

Time Series Analysis & Forecasting Using R

1. Introduction to tsibbles



Outline

- 1 Time series data and tsibbles
- 2 Example: Australian prison population
- 3 Example: Australian pharmaceutical sales
- 4 Lab Session 1
- 5 Time plots
- 6 Lab Session 2

Outline

- 1 Time series data and tsibbles
- 2 Example: Australian prison population
- 3 Example: Australian pharmaceutical sales
- 4 Lab Session 1
- 5 Time plots
- 6 Lab Session 2



Tidyverts developers

Earo Wang



Mitchell O'Hara-Wild



Time series data

- Four-yearly Olympic winning times
- Annual Google profits
- Quarterly Australian beer production
- Monthly rainfall
- Weekly retail sales
- Daily IBM stock prices
- Hourly electricity demand
- 5-minute freeway traffic counts
- Time-stamped stock transaction data

Class packages

```
# Data manipulation and plotting functions  
library(tidyverse)  
# Time series manipulation  
library(tsibble)  
# Forecasting functions  
library(fable)  
# Time series graphics and statistics  
library(feasts)  
# Tidy time series data  
library(tsibbledata)
```

Class packages

```
# Data manipulation and plotting functions
```

```
library(tidyverse)
```

```
# Time series manipulation
```

```
library(tsibble)
```

```
# Forecasting functions
```

```
library(fable)
```

```
# Time series graphics and statistics
```

```
library(feasts)
```

```
# Tidy time series data
```

```
library(tsibbledata)
```

```
# All of the above and more
```

```
library(fpp3)
```


tsibble objects

```
global_economy
```

```
## # A tsibble: 15,150 x 6 [1Y]
```

```
## # Key:      Country [263]
```

##		Year	Country	GDP	Imports	Exports	Population
##		<dbl>	<fct>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
##	1	1960	Afghanistan	5377777811.	7.02	4.13	8996351
##	2	1961	Afghanistan	5488888896.	8.10	4.45	9166764
##	3	1962	Afghanistan	5466666678.	9.35	4.88	9345868
##	4	1963	Afghanistan	7511111191.	16.9	9.17	9533954
##	5	1964	Afghanistan	8000000044.	18.1	8.89	9731361
##	6	1965	Afghanistan	10066666638.	21.4	11.3	9938414
##	7	1966	Afghanistan	13999999967.	18.6	8.57	10152331
##	8	1967	Afghanistan	16733333418.	14.2	6.77	10372630
##	9	1968	Afghanistan	13733333367.	15.2	8.90	10604346
##	10	1969	Afghanistan	14088888922.	15.0	10.1	10854428

tsibble objects

```
global_economy
```

```
## # A tsibble: 15,150 x 6 [1Y]
```

```
## # Key:      Country [263]
```

```
##   Year Country      GDP Imports Exports Population
##   Index  <fct>      <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>         <dbl>
## 1  1960 Afghanistan 5377777811.    7.02    4.13    8996351
## 2  1961 Afghanistan 5488888896.    8.10    4.45    9166764
## 3  1962 Afghanistan 5466666678.    9.35    4.88    9345868
## 4  1963 Afghanistan 7511111191.   16.9     9.17    9533954
## 5  1964 Afghanistan 8000000044.   18.1     8.89    9731361
## 6  1965 Afghanistan 10066666638.  21.4    11.3    9938414
## 7  1966 Afghanistan 13999999967.  18.6     8.57   10152331
## 8  1967 Afghanistan 16733333418.  14.2     6.77   10372630
## 9  1968 Afghanistan 13733333367.  15.2     8.90   10604346
## 10 1969 Afghanistan 14088888922.  15.0    10.1   10854428
```

tsibble objects

```
global_economy
```

```
## # A tsibble: 15,150 x 6 [1Y]
```

```
## # Key:      Country [263]
```

