



# Forecasting: principles and practice

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3.4 Extras

# Outline

**1** Forecast combinations

**2** Missing values

**3** Outliers

# Forecast combinations

## Clemen (1989)

“The results have been virtually unanimous: combining multiple forecasts leads to increased forecast accuracy. ... In many cases one can make dramatic performance improvements by simply averaging the forecasts.”

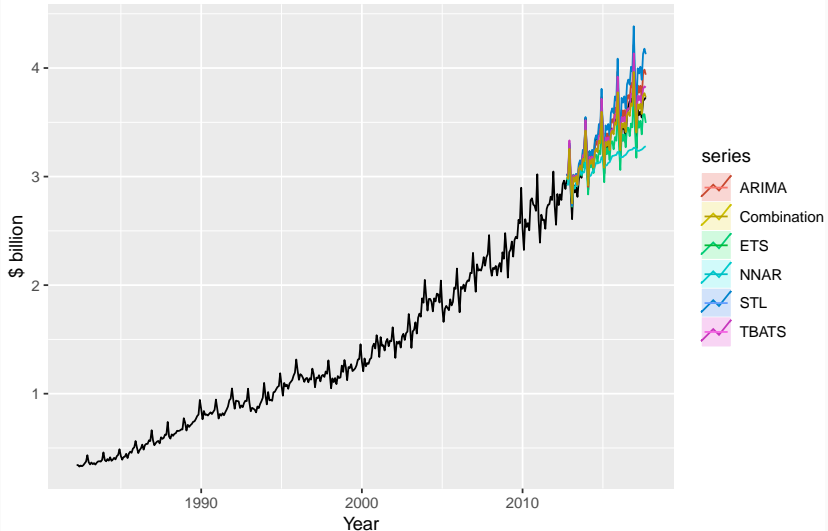
# Forecast combinations

```
train <- window(auscafe, end=c(2012,9))
h <- length(auscafe) - length(train)
ETS <- forecast(ets(train), h=h)
ARIMA <- forecast(auto.arima(train, lambda=0, biasadj=TRUE),
  h=h)
STL <- stlf(train, lambda=0, h=h, biasadj=TRUE)
NNAR <- forecast(nnetar(train), h=h)
TBATS <- forecast(tbats(train, biasadj=TRUE), h=h)
Combination <- (ETS[["mean"]] + ARIMA[["mean"]] +
  STL[["mean"]] + NNAR[["mean"]] + TBATS[["mean"]])/5

autoplot(auscafe) +
  autolayer(ETS, series="ETS", PI=FALSE) +
  autolayer(ARIMA, series="ARIMA", PI=FALSE) +
  autolayer(STL, series="STL", PI=FALSE) +
  autolayer(NNAR, series="NNAR", PI=FALSE) +
  autolayer(TBATS, series="TBATS", PI=FALSE) +
  autolayer(Combination, series="Combination") +
  xlab("Year") + ylab("$ billion") +
  ggtitle("Australian monthly expenditure on eating out")
```

# Forecast combinations

Australian monthly expenditure on eating out



# Forecast combinations

```
c(ETS = accuracy(ETS, auscafe)["Test set", "RMSE"],  
  ARIMA = accuracy(ARIMA, auscafe)["Test set", "RMSE"],  
  STL-ETS = accuracy(STL, auscafe)["Test set", "RMSE"],  
  NNAR = accuracy(NNAR, auscafe)["Test set", "RMSE"],  
  TBATS = accuracy(TBATS, auscafe)["Test set", "RMSE"],  
  Combination =  
    accuracy(Combination, auscafe)["Test set", "RMSE"])
```

