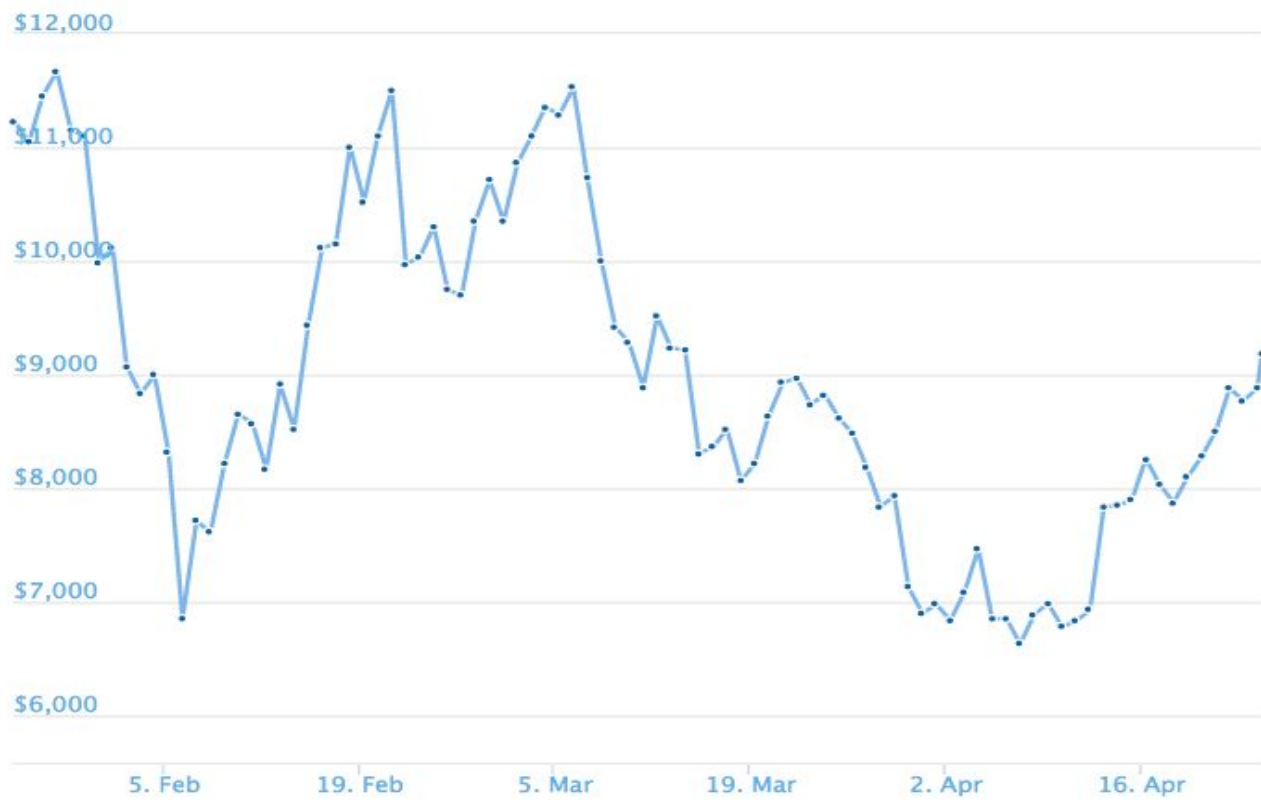


Time Series Intro



Week 09 - Day 01

What is a Time Series?



What is x ?

What is y ?

Time series = time + numerical values

Time = **regular time**

(e.g. days, months, seconds, etc.)

Main Goals

Identify Patterns

Forecast

Time Series

Basic operation

Analyse the values

(mean, median, max, distribution, etc.)

Group by day/week/month/etc.

+

Sum, mean, median, max, min, etc.

Moving average
(effect?)

