Beginning Time Series Analysis and Forecasting with R

INTRODUCTION





Overview



Managing expectations

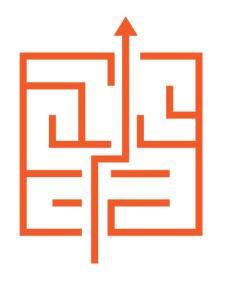
Prerequisites

Time series analysis background

Datasets



What You Can Learn in This Course



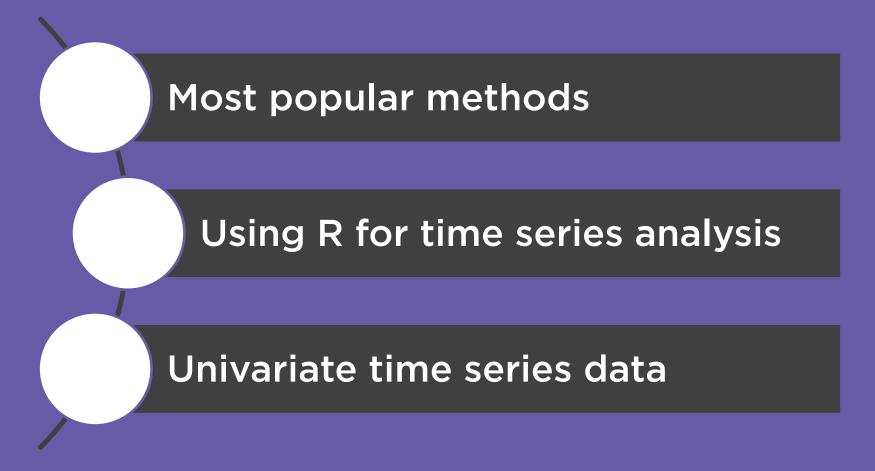
Managing expectations



Prerequisites and preparation



Introductory Course on Time Series Analysis





Module: Introduction

General course outline

Datasets to be used



Module: Traits of Time Series Data

Statistical principles Stationarity Time series format **Autocorrelation** Visualizing time Univariate time series series Lags



Module: Simple Time Series Models

Mean method

Naïve method

Drift method

Model comparison

Model selection



Module: Advanced Time Series Models









After completing this course, you will be able to analyze and forecast standard univariate datasets in R.



Prerequisites and Preparation



Technical tools



Knowledge



Software Requirements

R and RStudio installed on your computer

Two add-on packages to install in RStudio





Install the packages once, activate them in each session.

> library()

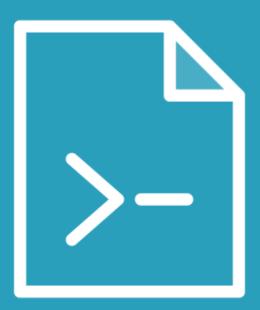


Add-on Packages



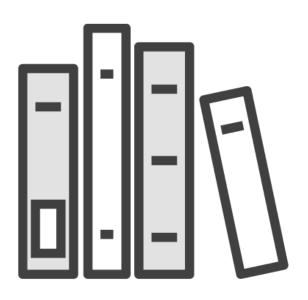


Downloadable R Code





Preparation Material



RStudio: Get Started by Casimir Saternos

Basic understanding of coding





Principles

Where to find time series and how to process it?

Which models/ model systems exist?

