# ISA 444: Business Forecasting

#### 02 - Introduction to Time Series Analysis

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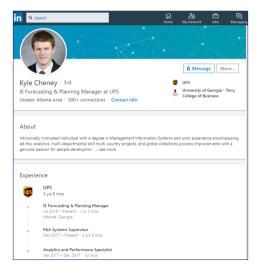
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Fall 2020

#### Outline

- Preface
- 2 Types of Data Over Time
- 3 Components of a Time Series
- 4 Recap

## Announcement: Second Speaker Confirmed for Sept. 14, 2020

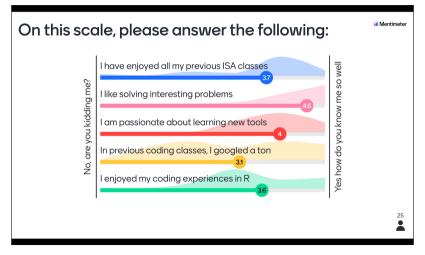


### Quick Refresher based on Last Class

#### Main Learning Outcomes

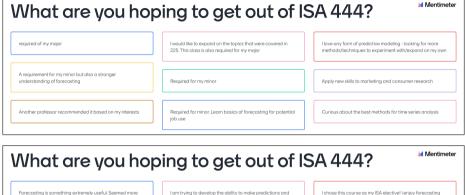
- ✓ Describe course objectives & structure.
- $\square$  Describe what do we mean by forecasting and explain the PIVASE framework.
- ⊠ Explain the differences between cross sectional, time series, and panel datasets.
- ⊠ Identify and describe the basic components of a time series including trends, seasonal components, and cycles.

#### Self-Assessed Skills from Last Class's Mentimeter Poll



Results from Last Class's Mentimeter Poll for Question A

## Self-Described Goals for Taking the Class



interesting than other ISA classes that were ontions for my minor

forcast the future as it will help with career aportunities

more than database management.

Forecasting something with tech is cool!

I hope to increase my skills within R, but more importantly, I want to gain knowledge that will allow me to succeed in my career post-grad.

I'm someone who can't help but always look ahead and try to predict what will happen in my life. I have an innate interest in forecasting and this class was one that I was really looking forward to as I minor in analytics.

## Learning Objectives for Today's Class

#### Main Learning Outcomes

- Explain the differences between cross sectional, time series, and panel datasets.
- Identify and describe the basic components of a time series including trends, seasonal components, and cycles.

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# Cross Sectional Data [1]

Cross Sectional Data: Measurements on multiple units, recorded in a single time period.

#### Example 1: H1B 2020 Data for Senior Data Scientists at Netflix<sup>1</sup>

EMPLOYER	JOB TITLE	BASE SALARY	LOCATION
NETFLIX INC	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	375,000	LOS GATOS, CALIFORNIA
NETFLIX INC	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	400,000	LOS GATOS, CALIFORNIA
NETFLIX INC	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	420,000	LOS GATOS, CALIFORNIA
NETFLIX INC	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	420,000	LOS GATOS, CALIFORNIA
NETFLIX INC	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	450,000	LOS GATOS, CALIFORNIA
NETFLIX INC	SENIOR DATA SCIENTIST	600,000	LOS GATOS, CALIFORNIA

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Data scraped from https://h1bdata.info/index.php?em=NETFLIX+INC&job=SENIOR+DATA+ SCIENTIST&city=LOS+GATOS&year=2020 on August 18, 2020 using the rvest package in R. The printing was limited to those individuals who started on/after January 01, 2020, with the filters specified in the URL.

# Cross Sectional Data [2]

Cross Sectional Data: Measurements on multiple units, recorded in a single time period.

#### Example 2: Heart Disease Dataset<sup>2</sup>

age	sex	restingBP	$_{ m maxHR}$	label
60.00	1.00	130.00	132.00	2
63.00	0.00	108.00	169.00	$^2$
59.00	1.00	178.00	145.00	1
57.00	1.00	152.00	88.00	$^2$
60.00	0.00	158.00	161.00	$^{2}$
52.00	1.00	125.00	168.00	$^{2}$
45.00	1.00	128.00	170.00	1
51.00	1.00	140.00	122.00	2
58.00	1.00	140.00	165.00	1
51.00	1.00	100.00	143.00	1
65.00	0.00	160.00	151.00	1
57.00	0.00	120.00	163.00	1
66.00	0.00	178.00	165.00	2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Data sampled from this UCI Machine Learning Repository.

# Cross Sectional Data [3]

Cross Sectional Data: Measurements on multiple units, recorded in a single time period.

