: 15,150 x 6 [1Y]
## # Key:       Country [263]
##     Year Country              GDP Imports Exports Population
##    Index Key                Measured variables
##  1  1960 Afghanistan  537777811.     7.02    4.13    8996351
##  2  1961 Afghanistan  548888896.     8.10    4.45    9166764
##  3  1962 Afghanistan  546666678.     9.35    4.88    9345868
##  4  1963 Afghanistan  751111191.    16.9     9.17    9533954
##  5  1964 Afghanistan  800000044.    18.1     8.89    9731361
##  6  1965 Afghanistan 1006666638.    21.4    11.3     9938414
##  7  1966 Afghanistan 1399999967.    18.6     8.57   10152331
##  8  1967 Afghanistan 1673333418.    14.2     6.77   10372630
##  9  1968 Afghanistan 1373333367.    15.2     8.90   10604346
## 10  1969 Afghanistan 1408888922.    15.0    10.1    10854428
## # ... with 15,140 more rows
```

tsibble objects

```
tourism
```

```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:       Region, State, Purpose [304]
##    Quarter Region   State Purpose  Trips
##      <qtr> <chr>    <chr> <chr>    <dbl>
##  1 1998 Q1 Adelaide SA    Business  135.
##  2 1998 Q2 Adelaide SA    Business  110.
##  3 1998 Q3 Adelaide SA    Business  166.
##  4 1998 Q4 Adelaide SA    Business  127.
##  5 1999 Q1 Adelaide SA    Business  137.
##  6 1999 Q2 Adelaide SA    Business  200.
##  7 1999 Q3 Adelaide SA    Business  169.
##  8 1999 Q4 Adelaide SA    Business  134.
##  9 2000 Q1 Adelaide SA    Business  154.
## 10 2000 Q2 Adelaide SA    Business  169.
## # ... with 24,310 more rows
```

tsibble objects

```
tourism
```

```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:       Region, State, Purpose [304]
##    Quarter Region   State Purpose  Trips
##      Index <chr>    <chr> <chr>    <dbl>
##  1 1998 Q1 Adelaide SA    Business  135.
##  2 1998 Q2 Adelaide SA    Business  110.
##  3 1998 Q3 Adelaide SA    Business  166.
##  4 1998 Q4 Adelaide SA    Business  127.
##  5 1999 Q1 Adelaide SA    Business  137.
##  6 1999 Q2 Adelaide SA    Business  200.
##  7 1999 Q3 Adelaide SA    Business  169.
##  8 1999 Q4 Adelaide SA    Business  134.
##  9 2000 Q1 Adelaide SA    Business  154.
## 10 2000 Q2 Adelaide SA    Business  169.
## # ... with 24,310 more rows
```

tsibble objects

```
tourism
```

```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:       Region, State, Purpose [304]
##    Quarter Region   State Purpose  Trips
##      Index    Keys                <dbl>
##  1 1998 Q1 Adelaide SA    Business  135.
##  2 1998 Q2 Adelaide SA    Business  110.
##  3 1998 Q3 Adelaide SA    Business  166.
##  4 1998 Q4 Adelaide SA    Business  127.
##  5 1999 Q1 Adelaide SA    Business  137.
##  6 1999 Q2 Adelaide SA    Business  200.
##  7 1999 Q3 Adelaide SA    Business  169.
##  8 1999 Q4 Adelaide SA    Business  134.
##  9 2000 Q1 Adelaide SA    Business  154.
## 10 2000 Q2 Adelaide SA    Business  169.
## # ... with 24,310 more rows
```

tsibble objects

```
tourism
```

```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:       Region, State, Purpose [304]
##    Quarter Region   State Purpose  Trips
##      Index    Keys                Measure
##  1 1998 Q1 Adelaide SA    Business  135.
##  2 1998 Q2 Adelaide SA    Business  110.
##  3 1998 Q3 Adelaide SA    Business  166.
##  4 1998 Q4 Adelaide SA    Business  127.
##  5 1999 Q1 Adelaide SA    Business  137.
##  6 1999 Q2 Adelaide SA    Business  200.
##  7 1999 Q3 Adelaide SA    Business  169.
##  8 1999 Q4 Adelaide SA    Business  134.
##  9 2000 Q1 Adelaide SA    Business  154.
## 10 2000 Q2 Adelaide SA    Business  169.
## # ... with 24,310 more rows
```

`tsibble` objects

```
tourism
```

```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:       Region, State, Purpose [304]
##    Quarter Region   State Purpose  Trips
##      Index    Keys                Measure
##  1 1998 Q1 Adelaide SA    Business  135.
##  2 1998 Q2 Adelaide SA    Business  110.
##  3 1998 Q3 Adelaide SA    Business  166.
##  4 1998 Q4 Adelaide SA    Business  127.
##  5 1999 Q1 Adelaide SA    Business  137.
##  6 1999 Q2 Adelaide SA    Business  200.
##  7 1999 Q3 Adelaide SA    Business  169.
##  8 1999 Q4 Adelaide SA    Business  134.
##  9 2000 Q1 Adelaide SA    Business  154.
## 10 2000 Q2 Adelaide SA    Business  169.
## # ... with 24,310 more rows
```

Domestic visitor nights in thousands by state/region and purpose.

`tsibble` objects

- A `tsibble` allows storage and manipulation of multiple time series in R.
- It contains:
  - An index: time information about the observation
  - Measured variable(s): numbers of interest
  - Key variable(s): optional unique identifiers for each series
- It works with tidyverse functions.

The `tsibble` index

Example

```
mydata <- tsibble(year = 2012:2016,
  y = c(123,39,78,52,110), index = year)
mydata
```

```
## # A tsibble: 5 x 2 [1Y]
##    year     y
##   <int> <dbl>
## 1  2012   123
## 2  2013    39
## 3  2014    78
## 4  2015    52
## 5  2016   110
```

The `tsibble` index

For observations more frequent than once per year, we need to use a time class function on the index.

