

Time series decomposition and transformations. Practice.

2022-09-21

```
library(tibble)
library(dplyr)
library(tidyr)
library(lubridate)
library(ggplot2)

# tsibble: tidy temporal data frames and tools
library(tsibble)

# fable (forecast table)
library(fable)

# fabletools - provides tools for building modelling packages, with a focus on time series forecasting
library(fabletools)

# Feature Extraction and Statistics for Time Series in tsibble format
library(feasts)

# tsibbledata: used datasets for example global_economy
library(tsibbledata)

library(fpp3)
```

There are multiple libraries loaded and to make life easier here are some associations between used function and library name:

“Regular” tidyverse

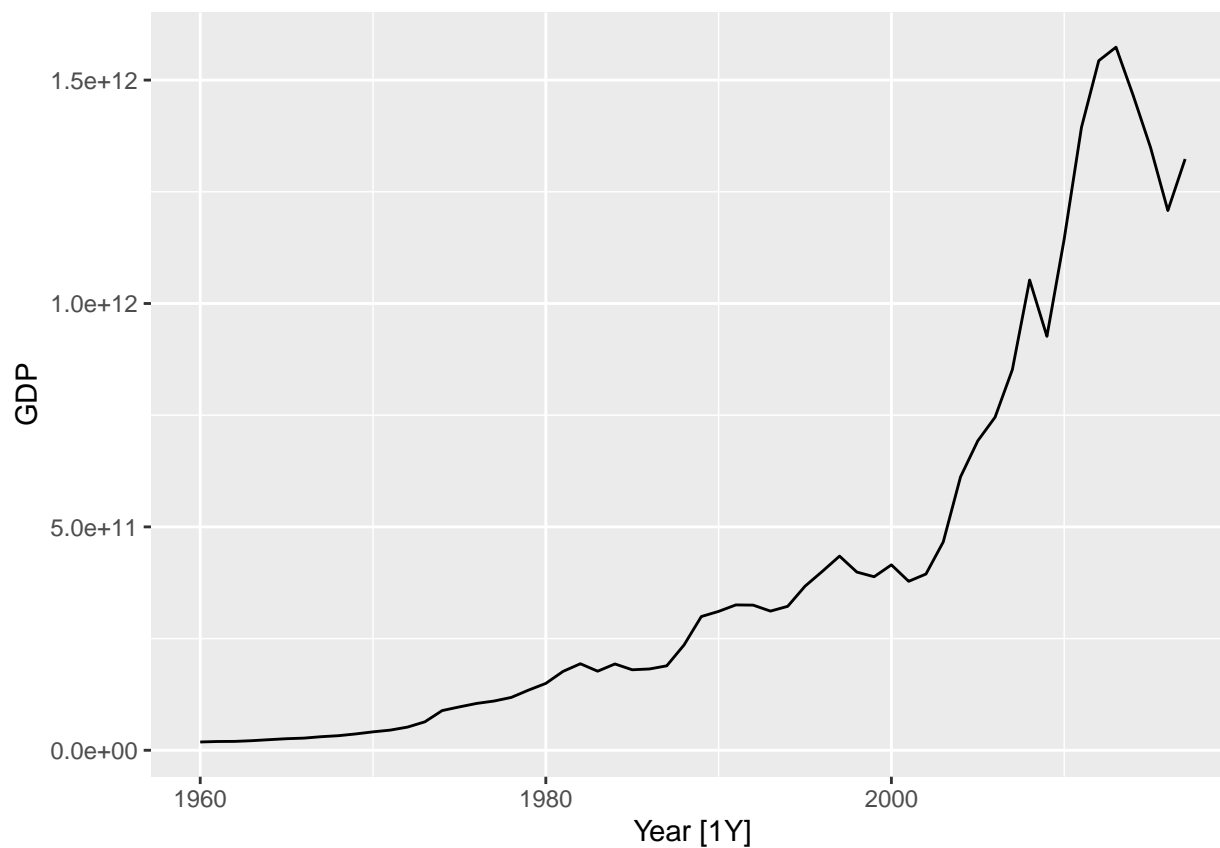
- tidyr
 - pivot_longer - Pivot data from wide to long

Time-Series tidyverse

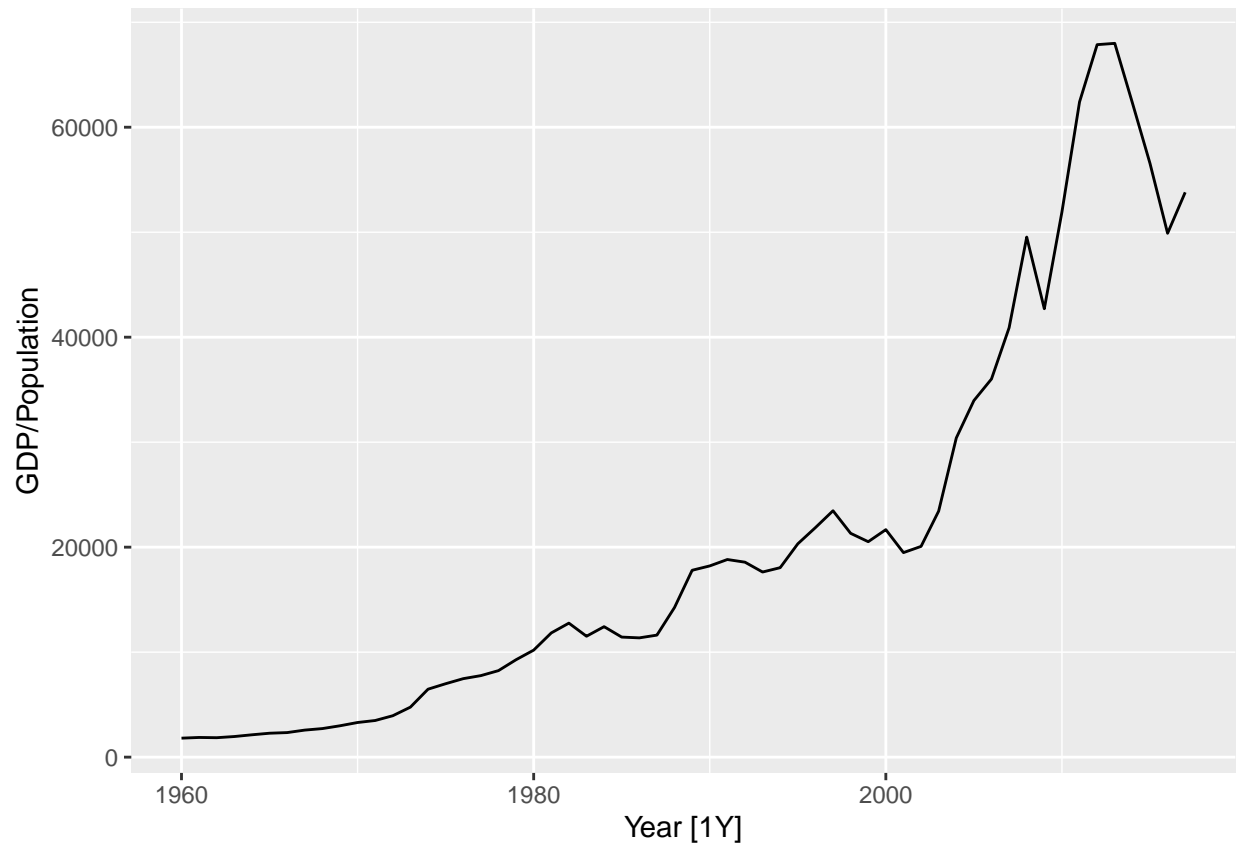
- tsibble - tidy temporal data frames and tools
 - index_by - set time index
- fable - forecast table
- fabletools - provides tools for building modelling packages, with a focus on time series forecasting
 - autoplot - also ggplot2 and feasts depending on object
 - autolayer - also ggplot2 and feasts depending on object
 - features - Extract features from a dataset
 - model - Estimate models
- feasts - Feature Extraction and Statistics for Time Series in tsibble format
 - autoplot - also ggplot2 and feasts depending on object
 - autolayer - also ggplot2 and feasts depending on object
 - guerrero - Guerrero’s method for Box Cox lambda selection
 - STL - Multiple seasonal decomposition by Loess
 - gg_subseries

