

# Feature Engineering Overview

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Creating predictor  
variables

# Dataset and Features

Month	Day	Temp	Rain	inflation
3	30	15	50	0.2
3	31	16	10	0.2
4	1	17	0	0.19
4	2	?	?	?



Sales	
200	
220	$t-2$
230	$t-1$
?	$t$

- We want to predict a value at time  $t$ .
- We can use data at time  $t$  if available and previous data ( $t-1$ ,  $t-2$ , etc.).
- As past events can inform future behaviour, we can create new features from past information taking the temporal aspect of the data into account.

# Lagged Features

Month	Day	Temp-1	Rain-1	Infl. -1
3	30	nan	nan	nan
3	31	15	50	0.2
4	1	16	10	0.2
4	2	17	0	0.19



Sales	
200	
220	$t-2$
230	$t-1$
?	$t$

Lag features

- We can infer the value at  $t$  utilizing the previous value of the feature.
- A lagged feature is any feature that is from a fixed period in the past relative to the target.
- The lag can vary, we can create multiple features with multiple lags.

# Sliding Window Features

Month	Day	Temp	Rain	inflation
3	30	15	50	0.2
3	31	16	10	0.2
4	1	17	0	0.19
4	2	?	?	?



Sales	
200	
220	$t-2$
230	$t-1$
?	$t$

Window features

- We can infer the value at  $t$  utilizing previous values within a certain period → **windows**.
- We can use statistical parameters within those windows, i.e., min, max, mean, std., etc.
- The window can vary, we can create multiple features from multiple window sizes.

# Sliding Window Features

Month	Day	Temp	Rain	inflation
3	30	nan	nan	nan
3	31	15	50	0.2
4	1	15.5	30	0.2
4	2	16.5	5	0.195

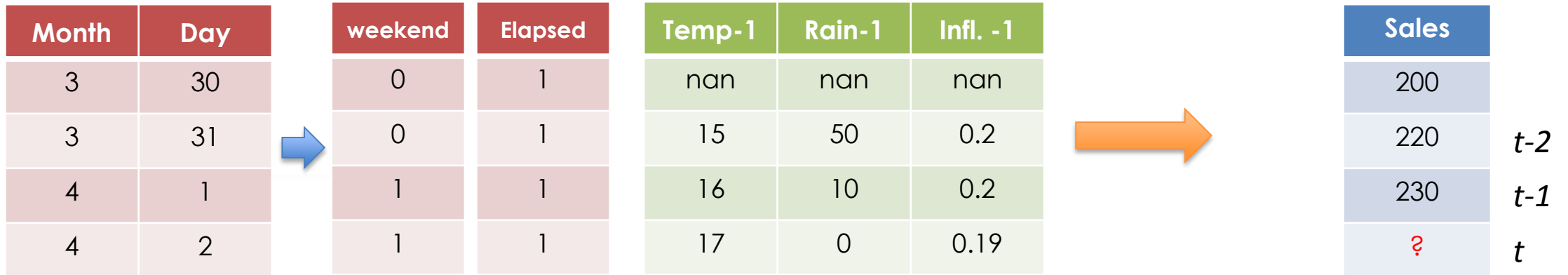


Sales	
200	
220	$t-2$
230	$t-1$
?	$t$

Window features

- We can infer the value at  $t$  utilizing previous values within a certain period → **windows**.
- We can use statistical parameters within those windows, i.e., min, max, mean, std., etc.
- The window can vary, we can create multiple features from multiple window sizes.

# Temporal Features



Temporal features

- We can create new features from the **timestamp** → day, month, hr, time, is weekend, business hrs, public holidays, etc.
- We can capture elapsed time, for example “time since last transaction”.

