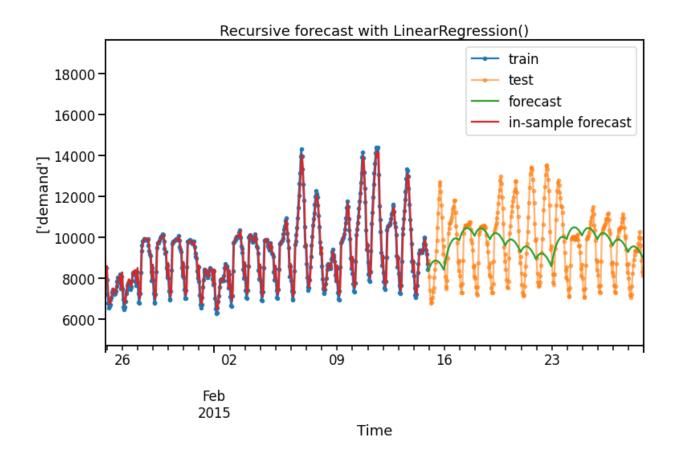
Seasonality features

# **Example: Electricity demand**



#### **Features**

- Trend feature: t,
- Lag of 1 hour:  $y_{t-1}$
- Hour of day
- Day of week
- Month of the year

#### Model

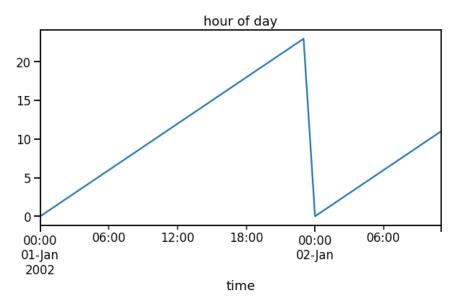
• Linear regression

 When computing these features in most packages we receive numeric features.

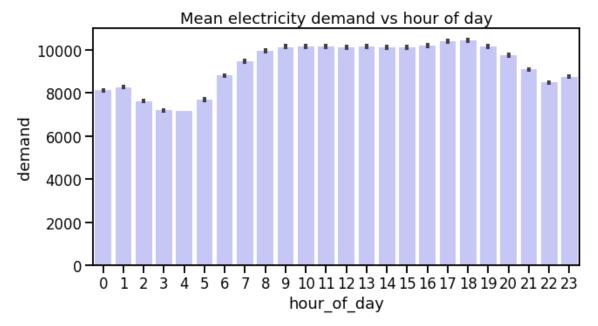
Hour of day	Day of week	Month of year
1	2	2
2	2	2
3	2	2
4	2	2

- When computing these features in most packages we receive numeric features.
- Most of these variables are cyclical. The numeric representation does not capture this.

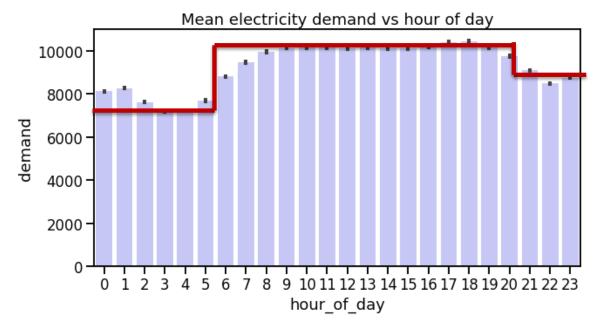


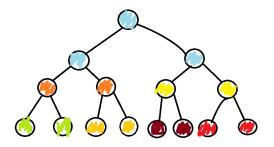


- When computing these features in most packages we receive numeric features.
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- Cyclical variables often have non-linear relationships with the target.

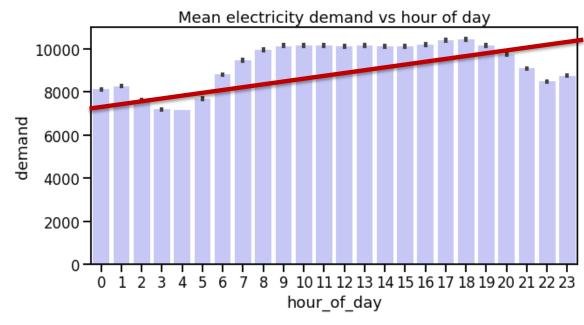


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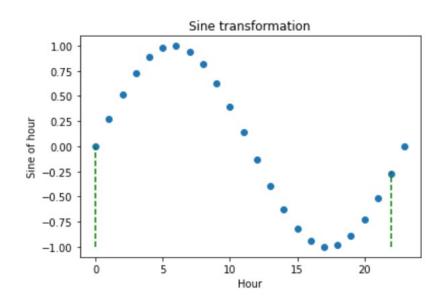
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- Tree-based models can model the non-linear relationship between the target and features.
- Linear models are constrained to fit a linear relationship between the target and features.



$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 hour\_of\_day + \beta_2 x_2 + \cdots$$

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- Most of these variables are cyclical. The numeric representation does not capture this.
- Cyclical variables often have non-linear relationships with the target.
- Tree-based models can model the non-linear relationship between the target and features.
- Linear models are constrained to fit a linear relationship between the target and features.
- Additional feature engineering can help linear models better use date & time variables!

#### **Cyclical features:**



Treat datetime features as a categorical variable and use:

- One hot encoding (seasonal dummies)
- Target encoding

# Summary

Using features directly from the date and time can help capture multiple seasonalities.

Easy to compute and works well with tree-based models.

Does not work well with linear models.