Adjustment

```
## GDP -----
global_economy %>%
  filter(Country == "Australia") %>%
  autoplot(GDP)
```

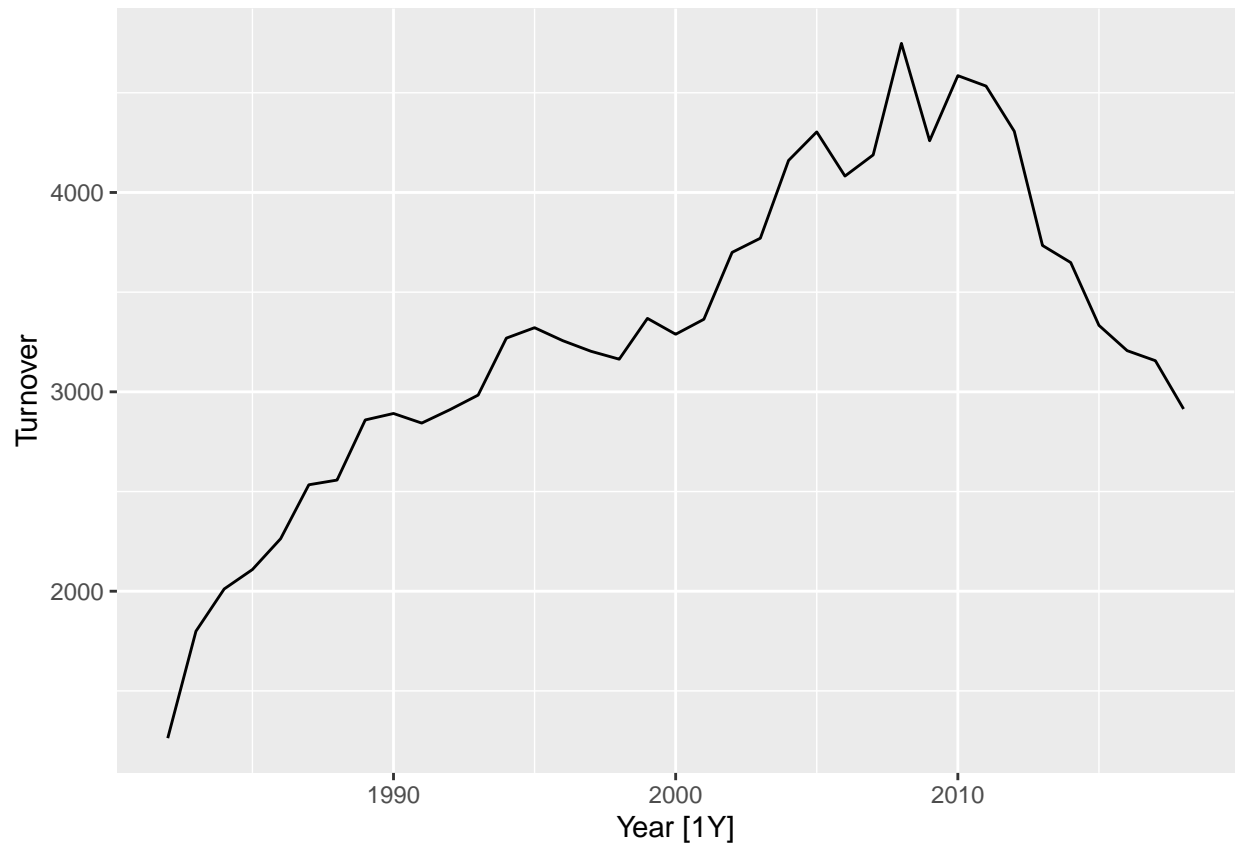


```
global_economy %>%
  filter(Country == "Australia") %>%
  autoplot(GDP / Population)
```



```
## Print retail adjusted by CPI -----
print_retail <- aus_retail %>%
  filter(Industry == "Newspaper and book retailing") %>%
  group_by(Industry) %>%
  index_by(Year = year(Month)) %>%
  summarise(Turnover = sum(Turnover))

print_retail %>% autoplot(Turnover)
```