Time Series Components

Trend

Bitcoin

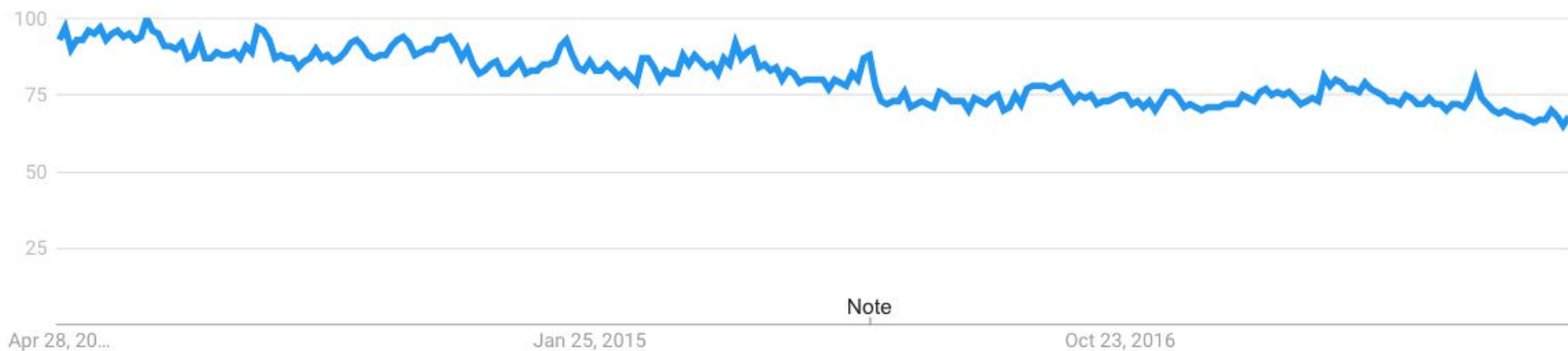
Interest over time 



Trend can go up and down

Porn

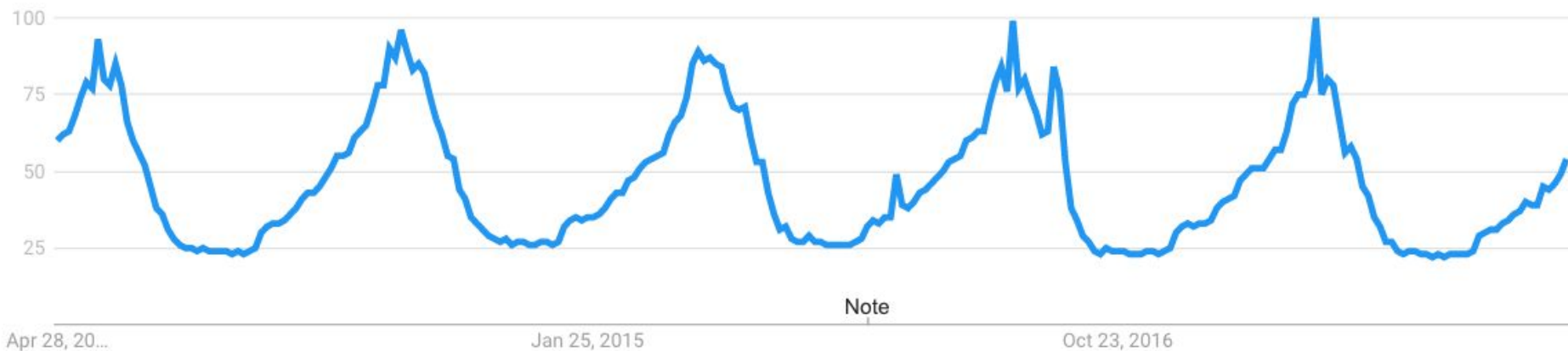
Interest over time ?



Seasonality

Flip Flops - 2y

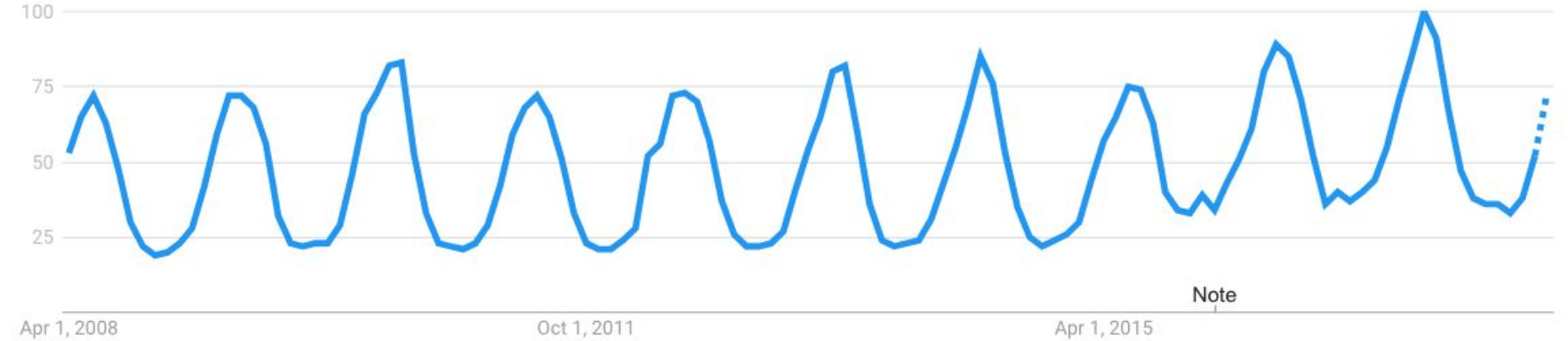
Interest over time ?