```
z
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
##   Month    Observation
##   <chr>          <dbl>
## 1 2019 Jan          50
## 2 2019 Feb          23
## 3 2019 Mar          34
## 4 2019 Apr          30
## 5 2019 May          25
```

The `tsibble` index

For observations more frequent than once per year, we need to use a time class function on the index.

```
z %>%
  mutate(Month = yearmonth(Month)) %>%
  as_tsibble(index = Month)
```

```
## # A tsibble: 5 x 2 [1M]
##       Month Observation
##       <mth>       <dbl>
## 1 2019 Jan           50
## 2 2019 Feb           23
## 3 2019 Mar           34
## 4 2019 Apr           30
## 5 2019 May           25
```

The `tsibble` index

Common time index variables can be created with these functions:

Frequency	Function
Annual	`start:end`
Quarterly	`yearquarter()`
Monthly	`yearmonth()`
Weekly	`yearweek()`
Daily	`as_date(), ymd()`
Sub-daily	`as_datetime()`

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Australian prison population

Create a tsibble from a csv

date	state	gender	legal	indigenous	count
2005-03-01	ACT	Female	Remanded	ATSI	0
2005-03-01	ACT	Female	Remanded	Other	2
2005-03-01	ACT	Female	Sentenced	ATSI	0
2005-03-01	ACT	Female	Sentenced	Other	0
2005-03-01	ACT	Male	Remanded	ATSI	7
2005-03-01	ACT	Male	Remanded	Other	58
2005-03-01	ACT	Male	Sentenced	ATSI	0
2005-03-01	ACT	Male	Sentenced	Other	0
2005-03-01	NSW	Female	Remanded	ATSI	51
2005-03-01	NSW	Female	Remanded	Other	131
2005-03-01	NSW	Female	Sentenced	ATSI	0
2005-03-01	NSW	Female	Sentenced	Other	0
2005-03-01	NSW	Male	Remanded	ATSI	355

Read a csv file and convert to a tsibble

```
prison <- readr::read_csv("prison_population.csv")
```

```
## # A tibble: 3,072 x 6
##    date       state gender legal     indigenous count
##    <date>     <chr> <chr>  <chr>     <chr>       <dbl>
##  1 2005-03-01 ACT   Female Remanded  ATSI            0
##  2 2005-03-01 ACT   Female Remanded  Other           2
##  3 2005-03-01 ACT   Female Sentenced ATSI            0
##  4 2005-03-01 ACT   Female Sentenced Other           0
##  5 2005-03-01 ACT   Male   Remanded  ATSI            7
##  6 2005-03-01 ACT   Male   Remanded  Other          58
##  7 2005-03-01 ACT   Male   Sentenced ATSI            0
##  8 2005-03-01 ACT   Male   Sentenced Other           0
##  9 2005-03-01 NSW   Female Remanded  ATSI           51
## 10 2005-03-01 NSW   Female Remanded  Other         131
## # ... with 3,062 more rows
```

Read a csv file and convert to a tsibble

```
prison <- readr::read_csv("prison_population.csv") %>%
  mutate(Quarter = yearquarter(date))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3,072 x 7
##    date       state gender legal indigenous count    Quarter
##    <date>     <chr> <chr>  <chr> <chr>       <dbl>      <qtr>
##  1 2005-03-01 ACT   Female Rema~ ATSI            0    2005 Q1
##  2 2005-03-01 ACT   Female Rema~ Other           2    2005 Q1
##  3 2005-03-01 ACT   Female Sent~ ATSI            0    2005 Q1
##  4 2005-03-01 ACT   Female Sent~ Other           0    2005 Q1
##  5 2005-03-01 ACT   Male   Rema~ ATSI            7    2005 Q1
##  6 2005-03-01 ACT   Male   Rema~ Other          58    2005 Q1
##  7 2005-03-01 ACT   Male   Sent~ ATSI            0    2005 Q1
##  8 2005-03-01 ACT   Male   Sent~ Other           0    2005 Q1
##  9 2005-03-01 NSW   Female Rema~ ATSI           51    2005 Q1
## 10 2005-03-01 NSW   Female Rema~ Other         131    2005 Q1
## # ... with 3,062 more rows
```

Read a csv file and convert to a tsibble

```
prison <- readr::read_csv("prison_population.csv") %>%
  mutate(Quarter = yearquarter(date)) %>%
  select(-date)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3,072 x 6
##    state gender legal     indigenous count Quarter
##    <chr> <chr>  <chr>     <chr>       <dbl>   <qtr>
##  1 ACT   Female Remanded  ATSI            0 2005 Q1
##  2 ACT   Female Remanded  Other           2 2005 Q1
##  3 ACT   Female Sentenced ATSI            0 2005 Q1
##  4 ACT   Female Sentenced Other           0 2005 Q1
##  5 ACT   Male   Remanded  ATSI            7 2005 Q1
##  6 ACT   Male   Remanded  Other          58 2005 Q1
##  7 ACT   Male   Sentenced ATSI            0 2005 Q1
##  8 ACT   Male   Sentenced Other           0 2005 Q1
##  9 NSW   Female Remanded  ATSI           51 2005 Q1
## 10 NSW   Female Remanded  Other         131 2005 Q1
## # ... with 3,062 more rows
```

Read a csv file and convert to a tsibble

```
prison <- readr::read_csv("prison_population.csv") %>%
  mutate(Quarter = yearquarter(date)) %>%
  select(-date) %>%
  as_tsibble(index=Quarter,
    key=c(state, gender, legal, indigenous))
```

