

Mining Time Series

Mining Massive Datasets

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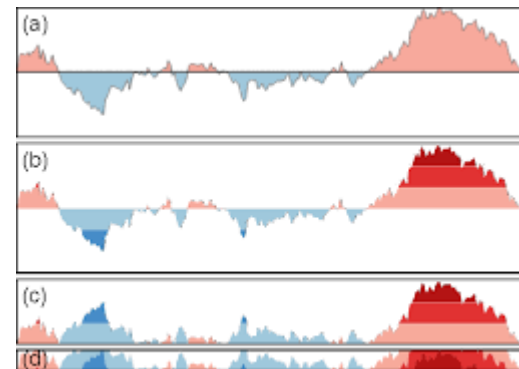
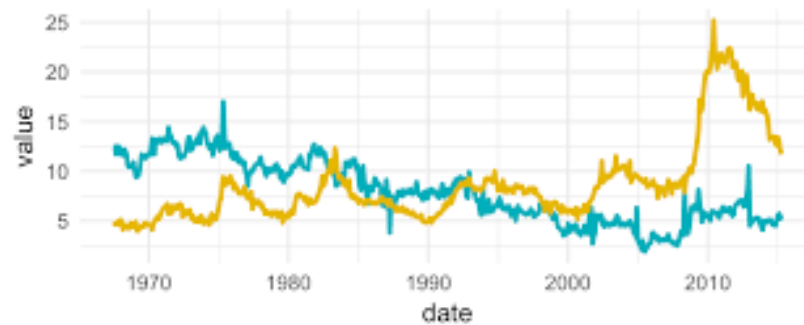
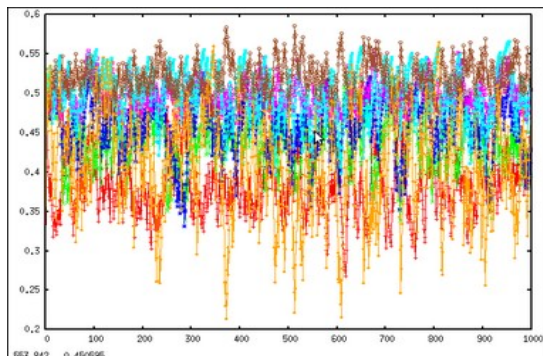
**IF YOUR DATA HAS A TIME
STAMP**

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

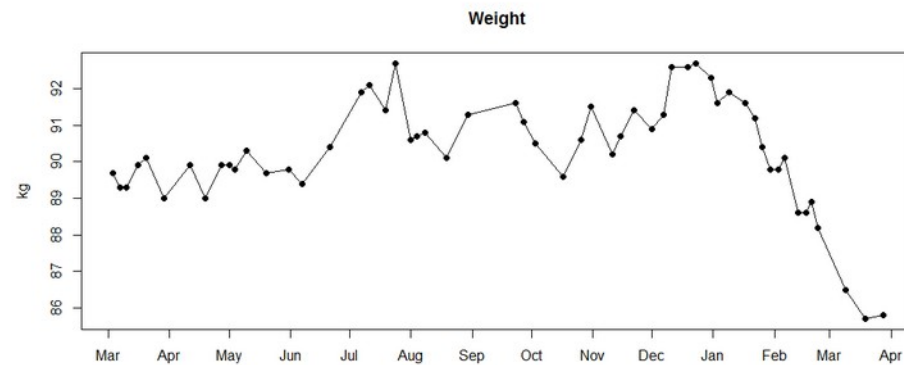
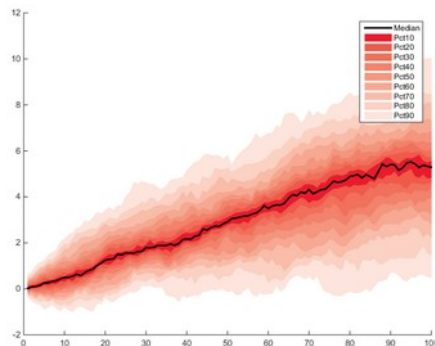
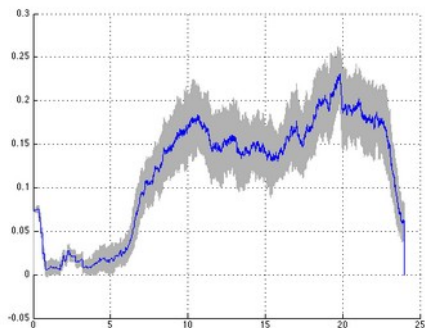
memegenerator.net

