

A classification framework for forecast-model selection

Thiyanga S Talagala
Rob J Hyndman
George Athanasopoulos

Monash University, Australia

Joint Statistical Meetings, 2018





Time series features

Objective

Develop a framework that automates the selection of the most appropriate forecasting method for a given time series by using an array of **features** computed from the time series.

Objective

Develop a framework that automates the selection of the most appropriate forecasting method for a given time series by using an array of **features** computed from the time series.

- **Basic idea:**

Transform a given time series $y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$ to a feature vector $F = (f_1(y), f_2(y), \dots, f_p(y))'$.

Objective

Develop a framework that automates the selection of the most appropriate forecasting method for a given time series by using an array of **features** computed from the time series.

- **Basic idea:**

Transform a given time series $y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$ to a feature vector $F = (f_1(y), f_2(y), \dots, f_p(y))'$.

- Examples for time series features

Objective

Develop a framework that automates the selection of the most appropriate forecasting method for a given time series by using an array of **features** computed from the time series.

- **Basic idea:**

Transform a given time series $y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$ to a feature vector $F = (f_1(y), f_2(y), \dots, f_p(y))'$.

- Examples for time series features
 - strength of trend

Objective

Develop a framework that automates the selection of the most appropriate forecasting method for a given time series by using an array of **features** computed from the time series.

- **Basic idea:**

Transform a given time series $y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$ to a feature vector $F = (f_1(y), f_2(y), \dots, f_p(y))'$.

- Examples for time series features

- strength of trend
- strength of seasonality

Objective

Develop a framework that automates the selection of the most appropriate forecasting method for a given time series by using an array of **features** computed from the time series.

- **Basic idea:**

Transform a given time series $y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$ to a feature vector $F = (f_1(y), f_2(y), \dots, f_p(y))'$.

- Examples for time series features

- strength of trend
- strength of seasonality
- lag-1 autocorrelation

Objective

Develop a framework that automates the selection of the most appropriate forecasting method for a given time series by using an array of **features** computed from the time series.

- **Basic idea:**

Transform a given time series $y = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$ to a feature vector $F = (f_1(y), f_2(y), \dots, f_p(y))'$.

- Examples for time series features

- strength of trend
- strength of seasonality
- lag-1 autocorrelation
- spectral entropy

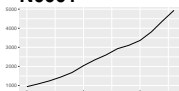
Feature-space of time series

STL-decomposition

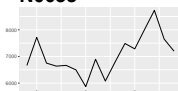
$$Y_t = T_t + S_t + R_t$$

- strength of trend: $1 - \frac{\text{Var}(R_t)}{\text{Var}(Y_t - S_t)}$
- strength of seasonality: $1 - \frac{\text{Var}(R_t)}{\text{Var}(Y_t - T_t)}$

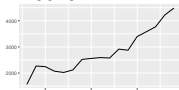
N0001



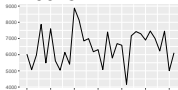
N0633



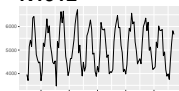
N0625



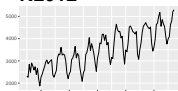
N0645



N1912



N2012

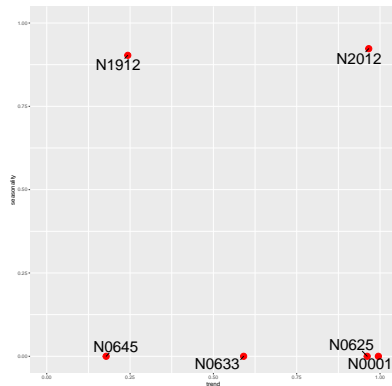
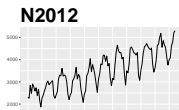
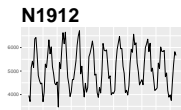
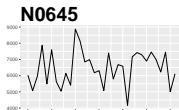
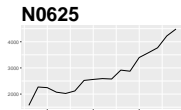
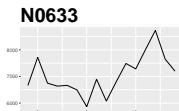
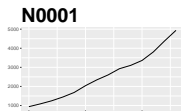


