Components of a time series

Time series decomposition

Contents



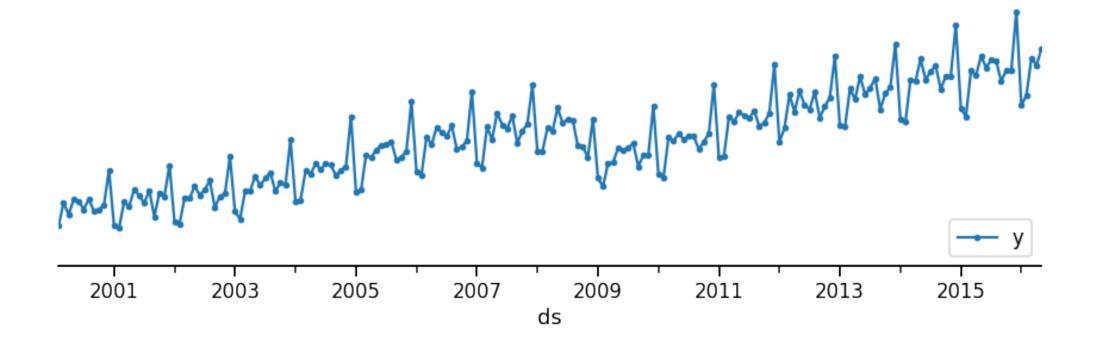


BREAKING TIME SERIES INTO COMPONENTS

WHY IS THIS USEFUL?

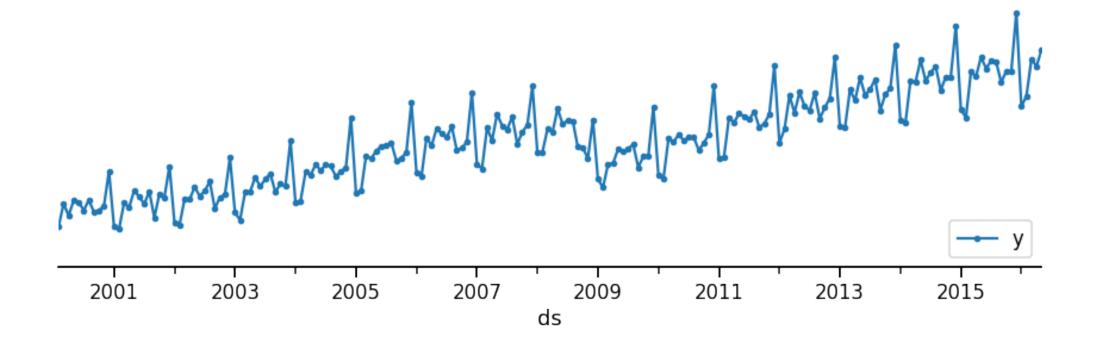
Time series components

Time series can sometimes be broken into individual components.
 Typically a trend, seasonal, and a residual component



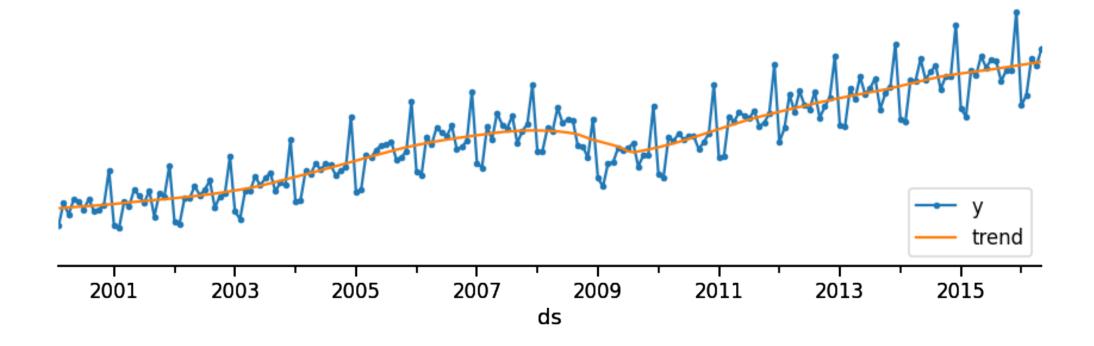
Time series components: Trend

 Trend: A trend is a long-term increase or decrease of the baseline of the time series, not necessarily linear.

