

# Mining Time Series

Mining Massive Datasets

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Topic 27



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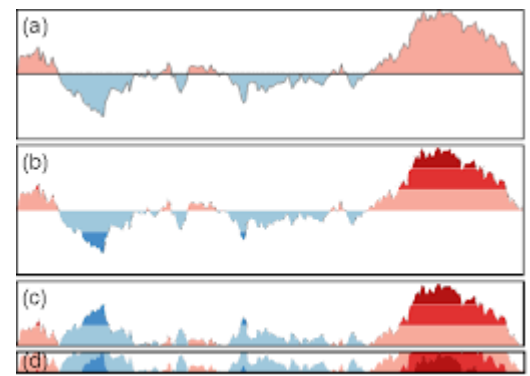
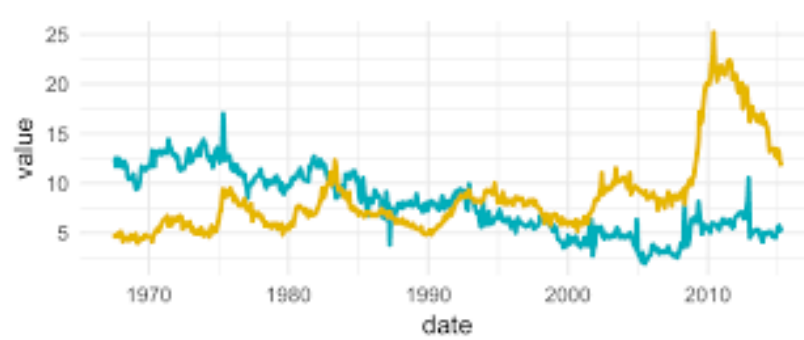
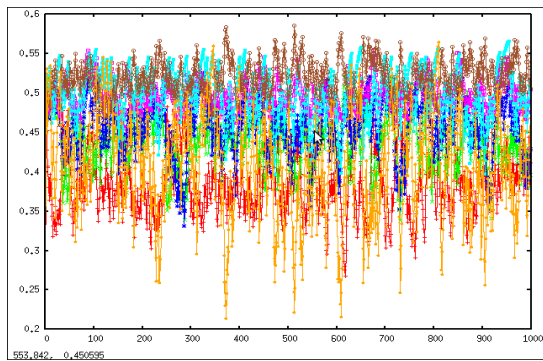
**IF YOUR DATA HAS A TIME  
STAMP**

**YOU'RE A TIME SERIES ANALYST,  
HARRY**

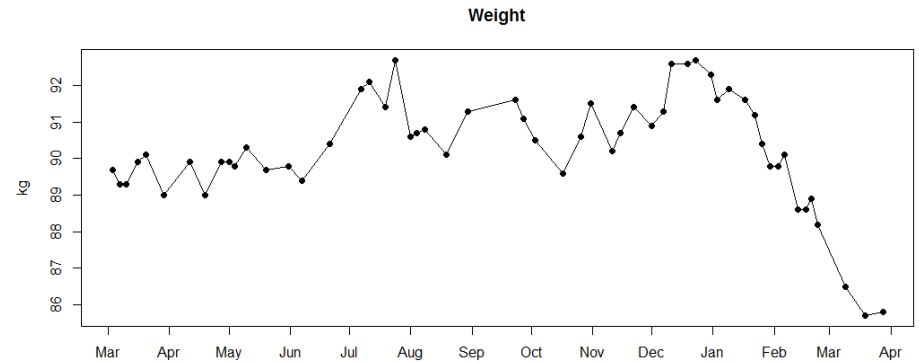
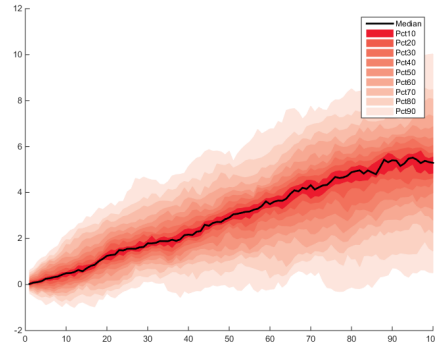
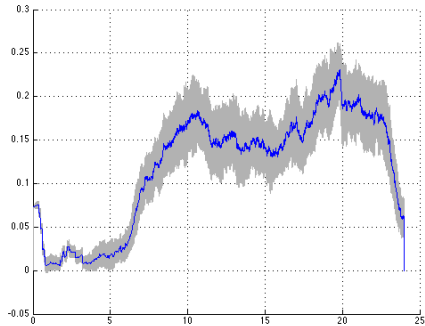
memegenerator.net

