

MIS772

Predictive Analytics

Workshop: Time Series and Forecasting

Time series data pre-processing, exploration and decomposition,
subsequently forecasting



Deakin University CRICOS Provider Code: 00113B



Workshop Plan

Objectives:

Your task is to create a time series model to predict future trends in real-estate market in Ames, USA.

Data Set:

Use file “AmesHousingPast.csv”

Acknowledgements:

Dean De Cock, Truman State University, 2011.

Original Data from Kaggle:

<https://www.kaggle.com/c/house-prices-advanced-regression-techniques>

Method:

Attend the seminar, follow the tutor’s demo and instructions, take notes. Note that the class and online seminar will be recorded and their videos linked to the CloudDeakin topic for later access and study.

Acquire data for time-series analysis

- Load Ames housing data and unzip
- Read the “past” data set, and store
- Chart and explore past data

Prepare time series data

- Select attributes and replace missing values
- Create a time-series index
- Create aggregates of price and number of sales
- Run, explore and save

Create a simple moving average model

- Extend previous process
- Add moving average simple filter
- Explore time series smoothing, save

Create a forecasting model

- Modify previous process
- Investigate classic time series decomposition
- Train a forecast model
- Apply the model, analyse and save

Time Series Pre-Processing

Load AmesHousing (past) data, select numeric attributes only, replace all missing values with average, generate a new time series index in months, and aggregate a median sale price and a count of sales per month. Run and save.

index	count(PID)	median(SalePrice)
1	18	176700
2	24	188050
3	51	149500
4	48	141576
5	75	157000
6	97	155000
7	122	156750
8	45	187750
9	41	197000
10	49	142500
11	31	209000
12	24	161000

Check the time series with an index in monthly increments, median monthly sale price as well as the count of monthly sales.

Edit Parameter List: function descriptions

Edit Parameter List: **function descriptions**
List of functions to generate.

attribute name	function expressions
index	(Yr_Sold-2016)*12+Mo_Sold

Edit Parameter List: aggregation attributes

Edit Parameter List: **aggregation attributes**
The attributes which should be aggregated.

aggregation attribute	aggregation functions
SalePrice	median
PID	count

Add Entry Remove Entry Apply Cancel



Parameters

Aggregate

☐ use default aggregation

aggregation attributes Edit List (2)...

group by attributes Select Attributes...

☐ count all combinations

☐ only distinct

☒ ignore missings

Select Attributes: group by attributes

Select Attributes: **group by attributes**
Performs a grouping by the values of the attributes by the selected attributes.

Attributes

Search

- # 1st_Flr_SF
- # 2nd_Flr_SF
- # 3Ssn_Porch
- # Alley
- # Bedroom_AbvGr
- # Bldg_Type

