

High-dimensional time series analysis

Rob J Hyndman

9 April 2018

Outline

1 Visualizing many time series

2 Finding weird time series

3 Reconciling many forecasts

4 Forecasting temporal hierarchies

M3 competition



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International Journal of Forecasting 16 (2000) 451–476

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The M3-Competition: results, conclusions and implications

Spyros Makridakis, Michèle Hibon*

INSEAD, Boulevard de Constance, 77305 Fontainebleau, France

Abstract

This paper describes the M3-Competition, the latest of the M-Competitions. It explains the reasons for conducting the competition and summarizes its results and conclusions. In addition, the paper compares such results/conclusions with those of the previous two M-Competitions as well as with those of other major empirical studies. Finally, the implications of these results and conclusions are considered, their consequences for both the theory and practice of forecasting are explored and directions for future research are contemplated. © 2000 Elsevier Science B.V. All rights reserved.

M3 competition



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etition: results, conclusions and implications



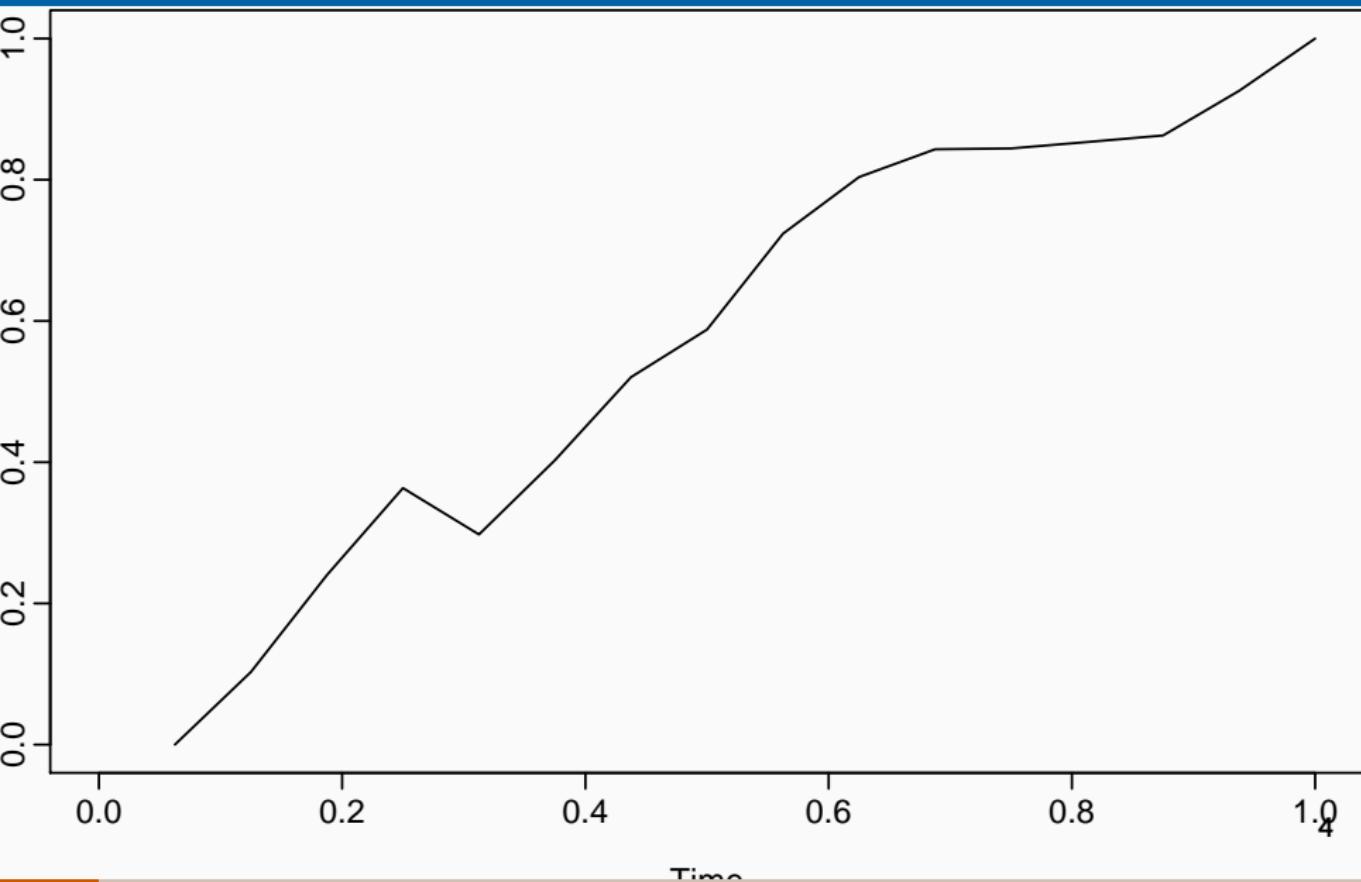
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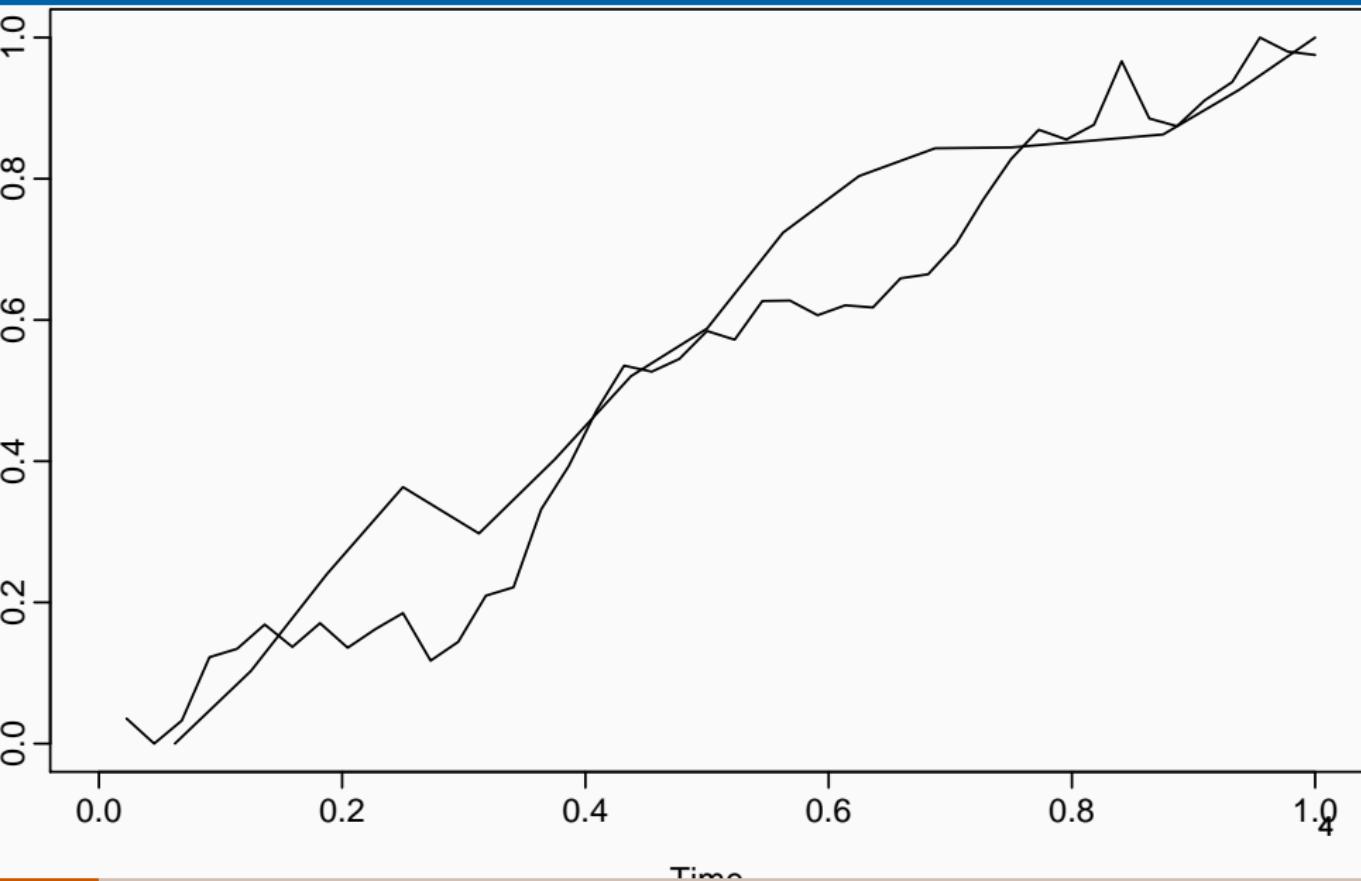
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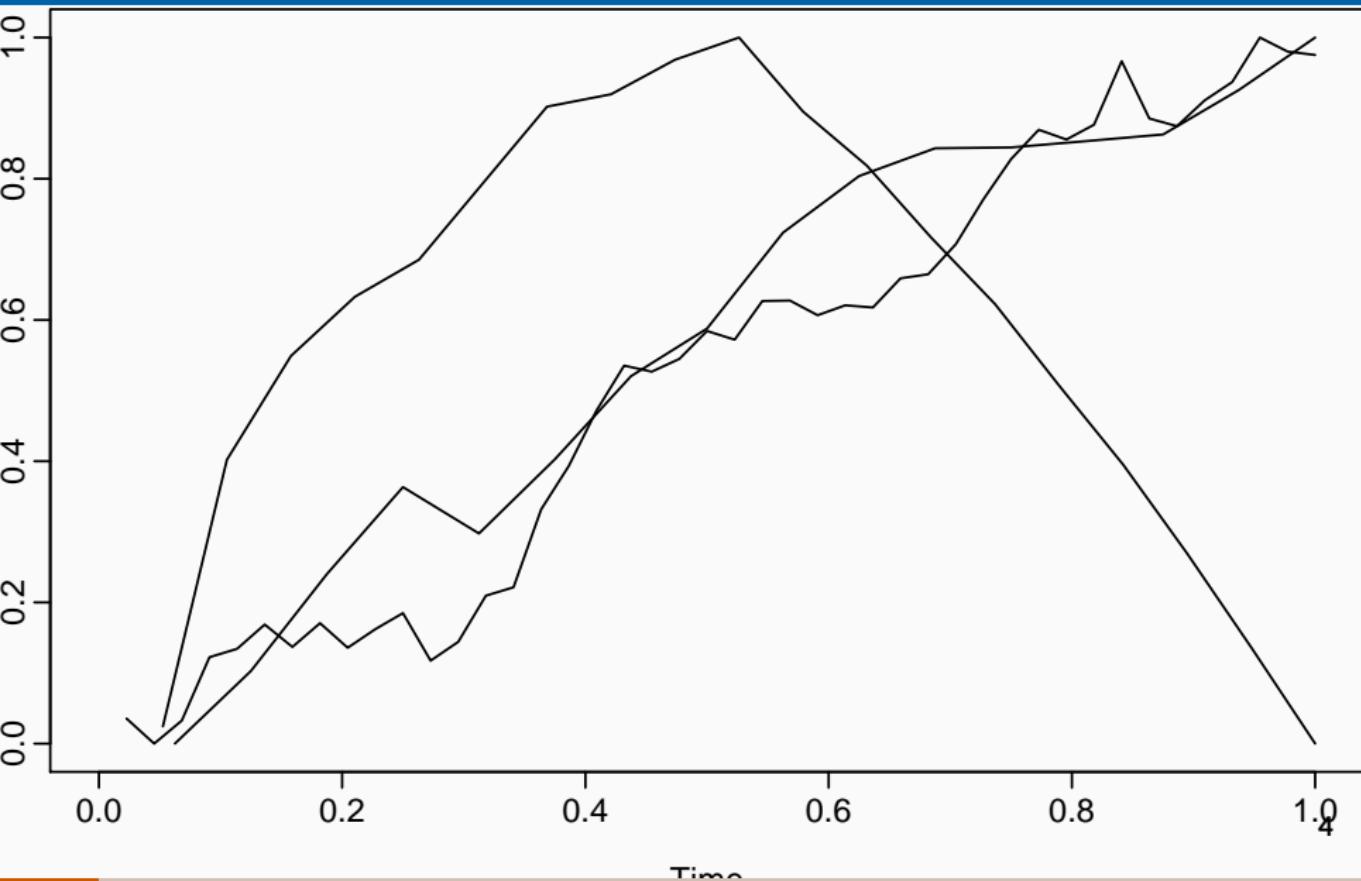
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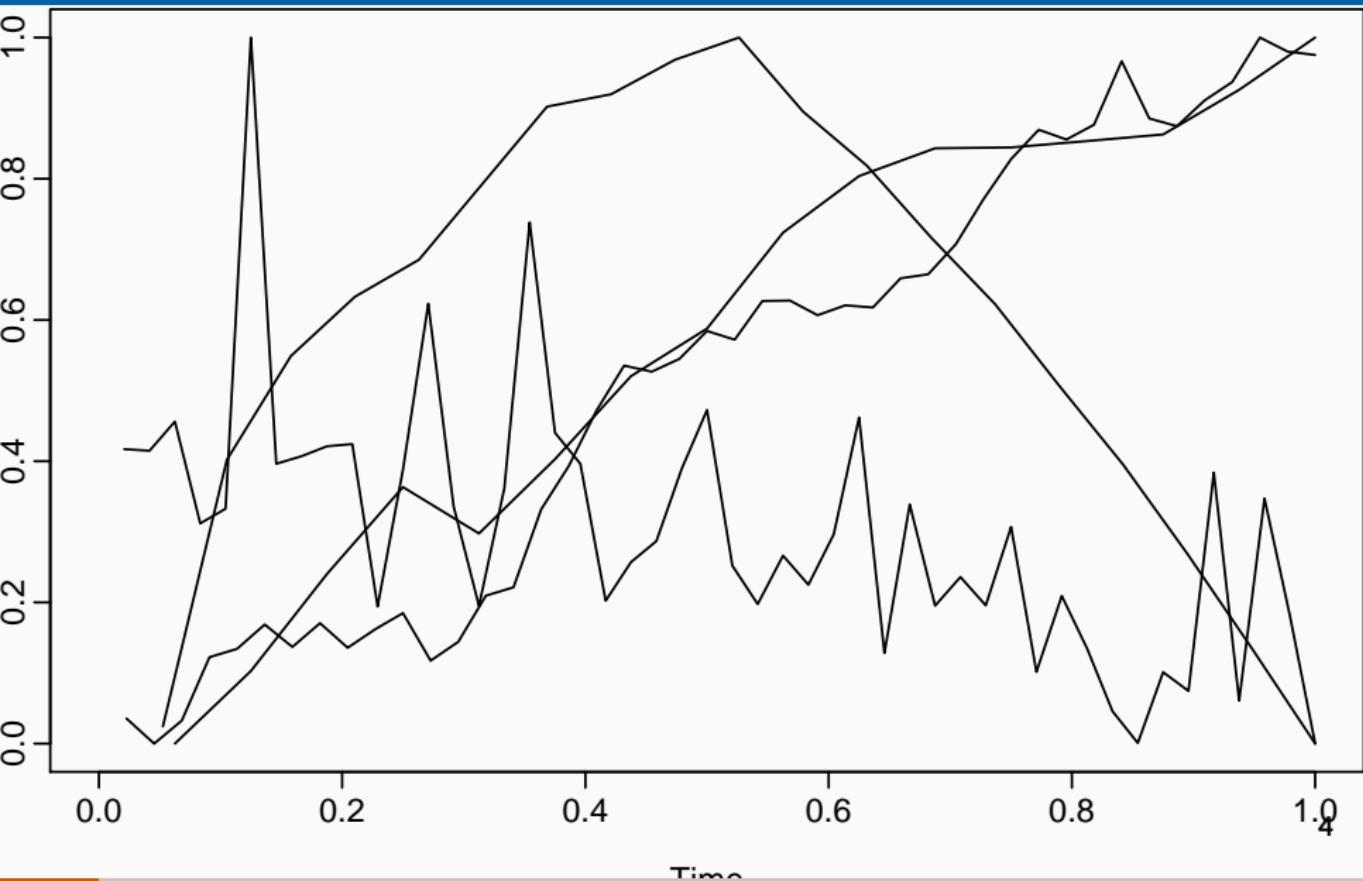
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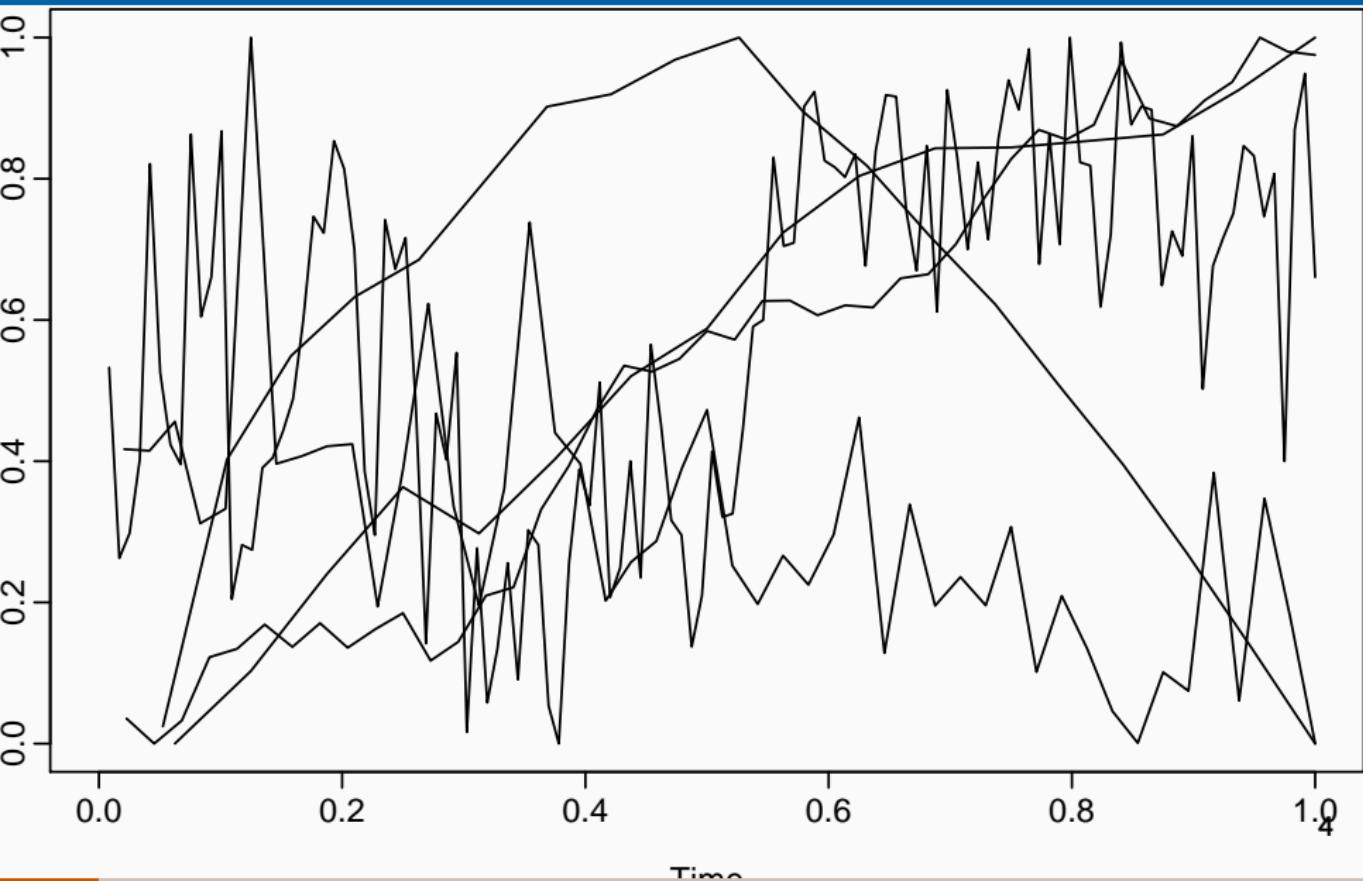
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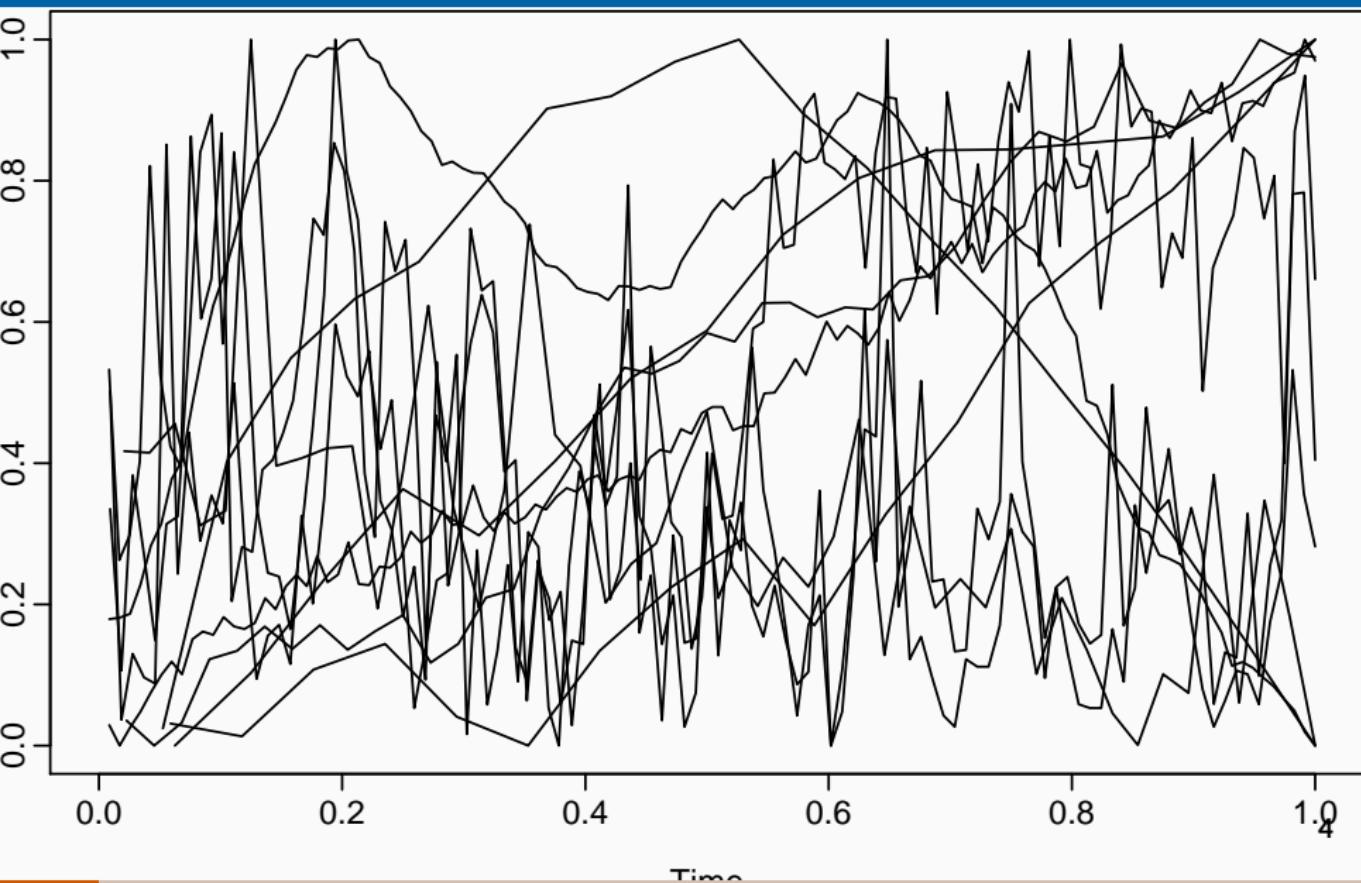
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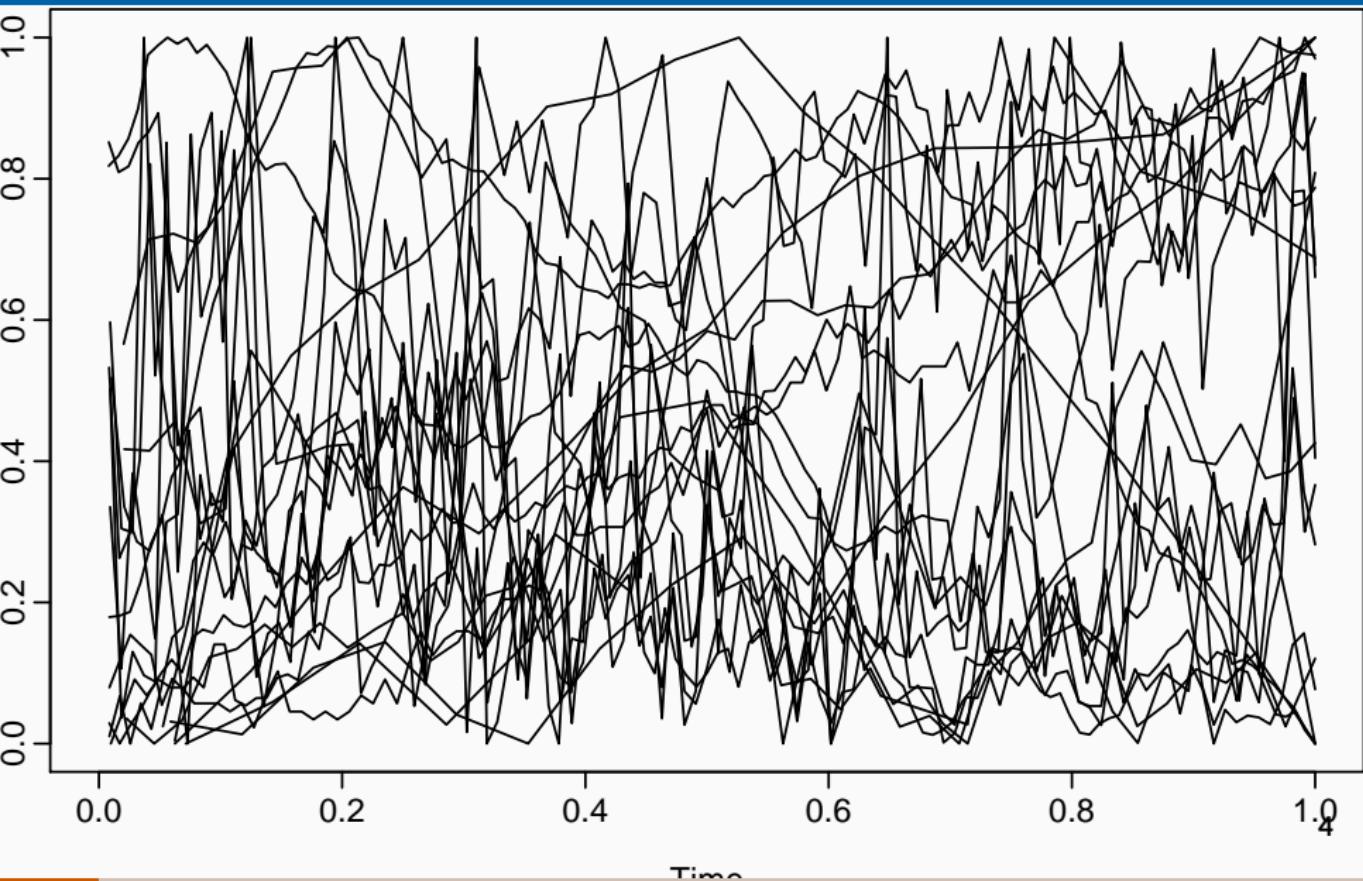
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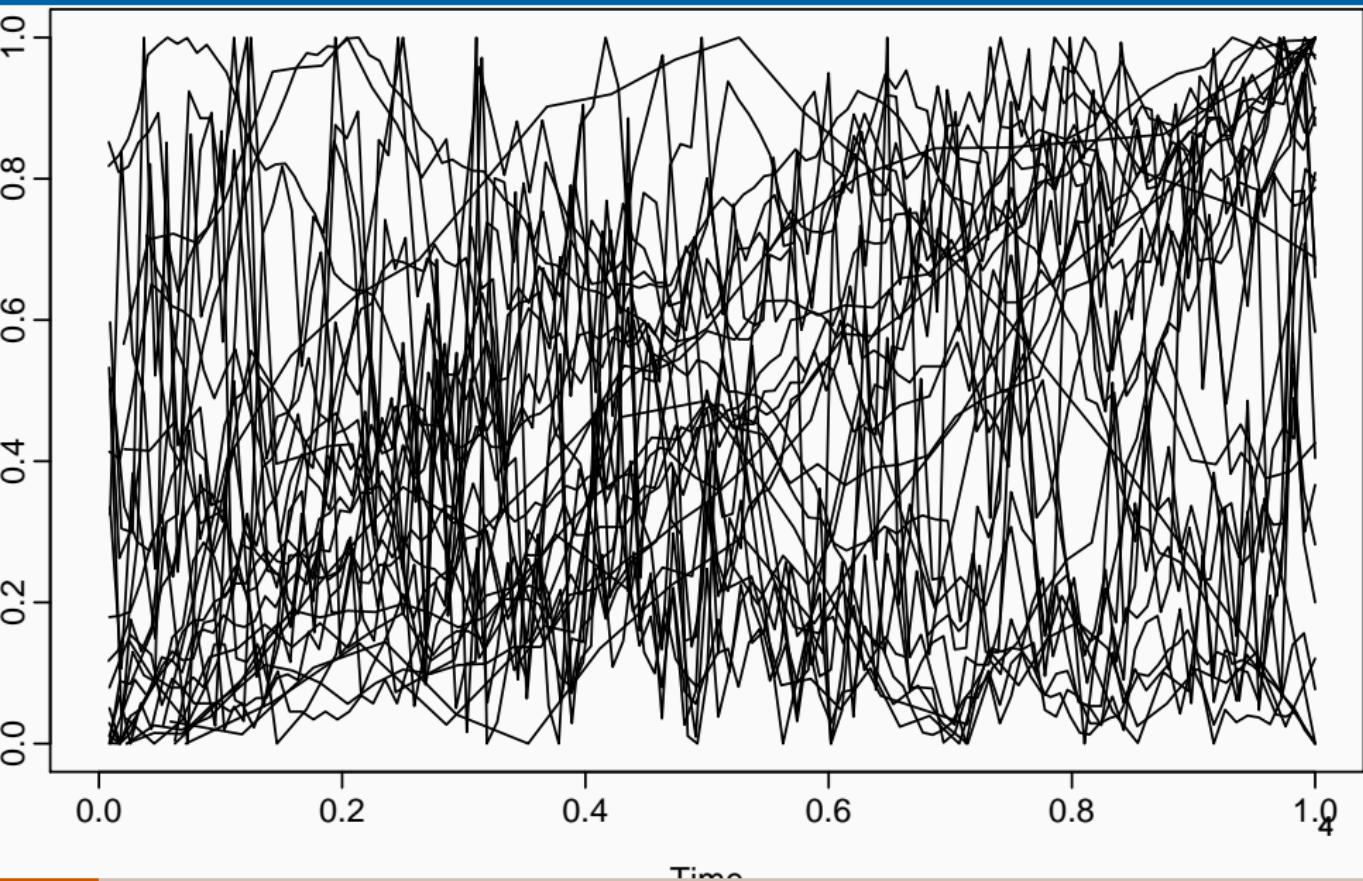
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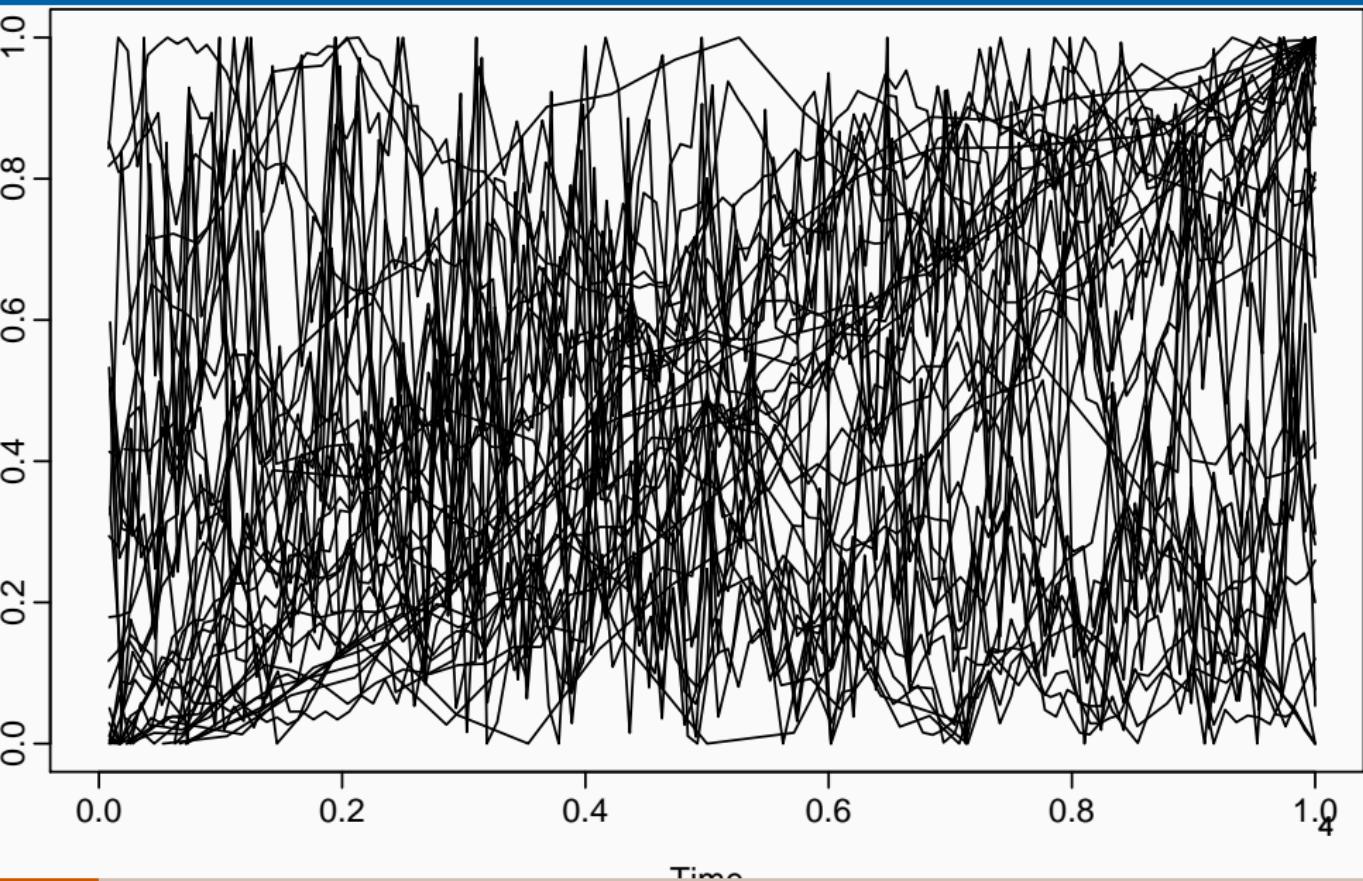
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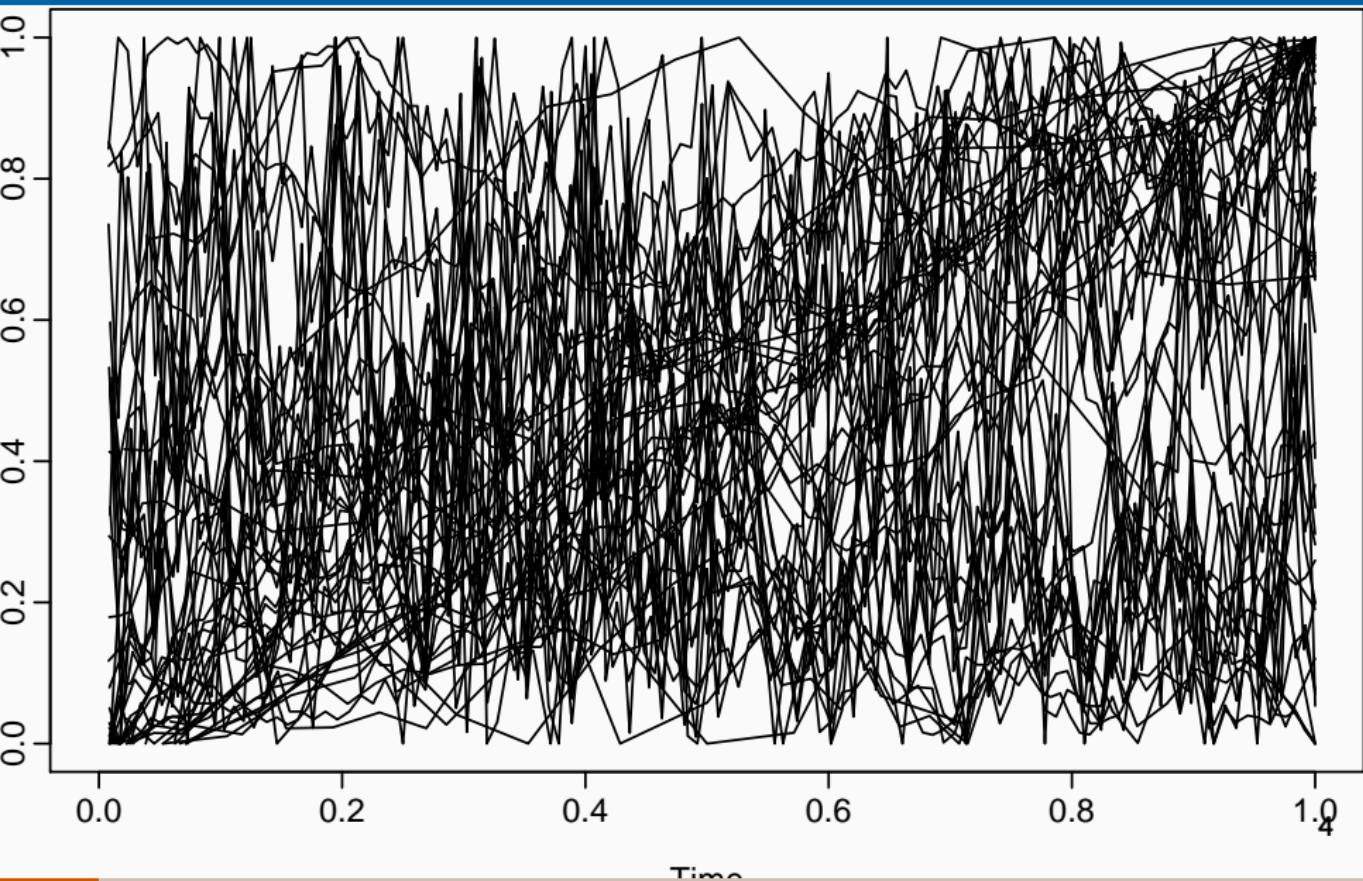
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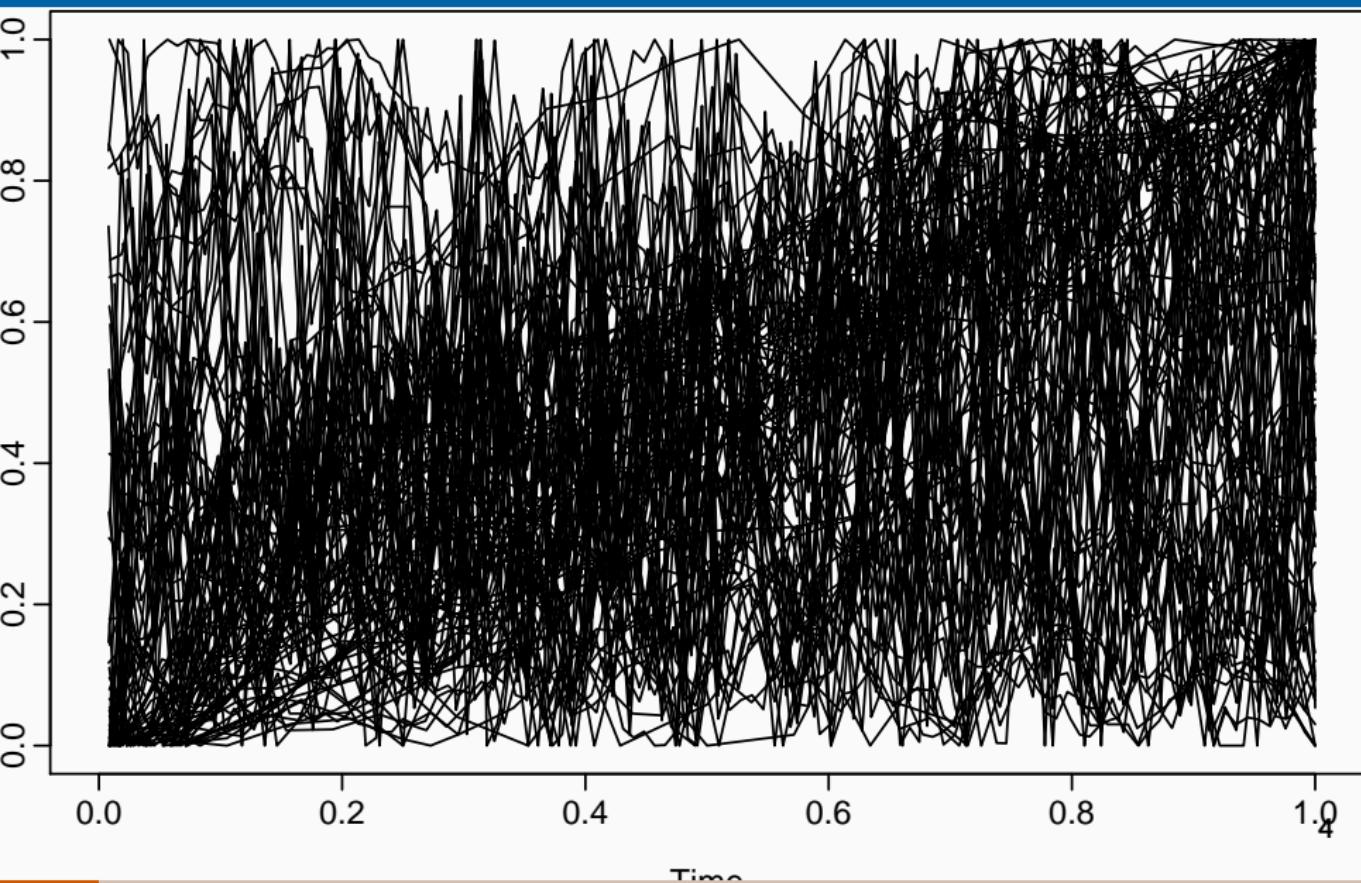
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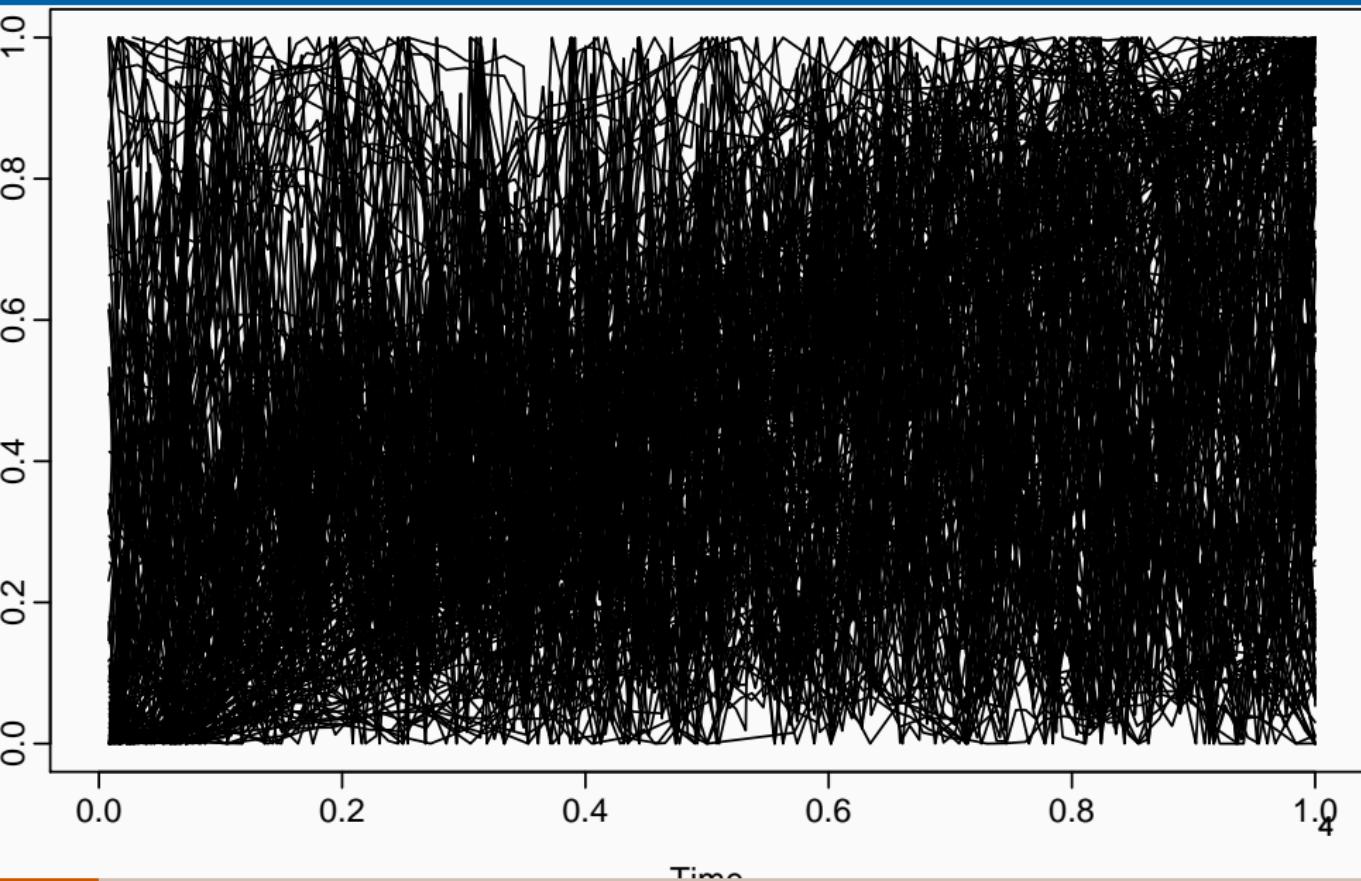
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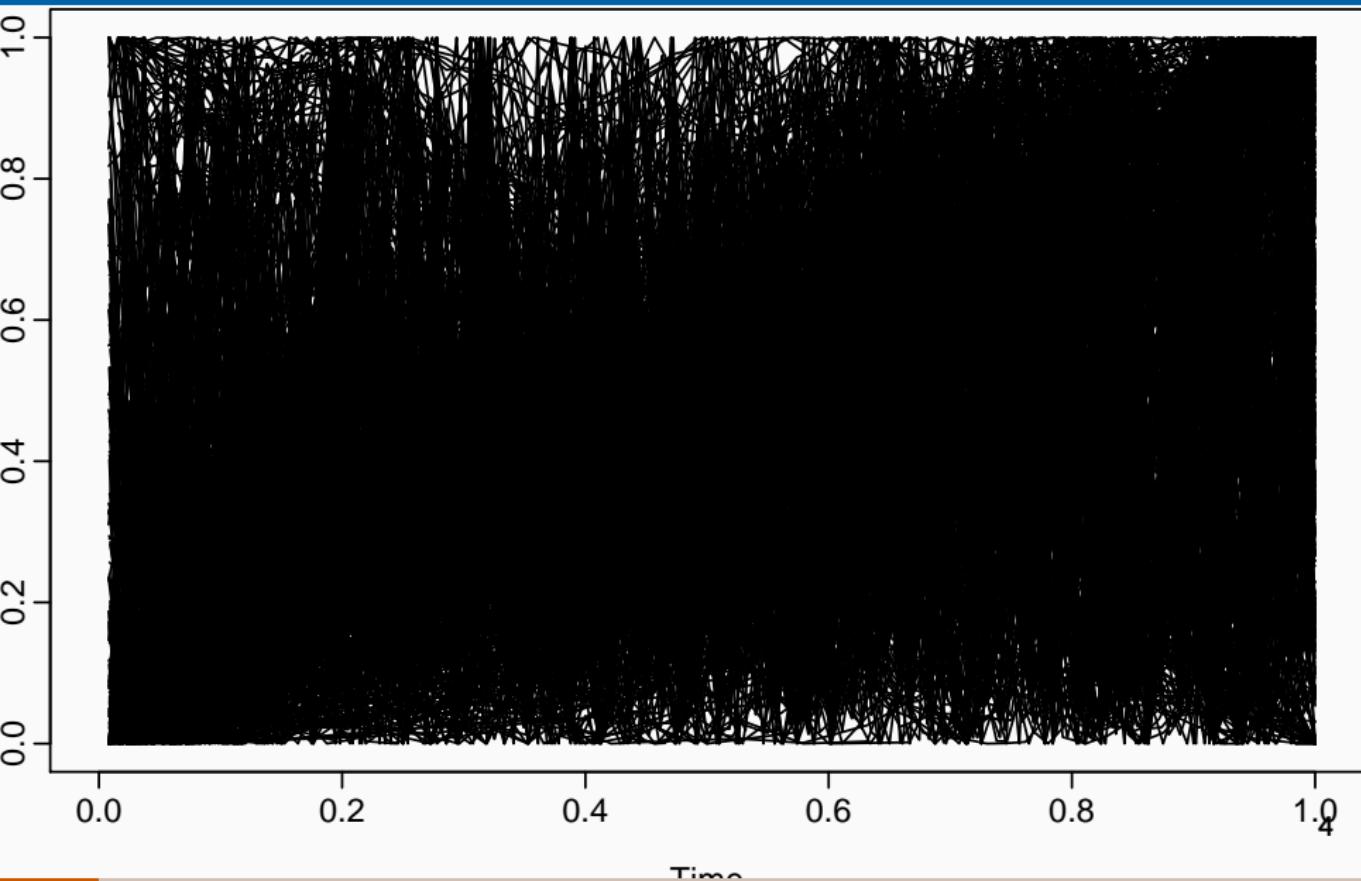
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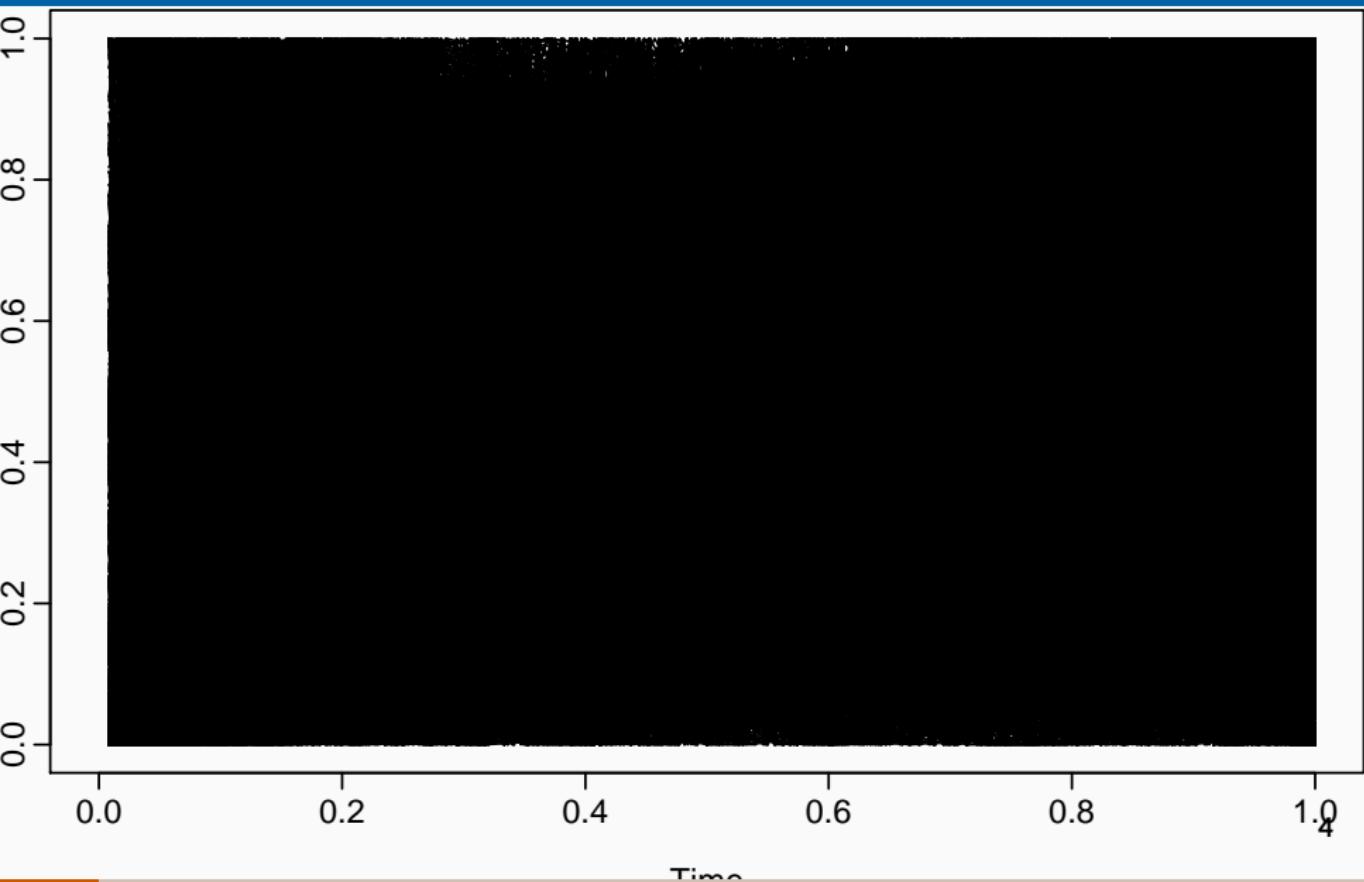
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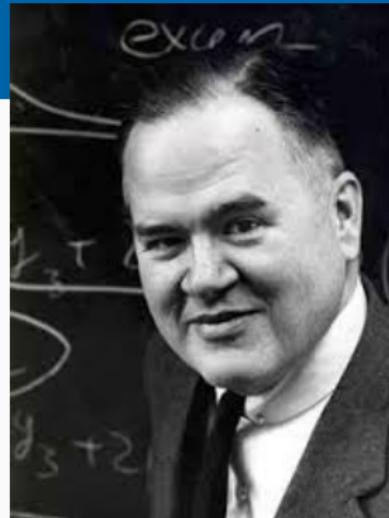
How to plot lots of time series?