# Sources

- Data Mining, The Textbook (2015) by Charu Aggarwal (chapter 14)
- Introduction to Time Series Mining (2006) [tutorial](#) by Keogh Eamonn [[alt. link](#)]
- Time Series Data Mining (2006) [slides](#) by Hung Son Nguyen

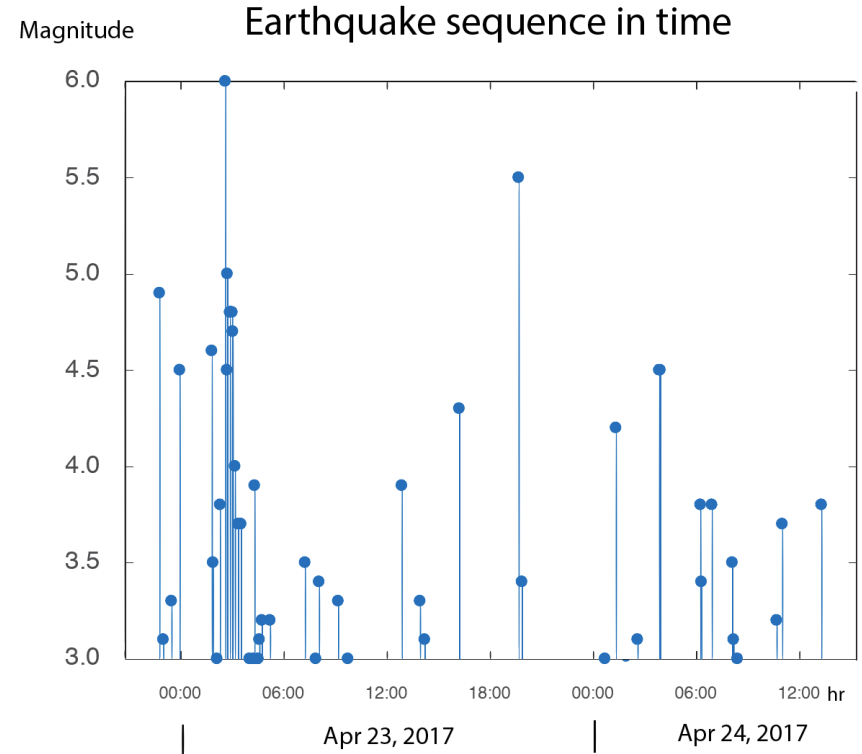
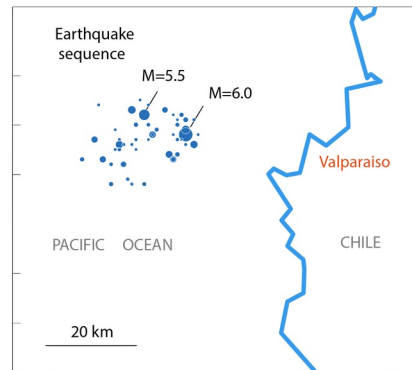