##		Year	Country	GDP	Imports	Exports	Population
##		Index	Key	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
##	1	1960	Afghanistan	5377777811.	7.02	4.13	8996351
##	2	1961	Afghanistan	5488888896.	8.10	4.45	9166764
##	3	1962	Afghanistan	5466666678.	9.35	4.88	9345868
##	4	1963	Afghanistan	7511111191.	16.9	9.17	9533954
##	5	1964	Afghanistan	8000000044.	18.1	8.89	9731361
##	6	1965	Afghanistan	10066666638.	21.4	11.3	9938414
##	7	1966	Afghanistan	13999999967.	18.6	8.57	10152331
##	8	1967	Afghanistan	16733333418.	14.2	6.77	10372630
##	9	1968	Afghanistan	13733333367.	15.2	8.90	10604346
##	10	1969	Afghanistan	14088888922.	15.0	10.1	10854428

tsibble objects

```
global_economy
```

```
## # A tsibble: 15,150 x 6 [1Y]
```

```
## # Key:      Country [263]
```

```
##   Year Country      GDP Imports Exports Population
```

```
##   Index Key      Measured variables      bl>
```

```
## 1  1960 Afghanistan 5377777811.    7.02    4.13    8996351
```

```
## 2  1961 Afghanistan 5488888896.    8.10    4.45    9166764
```

```
## 3  1962 Afghanistan 5466666678.    9.35    4.88    9345868
```

```
## 4  1963 Afghanistan 7511111191.   16.9    9.17    9533954
```

```
## 5  1964 Afghanistan 8000000044.   18.1    8.89    9731361
```

```
## 6  1965 Afghanistan 10066666638.  21.4   11.3    9938414
```

```
## 7  1966 Afghanistan 13999999967.  18.6    8.57   10152331
```

```
## 8  1967 Afghanistan 16733333418.  14.2    6.77   10372630
```

```
## 9  1968 Afghanistan 13733333367.  15.2    8.90   10604346
```

```
## 10 1969 Afghanistan 14088888922.  15.0   10.1   10854428
```

tsibble objects

tourism

```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:           Region, State, Purpose [304]
##   Quarter Region  State Purpose  Trips
##   <qtr> <chr>    <chr> <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 1998 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 135.
## 2 1998 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 110.
## 3 1998 Q3 Adelaide SA      Business 166.
## 4 1998 Q4 Adelaide SA      Business 127.
## 5 1999 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 137.
## 6 1999 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 200.
## 7 1999 Q3 Adelaide SA      Business 169.
## 8 1999 Q4 Adelaide SA      Business 134.
## 9 2000 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 154.
## 10 2000 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 169.
```

tsibble objects

```
tourism
```

```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:           Region, State, Purpose [304]
##   Quarter Region  State Purpose  Trips
##   Index  <chr>    <chr> <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 1998 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 135.
## 2 1998 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 110.
## 3 1998 Q3 Adelaide SA      Business 166.
## 4 1998 Q4 Adelaide SA      Business 127.
## 5 1999 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 137.
## 6 1999 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 200.
## 7 1999 Q3 Adelaide SA      Business 169.
## 8 1999 Q4 Adelaide SA      Business 134.
## 9 2000 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 154.
## 10 2000 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 169.
```

tsibble objects

```
tourism
```

```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:           Region, State, Purpose [304]
##   Quarter Region  State Purpose  Trips
##   Index  > Keys      <dbl>
## 1 1998 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 135.
## 2 1998 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 110.
## 3 1998 Q3 Adelaide SA      Business 166.
## 4 1998 Q4 Adelaide SA      Business 127.
## 5 1999 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 137.
## 6 1999 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 200.
## 7 1999 Q3 Adelaide SA      Business 169.
## 8 1999 Q4 Adelaide SA      Business 134.
## 9 2000 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 154.
## 10 2000 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 169.
```

tsibble objects

```
tourism
```

```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:      Region, State, Purpose [304]
##   Quarter Region  State Purpose Trips
##   <int> <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl>
## 1 1998 Q1 Adelaide SA Business 135.
## 2 1998 Q2 Adelaide SA Business 110.
## 3 1998 Q3 Adelaide SA Business 166.
## 4 1998 Q4 Adelaide SA Business 127.
## 5 1999 Q1 Adelaide SA Business 137.
## 6 1999 Q2 Adelaide SA Business 200.
## 7 1999 Q3 Adelaide SA Business 169.
## 8 1999 Q4 Adelaide SA Business 134.
## 9 2000 Q1 Adelaide SA Business 154.
## 10 2000 Q2 Adelaide SA Business 169.
```