Selected Attributes

Search

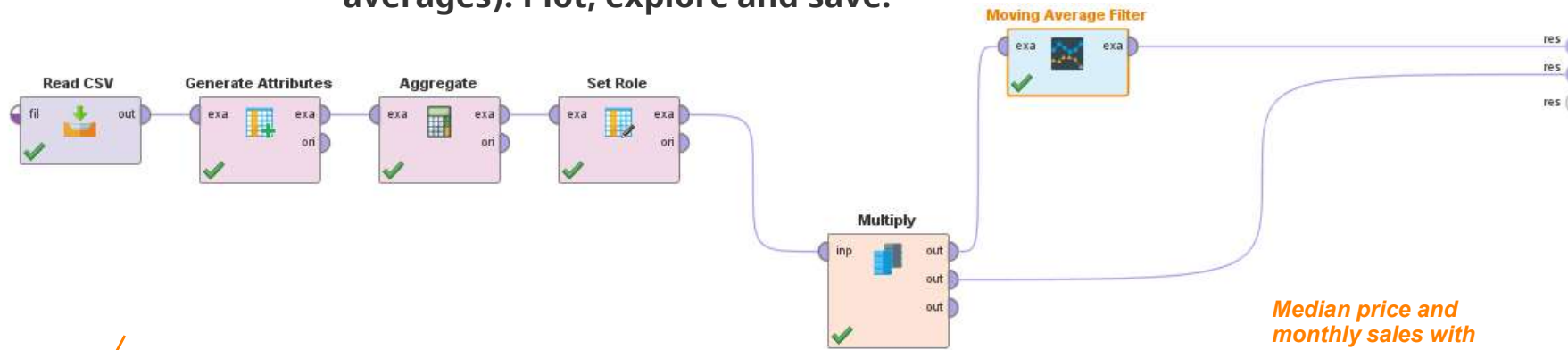
- # index

Apply Cancel

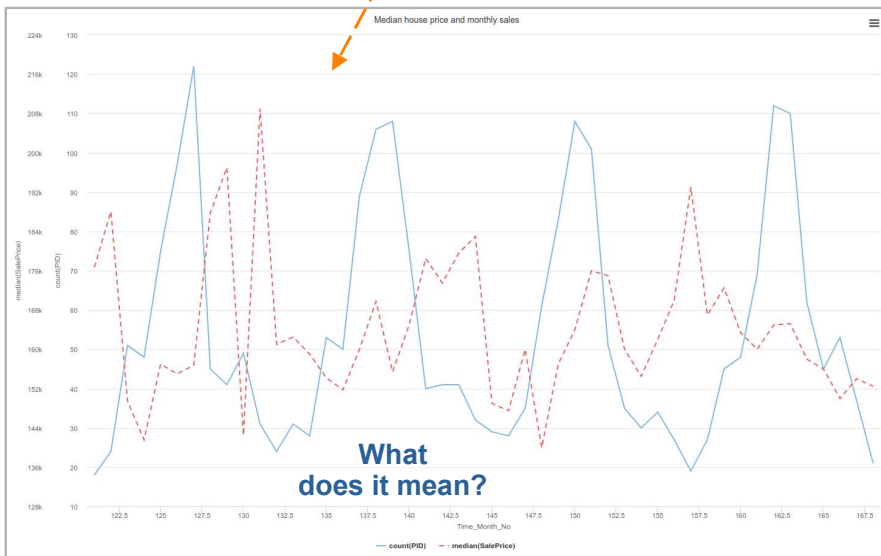
Explore Moving Averages

Extend the previous process. Set the time index role as ID. Multiply the result (for comparison). Add moving average simple filter. Produce raw data series and compare with smoothed data series (with moving averages). Plot, explore and save.

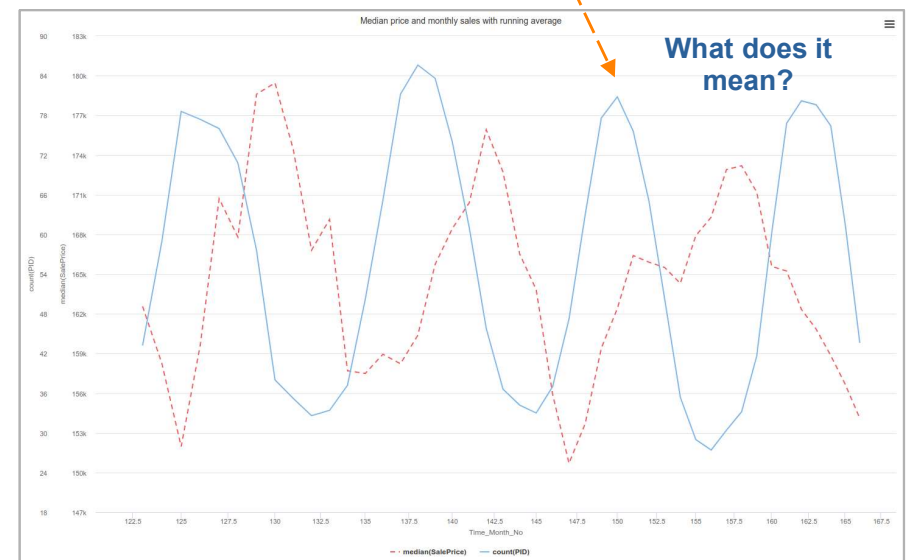
Challenge: use RM visualisation to plot two charts in a single pane.