# Why do we mine time series? Examples



# Seismic data

- Observations = earthquakes
- Goal: characterize when peaks occur

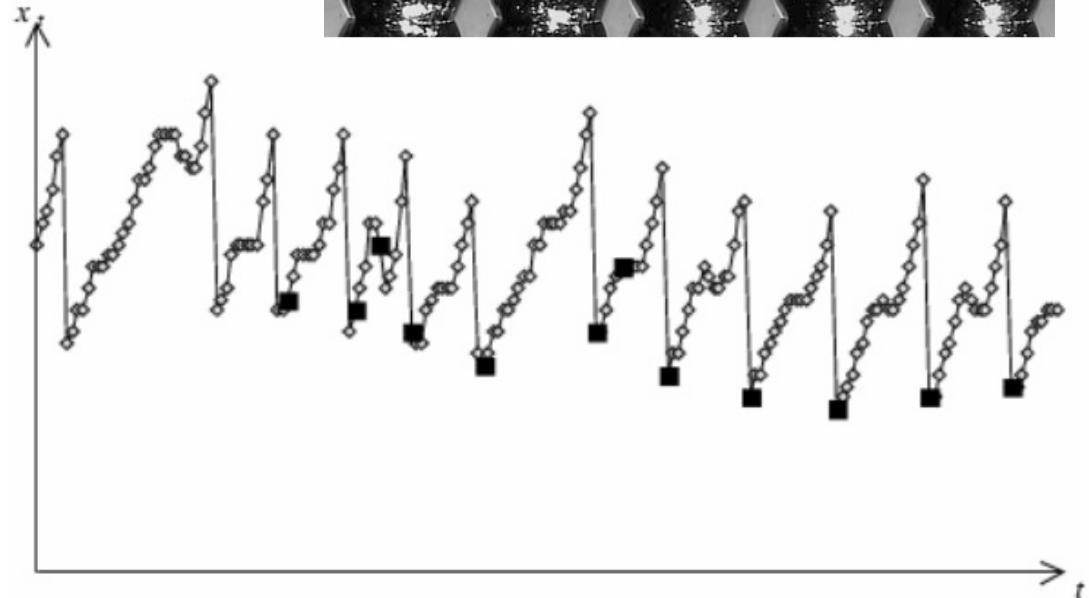


# Liquid metal droplets

◇ = length of hot metal droplet

■ = droplet release  
(chaotic, noisy)

