

## TFB: Towards Comprehensive and Fair Benchmarking of Time Series Forecasting Methods

(迈向全面和公平的时间序列预测方法基准测试)

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ART ONE

# 背景

## 数据领域覆盖不足

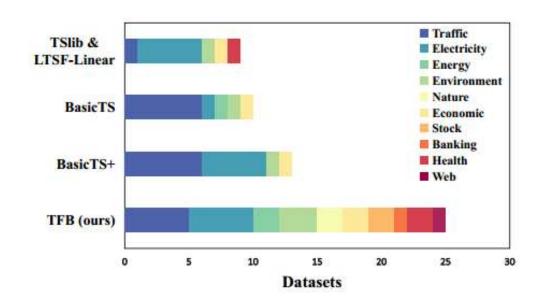


Figure 2: Statistics of data domains covered by existing multivariate time series benchmarks.

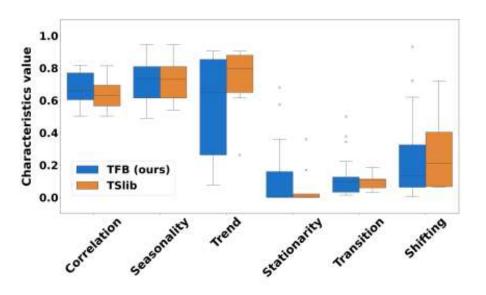
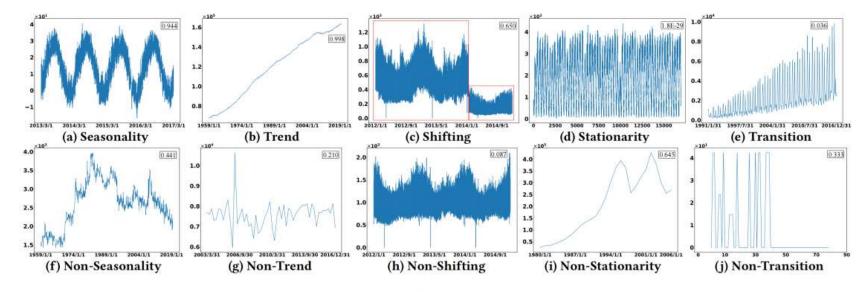


Figure 3: Box plot of the variations in normalized values of characteristics across the multivariate datasets in the TFB and TSlib.

/ <mark>结论</mark>:扩大数据集领域能够对方法性能进行更广泛的评估。

## 预备知识



X=T+S+R

Figure 1: Visualization of data with different characteristics.

(Trend + Seasonality + Remainder)

- ➤ Stationarity: 平稳性(弱平稳性),数据的统计特性(均值、方差、协方差)满足一定的条件, 举个例子: 股票收益率;
- ➤ Shifting: 数据的分布范围、模式或者规律随时间改变的现象,比如温度变化,从10-20度变成了 5-25度;
- ➤ Transition: 捕获时间序列中存在的规则和可识别的固定特征,比如记录交通灯变化的规律;

### 对传统方法的刻板偏见

Table 1: VAR, LR versus other methods, using MAE as the evaluation metric and a forecasting horizon of 24 steps.

Datasets	VAR	LR	PatchTST	NLinear	FEDformer	Crossformer
NASDAQ	0.462	0.616	0.567	0.522	0.547	0.745
Wind	0.620	0.583	0.652	0.640	0.697	0.590
ILI	1.012	4.856	0.835	0.919	1.020	1.096

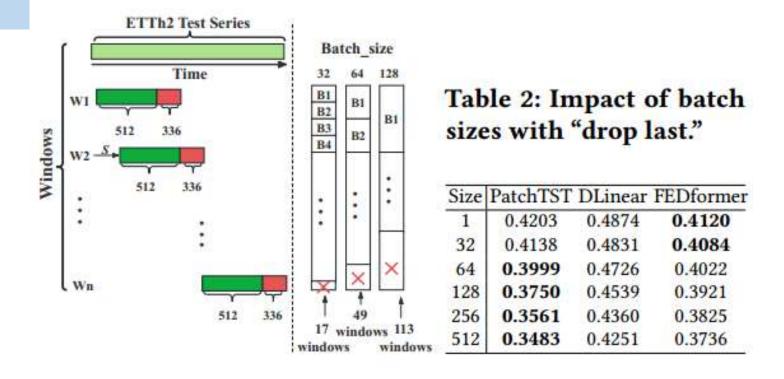
Table 3: Time series forecasting benchmark comparison.