Feature-space of time series

STL-decomposition

$$Y_t = T_t + S_t + R_t$$

- strength of trend: $1 - \frac{\text{Var}(R_t)}{\text{Var}(Y_t - S_t)}$
- strength of seasonality: $1 - \frac{\text{Var}(R_t)}{\text{Var}(Y_t - T_t)}$



Time series features

- length
- strength of seasonality
- strength of trend
- linearity
- curvature
- spikiness
- stability
- lumpiness
- first ACF value of remainder series
- parameter estimates of Holt's linear trend method
- spectral entropy
- Hurst exponent
- nonlinearity
- parameter estimates of Holt-Winters' additive method
- unit root test statistics
- first ACF value of residual series of linear trend model
- ACF and PACF based features - calculated on both the raw and differenced series

FFORMS: Feature-based FORecast Model Selection

Offline

- A classification algorithm (the meta-learner) is trained.

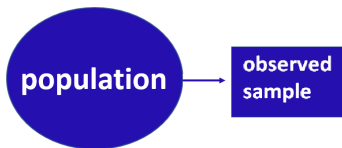
Online

- Calculate the features of a time series and use the pre-trained classifier to identify the best forecasting method.

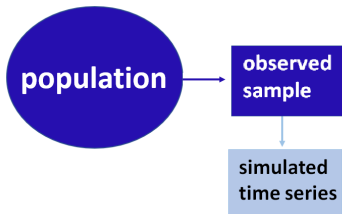


population

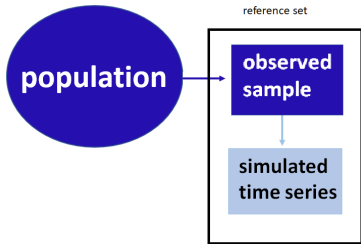
FFORMS: observed sample



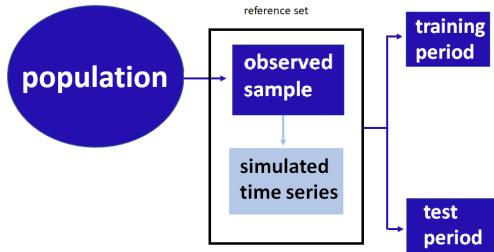
FFORMS: simulated time series



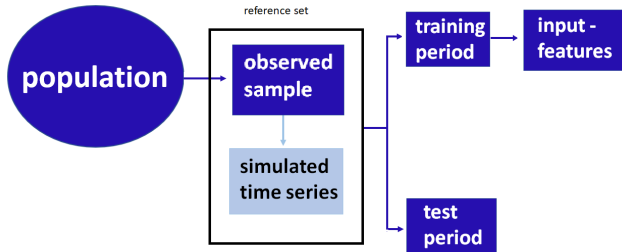
FFORMS: reference set



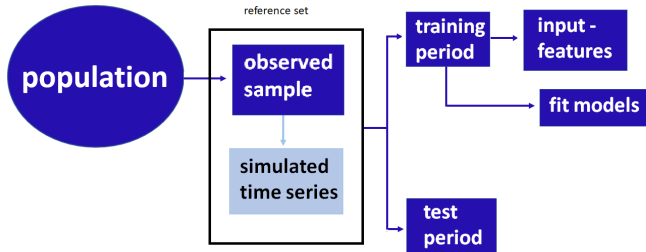
FFORMS: Meta-data



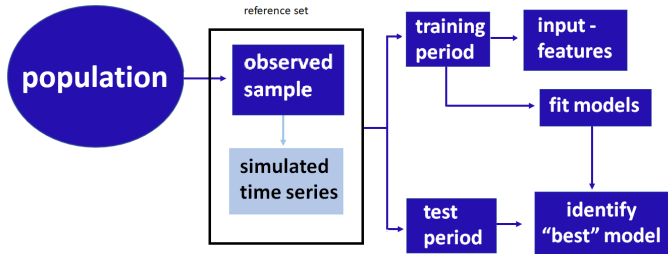