Goal: prediction of release



# Stock prices

Price

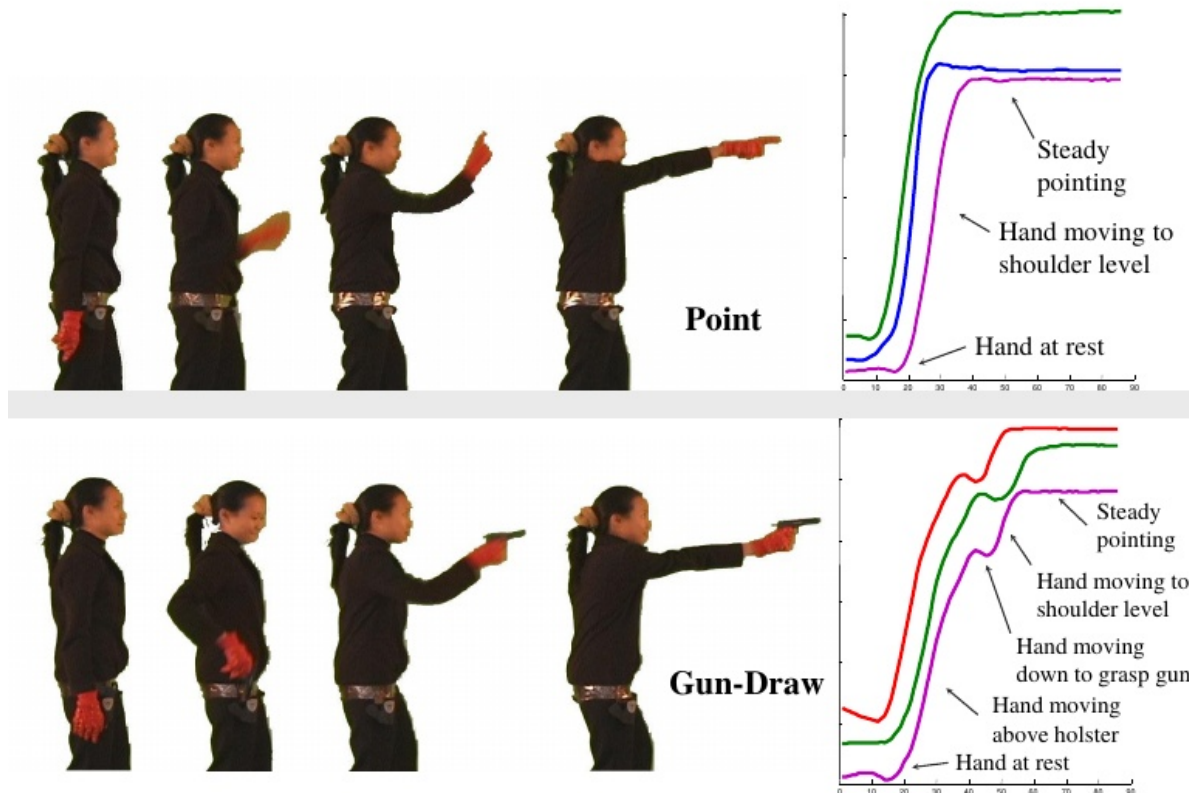
Volume traded

Goal: find hidden patterns providing an advantage



# Video data / gestures

- Series of **angles** of articulations in the body
- Temporal patterns can reveal **gestures**





# Applications

- Clustering
- Classification
- Motif discovery
- Event detection
- ...

1) All require a reasonable definition of the **similarity** between two time series

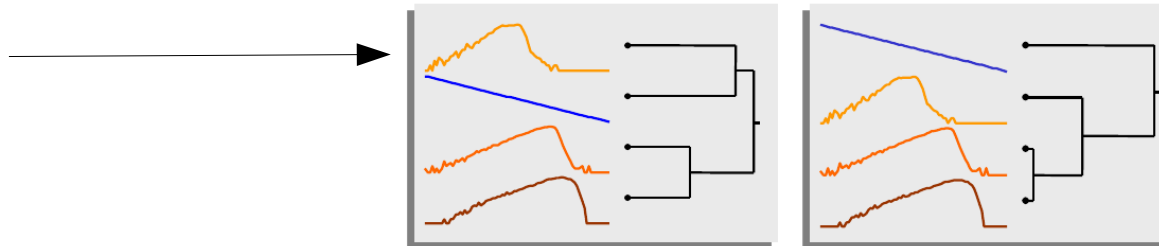
2) All can be done in **real-time** or **retrospectively**

# Context vs Behavior

- **Contextual attribute(s)**
  - $x(i) = t_i$  = timestamp is the typical one
  - Sometimes other attributes providing context
- **Behavioral attribute(s)**
  - $y^j(i)$  = temperature, angle, price, sensor reading, ...  
 $j \in 1 \dots d$

# What are the difficulties?

- High sampling rate of many series over extended periods of time means ...
  - Tons of data
  - Things are bound to fail at several points (missing data, noisy data)
- Subjectivity