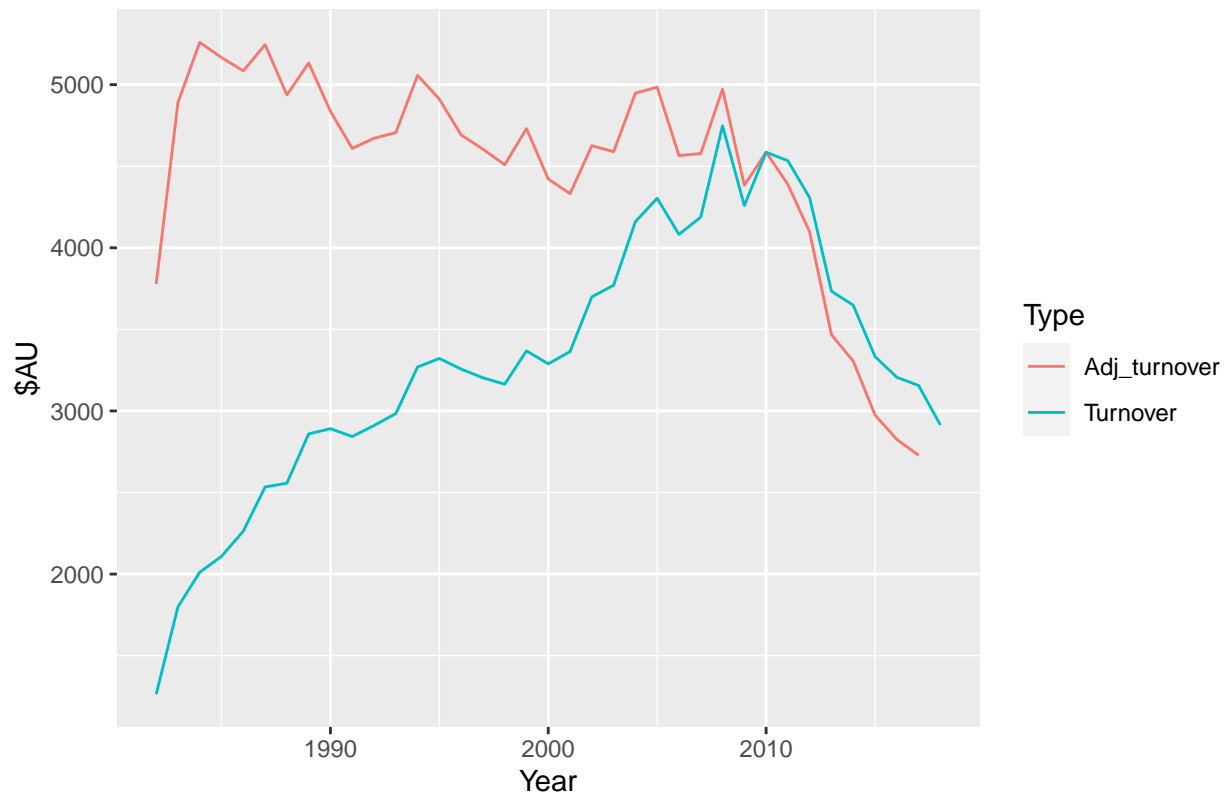
```
aus_economy <- global_economy %>%
  filter(Code == "AUS")

print_retail <- print_retail %>%
  left_join(aus_economy, by = "Year") %>%
  mutate(Adj_turnover = Turnover / CPI * 100) %>%
  pivot_longer(c(Turnover, Adj_turnover),
    names_to = "Type", values_to = "Turnover"
  )

# Plot both on same graph
print_retail %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = Year, y = Turnover, col = Type)) +
  geom_line() +
  labs(
    title = "Turnover: Australian print media industry",
    y = "$AU"
  )
```

```
## Warning: Removed 1 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).
```

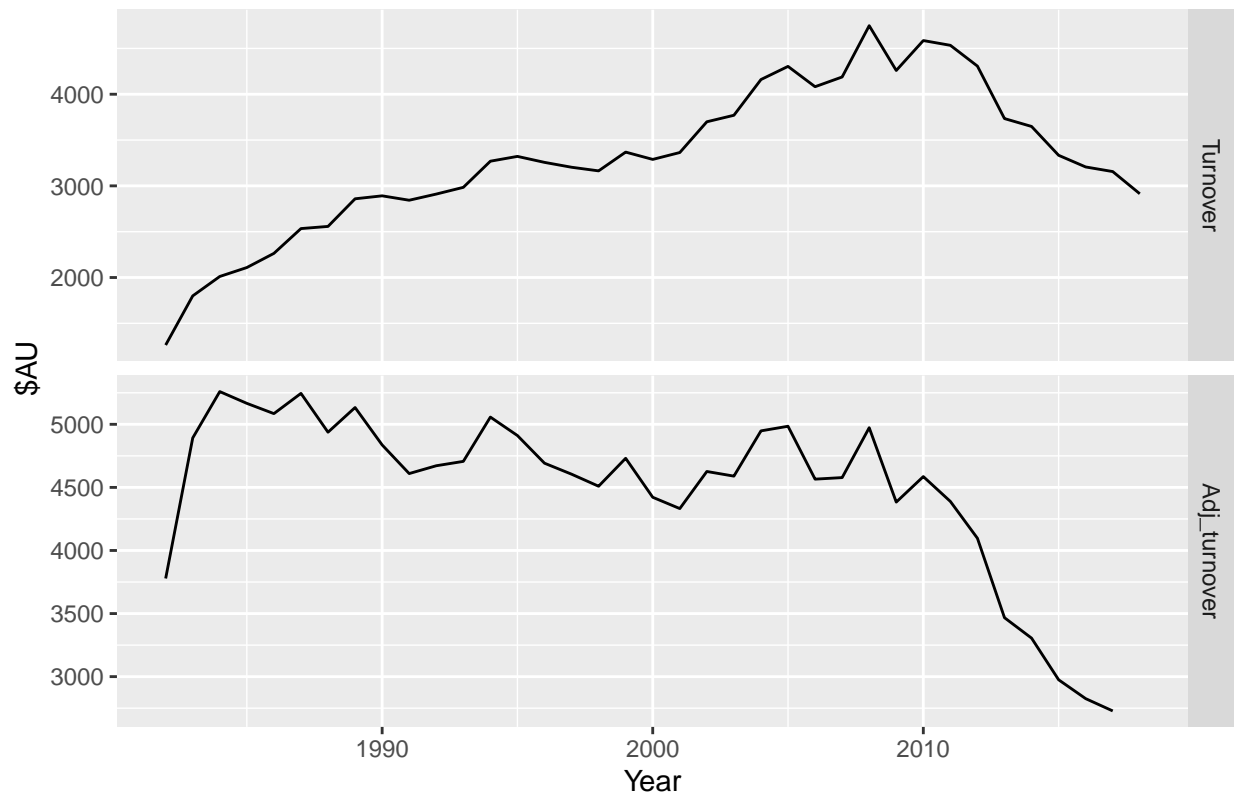
Turnover: Australian print media industry



```
# Use faceting
print_retail %>%
  mutate(Type = factor(Type,
    levels = c("Turnover", "Adj_turnover")
  )) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = Year, y = Turnover)) +
    geom_line() +
    facet_grid(Type ~ ., scales = "free_y") +
    labs(
      title = "Turnover: Australian print media industry",
      y = "$AU"
    )
)
```

```
## Warning: Removed 1 row(s) containing missing values (geom_path).
```