tsibble objects

tourism

```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
```

```
## # Key:           Region, State, Purpose [304]
```

```
##   Quarter Region  State Purpose Trips
```

```
##   Index  Keys Measure
```

```
## 1 1998 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 135.
```

```
## 2 1998 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 110.
```

```
## 3 1998 Q3 Adelaide SA      Business 166.
```

```
## 4 1998 Q4 Adelaide SA      Business 127.
```

```
## 5 1999 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 137.
```

```
## 6 1999 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 200.
```

```
## 7 1999 Q3 Adelaide SA      Business 169.
```

```
## 8 1999 Q4 Adelaide SA      Business 134.
```

```
## 9 2000 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 154.
```

```
## 10 2000 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 169.
```

Domestic visitor
nights in thousands
by state/region and
purpose.

tsibble objects

- A `tsibble` allows storage and manipulation of multiple time series in R.
- It contains:
 - ▶ An index: time information about the observation
 - ▶ Measured variable(s): numbers of interest
 - ▶ Key variable(s): optional unique identifiers for each series
- It works with tidyverse functions.

The tsibble index

Example

```
mydata <- tsibble(  
  year = 2012:2016,  
  y = c(123, 39, 78, 52, 110),  
  index = year  
)  
mydata
```

```
## # A tsibble: 5 x 2 [1Y]
```

```
##   year      y
```

```
##   <int> <dbl>
```

```
## 1  2012   123
```

```
## 2  2013    39
```

```
## 3  2014    78
```

```
## 4  2015    52
```

```
## 5  2016   110
```

The tsibble index

For observations more frequent than once per year, we need to use a time class function on the index.

```
z
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 2
##   Month      Observation
##   <chr>         <dbl>
## 1 2019 Jan           50
## 2 2019 Feb           23
## 3 2019 Mar           34
## 4 2019 Apr           30
## 5 2019 May           25
```

The tsibble index

For observations more frequent than once per year, we need to use a time class function on the index.

```
z ▷  
  mutate(Month = yearmonth(Month)) ▷  
  as_tsibble(index = Month)
```

```
## # A tsibble: 5 x 2 [1M]
```

```
##      Month Observation
```

```
##      <mth>          <dbl>
```

```
## 1 2019 Jan           50
```

```
## 2 2019 Feb           23
```

```
## 3 2019 Mar           34
```

```
## 4 2019 Apr           30
```

```
## 5 2019 May           25
```

The tsibble index

Common time index variables can be created with these functions:

Frequency	Function
Annual	<code>start:end</code>
Quarterly	<code>yearquarter()</code>
Monthly	<code>yearmonth()</code>
Weekly	<code>yearweek()</code>
Daily	<code>as_date(), ymd()</code>
Sub-daily	<code>as_datetime()</code>

Outline

- 1 Time series data and tsibbles
- 2 Example: Australian prison population
- 3 Example: Australian pharmaceutical sales
- 4 Lab Session 1
- 5 Time plots
- 6 Lab Session 2

Australian prison population



Read a csv file and convert to a tibble

```
prison <- readr::read_csv("data/prison_population.csv")
```

```
## # A tibble: 3,072 x 6
```

```
##   date      state gender legal      indigenous count
##   <date>    <chr> <chr> <chr>    <chr>         <dbl>
## 1 2005-03-01 ACT    Female Remanded ATSI           0
## 2 2005-03-01 ACT    Female Remanded Other         2
## 3 2005-03-01 ACT    Female Sentenced ATSI           0
## 4 2005-03-01 ACT    Female Sentenced Other         0
## 5 2005-03-01 ACT    Male   Remanded ATSI           7
## 6 2005-03-01 ACT    Male   Remanded Other        58
## 7 2005-03-01 ACT    Male   Sentenced ATSI           0
## 8 2005-03-01 ACT    Male   Sentenced Other         0
## 9 2005-03-01 NSW    Female Remanded ATSI          51
## 10 2005-03-01 NSW    Female Remanded Other       131
## # ... with 3,062 more rows
```