```
## # A tsibble: 3,072 x 6 [1Q]
## # Key:       state, gender, legal, indigenous [64]
##    state gender legal    indigenous count Quarter
##    <chr> <chr>  <chr>    <chr>       <dbl>   <qtr>
##  1 ACT   Female Remanded ATSI            0 2005 Q1
##  2 ACT   Female Remanded ATSI            1 2005 Q2
##  3 ACT   Female Remanded ATSI            0 2005 Q3
##  4 ACT   Female Remanded ATSI            0 2005 Q4
##  5 ACT   Female Remanded ATSI            1 2006 Q1
##  6 ACT   Female Remanded ATSI            1 2006 Q2
##  7 ACT   Female Remanded ATSI            1 2006 Q3
##  8 ACT   Female Remanded ATSI            0 2006 Q4
```

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Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme

Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme

The **Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme** (PBS) is the Australian government drugs subsidy scheme.

Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme

The **Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme** (PBS) is the Australian government drugs subsidy scheme.

- Many drugs bought from pharmacies are subsidised to allow more equitable access to modern drugs.
- The cost to government is determined by the number and types of drugs purchased. Currently nearly 1% of GDP.
- The total cost is budgeted based on forecasts of drug usage.
- Costs are disaggregated by drug type (ATC1 x15 / ATC2 84), concession category (x2) and patient type (x2), giving $84 \times 2 \times 2 = 336$ time series.

Working with `tsibble` objects

```
PBS
```

```
## # A tsibble: 65,219 x 9 [1M]
## # Key:       Concession, Type, ATC1, ATC2 [336]
##         Month Concession Type  ATC1  ATC1_desc ATC2
##         <mth> <chr>      <chr> <chr> <chr>     <chr>
##  1   1991 Jul Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A01
##  2   1991 Aug Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A01
##  3   1991 Sep Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A01
##  4   1991 Oct Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A01
##  5   1991 Nov Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A01
##  6   1991 Dec Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A01
##  7   1992 Jan Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A01
##  8   1992 Feb Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A01
##  9   1992 Mar Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A01
## 10   1992 Apr Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A01
## # ... with 65,209 more rows, and 3 more variables:
## #   ATC2_desc <chr>, Scripts <dbl>, Cost <dbl>
```

Working with `tsibble` objects

We can use the `filter()` function to select rows.

```
PBS %>%
  filter(ATC2=="A10")
```

```
## # A tsibble: 816 x 9 [1M]
## # Key:       Concession, Type, ATC1, ATC2 [4]
##         Month Concession Type  ATC1  ATC1_desc ATC2
##         <mth> <chr>      <chr> <chr> <chr>     <chr>
##  1   1991 Jul Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A10
##  2   1991 Aug Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A10
##  3   1991 Sep Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A10
##  4   1991 Oct Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A10
##  5   1991 Nov Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A10
##  6   1991 Dec Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A10
##  7   1992 Jan Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A10
##  8   1992 Feb Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A10
##  9   1992 Mar Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A10
## 10   1992 Apr Concessio~ Co-p~ A     Alimenta~ A10
## #     with 806 more rows, and 3 more variables:
```

Working with `tsibble` objects

We can use the `select()` function to select columns.

```
PBS %>%
  filter(ATC2=="A10") %>%
  select(Cost)
```

```
Selecting index: "Month"
Error: The result is not a valid tsibble.
Do you need as_tibble() to work with data frame?
```

Working with `tsibble` objects

We can use the `select()` function to select columns.

```
PBS %>%
  filter(ATC2=="A10") %>%
  select(Month, Concession, Type, Cost)
```

```
## # A tsibble: 816 x 4 [1M]
## # Key:       Concession, Type [4]
##       Month Concession   Type           Cost
##       <mth> <chr>        <chr>         <dbl>
##  1 1991 Jul Concessional Co-payments 2092878
##  2 1991 Aug Concessional Co-payments 1795733
##  3 1991 Sep Concessional Co-payments 1777231
##  4 1991 Oct Concessional Co-payments 1848507
##  5 1991 Nov Concessional Co-payments 1686458
##  6 1991 Dec Concessional Co-payments 1843079
##  7 1992 Jan Concessional Co-payments 1564702
##  8 1992 Feb Concessional Co-payments 1732508
##  9 1992 Mar Concessional Co-payments 2046102
## 10 1992 Apr Concessional Co-payments 2225977
```

Working with `tsibble` objects

We can use the `summarise()` function to summarise over keys.

```
PBS %>%
  filter(ATC2=="A10") %>%
  select(Month, Concession, Type, Cost) %>%
  summarise(total_cost = sum(Cost))
```

```
## # A tsibble: 204 x 2 [1M]
##       Month total_cost
##       <mth>      <dbl>
##  1 1991 Jul    3526591
##  2 1991 Aug    3180891
##  3 1991 Sep    3252221
##  4 1991 Oct    3611003
##  5 1991 Nov    3565869
##  6 1991 Dec    4306371
##  7 1992 Jan    5088335
##  8 1992 Feb    2814520
##  9 1992 Mar    2985811
## 10 1992 Apr    3204780
```

Working with `tsibble` objects

We can use the `mutate()` function to create new variables.

```
PBS %>%
  filter(ATC2=="A10") %>%
  select(Month, Concession, Type, Cost) %>%
  summarise(total_cost = sum(Cost)) %>%
  mutate(total_cost = total_cost/1e6)
```

```
## # A tsibble: 204 x 2 [1M]
##        Month total_cost
##        <mth>      <dbl>
##  1 1991 Jul        3.53
##  2 1991 Aug        3.18
##  3 1991 Sep        3.25
##  4 1991 Oct        3.61
##  5 1991 Nov        3.57
##  6 1991 Dec        4.31
##  7 1992 Jan        5.09
##  8 1992 Feb        2.81
##  9 1992 Mar        2.99
```

Working with `tsibble` objects

We can use the `mutate()` function to create new variables.