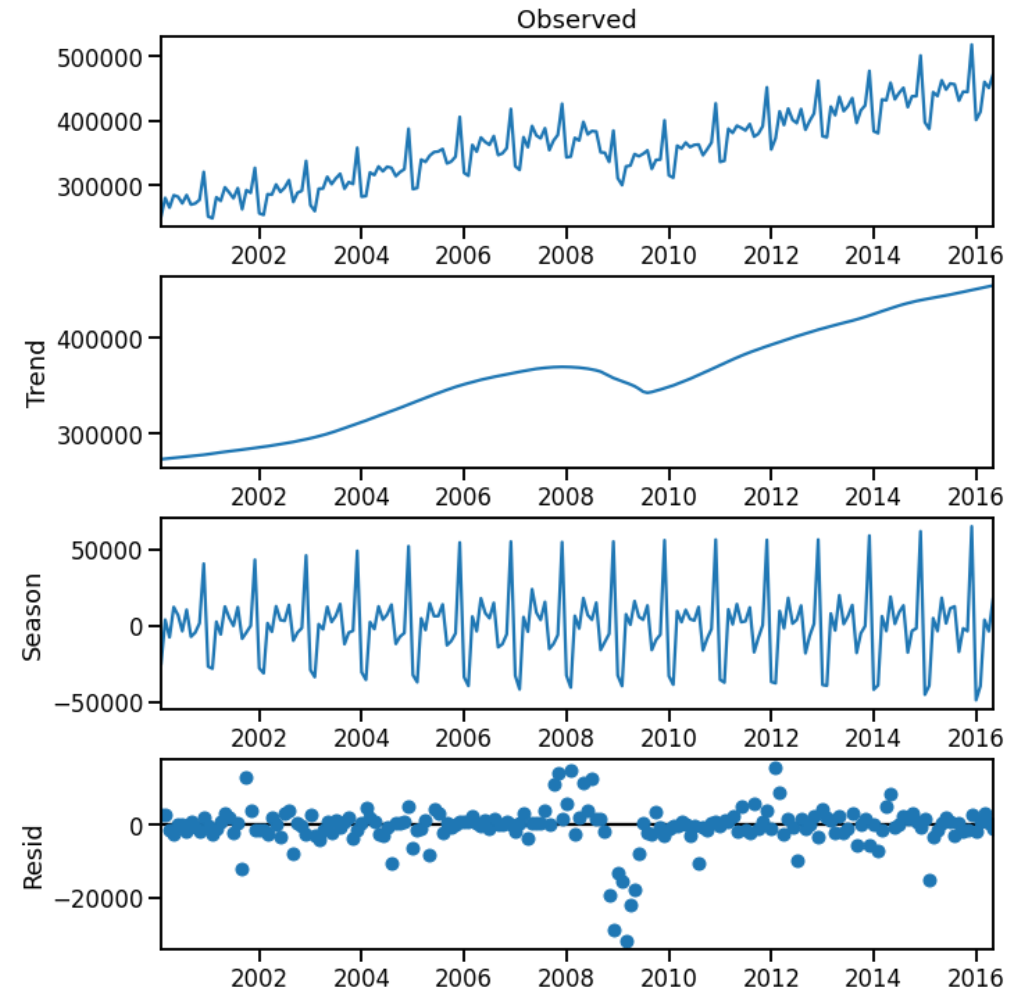
# Target Features – lags and windows

Month	Day	weekend	Temp-1	Rain-1	Infl. -1	Sales-1	Mean	Sales	
3	30	0	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	200	
3	31	0	15	50	0.2	200	200	220	$t-2$
4	1	1	16	10	0.2	220	210	230	$t-1$
4	2	1	17	0	0.19	230	225	?	$t$

- We can create new features from the target.
  - Lag and window features, multiple statistical parameters **at previous time points**