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

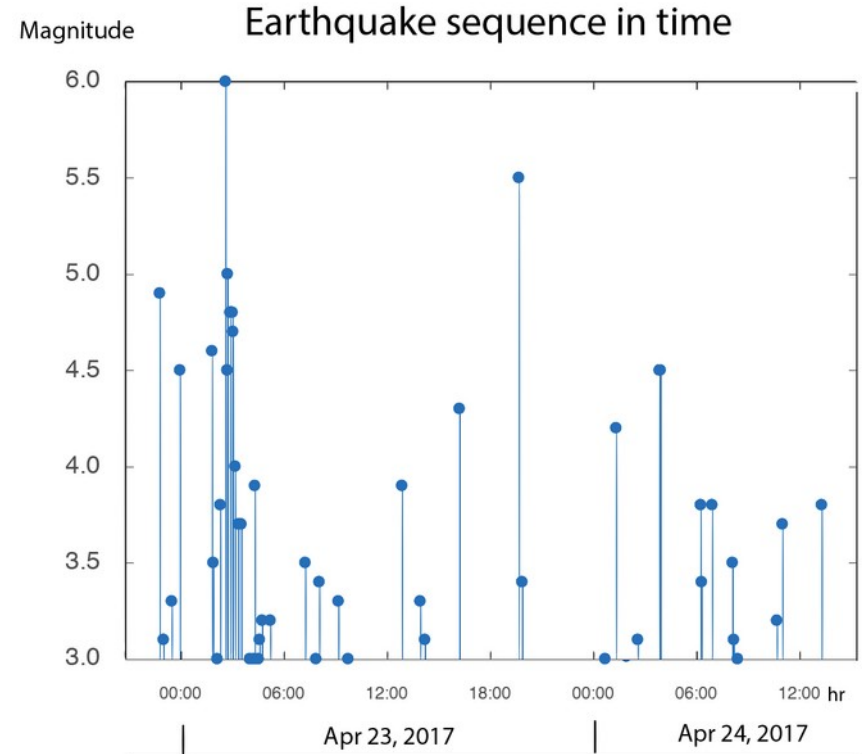
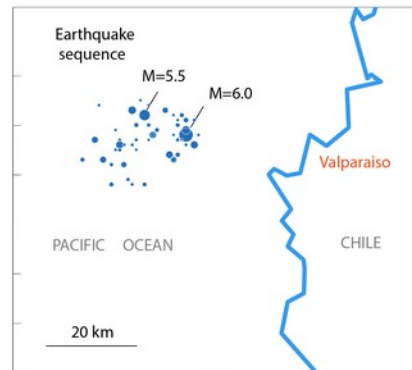