Median price and monthly sales – raw data

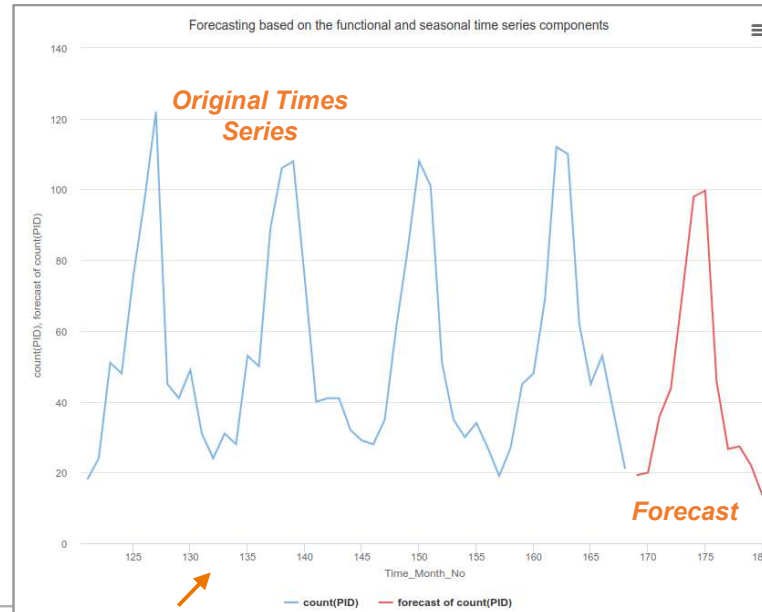
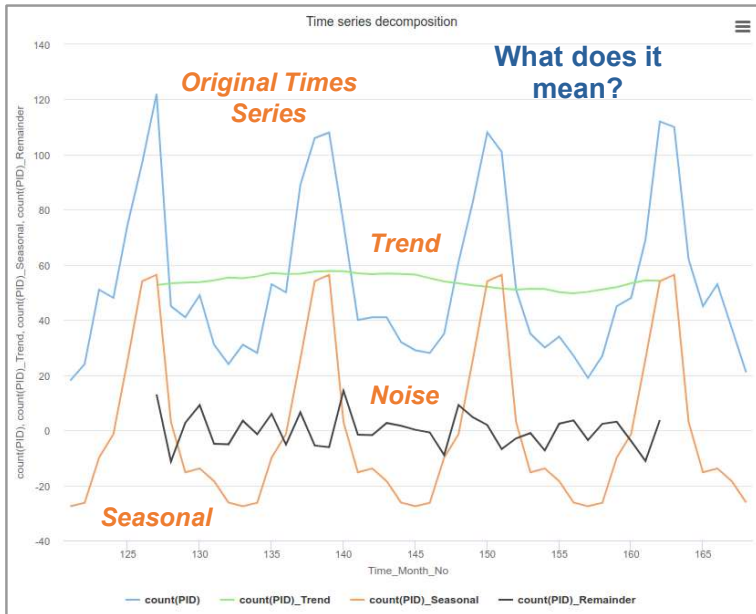


Median price and monthly sales with moving average



Explore Moving Averages, Forecast

Extend the previous process. Investigate classic time series decomposition. Train a functional and seasonal forecast model. Apply the model, analyse and save.



Parameters

Function and Seasonal Component Forecast

time series attribute: count(PID)

indices attribute: index

decomposition method: classic decomposition

function fitting method: polynomial function

degree: 1

decomposition mode: additive

☐ ignore invalid values

seasonality: 12

Parameters

Apply Forecast

forecast horizon: 12

☒ add original time series

☒ add combined time series

Parameters

Classic Decomposition

attribute filter type: single

attribute: count(PID)

☐ invert selection

☐ include special attributes

☒ has indices

indices attribute: index

decomposition mode: additive

☐ ignore invalid values

seasonality: 12

