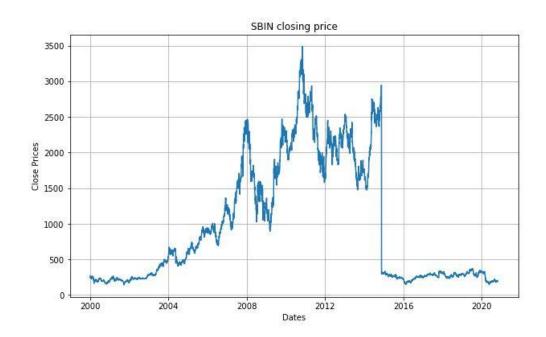
# Time Series Analysis and Forecasting

Nirajan Bekoju

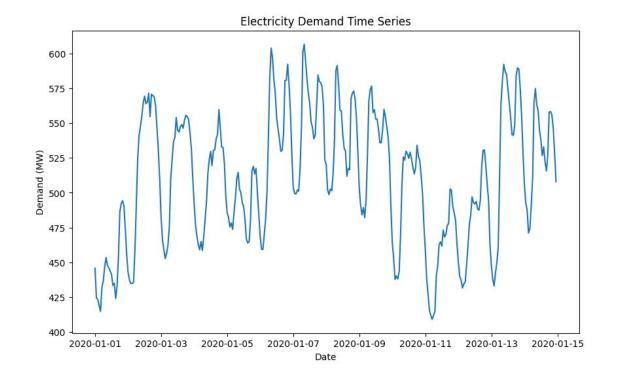
#### **Time Series Example**



Time Series: Set of observations recorded over time

### **Energy Demand - Time series data**

Demand	(MW)
	445.8
	424.5
	423.5
	418.8
	414.8
	Demand



# **Objective - Time Series Forecasting**

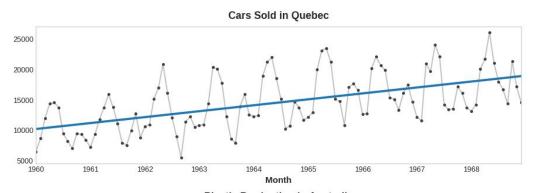
- 1. Prediction of future values
- 2. Planning and Decision Making
  - a. Electricity demand in festivals
- 3. Anomaly Detection
  - a. Identify unusual weather events
  - b. Traffic Pattern in web

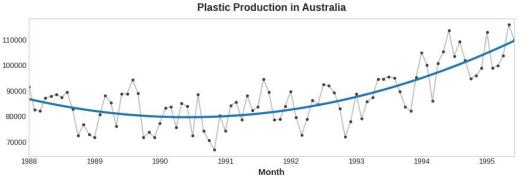
#### **Major Components of Time Series**

- 1. Trend
- 2. Seasonality
- 3. Cycles

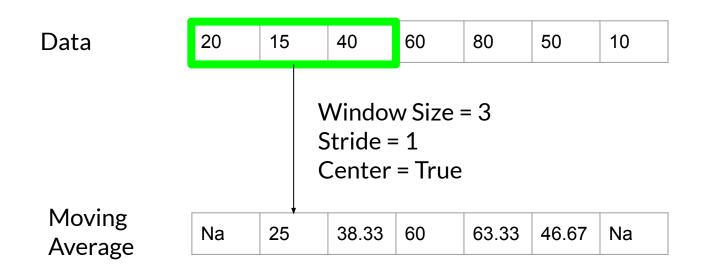
#### **Trend**

A long-term movement or direction in a time series, indicating an overall increase or decrease in data over time.