Prop	erty Univariate forecasting	Multivariate forecasting	Statistical method	Machine learning method	Deep learning method	Taxonomy of data	Flexible & scalable pipeline
M3 [56]	√	×	<b>√</b>	√	×	×	×
M4 [57]	V	×	V	V	<b>√</b>	×	×
LTSF-Linear [98]	×	V	×	×	V	×	0
TSlib [89]	V	<b>√</b>	×	×	<b>√</b>	×	0
BasicTS [48]	×	V	×	V	V	×	0
BasicTS+ [76]	×	V	×	×	V	0	0
Monash [27]	<b>√</b>	×	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	×	×	0
Libra [3]	<b>√</b>	×	<b>√</b>	V	×	×	0
TFB (Ours)	V	V	V	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>	✓

× indicates absent, √ indicates present, ○ indicates incomplete.

✓ <mark>结论</mark>:通过比较广泛的方法,有助于消除对传统方法的刻板偏见。

## 缺乏一致且灵活的pipeline



✓ <mark>结论</mark>:确保一个一致和灵活的pipeline,以和灵活的pipeline,以便在相同的环境中评估方法,从而提高研究结果的公平性。

Figure 4: "Drop last" illustration.

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## 方法

#### **Datasets**

➤ Univariate time series: 8068个时间序列

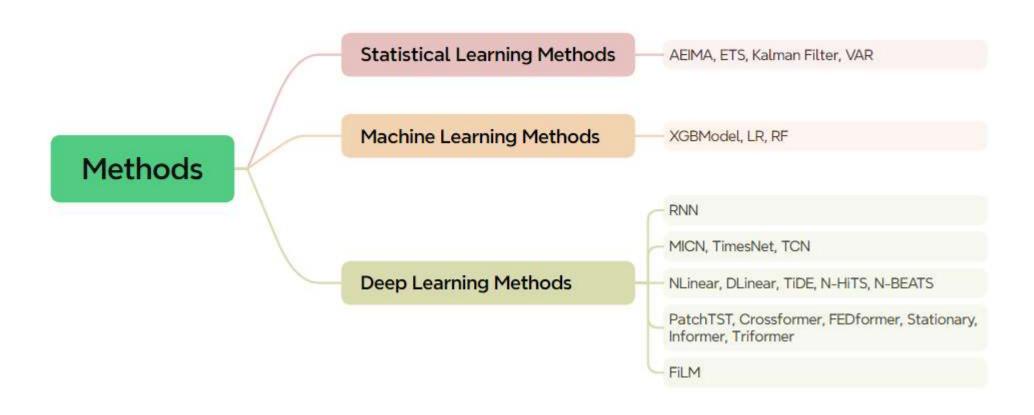
使用PFA(主特征分析)方法对每个数据集进行筛选和简化

- ➤ Multivariate time series: 25个数据集
- ➤ 从Trend、Seasonality、Stationarity、Shifting、Transition、Correlation这几个方面对数据进行分类。

Table 5: Statistics of multivariate datasets.

