# Time Series Analysis & Forecasting Using R

**Time Series Features** 

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- 1 Learning outcome
- 2 STL Features
- 3 Dimension reduction for features
- 4 Lab 3: time series features

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# Learning outcome

#### You should be able to:

- Extract time series features (i.e. numerical summary) for a given time series
- Visualise time series features for many time series
- Use dimensional reduction techniques to understand data

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# Strength of seasonality and trend

#### **STL** decomposition

$$y_t = T_t + S_t + R_t$$

#### Seasonal strength

$$\max\left(0,1-\frac{\operatorname{Var}(R_t)}{\operatorname{Var}(S_t+R_t)}\right)$$

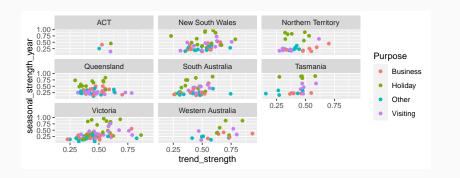
#### **Trend strength**

$$\max\left(0,1-\frac{\mathsf{Var}(R_t)}{\mathsf{Var}(T_t+R_t)}\right)$$

tourism |> features(Trips, feat\_stl)

```
## # A tibble: 304 x 12
##
     Region State Purpose trend~1 seaso~2 seaso~3
##
     <chr> <chr> <chr>
                            <dbl>
                                   <dbl>
                                           <dbl>
   1 Adelaide Sout~ Busine~ 0.464 0.407
##
                                              3
   2 Adelaide Sout~ Holiday 0.554 0.619
                                              1
##
   3 Adelaide Sout~ Other 0.746 0.202
##
   4 Adelaide Sout~ Visiti~ 0.435 0.452
                                              1
##
##
   5 Adelaide~ Sout~ Busine~ 0.464
                                   0.179
                                              3
   6 Adelaide~ Sout~ Holiday 0.528
##
                                   0.296
##
   7 Adelaide~ Sout~ Other
                            0.593 0.404
                                              2
##
   8 Adelaide~ Sout~ Visiti~ 0.488 0.254
                                              0
   9 Alice Sp~ Nort~ Busine~ 0.534 0.251
##
  10 Alice Sp~ Nort~ Holiday 0.381 0.832
                                              3
  # ... with 294 more rows, 6 more variables:
      seasonal_trough_year <dbl>, spikiness <dbl>,
## #
      linearity <dbl>, curvature <dbl>,
## #
## #
      stl e acf1 <dbl>, stl e acf10 <dbl>, and
```

```
tourism |>
  features(Trips, feat_stl) |>
  ggplot(aes(x = trend_strength, y = seasonal_strength_year, col = Purpose)) +
  geom_point() + facet_wrap(vars(State))
```



```
tourism |>
  features(Trips, feat_stl) |>
  ggplot(aes(x = trend_strength, y = seasonal_strength_year, col = Purpose)) +
  geom_point() + facet_wrap(vars(State))
```



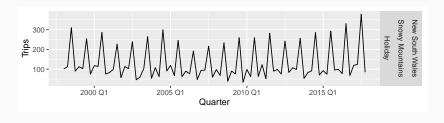
Find the most seasonal time series:

```
most_seasonal <- tourism |>
  features(Trips, feat_stl) |>
  filter(seasonal_strength_year == max(seasonal_strength_year))
```

Find the most seasonal time series:

```
most_seasonal <- tourism |>
  features(Trips, feat_stl) |>
  filter(seasonal_strength_year == max(seasonal_strength_year))
```

```
tourism |>
  right_join(most_seasonal, by = c("State", "Region", "Purpose")) |>
  ggplot(aes(x = Quarter, y = Trips)) +
  geom_line() + facet_grid(vars(State, Region, Purpose))
```



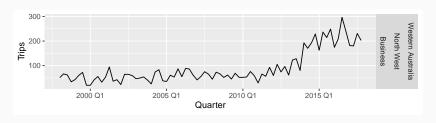
Find the most trended time series:

```
most_trended <- tourism |>
  features(Trips, feat_stl) |>
  filter(trend_strength == max(trend_strength))
```

Find the most trended time series:

```
most_trended <- tourism |>
  features(Trips, feat_stl) |>
  filter(trend_strength == max(trend_strength))
```

```
tourism |>
  right_join(most_trended, by = c("State", "Region", "Purpose")) |>
  ggplot(aes(x = Quarter, y = Trips)) +
  geom_line() + facet_grid(vars(State, Region, Purpose))
```