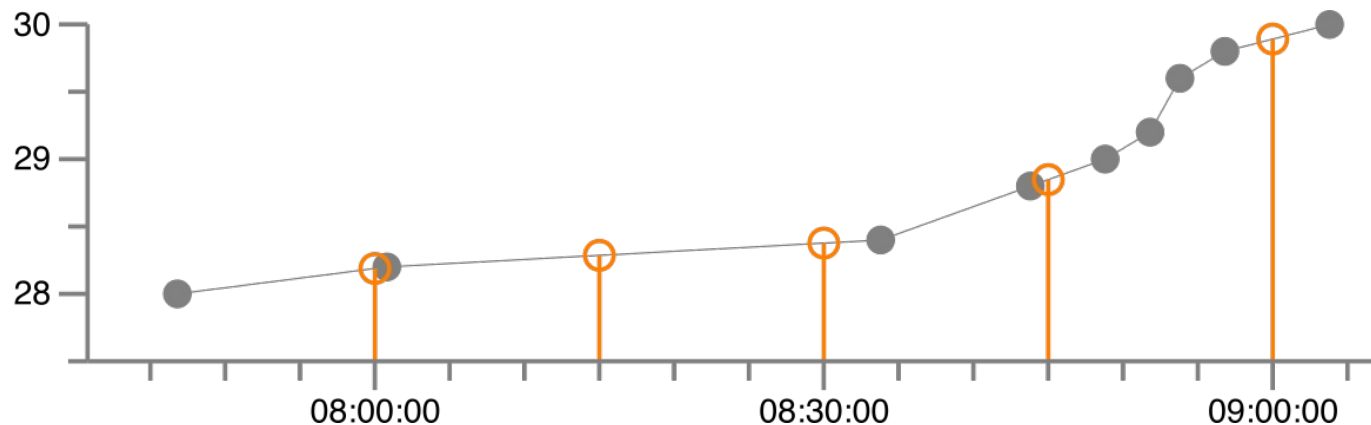
# Preparing a time series

# Notation: multivariate time series

- Length  $n$ , timestamps  $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n$
- Values at time  $t_i : (y_i^1, y_i^2, \dots, y_i^d)$
- If series is univariate we drop the superscript

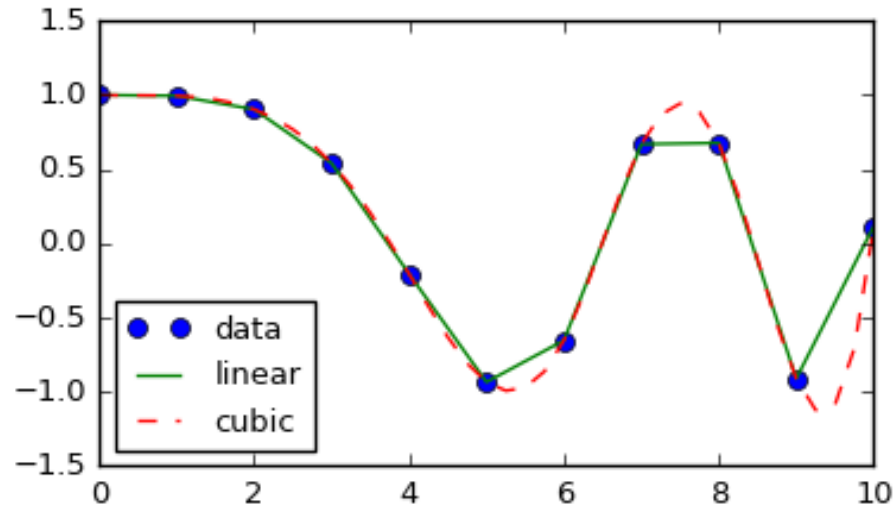
# Missing values: linear interpolation

- Let  $t_i < t_x < t_j$  
$$y_x = y_i + \left( \frac{t_x - t_i}{t_j - t_i} \right) \cdot (y_j - y_i)$$
- Example: make an irregular series regular