Key idea

Cognostics

Computer-produced diagnostics
(Tukey and Tukey, 1985).



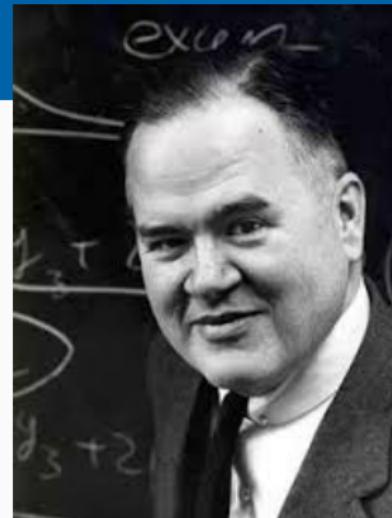
John W Tukey

Key idea

Cognostics

Computer-produced diagnostics
(Tukey and Tukey, 1985).

- lag correlation
- size and direction of trend
- strength of seasonality
- timing of peak seasonality
- spectral entropy



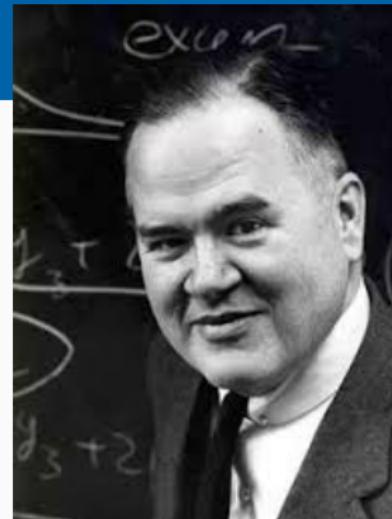
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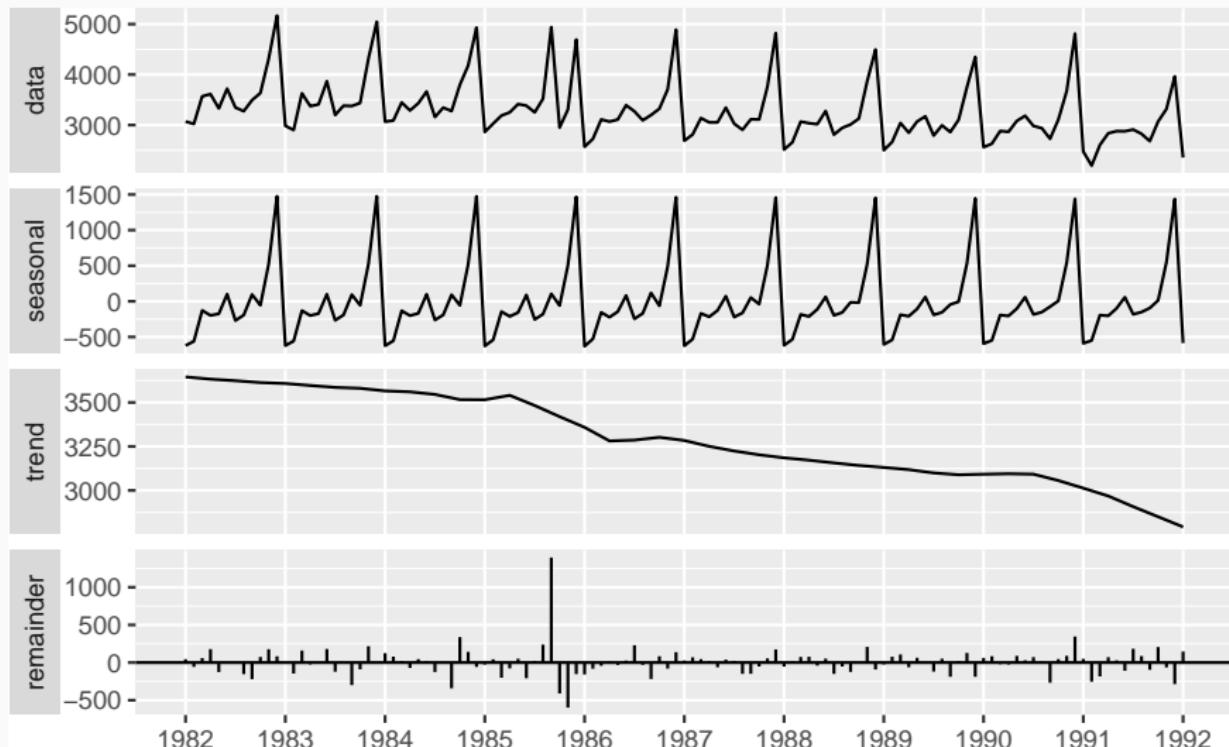


John W Tukey

Called “features” in the machine learning literature.

An STL decomposition: N2096

$$Y_t = S_t + T_t + R_t \quad S_t \text{ is periodic with mean 0}$$



Candidate features

STL decomposition

$$Y_t = S_t + T_t + R_t$$

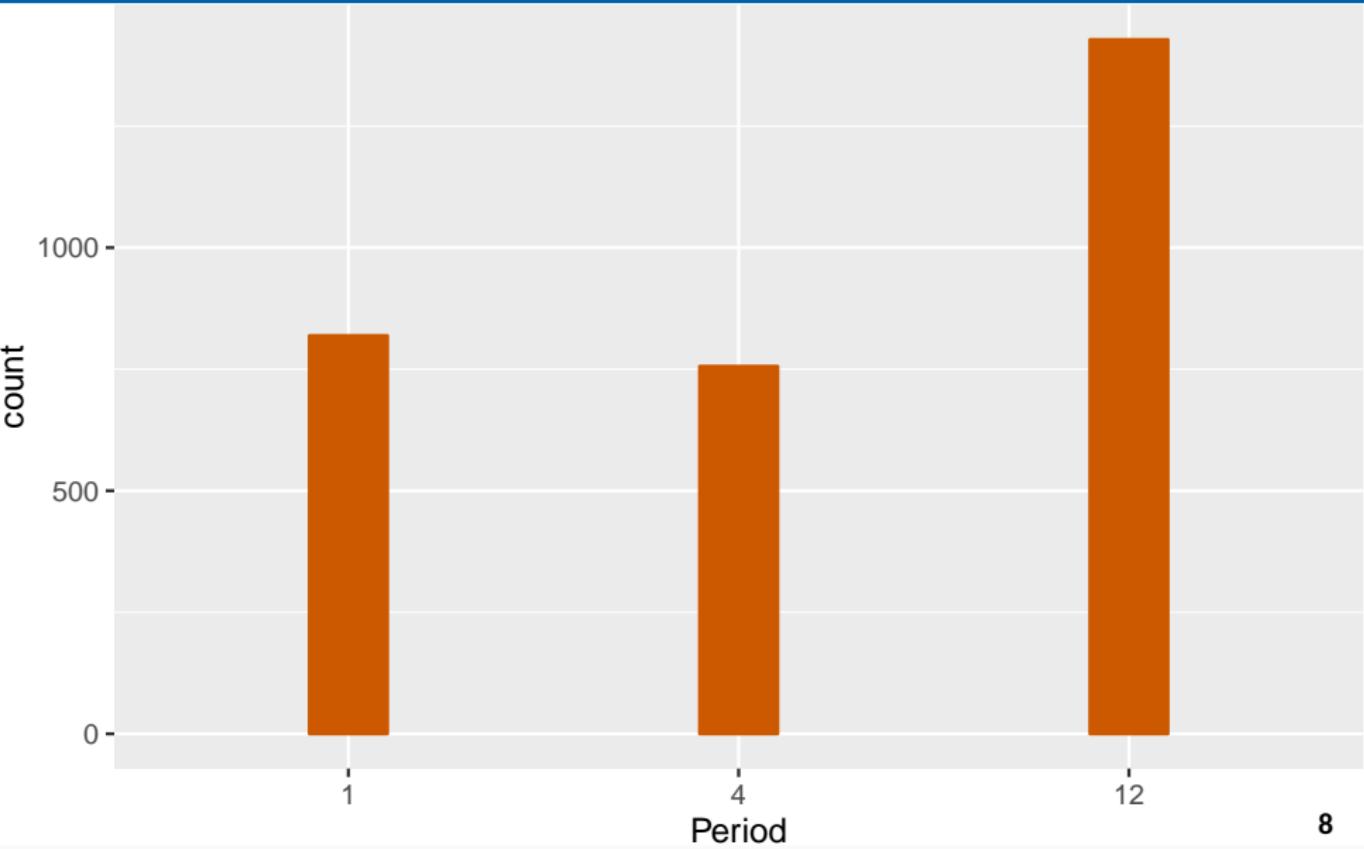
Candidate features

STL decomposition

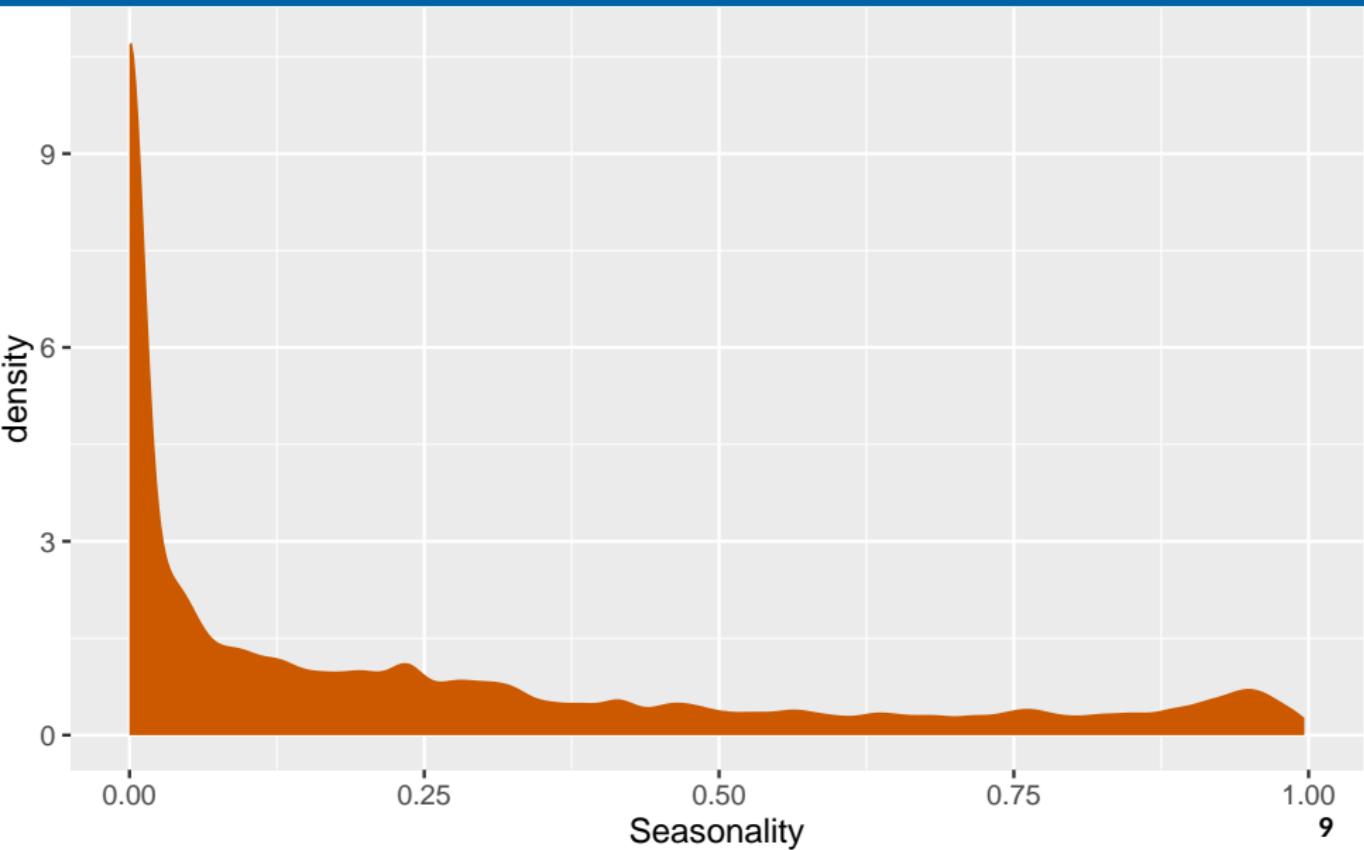
$$Y_t = S_t + T_t + R_t$$

- Seasonal period
- Autocorrelations of data (Y_1, \dots, Y_T)
- Autocorrelations of residuals (R_1, \dots, R_T)
- Strength of seasonality: $\max \left(0, 1 - \frac{\text{Var}(R_t)}{\text{Var}(S_t+R_t)} \right)$
- Strength of trend: $\max \left(0, 1 - \frac{\text{Var}(R_t)}{\text{Var}(T_t+R_t)} \right)$
- Spectral entropy: $H = - \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f_y(\lambda) \log f_y(\lambda) d\lambda$, where $f_y(\lambda)$ is spectral density of Y_t .
Low values of H suggest a time series that is easier to forecast (more signal).
- Optimal Box-Cox transformation of data