Read a csv file and convert to a tsibble

```
prison <- readr::read_csv("data/prison_population.csv") ▷  
  mutate(Quarter = yearquarter(date))
```

```
## # A tibble: 3,072 x 7
```

##	date	state	gender	legal	indigenous	count	Quarter
##	<date>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<qtr>
##	1 2005-03-01	ACT	Female	Remanded	ATSI	0	2005 Q1
##	2 2005-03-01	ACT	Female	Remanded	Other	2	2005 Q1
##	3 2005-03-01	ACT	Female	Sentenced	ATSI	0	2005 Q1
##	4 2005-03-01	ACT	Female	Sentenced	Other	0	2005 Q1
##	5 2005-03-01	ACT	Male	Remanded	ATSI	7	2005 Q1
##	6 2005-03-01	ACT	Male	Remanded	Other	58	2005 Q1
##	7 2005-03-01	ACT	Male	Sentenced	ATSI	0	2005 Q1
##	8 2005-03-01	ACT	Male	Sentenced	Other	0	2005 Q1
##	9 2005-03-01	NSW	Female	Remanded	ATSI	51	2005 Q1
##	10 2005-03-01	NSW	Female	Remanded	Other	131	2005 Q1

Read a csv file and convert to a tibble

```
prison <- readr::read_csv("data/prison_population.csv") ▷  
  mutate(Quarter = yearquarter(date)) ▷  
  select(-date)
```

A tibble: 3,072 x 6

##	state	gender	legal	indigenous	count	Quarter
##	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<qtr>
##	1 ACT	Female	Remanded	ATSI	0	2005 Q1
##	2 ACT	Female	Remanded	Other	2	2005 Q1
##	3 ACT	Female	Sentenced	ATSI	0	2005 Q1
##	4 ACT	Female	Sentenced	Other	0	2005 Q1
##	5 ACT	Male	Remanded	ATSI	7	2005 Q1
##	6 ACT	Male	Remanded	Other	58	2005 Q1
##	7 ACT	Male	Sentenced	ATSI	0	2005 Q1
##	8 ACT	Male	Sentenced	Other	0	2005 Q1
##	9 NSW	Female	Remanded	ATSI	51	2005 Q1
##	10 NSW	Female	Remanded	Other	124	2005 Q1

Read a csv file and convert to a tsibble

```
prison <- readr::read_csv("data/prison_population.csv") ▷  
  mutate(Quarter = yearquarter(date)) ▷  
  select(-date) ▷  
  as_tsibble(  
    index = Quarter,  
    key = c(state, gender, legal, indigenous)  
  )
```

```
## # A tsibble: 3,072 x 6 [1Q]  
## # Key:      state, gender, legal, indigenous [64]  
##   state gender legal   indigenous count Quarter  
##   <chr> <chr>  <chr>    <chr>      <dbl>   <qtr>  
## 1 ACT   Female Remanded ATSI         0 2005 Q1  
## 2 ACT   Female Remanded ATSI         1 2005 Q2  
## 3 ACT   Female Remanded ATSI         0 2005 Q3  
## 4 ACT   Female Remanded ATSI         0 2005 Q4  
## 5 ACT   Female Remanded ATSI         1 2006 Q1
```

Outline

- 1 Time series data and tsibbles
- 2 Example: Australian prison population
- 3 Example: Australian pharmaceutical sales
- 4 Lab Session 1
- 5 Time plots
- 6 Lab Session 2

Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme



Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme

The **Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme** (PBS) is the Australian government drugs subsidy scheme.

Australian Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme

The **Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme** (PBS) is the Australian government drugs subsidy scheme.

- Many drugs bought from pharmacies are subsidised to allow more equitable access to modern drugs.
- The cost to government is determined by the number and types of drugs purchased. Currently nearly 1% of GDP.
- The total cost is budgeted based on forecasts of drug usage.
- Costs are disaggregated by drug type (ATC1 x15 / ATC2 84), concession category (x2) and patient type (x2), giving $84 \times 2 \times 2 = 336$ time series.