Predictions vs. Forecasting



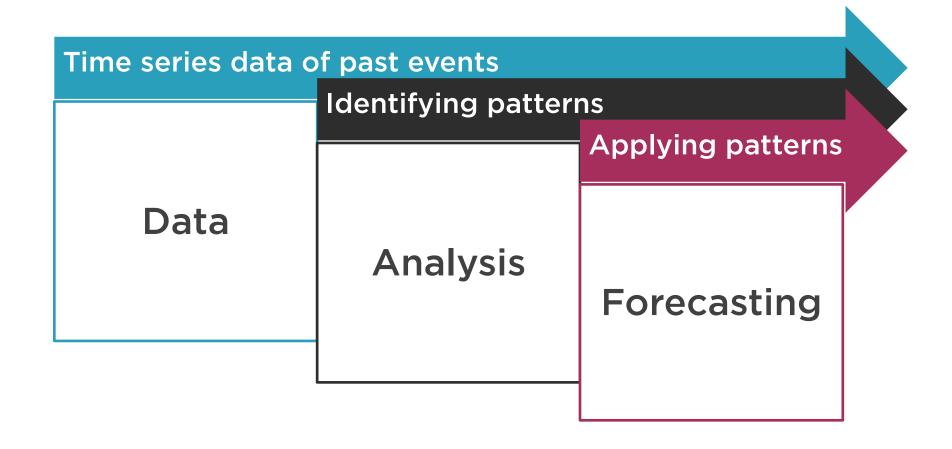
Predictive Speculations



Quantitative Forecasting



How This Process Work





Stock data

Example: closing prices of the last twelve months

Harvesting stock data in R with the library 'quantmod'