# Target Features - Seasonality and trend

- Seasonality
- Trend



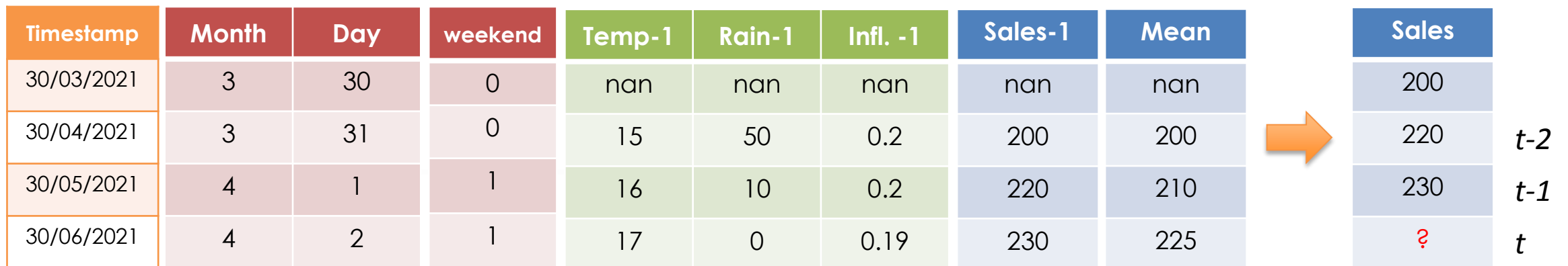
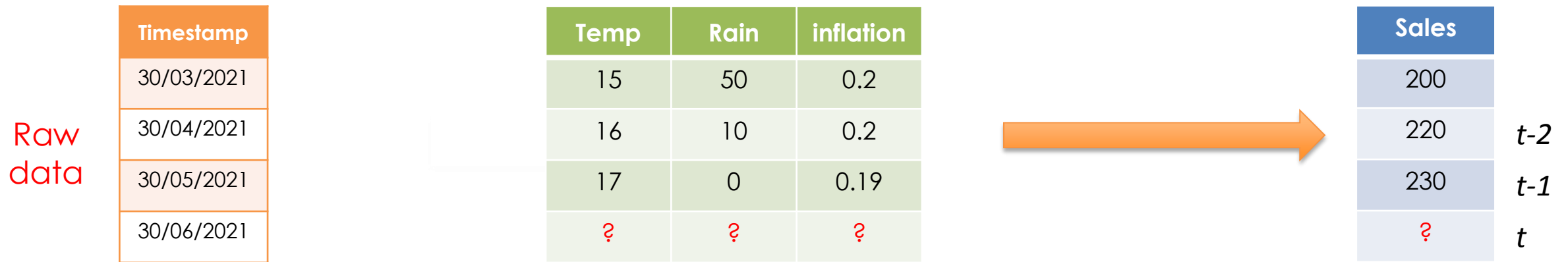


# Feature combination

- We can combine features into new features
  - Total sales / total population
  - Energy demand / area
  - Temperature and rain → humidity
- Transform features mathematically → log
- We can combine and transform time series themselves or the already extracted features

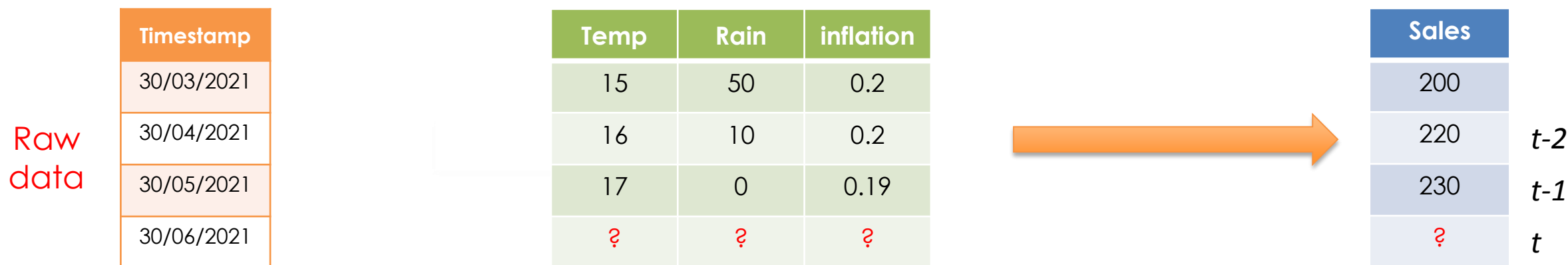


# Feature engineering – aim



Pre-processed or engineered dataset

# Feature engineering – aim



- Some forecasting models are able to take the raw data as input.
- For example the models supported by Facebook's Prophet.
- ARIMA and ETS.
- Neuronal networks