FFORMS: Meta-data



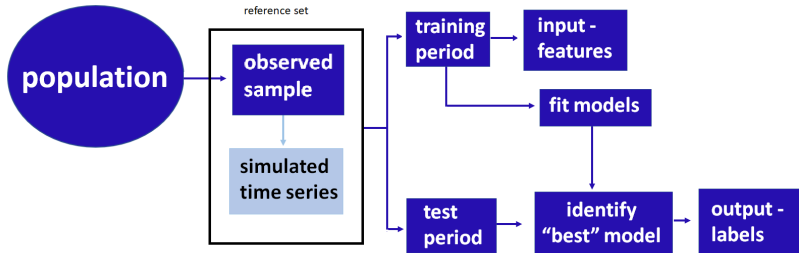
FFORMS: Meta-data



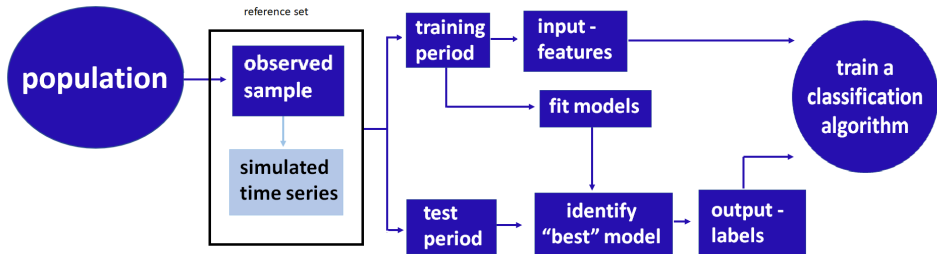
FFORMS: Meta-data



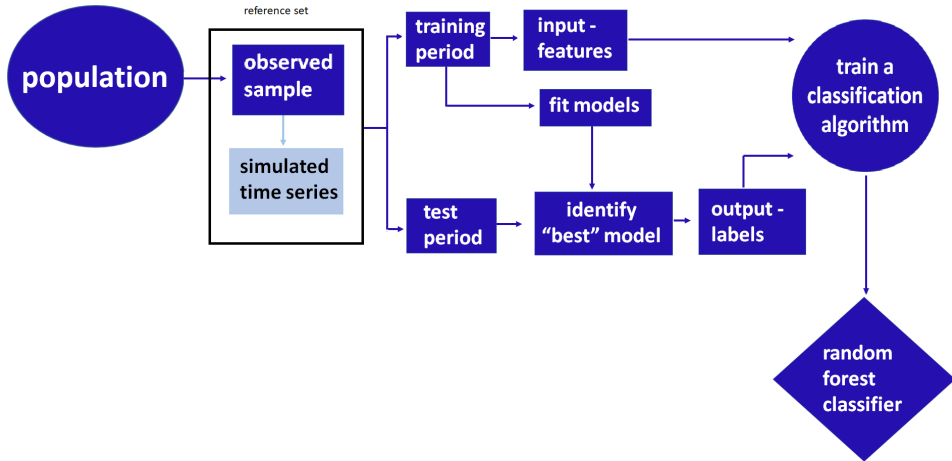
FFORMS: Meta-data



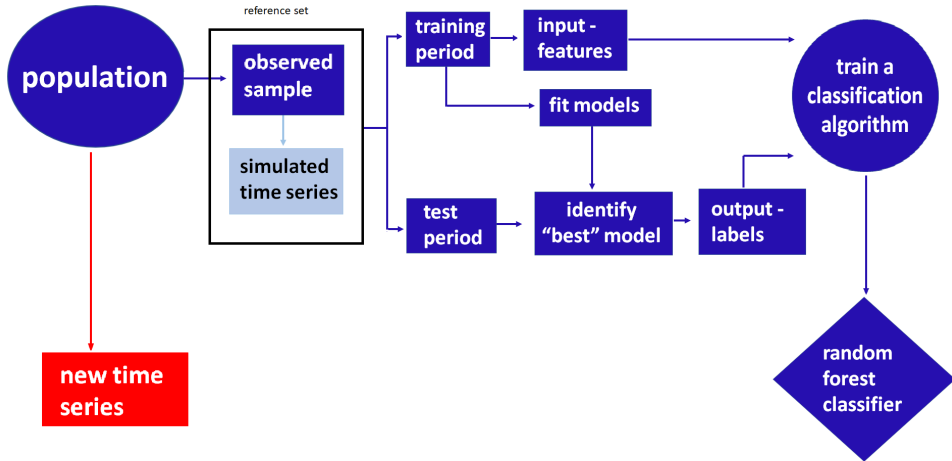
FFORMS: Meta-data



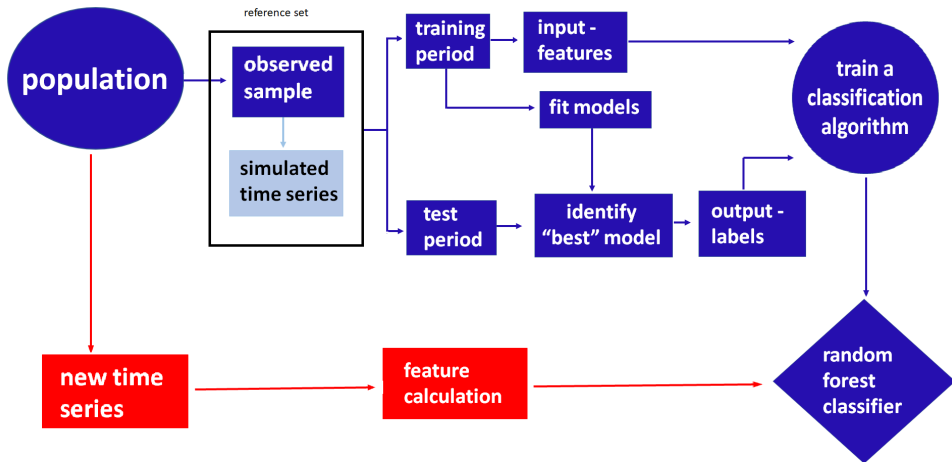
FFORMS: Random-forest classifier



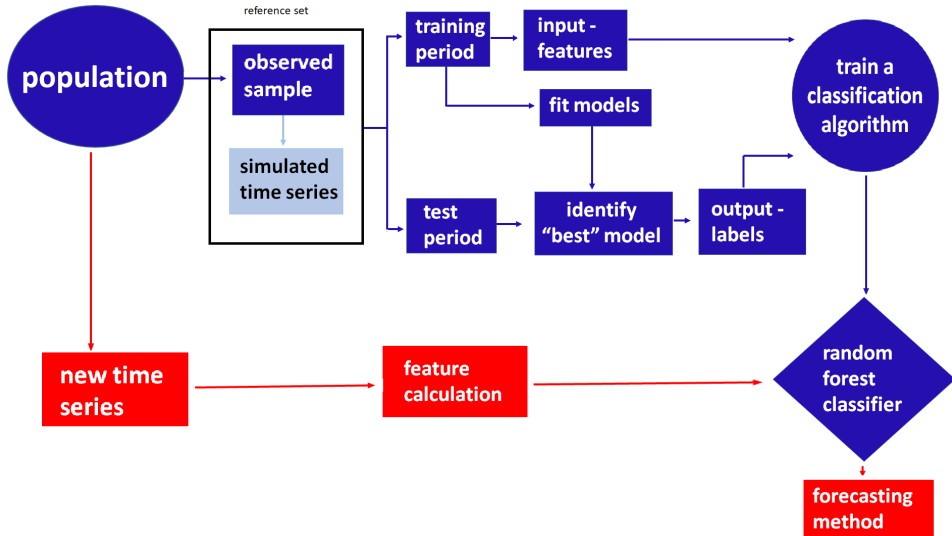
FFORMS: “online” part of the algorithm



FFORMS: “online” part of the algorithm



FFORMS: “online” part of the algorithm



Application to M competition data

- Proposed algorithm is applied to yearly, quarterly and monthly series separately.
- We run two experiments for each case.