```
PBS %>%
  filter(ATC2=="A10") %>%
  select(Month, Concession, Type, Cost) %>%
  summarise(total_cost = sum(Cost)) %>%
  mutate(total_cost = total_cost/1e6) -> a10
```

```
## # A tsibble: 204 x 2 [1M]
##        Month total_cost
##        <mth>      <dbl>
##  1 1991 Jul        3.53
##  2 1991 Aug        3.18
##  3 1991 Sep        3.25
##  4 1991 Oct        3.61
##  5 1991 Nov        3.57
##  6 1991 Dec        4.31
##  7 1992 Jan        5.09
##  8 1992 Feb        2.81
##  9 1992 Mar        2.99
```

Outline

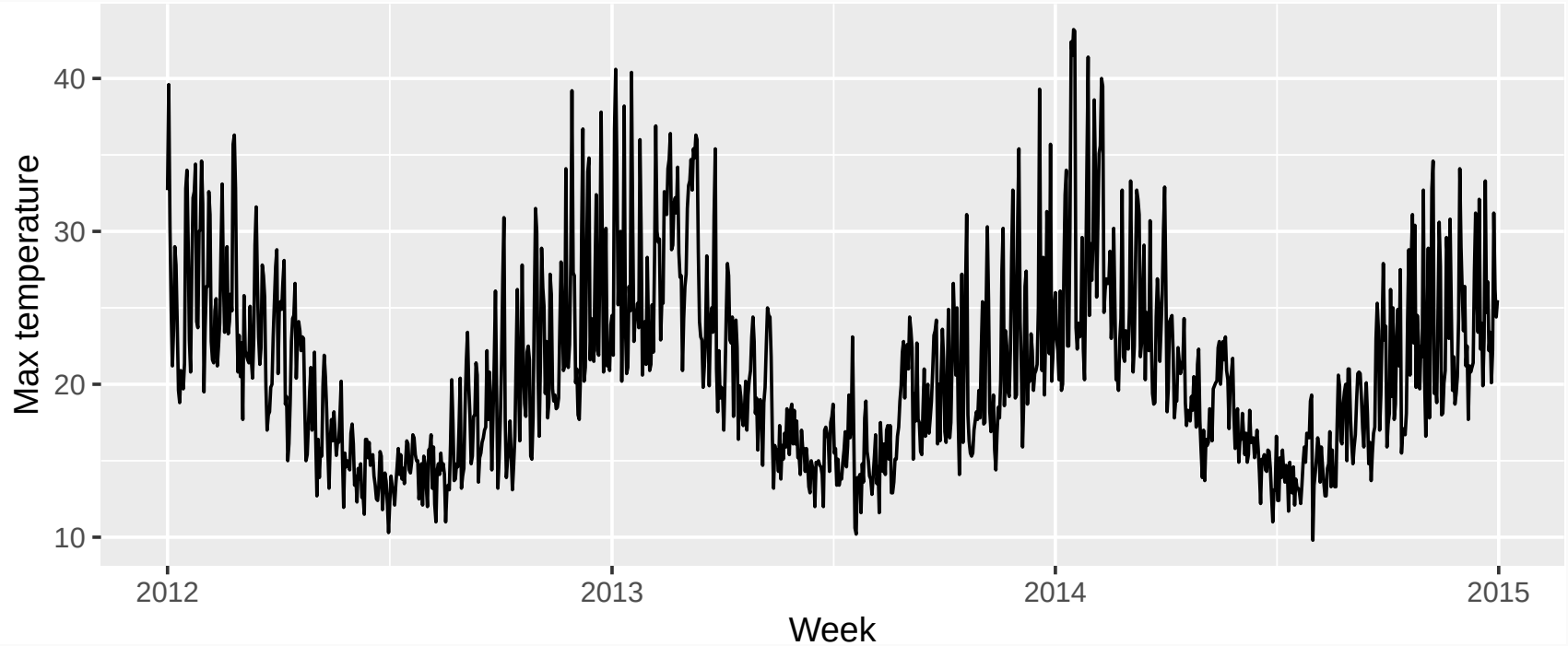
Lab Session 1

1. Download `tourism.xlsx` from `http://robjhyndman.com/data/tourism.xlsx`, and read it into R using `read_excel()` from the `readxl` package.
2. Create a tsibble which is identical to the `tourism` tsibble from the `tsibble` package.
3. Find what combination of `Region` and `Purpose` had the maximum number of overnight trips on average.
4. Create a new tsibble which combines the Purposes and Regions, and just has total trips by State.

Outline

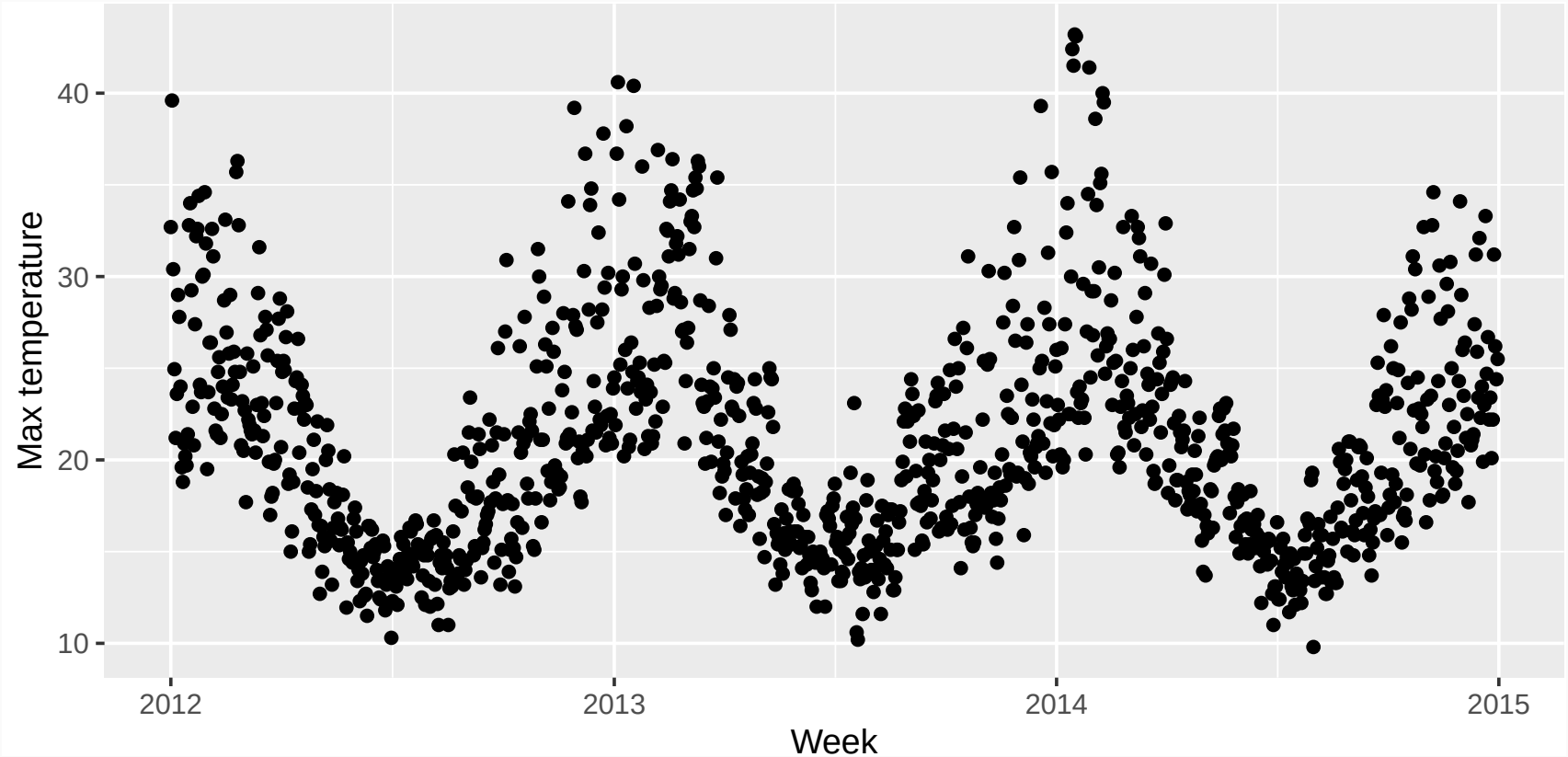
Are line plots best?