Turnover: Australian print media industry

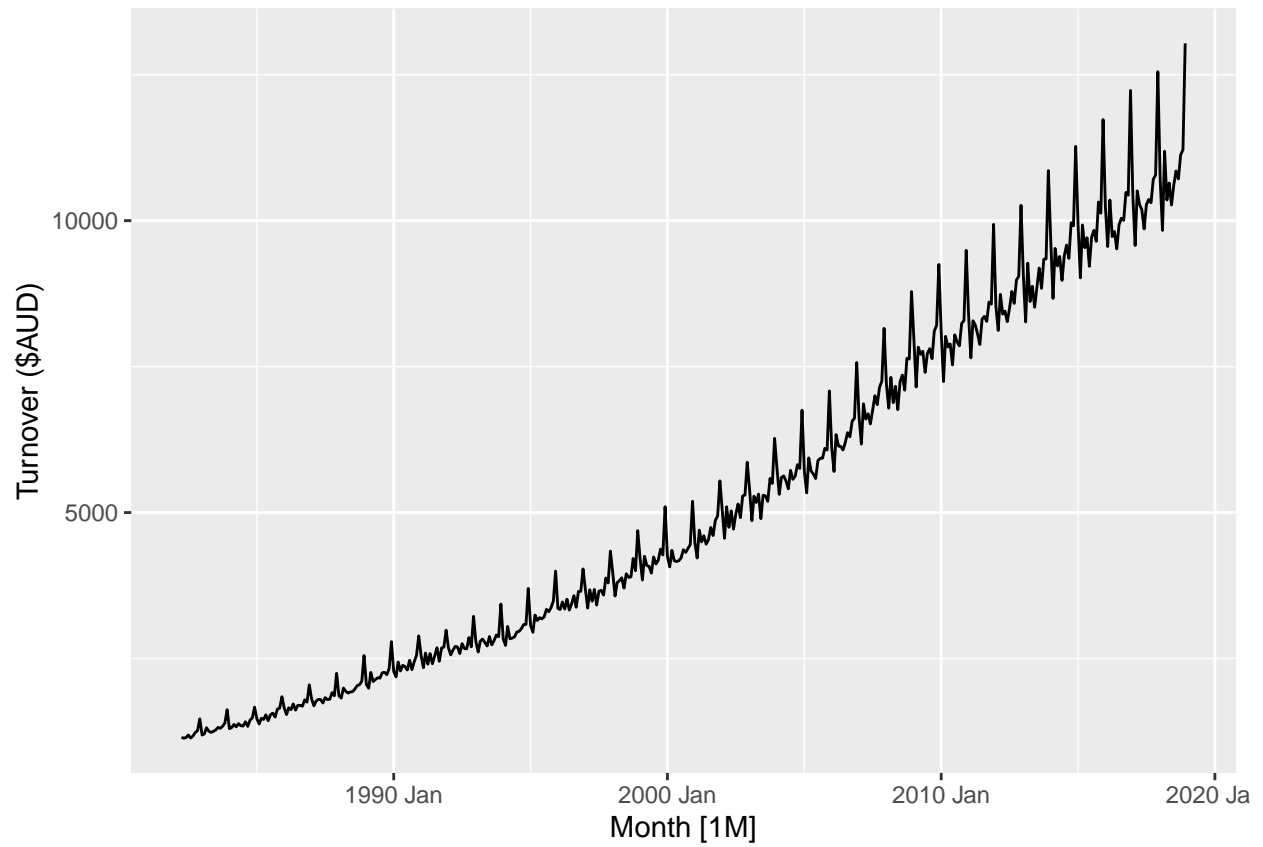


Math Transformation

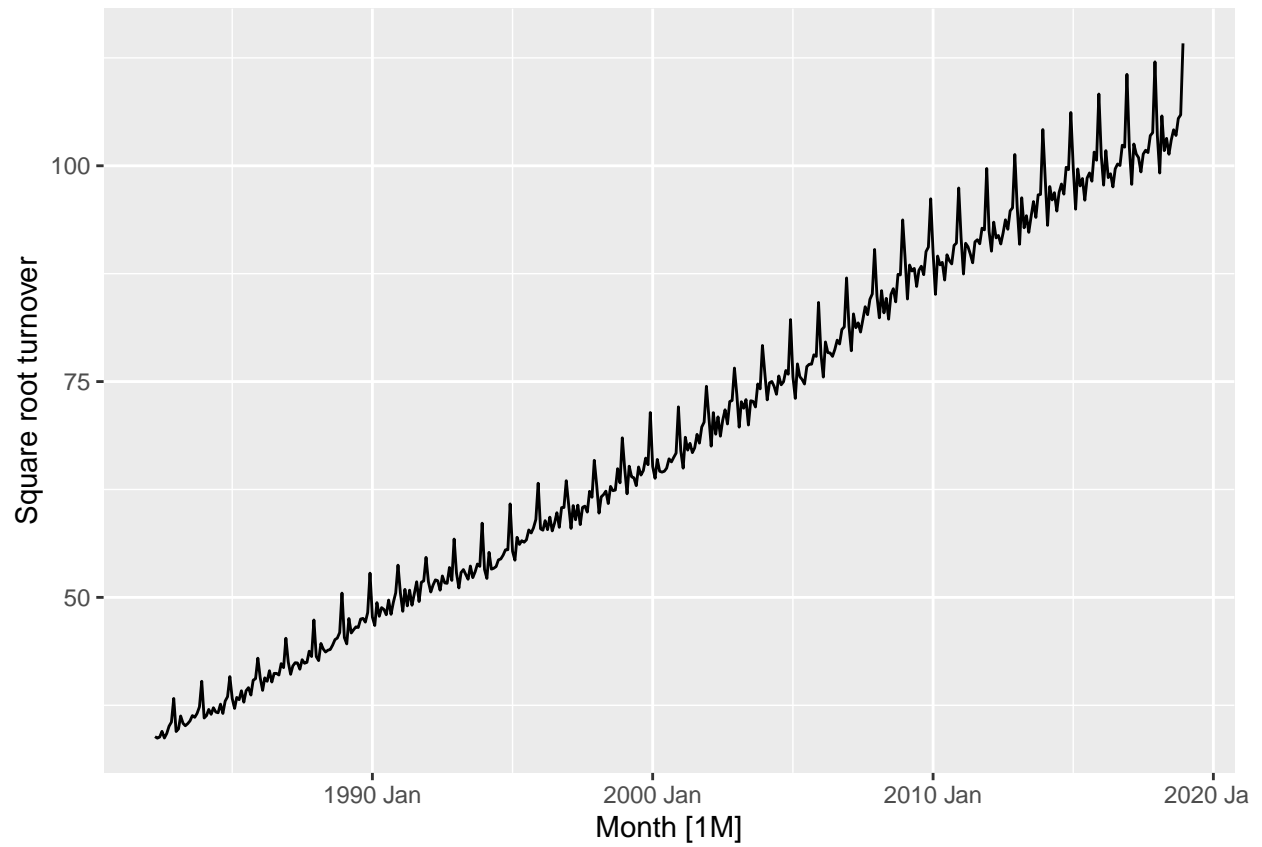
```
## Australian food retail -----

food <- aus_retail %>%
  filter(Industry == "Food retailing") %>%
  summarise(Turnover = sum(Turnover))

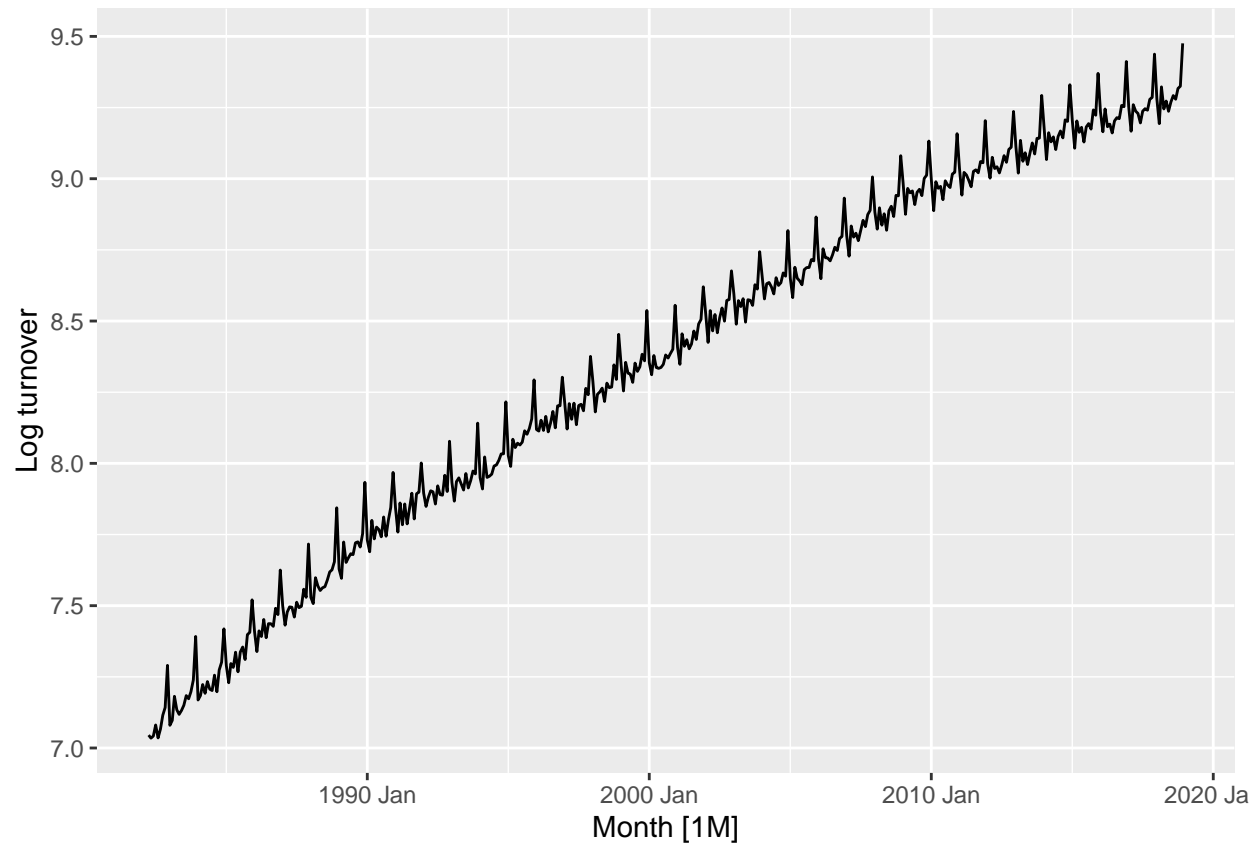
food %>% autoplot(Turnover) +
  labs(y = "Turnover ($AUD)")
```



```