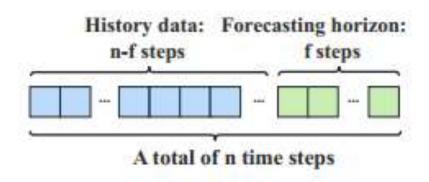
Dataset	Domain	Frequency	Lengths	Dim	Split
METR-LA [47]	Traffic	5 mins	34,272	207	7:1:2
PEMS-BAY [47]	Traffic	5 mins	52,116	325	7:1:2
PEMS04 [77]	Traffic	5 mins	16,992	307	6:2:2
PEMS08 [77]	Traffic	5 mins	17,856	170	6:2:2
Traffic [90]	Traffic	1 hour	17,544	862	7:1:2
ETTh1 [104]	Electricity	1 hour	14,400	7	6:2:2
ETTh2 [104]	Electricity	1 hour	14,400	7	6:2:2
ETTm1 [104]	Electricity	15 mins	57,600	7	6:2:2
ETTm2 [104]	Electricity	15 mins	57,600	7	6:2:2
Electricity [84]	Electricity	1 hour	26,304	321	7:1:2
Solar [43]	Energy	10 mins	52,560	137	6:2:2
Wind [46]	Energy	15 mins	48,673	7	7:1:2
Weather [90]	Environment	10 mins	52,696	21	7:1:2
AQShunyi [100]	Environment	1 hour	35,064	11	6:2:2
AQWan [100]	Environment	1 hour	35,064	11	6:2:2
ZafNoo [71]	Nature	30 mins	19,225	11	7:1:2
CzeLan [71]	Nature	30 mins	19,934	11	7:1:2
FRED-MD [58]	Economic	1 month	728	107	7:1:2
Exchange [43]	Economic	1 day	7,588	8	7:1:2
NASDAQ [23]	Stock	1 day	1,244	5	7:1:2
NYSE [23]	Stock	1 day	1,243	5	7:1:2
NN5 [80]	Banking	1 day	791	111	7:1:2
ILI [90]	Health	1 week	966	7	7:1:2
Covid-19 [68]	Health	1 day	1,392	948	7:1:2
Wike2000 [26]	Web	1 day	792	2,000	7:1:2

#### Methods



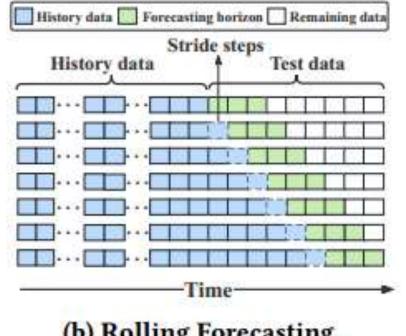
### **Evaluation strategies**

#### 固定预测



(a) Fixed Forecasting.

#### 滚动预测



(b) Rolling Forecasting.

- 在滚动预测中,统计学 习方法在每次滚动预测 时重新训练,预测时覆 盖所有历史数据;
- 而深度学习方法不重新 训练,利用已经训练好 的模型, 在每次迭代中 基于最后一段历史数据 进行预测。

#### **Evalution Metrics**

- ➤ MAE: 平均绝对误差
- ➤ MAPE: 平均绝对百分比误差
- ➤ MSE: 均方误差
- > SMAPE: 对称平均绝对百分比误差
- ➤ RMSE: 均方根误差
- ➤ WAPE: 加权绝对百分比误差
- > MSMAPE: 修正对称平均绝对百分比误差
- ➤ MASE: 平均绝对缩放误差

$$MAE = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{k=1}^{h} |F_k - Y_k|$$
 (7)  $MAPE = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{k=1}^{h} \frac{|Y_k - F_k|}{Y_k} \times 100\%$  (8)

$$MSE = \frac{1}{h} \sum_{k=1}^{h} (F_k - Y_k)^2 \qquad (9) \qquad SMAPE = \frac{100\%}{h} \sum_{k=1}^{h} \frac{|F_k - Y_k|}{\frac{|Y_k| + |F_k|}{2}} \qquad (10)$$

$$RMSE = \sqrt{\frac{1}{h} \sum_{k=1}^{h} (F_k - Y_k)^2} (11) \qquad WAPE = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{h} |Y_k - F_k|}{\sum_{k=1}^{h} |Y_k|}$$
(12)

$$MSMAPE = \frac{100\%}{h} \sum_{k=1}^{h} \frac{|F_k - Y_k|}{\max(|Y_k| + |F_k| + \epsilon, 0.5 + \epsilon)/2}$$
(13)

$$MASE = \frac{\sum_{k=M+1}^{M+h} |F_k - Y_k|}{\frac{h}{M-S} \sum_{k=S+1}^{M} |Y_k - Y_{k-S}|},$$
(14)

### **Unified Pipeline**

- Data Layer: 数据标准化、评估和扩展的 重要部分,保证数据集的质量和覆盖范围;
- ➤ Method Layer: 为多种TSF方法提供支持, 并且与第三方库兼容,支持DMS和IMS;
- ➤ Evalution Layer: 提供全面的工具来评估不同时间序列预测方法的性能;
- ➤ Reporting Layer: 日志记录确保过程的 可追溯性,可视化工具增强对结果的理解。