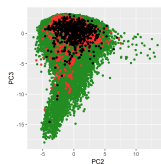
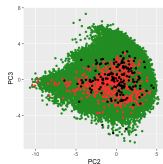
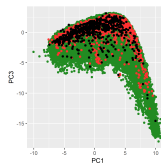
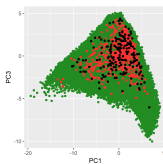
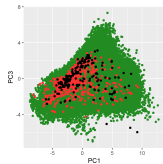
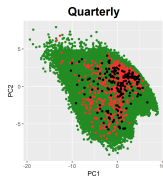
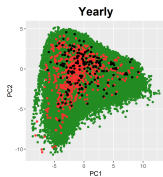
	Source	Experiment 1			Source	Experiment 2		
		Y	Q	M		Y	Q	M
Observed series	M1	181	203	617	M3	645	756	1428
Simulated series		362000	406000	123400		1290000	1512000	285600
New series	M3	645	756	1428	M1	181	203	617

Experiment 1: Distribution of time series in the PCA space

observed - M1

simulated

new - M3



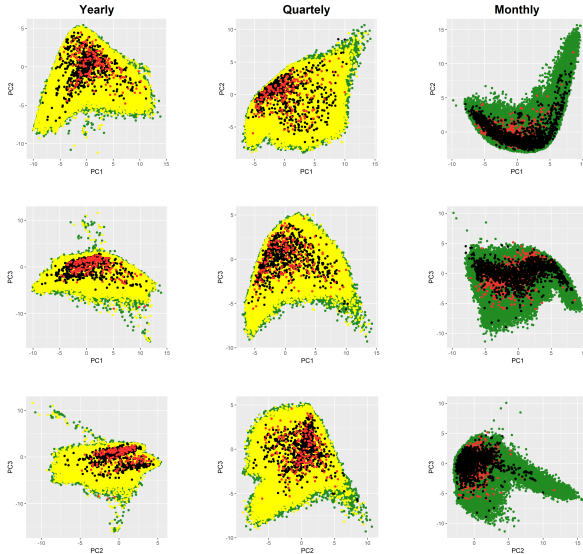
Experiment 2: Distribution of time series in the PCA space