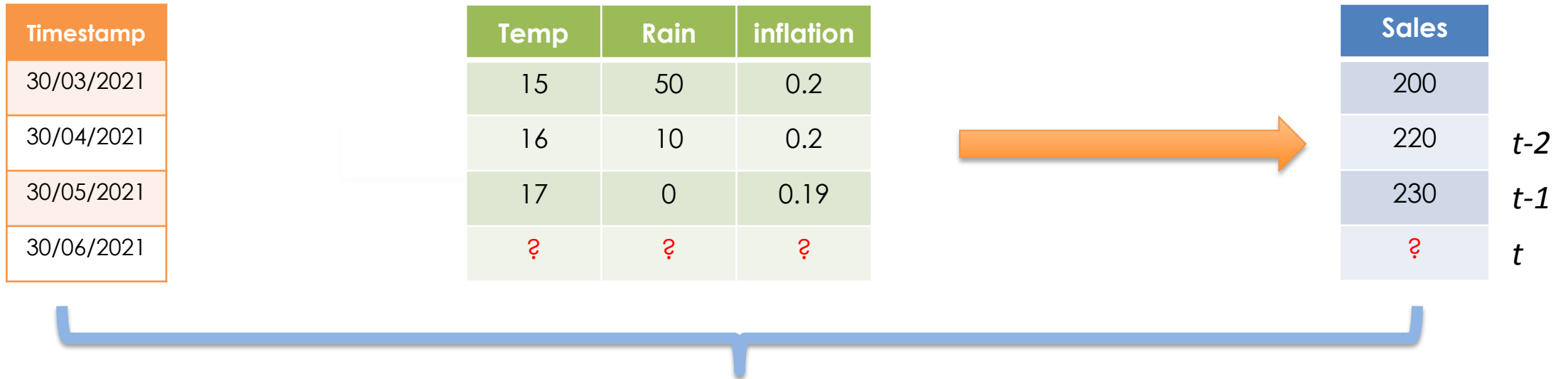
# Feature engineering – aim

- For forecasting or classification with off-the-shelf algorithms like linear models, decision tree based algorithms, SVMs, etc, we need to pre-process the datasets.
- For some Deep Learning Models as well.

Timestamp	Month	Day	weekend	Temp-1	Rain-1	Infl. -1	Sales-1	Mean	Sales	
30/03/2021	3	30	0	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	200	
30/04/2021	3	31	0	15	50	0.2	200	200	220	$t-2$
30/05/2021	4	1	1	16	10	0.2	220	210	230	$t-1$
30/06/2021	4	2	1	17	0	0.19	230	225	?	$t$

Pre-processed or engineered dataset

# Feature engineering – aim



Timestamp	Month	Day	weekend	Temp-1	Rain-1	Infl. -1	Sales-1	Mean	Sales
30/03/2021	3	30	0	nan	nan	nan	nan	nan	200
30/04/2021	3	31	0	15	50	0.2	200	200	220
30/05/2021	4	1	1	16	10	0.2	220	210	230
30/06/2021	4	2	1	17	0	0.19	230	225	?

Throughout the course, we will discuss how to obtain a fully pre-processed dataset, ready to use with regression models.

# Summary

We can create predictive features from past behavior.

There are multiple approaches to create features, i.e., lags, windows, trends and seasonality, etc.

We can extract / derive a lot of features from a time series.