food %>% autoplot(sqrt(Turnover)) +  
  labs(y = "Square root turnover")
```



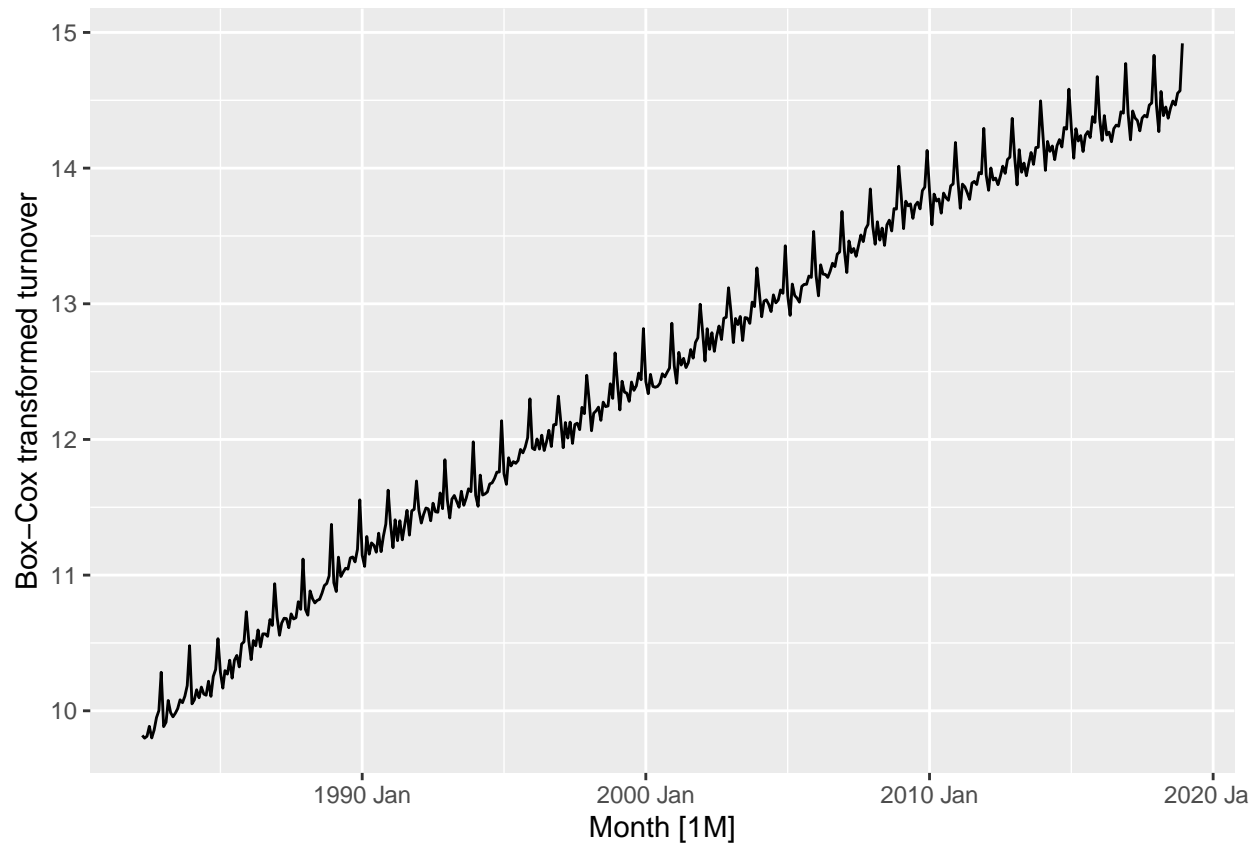
```
food %>% autoplot(log(Turnover)) +  
  labs(y = "Log turnover")
```

```
food %>%
  features(Turnover, features = guerrero)

## # A tibble: 1 x 1
##   lambda_guerrero
##   <dbl>
## 1      0.0895

food %>% autoplot(box_cox(Turnover, 0.08952696)) +
  labs(y = "Box-Cox transformed turnover")
```