Working with tsibble objects

PBS

```
## # A tsibble: 67,596 x 9 [1M]
## # Key:      Concession, Type, ATC1, ATC2 [336]
##      Month Concession  Type      ATC1  ATC1_~1 ATC2  ATC2_~2 Scripts  Cost
##      <mt> <chr>      <chr>    <chr> <chr>    <chr> <chr>    <dbl> <dbl>
##  1 1991 Jul Concessional Co-payments A      Alimen~ A01    STOMAT~ 18228 67877
##  2 1991 Aug Concessional Co-payments A      Alimen~ A01    STOMAT~ 15327 57011
##  3 1991 Sep Concessional Co-payments A      Alimen~ A01    STOMAT~ 14775 55020
##  4 1991 Oct Concessional Co-payments A      Alimen~ A01    STOMAT~ 15380 57222
##  5 1991 Nov Concessional Co-payments A      Alimen~ A01    STOMAT~ 14371 52120
##  6 1991 Dec Concessional Co-payments A      Alimen~ A01    STOMAT~ 15028 54299
##  7 1992 Jan Concessional Co-payments A      Alimen~ A01    STOMAT~ 11040 39753
##  8 1992 Feb Concessional Co-payments A      Alimen~ A01    STOMAT~ 15165 54405
##  9 1992 Mar Concessional Co-payments A      Alimen~ A01    STOMAT~ 16898 61108
## 10 1992 Apr Concessional Co-payments A      Alimen~ A01    STOMAT~ 18141 65356
## # ... with 67,586 more rows, and abbreviated variable names 1: ATC1_desc,
## # 2: ATC2_desc
```

Working with tsibble objects

We can use the `filter()` function to select rows.

```
PBS ▷  
  filter(ATC2 = "A10")
```

```
## # A tsibble: 816 x 9 [1M]  
## # Key:      Concession, Type, ATC1, ATC2 [4]  
##      Month Concession Type  ATC1  ATC1_desc ATC2  ATC2_desc Scripts  Cost  
##      <mtm> <chr>      <chr> <chr> <chr>      <chr> <chr>      <dbl> <dbl>  
## 1 1991 Jul  Concessio~ Co-p~ A      Alimenta~ A10    ANTIDIAB~ 89733 2.09e6  
## 2 1991 Aug  Concessio~ Co-p~ A      Alimenta~ A10    ANTIDIAB~ 77101 1.80e6  
## 3 1991 Sep  Concessio~ Co-p~ A      Alimenta~ A10    ANTIDIAB~ 76255 1.78e6  
## 4 1991 Oct  Concessio~ Co-p~ A      Alimenta~ A10    ANTIDIAB~ 78681 1.85e6  
## 5 1991 Nov  Concessio~ Co-p~ A      Alimenta~ A10    ANTIDIAB~ 70554 1.69e6  
## 6 1991 Dec  Concessio~ Co-p~ A      Alimenta~ A10    ANTIDIAB~ 75814 1.84e6  
## 7 1992 Jan  Concessio~ Co-p~ A      Alimenta~ A10    ANTIDIAB~ 64186 1.56e6  
## 8 1992 Feb  Concessio~ Co-p~ A      Alimenta~ A10    ANTIDIAB~ 75899 1.73e6  
## 9 1992 Mar  Concessio~ Co-p~ A      Alimenta~ A10    ANTIDIAB~ 89445 2.05e6
```

Working with tsibble objects

We can use the `select()` function to select columns.

```
PBS ▷  
  filter(ATC2 = "A10") ▷  
  select(Month, Concession, Type, Cost)
```

```
## # A tsibble: 816 x 4 [1M]  
## # Key:      Concession, Type [4]  
##      Month Concession  Type          Cost  
##      <mtm> <chr>      <chr>      <dbl>  
## 1 1991 Jul  Concessional Co-payments 2092878  
## 2 1991 Aug  Concessional Co-payments 1795733  
## 3 1991 Sep  Concessional Co-payments 1777231  
## 4 1991 Oct  Concessional Co-payments 1848507  
## 5 1991 Nov  Concessional Co-payments 1686458  
## 6 1991 Dec  Concessional Co-payments 1843079  
## 7 1992 Jan  Concessional Co-payments 1564702  
## 8 1992 Feb  Concessional Co-payments 1732508
```