```
maxtemp <- vic_elec %>%
  index_by(Day = date(Time)) %>%
  summarise(Temperature = max(Temperature))
maxtemp %>%
  autoplot(Temperature) +
  xlab("Week") + ylab("Max temperature")
```



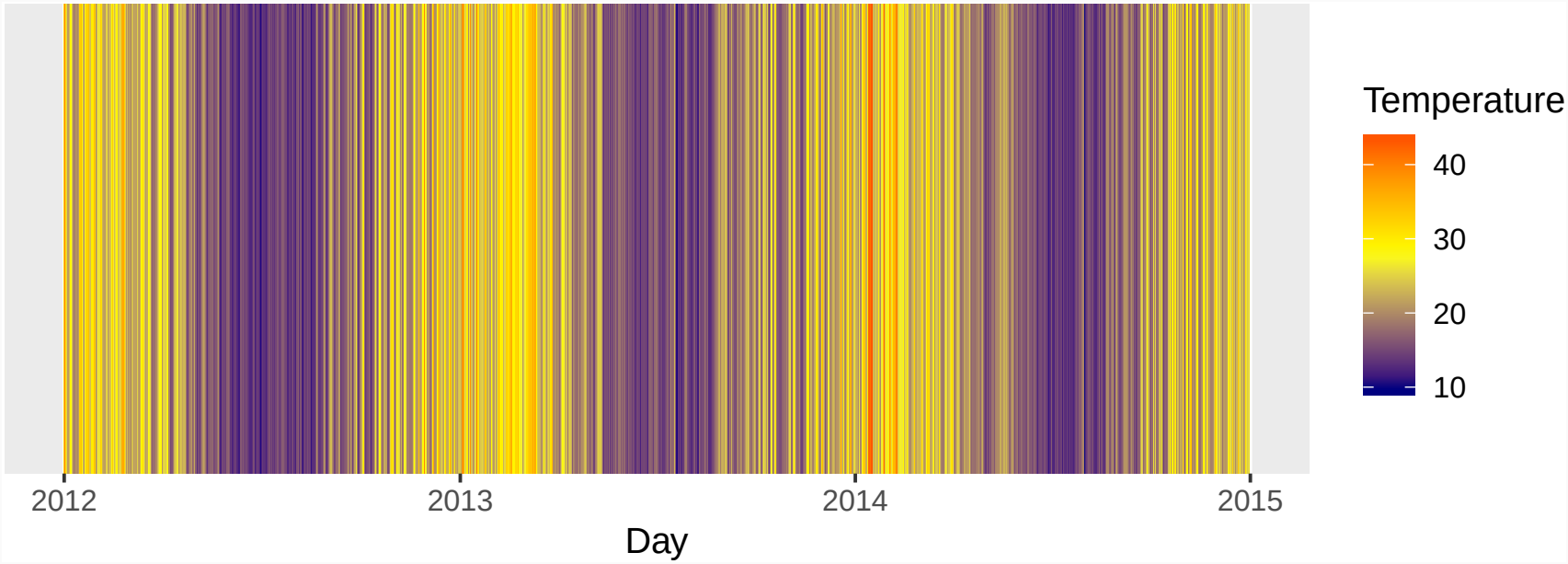
Are line plots best?