Why do we mine time series? Examples



Seismic data

- Observations = earthquakes
- Goal: characterize when peaks occur

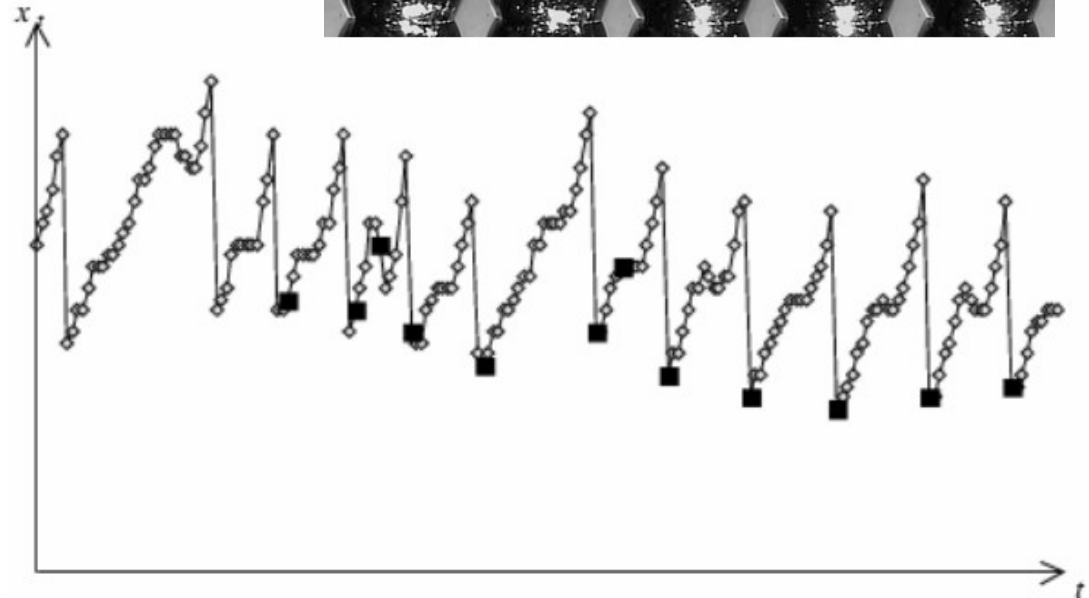


Liquid metal droplets

◇ = length of hot
metal droplet

■ = droplet release
(chaotic, noisy)

Goal: prediction of
release



Stock prices

Price

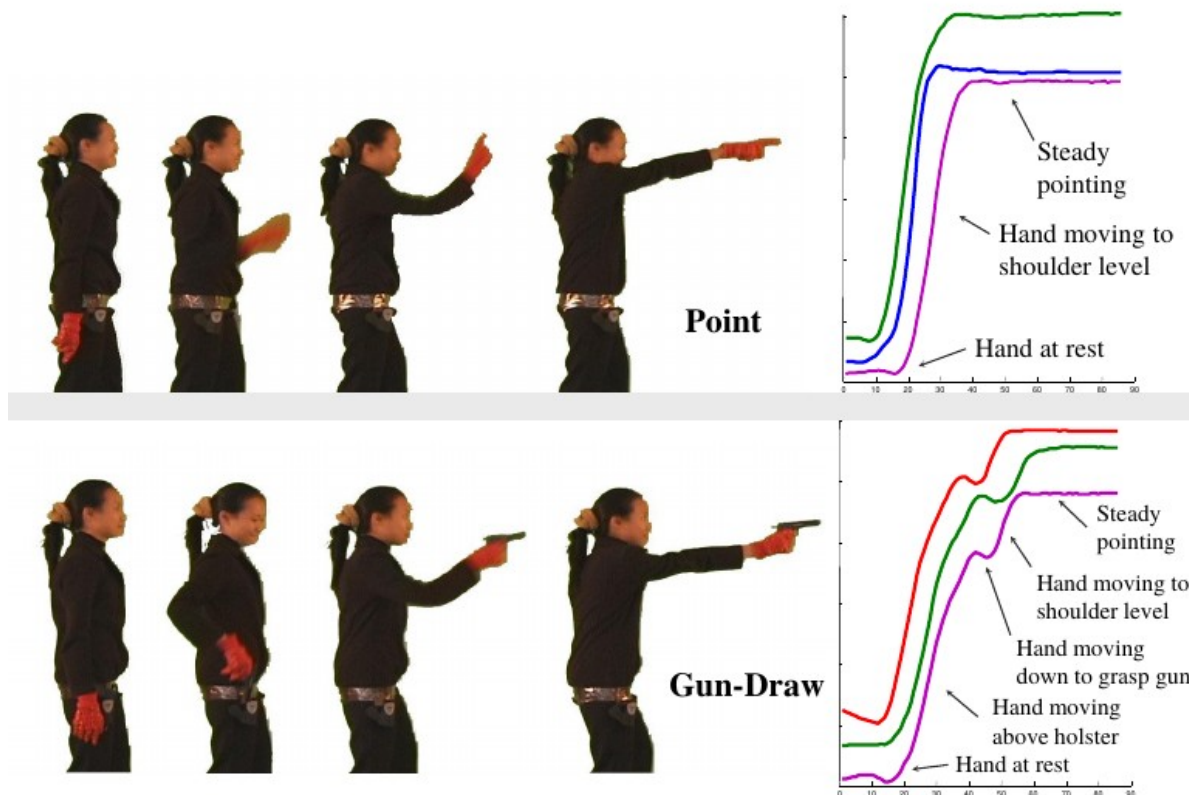
Volume traded

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
- ...

