Package ‘fable.prophet’

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Title Prophet Modelling Interface for ‘fable’

Description Allows prophet models from the 'prophet' package to be used in a tidy workflow with the modelling interface of 'fabletools'. This extends 'prophet' to provide enhanced model specification and management, performance evaluation methods, and model combination tools.

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Description

Allows prophet models from the 'prophet' package to be used in a tidy workflow with the modelling interface of 'fabletools'. This extends 'prophet' to provide enhanced model specification and management, performance evaluation methods, and model combination tools.

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See Also

Useful links:

• https://pkg.mitchelloharawild.com/fable.prophet/
• Report bugs at https://github.com/mitchelloharawild/fable.prophet/issues
components.fbl_prophet

Extract meaningful components

Description

A prophet model consists of terms which are additively or multiplicatively included in the model. Multiplicative terms are scaled proportionally to the estimated trend, while additive terms are not.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fbl_prophet'
components(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` An estimated model.
- `...` Unused.

Details

Extracting a prophet model's components using this function allows you to visualise the components in a similar way to `prophet::prophet_plot_components()`.

Value

A `fabletools::dable()` containing estimated states.

Examples

```r
if (requireNamespace("tsibbledata")) {
  library(tsibble)
  beer_components <- tsibbledata::aus_production %>%
    model(
      prophet = prophet(Beer ~ season("year", 4, type = "multiplicative"))
    ) %>%
    components()
  beer_components

  autoplot(beer_components)

  library(ggplot2)
  library(lubridate)
  beer_components %>%
    ggplot(aes(x = quarter(Quarter), y = year, group = year(Quarter))) +
    geom_line()
}
fitted.fbl_prophet  Extract fitted values

Description
Extracts the fitted values from an estimated Prophet model.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'fbl_prophet'
fitted(object, ...)

Arguments
object  The time series model used to produce the forecasts
...

Value
A vector of fitted values.

forecast.fbl_prophet  Produce forecasts from the prophet model

Description
If additional future information is required (such as exogenous variables or carrying capacities) by
the model, then they should be included as variables of the new_data argument.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'fbl_prophet'
forecast(object, new_data, specials = NULL, times = 1000, ...)

Arguments
object  The time series model used to produce the forecasts
new_data  A tsibble containing future information used to forecast.
specials  (passed by fabletools::forecast.mdl_df()).
times  The number of sample paths to use in estimating the forecast distribution when
bootstrap = TRUE.
...

Additional arguments passed to prophet::predict.prophet().
Value

A list of forecasts.

See Also

prophet::predict.prophet()

Examples

if (requireNamespace("tsibbledata")) {
  library(tsibble)
  tsibbledata::aus_production %>%
    model(
      prophet = prophet(Beer ~ season("year", 4, type = "multiplicative"))
    ) %>%
    forecast()
}

---

glance.fbl_prophet  Glance a prophet model

Description

A glance of a prophet provides the residual’s standard deviation (sigma), and a tibble containing the selected changepoints with their trend adjustments.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'fbl_prophet'
glance(x, ...)

Arguments

x  model or other R object to convert to single-row data frame

...  other arguments passed to methods

Value

A one row tibble summarising the model’s fit.
Examples

```r
if (requireNamespace("tsibbledata")) {
  library(tsibble)
  library(dplyr)
  fit <- tsibbledata::aus_production %>%
    model(
      prophet = prophet(Beer ~ season("year", 4, type = "multiplicative"))
    )
  glance(fit)
}
```

---

**prophet**

*Prophet procedure modelling*

**Description**

Prepares a prophet model specification for use within the fable package.

**Usage**

```r
prophet(formula, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `formula` A symbolic description of the model to be fitted of class `formula`.
- `...` Additional arguments passed to the optimizing or sampling functions in Stan.

**Details**

The prophet modelling interface uses a formula based model specification (y \sim x), where the left of the formula specifies the response variable, and the right specifies the model's predictive terms. Like any model in the fable framework, it is possible to specify transformations on the response.

A prophet model supports piecewise linear or exponential growth (trend), additive or multiplicative seasonality, holiday effects and exogenous regressors. These can be specified using the 'specials' functions detailed below. The introduction vignette provides more details on how to model data using this interface to prophet: vignette("intro", package="fable.prophet").