```
maxtemp %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = Day, y = Temperature)) +
  geom_point() +
  xlab("Week") + ylab("Max temperature")
```



Are line plots best?

```
maxtemp %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = Day, y = 1)) +
  geom_tile(aes(fill = Temperature)) +
  scale_fill_gradient2(low = "navy", mid = "yellow",
                       high = "red", midpoint=28) +
  ylab("") + scale_y_discrete(expand=c(0,0))
```

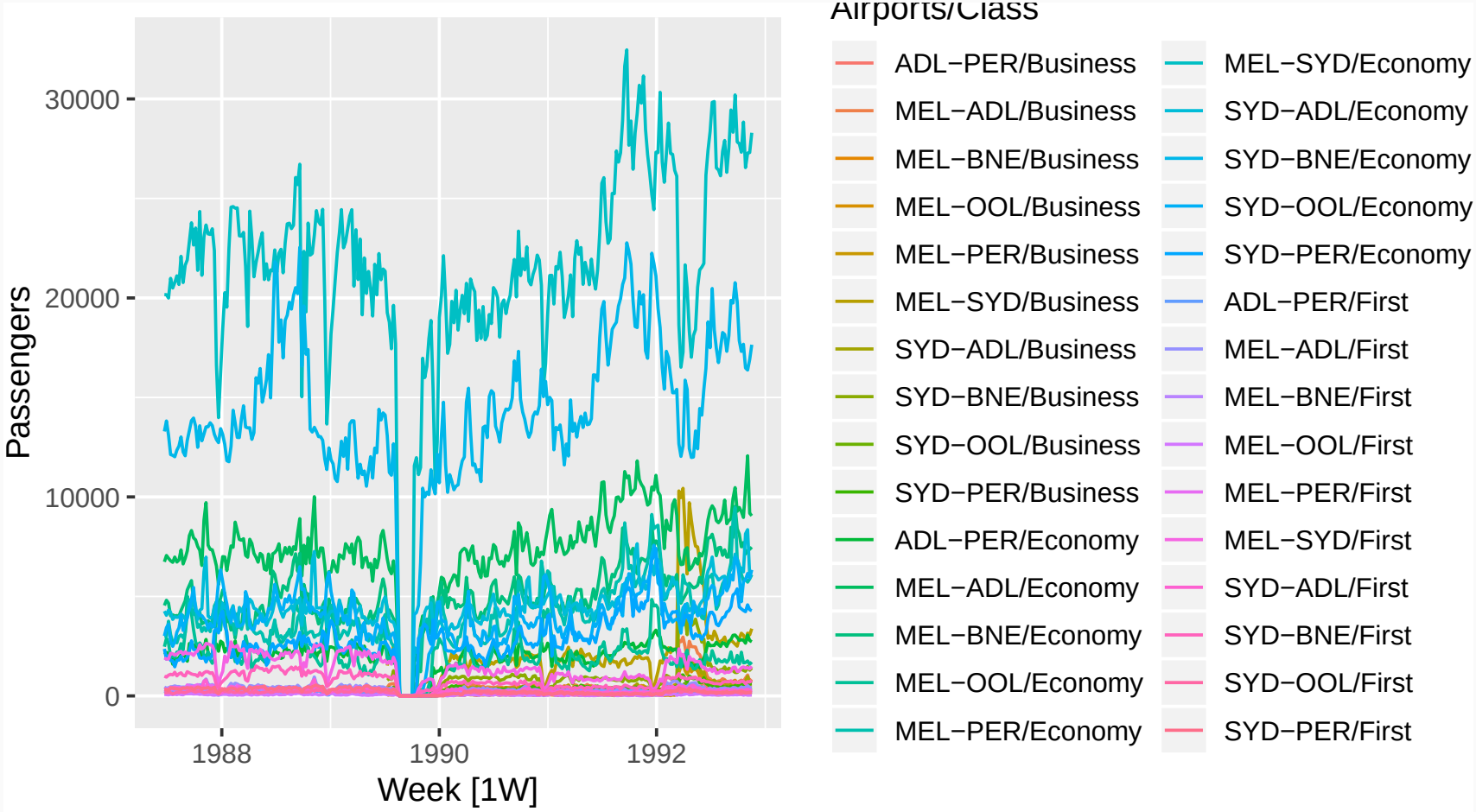


Are line plots best?

Ansett airlines

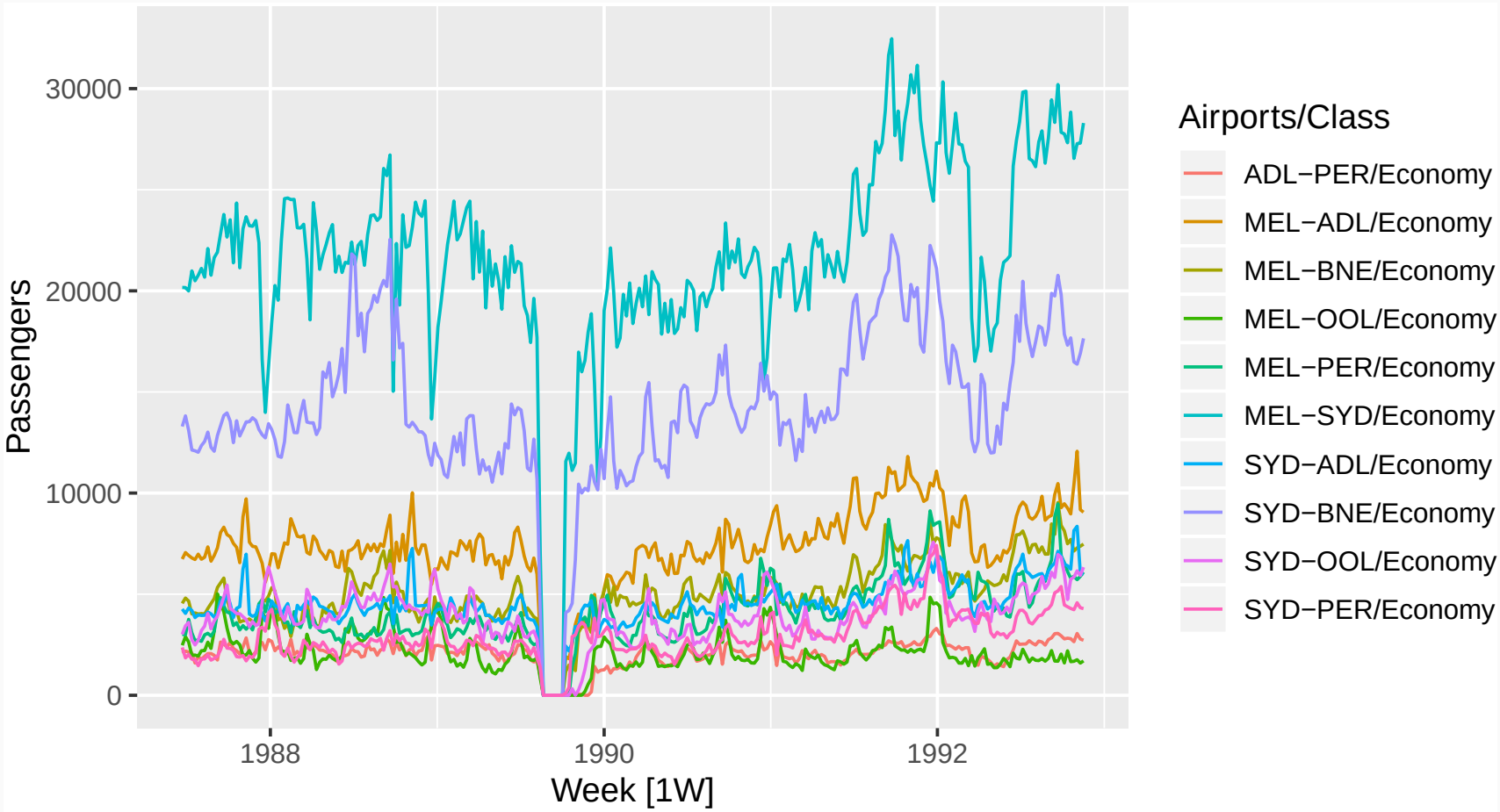
Ansett airlines