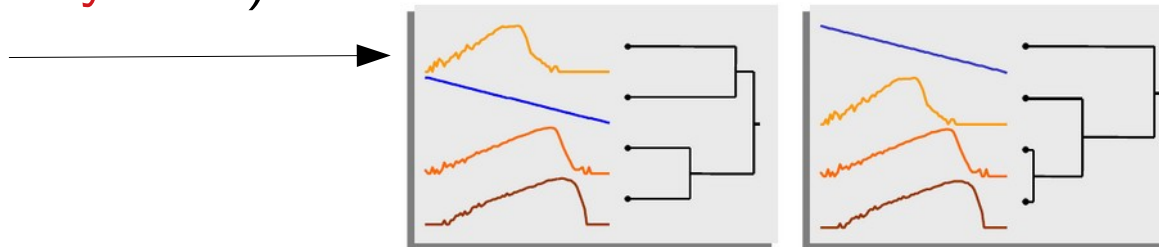
- 
1. All require a reasonable definition of the **similarity** between two time series
 2. All can be done in **real-time** or **retrospectively**

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



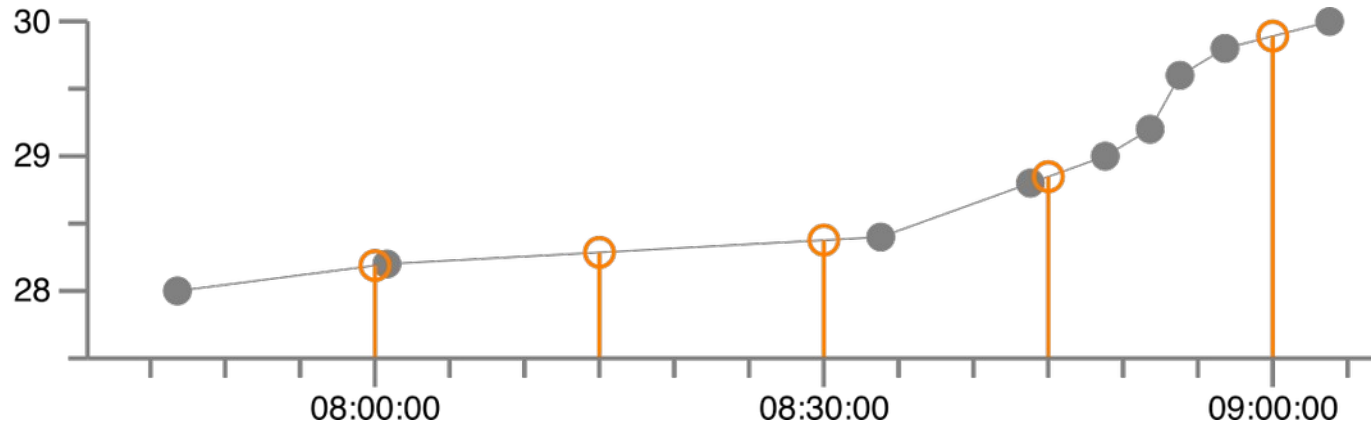
Preparing a time series

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

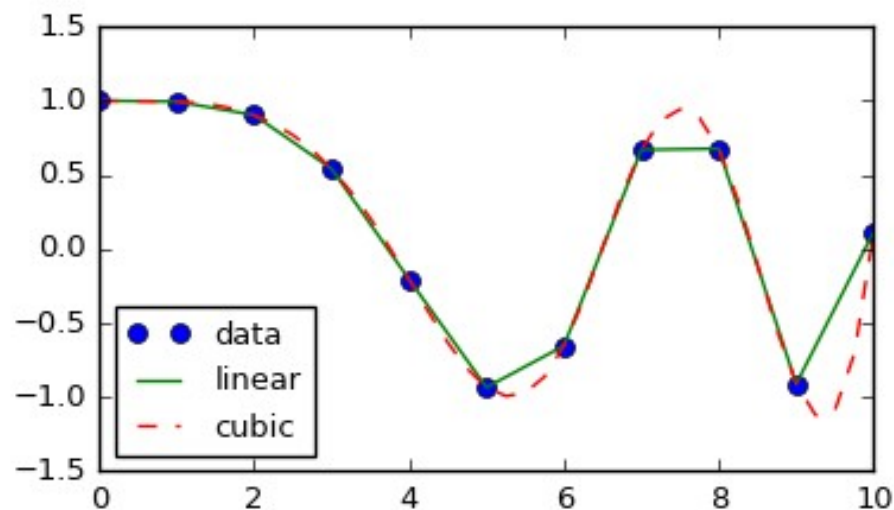