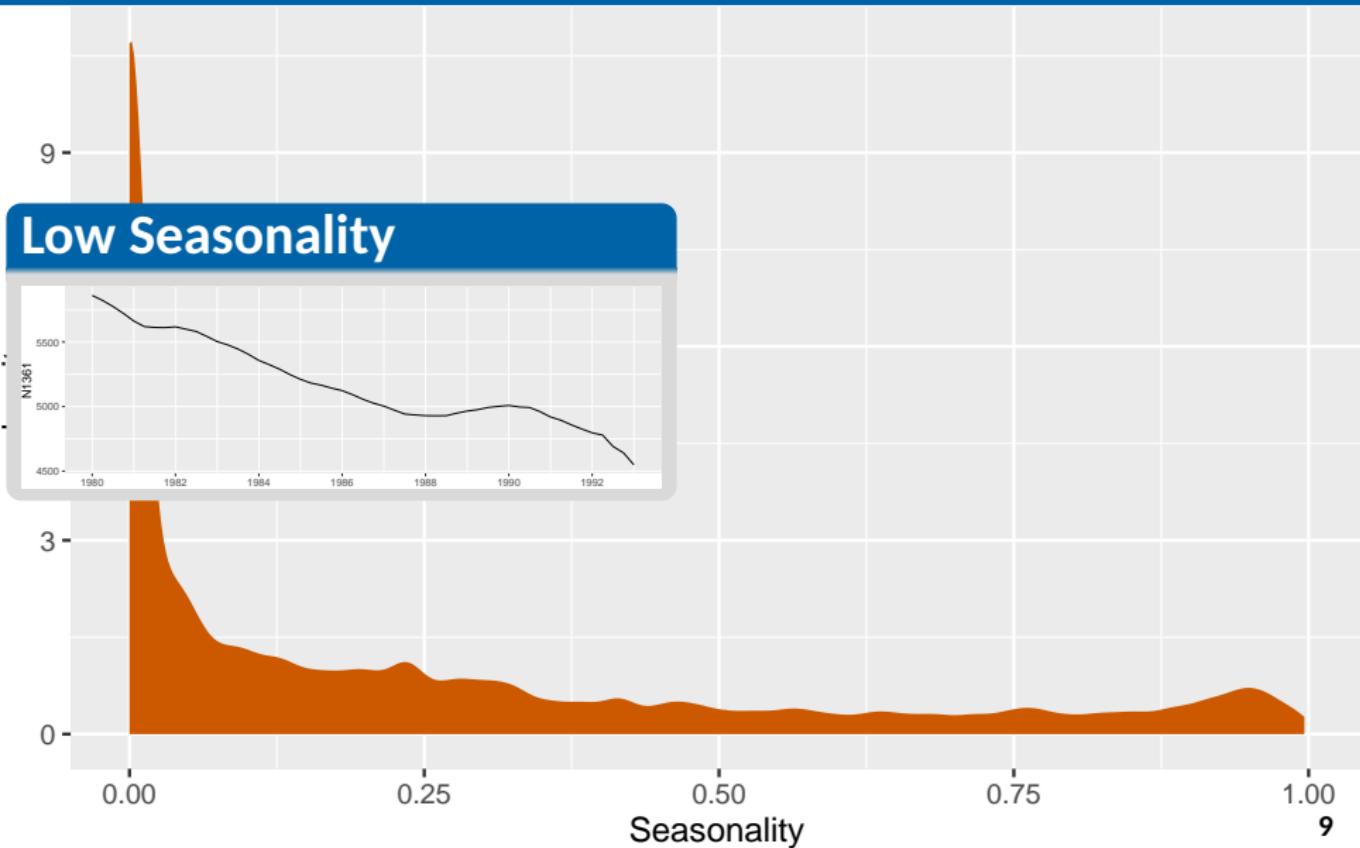
Distribution of Period for M3



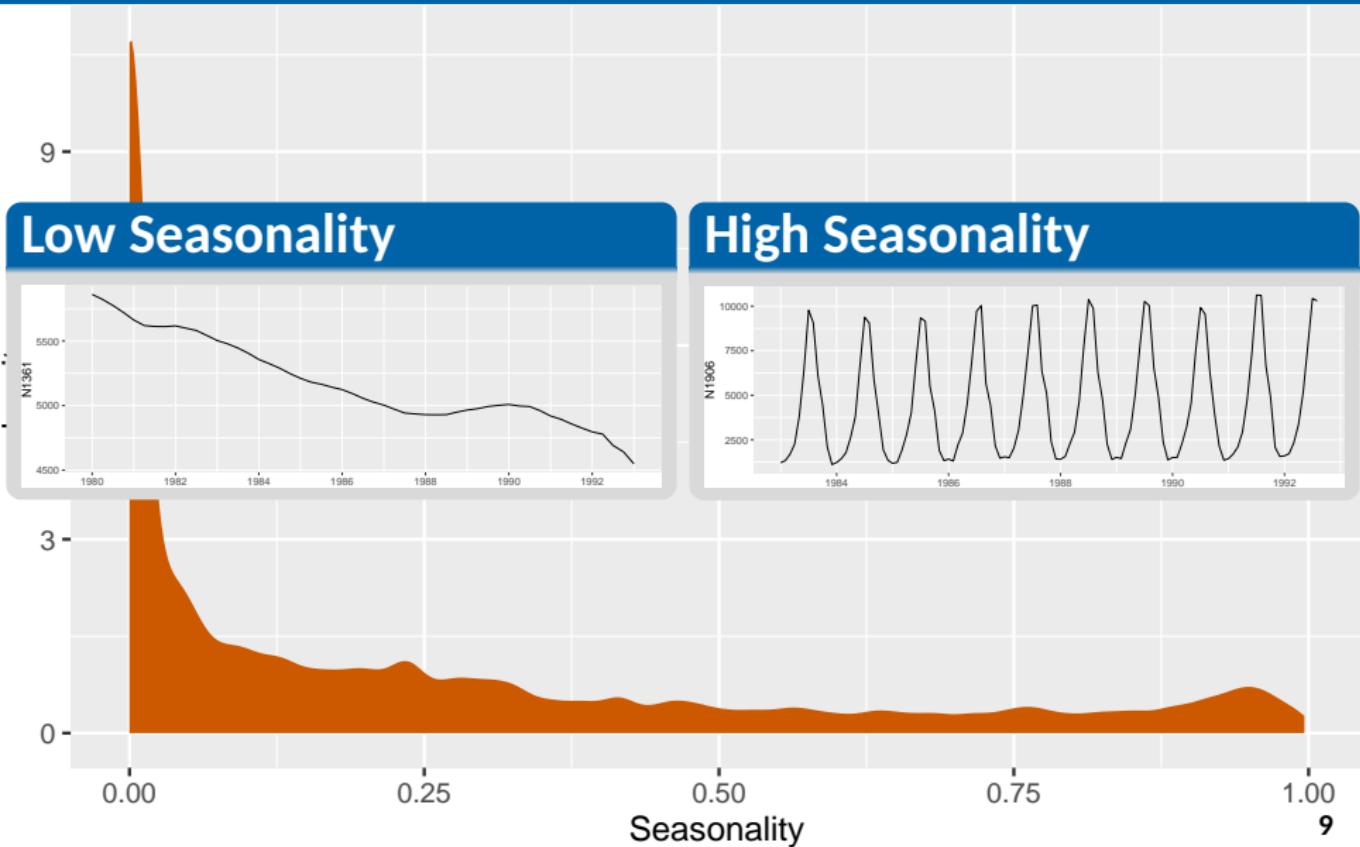
Distribution of Seasonality for M3



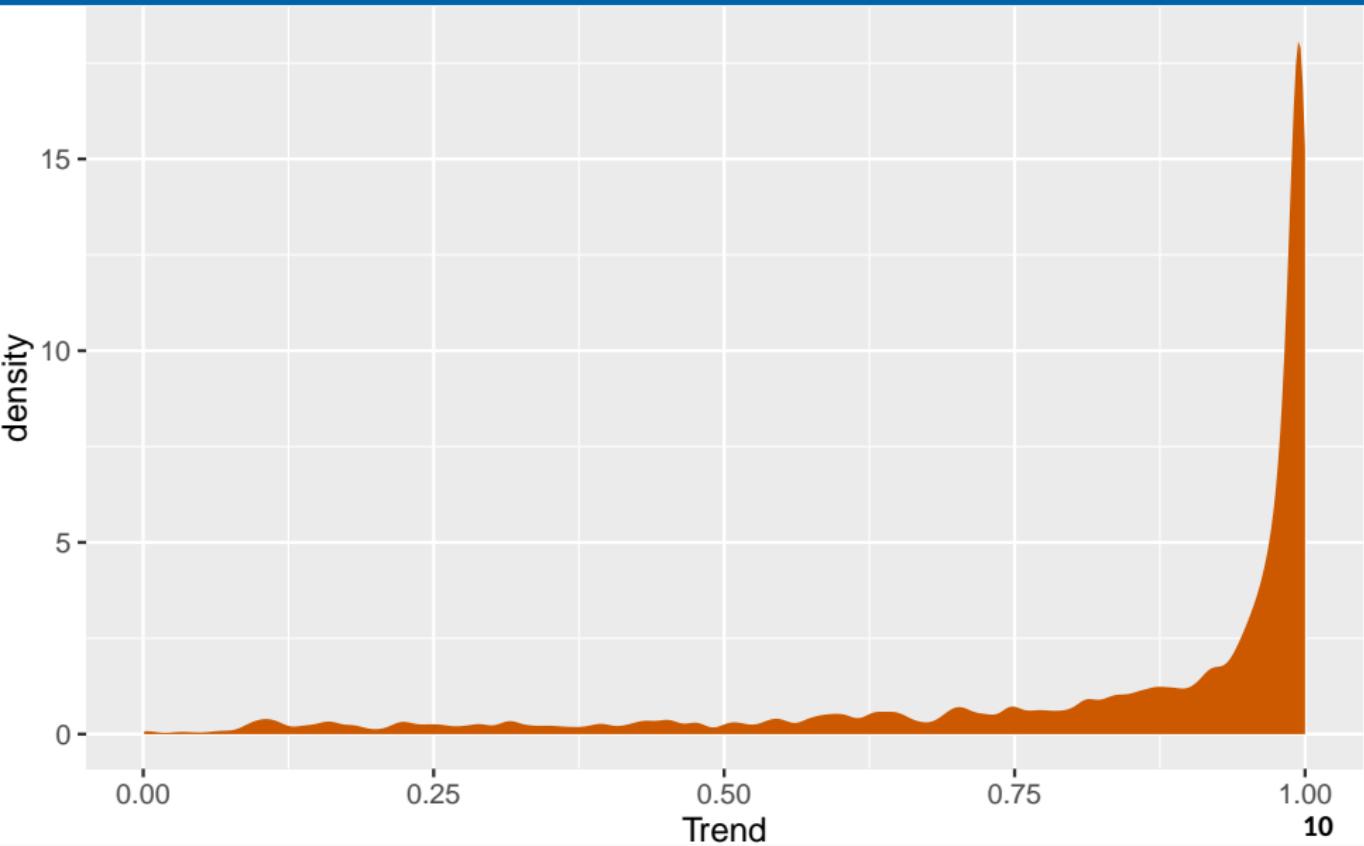
Distribution of Seasonality for M3



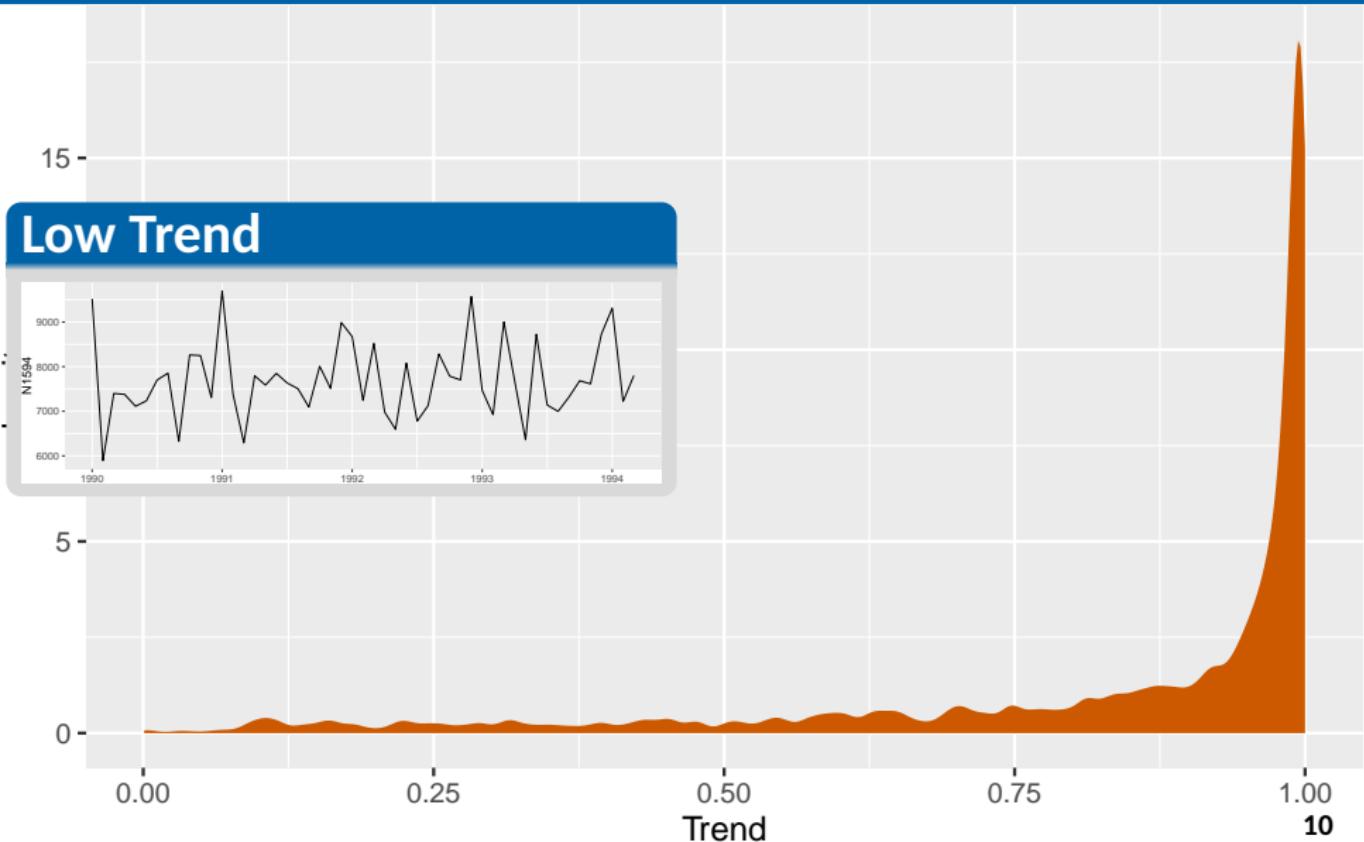
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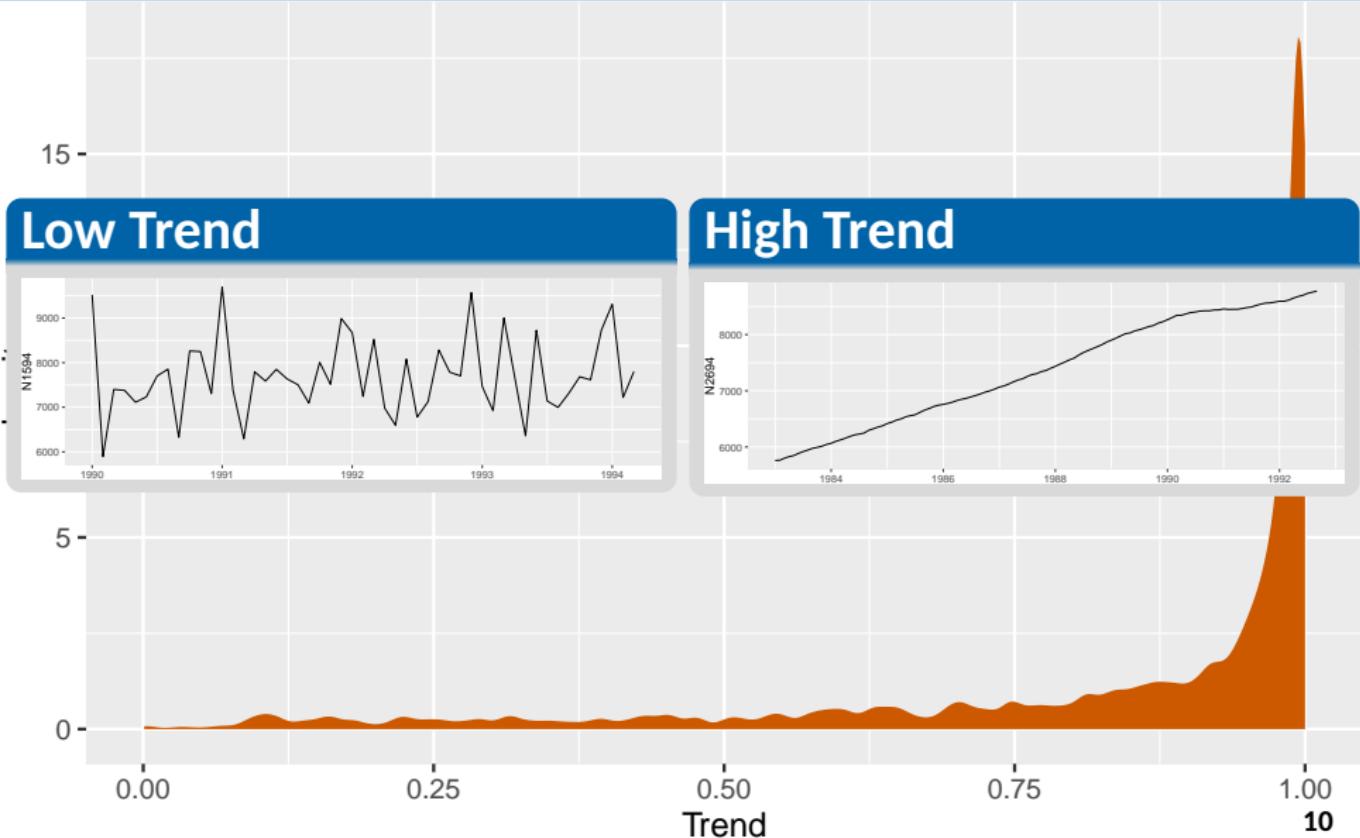
Distribution of Trend for M3



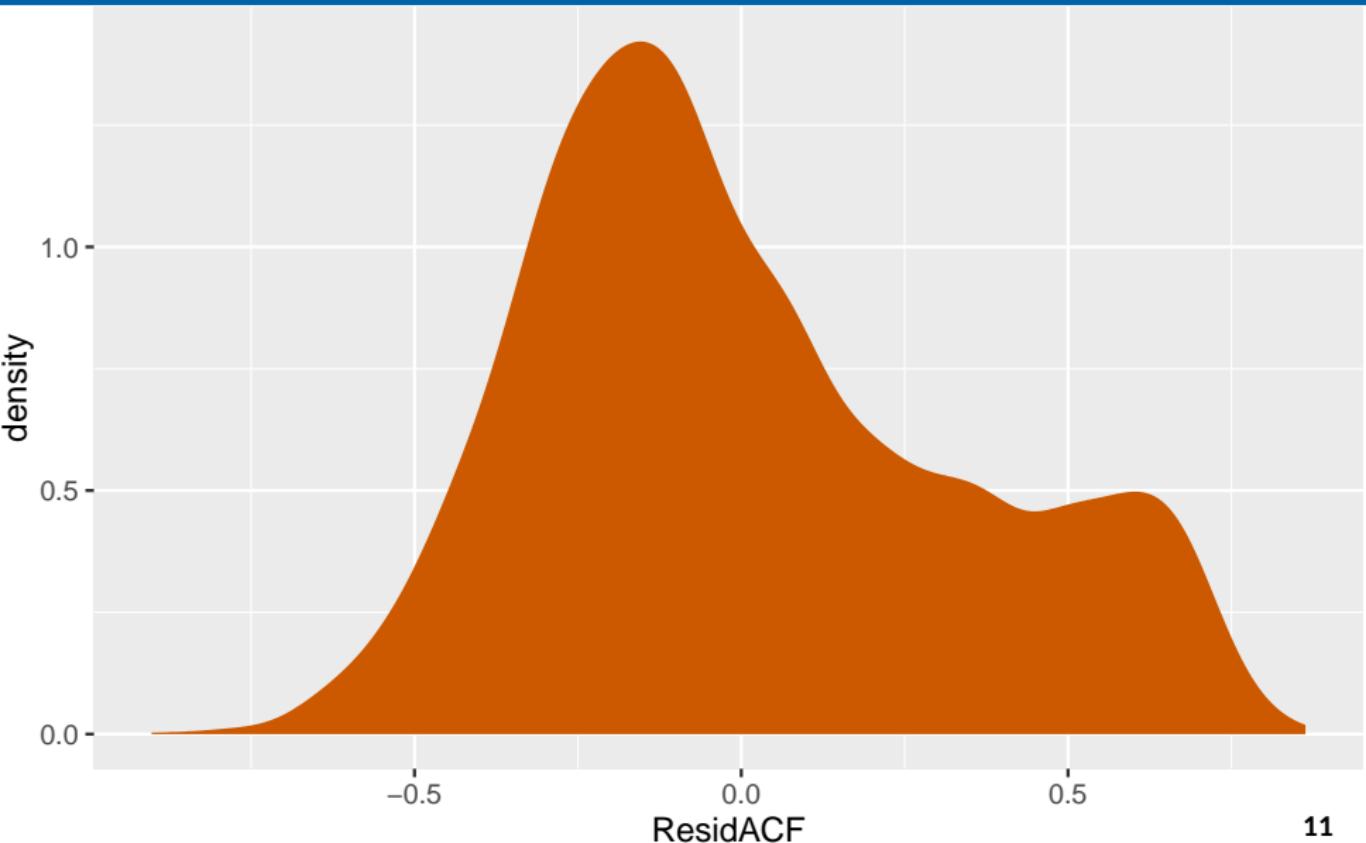
Distribution of Trend for M3



Distribution of Trend for M3

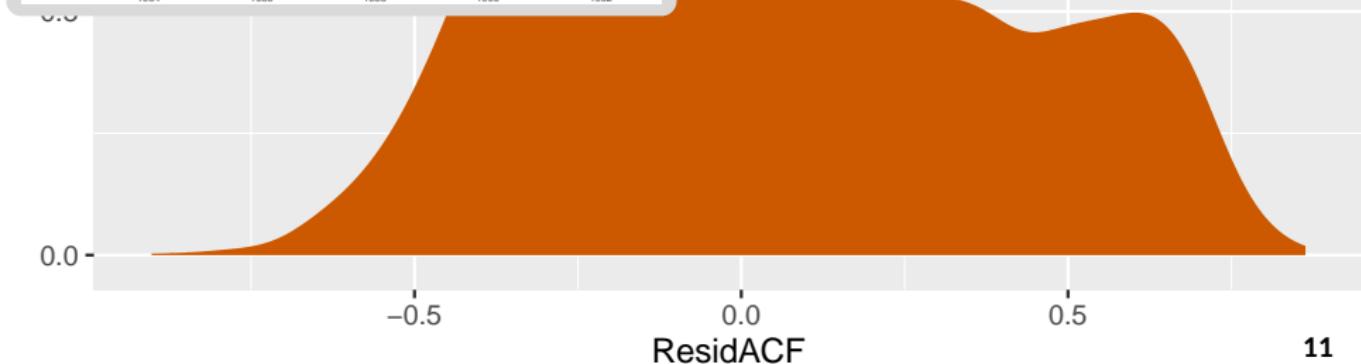
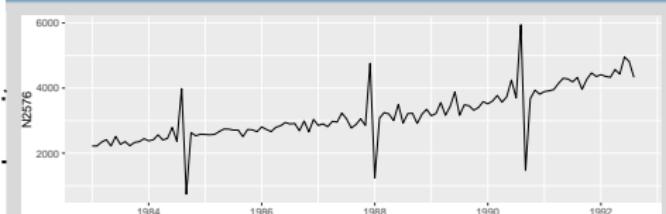


Distribution of residual ACF1 for M3



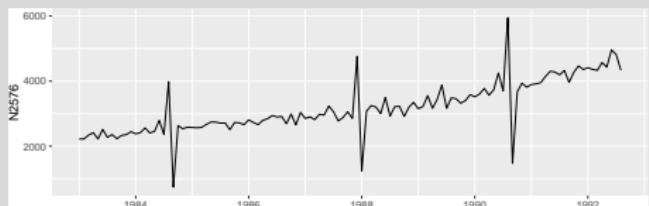
Distribution of residual ACF1 for M3

Low ACF1

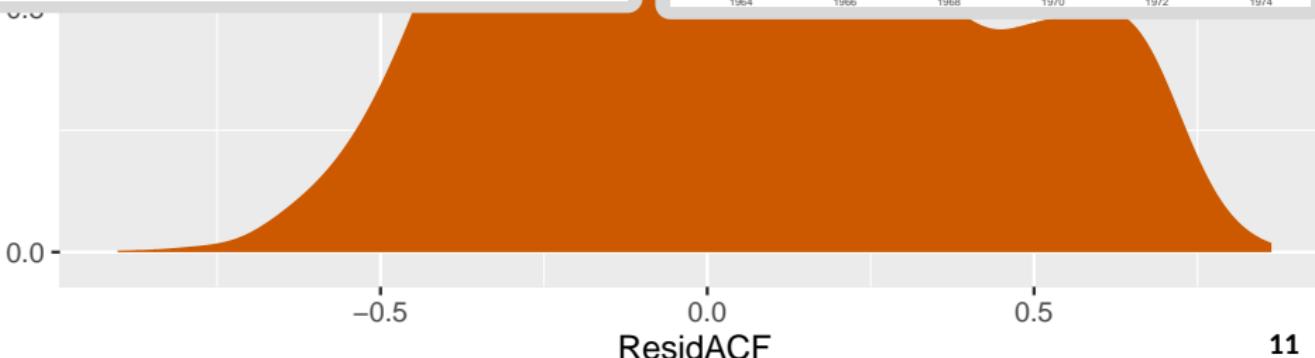
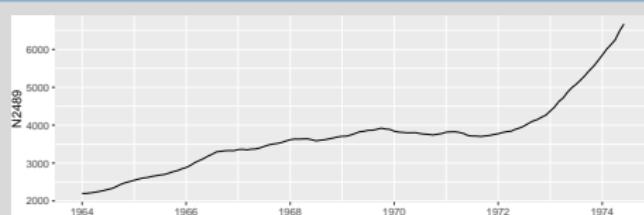


Distribution of residual ACF1 for M3

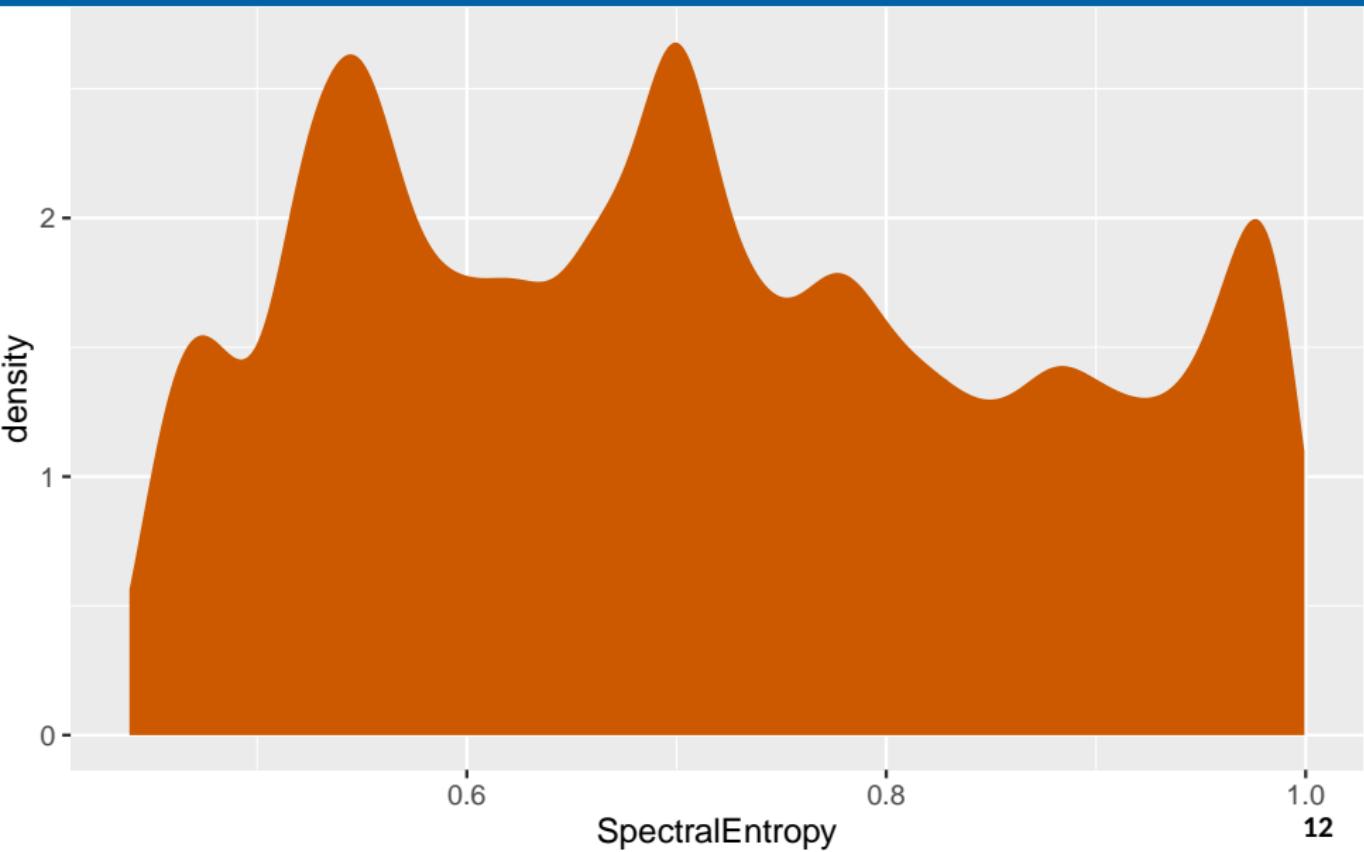
Low ACF1



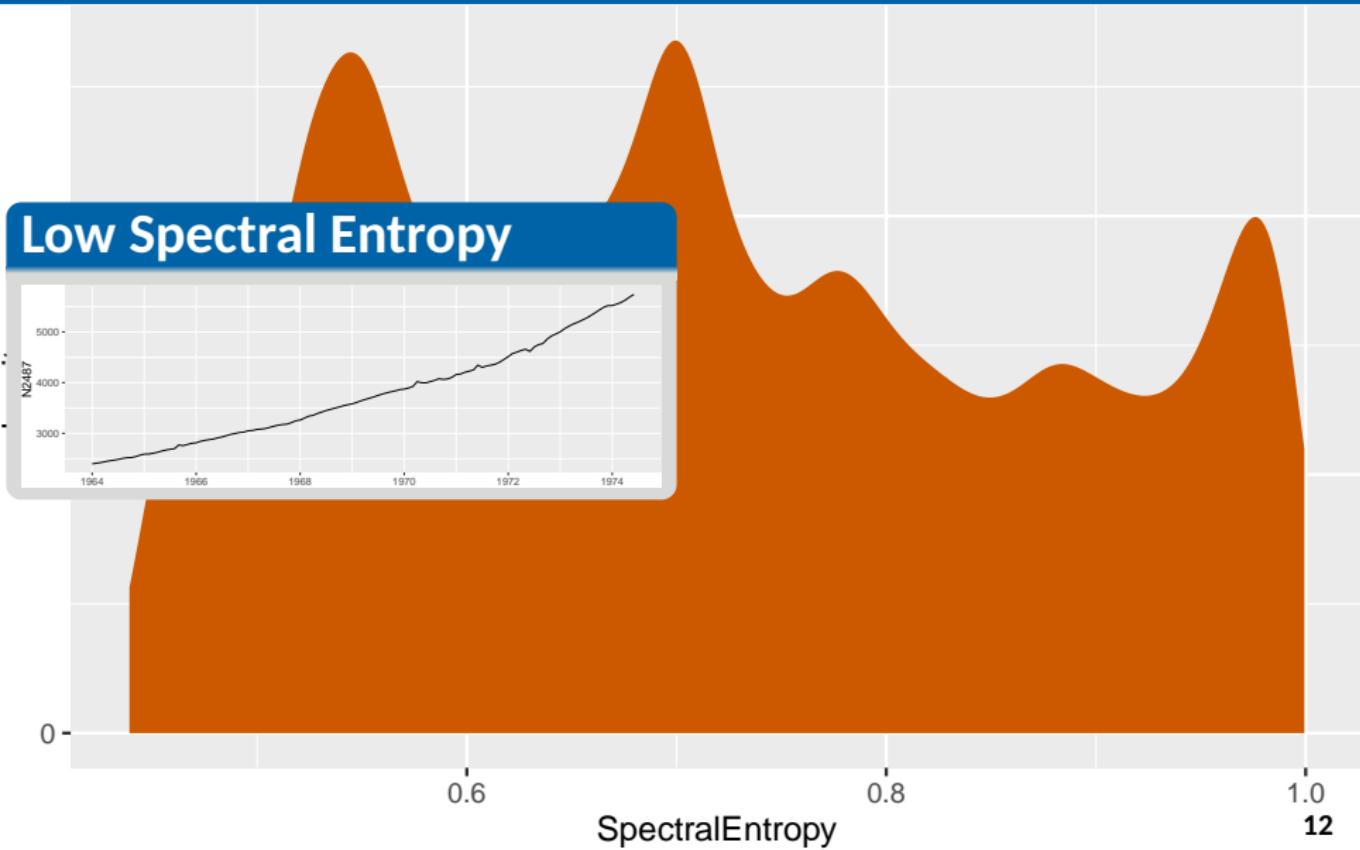
High ACF1



Distribution of Spectral Entropy for M3

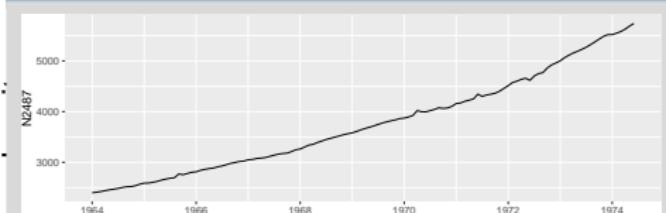


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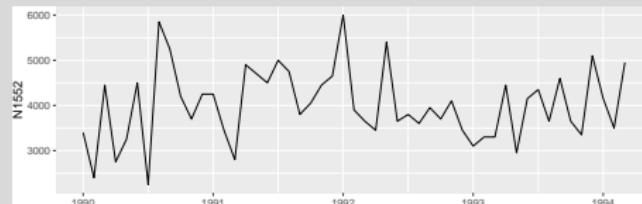


Distribution of Spectral Entropy for M3

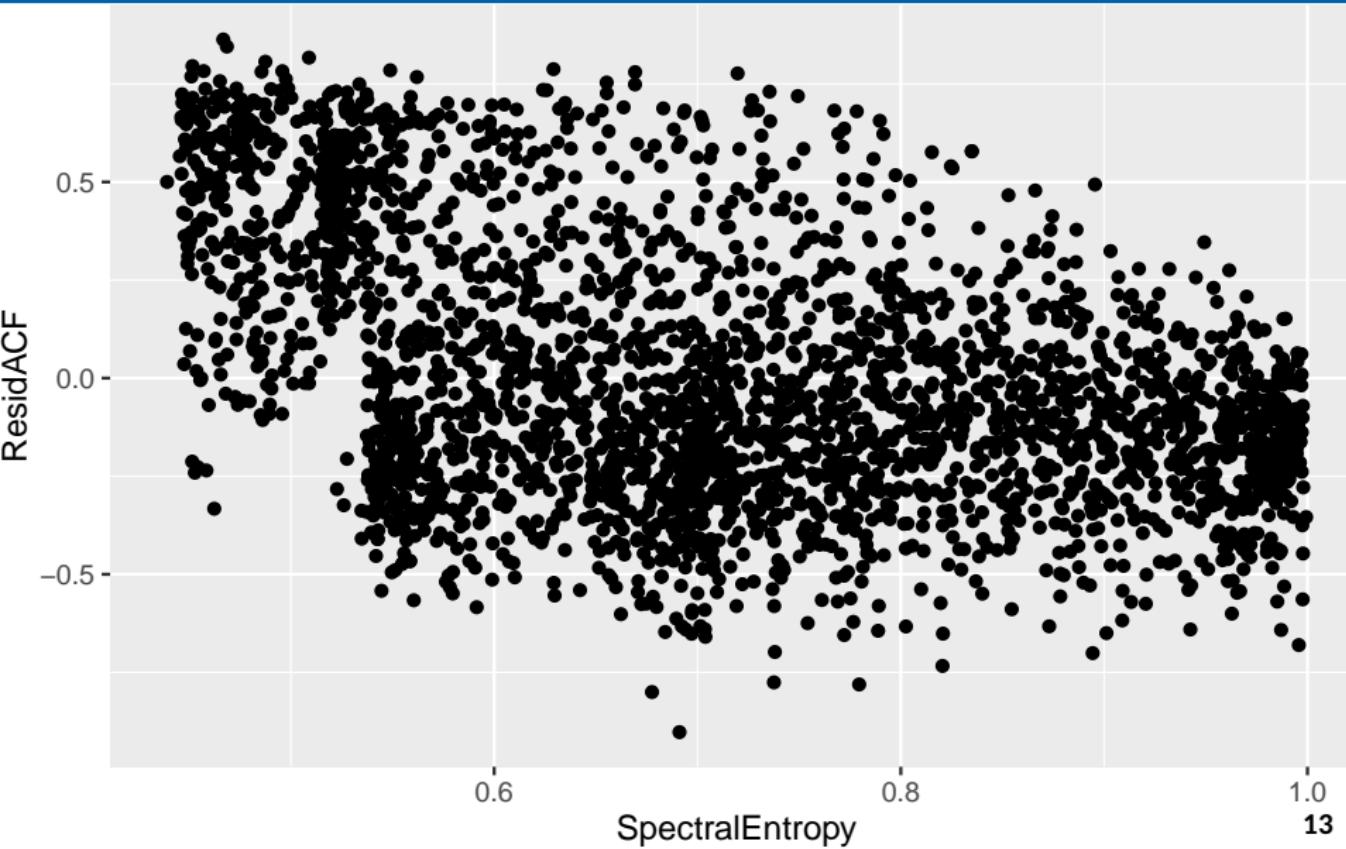
Low Spectral Entropy



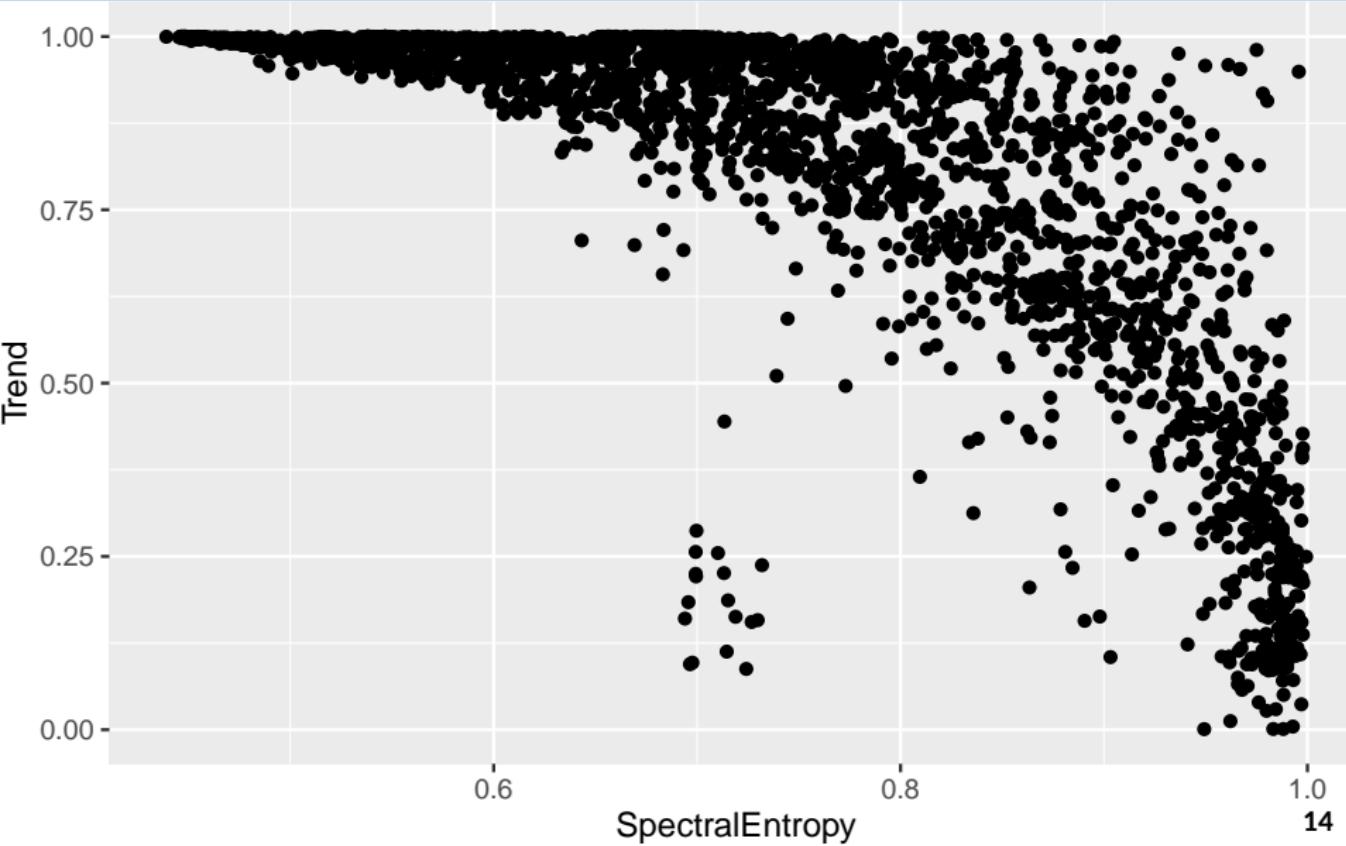
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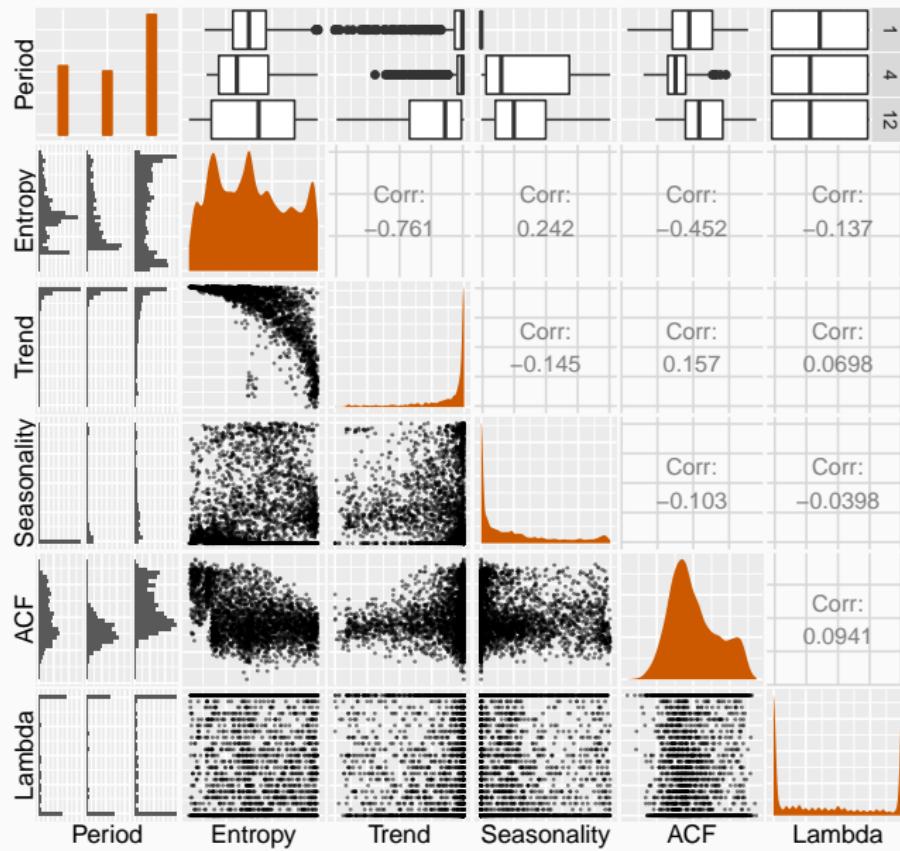
Feature distributions



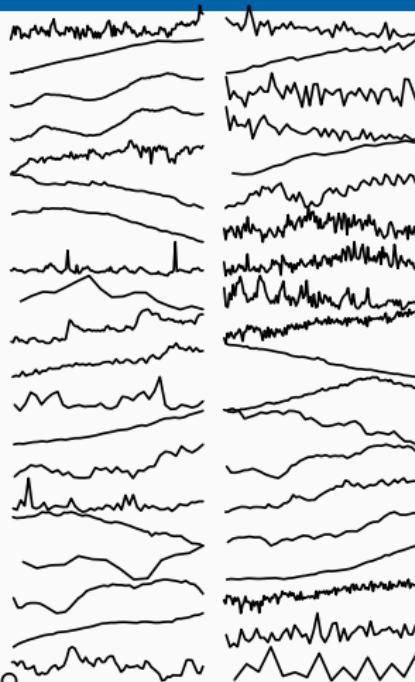
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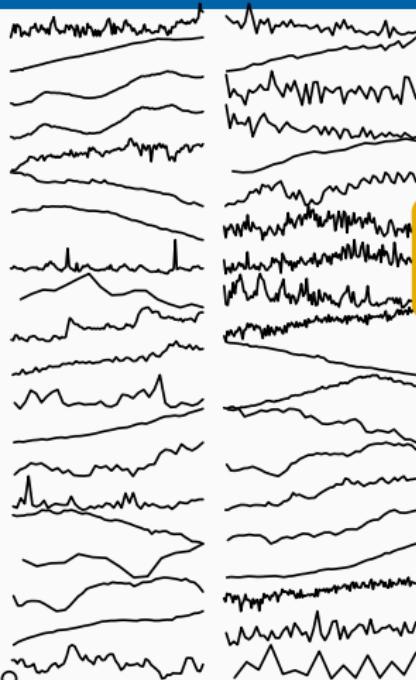
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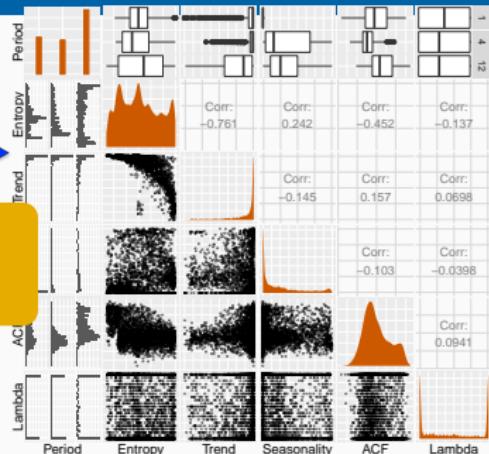
Dimension reduction for time series



