



Tidy Time Series & Forecasting in R



5. Time series features

Outline

- 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

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

Trend strength

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

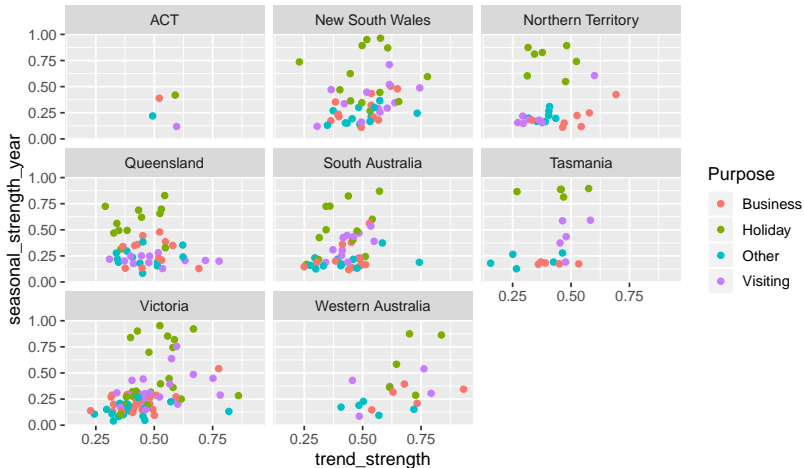
Feature extraction and statistics

```
tourism %>% features(Trips, feat_stl)
```

```
## # A tibble: 304 x 12
##   Region State Purpose trend_strength seasonal_streng~
##   <chr>   <chr> <chr>          <dbl>          <dbl>
## 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>
```

Feature extraction and statistics

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



Feature extraction and statistics

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



Feature extraction and statistics

Find the most seasonal time series:

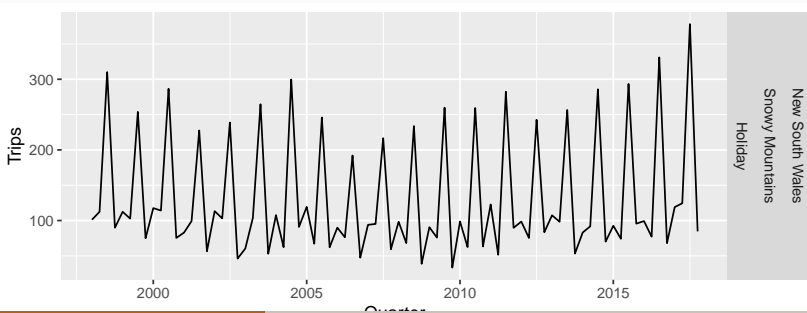
```
most_seasonal <- tourism %>%  
  features(Trips, feat_stl) %>%  
  filter(seasonal_strength_year == max(seasonal_strength_year))
```


Feature extraction and statistics

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))
```



Feature extraction and statistics

Find the most trended time series:

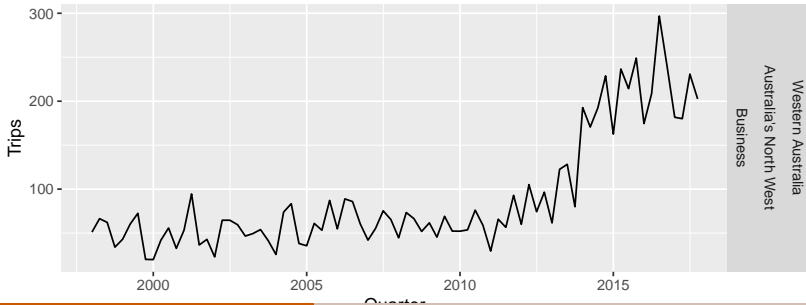
```
most_trended <- tourism %>%  
  features(Trips, feat_stl) %>%  
  filter(trend_strength == max(trend_strength))
```

Feature extraction and statistics

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?

Feature extraction and statistics

```
tourism %>% features(Trips, feat_acf)
```

```
## # A tibble: 304 x 10
##   Region State Purpose      acf1 acf10 diff1_acf1
##   <chr>  <chr> <chr>      <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl>
## 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  0.134     -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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Feature extraction and statistics

```
tourism_features <- tourism %>%  
  features(Trips, feature_set(pkgs="feasts"))
```