##	ETS	ARIMA	STL-ETS	NNAR
##	0.13700	0.12146	0.21446	0.28509
##	TBATS	Combination		
##	0.09406	0.07093		

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# Missing values

## Functions which can handle missing values

- `auto.arima()`, `Arima()`
- `tslm()`
- `nnetar()`

## Models which cannot handle missing values

- `ets()`
- `stl()`
- `stlf()`
- `tbats()`



# Missing values

## Functions which can handle missing values

- `auto.arima()`, `Arima()`
- `tslm()`
- `nnetar()`

## Models which cannot handle missing values

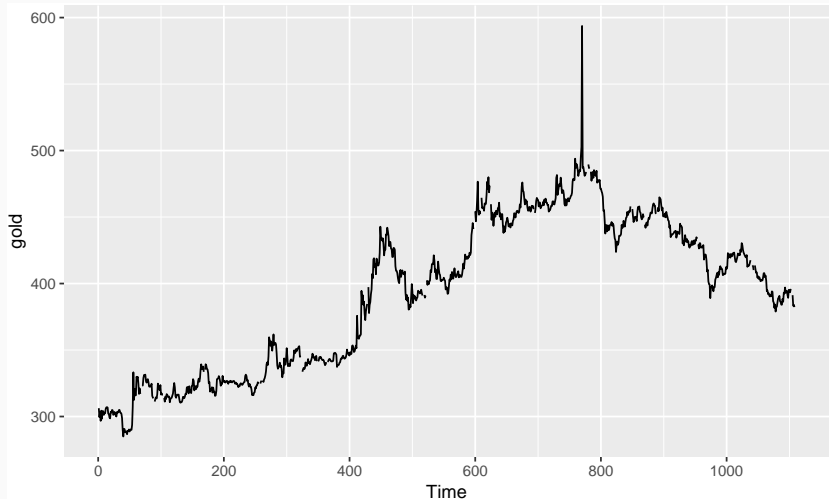
- `ets()`
- `stl()`
- `stlf()`
- `tbats()`

## What to do?

- 1 Model section of data after last missing value.
- 2 Estimate missing values with `na.interp()`.

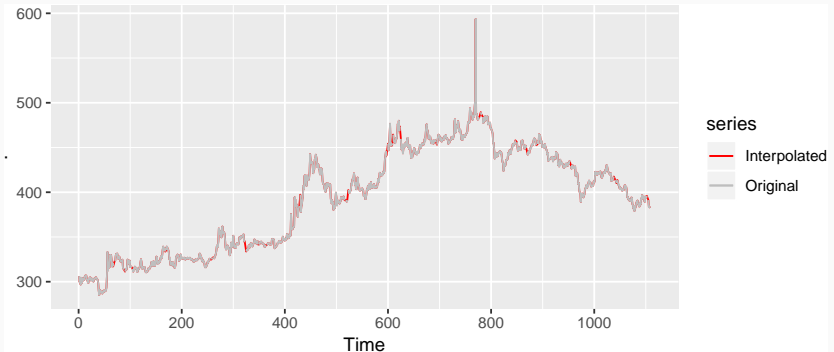
# Missing values

```
autoplot(gold)
```



# Missing values

```
gold %>% na.interp() %>%  
  autoplot(series="Interpolated") +  
  autolayer(gold, series="Original") +  
  scale_color_manual(  
    values=c(Interpolated="red",Original="gray"))
```



# Outline

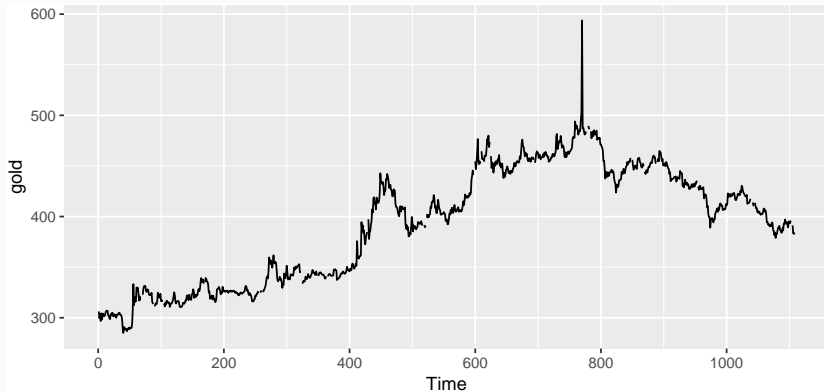
**1** Forecast combinations

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# Outliers

```
autoplot(gold)
```



# Outliers

```
tsoutliers(gold)
```

```
## $index
```

```
## [1] 770
```

```
##
```

```
## $replacements
```

```
## [1] 494.9
```

# Outliers

```
gold %>% tsclean() %>% autoplot()
```