Working with tsibble objects

We can use the `summarise()` function to summarise over keys.

```
PBS ▷  
  filter(ATC2 = "A10") ▷  
  select(Month, Concession, Type, Cost) ▷  
  summarise(total_cost = sum(Cost))
```

```
## # A tsibble: 204 x 2 [1M]
```

```
##      Month total_cost
```

```
##      <mth>      <dbl>
```

```
## 1 1991 Jul    3526591
```

```
## 2 1991 Aug    3180891
```

```
## 3 1991 Sep    3252221
```

```
## 4 1991 Oct    3611003
```

```
## 5 1991 Nov    3565869
```

```
## 6 1991 Dec    4306371
```

```
## 7 1992 Jan    5088335
```

```
## 8 1992 Feb    2814520
```

Working with tsibble objects

We can use the `mutate()` function to create new variables.

```
PBS ▷  
  filter(ATC2 = "A10") ▷  
  select(Month, Concession, Type, Cost) ▷  
  summarise(total_cost = sum(Cost)) ▷  
  mutate(total_cost = total_cost / 1e6)
```

```
## # A tsibble: 204 x 2 [1M]  
##       Month total_cost  
##       <mth>      <dbl>  
## 1 1991 Jul         3.53  
## 2 1991 Aug         3.18  
## 3 1991 Sep         3.25  
## 4 1991 Oct         3.61  
## 5 1991 Nov         3.57  
## 6 1991 Dec         4.31  
## 7 1992 Jan         5.09
```

Working with tsibble objects

We can use the `mutate()` function to create new variables.

```
PBS ▷  
  filter(ATC2 = "A10") ▷  
  select(Month, Concession, Type, Cost) ▷  
  summarise(total_cost = sum(Cost)) ▷  
  mutate(total_cost = total_cost / 1e6) → a10
```

```
## # A tsibble: 204 x 2 [1M]  
##       Month total_cost  
##       <mth>      <dbl>  
## 1 1991 Jul         3.53  
## 2 1991 Aug         3.18  
## 3 1991 Sep         3.25  
## 4 1991 Oct         3.61  
## 5 1991 Nov         3.57  
## 6 1991 Dec         4.31  
## 7 1992 Jan         5.09
```

Outline

- 1 Time series data and tsibbles
- 2 Example: Australian prison population
- 3 Example: Australian pharmaceutical sales
- 4 Lab Session 1
- 5 Time plots
- 6 Lab Session 2

Lab Session 1

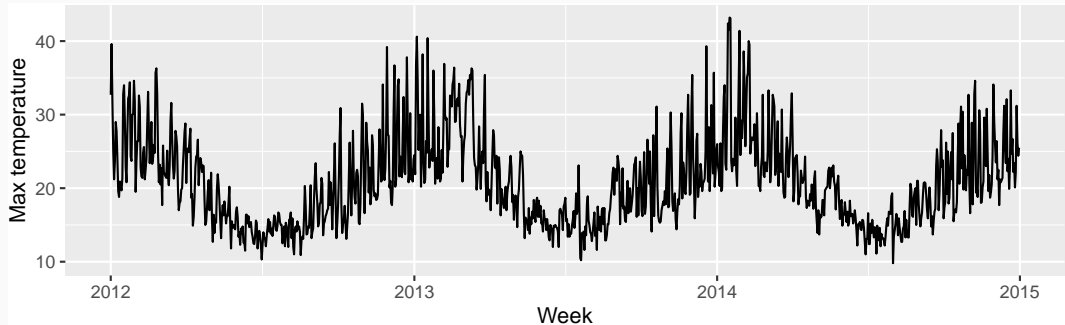
- 1 Download `tourism.xlsx` from `http://robjhyndman.com/data/tourism.xlsx`, and read it into R using `read_excel()` from the `readxl` package.
- 2 Create a `tsibble` which is identical to the `tourism` `tsibble` from the `tsibble` package.
- 3 Find what combination of `Region` and `Purpose` had the maximum number of overnight trips on average.
- 4 Create a new `tsibble` which combines the `Purposes` and `Regions`, and just has total trips by `State`.