Missing values: linear interpolation

- 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

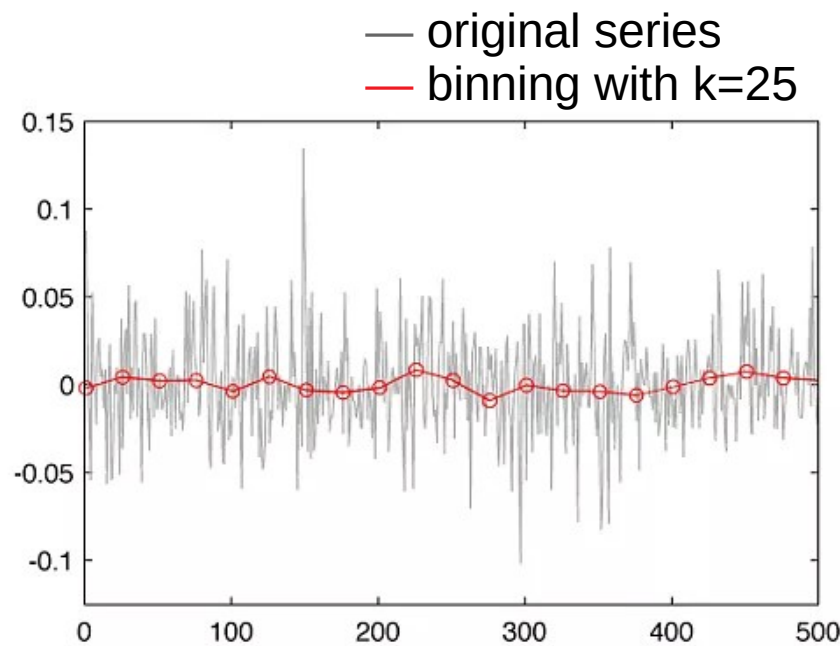
Cubic polynomials between y_i, y_{i+1} that have the same slope at those points as the original curve.



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



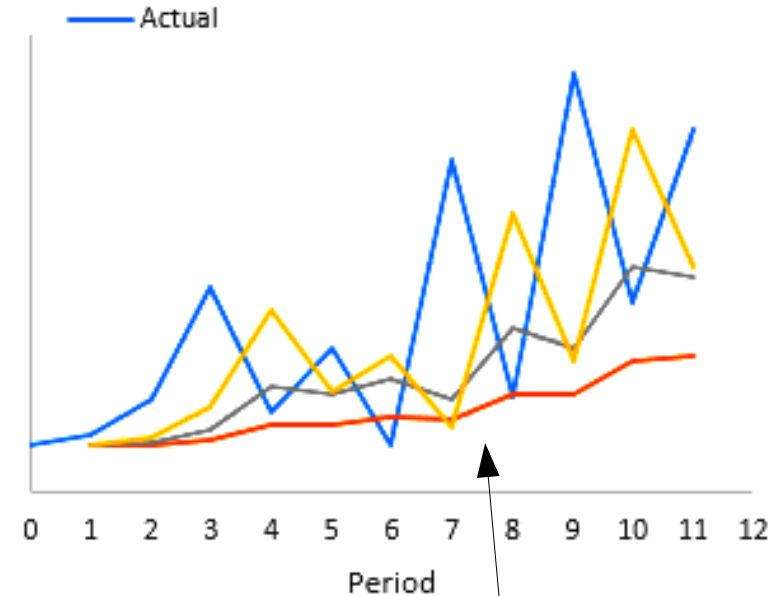
Noise removal: exponential smoothing

- 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?