Example 3: NBA 2019-2020 Leaders - Top 12 in PTS/Game<sup>3</sup>

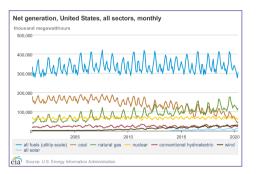
Player	Pos	Age	Tm	G	FG	FG%	eFG%	PTS
James Harden	$_{ m SG}$	30	HOU	68	9.9	.444	.543	34.30
Bradley Beal	$_{ m SG}$	26	WAS	57	10.4	.455	.520	30.50
Damian Lillard	$_{\mathrm{PG}}$	29	POR	66	9.5	.463	.563	30.00
Trae Young	$_{\mathrm{PG}}$	21	ATL	60	9.1	.437	.519	29.60
Giannis Antetokounmpo	$_{\mathrm{PF}}$	25	$\operatorname{MIL}$	63	10.9	.553	.589	29.50
Luka Doncic	$_{\mathrm{PG}}$	20	DAL	61	9.5	.463	.531	28.80
Kyrie Irving	$_{\mathrm{PG}}$	27	BRK	20	10.0	.478	.546	27.40
Russell Westbrook	$_{\mathrm{PG}}$	31	HOU	57	10.6	.472	.493	27.20
Kawhi Leonard	$_{ m SF}$	28	LAC	57	9.3	.470	.524	27.10
Devin Booker	$_{ m SG}$	23	PHO	70	9.0	.489	.544	26.60
Karl-Anthony Towns	$^{\rm C}$	24	MIN	35	9.0	.508	.600	26.50
Anthony Davis	$_{\mathrm{PF}}$	26	LAL	62	8.9	.503	.536	26.10

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Data scraped from Basketball-Reference on August 18, 2020 using the rvest package in R. The printing with limited to the top 12 players and the selected variables.

# Time Series Data [1]

**Time Series Data:** Comparable measurements recorded on a single (or a few) variables over time (usually a long period of time).

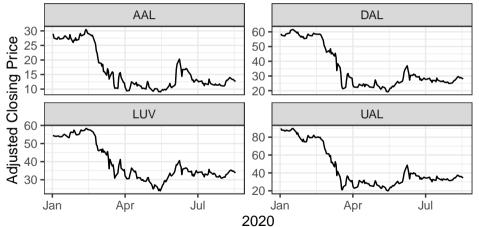
#### Example 1: Net Power Generation in the U.S.



Net monthly electricity generation in the U.S. from the U.S. Energy Information Adminstration.

## Time Series Data [2]

#### Example 2: Stock prices of U.S. Airlines



As of August 18, 2020: COVID-19 had a substantial impact on these airline stocks.

#### Panel Data

**Panel Data:** Cross sectional measurements (usually many variable) repeated over time (usually over a few time periods).

#### Example: World Bank's Data<sup>4</sup>

iso3c	date	NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG	SH.DYN.NMRT	SH.HIV.INCD.ZS	SH.MED.BEDS.ZS	SH.MED.PHYS.ZS	SE
CHN	2017.00	6.95	4.60			1.98	
CHN	2018.00	6.75	4.30			1.98	
CHN	2019.00	6.11	4.30			1.98	
EGY	2017.00	4.18	11.60	0.06	1.60	0.80	
EGY	2018.00	5.31	11.20	0.06		0.45	
EGY	2019.00	5.56	11.20	0.06		0.45	
USA	2017.00	2.22	3.60			2.61	
USA	2018.00	2.93	3.50			2.61	
USA	2019.00	2.33	3.50			2.61	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Data queried from the World Bank Data Catalog using the wbstats package in R. The printed results show a snapshot of 7 variables (out of a much larger panel dataset). You can think of panel data as a cross-sectional dataset with a longitudinal/time component.

#### Outline

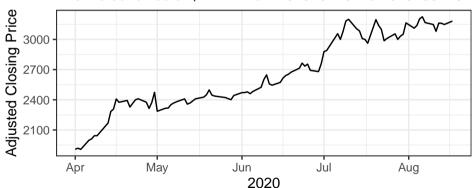
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# Trend [1]

A **trend** is an increasing or decreasing pattern over time.

## **Increasing Trend**

The meteoric rise of \$AMZN from 2020-04-01 to 2020-08-18

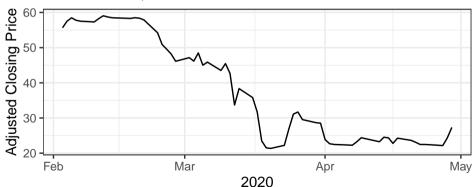


## Trend [2]

A **trend** is an increasing or decreasing pattern over time.