```
ansett %>%
  autoplot(Passengers)
```



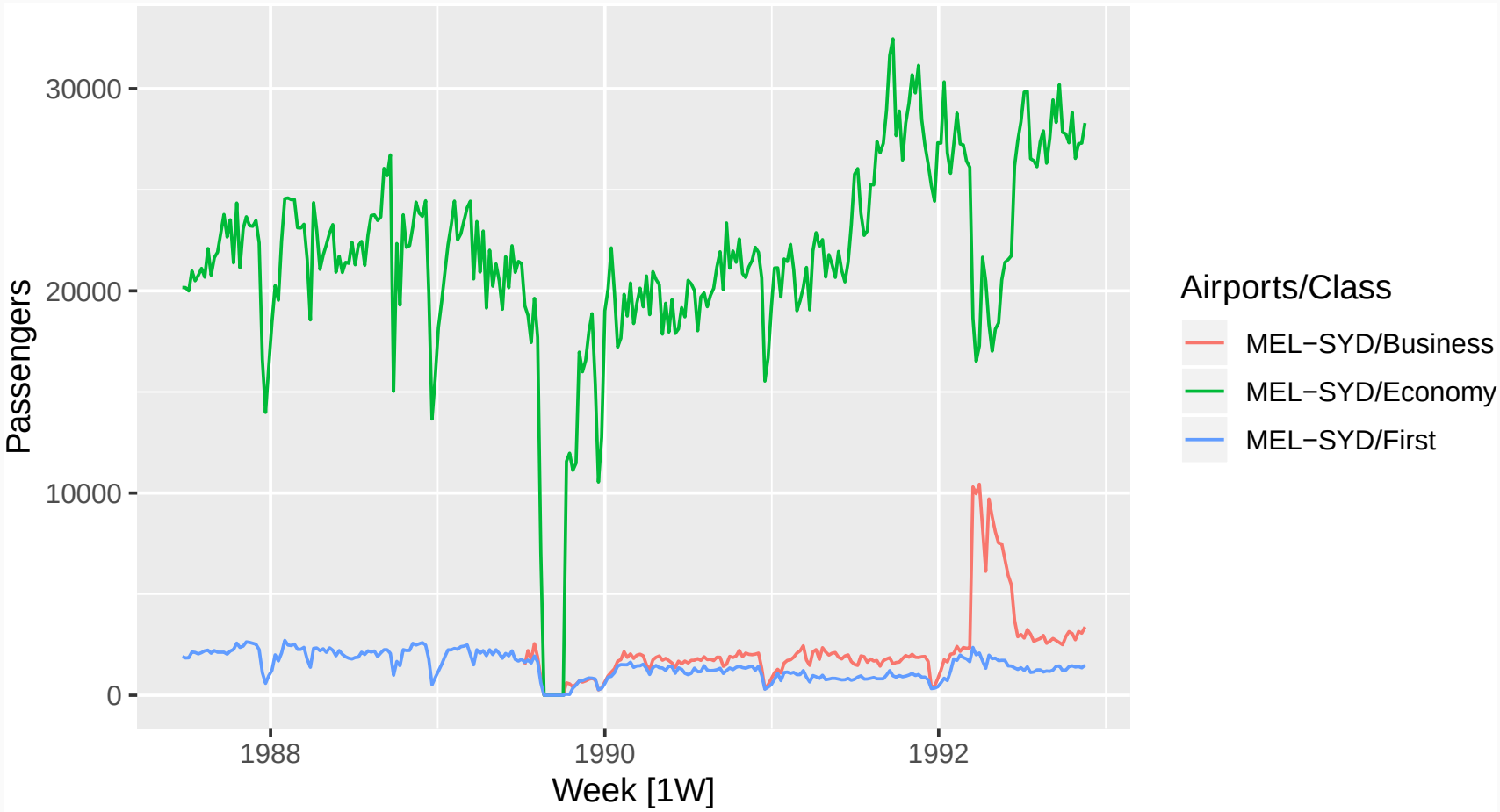
Ansett airlines