Outline

- 1 Time series data and tsibbles
- 2 Example: Australian prison population
- 3 Example: Australian pharmaceutical sales
- 4 Lab Session 1
- 5 Time plots
- 6 Lab Session 2

Time plots

```
maxtemp <- vic_elec ▷  
  index_by(Day = date(Time)) ▷  
  summarise(Temperature = max(Temperature))  
maxtemp ▷  
  autoplot(Temperature) +  
  labs(x = "Week", y = "Max temperature")
```

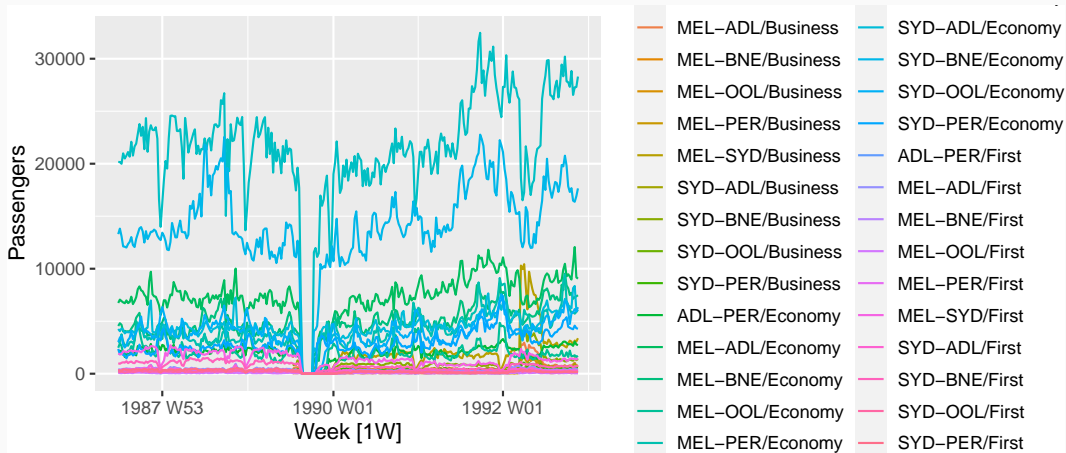


Ansett airlines



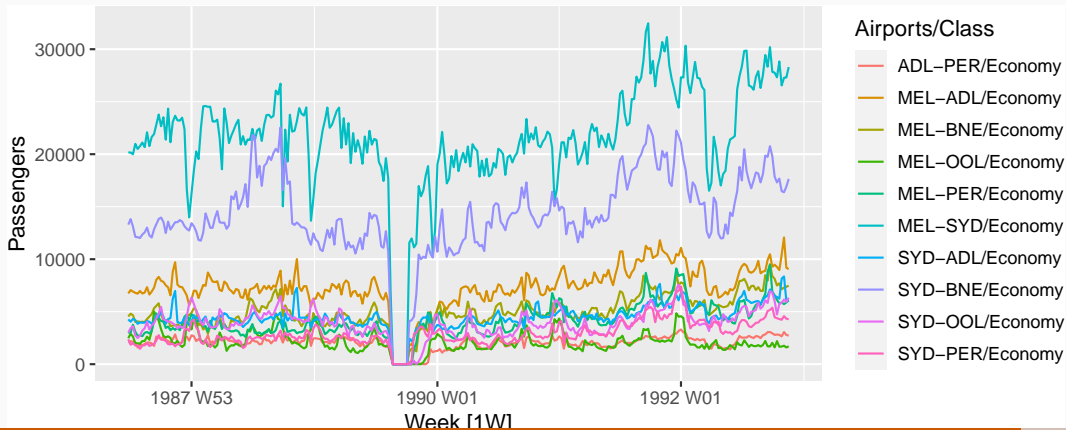
Ansett airlines

```
ansett ▷  
autoplot(Passengers)
```