All features from
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~ 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 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>,  
## #   ...
```


Feature extraction and statistics

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

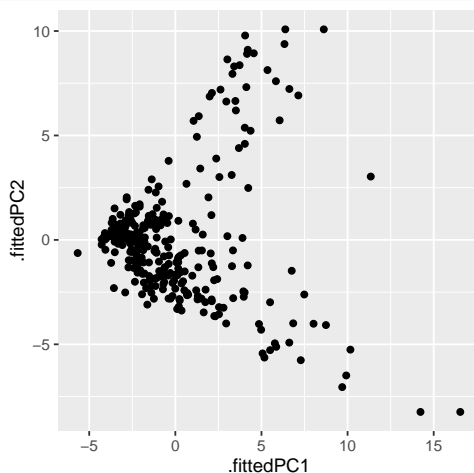
```
## # A tibble: 304 x 92  
##   .rownames Region State Purpose trend_strength  
##   <fct>      <chr> <chr> <chr>      <dbl>  
## 1 1        Adela~ Sout~ Busine~    0.451  
## 2 2        Adela~ Sout~ Holiday 0.541  
## 3 3        Adela~ Sout~ Other    0.743  
## 4 4        Adela~ Sout~ Visiti~    0.433  
## 5 5        Adela~ Sout~ Busine~    0.453  
## 6 6        Adela~ Sout~ Holiday 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>,  
## #   ...
```

Principal
components
based on all
features from the
feasts package

Feature extraction and statistics

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

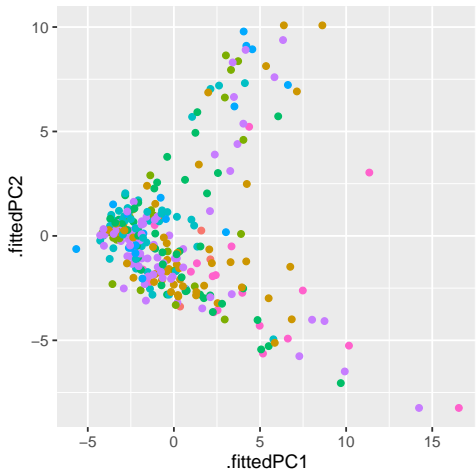
Principal components
based on all features
from the feasts
package



Feature extraction and statistics

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

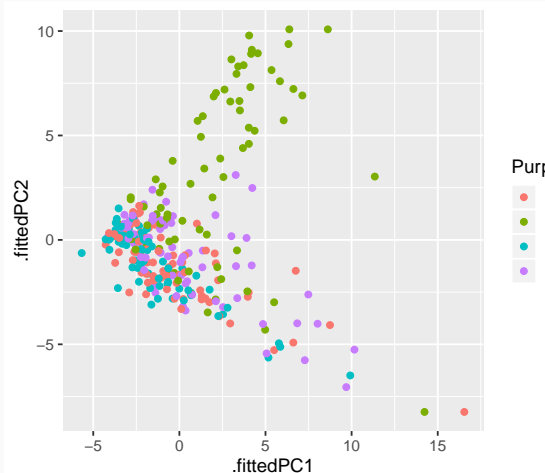
Principal components
based on all features
from the feasts
package



Feature extraction and statistics

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

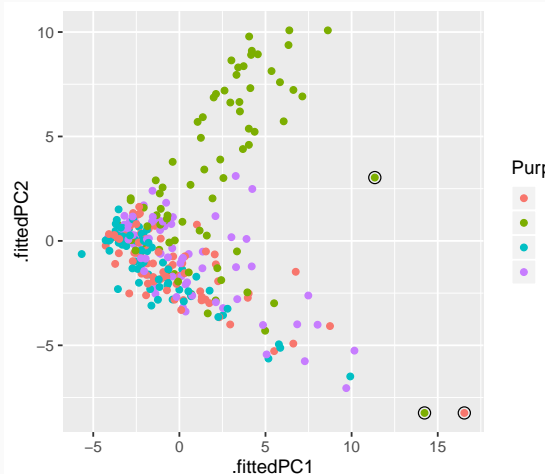
Principal components
based on all features
from the feasts
package



Feature extraction and statistics

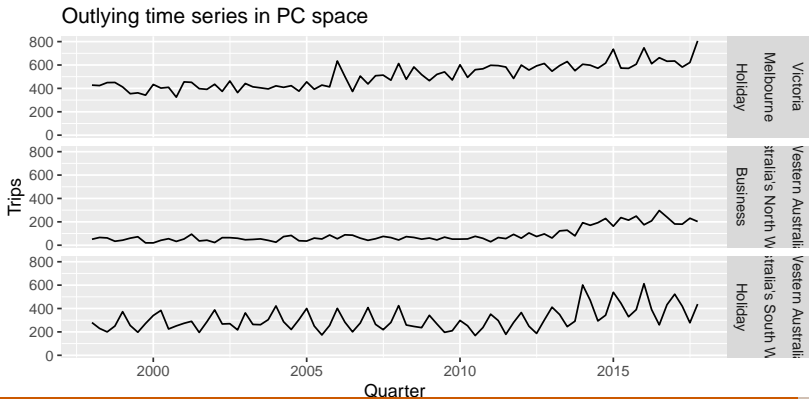
```
pcs %>% ggplot(aes(x=.fittedPC1, y=.fittedPC2, col=Purpose)) +  
  geom_point() + theme(aspect.ratio=1)
```

Principal components
based on all features
from the feasts
package



Feature extraction and statistics

```
outliers %>%  
  left_join(tourism, by = c("State", "Region", "Purpose")) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(x = Quarter, y = Trips)) + geom_line() +  
  facet_grid(vars(State, Region, Purpose)) +  
  ggtitle("Outlying time series in PC space") +  
  theme(legend.position = "none")
```



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Lab Session 10

- Use a feature-based approach to look for outlying series in PBS.
- What is unusual about these series?