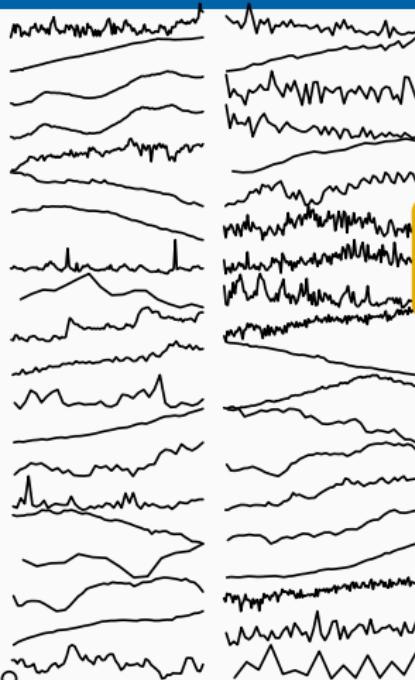
Dimension reduction for time series



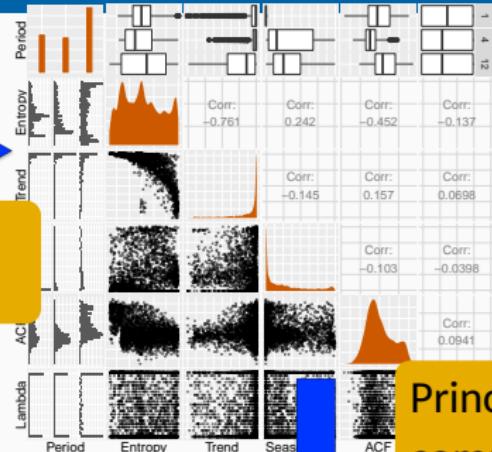
Feature
calculation



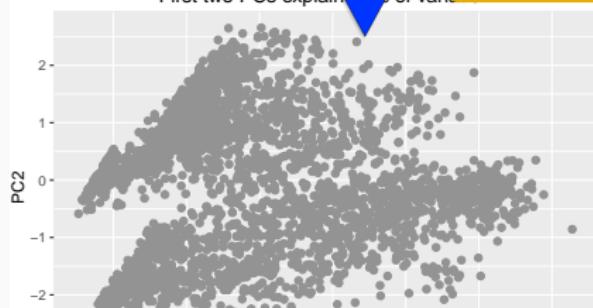
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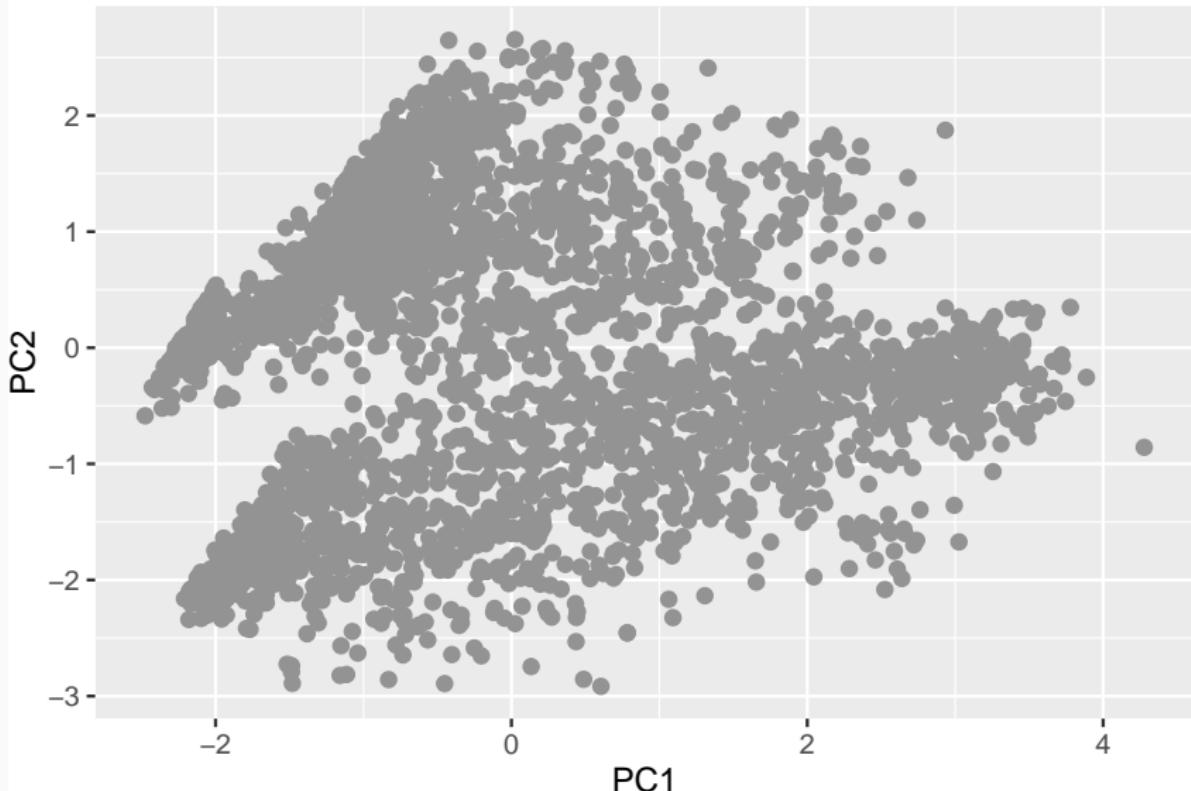


Principal
component
decomposition



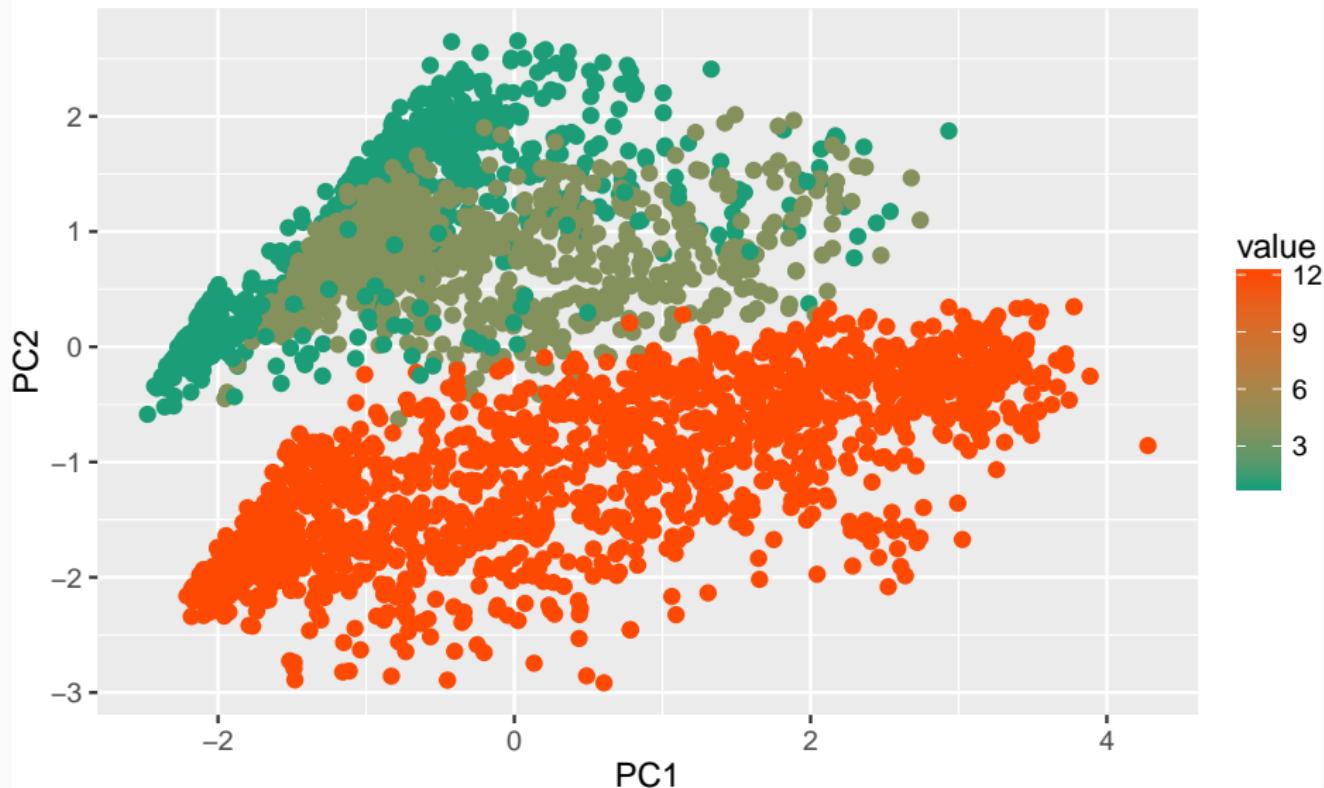
Feature space of M3 data

First two PCs explain 60% of variation



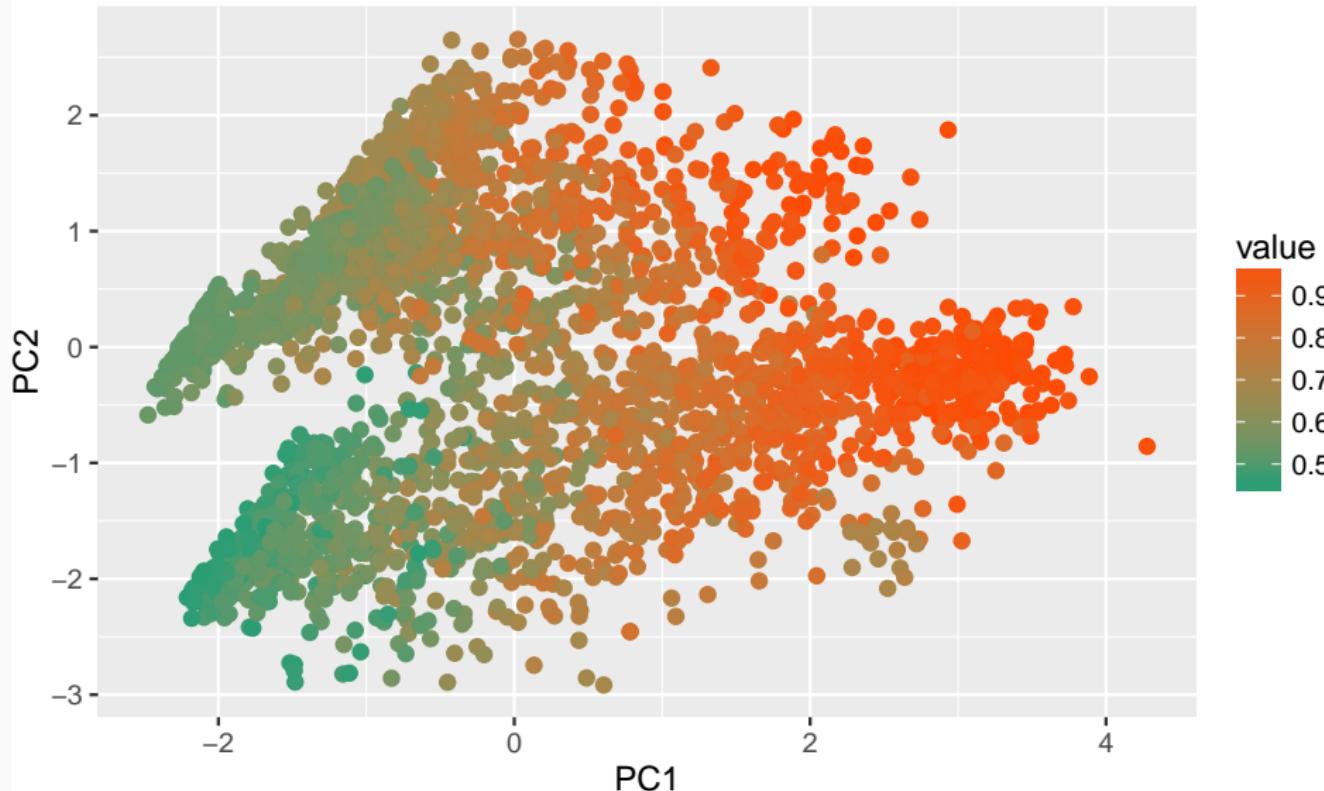
Feature space of M3 data

Period



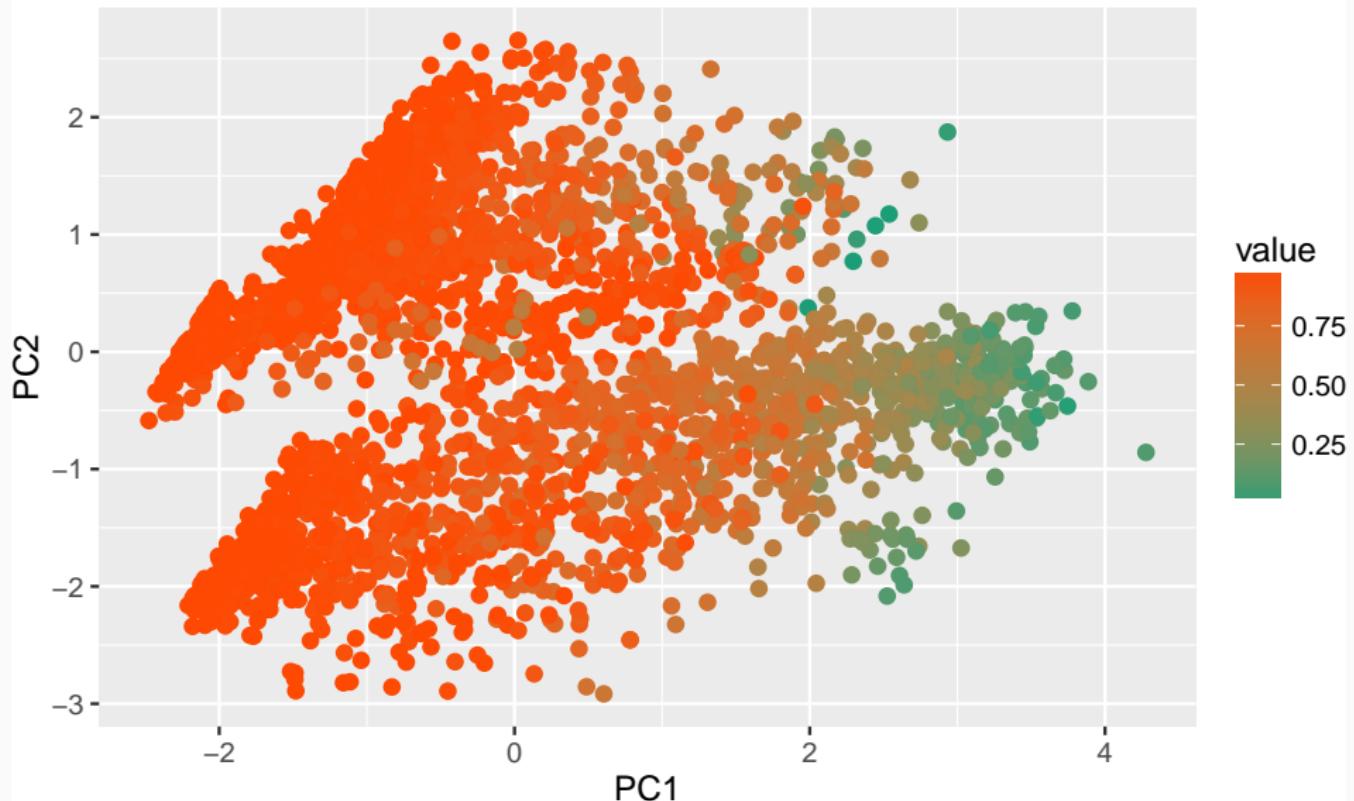
Feature space of M3 data

Entropy



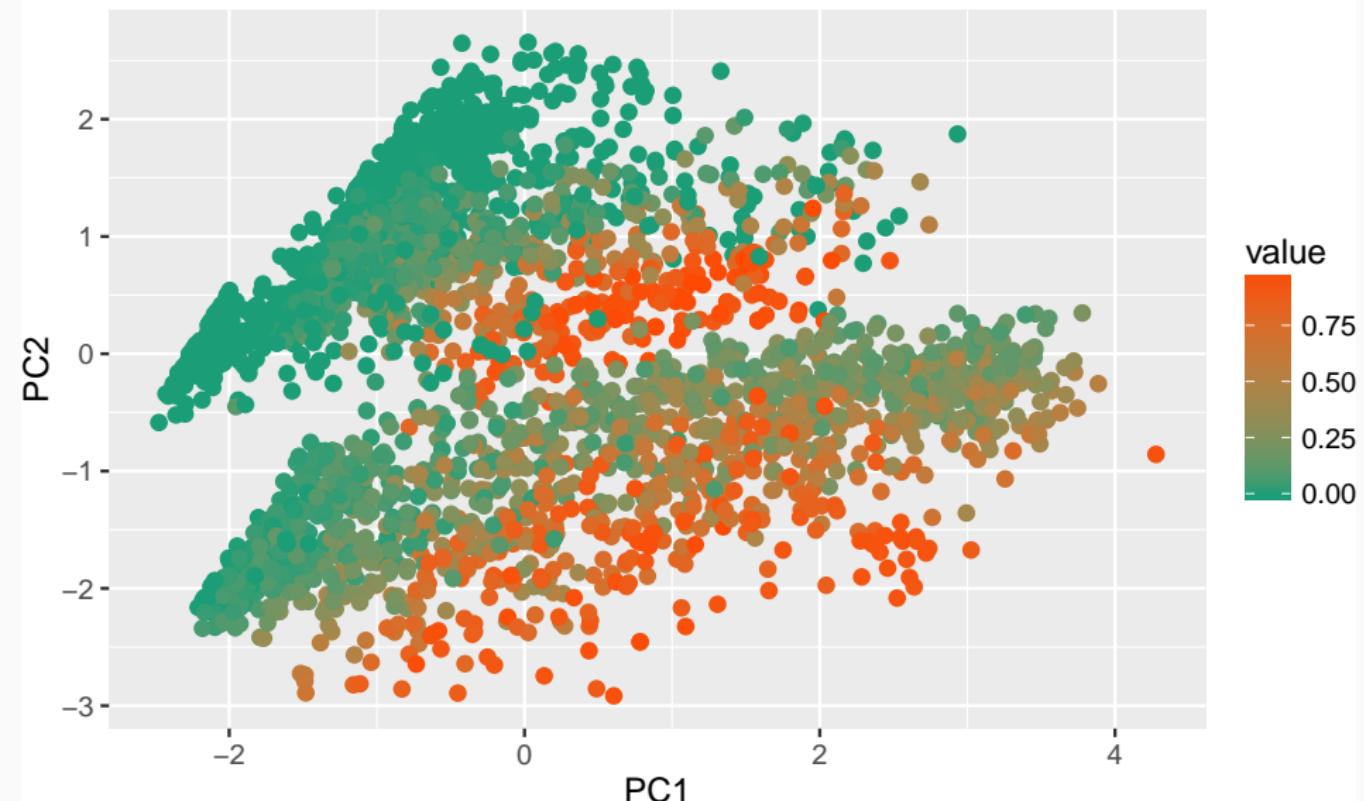
Feature space of M3 data

Trend



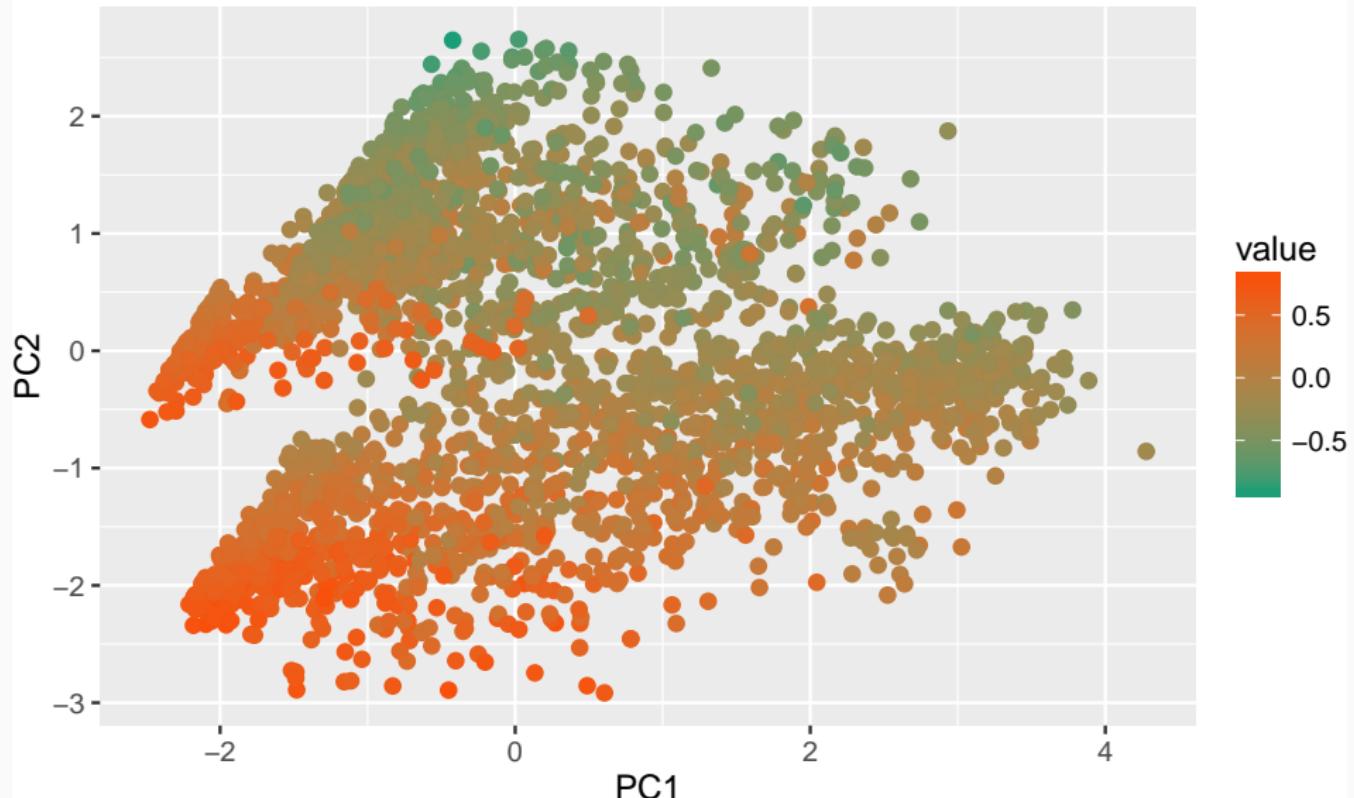
Feature space of M3 data

Seasonality



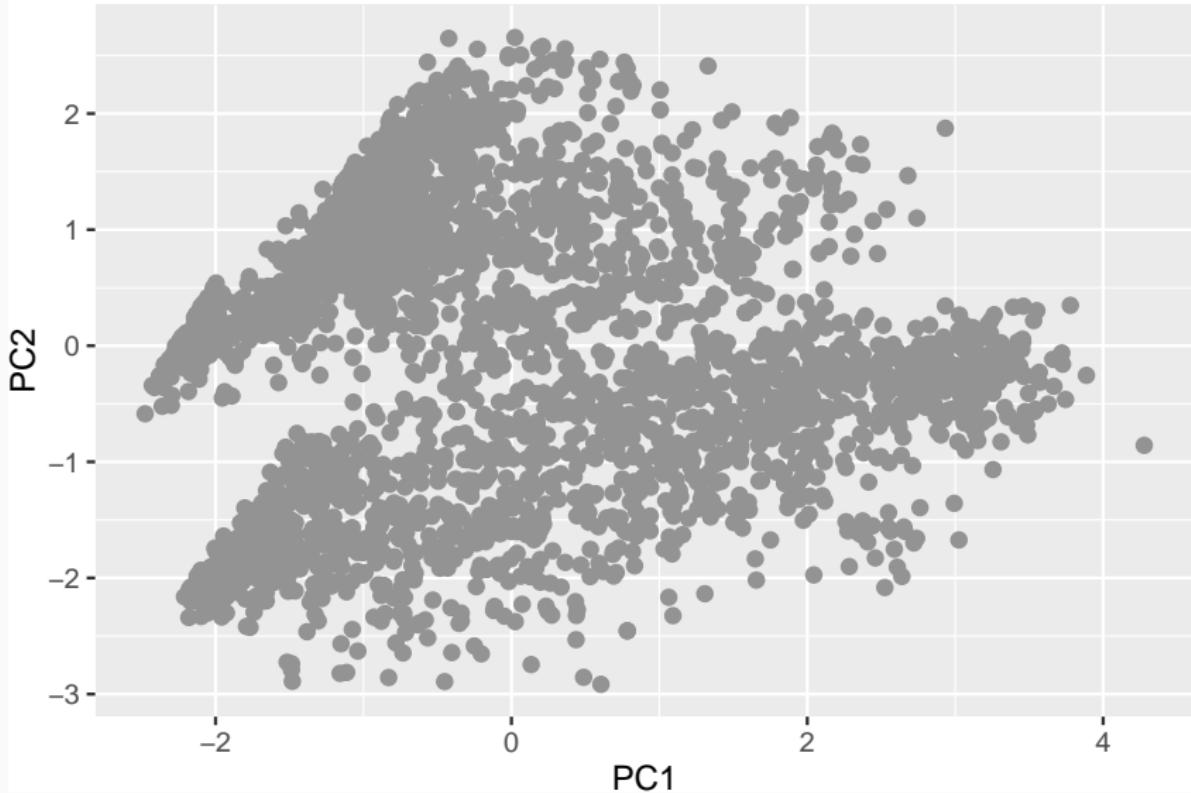
Feature space of M3 data

ACF



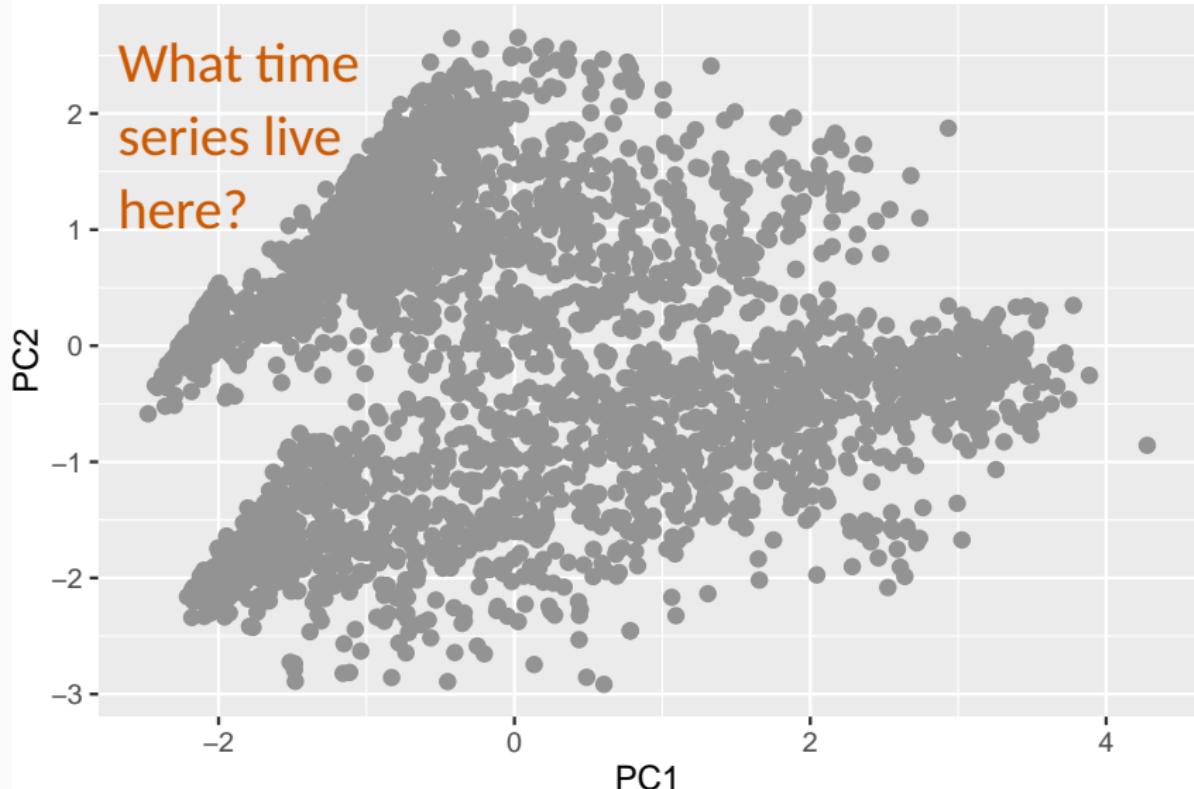
What about the holes?

First two PCs explain 60% of variation



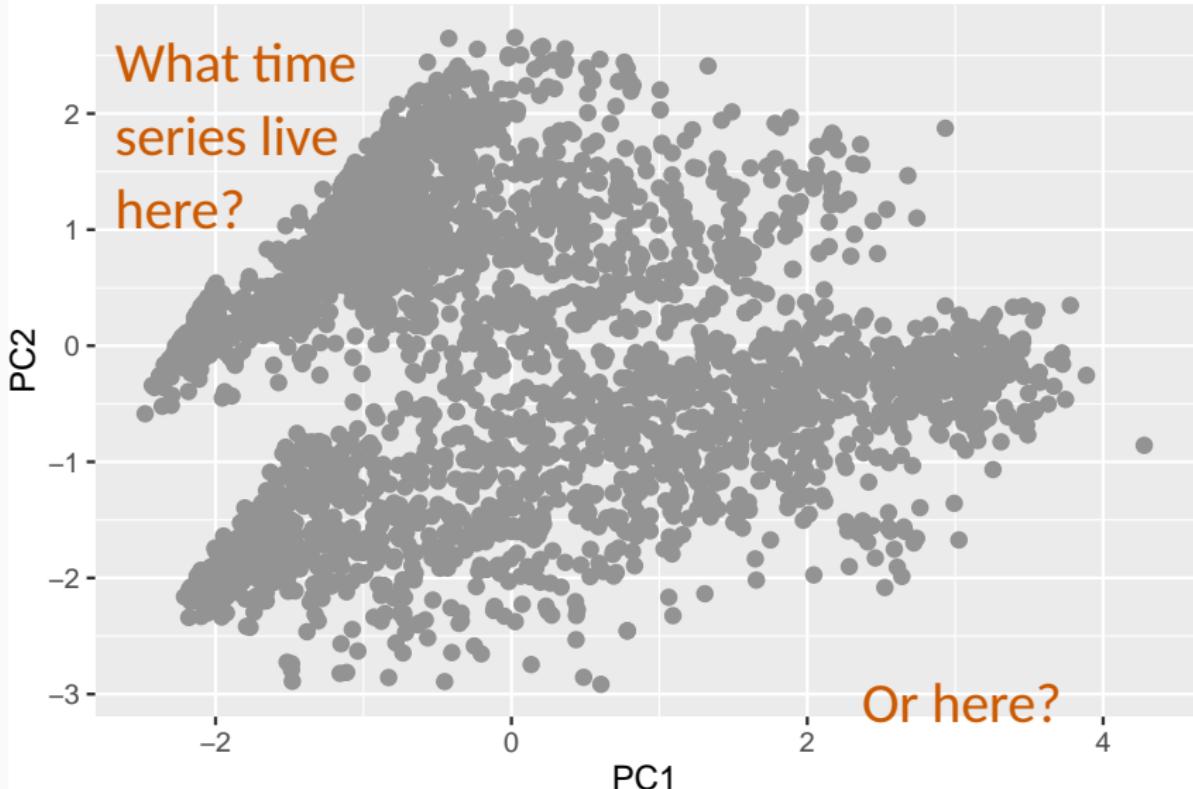
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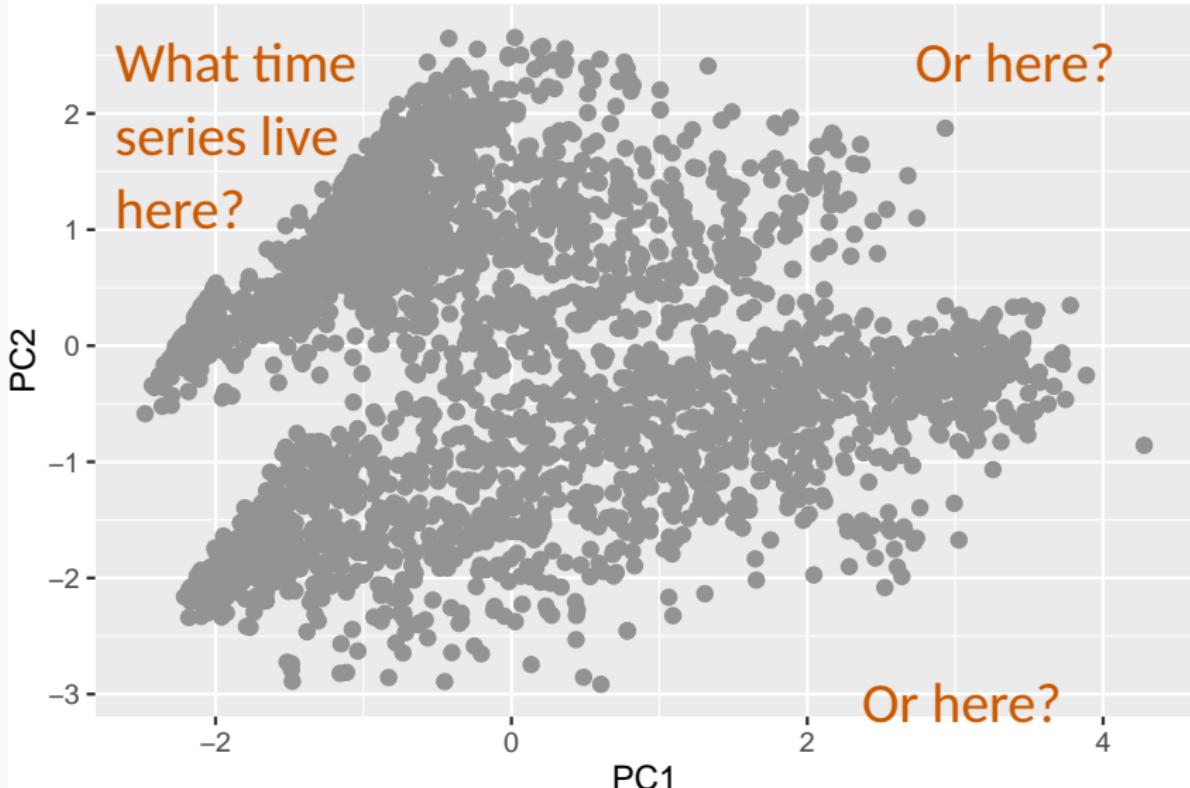
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What about the holes?

First two PCs explain 60% of variation



Generating new time series

We can use the feature space to:

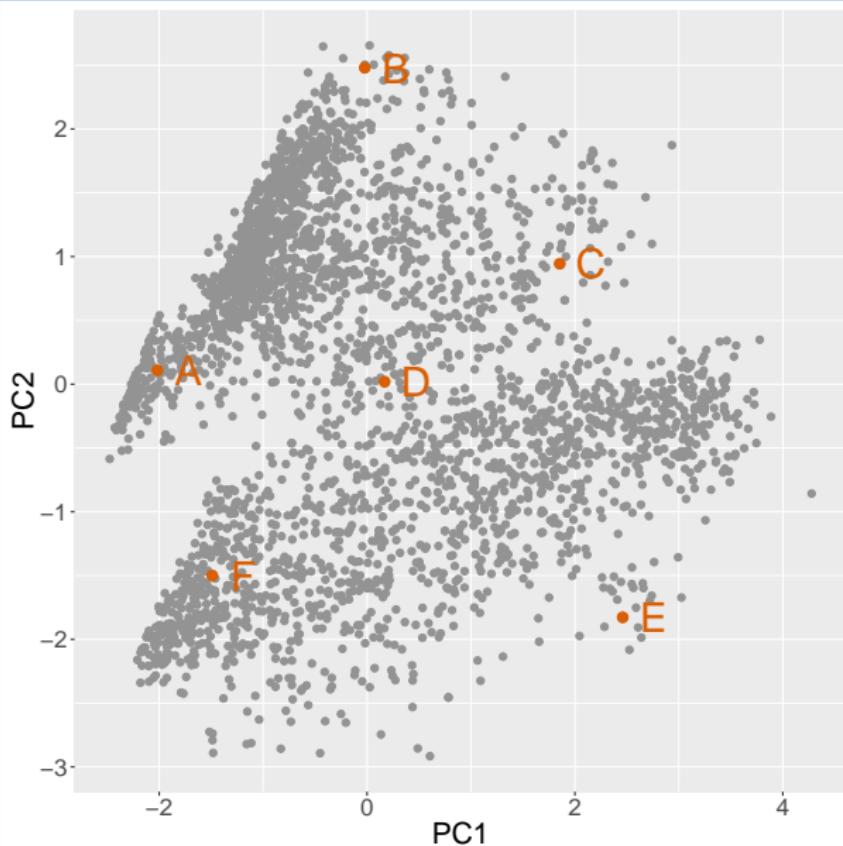
- ▶ Generate new time series with similar features to existing series
- ▶ Generate new time series where there are “holes” in the feature space.

Generating new time series

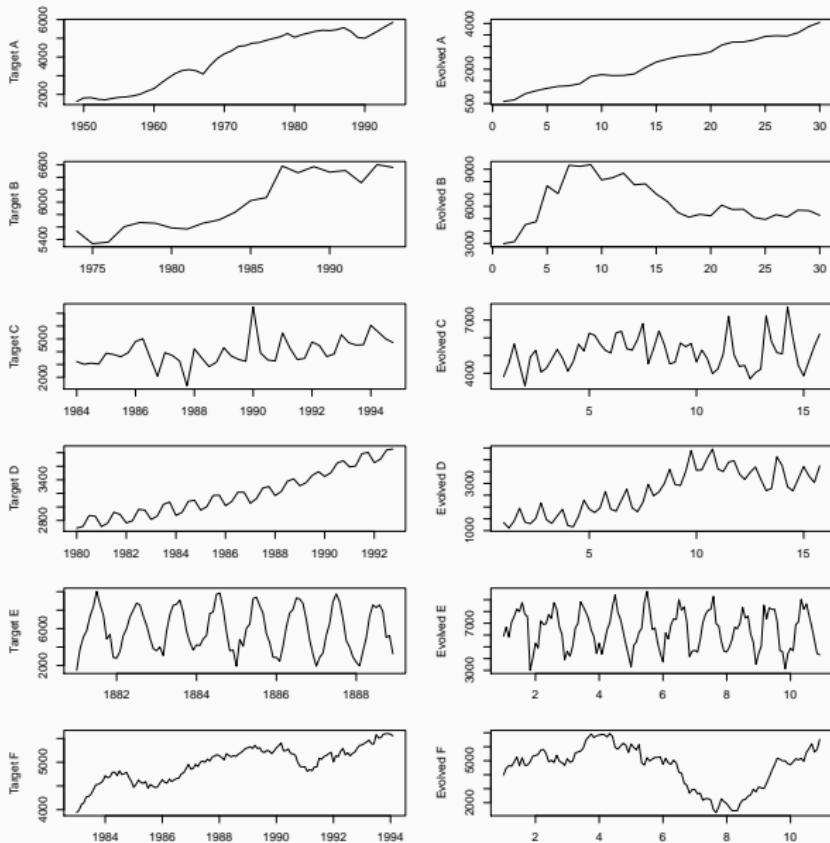
We can use the feature space to:

- ▶ Generate new time series with similar features to existing series
- ▶ Generate new time series where there are “holes” in the feature space.
- Let $\{PC_1, PC_2, \dots, PC_n\}$ be a “population” of time series of specified length and period.
- Genetic algorithm uses a process of selection, crossover and mutation to evolve the population towards a target point T_i .
- Optimize: Fitness (PC_j) = $-\sqrt{(|PC_j - T_i|^2)}$.
- Initial population random with some series in neighbourhood of T_i .