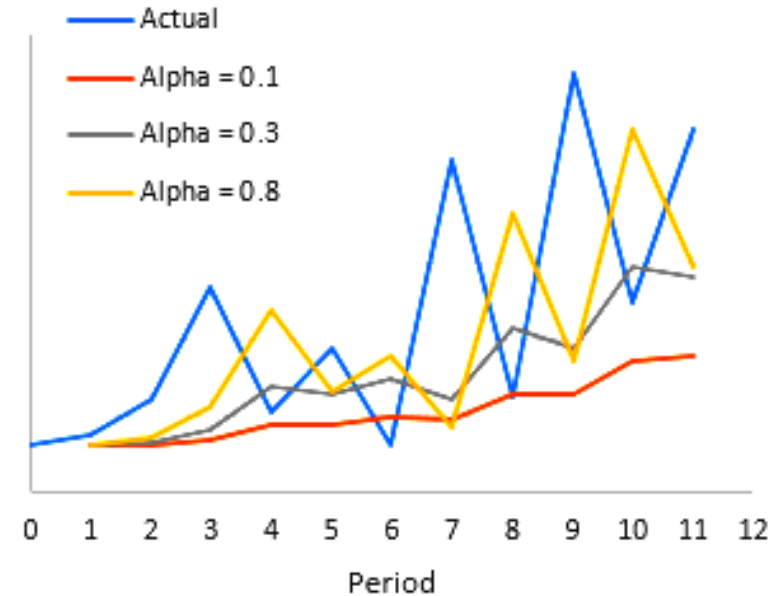
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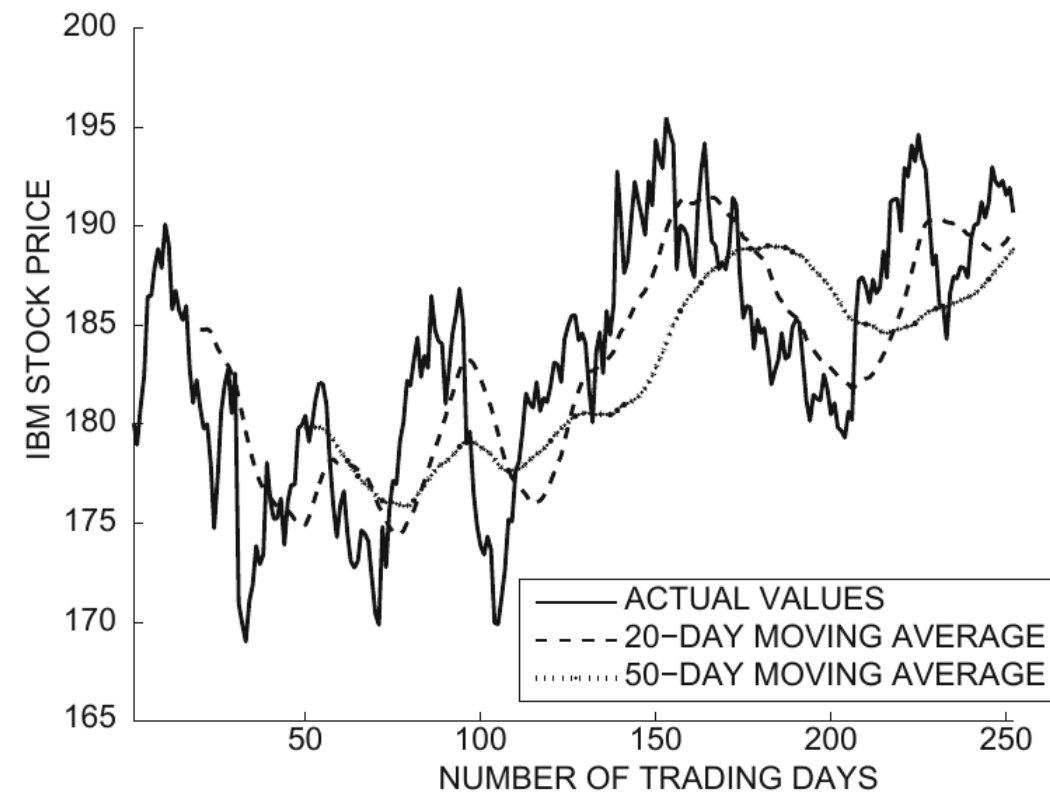
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- Recursively substituting