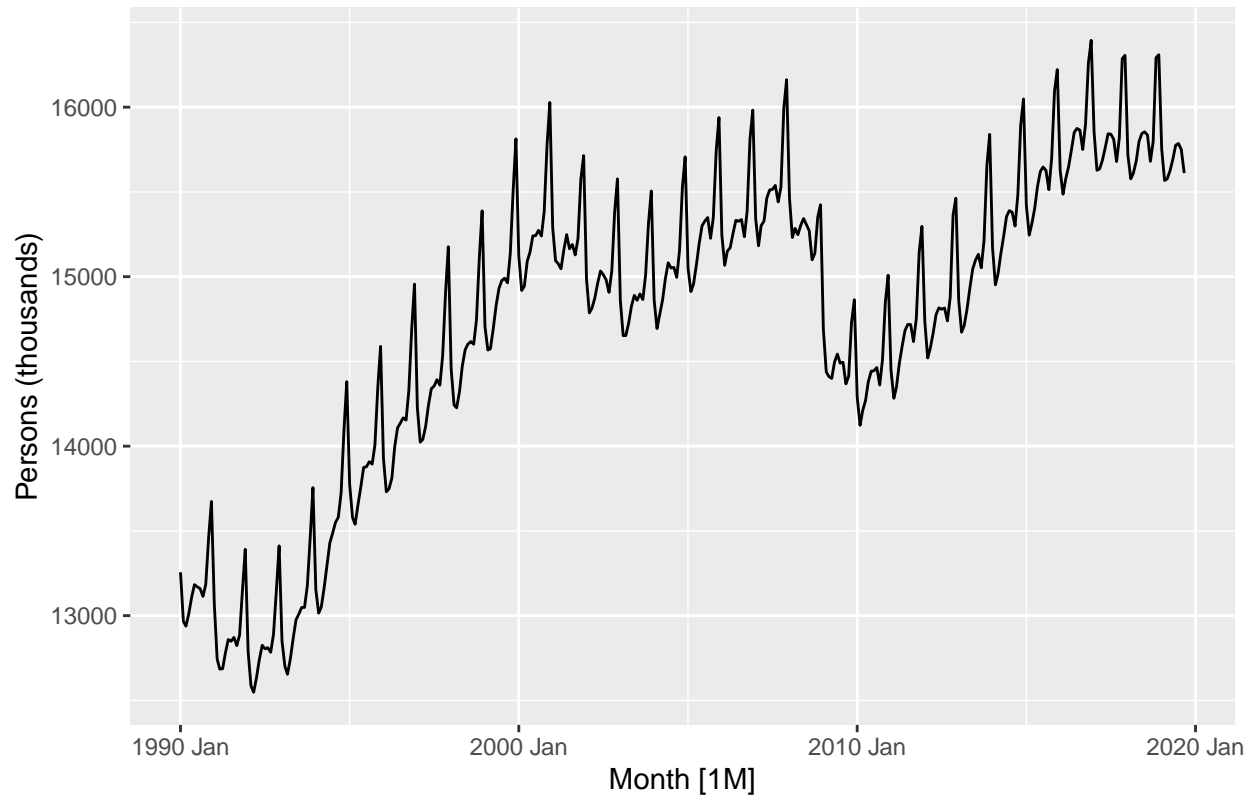
Decomposition

US retail employment -----

```
us_retail_employment <- us_employment %>%
  filter(year(Month) >= 1990, Title == "Retail Trade") %>%
  select(-Series_ID)
```

```
us_retail_employment %>%
  autoplot(Employed) +
  labs(
    y = "Persons (thousands)",
    title = "Total employment in US retail"
  )
```