# Missing values: splines

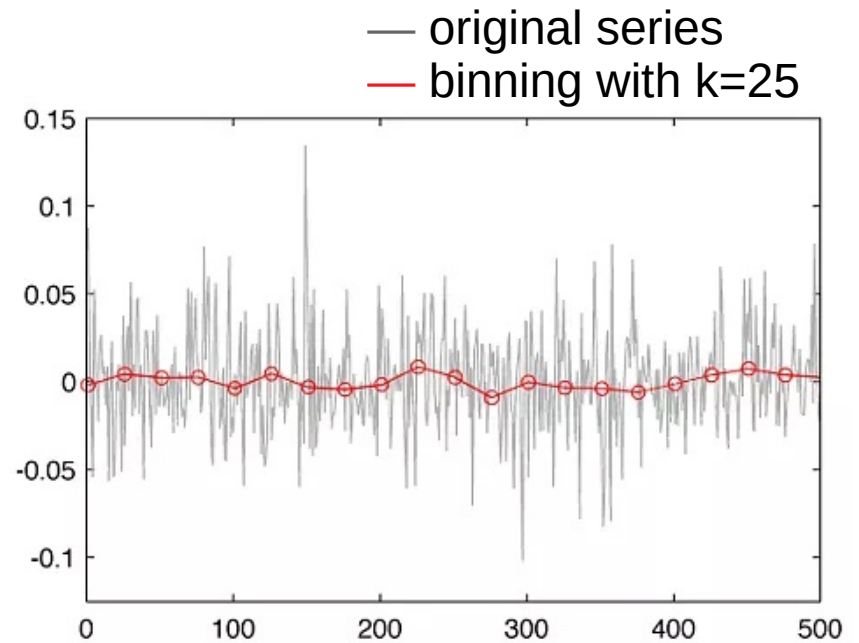
Cubic polynomials between  $y_i, y_{i+1}$  that have the same slope at those points as the original curve.



# Noise removal: binning

- Replace series by average of values in bins (subsequences) of length  $k$

$$y'_{i+1} = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{r=1}^k y_{i \cdot k + r}$$





# Noise removal: moving average smoothing

- Equivalent to overlapping bins

$$y'_i = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{r=1}^k y_{i-r+1}$$

- Larger  $k$  leads to smoother series, but losses more information
- Use smaller  $k$  for first  $k-1$  items



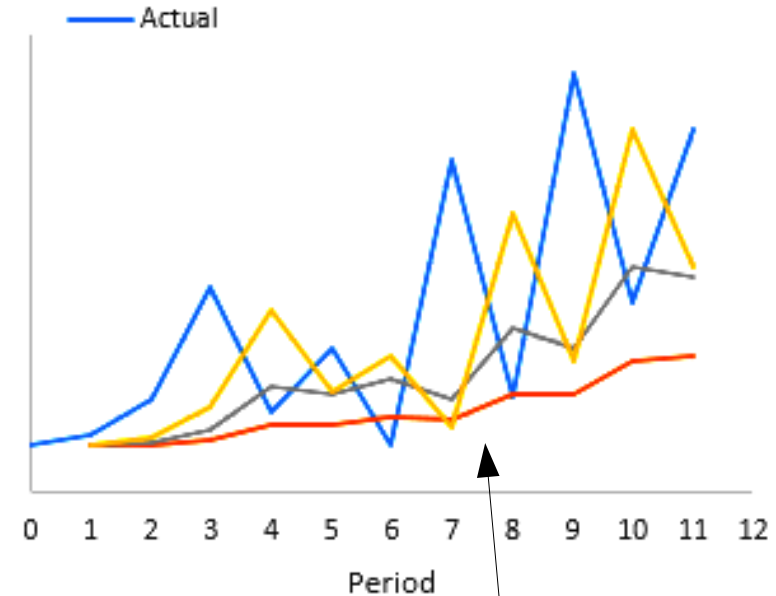
# Noise removal: exponential smoothing

- Combine previously smoothed point with current point

$$y'_i = \alpha \cdot y_i + (1 - \alpha) \cdot y'_{i-1}$$

- Recursively substituting

$$y'_i = (1 - \alpha)^i \cdot y'_0 + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^i y_j \cdot (1 - \alpha)^{i-j}$$



Which  $y'$  has the larger alpha?