**Specials**

- **growth**: The growth special is used to specify the trend parameters.
  ```r
growth(type = c("linear", "logistic"), capacity = NULL, floor = NULL,
      changepoints = NULL, n_changepoints = 25, changepoint_range = 0.8,
      changepoint_prior_scale = 0.05)
  ```
prophet

The type of trend (linear or logistic).

capacity
The carrying capacity for when type is "logistic".

floor
The saturating minimum for when type is "logistic".

changepoints
A vector of dates/times for changepoints. If NULL, changepoints are automatically selected.

n_changepoints
The total number of changepoints to be selected if changepoints is NULL

changepoint_range
Proportion of the start of the time series where changepoints are automatically selected.

changepoint_prior_scale
Controls the flexibility of the start of the time series where changepoints are automatically selected.

season: The season special is used to specify a seasonal component. This special can be used multiple times for different seasonalities.

Warning: The inputs controlling the seasonal period is specified is different than prophet::prophet().
Numeric inputs are treated as the number of observations in each seasonal period, not the number of days.

season(period = NULL, order = NULL, prior_scale = 10, type = c("additive", "multiplicative"), name = NULL)

period
The periodic nature of the seasonality. If a number is given, it will specify the number of observations in each seasonal period. If a character is given, it will be parsed using lubridate::as.period, allowing seasonal periods such as "2 years".

order
The number of terms in the partial Fourier sum. The higher the order, the more flexible the seasonality can be.

prior_scale
Used to control the amount of regularisation applied. Reducing this will dampen the seasonal effect.

type
The nature of the seasonality. If "additive", the variability in the seasonal pattern is fixed. If "multiplicative", the seasonal pattern varies proportionally to the level of the series.

name
The name of the seasonal term (allowing you to name an annual pattern as 'annual' instead of 'year' or 365.25).

holiday: The holiday special is used to specify a tsibble containing holidays for the model.

holiday(holidays = NULL, prior_scale = 10L)

holidays
A tsibble containing a set of holiday events. The event name is given in the 'holiday' column, and the event dates are given via the index. Additionally, "lower_window" and "upper_window" columns can be used to include days before and after the holiday.

prior_scale
Used to control the amount of regularisation applied. Reducing this will dampen the holiday effect.

xreg: The xreg special is used to include exogenous regressors in the model. This special can be used multiple times for different regressors with different arguments. Exogenous regressors can also be used in the formula without explicitly using the xreg() special, which will then use the default arguments.

xreg(..., prior_scale = NULL, standardize = "auto", type = NULL)

... A set of bare expressions that are evaluated as exogenous regressors

prior_scale
Used to control the amount of regularisation applied. Reducing this will dampen the regressor effect.

standardize
Should the regressor be standardised before fitting? If "auto", it will standardise if the regressor is not binary.

type
Does the effect of the regressor vary proportionally to the level of the series? If so, "multiplicative" is best. Other

See Also

• prophet::prophet()
• Prophet homepage
• Prophet R package
• Prophet Python package

Examples

```r
tidy.fbl_prophet

library(tsibble)
as_tsibble(USAccDeaths) %>%
  model(
    prophet = prophet(value ~ season("year", 4, type = "multiplicative"))
  )
```

tidy.fbl_prophet  Extract estimated coefficients from a prophet model

Description
Extract estimated coefficients from a prophet model.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fbl_prophet'
tidy(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`: The time series model used to produce the forecasts
- `...`: Additional arguments for forecast model methods.

Value

A vector of residuals.

residuals.fbl_prophet  Extract model residuals

Description
Extracts the residuals from an estimated Prophet model.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'fbl_prophet'
residuals(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object`: The time series model used to produce the forecasts
- `...`: Additional arguments for forecast model methods.

Value

A vector of residuals.
tidy.fbl_prophet

Arguments

  x  An object to be converted into a tidy \texttt{tibble::tibble()}.

  ... Additional arguments to tidying method.

Value

A tibble containing the model’s estimated parameters.

Examples

    if (requireNamespace("tsibbledata")) {
      library(tsibble)
      library(dplyr)
      fit <- tsibbledata::aus_production %>%
        model(
          prophet = prophet(Beer ~ season("year", 4, type = "multiplicative"))
        )
      tidy(fit)  # coef(fit) or coefficients(fit) can also be used
    }
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