Total employment in US retail



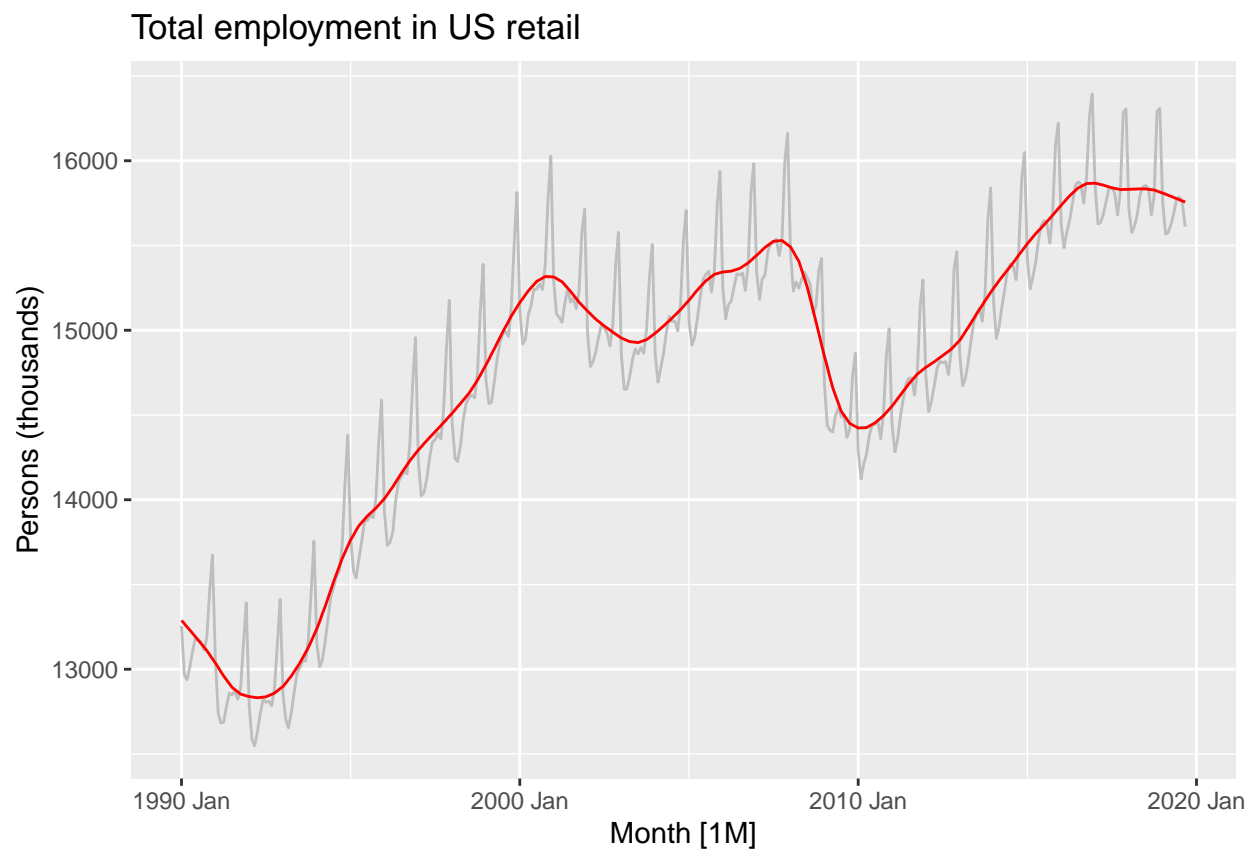
```
dcmp <- us_retail_employment %>%
  model(stl = STL(Employed))
components(dcmp)
```

```
## # A dable: 357 x 7 [1M]
## # Key:   .model [1]
## # :      Employed = trend + season_year + remainder
##   .model   Month Employed trend season_year remainder season_adjust
##   <chr>    <mth>   <dbl>  <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 stl     1990 Jan  13256. 13288.    -33.0       0.836     13289.
## 2 stl     1990 Feb  12966. 13269.   -258.      -44.6     13224.
## 3 stl     1990 Mar  12938. 13250.   -290.     -22.1     13228.
## 4 stl     1990 Apr  13012. 13231.   -220.       1.05     13232.
## 5 stl     1990 May  13108. 13211.   -114.      11.3     13223.
## 6 stl     1990 Jun  13183. 13192.   -24.3     15.5     13207.
## 7 stl     1990 Jul  13170. 13172.   -23.2     21.6     13193.
## 8 stl     1990 Aug  13160. 13151.    -9.52     17.8     13169.
## 9 stl     1990 Sep  13113. 13131.   -39.5     22.0     13153.
## 10 stl    1990 Oct  13185. 13110.    61.6     13.2     13124.
## # ... with 347 more rows
```

```
# %>% head()
```

```
us_retail_employment %>%
  autoplot(Employed, color = "gray") +
  autolayer(components(dcmp), trend, color = "red") +
  labs(
```

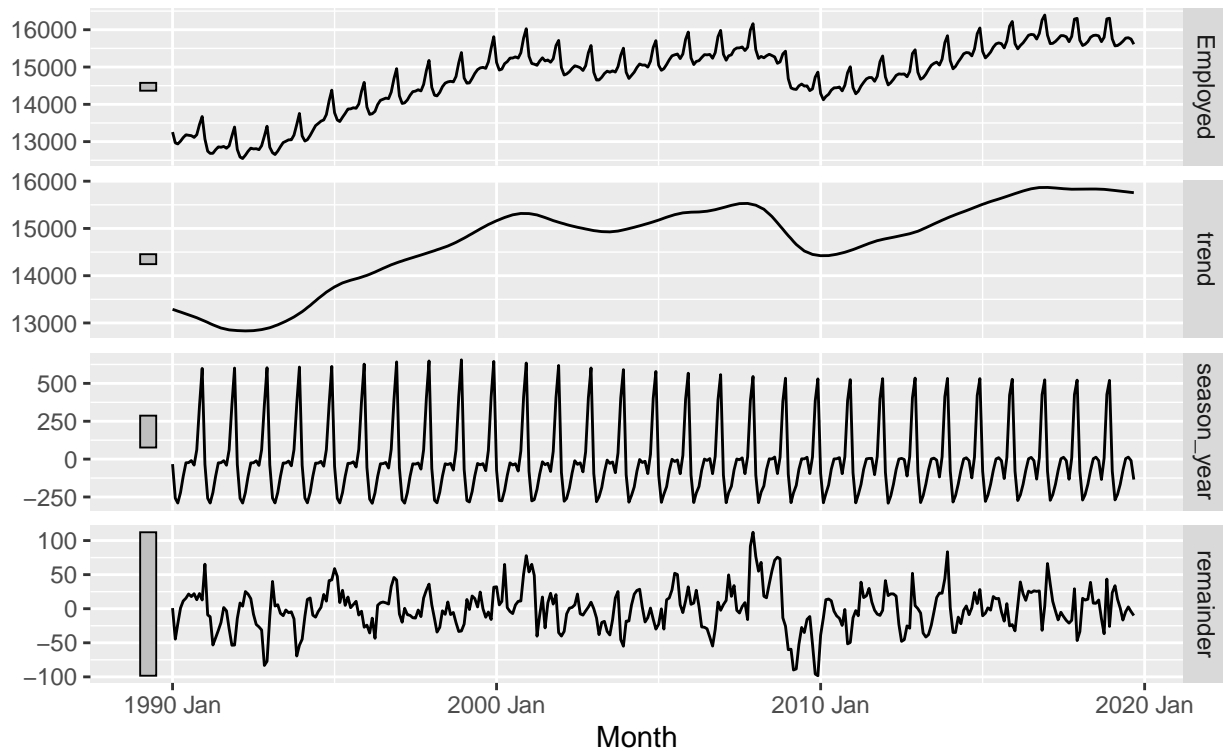
```
y = "Persons (thousands)",  
title = "Total employment in US retail"  
)
```