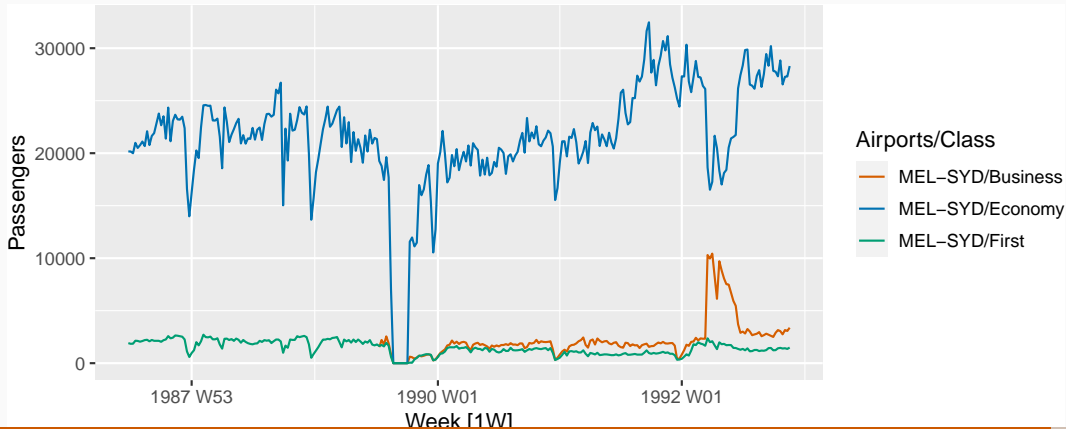
Ansett airlines

```
ansett ▷  
  filter(Class = "Economy") ▷  
  autoplot(Passengers)
```



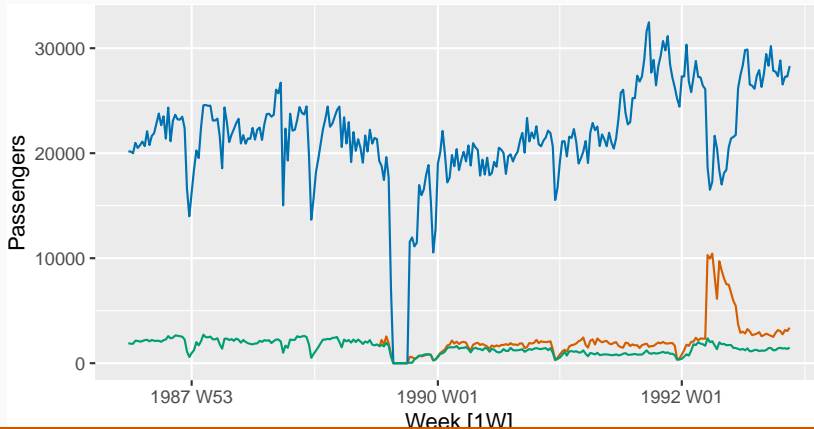
Ansett airlines

```
ansett ▷  
  filter(Airports = "MEL-SYD") ▷  
  autoplot(Passengers)
```



Ansett airlines

```
ansett ▷  
  filter(Airports = "MEL-SYD") ▷  
  autoplot(Passengers)
```



Airports/Class

- MEL-SYD/Business
- MEL-SYD/Economy
- MEL-SYD/First

Not the real
data! Or is it?

Outline

- 1 Time series data and tsibbles
- 2 Example: Australian prison population
- 3 Example: Australian pharmaceutical sales
- 4 Lab Session 1
- 5 Time plots
- 6 Lab Session 2

Lab Session 2

- Create time plots of the following four time series: Bricks from `aus_production`, Lynx from `pelt`, Close from `gafa_stock`, Demand from `vic_elec`.
- Use `help()` to find out about the data in each series.
- For the last plot, modify the axis labels and title.