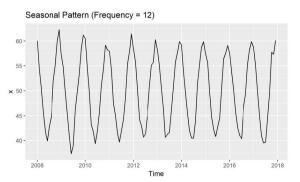
## **Decreasing Trend**

The decline in \$DAL from 2020-02-03 to 2020-04-30



# Seasonality [1]

**Seasonality** refers to the property of a time series that displays REGULAR patterns that repeat at a constant frequency (m).



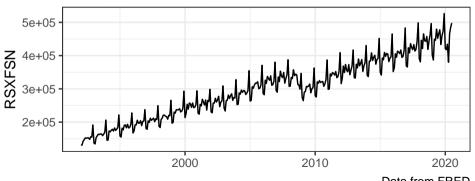
A time series with a monthly seasonal pattern.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Figure is from Dr. Allison Jones-Farmer's lecture notes, Miami University, Spring 2020.

# Seasonality [2]

Seasonality refers to the property of a time series that displays REGULAR patterns that repeat at a constant frequency (m).

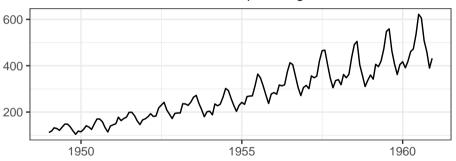
> Seasonality with an Additive Trend Retail (- Food Services) from 2010-01-01 to 2020-02-01



# Seasonality [3]

## Seasonality with a Multiplicative Trend

Non-linear trend & seasonal component grows over time

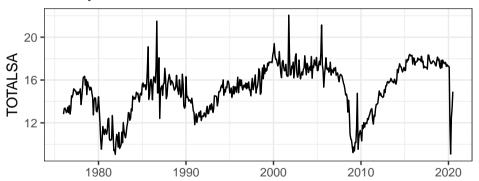


AirPassengers R Dataset — Source: Box, G. E. P., Jenkins, G. M. and Reinsel, G. C. (1976) Time Series Analysis, Forecasting and Control.

# Cycle [1]

Cyclical fluctuations are somewhat irregular (unknown duration).

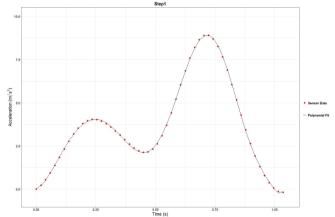
### The cyclical nature of auto sales



Total Vehicle Sales [TOTALSA], retrieved from FRED, Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/TOTALSA, August 18, 2020.

# Cycle [2]

Cyclical fluctuations are somewhat irregular (unknown duration).



A gait "cycle" from an IMU attached to the ankle. Joint work with the University at Buffalo.

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## **Summary of Main Points**

#### Main Learning Outcomes

- Explain the differences between cross sectional, time series, and panel datasets.
- Identify and describe the basic components of a time series including trends, seasonal components, and cycles.

## Things to Do

- Thoroughly read Chapter 1 of our book, which can be downloaded from the Publisher (if you have not gotten your book yet).
- Go through the slides, examples and make sure you have a good understanding of what we have covered.
- Complete the two graded assignment (refer to next slides or Canvas) for more details.

## Graded Assignment 01: Evaluating your Retention/Focus

Please go to Canvas (click here) and answer the four questions. **Due August 24, 2020** [2:51 PM, Ohio local time].

What/Why/Prep? The purpose of this assignment is to evaluate your understanding and retention of the material covered in Class 01. In order to prepare for this, you should have either actively attended class and/or watched the recording from WebEx.

#### General Guidelines:

- Individual assignment.
- This is a timed assignment (i.e. once you start the assignment you will have 25 minutes to complete 4 questions). The purpose of the time limit is to help you evaluate how much you have retained/understood from class. If the concepts we covered today are well-understood, this should take 10-15 minutes.
- Proctorio is NOT required for this assignment.
- You will need to have R installed (or accessible through the Remote Desktop)

# Graded Assignment 02: Evaluating your Understanding

Please go to Canvas (click here) and answer the four questions. **Due August 24, 2020** [2:51 PM, Ohio local time].

What/Why/Prep? The purpose of this assignment is to evaluate your understanding and retention of the material covered up to the End of Class 02. In order to prepare for this, you should have either actively attended class and/or watched the recording from WebEx. Furthermore, you should have thoroughly read Chapter 01 of the book.

#### General Guidelines:

- Individual assignment.
- This is **NOT** a timed assignment. If the concepts we covered are well-understood, this should take 20-35 minutes.
- Proctorio is NOT required for this assignment.
- You will need to have R installed (or accessible through the Remote Desktop)

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