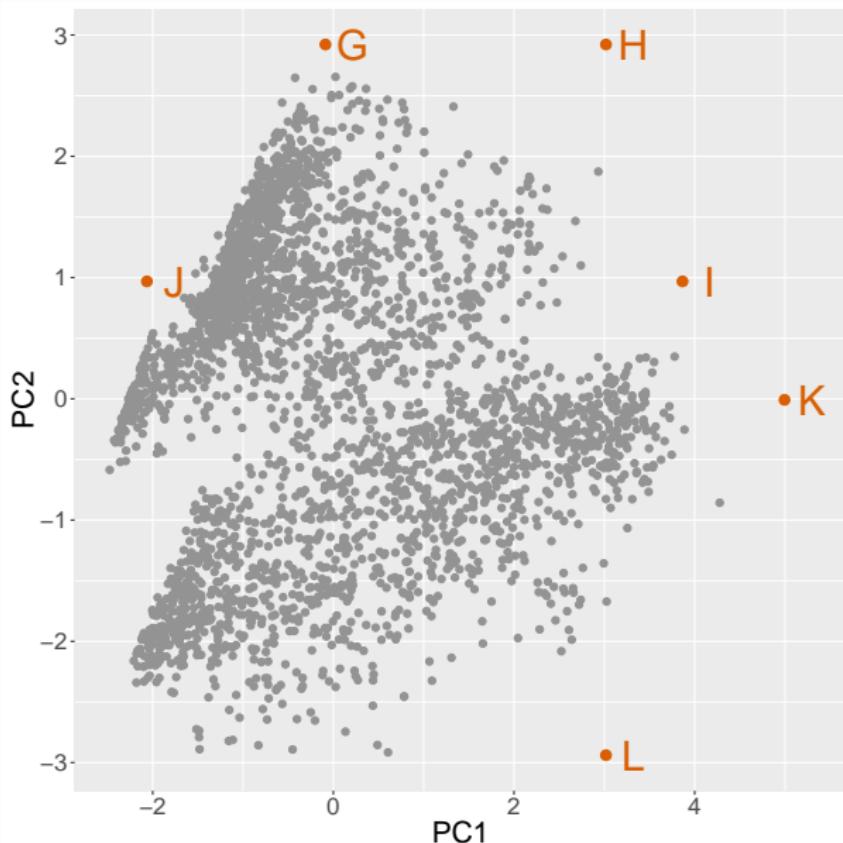
Evolving new time series



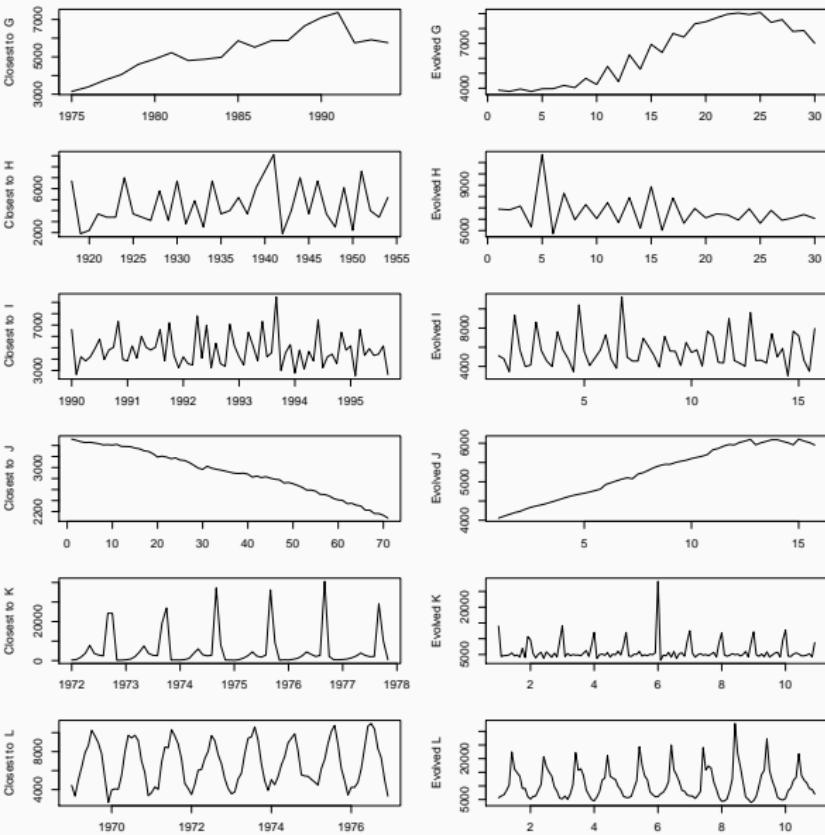
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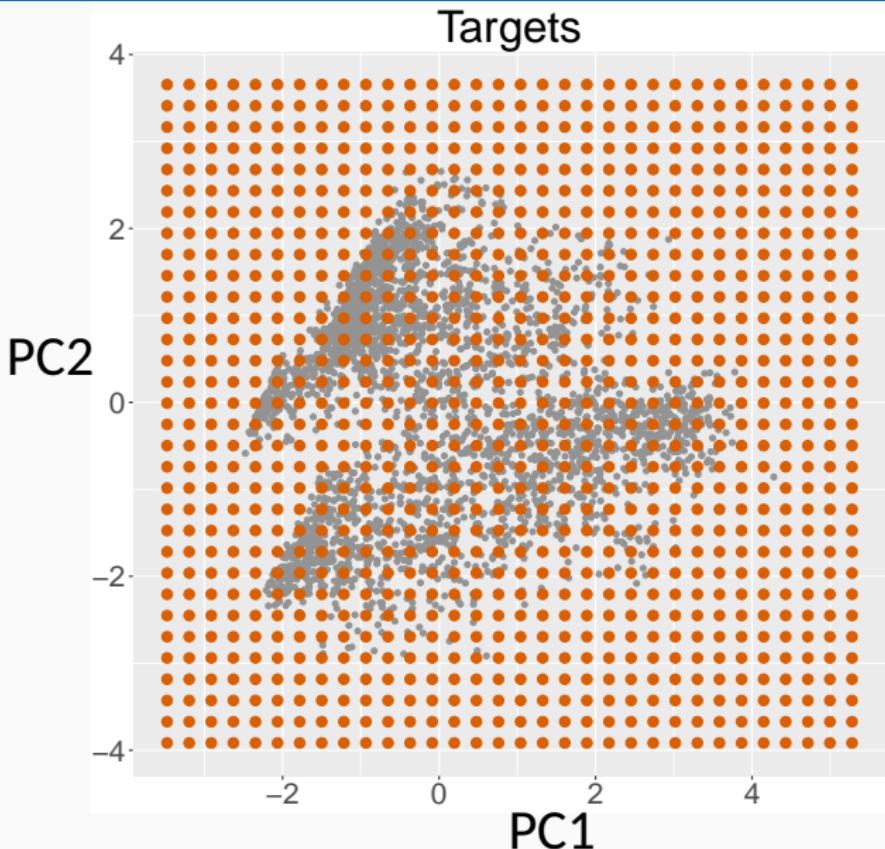
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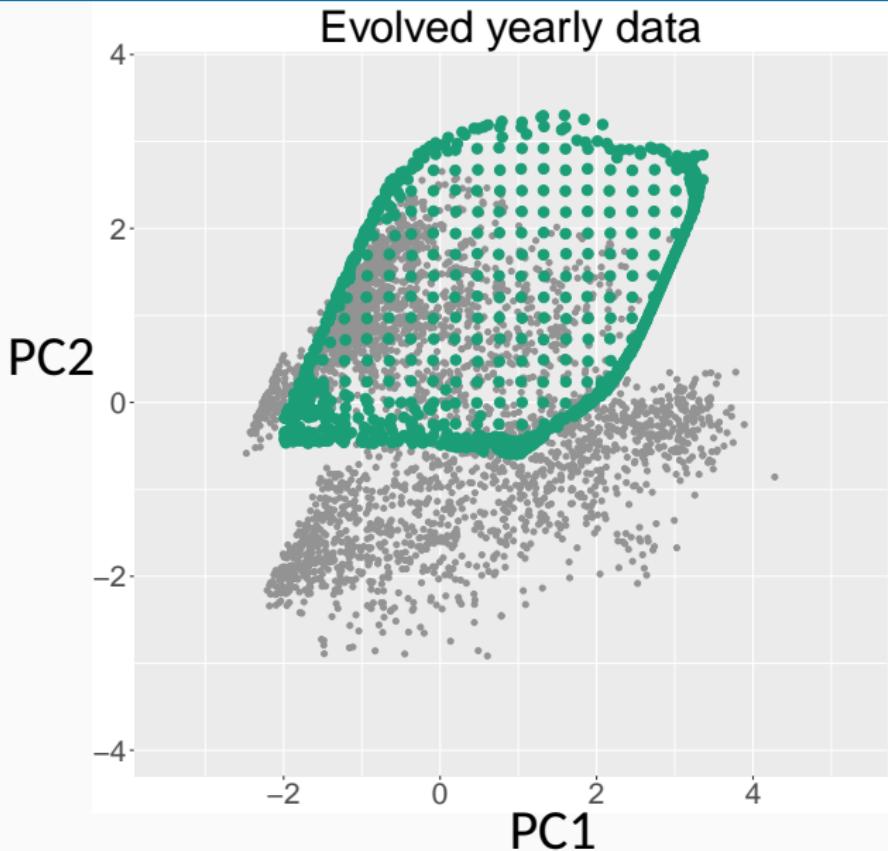
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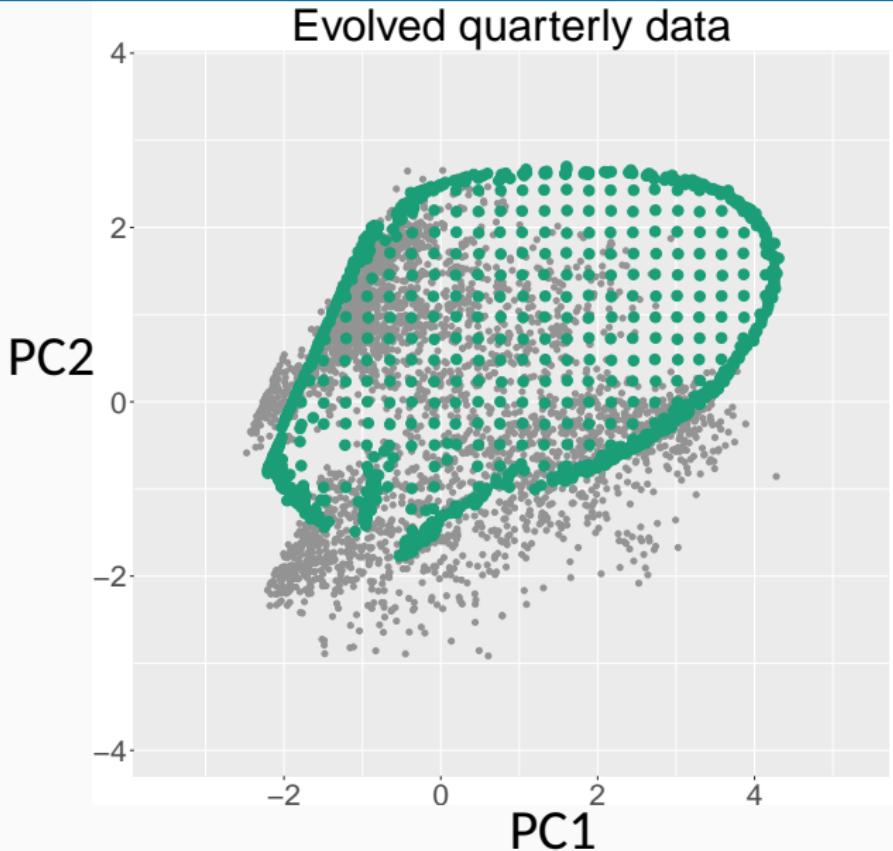
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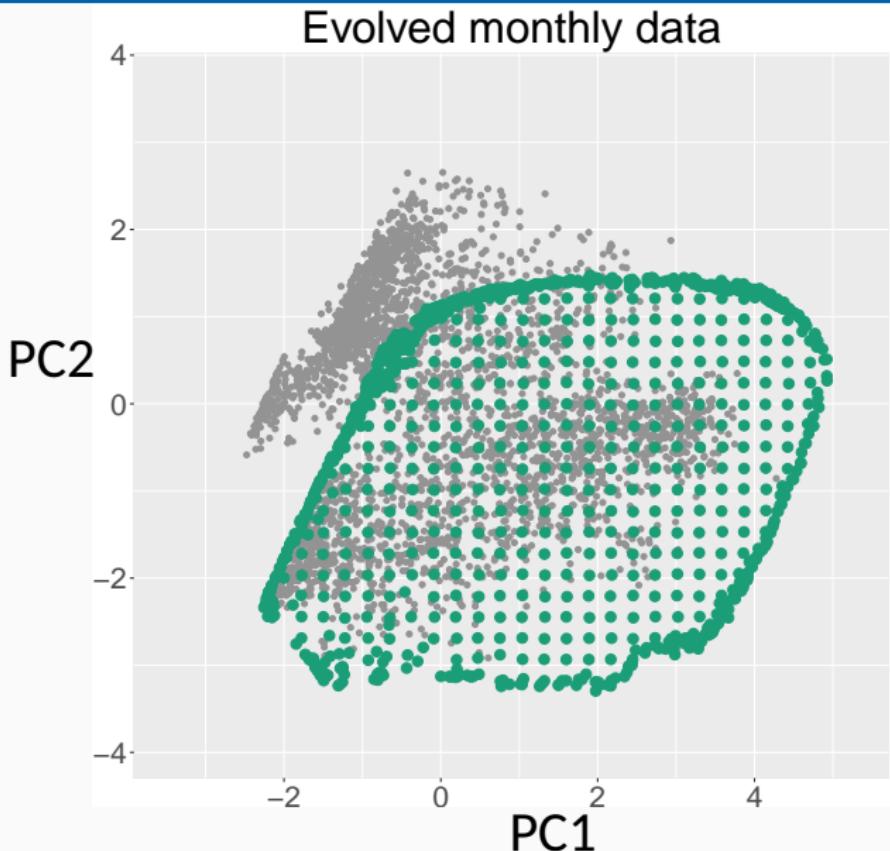
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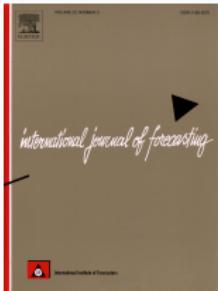
Evolving new time series



Evolving new time series



Papers and packages



Kang, Hyndman, & Smith-Miles, K.
(2017) Visualising forecasting algorithm
performance using time series instance
spaces. *IJF*, 33(2) 345–358.



Hyndman, Wang, Kang, Talagala &
Montero-Manso (2018). **tsfeatures**:
Time Series Feature Extraction.
[github.com/robjhyndman/tsfeatures/](https://github.com/robjhyndman/tsfeatures)

Outline

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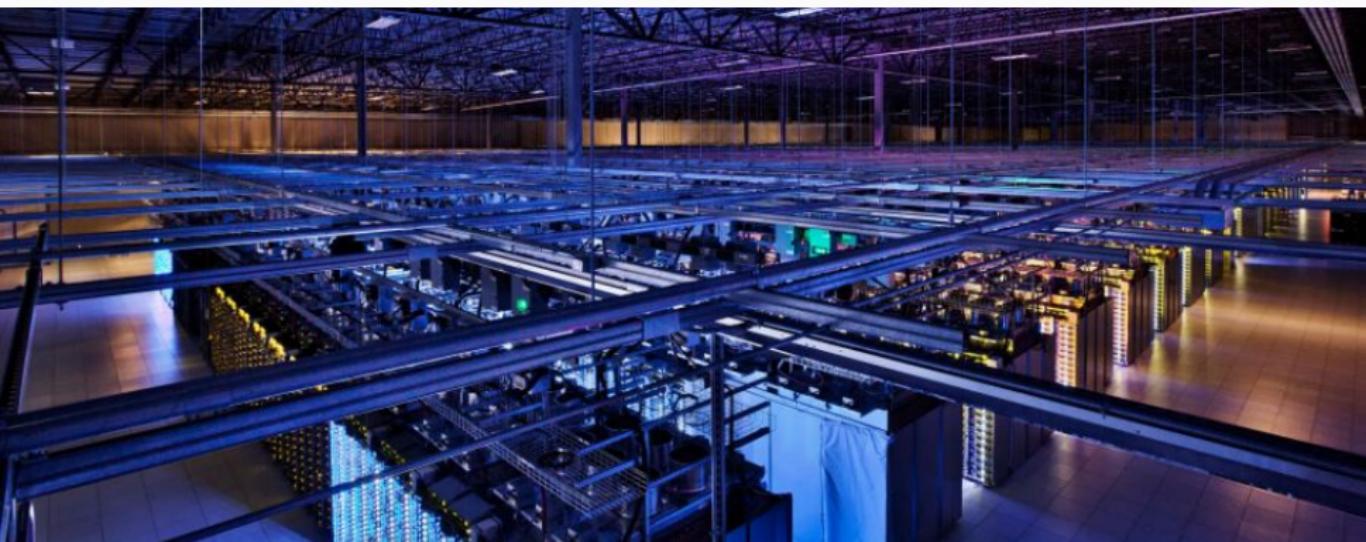
2 Finding weird time series

3 Reconciling many forecasts

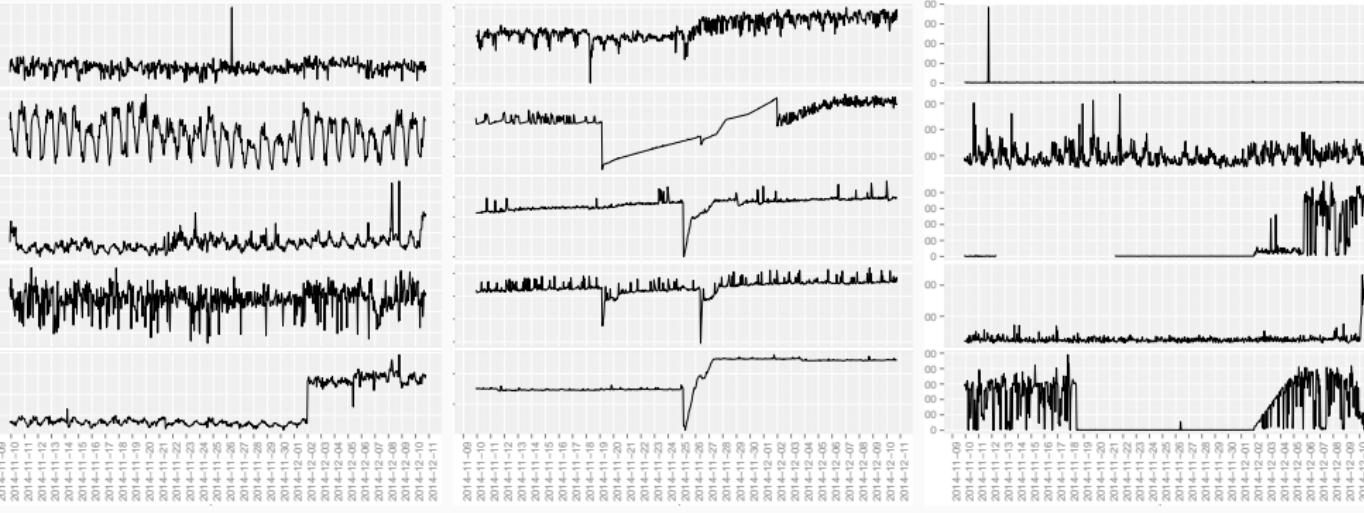
4 Forecasting temporal hierarchies

Yahoo web-traffic

- Tens of thousands of time series collected at one-hour intervals over one month.
- Consisting of several server metrics (e.g. CPU usage and paging views) from many server farms globally.
- Aim: find unusual (anomalous) time series.



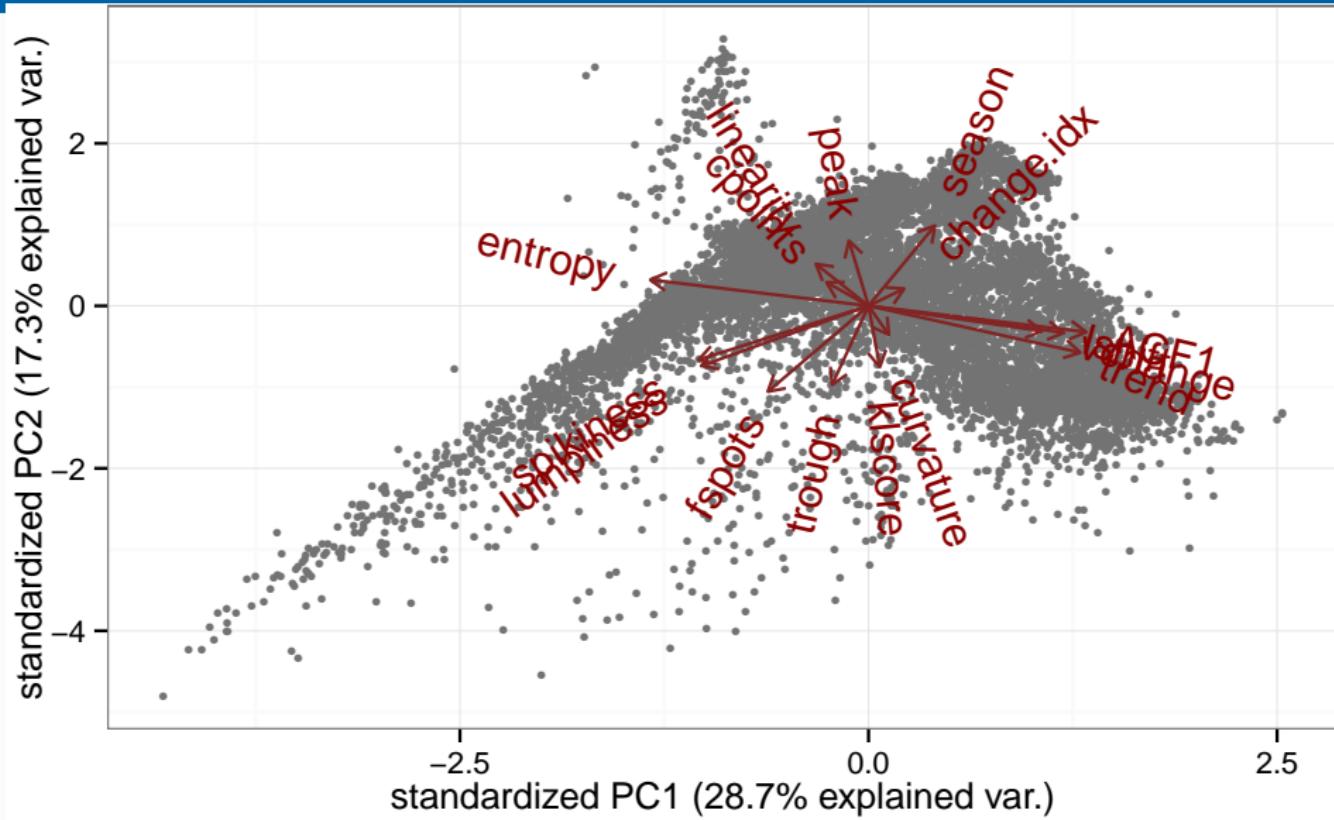
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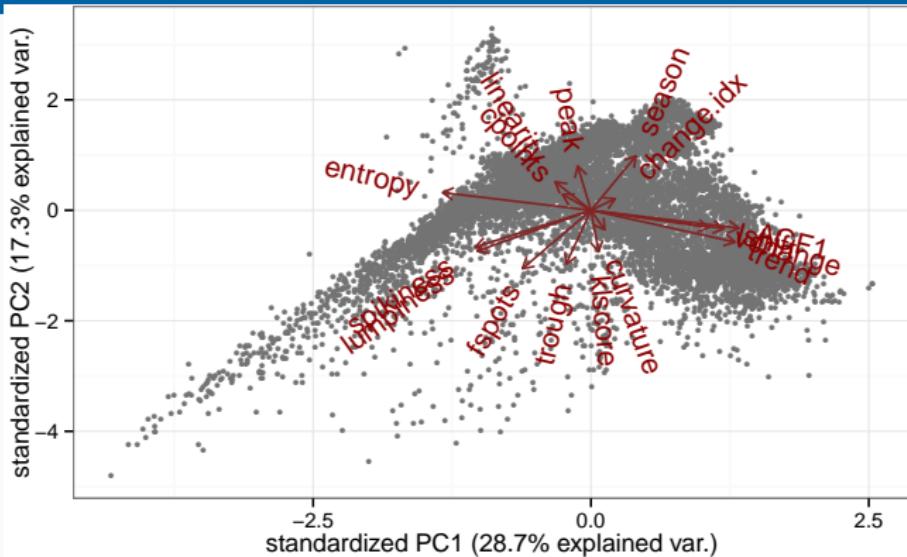
Feature space

- **ACF1:** first order autocorrelation = $\text{Corr}(Y_t, Y_{t-1})$
- Strength of **trend** and **seasonality** based on STL
- Trend **linearity** and **curvature**
- Size of seasonal **peak** and **trough**
- Spectral **entropy**
- **Lumpiness:** variance of block variances (block size 24).
- **Spikiness:** variances of leave-one-out variances of STL remainders.
- **Level shift:** Maximum difference in trimmed means of consecutive moving windows of size 24.
- **Variance change:** Max difference in variances of consecutive moving windows of size 24.
- **Flat spots:** Discretize sample space into 10 equal-sized intervals. Find max run length in any interval.
- Number of **crossing points** of mean line.
- **Kullback-Leibler score:** Maximum of $D_{KL}(P\|Q) = \int P(x) \ln P(x)/Q(x)dx$ where P and Q are estimated by kernel density estimators applied to consecutive windows of size 48.
- **Change index:** Time of maximum KL score

Principal component analysis

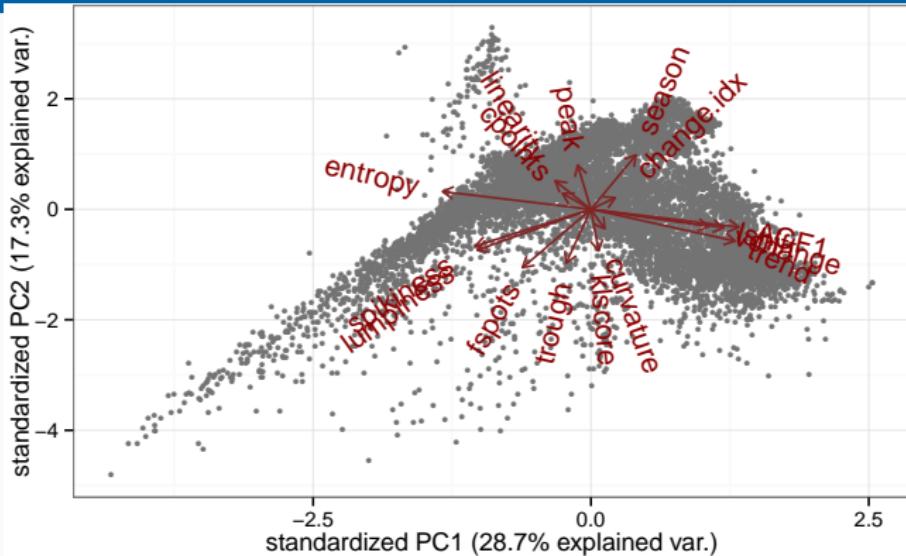


What is “anomalous”?



We need a measure of the “anomalousness” of a time series.

What is “anomalous”?



We need a measure of the “anomalousness” of a time series.

Idea: We rank points based on their local density using a bivariate kernel density estimate.

Bivariate kernel density

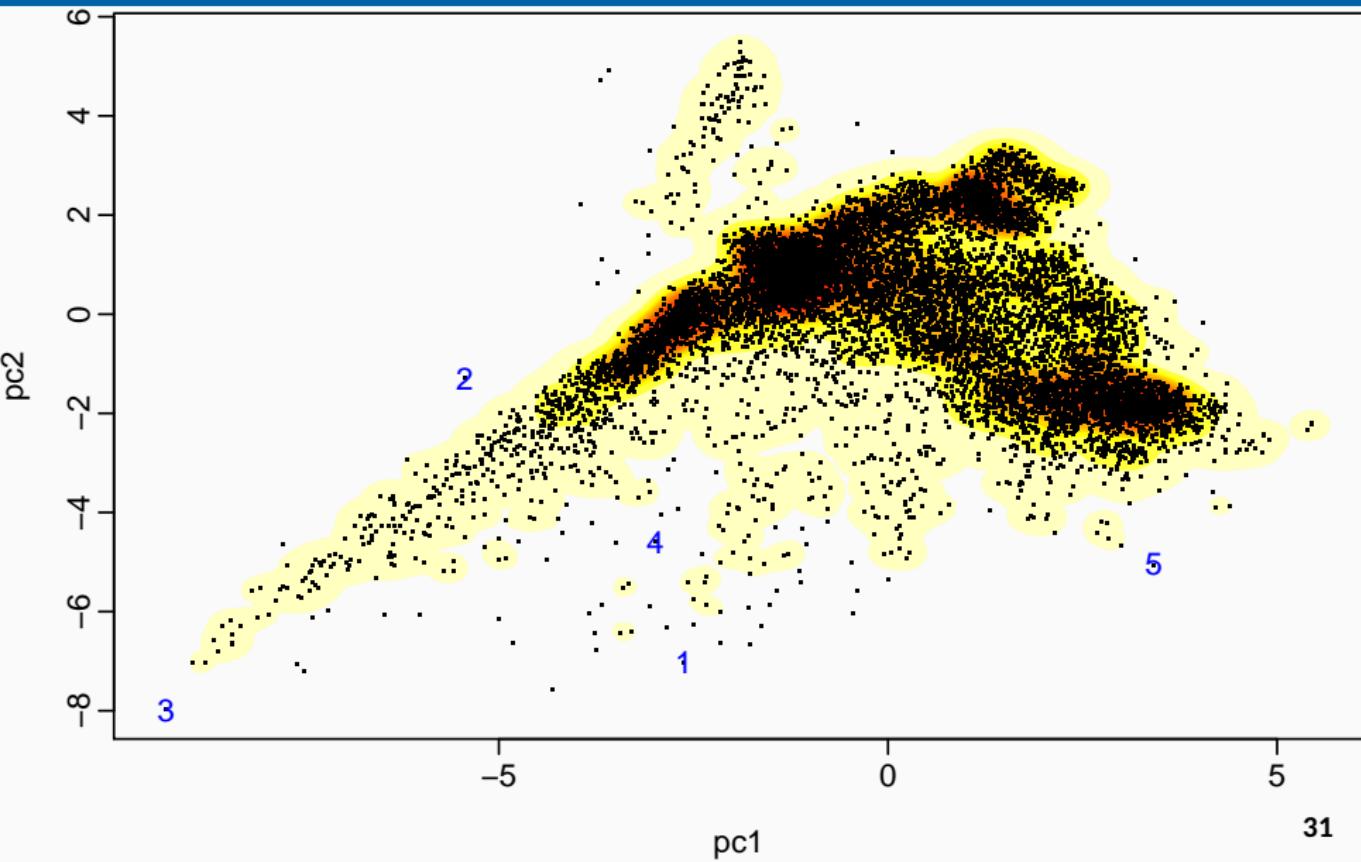
$$\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{H}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K_{\mathbf{H}}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{X}_i)$$

Bivariate kernel density

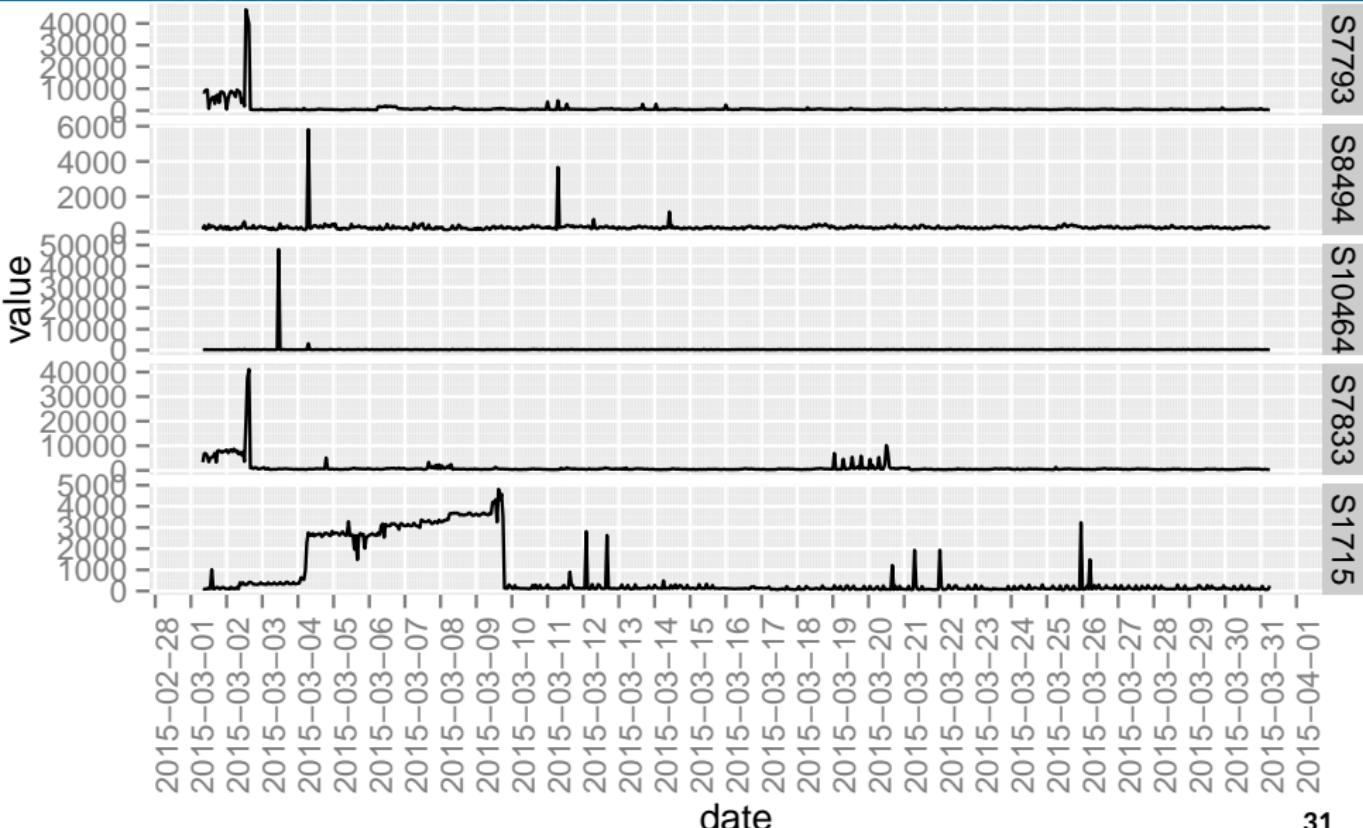
$$\hat{f}(\mathbf{x}; \mathbf{H}) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n K_{\mathbf{H}}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{X}_i)$$

- \mathbf{X}_i ∈ a bivariate random sample
 $\{\mathbf{X}_1, \mathbf{X}_2, \dots, \mathbf{X}_n\}$
- $K_{\mathbf{H}}(\mathbf{x})$ is the standard normal kernel function
- \mathbf{H} estimated by minimizing the sum of AMISE
- Rank points based on \hat{f} values in 2d PCA space.

Bivariate density ranking



Bivariate density ranking



Security monitoring



Security monitoring



Time series anomaly detection

- Density-based outliers vs distance-based outliers.
- Fast feature calculation using windows needed for streaming data.
- **Oddstream:** Density-based anomalies, requiring a “typical” training period.
- **Stray:** Distance-based anomalies, requiring no “typical” training period.

Papers and packages



Hyndman, Wang & Laptev (2015). Large-scale unusual time series detection. *Proceedings of the IEEE International Conference on Data Mining*.



Talagala, Hyndman, Smith-Miles, Kandanaarachchi & Muñoz (2018) Anomaly detection in streaming nonstationary temporal data.

robjhyndman.com/publications/oddstream/



Hyndman, Wang, Kang, Talagala & Montero-Manso (2018). **tsfeatures**: Time Series Feature Extraction.
[github.com/robjhyndman/tsfeatures/](https://github.com/robjhyndman/tsfeatures)



Talagala, Hyndman & Smith-Miles (2018) **oddstream**: Outlier Detection in Data Streams.

