

# Tidy Time Series & Forecasting in R

## 5. Time series features

[bit.ly/fable2020](https://bit.ly/fable2020)



# 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

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

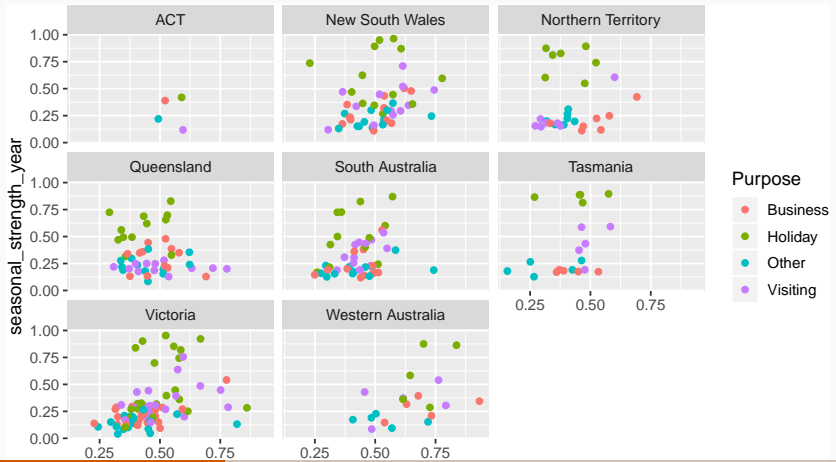
# Feature extraction and statistics

```
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))
```



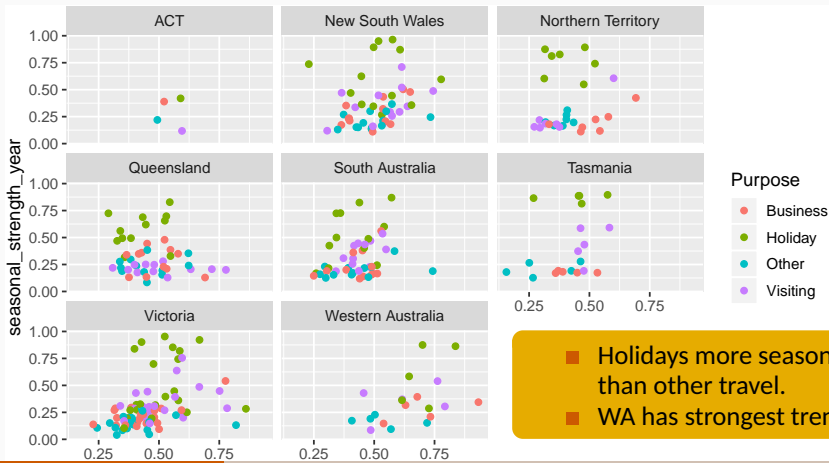
# Feature extraction and statistics

```
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))
```

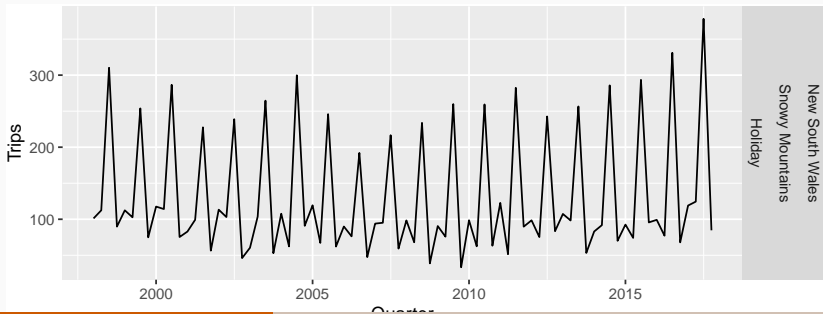


# Feature extraction and statistics

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:

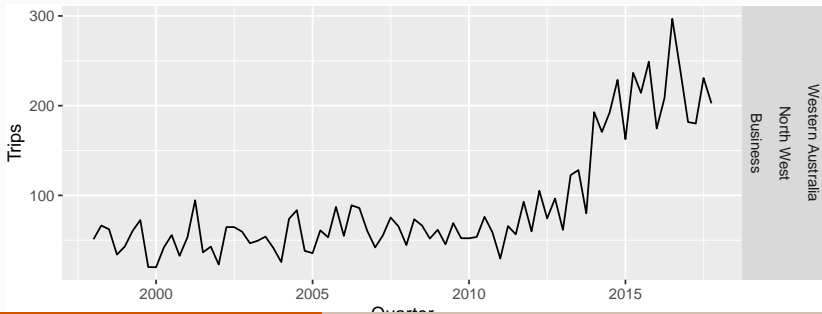
```
most_trended <- tourism %>%  
  features(Trips, feat_stl) %>%  
  filter(trend_strength == max(trend_strength))
```

# 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_strength  
##   <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) %>%  
  broom::augment(tourism_features)
```

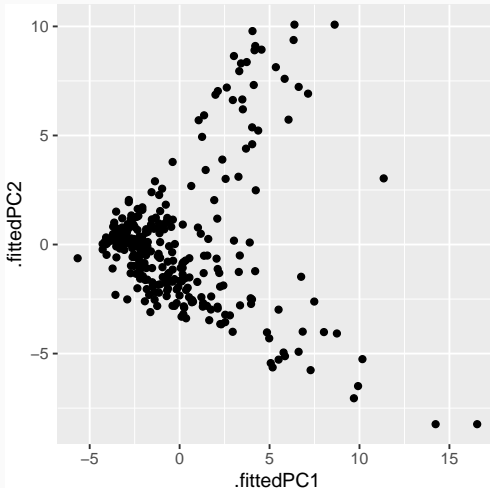
```
## # A tibble: 304 x 92  
##   .rownames Region State Purpose trend_strength  
##   <fct>      <chr> <chr> <chr>          <dbl>  
## 1 1      Adela~ Sout~ Busine~      0.451  
## 2 2      Adela~ Sout~ Holiday    0.541  
## 3 3      Adela~ Sout~ Other      0.743  
## 4 4      Adela~ Sout~ Visiti~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

