Lecture topic #1
How do you set interval length in a
tsibble (time series tibble data frame)?
Using FPP3 Ch 2.1 time class functions,
which take variables in a data
frame & set its type.
                                    └→ chr, dbl int,
                                       logical (T vs F)

Ex: from table on webpage:
    Quarterly, monthly, weekly, etc.

Lec 14 Code:
        tsibble (
            time_variable = ~~~,
            observation_variable = ~~~,
            index = time_variable
        )
                ︶
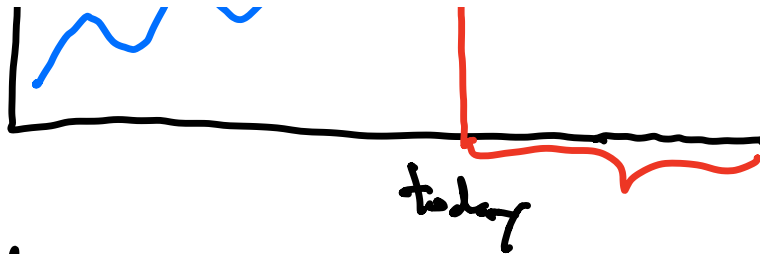              sets interval length.

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Lecture topic #2.
Say you fit a time series model
to training data to predict/forecast
test data
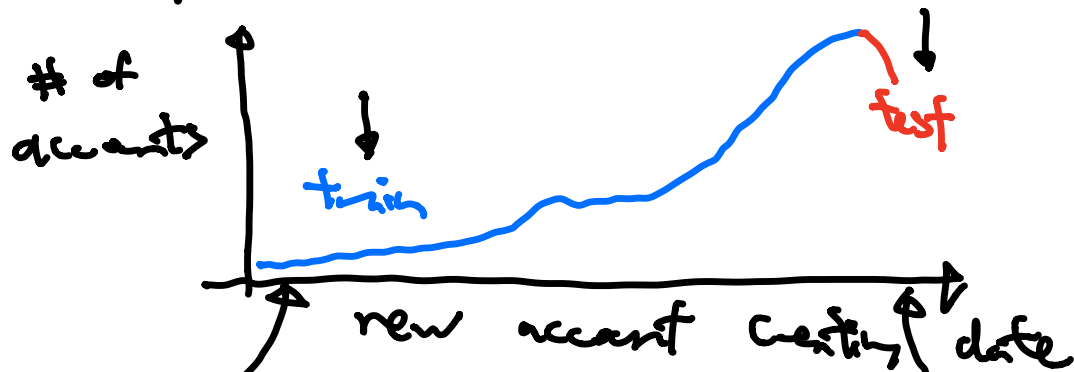
In order for forecasts to be valid, my understanding is <span style="color:blue">training</span> data has to be <u>representative</u> of <span style="color:red">test</span> data.

So, what do you do?
My understanding is you need to correct for dissimilarities between <span style="color:blue">training</span> & <span style="color:red">test</span> data.

Ex plot of Airbnb users



# of accounts

<span style="color:blue">train</span>

<span style="color:red">test</span>

new account creation date

<u>Lesson</u>: New user behavior changes a product life-cycle.

<u>Early-On</u>
New users here are called "early adopters", they are much

less risk averse, more willing
to try new things, more
tolerant of software bugs.

## Later stages

New users here are the opposite
much more
likely to be

i.e. there are more people who
are less likely to make a
booking on Airbnb.

Moral: At the very least, when
using early stage data to
predict/forecast later stage
data, you need to account
for changes/differences in
new user behavior in
your model.