# Missing data, anomalies and structural breaks

## **Final Project**

Goal: compare models by prediction quality

Pre-process data (outliers, structural breaks and missing data)

Goal: compare models by prediction quality

- Pre-process data (outliers, structural breaks and missing data)
- Choose models:
  - 1. ARIMA (e.g. ARIMA(2,1,12), SARIMA(1,0,2)[1,1,1], etc.)
  - 2. ETS (e.g. ETS(AAA), ETS(MAM))
  - 3. OLS (e.g.  $y \mid t, D_{weekdays}, \dots$  with ARMA errors, etc.)
  - 4. Comparator of your choice (e.g. gradient boosting, LSTM, BSTS, ORBIT, Prophet, etc.)

Goal: compare models by prediction quality

- Pre-process data (outliers, structural breaks and missing data)
- Choose models:
  - 1. ARIMA (e.g. ARIMA(2,1,12), SARIMA(1,0,2)[1,1,1], etc.)
  - 2. ETS (e.g. ETS(AAA), ETS(MAM))
  - 3. OLS (e.g.  $y \mid t, D_{weekdays}, \dots$  with ARMA errors, etc.)
  - 4. Comparator of your choice (e.g. gradient boosting, LSTM, BSTS, ORBIT, Prophet, etc.)
- Choose parameters (or predictors). Select a winning model in each class.

Goal: compare models by prediction quality

- Pre-process data (outliers, structural breaks and missing data)
- Choose models:
  - 1. ARIMA (e.g. ARIMA(2,1,12), SARIMA(1,0,2)[1,1,1], etc.)
  - 2. ETS (e.g. ETS(AAA), ETS(MAM))
  - 3. OLS (e.g.  $y \mid t, D_{weekdays}, \dots$  with ARMA errors, etc.)
  - 4. Comparator of your choice (e.g. gradient boosting, LSTM, BSTS, ORBIT, Prophet, etc.)
- Choose parameters (or predictors). Select a winning model in each class.
- Compare models by their predicting power.

### Intro

#### **INTRO**

- Industries like finance, retail, and economics frequently use time series analysis because currency and sales are always changing.
- This course covers modern methods for time series analysis and forecasting.
- Outline: Time series decomposition, ARIMA, Forecasting and model comparison, Pre-processing data Choose models (e.g. ARIMA, ETS, Theta, OLS etc.).
- In addition to mathematical foundations of time series, students get hands-on experience building predictive models in cases of both stationary and non-stationary time series using R.

• Time series decomposition

- Time series decomposition
- ARIMA

- Time series decomposition
- ARIMA
- Forecasting and model comparison

- Time series decomposition
- ARIMA
- Forecasting and model comparison
- Pre-processing data

- Time series decomposition
- ARIMA
- Forecasting and model comparison
- Pre-processing data

- Time series decomposition
- ARIMA
- Forecasting and model comparison
- Pre-processing data

Prerequisites: Statistics, Econometrics (I), basic R knowledge