Further Examples of Time Series Data

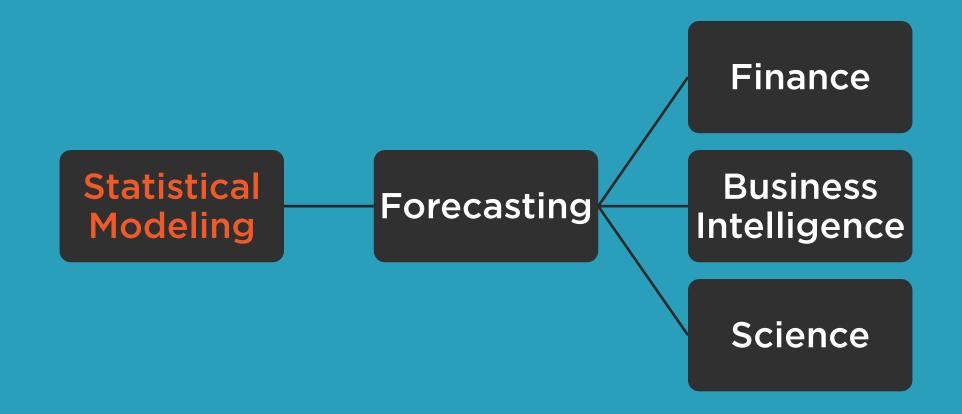


Weather Forecasting and Meteorology



Medical and Biological Research







Univariate Time Series

Linear

ARIMA

Exponential Smoothing

Simple Methods

Nonlinear **K Nearest Neighbors**

Clustering

Neural Nets

Support Vector Machines

Q Learning

Decision Trees



Datasets We Use



Lynx trappings in Canada



Temperature measurements in Nottingham



Randomly generated series



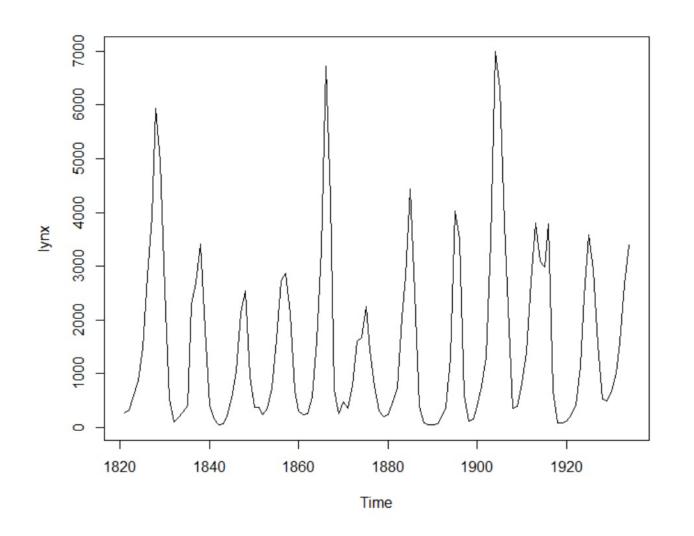
Annual Canadian lynx trappings

1821-1934

Integers

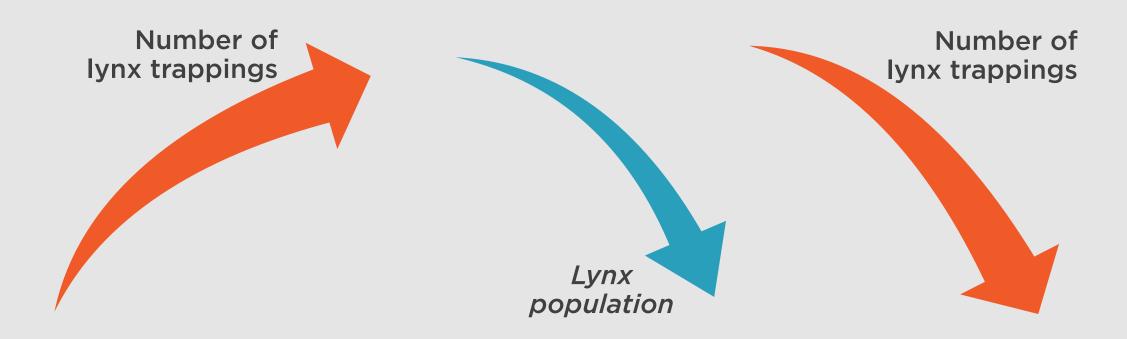
Length = 114

Pulse at every 7-10 years





Autocorrelation in 'lynx'





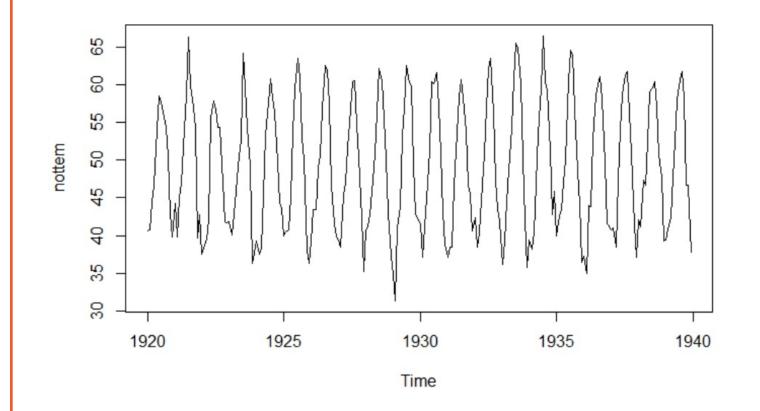
Monthly average temperature in °F

Nottingham

1920-1939

Length: 240

Seasonal



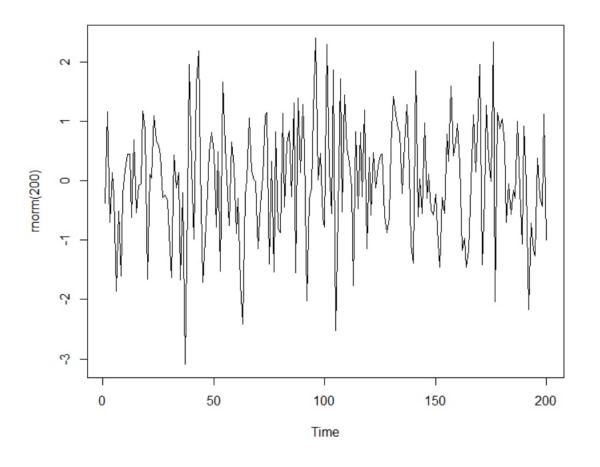
Radom number generation

Function rnorm()

Normal distribution

Zero mean

Standard dev. = 1





Introduction



Course Overview



Introduction to Time Series



Datasets