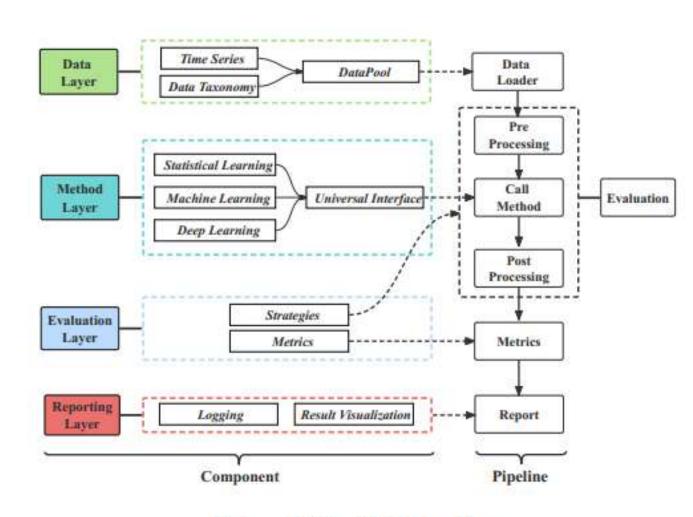


Figure 7: The TFB pipeline.

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## 单变量时间序列预测

Table 6: Univariate forecasting results.

)ata	aset	Metric	PatchTST	Crossformer	FEDformer	Stationary	Informer	Triformer	DLinear	NLinea	r TiDE N	N-BEATS	N-HiTS	TimesNet	TCN	RNN	FiLM	LR	RF	XGB	ARIMA	ETS	KF
>caxonauty	٧	mase msmape Ranks	1.660 12.263 167	29.704 161.074 14	2.100 19.041 59	2.384 15.190 40	2.390 14.301 85	19.378 107.957 15	2.409 19.628 22	2.850 20.938 45	2.074 14.566 162	2.081 15.794 168	2.189 13.557 213	1.446 10.927 314	24.159 121.335 14	30.231 149.830 8	10000	7,8e+9 19,183 603	_	100000	2.830 19.868 225	4.091 26.386 92	
Sease	×	mase msmape Ranks	1.639 21.671 214	23.704 166.859 35	1.879 26.766 208	1.638 22.050 200	1.601 21.413 303	16.496 138.945 72	1.949 26.966 61	1.733 27.154 157	2.526 30.968 189	1.677 25.705 <u>383</u>	1.678 24.127 556	1.478 20.497 371	15.441 140.174 64	23.889 162.648 40	0.101100.7	2.5e+10 33.413 326		1	1.496 24.491 355	1.544 25.190 268	
Irend	٧	mase msmape Ranks	2.220 10.679 201	41.287 184.125 2	2.758 13.917 114	2.651 11.709 113	2.658 11.216 188	28.091 133.424 20	3.016 14.435 51	2.914 13.463 113	3.316 13.747 201	2.512 11.583 270	2.553 11.090 375	1.911 9.247 402	28.716 136.243 6	44.365 180.218 2	A STATE OF THE STA	7.9e+9 16.920 737		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	2.822 11.686 403	3.615 12.986 222	50.00
	×	mase msmape Ranks	1.007 26.261 180	8.941 142.824 47	1.077 34.808 153	1.127 27.894 127	1.064 26.993 200	5.878 119.760 67	1.131 34.972 32	1.326 37.374 89	1.272 36.802 150	1.073 33.385 281	1.116 30.053 <u>394</u>	0.968 25,243 <u>283</u>	7,718 129,153 72	8.282 136.076 46	1,052 27,307 117	3.1e+10 40.210 192	1.059 31.262 550	33.307	1.104 35.019 177	1.311 39.814 138	48.9
Stationanty	٧	mase msmape Ranks	1.004 27.024 154	9.380 135.888 45	1.057 35.122 128	1.132 28.539 105	1.133 27.546 177	6.309 114.323 67	1,139 35,434 24	1.290 37.306 69	1.343 37.594 124	1.162 33.519 214	1.212 31.080 285	0.961 26.120 242	7.870 122.194 66	8.305 129.738 42	1.066 28.172 99	15.848 38.320 197	32.232	THE STATE OF	1.257 36.212 150	1.618 41.513 117	52.23
Static	×	mase msmape Ranks	2.065 12,206 227	36.826 183.264 4	2.553 16.425 139	2,451 13,397 135	2.408 12.904 211	24.945 135.177 20	2.768 16.800 59	2.732 16.610 133	3.007 16.225 227	2.269 14.325 337	2.305 12.885 484	1.793 10.754 <u>443</u>	25.907 139.836 12	39.090 178.312 6	1000	3.1e+16 21.168 732	-	A 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2.500 13.942 430	3.118 15.365 243	47.7
Iransil on	٧	mase msmape Ranks	1.397 21.932 242	19.759 155.700 44	1.571 24.803 187	1.744 23.707 153	1.779 22.978 263	11.972 117.240 79	1.820 25.741 44	1.985 29.013 121	1.827 27.664 230	1.543 23.031 373	1.601 22.672 527	1.282 20.869 464	13.744 125.136 73	19.901 150.624 48	district.	5.7e+4 29.179 560			1.930 25.020 304	2.723 28.725 186	
Tran	×	mase msmape Ranks	2.102 10.984 139	37.372 180.775 5	2.676 21.932 80	2.277 11.399 87	2.136 10.860 125	27.831 144.591 8	2.682 21.216 39	2.489 17.039 81	3.303 19,143 121	2.358 19.785 178	2.371 15.284 242	1.799 9.435 221	27.987 146.942 5	39.651 173.676 0	1000	5.3e+16 25.629 369		No.	2.157 18.520 <u>276</u>	2.172 20.089 174	56.7
Shifting	٧	mase msmape Ranks	2.138 13.453 181	36.092 173.924 13	2.646 19.874 107	2.507 14.454 86	2.314 13.509 194	25.570 133.554 27	2.823 19.930 47	2.747 19.013 123	2.975 17.860 173	2.289 16.573 268	2.345 14.248 380	1.857 11.873 384	24,925 137,113 14	37,921 167,496 18	CO. 15 10000		and constraint	1000000	2.331 17.550 370	2.799 20.517 227	4-35 0
E.	×	mase msmape Ranks	1.142 22.763 200	15.639 155.031 36	1.262 27.811 160	1.355 24.258 154	1.485 23.983 194	9.401 120.183 60	1,410 28,465 36	1.563 30.674 79	1.709 31.618 178	1.363 27.347 283	1.390 26.022 389	1.062 21.881 301	12.499 128.544 64	15.066 148.943 30	AT 37 Sept.	7.4e+4 34.251 373	MARKAGONIA.	2525 S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	1.681 28.022 210	2.248 30.950 133	48.1