[github.com/pridiltal/oddstream/](https://github.com/pridiltal/oddstream)



Hyndman, Wang, Kang, Talagala & Montero-Manso (2018). **stray**: Robust Anomaly Detection in Data Streams with Concept Drift. [github.com/pridiltal/stray/](https://github.com/pridiltal/stray)

Outline

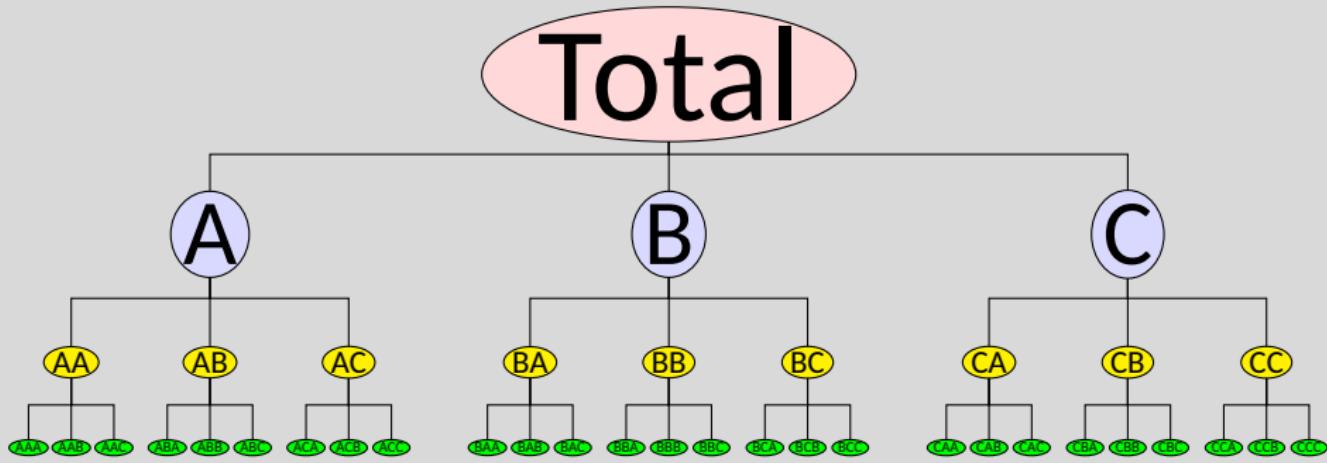
1 Visualizing many time series

2 Finding weird time series

3 Reconciling many forecasts

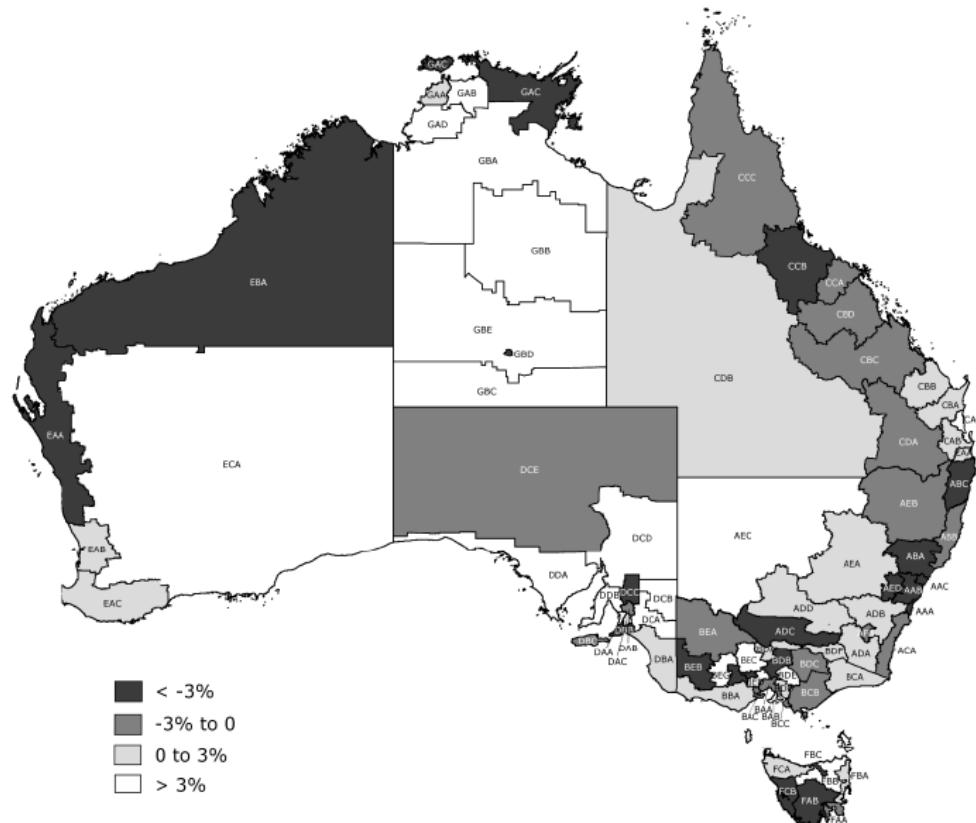
4 Forecasting temporal hierarchies

Forecast reconciliation



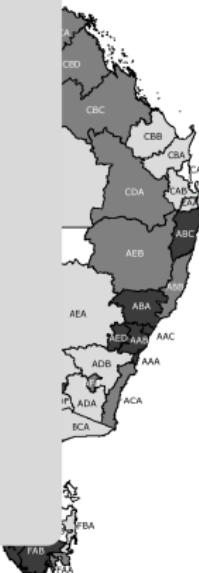
- Walmart sales by division, group, sub-group, etc.
- Australian tourism demand by state, region, zone.

Australian tourism demand

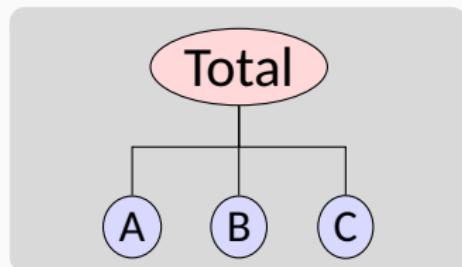


Australian tourism demand

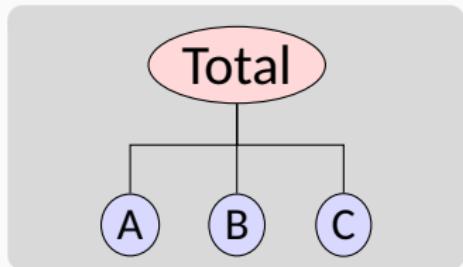
- Quarterly data on visitor night from 1998:Q1 - 2013:Q4
- From *National Visitor Survey*, based on annual interviews of 120,000 Australians aged 15+, collected by Tourism Research Australia.
- Split by 7 states, 27 zones and 76 regions (a geographical hierarchy)
- Also split by purpose of travel
 - Holiday
 - Visiting friends and relatives (VFR)
 - Business
 - Other
- 304 bottom-level series



Hierarchical time series



Hierarchical time series

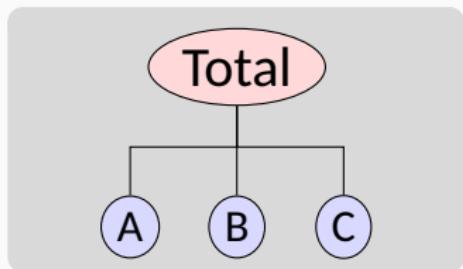


y_t : observed aggregate of all series at time t .

$y_{X,t}$: observation on series X at time t .

b_t : vector of all series at bottom level in time t .

Hierarchical time series



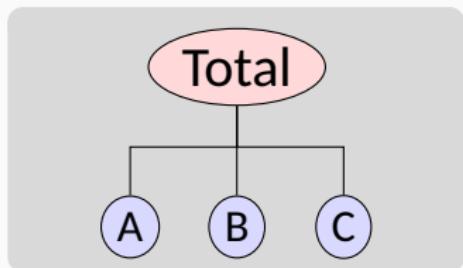
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$$\mathbf{y}_t = [y_t, y_{A,t}, y_{B,t}, y_{C,t}]' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} y_{A,t} \\ y_{B,t} \\ y_{C,t} \end{pmatrix}$$

Hierarchical time series



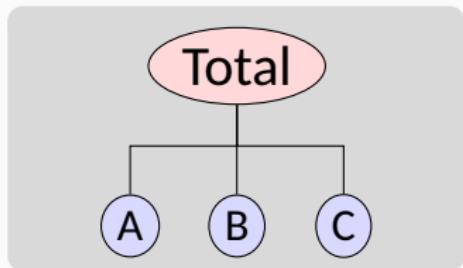
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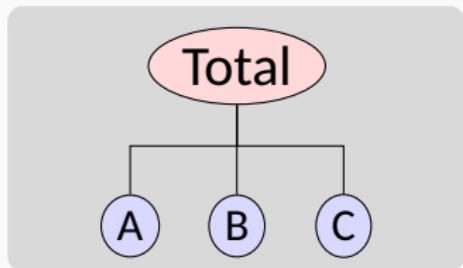
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$\mathbf{y}_t = S b_t$

Disaggregated time series

Every collection of time series with aggregation constraints can be written as

$$\mathbf{y}_t = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{b}_t$$

where

- \mathbf{y}_t is a vector of all series at time t
- \mathbf{b}_t is a vector of the most disaggregated series at time t
- \mathbf{S} is a “summing matrix” containing the aggregation constraints.

Forecasting notation

Let $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_n(h)$ be vector of initial h -step forecasts,
made at time n , stacked in same order as \mathbf{y}_t .

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$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_n(h) = \mathbf{S}\mathbf{P}\hat{\mathbf{y}}_n(h)$$

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- \mathbf{S} adds them up

General properties: bias and variance

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_n(h) = S P \hat{\mathbf{y}}_n(h)$$

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Bias

Reconciled forecasts are unbiased iff $\mathbf{SPS} = \mathbf{S}$.

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Bias

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Variance

Let error variance of h -step base forecasts $\hat{\mathbf{y}}_n(h)$ be

$$\mathbf{W}_h = \text{Var}[\mathbf{y}_{n+h} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}_n(h) \mid \mathbf{y}_1, \dots, \mathbf{y}_n]$$

Then error variance of the reconciled forecasts is

$$\text{Var}[\mathbf{y}_{n+h} - \tilde{\mathbf{y}}_n(h) \mid \mathbf{y}_1, \dots, \mathbf{y}_n] = \mathbf{SPW}_h P' S'$$

Optimal forecast reconciliation

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_n(h) = \mathcal{S}\mathcal{P}\hat{\mathbf{y}}_n(h)$$

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Theorem: MinT Reconciliation

If \mathbf{P} satisfies $\mathbf{SPS} = \mathbf{S}$, then

$$\min_{\mathbf{P}} = \text{trace}[\mathbf{SPW}_h \mathbf{P}' \mathbf{S}']$$

has solution $\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{S}' \mathbf{W}_h^{-1} \mathbf{S})^{-1} \mathbf{S}' \mathbf{W}_h^{-1}$.

Optimal forecast reconciliation

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_n(h) = \mathbf{S}P\hat{\mathbf{y}}_n(h)$$

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$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_n(h) = \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{S}' \mathbf{W}_h^{-1} \mathbf{S})^{-1} \mathbf{S}' \mathbf{W}_h^{-1} \hat{\mathbf{y}}_n(h)$$

Reconciled forecasts

Base forecasts

Optimal forecast reconciliation

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_n(h) = \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{S}'\mathbf{W}_h^{-1}\mathbf{S})^{-1}\mathbf{S}'\mathbf{W}_h^{-1}\hat{\mathbf{y}}_n(h)$$

Reconciled forecasts

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Assume that $\mathbf{W}_h = k_h \mathbf{W}_1$ to simplify computations.

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Reconciled forecasts

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Assume that $\mathbf{W}_h = k_h \mathbf{W}_1$ to simplify computations.

WLS solution

- Approximate \mathbf{W}_1 by its diagonal.

Optimal forecast reconciliation

$$\tilde{\mathbf{y}}_n(h) = \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{S}'\mathbf{W}_h^{-1}\mathbf{S})^{-1}\mathbf{S}'\mathbf{W}_h^{-1}\hat{\mathbf{y}}_n(h)$$

Reconciled forecasts

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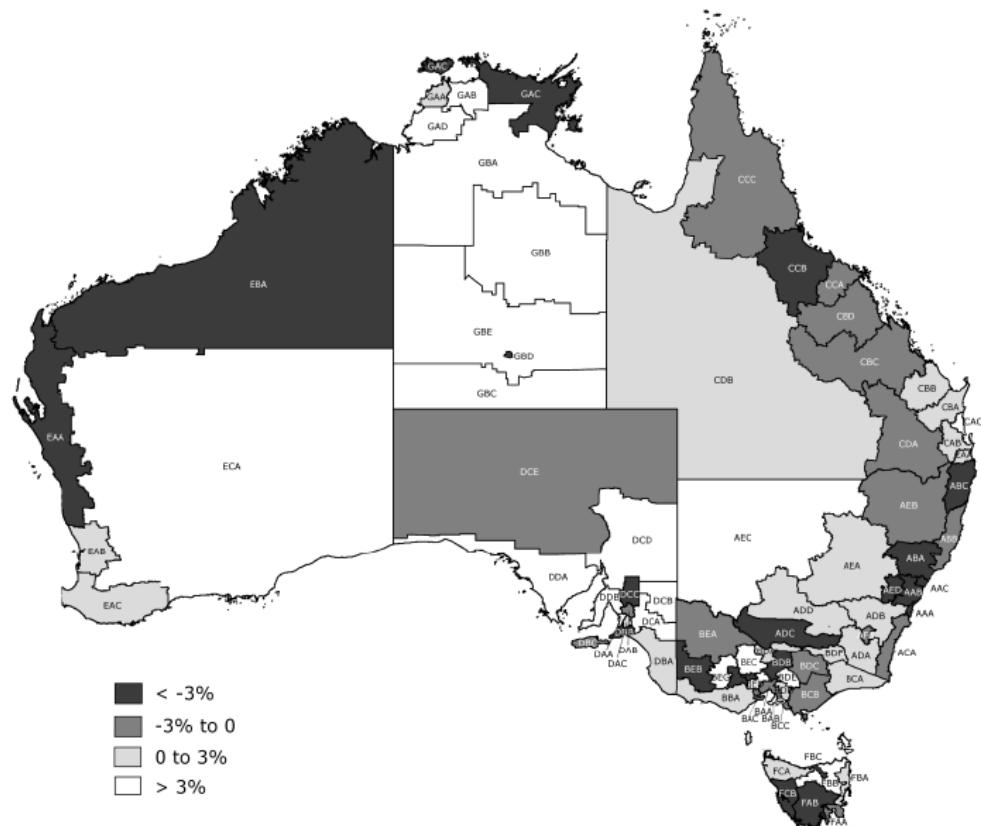
WLS solution

- Approximate \mathbf{W}_1 by its diagonal.

GLS solution

- Estimate \mathbf{W}_1 using shrinkage to the diagonal.

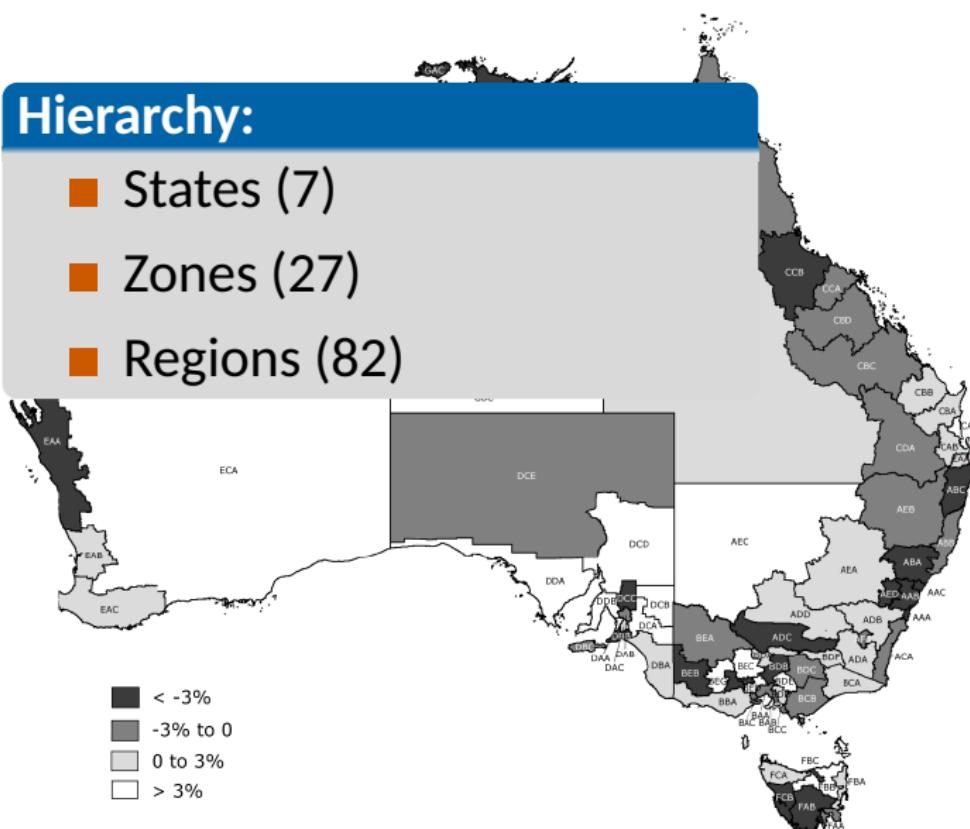
Australian tourism



Australian tourism

Hierarchy:

- States (7)
 - Zones (27)
 - Regions (82)



Australian tourism

Hierarchy:

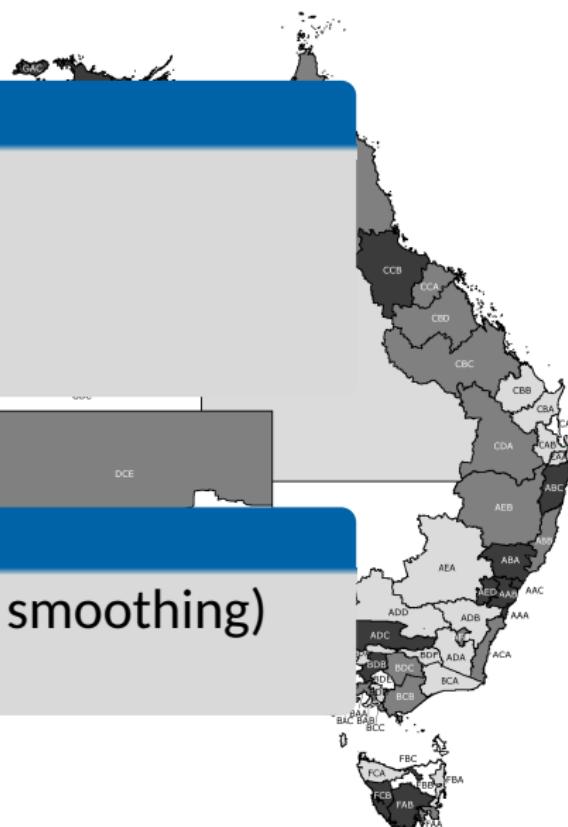
- States (7)
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Base forecasts