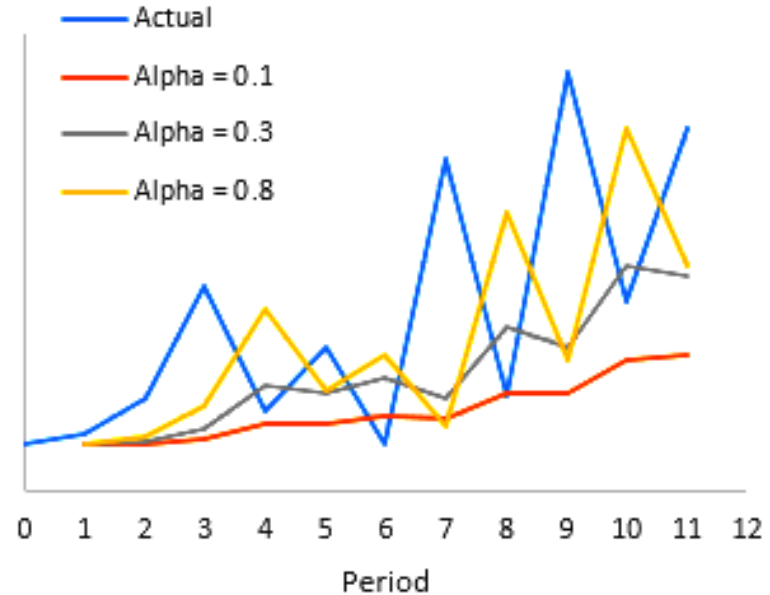
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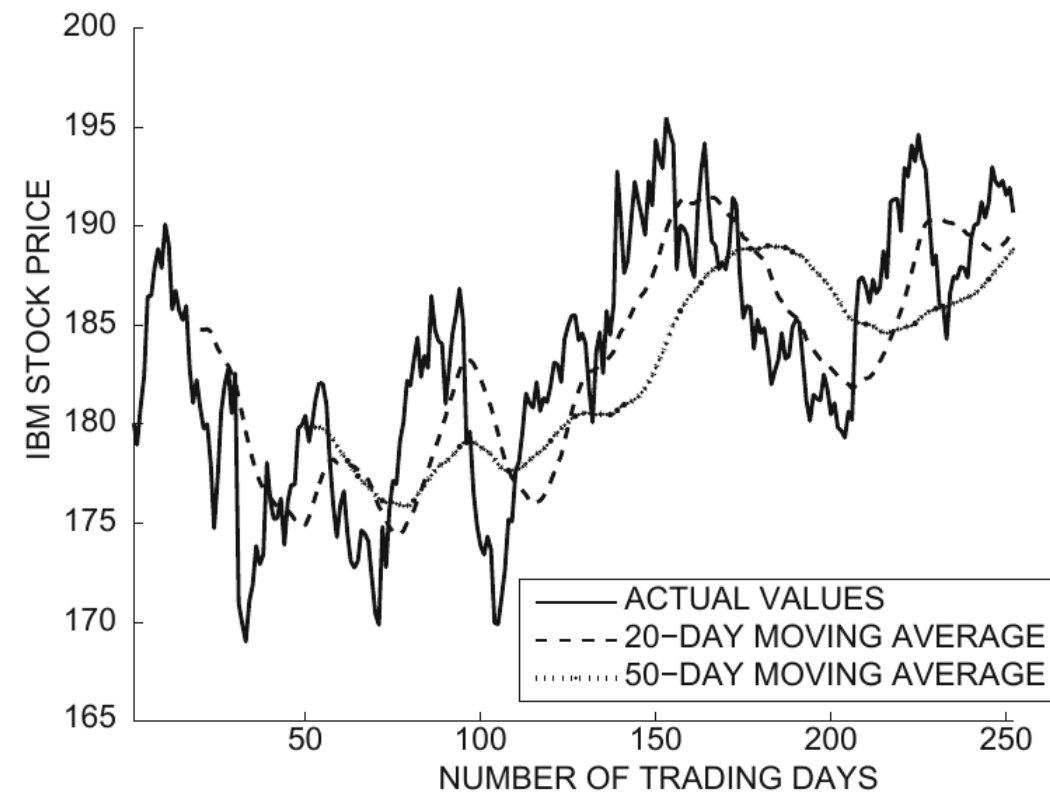
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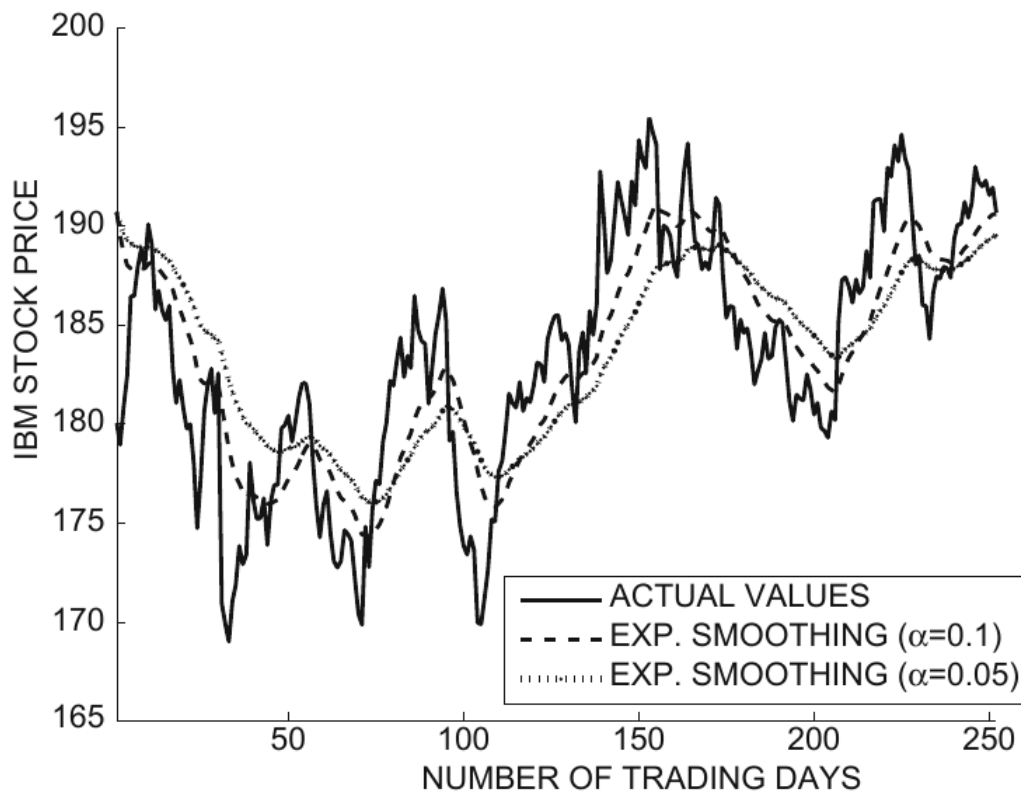
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# Moving average vs exponential smoothing



(a) Moving average smoothing



(b) Exponential smoothing

# Exercise

Answer in  
Google Spreadsheet

- Given the following series:

t	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
y(t)	2	4	12	2	1	-2	0	15	3	3
1. y'(t)										
2. y'(t)										

- 1. Moving average with  $k=3$
- 2. Exponential average with  $\alpha=0.5$

# Summary

# Things to remember

- Series preparation
  - Interpolation
  - Smoothing

# Exercises for TT27-TT29

- Data Mining, The Textbook (2015) by Charu Aggarwal
  - Exercises 14.10 → 1-6