Seasonality + Trend

Flip Flops - 10 y

Interest over time ?



Note

Cyclical “Non-Regular” Events

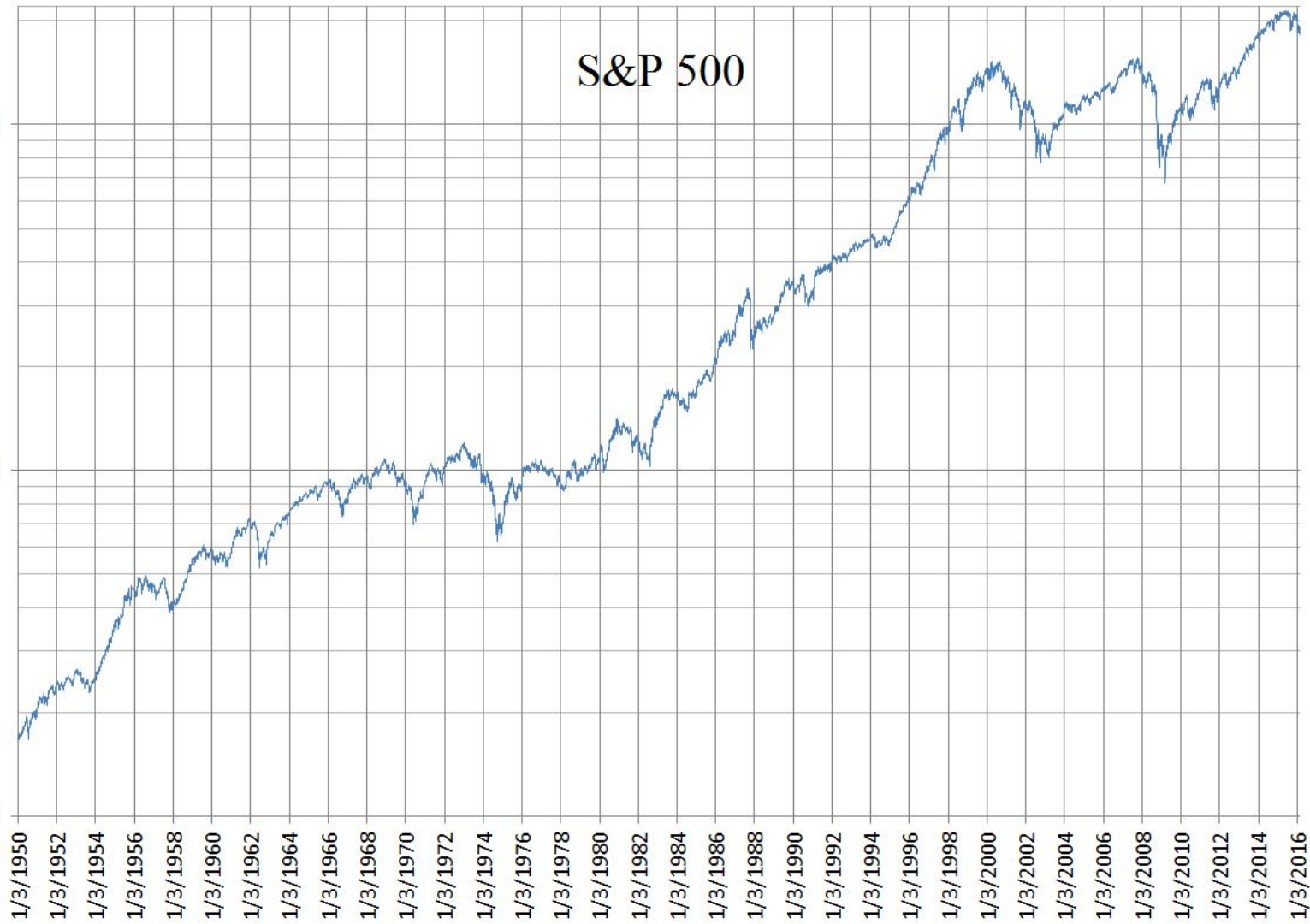
S&P 500

1000

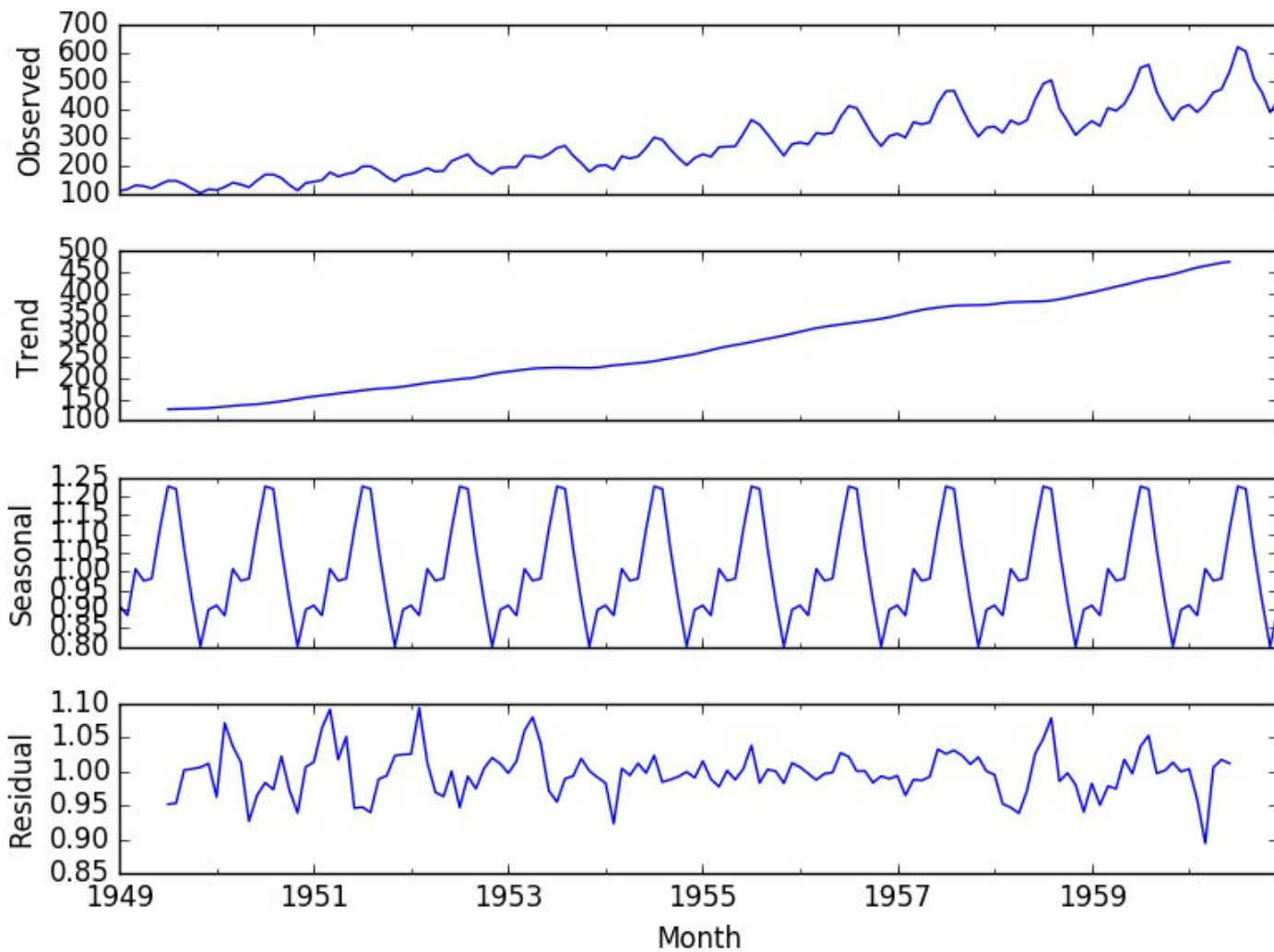
100

10

1/3/1950 1/3/1952 1/3/1954 1/3/1956 1/3/1958 1/3/1960 1/3/1962 1/3/1964 1/3/1966 1/3/1968 1/3/1970 1/3/1972 1/3/1974 1/3/1976 1/3/1978 1/3/1980 1/3/1982 1/3/1984 1/3/1986 1/3/1988 1/3/1990 1/3/1992 1/3/1994 1/3/1996 1/3/1998 1/3/2000 1/3/2002 1/3/2004 1/3/2006 1/3/2008 1/3/2010 1/3/2012 1/3/2014 1/3/2016



Standard decomposition



**What's the difference
between
Time Series and
Regression?**

Regression = independent values

(e.g. each point = one customer)

TS = related values

(e.g. each point = oil price in a given day)

Time Series in Python

No Sklearn!



No grid search!



No cross-val score!



Manual approach
for test/train validation!



R is better than python



Pandas + Statsmodels

Pandas

=

DateTime index + values column

```
df[ 'measure' ].plot()
```

datetime library

Less documentation compared to regression, classification, clustering, etc.

Summary

1. Time Series = time+values
2. Analysis + forecasting
3. Ts = trend + seasonality + residuals
4. No sklearn, yes pandas