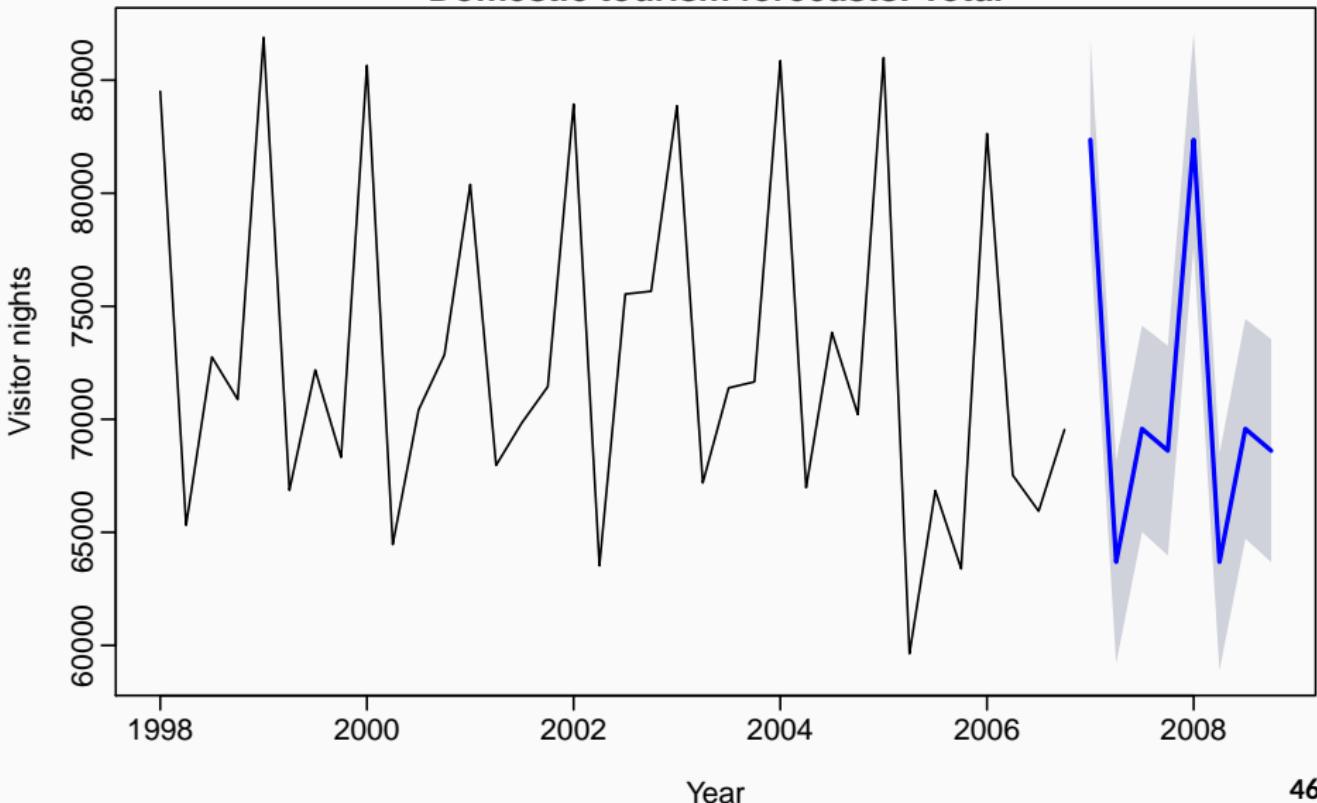
ETS (exponential smoothing)
models

- -3% to 0
- 0 to 3%
- > 3%



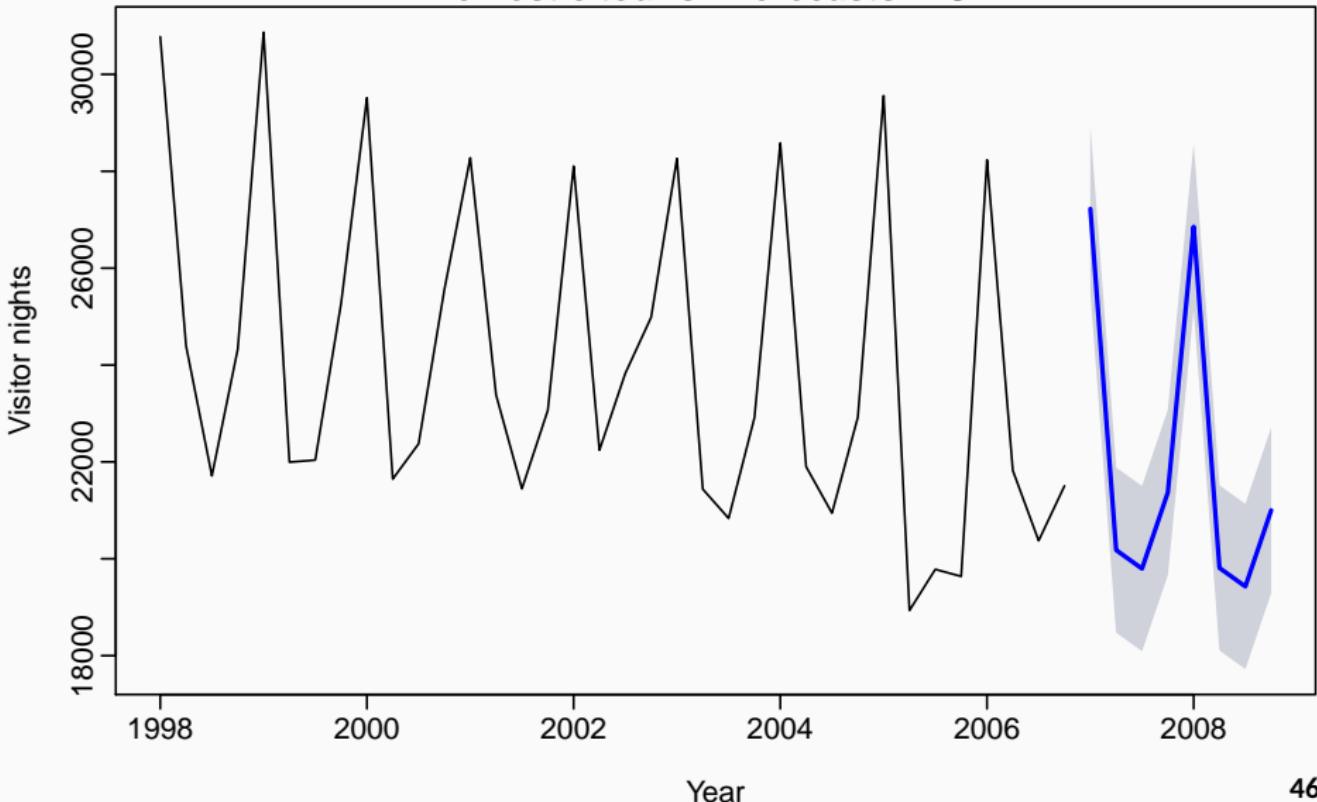
Base forecasts

Domestic tourism forecasts: Total



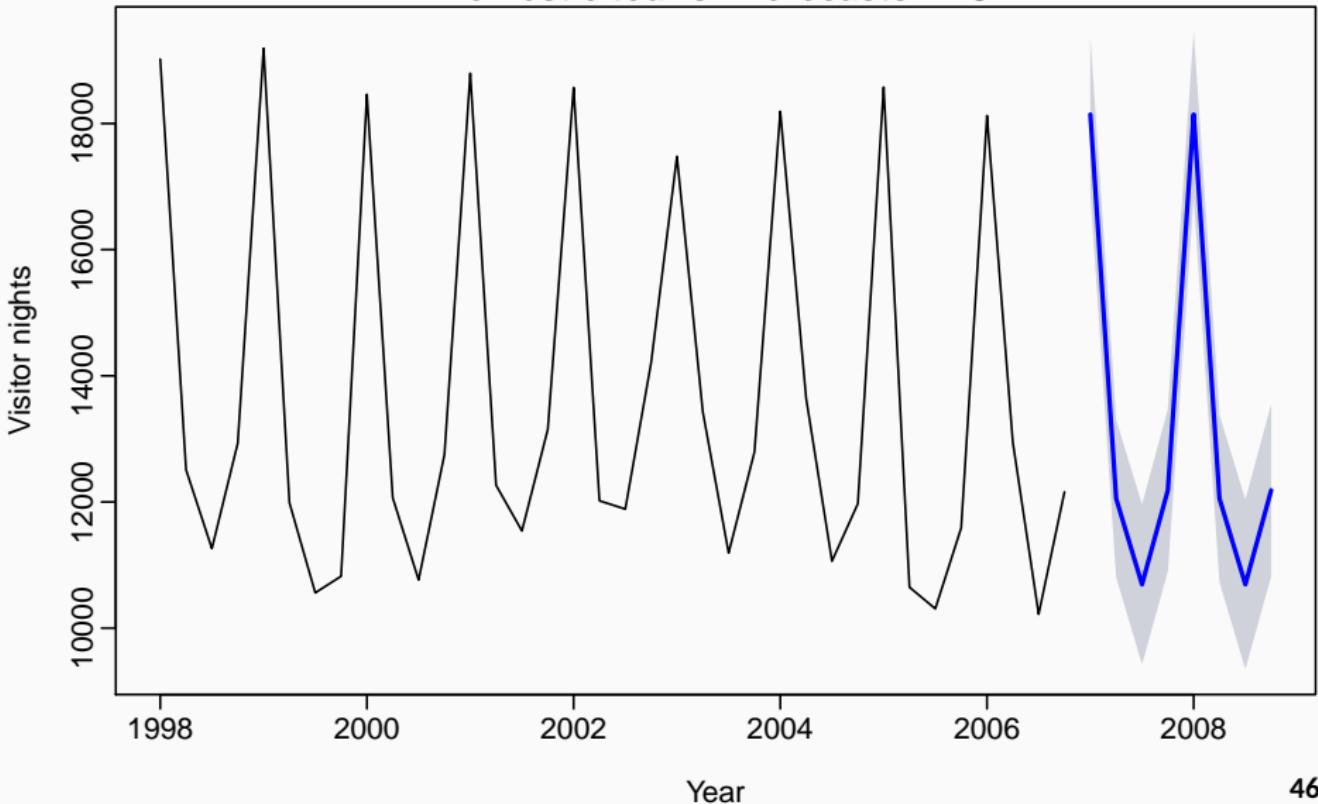
Base forecasts

Domestic tourism forecasts: NSW



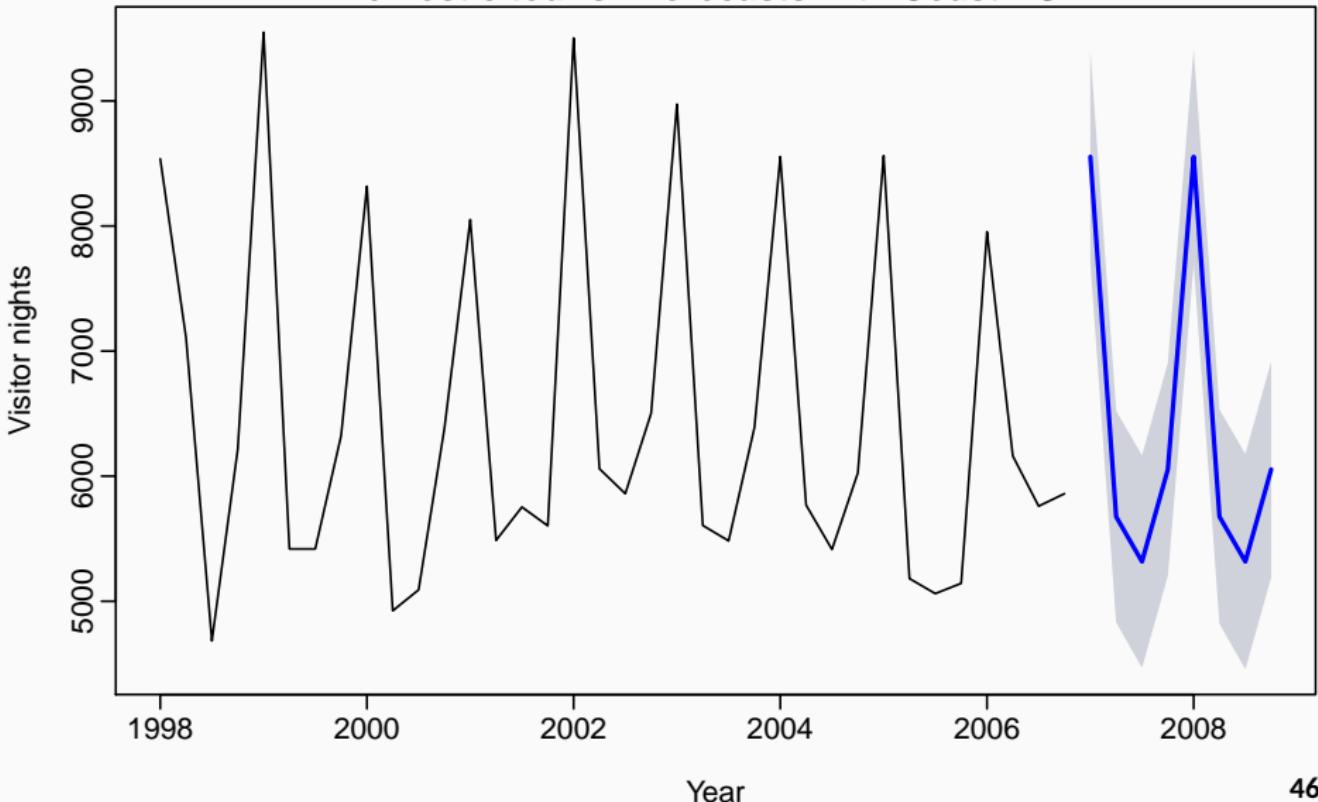
Base forecasts

Domestic tourism forecasts: VIC



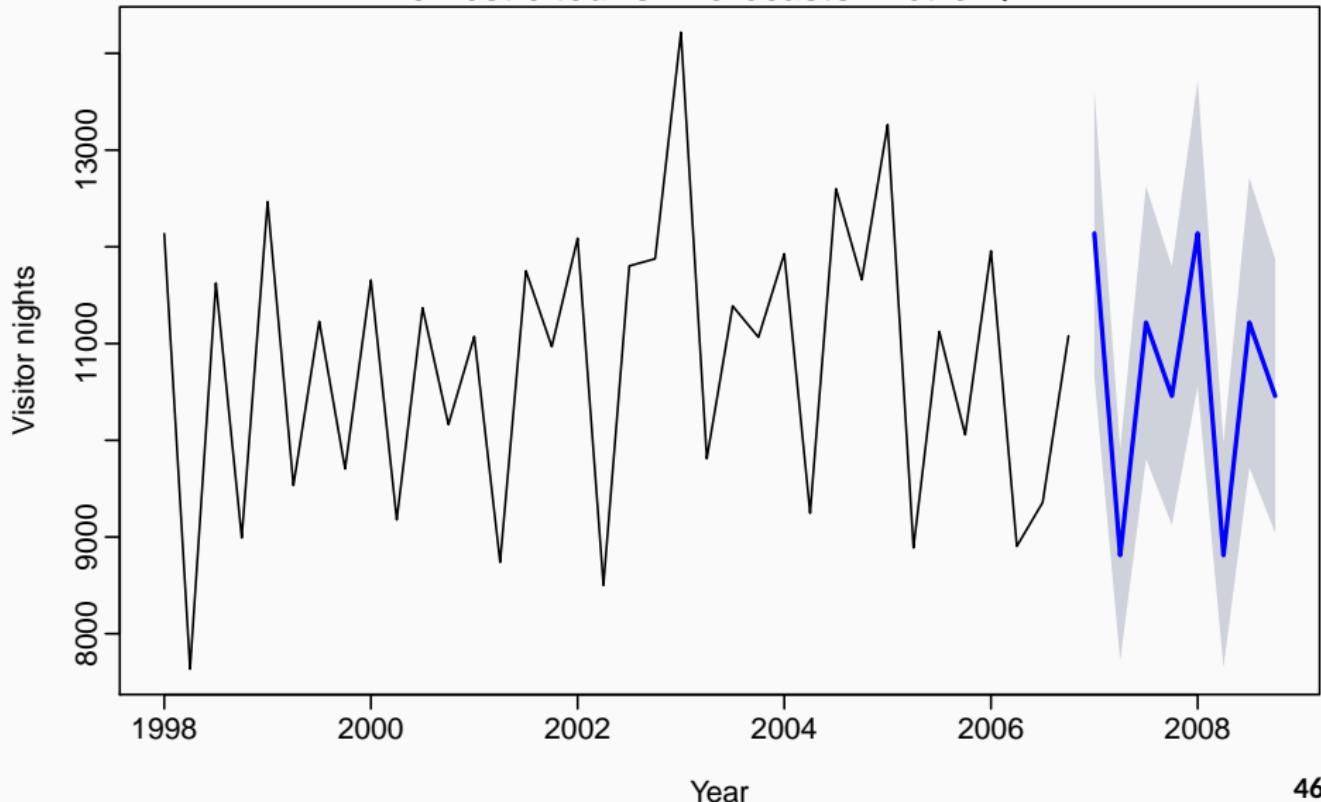
Base forecasts

Domestic tourism forecasts: Nth.Coast.NSW



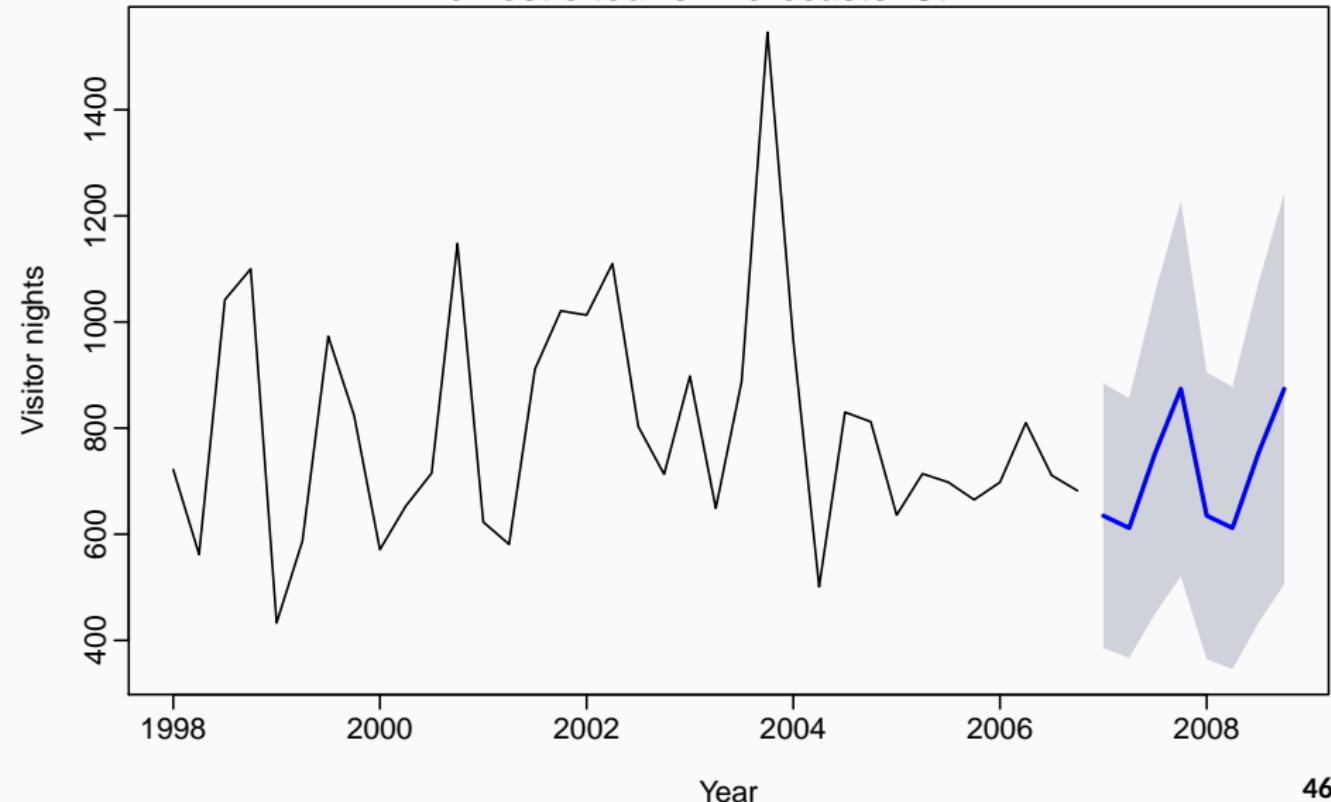
Base forecasts

Domestic tourism forecasts: Metro.QLD



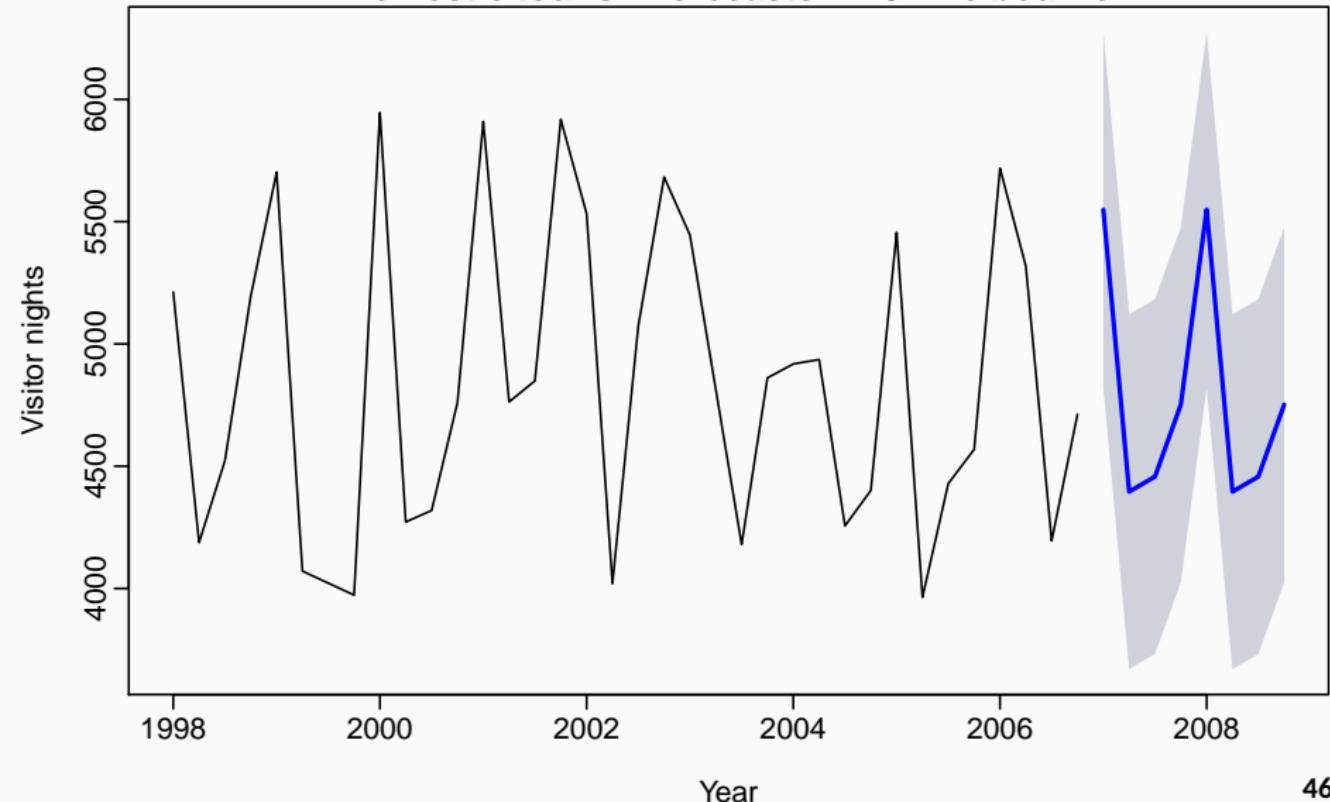
Base forecasts

Domestic tourism forecasts: Sth.WA



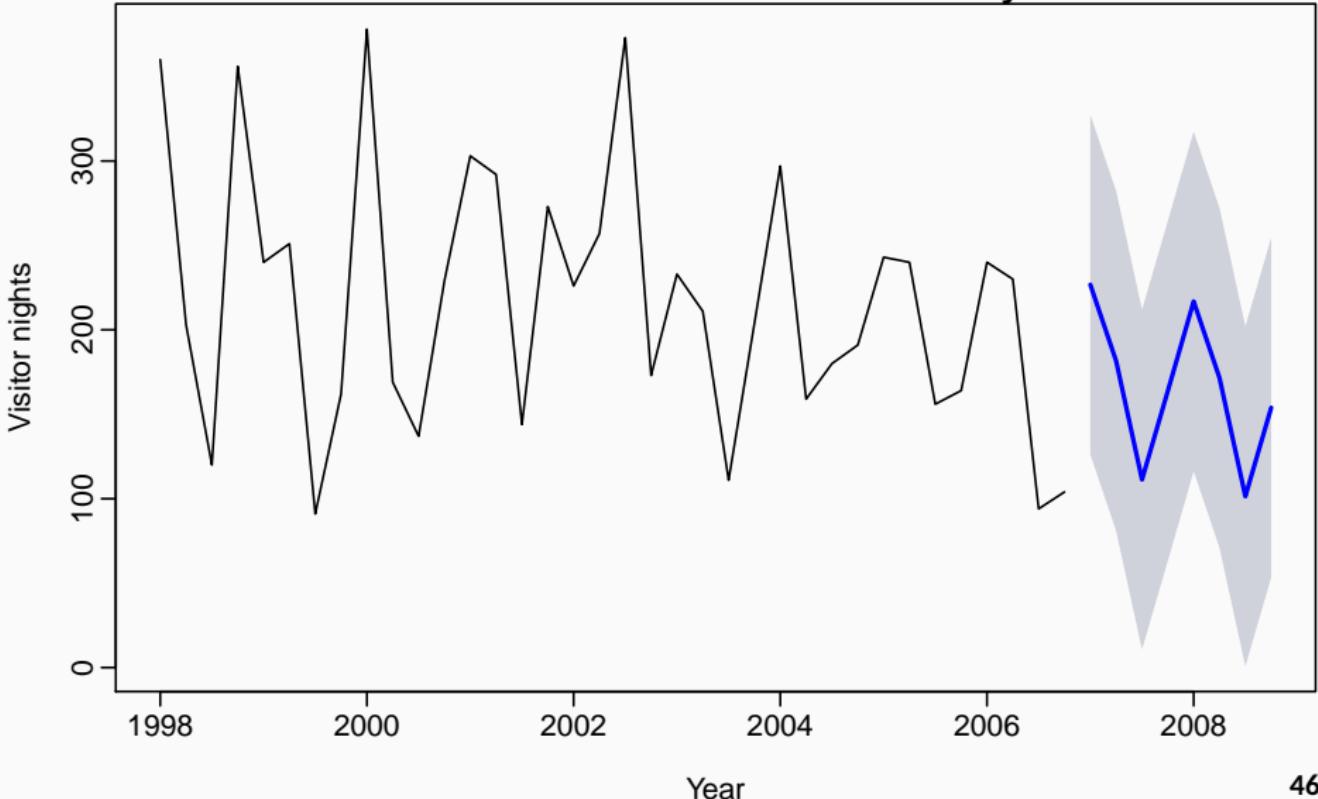
Base forecasts

Domestic tourism forecasts: X201.Melbourne



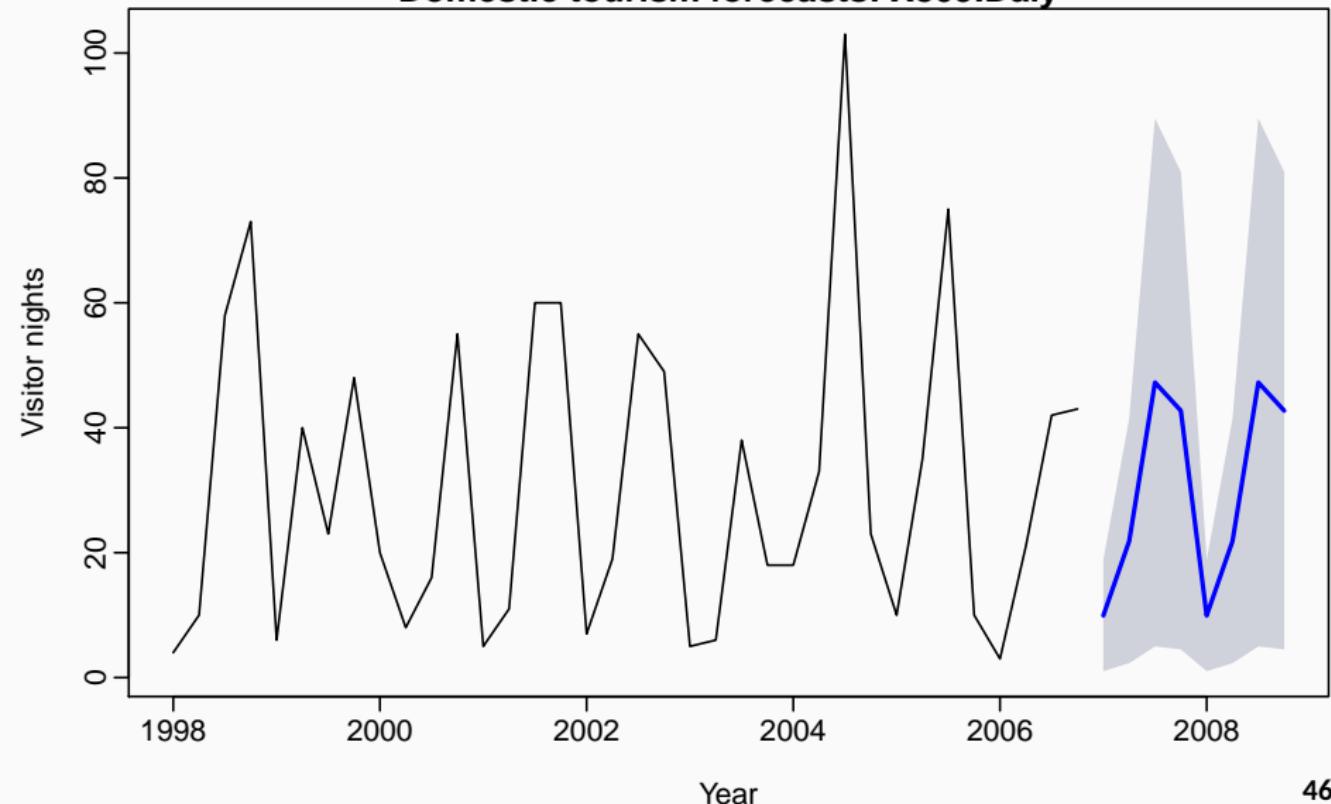
Base forecasts

Domestic tourism forecasts: X402.Murraylands



Base forecasts

Domestic tourism forecasts: X809.Daly



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

Test sets $h = 1$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

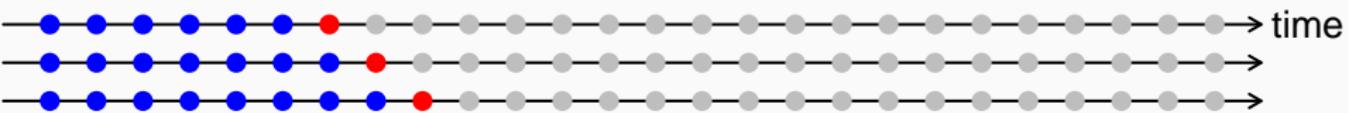
Test sets $h = 1$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

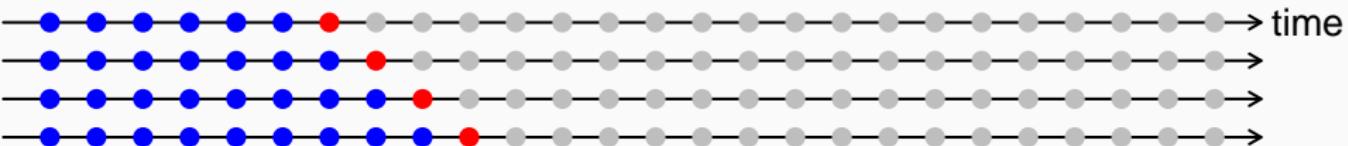
Test sets $h = 1$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

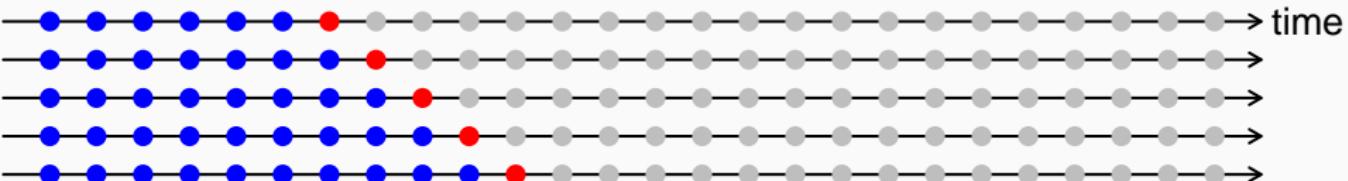
Test sets $h = 1$



Forecast evaluation

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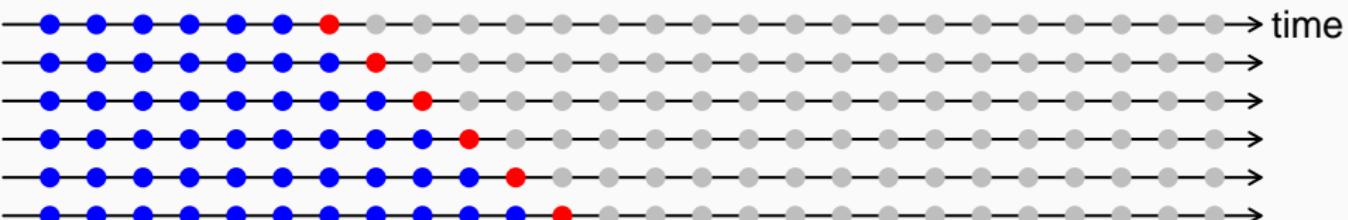
Test sets $h = 1$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

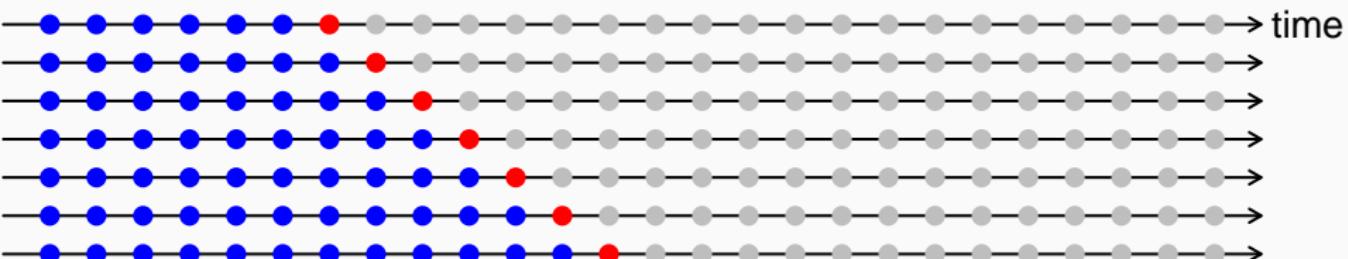
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Forecast evaluation

Training sets

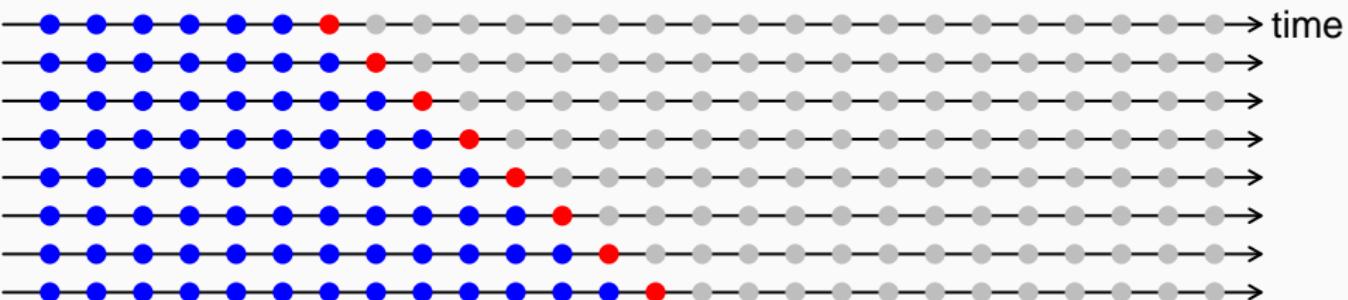
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Forecast evaluation

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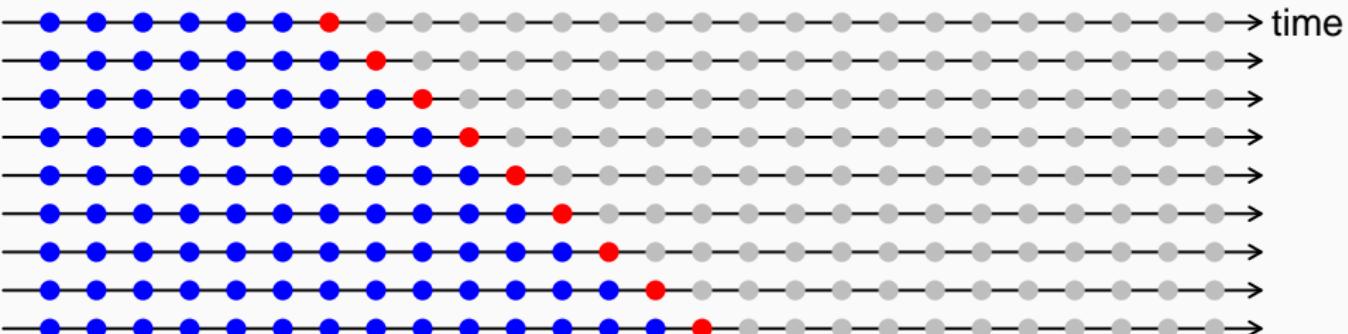
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Forecast evaluation

Training sets

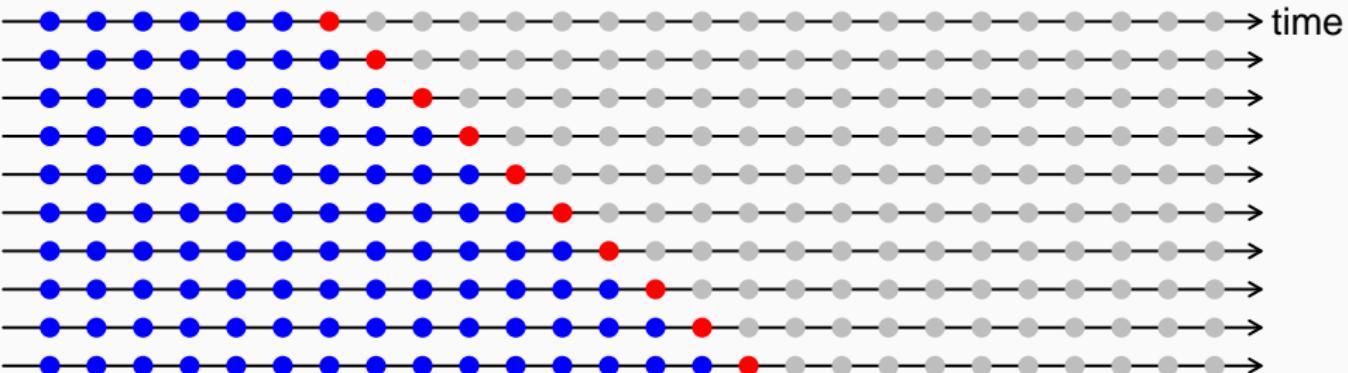
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Forecast evaluation

Training sets

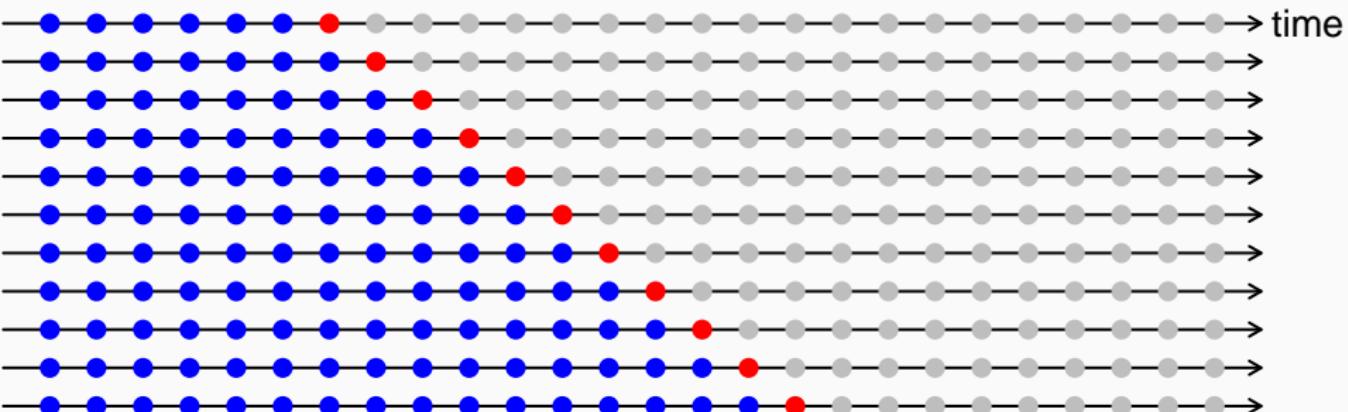
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Forecast evaluation

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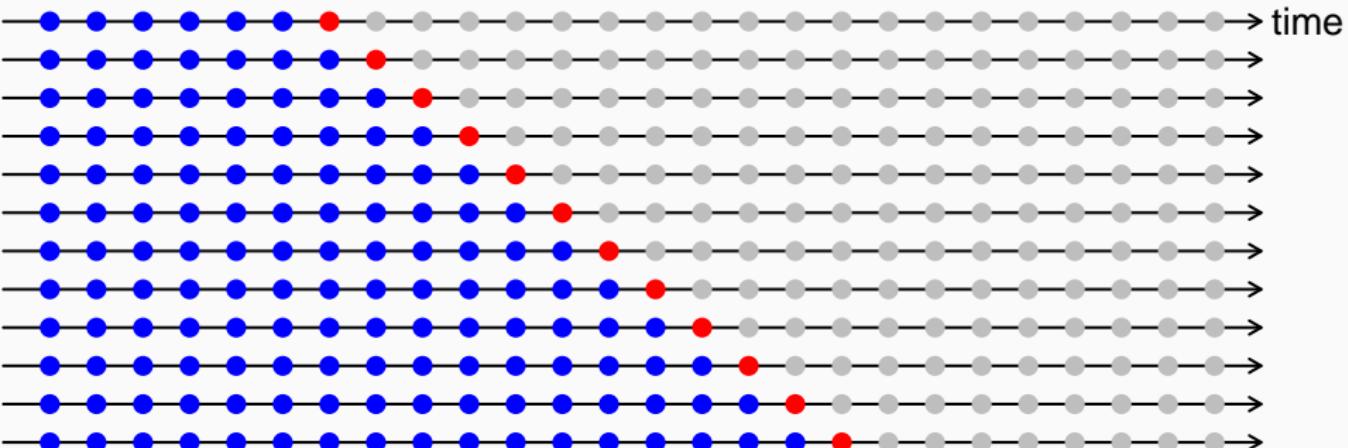
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Forecast evaluation

Training sets

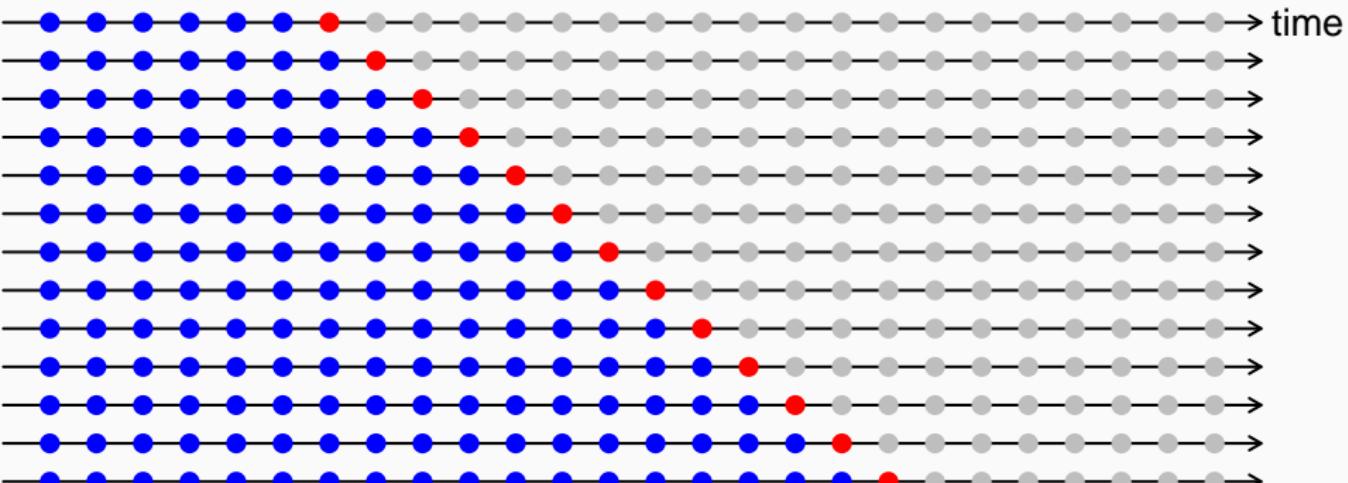
Test sets $h = 1$



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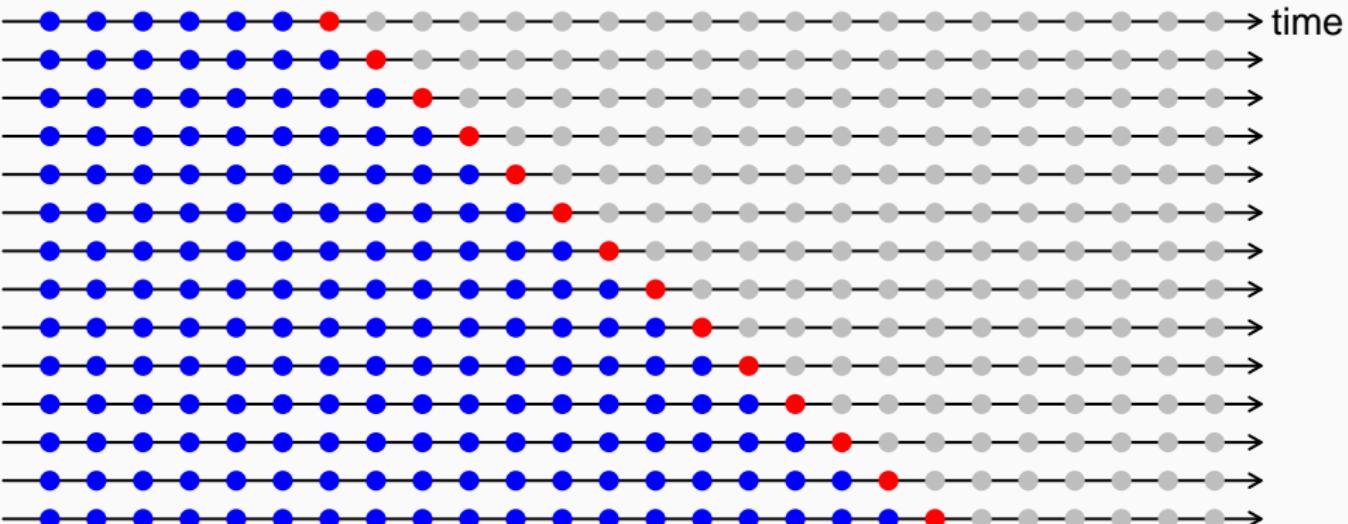
Test sets $h = 1$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

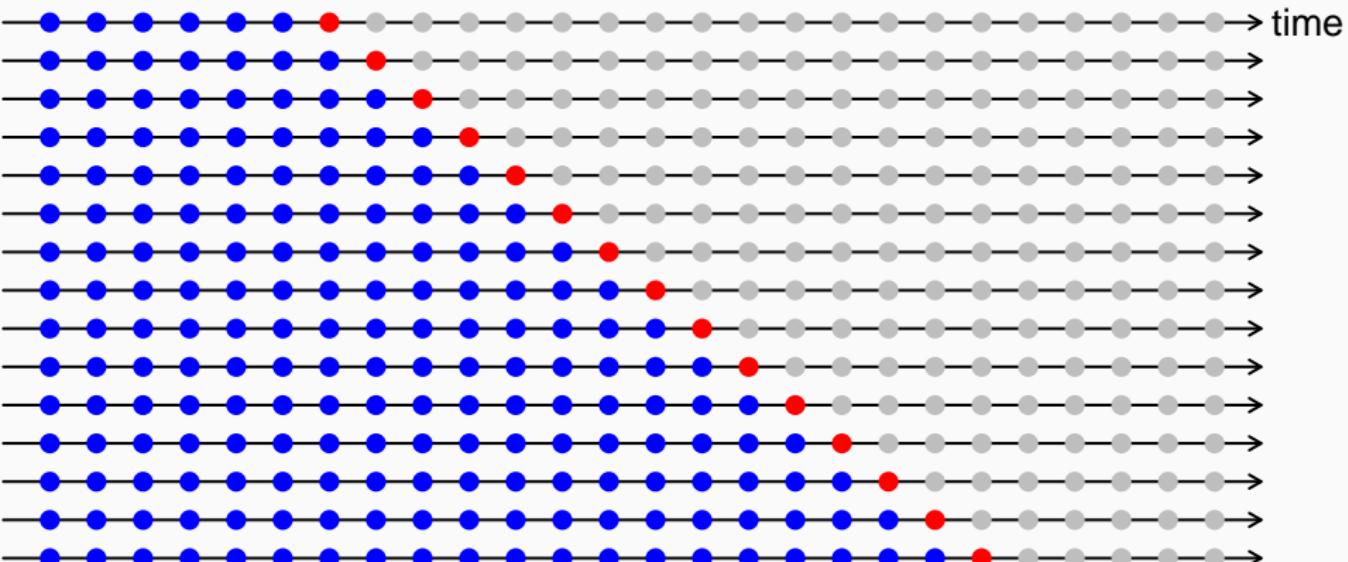
Test sets $h = 1$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

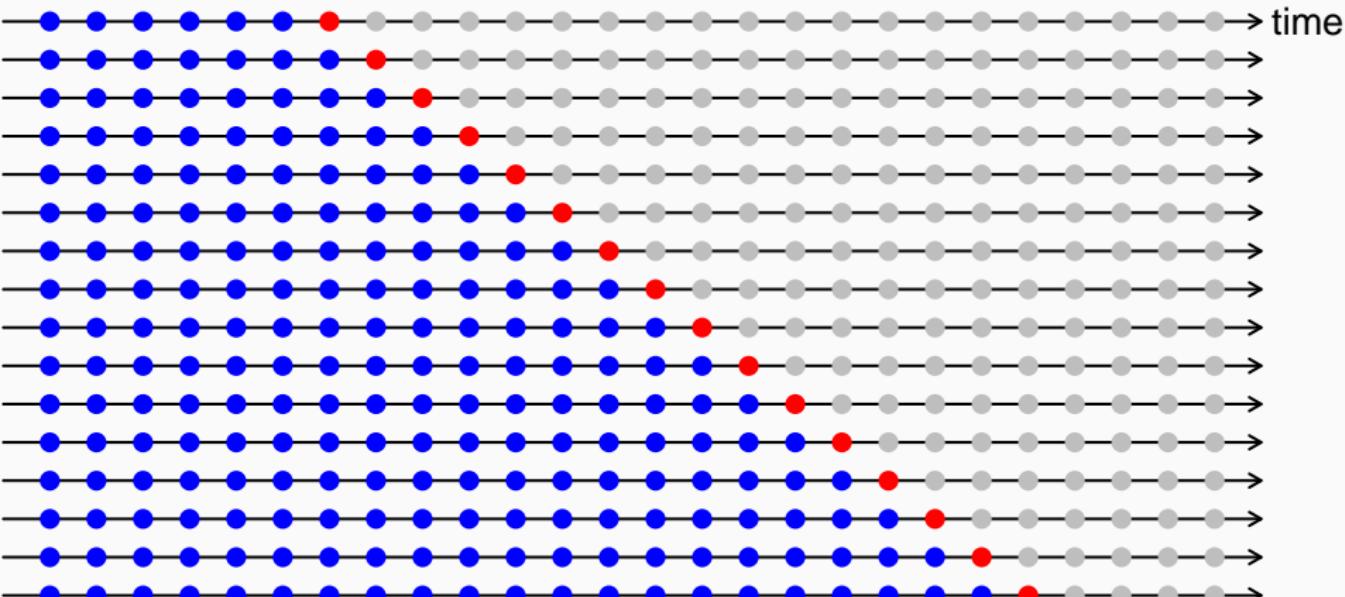
Test sets $h = 1$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

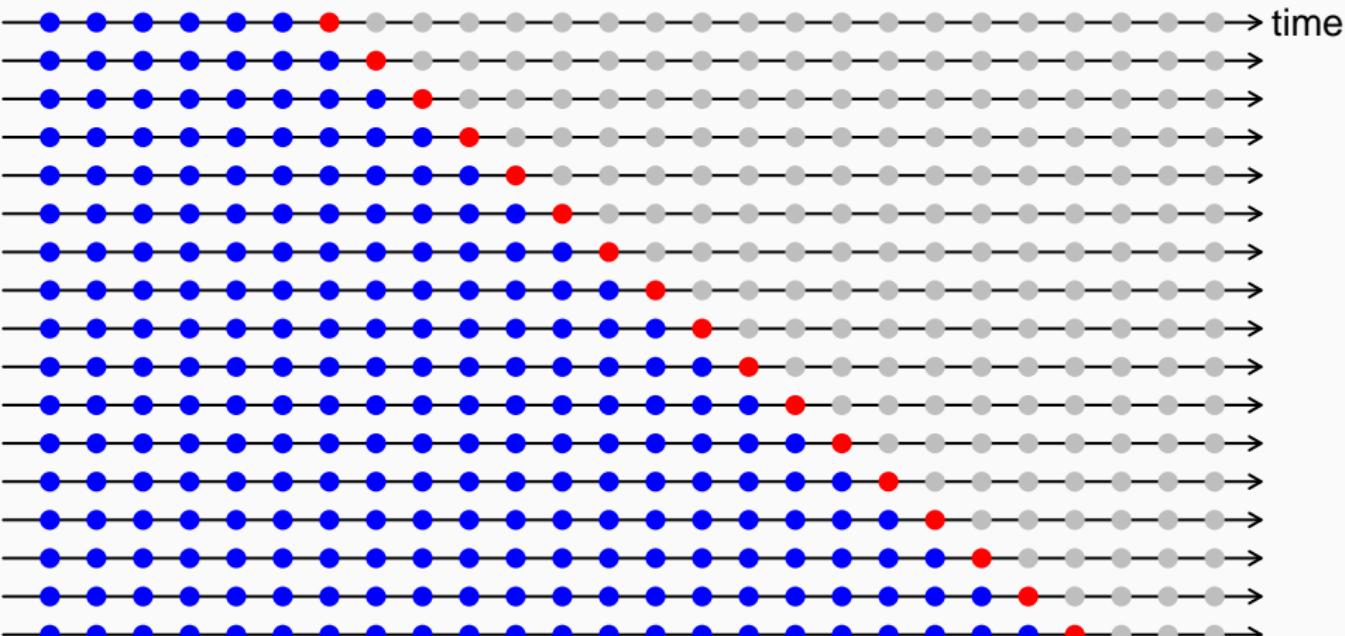
Test sets $h = 1$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

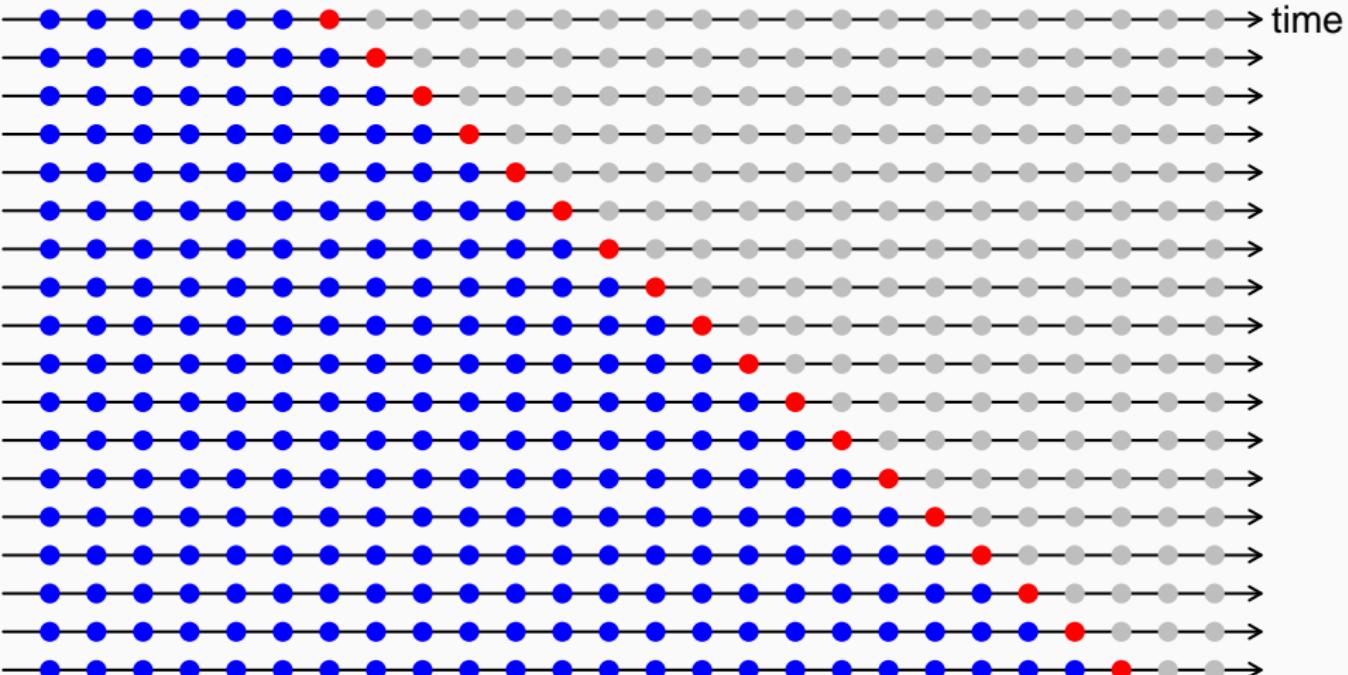
Test sets $h = 1$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

