



Séries Temporais e Análises Preditivas

ENCERRAMENTO

Task view

CRAN Task View: Time Series Analysis

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Base R ships with a lot of functionality useful for time series, in particular in the stats package. This is complemented by many packages on CRAN, which are briefly summarized below. There is also a considerable overlap between the tools for time series and those in the [Econometrics](#) and [Finance](#) task views. The packages in this view can be roughly structured into the following topics. If you think that some package is missing from the list, please let us know.

Basics

- **Infrastructure** : Base R contains substantial infrastructure for representing and analyzing time series data. The fundamental class is "ts" that can represent regularly spaced time series (using numeric time stamps). Hence, it is particularly well-suited for annual, monthly, quarterly data, etc.
- **Rolling statistics** : Moving averages are computed by `ma` from [forecast](#), and `rollmean` from [zoo](#). The latter also provides a general function `rollapply`, along with other specific rolling statistics functions. [tibble](#) provides `slide()` for rolling statistics, `tile()` for non-overlapping sliding windows, and `stretch()` for expanding windows. [roll](#) provides parallel functions for computing rolling statistics. Fast rolling and expanding window regressions are provided by [rollRegres](#).
- **Graphics** : Time series plots are obtained with `plot()` applied to `ts` objects. (Partial) autocorrelation functions plots are implemented in `acf()` and `pacf()`. Alternative versions are provided by `acf()` and `pacf()` in [forecast](#), along with a combination display using `tsdisplay()`. [SDD](#) provides more general serial dependence diagrams, while [dCovTS](#) computes and plots the distance covariance and correlation functions of time series. Seasonal displays are obtained using `monthplot()` in `stats` and `seasonplot` in [forecast](#). [Wats](#) implements wrap-around time series graphics. [gseas](#) provides `ggplot2` graphics for seasonally adjusted series and rolling statistics. [dygraphs](#) provides an interface to the Dygraphs interactive time series charting library. [Tstudio](#) provides some interactive visualization tools for time series. [ZRA](#) plots forecast objects from the [forecast](#) package using `dygraphs`. Basic fan plots of forecast distributions are provided by [forecast](#) and [vars](#). More flexible fan plots of any sequential distributions are implemented in [fanplot](#).

Times and Dates

- Class "ts" can only deal with numeric time stamps, but many more classes are available for storing time/date information and computing with it. For an overview see *R Help Desk: Date and Time Classes in R* by Gabor Grothendieck and Thomas Petzoldt in [R News 4\(1\)](#), 29-32.
- Classes "yearmon" and "yearqtr" from [zoo](#) allow for more convenient computation with monthly and quarterly observations, respectively.
- Class "Date" from the base package is the basic class for dealing with dates in daily data. The dates are internally stored as the number of days since 1970-01-01.
- The [chron](#) package provides classes for `dates()`, `hours()` and `date/time` (intra-day) in `chron()`. There is no support for time zones and daylight savings time. Internally, "chron" objects are (fractional) days since 1970-01-01.
- Classes "POSIXct" and "POSIXlt" implement the POSIX standard for date/time (intra-day) information and also support time zones and daylight savings time. However, the time zone computations require some care and might be system-dependent. Internally, "POSIXct" objects are the number of seconds since 1970-01-01 00:00:00 GMT. Package [lubridate](#) provides functions that facilitate certain POSIX-based computations. [timechange](#) allows for efficient manipulation of date-times accounting for time zones and daylight saving times. [wktmo](#) converts weekly data to monthly data in several different ways.
- Several packages aim to handle time-based tibbles: [tibble](#) provides tidy temporal data frames and associated tools; [tibbletime](#) handles time aware tibbles; [timetk](#) contains tools for working with and coercing between time-based tibbles, `xts`, `zoo` and `ts` objects. [tsbox](#) is another toolkit for converting between various time series data classes.
- Class "timeDate" is provided in the [timeDate](#) package (previously: `fCalendar`). It is aimed at financial time/date information and deals with time zones and daylight savings times via a new concept of "financial centers". Internally, it stores all information in "POSIXct" and does all computations in GMT only. Calendar functionality, e.g., including information about weekends and holidays for various stock exchanges, is also included.
- The [tis](#) package provides the "ti" class for time/date information.
- The "mondate" class from the [mondate](#) package facilitates computing with dates in terms of months.
- The [tempdisagg](#) package includes methods for temporal disaggregation and interpolation of a low frequency time series to a higher frequency series.
- Time series disaggregation is also provided by [tsdisagg2](#).
- [TimeProjection](#) extracts useful time components of a date object, such as day of week, weekend, holiday, day of month, etc, and put it in a data frame.

Time Series Classes

- As mentioned above, "ts" is the basic class for regularly spaced time series using numeric time stamps.
- The [zoo](#) package provides infrastructure for regularly and irregularly spaced time series using arbitrary classes for the time stamps (i.e., allowing all classes from the previous section). It is designed to be as consistent as possible with "ts". Coercion from and to "zoo" is available for all other classes mentioned in this section.
- The package [xts](#) is based on [zoo](#) and provides uniform handling of R's different time-based data classes.
- Various packages implement irregular time series based on "POSIXct" time stamps, intended especially for financial applications. These include "irts" from [tseries](#), and "fts" from [fis](#).
- The class "timeSeries" in [timeSeries](#) (previously: `fSeries`) implements time series with "timeDate" time stamps.
- The class "tis" in [tis](#) implements time series with "ti" time stamps.
- The package [tframe](#) contains infrastructure for setting time frames in different formats.

Forecasting and Univariate Modeling