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tourism features <- tourism |>

```
features(Trips, feature_set(pkgs = "feasts"))
## # A tibble: 304 x 51
##
     Region State Purpose trend~1 seaso~2 seaso~3
     <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl>
                                    <fdb>>
                                            <fdb>>
##
   1 Adelaide Sout~ Busine~ 0.464 0.407
##
##
   2 Adelaide Sout~ Holiday 0.554 0.619
                                                1
   3 Adelaide Sout~ Other 0.746 0.202
##
                                                2
##
   4 Adelaide Sout~ Visiti~ 0.435 0.452
##
   5 Adelaide~ Sout~ Busine~
                             0.464 0.179
##
   6 Adelaide~ Sout~ Holiday 0.528 0.296
## 7 Adelaide~ Sout~ Other 0.593 0.404
   8 Adelaide~ Sout~ Visiti~ 0.488 0.254
##
##
   9 Alice Sp~ Nort~ Busine~ 0.534 0.251
                                                0
## 10 Alice Sp~ Nort~ Holiday 0.381
                                    0.832
## # ... with 294 more rows, 45 more variables:
      seasonal_trough_year <dbl>, spikiness <dbl>,
## #
## #
      linearity <dbl>, curvature <dbl>,
## #
      stl_e_acf1 <dbl>, stl_e_acf10 <dbl>,
## #
      acf1 <dbl>, acf10 <dbl>, diff1 acf1 <dbl>,
```

All features fror package

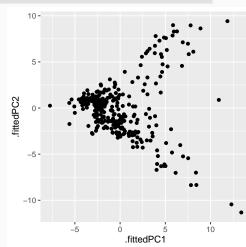
```
pcs <- tourism_features |>
  select(-State, -Region, -Purpose) |>
  prcomp(scale = TRUE) |>
  broom::augment(tourism_features)
```

Principal components all features from the fe package

```
## # A tibble: 304 x 100
     .rownames Region State Purpose trend~1 seaso~2
##
##
     <chr>
               <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl>
   1 1
##
              Adelai~ Sout~ Busine~ 0.464 0.407
## 2 2
               Adelai~ Sout~ Holiday 0.554 0.619
## 3 3
               Adelai~ Sout~ Other 0.746 0.202
##
   4 4
              Adelai~ Sout~ Visiti~ 0.435
                                            0.452
   5 5
              Adelai~ Sout~ Busine~ 0.464
##
                                            0.179
##
   6 6
               Adelai~ Sout~ Holiday 0.528
                                            0.296
              Adelai~ Sout~ Other 0.593
##
   7 7
                                            0.404
##
   8 8
               Adelai~ Sout~ Visiti~ 0.488
                                             0.254
##
   9 9
               Alice ~ Nort~ Busine~ 0.534
                                             0.251
##
  1.0 10
               Alice ~ Nort~ Holiday 0.381
                                             0.832
## # ... with 294 more rows, 94 more variables:
## #
      seasonal_peak_year <dbl>,
## #
      seasonal trough year <dbl>, spikiness <dbl>,
```

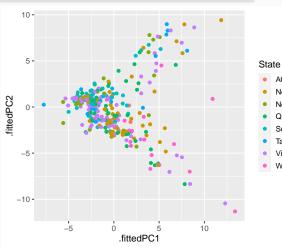
```
pcs |> ggplot(aes(x=.fittedPC1, y=.fittedPC2)) +
  geom_point() + theme(aspect.ratio=1)
```

Principal components based on all features from the feasts package



```
pcs |> ggplot(aes(x=.fittedPC1, y=.fittedPC2, col=State)) +
 geom_point() + theme(aspect.ratio=1)
```

**Principal components** based on all features from the feasts package



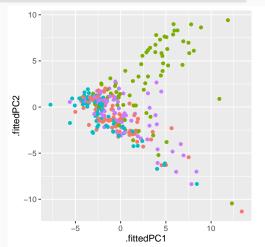
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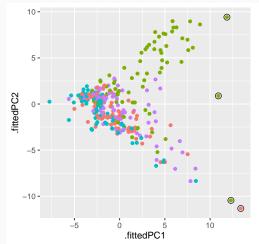
```
pcs |> ggplot(aes(x=.fittedPC1, y=.fittedPC2, col=Purpose)) +
  geom_point() + theme(aspect.ratio=1)
```

Principal components based on all features from the feasts package

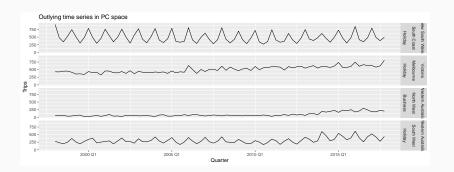


```
pcs |> ggplot(aes(x=.fittedPC1, y=.fittedPC2, col=Purpose)) +
   geom_point() + theme(aspect.ratio=1)
```

Principal components based on all features from the feasts package



```
outliers |>
  left_join(tourism, by = c("State", "Region", "Purpose")) |>
  mutate(Series = glue("{State}", "{Region}", "{Purpose}", .sep = "\n\n")) |>
  ggplot(aes(x = Quarter, y = Trips)) +
  geom_line() + facet_grid(Series ~ .) +
  labs(title = "Outlying time series in PC space")
```



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# Lab 3: time series features