observed - M3

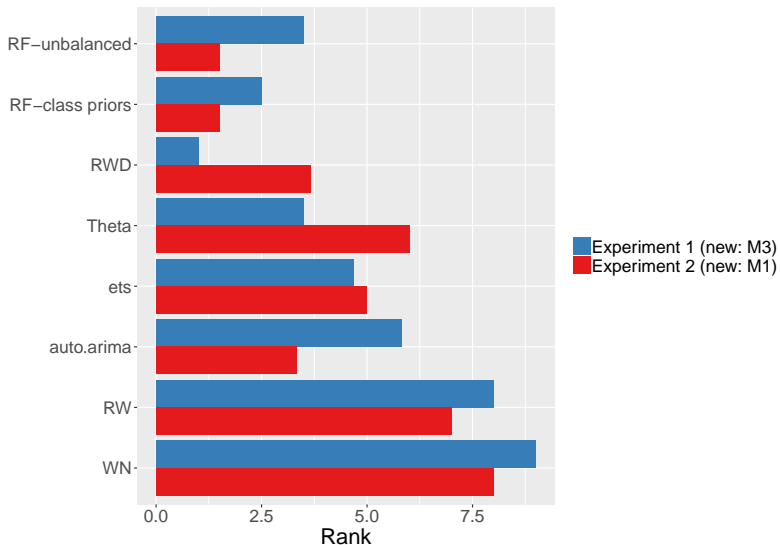
simulated

subset

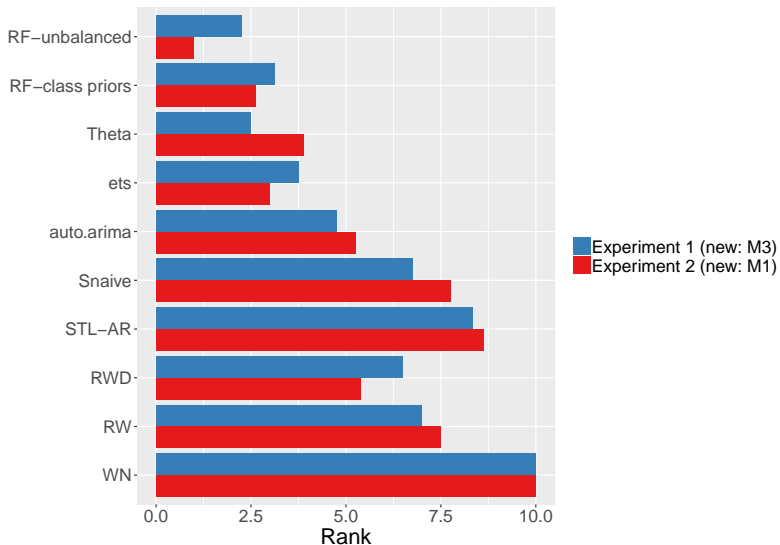
new - M1



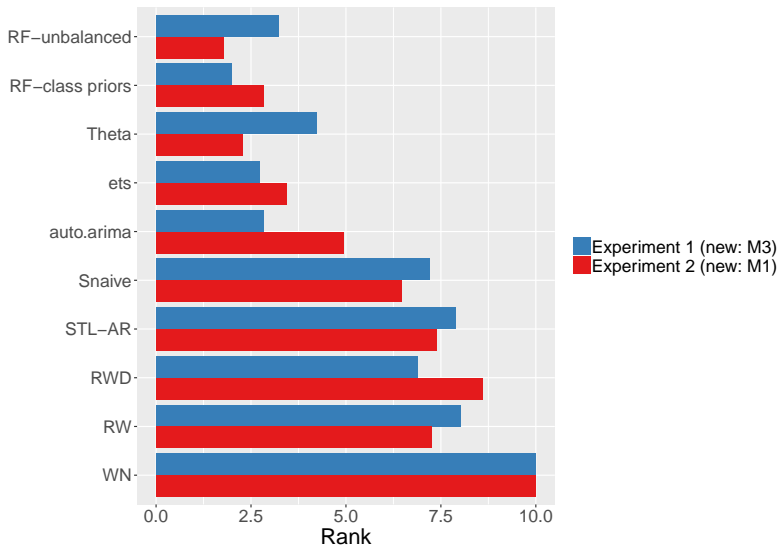
Results: Yearly



Results: Quarterly



Results: Monthly



- FFORMS: framework for forecast model selection using meta-learning based on time series features.

Discussion and Conclusions

- FFORMS: framework for forecast model selection using meta-learning based on time series features.
- FFORMS algorithm uses the knowledge of the past performance of candidate forecast models on a collection of time series in order to identify the best forecasting method for a new series.

- FFORMS: framework for forecast model selection using meta-learning based on time series features.
- FFORMS algorithm uses the knowledge of the past performance of candidate forecast models on a collection of time series in order to identify the best forecasting method for a new series.
- For real-time forecasting, our framework involves only the calculation of features, the selection of a forecast method based on the FFORMS random forest classifier, and the calculation of the forecasts from the chosen model.

- FFORMS: framework for forecast model selection using meta-learning based on time series features.
- FFORMS algorithm uses the knowledge of the past performance of candidate forecast models on a collection of time series in order to identify the best forecasting method for a new series.
- For real-time forecasting, our framework involves only the calculation of features, the selection of a forecast method based on the FFORMS random forest classifier, and the calculation of the forecasts from the chosen model.
- We have also introduced a simple set of time series features that are useful in identifying the "best" forecast method for a given time series.



available at: <https://github.com/thiyanagt/seer>

Installation

```
devtools::install_github("thiyanagt/seer")  
library(seer)
```



available at: <https://github.com/thiyanagt/seer>

Installation

```
devtools::install_github("thiyanagt/seer")  
library(seer)
```

paper: <https://robjhyndman.com/publications/fforms/>

Email: thiyanga.talagala@monash.edu