- ✓ MSMAPE: 在数据集上实现最佳性能的次数
- ✓ Rank: 模型在不同评估指标上的排名

- 机器学习方法更适合于特定 的场景;
- LR在具有季节性、趋势和 shifting特征的时间序列上 表现好,而RF则相反;
- LR比RF更适合于没有平稳性 的数据;
- LR和RF对Transition很敏感, 特性越强越好。
- ✓ 这些结果为选择特定环境的 正确方法提供了指导。

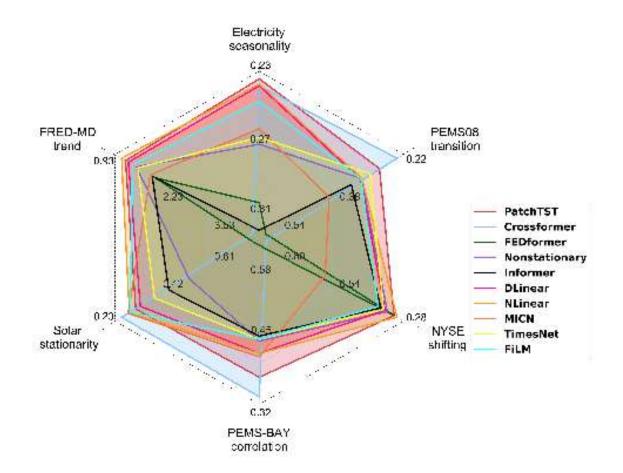
## 多变量时间序列预测

- ✓ 没有一种方法在所有数据集上都能达到最佳性能;
- ✓ 基于Transformer的方法在趋势较弱的数据集 上通常优于其他方法;
- ✓ 基于线性的方法往往在具有强趋势的数据集上 表现得较好;
- ✔ 最近的方法并不总是优于早期的研究。

Table 7: Multivariate forecasting results I.