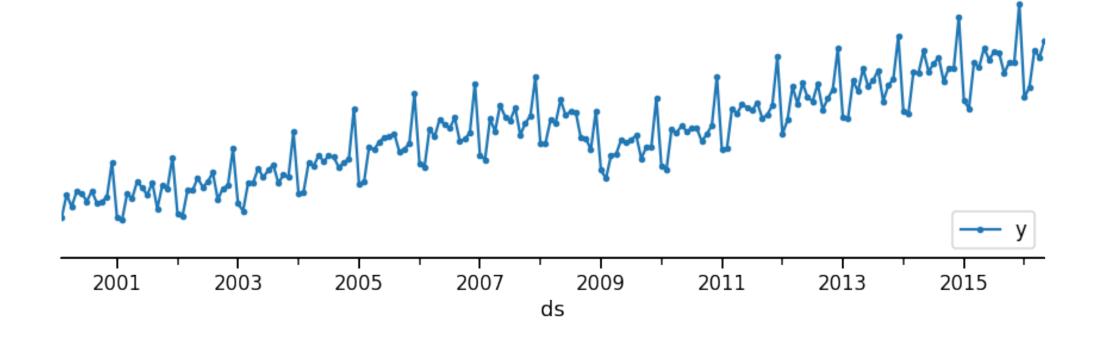


Time series components: Trend

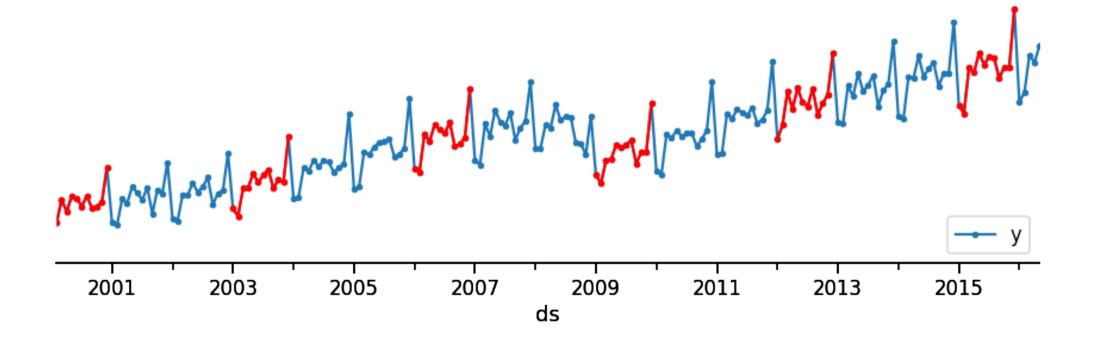
 Trend: A trend is a long-term increase or decrease of the baseline of the time series, not necessarily linear.

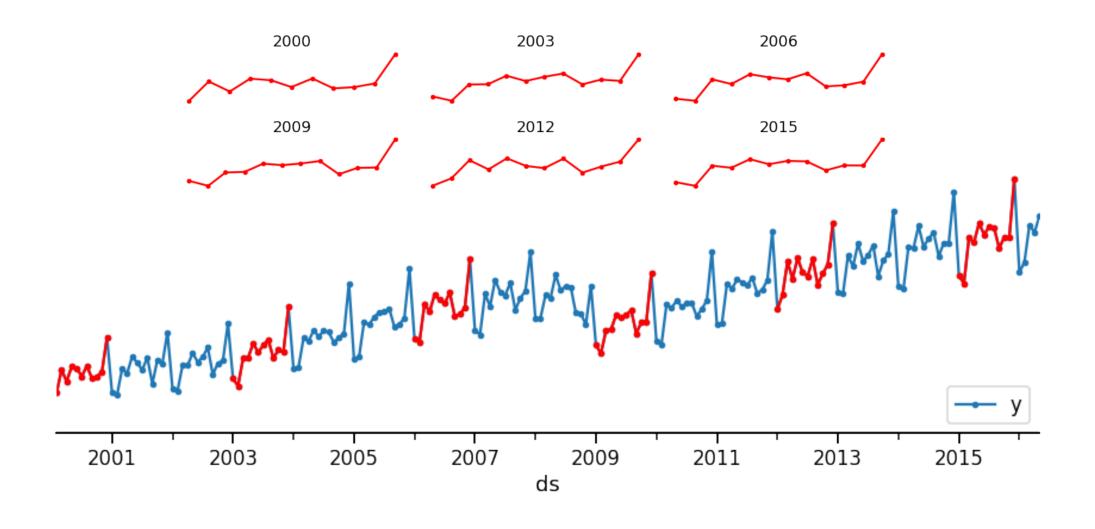


- Seasonality: A fixed periodic pattern in the time series. Patterns relate
 to seasonal factors such as time of the year or day of week.
- Examples: Black Friday, Christmas, School holidays, etc.



