

Prophet by 페이스북

Prophet 공식사이트 : https://facebook.github.io/prophet/

Prophet은 페이스북에서 만든 시계열예측 오픈소스 패키지 R과 Python에서 설치하여 사용가능

Prophet 특징 (일별데이터에 적합)

- 1. 비선형추세 산출(Non-linear trend)
 - : 시계열 Automatic Chang-Point Detection + 베이지안 방법(prior for trend)
- 2. 일별 및 연도별 계절성 계산(daily and yearly seasonality)
 - : Fourier terms 이용하여 multi-seasonality 적용 (daily : freq=7, yearly : freq=365.25)
- 3. 휴일효과적용가능
- 4. Saturating Forecast(예측치의 범위 및 limit을 설정)

참고논문: https://peerj.com/preprints/3190/





Prophet을 사용한 예측

1. prophet 및 dplyr 패키지를 로딩

library(prophet)
library(dplyr)

2. 데이터를 불러온 후 log변환 (Prophet에서는 log변환을 권고)

df <- read.table('C:/example_wp_peyton_manning.csv', sep=",", header=T) %>%
 mutate(y = log(y))

3. 모델링

m <- prophet(df)

4. 예측 (향후 365일 예측)

future <- make_future_dataframe(m, periods = 365) # 예측치를 저장할 공간 forecast <- predict(m, future) # 예측치 산출

5. 그래프

plot(m, forecast) #전체 데이터 및 예측치 plot prophet_plot_components(m, forecast) # trend, weekly/yearly seasonality plot

FAST CAMPUS ONLINE 김경륜 강사.



Saturating Forecast in prophet

```
1. 데이터를 불러온 후 log변환
```

```
df <- read.table('C:/example_wp_R.csv', sep=",", header=T) %>%
  mutate(y = log(y))
```

2. Cap설정(maximum value)

```
df$cap <- 8.5 # df$y <- 10 - df$y; df$cap <- 6; df$floor <- 1.5; future$cap <- 6; future$floor <- 1.5
```

3. 모델링

```
m <- prophet(df, growth = 'logistic')
```

4. 예측

```
future <- make_future_dataframe(m, periods = 1826)
future$cap <- 8.5
fcst <- predict(m, future)</pre>
```

5. plot

```
plot(m, fcst)
prophet plot components(m, forecast)
```

ONLINE



Adding Monthly Seasonality

```
1. 데이터를 불러온 후 log변환
```

```
df <- read.table('C:/example_wp_R.csv', sep=",", header=T) %>%
  mutate(y = log(y))
```

2. Weekly를 Monthly로 변경

```
m <- prophet(weekly.seasonality=FALSE)
m <- add_seasonality(m, name='monthly', period=30.5, fourier.order=5)</pre>
```

3. 모델링

m <- fit.prophet(m, df)

4. 예측

```
future <- make_future_dataframe(m, periods = 365)
forecast <- predict(m, future)</pre>
```

5. plot

```
plot(m, fcst)
prophet plot components(m, forecast)
```

FAST CAMPUS ONLINE



Adding holiday effect

```
# playoffs 날짜 데이터 만들기
playoffs <- data frame(
 holiday = 'playoff',
 ds = as.Date(c('2008-01-13', '2009-01-03', '2010-01-16',
         '2010-01-24', '2010-02-07', '2011-01-08',
         '2013-01-12', '2014-01-12', '2014-01-19',
         '2014-02-02', '2015-01-11', '2016-01-17',
         '2016-01-24', '2016-02-07')),
 lower window = 0,
 upper window = 1
# 슈퍼볼 날짜데이터 만들기
superbowls <- data frame(
 holiday = 'superbowl',
 ds = as.Date(c('2010-02-07', '2014-02-02', '2016-02-07')),
 lower window = 0,
 upper window = 1
# holiday 데이터 만들기
holidays <- bind_rows(playoffs, superbowls)
```

FAST CAMPUS ONLINE



Adding holiday effect

```
# holiday변수를 이용하여 모델링
m <- prophet(df, holidays = holidays)</pre>
forecast <- predict(m, future)</pre>
# holiday효과산출
forecast %>%
 select(ds, playoff, superbowl) %>%
 filter(abs(playoff + superbowl) > 0) %>%
 tail(10)
# holiday효과 plot
prophet_plot_components(m, forecast)
```

FAST CAMPUS ONLINE



Cross Validation in prophet

1. 데이터를 불러온 후 log변환

df <- read.table('C:/example_wp_peyton_manning.csv', sep=",", header=T) %>%
mutate(y = log(y))

2. 모델링

m <- prophet(m, df)

3. Cross-Validation

df.cv <- cross_validation(m, horizon = 365, units = 'days')
head(df.cv)</pre>

4. 결과추출

df.cv\$cutoff <- as.Date(df.cv\$cutoff) #POSIXct포맷을 date포맷으로 변환 unique(df.cv\$cutoff) # cutoff날짜확인 filter(df.cv, cutoff=="2011-01-19") # cutoff별 예측결과 추출

FAST CAMPUS ONLINE