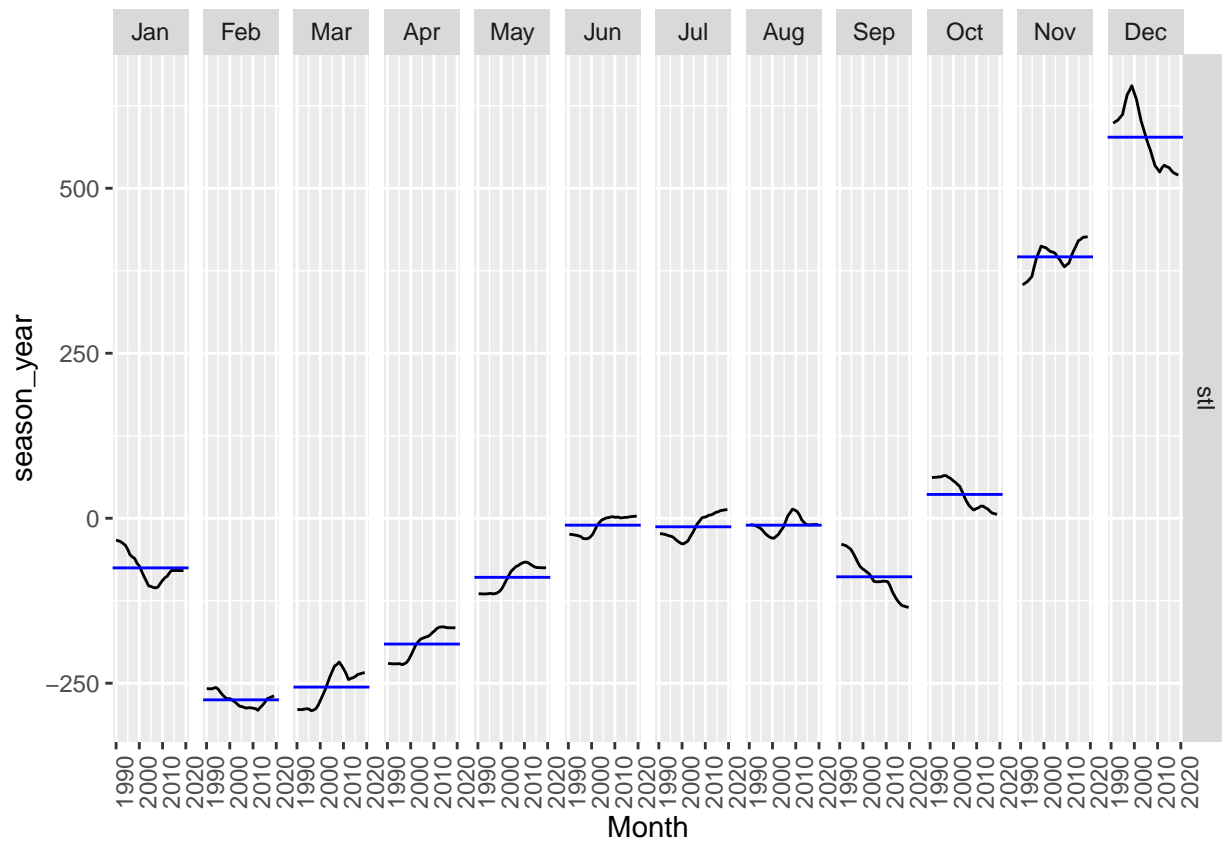
```
components(dcmp) %>% autoplot()
```

STL decomposition

Employed = trend + season_year + remainder

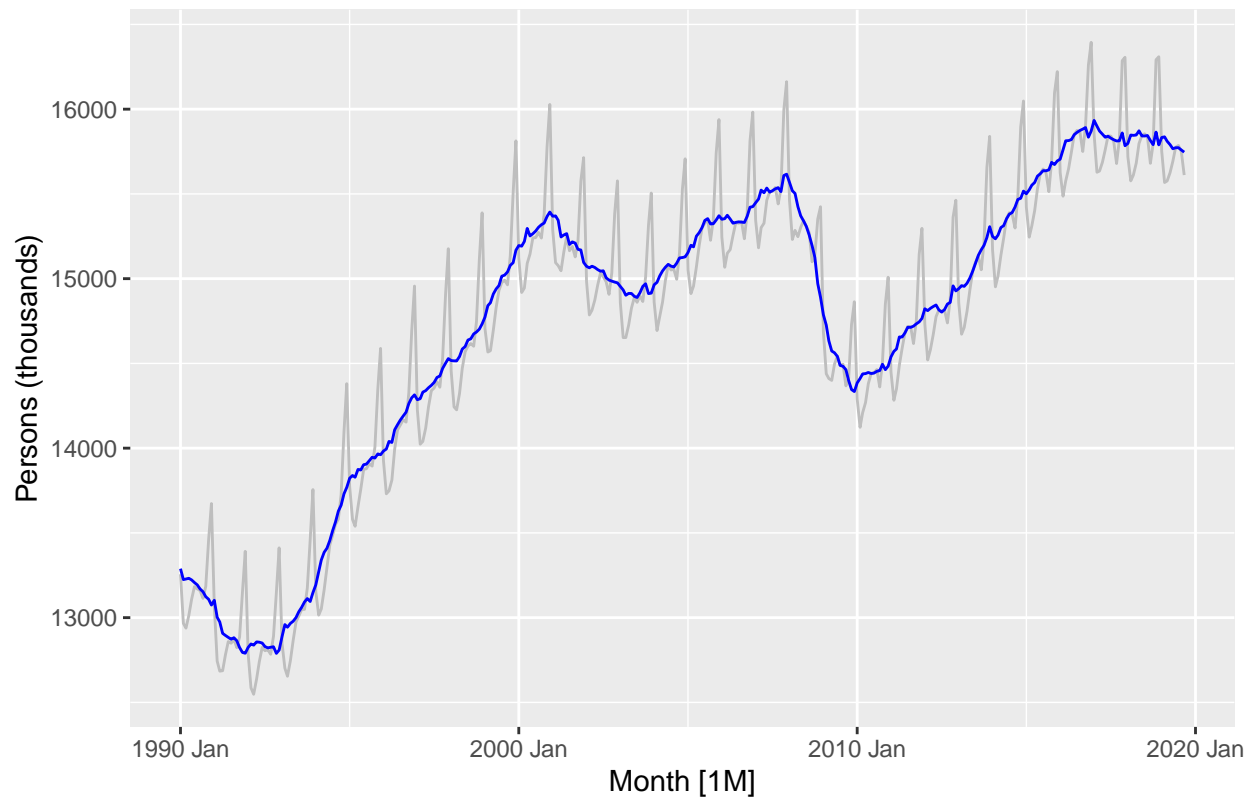


```
components(dcmp) %>% gg_subseries(season_year)
```



```
us_retail_employment %>%
  autoplot(Employed, color = "gray") +
  autolayer(components(dcmp), season_adjust, color = "blue") +
  labs(
    y = "Persons (thousands)",
    title = "Total employment in US retail"
  )
```

Total employment in US retail



```
us_retail_employment %>%  
  model(STL(Employed ~ season(window = 13) + trend(window = 7), robust = TRUE)) %>%  
  components() %>%  
  autoplot() +  
  labs(title = "STL decomposition: US retail employment")
```

STL decomposition: US retail employment

Employed = trend + season_year + remainder