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)
```

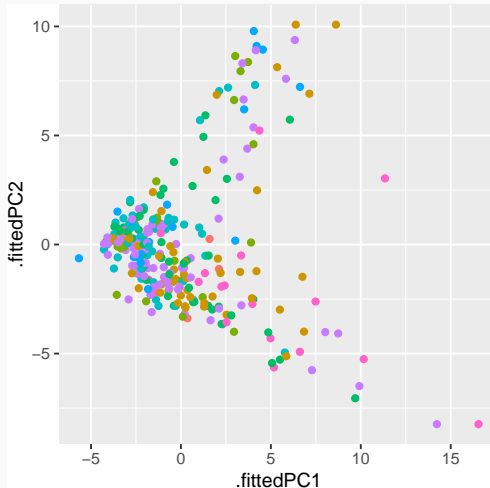
Principal components  
based on all features  
from the feasts  
package



# 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



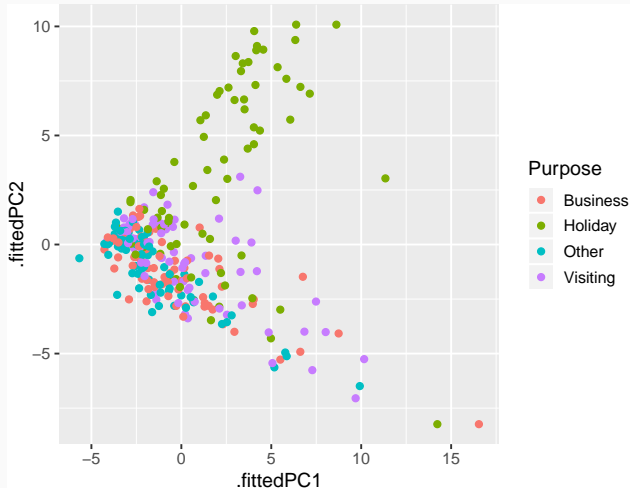
State

- ACT
- New South Wales
- Northern Territory
- Queensland
- South Australia
- Tasmania
- Victoria
- Western Australia

# Feature extraction and statistics

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

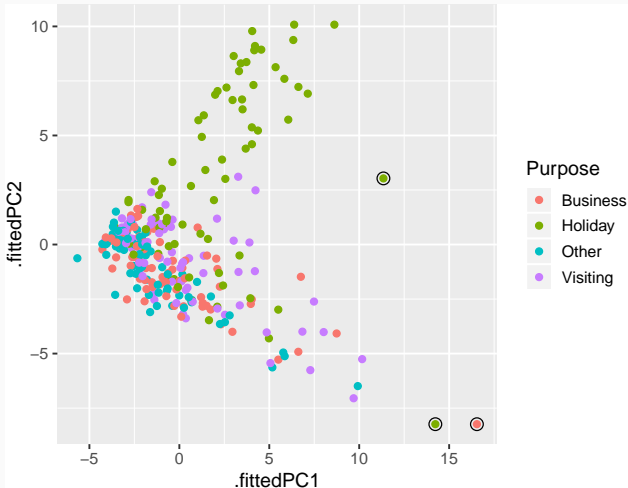
Principal components  
based on all features  
from the feasts  
package



# Feature extraction and statistics

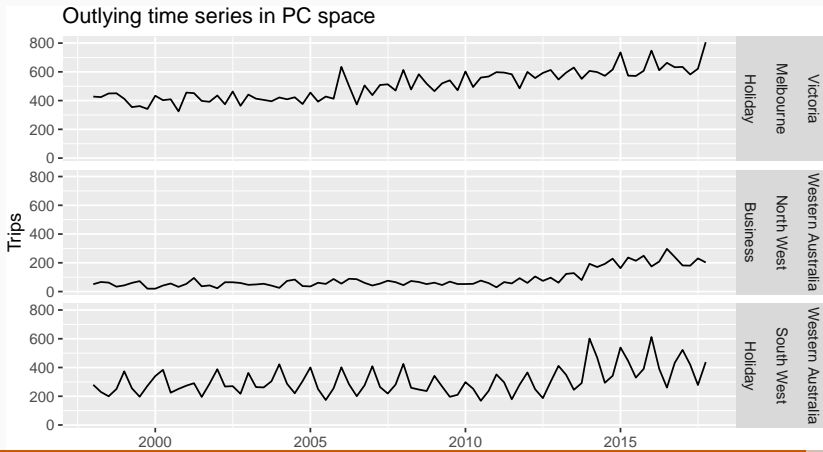
```
pcs %>% ggplot(aes(x=.fittedPC1, y=.fittedPC2, col=Purpose)) +  
  geom_point() + theme(aspect.ratio=1)
```

Principal components  
based on all features  
from the feasts  
package



# Feature extraction and statistics

```
outliers %>%  
  left_join(tourism, by = c("State", "Region", "Purpose")) %>%  
  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?