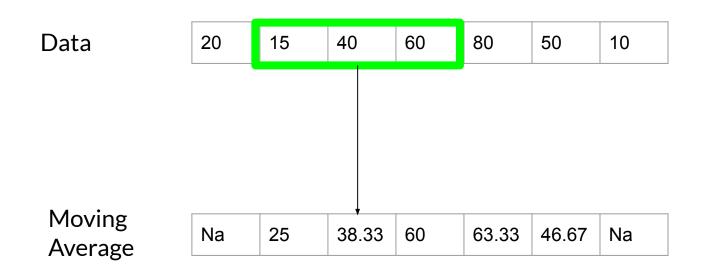




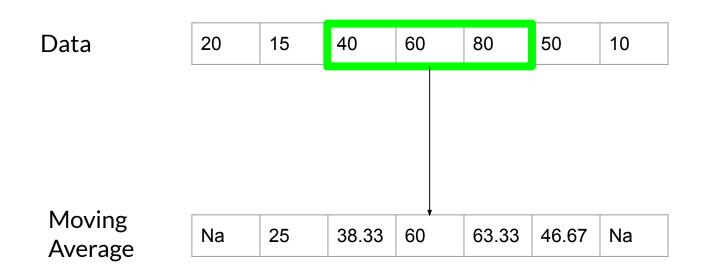
# **Moving Average**



# **Moving Average**

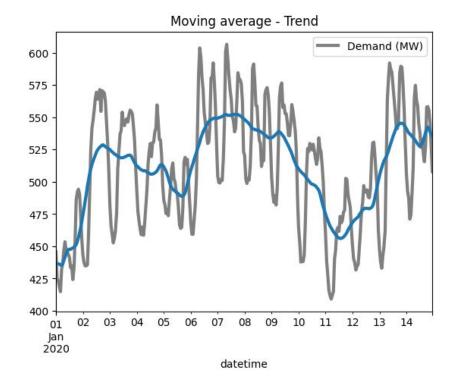


# **Moving Average**



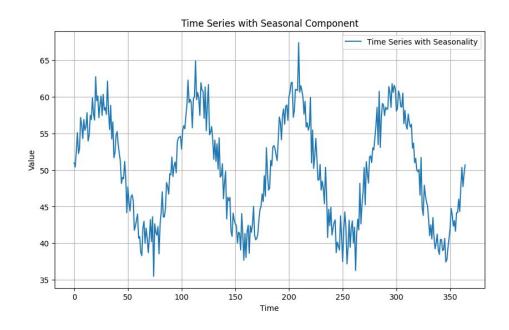
# **Trend analysis - Moving Average**

Demand	(MW)
	445.8
	424.5
	423.5
	418.8
	414.8
	Demand

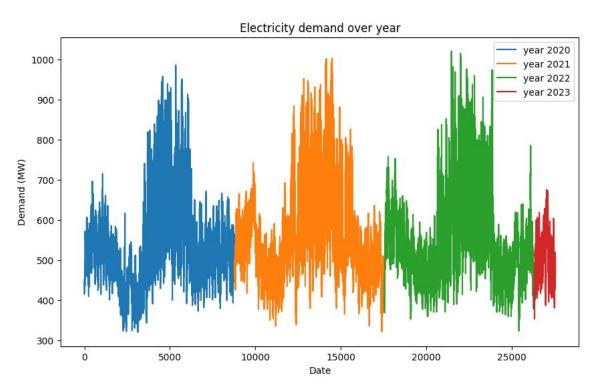


#### **Seasonality**

Regular and predictable patterns or cycles in a time series that repeat at specific intervals, such as daily, monthly, or yearly.

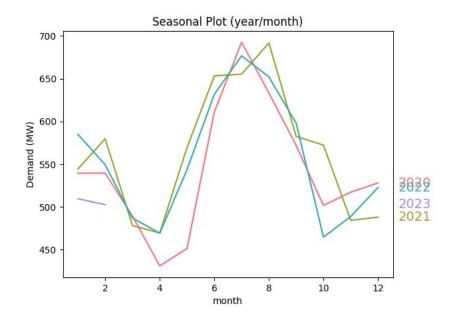


# **Seasonality in Energy Demand**



#### **Annual Seasonality in Demand series**

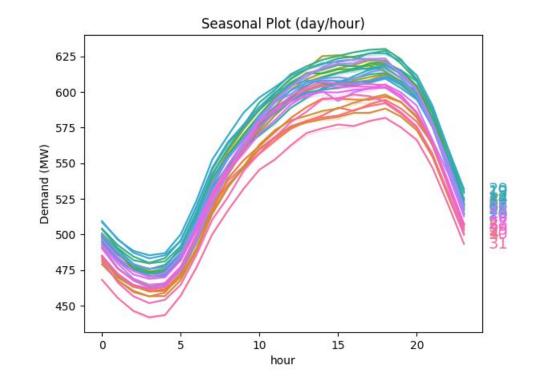
Repeated pattern over the years can be observed for the energy demand.



#### Daily Seasonality in Demand series

3pm - 8pm Higher energy demand

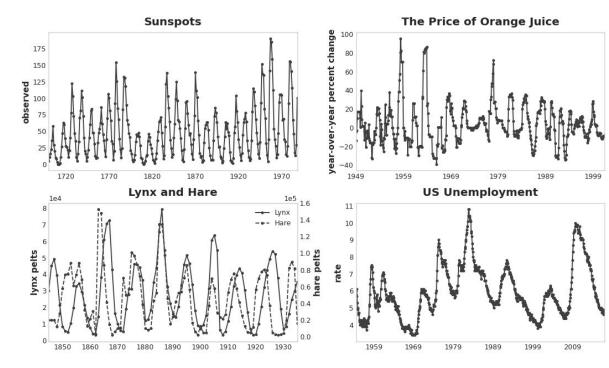
1am - 5am Lower energy demand



#### Cycles

Patterns of growth and decay just like seasonality

BUT, Cycles doesn't depend on time.



#### **Lags Feature**

Cycles is associated with how values in a series at one time depends on the values in the previous time.