```
ansett %>%
  filter(Class=="Economy") %>%
  autoplot(Passengers)
```



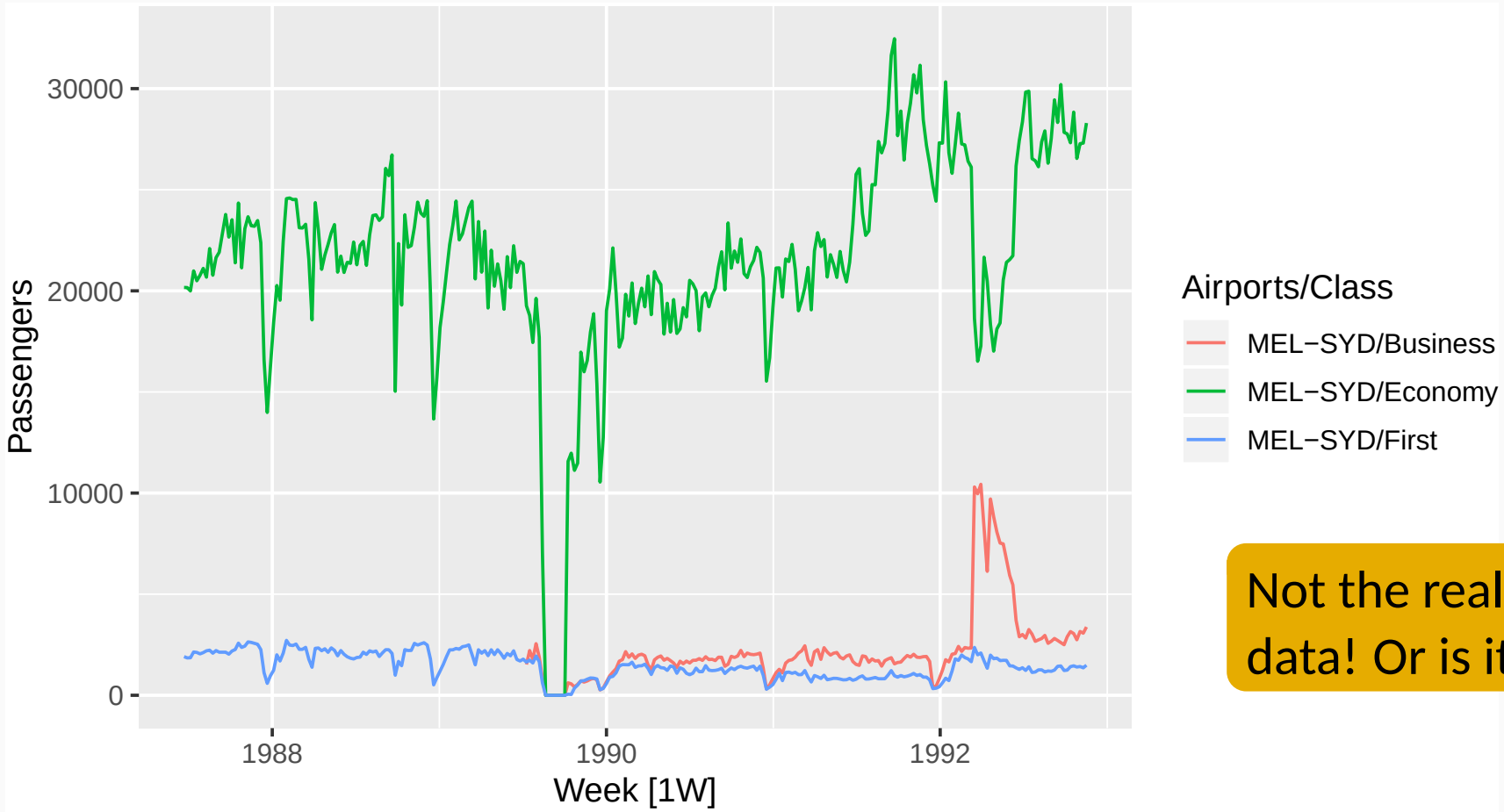
Ansett airlines

```
ansett %>%
  filter(Airports=="MEL-SYD") %>%
  autoplot(Passengers)
```



Ansett airlines

```
ansett %>%
  filter(Airports=="MEL-SYD") %>%
  autoplot(Passengers)
```



Not the real data! Or is it?

Outline

1. Time series data and tsibbles
2. Example: Australian prison population
3. Example: Australian pharmaceutical sales
4. Lab Session 1
5. Time plots
6. Lab Session 2

Lab Session 2

- Create time plots of the following time series: `Beer` from `aus_production`, `Lynx` from `pelt`, `Close` from `gafa_stock`
- Use `help()` to find out about the data in each series.
- For the last plot, modify the axis labels and title.