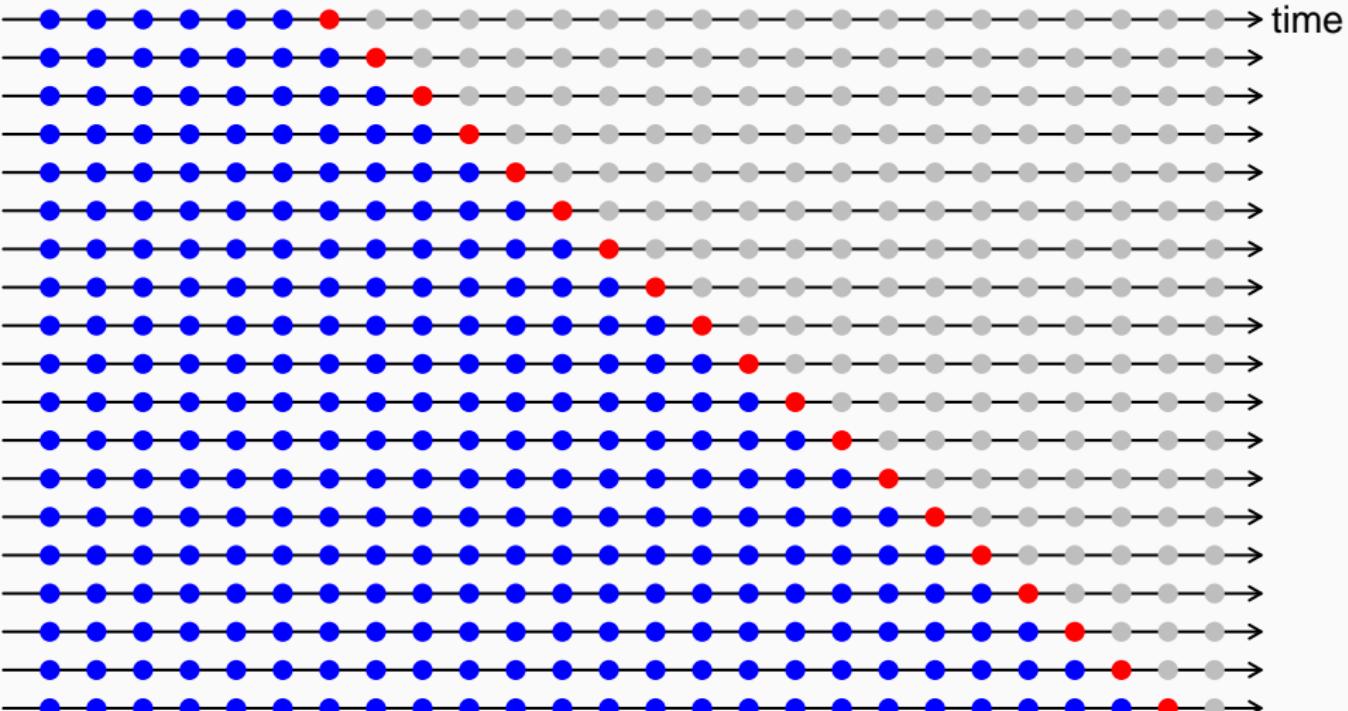
Test sets $h = 1$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

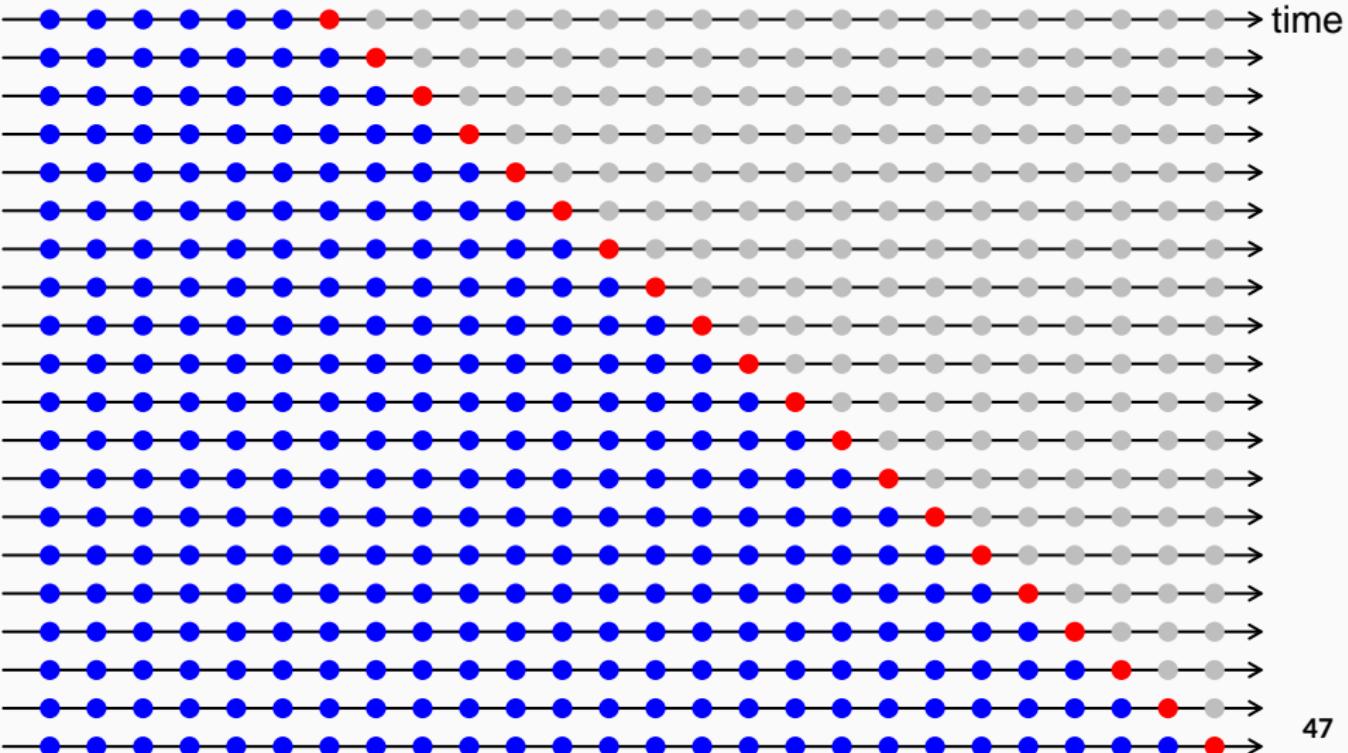
Test sets $h = 1$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

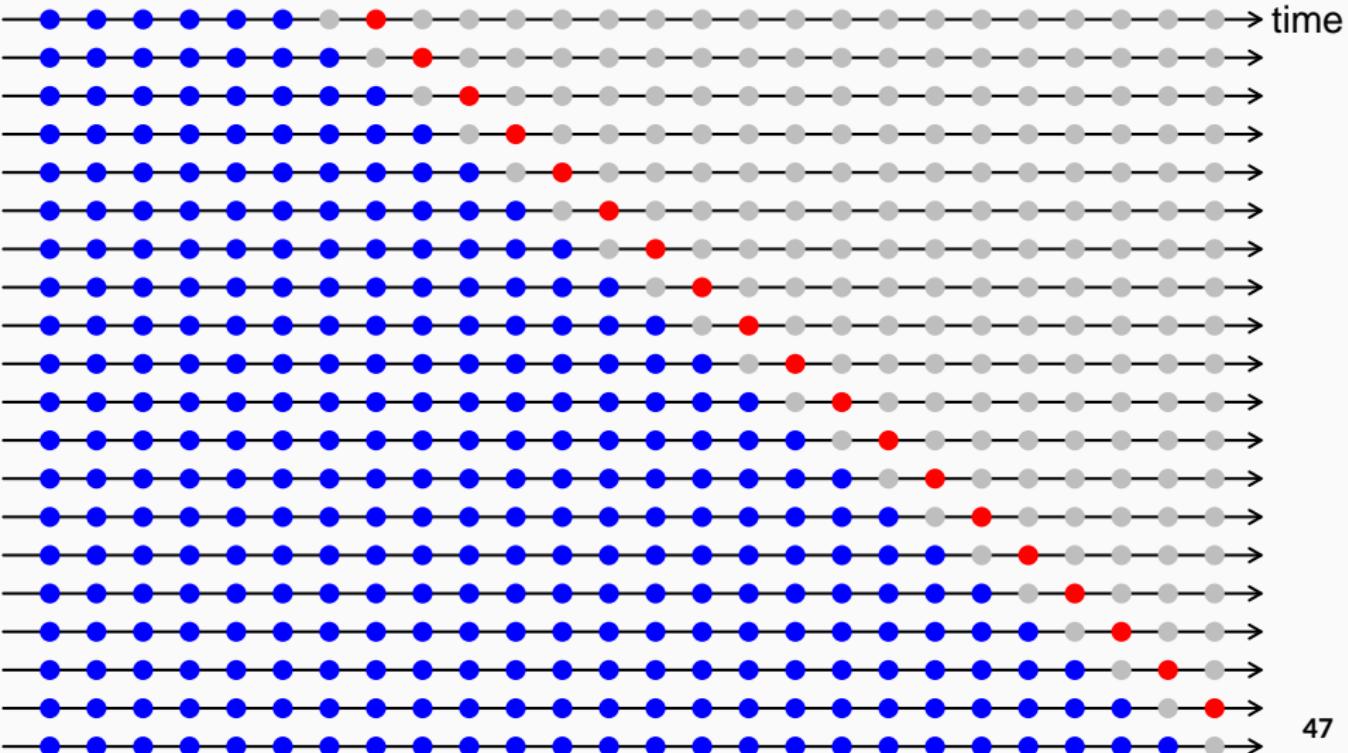
Test sets $h = 1$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

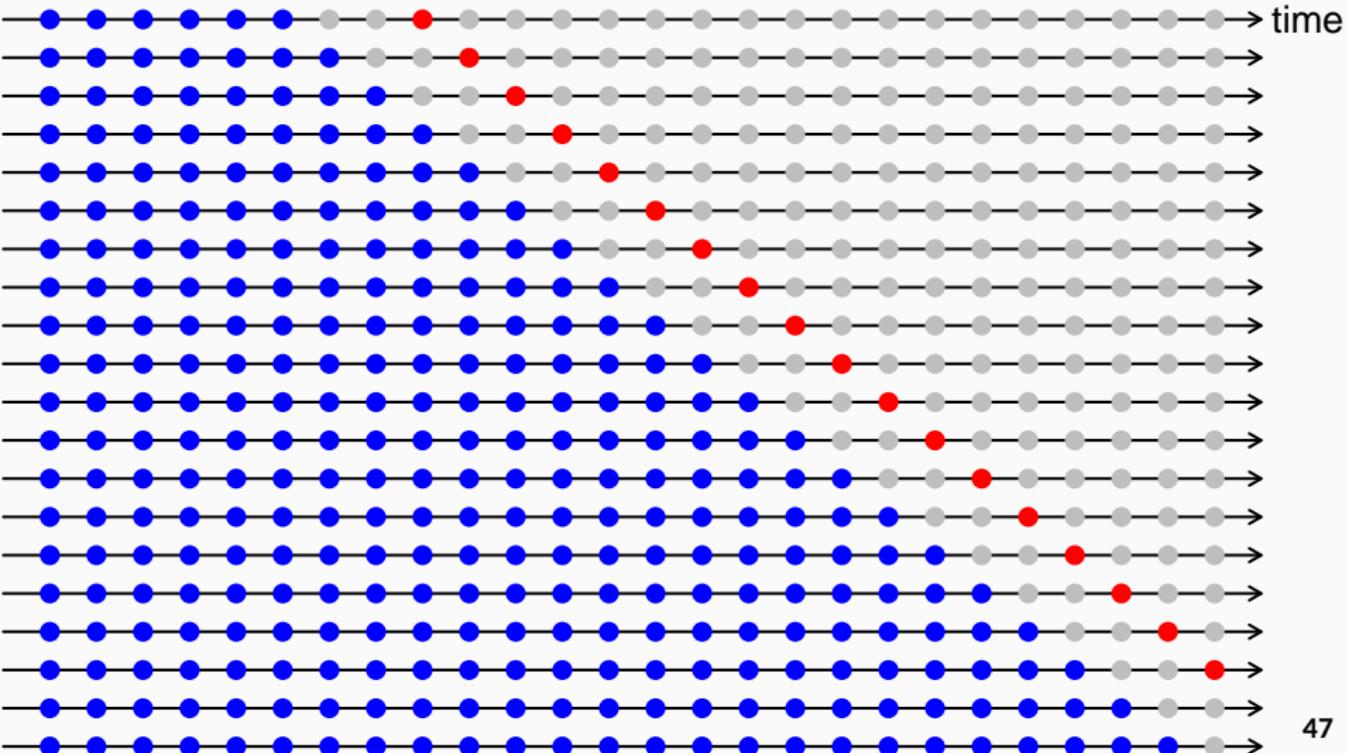
Test sets $h = 2$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

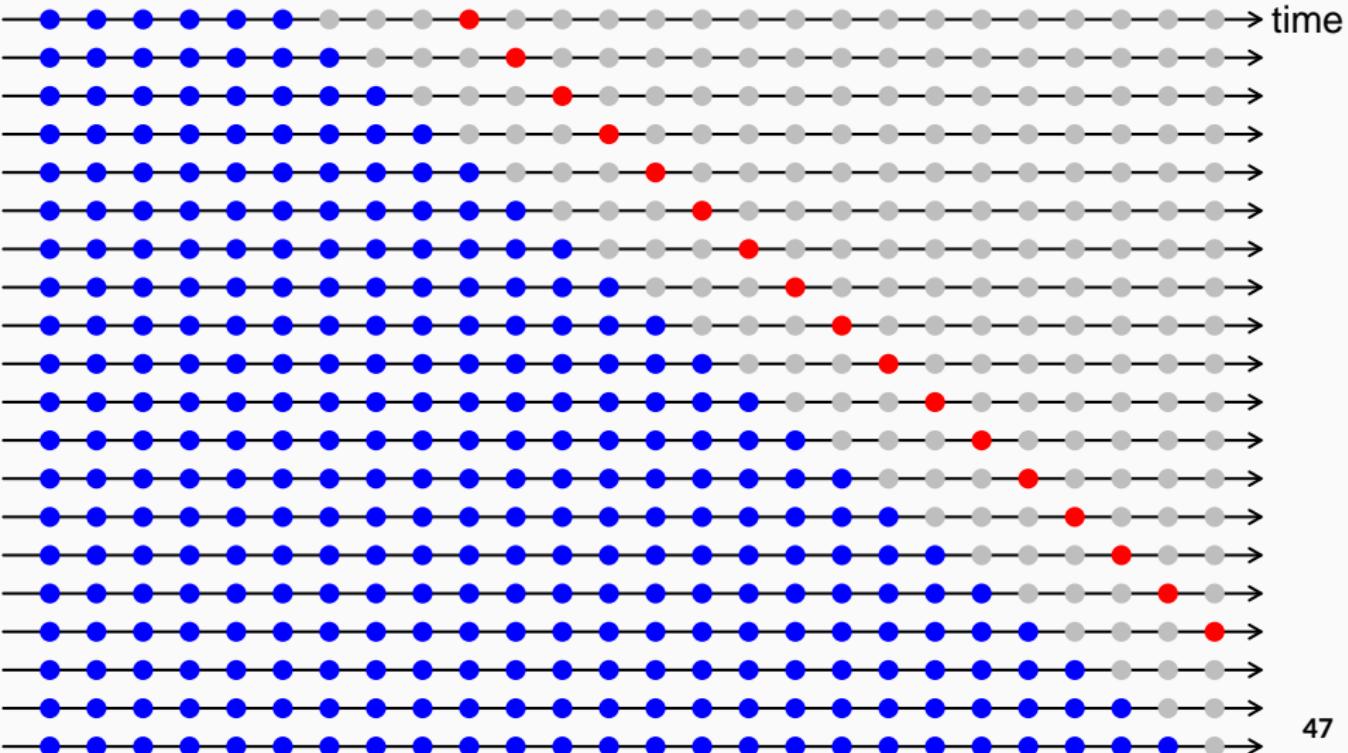
Test sets $h = 3$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

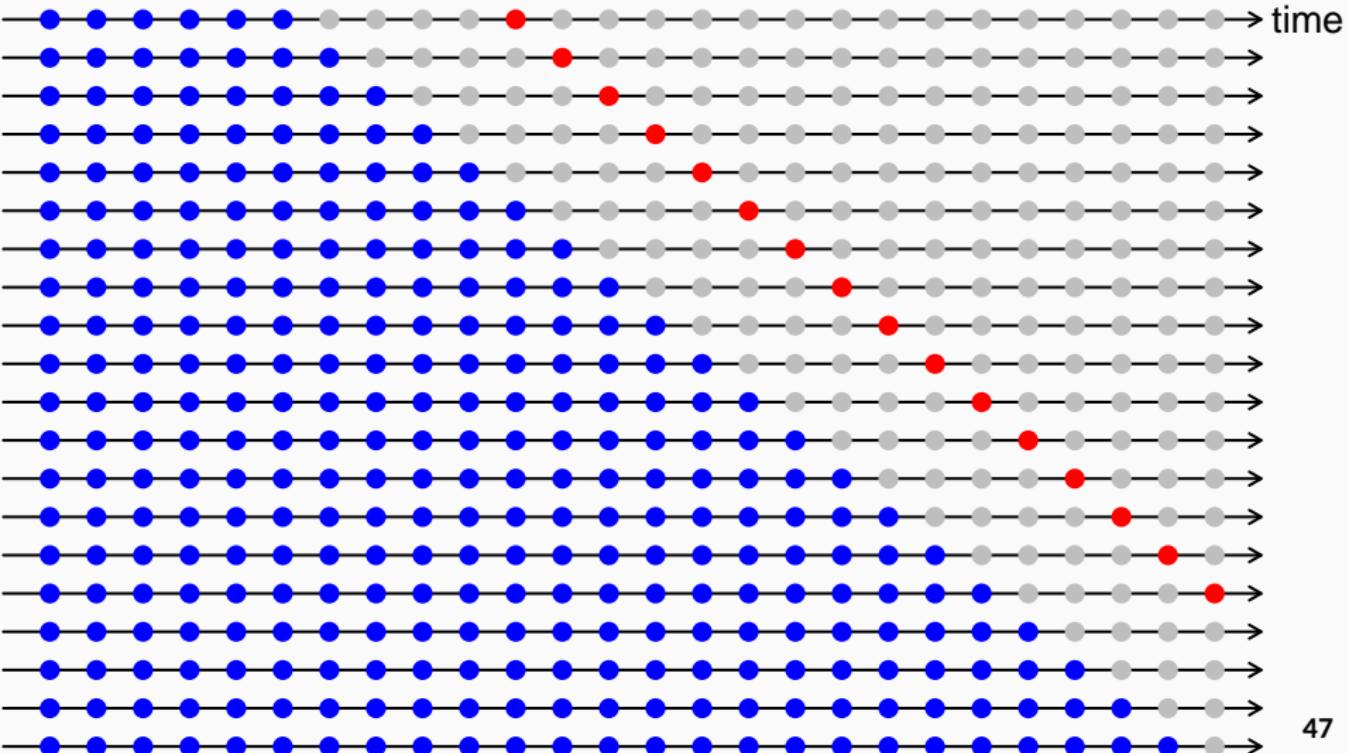
Test sets $h = 4$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

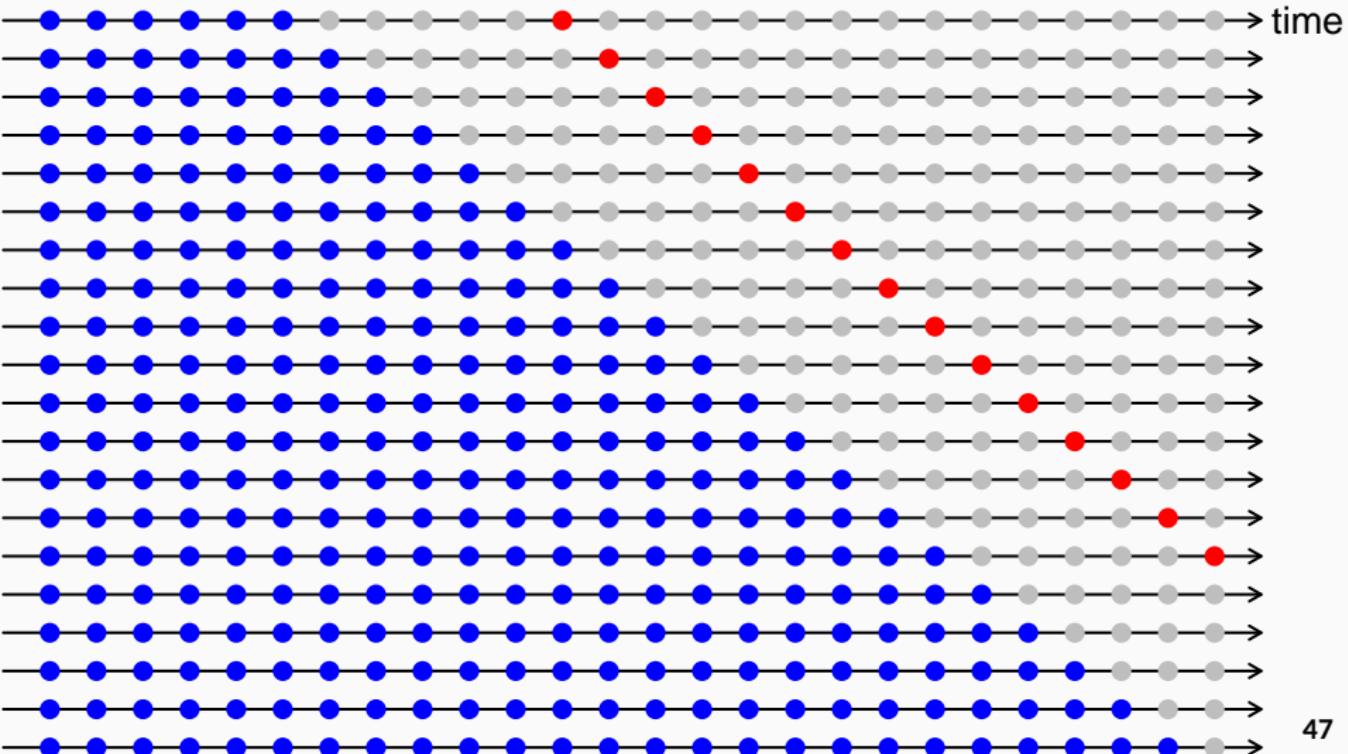
Test sets $h = 5$



Forecast evaluation

Training sets

Test sets $h = 6$



Hierarchy: states, zones, regions

RMSE	Forecast horizon							Ave
	$h = 1$	$h = 2$	$h = 3$	$h = 4$	$h = 5$	$h = 6$		
Australia								
Base	1762.04	1770.29	1766.02	1818.82	1705.35	1721.17	1757.28	
Bottom	1736.92	1742.69	1722.79	1752.74	1666.73	1687.43	1718.22	
WLS	1705.21	1715.87	1703.75	1729.56	1627.79	1661.24	1690.57	
GLS	1704.64	1715.60	1705.31	1729.04	1626.36	1661.64	1690.43	
States								
Base	399.77	404.16	401.92	407.26	395.38	401.17	401.61	
Bottom	404.29	406.95	404.96	409.02	399.80	401.55	404.43	
WLS	398.84	402.12	400.71	405.03	394.76	398.23	399.95	
GLS	398.84	402.16	400.86	405.03	394.59	398.22	399.95	
Regions								
Base	93.15	93.38	93.45	93.79	93.50	93.56	93.47	
Bottom	93.15	93.38	93.45	93.79	93.50	93.56	93.47	
WLS	93.02	93.32	93.38	93.72	93.39	93.53	93.39	
GLS	92.98	93.27	93.34	93.66	93.34	93.46	93.34	

Papers and packages



Hyndman, Ahmed, Athanasopoulos & Shang (2011)
Optimal combination forecasts for hierarchical time
series. CSDA 55(9) 2579–2589



Wickramasuriya, Athanasopoulos & Hyndman
(2018) Optimal forecast reconciliation for hierar-
chical and grouped time series through trace mini-
mization. JASA, to appear.



Hyndman, Bergmeir, Caceres, O'Hara-Wild, Razbash
& Wang (2018). **forecast**: Forecasting functions for
time series and linear models.

`pkg.robjhyndman.com/forecast/`



Hyndman, Lee, Wang & Wickramasuriya (2018). **hts**:
Hierarchical and Grouped Time Series.
`pkg.earo.me/hts/`

Outline

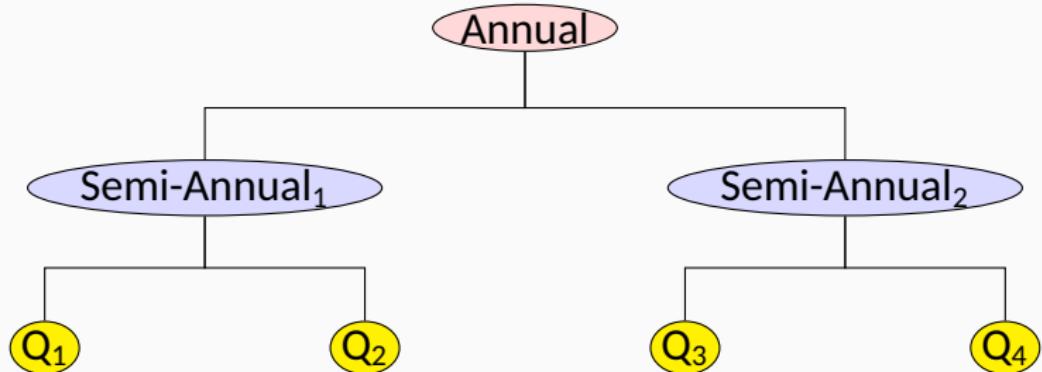
1 Visualizing many time series

2 Finding weird time series

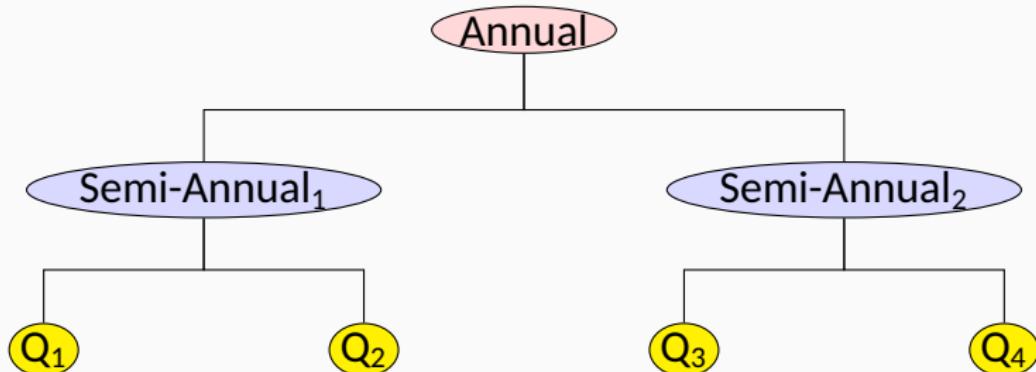
3 Reconciling many forecasts

4 Forecasting temporal hierarchies

Temporal hierarchies



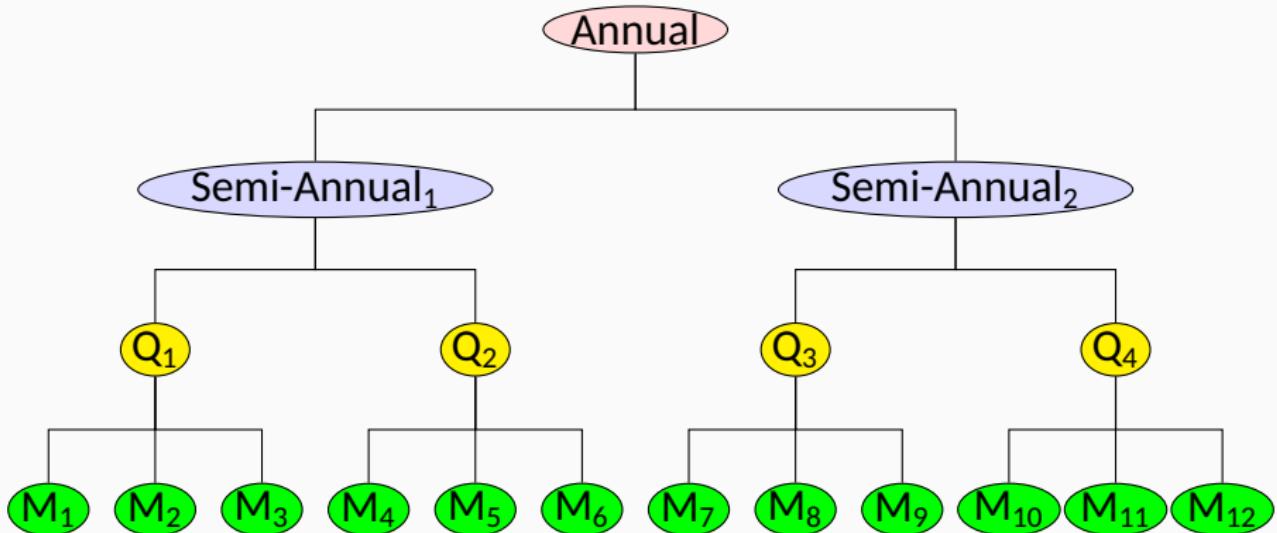
Temporal hierarchies



Basic idea:

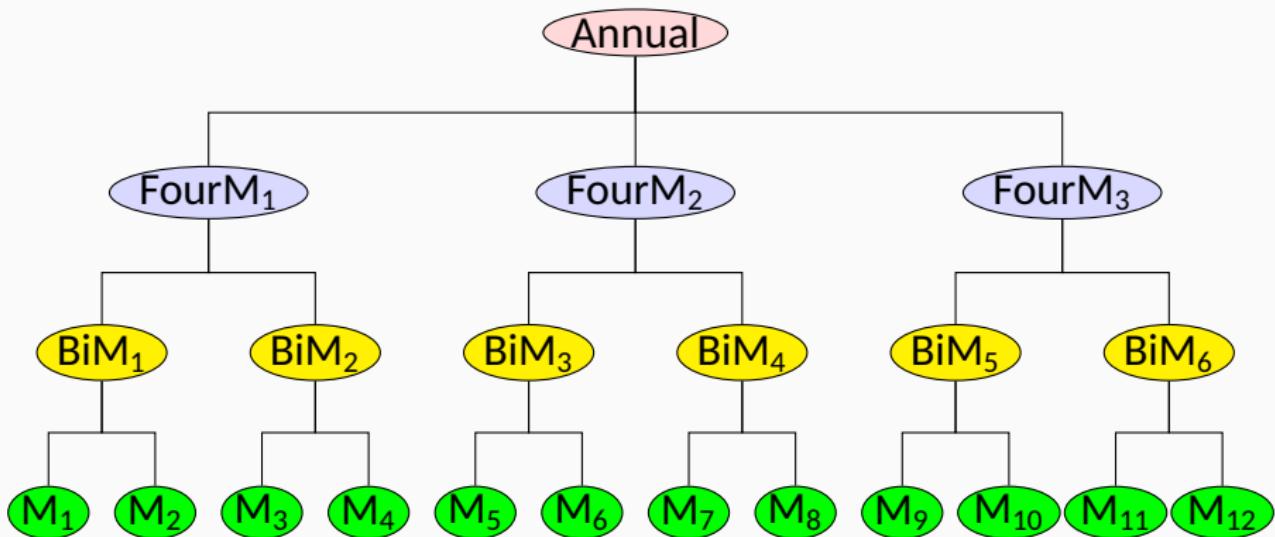
- Forecast series at each available frequency.
- Optimally reconcile forecasts within the same year.

Monthly series



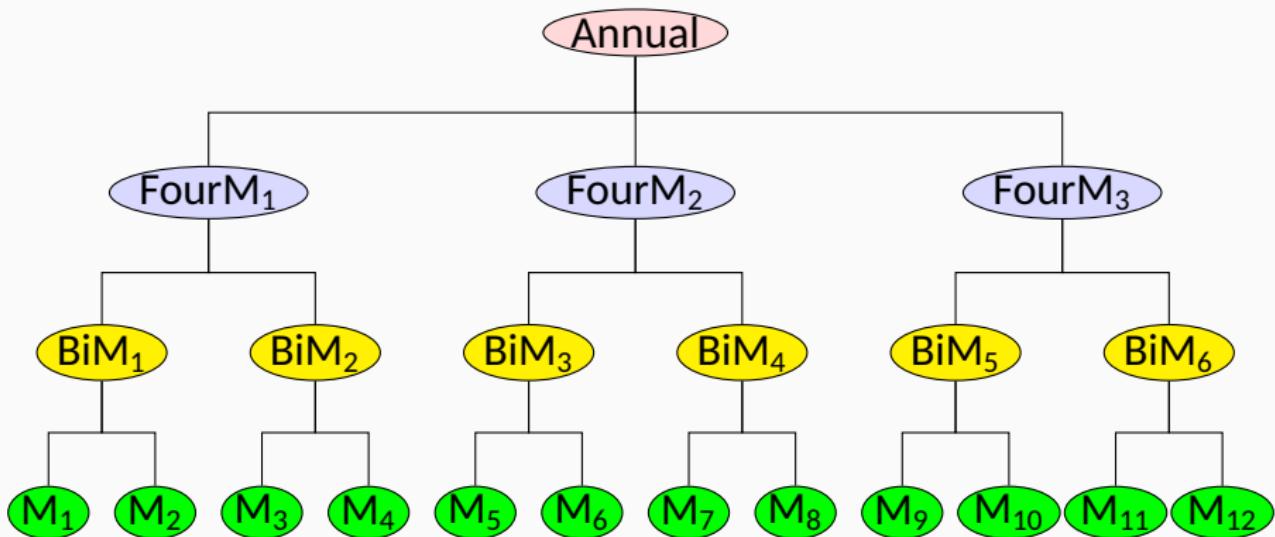
■ $k = 2, 4, 12$ nodes

Monthly series



- $k = 2, 4, 12$ nodes
- $k = 3, 6, 12$ nodes

Monthly series



- $k = 2, 4, 12$ nodes
- $k = 3, 6, 12$ nodes
- Why not $k = 2, 3, 4, 6, 12$ nodes?

Monthly data

$$\left(\begin{array}{c}
 A \\
 SemiA_1 \\
 SemiA_2 \\
 FourM_1 \\
 FourM_2 \\
 FourM_3 \\
 Q_1 \\
 \vdots \\
 Q_4 \\
 BiM_1 \\
 \vdots \\
 BiM_6 \\
 M_1 \\
 \vdots \\
 M_{12}
 \end{array} \right) = \left(\begin{array}{ccccccccccccc}
 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 \vdots & & & & & & \vdots & & & & & & & \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\
 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
 \vdots & & & & & & \vdots & & & & & & & \\
 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1
 \end{array} \right) \underbrace{\left(\begin{array}{c}
 M_1 \\
 M_2 \\
 M_3 \\
 M_4 \\
 M_5 \\
 M_6 \\
 M_7 \\
 M_8 \\
 M_9 \\
 M_{10} \\
 M_{11} \\
 M_{12}
 \end{array} \right)}_{b_t} \quad I_{12}$$

s

(28×1)

In general

For a time series y_1, \dots, y_T , observed at frequency m , we generate aggregate series

$$y_j^{[k]} = \sum_{t=1+(j-1)k}^{jk} y_t, \quad \text{for } j = 1, \dots, \lfloor T/k \rfloor$$

- $k \in F(m) = \{\text{factors of } m\}$.

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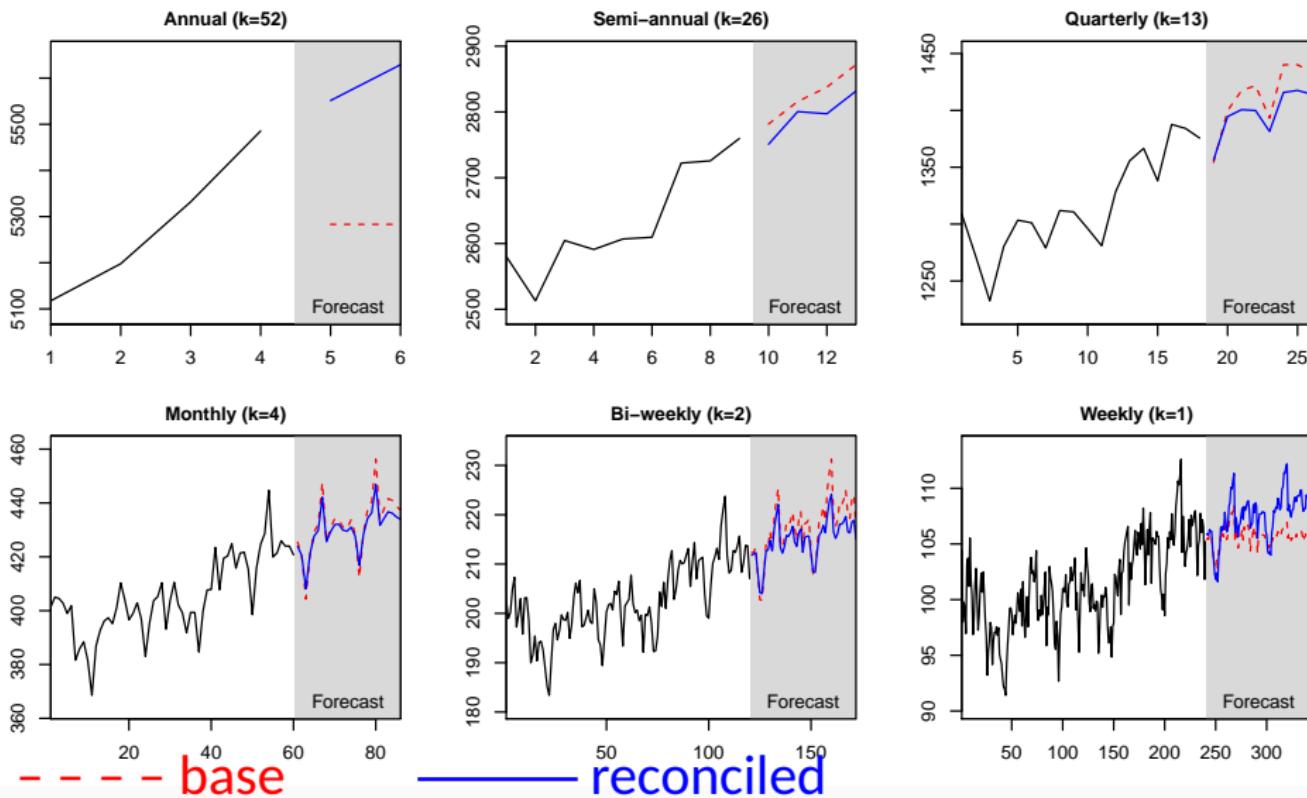
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- $M_k = m/k$ is seasonal period of aggregated series.

UK Accidents and Emergency Demand



Papers and packages



Athanassopoulos, Hyndman, Kourentzes & Petropoulos (2017) Forecasting with temporal hierarchies. *EJOR*, **262**(1) 60–74.



Hyndman & Kourentzes (2017). **thief**:
Temporal HIEarchical Forecasting
`pkg.robjhyndman.me/thief/`

Papers, packages and slides
available at **robjhyndman.com**