Model	PatchTST	Cross	forme	r FEDf	ormer	Info	rmer	Trifo	rmer	DLin	near	NLi	near	MIC	CN	Time	sNet	TC	N	FiLl	М	R	NN	L	R	VAR
Metrics	mae mse		mse	mae	mse	-	_	mae	-		mse	-		mae		-	-	mae	-	mae i	1000	mae	-	mae	_ ******	mae mse
7 96	0.280 0.161																			0.297 0		23247	0.000007	0.474	7.00-1519	0.3130.192
96 192 192 336	0.290 0.178 0.302 0.193		0.134		1.365															0.327 0		0.933		0.497		0.3360.216
720	0.338 0.233		0.235																	0.386 0				0.658	-2388 T	0.4090.298
₩ 96 192	0.361 0.567	0.326	0.492	0.540	0.815	0.435	0.844	0.472	0.785	0.404	0.628	0.404	0.642	0.398	0.664	0.429	0.908	0.680	1.300	0.429 0	.660	0.659	1.198	1.192	2.934	0.5160.761
를 192 라	0.382 0.619																									0.5450.863
336 720	0.403 0.670 0.448 0.795																									0.581 0.966 0.617 1.082
-	1		0.850		100					00000			27.42.53					100			S. Leave					
∑ 96 ≟ 192	0.629 1.058 0.676 1.177		1.232																	0.682 1						0.7061.100
THE 192 336 720	0.733 1.300																									0.7861.375
₹ 720	0.779 1.466	0.773	1.516	0.962	2.018	0.805	1.878	0.782	1,437	0.793	1,415	0.874	1.656	0.780	1,486	0.784	1.801	0.854	1.898	0.825 1	574	0.809	1.849	1.382	3.472	0.8171.478
g 96	0.272 0.163																									
905 192 193 336	0.295 0.201																									
五 720	0.311 0.225 0.347 0.264																									
96	0.2710.379		1	10000		20000	0151	-	100		Dy Charles												250		100	1.056 2.355
€ 192	0.277 0.394																									
₽ 336	0.281 0.404																								1000000	0.7521.397
720	0.302 0.442	0.301	0.571	0.394	0.646	0.453	0.823	0.350	0.650	0.315	0.466	0.308	0.464	0.328	0.569	0.342	0.659	0.626	1.063	0.370 0	.523	2.644	11.596	0.568	0.837	0.6441.113
96	0.273 0.190																									0.593 0.556 0.686 0.668
₩ 192 ₩ 336	0.302 0.204 0.293 0.212																									
720	0.310 0.221																									
- 96	0.343 0.290	0.361	0.310	0.465	0.467	0.424	0.430	0.384	0.342	0.343	0.299	0.343	0.301	0.349	0.303	0.398	0.377	0.643	0.700	0.343 0	301	0.908	2.087	0.393	0.359	0.678 0.889
E 192 336	0.368 0.329																									
336 720	0.390 0.360 0.422 0.416																									
- 04		-	_	-	-				_	-	-	-	-	-	_			-	-	-		-		-	-	
192 336	0.196 <u>0.149</u> 0.240 0.193		0.146																							0.4010.360
₫ 336	0.2810.244	0.325		0.371	0.327	0.340	0.320	0.322	0.271	0.305	0.257	0.296	0.266	0.309	0.259	0.310	0.293	0.496	0.509	0.295 0	266	0.548	0.549	0.379	0.303	0.4910.459
720	0.332 0.314	0.380	0.330	0.419	0.424	0.390	0.392	0.379	0.358	0.356	0.318	0.344	0.334	0.342	0.308	0.355	0.360	0.474	0.499	0.340 0	.332	0.548	0.549	0.447	0.396	0.5390.529
24	0.835 1.840		2.981																							1.0122.429
∃ 36 48	0.845 1.724 0.863 1.762			1.005																						1.081 2.851 1.130 3.060
60	0.894 1.752																									1.1523.151
≥ 96	0.233 0.133	0.237	0.135	0.302	0.186	0.321	0.214	0.285	0.185	0.237	0.140	0.236	0.141	0.262	0.156	0.267	0.164	0.433	0.371	0.246 0	.154	1.651	4.368	0.631	0.731	0.3590.264
E 192	0.248 0.150	0.262	0.160	0.315	0.201	0.350	0.245	0.297	0.196	0.250	0.154	0.248	0.155	0.285	0.173	0.280	0.180	0.435	0.371	0.261 0	168	1.657	4.392	0.651	0.771	0.3700.282
96 192 336 El 720	0.267 0.168 0.295 0.202																									0.380 0.296 0.399 0.320
				011-01-0	-			-	100	_			-		_	2.01047			-		-		-			
₹ 192	0.396 0.376 0.416 0.399																									0.7080.923
E 192	0.432 0.418																									
720	0.469 0.450	0.539	0.550	0.488	0.474	0.616	0.760	0.528	0.549	0.489	0.469	0.452	0.436	0.500	0.483	0.501	0.525	0.804	1.006	0.472 0	.461	2.359	11.006	0.699	0.808	0.8101.057
₩ 96	0.200 0.083	0.364	0.248																							0.263 0.135
96 192 336 720	0.298 0.176																			0.308 0						0.3990.298
336 720	0.397 0.301 0.693 0.847		1.491																	0.677 0						0.5480.540
96	0.254 0.165		0.263		-				-						-			_	-		-				-	0.3700.288
192 336	0.292 0.221																			0.292 0						0.4850.481
336	0.325 0.275			0.401	0.362	0.429	0.424	0.557	0.726	0.337	0.277	0.326	0.273	0.373	0.312	0.350	0.322	1.044	1.635	0.329 0	277	1.601	5.309	0.402	0.336	0.6210.775
720	0.380 0.360	10000	1.263	-									-						1000	200						0.8331.333
2 102	0.339 0.277		0.611																							0.4370.377
E 192 336	0.381 0.345		0.810																	0.401 0		2.007				0.5750.611
720	0.432 0.397																									0.953 1.585
			10.00												*** / Y /		-				100000					

