



MONASH
University

MONASH
BUSINESS
SCHOOL

ETC3550/ETC5550

Applied forecasting

Ch2. Time series graphics

OTexts.org/fpp3/



tsibble objects

```
global_economy
```

```
## # A tsibble: 15,150 x 6 [1Y]
```

```
## # Key:      Country [263]
```

##	Year	Country	GDP	Imports	Exports	Population
##	<dbl>	<fct>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
## 1	1960	Afghanistan	537777811.	7.02	4.13	8996351
## 2	1961	Afghanistan	548888896.	8.10	4.45	9166764
## 3	1962	Afghanistan	546666678.	9.35	4.88	9345868
## 4	1963	Afghanistan	751111191.	16.9	9.17	9533954
## 5	1964	Afghanistan	800000044.	18.1	8.89	9731361
## 6	1965	Afghanistan	1006666638.	21.4	11.3	9938414
## 7	1966	Afghanistan	1399999967.	18.6	8.57	10152331
## 8	1967	Afghanistan	1673333418.	14.2	6.77	10372630
## 9	1968	Afghanistan	1373333367.	15.2	8.90	10604346
## 10	1969	Afghanistan	1408888922.	15.0	10.1	10854428

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##	1	1960 Afghanistan	537777811.	7.02	4.13	8996351
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## # Key:      Country [263]
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```
##      Year Country      GDP Imports Exports Population
```

```
##      Index  Key      Measured variables
```

```
## 1  1960 Afghanistan 537777811.    7.02    4.13    8996351
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tsibble objects

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tourism
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```
## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:           Region, State, Purpose [304]
##   Quarter Region   State Purpose   Trips
##   <qtr> <chr>      <chr> <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 1998 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 135.
## 2 1998 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 110.
## 3 1998 Q3 Adelaide SA      Business 166.
## 4 1998 Q4 Adelaide SA      Business 127.
## 5 1999 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 137.
## 6 1999 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 200.
## 7 1999 Q3 Adelaide SA      Business 169.
## 8 1999 Q4 Adelaide SA      Business 134.
## 9 2000 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 154.
## 10 2000 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 169.
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## # A tsibble: 24,320 x 5 [1Q]
## # Key:           Region, State, Purpose [304]
##   Quarter Region  State Purpose  Trips
##   Index  <chr>    <chr> <chr>    <dbl>
## 1 1998 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 135.
## 2 1998 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 110.
## 3 1998 Q3 Adelaide SA      Business 166.
## 4 1998 Q4 Adelaide SA      Business 127.
## 5 1999 Q1 Adelaide SA      Business 137.
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## # Key:           Region, State, Purpose [304]
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##   Index      Keys           Measure
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## 10 2000 Q2 Adelaide SA      Business 169.
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Domestic visitor
nights in thousands
by state/region and
purpose.

tsibble objects

- A `tsibble` allows storage and manipulation of multiple time series in R.
- It contains:
 - ▶ An index: time information about the observation
 - ▶ Measured variable(s): numbers of interest
 - ▶ Key variable(s): optional unique identifiers for each series
- It works with tidyverse functions.

The `tsibble` index

Common time index variables can be created with these functions:

Frequency	Function
Annual	<code>start:end</code>
Quarterly	<code>yearquarter()</code>
Monthly	<code>yearmonth()</code>
Weekly	<code>yearweek()</code>
Daily	<code>as_date()</code> , <code>ymd()</code>
Sub-daily	<code>as_datetime()</code>

Seasonal or cyclic?

Differences between seasonal and cyclic patterns:

- seasonal pattern constant length; cyclic pattern variable length
- average length of cycle longer than length of seasonal pattern
- magnitude of cycle more variable than magnitude of seasonal pattern

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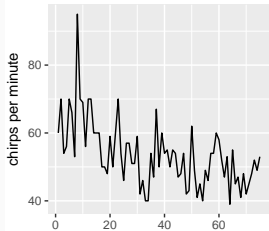
The timing of peaks and troughs is predictable with seasonal data, but unpredictable in the long term with cyclic data.

Trend and seasonality in ACF plots

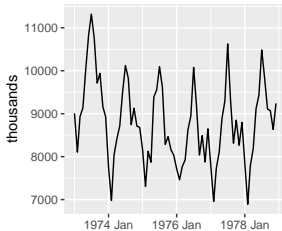
- When data have a trend, the autocorrelations for small lags tend to be large and positive.
- When data are seasonal, the autocorrelations will be larger at the seasonal lags (i.e., at multiples of the seasonal frequency)
- When data are trended and seasonal, you see a combination of these effects.

Which is which?

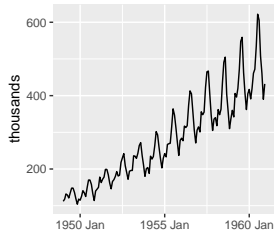
1. Daily temperature of cow



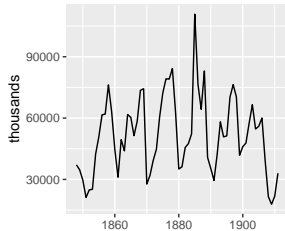
2. Monthly accidental deaths



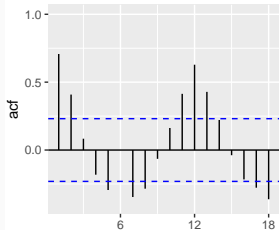
3. Monthly air passengers



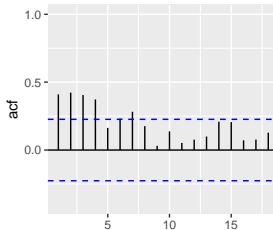
4. Annual mink trappings



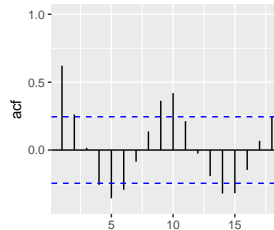
A



B



C



D