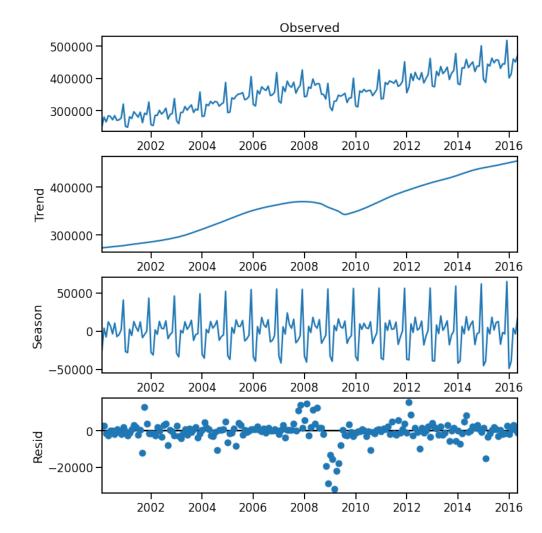
 Let us highlight some years here to illustrate yearly seasonality (i.e., a repeating pattern that occurs each year)





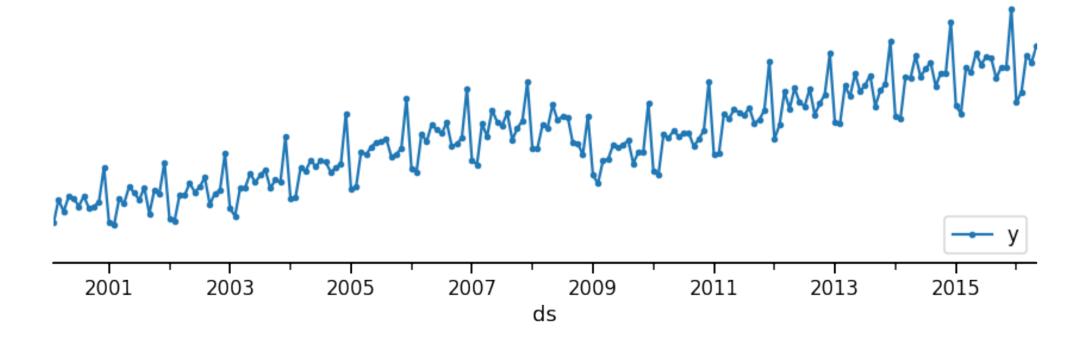
Time series components: Residual

 The residual (aka. remainder, irregular) component is everything leftover after subtracting the other components



Time series components: Bringing it back together

```
y(t) = trend(t) + seasonal (t) + residual(t)
y(t) = trend(t) x seasonal (t) x residual(t)
```



Why is decomposition useful?



Exploratory data analysis: To answer questions such as "what was the impact of an ad campaign once we account for seasonality?"



Pre-processing: Useful for identifying outliers and can be used to impute outliers and missing data



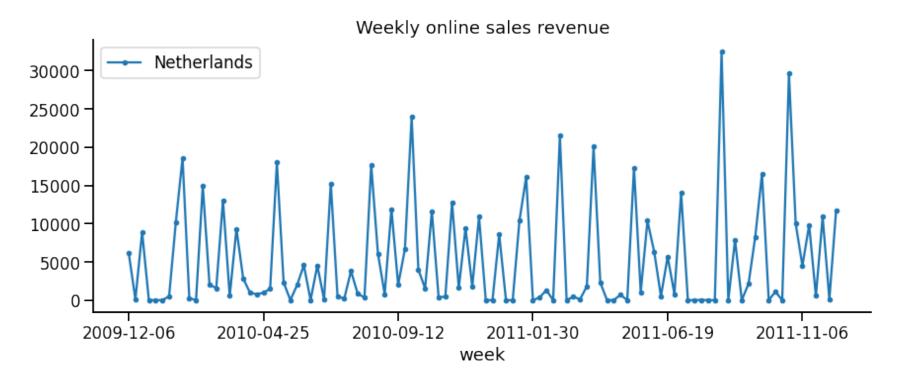
Feature engineering: Can derive features from the components to use as inputs in machine learning models



Forecasting: Forecast the components and aggregate to produce the final forecast

Decomposition is not always possible

 Not all time series can be easily broken down into components



Time series can be decomposed into components

Summary

Trend, seasonality, and a residual component is the most common

Decomposition is used in multiple ways including EDA, feature engineering, preprocessing, and forecasting

seasonal(t + T) = seasonal(t)
T is the period of the seasonality (e.g., 1 year)