#### Performance on different characteristics



- ✓ 没有一种深度学习方法在所有数据集上都表 现出色;
- ✓ Crossformer在transition非常明显、数据 最平稳和数据最相关的数据集上表现出卓越 的性能,但是在处理具有其他特征的时间序 列时,性能不如其他方法;
- ✔ PatchTST在具有强季节性的数据集上达到最 佳性能;

Figure 8: MAE results of methods across six characteristics.

#### VS

- 研究不同数据特征对Transformer和linear methods的影响
- ✔ 每种方法在具有不同特征的数据集上表现出不同的优势;
- ✓ 当数据集呈现增加趋势或显著变化时,基于线性的方法更有效;
- ✓ 在表现出明显的季节性、平稳性和非线性模式,以及更明显的模式或强烈的内部相似性的数据集上,基于transformer的方法优于基于linear的方法.
- 多变量数据依赖性对多变量时间序列的影响
- ✓ 在设计新的预测方法时,应注意充分利用变量之间的关系,从而更准确地捕捉 数据集中的底层结构和模式;
- ✓ 当数据集中的相关性不明显时,考虑到变量依赖性可能模型效果不会变好。
- 多变量预测中运行时间和参数的性能
- ✓ 考虑运行时间和参数数量时,基于线性的方法优于基于cnn和基于变压器的方法



# 结论

## 结论

#### TFB解决了3个问题

- ✓ 为了缓解数据集覆盖领域不足的问题,本文收集了10个不同领域的**数据集**,涵盖交通、电力、能源、环境、自然、经济、股票、银行、健康和web;
- ✓ 为了消除对传统方法的偏见, TFB涵盖了多种方法, 包括统计学习、机器学习和深度学习方法, 并伴有各种评估策略和指标;
- ✓ 为了解决pipeline不一致和不灵活的问题,TFB提供了一种新的灵活且可扩展的**pipeline**, 消除了偏差,并为性能比较提供了更好的基础。

## 感谢观看!

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