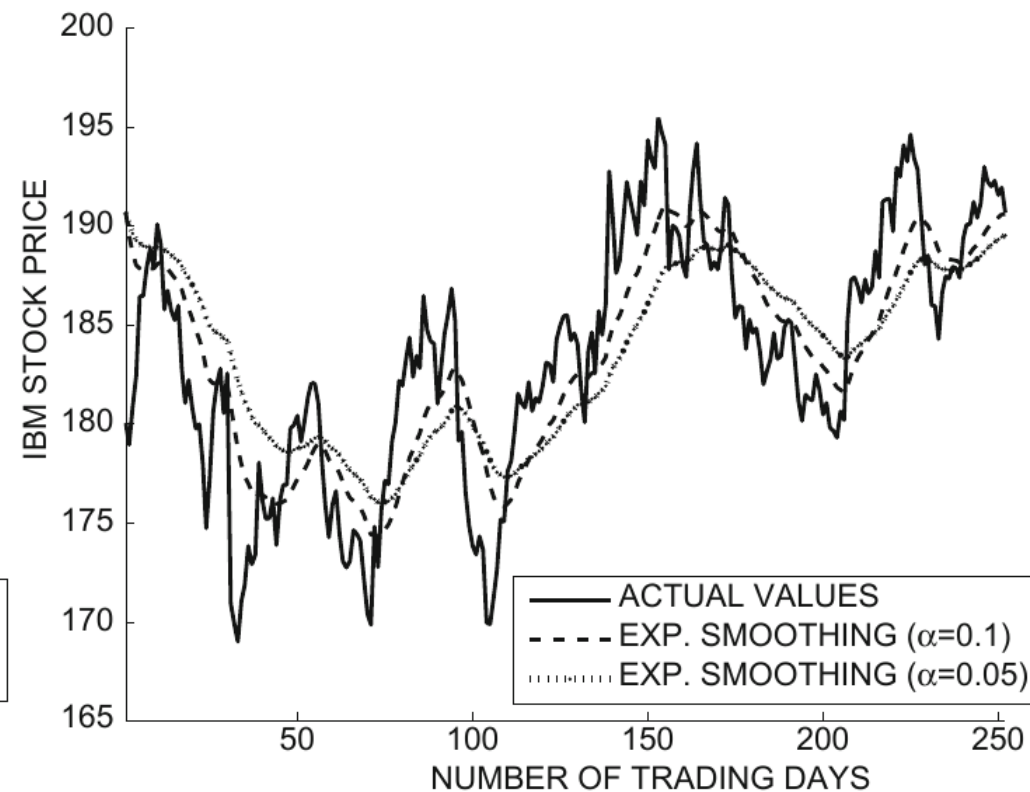
$$y'_i = (1 - \alpha)^i \cdot y'_0 + \alpha \sum_{j=1}^i y_j \cdot (1 - \alpha)^{i-j}$$



Moving average vs exponential smoothing



(a) Moving average smoothing



(b) Exponential smoothing

Exercise: smooth a time series

- 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 $\alpha=0.5$

Spreadsheet links: <https://upfbarcelona.padlet.org/chato/hogch321o6pws1fd>



Summary

Things to remember

- Series preparation
 - Interpolation
 - Smoothing

Exercises for TT27-TT29

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